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The crustacean collection purchased by Grigore Antipa from Franz Werner, Austrian herpetologist

Ana-Maria PETRESCU[1], Iorgu PETRESCU

[1] "Grigore Antipa" National Museum of Natural History, Kiseleff 1, 011341, Bucharest, Romania,
e-mail: anapetrescu@antipa.com

Abstract. This year we mark 190 years since the founding of our collections in 1894. After Grigore Antipa was appointed by King Carol I on April 1, 1893, as the director of the Museum of Zoology in Bucharest, he started a tireless compaign of gathering specimens from donations and acquisitions from the most remarkable natural history dealers from Czech Republic, Germany, and Austria. Among these collections one is of remarkable importance, namely the one from the known austrian herpetologist, Prof. Dr. Franz Werner: a collection of reptiles, amphibians, fishes and invertebrates. Between 1897 and 1910 the Museum of Zoology from Bucharest received from Franz Wener, from Vienna, a collection of various animals. In this collection, 44 specimens are represented by 33 crustacean species of stomatopods (2), isopods (1), decapods (30) belonging to 29 families, collected in the Adriatic and Ionian Seas, in the Indian Ocean, Turkey, Algeria and South America. In this paper we present the first part of the catalogue of a much larger collection, namely the crustacean specimens bought

by Grigore Antipa from Vienna, from Franz Werner. We bring this homage to the work and devotion of the founder of the Museum, Grigore Antipa, and to his predecessors, Carlo Ferrerati and to its first museologist, Carol Wallenstein.

Keywords: Crustacean collection, Franz Werner, zoological museum, Grigore Antipa.

Introduction

Grigore Antipa was appointed by King Carol I on April 1st, 1893, director of the Museum of Zoology in Bucharest. On June 15, 1894, he took over the museum's inventory (minus the geology and paleontology collections) from his predecessor, Gregoriu Ștefănescu, the discoverer of the famous *Deinotherium* skeleton that would enter the patrimony of the museum after the professor's passing.

He received from the state a fairly spacious building on Polonă Street (in Bucharest), not far from the University (Fig. 1A). The director's relentless concern was to gather a heritage worthy of the most brilliant natural history museum in Eastern Europe, competing with the great institutions in London, Paris and Washington. He corresponded with all the well-known personalities of world biology, buying or simply "begging" for the goodwill of those whom he invited to visit the museum and "bewitching" them with receiving the ”*Bene merenti*” medal from his good friend, King Carol I, offered in recognition for outstanding merits in the fields of art and science.

Restoring a historical collection after the impairment left by disasters and war is a difficult task which requires study of the archives, of small fragments that need to be brought together, letters and labels, and moreover the unwritten history that is carried by the scientists and curators who stood witness to numerous changes during the reshaping of the zoological collections during time. The old collections are sometimes forgotten under the weight of expanding the new ones.

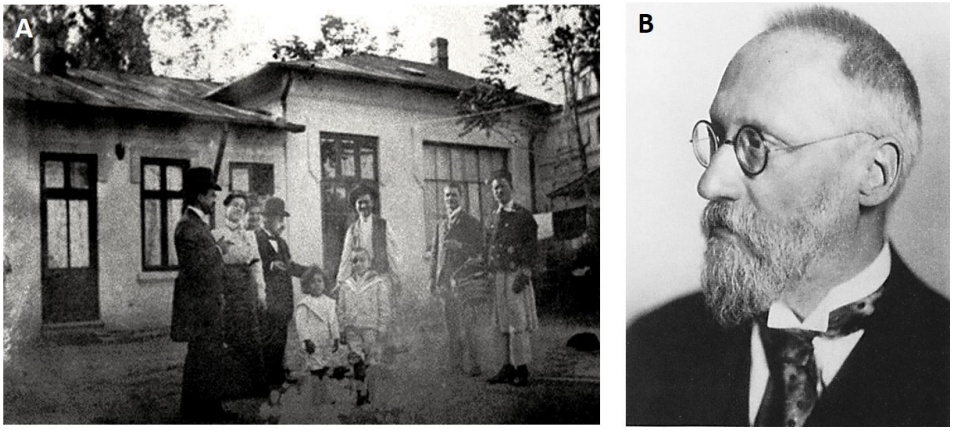

Fig. 1: A. Grigore Antipa in the courtyard of the buildings in 19 Polonă Street, the first headquarters of the museum in Antipa's time, ca.1901 (Source: Library of the Romanian Academy, original); B.- Franz Werner (1867-1939) (Source: *Wikimedia Commons*. Retrieved 12:39, December 13, 2024).

