DUNN, GARY A. 1990. Buggy Books: A Guide to Juvenile and Popular Books on Insects and their Relatives. Young Entomologists' Society, Special Publication no. 3, 120 p. Young Entomologists' Society, Inc., 1915 Peggy Place, Lansing, MI 48910-2553. $12.95 + $2.00 shipping and handling. Paperback.

Buggy Books is a list of books on insects and non-insect arthropods for children and young adults published since 1900. It is a very extensive list, and supplements such standard works as Children's Books in Print. Subject Guide (Bowker) and Children's Catalog (H. W. Wilson).

In the introduction the author explains the rating system which he uses to indicate the appropriate age group for each book and the quality of content and approach of the book. These ratings are generally accurate. However, the intent of the work is spoiled by poor editing and a lack of careful proofreading. It appears as if the author has concentrated on his rating system and neglected to maintain consistent bibliographic style.

In some cases subtitles are included and in others omitted, publication dates are omitted or are inaccurate, and series entries, missing in notable cases such as the Peterson's guides, are recorded for publisher's series of little importance. Lack of joint author entries in the index is a major fault. The alphabetizing in the body of the work and in the index is confusing. Annotations are lacking in some cases but are generally adequate.

Overall, the work is a good supplemental resource for elementary school science teachers. The fact that many titles are not available for purchase may discourage some users. For this reason also, accurate and full bibliographic information is essential to locate out-of-print books in libraries or from dealers. We hope that in future editions the author will take more care with editing and proofreading.

AUDREY FRANK
LINDA SPARKS
Education Library
University of Florida

HABECK, D. H., F. D. BENNETT AND J. H. FRANK (eds.) 1990. Classical biological control in the southern United States. Southern Cooperative Series Bull. 355: i-viii, 1-197. Available for $6.00, including postage, from: C. M. Hinton, Publications Distribution Center, IFAS Bldg. 664, University of Florida, Gainesville, Fl 32611.

In this day and age of the pesticide crisis, with ever-mounting costs of chemical pest control, rapid development of resistant pest populations and increasing pesticidal pollution of the environment, biological control by natural enemies is by far the most promising alternative to unilateral reliance on toxic chemical pesticides. "Classical" biological control, or the importation of exotic natural enemies—parasites, predators or pathogens—and their establishment in new habitats has been responsible for hundreds of spectacular successes worldwide, and holds an enormous potential for solving numerous pest problems in the future. When performed by trained professionals according to well-established procedures, classical biological control may result in a dramatic, often permanent, suppression of a serious pest below the economic threshold. It is a relatively inexpensive endeavor, and is virtually free of any significant environmental hazards. In view of its broad applicability to various pest groups, crops and climatic conditions, classical biological control should be regarded as the mainstay of all IPM programs.

In the United States, the center of activity in applied biological control has been gradually shifting Eastward. In spite of inadequate budgets, the last 20 years or so have seen the Southeast come to the forefront. In fact, more is probably going on at present in biological control and IPM in Florida than almost anywhere else in the world. This timely volume documents past and current activities in classical biological control in the Southern United States. With 37 contributing authors, it is an offshoot of the Southern Regional Biological Control Project (S-192), which has coordinated these activities during the past several years.

The first three introductory chapters deal with some general aspects of pest damage and biological control, quarantine procedures, and the importance of systematics to classical biological control. These are followed by a series of nineteen chapters presenting excellent, rather concise reviews of classical biological control efforts directed against pests of cotton, soybean, alfalfa, tobacco, corn, small grain and grain sorghum, rice, sugarcane, vegetables, citrus, fruits and nuts, stored products, greenhouse-grown ornamentals and woody ornamentals; mole crickets and other arthropod pests of turf and pastures, Japanese beetle, white grubs and other beetle pests of turf, flies affecting livestock and poultry, terrestrial weeds and aquatic weeds. Although some of these accounts are considerably more detailed than others, as a rule they present rather comprehensive reviews and are accompanied by ample references to the literature. The concluding chapter emphasizes the need for support of systematic research and classical biological control, and discusses the prospects for future work in the Southern Region.

The volume is well organized, highly readable and relatively free of printing errors. It contains a few tables and black-and-white illustrations (more of the latter would have been welcome!), nineteen excellent color photographs, a computer-generated taxonomic index and a subject index. It is highly recommended to anybody interested in pest management in the South, and should serve as an indispensable sourcebook for entomologists, plant protection specialists, agriculturists, government agencies and the general public.

DAVID ROSEN[1]
Entomology & Nematology Department
University of Florida, Gainesville

[1]Permanent address: The Hebrew University, Faculty of Agriculture, Rehovot 76100, Israel.