the contributors to better parse out the tensions within reproductive donation. And surprisingly, with the exception of one chapter, the contributors do not draw upon parallel discussions related to adoption, which may have a body of literature that could assist scholars in reproductive donation. However, on the whole, the book is a valuable contribution in presenting from a variety of perspectives the many issues posed by reproductive donation.

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The Zebrafish: Atlas of Macroscopic and Microscopic Anatomy. *By Joseph A. Holden, Lester J. Layfield, and Jennifer L. Matthews. Cambridge MA: Cambridge University Press; 2012. 147 p. US $105.49 (Paperback). ISBN: 978-1107621343.*

The Zebrafish: Atlas of Macroscopic and Microscopic Anatomy is an excellent resource for zebrafish researchers examining mutant adults for morphological or tissue-level abnormalities. The text is geared toward scientists interested in studying human disease, and the introduction stresses the value of zebrafish as a model organism for studying oncogenesis and developmental disorders, from their low cost to early expression of phenotype.

Since zebrafish are typically known for their high resolution imaging capabilities and beautiful fluorescent reporters, I was initially surprised to discover a zebrafish book full of H&E stains. However, as the gross anatomical details of zebrafish are often overlooked in preference of live fluorescent imaging, *The Zebrafish: Atlas of Macroscopic and Microscopic Anatomy* provides a valuable contribution to the field.

The Zebrafish: Atlas of Macroscopic and Microscopic Anatomy provides 147 pages of full-color, large-format hematoxylin and eosin stains of both male and female adult zebrafish. The atlas begins with a cross section and longitudinal section reference atlas to orient the researcher within the fish. Here, the book provides full body-length images of both adult male and female zebrafish. Important features within each slice (retina, gills, and ventral aorta, for example) are prominently labeled and allow the researcher to fit each organ system into the larger organismal context. Next follow 13 chapters devoted to specific organ systems, such as the endocrine organs or kidney. A brief introduction is provided for each organ system, with an overview of that system's structure, function, and purpose. The text is succinct but very clear, and the authors also provide helpful hints about alternative staining methods to better visualize certain tissues. Each chapter provides numerous high magnification images (anywhere from 20-600x) of tissues throughout the organ system, with specific cell types labeled. Overall, the text is an excellent reference for researchers as they compare their mutant phenotype of interest to an ideal, impeccably imaged standard.

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Biological Psychology: An Introduction to Behavioral, Cognitive, and Clinical Neuroscience. *7th Edition. By S. Marc Breedlove and Neil V. Watson. Sunderland, MA: Sinauer Associates, Inc.; 2013. 633 p. US $124.06 (Hardcover). ISBN: 978-1605351704.*

The seventh edition of *Biological Psychology* has advanced the pedagogy of science education to accommodate and to teach a new generation of tech-savvy students about the biological basis of behavior. The text is sectioned into six parts with each division focusing on a variety of basic topics that are fundamental to the fields of behavioral, clinical, and cognitive neuroscience. Subject matter highlighted in the text begins with cardinal information on nervous system functioning and development, weaves through sensory processing, journeys briefly into the realm of emotions and mental illnesses, and ends the beginner's odyssey of the brain and

behavior with learning and memory. Each chapter is designed with the student in mind. Essential vocabulary lines pages, detailed images are abundant, and the text is comprehensive yet receptive. Every chapter ends with a short piece called "The Cutting Edge" that spotlights research on a topic discussed in the section providing readers with not only a better understanding of research in the field but also introduces them to research methodology and technique.

From the description above, it is apparent that *Biological Psychology* is designed for the introductory, undergraduate classroom. The authors have provided additional resources for the eager student. The book includes a companion website that has optional visual aids and study tools that correspond with each chapter. Furthermore, there is an additional website that provides up-to-date and relevant scientific news that complements the individual chapter topics covered in the textbook. Finally, students can use a smartphone to scan a number of QR codes scattered throughout the text, providing the visual learner with immediate access to a variety of short, animated clips on biological processes such as synaptic transmission and retinal cell receptive fields. This text is student friendly and straightforward, easing the strain of teaching a large volume of information in the short classroom session and opening doors for more in depth lectures tailored to the professors liking. In sum, *Biological Psychology* is an excellent text for instruction of the neural basis of behavior.

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Introduction to Cell Mechanics and Mechanobiology. *By Christopher R. Jacobs, Hayden Huang, and Ronald Y. Kwon. New York: Garland Science; 2013. 350 p. US $90.00 (Paperback). ISBN: 978-0815344254.*

Mechanics have increasingly been found to play a role in biological processes, affecting tissue behavior during homeostasis and disease. Due to this, many studies in biology have begun to incorporate not only traditional biochemical approaches but also biomechanical ones. The study of the physical forces generated or sensed by cells, leading to changes in their characteristics or function, has been termed mechanobiology. This textbook is a comprehensive review of the methods and physical concepts used in current studies of mechanobiology.

The intended audience of the book is graduate students and advanced undergraduates in the fields of mechanical and biological engineering. The authors assume that the reader has a basic background in engineering mathematics, including calculus, ordinary differential equations, and linear algebra. Very basic knowledge of chemistry is also assumed, although no background in biology is needed. It is aimed more at those engineering students who want to explore biological phenomena with mechanical principles. Someone with not much knowledge of physics might find it hard to follow the equation derivations and problem solving. The biology is very basic, and the book would be less useful to a biologist new to the field of mechanics who might get a more relevant write up of these techniques in a biology journal review.

The book is written in an informal conversational style, which makes it easy to read and follow, but also makes it difficult to jump to a section and quickly read up on a specific topic. It seems more an introduction to the field and less a reference book to occasionally look up something. However, there are quite a few problem examples where the reader is taken through the derivation of the solution, which may be helpful to refer to during experimental setup and analysis.

Overall, this book touches on all the main current techniques used to apply force to cells and to measure the forces exerted by cells. While these methods are not described in detail, the physics behind them is well explained and derived. Additionally, it puts forth current ideas for how these forces may be transmitted to cellular machinery in order to change protein expression and otherwise modify cell activity. The book sets up a good context for why one would want to