Professor Franz Joseph Maria Werner (15 August 1867 - 28 February 1939)

Franz Joseph Maria Werner (1867-1939) is one of the most prolific herpetologists from the Austrian school (Fig. 1B). He was born in Vienna on 15 August 1867 to Franz Werner, an insurance inspector, and Amalia Papaček. A passionate about herpetology since the age of six, he shared this passion with his sister, Helene Werner, who held a position at the Zoological Garden until 1884, until the death of her professor and the director of the Berlin Zoological Garden at that time, August Bodinus. In her paper from 1892 (Werner 1892) she mentioned the fact that her brother sent her the reptiles from his trip to Dalmatia and from Algeria, and from Bona (Mount Edough) he brought back the living reptiles she observed in the zoological garden (Creese & Creese 2004).

Admitted att the University of Vienna in 1885, he studied zoology, botany, mineralogy, chemistry and medicine at the same time. In 1890 he received his doctorate with Prof. Dr. Carl Claus from the Institute of Zootomy, for a thesis with the title "*Research on the drawing of snakes*". On April 1894 he took over the

assistant position of Prof. Claus at the ”First Zoological Institution of the Imperial-Royal University” (*Erstes Zoologisches Institut der Kaiserlich-Königlichen Universität*). He created and managed the museum's vivarium (Werner 1897). He published 551 works and was interested in various fields such as taxonomy, ecology, phylogeny, mimicry, adaptations and convergence. Most of his works were devoted mainly to the reptiles and amphibians from the areas he had visited, but also to the Mantoid Orthoptera and Phasmids, Dermaptera, Scorpions, Solifuges, and Neuroptera (Mosauer 1940).

He described 82 new taxa, mainly in the field of herpetology (52 species of amphibians and 19 reptiles, but also 2 species of fish, and one mantodean).

A number of 78 species of worms, gastropods, crustaceans, insects (orthoptera, mantodea, hymenoptera, coleoptera, neuroptera, lepidoptera), scorpions and spiders, fish, amphibians, reptiles and a species of baboon are named after him. He made the revision of the amphibians and reptiles of the much appreciated "*Brehm's Tierleben*" (vol. 4, 2 volumes, 1912-1913) (Adler 1989).

Between 1887-1938, he carried out 33 research/collecting campaigns in over 400 localities in Croatia, Greece, the Near East, Cyprus, Egypt, Morocco, Syria, Sudan, Algeria, and Uganda. The Ionian and Aegean seas with their countless islands were his favorite places (Wettstein 1940). The amphibians and reptiles from Greece are very well represented in his personal collection at the Natural History Museum in Vienna (Pafilis 2010). He received numerous specimens from exotic places, from the indo-oriental region, from Gustav Schneider in Basel, Wilhelm Schluter in Halle, Redemann in Belgium and Th. Adensamer in Vienna, also from Prof. Dr. Von Graff in Graz (Java and Amboina) and from Dr. Karl Jordan (from Nias) (Werner 1893, 1896).

Until 1916, when the great herpetologist and ichthyologist Franz Steindachner, director of the Imperial Museum of Natural History in Vienna, died, he could not see the collections here, being denied access. He explored and enriched the collections of the museums in Hamburg (Hallermann 1998), with donations to the Zoological Museum in Berlin (Bauer & Günther 1995),

Stuttgart (Schlüter & Hallermann 1997), Munich, Dresden, Leipzig, Bremen, Leiden, Amsterdam, and Brussels.

He maintained extensive relations with other specialists who sent him material from Indonesia, Ceylon, Iran etc. He gathered an impressive collection of over 9,000 pieces belonging to the most diverse groups of animals, which arrived at the Viennese museum after his death (Lorenzi & Bruno 2002).

Relationship with Grigore Antipa

During the time Grigore Antipa was the director of the Museum, the collections increased in number of rarities, partially from donations, Mediterranean species (Ion Cantacuzino collection) (Petrescu & Petrescu 2016) or acquisitions, such as the vast collection of invertebrates bought from Gustav Schneider (Petrescu & Petrescu 2018), from Václav Frič (Czech Republic) (Petrescu & Petrescu 2018), and from Wilhelm Schluter in Halle, from whom he had acquired the most unique collection of hummingbirds (Petrescu 2008).

