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TECHNICAL REPORT
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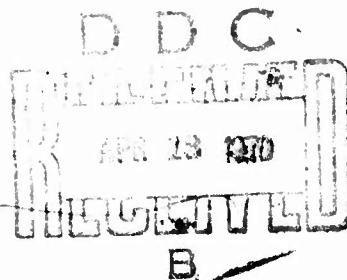
**DESERT RESEARCH:
SELECTED REFERENCES 1965-1968**

Compiled by
Patricia Paylore
and
W. G. McGinnies

Office of Arid Lands Studies
University of Arizona

Contract No. DAAG17-67-C-0199

December 1969



UNITED STATES ARMY
NATICK LABORATORIES
Natick, Massachusetts 01760



Earth Sciences Laboratory
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(With an Appendix of References Prior to 1965
and Permuted Title Index)

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Project Reference
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FOREWORD

Between late 1964 and mid-1967, the Office of Arid Lands Research (now the Office of Arid Lands Studies) of the University of Arizona, with the aid of experts in various aspects of desert research, made an inventory and appraisal of the status of geographical research on desert environments throughout the world. This study was sponsored by the Office, Chief of Research and Development, US Army, and was monitored by the Earth Sciences Laboratory, US Army Natick Laboratories. The subject fields included in the study were weather and climate, desert coastal zones, geomorphology and surface hydrology, surface materials, vegetation, fauna, ground-water hydrology, and desert regional types. Separate chapters covering each of these fields and an introduction to the series were prepared for the Army and were later revised as a single volume, published by the University of Arizona Press under the title Deserts of the World: An Appraisal of Research into their Physical and Biological Environments (1968, 788 p.). This work included some 5,000 bibliographical citations, with annotations for the more important references.

Since June of 1967 the Office of Arid Lands Studies has continued to compile information on recent developments in arid-lands research, under a follow-on contract with the US Army Natick Laboratories. The purpose of this contract is to continually up-date the information obtained under the earlier contract and to provide the Army with the results of a continuing review of the scientific literature. Such an effort can expedite current research within the Army and reduce the possibility of duplicating work that has already been accomplished.

This report is the final cumulated issue of a series of compilations that were prepared and submitted to the contract monitors during 1968. In order to make it more widely available to scientists within the Department of Defense and to the scientific community in general, it is published in this form.

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ABSTRACT

This report consists of a selection of 1,094 references to worldwide desert literature for the period 1965-1968, together with an appendix of 385 references published before 1965, with the emphasis on vegetation, fauna, geomorphology and surface hydrology, weather and climate, surface materials, geohydrology, regional geography, and desert coastal areas, as well as a limited number dealing with various aspects of the human, cultural, economic, and political geography of deserts. Titles have been permuted to provide an index of significant keywords.

INTRODUCTION

The literature of the world's deserts is scattered throughout many sources and under many index terms, and its identification is a challenge to even the most experienced subject specialist and/or documentalist. After several years of bibliographical searching experience, the Office of Arid Lands Studies has found a number of indexing and abstracting tools to be the most consistently useful to the purposes of contracts held by this Office, including the current-awareness requirements of DAAG17-67-C-0199 for the US Army Natick Laboratories. Consequently a systematic search of all issues of each of these tools was made over a period of 15 months. The commonly recognized abbreviations to these standard sources, listed following, are included in the citations given in the present volume, directing interested users to complete abstracts should the shorter scope of annotations prepared by the compilers of this volume prove insufficient or inadequate for special needs:

ANAG	Abstracts of North American Geology
ATD	Aerospace Technology Division Reports (Library of Congress), <u>see</u> CBE
BA	Biological Abstracts (including BASIC and Bioresearch Titles)
BIGENA	Bibliography and Index of Geology Exclusive of North America
CBE	Chemical, Biological, and Environmental Factors, Monthly Survey (Library of Congress, Aerospace Technology Division)
CGP	Current Geographical Publications
FAO/DOC	Food and Agriculture Organization Documentation
HA	Herbage Abstracts
MGA	Meteorological and Geostrophysical Abstracts
SF	Soils and Fertilizers
STAR	Scientific and Technical Aerospace Reports
USGRDR	U. S. Government Research and Development Reports
WA	Weed Abstracts

Titles not found in these abstracting and indexing tools were located through constant monitoring of many other pertinent journals and reports than those cited in these services, and through worldwide contacts among comparable arid-lands institutions and organizations. These have been annotated by the technical staff of this Office.

The major portion of the report that follows is devoted to citations appearing since 1964, which was the cut-off date for the production-publication schedule of the original inventory, issued as separate chapters for US Army Natick Laboratories. For users of either these separate reports or of the book, Deserts of the World, it may be assumed that the current information presented herewith is a continuation of that contained in the earlier publications. In addition, there is a briefer section of 385 titles (of a total of 1,479) published before 1965. These were discovered subsequent to publication of Deserts of the World in bibliographies and reference lists accompanying the current literature, many of them proving to be important in several senses, and some covering areas of the world now closed to personal investigation by Western scientists.

Each of the 1,479 titles selected under this procedure was then permuted by its significant keywords to produce an index of approximately 5,300 subject references to the bibliographical information provided in the citations. A full explanation of the methods used in constructing this permuted title index, together with suggestions for its use, is given immediately preceding the index, beginning on page 303. A quick scanning of these terms will reveal the enlarged scope of our coverage from the original emphasis on the physical and biological environment of deserts, to include a limited number of selected references to pertinent aspects of the human, cultural, economic, and political geography of these areas.

For deserts there is no major bibliographic publication comparable to the Arctic Bibliography of the Arctic Institute of North America, or the Antarctic Bibliography of the National Science Foundation, or the Oceanic Citation Journal of the Oceanic Research Institute. The expanded and continuing coverage of the great portion of the Earth's land areas classified as deserts which this cumulation provides may, therefore, be regarded as a first step toward establishing such a companion reference source.

DESERT RESEARCH 1965-1968

DESERT RESEARCH 1965-1968

1. Abdallah, A.M.
1965 New Bathonian (middle Jurassic) occurrence, at the western side of the Gulf of Suez, Egypt. United Arab Republic Geological Survey, Paper 30. 5 p., map. BIGENA32(1)E68-00782.
The newly discovered outcrop of transgressive Bathonian (Jurassic) deposits, exposed as a result of landsliding, reveals 9 distinct horizons. Northwest-southeast-trending normal faults are the principal structural feature of the section which extends the shoreline of the Bathonian sea farther to the south than previously known.
2. Abdel-Rahman, A.A. and K.H. Batanouny
1965 Water output of the desert vegetation in the different microhabitats of Wadi Hoff. Journal of Ecology 53 (1):139-145. MGA 17.6-374.
The total water output of the desert vegetation was estimated in the different microhabitats of Wadi Hoff, viz. the plateau, the shaded area, and the first and second terraces of the wadi bed.
3. Abdel Salam, M.S. and M.A. Sowelim
1967a Dust deposits in the city of Cairo. Atmospheric Environment 1(3):211-220. MGA18.10-258.
A monthly study of 6 districts to determine influence of human activities of industrial, commercial and residential sources versus natural causes.
4. — — —
1967b Dustfall caused by the spring Khamasin storms in Cairo, a preliminary report. Atmospheric Environment 1(3):221-226. MGA18.10-259.
Hot Khamasin storms depositing dust and sand over Cairo are described. Alleviating the situation by filling the Kattarra Depression with water from the Mediterranean Sea is suggested.
5. Abercrombie, T.J.
1966 Saudi Arabia, beyond the sands of Mecca. National Geographic Magazine 129(1):1-53. Map.
A popular description of places, people and customs.
6. Abitbol, J.
1965 Uso de las tierras áridas de las subregiones Chaqueña, Punena y Del Monte. (The use of arid lands in the Chaco, Punena and Del Monte subregions, Argentina.) Idia 215:48-50. BA(48) 103468.

7. Abul-Ela, M.T.
1965 Some geographical aspects of Al Riyadh (Saudi Arabia). Société de Géographie d'Égypte, Bulletin 38:31-72. Maps.
8. Abul-Haggag, Y.
1965 Geographical observations in Western Arabia. Société de Géographie d'Égypte, Bulletin 38: 81-95. Maps.
9. Acocks, J.F.H.
1965 Karoo vegetation in relation to the development of deserts. In D.H.S. Davis, ed., Ecological studies in Southern Africa. Junk, The Hague. Monographiae Biologicae 14:100-112.
A discussion of desertification of various Karoo types resulting from heavy grazing.
10. Adam, J.G.
1966 La végétation de l'Aftout es Saheli (Mauritanie occidentale). Institut Fondamentale d'Afrique Noire, Bulletin, sér. A, Science Naturelles 28(4):1293-1319. Map. HA(37)1981.
11. --- ---
1967 Changes in the vegetation in the protected subplots of UNESCO-IFAN at Atar, Mauritania (translated title). Institut Fondamental d'Afrique Noire, Bulletin, sér. A, Sciences Naturelles 29(1):92-106. HA(37)2005.
An increase in plant cover was noted in plots protected from man and livestock in a desert area of the Sahara. No definite conclusions could be drawn because the observations were made over a short period only at irregular intervals.
12. Adam, J.M.
1966 A traveller's guide to health. Published for the Royal Geographical Society by Hodder and Stoughton, London. 189p.
13. Ady, P.H. and A.H. Hazlewood
1965 Oxford regional economic atlas of Africa. Oxford University Press, London. 164p., maps. HA(36) 1593.
This atlas is arranged in 3 parts: economic commentary, maps, gazetteer. There are 43 pp. of regional topographical maps and 69 pp. of maps of the whole continent dealing with a wide range of subjects. The gazetteer has 18,000 entries.

14. Ahmad, M.S.
1967 Middle East international highways from caravan routes to modern roads. Middle East Journal 21(1): 101-107.
15. Ahmad, N.
1965 A review of salinity-alkalinity status of irrigated soils of West Pakistan. Agrokemia es Talajtan 14(sup.):117-154. Map. BAG(30)18524.
The existence of salts is due to old remanent of sea salinity when alluviums were depositing in the sea water; disintegration of rocks salts deposited with the alluvium; salts added by irrigation water; salts brought up by evaporation from sub-soil by high groundwater; and conversion of Ca and Mg salts into Na^+ complex to cause high order of alkalinity.
16. Ahmad, N., M. Sarfraz, and M. Akdram
1965 Estimation of evaporation from free water surface in West Pakistan. West Pakistan Engineering Congress, Proceedings 48:103-134. MGA 17.4-363.
Presents an estimate of free water evaporation made in 51 cities in West Pakistan. Actual measurements are compared with estimates and found not to be in accord. The formula proposed by the authors gave results which fitted more closely to the conditions in West Pakistan.
17. Ahmad, Q.S.
1967 Distribution pattern of urban centres in Pakistan. Pakistan Geographical Review 22(1):1-8. Maps.
18. Ahmad, S.
1965 A preliminary contribution to the lichen-flora of West Pakistan. Biologia (Pakistan) 11(2):21-47. BA(48)118484.
116 spp. are described, none of which is new. A key to the spp. of the larger genera is included.
19. Ahmed, S.
1965 Effects of adsorbed cations on the physical properties of soils under arid conditions. University of Hawaii (Ph.D. dissertation). 168p. Abstr. in Dissertation Abstracts 26(6): 2942. BAG(30)35931.
20. Aizenshtat, B.A.
1966 Issledovaniia teplovogo balansa Srednei Azii. (Investigation of the heat balance of Central Asia) pp. 94-129. In M.I. Budyko, Sovremennye problemy

klimatologii. Leningrad. MGA18.12-232.

The transformation of air masses in the dry, hot air of the plains is discussed. A 103 item bibliography is included.

21. Akademiia Nauk Kirgizskoi SSR, Frunze, Otdel Geografii
1965 Klimat Kirgizskoi SSR. (Climate of Kirghiz S.S.R.)
Izdatvo Ilim, Frunze. 289 p. MGA 17.1-9.
The factors influencing the climate are analyzed for stations in one of the most varied of regions of the U.S.S.R. Subjects covered are physics-geographical characteristics; history of stations, networks and investigations; radiation; circulation factors; pressure; wind; thermal regime; humidity and evaporation; precipitation; snow cover; snow storms; cloud and fog; thunderstorms; glaze, and climatic areas. Bibliography, pp. 284-289.
22. Akimov, V.V.
1966 Dlitel'nost' deistviya nekotorykh gerbitsidov vnesennykh v pochvu v usloviyakh yuga Turkmenistana. (The period of effectiveness of various herbicides applied to the soil under the conditions of southern Turkmenia) Akademii Nauk Turkmenskoi SSR, Izvestiya, seriya Biologicheskikh Nauk 6:37-41. BA49(2) 10132.
The toxic effect of Chlorazine and monurone on the bioindicators is evident for more than 60 days when these agents are applied to the soil of southern Turkmenistan in a large dose. The toxic effects of 2,4-D, calcium cyanamide and monurone applied in a small dose do not exceed 30 days.
23. Akingbehin, N.A.
1966 World Weather Watch. WMO Bulletin 15(3):128-131. MGA 18(1)-36.
The impact of the World Weather Watch (WWW) in the developing countries is conditioned by the expansion of weather networks and the training of technical and scientific personnel. In areas where network deficiencies exist owing to inaccessibility and the sparseness of population it will be necessary for some period to use dropsondes, constant-level balloons and automatic stations from which observations could be channeled into the antenna of orbiting meteorological satellites.
24. Akyeva, M.
1966 Razmnozheni korneotpryskovykh mnogoletnikov peschanoi pustyni Kara-Kumy. (Reproduction of perennials forming suckers in the Kara Kum desert (Heliotropium arguzioides, Tournefortia sogdiana

and *Jurinea derderioides*) Akademiia Nauk Turk-
menskoi SSR, Izvestiya, seriya Biologicheskikh
Nauk 4:24-31. BA(48)104850.

5. Albaum, M.
1966 Cooperative agricultural settlement in Egypt and
Israel. Land Economics 42(2):221-225.
26. Albee, A.L. and J.L. Smith
1967 Geologic site criteria for nuclear power plant
location. Society of Mining Engineers, Trans-
actions 238(4):430-434. ANAG(1968)05196.
A series of guidelines is presented by which the geologist
can evaluate the likelihood of surface faulting and its
probable extent at any given site in Southern California
and Nevada.
27. Algeria, Ministry of Information
1966? Aspects of Algeria. Annaba. 82 p., maps.
28. Aliev, S.Y.
1965 Fenologiya i dinamika nadzemnoi massy seyanykh
trav v polupustyne Shirvani na fone meteorologi-
cheskikh uslovii. (Phenology and changes in the
aboveground part of grasses for sowing found in
the semi-desert of the Shirvan steppe as a fac-
tor of the meteorological conditions there)
Akademiia Nauk Azerbaidzhanskoi SSR, Izvestiya,
seriya Biologicheskikh Nauk 3:38-44; 5:16-20.
BA(48)16091; 73571.
The grasses include: Agropyron cristatum, Dactylis glomerata,
Zerna riparia, Onobrychis transcaucasica, and others.
29. Aliev, R.K. and I.A. Damirov
1966 Zur Kenntnis einiger Arzneipflanzen der Flora
Azerbaidshans; eine Uebersicht. (Review of know-
ledge on some of the medicinal plants of the flora
of Azerbaijan) Pharmazie 21(8):457-459. BA49(5)
23977.
A number of the plant spp. of the Azerbaidjan Soviet Social-
ist Republic (USSR) are briefly reviewed, with the discus-
sion arranged under various therapeutic headings.
30. Allayarov, K.B. et al.
1965 Poiski biologicheski aktivnykh soedineniiv
rasteniyakh flory Turkmenii. (Biological searches
of the active formations in plants of the flora of
Turkmenia.) Akademiia Nauk Turkmenskoi SSR,

Izvestiya, seriya Biologicheskikh Nauk 6:44-50.
Determinations for 133 species, belonging to 100 genera,
were made of alkaloids, flavonoids, glycosides (for their
action on the heart), coumarin derivatives, and anthraqui-
nones. Recommendations for pharmacological and chemical
studies are given.

31. Allred, D.M., D.E. Beck, and C.D. Jorgensen
1966 A summary of the ecological effects of nuclear
testing on native animals (rodents, birds,
reptiles, invertebrates) at the Nevada test site.
Utah Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters, Pro-
ceedings 42(2):252-260. BA(48)26683.
A concise report on the ecological effects of nuclear de-
tonations varying from complete denudation and subsequent
plant succession to minor effects at some distance from
detonation center. Interrelation of plants and animals is
discussed.
32. Allworth, E., ed.
1967 Central Asia: a century of Russian rule. Columbia
University Press, New York. 552 p. Map.
33. Altman, P.L. and D.S. Dittmer, eds.
1966 Environmental biology. Federation of American
Societies for Experimental Biology, Bethesda,
Maryland. 694 p. BA(48)37059.
This handbook presents quantitative and qualitative data
on effects of environmental factors on man, other animals,
and plants, specifically compiled for reference purposes.
34. Ambe, Y.
1967a Regionalities of climatic variations of the world.
Japanese Journal of Geology and Geography, Trans-
actions 38(1):63-77. Maps.
35. ---
1967b Secular variation of aridity in the world. Japanese
Journal of Geology and Geography, Transactions
38(1):43-61. Maps.
Comparing the variations of the arid region in each continent
for the period 1931-1960, some parallelism in the variation
of arid climate on a hemispheric scale or on a continental
scale is found. No conspicuous change is found on a global
scale, nor are there any remarkable changes with any
particular trend found. Periodic fluctuations dominate.

