Lyt-1$^+$2$^-$T cells, leading to macrophage activation in acquired resistance to Leishmania infection in rodent model studies.

The second half of this issue summarizes the various aspects of modern malariology, such as perspectives of malaria vaccination with regard to protection, decrease in severity of the disease and reduction of malaria transmission. In greater detail it reviews the development of sporozoite vaccine and the structure and organization of genes coding for sporozoite surface antigen. It contains discussions on the enigma of antigenic variation of parasite proteins expressed on the surface of infected red cells and the involvement of the spleen, protective antigens of the erythrocytic stages of rodent, simian and human plasmodial species, the first results of studies on the expression of *P. falciparum* blood stage antigens by *E. coli* clones of a cDNA library in lambda phages and a description of *P. falciparum* merozoite antigens binding to glycophorin of erythrocytes – the essential step leading to the infection of red cells by the malaria parasite.

The last paper reviews experimental studies on transmission blocking immunity induced by antigens of gametes early zygotes and ookinetes, the identification and characterization of some of their antigens and their potential role as part of a multicomponent malaria vaccine. It is recommended that those who wish to update their knowledge to the beginning of 1984 in this rapidly evolving field of medical protozoology should read it fully.

J. H. E. Th. Meuwissen, Nijmegen

Porter, R.R.; Lachmann, P.J.; Reid, K.B.M. (eds.): Biochemistry and Genetics of Complement. Philosophical Transactions of The Royal Society of London. B. Biological Sciences, Vol. 306. London: The Royal Society 1984. Several figs. and tabs.

The book is the edition of a discussion organized by Drs. Porter, Lachmann and Reid in January 1984. It starts with a very brief introduction by Dr. Porter on the importance of the complement system as a nonspecific effector mechanism of immunity. The three functional subunits of the complement system, the classical and alternative activation pathways and the terminal route of activation are further discussed by a number of specialists in particular fields. A new idea discussed is that activation of not only the alternative but also the classical pathway can be a matter of contra-suppression, a more or less specific antagonism of natural regulating proteins.

The book continues with a number of contributions on the genetics of individual complement components. It is stated that the greater part of the complement components have genetic variants. This is in particular true for C4, which shows a very extensive polymorphism. This is of interest since low-active variants of C4 are associated with a higher incidence of autoimmunity. Also, the linkage of the genes coding for the components C2, factor B and C4 to the major histocompatibility complex remains a remarkable fact. The association between the rate of C2 and factor B secretion by cells of the monocyte-macrophage lineage and the maturation stage of the cells is discussed in relation to the role of the cells during inflammation. The cloning and characterization of complementary DNA for mouse C3, the beta-chain of human Clq, human and mouse C2, factor B and C4 is further extensively paid attention to.

The last contribution of the book by Dr. Lachmann deals with a number of deficiences in individual complement components and complement receptors.

In conclusion, the book is fragmentary with respect to functional aspects but very informative on the genetics of complement. It can be recommended to those with particular interest in the latter subject. H. van Dijk, Utrecht

Announcement

Genetic Research with Nonhuman Primates: Serving the Needs of Mankind

The Southwest Foundation Forum will host an international symposium entitled "Genetic Research with Nonhuman Primates: Serving the Needs of Mankind," in San Antonio, Texas, on March 2–5, 1986. Invited speakers will present papers in the areas of biochemical genetics, cytogenetics, immunogenetics, molecular genetics, population genetics, and genetic predisposition to common diseases.

A Distinguished Scientist Award in Genetics and a cash prize of $ 1,000 will be made to a geneticist who has already made significant contributions in health-related basic research and has demonstrated great potential for future achievement. The recipient, who need not necessarily have worked with nonhuman primates, will be invited to present a keynote address at the symposium.

Please send *requests for information* and letters of nomination for the Distinguished Scientist Award to: John L. VandeBerg, Director, Department of Genetics, Southwest Foundation for Biomedical Research, P. O. Box 28 147, San Antonio, TX 78284, USA.

Author's correction

In the paper "Heritability of juvenile characters of white spruce (*Picea glauca* (Moench.) Voss.) in central Newfoundland, Canada" by Khalil, M. A. K. 69:247–251 (1985) the author wishes the following rectification:

Page 250, equation (5): "Standard deviation of single tree heritability" should read "Standard error of single tree heritability".