

botanical garden on St. Croix. In 1792, after his appointment to the Ministry of Finance, von Rohr went to Guinea in order to develop Isert's plans concerning plantation work. The ship, however, disappeared completely during the voyage from the West Indies to Guinea.

Friedrich Weber is often mentioned by Fabricius as a collector, and most of the types Weber describes in »*Observationes Entomologiae*« Kiliae 1801 are found in Fabricius' collection. Weber was born in Kiel in 1781, and was the son of physician, professor Georg Weber. He studied medicine and, due to the influence of Fabricius, became a keen botanist and entomologist. Having completed his medical studies in 1803 in Copenhagen, he was appointed professor of medicine in Kiel in 1811. He died in 1823.

Lorenz Spengler, whose name Fabricius mentions particularly in connection with crustaceans, was born in Schaffhausen in 1720, and in 1748 became a resident of Copenhagen. In those days it was considered fashionable among people of education and leisure to occupy themselves with some sort of handicraft. Christian VI and his queen were very interested in the various crafts, and Spengler, on the strength of his skill as a turner, attracted the attention of the court and obtained a royal appointment. Later, he was appointed keeper of the Royal Art Collection. He was very interested in zoology and wrote several monographs on molluscs. In addition to a very large collection of shells, which after his death was placed in the Royal Museum of Natural History in Copenhagen, he also possessed a collection of insects containing Fabrician types. However, there is no information as to the fate of this collection. There do exist, however, many dried-up crustacean types of the Fabrician species. Spengler died in 1807.

OTHER COLLECTIONS

Out of approximately 1500 new descriptions in *Systema Entomologiae*, one third was from Joseph Banks' Collection. *Banks* was born in 1743, in London, and died there in 1820. He was educated at Eton and Oxford and was widely travelled, his journeys to Labrador and Newfoundland being of particular interest. After having taken part in Cook's first voyage round the globe (1768–71), Banks visited Iceland and Shetland Islands in 1772. He was made a baronet, and became president of the Royal Gardens, president of the Royal Society, and a member of the Privy Council. His collection, including the large number of Fabrician types, came to the British Museum via the London Linnean Society. It is housed in the British Museum to-day – a well preserved and easily accessible collection.

William Hunter, the famous physician and anatomist, 1718–1783, met Fabricius during the latter's first visit to England in 1767. In the *Systema Entomologiae*, 1775, there is a large number of new descriptions from Hunter's collections, and Professor Graham Kerr in his paper »Remarks upon the Zoolo-