36. Ambroggi, R.P.
1966 Water under the Sahara. Scientific American
214(5):21-29. Map. BAg(30)76016.
37. American Geological Institute
1966 Directory of geoscience departments, United
States and Canada. American Geological Institute,
Washington. 186 p.
Comprehensive listing of courses and faculty at degree-
granting departments, supplemented by a faculty index.
38. American University, Foreign Areas Studies Division
1965a U.S. Army area handbook for Algeria, by Norman
C. Walpole et al.. Department of the Army Pamphlet
550-44. Washington. 520 p., maps.
A revised edition of the 1958 publication prepared by the
Human Relations Area Files.
39. --- ---
1965b Area handbook for Morocco. Department of the Army
Pamphlet 550-49. Washington. 459 p., maps.
A revised edition of the 1958 publication.
40. --- ---
1965c Area handbook for Pakistan. Department of the
Army Pamphlet 550-48. Washington. 607 p., maps.
A revised edition of 1958 publication.
41. --- ---
1965d U.S. Army area handbook for Syria. Department of
the Army Pamphlet 550-47. Washington. 394 p., maps.
42. --- ---
1966 Area handbook for Saudi Arabia by Norman C. Walpole
et al.. Department of the Army Pamphlet 550-51.
Washington. 371 p., maps.
43. Amiran, D.H.K.
1965 Arid zone development: a reappraisal under modern
technological conditions. Economic Geography
41(3):189-210. Map. BAg(30)51108. MGA17.3-406.
Old and new ways of life in a semi-arid environment are
discussed. Nomads and the effects of agricultural develop-
ments, urban development, and industrialization are covered.

44. Amiran, D.H.K., ed.
1966 Israel. Relief by Wenschow. 1:200,000. Denoyer-Geppert Co., Chicago. (Map RL 312)
45. Anderson, H.W.
1967 Erosion and sedimentation. American Geophysical Union, Transactions 48(2):687-700. ANAG(1968) 05265.
Summarization of laboratory studies of sediment transport, natural channel processes, sediment sources and erosional processes, and sediment measurements and instrumentation. A bibliography of pertinent works is included.
46. Anonymous
1965a Bibliografía para el Perú. (Bibliography on Peruvian botany and zoology, 1962-1965.) Biota 5(43):307-314. BA(47)65159.
47. --- ---
1965b Controlling honey mesquite. Agricultural Research 14(4):3-4.
Recommendations are given for the control of honey mesquite (Prosopis juliflora var. glandulosa) on rangeland in the South-west.
48. --- ---
1965c The natural history of Australia's arid interior (plants, animals, ecology). Australian Natural History 15(4):97. BA(47)95186.
49. --- ---
1966 Controlling honey mesquite. New Mexico Extension News 46(1):2-3. WA(15)1127.
Honey mesquite (Prosopis juliflora var. glandulosa) is a serious problem on some 93 million acres of rangeland in New Mexico, Texas, Arizona, Oklahoma and California. The fenuron pellets were effectively applied before or during the early part of the rainy season. Grubbing was effective if plants were severed below the root bud zone. 2,4,5-T also gave satisfactory results.
50. --- ---
1967 Ectoparasites of a Mojave desert population of the lizard Uta stansburiana stejnegeri Schmidt. American Midland Naturalist 77(2):539-554. BA(48) 72117.

Uta stansburiana stejneri Schmidt from Kern Co., California, were consistently infested with chiggers. Lizards from higher elevations in the study area were more heavily infested than those from lower elevations.

51. Anpilogova, N.V.

1965 Vidovoi sostav koktsidii domashnikh vodoplavayushchikh ptits v Tadjikistane. (Species composition of the Coccidia of domestic waterfowl in Tadjikistan) Akademiia Nauk Tadjikskoi S.S.R., Doklady 8(6):40-43. Referativnyi Zhurnal Biologiya, 1966, no. 2K129. BA(48)103898.

Two species of Coccidia were found on domestic ducks in the Ordzhonikidzeabad region: Tyzzeria perniziosa, Eimeria aratis; 3 species were found on domestic geese: E. truncata, E. nocens, T. anseris. A description of these Coccidia is given.

52. Anstey, R.L.

1966 A comparison of alluvial fans in West Pakistan and the United States. Pakistan Geographical Review 21(2):14-20.

Compares the folded-faulted terrain and the mean annual rainfall of the Mojave Desert with the Baluchistan group of mountains in West Pakistan.

53. Aparicio, E.P.

1966 Rasgos geomorfológicos de la provincia de San Juan. (Geomorphologic characteristics of San Juan province, Argentina) Acta Cuyana de Ingenieria 8(1):81-131. Map. BIGENA 32(2) E68-02001.

Geomorphic analysis of San Juan province permits recognition of 4 positive elements and 3 negative elements of intermontane valleys. The basis for recognition of these elements is the morphostructural unity of the elements rather than simple physiographic expression.

54. Aplin, T.E.H.

1967 Poison plants of Western Australia. The toxic species of the genera Gastrolobium and Oxylobium. 1: Characteristics of the group. Journal of Agriculture of Western Australia 8(2):42-52. HA(37)1822.

55. Arad, A.

1966 Hydrogeochemistry of groundwater in central Israel. International Association of Scientific Hydrology, Bulletin 11(1):122-146. Map. BAG(30)66934. BIGENA 38(2) E68-0192.

The surface and groundwater divides of central Israel lie in the anticlinorial arch extending through the northeastern Negev and the Judean mountains northward into the Hebron Mountains. The core of the anticlinorium is Cretaceous limestones. The principal aquifers are the Nubian sandstone, the upper Cretaceous limestones, Eocene chalky limestone, and upper Tertiary-Pleistocene clastics. Recharge, centered in the Judean mountains, is limited by the climate, whose range is from semihumid on the north to arid on the east and south. Discharge is principally to the Rift Valley and the Mediterranean coast. The ground waters of the recharge areas are characterized by calcium bicarbonate.

56. Arbingast, S.A., L.G. Kennamer, and M.E. Bonine
1967 Atlas of Texas. University of Texas, Bureau of Business Research, Austin. 126 p.
57. Archbold, J.C.
1966 The Mexicali Valley water problem (Baja California). California Geographer 7:47-51. Map.
58. Arkin, Y.
1967 Explanations to the geological map of the Jerusalem-Bet Shemesh area. Israel Journal of Earth Sciences 16(1):46-48. (Abstr.) BIGENA 32(5)E68-04965.
59. Arkley, R.J.
1967 Climates of some great soil groups of the western United States. Soil Science 103:389-400. SF(30) 4199. BA(49)4714.
This is an important publication in which climates of 15 great soil groups were analyzed using parameters of climate for 1082 weather stations taken from the water balance calculated according to Thornwaite. The dominant great soil group at each station was identified on a general soil map. The results indicate that each great soil group falls within distinct limits of these climatic parameters, although there is some overlapping between great soil groups.
60. Arnold, G.E., L. Ditzel, and J.T. Scheliga
1967 Effects of major new source of water in Tunisian Sahara. American Water Works Association, Journal 59(7):773-781.
61. Arnold, W.R. and P.W. Santelmann
1966 The response of native grasses and forbs to picloram. Weeds 14(1):74-76. HA(37)289.

Picloram reduced plant numbers of side-oats grama when applied in 2-leaf stage and prevented germination when applied before emergence. Yields were not reduced in an established native range, but weeds were reduced.

62. Arnol'di, L.V.
1965 Zoobitsenologicheskie issledovaniya v stepyakh Kazakhstana i nekotorye obshchie problemy biotsenologii. (Zoobiocoenological investigations in the steppes of Kazakhstan and some general problems of biocoenology.) Zhurnal Obshchei Biologii 26(3):290-299. BA(47)75596.
The study showed that under steppe conditions the area belongs to one biogeocenosis. Internal subdivisions of the biogeocenosis are outlined. English summary.
63. Aschmann, H.
1966 The head of the Colorado Delta. p. 231-263. In S.R. Eyre and G.R.J. Jones, eds., Geography as human ecology. St. Martin's Press, New York. Maps.
64. Aschmann, H.
1959 The central desert of Baja California: demography and ecology. Ibero-Americana 42. Reprinted, 1967, by Manessier, Riverside, California. 315 p., map.
65. Assing, I.A. et al
1967 Pochvy Dzhambul'skoy oblasti. (Soils of Dzhambul Oblast) Izd-vo Nauka, Alma-Ata. 365 p. CBE (22)164.
This book is intended for soil scientists, agronomists, specialists in agricultural economics, and geographers. It is one of a series of 16 volumes, describing the various characteristics of the soils in the Oblasts of Kazakhstan. The Oblast discussed is south and west of the southern end of Lake Balkhash.
66. Ataev, E.
1966 The successions of vegetation as dependent on salt-migration on the foothill plains of the Kopet-Dag mountain range (translated title). Akademiia Nauk Turkmenskoi SSR, Izvestiya, ser. Biologicheskikh Nauk 3:38-41. HA(37) 434.

On foot-hills and plains, near the Kopet-Dag mountain range, 3 zones of salt accumulation in soil and their respective types of vegetation are defined. These include: (1) the foot-hill zone of accumulation of carbonates characterized by Artemisia turcomanica/Poa bulbosa associations, (2) the zone of accumulation of sulphates, adjacent to the foot hills, in which Salsola dendroides, S. gemmascens, S. rigida and A. badhusi semi-shrub associations are characteristic, (3) the zone of accumulation of chlorides on distant plains where Halocnemum strobilaceum, Aeluropus littoralis, annual Salsola lanata and Suaeda arcuata are the main dominants.

67. Au, F., W.B. Bollen, and K.M. Byers
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The report identifies 32 isolants from soils of the Chile Atacama Desert. Of the 32 isolants there are 5 molds, 1 yeast, 8 actinomycetes and 18 bacteria representing 15.6%, 3.1%, 25.0% and 56.3%, respectively. The actinomycetes are being studied for identification and the remaining bacterial cultures are identified and presented. In addition to the descriptive charts for the viable isolants, photomicrographs of the non-viable isolants are included.
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Information on land use, elevation and topography, climate, water, and soil is given for each land resource region and area.
69. Australia. Bureau of Meteorology, Canberra
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Reprinted from Official Year Book of the Commonwealth of Australia, 51, 1965. Climatological tables for various elements (monthly values) are given for the Australian capitals and for the large country towns. A brief account of 1964 weather completes this report.

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72. ---
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74. Averitt, P.
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75. Avery, T.E.
 1966 Forester's guide to aerial photo interpretation. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agriculture Handbook 308. 40 p., maps.
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 The general state of research on geographical pathology is discussed, and problems confronting studies in this area are described. Analysis of some non-Soviet investigations is

presented. The areas with extremal conditions in the Soviet Union include: 1) the Polar region; 2) the enormous deserts of Central Asia; 3) high-altitude areas in the European and Asiatic parts of the Soviet Union; and 4) large, overpopulated cities. The hazards to life and health occurring naturally in each of these situations are described. The importance of continued work in this area is stressed.

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CBE 17:246

This research consisting mainly of the study of various acetylene derivatives being conducted at the herbicide laboratory of the Institute of Chemistry of the Kazakh Academy of Sciences seeks new effective herbicides, insecticides, fungicides, and plant growth stimulators.

78. Baali, F.
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An holistic description of oasis culture in this area since 1911. Examines those culture elements the Central Asian peoples have adopted from the Russians and those traditional values they have retained. Bibliography: p. 245-259.
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 1966 Role of seedling root habit on initial seedling survival in some desert tree species. Science and Culture 32(4):204-206. BA(43)52780.
141. Bibikova, V.A. and N.G. Gerasimova
 1967 The biology of Xenopsylla skrjabini ioff, 1928. Report 2: Feeding habits of fleas in experimental conditions (translated title). Zoologicheskii Zhurnal 46(5): 730-736.
 A 3-year study of the feeding habits of Xenopsylla skrjabini fleas under experimental conditions showed the high level of alimentary activity of this species. Fleas fed both on their specific host, the great gerbil (Rhombomys opimus), and also on the little suslik (Citellus pygmaeus), and the small five-toed jerboa (Allactaga elater).
142. Bidner-BarHava, N. and B. Ramati
 1967a The tolerance of some species of Eucalyptus, Pinus and other forest trees to soil salinity and low soil moisture in the Negev. Israel Journal of Agricultural Research 17(2):65-76. BA49(2)10165.
 9 species and varieties of Eucalyptus, 2 species of pine, and 3 species of other forest trees, were studied in an experimental plantation in the central Negev during a 3-year period. Eucalyptus camaldulensis Dehn. var. subcinerea Blakely, and Pinus halepensis Mill., were found to be highly tolerant to the adverse conditions of soil salinity and water deficiency. Three other varieties of E. camaldulensis and 5 other eucalyptus species were found to be partly tolerant.

143. --- ---
1967b Tolerance of three olive varieties to soil salinity in Israel. *Experimental Agriculture* 3(4):295-305. BA49(6)31411.

The relative tolerance to salinity was determined for three varieties of 11-year-old olive trees, grown under irrigation with sewage water on saline and non-saline soils in an experimental grove of the Jewish National Fund in the arid zone of Israel (Negev). The "Sigoise" was most tolerant, "Souri" was intermediate, but in spite of the higher susceptibility to salinity, the variety "Manzanillo" was preferred because of higher yields.

144. Birkenmayer, S.S., comp.
1967 An accented dictionary of place names in the Soviet Union. Pennsylvania State University, Department of Slavic Languages, Publication 9. 97 p.

Nearly 3000 entries for place names with accent marks for pronunciation are arranged according to the order of the Russian alphabet, each accompanied by an English transliteration or English equivalent. A useful index of transliterated place names follows.

145. Birkhead, G.S.
1967 Water in West Pakistan. *Water Resources Research* 3(2):307-318. BA(48)93790.

The separation of India and Pakistan in 1947 divided the Indus Basin, leaving 3 major tributaries in India and most of the irrigated lands in Pakistan. The 1960 Indus Waters Treaty provides for a series of waterworks, financed primarily by Western countries, that will reroute much of the surface water in the Basin. Severe waterlogging and salinity conditions have been growing rapidly, and other water problems abound. Since 1958 a semi-autonomous government corporation has managed these water programs, which includes generating and wholesaling most of the electric power.

146. Biswas, A.B.
1965 Studies on the seasonal fluctuations of waterlevels and seasonal changes in chemical quality of groundwater in the Delhi-Gurgaon region, Delhi and Punjab states. *India Geological Survey, Bulletin, ser. B, Engineering Geology and Groundwater* 17:23-54. Map. BIGENA 32(2)E68-01599.

Groundwater in the Delhi-Gurgaon region (India) exhibits great differences in chemical composition. The chloride content of shallow well waters in one set of wells increases during the summer, and that of another group decreases during the same period.

147. Bjorklund, L.J. and G.B. Robinson, Jr.
 1968 Groundwater resources of the Sevier River basin between Yuba Dam and Leamington Canyon, Utah. U.S. Geological Survey, Water-Supply Paper 1848. 79 p., map. ANAG(1968)00073.
148. Blackwell, M.J. and J.B. Tyldesley
 1965 Measurement of natural evaporation: comparison of gravimetric and aerodynamic methods. In Methodology of plant eco-physiology, Proceedings of the Montpellier Symposium. Unesco, Paris. Arid Zone Research 25:141-148. MGA 17.8-397.
 The energy balance, the aerodynamic method or the eddy fluctuations technique can be used to measure natural evaporation from land surfaces. The first 2 methods are suitable in arid regions only when the effects of buoyancy forces are considered. In this paper the authors discuss the various methods and techniques used in these methods.
149. Blanc, M.L. and P.C. Cohen
 1967 Climate and soil moisture extraction, Gilat, Israel. Agricultural Meteorology 4(5):367-371. BA49(3)15253.
 For a 2-year period, daily measurements of soil moisture change and attendant meteorological conditions were measured. Soil moisture measured daily with neutron probes by 1.5 cm increments to a depth of 3 m and by 50 cm increments from 3 to 5 m under two irrigation treatments in alfalfa (lucerne) and 2 on bare soil.
150. Blanco Macias, G. and G. Ramirez Cervantes
 1966 La conservación del suelo y el agua en México. Instituto Mexicano de Recursos Naturales Renovables, México. 113 p., maps.
151. Bochantsev, V.P.
 1965 Ocherk rastitel' nosti Ob''edinennoi Arabskoi Respubliki (Egipta). (A survey of the vegetation of the United Arab Republic (Egypt).) Botanicheskii Zhurnal 50(2):281-290. BA(47)18989.
152. Bogdanov, O.P. and M.P. Zinyakova
 1965 O sutochnoi aktivnosti gyurzy na khrebte Nuratau. (Diurnal activity of Vipera lebetina turanica found in the Nuratau mountain range) Zoologicheskii Zhurnal 44(11):1733-1734. BA(47)115071.

