

# Field Museum News

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## FAMED QUETZAL, GUATEMALA'S RESPLENDENT NATIONAL BIRD, IN NEW GROUP

By RUDYERD BOULTON  
Curator of Birds

A bird sacred to ancient people, the emblem of a modern nation, epitome of the exotic, and gorgeous beyond description—all this, in brief, is the quetzal of Guatemala.

Recently there has been completed in Hall 20 a habitat group of this famous bird, for which specimens were collected by the Mandel Guatemala Expedition (1934), and presented by Mr. Leon Mandel, of Chicago. The specimens were taken, and the field studies made, by Mr. Emmet R. Blake, Assistant Curator of Birds, who at present is leader of the Sewell Avery Expedition in the previously unworked hinterland of British Guiana.

The quetzal has acquired its fame naturally, for it has a long and honored history. Its name is derived from Quetzal-coatl, the traditional king and legendary founder of the culture of the Aztecs of Mexico. The first account of the bird was given in 1651 by the Spanish historian Hernandez whose seventeenth-century Latin curiously but accurately described its habits, call notes, nest, and food. Most interesting is his statement that, although the quetzal's feathers were in demand by the chiefs and nobles of the native tribes who wore them as personal decorations, no one was permitted to kill the bird that bore the golden green plumes. They were simply trapped, the plumes removed, and the birds then released.

The quetzal was so much hunted to fill the demands of fashion in the days of the international millinery plume trade that its range was greatly reduced. It is now rigidly protected, and seems to have flourished again. At any rate, it may be seen in something like its original numbers in the relatively inaccessible cloud forests on the seaward slopes of the Guatemalan volcanos.

Quetzals belong to the trogon family which is found in all tropical forests, but is more common and more diversified in the New World than in the Old. The male quetzal is distinguished from all other trogons by the remarkable development of the feathers lying immediately above the tail. The real tail is normal in all respects, but is hidden by two of the upper tail coverts which are broadened and elongated to as much as three and a half feet (although the bird is no larger than an ordinary pigeon), and are of a gossamer-like, filmy, attenuate structure found in no other feathers. These two feathers, as well as the entire upper parts including the prominent crest, are a brilliant metallic color which varies from golden green to deep blue, depending on the angle of incidence of reflected light. The under parts are crimson, and over each black wing there lie about six lanceolate golden-green feathers curved in scimitar form. The females likewise would be considered beauti-

ful were they not eclipsed by their gorgeous mates. They lack the long train and the crest, while some of the green and the crimson is replaced by warm wood brown and pale pink.

The setting of the group, shown so well in the accompanying plate from a natural color photograph by Mr. Clarence B. Mitchell,



The Quetzal

Group showing the national bird of Guatemala, recently installed in Hall 20. Specimens were collected by an expedition sponsored by Mr. Leon Mandel. The illustration is reproduced from a natural color photograph made by Mr. Clarence B. Mitchell, Research Associate in Photography at Field Museum. The birds were mounted by Staff Taxidermist John W. Moyer.

Research Associate in Photography, is laid in northwestern Guatemala on the upper slopes of the Volcan Tajumulco at an altitude of about 7,000 feet. In the far distance can be seen the Volcan Tacana beyond the Mexican border. The vegetation in the group consists principally of giant tree ferns, so characteristic of the humid sub-tropical cloud forests which are the sole habitat of the quetzal. A heavy coat of drenched moss covers a dead stub of a tree which supports a climbing cactus with brilliant red flowers and several bromeliads, those strange epiphytic relatives of the pineapple. Among the leaves of the bromeliads are examples of two species of salamanders, both discovered and made known to science by Mr. Karl P. Schmidt, Curator of Reptiles, who

was the leader of the Mandel Guatemala Expedition. The male quetzal is shown streaming like a rocket through the forest towards his mate who demurely waits on an arm of the cactus.

