

## The Godeffroy Museum Catalogs in Relation to Fiji Terrestrial Arthropods. Part I: Introduction and Review of Myriapoda, Diptera, Odonata, and Smaller Hexapod Orders<sup>1,2</sup>

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**Abstract:** Catalogs of the Godeffroy Museum in Hamburg are reviewed in relation to their listings of Fijian terrestrial arthropods. A table of names of Fijian terrestrial arthropods listed in the catalogs available for study is presented with discussion of the nomenclatural and taxonomic implications. The names of arthropods in the Blattodea, Dermaptera, Diptera, Neuroptera, Myriapoda, Odonata, Phasmida, and Trichoptera are tabulated.

### INTRODUCTION

The Godeffroy Museum in Hamburg, begun in 1861 by Johann Cesar VI Godeffroy, produced nine catalogs of their holdings from 1864–1884 which, in addition to itemizing the museum's holdings of Pacific natural history (and some cultural artifacts), also included items for sale. These catalogs are extremely rare and do not find mention in three of the historical studies of the Godeffroy Museum (Schmack, 1938; Spoehr, 1963; Hoffmann, 1999). Bauer and Watkins-Colwell (2001) gave a brief account of the catalogs in relation to their study of the lizard *Hypsilurus godeffroyi* Peters. Ethnographer Birgit Scheps in her detailed history of the Godeffroy Company and its Museum discusses them in her section on the publications of the Godeffroy Museum (2005: 180–182), but does not go into much detail, paying more attention to the background of the ethnological collections in her excellent history of the Museum.

The Bishop Museum library possesses five of the nine catalogs (catalogs II–VI) which were discovered during my bibliographic work on Diptera books and discussed further there (Evenhuis, 1997). They were also treated in a catalog of nonmarine Samoan snails and slugs (Cowie, 1998). An additional two catalogs (VII and VIII) were kindly supplied by Dr. Aaron Bauer from his personal collection for this study. These catalogs list natural history specimens obtained from naturalists sent out to Pacific Islands by the Godeffroy trading company to collect and also from sea captains who were told to bring back anything of interest. Specimens collected were sent out to specialists for study and identifications came back and were listed in these catalogs. In some cases, names listed in the catalogs appear before their publication in various journals including the Museum's house journal "Journal des Museum Godeffroy", published from 1873–1910. This study lists the names of Fijian terrestrial arthropods in the seven catalogs available for study and

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discusses any nomenclatural or taxonomic implications that may result from their appearance in the catalogs. Because of the rarity of the catalogs, it is hoped that bringing notice of them here will precipitate further study on the Godeffroy material.

Because the list of names is so extensive, this study will be dealt with in parts. This first part will give background information on Godeffroy Museum and its catalogs and review the names of the Blattodea, Dermaptera, Diptera, Neuroptera, Myriapoda, Odonata, Phasmatida, and Trichoptera.

## BACKGROUND TO THE CATALOGS

### *The House of Godeffroy and the Godeffroy Trading Company*

The Godeffroys were French Huguenots of La Rochelle where the leader of their successful family was mayor of the city. However, in 1737 they were forced to flee France to avoid religious persecution brought about by King Louis XIV's anti-Protestantism. The family sought asylum in Germany and, after a few moves, finally settled in the trading port of Hamburg, which, although predominantly Lutheran, was tolerant of persons of all religions. They lived peacefully in Hamburg for decades to come.

Eight years after the death of Johann Cesar III Godeffroy, his son Johann Cesar IV founded the trading firm that was to bear the family name — and, with the subsequent entry of his son Johann Cesar V into the business, the familiar name of J.C. Godeffroy & Sohn was born.

Trading began simply to Western Europe and the West Indies with linens as an export item and goods returning to Hamburg including wines, copper, figs, coffee, and Cuban sugar. The trading empire grew slowly, through good times and bad, establishing outposts in Havana and in Valparaiso, and building a fleet of trading ships that, at its peak, numbered 27. In 1855, Godeffroy's agent in Valparaiso, August Unshelm, was commissioned to investigate the possibility of expanding trade into the Pacific. He sailed out to the Navigator Islands [= Samoa], The Friendly Islands [= Tonga], Fiji, and finally returned to Tahiti.

