CONTENTS

NOTICES

PUBLICATION ALERTS.................................................................2

SCIENCE NEWS – Ape `language ace' gets tripped up by simple grammar ........................................2

SCIENCE NEWS – Our ancestors may have mated more than once with mysterious ancient humans ...2

SCIENCE NEWS – The `hobbit' was a separate species of human, new dating reveals .........................................3

SCIENCE NEWS – Buzz! Thwack! How sounds become words .................................................................3

SCIAM NEWS – The Idi o of Donald Trump .........................................................................................3

SCIAM NEWS – Do Teething Toys Disrupt How Babies Learn Language? ..................................................3

SCIAM NEWS – Bonobos Use Sex to Cool Tempers ..............................................................................3

SCI-NEWS.COM – Scientists Say `Not Face' is Universal Part of Language ...........................................3

SCI-NEWS.COM – Brown Skuas Can Recognize Individual Humans, New Study Shows ..................3

SCI-NEWS.COM – Scientists Produce Map of Neanderthal, Denisovan Ancestry in Present-Day Humans ...3

SCI-NEWS.COM – Homo floresiensis May Have Disappeared Earlier than Thought ..........................3

SCIENCE DAILY – A world map of Neanderthal and Denisovan ancestry in modern humans ........4

SCIENCE DAILY – Study highlights importance of multimodal communication in higher education ...4

SCIENCE DAILY – The `Not Face' is a universal part of language, study suggests ..............................4

SCIENCE DAILY – How diet shaped human evolution .............................................................................4

SCIENCE DAILY – Text in lost language may reveal god or goddess worshipped by Etruscans .............4

SCIENCE DAILY – How child prodigies teach us about autism ..............................................................4

SCIENCE DAILY – Indonesian `Hobbits' may have died out sooner than thought .........................................4

SCIENCE DAILY – Brain processes social information at high priority ..................................................4

Current Anthropology – Ahead of Print ................................................................................................4

MARK GRABOWSKI – Bigger Brains Led to Bigger Bodies? The Correlated Evolution of Human Brain and Body Size .....................................................................................................................4

OTHER NEWS – Editorship of Teaching Anthropology ................................................................5


PUBLICATIONS........................................................................5

Proceedings of the Royal Society B – 30 March 2016 .............................................................................5

PAPERS .........................................................................................5

JAN MATĚJŮ et al – Absolute, not relative brain size correlates with sociality in ground squirrels ....5

HELEN M. DITZ & ANDREAS NIEDER – Numerosity representations in crows obey the Weber–Fechner law ....5

Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B – 19 April 2016 .........................................................6

NOTHING OF INTEREST..........................................................................................................................6

Royal Society Biology Letters – March 2016 ..............................................................................................6

NOTHING OF INTEREST..........................................................................................................................6

Royal Society Open Science – March 2016 ...............................................................................................6

NOTHING OF INTEREST..........................................................................................................................6

New Scientist – 2 April 2016......................................................................................................................6

ARTICLES ......................................................................................................................................................6

NORMAN MILLER – Stuttering isn’t only psychological – and a cure might be coming ..........................6

Science – 1 April 2016 ..............................................................................................................................6

NOTHING OF INTEREST..........................................................................................................................6

Science Express – 1 April 2016 ..................................................................................................................6

NOTHING OF INTEREST..........................................................................................................................6

Science Advances – 1 April 2016 ................................................................................................................6

NOTHING OF INTEREST..........................................................................................................................6

Nature – 31 March 2016 .............................................................................................................................6

NEWS .........................................................................................................................................................6

Ancient genomes from tooth plaque ........................................................................................................6

PAPERS ......................................................................................................................................................6
PUBLICATION ALERTS

If you have had a paper or book published, or you see something which would be of interest to the group, do please send me a publication alert so that I can include it in the newsletter. Many thanks to those who have already sent in alerts.

If there is a journal you feel I should be tracking on a regular basis, do let me know.

And if you have any other ideas for extending the “EAORC experience”, please contact me.

SCIENCE NEWS – Ape 'language ace' gets tripped up by simple grammar
Twenty-three years ago, a bonobo named Kanzi (above) aced a test in understanding human language. But a new study reveals he may not be as brainy as scientists thought—at least when it comes to grammar.

