

BY JEEP TO HONDURAS: A WOMAN BOTANIST'S EXPEDITION

Dr. Margery Carlson, Assistant Professor of Biology at Northwestern University, returned in April from a botanical expedition into the mountains and jungles of Central America, where she collected about 1,000 plants for addition to Chicago Natural History Museum's herbarium. She was accompanied by Miss Kate Staley, a former physiologist at the University of Wisconsin. It is believed that several new species will be described when the plants are studied and classified.

BY MARGERY CARLSON

JUST AHEAD of the first big snows of last December, Kate Staley and I started out for Honduras in our jeep station



ZIGZAG ROAD TO FOSSIL SITE

Tortuous highway in Honduras on way to El Rosario mine where Dr. Margery Carlson of Northwestern University hunted fossil plants for Chicago Natural History Museum.

wagon, equipped for living and for collecting plants to be added to Chicago Natural History Museum's herbarium.

We stopped first to revisit Montebello, a region of lakes and mountains on the Mexico-Guatemala border, about 35 miles from Comitán, Chiapas, where we had collected in April, 1949. The area is covered with a pine-oak-liquidambar forest and lies on the border of the great Chiapas rain forest. It has an especially luxuriant epiphytic vegetation—that is, plants growing on the branches of the trees. This time, in January, we hoped to find plants in bloom other than those we had found in April.

We had difficulty getting into the area because the road is merely a track among the trees and across the streams, which in January, as in all the year except in April and May, is very wet and muddy. In the worst places we had to cut branches to fill in over the mire, but with the four-wheel-drive we pulled through.

RANCH HEADQUARTERS

During our first visit to Montebello we camped in our truck on the shores of some of the lakes, but this time we were glad to accept an invitation to stay in the storeroom of a ranch, because the weather was very

wet and chilly. Our room had ears of corn piled along one end, and bags of beans, rice, and salt along the other end, but we covered the center of the floor with pine needles, spread out our sleeping bags, and used a box as a table for our gasoline stove and cooking utensils. Every day, in rain and sun, we were out collecting, and at night, while Kate wrote up the day's activities, I put the plants in the presses to dry over our kerosene lanterns, which furnished us also with heat and light.

From Montebello we had to retrace our way to the railroad because the Pan-American highway to the Mexican border does not meet the highway in Guatemala.

Shipping the car involves difficulties, chiefly in meeting the demands of railroad employees for satisfactorily generous tips.

Our goal was Honduras, so we crossed Guatemala and El Salvador with little delay. The highway in Guatemala is in very bad condition, except in the vicinity of Guatemala City, but the mountain scenery is so spectacular that one does not mind the poor road. The little country of El Salvador has good

paved roads. It has made remarkable economic progress since we were there six years ago, on our first plant collecting trip—especially since the price of coffee went up! We lingered there only to visit the friends who had made our work possible in 1946.

Honduras is a conglomeration of mountain ranges of varying lengths and heights, with valleys scattered everywhere between, bordered by the low coastal plain. In the highlands, the people live in the valleys, which become ever more parched during the dry season—December to May—and then spring into lush green when the rains begin. The mountain slopes, to an altitude of about 5,000 feet above sea level, are covered with an open forest of *ocote* pines, in almost pure stands in many places. These forests, too, are dry in March, April, and

May and are burned over by fires which escape when the fields below are burned to control weeds and ticks. The government is at last attempting to stop this practice, as it ruins the soil and prevents the growth of seedling pines but does little good in controlling weeds and ticks.

All of the mountains which extend higher than 5,000 feet are capped by an entirely different type of forest—the cloud forest. The trade winds hit these peaks and their moisture condenses into clouds which make possible these unique mountain jungles, the home of the quetzal bird. These dark, cool, dripping forests are a haven for the botanist during the dry season in the lower altitudes. Here he finds broad-leaf trees, principally oaks and avocados, vines, ferns, including several species of tree ferns, mosses, liverworts and algae. The trunks and branches of the trees are completely covered with epiphytic plants. Mosses grow on ferns, ferns on other ferns, and these on the trees. Many species of filmy ferns, which would dry up with a few minutes exposure to the sun, are found only in cloud forests such as these, and in tropical rain forests at lower elevations.