The trading business in the Pacific was very successful with new outposts being established in many Pacific Islands; and ships loaded with copra, coconut oil, and pearl shells heading back to Hamburg where the ship captains were rewarded with a percentage of the profits of their cargo. In 1860, a central outpost was established in Apia, Samoa that directed the Pacific operations.

During the hard financial times of the late 1850s, the firm was forced to supplement its revenue by taking on passengers to Australia and California, the latter mainly those wishing to make it rich in the gold rush. The German government soon realized the potential for expanding its influence into the Pacific and utilized the Godeffroy company to help with the colonization of many of the Pacific Islands. For the next twenty years, the Godeffroy ships mixed trading cargo and shipping passengers to faraway islands as its business. The company's presence in the Pacific continued until the early 1880s soon after the company went bankrupt and into dissolution.

### *The Establishment of the Museum Godeffroy*

Following a lifelong dream of establishing collections of natural and cultural curiosities from exotic locales and presenting them to an interested public, Johann Cesar VI Godeffroy employed his sea captains to bring back anything of interest they encountered

during their travels. They were expressly told to collect birds, shells, and other animals as well as cultural objects from all localities they visited. As a result, Godeffroy had soon accumulated a large number of natural history specimens and cultural artifacts from the South Pacific and was storing them in a cluttered warehouse. It was time to find a proper place to house and organize them, thereby better ascertaining their value.

In 1860 Godeffroy wrote to Dr. Eduard Gräffe (1833-1919) in Switzerland to request his services in founding a museum and collecting in the South Seas. The 28-year old Gräffe accepted and in 1861 boarded a train for Hamburg. After a short time helping set up the Museum Godeffroy, Gräffe was sent to the Pacific in October 1861 where he eventually settled in Apia and directed the Godeffroy operations there for the next ten years while also collecting in Australia, Samoa, Tahiti, Fiji, Tonga, and other South Pacific Islands. Gräffe's arrival in Apia was apparently reluctantly well thought of by his employers: "Dr. Graeffe ist ein Genie, aber fürchterlich unordentlich u. schmutzig, er machte aus meinen besten Zimmern bald einen wahren Schweinestall, u. es war ein Glück für ihn, dass meine Frau abwesend war." (letter from J.C. Godeffroy VII to his father J.C. VI *in Hoffmann*, 1999). Other scientific collectors were hired by the company over the years who, working in different areas of the vast Pacific ocean, helped increase the holdings of the Godeffroy Museum with their successful collecting of fishes, birds, shells, insects, and plants (see Table 1 for a list of some of the collectors known to have been employed by the Godeffroy company).

In 1863, after interaction on his behalf by the well-known Hamburg naturalist broth-

**Table 1. Preliminary List of Known Godeffroy Collectors**

Name	Known Dates Collected	Where Collected
Dämel, Eduard (1821-1900)	1867-1874	Australia (NSW, Queensl.)
Decker*	?	?
Dietrich, Amalie (1821-1891)	1863-1873	Australia (Queensl.)
Garrett, Andrew (1823-1878)	1866-1870	Hawaii, Samoa, Fiji, Cook Is, Society Is, Tuamotus, Marquesas
Gräffe, Eduard (1833-1919)	1862-1872	Australia, Samoa, Fiji, Tonga, Tuamotus, Tahiti, numerous smaller Polynesian and Micronesian islands
Hennings*	1863	Fiji
Holsten*	?	"Südseeinseln"
Hübner, Franz (1846-1877)	1875-1877	Samoa, Tonga, New Britain
Kleinschmidt, Johann Theodor (1834-1881)	1875-1881	Fiji, Solomons Is, Vanuatu
Kubary, Jan Stanislaus (1846-1896)	1869-1879	Micronesia
Rachau, C*	1861+	"Südseeinseln"
Tetens, Alfred (1835-1909)*	1862-1866	Palau, Caroline Is, islands off shore of northern Papua New Guinea
Wendt, H W*	1873	Marshall Is

\* Ship captains named by Gräffe in Scheps (2005: 268) as helping collect specimens for the Godeffroy Museum. Further information on them obtained from Hoffman (1999).

