V O L U M E 2 5 I S S U E 2

ISBE Newsletter

International Society for Behavioral Ecology
www.behavecol.com
Supplement to *Behavioral Ecology*

C O N T E N T

N E W S L E T T E R H A N D O V E R

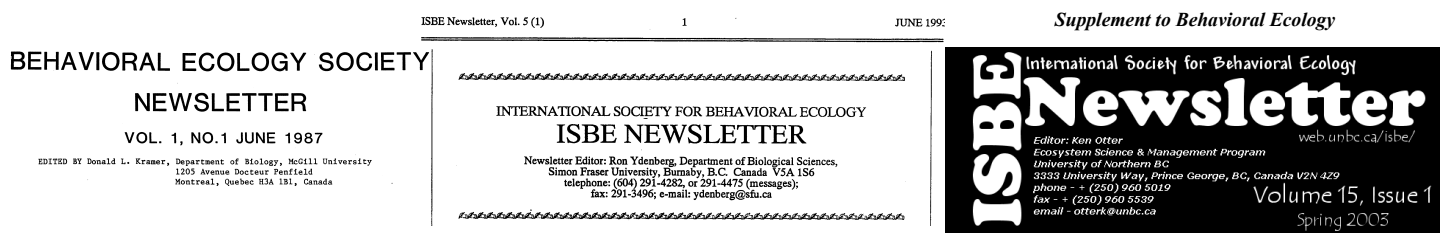
All good things come to an end...and a new beginning

It has been 7 years since I have taken over from Ken Otter as Newsletter Editor for the International Society for Behavioral Ecology. Ken guided me through my first issue and gently fledged me into a fully grown newsletter editor. By the 3rd or 4th newsletter I had it all downpat - send out reminders, extract book reviews from society members, gently encourage newer members to contribute, get the whole thing printend and shipped off on time...just on time.

I have had a fabulous time doing this job. I especially enjoyed interacting with the society and its members and trying out new and creative innovations for the newsletter and the society. I am particularly fond of the 'spotlight on' section that offers early career reserachers to publish their research profile. I have anecdotal evidence that this contributed to a post-doc landing their new job. The ISBE photo competition, instigated by the president and executive is another innovation that I feel adds enormously to the society. Finally, I consider taking the newsletter entirely online one of the most important achievements. While this will take members some time to get used to, it will open up greater flexibility for the format and frequency of the newsletter.

Now, it is time to hand over the newsletter to Andreas Svensson who will start his term in the new year. Please extend the same enthusiasm and committment to Andreas as you have to me. I am very grateful for Andreas to take on this important position in the society and look forward to his creativity and innovation transforming the newsletter further.

My sincere thanks go to everyone who has contributed to the newsletter over the last 7 years!
Mariella Herberstein
Macquarie University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ISBE 2014 New York, USA

The ISBE 2014 conference takes place July 31st - August 5th 2014, in New York City. Morning chorus (early bird!) registration is now open!

Register for the conference now, by November 30, 2013, for a discounted, morning chorus rate of $495 for most participants, including post-docs; the reduced early bird rate is $245 for any current students and for students and other researchers based in developing-world countries.

There will be limited availability for dormitory housing at New York University, ranging from $50 doubles or $80 singles / night (subject to change). Early registration will guarantee your priority access to be able to book the dorm rooms. We will also recommend nearby hotels on the website soon.

The Conference Registration Fee includes a 7-day unlimited local bus & metro travel pass in NYC, all scientific session attendances, welcome reception, morning and afternoon snacks, and poster session receptions. Lunch meal-plans and conference banquet costs are extra, and will be advertised soon. In addition to all scientific events associated with the conference, there will be a "free day" on Sunday, August 3, 2014, with a variety of sporting and entertainment excursions options soon to be available for you to consider.

As more details become available we will be in contact with you. In the meantime, please feel free to ask any questions by emailing us at contact@isbe2014.com

Confirmed keynote speakers

Prof. Thomas Seeley, Cornell University
Assoc. Prof. Elizabeth Tibbetts, University of Michigan
Prof. Karen Strier, University of Wisconsin, member of the USA National Academy of Sciences
Dr. Sarah Pryke, Australian National University
Prof. Juan Carlos Reboreda, University of Buenos Aires
Prof Ruth Maze, University College of London

ISBE's 8th W. D. Hamilton Memorial Lecturer:

Prof. Marlene Zuk, University of Minnesota

Isabella Rossellini at ISBE

We can confirm a special screening of Mammas!, introduced by actress/director Isabella Rossellini, and followed by a Q&A with her, as part of ISBE2014!