Mr. A. J. van Rossem has given an excellent account of the habits of the quetzal in *Birds of El Salvador*, recently published by Field Museum. The males whip about through the tangled forests at high speed without damaging their tails or seemingly being hampered by them. At times, above the roof of the forest, they perform an evolution suggestive of an airplane's loop, which may well be part of their courtship behavior. Their principal food is the pulp of certain forest fruits which they pluck from the trees while on the wing and, like many other trogons, they are said to be fond of caterpillars. Quetzals never descend to the ground. They lay two bluish green unspotted eggs in a hole of a tree, generally an abandoned woodpecker's hole. No nest is built. The young are black and naked when hatched. In about a week they become covered with pale brownish down, and when a month old are covered with green and brown spotted feathers that give little hint of the resplendent plumage they will have when adult. At this time they leave their home.

The preparation of the specimens, because of their extraordinarily delicate skins, presented major technical problems, ably solved by Staff Taxidermist John W. Moyer. Mr. Frank Letl, who prepared the plant accessories, and Staff Artist Arthur G. Rueckert, painter of the background, have contributed to a highly successful habitat group.

Because of its great beauty, the quetzal has always been regarded as a prize that might be exhibited alive in a zoological garden. Recently the Bronx Zoo of the New York Zoological Society received living specimens from Honduras, the first ever to be exhibited alive in either Europe or America. Among Guatemalans the quetzal is regarded as the symbol of love of liberty, and the fable that it cannot be kept alive in captivity is widely current.

In the near future a post card in color, similar to the accompanying plate, will be available in The Book Shop of the Museum, along with others recently made from Mr. Mitchell's color photographs.

### Important Fish Collection

It is gratifying to report the receipt as a gift from the Zoology Department of the University of Chicago, of a large number of fishes taken in the Great Lakes and the upper Ohio and Mississippi Valleys. Most of Field Museum's collections from those regions were made thirty to forty years ago, and new material is especially welcome.

## Field Museum of Natural History

Founded by Marshall Field, 1893

Roosevelt Road and Field Drive, Chicago

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### FIELD MUSEUM NEWS

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Field Museum is open every day of the year (except Christmas and New Year's Day) during the hours indicated below:

November, December, January, February	9 A.M. to 4 P.M.
March, April, September, October	9 A.M. to 5 P.M.
May, June, July, August	9 A.M. to 6 P.M.

Admission is free to Members on all days. Other adults are admitted free on Thursdays, Saturdays and Sundays; non-members pay 25 cents on other days. Children are admitted free on all days. Students and faculty members of educational institutions are admitted free any day upon presentation of credentials.

The Museum's natural history Library is open for reference daily except Saturday afternoon and Sunday.

Traveling exhibits are circulated in the schools of Chicago by the N. W. Harris Public School Extension Department of the Museum.

Lectures for schools, and special entertainments and tours for children at the Museum, are provided by the James Nelson and Anna Louise Raymond Foundation for Public School and Children's Lectures.

Announcements of free illustrated lectures for the public, and special lectures for Members of the Museum, will appear in FIELD MUSEUM NEWS.

A cafeteria in the Museum serves visitors. Rooms are provided for those bringing their lunches.

Chicago Motor Coach Company No. 26 buses go direct to the Museum.

Members are requested to inform the Museum promptly of changes of address.

### MEMBERSHIP IN FIELD MUSEUM

Field Museum has several classes of Members. Benefactors give or devise \$100,000 or more. Contributors give or devise \$1,000 to \$100,000. Life Members give \$500; Non-Resident Life and Associate Members pay \$100; Non-Resident Associate Members pay \$50. All the above classes are exempt from dues. Sustaining Members contribute \$25 annually. After six years they become Associate Members. Annual Members contribute \$10 annually. Other memberships are Corporate, Honorary, Patron, and Corresponding, additions under these classifications being made by special action of the Board of Trustees.

Each Member, in all classes, is entitled to free admission to the Museum for himself, his family and house guests, and to two reserved seats for Museum lectures provided for Members. Subscription to FIELD MUSEUM NEWS is included with all memberships. The courtesies of every museum of note in the United States and Canada are extended to all Members of Field Museum. A Member may give his personal card to non-residents of Chicago, upon presentation of which they will be admitted to the Museum without charge. Further information about memberships will be sent on request.

