

VIII. HERBARIA, GARDENS, ORGANIZATIONS
(continued from page 285)

The status of various plant systematic collections have been discussed in S.H. SOHMER (1985) (see Bibliography), e.g. of the Philippines by D.A. MADULID, of Vanuatu by P. CABALION, a review of the herbaria of Papua New Guinea and nearby areas has been published by D.G. FRODIN (1985) (see Bibliography).

The Herbarium of the University of the Philippines, at Los Baños, College, Laguna 3720, the Philippines (no formal abbreviation, 'UPLB') encompasses in its Museum of Natural History a Botanical Herbarium (ca. 60,000 specimens), a Mycological Herbarium (CALP) (20,000), and a Forestry Herbarium (LBC) (7,500). Among the staff members are the following botanists: Ms. Norma O. AGUILAR (Curator) (general flowering plants, Leguminosae, Gramineae), E.S. FERNANDO (general trees, Palmae), W.S. GRUEZO (Compositae, Lichenes), M.R. MARTINEZ (Algae), L.S. DE PADUA (medicinal plants), J.V. PANCHO (general flowering plants, weeds), P.C. PAYAWAL (Pollen), T.H. QUIMIO (Fungi), B.C. TAN (Bryophyta, Pteridophyta). Affiliated staff members

are I.J. DOGMA (Jr.) (Fungi) and J.P. ROJO (forest trees, Leguminosae). The institute at present specializes in the flora of Mt. Makiling, but is of course interested in the entire biology of the Philippines

The Herbarium, Academia Sinica, Nankang, Taipei, Taiwan 11529, Republic of China (HAST). Note the new acronym. This herbarium, founded 1961, discontinued in 1962, was resurrected in 1983. It specializes in the flora of Taiwan, and has at present ca. 8,500 sheets with vascular plants. Director is Dr. C.-S. CHEN (1935). Curator is Dr. C.-I. PENG (1950), who especially studies the Commelinaceae, Compositae, Onagraceae (Ludwigia) and Lysimachia. Other staff-members are: H.-S. CHANG (1938: microfungi, e.g. Phytophthora, Bipolaris, Cochliobolus, and related Hyphomycetes), S.-M. CHAW (1954: Rubiaceae-Guettardeae; palynology), C.-H. CHOU (1942: phytochemical ecology, allelopathy, mangrove forest ecosystems, phylogenesis of the Gramineae, incl. bamboos), T.-C. HUANG (1939: taxonomy and ecology of blue-green algae of Taiwan, curating c. 100 strains of axenic culture collections), and J.-T. WU (1949: freshwater microalgae of Taiwan). Loans are to recognized institutions. Periodical and serial works: Botanical Bulletin of the Academia Sinica (note that there is a journal with the same title from mainland China!), Monograph Series, and Annual Reports, all in exchange with back issues still available. For exchange are furthermore available vascular plants and microfungi (Phytophthora and Bipolaris) from Taiwan. Desired are flowering plants from Eastern and/or Southeastern Asia and representatives of the same microfungi. (Hb. News 6/4, 1986, 18).

As suggested on p. 283 the official acronym for the Herbarium of the Forest Research Institute, Malaysia, remains KEP. The Institute in general may be referred to as 'the FRIM'.

The Liverpool Museum (LIV) has recently become a nationally funded Trustee Museum. Formerly known as the Merseyside County Museums, it is now administered as part of the National Museums and Galleries on Merseyside. Although H.O. FORBES was Director of LIV from 1894-1911, none of his botanical collections were represented there. Only recently has the Botany Department acquired a collection of wood samples from the BM, some of which were collected by Forbes in New Guinea. The herbarium specimens have been studied by Rendle et al. (J. Bot. 61-64, Suppl., 1923-1926), but no reference was made to these samples. At least 20 of these are part of types. Another large set (400+) of wood samples was collected by H.N. RIDLEY from Johore. The blocks are provided with consecutive numbers; all have vernacular names and a small proportion also bear scientific names. Another set, ca. 100 large half-round sections, sanded on one side, and usually bearing bark on another, originates from Borneo. They are provided with vernacular names, only. Some other blocks were collected by C.W. ANDREWS on Christmas Island in 1897.

There are now some 11,000 wood samples in LIV. Details of them are being entered in a database (dBase II). Enquiries are welcomed.

(From a letter by J.R. Edmondson, Keeper of LIV)

The Malesian collection of the Herbarium of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia (PH) has as its core the B.C. STONE Herbarium of over 10,000

sheets. Progress in mounting, cataloguing and identifying this material has been steady and by 1988 it is expected that the whole collection will have been prepared and filed. A catalogue of the collection will be prepared. It is urgently requested that taxonomists with new or revised identifications of any of these specimens (B.C. Stone and collaborators) will communicate them to Dr. Stone (Academy of Natural Sciences, 19th & Parkway, Philadelphia PA 19103, U.S.A.).

The Prince of Songkla University Herbarium, Department of Biology, Faculty of Science, Prince of Songkla University, Haad Yai (Songkla Prov.) - 90112, Thailand (PSU). This, the only herbarium in Thailand South of Bangkok (with BK and BKF), contains more than 8,200 specimens, and therefore is the third major herbarium in the Kingdom. The University was established in 1966, and the present Curator, Ms. Puangpen SIRIRUGSA, started the herbarium in 1973 by the benefit of a World Bank loan. In 1978 she was assisted by Dr. K. SUVATABANDHU, former Curator of BK. From 1979 to 1981 Mr. G. CONGDON (from A) studied the vegetation of the Tarutao National Park, and from 1984 to 1986 Mr. J.F. MAXWELL (formerly of SING) collected and distributed material from the Southern Provinces of Thailand. He also produced a flora, one of the first, if not the first, local floras of the country, for the Ko Hong Hill, a former primary evergreen forest behind the Campus. Until the middle of 1987 he is writing up a weed manual for the Southern Provinces and so extended his interest, and collections, from primary forest species to weeds as well.

