

tailed Hawk is more characteristic of conifer than of broad-leaved forests. I would add Sharp-tailed Grouse, Black-billed Magpie, and House Sparrow to the list of birds characteristic of northern farms, the Great Crested Flycatcher, Cedar Waxwing, and Connecticut Warbler to the list for aspen forest, especially in parkland areas, and the Vesper Sparrow to the list for more southerly jack pine forests. I do not agree that Least Sandpipers breed in boreal fens at this latitude.

Erskine contends that birds of the boreal forest have attracted less study than those of any other part of Canada. Nevertheless, his is a personal project that fails to review many published studies from the

region; Flack's review of aspen parkland birds is mentioned but some of Flack's important conclusions are ignored.

This is a landmark publication. It heralds a new recognition by the Canadian Wildlife Service of its responsibility for "dickey birds" and their ecology. It contains a wealth of ecologic and distributional data, brilliantly analyzed and synthesized. It demands careful and repeated perusal by everyone interested in boreal birds.

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### Lexique anglais-français, Termes techniques à l'Usage des Biologistes

By Jean Vaillancourt. 1978. Editions de l'Université d'Ottawa, Ottawa. 427 pp. Paperback \$12.00.

Biologists, like the animals they study, must look beyond linguistic and national boundaries, to be aware of developments in their field. This lexicon, of a high degree of completeness, will help the biologist reap the full benefits of discoveries in two of the world's most important languages.

The lexicon consists of two principal parts. The first and largest is an English-French lexicon with the entries listed alphabetically in English and numbered consecutively. The emphasis is thus on providing the equivalent word in the other language rather than a definition. The second section is an alphabetical index of French terms keyed by number to the first section. This approach permitted condensation of the text and reduction in cost without loss in utility.

The English-French lexicon is laid out in the following manner: the English word in boldface type, which permits the word to be easily picked out, followed by one or more classificatory abbreviations such as Anat., Biol., Zool., Océanogr., Méd., Bot., Ichtyol., Ornith., Micr., etc.; the French synonym or synonyms; the plural form (only when irregular); and the gender.

The only other even roughly comparable sources the reviewer is aware of are the following: *Glossaire de biologie animale* by Roger Husson (1970, Gauthier-Villars, Paris), which is unilingual and gives about 2500 definitions; the *Dictionnaire français-anglais, anglais-français des termes médicaux et biologiques* by Pierre Lépine and Philip R. Peacock (1974, Flammarion, Paris), having some 6500 words; and the *Dictionary of biology* by Günther Haensch and Giselin Haberkamp de Anton (1976, Elsevier Scientific Publishing Company, Amsterdam), with synonyms in four languages for about 9800 terms. (There are also a number of unilingual English biological

dictionaries.) None of these give comparable coverage. To check the thoroughness of coverage the first 25 biological terms found in the preceding dictionaries were checked to see whether they were included in Vaillancourt's lexicon. Of the 25 terms in all three, about 90% were found in Vaillancourt. The reviewer has a rather specialized manuscript dictionary of ichthyology. Even in this case about half these specialized terms were found in Vaillancourt. The coverage is clearly very good. Over 10 400 terms are included.

The disciplines covered include bacteriology, botany, zoology, marine biology, anatomy, systematics, evolution, ecology, limnology, oceanography, genetics, paleontology, pharmacology, and physiology as well as related terms in geology and geography.

In a discipline as broad as biology it would be impractical to include every term. Only a few omissions were noted — neotype (néotype), meristic (méristique), and ray in the sense of fin ray (rayon), although ray in the sense of a kind of fish was included. Ichthyologist and fish(eries) biologist are equated, although in general use the first is usually restricted to the theoretical student of systematics, anatomy, evolution, ecology, and zoogeography of fishes, as opposed to the applied management of fishes; however, these are minor points.

I wholeheartedly recommend the addition of this book to your biological library. There have been many times that I wished I had a comparable authoritative source book. Vaillancourt is to be congratulated for his breadth of coverage which will make it invaluable for the student and professional.

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