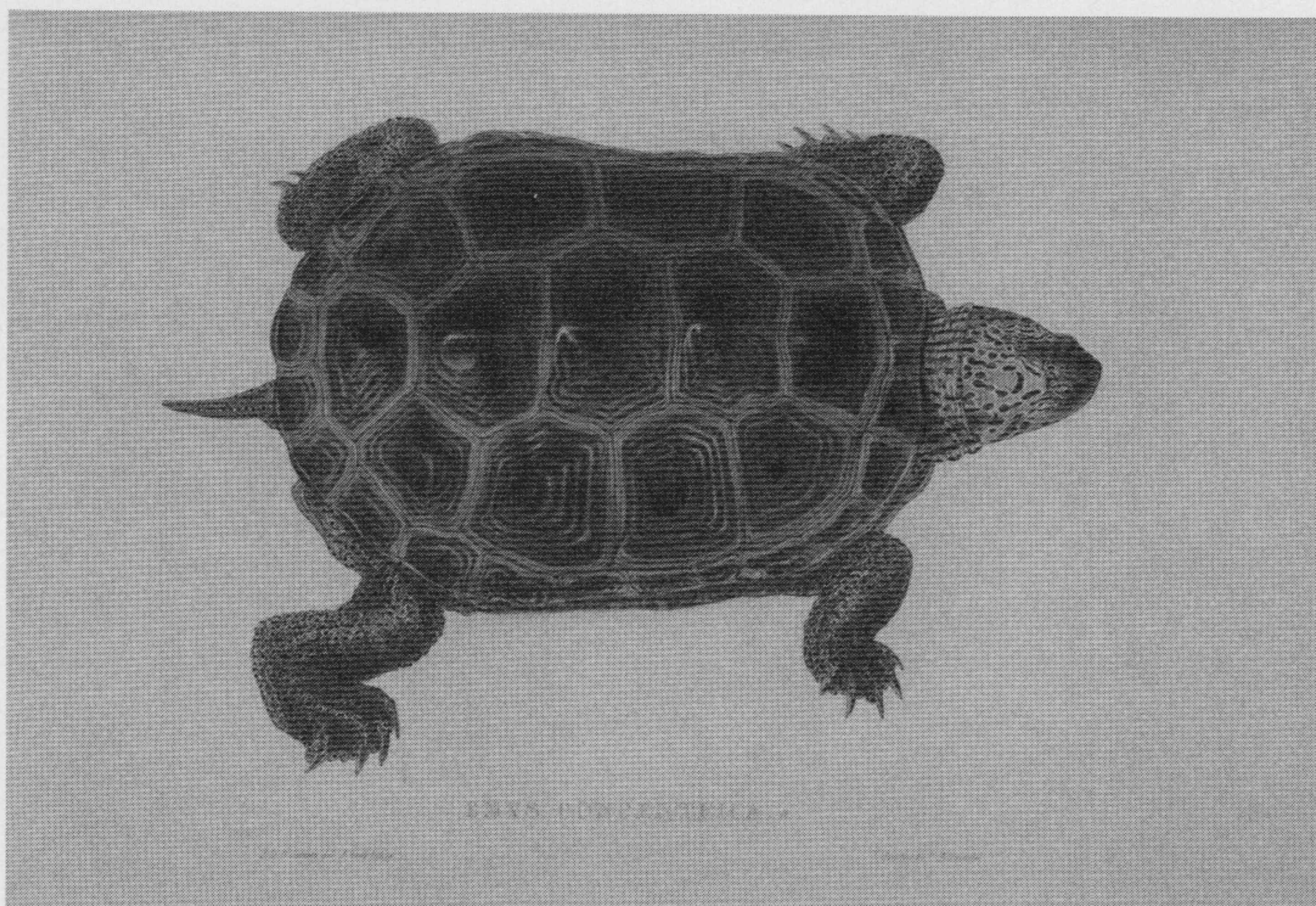
