Zoological Society.

palis obtusis, antheris cordato-lanceolatis obtusis, stigmatibus styli sub-
longitudine, baccæ loculis 10—12-spermis.

PROSARTES.

Streptopi sp., Mich.

Perianthium 6-phyllum, petaloideum, campanulatum, æquale, deciduum: 
foliolis basi foveolatis v. saccatis. Stamina 6, basi sepalorum adnata, 
simulque decidua. Antheræ erectæ, innatae, obtuse, biloculares, rimâ 
duplici marginali longitudinaliter dehiscentes. Ovarium liberum, 3-
loculare: loculis biovulatis: ovulis obovatis, a placentæ apice pendulis!
Stigmata 3, brevissima, recurvata. Pericarpium baccatum, 3-loculare. 
Semina solitaria, v. rarius bina. 

This new species is a native of the north-west coast of America, 
where it was first found by Mr. Menzies in the voyage of discovery 
under Vancouver, and it has been very properly named in compli-
ment to that venerable botanist.

The plant bears a close resemblance to some species of Disporum, 
and it moreover agrees with that genus in its sepals being produced 
into a short spur or pouch at their base. The flowers are consi-
derably larger than those of lanuginosa, and they are apparently of a 
yellow colour. The style is long and copiously hairy. The genus 
is essentially distinguished from Disporum by its innate anthers, 
early concrete styles, and pendulous seeds.

ZOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

March 12, 1839.—William Yarrell, Esq., in the Chair.

Mr. Ogilby communicated a portion of a letter which he had re-
ceived from M. Temminck. It related to two species of Monkeys, 
Colobus fuliginosus and Papio speciosus; the former M. Temminck 
considers identical with the Bay-Monkey of Pennant, and he states 
that this opinion is founded upon its agreement with a coloured 
drawing now in his possession; this drawing having been taken 
by Sydenham Edwards from the specimen of the Bay-Monkey
formerly in the Leverian Museum, and which is the original of Pennant's description.

The *Macacus speciosus* of M. F. Cuvier is stated by M. Temminck to be founded upon an immature specimen of a species of *Macacus* which inhabits Japan; the habitat of Molucca Islands given by M. F. Cuvier being founded upon error. The specimen was originally taken from Japan to Java, where it died; the skin was preserved, and M. Diard having obtained possession of it, sent it to the Paris Museum; and as there was no label attached, M. F. Cuvier imagined it to be a native of the place whence M. Diard had sent it.

Mr. Fox exhibited several birds, which he stated had formed part of an extensive collection made in Iceland by the Curator of the Durham Museum.

May 14, 1839.—Sir John P. Boileau, Bart., in the Chair.

The Rev. F. W. Hope exhibited a portion of his collection of insects, in order to illustrate a paper entitled "A Monograph on Mr. William Sharp MacLeay's Coleopterous Genus *Euchlora*.”

**Genus Euchlora, MacLeay.**

**Melolontha, Linn., Fab. & Olivier.**

*Antennae* articulis novem, basilari conico elongato, 2do, 3tio, 4to, 5to et 6to brevibus subglobosis; capitulo ovato, triphyllo, elongato, antennarum longitudinis totius haud dimidium aequante.

*Labrum* prominulum, clypeo fere abconditum, margine antico lineari, ciliato, emarginato, lateribus rotundatis.

*Mandibulae* latitantes, subtrigonae supra planae, latere externo rotundato, interno ciliato, ad apicem 3-dentato.

*Maxillae* caule subtrigono-triquetro, ad apicem inflexae 6-dentati.

*Palpi maxillares* articulo terminali cylindrico ovato.

*Labiales* articulis 2do et ultimo longitudine equalibus hoc subulato.

*Mentum* subquadratum, margine antico emarginato angulis truncatis rotundatis ac lateribus sinuatis, posticè valdè convexis.

*Caput* subquadratum clypeo lateribus rotundatis margine reflexo.

*Corpus* ovatum convexum posticè elytris haud opertum. *Thorax* subquadraaturus ad basin duplò longior quam latior, latere postico sinuato vix lobato.


