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BUCHBESPRECHUNGEN

DENTON, D. A.; COGLAN, J. P. (eds.): *Olfaction and Taste*. Vol. V. New York — San Francisco — London: Academic Press 1975. 460 pp., \$ 22.50.

Seit erstmals 1962 in Stockholm finden alle drei Jahre internationale Symposien zum Thema Geruch und Geschmack (ISOT) statt. Die wissenschaftlichen Beiträge und Diskussionen erscheinen in Folgebänden. Vorliegend werden die Ergebnisse des 5. ISOT von 1974 in Melbourne wiedergegeben. Die Themenkreise sind: Physiologie von süßem, saurem, salzigem und bitterem Geschmack, Ontogenese von Geschmack und Geruch, Chemorezeption bei aquatischen Tieren und bei Insekten, Geruch allgemein; Geruch bei Vögeln, Geruch und Pheromone im tierischen Verhalten. Die Darlegungen an Wirbellosen und Wirbeltieren sind Ergebnisse aus verschiedenen zoologischen Disziplinen. Der interessierte Säugetierkundler kann dem Buch sicherlich manchen nützlichen Hinweis über den modernen Wissensstand an Ratte, Maus, Hamster, Kaninchen, Katze, Affen und Mensch entnehmen.

D. KRUSKA, Hannover

RONALD, K.; HANLEY, L. M.; HEALY, P. J.; SELLEY, L. J.: **An annotated bibliography on the Pinnipedia**. DK-2920 Charlottenlund: International Council for the Exploration of the Sea, 1976. 785 + 9 unnumbered pages, dkr. 200.—

This bibliography is really indispensable for the library of any institution where work is done on pinnipeds, and in view of its price, it also may not lack in the private library of a zoologist working on animals of this suborder. Approximately 9500 references on seals, sea lions and walruses dating from the time of HOMER and ARISTOTLE to 1975 are listed and cross-indexed. Next to the very detailed author index, there is a subject index on key words. Besides the latin names of the species, the main key words are: anatomy, behaviour, bibliography, biochemistry, captivity, circulatory system, cytology, digestive system, distribution, diving, ecology, embryology, endocrine system, genetics, growth, haematology, integument, legislation, management, migration, moult, nervous system, nutrition, parasitology, pathology, physiology, population dynamics, reproduction, respiratory system, sealing, sensory system, skeletal system, taxonomy, technology, thermoregulation, vision and vocalization. This list of the most important key words clearly shows the importance of the work.

After checking the bibliography one only can compliment the authors and one easily can excuse the spelling errors and mistakes (e. g. "Jahrgang" as the title of a journal; see publication 00186, E. ZUCKERKANDL, 1896), especially occurring in referring to German publications. An attentive reader can correct these faults without any trouble.

There is, however, another aspect of this bibliography that merits a discussion. In a number of organizations meeting regularly, it is the habit that the attendants produce "working papers", mostly preliminary studies, mimeographed or xeroxed in a limited number and distributed only to the others present at these meetings. Mostly these studies are marked "this paper cannot be cited without permission of the author" or a similar text. And although these studies are useful and sometimes even very important, they are in fact "bastard" publications. Sometimes authors use their working papers as a draft for an article to be published in the normal way but often they do not. If one has not attended the meeting, it is impossible or nearly impossible to obtain a copy of such a "working paper", as they are not present in public or other libraries. In the bibliography discussed here a large number of those working papers are listed and cross-indexed, e. g. the working papers produced for the ICNAF and ICES meetings. One wonders whether the mentioned papers are really "published" and whether it is correct to list them. For beginning scientists and for librarians they are at least a nightmare and I believe that the time has come to discuss internationally the problems raised by those "working papers". My private suggestion would be to disregard them until internationally a system has been set up allowing scientists to get copies of those papers. I realize that in this way a great deal of information "disappears" but the "public" aspect of science is too important to compromise in this matter.

P. J. H. VAN BREE, Amsterdam

KUMERLOEVE, H.: **Die Säugetiere (Mammalia) der Türkei. Die Säugetiere (Mammalia) Syriens und des Libanon**. Veröff. Zool. Staatssamml. München 18, 69—225 (1975).

Die beiden Arbeiten geben einen Überblick der heute in der Türkei, Syrien und dem Libanon lebenden Säugetiere sowie der dort in historischer Zeit ausgestorbenen Arten. Erörtert werden die Belege und Literaturangaben über die Verbreitung und die derzeitige Beurteilung des taxonomischen Status bis zur Unterart, wie sie sich in der neuesten Literatur darstellt. Das Schrifttum ist mit viel Akribie sehr vollständig unter Einschluss im Druck befindlicher, noch nicht erschienener Arbeiten verwertet. Verbreitungskarten oder Maße wurden bewußt nicht aufgenommen. Dafür ging der Autor jedem noch so entlegenen Hinweis auf Quellen nach und klärte unter anderem den Aufbewahrungsort wichtiger Belege. Neben den Artenbesprechungen finden sich ein Abriß der säugetierkundlichen Erforschung der Länder, eine Liste der aus dem Gebiet beschriebenen Arten und Unterarten, ein chronologisch geordnetes Schriftenverzeichnis und alphabetische Verzeichnisse der wissenschaftlichen, deutschen und englischen Artnamen. Damit ist eine höchst wertvolle Übersicht über die Faunistik der Säugetiere in den betreffenden Ländern entstanden, die das Aufsuchen der einschlägigen Literatur sehr erleichtern wird.

J. NIETHAMMER, Bonn

ZOBODAT - www.zobodat.at

Zoologisch-Botanische Datenbank/Zoological-Botanical Database

Digitale Literatur/Digital Literature

Zeitschrift/Journal: [Mammalian Biology \(früher Zeitschrift für Säugetierkunde\)](#)

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