

indikují. Také *de novo* získané rostliny tabáku byly nakaženy metlovitostí bramboru; ze 35 rekonstituovaných rostlin bylo 27 nemocných. Obdobné výsledky byly získány s krymskou žloutenkou. Pokud jde o délku kultivace a subkultivace kalusu *in vitro*, pohybovala se v rozmezí od jednoho do 18 měsíců a některé infekční kultury jsou dále udržovány. Domníváme se, že primárně důležitou úlohu pro udržení infekčnosti kalusové kultury hraje kinetin.

BOOK REVIEWS

WHEELER, B. E. J.: **The Control of Plant Disease.** — Oxford Biology Readers, 74 — Oxford University Press 1975. 16 pp, 16 Figs.

The author selected some serious plant pathogens as models (*e. g. Phytophthora infestans, Verticillium albo-atrum, Ceratocystis ulmi, Ustilago nuda, Puccinia graminis, Pseudomonas solanacearum, Erwinia amylovora, viruses etc.*) to demonstrate the actual possibilities of plant disease control with some very important crop plants and to present general prospects of plant protection. The control by law (*e. g. plant quarantine* which can also operate within a country) can exclude only some plant pathogens. Disease-free stocks can be produced by apical meristem and/or heat-treatment techniques *etc.* Problems of eradicating the pathogens (or reducing initial inoculum) are discussed, as well as importance of vertical (race-specific) and horizontal (race non-specific) resistance, esp. in relation to the mutability of pathogens. Systemic fungicides combined with known gene-controlled mechanisms provide new prospects for manipulating resistance of crop plants to the plant breeder. Problems relevant to the use of protectant and eradicant fungicides are also discussed; cultural practices may serve as valuable supplements reducing the period of infection.

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SANDERS, F. K.: **The Growth of Viruses.** — Oxford Biology Readers, 64. — Oxford University Press 1975. 16 pp, 18 Figs.

An instructive and modern view of the four structure types of virus particles and of the multiplication of viruses in host cells. The article deals with the genetic information of viral nucleic acids, the behaviour of viruses within cells (attachment, penetration, uncoating), and esp. with different schemes of virus multiplication and with the fate of infected cells. The author stresses some problems remaining unsolved. Electron micrographs, models of virus particles, and diagrams make the publication attractive.

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