Addendum

Biological nitrogen fixation with non-legumes: An achievable target or a dogma?

S. P. Saikia and Vanita Jain

[*Curr. Sci*., 2007, **92**(3), 317–322]

My attention has been drawn to a serious omission in this article.

Few sentences in the abstract and introduction have been quoted from F. Azam's 2002 paper published in the *Pakistan Journal of Biological Sciences*[1], the reference of which has been left unquoted, which is as follows:

According to statistics by FAO (2001), about 42 million tons of fertilizer N is being used annually on a global scale for the production of three major cereal crops, i.e. wheat, rice and maize (17, 9 and 16 million tons respectively). Crop plants are able to use about 50% of the applied fertilizer N, while 25% is lost from the soil–plant system through leaching, volatilization, denitrification and due to many other factors causing not only an annual economic loss of US$ 3 billion but also cause pollution to the environment. Some of the adverse environmental effects of excessive use of nitrogenous fertilizers are: (i) metheamoglobinemia in infants due to NO_3 and NO_2 in waters and food, (ii) cancer due to secondary amines, (iii) respiratory illness due to NO_3, aerosols, NO_2 and HNO_3, (iv) eutrophication due to N in surface water, (v) material and ecosystem damage due to HNO_3 in rainwater, (vi) plant toxicity due to high levels of NO_2 and NH_4 in soils, and (vii) excessive plant growth due to more available N, depletion of stratospheric ozone due to NO and N_2O[1].

1. Azam, F., Nodulation in cereals as a means to decreasing their dependence on nitrogenous fertilizers – an achievable target or a dogma. *Pak. J. Biol. Sci.*, 2002, **5**(1), 122–127.

S. P. Saikia

Retraction

Identification of a marine zoanthid *Zoanthus sansibaricus* (Carlgren) from the intertidal rocky shore of Anjuna (Goa) using morphological and molecular analyses

M. J. Krishna, A. Gophane, C. Ravindran, B. S. Ingole, Y. Anjeneyulu, D. Deepti and R. M. Meena

[*Curr. Sci*., 2011, **101**(8), 1079–1086]

This paper has been withdrawn by *Current Science* as the Editors have determined that a proportion of the article, tables and figures have been reproduced from the articles published elsewhere.

Corrigendum

Genetic transformation of an elite Indian genotype of cotton (*Gossypium hirsutum* L.) for insect resistance

I. S. Katageri, H. M. Vamadevaiah, S. S. Udikeri, B. M. Khadi and Polumetla A. Kumar

[*Curr. Sci*., 2007, **93**(12), 1843–1847]

While preparing the map of vector pBinBt3 the orientation of *cry1Ac* gene cassette got reversed inadvertently. The gene cassette is to be read in the direction, i.e. *Eco*RI near LB *Hin*dIII at the middle of T-DNA.

—Authors