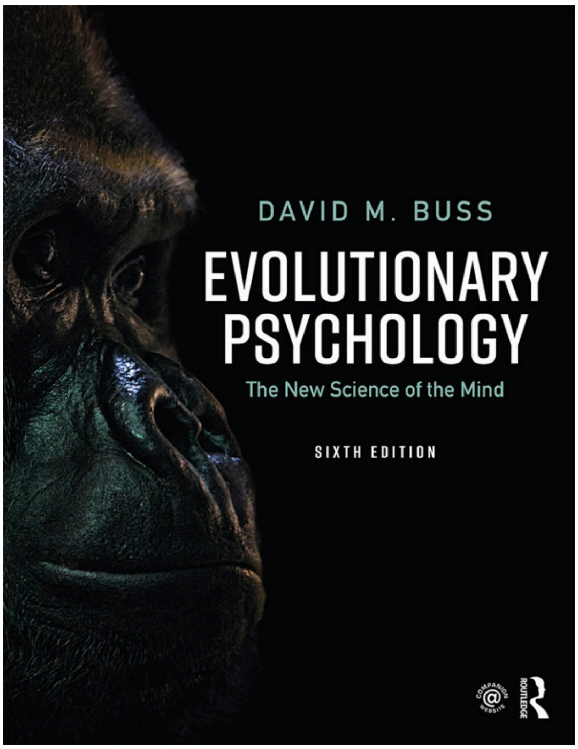


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This book is dedicated to:

Charles Darwin
Francis Galton
Gregor Mendel
R. A. Fisher
W. D. Hamilton
George C. Williams
John Maynard Smith
Robert Trivers
E. O. Wilson
Richard Dawkins
Donald Symons
Martin Daly
Margo Wilson
Leda Cosmides
John Tooby

And to all students of evolutionary psychology, past, present, and future

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Part 3: Challenges of Sex and Mating

4. Women's Long-Term Mating Strategies
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8. Problems of Kinship

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Preface

It is especially exciting to be an evolutionary psychologist during this time in the history of science. Most scientists operate within long-established paradigms. Evolutionary psychology, in contrast, is a revolutionary new science, a true synthesis of modern principles of psychology and evolutionary biology. By taking stock of the field at this time, I hope this book contributes in some modest measure to the fulfillment of a scientific revolution that will provide the foundation for psychology in the future. Since the publication of the award-winning first edition of *Evolutionary Psychology: The New Science of the Mind*, there has been an explosion of new research within the field. New journals in evolutionary psychology have been started, and the volume of evolutionary publications in mainstream psychology journals has steadily increased. New courses in evolutionary psychology are being taught in colleges and universities throughout the world. Many gaps in scientific knowledge remain, and each new discovery brings fresh questions and new domains to explore. The field of evolutionary psychology is vibrant, exciting, and brimming with empirical discoveries and theoretical innovations. Indeed, as Harvard professor Steven Pinker notes, "In the study of humans, there are major spheres of human experience—beauty, motherhood, kinship, morality, cooperation, sexuality, violence—in which evolutionary psychology provides the only coherent theory" (Pinker, 2002, p. 135).

Charles Darwin must be considered the first evolutionary psychologist for this prophesy at the end of his classic treatise *On the Origin of Species* (1859): "In the distant future I see open fields for far more important researches. Psychology will be based on a new foundation." More than 150 years later, after some false starts and halting steps, the science of evolutionary psychology is finally emerging. The purpose of this book is to showcase the foundations of this new science and the fascinating discoveries of its practitioners.

When I first started to conduct research in evolutionary psychology as an assistant professor at Harvard University in 1981, evolutionary speculations about humans abounded, but practically no empirical research had been conducted to back them up. Part of the problem was that scientists who were interested in evolutionary questions could not bridge the gap between the grand evolutionary theories and the actual scientific study of human behavior. Today that gap has closed considerably, because of both conceptual breakthroughs and an avalanche of hard-won empirical achievements. Many exciting questions still cry out for empirical scrutiny, of course, but the existing base of findings is currently so large that the problem I faced was how to keep this book to a reasonable length while still doing justice to the dazzling array of theoretical and empirical insights. Although it is written with undergraduates in mind, it is also designed to appeal to a wider audience of laypersons, graduate students, and professionals who seek an up-to-date overview of evolutionary psychology.

