



Vignettes: Nature Stories

Two Canadian hikers were startled to find a grizzly bear coming up fast behind them. They immediately started to run, the bear in hot pursuit. Suddenly, one of them stopped, searched frantically in his haversack and pulled out his running shoes. "You surely don't think that will help you to outrun the bear," panted his astonished companion. "No. But it will help me to outrun you," was the reply.

—Helena Cronin, in *The Ant and the Peacock: Altruism and Sexual Selection from Darwin to Today* (Cambridge University Press)

If there is any doubt, write the term out. Otherwise, your reader may be in the position of the farmer who shot a crow and read the tag on his leg that said "Wash. Biol. Surv." The farmer remarked that he washed the crow, boiled it, and served it, but it still tasted awful. If there is any doubt, write the term out.

—Deborah C. Andrews and Margaret D. Blickle, as quoted by Robert A. Day in *Scientific English: A Guide for Scientists and Other Professionals* (Oryx Press)

nervous system in terms of expression of neurotransmitter phenotype, response to trophic factors and regulation of receptors; and (ix) advances in the understanding of the central control of the autonomic nervous system. These important concepts will be elaborated and illustrated in this new series.

Geoffrey Burnstock has been instrumental in developing many of these newer concepts of autonomic function, so it is entirely appropriate that he has chosen to edit a series of 14 books on the autonomic nervous system. *Autonomic Neuroeffector Mechanisms* is the first of the series. Burnstock intends to "allow individual expression by chapter contributors" in the hope that the resulting lack of uniformity may add to the appeal of the series and in this first volume, coedited by Charles Hoyle, this approach works well. Morphology, electrophysiology, and signal transduction mechanisms are discussed in the first four chapters and individual neurotransmitter mechanisms in the last five.

In G. Gabella's chapter on the fine structure of neuroeffector junctions, he surveys the literature with an emphasis and appreciation that could never be gleaned from a literature search. The same can be said for the intriguing overview of cotransmission and neuromodulation by J. L. Morris and I. L. Gibbins. Their chapter is broadly based, provocative, and well written. The chapter by J. A. Brock and T. C. Cunnane on the electrophysiology of smooth muscle includes a more critical review of the literature. Though the review would have been improved by the inclusion of additional diagrams, the description of the authors' own important work on neurotransmitter

release and its modulation is exemplary and more than compensates for the lack of clarity in the first section of the chapter. C. D. Benham approaches the almost insurmountable task of reviewing signal transduction mechanisms and presents a crisp, logical, and comprehensive update of current concepts. M. Fillenz's review of noradrenergic transmission is also well organized and contains critical evaluations of alternative hypotheses. In this chapter, basic concepts are spelled out once and then reiterated in more detail later. Other good chapters include that by G. J. Dockray, which features a useful historical overview and a logical classification and description of autonomic neuropeptides, and that by J. M. Hills and K. R. Jessen, which collates the available evidence for GABAergic, serotonergic, and dopaminergic transmission in the autonomic nervous system. This chapter is useful because it outlines some of the technical difficulties associated with demonstrating a neurotransmitter role for these substances.

Two of the chapters fall short of the standard of the other seven. The chapter on purinergic transmission by C. H. V. Hoyle is disappointing in its lack of any reference to the molecular biology and structure of adenosine receptors or description of the adenosine uptake system (or systems). In the chapter on acetylcholine by N. J. Buckley and M. Caulfield there are several errors, including a misleading use of the term "paraganglia" and some apparent confusion about the mechanism of muscarinic inhibition within autonomic ganglia.

In general, this is an excellent source and introduction to the literature in an important and rapidly expanding area. I

look forward to other books in this series. Many of them will likely be required reading for our graduate students.

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Developments in Vision

The Changing Visual System. Maturation and Aging in the Central Nervous System. P. BAG-NOLI and W. HODOS, Eds. Plenum, New York, 1991. x, 420 pp., illus. \$105. NATO Advanced Science Institute Series A, vol. 222. From a workshop, San Martino al Cimino, Italy, May 1991.

This is a collection of 36 papers on change in the visual system and, in keeping with the changing times, several papers concern aging and senescence. There also are contributions on development, maturation, and evolution.

Those on development of the visual system offer interesting new ideas. Juergen Bolz and his colleagues present results on the changing morphology of projection neurons in rat visual cortex as they develop and make connections. Differences in morphology in adult layer 5—cortical projection neurons are not present in infants. In the authors' words, "There appears to be an initial common morphological prototype of projection neurons in layer 5, and the characteristic distinctions between two projection systems are then sculptured during postnatal development" (p. 237).

