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**BIRD COLLECTION OF „GRIGORE ANTIPA” NATIONAL
MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY, BUCHAREST.
HAUSMANN COLLECTION**

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Abstract. In 1895 Grigore Antipa bought a collection of 21 birds from Wilhelm Hausmann, and in 1906, a collection of 59 pieces (57 birds and 2 eggs) from Ernst Hausmann, son of the previous one. Wilhelm Hausmann (1822-1900) together with his son, Ernst Hausmann (1865-1942), were enthusiastic amateur naturalists, who distinguished in Europe as excellent taxidermists and ornithologists and who published valuable observations and contributions from the Braşov area. The collection bought from Wilhelm Hausmann included 21 birds of 2 orders, 9 families, 13 genera and 14 species, all from the Romanian fauna, but unfortunately I did not find any piece in the present collection. The second bought collection initially included 59 pieces of 5 orders, 17 families, 32 genera, 43 species and 47 subspecies from different areas of the Earth: Morocco, Tunisia, Spain, Italy, Germany, Pakistan, Japan, Russia (Siberia) etc. From them I found 39 birds of 3 orders, 12 families, 21 genera, 31 species and 34 subspecies.

Résumé. Au cours de l'année 1895 Grigore Antipa a acheté une collection de 21 oiseaux de chez Wilhelm Hausmann, et en 1906 une collection de 59 pièces (57 oiseaux et 2 oeufs) de chez Ernst Hausmann, le fils du premier. Wilhelm Hausmann (1822-1900) et son fils Ernst Hausmann (1865-1942) étaient des naturalistes amateurs passionnés, qui se sont fait remarquer en toute l'Europe comme d'excellents taxidermistes et ornithologistes, publiant toute une série d'observations qui constituent des contributions remarquables sur les oiseaux de la zone de Braşov. La collection acquise chez Wilhelm Hausmann contenait 21 oiseaux appartenant à 2 ordres, 9 familles, 13 genres et 14 espèces de la faune de Roumanie. Malheureusement, nous n'en avons plus trouvé aucune pièce dans la collection actuelle. La seconde collection acquise contenait initialement 59 oiseaux, appartenant à 5 ordres, 17 familles, 32 genres, 43 espèces et 47 sous-espèces, provenant de différentes régions de la Terre: Maroc, Tunisie, Espagne, Italie, Allemagne, Pakistan, Japon, Russie (Sibérie) etc. De ces derniers nous avons retrouvé 39 oiseaux de 3 ordres, 12 familles, 21 genres, 31 espèces et 34 sous-espèces.

Key words: collection, birds, Hausmann.

INTRODUCTION

From its foundation, on the 3rd of November 1834, National Museum of Bucharest gathered in its collections all what referred to natural sciences. In time, collections diversified and were separated according to the fields they approach. In 1893, collections of the museum from the University were divided into three sections: Geology – Mineralogy, Palaeontology and Zoology. Collections of Zoology were entrusted to the young Grigore Antipa's care, appointed director, and who freshly returned from his studies from Germany, where he had as professor Ernst Haeckel, in Jena (Marinescu, 1995). Being enthusiastic, Antipa wanted a modern museum, with a special patrimony, as the European museums which he visited were. After he took over the collections and evaluated them, he started the reorganization and enrichment of the patrimony. With a few people and low

English translation by Mihaela Barcan Achim.

financial resources, Grigore Antipa started to buy collections of zoology, smaller or bigger, from Romania and abroad. The ornithological specimens bought from the European companies are known to us, but, besides them there were several donations and acquisitions, unknown as yet, as well as old ornithological collections made by Carol Wallestein de Vella when he worked in the Museum (1837-1859) and those of Carlo Ferreratti, director of the Museum between 1859-1867 (Petrescu, 2005).

