
BOOK REVIEWS

Haemonchus of Ruminants—a bibliography of titles by M. L. Sood and Jhorika Kapur, Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana, (Published by Shika Publications, Ludhiana) pp. 431, Price: India Rs. 150, Overseas £12.00:

As the subtitle indicates, the book is a mere compilation of the titles of available published work, mostly taken from the Helminthological Abstracts (CAB), on the widely distributed and economically important round worm parasite of the ruminants, *Haemonchus* sp. The compilers have classified the literature under as many as fifteen topics, keeping in line with the scheme followed by "Helminthological Abstracts". They do not claim to have listed every available information and have admittedly omitted some titles due to some of them being of a general nature. The compilation covers the literature published between the years 1932 and 1980, and provides information such as author(s); year of publication, title of the article, name of the journal, volume number and page number(s) and also the abstract number of the Helminthological Abstracts in the margin. More or less it is an exhaustive volume prepared with great pains and care. The book will be very useful, as a ready reckoner to research workers engaged in the study of various aspects of *Haemonchus*. At the end of the book a well arranged Author index is added and this enhances the usefulness of the book.

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International Journal of Tropical Plant Diseases by Dr S. P. Raychoudhuri and Dr Anupam Varma, (Today & Tomorrow's Printers & Publishers, 24/B-5 Desh Bandhu Gupta Road, New Delhi 110 005). Vol. I, No. 1, January–June 1983, pp. 113; Annual Subscription: Institutions Rs. 325.00; \$65.00; Contributors & Scientists: Rs. 225.00; After Publication: Rs. 425.00

Effective solution of International Plant Disease problems on global basis through communication of research findings and new ideas is indeed a laudable aim of this Journal. The No. 1 issue of Volume I

(January–June 1983) has been released with eighteen research papers, eight of them from India, three from USA and one each from Canada, West Germany, Indonesia, Singapore, Thailand and Sri Lanka. In addition, it also includes a short communication on a possible new disease of Banana occurring in Sri Lanka. In all, eight different countries have contributed to the present issue of the Journal on a variety of studies connected with plant disease problems and this may be considered a good beginning for a Journal of this nature. However, the papers on "Dust filtering property of avenue trees . . ." and *Eriophyes mangiferae* included in the present issue along with that on "Damping off . . ." containing redundant information appear to be inappropriate to this Journal. Considerable improvement is needed in the quality of paper used and photographs to bring it to international standards.

The purpose of unprinted blank pages, e.g. pp. 76 and 86 is not clear and may add up to the cost, which is rather high (Rs. 325 for contributors and scientists after publication).

The format of the papers is not the same throughout and some of the papers have no abstracts and references cited in the text are not listed at the end of the article which shows that there is considerable scope to improve the quality of presentation. The publisher's name appearing on the top of each page can also be omitted. The journal will be useful to Plant Pathologists and all research institutions engaged in tropical plant diseases.

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Research Highlights for 1982 (International Rice Research Institute, Los Banos, Laguna, Philippines, P.O. Box No. 933, Manila, Philippines), 1983, pp. 156, Price not given.

The various on going research projects and major achievements for 1982 of the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI) Manila, Philippines are

presented in this book. Such informations are being published annually in the form of a book since almost a decade to document the major activities and salient findings of IRRI in a concise form.

The subject matter, presented in the book, could be divided into four major parts. The brief first chapter, termed—'one step ahead' focusses the most important advance results like the development of varieties resistant to insects and diseases, which would be virulent in the near future; technology like the use of *Azolla* as a bio-fertilizer in phosphorus rich soils to reduce the need of chemical nitrogenous fertilizers etc. The second part, which covers the bulk of the book deals with the major research results of 1982 in 25 different branches, covering GEU Program, pest, disease, soil and water management and international net work on rice testing program (IRTP) etc. However, some information on post-harvest technology, which is an important aspect in realising higher return

through the scientific harvest and post harvest operations, in addition, would have been useful.

The 3rd part of the book, deals with general aspects like climate, constraints on rice yields, analysis of various socio-economic systems, training and information service etc at IRRI. The last part deals with IRRI's financial donors, personnel etc.

All the chapters of the book are comprehensive and informative. The results and colour illustrations presented in these chapters clearly indicate the proper planning and in-depth study in various aspects for realising increased production. The book, like its earlier editions, maintains its high standard and would serve as a good source of reference for latest research results for the research and extension workers engaged in rice production program.

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H. K. PANDE

NEWS

THIS WEEK'S CITATION CLASSIC

Singh K R P. Cell cultures derived from larvae of *Aedes albopictus* (Skuse) and *Aedes aegypti* (L.). *Curr. Sci. India* 36:506-8, 1967. [Virus Research Centre, Poona, India]

This paper describes the establishment of cell lines from the newly hatched minced larvae of *Aedes albopictus* and *Aedes aegypti* mosquitoes. Methods employed for subculturing up to the fifteenth passage level, as well as preliminary characterization of the cell lines, are given. [The *SCI*^R indicates that this paper has been cited in over 230 publications since 1967, making it the most-cited paper ever published in this journal.]

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November 29, 1983

"It is unfortunate that my predecessor K. R. P. Singh, the author of the cited paper, died within a decade of its publication. At the request of the director of the National Institute of Virology, Khorshed Pavri, I am writing this commentary.

"In the early 1960s, soon after joining this institute, Singh began studies on the vector virus relationship of some of the arboviruses which were important to public health. He realized the importance of arthropod tissue culture in studies on arboviruses and received full encouragement from T. Ramachandra Rao, then director of the institute, and Charles R. Anderson, the chief scientific representative of the Rockefeller Foundation. Singh was awarded a Rockefeller Foundation fellowship to visit the leading cell culture laboratories all over the world to gain experience in this discipline. On his return, he devoted himself wholeheartedly to the problem and succeeded quickly in establishing cell lines from *Aedes albopictus* and *Aedes aegypti*. The paper was sent to *Nature* for publication, but was returned. It was then sent to *Current Science* where it was promptly accepted.