At the beggining of 19th century there were a flourishing period of commercial relationships with the colonies and a desire to acquire rare pieces from the directors of the museums at that time. One of the most prolific natural history dealers in Europe was Wilhelm Schlüter's company in Halle. From the 50th anniversary album of this company we are presented with the numerous naturalists, museums professionals and specialists who were part of the "portfolio" of W. Schluter, among whom Grigore Antipa and the prominent herpetologist Franz Werner are mentioned (Scheidt & Grimm 2018).

We discovered in the Archive of the Museum two letters and a postcard from 1894 and 1910 in which he addresses Antipa with "*Lieber Freund Antipa"* (engl. transl. "*Dear friend Antipa*") in all of this writings, and the very close, cordial tone denotes that they have known each other on previous occasions (engl. transl.: *Wien, 5/5/94.* "*Dear friend Antipa, I would be very grateful if you would send me a sample of various Romanian reptiles (turtles, lizards, snakes)*

and amphibians (frogs, toads, newts, salamanders) for viewing, identification and processing. You would be doing me and science a great favour, as almost nothing is known about Romanian reptiles. A publication about it, perhaps even in a Romanian scientific journal (in German or French), would be very interesting. So send what you have, as soon and in large quantities, just throw it in! I look forward to a large shipment. It will be returned with identification. Adensamer is in the Moluccas! I am in the Ionian Islands (Corfu to Zante)" (Fig. 2A).

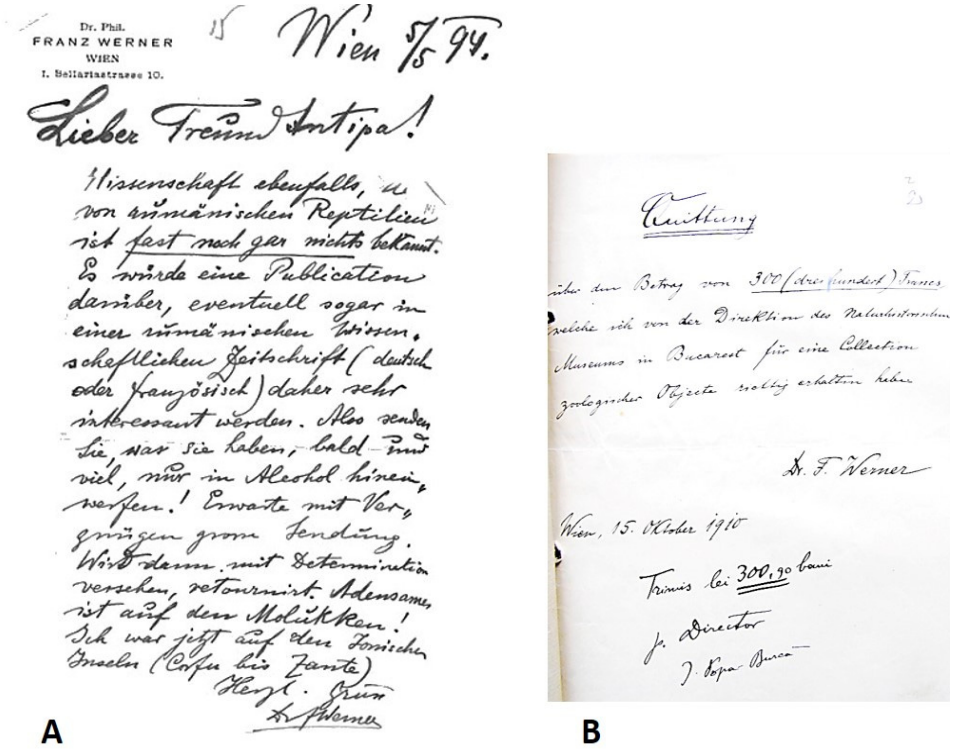

Fig. 2. Documents exchanged between Grigore Antipa and Franz Werner: A.- Letter from Franz Werner to Antipa, dated Wien, 5/5/94; B.- Receipt received from Franz Werner on October 15th, 1910, for a collection of zoological objects (Source: Archive of "Grigore Antipa" National Museum of Natural History).

Expeditions of Franz Werner

He made 33 trips between 1887-1938 to nearby countries (then under the control of the Austro-Hungarian Empire), namely to Croatia, Albania, Bosnia, Herzegovina, but also to Greece (especially the Greek islands), but also in Anatolia, Morocco, Syria, Egypt, Western Sahara, Sudan, Uganda, Persia, then in America, N America, Central and South, Peru, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Suriname, Guatemala, Antilles (Siebenrock 1901). He also published papers on the herpetofauna of Mesopotamia, Iran, Arabia, Madagascar, Cameroon, Togo, Libya, Ethiopia, South Africa, India, Ceylon, Indonesia, Australia, China, Asia Minor (Mosauer 1940, Wettstein 1940, Beolens et al. 2011).

