

**BOOK NOTICES**

A full review of books announced in this section may be published in *Blumea* at a later date.

R. DESALLE, G. GIRIBET & W. WHEELER (eds.): **Techniques in Molecular Systematics and Evolution**. Birkhäuser Verlag, Basel-Boston-Berlin, 2001. ix + 407 pp., illus. ISBN 3-7643-6256-1 (hard cover), 3-7643-6257-X (soft cover). Price: EUR 110.28 (hard cover), EUR 72.90 (soft cover).

This book is a manual describing techniques for data acquisition and analysis, and protocols for molecular systematics and evolution. The protocols guide the reader step by step. Furthermore it gives a broad theoretical background on application, information on important websites and perspectives for future approaches. In short, a comprehensive account of the state of the art in molecular systematics.

DAVID J. GIBSON: **Methods in Comparative Plant Population Ecology**. Oxford University Press, Oxford, 2002. vi + 344 pp. ISBN 0-19-850562-0. Price: GBP 26.99.

This book is set up as a senior student and Postdoc guide on methods in plant population ecology. After discussing plant population ecology as a science the volume guides students in designing and performing experiments, collecting and (statistical) analysis of data. For more insight four case studies are discussed in the book.

Useful for students and teachers, also a good reference book and a source of references on plant population ecology and related subjects.

R. J. HENRY (ed.): **Plant genotyping. The DNA fingerprinting of plants**. CABI Publishing, Wallingford, UK, 2001. xiii + 325 pp. ISBN 0-85199-515-2. Price: GBP 55.

Plant genotyping examines techniques and tools for plant DNA fingerprinting and their application in the analysis of wild plant populations, resource collections, germplasm collections and plant breeding. Among the techniques covered are analysis of single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs), microsatellite and AFLP analysis. Special attention is also paid to new techniques such as microarrays and non-gel based analysis of markers. Plant genotyping can be used for the identification of plants in commerce, plant breeding and research.

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