havioural studies are covered only incidentally or not at all , and similarly commercial fishery aspects are not considered except for a paper by Leopold *et al* on Polish fisheries.

We are indebted to C. C. Lindsey for conceiving and laying the original plans for the symposium that produced the papers published in this volume. Another exceedingly valuable by-product of the symposium is a bibliography of coregonid fishes that is being published as Technical Report No. 151, Fisheries Research Board of Canada.

The editors are to be commended for the quality of production and the relative freedom from typographic errors. This book is excellent value for the price.

W. B. SCOTT

Department of Ichthyology
Royal Ontario Museum
Toronto

A List of Common and Scientific Names of Fishes from the United States and Canada

By R. M. Bailey, J. E. Fitch, E. S. Herald, E. A. Lachner, C. C. Lindsey, C. R. Robins and W. B. Scott. American Fisheries Society Special Publication, Washington (6): 1-149. 3rd edition, 1970. Paper $4, cloth $7 (US).

The value of the AFS list, as it is commonly called, is too well established to require comment. The present edition differs from the second in several respects. More species, 2131 instead of 1852, are included. Certain common names have been modified to bring them into conformity with the principles governing their selection. Scientific names have been updated to include even in some cases changes suggested by papers in press. Reasons for both types of changes are documented in a newly added appendix. This is a most useful addition. Instead of Olympian pronouncements one is presented with reasons or citations for name changes. It is thus an authoritative up-to-date source of names for the non-taxonomist.

The book is set in a lighter faced type than previous editions, making it more pleasant to read. The common and scientific names, previously in separate indices, have been combined into a single index, a highly desirable change.

The editors are to be congratulated for their efforts. One might ask only where it should go from here. Should an A.O.U. type list be developed next?

As far as Canada is concerned the need has long been apparent for a similar list but with French-Canadian names.

D. E. MCALLISTER

Curator of Fishes
National Museum of Natural Sciences
Ottawa 4, Canada

The Wolf: The Ecology and Behavior of an Endangered Species

By L. David Mech. Natural History Press, Garden City, N.Y. 1970 pp. xx + 384. Price $11.95.

There are only two kinds of people in this world — wolf-lovers and wolf-haters. Mech's book is for both kinds. For the wolf-lover it explains so many aspects of behaviour and ecology that up to now have seemed inexplicable. For the wolf-hater it might, in its dispassionate way, influence a re-evaluation of long-held and widely-cherished dogma.

In twelve chapters Mech covers The Wolf Itself, Wolf Society, Social Order and Communication, Reproduction and Family Life, Wanderings, Food Habits, Hunting Habits, Selection of Prey, Effects of Wolf Predation, Relations with Nonprey Species, Harmful Factors and the Wolf's Future. Mech not only draws heavily on the results of his own extensive research with wolves on Isle Royale and in Minnesota but he brings together much widely-scattered literature.

At first glance the frequent citations to the entire gamut of wolf papers disturbed me, since I knew from personal experience how horribly biased and non-scientific some of the professional "wolfers" had been (and still are!) But as one reads on, one can see a pattern emerging. The observations by biologists who are uncommitted to support of "predator control" programmes are in case after case at variance with the published observations of professional "wolfers". Mech does such a skilful job of understatement and juxtapositioning of the discrepancies that the reputations of several old "classics" should dwindle.

One of the important ideas advanced in the book is the use of predator:prey ratios in terms of biomass. Thus the available data show that at p:p ratios of one wolf per 24,000 pounds of prey or less wolves can control the prey populations but at p:p ratios of over 25,000 pounds per wolf little or no control is evident.