We were able to approach several of these cloud forests by road in our jeep, so that the climb to the peaks, after leaving the car, was only 2,000 to 4,000 feet.

Dr. Theodor Just, Chief Curator of Botany, also requested that I try to locate the beds of some plant fossils which had been collected in 1886 at a gold-silver mine. It was a major feat in driving to get the car down the road which literally plunges zigzag on the steep side of a canyon to the mine.



SEARCHING FOR FOSSIL PLANTS

Dr. Carlson and a boy from El Rosario mine hunt among the rocks for vestiges of the vegetation of millions of years ago on a ledge of a precipitous cliff near the gold-silver vein.

Some of the curves are so sharp that we had to back up before we could get around them and some of the grades are as much as 37 degrees. Fortunately, we did not meet any cars coming toward us—there are only

(Continued on page 7, column 2)

THE BIRD PAGE . . .

FEATHERED 'BABY SITTERS'
AND CO-OP NURSERY-NESTSBy AUSTIN L. RAND
CURATOR OF BIRDS

Co-operative nurseries appear even in the bird world. In these, a few parents look after the young while the rest of the adults can go about their other affairs, freed of the care of their offspring.

The wild turkey of our eastern United States commonly steals away singly to lay

about thirteen days, most of the adults in the colony help feed the young.

Eider ducks may nest in dense colonies, but each bird has its own nest in which it lays its own eggs and in which the female alone incubates. After the young hatch and the mother leads them to the water, the young may band into larger flocks, accompanied by a number of females, though each duckling seems to be independent of its particular parent and attaches itself to and is tended by the nearest duck.

PENGUIN SOCIAL GROUPS

A much more elaborate system for caring for the young has been evolved by the Adelie penguin. These birds make their nests in scoops in the soil, lining them with stones, and there they lay and incubate their two eggs. The sexes alternate in their care of the eggs and of the young in their early stages. But when the young are partly grown the family unit breaks up for a communistic type of social organization. The young are then grouped into bands of up to twenty or more birds and are left under the care of a few old birds while the rest of the adults go to the water, which may be some distance away. Periodically they return with food for the young. Apparently an individual "child" is not recognized by the parent, but the parent goes to the particular group of which its young make a part and there may feed any one of the "child group."

Here we have two definite cases of a social organization that has resulted in division of labor: in the incubation of the ani and in the care of young penguins. In addition we have in the conduct of the wild turkey and the eider duck two less specialized cases of the same thing, showing the sort of raw material on which evolution can operate to produce new behavior patterns.

A Curator's Adventure . . .

UNPACKING BIRD-SKINS
FROM NEGROS ISLAND

A shipment of birds from the Philippines recently arrived at Chicago Natural History Museum. The receipt of a collection is always an important event in the Division of Birds as in any department of the Museum. With hammer and pinch bar the lids were pried off the cases, and the cartons and packages inside were eagerly opened. The Division of Insects was told that there was a tin box of beautiful big atlas moths. Monkey, pig, and rodent skins and skulls went to the Division of Mammals across the hall. Then we began to unwrap the paper cylinders in which the birds had been packed.

These are the moments of discovery. We have all spent long days in the field on expeditions, collecting our 10 or 15 or 20 birds a day. We know how much work goes into

these collections and that only at rare intervals does one find new, rare, and interesting birds. There are stretches of barren days in between. Now, in the course of a half day, we experience all the thrills of a whole expedition. The results of months of collecting are wrapped in the paper cylinders in front of us. Every ten birds or so unwrapped represented a day of collecting in the jungle.

In our hurry to get this shipment unpacked, for after all it is only one of many shipments we receive, we have no time to identify and compare them all. That will come later, in working up a report on the collection. Now we are interested in getting the birds laid out in our trays and into our filing cases in the bird range where they will be safe and ready for study.

But we pause now and then to marvel at the beauty of the bewitching markings and variety of red and iridescent blues and purples of the many tiny sunbirds; to note the brilliant golden orioles or the black and yellow chickadee that recalls our local species but is strange, as though in masquerade dress; to comment on the prevalence of blue coloration in the many flycatchers of the Philippines. There is a greenish babbling thrush with orange tufts on its head, and we are pleased to see the strange red comb on the head of a water crake. But we are not fooled by all this brilliance into thinking that these forms are "new to science." We know it's unlikely that such conspicuous things should have escaped previous attention. The row of little olive-green birds, female sunbirds, flowerpeckers, white-eyes, and warblers probably contains more secrets yet unsolved than all the brilliance of the more bizarre forms. The green pigeons are striking, but does the series of dull brown doves represent two species, as is usually thought, or are they really three closely related ones? A nightjar may be a new record; a swift surely is. Several babblers are certainly at least new to our collection.

