along the way to foraging ecology, sex ratio evolution, migration, and the evolutionary consequences of geographic variation. In fact, the only major questions in evolution it does not address are why sex exists (presumably because swallows are not parthenogenetic) and the evolution of sterile castes and eusociality (because swallows are not cooperative breeders).

Swallows are abundant and relatively easy to observe and have a sexually dimorphic trait that is amenable to experimental manipulation: the forked tail, which is on average 17 percent longer in males than females in the Danish population Møller studies. With an ingenious combination of field experiments and painstaking observation, Møller looks not only at the immediate consequences to males of having a longer tail, namely higher mating success, but also at the long-term outcome of female preference. More ornamented males are more likely to copulate with females in addition to their mates; they and their offspring live longer and have fewer parasites than shortertailed males; and their mates tend to invest more in the offspring than do the mates of shorter-tailed birds. Some of these attributes appear to be genetic, as demonstrated by elegant cross-fostering experiments, whereas others can be emulated through the use of birds with artificially extended tails. With all of these advantages, you might ask, why don't all males have long tails and, for that matter, why isn't the tail itself even longer? Møller anticipates these questions with a chapter discussing the constraints on ornament evolution. Long tails are costly to produce and maintain, and only high-quality males can display them. Females choosing a long-tailed male can therefore expect to have high-quality offspring, but the difficulty of flying with such an unwieldy extension probably places an upper limit to tail length in these aerial acrobats.

These findings are always carefully generalized to animals other than barn swallows, which is why this book is not simply a narrow study of a single species. Møller displays a remarkable opportunism in his research, losing no chance to turn the smallest piece of information into a test of a hypothesis. For example, over the course of five field seasons lasting from six weeks to four months, he found 69 roadkill juvenile swallows. Most researchers would have passed them by: after all, that's less than one dead bird per week, not much of a sample size. Møller, however, took advantage of the birds' deaths to determine their sex via dissection of the gonads, male and female juveniles not being morphologically distinct, and used the information to look for bias in the secondary sex ratio. This dedication to detail is combined with a thorough grounding in theory throughout the book.



Vignette: Stellar Physiology

Galaxies are of course the island universes within which reside most of the stars, much of the gas, and a little of the mass in the cosmos. *Activity in Galaxies*, like that in animals, is defined by the metabolic rate. When this is well above the average "resting" (aka. basal) level, a galaxy or animal is said to be active. For an animal of mass m kg, the mass-specific basal metabolic rate is about $m^{-1/4}$ cal s⁻¹kg⁻¹. . . . For galaxies, the mass-specific basal metabolic rate seems not to be strongly mass dependent, and is about 0.1 - 1 L_☉ M_☉⁻¹ ($5 \times 10^{-6} - 5 \times 10^{-5}$ cal s⁻¹kg⁻¹; 1 L_☉ M_☉⁻¹ is the average rate of energy release per unit mass of cosmic baryons which fuse 10% of their hydrogen in a Hubble time). Animal athletes, such as horses running the Kentucky Derby, can reach metabolic rates 20 times their basal rate. Galaxy athletes like quasars and extreme star bursts are even more impressive, reaching ${}^{>}_{>}10^3$ times their basal rates (${}^{>}_{>}10^5$ times in selected regions).

E. S. Phinney, in Mass-Transfer Induced Activity in Galaxies— (Isaac Shlosman, Ed.; Cambridge University Press)

The book is not without its drawbacks. The writing style is terse and dry, albeit clear. It is sometimes difficult to tell when assertions are supported by data and when they are merely suppositions. The literature citations on sexual selection in other birds are rather scanty, especially with regard to empirical studies; this adds to the impression of a book about sexual selection that happens to use barn swallows as examples, but could leave the reader with the erroneous conclusion that little else has been done. Of course, as one of the most prolific authors in evolution and ecology today (12 single-authored publications cited for 1991 alone), Møller has ample scope for using his own work

Like many others who study sexual selection, Møller focuses almost exclusively on males; chapter titles include "Male mating advantages," "Options for unmated males," and "Paternal care and male ornamentation," with no corresponding attention to females. This bias, though understandable because of the conspicuousness of the male ornament, nonetheless neglects the other key player in the sexual selection process. Some recent work in the field has attempted to redress this omission, and it is too bad more of the book is not directed toward that aim.

Perhaps some of the biologists using *Drosophila* or *Caenorhabditis elegans* in their research might consider a shift toward the graceful and utilitarian subject of this book; Møller has demonstrated an ample payoff from his attentions.

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