





Eponyms as scientific recognition to Queen Astrid and King Leopold III of Belgium

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Abstract

This contribution provides an annotated list of taxa named after Queen Astrid and King Leopold III of Belgium, including the time they were Crown Prince Leopold and Princess Astrid of Belgium. The list was compiled by searching online nomenclators as well as ‘logical’ publications in which taxonomists would have published taxa named in honour of Leopold III and Astrid. In total, we discovered 144 scientific names that are based on the name of Leopold III and 26 that honour Astrid. Moreover, serendipitously we found several eponyms given to cultivars which we document only in an incidental way. The compiled impressive number of eponyms demonstrates the recognition of members of the scientific community towards the efforts of the Belgian Royal Household in the exploration and conservation of biodiversity. The legacy of Leopold III lives on in the King Leopold III Fund for Nature Exploration and Conservation. The workings and achievements of the latter organization are here also briefly detailed.

Key words

Biodiversity, nomenclature, name-bearing, types, nature conservation.

Introduction

Samyn & De Clerck (2012) argued that the value of scientific names “exceeds the field of biology *sensu stricto*” because they matter for society. For instance, the international legislation that controls the trade of endangered species (CITES)¹, just as the *Convention on Migratory Species* (CMS)² and the *Convention on Biological Diversity* (CBD)³ and its associated *Access and Benefit Sharing Protocol* (ABS) also known as the *Nagoya Protocol*⁴ use species names as currency. Knapp *et al.* (2004) argued earlier in a similar way when they wrote: “Names, however, have always been important. In the classical, pre-Linnaean past, the correct application of the names for medicinal plants could mean the difference between life and death. This need for stability in names of important organisms or concepts was in part the basis for the copying and recopying of the classical works of early scholars such as Dioscorides or Theophrastus through the Middle Ages in Europe.”

Scientific names have to be constructed in accordance with the ruling codes of nomenclature. For zoological taxa this is the *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature* (here cited as ‘the zoological Code’)⁵. For botanical (*s.l.*) taxa this is the *International Code of Nomenclature for algae, fungi, and plants* (ICN)⁶. For bacterial taxa (*s.l.*) this is the *International Code of Nomenclature of Prokaryotes* (ICNP)⁷. For cultivated plants this is the *International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants* (ICNCP)⁸. For plant associations or communities this is the *International Code of Phytosociological Nomenclature* (ICPN)⁹. For viruses, the *International Code of Virus Classification and Nomenclature* (ICVCN)¹⁰ applies. For minerals, nomenclature follows the *Commission on New Minerals, Nomenclature and Classification* (CNMNC)¹¹. These *Codes* differ from one another in several aspects, but they have the unifying principle that scientific names should at all times be unique and stable, published, and backed-up by voucher specimens, which should, or should preferably, be deposited in publicly available collections. In this way, a nomenclatural Tower of Babel that would obstruct efficient communication on the taxa is avoided. Samyn *et al.* (2010) stated this for zoological taxa, but it seemingly applies to the whole of the nomenclature of natural history.

Scientific names can be eponyms. Eponyms, as the word eponym is derived from the ancient Greek word ἐπώνυμος (*epónumos*), from ἐπί (*epí*, ‘upon’) and ὄνομα (*ónuma*), Aeolic variant of ὄνομα (*ónoma*, ‘name’), are scientific names that are ‘named after’. The present contribution will not treat eponyms attributed to anatomic structures, diseases, injuries, etc. (Hunter *et al.* 2000) nor will it deal with eponyms named after geographical places such as seas, islands or cities. Instead, this paper will highlight the predominantly zoological taxa named after Prince/King Leopold III of Belgium (Leopold III hereafter) and his first spouse Princess/Queen Astrid of Belgium (Astrid hereafter) and this to mark their importance in nature conservation, worldwide, an engagement that continues to live on in the legacy of Leopold III, through the *King Leopold III Fund for Nature Exploration and Conservation*¹² (KLFNEC).

This Fund was founded by Leopold III in 1972, 11 years before he passed away. Its main purpose was and is to aid and accelerate biodiversity research outside Europe. Anthropological study of non-European peoples living in close contact with nature is also favoured. In financing field work done by researchers and PhD students associated with Belgian universities and scientific institutions, the Fund contributes annually to around 15 expeditions. Up to now more than 400 expeditions have been co-financed with grants generally ranging from 1,000 to 4,000 euros. The main output of these are PhD theses and scientific papers, the latter exceed by now largely 1,500 titles; references of which can be found on the dedicated website of the *King Leopold III Fund*¹².

During two decades (1976–1996), the KLFNEC contributed substantially to the pioneering biological research station on Laing Island, located in Hansa Bay on the North coast of Papua New Guinea. In 1977, this station was named *King Leopold III Biological Station Laing Island* (KLBSLI). Marine and terrestrial fauna and flora was thoughtfully collected and is still being studied by Belgian and foreign researchers, the output by scientific papers being already well over 600 titles. The history and highlights of the KLBSLI have recently been detailed by authors in Van Goethem & Samyn (in press).

Material and methods

Eponyms honouring Leopold III and Astrid were searched through different methods.

Potential zoological eponyms were searched through the *Index to Organism Names* (ION)¹³ that extracts its names from the *Zoological Record*¹⁴. We entered ‘leopold*’ and ‘astrid*’¹⁵ as search terms. The names retrieved by this *modus* were located in the literature and were checked to ascertain

that they were indeed eponyms in honour of the desired royalties and not to other people (e.g. King Leopold I or II of Belgium, American ecologist Aldo Leopold, Leopold Madani, etc.). We did the same with search terms such as ‘principalis’, ‘regis’ and ‘regina’.

Potential zoological eponyms were also searched through direct query of the digital version of the *Zoological Record* (from 1972 to 2014), as available at the Royal Museum of Central Africa¹⁶ and through systematically screening of the in-house publications of the ‘logical’ institutions wherein the material recovered by Leopold III and Astrid would have been described, being the publications of the Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences in Brussels¹⁷ and the Royal Museum of Central Africa in Tervuren¹⁸. In the latter exercise we paid attention not only to taxa holding ‘leopold’ or ‘astrid’ in their name, but also related terms such as ‘regis’ and ‘regina’.

Potential botanical eponyms were searched through the *International Plant Names Index* (IPNI)¹⁹ by entering ‘leopold*’ and ‘astrid*’ as search terms. As with the zoological names discovered this way, we checked them as much as possible against the publications in which they appeared in order to ascertain desired eponymy and, in addition, we screened the in-house publications of the ‘logical’ institutions wherein the material recovered by Leopold III and Astrid would have been described, being the publications of the Meise Botanic Garden, Belgium²⁰.

Potential fungal eponyms were searched through consulting the *Index Fungorum*²¹ by entering the epithets ‘leopold*’ and ‘astrid*’ as search criteria. The recovered taxon names were then screened for validity of the searched for eponymy by checking the publications in which they appeared through systematically screening of the in-house publications of the ‘logical’ institutions wherein the material recovered by Leopold III and Astrid would have been described, being the publications of Meise Botanic Garden, Belgium²⁰.

Potential algal eponyms were searched through *Algae Base*²², the *Index Nominum Algarum*²³ and the on-line *DiatomBase*²⁴ again by entering ‘leopold*’ and ‘astrid*’, with and without the ‘*’ wildcard, as search items. Here again, recovered taxon names were looked up as much as possible in original publications so as to verify as if they were established in honour of the persons here concerned.

We screened the International Mineralogical Associations’ list of minerals through the website of the Commission on *New Minerals, Nomenclature and Classification*²⁵, looking for names that could match Leopold III and Astrid.

We also searched the ICNCP²⁶, the Azalea Society of America (ASA)²⁷, the List of Cultivars *Sempervivum* and *Jovibarba*²⁸, *The International Register and Checklist of Cultivar Names in the Genus Syringa* L. (Oleaceae)²⁹, *The International Rhododendron Register and Checklist*, Second Edition Lem-Z.³⁰, *The Royal Horticultural Society Plant Finder*³¹ and *Dendrology online*³² websites were also screened for names that could match Leopold III and Astrid., but only diagonally.

No searches for bacterial or viral taxa named after Leopold III and Astrid were carried out as we do not expect these to yield results.

Since this paper is not concerned with taxonomy *s.s.*, we solely cite the scientific names as mentioned in the original publications.

Gradually, we are putting pictures, micro-CT scans and micro-CT models on dedicated digital platforms such as Virtual Collections Brussels (VCB)³³ and Virtual Collections Tervuren (VCT)³⁴ that can be searched online.

In what follows, eponymous names of species (specific epithets) are written as they were in the original work, in their original spelling, i.e. sometimes with a capital (e.g., *Leopoldi*) and sometimes without (e.g., *astridae*). In zoological nomenclature, the presence or absence of the capital does not carry a message regarding the grammatical status of the epithet, as it does in some cases (Frétey 2019). Anyway, nowadays, according to Article 28 of the zoological *Code*, an epithet must always begin with a lower-case letter, so those originally published with a capital initial must be corrected. Species-group names published as separate words that are deemed to form a single word are to be

united according to Article 32.5.2.2, species-group names united by a hyphen must be united by removing the hyphen according to Article 32.5.2.3.

Hereby we designate as ‘secondary eponym’ a name derived from another name itself derived from the name of a person, such as the specific epithet *astrida* named after the city of Astrida, itself named after Princess Astrid.

Unavailable names (including *nomina nuda*) are presented here "between straight quotes".

The following abbreviations are used throughout the text:

ABS	Access and Benefit Sharing
ASA	Azalea Society of America
AST	Asteroidea (register prefix used in RBINS)
BR	Register prefix used in MBG
CBD	Convention on Biological Diversity
CITES	Convention on the International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora
CMS	Convention on Migratory Species
CNMNC	Commission on New Minerals, Nomenclature and Classification
CNU	Collection number unknown or unattributed
EVCT	Entomological Virtual Collections Type (register prefix used in RBINS)
HET GEN	Heterocera General Collection (collection prefix used in RBINS)
HET VPL	Heterocera Voyage Prince Leopold (collection prefix used in RBINS)
ICN	International Code of Nomenclature for algae, fungi, and plants
ICNCP	International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants
ICNP	International Code of Nomenclature of Prokaryotes
ICPN	International Code of Phytosociological Nomenclature
ICRA	International Cultivar Registration Authority
ICVCN	International Code of Virus Classification and Nomenclature
I.G.	Inventaire Général (General Inventory Number, collection prefix used in RBINS)
ION	Index to Organism Names
INV	Register prefix used in the RBINS collection (INV: Invertebrates)
IPNI	International Plant Name Index
KLFNEC	King Leopold III Fund for Nature Exploration and Conservation
KLBSLI	King Leopold III Biological Station Laing Island
MBG	Meise Botanic Garden, Meise (Belgium)
MNHN	Muséum National d’Histoire Naturelle, Paris (France)
NHM	National History Museum, London (United Kingdom)
NRM-ORTH	Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet Orthoptera Collections
ORTH GEN	General Orthoptera Collection (collection prefix used in RBINS)
PAP BEL	Papillons belges (collection prefix used in RBINS)
PAP GEN	Papillons General Collection (collection prefix used in RBINS)
PAP VRL	Papillons Voyage Prince Leopold (collection prefix used at RBINS)
RBINS	Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences, Brussels (Belgium)
RMCA	Royal Museum for Central Africa, Tervuren (Belgium)
TL	Type Locality (i.e., location where the type(s) was/were sampled)
TD	Type Data (i.e., nomenclatural status, institution where the type(s) is / are deposited, eventual register number(s))
USNM	United States National Museum, Washington (USA)
VCB	Virtual Collections Brussels

VCT	Virtual Collections Tervuren
VIVC	<i>Vitis</i> International Variety Catalogue

Results

Acquisitions

Table 1 shows the main acquisitions for Belgian collections made by/through Leopold III & Astrid. We have restricted ourselves to those acquisitions that we could retrieve via the archives and databases of the RBINS and the RMCA. This listing clearly shows that early focus (mid 1920's to early 1930's) shifted from the Belgian Congo to South-East Asia (Indonesia) (early 1930's) and to the rest of the world with particular attention to South America whereby the last acquisition of 1984 and at the same time the sole botanical acquisition is in honor as it is *post mortem*.

