

about, from choosing a school to writing a dissertation and publishing papers from it. Although the advice in that chapter is very general (and actually incorrect in the few passages devoted to European universities), it reinforces the book's relevance for aspiring graduate students. In addition, last chapter aside, I suspect this volume will also appeal to more senior researchers feeling nostalgic about the simpler days of yore when natural history occupied a central place in parasitological research. Equally, the large segment of the parasitological community who has an association with the author or his former students will also want to check out this book.

ROBERT POULIN, *Zoology, University of Otago, Dunedin, New Zealand*

MANGROVES AS FISH HABITAT. *Proceedings of a symposium held in Mazatlan, Mexico, 7-12 April 2014. American Fisheries Society Symposium 83.*

Edited by Karen J. Murchie and Pedram P. Daneshgar. Bethesda (Maryland): American Fisheries Society. \$79.00 (paper). xii + 148 p.; ill.; no index. ISBN: 978-1-934874-42-4. 2015.

Arising from an international symposium held in 2014, this volume brings renewed focus on this topic and identifies possible directions for further inquiry. Containing 15 articles that review original research, the book is grouped into the five following sections: Mangrove-Fisheries Linkages; Community Ecology and Connectivity; Ecological Services of Mangroves; Potential Impacts from Global Climate Change and Other Disturbances; and Mangrove Restoration Success Stories. The various articles investigate and report on fish community and habitat variation at different scales, secondary productivity of mangrove mollusks, carbon sequestration in mangroves and other mangrove ecosystem services, and the effects of droughts and climate change on fisheries production.

Given the significance of mangroves to fisheries production in its various forms, it is not surprising that restoration of degraded mangrove areas should be viewed as priority targets. How successful some of these activities have been, what level of functionality has been achieved, and what lessons we can learn from them forms the closing section of this volume. What is most striking is, however, that the nature of the linkage between mangroves and fisheries (finfish, shellfish, and crustaceans) production, which has long been recognized by the fishing fraternity and the scientific community, remains far from clear: the drivers of that linkage have not been comprehensively identified, any quantitative relationships are only fragmentally established (largely for shrimp), and the ubiquity or consistency of that linkage across the geographical and physiognomic ranges of mangroves is only now being investigated. Five articles

address this conundrum and they do so using very different approaches, ranging from an extensive literature review followed by a meta-analysis, economic analyses of recreational fisheries based on mangrove-associated species, stepwise linear regression analyses on fishery-independent fish abundance data from coral reefs from Florida to Venezuela against the independent variables of mangrove area, and coastal human population and latitude to a qualitative model of fishery catches where the key drivers were based on opinions expressed at an expert workshop convened during the symposium. Each of these approaches contributed useful data and insights but, most importantly, underlined the massive diversity in mangrove fisheries in different regions around the world and the variability in terms of the descriptors of those fisheries—two aspects that precluded the meta-analysis mentioned above. Nevertheless, this volume makes a useful contribution toward addressing this conundrum.

PETER SAENGER, *Environment, Science & Engineering, Southern Cross University, Lismore, New South Wales, Australia*



CONSERVATION BIOLOGY

AN INTRODUCTION TO PRIMATE CONSERVATION.

Edited by Serge A. Wich and Andrew J. Marshall. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press. \$125.00 (hardcover); \$64.95 (paper). xvi + 302 p.; ill.; index. ISBN: 978-0-19-870338-9 (hc); 978-0-19-870339-6 (pb). 2016.

There are more than 690 species and subspecies of primates worldwide and the latest IUCN Red List assessments indicate that about 60% of them are now threatened—40% have now fallen into the categories of Critically Endangered or Endangered. Field primatology became prominent in the 1960s and 1970s. It then focused on understanding primate behavior and ecology, a largely academic pursuit to understand our nearest cousins. The global assault on tropical forests in the late 1970s, however, resulted in a rapid refocusing. Achieving an understanding of the key requirements for the survival of primates in the face of escalating and devastating pressures from burgeoning human populations—food, timber, and conversion of forested land for crops and cattle—became paramount. The initial desperate attempts of pioneer do-gooders to do what could be done has now matured to a discipline and this book, as its title aptly suggests, is an introduction to it and the diverse tools, methods, angles, and approaches and considerations involved in understanding the