During Sept.-Oct. 1960 and in May-Sept. 1961, V. l. turnaica were dwelling on the surface during the whole day choosing different plots with the favorable microclimate at different times of the day. (English summary)

153. Bokil, K.K., G.T. Gadre, and D.S. Datar
1967 Possibilities of manufacture of potassium schoenite and crystalline magnesium chloride from sub-soil brines in the Great Rann of Kutch, India. *Salic Research and Industry* 4(2):45-48. Maps. BA49(9) 43352.
The Great Rann of Kutch, which covers an area of about 16,780 sq. km., abounds in concentrated sub-soil brines rich in K and Mg salts. A preliminary survey has shown that the composition of this sub-soil brine is suitable for the recovery of K and Mg in the form of potassium schoenite and crystalline magnesium chloride.
154. Bollen, W.B. and S. Nishikawa
1968 Systematic description and key to streptomyces isolants from Chile-Atacama Desert, Hawaii and Oregon soils. California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, Jet Propulsion Laboratory/ Oregon State University, Corvallis. (NASA-CR-94759; Contracts NAS7-100, JPL-950783) 79 p. STAR 06 14:N68-24772.
The characteristics used to differentiate Streptomyces are defined as the morphology of the spore surface, the color of matured aerial mycelia, the morphology of the aerial mycelia, and the ability to produce melanin. The key to the identification of the Streptomyces isolants is listed, and descriptive charts on the laboratory cultures are presented.
155. Borisova, I.V.
1965 Vliyanie pozdnevesennikh zamorozkov na razvitie nekotorykh rastenii pustynnykh stepei tsentral' nogo Kazakhstana. (The effect of late-spring ground frosts on the development of some plants in the desert-steppes of Central Kazakhstan) *Botanicheskii Zhurnal* 50(5):694-697. BA(48)42150.
156. Borovskii, V.M.
1965 Soil resources in deserts and mountains of Kazakhstan and their use (translated title). *Akademiia Nauk Kazakhskoi SSR, Izvestiya, ser. Biologicheskaya* 4:3-12. BAg(30)18315.

157. Botha, D.H.
1967 Some phase characteristics of the southern African form of the desert locust (Schistocerca gregaria (Forsk.)). South African Journal of Agricultural Science 10(1):61-76. BA49(6)32187.
- The southern African form of the desert locust referred to by Dirsh (1965) as Schistocerca gregaria flaviventris (Burmeister 1838) is compared with the well known North African and Asian form, Schistocerca gregaria (Forsk. 1775), in respect to morphometric characters of the adult and the coloration and general behavior of the nymph and adult.
158. Boulanger, R.
1966a The Middle East: Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, Iraq, Iran. Tr. by J.S. Hardman. Hachette, Paris. 1060 p., maps.
159. --- ---
1966b Morocco. Tr. by J.S. Hardman. Hachette, Paris. 460 p., maps.
160. Boulos, L.
1966 Flora of the Nile Region in Egyptian Nubia. Feddes Repertorium Zeitschrift für Botanische Taxonomie und Geobotanik 73(3):184-215. BA(48) 92645.
- A documentary floristic study was carried out on Egyptian Nubia before the formation of the artificial lake south of the Aswan High Dam. Three excursions were made from Nov. 1963 to April 1964 to the villages of Afia, Geneina, Aniba, Ballana, Abu Simbel, and Adendan which were richest in agricultural land.
161. Bower, H.
1967 Field measurement of saturated hydraulic conductivity in initially unsaturated soil. International Association of Scientific Hydrology, Publication 72:243-251. ANAG(1968)06130.
- Recent developments for measuring vertical hydraulic conductivity, K_v , in the zone between soil surface and water table are discussed.
162. Bowman, R.I., ed.
1966 The Galápagos. Proceedings of the symposia of the Galápagos International Scientific project. University of California Press, Berkeley and Los Angeles. 318 p. BA(48)63127.

This volume brings together the papers of the Galápagos International Scientific Project, a concerted attempt to study the islands which took an international group of eminent scientists to the islands in 1964. The book is intended for the scientific community at large, not only as an introduction to the widely scattered technical literature, but also as providing guidelines for future research. Each article carries its own reference list, and there is a subject index.

163. Boyd, J.M.
1966 International Jordan Expedition 1966. Nature 212 (5063):663-665. BA(48)31257.
In 1963 and 1965 British expeditions visited the Azraq oasis and surrounding desert in Jordan and reported on the favorability of the area as a Desert National Park and site for an International Biological Station dealing with oasis and desert investigations. In 1966 the section on Conservation of Terrestrial Communities (C/T) of the International Biological Programme (IBP) and the Government of Jordan sponsored a 3rd expedition as a final reconnaissance at Azraq for the proposed biological station.
164. Boyko, H.
1966 Ancient and present climatic features in southwest Asia and the problem of the antique mounds of grapes ("Teleilat el-, Anab") in the Negev. International Journal of Biometeorology 10(3): 223-231. BA49(5)22190.
165. --- ---
1967a Salt-water agriculture. Scientific American 216(3): 89-96. Maps.
New developments in the irrigation of plants with salty water.
166. --- ---
1967b Some new methods in ecological climatology and ecological hydrology. International Biometeorological Congress, 3rd, Pau, France, Sept. 1963, Biometeorology, Proceedings 2:924-930. MGA 18.8-492.
A number of new methods are presented for carrying out research work in the fields named in the title, as well as examples of practical applications.
167. Bradley, W.G.
1967 A geographical analysis of the flora of Clark County, Nevada. Arizona Academy of Sciences, Journal 4(3): 151-162. BA49(9)43796.

The position of Clark County is unique in that 3 of the 4 recognized North American deserts, the Mohave, Sonoran, and Great Basin come into proximity to each other. Also 2 isolated mountain ranges, the Spring Mountain Range (Charleston Mountains) and the Sheep Mountains rise to elevations of 10,000 feet or above and have sizable forests suggestive of those in the southern Rocky Mountains.

168. Bradley, W.G. and J.E. Deacon
1966 Distribution of the Gila monster in the northern Mojave Desert. *Copeia* 1966(2):365-366.
Documentation of nine specimens of Heloderma suspectum along the Colorado River and its tributaries in southern Nevada, the first record for California.
169. Branson, F.A., R.F. Miller, and I.S. McQueen
1967 Geographic distribution and factors affecting the distribution of salt desert shrubs in the United States. *Journal of Range Management* 20(5):287-296.
Map. BA49(5)22220.
Four previously published classifications of intermountain shrub vegetation and a new classification based on maximum salt tolerances and water relationships are presented.
170. Brenan, J.P.N.
1965 The geographical relationships of the genera of Leguminosae in tropical Africa. *Webbia* 19(2): 545-578. HA(36)2080.
There are 229 genera of Leguminosae in tropical Africa (96 being endemic). Their distribution in tropical Africa and the rest of the world is shown.
171. Brice, W.C.
1966 South-west Asia. University of London Press, London. 448 p., maps.
Covers the Near East and Middle East. Includes a systematic geography section dealing with physical, biological and historical aspects and a regional geography section covering Asia Minor, the Armenian and Iranian Plateaus, Arabia, Mesopotamia and the Levant. The final part is devoted to the social and economic geography of the separate states.
172. Brokaw, A.L.
1967 Geologic map and sections of the Ely quadrangle, White Pine County, Nevada. U.S. Geological Survey, Geologic Quadrangle Map GQ-697. ANAG(1968)03857.
Scale 1:24,000.

173. Brown, S.G. et al.
 1966 Water resources of Fort Huachuca Military Reservation, southeastern Arizona. U.S. Geological Survey, Water-Supply Paper 1819-D:l-57. ANAG 1967:8980.
 A discussion of the main water resources of the Huachuca Military Reservation, and ways to conserve groundwater supplies.
174. Budyko, M.I., O.A. Drozdov, and M.I. Iudin
 1966 Vliianie khoziaistvennoi deiatel'nosti na klimat. (The effect of economic activity on climate) pp. 435-448. In M.I. Budyko, Sovremennye problemy klimatologii. Leningrad. MGA 18.12-397.
 Effects of human activity of irrigation, deforestation, construction of reservoirs, urbanization, shelter belts and land drainage on microclimate are discussed by three leading USSR climatologists.
175. Budyko, M.I. and L.S. Gandin
 1966 Vliyaniye klimaticheskikh faktorov na rastitel'nyy pokrov. (Influence of climatic factors on vegetation.) Akademiia Nauk SSSR, Izvestiya, ser. Geograficheskaya 1:3-10.
176. Bücherl, W., E.E. Buckley, and V. Deulofeu, eds.
 1968 Venomous animals and their venoms. I: Venomous vertebrates. Academic Press, N.Y. 707 p.
 A compilation from 24 contributors includes animals that inject venom, mostly snakes. Material covers classification structure, chemistry of venoms and symptomology and treatment.
177. Buffington, L.C. and C.H. Herbel
 1965 Vegetational changes on a semidesert grassland range from 1858 to 1963 (New Mexico). Ecological Monographs 35(2):139-164. Maps.
178. Bunker, A.F.
 1965 A low level jet produced by air, sea, and land interactions. U.S. Weather Bureau, Technical Note 9-SAIL-1:225-238. MGA 17.1-328.
 An explanation of the existence, general shape, magnitude and geographical position of low-level jet . . . 600-1000m that develops over the Arabian Sea and culminates off the coast of Somalia.

179. Bunting, B.R.
 1967 The geography of soil. Rev. ed. Aldine Press,
 Chicago. 213 p.
 A very good concise discussion of soils, their formation,
 development, and characteristics. Various classification
 schemes are compared including the seventh approximation.
180. Burbidge, N.T.
 1966 Australian grasses. Vol. 1: Australian Capital
 Territory and southern tablelands of New South
 Wales. Angus and Robertson, Ltd., Sydney. 158
 p. BA(48)71809; HA(37)521.
 This book, intended for people interested in identifying
 grasses, deals with 62 native and introduced species. The
 main part of the book is devoted to black and white illus-
 trations of each species and its spikelets, together with
 short descriptive notes on the occurrence of the grass and
 its importance as a pasture plant.
181. Bureau, D.
 1967 Description d'un chevauchement sur le flanc mérid-
 ional du Djebel Tuggurt (monts du Belezma, Algérie).
 (Description of an overthrust on the southern
 flank of Tuggurt mountain, Belezma mountains,
 Algeria) Société Géologique de France, Compte
 Rendu Sommaire des Séances 6:237-239. BIGENA
 32(1)E68-00882.
182. Burger, W.C.
 1967 Families of flowering plants in Ethiopia. Haile
 Selassie I University, College of Agriculture,
 Experiment Station Bulletin 45. 236 p. BA49(5)
 25688.
 This publication is intended to help identify the family to
 which a particular seed plant (including gymnosperms) belongs.
 A total of 237 ssp. are described. There are 73 pages of
 illustrations, a glossary of botanical terms, a short
 bibliography, and a subject index included. The volume is
 available from the Oklahoma State University Press,
 Stillwater, Oklahoma.
183. Burgess, R.L., A. Mokhtarzadeh, and L. Cornwallis
 1966 A preliminary bibliography of the natural history of
 Iran. Pahlavi University, Science Bulletin 1. 220,
 143 p.
 1719 references, repeated in Farsi. Arrangement is by
 categories: bibliographies and dictionaries; geography,
 travel, and exploration; environment; floristics; fauna;
 miscellaneous. It includes author, geographical and chrono-
 logical indices.

184. Buringh, P.
1965 Differences in salinization between the Mesopotamian Plain and the Nile Delta (soil parent material, hydrology, climate, agriculture). In Symposium on sodic soils, Budapest, 1964. *Agrokemia es Talajtan* 14 (Suppl.):107-110. BA(48)40707.
185. Bushnell, K.
1967 Geology of the Rowland quadrangle, Elko County, Nevada. Nevada Bureau of Mines, Bulletin 67. 38 p., map. ANAG(1968)02886.
186. Bustard, H.R.
1967 Gekkonid lizards adapt fat storage to desert environments. *Science* 158(3805):1197-1198. BA(49)55249.
Coleonyx v. variegatus is adapted to feed voraciously after deprivation of food and to withstand long periods without food.
187. Butzer, K. W.
1965 Desert landforms at the Kurkur oasis, Egypt. *Association of American Geographers, Annals* 55(4):578-591.
Desert landforms are described. The author states that these differ in degree rather than kind from humid land forms, probably conditioned by absence of soil mantle and a vegetative cover.
188. Byers, F.M., Jr. and D. Cummings
1967 Geologic map of the Scrugham Peak quadrangle, Nye County, Nevada. U.S. Geological Survey, Geologic Quadrangle Map GQ-695. ANAG(1968) 03958. Scale 1:24,000.
189. Bykov, B.A. and A.G. Golovina
1965 K metodike opredeleniya produktivnosti-pustynnykh polukustarnichkovykh pastbishch. (A method for determining the productivity of desert semi-shrub pastures.) *Botanicheskii Zhurnal* 50(1):85-89. BA(47)19102.

190. Calvet, C.
 1966 Le quotient pluviothermique de L. Emberger et l'évaporation. (Emberger's pluviothermal ratio and evaporation.) *Météorologie*, sér. 4, 77:53-57. MGA 18(5)-317.
 It is suggested that in some cases (computation of monthly values) it would be profitable to modify Emberger's ratio by replacing, in his formula, the mean extreme temperature amplitude by the saturation deficit ($e_M - e_m$). It is concluded that the Emberger ratio between rainfall and potential evaporation gradually decreases in significance when coming closer to the coast.
191. Cameron, R. E.
 1966 Properties of desert soils. p. 164-186. In C. S. Pittendrigh, ed., *Biology and the exploration of Mars; report of a study*. National Academy of Science-National Research Council, Washington, D. C., Publication 1296. 516 p. ANAG(1967)8818;BA(47)98931.
 Proceedings of the exobiology study initiated by the Space Sciences Board, National Academy of Science, at the request of NASA. This article discusses various physical, chemical aspects of desert soil including: moisture, surface and subsurface temperature, solar radiation received and emitted by soil surface; gas exchange and gas composition; essential elements, toxic elements, salts; organic matter (including microflora and -fauna); soil pH; soil Eh; porosity; texture; structure; bulk density; mineralogy (especially clay); and color. Numerous charts, photographs, and a list of references are included.
192. Camp, B. J. and M. J. Norvell
 1966 The phenyl-ethylamine alkaloids of native range plants. *Economic Botany* 20(3):274-278. HA(37)754
 Data are given for several species of *Acacia* and other Leguminosae browsed by sheep and goats. *A. berlanderi*, which occurs in the Rio Grande Plains, causes an incoordination disease ("limberleg" or "Guajillo wobbles") in sheep and goats.
193. Campo, M. V. et al
 1967 Contribution à l'étude du peuplement végétal quaternaire des montagnes sahariennes. III: Flore de l'Oued Outoul (Hoggar). (Contribution to the study of the Quaternary plant population of the Sahara mountains. III: Flora of Oued Autoul (Hoggar).) *Pollen et Spores* 9(1):107-120. BA49(2)9336.

Pollen analysis of 2 deposits from the Hoggar confirmed the occurrence, during the Quaternary, of floristic elements (Mediterranean, Irano-Caucasian, Saharo-Sindian, Tropical), but Tropical elements (alt. 1430 m) are better represented. The Sahara has always constituted an **effective barrier during the Quaternary. The presence of large valleys and mountain ranges has permitted the migration of both Mediterranean and Tropical elements into the area.**

194. Carlisle, D.B., P.E. Ellis, and E. Betts

1965 The influence of aromatic shrubs on sexual maturation in the desert locust Schistocerca gregaria. Journal of Insect Physiology 11(12):1541-1558. BA(47)49904.

In well-fed desert locusts (Schistocerca gregaria Forskal) in the laboratory a single contact with any of the terpenoids derived from Commiphora myrrhae hastens and synchronizes the attainment of reproductive activity. Field evidence shows that in the Somali Peninsula when Commiphora spp. come into leaf and flower, desert locusts initiate color changes associated with maturity just before the autumnal rains begin. It is suggested that bud-burst of the aromatic desert shrubs provides the environmental cue by which desert locusts gear their breeding seasons to the rains.

