

**1893: Denmark: Blaavands Huk, Jutland**

Mandible of adult male (incomplete) conserved in Zoological Museum, Copenhagen University number ZMUC CN 3x. Stranding previously notified by Winge (1899).

**1899: Denmark: Klitmøller, Jutland**

Skeleton, internal organs in alcohol conserved in Zoological Museum, Copenhagen University number ZMUC CN 4x. Stranding data including the date 20 December 1899, length 4.265m, sex male, and morphometrics held in Acquisition Journal number ZMUC GA T245. Stranding previously notified by Winge (1908).

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### **The illustrations in A. R. Wallace's *Malay archipelago* (1869) and in a much-enhanced French translation in *Le tour du monde* (1870–1873)**

The narrative of Alfred Russel Wallace's Asian journeys of 1854–1862, *The Malay archipelago*, was published in two volumes in 1869.<sup>1</sup> In his autobiography, Wallace (1905: 1: 405) recalled that his publishers “wished the book to be well illustrated” and hence he spent time selecting illustrations as well as engaging the best artists and wood engravers. Apparently, the onus for the illustrations was with Wallace rather than with the publishers, Macmillan & Co., probably represented at the time by Alexander Macmillan (1818–1896).

The list of illustrations (Wallace 1869: 1: xx–xxiii) generally provided the type of the original and the name of the engraver, but missed one figure (“Sketch plan of house in Ternate”) and one map (“Map of the Aru Islands”) and misidentified one artist: the “Racquet-tailed Kingfisher” was attributed to Robinson, but signed by T. W. Wood (van Wyhe 2015). The two vignettes on the title-pages were copies from illustrations appearing elsewhere in the work and were not listed separately. With these adjustments, the total number of illustrations in the two volumes was 52 figures (9 full-page) and 10 maps. Of these, 13 were after original sketches by Wallace himself, 8 have different stated sources, but all others were unattributed. The engravers were identified as Thomas Baines (1820–1875)

(15 figures), John Henry Robinson (1796–1871) (12 figures), Johan Gerard Keulemans (1842–1912) (7 figures), William Stevenson Fitch (1792–1859) (7 figures), Thomas Wood (1839–1910) (7 figures) and Joseph Wolf (1820–1899) (2 figures). Wallace himself was named as the engraver of the small plate of “Peculiar form of wings of Celebes Butterflies” (Wallace 1869: 1: 441).

Despite the number of figures and maps, *The Malay archipelago* feels like a book of text rather than one of exceptional pictorial quality. Maybe this is because only 6% of the 1,025 pages were illustrated, maybe because all but two (the fold-out map with routes and the physical map) are monochrome, or because even a full-page illustration was small (12.5 × 18.5 cm). Wallace captured the imagination of his readers through the intensity of his narrative rather than through pictorial means.

The illustrations in the subsequent English editions of the book remained unchanged. The Dutch edition (1870–1871), heavily annotated by Pieter Jan Veth (1814–1895), has a different map which combined Wallace’s route map of the whole archipelago and the physical map, but no additional figures (Wallace 1870–1871).<sup>1</sup>

On the other hand, the first French edition gave much prominence to the illustrations while the text was severely reduced. It was published in six paired instalments in issues of *Le tour du monde* dated September 1870, October 1872 and September 1873 (Wallace 1870–1873).<sup>2</sup> The total work consisted of 96 pages boasting 86 engraved monochrome illustrations, including 12 full-page ones. Given a larger page size (22 × 30 cm), the impact of the figures is definitely striking.

The editors of the French journal did not feel compelled to follow the original – in fact they created a largely new version. The 86 illustrations included eight maps showing portions of Wallace’s route, adapted from the original in the English first edition but adjusted in scale and geographic areas. The other 78 figures were copied from selected plates in works by Temminck, Dumont d’Urville and Wallace, besides some originals, as follows:

Temminck (1839–1844)	24 illustrations
Dumont d’Urville (1846)	25 illustrations
Wallace (1869)	22 illustrations; 8 maps adapted by Erhard, Vuillemin and Mesnel
original	7 illustrations

Of the figures copied from Wallace (1869), twelve were entirely unchanged and equal in size, even presenting the names of the artists if engraved in the original – hence it appears that the original blocks were made available by Macmillan for the purpose. The Dutch series of volumes on the natural history of the East Indies edited by Coenraad Jacob Temminck (1778–1858) included text and coloured plates of the ethnography of the region. The sources of these plates were quite varied but largely original. Jules Sébastien César Dumont d’Urville (1790–1842) was in charge of two circumnavigations on *L’Astrolabe* in 1826–1829 and 1837–1840, publishing the results in 24 volumes of text and seven volumes of plates, showing scenery, people and the natural history of many lands.

