

VI. MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION  
(continued from p.1269)

a) Research and Publications:

Flora of Thailand. The Thai National Research Council is supporting a project on the Flora of Thailand, as a result of the negotiation made by Mr. Tem S m i t i n a n d, Curator of the Forest Herbarium, Royal Forest Department, Bangkok, with botanists of European herbaria, namely the Botanical Museum of the University of Copenhagen, the Rijksherbarium, Leyden, the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, the Royal Botanic Gardens, Edinburgh, and the National Museum of Natural History, Paris.

The first meeting was held at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, England, in 1965, and it has been decided that to ensure its possibility botanists interested in the Tropical botany should be approached by botanists presented at this meeting. The progress on this new project is slow but not at all discouraging, as the Thai National Research Council has the possibility to print the flora by its own off-set press. The Dutch Government through the Ministry of International Help has been approached, and a post for a botanist working for the Flora of Thailand has been approved. In the meantime application for technical assistance has been presented to the Unesco Southeast Asian Science Cooperation Office, Bangkok, with the hope that an aid will be granted during the fiscal year 1968-1969.

A temporary editorial board of the Flora of Thailand has been proposed consisting of Prof. Kai L a r s e n of the Botanical Institute, University of Aarhus, Mr. B. L. B u r t t of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Edinburgh, Mr. L. L. F o r - m a n of the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, Mr. B. H a n s e n of the Botanical Museum, University of Copenhagen, Dr. J. V i d a l of the National Museum of Natural History, Paris, and Mr. T. S m i t i n a n d of the Forest Herbarium, Bangkok.

It is expected that a second meeting of the editorial board will be held at the Rijksherbarium, Leyden, where the study of Southeast Asian botany is very active, and it is to be hoped that a leading Dutch botanist will join the board.

At the National Science Museum at Tokyo (TNS), Dr. Hiroshi Inoue is planning to make a synopsis of Borneo-Java-Sumatra species of Plagiochila (Musci/Hepaticae).

Mr. Hardial Singh, botanist at the Singapore Herbarium, completed studies on sclereids in the leaves of 28 species of Araceae and the 31 species of Malesian Fagraea, which revealed support for the current taxonomic concepts based on morphology.

The Indonesian translation of Dr. C. G. G. J. van Steenis's Flora voor de Scholen van Indonesië (1951) has now been completed at Bogor. Steps are made to have it printed.

Flora of Mount Makiling. Dr. Juan V. Panchao of Los Baños, Philippines, is engaged in the preparation of a Flora of this National Park, in Luzon. His work is supported by a grant from the Guggenheim Foundation, partly during a stay at the Smithsonian Institution, Washington.

Pacific Plant Areas (editors C.G.G.J. van Steenis and M.M. J. van Balgooy). The history and scope of this project were expounded on page 900-902 of this Bulletin. Volume 1 appeared at Manila, where it is available for US\$ 3.-- at the National Institute of Science and Technology. It contains a systematic bibliography of published Pacific Plant maps; 297 pages, with 25 original range maps of Pacific plants taxa, each with a full legend.

Volume 2 appeared at Leyden, as Supplement 5 of the journal Blumea (not included in the subscription price), where it is available at US\$ 8.-- with the Librarian of the Rijksherbarium, Schelpenkade 6, Leyden, Netherlands. It covers 312 pages, with a supplement to the Bibliography of Volume 1, and 150 original range maps of Pacific plants taxa, each with generic notes, and discussions on name, ecology, fruit and dispersal, and references.

The maps have been numbered through. The series is continued and Mr. van Balgooy has already some new maps ready. It is anticipated that these will be included in the regular instalments of Blumea; when a sufficient number has been published, these sheets will be bound into Volume 3, which will be announced when the time has come.

Manual of Malayan Timber Trees. As the dipterocarps make up only 60% of the timber volume in Malaya, the need is felt for a companion volume to Symington's of 1943 (still as good as on the day it was written), and preliminary work was already done by Messrs Wyatt-Smith and Kochummen. Following plans of 1959 to appoint a Colombo Plan Forest Botanist, in 1965 Dr. T. C. Whitmore arrived at the spacious new building at Kepong on a 3-year contract, to co-ordinate the

existing knowledge, to initiate the production of a non-dipterocarp Manual, and to train a new generation of Malayan forest botanists.

