



<http://dx.doi.org/10.11646/zootaxa.3794.1.3>

<http://zoobank.org/urn:lsid:zoobank.org:pub:CB27A9AF-3611-428F-ACD2-98E85C736DF2>

Silbermann's "Revue entomologique": Publication Dates for Nomenclatural Purposes and Bibliographic Notes (Insecta, mainly Coleoptera)

PETER NAGEL* & LARA SCHMIDLIN

University of Basel, Department of Environmental Sciences, Biogeography Research Group, St. Johannis-Vorstadt 10, CH-4056 Basel, Switzerland. Homepage: <http://www.biogeography.unibas.ch/>

* Corresponding author. E-mail: peter.nagel@unibas.ch

Abstract

The rare yet entomologically important scientific journal "Revue entomologique" was published in French language in five volumes during the first half of the nineteenth century. We provide some bibliographic notes which reveal, for example, the motivation and goals of the editor, Gustave Silbermann. He wanted to contribute to an exchange of entomological knowledge between French and German scientists, in particular by translating German articles into French and to inform his readers of new German and French entomological literature. The work deals with many taxa, mainly beetles, yet also moths, cicadas and other insects. The journal contains taxonomic notes and species descriptions for which correct dating is essential. Evidence inside the books indicates the partly wrong assignment of the publication dates printed on the title pages from 1833 to 1837. We found one depository holding the originally assembled and unbound fascicles of the first two volumes. Despite the month of publication being absent on all wrappers, their original composition allowed the detailed reconstruction of publication dates, as well as of unpaginated species descriptions. We analysed the work, attributed page numbers to single or merged fascicles and provided publication dates for all 30 fascicles, which were shown to have been published from 1833 to 1840. We also traced the enigmatic reference for the description of a longhorn beetle (*Molorchus ulmi* Chevrolat, 1838) and were able to demonstrate that its supposed association with the "Revue entomologique" is erroneous.

Key words: entomo-historical research, *Molorchus ulmi*, nineteenth century, Strasbourg, zoological nomenclature

Introduction

The French journal "Revue entomologique" (hereafter Rev.ent.), edited by Gustave Silbermann, printed in Strasbourg and published in Strasbourg and Paris, comprises five volumes with title pages showing the publication dates 1833 to 1837. Original research papers treat mainly Coleoptera (as well as Lepidoptera, Hemiptera, and other insect groups). The beetles comprise Carabidae, Tenebrionidae, Scarabaeidae, Chrysomelidae, Buprestidae, and several other families. The work contains, among others, descriptions of insects, taxonomic notes, book reviews and general information for entomologists, the exact publication dates of which are essential for nomenclatural purposes. The first two volumes contain species descriptions beyond the sequential page numbering which complicates their dating.

Whilst the publication dates of volumes one and two seemed to correspond to the years indicated on their title pages, evidence had already been found inside volumes four and five which documented that certain parts or even whole volumes were published later. The few attempts to solve discrepancies between the imprint year and the actual publication date comprise Hayek (1983) (volume four) and Bouchard *et al.* (2011: 748) (dating of two articles published in volumes three and four, see also Mayor 2007). The records of some catalogues and libraries indicate that the imprinted publication year 1837 of volume five does not apply and might perhaps actually be 1840 (*vide* Sherborn 1922: cvii, or catalogue registers of Basel University Library, Natural History Museum London Library, Biblioteca del Museo regionale di scienze naturali Torino, Index Novus Litteraturae Entomologicae, Biodiversity Heritage Library).

The discovery of the first twelve fascicles in their original composition allows the re-establishment of the

primary position of all species descriptions of the unpaginated second parts of volumes one and two. The discovery and analysis of a rare separate printing of Chevrolat's collated articles enabled us to reveal the correct source and citation of an enigmatic species description.

The aim of the present article is to reconstruct the original arrangement of fascicles and the best possible dating of all parts of the journal for general bibliographic purposes and to contribute to the stability of nomenclature, and to reveal some entomo-historical background information relating to the editor and his journal.

Material and methods

For our study we used copies of Basel University Library (Switzerland) (volumes one to three), library of "Stiftung Dr. Georg Frey—Käfer für Basel" (Natural History Museum of Basel, Switzerland) (volumes one to four), Smithsonian Libraries and North Carolina State University (NCSU) libraries (digital copies accessed via Biodiversity Heritage Library (BHL), October 2013) (volumes one to five), and Oulu University Library (Finland) (volumes one and two). The Senckenberg Deutsches Entomologisches Institut (SDEI) made available a copy of the separately printed work of Chevrolat.

We consulted additional libraries in several countries for the presence of wrappers of the fascicles, with libraries in Strasbourg and Paris in particular. Original wrappers of the first two volumes were rarely available. Fortunately, wrappers of fascicles one to twelve of volumes one and two are available at the Oulu University Library. Furthermore, this last mentioned depository had retained all twelve fascicles in their original, unbound composition, a unique and fortunate situation for our study. We did not find a library which holds wrappers of fascicles 13 to 30 (volumes three to five)¹.

The bound volumes do not contain any information which would allow a direct recognition of its composition of fascicles, their arrangement, coverage, and page numbers. The sequence of standard chapters in combination with the arrangement of signatures facilitated the assignment of page numbers to fascicles and booklets of volumes three to five. The numbering of fascicles was inferred from other works. The publication dates of fascicles were reconstructed by using dates printed as part of the text, through searching for the publication dates of works mentioned in the text, by text analysis, or from their listing in other works. In order to determine publication dates we consulted a wide range of early nineteenth century bibliographies and entomological literature (see Evenhuis 1997: 19–36).

Throughout the text we use the French "tome" and the English "volume" as synonyms. For the French "livraison" of *Rev.ent.* we generally use the English equivalent "fascicle" while for other journals we also use "issue" or "number". Some references use the French "cahier" or German "Heft" indiscriminately for "livraison" as well as for a collation of two or three fascicles. We use the term "booklet" as the English equivalent of such merged fascicles only. Each individual fascicle and possibly each booklet had its own wrapper. We use the term "wrapper" as defined by Evenhuis (1997: 12).

Bibliographic notes and entomo-historical aspects

Goal of Silbermann's work. The editor, [Henri Rodolphe] Gustave Silbermann (born 27 August 1801 in Strasbourg, died 13 June 1876 in Paris) was an advocate, publisher, art printer, typographer, bookbinder, entomologist and member of the board of directors of the Natural History Museum of Strasbourg (Reiber 1885; Sitzmann 1909; BnF 2003). He was a French citizen and grew up in the French city of Strasbourg. It is the largest city of the Alsace, a region bordering Germany and Switzerland and with a predominantly non-Roman, alemannic dialect. The German language was widespread among the Strasbourg citizens and, obviously, Silbermann spoke both French and German fluently.

Silbermann's aim of publishing the *Rev.ent.* was "d'établir surtout des relations plus intimes entre la France et l'Allemagne" in the science field of entomology (Silbermann 1834a: 1-2², 1834b: 287) by "profitant de la position géographique de la ville [Strasbourg] que j'habite"³ (Silbermann 1835b: 104-105). Among the means to reach this goal was "en faisant connaître en même temps les travaux entomologiques de ces deux pays ...", and in particular, the notification on newly published German works and the provision of French translations of works originally in

German (Silbermann 1834b: 287; 1835a: 5⁴; Burmeister 1836: 17). He promised to reduce the price or to increase page numbers with increasing number of subscribers (Silbermann 1834a: 2; 1834b: 288; 1838: [1]⁵; Germar 1839: 313) and he offered to waive postal charges for German subscribers, in order to distribute widely his journal in the two countries (Silbermann 1834b: 288). He also wanted to ease the exchange of knowledge among entomologists independent of their membership in an entomological society and he underlined his non-commercial interest in publishing this journal (Silbermann 1833a: vi-viii; 1834a:1-2; 1834b: 287). The *Rev.ent.* is entirely in French and also includes reprints of contemporarily published French entomological works such as excerpts of Guérin's *Revue zoologique*.

The journal's composition and schedule. The journal was delivered in fascicles (“livraisons”, see imprint of this denomination on the outside front covers), protected by wrappers. The fascicles were distributed as single at the beginning (1833–1834) and in double or triple deliveries (1835–1840) towards the end. Sometimes a single fascicle was also called “cahier” (Roret 1833: [2]; Silbermann 1833b: unpag.⁶; 1833–1834: unpag.⁶; 1834a: 8; 1834c: 292) or “Heft” in German (Klug 1834: 265, 277), while this latter term was more adequately used in the case of the later issued merged fascicles (Germar 1839: 312–313).

Originally, Silbermann intended to publish one “cahier” (meaning “livraison”) per month, which would have resulted in two volumes of six fascicles each at the end of the year. Each fascicle was planned to consist of at least three signatures (“feuilles”, sheets). Twelve fascicles, equalling two volumes, were the minimum subscription period (Lequien Fils 1833: 4; Silbermann 1833b: unpag.⁶; 1833+1834: unpag.⁶; 1835: 105; Roret 1833: [2]). The original plan was still announced late in 1834, although it was already evident that the aim of publishing twelve fascicles per year had been missed (Silbermann 1833–1834: unpag.⁶; 1834a: 2; 1835a: 5; see also Klug 1834: 280). In his review of *Rev.ent.*, Tome I, Guérin (1835: 36) mixed up Silbermann's announcements, the minimum subscription period and the actual publication schedule and erroneously stated that the volumes are “... divisés en 12 livraisons qui paraissent tous les deux mois”. For this period (volumes one, 1833, and two, 1834) Percheron (1837: 67) correctly stated that six fascicles per year had been published to finally result in two volumes. It was not until the end of volume four (published mid-1838) that Silbermann (1838: 1) officially announced the changing of the publication schedule of the fascicles from twelve monthly fascicles per year to six fascicles (one every second month).