MATERIAL AND METHOD

When trying to complete the catalogue of the bird collection, begun in the 80's with the birds collected from the Romanian fauna (Papadopol & Tâlpeanu, 1986, 1987), with those of the world fauna, unpublished yet, I was surprised discovering some birds bought by Grigore Antipa from different ornithologists. After the study of the labels, re-identification of the pieces, updating of the scientific names and study of the archive documents, I found that in 1895 Grigore Antipa made a first acquisition of 21 birds (Tab. 1), of the Romanian fauna, from Wilhelm Hausmann of Braşov, and in 1906, he bought another 59 pieces (57 birds and 2 eggs) (Tab. 2) from Ernst Hausmann, the son of the former one.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Little things are known on these enthusiastic ornithologists' life and work, although some papers on their activity were published by Ciochia & Barbu (1983) and Salmen (1944). Wilhelm Hausmann (1822-1900), together with his son, Ernst Hausmann (1865-1942), were enthusiastic amateur naturalists who distinguished throughout entire Europe as excellent taxidermists and ornithologists. They published avifaunal observations with valuable contributions from the Braşov area (Ciochia & Barbu, op.cit.). They made together a bird collection of Romanian fauna which they used for the material exchanges with other European ornithologists. What did remain from their collection of the Romanian fauna was donated to the Transylvanian Saxon Museum of the Bârsa County from Braşov, after Ernst died. In time, after the World War II, this collection was spread and distributed to different high schools (Honterus, Şaguna and Unirea) and to the Faculty of Silviculture of Braşov. The catalogue of this collection was published by Ciochia & Barbu (op.cit.); collection includes over 558 specimens of 215 species and it is, for the time being, the most important historical collection from the region of Braşov.

On their work we have some data in "Bibliographia Ornithologica Romaniae" (Cătuneanu et col., 1971). So, I found out that Wilhelm Hausmann (father) published 23 papers. The first one was released in 1860. Most of them approach a single species where there are mentioned special observations; biological and ecological data are given for over 23 bird species: *Nucifraga caryocatactes* (Hausmann, 1861 a), *Strix brachyotus* (Hausmann, 1861 b), *Turdus saxatilis* (Hausmann, 1865), *Tichodroma muraria* (Hausmann, 1867), *Falco vespertinus* (Hausmann, 1869 a), *Picoides tridactylus alpinus* (Hausmann, 1871); *Bubo maximus* (Hausmann, 1880); *Sturnus roseus* (Hausmann, 1882 a); *Merops apiaster* (Hausmann, 1882 b); *Emberiza hortulana* (Hausmann, 1882 c); *Ficedula parva*, *Ficedula albicollis*, *Ficedula hypoleuca* and *Muscicapa striata* (Hausmann, 1882 d); *Otis tarda*, predator in Wallachia (Hausmann, 1883); *Asio flammeus* (Hausmann,

1884); eagle observed in Transylvania and data on its biology (Hausmann, 1885); *Accentor alpinus* and *A. modularis*, *Alauda alpestris*, *Turdus torquatus*, *Caryocatactes nucifraga* and *Tetrao urogallus* (Hausmann, 1887 b); the presence of the Lammergeyer (*Gypaëetus barbatus*) near Braşov (1887 c). Other 4 papers deal with the avifauna of the Braşov area or its surroundings: on the birds from the Southern Carpathians (Hausmann, 1887 a), Predeal (Hausmann, 1889), the birds of the Bârsa County (Hausmann, 1893), surroundings of Harghita (Hausmann, 1860), avifaunistic sketches (Hausmann, 1901). To all of these other two studies are added on the varieties of birds occurred in Transylvania (Hausmann, 1869 b and 1878).

Ernst Hausmann published only seven papers. One of them deals with the appearance of the species *Bernicla bernicla* (Hausmann, 1907), other two, with the massive occurrence of the Ural Owl, *Syrnium uralense* (Hausmann, 1922 a and 1925-1926 a); with the nestling of *Asio accipitrinus* (Hausmann, 1925-1926 b); with the autumn migration in Transylvania (Hausmann, 1922 b) and with the birds injured by gases (Hausmann, 1925-1926 c).

Ciochia & Barbu (op.cit.) mentioned Salmen (1958) who asserts in his book „Ornis Sibenbürgischen” that Ernst had made observations on birds noted along a period of 55 years, data known only within his family, by his sister Augusta. Surely, today they are lost!

The collection bought by Grigore Antipa from Wilhelm Hausmann included 21 birds of 2 orders, 9 families, 13 genera and 14 species, all of the Romanian fauna. Unfortunately I haven't found any piece in the present collection (Tab. 1). The second bought collection included 59 specimens of 5 orders, 17 families, 32 genera, 43 species and 47 subspecies from different areas of the Earth: Morocco, Tunisia, Spain, Italy, Germany, Pakistan, Japan, Russia (Siberia). In the present collection I found 39 birds of 3 orders, 12 families, 21 genera, 31 species and 34 subspecies (Tab. 2). Only two are naturalized-mounted (*Buteo jamaicensis borealis* and *Sylvia melanocephala*) and they are placed in the permanent exhibition, the rest of 37 pieces are preserved as skins and are deposited in the scientific collection (Figs 1, 2).