One of the first needs is vigorous collecting drives, particularly in the eastern states and foothills, in co-operation with the Forest Resources Survey. Also the classical grounds of Kunstler and Scortechini will be revisited. Dipterocarps there are about 160 species, the number involved in the present Manual will be about 900. Families will be worked up in optional sequence. Dr. Whitmore (editor), with Mr. K. M. K o c h u m m e n and Mr. F. S. P. N g, forest botanists, cooperate closely and parallel with the Forest Botanist of Sarawak, who is engaged on a similar project. They aim to finish the Burseraceae, Dilleniaceae, big tree Euphorbiaceae, Leguminosae, Myristicaceae, Sapotaceae, and Xanthophyllum, and to have well in hand the Apocynaceae, Bombacaceae, Celastraceae, Combretaceae, Sterculiaceae, and Tiliaceae by 1968. All big trees will be described with full notes on habit, buttresses, bole, bark, crown, slash, etc., the very rare species and genera of non-trees will be treated concisely. Line drawings are planned, and keys will be given to genera and species. Early collections only at Kew will have to be examined; fortunately the Kepong library is rich in old literature.

The importance of the Flora Malesiana as a basis is fully appreciated, but it is wisely recognized that as a link between this fundamental regional work and the local "consumer" of botanical knowledge, a local work is necessary. The sound and careful planning of the Manual may contribute much to its realization.

UNESCO Bulletin discontinued. Following a decision by the headquarters at Paris, the information Bulletin issued by the South Asia Cooperation Office at New Delhi, will no longer appear, the last issue being number 19.

Facsimile reprints of books of importance for Indo-Australian botany have been prepared by A. Asher & Co., Herengracht 386, Amsterdam, Netherlands. "G. Bentham & F. v. Mueller": Flora Australiensis in 7 volumes costs Dfl. 400.-, US\$ 112.-, £ 40; single volumes Dfl. 60.-, US\$ 17.-, £ 6. Blume: Enumeratio Plantarum Javae costs Dfl. 60.-, US\$ 17.50, £ 6. Merrill: An enumeration of Philippine Flowering Plants costs Dfl. 440.-, US\$ 122.-, £ 44. Ferdinand von Mueller's Fragmenta Phytographiae Australiae, complete, costs Dfl. 480.-, US\$ 134.-, £ 48. Pierre: Flore Forestière de la Cochinchine, in 5 volumes, Buckram, costs Dfl. 960.-, US\$ 268.-, £ 96. Presl: Reliquiae Haenkenianae costs Dfl. 480.-, US\$ 134.-, £ 48, bound in 2 volumes, Buckram. Ridley: The Flora of the Malay Peninsula in 5 volumes costs Dfl. 360.-, US\$ 100.-, £ 36, single volumes Dfl. 80.-, US\$ 22.50, £ 8; bindings, like in the Flora Australiensis, similar to the original ones.

Of R.E.Holttum: Orchids of Malaya, a third edition came out in 1965 (20 Malayan dollar). There are four changes in binomials, one in Calanthe and 3 in Dendrobium. One new record is mentioned, Dendrobium lampongense J.J.S. Major changes in the taxonomy of Sarcochilus have not been accommodated, but the reader is referred to another publication.

b) Herbaria, Gardens:

Bogor Botanic Gardens. Plans have been designed for a complex of buildings off the southeastern corner of the Bogor Garden, i.e. S of the hospital, near the buildings of the Agricultural Faculty. A new Botanical Laboratory will there be erected, a new Zoological Museum, and a new Library building, but as these plans will take time to materialize, and the Library is in urgent need of a better accommodation, it is possible that a part of the new Herbarium Bogoriense building will temporarily house the Library.

Botanic Gardens in Thailand. The management of the Botanic Gardens in Thailand, formerly was run by the Silvicultural Division, Royal Forest Department, will be handed over to the Forest Herbarium, starting from the fiscal year of 1966-1967.

The improvement of the Phu Khae Botanic Garden in Saraburi will be accelerated, and the newly-opened, Khao Chong Botanic Garden in Trang, in the Peninsula, will be organised within the Tropical Rain forest.

Kepong Herbarium. A backlog of several years, consisting mainly of duplicates from Sabah and Sarawak, has now been incorporated into the collection, the whole of which now amounts to about 80,000 specimens. Eighty urgently needed cabinets arrived in Nov. 1965, which nearly doubled the capacity of the Herbarium. Considerable amounts of undistributed materials were found; as far as these not had been severely damaged by insects, they were distributed to several institutes.