But these are things to be worked out later, after the collection is sorted and catalogued. Now we're interested in the fact that there are 433 specimens, that the avifauna seems well represented, and that the specimens are well prepared and labeled. The collection will add many species to our collections and provide welcome material for research. This shipment is part of a series of such shipments from Negros Island in the Philippines, where Dr. D. S. Rabor, of Silliman University, is making the collection while he is studying the fauna of the island.

A.L.R.

Observe always that everything is the result of change, and get used to thinking that there is nothing Nature loves so well as to change existing forms and to make new ones like them. —Marcus Aurelius



BIRD NURSERIES

An example of co-operation in the animal world.
Cartoon by Ruth Johnson

its eggs and incubate them in its nest on the ground. But occasionally it happens, Audubon writes, that several hen turkeys associate, lay their eggs in one nest, and raise their young together. With the turkey, apparently there is little division of labor. Audubon writes of finding three hens sitting on 42 eggs, but he says that one of the hens is always on the watch at the nest so that natural enemies have no chance to rob it.

A GREGARIOUS BIRD

What is of only occasional occurrence in one species may be the regular course of events in another. With the ani, we find it customary for a number of birds to nest together. The anis are moderate-sized cuckoos that live in the tropical Americas. The smooth-billed ani is perhaps the best known, as a result of research by Dr. D. E. Davis of Johns Hopkins University, who, when studying at Harvard for his doctor's degree, made a special trip to Cuba to study them in the field.

The smooth-billed ani goes in flocks the year round. Usually there are about seven birds in the flock, but there may be as many as twenty-four. The nest is a bulky structure of twigs and fresh leaves. When nest building starts, one bird is usually most active, but as many as five birds have been seen carrying in sticks at one time. When the nest of sticks and leaves is finished, several females may lay their eggs in it. But apparently only one bird incubates at a time, and the male takes his turn at incubating. When the young hatch, after

HOW AN ANCIENT EGYPTIAN SOUGHT TO ATTAIN AFTER-LIFE

This is the story of an ancient Egyptian papyrus on exhibition in Hall J. While not a new exhibit as are most of those described in the BULLETIN, it is so old among the Museum's collections that it may have a fresh "newness" for many of our readers today. Many of the Museum's older exhibits are outstanding in interest, and as they were acquired years before the inception of the BULLETIN and have been reinstalled in more modern manner than when first received, they deserve occasional attention in these pages.

The following is a layman's summary of some of the more interesting data in "The Papyrus of Ani," published by the British Museum, London.

By CHRISTINE TARDY

ANI HAD A GOOD JOB. He held the exalted official position of Chancellor of the Ecclesiastical Revenues and Endowments of Abydos and Thebes. As an official scribe in the flourishing city of Thebes on the banks of the Nile, which carried on considerable trade with neighboring Abydos down the river, Ani was well off indeed.

While he was still in the prime of life, Ani built his tomb, as was the custom in ancient Egypt, and proceeded to equip it with the little useful things he would need in the after-life. Ani wasn't preoccupied with death in an unhealthy way—all the people he knew devoted a good deal of time and thought to their funerals, their tombs, and the after-life, for after all, was not this mortal existence but a transition to be endured until one joined the immortals in the heavens? And was it not wise to take all the precautions one could afford to attain life beyond the grave?

One of the more important things Ani had to attend to was the making up of his "book of the dead," that would be placed in his tomb to ease his passage into the next world. Of course, when Ani died, his wife Thuthu could go out to the market place and buy one ready-made, but it did seem that the personal touch the scroll would receive under his supervision might make things easier for him in the after-life. Being a wealthy citizen, Ani purchased a large quantity of papyrus reed which was sliced very thin. The slices were attached side by side until the needed length was reached. Ani could afford it, so he had his papyrus scroll made three-ply instead of the ordinary two-ply, and it stretched out to a full 78 feet in length.