*Pedes* validiusculi tibiis anticis 3-dentatis. *Tarsorum* ungues
posticorum indivisí reliquorum ex unguibus unus bifidus, alter indivisus.

"It is in the warm and tropical regions of the world that we find vastness one of the leading characteristics of animal life. It is in the same regions also, amongst the class of insects, that we find a corresponding magnitude attended with a wonderful increase of species, many examples of which might here be mentioned. It is sufficient for our purpose at present to note only a few of them, such as the *Sternocera*, among the *Buprestidae*; *Lamia*, belonging to the Longicorn beetles, and *Melolontha* and *Euchlora*, well-known genera pertaining to the Lamellicorns. With regard to vegetation, there will also be found an equal magnitude of stature and a luxuriance of foliage quite in proportion to what occurs even in the animal world. If we look to the tropical regions of Asia, Africa, and America, we shall find a similarity of character generally predominating: but it is in the tropical jungle chiefly, and on the banks and estuaries of mighty rivers, that insects will be found, not only formidable by their size, but remarkably numerous in species and individuals. The genus *Euchlora* of Mr. MacLeay, to which at present I wish to draw your attention, is not very distinguished for its size, although larger than all the allied genera belonging to the family. The predominating colour is green, and the abundance of individuals belonging to some of the species is incalculable. I may mention, *en passant*, that the thousands which have annually been imported into Europe, appear from inquiry not in the least to have thinned their numbers. On one occasion I received forty Chinese boxes, and in each of them (I speak greatly within bounds) there were at least twenty specimens of *Euchlora viridis*. These boxes are imported into England, and other parts of Europe, in great quantities, and there is scarcely a museum at home or abroad, however insignificant it may be, but exhibits its Atlas Moths, its purple-coloured Saga, and less attractive Euchlora, in tolerable profusion. I have stated above that the prevailing colour of the species is green, but there are some exceptions. The under side of some of them is usually a bronze, or a rose-coloured copper; some of them green above and beneath; others green above and yellow beneath; while some again are blue on the same side, with the play of light appearing of a violet colour. With regard to the colour of insects, greens, as far as my observations go, naturally on one side merge into blues and violets, and on the other into orange and yellows. Instead of occupying the time of the meeting with a question at present (as far as regards insects) comparatively little studied or understood, I pro-
ceed to remark on the geographical distribution of the family *Euchloridæ*. Had some of the Continental entomologists been better acquainted with Mr. MacLeay's *Horæ Entomologicæ*, they certainly never would have considered *Euchlora* as an European genus. In a late work, published in Paris, the "Histoire Naturelle des Animaux Articulées" (at page 135), we find under the generic name *Euchlora*, not only *Mimela* and *Aprosterna* included, but also *Anomala*, &c. It is singular that the same appellation is given to twenty-two species therein specified, a short analysis of which I now place before you, and shall then allude more particularly to the genera composing the family, the range over which it extends, and mention the countries and localities in which they severally occur.

"Of the above twenty-two species, five of them appear to be true *Euchlora*, two others belong to *Mimela*, Kirby, another to *Rhombonyx*, Kirby, and the remaining fourteen to *Anomala* of Megerle, as it now stands. Before I conclude these remarks on the species of the genus before us, it is necessary to state that I have elevated *Euchlora* to the rank of a family, the following genera properly belonging to it.

**Euchloridæ, Hope.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Genera</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Species known.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Euchlora, <em>MacLeay</em></td>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Aprosterna, <em>Hope</em></td>
<td>Asia and Africa.</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Mimela, <em>Kirby</em></td>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Rhombonyx,<em>Kirby</em></td>
<td>Siberia and China.</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Anomala, <em>Megerle</em></td>
<td>Old and New World.</td>
<td>120</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

179

Genus 1. *Euchlora*.

"The family of *Euchloridæ*, from the above table, consists of five genera, and nearly two hundred species, which have fallen under my notice. True *Euchlora*, I state, belongs exclusively to Asia and its isles. It occurs as far south as Manilla, appears at Singapore, and runs from thence through the continent of India up to the Himalaya; the extreme eastern point appears to be Japan, while its western range does not reach Bombay, probably from the intervention of some physical barrier. Captain Ezra Downes has taken it at Neemuch. The Entomology of that district essentially agrees in character with that of Calcutta and Madras, at the latter of which places *Euchlora* is taken.

