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BENGAL TIGERS, SHOT BY ROOSEVELTS, EXHIBITED IN NEW HABITAT GROUP

Two Bengal tigers, collected by the James Simpson-Roosevelts Asiatic Expedition during a hunt in which Colonel and Mrs. Theodore Roosevelt and Mr. and Mrs. Kermit Roosevelt were the principal participants, were placed on exhibition last month.

The animals are the central figures in a new habitat group which is one of the most spectacular exhibits in William V. Kelley Hall of Asiatic mammals (Hall 17). They appear amid a representation of a scene in central India. In the foreground is seen a large male tiger whose expression and attitude indicate that he has been startled just after a successful attack upon a wild boar lying near-by, the flesh of which he was apparently about to devour. A female tiger, presumably the killer's mate, which evidently had expected to share the prey, is seen likewise frightened and slinking off behind tall grass. The animals were mounted by Staff Taxidermist C. J. Albrecht, and the background is the work of Staff Artist Charles A. Corwin.

To obtain the tigers shown in this group, the Roosevelts had to organize a large hunting party with elephants, and with native beaters and hunters as aids—the usual

practice when on the trail of the great striped cats. With such a party the spot where the tigers are known to be is surrounded, and the animals are driven from cover by the native beaters into the range of the rifles of

Curator of Zoology. Still-hunting requires much skill and patience, since the tiger is much more elusive than the lion.

"In size, strength and power the tiger equals or even exceeds the lion, and could

dispute the African animal's title as 'king of beasts,'" says Dr. Osgood. "Its stripes are distinctive, it being the only one of the larger cats having such markings. A large male tiger may reach a length of slightly more than ten feet and a weight of over 500 pounds.

"The several varieties of tigers probably are only geographic races of a single species. The Bengal tiger is the variety of India, of good size, rich color and short smooth coat. The northern or Manchurian tiger is large, pale and soft-coated. Another occurs in Persia, and smaller ones in Sumatra, Java and Bali.

"Tigers prey chiefly upon deer and pigs, but may kill animals as large as the buffalo. They also attack

domestic animals and not infrequently form the man-eating habit. This occurs among them more often than among lions, a fact which may be attributable to the circumstance that they inhabit regions more thickly populated."



Bengal Tigers

In this new habitat group in William V. Kelley Hall, these great cats of India appear to have been startled just after the killing of a wild boar. Specimens collected by James Simpson-Roosevelts Expedition.

the hunters on the elephants' backs. Sometimes tiger hunters use bait such as live donkeys or goats to lure the animals. Although not very sportsmanlike, this is in some places a generally accepted practice, it is stated by Dr. Wilfred H. Osgood,

SPECIAL LECTURE FOR MEMBERS

In addition to the Saturday lectures now being presented, a special lecture for Members of Field Museum will be given in the James Simpson Theatre of the Museum on Sunday afternoon, November 25, by Air Commodore P. F. M. Fellowes, D.S.O., A.D.C., of London. Commodore Fellowes' lecture will be on "The Conquest of Everest," and will be illustrated with motion pictures of the Houston-Mount Everest Expedition on which he and other explorers flew above the summit of the world's highest and most dangerous peak. For the general public Commodore Fellowes is to give the same lecture on Saturday afternoon, November 24, and the Sunday appearance has been arranged to insure that all Members who so desire may have opportunity to hear this very remarkable presentation.

Members need only show their membership card to an attendant at the Theatre on the afternoon of the lecture. On presentation of the card a Member will be given tickets entitling him to two seats in a reserved section of the Theatre. Seats in this section will be available until 3 P.M.,

the hour of the lecture, after which time all unoccupied seats will be offered to the public. The west entrance of the Museum will be open from 2 P.M. on.

A NEW ORCHID DISCOVERED IN THE CHICAGO REGION

Twenty-six species of orchids are known to grow wild in the Indiana Dunes, and about thirty in the whole Chicago region. The group has attracted the attention of many persons, and locally it is perhaps better known than almost any other plant family. Consequently it is surprising to learn that an addition to the local orchids was discovered recently.

E. C. Page of Evanston, who is interested in the cultivation of native orchids, discovered in early June near Pine, Indiana, several plants of *Spiranthes lucida*, one of the orchids known by the name "ladies'-tresses." The two other species of *Spiranthes* known from the Lake Michigan region bloom late in autumn. Mr. Page's discovery, authenticated by a specimen which he deposited in Field Museum's Herbarium, represents the first record of this orchid for Indiana.

ACTING CURATOR APPOINTED

Dr. Paul S. Martin has been appointed Acting Curator of the Department of Anthropology, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Dr. Berthold Laufer, Curator.

Dr. Martin has been Assistant Curator of North American Archaeology at Field Museum since 1929. During that time he has revised the Museum's collections representing the archaeology of North American Indian tribes, and, as leader of the Field Museum Archaeological Expedition to the Southwest, has conducted four seasons of excavations and research on the Lowry ruin, a prehistoric Indian site in Colorado. Prior to his connection with Field Museum, Dr. Martin was a member of the staff of the Public Museum in Milwaukee, and of the Colorado State Museum in Denver.

Change in Visiting Hours

Effective November 1, and continuing until March 31, winter visiting hours—9 A.M. to 4:30 P.M.—will be observed on weekdays at Field Museum; 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. on Sundays.



1934. "Bengal Tigers, Shot by Roosevelts. Exhibited in New Habitat Group."
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