### BEQUESTS AND ENDOWMENTS

Requests to Field Museum of Natural History may be made in securities, money, books or collections. They may, if desired, take the form of a memorial to a person or cause, named by the giver.

Contributions made within the taxable year not exceeding 15 per cent of the taxpayer's net income are allowable as deductions in computing net income for federal income tax purposes.

Endowments may be made to the Museum with the provision that an annuity be paid to the patron for life. These annuities are guaranteed against fluctuation in amount, and may reduce federal income taxes.

### NEW CHRISTMAS GIFT SERVICE OFFERED BY FIELD MUSEUM

Field Museum for several years has served its Members by making available Museum memberships as Christmas gifts for friends and relatives.

In addition to continuing this service, the Museum offers this year, through its new Book Shop, further Yuletide assistance. The Book Shop is prepared to furnish books, endorsed for scientific authenticity by members of the Museum staff, for both adults and children. Also, it has in stock a wide selection of other appropriate gifts, such as book ends, illuminated globe-maps of the world, models of animals suitable for use as library decorations and as toys for children, and miniature reproductions in bronze of the famous Races of Mankind sculptures by Malvina Hoffman.

Both in the case of Christmas Gift Memberships in the Museum, and in respect to the books and other offerings of the Book Shop, the Museum is extending exceptional facilities for the convenience of Members. *Where desired, the Museum will handle mail and telephone orders, and will undertake all details in connection with the dispatching of the gifts to the recipients designated by purchasers.* Purchasers may specify the date on which delivery is desired. *Thus, Museum Members may do all, or a large part, of their Christmas shopping while sitting at their own desks.* They can avoid being jostled in crowded stores, be relieved of the task of wrapping gift parcels, and escape having to stand in long lines at post offices waiting to have their packages weighed, stamped and insured. Gifts from the Museum Book Shop will be accompanied by appropriate Christmas cards bearing the giver's name, and will be wrapped in cartons or paper with suitable holiday decorations. They will be delivered either to purchaser, or directly to recipients, in accordance with the purchaser's instructions.

In the case of Christmas gift memberships, the Museum will send to the recipients attractive Christmas cards, with the name of the giver, notifying them that they have been elected Members of this institution. Information as to their privileges as Members will accompany these cards, as well as the regular Membership cards (and Certificates in the case of Life and Associate Memberships).

With this issue of FIELD MUSEUM NEWS, there are enclosed Christmas Gift Membership application forms, and a Book Shop list of suggestions and prices. Books which are to be delivered to the purchaser can be sent "C.O.D." if desired; where they are to be sent directly to recipient of gift, payment must be made in advance, as the Museum does not carry charge accounts.

### EXPEDITION BOAT WRECKED; ALL LIVES SAVED

Although a boat carrying its personnel, and its collections and equipment, was wrecked last month on the Courantyne River, the Sewell Avery Zoological Expedition to British Guiana, led by Mr. Emmet R. Blake, Assistant Curator of Birds, reached Georgetown with no loss of life or serious injuries. The boat foundered below King William's Falls. Mr. Blake, an assistant, and thirteen native helpers managed to escape to rocks in the river, and even to salvage about one-half of the scientific collections which originally included approximately 2,400 specimens of birds. The party faced a serious situation, being marooned on the barren rocks in the raging river for

some ten days, with most of the provisions lost. They were finally rescued by a flotilla of small boats manned by Indians.

The mishap was apparently due to unavoidable causes. Equipment and crew were the best available, and navigation was in charge of an experienced river man who for four years had been in command of all water transport for the British Guiana Boundary Commission. Only the most meager details have been learned from a brief cablegram sent by Mr. Blake to the Museum. Mr. Blake is expected to return to Chicago in January, and a full account may be expected in an early issue of FIELD MUSEUM NEWS.