SCIENCE NEWS – Our ancestors may have mated more than once with mysterious ancient humans
It looked like an ordinary finger bone. But when researchers sequenced its DNA in 2010, they uncovered the existence of a group of ancient humans no one had seen before: the Denisovans. Then came an even bigger surprise. Some modern humans also carry Denisovan DNA, meaning that at some point in the ancient past, Denisovans and modern humans mated and had children. Now, a new study concludes that all that free love had some dark consequences, including male offspring that were likely sterile.
SCIENCE NEWS – The 'hobbit' was a separate species of human, new dating reveals
In 2003, scientists made a startling find in a remote cave on the Indonesian island of Flores: The skull and skeleton of an adult female hominin, a group consisting of modern humans and extinct human species, who stood only about a meter tall. That discovery sparked a fierce debate about whether the hominin—officially dubbed Homo floresiensis but often called the “hobbit”—was a separate species or a diseased modern human. Now, many of the same scientists who made the discovery have radically revised their estimate of the fossils' age, based on an exhaustive new analysis of the cave’s geology.

SCIENCE NEWS – Buzz! Thwack! How sounds become words
You might not be an expert when it comes to language, but you probably know what onomatopoeia is—a word that imitates the sound it describes, like buzz or tick-tock. Linguists think that just a small proportion of words are made this way in every language. But scientists don’t actually know how that process happens. In the first study to explore how sounds become words in real time, researchers used a “telephone” style game, asking 16 volunteers to imitate sounds like sloshing water and ripping paper. They then played those imitations for a new group of volunteers, who replicated them for new volunteers, and so on. Over time, something strange happened: the imitations started to sound like words.

SCIAM NEWS – The Idiolect of Donald Trump
His idiosyncratic patterns of speech, not just what he says, are why people tend either to love him or hate him

SCIAM NEWS – Do Teething Toys Disrupt How Babies Learn Language?
Spare the pacifier! Babies need free tongue movement to process speech

SCIAM NEWS – Bonobos Use Sex to Cool Tempers
Inclined toward gender equality, this close relative of humans substitutes sex for aggression

SCI-NEWS.COM – Scientists Say ‘Not Face’ is Universal Part of Language
A team of scientists, led by Ohio State University cognitive researcher Prof. Aleix Martinez, has identified a universal facial expression that is interpreted across many cultures as the embodiment of negative emotion. “

SCI-NEWS.COM – Brown Skuas Can Recognize Individual Humans, New Study Shows
Ornithologists from South Korea and Poland have shown for the first time that Antarctic brown skuas (Stercorarius antarcticus), a species that typically inhabited in human-free areas, are able to recognize individual humans who disturbed their nests.

SCI-NEWS.COM – Scientists Produce Map of Neanderthal, Denisovan Ancestry in Present-Day Humans
Dr. David Reich from Harvard Medical School and his colleagues have produced a world map of Denisovan and Neanderthal ancestry in 120 diverse populations. Their analysis proposes that Denisovan admixture into humans occurred about 100 generations after Neanderthal admixture.

SCI-NEWS.COM – Homo floresiensis May Have Disappeared Earlier than Thought
According to a multinational team of scientists, Homo floresiensis — a primitive hominin species discovered in the Late Pleistocene sediments at Liang Bua, Flores, Indonesia — may have met their demise earlier than once believed.
A world map of Neanderthal and Denisovan ancestry in modern humans

Most non-Africans possess at least a little bit Neanderthal DNA. But a new map of archaic ancestry suggests that many bloodlines around the world, particularly of South Asian descent, may actually be a bit more Denisovan, a mysterious population of hominids that lived around the same time as the Neanderthals. The analysis also proposes that modern humans interbred with Denisovans about 100 generations after their trysts with Neanderthals.

https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2016/03/160328133514.htm

Study highlights importance of multimodal communication in higher education

Research finds that 'multimodal' communication -- using a mix of words, images and other resources - is important for students and faculty in higher education, a finding that argues for increased instruction in multimodal communication for undergraduates.

https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2016/03/160328105756.htm

The 'Not Face' is a universal part of language, study suggests

Researchers have identified a single, universal facial expression that is interpreted across many cultures as the embodiment of negative emotion. The look proved identical for native speakers of English, Spanish, Mandarin Chinese and American Sign Language. It consists of a furrowed brow, pressed lips and raised chin, and because we make it when we convey negative sentiments, such as 'I do not agree,' researchers are calling it the 'not face.'