Conference Banquet

Our final reception and banquet is planned take place in the evening of Tuesday, August 5, 2014, at the Great Hall of Biodiversity in the American Museum of Natural History!

Please register your interest on the new website:
or contact contact@isbe2014.com

Mark Hauber, Hunter College, CUNY

http://www.sundancechannel.com/series/mammas/photos/#/4

2014 ISBE photo competition is now OPEN

The Please send your best photos to (isbephotocomp@gmail.com) by February 1st 2014. The winner and runners up will be announced in the 2014 Spring ISBE newsletter.

Prizes will include book prizes from Oxford University Press for winning entries for each of the three categories. The winning photographs will be published on the ISBE website (www.behavecol.com).

Categories

Behavior and interactions: Photos should depict aspects of behavior or behavioral interactions between organisms.

Behavioral Ecology in action: Photos should relate to conducting research in behavioral ecology and could include field work or experiments.

Student Prize: Photos should depict any aspect of behavior and behavioral ecology.

Competition rules

- The competition is open to current (2013) ISBE members only
- Applicants can only submit one photograph per category and the same photo can not be submitted for more than one category
- All photos must be accompanied by an entry form available from www.behavecol.com that describes the species name and a description of the scene.
- Entries must be digital images saved in TIFF, JPEG or RAW file.
- Digital enhancements must be kept to a minimum and must be declared. Both the original and the enhanced image must be submitted.
- All submitted files must include the entrant's surname in the file name.
- A panel of judges appointed by the ISBE executive will judge the entries and their decision is final. Winning entries will be announced in the March ISBE newsletter and displayed on the ISBE website. Winners will be notified by email.
- It is a condition of entry that all submissions are entered under a Creative Commons License (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/3.0/deed.en_GB), will be displayed on the ISBE website and may be used for non-commercial purposes.
- The ISBE does not accept any responsibility should an entry be lost, damaged or the submission be delayed. Only electronic submissions will be accepted.
- The closing date for entries is 1st of February 2014.

Love in the Sand Lizard by Rafa Martyka

ISBE Travel Grant

The ISBE Travel Grant Application is now open to students and eligible participants for the www.isbe2014.com conference in New York City. Please visit the ISBE 2014 registration page for more details, including the application form. The deadline to apply is February 28, 2014.

Tool Use as Adaptation

Royal Society Publishing has just published Tool use as adaptation, compiled and edited by Dora Biro, Michael Haslam and Christian Rutz. See http://bit.ly/16P5aCC for further details or you can go straight to the issue contents which is FREE to access online - along with ALL Royal Society content until 30th November 2013.

A print version is also available at the special price of £35.00. You can order online via the above web page (enter special code TB 1630 when prompted) or, alternatively, you can contact debbie.vaughan@royalsociety.org

Royal Society Content

ALL Royal Society content - right back to 1665 - is FREE to access online until 30th November 2013.

Research assistantship – Social behavior and cognition in Blue tits

Opportunity available for a motivated student to participate in an ongoing project investigating social behavior and cognition in captive blue tits *Cyanistes caeruleus*.
This is a short position, starting in December 2013 and ending February/March 2014.

The assistant is expected to help with caring of birds in the aviaries, perform experiments with captive tits (e.g cognitive trials, tests of dominance at feeders, mate choice experiments), and to assist with capturing of birds in the field.

Candidates will hold, or be pursuing, a relevant degree in behavioral ecology, and should have experience with bird handling and running of experiments. Good organizational skills, as well as ability of working both in a team and independently, area highly desired.

We can cover accommodation; however assistants will have to provide their own food and cover their travel expenses.

