
lation biology, evolutionary theory and parasite biology. Third, predictions derived from the general concepts act as a guide to critical characteristics of parasite biology which need to be examined and tested in natural populations. Much of the logic in this paper depends upon the interpretation of the word parasite. Day (1974) includes these organisms in his book on host-parasite interactions. The majority of insect herbivores are parasitic. The large order Homoptera, including leafhoppers, froghoppers, aphids, coccids and whiteflies, is composed almost completely of parasitic species. Evolutionary biology of parasites. 407, reasonably complete record of the largest for development of more sophisticated evolutionary ecology.

Introduction to fish biology and ecology 1.1. General characters of a fish. Fishes are the first vertebrates to have evolved. The major groups of fish can be divided into two main categories, the jawless fishes and the jawed fishes. The jawless fishes include the hagfishes and lampreys. The jawed fishes include the cartilaginous fishes, such as sharks, rays, and skates, and the bony fishes, which make up the vast majority of fish species. The bony fishes can be further divided into two subgroups, the ray-finned fishes and the lobe-finned fishes. The ray-finned fishes are the most diverse group of fish, including the salmonids, percids, and cyprinids. The lobe-finned fishes include the lungfishes and the coelacanth. The evolution of the jaw and the paired fins allowed for the development of more complex swimming and maneuvering abilities, which are essential for survival in the water.

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Ecological and evolutionary studies of parasites, in turn, are powerful tools for understanding the spread of dangerous zoonotic diseases and provide a theoretical basis for their control and prevention. All these issues have led to a sharp increase in empirical, comparative and theoretical studies of host-parasite relationships. The book provides an in-depth case study of a model host-parasite system, looking at it from many angles, and extracting from it several general principles that apply equally well to other host-parasite systems. This book is aimed at filling the gap between the descriptive biology of parasites and current ecological and evolutionary theory.