

formed me that in Halle there exists no part of Hübner's collection, however, they were aware of the fact that Hübner sent material to Fabricius.

*Ignaz Schiffermüller's* (1727–1809) collection of Lepidoptera was placed in the Naturhistorisches Museum in Vienna in 1806, where it was destroyed in a fire in 1848. During his stay in Linz with Schiffermüller, Fabricius went through the whole collection »und die Insekten nach meinem Systeme bestimmte und beschrieb«. In Fabricius' collection there are several Lepidoptera originating from Schiffermüller's collection.

Besides the above collectors, Fabricius was in contact with many other entomologists who sent insects for his collection. Some of them are only mentioned a few times, others more frequently. It is of course within the range of possibility that Fabrician types may still be found in various parts of Europe. However, many of the collections on which Fabricius worked changed hands several times, and may finally have found a permanent place in one museum or other; it will, therefore, be difficult to discover their whereabouts.

For this same reason I have not written »lost« in the list in every case where it was impossible to locate the type. »Lost« means that I am absolutely certain no type specimens remain. But it must be realized that the possibility of locating a type even in cases where »lost« is not expressly stated, is in most cases less than minimal.

I feel I cannot conclude this preface without expressing my sincere thanks to Dr. S. L. Tuxen, Keeper of the Entomological Department of the Zoological Museum of Copenhagen, for the unfailing interest he has shown in my work and for all the help and assistance he has rendered throughout the years.

In particular, I also wish to thank Dr. Sv. G. Larsson, the Zoological Museum of Copenhagen, who identified a very large number of Coleoptera, with the final result that some of them proved to be non-Fabrician species, and some nomina nuda.



*J. C. Fabricius.*