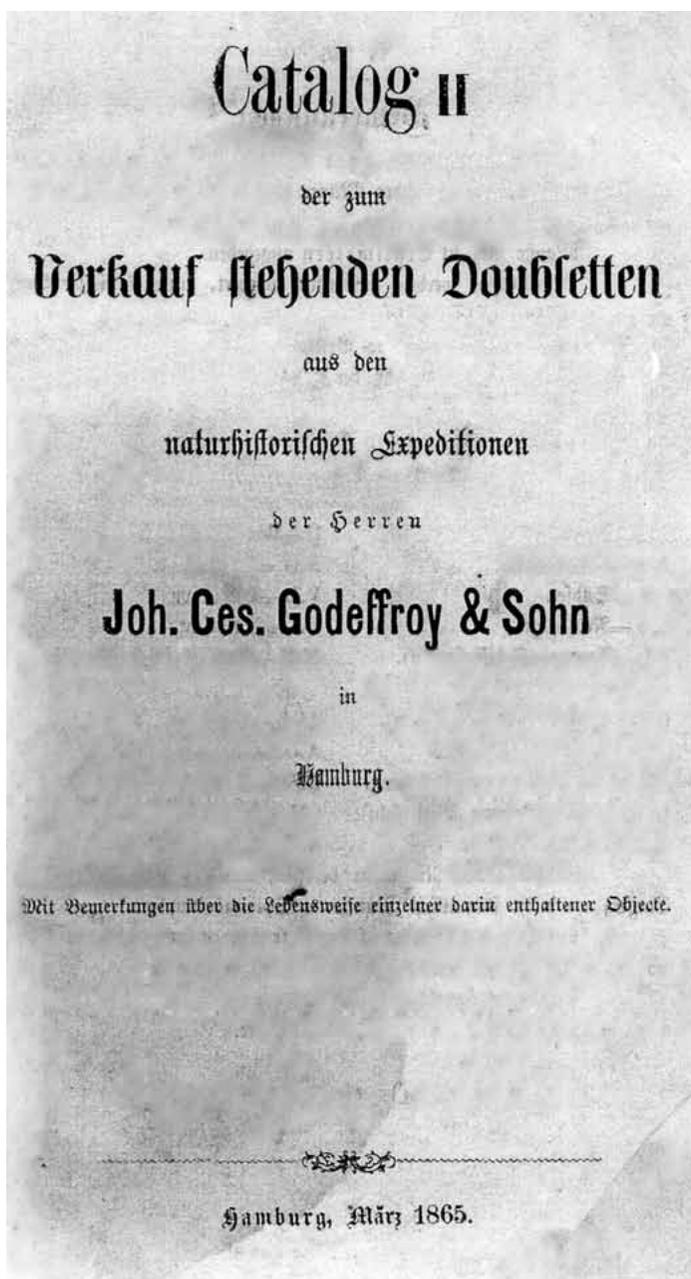
ers George, Karl, and Otto Semper, Hamburg-born Johannes Dietrich Eduard Schmeltz (1839-1909) was hired as custodian of the collection. Schmeltz was a self-trained biologist, who maintained many biological contacts in the Hamburg area in his efforts to increase his knowledge of natural history of the region. Schmeltz remained in the employ of the Godeffroy company for almost twenty years until a few years after the company's bankruptcy and dissolution in 1879, whereupon he left to become the director of the Rijks Ethnographisch Museums in Leiden.

**Table 2. List of the Godeffroy catalogs available for study**

No.	Author	Year	Title/Publisher	Pages
II	Schmeltz, J.D.E.	1865	Catalog II der zum Verkauf stehenden Doubletten aus dem naturhistorischen Expeditionen der Herren Joh. Ces. Godeffroy & Sohn in Hamburg. [no publisher given], Hamburg	iv + 33 pp.
III	Schmeltz, J.D.E.	1866	Catalog III der zum Verkauf stehenden Doubletten aus dem naturhistorischen Expeditionen der Herren Joh. Ces. Godeffroy & Sohn in Hamburg. [no publisher given], Hamburg	[iii] + xii + 52 pp.
IV	Schmeltz, J.D.E.	1869	Museum Godeffroy. Catalog IV, nebst einer Beilage, enthaltend: topographische Notizen; Beschreibung neuer Bryozoen von Senator Dr. Kirchenpauer zu Hamburg und einer neuen Asteriden-Gattung von Dr. Chr. Lütken zu Kopenhagen. Wilhelm Mauke Söhne, vormals Perthes-Besser & Mauke, Hamburg	xxxix + [iii] + 139 + [2] pp.
V	Schmeltz, J.D.E.	1874	Museum Godeffroy. Catalog V. Nebst einer Beilage enthaltend topographische und zoologische Notizen. L. Friedrichsen & Co., Hamburg	xxxvi + [ii] + 215 pp.
VI	Schmeltz, J.D.E.	1877	Museum Godeffroy. Catalog VI. Nachträge zu Catalog V. L. Friedrichsen & Co., Hamburg	v + 108 pp.
VII	Schmeltz, J.D.E.	1879	Museum Godeffroy. Catalog VII. Wirbeltheire (Animalia vertebrata) und Nachträge zu Catalog V & VI aus den übrigen Thierklassen. L. Friedrichsen & Co., Hamburg	viii + 99 pp.
VIII	Schmeltz, J.D.E.	1881	Museum Godeffroy, Hamburg. Catalog VIII. <i>Zoologischer Anzeiger</i> 4(91) (Beilage)	18 pp.

