

there are relatively few standard quibbles (who's should be whose, that and which are used inconsistently throughout the text, not many figures and all rather sketchy, and inconsistent presentation of scientific names throughout the book).

And now, the serious concerns about the book. Evolution does not act to benefit the species (p. 97). That misconception has been firmly put to rest by Williams, Maynard Smith, Hamilton, Dawkins, and many others. If this book were a computer program it will stop compiling and crash at the statement.

I contest the statement by Zeigler that "most behavior is innate—resulting from genes coding for nervous systems hardwired for the performance of certain behaviors" (p. 131). Equally, I contest his assertion that "learning plays a minor role in the great majority of behavior" (p. 131). Yet another such statement, "behaviors can be convergent as well, whether innate or learned" (p. 135) simply cannot pass. We understand too much about the complexity of behavior for us to accept such simplistic conclusions.

My flight landed safely, but the book not so much.

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THE READABLE DARWIN: *THE ORIGIN OF SPECIES*: EDITED FOR MODERN READERS. *Chapters 1 to 8 from the 1872 Sixth Edition.*

By Jan A. Pechenik. *Sunderland (Massachusetts): Sinauer Associates.* \$16.95 (paper). xv + 287 p.; ill.; index. ISBN: 978-1-60535-328-9. 2014.

In 1859, Charles Darwin published *On the Origin of Species*, which most observers now recognize as the single most important book in the history of the biological sciences. The volume has evolved in numerous ways since its first publication. Darwin published six editions during his lifetime, the last in 1872, and scholars can now access a convenient variorum via Darwin Online (<http://darwin-online.org.uk>) that documents every single variation among all six volumes. The book has been translated into dozens of languages, and innumerable scientists and scholars have affirmed the publication's importance over the past 150 years (see, for example, the Valentine Collection of Darwin manuscripts at the American Philosophical Society).

Pechenik, a marine biologist, is the latest scientist to offer a personal "translation" (p. xiv) of Darwin's classic, and several features immediately distinguish his volume from others. Darwin famously included just one illustration in the *Origin*, but Pechenik includes nearly a hundred, most of

them in full color. The author places Darwin's most important statements in bold font, and sometimes defines obscure words in helpful footnotes. He adds a brief summary at the beginning of each chapter, and links to websites at the end of each chapter. He is explicit that he wants to help make *Origin* more accessible to more people, and in that task he succeeds. The volume may well serve as a helpful guide to the uninitiated.

For better or worse, some of the editorial decisions are glaring. Most significantly, Pechenik has decided to edit the sixth edition of the *Origin*, in which Darwin softens his stance on Lamarckism and responds to his critics. More precisely, the author has decided to edit the first eight chapters (out of 15) of the sixth edition, assuring readers that the other chapters will be edited in a future volume. This allows Pechenik to prioritize what he feels are the most important chapters, but it also forces him to occasionally interject and explain the absence of certain evidence (see, for example, pp. 128 and 142). What is more, one of the book's URLs already leads to a dead link. This is certainly not an unforgivable sin, but is worth noting. Finally, although scientists may prove more forgiving, historians are likely to cringe when they read that Pechenik directs readers to Wikipedia to learn more about Lamarckism.

In his effort to make Darwin's greatest work more accessible, Pechenik has taken up a good and noble cause. First-time readers who are struggling with *Origin* may well find that his visual clues and folksy footnotes provide just the sort of helpful guide that they need. Even so, Pechenik's volume is most effective supplementing (rather than replacing) Darwin's text.

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TAXONOMY, SYSTEMATICS, AND PHYLOGENETICS

ATLAS OF CRUSTACEAN LARVAE.

Edited by Joel W. Martin, Jørgen Olesen, and Jens T. Høeg. *Baltimore (Maryland): Johns Hopkins University Press.* \$125.00. xiii + 370 p.; ill.; no index. ISBN: 978-1-4214-1197-2 (hc); 978-1-4214-1198-9 (eb). 2014.