Another interesting report, by Andreas Burkhalter, discusses the development of corticocortical connections in humans. In his research, Burkhalter observed lateral connections in all layers in adult but not infant visual cortex, in which lateral connections were confined to layers 4B and 5. This indicates a possible immaturity in signals carried by the parvocellular stream in human visual cortex and a surprising maturity in the magnocellular pathway.

There is also a provocative paper by Luciano Domenici and colleagues about nerve growth factor (NGF) in cortical development. Monocular deprivation causes functional disconnection of the deprived eye from visual cortex, but Domenici and colleagues' new finding is that infusion of the cortex with NGF prevents such disconnection. Their assumption is that disconnection may be a result of competition for a trophic factor, and NGF may be the factor. Much more work will be required to prove that concept.

The papers on aging of the visual system are a distinctive presence in the book. One of the most arresting is by John Werner, discussing the deleterious effect of light on the human eye. Werner makes it clear that ultraviolet light causes cumulative damage to the eye, especially to the short-wavelength-sensitive cones. This finding is poignant in this era of ozone depletion in the upper atmosphere and the resulting increase in ultraviolet light reaching our eyes.

Another paper on aging by Vittorio Porciatti and colleagues covers the spatiotemporal properties of the visual evoked potential (VEP). They show that VEP steady-state latency lengthens remarkably in aging human subjects who have no other visual abnormality. This may be a new way to study neural mechanisms in cerebral cortex that slow down as the brain ages. In a related paper, Cynthia Owsley and Kerri Burton demonstrate that human contrast sensitivity declines modestly with age and that both neural and optical changes are causes.

In another remarkable paper Kay Fite and colleagues discuss the relationship between age, sex, and light damage in the eye of the Japanese quail. The female eyes show more rapid aging than those of the males, and the eyes of mature females are damaged more by exposure to bright light than are those of males. This should be an interesting model system for studying the interplay of aging, hormones, and light.

This book contains many more papers of interest, and it is worth reading to find out how this scientific field is changing, aging, and developing.

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Beetle Model

Population Dynamics and the *Tribolium* Model. Genetics and Demography. ROBERT F. COSTANTINO and ROBERT A. DESHARNAIS. Springer-Verlag, New York, 1991. xii, 258 pp., illus. \$89. Monographs on Theoretical and Applied Genetics, 13.

Recent efforts at modeling population dynamics have rapidly outstripped empirical tests of these theories. Costantino and Desharnais claim that we need more such empirical work and present the flour beetle *Tribolium* as an ideal experimental system, mostly because its populations can be so accurately sampled. If nothing else this book dramatically underlines their first contention.

Costantino and Desharnais have brought together much of their previous work on modeling and measuring *Tribolium* populations into a synthesis that addresses the effects of demographic structure, stochastic factors, genetic structure, and inter-specific interactions on population dynamics. Their book is distinctive by its emphasis on the interaction between data and theory in evaluating these complex models.

Perhaps the major problem is that such complex models are often difficult to test because they can make predictions that are highly contingent on parameter values. Since the actual parameter values often aren't accurately known, any particular results can often be interpreted as either supporting or rejecting the theory.

For example, Costantino and Desharnais predict that steady-state distributions of adults, subject to stochastic variation in the per capita rate of change, should show a gamma distribution. They acknowledge that the model is statistically rejected by the observation that 7 of 31 tests, using a *p* value of 1%, that compare actual with "best-fit" gamma distributions are negative. However, they still conclude that the prediction of the gamma by the model is a "major success," implicitly suggesting that predictions from such models are not to be taken too literally.

In a contrasting example, the authors are more demanding when they reject simple density-dependent selection models by observing evolution that does not maximize the mean equilibrium population density of adults. They conclude that more complex density-dependent models with explicit age structure and stochastic genetic dynamics might provide better predictions. Another possibility, which the authors don't discuss, is that evolution might involve frequency-dependent processes. Thus, even when the data warrant rejecting the models, it isn't clear whether the models aren't appropriate or whether they just aren't complex enough.

The work Costantino and Desharnais describe has set new standards in this field by bringing a high level of theoretical sophistication to an excellent empirical system. It is thus striking that the conclusions end up being so subjective. It is likely that tests of this new generation of population models will continue to give ambiguous results unless researchers develop approaches that clearly identify those aspects of the theory that can be most rigorously tested, and develop a sense for the statistical and methodological criteria needed to evaluate such tests.

