



ISBE Newsletter

Supplement to *Behavioral Ecology*
www.behavecol.com

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Postponement of the 18th International Society for Behavioral Ecology Congress (ISBE2020)

Given the COVID-19 situation, after much consideration the ISBE2020 Organising Committee in consultation with the ISBE Executive has decided to postpone the ISBE2020 Congress scheduled for Melbourne 27 September to 2 October.

Whilst a difficult decision, the ISBE's priority is to support the health and safety of its attendees.

We are pleased to confirm that the 18th International Society for Behavioural Ecology Congress will now take place in Melbourne 11-16 September 2022.

We recognise this may result in some inconvenience for those who had planned on attending and we thank you for your understanding and patience at this time.

We had an overwhelming response to the call for abstracts for 2020 (>900 abstracts) and look forward to seeing that support continue towards ISBE 2022. Save the date in your diaries now!

Follow us on twitter: @ISBE2022

ISBE 2022 11 – 16 September 2022 Melbourne

Yours sincerely

ISBE Organising Committee

FROM THE NEWSLETTER EDITOR

So far, 2020 has turned out to be a very strange year indeed. Due to the coronavirus. I am in the process of converting my course in Behavioural Ecology to into a distance learning course. I know many of you are in the same situation. We will have to spend much time the coming months staring into a webcam. It is a challenge to make courses as interesting without any direct human interaction. Luckily, when it comes to animal behaviour, the material has a way of selling itself! I often wonder why this is. Of all the subjects I teach, why do students tend to love behavioural ecology? Perhaps it is because they can relate to it from personal experience, yet it gives them intellectual challenges and present enough counter-intuitive conclusions to make it deply fascinating. Listening to lectures, reading the literature and discussing in seminars - all of this will probably work fine with the students at home. I still hope that the restrictions have

been lifted when the time comes for their field projects at the end of May. It would be a shame if they missed out on the joy of spending time together in the field, studying animals.

A big thanks go to the contributors to this issue! We have the luxury of two separate reviews of the book *Animal Behavior: A Very Short Introduction* by Wyatt (see page 7-9). Many new and exiting book titles have just come out. Please see the "books for review" list on the last page, and please consider doing a review, or some other contribution, to the next issue.

P. Andreas Svensson
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FROM THE PRESIDENT

I am writing this after we were forced to make the decision to defer the Melbourne conference of the ISBE because of the implications of the Covid-19 pandemic. Australia is now closed to foreigners, and even returning Australians have to isolate themselves for 14 days on return. I know all about this because I have returned from a holiday in Ghana, and I am in the second day of quarantine. Although the decision to defer the meeting until 2022 became inevitable, it was nonetheless a wrench, as there had been more than 900 abstracts submitted, and there were a very large number of applicants for travel awards, including from students whose contributions always make ISBE Congresses so interesting. The whole situation has been very stressful for the organising team of Bob Wong, Devi Stuart-Fox and Andy Bennett, and the Society owes them all a huge vote of thanks for the effort they put into planning the conference in 2020, and agreeing to do it all again in 2022.

As well as the science and socialising, the society usually conducts its business meetings during the Congress. Over the next month or two we will be considering how we can move forward with some of the issues that have preoccupied the Executive over

the last couple of years, including how to modernise our operations. This will require several constitutional changes that would have been voted on at the general meeting of the society, and we will now have to put to the membership in a postal ballot. We have also been debating ways to insulate ourselves from external pressures, such as new policies on publication which have the potential to affect adversely society-produced journals. Our journal is our chief source of income, and hence not only a great forum for our science, but gives us the means to subsidise attendance of students, and of scientists working in third-world countries. We will be discussing this issue further among the Executive, and we are to happy to consider other items suggested by the membership. Please send suggestions to: andrew.cockburn@anu.edu.au

I am looking forward to seeing you all in Melbourne in September 2022!

Cheers

Andrew Cockburn
President
International Society for Behavioral Ecology



Foto: Andreas Svensson

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CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE NEWSLETTER

Your contribution is important!

The ISBE Newsletter publishes Book Reviews, Conference/Workshop Reviews, Job postings and other advertisements, as well as Commentary Articles of interest to the International Society for Behavioral Ecology. The ISBE Newsletter will only consider work that is not already published or intended to be submitted for publication elsewhere.