Below, we provide the eponyms named after Leopold III and Astrid that we recovered in different domains of biological classifications. Taxa, with their name as introduced in the original publications, are given in alphabetical order within every group. For each eponym, we provide type data (**TD**) in the form of the status, including their registration number (nr.) and the location of the type(s), as well as on the type locality (**TL**). Further metadata attached to these eponyms can be found in the original publications.

Algal taxa

Our searches on *Algae Base*, the *Index Nominum Algarum* and the on-line *DiatomBase* revealed no entries that had 'leopold' and more than 100 taxa that had 'astrid' in their name. Many of the latter proved supra-specific (e.g., *Bigastridium*, *COELASTRIDAE*, *Desmastridion*, *Dinastridium*, *Euastridium*, *HYDROGASTRIDAE*, etc.), albeit some specific names (e.g., *Gomphomena astridae*, *Suriella astridae*, etc.) were also found. However, after scrutinization of these names, none could be assigned as being eponymous to the royalties we searched for.

However, we found one taxon that was named after Leopold III while being Crown Prince, Duke of Brabant: *Ostreobium brabantium* Weber-Van Bosse, 1932.

Green algae (Phylum CHLOROPHYTA)

Class ULVOPHYCEAE: order BRYOPSIDALES

Ostreobium Brabantium Weber-Van Bosse, 1932. • **TD**: Syntypes RBINS I.G.9223/CHLO.001–002. • **TL**: Indonesia, Weim Island, Banda-Neira Island. • **Remarks**: [1] At first sight, the name of this species does not seem to be an eponym to Leopold III, but in Belgium the denomination of 'Duke of Brabant' is a dynastic title and is traditionally assigned to the oldest son of the sovereign. [2] According to recommendation 60F.1 of the botanical *Code*, the specific epithet of this name should be corrected in *brabantium*.

TABLE 1. Overview of the main acquisitions for Belgian collections made by/through Leopold III and Astrid.

Institution	Expedition	Nature of collected specimens
RMCA	1925, Belgian Congo	Spiders & scorpions
RMCA	1926, Belgian Congo	A bat species
RMCA	1930, Belgian Congo	Spiders & mammals (ranging from shrews to antelopes and even a hippopotamus)
RBINS	1929, Indonesia, Papua (with some additional limited records from Egypt, Mauritius, China, Japan, Sri Lanka and French Polynesia)	Amphibians, echinoderms, corals, brachiopods, molluscs, mammals, fish, reptiles, a single velvet worm new to science and also a cave formation
RBINS	1930, Indonesia	Molluscs and a dugong
RBINS	1931, Indonesia	A black coral, sponges, barnacles, moss animals, forams & molluscs
RBINS	1932, Belgian Congo	Molluscs
RBINS	1932, Vietnam, Malaysia, Philippines and Indonesia	Various taxa
RBINS	1933, Azores	Various taxa
RBINS	1933, Angola	Echinoderms
RBINS	1934, Angola	Crustaceans
RBINS	1934, Indonesia	Corals
RBINS	1942, Belgium	Skeleton of <i>Equus caballus</i> , arabian race of horse
RBINS	1962, Brazil	Vertebrates and one mollusc
RBINS	1964, Brazil	Invertebrates and vertebrates
RBINS	1966, Suriname	Fish, amphibians, reptiles, mammals, insects and other invertebrates
RBINS	1967, Brazil	Fish, amphibians and invertebrates
RBINS	1970, French Guyana	Fish, amphibians and invertebrates
RBINS	1972, Indo-Malaysia	Vertebrates and invertebrates
RBINS	1973, Yugoslavia	Invertebrates
MBG	1977, Bolivia	Holotype of <i>Spiranthera leopoldiana</i> Bamps & Robijns, 1984

Botanical taxa

Our searches on IPNI revealed over 300 entries that had ‘leopold’ and some 20 taxa that had ‘astrid’ in their name. However, after scrutinization of these names, only one single taxon returned as eponymous to one of the names we searched for, *in casu*: *Spiranthera leopoldiana* Bamps & Robijns, 1984.

Flowering plants (Phylum **MAGNOLIOPHYTA**)

Class **MAGNOLIOPSIDA** (magnolias): order **SAPINDALES**

Spiranthera leopoldiana Bamps & Robijns, 1984. • **TD**: Holotype MBG BR0000008538840. • **TL**: Bolivia, Santa Cruz, Robore, San José. • **Remarks**: Picture of holotype available on the website of MBG/section botanical collections³⁵; original description available on the same site³⁶.

Fungal taxa

Our searches on the *Index Fungorum* retrieved no taxa with variations of ‘leopold’ and/or ‘astrid’ in their names. However, through the collections database of the MBG, we found one taxon with astrid in its name: *Dirina astridae* Tehler, 2013 (described in Tehler *et al.* 2013). This taxon is however named after the daughter of the author of this taxon. In the same database we also found *Reichlingia leopoldi* Diederich & Scheidegger, 1996, but this is a species dedicated to botanist Léopold Reichling from Luxemburg.

Minerals

Our searches on the IMA List of minerals through the website of the Commission on *New Minerals, Nomenclature and Classification*, with variations to ‘leopold’ and/or ‘astrid’ in their names were fruitless.

Plant cultivars

We perceived a plant cultivar named after Leopold III, actually purely by chance: *Vitis vinifera* ‘Leopold III’. It is a grape variety of exceptional quality grown in Flemish Brabant (Belgium). Our curiosity was aroused and subsequent searches, mainly on the internet, revealed that many eponyms in the field of cultivars are dedicated to royals, most often nominal but also by title.

Going through the International Register and Checklist of Cultivar Names in the Genus *Syringa* L. (Oleaceae), we found four eponyms: *Syringa vulgaris* ‘Prince Léopold’, introduced by Klettenberg in 1930; *Syringa vulgaris* ‘Léopold III’, and its synonym *Syringa vulgaris* ‘Leopold III’, both introduced by Klettenberg in 1935; and *Syringa vulgaris* ‘Reine Astrid’, introduced by Klettenberg in 1935.

Other examples of eponyms in honour of Astrid and Leopold III are: *Araucaria heterophylla* ‘Astrid’ (synonym: *Araucaria heterophylla* ‘Leopold Astrid’) and *Araucaria heterophylla* ‘Leopoldii’, two of the several cultivars of the Norfolk pine. The latter variety was introduced in 1923 (see *Dendrologie online*³²).

Hydrangea macrophylla ‘Leopold III’, a variety of bigleaf hortensia, was introduced in 1938 by Emiel Draps from Strombeek (Belgium). At that time hortensias were the second most appreciated plants after the roses. The cultivar ‘Leopold III’ is a cross between the older cultivars ‘Rosabella’ and ‘Merveille’ (Pauwels & Pieters 2011).

More cultivars are *Sempervivum* ‘Leopold III’, considered a synonym of *Sempervivum* ‘Elfride’ (see List of Cultivars *Sempervivum* 2000³⁷). Cultivars within this genus, commonly known as houseleeks, are in general not attached to a species. Via the Royal Horticultural Society plant finder we additionally found: *Codiaeum* ‘Leopold III’, a shrub with leathery leaves commonly called croton and belonging to the spurge family (*EUPHORBIAEAE*) as well as *Cymbidium* ‘Princesse Astrid’, a boat orchid (family *ORCHIDACEAE*), actually a cross of ‘Eagle’ and ‘Vesta’, registered on January 1, 1932. After her marriage in 1926 to the Belgian Crown Prince Leopold, Princess Astrid enjoyed a lot of popularity in Belgium. When searching the internet we found a variety that unites their names: *Rhododendron simsii* ‘Leopold Astrid’. This fancy-flowered variety of the Indian azalea has been hybridized and introduced by J. Haerens from Zomergem (Belgium) in 1933 (see ASA³⁸).

Other *Rhododendron* cultivars are: ‘Princesse Astrid’, an evergreen azalea introduced by A. Steyaert

in 1928, ‘Leopold III’ also an evergreen azalea introduced by A. Steyaert in 1934, and ‘Mémoire Reine Astrid’ again an evergreen azalea introduced by O. Franck & Son in 1935 (see Leslie A.C. 2004).

Through *Dendrologie online*, we noticed a cultivar Rosa ‘Koningin Astrid’, registered in 1935.

Hibiscus syriacus ‘Duc de Brabant’ (a variety of rose mallow) is tricky because all Belgian crown princes bear this title. Since the variety name was introduced before 1872, the variety had been dedicated to King Leopold I or Leopold II.

Zoological taxa

Our searches revealed near 400 entries that had ‘leopold’ and near 100 entries that had ‘astrid’ in their taxon name. However, after scrutinization of these names, only 142 could be retained as eponymous to Leopold III and 26 to Astrid.

Arthropods (phylum ARTHROPODA)

Class **ARACHNIDA** (arachnids): order **ARANEAE** (spiders)

Caponina leopoldi Zapfe, 1962. • **TD**: Holotype CNU in Museo del Centro de Investigaciones Zoológicas (now Museo Nacional de Historia Natural). • **TL**: Chili, Antofagasta Province, Taltal, Paposo.

Hahnia leopoldi Bosmans, 1982. • **TD**: Holotype RMCA 155206; 26 paratypes RMCA 15863–158635. • **TL**: Cameroon (now Republic of Cameroon), Mount Cameroon, montane forest, 1900 m. • **Remark**: In the original description, 22 paratypes are mentioned, but 26 ‘paratypes’ are present in the RMCA collection.

Jocquella leopoldi Baert, 1980. • **TD**: Holotype RBINS I.G.25681/EVCT.3600; 2 paratypes RBINS I.G.25681/EVCT.3620–3621. • **TL**: Papua New Guinea, Madang Province, Yoro. • **Remarks**: These specimens were collected by one of us (JVG), current executive secretary to the KLFNEC. The generic name *Jocquella* is an eponym after Dr. Rudy Jocqué, former head of the zoology department at the RMCA and tutor of describer Dr. L. Baert of the RBINS. It was introduced as a new generic name in Baert (1980).

Nicodamus leopoldi Roewer, 1938. • **TD**: 2 syntypes RBINS I.G.9223/EVCT.3601–3602. • **TL**: Indonesia, Papua, Angi Gita Lake.