### *The Godeffroy Museum sale catalogs*

Schmeltz's immediate tasks after being hired by Godeffroy were to put the collections into order; invite specialists to Hamburg to identify specimens and possibly borrow material for further study; and make catalogs of duplicate specimens to be offered for sale. From 1864 to 1881, eight such sale catalogs were compiled by Schmeltz (Figs. 1-2); a ninth catalog in 1884 was compiled by C.W. Pöhl (see Table 2 for a list of catalogs available for this study). In addition to the catalogs, the Godeffroy business also subsidized publication of their house journal, the *Journal des Museum Godeffroy* (1873-1910). Both publications were used to publicize the specimens in the museum and to disseminate information on the scientific research being conducted on those specimens collected by the Godeffroy explorers and sea-captains.



**Figure 1.** Cover of the second sale catalog of the Godeffroy Museum. From copy held in the Bishop Museum Library.

# MUSEUM GODEFFROY.

## CATALOG IV,

nebst einer

## BEILAGE,

enthaltend:

TOPOGRAPHISCHE NOTIZEN;  
BESCHREIBUNG NEUER BRYOZOEN

von

Senator Dr. Kirchenpaner zu Hamburg

und

EINER NEUEN ASTERIDEN-GATTUNG

von

Dr. Chr. Lütken zu Kopenhagen.

HAMBURG, MAI 1869.

*Wilhelm Mauke Söhne,*

vormals Perthes-Besser & Mauke.

**Figure 2.** Cover of the fourth sale catalog of the Godeffroy Museum. From copy held in the Bishop Museum Library.

		Insecta.	21
No.		<i>Patria.</i>	<i>M. S.</i>
4628	<i>Podoscirtus vittatus</i> Br.	Rockhampton	2,40
8031	<i>Trygonidium dilutum</i> Br.	Tonga-Inseln	0,40
4611	<i>Cyrtoxiphe fulva</i> Br.	"	0,50
8046	<i>Mogoplistes</i> sp. nov.	"	0,40
4510	<i>Tropidoderus Childreni</i> Gray	Queensland	30,00
2706	<i>Phaneroptera linearis</i> Br.	"	1,20
8021	" <i>decorata</i> Br.	"	2,40
10139	<i>Phaneroptera</i> sp. nov.	Sidney	1,50
4597	<i>Phylloptera incerta</i> Br.	Samoa-Inseln	0,80
4603 †	" <i>parvicaudae</i> Br.	Rockhampton	1,00
10142	" sp. nov. vic. <i>parvicaudae</i> Br.	Sidney	1,20
10113	" <i>mutica</i> Br.	"	1,20
2703	<i>Ephippithyta trigintiduo-</i> <i>guttata</i> Serv.	Queensland	2,00
10087 S.	<i>Conocephalus differens</i> Serv.	Palau-Inseln	1,00,
10092 S.	<i>Xiphidium longicorne</i> Br.	Yap	1,00
10136	" sp. nov.	Sidney	1,80
8026	" sp. nov.	Bowen, Rarotonga	1,00
4613 †	<i>Physis pectinata</i> Serv.	Samoa, Tahiti	0,60
3764 †	<i>Agroecia rugosifrons</i> Br.	Viti-Levu	2,50
10095 S.	" <i>truncata</i> Br.	Palau-Inseln	1,50
10133	" <i>marmorata</i> Br.	Sidney	3,00
4607	<i>Hexacentrus horridus</i> Burm.	Queensland	1,20—2,40
8054	<i>Tettix</i> sp?	Tongatabu	0,50
1016	" <i>subulata</i> L.	Sidney	0,60
7995	<i>Oedipoda caliginosa</i> de Haan.	Bowen	1,50
2714	<i>Stetophyma signatum</i> Br.	Queensland	1,00
2718	<i>Stenobothrus laetus</i> Br.	N.S. Wales, Samoa	1,00
10135	<i>Epacromia</i> sp. nov. vic. <i>tricoloripes</i> Hagb.	Sidney	2,00
10121	<i>Epacromia</i> sp. nov.	Bowen	1,00
10144	<i>Pachytylus musicus</i> F.	Sidney	1,00—2,00
2709 a	<i>Pachytylus cinerascens</i> F.	N. S. Wales, Queensland	1,00

