



In Memoriam Dr. K. Kertész, on the Centenary of his Birth

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☐ KÁLMÁN KERTÉSZ, the father of Hungarian Dipterology, was born a hundred years ago. His name, works, and catalogues are wellknown to the taxonomists of five continents even today.

K. KERTÉSZ was born in Eperjes (now Prešov, in Czechoslovakia) on 2 January, 1867. His father, J. KERTÉSZ, practiced law in that town, his mother's name was ÁGNES BERTÓTHY. He attended primary school in his native town, secondary school in Miskole, and matriculated at the Medical Faculty of the University of Budapest.

However, his interest was aroused by other sciences and thus changed for the Faculty of Philosophy where he majored and received his doctorate in zoology in 1894. In the years 1890—1896, he became assistant to Professor T. MARGÓ, and wrote his first paper on the Ostracoda and his doctoral thesis on the Rotatoria. It was in 1894 that, instigated by R. KOHAUT, he began to work on flies. Two years later, he was given an assistant curatorship in the National Museum; the Hungarian Academy of Sciences elected him to the rank of correspondent member in 1910, then was nominated assistant director in the National Museum in 1912 and became the director of the Zoological Department in 1921. Soon afterwards, he got cancer of the tongue, and though fully aware of his fate, he concealed his sickness and continued to work. After a belated operation, he died in his 55th year of age, on 27 December, 1922. G. HORVÁTH, Academician, delivered a speech at his funeral, in the name of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, the Hungarian National Museum, and the Hungarian Entomological Society.

K. KERTÉSZ dedicated his life to his scientific work. This was made possible by his happy family life and financial independence. He visited his wife's vineyard near Gyón in the Great Plains not only for relaxation, — the site soon became one of the dipterologically best known areas in Hungary. A host of famous foreign dipterologists also visited him there.

KERTÉSZ was very active also in several learned societies; he presented his papers in the Hungarian Zoological Society and was one of the founding members and main organisers of the Hungarian Entomological Society.

As a museologist, K. KERTÉSZ founded also the dipterological collection of the National Museum. When he was appointed as curator, the fly collection comprised no more than 7 boxes. At the time of his death, the collection consisted of about 250,000 specimens and could vie with any of the contemporary collections of the greatest museums of the world. Alas, about four-fifths of the renowned collection was annihilated in the conflagration of 1956, with only the Acalyptrate families escaping their fate. Since merely a smaller part of the collection was published, the inherent scientific data had also perished. The greatest and irreplaceable loss, also for international science, is, however, the reduction to ashes of many thousands of type-specimens.

As a research worker, K. KERTÉSZ became well-known all over the world by his 70 scientific publications. Aside of his first two papers, all deal with Diptera. He worked in many fields in dipterology, describing new species from many families. He was a specialist in the families of the Notacantha-group, and his work on these taxa appeared in six parts in the years 1908—1923. All his works were characterizable by extreme thoroughness, exactness, clear style and concise diction. Every page is a true reflection of his splendid character.

It was primarily his catalogues which won world-wide renown for his name. KERTÉSZ published his first catalogue, the list of the Tabanidae of the world, in 1900. In the introduction, he contends the necessity to compile "one list comprising the fly fauna of the entire world", and in this connexion the collecting "of the respective literature". He continued as follows: "It goes without saying that this demands unremitting work and diligent search, paired with immense patience and perseverance. I cannot think that one man alone, in these our circumstances, could execute this work save by dedicating his entire life to this purpose, since, according to an approximate estimation, he would have to register about 50,000—60,000 specific names."

Thus KERTÉSZ was quite clear about this superhuman task. And still he soon avowed his life to this enterprise. In the next year his world-catalogue of the family

Pipunculidae duly appeared, and then he began laying the foundations of the entire world-catalogue. In 1902, the first two volumes of the "Catalogus Diptero-rum hucusque descriptorum" appeared. He published the volumes by the financial support of the Hungarian National Museum and it was probably owing to the lack of further aid that the next volumes of the work, planned for 10 appeared only in 1908 at his private expense. The distribution was partly made by the firm ENGELMANN in Leipzig. Accordingly, two volumes appeared in 1908, three in 1909, and one in 1910, that is, a total of seven volumes. After this, the publication of the great work ceased. In the meantime, the first volume of the "Katalog der paläarktischen Dipteren", written by KERTÉSZ, appeared in 1903; the other volumes came from the pen of BEZZI, STEIN, and BECKER.