195. Carrière, P.

1966 Les progrès de l'irrigation des terres dans la vallée moyenne du Syr-Daria (Plaine de Ferghana, Steppe de la Faim). Association de Géographes Français, Bulletin 348-349:15-33. Maps.

196. Carrodus, B.B. and R.L. Specht

1965 Factors affecting the relative distribution of Atriplex vesicaria and Kochia sedifolia (Chenopodiaceae) in the arid zone of South Australia. Australian Journal of Botany 13(3):419-433. BA(47)65639.

A survey of the soils on which A. vesicaria and K. sedifolia are species is usually correlated with the depth to which the soil is wetted by the normal rainfall. K. sedifolia, a deep-rooted species, is frequently found on soils which can be wetted to a depth of 2 ft or more. A. vesicaria, a shallow-rooted species, is found on soils in which a heavy clay subsoil or hardpan impedes penetration of water beyond 12 in.

197. Carrodus, B.B., R.L. Specht, and M.E. Jackman
 1965 The vegetation of Koonamore station, South
 Australia. Royal Society of South Australia,
 Transactions 89:41-57. Map. BA(30)51858.
198. Castro, J. de
 1966 Death in the Northeast. Random House, New York.
 206 p.
 A study of poverty and social conditions in Brazil's North-
 east.
199. Cater, F.W.
 1967 Salt anticlines of the Paradox basin. U.S.
 Geological Survey, Miscellaneous Geologic Investi-
 gations, Map I-450:44-47. ANAG(1968)03911.
 Salt anticlines in the Paradox basin of southeastern Utah
 and southwestern Colorado form a northwest-trending belt
 about 110 miles long and 25-30 miles wide along the south-
 west front of the present Uncompahgre Plateau. The major
 salt anticlines are elongate, having salt cores 2-3 miles
 wide and 30-70 miles long.
200. Cater, F.W. and T.L. Wright
 1967 Geologic map of the Lucerne quadrangle, Chelan
 County, Washington. U.S. Geological Survey,
 Geologic Quadrangle Map GQ-647. ANAG(1968)03363.
201. Chabot, G.
 1967 Les conceptions françaises de la région géographique.
 Finisterra 2(3):5-16.
202. Chadwick, H.W. and P.D. Dalke
 1965 Plant succession on dune sands in Fremont County,
 Idaho. Ecology 46(6):765-780. Map. BA(30)
 83122. BA(47)50493.
 Under precipitation of about 14 inches, active sand dunes
 in Fremont County, Idaho, move north eastward at an average
 rate of 3 m/year. Dense shrub stands on dunes sheltered by
 the wind, but not on migrating dunes, indicate that
 establishment of a species on sand depends on relative site
 stability rather than on soil nutrient build-up.
203. Chakrabarti, A.
 1965 Selective removal of sand in dune sediments.
 Geological, Mining and Metallurgical Society of
 India, Quarterly Journal 37(4):189-190. BIGENA 31
 (9) E67-57767.

Of the three possible explanations for the bimodal character of the sediments of sand dunes of the desert region of Rajasthan and coastal dunes of the Bay of Bengal (India) - deficiency in the source area of material of a certain grain size, selective wind action, differential abrasion - the last is considered the most likely.

204. Chatterjee, S.P.

1966 Regions of India. In Aspects of the study of regional geographical structure. Acta Geologica et Geographica Universitatis Comenianae, Geographica 6:11-37.

205. Chatterji, P.C.

1965 Classification of the groundwater exploitation zones. National Institute of Sciences of India, Proceedings, ser. B, 34(4):402-418. Maps. BA(48)66826.

With a view to delineate the water exploitation zones in the arid parts of Western Rajasthan surveys were conducted in the Central Luni Basin (Lat. 25° - 26°N; Long. 70° - 73°E). The potential of water exploitation zones and the quality and quantity of water available is directly related to the lithology and structure of the region. The primary rock formations of volcanics and granites are very poor hosts for water accumulation. The high water potential zones exist in the sand and alluvial tracts.

206. Chatterji, U. N. and K. Mohnot

1967 Thermo-physiological investigations of the imbibition and germination of seeds of certain arid zone plants. Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, Acta Agronomica 16(1/2):7-16. BA49(5)22222.

Mimosa hamata Willd is one of those typical arid zone species which inhabit Rajasthan Desert. The plants flower in Sept. and fruit in Oct. to Dec.; the seeds must pass through extreme cold as well as heat. Attempts were made to furnish information regarding thermophysiological aspects, as to how the seeds react and respond to the various temperatures, and how temperatures influence the imbibition and germination and regulate these processes.

207. Chaudhri, I. I.

1965 Future of arid regions of West Pakistan. Sind University Research Journal, Science Series 1:33-50. Map. BA(48)52118.

As population is continuously increasing, the arid region of West Pakistan has acquired a new significance. Specialized coordinated research in various fields is essential to cover the desert. This type of specialized work about the desert region can only be conducted in a research laboratory exclusively devoted to the problems of arid regions.

208. Chen, A.T.F.

1967 Plane strain and axisymmetric primary consolidation of saturated clays. Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute. 180 p. (Ph.D. dissertation) Abstr. in Dissertation Abstracts 28(4):1489B. ANAG(1968) 05191.

209. Chew, R.M. and A.E. Chew

1965 The primary productivity of a desert-shrub (Larrea tridentata) community. Ecological Monographs 35(4): 355-375. BA(47)50495. BAg(30)8500.

A community in the San Simon Valley of southeastern Arizona near Portal, was studied from June 1958 through August 1959. This region has a semiarid mesothermal climate with water deficits in all seasons. In areas of shallow soil (24 cm over dense caliche) Larrea forms 84% and Flourensi cernua 5% of the shrub cover, which equals 8.7% of ground surface; where the soil is deeper (60 cm) Flourensi cia makes up 44% and Larrea 0% of the shrub cover, which equals 8.7% of ground surface. Growth and production of Larrea are discussed in detail.

210. Chikishev, A.G., ed.

1965 Plant indicators of soils, rocks, and subsurface waters. Authorized translation from the Russian. Consultants Bureau, New York. 210 p. (Originally published, 1964, by Nauka, Moscow, as Proceedings of the Conference on Indicational Geobotany, 1961, in Moscow Society of Naturalists, Trudy, Geological-Geographical Series, 8).

This is a collection of 41 papers dealing with theoretical problems of indicator geobotany, indicator work with soils, parental soil-forming rocks, subsurface waters, useful fossils, the results of studies on the biology and ecology of plant indicators, and some special methodological problems, such as the procedure for the compilation of indicator reference books for geological and hydrogeological purposes and the procedure for interpreting geobotanical maps for the agricultural evaluation of a territory. Most of the papers are pertinent to desert conditions.

211. Chippendale, G.M.
1965 Desert plants and their use (grazing, natural interest). Australian Natural History 15(4): 115-118. BA(47)95125.
212. Christensen, E.M.
1966 Vegetational change in Grass Valley, Sevier county, Utah, 1884 to 1965. Utah Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters, Proceedings 42(2): 178-179. BA(48)21402.
213. Ch'ung-Hsiung, F. and D.E. Genis
1965 Ekologicheskie osobennosti prirodnoo ochaga trikhinelleza v polupustynno-stepnoi zone Kazakhstana. (Specific ecological features of a natural focus of trichinellosis (trichinosis) in the semidesert-steppe zone of Kazakhstan.) Meditsinskaya Parazitologiya i Parazitarnye Bolezni 34(4):447-452. BA(47)49563.
The authors present an analysis of a newly discovered natural focus of trichinellosis in a semidesert-steppe zone of Kazakhstan. Synanthropic foci of trichinellosis are actually reflected, secondary, existing on account of regular introduction of infection from natural foci. Infestation of swine cannot be considered as a uniform universal evaluation of synanthropic foci, because under certain conditions dogs serve the only indicator of the presence of a natural focus and its potential danger for synanthropic biocoenosis. (English summary).
214. Clark, R.J., E. Clark, and S.C. Anderson
1966 Report on two small collections of reptiles from Iran. California Academy of Sciences, Occasional Papers 55. 9 p.
215. Clements, F.W.
1967 The geography of hunger. Australian Journal of Science 29(7):206-213.
216. Clos-Arceuduc, A.
1965 Les fleuves de sable entre le Maroc et la Mauritanie, et la théorie des barkhanes. (The sand streams between Morocco and Mauritania, and the theory of barchans) Académie des Sciences, Paris, Comptes Rendus 261(18):3637-3639. MGA17.6-430.

Aerial photographs reveal that sand issuing from the sea progresses southward inland in the form of barchans. Sand streams are generally strings of barchans, isolated or in groups. Their mean velocity ranges about 3 km per century.

217. Cloudsley-Thompson, J.L.
1965 Desert life. Pergamon Press, Oxford. 86 p., map.
MGA 17.11-42.
A fairly simple book about different types of animals which survive desert conditions. Definitions of desert and semi-desert in terms of average annual rainfall, where deserts are located, brief climatic and microclimatic conditions, etc. are discussed besides animal life and ecology.
218. Coash, J.R.
1967 Geology of the Mount Velma quadrangle, Elko County, Nevada. Nevada Bureau of Mines, Bulletin 68.
20 p., map. ANAG(1968)02973.
219. Cochrane, G.R.
1967 The description and mapping of vegetation in Australia; contribution to the International Biological Programme. Victorian Naturalist 84(10):299-316. BA49(10)49229.
A detailed consideration is given to the problems of vegetation description in Australia.
220. Cogger, H.G.
1965 Reptiles and frogs of Australia's arid regions. Australian Natural History 15(4):128-131. BA(47) 105021.
221. Cohen, M.I. and L. Hahn
1966 Morocco, old land, new nation. Praeger, New York. 309 p.
222. Cohen, O.P. et al.
1968 "Runoff farming" in the desert. II: Moisture use by young apricot and peach trees. Agronomy Journal 60(1):33-38. BA49(9)47917.
Soil moisture and trunk growth of young apricot and peach trees were measured under flood water spreading conditions in the desert. Rates of moisture depletion and trunk growth were different for each species and did not appear to be related to available soil moisture.

223. Cohen, P. et al.
 1965 Water resources of the Humboldt River valley near Winnemucca, Nevada. U.S. Geological Survey, Water-Supply Paper 1795. 143 p.
224. Cohn, T.J.
 1965 The arid-land katydid of the North American genus Neobarrettia (Orthoptera: Tettigoniidae), their systematics and a reconstruction of their history. University of Michigan, Museum of Zoology, Miscellaneous Publication 126:5-179. BA(47)49783.
 Full redescrptions or descriptions are given of the genus Neobarrettia Rehn and 9 recognized spp. The spp. range from Chilpancingo in Mexico to southern Kansas, and from the northwestern to the northeastern coastal plain of Mexico, but are absent from the intervening mountains and from the highest part of the plateau. The preferred habitat is thorn-scrub-thorn forest, while adaptation to the desert is probably a secondary and recent development.
225. Cole, G.A., M.C. Whiteside, and R.J. Brown
 1967 Unusual monomixis in two saline Arizona ponds. Limnology and Oceanography 12(4):584-591. BA 49(10)49323.
226. Collins, R.O. and R.L. Tignor
 1967 Egypt and the Sudan. Prentice-Hall, Englewood Cliffs, N.J. 180 p.
 An introduction to modern history of Egypt and the Sudan with emphasis on emergence from alien rule.
227. Collinson, J.W.
 1966 Permian and Triassic biostratigraphy of the Medicine Range, Elko County, Nevada. Stanford University. 156 p. (Ph. D. dissertation) Abstr. in Dissertation Abstracts 27(10):3561B-3562B. ANAG(1968)02602.
228. Colton, R.B. and D.C. Noble
 1967 Geologic map of the Groom Mine SW quadrangle, Nye and Lincoln Counties, Nevada. U.S. Geological Survey, Geologic Quadrangle Map GQ-719. ANAG (1968)04754.
229. Colwell, R.N.
 1968 Remote sensing of natural resources. Scientific American 218:54-69.
 Colored photographs of Alice Springs area, Australia, taken from Gemini V spacecraft (1965) included in this popular review of the subject.

230. Compere, P.
1967 Algae from the Sahara and the Lake Chad area (translated title). Jardin Botanique National de Belgique, Bulletin 37(2):109-267. BA49(3) 11334.
231. Conaway, J. and C.H.M. Van Bavel
1967 Radiometric surface temperature measurements and fluctuations in sky radiant emittance in the 600 to 1300 cm waveband. Agronomy Journal 59(5):389-390. MGA 18.12-282.
Diurnal fluctuations of soil surface temperatures at Phoenix, Arizona.
232. Conway, J.T.
1968 Extraterrestrial soil science. Progressive Agriculture in Arizona 20(3):18-19.
Brief account of soil sampling for the Jet Propulsion Laboratory, including Atacama.
233. Cook, K.L. and R.B. Smith
1967 Seismicity in Utah, 1850 through June 1965. Seismological Society of America, Bulletin 57(4):689-718. ANAG(1968)03004.
234. Cooke, R.
1965 Desert pavement. California Division of Mines and Geology, Mineral Information Service 18(11): 197-200. ANAG(1966)2300.
The chief mechanism for origin of desert pavement is the upward migration of coarse fragments, aided by splitting after arrival at the surface. The wind removes finer particles, but is not an essential agent.
235. Cooper, W.S.
1967 Coastal dunes of California. Geological Society of America, Memoirs 104. 131 p. ANAG(1968) 06582.
In the geomorphic history of these dunes, the final glacio-eustatic rise of sea level, the Flandrian transgression, is most significant. Post-Flandrian stability has been almost continuous, with dune formation influenced by climatic factors.
236. Coque, R. and A. Jauzein
1967 The geomorphology and Quaternary geology of Tunisia. Petroleum Exploration Society of Libya, Annual Field Conference, 9th, Guidebook (to the

Geology and History of Tunisia), p. 227-257.
Maps. BIGENA 32(4)E68-03805.

237. Cordova, R.M. and S. Subitzky
1965 Groundwater in northern Utah Valley, Utah, a progress report for the period 1948-63. Utah State Engineer, Technical Publication 11. 38 p. ANAG (1966)0273.

The valley is part of an elongated basin that is flanked on either side by the Wasatch Range, and contains Upper Tertiary and Quaternary unconsolidated deposits. Three artesian aquifers are found in the Tertiary and the Pleistocene pre-Lake Bonneville deposits while unconfined groundwater occupies the Lake Bonneville Group and post-Provo deposits.

238. Cote, A. and J. Legras
1966 La variabilité pluviométrique interannuelle au Maroc. Revue de Géographie du Maroc 10:19-30.
Maps.

239. Coulter, J.W.
1967 Libya's black gold. Journal of Geography 66(6): 294-305. Maps.

A general description of the history, population, oil, natural environment, climate, flora and fauna, and agriculture of Libya.

240. Cox, E.R.
1967 Geology and hydrology between Lake McMillan and Carlsbad Springs, Eddy County, New Mexico. U.S. Geological Survey, Water-Supply Paper 1828. 48 p., maps.

241. Cronin, E.H.
1965 Ecological and physiological factors influencing chemical control of Halogeton glomeratus. Agricultural Research Service, Washington, D.C. U.S.D.A. Technical Bulletin 1325. 65 p. HA(36) 268. WA(15)1662.

The life cycle, anatomy and toxic principles of H. glomeratus are reviewed in relation to its adaptation to a salt-desert scrub range environment. H. glomeratus is susceptible to 2,4-D at the vegetative growth stage, but becomes increasingly resistant at the onset of reproductive growth towards the beginning of July. Seedlings becoming established thereafter rapidly enter the reproductive phase and also become resistant.

242. Cruff, R.W. and T.H. Thompson

1967 A comparison of methods of estimating potential evapotranspiration from climatological data in arid and subhumid environments. U.S. Geological Survey, Water-Supply Paper 1839-M.

This study compared potential evapotranspiration at 25 sites computed from climatological data by each of 6 empirical methods, with pan evaporation adjusted to equivalent lake evaporation by regional coefficients. The 6 methods tested were the Thornthwaite, U.S. Weather Bureau (a modification of the Penman method), Lawry-Johnson, Blaney-Criddle, Lane and Hamon methods.

