

lived and published in the times of Koch, Ross, Grassi, Celli and Laveran. The momentous events of those days probably overshadowed the precise work of an obscure German colonial physician, but after the tumult and the shouting have died, the contributions of Ziemann are becoming more widely recognized. Perhaps too, the heavy papers in classical scientific German were put aside in contrast to the flowing rhetoric of Ross, the melodious Italian of Grassi and Celli and the delicately phrased French of Laveran.

Ziemann was born in Berlin in 1865, completed his medical studies *summa cum laude* at the Friedrich Wilhelm Institute in 1889, and joined the navy as a surgeon in 1890. Already in student days he had developed an attraction for the West African colony of Cameroon, a love affair that lasted a lifetime. In 1894-5 while on duty in West Africa, he did his first malaria studies, later spent six months with Grassi in Italy, then began an active research career, mostly dealing with malaria. Between 1899 and 1912 he was partly on active duty, partly serving as military and colonial physician in Cameroon. During this period he published 143 papers! He was one of the first to support Ross' results on mosquito transmission of malaria, did basic work on blackwater fever, also published on the anophelines of West Africa, on trypanosomiasis, on piroplasmiasis and on filariasis.

In 1912 he began home leave which he used to prepare for and pass his privatdozent examination and from 1913 on was professor of internal medicine and of tropical medicine in Berlin. During World War I he served for some months on the western front, but most of the time in Syria and in Palestine. The war marked a division in his productivity. There is no record of publications between 1915 and 1921, and from 1921 until 1939 he published only 24 papers. He had been named Extraordinary Professor in 1923 and for the last 15 years of his life was mostly engaged in editing, in consulting and in informal teaching. He worked daily at the Academy of Military Medicine in Berlin, having retired with the rank of general. He left his rich collections to the University of Berlin, but unfortunately, much of this material was destroyed during World War II. Ziemann died in 1939 after a short illness.

ADDENDA

cleopatrae

Willcocks, 1910. *Annals of Tropical Medicine and Parasitology* 3: 583-9. Knight and Stone, page 366.

On page 586 Willcocks says: "In a subsequent paper dealing fully with the mosquitoes found so far in Cairo and district it is proposed to describe this species under the name of *Pyretophorus cleopatrae*." Other than this sentence, there is no mention of *Cleopatra* but the entire paper deals with the mosquitoes found in Cairo and its