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Antiquariaat Junk

Allard Schierenberg & Jeanne van Bruggen

Van Eeghenstraat 129/ 1071 GA Amsterdam. The Netherlands

Telephone: +31-20-6763185/ Telefax: +31-20-6751466

Email: [books@antiquariaatjunk.com](mailto:books@antiquariaatjunk.com)

Website: [www.antiquariaatjunk.com](http://www.antiquariaatjunk.com)

**NATURAL HISTORY BOOKSELLERS SINCE 1899**

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[1] **ALDROVANDI, U. *De Reliquis Animalibus exanguibus libri quatuor, post mortem eius editi: Nempe de Mollibus, Crustaceis, Testaceis, et Zoophytis...*** Bononiae, apud B. Bellagambam, 1606. Folio (335 x 225mm). pp. (8), 593, (29), including an engraved allegorical title, an engraved portrait of Aldrovandi and about 600 partly full-page woodcuts in the text. Contemporary calf, richly decorated gilt spine in 6 compartments, gilt borderlines on covers (old repair to hinges and spine laid down). \$ 6,400

Rare first edition of the first major work on shells with the very often lacking engraved portrait of Aldrovandi. Aldrovandi was a truly Renaissance universal mind, writing on many aspects of natural history. His oeuvre consists of 13 large folio volumes, of which only 4 appeared during his lifetime. "Although Aldrovandi is not identified with any revolutionary discoveries, his work as a teacher and as the author of volumes that constitute an irreplaceable cultural patrimony earns him a place among the fathers of modern science. Perhaps most importantly he was among the first to attempt to free the natural sciences from the stifling influence of the authority of textbooks, for which he substituted, as far as possible, direct study and observation of the animal, vegetable, and mineral worlds" (DSB I, pp. 108-110). The work deals likewise with crustacea and zoophytes. A fine and clean copy.

Provenance: heraldic bookplate of John Duke of Bedford and heraldic bookplate of the Earl of Essex on verso of title.

Nissen ZBI. 68; B.M.(Nat. Hist.)I, 26.

[2] **ALDROVANDI, U. *De Animalibus Insectis libri septem. Cum singulorum iconibus ad vivum expressis.*** Bologna, Bellagamba, 1602. Folio (335 x 223mm). pp. (12), 767, 45, with fine engraved allegorical frontispiece, an engraved portrait of Aldrovandi and some 700 fine woodcuts of insects. Contemporary calf, richly gilt ornamented spine in 7 compartments, sides with gilt borders (old repair to hinges and spine laid down). \$ 6,250

Rare first edition. "The first work of literature dealing with insects, thus finally establishing entomology, and especially systematic entomology as a science" (Smith, R.F. History of Entomology, p. 85). Aldrovandi's complete natural history works consist of 11 works, he spent 45 years amassing the material. The volumes on birds and the present volume on insects were completed by himself, the others by his pupils. The woodcuts of the insects are of great beauty and accuracy. "Although Aldrovandi is not identified with any revolutionary discoveries, his work as a teacher and as the author of volumes that constitute an irreplaceable cultural patrimony earns him a place among the fathers of modern science" (D.S.B. I, p. 110). A fine copy.

Provenance: heraldic bookplate of John Duke of Bedford and heraldic bookplate of the Earl of Essex on verso of title.

Nissen ZBI, 66.

[3] **ALDROVANDI, U. *Monstrorum Historia cum paralipomenis historiae omnium animalium...*** Bologna, Typis N. Tebaldini, 1642 & Bologna, Typis, B. Ferronii, 1657. 2 parts bound in one. Folio (333 x 235mm). pp. (8), 747, 28; pp. 159, (1), (6). With engraved title and 477 woodcuts, many full-page. Contemporary calf, richly gilt ornamented spine in 7 compartments, sides with gilt borders (old repair to spine which is laid down). \$ 10,150

First edition of the first part and second edition of the second part. An encyclopaedic study of monsters and monstrosities, the first treatise on teratology (although published more than 70 years after it was written) and the greatest illustrated work on the subject of the seventeenth century. The 'monsters' illustrated and described include human, animal, and botanical deformities, as well as celestial prodigies (comets, aurorae, etc.). There is a section on fetal development and deformity and a series of inter-uterine illustrations of difficult presentations. There is also a section on monsters of mythology and antiquity, including a series of illustrations of Egyptian objects depicting

various animal-headed deities. The second part contains an appendix, the Paralipomena, by Bartolomei Ambrosini, Aldrovandi's successor as director of the Bologna botanic gardens.

The present work is the final volume of Aldrovandi's complete Opera, published in 13 volumes. A massive encyclopaedia of the natural world based upon the specimens and drawings of natural history objects in Aldrovandi's museum in Bologna, the first true natural history museum. This is the largest assembly of natural history illustrations to be published before the eighteenth century. Many of the illustrations were the work of the outstanding artist Jacopo Ligozzi, and the originals are still to be found in Bologna, and have recently been made available online.

Aldrovandi (1522-1605), the great Bolognan naturalist, was inspired to study natural history by meeting Guillaume Rondelet in Rome, where Aldrovandi was obliged to go to defend himself against charges of heresy. 'Rondelet was then gathering material for his work on fishes. Aldrovandi, who accompanied the French physician to fish markets in order to study the various species, finally decided to study natural history, and began collecting specimens for his own museum. He was the creator and first director of the botanic gardens of the University of Bologna, in which was placed his library and natural history museum, one of the earliest of its kind. He is credited with having 'formed one of the first herbaria as we know them today. His was an outstanding zoological and botanical intelligence, and it was unfortunate that he died before much of his work was published' (Hunt catalogue).

Provenance: heraldic bookplate of John Duke of Bedford and heraldic bookplate of the Earl of Essex on verso of title.

Nissen ZBI, 74.