243. Dane, C.H. and G.O. Bachman
 1965 Geological map of New Mexico. 1:500,000. Prepared with the cooperation of the New Mexico Institute of Mining and Technology, State Bureau of Mines and Mineral Resources Division and the University of New Mexico, Department of Geology. U.S. Geological Survey, Washington, D.C.
244. Danin, A., G. Orshan, and M. Zohary
 1965 Vegetation of the Neogene sandy areas of the northern Negev. Israel Journal of Botany 13(2/4): 206-233. BA(47)15537; BAg(30)52650.
 The Neogene sandy areas of the northern Negev of Israel are a meeting place of the Irano-Turanian and Saharo-Arabian regions and a penetration area of Mediterranean and Sudanian species. Leading species of various plant communities and various vegetation classes dominating the adjacent areas from different combinations according to the depth of the loose sand layer derived from the weathered sandstone, the nature of the substrate underlying it and the amount of rainfall and temperature.
245. Darlington, P.J.
 1965 Biogeography of the southern end of the world: distribution and history of far-southern life and land, with an assessment of continental drift. Harvard University Press, Cambridge. 236 p., maps.
246. Daveau, S.
 1965a Bibliographie pratique pour l'étude du relief en Afrique Occidentale. Revue de Géographie de l'Afrique Occidentale 1/2:229-233.
247. ---
 1965b Dunes ravinées et dépôts du Quaternaire récent dans le Sahel mauritanien. Revue de Géographie de l'Afrique Occidentale 1/2:7-47. Maps.
248. Daveau-Ribeiro, S., M.R. Mousinho, and C. Toupet
 1967 Les grandes dépressions fermées de l'Adrar mauritanien: sebkha de Chemchane et Richât. (The vast closed depressions of the Adrar of Mauritania: the sebkhas of Chemchane and Richat) Institut Fondamental d'Afrique Noire, sér. A, Sciences Naturelles, Bulletin 29(2): 413-446. Maps. BIGENA 32(7)E68-07937.

The Richat depression in the mountainous desert region of the Adrar and the Chemchane sebkha at the foot of the Grand Dhar escarpment were thought to have been carved out by wind erosion in the Quaternary, the formation of the Richat depression probably began early in the Quaternary, whereas formation of the Chemchane basin began after the Acheulian terrace had been established. The 2 basins represent 2 different periods of intense aridity.

249. Davidson, E.S.

1967 Geology of the Circle Cliffs area, Garfield and Kane Counties, Utah. U.S. Geological Survey, Bulletin 1229. 140 p., map. ANAG(1968)03385.

The Circle Cliffs area, on the west edge of the Colorado Plateau, exhibits rugged canyons, mesas, benches, and hogbacks carved in gently arched colorful sandstone and mudstone of Paleozoic to Mesozoic age. The Mesozoic sedimentary rocks contain small deposits of uranium; large ones seem unlikely. Most deposits are in the Moenkopi Formation, but also occur in the Salt Wash Sandstone Member of the Morrison Formation; one deposit contains significant selenium.

250. Davies, J.A.

1966 The assessment of evapotranspiration for Nigeria. Geografiska Annaler 48A(3):139-156. Maps.

251. Davis, D.H.S.

1965 Latitude-longitude grid maps of Africa. CCTA climatological atlas of Africa gridded base maps. In Proceedings of a symposium on African mammals, Salisbury, Rhodesia, 26-28 September, 1963. Zoologica Africana 1(1):260. (Abstr.) BA(47)115629.

252. Davis, R.W.

1967 A geophysical investigation of hydrologic boundaries in the Tucson Basin, Pima County, Arizona. University of Arizona. 99 p. (Ph.D. dissertation) Abstr. in Dissertation Abstracts 28(4):1586B. ANAG(1968)05190.

253. Davletshina, A.G. and M.A. Radzivilovskaya

1966 O massovom razmnozhenii vrednykh cheshuekrylykh v yugo-zapadnykh Kyzylkumakh. (Outbreak of harmful lepidoptera in the southwestern part of the Kyzyl Kum Desert.) Uzbekskii Biologicheskii Zhurnal 10(1):65-66. BA(48)25318.

254. Dawood, I.K. et al.
 1965 Herbicide trials in the snail habitats of the Egypt 49 project. World Health Organization, Bulletin 32(2):269-287. BA(30)1902.
 The efficacy of acrolein in killing Potamogeton crispus has been previously established. The present paper deals with field trials of different herbicides, alone or combined, against the other predominant types of floating and emergent weeds. Some of the herbicides have economic advantages over the manual removal of weeds, besides eliminating the health hazard involved in manual removal.
255. Dawson, E.Y.
 1966 The cacti of California. University of California Press, Berkeley. 64 p. (California Natural History Guides, 18.) BA(47)105167.
 The cacti of California provide an interesting and comprehensive assortment of members of this unique plant family. There is a section on cactus books and clubs, a glossary, and an index to genera, species, and common names.
256. Dawson, T. and K. Schmidt-Nielsen
 1966 Effect of thermal conductance on water economy in the antelope jack rabbit, Lepus alleni. Journal of Cellular Physiology 67(3:1):463-471. BA(47)107748.
 The heat and water balance of the antelope jack rabbit, Lepus alleni was studied at various ambient temperatures. At high ambient temperature the animal primarily depends on evaporation for dissipation of the heat load. The use of water was, however, less than could be expected if only body size is considered.
257. De Graaf, M.
 1967 The manufacture of spinifex gum by (Australian) desert aborigines. Western Australian Naturalist 10(5):117-119. BA49(2)5779.
 The method of extracting spinifex gum from dry native plants is described in detail. Cakes made from this gum are used in ceremonials by Australian aborigine males.
258. Dekker, G.
 1965 Climate and water resources in Africa, p. 30-64. In G.E.W. Wolstenholme and M. O'Connor, eds., Man and Africa; a Ciba Foundation symposium jointly with the Hail Selassie I Prize Trust. J. and A. Churchill, London. BA(48)22.

The rainfall regime of various parts of Africa is discussed. The role played by the natural lakes and swamps and by groundwater is discussed. There are physical limits to the possibilities of interannual regularization by the construction of dams and reservoirs. Land-use planning should take into account the natural or potential role of the land in the hydrological cycle. Planning of the use of water resources should be basin-wide. The large number of rivers in Africa which cross international borders shows the need for international cooperation.

259. Del Duca, M.G. and J.M. Fuscoe

1966 Application of advances in space technology to water resources management. Water Pollution Control Federation, Journal 38(6):976-989. BA(48) 46908.

Advances in space technology can be applied to saline water conversion, pollution control, and development of closed-cycle systems. A remotely controlled water-management system incorporating such advances may be envisioned for future application of river-basin systems. French, Ger., Port., and Spanish summaries.

260. Delsi, M.

1967 The relationship of dust to cold fronts over the Sudan during the dry season. Meteorological Magazine 96(1135):50-57. MGA 18.7-359.

The traditional theory relating dust to cold fronts during the dry season (winter) over north and northern central Sudan limits the occurrence of dust to the rear of the front and therefore has the effect that fronts mark the southern limit of dust, during the early part of the season. Late in the season a dust belt 60-200 miles wide develops ahead of cold fronts and the leading edge need not be taken as the real cold front position. Causes are discussed.

261. De Meester, T. and J. Bouma

1967 The collection of natural soil profiles from arid regions: A field method and manual. Netherlands Journal of Agricultural Science 15(1):63-74. BA (48)71869.

As a result of experience gained in central Turkey, successful field methods are described for: the preparation of soil peels of dry, calcareous soils, in particular of clayey soils, and the preparation of soil peels from vertical walls instead of from sloping ones, especially with regard to dry soils. Advice is given on how to transport ready soil peels without damage.

262. Denevan, W.M.

1967 Livestock numbers in nineteenth-century New Mexico, and the problem of gullying in the southwest. Association of American Geographers, Annals 57(4):691-703. ANAG(1968)04692.

In the 1880's, accelerated erosion produced large gullies throughout southwestern United States. This arroyo cutting was originally attributed to deterioration of the protective vegetation cover because of below normal rainfall and overgrazing. Recent studies have stressed the greater importance of increased high intensity rainfall. An examination of livestock numbers in the upper Rio Grande region of New Mexico during the 19th century, particularly during the Mexican period when, with little or no gullying, ranges were heavily stocked with sheep.

263. Dennis, A.S.

1967 New look at weather modification. Journal of Soil and Water Conservation 22(1):4-6. MGA 18.8-199.

A 1957 to 1965 summary of cloud seeding reported from Australia, Israel, Mexico, and Switzerland. Optimism is expressed for future studies of weather modification.

264. Denny, C.S.

1967 Fans and pediments. American Journal of Science 265(2):81-105. ANAG(1968)05957.

Washes in desert areas probably increase in discharge downstream only in mountains; on piedmonts, discharge may decrease rapidly downfan. A piedmont may be considered as approaching a steady state when the rate of movement of detritus from mountain to piedmont is nearly the same as the rate at which material moves from piedmont to playa or flood plain. To maintain such a steady state requires broad areas of piedmont where erosion is the dominant process.

265. Dépagne, J.

1967 Etude hydrogéologique dans la région d'Idini en vue de l'alimentation en eau de Nouakchott (République Islamique de Mauritanie). (Hydrogeologic study of the Idini area in connection with the water supply for Nouakchott, Islamic Republic of Mauritania) Bureau de Recherches Géologiques et Minières, Paris, Mémoire 49. 79 p., maps. BIGENA 32(1)E68-00400.

A detailed study of hydrogeologic resources between Hassi el Bagra and Idini has been undertaken to eliminate the acute water shortage in the town of Nouakchott (Mauritania).

266. Despois, J. and R. Raynal
1967 Géographie de l'Afrique du Nord-ouest. Payot, Paris. 570 p., maps. (Bibliothèque Scientifique)
267. Dettwiller, J.
1965 Vent en altitude à Colomb-Béchar: statistiques 1959-1964. (Upper air winds at Colomb-Béchar: statistics, 1959-1964.) Météorologie Nationale, France, Monographie 51. 20 p.
Summarizes the methods and results of upper air measurements using a COTAL radar. The characteristics of circulation, principal wind regimes, variability and mean velocities, mean level of maximum winds and the influence of the subtropical jet are all investigated. Monthly tables summarizing the mean values of the main statistical parameters at 18 levels between heights of 1.5 and 25 km are included.
268. DeWitt, C.B.
1967 Precision of thermoregulation and its relation to environmental factors in the desert iguana, Dipsosaurus dorsalis. Physiological Zoology 40(1):49-66. BA(48)54582.
Desert iguanas exercise control over their body temperature by appropriate adjustment of their position in gradients of temperature. Under natural conditions of the desert in Riverside County, California, temperatures quickly reach levels too high to permit regulation of body temperatures at the preferred level on or above the surface of the ground. Desert iguanas do not immediately retreat to burrows under these conditions, but stay above ground until they become heated to 43-44°C. On the hottest summer days, this tolerance of temperatures above the preferred range may increase the time suitable for activity above ground from 0.5 to about 3 hr.
269. Dibblee, T.W., Jr.
1967a Areal geology of the western Mojave Desert, California. U.S. Geological Survey, Professional Paper 522. 153 p., map. ANAG(1968)03485.
Rocks of the desert region and bordering mountains are divided into 3 groups: (1) pre-Tertiary crystalline rocks, metamorphic rocks, metasedimentary rocks, hypabyssal and metavolcanic rocks, and (2) Tertiary sedimentary and

volcanic rocks and (3) Quaternary sediments and local basalt flows, mainly alluvial deposits that rest unconformably on Tertiary and pre-Tertiary rocks. The western Mojave Desert region is a tectonic block - the Mojave Block - which is bounded by the San Andreas fault and the Garlock fault zone, and is broken by several major high-angle faults.

270. --- ---
1967b Geologic map of the Joshua Tree quadrangle, San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California. U.S. Geological Survey, Miscellaneous Geologic Investigations, Map 1-516. ANAG(1968)03361.
Map units described in the text are Cenozoic sedimentary and volcanic rocks, Mesozoic plutonic and hypabyssal igneous rocks, and Precambrian (?) metamorphic rocks.
271. --- ---
1967c Geologic map of the Morongo Valley quadrangle, San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California. U.S. Geological Survey, Miscellaneous Geologic Investigations, Map 1-517. ANAG(1968)03362.
Map units described in the text are: Cenozoic sedimentary and volcanic rocks, Mesozoic plutonic and hypabyssal igneous rocks, Paleozoic metasedimentary rocks, and Precambrian(?) metamorphic rocks.
272. --- ---
1967d Geologic map of the Old Woman Springs quadrangle, San Bernardino County, California. U.S. Geological Survey, Miscellaneous Geologic Investigations, Map 1-518. ANAG(1968)03944.
Map units described in the text are: Cenozoic sedimentary and volcanic rocks - surficial sediments, basalt, Old Woman Sandstone; igneous rocks, Paleozoic metasedimentary rocks and Precambrian(?) metamorphic rocks.
273. Dietz, R.S.
1967 Shatter cone orientation at Gosses Bluff astrobleme. Nature 216(5120):1082-1084. BIGENA 32 (2)E68-01796.
Shatter cones caused by shock fracturing are widely developed at the Gosses Bluff cryptoexplosion ring structure in central Australia. The force field can be reconstructed whereby the applied shock arrived centrally and from above, which is consistent with a cosmic impact. For this and other reasons, Gosses Bluff is an astrobleme.

274. Dill, D.B. et al.
 1967a Sweat electrolytes in desert walks. Journal of Applied Physiology 23(5):746-751. BA49(7)33792.
 The rate of sweating in desert walks at 80 or 100 m/min. and the concentrations of Na, K, and chloride in sweat were studied in 31 school boys, the same number of school girls, in several men, and in 2 women. The rate of sweating under such conditions even up to an ambient temperature of 42°C depends on body surface, metabolic rate, and ambient temperature, not on sex nor age. The sweat produced is all evaporated; there is equal water economy irrespective of age and sex. An individual exhibits a wide range in composition of sweat depending on the internal and external environment. Also there is a wide intra-individual range in the same external environment and at the same metabolic rate.
275. — — —
 1967b Work capacity to chronic exposures to altitude. Journal of Applied Physiology 23(4):555-560. BA49(3)11864.
 Three men aged 20, 29, and 75, and 2 women aged 29 were subjects in Balke tests on the von Dobein bicycle ergometer 4 or 5 times during 3 weeks in desert heat, several times during 3 weeks at high altitudes, and during a second period in the desert.
276. Dillon, R.H.
 1967 Stephen Long's Great American Desert. American Philosophical Society, Proceedings 111(2):93-108. Map.
277. Dingman, R.J.
 1967 Geology and groundwater resources of the northern part of the Salar de Atacama, Antofagasta Province, Chile. U.S. Geological Survey, Bulletin 1219. 49 p. Maps.
278. Directorate of Overseas Surveys, Tolworth, Surrey
 1967 Botswana, base map. Misc. 448. Scale: 1/3,000,000.
279. Directorate of Overseas Surveys, Tolworth, Surrey
 1967 Photogeological map of Western Aden Protectorate, incorporating data from reconnaissance field traverses. DOS(Geol.) 1159A. Approx. scale 1:250,000.

280. Disney, H.J. de S.
 1965 Desert birds (Australia, ecology). Australian Natural History 15(4):124-127. JA(47)99851.
281. Djavadi, C.
 1966 Climats de l'Iran. Météorologie Nationale (France), Monographie 54. 103 p. MGA 18.7-550.
 A well documented and thorough study of the various climates of Iran with reference to Koppen's climatic classification. Sixty weather stations were used. A bibliography of 79 references is appended.
282. Dmitrienko, N.K. and E.T. Prikhodko
 1967 Ochagi kleshshevogo encephalita zony stepei (polupustyni). (Tick-borne encephalitis foci in the steppe zone (semi-deserts)) Meditsinskaya Parazitologiya i Parazitarnye Bolezni 36(3):276-279. BA49(11)57942.
 In the zone of dry steppes of the Central Kazakhstan, foci of tick-borne encephalitis were found characterized by a dry continental climate. Steppe bushes constitute the main habitats of vector ticks. Low incidence of the disease in dry steppe foci may be explained by poor contacts of the population with ticks which depends on peculiar distribution of ticks in the territory and limited everyday contact of the population with tick habitats.
283. Dodd, A.V.
 1965 Areal distribution and diurnal variation of water vapor near the ground in the contiguous United States. U.S. Army Natick Laboratories, Natick, Mass., Technical report ES-17. 63 p., maps. MGA 17.10-371.

Four types of diurnal variation of dew point are defined based on time of occurrence of the average minimum dew point. Type 4 is found in dry areas and has the lowest dew points during the day. Maps showing distribution of average monthly dew point and its standard deviation, average monthly vapor pressure, and types of diurnal variation and range of dew point are included.

284. Dolan, R.

1967 Photographic beach measurements. *Sedimentology* 8(1):77-80. ANAG(1968)06408.

An automated photographic method is described for recording short-interval changes in sand levels on a natural beach. Lapse-time photography offers a wide range of possibilities for accurate and efficient beach measurement when information in large amounts is required.

285. Donaldson, C.H.

1966 Control of blackthorn in the Molopo area with special reference to fire. *Grassland Society of South Africa, proceedings* 1:57-62. HA(37) 788.

