colour. But the phloem of the petioles of infected leaves, in addition to xylem, showed positive reaction with the stain and were deeply stained. They appeared pinkish orange in colour. Similar reactions were observed in the sections from the petioles of leaves showing no apparent symptoms of infection. The absence of stain in the phloem tissue of healthy petioles clearly distinguished the healthy plants from infected plants.

Dept. of Plant Pathology, P. NARAYANASAMY.
Tamil Nadu Agrl. University, C. NATARAJAN.
Coimbatore-3, *May* 31, 1974.

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An Additional Host for *Cercospora jasminicola* Mueller and Chupp.

The cultivated jasmines, constituted by number of species of *Jasminum*, are affected by leaf spot and leaf blight caused by *Cercospora jasminicola*. During September–October, a severe leaf spot and leaf blight was observed on *Jasminum humile* Linn. at the Coimbatore campus of the Tamil Nadu Agricultural University.

The disease appeared on the upper surface of the leaflets as circular reddish brown to chocolate brown spots 3 to 8 mm in diameter. In severe cases, the spots enlarged in size as irregular patches, covering the whole leaf surface. Brown to chocolate brown spots were also noticed on the petioles and stem.

Conidiophores are in dense fascicles, pale to olivaceous brown, unbranched, tips light coloured almost hyaline, septations few, and measure 5–22 μ $\times$ 3–4 μ. Conidia lightly olivaceous, cylindrical, septations indistinct, 3–5 septate and measure 2–3 $\mu \times$ 20–90 μ (mean 2·3 $\times$ 4·5 μ). The pathogen was identified as *Cercospora jasminicola* Mueller and Chupp. *J. malabaricum* W., *J. sambac* Ait. from Dharwar, *J. rigidum* Zenk from Nandi Hills, *J. grandiflorum* L. from Coimbatore and *Jasminum* sp. have been so far reported as the hosts of *Cercospora jasminicola*. *J. humile* L. has not so far been reported as a host for this species and this is the first record.

Dept. of Plant Pathology, T. K. KANDASWAMY.
Tamil Nadu Agril. Univ., C. L. SUBRAMANIAN.
Coimbatore 641003,
September 11, 1974.

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REVIEWS AND NOTICES OF BOOKS

The Use of Satellite Pictures in Weather Analysis and Forecasting—Technical Note No. 124 (Revised Version of Technical Note No. 75). Edited by R. K. Anderson and N. F. Veltishchev. (WMO No. 333, Geneva, Switzerland), 1973. Pp. 275.

The launching of the first TIROS satellite in 1960 opened up a new era in the field of meteorology. Large number of satellites such as Nimbus, NOAA/ITOS and Meteor which have been launched since then, and the rapid advances made in the interpretation of satellite cloud pictures now provide a very valuable tool for more accurate weather prediction. The data from APT installations at various locations are now being used by a large number of countries for weather prediction. At the same time, a great need has been felt by a large number of meteorological observers for a hand book giving guidance for the interpretation of the data from these satellites. The present book *The Use of Satellite Pictures in Weather Analysis and Forecasting*, which is an updated version of the earlier World Meteorological Organization Technical Note No. 75, provides a valuable up-to-date guide to all professional meteorological observers.

The Technical Note has been divided into 5 chapters. Chapter 1 gives an elementary description of the general characteristics of the two types of images that are currently available from weather satellites, namely, visible data obtained by television cameras and infrared data obtained by scanning radiometers. This chapter also briefly touches upon the limitations in the available resolution of instrumentation that are currently being used on various satellites.

Chapters 2, 3 and 4 provide an extremely good guidance for the interpretation of satellite pictures with a large number of illustrations of various cloud types, cloud patterns ranging from mesoscale to planetary scale. Examples of litho and hydrometeors observable by satellites and distinctive features of earth surfaces including the quantitative evaluation of variation of snow and ice both on