Applicants should send a cover letter and CV, including names and e-mail addresses of three potential referees, by 30 November, 2013. For further information and applications, please contact Enrico Sorato: sorato@dr14.cnrs.fr

American Museum of Natural History's Southwestern Research Station Field Herpetology of the Southwest 16 July – 25 July, 2014

During this 9-day course, participants will experience the outstanding biodiversity of amphibians and reptiles found in a wide diversity of habitats throughout southeastern Arizona and parts of southwestern New Mexico.
Through field trips, lectures and labs, participants will gain knowledge in amphibian and reptile identification, collecting and handling
techniques, ecology, and conservation.
For more information about the course contact Dawn Wilson Ph: 520-558-2396; Email: dwilson@amnh.org http://research.amnh.org/swrs/herpetology-field-course

Facebook page for *Behavioral Ecology*

Behavioral Ecology has recently launched a Facebook page <https://www.facebook.com/behecol>. We hope that this page will serve as a social media hub for the journal, providing a forum for *Behavioral Ecology* readers and authors to discuss the research published within the journal.

We encourage critical evaluation and debate on the papers we publish, and for authors to "socialize" their science. No longer is it sufficient to publish scientific research in learned journals. In a modern world with ever increasing numbers of journals and publications, we need to ensure our work gets noticed, read, and cited. We hope that our Facebook page will provide authors with the forum to do just that.

Leigh Simmons, Editor in Chief, Behavioral Ecology

The Evolution of Parental Care

Nick J. Royle, Per T. Smiseth & Mathias Kolliker. Oxford University Press, 2012. 356 Pp.
ISBN: 978-0-19-969257-6 (hardcover)
978-0-19-969258-3 (paperback)

Parental care has, as authors Royle, Smiseth and Kolliker explain, become a central focus for sociobiology. This book covers major themes from the beginnings of modern animal behavior to the present. It presents the development of parent/offspring conflict theories and the evolutionary links between parental care and the most basal social units as paradigm shifting contributions. The book is organized into a cohesive narrative to demonstrate the details of these paradigm shifts and is divided into four sections: the first three are constituted of several chapters; the fourth is a conclusion. The authors encourage the reader to treat these chapters as part of the whole product, but emphasize that they can also be approached individually. My experience with the book was consistent with this description, for the most part. Chapters 10 and 15 (*Sex Allocation* and, *The Quantitative Genetic Theory of Parental Effects*, respectively) are exceptions here, reading more like stand-alone reviews than chapters in a story about evolution. The *Evolution of Parental Care*, otherwise, is organized as a cohesive narrative, extending from broad theoretical underpinnings of the subject in Section I to an up-to-date synthesis of several key mechanisms by which parental care is enacted. A reader with at least some exposure to ethological jargon could feel quite comfortable at any stage of the book, though many terms are also defined when first used, and an introductory chapter, entitled *What is Parental Care?* also explains and defines most of the major concepts and terms.

The topics fundamental to the field are discussed in the opening chapters, where parental care is defined as any behavior increasing offspring survival. The adaptive significance of parental care and the ecological conditions that favor its evolution are described, framing the questions addressed in sections II and III. Section I establishes fitness benefits for parents of both sexes (under a wide range of ecological conditions), and impresses upon the reader that parental care appears in a massive range of taxa, and includes contributions of many kinds from both sexes. There are separate chapters for vertebrates and invertebrates (4 and 5). The former focuses on taxonomic differences while the latter focuses on different forms of care. It would perhaps benefit the book if these chapters, which the reader is naturally invited to compare, were structured with greater reference to one another, but both are informative and well written. Section II deals primarily with the social/interactional side of parental care, including the competition between sexes, and provides a refreshing reminder that the field has largely moved on from the older model of parental involvement as determined largely by the different energetic constraints on gamete production by the two sexes. Cooperative breeders are treated in a chapter, which is an effective, though brief, summary of major themes in the study, such as Hamilton's rule, sex biased dispersal, and an interesting discussion of negotiation over helping behaviors, focused primarily on McNamara et al., 1999's rules-of-response. Section III addresses the physiological mechanisms of parental care, primarily genetic and epigenetic parental effects. Section IV consists of the conclusion and synthesis, and revisits several of the running themes of the book to discuss their implications regarding increasing research effort on social network analysis and genetic/epigenetic methods for the field. The strength of this section comes from its engaging tone, courtesy of the three primary authors and editors, exemplified by a brief summary of the Section I and II discussions of parent-offspring and sibling competition, revisited briefly, and summarized as the root of apparent parental favoritism.

