BOOK REVIEW


This book contains four invited contributions and 75 papers, organised into five thematic chapters. Within each chapter, papers are classified alphabetically by first author, except for the invited paper at the beginning of each chapter. The book is dedicated to Professor François Leclant (1934–2001), who made an impressive contribution to aphid research and sadly died in the year of the Symposium. The Proceedings are introduced by an obituary in memoriam to F. Leclant by Professor G. Remaudière.

Chapter 1, Aphid biology and ecology (94 pp.) is introduced by the invited paper by A.F.G. Dixon, Past and future of aphid biology, and consists of 14 papers, among them the results of a wide collaborative study on the impact of global change on aphids by 25 authors. Two papers deal with the effect of parasites and predators on wing production in aphids (W.W. Weiser, J.J. Sloggett, N. Minoretti). Chapter 2, Taxonomy, systematics and faunistics, (86 pp.), has 13 papers by authors from Russia, Tunisia, China, Florida, Denmark, Argentina, Lithuania, Egypt, Japan and Germany. One paper deals with palaeontology (O.E. Heie).

Chapter 3, Genetics, population biology and evolutionary biology, is slightly shorter (71 pp.), but consists of 11 important papers on modern topics. It is introduced by the invited paper by D.L. Stern on prospects in aphid genetics. The paper by H. Doherty, M. Sloane and D. Hales deals with last-male sperm precedence in Myzus persicae, a problem studied recently in many other arthropods.

The last two chapters are the longest: Chapter 4, Population dynamics, biological control and integrated management, (115 pp.) with 18 contributions and Chapter 5, Aphid-plant relationships, (151 pp.) with 22 contributions. The last chapter is introduced by two invited papers: Macroevolution of aphid-plant relationships, by C.D. von Dohlen, and Aphid symbiosis as viewed from a symbiont’s genome by H. Ishikawa.

The book covers most aspects of aphid research. According to the Editors, the future of aphid research is in the use of aphids as ideal models for studying certain aspects of modern biology, such as symbiosis and polyphenism.

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