differences between corridors that are necessary for demographic rescue and those that are necessary for gene flow. Genetic considerations and consequences of corridors receive short shrift in general. The focus of the management section seems unnecessarily narrow; 7 of the 11 chapters in that section deal with management of Australian roadsides. Management of narrow, "edgy" features such as corridors presents a great challenge and warrants a broader perspective.

The discussion reports and the concluding chapter by the editors help to identify needed research. I agree with the conclusion reached by the conference that despite the lack of explicit empirical support for the utility of corridors in maintaining metapopulation viability, theoretical and natural history considerations dictate that corridors should be pursued in practice as well as in research as a means to repair some of the damage we have done to our natural landscapes and the plant and animal populations contained therein.

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Eustatic Curves

World Atlas of Holocene Sea-Level Changes. PAOLO ANTONIO PIRAZZOLI. Elsevier, New York, 1991. x, 300 pp., illus. $100. Oceanography Series, 58.

This atlas is the latest in a series of studies spawned by International Geological Correlation Program (IGCP) Projects 61 and 200. The IGCP's goal was to determine a globally valid eustatic curve of sea-level rise since the end of the last glaciation, an idea now considered obsolete. Earlier work led to a compilation of sea-level curves for the last 15,000 years by A. L. Bloom (1977), and in the same year Pirazzoli published a compilation for the last 2000 years. When Project 200 collapsed before completion from lack of international input and funding, support continued from the Commission of European Communities and the research was carried out by the French Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique. The present volume is the result of this collaboration.

The present work goes much farther, both in geographic coverage and in quality of presentation, than the 1977 publications. The sea-level curves have been redrafted at a uniform scale for ease of comparison from region to region, estimates of accuracy of altimetric determinations and of dating are included in a good number of cases, and Pirazzoli inserts his evaluations of the quality or validity of some of the data presented. More than 900 curves are presented in 77 figures, which show 4 to 20 curves each for easier reading, and an index map is included with each set of curves. Also, curves of modeled sea-level change for 109 different areas are plotted along with field observations. In addition, many tide-gauge records have been included, commonly covering the last 100 or so years, so that historic trends of sea-level change can be compared with longer term geological changes. The book includes an extensive bibliography and two indexes of authors and of localities.

Pirazzoli, who is one of the most active fieldworkers in the study of coastal changes, introduces the *Atlas* with a historical overview and follows it with a discussion of causes of sea-level change and a review of indicators of sea-level change and the methods of dating them. The closing chapter puts all the information into perspective, stressing the importance of the compilation in human terms as well as its usefulness for modeling the earth parameters (for example, viscosity and rheology).

The coverage is worldwide, but it is by no means uniform. As one might expect, studies have been much more numerous in formerly glaciated areas, in regions of uplift, and in industrially developed countries. The tropics, particularly the coasts of Africa and eastern South America, are very poorly represented.

Pirazzoli states that the *Atlas* "gives an overall impression of relative consistency" (p. 230) in sea-level history in spite of differences in precision from curve to curve and the geographic variations in patterns of sea-level change. This "consistency" is indeed relative: the greatest lesson that has been learned from detailed, local studies of sea-level change is that the possibility of establishing a worldwide eustatic sea-level curve is illusory. This conclusion has developed slowly during the past two decades, as researchers have reported on regional differences in the controls of interactions between the lithosphere and the ocean surface, such as glacio-isostatic adjustments, hydro-isostatic loading of the ocean floor, tectonic movements, and glacier-melting histories. The validity of these differences has been confirmed by geophysical models that predict changing sea-level relations that match the observed field interpretations reasonably well.

The *World Atlas of Holocene Sea-Level Changes* will be a widely used reference for the historical record of sea-level change and for the assessment of the impact of near-future sea-level change at the local scale, particularly in the context of global ("greenhouse") warming. Moreover, the volume provides an excellent general review of the nature of sea-level change that will be most useful for anyone dealing with the history of coastal zone—geologists, archeologists, paleoecologists, and historians.

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Reprints of Books Previously Reviewed

Job Queues, Gender Queues. Explaining Women's Inroads into Male Occupations. Barbara F. Reskin and Patricia A. Roos. Temple University Press, Philadelphia, PA, 1992. $44.95; paper, $18.95. *Reviewed* **252**, 320 (1991).

The Non-Darwinian Revolution. Reinterpreting a Historical Myth. Peter J. Bowler. Johns Hopkins University Press, Baltimore, MD, 1992. Paper, $12.95. *Reviewed* **242**, 1710 (1988).

The Politics of Evolution. Morphology, Medicine, and Reform in Radical London. Adrian Desmond. University of Chicago Press, Chicago, IL, 1992. Paper, $19.95. *Reviewed* **248**, 883 (1990).

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Books Received

Artificial Life II. Proceedings of the Workshop on Artificial Life (Santa Fe, NM, Feb. 1990). Christopher G. Langton *et al.*, Eds. Addison-Wesley, Reading, MA, 1992. xxii, 854 pp., illus. $48.50; paper, $34.50. Santa Fe Institute Studies in the Sciences of Complexity.

Aspects of Synaptic Transmission. LTP, Galanin, Opioids, Autonomic and 5-HT. T. W. Stone, Ed. Taylor and Francis, Philadelphia, PA, 1991. x, 404 pp., illus. $99.

Asymptotic Symmetry and Its Implication in Elementary Particle Physics. S. Oneda and Y. Koide. World Scientific, River Edge, NJ, 1991. xxiv, 346 pp., illus. $48.

Boffin. A Personal Story of the Early Days of Radar, Radio Astronomy and Quantum Optics. R. Hanbury Brown. Hilger, Philadelphia, 1992 (U.S. distributor, American Institute of Physics, New York). vi, 184 pp., illus. $35.

Bottom Line Results from Strategic Human Resource Planning. Richard J. Niehaus and Karl F. Price, Eds. Plenum, New York, 1991. viii, 318 pp., illus. $75. From a symposium, Newport, RI, June 1991.

Boundaries Between Promotion and Progression During Carcinogenesis. Oscar Sudilovsky, Henry C. Pitot, and Lance A. Liotta, Eds. Plenum, New York, 1991. xii, 372 pp., illus. $89.50. Basic Life Sciences, vol. 57. From a conference, Cleveland, Sept. 1988.

The Caring Child. Nancy Eisenberg. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, MA, 1992. x, 192 pp. $22.95; paper, $8.95. The Developing Child.

Combinatories of Train Tracks. R. C. Penner and J. L. Harer. Princeton University Press, Princeton, NJ, 1992. xii, 216 pp., illus. $49.50; paper, $19.95. Annals of Mathematical Studies, 125.

Compelled Compassion. Government Intervention in the Treatment of Critically Ill Newborns. Arthur L. Caplan, Robert H. Blank, and Janna C. Merrick, Eds. Humana, Clifton, NJ, 1992. xii, 336 pp. $39.50. Contemporary Issues in Biomedicine, Ethics, and Society.

Environmental Evolution. Effects of the Origin and Evolution of Life on Planet Earth. Lynn Margulis and Lorraine Olendzenski, Eds. MIT Press, Cambridge, MA, 1992. xx, 405 pp., illus. $29.95.