

MOHAMMAD G. RABBANI**1945-1977**

Disease vector control lost one of its most promising young workers in the recent death of Mohammad G. Rabbani, who died on 2 February 1977 in Manaus, State of Amazonas, Brasil, of acute renal failure following a severe infection of mixed *Plasmodium falciparum* and *P. vivax*. The infection was acquired while he was doing research on *Anopheles darlingi* for the Instituto Nacional de Pesquisas da Amazonia. He would have been 32 on the 15th of March.

Mohammad was born in Faridpur, Bangladesh, as one of 7 children. He received his early education in Bangladesh and was first in the competitive examinations for entrance to the Agricultural Institute in Dacca. In 1965, he graduated with high honors as a Bachelor of Agriculture and in 1967 obtained his M.Sc. in Agriculture from the Mymensingh campus of the same institution, again with honors. From there, he pursued his higher education at the University of Illinois, at Urbana, and in 1972, obtained his second M.S. In 1974, he was awarded his Ph.D., again with high honors. His doctorate was directed by Dr. James B. Kitzmiller.

From 1967 until the time of his death, Mohammad maintained an active career of teaching and research. During a year-long research trip with Dr. Kitzmiller, he came to know Brazil and its people, and in

1975 he was invited to join the Instituto nacional de Pesquisas da Amazonia. He arrived on 22 January 1976 in Manaus and at once initiated research on mosquito cytogenetics, his special field. His research and teaching capability won him respect and admiration both from the staff of the INPA and from his students. In addition to his research, Mohammad was coordinator for the Post-graduate course in Entomology at the University of Amazonas and was head of the Malaria Section of the Division of Medical Sciences.

He was a member of the American Mosquito Control Association, the Genetic Society of America, the Florida Entomology Society, the Sociedad Brasileira para o Progresso da Ciencia and of the Society of the Sigma Xi.

Mohammad was an inspiration to his students and co-workers alike and was one who impressed all who met him with his potential for leadership in the science of vector control. His love for life was reflected in his paintings, his enthusiasm for his work and was attested in his fondness for his colleagues' children. The Instituto looks on him as a martyr to the study of malaria in the Amazon and one whose work will serve as a guide in coming years. He is survived by his wife, Nilva, in Manaus, his parents, four brothers and two sisters in Bangladesh.—Jorge R. Arias and Jack Hayes