Book Reviews: Persons involved in the publishing of books who would like these to be considered for review in the Newsletter should contact the editor so that they can be added in the books-for-review list. Authors may submit a list of possible reviewers. Members who wish to review a particular book should contact the editor. The editor will provide reviewers with instructions. Reviews are typically 1500-2000 words. For a list of books currently available for review, see the end of this Newsletter.

Workshop/Conference Reviews: Workshop and/or Conference reviews can be prepared in one of the following formats: *Brief synopses* (around 1500 words) and *Longer reports* (around 3000 words). Graduate students and postdocs are strongly encouraged to consider contributing to writing these reports.

Cartoons: Cartoonists and other artists are encouraged to submit artwork, either in hardcopy, or as TIFF or high resolution (>300 dpi) gif or jpg files. All cartoons published in the Newsletter will be credited to the illustrator.

Spotlight on young scientists: Early career members (PhDs/ postdocs) are encouraged to participate in the section "Spotlight on"; please provide name, education, current address, research interests and selected papers in an email to the editor.

Upcoming conferences and events: Please submit information about events that are relevant to the Society. Do this by emailing the Newsletter editor so that it can be included in the "Conference calendar"

The deadline for contributions to the next issue is Sep 30, 2020

CONFERENCE CALENDAR

The conference circuit in a state of turmoil, due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Many of the 2020 conferences have been cancelled or postponed. This may also have flow-on effects on conferences in 2021 and 2022. Please check the conferences' web sites for up-to-date information

European Evolution and Human Behaviour Association (EHBEA) Conference

April 1-4, 2020, Krakow, Poland.

<http://ehbea.com/conf/ehbea-2020/>

COVID-19 update: Postponed. Preliminary new dates 10-13 March 2021.

British Ornithology Union Annual Conference

April 7-9, 2020 Theme: Restoring bird populations
University of Nottingham, UK

<https://www.bou.org.uk/bou-conferences/>

COVID-19 update: Postponed. Preliminary new dates 31 March – 1 April 2021, at the same venue.

ASAB Easter Meeting 2020

April 15-17 2020 in Swansea.

www.asab.org/conferences

COVID-19 update: Cancelled.

7th International Eurasian Ornithology Congress (IEOC 2020)

April 22-26 2020 at Ege University, İzmir, Turkey.

<https://ornithologylab.com/ieoc2020izmir>

COVID-19 update: Cancelled. Possible new date this summer.

AGA Symposium

May 31- June 2, 2020 in Utah, USA. The American Genetic Association President's Symposium . "Gene as environment - indirect genetic effects on evolution, agriculture and medicine." See also page 8

www.theaga.org/agatwentytwenty.htm

COVID-19 update: Cancellation decision by March 31.

Society for the Study of Evolution: EVOLUTION 2020

June 19-23 Cleveland, Ohio, USA.

<https://www.evolutionmeetings.org/>

COVID-19 update: Cancelled.

Human Behavior and Evolution Society (HBES) conference

June 24-27, 2020. Detroit, Michigan, USA.

<http://www.hbes.com/conference/>

COVID-19 update: Cancelled. Next meeting is June 2 – 5, 2021 in Palm Springs, CA, USA.

International Society for Human Ethology (ISHE)

July 6-10 2020 in Liverpool, UK. <http://ishe.org>

COVID-19 update: Postponed. New date July 5-9 2021.

International Congress of Neuroethology

July 26-31, 2020 in Lisbon, Portugal

<http://neuroethology2020.com/>

COVID-19 update: preparations are still ongoing, however, if the situation worsens, the congress may be postponed 1 year. Early-Bird Registration and Abstract submission deadlines are extended to May 1, 2020.

Animal Behavior Society (ABS) Conference

July 30 - August 3, 2020

The University of Tennessee, Knoxville, USA

<https://www.animalbehaviorsociety.org/>

COVID-19 update: we continue to evaluate our options and provide any status changes as soon as they become available.

International Society for Applied Ethology (ISAE) Congress

August 3-7, 2020 Bangalore, India.

www.isae2020.com/

COVID-19 update: Decision on postponement made by 15 May 2020. If the congress goes ahead as planned, the early-bird deadline is extended until 15 June 2020.

7th North American Ornithological Conference

August 10-15, 2020, San Juan, Puerto Rico

<https://naocbirds.org/>

COVID-19 update: no official decision to cancel the meeting has been made. The organizers are considering various options. Please check website.