In the Molopo area of S. Africa, over 1 million ac of natural grassland is under blackthorn (*Acacia mellifera* ssp. *detinens*). Blackthorn can be eradicated by fenuron, Tordon (picloram) or monuron, but neither chemical nor mechanical methods of clearance are economical. In the Molopo area, grass under bush is scarce and cannot produce a fire sufficiently hot to damage the bush. Trials were made to obtain hotter fires by adding combustible materials of various kinds.

286. Dorfman, E.J., R. Revelle, and H. Thomas

1965 Waterlogging and salinity in the Indus Plain: some basic considerations. *Pakistan Development Review* 5(3):331-407. BAg(30)18546.

287. Dourojeanni, M.J.

1967 El "Taladro de los eucaliptos," *Phorecantha semipunctata* (Fabricius) (Coleoptera: Cerambycidae), nuevo registro en el Perú. *Revista Forestal del Perú* 1(1):3-11.

This insect, of Australian origin, is causing considerable damage to weakened Eucalyptus. First noticed in the province of Lima, Peru, no economic damages are apparent thus far, but losses might occur in areas of periodic and/or extraordinary water deficiencies.

288. Dowling, J.W.F.
 1966 The mode of occurrence of laterites in northern Nigeria and their appearance in aerial photography. *Engineering Geology* 1(3):221-233. Map. BIGENA 31(3) E67-02358.
 Widespread laterite gravels in northern Nigeria are utilized as sources of construction material for road making. They are in a terrain developed by the dissection of a laterite-covered peneplain over horizontally bedded sandstone. The presence or absence of a foot-slope laterite appears to be a function of the availability of sufficient iron in solution, and the necessary groundwater conditions for its immobilization. Permeable, iron-poor sandstones do not develop foot-slope laterites. Aerial photographs can be used to locate laterites. Diagnostic features include relief, landform, drainage pattern and vegetation.
289. Dresch, J.
 1966 Utilization and human geography of the deserts. *Institute of British Geographers, Transactions* 40:1-10.
290. --- ---
 1967 Questions de géomorphologie en Israël. Association de Géographes Français, *Bulletin* 350-351:2-14. Maps. BIGENA 31(9) E67-08323.
 Present day Israel presents two contrasting geomorphological features. In the Galilee highland with an elevation of 1000 m or more and a humid climate with a rainfall of 600-700 mm a year, there has been slope erosion of marls and limestones which overlies limestones. The arid Negev has a precipitation of less than 200 mm at Be'er Sheva and 30 mm at Eilat, as it is characterized by plateaus with faulting and asymmetrical folding of Paleozoic rocks. Abrupt transitions in climate are evident between the humid Mediterranean slope area and that of the arid Jordan graben.
291. Dresnay, R. du
 1966 La géomorphologie du Haut Atlas oriental (Maroc). *Quaternaria* 8:155-165. Map. BIGENA 31(10) E67-08882.
 The High Atlas, stretching from Agadir (Morocco) to Tunisia, contains a broad saddle-back. This large internal catchment area, the Tamlelt plain - a dissected basin - reveals a Paleozoic basement rimmed by a mantle of folded or tabular Jurassic sediments. In its morphological features, drainage system, desert climate (extremely hot during the summer,

moderately cold with occasional snow during the winter), and still active tectonic phenomena, this area resembles internal basin-plains in desert zones of North American mountain ranges.

292. Drewes, H.
1967 Geology of the Connors Pass quadrangle, Schell Creek Range, east-central Nevada. U.S. Geological Survey, Paper 557. 93 p. ANAG(1968)02766.
The stratigraphic column of the area, about 5 miles thick, includes late Precambrian clastic rocks, Paleozoic carbonate and clastic rocks, and volcanic and terrestrial clastic rocks. Low-angle faults are abundant and commonly bring younger rocks onto older ones.
293. Drysdale, J.
1966 The problem of French Somaliland. Africa Report 11(8):10-17. Map.
294. Dubief, J.
1966 Le problème de l'eau superficielle au Sahara. (Problem of surface water in the Sahara) Météorologie, sér. 4, 77:3-32. MGA 18(2)-333.
The unusual consequences of rain is attributed to an important streaming that takes place in all areas of this desert; the existence of dunes enhances the efficiency of precipitations.
295. Dubuis, A. and L. Faurel
1965 Notes on the flora of North Africa, IV (translated title). Société d'Histoire Naturelle de l'Afrique du Nord, Bulletin 55:40-68. BAG(30) 91817.
296. Duncan, K.D.
1966 Effects of an artificial acclimatization technique on infantry performance in a hot climate. Ergonomics 9(3):229-244.
The experimental group was subjected to an artificial acclimatization routine consisting of physical exercises in an improvised hot chamber. The control group performed the same exercises in a room of similar proportions at ambient temperatures. After approximately 2 weeks of these training regimes, the company was immediately flown to Aden where its performance under considerable stress was assessed during a 7 day exercise in the desert. Of 8 performance tests only 3 indicated

beneficial effects of artificial acclimatization. The most impressive difference between the 2 groups was in the number of casualties. Casualty incidence was 3 times greater in the control group, both for heat casualties and for all casualties regardless of the disorder diagnosed. There are indications that the marching speed of the subjects who continued may also have been improved by artificial acclimatization. Differences in favor of the artificially acclimatized group were also observed on crossing obstacles and carrying water jerrycans at the run.

297. Du Preez, J.W. and W. Barber
1965 The distribution and chemical quality of ground-water in Northern Nigeria. Nigeria Geological Survey, Lagos, Bulletin 36. 93 p., maps.
298. Durum, W.H. and J.D. Hem
1967 Geochemistry of water. American Geophysical Union, Transactions 48(2):741-744. ANAG(1968) 05268.
Major advances on many fronts in geochemistry of water have occurred since 1963 through accelerated interest of earth scientists in solubility studies in aqueous solutions. Various aspects of research are commented on, and a bibliography of pertinent works is given.
299. Dury, G.H.
1966 Duricrusted residuals on the Barrier and Cobar pediplains of New South Wales. Geological Society of Australia, Journal 13(1):299-307. Maps. BIGENA 31(7) E67-05490.
The Barrier and Cobar pediplains are cut below, and post-date, residual surfaces capped with silcrete crusts and bearing deep weathering-profiles.
300. Dutcher, L.C. and H.E. Thomas
1967 Surface water and related climate features of the Sahil Sūсах area, Tunisia. U.S. Geological Survey, Water-Supply Paper 1757-F. 40 p. Maps. MGA18.12-334.
301. Dzhalilov, U.D. and N.G. Gavrilova
1967 Zoogeograficheskii analiz parazitov ryb Turkestanskoi provintsii Sredizemnomorskoi podoblasti. (Zoogeographical analysis of fish parasites in the Turkestan province of the Mediterranean subregion) Zoologicheskii Zhurnal

46(2):274-276. BA49(11)59299.

On the basis of the study of 203 spp. of parasites, the parasitofauna of the province is very peculiar: 35 species are known for the Turkestan province only. There are many typical and endemic species, as well as endemic genera (e.g. Stentoropsis).

302. Dzhordzhio, V.ⁿ. et al.

1966 O rezhime vetra nad pustynei v raione Gazli.
(Wind regime over deserts in the Gazli region)
Glavnaia Geofizicheskaya Observatoriia,
Leningrad, Trudy 189:181-187. MGA 18.7-460.

Ten daily, 2-hour series of pilot-balloon base wind measurements were evaluated. Wind characteristics at various altitudes for synoptic processes typical of late summer and the diurnal variation of vertical wind shear in the troposphere's surface layer are established. English abstract in ATD Report 68-47-50-2, p. 213-214.

303. Eakin, T.E.
 1966 A regional interbasin groundwater system in the White River area, southeastern Nevada. *Water Resources Research* 2(2):251-271. ANAG 1966:6866; BAg(30)76037.
 A groundwater system including 13 valleys in this area is identified on the basis of preliminary appraisals of recharge and discharge, hydrogeology, and chemical character of the spring water.
304. Eakin, T.E., J.L. Hughes, and D.O. Moore
 1967 Water-resources appraisal of Steptoe Valley, White Pine and Elko Counties, Nevada. Nevada Department of Conservation and Natural Resources, *Water Resources-Reconnaissance Series Report* 42. 48 p. ANAG(1968)04395.
 Steptoe Valley has a drainage area of 1,975 sq. mi, and slopes to the north with mountain ranges on both sides ranging from 3,000 to 4,000 feet above the valley axis. Most of the runoff from the mountains above 7,000 feet is from snowmelt in the spring months. A large quantity of groundwater is stored in the valley-fill reservoir, and additional is stored in consolidated rocks. Chemical quality of the water is generally good. The effect of pumping on the groundwater system is shown by hypothetical examples.
305. Eardley, A.J.
 1967 Bonneville chronology, correlation between the exposed stratigraphic record and the subsurface succession. *Geological Society of America, Bulletin* 78(7):907-909. ANAG(1968)02498.
 The Pleistocene chronology of the Bonneville Basin, Utah, based on a stratigraphic study of exposed sediments, together with radiometric dates, correlates with a 650 ft core from the southeast margin of the Great Salt Lake. Basin sediments show a more definitive record for pre-Wisconsin stages.
306. Ebert, C.H.V.
 1965 Water resources and land use in the Qatif oasis of Saudi Arabia. *Geographical Review* 55(4):496-509. HA(36)290, BAg(30)18549.
 The Qatif oasis covers about 20 sq. miles. About 10,000 ac (90% dates and 9% lucerne) are irrigated from over 100 wells. Casing, capping and even sealing-off of certain wells to reduce the estimated 75% wastage by seepage, evaporation and needless use, and the installation of

efficient subsoil drainage to prevent loss of agricultural land by salinization are recommended.

307. Edholm, O.G.
1965 Does man in a hot climate adapt to water deprivation? Israel Journal of Medical Sciences 5(1): 1045-1047. BA(47)51871.
308. — —
1966 Problems of acclimatization in man. Weather 21 (10):340-350.
Man can acclimatize to changes of environmental temperature and reduced barometric pressure.
309. Edholm, O.G. and A.L. Bacharach, eds.
1965 Exploration medicine, being a practical guide for those going on expeditions. John Wright, Bristol. 410 p.
Includes material on vaccinations, care of the injured, medical emergencies, dental problems, special conditions of hot and cold climates and high altitudes, underwater hazards, safety at sea, and insects and reptiles.
310. Edney, E.B.
1965 Some aspects of adaptation in desert mammals. In Proceedings of a symposium on African mammals, Salisbury, Rhodesia, 26-28 September, 1963. Zoologica Africana 1(1):1-8. BA(47)100656.
311. Egorov, V.P. and L.A. Krivonos
1966 Questions of soil-geographical regionalization of the dry steppe zone of Kazakhstan (translated title.) Pochvovedenie 7:27-37. SF(29)3996.
Average values for various soil properties show that there are essential differences between the soils of the different regions. The whole of the southeast part of the Syrt trans-Volga in Kazakhstan belongs to the trans-Volga province of non-solonetsic heavy dark chestnut soils. The rest of the dry-steppe zone of Kazakhstan east of the Ural River forms the Kazakhstan dry-steppe province. Soil-formation processes in various geomorphological areas in this dry-steppe province vary widely.
312. Elbashan (earlier, Prushansky), D.
1966 Monthly rainfall isomers in Israel, 1931-1960. Israel Journal of Earth-Sciences 15(1):1-7. MGA 18.7-501.

9 maps show rainfall patterns of monthly and annual rainfall for 9 months of the rainy season throughout Israel and western Palestine based on 55 stations.

313. Elton, C.S.
1966a The ecology of animals. Methuen and Co., Ltd., London. 97 p. BA(48)84118.
Attention is focused on the need for coordinating principles in animal ecology. The discussion includes the relations of animals to their environment, the structure of animal communities, the population problems of wild animals, including census work, fluctuations in numbers, migrations, and limiting factors in distribution. There is a bibliography and a subject index.
314. Emmel, J.F. and T.C. Emmel
1966 A new Papilio from the Mojave Desert of California (Lepidoptera: Papilionidae). Entomological News 77(3):57-63. BA(47)104820.
315. English, P.W.
1967 Urbanites, peasants, and nomads: the Middle Eastern ecological trilogy. Journal of Geography 66(2):54-59.
316. Ergashev, A.E.
1966 Kizucheniye ekologicheskikh grupp rastenii v vodoemakh Uzbekistana. (A study of the ecological groups of plants in bodies of water in Uzbekistan) Uzbekskii Biologicheskii Zhurnal 9(2):35-37. BA(48)37067.
317. Ergenzinger, P.Z.
1968 Vorläufiger Bericht über geomorphologische Untersuchungen in süden des Tibestigebirges. (Preliminary report on geomorphic investigations in the southern part of the Tibesti mountains) Zeitschrift für Geomorphologie 12(1): 98-104. BIGENA 32(8)E68-10120.
The area in the southern Tibesti mountains (Chad) is characterized by the development of an extensive peneplain (Sudanese type) on flat-lying Cambro-Ordovician sandstones. The high level of the Pleistocene Lake Chad is marked by a beach ridge more than 200 km long and at an altitude of 340 m. Three terraces were formed during the rise of Lake Chad. Climatic changes from the late Tertiary to the present are mentioned.

318. Estorges, P.
1965 La bordure saharienne du Djebel Amour; étude morphologique. Institut de Recherches Sahariennes, Travaux 24(1-2):31-46. Map. English summary, p. 31.
319. Ettershank, G.
1966 Hemiptera from saline waters in inland Australia. Australian Journal of Science 29(5):144-145. BA(48)109110.
320. Evans, J.G.
1966 Structural analysis and movements of the San Andreas fault zone near Palmdale, southern California. University of California, Los Angeles, 222 p. (Ph.D. dissertation) Abstr. in Dissertation Abstracts 27(11):3991B. ANAG(1968)02565.
321. Eyre, S.R. and G.R.J. Jones, eds.
1966 Geography as human ecology; methodology by example. St. Martin's Press, New York. 308 p., maps. Generally covers more humid areas, but includes a discussion of the very arid Colorado Delta (See Aschmann, 1966).

322. Faure, H.
 1966 Evolution des grands lacs sahariens à l'holocène. *Quaternaria* 8:167-175. BIGENA 31(11) E67-08883.
 Observations and carbon-14 dates from lacustrine deposits in the arid regions in the north and the Sahel region in the south of the Niger Sahara indicate that large lakes were present in the Niger desert 22,000 years ago, but toward 7000 B.P. drought and rapid evaporation resulted in salt deposition in the basins with limestones and soluble salts deposited on diatomites.
323. Felton, E.L.
 1965 California's many climates. Pacific Books, Palo Alto, California. 169 p., maps.
 A semi-technical discussion of California climates. Desert conditions are recognized to occur in the upper San Joaquin Valley; and desert regions described include the Antelope, Death, Colorado River, Coachella, Imperial, Borrego, and Palo Verde Valleys, and the Mojave Desert. Typical temperatures and precipitation are listed for each.
324. Ferreira, H.A.
 1965 Climatologia dinâmica da Africa meridional. (Dynamic climatology of southern Africa) Serviço Meteorológico Nacional, Lisbon. 207 p. MGA 18(3)-16.
 A thorough treatment of the climate of Angola and Mozambique particularly, and of Africa south of the equator in general and with respect to air routes between SE and SW Africa. Detailed information is given on the monthly values for several weather elements at 35 airports including upper wind rose charts, tables and cross sections. Streamline charts are also presented for mean winds at different levels.
325. Ferriday, A.
 1965 North America; a regional geography. Macmillan, London; St. Martin's Press, New York. 306 p., maps.
326. Feth, J.H., et al.
 1965 Preliminary map of the conterminous United States showing depth to and quality of shallowest ground water containing more than 1000 parts per million dissolved solids. U.S. Geological Survey, Hydrologic Investigations, Atlas HA-199, 2 sheets. Scale 1:3,168,000. Sheet 1: depth and distribution of mineralized water; fresh-water aquifers overlie mineralized groundwater in most areas. Sheet 2: chemical types of water.