### PYGMY FIRE MAKER

An exhibit illustrating the primitive methods of fire-making and cooking used by pygmies of the Malay Peninsula, with a life-size and lifelike model of a pygmy as the fire-maker, is included in the large Malaysian collection in Hall G. The model represents a pygmy of the Semang tribe, who are among the most primitive peoples of the world. A life-size full-length figure of one of these men, in bronze, sculptured by Malvina Hoffman, is to be seen in the Races of Mankind exhibits in Chauncey Keep Memorial Hall. The men are about four feet eight inches in height, and the women two or three inches shorter. They live in the deep jungles which cover the mountain slopes of the interior.

Without matches, or flint and steel, the pygmies make fire easily, whenever desired, by the method illustrated in the Museum exhibit. A piece of bamboo is split in two, and the side of one strip cut to a sharp edge. This is then placed on the ground, edge up, and is held upright by four pegs. A cut is made across the bottom of the other half of the tube, and a bit of tinder is pressed over the opening. The groove is then rubbed rapidly back and forth across the fixed section until the friction ignites the tinder.

In the Museum group the ashes of an old fire are seen nearby with native cooking utensils which consist almost exclusively of bamboo tubes.

The model was made from exact ethnological data obtained by the Arthur B. Jones Expedition to Malaysia some years ago.

### Field Museum Moves the Sun!

Joshua commanded the sun to stand still, and "the sun stood still" for a whole day (Joshua:X:12).

Conversely, Field Museum recently made the sun shift its position. In order to improve the installation of the walrus group in the Hall of Marine Mammals (Hall N), the illuminated representation of the Arctic midnight sun was moved from the south side of the case to the north. This has resulted in better lighting for the exhibit, and a better arrangement of the group and background as a whole.

Rare metals and their uses are illustrated by exhibits in Frederick J. V. Skiff Hall (Hall 37).

### HOLIDAY READING—

*The Japanese New Year's Festival, Games and Pastimes*, by Helen C. Gunsaulus (Field Museum Anthropology Leaflet No. 11).

At THE BOOK SHOP of FIELD MUSEUM—15 cents.

### SEWELL AVERY EXPEDITION TO EXPLORE GUATEMALA

A botanical expedition to Guatemala, sponsored by Mr. Sewell Avery, a Trustee of the Museum, recently began operations. It is being conducted by Mr. Paul C. Standley, Curator of the Herbarium, who left Chicago November 14, and sailed from New Orleans two days later.

It is planned to spend approximately five months in the field, gathering herbarium material for use in preparation of a descriptive account of the flora of Guatemala, similar to that of Costa Rica, whose publication by Field Museum is now almost completed.

Guatemala's vegetation is more varied in type than that of other Central American countries, although in number of species probably not equal to the 6,000 flowering plants found in Costa Rica. On the tops of several high volcanoes are alpine meadows in which are found northern plants such as buttercups, Indian paint-brushes, lupines, etc. The higher mountain slopes support extensive forests of pine, fir, Douglas fir, and even bald cypress, associated with willows, maples, box-elder, alders, and oaks. There are large areas of rain forest of the type that continues southward to the Amazon Valley, with the usual abundance of orchids and other epiphytes. One of the most distinctive features is the Zacapa Desert of eastern Guatemala, whose abundance of cacti of various forms rivals that of the Sonoran Desert.

Mr. Standley plans to visit as many of these regions as time permits, with the expectation of obtaining many plants new to Guatemala, and some that are quite unknown to science.

The Guatemalan Ministry of Foreign Affairs has extended special courtesies to facilitate the success of the Museum expedition.

### NOTABLE ADDITIONS MADE TO CHINESE CERAMICS

By C. MARTIN WILBUR  
Curator of Chinese Archaeology and Ethnology

Pottery often serves an archaeologist in the way that "index-fossils" help the geologist, assisting the excavator to date a site or a particular stratum in it. Field Museum, in the exhibits in George T. and Frances Gaylord Smith Hall (Hall 24), attempts to present a chronological sequence of Chinese ceramics which will enable visitors to recognize pottery of different periods. A number of additions have recently been made to this ceramic series.

