

Gressitt, J. Linsley. *Pacific Basin Biogeography : A Symposium*.  
Bishop Museum Press, 1963. 561 pp.

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viewpoint, it will prove disappointing, however. The built-in bias of a pollen spectrum is never discussed, so, for example, overrepresentation or selective preservation of species. The student is unfortunately left with the impression that pollen data provide absolute information on vegetation, which is decidedly not the case. Similarly the concepts of variable rates of migration, of plant succession and of edaphic factors are never introduced nor considered. All vegetation change is directly ascribed to climatic variation. A similar simplistic view is apparent in the outline of Postglacial vegetation, both in terms of natural change through time and in the effects of man on the plant cover. Regrettable, too, is the absence of many basic pollen diagrams from England, Germany, Switzerland and Spain. As a bio-geography, this book does not live up to its title. Instead it is a stratigraphic summary of palaeobotanical information.

Karl W. BUTZER

GRESSITT, J. Linsley. **Pacific Basin Biogeography : A Symposium.** Bishop Museum Press, 1963. 561 pp.

This volume comprises the papers of members of an intersectional symposium and an interdivisional symposium organized by the Division of Zoology and Entomology of the Tenth Pacific Science Congress held in Honolulu, August-September, 1961.

Biogeography, the elucidation of geographical aspects of the spread, evolution, and relationships of fauna and flora, involves the study not only of present distributions and affinities of plants and animals, but also the history and development of the distribution of life. The Pacific Basin affords an unusual opportunity for learning about processes of development and the evolution of living things. Among many factors which make it unique are that it is a major feature of the earth's surface, presents an enormous range of geological and geographical environments, and exhibits some of the more spectacular examples of evolution.

The forty-five papers in this volume deal with a wide range of topics from the fleas of Alaska to beavers, bears and other recent holarctic mammals. The distributions of insects, birds and other fauna are discussed, and the dispersal phenomena of plants. An attempt is made to measure the different kinds of barriers for some of them. The papers summarize information or shed new light on different phases of the story of the biogeography of the Pacific Basin. They elucidate the distribution, evolution, relationships and inter-relationships of the flora and fauna, especially in regard to their geographical aspects. Two articles are by geographers, a short one (3 pages) in the field of physical geography and the other, an exhaustive treatise (24 pages), deals with the palaeogeography of the tropical Pacific. The subdivisions of the latter deal with topography and structure, marine sediments of the tropical Pacific, fossil and radioactive evidence for age dating, fossil evidence for faunal migration, geologic history of the central Pacific, structural evolution, coral atolls and palaeoclimatology. Those various aspects of the discussion indicate how research in the palaeogeography of the tropical Pacific has been of considerable interest and importance to several other scientific disciplines, especially to geology, botany, zoology and geography. The article is illustrated by five helpful maps and a table.

The section on coral atolls points out discoveries that have solved the problem of coral-reef genesis in the central Pacific. The great coral and algal structures are caps on the tops of volcanic seamounts which were either individual peaks or peaks on submarine ridges. The seamounts or islands subsided slowly enough for the growth of algae and coral to keep pace with the sinking to form the modern atolls. The dating of fossil material discussed in the paper indicates that the atolls of the central Pacific began to grow at the surface in the Late Cretaceous and Early Tertiary geologic periods.

This collection of papers by outstanding scientists is backed up by photographs, sketch maps, tables, literature cited and an author index. The volume will occupy an important place in any library which has to do with the biogeography of the Pacific Basin.

John Wesley COULTER