There is a wide range of authors involved in producing the many chapters of the book, the principal editors/authors are responsible for chapters (1, 16, 18) in three of the four parts. These chapters are particularly effective at anchoring the story of the book, referencing prior chapters in the book more than others (which focus more heavily on referencing outside work) and concentrating less on the work of the contributing authors themselves than other chapters, which might still benefit from the inclusion of a wider range of researchers' opinions and findings. These chapters are particularly helpful for reminding those readers, who have decided to go through the book in its intended sequence, of what has already been established about parental care.

The inclusion of separate chapters on parent-offspring conflict and sibling conflict/cooperation (chapters 7 and 8) is also an excellent feature. These fitness inequalities may motivate a great deal of social behavior, but are occasionally treated as part of the same conflict. The parent-offspring chapter, relieved of the burden of dealing with sibling conflicts, focuses more strongly on Trivers' initial arguments and the subsequent revisions, additions, and suggestions. By the same token, sibling competition and cooperation are explained eloquently (though necessarily in very broad strokes) with the flow chart in Figure 8.1, describing the analogous stages of development at which different taxa, with vastly different life histories, benefit from increased cooperation or competition.

Given the massive scope of the subject matter, as well as its often theoretical nature, it is not always possible for the main text to dwell on specific examples, or even to discuss competing theories at length. Boxes are used throughout the text (more or less frequently, depending on the chapter) to good effect in providing those details. The example of the Seychelles warbler (Chapter 10, boxes 10.1 and 10.2), used to illustrate sex allocation based on resource fluctuations,

neatly summarizes a study germane to that portion of the chapter (which discusses fitness benefits of sex allocation) and reminds the reader that these processes are not only occurring outside of theoretical models, but can be observed readily in nature. Boxes such as these avoid interrupting the chapter's flow while still breaking up the content enough to keep the reader excited. Smaller boxes with photographic illustrations, similarly remind the reader of the reality of the material, and are often compelling or charismatic images. Many of these photos are striking, particularly those of arthropods (not the usual suspects for parental care to many who do not study either arthropods or parental care) guarding eggs (Chapter 5, Box 5.3) or a contrast between virulent and non-virulent avian brood parasites, focusing on the weaponry or lack thereof in parasite chicks. That the described behaviors or traits are evident in the photos, rather than simply using images of the animal in question, is very helpful.

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References

McNamara JM, Gasson CE, Houston AI. 1999. Incorporating rules for responding into evolutionary games. Nature, 401: 368-371

Sensory Ecology, Behaviour, & Evolution

Martin Stevens. Oxford University Press, 2013. 264 Pp. ISBN 978-0-19-960178-3 (paperback)

The acquisition and use of information is perhaps the central challenge in the lives of animals. Animals have, in response, evolved a striking array of sensory organs and behaviors that fundamentally influence their survival and reproduction. From the extreme colour vision of mantis shrimp, to the electric sense of knifefishes, these sensory systems often extend well beyond the bounds of our own, with fascinating consequences. Although difficult to precisely define, the field of sensory ecology is one chiefly concerned with characterising this diversity and, increasingly, exploring its ecological and evolutionary implications.

Dusenberry's (1990) seminal text represents the first attempt at a summary of the field. His book however, with its emphasis on the mechanistic study of sensory systems, now lies well behind the times. A conceptual shift towards a more evolutionary framework has seen the boundaries between sensory, behavioral, and evolutionary ecology become increasingly blurred. Furthermore, new tools allow us to glimpse otherwise inaccessible information, such as ultraviolet light signals, and so address questions of animal perception in unprecedented detail. Objectivity aside, the research being carried out at the intersection of these fields is some of the most dynamic and interesting in contemporary evolutionary biology.

