

http://www.natsca.org

Biology Curators Group Newsletter

Title: Book Review: A Guide to their Identification by Barry Goater

Author(s): Garland, S. P.

Source: Garland, S. P. (1986). Book Review: A Guide to their Identification by Barry Goater. Biology

Curators Group Newsletter, Vol 4 No 5, 115 - 116.

URL: http://www.natsca.org/article/1223

NatSCA supports open access publication as part of its mission is to promote and support natural science collections. NatSCA uses the Creative Commons Attribution License (CCAL) http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/2.5/ for all works we publish. Under CCAL authors retain ownership of the copyright for their article, but authors allow anyone to download, reuse, reprint, modify, distribute, and/or copy articles in NatSCA publications, so long as the original authors and source are cited.

Book Reviews

AMPHIBIAN SPECIES OF THE WORLD - A TAXONOMIC AND GEOGRAPHICAL REFERENCE edited by DARREL R. FROST

Published by Allen Press Ltd and Association of Systematics Collections, Lawrence, Kansas, USA.

The book sets out to provide an up-to-date and complete checklist of all known amphibian species. For each of the 4014 species recognised by the book, the following data are provided:

- 1. Current name, authority, citation
- 2. Original name
- 3. Current location and museum collection number of type specimens (where known)
- 4. Type locality
- 5. Distribution
- 6. Comments

Whilst most of this information is standard for checklists, I found the comments in particular most interesting. These include information on synonymy, sub-generic affinities, further references to distribution records, and where relevant, protected status.

Similar details are supplied at generic, sub-family and family levels throughout the text. At these higher taxonomic levels, names of all contributors and reviewers for that particular section are given. A full list of contributors and reviewers and their addresses is given before the main text, thus allowing a source of contact for those requiring extra information. This list reads like a herpetological "WHO'S WHO" of amphibian researchers - as the publishers justifiably boast, the publication involves 59 professional herpetologists from 21 countries.

AMPHIBIAN SPECIES OF THE WORLD additionally includes two useful appendices:

- (i) Full titles for all the abbreviation of book and journal titles included in text.
- (ii) Full titles and addresses for all abbreviations of museums referred to in the text.

There is also a complete alphabetical index to all species listed in the text. I found this useful, because one can approach at either generic or specific level and still be successful, e.g. <u>Bufo calamita</u> is listed under both <u>Bufo calamita</u> and <u>calamita</u>, <u>Bufo</u>. Thus if one is working with a superceded name one has a reasonable chance of success.

It is easy to be critical of checklists - we all know they are out of date before they are published (nearly 33% of the 4000 species referenced have been discovered in the last 25 years), and I found it very annoying that the notes on protected status referred only to

species listed by CITES and the United States of America Endangered Species Act. Surely when so many international authorities were involved, it would have been relatively easy to include major legislative measures on a world-wide basis.

The original intention to include synonyms, subspecies and their citations proved impractical in terms of sheer bulk, but this is no great drawback since much of this information is available in more manageable chunks elsewhere, e.g. in DAS TIERRICH. The nomenclature used in AMPHIBIAN SPECIES OF THE WORLD is that which has been adopted by CITES, and without doubt will be (deservedly) the standard world checklist until well into the next century.

The publicition is certainly not cheap - current \$85 - and unlikely to be the sort of thing that the majority of museums will rush out and buy. However, those undertaking research on Amphibia will certainly be well advised to obtain a copy.

As one currently actively (?) engaged in producing a similar checklist for oriental lizards, I can wholeheartedly vouch for the colossal amount of work involved in publications of this nature, and thus the price (to me at least!) seems fair.

If it's good enough for CITES

Adam Wright Herbert Art Gallery and Museum, Coventry

BRITISH PYRALID MOTHS - A GUIDE TO THEIR IDENTIFICATION by BARRY GOATER.

Published by Harley Books. Price £18.95. ISBN 0 946589 08 9

The Pyralidae is one of the larger families of British Lepidoptera; the current total being 208 species. This new book will certainly stimulate interest in them by providing an up-to-date identification guide. It is the first guide to this family to be published since BRITISH PYRALID AND PLUME MOTHS' by B.P. Beirne in 1952 and has far superior Each species is text and colour plates. illustrated with photographs of set specimens by Geoffrey Senior and a frontispiece illustrates the various subfamilies in resting a very valuable plate for beginners. The availability (or rather, non-availability) of Beirne's work has always been a problem, as reflected in this work by the often vague distributional information. This will distributional information. certainly be rectified in future years.