Genus 2. *Aprosterna*.

"This genus is not peculiar to Asia, as some of the species are found in New Guinea."

"This elegant genus, rivalling in colour and splendour the Buprestidae, is confined to Asia; it ranges wherever Euchlora is found.

Genus 4. Rhombonyx.

"This genus is probably peculiar to Asia. One species is found in China, and the other, I have reason to think, is only found in Asiatic Siberia.

Genus 5. Anomala.

"Anomala is common to the four quarters of the globe, and may properly be divided into three if not four subgenera, which task I willingly leave to other entomologists.

"In concluding these observations on Euchlora, I have only to add, that it may excite some surprise that this genus extends far into the Himalayan regions; it may be explained however, satisfactorily, by the influence of local causes. It is an ascertained fact, that tropical vegetation often extends into high latitudes, and why, then, may we not expect to find insects which feed upon it, and are intended probably to keep it within due bounds?

"From information given to me by my friend Professor Royle, I state that the tropic-girt base of the Himalayas is characterized by a vigorous and luxurious vegetation.

"In the same regions there is also an uniformity or great equality of temperature, well adapted for animal as well as vegetable life. The exuberance of the latter adds to the humidity of the atmosphere, as well by the exhalation of the foliage as by preventing free evaporation from the soil. In the boundless forest and interminable jungle there will generally be found a great equality of temperature, brought about in consequence of the umbrageous shelter impeding the absorption of heat by day, as it checks the free radiation of it at night. It is then, owing to the presence of tropical vegetation, united with moisture, that there arises considerable uniformity of temperature; in a word, it is from local causes that we are enabled to explain the reasons why we meet with the representatives of tropical genera of plants and insects extending into higher latitudes than at first might naturally be expected."

Long. lin. 12; Lat. lin. 7.

E. glabra, punctata, suprâ viridis nitens subtûs cupreo-aurata, pedibus cupreis. Sternum hand porrectum.

Vide Oliv. Mel. Tab. 9. fig. 21b.

Hab. in Chinâ.

Varietas E. elytris cupreo-marginatis, corpore suprâ aeneo marginato, antennisque piceis.
This species is found also at Singapore, Assam, in Bengal, and in the island of Ceylon. On the under side it is of a rose-coloured copper, appearing about the sternum and the lower rings of the abdomen of a brassy vivid green.

Sp. 2. Eu. jurini, MacLeay.
Long. lin. 11; Lat. lin. 6.
E. nitidissima, glabro-punctata, suprà viridi-olivacea, subtùs viridi-cuprea, thorace utrinque punctis duobus impressis, pedibus viridibus, nitidis.
Antennce piceæ 7mo articulo virescoante. Totum corpus suprà viride, aureo-opalino colore tinctum, infrà viridi-cæneum, pedibus suprà et infrà viridibus.

Hab. in Java, Mus. Dom. MacLeay.
"I have received this species from Java; it varies in size, and may at once be distinguished from E. viridis by its smooth upper surface, which is of an opalescent bright green; its under side is also more brilliant, and of a golden-coloured bronze; the tibiae and tarsi are invariably green. The E. MacLeaii of Mr. Kirby’s MSS. is only a large variety of this species."

Sp. 3. Eu. cupripes.
Long. lin. 12; Lat. lin. 6½.
Affinis Euchl. viridi, MacLeay, at major. Corpus ovatum; suprà viride glabrum, subtùs roseo-cupreum, pedibus cupreis.
"This insect is closely allied to E. viridis, MacLeay; it is, however, distinct. Viridis in form is oval. Cupripes, ovate: the under side is of a rich rose-coloured copper, without any aeneous tinge. I have received one specimen from Java, and a second from the Ternasserim coast."


Sp. 4. Eu. grandis.
Long. lin. 14; Lat. lin. 8.
E. glabra, punctata suprà viridis, nitens, subtùs viridi-cuprea, thorace utrinque puncto laterali medio leviter impresso, pedibusque viridibus.

