

excretory system, and the integument of the pig are thoroughly reviewed. An overview of the recent literature on porcine endocrinology and immunology is summarized. Finally, xenotransplantation is briefly considered, with a focus on prospects for clinical application.

Although the chapters were written by different authors, they provide a balanced summary of recent research with little overlap. Each chapter includes extensive references. *Biology of the Domestic Pig* will serve as a valuable source of information for researchers and students in animal and medical sciences.

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FIELD GUIDE TO THE WILDLIFE OF COSTA RICA. *The Corrie Herring Hooks Series, Volume 51.*

By Carrol L. Henderson; Foreword by Alexander F. Skutch; photographs by Carrol L. Henderson; illustrations by Steve Adams. Austin (Texas): University of Texas Press. \$95.00 (hardcover); \$39.95 (paper). xx + 539 p; ill.; index. ISBN: 0-292-73128-0 (hc); 0-292-73459-X (pb). 2002.

The target audience, wildlife enthusiasts who do not need a specialized field guide, will enjoy this book, which is full of interesting natural history and striking photographs. Henderson's casual, personal tone, combined with his enthusiasm and extensive experience, will make readers feel like they are in the field with the author. The book begins with a good overview of the conservation history, biogeography, and ecology of Costa Rica. Species coverage is biased toward birds since they are easily observed and many ecotourists are bird-watchers. Most of the frequently observed species are included, although some common species such as crimson-fronted parakeet, rufous motmot, masked tityra, and white-breasted wood-wren, along with all Furnariids, are missing, possibly due to the lack of satisfactory photographs. The majority of the good wildlife areas are covered, the likelihood of seeing a species is quantified well, and there is adequate information on the best places for each species. Photographic quality is exceptional, although some beetle photographs seem to be of museum specimens. The species accounts are full of interesting data on ecology, behavior, and conservation, and references are provided for anyone who wants to know more. The appendix provides helpful lists of sound recordings, conservation organizations, research stations, travel essentials, wildlife sites, and their specialties.

The personal perspective and emphasis on photography have resulted in a few weaknesses. The thick, glossy paper, ideal for displaying photo-

graphs, makes the book bulky. The large font and spacious layout are easy on the eyes, but information on additional species could have been included in a more portable book by reducing font size, photograph size, and empty space. Henderson acknowledges a seasonal and locational bias in his visits. Each species' known distribution should have been included on the species' map, since the author's sightings sometimes give a misleading impression, especially for some widespread species such as army and leafcutter ants, smoky jungle frogs, cane toads, collared trogons, bicolored antbirds, jaguarondis, and armadillos.

This will be a useful book for anyone interested in Costa Rican wildlife, but are not after a big "trip list" of animals seen. Serious wildlife enthusiasts who want a less specialized guide for their more casual travel companions will also find it useful. It is impressive that Henderson has taken such good photographs of so many species. This is one of the few volumes that can serve both as a coffee-table book and a field guide.

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AQUATIC SCIENCES

TO TOUCH A WILD DOLPHIN: A JOURNEY OF DISCOVERY WITH THE SEA'S MOST INTELLIGENT CREATURES.

By Rachel Smolker. Anchor Books. New York: Random House. \$26.00 (hardcover); \$14.95 (paper). ix + 274 p + 16 pl; ill.; no index. ISBN: 0-385-49176-X (hc); 0-385-49177-8 (pb). 2001.

This is an adventure story about the discoveries the author made during 15 years of observing bottlenose dolphins at Monkey Mia, Australia. These discoveries include both scientific insights into the social relationships, life history, and intelligence of the dolphins and introspective insights into how the author felt about herself and her fellow humans. Smolker began this adventure because of her romantic ideas about dolphins and her burning desire to "know a dolphin personally" (p 8). She states: "I wanted to put my hand against its skin, look it in the eye, and develop and explore some sort of more personal rapport" (p 8). At Monkey Mia she accomplished this and more. Along with the other researchers, Smolker discovered things were not so romantic. She found that dolphin watching was usually tedious and boring. She