

topic while also acknowledging larger concerns, which is most evident in the chapter on honeybees, which provides the problematic context of the decreasing number of bees due to environmental issues, while spending most of the chapter on the social structure of bees and hives. Although it is clear in Cheng's writing that the topics are well researched, a weak point is the lack of extensive references, with only four pages of references included at the end of the book, and no references in-text.

How Animals Think and Feel is a positive addition to reference works related to animal behavior. *Animal Behavior: How and Why Animals Do the Things They Do* (ABC-CLIO, 2014), edited by Ken Yasukawa, is an excellent work covering all of animal behavior, and does not have the same focus on emotions and thinking. The *Encyclopedia of Animal Behavior* (Elsevier, 2010), edited by Michael Breed and Janice Moore, is an essential reference work on this topic, but is already in need of an update in this quickly evolving field. There are many recent positively reviewed monographs on animal emotion and thought. Virginia Morell's *Animal Wise: The Thoughts and Emotions of Our Fellow Creatures* (Crown, 2014) is an excellent book on this topic, but Morell's approach as a science writer differs from Dr. Cheng's approach, which is academic but accessible enough that a beginning undergraduate or high school student can easily understand his writing. Carl Safina's 2015 *Beyond Words: What Animals Think and Feel* (Henry Holt) is an excellent title that expertly covers the same content and focuses on elephants, whales, and wolves. Acclaimed biologist Frans de Waal's *Are We Smart Enough to Know How Smart Animals Are?* (Norton, 2016) is another excellent work worth adding to any animal behavior collection. There are many recent excellent books about the cognition and emotions of specific species of animals from birds to elephants to fish. All of the aforementioned books are excellent, and represent a growing academic field producing many recent high quality major works. Although *How Animals Think and Feel* does not add significant new information on these topics, this title could serve not only as a reference work but also as a well-developed introductory textbook, which makes this a good accessible addition for libraries owning other recent titles in this area. Recommended for high school and undergraduate libraries—Shannon Pritting, *Library Director, SUNY Polytechnic Institute, Utica, New York*

The Mongol Empire: A Historical Encyclopedia. Edited by Timothy May. Empires of the World. Santa Barbara, CA: ABC-CLIO, 2016. 2 vols. Acid free \$198 (ISBN 978-1-61069-339-4). E-book available (978-61069-340-0), call for pricing.

Timothy May is a scholar and historian of the Mongol Empire, and currently is the Associate Dean of the College of Arts and Letters at the University of North Georgia. As the editor and main contributing author of the *The Mongol Empire: A Historical Encyclopedia*, it is his hope that this reference

source “will lay a foundation for further investigation” (xiii). As he explains in the preface, “With an empire the size of the Mongol Empire, invariably something must be omitted. Two volumes are simply not enough to include everything that could be included” (xiii). That being said, May and the eighteen contributors did a remarkable job of addressing the broad and complex subject of Mongolian history from the twelfth through fifteenth centuries, and created an encyclopedia that is all-encompassing and full of very rich and interesting history.

The 192 entries are organized into eight topical sections. Volume 1 contains the “Government and Politics,” “Organization and Administration,” “Individuals,” and “Groups and Organizations” sections; volume 2 includes “Key Events,” “Military,” “Objects and Artifacts,” and “Key Places” sections. Each section provides an “Overview Essay,” which introduces the topic and how it relates to the Mongol Empire, and the entries are arranged alphabetically under each section.

Each article is accompanied by “see also” cross-references that direct the reader to related topics in the encyclopedia and a short bibliography of suggestions for further reading. Both volumes include a comprehensive index and volume 2 contains a glossary and fifteen-page bibliography. Volume 2 also contains forty-eight brief primary documents spanning the thirteenth to fifteenth centuries, beginning with the Arab historian Ibn al-Athir's early-thirteenth-century report of the “Mongol Invasion of the Islamic World,” and concluding with an “Account of the Battle of the Ugra River from the Nikonian Chronicle (1480).” Fifteen of the primary documents are Marco Polo's descriptions of his travels to Mongolia in the thirteenth century.

The “Individuals” section highlights twenty-nine key figures who “demonstrate not only their own importance within the Mongol Empire but also how historians of the empire have emphasized them” (volume 1, 124). Five of the notable rulers or khans (Chagatai, Chinggis, Khubilai, Mongke, and Tolui) are represented, as well as four khatuns, or female nobility (Chabi, Doquz, Oghul Qaimish, and Orghina). Because this encyclopedia may be used by students who are just beginning their research on the Mongol Empire, a “see also” note about Chinggis Khan also being known as Genghis Khan would have been helpful to add in either the introduction where he is first mentioned or in the “Chinggis Khan” entry, and in the index.

Christopher P. Atwood's one-volume *Encyclopedia of Mongolia and the Mongol Empire* (Facts on File, 2004) is arranged like a standard encyclopedia with entries organized alphabetically. Atwood's source is larger in scope, covering some historical events and people through the twentieth century, yet does not provide as detailed a historical account as May's *The Mongol Empire: A Historical Encyclopedia*. May's encyclopedia would be a welcome and valuable addition to any academic library, especially those libraries which support Asian, Islamic, or Mongolian programs.—Megan Coder, *Associate Librarian, State University of New York at New Paltz*