Seven of them have a label which attests their previous belonging to Rudolf Tancre's private collection (Tab. 2) (Figs 1, 2). I do not know the way by which these specimens reached Hausmann collection. I can presume that they reached there by acquisition or by material exchange.

Rudolf Tancre (1842-1934) was born in Germany, at Anclam, Pommerania. He is known as the author of some species. In 1881, he described a Nymphalid species, *Limenites homeyeri*. The name is given for Eugen Ferdinand Homeyer's honour (1809 - 31.05.1889), zoologist, ornithologist, explorer of the far East and of the East and the South of Siberia. Together with E. F. Homeyer, he is the author of the subspecies *Perdix perdix robusta*, described by them in 1882. Also, from the Web page ZOBODAT (Zoological-Botanical Database: www.zobodat.at), from Austria, from Biology Centre of the Museum Upper Austria – Linz, I found out that Rudolf Tancre was a business man, fond of biology, merchant of pieces of natural science (Dr. Reinhard Gaedike). His collections were of lepidopterans and birds, being taken from eastern Europe and Asia. From the same source, I found that the skins were naturalized by the taxidermist Rückbeil. He was in touch with many European museums and with private collectors (E. F. Homeyer, A. Homeyer, A. Koenig). His collections were from Turkestan, from Issyk-Kul.



Fig. 1 - A, *Carduelis carduelis caniceps* Vigors, 1831; B, *Anthus trivialis* Linnaeus, 1758; C, *Emberiza elegans* Temminck, 1836.

Rudolf Tancré's bird collection was sold to some European museums. A part of this collection can be found in Zoölogisch Museum of University of Amsterdam (The Netherlands), in Zoologisches Forschungsinstitut und Museum Alexander Koenig, Bonn (Germany), in Staatliches Naturhistorisches Museum, Braunschweig (Germany) (Roselaar, 2003), Museum Upper Austria – Linz, in Theodor Angele's collection (Aubrecht, 2002).

„Grigore Antipa” National Museum of Natural History (Bucharest) has over 1,500 birds of the world fauna in its ornithological collection out of which 1,200 are exhibited in a large hall of the permanent exhibition. Over 300 skins and some birds

