

and, in fact, the whole visceral system are part and parcel of innumerable gradient patterns of postnatal behavior such as "courtship," "threat," "preening," "running," "attacking," and innumerable other patterns of social behavior.

Cairns's second specific criticism of my review concerns Kuo's treatment of behavior and evolution. Certainly, environmental contributions to the evolutionary process cannot be denied. It should, however, be kept in mind that the very plasticity with which Kuo would have us deal has not appeared independent of genetic changes, nor can we ignore the adaptive value of changes of behavioral patterns and their selective value on the genetic composition of surviving generations. If Kuo thus couples an evolution of behavior independent of somatic changes with a freedom from "the rather dubious twin concepts of 'natural selection' and 'survival value' of behavior for the species . . .," I think calling this view of evolution mystical is justified.

The remainder of Cairns's comments are matters of individual taste, and not subject to the same kind of discussion as the aforementioned material. I do agree, however, that the experiments included are not reported in great detail, and this is a factor which interferes with proper evaluation.

ERNST W. HANSEN

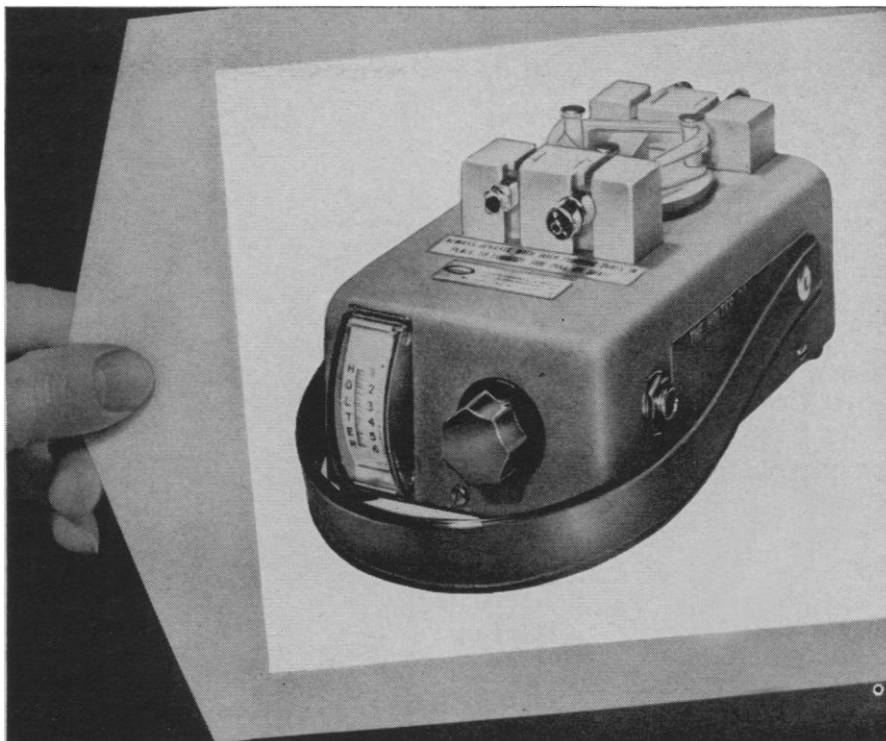
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