[4] **ALTEN, J.W. VON.** *Systematische Abhandlung über die Erd- und Flussconchilien welche um Augsburg und der umliegenden Gegend gefunden werden. Als ein Beytrag zur vaterländischen Naturgeschichte.* Augsburg, Gedruckt auf Kosten des Verfasser, 1812. 8vo (197 x 125mm). pp. xvi, 120, with 14 hand-coloured engraved plates. Contemporary blue marbled boards, spine with red gilt lettered label. \$ 2,900

A rare privately published work. Johann Wilhelm von Alten (1770-?) was an apothecary (Apotheker zum goldenen Engel) and naturalist in Augsburg. He also published a regional flora of Augsburg in 1822 and some pharmaceutical articles (see Ferchl p.8). "Ich beschrieb hier 58 Species und liess 26 derselben abbilden; der Künsler und Naturalienmahler, Herr Joseph Ignaz Hörmann, welcher mir die Zeichnungen lieferte, ist selbst ein sehr aufmerksamer, anspruchloser Naturforscher, dem ich dieses Geschäft vollkommen anvertrauen konnte, und welcher nicht bloss mechanisch sondern wissenschaftlich zu Werke geht" (Introduction p. 9). The engraved plates are delicately hand-coloured. Joseph Ignaz Hörmann (1775-1820) was an Augsburg nature painter.

Nissen ZBI, 79.

[5] **[BIBRA, ERNST VON.]** *Zur Südamerikanischen Reise. 1849-1850.* German manuscript, title with motto and 139 illustrated leaves, mostly pencil or brown pen drawings, about 20 with handcolouring, some grey-, brown or ochre wash drawings, and 1 watercolour, showing ships, nautical instruments, portraits, Indians, hydro-biological matter, fishes, birds, coastal sceneries, landscapes, geological structures and plants. 8vo (160 x 102 mm). Contemporary calf, sides with gilt border, gilt edges, preserved in a brown half morocco box. \$ 36,450

The diary in form of a sketchbook in chronological order of Freiherr Ernst von Bibra's well-known voyage to South America. Ernst von Bibra (Schwebheim 1806 - Nürnberg 1872) was a famous naturalist and traveller and one of the early pioneers writing on psychoactive drugs. As a result of his voyage he published his 'Reise in Südamerika' in 1854. The title of the present manuscript has the following device: 'Wen(n) Euch nicht gefällt was ich hier gezeichnet, so ist mir das gleich. Ist auch solches nicht deshalb geschehen, sondern nur damit ich selbst eine

Erin(n)erung habe, an das, so ich in fremden Lande gesehen' [When you do not like what I have written, I do not care. It is not for you, but to have a recollection what I have seen in foreign countries].

Almost all drawings have pencil annotations many with dates, starting 14.4. (18)49 ending 4.7.(18)50.

The first drawing shows an early bronze of an animal in the Bremen cathedral; followed by portraits of probably crew members or passengers (Lamers, Friedmann, Kunitz, Kühn and others); profiles of the coast of Portland (England); medusa; a flying fish; the coast of Brasil; the coast near Rio de Janeiro; several drawings showing the harbour entrance of Rio de Janeiro and its surroundings; a detailed landscape with palm trees, agaves and mountains signed Rio de Janeiro 27.6.49; several detailed drawings of Cape Horn; the coast of Chile (Valdivia & Concepcion); Valparaiso seen from the sea; a view of Valparaiso town and harbour; 2 drawings of an aloe; la casa del Caballero Michael Dores; a view of the Cordillera; a camp with tent, rifle, fire etc. in the Cordillera; illustrations of the island 'mas a fuerta'; the harbour of Porto Coral; an old Spanish chapel of Porto Coral; several plates of indians; a skull of a whale; a view of Tocopilla; detailed study of porphyry rocks; a view from the roof of the hotel in Callas; some exotic fruit; an old Peruvian mummy; a shark; crustacea; several exotic fishes; a number of plates of evertbrates with the longitude and latitude; the Eddystone lighthouse; a section of 6 plates with a separate ornamental title 'Nautica' portraying a ship, sails and ship equipment.

Bibra wrote several scientific works regarding his voyage, one of which 'Beiträge zur naturgeschichte von Chile' was published in the 'Denkschriften der Kaiserl. Akad. der Wissenschaften' 1853. On the first page he mentions that he will consult his [the here offered] 'Tage- und Skizzenbuch' [diary- sketchbook] in writing the article. Plate vii 'Fernsicht von der hohen Cordillera über das Flachland von Chile bis zur Küsten-Cordillera' is an exact copy of a plate found in his sketchbook. On page 95 of his article he writes 'Ich habe eine Zeichnung an Ort und Stelle zu entwerfen gesucht ... und habe sie auf Taf. vii, beigegeben [I made a drawing on the spot, which is shown on plate vii].

Ernst von Bibra studied law, chemistry, and medicine at the University of Würzburg. In 1824 he inherited the family estate, allowing him to travel and study without worrying about money. In 1855 he published 'Die narkotischen Genussmittel und der Mensch'. The work is based on his experience in South America and became a pioneering study of psychoactive plants and their role in society. Drawing on his own travel experience as well as the writings of his predecessors, Baron Ernst von Bibra devotes a full chapter to each of seventeen plants, ranging from such mild stimulants as coffee and tea, through tobacco and hashish, to powerfull narcotics and hallucinogens such as opium and fly agaric. This classic text on the use of mind-altering plants was translated into English and still is a famous and classic text.

[6] **BLOCH, M.E. *Histoire Naturelle des Poissons, avec les figures dessinées d'après nature. Ouvrage classé par ordres, genres et espèces, d'après le système de Linné; avec les caractères génériques; par René Richard Castel.*** Paris, Chez Deterville, An IX (1801). 10 volumes. 12mo (133 x 80mm). With 160 beautifully handcoloured engraved plates. Contemporary mottled calf, gilt ornamented spines with 2 gilt-lettered green labels, sides with gilt borderlines, gilt edges. \$ 4,600

The small 12mo edition of Bloch's famous folio work on fishes, the most sumptuous and beautifully produced work on the subject. The present edition forms vols. 32-41 of the 'Suite à Buffon'. The plates are after Jacques De Sève, one of the most famous natural history artists of the period. "Toutes les planches ont été dessinées de nouveau par J.E. De Sève, dont le talent est connu, et gravées avec un soin particulier sous sa direction" (From the Introduction). Marcus Elieser Bloch (1723-1799) was born in Ansbach and practiced as a physician in Berlin. He devoted himself to natural history, and wrote several works of which this is his most famous. He is considered the most important ichthyologist of the 18th century and his collection of some 1500 fishes from all over the world was the largest collection of fishes of his time. A fine copy.