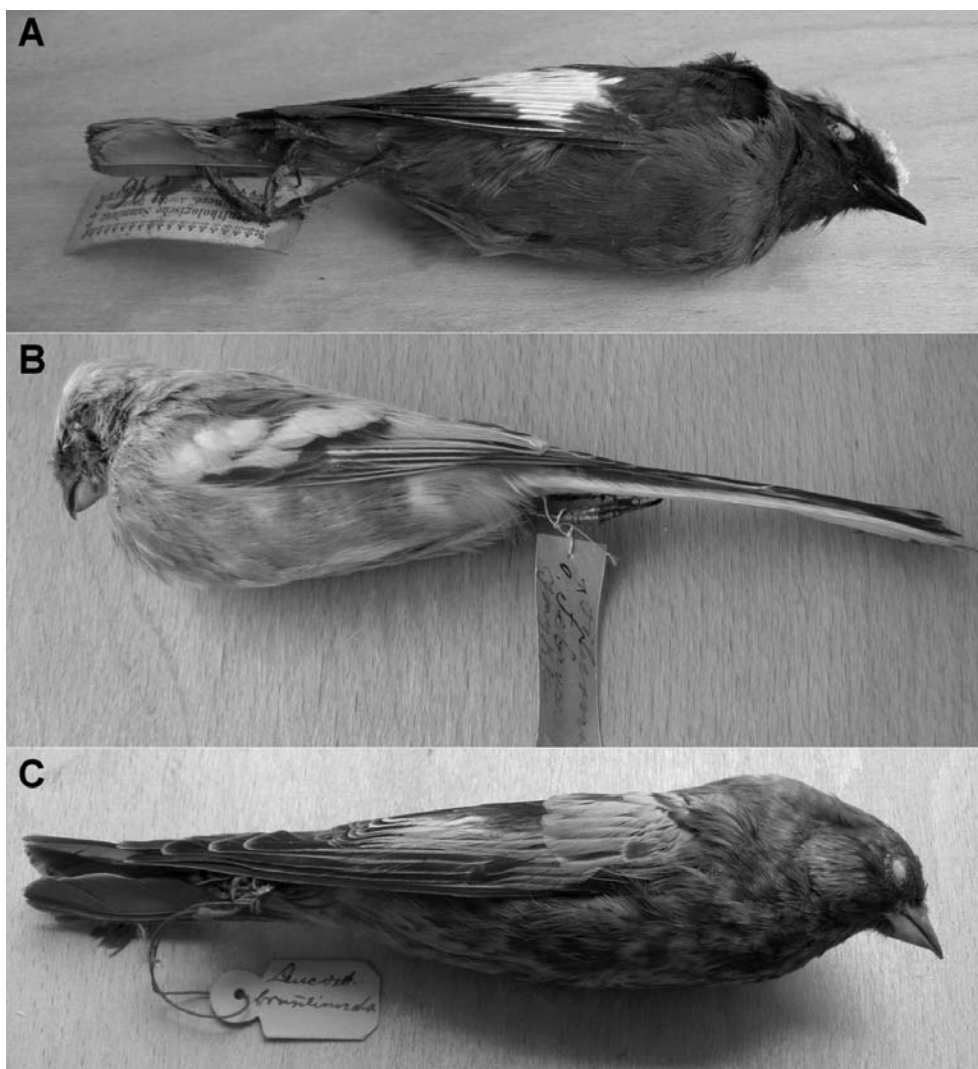


Fig. 2 - A, *Phoenicurus erythrogaster grandis* Gould, 1850; B, *Uragus sibiricus sanguinolentus* (Temminck & Schlegel, 1848); C, *Leucosticte arctoa brunneonucha* (Brandt, 1842).

preserved in alcohol are included in the scientific collection (Petrescu, 2005). The history of these pieces is like a puzzle which I try to complete with the data of the labels, from old archive documents, from old papers. Between 1914 and 1950 the museum had not an ornithologist, and the collection (especially the skins) were moved from a place to another, and some pieces were damaged, labels disappeared and together with them the collecting data, too. The 1940 earthquake and the air raids which damaged the building of the museum and the collections during the World War II (June and August 1944) degrade deeper that situation. This way I try to explain the absence of the 21 birds of the collections bought from Wilhelm Hausmann and of other 20 pieces of that bought from Ernst Hausmann.

Finding again the 7 pieces of Rudolf Tancre's collection, in a small collection, as that of Ernst Hausmann, is a proof that at the end of the 19th century the professional and amateur ornithologists knew each other and there was an active exchange of information and materials, although the present communications ways were not invented, yet.

Table 1

Birds bought by Grigore Antipa from Wilhelm Hausmann in 1895.

List of the bought pieces	Present name of the species	♂/♀
Fam. PICIDAE		
<i>Picus martius</i>	<i>Dryocopus martius</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	1
<i>Picoides tridactylus</i>	<i>Picoides tridactylus alpinus</i> C.L. Brehm, 1831	
<i>Picoides tridactylus</i>	<i>Picoides tridactylus alpinus</i> C.L. Brehm, 1831	♀
<i>Turdus torquatus</i>	<i>Turdus torquatus alpestris</i> (C.L. Brehm, 1831)	♀
<i>Turdus iliacus</i>	<i>Turdus iliacus</i> Linnaeus, 1766	1
Fam. LANIIDAE		
<i>Lanius collurio</i>	<i>Lanius collurio</i> Linnaeus, 1758	♂
<i>Lanius collurio</i>	<i>Lanius collurio</i> Linnaeus, 1758	♀
Fam. CORVIDAE		
<i>Corvus corax</i>	<i>Corvus corax</i> Linnaeus, 1758	1
Fam. MUSCICAPIDAE		
<i>Ruticilla phoenicura</i>	<i>Phoenicurus phoenicurus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	1
<i>Praticola rubetra</i>	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	♂
<i>Praticola rubetra</i>	<i>Saxicola rubetra</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	♀
Fam. PARIDAE		
<i>Aegithalos pendulinus</i>	<i>Remiz pendulinus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	♂
<i>Aegithalos pendulinus</i>	<i>Remiz pendulinus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	♀
<i>Parus cristatus</i>	<i>Parus cristatus</i> Linnaeus, 1758	♂
<i>Parus cristatus</i>	<i>Parus cristatus</i> Linnaeus, 1758	♀
Fam. HIRUNDINIDAE		
<i>Hirundo riparia</i>	<i>Riparia riparia</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	♂
<i>Hirundo riparia</i>	<i>Riparia riparia</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	♀
Fam. PRUNELLIDAE		
<i>Accentor alpinus</i>	<i>Prunella collaris</i> (Scopoli, 1769)	1
Fam. MOTACILLIDAE		
<i>Anthus pratensis</i>	<i>Anthus pratensis</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	1
Fam. FRINGILLIDAE		
<i>Acanthis linnaria</i>	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	♂
<i>Acanthis linnaria</i>	<i>Carduelis cannabina</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	♀