"I obtained this species from Calcutta; I am doubtful, however, if that be its real habitat. It is stuck with a needle, like most of the Chinese insects, and may have been imported into Calcutta. It is at present the largest species of Euchlora I am acquainted with."

Sp. 5. Eu. MacLeayana, Vigors.
Long. lin. 1 27; Lat. 9 10.
E. pallide virescens, capite thoraceque punctis auræis confertis splendentibus; elytris punctatis flavo-marginatis; corpore subtùs pedibusque aureo-cupreis.

"It is difficult to convey, either by description or representation, a just idea of the beauty of this superb insect, which was obtained
Long. lin. 11\(\frac{1}{2}\); lat. lin. 5\(\frac{1}{2}\).
E. suprā viridi-orrhichalea; subtūs, femoribus, thoracis pygidiique
marginibus externis fusco-aureatis, capite thoraceque densi punctu-
latis, elytris vāgē punctulatis seriēbusque punctorum plurimis.
Hab. in Insulā Luzonum, Manilla.
"The above insect I received from Dr. Eschscholtz*.”

Sp. 7. Eu. sieboldii.
Long. lin. 10\(\frac{1}{2}\); lat. lin. 6\(\frac{1}{2}\).
Affinis praecedenti; glabra punctata, suprā viridis; thoracis later-
alis marginibus fusco-aureatis. Pygidium viridi-cupreum. Cor-
pus infrā roseo-cupreum, et nitidum. Pedes subvirens, subtūs cupreo-aureati; femoribus
cupreis et nitidis.
Hab. in Madagascari. Captus celeberrimo Macklotio.
“This species is allied to E. smaragdina of Eschscholtz, but may at
once be distinguished by the different colour of the pygidium, that of
smaragdina being of a brilliant gold-colour.”

Long. lin. 10; lat. lin. 5.
E. glabra punctata, suprā viridis, subtūs roseo-cupreae et nitidae albo-
pilosae, femoribus tibīs tarsiisque concoloribus. Caput viride antennis
fuscō-piceis; margines thoracis aurato-virides. Scutellum posticē
cupreum. Elytra linea longituḍinalibus impressa, sutura laevī viri-
dis, marginibus e medio elytrorum ad apicem fusco-membranaceis.
Corpus infrā roseo-cupreum, albo-pilosum. Pygidium viride et
tomentosum. Pedes cuprei.
Hab. in Japoniā.
“This singular insect was sent to me by my friend De Haan of
Leyde. It is remarkable for a dilated margin to the elytra, which
appears to be membranous. The pubescence also of this species is
singular.”

Sp. 9. Eu. martini, Kirby’s MSS.
Long. lin. 10; lat. lin. 5\(\frac{1}{2}\).
E. viridis, capite marginibus thoracis auratis, elytris lineis duabus lon-
gitudinalibus fortiter impressis. Pygidium viridi-cupreum. Cor-
pus infrā roseo-cupreum, femoribus nitidis.
Hab. in Chinā?
“This insect is evidently distinct from any species yet described;
it is in a very mutilated state, no tibiae and tarsi remaining. It is
described from the Rev. William Kirby’s collection, liberally given
to the Entomological Society by that able naturalist.”

Sp. 10. Eu. bicolor, Fab.
Long. lin. 9; lat. lin. 5.
* It has been reported that the above entomologist died of cholera: it
appears however that he died of a bilious fever.

Hab. in Javâ.

"Fabricius described this insect from Sir Joseph Banks's cabinet, as a species from the Cape of Good Hope. Olivier copied the error, and figured one specimen, as obtained from the island of Bourbon. Both writers are in error as to locality, as the insect is peculiar to Java and the East Indian continent. Mr. Kirby has named the above species in his collection E. Brightwellii, which I regard only as a synonym of E. bicolor."

Sp. 11. Eu. PERPLEXA.
Long. lin. 8; lat. lin. 4½.

Hab. in agro Nepalensi.

