This is a long-standing debate that will not be resolved soon, or ever.

Although the book contains a wealth of useful information, I fear most using this volume as a reference to find information on a specific topic or species will be frustrated, even confused, because the index is so poorly constructed. Consider species. Someone looking for information on orangutans will find them unlisted, but there is a listing for Bornean orangutans; similarly, no langurs are mentioned, but listings for a one-page reference to Javan langurs. There are no listings for galagos, gibbons, mandrills, tarsiers, and others. Thus, zoo and institution personnel who want information on specific species may be frustrated. The subject listings are similarly arbitrary, often missing entries. Enrichment has copious subheadings, but "play" is not listed within enrichment or by itself. But there a listing for a mention of "huddling and play." Having recently coedited a similar Springer volume on captive reptile welfare and sent a poor index, we commissioned professionally produced detailed separate subject and animal indexes. Due diligence by the editors and publisher would have enhanced the usefulness of this otherwise well-produced volume.

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Biological Individuality. *Cambridge Elements in the Philosophy of Biology.*

By Alison K. McConwell. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press. $22.00 (paper). iv + 93 p.; ill.; no index. ISBN: 9781108931892. 2023.

The theme of biological individuality has been a significant focus in the philosophy of biology over the past 20 years, with numerous books and edited collections exploring this topic. In her concise volume, *Biological Individuality*, McConwell revisits some of the well-trodden paths in this area while also introducing new perspectives, particularly by examining the social and political implications of the concept of individuality. The author does not aim to provide a comprehensive overview of the topic; instead, as she acknowledges, the book is a collection of essays. As such, she is offering snapshots of key debates in the literature as well as more personal takes on the topic.

The volume is organized into three main chapters. The first chapter introduces biological individuality from an ontological perspective, discussing attempts to define what constitutes an individual. Before this, McConwell provides a historical, etymological, and conceptual analysis of the concept of organismality, which she distinguishes from individuality but subsumes under it. She then addresses various concepts, including David Hull's species-as-individual thesis and evolutionary, immunological, ecological, and metabolic individuality.

The second chapter explores newer approaches to biological individuality in the philosophy of biology from a practice-oriented perspective. Although the first chapter takes a "top-down" approach, examining how concepts of individuality shape empirical findings, the second more "bottom-up" chapter focuses on how scientific practices influence these concepts. The author pays particular attention to the notions of character and boundary, the latter distinguishing an individual from its environment. This chapter concludes with a discussion of the potential impact of synthetic biology on the concept of individuality.

The third chapter examines the roles that the concept of biological individuality can play in social and political contexts. McConwell discusses the notion of progress—touching on topics including eugenics—and its association with the concept of individuality. The discussion is set in a historical context centered around several figures such as Charles Darwin, Asa Gray, Pierre Teilhard de Chardin, and especially Thomas Huxley.

Overall, the book provides engaging and thoughtful discussions, complemented by tables and figures that are generally useful. One complaint I have is that despite the author's efforts to connect the various sections, the links between the different concepts of individuality are not always obvious. As a result, it is unclear how some of the volume's parts fit together cohesively. This issue partly stems from the broad scope of the topic, which is difficult to cover comprehensively and articulate fully within such a concise format. Nonetheless, students entering the topic of biological individuality will find plenty of material with which to engage in this book.

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How We Get Mendel Wrong, and Why It Matters: Challenging the Narrative of Mendelian Genetics.

By Kostas Kampourakis. Boca Raton (Florida): CRC Press (Taylor & Francis Group). $150.00 (hardcover); $59.95 (paper). xxiv + 226 p.; ill.; index. ISBN: 978-1-032-45691-1 (hc); 978-1-032-45690-4 (pb); 978-1-032-44906-7 (eb). 2024.

This is the author's latest contribution in his heroic ongoing mission to combat misconceptions in genetics and evolution, especially among educators, and to promote curricular reform. The first part is a deep historical dive into the context in which Gregor Mendel performed and published his work, and the long-standing misunderstandings and attributions that were projected back onto Mendel starting in 1900 by