

The way described is only one of the possibilities of morphogenesis induction in this medicinal plant. To find out the optimal conditions for redifferentiation and organogenesis, if the genetic stability is assumed, is important for cloning of suitable chemotypes of camomile.

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Figures at the end of the issue.

BOOK REVIEW

FREI, R. W., BRINKMAN, U. A. TH. (ed.): *MUTAGENICITY TESTING AND RELATED ANALYTICAL TECHNIQUES. Current Topics in Environmental and Toxicological Chemistry*, Vol. 3. — Gordon and Breach Science Publishers, London—New York—Paris 1981. 320 pp., US \$ 46.50.

The title of this book reflects the main theme of the symposium held in Dortmund, the F.R.G., in May 1980 and organized by the International Association of Environmental Analytical Chemists together with the German Society of Chemists. Even though the program was oriented primarily to the analytical chemistry, the organizers tried to introduce some nonchemical subjects. These are presented in the first section of the book under the title "Mutagenicity testing", but only three articles of this section correspond to this section title. One of them concisely summarizes the limits and advantages of some test systems as well as the sources of some most important genotoxic agents (F. K. Zimmermann). The other two articles deal with mutagenic effects of coal liquids as influenced by the catalytic hydrogenation (B. W. Wilson & R. A. Pelroy) and with the testicular DNA synthesis inhibition as a suitable system for detection of mutagenic and carcinogenic chemicals (J. P. Seiler). Three remaining articles of the section describe either the problems of cancer risk posed by chemicals in drinking water (K. P. Cantor *et al.*), or legislation problems in ecotoxicological testing of environmental chemicals (F. Schmidt-Bleek; W. G. Halthrich; H. J. Hapke), which only marginally discuss the problems connected with mutagenicity testing.

The section "Analytical Chemistry" which covers almost 2/3 of the book, is introduced by a well arranged review of the analysis of mutagenic aromatic amines (L. Fishbein). Three other articles in this section combine analytical procedures with mutagenicity tests (mostly Ames assay) to isolate and identify mutagens in mixtures like drinking water (M. W. Tabor & J. C. Loper), petroleum (M. R. Guerin *et al.*) and diesel exhaust (D. Schuetzle *et al.*). The remaining seven articles are purely analytical. New analytical methods or procedures are presented for the detection of polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, aromatic amines in surface waters, polychlorinated biphenyls for carbonyl compounds, phenols or compounds with offensive odour in automobile exhausts and for fibrous particles in ambient air. This book can serve as a valuable manual to those environmentalists interested especially in the mutagenicity of airborne agents and of factors in water.

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