In his minutely publications about collections of reptiles and amphibians, he helped identifying or found that there were notable records about the respective crustaceans. We found out from his publication on rare snake species (Werner 1901a) that by the end of 1900 there were about 1,400 species of reptiles and batrachians, used as a material for comparison. In his memory, his sons donated their father's entire valuable collection to the *Naturhistorisches Museum* Vienna (Natural History Museum), which was estimated at 7,000 reptiles and amphibians, more than 200 boxes and jars with insects, scorpions, spiders, myriapods, crustaceans and worms, snails and mussels (Wettstein 1940).

During WWII, most of the wet specimens were lost, but some survived the destruction of the Museum in Hamburg (Hallermann 2020). Franz Werner helped to enrich collections especially in Vienna and Germany by documenting and identifying specimens sent by fellow zoologists and natural history dealers from Berlin, Basel, Halle, Graz, even from the King of Belgium, and from the Far East (1928-1929).

Based on the numerous trips Franz Werner has taken or on the material he described in his papers, we have identified regions that correspond with the specimens from the collection mentioned by Antipa in his inventory: Ionian Sea (1894,1901,1927,1936-1938), Adriatic Sea, Indian Ocean (1893,1896,1901), Algeria (1891, 1893, 1910), Asia Minor (1900), and South America (1901).

Material and methods

In the Achive of the "Grigore Antipa" National Museum of Natural History, there are three letters (05.05.1894, inv. no. 179/30.10.1910; inv. no. 180/22.11.1910) and a postcard (inv. No. 181/ 6.12.1910) (Fig. 2A) from 1894 and 1910, as well as 7 receipts for the purchase of zoological material from 1897, 1899, 1904, 1905, 1906 and 1910 (Fig. 2B).

Based on the Antipa's handwritten registry and with the receipts from the acquired collection of reptiles, amphibians and other species, we have compared the interior labels from the jars and the presence of older inventory numbers from the exterior of the jars. The invertebrate species were catalogued by their taxonomical classification, according to the present nomenclature, the data was restored from the jar label (Fig. 4D) and more information was traced from Antipa's inventory (Fig. 2).

The scientific names were updated using the database of the World Register of Marine Species (WoRMS, http://www.marinespecies.org, accessed on 25 November 2024) and the list of species was organized according to the classification by De Grave et al., 2009.

Results and Discussions

We conducted a thorough survey of the specimens in the collection of ”Grigore Antipa” Museum. We focused particularly on locating the remaining specimens in our collection by matching the data on the label and the type of handwriting that was used with the museum registers, catalogue numbers.

We identified 33 species and 44 specimens of Crustaceans, namely stomatopods, isopods and decapods, belonging to 28 families (Squillidae, Odontodactylidae, Trachelipodidae, Coenobitidae, Galatheidae, Hippidae, Porcellanidae, Upogebiidae, Astacidae, Carcinidae, Portunidae, Ethusidae, Goneplacidae, Epialtidae, Leucosiidae, Inachidae, Menippidae, Parthenopidae,

Polybiidae, Pilumnidae, Potamidae, Matutidae, Xanthidae, Homolidae, Ocypodidae, Pinnotheridae, Scyllaridae, and Sicyonidae).

The specimens were collected from 11 localities around the Adriatic Sea (9 species), Ionian Sea (13 species), Indian Ocean (Ceylon, 7 species), Algeria (1 species), Anatolia (2 species), and South America (1 species). The specimens collected from the Adriatic represent more than 30% of the collected crustaceans, followed by a similar percentage from the Ionian Sea (20%) and from the Indian Sea, with the latter representing no more than 15% (Fig. 3).

The specimens are mounted in formaline, on a glass plate, in glass cylinders or in square jars. The specimens were exhibited in the marine fauna sector (Crustacea) in the permanent exhibition of the museum until 2008, when important restaurations of the permanent echibition had taken place. Nowadays the specimens are preserved in the invertebrate wet specimen collection of the museum.