Plotius leopoldi Roewer, 1938. • **TD**: 3 syntypes RBINS I.G.9223/EVCT.3603–3605. • **TL**: Indonesia, Papua, Sakoemi, Aru-Inseln, Soengai Manoembaai.

Scytodes leopoldi Giltay, 1935. • **TD**: Holotype RBINS I.G.9796/EVCT.3607. • **TL**: (Malaysia), Malacca, Fraser’s Hill. • **Remark**: This species has recently been redescribed, under the combination *Stedocys leopoldi* (Giltay, 1935), by Labarque *et al.* (2009).

Telamonia leopoldi Roewer, 1938. • **TD**: Holotype RBINS I.G.9223/EVCT.3606. • **TL**: Indonesia, Papua, Sakoemi.

Class **ARACHNIDA** (arachnids): order **ASTIGMATA** (astigmata mites)

Murichirus (Murichirus) leopoldi Fain, 1974. • **TD**: Holotype RBINS I.G.24868/88a-59a; 10 paratypes RBINS I.G.24868/77-51a, 81b, 52a–b, 53a–b, 54a, 88a, 59b, 60a–b. • **TL**: Indonesia, Papua, Sentani. • **Remarks**: The expedition that uncovered this species was funded by the KLFNEC, and the species was named explicitly after Leopold III.

Teinocoptes astridae Fain, 1959. • **TD**: 6 syntypes RMCA 114735 and RBINS 2463–2466. • **TL**: Ruanda-Urundi (Republic of Rwanda), Astrida (now Butare); Ruanda-Urundi (Republic of Rwanda), Nyiakibanda. • **Remarks**: Fain (1959) stated that the holotype and one female (presumably a paratype) were deposited in the RMCA, and 4 female paratypes together with a nymph were deposited in his personal collection; the latter seem to have been transferred to the RBINS, but the whereabouts of the nymph is unknown. As the holotype is not identified in the RMCA collection, all these specimens should be considered syntypes.

Class **ARACHNIDA** (arachnids): order **MESOSTIGMATA** (mesostigmata mites)

Astridiella Fain, 1957a. • **TD**: The type species of this genus, by monotypy, is *Astridiella scotornis* (Fain, 1956) (originally *Ptilonyssus scotornis* Fain, 1956), the holotype of which, from Muhero (Rwanda), is RMCA 112423. • **Remarks**: Fain (1957b) proposed to replace the original type specimen by a new one, RMCA 112422 from Akanyaru (Rwanda), because the original one was in bad condition. This nomenclatural act is invalid, as replacement of a name-bearing type by a neotype because the original type is a *nomen dubium* is permitted by Article 75.5 of the current version of the zoological *Code* only after the Commission has set it aside under its plenary power (Article 81). Fain (1957b) added two more species to *Astridiella*: *A. caprimulyi* Fain, 1957 and *A. neotis* Fain, 1957.

Neocypholaelaps leopoldi Elsen, 1972. • **TD**: Holotype RMCA 141866; 1 paratype RMCA 170358. • **TL**: Zaïre (now Democratic Republic of the Congo), Boma Kandi.

Ptilonyssus astridae Fain, 1956. • **TD**: Holotype RMCA 112456. • **TL**: Rwanda, Astrida (now Butare).

Rhinophaga leopoldi Fain, 1957c. • **TD**: Syntypes RMCA 99601–99602. • **TL**: Congo Belge (now Democratic Republic of the Congo), Kivu, Irangi. • **Remarks**: The original publication states that the name is based on 1 female and 1 male ‘types’, and on 2 female and 1 male ‘paratypes’. In zoological nomenclature, the qualification of ‘holotype’ applies only for single specimen, so these 5 specimens must be considered syntypes. The database of the RMCA lists two ‘holotypes’. The ‘paratypes’ could not be found.

Class **ARACHNIDA** (arachnids): order **OPILIONES** (harvestmen)

Gagrella Leopoldi Giltay, 1930. • **TD**: Holotype RBINS I.G.9223/EVCT.3608. • **TL**: Indonesia, Papua, between Lomira and Lake Kamakawalar. • **Remark**: According to Article 32.5.2.5 of the zoological *Code*, the specific epithet of this name should be corrected in *leopoldi*.

Paradampetrus Leopoldi Giltay, 1930. • **TD**: Holotype RBINS I.G.9223/EVCT.3609. • **TL**: Indonesia, Sumatra, Harau Kloof (now Harau Valley). • **Remarks**: [1] *Paradampetrus leopoldi* is the type species of *Paradampetrus* Giltay, 1930, by monotypy. [2] According to Article 32.5.2.5 of the zoological *Code*, the specific epithet of this name should be corrected in *leopoldi*.

Class **ARACHNIDA** (arachnids): order **PROSTIGMATA** (prostigmata mites)

Astrida Fain, 1955. • **TD**: The type species of this genus, by monotypy, is *Astrida caprimulgi* Fain, 1955, the holotype of which, from Astrida (now Butare, Rwanda), is RMCA 12407. • **Remarks**: *Astrida* is also the name given by the Belgian colonial rulers, in honor of Queen Astrid, to the city of Butare in southern Rwanda. The city held the so-called Laboratoire Médical d’Astrida.

Neastrida Fain, 1962 (subgenus). • **TD**: The type species of this subgenus, by monotypy, is *Astrida parrae* Fain, 1956, the holotype and 1 paratype of which, from Astrida (now Butare, Rwanda), are kept under the same number RMCA 112405.

Class **ARACHNIDA** (arachnids): order **PSEUDOSCORPIONIDA** (false scorpions or book scorpions)

Apocheiridium leopoldi Vitali-di Castri, 1962. • **TD**: Holotype and 1paratype (‘allotype’) CNU in Museo Nacional de Historia Natural de Santiago de Chile (Museum Nacional d’Historia Natural). • **TL**: Chile, Cerro El Roble (32°58’S, 71°02’W).

Class **DIPLOPODA** (millipedes): order **POLYDESMIDA** (flat-backed millipedes)

Platyrhacus principalis Attems, 1932. • **TD**: Syntypes supposed to be RBINS I.G.9223/CNU, not located at present. • **TL**: Indonesia, Aroe Islands Manoembai. • **Remarks**: At first sight this is not an eponym after Leopold III, but given that Attems (1932) explicitly stated that it was Prince Leopold who found this species and given that ‘*principalis*’ is derived from the Latin word *princeps*, meaning the first or foremost (a term used for the emperor during the first centuries of the Roman Empire) and that the title Prince is derived from this word, leaves no doubt that this is indeed an eponym after Leopold III.

Class **INSECTA** (insects): order **BLATTODEA** (cockroaches)

Macrocerca leopoldi Hanitsch, 1931. • **TD**: 2 syntypes RBINS I.G.9223/EVCT.2332. • **TL**: Indonesia, Papua, Angi Gita Lake.

Class **INSECTA** (insects): order **COLEOPTERA** (beetles)

Aegus leopoldi Didier, 1932. • **TD**: Holotype RBINS I.G.9223/EVCT.2972; 3 paratypes NHM 411067.1–3. • **TL**: Indonesia Papua, Angi Gita Lake.

Anartioschiza Leopoldi Burgeon, 1946. • **TD**: Most possibly RMCA CNU. • **TL**: Democratic Republic of the Congo, Bomokandi source; Aru; Mongbwalu. • **Remark**: According to Article 32.5.2.5 of the zoological *Code*, the specific epithet of this name should be corrected in *leopoldi*.

Apteromerus Leopoldi Gebien 1935. • **TD**: Holotype RBINS I.G.9223/EVCT.2273; 1 paratype RBINS I.G.9223/EVCT.2467. • **TL**: Indonesia, Papua, Sakoemi. • **Remark**: According to Article 32.5.2.5 of the zoological *Code*, the specific epithet of this name should be corrected in *leopoldi*.

Arcastes astridae Laboissière, 1932. • **TD**: Holotype RBINS I.G.9223/EVCT.2355. • **TL**: Indonesia, Sumatra, Tandjong-Slamat.

Astridella Laboissière, 1932. • **TD**: The type species of this genus, by original designation, is *Astridella guineensis* Laboissière, 1932, the holotype of which, from Papua (Indonesia), is RBINS I.G.9223/EVCT.2658. • **Remark**: In a footnote, Laboissière (1932) described a second *Astridella*: *A. cyanipennis*.

Athemus Astridae Pic, 1933. • **TD**: Holotype RBINS I.G.9796/EVCT.2463. • **TL**: Malaysia, Malacca, Fraser's Hill. • **Remarks**: [1] According to Article 32.5.2.5 of the zoological *Code*, the specific epithet of this name should be corrected in *astridae*. [2] In the same publication, *Dascillus leopoldi* Pic, 1933 was also introduced, based on a single specimen.

Aulacophora leopoldi Laboissière, 1934. • **TD**: Holotype RBINS I.G.9796/EVCT.2465. • **TL**: Philippines, Samar, Mauo River.

Barombia Leopoldi Laboissière, 1929. • **TD**: Holotype RMCA CNU. • **TL**: Democratic Republic of the Congo, Lac Leopold II (now Lake Mai-Ndombe). • **Remarks**: [1] Laboissière (1931) proposed the *nomen novum* *Barombiella* Laboissière, 1931 for *Barombia* Jacoby, 1903, as it is preoccupied by *Barombia* Karsch 1891. [2] According to Article 32.5.2.5 of the zoological *Code*, the specific epithet of this name should be corrected in *leopoldi*.

Cassena leopoldi Laboissière, 1932. • **TD**: Holotype RBINS I.G.9223/EVCT.2360. • **TL**: Indonesia, Papua, Siwi.

Chlaenius (Chlaenostenus) Leopoldi Burgeon, 1935. • **TD**: 3 syntypes in RMCA CNU. • **TL**: Democratic Republic of the Congo: Uele-Ituri, Bomokandi sources; Amadi; Niangara. • **Remark**: According to Article 32.5.2.5 of the zoological *Code*, the specific epithet of this name should be corrected in *leopoldi*.

Chrysodema leopoldiana Théry, 1933. • **TD**: Holotype RBINS I.G.9223/EVCT.3436. • **TL**: Philippines, Mauo Samar.

Chrysodema radians ssp. *leopoldi* Théry, 1932. • **TD**: Holotype RBINS I.G.9223/EVCT.2167. • **TL**: Indonesia, Papua, Manoi. • **Remark**: According to Article 32.5.2.5 of the zoological *Code*, the specific epithet of this name should be corrected in *leopoldi*.

Cladophorus Leopoldi Pic, 1932b. • **TD**: Holotype RBINS I.G.9223/EVCT.2557. • **TL**: Indonesia, Papua, Lomira. • **Remark**: According to Article 32.5.2.5 of the zoological *Code*, the specific epithet of this name should be corrected in *leopoldi*.

Coccinella Leopoldi Mader in Sicard *et al.*, 1933. • **TD**: Holotype RBINS I.G.9223/EVCT.2256; 1 paratype RBINS I.G.9223/EVCT.2256. • **TL**: Indonesia, Banda Island, Goenoeng Api. • **Remarks**: [1] Dr. Sicard died before finishing his work, so Mader and Arrow completed the publication. [2] According to Article 32.5.2.5 of the zoological *Code*, the specific epithet of this name should be corrected in *leopoldi*.

