





The scientific legacy of Eugène Henri Joseph Leloup (1902–1981)

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Abstract

The scientific importance of Dr. Eugène Leloup, one of the key biologists of the Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences in the past century, is documented through his scientific output. We overviewed the scientific career of Dr. E. Leloup by listing his publications, the taxa introduced therein and, when possible, their taxonomic and nomenclatural status as well as their physical whereabouts. An annotated list of his eponyms is also provided.

Key words

Natural history, zoology, taxonomy, collection management, types, nomenclature.

Introduction

The Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences (RBINS hereafter) was, in the aftermath of the Belgian Independence (1830), founded in 1846. Count Bernard du Bus de Gisignies was appointed first director (1846–1868) (Van Beneden 1883). The eight directors to have been officially appointed after him are, in chronological order: Eduard Dupont (1868–1909), Gustav Gilson (1909–1925), Victor Van Straelen (1925–1954), André Capart (1958–1978), Xavier Misonne (1985–1988), Daniel Cahen (1988–2005), Camille Pisani (2005–2019) and Michel Van Camp (2023–now). Several directors were appointed *ad interim* before their official nominates. After the fourth director, Victor Van Straelen, the directions *vide* was assigned to one of RBINS' head of sections: Dr. Eugène Leloup. He acted as *ad interim* (*a.i.* hereafter) director of the RBINS from 1954 to 1958 (Godeaux 1986).¹

E. Leloup was employed at the RBINS from 1928 to 1968. He was a distinguished biologist who (co-)authored over 260 publications, across several taxa and zoological and ecological subjects.

1 Similarly, at the end of mandate of RBINS director Dr. André Capart, Dr. Xavier Misonne was appointed *ad interim* director from 1978 to 1985, and at the end of mandate of RBINS director Dr. Camille Pisani, Mrs Patricia Supply *a.i.* director from 2019 to 2023 and followed by Dr. Thierry Backeljau in 2023.

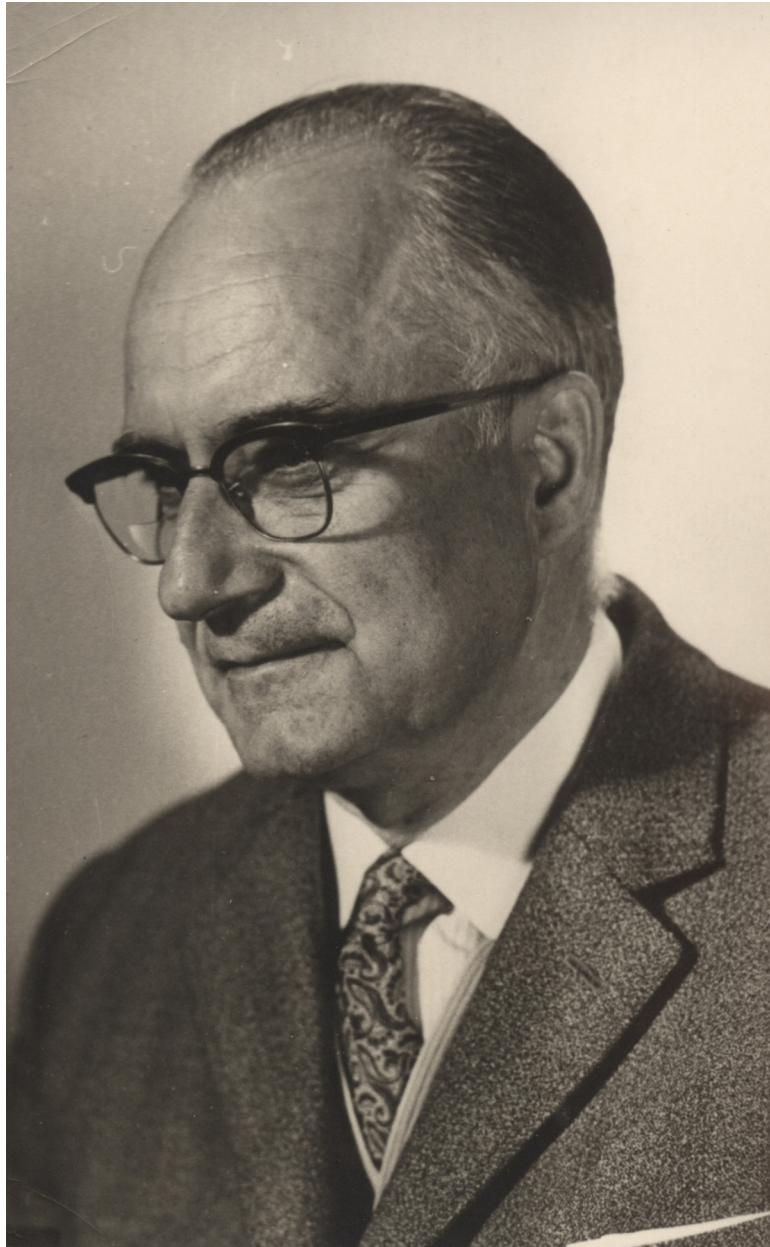


FIGURE 1. Dr. Eugène Leloup, photographed most possibly at the time of his retirement at the age of 65 (1967).

Material and methods

Dr. E. Leloup's scientific merit is here documented through a fourfold approach.

First, we provide an overview of his scientific career, based partly on RBINS archives and on an extensive unauthored and unreleased necrology², written in French, found in the archives of the Recent Invertebrates Section of the RBINS.

Second, we compile the publication list (including those that appeared posthumously) of E. Leloup. This list perfects earlier compilation efforts such as that of Van Oye (1967), Anonymous (2016), and an unpublished account as present in the library of the Recent Invertebrates Section of the RBINS, composed by the second author around 1985.

² We think that this unreleased manuscript is of the hand of Dr. Leloup's contemporary conservator Dr. William Adam (1909–1988).

Third, we rigorously mine all of E. Leloup's publications and list the new taxa that he introduced therein. We took the *momentum* of this endeavour to track down, as much as possible, the status and whereabouts of Leloup's types, name-bearing and non-name bearing ones alike. We refrain from providing taxonomic judgment on the taxa Leloup described as new to science because they often fall beyond our own taxonomic expertise. Instead, we give the currently accepted name of the taxon between square brackets when this taxon name was changed and provide the source wherein this taxonomic decision was published. Manuscript names we have introduced in a separate section after the list with taxa formally published by Dr. Leloup. We also took the opportunity to mention the conservation modus of the specimen, such as "slide mount" or as "preserved in ethanol/formaldehyde" (we did not analyze the nature of the preservation fluid, but it can be assumed that fixation and original preservation was done with formaldehyde and that later rinsing and up-topping was done with ethanol), at least for material present in the RBINS.

Fourth, we list E. Leloup's eponyms to get a better understanding of his scientific network, and thereby the ways in which he, on behalf of the RBINS, acquired and processed collections.

In what follows, taxon names have been written as published in the original work, in their original spelling, irrespective of whether this spelling conforms to the rules of the fourth edition of the *International Code of Zoological Nomenclature*, here cited as 'the Code' (Anonymous 1999).

The following abbreviations are used throughout the text:

ANSP	The Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia (U.S.A)
COEL	Coelenterata (register prefix used in the ZMA collections)
EL	Eugène Leloup
INV	Invertebrates (register prefix used in the RBINS collections)
OMM	Oceanographic Museum of Monaco
MT	Mollusca Type (register prefix used in the RBINS collections)
NHM	Natural History Museum, London (United Kingdom)
RBINS	Royal Belgian Institute of Natural Sciences, Brussels (Belgium)
TL	Type Locality (geographic location where the type(s) was/were sampled)
TD	Type Data (nomenclatural status, institution where the type(s) is/are deposited, eventual institutional register number[s])
ULG	University of Liège (Belgium)
ZMA	Zoological Museum of Amsterdam ³ (The Netherlands)
ZSI	Zoological Survey of India

Results

Career

Eugène Henri Joseph Leloup (EL below) was born in Liège, Belgium on 31 December 1902 as the only son of Henri Joseph Leloup (born 1864) and Marie-Catherine Steenebruggen (born 1863). After his studies at the Royal Atheneum of Liège and at the University of Liège, he was appointed *élève-assistant*⁴ for three one-year terms (1923–1924, 1924–1925 and 1925–1926) at the University of Liège where, on 15 July 1926, he obtained his PhD entitled *Recherches sur l'embryologie et*

³ The ZMA collection has, just as the collection of the *National Herbarium of the Netherlands*, been merged with the one of the *National Natural History Museum* in Leiden. This fusion resulted in the *Nederlands Centrum voor Biodiversiteit* which in 2012 was renamed *Naturalis Biodiversity Center*.

⁴ *Élève-assistant* can be translated as 'junior assistant'.

l'anatomie des chondrophorides, upon which his first international scientific publication would be based (Leloup 1929). After his doctoral graduation, EL continued to work at the University of Liège, under the direction of Professor Désiré Damas (born 1877) (Godeaux 1986) as an assistant in zoology, guiding the practical courses for an additional two years (1926–1928).

In 1928, EL left the University of Liège having successfully solicited a position at the then *Musée royal d'Histoire naturelle de Belgique* in Brussels⁵, where he was appointed *aide-naturaliste*⁶. In 1931 he was appointed assisting conservator, in 1938 he was promoted to conservator of the Section Recent Invertebrates⁷, and in 1947 further promoted to head of the Section Recent Invertebrates, a position he executed with dedication until his retirement on 1 January 1968. From 1947 to 1967, EL combined these tasks with the directorship of the so-called *Zeewetenschappelijk Instituut*⁸ in Ostend, Belgium, and from 1954 to 1958 also with the demanding task of director *a.i.* of the RBINS.

EL's engagement to advance science is evidenced by his appointment as Belgium's scientific expert on physical oceanography and marine biology for UNESCO (1952) and by his appointment, in 1953, as chair of the *Royal zoological Society of Belgium*.

During his scientific career, EL studied several animal taxa from taxonomic, comparative morphological, evolutionary and ecological perspectives. Noteworthy are his taxonomic studies on the hydropolyps from Belgium and the world, the chitons from all over the world, the Solenogastra or Aplacophora (a class of worm-like shell-less molluscs) from expeditions of Prince Albert 1^{er} of Monaco, the Ceriantharia or tube-dwelling anemones from the northern Atlantic Ocean to the west African coast, the Ctenophora or comb jellies from the “Belgica” expedition to the southern Atlantic Ocean, his occasional and remarkable study of an onychophore or velvet worm collected by Prince Leopold of Belgium (later King Leopold III of Belgium) in Indonesia, and his important studies of many mollusc taxa, most noteworthy those gathered during an expedition to Lake Tanganyika (1946–1947), an expedition that he scientifically supervised. Also remarkable is Leloup's (1952) publication (number 149 in the following list), a richly illustrated treatise on Belgian cnidarians of 283 pages length.

During his career, EL also led and supervised ecological, more societal-directed research such as his work in the Belgian Sonian Forest, where he monitored populations of flatworms and water fleas, both bioindicators. Other examples of his monitoring research include his detailed observations on the occurrence and abundance of the Chinese mitten crab (*Eriocheir sinensis* Milne-Edwards, 1853) in Belgium, in addition to monitoring in the North Sea on the likes of shrimps, molluscs and selected fish species. His research brought insights into sustainable management, consistent with his obligations as Belgium's appointed representative to the *International Council for the Exploration of the Sea* (1949–1954), to which he was elected vice-president in 1954 and in 1958, and as director of the *Institut d'Études maritimes d'Ostende*.

Not surprisingly, the post-World War II *époque* and EL's scientific engagement to serve taxonomy also saw him involved in the exploration of the newly established Congolese Nature Reserves. Spurred by his RBINS colleague Dr. W. Adam (1909–1988), he became executive director of the scientific branch of the *Institut des Parcs nationaux du Congo belge*⁹ in 1952.

EL's four-year *a.i.* directorship of the RBINS ended in 1958 upon the appointment of Dr. André Capart. However, this did not obstruct EL from continuing to lead the Section Recent Invertebrates until his retirement, even after which he continued to conduct taxonomic research (mainly on chitons) until early 1981.

5 Since 1948, the *Musée royal d'Histoire naturelle de Belgique* has been named the *Institut royal des Sciences naturelles de Belgique* (the royal Belgian Institute of natural Sciences).

6 *Aide-naturaliste* can be translated as ‘junior natural history conservator’.

7 In 1931, the Section Recent Invertebrates was fused with the Section Conchylology, which at that time was without conservator (Leloup 2008).

8 *Institute of marine Studies* (Oostende, Belgium).

9 Currently named *Institut congolais pour la Conservation de la Nature*.

EL's honors and awards include: winning a university contest in zoological sciences (1926–1928); a grant of the Wetrems Foundation (Royal Belgian Academy, 1934); the Prix Edmond de Selys-Longchamps for the period 1943–1945 for his scientific contributions to the understanding of the fauna of Belgium and the Belgian Congo; the distinction as Knight of the *Ordre royal du Lion*¹⁰ (1950) for his involvement in the advancement of scientific knowledge on the fauna of the Belgian Congo; the Prix Adolphe Wetrems (natural sciences, 1949–1950), attributed to EL and co-participants of the hydrobiological exploration to the Lake Tanganyika; the Prix Lamarck of the *Royal Belgian Academy* (7th period, 1949–1953) for his taxonomic achievements; the distinction as Officer of the *Ordre du Mérite maritime* for his work as director of the *Institute of marine Studies in Ostend*, Belgium (1956); and the *Prix des Laboratoires de l'Académie des Sciences de Paris* (1960). EL also was appointed Knight (1937), Officer (1945) and Commander (1951), the latter specifically in recognition of his committed involvement in the 1958 Brussels World's Fair Exposition, in the *Order of Leopold II*. He further received *Belgium's First-Class civilian Medal* (1947) and was awarded the military distinction of *Medal for Prisoner of War 1940–1945*, and the *Commemorative Medal 1940–1945* as military distinctions. Finally, it warrants mention that he also received the *Commemorative Medal* of the reign of King Albert I of Belgium (1963).

