

finally), and the quantity of information collated is very impressive; deficiencies in our knowledge are clearly indicated. A summary of quantitative (and qualitative) data for each genus would be very helpful in Volume 2.

Minor deficiencies concern the lack of running heads to the pages (which impedes quick cross-reference), no references given for the two comprehensive volumes on callitrichids (to which reference is made in the introduction), use of the archaic and confusing term *Anthropoidea*, and use of 'oestrus' (so inappropriate to haplorhine primates, who have emancipated their reproductive behaviour from the rigid hormonal control characterizing other mammals). Otherwise, it is certainly an outstanding volume, which will be invaluable to anyone interested in the neotropics and their primates; the completion of this task is awaited eagerly.

DAVID J. CHIVERS

Copies obtainable from R. Mittermeier, Dept of Anatomical Sciences, SUNY, Stony Brook, N.Y. 11794, USA.

Nocturnal Malagasy Primates, by P. Charles-Dominique, H.M. Cooper, A. Hladik, C.M. Hladik, E. Pages, G.F. Pariente, A. Petter-Rousseaux, J.J. Petter and A. Schilling. Academic Press. £19.60.

This book is an integrated collection of papers concentrating on the prosimians of the dry deciduous forest of Western Madagascar; it makes a welcome companion volume to Charles-Dominique's 1977 work on the rainforest prosimians of Gabon. Of the ten papers, one is on climate and vegetation, three are field studies of sympatric prosimian species and four are captive colony studies on various aspects of activity, feeding, marking and reproductive patterns under simulated seasonal variation of light and temperature conditions. These field and laboratory studies are exceptionally well integrated and contain valuable information, although owing to logistic problems beyond the research team's control, the field work was necessarily of limited duration. The two remaining papers (one a posthumous paper by Pariente on light conditions in the natural habitat and another on learning abilities of two prosimian species) are of interest in themselves although of less immediate relevance to the otherwise well-knit work. More discussion would have been valuable – in particular direct comparison with the prosimians of dry deciduous habitat in mainland Africa would have been of use.

The book is well produced with a clear layout and useful figures; in one or two papers the English seems awkward but in general it is a readable work. The main drawback is the price: this is a reference book for the specialist interested in primate ecology and behaviour, not for the naturalist or general conservationist.

KATHERINE HOMEWOOD

Swift and Enduring, Cheetahs and Wild Dogs of the Serengeti, by George and Lory Frame. Dutton, New York, \$16.50.

George and Lory Frame, the dust cover tells us, are predator ecologists and this is their first non-technical work. These patient and appreciative observers have set out to give us an intimate account of the day-to-day life of two handsome carnivores but an integral part of their tale is a picture of the day-to-day life of an endearing pair of predator ecologists. Incidentally they also give us a glimpse of the little community of researchers that lived in the Serengeti Research Institute while they pursued their four-year study.

Their Land Rover followed trails laid by pioneers such as Hans Kruuk (who studied hyaenas), George Schaller (lions), Wolf Dietrich Kuhme (wild dogs) and photographers Alan Root and Hugo Van Lawick. One cannot forget that their book too has a long line of predecessors.

The contrast in hunting techniques that is implied by the title is a substantial part of the story but the style of the book is impressionistic and retains the fragmentary character of a field notebook. The picture that emerges is life on the African plains viewed through the window of a vehicle and the *dramatis personae* perform within this limited frame.

Set in a matrix that is both human and animal the authors have made a modest but charming contribution to the literature on Serengeti and its wildlife.

JONATHAN KINGDON

Otters in Britain by Liz Laidler. David & Charles, £7.95.

The Otter in Britain by Peter J. Neville Havins. Robert Hale, £7.95.

Although these books have almost identical titles, their contents differ considerably. This is largely because Liz Laidler has taken a more academic approach – citing the results of scientific research on otters, whereas Peter Havins' sources are more anecdotal.

The subject is not an easy one for a book as there are still enormous gaps in our knowledge about otter behaviour in the wild. Havins has got around this to some extent by devoting a chapter to otters world-wide and 50 pages (almost one-third of the text) to the history of otter hunting, a topic that obviously fascinates him – as do English hounds and terriers and the life history of the Atlantic salmon. But his obsession with the 'fight' between otter hunters and conservationists over legal protection for the otter becomes tedious after a while, and throughout the book there is much unnecessary repetition.

Laidler's book is much more thorough and accurate. She makes good use of the latest world-wide research on otter behaviour, and presents a better selection of good black and white photographs as well as some beautiful colour ones.

As both authors have much in common, being obvious otter fanatics and conservationists, it is perhaps not surprising that they come to similar conclusions. Laidler argues the case for the kind of environmental spirituality in western countries which is displayed by the Ashanti villagers in central Ghana, whilst Havins likens the otter to the soul – something which we neglect at our peril.

ANGELA KING

Badgers Without Bias, by Robert W. Howard. Abson Books, £1.50.

Despite all that has been written about tuberculosis in badgers and cattle, it has been very difficult to find basic essential information on the facts and arguments of the problem. This slender booklet sets out not only to redress this deficiency but to present the information objectively, and in simple terms. It succeeds admirably as a primer on the subject.

An introduction describes the nature of tuberculosis, a topic omitted from most accounts, and leads to discussions of TB in cattle, badgers and other species. The action of the Ministry of Agriculture in combating TB in cattle is described and is followed by a summary of the public reaction to the control programme of gassing badger sets.

At all times the author is careful to refrain from influencing the reader's opinion, and this makes for unsatisfactory reading where a topic is left in the air