The originally planned publication of six fascicles per volume was maintained until the last volume. However, the annual schedule even at the beginning was in fact one volume of six fascicles per year rather than two volumes or twelve *livraisons* per year. This adapted schedule was maintained, with only slight delays, for the first three volumes (1833–1836). On 31 March 1835, Silbermann regretted the delay in publication of the first few of the then-published 15 fascicles, the reason for which had been beyond his responsibility (Silbermann 1835b: 104). A major delay in publication of the fascicles began with volume four which still bears the scheduled publication year 1836 on the title page, yet was actually published in 1838 (see below). This delay was also evident for volume five (year on title page: 1837) which was published in 1838 and 1840 (see analysis below).

The delayed publication was partly compensated by issuing two or more fascicles together. A minor, supposedly exceptional change was already announced for the year 1835 (volume three) such that the next two fascicles (13–14) would be published together in order to avoid splitting a comprehensive article (Silbermann 1834a: 2; 1834b: 288). Fascicles 19–21 and 22–24 of volume four were each published as one booklet (Silbermann 1838: [1]; Germar 1839: 312–313). Volume five was published as three double-fascicles (see analysis below). We did not find an explanation by Silbermann himself commenting on the change in schedule and size of delivered fascicles nineteen and following. Reasons might have been shortage of funds owing to a low number of subscribers (Hayek 1983). This might have been the result of a comparatively high price and the low number of original research articles in the first three volumes (Germar 1839: 313). Difficulties in mailing the fascicles in due time, especially to Germany, may also have contributed to the low number of subscriptions (Burmeister 1837: 293; Germar 1839: 313; Erichson 1840a: 282). Problems with Silbermann's eyesight following an eye disease were mentioned by Burmeister (1837: 293) to explain the delayed production (see Hayek 1983).

Structure of content. All five volumes consist of a main text body and one to sixteen plates, nearly all of them in colour. The first six fascicles (volume one) were divided into “Mémoires et Dissertations, etc.” and “Mélanges”. Each fascicle comprises these two chapters and is thus easily recognizable in bound copies. In most cases,

throughout all five volumes, the first page of a signature has a footnote indicating the volume (left, in Roman numerals, such as “Tome I^{er}”) and the signature number (right, in Arabic numerals, such as “2”). The third page of a signature only has the Arabic number at the right of a footnote.

From the second fascicle onwards, Silbermann started to deliver pages for a “Première Partie” containing the “Mémoires, Dissertations, etc.” et “Mélanges” and for a “Deuxième Partie” comprising the “Descriptions d’Espèces Nouvelles”. While the first part is paginated sequentially, the second part is structured only by the number of the species description (for example with the header “REVUE ENTOMOLOGIQUE. – COLÉOPTÈRES. – N° 1.”). Most species descriptions consist of both a text and corresponding plate. This approach was chosen “... sur la demande de plusieurs entomologistes distingués ...” (Silbermann 1833c: [1]) and to allow the subscribers to classify the species descriptions at their own discretion (Silbermann 1833c: [1]; 1834d: [1]). Obviously, Silbermann took Guérin’s “*Magasin de Zoologie*” (1831ff) as an example. As the first three species descriptions had already been published with normal sequential page numbers as part of the first fascicle, Silbermann reprinted the text of these articles on unnumbered pages and with the new header as “Lépidoptères N° 1”, “Coléoptères N° 1” and “Coléoptères N° 2” in fascicle two, sometimes with slight changes of the text (Table 6).

The complete individual fascicles one to twelve are available in their original wrappers from the Oulu University Library. All these wrappers are similar in structure with only slight differences (Fig. 1). The outside front cover lists “Roret” as an additional publisher from fascicle three onwards. The outside back cover has the colophon “Imprimerie de Mad. V^e Silbermann”⁷ imprinted on fascicles one to five. Gustave Silbermann took over the family’s print office from his mother in late 1833 (Sitzmann 1909) and the new colophon text “Imprimerie de G. Silbermann” is imprinted on fascicles six to twelve. Up to fascicle eight the colophon is placed at the bottom outside the frame and from nine to twelve it is placed at the bottom inside the frame. The outside back cover of all twelve fascicles shows an ornamental vignette in the middle. The inside front covers of fascicles one to twelve are printed with an “Avis” (Silbermann 1833b; 1833–1834)⁶. The inside back cover of all twelve fascicles shows the “Table des Matières” of the respective fascicle.

The division of a volume into two parts (general part and species descriptions) was maintained for the first and second volume only. For the third volume Silbermann introduced the sequential numbering of articles “selon la manière anglaise” (Silbermann 1835a: 6). This order was abandoned without explanation for volumes four and five and the terms “Variétés”, “Ouvrages nouveaux / Annonces d’ouvrages / Ouvrages récemment publiés”, “Correspondance” and “Nécrologie” were placed as headlines of respective contributions and, partly, with the register of contents.

Reconstruction of publication dates (Tables 1–5)

The notification of the fascicles at the sessions of the Société entomologique de France (hereafter Soc.ent.Fr.) together with the quarterly and annual tables of received and advertised publications (published in the *Bulletin entomologique* (hereafter Bull.ent.), which at that time was published with the *Annales de la Société entomologique de France*) was in most cases the best source to find the earliest evidence of existence of the published fascicle for nomenclatural purposes. The actual date of publication, however, may sometimes be more than one month earlier if a fascicle was published too late to reach the preceding session in time. Silbermann had been a member of this society since 7 November 1832 (Bull.ent. 1832: 427) and he used this opportunity to submit the fascicles immediately after printing to this entomological society and to thus make them available to a broad scholarly audience as early as possible⁸.

It was argued that the “Bibliographie de la France” did not record any fascicle of the Rev.ent., possibly as a consequence of Strasbourg having been a German rather than a French city at that time (Hayek 1983). However, Strasbourg had been under French government since the late 17th century and became part of the newly-established French Département Bas-Rhin in the late 18th century (Vogler 2012)⁹. The legal regulation of customs duties changed during 1834 in Strasbourg as well as in the adjacent German Grand Duchy of Baden, making the trade and mailing between both countries more complicated (Staehling 1884). The Rev.ent. (first fascicle only) as well as other works authored or edited by Silbermann (such as Silbermann 1835b) or produced at the printing house of the Silbermann family⁷, Strasbourg, in French or German, were however in fact recorded by this main French bibliographic register (such as Bibl.Fr. 1833: 254) as well as by other bibliographies (such as J.gén.Litt.Fr. 1833: 49).

Volume one (Tome I), title page: “1833”, “livraisons” 1– 6) (see Table 1). The title page of the volume and the outside front covers of all fascicles one to six are dated 1833 at the bottom of the page. “January 1833” is mentioned twice in the first fascicle¹⁰, and the earliest evidence for its availability is found for 16 March 1833¹¹, 20 March 1833 (Bull.ent. 1833: ix) and “Mars 1833” (Silbermann 1835b: 104).

TABLE 1. Volume 1, 1833 (date on title page): details of fascicles and publication dates (see text).

Fascicle n° (<i>livraison</i>) and year on front cover	Signa- tures	Pages and content of fascicles (<i>livraisons</i>)	Evidence of publication date inside the book or from accompanying documents	Evidence of date of existence and range of date of publication	Date of publication for nomenclatural purposes
1 1833	1–5	[i–iv] + v–viii + 1–52 + plates 1–3	Jan. 1833: date printed, pp. viii, 38 Mars 1833: date of publication, see Silbermann 1835b, p. 104 April 1833: recorded by J. gén. Litt. Fr. 1833(4): 49	16 Mars 1833: date of letter of Silbermann accompanying livr. 1 Séance 20 March 1833, Bull.ent. 1833: ix 1 to 16 March 1833	16 March 1833
2 1833	6–10	53–102 + 2 pp. half-title of “Descr. nouv.” with “Avis” on <i>verso</i> + 18 pp. descriptions + plates 4, 5	March 1833: date printed, p. 69	Séance 5 Juin 1833, Bull.ent. 1833: xxxviii March to 5 June 1833	5 June 1833
3 1833	11–13	103–142 + 2 pp. half-title of “Descr. nouv.” with “Avis” on <i>verso</i> + 6 pp. descriptions + plates 6, 7	May 1833: date printed, p. 140	Séance 3 Juillet 1833, Bull.ent. 1833: xliv May to 3 July 1833	3 July 1833
4 1833	14–17	143–192 + 2 pp. half-title of “Descr. nouv.” with “Avis” on <i>verso</i> + 2 pp. descriptions + plates 8–10 + 2 pp. flysheet “Ouvrages Nouveaux d’Entomologie ...” of libraire Roret (identical to flysheet delivered with fasc.5)	July 1833: date printed, p. 184	Séance 8 Aug. 1833, Bull.ent. 1833: xlvii July to 8 August 1833	8 Aug. 1833
5 1833	18–21	193–236 + 2 pp. half-title of “Descr. nouv.” with “Avis” on <i>verso</i> + 1 p. description + plates 11–13 + 2 pp. flysheet “Ouvrages Nouv. d’Ent. ...” of libraire Roret (identical to flysheet delivered with fasc.4)	Sept. 1833: manuscript date of Chevrolat, livr. 6, 2ème Partie, Col. N° 14, citing p. 210 of livr. 5	Published between 1 July and 30 Sept., Bull.ent. 1833, p.lxi Available to Chevrolat in Sept. 1833 (see column left) Séance 2 Oct. 1833, Bull.ent. 1833: lxiii 8 Aug. to 30 Sept. 1833	30 Sept. 1833
6 1833	22–25	237–286 + 2 pp. half-title of “Descr. nouv.” with “Avis” on <i>verso</i> + 4 pp. descriptions + plates 14, 15 + pp. 1–4 prospectus of Librairie de Lequien fils (“Annulosa Javanica, ...”)	Oct. 1833: date printed, p. 247 1 Jan. 1834: on pp. 275–276 reprint from Bull.ent. 1833, 3e trim. p.liv (recorded in Ent.Mag. 2, 1834, p. 108, January issue, available 1 Jan. 1834, see Ent.Mag. 1, 1833, p. 4)	Séance 8 Jan. 1834, Bull.ent. 1834: i, see text for justification of 31 Dec. 1833 Oct. to 31 Dec. 1833	31 Dec. 1833

The dates of availability of fascicles two to five arise from their registration at the sessions of the Soc.ent.Fr. in Paris, sometimes in combination with their listing in the quarterly register of works received by the secretary of the Soc.ent.Fr.