EL's hunger for comparative research material and his renown taxonomic expertise opened the doors to many scientific research institutes worldwide; his scientific visits led him to institutions in France, the United Kingdom, the Netherlands, Denmark, Norway, Germany, Monaco, Italy, Finland, Czech Republic, Spain, Russia and the United States of America.

List of publications of Eugène Leloup

Of the 261 papers EL produced, a number were monographic. All but the first were published with EL affiliated to the RBINS, and most were published in French. For four of his contributions, we were unable to find a reprint; these are mentioned in the list below as *Publication could not be consulted*. PDF's of retrieved publications can be consulted on the website of the library of the *Royal Belgian Institute of natural Sciences*¹¹.

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- [2] Leloup, E. (1929) Sur la présence de l'*Arachnactis albida* Sars dans le sud de la Mer du Nord. *Annales de la Société royale zoologique de Belgique*, **60**: 22–23.
- [3] Leloup, E. (1929) À propos de *Tubiclava pusilla* Motz-Kossowska et du genre *Merona* Norman. *Annales de la Société royale zoologique de Belgique*, **60**: 24–28.
- [4] Leloup, E. (1929) La maturation et la fécondation de l'œuf de *Salpa fusiformis* Cuv. *Bulletin de l'Académie royale des Sciences, des Lettres et des Beaux-Arts de Belgique, Classe des Sciences*, **15** (5): 461–478.
- [5] Leloup, E. (1929) À propos de l'Hydraire *Margelopsis Haeckeli* Hartlaub. *Annales de la Société royale zoologique de Belgique*, **60**: 97–100.
- [6] Leloup, E. (1929) *Campanularia macrotheca* nov. sp. *Annales de la Société royale zoologique de Belgique*, **60**: 101–102.
- [7] Leloup, E. (1930) Sur un hydropolype nouveau *Thecocarpus leopoldi* nov. sp. des Indes Orientales Néerlandaises. *Bulletin du Musée royal d'Histoire naturelle de Belgique*, **6** (1): 1–3.

10 *Royal Order of the Lion*; a decoration established in 1891 by King Leopold II of Belgium to award services to Belgian Congo.

11 <<https://library.naturalsciences.be/rbins-scientists-biographies/leloup-eugene-1902-1981>>.

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- [11] Leloup, E. (1930) Résultats scientifiques du voyage aux Indes Orientales Néerlandaises de LL. AA. RR. le Prince et la Princesse Léopold de Belgique: Coelentérés Hydropolypes. *Mémoires du Musée royal d'Histoire naturelle de Belgique*, **2** (3): 3–18, pl. 1–2.
- [12] Leloup, E. (1931) Contribution à la répartition des Cérianthaires dans le sud de la Mer du Nord. *Bulletin du Musée royal d'Histoire naturelle de Belgique*, **7** (2): 1–10.
- [13] Leloup, E. (1931) Les porpites de l'“Armauer Hansen”. *Bulletin du Musée royal d'Histoire naturelle de Belgique*, **7** (4): 1–9, 1 pl.
- [14] Leloup, E. (1931) Deux cas de bifurcation de l'extrémité postérieure chez l'oligochète, *Eisenia foetida* (Savigny). *Bulletin du Musée royal d'Histoire naturelle de Belgique*, **7** (16): 1–16.
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- [17] Leloup, E. (1931) Résultats scientifiques du voyage aux Indes Orientales Néerlandaises de LL. AA. RR. le Prince et la Princesse Léopold de Belgique: *Paraperipatus leopoldi* nov. nom. *Mémoires du Musée royal d'Histoire naturelle de Belgique*, **2** (9): 3–14.
- [18] Leloup, E. (1932) L'homologie des parties constituantes du gonosome chez *Thecocarpus* et *Aglaophenia* et la classification des Aglaopheniidae. *Bulletin du Musée royal d'Histoire naturelle de Belgique*, **8** (1): 1–26.
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- [20] Leloup, E. (1932) L'eudoxie d'un siphonophore calycophoride rare, le *Nectopyramis thetis* Bigelow. *Bulletin du Musée royal d'Histoire naturelle de Belgique*, **8** (3): 1–8.
- [21] Leloup, E. (1932) Cérianthaires de l'Océan Atlantique. *Bulletin du Musée royal d'Histoire naturelle de Belgique*, **8** (4): 1–19, pl. 1.
- [22] Leloup, E. (1932) Contribution à la répartition des siphonophores calycophorides. *Bulletin du Musée royal d'Histoire naturelle de Belgique*, **8** (11): 1–30.
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Alphabetical list of taxa described by Eugène Leloup

After scrutinizing the publications of which EL was author or co-author, it appears that he introduced no fewer than 163 taxa new to science: 1 at family, 2 at subfamily, 25 at generic, 120 at species and 15 at infraspecific (i.e., subspecies, varieties, forms) levels. We also found four manuscript names: the chitons *Acanthochiton mastalleri* Leloup ms, *Notoplax aqabaensis* Leloup ms, *Tonicia costata* Leloup ms and *Tonicia scabiosus* Leloup ms. One of these was later formerly published as *A. mastalleri* Strack, 1989 (see also Anseeuw & Terryn [2003] 2004). We have mentioned these manuscript names after the list with the formerly described taxa.

Below we list the taxa introduced by EL and his eventual co-authors. Taxon names are spelled as in the original publication, with the number in bold between brackets corresponding to the number in the publication list above. Taxon names are listed in alphabetical order within every Phylum/Class, whereby we mention the current valid name between square brackets (*only* if it has changed for taxonomic or nomenclatural reasons) and, if changed, provide reference to the decision whenever possible. For each species name (including subspecies and varieties), we provide type data (TD) in the form of assigned nomenclatural status, allocated registration number(s), the location of the type(s) and the type locality (TL).

Phylum CNIDARIA (cnidarians)

Class ANTHOZOA (anthozoans): order SPIRULARIA (tube-dwelling anemones)

Angianthula Leloup, 1964 [213].

Angianthula bargmannae Leloup, 1964 [213]. • TD: Holotype NHM 1964.2.3.254–273 (slide mounts). • TL: Station 698 of 1927 “R.S.S. Discovery II” expedition (12°21'45”N, 30°07'30”W). • Remark: Type species of genus.

Angianthula cerfontaini Leloup, 1968 [239]. • TD: Holotype RBINS I.G. 34466/INV.189012 (8 slide mounts). • TL: In front of Viridi, Gulf of Guinea, Ivory Coast. • Remark: Non-sectioned material of holotype could not be retrieved.

Anthoactis Leloup, 1932 [21].

Anthoactis armauer-hanseni Leloup, 1932 [21]. [*Anthoactis armauerhanseni* Leloup, 1932; spelling rectification according to Article 32.5.2.3 of the Code]. • TD: Holotype (whereabouts unknown). • TL: Station 43 of the “Armauer Hansen” expedition (47°10'N, 18°2'W). • Remarks: Type species of genus. The holotype could not be located in the RBINS (pers. observ.) nor in the ULG collections (Bournonville pers. comm), the latter collection harboring material of the Armauer-Hansen expedition (Damas 1922).

Anthoactis benedeni Leloup, 1932 [21]. • TD: Holotype (whereabouts unknown). • TL: Station 43 of the “Armauer Hansen” expedition (47°10'N, 18°02'W). • Remarks: The holotype could not be located; it is not in the RBINS collections (pers. observ.) nor in the ULG collections, the latter collection harboring material of the Armauer-Hansen expedition (Damas 1922; Bournonville, pers. coms).

Apiactis tentaculata Leloup, 1942 [105]. • TD: Holotype RBINS I.G. 22103/INV.189023 (4 slide mounts). • TL: Sample N° C.4651, Brazilian Coast (coordinates unknown).

Atractanthula Leloup, 1964 [213].

Atractanthula johni Leloup, 1964 [213]. • TD: Holotype NHM 1964.2.3.454–465 (slide mounts according to Leloup (1964)). • TL: Station 694 of the 1927 “R.S.S. Discovery II” expedition (4°05'30”N, 30°00'W). • Remark: Type species of genus.

Botrucnidiata Leloup, 1932 [21].

- Botrucnidiata damasi* Leloup, 1932 [21]. • **TD**: Holotype (whereabouts unknown). • **TL**: Station 14 of the “Armauer Hansen” expedition (34°61’N, 9°30’W). • **Remarks**: Type species of genus. The holotype could not be located in the RBINS (pers. observ.) nor in the ULG collections (Bournonville pers. comm), the latter collection harboring material of the Armauer-Hansen expedition (Damas 1922).
- Bursanthus* Leloup, 1968 [239].
- Bursanthus bamfordi* Leloup, 1968 [239]. • **TD**: 4 syntypes RBINS I.G. 34466/INV.189003–189006 (189 slide mounts; sections of the 4 syntypes). • **TL**: In front of Viridi, Gulf of Guinea, Ivory Coast. • **Remarks**: Type species of genus; non-sectioned material of 4 syntypes could not be retrieved.
- Cerianthula benguelaensis* Leloup, 1964 [213]. • **TD**: Holotype NHM 1964.2.3.274–276 (slide mounts according to Leloup 1964). • **TL**: Station 270 of the 1927 R.S.S. “Discovery II” expedition (13°58’30”S, 11°43’30”E).
- Cerianthula lauriei* Leloup, 1964 [213]. • **TD**: Holotype NHM 1964.2.3.335–344 (slide mounts according to Leloup 1964). • **TL**: Station 701 of the 1927 R.S.S. “Discovery II” expedition (14°39’N, 25°51.7’W).
- Cerianthula multiseptata* Leloup, 1964 [213]. • **TD**: Holotype NHM 1964.2.3.345–372 (slide mounts according to Leloup 1964). • **TL**: Station 1374 of the 1927 R.S.S. “Discovery II” expedition (31°46.6’S, 29°46.3’E).
- Cerianthula ommanneyi* Leloup, 1964 [213]. • **TD**: Holotype NHM 1964.2.3.373–386 (slide mounts according to Leloup (1964)). • **TL**: Station 1595 of the 1927 R.S.S. “Discovery II” expedition (04°15.9’N, 12°58.2’W).
- Cerianthula polybotrucnidiata* Leloup, 1964 [213]. • **TD**: Holotype NHM 1964.2.3.387–397 (slide mounts according to Leloup 1964). • **TL**: Station 689 of the 1927 R.S.S. “Discovery II” expedition (05°59’45”S, 29°49’30”W).
- Cerianthula rayneri* Leloup, 1964 [213]. • **TD**: Holotype NHM 1964.2.3.398–410 (slide mounts according to Leloup 1964), 1 paratype NHM 1964.2.3.485–489 (slide mounts according to Leloup 1964), 1 paratype NHM 1964.2.3.411–422 (slide mounts according to Leloup 1964); 2 paratypes RBINS I.G. 23012/INV.189018 (in ethanol/formaldehyde). • **TL**: Station 698 of the 1927 R.S.S. “Discovery II” expedition (12°21’45”N, 30°07’30”W). • **Remarks**: Leloup (1964) mentioned 8 specimens; three of them could at present not be located.
- Engodactylactis* Leloup, 1942 [105]. • **Remarks**: Entry of this genus in comparative table only. To date this genus has remained monotypic, containing only *Engodactylactis formosa* (Gravier, 1920).
- Gymnanthula* Leloup, 1964 [213]. • **Remarks**: Entry of this genus without true description and with presence in a dichotomic key only. To date this genus has remained monotypic, containing only *Gymnanthula sennai* (Calabresi, 1927).
- Hensenanthula rotunda* Leloup, 1964 [213]. • **TD**: Holotype NHM 164.2.3.445–453 (slide mounts according to Leloup 1964). • **TL**: Station 133 of the 1927 R.S.S. “William Scoresby” expedition (37°49’30”S, 05°01’45”E to 37°38’45”S, 05°50’E).
- Isodactylactis kempfi* Leloup [213]. • **TD**: Holotype NHM 1964.2.3.66–67 (slide mounts according to Leloup 1964). • **TL**: Station 694 of the 1927 R.S.S. “Discovery II” expedition (4°05’30”N, 30°00’W).
- Nautanthus* Leloup, 1964 [213].
- Nautanthus bathypelagicus* Leloup, 1964 [213]. • **TD**: Holotype NHM 1964.2.3.1–36 (slide mounts according to Leloup 1964). • **TL**: Station 688 of the 1927 R.S.S. “William Scoresby” expedition (07°19’S, 81°35’W). • **Remark**: Type species of genus.
- Parovactis* Leloup, 1964 [213].
- Parovactis clavata* Leloup, 1964 [213]. • **TD**: Holotype NHM 1964.2.3.68–81 (slide mounts according to Leloup 1964); 1 paratype NHM 1964.2.3.82–90 (slide mounts according to Leloup 1964); 1 paratype RBINS I.G. 23012/INV.189024 (in ethanol/formaldehyde). • **TL**: Station 1592 of the 1927 R.S.S. “Discovery II” expedition (9°31.’N, 17°37.4’W). • **Remark**: Type species of the genus.
- Plesiodactylactis* Leloup, 1942 [105]. • **Remark**: Characters of this monotypic genus, containing solely *Plesiodactylactis laevis* (Calabresi, 1928), available in comparative table only.
- Sacculactis* Leloup, 1964 [213].
- Sacculactis guntheri* Leloup, 1964 [213]. • **TD**: Holotype NHM 1964.2.3.37–41 (slide mounts according to Leloup 1964). • **TL**: Station 2686 of the 1927 R.S.S. “Discovery II” expedition (12°23’S, 89°53’E). • **Remark**: Type species of genus.