"This species I received from my late lamented friend General Hardwicke, and for a long time I regarded it as the true bicolor of Fabricius. Professor De Haan of Leyden has lately sent me E. bicolor, Fab., from the island of Java; I have therefore been obliged to name an insect which I regarded as previously described. The species are closely allied, and might have puzzled any individual. The concise descriptions of Fabricius necessarily lead to error. It is of the highest importance, then, to obtain authentic specimens from sources which may be relied on, and I feel satisfied, that with regard to insects, unless the few authentic cabinets known are carefully inspected, little reliance can be placed on specimens, without they are named from comparison."

Sp. 12. Eu. FEMORALIS.
Long. lin. 7; lat. lin. 4.

Hab. in Javâ.

"This species, by the kindness of Dr. Horsfield, I have described from the rich collection at the India House. It approaches in form the genus Mimela, Kirby. It is remarkable for its opaline play of colour, differing in that respect from all the species of my acquaintance."
Long. lin. 11½; lat. lin. 6.

Hab. in Assam.

"I have named this species in honour of my friend Professor De Haan of Leyden, to whom European entomologists are greatly indebted for the additions made to many of their cabinets."

In Mus. Dom. Hope.

Long. lin. 11; Lat. lin. 6½.
E. suprâ totâ viridis punctata, subtûs cyaneâ. Vide Gray’s Zoological Miscellany, page 23, sp. 8, under Euchlora dimidiata.


Hab. in agro Nepalensi.

"This species was originally described by me among other Coleoptera belonging to General Hardwicke’s superb collection, which has passed since his death to the British Museum."

Sp. 15. Eu. sulcata.
Long. lin. 10; Lat. lin. 6.
E. suprâ viridis, punctata, elytris lineis fortiter sulcatis; corpore infrâ cyaneo.


Hab. in agro Nepalensi.

"I received this insect from my lamented friend, Gen. Hardwicke, and described it concisely some years back in Gray’s Zoological Miscellany."

Sp. 16. Eu. subcarulea.
Long. lin. 10; Lat. lin. 5.

Hab. in Javâ.

"This singular species I am enabled to describe through the kindness of Dr. Horsfield, of the India House, who has liberally allowed
me to describe some of the nondescripts of the Company's collection."

Sp. 17. Eu. cuprea Sieboldii.
Long. lin. 11½; Lat. lin. 5½.
Hab. in Japoniâ.

"This insect I received from Professor De Haan, of Leyden, with Siebold's name of cuprea attached to it, which I have consequently adopted."

Long. lin. 10; Lat. lin. 5½.

"This species inhabits Assam; it was given to me by Dr. Cantor, in whose honour I have named it*."

Long. lin. 8½; Lat. lin. 4½.
Hab. in Japoniâ.

"This species was sent to me by Professor De Haan, of Leyden; it verges from the typical Euchloræ, and appears intermediate between Euchlora and Anomala. There is a variety of the above species which has the margins of the thorax yellow, and the elytra testaceus, as well as its under side and feet yellow. It is probably only an immature specimen."

Sp. 20. Eu. aureola.
Long. lin. 8; Lat. lin. 4½.
E. aurato-viridis glabra nítida : corpus subtilius subtestaceum femoribus flavis, tibiis tarsiis roseo-cupreis.
Caput viride, antennis testaceis, oculisque fuscis. Thorax et elytra subtilissimè punctulata virescentia auratoque splendore nitentia, marginibus posticis abdominis membranaceis. Corpus infrà testaceus.

* "The superb collection of drawings of Reptilia, made by Dr. Cantor whilst in India, is now deposited in the Radcliffe Library at Oxford: it is to be hoped the University will publish them."
ceum viridio-aneo colore tinctum. Femora pallidiora tibiis tarsis che-
Usque roseo-cupreis. Pygidium obscurè viride et punctulatum.

Hab. in India Orientali.

"This beautiful species came from the Burmese territories; it ap-
ppears to be unique."


Species Dubie.

Long. lin. 6; Lat. lin. $4^\frac{1}{2}$.

E. brunoæ-anea, thorace subtilissimè punctulato elytrisque obsolete
striatis rugulosis.

Staturè et magnitudine fere E. Frischii, aliquantulum angustior.
Tota brunaæ æneo-micans. Caput et thorax subtilissimè punctu-
tulata. Scutellum disco impresso. Elytra irregularitèr punctato-
striata, rugulosa.