Initially intended as a depository for teaching collections and vouchers of local field work, e.g. of the Agricultural Field Station of the Faculties of Natural Resources and of Chemistry, the Herbarium now possesses a good representative collection of vascular plants of South Thailand. Of course some families because of personal interest are better represented than others, notably the Cyperaceae, Gramineae, Lentibulariaceae, Melastomataceae, Zingiberaceae, and Pteridophytes. A special effort has been made to incorporate liquid collections of all Acanthaceae, Balsaminaceae, Marantaceae, Orchidaceae, Scrophulariaceae, Zingiberaceae, etc.

Other areas are also represented through exchange programs with BKF, SINU, and UKMB. Moreover, duplicates of the more than 3000 collections made by the indefatigable Maxwell have been sent to A (complete set), L, and PH (incomplete). Other major contributors are Ms. Sirirugsa (1300 specimens), Congdon (1200), Supapol (500), and Ramsri (300). Because of the stimulative activity student interest in taxonomy has increased and two floristic projects have recently been completed.

Due to an unfortunate administrative disinterest and the departure of Maxwell there has been a decline in official support. It is to be hoped that students and botanists, especially foreign ones, will impress the Administration with requests for loans, or visiting facilities, so that the collections will continue to be used in the quest for more knowledge of the flora of Southern Thailand, advantageous both for general scientific knowledge and for direct use in the economy of the country. (From an extensive report by Mr. J.F. Maxwell)

The present situation at the Forest Research Institute Herbarium (RAF) at Yezin, Pyinmana, Burma, is summarized in Taxon 35 (1986) 458-459.

The Wroclaw Herbarium (WRSL) (formerly Breslau). Many duplicates of plants that were destroyed in B during the war are conserved here (see also K. ROSTANSKI, *Acta Univ. Wratisl.* 14, 1963, 283-304, in Polish with English summary). Of special importance to Malesian botanists is the K.A.G. LAUTERBACH herbarium with c. 50,000 specimens. It contains duplicates of collections by ELMER, MERRILL (Philippines), Hubert WINKLER (Borneo), SCHLECHTER (Malesia), FLEISCHER (musci of Malesia and Polynesia), BONATI, THERIOT (New Caledonia), and the original set of REINECKE (Samoa). The major part has not been mounted and is kept in bundles consisting of wrappers with cardboard covers. The condition is otherwise surprisingly good and often quite ample. There are a great many types, but rarely they have been indicated as such.

The General Herbarium (c. 200,000 specimens) also has specimens of interest to Malesian botanists. For others there are important collections of F. VON MUELLER (Australia). Unfortunately several families have been lost during the war. Below is a list of those of our regional interest which are still present. Loans to recognized Institutes pose no problems. Both the Director of the National Museum, Dr. A. WIKTOR, and the Curator of the Herbarium, Ms. Dr. W. STOJANOVSKA, would be very happy to have an increase in requests. Visitors are of course also very welcome, but they should announce their intended visit long in advance because of accommodation problems.

Correspondence should be directed to Ms. Dr. Stojanovska, Museum of Natural History, Ul. Sienkiewicza 21, 50-335 Wroclaw, Poland. The herbarium, by the way, is at the Botanical Institute, Ul. Kanonia 6/8. — M.M.J. van Balgooy.

Acanthaceae	Crassulaceae	Hamamelidaceae	Opiliaceae	Sapindaceae
Amaranthaceae	Cruciferae	Iridaceae	Orchidaceae	Sapotaceae
Amaryllidaceae	Cucurbitaceae	Juncaceae	Oxalidaceae	Saxifragaceae
Araceae	Cunoniaceae	Labiatae	Palmae	Scrophulariaceae
Aristolochiaceae	Cycadaceae	Lauraceae	Piperaceae	Simaroubaceae
Asclepiadaceae	Cyperaceae	Leguminosae	Pittosporaceae	Stemonaceae
Bignoniaceae	Dichapetalaceae	Liliaceae	Plantaginaceae	Sterculiaceae
Burmanniaceae	Dioscoreaceae	Linaceae	Podocarpaceae	Stylidiaceae
Burseraeae	Dipterocarpaceae	Loranthaceae	Podostemonaceae	Taccaceae
Buxaceae	Droseraceae	Lythraceae	Polygalaceae	Ulmaceae
Campanulaceae	Eriocaulaceae	Malpighiaceae	Polygonaceae	Urticaceae
Capparaceae	Erythroxylaceae	Marantaceae	Portulacaceae	Zingiberaceae
Caprifoliaceae	Euphorbiaceae	Meliaceae	Proteaceae	Zygophyllaceae
Caryophyllaceae	Fagaceae	Moraceae	Rafflesiaceae	
Casuarinaceae	Flagellariaceae	Musaceae	Restionaceae	
Centrolepidaceae	Gentianaceae	Myoporaceae	Rhizophoraceae	
Chenopodiaceae	Geraniaceae	Myricaceae	Rosaceae	
Commelinaceae	Gesneriaceae	Myrtaceae	Rubiaceae	
Compositae	Goodeniaceae	Nyctaginaceae	Rutaceae	
Connaraceae	Gramineae	Olacaceae	Santalaceae	