PICTURES WERE PRECAUTIONARY

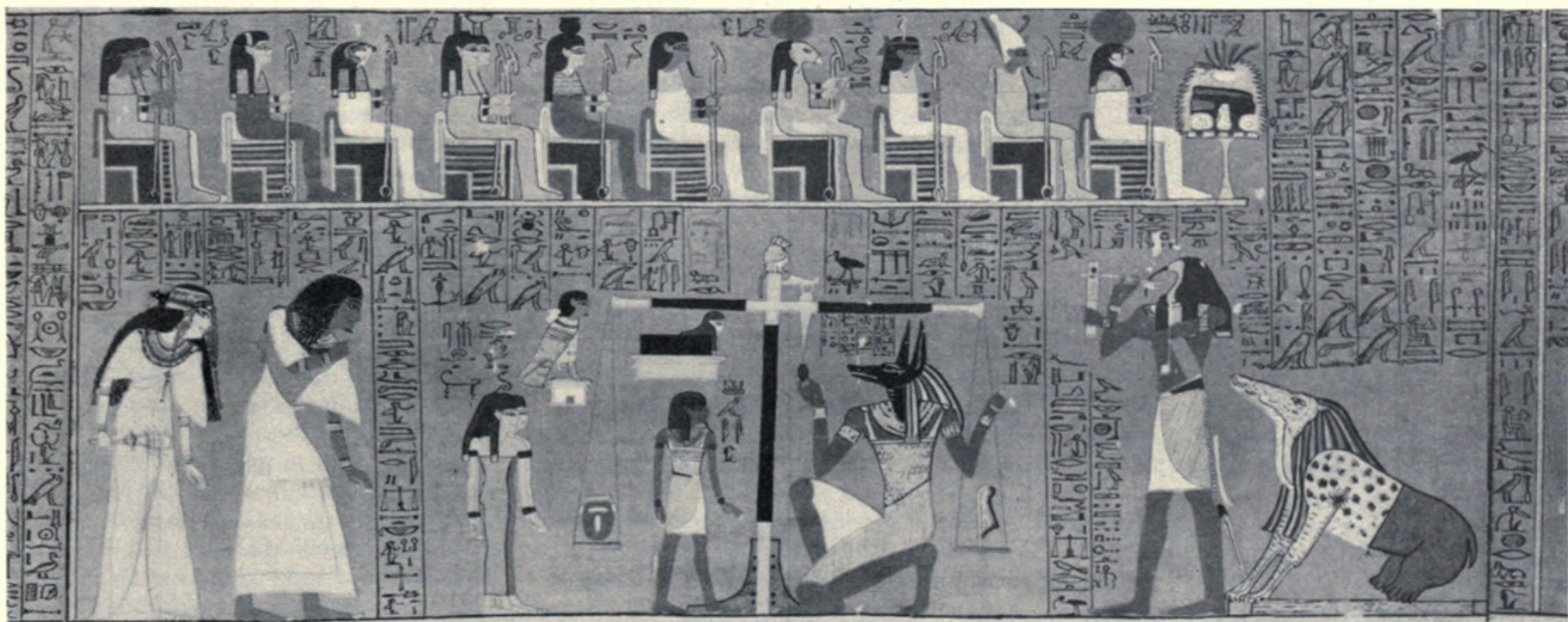
Next Ani hired an artist to paint the customary stylized figures of himself, his wife, and the gods, and to depict some of the adventures he knew he would experience on his way to immortality. One could not be too careful about making things clear—if the controlling spirits couldn't read, they would understand the pictures. And they would be pleased if the pictures were attractive and well-colored.

After the pictures were painted on the scroll, Ani called in a scribe (or to save money he may have done the writing himself) to fill in the necessary prayers, spells and hymns. The scribe went to work with his brush-like pens and black and red inks, making careful hieroglyphic symbols on the papyrus. He covered about half the scroll with detailed and personalized accounts of Ani's merits, making it quite plain that Ani

had devoted the best part of his life to serving the gods with righteous acts. But something happened when they got around to the second half of the scroll. Perhaps the scribe incurred his master's displeasure, or perhaps Ani ran short of funds. At any rate, the rest of the scroll was taken from stock papyrus with ready-made hieroglyphics—standardized forms with blanks for the deceased's name to be filled in. We know this now because Ani's name didn't fit in the spaces very well.

