

in the Northern Hemisphere. The final chapters of the book bring readers into the present era of rationalization, where fisheries allocation among stakeholders is meant to maximize the net value of the fishery. He concludes with the struggle for equity among diverse stakeholders with conflicting interests.

At its core, the questions, How many fish are there? and How many of them can we sustainably catch? are inextricable from the question, Who do the fish belong to? *Billion-Dollar Fish* should be required reading for students of conservation and the environment, anyone involved in the fishing industry, or general readers with a healthy curiosity of humanity's relationship with the natural world.

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#### NATIVE FISHES OF IDAHO.

By Richard L. Wallace and Donald W. Zaroban. *Bethesda (Maryland): American Fisheries Society.* \$50.00 (paper). xvi + 216 p.; ill.; index. ISBN: 978-1-934874-35-6. 2013.

This volume begins with a nice dedication to the late Richard L. Wallace. The preface, following the acknowledgements, states that the book's purpose is to raise awareness of the native fishes of Idaho and to point to the lack of knowledge on the conservation status of the state's native fishes. The authors' desire is for the book to motivate a diverse group of persons, including landowners and political leaders, to support efforts to gather information on the natural history of these fishes so there may be informed management of the state's fishes.

Following a well-illustrated map showing the drainages of Idaho, the authors discuss the zoogeography of the fishes. Two easy-to-use keys to the fishes follow, the first to families and the second to species within each family.

Families of fishes are briefly introduced before species accounts of that family begin. Each species account includes a full-page drainage map showing the location of collections with vouchered specimens and the likely range. The illustrations of fish species often, but not always, include important traits for identification and are followed by attributes, distribution, habitat, diet, ecology, and—consistent with the book's purpose—the conservation status in Idaho. Important citations conclude and a page for notes separates each account. The book ends with the references, a glossary, an appendix of non-native species reportedly introduced into Idaho, and an index.

The text is easy to read and presents information in a nontechnical style that should enable the au-

thors to realize their goal for the volume. The fishes in the book were illustrated by Joseph R. Tomelleri and Judy Hall Goodman. Tomelleri's illustrations have found wide appeal among naturalists and professionals for their excellent renderings and those in this book continue the tradition.

Overall, the volume should be a welcome addition to the libraries of both naturalists and professionals. It will be a good complement to *Fishes of Idaho* (J. C. Simpson and R. L. Wallace. 1982. Second Edition. Moscow (Idaho): University of Idaho Press) for those who have a copy of that book. And one wishes others who are involved in making decisions affecting Idaho's fishes would read and enjoy the volume as well. The present contribution should provide stimulation to increase our knowledge of these fishes, as is the hope of the authors.

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#### BRITAIN'S FRESHWATER FISHES.

By Mark Everard. *Princeton (New Jersey): Princeton University Press.* \$27.95 (paper). 144 p.; ill.; index. ISBN: 978-0-691-15678-1. 2013.

#### THE EPONYM DICTIONARY OF AMPHIBIANS.

By Bo Beolens, Michael Watkins, and Michael Grayson. *Exeter (United Kingdom): Pelagic Publishing.* \$49.99. xv + 244 p.; no index. ISBN: 978-1-907807-41-1. 2013.

This entertaining book focuses on names of persons that are incorporated into vernacular or scientific names of amphibians. The authors, largely unknown to herpetologists, have written similar books dealing with birds, reptiles, and mammals. In no way does this volume replace "Herpetologists of the Past" by Kraig Adler in the series he has edited entitled *Contributions to the History of Herpetology* (1989–2012. Ithaca (NY): Society for the Studies of Amphibians and Reptiles). The entries are much shorter, many of them include living persons, and they are far less authoritative. The entries are all alphabetical and I had to read no further than Ahl to realize that I was in for a ride. Ahl, a prolific author of new species, who joined the Nazi party in Germany in order to keep his job at the Berlin museum, but was expelled for indiscipline, was sacked from his job anyway for his superficial and careless work and poor knowledge of the literature, and went missing in military action in 1945 in Herzegovina. I compared this with the much more extensive treatment in Adler's 2007 account and found all of this information, but also much more; however, there is no mention of Adler, even in the references. The account of Gerard Krefft is also surprisingly similar to Adler's 1989 account, even down to the detail that when he was sacked

from his position as Curator of the Australian Museum he had to be carried out while still sitting in his chair and was deposited in the street. I also encountered other problematic issues. John D. Lynch, who works on frogs and is very much alive, is conflated with James F. Lynch, who worked on salamanders and birds and died in 1998. Robert Stebbins, said to have died in 2000, published a book in 2003, another in 2009, and yet another in 2012; he died in September 2013, at age 98.5 years. This is not an authoritative book and one has to use it with caution. That said, it still has value as a quick reference.

