

rather charming for he got friends wherever he went on his many journeys in Europe; from Norway to Italy, from England to present-day U.S.S.R. In 1764 he returned to Copenhagen. Instead of attending lectures, he examined the Charlottenborg Museum collections in Copenhagen, especially those of For-skål which the latter had sent home from his journey in the Near East. During his six-month stay in Copenhagen Fabricius already started his systematic works. Linné's inspiring lectures, the discussions and the excursions with him had proved fruitful.

In 1765, Fabricius and his elder brother went to study in Germany and Holland: his brother to Leyden, and Fabricius to Leipzig to study economy with Professor Schreiber. It was doubtlessly Fabricius' father who encouraged him to study this subject, and since the sons were amply financed by their father, Fabricius studied diligently with Schreiber. However, he simultaneously attended botanical lectures with Schreiber's son, with whom he became great friends. As Fabricius was ardently working on entomology, his friend presented him his whole insect collection. Later on Fabricius went to Holland where in Leyden he attended lectures by Allemand in chemistry and physics. He often visited the latter's insect collection, and described the new species he discovered therein as well as in other collections in Amsterdam, The Hague, and Delft. In the spring 1767 Fabricius went to Edinburgh where he met his brother. Together they travelled on horseback through the Scottish Highlands, collecting plants and insects. In the autumn both brothers went from Edinburgh to London, once again on horseback. There Fabricius met Solander, who was attached to the British Museum. Fabricius' days were now spent on working on entomology, and in the evenings he would frequent the scientific club where he met Hunter, Drury, Eaton, Fothergill, and several others. All of them opened their homes to him, and he was free to go through their collections and describe new species. Fabricius writes in his autobiography »also my collection increased, and everything was sent to Copenhagen where Zoëga, my friend (together with whom he had studied under Linné) arranged and kept the collection«.

While in London Fabricius was appointed professor extraordinarius in economy at »Charlottenborg Naturaliekabinet«, with permission to travel for another two years. When Solander, his very good friend and teacher, together with Banks joined Cook on his circumnavigation of the globe, Fabricius left London for Paris. He was well received there by the French scientists, among others, Geoffroy. However, the young Fabricius' enthusiasm for Paris was rather tepid; he writes himself how in his youthfulness he despised everything that was not English. He soon left Paris and travelled via Lyon and Marseille to Italy. In Turin he made the acquaintance of Allioni, the scientist, who was extremely kind to him, and to whom Fabricius owes his knowledge of the Italian fauna and flora. However, he did not stay for long in Italy, but started home through Germany, where he visited many colleagues and concentrated