For twelve further years KERTÉSZ lived for and worked on his catalogues, but during the first world war and in its aftermath, aggravated by inflation, any further publication became impossible. At KERTÉSZ's bier, G. HORVÁTH made a promise that the three last volumes will be published, but there was either no money or an adequate worker to finish the work and have the books printed. Since then, 45 years have lapsed, the catalogue became obsolete, and there is no hope that KERTÉSZ's greatest achievement will ever be published. All the innumerable efforts and amount of work invested by him into the catalogue after 1910 came thus tragically to nothing.

Aside of his scientific and museological commitments, K. KERTÉSZ also zealously promulgated his knowledge. Some 40 papers of his, popularizing aspects and data of science, had appeared, not counting the entries written for the great Pallas encyclopedia. The papers published in the "Rovartani Lapok" and the "Wiener Entomologische Zeitung" were addressed to fellow entomologists, while those appearing in the "Természet" (=Nature), "Természettudományi Közlöny" (=Journal of Natural Science), and the "Egészség" (=Health) discussed informations for the wider public.

In scientific journals, he reviewed in 19 papers important contemporary dipterological works published abroad. In the Hungarian Zoological Society, he gave 23 lectures based on the results of his researches and scientific papers. He also lectured at the itinerary congress of Hungarian physicians and naturalists held at Kolozsvár in 1903, and also before the First International Entomological Congress held at Bruxelles in 1910.

He made several trips abroad. Besides his collecting trips to Germany, Italy, and France, he visited the collections of the Paris, London, and Hamburg Museums at the time of the Entomological Congress in 1910. In 1912, he worked again in the British Museum (Nat. Hist). His journeys and correspondence were facilitated by his linguistic abilities in German, English, and French. His correspondence with the leading dipterologists of his time was profuse; his exchange lists carried the names, among others, of ALDRICH, AUSTEN, BEZZI, COLLIN, CRESSON, CZERNY, CZIZEK, EDWARDS, ENDERLEIN, ENGEL, FREY, HENDEL, KRÖBER, KUNTZE, LICHTWARDT, MALLOCH, MEIJERE, MELANDER, RIEDEL, SACK, SCHNUSE, SPEISER, STEIN, VERRALL, VILLENEUVE.

Fellow scientists abroad dedicated 4 new genera (*Kerteszia* THEOBALD, *Kertesziella* HENDEL, *Kertesziomyia* SHIRAKI, and *Kertesziomyia* MALLOCH) and a host of new species from a number of families to him [e.g. *Axymyia kerteszi* DUDA (Bibion.), *Conicera kerteszi* BRUES (Phorid.), *Conioscinella kerteszi* BECKER (Chlor.), *Cryptophleps kerteszi* LICHTWARDT (Dolich.), *Dizygomyza kerteszi* HENDEL (Agrom.), *Dolichophorus kerteszi* LICHTWARDT (Dolich.), *Empis kerteszi* BEZZI (Empid.) *Eusimulium kerteszi* ENDERLEIN (Simul.), *Leptoconops kerteszi* KIEFFER (Ceratop.),

Limosina kerteszi DUDA, *Macrocera kerteszi* LUNDSTRÖM (Mycetoph.), *Morpholeria kerteszi* CZERNY (Helom.), *Rhamphomyia kerteszi* OLDENBERG (Empid.), *Rhaphiorhynchus kertesziannus* ENDERLEIN (Panthophth.), *Sepsis kerteszi* DUDA (Sepsid.), *Stichopogon kerteszi* BEZZI (Asil.), *Tetanocera kerteszi* HENDEL (Sciom.), and so on].

During his life, Budapest was the centre of international dipterology, and these connections were disrupted only by the first world war. His extensive correspondence had unfortunately burned in the second world war, and thus nothing is known of its details and contents.