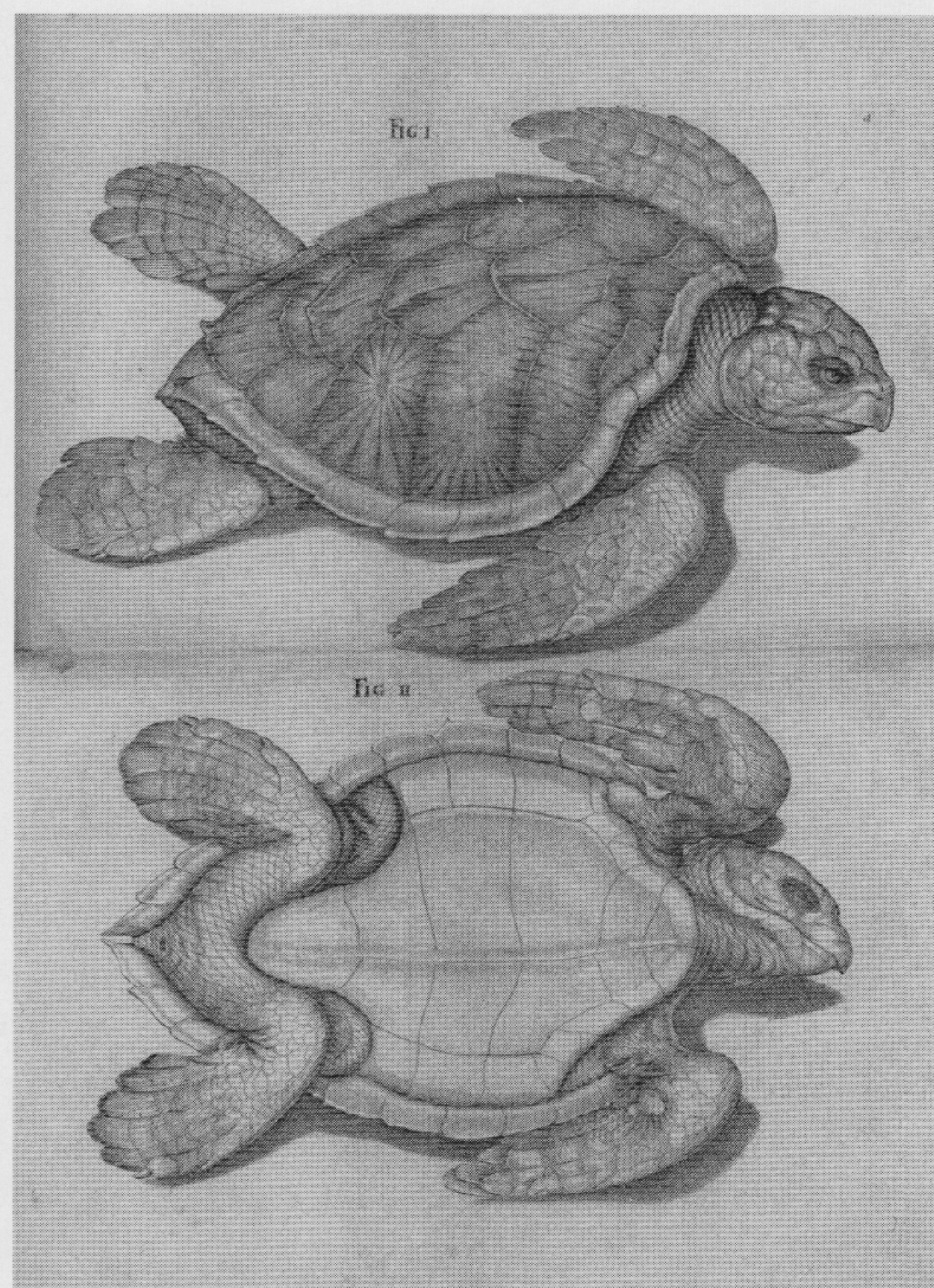
