Book Reviews

Köhlein, F.: Saxifragen und andere Steinbrechgewächse. Gebirgenpflanzen im Garten, Band 2.

Stuttgart: Ulmer 1980, 289 pp, 150 figs, Hard bound DM 88,-

Many plant species belonging to the Saxifragaceae are favourite garden plants, especially in rock gardening. This has led to a great number of garden hybrids, particularly within the genus Saxifraga which comprises at least 300 true species.

The first part of this book contains short chapters on the geographical distribution of the saxifragas; their use in gardens, with many examples of methods of culture and propagation; diseases and history of their use in gardens. In the second part of the book many species and hybrids are described systematically, although in very general terms. Where applicable the descriptions include information on natural habitat and range, as well as requirements for culture and propagation.

This book is a very valuable treatise on saxifragas and a must for specialized growers and gardeners. However, the systematic botanist will also find very useful descriptions of many hybrids which are not found elsewhere in the literature. The book contains good photographic illustrations of saxifragas, as well as many instructive drawings. The German language will limit its distribution.

G. Barendse, Nijmegen

Bovey, R.; Gärtel, W., Hewitt, W.B., Martelli, G.P.; Vuittenez, A.: Virus and Virus-like Diseases of Grapevines. Colour atlas of symptoms. Editions Payot Lausanne, La Maison Rustique.

Stuttgart: Ulmer 1980. 183 pp., 186 colour figs. Hard bound DM 58.-

In grapevines about 30 different virus diseases have been characterized, from which about 20 viruses have been isolated and identified. These are widespread throughout the vineyards of the world. The International Council of the study of symptoms of viruses and virus diseases of grapevines asked for a handbook of colour pictures of symptoms of these diseases and those of other origins which may be confused with viruses. Here it is! Virologists from Switzerland, California, France and Germany, in close cooperation with colleagues from Canada, Australia, Greece, Italy and Czechoslovakia, have collected vivid colour photographs which will enable viticulturists to diagnose from external symptoms only the most important grapevine diseases caused by viruses, Mycoplasma and Rickettsia-like microorganisms. Leaf, stem, fanleaf, fruit, bark and bunch symptoms are also demonstrated. Differential diagnosis is possible: symptoms of mineral deficiency, spray damage, and damage due to mite-feeding have also been presented in order to preclude mistakes in diagnosis.

The entire text over the description of the diseases, the possible confusion between virus diseases and other diseases and damage or abnormalities on grapevines, as well as the tables on the properties and characteristics of soil-borne, fungi- and mite-transmitted viruses, are given in French, German and English.

This handy handbook will for a long time also be an aid in discriminating virus diseases from genetic diseases in viticulture.

H.F. Linskens, Nijmegen