

ured, averaged and expressed in terms of mean tubular diameter. Similarly 50 Leydig cells nuclei were measured. The standard errors of the mean values were calculated. Student's *t* test was applied for statistical significance.

The langur monkeys were in good health throughout the period of investigation. The body weights remained unchanged in the treated langur monkeys when compared with the controls. The malvidin chloride treatment caused a decrease in the weights of the testes ($P < 0.01$) and epididymides ($P < 0.05$) (table 1). Definite changes in the form of degeneration in the seminiferous tubules and atrophied Leydig cells in testes were present in langur monkeys fed with malvidin chloride (figure 2). Furthermore, there was a decrease ($P < 0.01$) in the seminiferous tubules and Leydig cells nuclei dia-

meter (table 1). The seminiferous tubular lumen was filled up with desquamated cells and the debris (figure 2). This investigation reveals definite impairment of the spermatogenesis in langur monkeys fed with malvidin chloride (50 mg/kg body weight) for 60 days.

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NEWS

NEW APPROACHES TO RESPIRATORY DISEASES

This international conference, organized by IBC Technical Services, will be held on 27 and 28 February 1989 at the Royal Society of Medicine, London. It will provide a comprehensive "state of the art" review of diseases of the upper and lower respiratory tract. Speakers will cover asthma, cystic fibrosis, interstitial lung disease, respiratory infections, including respiratory complications in AIDS, lung cancer, sleep apnoea, as well as cough and

airway mucus secretion. Application of basic research in this field is increasing understanding of the pathogenetic mechanisms underlying such diseases, and advances in pharmacology and technology are encouraging novel approaches to therapy. For details contact: Dr Renata Duke, IBC Technical Services Ltd., Bath House 56 Holborn Viaduct, London EC1A 2EX.