Coenochilus leopoldi Bourgoin 1931a. • **TD**: Holotype RBINS I.G.9223/EVCT.2326. • **TL**: Indonesia, Sumatra, Pageralam.

Coptorrhynchus leopoldi Marshall, 1935. • **TD**: Holotype RBINS I.G.9223/EVCT.2369; 1 paratype RBINS I.G.9223/EVCT.2369. • **TL**: Indonesia, Celebes (now Sulawesi), Virgin forest between Paloe and Koelawi.

Cymophorus Leopoldi Bourgoin, 1929. • **TD**: Holotype possibly RMCA CNU. • **TL**: Congo belge (now Democratic Republic of the Congo), Inkisi. • **Remark**: According to Article 32.5.2.5 of the zoological *Code*, the specific epithet of this name should be corrected in *leopoldi*.

Damarsila umbrosa ssp. *leopoldi* Théry, 1929. • **TD**: 2 syntypes, possibly RMCA CNU. • **TL**: Democratic Republic of the Congo, Bomokandi Sources. • **Remark**: According to Article 32.5.2.5 of the zoological *Code*, the specific epithet of this name should be corrected in *leopoldi*.

Daphysia leopoldi Fisher, 1934. • **TD**: Holotype USNM 57544; 4 paratypes C. F. Baker collection 22199, now USNM CNU; 1 paratype RBINS I.G.9796/EVCT.3610. • **TL**: Republic of the Philippines, Samar, Mauo. • **Remark**: Pictures of holotype available on website of USNM.

Dascillus Leopoldi Pic, 1933. • **TD**: Holotype RBINS I.G.9796/EVCT.3455. • **TL**: Malaysia, Malacca, Fraser's Hill.

- **Remarks:** [1] According to Article 32.5.2.5 of the zoological *Code*, the specific epithet of this name should be corrected in *leopoldi*. [2] In the same publication, *Athemus astridae* Pic, 1933 was also introduced.
- Diaphanes latipennis* var. *Leopoldi* Pic, 1931. • **TD:** Holotype RMCA CNU. • **TL:** Democratic Republic of the Congo, Barumbu. • **Remark:** According to Articles 32.5.2.1 and 32.5.2.5 of the zoological *Code*, the specific epithet of this name should be corrected in *leopoldi*.
- Dorcus astridae* Didier, 1932. • **TD:** Holotype RBINS I.G.9223/EVCT.2470. • **TL:** Indonesia, Célèbes (now Sulawesi), Menado, Tondano-Menado.
- Gnatocera cruda* Janson var. *Leopoldi* Bourgoïn, 1929. • **TD:** Holotype possibly RMCA CNU. • **TL:** Congo belge (now Democratic Republic of the Congo), Bomokandi source. • **Remark:** According to Article 32.5.2.5 of the zoological *Code*, the specific epithet of this name should be corrected in *leopoldi*.
- Gynandrophthalma leopoldi* Burgeon, 1942. • **TD:** Holotype RMCA CNU; 1 paratype possibly RBINS CNU. • **TL:** Democratic Republic of the Congo, Likimi, Bokapo (Kinshasa).
- Heterorrhina Leopoldi* Bourgoïn, 1931b. • **TD:** Holotype possibly RMCA CNU. • **TL:** Democratic Republic of the Congo, Stanleyville (now Kisangani). • **Remark:** According to Article 32.5.2.5 of the zoological *Code*, the specific epithet of this name should be corrected in *leopoldi*.
- Hister (s. str.) Leopoldi* Desbordes, 1929. • **TD:** Holotype RMCA CNU. • **TL:** Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kivu. • **Remark:** According to Article 32.5.2.5 of the zoological *Code*, the specific epithet of this name should be corrected in *leopoldi*.
- Lagria Leopoldi* Pic, 1932a. • **TD:** Holotype RBINS I.G.9223/EVCT.3611. • **TL:** Indonesia, Papua, Manoi. • **Remark:** According to Article 32.5.2.5 of the zoological *Code*, the specific epithet of this name should be corrected in *leopoldi*.
- Laius Leopoldi* Pic, 1932b. • **TD:** Holotype RBINS I.G.9223/EVCT.2262; 14 paratypes RBINS I.G.9223/EVCT.2263. • **TL:** Indonesia, Misol, Weeim Island. • **Remark:** According to Article 32.5.2.5 of the zoological *Code*, the specific epithet of this name should be corrected in *leopoldi*.
- Lesticus leopoldi* Andrewes, 1932. • **TD:** Holotype RBINS I.G.9223/EVCT.2170. • **TL:** Indonesia, Aru Island, Soengai Manoembai.
- Macrogyrus leopoldi* Ball, 1932. • **TD:** Holotype RBINS I.G.9223/EVCT.2260; 2 paratypes RBINS I.G.9223/EVCT.2261. • **TL:** Indonesia, Papua, Angi Gita Lake.
- Macronota leopoldi* Bourgoïn, 1931a. • **TD:** Holotype RBINS I.G.9223/EVCT.2173. • **TL:** Indonesia, Sumatra, Fort de Koek (now Bukittinggi).
- Mahutia Leopoldi* Laboissière, 1929. • **TD:** Holotype RMCA CNU. • **TL:** Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kivu. • **Remark:** According to Article 32.5.2.5 of the zoological *Code*, the specific epithet of this name should be corrected in *leopoldi*.
- Microserica leopoldiana* Balthasar, 1932. • **TD:** 88 syntypes RBINS I.G.9223/EVCT.2265. • **TL:** Indonesia, Sumatra, Takengon.
- Neodrana leopoldi* Laboissière, 1932. • **TD:** Holotype RBINS I.G.9223/EVCT.2365. • **TL:** Indonesia, Papua, Lomira.
- Neoserica principalis* Balthasar, 1932. • **TD:** Holotype RBINS I.G.9223/EVCT.2267. • **TL:** Indonesia, Sumatra, near Panti. • **Remark:** At first sight this is not an eponym after Leopold III, but given that Balthasar (1932) explicitly stated that it was Prince Leopold who found this species and given that ‘*principalis*’ is derived from the Latin word *princeps*, meaning the first or foremost (a term used for the emperor during the first centuries of the Roman Empire) and that the title Prince is derived from this word, leaves no doubt that this is indeed an eponym after Leopold III.
- Oides leopoldi* Laboissière, 1932. • **TD:** Holotype RBINS I.G.9223/EVCT.2251. • **TL:** Indonesia, Papua, Moemi. • **Remark:** The RBINS collection holds the label ‘lectotype’, but no publication wherein this was established was found; hence we treat the single here recovered and described by Laboissière (1932) as the holotype.
- Ptilodactyla Léopoldi* Pic, 1952. • **TD:** Holotype RMCA CNU. • **TL:** Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kivu. • **Remark:** According to Articles 32.5.2.1 and 32.5.2.5 of the zoological *Code*, the specific epithet of this name should be corrected in *leopoldi*.
- Silidius Astridae urundiensis* Pic, 1955. • **TD:** Holotype RMCA CNU. • **TL:** Urundi (now Burundi), Nyamusumu, Usumbura. • **Remarks:** [1] We found the nomen *Silidius astridae* Pic, 1955 mentioned in the *Index to Organism Names* (ION)⁴⁰. However, a thorough search through the *Zoological Record* from which ION harvests its content revealed only the name *S. astridae* var. *urundiensis* Pic, 1955 which we found in Pic (1955: 159). We can therefore only conclude that “*S. astridae*” Pic, 1955 is a *nomen nudum*. [2] According to Article 45.6.4 of the zoological *Code*, *S. astridae* var. *urundiensis* Pic, 1955 is to be considered a subspecific name, as *S. astridae urundiensis* Pic, 1955.
- Silidius Leopoldi* Pic, 1929a. • **TD:** 2 syntypes most possibly in RMCA ENT000013260. • **TL:** Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kivu. • **Remark:** According to Article 32.5.2.5 of the zoological *Code*, the specific epithet of this name should be corrected in *leopoldi*.
- Sphaeroderma leopoldi* Maulik, 1935. • **TD:** Holotype RBINS I.G.9223/EVCT.2253. • **TL:** Indonesia, Sumatra, Singalang.
- Spinanomala leopoldi* Burgeon, 1932. • **TD:** Holotype RBINS I.G.9223/EVCT.3612. • **TL:** Indonesia, Sumatra, Harau Kloof.

- Stigmodera (Castiarina) astridae* Deuquet, 1938. • **TD**: Holotype in collection of Deuquet; 1 paratype in NHM CNU; 1 paratype RBINS CNU. • **TL**: Australia, New South Wales, Illawarra Coastal Range.
- Trichalus Leopoldi* Pic, 1932b. • **TD**: Holotype RBINS I.G.9223/EVCT.2259. • **TL**: Indonesia, Aroe Islands, Manoembai.
- Zonabris amplectans* var. nov. *Leopoldi* Pic, 1929b. • **TD**: Holotype most possibly RMCA CNU. • **TL**: Democratic Republic of the Congo, Bomakandi (sources). • **Remark**: According to Article 32.5.2.5 of the zoological *Code*, the specific epithet of this name should be corrected in *leopoldi*.

Unavailable names

- "*Ctenistes leopoldi*". • **TD**: RBINS I.G.9223/EVCT.3366. • **TL**: Indonesia, Bali, Singaradia. • **Remarks**: We failed to find this name published; hence we treat it as unavailable. The specimen holds a label with annotation *i.l.* which means *in litteris*; no correspondence could however be found.
- "*Pachyrrhynchus speciosus* subsp. *samarensis* f. n. *regi*" Voss, 1934. • **TD**: Holotype RBINS I.G.9796/EVCT.3613; 1 paratype RBINS I.G.9794/EVCT.3614. • **TL**: Philippines, Mauo, Samar. • **Remark**: Nomen unavailable for being infrasubspecific (Article 45.5 of the zoological *Code*).
- "*Paederus leopoldi*" Bernhauer. • **TD**: 2 specimens RBINS I.G.9796/EVCT.3615–3616. • **TL**: Philippines, Lampo Batang, Samar, Mauo River. • **Remarks**: The two specimens are pictured in their conservation box on VCB. We failed to find this name published; hence we treat it as unavailable.
- "*Silidius Astridae*" Pic, 1955. • **Remark**: See above under *Silidius Astridae urundiensis* Pic, 1955.

Class INSECTA (insects): order DIPTERA (flies)

- Caricea leopoldi* Curran, 1929. • **TD**: Holotype RMCA CNU; 2 paratypes RMCA CNU. • **TL**: Democratic Republic of the Congo, Burunga; Kivu.
- Chrysosoma leopoldi* Parent, 1932. • **TD**: Holotype RBINS I.G.9223/EVCT.2381. • **TL**: Indonesia, Papua, Sakoemi.
- Cymatopus leopoldi* Meuffels & Grootaert 1984. • **TD**: Holotype RBINS I.G.26480/EVCT.3617; paratype RBINS I.G.26.480/EVCT.3618 with leg, abdomen and wing mounted on separate microscope slides. • **TL**: Papua New Guinea, Madang Province, Hansa Bay, Laing Island.
- Euphumosia leopoldi* Malloch, 1934. • **TD**: Holotype RBINS I.G.9223/EVCT.2377. • **TL**: Indonesia, Papua, Siwi Forest.
- Mydaselpis leopoldi-tertii* Bequaert, 1940. • **TD**: Holotype RBINS I.G.10483/CNU; 1 paratype RMCA CNU. • **TL**: Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eala. • **Remark**: According to Article 32.5.2.3 of the zoological *Code*, the specific epithet of this name should be corrected in *leopolditertii*.
- Polypedilum leopoldi* Goetghebuer, 1932. • **TD**: Holotype RBINS I.G.9223/EVCT.2380. • **TL**: Indonesia, Borneo, Samarinda.
- Tipula (Formotipula) leopoldi* Alexander, 1937. • **TD**: Holotype RBINS I.G.9796/EVCT.3619. • **TL**: Malaysia, Malacca, Frasier's Hill (Fraser's Hill, most probably).