As it was felt that not enough has been collected in comparison with the abundant activities at Kuching and Sandakan, collecting is intensified. The method has been brought up to date by putting the presses with plants in plastic bags with alcohol vapour, to be dried later. The size of Herbarium sheets has been enlarged so as to match the common standard format.

Rijksherbarium, Leyden. As the boxes have gradually become too full, it is necessary to thin them out, which means that the whole collection has to be reshuffled, and the materials, now in + 35,000 boxes, are to be distributed over + 55,000 boxes. Now another large herbarium floor has been made ready with the racks set up, this time-consuming task has been

started. When it will have been finished, several years from now, it may be said that the Rijksherbarium has finally overcome its inner physical pressure.

The regular scientific staff has 23 members, not included several honorary collaborators; the technical staff has 36 members. Received were 39,091 specimens; out on loan went 14,380 sheets; received on loan were 19,619 sheets. Duplicates distributed amounted to 4182, to 27 institutes. Mounted were 27,282 specimens, and 75,349 sheets were incorporated into the collections.

Singapore Botanic Gardens was one of the few in the world to admit traffic on a completely unrestricted scale. Drivers reported 597 offences, and the Gardens watchmen have progressively become traffic wardens. Children and adults have been hit. Cars are driven into the roadside, and parked on the grass. Drivers ignore No Entry signs. Fortunately, discussions with the Police were, by the end of 1965, well advanced towards total exclusion of all vehicular traffic from the Gardens.

At the Singapore Herbarium, recently extended, except, unfortunately, the library space, the arrears of duplicate dispatch were tackled; 8,754 specimens were mounted during 1965. It is to be noted that the Herbarium has a growing and important quantity of material from eastern Malesia and the Solomons.

KL-numbers. The older number series of the Phytochemical Survey of Malaya, begun by M i l l a r d in 1957, has been resumed by Dr. J. C a r r i c k, Field Pharmacologist, with number 2332. Some confusion has arisen among the three numbers attached to the old series, the KL-number, the PCS-number, and a Herbarium number. But the first number is the only one that is continuous: KL.

The KEPong series of collecting numbers reached the six figures by 1965 (e.g. KEP 119971); since such large figures are inconvenient to use, a new series with the prefix FRI was begun in 1966. The new series begins with FRI 0001.

The Kuching Herbarium is being extended to almost double its present storage space, as it is now so full that current collections cannot be incorporated. The building should be completed by the end of September 1966.

The Philippine National Herbarium set up an exhibition named "The Plant Kingdom", designed for an interested public, open from 22 Nov. 1965 to 19 May 1966. A guide was published.

The Herbarium now contains over 96,000 mounted specimens; before long a catalogue of the collections is being compiled and intended for publication.

The Kew Herbarium will be extended by a new wing, large enough to contain the whole library, working rooms for the staff, and part of the collections. It is hoped that by spring 1967 the new space can be occupied.

Pacific Tropical Botanic Garden. Plans of long standing made by the late Drs. Rock and Lyon are now materializing. Thanks to an endowment of the late Robert Allerton, a garden enthusiast himself, several persons have been attracted to put a great botanic garden in Hawaii on a solid basis of planning. A board of trustees, part of them scientists, has been set up, to see to it that the garden will have a maximum use to science and public. A site has been located in the Kahana Valley at Oahu, 25 miles from Honolulu, stretching from sea level up to  $\pm$  900 meters, with rainfall figures between 0.5 and 5 m per annum. The garden will contain, besides native species (so many of them in danger of extinction), a great assortment of tropical plants from various sources, and is intended to give laboratory facilities for resident and visiting botanists. At present, a survey has been made with advice, among others, of Dr. H. R. Fletcher of Edinburgh, and now negotiations are being conducted in order to secure 5,000 acres of land, part of which are to be earmarked for public recreation ground, but most of it for living plant collections. Mr. Mateo Lettunick, who paid a short visit to the Rijksherbarium and other institutions in Europe for advice, told us that several years of carefully setting up the organisation are ahead. The garden will be a private institution, in fruitful coexistence with the Bishop Museum and the University.

Field Research Station on New Guinea Mountain. Australian National University has built a field research station on 15,000 ft. Mt Wilhelm - the highest mountain in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea. The research station provides for a laboratory, a store, and accommodation for four scientists. It is built above the forest limit of approximately 11,500 ft., and will be unique both in its position at such a high altitude so close to the equator and in its being in an area where the vegetation is relatively free from human interference. The higher parts of the mountain have clearly been glaciated at some time in the geologically recent past, and a study of the extent and age of this glaciation should throw valuable light on the question of what was happening in the tropics when large parts of the presently temperate world were glaciated, most recently about 12,000 years ago.