Nissen ZBI, 417.

[7] **BROWN, T.** *Illustrations of the American Ornithology of Alexander Wilson and Charles Lucien Bonaparte, Prince of Musignano. With the Addition of Numerous Recently Discovered Species and Representations of the Whole Sylva of North America.* Edinburgh: Frazer; Dublin: William Curry, Jr.; and London: Smith, Elder, [1831]-1835. Large folio (527 x 406mm), with engraved title-page by James Turvey, engraved dedication leaf to David, Earl of Airlie, and 124 beautifully hand-coloured engraved plates after Brown, Alexander Wilson, A.Rider, Joseph B. Kidd, Turvey, W.H. Lizars, Samuel Milne, James Mayson, R. Scott, J. & J. Johnstone, and E. Mitchell, with three-page letterpress index, numerous plates with over-slips correcting the plate numbers, fine half russia gilt with marbled sides  
\$ 156,000

First edition, a superb copy of one of the scarcest colour-plate books on American ornithology from the library of Frederick Ducane Godman.

Walter Faxon's census of copies of this work locates only seven complete and six incomplete. There have been only six complete copies at auction in the last twenty-five years. The title-page to this work refers only to the works by Wilson and Bonaparte, but included in the more than five hundred engravings are illustrations based on the works of Audubon, Selby and others. The index mentions that Brown added 161 birds to those covered by Wilson and Bonaparte, with a further 87 being "considerably enlarged." "Brown's 'Illustrations of the American ornithology' of Wilson and Bonaparte (1831-1835), dazzles the eye, and a particularly lovely copy reposes in the Hill Collection' (Hill collection).

There are 167 Trees and Shrubs represented, all of which are identified in the index.

These plates display the best work of the leading engravers of Edinburgh at the time, including W.H. Lizars, who engraved the earliest of Audubon's plates and some of Selby's for his *Illustrations of British Ornithology*. The colouring in this copy is particularly fine and the botanical additions, including the floral backgrounds are of the highest quality. A very fine copy of an extremely rare work.

Fine Bird Books 62; Wood 264; Nissen IVB, 152.

[8] **BUFFON, (G.L.L.) & LACEPEDE, (B.G.E.).** *Histoire Naturelle, Générale et Particulière, avec la description du Cabinet du Roi.* Paris, l' Imprimerie Royale, Hôtel de Thou, Plassan, 1749-1804. 44 volumes. 4to (248 x 185mm). With 1 engraved portrait of Buffon, 4 folded tables, 12 engraved maps and 1261 engraved plates. Contemporary uniform calf, richly gilt decorated spines with red and green gilt lettered labels, sides with gilt borders.  
\$ 52,000

A fine uniformly bound set of the rare first edition including the posthumously published volumes written by Lacépède on fishes, amphibians, snakes and whales. A well preserved set, of this great classic on natural history, dealing almost exclusively with zoology. Buffon's work enjoyed such a popularity that numerous editions and continuations were published throughout the 18th and 19th century. These, however, should not be confused with the above sumptuously printed 'Imprimerie Royale' edition. All plates are engraved after drawings by De Sève, the famous French landscape painter. The animals are depicted in their natural habitat, together with charming landscapes, villages, mountains etc. These elaborately drawn plates, full of elegance, became very popular and were frequently imitated. The work is composed as follows: *Histoire Naturelle* ... 15 volumes; *Suppléments* 7 volumes; *Minéraux* 5 volumes; *Oiseaux* 9 volumes; *Quadrupèdes ovipares et des serpens* 2 volumes; *Poissons* 5 volumes; *Cétacées* 1 volume.

"... he opens his great work with an essay called 'Théorie de la Terre', in which for the first time he outlines a satisfactory account of the history of our globe and its development as a fitting home for living things... This rejection of a rigid system of classification, to which most biologists of his time adhered, and Buffon's belief in the mutability of species, implied clearly some preparation for the thoughts of Darwin... Nevertheless he was the first to present the universe as one complete whole and to find no phenomenon calling for any but a purely scientific explanation" (Printing and the Mind of Man, 198).

[9] **CLUSIUS, C.** *Aliquot notae in Garciae Aromatum Historiam, eiusdem descriptiones nonnullarum stirpium, & aliarum exoticarum rerum, quae a generoso viro Francisco Drake Equite Anglo, & his observatae sunt, qui eum in longa illa Navigatione, qua proximis annis universum orbem circumivit, comitati sunt: & quorundam peregrinorum fructuum quos Londini ab amicis accepit.* Antwerp, Christophor Plantin, [February] 1582. [Bound with:] ORTA, G. DA. *Aromatum, et medicamentorum apud Indos nascentium...* Antwerp, Christophor Plantin, 1579. [Bound with:] MONARDES, N. *Simplicium medicamentorum ex novo orbe delatorum, quorum in medicina usus est, historiae liber tertius...* Antwerp, Christophor Plantin, 1579. [Bound with:] ACOSTA, C. *Aromatum & medicamentorum in Orientali India nascentium...* Caroli Clusius Atrebatis opera ex Hispanico sermone Latinus factus, in Epitomen contractus, et quibusdam illustratus. Antwerp, Christopher Plantin, 1582. Four vols in one. 8vo (167 x 106 mm). pp. 43 [1, 4 blank]; 217, [7]; 84, [4]; 88, with woodcut printer's device on titles and woodcut illustrations in text of all four works; very good copies in eighteenth-century vellum-backed boards. \$ 17,000

I. First edition, and the first printed announcement of Drake's circumnavigation, and containing the earliest descriptions of plants from the western coasts of America. L'Écluse was in London when Drake returned from his epic voyage (1577-80) and received the plants and seeds collected by Drake's crew. Immediately upon his return to Antwerp he had Plantin print this account, containing descriptions of the specimens collected, notes on localities, and a generous homage to Sir Francis Drake and his crew. As his translation of Acosta's book on the drug plants of the Orient (the second title in this volume, see below) was already in press, this book was styled as a sequel to the Acosta, and the two almost certainly issued together. The title of the first work reads as 'Some notes on Garcia da Orta's History of Aromatic Plants, along with observations on some plants and other exotic things collected by Sir Francis Drake and his companions on their voyage round the world, and on foreign products received by the author from friends in London'. Among American plants described are cocoa and Mexican jasmine. The work contains 15 mostly full-page woodcuts.

