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Figs. 3 and 4 at the end of the issue.

BOOK REVIEW

PREŤOVÁ, A.: ASIMILAČNÉ PIGMENTY, TUKY A ULTRAŠTRUKTÚRA PLASTIDOV POČAS EMBRYOGENÉZY LANU *in situ* A *in vitro*. [ASSIMILATION PIGMENTS, FATS AND THE ULTRASTRUCTURE OF PLASTIDS DURING THE EMBRYOGENESIS OF FLAX *in situ* AND *in vitro*.] — Acta bot. slovacica, Ser. B 4 Physiologica, Pathophysiologica. — Veda, Bratislava 1985. 73 pp., Kčs 11.—. (In Slovak, abstract in Russian and English).

Using embryos of one of the representatives of Chloroembryophyta (plants with green embryos) — *Linum usitatissimum* L. cv. Viera the quality and quantity of pigments during embryogenesis *in situ* as well as the changes in the content and quality of pigments during cultivation *in vitro* were investigated. At the same time the plastid ultrastructure and content of fat, the main reserve compound, were studied. From the results the author concludes that green plastids of flax embryos are not photosynthetically active but synthesize reserve lipids, proteins and some phenolic substances and thus represent a category of plastids specialized in secondary synthesis.

The booklet will be of value to everyone interested in embryology, chlorophyll synthesis, plastid development and ultrastructure.