https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2016/03/160328084915.htm

How diet shaped human evolution

A new study finds that the Ice-Age diet -- a high-protein intake of large animals -- triggered physical changes in Neanderthals, namely a larger ribcage and a wider pelvis.

https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2016/03/160329132245.htm

Text in lost language may reveal god or goddess worshipped by Etruscans

Archaeologists in Italy have discovered what may be a rare Etruscan sacred text likely to yield rich details about Etruscan worship and early beliefs of a lost culture fundamental to western traditions. The lengthy text is on a large 6th century sandstone slab uncovered from an Etruscan temple, say investigators.

https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2016/03/160329112847.htm

How child prodigies teach us about autism

Scientists may learn a lot about autism from studying a group of people who don't have the disorder. Researchers report that they have uncovered a link between prodigy and autism.

https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2016/03/160329103104.htm

Indonesian 'Hobbits' may have died out sooner than thought

An ancient species of pint-sized humans discovered in the tropics of Indonesia may have met their demise earlier than once believed, according to scientists who reinvestigated the original finding. The group challenges reports that these inhabitants of remote Flores island co-existed with modern humans for tens of thousands of years.

https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2016/03/160330135304.htm

Brain processes social information at high priority

Our perception is highly sensitized for absorbing social information, new research has found. The brain is thus trained to pay a great degree of attention to everyday actions.

https://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2016/04/160401111903.htm

MARK GRABOWSKI – Bigger Brains Led to Bigger Bodies? The Correlated Evolution of Human Brain and Body Size

Most investigations of hominin brain and body size evolution assume that different selection pressures acted on each trait or that brain and body size are linked physiologically via the energetic demands of large brains. However, evidence from model organisms suggests that some genes cause variation in both brain and body size, with the result that selection on either trait can lead to a correlated response in the unselected trait. If brain and body size covariation exists in our lineage, correlated evolution could mean that changes observed in the fossil record are poor predictors of past selection pressures that produced those changes. This study shows that modern humans, chimpanzees, and all primates included here have significant and roughly similar levels of evolutionary constraints from brain and body size covariance, arguing that similar levels were present in earlier hominins. Building on these findings, results suggest that strong selection to increase brain size alone played a large role in both brain and body size increases throughout human evolution and may have been solely
responsible for the major increase in both traits that occurred during the transition to Homo erectus. This switch in emphasis has major implications for adaptive hypotheses on the origins of our genus.

http://www.journals.uchicago.edu/doi/abs/10.1086/685655?ai=x0&ui=1o44&af=H

OTHER NEWS – Editorship of Teaching Anthropology

We are seeking to appoint a new editor (or editorial team) for the RAI’s peer-reviewed, open-access journal Teaching Anthropology. The online journal, which was launched in 2011 and is published bi-annually by the Royal Anthropological Institute, is dedicated to the teaching of anthropology. It promotes dialogue and reflection about anthropological pedagogies in schools, colleges and universities internationally. Bringing together anthropological and educational ideas, the journal fosters a critical engagement with teaching practices and their role in developing our anthropological capacities. The tenure of the current editors is due to expire at the end of 2016. Expressions of interest are therefore invited for this honorary 3-year position from the beginning of 2017 (with an overlap period for a smooth transition). Candidates should have a proven track record in anthropology education and interest in pedagogical issues at all levels. Editorial experience is advantageous, though not essential. Training on the easy-to-use Open Journal System (OJS) journal management system will be provided. In particular we seek an editor (or editorial team) that can bring a new vision to Teaching Anthropology, which we anticipate relaunching in 2017. We welcome proposals for more dialogical and experimental article formats, and for innovation in presentation and design.

Expressions of interest, complete with CV and an outline of your vision for the journal, should be sent to admin@therai.org.uk no later than 1 June 2016. Further details of the journal may be found at www.teachinganthropology.org. For enquiries or questions about any editorial aspects of the position, please feel free to e-mail David Mills, currently joint editor, on david.mills@education.ox.ac.uk.

OTHER NEWS – The Mind Network: A network for philosophy of mind and cognitive science

We are happy to announce the launch of the Early Career Mind Network (ECMN), supported by a British Academy Rising Star Engagement Award 2016-17.

