

ful for the rare talent he displays, we cannot demand more than he can give. In his preface he says: "To me, the study of fungi has been more than just a professional occupation — it has been absorbing, enriching, stimulating adventure. I should be glad if some of this feeling, at least, I had managed to pass on to the reader". He has — triumphantly.

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Birds of Prey of the World

By MARY LOUISE GROSSMAN and JOHN HAMLET. *Photographs* by SHELBY GROSSMAN. Clarkson N. Potter, Inc., New York. 1964. 496 pp. 70 color photos, 283 photos in duotone, 646 silhouettes, 425 range maps. \$25.00.

This imposing volume is sure to delight everyone who is in any way interested in the birds of prey. It is a well-written, non-technical treatment of all the birds of prey of the world. It deals with 289 species of Falconiformes (hawks, eagles, vultures) and 133 kinds of Strigiformes (owls). It is magnificently illustrated and has many striking close-up color photographs, some of which are spectacular.

It is an ambitious book, measuring $9\frac{3}{4}$ by $12\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and divided into two main sections. Part I takes up the birds of prey from the beginning with an absorbing account of their geological and evolutionary history. It contains also a well-researched chapter on the birds of prey in art and religion and includes a history of the noble art of falconry. There is a fascinating and up-to-date treatment of the complex ecology of the subjects. Another chapter deals with their remarkable adaptations to suit their various ways of life, these often dramatically illustrated. The chapter on conservation should be read by everyone who has any interest at all in these rapidly decreasing birds, and above all by those who are quick to condemn them.

Part 2 is a field guide and atlas. For each genus there is a general description.

For each species there are succinct descriptions of adults and immatures with color names keyed to an actual color chart; also information on habits, nesting, and distribution. Some 646 silhouettes are used to show the flight aspects of adults and young and there are numerous photographs and sketches showing other postures. About 425 range maps indicate broadly the breeding distribution in the world (the maps of the ranges of the White-bellied and Pallas' Sea Eagles are reversed, however).

There is a useful 13-page bibliography and a 12-page index. The latter is detailed but has a few faults. For example, the reader looking up Goshawk (*Accipiter gentilis*) will fail to find it under 'g' but instead it appears under 'n' for Northern Goshawk! The Rough-legged Hawk (*Buteo lagopus*) also is indexed under 'n' for northern.

The authors, photographer, and publishers have produced in this volume a handsome tribute to a magnificent group of birds, many of which are now in deep trouble and rapidly decreasing largely through the thoughtlessness and destructiveness of man.

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A Checklist of Canadian Atlantic Fishes with Keys for Identification

By W. B. SCOTT and M. G. SCOTT. Contribution 66, Life Sciences. Royal Ontario Museum—University of Toronto. University of Toronto Press, 1965, 106 pages, 2 figures, \$1.25.

The rich fish fauna on Canada's Atlantic coast has been known since Cabot's voyage of discovery in 1497. Although keys to the fishes of Canada's Pacific and Arctic coasts have been in print for several years, there has been no key to the fishes of the Atlantic coast of Canada. Students of ichthyology have had at hand keys in V. D. Vladykov and R. A. Mackenzie's (1935) *The marine fishes of Nova Scotia* and H. B. Bigelow and W. C. Schroeder's (1953) *The fishes of the*

Gulf of Maine (as well as several checklists). But these keys covered only portions of the area.

The Scotts' publication provides both a checklist and keys to the fishes of the Canadian coast between Cape Chidley, northern Labrador and Georges Bank, off southern Nova Scotia. The list includes 115 families and 300 species, several previously unrecorded from the area. Some freshwater fishes known to venture into the sea are included, e.g. *Lepisosteus osseus*.

Several keys are given. The initial key is for the major categories and is followed by keys to the species of cartilaginous fishes, a key to the orders and families of bony fishes, and, lastly, a key to the species of bony fishes. This arrangement saves effort for those who can identify their specimens to family. The key to the Myctophidae is by Isobel Radforth.

Following the keys is a short list of general and critical works with additional information which will assist in identification. The only important omission is Backus' (1957) *Fishes of Labrador*. Last is a useful item, an index to species and higher taxa.

The list and keys have been assembled with care. The classification is generally conservative. Regan's ordinal names are used, although Berg's names are included in parentheses. Recent revisions of the Osmeridae and Cottidae are not followed nor are the reasons for not doing so given. The Scotts do not use Rosen's new order Atheriniformes. Subspecific names are not generally given.

The keys are well constructed, usually employing several firm characters. External characters appear to have been emphasized. Non-technical terms are commonly used instead of technical terms, e.g. saw-toothed instead of serrate. There are occasional lapses, e.g. in each

of the couplets separating the species of *Gasterosteus* the dorsal spine counts are indicated as 3.

The authors have coined several common names for species lacking them, always a difficult job. These are generally acceptable but some are less than concise — American straptail grenadier for *Malacocephalus occidentalis*, and Alfonsin a Casta Larga for *Beryx decadactylus*. English but not French common names are given in the text and keys, along with scientific names.

The Scotts' paper should help advance ichthyology on the Atlantic coast of Canada and is a useful contribution to the growing number of Canadian faunal works.

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OTHER NEW TITLES

The University of Iowa Studies in Natural History

Volume 20 Number 7 pp. 1-65. August 1965.
Contents: *Floristic relationships of New Caledonia*. By Robert F. Thorne.

Vascular plants collected by R. F. Thorne in New Caledonia in 1959. By A. Guillaumin, R. F. Thorne and R. Virot.

Canadian Society of Wildlife and Fishery Biologists Occasional Papers No. 1

Editor: M. I. MYRES. October, 1965. (Mimographed) *Content*: W. O. PRUITT: The Ecology of Snow; R. Y. EDWARDS: Wildlife Management in Parks; W. W. JEFFREY: Wildland Watershed Management and Wildlife and Fishery Biology: Some Common Interests and Potential Conflicts; W. A. BENSON: ARDA and the Use of Marginal Agricultural Land; G. R. FRANCIS: The Canadian Council of Resource Ministers: An Innovation in Resources Administration. (\$0.50, obtainable from M. T. Myres, Department of Biology, University of Alberta at Calgary, Calgary, Alberta).



McAllister, Don E. 1966. "A Checklist of Canadian Atlantic Fishes with Keys for Identification, W. R. Scott and M. G. Scottby [Review]." *The Canadian field-naturalist* 80(1), 57–58. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.342458>.

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