Table 2

Birds bought by Grigore Antipa from Ernst Hausmann in 1906.

List of the bought birds	Present name of the species	Collecting data	♂/♀	No. Col.	
				old	new
ORD. GALLIFORMES Fam. PHASIANIDAE					
<i>Coturnix ussuriensis</i>	<i>Coturnix japonica</i> (Temminck & Schlegel, 1848)	-	♂	-	-
<i>Coturnix ussuriensis</i>	<i>Coturnix japonica</i> (Temminck & Schlegel, 1848)	-	♀	-	-
ORD. TURNICIFORMES Fam. TURNICIDAE					
<i>Turnix sylvaticus</i>	<i>Turnix sylvaticus sylvaticus</i> (Desfontaines, 1789)	-	♂	-	-
ORD. FALCONIFORMES Fam. ACCIPITRIDAE					
<i>Neophron percnopterus</i>	<i>Neophron percnopterus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)	-	egg	-	-
<i>Buteo levanianus</i>	<i>Buteo jamaicensis borealis</i> (Gmelin, 1788)	Mexico	1	-	4034
ORD. PICIFORMES Fam. PICIDAE					
<i>Gecinys vaillantii</i>	<i>Picus vaillantii</i> (Malherbe, 1847)	Tunis, 1 st of June 1906	♀	-	5592
<i>Picus numidicus</i>	<i>Dendrocopos major numidus</i> (Malherbe, 1843)	-	♂	-	-
<i>Picus harterti</i>	<i>Dendrocopos major harterti</i> Arigoni, 1902	-	♀	-	-
ORD. PASSERIFORMES Fam. LANIIDAE					
<i>Lanius meridionalis</i>	<i>Lanius excubitor meridionalis</i> Temminck, 1820	Sevilla, Spanien	♀	594	5599/3
Fam. CORVIIDAE					
<i>Garrulus brandtii</i>	<i>Garrulus glandarius brandtii</i> Eversmann, 1842	Kulluk, Pakistan, 12. IX.	♀	1087 339	5604/4
<i>Garrulus atricapillus</i>	<i>Garrulus glandarius atricapillus</i> Geoffroy St. Hilaire, 1832	-	♂	-	-
<i>Garrulus japonicus</i>	<i>Garrulus glandarius japonicus</i> Temminck & Schlegel, 1848	Japan	♂	1086 338	5604/3
<i>Pica mauritanica</i>	<i>Pica pica mauritanica</i> Malherbe, 1845	-	egg	-	-

Table 2 (continued)

