

especially on the collecting of minerals. In the autumn of 1769 he at last returned to Copenhagen, where he now became professor extraordinarius at the University, to which the »Naturaliekabinet« had in the meantime become attached. Fabricius spent the winters of the following years in Copenhagen and the summers in London where he worked on Banks', Hunter's, and Drury's collections. Then, in 1775, his *Systema Entomologiae* was published, the main part of which was based on his own collectings in England and on English collections in general.

At this time Fabricius' life changed completely, owing to the death of his generous father. He had constantly supported his son who was not at all able to live on his professorial salary; even less so, after his marriage in 1771. Fabricius now accepted the offer of a professorate in natural science and economy at the University of Kiel. However, conditions there soon proved unsatisfactory. There was neither a library nor a collection, and since once again he was unable to live on his salary, he warned the authorities that he might have to settle down in London. This resulted in an increase of his salary. During these years Fabricius made several long State-supported journeys, i. a. to Norway, Vienna, and St. Peterburg. From these travels he published various »letters« and »journeys«, doubtlessly with the purpose of improving his economy, which was still so unsatisfactory that in 1788 he tendered his resignation. However, an urgent request on the part of his students resulted in its withdrawal.

From now on he lived in Kiel for the winter months only; and from there he and his family went sometimes to London and sometimes to Paris. Later, after a daughter's death, the family lived permanently in Paris. Fabricius himself spent his winters alone in Kiel. His first visit to Paris had been unsuccessful, as we already know; but now that he resided there, his associates were famous zoologists as Cuvier and Lamarck, as well as Latreille, Geoffroy, and Olivier. In his autobiography Fabricius mentions with the greatest veneration Desfontaines, Bosc, Sylvestre, Brogniard, Broussenet, and several others, all of whom very kindly opened their collections to him.

In the year 1798–1804 Fabricius spent the spring in Copenhagen, studying Sehested and Tønder Lund's collections which were remarkable for their time. His first systematic work in 1775, *Systema Entomologiae*, was followed in 1776 by *Genera Insectorum*; in 1781 by *Species Insectorum*, and in 1787 by *Mantissa Insectorum*. His main work, *Entomologiae Systematica I–IV*, was published during the years 1792–94 and followed by *Supplementum Entomologiae Systematicae* in 1798. Finally, in 1801 and during the period till his death, his monographs of the larger insect orders were published. First *Systema Eleutheratorum I–II* in 1801, then *Systema Rhyngotorum*, 1803, *Systema Piezatorum*, 1804, and, finally, *Systema Antliatorum*, 1805. The printing of *Systema Glossatorum* was started in 1807, however, as previously mentioned, it was never finished. For 130 years this torso was hardly known, as only very few copies existed. In 1938 Felix Bryk published a facsimile edition. In 1776 his

8