In Sensory Ecology, Behaviour, & Evolution Martin Stevens aims to present an integrative introduction to this exciting subject and he succeeds in every respect. The format of the book is accessible and over the course of 264 pages we are lead through the intricacies of sensory perception to the evolutionary implications of sensory system structure. After a brief introduction, the book is made up of three main sections. The first deals with sensory processing and outlines the modes of sensory input, including the little-understood magnetic and electric senses. The section ends with a reflection on the trade-offs and costs associated with sensory processing, as well as the feedback between selective pressures and the structure of sensory systems. As is the case throughout the text, novel examples are introduced to highlight central concepts and are accompanied by lavish full-colour figures and photographs.

The next section deals with key areas in animal communication. It begins with a general introduction to signaling theory and ends with a discussion of the rich subject of deception and mimicry in communication systems. Stevens frequently draws links between novel examples and theory, which is refreshing, and this regular dialogue between theory and empirical results represents a general strength of the book. There is also a brief overview of the role of cognition in animal communication, which is an ongoing bottleneck in our understanding of the sensory world of animals. To my mind this is an intriguing area of future research, as a deeper understanding of the mental lives of animals would go a long way to uncovering the black-box that currently sits between sensory stimulation and behavioral response.

The potential for sensory systems to drive large-scale diversification and adaptation is the focus of the final section. This is, for me, a highlight of the book. It begins with an

overview of co-evolutionary arms races by drawing on the classic subject of brood parasitism, and ends with an outline of the role of sensory adaptation in driving divergence and speciation. In several areas such as the discussion of sensory drive, Stevens argues for particular positions on ill-defined or controversial issues rather than presenting simple summaries. Although I do not always agree, the arguments are always well constructed and present an opportunity to engage with ongoing issues in the field.

The organic structure of the book and clear writing style make Sensory Ecology a pleasure to read and Stevens' passion for the subject matter is evident from the outset. This clarity carries through to the immaculate visual organization of the book. Chapters begin with a list of key terms, and boxes summarizing focal issues are set throughout. As you would hope for with any text dealing with animal communication, glossy color images and figures are plentiful and serve to showcase some unique examples of animal diversity. As a relative newcomer to the study of animal behavior, the short 'future directions' and 'further reading' sections that punctuate each chapter are particularly welcome and cement the forward-looking and integrative feel of the book.

So who is the ideal audience? From the undergraduate level up, I suspect anyone with a passing interest in the sensory and behavioral world of animals will find plenty to enjoy here. The clean, readable style makes it an accessible text without skimping on detail and the inclusion of targeted reading suggestions and an extremely up-to-date reference list allows for the deep exploration of any given subject. To that end this text is also worthy of serious consideration as part of, or the foundation of, an undergraduate unit in animal behavior and communication. Although a relatively slim volume, its size belies its tremendous utility. Sensory Ecology, Behaviour, & Evolution deserves a wide readership and will hopefully find its place as a gateway into this exciting area of research.

Thomas E. White
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References

Dusenberry WH. 1992. Sensory Ecology: How Organisms Acquire and Respond to Information. New York: W. H. Freeman.

K O N R A D L O R E N Z H O U S E

We are writing to you to introduce an exciting initiative, Konrad Lorenz House Altenberg and to ask for your support. Early next year we intend to open the Konrad Lorenz House Altenberg, part of the old Lorenz family villa in Altenberg near Vienna, as a museum, educational institution, and an archive for the general public. The Konrad Lorenz House Altenberg will serve as the home not only for the Lorenz Archive and Library, but also for all information on Konrad Lorenz, his work and his life. It is our hope to make the work of this renown scientist freely accessible to anyone who may be interested.

Konrad Lorenz was one of the leading founders of the field of ethology. Many scientists, students and lay people were first introduced to the observation and understanding of animals through his book King Solomon's Ring. His discoveries and theoretical considerations inspired a large body of scientific endeavors. Lorenz was a pioneer who developed a new seminal approach to the understanding of animals and animal behavior within evolutionary science. The main focus of the project is on the scientific heritage of Lorenz's work but his relation to the changing cultural and political milieu in his lifetime will also be explored.

Most of the information will be accessible online at http://klha.at so as to be available worldwide. The permanently growing website already holds a list of about 180 papers by Lorenz (two thirds in full text already), a comprehensive list of about 100 papers and books about Lorenz (with links, full text, or descriptions), his extensive cv (including a history of ideas), many papers that influenced Lorenz, original movies, interviews and much more.

