

The authors say they have followed Wilson and Coles (*Common Names of Mammals of the World*. 2000. Smithsonian Press) version of the English names with corrections and conversion to "well-established names." Generally they do not list alternative names so an animal like the Cougar, or Mountain Lion, or Catamount only gets listed as Puma. When I used the index, being uncertain of the author's choice, I looked up Lion (*Panthera leo*) knowing that Cougar would be nearby. The most odd name I found was Sewellel, the Chinook Indian name for the Mountain Beaver. This was the first time I had seen this name although Audubon used it on his painting of *Aplodontia rufa*.

Naturally I compared the list of lemurs that I had created to that of Duff and Lawson. I was not surprised to find many that I had as sub-species had been elevated to full species. Otherwise the lists were the same except for Grey-brown Mouse Lemur (*Microcebus griseorufus*). R. M. Rasoloarison, S. M. Goodman, and J. U. Ganzhorn first described this cute, hamster-like lemur in 2000. I have since been fortunate to see this little beast in South-western Madagascar. This omis-

sion is surprising as the author's references go up to 2002, but to be fair this is a family undergoing constant change.

I was also surprised that Canada was not mentioned in the range of the Red Wolf (*Canis rufus*). John Therberge's work has shown that Algonquin wolves are closer to Red Wolves than the more common Timber Wolf (*Canis lupus*). This information is far more widely known.

For those of us that like to travel and see mammals in their native habitat this book is a good and useful guide. However, it is only a list and, although it will not resolve all taxonomic questions, it will bring clarity and order to your research and therefore it is a valuable reference book. As it is based on Wilson and Reeder's out-of-date book it is more up-to-date, but I understand a revised edition of Wilson and Reeder will be published soon – should we wait?

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Parental Behavior in Lepidosaurian and Testudinian Reptiles: A Literature Survey

Louis A. Somma, 2003. Krieger Publishing Company, Malabar, Florida. x + 184 pages, U.S.\$33.50 Cloth.

This book is exactly what it purports to be. It is a summary and exhaustive bibliography of literature on parental behaviour in lizards, snakes, amphisbaenians, tuatara and turtles. Passing reference is also made to literature on other vertebrates including dinosaurs. This book focuses exclusively on behaviour as opposed to physiological adaptations and so, while parental behaviour in some species of snakes and lizards is well known, many readers will be astonished to find turtles included. Yet Somma cites references that provide some evidence of parental behaviour for seven species of turtles.

Fifteen categories of parental behaviour are discussed including defence, thermo- and hydro-regulation, assistance during hatching and facilitated feeding. For those unfamiliar with research in this fascinating field the range and diversity of parental behaviours in these reptiles will intrigue and astonish you. Unfortunately, description and discussion of these behaviours is limited to the first 11 pages of the book. This is followed by 46 pages of tables summarizing the results and guiding the reader to literature on various topics and taxa. The remainder of the book consists of 100 pages of refer-

ences and an index to subjects and taxa. Readers should be aware that the index is inconsistent as to whether it includes references to taxa within the tables (for example, it does for *Trachemys stejnegeri malonei* but not for *Eumeces fasciatus*).

The primary purpose of the book seems to be to raise the profile of parental behaviour in non-avian reptiles and encourage further research on this understudied phenomenon. It is unfortunate that having read such an enormous amount of information on this topic, Somma does not provide more insights into its evolution and ecological ramifications but perhaps the field is too young for such a synthesis. Certainly for anyone interested in embarking on research into this topic it is an invaluable and relatively inexpensive reference. For those who are most keen on this topic, Somma has also published an addendum to the book (Somma, 2003).

Reference

Somma, L. A. 2003. Parental Behaviour in Lepidosaurs and Turtles: Source Addendum. Bulletin of the Chicago Herpetological Society 38(4): 65-76.

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Prairie Ghost: Pronghorn and Human Interaction in Early America

By Richard E. McCabe, Bart W. O'Gara, and Henry M. Reeves. 2004. 176 pages, U.S.\$29.95 Cloth.

The Pronghorn, *Antilocapra americana*, formerly called "antelope," is the "most American" of the continent's terrestrial wildlife, since it is found nowhere else. It is the world's second fastest land animal, and

perhaps the most inquisitive. Protuberant eyes allow it a nearly 360-degree field of vision. Large lungs, heart and trachea permit it to achieve great speed.

This historical look at the Pronghorn is thoroughly researched, with informative tables, extensive references, and well-chosen, sumptuous illustrations. It