

The chapter on conodonts uses a classification with families, though most students of conodonts today — at least in the west — no longer retain this category for what are recognised as “form genera”, not true genera. It is interesting to recall that though conodonts were discovered first in 1859 in the Leningrad area, they have since been almost totally ignored by Russian workers. The present chapter leans heavily upon recent German and American work.

This volume will be of considerable value in the study and identification of fossils because of its descriptions and many figures and its literature summaries at the end of each chapter.

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#### **Tuktu: A Question of Survival**

By FRASER SYMINGTON. Canadian Wildlife Service, Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, Queen's Printer, Ottawa, 1965. 92 pp. 19 plates and 1 fold-out map. \$2.00.

This is a popular treatment of the “caribou problem” which faces federal and provincial game authorities who are charged with managing this important northern renewable natural resource. Mr. Symington has done a very capable job of translating the many official reports of field biologists into a more digestible language for the layman, without losing any of the feeling of the rawness of the land and the urgency of the situation.

The booklet opens with a pictorial essay on the barren-ground caribou and then is introduced by the Honourable Arthur Laing, Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources. The author treats the problem in a series of chapters on the land, the caribou and the people

and concludes by presenting a caribou management program with an outline of basic principles. This booklet should perform the important task of bringing the public up to date on the barren-ground caribou situation in northern Canada.

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#### **Fishes of the Sea of Japan and neighbouring parts of the Okhotsk and Yellow Seas.**

By G. U. LINDBERG and M. I. LEGEZA. Published by “Nauka”, Moscow and Leningrad, Part I, 1959, 207 pages, 108 figures; Part II, 1965, 389 pages, 324 figures (In Russian).

The isolation of the Sea of Japan by sills, its geological history and its mixed arctic, temperate and tropical faunal elements make it especially interesting to the ichthyologist. The fish fauna of the Sea of Japan has not been recently surveyed as a whole. Matsubara (1955) in *Fish morphology and hierarchy* surveyed the Japanese portion of the Sea of Japan and Chung (ed., 1961) in *The fauna of Korea, fishes*, the Korean portion. The former does not contain synonymies and descriptions and the latter does not give synonymies. Lindberg and Legeza's study give both of these plus keys, distribution and a figure for each species. Part I includes from the lampreys to the ratfishes, Part II from the sturgeons to the threadfins, and presumably a later part(s) will cover the remainder of the fishes. This study will be valuable to those interested in the fish fauna of the Japan Sea and to those interested in the amphi-pacific members of the Canadian Pacific fish fauna. It is hoped that the last part will contain a zoogeographical discussion of the area.

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McAllister, Don E. 1966. "Fishes of the Sea of Japan and Neighbouring Parts of the Okhotsk and Yellow Seas, by G. U. Lindberg and M. I. Legezea [Review]." *The Canadian field-naturalist* 80(2), 113–113. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.342475>.

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