

actual number of printing errors. The paper used is of poor quality and the binding is rather flimsy and can hardly be expected to stand frequent handling. Art paper need not have been used for printing text-figures, and many of the plates are left unnumbered. Page 644 is apparently a gross misplacement. There are neither page headings nor an index — both so essential for so large a work. On the title page, it is shown that the monograph is published by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, but on the reverse side the Manager of Publications,

Delhi, claims that privilege. The author cannot obviously be blamed for these drawbacks!

Despite all the above defects, the publication under review will prove to be useful and interesting to students of Zoology — especially those engaged in agricultural entomology, and in respect of research workers on locusts this monograph would serve both as an important source of original material and as a valuable book of reference. It should find a place in the libraries of all Zoological and Agricultural Institutions.

M. L. ROONWAL.

OBITUARY

DR. C. MAHADEVAN

THE sudden death of Dr. C. Mahadevan, Head of the Department of Geology, Andhra University, Waltair, on April 8, 1962, will be deeply mourned by his many friends and colleagues. Dr. Mahadevan held a prominent position in Indian Geology and was noted for his pioneering research in India on the X-ray investigation of coals.

Dr. Mahadevan was born on May 6, 1901. After graduating from the Madras University with Geology Honours in 1926, he came to work as a research student under Sir C. V. Raman. Professor Raman started him on a new line of research, namely, the investigation of coals by the method of X-ray diffraction. His assiduous work on this problem for over five years resulted in the publication of a number of papers of a fundamental nature, thus laying the foundation for what was then a comparatively new field of research in India for geologists. Mahadevan was awarded the D.Sc. degree of the Madras University for this work. His papers on the pleochroic halos in cordierite, biotite, etc., are also worthy of note.

From 1931 to 1944 Dr. Mahadevan held the post of Geologist in the Geological Survey of the Hyderabad State. Among his contributions

during this period may be mentioned the study of the geology of Raichur and Sholapur districts, the Pakhals in the Godavary valley and the Bhima basin.

In 1945 he was appointed as the Head of the Department of Geology by the Andhra University which post he held till his death. Latterly, in addition, he was also the Principal of the University colleges which duties he relinquished just a week before his death.

Dr. Mahadevan was a Foundation Fellow of the Indian Academy of Sciences, and he represented Indian Geology in many International conferences and delegations.

Those who knew him in the early days of his career will remember Dr. Mahadevan's engaging conversations full of anecdotes, his enthusiasm for physical exercises, and his great liking for coffee of which he used to have a cup almost every two hours of the day. By his helpful nature, and fine human qualities he endeared himself to all his friends. Many will feel, as the present writer does, that in his death they have lost a personal friend.

A. S. GANESAN.