For the museum natural scientist the book has the added advantage in that it includes many regular enquiries. There are the big 'micros' such as the Garden Pebble and Mother of Pearl which "I can't find in South (or Skinner), but they must be in it 'cos they're very big!"; the pest species of the genus Ephestia (flour

moths) and the subfamily Galleriinae (wax moths) and finally the alien China Mark moths now established in numerous water-garden centres throughout Britain.

If you think the price is high, it is a very well-produced book, and secondhand copies of Beirne currently sell for over £30!

S.P. Garland Bolton Museum

THE DRAGONFLIES OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND by C.O. HAMMOND, revised by R. MERRIT.

2nd edition, 2nd impression, 1985. Published by Harley Books. Price £9.75 (paperback).

I expect that in fifteen years time someone will write an article for THE BIOLOGY CURATOR (as BCG newsletter will be known by then), reviewing the century's significant or most influential natural history books. Cvril Hammond's book surely will be among them. The impetus given to the Odonata Recording Scheme and the formation of a British Dragonfly Society are two major expressions of this book's influence. More remarkable than these, however, is the astonishing distraction which has afflicted such a large and single-minded body as British bird-watchers. Seldom has such a large shift in taxonomic attention been wrought by a single book. Long may it continue!

Yet this increased popularity might prohibit improvements in this book. I confess to feeling more at home with a dichotomous key than a field guide, and I suspect many entomologists would appreciate a key to species, not just genera. Space on the text pages could be used for hints on separating species in the field, rather than leaving the novice to decide from text characters and plates how to tell one from another. I still fail to see why Sympetrum nigrescens should enjoy side views which are denied to the other species in this genus.

I also regret the absence of synonyms from the check-list. A statement to the effect that first edition Agrion are now Calopteryx and S. scoticum is now S. danae would be welcome. Of course these synonomies are of no consequence to those who use English names, but I resent the need to employ contrived, 'vernacular' labels in order to understand nomenclatural changes.

The second edition added text and figures for Coenagrion lunulatum as well as updating the maps for all species. Several corrections and additions to text and captions were made. The second impression of this edition includes a short account of further important records up to 1985.

Those of you who have access to the 1977, 1983 and 1985 printings might care to compare the colour plates. Anax imperator and Aeshna isosceles demonstrate colour variation beyond that found in life. Clearly experience must temper our inter- pretation of these paintings.

In 1986 we are promised three further books covering the British dragonflies. I doubt that any of them will replace this classic which, thanks to its less expensive paperback format, will remain first choice for anyone working on this group. Because it is a classic, there may be a temptation not to alter the text. Hopefully a third edition will acknowledge the present faults and make an effort to correct them.

A.G. Irwin Norfolk Museums Service

WHERE THE CRANE DANCED by C.H. KEELING

Available from Clam Publications, 13 Pound Place, Shalford, Guildford, Surrey GU4 8HH. Price £5.85 post paid. Optional extra - a set of 14 photographs, price £1.70.

This booklet is a follow-up to Mr. Keeling's WHERE THE LION TROD and continues the theme, which is basically a foray into the history of British zoological collections and menageries. Establishments from as wide an area as Aberdeen to Exmouth are discussed as well as estate menageries and travelling menageries. Museum curators may find that a high percentage of their foreign vertebrate material actually originated from fallen stock at these early zoological collections.

Mr. Keeling obviously has a passionate interest in the subject and has very strong views, which surface regularly. These are that a zoological collection is a special and powerful educational tool and that many early owners and keepers learned much valuable information about their charges, much of which is now lost or disregarded.

This is a very enjoyable read, and is absolutely bursting with facts. The only thing lacking is an index to help find references to places in the text.

I look forward to his third publication which will deal with Ashover Zoological Garden in Derbyshire, which Mr. and Mrs. Keeling founded in 1955; now sadly closed.

S.P. Garland Bolton Museum