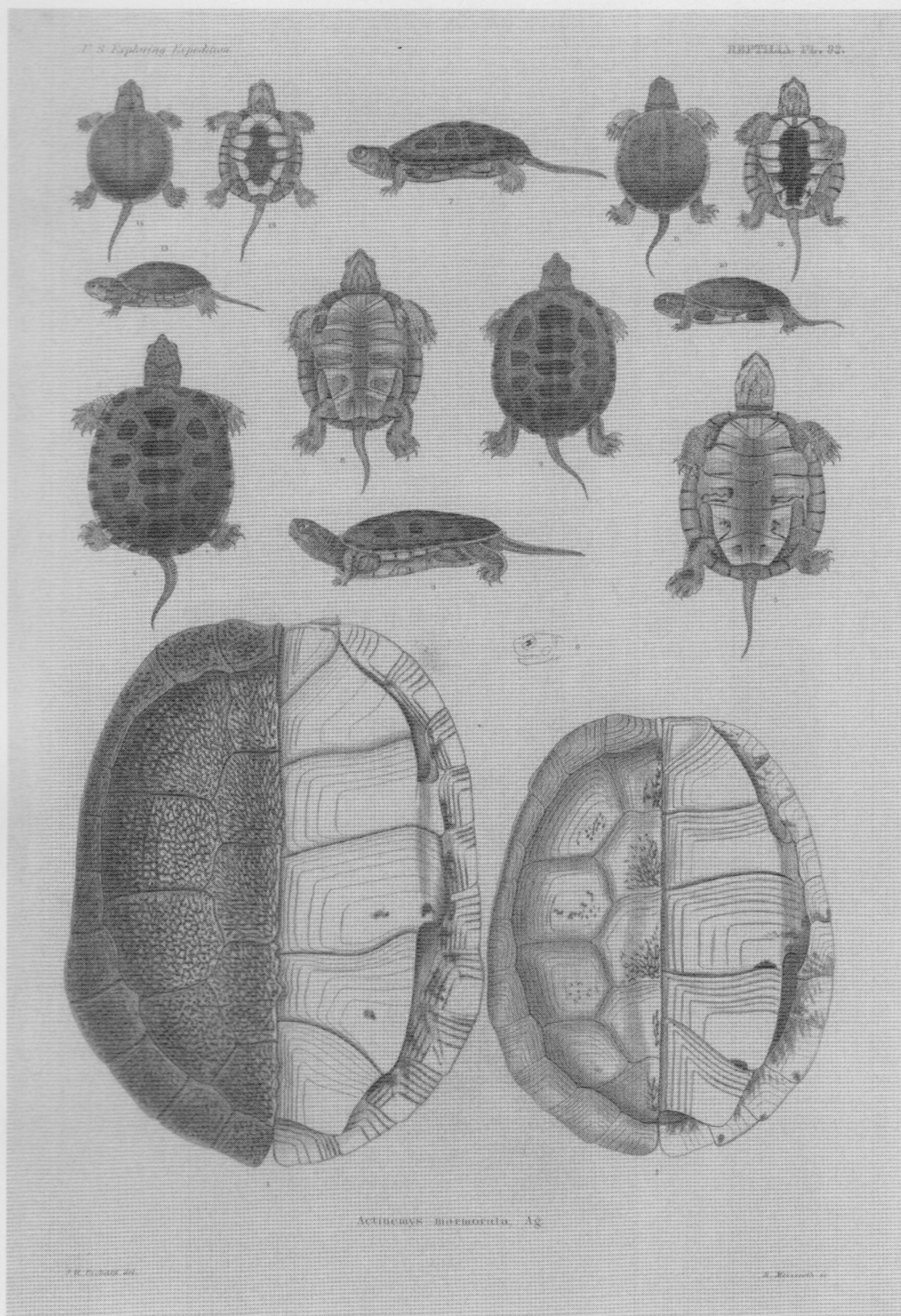




