

NEUROBIOLOGICAL BASIS OF MIGRAINE.

Edited by Turgay Dalkara and Michael A. Moskowitz. Hoboken (New Jersey): Wiley Blackwell. \$129.95. xxiv + 397 p.; ill.; index. ISBN: 9781118967195. [Published with the New York Academy of Sciences.] 2017.

THE BIOLOGICAL MIND: HOW BRAIN, BODY, AND ENVIRONMENT COLLABORATE TO MAKE US WHO WE ARE.

By Alan Jasanoff. New York: Basic Books (Hachette Book Group). \$30.00. vii + 292 p.; ill.; index. ISBN: 9780465052684 (hc); 9781541644311 (eb). 2018.

The mind/body distinction has deep roots in Western philosophy. In this volume, the author rallies evidence from contemporary neuroscience to collapse that distinction and argues for a holistic understanding of personal identity. The book is organized into two parts and ends with a science fiction vignette that demonstrates Jasanoff's thesis: a person's identity cannot be reduced to his or her brain.

To advance that thesis, the author spends the first part of his book critiquing what he calls "the cerebral mystique," or people's tendency to idealize the brain as an independent agent containing a person's identity. Jasanoff seems to take it for granted that one's thoughts, emotions, and behaviors are constitutive of one's identity, and so he advances his critique by showing how forces outside the brain can influence one's thoughts, emotions, and behaviors. Some of his supporting examples, such as the case of Phineas Gage or Stanley Milgram's obedience experiments, will be familiar to anyone who has taken an introductory course in psychology. However, the author also deploys newer, less familiar examples from his primary area of expertise, neuroscience. When explaining the results of an experiment or the limitations of a research instrument, Jasanoff is engaging and accessible. But between his varied examples, he does not spend much time articulating how exactly each case bears on the abstract notion of personhood. The author's critique of the cerebral mystique proceeds in a clear case-by-case manner that is convincing at first glance, although Jasanoff does not fully explore the implications his cases have for problems of personhood.

Whereas the first part of the book focuses on critiquing the cerebral mystique, the second part traces the implications of that critique for psychiatric practice, the transhumanist movement, and the historical development of the behavioral sciences. That collection of topics may seem haphazard, but the author uses them to demonstrate how popular ideas about personhood can impact social movements and practices. Jasanoff's history of the behavioral sciences is approachable and includes more strands from the history of science than is usual for such a compact

account. His examination of the transhumanist movement is also notable. Throughout the book, the author spends more time answering scientific questions about the brain than exploring philosophical questions about personhood, but by the time he examines the transhumanist movement at the end of the book, he has done enough scientific and philosophical work to show how some transhumanist projects suffer from a distorted view of personal identity.

This volume is not for readers seeking a philosophical thesis about how contemporary neuroscience ought to influence our conception of personhood. It is for readers seeking an accessible treatment of neuroscientific research that keeps an eye to popular philosophical and societal issues related to personhood. As a lucid source of neuroscientific cases framed by problems of personhood, Jasanoff's book may provide a good starting point for classroom discussions about the interplay between science and society or how scientific findings can inform philosophical debates.

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INVISIBLE MIND: FLEXIBLE SOCIAL COGNITION AND DEHUMANIZATION.

By Lasana T. Harris. Cambridge (Massachusetts): MIT Press. \$40.00. xxxiii + 203 p.; index. ISBN: 9780262035965. 2017.

MATLAB FOR BRAIN AND COGNITIVE SCIENTISTS.

By Mike X. Cohen. Cambridge (Massachusetts): MIT Press. \$50.00. xvi + 554 p.; ill.; index. ISBN: 9780262035828. 2017.

Since its first release in 1984, the mathematical computing platform and programming language MATLAB—aka the "Matrix Laboratory"—has come to dominate computational modeling, data analysis, and visualization in the cognitive sciences. As such, each generation of students in neuroscience and psychology is called upon to write, edit, and develop code within the MATLAB programming environment—a task that, at first, can be both intimidating and overwhelming. Fortunately, with this book, Cohen provides an invaluable tool for those students and anyone else who wishes to learn how MATLAB can be used to its full capability as a research tool.

The volume begins with a clear and intuitive introduction to MATLAB as a general programming language, describing the different classes of variable, function syntax, and control statements that MATLAB recognizes, as well as methods for plotting figures and importing and exporting data. Next, some essential mathematical background to common analyses employed in the cognitive sciences is provided.