The volume is idiosyncratic with many surprises. Fewer than 2700 of the more than 7000 (of course, many are not eponyms) amphibians are treated. Who knew that Richard Taylor, a labor relations manager and son of famous herpetologist Edward H. Taylor, was a talented carpenter who was passionately devoted to fishing and had a fine tenor voice? Often the brief accounts of individuals (usually only a few lines long) list an article that the person wrote, often a minor contribution. A paper attributed to Theodore Papenfuss, who has written many important ones, is a trivial contribution written with Chinese co-authors, published in Chinese, and cannot even be read by Papenfuss.

On the positive side, more than 1600 individuals are covered in the book. The volume is very up to date, with many entries of names from 2012. Many readers will find the most attractive feature of the book to be the imaginative cover, the work of Madeline von Foerster.

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#### AMPHIBIANS AND REPTILES OF COSTA RICA: A POCKET GUIDE IN ENGLISH AND SPANISH.

By *Frederico Muñoz Chacón and Richard Dennis Johnston*. *A Zona Tropical Publication*. Ithaca (New York): Cornell University Press (Comstock Publishing Associates). \$19.95 (paper). xvii + 215 p.; ill.; systematic index. ISBN: 978-0-8014-7870-3. 2013.

#### CHAMELEONS.

By *Chris Mattison and Nick Garbutt*. *Buffalo (New York): Firefly Books*. \$29.95. 112 p.; ill.; index. ISBN: 978-1-77085-121-4. 2012.

This small book is a general guide to a familiar yet extraordinary group of lizards, the Old World chameleons. Both authors are successful wildlife photographers, and both have had much experience observing chameleons in various parts of their distribution. Mattison is the author of several popular general-interest books on reptiles and amphibians, and Garbutt has written guides to various aspects of Malagasy natural history.

A brief introduction summarizes the unique physical characteristics of these lizards, and the fascination they have elicited in humans across their collective distribution. The following seven chapters discuss various aspects of the evolution, anatomy, ecology, and conservation of chameleons.

The chapter, *Evolution and Classification*, begins with a discussion of the origins of chameleons, noting their Gondwanan distribution and summarizing various theories attempting to reconcile their distribution patterns with plate tectonics and the Africa-Madagascar split. A table showing relative numbers of species in Africa and Madagascar (a smattering of species of the genus *Chamaeleo* are found outside these two areas) will give readers a good feel for the range of these lizards. This table also presents a fairly current genus-level taxonomy for chameleons that reflects our growing knowledge of the evolutionary history of the group. Absent, however, is the recently erected genus *Archaius*, which contains the Seychelles Tiger Chameleon (*A. tigris*) that was formerly placed within the Malagasy genus *Calumma*. The rest of the chapter is actually devoted to distribution and habitat. All of the island species aside from *A. tigris* are touched upon, and there are nice photographs of a variety of chameleon habitats.

*Size and Shape, Colour and Markings* is the longest chapter, a large proportion of which is taken up by a series of beautiful pictures (several of which are full page) illustrating all of the signature physical adaptations of chameleons, including independently movable eyes, projectile tongues, prehensile tails, opposable toes and, of course, their changeable and often brilliant coloration. The text is concise, and the authors do a good job of covering the diversity within chameleons with interesting and easy-to-read descriptions and explanations. *Enemies and Defence* is an interesting chapter with fairly detailed information on the many predators and parasites of chameleons, and the varied strategies the lizards employ to avoid them. As in most other parts of the book, there is good coverage not only of the larger, more colorful, and more familiar "typical" chameleons, but also the small, drab leaf-litter inhabitants (*Rhampholeon*, *Rieppelion*, and *Brookesia*), which nonetheless have some of the most interesting behavioral adaptations.

*Food and Feeding* is largely devoted to a synopsis of the mechanics of chameleon tongue projection and prey prehension, along with an account of feeding in the atypical Namaqua chameleon (*Chamaeleo namaquensis*). This species is a terrestrial desert dweller that actively forages for a wide variety of prey items, in contrast to the sit-and-wait approach typical of most other chameleons. *Reproduction and Development* describes courtship rituals, egg-laying versus live-bearing strategies, and the wide variety of developmental schedules found among chameleons.