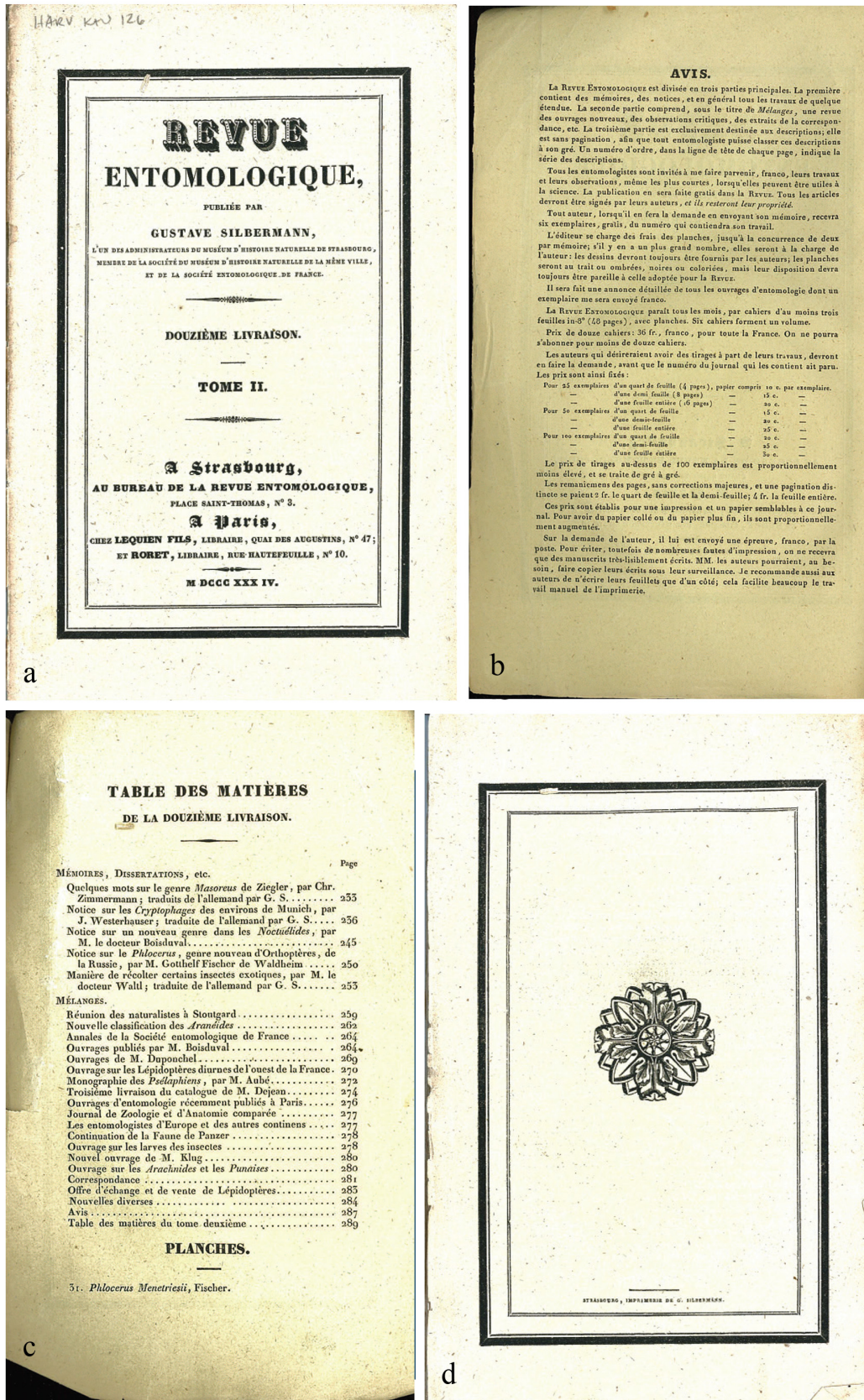


FIGURE 1. The wrapper of fascicle 12, representative of the first 12 wrappers (specimen of the Oulu University library) (see text for small differences in text of inside front cover, name of printing house, publishers in Paris, and layout of outside back cover). a. Outside front cover, b. Inside front cover, c. Inside back cover, d. Outside back cover.

The actual publication date of fascicle six cannot, however, be determined straight forwardly. The year “1833” is printed on the outside front cover of the wrapper of the *livraison* six, similar to the volume’s title page which was already delivered with fascicle one. This date has to be accepted as being correct as long as no contradictory evidence exists (ICZN 1999: Article 21.2). Fascicle six was not available at the meeting of the Soc.ent.Fr. on 18 December 1833, the last meeting in the year 1833 (Bull.ent. 1833: lxxiv–lxxv). The presence of fascicle six at the session on 8 January 1834 definitely proves the existence of it (Bull.ent. 1834: i). Both the Bull.ent. (1833: lxxxv) and Trans.ent.Soc.Lond., J.Proc. (1836: cii) list fascicles one to five, yet not fascicle number six, for 1833 and, complementary, fascicle six is explicitly listed as having arrived in 1834 (Bull.ent. 1834: xiii; 1834: lxxix)¹². The fascicle was either published too late in December 1833 to reach the office of the Soc.ent.Fr. in time for the meeting on 18 December or it was delivered during the first days of January 1834. Delivery by mail coach from Strasbourg to Paris probably took five days¹³ which makes publication between 1 and 8 January unlikely. Additional evidence for the publication of this fascicle six late in 1833 is the reprint in Rev.ent., pp. 275–276, of Bull.ent., 1833, 3e trimestre, p. liv. The latter was recorded in the January issue of the *Entomological Magazine* vol. 2, 1834, p. 108, which was supposed to be published on 1 January 1834 (see Ent.Mag. vol. 1, Sept. 1833, p. 4). Publication during the second half of December is most probable and hence the date of 31 December 1833 has to be chosen for nomenclatural purposes (ICZN 1999: Article 21.3.1).

Direct evidence for the arrangement of signatures, numbered and unnumbered pages and plates in the first twelve fascicles comes from the unbound copies of the Oulu University Library. The signature number eleven of the reprints of the first three descriptions in fascicle two does not correspond to signature eleven of fascicle three. Obviously, the printer continued with the same signatures for the reprinted text at the end of fascicle two (signatures one to ten) and then started the sheets of fascicle three again with (a new) signature eleven.

Volume two (“Tome II”, title page: “1834”, “livraisons” 7–12) (see Table 2). The title page of the volume and the outside front covers of all fascicles seven to twelve have the year 1834 imprinted at their bottom. A “Prospectus”, dated October 1834, was issued contemporarily with fascicle twelve, the last of the second volume² (Silbermann 1834a). The date 31 October 1834 of availability of fascicle twelve for nomenclatural purposes is determined from this “Prospectus” rather than from its availability at the session of the Soc.ent.Fr. on 5 November 1834 (Bull.ent. 1834: lvii). We suppose that fascicles eleven and twelve were not published at the same time, but close in time to each other. Evidence for this statement comes from the remark that the Rev.ent. “... vient d’arriver à sa douzième livraison, qui termine le second volume, ...” (Silbermann 1834a: 1). This wording is not supportive of the assumption that fascicles eleven and twelve were published together as one booklet, although both were first recorded at the same session of the Soc.ent.Fr. on 5 November 1834 (Bull.ent. 1834: lvii). From this, one may reasonably infer that fascicle eleven was published during the last days of September or early in October, in any case too late to be available at the session of the Soc.ent.Fr. on 1 October 1834 (Bull.ent. 1834: lv).

Volume three (“Tome III”, title page: “1835”, “livraisons” 13–18) (see Table 3). Evidence for publication during 1835 (title page) is available for fascicles 13 to 17 (Bull.ent. 1835: xciv), while fascicle 18, the last of volume three, was not recorded before 6 April 1836 (Bull.ent. 1836: xxix, lxxxvi). The first fascicles 13 and 14 were announced to be published together and to be in press in October 1834 (Silbermann 1834a: 2; 1834b: 288), yet the “Avis” of fascicles 13–14 is signed “December 1834” (Silbermann 1835a: 6). The fascicles were demonstrably not available at the sessions of the Soc.ent.Fr. in December 1834 or early in 1835 which makes its publication in 1834 unlikely. Actually, the first evidence of availability is its record at the session of the Soc.ent.Fr. on 18 March 1835 (Bull.ent. 1835: xv).