Until then empiricists working with ecological systems that are not as convenient as *Tribolium* will probably remain skeptical of the utility of these extremely rich and exciting models even while they acknowledge

their validity. The conclusion that more work needs to be done along the lines sketched out in this book seems emphatically true, and this book serves to show us why.

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Books Received

Applications of Analytical Techniques to the Characterization of Materials. Dale L. Perry, Ed. Plenum, New York, 1992. x, 192 pp., illus. \$65. From a symposium, Washington, DC, Aug. 1990.

Applications of Enzyme Biotechnology. Jeffery W. Kelly and Thomas O. Baldwin, Eds. Plenum, New York, 1992. viii, 309 pp., illus. \$85. Industry-University Cooperative Chemistry Program Symposia. From a symposium, College Station, TX, March 1991.

Applications of Process Algebra. J. C. M. Baeten, Ed. Cambridge University Press, New York, 1992. xii, 317 pp., illus. \$39.95. Cambridge Tracts in Theoretical Computer Science, 17.

Aquatic Insect Ecology. 1, Biology and Habitat. J. V. Ward. Wiley, New York, 1992. xii, 438 pp., illus. \$89.

The Art of Mathematics. Jerry P. King. Plenum, New York, 1992. vi, 313 pp., illus. \$24.50.

Asparagus. Edit Fehér. Akadémiai Kiadó, Budapest, 1992. 161 pp., illus. Paper, \$25. Translated from the Hungarian.

Biological Anomalies. Humans 1. Compiled by William R. Corliss. Sourcebook Project, Glen Arm, MD, 1992. vi, 298 pp., illus. \$19.95. Catalog of Anomalies, 12.

Biologische Physik. Ein Physikbuch für Biologen. Helmut Horvath. Hölder-Pichler-Tempsky, Vienna, 1992. 347 pp., illus. Paper, ATS 350.

The Book of Nature. Olaf Pedersen. Vatican Observatory Publications, Vatican City, 1992 (U.S. distributor, University of Notre Dame Press, Notre Dame, IN). vi, 92 pp. Paper, \$9.95.

Bovine Somatotropin and Emerging Issues. An Assessment. Milton C. Hallberg, Ed. Westview, Boulder, CO, 1992. xii, 324 pp., illus. Paper, \$44.50. Special Studies in Agricultural Science and Policy.

Comprehensive Organic Synthesis. Selectivity, Strategy and Efficiency in Modern Organic Chemistry. Barry M. Trost, Ed. Pergamon, Oxford, U.K., 1991. Vol. 1, Additions to C-X π -Bonds, Part 1, xxii, 989 pp. Vol. 2, Additions to C-X π -Bonds, Part 2, xxiv, 1233 pp. Vol. 3, Carbon-Carbon σ -Bond Formation, xxii, 1186 pp. Vol. 4, Additions to and Substitutions at C-C π -Bonds, xxii, 1299 pp. Vol. 5, Combining C-C π -Bonds, xxvi, 1333 pp. Vol. 6, Heteroatom Manipulation, xxii, 1194 pp. Vol. 7, Oxidation, xxvi, 1012 pp. Vol. 8, Reduction, xxvi, 1139 pp. Vol. 9, Cumulative Indexes, xvi, 811 pp. The set, \$3900.

Computing Methods in Applied Sciences and Engineering. R. Glowinski, Ed. Nova, Commack, NY, 1992. xii, 847 pp., illus. \$145. From a conference, Paris, Feb. 1992.

A Critique of Psychoanalytic Reason. Hypnosis as a Scientific Problem From Lavoisier to Lacan. Léon Chertok and Isabelle Stengers. Stanford University Press, Stanford, CA, 1992. xxviii, 319 pp. \$35. Translated from the French edition (Paris, 1989) by Martha Noel Evans. Originally published as *Le Coeur et la Raison*.

Cross Design Synthesis. A New Strategy for Medical Effectiveness Research. U.S. General Accounting Office, Washington, DC, 1992. 121 pp. Paper.

The Cultural Landscape During 6000 Years in Southern Sweden. The Ystad Project. Björn E. Berglund, Ed. Munksgaard, Copenhagen, 1991. 495 pp., illus. 700 Dkk. Ecological Bulletins, 41.

The Dependency Movement. Scholarship and Politics in Development Studies. Robert A. Packenham. Harvard University Press, Cambridge, MA, 1992.