

in his very youth worked on the Charlottenborg collection many of the types still exist in Fabricius' own collection.

»Guinea Isert« is a locality and name which is very often found among the types in Sehested & Tønder Lund's Collection. *Paul Erdmann Isert* was born in 1756 in Brandenburg. His family emigrated to Denmark, where Isert studied medicine. In 1783 he was appointed senior surgeon in Danish Guinea. In 1787 he went with a shipment of slaves to the West Indies, and from there to Denmark. His indignation as regards the treatment of the slaves by the Europeans resulted in the praiseworthy fact that he interested Count Schimmelmann, the Danish Minister of finances in plans for bettering the conditions of the negroes, among other things by founding plantations in their homeland on which they could work. – Unfortunately his plan came to nothing, for he died in 1787 shortly after his return to Guinea. It is no doubt largely due to him that Denmark was the first state to prohibit the slave trade.

*Johan Wilhelm Hesse* was like Isert a surgeon in Guinea. He served from 1786 to 1796, when he returned to Denmark. *Meier*, whose name is now and then found on labels, is supposed to be identical with Peter Meier. He was first employed by the Danish Commercial Compagny in Guinea, and later on he managed his own plantations; he died in Guinea in 1815.

*Peter Kofoed Anker Schousboe* was born in 1760. He matriculated in 1785 and studied botany. During the years 1791 to 1793 he went to Spain and Morocco for study. From 1800 till his death he was a consul in Tanger where, besides attending to his post as consul, he wrote important botanical monographs. In addition he collected insects which he sent to Sehested and Tønder Lund, until their collection, as mentioned above, was sold to the Danish State. Later he sent insects to the Royal Museum of Natural History in Copenhagen.

*Johann V. Rehbinder*, another of Fabricius' Algerian connections, was born in Kiel in 1757. In 1780 he became a secretary at the consulate in Algeria, and from 1781 to 1797 he was consul there.

With regard to *Stub*, whom Fabricius mentions as a collector of Algerian insects, we have no information.

*Martin Vahl*, the famous Danish botanist, is often mentioned by Fabricius as a collector especially from the »Barbary« and Spain. He was born in Norway in 1749, and matriculated in 1766. He studied botany in Uppsala under Linné. On his many botanical journeys he also collected insects, until, in 1801, he obtained a professorate at the University of Copenhagen. On his death in 1805 he left a small insect collection, which was placed in The Royal Museum of Natural History, Copenhagen. Many types of insects, in Fabricius' own collection as well as in that of Sehested and Tønder Lund, have been preserved. It should here be pointed out that Fabricius' statements as regards localities may sometimes be wrong; and especially as regards the insects from Vahl, the statements are often incorrect.

Among smaller Danish collections on which Fabricius worked should be men-