10th joint ECBB and ASAB Summer meeting

August 16-19, 2020 Zurich, Switzerland.

www.asab.org/conferences www.ecbb.uzh.ch

COVID-19 update: Cancelled due to COVID-19. There will be a possible trial of a 'virtual Summer Meeting'.

ISBE 2020

The 18th congress of the International Society for Behavioral Ecology. www.isbe2020.com

COVID-19 update: The 18th congress of the International Society for Behavioral Ecology has been postponed to Sept 11-16, 2022 in Melbourne, Australia.

British Ornithology Union Annual Conference

March 30 - April 1, 2021 Theme: Avian reproduction
University of Nottingham, UK

<https://www.bou.org.uk/bou-conferences/>

COVID-19 update: Postponed to 2022

European Society for Evolutionary Biology (ESEB)

August 22-27, 2021 in Prague, Czech Republic.

<https://www.eseb2021.cz/>

International Society for Applied Ethology (ISAE) Congress

6-10 September, 2021. Republic of North Macedonia

www.applied-ethology.org/Events.html

International Union for Social Insects

XIX IUSSI International Congress 2022

San Diego, California, USA

www.iussi.org/meetings.html

ISBE 2022

September 11-16, 2022 in Melbourne, Australia. The 18th congress of the International Society for Behavioral Ecology. The call for abstracts and all deadlines are to be announced. www.behavecol.com/

The 8th meeting of the European Goby Network

The little town of Starnberg sits beautifully on the shore of the Starnberger lake, and is, reportedly, Germany's most affluent town. Here lies the Bavarian "Institut für Fischerei" which was the venue for a meeting of goby biologists, organised by Uli Schliewen and Alexander Cerwenka.

Gobies are small bodied fish, in case you didn't know, and some argue it is the the most speciose vertebrate family, with over 2000 species worldwide. One of the meeting's taxonomists told us that Europe currently has some 174 goby species in its fresh, marine and brackish waters. However, this number is growing, because new gobies are occasionally introduced from elsewhere. In addition, new species keep being discovered, at a rate of about one per year.

These goby meetings have been held biannually since the inception in 2004. In the beginning, it was a mostly Nordic affair, gathering mainly behavioural ecologists. It has since expanded, both geographically and in scope. This year the participants came from 13 different countries and included (apart from behavioural ecologists) geneticists, taxonomists, physiologists and invasion biologists.

The meeting was kicked off by Prof. Sigal Balshine giving an excellent plenary outlining the interesting work she is leading in the North American Great Lakes. This region was one of the first to experience the invasiveness of the round goby (*Neogobius melanostomus*) which arrived via ballast water in 1990. Then followed a string of talks from various fields of biology, but with gobies as a common denominator.

Several talks concerned the round goby, a species that with the help of humans have spread throughout the European rivers to the Baltic and to North America. It is an matter of debate what the ecological and economic implications is, and will be, in the various ecosystems it has invaded. Several, partly



Googly-eyed invader: the round goby

irreconcilable, views were put forward by the delegates, all with different points of view and experiences from different regions.

Certain taxonomic fields have a reputation of not being very open, marred by personal conflicts between lab leaders, or having animosities so old no one longer remembers the reason. Not so in the goby world! The atmosphere was instead characterized by sharing, openness, generosity and a willingness to collaborate. Many of the participants are also involved with other taxonomic groups, and they seconded the friendliness of the "goby world".

There was ample opportunities for informal discussions and networking. We also got to experience some excellent traditional Bavarian food, not to mention beer!

The meeting ended with an excursion to the Partachklamm Gorge in Garmisch-Partenkirchen. Many thanks to the organisers Uli and Alexander for a memorable meeting!

The next goby meeting is planned to take place somewhere in Norway, in March or April 2022. For those interested in joining this network, please contact me.