Many of the chelonians pictured in the revised book by Carl Ernst and Jeffrey Lovich are under siege. Clockwise, from lower left are plate XXXIII– Diamondback Terrapin (*Emys concentrica*, now *Malaclemys terrapin*) from *Tortoises, Terrapins, and Turtles Drawn from Life* by James de Carle Sowerby and Edward Lear, 1872; plate 32 –Pacific Pond Turtle (*Emys marmorata*, now *Actinemys [=Clemmys] marmorata*) from *United States Exploring Expedition*, Baird/Girard Herpetology; early drawing of a sea turtle from *Physikalisch- anatomische Bemerkungen über die Schildkröten, aus dem Lateinischen übersezt. Mit 10 Kupfertafeln* by Christoph Gottwald, 1781. All sea turtles are now endangered, mostly due to human causes. Credit: From the collections of the Ernst Mayr Library, Museum of Comparative Zoology, Harvard University.

How to Exhibit an Anole

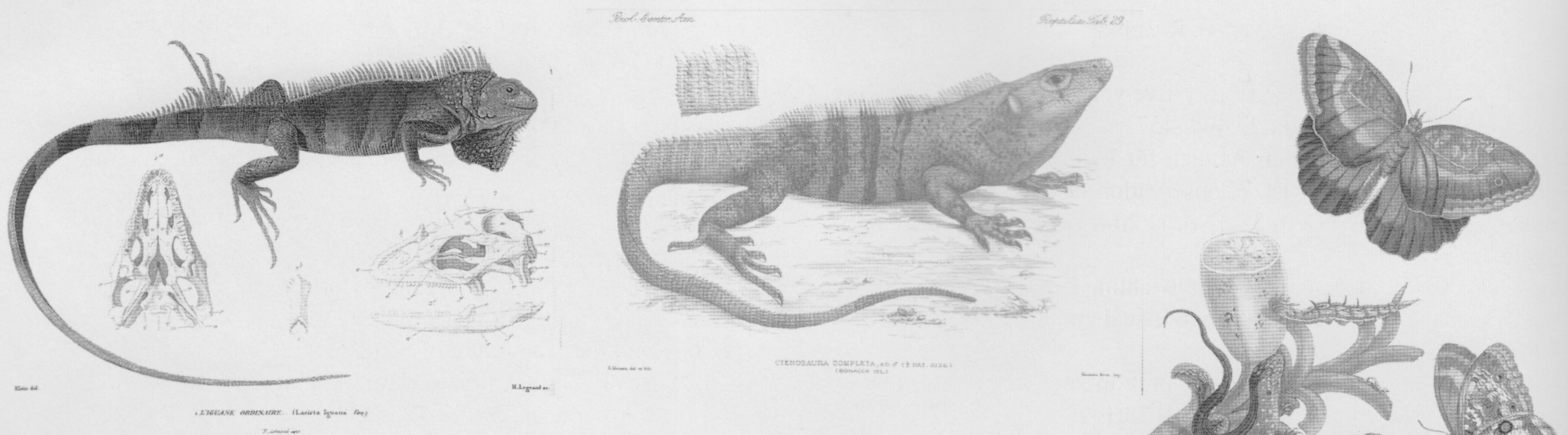
Some of the Anoles make very charming pets. Personally, I think them to be the most beautiful of all Lizards. Those I have fortunate enough to possess have proved themselves hardy while in confinement. They are extraordinarily active, and, for Reptiles, very intelligent: they soon become tame enough to take a fly from the fingers. Owing to their great activity and power of changing colour, mine have several times escaped from their case.

—Reverend Gregory C. Bateman, *The Vivarium*, 1897

During the mid-1950s, I regularly visited the reptile building at the Lincoln Park Zoo in Chicago. In the middle of the public area was a large free-standing planted terrarium housing dozens of American and

Brown Anoles. Throngs of visitors always surrounded this enclosure. The anoline life style was on display—male-male combat with dewlap extension, color change, sexual selection, courtship and copulation, oviposition, hatching, and feeding. Even in this limited space, male Brown Anoles were dominating male American Anoles. It was clearly the most popular exhibit in the building, due in large part to the fact that the lizards were very active, attractive, and familiar.

An anole exhibit is the perfect way to introduce the zoo patron to evolutionary biology, and the task of preparing graphics and other educational elements is now much easier with the recent appearance of a superb reference—*Lizards in an Evolutionary Tree. Ecology and Adaptive Radiation of Anoles* by Jonathan B. Losos (2009; The University



In the southeastern part of the United States, invasive lizard species outnumber native forms by a two-to-one margin. From left to right are three prominent aliens pictured in early publications: Green Iguana (*Iguana iguana*) from Georges-Louis Duvernoy's *La Règne Animal par Georges Cuvier, Reptiles volume. Disciple edition* in 1842; Black Spiny-Tailed Iguana (*Ctenosaura similis*) from *Biologia Centrali-Americana*. [7], *Reptilia and Batrachia* by Albert C. L. G. Günther in 1885–1902; Spotted Racerunner (*Cnemidophorus lemniscatus*) from Maria Sibylla Merian's *Dissertatio de generatione et metamorphosis insectorum surinamensium* in 1726.

of California Press, Berkeley, Los Angeles, London; ISBN 978-0-520-25591-3). The book is arranged in 17 chapters and includes the following topics: phylogenetics, evolutionary inference, anole relationships, biogeography, life history, ecology, natural selection and microevolution, form, function, and adaptive radiation, ecomorphs, and so on. Creative informative graphics and interactive displays could be developed using any one of these topics and this book is a critical source of information should one embark on a project of this kind. Anoline lizards, numbering about 380 species, can be effectively used to demonstrate the development of ecological theory, ecological questions of interest, conservation issues, and evolutionary diversification.

