The paper "New Concepts in Breeding for Resistance" by Robinson is stimulating and lays emphasis not on genetic theory but on the influence of epidemiology and its influence on plant breeding. Dr. Heath elaborates some relatively little known morphological and physiological changes in non-susceptible host plants due to fungal infection. Leonard and Czochor focus attention to the types of resistance described by van der Plank (1978) with special emphasis on gene-for-gene systems. Vance et al. present a lucid picture on the lignin formation as a mechanism of disease resistance.

Zitter and Simons provide some valuable suggestions on management of viruses and emphasize controlling virus inoculum sources, altering vector efficiencies, forecasting and integrated control. The paper "Non-target effects of pesticides on soil-borne pathogens and disease" emphasizes the need to develop fungi-cides/nematicides which can be used in combination to offset specific undesirable effects. The paper "Cytogenetics and morphology in relation to evolution and speciation of plant parasitic nematodes" aims at a better understanding of phyletic relationships of various groups and the biological status of some agronomically important plant parasitic nematodes.

The paper "Soft rot causing Erwinia sp." by Perembelon and Kelman provides extensive and valuable information on various aspects such as taxonomy, serology, distribution and host range, etiology, environmental factors affecting disease expression, epidemiology etc. Two papers, viz., "Biological control of soil-borne fungal propagules and Biological control of nematode pests by natural enemies" emphasize an area of plant disease control which has been receiving greater attention than in the past because of the hazards posed by the use of chemicals. The paper "Effect of fungal viruses on their hosts" is an attempt to gain somewhat better understanding of fungus virus interactions.

The review paper Biology of Striga Orobanche and other root parasitic weeds provides up-to-date information on these parasites and discusses the future line of action to effectively control them.

The volume of "Annual Review of Phytopathology" is undoubtedly of great value to all Post-Graduate students and researchers in the field of Plant Pathology. This valuable review will be an asset to the libraries and to research workers in the field of Phytopathology.

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