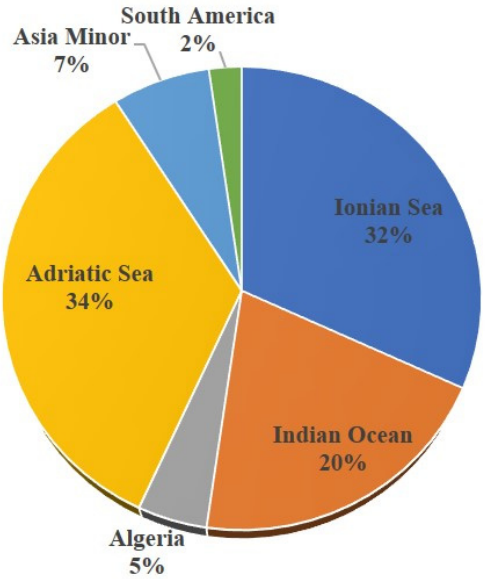

Fig. 3. Representation of the crustacean collection according to the geographic location.

Fig. 4. Crustacean specimens acquired by Grigore Antipa from Franz Werner between 1894-1910: A. *Odontodactylus scyllarus* (Linnaeus., 1758); B. *Hemilepistus reaumuri* (H. Milne-Edwards, 1840); C. *Sicyonia carinata* (Brunnich, 1768); D. Labels from the Franz Werner collection; E. *Scyllarus arctus* (Linnaeus, 1758); F. *Thenus orientalis* (Lund, 1793); G. *Birgus latro* (Linnaeus, 1758); H. *Coenobita scaevola* (Forskål, 1775); I. *Aethusa makarone* (Herbst, 1785); J. *Inachus dorsettensis* (Pennant, 1777); K. *Derilambrus angulifrons* (Latreille, 1825); L. *Pisa armata* (Latreille, 1803); M. *Nepinnotheres pinnotheres* (Linnaeus, 1758)
(Source: ”Grigore Antipa” National History Museum- Crustacean Collection).

Remarks

In the purchase receipts, crustaceans are metioned only in 27/03/1899 – when Antipa purchased the oniscid isopod *Hemilepistus reaumuri* from Biskra, Algeria, with species of reptiles and scorpions from New Guinea, India, Ceylon, Brazil, Algeria, Turkestan, and the Caucasus; 15/10/1910 – the decapod species *Lupa pelagica* from Ceylon, along species of mammals, reptiles, amphibians, fishes, scorpions and molluscs from different regions.

He studied numerous collections from museums, and due to his meticulous writings several herpetological collections that suffered destruction during WWII were restored: the type material from the Zoological Museum Hamburg (Hallermann 1998, 2020).

The trip to Dalmatia

During his 8 trips to Dalmatia, between 1888, 1891, 1906, 1912, 1927, 1929, 1931, 1933, only in 1891, 1929 and 1933 he has reached Solta, while in 1888, 1906, 1912, 1927, 1931 and 1933 he has visited Spalato (Wettstein 1940).

Werner mentions visiting Istria and Dalmatia in 1887, 1888, 1891, where he had visited; Trieste, Fiume, Pola, Zara (Zadar), Zaravecchia (Biograd na Moru), Cherso Island and Veglia, Vrana Lake and Lussin, Bua Island, Lesina (Gelsa, Civitavecchia, Maneru), Bol, Veglia (Krk), Cassione (Košljun), Lissa, Spalato (Salone, Clissa), Solta, Brazza, Ragusa (Ombla River), Pille, Gorizia, Lagosta, Meleda (Mljet), and Cherso (Cres) (Werner 1891a, b).

From the Adriatic Sea, the coast of Dalmatia, decapod specimens belonging to seven families (Porcellanidae, Carcinidae, Ethusidae, Goneplacidae, Leucosiidae, Polybiidae and Xanthidae) and nine species are mentioned. They were collected in Spalato (Split), Trau (Trogir) bei Spalato (nowadays Split) and from the Island of Solta, near Split.

The trip to the Ionian Islands

In the oldest letter sent by him to Antipa, dated May 1894, where he addresses with "*Lieber freund Antipa"* (engl. transl. "*Dear friend Antipa*"), the very close, cordial tone denotes that there have been previous contacts. He asks him to give him data on the herpetofauna of Romania and informs him that he will undertake a journey from Corfu to Zante (Zakynthos) (Fig. 2A). During his trips to Greece, March 1894, especially from Kefallonia and Santa Maura (Lefkada), Franz Werner collected an important land isopod collection (Strouhal 1928). Considering this letter, we might assume that the specimens collected during this trip to Greece in 1894 were sent to the museum in Bucharest.