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CONFERENCE REVIEW

ISWE 7 South Africa

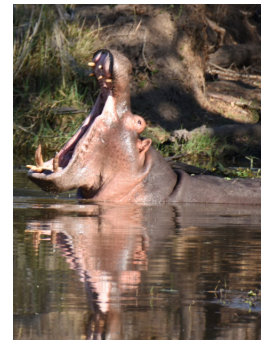
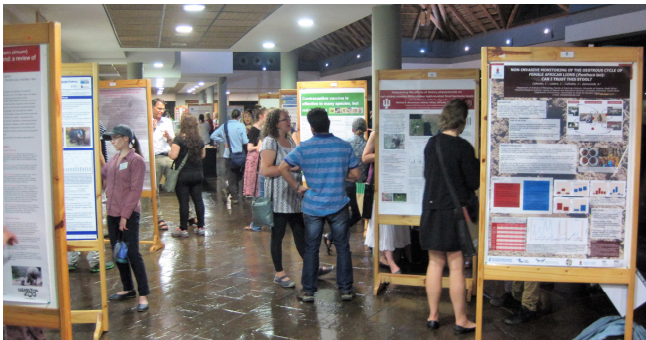
The 7th Conference of the International Society of Wildlife Endocrinology (ISWE) was hosted by the Mammal Research Institute of the University of Pretoria and South African National Parks. The conference took place in Skukuza, Kruger National Park in South Africa over three days in October 2019. A total of 106 attendees representing 18 countries enjoyed 39 oral presentations and 46 poster presentations. A total of 89 species were represented in talks and poster presentations covering topics including stress, animal welfare, reproduction, wildlife conservation, and animal health. Novel techniques discussed included measuring hormones in blubber and baleen of whales, hair cortisol measurements, and hormone monitoring in elasmobranchs.

The conference also featured two keynote speakers, both of whom emphasized broad-scale applications of endocrinology for studies in ecology and evolution. Dr. Ann MacLarnon of Durham University in the United Kingdom discussed using endocrine measures to understand how reproduction, stress, and energetic ecology shape the behavior of nonhuman primates in the wild. Dr. Nigel C. Bennett, Professor of Zoology at the University of Pretoria in South Africa, shared how endocrine measures have informed his studies of the

ecological and physiological factors shaping reproduction and social behavior in a eusocial mammal species, the African mole-rat. The scientific program concluded with a workshop on best practices for non-invasive measurement of glucocorticoids by Rupert Palme from the University of Veterinary Medicine in Austria. The conference also included the inaugural trainee-mentor luncheon, giving 32 students the opportunity to consult with experts in the field on their research and career aspirations.

Hosting the conference within Kruger National Park provided amazing opportunities for attendees to view wildlife. The conference committee offered a variety of extracurricular activities, such as game drives, a visit to a rhino boma, birding excursions, and even the opportunity for a small group to attend a veterinary procedure on a wild elephant in the park. The conference concluded with a bushbraai (dinner in the bush) featuring some hungry hyenas and dancing by firelight. Participants agreed that ISWE 7 was a roaring good time, and all are anticipating an informative and exciting meeting at ISWE 8 in India in 2021.

André Ganswindt
Mammal Research Institute (MRI)
University of Pretoria, South Africa



Animal Behavior: A Very Short Introduction

Tristram D. Wyatt

Oxford University Press, 2017. 168 pp.
ISBN 9780198712152

Textbooks tend to exhibit a trade-off, where the effort to be as inclusive and comprehensive as possible is negatively correlated with ease of use and transport. Massive tomes of text can be useful references when kept in a constant place, but can be overwhelming to navigate for students new to the field or impossible to transport for those who need to frequently travel. The “A Very Short Introduction” series tackles this issue head-on by producing portable, pocket-sized guides to a swath of diverse subjects. One featured subject is animal behavior, explained in succinct detail by Dr. Tristram Wyatt in *Animal Behavior: A Very Short Introduction*.

Dr. Wyatt is a Senior Research Fellow in the Department of Zoology and an Emeritus Fellow at Kellogg College, both at Oxford University. He is also a Visiting Lecturer in the Division of Biosciences at University College London. He received his PhD from the University of Cambridge in 1983, and has been studying animal behavior for over three decades. His primary research interest is the use and evolution of pheromone communication in animals. In addition to *Animal Behavior: A Very Short Introduction*, Dr. Wyatt is also the author of *Pheromones and Animal Behavior*, the second edition of which was awarded the Royal Society of Biology’s prize for Best Postgraduate Textbook in 2014, and was an editor for *Chemical Signals in Vertebrates 11*.

