

of very different groups ranging from the ferns and cycads to flowering plants. It is undoubtedly one of the oldest growth forms, which originated in tropical countries. Here the same influences persist today and assure its continuation as well as its appearance in other groups. In addition to the groups mentioned above, several others show a tendency to display this growth form in that their juvenile forms develop simple stems topped by crowns of large leaves. This condition may also prove that it is a primitive structural type. The following examples may be cited in this connection: several Rubiaceae, Lecythidaceae (*Grias*),

Simarubaceae (*Simaba* sp.), Sterculiaceae and *Pouruma*, the adult form of which is a bracket tree.

Only experimental work can determine the real causes bringing about straight growth of the stem below the dense crown of terminal leaves. But the possibility exists that the tropics provide the special physical or physio-chemical factors and conditions prerequisite for the appearance of new forms. Understanding of the structure of plants, more than their systematic affinities, often aids in the interpretation of past climates and geographical conditions affecting fossil plants.



ROSETTE TREES IN PROFUSION

Dense forest in Indian Reservation of Tacuyó, Central Andes of Colombia. Wax palm and quinine trees grow here at an elevation of 11,000 feet in a cold-temperate climate. Photograph by Dr. José Cuatrecasas.

(*Herrania*, some *Theobroma* species), Flacourtiaceae, Euphorbiaceae (*Codiaeum*), Araliaceae, some Andean *Senecios*, several Guttiferae, Ochnaceae (*Cespedesia*), *Cecropia*,

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Members going away for extended periods may have Museum matter sent to their temporary addresses.

Ancient Peoples

Ancient peoples to whom exhibition halls are devoted in the Museum's Department of Anthropology include: the Etruscans and Romans (Edward E. and Emma B. Ayer Hall—Hall 2); ancient Southwest American Indians (Hall 7); the Mayas, Aztecs, Toltecs, and Zapotecs (Hall 8); ancient peoples of Peru, Colombia, and Chile (Hall 9); ancient Chinese (George T. and Frances Gaylord Smith Hall—Hall 24); New World peoples before Columbus (Hall 4); Stone Age peoples (Hall C); Egyptians (Hall J); and Babylonians (Hall K).

Culture pearls and natural Oriental pearls are displayed side by side for comparison among the exhibits of gems and jewels in H. N. Higinbotham Hall (Hall 31).

CAMERA FANS WELCOME; HERE'S HELPFUL DATA

Visitors to Chicago Natural History Museum are welcome to photograph any exhibit with the exception of those in Chauncey Keep Memorial Hall (Hall 3—Races of Mankind sculptures) and the groups containing restorations of prehistoric men in the Hall of the Stone Age (Hall C). These are copyrighted materials.

Hand cameras may be used without special permission, but the approval of the Director of the Museum must be obtained to use tripods, flashlights, or other photographic apparatus. Permits may be obtained in the office of the telephone operator to the west of the Main (North) Entrance. As Museum offices are closed all day Saturday and Sunday it is necessary for one who desires to take photographs on those days to arrange for permission by writing or calling in advance at the Museum. Permits thus issued will be held at the North Door counter for the persons to whom they are issued.

Museum attendance is greatest on Saturday and Sunday afternoons; therefore more freedom from interruption for the photographer and less disturbance of visitor traffic will occur if photographic work is restricted to morning hours.

For those interested in color photography, it is of value to know that Museum exhibits are lighted by 4,500° K. fluorescent tubes, but the level of illumination is low, requiring long exposures. The cases in some halls are not individually lighted. These receive only general illumination from incandescent tungsten bulbs in ceiling fixtures. The plate glass enclosing exhibits is not all the same color, and troublesome reflections are common. In photographing habitat groups, backgrounds, especially at the horizon line, tend to burn out before detail is registered in foreground shadows. Supplementary lighting is desirable, therefore, from flashlight or other portable, self-contained equipment, so placed as to avoid flare from the case glass into the camera lens. The Museum does not provide current for the use of floodlights.

Photographers may not restrict or in any way interfere with the movements of officially conducted tours of the exhibition halls for the general public or school groups.

CLIFFORD C. GREGG
Director

The ancient original culture of China, before the intrusion of Buddhism, and the culture of Buddhistic China, as influenced and modified by religious and artistic currents coming from India from the third century onward, are illustrated by the exhibits in George T. and Frances Gaylord Smith Hall (Hall 24).



Gregg, Clifford C. 1949. "Camera Fans Welcome: Here's Helpful Data." *Bulletin* 20(10), 7-7.

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