There is some uncertainty about whether fascicles 15 and 16 were published together or separately. Both were brought in person to the session of the Soc.ent.Fr. on 6 May 1835 by Silbermann (Bull.ent. 1835: xlii), together with a copy of his brand-new book (date of preface: 31 mars 1835) “*Enumération des Entomologistes vivans*” (Silbermann 1835b). This book comprises a brief review by Silbermann of his periodical Rev.ent., “of which only 15 fascicles have been published since March 1833” (translated from Silbermann 1835b: 104)¹⁴. In addition, Silbermann (1835c: 220–222) reprinted the preface of his book on extant entomologists including the date 31 March 1835 on the last pages of fascicle 16. These facts could be taken as indication of a separate publication of fascicles 15 and 16, with fascicle 15 available after 18 March (publication date of fascicles 13–14, see above) and before 31 March (date of preface of Silbermann’s *Enumération*, see above).

TABLE 2. Volume 2, 1834 (date on title page): details of fascicles and publication dates (see text).

Fascicle n° (<i>livraison</i>) and year on front cover	Signa- tures	Pages and content of fascicles (<i>livraisons</i>)	Evidence of publication date inside the book or from accompanying documents	Evidence of date of existence and range of date of publication	Date of publication for nomenclatural purposes
7 1834	1–3	[I–IV] + 5–48 + 2 pp. half-title of “Descr. nouv.” with “Avis” on verso + 4 pp. descriptions + plates 16–18	1 Jan. 1834: six fasc. of Entom. Magazine available to Silbermann, the last being the „January 1834” issue, see p.41:	Séance 19 Feb. 1834, Bull.ent. 1834: v Jan. to 19 Feb. 1834	19 Feb 1834
8 1834	4–6	49–88 + plates 19–26	30 Jan. 1834: on p. 85–86 review of Sturm, Fauna Deutschlands, vol. 8, date of publication 30. Jan. 1834 see Repert. ges. deutsch. Lit., 1(2), p.118–119	Published between 1 Jan. and 31 March 1834, Bull.ent. 1834: xiii 19 Feb. to 31 March 1834	31 March 1834
9 1834	7–9	89–136 + plates 27, 28	Feb. 1834: date printed on p. 120	Published between 1 April (“Janvier” = printing error) and 30 June 1834, Bull.ent. 1834: xxxv Séance 2 July 1834, Bull.ent. 1834: xxxvii 7 May (not yet noted at session, Bull.ent. 1834: xx) to 30 June 1834	30 June 1834
10 1834	10–13	137–188 + 2 pp. half-title of “Descr. nouv.” with “Avis” on verso + 2 pp. description + plate 29 + 4 pp. prospectus (facsimile of first 4 pages of livr. 1 of new work (Cantener, Hist. nat. Lep. Rhop.)	19 July 1834: date on prospectus of new work (Cantener, Hist.nat.Lep.Rhop., livr.1), see column at the left, livr.1+2 of work available at Séance 3 Sept. 1834, Bull.ent. 1834: xlii, yet no record of Livr.10 of Rev.ent. on this session	Published between 1 July and 30 Sept. 1834, Bull.ent. 1834: liv Séance 1 Oct. 1834, Bull.ent. 1834: lv 3 Sept (not yet noted at session, Bull.ent. 1834: xli- xlii) to 30 Sept. 1834	30 Sept. 1834
11 1834	14–16	189–232 + 2 pp. half-title of “Descr. nouv.” with “Avis” on verso + 2 pp. description + plate 30	Livr.11 publ. before Livr.12, before end of Oct. 1834, see “Prospectus”, pp. 1, 8 (Silbermann 1834a)	Published between 1 Oct. and 31 Dec. 1834, Bull.ent. 1834: xcv Séance 5 Nov. 1834, Bull.ent. 1834: lvii 1 Oct. to 31 Oct. 1834 (early Oct.)	31 Oct. 1834
12 1834	17–21	233–292 + 4 pp. title pages of 2nd part of vols. 1 and 2 + plate 31	“Prospectus”, pp 1, 8 (Silbermann 1834a): “livr. 12 has just been published”, signed “Oct. 1834” 26 Sept. 1834: last day of entomologists’ meeting in Stuttgart (Germany), reviewed on p.259	Séance 5 Nov. 1834, Bull.ent. 1834: lvii Late Oct. 1834	31 Oct 1834

The *Enumération* (Silbermann 1835b) was already advertised as being available for purchase during the first “trimestre” of 1835 (1 January to 31 March) (Bull.ent. 1835: xxxv), although the date of the book’s preface is 31 March 1835 (Silbermann 1835b: v). Consequently, the book must have been published in early April immediately after 31 March 1835.

The sessions of the Soc.ent.Fr. on 1 April and 15 April 1835 do not record any publication of Silbermann (Bull.ent. 1835: xxxvii–xxxviii, xli). Fascicle 16 was published after 31 March (date printed on p. 222, last page of fascicle, see above). The March issue of Ann.Sci.nat. (Zool.) records the first four fascicles 13–16 of volume three

(Audouin & Milne-Edwards 1835). The existence of fascicle 16 on 6 May 1835 is proven by its availability at the respective session of the Soc.ent.Fr. (see above).

Summarizing these facts, fascicle 15 might have been ready for printing between 18 and 31 March 1835 and fascicle 16 in April 1835.

On the other hand, the demonstrated existence for both fascicles 15 and 16 is only on 6 May 1835 (see above) and the text of signatures 12 to 16 (= fascicles 15–16) is continuous across all pages without signs of a break between any of them. Splitting of the running text into two separately published fascicles had never been practiced before and after. We therefore suppose that Silbermann first wanted to issue fascicle 15 separately yet then had sufficient material to produce the subsequent fascicle 16 immediately after and for reasons of efficiency decided to publish both fascicles as one booklet. Convincing evidence is only available for a joint fascicle 15–16 and its existence on 6 May 1835 when Silbermann in person attended the session of the Soc.ent.Fr.

TABLE 3. Vol. 3, 1835 (date on title page): details of fascicles and publication dates (see text).

Fascicle n° (<i>livraison</i>)	Signatures	Pages	Evidence of publication date inside the book or from accompanying documents	Evidence of date of existence and range of date of publication	Date of publication for nomenclatural purposes
13–14	1–11	1–156 + plates 32, 33	“in press Oct. 1834” and “will be published together”: Livr. 13 and 14, see separate “Prospectus”, p. 2 (Silbermann 1834a), and Tome 2, p. 288 Dec. 1834: date of “Avis”, p. 6	Séance 18 Mars 1835, Bull.ent. 1835: xv Jan. to 18 March 1835	18 March 1835
15–16	12–16	157–222	31 March 1835: Livr. 15 had been published, not yet Livr. 16, see Silbermann 1835b: 104 (this text dated from preface p. v) 31 March 1835: date printed on pp. 220–222	Séance 6 Mai 1835, Bull.ent. 1835: xlii; April to 6 May 1835 (see text for explanation of fused Livr. 15 and 16)	6 May 1835
17	17–19	223–270 + plate 34	1835: see p. 269	Séance 5 Aug. 1835, Bull.ent. 1835: liv 6 May to 5 August 1835	5 Aug. 1835
18	20–23	271–334 + plate 35	1 April 1836: “Rev.ent., Tome III, 1835” recorded in Entomological Magazine Vol. III, April 1836, p. 507, available 1 April 1836, see Ent.Mag. 1, 1833, p. 4	Séance du 6 Avril 1836, Bull.ent. 1836, p. xxix, see also p. lxxxvi 1 Jan. to 1 April 1836	1 April 1836

Volume four (“Tome IV”, title page: “1836”, “livraisons” 19–24) (see Table 4). The whole volume was published in two booklets (Germar 1839: 312–313) of three fascicles each (Silbermann 1838)¹⁵. The fact that three fascicles were received contemporarily at each of the two sessions of the Soc.ent.Fr. on 7 February 1838 (booklet one: fascicles 19–21) (Bull.ent. 1838: iv) and 6 June 1838 (booklet two: fascicles 22–24) (Bull.ent. 1838: xxxiii) is also supportive of this statement. The title page of the volume shows the year of publication as “1836” and Germar (1839: 312) records the two booklets (= “Hefte”) as dated 1836 and 1837. Probably, these dates were taken from the wrappers of the two triple fascicles.

However, several publications of 1837 are reviewed on the last pages of booklet one of Rev.ent., Tome IV, with the most recent ones noted on pp. 132–134, such as Roser (1837) (publ. August 1837), Erichson (1837) (publ. 15 September 1837) and Altmann (1837) (publ. 22 September 1837). Obviously, the manuscript comprising the three fascicles 19 to 21 had been completed by the end of September or early October 1837. The earliest evidence of availability of this first booklet of volume four (fascicles 19–21) is the record at the session of the Soc.ent.Fr. on 7 February 1838 (Bull.ent. 1838: iv) and its listing for the year 1838 (Bull.ent. 1838d: xc) yet not for 1837 (Bull.ent. 1837: ci-civ). Silbermann informed Keferstein by letter, dated 3 February 1838, that he is mailing him fascicles 19–21 at the same time (Keferstein 1839: 355–356).

TABLE 4. Volume 4, 1836 (date on title page): details of fascicles and publication dates (see text).

