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BOOK REVIEW

Harris, K. F. (ed.): Current Topics in Vector Research, Vol. 3. — Springer Verlag, New York—Berlin—Heidelberg—London—Paris—Tokyo 1987. 263 pp. Hardcover DM 136.—.

The subject of the third volume of Current Topics in Vector Research series (first two volumes were issued in 1983 and 1984 by Praeger Publishers) is divided into 8 independent chapters written by 12 specialists.

The first two chapters are devoted to the ecology of arboviruses and their vectors in Australia and to the ecology of tropical virus disease dengue. The third chapter shows approaches to the protection of cultures against virus diseases transmitted by homopterous insects on the basis of mathematical models of plant and pest population development. In the fourth chapter the system of aphid trapping, its methods and tools are described and importance of this system for the prognosis of outbreaks of economically important viruses on both national and international scales is demonstrated. The fifth chapter is a survey of nepoviruses of the Americas complementing to some extent the reviews of other authors which mostly deal with nepoviruses of Europe. The ecology, epidemiology and control of nepoviruses are included, the questions connected with replication of nepoviruses being discussed in the sixth chapter. The following chapter is devoted to the viruses transmitted mechanically, by nematodes, fungi or insects in the soil, and the last chapter shows the possibilities of virus and MLO detection in plants and vectors using immunoelectronomicroscopic methods, describing the main techniques of ISEM, their use, both advantages and disadvantages. The text of each chapter is, according to its subject, supplied by tables, figures, schemes or photos. All chapters are well written with the use of a reasonable amount of literature sources. The subject index is included.

The survey of the chapters indicates that the subject of the book is rather heterogeneous, analogically to the previous two volumes of the Current Topics in Vector Research series. A certain shortcoming of this series seems to be the fact that the logically connected chapters are included in various volumes of the series issued during four years.

Regardless of this notice the book is valuable and helpful not only to virologists, but also to entomologists, nematodologists and, of course, to specialists in plant protection research.

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