Under certain conditions the station will be available not only to members of ANU Research School of Pacific Studies but to scientists from all parts of the world. Bernice P. Bishop Museum, Honolulu, made a grant to assist in the equipping of the research station. The Museum's entomological work at the

new station will supplement that being carried on at its own New Guinea station at Wau, which is in continuous operation for the program in zoogeography and distribution of Pacific insects and related programs. From: Pacific Science Association, Information Bulletin, vol. 17, no 5, Oct. 1965, 3.

c) Symposia, Congresses, Societies, and Meetings:

The Sixth AETFAT Conference (Association pour l'Etude Taxonomique de la Flore d'Afrique Tropicale) was held at Uppsala from 12 to 16 September 1966, attended by about 90 members, most of them from Europe, a few of them Africans. Progress in taxonomic study was reported for each country, and discussions were held on a possible Genera Plantarum Africanarum and on the question of Floras versus Monographs. Progress in the mapping of the African Flora and Vegetation was reported. The other sessions were all devoted to conservation of vegetations and individual species South of the Sahara, with inclusion of Madagascar and other islands, region by region.

A pile of 6 cm of stencilled paper was produced, consisting of a list of taxonomic revisions which are in preparation for Africa, and extensive reports on each country, all set up according to one scheme and therefore well-comparable, dealing with physical conditions, vegetation, protection at present and what should be protected in the future. It is hoped that the reports can be printed.

Sandakan Training Course. From 11 Oct. to 11 Nov. 1965, a Botanical Training Course for Foresters in Sabah was held, organized by Dr. W. M e i j e r, in which 20 persons participated. The programme included lectures on phytogeography, vegetation zones, geology and soils, climate, shifting cultivation patterns, conservation, forest types, the functions of a tropical Herbarium, the importance of correct naming, plant classification and identification, species description and key making. The practical work included lessons in collecting, field identification, visits to forest reserves, logging camps, poison girdling, regeneration. To get a better idea of the subjects and the way they are treated, the reader must be referred to Meijer's Botanical News Bulletin (see Bibliography).

How herbarium taxonomists would profit from such a course, too! All the same, there can be no doubt that courses like this do much for the diffusion and utilization of botanical knowledge and for the strengthening of ties between botany and society. We hope that Dr. Meijer and many other Forest Botanists will continue to devote some of their energies to this vital purpose.

The 11th International Botanical Congress, Seattle, 1969. At the 11th Pacific Science Congress, Tokyo, it was announced officially that the Organizing Committee for the forthcoming 11th International Botanical Congress, at Seattle, 1969, strives to facilitate the coming to the Congress by as many botanists as possible and let them as much as possible participate in the pre-Congress excursions. One should get timely into touch with Prof. Dr. G. L. S t e b b i n s, Department of Genetics, University of California, Davis, Cal., U.S.A., who is directing this laudable effort.

The 2nd International Conference on Palynology. From 29 Aug. to 3 Sept. 1966 Utrecht was the meeting place for palynologists from many countries. Discussions ranged over a wide variety of topics and those listed below are of special interest to students of Malesian botany.

A paper by Tsukada discussed late Pleistocene vegetation and climate in Taiwan and a contribution by palynologists of Royal Dutch Shell presented data on pollen of Tropical Tertiary sediments. Recent pollen and spores were discussed in relation to taxonomy by the following authors: Agababian (Zygophyllaceae), Bolchovitina (Gleicheniaceae), Brown (Onagraceae), Cerceau-Larrival (Umbelliferae), Fuchs (Bombacaceae), Graham (Cuphea), Guinet (Mimosaceae), Huynh (Tropaeolaceae), Punt (Phyllanthus).

All contributions will be published in the Congress proceedings, which will form the first five volumes of a new journal, "Review of Palaeobotany and Palynology", to be published by Elsevier (Amsterdam).