327. Feth, J.H.
1966 Reconnaissance survey of groundwater quality in the Great Basin. U.S. Geological Survey, Professional Paper 550-D:237-241. ANAG1967:8854.
Virtually all valleys in the region produce some potable groundwater. More than 80 percent of 2,731 analyses of groundwater show less than 1,000 ppm of dissolved-solids, although some contain as much as 325,000 ppm, mostly sodium chloride. There is a wide diversity of chemical types; at the lower ranges of concentration the waters are typically of calcium or sodium bicarbonate types. whereas sodium or calcium sulfate or chloride types dominate the higher ranges. Some supplies are renewable, but in other basins all pumpage seemingly is from storage alone.
328. Fidalgo, F. and J.C. Riggi
1965 Los rodados Patagónicos en la Meseta del Guenguel y alrededores (Santa Cruz). Asociación Geológica Argentina, Revista 20(3):273-325. Map. BIGENA 31(5) E67-03826.
An extensive body of literature has been produced in relation to the Patagonian clay-balls found in sediments on the pediments of Santa Cruz, Argentina. This study has resulted in detailed descriptions of such clay-balls, their shape and measures of their sphericity. Theories of earlier workers are considered and discussed.
329. Fischer, H.
1967 "The White Sands," die gipswüste in New Mexico USA. Naturwissenschaftliche Rundschau 20(10): 426-432. ANAG(1968)04199.
Briefly described are the erosional landforms and surface deposits of the White Sands National Monument area, a gypsum desert near Alamogordo, New Mexico. Precipitation and mountain runoff disappear rapidly in a sea of wind-rippled dunes of fine gypsiferous sand, leaving only a salty swamp, Lake Lucero.
330. Fisher, J.
1966 Zoos of the world. Ed. by M.H. Chandler and V. Reynolds. Aldus, London. 253 p.
Includes list of zoos of the world in unnumbered appendix.
331. Fitzpatrick, E.A. and A. Krishnan
1967 A first-order Markov model for assessing rainfall discontinuity in Central Australia. Archiv für Meteorologie Geophysik und Bioklimatologie, ser. B, Allgemeine und Biologische Klimatologie 15(3): 242-259. BA49(1)589. MGA 1E.10-480.

For 6 stations in central Australia daily rainfalls were combined over 5-day intervals. The resulting pentads were classed as either wet or dry according to whether a total of at least 0.1 inch of rain had occurred. A χ^2 test showed that a random model gives a poor fit to the observed frequencies. With the Markov model, however, good agreement was obtained with the exception of a few cases. The Markov model could seem to be a practical statistical tool for assessing the long-term incidence of runs of wet or dry weather in central Australia.

332. Fitzpatrick, E.A., R.O. Slatyer, and A.I. Krishnan
1967 Incidence and duration of periods of plant growth in central Australia as estimated from climatic data. *Agricultural Meteorology* 4(6): 389-404. BA49(17)87340.
The incidence and duration of periods of plant growth in an arid region was estimated using central Australia as a type locality. There are important seasonal trends in growth period expectancy which differ markedly from the trends in rainfall expectancy.
333. Fitzsimons, V.
1966 A check-list, with synoptic keys, to the snakes of southern Africa. *Transvaal Museum, Annals* 25(3):35-79. BA(48)205E9.
The last systematic list of South African snakes was published in 1910. Recent additions and changes include 138 spp. and sspp. falling under 46 genera and 7 families.
334. Fletcher, H.O.
1965 The desert areas of Australia (characteristics, comparisons). *Australian Natural History* 15(4): 98-103. BA(47)95179.
335. Fletcher, J.E. and G.L. Bender, eds.
1965 Ecology of groundwater in the southwestern United States. AAAS Committee on Desert and Arid Zone Research, Contribution 5. 74 p. ANAG(1966)5917.
Five chapters by separate authors give a perspective of groundwater in the southwest, its natural recharge, analog computing in arid-zone hydrology, geophysical studies, and artificial recharge which, except for the latter, are cited separately.
336. Flohn, H.
1965 Contributions to a synoptic climatology of north-east Africa. *World Meteorological Organization, Technical Note* 69:236-244. MGA 17.9-395.

Circulation and radiation control climate. Examples throughout the Somali-Chalbi desert are given. There is a marked aridity during the whole northern summer on all northern, eastern and southern flanks of the highlands from the Red Sea lowlands and the Danakil Desert to Somali, Ogaden and northern Kenya to the area of Lake Rudolph, which strongly indicates divergent low-level flow.

337. --- ---

1966 Warum ist die Sahara trocken? (Why is the Sahara dry?) Zeitschrift für Meteorologie 17(9/12):316-320. MGA 18(3)-514.

A comparison of all subtropical dry areas reveals the uniqueness of the absence of summer rains in Lat. 18-30, in the Sahara and the Arabian peninsula. This coincides with the asymmetry of the wind pattern near the Inter-tropical Convergence Zone.

338. Flohn, H., D. Henning, and H.C. Korff

1965 Studies on the water-vapor transport over northern Africa. Bonner Meteorologische Abhandlungen 6. 36 p. MGA 17.8-392.

Values of atmospheric moisture content and of water-vapor transport are given for 10 aerological stations of northern Africa during summer (July and August) of the years 1957-63; as far as available, with some comparisons for winter. New maps of resultant winds and stream lines are given for the area between Lat. 20°N and the Equator and for the levels of 600, 1200, 1800 and 3000m.

339. Fogel, M.

1966 Harvesting water. Progressive Agriculture in Arizona 18(1):8-9. BAG(30)67489.

A discussion of catchment area and storage tanks.

340. Foglino, F.

1967 Analisi di dati climatici della regione di Ousseltia (Tunisia centrale) e formulazione di principi agronomici. Istituto Agronomico per l'Oltremare, Firenze. 47 p., map. (Relazioni e Monografie Agrarie Subtropicale et Tropicale, n.s. 87).

341. Fomin, V.M. et al.

1967 Itogi gidrogeologicheskikh i inzhenerogeologicheskikh rabot. (Results of hydrogeologic and engineering geologic work) Razvedka i Okhrana Nedr 10-11:101-107. BIGENA 32(2)E68-01634.

The development of hydrogeology and engineering geology in the USSR over the last 50 years is reviewed. A sketch map locates more than 100 hydrogeologic and engineering geologic stations.

342. Fomina, M.I.
1965 O pitanii stepnoi gadyuki v vesenne-letnii period. (Feeding habits of the steppe viper in spring and summer.) Zoologicheskii Zhurnal 44(7):1100-1103. BA(47)59927.
- In the watershed of the Chu and Ili Rivers the main food of the steppe viper in spring is variegated lizards (the genus Eremias). In summer the food is much more diverse, consisting of insects.
343. Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
1965 Survey of land and water resources, Afghanistan. Rome. (FAO/SF:9/AFG).
Prepared jointly with the United Nations Special Fund. Partial contents: v. 3, hydrology; v. 4, soils; v. 5, water control; v. 6, irrigation development, Hari Rud and Kabul Basins, 125 p.
344. --- ---
1966a Agricultural development in Nigeria, 1965-1980. Rome. 512 p., maps.
345. --- ---
1966b World crop statistics: area, production and yield, 1948-1964. Rome, 458 p.
346. Forbes, B.G.
1966 The geology of the Marree 1:250,000 map area. South Australia Geological Survey, Report of Investigations 28. 47 p., maps. BIGENA 32(2) E68-01975.
The Marree area, South Australia, covered mainly by flatlying Mesozoic and younger rocks of the Great Australian Artesian Basin is described and major geologic features discussed.
347. Forest, H.S. and C.R. Weston
1966 Blue-green algae from the Atacama Desert of northern Chile. Journal of Phycology 2(4):163-164. BA(48)82118.
348. Fosberg, M.A., C.A. O'Dell and M.J. Schroeder
1966 Some characteristics of the three-dimensional structure of Santa Ana winds. U.S. Forest Service, Pacific Southwest Forest and Range Experiment Station, Berkeley, Calif., Forest Service Research Paper PSW-30. MGA 18(3)-423.

The 3-dimensional structure of the Santa Ana was investigated in 2 case studies.

349. Foulk, J.D.

1966 Drainage of a desert spring creek for control of Leptoconops kerteszi (Diptera: Ceratopogonidae). Mosquito News 26(2):230-235. BA(48)56748.

This anthropophilic gnat has been found breeding in damp sandy soils in many areas of Southern California, especially in Eastern Riverside County near the Salton Sea. Natural moisture of the breeding ground was 10-13%, and gnats were eliminated when soil moisture was reduced to 5% or less.

350. Fournier, F.

1965 The salt-affected soils of the African Continent (translated title). Agrochemia es Talajtan 14(sup.): 243-244. BAG(30)18325.

351. Frank, A.L.

1966 Gamma-radiation characteristics, angular distribution over a desert terrain fallout field. Health Physics 12(12):1715-1731. BA(48)31620.

Report of gamma-radiation spectroscopy experiment carried out at the Nevada Test Site near Mercury, Nevada in the summer of 1962.

352. Frank, M. and A. de Vries

1966 Prevention of urolithiasis; education to adequate fluid intake in a new town situated in the Judean desert mountains. Archives of Environmental Health 13(5):625-630. BA(48)45134.

Preliminary results, summarizing a 3-year period of study, suggest that education is capable of raising urine output and of preventing urolithiasis in a hot, dry climate.

353. Frankel, R.J.

1967 Economics of artificial recharge for municipal water supply. International Association of Scientific Hydrology, Publication 72:289-302. ANAG(1968) 06133.

Waste-water renovation through groundwater recharge proved to be the most feasible solution to reclamation of the effluent of any type treatment plant today. The economics of a case-study in the arid West, and a proposed scheme for converting Washington, D.C., from surface water use to artificial recharge of undeveloped aquifers are discussed.

354. Frear, D.E.H., ed.
 1967 Pesticide handbook—Entoma, 1967. 19th ed. College Science Publishers, State College, Pa. 314 p. HA (37)2087.
 All that anyone needs to know about pesticides, their use and safety precautions. A joint product of the Entomological Society of America and National Pest Control Association.
355. Freile, A.J. and T.A. Leavy
 1967 A simplified method for determining Thornthwaite climatic classifications. Professional Geographer 19(5):244-246.
 One of the most rational climatic classification systems available was developed by Thornthwaite, but many geographers are reluctant to use it because of the apparent mathematical complexities which it involves. The purpose of this paper is to outline a method of classification whereby one needs to use almost no mathematics. In place of complex formulas, the authors have substituted simplified graphs, tables, and charts (available from Leavy, c/o Department of Geography, California State College, California, Pennsylvania).
356. French, N.R., B.G. Maza, and A.F. Aschwenden
 1966 Periodicity of desert rodent activity. Science 154(3753):1194-1195. BA(48)69999.
 The radiation dose detected by microthermoluminescent dosimeters attached to pocket mice, Perognathus formosus, indicated the rodents are almost entirely inactive in mid-winter but spend 30 to 40% of their time above ground in the summer months. Periods of activity increase gradually through the spring.
357. --- ---
 1967 Life spans of Dipodomys and Perognathus in the Mojave Desert. Journal of Mammalogy 48(4):537-548. BA49(7)33137.
 Recent populations were studied by live-trapping in four 20-acre plots for a 2½ year period. Three of the plots were fenced to prevent dispersal. One of the fenced areas was irradiated at a low level; the rodents received an average of 1 r/day.
358. French, N.R., T.Y. Tagami and P. Hayden
 1968 Dispersal in a population of desert rodents. Journal of Mammalogy 49(2):272-280. BA49(16)86670.

Dispersal of 2 species of kangaroo rats and 2 species of pocket mice in the Mojave Desert was examined by live-trapping. Dispersal of Perognathus formosus appears to be nonrandom. The results support the hypothesis that some members of the population have an instinct to disperse, and that their moves are long distance ones. Kangaroo rats wander during the non-breeding season, but sampling was not adequate to evaluate dispersal of these rodents.

359. Friedmann, I. and R. Ocampo-Paus
1965 A new Chlorosarcinopsis from the Negev Desert.
Journal of Phycology 1(4):185-191.
Chlorosarcinopsis negevensis n. sp. f. negevensis and C. negevensis f. ferruginea n. f. have been isolated in culture from a desert locality in the Negev.
360. Fürst, M.
1966 Bau und entstehung der Serir Tibesti. Zeitschrift für Geomorphologie - Annals of Geomorphology 10 (4):387-418. BIGENA 31(6) E67-05139.
The Serir Tibesti-the pebble-strewn desert of south-central Libya-is a plane dipping gently to the northeast. Its flanks to the west and south are of steeper dip and represent the hamada, or desert developed on bedrock. To the northeast the serir grades into the erg, or dune desert, of Rebiana. Thus the genetic relationship of hamada, serir, and erg becomes apparent. In the northern serir, an average of 45 percent of the grains are eolian, and the rest are fluviatiles. In the southern part, the average of eolian grains is 30 percent.
361. Funk, R.S.
1965 Food of Cyotalus cerastes laterorepens in Yuma County, Arizona. Herpetologica 21(1):15-17. BA (48)25943.
362. Furtick, W.R.
1965 Weed control for efficient production for newly developing nations. National Research Council, Agricultural Research Institute, 14th Annual meeting, Proceedings, p. 195-200. BA(30)35818.

363. El-Gabaly, M.M. and N.M. Naguib
 1965 Effect of depth and salt concentration of ground water on salinization of soil (Egypt). *Agrokemia es Talajtan* 14(sup.):369-376. BAg(30)18217.
364. Gair, G.M. et al.
 1966 Water and wastewater engineering. I: Water supply and wastewater removal. John Wiley and Sons. 516 p. This book is the first of a two-volume set based upon treatise Water Supply and Wastewater Disposal written by Fair and Geyer and published in 1954. The primary emphasis in this volume is on the quantitative aspects of water supply and wastewater disposal.
365. Galli-Olivier, C.
 1967 Pediplain in northern Chile and the Andean uplift. *Science* 158(3801):653-655. Map. BIGENA 32(1)E68-0039.
 A pediplain in the Chilean Atacama Desert formed during Oligocene and Miocene time when the aridity of the region started and was later displaced by north trending faults associated with the Andean uplift. Block basins and some horsts were later concealed by upper Tertiary and Quaternary orogenic sediments and ignimbrites.
366. Gans, C., R.F. Laurent, and H. Pandit
 1965 Notes on a herpetological collection from the Somali Republic. *Musée Royale de l'Afrique Centrale, Annales, sér. Sciences Zoologiques* 134:3-93. BA(47)44938.
 The introduction and description of itinerary are by C. Gans. The purpose of the reports is to comment on new information regarding biology, ranges and variation of the amphibians and reptiles of the Somali Republic, and to furnish a record of localities for the recipients of collections of other kinds of animals.
367. Ganss, O.
 1965 Geosynklinalbecken, tektonik, granite und junger vulkanismus in Afghanistan. (Geosynclinal basins, tectonics, granites, and younger volcanism in Afghanistan) *Geologische Rundschau* 54(2):668-698. Map. BIGENA 32(2)E68-02058.
 Sedimentation has predominated in Afghanistan from Paleozoic to upper Tertiary time interrupted at times in various regions by orogenic and epirogenic activities. The ancient crystalline rocks are so little known that evidence of pre-Caledonian movements is uncertain.

368. --- ---
1967 Zur geologie südost-Afghanistans. (Geology of southeastern Afghanistan) Deutsche Geologische Gesellschaft, Zeitschrift 116(3):974-975. Abstr.
369. Ganssen, R.
1965 Bodenversalzung und fruchtbarkeit. (Soil salinity and fertility.) Bild der Wissenschaft 2(5):368-378. BA(47)119004.
Subtropical semiarid and arid zones with sparse or little vegetation have a semiarid soil, characterized by poor weathering, by ample reserves of undecomposed minerals, and by flat topography. Fertility is limited by a general shortage and irregularity of rainfall. After a few years or a few decades of irrigation, vegetation causes a secondary soil salinization which can partly or completely destroy soil fertility.
370. Garbuzov, V.K.
1965 Raspredelenie poselenii i rasselenie bol'shikh peschanok v peskakh Bol'shie Barsuki. (Distribution of settlements and dispersal of the gerbil Rhombomys opimus Light, in the Bolshiye barsuki sands.) Moskovskogo Obhchestva Ispytatelei Prirody Otdel Biologicheskii, Byulleten' 70(5):16-23. Map. BA(48)37080.
A map is drawn of Rhombomys opimus settlements in sand massives at Bolshiye Barsuki (Kazakhstan). Dependence of the gerbil settlements upon the landscape, peculiarities of the distribution of the species at the range border, and changes in time are analyzed.
371. Gardezi, H.N.
1966 Urbanization in Pakistan. Pakistan Quarterly 14(1):35-40.
372. Gardner, J.L., ed.
1965 Native plants and animals as resources in arid lands of the southwestern United States, a symposium..., May 4, 1965, Flagstaff, Ariz. American Association for the Advancement of Science, Committee on Desert and Arid Zones Research, Contribution 8. 80 p. BA49(11)54219.
Eleven papers were presented in this symposium. Introductory remarks by Gordon L. Bender. Abstracts of papers are listed under name of author.