Sphaeranthula Leloup, 1955 [161].

Sphaeranthula straeleni Leloup, 1955 [161]. • **TD**: RBINS Holotype I.G. 16808/INV.189022 (15 slide mounts). • **TL**: Station 112 of RBINS' Atlantic South Expedition (14°42'S, 11°50'E). • **Remark**: Type species of genus.

Syndactylactis mackintoshi Leloup, 1964 [213]. • **TD**: Holotype NHM 1964.2.3.42–46 (slide mounts according to Leloup 1964). • **TL**: Station 1592 of the 1927 R.S.S. "Discovery II" expedition (09°31.4'N, 17°37.4'W). • **Remarks**: The valid name of this species is *S. mackintoshi*, as named after M. N. A. Mackintosh, the zoologist who contributed to the collection of the plankton during the cruise of the R.V. *Discovery II*. The name *Syndactylactis macintoshi* as given for instance in the *World Register of Marine Species*¹² is a *lapsus calami* for *S. mackintoshi*.

Syndactylactis meridionalis Leloup, 1942 [105]. • **TD**: 3 syntypes RBINS I.G. 22103/INV.189026 (1 specimen in ethanol/formaldehyde) and INV.189025 (3 slide mounts). • **TL**: Sample N° C.2714 ("Südsee" or Southern Ocean). • **Remark**: Leloup (1942) mentioned 3 larvae; we only found one specimen preserved in ethanol/formaldehyde and 3 slide mounts.

Trichactis Leloup, 1964 [213].

Trichactis hardyi Leloup, 1964 [213]. • **TD**: Holotype NHM 1964.2.3.47–65 (slide mounts according to Leloup 1964). • **TL**: Station 1586 of the 1927 R.S.S. "Discovery II" expedition (2°39.4'N, 50°46.4'E). • **Remark**: Type species of genus.

Class **ANTHOZOA** (anthozoans): order **PENICILLARIA** (penicillarians)

Dactylactis marri Leloup, 1964 [213]. • **TD**: Holotype NHM 1964.2.3.132–145 (slide mounts according to Leloup 1964) and 1964.2.3.478 (slide mount according to Leloup 1964); 1 paratype I.G. 23012/INV.189017 (in ethanol/formaldehyde). • **TL**: Station 690/7 (03°17'45"S, 29°57'45"W) and Station 690/8 (03°20'S, 30°03'15"W) of the 1927 R.S.S. "Discovery II" expedition.

Isovactis Leloup, 1942 [105].

Isovactis carlgreni Leloup, 1942 [105]. • **TD**: Holotype RBINS I.G. 22103/INV.189020 (5 slide mounts); 5 paratypes RBINS I.G. 22103/INV.189019 (in ethanol/formaldehyde). • **TL**: Sample N° C.2716, unknown origin/coordinates. • **Remark**: Leloup (1942) mentioned 6 larvae, only one of which was denominated 'type' in his publication. We regard this specimen, dissected into five different slide mounts, to be the holotype, and the remaining 5 larvae to be paratypes.

Isovactis elongata Leloup, 1964 [213]. • **TD**: Holotype NHM 1964.2.3.146–158 (slide mounts according to Leloup 1964). • **TL**: Station 690 of the 1927 R.S.S. "Discovery II" expedition (03°17'45"S, 29°57'45"W to 03°20'S, 30°03'15"W).

Isovactis microtentaculata Leloup, 1964 [213]. • **TD**: Holotype NHM 1964.2.3.169–176 and 1964.2.3.177–183 (slide mounts according to Leloup 1964); 1 paratype NHM 1964.2.3.159–168 (slide mounts according to Leloup 1964); 1 paratype NHM 1964.2.3.184–195 (slide mounts according to Leloup 1964); 1 paratype NHM 1964.2.3.196–200 (slide mounts according to Leloup 1964); 1 paratype RBINS I.G. 23012/INV.189021 (in ethanol/formaldehyde). • **TL**: Station 694 of the 1927 R.S.S. "Discovery II" expedition (04°05'30"N, 30°00'W).

Class **HYDROZOA** (hydrozoans): order **ANTHOATHECATA** (athecate hydroids)

Hydractinia epidocleensis Leloup, 1931 [16]. • **TD**: Holotype RBINS I.G.9739/INV.38526 (1 slide mount). • **TL**: Madras harbour, India.

Moerisia alberti Leloup, 1938 [72]. [Junior subjective synonym of *Hydra vulgaris* Pallas, 1766 according to Bouillon & Semal-Van Gansen, 1956]. • **TD**: Holotype RBINS I.G. 2573/INV.167552 (2 slide mounts). • **TL**: Lake Magera (exact coordinates unknown), Democratic Republic of the Congo. • **Remarks**: Leloup (1938) mentioned two samples in his description (N° 327 from Lake Ndaraga and N° 369 from Lake Magera) whereby he states that only the specimen from

Lake Magera (part of the Mokoto Lakes, Democratic Republic of the Congo) is well enough preserved to act as type; it is here considered the holotype fixed by original designation. The sample from Lake Ndaraga is considered lost. EL designated this species after King Albert I of Belgium; founder of the first national park in Belgian Congo.

Class **HYDROZOA** (hydrozoans): order **LEPTOTHECATA** (thecate hydroids)

Acryptolaria tortugasensis Leloup, 1935 [45]. • **TD**: Holotype RBINS I.G. 10497/INV.41184 (1 colony, in ethanol/formaldehyde) and INV.41183 (2 slide mounts). • **TD**: Tortugas Islands, Florida, USA. • **TD**: Leloup (1935) mentioned only a single colony in his description, hence we regard the slide mounts as being derived from it and treat all material as being derived from the holotype, which is fixed by monotypy (Article 73.1.2 of the *Code*).

Aglaophenia (?) *holubi* Leloup, 1934 [36]. [*Aglaophenia holubi* Leloup, 1934]. • **TD**: 2 syntypes RBINS I.G. 6173/INV.40077 (3 slide mounts) and INV.40078 (some colonies, in ethanol). • **TL**: Table Bay, South Africa. • **Remark**: Leloup (1936) did not mention the number of colonies that he had under study; establishing the number proved difficult given their poor state of preservation, we regard them to be 2 syntypes.

Aglaophenia (?) *mercatoris* Leloup, 1937 [60]. [*Aglaophenia mercatoris* Leloup, 1937]. • **TD**: Holotype RBINS I.G.10911/INV.40143 (4 slide mounts). • **TL**: 7–10 miles in front of Tampa Bay, Gulf of Mexico, U.S.A. • **Remark**: Leloup (1937: 113) mentioned “Un débris de tige avec quelques hydroclades cassés”, implying just one colony; therefore Article 72.5.2 of the *Code* applies and the material is here considered to be the holotype.

Bimeria vestita forma *nana* Leloup, 1932 [23]. • **TD**: Syntypes, whereabouts unknown (Indian Museum, Calcutta?). • **TL**: Pamban, 9°N, 79°E, Gulf of Manaar, Sri Lanka. • **Remark**: Leloup (1932) mentioned several colonies in his original description; because we could not locate the type series, we cannot determine the number of syntypes.

Campanularia macrotheca Leloup, 1929 [6]. • **TD**: Holotype RBINS I.G. 9196/INV.43246 (1 slide mount). • **TL**: Monaco. • **Remark**: The name *Campanularia macrotheca* Leloup, 1929 is preoccupied by *Campanularia macrotheca* Perkins, 1908; *Campanularia hincksii* Alder, 1856 is its valid name according to Cornelius (1982).

Cladocarpus flexilis Leloup, 1939 [81]. • **TD**: Holotype RBINS I.G. 11365/INV.40302 (2 slide mounts). • **TL**: Cape Agulhas, South Africa. • **Remark**: The name *Cladocarpus flexilis* Leloup, 1939 is preoccupied by *Cladocarpus flexilis* Verrill, 1885; Millard (1962) established its *nomen novum* *Cladocarpus leloupi*.

Diplocyathus minutus Leloup, 1930 [8]. • **TD**: Holotype RBINS I.G.9239/INV.40761 (5 slide mounts) and INV.40762 (in ethanol). • **TL**: Station zoologique russe de Villefranche-sur-Mer, France. • **Remark**: Leloup (1930) mentioned several hydranths in the description of this taxon; in the collection we found a sample in ethanol and 5 slide mounts; we here consider these derived from a single entity (a colony) and treat them as the holotype.

Egmundella Grimaldii Leloup, 1940 [93]. [*Egmundella grimaldii* Leloup, 1940; spelling rectification of the specific epithet according to Article 32.5.2.4.4 of the *Code*]. • **TD**: Holotype RBINS I.G.12981/INV.40549 (1 slide mount). • **TL**: Station 503 (47°12'N, 50°51'45"W) of the 1894 Campaign of Prince Albert of Monaco.

Halecium flexile var. *japonica* Leloup, 1938 [67] [Junior subjective synonym of *Halecium delicatulum* Coughtrey, 1876 according to Schuchert (2005)]. • **TD**: Syntypes RBINS I.G. 11891/INV.40822 (1 slide mount); INV.40823 (colonies in formaldehyde/ethanol), INV.196989 (colonies in formaldehyde/ethanol); syntypes Showa Memorial Institute, Tokyo, slide mounts 11–14 (see also Samyn 2014). • **TL**: Northern part of Sagami Bay, Japan.

Hebella brevitheca Leloup, 1938 [67]. [Now *Anthobella brevitheca* (Leloup, 1938) according to Boero *et al.* (1997)]. • **TD**: Syntypes RBINS I.G. 11891/INV.41247–41251 (5 slide mounts); INV.41274, INV.43122/3, INV.196969 and INV.196976 (colonies in ethanol/formaldehyde) (see also Samyn 2014). • **TL**: Northern and eastern part of Sagami Bay, Japan.

Laomedea (*Obelia*) *bicuspidata* var. *picteti* Leloup, 1932 [23]. [Junior subjective synonym of *Obelia bidentata* Clark, 1875 according to Cornelius (1975)]. • **TD**: Syntypes RBINS I.G. 9739/INV.43468 (1 slide mount). • **TL**: Apparoo Island, 6 miles from Kilakari RBINS; Marmungo Bay, India (15°N, 74°E).

Laomedea (*Obelia*) *bistriata* Leloup, 1931 [16]. [Junior subjective synonym of *Clytia linearis* (Thornely, 1900) according to Cornelius (1982)]. • **TD**: Syntype RBINS I.G. 9739/INV.43471 (1 slide mount). • **TL**: Port Blair, Andaman, India

(12°N, 93°E), Orissa Coast, India (12°N, 86°E) and Chandipur, Balasore District, India (21°50'N, 87°E). • **Remark:** Leloup (1931) mentioned some colonies; only material from Port Blair has been recovered, which, as one slide mount, we consider to be syntype material (other unlocated syntypes likely exist).

Laomedea (Obelia) spinulosa var. *minor* Leloup, 1931 [23]. [Junior subjective synonym of *Obelia bidentata* Clark, 1875 according to Cornelius (1975)]. • **TD:** Syntypes RBINS I.G.9739/INV.43271\1 (in ethanol) and INV.43738 (1 slide mount). • **TL:** Marmugao Bay, India (15°N, 74°E); Tuticorin (9°N, 79°E); Madras Port and Madras, Ennur backwater (13°N, 8°E). • **Remark:** Leloup (1931) mentioned several hydrocauli in the description of this taxon. In the collection of the RBINS a sample in ethanol is coded (INV.4327\1) as well as a sample mounted in a slide mount (INV.43738); we consider them syntypes; the ethanol sample could not be located.

Laomedea hummelincki Leloup, 1935 [45]. [Junior subjective synonym of *Clytia brevithecata* (Thornely, 1900) according to Calder & Faucci (2021)]. • **TD:** 2 syntypes RBINS I.G. 10497/INV.43664 and INV.43666 (in ethanol/formaldehyde), INV.43665 (1 slide mount). • **TL:** Bonaire Island, the Netherlands.

Laomedea michael-sarsi Leloup, 1935 [45]. [New combination *Scandia michaelisarsi* (Leloup, 1953) according to Boero *et al.* (1997)]. • **TD:** Holotype RBINS I.G. 10497/INV.167582 (1 slide mount) • **TL:** Gulf of Mexico, Dry Tortugas Islands.

Laomedea sinuosa Leloup, 1935 [45]. • **TD:** Holotype RBINS I.G. 10497/INV.43729 (1 slide mount). • **TL:** Bonaire Island.

Laomedea tottoni Leloup, 1935 [45]. [Junior objective synonym of *Clytia fragilis* Congdon, 1907, which in turn is a junior subjective synonym of *Clytia linearis* (Thornely, 1900) according to Calder (2013)]. • **TD:** 2 syntypes RBINS I.G. 10497/INV.43739 (2 slide mounts) and INV. 43741 (several colonies in ethanol/formaldehyde). • **TL:** Gulf of Mexico, Dry Tortugas Islands.

Lictorella arborescens Leloup, 1931 [16]. [New combination *Zygophylax arborescens* (Leloup, 1931) according to Rees & Vervoort (1987)]. • **TD:** Lectotype ZSI P3254/1 (1 colony, in ethanol/formaldehyde?), ZSI P3191/1 to P3197/1 (7 slide mounts) according to Rees & Vervoort (1987); two paralectotypes RBINS I.G.9739/INV.41384 (1 slide mount) and INV.41385 (1 colony, in ethanol/formaldehyde). • **TL:** “off Travancore coast”, Marine survey India, “Investigator” station 39 (9°14'10"N, 75°45'E).

