Record Nr. UNINA9910838250303321 Autore Clayton Dale H. Titolo Coevolution of Life on Hosts: Integrating Ecology and History / / Sarah E. Bush, Dale H. Clayton, Kevin P. Johnson Pubbl/distr/stampa Chicago:,: University of Chicago Press,, [2015] ©2015 **ISBN** 0-226-30230-X Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (325 p.) Collana Interspecific Interactions Disciplina 576.9 Soggetti Coevolution Lice **Parasites** Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Description based upon print version of record. Note generali Nota di bibliografia Includes bibliographical references and index. Nota di contenuto Frontmatter -- Contents -- Preface -- Part I. Background -- Part II. Coadaptation -- Part III. Hosts as Islands -- Part IV. Codiversification --Part V. Synthesis -- Literature Cited -- Index For most, the mere mention of lice forces an immediate hand to the Sommario/riassunto head and recollection of childhood experiences with nits, medicated shampoos, and traumatic haircuts. But for a certain breed of biologist, lice make for fascinating scientific fodder, especially enlightening in the study of coevolution. In this book, three leading experts on hostparasite relationships demonstrate how the stunning coevolution that occurs between such species in microevolutionary, or ecological, time generates clear footprints in macroevolutionary, or historical, time. By integrating these scales, Coevolution of Life on Hosts offers a comprehensive understanding of the influence of coevolution on the diversity of all life. Following an introduction to coevolutionary concepts, the authors combine experimental and comparative hostparasite approaches for testing coevolutionary hypotheses to explore the influence of ecological interactions and coadaptation on patterns of diversification and codiversification among interacting species.

Ectoparasites-a diverse assemblage of organisms that ranges from herbivorous insects on plants, to monogenean flatworms on fish, and

feather lice on birds-are powerful models for the study of coevolution because they are easy to observe, mark, and count. As lice on birds and mammals are permanent parasites that spend their entire lifecycles on the bodies of their hosts, they are ideally suited to generating a synthetic overview of coevolution-and, thereby, offer an exciting framework for integrating the concepts of coadaptation and codiversification.