

description of what is meant by the term "bomb vessels" as it is used (but rarely glossed) to describe Franklin's ships (p. xii). Indeed, as to detail, Barr lets down his readers only on one count, the presentation of maps and illustrations: whether or not there are enough maps is, in the end, probably a matter of taste, but most readers will find that there ought to be a map showing in detail a larger area than does Plate 27 (p. 172) of the region of the unexpected second winter's mooring. Cape Hotham, Moore Island, Brown Island and Assistance Bay will not be well known by most readers. With respect to the illustrations done by de Bray himself, neither their media nor their measurements are given. Some are clearly just sketches, but it is unclear what the term "painting" (p. 77, 130) is meant to convey in two of the captions. Further, the Table of Contents includes no list of the maps and plates — a surprising absence.

As to the translation, it sounds very well to the English ear. The word "sinuosities" might strike some as archaic, but if it does it is the exception to prove the rule that Barr has succeeded unexceptionably as a translator from French to English. That few typos mar the edition comes as a relief in view of the fact that the University of Toronto Press has not distinguished itself for faultless texts. The indispensable index is comprehensive and, as near as I can tell, faultless.

In sum, Barr has produced an excellent new contribution to published accounts of the search for the Northwest Passage and for Franklin. In his capable hands, de Bray's account assumes the character of an omnibus edition, deserving of close study and possessed of a most engaging and thorough scholarship that is sure to stand the test of time.

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AN ANNOTATED AND ILLUSTRATED LIST OF THE TYPES OF MOLLUSCA DESCRIBED BY H.P.C. MØLLER FROM WEST GREENLAND. By TOM SCHIØTTE and ANDERS WARÉN. Meddelelser om Grønland, Bioscience 35. Copenhagen: Commission for Scientific Research in Greenland, 1992. 34 p., maps, illus., bib. Softbound. US\$8.75.

In two papers published in 1841 and 1842, the Danish marine biologist Hans Peter Christian Møller (1801-45) described 83 molluscan taxa from West Greenland. His brief but accurate descriptions were not accompanied by illustrations or by defined type localities. The lack of illustrations has led to "misinterpretations of some names" (p. 3), especially because many of the species he described are both abundant in the waters from which they were described and widespread in the Arctic and boreal regions. Further, some have been named the type species for their genera.

The authors of this short but thoroughly researched publication seek to facilitate future taxonomic work by compiling unpublished information from Møller's manuscripts and

providing clear photographs to illustrate the species he described. The authors put Møller's work on Greenland molluscan fauna "into a historic perspective" (p. 3) by presenting a brief biography, compiled from the few available sources about his life. It is clear that his best known publication, *Index Molluscorum Groenlandiae*, dating from 1842, includes "regrettably very little of [his] unusually broad knowledge of his field" (p. 4).

Born in 1810 in Helsingør, Denmark, and educated at the University of Copenhagen, Møller became acquainted as a student with noted zoologists at the University of Copenhagen and developed an interest in zoology and marine fauna.

During his first visit to Greenland, in 1838 Møller compiled material for a monograph of the Greenland molluscs, including "a wealth of notes on distribution, behaviour, zonation, and feeding biology, supplemented with pencil drawings and watercolour paintings of the crawling animals" (p. 4), as well as a large collection of Greenland molluscs. After his return to Copenhagen in 1840, Møller studied arctic collections in the Royal and University museums. His observations on northern pteropods of the genus *Limacina* were published in 1841 and the *Index Molluscorum Groenlandiae* in 1842. Studies on zonation and distribution of North Atlantic molluscs and on the influence of salinity on the size of the animals were published in 1843. But the monograph on Greenland molluscs was never published. His second trip to Greenland, in 1843-44, as a government official, was less productive, perhaps because of his duties and partly due to poor health. After leaving Greenland, he traveled in Europe, and he died in Rome in 1845.

Møller's writings from his Greenland travels, his letters, the unpublished Greenland manuscript, journals, illustrations, and a catalog of his collection are now in the archive of the Zoological Museum, University of Copenhagen. The authors list and summarize this collection of documents as an aid to further research on Møller's taxa.

Schiøtte and Warén have based their annotated list on Møller's mollusc collections in the Zoological Museum, University of Copenhagen, and other institutions, as well as on other specimens that Møller studied. They have "extracted from Møller's notes and labels the localities from which he collected his specimens" (p. 5). They comment that Møller's type material is "widely scattered in museum collections" (p. 5) and advise that future workers select their lectotypes "restricted to the lots kept in Copenhagen or . . . the collections in Stockholm" (p. 5).

A list of Møller's new taxa, including "all names introduced or made available" (p. 5) in *Index Molluscorum Groenlandiae* and his publication on *Limacina* follows and, with the photographs, is the core of this book. The authors have tried also to "include all names credited to Møller but published by other authors" (p. 5). Each entry gives the taxon name and source. The type locality, derived from Møller's manuscripts, and deposition of the syntype or lectotype specimens are given. Remarks on each taxon usually include "what we now consider the presently valid name and systematic position for each taxon" (p. 5). Interesting to me as I try to understand the Alaskan and northern molluscan fauna is the statement attached to each entry on "*Defrancia*,"

Buccinum, Lamellariidae and Velutinidae species: "We can presently not say which are the correct names of the Arctic species of . . ." (p. 11). The statement certainly points out the need for further study of these taxa, which are often important components of the northern marine benthic systems.