II. Third edition of L'Écluse's Latin abridgement and translation of da Orta's book on the plants and medicines of the Orient, based upon his travels in India and Ceylon.

III. Second edition of L'Écluse's Latin abridgement and translation of the first two books of Monardes' treatise on the medicinal plants and minerals of the New World, with extensive commentary.

IV. First edition of L'Écluse's paraphrase of Acosta's *Tratado de las drogas y medicinas de la indias orientales* (Burgos, 1578). L'Écluse abridged the text, concentrating on those descriptions of plants he thought detailed and accurate enough, and adding his own commentaries on the plants described. He rejected most of the original woodcuts as being too clumsy and inaccurate for identification purposes. With two woodcuts.

Provenance: the Earls of Macclesfield, Shirburn Castle, with engraved bookplate, shelfmark on front pastedown, and blindstamp Macclesfield crest on blank margins of first three leaves

I Alden 582.52; Arents (Add.) 69; Hunt 140; Stafleu and Cowan TL2 1146; Voet 1010; see Lenger, *Bibliotheca Belgica* 3, 767 for an extensive analysis; II Durling 3416; Johnston 120; Voet 1840; Wellcome 4657; III Alden 579.38; Durling 3218; Johnston 119; Voet 1711; Wellcome 4395; IV Alden 582.25; Hunt 139; Voet 1038.

[10] **[DEZALLIER D'ARGENVILLE, A.J.]** *The Theory and Practice of Gardening: Wherein is fully handled all that relates to Fine Gardens, commonly called Pleasure-Gardens, as Parterres, Groves, Bowling-Greens, &c. Containing divers Plans, and general Dispositions of Gardens.... With the manner of laying out the Grounds, cutting the Terrasses... the method of Planting, and raising, in little time, all the Plants requisite in Fine Gardens... Done from the French Original, printed at Paris, Anno 1709. By John James of Greenwich.* London, Printed by Geo. James, 1712. 4to (252 x 200mm). pp.(16), 218, (2), with 32 double- or folded plates. Contemporary calf, richly gilt spine in 6

compartments with red gilt lettered label, sides with gilt borderlines with coronet corner-pieces (old repair to hinges). \$ 7,700

Rare first English edition of Dezallier d'Argenville's 'La théorie et la pratique du jardinage', which was published anonymously in 1709 like the present first English edition. The most important work on garden design in the eighteenth century, with plates after designs by Alexandre Le Blond. The work popularized the manner of Le Nôtre and his school in the laying out of ornamental gardens: parterres, bosquets, fountains, basins, and cascades. André Le Nôtre (1613-1700) designed or redesigned the gardens of Versailles, the Tuileries and Fontainebleau. The book ran to 11 editions, in three languages. "The English version of d'Argenville's work first appeared in London in 1712. The translator was the noted London architect John James... It is well produced on good quality paper and profusely illustrated, the plates being the same as those in the original French work, but re-engraved by Michael van der Gucht... 'The theory and practice of gardening' deals fully with the design and formation of fine gardens, commonly called pleasure-gardens.. [and] must have been the inspiration of many formal gardens designed in England during the early part of the eighteenth century..."(Henry II, p. 493-495). A fine copy in a beautiful contemporary binding of noble provenance.

Henry 1426 & II pp. 491-495.

[11] FICHEL, L. VON & MOLL, J.P.C. VON. *Testacea microscopica aliaque minuta ex generibus Argonauta et Nautilus ad naturam delineata et descripta ... Microscopische und andere kleine Schalthiere aus den Geschlechtern Argonaute und Schiffer, nach der Natur gezeichnet und beschrieben ...* Wien, Camesianische Buchhandlung, 1803. 4to. (232 x 200mm). pp. xii, (4), 123, (1), with 24 handcoloured engraved plates. Contemporary marbled boards, spine with gilt-lettered red label (slightly rubbed). \$ 3,950

Second edition of this very rare and early work on Foraminifera, the first edition of which was published 1798. It is especially valuable since Montfort designated in 1808 a large number of forms of Fichtel and Moll as the genotypes of many genera. These species were again discussed by Parker and Jones in 1860. A number of years ago the original collection of Fichtel and Moll, which was the basis of this book, was by chance rediscovered in the Museum of Natural History in Vienna. It may be stated that the authors gave, for that time, very accurate descriptions and illustrations of the treated species.

"The publication of Fichtel & Moll (1798) on 'Testacea microscopica' has been of large influence on the investigation of the protozoan group foraminifera... Description and figures of these small foraminifera are of high standard. Therefore it is believed, that Fichtel & Moll have used the most modern optical instruments, invented in the second half of the 18th century. Connected with the search for the authenticity of the collection the biography of the authors became of interest. Johann Paul Carl von Moll, born 1735 in Oettingen (Bavaria) was involved later on in the work of the Naturalien Cabinet in Vienna, the forerunner of the Natural History Museum. He died in Vienna, 1812. His co-author Leopold von Fichtel, son of an enthusiastic naturalist Johann Ehrenreich von Fichtel, became famous for his collection of objects of nature... He was born 1770 in Hermannstadt (Sibiu, Rumania) and died in his young years 1810 in Vienna" (F. Rögl, L.v. Fichtel und J.P.C.v. Moll und ihre wissenschaftliche Bedeutung, Wien 1982). Small old library-stamp on title and verso of plates, some ink annotations in the text, text slightly browned throughout, but plates in very good clean condition. The plates are meticulously drawn and finely hand-coloured.

