
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.

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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.