I found this section's organization, the taxa arranged in alphabetical order by trivial name, somewhat hard to use. The photographs are not arranged in a corresponding order, but in general, related taxa are placed close together or on the same page.

The book is well illustrated with photographs and reproductions of Møller's sketches and watercolors. Sixty-nine syntypes and lectotypes are illustrated by black and white photographs of specimens from the Zoological Museum, University of Copenhagen, and elsewhere. The authors also include a map of West Greenland with Møller's locality names and their Greenlandic equivalents. Four pages of Møller's drawings and watercolor sketches are a welcome addition "to demonstrate his concept of the species and in some cases, to present new information since there exists no figures of living animals of the species elsewhere" (p. 5). These, to me, were one of the most interesting parts of the publication. Møller's skill in observing the living animals and technical ability as an artist are apparent. I hope that in the future more of these illustrations can be made available.

The publication is part of the Meddelelser om Grønland Bioscience Series. It is inexpensively bound, folded and stapled, with a paper cover, but the quality of printing and photographic reproduction are high. There are few apparent spelling errors — "*Litorina*" for *Littorina* on page 7, for example, or inconsistencies in the format.

Clearly intended as a reference for a specialized audience, students of arctic and northern molluscs, this is an excellent source of illustrations and information for a number of widely distributed species.

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ARCTIC WARS, ANIMAL RIGHTS, ENDANGERED PEOPLES. By FINN LYNGE; translated by MARIANNE STENBAEK. Hanover: University Press of New England, 1992. 118 p., illus., refs., notes, bib., index. Hardbound. US\$16.95.

In his slender volume, Finn Lynge addresses the progressive marginalization of hunter gatherer cultures of the North. His villains are environmental movements, bureaucracies, and politicians that often seem ignorant of, and indifferent to, the societal consequences of their actions. The movements run the gamut from people concerned with the preservation of particular species, which may or may not be endangered, through those whose primary concern is the elimination of cruelty to animals, and to activists whose philosophy includes full animal rights and the restriction of humans to vegetarian

diets. All those viewpoints, put forth by a multitude of organizations and individuals, may impact on the hunting and trapping cultures in the North where alternative life styles are not a viable alternative.

Lynge considers aboriginal groups and also people such as outport Newfoundlanders and Faroe Islanders whose traditional uses of sea mammals have been seriously affected. The arguments of the "Anglo-Saxon-dominated environmental movements" are often emotionally compelling, but they often lack biological logic.

Lynge commences with a perspective of the subsistence life style necessitated by northern conditions. Northern people have always depended on animals, mostly land and sea mammals, for life's necessities. Food, clothing, materials for shelter, and often light and heat have been provided by animal products. Those dependencies diminished somewhat with the introduction of the commercial fur trade and the always-limited possibilities in a wage economy. The fact is, however, that if people are to permanently live in marginal northern lands and maintain the unique cultures that have developed there, then hunting, fishing, and trapping must continue to be central to their way of life.

The introduction is followed by three chapters illustrating, with all their ramifications, three major environmental causes that have impacted northerners. Lynge calls them "the Seal War," "the Whale War," and "the Battle of the Traps."

The seal war started because the annual harvest of harp seal pups off Labrador and in the Gulf of Saint Lawrence was sometimes inhumane and perhaps — it is far from certain — too many were being taken. Through the 1960s Brian Davies, the founder of the International Fund for Animal Welfare, and others found that there was a golden harvest to be reaped if the issues of cruelty and overharvesting were handled properly. The seal pups, with their cuddly white coats, wistful expressions, and huge black eyes, often with a tear in each, were enormously attractive. With some trial and error, it was found to be a simple matter to manipulate media attention to a fever pitch, and to raise vast sums of money, with films and accounts of the necessarily bloody harvests on the ice.

Anti-sealing campaigns were found to be good business and to distinguish the protesters in public eyes, even when the concerns at issue were almost wholly spurious. The inhumane aspects of the harvest were much overblown; the killing was no better or worse than what occurs on farms and in slaughter houses on a daily basis. Harp seals were never seriously endangered, although the Canadian arctic populations may have been in decline. The International Commission for North Atlantic Fisheries acted in the 1960s to bring order into the annual harvest and soon, certainly by 1976, had matters well under control.

The crusade continued, however, really taking wing in 1977 with the participation of Brigitte Bardot in anti-sealing demonstrations. The initial drive to make the seal hunt more humane became a crusade to stop it altogether. Moralistic issues having to do with the killing of animals and the use of their meat and hides, but ignoring the cultural and material necessities of northern peoples, were raised. The fur trade itself, to which the seal pup pelts contributed, became a target.