It appears that the engravers were given free rein to modify the originals which they were copying. Some illustrations combine two or more plates, others were almost completely transformed. As an example, the frontispiece of Wallace’s first volume, entitled “Orang utan attacked by Dyaks” (Figure 1), showing a particularly violent scene, was altered in the French edition to a full-page plate showing a fight between a Dyak and an orang utan, reversed from the original and omitting several men watching in the background (Figure 2).



Figures 1 and 2. Two versions of the fight between Dyak and orang utan in Sarawak: from Wallace (1869: 1: frontispiece) and *Le tour du monde* (1870 (no. 558): 169. Drawn by A. de Neuville; engraved by J. Gauchard).



Figures 3 and 4. Two versions of the portrayal of Wallace watching the removal of a python from his hut in Ambon: from Wallace (1869: 1: facing p. 467) and *Le tour du monde* (1872 (no. 615): 249. Drawn by Frédéric Sorrieu).

Wallace (1869: 1: 466) once had a python in the roof of his hut on the island of Ambon and was advised by his “boys” to wait outside while the intruder was extracted. In the accompanying illustration engraved by Thomas Baines (Figure 3), several men were shown watching the scene, including a bearded man with a gun, which should represent Wallace himself. In the French edition, the posture and appearance of this man was changed (Figure 4) – one would expect, without any personal knowledge of the author of the book.

There were seven completely new illustrations in this French edition. Six of these, attributed to Albin Mesnel, depicted birds (Argus pheasant, red bird-of-paradise, sifilet or western parotia) and mammals (babirusa and two of orang utan). Those showing the Argus pheasant and babirusa were stated to be “d’après nature” and may have been sketched from examples in a Paris collection. A final original illustration showing a prau (canoe) of the Macassar region was engraved by Jean-Pierre Moynet after a sketch by “l’Amiral Paris” (Admiral François Edmond Paris (1806–1893)), who produced many watercolours during his participation in three circumnavigations (Sigaut 1961).

A second French translation of Wallace’s work, an abridged adaptation by Hippolyte Vassemare (d. 1882), was published in 1880 in a popular series of travel works (Wallace 1880). It included 57 illustrations and six maps, mostly copied from the earlier French edition. However, due to the reduction of page size to octavo (14 × 21 cm) and the increase in number of pages, the overall impression is far less striking.

Colour illustrations were too expensive for a journal aimed at the general market like *Le tour du monde*, but the engravings were of great artistic quality. The editors produced a highly entertaining version of Wallace’s book. Although heavily abridged, it was the most lavishly illustrated version of *The Malay archipelago* published in the nineteenth century.

## NOTES

<sup>1</sup> Wallace’s published works are available online, notably on Wallace Online (URL <http://wallace-online.org/>) which includes the text and colour images of the first (1869) edition of *The Malay archipelago*, as well as images of the Dutch edition (Wallace 1870–1871). The two French editions are also available on the website of Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris (URL <http://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/bpt6k5554418w> (Wallace 1870–1873); <http://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/cb32878283g> (Wallace 1880)).

<sup>2</sup> *Le tour du monde* **22** (September 1870) nos 557–558: 10 and 15 figures; – **24** (October 1872) nos 614–615: 16 and 14 figures; – **26** (September 1873) nos 663–664: 14 and 17 figures respectively.

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**Corrigendum to J. J. F. J. Jansen and S. D. van der Mije, Review of the mounted skins and skulls of the extinct Falkland Islands wolf, *Dusicyon australis*, held in museum collections. *Archives of natural history* 42 (1): 91–100.**

We overlooked Austin *et al.* (2013) who showed that the mtDNA of the Falkland Island wolf (*Dusicyon australis*) was close to that of the maned wolf (*Chrysocyon brachyurus*) but is much closer to that of the extinct South American “fox”, *Dusicyon avus*. Slater *et al.* (2009), cited by us, suggested that the nearest genetic relationship was with the maned wolf.

The registration numbers the specimens in the Natural History Museum, London, are BMNH 1837.3.15.47 and BMNH 1837.3.15.48. The entries in Robert Fitzroy's original catalogue for these specimens were numbers 257 and 258 (from 6 April 1834), which were also annotated under each of the entries in the Natural History Museum's Zoology Register. Thus the captions of Figures 1 and 2 should read BMNH 1837.3.15.47 and 1837.3.15.48 respectively.

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