

tissue in both species of *Typha* was essentially lower in comparison with other objects studied and it must undoubtedly produce much material for the building of non photosynthesising tissues.

The real volumes of tissues in successive segments in a leaf show the possibility concerning the calculations of productive and non productive tissues in a plant or on a certain area, at certain distances above the ground or on the whole.

References

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BOOK REVIEW

SUNDERLAND, N. (ed.): **Perspectives in Experimental Biology. Volume 2 Botany.** — Pergamon Press, Oxford—New York—Toronto—Sydney—Paris—Braunschweig 1976. 523 pp. 70.00 US \$; 27.50 £.

Papers presented on the Fiftieth Anniversary Meeting of the Society for Experimental Biology held at the University of Cambridge from July 16th to 19th, 1974, are for convenience collected into a zoological volume (Davis, P. S. (ed.): *Perspectives in Experimental Biology. Volume 1 Zoology*) and a botanical volume being reviewed.

According to individual branches of botany 42 papers of 61 authors are grouped into 11 sections: 1. Introduction (2 papers), 2. Growth and development (4 papers), 3. Hormonal regulation of growth and development (5 papers), 4. Pheromones (1 paper), 5. Plastid development and senescence (3 papers), 6. Carbon metabolism in photosynthesis (2 papers), 7. Symbiosis (2 papers), 8. Nitrogen metabolism (4 papers), 9. Protein synthesis and its regulation (6 papers), 10. Secondary metabolites (1 paper), 11. Transport and secretory processes (12 papers). The papers mostly provide a short historical review, statement of current thought and in some cases also a programme of further research or prediction of the trend in research development. All papers are illustrated with graphs, schemes, figures and tables, which makes the text more interesting and comprehensible, and supplemented with a list of references.

Material included in this book does not form a systematic course of experimental botany, but a selection of topics depending on the interest and specialized field of research of the authors, prominent members of the Society of Experimental Biology. This excellent book provides a good survey of the results and activity of scientists predominantly from the United Kingdom (54), further from Australia (1), the USA (2), the Netherlands (2) and New Zealand (2). This volume, complemented by the list of contributors' addresses at the beginning of the volume and by the Author and Subject indexes, is well arranged and printed. Unfortunately, the papers inform about activities and results with two-year delay, as also many other Proceedings do. I am sure that the book will be favourably accepted especially by young research workers, to whom it will demonstrate the perspectives in experimental botany and will serve as a source of references in the wide range of topics.

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