

practiced medicine for a short time in Darmstadt. Shortly afterwards he was invited by the government of Hesse-Darmstadt to establish a school of veterinary medicine there but after many frustrating delays he accepted an offer from Russian officials to become Professor of Veterinary Medicine at the Imperial University of Vilna. He spent 18 productive years there before returning to his boyhood home in Darmstadt, in 1824, on medical advice to seek a more moderate climate, but in the meantime he had become a respected member of the Russian scientific community and was appointed Rector (or president) of the University of Vilna in 1822. He died in Darmstadt on 2 April 1827.

Bojanus published some 70 titles on anatomy and veterinary medicine, of which seven concerned the anatomy of turtles and snakes. His most famous work, and the book on which his reputation rests, was his "Anatome Testudinis Europaeae," published in two parts (1819, 1821; reprinted 1902, again in 1970), which is arguably the best atlas of any submammalian vertebrate ever published. The book includes 40 folio plates which depict the detailed anatomy of the European pond turtle, *Emys orbicularis*; the "text" is, in fact, a series of captions to these plates. Bojanus began working on this atlas shortly after arriving in Vilna and devoted a decade of work to the project before the first part was issued. He made most of the original drawings, paid for the printing himself (the original edition was limited to only 80 copies), purchased paper of the highest quality to hold the fine lines of the etched copper plates, and even imported a German artist to do the final drawings. The result was a magnificent atlas whose value continues to endure after more than a century and a half.

• *References*: "Ludwig Heinrich von Bojanus," by A. W. Otto, *Nova Acta Akad. Naturforsch. Halle*, 15(1): xxxix-xlv, 1831; "Memoria . . . Professoris Ludovici Henrici Bojani," by E. Eichwald, *Acad. Med.-Chirurg. Typogr.*, Vilna, ii, 57 pages, 1835; "Ludwik Henryk Bojanus," by Z. Fedorowicz, *Polska Akad. Nauk, Inst. Zool., Memorabilia Zool.*, 1: 1-47, 1958; "Bojanus and the Anatomy of the Turtle," by A. S. Romer, p. iii-v. In *Bojanus's Anatome Testudinis Europaeae*, repr. ed., Soc. Study Amphib. Rept., Athens (Ohio), 1970. • *Portrait and signature*: From Eichwald, 1835.

BOIE, Heinrich (1794-1827).

Boie, a German naturalist of great promise who died very young, was born on 4 May 1794 at Meldorf in Holstein. Inspired first by J. F. Blumenbach's lectures at Göttingen and later by those of Friedrich Tiedemann at Heidelberg, he was hired in 1821 as curator of the Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie in Leiden, by C. J. Temminck, the museum director. Shortly afterward he began writing a major work, "Erpétologie de Java," based upon the collections made by Carl Reinwardt, Heinrich Kuhl, and J. C. van Hasselt, members of the Natuurkundige Commissie van Nederlandsch Indië (Natural History Commission of the Dutch Indies). After Kuhl died in 1821, Boie was appointed to replace him in Java but before he could depart (1825), van Hasselt had also succumbed (1823). The rigors of the Dutch



Indies eventually claimed Boie himself (who died in Java on 4 September 1827 at Buitenzorg, now called Bogor) as well as H. C. Macklot (1832) and E. A. Forsten (1843); only Reinwardt and Salomon Müller, among those commission members of herpetological interest, survived to return to Holland.

Boie's "Erpétologie," though virtually complete at the time of his departure for Java, was never published *en toto* but is frequently cited in the literature since Hermann Schlegel as well as A.-M.-C. Duméril and Gabriel Bibron made frequent references to it in their books. An extract was published by Schlegel, Boie's successor at the Rijksmuseum, in Férussac's *Bulletin* in Paris (1826), and Temminck had a few plates printed in Brussels in 1829-1830, but these were never published due to the Belgian rebellion against the Netherlands in 1830-1831. Most of Boie's few publications were in Oken's *Isis*, including a review (1826) of the collections made by J. Cock Blomhoff when he was director of the Dutch trading station on Decima Island, located in Nagasaki harbor, a paper in which many of the commonest Japanese reptiles and amphibians were first described.

Schlegel published a series of Boie's letters (in Oken's *Isis*, 1828), written just before Boie's death, in which a number of new taxa were described. Later, Boie's older brother, Friedrich Boie, a lawyer by profession, took over his dead brother's manuscripts and, as his literary executor,