Nissen ZBI, 1351.

[12] GILII, F.L. & XUAREZ, G. *Osservazioni fitologiche sopra alcune piante esotiche introdotte in Roma fatte nell'Anno 1788, 1789, 1790.* Roma, Stamperia di Arcangelo/ Stamperia Giunchiana, 1789-1792. 3 volumes, bound in one. 4to (245 x 180mm). pp. 64; (2), viii, 99, (1, blank); (4), 64, with publisher's woodcut device on titles and 30 fine engraved plates. Contemporary vellum, spine with blue gilt lettered label. \$ 12,400

A very rare item and as far as we know there has not been a copy on the market since decades. The fine plates are by L. Maioli after C. and A. Maioli.

"Gilli, Filippo Luigi (1756-1821) Italian naturalist, clergyman, and Director of the Vatican Observatory. For twenty-one years Gilli made twice daily meteorological readings at the Observatory, and it was Gilli who had the meridian line and obelisk placed in front of St. Peter's for readings of the seasons. With the first Argentinean botanist, Gaspar Xuarez (1731-1804), Gilli co-authored the three volumes of *Observazioni Fitologiche* (1789, 1790, 1792) a work on the value of American (primarily South American) cultivated plants, their sexuality, form of reproduction, anatomy, etc. Most of the plants had been cultivated by the natives before the discovery of America and some were grown in the Vatican gardens. As the following information shows, it was Filippo Luigi Gilli's co-authoring of *Observazioni Fitologiche* that brought him to the attention of Ruiz and Pavon and earned him such respect in their eyes that they dedicated the genus *Gilia* to him" (Quotation copyright and from Al Schneider, [www.swcoloradowildflowers.com](http://www.swcoloradowildflowers.com) . See the section "Biographies of Scientists and Explorers Honored in the Name of Plants"). Very light marginal worming to first 3 leaves. A fine copy.

Nissen BBI, 706; Pritzel 3332.

[13] **GUALTIERI, N.** *Index Testarum Conchyliorum quae adservantur in Museo Nicolai Gualtieri... et methodice distributae exhibentur tabulae CX.* Florence, C. Albizzini, 1742. Folio (457 x 315mm). pp xxiii [including frontispiece], (1); ff. 126, with engraved frontispiece, portrait, 110 numbered full-page plates, 17 vignettes on section titles, 18 other vignettes and plates in text, 2 initials, main title and section titles in red and black. Contemporary half calf, richly gilt decorated spine in 6 compartments with black gilt lettered label (upper hinge with small tear at foot). \$ 16,000

A fine large uncut copy of the first edition of this beautiful shell book. Niccolo Gualtieri (1688-1744) was a professor at the University of Pisa and physician to Cosimo III, Grand Duke of Tuscany. The Duke was a keen collector and had a magnificent cabinet of shells including 360 species sent to him by Rumphius, and many of the duplicates were given to Gualtieri. The present work shows Gualtieri's collection and is one of the most curious and beautiful books on shells ever published. Many of the shells are depicted standing on their apices. Both engraving and typography is exceptional. The vignettes show marine scenes and corals. The engravings are by P.A. Pazzi after drawings by Giuseppe Menabuoni (1708 - after 1745).

Gualtieri's collection is extant and can be found in the Museo Storia Naturale in Pisa. Former name on free endpaper.

Nissen ZBI, 1736.

[14] **JABLONSKY, C.G. & HERBST, J.F.W.** *Natursystem aller bekannten in- und ausländischen Insecten, als eine Fortsetzung der von Büffonschen Naturgeschichte. Nach dem System des Ritters Carl von Linné bearbeitet: KÄFER.* Berlin, J. Pauli, 1785-1806. 3 text-vols (of 10) and 3 volumes. Oblong-4to (atlas). With 1 engraved handcoloured frontispiece and 3 handcoloured title-vignettes and 202 plates, of which 201 beautifully coloured. Contemporary boards, spines with red labels (text) and contemporary half calf, spines with gilt lettered labels, gilt ornaments (paper of sides recently renewed; atlas). \$ 9,800

A very fine copy of one of the most attractive early works on coleoptera, lacking the last 7 text volumes. First and only edition of this superbly illustrated work on exotic and European coleoptera. Carl Gustav Jablonsky was private secretary to the Queen of Prussia. After Jablonsky's untimely death Herbst edited the work from volume 2 on. A great number of the plates were drawn by Jablonsky. The work should be considered a first attempt to a total survey of the coleoptera. A sequel was published to the above work dealing with butterflies. All plates have brilliant colouring.

Nissen ZBI, 2078; Junk, Rara I, 10.

[15] MAUND, B. *The Botanic Garden; consisting of highly finished representations of hardy ornamental flowering plants, cultivated in Great Britain with their names, classes, orders, history, qualities, culture, and physiological observations*. Vol. I-VIII (all published !). London, Simpkin & Marshall, 1826-1836. 8 volumes. Royal-8vo (225 x 175mm). With 768 handcoloured engraved plates. Later green half morocco, spines with gilt flower ornaments in 6 compartments. \$ 19,550

The 'SPECIAL CROWN ISSUE' of this well-known and beloved flower-book. Only a few copies have been produced of this 'de luxe' edition. It is of utmost rarity and is not mentioned in any of the standard bibliographies. The illustrations are the same as in the corresponding volumes of the ordinary edition, but instead of being grouped in fours, only one is illustrated to a plate. Each one is handcoloured with much greater care than in the ordinary issue. All plates are surrounded by uniform and finely engraved borders, which are surmounted by a crown. The first volume has an inserted leaf with the following text: "To her most gracious Majesty the Queen. In grateful acknowledgement of her Condescension and Patronage, this volume is most respectfully dedicated. By her Majesty's most obliged and devoted servant Benjamin Maund". A fine copy.

