

vertisement calls. One hundred and eighty-six color photographs illustrate 148 species. The accounts range from about a page to three and a half pages. A ten-page glossary, with about 400 definitions and terms, completes Lee's book.

Campbell's is a book for a general audience, and is replete with numerous photographs, most of them of very good quality. It includes black-and-white habitat photos, two maps of the area covered by the book, and four plates with numerous drawings. Unfortunately, there is no a general lepidosis with nomenclature for the lay person, even when some of those terms are used in the species descriptions. This book, as well as Lee's, has identification keys. In Campbell's book these are included in an appendix, and are bilingual which make the keys very useful for both North Americans and native scholars who do not speak English. Each species account presents a detailed description, natural history (these vary in length according to how much is known for each particular species), distribution, and many accounts offer a small section with general remarks. The species accounts are easy to read for the person familiar with herpetological terminology, and all are very informative. There are 175 photographs that illustrate all of the amphibians and all of the reptiles but two species (*Ameiva chaitzami* and *Rhadinaea anachoreta*). The accounts vary in length from about half of a page to two and a half pages. A nine-page glossary containing just over 200 terms is at the end of the text.

Numerous original, natural history observations permeate both books, which testifies to the field experiences of both authors, and adds considerably to the reference value of each work.

There are a few differences in the treatment of some taxonomically problematic groups. For example, Lee treats anoles as the genus *Anolis*, while Campbell places them in *Norops*. Lee uses *Urotheca* and *Celestus* for Campbell's *Pliocercus* and *Diploglossus*, respectively. There are also a few differences at the species level. Within the anoles, what Lee calls *pentapriion* is referred to as *beckeri* by Campbell; Lee's *lemurinus* is Campbell's *burgeaei*. Lee uses *Mabouya unimarginata*, *Cnemidophorus cozumela*, and *Leptodeira septentrionalis* for species Campbell refers to as *M. brachypoda*, *C. maslini*, and *L. polysticta*, respectively. *Bufo campbelli* is part of *B. valliceps* in Lee's book, maybe because the species description was not published when the Yucatán book was already in press. Also *Rhadinaea anachoreta* is not included in Lee's book, possibly for the same reason.

Both authors used common names, although Lee not only used an English name but also the local names for different parts of the peninsula (including some Mayan names), and had the good idea to not translate them into Spanish. Many of the common names used by Campbell are made up for this book and then translated into Spanish, making for some odd-sounding names. This kind of practice has been done in the past with very little success. Common names without relation to local meaning and that sound unnatural in Spanish have no practical utility.

Campbell arranged the identification keys in several appendices, while Lee inserted them directly in the text; each approach offers certain advantages. I hope that future works in English include bilingual identification keys as standard practice. There are several Latin Americans that will benefit from this practice and who would be willing to translate keys into Spanish, as I did for Lee's book. I have made extensive use of his keys and they work just fine. I have not had the chance to test Campbell's keys.

These two books are of the highest quality, both by their contents and the quality of printing. In brief, I highly recommend both, especially if you are a bibliophile. Julian Lee's book certainly sets a standard for future regional monographic works, which will be difficult to meet, whereas Campbell's is an excellent contribution to the semi-popular literature of the region. The major problem with

Lee's book is its price, in particular for Mexicans students, which may preclude the book's inclusion in many institutional and personal libraries in México.

TABLE 1. Species distribution in Lee's and Campbell's books.

	Lee	in common	Campbell
Caecilians	2	2	2
Salamanders	6	5	6
Frogs & Toads	35	29	36
Crocodiles	2	2	2
Turtles	16	9	9
Lizards	48	36	36
Snakes	73	66	69

A Field Guide to the Frogs of Borneo, by Robert F. Inger and Robert B. Stuebing. 1997. Natural History Publications, Kota Kinabalu in association with Science and Technology Unit, Sabah. Available from Natural History Publications (Borneo), Sdn. Bhd., A913, 9th Floor, Wisma Merdeka, P.O. Box 13908, 88846 Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, East Malaysia, or The Borneo Company, 10 Locust Hill Road, Cincinnati, Ohio 45245, USA. M \$49.00 or US \$25.00. ISBN 983-812-016-2.

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In 1966, Bob Inger treated the entire Bornean amphibian fauna in a monographic review (still available, thanks to a 1990 reprint from Malaysia). Still a classic, it contained detailed morphological descriptions, keys, ecological notes, and discussion on the systematics, nomenclature, and biogeography of a highly interesting fauna. Now, over three decades later, Inger, Emeritus Curator at the Field Museum of Natural History, has teamed up with Robert B. Stuebing, formerly Associate Professor, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia-Sabah Campus, to produce a more accessible guide to the fauna. The same team of authors gave us a field guide to the frogs of Sabah (Inger and Stuebing 1989). This particular publication sets an even higher standard for regional field guides, for which part of the credit should go to Natural History Publications (Borneo). The long list of books on the region's natural history published by this company also includes the admirable little book by Inger and Tan (1996) on the natural history of Sabah's amphibians and reptiles.

There have been considerable changes in the faunal list of this island, thanks largely to the efforts of these two authors. The 1966 monograph listed 88 species of amphibians as occurring on Borneo. The checklist in the present work shows 142 species (excluding the five caecilian species; see Frost 1985). During the 30 years that have elapsed between the publication of the two volumes, new areas have been inventoried, taxonomically cryptic species dealt with, and questions on the higher relationships in amphibians of the region addressed. This has resulted in many generic changes (not all of which, however, have been accepted by the authors). The present work concentrates on the adult anuran amphibians: caecilians are not dealt with, and tadpoles of anurans, when known, are briefly