The most unique addition is a brown pottery jar in Case 8, about ten inches high, its body covered with a stamped design of stags or ibexes. This piece comes from the region of Loyang in Honan, and is thought to date from the third century B.C. The decoration, almost unique in Chinese pottery, bears a striking resemblance to animal motifs found on bronzes of the Sino-Scythian type. Somewhat similar jars are known only in the University Museum, Philadelphia, and in the Louvre, Paris, each of which has one.

Mortuary figurines of two guardian knights of the T'ang period (A.D. 618-906), clad in full armor and scowling with a ferocious look, have been added to Case 17. It was their function to scare evil spirits from the tomb. They are a noteworthy addition to the interesting exhibit of mortuary figurines.

Three beautiful bowls of the type known as *chiin yao*, dating from the Sung period (A.D. 960-1280), and manufactured at Chün

Chou in the present prefecture of K'ai-feng, have been installed with other Sung pottery in Case 28. They were acquired in a bequest from Mrs. Frances Gaylord Smith. Fine *chiin* ware has a thick, bubbly, opalescent glaze in many colors, with blue, red and purple predominating. The three new specimens were made to hold plant bulbs, possibly for the imperial palace, and are superb examples of this much coveted type.

Also from Mrs. Smith's bequest are 29 specimens of porcelain from the last Chinese dynasty, dating 1644-1911. Case 34 has been completely reinstalled to include these pieces, with an attempt to display each as effectively as its peculiar beauty merits. An interesting bowl, with a painted scene showing Chinese fishermen with cormorants, presented several years ago by the American Friends of China, has also been given its chronological place in this case.

### THINGS YOU MAY HAVE MISSED

#### The Clouded Leopard

One of the rarest, as well as one of the most beautiful, members of the cat family is the clouded leopard of southern Asia and the East Indies. Field Museum is fortunate



#### Rare and Beautiful

Field Museum's specimen of the clouded leopard, one of the handsomest members of the cat family.

in possessing a specimen, which is on exhibition in the systematic collection of mammals in Hall 15. Probably not more than seven or eight such specimens are to be found in all the museums of the

United States, and probably not more than fifteen in the museums of the world, according to Dr. Wilfred H. Osgood, Chief Curator of the Department of Zoology.

The clouded leopard is very shy, and inhabits the depths of heavy forests, usually in regions difficult of access to hunters. Even in the wild its numbers are very limited. Strictly speaking, it is not a true leopard, and is somewhat smaller than the ordinary leopard. Its tawny body is marbled with black markings, in pattern very distinct from those of most of the cats, and these contribute to its handsome appearance. The dark color predominates in the animal's long heavy tail. The Museum's specimen was mounted by Staff Taxidermist W. E. Eigsti.

#### TIMELY—

*Chicago Winter Birds*, by Colin Campbell Sanborn (Field Museum Zoology Leaflet No. 2). 10 cents.

*The Wild Turkey*, by John T. Zimmer (Field Museum Zoology Leaflet No. 6). 10 cents.

At THE BOOK SHOP of FIELD MUSEUM.

### UNIQUE FOSSIL SKELETON PLACED ON EXHIBITION

By ELMER S. RIGGS  
Curator of Paleontology

An almost complete skeleton of a huge prehistoric animal known as the mountain ground sloth of South America, the first of its kind to be erected in any museum, has been placed on exhibition in Ernest R. Graham Hall (Hall 38). The specimen was discovered and excavated in a mountain valley of southern Bolivia by Captain Robert M. Thorne, a member of the Second Marshall Field Paleontological Expedition to Argentina and Bolivia. The work of repairing and reassembling the bones, many of which were in fragments after having lain buried for probably a million years, was a tedious and exacting process.

The animal, which is designated by the scientific name *Pseudomegatherium lundii*, has the proportions of a bear of the most gigantic type. It had a short neck and a ponderous body set upon stout legs, and was armed with a massive tail. Its deep jaws were equipped with strong grinding teeth.

The specimen had been covered by 150 feet of accumulated clay sediments washed down from the mountain side. Weight of this mass lying above had compressed and distorted the bones. Finally, softened by rains, the clays had "crept" or slid on the sloping surface in the manner of a glacier moving down its course, partially uncovering the skeleton at the surface and thus leading to its discovery. In this process, vertebrae were broken and displaced, the flat bones of the pelvis were cracked into many pieces, and plant roots had entered and further damaged the specimen. Nevertheless, it was a practically complete skeleton with all parts more or less in place, and lacking only a few joints of the toes.