Class INSECTA (insects): order HEMIPTERA (true bugs)

- Acanthocoris Leopoldi* Schouteden, 1929b. • **TD**: Holotype RMCA CNU. • **TL**: Democratic Republic of the Congo, Bas-Uélé (now Bas-Uele District). • **Remark**: According to Article 32.5.2.5 of the zoological *Code*, the specific epithet of this name should be corrected in *leopoldi*.
- Agapophyta Astridae* Schouteden, 1933. • **TD**: Holotype RBINS I.G.9223/EVCT.3409. • **TL**: Indonesia, Sumatra, Bireun. • **Remark**: According to Article 32.5.2.5 of the zoological *Code*, the specific epithet of this name should be corrected in *astridae*.
- Antilochus Astridae* Schouteden, 1933. • **TD**: Holotype RBINS I.G.9223/EVCT.2460. • **TL**: Indonesia, Papua, Banda Island. • **Remark**: According to Article 32.5.2.5 of the zoological *Code*, the specific epithet of this name should be corrected in *astridae*.
- Breddinia Leopoldi* Schouteden, 1929c. • **TD**: Holotype RMCA CNU. • **TL**: Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kivu. • **Remark**: According to Article 32.5.2.5 of the zoological *Code*, the specific epithet of this name should be corrected in *leopoldi*.
- Ceratopirates Leopoldi* Schouteden, 1933. • **TD**: Holotype RBINS I.G.9223/EVCT.2425. • **TL**: Indonesia, Papua, between Lomira and Kamakahwalla. • **Remark**: According to Article 32.5.2.5 of the zoological *Code*, the specific epithet of this name should be corrected in *leopoldi*.

- Clovia leopoldi* Lallemand, 1931. • **TD**: Holotype RBINS I.G.9223/EVCT.3622. • **TL**: Indonesia, Java, Poedjon.
- Conorhinus Leopoldi* Schouteden, 1933. • **TD**: 1 syntype RBINS I.G.9223/EVCT.2426; 1 syntype CNU in Musée d'Amsterdam (collection now in Naturalis, Leiden). • **TL**: Indonesia, Papua, Sakoemi & Wemdesi. • **Remark**: According to Article 32.5.2.5 of the zoological *Code*, the specific epithet of this name should be corrected in *leopoldi*.
- Convarcia leopoldi* Lallemand, 1931. • **TD**: Holotype RBINS I.G.9223/EVCT.2422. • **TL**: Indonesia, Papua, between Lomira and Lake Kamakahwala.
- Geocoris Leopoldi* Schouteden, 1933. • **TD**: Holotype RBINS I.G.9223/EVCT.2144. • **TL**: Indonesia, Papua, Siwi. • **Remark**: According to Article 32.5.2.5 of the zoological *Code*, the specific epithet of this name should be corrected in *leopoldi*.
- Halyomorpha Leopoldi* Schouteden, 1933. • **TD**: 3 syntypes RBINS I.G.9223/EVCT.2429. • **TL**: Indonesia, Borneo; Tehgaoreng and Gohakama (East of Samarinda). • **Remark**: According to Article 32.5.2.5 of the zoological *Code*, the specific epithet of this name should be corrected in *leopoldi*.
- Hemisphaerius astridae* Lallemand, 1931. • **TD**: Holotype RBINS I.G.9223/CNU; 1 paratype RBINS I.G. 9223/CNU. • **TL**: Indonesia, Celebes (now Sulawesi), between Paloe and Koelawi.
- Laccophorella Leopoldi* Schouteden, 1929c. • **TD**: Holotype RMCA CNU. • **TL**: Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kissenyi. • **Remark**: According to Article 32.5.2.5 of the zoological *Code*, the specific epithet of this name should be corrected in *leopoldi*.
- Oncocephalus Astridae* Schouteden, 1929c. • **TD**: Holotype RMCA CNU. • **TL**: Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kasai, Ilebo. • **Remark**: According to Article 32.5.2.5 of the zoological *Code*, the specific epithet of this name should be corrected in *astridae*.
- Oncocephalus Leopoldi* Schouteden, 1929c. • **TD**: Holotype RMCA CNU. • **TL**: Democratic Republic of the Congo, Bomakandi. • **Remark**: According to Article 32.5.2.5 of the zoological *Code*, the specific epithet of this name should be corrected in *leopoldi*.

Class **INSECTA** (insects): order **HOMOPTERA** (plant-feeding bugs)

- Cryptotympana leopoldi* Lallemand, 1931. • **TD**: Holotype RBINS I.G.9223/EVCT.3404. • **TL**: Indonesia, Sumatra, Bireun.
- Patara leopoldi* Van Stalle, 1982. • **TD**: Holotype RBINS I.G.26638/EVCT.3623. • **TL**: Republic of Cameroon, Mount Cameroon, vhf-track 1400 m.

Class **INSECTA** (insects): order **HYMENOPTERA** (comprising ants, bees, wasps and sawflies)

- Anthophora leopoldi* Cockerell, 1933. • **TD**: Holotype RMCA CNU. • **TL**: Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kivu.
- Chrysis (Trichrysis) singalensis Leopoldi* Invrea, 1934. • **TD**: Holotype RBINS I.G.9223/EVCT.2448. • **TL**: Indonesia, Celebes (now Sulawesi), between Paloe and Koelaw. • **Remark**: According to Article 32.5.2.5 of the zoological *Code*, the specific epithet of this name should be corrected in *leopoldi*.
- Anacharoides astrida* Quinlan, 1979. • **TD**: Holotype RMCA CNU; 5 paratypes RMCA CNU. • **TL**: Republic of Rwanda, Astrida (now Butare or Huye); localities of paratypes available in Quinlan (1979). • **Remark**: This is a secondary eponym, named after the city *Astrida*, itself named after Princess Astrid.
- Polyrhachis (Chariomyrma) leopoldi* Santschi, 1932. • **TD**: Holotype RBINS I.G.9223/EVCT.2435; 2 paratypes RBINS I.G.9223/EVCT.2434. • **TL**: Indonesia, Moluccas, Ternate Island.
- Pseudolasius leopoldi* Santschi, 1932. • **TD**: Holotype RBINS I.G.9223/EVCT.2445; 40 paratypes RBINS I.G.9223/EVCT.2446 (1 specimen only). • **TL**: Indonesia, Borneo, East of Samarinda, Mahakam mouth.
- Mesostenoides leopoldi* Cheesman, 1932. • **TD**: Holotype RBINS I.G.9223/EVCT.3624; 2 paratypes MNH CNU. • **TL**: Indonesia, Papua, Siwi, Momi Waren.
- Megameris (Penimeris) leopoldi* Betrem & Bradley, 1972. • **TD**: Holotype RMCA CNU. • **TL**: Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kivu. • **Remarks**: Betrem & Bradley (1972) did not describe this species, but simply stated that it had two subspecies: *M. (P.) leopoldi leopoldi* Betrem & Bradley and *M. (P.) leopoldi cameroonensis* Betrem. We follow Article 46.1 of the zoological *Code* which states that “A name established for a taxon at either rank in the species group is deemed to have been simultaneously established by the same author for a taxon at the other rank in the group; both nominal taxa have the same name-bearing type, whether that type was fixed originally or subsequently”. Therefore, we take *M. (P.) leopoldi leopoldi* Betrem & Bradley, 1972 as providing availability to the epithet *leopoldi*. As for *M. (P.) leopoldi cameroonensis*, it was described in the same work by Betrem alone (*in* Betrem & Bradley, 1972).
- Megameris (Penimeris) leopoldi leopoldi* Betrem & Bradley, 1972. • **TD**: Holotype RMCA CNU. • **TL**: Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kivu. • **Remark**: In the same paper, a second subspecies of *Megameris (Pennimeris) leopoldi* was also described: *M. (P.) leopoldi cameroonensis* Bertem, 1972.

- Polistes tenebricosus* var. *leopoldi* Bequaert, 1934. • **TD**: Holotype RBINS I.G.9796 CNU; 1 paratype MCZ CNU. • **TL**: Republic of the Philippines or Philippines, Negros. • **Remark**: The online collection database of the MCZ, accessed on 25.10.2016, does not list this taxon.
- Ropalidia leopoldi* Bequaert, 1932. • **TD**: Holotype RBINS I.G.9223/EVCT.2449); 38 paratypes RBINS I.G.9223/EVCT.2450 (1 specimen only); 5 paratypes MCZ CNU. • **TL**: Indonesia, Papua, Angi Gita Lake. • **Remark**: The online collection database of the MCZ, accessed on 25.10.2016, does not list this species.

Class **INSECTA** (insects): order **ISOPTERA** (termites)

- Schedorhinotermes longirostris* var. *leopoldi* Kemner, 1933. • **TD**: Holotype RBINS I.G.9223/EVCT.3422). • **TL**: Indonesia, Sumatra, Bireun.

