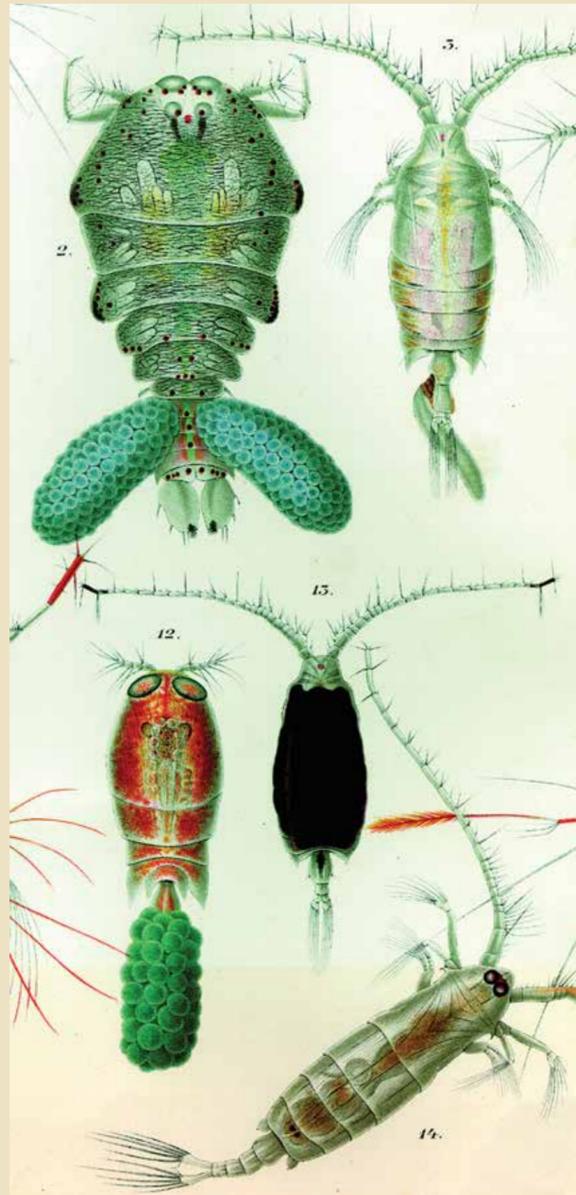


Another look at North America, and then also Australia and New Zealand, shows the marked advances there as the old and new hemispheres approached parity. The volume ends with the 19th century, the great national oceanographic expeditions like the *Challenger*, and the flowering of permanent marine stations on the coasts of many enlightened countries. These final chapters overlap with *Cabinet III*, in the thirty-five-year Golden Age of Copepodology and a flurry of marvelous monographs of beauty, detail, and impact that have never been surpassed.

The discovery of portrait albums kept by George Brady, Victor Carus, Albert Gunther, John Murray, Japetus Steenstrup and some others revealed many superb unpublished photographs. These are treasured elements of our narrative.

Author at Krøyer's Copenhagen grave, August 1980; 1860 microscope from Deutsche Bundespost 1981, Uljanin copepod; back cover copepods from Giesbrecht (1893).



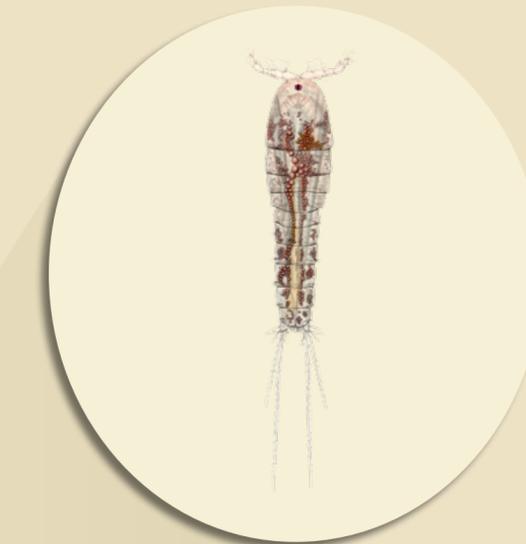
Copepods from Wilhelm Giesbrecht's 1893 Monograph.

Damkaer

THE COPEPODOLOGIST'S CABINET – II

WORLD ASSOCIATION OF COPEPODOLOGISTS

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A Biographical and Bibliographical History

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Scientific names of animals were not “official” until Linnaeus, in 1758, so that zoological names before then are “of historical interest” only, and are not valid for systematic studies. Some of the persons covered in *Cabinet I* came from that early time. Most of the principal copepod taxa were recognized between 1830 and 1890, the period reviewed in *Cabinet II*. Working copepodologists will be familiar with nearly all of the featured men; their writings are companions in the library and laboratory. The contributions of W. Baird, P. J. Van Beneden, G. S. Brady, E. Canu, C. Claus, J. D. Dana, W. Giesbrecht, H. Krøyer, and many of their colleagues are still basic articles of a copepodologist's repertoire. These men were the pioneer copepod classifiers, describing the overwhelming diversity of copepods.

Our history continues from 1830, when Henri Milne Edwards, the unrivaled mid-century leader, introduced the term “copepod” for those ubiquitous “paddle-footed” crustaceans. Early netting in Great Britain led to the first well-known book largely about copepods. A strong Franco-German center extended to North America as New World zoologists struggled to keep up with those of the Old. Concurrent investigations in Italy and Scandinavia increased depth and detail.

After 1860, copepodology was anchored by the many students of Rudolf Leuckart in Germany and Carl Claus in Austria. Other participants from Belgium, Great Britain, Italy, and eastern Europe added valuable and enduring research. From 1880, a close-knit group of French copepodologists, some with the sponsorship of the Prince of Monaco, made unforgettable impacts on our science, both in marine and fresh waters.