

in the Northern Hemisphere. The final chapters of the book bring readers into the present era of rationalization, where fisheries allocation among stakeholders is meant to maximize the net value of the fishery. He concludes with the struggle for equity among diverse stakeholders with conflicting interests.

At its core, the questions, How many fish are there? and How many of them can we sustainably catch? are inextricable from the question, Who do the fish belong to? *Billion-Dollar Fish* should be required reading for students of conservation and the environment, anyone involved in the fishing industry, or general readers with a healthy curiosity of humanity's relationship with the natural world.

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NATIVE FISHES OF IDAHO.

By Richard L. Wallace and Donald W. Zaroban. *Bethesda (Maryland): American Fisheries Society.* \$50.00 (paper). xvi + 216 p.; ill.; index. ISBN: 978-1-934874-35-6. 2013.

This volume begins with a nice dedication to the late Richard L. Wallace. The preface, following the acknowledgements, states that the book's purpose is to raise awareness of the native fishes of Idaho and to point to the lack of knowledge on the conservation status of the state's native fishes. The authors' desire is for the book to motivate a diverse group of persons, including landowners and political leaders, to support efforts to gather information on the natural history of these fishes so there may be informed management of the state's fishes.

Following a well-illustrated map showing the drainages of Idaho, the authors discuss the zoogeography of the fishes. Two easy-to-use keys to the fishes follow, the first to families and the second to species within each family.

Families of fishes are briefly introduced before species accounts of that family begin. Each species account includes a full-page drainage map showing the location of collections with vouchered specimens and the likely range. The illustrations of fish species often, but not always, include important traits for identification and are followed by attributes, distribution, habitat, diet, ecology, and—consistent with the book's purpose—the conservation status in Idaho. Important citations conclude and a page for notes separates each account. The book ends with the references, a glossary, an appendix of non-native species reportedly introduced into Idaho, and an index.

The text is easy to read and presents information in a nontechnical style that should enable the au-

thors to realize their goal for the volume. The fishes in the book were illustrated by Joseph R. Tomelleri and Judy Hall Goodman. Tomelleri's illustrations have found wide appeal among naturalists and professionals for their excellent renderings and those in this book continue the tradition.

Overall, the volume should be a welcome addition to the libraries of both naturalists and professionals. It will be a good complement to *Fishes of Idaho* (J. C. Simpson and R. L. Wallace. 1982. Second Edition. Moscow (Idaho): University of Idaho Press) for those who have a copy of that book. And one wishes others who are involved in making decisions affecting Idaho's fishes would read and enjoy the volume as well. The present contribution should provide stimulation to increase our knowledge of these fishes, as is the hope of the authors.

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BRITAIN'S FRESHWATER FISHES.

By Mark Everard. *Princeton (New Jersey): Princeton University Press.* \$27.95 (paper). 144 p.; ill.; index. ISBN: 978-0-691-15678-1. 2013.

THE EPONYM DICTIONARY OF AMPHIBIANS.

By Bo Beolens, Michael Watkins, and Michael Grayson. *Exeter (United Kingdom): Pelagic Publishing.* \$49.99. xv + 244 p.; no index. ISBN: 978-1-907807-41-1. 2013.

This entertaining book focuses on names of persons that are incorporated into vernacular or scientific names of amphibians. The authors, largely unknown to herpetologists, have written similar books dealing with birds, reptiles, and mammals. In no way does this volume replace "Herpetologists of the Past" by Kraig Adler in the series he has edited entitled *Contributions to the History of Herpetology* (1989–2012. Ithaca (NY): Society for the Studies of Amphibians and Reptiles). The entries are much shorter, many of them include living persons, and they are far less authoritative. The entries are all alphabetical and I had to read no further than Ahl to realize that I was in for a ride. Ahl, a prolific author of new species, who joined the Nazi party in Germany in order to keep his job at the Berlin museum, but was expelled for indiscipline, was sacked from his job anyway for his superficial and careless work and poor knowledge of the literature, and went missing in military action in 1945 in Herzegovina. I compared this with the much more extensive treatment in Adler's 2007 account and found all of this information, but also much more; however, there is no mention of Adler, even in the references. The account of Gerard Krefft is also surprisingly similar to Adler's 1989 account, even down to the detail that when he was sacked