

plausible to assume that these communication features are in fact divergent evolutionary trends.

The comparative analysis of wolf-human group hunting behavior on a cultural basis is somewhat overstated in the text. It is important to realize that internal wolf pack regulatory behaviors are most critical to group hunting characteristics. Therefore, although wolf-human hunting characteristics may be similar (i.e., *Comparative Ethnology of the Wolf and the Chipewyan*), the sociological factors critical to group hunting characteristics in the two generic groups are somewhat variable.

In summary, the editors have done an admirable job of combining the study of behavior from both an

organism and social standpoint. This alone makes the text well worth reading. Some areas of the text are superficially treated, such as the chapter on Coyote natural history which lacks current references.

Persons interested in wolf biology from an anthropological perspective will enjoy the complete text. Individuals looking for a biological slant to wolf-human behavioral evolution should seek elsewhere.

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The Squirrels of Canada

By S. E. Woods, Jr. 1980. National Museums of Canada, Ottawa. 200 pp., illus. \$29.95.

This book has a pleasing appearance and is well designed and well illustrated, as it should be for the price. The color photographs of each of the 22 species of marmots, ground squirrels, chipmunks, tree squirrels, and flying squirrels discussed are superb, the line drawings evocative (if one ignores the odd perspective of eagle and marmot on page 39). The text runs smoothly and is divided into sections entitled: Names, giving derivations of the common and specific names; Description; Range, accompanied by maps of the Canadian and North American distribution; Behaviour; Personality, incorporating a suitable quote from a naturalist or zoologist; Habitat; Feeding Habits; Life Cycle; Natural Enemies; Relations with humans; and Where to observe. This format is handy for reference and for browsing, but involves much repetition of information between species (we are told six times that *Spermophilus* means "lover of seeds"), and some within a species (such as the timing of hibernation, and information on burrows and populations.)

The text is curiously old-fashioned, referring to all individual animals as "he"; describing the skunk as "more valuable" than the Woodchuck; calling the Yellow-bellied Marmot society a patriarchal one; referring frequently to individuals standing like "picket pins"; and having animals "perform bodily functions" rather than urinate and defecate. There are a number of interesting anecdotes which help to bring the sub-

jects to life.

Unfortunately there are several errors of fact as well as some typographical errors. It is not correct to say that primates other than man walk upright, to generalize that zoologists use muscle arrangements of a rodent's jaw for classification, or to define incisors as only located on the premaxillary bone. I also find it difficult to believe that one could confuse a Red Squirrel and a Fox Squirrel even at a distance, given their different habits and their great difference in size. In connection with size, I should mention here discrepancies in various measurements. A. W. F. Banfield, in *The Mammals of Canada* which is listed in the bibliography, gives the average Red Squirrel weight as about 190 g, while Woods reports 230 g; for the Northern Flying Squirrel, Banfield quotes weights ranging from 75 to 139 g, while Woods gives an average weight of 160 g.

This book is aimed at the layman rather than the professional zoologist. Although a short list of references is included, over one-third are pre-1950 and there are only four original papers cited for the 1970s. None of the data in the text itself is referenced. There is a short glossary, a short index, and a seven-line table of metric conversion figures.

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