Booklet n° (Cahier, Numéro, Heft, Part)	Fascicle n° (<i>livraison</i>)	Signatures	Pages	Evidence of publication date inside the book or from accompanying documents	Evidence of earliest date of existence and range of date of publication	Date of publication for nomenclatural purposes
1	19–21	1–9	1–136	1836: date possibly printed on front cover of “Heft 1” (see Germar 1839: 312) September 1837: date of publication of works recorded on p. 133 (Erichson 1837, Altmann 1837) 3 Feb. 1838: date of letter of Silbermann informing about mailing of fasc. 19–21 (Keferstein 1839: 355–356)	Available to the Soc.ent.Fr. in 1838, Bull.ent. 1838: xc (not recorded for 1837, see Bull.ent. 1837: ci-civ) Séance du 7 Février 1838, Bull.ent. 1838: iv 1 Jan. to 3 Feb. 1838	3 Feb. 1838
2	22–24	10–18	137–280 + plates 36, 37	1837: date possibly printed on front cover of “Heft 2” (see Germar 1839: 312) 15 Feb 1838: printed on p. 223 March 1838: date of publication of work recorded on pp. 262–265 (Guérin-Méneville 1838a)	Séance du 6 Juin “1837” (= printing error for 1838), Bull.ent. 1838: xxxiii Mid-March to 6 June 1838	6 June 1838

We cannot explain the gap between the termination of the manuscript in September/October 1837 and the availability of the printed fascicles only as late as in February 1838. As said before (see analysis of volume one above), Silbermann would certainly have provided any new part of his Rev.ent. as soon as possible after publication to the Soc.ent.Fr. Perhaps financial or health problems prevented a more rapid printing (see section “The journal’s composition and schedule” above). Therefore, one may reasonably infer a publication during January 1838 (see Hayek, 1983, for a similar interpretation).

While the second booklet (fascicles 22–24) has probably the year 1837 imprinted on the outside front cover (see above), works with the publication date 1838 are recorded inside this part. An example is found on p. 269 (new reprint of “von Heyden, Entomologische Beitrage”). In addition, the two articles by Guérin-Méneville on *Paussus* and *Trochoideus* on pp. 262–265 are reprinted from Guérin-Méneville (1838a) (publ. 19 March 1838). This second booklet of volume four was first recorded at the session of the Soc.ent.Fr. on 6 June 1838 (Bull.ent. 1838: xxxiii).

Volume five (“Tome V”, title page: “1837”, “livraisons” 25–30) (see Table 5). Silbermann intended to change the issuing from a monthly (see original advertisement, section “The journal’s composition and schedule” above) to a bi-monthly schedule of six signatures each (Silbermann 1838, published with final part of volume four in mid-1838). This would have been nothing new but just a return to the schedule approximately realized from the very beginning until part of the third volume (mid-1835), and never achieved since then.

Fascicles 25–26 and 27–28 were published in two booklets¹⁶ which were not issued together and were instead delivered separately to the clients. Evidence comes from Erichson (1842: 151) who mentions the availability in 1840 of fascicles 27–30 of volume five and from the catalogue of ULB Halle (2013)¹ where only pp. 121–351 of volume five are recorded, which corresponds again to fascicles 27–30.

Part one (first booklet: fascicles 25–26) must have been published after July 1838 (date of manuscript on p. 41) and during or after September because of works mentioned on pp. 111–114 (such as Aubé, *Spécies général des Hydrocanthares* ..., recorded by Bibl.Fr. 1838, no.39, pp. 465–466, on 29 Sept. 1838). Evidence of existence of fascicles 25–26 has only been found for the same date as for the second part (second booklet: fascicles 27–28), which is 21 November 1838 (Bull.ent. 1838: lxxv). Part two (fascicles 27–28) also records works published during September (pp. 221–222: reprint from the August issue of Rev.zool. 1838, pp. 183–184, published after the last meeting of the “Société cuvérienne” on 27 August, see Rev.zool. 1838, p. 163).

TABLE 5. Volume 5, 1837 (date on title page): details of fascicles and publication dates (see text).

Booklet n° (Cahier, Numéro, Heft, Part)	Fascicle n° (<i>livraison</i>)	Signatures	Pages	Evidence of publication date inside the book or from accompanying documents	Evidence of earliest date of existence and range of date of publication	Date of publication for nomenclatural purposes
1 + 2	25–26 + 27–28	1–8 + 9–15	1–120 + 121–224	July 1838: date printed on p. 41 29 Sept. 1838: publication date of Aubé, <i>Spécies général des Hydrocanthares ...</i> (see <i>Bibl.Fr.</i> 1838, no. 39, p. 465–466), reviewed on pp. 111–114 September 1838: on pp. 221–222 reprint from August issue of <i>Rev.zool.</i> 1838, pp. 183–184	Séance du 21 Nov. 1838, <i>Bull.ent.</i> 1838: lxxv Sept. to 21 Nov. 1838	21 Nov. 1838
“final part of Vol. V” (see text)	29–30	16–24	225–352 + plate 38	September 1840: date of publication of works recorded on p. 332 and p. 344 (Erichson 1840b, Germar 1840) before 8 November 1840: on p.349 notification on inspection dates 8 Nov. ff. of Dejean’s collection (to be sold in December 1840) see text for discussion of dates	“Ouvrages ... offerts à la Société pendant l’année 1841: Livr. 29-30: 1840 [sic!]”, <i>Bull.ent.</i> 1841: lxxiii Séance du 3 Fév. 1841: 29-30, „1840“ [sic!], <i>Bull.ent.</i> 1841: iii October 1840 (see text)	31 Oct 1840

The last part of volume five (fascicles 29–30, pp. 225–352) was not published before late 1840. Erichson (1841: 217) states for the year 1839 that “Silbermanns Revue entomologique scheint ... eine bedeutende Unterbrechung erlitten zu haben”, i.e. he had not received any fascicle which had been published in 1839. Furthermore, neither Burmeister nor Erichson, both located in Berlin, received new issues of the *Rev.ent.* from 1835 through to 1838 to be able to report on them in the German annual reviews on progress in entomology (“Berichte über die Fortschritte der Entomologie”) (Burmeister 1837, Erichson 1840a). From 1834 to 1836 the “*Literarische Zeitung*” (Berlin) records several fascicles of the *Rev.ent.* between five weeks to eleven weeks after their notification at the sessions of the *Soc.ent.Fr.* The last one to be listed by this source of reference is volume three, fascicle 18 (*Literarische Zeitung*, 1836, No. 25, 15 Juni 1836, p. 502). This might be an indication of problems of delivery of mail from Strasbourg to Berlin after the change of customs legislation since 1834 (see chapter “Reconstruction of publication dates”, 2nd paragraph, above). Evidence for the late publication comes from works mentioned in the second part, for which a publication date in the second half of 1840 has been confirmed, such as on p. 332 (Erichson 1840b, published between 1 August and September 1840) and on p. 344 (Germar 1840, published in September 1840).

Erichson (1842: 151) lists fascicles 27 to 30 for the year 1840, and at the session of the *Soc.ent.Fr.* on 3 February 1841, the first session of the year to treat new publications, fascicles 29–30, representing the “fin du tome V”, were recorded explicitly for the year 1840 (*Bull.ent.* 1841: iii, see also *Bull.ent.* 1841: lxxiii). This can be taken as a reliable indication of a publication of fascicles 29–30 before 31 December 1840. Silbermann announced on pp. 346–347 the addition of Chevrolat as one of the authors of d’Orbigny’s “Dictionnaire universel d’histoire naturelle” from the “soon to be published” 10th fascicle onwards. This fascicle was published on 23 Nov. 1840 (Evenhuis 1997: 575), indicating a publication of fascicles 29–30 of the *Rev.ent.* before this date.

Inside this part of the volume Silbermann informs his readers about the auction of Dejean’s famous insect collection in December 1840 with possibilities to inspect it on the Sundays of 8th, 15th, 22nd and 29th November 1840 (volume five, pp. 347–350). This announcement would have made sense only if this part of *Rev.ent.* had been published before these dates. The earliest date of publication could be September or, more probable, October 1840 because of the works recorded on pp. 332 and 344 (Erichson 1840b, and Germar 1840, see above). Consequently, one may infer a ‘not before’ date of the final part of volume five in October 1840 and the date of publication for nomenclatural purposes as 31 October 1840.

TABLE 6. Details of the unpaginated species descriptions in Tome I (Livr. 2 to 6) and Tome II (Livr. 7, 10, 11), Deuxièmes Parties (see text); sequence of descriptions correspond to their arrangement in the original fascicles of Oulu University; all plates were published with the respective text, text of Col. No. 1, 2 and Lep. No.1 were reprinted, partly with changes; dates of the last column are taken from Tables 1–5; * date of reprint, the original text of the Première Partie takes priority (16 March 1833).

