

*Index Bibliographique sur la Morphologie des Pollens d'Angiospermes.* G. Thanikaimoni. *Trav. Sect. Sci. Tech. (Pondichéry)*, 12(1). All India Press, Pondichéry, 1972, 339 pp.

This book is a welcome addition to the *Bibliography of Actinopalynology 1671–1966* (editors Hulshof and Manten) issued by the *Review of Palaeobotany and Palynology* at about the same time (1972). The aim of both bibliographies is the same; viz., to compile literature of recent palynological publications in a compact and handy form, arranged in subject. Thanikaimoni consulted nearly 1550 references and it is inevitable that he has many times mentioned the same references as those occurring in the Hulshof and Manten edition which contains nearly four times as many titles (ca. 5500). The presentation, however, is quite different and Thanikaimoni's is rather original. He lays more emphasis on the taxonomy and he begins his bibliography with a general index of the genera in alphabetical sequence. Under these genera all authors are mentioned who have published on them. The complete reference is given in the second part, a list of authors in alphabetical sequence and chronological order. Contrary to Thanikaimoni, Hulshof and Manten start their bibliography with a reference list of authors in alphabetical sequence and their second list is an index not only based on taxonomy in the first place, but also on subjects like Aeropalynology and Melittopalynology. The taxonomic index deals with the descriptions of pollen and spores in family order, however.

There are two important reasons which make the book under review different from the bibliography of Hulshof and Manten. Firstly, Thanikaimoni covers five years more than Hulshof and Manten. Several of his references are from 1971 and this given fact makes the book such a welcome complement to the *Bibliography of Actinopalynology*. It is up to date for a large part of the current and most important literature in palynology. Secondly, because of the Indian origin of the "Index Bibliographique" it may be expected that a complete survey of the Indian literature is given. So far as I can judge, most of the Indian literature from before 1966 as mentioned by Hulshof and Manten is also present in Thanikaimoni's list and in many cases he even gives far more references. It rarely occurs that the present author misses a title. For instance the publications of C. V. Rao show a good example. Hulshof and Manten give only one single reference to this author, whereas Thanikaimoni has a list of fifteen publications up to 1965, but not, however, including that single one of Hulshof and Manten.

The book is intended to be of practical use for pollen morphologists in the first place and without doubt the publication will serve its purpose well. The users must keep in mind, however, that it is incomplete especially for those publications from outside India.

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