While the mountain megatherium is not the largest, it is one of the rarest species of the family of ground sloths, as is evidenced by the fact that the one in Field Museum is the only complete one known. It is also only the second skeleton of a megatherium of any species to be mounted in any North American museum. The first one, a great skeleton of the species *Megatherium americanum*, largest type known, is also on exhibition at this Museum, having been installed in 1935.

#### Staff Notes

Mr. Rudyerd Boulton, Curator of Birds, during November conducted field work in southern Mississippi, near Ocean Springs. At the invitation of Messrs. James R. Leavell and Carl A. Birdsall, of Chicago, owners of a large tract of wilderness land in this region, he participated in a preliminary natural history survey to determine the possibilities for conservation projects and special zoological studies. In connection with this, he made small collections needed for special purposes by the Museum.

Mr. C. Martin Wilbur, Curator of Chinese Archaeology and Ethnology, recently spent a month making a survey of Chinese collections in eastern museums. Among cities in whose institutions he conducted research are Detroit, Toronto, Buffalo, Boston, Cambridge, New Haven, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and Cleveland.

A unique collection of raffia cloths from Madagascar, decorated with elaborate designs made by the warp-dyeing process, is exhibited in Hall E.

### GEMS AND JEWELS FEATURED ON SUNDAY LECTURE-TOURS

"Gems, Jewels and 'Junk'" is the title of a new lecture-tour to be given on the first three Sundays in December by Mr. Paul G. Dallwig, the Layman Lecturer of Field Museum (on the fourth Sunday, December 25, the Museum will be closed for the Christmas holiday).

On this tour Mr. Dallwig will guide his listeners through the gem exhibits both in the Department of Geology and in H. N. Higinbotham Hall (the Gem Room). His lecture will trace precious and semi-precious gem-stones from their mother-rocks to the jewelry store, the museum collection, and the jewel chests of the ladies. He will relate many fascinating stories about the world's famous diamonds, and describe the workings of the world's jewel markets.

It is necessary to make reservations for the Sunday tours and receive an identification ticket, as the number that can be accommodated is limited. Reservations may be made in advance by mail or telephone (Wabash 9410). Parties are restricted to adults.

The lectures begin promptly at 2 P.M. They end at 4:30, and are broken midway by an intermission of one-half hour for relaxation, during which members of the party may obtain refreshments and smoke in the Cafeteria where special tables are reserved for the group.

### MOTHERS-IN-LAW AND "JOKING RELATIONSHIPS" IN AFRICA

By WILFRID D. HAMBLY  
Curator of African Ethnology

In many Negro tribes, and among peoples in other parts of the world as well, respect for certain individuals is shown in peculiar ways. Mothers-in-law have been the subject of so many jokes in America and Europe that it is hard for us to realize that the Negro who crosses to the other side of the path when he meets his mother-in-law is displaying the respect decreed by tribal custom. It is often customary also for both to turn their heads away from one another.

In the Ovimbundu tribe of central Angola (Portuguese West Africa), a man may converse with his mother-in-law only through the walls of her hut. He takes up his position on the outside, and she stands opposite on the inside. This is, however, a profound mark of respect and not, as a white man might suppose, a safeguard against hostilities.

The "joking relationship" is another peculiar form of respect observed between certain relatives, whereby there are tolerated light banter, and even insults, which would meet with severe reprisals if indulged in by persons not thus privileged.

In many tribes there is a very close and confidential relationship between a boy and his mother's brother. The boy must work to help pay the debts of this maternal uncle, but the uncle must pay any fine necessitated by the boy's thefts or other misconduct. This joking relationship also takes the form sometimes of practical joking whereby the boy may steal, with approval, small articles from the home of his uncle.

