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students in fisheries management courses. With this in mind, the editors have assembled an impressive list of authors and provided a resource that admirably addresses the stated goal.

The first chapter is an account of the history of inland fisheries management in North America, which presents a much needed and very interesting historical context for the rest of the book. The range of subsequent topics covered in the remaining 20 chapters is impressive in its scope. Chapters include discussions of lentic and lotic systems, the ecological assessment and management of native and introduced fishes, reviews of legal issues related to North American fisheries, and communication techniques for fisheries scientists. Several topics stand out as particularly well treated, including chapters on invasive fishes (Kolar et al.) and the role of social and economic information in fisheries assessments (Hunt and Grado). However, the volume is lacking in a few areas related to recent technical and conceptual advances. In particular, the application of geographic information systems and remote sensing data as well as informatics resources and distributed taxonomic and environmental databases to problems in fisheries management deserves some discussion. More attention to the importance of hydrologic regimes to fisheries would also address a subject that has received increased attention since the previous edition of this book was published.

The depth of coverage of most chapters is reasonable considering the breadth of the general topic of fisheries management. Although the majority of chapters do not present a comprehensive review of a topic, the amount of information presented should provide a solid foundation for further in-depth discussion and investigation of the primary literature, particularly in a graduate course. This book should serve as a standard reference for fisheries students and professionals, and considering the nearly ubiquitous management of North American waters, all students of aquatic biology would be well served by a greater understanding of the basis for particular management approaches.

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EELS: AN EXPLORATION, FROM NEW ZEALAND TO THE SARGASSO, OF THE WORLD'S MOST AMAZING AND MYSTERIOUS FISH.

By James Prosek. New York: HarperCollins Publishers. $25.99. xv + 287 p.; ill.; no index. ISBN: 978-0-06-056611-1. 2010.

This is a narrative about an individual's personal exploration of the eel's cultural impact rather than a collection of biological or ecological facts. It addresses a large audience beyond biologists. The book is organized into 11 chapters that range from the search for the spawning grounds of all eel species to the mythology surrounding eels from the United States, New Zealand, and the Pacific Islands, as well as their commercial significance worldwide.

A large part of the book is dedicated to Prosek's journey in New Zealand where the biggest and probably most impressive eel species are found. The author describes his encounters with the Maori people for whom the eel is a large part of the culture. He immerses himself deeply into Maori culture and is able to give a compelling account of how central this fish is to their existence. The author travels, guided by a Maori student of biology, giving him equal access to the indigenous and scientific communities. A tension between these two communities is the importance of the search for the yet undiscovered spawning grounds of eels. Prosek uses this search as a springboard into the greater questions of pragmatism versus quests for fundamental scientific knowledge reaching as far back as Aristotle.

He also makes a parallel between the effect of colonization on the minorities and the ongoing depletion of eels, not only regarding the Maoris, but also the Native Americans, Bretons, and Basque in France. The book reads well and is filled with anecdotes about eels, but the European eel is disappointedly mostly absent in this volume (i.e., the stories of the first inductions of sexual maturation in the 1960s and the difficulty in rearing European larvae).

Overall, this is a refreshing and interesting book mostly about human relationships and will entertain even expert readers with unknown anecdotes about eels.

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FROGS AND TOADS OF THE WORLD.

By Chris Mattison. Princeton (New Jersey): Princeton University Press. $29.95. 192 p.; ill.; index. ISBN: 978-0-691-14968-4. [First published as *Frogs and Toads*, by the Natural History Museum, London, 2011.] 2011.

This is just the sort of book I would have enjoyed receiving as a birthday or Christmas present when I was in high school or college. Aimed at a general audience, it provides an up-to-date summary of the natural history of frogs and toads. The volume is illustrated entirely with color photographs, mostly by the author. Many of these are spectacular, especially those showing frogs engaged in some sort of behavior. An earlier version of this book was published in 1987. The current version has been thoroughly updated, although the basic organization is largely unchanged. Many of the photographs are much better than those in the first