Headline (author and taxon)	Livrai- son n°	Number of pages	Imprinted date at the end of the manuscript	Plate n° and date for nomenclatural purposes if different from text	Date of availability of the text for nomenclatural purposes
Coléoptères No.1 (Chevrolat, Guérin: <i>Leptonychus</i>)	2	4 pp. = partial reprint of 1ère partie, pp. 25–30, 16 March 1833	29 Janvier 1833	Planche n° 1 16 March 1833 (delivered with original text)	5 June 1833*
Coléoptères No.2 (Chevrolat: <i>Opiestus</i> / <i>Oopiustus</i>)	2	2 pp. (<i>Oopiustus</i>) = reprint with changes of 1ère partie, pp. 30–32, 16 March 1833: <i>Opiestus</i>	Janvier 1833	Planche n° 2 16 March 1833 (delivered with original text)	5 June 1833*
Lépidoptères No. 1 (Duponchel: <i>Polia canteneri</i>)	2	2 pp. = reprint of 1ère partie, pp. 37–38, 16 March 1833	Janvier 1833	Planche n° 3 16 March 1833 (delivered with original text)	5 June 1833*
Coléoptères No. 3 (Silbermann: Gen. <i>Odontopus</i>)	2	2 pp.	Avril 1833	-	5 June 1833
Coléoptères No. 4 (Silbermann: <i>Odontopus costatus</i>)	2	2 pp.	Avril 1833	-	5 June 1833
Coléoptères No. 5 (Silbermann: <i>Odontopus violaceus</i>)	2	2 pp.	Avril 1833	Planche n° 4	5 June 1833
Coléoptères No. 6 (Silbermann: <i>Odontopus cyaneus</i>)	2	2 pp.	Avril 1833	-	5 June 1833
Coléoptères No. 7 (Silbermann: <i>Otiorhynchus substriatus</i>)	2	2 pp.	Avril 1833	Planche n° 5	5 June 1833
Coléoptères No. 8 (Chevrolat: <i>Sphindus</i>)	3	2 pp.	Mai 1833	Planche n° 6	3 July 1833
Coléoptères No. 9 (Chevrolat: <i>Monochamus tridentatus</i>)	3	2 pp.	Mai 1833	Planche n° 7	3 July 1833
Coléoptères No. 10 Chevrolat: <i>Ynca</i> / <i>Inca irrorata</i>)	3	2 pp.	Avril 1833	-	3 July 1833
Coléoptères No. 11 (Gory: <i>Melolontha lactea</i>)	4	1 p. (+blank verso)	Juin 1833	Planche n° 9	8 Aug. 1833
Coléoptères No. 12 (Gory: <i>Melolontha spinipennis</i>)	4	1 p. (+blank verso)	Juin 1833	Planche n° 10	8 Aug. 1833
Coléoptères No. 13 (Gory: <i>Areoda maculata</i>)	5	1 p. (+blank verso)	Juin 1833	Planche n° 13	30 Sept. 1833
Coléoptères No. 14 (Chevrolat: <i>Dadoychus flavocinctus</i>)	6	4 pp.	Septembre 1833	Planche n° 15	31 Dec. 1833
Coléoptères No. 15 (Germar: <i>Thorictus castaneus</i>)	7	2 pp.	-	Planche n° 17	19 Feb. 1834
Coléoptères No. 16 (Germar: <i>Chirodica chalcoptera</i>)	7	2 pp.	-	Planche n° 18	19 Feb. 1834
Coléoptères No. 17 (Germar: <i>Brachyscelis vellerea</i>)	10	2 pp.	-	Planche n° 29	30 Sept. 1834
Coléoptères No. 18 (Chevrolat: <i>Platynoptera hyciformis</i>)	11	2 pp.	-	Planche n° 30	31 Oct. 1834

Some doubt remains, as the last part of the Rev.ent. was only recorded on 3 February 1841 (see above), and was not recorded at any of the sessions of the Soc.ent.Fr. in late 1840, although in October, November and December recently submitted literature was presented (see Bull.ent. 1840: sessions on 7 October, 4 November, 10 November, 18 November, 2 December, 16 December 1840, pp. xxxi–xxxviii). At this time, Silbermann was particularly engaged in the publication of comprehensive art printing works and became owner of a regional newsletter (Sitzmann 1909) which altogether might have hampered an orderly occupation with his Rev.ent. One might speculate that the last booklet was actually printed or was intended to be published in October 1840 yet was, for unknown reasons, not sent immediately after printing to the Soc.ent.Fr. or not published in time. Should this apply, the date of publication for nomenclatural purposes would be 31 December 1840. When balancing arguments it seems to be more reasonable to assume the publication before November, i.e. 31 October 1840.

Description of *Molorchus ulmi* Chevrolat, 1838 (Coleoptera, Cerambycidae) and its relation with the *Revue entomologique*

To date, the description of *Molorchus ulmi* Chevrolat (Cerambycidae [longhorn beetles], current classification *Necydalis ulmi*, see Sama & Löbl 2010) is enigmatic with regard to the source of reference and its contents. Although authors refer to 1838 as the year and the Rev.ent. of Silbermann as the source of publication (White 1855: 182, cites the page number 73 of “Rev.ent. 1838”), they also acknowledge that in the copies of the journal available to them this section is missing (Mulsant 1863: 236; 1864: 172; Lacordaire 1869: 478 footnote 1; Brustel *et al.* 2002: 447). The pagination of volume five being continuous throughout, Mulsant (1862: 236) and Sama & Löbl (2010: 683) suppose a probably unpaginated insert present in few copies only (Löbl, pers. comm., Nov. 2013). Villiers (1978: 221) cites the reference as “Chevrolat, 1838, Centurie de Buprestides, p. 76”.

The original article “Centurie de Buprestides” of Chevrolat is printed on pp. 41–107 of fascicles 25–26 of volume five, followed by a two-page addendum of Silbermann on further jewel beetles (pp. 107–108) and an index of two pages (pp. 109–110) considering both Chevrolat’s and Silbermann’s species. There is no trace of a description of the longhorn beetle *Molorchus ulmi* in the entire volumes four (1838) and five (1838, 1840) of Rev.ent.

Chevrolat’s “Centurie de Buprestides” was also published as a separate (Strasbourg: Imprimerie G. Silbermann, title page: 1838) (Fig. 2), paginated 1–72, and complemented by pages 73–78 on longhorn beetles: “Du *Necydalis major* de Linné, *Molorchus abbreviatus* de Fabricius.” by the same author (Gaedike *et al.* 2012). Detailed reviews of this separate printing including remarks on *Molorchus ulmi* were already given by Guérin-Méneville (1839: 63) and Erichson (1840a: 282, 328–330, 344). We received a complete copy of this separate printing through courtesy of SDEI. An identical copy exists at the Museum für Naturkunde, Berlin. The copy of the California Academy Library available digitally through BHL and the copy available at the Natural History Museum Bern (Switzerland) are incomplete, comprising only pages 1–72.

Erichson (1840a: 282) lamented on the non-availability of the fascicles of the Rev.ent. for the year 1838, as for 1837. However, he reports for 1838 on “eine darin [i.e. in Rev.ent.] enthaltene grössere Abhandlung des Herrn Chevrolat” (“a herein [i.e. in Rev.ent.] included comprehensive treatise of Mr. Chevrolat”) which he had received directly from the author. This separately printed treatise is in fact the “Centurie de Buprestides” including Silbermann’s addendum and the index, and Chevrolat’s article on *Necydalis/Molorchus* with the description of *Molorchus ulmi* (Erichson 1840a: 282, 328–330, 344). This last mentioned article was announced as “Hr. Chevrolat stellt in Silbermann’s Revue entomologique eine neue ... Art, *Molorchus ulmi*, auf ...” (“Mr. Chevrolat describes a new species, *M. ulmi*, in Silbermann’s Revue entomologique ...”) (Erichson 1840a: 344). This statement is understandable from the subtitle of the entire separate printing (“Extrait de la Revue entomologique”) and the fact that at this time Erichson did not have the respective fascicles of Rev.ent. available for comparison.

The title page of the separate printing is dated 1838. The manuscript of the original article of Chevrolat’s article on buprestids in volume five of the Rev.ent. was finished in July 1838 (Rev.ent. 5: 41). The wording in Erichson (1840a: 282) is not unequivocal as to whether he had actually received the separate printing in 1838 or only in 1839. We did not find direct further evidence for a publication of this separate printing in 1838 other than the date imprinted on the title page. One may speculate that the inclusion of Chevrolat’s article on the longhorn beetles (including the description of *M. ulmi*) in the separate printing is an indication of a publication of this work after fascicles 25–26 (published between September and 21 November 1838, see text above and Table 5). We did