List of the bought birds	Present name of the species	Collecting data	♂/♀	No. coll	
				old	new
Fam. BOMBYCILLIDAE					
<i>Bombycilla japonica</i>	<i>Bombycilla japonica</i> (Siebold, 1826)	-	1	-	-
Fam. CINCLIDAE					
<i>Cinclus leucogaster</i>	<i>Cinclus leucogaster</i> Bonaparte, 1850	-	♀	-	-
<i>Cinclus pallasi</i>	<i>Cinclus pallasi</i> Temminck, 1820	Japan	♂	687	5625/1
Fam. MUSCICAPIDAE					
<i>Geothlypis varia</i>	<i>Turdus dauma varius</i> Pallas, 1811	without data	♂	688	5587/3
<i>Turdus atrigularis</i>	<i>Turdus ruficollis atrogularis</i> Jarocki, 1819	Sibirien, without data	♂	684	5565/1
<i>Turdus atrigularis</i>	<i>Turdus ruficollis atrogularis</i> Jarocki, 1819	Sibirien, without data	♀	685	5565/2
<i>Turdus dubius</i>	<i>Turdus naumanni</i> Temminck, 1820	Siberia	♂	686	5612/1
<i>Turdus dubius fuscatus</i>	<i>Turdus naumanni eunomus</i> Temminck, 1830	Siberia	♂	682	5612/2
<i>Turdus obscurus</i>	<i>Turdus obscurus</i> Gmelin, 1789	without data	♂	683	5612/3
<i>Ruticilla grandis</i>	• <i>Phoenicurus erythrogaster grandis</i> Gould, 1850	Issyk-Kull, von Merz	♀	797	5554/10
• <i>Ruticilla grandis</i>	• <i>Phoenicurus erythrogaster grandis</i> Gould, 1850	R. Tancré von Dezember	♂	796	5625/2
• <i>Ruticilla erythronotus</i>	• <i>Phoenicurus erythronotus</i> Eversmann, 1841	R. Tancré Hi Gebiet, 15 th of April	♂	799	5554/11
<i>Ruticilla erythronotus</i>	<i>Phoenicurus erythronotus</i> Eversmann, 1841	-	♀	-	-
Fam. STURNIDAE					
<i>Sturnus cinerascens</i>	<i>Sturnus cinerascens</i> Temminck, 1835	-	1	-	-
Fam. SITTIDAE					
<i>Sitta syriaca</i>	<i>Sitta neumayer syriaca</i> Temminck, 1835	-	1	-	-
Fam. PARIDAE					
<i>Poecille crassirostris</i>	<i>Parus palustris brevisrostris</i> Taczanowski, 1885	-	1	-	-
<i>Poecille frutticeti</i>	<i>Parus palustris</i> Linnaeus, 1758	29. XII. 1900 Rosenthal Hessen	♂	302	5609/16

Table 2 (continued)

List of the bought birds	Present name of the species	Collecting data	♂/♀	Nr. coll	
				old	new
<i>Poecille com. tschusi</i>	<i>Parus palustris</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Pimendo, 1905	♂	296	5609/13
<i>Poecille sibiricus</i>	<i>Parus cincta</i> Boddaert, 1783	Zwickpöh 2/3 1894	♂	318	5620/16
<i>Parus ultramarinus</i>	<i>Cyanistes caeruleus ultramarinus</i> Bonaparte, 1841	1 st of April, without data, Morocco	1	285	5602/29
Fam. PYCNONOTIDAE					
<i>Hypsipetes amaurostris</i>	<i>Microscelis amaurotis</i> (Temminck, 1830)	Japan	1	1145	5625/3
Fam. SYLVIIDAE					
<i>Phylloscopus tristis</i>	<i>Phylloscopus collybita tristis</i> Blyth, 1843	-	1	-	-
<i>Pyrophthalma melanocephala</i>	<i>Sylvia melanocephala</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	Tanger, Morocco	1	-	4250
<i>Pyrophthalma melanocephala</i>	<i>Sylvia melanocephala</i> (Gmelin, 1789)	-	1	-	-
Fam. PASSERIDAE					
<i>Petronia stulta</i>	<i>Petronia petronia</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Italy	1	-	5625/11
<i>Accentor atrogularis</i>	<i>Prunella atrogularis</i> (Brandt, 1844)	-	1	-	-
Fam. MOTACILLIDAE					
<i>Motacilla lugens</i>	<i>Motacilla alba lugens</i> Gloger, 1829	-	1	25	5007
• <i>Anthus agilis</i>	• <i>Anthus trivialis</i> Linnaeus, 1758	May, R. Tancré	♀	1050	5587/5
Fam. FRINGILLIDAE					
<i>Fringilla montifringilla japonicus</i>	<i>Fringilla montifringilla</i> Linnaeus, 1758	Japan	♂		5545/17
<i>Ligurinus cavrahiba</i>	<i>Carduelis sinica kawarahiba</i> (Temminck, 1836)		1	116	5552/7
• <i>Carduelis caniceps</i>	• <i>Carduelis carduelis caniceps</i> Vigors, 1831	Issyk- Kul von December R. Tancré	♂	404	5567/7

Table 2 (continued)

