depression of Sharpe's Brook meadow, Cambridge. Forma albiflora (Rand & Redfield) Fern. & Schubert is found at the same location but is not as definitely established as forma citrina, being scattered sparingly through the rich beds of the typical form and f. citrina. Flowers of forma citrina are a rich yellow with red spots, those of forma albiflora, cream-coloured with reddish to pinkish spots.

Cypripedium acaule Ait., forma albiflorum Rand & Redfield is found wherever large numbers of the typical form grow. Plants are found that are definite albinos in that they have both with flowers and the sepals

much paler (yellow rather than a reddishbrown) than those in the typical form. This form has been found in coniferous woods of Cambridge, Coldbrook and Brooklyn Corner. Gnaphalium Macounii Greene reported three times from the province (Windsor, Hants Co., (Howe), North Mt., Granville, Annapolis Co., (Fernald), and Five-River Lake, Halifax Co., (Fernald), is found growing sparingly scattered in a recently cultivated field, probably introduced in grain seed. — WILFRID SCHOFIELD, Acadia University, Wolfville, N. S.

BOOK REVIEWS

Island Life: A Study of the Land Vertebrates of the Islands of Eastern Lake Michigan. By Robert T. Hatt, Josselyn Van Tyne, Laurence C. Stuart, Clifford H. Pope, and Arnold P. Grobman; Cranbrook Institute of Science Bull. 27; 8vo, pp. 1-1X, 1-179, figs. 1-43, tables, 1-15, map. Price \$4.00 (U.S.A.), cloth. This attractive volume is the result of summer studies, made in the period 1937 to 1944, of the land vertebrates occurring on a group of islands in eastern Lake Michigan. These islands differ from one another greatly in area, ecological diversity, and in degree of isolation from the mainland, and these varying factors of course are reflected in the faunas of the respective islands. The book gives an account of the geological and cultural history of these islands and this is followed by detailed descriptions of the topography and ecology of each island. Wellannotated lists of the amphibians, reptiles, mammals, and birds give details of local distribution and much other information, and these lists are made more readily useful by an appendix in which the faunas are arranged by individual islands. Some extremely interesting adaptations to available habitat are recorded and there is a thought-provoking discussion of factors affecting the distribution of the animals concerned.

The book contains a great deal of information for those interested in zoogeography and ecology and is an admirable record of present conditions on the islands studied. It might well serve as an inspiration and model not only for future studies of changing conditions on the Lake Michigan islands themselves, but also for similar investigations by others in other parts of the world as well.

— W. EARL GODFREY.

A Review of the Bird Fauna of British Columbia. By J. A. Munro and I. McT. Cowan. British Columbia Provincial Museum, Special Publication No. 2; December, 1947; 285 pp., 42 figs.

This admirable distributional list of the 491 species and subspecies of birds known to have occurred in British Columbia succeeds the 23-year-old list of Brooks and Swarth. A feature of the book is contained in the 42-page introduction of which 31 pages are devoted to descriptions of the thirteen biotic areas recognized by the authors in the extremely varied 355,855 square miles within the boundaries of the Province. In this difficult undertaking the field experience of the authors stands them in good stead. A glance at the map of these biotic divisions (Fig. 1) is enough to show the utter impossibility of accurately delimiting faunal distributions in terms of latitude alone in British Columbia. Also in the introduction is a useful account of the considerable environmental modifications that have occurred, particularly in the more settled areas of the Province.

Fernald, M. L. A Model Flora of Nova Scotia, Rhodora 50: 211-215, 1948.



Godfrey, W E. 1949. "Island Life: A Study of the Land Vertebrates of the Islands of Eastern Lake Michigan, by Robert T. Hatt, Josselyn Van Tyne, Laurence C. Stuart, Clifford H. Pope, and Arnold P. Grobman [Review]." *The Canadian field-naturalist* 63(1), 45–45. https://doi.org/10.5962/p.341105.

View This Item Online: https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/89254

DOI: https://doi.org/10.5962/p.341105

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