There is still a lot to do including, as a priority, the English translation of the cv and all comments and explanations, also more full-text of his English papers. We also intend to open the private photo collection to the public. We hope to get the rights to publish his books online. The projects are too numerous to list here but we hope this gives you an idea of our intent.

We believe it is important to make scientific knowledge freely accessible to everyone and your financial support will help us to fulfill this aim. Every donation, large or small, will help us to continue this work. Please check out http://klha.at/support.html

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Selected Papers:

Reddon AR, Hurd PL. 2013. Water pH during early development influences sex ratio and male morph in a West African cichlid fish, *Pelvicachromis pulcher*. Zoology. 116:139-143.

Reddon AR, O'Connor CM, Marsh-Rollo SE, Balshine S. 2012. Effects of isotocin on social responses in a cooperatively breeding fish. Anim. Behav. 84:753-760.

Reddon AR. 2012. Parental effects on animal personality. Behav. Ecol. 23:242-245

Reddon AR, Voisin MR, Menon N, Marsh-Rollo SE, Wong MYL, Balshine S. 2011. Rules of engagement for resource contests in a social fish. Anim. Behav. 82:93-99.

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Research Interests: Pre-and post copulatory sexual selection; alternative reproductive tactics; animal cognition; speciation

Selected Papers:

Noble DWA, Carazo P, Whiting MJ. 2012. Learning outdoors: Male lizards show flexible spatial learning under semi-natural conditions. *Biology Letters* 8: 946-948.

Noble DWA, Keogh SJ, Whiting MJ. 2013. Multiple mating in a lizard increases fecundity but provides no evidence for genetic benefits. *Behav. Ecol.* 24:1128-1127.

Noble DWA, Wechmann K, Keogh SJ, Whiting MJ. 2013. Behavioral and morphological traits interact to promote the evolution of alternative reproductive tactics in a lizard. Am. Nat. in press.

Noble DWA, Qi Y, Fu, J. 2010. Species delineation using Bayesian model-based assignment tests: A case study using Chinese toad-headed agamas (genus *Phyrnocephalus*). *BMC Evol. Biol.* 10:197:212.

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Selected Papers:

Larsdotter Mellström H et al. 2012. Timing of male sex pheromone biosynthesis in a butterfly – Different dynamics under direct or diapause development. J. Chem. Ecol. 38:584-591.

Larsdotter Mellström H & Wiklund C. 2010. What affects mating rate? - Polyandry is higher in the directly developing generation of the butterfly *Pieris napi*. Anim. Behav. 80:413-418.

Larsdotter Mellström H et al. 2010. Seasonal polyphenism in life history traits: Time costs of direct development in a butterfly. Behav. Ecol. Sociobiol. 64:1377–1383.

Larsdotter Mellström H & Wiklund C. 2009. Males use sex pheromone assessment to tailor ejaculates to risk of sperm competition in a butterfly. *Behav. Ecol.* 20:1147-1151.

Temrin H et al. 2004. Are stepchildren overrepresented as victims of lethal parental violence in Sweden? *P*roc R Soc Lond Ser B Biol Sci. 271:124-126.

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How to contribute to the newsletter

The ISBE Newsletter publishes Book Reviews, Conference and Workshop Reviews and 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: Reviews are generally solicited by the Editor as new books arrive at the office, and are deemed to be of interest to the society. Persons involved in the publishing of books who would like these to be considered for review in the Newsletter should contact the Editor and arrange for their publisher to forward a review copy to this office. Authors may submit a list of possible reviewers. Alternately, members who wish to review a particular text should contact the Editor. The Editor will provide reviewers with instructions and a style sheet. Reviews are typically 1500-2000 Words.

Workshop/Conference Reviews: Workshop and/or Conference reviews should be prepared in one of the following two formats. ***Brief synopses*** (max 1500 words) and ***Longer reports*** (max 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 files. All cartoons published in the newsletter will be credited to the illustrator, and will appear on the Newsletter's website (www.behavecol.com).