Ani lived and died in Thebes sometime during the second half of the 18th dynasty—1500 to 1400 B.C. If his funeral came off as it was pictured in his personal "book of the dead," which was placed next to his body, it was appropriate to his high station in the Egyptian life of the time, and was quite an elaborate affair. Ani had visualized it thus: on the way to the tomb from the city, Ani's mummy lay in a chest or shrine mounted on a boat-on-runners, which was drawn by oxen. Thuthu, his widow, kneeled by the side, lamenting. A priest wearing a panther's skin burned incense in a censer and poured out a libation from a vase. Eight mourners followed, one with whitened hair. Behind them came a sepulchral ark or chest ornamented with emblems of "protection" and "stability," drawn on a sledge by four attendants and followed by two others. By their side walked more attendants carrying Ani's palette, boxes, chair, couch, staff, and other things he would need for his comfort and convenience in the after-life.

When the procession arrived at the tomb, groups of wailing women stood around with attendants who carried boxes of flowers,



A SECTION OF THE FAMOUS PAPYRUS OF ANI

In the lower-left vignette, Ani is just beginning his passage into the after-life. Followed by the spirit of his wife, Thuthu, who carries a sistrum to offer to the gods, both are garbed in fringed white and saffron colored linen, and are wearing wigs, necklaces, and bracelets, according to the custom of the ancient

Egyptians. The center panel shows Ani before the god of the dead, Anubis, who weighs Ani's heart, the emblem of conscience, against a feather, the emblem of law. Found righteous, Ani proceeds to a series of encounters with other deities and gods, some of whom have the heads or bodies of various animals.

and vases of unguents on yokes over their shoulders. There were also a cow and a calf and painted wooden chairs. An attendant with shaved head carried in a newly-cut haunch of meat for the funeral feast. With Ani's mummy placed standing at the door of the tomb, last rites were administered, while Thuthu kneeled in front for one last farewell. There were priests standing all around. One had an instrument for performing a ceremony known as "opening the mouth," which would restore to the mummy the functions of a living person, so he could talk and eat. Another read the service of the dead from a papyrus.

Many "books of the dead" stated quite flatly that the deceased was deserving of admission to the company of the gods. For example, this Museum has on exhibition the original manuscript of *Isty*, an Egyptian housemistress and chantress who lived about 1000 B.C. In her scroll, only eight feet long, she had to be brief and declare her worthiness by stating all the sins she had *not* committed. But Ani could afford subtlety. There are many, many pictures that show him posing modestly, with hands raised in devotion and pious adoration, before a table heaped high with offerings of haunches of beef, bread and cakes, vases of wine and oil, fruits, lotus and other flowers.

In Ani's time, the fact that life in the hereafter was facilitated for those who could buy a document—and even better, could personalize it—indicates a shift of emphasis from righteous character to worldly wealth. This changing emphasis shows up in a comparative study of older and newer "book of the dead" documents. The oldest go back as far as 4500 B.C., and the custom of placing these documents in graves to help the deceased get through to heaven and the gods with a minimum of trouble, continued through to the early centuries of the Christian era.

ANI'S JUDGMENT DAY

After Ani has pictorially buried himself, he goes on to show what he expects to encounter before he achieves the glorious after-life. First he is judged—his heart (or conscience) is weighed against law, symbolized by a feather. Found righteous, he goes through innumerable gateways and passages of the other world, each guarded by gods and deities with the heads of animals. On all his long journey, he is constantly pleading his case with prayers, spells, offerings, denials of sins, and flattery to the gods.

Although Ani's document contains less than half of the chapters commonly assigned to the Theban version of the "book of the dead," it is assumed that he picked out chapters which would suffice for his spiritual welfare in the future life. Therefore, Egyptologists regard it as typical of the funeral book in vogue among Theban nobles of Ani's time. It is also the largest, most

perfect, best preserved and best illuminated of all those dating from that dynasty. The original is in the British Museum, but an exact duplication can be seen in Hall J of this Museum. The replica is a gift to the Museum from the late Edward E. Ayer, one of the institution's first Trustees (1893–1927) and its first President (1894–98).