The aim of the project is to establish a strong network of early career researchers in the philosophy of mind who do not yet have permanent positions in academic philosophy.

The project will include a number of activities. First will be two research forums which will provide an opportunity for early career philosophers of mind to come together to share ongoing research, receive informed and constructive feedback from one another, and explore potential areas for collaboration together. The two research forums will be held at:

- Warwick on 27–28 April 2016 (organised by Alisa Mandrigin)
- Glasgow on 5–6 May 2016 (organised by Keith Wilson)

For more information about the format of the meetings, eligibility and how to apply, please visit the project website.

PUBLICATIONS


PAPERS

JAN MATĚJŮ et al. – Absolute, not relative brain size correlates with sociality in ground squirrels

The social brain hypothesis (SBH) contends that cognitive demands associated with living in cohesive social groups favour the evolution of large brains. Although the correlation between relative brain size and sociality reported in various groups of birds and mammals provides broad empirical support for this hypothesis, it has never been tested in rodents, the largest mammalian order. Here, we test the predictions of the SBH in the ground squirrels from the tribe Marmotini. These rodents exhibit levels of sociality ranging from solitary and single-family female kin groups to egalitarian polygynous harems but feature similar ecologies and life-history traits. We found little support for the association between increase in sociality and increase in relative brain size. Thus, sociality does not drive the evolution of encephalization in this group of rodents, a finding inconsistent with the SBH. However, body mass and absolute brain size increase with sociality. These findings suggest that increased social complexity in the ground squirrels goes hand in hand with larger body mass and brain size, which are tightly coupled to each other.

http://rspb.royalsocietypublishing.org/content/283/1827/20152725?etoc

HELEN M. DITZ & ANDREAS NIEDER – Numerosity representations in crows obey the Weber–Fechner law

The ability to estimate number is widespread throughout the animal kingdom. Based on the relative close phylogenetic relationship (and thus equivalent brain structures), non-verbal numerical representations in human and non-human primates show almost identical behavioural signatures that obey the Weber–Fechner law. However, whether numerosity discriminations of vertebrates with a very different endbrain organization show the same behavioural signatures remains unknown. Therefore, we tested the numerical discrimination performance of two carrion crows (Corvus corone) to a broad range of numerosities from 1 to 30 in a delayed match-to-sample task similar to the one used previously with primates. The crows’ discrimination was based on an analogue number system and showed the Weber-fraction signature (i.e. the ‘just noticeable difference’ between numerosity pairs increased in proportion to the numerical magnitudes). The detailed analysis
of the performance indicates that numerosity representations in crows are scaled on a logarithmically compressed ‘number line’. Because the same psychophysical characteristics are found in primates, these findings suggest fundamentally similar number representations between primates and birds. This study helps to resolve a classical debate in psychophysics: the mental number line seems to be logarithmic rather than linear, and not just in primates, but across vertebrates.

http://rspb.royalsocietypublishing.org/content/283/1827/20160083?etoc

Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society B – 19 April 2016
NOTHING OF INTEREST

Royal Society Biology Letters – March 2016
NOTHING OF INTEREST

Royal Society Open Science – March 2016
NOTHING OF INTEREST

New Scientist – 2 April 2016
ARTICLES
NORMAN MILLER – Stuttering isn’t only psychological – and a cure might be coming
Often subjected to cruel jibes and strange treatments, stammerers are finally getting answers from brain science and genetics
https://www.newscientist.com/article/mg23030670-400-struggling-to-speak-what-causes-a-stammer-and-can-we-fix-it/

Science – 1 April 2016
NOTHING OF INTEREST

Science Express – 1 April 2016
NOTHING OF INTEREST

Science Advances – 1 April 2016
NOTHING OF INTEREST

NEWS
Ancient genomes from tooth plaque
Hardened plaque from 700-year-old teeth has yielded complete mitochondrial genomes for six people.
http://www.nature.com/nature/journal/v531/n7596/full/531553d.html

