by Windelbandt (Bibliographical Contributions No. 2, Institute of Plant Industry, Leningrad) supplies a long-felt want amongst applied botanists. Reorganisation and changes of title, which have at various times affected the Institute and its publications, have made it difficult for many to check the completeness of their sets of publications. The Institute of Plant Industry, as it is known to-day, uniting the activities of numerous research institutions and field stations, has evolved from the Bureau of Applied Botany founded in 1894. The serial numbering of the original *Bulletin* is maintained, and this list takes the *Bulletin of Applied Botany, Genetics and Plant Breeding* to the point where it is split up into three series, one of which is subdivided into thirteen sections. The list is published in Russian and in one other language, generally English or German, according to the language in which the summary or translation is issued. While German was used up to 1914, most translations now appear in English. An indication is also given in cases where the articles appear only in Russian, and also if the number is out of print. The list, which includes supplements and seed catalogues, has a wide interest. A large amount of work of a fundamental nature is included as well as the ordinary routine crop experimental work. The crops include tea, oil- and rubber-bearing plants, etc., in addition to the usual crops found in Europe.

Pelotherapy

Peloid, from the Greek πηλος (= mud), was adopted by the International Society of Medical Hydrology at its recent annual meeting in Switzerland as a generic name applicable to any naturally produced medium such as is used in medical practice as a cataplasm for external treatment. Such media are known in the various countries as boue, fango, gyttja, liman, moor, mud, peat, schlamm, etc., these names being used in confusion for both specific media and in a generic sense. The new word, with its derivatives *pelology* and *pelotherapy*, will avoid this confusion and allow the local terms to be defined and used in their restricted sense. The Society appointed an International Standard Measurements Committee, with Dr. S. Judd Lewis as chairman, to investigate the properties of these peloids, and they are now classified into groups as : (1) purely mineral ; (2) alluvial and marine, characterised by the organic matter being of the thallophyte type, as is the case with those permeated with algal, diatomaceous, bacterial and similar structures : (3) an intermediate group of terrestrial peloids ; (4) those of mainly vascular-vegetable origin, such as moors or peats from (*a*) mosses, (*b*) phanerogams, etc. ; (5) peloids mainly of marine vegetable origin ; (6) peloids derived from petroleum deposits ; and a detached group, 10, for 'artificial' or 'factitious peloids'. The Committee has now to consider the components—saline, mineral (geological), organic (for example, humus), vegetable structures, micro-organisms, etc. ; the physical properties—heat conductivity, heat capacity, plasticity, colloidal properties, radioactivity, etc. ; and the clinical indications.

First International Congress of Electro-Radio-Biology

WE have received a notice that the International Society of Radio-Biology, having its headquarters in Venice, is preparing to organise the First International Congress of Electro-Radio-Biology, which it is hoped will take place in that city in September next. It may be that there is room for an international society dealing with this subject, but a very considerable part of the programme would appear to come within the purview of the International Congress of Radiology which meets in Zurich in July of this year. It appears from the memorandum issued that a number of representatives from different countries will give lectures and speeches at this proposed Congress, but we regret to say that we do not see the name of a single British representative ; but other names, it is stated, will be added in successive communications, so that should the Congress take place, we hope to see some representatives from Great Britain take an appropriate part. Those who desire more detailed information are invited to apply to the temporary head office of the International Society of Radio-Biology, addressing their correspondence to : Dr. Giocondo Protti, Venice (Italy), Canal Grande—S. Gregorio 173.

A Map of the British Isles, 1603

IN the University of Göttingen there is apparently the only copy of a map of the British Isles published in 1603 by John Woutneel and engraved by William Kip. It is a large sheet cut into four and came into the possession of the University in 1735. A photostat of the map is now in the British Museum. In the *Geographical Journal* of December, Mr. E. Lynam gives some account of this map. Woutneel was a Flemish bookseller living in London and Kip was a Dutch engraver who engraved the thirty-four maps in Camden's "Britannia" (1607). England and Wales on Woutneel's map are copied from the second edition (1594) of the Hondius map and show different spellings and more names, some of which are taken from Saxton. Scotland is copied from the Ortelius map of 1573. Ireland is based mainly on the 1594 map, but seems to contain some original work. Mr. Lynam does not believe that this map was the general map of an atlas that embraced the anonymous county maps of 1602–3, which do not appear to be Kip's work. It is not a good map. Mistakes are numerous and there is evidence of hasty copying but it is notable for the marking, not always correct, of battlefields, and its fine engraving. It will be of interest to discover if other copies are in existence.

Biochemical Research in India

THE Society of Biological Chemists, India, now in its third year, publishes annually "Biochemical and Allied Research in India" ; the number for 1932 has recently been issued. This publication takes the form of a review of research work published during the year, by Indians and other workers in that country, usually in Indian journals. The subject matter is dealt with under the following headings :