[16] MICHAUX, A. *Histoire des Chênes de l'Amérique, ou descriptions et figures de toutes les espèces et variétés de Chênes de l'Amérique Septentrionale, considérées sous les rapports de la Botanique, de leur culture et de leur usage*. Paris, de l'imprimerie de Crapelet, An IX-1801. Folio (408 x 274 mm). pp. (4), (56), with 36 engraved plates. Later half cloth, marbled sides. \$ 15,500

First edition of this great classic of American botany. André Michaux (1746-1802) compiled the first flora for eastern America and introduced many American plants into French horticulture. "... the results of Michaux's ten year sojourn in North America under the commission from the French government. His interest in North American trees was also to assess their importance as timber for the construction of naval vessels" (A catalogue of Rédoutéana, 8). 'His contribution to our knowledge of American plant life made for him a place of imperishable distinction as an American botanist' (Humphry, 'Makers of North American Botany', p. 177). 32 drawings are by P.J. Redouté, the foremost botanical artist of the period, and 4 by H.J. Redouté, engraved by Pleé and Sellier. Old stamp on title. A very clean copy.

Nissen BBI, 1358; Stafleu & Cowan 5957.

[17] MILLER, P. *Figures of the most beautiful, useful, and uncommon Plants described in the Gardeners Dictionary ... With the characters of their flowers and seed-vessels, drawn when they were in their greatest perfection. To which are added, their descriptions, and an account of the classes to which they belong, according to Ray's, Tournefort's, and Linnaeus's method of classing them*. London, printed for the author, 1771. 2 volumes. Folio (425 x 265mm). pp. vi, 1-100; (2), 101-200, (4), with 300 (2 folded) handcoloured engraved plates. Contemporary full calf, gilt ornamented spines (with some skilful repair), sides with gilt borders. \$ 25,000

A reissue of the first 1760 edition. Philip Miller, called by Linnaeus 'the greatest gardener of his time', was director of the Chelsea Gardens. The Chelsea gardens were for many decades the great centre of plant introduction and distribution in the British Isles, especially during Miller's long reign (1722-1770).

The beautiful plates of this splendid and monumental work were all engraved after drawings by Ehret, Lancake, John Miller, and others. "In the execution of the work no expense has been spared to render it as perfect as possible. The drawings were taken from living plants, the engravings were most of them done under the author's inspection and the plates have been carefully coloured from the original drawings" (from the preface). According to W.T. Stearn Miller's 'Gardeners Dictionary' is the most important horticultural work of the eighteenth century. "Miller stressed the importance of accuracy in illustration; each plant had to be drawn from nature at its best stage of flowering, with

the fruit and seeds to be added later on ripening... Miller provided a wealth of elegant ornamental plants in the 'Figures' for those appreciating beauty in botany and included many others on account of their usefulness or rarity. They remain botanically important because some were cited by Linnaeus and other botanists and because they graphically record plants in cultivation at that time" (Hazel le Rougetel, *The Chelsea Gardener Philip Miller 1691-1771* pp. 110 & 114). Richard Pulteny, the British naturalist and historian of science wrote the following: "... England had not before produced any work, except the 'Hortus Elthamensis' or Catesby's 'Carolina', so superb and extensive..."

Great Flower Books 68; Nissen BBI, 1378; Henrey 1098.

[18] **PALISOT DE BEAUVOIS, A.M.F.J.** *Insectes recueillis en Afrique et en Amérique, dans les Royaumes d'Oware et de Benin, à Saint-Domingue et dans les États-Unis, pendant les années 1786-1797*. Paris, Levrault, An XIII-1805 (-21). Large Folio (460 x 305mm). pp. (4), xvi, 276, with 90 fine colour-printed engraved plates with delicate hand finishing, the plates engraved by J.G. Prêtre and printed by Langlois. In its original disbound leaves preserved in a modern cloth box. \$ 29,000

First edition of this rare and magnificent work. The first entomological iconography on African insects and a major contribution to early American entomology. Palisot de Beauvois (1752-1820) was a French naturalist and traveller. The present work was published in 15 parts over a period of 16 years, the last part being posthumously published by J.G. Audinet Serville. The superbly executed plates are by J.G. Prêtre, one of the finest artists of the period, and colour printed by Langlois, the great master of colour printing who supervised most of Redouté's best works. Palisot de Beauvois suffered 3 great losses of collections made between the years 1786-1798: most of the Owara and Benin collections (in storage in Owara) were plundered by the British in 1792; his Haitian collections burned along with his house and other belonging in 1793; and most of his U.S. collections were lost at sea in 1798.

"Palisot published a major entomological work entitled, 'Insectes Recueillis en Afrique et en Amérique'. Palisot's work is significant because, while some workers had described American beetles before him, he was one of the first to both actively collect and describe American insects along with his contemporary, Fredrick Melsheimer (the elder). In addition to the hundreds of common insects that he described, the work is also notable for his proposed ordinal classification of Insects. A large number of Scarabaeidae are included in this work, many described and/or illustrated for the first time. The total includes 39 species in the genus Scarabaeus, 17 species of Copris, seven species of Trox, four Cetonia and four Trichius. Among these were the first descriptions of such familiar beetles as *Canthon viridis* (P.B.), *Macroductylus angustatus* (P.B.) and *Osmoderma scabra* (P.B.). A problem, ... is that many of the species that Palisot attributed to 'Amérique' were actually collected in 'Afrique', and vice versa. Moreover, he included species, such as *Dynastes hercules* (L.), which do not occur within the U.S. or Santo Domingo, creating type localities for species that in some cases are outside of their natural range... Because of the French revolution and his former status in the nobility as the Baron de Beauvois, Palisot was unable to return to France without risking the guillotine. Instead he boarded a ship bound for the United States but, en route, was relieved of his remaining belongings by pirates and thus he arrived in Philadelphia penniless and bereft. He was able to make a living by joining a circus as a musician, but he eventually returned to work as a botanist, hired to curate the private collection of C.W. Peale. In Philadelphia he became a member of the American Philosophical Society, published in its Transactions, and resumed his natural history collecting with the financial support of the French Attache, Paul Adet, a scientist in his own right. Palisot's collecting forays in the United States ranged as far west as the Ohio River and as far south as Savannah, Georgia. When finally notified by colleagues in Paris that his citizenship had been restored, Palisot began making plans for his return to Europe, including arrangements for the shipment of his specimens. Unfortunately, these collections were lost when the ship carrying them sank off the coast of Nova Scotia in 1798. He left the United States that same year and returned to his native France.

