resolution of AVHRR is actually 1.1 km, the claim would be correct if the comparison is made with scatterometer-derived maps of sea-ice extent (50 km spatial resolution), but quite wrong if the comparison is made with synthetic aperture radar data, which have spatial resolution two to three orders of magnitude better than AVHRR. I leave it to a biologist to document any problems with the chapters on the bugs and critters.

I counted 150 colour photographs, 17 black-and-white photographs, 15 colour illustrations and 22 diagrams/graphs/maps, all reproduced very well on high-quality paper. The book has a glossary (with two different definitions for ice concentration, but never mind), an index, and three pages of further information that list some relevant books, specialized journals, and websites. As a book that seeks to spread knowledge and appreciation of the pack ice beyond the small number of us who have had the privilege of working there, Frozen Oceans will appeal to the scientifically literate layman who is interested in the polar regions. But we specialists, too, ought to have the book on our shelves; no personal or institutional polar/marine science library will be complete without it. It would also serve as a useful introduction to sea-ice biology for undergraduate and graduate students in the polar marine physical sciences.

Notwithstanding the errors, I strongly recommend Frozen Oceans for experts and non-experts alike. The first of its kind, Frozen Oceans is exceptionally good value. David Thomas is to be congratulated for reducing a complex subject, more or less successfully, to a readable and informative description of the pack ice, and for sharing his knowledge and enthusiasm with a wider audience.

REFERENCES


The Brower family has a long and very public history on the North Slope of Alaska. Charles D. Brower, self-styled king of the Arctic, dominated much (although by no means all) of Barrow social life through most of the first quarter of the 20th century. His many-volume, unpublished journal, archived at the University of Alaska, was published in a much shorter version entitled Fifty Years Below Zero (1942). His daughter Sadie Neakok is probably best known as Barrow’s serving magistrate over many years, a position in which she was determined that local residents would not suffer unjustly from unfamiliar law ways. Sadie was also active in many arenas of public life during the second half of the 20th century and was universally held in high regard by Iñupiat and non-Iñupiat alike. Her remarkable life history was recorded with the help of Margaret Blackman in 1989.

As Brewster says, Harry Brower was perhaps less visibly in the public eye, but his influence was nevertheless profound, not least in helping to foster an unusually collaborative and mutually respectful relationship between scientists and many Iñupiat with specialized knowledge of their environment. For this alone, the present volume makes an important contribution to the social studies of science, posing an important alternative to the all too common assumption of inevitable tensions between expert and lay knowledge, between traditional and modern knowledge, and between indigenous and scientific knowledge.

Through her conversations with Harry Brower, Brewster brings to light a detailed history of this important relationship, beginning with Charles D. Brower’s interactions with visiting scientists in the late 19th century, a role that incorporated his children as collectors of scientific specimens. She continues by recounting further interactions with scientists connected to NARL (the Naval Arctic Research Laboratory, established a few miles north of Barrow), who recruited local children to bring them desired specimens. Up to this point, the story is well known, although Harry Brower’s account provides nice details that I have not seen elsewhere. What is less well known, but of central importance to an understanding of contemporary political life in Barrow, is Harry Brower’s influence in incorporating scientists in the activities of the Alaska Eskimo Whaling Commission (AEWC). When the International Whaling Commission (IWC) proposed to ban Iñupiaq bowhead whaling in 1977, local whalers insisted that the bowhead population was stronger than the IWC believed. The IWC rejected the claim, insisting that Iñupiat whalers did not have the scientific knowledge to back up their assertions. The subsequent organization of the AEWC included the incorporation of scientific research, largely at the encouragement of Harry Brower and

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This manual focuses on a group of mushrooms that in Greenland commonly inhabit grasslands and, to a lesser extent, the oceanic mossy dwarf-shrub heaths and fens dominated by Empertrum. The objectives were to review the current status of knowledge of these mushrooms, provide an aid to identifying collections, and present detailed descriptions of the species. The authors have done an excellent job of presenting their results. The colors of the pictures are accurately reproduced, the text is displayed in an easy-to-read format, and the quality of the printing is very high.

Of the 29 species and varieties recognized in the 450 collections studied, 28 are assigned to the genus Hygrocybe and one species to Camarophyllopsis. Seventeen of these have been reported from Canada and the United States. Presumably most will be found in these areas when an intensive survey of the preferred habitats is undertaken.

The authors recognized two taxa that were unnamed and propose one as a new species (H. rubrolamellata) and the other as a new variety (H. conica var. aurantiolutea). Fresh mushrooms of the new taxa are shown in color, which is important because the mushrooms shrink and discolor on drying. Previous reports of three species (H. coccinea, H. marchii, and H. coccineocrenata) from Greenland could not be confirmed; those species have been excluded from the flora. Furthermore, the circumscriptions of six species have been revised on the basis of new data accumulated by Borgen and Arnolds.

The study focused on the macroscopic features of the fresh mushrooms. Characters of the cap, gills, and stem that were evaluated included size, shape, colors, odor, and taste. However, to critically distinguish the species and varieties in this group, it was essential to characterize several microscopic features, such as basidiospores, the various types of cells in the hymenium (the spore-bearing...