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**Book Reviews**


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**Jöchle, W.; Lamond, D.R.: Control of Reproductive Functions in Domestic Animals.** Current Topics in Veterinary Medicine and Animal Science, vol. 7. The Hague, Boston, London: Martinus Nijhoff 1980. 248 pp., 42 figs., 73 tabs.

The book by W. Jöchle and D.R. Lamond, "Control of Reproductive Functions in Domestic Animals", is a very useful manual on this field of knowledge. It contains comprehensive data on the general physiology of reproduction in mammals and on various kinds of pathology of reproductive function in different species of domestic animals, as well as a description of their methods of control. In this respect, the book is extremely useful for animal breeders both as a course for systematic training and as a handbook that can be used in concrete cases of disorders of reproduction in domestic animals.

Perhaps the main orientation of the book as a practical manual accounts for the fact that the authors have not touched upon the problem of influence of domestication on the reproductive functions of animals. It is also a pity that such an important factor as light and its influence on the fertility and reproduction of domestic animals have been touched upon all too briefly.

On the whole, I consider the book to be very useful for physiologists and animal breeders.

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**Dahiya, B.S.: An Annotated Bibliography of Pigeonpea 1900–1977.** Patancheru, Andhra Pradesh (India): ICRISAT 1980. 183 pp.

Pigeonpea (*Cajanus cajan* (L.) Millsp.) is an important food legume in the semi-arid tropics. In India, where 90% of the crop is grown, pigeonpea is the second most important

pulse crop after chickpea. It constitutes an important part of the protein in the mainly vegetarian diets in the country. Burma, Bangladesh and Pakistan also grow sizeable amounts. Fodder and fuel are byproducts of considerable use.

Pigeonpea is much more extensively grown in East Africa than presented in crop statistics where, as in India, it is grown as an intercrop, and where a few plants are found in most compounds of the region. In the Caribbean the crop is important horticulturally and several South American countries have pigeonpea as a garden crop in small unreported acreages.

Because of its diversity, drought tolerance, perennial nature and many uses, pigeonpea can be fitted into many cropping systems. The crop deserves efforts to increase its production and a good start to newcomers is to consult the Annotated Bibliography of Pigeonpea by B.S. Dahiya. Many of the scientists working with this grain legume already own the book, which summarises the literature on all aspects of research on pigeonpeas available till 1977. The book serves an especially useful purpose for many who do not have access to a well-stocked library. The annotations are edited versions of the author's abstract or abstract journal texts if the original publication could not be seen.

The book is well executed in photo-offset and available upon request without charge from ICRISAT. Typing errors are few and the indices work well. The appendix on pigeonpea synonymy (vernaculars) is awkward in composition and less complete than it might be. Yewof-aten should read Yewof-ater and is Amharic, not Armenian. Missing are Mbaazi in Swahili and synonyms in many other vernaculars.

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