In west Africa a droll kind of banter is indulged in between a man and his sister-in-law, whom he may some day inherit as a wife if his brother dies. A man of the Jukum tribe says to his sister-in-law, "You know I don't think much of your cooking; and if you don't improve, I will have to drive you out and marry someone else." To this the sister-in-law replies, "If you get rid of me, there isn't another woman in the whole world who would think of marrying you."

### Hawk Breaks Into Museum

A living specimen of Cooper's hawk is now in the possession of Field Museum. It literally forced its way into the institution, flying full force against an office window-pane on the third floor and crashing through the glass. Stunned at first, it revived when an attempt was made to pick it up, and had to be pursued through several long corridors before capture. The bird has been caged in the laboratories of the N. W. Harris Public School Extension. Members of the Harris staff have made a hood for it, and are using it for experiments in falconry. If it proves unadaptable to training, it may be used later as a study specimen. Hawks of this species prey not only on smaller wild birds, but on domestic fowl.

### MUSEUM TO CLOSE CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S DAY

In order to permit as many employes as possible to spend Christmas and New Year's Day with their families, Field Museum will be closed on those days. The Museum will be open, however, on the Monday following each holiday.

### Distinguished Visitors

Among distinguished visitors recently received at Field Museum are Mr. L. M. Klauber, of San Diego, California, President of the American Society of Ichthyologists and Herpetologists; Mrs. Nicholas (Alice Roosevelt) Longworth, of Washington, D. C.; Mr. John W. Davis, former United States Ambassador to the Court of St. James's; Miss Anna Shepard, ceramic analyst on the staff of the Carnegie Institution, Washington, D. C., and Mr. Kermit Roosevelt, co-leader of Field Museum expeditions in past years, and a trustee of the American Museum of Natural History, New York.

### NEW MEMBERS

The following persons were elected to membership in Field Museum during the period from October 17 to November 15:

#### Associate Members

Mrs. Theodore W. Bunte, Arthur A. Frank, Miss Margaret Nina Gentz, Mrs. F. P. Hufty.

#### Annual Members

Henry Bogoff, Mrs. Perry B. Buchanan, T. J. Callan, Mrs. Annetta C. Carlson, Mrs. Dexter Cummings, Philip S. Harper, Dr. M. S. Kharasch, J. A. Korngold, Walter A. Krafft, Walter D. Lawrence, Miss R. B. Love, C. E. Lyon, Thomas N. McGowen, Dr. Charles H. McKenna, Mrs. James Leonard Mills, Mrs. James L. Palmer, Miss Christine Paulson, Robert P. Rasmussen, Benjamin B. Schneider, Mrs. Henry Bascom Thomas, Otto Vogl, Roy A. Whipple, Charles Sneed Williams.

### YOUR CHILDREN WILL LIKE—

*Indian Children*, by Cornelia H. Dam, Curator of the Educational Section, University Museum, University of Pennsylvania (with Dr. Arthur C. Parker, Director of the Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences, as editor).

"A fascinating and accurate account of Indian children of the eastern woodland tribes," says Dr. Paul S. Martin, Chief Curator of Anthropology at Field Museum. "Destined to be a best seller."

Illustrated with "three-dimensional pictures." At the MUSEUM BOOK SHOP—\$1.50.

### DECEMBER GUIDE-LECTURE TOURS

Conducted tours of exhibits, under the guidance of staff lecturers, are made every afternoon at 3 o'clock except Saturdays, Sundays, and certain holidays. Following is the schedule of subjects and dates for December:

Thursday, December 1—General Tour; Friday—Malvina Hoffman Bronzes.

Week beginning December 5: Monday—Birds, Past and Present; Tuesday—Botany Halls; Wednesday—Primitive Weapons and Armor; Thursday—General Tour; Friday—Chinese Exhibits.

Week beginning December 12: Monday—The Story of Plant Life; Tuesday—Skeletons of Birds, Mammals and Man; Wednesday—Indians of the Northwest; Thursday—General Tour; Friday—Dinosaurs and Other Reptiles.

Week beginning December 19: Monday—The Art of the Ancient Peruvians; Tuesday—Woods and Their Uses; Wednesday—Minerals; Thursday—General Tour; Friday—Fishes and Amphibians.