Monostaechas quadridens f. *stechowi* Leloup, 1935 [47]. [Junior subjective synonym of *Monostaechas quadridens* (McCrary, 1859) according to Schuchert (1997)]. • **TD:** 2 syntypes RBINS I.G. 10647/INV.41109 (1 slide mount). • **TL:** Cave Bay, Easter Island, Chili. • **Remark:** Leloup (1935) introduced this name only in the discussion of the species *M. quadridens*, but he clearly marked it as a separate form, honoring Dr. Stechow. This name possibly can be considered a *nomen nudum*.

Parathuiaria Leloup, 1974 [249]. [Junior subjective synonym of *Thuiaria* Fleming, 1828 according to Galea *et al.* (2007)].

Plumunaria (Monotheca) vervoorti Leloup, 1971 [246]. • **TD:** 2 syntypes RBINS I.G. 23675/INV.41842 (1 slide mount). • **TL:** Baie du Lévrier, Port Etienne, Mauritania. • **Remark:** Leloup (1971) mentioned two small colonies; these were found mounted on a single slide mount.

Sertularella arbuscula var. *quinquelaminata* Leloup, 1934 [36]. [Junior homonym of *Sertularella quinquelaminata* Stechow, 1931]. • **TD:** Holotype RBINS I.G.6173/ INV.424437 (1 colony, in ethanol/formaldehyde) and INV.42446 (2 slide mounts). • **TL:** Table Bay, South Africa. • **Remark:** Leloup (1937) mentioned only one colony of this taxon; even though split up in two lots we treat it as holotype, in line with Article 72.5.2 of the *Code*.

Sertularella microtheca Leloup, 1974 [249]. • **TD:** Syntypes RBINS I.G. 42911/INV.42562 (1 slide mount), INV.42563 and INV.42564 (in ethanol/formaldehyde). • **TL:** Calbuco Channel, between Merimen and Punto Pinto, Chili (41°48'50"S, 73°09'40"E). • **Remark:** Leloup (1974) mentioned several isolated hydrotheca and some isolated colonies; we treat all as syntypes as we cannot deduce that they form a single entity as intended in Article 72.5.2 of the *Code*.

Sertularelloides Leloup, 1937 [60].

Sertularelloides mercatoris Leloup, 1937 [60]. [Junior subjective synonym of *Sertularelloides cylindritheca* (Allman, 1888) according to Medel & Vervoort (1998)]. • **TD:** Syntypes RBINS I.G.10910/INV.42746 (ethanol/formaldehyde). • **TL:** Station 36 of the ninth expedition of the R.V. Mercator (9°30'N, 13°44'W), Kassa Coast, Los Island, Conakry, Guinea. • **Remarks:** Leloup (1937) mentioned material from three stations: a piece of colony from station 4, a piece

of a hydroclade from station 29, and some colonies from station 36. Because his description treats only the colonies from station 36, we here regard these as the syntypes of this species. In the RBINS collection, material from station 29 (13°25'N, 16°50'W) is also present (INV.42447), but we do not include it in the type series.

Sertularia hattori Leloup, 1940 [86]. • **TD**: Syntypes RBINS I.G.11891/INV.196973, INV.196998 and INV.196999 (colonies in ethanol/formaldehyde); syntypes Showa Memorial Institute, Tokyo, slides 63–69 (see also Samyn 2014) • **TL**: northern part of Sagami Bay, Japan (139°38'5"E, 35°16'6"N).

Sertularia malayensis var. *sorongensis* Leloup, 1930 [11]. [A possible junior subjective synonym of *Sertularia borneensis* Billard, 1925 according to Schuchert (2003)]. • **TD**: Holotype RBINS I.G.9223/INV.42863 (1 slide mount) and INV.48264 (1 slide mount). • **TL**: Sorong-Dom, West Papua, Indonesia.

Serturarella costata Leloup, 1940 [86]. • **TD**: Syntypes RBINS I.G. 11 891/INV.196959 (colonies in ethanol/formaldehyde); syntypes Showa Memorial Institute, Tokyo (slide mounts 57–58) (see also Samyn 2014) • **TL**: western part of Sagami Bay, Japan.

Theocarpus Leopoldi Leloup, 1930 [7]. [*Theocarpus leopoldi* Leloup, 1930; spelling rectification of the specific epithet according to Article 32.5.2.4.4 of the *Code*; now considered a junior subjective synonym of *Lytocarpia phyteuma* (Stechow, 1919) according to Vervoort & Vasseur (1977)]. • **TD**: Holotype RBINS I.G. 9223/ INV.40460 (2 slide mounts) and INV.40461 (3 lots in ethanol/formaldehyde). • **TD**: Sorong-Dom, West Papua, Indonesia.

Zygophylax bathyphila Leloup, 1940 [93]. • **TD**: Holotype RBINS I.G. 12981/INV.41445 (4 slide mounts). • **TL**: Station N°16329–11 (47°51'55"N, 41°51'50"W).

Zygophylax elegantula Leloup, 1940 [93]. [Junior subjective synonym of *Zygophylax levinseni* (Saemundsson, 1911) according to Ramil & Vervoort (1992)]. • **TD**: Holotype RBINS I.G.12981/INV.41439 (2 slide mounts) & INV.41440 (1 slide mount). • **TL**: Station N° 1349 of the 1902 campaign of Prince Albert I of Monaco (38°35'30"N, 28°05'45"W). • **Remark**: Leloup (1940) had only a single colony before him when describing this species; it is treated as holotype in line with Article 72.5.2 of the *Code*.

Class **HYDROZOA** (hydrozoans): order **SIPHONOPHORAE** (siphonophores)

Conophyes Leloup, 1934 [33].

Conophyes diaphana Leloup, 1934 [33]. • **TD**: Holotype, whereabouts unknown. • **TL**: Station 282 of the “Meteor 1925–1927 expedition” (18°31.7'N, 36°45.4'W). • **Remarks**: Leloup (1934) mentioned two nectophores in his description; we consider them to belong to the same colony and hence treat them as belonging to the holotype. *C. diaphana* is the type species of the genus, by monotypy.

Eudoxia tottoni Leloup, 1934 [33]. • **TD**: whereabouts unknown • **TL**: Station 23 of the “Meteor 1925–1927 expedition” (28°35'N, 11°14'E), mouth of Orange River, South Africa.

Galettia meteori Leloup, 1934 [33]. • **TD**: Syntypes RBINS I.G. 10296/INV.200878 (4 samples in formaldehyde/ethanol). • **TL**: 14 stations (18, 23, 36, 46, 82, 89, 135, 171, 176, 218, 220, 226, 248, 310) of the “Meteor 1925–1927 expedition” in the Atlantic Ocean, between 19°17.4'N and 39°46.0'S. Leloup & Hentschel (1935) provided details on the stations.

Lensia Grimaldii Leloup, 1933 [29]. [*Lensia grimaldii* Leloup, 1933; spelling rectification of the specific epithet according to Article 32.5.2.4.4 of the *Code*]. • **TD**: Holotype RBINS I.G. 10296/INV.200877 (in formaldehyde/ethanol; specimen dissolved). • **TL**: Station 1802 (33°06'N; 25°07'W), South of the Azores. • **Remarks**: Leloup (1934) considered that this taxon is nothing but a variety of *Lensia multicristata* (Moser, 1925).

Rosacea (Prayoïdes) intermedia Leloup, 1934 [33]. [Junior subjective synonym of *Praya dubia* (Quoy & Gaimard, 1833) according to Pugh (2009)]. • **TD**: 2 syntypes; 2 colonies according to Leloup (1934), of unknown whereabouts. • **TL**: in front of Freetown, Station 218 of the R.V. Meteor (expedition 1925–1927) (9°1.0'N, 17°40.0'W) and Cape Verde Islands, Station 278 of the R.V. Meteor (expedition 1925–1927) (17°22.2'N, 22°0.8'W).

Stephanomia? Richardi Leloup, 1936 [54]. [*Stephanomia richardi* Leloup, 1936; spelling rectification of the specific epithet according to Article 32.5.2.4.4 of the *Code*]. • **TD**: Holotype, whereabouts unknown. • **TL**: Station 3518 (38°58'N,

44°55'W) of the 1913 campaign of Prince Albert I of Monaco. • **Remarks:** our search through the *Zoological Record* revealed no additional information on *Stephanomia richardi* Leloup, 1936; it is best treated as a *nomen inquirendum*.

Class **SCYPHOZOA** (true jellyfish): order **CORONATAE** (crown jellyfish)

Stephanoscyphus komaii Leloup, 1937 [64]. [Junior subjective synonym of *Linuche unguiculata* (Swartz, 1788) according to Silveira & Morandini (1996)] • **TD:** Holotype ZMA.COEL.3437 and RBINS I.G.11459/INV.200875 (four slide mounts made from the holotype). • **TD:** Banda Island, Indonesia. • **Remark:** The only other mention of this taxon is in Leloup (1940) who reported this species from the Tortugas Islands, Florida, USA.

Stephanoscyphus sibogae Leloup, 1937 [64]. [New combination is *Atorella sibogae* (Leloup, 1937) according to Morandini & Jarms (2005)]. • **TD:** Lectotype ZMA.COEL.2083; 29 paralectotypes ZMA.COEL.8969 (2 used for SEM); RBINS I.G. 11459/INV.200874 (remnants of tissue in formaldehyde/ethanol) and INV.200874/a–d (4 slide mounts). • **TD:** Station 45 of the 1899 Siboga expedition (coordinates unknown), North of Sumbawa, Indonesia. • **Remarks:** Van Soest (1975) reported on 2 colonies (as syntypes) in the ZMA collection (also under the register number COEL.2083); in the Naturalis Biportal database ZMA.COEL.2083 is still marked as syntypes; ZMA.COEL.8969 as non-types.

Phylum **CTENOPHORA** (comb jellies)

Class **TENTACULATA:** order **CYDIPPIDA** (spherical or oval-bodied comb jellies)

CRYPTOCODIDAE Leloup, 1938 [71].

Cryptocoda Leloup, 1938 [71]. • **Remark:** Because Leloup (1938) described the new family *CRYPTOCODIDAE* and the new species *Cryptocoda gerlachi* (type by monotypy), the genus *Cryptocoda* can be recognized as named by Leloup (1938).

Cryptocoda gerlachi Leloup, 1938 [71]. • **TD:** Holotype RBINS I.G. 10131/INV.200876 (15 slide mounts). • **TL:** Station 522 of the Belgica Expedition to Antarctica (1897–1899) (70°24'S, 82°37'W). • **Remark:** EL named this species after the late Baron A. de Gerlache de Gomery, commander of the Research Vessel “Belgica” that carried out the 1897–1899 Belgian Antarctic Expedition.

Phylum **MOLLUSCA** (molluscs)

Class **APLACOPHORA** (Solenogastres)

Alexandromenia grimaldii Leloup, 1946 [114]. • **TD:** Holotype OMM INV-0006023 (46 slide mounts according to M. Bruni pers. comm.). • **TL:** Azores, Station N° 1349 of the 1902 campaign of Prince Albert I of Monaco (38°35'30"N, 28°05'45"W).

Anamenia heathi Leloup, 1947 [117]. [Junior subjective synonym of *Anamenia gorgonophila* Kowalevsky, 1880 according to Salvini-Plawen (1972)]. • **TD:** Holotype OMM INV-0005492 (28 mm long before technical manipulations; sliced in 16 slide mounts with one remaining piece approximately 10 mm long according to Bruni pers. comm.); 1 paratype OMM INV-0005490 (29 slide mounts according to M. Bruni pers. comm.); 2 paratypes OMM INV-005491 (23 slide mounts according to Bruni pers. comm.). • **TL:** Goringe Ridge, Portugal, station N° 2731 of the 1908 campaign of Prince Albert I of Monaco (36°31'15"N, 11°38'30"W). • **Remark:** In 1947, Leloup illustrated the holotype from station 2741 in detail and the paratype from station 1902 only briefly. The second paratype (from station 584) was only illustrated in Leloup (1950a).

Entonomenia Leloup, 1948 [122].

Entonomenia atlantica Leloup, 1948 [122]. • **TD**: Holotype OMM INV-0006024 (11 slide mounts according to M. Bruni pers. comm.). • **TL**: Station N° 1121 of the 1901 campaign of Prince Albert I of Monaco (28°47'N, 13°44'45"W). • **Remark**: Type species of the genus.

Meromenia Leloup, 1949 [123].

Meromenia hirondellei Leloup, 1949 [123]. • **TD**: Holotype OMM INV-0006025 (17 slide mounts according to M. Bruni pers. comm.). • **TL**: Bay of Biscay, France, station N° 44 of the 1886 campaign of Prince Albert I of Monaco (46°27'N, 4°09'45"W). • **Remark**: Type species of genus.

Micromenia Leloup, 1948 [120].

Micromenia simplex Leloup, 1948 [120]. • **TD**: Holotype OMM INV-0006026 (4 slide mounts according to Bruni M. pers. comm.). • **TL**: Station N°970 of the 1898 campaign of Prince Albert I of Monaco (76°30'N, 25°27'15"E). • **Remark**: Type species of genus.

Paragymnomenia Leloup, 1947 [118].

Paragymnomenia richardi Leloup, 1947 [118]. • **TD**: Holotype OMM INV-0006027 (41 slide mounts according to Bruni M. pers. comm.). • **TL**: Cape Martin, Mediterranean Sea, Station N° 01065 of the 1910 expedition of the R.V. "Eider" of the Oceanographic Museum of Monaco. • **Remark**: Type species of genus.

Class **BIVALVIA**: order **UNIONOIDA** (Freshwater mussels)

BRAZZAEAINAE Leloup, 1950 [132]. • **Remark**: We have found no further mention of the subfamily *BRAZZAEAINAE*. Therefore, this name is best treated as *nomen inquirendum*.