PAPERS
THOMAS SUTIKNA et al with MICHAEL J. MORWOOD & MIKE W. MORLEY – Revised stratigraphy and chronology for Homo floresiensis at Liang Bua in Indonesia
Homo floresiensis, a primitive hominin species discovered in Late Pleistocene sediments at Liang Bua (Flores, Indonesia), has generated wide interest and scientific debate. A major reason this taxon is controversial is because the H. floresiensis-bearing deposits, which include associated stone artefacts and remains of other extinct endemic fauna, were dated to between about 95 and 12 thousand calendar years (kyr) ago. These ages suggested that H. floresiensis survived until long after modern humans reached Australia by ~50 kyr ago. Here we report new stratigraphic and chronological evidence from Liang Bua that does not support the ages inferred previously for the H. floresiensis holotype (LB1), ~18 thousand calibrated radiocarbon years before present (kyr cal. bp), or the time of last appearance of this species (about 17 or 13–11 kyr cal. bp). Instead, the skeletal remains of H. floresiensis and the deposits containing them are dated to between about 100 and 60 kyr ago, whereas stone artefacts attributable to this species range from about 190 to 50 kyr in age. Whether H. floresiensis survived after 50 kyr ago—potentially encountering modern humans on Flores or other hominins dispersing through southeast Asia, such as Denisovans—is an open question.
http://www.nature.com/nature/journal/vaop/ncurrent/full/nature17179.html

Nature Communications – 30 March 2016
NOTHING OF INTEREST
PAPERS

ATTILA SZÖLNOKI & MATJAŽ PERC – Leaders should not be conformists in evolutionary social dilemmas
The most common assumption in evolutionary game theory is that players should adopt a strategy that warrants the highest payoff. However, recent studies indicate that the spatial selection for cooperation is enhanced if an appropriate fraction of the population chooses the most common rather than the most profitable strategy within the interaction range. Such conformity might be due to herding instincts or crowd behavior in humans and social animals. In a heterogeneous population where individuals differ in their degree, collective influence, or other traits, an unanswered question remains who should conform. Selecting conformists randomly is the simplest choice, but it is neither a realistic nor the optimal one. We show that, regardless of the source of heterogeneity and game parametrization, socially the most favorable outcomes emerge if the masses conform. On the other hand, forcing leaders to conform significantly hinders the constructive interplay between heterogeneity and coordination, leading to evolutionary outcomes that are worse still than if conformists were chosen randomly. We conclude that leaders must be able to create a following for network reciprocity to be optimally augmented by conformity. In the opposite case, when leaders are castrated and made to follow, the failure of coordination impairs the evolution of cooperation.

http://www.nature.com/articles/srep23633?WT.ec_id=SREP-20160329&spMailingID=51023968&spUserID=ODY4NjU1NzU3NQS2&spJobId=883711440&spReportId=ODgzNzExNDQwS0

PAPERS

CHANTAL N. VAN DIJK et al – The Influence of Texting Language on Grammar and Executive Functions In Primary School Children
When sending text messages on their mobile phone to friends, children often use a special type of register, which is called textese. This register allows the omission of words and the use of textisms: instances of non-standard written language such as 4ever (forever). Previous studies have shown that textese has a positive effect on children’s literacy abilities. In addition, it is possible that children’s grammar system is affected by textese as well, as grammar rules are often transgressed in this register. Therefore, the main aim of this study was to investigate whether the use of textese influences children’s grammar performance, and whether this effect is specific to grammar or language in general. Additionally, studies have not yet investigated the influence of textese on children’s cognitive abilities. Consequently, the secondary aim of this study was to find out whether textese affects children’s executive functions. To investigate this, 55 children between 10 and 13 years old were tested on a receptive vocabulary and grammar performance (sentence repetition) task and various tasks measuring executive functioning. In addition, text messages were elicited and the number of omissions and textisms in children’s messages were calculated. Regression analyses showed that omissions were a significant predictor of children’s grammar performance after various other variables were controlled for: the more words children omitted in their text messages, the better their performance on the grammar task. Although textisms correlated (marginally) significantly with vocabulary, grammar and selective attention scores and omissions marginally significantly with vocabulary scores, no other significant effects were obtained for measures of textese in the regression analyses: neither for the language outcomes, nor for the executive function tasks. Hence, our results show that textese is positively related to children’s grammar performance. On the other hand, use of textese does not affect—positively nor negatively—children’s executive functions.

