Review

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Dr. R. S. Cook led a discussion of Salmonellosis in ducks and a more general discussion of the role of waterfowl in the pollution of water supplies. The attention of the group was called to a recently published bulletin of the Federal Water Pollution Control Agency which gives some values for the numbers of coliforms shed by a duck (and various other domestic animals) in a 24 hour period. The group agreed that this is an area of investigation needing additional study.

Dr. Wayne Jensen summarized his work on the ecology of botulism in the Bear River marshes. Status of botulism in Canadian breeding grounds was discussed, and the occurrence of types C and E in the Great Lakes area was reviewed. Outbreaks of type C botulism are fairly frequent along the Atlantic Coast, but have not been as publicized as outbreaks in the western portion of the United States.

Dr. Winkler and Mr. Milton Friend of the University of Wisconsin discussed their group's work with arboviruses, Newcastle virus, and Influenza virus among Canada geese.

The participants agreed that the two-day meeting had been very successful and that similar meetings should be held on an annual basis. In addition, there was considerable discussion of the need for a waterfowl mortality reporting system among the laboratories engaging in this work.

Louis Locke

Review

The Behavior and Physiology of Pinnipeds, edited by R. J. HARRISON, RICHARD C. HUBBARD, RICHARD S. PETERSON, CHARLES E. RICE, RONALD J. SCHUSTERMAN. Appleton-Century-Crofts, New York, N.Y. 1968. 411 pp.

The book is divided into 4 parts: I. Ethology and Ecology. II. Experimental Studies of Behavior. III. General Physiology. IV. Husbandry.

Part I. This section on Ethology and Ecology deals with pinniped behavioral cycles, territories and the functional significance of social behavior. A discussion on the term "harem" and its validity in pinniped ethology is given. The behavior of the northern fur seal is emphasized. A small chapter is devoted to the developing field of biotelemetry in pinnipeds. The final chapter in part one deals with underwater vocalization and behavior of pinnipeds.

Part II. Experimental Studies of Behavior has 3 chapters concerned with experimental laboratory studies of pinniped behavior, hearing in seals and experiments with trained pinnipeds in the open sea. These chapters summarize the past work in these areas and describe future scientifically oriented research.

Part III. The section on General Physiology is a summary of the physio-anatomical responses in diving with brief sections on reproduction, vision, skin and endocrine. A complete reference section is included at the end of this chapter and all other chapters.

Part IV. This section has chapters on husbandry and laboratory care of pinnipeds and nutrition of pinnipeds. The chapter on husbandry includes a general discussion of a variety of topics including housing, record keeping, clinical normal values and diseases. The disease section is inadequate in content and scope.

Pinniped feeding practices throughout the world, including kind of fish, method of storage and feeding procedures are detailed in the chapter on nutrition. Short sections on vitamins and artificial diets are included. The text has an adequate general index and an index of pinnipedia. The references at the end of each chapter are invaluable.

The text is a worthwhile contribution to pinniped biology and should be read by those working with pinnipeds. The book also is testimony to the significant lack of scientific studies on pinnipeds and should provide the stimulus for future scientific investigations. — Terry Wilson.