Based on the material that had survived prior shipments, but mainly on his sketches, Palisot published works on plants and insects, the latter in a series of 15 booklets (livraisons) issued between 1805 and 1821, the last issued one year after his death. Griffin (1932, 1937) provides the dates of issue for each individual livraison. Each livraison included five to six plates, each with illustrations of six or nine of the insects described in the text, and it is on these sketches rather than actual specimens that Palisot's species are often recognized". (Biographical sketch contributed by Don Thomas, USDA, Weslaco, Texas).

The copy is uncut and preserved in its original disbound leaves and was never bound. Some margins a bit dusty and a few plates slightly browned. 16 plates show butterflies.

Nissen ZBI, 3036; Ekema, Teyler, 267 'magnifique ouvrage'; Junk, Bibliographia Coleopterologica (Berlin 1912), 2580 'Tres-rare'.

[19] **PISO, W. & MARCGRAF, G. *Historia naturalis Brasiliae, ... in qua non tantum Plantae et Animalia, sed et indigenarum morbi, ingenia et mores describuntur...*** Lugdun. Batavorum et Amstelodami, F. Hackium apud L. Elzevirium, 1648. Folio (397 x 248mm). pp. (xii, including frontispiece), 122, (2); (iv), 293, (7), with engraved frontispiece and ca. 500 woodcuts in the text. Contemporary calf, gilt ornamented spine in 7 compartments, sides with large gilt English Royal coat of arms of James II and the motto of the English chivalric Order of the Garter 'Honi soit qui mal y pense', and 2 gilt borders (skilful repair to hinges and foot of spine). \$ 23,500

First edition and a very special copy from the famous John Roland Abbey collection in an English Royal binding of the first major survey of the natural history of Brazil and the most extensive documentation on the Brazilian flora and fauna of the 17th century. It is also a pioneering work on tropical medicine. Landis comments: "This magnificent book, the most noted work of science in seventeenth-century Holland, was a product of that century's Dutch conquest of a portion of Brazil. It remained the one great illustrated work on the natural history of Brazil until the major expeditions of the nineteenth century generated new publications". Willem Piso (1611-1678; Dutch physician) was sent by the Dutch West Indies Company as the leader of the scientific mission to Brazil, where he was accompanied by the German naturalist and traveler Georg Marcgraf (1610-1644). Marcgraf's contributions to the above work are the descriptions and woodcut illustrations of the natural history matter depicting fishes, birds, quadrupeds and serpents as well as insects, and for the larger part plants. The part on the northeastern region of Brazil and the linguistics and ethnography of its inhabitants is followed by an extensive Tupi vocabulary of the Tapuia Indians. The fine pictorial titlepage is engraved after a drawing by Matham, the original of which is in the Albertina Library in Vienna.

Provenance: The coat of arms are of James II (1633-1701), as Duke of York. This means that the arms date from before 1685, when James became King, and would have adopted slightly different arms; Armorial bookplate of John Roland Abbey and bookplate of John Henry Gurney.

Hunt 244; Nissen BBI, 1533.

[20] **RÜPPELL, E. *Atlas zu der Reise im nördlichen Afrika: Fische des rothen Meers.*** Frankfurt am Main, H.L. Brönnner, 1828. Folio (375 x 275mm). pp. (2), 141, (3), with 35 (33 handcoloured) lithographed plates. Contemporary half cloth, spine with red gilt lettered label. \$ 5,900

The present work "Fishes of the Red Sea" is an independent and complete monograph and was most probably also published separately. Rüppell stayed one year at the Red Sea to study its fish fauna. The work is beautifully handcoloured and in the preface Rüppell informs the reader that special care has been taken to reproduce the real colours of the fishes such as they were in their natural habitat. "In the years 1822-27 Rüppell travelled in North Africa including also the Red Sea in his investigations. The material collected, and especially the whole of the zoological material was sent by Rüppell to the museum of his native town, Frankfort-on-Main, and the Senckenbergische naturforschende Gesellschaft decided therefore, even before Rüppell's return, to publish an atlas" (Anker 433). Some slight foxing.

Nissen ZBI, 3502.

[21] **SCHMIDEL, C.C.** *[Erz Stüffen und Berg Arten mit Farben genau abgebildet. Verlegt und herausgegeben durch Johann Michael Seligmann, Kupferstecher in Nürnberg./ Fossilium Metalla et Res Metallicas concernentium glebae suis Coloribus expressae ...* [Nürnberg, J.M. Seligmann, 1753 (-65)]. 4to (215 x 175mm). pp. 1-28; pp. 1-28 (twice present, with Latin- and German text). With 21 beautifully handcoloured engraved plates, some heightened in gold. Later half cloth, green marbled sides. \$ 5,900

A very scarce work which remained unfinished. It was issued in parts and is hardly ever found complete. The present copy does not have the engraved title. Ward and Carozzi no. 1980 list a copy with 36 pages and 26 plates, the British Museum (Nat. Hist.) copy comprises the same number of pages and plates and the Vienna Natural History Museum has 38 plates. The Carl Krotki copy had 26 plates. The full number of plates and pages agreed upon seems to be 42 coloured plates with 52 pages of text, see Brunet and Cobres. However a few copies have 46 plates, the last 4 plates were published a few years after plate 42 was published. In June 2006 a copy from the Pierre Berès collection was sold in Paris with 46 plates.