Werner devoted himself on 6 big trips mainly to the exploration of Greece, in 1894, 1901, 1927,1936, 1937, and 1938 (Wettstein 1940). From these only in 1894 and in 1901 he reached Kefallonia and Santa Maura (Levkada). He visited in April 1894 five Ionian islands: Corfu (Kérkyra), Santa Maura (Levkás), Kephallonia (Kephallinia), Ithaca (Thiáki) and Zante (Zákyntho). About the island of Kefallonia, Werner mentioned several localities he had reached while studying amphibians and reptiles, and several of them are on the coastline: Sami, Argostoli and Koutavos Lagoon (near Argostoli) (Werner 1894a).

In Santa Maura Werner mentioned the existence of numerous shrimps, along with tritons and European pond turtles, but he is not impressed of the fauna (Werner 1894a). He describeed also from Santa Maura large channels forming a pathway parallel to the coast, were he observed numerous Atlantic ditch shrimps (*Palaemonetes varians*). From there we have only one specimen of stomatopods, *Rissoides desmaresti*, a species distributed in the eastern Mediterranean (Koulouri 2020), on the Greek shore.

The collection of crustaceans from the Ionian Islands contains 13 species belonging to 12 families (Squillidae, Galatheidae, Upogebiidae, Portunidae, Epialtidae, Inachidae, Parthenopidae, Pilumnidae, Homolidae, Pinnotheridae, Scyllaridae, and Sicyonidae).

The trip to Anatolia

The Franz Werner's expedition to Anatolia was undertaken in 1900 and 1901, between July and august 1900 and in May 1901, with the purpose to research the herpetological fauna of the Peninsula (Werner 1902).

From Asia Minor, or Anatolia (Turkey), the crustaceans collected by Werner are represented by two species of decapods, 2 specimens of *Pontastacus leptodactylus* (*Astacus leptodactylus*) and *Potamon potamios*, from Bursa Province, in Lake Abullonia, which communicates by a navigable channel with the Sea of Marmara. It is a shallow lake with a muddy bottom, with an input of underground springs, mostly the river Mustafakemalpaşa (Rhyndacus).

The presence of *Potamon potamios* in Lake Uluabat (old name Abullonia) may indicate a historical importance of this freshwater environment and its threatened presence. Now it is considered eutrophic, while this brachyuran species is considered Near Threatened (NT) (Cumberlidge 2008).

The trip to Alger

One of his first trips to Alger was in April 1892, to Algeria, to Bône (Annaba), Batna, Lambesa (Lambaesis) and Biskra. Later, on the following year, he returned to port Philippeville via Constantine, Batna, Lambesa, Biskra, Mraïer (Mrhaïer), Tuggurt (Touggourt) to Temacin (Tamacine) (Werner 1932). On the trip to Alger in 1892, he observed specimens of freshwater crab, *Thelphusa fluviatilis*, being mesmerized about its behaviour and the ability to live far from water, in a wooded, damp area (Werner 1892). There are very few mentions about Werner collecting crustaceans. In this trip he collected a freshwater shrimp, *Caridina longirostris* (Hauer 1894).

On the following trip, on April-May 1893, he reached Biskra following the route Philippeville—Constantine—Batna—Lambesa—Biskra—Mraïer—Tuggurt—Temacin (Werner 1894b, Wettstein 1940).

Later on, in the summer of 1910, Werner made another trip to Algeria, in Djurdjura Mountains, a part of the Atlas Mountains, during which he collected also the freshwater crab *Potamon fluviatile* from three small watercourses (Werner 1914).

In the purchase receipts crustaceans are metioned only on 27/03/1899 – when Antipa purchased the oniscid isopod *Hemilepistus reaumuri* (Fig. 4B), from Biskra, Algeria.

The Indian Ocean

The specimens from the Indian Ocean belong to 7 species and 7 families: Odontodactylidae, Coenobitidae, Hippidae, Matutidae, Portunidae, Ocypodidae and Scyllaridae.

Based on Antipa's register and the jars' interior labels, these were collected from Ceylon (Sri Lanka) - one stomatopod (*Odontodactylus scyllarus*) and two brachyuran species (*Portunus pelagicus* and *Matuta victor*), while for the other specimens only "Indian Ocean" is mentioned on the jar label.

From Ceylon, Franz Werner received material (reptiles and amphibians) (Werner 1901a, b), especially from Imperial and Royal Lieutenant Alexander Varges (also spelled Vargas and Warges), a young Lieutenant in the reserves in Ratnapura, India, who had taken a trip to India in May until September 1891 (Varges 1892). Other type of precious materials sent by Lieutenant Varges to Vienna from Ceylon between 1898 and 1903 included precious gemstones and ethnographic objects (Steindachner 1899, 1904). In 1892 Lieutenant Varges and Friederich Bieber went on a trip to North Africa during the summer but returned three months later to Vienna (Holzapfel 2012).