Class **INSECTA** (insects): order **LEPIDOPTERA** (butterflies)

- Astridia* Kiriakoff, 1948. • **TD**: The type species of this genus, by original designation, is *Sphecosoma angustata* Möschler, 1878, the 2 syntypes of which, from the Republic of Suriname, are possibly in the Museum of Natural History, Berlin CNU. • **Remark**: *Astridia* is a junior objective synonym of *Pleurosoma* Orfila, 1935 according to Watson *et al.* (1980).
- Bradina leopoldi-III* Ghesquière, 1942. • **TD**: Holotype RMCA CNU. • **TL**: Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kivu, Kissenyi. • **Remark**: According to Article 32.5.2.4.2 of the zoological *Code*, the specific epithet of this name should be corrected in *leopoldi*.
- Bunaea leopoldi* Bouvier, 1930. • **TD**: Holotype RMCA CNU. • **TL**: Democratic Republic of the Congo, Stanleyville (now Kisangani). • **Remarks**: [1] According to Article 32.5.2.5 of the zoological *Code*, the specific epithet of this name should be corrected in *leopoldi*. [2] Bouvier (1930) also dedicated two new species to the mother of Prince Leopold, based on material collected by Queen Elisabeth of Belgium: *Micragone Elisabethae* and *Bunaea Reginae*.
- Careades hemichlora leopoldina* Roepke, 1932. • **TD**: Holotype RBINS I.G.9223/HET VPL (1929). • **TL**: Indonesia, Sulawesi, Tonsea Lama.
- Charaxes smaragdalis* f. *reg. leopoldi* Ghesquière, 1933. • **TD**: Holotype and 1 paratype RMCA CNU; 1 paratype RBINS I.G. 9223/PAP GEN. • **TL**: Democratic Republic of the Congo, Komi (Lodja Territory), La Kondue (border of the Sankuru). • **Remark**: According to Article 32.5.2.4.2 of the zoological *Code*, the specific epithet of this name should be corrected in *leopoldi*.
- Coptobasoides leopoldi* Janse, 1935. • **TD**: Holotype I.G.9223/HET VPL (1929); 2 paratypes RBINS I.G.9223/HET VPL (1929). • **TL**: Indonesia, Celebes (now Sulawesi), Menado, Tonsea Lama. • **Remark**: According to Article 32.5.2.1 of the zoological *Code*, the specific epithet of this name should be corrected in *leopoldi*.
- Cymothoe excelsa* ssp. *regis-leopoldi* Overlaet, 1944. • **TD**: Holotype RMCA CNU; 1 paratype RMCA CNU. • **TL**: Democratic Republic of the Congo, Stanleyville (now Kisangani). • **Remark**: According to Article 32.5.2.2 of the zoological *Code*, the subspecific epithet of this name should be corrected in *regisleopoldi*.
- Diacrisia leopoldi* Tams, 1935. • **TD**: Holotype I.G.9223/PAP VRL (1929); 2 paratypes RBINS I.G.9223/PAP VRL (1929). • **TL**: Indonesia, Celebes (now Sulawesi), Menado, Tondano-Menado, Tonsea Lama.
- Eilema leopoldi* Tams, 1935. • **TD**: Holotype RBINS I.G.9223/PAP VRL (1929). • **TL**: Indonesia, Java, Pendjaloe.
- Gastropacha pardale leopoldi* Tams, 1935. • **TD**: Holotype RBINS I.G.9223/HET VPL (1929). • **TL**: Indonesia, Borneo, Balikpapan.
- Lechriolepis leopoldi* Hering, 1929. • **TD**: Holotype RMCA CNU. • **TL**: Democratic Republic of the Congo, Lukolela.
- Leopoldina* Hering, 1934. • **TD**: The type species of this genus, by monotypy, is *Leopoldina leopoldi* Hering, 1934 (see below).
- Leopoldina leopoldi* Hering, 1934. • **TD**: Holotype RBINS I.G.9796/HET VPL (1932). • **TL**: Siam (now Thailand), Prae.
- Nyctemera leopoldi* Tams, 1935. • **TD**: Holotype RBINS I.G.9223/PAP VRL (1929). • **TL**: Indonesia, Papua, Sakoemi.
- Odonestis vita leopoldi* Tams, 1935. • **TD**: Holotype RBINS I.G.9776/HET VPL (1932); 3 paratypes NHM CNU. • **TL**: Philippines, Mauo-Samar.
- Spilosoma leopoldi* Debauche, 1942. • **TD**: 2 syntypes RBINS I.G.14919/HET GEN. • **TL**: Democratic Republic of the Congo, Parc National Albert (now Virunga National Park), Magera Lake; Kivu, Burunga (W. Kamatembe).
- Syntomis leopoldi* Hering, 1934. • **TD**: Holotype RBINS I.G.9796/PAP VRL (1929); 1 paratype RBINS I.G.9796/HET VPL (1932). • **TL**: Siam (now Thailand), Prae, Mekami. • **Remark**: Senior primary homonym of *Syntomis leopoldi* Tams, 1935; the problem of homonymy has, thanks to the efforts preparing the present paper, recently been resolved (De Freina & De Prins 2018), whereby *S. leopoldi* Hering, 1934 was transferred to *Amata* as *Amata leopoldi* (Hering, 1934) comb. n..

Syntomis leopoldi Tams, 1935. • **TD**: Holotype RBINS I.G.9223/PAP VRL (1929). • **TL**: Indonesia, Celebes (now Sulawesi), Menado, Tondano-Menado, Tonsea Lama. • **Remark**: Junior primary homonym of *Syntomis leopoldi* Hering, 1934; the problem of homonymy has recently been resolved (De Freina & De Prins 2018) whereby *S. leopoldi* Tams, 1935 was renamed as *Amata tamsi* mom. n..

Trabala leopoldi Tams, 1935. • **TD**: Holotype RBINS I.G.9796/HET VPL (1932). • **TL**: Indonesia, Celebes (now Sulawesi), Makassar.

Xanthorhoë leopoldi Debauche, 1938. • **TD**: Holotype and 3 paratypes (including one 'allotype') RMCA CNU; 2 paratypes RBINS I.G.14501/HET GEN). • **TL**: Democratic Republic of the Congo, Parc National Albert (now Virunga National Park), Bishakishaki river, Kamatembe. • **Remark**: According to Article 27 and 32.5.2.1 of the zoological *Code*, the generic name should be corrected in *Xanthorhoe*.

Unavailable names

"*Philosamia Cynthia* Dry., f. *canningi* Hutt. ssp. *leopoldi*" Le Cerf, 1933. • **TD**: Holotype RBINS I.G.9796/HET VPL (1932). • **TL**: Indonesia, Java, Nongkodjadar. • **Remark**: Nomen unavailable for being infrasubspecific (Article 45.5 of the zoological *Code*).

"*Vanessa io* ab. *Astrida*" Derenne, 1926 (Fig. 1). • **TD**: Holotype RBINS I.G.13655/PAP BEL). • **TL**: Brussels, Boisfort (Sonian Forest). • **Remark**: Nomen unavailable for being infrasubspecific (Article 45.6.2 of the zoological *Code*).

Class **INSECTA** (insects): order **MANTODEA** (mantises)

Parhierodula leopoldi Werner, 1931. • **TD**: Holotype RBINS I.G.9223/EVCT.3625; 1 paratype RBINS I.G.9223/EVCT.3626. • **TL**: Indonesia, Aru Islands, Manoembai. • **Remark**: This species was recently re-described in depth by Vermeersch & Vansembrouck (2019).

Class **INSECTA** (insects): order **NEUROPTERA** (net-winged insects)

Climaciella Leopoldi Lestage, 1934. • **TD**: Holotype RBINS I.G.9796/EVCT.3627. • **TL**: Vietnam, Tonkin (now Vietnam), Phu-Ho. • **Remark**: According to Article 32.5.2.5 of the zoological *Code*, the specific epithet of this name should be corrected in *leopoldi*.

Necyla leopoldi Navas, 1931. • **TD**: Holotype RBINS I.G.9223/EVCT.2471. • **TL**: Indonesia, Papua, Lomira.

Class **INSECTA** (insects): order **ODONATA** (dragonflies and damselflies)

Neurobasis leopoldi Fraser, 1932. • **TD**: Holotype RBINS I.G.9223/EVCT.2352. • **TL**: Indonesia, Papua, Waideri River.

Procordulia astridae Lieftinck, 1935. • **TD**: 2 types, whereabouts unknown. • **TL**: Indonesia, Papua, Cycloop Mts.

Procordulia leopoldi Fraser, 1932. • **TD**: Holotype RBINS I.G.9223/EVCT.2351. • **TL**: Indonesia, Papua, Angi Gita Lake.

Unavailable name

"*Phyllogomphus leopoldi*" Fraser. • **TD**: Holotype RBINS I.G. CNU/CNU. • **TL**: Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kinshasa. • **Remark**: We failed to find correspondence on this species. We follow Dijkstra *et al.* (2006) who regarded this name as unavailable.

Class **INSECTA** (insects): order **ORTHOPTERA** (comprising grasshoppers, locusts and crickets)

Acrida Leopoldi Sjöstedt, 1934. • **TD**: Holotype RBINS I.G.CNU/ORTH GEN 583521). • **TL**: Congo belge (Democratic Republic of the Congo), Plaine du Parc National Albert (now Plain of Virunga National Park). • **Remark**: According to Article 32.5.2.5 of the zoological *Code*, the specific epithet of this name should be corrected in *leopoldi*.



FIGURE 1. Dorsal (top) and ventral (bottom) view of the aberrant peacock butterfly *Vanessa io* ab. *astrida* Derenne, 1926. The aberration is visible as yellowish oval markings on the ventral side of the anterior wings. It is the sole Belgian taxon described after the searched for royals (Pictures by C. Locatelli, copied from VCB; Copyright: RBINS / DIGIT-4 Belspo Licence: CC BY NC ND).

Kivulia Leopoldi Sjöstedt, 1929. • **TD:** 2 syntypes ('cotypes') Naturhistoriska riksmuseet (now Swedish Museum of Natural History) NRM-ORTH0003736–0003737. • **TL:** Democratic Republic of the Congo, Bas-Uélé (now Bas-Uele District). • **Remark:** According to Article 32.5.2.5 of the zoological *Code*, the specific epithet of this name should be corrected in *leopoldi*.

Lebinthus Leopoldi Chopard, 1931. • **TD:** 12 syntypes RBINS I.G.9223/EVCT.3628. • **TL:** Indonesia, Papua, Manoi, Arfak. • **Remarks:** [1] Material could not be located in the RBINS collection at time of investigation, possibly under external study. [2] According to Article 32.5.2.5 of the zoological *Code*, the specific epithet of this name should be corrected in *leopoldi*.

Pseudonicsara Leopoldi Willemsse, 1933. • **TD**: Holotype RBINS I.G.9223/EVCT.2393. • **TL**: Indonesia, Papua, Sakoemi. • **Remark**: According to Article 32.5.2.5 of the zoological *Code*, the specific epithet of this name should be corrected in *leopoldi*.

Class **INSECTA** (insects): order **PHASMATODEA** (stick insects and leaf insects)

Calvisia leopoldi Werner, 1934. • **TD**: Holotype RBINS I.G.9776/EVCT.2458. • **TL**: Indonesia, Bali, Tjandikoesoema.
Palophus Leopoldi Schouteden, 1916. • **TD**: Holotype RMCA CNU. • **TL**: Democratic Republic of the Congo, Elisabethville (now Lubumbashi). • **Remark**: According to Article 32.5.2.5 of the zoological *Code*, the specific epithet of this name should be corrected in *leopoldi*.

Class **INSECTA** (insects): order **PLECOPTERA** (stoneflies)

Neoperla leopoldina Navas, 1932. • **TD**: Holotype RMCA CNU. • **TL**: Democratic Republic of the Congo, Bomokandi (sources).

Class **INSECTA** (insects): order **TRICHOPTERA** (caddisflies)

Chimarra leopoldi Jacquemart, 1981. • **TD**: Holotype RBINS I.G.24802/EVCT.3629; 1 paratype RBINS I.G.24802/EVCT.3630. • **TL**: Indonesia, Irian Jaya (now Papua), Enarotali.

Class **MALACOSTRACA** (malacostracans): order **DECAPODA** (ten-footed crustaceans)

Parapilumnus leopoldi Gordon, 1934. • **TD**: Holotype RBINS I.G.9223/INV.113700. • **TL**: Indonesia, Maluku Province, Banda Neira.

Class **MALACOSTRACA** (malacostracans): order **ISOPODA** (woodlice)

Parioninella astridae Nierstrasz & Brender à Brandis, 1930. • **TD**: Holotype RBINS I.G.9223/INV.101863. • **TL**: Indonesia, Aru Islands.
Tachaea leopoldi Nierstrasz, 1930. • **TD**: Holotype RBINS I.G.9223/INV.112283. • **TL**: Indonesia, Aru Islands, Poelo Babi.