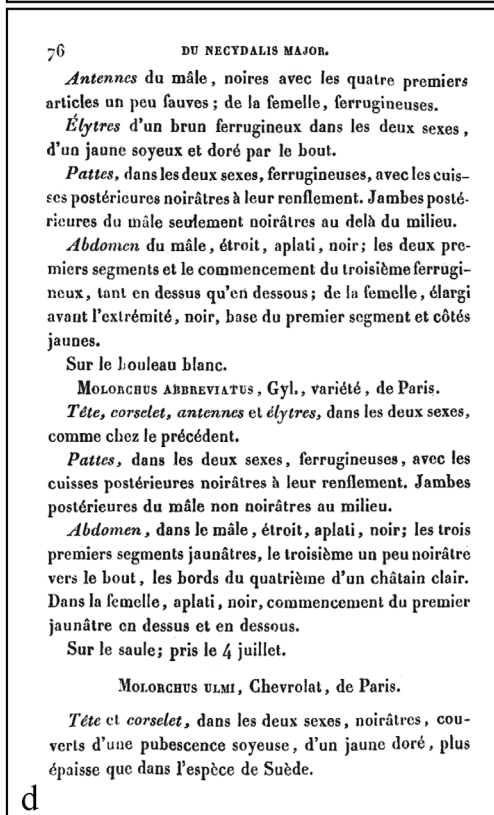
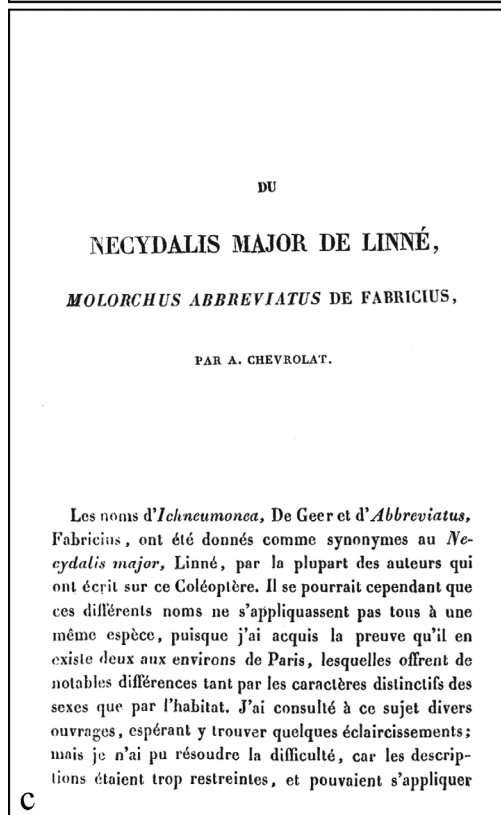
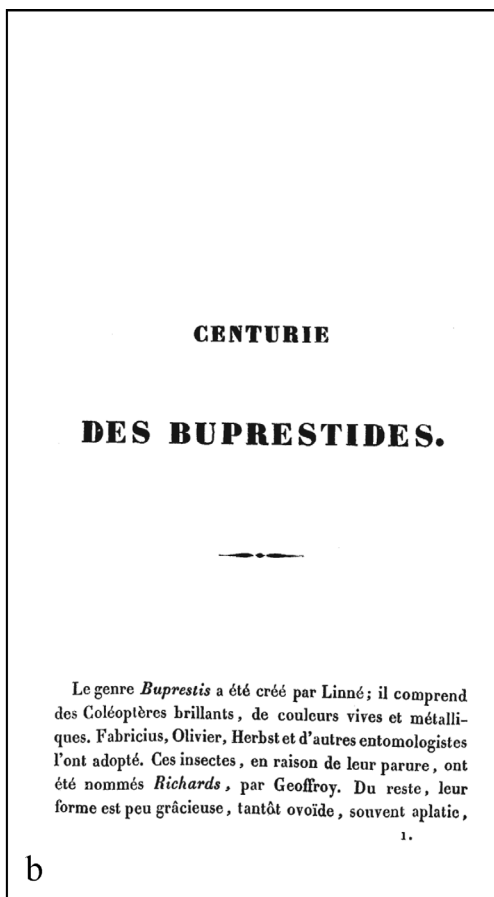
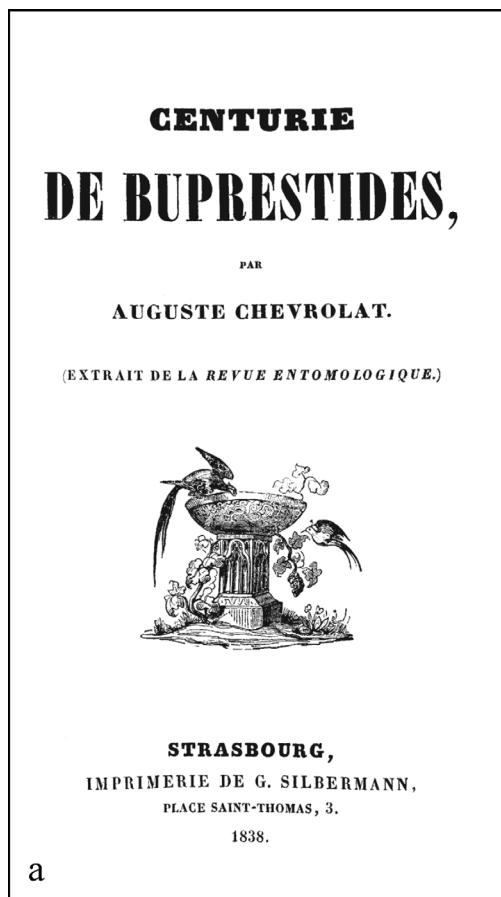


FIGURE 2. Independent publication of Chevrolat (specimen of SDEI library), consisting of a reprint of the *Revue entomologique*, vol. 5, pp. 41–110, on Buprestidae, and the new article on Cerambycidae (see text for details). a. Outside front cover of booklet, b. First page [p. 3] of reprint, c. First page [p. 73] of new article, d. First page of description of *Molorchus ulmi* (p. 76).

not trace this separate printing in Bull.ent. or any of the French standard bibliographies (such as Bibl.Fr., J.gén.Litt.Fr., C.r.Séances Acad.Sci). The first evidence of existence is found with the February 1839 issue of Rev.zool. which was available between 4 March and 11 March 1839 (see Guérin-Méneville 1839). On the other hand, there is also no evidence that the work was not available in 1838, the year indicated on the title page. Consequently, according to ICZN (1999: Article 21) the publication date 31 December 1838 has to be chosen for nomenclatural purposes.

The misleading subtitle “Extrait de la Revue entomologique” on the outside front cover of the complete separate printing caused confusion on where the article of Chevrolat on longhorn beetles had been published. All users must have assumed that this statement is valid for all parts of the separate printing. Some of those who had a copy of the journal available regarded their specimen of the Rev.ent. as possibly misprinted, took Chevrolat’s article off the separate printing and inserted it loosely in volume five (Löbl, pers. comm., Nov. 2013). However, this article “Du *Necydalis* ...” has in fact been exclusively published as part of the separate printing and did never form part of the Rev.ent. Almost certainly, this was originally not intended by Silbermann. Perhaps the manuscript arrived too late to be included in the contemporarily published fascicles 25–26 and 27–28, yet no evidence was found for this or other possible speculations.

Description of the publication (based on a copy received from SDEI, Nov. 2013).

Signatures 1 to 5, corresponding to pages 1–16, 17–32, 33–48, 49–64, 65–78:

- [p. 1]: Outside front cover (Fig. 2a),
- [p. 2]: blank page
- [p. 3]: unpaginated beginning of Chevrolat’s article on Buprestids, typesetting and arrangement of Chevrolat’s running text on page identical to p. 41 of Rev.ent., vol. 5; original title, name of author and date of manuscript replaced by newly set title “Centurie / de Buprestides.” and horizontal, short ornamental line between title and text body (Fig. 2b).
- pp. 4–69: continuation of Chevrolat’s article on “Centurie de Buprestides”; typesetting and layout identical to Rev.ent., vol. 5, pp. 41–107.
- pp. 69–70: Silbermann’s annex to Chevrolat’s article with description of three new species of buprestids, with horizontal, short ornamental line at beginning and end; typesetting and layout identical to Rev.ent., vol. 5, p.107–108.
- pp. 71–72 (paginated as “73” and 72 by error): Index to Chevrolat’s article with headlines “Liste de la centurie de Buprestides dans l’ordre générique” (p. “73” [=71]) and “Liste alphabétique de la centurie” (p. 72); typesetting and layout identical to Rev.ent., vol. 5, p.109–110.
- [p. 73]: unpaginated beginning of Chevrolat’s article on longhorn beetles, consisting of title in capital letters “Du *Necydalis major* de Linné, / *Molorchus abbreviatus* de Fabricius, / par A. Chevrolat”; no equivalent text in Rev.ent., Vol. 5. (Fig. 2c)
- pp. 74–78: paginated continuation of Chevrolat’s article on longhorn beetles, terminated on p. 78 by horizontal ornamental line; no equivalent text in Rev.ent., Vol. 5 (see Fig. 2d).
- Separate sheet of paper: handwritten errata.

Summary

Silbermann’s “Revue entomologique” is among the earliest entomological journals in the world and it was among the first exclusively entomological journals in France, starting only one year after the influential *Annales de la Société entomologique de France* and the proceedings of the society’s meetings, the *Bulletin entomologique*. Silbermann wanted to foster knowledge exchange between French and German entomologists and he declared several times that he had no commercial interest at all in the publication of the journal. Being an entomologist himself, he wanted to contribute to the advancement of science, across national borders and independent from the membership in an entomological society.

Silbermann was a famous art printer in his time, yet, possibly an increase in workload and transient health problems hampered a continuous and intense engagement for the “Revue entomologique”. In addition, and probably of the same importance, were the political and economic changes. More restrictive customs regulations

from 1834 in Strasbourg and adjacent Germany contributed to difficulties in having sufficient numbers of German subscribers, adding to the economic problems to keep the journal alive. During the first two years of existence, the “Revue entomologique” was published regularly and in the year indicated on the title page. However, even at this time the original aim of publishing two volumes per year at six fascicles each was not achieved. In the following years two or three fascicles were merged and the frequency of appearance decreased. The fascicles of the last two volumes were published at considerable delay and, finally, the journal ceased to exist.

We found sufficient sources to reconstruct the dates of publication of all 30 fascicles fairly precisely. The unexpected availability of the first twelve fascicles in their original state allowed the reconstruction of the sequence of publication, especially of the unpaginated species descriptions. The most important source for dating all 30 fascicles were the records of the meetings of the *Société entomologique de France* in Paris. Additional records of the “Revue entomologique” in bibliographies are rare and scattered. Dates printed or dates of publication of works mentioned inside the fascicles were the other important source for dating. We were able to limit the range of possible dates of publication to two to three months, sometimes to one month or less. We did not manage to find wrappers of the fascicles 13 to 30. When considering the layout of the first twelve wrappers we do not expect more detailed dates of publication than just the year on the outside front cover of the wrappers. The text on the inside front cover, however, might have been adapted to the contemporary situation of editing and hence could possibly contain useful bibliographic information.

The publication dates of the fascicles of the “Revue entomologique” are shown in Tables 1–5 and a complete collation of the journal is as follows:

Revue entomologique, publiée par G. Silbermann. Strasbourg: Bureau de la Revue Entomologique, Paris: Lequien Fils [Tome II–V: et Roret].

Tome [I], 1833, pp. i–viii + [Première Partie:] 1–286 + 4 plates. Deuxième Partie: pp. i–iv + Lépidoptères N° 1 + Coléoptères N° 1–14 [33 pp. unpag.] + 11 plates + commercial advertisements [2+2+4 pp. unpag.] [1833].