http://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0152409

LEWIS FORDER et al – Colour Terms Affect Detection of Colour and Colour-Associated Objects Suppressed from Visual Awareness
The idea that language can affect how we see the world continues to create controversy. A potentially important study in this field has shown that when an object is suppressed from visual awareness using continuous flash suppression (a form of binocular rivalry), detection of the object is differently affected by a preceding word prime depending on whether the prime matches or does not match the object. This may suggest that language can affect early stages of vision. We replicated this paradigm and further investigated whether colour terms likewise influence the detection of colours or colour-associated object images suppressed from visual awareness by continuous flash suppression. This method presents rapidly changing visual noise to one eye while the target stimulus is presented to the other. It has been shown to delay conscious perception of a target for up to several minutes. In Experiment 1 we presented greyscale photos of objects. They were either preceded by a congruent object label, an incongruent label, or white noise. Detection sensitivity (d’) and hit rates were significantly poorer for suppressed objects preceded by an incongruent label compared to a congruent label or noise. In Experiment 2, targets were coloured discs preceded by a colour term. Detection sensitivity was significantly worse for suppressed colour patches preceded by an incongruent colour term as compared to a congruent term or white noise. In Experiment 3 targets were suppressed greyscale object images preceded by an auditory presentation of a colour term. On congruent trials the colour term matched the object’s stereotypical colour and on incongruent trials the colour term mismatched. Detection sensitivity was significantly poorer on incongruent trials than congruent trials. Overall, these findings suggest that colour terms affect awareness of coloured stimuli and colour-associated objects, and provide new evidence for language-perception interaction in the brain.

http://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0152212
RONNIE JANOFF-BULMAN & NATE C. CARNES – Social Justice and Social Order: Binding Moralities across the Political Spectrum

Two studies explored the relationship between political ideology and endorsement of a range of moral principles. Political liberals and conservatives did not differ on intrapersonal or interpersonal moralities, which require self-regulation. However differences emerged on collective moralities, which involve social regulation. Contrary to Moral Foundations Theory, both liberals and conservatives endorsed a group-focused binding morality, specifically Social Justice and Social Order respectively. Libertarians were the group without a binding morality. Although Social Justice and Social Order appear conflictual, analyses based on earlier cross-cultural work on societal tightness-looseness suggest that countries actually benefit in terms of economic success and societal well-being when these group-based moralities co-exist and serve as counterweights in social regulation.

http://journals.plos.org/plosbiology/article?id=10.1371/journal.pbio.1002423

SUNAE KIM et al – Young Children’s Sensitivity to Their Own Ignorance In Informing Others

Prior research suggests that young children selectively inform others depending on others’ knowledge states. Yet, little is known whether children selectively inform others depending on their own knowledge states. To explore this issue, we manipulated 3- to 4-year-old children’s knowledge about the content of a box and assessed the impact on their decisions to inform another person. Moreover, we assessed the presence of uncertainty gestures while they inform another person in light of the suggestions that children's gestures reflect early developing, perhaps transient, epistemic sensitivity. Finally, we compared children’s performance in the informing context to their explicit verbal judgment of their knowledge states to further confirm the existence of a performance gap between the two tasks. In their decisions to inform, children tend to accurately assess their ignorance, whereas they tend to overestimate their own knowledge states when asked to explicitly report them. Moreover, children display different levels of uncertainty gestures depending on the varying degrees of their informational access. These findings suggest that children’s implicit awareness of their own ignorance may be facilitated in a social, communicative context.

http://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=10.1371/journal.pone.0152479


PAPERS

KEN TAN et al – Honey Bee Inhibitory Signaling Is Tuned to Threat Severity and Can Act as a Colony Alarm Signal