Class **MAXILLOPODA** (maxillopodans): order **KENTROGONIDA**

Sacculina leopoldi Boschma, 1931. • **TD**: Holotype RBINS I.G.9223/INV.101705. • **TL**: Indonesia, between Banda Neira and Goenoeng Api.

Class **OSTRACODA** (seed shrimps): order **PODOCOPIDA**

Cythereis reginae-Astrid Van Veen, 1936. • **TD**: whereabouts types unknown. • **TL**: Ubaghs, Valkenburg, Kunrade. • **Remark**: According to Article 32.5.2.3 of the zoological *Code*, the specific epithet of this name should be corrected in *reginaeastrid*.

Cnidarians (phylum **CNIDARIA**)

Class **ANTHOZOA** (anthozoans): order **SCLERACTINIA** (stony corals)

Seriatopora leopoldi Thiel, 1932. • **TD**: Holotype RBINS I.G.9223/CNU. • **TL**: Indonesia, Papua, Sorong.

Porites astridae Thiel, 1932. • **TD**: Holotype RBINS I.G.9223/CNU. • **TL**: Indonesia, Papua, Mansfield Island.

Class **HYDROZOA** (hydrozoans): order **ANTHOATHECATA** (athecate hydroids)

Cnidocodon leopoldi Bouillon, 1978. • **TD**: 2 syntypes RBINS I.G.2573/INV.38923–38924; 1 syntype RBINS I.G.27838/INV.38916. • **TL**: Papua New Guinea, Bismarck Sea, Hansa Bay and channel between Kairiru Islands and Mushu (Wewak). • **Remark**: This is the type species of *Cnidocodon* Bouillon, 1978, by original designation.

Class **HYDROZOA** (hydrozoans): order **LEPTOTHECATA** (thecate hydroids)

Theocarpus leopoldi Leloup, 1930. • **TD**: Holotype RBINS I.G.9223/INV.40461). • **TL**: Indonesia, Papua, Sorong-Dom.

Echinoderms (phylum ECHINODERMATA)

Class **ASTEROIDEA** (starfish or sea stars): order **VALVATIDA** (an order of starfish)

Culcita novae-guineae var. nov. *leopoldi* Engel, 1930. • **TD**: Holotype RBINS I.G.9223/AST.578. • **TL**: Indonesia, Mansfield Island. • **Remark**: According to Article 32.5.2.3 of the zoological *Code*, the specific epithet of this name should be corrected in *novae-guineae*.

Ophidiaster astridae Engel, 1930. • **TD**: Holotype RBINS I.G.9223/AST.918). • **TL**: Indonesia, Enoe Island.

Molluscs (phylum MOLLUSCA)

Class **GASTROPODA** (snails and slugs): order **BASOMMATOPHORA** (air-breathing freshwater snails)

Ameria leopoldi Dupuis, 1931. • **TD**: 1 syntype RBINS I.G.9223/MT.2541. • **TL**: Indonesia, Arfak, Angi Gita Lake.

Class **GASTROPODA** (snails and slugs): order **CYCLONERITIDA** (nerites and false limpets)

Aphanoconia leopoldi Benthem Jutting, 1958. • **TD**: Holotype RBINS I.G.9223/MT.2175); 1 paratype RBINS I.G.9223/MT. 2006. • **TL**: Indonesia, Misool Island, Lilinta Forest.

Class **GASTROPODA** (snails and slugs): order **STYLOMMATOPHORA** (air-breathing land snails)

Papuina astridae Dupuis, 1931. • **TD**: Holotype RBINS I.G.9223/MT.2838. • **TL**: Indonesia, Manokwari.

Class **GASTROPODA** (snails and slugs): order **SYSTELLOMMATOPHORA** (comprising primitive air-breathing slugs)

Oncidium Astridae Labbé, 1934. • **TD**: Holotype RBINS I.G.9223/MT.3822. • **TL**: Indonesia, Papua, Sorong. • **Remark**: According to Article 32.5.2.5 of the zoological *Code*, the specific epithet of this name should be corrected in *astridae*.

Oncidium Leopoldi Labbé, 1934. • **TD**: 3 syntypes RBINS I.G.9223/MT.3824. • **TL**: Indonesia, Pisang Island. • **Remark**: According to Article 32.5.2.5 of the zoological *Code*, the specific epithet of this name should be corrected in *leopoldi*.

Class **POLYPLACOPHORA** (chitons or sea cradles): order **CHITONIDA** (an order of chitons or sea cradles)

Acanthochites leopoldi Leloup, 1933. • **TD**: Holotype RBINS I.G.9223/MT.3805; 13 preparations RBINS I.G.9223/MT.2957 and MT.3806. • **TL**: Indonesia, Manfield Island. • **Remark**: This species was recently redescribed by Sirenko & Tai (2020).

Ischnochiton adelaidensis var. *leopoldi* Leloup, 1933. • **TD**: Holotype RBINS I.G.9796; MT.3621. • **TL**: Philippines, Asia Negros Island, South Coast.

Ringed worms (phylum **ANNELIDA**)

Class **CLITELLATA** (clitellates): order **HAPLOTAXIDA** (haplotaxids)

Pheretima (Pheretima) leopoldi Michaelsen, 1930. • **TD**: Holotype RBINS I.G.9223/CNU. • **TL**: Indonesia, Sumatra, Tandjong, Pageralam.

Pheretima principalis Michaelsen, 1932. • **TD**: Holotype RBINS I.G.9776/CNU. • **TL**: Indonesia, Bali, Tsjandi-Koesoema. • **Remark**: At first sight this is not an eponym after Prince Leopold III, but given that in his introduction Michaelsen (1932) explicitly refers to the fact that Prince Leopold sampled this species in June 1932 and given that the word ‘*principalis*’ is derived from the Latin word *princeps*, meaning the first or foremost (a term used for the emperor during the first centuries of the Roman Empire) and that the title Prince is derived from this, leaves no doubt that this is indeed an eponym after Leopold III.

Roundworms (phylum **NEMATODA**)

Class **SECERNENTEA** (secernenteans): order **SPIRURIDA** (spirurian roundworms)

Microfilaria leopoldi van den Berghe *et al.*, 1957. • **TD**: Whereabouts of syntypes unknown. • **TL**: Unknown. • **Remark**: Even though we could not find the types, we chose to treat this name as an eponym to Leopold III given the date of publication, given that the host of this parasite was a gorilla from the Belgian Congo and that it was published in the magazine *Institut pour la Recherche scientifique en Afrique centrale*, institute in which several RBINS and RMCA scientists were on the scientific board.

Velvet worms (phylum **ONYCHOPHORA**)

Class **UDEONYCHOPHORA**: order **EUONYCHOPHORA** (representing all living velvet worms)

Paraperipatus leopoldi Leloup, 1931. • **TD**: Holotype RBINS I.G.9223/INV.131201. • **TL**: Indonesia, Angi Gita Lake, Sakoemi. • **Remarks**: In their worldwide review of onychophoran taxonomy, Sena Oliveira *et al.* (2012) stated that *P. leopoldi* is best treated as a *nomen dubium* whereby they disagreed with Brongersma (1932) and Ruhberg (1985) who treated *P. leopoldi* as a junior synonym of *P. papuensis* (Sedgwick, 1910). The here recovered holotype of *P. leopoldi* will allow new taxonomic study that will allow to settle the taxonomic status of this name, if coupled to additional collecting efforts at the type locality (Sena Oliveira, pers. comm).

Vertebrates (Phylum **CHORDATA**)

Class **ACTINOPTERYGII** (ray-finned fishes): order **CHARACIFORMES** (characids or characins)

Astyanax leopoldi Gery, Planquette & Le Bail, 1988. • **TD**: Holotype RBINS I.G.24276/731; 45 paratypes RBINS I.G.24276 and I.G. 23074/732–737; 28 paratypes MNHN 1981.367–368, 1981.389, 1981.392, 1981.552, 1981.560, 191.565, 1981.568–569; 25 paratypes MHNG 2393.98, 2383.389. • **TL**: French Guiana, Saut Alicoto, Camopi, Moyen Oyapok.

Class **ACTINOPTERYGII** (ray-finned fishes): order **CICHLIFORMES** (cichlids and convict blennies)

Plataxoides leopoldi Gosse, 1963. • **TD**: Holotype RBINS I.G.23074/459; 26 paratypes RBINS I.G.23074/460. • **TL**: Brazil, Manacapuru, Solimoes river, Furo Cuai / Furo du village de Cuia (rive gauche du Solimões en amont de Manacapuru).

Class **ACTINOPTERYGII** (ray-finned fishes): order **MYCTOPHIFORMES** (lanternfishes and blackchins)

Diaphus Astridae Giltay, 1929. • **TD**: Holotype RBINS I.G.2548/9223. • **TL**: Indonesia, Papua, Manokwari.

Class **ACTINOPTERYGII** (ray-finned fishes): order **PERCIFORMES** (perch-like fishes)

Synchiropus leopoldi Giltay, 1933. • **TD**: Holotype RBINS I.G.9223/40. • **TL**: Indonesia, between Banda Neira and Goenoeng.

Class **AMPHIBIA** (amphibians): order **ANURA** (frogs and toads)

Asterophrys leopoldi de Witte, 1929. • **TD**: Holotype RBINS I.G.9223/1018. • **TL**: Indonesia, Papua, Vogelkop Peninsula, Arfak Mountains.

Class **CHONDRICHTHYES** (cartilaginous fishes): order **MYLIOBATIFORMES** (batoids)

Potamotrygon leopoldi Castex & Castello, 1970. • **TD**: Holotype RBINS I.G.23936/475. • **TL**: Brazil, Mato Grosso State, Auaia-Missu river, Alto Xingu (little creek on the right shore of Alto Xingu, down river of the Auaia-Missu, confluence).

Class **REPTILIA** (reptiles): order **SQUAMATA** (scaled reptiles)

Melanocalamus leopoldi de Witte, 1941. • **TD**: Holotype RMCA CNU. • **TL**: Ruanda (now Republic of Rwanda), Rwankeri.

Gehyra Leopoldi Brongersma, 1930. • **TD**: Holotype RBINS I.G.9223/2028). • **TL**: Indonesia, Manoi, Sorong.

Discussion

As shown in the list above, several taxonomists expressed their appreciation for the explorative work of Astrid and Leopold III, and this even *post mortem* (Astrid died in a car accident in 1935 and Leopold passed away in 1983) by dedicating new taxa to Astrid and Leopold III. The second wife of King Leopold III, Princess Lilian of Belgium, Princess of Réthy, born Lilian Baels, did not participate in expeditions led by King Leopold III which could explain why we could not find any eponyms such as *liliana*, *baelsae* or *rethyensis*.

Samyn *et al.* (2016) already provided an overview of the temporal (year of eponymy) and geographical distribution of the authors that attributed the concerned eponyms. In that same publication, these authors also provided an overview per taxon. Their conclusions can here be recaptured as follows: [1] the majority of eponymous taxa were gathered by the royals in central Africa, South-East Asia and South America (cf. table 1 below and the website of the KLFNEC that lists the expeditions of Leopold III in chronological order⁴¹); [2] most of the eponyms were given by Europeans (mainly

Belgians, but also French, British, Germans and Italians); [3] the bulk of the eponyms are insects and spiders (> 80 %) with molluscs (4 %) and fish (3 %) following and with several other phyla represented by smaller percentages/singletons.

