

ginal distribution records of each species had been documented.

The range of the White-tailed Deer is shown as occurring on the Island of Newfoundland, and in the Labrador South District as far as the north shore of Hamilton Inlet, though this species does not occur in either of these areas.

Caribou are shown to be absent from Coates, Mansel, and the Belcher Islands, however they presently occur on Coates Island and formerly occurred on Mansel and Belcher Islands. Avalon Peninsula on the Island of Newfoundland is shown in the former range of the Caribou, however there is at present a large herd on the Southeastern Peninsula.

The use of an overlay for the range maps of whales should have been avoided thus eliminating some of the strange and unbiological "ranges" portrayed on pages 346, 348, 353, 356, and 368.

There are also some discrepancies between some of the ranges as described in the text and those plotted on the range maps. These are not serious and probably result from an attempt to update range maps shortly before publication.

The illustrations are uneven, which is not surprising, since five artists contributed drawings and paintings. The drawings of skulls appear to be accurate although many of the line drawings of mammals are unsatisfactory. There is much duplication between the line drawings and the color paintings. Many of the figures are merely reversed for the paintings. (Big Brown Bat, Red Bat, Hoary Bat, Gray Fox, Red Fox, Arctic Fox) or unchanged (Red-backed Vole, Rock Vole, Mink, Marten) or only slightly changed (for instance by the addition of a leaf in Eastern *Phenacomys*).

The book is heavy, sizeable, and expensive. It is perhaps excessively padded. The "Table of Contents" gives the orders, families, species, and subspecies, (English and French vernacular names, and scientific names) with type localities. The table of color and line illustrations

list each illustration with the scientific and vernacular names of each species. The list of distribution maps also gives the common and scientific names of each species, and the list of tables gives the full title of each table! These lists and the excessive number of totally or partially blank pages eat up forty pages. In addition much of the introductory section is set in very large type.

The criticisms in this review are not meant to downgrade the value of this book. The author has performed a great service by bringing much scattered data together. The accounts of many species reflects an intimate knowledge of the animals in the wild. The distribution maps will be of great use to the professional. One of the greatest functions of the volume is that it stresses how much fundamental "backyard" research still needs to be done in Eastern Canada. This volume will be a necessity to many biologists and will be a valuable addition to many libraries.

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The Alien Animals

By GEORGE LAYCOCK. The Natural History Press, Garden City, New York. 240 pp. \$5.95.

The book is primarily designed to bring into focus the results of man's meddling with the natural environment. Although providing evidence about the obvious blunders of man regarding most transplants the author has not taken the opportunity to be too critical of the people responsible for such transgressions. His choice is perhaps the right one for so long as there are people in responsible places able to justify introductions of exotic species on the basis of a human need, however remote, then the pollution of the natural habitat will continue and a more forceful and organized approach will be necessary.

Research in many fields of wildlife biology has produced information on the distribution of all the endemic forms of animals throughout the world. Much of this information is of historical interest only as we have now, and in a very short time, so polluted our respective countries with exotics, no matter how aesthetically attractive they may be, that our native environment will soon be alien.

Man's development is not measured by his degree of economic gain and yet almost every transplant has this element somewhere in the background. Added to this is the ethical hypocrisy which justifies transplants on the basis of providing "sport" for today's generation. In some cases the transplanted species has a higher productivity than indigenous forms and the increased production is necessary as food, but this can hardly be justified in the North American continent.

This book is reasonably priced and although the paper quality is not very good, the printing is large and easy to read. The cover and binding are substantial. The author has provided a substantial bibliography and an index.

Although many of the facts concerning the introduction of non-native species are available elsewhere and should by now be common knowledge, the author has brought them together in a well-written book which is recommended to anyone concerned about transplants of exotic species and their effect on the native flora and fauna. He has omitted, inadvertently, any mention of introductions in Canada, possibly because they do not yet have the same impact on the native fauna as elsewhere. Needless to say, we should not become complacent about this very serious matter as we undoubtedly have well-meaning but misguided individuals capable of the same transgressions.

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Handbook of Northwestern Plants

By HELEN M. GILKEY and LA REA J. DENNIS.
Corvallis, Oregon. Oregon State University Bookstores Incorporated. 1967. 505 pp.
\$7.00 (US).

This book, an outgrowth of an earlier one by the senior author, will greatly help residents of Oregon and Washington, west of the Cascades, and extreme southwestern British Columbia to identify trees and shrubs and the showier herbaceous plants. Unfortunately Cyperaceae, Gramineae, Juncaceae, Najadaceae and Sparganiaceae are keyed only to family level and the reader is then referred to other floras. What other floras to use is a good question. Until the monocotyledons are treated in Vascular Plants of the Pacific Northwest, only Vol. 1 of Abrams will serve the whole area, and it is somewhat dated. This omission is doubly unfortunate: it discourages the amateur from learning his way about these important plants; and it deprives us of a single-volume flora of the region in which the next International Botanical Congress is to be held.

Within its scope the book will probably be easy to use, but only trial will tell how well the keys serve. Descriptions appear generally to be adequate and some species are illustrated. There is an adequate glossary at the back; and three pages of diagrams at the front show leaf shapes and margins, flower parts and inflorescences.

Sampling of several genera reveals a few omissions and a number of doubtful or frankly erroneous names. For example, only *Lithophragma parviflorum* (as *parviflora*) is included, but *L. glabrum* occurs throughout the area, and *L. affine* and *L. campanulatum* reach southwest Oregon. *Tellima odorata* is surely a synonym of *T. grandiflora*. The plant listed as *Saxifraga arguta* must be called *S. odontoloma*; the type of *S. arguta* is referable to *S. punctata*, almost certainly to a population from King William Sound, Alaska. *S. lyallii* is omitted but occurs in northern Washington west of



Novakowski, N. S. 1967. "The Alien Animals, by George Laycock [Review]." *The Canadian field-naturalist* 81(4), 292–293. <https://doi.org/10.5962/p.342823>.

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