Alarm communication is a key adaptation that helps social groups resist predation and rally defenses. In Asia, the world’s largest hornet, Vespa mandarinia, and the smaller hornet, Vespa velutina, prey upon foragers and nests of the Asian honey bee, Apis cerana. We attacked foragers and colony nest entrances with these predators and provide the first evidence, in social insects, of an alarm signal that encodes graded danger and attack context. We show that, like Apis mellifera, A. cerana possesses a vibrational “stop signal,” which can be triggered by predator attacks upon foragers and inhibits waggle dancing. Large hornet attacks were more dangerous and resulted in higher bee mortality. Per attack at the colony level, large hornets elicited more stop signals than small hornets. Unexpectedly, stop signals elicited by large hornets (SS large hornet) had a significantly higher vibrational fundamental frequency than those elicited by small hornets (SS small hornet) and were more effective at inhibiting waggle dancing. Stop signals resulting from attacks upon the nest entrance (SS nest) were produced by foragers and guards and were significantly longer in pulse duration than stop signals elicited by attacks upon foragers (SS forager). Unlike SS forager, SS nest were targeted at dancing and non-dancing foragers and had the common effect, tuned to hornet threat level, of inhibiting bee departures from the safe interior of the nest. Meanwhile, nest defenders were triggered by the bee alarm pheromone and live hornet presence to heat-ball the hornet. In A. cerana, sophisticated recruitment communication that encodes food location, the waggle dance, is therefore matched with an inhibitory/alarm signal that encodes information about the context of danger and its threat level.

http://journals.plos.org/plosbiology/article?id=10.1371/journal.pbio.1002423


PAPERS

B. JESSE SHAPIRO & JEAN-BAPTISTE LEDUCQ – What Is Speciation?

Concepts and definitions of species have been debated by generations of biologists and remain controversial. Microbes pose a particular challenge because of their genetic diversity, asexual reproduction, and often promiscuous horizontal gene transfer (HGT). However, microbes also present an opportunity to study and understand speciation because of their rapid evolution, both in nature and in the lab, and small, easily sequenced genomes. Here, we review how microbial population genomics has enabled us to catch speciation “in the act” and how the results have challenged and enriched our concepts of species, with implications for all domains of life. We describe how recombination (including HGT and introgression) has shaped the genomes of nascent microbial, animal, and plant species and argue for a prominent role of natural selection in initiating and maintaining speciation. We ask how universal is the process of speciation across the tree of life, and what lessons can be drawn from microbes? Comparative genomics showing the extent of HGT in natural populations certainly jeopardizes the relevance of vertical descent (i.e., the species tree) in speciation. Nevertheless, we conclude that species do...
indeed exist as clusters of genetic and ecological similarity and that speciation is driven primarily by natural selection, regardless of the balance between horizontal and vertical descent.

http://journals.plos.org/plosgenetics/article?id=10.1371/journal.pgen.1005860

PNAS – 30 March 2016

PAPERS

LOUISE GOUPIL, MARGAUX ROMAND-MONNIER & SID KOUIDER – Infants ask for help when they know they don’t know

Although many animals have been shown to monitor their own uncertainty, only humans seem to have the ability to explicitly communicate their uncertainty to others. It remains unknown whether this ability is present early in development, or whether it only emerges later alongside language development. Here, using a nonverbal memory-monitoring paradigm, we show that infants are able to strategically ask for help to avoid making mistakes. These findings reveal that infants are capable of monitoring and communicating their own uncertainty. We propose that explicit metacognition develops earlier than previously thought, enabling infants to communicate their own uncertainty nonverbally to gain knowledge from others.

http://www.pnas.org/content/113/13/3492.abstract

ALEX MCAVOY & CHRISTOPH HAUERT – Autocratic strategies for iterated games with arbitrary action spaces

Games with two actions (“cooperate” and “defect”) have been extremely useful in modeling biological interactions. Despite their utility, however, there are many naturally occurring encounters that these games cannot fully capture. For example, the effort expended in animal grooming or the rate of siderophore production by microbes can take on a continuous range of values. Such interactions are better modeled by games with more general (continuous) action spaces. In this setting, we prove the existence of autocratic strategies that unilaterally enforce linear relationships on the payoffs for repeated games. In particular, we show that a player can often enforce such a relationship by playing only two actions throughout the repeated game.

http://www.pnas.org/content/113/13/3573.abstract

Frontiers in Psychology – 28 March 2016

NOTHING OF INTEREST

Frontiers in Neuroscience – 1 April 2016

NOTHING OF INTEREST


NOTHING OF INTEREST

PeerJ – 30 March 2016

NOTHING OF INTEREST

Quarterly Review of Biology – April 2016

REVIEWS

RICHARD A. RICHARDS


http://www.journals.uchicago.edu/doi/abs/10.1086/685328?ai=sr&ui=1o44&af=H

DANIEL T. BLUMSTEIN


http://www.journals.uchicago.edu/doi/abs/10.1086/685332?ai=sr&ui=1o44&af=H

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