

The latter is exploring the bordering district along the Szechuan-Yunnan-Tibet borderland. In the winter the collector will bring herbarium specimens and seeds to the Fan Institute for study and identification, as that institute has a large herbarium and a large botanical library, and furthermore a unique collection of photographs of the type-specimens of Chinese and other Asiatic countries taken in various European herbaria, amounting to the large number of 17,000.

In the spring of 1932 a joint botanical and zoological expedition was sent to eastern Yunnan by the Fan Memorial Institute of Biology, Peiping, starting from western Szechuan and exploring the bordering regions of Szechuan, Kweichow and Yunnan. The party expects to be wintered in Yunnanfu. The botanical staff will endeavor to explore regions not yet thoroughly worked over and will collect specimens in the type-localities. Besides collecting flowering plants, special attention will be paid to mosses, liverworts, ferns and other cryptogams. The zoological staff will collect birds, fishes, other lower vertebrates and land shells. News has been received that the party succeeded in penetrating the forbidden territories of Ta-Liang-Shan lololands, where probably no white man has ever entered. The lolos are very warlike tribes, who frequently kidnap Chinese and make them slaves. The present powerful chieftainess is the sister of the present military governor of Yunnan, and has enlightened views as to the purpose of scientific expeditions. Members of the party were welcomed as her guests. Oxen and pigs were slaughtered in their honor, and an elderman of the tribe was handed over to the district magistrate as the pledge of their safety. As two years ago the lamentable death of the eminent young Chinese paleontologist, Ya-Tseng Chao, at the hands of bandits had cost the district magistrate of Chao Tung Hsien a permanent dismissal from office, this precaution is carefully taken by his successor. The party plans to explore the southeastern part of Yunnan next year.

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THE MORRIS ARBORETUM AND THE UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA

WITH the establishment of the Morris Arboretum as a part of the University of Pennsylvania the university is now looking forward to a time when it will become an important center for botanical study and research.

The arboretum, which was bequeathed to the university by the late Miss Lydia Thompson Morris, of Philadelphia, who also established the Morris Foundation with a liberal endowment for the support of the arboretum and for the support, in part, of the

work in botany at Pennsylvania, covers 170 acres and is one of the outstanding arboretums of the country.

It is situated in Chestnut Hill in the heart of one of the most picturesque sections in the Philadelphia suburban area and is within easy access of the University campus in West Philadelphia. Included in the arboretum are two estates, "Compton," which was the home of Miss Morris, and "Bloomfield," an adjoining estate.

The Morris Arboretum had its beginning during the life-time of John T. Morris, brother of Miss Morris, who began to assemble a collection of trees and shrubs at "Compton" and who, through cooperation with Dr. C. S. Sargent and the Arnold Arboretum, of Boston, in the expeditions of E. H. Wilson into the Orient, obtained many treasures from eastern Asia.

The collection of coniferous evergreens is an exceptionally fine feature of "Compton" and includes not only Asian, African, Australian and European species, but some of the rare kinds from western North America. Young specimens of the *Sequoia gigantea*, of California, are among the later plantings, and the one-leaved pine, *Pinus monophylla*, from the arid southwest, is of much interest to the scientific student of trees.

To the critical botanist the collection of thorn-apples, *Crataegus*, also is of particular interest, the great variety and richness of this collection giving evidence of the close relation between "Compton" and Dr. Sargent. The Albizzia, or jujube tree, near its northern limit at "Compton," Sargent's oak and many other specimen trees claim attention.

The university has not yet formulated its entire program for the utilization of the Morris Arboretum, but an indication of the extent and variety of the activities which will center around the arboretum is provided through the will of Miss Morris in which she expressed eight specific desires relative to the administration of "Compton" and "Bloomfield." These are:

That "Compton" and "Bloomfield" be maintained as an arboretum, and that use of income for this purpose be not subordinated to any other purpose.

That a laboratory for botanical research and dissemination of knowledge be maintained, although not necessarily on the estate.

That research be conducted in this country and abroad.

That scholarships to send boys and girls to school and college to study horticulture and kindred subjects be established.

That a post-graduate course be maintained at "Compton" and "Bloomfield."

That books and pamphlets, free or at cost, be published on the research work or kindred subjects.

That eminent scientific lecturers be employed.

That plants be distributed to the public.

H. L. H.