Nodal explants raised on Kn(10^{-5} M) + IBA (10^{-5} M) produced new shoots and roots from the previously formed callus when transferred to the same medium after 4 weeks.

Halder and Gadgil[6] reported that the various combinations of auxins and cytokinin failed to induce buds or embryoids in the early phase of culture in six cucurbitaceous species. Under the influence of NAA + adenine or IBA + BAP, embryoids and buds developed in the cotyledon callus cultures of *Momordica charantia* and *Cucumis melo* var. *utilissimus* after 23 and 26 months respectively (maintained by transferring after every 6 weeks on the same medium). Earlier Jelaska[4] had reported embryoid production from the hypocotyl and cotyledon cultures of *Cucurbita pepo* in response to various growth hormones.

The present work on *Coccinia* has shown, as with the earlier studies, that IBA is a potent auxin for induction of morphogenesis and regeneration in the cucurbits when used with a cytokinin.

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NEWS

HYDROCARBONS EMITTED BY TREES MAY PLAY A LARGER ROLE AS PRECURSORS OF TROPOSPHERIC OZONE THAN PREVIOUSLY THOUGHT

Hydrocarbons emitted by trees may play a larger role as precursors of tropospheric ozone than previously thought says William Chameides of the Georgia Institute of Technology in ther Sept. 16 issue of *Science*. He notes that attempts to reduce urban ozone through controls on automotive and industrial sources of hydrocarbons generally have had little success. Control strategies fail to account for large natural sources of hydrocarbons. Chameides and his colleagues have found, for instance, that wooded areas around Atlanta emit about as many hydrocarbons as do man-made sources. They suggest that efforts to reduce ozone be concentrated on controlling oxides of nitrogen (NO_x), of which very little is emitted from natural sources in urban areas. They blame much of urban ozone production on the mix of hydrocarbons and NO_x, rather than on hydrocarbons alone. (*Environmental Science and Technology*, Vol. 22, No. 11, November 1988, p. 1248; Published by: The American Chemical Society, 1155, 16th Street, N.W., Washington D.C.)