I wrote the first edition of this book with another purpose as well—frankly, a revolutionary one. I wrote it so that the hundreds of professors at colleges and universities throughout the world who have been thinking and writing about evolution and human behavior would be motivated to teach formal courses in evolutionary psychology and get those courses established as part of required psychology curricula. Already evolutionary psychology is attracting the best and the brightest young minds. I hope that this book helps to accelerate the trend and in some small way contributes to the fulfillment of Darwin's prophesy.

New to This Edition

In revising the book for this edition, I had two goals in mind. First, I sought to provide a major update of new discoveries. Toward this end, roughly 200 new references have been added to this edition. Second, I sought to fill in important omissions, based on an explosion of new theories and research:

- Expanded coverage of cultural evolution, with a new section on culture–gene co-evolution.
- New studies on evidence for a small amount of interbreeding between modern humans and Neanderthals.
- New large-scale studies on ovulation effects on women's mate preferences.
- Expanded discussion of evolutionary hypotheses that have been empirically disconfirmed.
- Expanded discussion of the emotion of "disgust" as central to the behavioral immune system and "sexual disgust" as a specific evolved defense and links to preferred mating strategy.
- Discovery of a new cue to physical attractiveness—lumbar curvature.
- New findings on the emotion of *sexual regret* and gender differences therein from the highly gender-egalitarian country of Norway.
- Mate preferences among the semi-nomadic Himba of Namibia.
- Discoveries of the effects of marriage on longevity.
- Discussion of "mismatches" between ancestral and modern environments.
- Expanded discussion of theories and empirical tests of homosexuality, bisexuality, and other sexual orientations.
- Use of modern apps, such as Snapchat, to seek mating opportunities.
- New discussion of the method of evolutionary computer simulations and agent-based modeling.
- Effects of physical and behavioral resemblance of child to father on paternal investment.
- New work on food aversions in pregnant women.

- Eye-tracking studies showing that dangerous predators capture our visual attention, even in the face of visual distractions.
- Study of 53 cultures reveals an effect of "burdensomeness to kin" on suicidal ideation and suicide.
- New section on accidental death.
- Influence tactics children and parents use on each other.
- Effects of genetic relatedness, such as full versus half-siblings, on kin investment.
- Evidence from Icelandic Vikings on causes of Viking raids and evidence that kin protect against getting killed in raids.
- Empirical refutation of a kin-based hypothesis about sexual infidelity.
- New section on need-based transfers, risk pooling, and social insurance.
- Use of social media and cyber-bullying in intrasexual competition.
- Eye-tracking studies reveal spontaneous assessment of physical formidability in others.
- Individual difference predictors of the sexual over-perception bias.
- "Dark Triad" personality traits predict sexual deception and sexual harassment.
- Massive study of 63,000 people reveals strong gender differences in upset over sexual versus emotional infidelity among heterosexuals, but not among those with other sexual orientations.
- New study of sexual jealousy among women in Mozambique.
- Women's resistance tactics to male mate guarding.
- "Death before dishonor"—the tremendous importance of social reputation.
- New study of 33 non-industrial populations reveals effects of men's status on a variety of reproductive outcomes.
- New research on the emotions of pride and shame in status and reputation.
- New research on the importance of physical formidability in modern status hierarchies.
- Expanded section on the evolutionary psychology of religion and the role of "Big Gods" in large-scale cooperation.

I have received many inspiring letters and e-mails from teachers and students who have used previous editions of *Evolutionary Psychology* and

hope that future readers will also share their enthusiasm. The quest for understanding the human mind is a noble undertaking. As the field of evolutionary psychology matures, we are beginning to gain answers to the mysteries that have probably intrigued humans for hundreds of thousands of years: Where did we come from? What is our connection with other life forms? And what are the mechanisms of mind that define what it means to be a human being?

Supplements

Please visit the companion website at www.routledge.com/cw/Buss.