Hab. in Java.

"I am in doubt if this insect can be considered as an Euchlora,
being compared with Anomala Frischii; it may probably belong to
that genus."

Sp. 22. Eu. cicatricosa, Perty.

Long. 7"; Lat. lin. 3$\frac{1}{4}$.

E.ænea elytris castaneis, cicatricoso-punctatis. Caput cupreo-æneum,
punctulatum. Thorax æneus dense punctulatus, striâ mediâ levi
impressâ. Scutellum viridi-æneum, punctulatum. Elytra castanea,
marginulo extreææneæ, substratiæ-punctata, punctis confluentibus
iculariosis. Antennæ et trophi picei: subtüs cum pedibus ænea.

Hab. in Brasiliâ Australi, Prov. S. Pauli.

"I am totally unacquainted with the above insect; I have given the
description from the Delectus Animalium Articulatorum, the ento-
ology of which was written by Professor Perty. I feel no hesi-
tation in referring the above species to another genus, as I do not
believe a true Euchlora is ever found in the New World."

Sp. 23. Eu. irrorella, De Haan.

Long. lin. 7; Lat. lin. 4.

Punctuée, d’un brun-jaune clair, avec deux bandes longitudinales
sur la tête, plusieurs autres mêlées sur le corselet, et une foule
de petites taches transversales sur les élytres, noires; dessous du
corps et pattes tachetés de noir. Java.

"From the above description it appears probable that Irrorella be-
longs to the genus Euchlora."


Long. lin. 7$\frac{1}{2}$; Lat. lin. 5.

D’un beau vert métallique, cuivreux, très brillant; bords latéraux
du corselet d’un brun-jaunâtre métallique, avec un point vert au
milieu; élytres avec des stries de points enfoncés, serrés, d’un
brun-jaunâtre clair, à reflets verts métalliques, avec plusieurs
taches de cette couleur à la base, sur le milieu et à l’extrémité;
plaque anale jaunâtre, avec deux grandes taches d’un vert mé-
tallique sur les côtés.

Hab. Coromandel.
"This and the foregoing species are described from a French work now in the course of publication, by the Count de Castelneau."

Sp. 25. Eu. trivittata, Perty.
Long. lin. 5; Lat. lin. 2½.
Subtus testaceo-metallica, thorace viridi, margine stridque medii flavis, elytris testaceo-viridibus.

Hab. in Javâ.
In Museo Dom. Perty.

Suprâ glabra, viridi-orichalcea, nitidissima, thorace elytrorumque dorso subtiliter parce punctulatis, clypeo reflexo integerrimo.

Hab. in Chinâ.
In Museo Dom. Schonherr.

"It is probable that the above species is a Mimela. It is considered by Professor Perty to be an Euchlora. I have added Schonherr's short Latin description; for more ample details consult the Appendix to Schonherr's 'Synonymia Insectorum,' tom. i, part 3, page 110."

Besides the above twenty-six species of Euchlora, there are several other insects which have been comprehended under that name; for instance, E. Dalmanni of Schonherr, and Chrysea of Kollar, both of which are true Mimela, and allied to M. fastuosa, Fab.; and to these may be added various species of Anomala, recorded by Fabricius, De Jean, and others. The latter writer, in his last catalogue of 1837, mentions the names of E. piligera, Japonica, chalcites: as he, however, confounds Mimela with Euchlora, little reliance can be placed on his authority; they are, moreover, manuscript names, and no names ought to be adopted without published descriptions. I may add, that in the Dutch and other collections, about six others have fallen under my notice, making in all about thirty species; which number no doubt will be considerably increased the more we become acquainted with the Entomology of Oriental India.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF EDINBURGH.

Dec. 16.—Sir Thomas M. Brisbane, Bart. President, in the Chair.

The first paper of the evening was an account of experiments on the development and growth of Salmon, from the exclusion of the ovum to the age of two years. By Mr. Shaw, Drumlanrig. This communication formed the sequel of a former one read to the Society in December 1837, and continued the account of Mr. Shaw’s expe-
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