

The report ends with a summary of recommendations for government and private individuals and says "with over half of the wetlands in the conterminous U.S. already lost, it is imperative that appropriate steps be taken to protect our remaining wetlands." I recommend this booklet to anyone concerned with or about wetlands.

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Type Specimens of Bryophytes in the National Museum of Natural Sciences, National Museums of Canada

By Robert R. Ireland and Linda M. Ley. 1984. Syllogeus No. 47. National Museums of Canada, Ottawa. 69 pp. Free.

The Bryophyte portion of the National Museum of Canada holds some 204 000 specimens of mosses and hepatics, and is the largest in Canada (Vitt, D. H., S. R. Gradstein, and Z. Iwatsuki. 1985. *Compendium of Bryology. A World Listing of Herbaria, Collectors, Bryologists, and Current Research. Bryophytorum Bibliotheca* 30. 355 pp. J. Cramer, Braunschweig). Historically, it contains the herbarium of John Macoun, one of the most important early collectors of Canadian bryophytes.

One of the most significant aspects of taxonomic research is determining the correct allocation of the names of organisms. Typification of these names is the necessary process in accomplishing this and the location of appropriate type specimens is one of the initial steps in the typification process. In recent years, a number of publications have been written cataloguing the type specimens housed in particular herbaria. These invaluable research sources include indices to such important herbaria as *Die Laubmoos-typen des Herbariums Hamburgense* by K. Walther and G. Martienssen (published by the Institut für Allgemeine Botanik der Universität Hamburg, 1976).

With the publication of Robert Ireland and Linda

Ley's catalogue of type specimens in the National Museum, Canada's most important and largest bryophyte herbarium has an up-to-date inventory of our most significant taxonomic specimens. This catalogue consists of an alphabetic listing of 848 moss and 86 hepatic taxa. Included are the authority, literature citations, kind of type, locality information, collector name or date, CANM accession number, and currently accepted name of each taxon. The type specimens from the Macoun herbarium are recorded separately. The authors have done a careful job and I found few typographical errors. The format is excellent. The inclusion of label data for each type specimen is especially useful, as monographers can check these data against the protologue when perusing the material that they need to examine. The paper quality and photo-offset print are both excellent. The large page size allows easy use of the publication. The authors are to be complimented on an excellent presentation. More of this type of bibliographic cataloguing is needed, in order for taxonomic research to be efficiently carried out in the 20th century. This publication is available at no charge, from the National Museum.

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Trilliums of Ontario

By James S. Pringle. 1984. Royal Botanical Gardens, Hamilton Technical Bulletin No. 5. Third edition. 27 pp.

This revised edition of the *Trilliums of Ontario* has been produced in recognition of Ontario's bicentennial. It is attractive and informative. Sections dealing with the history of the selection of Ontario's floral symbol, general aspects of the botany of the genus (morphology, distribution, ecology, and cytology), descriptions of the native species (including

discussions of ecology and distribution), hybrids, variations and aberrations, where to see trilliums, conservation, traditional and historical uses, and cultivation form the text of this publication. Many readers will find the explanation of the nature and cause of the "floral greening" aberrations commonly found in the White Trillium (*Trillium grandiflorum*) to be interesting, and references will lead the reader to more specific and detailed discussions of the subject.

Whenever a publication is revised, one expects to find improvements, and perhaps expansion. This new edition incorporates colour photographs on the cover as well as throughout the text. New larger illustrations have replaced those used in the second edition. Although the texts of the two most recent editions are relatively similar (updated with modern references in the new edition), the organization of chapters differs somewhat. An interesting addition in this edition is a map of the world distribution of the genus *Trillium*. A range map has been included for *T. grandiflorum*, as well. Unfortunately, the other three species native to Ontario have not been mapped. Dot distribution maps would have added considerably to the usefulness of the booklet for field botanists and phytogeographers. For example, the discussion of outlying stations of the Painted Trillium (*T. undulatum*) along Lake Erie could have been enhanced and clarified with the addition of a range map for this species.

There is one section in the booklet that, in my opinion, serves no useful purpose ("Where to See Trilliums in Ontario"). I say this mainly because it is almost impossible to provide sufficient information on enough different sites to satisfy botanists and wildflower enthusiasts in all parts of the province.

Here again, the inclusion of up-to-date range maps for all taxa, in conjunction with the ecological information already included in the text, would have provided more useful information on how to find the different species of *Trillium*.

Several features from the second edition have been omitted from the new one, presumably to save space and to reduce costs. Unfortunately, these omissions reduce the comprehensiveness of the booklet. The table of contents, drawings of leaves, and a chromosome photograph have been omitted. It is a bit surprising that no key to species has been included in this or previous editions.

In spite of the omissions that I have noted above, the booklet contains a lot of useful and interesting information on our native Trilliums, and it is certainly worth acquiring. I would hope, however, that these comments will be considered and incorporated in the next revision.

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ENVIRONMENT

Lob Trees in the Wilderness

By Clifford and Isabel Ahlgren. 1984. University of Minnesota Press, Minneapolis. xii + 218 pp., illus. Cloth U.S. \$29.50; paper U.S. \$12.95.

This book provides a fine, perceptive exploration of human impact on wilderness. The wilderness is the Boundary Waters Canoe Area of northern Minnesota, and "lob trees" are used as a poetic way to link the results of historical and ecological research in this setting. The book is set apart from more scientifically satisfying works because it communicates directly to the human level that generates wildland impact. Yet the authors' scientific roots are evident to one who "scuffs about the leaf-litter", with the result that I see great hope for their message getting through to the interpreters and managers of wildland parks.

The authors are thorough historians and thorough ecologists. They provide the reader with details of careful observations of forest succession and composition, woven within the readily recognizable

fabric of the Great Lakes – St. Lawrence forest and its landscape history. The wonderful series of historical photos they have collected is an education in itself, and certainly confirms in my mind that the mighty "lake forest pines" extended west of the Lakehead. The main body of the text is composed of seven theme topics, prefaced by an Introduction and suffixed by Conclusions. The themes in sequence are *Flora*, *Forest Fire*, *Presettlement Forests*, *Early Inhabitants*, *Pine Logging*, *Pulpwood Logging*, and *Recreation and Preservation*.

This is a well illustrated book that provides rewarding reading. The book is built to be carried in hand or pack, as one travels through the lands under discussion; after all, lob trees have guided many through the wilderness.

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