

of seeds even by a single isolated plant. While autogamy in this species is undoubtedly beneficial, it is not clear what strictures this will place on adaptability through the loss of recombination. The role of autogamy in the species *S. asiatica* as a whole is not known. For one thing, the genetics of the American introduction are not clear. We do not know if these plants are genetically uniform, that is, progeny of a single introduction, or if the pathogen was introduced more than once. Isoenzyme studies of different American populations might be useful in an assay of genetic similarity. Of particular interest would be a study of the very infrequent yellow-flowered strain which comprises about 0.01% of all American witchweed and will produce only yellow-flowered plants.

The chromosome number of *S. asiatica* is 12 (Kondo, 1973), a number close to that of related genera.

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#### ADDENDUM

Another species of *Striga*, *S. gesnerioides* (Willd.) Vatke, has recently been discovered in Florida (see R. P. Wunderlin, L. J. Musselman and A. G. Shuey. *Plant Disease Reporter*, April 1979).

#### BOOK REVIEW

**Toxicology, biochemistry and pathology of mycotoxins.** Kenji Uraguchi and Mikio Yamazaki (eds.). viii, 288 pp. John Wiley and Sons, New York. 1978. \$27.50.

Mycotoxins and the serious "diseases" (mycotoxicoses) that can be caused by them are a relatively recent and fearful addition to our knowledge about certain fungi. When foodstuffs are stored or transported under conditions of high humidity and mild temperatures, fungal contamination can occur and mycotoxins may be produced. Several fungi have been implicated, mostly species of *Alternaria*, *Aspergillus*, *Cladosporium*, *Fusarium* and *Penicillium*. Studies of this problem have been rapid and profuse over the past decade or so and thus a need for a summary of knowledge existed. This book does just that. Several Japanese scientists have collaborated in its preparation. Coverage includes current scope of research and chemistry and toxicology of mycotoxins, damage to cells and tissues, carcinogenicity of mycotoxins and investigations of aflatoxins. Suggestions for prevention and control are given.

The book is timely and covers the subject thoroughly.—CLARK T. ROGERSON, New York Botanical Garden, Bronx, NY 10458.