The book provides a brief look into the major areas of research in the field of animal behavior. Dr. Wyatt begins with a historical overview of the field, from its earliest treatments in cave paintings and Aristotle’s writings up to the modern day, where it has been synthesized with molecular biology and evolutionary theory. Dr. Wyatt is sure to point out that though the study of animal behavior has origins in psychological lab work, the field would not exist as it does today if not for the efforts of early ethologists who ventured outdoors to observe animals in their natural habitats. From this introduction Dr. Wyatt dedicates chapters to how animals sense and respond to their environments, how behavior develops, learning and culture, signals and communication, behavioral ecology, collective behavior, and applying animal behavior to issues in conservation and animal welfare.

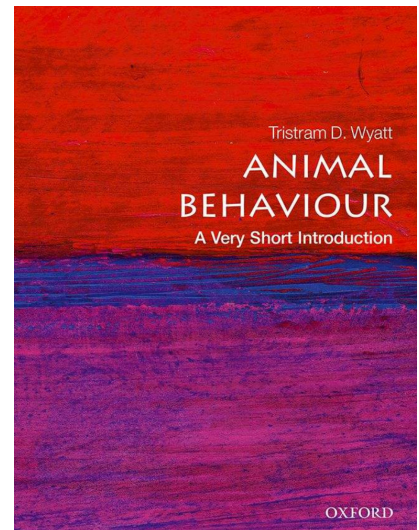
Dr. Wyatt doesn’t lead us through these chapters with bland statements of fact; he instead illustrates the important concepts using examples from the literature. And there are a lot of examples! From classic studies done by Donald Griffin and Robert Galambos on bat echolocation to recent work on collective motion in starlings, the book is sure to

mention foundational work while keeping an eye on what’s current in the field. This is also apparent in the blatant references to the insights genomic analyses are providing into animal behavior, insights that even ten years ago would have been impossible to achieve.

Dr. Wyatt also successfully weaves in anecdotal examples and real-world connections, making references to *Finding Nemo*, the boy who cried wolf, feeding ducks in ponds, and his own learned aversion to the smell of gin. These light-hearted but relevant examples make the key takeaways all the more apparent, and successfully make reading this academic text fun—no easy feat.

The book also includes numerous examples, including the entire final chapter, of how animal behavior can be applied to real-world situations. This chapter is sure to help new students in the field (and perhaps even some seasoned vets) with one of ethology’s greatest bugaboos: relevance. A common critique of fields viewed as more “esoteric,” such as animal behavior, is that they are simply an exercise in curiosity with no real-world benefits. Questions of “why should we care?” or “why study that?” can be common, and new students may struggle to answer them. Dr. Wyatt provides examples of how animal behavior research has aided in conservation (e.g. issues of sex ratio skew in captive kakapos being bred for reintroduction) and animal welfare (e.g. the importance of giving animals choices in captive environments). There are also mentions of how animal behavior research has improved our understanding of the dynamics of human foot traffic, important for considering crowd control during large events, as well as how algorithms developed by studying social insect behavior have been used in industrial settings. While ethologists will always face attacks from naysayers, this book provides ammunition to effectively fight back.

I did have some issues with the text, primarily in how the references were presented. Rather than putting the references at the end of each chapter, the references are instead all listed together at the end of the book (though they are broken up by chapter). In addition, the chapters are devoid of in-text citations. This led to quite a lot of flipping back and forth in order to see which studies were actually being referenced in the text. Some citations also seem to be missing from the reference section (e.g. Griffin and Galambos’ echolocation work). I believe full citations for these studies can be found in the



"further reading" that Dr. Wyatt suggests, but they should still be included in the reference list itself. There was also what I find to be a glaring omission of Umwelt, an important early idea developed by Jakob von Uexküll to describe the unique sensory worlds of individual animals. Umwelt could have easily been worked into the chapter on senses. There is also a silly error in the section on cognition, where a prominent cognition researcher (Dr. Sara Shettleworth) has her name misspelled.

These mistakes do not ultimately hamper the book's ability to effectively communicate the fundamentals of animal behavior in a succinct and entertaining

manner. The use of key examples and recommendations of further reading make *Animal Behavior: A Very Short Introduction* a useful guide for new students and experienced researchers alike. Had I known this book existed at the time, I would have read it in preparation for my comprehensive exams—perhaps the highest form of praise I can give.

Darren Incorvaia
Michigan State University
East Lansing, MI, USA

AGA SYMPOSIUM

The American Genetic Association President's Symposium 31 May – 2 June, 2020

AGA's 2020 President, Kimberly Hughes, is hosting a meeting of empiricists, statisticians, and theoreticians to examine IGE - the genetic effects of an individual on trait values of others.

