

Coral Reef Fishes: Indo-Pacific and Caribbean – Revised Edition

By E. Lieske and R. Myers. 2002. Princeton University Press, 41 William Street, Princeton, New Jersey. 400 pages. U.S. \$24.95.

The vast geographical range of the globe's coral reefs and the diversity of their fish species prove challenging for writers of field guides. Nevertheless, Ewald Lieske and Robert Myers have produced not only an excellent guide to reef fishes of the Indo-Pacific and Caribbean, but also a book that is comprehensive and well organized into a single compact volume.

The guide consists of an introduction, colour plates and descriptions of species, and indexes. The introduction defines the book's application and teaches a mini biology lesson. It educates the reader about the structure and ecology of the coral reef environment, and touches on adaptations and mechanisms employed by fish for survival. The section dealing with conservation of reef fishes was pleasing to see. However, to further impress the global responsibility for marine conservation upon all, from the average tourist to the exploitive industries, I would like future editions to include the effects of global warming on the marine environment. Everyone has a role to play in reducing greenhouse gas emissions as they negatively impact upon the Great Ocean Conveyor (also called the thermohaline circulation) that in turn risks causing catastrophic effects on both global climate and sensitive marine ecosystems.

This guidebook achieves the amazing feat of covering more than two thousand species in one small book, providing excellent coverage of the Indo-Pacific and good coverage for the Caribbean. Although the book includes most species a reef visitor could encounter, it is not all-inclusive. For instance, there are over 400 documented species of sharks worldwide, including oceanic varieties. Requiem sharks alone account for 48 species that dominate the tropical shark fauna. This book describes only 32 species of sharks, of which 13 are requiem sharks. However, those described are common shark species found in the Indo-Pacific and Caribbean that either live or spend part of their time in the reef environment.

This guidebook is separated into two sections, one for the Indo-Pacific and the other for the Caribbean.

Species within each section are grouped by family. There are also two valuable indexes at the end of the book, one of scientific names and the second of common names.

The provision of the scientific (Latin) names as well as common names facilitates the book's use by amateurs and professionals alike. However, the danger with using common names is that they may differ from region to region. Nomenclature is also not without controversy, sometimes resulting in the splintering of species or classification of new species. However, in this guide, species identification is quite up-to-date and accurate.

The sketched illustrations are clear and detailed and sometimes include plates of juveniles. They are remarkably accurate, capturing the animal's true colours as seen in their particular underwater habitat. Handy pointers identifying key physical characteristics also help with quick species identification, although I feel they could be more distinct. Descriptions of each species are brief but concise. Size and physical descriptions (for both sexes where applicable) are provided, as well as their ecology, distinctive behaviours, concentrations and range.

The only major flaw in this revised edition is the omission of maps. References on pages six and seven erroneously refer the reader to maps of zoogeographical regions on the inside front and back covers. Maps are needed for readers to appreciate the descriptions of these regions in the introduction. More importantly, they are absolutely vital for confirming a species' range according to the descriptions provided throughout the guide.

Likely its most valuable feature, this book's small size allows for it to be carried from one dive site to another and easily transported in luggage. However, its pages are not waterproof. If used on-site, it could be easily water-damaged. So it should be protected from the elements and left aboard ship for pre- and post-dive referencing.

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Grizzly Heart: Living Without Fear Among the Brown Bears of Kamchatka

By C. Russell and M. Enns. 2003. Random Hoe Publisher. 357 pages. \$24 Paperback.

This book is a sensation. It will change how we view wildlife, and it will affect management and conservation of large wildlife in revolutionary terms. The book is also sensational since it is written by non-scientists, a naturalist and an artist, with a life-long interest and devotion to wildlife revolutionizing narrow scientific tunnel views. Embarrassing enough for

the "free" western wildlife research world, the authors had to go as far as Kamchatka in Russian Far East to implement their view that large mammals such as Grizzly Bears are not a major threat to humans. Instead, all over the world humans threaten wildlife. Why was this work carried out in Kamchatka? Simply, because all over North America and elsewhere, the experiment of the authors was not really given a chance, neither funded nor allowed to be carried out. For