The Crustacea, a taxon which includes familiar animals such as shrimps, lobsters, crabs, and barnacles, is a highly diverse group especially important in marine but also in freshwater and even terrestrial habitats around the world. In most crus-

taceans, there is a planktonic or pelagic larval stage that serves as a dispersal and growth phase. However, the general biology, ecology, and even the identity of parent taxa of crustacean larvae are still poorly or completely unknown. Recognizing this problem, the editors of *Atlas of Crustacean Larvae*, along with 44 other expert carcinologists, have produced the modern seminal work that will be essential for aquatic ecologists and invertebrate and comparative zoologists whose professional paths cross with crustacean larvae. Appropriately for an atlas, the beautifully composed 134 plates are its centerpiece, which meet the editors' goal of compiling the best images from the literature on crustacean larvae, both extant and fossil. The striking cover and frontispiece of this large-size book portend the quality of its plates, composed of illustrations of various modes, such as the handsome scanning electron micrographs and white line drawings on contrasting black background; standard line and half-tone illustrations; microphotographs; and assorted other image types, all carefully labeled and described. Several of the authors contributed new images and figures made specifically for this volume. The quality of the plates resulting from these efforts is apparent. The volume not only has the intended first-rate scientific rigor, but will also serve as a fetching and stimulating embellishment for the biologists's office desk or even home coffee table.

Although the focus of the atlas is on its plates, the excellent supporting text alone would be worth the price of the book, which is organized into 55 chapters, each covering a particular taxon along with an introductory and a final synoptic chapter. The text of each chapter is necessarily short, from a few to several pages, given the vast coverage of the volume. However, the large page size and relatively small print allows considerable detail to be packed into those chapters. All of the 53 chapters on specific taxa follow the same format of sections: a general introduction to the group; larval types; larval morphology; morphological diversity; natural history; phylogenetic significance; and historical studies. The details of morphology will be heavy reading for nonspecialists and will elicit most interest from anyone looking for details about a taxon's larvae. However, the introductory and natural history segments should be informative for zoologists or ecologists. The section on phylogenetic significance will appeal of course to phylogenists and evolutionary biologists. There is no index, but the table of contents will direct readers to taxa of interest; the glossary of 234 terms is well constructed and will be useful for any biologist. This volume will be the definitive work on crustacean larvae for some time to come, and it will surely find its place in the libraries of

academic institutions, museums, and many biologists. For the price, *Atlas of Crustacean Larvae* is truly a bargain.

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TEXAS SEASHELLS: A FIELD GUIDE. *Harte Research Institute for Gulf of Mexico Studies Series.*

By John W. Tunnell Jr., Noe C. Barrera, and Fabio Moretzsohn. College Station (Texas): Texas A&M University Press. \$25.00 (flexbound). xvii + 278 p.; ill.; index. ISBN: 978-1-62349-167-3. 2014.

CONUS OF THE SOUTHEASTERN UNITED STATES AND CARIBBEAN.

By Alan J. Kohn. Princeton (New Jersey): Princeton University Press. \$99.50. xv + 457 p.; ill.; index of species-group names and general index. ISBN: 978-0-691-13538-0. 2014.



BEHAVIOR

THE DRUNKEN MONKEY: WHY WE DRINK AND ABUSE ALCOHOL.

By Robert Dudley. Berkeley (California): University of California Press. \$34.95. xvi + 154 p. + 12 pl.; ill.; index. ISBN: 978-0-520-27569-0 (hc); 978-0-520-95817-3 (eb). 2014.

Tropical biologist Robert Dudley thinks that humans have evolved to be attracted to the scent and flavor of ethanol. His argument is premised on the idea that in the ripe fruits that frugivorous primates like to eat there tends to be a positive correlation between the concentration of ethanol and that of prized sugars such as sucrose. As a result of this association, our forest ancestors used an attraction to ethanol to find the most valuable edible fruits. Nowadays, Dudley argues, we humans are victims of our evolutionary past, drawn to ethanol by our atavistic mechanism of locating sugars, then lured to danger by its psychoactive effects.

The Drunken Monkey advocates for this idea by presenting informal surveys of the evolutionary ecology of yeasts and animal-dispersed fruits, the responses by mammals and fruit flies to ethanol, and the difficulties that frugivores face in finding ripe fruits. The author also shows that humans have processed fruits into alcoholic drinks at least since the origins of agriculture. Throughout the book he stresses that the reasons why humans readily consume alcohol are not well understood