Australasian Ornithological Conference
4-7 December, 2014, Auckland New Zealand
http://birdlife.org.au/get-involved/whats-on/aoc/

ASAB Winter Conference 2013: "The evolution of behavioural mechanisms"
5-6 Dec 2013, Zoological Society of London, UK
tinyurl.com/winterasab2013

American Bee Research Conference
10-11 January 2014 in San Antonio, TX, USA
http://aapa.cyberbee.net/wp-content/uploads/2013/10/ABRC_2014_CallForPapers.pdf

Gordon Research Conference: Genes and Behaviour
9-14 February, 2014, Galveston, TX, USA
http://www.grc.org/programs.aspx?year=2014&program=genes

Behaviour meets Biochemistry: Animals making sense of molecules making scents
18-20 February, 2014, London, UK
http://www.biochemistry.org/Conferences/AllConferences/tabid/379/Page/1/MeetingNo/SA159/view/Conference/Default.aspx

7th International Woodpecker Conference
23-26 February 2014, Vitoria-Gasteiz, Spain
http://www.izkilife.com/index.php/es/noticias/307-woodpeckers-in-a-changing-word-international-conference

Avian Model Systems
5-8 March, 2014, Cold Spring Harbor, NY, USA
http://meetings.cshl.edu/meetings/2014/avian14.shtml

21st Annual International 'Stress and Behavior' Neuroscience and Biopsychiatry Conference
16-19 May, 2014, St Petersburg, Russia
http://www.stressandbehavior.com/

Genomes to Biomes
25-29 May 2013, Montreal, Canada
http://www.genomesbiomes.ca/

The Association of Field Ornithologists and the Wilson Ornithological Society Meeting
29 May-1 June 2014, Salve Regina University, USA
http://wos.salvereginablogs.com/afo-wos-meeting/

Evolution 2014
20-24 June, 2014, Raleigh, North Carolina, USA
http://evolution2014.org/

36th Annual Conference of the Cognitive Science Society
23-26 July, 2014, Quebec City, Canada
http://cognitivesciencesociety.org/conference_next.html

Joint meeting of International Society of Chemical Ecology and Chemical Signals in Vertebrates (ISCE-CSiV)
8-12 July, 2014, University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign, USA
http://www.life.illinois.edu/isce-csiv/

XVII IUSSI International Congress
13-18 July 2014, Cairns, Australia
http://www.iussi.org/

The European Conference on Behavioural Biology
17-20 July 2014, Prague, Czech Republic
http://ecbb2014.agrobiology.eu/

11th International Congress of Neuroethology
28 July-2 August, Sapporo, Japan
http://icn2014.wordpress.com/

ISBE2014
31 July-4 August 2014, New York, USA
http://www.isbe2014.com/

Xth European Congress of Entomology
3-8 August, 2014, York, UK
http://www.royensoc.co.uk/meetings

25th Congress of the International Primatological Society
11-16 August, 2014, Hanoi, Vietnam
http://ips2014.vnforest.gov.vn/

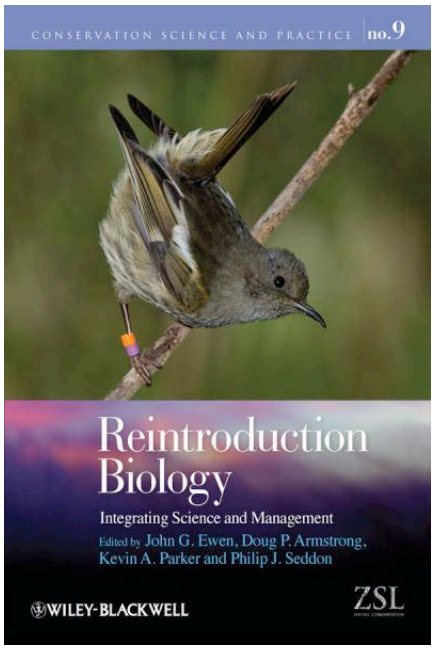
26th International Ornithological Congress
18-24 August, 2014, Tokyo, Japan
http://ioc26.jp/