Schmidel was a famous mineralogist-botanist editing Gesner's posthumous botanical publications. He was professor of pharmacology at Erlangen and served as physician to Margrave Carl Alexander.

The plates of the above work are outstanding and belong to the most attractive mineralogical plates ever made. "Gauthier d'Agoty, in his prospectus, discussed the difficulty involved in rendering minerals in color. ... He does make an exception here for the work of 'Mr. Schmiedel', whose handcoloured plates showing mineral specimens he acknowledges to be among the best we have in this genre" (Wilson. Mineral books p. 67).

[22] **(SEPP, J.C.)** *Afbeelding der marmor soorten, volgens hunne natuurlyke koleuren. Naaukeurig afgebeeld, ook met de bygevoegde Hollandsche, Hooghduitsche, Engelsche, Fransche en Latynsche benaamingen voorzien/ Abbildungen der Marmor-Arten. Nach der Natur auf das sorgfältigste mit Farben erleuchtet.../ A representation of different sort of marble, ingraved and set out in their natural colours.../ Représentation de marbres, gravés & mis en couleurs d'après nature.../ Marmora et adfines aliquot lapides coloribus suis.* Amsterdam, Christiaan Sepp, 1776. Large 4to (305 x 235mm). 82 leaves of text including titles, preliminaries and explanatory text, with 1 hand-coloured engraved frontispiece and 100 very fine hand-coloured engraved plates of marbles. Early 19th century red half morocco, richly gilt decorated spine in 6 compartments. \$ 37,750

A very fine copy of the most splendid work ever published on marbles. The work is one of the rarest natural history works published in the Netherlands. The 100 beautifully hand-coloured plates show some 600 different varieties of marbles and other ornamental stones. The text is in 5 languages and the book was clearly published for an international clientele. The arrangement of the plates is by localities: plates 1-54 illustrate marbles from quarries in southern Germany, Switzerland, and Austria; plates 55-68 illustrate marbles from France and Flanders; plates 74-94 illustrate Italian marbles; and plates 95-100 illustrate marbles from Sweden and Spain.

"The text was provided by naturalist Casimir Christoph Schmidel (1718-1792), who had earlier, in 1753, published a color plate volume of mineral specimens" (Sinkankas 7282). Sinkankas suggests the present work to be a very much enlarged edition of Wirsing's 'Marmora' published in Nürnberg in 1775. The famous publishing house Sepp & Zoon, was a firm which exercised the utmost care in producing colour-plate books of outstanding quality. Landwehr considers the present work 'one of the best executed publications of Christiaan Sepp'.

Landwehr 1; Sinkankas 7282.

[23] **WALLICH, N.** *Plantae Asiaticae Rariores; or, Descriptions and Figures of a select Number of unpublished East Indian Plants.* London, Treuttel and Würtz, (1829-) 1830-32. 3 volumes. Folio (525 x 365mm). With one double-page map and 295 fine hand-coloured lithographed plates. Contemporary half calf, gilt ornamented spines in 6 compartments. \$ 65,000

First edition. A fine copy, without any foxing, of one of the great botanical books. Only 254 copies of this magnificent work on Indian plants were published. The plates were lithographed by Gauci after drawings by native artists. Vishnupersaud, whom Blunt describes as the finest of the Asian botanical artists of the time, contributed to the work, as well as to Roxburgh's 'Plants of the Coast of Coromandel', to which this work is, in many ways, a supplement. Wallich was superintendent of the Calcutta Botanic Garden from 1815 to 1846. He 'collected extensively and made many duplicates; these were distributed from London (after 1826) under the auspices of the East India Company' (Stafleu). "The work celebrates some of the spectacular finds by Wallich and his collectors... It was the last of the ambitiously conceived, extravagantly produced Indian floras" (Desmond, *The European discovery of the Indian Flora* p. 90).

Nissen 2099; Stafleu & Cowan 16.583; Great Flower Books p. 80.

[24] **WILKES, B.** *One hundred and twenty copper-plates of English Moths and Butterflies, representing their changes into the Caterpillar, Chrysalis, and Fly states, and the Plants, Flowers, and Fruits, whereon they feed. Coloured with great exactness from the subjects themselves. With a Natural History of the Moths and Butterflies, describing the method of managing, preserving, and feeding them...* London, Benjamin White, 1773. 4to (307 x 265mm). pp. (2), 8, (20), 63, (1), (4), with 120 fine hand-coloured engraved plates. Contemporary red morocco, richly gilt spine, sides with gilt borders, gilt edges (skilful repair to hinges). \$ 18,250

Second edition. The first edition was published 1747-49, by the same publisher. One of the most beautifully illustrated works on English butterflies and moths, most of the plants, fruits, and flowers of the fine plates are after drawings by George Ehret and Jacob van Huysum. In the preface of the present work Henry Baker, who compiled the text for Wilkes, writes: "As to the Plants, Flowers and Fruits, he [Wilkes] declares himself under the highest obligation to a most curious Naturalist, and worthy member of the Royal Society of London, whose costly and valuable Collection is known to the learned world, and esteemed as it deserves. This Gentleman has generously permitted him to make use of many excellent Paintings of these subjects, which were taken from Nature by those two celebrated Artists Mr. George Dennis [sic] Ehret, and Mr. Jacobus van Heysum [sic], and executed with the utmost Judgment and Command of Pencil, so that he could hardly doubt but that the true Copies of them would give great Pleasure to the Lovers of Botany, whom he has endeavoured to entertain with all the Variety he could introduce". The "most curious Naturalist" is Joseph Banks who had purchased some 65 finished drawings by Ehret. "Benjamin Wilkes was one of the most significant of the group of eighteenth-century 'aurelians' which established British entomology in the direction it was to follow for well over a century" (Wilkinson, *Benjamin Wilkes, the British Aurelian* p. 4). It has only recently been rediscovered that the plates of Wilkes' work were to a large extent after drawings by the most renowned botanical painters of the 18th century, George Ehret 'Flower painter extraordinary' and Jacob van Huysum. A fine copy.

Nissen ZBI, 4410a; Lisney 186.