BIOGEOGRAPHY OF THE WEST INDIES. PATTERNS AND PERSPECTIVES. 2nd ed. Charles A. Woods and Florence E. Sergile, eds. 2001. CRC Press, Boca Raton, Florida. ISBN 0-8493-2001-1. 582 p. $139.95 (cloth).—This is a remarkable book, far more a second volume of *Biogeography of the West Indies* (Woods, 1989) than a second edition. Only three of the 27 chapters are revisions of material in the 1989 volume; two of those are extensive updates. Only 15 of the 582 pages are explicitly or exclusively herpetological: Hass, Maxson, and Hedges’ molecular clock work on nine family level groups: Bufonidae, Hylidae, Amphisbaenidae, Anguidae, Iguanidae, Teiidae, Colubridae, Tropidophidae, and Typhlopidae. However, seven more chapters—134 pages—significantly involve reptiles or amphibians or both.

Among these, first and foremost is Hedges’ overview which draws heavily on amphibians, reptiles, and mammals. Hedges finds little evidence to support land barge or land bridge hypotheses, including the novel Iturralde-Vinent and MacPhee (1999) “landspan” of “GAARlandia” (named for the Greater Antilles and Aves Ridge). Instead the highly disparate dates of Antillean radiation initiations—exemplified in the herpetological chapter noted above—indicate