List of the bought birds	Present name of the species	Collecting data	♂/♀	No. coll	
				old	new
<i>Leucosticte brunninucha</i>	<i>Leucosticte arctoa brunneonucha</i> (Brandt, 1842)	Japan (Kurile Isl.)	1	1096	5625/4
<i>Uragus sibiricus</i>	<i>Uragus sibiricus sibiricus</i> (Pallas, 1773)	February, Issyk- Kul	♂	348	5587/11
• <i>Uragus sanguinolentus</i>	• <i>Uragus sibiricus sanguinolentus</i> (Temminck & Schlegel, 1848)	Amur Gebirge, 20 th of April	♂	1048	5587/12
• <i>Carpodacus erythrinus</i>	• <i>Carpodacus erythrinus erythrinus</i> (Pallas, 1770)	R. Tancré Issyk- Kul	♂	1049	5587/13
<i>Pyrhula orientalis</i>	<i>Pyrhula pyrrhula cassinii</i> Baird, 1869	R. Tancré	♂	508	5625/5
<i>Pyrhula orientalis</i>	<i>Pyrhula pyrrhula cassinii</i> Baird, 1869	Winter 1901, East-Asia	♀	509	5625/6
<i>Coccothraustes japonicus</i>	<i>Coccothraustes coccothraustes japonicus</i> Temminck & Schlegel, 1848	Winter 1901, East-Asia	♂	1018	5566/1
<i>Emberiza cioides</i>	<i>Emberiza cioides ciopsis</i> Bonaparte, 1850	Japan	♂	1142	5625/7
<i>Emberiza cioides</i>	<i>Emberiza cioides ciopsis</i> Bonaparte, 1850	Siberia	♂	394	-
<i>Emberiza cirrus</i>	<i>Emberiza cirrus cirrus</i> Linnaeus, 1766	-	♀	-	-
<i>Emberiza cirrus</i>	<i>Emberiza cirrus cirrus</i> Linnaeus, 1766	-	♂	-	-
<i>Emberiza fucata</i>	<i>Emberiza fucata</i> Pallas, 1776	-	♀	-	-
<i>Emberiza personata</i>	<i>Emberiza spodocephala personata</i> Temminck, 1836	without data	♂	59	5574/13
<i>Emberiza personata</i>	<i>Emberiza spodocephala personata</i> Temminck, 1836	Japan	♂	1027	5574/7
<i>Emberiza elegans</i>	<i>Emberiza spodocephala personata</i> Temminck, 1836	-	♀	1026	5588/22
	<i>Emberiza elegans</i> Temminck, 1836	8 th of May	♂	1134	5625/8
		Amur Gebat		386	

• marked pieces are from Rudolf Tancré's collection and have this inscription "Ornithologische Sammlung, Rudolf Tancré, Anklam, Pommern".

COLECȚIA DE PĂSĂRI A MUZEULUI NAȚIONAL DE ISTORIE NATURALĂ
„GRIGORE ANTIPA” DIN BUCUREȘTI.
COLECȚIA HAUSMANN

REZUMAT

În 1895 Grigore Antipa a cumpărat o colecție de 21 de păsări de la Wilhelm Hausmann, iar în 1906 o colecție de 59 de piese (57 păsări și 2 ouă) de la Ernst Hausmann, fiul acestuia. Wilhelm Hausmann (1822-1900) împreună cu fiul său, Ernst Hausmann (1865-1942), erau naturaliști amatori pasionați, care s-au remarcat în toată Europa ca excelenți taxidermiști și ornitologi și care au publicat o serie de observații cu contribuții valoroase din zona Brașovului. Colecția achiziționată de la Wilhelm Hausmann conținea 21 de păsări din 2 ordine, 9 familii, 13 genuri și 14 specii toate din fauna României, din păcate dintre acestea nu am regăsit nici o piesă în colecția actuală. Cea de a doua colecție achiziționată conținea inițial 59 de piese din 5 ordine, 17 familii, 32 de genuri, 43 de specii și 47 de subspecii, provenind din diferite regiuni ale globului: Maroc, Tunisia, Spania, Italia, Germania, Pakistan, Japonia, Rusia (Siberia) etc. Din acestea am regăsit, în colecția actuală, 39 de păsări din 3 ordine, 12 familii, 21 de genuri, 31 de specii și 34 de subspecii.

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