Distinguished Key Lecturer: Allen Moore

Other Invited Speakers:

Nathan Bailey, Niels Dingemans, Stephanie Porter, Amelie Baud, Kathleen Donohue, David Rand, Piter Bijma, Courtney Fitzpatrick, Julia Saltz, Butch Brodie, Maren Friesen, Michael Wade, Nancy Chen, Andrew McAdam, Alastair Wilson, Joel McGlothlin

We encourage participants to submit poster abstracts.

FREE registration for graduate student/postdoc AGA members who submit abstracts by 31 March.

Several will be chosen for oral presentations plus \$300 travel awards

Symposium website:
<https://www.theaga.org/agatwentytwenty.htm>

Twitter: #theaga2020

Anjanette Baker
Managing Editor, Journal of Heredity



Manager, American Genetic Association

COVID-19 Update

"We are monitoring the situation as the health and safety of our attendees remains our top priority. We are currently assessing our agreements with the conference center and other parties and the governing council is actively discussing the options. We plan to have a firm decision about whether to postpone (not cancel) the Symposium on or before March 31."

Animal Behavior: A Very Short Introduction

Tristram D. Wyatt

Oxford University Press, 2017. 168 pp.
ISBN 9780198712152

This Very Short Introduction has lots to offer behavioral ecologists, if you look carefully. Here is a lightning tour of the structure:

Chapter 1 How Animals Behave (and Why), presents behavioral ecology on page five. When Tinbergen's four questions appear two pages later, function is the first question. I agree that starting with hypotheses about function often leads to new and interesting hypotheses about mechanism and development.

Chapter 2 Sensing and Responding focuses on mechanism and Chapter 3 How Behavior Develops focuses on development. Nonetheless the descriptions of research in these chapters are grounded in considerations of function.

Chapter 4 Learning and Animal Culture expands from development into areas of public interest including animal tool use and thinking.

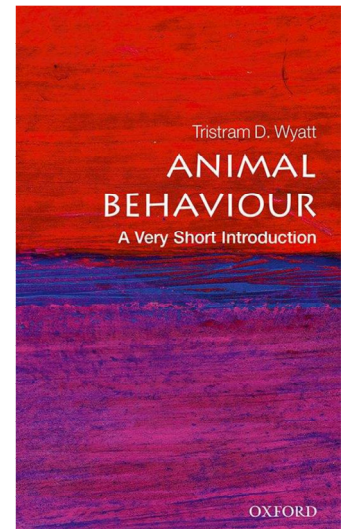
Chapter 5 Signals for Survival focuses on costs and benefits in communication. (Bits about mechanism and development appear in earlier chapters.) This chapter should look very familiar to behavioral ecologists.

Chapter 6 Winning Strategies is explicitly and enthusiastically about behavioral ecology with the economic framework leading to clutch size and reproductive decisions. Thoughts about mating systems and families flow on to insights about kin selection and eusociality.

Chapter 7 The Wisdom of Crowds looks at collective behavior and broadly features mechanism over function. This is fitting in that it is obvious that a swarm of bees should choose an appropriate cavity, and not at all obvious how a swarm of bee should do this.

Chapter 8 Applying Behaviour musters whatever tools are possible to address problems of obvious importance and interest. Although not developed in detail, I think it the viewing animals as evolved decision-makers helps us see that good animals may do bad things in reaction to a world gone wrong.

This book does many things well, and cannot do everything. In keeping things short, many things have been compressed or omitted. Most notably, evolution is far less developed than the other three of Tinbergen's Questions. I saw no broad comparative analyses - just a few contrasts between pairs of species and a drive-by of the classic study of weaver birds of the forest and savanna. Nothing like a phylogeny is to be seen.



I commend this book for avoiding acronyms and limiting jargon. It also is very selective in naming scientists and citing sources. The text rolls along with "researchers found" and "experiments showed" in many places. Among living scientists, nobody besides Richard Dawkins is mentioned more than once in this volume. These choices should make the book much more accessible to a general audience, and experts in ISBE can fill in scientists and sources that go unspecified in this book.