Tome II, 1834, pp. [1–4] + [Première Partie:] 5–292 + 12 plates. Deuxième Partie: pp. i–iv + Coléoptères N° 15–18 [8 pp. unpag.] + 4 plates + commercial advertisement [4 pp. unpag.] [1834].

Tome III, 1835, pp. [1–4] + 5–334 + 1 foldout + 4 plates [pp. 5–270: 1835, 271–334: 1836].

Tome IV, 1836, pp. [1–4] + 5–280 + 1 foldout + “Avis” [1 p. unpag.] + 2 plates [1838].

Tome V, 1837, pp. [1–4] + 5–352 + 1 plate [pp. 5–224: 1838, 225–352: 1840]

Details of the front matter and the summarized composition of each of the five volumes can be retrieved from the digitized copies available from BHL, for example. Details of composition, contents of single fascicles, numbers of pages and plates are given in Tables 1 to 6.

The reference of the description of *Molorchus ulmi* Chevrolat had already been cited by Guérin-Ménéville (1839), Erichson (1840a), Villiers (1978), and Gaedike *et al.* (2012), which due to the rarity of the document was ignored by most experts. We demonstrate that there is no direct relationship with the “Revue entomologique”. The reference to the complete separate publication of Chevrolat’s texts reads as follows:

Chevrolat, Auguste, 1838. Centurie de Buprestides (Extrait de la Revue Entomologique.). Strasbourg, Imprimerie de G. Silbermann, Place Saint-Thomas, 3. pp. 1–78, 1838 [after July 1838: date of manuscript in Rev.ent. 5: 41; after (Sept. to) 31 October 1838: date of publication of original contribution in Rev.ent. 5: 41–110; 31 December 1838: “1838” on title page, and “1838” in Guérin-Ménéville 1839 and in Erichson 1840, see above].

The two parts of the separate publication are listed with the references as Chevrolat (1838a, b).

The citation of Chevrolat’s species reads as follows:

Necydalis ulmi (Chevrolat, 1838)

Original description: *Molorchus ulmi* Chevrolat, 1838 [31 Dec], p. 76, type locality: Paris (France) (Reference: Chevrolat 1838b; see Fig. 2d)

Acknowledgements

We are very grateful to Ms. Tuula Kontio, Oulu University Library, Finland, who generously produced and submitted scans of all twelve fascicles of volumes one and two of Rev.ent. in their original composition. Stephan Blank and Lutz Behne, SDEI, Müncheberg, were helpful as usual and provided a digitized version of SDEI's copy of Chevrolat's separate printing. This is again greatly appreciated. Ivan Löbl's effort to trace and provide the most reliable dates of publication of descriptions of taxa for his Catalogue of Palaearctic Coleoptera considerably contributed to stability in nomenclature. We are thankful for his continuous willingness to help tracing dates of first publications and to discuss aspects of general taxonomic concern. Roland Mühlethaler and Michael Geiser helped with bibliographic data of copies deposited at the Museum für Naturkunde, Berlin, and at the Natural History Museum, London, respectively. Without the support of numerous librarians, especially in Switzerland, Germany and France, this paper would not have been as informative as we hope it is. We would like to thank in particular Ms. Brigitte Springmann from the Basel University Library in Switzerland, who always kindly and readily supports us in our sometimes unusual literature requests.

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(Date of publication and reference in square brackets, see Bouchard *et al.* 2011)

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Appendix 1: abbreviations, acronyms and symbols:

Allg.Bibl.Deutschl.	Allgemeine Bibliographie für Deutschland
Ann.Sci.nat.(Zool.)	Annales des Sciences naturelles, Zoologie
Bd.	Band
BHL	Biodiversity Heritage Library, http://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/
Bibl.Fr.	Bibliographie de la France
BnF	Bibliothèque nationale de France
Bull.ent.	Annales de la Société entomologique de France. Bulletin entomologique
C.r. Séances Acad.Sci.	Compte rendu des Séances de l'Académie des Sciences
ICZN	International Commission on Zoological Nomenclature
J.gén.Litt.Fr.	Journal général de la Littérature de France
Jg.	Jahrgang
Ent.Mag.	Entomological Magazine
Lfg.	Lieferung (fascicle)
Livr.	Livraison (fascicle)
NCSU Libraries	North Carolina State University Libraries' specimens of Rev.ent., available digitally from archive.org, BHL or HathiTrust
Repert.ges.deutsch.Lit.	Repertorium der gesamten deutschen Literatur
Rev.ent.	Revue entomologique (Silbermann)
Rev.zool.	Revue zoologique (Société cuvierienne)
SDEI	Senckenberg Deutsches Entomologisches Institut, Müncheberg, Germany
Soc.ent.Fr.	Société entomologique de France
Trans.ent.Soc.Lond, J.Proc.	The Transactions of the entomological Society of London. Journal of Proceedings
ULB Halle	Universitäts- und Landesbibliothek Sachsen-Anhalt, Halle, Germany
[]	Square brackets are used for information from secondary sources or for personal remarks in the running text.
/	Line break (in literal citations)

Appendix 2: notes

- ¹ ULB Halle records an incomplete volume five, starting with fasc. 27. The librarians were currently not able to check for wrappers owing to the move of this part of the library to another depository.
- ² This flysheet was edited and published by Silbermann to promote his journal (Silbermann 1834a). It is bound in at the beginning of the NCSU copy of volume two, available as digital copy at BHL, and it was available to Guérin (1835) who gives a literal reproduction of a paragraph. This "Prospectus" was published separately from but contemporarily with or shortly after issue twelve of volume two: evidence was retrieved from the original fascicles of the Oulu University Library where the "Prospectus" is not included. This flysheet contains general information on the scope of the journal, conditions of subscription and a detailed list of contents of the first and second volume. It is signed "October 1834" and was obviously written and distributed during the last days of October 1834. This corresponds with the availability of fascicle twelve at the session of the Soc. Ent.Fr. on 5 November 1834 (Bull.ent. 1834: lvii). The introductory text of the "Prospectus" is almost literally identical to the end-of-volume "Avis" (Silbermann 1834b: 287).
- ³ The city of Strasbourg is located on the left banks of the river Rhine which forms the border between the Alsace and Germany.
- ⁴ This "Avis" of volume three is signed "Decembre 1834".
- ⁵ "Avis" bound in at the beginning of volume four of the G.Frey Library copy, Basel, between foldout and p.[5], yet actually published with the terminal fascicles 22–24 of volume four (see first sentence of this "Avis"), not present in the digitally available NCSU specimen.
- ⁶ The "Avis" on the inside front cover of fascicle one on the one hand and fascicles two to twelve on the other hand of Rev.ent. differ only slightly. The differences are limited to the wording of paragraph one and to the abandonment of the last original paragraph in fascicles two and following.

- ⁷ “Imprimerie de Mad. V^e Silbermann”: “V^e” stands for “veuve” = widow, see entries of works of this printery in Bibl.Fr. (for example, Bibl.Fr., 22e Année, No.16, 20 Avril 1833, p.254). G. Silbermann’s father was the owner of a print office. He died in 1824 and the printing house was run by his widow until his son Gustave took over (Sitzmann 1909).
- ⁸ See the explicit statement “Revue entomologique ... offert par l’éditeur” at the session of the Soc.ent.Fr. (Bull.ent. 1836: xxix), and similar formulations on earlier and later occasions (such as Bull.ent. 1835: xli; 1841: iii). Given the long distance (almost 500km) between Strasbourg and Paris, Silbermann presumably sent the specimens by mail in most cases, and only sometimes attended a meeting in Paris in person.
- ⁹ 1871-1918 under German government
- ¹⁰ Date of foreword, Rev.ent., 1(1): viii, and date of manuscript, Rev.ent., 1(1): 38.
- ¹¹ Letter of Gustave Silbermann accompanying the first fascicle of Rev.ent., dated 16 March 1833, most probably to Victor Audouin, founder member and vice-president of the *Société entomologique de France* (the name Audouin is visible at the left lower corner of the letter). The letter is bound in at the beginning of volume one of the NCSU copy, digitized by Internet Archive and available, for example, at BHL. Probably, this copy of the first fascicle was recorded at the session of the Soc.ent.Fr. on 20 March 1833, indicating a mailing or travelling time of four days (the text in Bull.ent. 1833, p. xvi, is indicative of personal attendance of Silbermann at the meeting) (see note no. 8 above and no. 13 below).
- ¹² We did not find a record of Rev.ent, volume one, fascicle six in the subsequent years 1837ff of *The Transactions of the entomological Society of London, Journal of Proceedings*.
- ¹³ During the first half of the 19th century mail coach logistics and road infrastructure was considerably improved. Switzerland and England were renowned for their high quality transport system which allowed an average velocity of a mail coach of c. 10km/h (Schiedt 2007). Assuming a distance per day of c. 100km, the journey of c. 500km from Strasbourg to Paris would have taken c. five days. The first fascicle was probably sent within four days from Strasbourg to Paris, see note no. 11 above. The first railroad between Strasbourg and Paris was established in 1852 (Vogler 2012).
- ¹⁴ Silbermann (1835b: 104) wanted to underline that only 15 fascicles had been published instead of the 24 fascicles originally planned for such a two years period.
- ¹⁵ “Cette triple livraison termine le 4e volume de la Revue entomologique.” (Silbermann 1838: [i])
- ¹⁶ “Les deux cahiers qui composent les quatres livraisons que nous annonçons [= 25–28] ...” (Guérin-Méneville 1838b: 298–299)