Figure 3. Typical page of the listing of specimens in the Godeffroy sale catalogs showing specimen number, scientific name, locality, and price.

Each sale catalog consisted of a listing of identified species, places collected, and prices (cf. Fig. 3). A few catalogs were prefaced with narratives of collecting expeditions or other information regarding the collections listed therein. In one of these narratives (Catalog III—Schmeltz, 1866) collecting localities are itemized with latitude and longitude, and collectors. It is in these narratives that mention of some of the species listed in the catalogs themselves may include characters validating the name (except for a few cases of measurements in the lists of specimens, most of the names in the catalogs proper are not validated there). These catalogs have potential nomenclatural value as many of the names were published in these catalogs before their first formal descriptions elsewhere.

### LIST OF FIJI TERRESTRIAL ARTHROPODS IN GODEFFROY SALE CATALOGS

The tables below list the names of the Myriapoda, Diptera, Odonata, and smaller hexapod orders in the sale catalogs of the Godeffroy Museum (those available for study) as occurring in Fiji. Future papers in this series will tabulate the other orders present in these catalogs. The tabular listing includes family, genus and species, page numbers of each catalog in which the name is listed, and notes on the current name of the species or other information regarding that name. There are many misspellings of generic and specific epithets in the catalogs and these are corrected in the lists below. Since these listings are some of the first for Fijian arthropods, there are bound to be misidentifications due to insufficient knowledge of the Fijian and surrounding fauna. There are many entries of names of species as occurring in both Queensland, Australia and Fiji, when it is now known that these species do not occur in both area. Not all the names listed in the catalogs could be traced in this study and I hope that these lists will promote further research into the specimens and their true identifications.

### NOTES ON THE SPECIES

1. The genus *Philodicus* does not occur in Fiji and no doubt, the identification was a preliminary one of a specimen that appeared similar to that genus. It is not certain what species this misidentification is associated with but it may be either *Promachus* or *Maira*.
2. There is only one species of *Promachus* in the Fiji Archipelago. The name in the Schmeltz catalogs (*Promachus graeffei*) was validated in catalog III (Schmeltz, 1866: v) and attributed to Schiner as "i.l." [= in litt.] but was not described by Schiner (the name is available nomenclaturally and attributable to Schmeltz). Bezzi (1928) was the first to formally describe the species (as *Promachus triumphans*). The Schmeltz name has priority and is the senior synonym of *Promachus triumphans* Bezzi, **n. syn.** The Schmeltz name was first noted in Evenhuis (1991) but since the *Promachus* fauna of Viti Levu was not well known at that time, no synonymization could be done with certainty. Malaise trapping conducted by the NSF and Schlinger-funded Fiji Arthropod Survey from numerous islands since 2002 shows the same species to be widely distributed throughout the archipelago.

