papers under this category is any indication, it tells about the lack of significant efforts made so far in this direction.

Quite a number of papers deal with sediment characteristics in different morphological milieu, which reflects their variability in the proximal and distal parts of the shores and river mouths. Sea level changes and associated palaeoclimatic conditions during the late Quaternary is the theme of a large number of papers. The different authors of these papers have mastered evidences from stable isotope data, palaeontological studies, discovery of submerged archaeological sites, and also through the tracings of the palaeo-strand lines.

The mining of mineral resources present in the marine regime is still considered a virgin area in the field of exploitation of resources. This is aptly reflected in the papers included under this category. It appears that besides hydrocarbon deposits (about which there is hardly any paper!) the placer deposits of heavy minerals are the only deposits presently available for exploitation. There are a few papers highlighting application of geophysics in marine geology. One paper dealing with petrochemistry of the 'Central Carlsberg Ridge Basalt' deserves special mention. Readers would find this paper quite fascinating providing information on the youngest rocks forming over there. Only two papers are listed under the category of 'Coastal dynamics and management for development'.

Overall, this is a very important publication of the Geological Survey of India, and the credit for this should go to the editors of the volume. The quality of printing and binding of the hard bound volume are quite praiseworthy. The only disquieting part of the volume is the poor quality of illustrations (a common phenomenon with most of the government publications!). Also, the front cover could have been aesthetically more satisfying without so much writing on it!

A. B. ROY

9 Mayurvan,
Panerionki-Madri,
Udaipur 313 002, India
e-mail: abroy_g@yahoo.com

Errata

Isolation of a novel transcription factor from rice by differential display of mRNA

Aruna Tyagi, Natalya Klueva, Honggang Zheng and Henry T. Nguyen
Current Science, 2002, **83**, 1568–1573.

In this paper, we reported an isolation of a novel full length cDNA clone *R1G1A* using the partial cDNA *R1G1* derived from differential display. Here, we would like to clarify that *R1G1A* isolated from rice cDNA library was a false positive clone and its isolation was due to a cloning artifact. The original full-length *R1G1A* contained a full-length ORF encoding transcription factor-homologous protein, its 3′-UTR, a poly(A) tail, an artificially introduced adaptor-linker from the cDNA cloning system, a partial fragment of another rice cDNA, *R1G1B*, and a poly(A) stretch. Note that we have subsequently isolated a full-length cDNA, *R1G1B*, its 3′-UTR is fully homologous to *R1G1* (our unpublished data). The accession numbers for *R1G1*, *R1G1A* and *R1G1B* are AF503582, AF503585 and AF503583, respectively.

The errors are regretted.

— Authors

Quaternary alluvial stratigraphy and palaeoclimatic reconstruction at the Thar margin

M. Jain and S. K. Tandon
Current Science, 2003, **84**, 1048–1055.

On page 1053, second column, para 2, line 16–20: 'In the more calcrete-affected horizon of the same unit, there is a significant drop in the S/I ratio and an increase in the S/C supporting that an increase in the smectite content is due to alteration of ILLITE under alkaline conditions' should read as 'In the more calcrete-affected horizon of the same unit, there is an increase in the S/C ratio suggesting that the increase in the smectite content is due to alteration of CHLORITE under alkaline conditions'.

The error is regretted.

— Authors

Edited and published by P. Balaram and S. Ramaseshan, Current Science Association, Bangalore 560 080.
Typeset by WINTECS Typesetters (Ph: 3327311), Bangalore 560 021 and Printed at Printek Printers, Bangalore (Ph: 3287763)