It was thus that two world wars had annihilated the major part of the fruits of K. KERTÉSZ's industrious life. Even so, the still extant scientific contributions, the published volumes of his catalogues, and the remnants of his collections, still immortalize his pioneering activities, and K. KERTÉSZ's name survives as for ever the pride of Hungarian zoology and dipterology.

K. Kertész's scientific papers and catalogues:

1. Adatok a Szeghalom környékén tenyésző kagylósrákok faunájához. Daten zur Ostracoden-Fauna der Umgebung Szeghalom's (Term. füzetek, **16**, 1893, p. 114—121, German summary p. 169—176).
2. Budapest és környékének Rotatoria-faunája (The Rotatoria fauna of Budapest and its environment) (Budapest, 1894, pp. 55).
3. Pelecocera rectinervis, nova Dipterum species ex Hungaria (Term. Füzetek, **19**, 1896, p. 26—29).
4. *Loxoneura facialis* n. sp. (Term. Füzetek, **20**, 1897, p. 617—619).
5. *Psilocephala laticornis* Lw. (Term. Füzetek, **20**, 1897, p. 614—616).
6. Új-Guinea légyfaunájából. Dipterologisches aus Neu-Guinea (Term. Füzetek, **20**, 1897, p. 611—613).
7. Über die Dipteren Gattung Pelecocera Meig. (Wien. Ent. Ztg., **16**, 1897, p. 149—151).
8. *Asphondylia Rübsaameni* n. sp. (Term. Füzetek, **21**, 1898, p. 245—253).
9. *Cleitamia Osten-Sackeni* n. sp. (Term. Füzetek, **21**, 1898, p. 494—496).
10. *Diplocentra Anus* Meig. (Term. Füzetek, **21**, 1898, p. 238—244).
11. Dipterologisches aus Ungarn (Wien. Ent. Ztg., **17**, 1898, p. 293).
12. Die *Cleitamia*-Arten Neu-Guineas nebst Beschreibung einer neuen Gattung (Ann. Mus. Stor. nat. Genova, **39**, 1899, p. 557—568).
13. Eine neue Art der Gattung *Aulacocephala* Macq. aus Neu-Guinea (Term. Füzetek, **22**, 1899, p. 481—482).
14. Verzeichnis einiger von L. Bíró in Neu-Guinea und am Malayischen Archipel gesammelten Dipteren (Term. Füzetek, **22**, 1899, p. 173—195).
15. Beiträge zur Kenntnis der indo-australischen *Sapromyza* Arten (Term. Füzetek, **23**, 1900, p. 254—275).
16. Bemerkungen über *Pipunculiden* (Wien. Ent. Ztg., **19**, 1900, p. 244—245).
17. Catalogus *Tabanidarum orbis terrarum universi*. A Museo Nationalis Hungarico Editus (Appendix, Term. Füzetek, **23**, 1900, pp. 79).
18. A magyarországi *Notacanthák* átnézete (Survey of the *Notacantha* fauna of Hungary) (Pótfüz., Term. Tud. Közl., **32**, 1900, p. 120—132).
19. Nachtrag zu meinen Bemerkungen über *Pipunculiden* (Wien. Ent. Ztg., **19**, 1900, p. 270).
20. Übersicht der *Griphoneura*-Arten (Term. Füzetek, **23**, 1900, p. 395—399).
21. Zehn neue *Sapromyza*-Arten aus Neu-Guinea und Ternate (Ann. Mus. Stor. nat. Genova, **40**, 1900, p. 369—373).
22. Beiträge zur Kenntnis der indoaustralischen *Sapromyza* Arten (Rovartani Lapok, **8**, 1901, p. 66).
23. Catalogus *Pipunculidarum usque ad finem anni 1900 descriptorum* (Term. Füzetek, **24**, 1901, p. 157—168).
24. Legyek — *Diptera* (in Zichy Jenő gróf harmadik ázsiai utazásának eredményei. Zoologische Ergebnisse der dritten asiatischen Forschungsreise des Grafen Eugen Zichy. Budapest—Leipzig, Vol. 2., 1901, p. 179—201).
25. *Neoglaphyoptera interrupta* n. sp. ♂ (Term. Füzetek, **24**, 1901, p. 495—496).