Other natural history dealer that commercialized material from Ceylon and collaborated with Werner was Georges Redemann from Antwerp, living in Rue du Fagot 18, a passioned entomologist and natural history dealer.

The systematic list of the crustacean species bought by Grigore Antipa from Franz Werner's expeditions and exchanges (1894-1910) (Fig. 4) is presented further on.

Order Stomatopoda Latreille, 1817

Odontodactylidae Manning, 1980

Odontodactylus scyllarus (Linnaeus., 1758), syn. *Cancer scyllarus* Linnaeus, 1758

Sri Lanka (Ceylon), MGAB 9490/126, 1 spec. (Fig. 4A).

Squillidae Latreille, 1802

Rissoides desmaresti (Risso, 1816), syn. *Squilla desmarestii* Risso, 1816

Santa Maura (Lefkada), Ionian Sea, MGAB 9490/117, 1 spec. (Fig. 4D).

Order Isopoda Latreille, 1817

Oniscidea Latreille, 1802

Hemilepistus reaumuri (H. Milne-Edwards, 1840)

Biskra, Sahara, 9490/90, MGAB ISP 384, 2 specs., with a different type of labels, purchased on 27.03.1899 (Fig. 4B).

Order Decapoda Latreille, 1802

Dendrobranchiata Bate, 1888

Sicyoniidae Ortmann, 1898

Sicyonia carinata (Brunnich, 1768), syn. *Sicyonia sculpta* H. Milne Edwards, 1830

Santa Maura (Lefkada), MGAB 9490/139, 1 spec., original label (Fig. 4C).

Infraorder Astacidea Latreille, 1802

Astacidae Latreille, 1802

Pontastacus leptodactylus (Eschscholtz, 1823), syn. *Astacus leptodactylus* Eschscholtz, 1823

Aboullonia Lake, Asia Minor, MGAB 9490/150, 2 specs., original label, 1901.

Infraorder Gebiidea de Saint Laurent, 1979

Upogebiidae Borradaile, 1903

Upogebia pusilla (Petagna, 1792), syn. *Gebia littoralis* (Risso, 1816)

Cephallonia, Ionian Sea, MGAB 9490/281, 1 spec.

Infraorder Achelata Scholtz & Richter, 1995

Scyllaridae Latreille, 1825

Scyllarus arctus (Linnaeus, 1758)

Cephallonia, Ionian Sea, 9490/159, 1 spec., original label (Fig. 4E).

Thenus orientalis (Lund, 1793)

Indian Ocean, MGAB 9490/158 (old. coll. n. 692, M1), 1 spec., original label (Fig. 4F).

Infraorder Anomura MacLeay, 1838

Galatheidae Samouelle, 1819

Galathea strigosa (Linnaeus, 1761)

Ionian Sea, Cephallonia, MGAB 9490/293, 2 specs.; 8915, 2 specs.

Porcellanidae Haworth, 1825

Pisidia longicornis (Linnaeus, 1767)

Trau (Trogir) bei, Spalato (Split), MGAB 9490/271, 4 specs.

Porcellana platycheles (Pennant, 1777)

Spalato (Split), Dalmatia (Croatia), MGAB 9490/273, 3 specs.

Hippidae Latreille, 1825

Hippa adactyla Fabricius, 1787, syn. *Remipes testudinarius* Latreille, 1806

Indian Ocean, E, MGAB 8908, 1 spec.

Coenobitidae Dana, 1851

Coenobita scaevola (Forskål, 1775) syn. *Coenobita rugosa* var. *granulata* Bouvier, 1890

Indian Ocean, MGAB 9490/293, 2 specs. (Fig. 4H).

Birgus latro (Linnaeus, 1758)

Indian Ocean, MGAB 9490/298 (old. coll. no. 541, M 10), 1 spec., a different type of label (Fig. 4G).

Infraorder Brachyura Linnaeus, 1758

Homolidae de Haan, 1839

Homola barbata (Fabricius,1793), syn. *Homola spinifrons* Leach, 1816

Ionian Sea, Cephallonia, MGAB 9490/247, 1 spec.

Matutidae de Hann, 1841

Matuta victor (Fabricius, 1781), syn. *Matuta victrix* (Fabricius, 1781)

Indian Ocean, Sri Lanka (Ceylon), MGAB 8877, 1 spec.