An Essential Reference Book

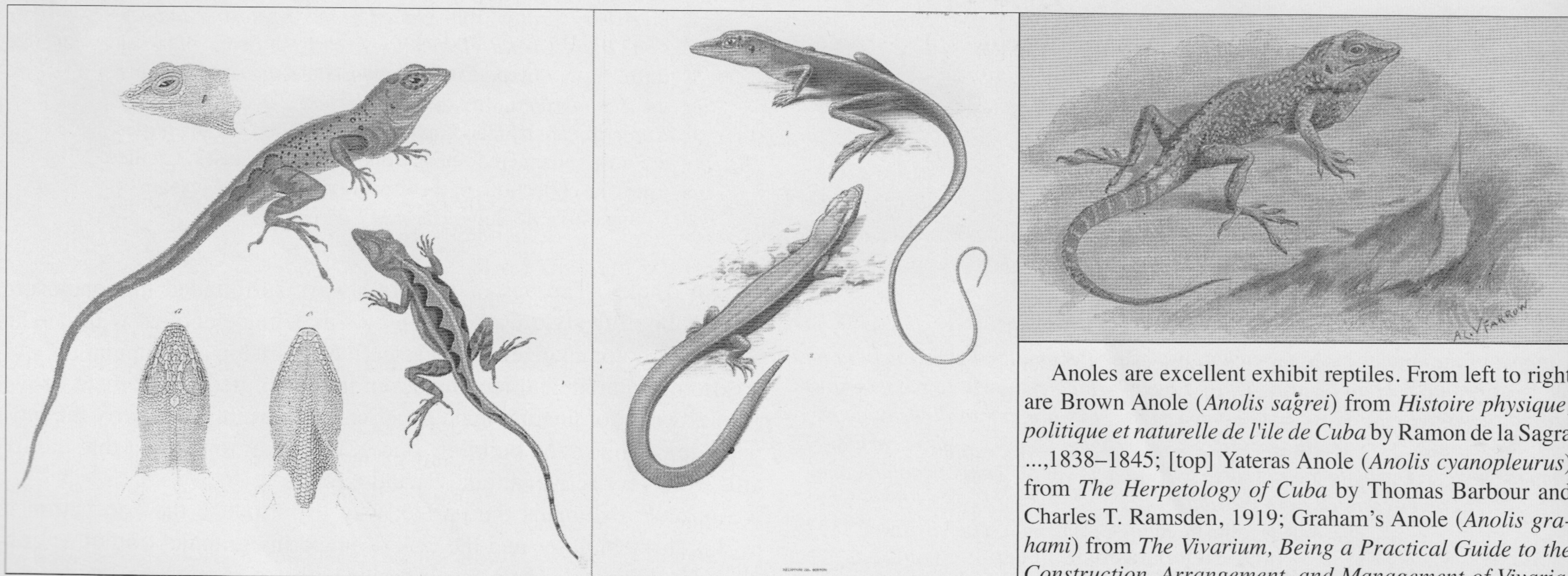
Editors often complain that bibliographies are the most error-filled part of submitted manuscripts. The reason for this may be that authors are so relieved to have finished their paper that adding the bibliography and checking the accuracy of the citations is almost an afterthought. In a thought-provoking paper by Liner and Hutchison (1998), the senior author reviewed 1000 entries and discovered that 20% were in error. Liner and Hutchison describe the proper way that citations should be listed by addressing the following elements—surname, given name, year, title, source, and ethics and professionalism. They conclude: “Although the

errors of existing bibliographies are now history, we hope that this summation of some common problems will lead to increased vigilance on the part of authors, reviewers, and editors, and the incidence of errors will decline.”

This goal is now much easier for an extraordinary new book published by SSAR is now available—*Biology of the Reptilia, Comprehensive Literature of the Reptilia*, Volume 22, edited by Carl Gans and Kraig Adler, compiled by Ernest A. Liner; 1,400 pages. To order this volume, please visit: <http://www.ssarbooks.com>.

The *Biology of the Reptilia* series (21 volumes) is an essential tool for zoo biologists (see HR 2009, vol. 40:17 for details), editors, reviewers, librarians, and others dealing with reptile biology and literature. Over 22,000 references are listed in this new book, compiled from the earlier volumes. There are several important and invaluable features—subject/species and author indices, and cross-reference index to the entire 21-volume series.

Errors can occur by copying citations from previous publications or downloading them from the internet; in both cases, these documents are sometimes erroneously cited and mistakes are perpetuated. The permanence of a printed book with “accurate” citations is essential to meet the challenge of Liner and Hutchison. This tome will be the standard for decades to come; it is unlikely that another book like this will ever again be published.



Anoles are excellent exhibit reptiles. From left to right are Brown Anole (*Anolis sagrei*) from *Histoire physique, politique et naturelle de l'île de Cuba* by Ramon de la Sagra ..., 1838–1845; [top] Yateras Anole (*Anolis cyanopleurus*) from *The Herpetology of Cuba* by Thomas Barbour and Charles T. Ramsden, 1919; Graham's Anole (*Anolis grahami*) from *The Vivarium, Being a Practical Guide to the Construction, Arrangement, and Management of Vivaria, Containing Full Information as to all Reptiles Suitable as Pets, How and Where to Obtain Them, and How to Keep Them in Health* by the Rev. Gregory C. Bateman, 1897.