No suprageneric taxa have been attributed to Leopold III and/or Astrid. This comes as no surprise as these two persons were not biologists, let alone taxonomists. Their numerous expeditions were certainly fruitful in the acquisition of natural history collections of mainly zoological nature, but they are to be seen as a reflection of an epoch wherein the monarchy rimed international diplomacy with scientific and cultural explorations.

The RBINS proved a preferred place for Leopold III to review and study part of his collections, in particular shells and corals. He paid many visits to the RBINS collection rooms especially in the 1970's. From discussions with the then RBINS director, Prof. André Capart, the idea to establish a Fund aiming to promote nature exploration and conservation took shape. This Fund, the *King Leopold III Fund for Nature Exploration and Conservation*, was formerly established on 8 June 1972. It continues to exist today and is now under the Presidency of Princess Esmeralda of Belgium. The scientific archive of Leopold III, comprising an impressive iconography, a library and above all most of his gathered collections, is curated at the RBINS. African collections, on the other hand, are mainly curated at the RMCA.

It is quite likely that we still have missed a few eponyms named after Leopold III and Astrid. It can for instance be that not the name, but the function was used in an eponymous scientific name. For instance, in 1929 Bourgoïn described *Cymophorus leopoldi*, but also *Coenochilus regalis*, based on material collected by Prince Leopold in 1925 in Congo belge (now Democratic Republic of the Congo). Although it is not explicitly put by Bourgoïn (1929), it is very probable that *C. regalis* is also an eponym for Leopold III. But as this could be deduced neither from the collection labels nor from the publication, we omitted it. Archives, such as correspondence between taxonomists/directors and Leopold III/his administration, would need to be consulted to ascertain such assumptions. We did not walk this line of research.

On the other hand, our conservative approach to not too lightly accept potential eponyms as being adjusted to the correct royalties can be illustrated by two Congolese chironomid species described by Goetghebuer (1936): *Chironomus (Carteria) regalis* and *Chironomus (Chironomus) reginae*. Both appeared to be named after Queen Elizabeth of Belgium, the mother of Leopold III. Same was true for a lot of 'leopold' eponyms that were named after Leopold I or II of Belgium.

Taxonomists, be they botanists, phycologists, zoologists or other, have been using eponyms for a long time to honour and praise leading scientists (e.g., after Darwin: Milicic *et al.*, 2011) or personalities (e.g., the Cuban 'Obama bee' *Lassioglossum obamai* Genaro, 2016). Non taxonomists such as cultivar breeders on the other hand use eponymous names to draw attention to their new breed. In the latter case, the main focus does not seem to be with scientific recognition, but with publicity and commercialization.

We recall that the cultivar is the basic grouping, named cul-ton (taxon), for cultivated varieties. The word 'cultivar' was coined by Bailey in 1923 and is now commonly used. The naming of cultivars is governed by the *International Code of Nomenclature for Cultivated Plants* (ICNCP), also known as the 'Cultivated Plant Code'. This is a system separate from that used for wild plants, the *International Code of Botanical Nomenclature* (ICN).

A cultivar name can only be given to cultivated plants whose origin or selection is primarily due to the intentional actions of breeders. The name of the variety is put between single quotes after the scientific species name. The equivalent of an ICN holotype is the standard. This usually includes an herbarium specimen and a description or illustration.

Registering and establishment of cultivar names is for over 50 years monitored by voluntary International Cultivar Registration Authorities³⁹ (ICRAs) which focus on one or more plant genera.

Many of them publish their cultivar register online. However, we only skimmed through these registers as other modus would not be in line with the scope of this paper that wishes to list genuine scientific eponymous taxa.

We, however, wish to share the history of the cultivar *Vitis vinifera* ‘Leopold III’ as it was very well documented by Derom (1987), unfortunately only in Dutch. It is a variety of red table grape, bred in 1937 by the Belgian grape breeder Emile Denayer from Hoeilaart, Belgium (see VIVC variety number 6808). According to Derom (1987), in 1925, Denayer saw a spontaneous mutation of striking size on a vine of the *Vitis vinifera* variety named ‘Royal’. During the following 12 years he tried to inoculate this polyploid branch on different rootstocks. When he finally succeeded, in 1937, the new variety proved to be of exceptional quality and was rapidly sold in Europe and the USA and this through another Belgian breeder and salesman named Constantin Aerts. Mr. Aerts who had served in the First World War and was acquainted with Princess Henriette of Belgium, also known as the ‘Duchess of Vendôme’, sister of late King Albert I of Belgium and thus aunt of then King Leopold III. Princess Henriette brought the new cultivar to the attention of Leopold III, who responded with great interest to the idea of having this cultivar named after him. In December 1937, Leopold III formerly accepted this patronage (Derom 1987). Reference vouchers have subsequently been deposited in Italian, French and Spanish holding institutions, conform the obligations of the ICNCP. The present-day complete name of this tetraploid cultivar is: *Vitis* subgen. *Euvtis vinifera* Linnaeus 1753 subsp. *vinifera* ‘Leopold III’.

In conclusion, we can state that the legacy of Astrid and Leopold III is still very visible today. For Astrid this is mainly through the eponyms attributed to her. For Leopold this is through his eponyms but also through the important reference collections he legged to the RBINS and the RMCA as well as to some other institutions. Sustainability in the legacy of Leopold III towards nature exploration and conservation is achieved through the KLFNEC, the chair of which continues to be at the RBINS. The latter institution has its collection tower decorated a 1.024 times by the emblem of King Leopold III in gold leaf.

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Notes

- ¹ URL (accessed November 2020): <https://www.cites.org/> (Website of CITES).
- ² URL (accessed November 2020): <https://www.cms.int/> (Website of CMS).
- ³ URL (accessed November 2020): <https://www.cbd.int/> (Website of CBD).
- ⁴ URL (accessed November 2020): <https://www.cbd.int/abs/> (Website of ABS/the Nagoya Protocol).
- ⁵ URL (accessed November 2020): <https://www.iczn.org/the-code/the-international-code-of-zoological-nomenclature/the-code-online/> (Website with the online version of the zoological *Code*).
- ⁶ URL (accessed November 2020): <https://www.iapt-taxon.org/nomen/main.php> (Website with the online version of the ICN – the Shenzhen Code).
- ⁷ URL (accessed November 2020): <https://www.microbiologyresearch.org/content/journal/ijsem/10.1099/ijsem.0.000778> (Website with the online version of the ICNP).
- ⁸ URL (accessed November 2020): <https://www.ishs.org/news/icncp-international-code-nomenclature-cultivated-plants-9th-edition> (Website with the online version of the ICNCP).
- ⁹ URL (accessed November 2020): <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/abs/10.1111/avsc.12491> (Website with the online version of the ICPN).
- ¹⁰ URL (accessed November 2020): <https://talk.ictvonline.org/information/w/ictv-information/383/ictv-code> (Website with the online version of the ICVCN).
- ¹¹ URL (accessed November 2020): <http://cnmnc.main.jp/> (Website with the online version of the CNMNC).
- ¹² URL (accessed November 2020): <http://www.archives.biodiv.be/liii> (Website of the King Leopold III Fund for Nature Exploration and Conservation).
- ¹³ URL (accessed October 2020): <http://www.organismnames.com/> (Online database with taxon names derived from the Zoological Record).
- ¹⁴ URL (accessed January 2020): <https://clarivate.libguides.com/webofscienceplatform/zr> (Website of the Zoological Record).
- ¹⁵ The asterix is a wildcard that allows searching that is broader than leopoldi or astridae.
- ¹⁶ Dr. D. VandenSpiegel, pers. comm. to Y. Samyn, September 2015.
- ¹⁷ URL (accessed November 2020): <http://www.naturalsciences.be/products/publications/> (Website with an overview of the in-house publications of the RBINS).
- ¹⁸ URL (accessed November 2020): <http://www.africamuseum.be/research/publications/rmca/journals/JAZ> (Website with an overview of the in-house publications of the RMCA).
- ¹⁹ URL (accessed November 2020): <http://www.ipni.org/> (Online database with nomenclatural information of vascular plants).
- ²⁰ URL (accessed November 2020): <http://www.br.fgov.be/PUBLIC/GENERAL/publications.php> (Website of MBG, *partim* publications).
- ²¹ URL (accessed November 2020): <http://www.indexfungorum.org/> (Online database with the names of fungi, including yeasts, lichens, chromistan fungal analogues, protozoan fungal analogues and fossil forms, at all ranks).
- ²² URL (accessed November 2020): <http://www.algaebase.org/> (Online database with taxonomic, nomenclatural and distributional information on algae).
- ²³ URL (accessed November 2020): <https://ucjeps.berkeley.edu/ina/> (Online database pertaining to algal taxonomy).
- ²⁴ URL (accessed November 2020): <https://www.diatombase.org/index.php> (Online database pertaining to diatom taxonomy).
- ²⁵ URL (accessed November 2020): <http://cnmnc.main.jp/> (Online database pertaining to mineral names).
- ²⁶ URL (accessed November 2020): <https://www.ishs.org/news/icncp-international-code-nomenclature-cultivated-plants-9th-edition> (Website with the online version of the ICNCP).
- ²⁷ URL (accessed November 2020): <https://www.azaleas.org/> (Online database pertaining to the names of azalea cultivars).

- ²⁸ URL (accessed November 2020): <http://miklanek.tripod.com/MCS/cvA-E.html> (Online list with cultivars of *Sempervivum* and *Jovibarba*).
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- ³⁰ URL (accessed November 2020): <https://www.rhodogroup-rhs.org/docs/publications/rhodoregister/International%20Rhododendron%20Register%20Second%20Edition%20Volume%202%20Lem-Z%20FOR%20WEBSITE.pdf> (Online list of rhododendron cultivars).
- ³¹ URL (accessed November 2020): <https://www.rhs.org.uk/plants/search-Form> (Online database to plant cultivars).
- ³² URL (accessed November 2020): <http://databaze.dendrologie.cz/> (Online database to tree names).
- ³³ URL (accessed November 2020): <https://virtualcollections.naturalsciences.be/> (Platform used by RBINS to liberate images of types and figured specimens).
- ³⁴ URL (accessed November 2020): <https://virtualcol.africamuseum.be> (Platform used by RMCA to liberate images of types and figured specimens).
- ³⁵ URL (accessed November 2020): <http://www.botanicalcollections.be/#/en/specimen/BR0000008538840>.
- ³⁶ URL (accessed November 2020): <http://www.botanicalcollections.be/#/en/specimen/BR0000006876258>.
- ³⁷ URL (accessed November 2020): List of Cultivars *Sempervivum* and *Jovibarba*, 2000: <http://miklanek.tripod.com/MCS/cvA-E.html>.
- ³⁸ URL (accessed November 2020): <http://www.nv-asa.org/azaleas/2371/details?>
- ³⁹ URL (accessed November 2020): <https://www.ishs.org/sci/icralist/icralist.htm>.
- ⁴⁰ URL (accessed May 2021): <http://www.organismnames.com>.
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Disclosure statement

We declare no conflict of interest.

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