26. Neue und bekannte Dipteren in der Sammlung des ungarischen National Museums. (Term. Füzetek, **24**, 1901, p. 403—432).
27. Über indo-australische Lonchaeiden (Term. Füzetek, **24**, 1901, p. 82—87).
28. Über *Pipunculus pratorum* Fall. (Wien. Ent. Ztg., **20**, 1901, p. 183—185).
29. Zwei neue *Ephygrobia*-Arten von Singapore (Term. Füzetek, **24**, 1901, p. 81).
30. *Catalogus Dipteroform hucusque descriptorum* (Budapest, Vol. I. 1902, pp. 338; Vol. II. 1902, pp. 359; Vol. III. 1908, pp. 367; Vol. IV. 1909, pp. 349; Vol. V. 1909, pp. 200; Vol. VI. 1909, pp. 362; Vol. VII. 1910, pp. 470).
31. Neue Neoglaphyoptera-Arten aus Süd-Amerika (Term. Füzetek, **25**, 1902, p. 573—581).
32. Neue südamerikanische *Chrysopila* Arten (Term. Füzetek, **25**, 1902, p. 145—151).
33. Über die Familie der Rhyphiden (Term. Füzetek, **25**, 1902, p. 4—6).
34. Übersicht der südamerikanischen *Ceria*-Arten (Term. Füzetek, **25**, 1902, p. 85—90).
35. Beiträge zur Kenntnis der Heteroneuriden (Ann. Hist.-nat. Mus. Nat. Hung., **1**, 1903, p. 566—573).
36. Eine neue Familie der Acalyptraten Musciden (Ann. Hist.-nat. Mus. Nat. Hung., **1**, 1903, p. 355—358).
37. Einige neue südamerikanische *Ceria*-Arten (Ann. Hist.-nat. Mus. Nat. Hung., **1**, 1903, p. 433—440).
38. *Orthorapha Nematocera* (in Katalog der paläarktischen Dipteren) (Budapest, Bd. I., 1903, pp. 383).
39. Die *Pipunculus*-Arten Süd-Asiens und Neu-Guineas (Ann. Hist.-nat. Mus. Nat. Hung., **1**, 1903, p. 465—471).
40. A magyarországi szúnyogfélék rendszertani ismertetése (Systematical description of the Culicids of Hungary) (Állatt. Közlem., **3**, 1904, p. 1—75).
41. Eine neue Gattung der Sapromyziden (Ann. Hist.-nat. Mus. Nat. Hung., **2**, 1904, p. 73—75).
42. Die Dipteren-Gattung *Evaza* Walk. (Ann. Hist.-nat. Mus. Nat. Hung., **4**, 1906, p. 276—292).
43. Eine neue Gattung der Heteroneuriden (Ann. Hist.-nat. Mus. Nat. Hung., **4**, 1906, p. 320—322).
44. Ein neuer Dipteren-Gattungsname (Ann. Hist.-nat. Mus. Nat. Hung., **5**, 1907, p. 499).
45. Über die Diptere ngattung *Gobertina* Big. (Ann. Hist.-nat. Mus. Nat. Hung., **5**, 1907, p. 285—288).
46. Vier neue *Pipunculus* Arten (Ann. Hist.-nat. Mus. Nat. Hung., **5**, 1907, p. 579—583).
47. Vorarbeiten zu einer Monographie der Notacanthen. I—XI. (Ann. Hist.-nat. Mus. Nat. Hung., **6**, 1908, p. 321—374); XII—XXII. (ibid. **7**, 1909, p. 369—397); XXIII—XXXV. (ibid. **12**, 1914, p. 449—557); XXXVI—XXXVIII. (ibid. **14**, 1916, p. 123—218); XXXIX—XLIV. (ibid. **18**, 1920—21, p. 153—176); XLV—L. (ibid. **20**, 1923, p. 85—129).
48. Zwei neue *Fucellia*-Arten (Wien. Ent. Ztg., **27**, 1908, p. 71—72).
49. Noch einiges über die Dipteren Gattung *Loxoneura* Macq. (Ann. Hist.-nat. Mus. Nat. Hung., **7**, 1909, p. 337—339).
50. Vier neue südamerikanische Mycetophiliden (Ann. Hist.-nat. Mus. Nat. Hung., **7**, 1909, p. 137—142).
51. Magyarországi szárnyatlan és csökevényes szárnyú legyei (Apterous flies and Diptera with rudimentary wings in Hungary) (Rovartani Lapok, **17**, 1910, p. 179—184).
52. Über die generische Hinzugehörigkeit der bis jetzt beschriebenen *Pachygaster*-Arten (I. Congr. Intern. Ent. Mém. Bruxelles, **1**, 1911, p. 29—32).
53. The Percy Sladen Trust Expedition to the Indian Ocean in 1905, under the leadership of Mr. J. Stanley Gardiner, M. A. Volume IV. No. VI. Diptera, Stratiomyidae (Linn. Soc. London, Trans. ser. 2. Zool., **15**, 1912, p. 95—99).
54. H. Sauter's Formosa-Ausbeute. *Dorylaidae*. (Dipt.) (Ann. Hist.-nat. Mus. Nat. Hung., **10**, 1912, p. 285—299).
55. A new *Glabellula* from Asia minor (Ann. Hist.-nat. Mus. Nat. Hung., **10**, 1912, p. 638—639).
56. Über einige Muscidae acalypteratae (Ann. Hist.-nat. Mus. Nat. Hung., **10**, 1912, p. 541—548).
57. H. Sauter's Formosa Ausbeute. *Lauxaniinae*. (Dipt.) (Ann. Hist.-nat. Mus. Nat. Hung., **11**, 1913, p. 88—102; **13**, 1915, p. 491—534).
58. H. Sauter's Formosa Ausbeute. *Syrphydae*. (Dipt.) (Ann. Hist.-nat. Mus. Nat. Hung., **11**, 1913, p. 273—285; **12**, 1914, p. 73—87).