Caelatura (Grandidieria) burtoni forma *globosa* Leloup, 1950 [132]. • **TD**: whereabouts unknown. **TL**: Station 1239 (exact coordinates not documented) of the 1911–1913 expedition of L. Stappers to Lake Tanganyika, in front of Uvira, D.R. Congo. • **Remark**: Apart from Leloup (1960: 63), we have found no further mention of *Caelatura (Grandidieria) burtoni* forma *globosa*. Because this form was poorly described (but illustrated in Leloup (1950*b*: pl. 2 Fig.D), we prefer to consider the name as *nomen inquirendum*.

PSEUDOSPETHINAE Leloup, 1950 [132]. • **Remark**: Because we have found no further mention of the subfamily *PSEUDOSPETHINAE* we regard this name as a *nomen inquirendum*.

Pseudospatha tanganyicensis forma *bequaerti* Leloup, 1950 [132]. [Junior subjective synonym of *Pseudospatha tanganyicensis* (E. A. Smith, 1880) according to Graf & Cummings (2013)]. • **TD**: RBINS holotype I.G. 10591/MT.738 (dry) • **TL**: Station 1264 of the 1911–1913 expedition of L. Stappers to Lake Tanganyika, in front of the Ruzizi delta.

Class **GASTROPODA**: order **CAENOGASTROPODA** (non-fossil gastropods)

Bathania straeleni Leloup, 1953 [152]. **TD**: 3 syntypes RBINS I.G. 23882/MT.3353. • **TL**: 13 stations covering the border of Lake Tanganyika. • **Remark**: Leloup (1953) did not designate types in his material. We regard all material studied by Leloup (1953) to make up the type series. For now, only three syntypes from station 50 (Cape Bwana n'denge) have been recovered, however.

Mysorelloides Leloup, 1953 [152]. • **Remark**: *Mysorelloides multisulcata* (Bourguinat, 1888) is the type species by monotypy of this genus.

Potadomoides Leloup, 1953 [152].

Potadomoides pelseneeri Leloup, 1953 [152]. • **TD**: 16 syntypes RBINS I.G. 23882/MT.4032 (dry and mounted on SEM stubs); 1 syntype RBINS I.G.23882/MT.4033 (in ethanol). • **TL**: Malagarasy Delta, Lake Tanganyika. • **Remark**: Leloup (1953) did not designate a type amongst the 20 measured specimens on which his description was based. We retrieved 17 of these and treat all as belonging to the type series and designate all as syntypes. The RBINS collection also holds a sample with 64 individuals from the type locality (I.G. 23882/MT.4034; dry). These have been labelled

as paratypes by an unknown worker; we here consider these topotypes. *Potadomoides pelseneeri* is the type species of the genus.

Stormsia Leloup, 1953 [152]. [Junior homonym of *Stormsia* Bourguinat, 1891]. • **Remark:** *Leloupiella* Neiber & Glaubrecht, 2019 is its replacement name.

Tomichia (?) *guillemei* Leloup, 1953 [152]. • **TD:** Holotype RBINS I.G. 23882/MT.4030 (dry); 40 paratypes I.G. 23882/MT.4031 (dry). • **TL:** Moba May, D.R. Congo. • **Remark:** Leloup (1953) mentioned several other specimens apart from the holotype which he designated as ‘type’. As these come from the same sampling location, we here treat them as paratypes.

Class **POLYPLACOPHORA** (chitons or sea cradles): order **CHITONIDA** (an order of chitons or sea cradles)

Acanthochites leopoldi Leloup, 1933 [27]. • **TD:** Holotype RBINS I.G. 9223/MT.3805 & 3806 (specimen and valves, in ethanol), MT.2957 (2 slide mounts). • **TL:** Mansfield Island, West Papua, Indonesia.

Acanthochiton ashbyi Leloup, 1937 [63]. [Junior subjective synonym of *Acanthochitona mahensis* Winckworth, 1927 according to Kaas & Van Belle (1998)]. • **TD:** 2 Syntypes RBINS I.G. 25093/MT.3939 (in ethanol and 7 slide mounts). • **TL:** Indian Ocean. • **Remark:** As the type locality is uncertain according to Leloup (1937), it is interesting to note that the type locality of the junior subjective synonym of *A. ashbyi*, *A. mahensis*, is Chombala, Mahé (India). In 1937, Leloup did not illustrate his new taxon; in 1941, he rectified this based on material derived from the Museum of Calcutta, and on a specimen from Australia (which we have not relocated). The labeling of specimens we attribute to the type series is confusing; it appears that the original 1937 label(s) have been mostly replaced by new labels that lead to Leloup’s (1941) redescription. *A. mahensis* Winckworth, 1927 has been recently aptly redescribed by Thomas *et al.* (2023).

Acanthochiton communis forma *barashi* Leloup, 1969 [240]. [Junior subjective synonym of *Acanthochitona fascicularis* (Linnaeus, 1767) according to Kaas (1985b)]. • **TD:** 2 syntypes RBINS I.G. 24764/MT.2956 (dry, 1 disarticulated specimen and 4 slide mounts) and MT.2955 (dry, 1 specimen and 1 slide mount). • **TL:** Akhziv, North of Haifa, Israel. • **Remark:** Leloup (1969) clearly mentioned two specimens, without indicating their type status. On the original labels going with these specimens, one (MT.2956) is labeled as ‘type’, whereas the other (MT.2955) is labeled as ‘paratype’. Given that these designations are unpublished, both specimens have equal status and are to be treated as syntypes. The subsequent change by an unknown person of ‘type’ into ‘paratype’ on the label of specimen MT.2956 is here thus waved.

Acanthochiton coquimboensis Leloup, 1941 [103]. [Junior subjective synonym of *Acanthochitona hirudiniformis hirudiniformis* (G. B. Sowerby I, 1832) according to Watters (1990)]. • **TD:** 1 syntype RBINS I.G.11876/ MT.2949 (1 dry specimen, disarticulated valves and 2 slide mounts); 2 syntypes NHM 1886.6.9.705 (1 pictured as a complete specimen, possibly taken from an ethanol solution). • **TL:** Coquimbo, Chile. • **Remark:** Of the originally 3 syntypes mentioned by Leloup (1941), the illustrated one could not be located in the NHM according to Watters (1990); without doubt it is the syntype present in the RBINS.

Acanthochiton curvisetosus Leloup, 1960 [189]. [New combination *Notoplax (Leptoplax) curvisetosus* (Leloup, 1960) according to Strack (1993)]. • **TD:** 1 lectotype RBINS I.G. 22375/MT.3804 (in ethanol) and 1 paralectotype MT.2946 (3 slide mounts). • **TL:** Eilat, Israel. • **Remark:** Typification done by Strack (1993).

Acanthochiton minutus Leloup, 1980 [255]. [New combination *Acanthochitona minuta* (Leloup, 1980) according to Kaas & Van Belle (1998)]. • **TD:** 3 syntypes RBINS I.G. 25165/MT.2960 (1 slide mount, and 2 specimens in ethanol). • **TL:** Bahia State, Albrohos, Brasil. • **Remark:** Strangely, Kaas & Van Belle (1998) noted the species down without brackets around the author and year of publication of the species, hereby violating article 51.3 of the *Code*.

Acanthochiton noumeaensis Leloup, 1941 [97]. [New combination *Leptoplax noumeaensis* (Leloup, 1941) according to Héros *et al.* (2006)]. • **TD:** Whereabouts unknown. • **TL:** Noumea, New Caledonia. • **Remark:** Leloup (1941) mentioned that he had three specimens (found among unidentified RBINS chitons) when he described this species; we have not located these in the RBINS.

- Acanthopleura bergenhayni* Leloup, 1937 [63]. [Junior subjective synonym of *Acanthopleura gemmata* (de Blainville, 1825) according to Ferreira (1986)]. • **TD**: Holotype NHM 19823 (in ethanol) • **TL**: N.C. Australia. • **Remark**: Leloup (1980) described this species in greater detail.
- Callistochiton (Callistassecla) barnardi* Leloup, 1981 [257]. [New combination *Callistochiton barnardi* Leloup, 1981 according to Kaas (1985a)]. • **TD**: Holotype MNHN-IM-2000-6242 (in ethanol); 21 paratypes MNHN-IM-2000-6230–6241 (11 in ethanol and 10 dry); 1 paratype I.G. 26374/MT.3626 (1 mounted, disarticulated specimen, dry, with one slide mount); 1 paratype I.G. 26374/MT.3627 (1 mounted, disarticulated specimen, dry, with one slide mount); 2 paratypes RBINS I.G. 26374/MT.3628 (1 specimen, dry; 1 mounted, disarticulated specimen, dry, with one slide mount). • **TL**: Tuléar, Madagascar.
- Callistochiton incurvatus* Leloup, 1953 [153]. [Junior subjective synonym of *Callistochiton pectinatus* (Sowerby II, 1840) according to Righi (1967)]. • **TD**: 1 syntype NHM 88.6.30.18-19 (dry); 1 syntype RBINS I.G. 11876/MT.2797 (1 specimen, partly disarticulated, dry and 3 slide mounts). • **TL**: Pernambuco, Brazil. • **Remark**: Leloup (1953) did not indicate type status for his two specimens. While Kaas & Van Belle (1994) indicated that the NHM specimen is to be considered the holotype, we follow Leloup (1953), and treat both specimens as syntypes, in line with the datasheet of the NHM¹³.
- Callistochiton indicus* Leloup, 1953 [153]. • **TD**: Holotype RBINS I.G. 11876/MT.2799 (1 slide mount). • **TL**: Peros Banhos, Chagos Archipelago. • **Remark**: Leloup (1953) had only one specimen when describing this species; hence MT.2799 is the slide mount derived from the holotype; which is fixed by monotypy (Article 73.1.2 of the *Code*). The type-specimen *per se* could not be located.
- Callistochiton kaasi* Leloup, 1981 [257]. [New combination *Chiton (Chiton) kaasi* (Leloup, 1981) according to Kaas (1985a)]. • **TD**: Holotype MNHN-IM-2000-5943 (in ethanol); 1 paratype MNHN-IM-2000-5942 (in ethanol); 1 paratype RBINS I.G. 26374/MT.3624 (1 specimen, disarticulated; 1 slide mount); 1 paratype RBINS I.G. 26374/MT.3625 (1 specimen, disarticulated; 1 slide mount). • **TL**: Tuléar, Madagascar. • **Remark**: Leloup (1981) had specimens from three localities (Tuléar, Réunion and Mauritius, each with several stations) available. In the Tuléar series he designated the holotype. Only three paratypes (all from Tuléar) have been located.
- Callistochiton rotundus* Leloup, 1981 [257]. • **TD**: Holotype MNHN-IM-2000-612 (dry). • **TL**: St. 18/15, Tuléar, Madagascar. • **Remark**: The collection catalogue of the MNHN lists this species as *Callistochiton rotundus*¹⁴, a *lapsus calami*.
- Callistochiton viaderi* Leloup, 1941 [94]. [Junior subjective synonym of *Chiton (Chiton) barnardi* (Ashby, 1931) according to Dell'Angelo *et al.* ([2003] 2004)]. • **TD**: 3 syntypes RBINS I.G. 12396/MT.2800 (1 slide mount) and MT.3928 (2 specimens, and 1 specimen comprising disarticulated valves; all in ethanol). • **TL**: Barkly Island, Mauritius.
- Callochiton klemioides* Leloup, 1937 [63]. • **TD**: Holotype RBINS I.G. 25093/MT.3600 (ethanol) and MT.2766 (1 slide mount). • **TL**: Canning Harbour, Ganges Delta, India. • **Remark**: Leloup (1952) provides a more detailed description of this species; a slide mount with register number I.G.25039/MT.2766 was made for this purpose.
- Chaetopleura unilineata* Leloup, 1954 [158]. • **TD**: Holotype RBINS I.G. 11365/MT.3620 (slide mount) and MT.3620/1 (ethanol). • **TL**: Machalillo, Ecuador.
- Chiton granoradiatus* Leloup, 1937 [63]. • **TD**: Holotype RBINS I.G. 25093/MT.3932 (1 disarticulated specimen, in ethanol) and MT.2851 (3 slide mounts). • **TL**: Andaman Islands, India. • **Remark**: Leloup (1937) had only one specimen to describe this species; we consider it the holotype designated by monotypy (Article 73.1.2 of the *Code*).
- Chiton vangoethemi* Leloup, 1981 [261]. [Junior subjective synonym of *Ischnochiton (Haploplaxax) adelaidensis* (Reeve, 1847) according to (Kaas & Van Belle 1994)]. • **TD**: Holotype RBINS I.G. 25848/MT.2920 (dry, mounted shell plates and 2 slide mounts); 11 paratypes RBINS I.G. 25848/MT.3763 (6 specimens, in ethanol) and MT.3764 (5 specimens, in ethanol). • **TL**: Boisa Island, Madang province, Papua New Guinea. • **Remark**: Of the 12 paratypes identified by Leloup (1981) we could only find 11. This is the last taxon described by EL.
- Choneplax parvus* Leloup, 1981 [257]. [Junior subjective synonym of *Choneplax indica* Odhner, 1918 according to Dell'Angelo *et al.* ([2003] 2004)]. • **TD**: Holotype MNHN-IM-2000-6144 (in ethanol); 4 paratypes RBINS I.G. 26374/MT.3942 (dry, disarticulated specimen, 1 slide mount and 3 complete specimens). • **TL**: Station 213, Tuléar,

13 <<https://data.nhm.ac.uk/object/458d7ab8-ef7a-4069-8ffe-1e535263ce9f/1698278400000>>; retrieved: 29 October 2023 09:58:04 (UTC).

14 <<https://science.mnhn.fr/institution/mnhn/collection/im/item/2000-6123>>; accessed 29 October 2023.

