

comfortable in suggesting that in ancient communities, melancholia may have been a “biological method of culling nonessential members from the tribe, thus allowing scarce resources to be shared” (p. 120) or, as he expresses more bluntly, “Take one for the team if you are too old or too ill” (p. 17). Such an interpretation could be criticized factually (e.g., melancholia is not loculated to the frail or elderly) and equally for its rather insensitive jocular tone.

In presenting his ideas, Kahn risks weighting an animated style above substance. His book includes cartoons, song lyrics, quotations, epigrams, witticisms, bon mots aplenty, and certainly enough play on words to put the reader at peril of “pun-ishment.” Granted, the prose is lively, but sentences pirouette across the stage and arabesque into each other. Some examples are: “Alcohol gives beta-dog men the courage to find a mate and gives alpha-dog men the grace to let them, or maybe it just makes the alpha-dog humans fall into a drunken and oblivious stupor (surely they would have had their first dibs on the booze)” (p. 189); and “Antisocial personality is a combination of low agreeableness and low

conscientiousness (perhaps counter-intuitive atypical depression, with too little OCD—we’ll get to that later with help from our blues friends, the Who)” (p. 174). Who, Phew! Kahn’s writing style risks leaving the reader suspended from a scaffold of hanging clauses and requesting some noncomic relief.

#### Reference

1. Nesse RM: Evolution at 150: time for truly biological psychiatry. *Br J Psychiatry* 2009; 195:471–472

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#### Correction

In the article “Adolescent Irritability: Phenotypic Associations and Genetic Links With Depressed Mood” by Argyris Stringaris, M.D., Ph.D., et al. (*Am J Psychiatry* 2012;169:47–54), an error of sentence-ordering occurred in the description of one of the results in the abstract. The second sentence of the Results section of the abstract should read as follows:

In multivariate genetic analyses, the genetic correlation between irritability and depression ( $r_A=0.70$ , 95% CI=0.59–0.82) was significantly higher than that between headstrong/hurtful behaviors and depression ( $r_A=0.46$ , 95% CI=0.36–0.57); conversely, the genetic correlation between headstrong/hurtful behaviors and delinquency ( $r_A=0.80$ , 95% CI=0.72–0.86) was significantly higher than that between irritability and delinquency ( $r_A=0.57$ , 95% CI=0.45–0.69).