New Guinea Biological Foundation. This Foundation has become an effective organisation with the further development of Aropa plantation on Bougainville as a source of income for the Research Council. At the first meeting of the Research Council various projects of a biological nature were discussed and most reserved for further investigation. Immediate action has been taken to implement a project which will provide a scholarship for a University student to work in New Guinea for 3 months of each of 3 years from 1966-67 on field work in the fields of botany, entomology, marine biology or animal ecology. In 1966-67, because immediate facilities exist for servicing a botanical collection and also that road development on the island of Bougainville is providing immediate access to virgin forest, the scholarship is being awarded in the field of botany. Supervision of the student will be through the Division of Botany at Lae.

The 11th Pacific Science Congress, Tokyo, 22 Aug.-4 Sept. 1966. Forty years after the 2nd Congress, the 11th was again in the host country: Japan. There were c. 6000 attendants (4000 Japanese), representing 80 countries, divided over 12



sections, but each section was of course again subdivided. The program of the Biological Section was concentrated in 10 symposia, occupying the mornings. Besides, there was an important concurrent international symposium on biosystematics coinciding with the congress, organized by Prof. Hara and Dr. T. Tateoka. In addition there were 3 divisional meetings: botany, zoology and ecology. As usually the sessions were too full, but fortunately a number of speakers did not turn up and their text was of course mostly not read, so that there was, at least in the botany division, really sufficient time for discussion, satisfactory to the 50-100 average attendants. The language barrier was far from imaginary, but could usually be overcome. The chairman, Prof. Hara, and his right hand, Prof. Tuyama, were congratulated with their punctual organization.

As many symposia from other sections coincided and had to be sought on the campus, and speakers' times could not be kept to the schedule, it was as usual not well possible for botanists to attend lectures in other sections, e.g. geology, geophysics, or oceanography. The Congress consists, so to say, of 12 simultaneous congresses.

During the Congress there were many excellent parties and receptions, by Japanese authorities and embassies, giving opportunity to meet people. In the afternoons there were often excursions to botanic gardens, arboreta, museums, etc. Selected groups enjoyed the privilege of a reception by the Emperor and a visit to his biological laboratory on the Palace grounds. A week-end tour brought us to the forest limit on Mt Fuji. Accommodation was most excellent in modern, air-conditioned hotels (necessary in the very hot season!) at very reduced price. Transport facilities and organization were equally perfect. And so was the weather!

After the Congress there were a number of tours to various parts of Japan, through travel agencies but each with Japanese scientific leaders or guides. There were also four post-Congress Special Symposia of which several ended in Kyoto; on Marine Biology, Primate Biology, Tsutsugamushi Disease (scrub typhus) and on Nature Conservation of Alpine and Subalpine Zones. The latter through the Japan Alps was most interesting and very instructive for the botanist; leader was Prof. Numata, assisted by a number of prime Japanese botanists. The courteous reception by the Governor of the Prefecture, the excellent instruction on Glacial history, climate, reboisement, typhoons, fire, snowfall, and impression of the very large scientific organisation for the Japanese nature reserves brought a great satisfaction and feelings of appreciation to the 63 participants, and was a success to our Japanese hosts.

d) Conservation:

IUCN-Conference at Bangkok, 1965. The International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources (headquarters 1110 Morges, Switzerland) held a conference from 29 Nov. to 4 Dec. 1965, co-sponsored by the National Research Council for Thailand, which acted as a host. A representative gathering was brought together of biologists and others deeply concerned with the problems of conservation, particularly of wildlife resources, from the great majority of the countries of Tropical South East Asia. In the IUCN Bulletin no 19 a full report is given; we must confine ourselves to those resolutions which relate to the botany of Malesia:

1. A regional conservation organization for South East Asia:

IUCN should initiate discussions with a view to establishing a regional conservation union at the earliest practicable time under appropriate international sponsorship.

2. Resource inventories, research and land use programs:

Recommended is the organization in all countries of national resource inventories, the establishment of research services on an inter-disciplinary basis, the setting aside of adequate samples of the main types of environment for research purposes, and the framing and application of land use policies on the basis so provided.

3. Co-ordination of conservation legislation:

Through appropriate channels such as the IUCN commission on Legislation and the Legislation Research Branch of FAO summaries of existing laws having been collected and listed should be made available to governments, departments and organizations concerned, supported by suggested "model legislation", based on a comparative study of the material, to facilitate future revision and co-ordination.

5. Conservation and ecology in the Mekong River development:

The countries involved as well as the many national and international organizations participating in the development project are urged to give greater attention in this and all similar projects with which they may be concerned in the future, to ecological investigations as an integral part of the vital resource analyses supporting the planning.