Week beginning December 26: Monday—Christmas Holiday, no tour; Tuesday—Animal Habitat Groups; Wednesday—The Eskimos; Thursday—General Tour; Friday—Strange Animals of Foreign Lands.

Persons wishing to participate should apply at North Entrance. Tours are free and no gratuities are to be proffered. A new schedule will appear each month in FIELD MUSEUM NEWS. Guide-lecturers' services for special tours by parties of ten or more are available free of charge by arrangement with the Director a week in advance.

### Gifts to the Museum

Following is a list of some of the principal gifts received during the last month:

From Centro Nacional de Agricultura—159 herbarium specimens, Costa Rica; from Dr. Francis Drouet—800 herbarium specimens, Brazil, and 204 algae specimens; from Farlow Herbarium—28 algae specimens; from Jardim Botânico de Belo Horizonte—637 herbarium specimens, Brazil; from Dr. L. P. Khanna—96 algae specimens, Burma; from Miss Cora Shoop—1,186 cryptogam specimens, Missouri; from Professor T. G. Yuncker—557 herbarium specimens, Honduras; from Dr. Henry S. Conard—100 specimens of mosses, Iowa; from Rev. Brother Elias—59 herbarium specimens, Colombia; from Rev. Brother H. Daniel—64 herbarium specimens, Colombia; from Miss Ann Trevett—a specimen of uranophane, Wyoming; from C. G. Colyer—16 fish teeth, South Dakota; from Dr. H. C. Dake—a geode and 12 mineral specimens, western United States; from Estate of Carrie Ryerson—44 pieces of jewelry; from Walter Nelson—an opalized wood specimen, Washington; from Charles H. Flory—2 specimens of mammoth tusk, Alaska; from W. A. Brox—37 chaledony and agate specimens, Wyoming and Montana; from *The Mineralogist Magazine*—22 mineral specimens, Oregon; from F. S. Young—11 agate and chaledony specimens, Oregon; from Smith's Agate Shop—an iris agate, Oregon; from A. R. Hine—33 agate specimens, Oregon; from Dr. E. W. Lazell—a moss agate and 11 slides of fossil wood, Oregon; from M. T. Green—a tree cast of chaledony, Oregon; from J. Lewis Renton—55 mineral specimens, Oregon and California; from A. J. and Ray Schneider—2 agate specimens, Oregon; from Jack Barry—an opalized wood specimen, Oregon; from P. L. Forbes—5 mineral specimens, Oregon; from Peter Peterson—8 agate specimens, Oregon; from Miss Bertha Gordon—4 photographs of crumpled strata and erosion features, Mohave Desert and Death Valley; from Paul O. McGrew—3,000 vertebrate fossils, western Nebraska; from Elmer S. Riggs—11 skulls and one skeleton of modern American animals; from Texas Planning Board and University of Texas—11 polished marble slabs and 4 polished granite discs, Texas; from Carl Dreutzer—2 ribbon seal skins and skulls, Alaska; from Dr. Henry Field—an owl, 9 small mammals, and 37 insects, England and Scotland; from Gordon Grant—a centipede, a snail, and 186 slugs, insects, and allies, California and Hawaii; from Colonel J. H. Patterson—54 marine shells, Mexico; from Polish-American Chamber of Commerce (Warsaw)—70 seashells, Baltic Sea; from L. E. Harden—an albino opossum, Illinois; from Wilbur S. McAlpine—4 butterflies, Michigan; from A. R. G. Morrison—8 mammals, Peru; from Chicago Zoological Society—a Himalayan black bear, 2 parrots, and a weaver finch; from Mrs. Robb White—22 insects, Georgia; from Emil Krauth—6 butterflies, Washington; from Professor L. A. Higley—9 colored lantern slides of calico rock; valuable books for the Library from Professor H. Artowski, L. A. Bruggeman, Carnegie Institution, Dr. Alfonso Caso, George Siverling, and Rev. Roger S. Winans.

A life-size figure of a Dyak hunter of Borneo is exhibited in Hall G.