tinue to remain valid, ranging from naturalist interest to the considerable impact of trematodes on human health. Consequently, it is difficult to grasp all of the primary research literature regarding the collective of these parasites. Much of the relevant information, that covers decades of research contributed by many different international investigators, is compiled in this book and provides an excellent and detailed overview of trematode biology. In a time when biological research tends to focus on limited numbers of model organisms, the myriad of unique features of trematode biology is a good reminder of how distinct the biology of even closely related organisms can be.

The topics presented include morphology and various adaptations of trematodes (with emphasis on life stages that are free-living or dwell in the molluscan hosts), different types of life cycles, population-level biology, as well as trends in evolution and phylogeny. The authors include several concepts that derive from their Russian scientific tradition. Although these topics are likely to be less familiar to most readers, they are intriguing in nature. The details regarding the biology of trematodes are not merely listed, rather, they are presented to serve as a framework of information that is considered as a basis for interpreting the classification of the trematodes, independently and in comparison to other proposed phylogenies. The authors present their own views with conviction, but refrain from being dogmatic. Several weaknesses are identified in the current views of trematode classification (including the one proposed by the authors) with the realization that a definitive correct interpretation may be a thing for the future.

The original Russian text is made accessible by a not perfect, yet effective English translation. A minor point of critique is that browsing the text is not perfect, yet effective English translation. A

The editors have compiled a notable collection of 26 chapters that comprise a wide range of topics by contributors from much of North America and Europe (and one lone contribution from South America). Included are color plates, a plethora of figures and tables, and nearly 100 pages of scientific references. Significant editorial effort has gone into making this an outstanding volume. The substantial introductory pages include a foreword by the eminent and honorary president of the symposium, Charles Lee Remington, and a formal introduction by Ehrlich. Watt and Boggs have put together a thoughtful and forward-thinking synthesis to close the book. Intervening chapters are grouped into five areas: behavior, ecology, genetics and evolutionary dynamics, systematics and species diversification, and conservation and biodiversity. Each section begins with a lucid and insightful introduction that sets the theoretical stage and identifies links among the forthcoming papers. Chapters are mostly comparable in format, and each ends with a summary of salient points. Typographical errors are minor and uncommon. A stated goal of this volume is to promote butterflies as a superior model system for addressing broad questions in ecology and evolution. In this context, I think the volume would have had more appeal for nonbutterfly specialists (a targeted audience) had the editors required all authors to add a concluding section that explicitly connected their research to theoretical questions with relevance beyond butterflies. For example, Hanski discussed multiple implications of extinction-colonization dynamics to broader issues, such as group selection theory. But the majority of authors made no
The Exotic Amphibians and Reptiles of Florida.


The first amphibian known to have been introduced to Florida was the greenhouse frog (Eleutherodactylus planirostris), reported in 1875. Now, 39 additional species of exotic amphibians and reptiles are known to be established in the state. This book provides detailed accounts of the 40 species along with information on 19 additional species reported in the wild, but for which establishment is uncertain.

The Introduction notes that most species with viable populations have become established in urbanized southern Florida. Lizards are the most diverse group of exotic herpetofauna, comprising 32 species. Most are geckoes (11 species) and anoles (eight species). Breeding populations of green iguanas (Iguana iguana) are known from several locations. Four species of frogs and toads have reproducing populations, including the enormous and highly invasive marine toad (Bufo marinus), which was intentionally introduced as a pest control measure in sugarcane fields. No salamanders are known to have been successfully introduced to Florida. The two exotic snakes—Brahminy blind snake (Ramphotyphlops braminus) and Burmese python (Python molurus bivittatus)—are confirmed as established and now represent the smallest and largest snakes in North America. The single exotic turtle species—red-eared slider (Trachemys scripta)—is native to the southeastern United States, but not to Florida. Breeding populations of the spectacled caiman (Caiman crocodilus) have been in Florida since at least 1960.

Each account describes the species, identifies similar species with which it might be confused,