Madagascar. • **Remark:** Leloup (1981) had specimens from three localities (Tuléar, Réunion and Mauritius, each with different stations) available. In the series from Tuléar he designated the holotype. At present, only types from Tuléar could be located.

Cryptoconchus (Leptoplax) roseus Leloup, 1940 [85]. [New combination *Notoplax rosea* (Leloup, 1940) according to Hylleberg & Kilburn (2003)]. • **TD:** Holotype RBINS I.G. 25093/MT.2944 (1 slide mount). • **TL:** Macclesfield Bank, China. • **Remarks:** Leloup (1940) mentioned material with a collection code 94.9.5.9, which might be a number from the NHM collection. The whereabouts of the type specimen is currently unknown; we provisionally regard the slide mount as being part of the holotype.

Cryptoconchus (Notoplax) ashbyi Leloup, 1940 [85]. [Junior subjective synonym of *Notoplax addenda* Iredale & Hull, 1925 according to Gowlett-Holmes (2001)]. • **TD:** Holotype NHM 1863.9.23.40 (preservation method unknown). • **TL:** Australia.

Cryptoplax dawidoffi Leloup, 1937 [63]. • **TD:** unknown. • **TL:** Indochine française.

Cryptoplax enigmaticus Leloup, 1980 [252]. [Junior subjective synonym of *Cryptoplax sykesi* Thiele, 1909 according to Strack (1993)]. • **TD:** Holotype, Department of Zoology, Tel Aviv University, Israel (NS 7713; preservation method unknown); 3 paratypes I.G. 24835/MT.3782 (in ethanol) and MT.2943 (dry, mounted disarticulated valves). • **TL:** Eilat, Israel.

Ischnochiton (Lepidozona) berryanus Leloup, 1941 [96]. [Junior subjective synonym of *Lepidozona nipponica* (Berry, 1918) according to Kaas & Van Belle (1998)]. • **TD:** 2 syntypes RBINS I.G. 19617/MT.3940 (in ethanol) and I.G. 25093/MT.3941 (in ethanol). • **TL:** Cape Sirakami, Japan (41°17'20"N, 140°07'E). • **Remarks:** Leloup (1941) stated that *Ischnochiton (Lepidozona) pilsbryanus* Berry, 1917 and *Ischnochiton (Stenochiton) pilsbryanus* Bednall, 1897 are homonyms, for which reason he replaced the junior name with *Ischnochiton (Lepidozona) berryanus*. However, Kaas & Van Belle (1987) regarded Berry's *pilsbryanus* to differ from Bednall's *pilsbryanus*. They chose the first available senior synonym of *Ischnochiton (Lepidozona) pilsbryanus* Berry, 1917, i.e., *I. (L.) nipponica* Berry, 1918, to be the valid name, making *I. (L.) berryanus* Leloup, 1941 a subjective junior synonym.

Ischnochiton (Radsella) indianus Leloup, 1981 [259]. [New combination *Ischnochiton (Ischnochiton) indianus* Leloup, 1981 according to Kaas (1985a)]. • **TD:** Holotype MNHN-IM-2000-5887 (Dry). • **TL:** Station 124-S of the 1977 BENTHEDI Expedition (11°23'S, 47°23'E).

Ischnochiton adelaïdensis var. *leopoldi* Leloup, 1933 [28]. [Junior subjective synonym of *Ischnochiton (Haploplax) caliginosus* (Reeve, 1847) according to Kaas & Van Belle (1994)]. • **TD:** Holotype RBINS I.G. 9796/MT.3621 (in ethanol). • **TL:** Southcoast of Negros Island, Philippines. • **Remark:** Leloup (1933) mentioned only one individual (dry); we recovered one individual broken up in 3 parts, all in ethanol.

Ischnochiton pseudostriolatus Leloup, 1961 [193]. [Junior subjective synonym of *Chiton striolatus* Gray, 1828 according to Kaas (1972)]. • **TD:** 3 syntypes RBINS I.G. 9247/MT.2786 (3 specimens, dry, 1 complete and 2 disarticulated; 3 slide mounts); 1 syntype ANSP 118642 (dry, as new combination *Ischnochiton striolatus* (Gray, 1828)¹⁵). • **TL:** Cuba (exact locality not specified)

Ischnochiton sinuosus Leloup, 1981 [257]. [Junior subjective synonym according of *Stenoplax madagassicus* (Thiele, 1917) according to Kaas 1986)]. • **TD:** 1 syntype (holotype according to the website of the MNHN collection¹⁶ MNHN-IM-2000-6089, in ethanol); 1 syntype RBINS I.G. 26374/MT.2785 (1 slide mount and one disarticulated specimen, dry). • **TL:** Station 186 (coordinates unknown); large reef of Tuléar, Madagascar. • **Remark:** Leloup (1981) mentioned only two specimens, without indicating their type status, in his description. We treat both as syntypes. Strangely, the MNHN mentions 3 more paratypes (MNHN-IM-6086, 1 specimen in ethanol from station 31; MNHN-IM-6087, 1 specimen in ethanol from station 270; and MNHN-IM-6088, 1 specimen in ethanol from station 230). As Leloup (1981) clearly mentioned only station 186 as the locality from which he studied material, we only treat the 2 specimens from that station to belong to the type series.

Ischnochiton sinuosus var. *varius* Leloup, 1981 [257]. [Junior subjective synonym of *Stenoplax (Stenoradsia) madagassicus* (Thiele, 1917) according to Kaas (1986)]. • **TD:** Holotype, from station 31 (whereabouts unknown); 1 paratype, from station 230 (whereabouts unknown); 1 paratype, from station 270 (whereabouts unknown). • **TL:** Station 31

15 No reference could be found for this new combination.

16 <<https://science.mnhn.fr/institution/mnhn/collection/im/item/2000-6089>>; accessed 29 October 2023.

(coordinates unknown), Tuléar, Madagascar. • **Remark:** Leloup (1981) mentioned several other specimens from Tuléar, Madagascar (stations 2/15, 3/15, 14/15, 28/15, 38, 113, 116, 256, 272 and 621); two of these are present in the RBINS collection (I.G. 26375/INV.109954 and INV.109953). As Leloup (1981) explicitly labeled the holotype and two paratypes, we consider all other specimens to be non-types, as stipulated in article 72.4.6 of the *Code*.

Ischnochiton winckworthi Leloup, 1936 [53]. [New combination *Ischnochiton (Ischnochiton) winckworthi* Leloup, 1936 according to Kaas & Van Belle (1990)]. • **TD:** 2 syntypes RBINS I.G.10485/MT.2789 (disarticulated specimen, dry) and MT.2790 (1 specimen, dry). • **TL:** Dutch Bay, Trincomali, Sri Lanka • **Remark:** Leloup (1936) had 35 available specimens which he divided into two parts: those collected in Sri Lanka (near Trincomali) and those from other areas (coast of Cheduba, Myanmar; Diamond Island; Long Island, Andamans; McPherson Straits, Andamans; Elephant, Druid and Bedford rocks). Leloup (1936) did not designate types in his publication. In the RBINS we recovered two specimens from Trincomali which we treat as syntypes. Kaas & Van Belle (1990) also mentioned that there is type material in the NHM (number of specimens unknown).

Lepidopleura foresti Leloup, 1981 [256]. [New combination of *Leptochiton (Leptochiton) foresti* (Leloup, 1981) according to Kaas (1982)]. • **TD:** Holotype MNHN-IM-2000-5878 (in ethanol); 1 paratype MNHN-IM-2000-5945 (dry); 1 paratype MNHN-IM-2000-5946 (dry); 1 paratype MNHN-IM-2000-5950 (dry) and 1 paratype MNHN-IM-2000-5951 (dry); 1 paratype I.G. 26374/MT.3623 (1 disarticulated dry specimen and 1 slide mount) • **TL:** Philippines, station 25 (14°02.7'N, 120°20.3'E) of the 1976 MUSORSTOM 1 expedition. • **Remark:** Leloup (1981) had a further specimen from station 25 and specimens from 13 further stations available. While he based the description of *L. foresti* on the specimen from station 43, his other specimens can be considered as part of the type series, and are thus considered paratypes.

Lepidopleurus belknapioides Leloup, 1981 [256]. [Junior subjective synonym of *Nierstraszella lineata* (Nierstraz, 1905) according to Sigwart (2009)]. • **TD:** Holotype MNHN-IM-2000-5862 (partly dissected specimen, dry); RBINS I.G. 26347/MT.2753 (1 slide mount derived from holotype); 1 paratype RBINS I.G. 26347/MT.2754 (dry). • **TL:** Station 44 of the 1976 MUSORSTOM Expedition (13°46.9'N, 120°29.5'E), Philippines.

Lepidopleurus benthedi Leloup, 1981 [259]. [New combination *Leptochiton (Leptochiton) benthedi* (Leloup, 1981) according to Kaas (1985a)]. • **TD:** Holotype MNHN-IM-2000-5861 (dry) and RBINS I.G.26374/MT.2755 (1 slide mount); 1 paratype MNHN-IM-5858 (in ethanol); 1 paratype MNHN-IM-5859 (dry); 1 paratype MNHN-IM-5860 (dry); 1 paratype RBINS I.G. 26374/MT.3926 (1 disarticulated, mounted specimen) • **TL:** Station 87-CH of the 1977 BENTHEDI Expedition, Glorious Islands, N.E. Mozambique Channel (11°44'S; 47°35'E). • **Remark:** Of the 7 specimens Leloup (1981) had from two stations in the Mozambique Channel, around Glorious Island, he indicated location 90-CH, from which he had 5 specimens, as the type locality, and that a 3 mm long rolled up specimen was the holotype. This holotype is present at the MNHN, with one slide mount of the setae in the RBINS collection. Paratypes have been divided over the MNHN and RBINS collection.

Lepidopleurus juvenis Leloup, 1981 [256]. • **TD:** Holotype MNHN-IM-2000-5879 (dry); 1 paratype RBINS I.G. 26374/MT.2756 (1 disarticulated specimen, dry). • **TL:** Philippines, station 62 of the 1976 MUSORSTOM Expedition (13°59.5'N, 120°15.6'E).

Lepidopleurus (Pilsbryella) nierstraszi Leloup, 1981 [257]. [New combination *Lepidopleurus (Leptochiton) nierstraszi* Leloup, 1981 according to Dell'Angolo *et al.* ([2003] 2004). • **TD:** Holotype RBINS I.G. 26.374/MT.2761 (dry); 1 paratype RBINS I.G.26374/MT.2762 (1 disarticulated, dry specimen, and 1 slide mount). • **TL:** Station 08-06 (coordinates unknown), Tuléar, Madagascar. • **Remark:** Leloup (1981) had 12 specimens from 11 stations in Tuléar, Madagascar and 1 station in La Réunion. He labeled one specimen from station 08-06, Tuléar, Madagascar, as the holotype. In line with Article 72.4.1. of the *Code* we consider all 11 specimens from Tuléar to belong to the type series. We have located only the holotype and a single paratype.

Lepidopleurus philippinus Leloup, 1981 [256]. [Junior subjective synonym of *Nierstraszella andamanica* (E.A. Smith, 1906) according to Sigwart (2009)]. • **TD:** Holotype MNHN-IM-2000-5981 (disarticulated specimen, in ethanol); 1 paratype MNHN-IM-5979 (in ethanol); 1 paratype MNHN-IM-5980 (in ethanol); 2 paratypes MNHN-IM-5988 (in ethanol); 1 paratype RBINS I.G. 26374/MT.3603 (in ethanol). • **TL:** Philippines, station 43 of the 1976 MUROSTROM Expedition (13°50.5'N, 120°28.0'E).

Lepidopleurus porosus Leloup, 1981 [256]. [Junior subjective synonym of *Nierstraszella andamanica* (E.A. Smith, 1906)

according to Sigwart (2009)]. • **TD**: Holotype MNHN-IM-2000-6012 (partly dry, partly in ethanol). • **TL**: Philippines, station 47 of the 1976 MUROSTROM Expedition (13°40.7'N, 120°30.0'E).

Liolophura gaimardi forma *platispinosa* Leloup, 1939 [74]. [Junior subjective synonym of *Acanthopleura lochooana* (Broderip & G.B. Sowerby I, 1829) according to Kaas & Van Belle (1998)]. • **TD**: 2 syntypes RBINS I.G. 25093/MT.3937 (1 slide mount) and MT.3938 (2 specimens in ethanol). • **TL**: Shikok, Japan and Tonkin, Vietnam. • **Remark**: Leloup (1939) mentioned two specimens from Shikok and one specimen from Tonkin. We consider these three specimens to represent the type series; the whereabouts of the Tonkin specimen is unknown.

Liolophura japonica forma *tenuispinosa* Leloup, 1939 [74]. [Junior subjective synonym of *Liolophura* (*Liolophura*) *japonica* (Lischke, 1873) according to Kaas *et al.* (2006)]. • **TD**: 1 syntype RBINS I.G. 11015/MT.2929 (1 dry disarticulated specimen, 1 slide mount); 1 syntype I.G. 25093/MT.2930 (1 dry specimen, 1 slide mount); 6 syntypes I.G. 9247/MT.2931 (1 dry specimen, 1 slide mount), MT.2932 (2 dry specimens), MT.2933 (1 dry specimen, partly disarticulated), MT.2934 (1 dry specimen, partly disarticulated) and MT.3933 (1 dry specimen); 8 syntypes I.G.11329/MT.3934 (3 specimens, in ethanol), MT.3935 (4 specimens, in ethanol) and MT.3936 (1 specimen, in ethanol). • **TL**: Poulo Dama, Poulo Condor, Cap Saint Jacques, Natal. • **Remark**: Leloup (1939) mentioned 14 specimens in his description of this species; we have located 16 specimens in the RBINS collection, of which MT.3934 comprising 3 specimens is to be treated with caution because it was labeled *L. japonica* only. Leloup (1939) did not indicate types. Until lectotypification is done, we consider the material to be syntypes and consider all collecting localities as the type locality.