6. Control of pests by toxic chemicals:

Restriction is recommended, whenever possible of the use of more toxic unselective pesticides and the intensification of basic and applied research into pest populations and their control, in order to develop efficient control practices for the Region which make maximum use of biological, cultural or natural control methods, supplemented only where necessary by selective chemical or artificial methods, which are likely to cause minimum damage to the environment and its flora and fauna.

9. Ecological research and conservation in connection with

the International Biological Program, Indonesia:

The program of study and conservation should be extended to other areas of outstanding biological interest, such as the Losir Reserve in Sumatra, and this work should receive all possible assistance.

14. Short-term training programmes:

Attention should be given to the possibility of recruiting through international or bilateral aid programs a team or teams of experts to visit the countries of the Region and, in close collaboration with local specialists, to plan and initiate suitable courses of instruction.

25. Strengthening and consolidating the National Parks system:

Pressures on duly constituted Park areas for use or for purposes contrary on which Parks are set up, should be discouraged, diverted or totally barred, and all Governments of the Region should be asked not only to establish an adequate system of National Parks, but ensure that it is placed on a firm and permanent legal basis.

28. National Parks and Reserves policy, Malaysia:

The Government of Malaysia be requested to develop the greatest possible co-ordination of policy and legislation, while extending reservation and control to wildlife species and areas of particular scientific interest not yet covered by the existing system, with particular reference to rare formations, such as limestone hills and the Batu Caves; as a matter of urgency, financial support for taxonomic and ecological research in these limestone areas is recommended.

29. Creation of a Taal Volcano National Park, Philippines:

The Philippine Government is asked to establish a Taal Volcano National Park, thus taking advantage of the present opportunity to safeguard a unique national asset.

30. Ujung Kulon Reserve, Indonesia:

Efforts should be continued to maintain the good condition and to assure absolute and effective protection for its now unique species, the Javan rhinoceros.

32. National Parks in Sarawak:

The proposals to constitute 9 National Parks in Sarawak are endorsed, in particular early establishment of the proposed Gunong Mulu National Park.

33. Nature Reserves in Hong Kong:

The Government of Hong Kong be asked to give urgent consideration to setting land aside suitably zoned for its beauty, biological interest or recreational value, especially in such areas as Sai Kung Peninsula, Tung Lung Island, Sharp Island, the Mai Po marshes, the western tip of Lantau Island and all water-collecting areas, thereby providing a unique example to the world of the determination and ability of a highly populated country to retain wilderness areas for the material and spiritual welfare of its people.

Concluding address by Lee M. Talbot: Conservation is a positive, constructive, common sense approach to use and management of all the basic natural resources on which our survival and development is based .... Conservationists often complain that they are alone and that nobody understands conservation; to some degree they are right; but to a large degree this may be due to their own approach to conservation, and the failure to either understand, or to convey to others, that conservation involves everybody; that it is not just a vague concept of interest to a few people, but a solid need of direct importance to everybody.

A digressive remark about the Thung Saleng Luang National Park cannot be omitted. The Thai Government and the persons who took the initiative to establish this natural reserve are to be commended and congratulated. An area covering more than 2000 sq.km of most varied composition, with rich virgin evergreen jungle, savannas, ponds, rocky rivers and waterfalls of all sizes and shapes has been preserved for posterity. Trails are being laid out in the area to make it accessible to scientists and to the community as a whole. If the work here undertaken by the Thai Forest Department is to be continued and if sufficient personnel is assigned to protect the flora and fauna against fires and poachers, this spot, easily accessible through the fine road from Pitsanuloke, could be developed into the most remarkable reserve in the whole of tropical Asia, attracting scientists and tourists from all over the world. From: G.Seidenfaden, Nat.Hist.Bull.Siam Soc. 20 (1964) 231.

At the Agricultural Faculty in Wageningen, Netherlands, Dr. M. F. M ö r z e r B r u y n s has been appointed as Professor in Nature conservation and administration. In his 20-page inaugural lecture "Natuurbehoud als gemeenschapsbelang" he expounded the importance of conservation for the prevention of extinction of ecological communities and individual taxa, for nature as the source of food, nature as the source of quality-improving elements, nature as an ally against harmful organisms, nature for recreation, and the need for research.

Red Book for Rare or Threatened Plants. At the 9th General Assembly of IUCN at Lucerne, June 1966, a resolution was passed that the Survival Service Commission should produce a Red Book for rare and threatened species of plants as it had done for animals, and that this work should be located at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.