Bulmer, Ralph N.H, and Michael J. Tyler. 1968. "Karam classifiction of frogs". Journal of the Polynesian Society 77:333–85.

**Introduction**

"This paper describes the ways in whcih a New Guinea Highlands people utilize, identify and classify frogs" (333) The goal is to investigate "the relationships between nomenclature, taxonomy and cognition" and demonstrate that "

though knowledge, formal taxonomy and nomenclatural syntax are all closely related, each must be examined in its own right. The morpho-syntactical status of category names is not a fully adequate guide to the formal relationships of named categories, while formal equivalence of named categories does not necessarily indicate equivalence in terms of perceived content. In other words, given all combinations of frog nomenclature which have been recorded as actually occurring in Karam, one could predict neither the status of particular named categories in the Karam taxonomic hierarchy, nor the biological status ascribed by informants to each taxon (333)

[Note that the remainder of the Introduction deals with fieldwork methods, ecology, ethnology, to page 339]

**2. Zoological taxonomy of frogs in the Kaironk Valley region**

This section described the frog fauna of the Kaironk Valley. The three sections discuss sympatric species that seem to vary in pigmentation to different degrees and thus, in the third case of exhibiting the most considerable variation in pigmentation, includes species whose status is uncertain.

**3. Karam utilization of frogs and tadpoles**

B-T cover the eating of frogs and tadpoles along with dietary prohibitions, then use as eel-bait and, finally, alleged use in sorcery.

**4. Karam knowledge of Anuran biology**

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