## MYRIAPODA

CHILOPODA Family	Species*	Catalog Page							
		II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Remarks
Geophilidae	<i>Geophilus bifasciatus</i> L. Koch			134					<i>nomen nudum</i>
Scolopendridae	<i>Scolopendra perfida</i> L. Koch			134					<i>nomen nudum</i>
<b>DIPLOPODA</b> Family	<b>Species*</b>	<b>II</b>	<b>III</b>	<b>IV</b>	<b>V</b>	<b>VI</b>	<b>VII</b>	<b>VIII</b>	<b>Remarks</b>
Polydesmidae	<i>Fontaria gracilis</i> C. Koch		20	54	67				[= <i>Asiomorpha coarctata</i> (Saussure, 1860)]
Siphonophoridae	<i>Siphonophora hirsuta</i> L. Koch			134	66				
Spirobolidae	<i>Spirobolus colubrinus</i> L. Koch	12	20	54	77				[= <i>Salpidobolus colubrinus</i> (Koch, 1865)]
Spirobolidae	<i>Spirobolus costatus</i> L. Koch	13	20	54	66				[= <i>Dinematocricus costatus</i> (Koch, 1865)]
Spirobolidae	<i>Spirobolus decoratus</i> L. Koch			54					[ <i>nomen nudum</i> ] [= <i>Dinematocricus decoratus</i> (Koch, 1881)]
Spirobolidae	<i>Spirobolus detormatus</i> L. Koch			134					[ <i>nomen nudum</i> ] [= <i>Dinematocricus detormatus</i> (Koch, 1881)]
Spirobolidae	<i>Spirobolus pictus</i> L. Koch			54					
Spirobolidae	<i>Spirobolus seminctus</i> L. Koch			134					
Spirobolidae	<i>Spirobolus signifer</i> L. Koch			54	66				[ <i>nomen nudum</i> ] [= <i>Dinematocricus signifer</i> (Koch, 1881)]

\* *nomen nuda* are listed in italics



HEXAPODA (continued)

ODONATA		Catalog Page							
Family	Species*	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Remarks
Coenagrionidae	<i>Agrion aurora</i> Brauer	18		43					[= <i>Ischnura aurora</i> (Brauer, 1865)]
Coenagrionidae	<i>Agrion</i> sp.			43					
Libellulidae	<i>Orthemis pectoralis</i> Kaup	18	32	44					[= <i>Lathrecista pectoralis</i> (Kaup in Brauer, 1867)]
Libellulidae	<i>Diplax bipunctata</i> Brauer	32	43						[= <i>Diplacodes bipunctata</i> (Brauer), 1865]
Libellulidae	<i>Diplax trivialis</i> Rambur	32	43						[= <i>Diplacodes trivialis</i> (Rambur), 1842]
Libellulidae	<i>Libellula sabina</i> Drury	32	43	23					[= <i>Orthetrum sabina</i> (Drury, 1770)]
Libellulidae	<i>Pantala flavescens</i> Fabricius	32	43						
Libellulidae	<i>Rhyothemis dispar</i> Brauer					70			[= <i>Rhyothemis dispar</i> Brauer, 1867]
Unplaced	<i>Mesocera amulipes</i> L. Koch			54					[n. gen. n. sp.] [ <i>nomen nudum</i> ]
PHASMIDA		Catalog Page							
Family	Species*	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Remarks
Phasmatidae	<i>Anopholepis fulvescens</i> Saussure					66			[= <i>Lopaphus cocophaga</i> (Newport, 1844)]
Phasmatidae	<i>Bacteria</i> sp.	12							
Phasmatidae	<i>Graeffea purpuripennis</i> Brunner von Wattenwyl		30	42					[= <i>Lopaphus cocophaga</i> (Newport, 1844)]
Phyllidae	<i>Phibalosoma novae-britanniae</i> Wood-Mason					66			(as "Phybalosoma") [= <i>Chitoniscus feedjeanus</i> (Westwood, 1864)]
Phyllidae	<i>Phibalosoma pythomius</i> Westwood	17	30	20	30				(as "Phybalosoma") [= <i>Hermarchus appolonius</i> (Westwood, 1859)]
Phyllidae	<i>Phyllium geryon</i> Gray			30		67			larva
Phyllidae	<i>Phyllium lobiventris</i> Blanchard			30		67			[= <i>Chitoniscus lobiventris</i> (Blanchard, 1853)]
Phasmatidae	<i>Xeroderus insignis</i> Brunner von Wattenwyl			20		66			<i>nomen nudum</i>
TRICHOPTERA		Catalog Page							
Family	Species	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Remarks
Hydropsychidae	<i>Hydromanicus ruficeps</i> Brauer			32					[= <i>Abacaria ruficeps</i> (Brauer, 1867)]

\* *nomen nudum* are listed in italics

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I thank Dr. Aaron Bauer (Villanova University) for kindly supplying photocopies of catalogs in his care. Thomas Buckley (Landcare New Zealand) helped verify the *nomen nudum* status of *Xeroderus insignis*. Review of the manuscript by Aaron Bauer and Dick Petit improved it in many ways and they are thanked for their efforts.

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