Notoplax elegans Leloup, 1981 [257]. [Junior subjective synonym of *Acanthochiton curvisetosus* Leloup, 1960 according to Dell'Angelo *et al.* ([2003] 2004)]. • **TD**: Holotype MNHN-IM-2000-6301 (in ethanol); 28 paratypes MNHN-IM-2000-6302 to MNHN-IM-6313 (in ethanol); 2 paratypes RBINS I.G. 26374/MT.2965 (1 mounted disarticulated specimen with 1 slide mount, station 240; 1 slide mount, station 222). • **TL**: Station 617, Tuléar, Madagascar. • **Remark**: Leloup (1981) had 45 specimens from 13 stations, all around Tuléar, available. He explicitly designated a holotype; we regard all 44 remaining specimens to be the type series and designate them paratypes in line with Article 72.4.5 of the *Code*.

Notoplax foresti Leloup, 1965 [218]. [New combination *Craspedochiton foresti* (Leloup, 1965) according to Dell'Angelo *et al.* (2014)]. • **TD**: Holotype MNHN-IM-2000-5922 (dry). • **TL**: Station 88 of the 1956 expedition of the 'Calypso' (coordinates unknown), Ile du Prince: islet Caroço, Gulf of Guinea. • **Remark**: The MNHN claims to have a paratype of this species (MNHN-IM-2000-5921, dry), but this specimen comes from station 30 of the of the 1956 expedition of the 'Calypso' (coordinates unknown). In his description Leloup (1965) did not mention this station; so this paratype designation has to be treated with caution.

Plaxiphora dardennei Leloup, 1981 [257]. [Junior subjective synonym of *Plaxiphora parva* Nierstrasz, 1906 according to Kaas & Van Belle (1998)]. • **TD**: Holotype MNHN-IM-2000-5902 (disarticulated specimen, dry). • **TL**: Station 74-9 (coordinates unknown), Réunion, France.

Plaxiphora granulata Leloup, 1981 [257]. [New combination *Plaxiphora* (*Plaxiphora*) *parva* Nierstrasz, 1906 according to Kaas (1986)]. • **TD**: Holotype MNHN-IM-2000-5889 (dry). • **TL**: Station 39-2 (coordinates unknown) Tuléar, Madagascar.

Plaxiphora (*Poneroplax*) *mercatoris* Leloup, 1936 [49]. [New combination *Plaxiphora* (*Mercatora*) *mercatoris* Leloup, 1936 according to Kaas & Van Belle (1998)]. • **TD**: 5 syntypes: RBINS I.G. 10647/MT.2834 (2 slide mounts from one syntype); RBINS I.G.10932/ MT.3931 (2 slide mounts from one syntype); RBINS I.G.10932/MT.3929 (3 specimens, with disarticulated valves, in ethanol); RBINS I.G.10932/MT.3930 (2 specimens, with disarticulated valves, in ethanol). • **TL**: Easter Island, Chili. • **Remark**: Leloup (1936) mentioned only 4 specimens in his publication, whereas we found five which we believe belong to the type series.

Plaxiphora tulearensis Leloup, 1981 [257]. • **TD**: Holotype MNHN-IM-2000-6149 (dry). • **TL**: Station 39-2 (coordinates unknown), Tuléar, Madagascar.

Tonicia ceylonica Leloup, 1936 [53] [New combination *Tonicia* (*Lucilina*) *ceylonica* (Leloup, 1936) according to Kaas & Van Belle (1998)]. • **TD**: 20 syntypes RBINS I.G. 111015/MT.2935 (20 dry specimens, of which one is disarticulated, and 3 slide mounts). • **TL**: Dutch Bay, Trincomaly, Sri Lanka. • **Remarks**: Leloup (1936) did not formerly designate

a name-bearing type in his publication, so all specimens are considered syntypes, despite that between the labels in the RBINS one is labeled as “type” and another as “cotype”. Confusingly the NHM catalogue (NHM 1952.11.19.278-287)¹⁷ lists a lectotype and paralectotypes (mentioning a total of 26 specimens), also from the type locality and from the same day of collection) and refers to NHM 1952.11.19.257 as the single disarticulated specimen depicted in Leloup (1936). As we could not find a publication documenting this lectotypification, and as the number of specimens does not match (26 according to the NHM catalogue and 20 according to Leloup 1936), we keep the RBINS specimens with reference I.G. 111015/MT.2935 as the type series and designate them syntypes for now.

Tonicia dupuisi Leloup, 1973 [247]. [New combination *Tonicia (Lucilina) dupuisi* (Leloup, 1973) according to Kaas & Van Belle (1998)]. • **TD**: Holotype RBINS I.G. 9247/MT.3943 (one partly disarticulated dry specimen, one slide mount). • **TL**: Port Jackson, Australia.

Tonicia indica Leloup, 1981 [257]. [Senior subjective synonym of *Tonicia (Lucilina) carnosa* Kaas, 1979 according to Kaas (1985a)]. • **TD**: Holotype MNHN-IM-2000-5886 (ethanol) and RBINS I.G. 26374/MT.3945 (1 slide mount); 1 paratype RBINS I.G. 26374/MT.3946 (dry disarticulated specimen, and 1 slide mount). • **TL**: Station 257, Tuléar, Madagascar. • **Remarks**: Leloup (1981) had 9 specimens available: 2 from Tuléar (holotype and 1 paratype) and 7 (paratypes) from La Réunion. We have not located La Réunion material.

Tonicia indica var. *pacifica* Leloup, 1981 [257]. [New combination *Tonicia (Lucilina) pacifica* Kaas & Van Belle, 1998) according to Kaas & Van Belle (1998); as *Tonicia (Lucilina) pacifica* Leloup, 1981]. • **TD**: 3 syntypes RBINS I.G. 26347/MT.3944. • **TL**: Stations 73-1, 73-13, 73-16, 73-19, 73-20, 73-26, 73-28, 73-31, 73-35, Moorea, Tahiti. • **Remark**: Leloup (1981) had 10 specimens from 9 stations around Moorea available, of which all are to be considered syntypes. Of these 10 specimens we have located 3 (stations 73-16, 20 and 31). In an editorial note in WoRMS, Bouchet (2020)¹⁸ correctly stated that “Under ICZN Art. 15.2, the name *Tonicia indica* var. *pacifica* Leloup, 1981 is nomenclaturally unavailable. Kaas & Van Belle (1998) ranked *pacifica* as a valid species and referred to Leloup’s 1981 description. They thus became the author of the name.”

Tonicia prashadi Leloup, 1937 [63]. [Junior subjective synonym of *Tonicia (Lucilina) pectinoides* Sykes, 1903 according to Kaas & Van Belle (1998)]. • **TD**: Holotype, Zoological Museum of Calcutta according to Leloup (1937) (type of preservation unknown). • **TL**: Cheduba coast, India.

Tonicia smithi Leloup, 1980 [255]. [Junior subjective synonym of *Tonicia disjuncta* (Frembly, 1827) according to Ibáñez *et al.* (2019)]. • **TD**: Holotype I.G. 24999/MT.3775 (in ethanol). • **TL**: Mehuin, Chili.

Trachydermon parvulus Leloup, 1941 [99]. [Junior subjective synonym of *Lepidochitona (Lepidochitona) liozonis* (Dall & Simpson, 1901) according to Kaas (1972)]. • **TD**: Holotype (preservation method unknown) in the USNM according to Kaas (1972); 2 paratypes: RBINS I.G. 12332/MT.2769 (2 slide mounts) and MT.3927 (1 specimen, in ethanol). • **TL**: 8 miles west of Capo La Vela, Colombia.

Phylum **ONYCHOPHORA** (velvet worms)

Class **UDEONYCHOPHORA**: order **EUONYCHOPHORA** (representing all living velvet worms)

Paraperipatus leopoldi Leloup, 1932 [17]. [*Nomen dubium* according to Sena Oliveira *et al.* (2012)]. • **TD**: Holotype RBINS I.G. 9223/INV.131201 (in ethanol). • **TL** near Angi Gita Lake, Sakoemi, Indonesia.

Manuscript names/nomina nuda

Our searches also revealed four manuscript names but that remained *nomina nuda*, apart from one (*Acanthochitona mastelleri* Strack, 1989). We provide detail below. All four are chitons.

? *Tonicia scabiosus* Leloup (manuscript name; unpublished manuscript in RBINS). • **TD**: not applicable; 1 ‘paratype’ RBINS I.G. 26374/MT.2938 (1 disarticulated specimen, and 1 slide mount). • **TL**: Jordan (according to Strack 1993).

17 Permanent URL for the most up to date record data: <<https://data.nhm.ac.uk/object/faed11ee-1f13-4bd6-8b83-3960cca80173>>; retrieved: 25 October 2023 16:28:37 (UTC)

18 <<https://www.marinespecies.org/aphia.php?p=notes&id=811561>>; retrieved 26 October 2023.

• **Remarks:** The designation ‘paratype’ is taken from a written communication between EL and M. M. Mastaller, the collector of the specimen. This taxon was mentioned in Strack (1993). Strack (1993) recognized it as *Tonicia (Lucilina) sueziensis* (Reeve, 1847), while Anseeuw & Terry ([2003] 2004) recognized it as *Tonicia (Lucilina) perligera* (Thiele, 1909).

Tonicia costata Leloup MS, Mergner, 1979 (manuscript name; unpublished manuscript in RBINS). • **TD:** not applicable; 1 ‘paratype’ RBINS I.G. 26374/INV. 119419 (dry, 1 disarticulated specimen and 1 microscopic preparation); 1 ‘paratype’ INV.119420 (in ethanol). • **TL:** 5–8 km south east of Aqaba • **Remarks:** The designation ‘paratype’ is taken from a written communication between E.L. and M. M. Mastaller, the collector of the specimen. This taxon was mentioned in Mergner (1979). Anseeuw & Terry ([2003] 2004) eventually recognized it as *Tonicia (Lucilina) sueziensis* (Reeve, 1847). The RBINS collection also holds 1 ‘paratype’ RBINS I.G. 26374/INV. 119418 (dry); this specimen was however not marked as a gift to the RBINS in the correspondence between EL and M. M. Mastaller, the collector of the specimen.

Acanthochiton mastalleri Leloup MS, Strack, 1989 (manuscript name; unpublished manuscript in RBINS). • **TD:** Holotype ZMA, N° 388029/1; 1 ‘paratype’ RBINS/I.G. 26374/MT.2959 (1 disarticulated specimen, dry and 1 slide mount). • **TL:** 6 km north of Hurghada, Egypt. • **Remarks:** The designation ‘paratype’ is taken from a written communication between E.L. and M. M. Mastaller, the collector of the specimen; it was also found on a label with the specimen, label written in Leloup’s handwriting. Strack (1993) eventually formally described it as *Acanthochitona mastalleri* Strack, 1989.

Notoplax aqabaensis Leloup MS, Vine, 1986 (manuscript name; unpublished manuscript in RBINS). • **TD:** not applicable; holotype, whereabouts unknown, but most possibly ZMA (preservation method unknown). • **TL:** South of Aqaba, Jordan • **Remarks:** Anseeuw & Terry ([2003] 2004) eventually recognized it as a senior subjective synonym of *Notoplax curvisetosa* (Leloup, 1960).

Eponymy in honor of Eugène Leloup

E. Leloup’s efforts to document, classify and understand biodiversity did not go unnoticed by his peers. In total 17 taxa, 15 species and two genera, were named in his honor, and this by no fewer than 22 authors, one being Hirohito (Hirohito, 1983). Five eponyms were attributed posthumously.

Hereunder, we list the eponyms after E. Leloup, in alphabetical order, and note the nature and origin of the taxon in square brackets.

- [1] *Cheumatopsyche leloupi* Jacquemart, 1957 [a caddisfly from Lake Kivu & Lake Edward, D.R. Congo].
- [2] *Cladocarpus leloupi* Millard, 1962 [*nomen novum* for *Cladocarpus flexilis* Leloup, 1939, name preoccupied by *Cladocarpus flexilis* Verrill, 1885, a thecate hydroid from South Africa].
- [3] *Hydrodendron leloupi* Hirohito, 1983 [a thecate hydroid from Japan].
- [4] *Lamprologus leloupi* Poll, 1948 [a small cychlid fish from Lake Tanganyika; at present *Neolamprologus leloupi* (Poll, 1948)].
- [5] *Leloupia* Kaas & Van Belle 1990 [a genus of chitons, with *L. belgicae* (Pelseneer, 1903) from Antarctica, sampled during the Belgica expedition (1897–1899), as sole member].
- [6] *Leloupiella* Neiber & Glaubrecht, 2019 [*nomen novum* for *Stormsia* Leloup, 1953, name preoccupied by *Stormsia* Bourguinat, 1891, a gastropod from Lake Tanganyika].
- [7] *Lensia leloupi* Totton, 1954 [a siphonophoran species from the Gulf of Guinea].
- [8] *Leptochiton leloupi* Kaas, 1979 [a chiton from the Bay of Biscay, France].
- [9] *Platyias quadricornis leloupi* Gillard, 1957 [a rotifer from central Europe; at present *Platyias leloupi* Gillard, 1957, collected in Lake Tanganyika, honoring E. Leloup as head of the 1946–1947 scientific mission to Lake Tanganyika].
- [10] *Plumularia leloupi* Blanco & Bellusci de Miralles, 1971 [a thecate hydroid from the vicinity of Tierra del Fuego].
- [11] *Ptychotrema (Parennea) leloupi* Adam & Van Goethem 1978 [a terrestrial gastropod from the D.R. Congo].