59. A new species of *Cerioides* from Uganda (Ann. Hist.-nat. Mus. Nat. Hung., **11**, 1913, p. 609—610).
60. A new species of the Dipterous genus *Chondrometopum* Hend. (Ann. Hist.-nat. Mus. Nat. Hung., **11**, 1913, p. 382).
61. Three new species of the genus *Cerioides* from the Oriental Region (Ann. Hist.-nat. Mus. Nat. Hung., **11**, 1913, p. 404—408).
62. *Myrmecosepsis* a new genus of Diptera with very reduced wings (Ann. Hist.-nat. Mus. Nat. Hung., **12**, 1914, p. 244—246).
63. Some remarks on American *Lauxaniidae* (Psyche, **21**, 1914, p. 82).
64. Some remarks on *Cadrema lonchopteroides* Walk. with description of a new *Musidora* from Oriental Region (Ann. Hist.-nat. Mus. Nat. Hung., **12**, 1914, p. 674—675).
65. Contributions to the knowledge of the *Dorylaidae* (Ann. Hist.-nat. Mus. Nat. Hung., **13**, 1915, p. 386—392).
66. A Magyar Birodalom *Sciomyzidái*. Die *Sciomyziden* Ungarns (Állatt. Közlem., **14**, 1915, p. 81—126, German summary p. 193).
67. A *Pachygastrinák* nemeinek származástani kapcsolata. Phylogenetische Verbindungen der *Pachygastrinen* Gattungen (Állatt. Közlem. **15**, 1916, p. 107—119, German summary p. 201—202).
68. Kigyók tömeges megjelenése. Massenhaftes Erscheinen von *Tropidonotus natrix* L. und *Vipera berus* L. (Állatt. Közlem., **17**, 1918, p. 72. German summary p. 96).
69. A Magyar Birodalom legyeinek synopsisa (The synopsis of Diptera in Hungary), I. *Lauxaniidae* (Math. Term. tud. Ért., Budapest, **38**, 1921, p. 352—359).
70. A Magyar Birodalom legyeinek synopsisa (The synopsis of Diptera in Hungary), II. *Tetanoceridae* (Math. Term. tud. Ért., Budapest, **39**, 1922, p. 124—130).
71. A new *Hermione* from Hungary. (Dipt.) (Folia Ent. Hung., **1**, 1923, p. 9—11).