

3. Singh, I. B., *J. Geol. Soc. India*, 1979, 20, 214.
4. Auden, J. B., *Rec. Geol. Surv. India*, 1934, 67, 357.
5. Shanker, R., *J. Palaeont. Soc. India*, 1971, 16, 1.
6. Kumar, G. and Dhaundiyal, J. N., *Him. Geol.*, 1979, 9, 18.
7. Tiwari, R. S. and Singh, V., *Geophytology*, 1983, 13, 237.
8. Singh, I. B., *J. Palaeont. Soc. India*, 1981, 25, 148.
9. Valdiya, K. S., *J. Geol. Soc. India*, 1975, 16, 119.
10. Kalia, P., *Proc. II India Colloq. Micropal. Strat.*, Lucknow, 1972, 107.
11. Kalia, P., *J. Palaeont. Soc. India*, 1976, 19, 41.
12. Singh, I. B., 125th Anniversary Celebrations. *Geol. Surv. India, IV A Stratigraphy, Structure, Tectonics and Petrology* (Unedited and Uncorrected preprint).
13. Singh, I. B. and Rai, V., *J. Palaeont., Soc. India*, 1983, 28, 67.
14. Singh, I. B. and Rai, V., *J. Palaeont., Soc. India*, 1983, 28, 114.
15. Tewari, V. C., *Curr. Sci.*, 1984, 53, 319.
16. Tripathi, C., Jangpangi, B. S. N., Bhatt, D. K., Kumar, G. and Raina, B. K., *Geophytology*, 1984, 14, 221.
17. Azmi, R. J., Joshi, M. N. and Juyal, K. P., *Contemp. Geosci. Research Himalaya*, 1981, 1, 245.
18. Kumar, G., Raina, B. K., Bhatt, D. K. and Jangpangi, B. S., *J. Palaeont. Soc. India*, 1983, 28, 106.
19. Sah, S. C. D., Venkatachala, B. S. and Lakhnupal, R. N., *2nd Geol. Sem. Chandigarh*, 1967, 115.
20. Bhatt, D. K., Mangain, V. D., Misra, R. S. and Srivastava, J. P., *Geophytology*, 1983, 13, 116.
21. Ganesan, T. M., *Him. Geol.*, 1972, 2, 431.
22. Shanker, R., Dhaundiyal, J. N. and Kapoor, H. M., *J. Palaeont. Soc. India*, 1973, 17, 50.

---

## NEWS

---

### POWER PLANT FOR THE ARCTIC

The Moscow Research Institute of Energy has designed a new type of power plant which transforms the natural energy of cold Northern seas into electricity. Such a plant is installed on an ice-bound shore. A cryogenic liquid circulates in its pipes which boils at even the temperature at which water freezes under ice. Sea water warms up the liquid, which begins to boil and turns the electric generator's blades. It is then condensed and returned to the surface, where it cools down to be again returned underwater through the closed pipe system.

The "Arctic power plant" can be a renewable energy source and replace the diesel power stations currently in use to charge the storage batteries of ships and supply heat and electricity to research stations and coastal settlements.

(*Soviet Features*, Vol. XXV, No. 31, February 24, 1986; Information Dept., USSR Embassy in India, P.B. 241, 25 Barakhamba Road, New Delhi 110 001).

### NATIONAL SEMINAR ON RICE HOPPERS AND THEIR INTEGRATED MANAGEMENT

The seminar will be held at the Faculty of Agriculture, Bidhan Chandra Krishi Viswavidyalay, Kalyani, during November 1986.

The seminar will deal with the following subjects: 1. Techniques (for trapping and rearing), 2. Diversity in forms and habits, 3. Biology and Ecology, 4. Virus relations, 5. Hopper Plant/Virus interactions, 6. Host

resistance and its durability, 7. Chemical control, 8. Surveillance, monitoring and forecasting, 9. Natural enemies and 10. Integrated control.

For details please contact Prof. S. Mukhopadhyay, Department of Plant Pathology, Faculty of Agriculture (B.C.K.V.), Kalyani, Nadia 741 235, West Bengal.