- [12] *Pygaera leloupi* Kiriakoff, 1954 [a moth from the National Upemba Park, D.R. Congo; at present *Clostera leloupi* (Kiriakoff, 1954)].
- [13] *Seriatopora leloupi* Thiel, 1932 [a stony coral from the western Pacific, collected in Sorong, Indonesia, during the expedition of Prince Leopold and Princess Astrid of Belgium].
- [14] *Symplectoscyphus leloupi* El Beshbeeshy, 2011 [a thecate hydroid from the West Patagonian coast].
- [15] *Tornus leloupi* Adam & Knudsen, 1969 [a minute marine gastropod from western Africa, originally described from the Bay of Arguin].
- [16] *Veretillum leloupi* Tixier-Durivault, 1960 [an octocoral from Inhaca Island, Mozambique].
- [17] *Zygophylax leloupi* Ramil & Vervoort, 1992 [a thecate hydroid from the Strait of Gibraltar].

Discussion

“Mes amis liégeois m’annoncent que la succession Damas est ouverte. J’ai cédé à leurs sollicitations. Comme vous me l’avez autorisé, j’ai donc transmis ma lettre de candidature à Monsieur le Ministre de l’Instruction Publique.”

E. Leloup, 20 May 1947¹⁹

In the above citation, EL is on quote to RBINS director V. Van Straelen when announcing his solicitation for the position of Professor at the University of Liège, to replace his University tutor Prof. D. Damas upon the latter’s retirement. His attempt to secure this position was unsuccessful, quite possibly to the benefit of the RBINS as his extensive publication record ultimately demonstrated his worthiness as a University Professor.

The diversity of higher-order taxa that EL tackled at comparative anatomical, taxonomic and systematic levels is remarkable, and covered no fewer than four animal phyla (**CNIDARIA**, **CTENOPHORA**, **MOLLUSCA** and **ONYCHOPHORA**)²⁰, nine classes and eleven orders, and involved descriptions of no fewer than 15 infraspecific taxa, 124 species (four of which manuscript names), 25 genera, 2 subfamilies and 1 family. It must however be noted that the bulk of EL’s work was published before the 1980s, when peer-review as we know it today was nearly not-existing and when it was custom to publish in the home-journal(s) of one’s own institution. The remarkable productive output of EL is thus to be regarded in its time context and can hardly be compared with the productivity of current professional taxonomists/systematists who face multidisciplinary expectations when publishing (O’Shea pers. com.).

It is also noteworthy that EL coupled this taxo-systematical work with ecological monitoring of three further phyla (**ANNELIDA**, **ARTHROPODA** and **VERTEBRATA**). He achieved all of this while organizing and scientifically heading the ground-breaking Belgian expedition to Lake Tanganyika (1946–1947), directing the newly established *Institut des Parcs nationaux du Congo Belge* for which he guided scientific research towards prime international standards and, on behalf of Belgium, took the lead in national and international biodiversity governing bodies such as the *Institute of marine Sciences in Ostend* (of which he was president from 1947 to 1967), the *International Council for the Exploration of the Sea* (of which he was vice President from 1954 to 1959 and from 1965 to 1968) and the *Société*

¹⁹ 20 May 1947. Letter of EL to RBINS director V. Van Straelen, announcing that he had postulated for the position of Professor at the University of Liège, and this to replace Prof Damas, E.L.’s tutor.

²⁰ Leloup, in Leloup & Miller (1940), touched on a fifth phylum for the species *Pyramodomas cuneata* n. sp., a new species of green alga, announcing its publication by W. Conrad. This taxon was finally described as *Pyramomonas cuneata* W. Conrad & H. Kufferath, 1954, with *Pyramodomas* being recognized as a *lapsus calami* for *Pyramomonas*.

royale zoologique de Belgique, of which he was appointed President in 1954. At the same time, he was treasurer of the *Administrative Commission for the Patrimony of the RBINS*, where he helped to assure that the Belgian scientific expedition to the West Coast of Africa ('Mission Atlantique Sud', 1948–1949) and the Belgian exploration to the big African lakes ('Exploration hydrobiologique des lacs Kivu, Eduard et Albert', 1952–1954) received the needed administrative and scientific support. He also took over the director's chair after the retirement of fourth director V. Van Straelen and was acting director of the *Royal Belgian Institute of natural Sciences* from 1954 to 1958, assuming at the same time his position of head of the Section of Recent Invertebrates of that same institution.

The heavy and diverse professional workload of EL allows us to draw several conclusions.

[1] EL's diverse taxonomic interests could only have emerged from a scientist with an intrinsic scientific curiosity, who had benefited from dedicated training and who had technical and graphic assistants at his disposal. Indeed, EL's training at the University of Liège under the direction of Prof. D. Damas must have been of the highest contemporary standard given the international recognition of the latter (Halkin & Harsin 1936). It is also documented (Van Goethem pers. observ.) that EL was assisted in his scientific work by a full-time technician, Mr. Justin Dardenne, and a half-time voluntary drawer, Mrs. Marie-Thérèse Hoillebergh. For some of his publications, for instance his important work on Aplacophora (Leloup 1950), EL could also draw on the skills of Mr. Albert Engelen. Figure 3 gives an impression of the latter's drawing skills.

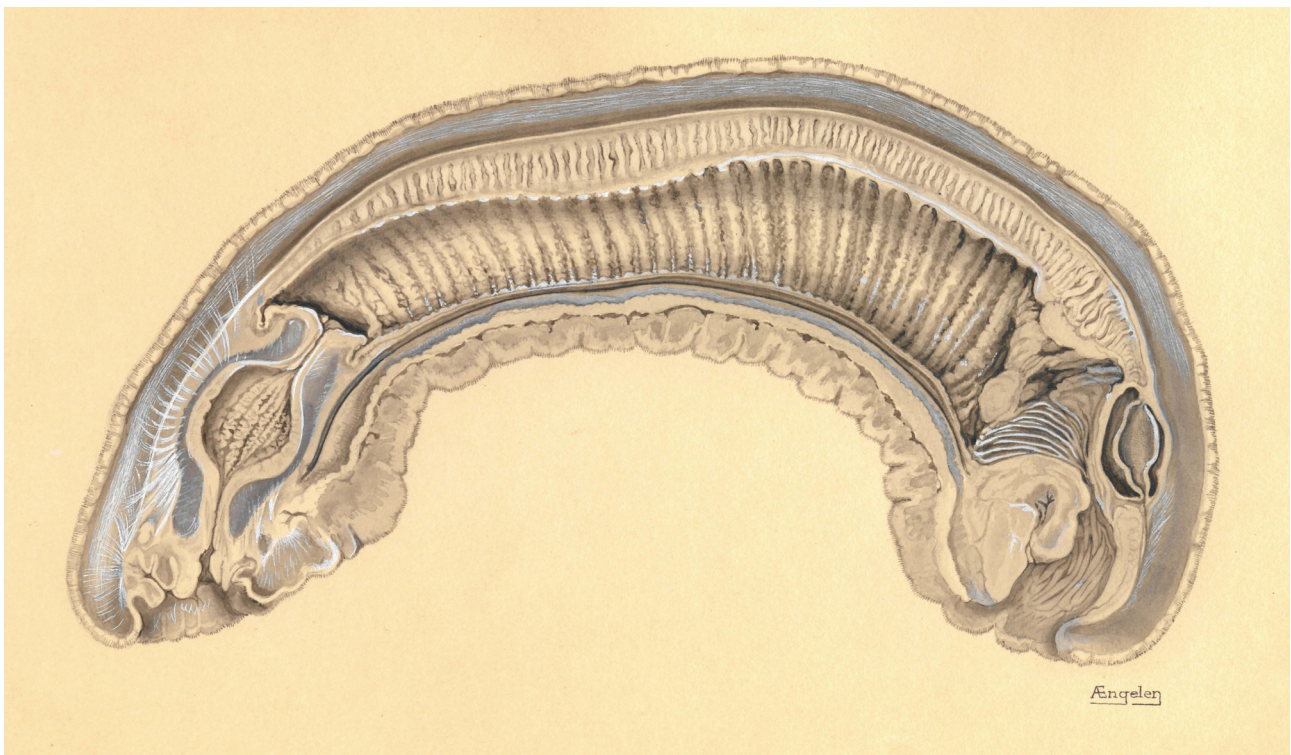


FIGURE 3. Sagittal cut of a *Solenogastrea* species (taxon name not specified and could not be determined) as drawn by Mr. Albert Engelen, one of the illustrators of the RBINS from who's talent EL could benefit.

[2] EL's taxonomic expertise in several taxa was nationally and internationally recognized. This is evident from the many awards and prizes he received (see section on Career), and from the collections entrusted to him for identification (and often for permanent safeguarding in RBINS storage rooms) by colleagues and royal households such as those from Monaco, Belgium and the Imperial Household of Japan (see also Samyn 2014). EL was honored by the trust placed in him, and often thanked the donators (*s.l.*) by attributing a taxon-name to them (e.g., the eponym *Cerianthula rayneri* Leloup, 1964

after Prince Rainier III of Monaco, and *Theocarpus leopoldi* Leloup, 1930 after Prince Leopold of Belgium). In the same way, he thanked his colleagues for their respect and encouragement, including for one of the present authors for collecting a chiton from Papua New Guinea, *Chiton vangoethemi* Leloup, 1981, and after the RBINS director V. Van Straelen, *Sphaeranthula straeleni* Leloup, 1955 and fellow-Hydrozoa taxonomist W. Vervoort, *Plumunaria (Monotheca) vervoorti* Leloup, 1971. In reverse, scientists named no fewer than 17 species after him, the latest—*Leloupiella* Neiber & Glaubrecht, 2019. Noteworthy is also the mutual interest in Hydrozoa taxonomy between EL and Hirohito. Both men, after extensive exchange through Hirohito's scientific advisor Dr. H. Hattori (Samyn 2014) met physically on 1 October 1971 at the Royal Palace in Brussels where Hirohito stayed during a four-day official visit to Belgium from 29 September to 2 October 1971 (Van Goethem pers. observ.; D'hoore pers. comm.). The esteem of Hirohito towards EL's taxonomic knowledge on Hydrozoa later was recognized through the eponym *Hydrodendron leloupi* Hirohito, 1983 in honor of the then-late EL.

[3] EL's eagerness to advance alpha-taxonomy is apparent in most of his descriptive papers, but he also did not fail to tread the path of systematics, especially regarding his 'first love,' the Cnidaria, particularly hydrozoans (e.g. Leloup 1932, 1933).

[4] EL's monitoring in the Belgian Sonian Forest and North Sea represents a pioneering effort to fence biodiversity conservation and sustainable management in a biologically justified framework. The latter certainly also applied to his research on bioindicators and invasive species such as the Chinese mitten crab (*Eriocheir sinensis* Milne-Edwards, 1853), a species that continues to disrupt native ecosystems in continental Europe (Herborg *et al.* 2003). Therefore, EL was a pioneer in the monitoring of alien/invasive species in Belgium.

[5] The thoroughness with which EL tackled subjects really comes through when one considers his validation of the 1946–1947 expedition to Lake Tanganyika (Leloup 1949, 1952) that he logistically and scientifically directed. Firmly backed by his director Victor Van Straelen, EL managed to get the results of this pioneering expedition published in a separate series of the RBINS entitled *Scientific results from the hydrobiological exploration of lake Tanganyika (1946–1947)*^{21, 22, 23} a series of 37 tomes in 4 volumes, comprising some 3.300 pages, with EL's contribution being mainly on molluscs. It led to noteworthy appraisals such as Hedgpeth (1953), who on record in *Science* wrote: “When completed, this series will be a contribution to limnology which should make Americans blush with shame whenever they look at their neglected but much more accessible Great Lakes. One of the most interesting aspects of Lake Tanganyika is its gastropod fauna, and this is reported by Leloup in one of the most significant issues of the series, with tables of measurements and illustrations showing the range of variation on many of the species.”

[6] EL's engagement in the *Institut d'Études maritimes d'Ostende* caught the attention of an enthusiastic young Belgian researcher (Philip Polk, 1932–2014) who was keen to explore the possibilities of aquaculture in the so-called Sluice Dock of Ostend. In his latter life, Polk was professor at the Free University of Brussels²⁴. His studies on the Sluice Dock of Ostend, where innovative experiments on ostreiculture were performed under the supervision of EL, probably drove (at least

21 This series had as a French title *Résultats scientifiques de l'exploration hydrobiologique du lac Tanganika (1946–1947)* and *Wetenschappelijke resultaten van de hydrobiologische exploratie van het Tanganyikameer (1946–1947)* in Dutch.

22 The RBINS had already established such an *hors series* for the 1897–1899 expedition of the R.V. *Belgica* to Antarctica.

23 Leloup took the *hors series* concept further when, as treasurer of the Administrative Commission for the Patrimony of the RBINS, he supported the series *Scientific results of the Belgian oceanographic expedition in African coastal waters of the South Atlantic (1948–1949)* and the series *Scientific results from the hydrobiological exploration (1952–1954) to lakes Kivu, Edward and Albert*.

24 Vrije Universiteit Brussel.

in part) Polk's later launching of the so-called 'Kenya–Belgium Project in Marine Sciences'²⁵ project that was active from 1985 to 1996. EL's engagement in this research enabled him to bridge several generations of marine zoological researchers in Belgium, starting with his mentors D. Damas (1877–1959) and G. Gilson (1859–1944), with Prof. P. Polk as catalysator to recruit further generations of marine biologists/taxonomists, including the first author of this paper.

[7] EL was clearly a well-casted scientist of his time, who knew his place between fellow scientists and—at least to a certain extent—also policy-makers, which helped to frame the taxonomic research for the decades to follow.

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Disclosure statement

We declare no conflict of interest.

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