

In Neil Shubin's *Your Inner Fish: A Journey into the 3.5-Billion-Year History of the Human Body*, Shubin, a paleontologist and anatomy professor, *Tiktaalik* and uses analogies as well as his own personal experience to unfold the basic concepts of evolution. The entire

"Finding Your Inner Fish", introduces *Tiktaalik* as well as the part that fossils play in determining relationships between organisms. *Tiktaalik* displays

al fossil between the two, further supporting evolution. Shubin also uses the analogy of walking through a zoo to exhibit the similarities that can be seen between creatures simply by observing their features. He claims, "All the living things can be organized and arranged like a set of Russian nesting dolls, with smaller groups of animals comprised in bigger groups of animals" (Shubin, 2008, p. 12). Shubin uses the analogy of Russian dolls to explain the connections and subsets between the animals at the zoo and imitate evolution.

perfect presentation of evolution, because in response to an environmental trigger (change from monochromatic fruit to polychromatic), the development of a third photoreceptor occurred. Moreover, the presence of opsin and Pax6 serves to further exemplify evolution by linking organisms together. In addition to addressing evolution, Shubin explores biological systems.

Biological systems utilize free energy and molecular building blocks to grow, reproduce, and maintain dynamic homeostasis. In chapter six, "The Best-Laid (Body) Plans" the development of embryos is explored.

ences between embryos. This connects back to the designation of energy within organisms. Within initial development, all free energy is designated

embryos. Additionally, living systems store, retrieve, transmit, and respond to information essential to life processes.

In chapter eight, "Making Scents", the development and complexity

whales no longer use their nasal passages to smell... the former nasal

not in smelling" (Shubin, 2008, p. 194-195). Shubin goes on to explain the silent mutation that must have occurred that led to the discontinued sense but remaining presence of genes that enable smelling. This demonstrates how living systems respond and adapt to the changing environment surrounding them. Biological systems contain complex properties that allow