FOSSIL LOCALITIES OLD AND NEW

By EUGENE S. RICHARDSON, JR.
CURATOR OF FOSSIL INVERTEBRATES

WITH THE COMING of spring weather, when robins, earthworms, skunks, and such little wild creatures scurry about and begin to take a new interest in life, the paleontologists likewise look up from their winter overlay of books and microscopes. "So pricketh hem nature in hir corages," quoth Chaucer, our favorite spring poet; "Than longen folk to goon on pilgrimages."

And away on various "pilgrimages" go the collectors of fossils. Highway construction crews stumble over them, quarry managers shoo them away from their blasting, coal miners find them a mile under the ground; they peer into gullies, chip pieces off of rock ledges, dig in fields and gravel pits, and return to their collections with new treasures from the distant past. Some of these treasures seep into the Museum during the rest of the year, as their proprietors bring them here to be identified (or sometimes just to be admired). We are grateful to those who allow us to look at their fossils, for often we can add a new occurrence to our records.

But an active and growing collection requires additions of its own, beyond the occasional glimpse of what someone else has collected, and so it is that the "fossil hounds" of the Museum staff also go forth to gather new specimens.

There are two kinds of localities that we can work on: the old ones and the new ones. Old localities are those where fossils have been collected before, and new localities are those where we hope to find some. For the benefit of the Museum collection, staff members are planning to visit some of each during the field season of 1952. For the twenty-second consecutive year, George Langford, Curator of Fossil Plants, will make several visits to the spoil heaps of the open coal mines in the vicinity of Wilmington and Braidwood, Illinois. That qualifies as an old locality. The writer, on the other hand, will visit a new locality near Mecca, Indiana, where interesting fossil fragments were discovered only last year by Dr. Rainer Zangerl, Curator of Fossil Reptiles.

SEEK NEW SPECIES

We collect in new localities in order to find new species that should be made known to science, or in order to gain more information on the past distribution of known

species, or in order to improve the representation of ancient faunas in the collection. "But why," one might ask, "do you keep going back to the old localities? Surely, you already have all the fossils you need from those places."

No. There are some old localities that aren't worth revisiting for our collection because no species other than those we already have from them has been found there for many years. These we may call "used-up localities," and we might go back to them again to get additional specimens for exchanging with other museums, but not for our own collection. There are other old collecting grounds where we couldn't collect if we wanted to, such as the famous crinoid beds at Crawfordsville, Indiana, or the quarry near Milwaukee that once yielded quantities of fossil fishes. The first is inaccessible because the surface exposures have yielded almost all of their fossils and the rest lie under a forbidding weight of rock and soil; the second, thanks to a legitimate but discouraging operation in land reclamation, is now the bed of a river. These we may call "extinct localities."

But the area near Braidwood and Wilmington, though old, is neither used up nor extinct. No matter how often a locality has been visited, if it still yields fossils that were not in the collection previously, it remains a productive locality, and one that should be periodically re-examined with the object of collecting representatives of all the species present. As in most human endeavor, there is a point of diminishing returns in fossil collecting; it is reached later in some localities than in others.

REASONS FOR RETURN VISITS

A question that may be asked in regard to these places is: "Why don't you take one trip and spend several months all at once instead of doing it in pieces, a few days at a time?" A single long visit might indeed be the answer to collecting in some areas, but conditions differ from place to place. The plant-bearing clay near Puryear, Tennessee, has already been visited a half a dozen times by Mr. Langford, with the writer or Dr. R. H. Whitfield, Research Associate in Fossil Plants, accompanying him, and it is still productive even though strenuously explored on each visit. This is because the clay is being actively quarried for brick-making, and new beds are continually exposed.

The old spoil heaps of the Wilmington-Braidwood coal mines are still productive, even though the miners have long since moved to greener (blackier, that is) fields; for rain, frost, and thaw continually free new specimens from the hard clay of the heaps. Digging in this clay with hand shovels or picks is a forbidding task. In terms of fossils recovered per unit of labor and expense, it is sounder practice to let the weather do the work and to return

many times to pick up the specimens freed by natural means.

Whether a locality is old or new, close to civilization or far, it is well for the collector, amateur or professional, to take advice from the hunter and camper: don't go alone. Not only will two people be able to find and bring home somewhat more than twice as much "bacon" as one, but each will be ready to help the other in case of a fall or a flat tire.