I recommend this book for several purposes. First, it gives a good first answer to lots of questions about animal behavior. This book could be an effective bridge to get enthusiastic beginners to ask the detailed, in-depth questions -- that is to be ready for your detailed, in-depth answers. Second, it clearly describes and packages many interesting examples that could be useful in teaching and outreach to the community. If you have reason to talk for just a few minutes about hormones and behavior, or bee dances, or another subject, this book could be very useful in helping to say the most important things (and not much more). Third, it contains interesting insights into bigger issues. My favorite is that behavioral ecology rarely replicates the same protocol within species but does often apply the same principles across varied taxa. Upon reflection, knowing we can do the same thing over again is a piece of the grander problem of predicting what will happen in different situations. I found this book fresh and stimulating throughout, and the format led me to consider the big-picture framework for our field. I hope others will use this book to revisit what it means to be an expert in behavioral ecology, and what paths are open to others becoming experts.

Peter A. Bednekoff
Eastern Michigan University
Ypsilanti, MI, USA

If you are interested in receiving **and** reviewing any of these books, **or some other book** suitable for this Newsletter, please email the newsletter editor: andreas.svensson@lnu.se. Please include your postal address. The due date for review in the next edition of the Newsletter is Sep 30, 2020.

Available from Oxford University Press

Book title

Smell: A Very Short Introduction (2020)
 Perturbation, Behavioural Feedbacks, and Population Dynamics in Social Animals (2020)
 Urban Evolutionary Biology (2020)
 Animal Physiology: an environmental perspective (2020)
 The Natural History of the Crustacea: Reproductive Biology, Volume VI
 The Rules of the Flock: Self-Organization & Swarm Structure in Animal Societies (2020)
 Islands and Snakes: Isolation and Adaptive Evolution (2019)
 Animal Behavior: 11th edition (2019)
 Anthrozoology - Human-Animal Interactions in Domesticated and Wild Animals (2019)
 Behavioral Neurobiology - An integrative approach 3rd ed. (2019)
 Animal Physiology: an environmental perspective (2018)
 Anthrozoology: human-animal interactions in domesticated and wild animals (2018)
 Sexual Selection: A Very Short Introduction (2018)
 Insect Behavior: From Mechanisms to Ecological and Evolutionary Conseq. (2018)
 Animal Locomotion, Second Edition (2018)
 The Spaces Between Us: A Story of Neuroscience, Evolution, and Human Nature

by

Cobb
 Oro
 Szulkin *et al.*
 Butler *et al.*
 Cothran & Thiel
 Satz
 Lillywhite & Martins
 Rubenstein & Alcock
 Hosey & Melfi
 Zupanc
 Butler *et al.*
 Hosey & Melfi
 Zuk & Simmons
 Córdoba-Aguilar *et al.*
 Biewener & Sheila Patek
 Graziano

Available from Cambridge University Press

Book title

Chimpanzee- Lessons from our Sister Species (2020)
 Avian cognition (2020)
 Biological Invasions and Animal Behaviour (2019)
 The Study of Behavior - Organization, Methods, and Principles (2019)
 Studying Primates (2019)
 The Social Life of Greylag Geese (2019)
 The Chimpanzees of the Tai Forest - 40 Years of Research (2019)
 Field and Laboratory Methods in Animal Cognition: A Comparative Guide (2018)
 Oxytocin, Vasopressin and Related Peptides in the Regulation of Behavior (2018)
 Bird Song - Biological Themes and Variations, 2nd ed. (2018)
 Species Conservation: Lessons from Islands (2018)
 Wild Chimpanzees: Social Behavior of an Endangered Species (2018)
 Behavioural Neuroscience (2018)
 Cephalopod Behaviour, 2nd ed. (2018)

by

Hunt
 ten Cate
 Weis
 Hogan
 Setchell
 Scheiber *et al.*
 Boesch & Wittig
 Bueno-Guerra & Amici
 Choleris *et al.*
 Catchpole & Slater
 Jamieson *et al.*
 Arcadi
 Commins
 Hanlon & Messenger

Available from Pelagic publishing

The Call of Carnivores - travels of a field biologist (2019), Kruuk

Available from Wiley

Genes and Behaviour: Beyond Nature-Nurture. (2019), Hosken, Hunt & Wedell (Editors)

Available from Chicago University Press

Zebra Stripes (2017), by Caro

Available from Royal Society publishing

- Fifty years of the Price equation (2020) Eds: Lehtonen *et al.*
- What can animal communication teach us about human language? (2019) Eds: Fritz *et al.*
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