

VIII. HERBARIA, GARDENS, ORGANIZATIONS

(continued from page 36)

Herbarium Bogoriense. A fourth floor has been added to the building.

Bogor Botanic Gardens. Two heavy storms occurred, one in October, which uprooted 161 trees, among which some of the famous kalong trees, and another one in November, 1984, which blew down or so damaged about 130 trees that they had to be felled.

Another typhoon wrought havoc in the Cibodas Garden in February, 1985, bringing down 260 trees and causing bad damage to some of the buildings.

The Botany Branch of the Queensland Department of Primary Industries, Indooroopilly, known better to us as 'Brisbane' (BRI) has mounted and incorporated its 17,500 collections from New Guinea in the main herbarium.

'Herbarium Australiense' (CANB) has been renamed 'Australian National Herbarium' by approval of the Australian Secretary for Science and Technology. The change of name does not signify any change in the function or management of the collection which remains in custody of the CSIRO. Dr. B.A. BARLOW (Newsletter ASBS 39, 1984, 34) gave a short history of the collections, which contain not only those of the Division of Plant Industry, but also those of the Division of Forest Research.

Forest Research Institute, Yarralumla (FRI). The collections mainly consisting of Eucalyptus spp. have been placed in the care of CANB, but will remain to be housed by the Division of Forest Research.

Forest Research Institute, Kepong (KEP). The new biology block (see frontispiece previous issue of the Flora Malesiana Bulletin) was occupied in the last quarter of 1984. The herbarium occupies both wings of the topmost 4th level. With clear glass-panel windows the Herbarium is half surrounded by a natural mural provided by an adjacent stand of planted kapur (Dryobalanops aromatica) and an immense clump of the bamboo Dendrocalamus giganteus.

A tissue culture laboratory has been added through the assistance of the International Development Research Centre, Canada.

Planting continued at the site of the proposed National Arboretum at Bt. Kiara in Kuala Lumpur. Procurement of planting material is the responsibility of the FRI and the material is raised at both its own nursery as well as at the new one at Bt. Kiara. Naturally, it will be a long-term project, as the area is essentially an abandoned rubber plantation; the rubber trees will be maintained where suitable as shade trees for newly planted material. The Kiara Project is financed by the Federal Territory Ministry and is not implemented at the expense of the development of the Arboreta and grounds of the FRI in Selangor, which at present are essentially the National Arboretum / Botanical Gardens and will remain to be so for a long time to come.

Rijksherbarium, Leiden, The Netherlands (L). The renovation of the old University Library into which part of the Rijksherbarium will have to move by the middle of 1986 has started in April, 1985. For the time being the cryptogamists and comparative morphology departments will remain in the Schelpenkade building, hopefully moving to the previous Rijksherbarium building in the Nonnensteeg in 1987, more likely this will be in 1988, or even later.

The Herbarium of the Queensland Regional Station, CSIRO, Atherton (QRS) specializing in taxonomic research on tropical forest trees will be transferred administratively to the Australian National Herbarium. Staff and collections will remain in Atherton, and the herbarium will continue to be an invaluable base for visiting specialists with similar interests.

The Biological Institute of Hanoi, Vietnam (no abbrev.) has an herbarium of at least 5,000 specimens of Rubiaceae. There are 30 staff members under the directorate of Dr. NGUYEN TIEN BAN (Mr. D.D. TIRVENGADUM, P, in litt.).

The National Herbarium of Vietnam, Ho Chi Minh City. (No abbrev.) According to a report by Mr. D.D. TIRVENGADUM (P) the herbarium has a collection of c. 150,000 numbers, As a measure of its representative holdings for Vietnam the following figures may be indicative. For the Rubiaceae Flore Générale de l'Indochine (1923) mentions 78 genera, 458 species and 72 infra-specific taxa. In the herbarium there are ca. 3,000 sheets representing 56 genera, 205 species and 1 variety.

Indonesian Institute of Sciences, L.I.P.I., Jakarta. The chairman of the Institute, Prof. Dr. B. RIVAL, retired and was succeeded by Prof. Dr. D.A. TISNA AMIDJAJA, who was Director-General of Higher Education of the Ministry of Education and Culture. We look forward to a continued cooperation with the Flora Malesiana Project. Exploration of the rich flora of Indonesia is a conditio sine qua non for revealing its treasures, especially in the hitherto badly known specified areas, such as the high Moluccan islands Buru and Ceram, the island of Kabaena (S.E. Celebes), the botanically unknown Meratus Mts. of S.E. Borneo, and the equally unexplored Mekongga Mts. of S.E. Celebes. Successful field work in these 'blanks' depends for a major part on cooperation with LBN and the sympathy of LIPI for such projects.

The School for Environmental Conservation Management, formerly in Ciawi near Bogor, has recently moved into new premises, the Forestry Training Centre (Balai Latihan Kehutanan-BLK), Gunung Batu, Bogor. The curriculum is oriented to the humid tropical environment of Southeast Asia, and presently the school is in an advanced stage of becoming an international training centre also admitting students from outside Indonesia. The course (1 year, in English) which started in September 1984 included 21 Indonesian participants and a total of 9 foreign students, including some from Brunei, Papua New Guinea, the Philippines and Thailand.