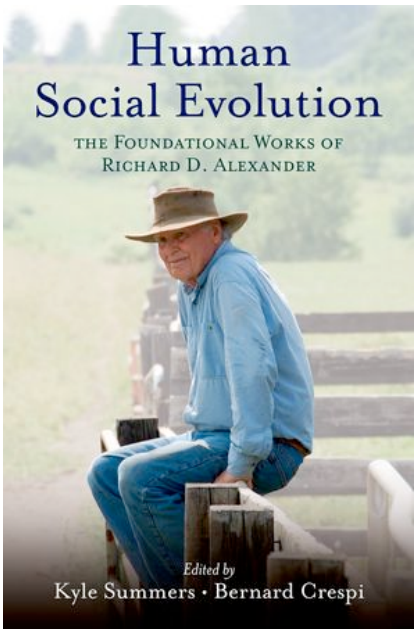
28th European Congress of Arachnology
24-28 August, Torino, Italy
http://www.eca2014.it/

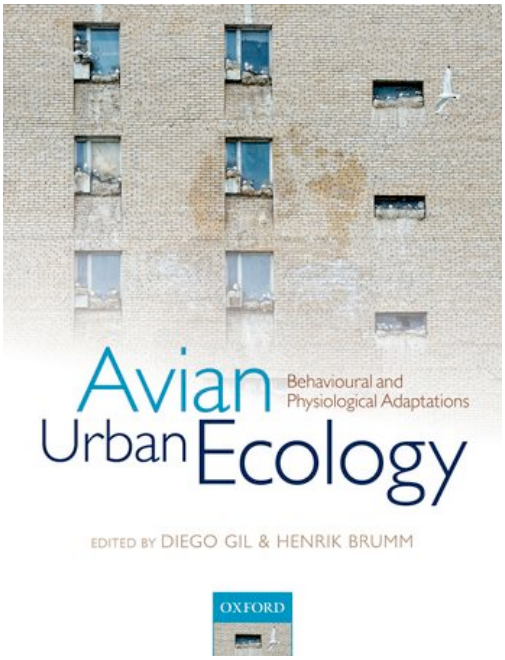
....and beyond 2014

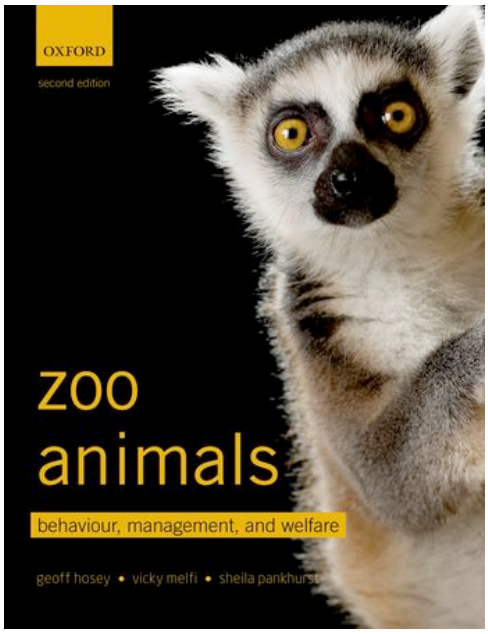
Behaviour2015 - International Ethological Conference
9-14 August 2014, Cairns, Australia
http://behaviour2015.org/

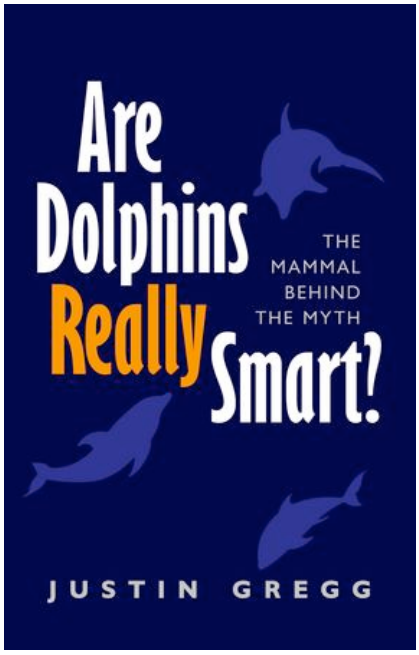
XXV International Congress of Entomology
25-30 September 2016, Orlando, Florida, USA
www.ice2016orlando.org











If you are interested in receiving AND reviewing these books, please email (marie.herberstein@mq.edu.au). The due date for the review is 01 February 2014.

Rohan Chakravarty [*www.greenhumour.com*](http://www.greenhumour.com)