Ethusidae Guinot, 1977

Aethusa makarone (Herbst, 1785), syn. *Ethusa mascarone* (Herbst, 1785)

Adriactic Sea, Solta Isl., Dalmatia (Croatia), MGAB 9490/174, 1 spec., original label (Fig. 4 I).

Menippidae Ortmann, 1893

Menippe nodifrons Stimpson, 1859, label identification Pseudocarcinus *bellangerii* H. Milne Edwards, 1834

South America (”S. Ameriki”), MGAB 9490/194 (old. no. 528, N3), 1 spec., different type of label.

Goneplacidae MacLeay, 1838

Goneplax rhomboides (Linnaeus, 1758)

Adriactic Sea, Solta Isl., Dalmatia, Ionian Sea, MGAB 9490/186, 3 specs., a different type of label.

Leucosiidae Samouelle, 1819

Ilia nucleus (Linnaeus, 1758)

Adriactic Sea, Solta Isl., Dalmatia (Croatia), MGAB 9490/172, 1 spec.

Epialtidae MacLeay, 1838

Herbstia condyliata (Fabricius, 1787)

Ionian Sea, Cephallonia, Greece, MGAB 9490/262, 1 spec.

Pisa armata (Latreille, 1803)

Ionian Sea, Cephallonia, Greece, MGAB 9490/233, 1 spec., original label (Fig. 4L).

Inachidae MacLeay, 1838

Inachus dorsettensis (Pennant, 1777), syn. C*ancer scorpio* Fabricius, 1779

Ionian Sea, Cephallonia, Greece, MGAB 8900, 1 spec. (Fig. 4J).

Parthenopidae MacLeay, 1838

Derilambrus angulifrons (Latreille, 1825), syn. *Lambrus angulifrons* (Latreille, 1825)

Ionian Sea, Cephallonia, MGAB 9490/255, 1 spec. (Fig. 4K).

Pilumnidae Samouelle, 1819

Pilumnus hirtellus (Linnaeus, 1766)

Cephallonia, Ionian Sea, MGAB 9490/192, 1 spec., original label.

Portunidae Rafinesque, 1815

Carcinus aestuarii Nardo, 1847, syn. *Carcinus maenas* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Adriactic Sea, Solta Isl., Dalmatia (Croatia), MGAB 9490/208, 1 spec.

Achelous hastatus (Linnaeus, 1767), syn. *Lupa hastata* Say, 1817

Ionian Sea, Cephallonia, MGAB 9490/213, 1 spec., original label.

Portunus pelagicus (Linnaeus, 1758), syn. *Lupa pelagica* (Linnaeus, 1758)

Ceylon, MGAB 8894 (old. no. 882, M4), 1 spec., a different type of label.

Potamidae Ortmann, 1896

Potamon potamios (Olivier, 1804)

Brussa, Asia Minor, MGAB 9490/202, 1 spec., 1901.

Polybiidae Ortmann, 1893

Polybius corrugatus (Pennant, 1777), syn. *Portunus corrugatus* (Pennant, 1777)

Adriatic Sea, Solta Isl., Dalmatia (Croatia), MGAB 9490/218, 1 spec., original label.

Xanthidae MacLeay, 1838

Xantho rivulosus Risso, 1827, redetermined as *Cancer pagurus* Linnaeus, 1758

Adriatic Sea, Spalato (Split), Croatia, MGAB 9490/196, 1 spec., original label.

Ocypodidae Rafinesque, 1815

Minuca vocator (Herbst, 1804), syn. *Cancer vocator* Herbst, 1804

Indian Ocean, MGAB 8885 (old no. 979, M2), 1 spec., other kind of label.

Pinnotheridae De Haan, 1833

Nepinnotheres pinnotheres (Linnaeus, 1758), syn. *Pinnotheres veterum* Bosc, 1801

Adriatic Sea, Cephallonia, Ionian Sea, MGAB 9490/205, 1 ovigerous ♀., original label (Fig. 4M).

Conclusions

The collection acquired by Grigore Antipa from Franz Werner, from Vienna, is represented by 44 specimens, 33 decapod species belonging to 29 families, stomatopods, isopods and decapods, collected from the Adriatic and Ionian Sea, from the Indian Ocean, Turkey, Algeria and South America. In this paper we present the first part of the catalogue of a much larger collection.

This year we mark 190 years since the founding of our collections in 1834. We bring this homage to the work and devotion of the founder of the Museum, Grigore Antipa, and his predecessors, Carlo Ferrerati and to its first museologist, Carol Wallenstein.

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