caterpillars after the application of Heptachlor, which also eliminates natural enemies of the pests. The universally accepted concept of integrated pest management (IPM) has been advocated as one 'involving a pest management system that, in the context of the associated environment and the population dynamics of the pest species, utilizes all suitable techniques and methods in as compatible a manner as possible and maintains the pest population at levels below those causing economic injury'. However, a little emphasis on IPM techniques in tea pest management with a model or two would have been really useful.

The major portion of the book has been devoted to the pests of the tea plant and the information provided goes a long way in providing an understanding of the species involved, the nature of the damage they cause, and their control. Photographs and line drawings supplement the details provided. The pest species have been classified into mites, insects and non-arthropods. The mites include a host of categories, the pink, purple, scarlet, yellow and red spider mites. Among insect pests, the tea mosquito, lygaeid bug, tea aphids, scale insects and mealy bugs, jassids and thrips, besides several caterpillar pests including flush worm, tea tortrix, tea leaf rollers, leaf webbers and looper caterpillars and twig caterpillars are included. Beetles and weevils, notably the short-hole borers, are discussed. Among the non-arthropods, nematodes and rodents find a place, in particular the root-knot nematodes.

The chapter on pesticides and their application, in forms such as dusts, granules, wettable powders, emulsifiable concentrates, water-soluble concentrates and fumigants, is very informative. Equally valuable is the information on spray volume, hazards and safety, pesticide poisoning and first aid. A very useful appendix of the chemicals used for pest control of each pest species, pesticide dosage and effects is also provided. The list of references is useful.

On the whole, this is a very handy and useful volume not only to entomologists interested in the tea ecosystem, but to other entomologists interested in pests and pest control.

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Brief review

Elementary Geology. P. S. Saklani, Today and Tommorrow's Printers and Publishers, New Delhi, 1991, 77 pp.

This small book deals essentially with the task of introducing laymen to the constituent parts of geology. The text is profusely illustrated with appropriate sketches selected from various books on this subject. This will certainly enable the reader to get a better idea of the subject matter. Almost all branches and aspects of geology and applied geology are very briefly touched upon, so that even a novice will get to appreciate the importance of earth science in understanding our planet, the forces acting in it and on it, its natural resources, and the usual methods of exploration and exploitation of minerals. If the treatment of each topic (solar system, interior of the earth, plate tectonics, geomorphological agents, crystal systems, minerals, rocks, life, ground water, mining, engineering geology, etc.) appears to be cursory that is mainly because of the limited scope of the book, which is meant for a beginner.

It is unfortunate that in a book of this kind, well planned to cater to the needs of the uninitiated, there are errors of grammar, spelling, punctuation, and/or, occasionally, facts in almost every page. It is hoped that the author will take special pains to rectify these errors if a second edition is planned or publishes an 'Errata' and appends it to every copy of the present edition. This book is recommended for an introductory course in geology at the 'plus two' stage for Indian students.

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Correction

A novel approach to design of *cis*-acting DNA structural elements for regulation of gene expression *in vivo*

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Samir K. Brahmachari writes:

On page 589, the decrease in β-galactosidase activity should read 2.8-fold instead of 28-fold. Correspondingly, in Table 2, specific activity for pSBC1-containing *E. coli* cells should read 125,200 (36 %) instead of 12,520 (3.6 %). Accordingly corrected figure 7 showing β-galactosidase activity is given below. Our main conclusion remains unaltered.