

the fauna. Three of the frogs (*Hyalinobatrachium nouraguensis*, *Hyla guacheri*, *Scinax jolyi*) are described as new. Each of these descriptions provides complete information about the types as well as analysis of calls and other relevant information. Another seven anurans are left unnamed to species, either because they are currently being described by people other than the authors, or because they are insufficiently known. Six species of frogs are added to the fauna of French Guiana and numerous other taxa have been reidentified based on the availability of new material and/or nomenclatural or phylogenetic revision. These changes are outlined in a one-page English abstract immediately preceding in the index to Latin names.

Five of the seven gymnophione accounts are accompanied by photographs and maps, but these are lacking for *Oscacilia zweifeli* and *Siphonops annulatus*, both of which are without confirmed precise localities in French Guiana. Here readers may note that the authors have not followed the familial subdivisions of Nussbaum and Wilkinson (1989) that are most commonly adopted in the United States, but have instead used the classification of Lescure et al. (1986), which recognizes the families *Oscaciliidae*, *Siphonopidae*, and *Typhlonectidae* rather than subsuming these within the *Caeciliidae*.

A full account (minus map) is also provided for *Adelophryne gutturosa*, which is included as a species of possible occurrence in French Guiana. Text accounts, but no maps or illustrations, are included for *Hyla albomarginata* and *Potomotyphlus kaupii*, which the authors consider to have been erroneously included in the fauna of the country.

The main text concludes with a chapter on amphibian reproductive modes that highlights breeding sites, nest types, developmental patterns and larval strategies, and a notes section providing supplemental information to particular species accounts. A bibliography with more than 225 entries summarizes much of the literature relevant to the amphibians of the Guianas. However, as the authors note, the *Atlas* is not intended as a complete revisionary work, and so the associated literature section is not an exhaustive list of all French Guianan batrachological sources.

Finally, the book concludes with two appendices. The first provides sonograms and tabular summaries of call characteristics (duration, dominant frequency, etc.) for 85 species of frogs. The second provides local names in Creole and a number of other languages in local use in French Guiana. A glossary for the non-specialist defines 45 terms used throughout the text.

The *Atlas des Amphibiens de Guyane* is attractively laid out, with large font size and well-reproduced color photographs, providing large, clear images of each species covered. The book provides a comprehensive introduction to the amphibians of French Guiana and should be considered required for all those working with the amphibian fauna of the Neotropics. Biogeographers and all those interested in the Guianan region as a whole will undoubtedly find the distribution patterns presented of interest and the many herpetologists who are closet historians will certainly appreciate the section on naturalists of the past. The generally very good portraits along with the clear and concise text will provide many herpetologists with their first look at the amphibian fauna of this smallest of South American territories and most exotic of French departments.

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Herpetological Review, 2001, 32(3), 205–xx.
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A Guide to the Herpetological Literature of Sri Lanka

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The Fourth World Congress of Herpetology will be held 2–9 December 2001, at the Bandernaike Memorial International Conference Hall, Colombo, Sri Lanka. To help colleagues prepare for the trip, we present below a guide to the literature on the herpetofauna of the island of Sri Lanka. This list is not complete, but does include a diversity of English language works including field guides, checklists, and significant taxonomic works relevant to the Sri Lankan herpetofauna. Although most works cited here date from the 20th Century, several important earlier works are also included. A selection of some rarer works, as well as representative newer publications, and books in Sinhalese (dealing chiefly with snake bite and its treatment) will be on display at the Colombo Museum during the Congress. Further information on the Congress can be obtained from the website: www.4wch.com.

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