DAILY GUIDE-LECTURES

Free guide-lecture tours are offered at 2 P.M. daily except Sundays under the title "Highlights of the Exhibits." These tours are designed to give a general idea of the entire Museum and its scope of activities.

Special tours on subjects within the range of the Museum exhibits are available Mondays through Fridays for parties of ten or more persons. Requests for such service must be made at least one week in advance.

STAFF NOTES

Dr. Alexander Spoehr, Curator of Oceanic Ethnology, has been awarded a Guggenheim Foundation fellowship for comparative studies in Micronesian anthropology. Under this fellowship, Dr. Spoehr will continue his field research in the islands of the South Pacific, where he has conducted two Museum expeditions since the war, one to the Marshall Islands and the second to the Marianas . . . Recently Dr. Spoehr attended a conference of anthropologists and historians to discuss Indian studies. The meeting was held by the Ayer Collection Division of Chicago's Newberry Library . . . **Dr. John B. Rinaldo**, Assistant Curator of Archaeology, participated, as a representative of the Museum, in the March 27 performance of "Pace of Chicago," television program presented by Marshall Field and Company over station WBKB.

D. Dwight Davis, Curator of Vertebrate Anatomy, **Loren P. Woods**, Curator of Fishes, **Clifford H. Pope**, Curator of Amphibians and Reptiles, and **Robert F. Inger**, Assistant Curator of Fishes, were representatives of the Museum at the meetings of the American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists held April 17-21 in Austin, Texas.

Miss Nancy Worsham has been appointed a guide-lecturer on the staff of the Raymond Foundation, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the recent resignation of **Mrs. Lorain Stephens**. Miss Worsham specialized in biology at the University of Illinois in both undergraduate and graduate studies, with emphasis on ecology. For two years she was employed in the game management division and public information and education division of the Department of Conservation, State of Illinois.

TILLANDSIA IS ONE OF THE SHOWIEST AIR PLANTS

BY EMIL SELLA
CURATOR OF EXHIBITS, BOTANY

The newest exhibits in Martin A. and Carrie Ryerson Hall (Plant Life—Hall 29) represent two specimens of bromeliads. The flowering air plant (*Tillandsia fasciculata*), the more striking of the two, is shown as it is often found, clinging to and growing on branches of trees. The other is the well-known and characteristic Spanish moss (*Tillandsia usneoides*) of the South.

Because the delicious pineapple fruit, belonging to the genus *Ananas*, is the most familiar member of the Bromeliaceae, this group of plants is commonly known as the pineapple family. Unlike the pineapple which is strictly terrestrial and owes its present world distribution primarily to the efforts of man, the seeds of *Tillandsias* with their long appendages consisting of soft hairs are carried or blown by wind, often landing on trees where they become established and grow. Although some species grow on the ground, most are epiphytic (air plants). Approximately 300 species of this genus are native to tropical and subtropical America.

Several species of *Tillandsia* are very showy when in bloom. Their long central spikes bear flowers ranging in color from red or purplish blue to yellow or white. While some species are large and stiffly erect, others are drooping or hanging. *Tillandsias* are grown in greenhouses both for flowers and foliage, and are usually propagated by suckers or sprouts from the base of the plants.



FLOWERING AIR PLANT

Model of *Tillandsia fasciculata*, a member of the pineapple family, now on exhibition in the Hall of Plant Life (Hall 29).

The model shown was prepared by the writer aided by Preparator Frank Boryca. The Spanish moss is a restoration of the actual specimen.

BY JEEP TO HONDURAS—

(Continued from page 3)

a few places where the road is wide enough to pass.

After talking with several officials at the mine, who knew nothing about the famous fossils, we talked by radio to a geologist at another of the company mines. He knew where they were and tried to direct us to the place, but we were not able to find them in the time at our disposal. We hope that he will collect them and send them to the Museum. We managed to collect some

fossils in other localities, however, and these are now at the Museum.

Our 5,000-mile trip finally terminated, without mishap, at the Escuela Agrícola Panamericana, the United Fruit Company's agricultural school, where we visited Dr. Paul C. Standley, Curator Emeritus of the Herbarium at Chicago Natural History Museum.

Visiting Hours Change May 1

Beginning May 1, summer visiting hours, 9 A.M. to 6 P.M., will go into effect, continuing until September 1 (Labor Day).



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