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NORTH AMERICAN DINOSAURS OF 100,000,000 YEARS AGO RESTORED IN PAINTING

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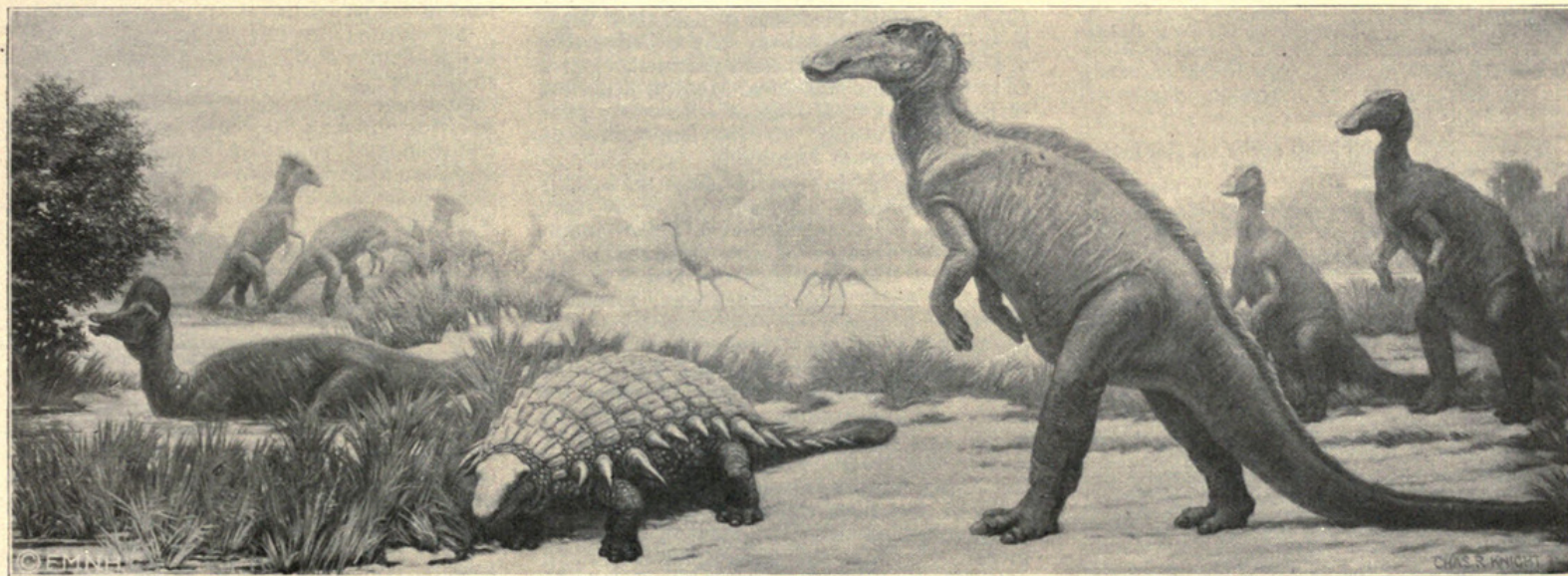
A restoration of extinct reptiles in the form of a twenty-five foot painting by Charles R. Knight was recently placed on exhibition in Ernest R. Graham Hall (Hall 38) of Field Museum. This painting represents a scene on the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains during the Age of Reptiles, 100,000,000 years ago. It is one of the series of twenty-eight murals presented to the Museum by Ernest R. Graham.

A number of animals feeding on the plants in the distance at the left are known as the crested dinosaurs. Those in the foreground at the right are more common species of duck-billed dinosaurs. All three animals had four legs. The hind pair was much the stronger and upon them the animals walked.

The short-legged animal in the foreground is an armored dinosaur. Its back was covered with a series of bony plates which served to protect it from attack. From each side of the body and the tail projected a row

head, and the slender hind legs of these animals are similar to those of the ostrich. The fore legs were smaller and the feet armed with claws used in seizing their prey. They fed upon smaller animals.

These dinosaurs ranged in size from that of a large crocodile to that of an elephant. They flourished in North America at a period when the Great Plains area had recently been raised above the sea, when the Rocky Mountains were new, and the whole continent enjoyed a semi-tropical climate. Plenteous



Mural Painting Showing Five Kinds of Dinosaurs

This twenty-five foot canvas by Charles R. Knight, one of the series of twenty-eight presented by Ernest R. Graham, shows, at extreme left, the crested dinosaur; next, the hooded dinosaurs; an armored dinosaur (the short-legged animal in foreground); bird-like dinosaurs (seen in middle distance); and the duck-billed dinosaurs (right foreground).

In this scene are various kinds of dinosaurs common to the time. The animal in the water at the left (*see accompanying illustration*) is called the hooded dinosaur. Its head is decorated with a comb-like hood which is part of the bony structure. Its mouth has a broad bill like that of a duck.

of horns. The stout, clublike tail may have been used as a weapon of defense. The head was not protected by armor but the bones of the skull were thick and strong. The legs and feet were somewhat like those of a turtle.

In the middle distance are seen a pair of bird-like dinosaurs. The long neck, the small

rains watered the mountain slopes and water plants as well as shrubs and larger deciduous trees grew in abundance. All of this is known from the fossil remains of plants and animals which have been preserved in the rocks along the eastern slopes of the Rocky Mountains from Colorado to Alberta.

NEW EGYPTIAN EXHIBIT

An important collection of ancient Egyptian tombstones and memorial and votive stelae, representing various epochs in Egyptian history from about 2200 B.C. down to the Christian era, has been placed on exhibition in Hall J at Field Museum. These stones have been the subject of intensive study by Dr. T. George Allen, Assistant Curator of Egyptian Archaeology, who has deciphered their inscriptions and obtained many new data.

Naskapi Ethnology Illustrated

An ethnological collection representing the almost extinct nomadic Naskapi Indians of Labrador has been placed on exhibition in James Nelson and Anna Louise Raymond Hall (Hall 4). The specimens were obtained chiefly as a result of the Rawson-MacMillan Subarctic Expedition of Field Museum,

sponsored by Frederick H. Rawson, and led by Captain Donald B. MacMillan.

Pagoda Models Reinstalled

The collection of miniature models of ancient Chinese pagodas, made by orphans in the Jesuit Institution of Siccawei, has been reinstalled under improved conditions in the South Gallery (second floor) of the Museum. New labels containing the stories of many of the pagodas as revealed in the researches of Dr. Berthold Laufer, Curator of Anthropology, accompany the exhibits.

Japanese Ores Displayed

Collections of gold, silver, and copper ores of Japan are on exhibition in the mineral collections of the Department of Geology. The material was presented to the Museum by the Association of Mine Owners of Japan.

TWIN PLUMS IN QUANTITY

Mrs. Ralph Clarkson, who has presented numerous interesting plant specimens to Field Museum, recently forwarded from Oregon, Illinois, a pound of curious "double" wild plums, picked from two bushes growing in that locality. In place of the ordinary small red plum, two connected fruits with a single pit had developed from each flower. Occasional twin or double fruits upon plum and other trees are not especially rare, but it is quite unusual to find so large a number upon a single tree or bush. In this instance double fruits seemed to predominate, or at least they formed a large percentage of the crop of the two bushes.

If such a sport were propagated by budding or grafting, it is evident that the crop of a tree could be doubled, although it is questionable whether the abnormally formed fruits would be looked upon with favor.



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