373. Garfunkel, Z. and A. Horowitz
 1966 The upper Tertiary and Quaternary morphology of the Negev, Israel. *Israel Journal of Earth Sciences* 15(3):101-117. Maps. *HIGENA* 31(8) E67-06524.
 The hydrography and morphology of the Negev (southern Israel) and its erosional and depositional history since upper Eocene time are discussed. Several successive hydrographic systems are recognized, their development depending mostly on tectonic movements, such as the Jordan-Arava rift faulting, and the accentuation of the northern Negev folding.
374. Garnier, B.J.
 1967 Weather conditions in Nigeria. Indiana University Foundation, Bloomington, Research Division. 163 p. Maps. Also cited as McGill University, Montreal, Department of Geography, Climatological Research Series 2. 163 p.
 Final report under Contract Nonr-908(21), Project NR 389-145, Department of the Navy, Office of Naval Research, Geography Branch, Washington, D.C.
375. Gary, H.L. and C.J. Campbell
 1965 Water table characteristics under tamarisk (Tamarix pentandra) in Arizona. U.S. Forest Service, Research Note RM-58. 7 p. BA(30)53222.
 Evapotranspiration under a common phreatophyte.
376. Gasperetti, J.
 1967 Survey of the reptiles of the sheikhdom of Abu Dhabi, Arabian Peninsula. I: A geographical sketch of the sheikhdom of Abu Dhabi. *California Academy of Sciences, Proceedings* 35(8):141-155. Map. BA49(11)54723.
 Little descriptive information is available in the literature for the Trucial States. Data in this geographical sketch covers the geography, climate, physiography, vegetation, fauna, history and boundaries, and government and economy. Notes on herpetological collecting and native lore concerning reptiles are included.
377. Gast, M.
 1965 Evolution de la vie économique et structures sociales en Ahaggar de 1660 à 1965. *Institut de Recherches Sahariennes, Travaux* 24(1-2):129-143.

378. Gates, C.T. and W. Muirhead
 1967 Studies of the tolerance of Atriplex species. 1: Environmental characteristics and plant response of A. vesicaria, A. nummularia and A. semibaccata. Australian Journal of Experimental Agriculture Animal Husbandry 7(24):39-49. HA(37)1752.
 The effects of soil and climatic factors on growth of Atriplex visicaria, A. nummularia, A. semibaccata and Kochia georgii in the Riverine plain area, New South Wales, were well adapted and had a generally high leaf/stem ratio. They were summer growers. A. semibaccata was dormant in winter, but the other Atriplex spp. remained green in winter, although growing very little.
379. Gauthier, R.
 1965 Presence au Sahara nord-occidental du lézard Eremias pasteuri Bons. Eléments d'éco-éthologie et reproduction. (Presence in the northwestern Sahara of the lizard Eremias pasteuri Bons. Eco-ethology and reproduction elements.) Museum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris, Bulletin 37(6):926-930. BA(47)115074.
380. Gay, C.W.
 n.d. Control cholla cactus by mechanical and chemical methods. New Mexico State University Cooperative Extension Service, Livestock Guide 400B-804. 2 p. WA(15)1515.
 Cholla cactus (Opuntia spinosior) is a particular problem on rangeland where the grass cover is depleted by drought and over-utilization. Grubbing gives effective control, during winter or under conditions of drought. Chemical treatments are also recommended for the control of O. spinosior. Plants should be sprayed as soon as growth becomes visible in May.
381. Gehlbach, F.R.
 1967 Vegetation of the Guadalupe Escarpment, New Mexico-Texas. Ecology 48(3):404-419. BA49 (16)81771.
 The Guadalupe Escarpment, a Permian limestone reef, is the eastern face of a semiarid-mesothermal mountain mass that rises 1,000-4,000 ft above the southwestern edge of the Great Plains. Plant communities range from xerophytic (Larrea, Floursensia, Acacia dominance types) or the silty

to gravelly plains, through less xerophytic (Agave, Dasyliirion, Juniperus dominance types) on gravelly to bouldery lower slopes, to comparatively mesophytic (Juniperus, Quercus, Pinus dominance types on rocky upper slopes and the escarpment peneplain. Microphyllous vs. succulent-semisucculent shrubs and half-shrubs distinguish the 2 desert formations. Comparisons with other southwestern desert regions reveal that dominance types vary considerably; but the same formations recur, although in differing patterns based largely on regional edaphic differences. Formations are shifted toward the xerophytic end of an environmental gradient in the igneous-based Chisos Mountains, Texas; and succulent desert is not well developed in the north side of these mountains. Succulent desert of the Chihuahuan Desert region may not be classifiable with that of the Sonoran Desert region, because a tree stratum is added in the latter region.

382. Geiger, R.

1965

The climate near the ground. Translated from the 4th German ed., *Das Klima der bodennahen Luftschicht*, 1961, by Scripta Technica, Inc. Harvard University Press, Cambridge. 611 p. BA (47)630.

This translation has been completely rewritten and updated. It is designed to serve both as text for the beginner in microclimatology and as a reference work for those familiar with the subject. The focus is on the climate prevailing within approximately 2 meters of the Earth's surface where most plant and animal life exists. This climate is analyzed and the influence of topography, vegetation and man discussed.

383. Gerasimov, I.P.

1966

A world soil map and associated scientific problems. *Soviet Soil Science* 1966(4):369-380.

Largely a history of soil mapping by Russian scientists and a comparison of the FAO system with that of the V.V. Dokuchayev Soil Institute system.

384. Gerteiny, A.G.

1967

Mauritania. Praeger, New York. 243 p. Map.

Includes chapters on early European contacts, Moorish society, and political and economic conditions.

385. Ghobrial, M.G.

1967 The structural geology of the Kharga oasis.
United Arab Republic Geological Survey, Paper
43. 39 p., maps. BIGENA 32(9)E68-12061.

The structural geology of the Kharga oasis was found to be represented by a group of double plunging anticlines arranged en échelon in a general north-south direction. The area was also found to be cut by a group of faults, the most important of which extends from the western side of Gebel Teir in a southerly direction. The middle part of the depression is cut by a group of parallel faults which form two horsts separated by graben. It is probable that one of the predominant factors which affect the recharging of the underground reservoir is the possible influences of the structural trends which plunge in a north-easterly direction from the Republic of Chad.

386. Ghobrial, M.G. and M. Lotfi

1967 The geology of Gebel Gattar and Gebel Dokhan areas. United Arab Republic Geological Survey, Paper 40. 26 p., map. BIGENA 32(2)E68-01829.

387. Ghose, B.

1965 The genesis of the desert plains in the central Luni basin of western Rajasthan. Indian Society of Soil Science, Journal 13:123-126. SF(29)3200. BA(48)71872.

Aerial photographs show that a well-integrated drainage system once existed and was responsible for development of the extensive alluvial plains of the region. The climate during the recent past was humid but as it became arid the drainage system was disorganized, obliterated or buried under sand. Certain inland depressions resembling playas are the disconnected segments of old stream beds.

388. Ghose, B. et al.

1967 Quantitative geomorphology of the drainage basins in the central Luni basin in western Rajasthan. Zeitschrift für Geomorphologie 11(2):146-160. Maps. BIGENA 32(8)E68-09944.

Geomorphic characteristics of 12 randomly selected drainage basins of the central Luni basin in the arid land of western Rajasthan India, were studied with the use of aerial photographs at the scale of 1:40,000. Quantitative data were determined on basin and stream lengths, basin areas and relief, drainage density, stream frequency, bifurcation ratios, and basin order.

389. Ghosh, P.K. and B.S. Gaur
 1966 A comparative study of salt tolerance and water requirements in desert rodents, Meriones hurrianae and Gerbillus gleadowi. Indian Journal of Experimental Biology 4(4):228-230. BA(48)53940.
390. Gierloff-Linden, H.G.
 1965 Baja California. Verhandlungen des Deutschen Geographentages (1963) 34:206-228. Map.
391. Gile, L.H.
 1966a Cambic and certain noncambic horizons in desert soils of southern New Mexico. Soil Science Society of America, Proceedings 30(6):773-781. BA(48)45988.
 In a study area of southern New Mexico, horizons in the B position may be ordered in degrees of increasing development, and form an essentially continuous series closely related to age. The present climate of this desert region is arid, but evidence of former glaciation and lakes indicates a climatic change. The present climate is apparently warmer and drier than the climates of Pleistocene pluvials. Soils formed mainly in the Pleistocene tend to have thicker, stronger horizons than do soils formed in the Recent; this is apparently caused in part by the Pleistocene pluvial climates.
392. --- ---
 1966b Coppice dunes and the Rotura soil. Soil Science Society of America, Proceedings 30(5):657-660. ANAG 1967(10357).
 Certain coppice dunes near Las Cruces, New Mexico, appear to have formed since 1885. The Rotura soil, formed in mid-Pleistocene sediments, is exposed between dunes but buried beneath them. The dunes overlies and preserve the pre-dune surficial horizons.
393. Gile, L.H., F.F. Peterson, and R.B. Crossman
 1966 Morphological and genetic sequences of carbonate accumulation in desert soils. Soil Science 101: 347-360. SF(29)4116.
 The authigenic CO₂ horizons of desert soils formed in thick well-drained alluvium in New Mexico show characteristic morphologies depending on texture of the parent material, age of soil, and geomorphic history. The Carbonate horizons formed in gravelly sediments display a different morphological sequence, with continuous accumulation of CO₂ as compared with horizons formed in non-gravelly sediments.

394. Gillet, H.
1965 L'oryx Algazelle et l'addax au Tchad. (The Algazelle oryx and the addax of Tchad.) Terre et la Vie 112(3):257-272.
The dietary habits of the oryx and addax are discussed. In view of the dry habitat water acquisition is a problem and is theoretically solved by eating water-storing plants and restricting activity.
395. Gilli, A.
1966 Beiträge zur flora Afghanistans. V: Rosales und Geraniales. (Contributions to the flora of Afghanistan. V: Rosales and Geraniales.) Feddes Repertorium Specierum Novarum Regni Vegetabilis 72(2/3):49-68. BA(48)50855.
Collection notes, with some notes on habitat, are given for 8 spp. of Crassulaceae; 3 of Saxifragaceae; 47 of Rosaceae, about 115 of Leguminosae, 1 of Linaceae; 2 of Oxalidaceae; 10 of Geraniaceae; 2 of Balsaminaceae; and 9 of Zygophyllaceae.
396. Gilluly, J.
1967 Geologic map of the Winnemucca quadrangle, Pershing and Humboldt Counties, Nevada. U.S. Geological Survey, Geologic Quadrangle Map GQ-656. ANAG(1968)02554.
397. Gindel, I.
1965 Irrigation of plants with atmospheric water with- in the desert. Nature 207(5002):1173-1175. MGA 17.2-282. BA(47)14279. HA(36)300
A series of experiments is described in which the feasibility of collecting dew and rainfall in desert areas and concentrating the collected water into the root areas of plants was investigated. Description of polyethylene sheets on slanting frames used for collecting dew and piping to seedlings in Israel where up to 140 dew might mg occur per year.
398. Ginzburg, A. and E. Rosenthal
1967 Water resources and subsurface structure of the Bet Shean valley. Israel Journal of Earth- Sciences 16(1):49. (Abstr.) BIGENA 32(5)E68-04968.

399. Gladkina, T.S.
 1966 The distribution of some rodents in Northern Kazakhstan (translated title). Zoologicheskiy Zhurnal 45(6):947-949. CBE(15)114.
 Significant changes in the distribution of rodents in Northern Kazakhstan were discovered during collections in 1957-1962.
400. Gladstones, J.S.
 1965 The climate and soils of South-Western Australia in relation to vine growing. Australian Institute of Agricultural Science, Journal 31(4):275-288. BA(47)104210.
 Following a discussion of the role of rainfall, spring frosts, winter temperatures, sunshine and relative humidity and soils in determining adaptability to vine culture, specific areas of Southwestern Australia are considered in detail and climatic factors for 20 areas are listed.
401. Glazovskaya, M.A.
 1967 General patterns in the world geography of soils. Soviet geography: Review and Translation 8(4): 208-227. Maps. Translated from Vestnik Moskovskogo Universiteta, Seriya Geografiya, (1966) 4:11-27.
 Traditional zonal concept based on heat belts of the earth no longer accounts satisfactorily for the world distribution of soils. She proposes a typology of geographic soil units based on soil characteristics rather than soil-formation factors.
402. Glennie, K.W. and E.D. Evamy
 1968 Dikaka; plants and plant-root structures associated with aeolian sand. Paleogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology 4(2):77-87. BIGENA 32(5) E68-05865.
 Plant-root structures, which are normally associated with low-lying swamp-like environments, have locally been found in the dune sands of arid deserts. The Arabic word "dikaka," meaning scrub-covered dune sand, has been chosen to designate the latter type of plant structure.
403. Glover, P.E., J. Stewart, and M.D. Gwynne
 1966 Masai and Kipsigis notes on East African plants. I: Grazing, browse, animal-associated and poisonous plants. East African Agricultural and Forestry Journal 32(2):184-191. HA(37)1128.

Information was collected from local inhabitants in the Narok district of Kenya Masailand (the Masai and the Kipsigis) on plants eaten by animals. Botanical, and occasionally also local, names are given for 214 species browsed or grazed by all types of domestic livestock. 46 species of poisonous plants are also listed.

404. Gnosh, P.K. and R.S. Gaur

1966 Effect of water deprivation on organ weights in the Indian Desert gerbil, Meriones hurrianae. Indian Journal of Experimental Biology 4(2):126-127. BA(48)22398.

Water deprivation for 2 months does not affect the weight of kidneys, liver, heart, spleen, lungs, pancreas, reproductive tract and alimentary tract, but significantly increases the weight of adrenals and brain in adult, male desert gerbils, M. hurrianae.

405. Gold, D.B.

1965a Las cactáceas del Estado de Baja California. (The Cactaceae of the state of Baja California.) Cactáceas y Suculentas Mexicanas 10(1):16-19. BA(47)18993.

This is the 2nd article on the cacti of the Mexican states. It includes the five zones of vegetation in Baja California: the chaparral zone of the northwest, the pine-oak zone of the higher mountains, the extension of the Colorado desert east of the divide, the Central Gulf vegetation from Bahia de Los Angeles south, and the Vizcaino desert from Rosario south.

406. --- ---

1965b Las cactáceas del Territorio Sur de Baja California. (The Cactaceae of the southern territory of Baja California, Mexico.) Cactáceas y Suculentas Mexicanas 10(2):34-36. BA(47)18994.

This is the 3rd article on cacti of the Mexican states. This half of the peninsula is much like the northern part, but is essentially tropical. Four vegetation zones are distinguished: The Vizcaino desert, the Gulf coast, the Magdalena region, and the tropical zone extending from the Sierra de la Giganta to most of the Cape region. The cacti are listed.

407. --- ---

1965c Las cactáceas del Estado de Coahuila. (The Cactaceae of the state of Coahuila, Mexico.) Cactáceas y Suculentas Mexicanas 10(4):102-104. BA(47)68894.

408. --- ---
 1966 Las Cactáceas del Estado de Chihuahua. (The Cactaceae of the state of Chihuahua, Mexico) Cactáceas y Suculentas Mexicanas 11(3):65-67. Illus. BA(48)87496.
 Species of cacti listed are: Peniocereus, Thelocactus, Mammillopsis, Coryphantha. Besides the cacti there are numerous species of Agave, Dasyllirion, Yucca, and several Echeveria, Pachyphytum, and Sedum.
409. --- ---
 1967 Geografía de las zonas cactológicas mexicanas. (The geography of the Mexican cactus zones) Cactáceas y Suculentas Mexicanas 12(2):27-30. Map. BA49(11)58505.
410. Gomez-Pompa, A.
 1965 La vegetación de Mexico. Sociedad Botánica de México, Boletín 29:76-120. 3A(47)40699.
 Miranda and Hernández paper (1963) was the main source for describing the types of vegetation. Three main climatic types are distinguished: temperate or cold; arid or sub-arid; and hot.
411. Goodin, J.H., L.R. Green, and V.W. Brown
 1966 Picloram, a promising new herbicide for control of woody plants. California Agriculture 20(2): 10-12. HA(36)1353.
 In this progress report on the use of picloram for controlling brush on California rangeland its advantages include: ready absorption from the soil; relatively long residual effect which helps to control re-growth; relative tolerance of grasses.
412. Gorbunova, I.G.
 1966 Differences in air temperature and humidity between oases and deserts (translated title). Glavnaya Geogizicheskaya Observatoriya, Leningrad, Trudy 194. CBE(19)242. MGA 18.10-374.
 Results of a comparative study of air temperatures and humidities in areas of natural deserts and in oases or irrigated desert lands are reported.
413. Gordon, A.H.
 1966 Mean wind structure over Bahrein and Aden in 1962. Journal of the Atmospheric Sciences 23(6):712-719. MGA 18.2-307.

Mean upper-air structure is calculated, examined and explained.

414. Gorodetskiy, R.D. et al.

1965 Some information on the nosogeography of Central Asia (translated title). Geograficheskoye Obshchestvo SSSR, Otdeleniye Meditsinskoy Geografii, Doklady po Meditsinskoy Geografii 2(3):107-116. CHE(21)103-104.

The natural plague focus in Central Asia occupies more than 250 million hectares and in some regions exists on a background of a constant, active epizooty among rodents. This large, active natural plague focus consists of a large desert focus, comprising 200 million hectares in the lowland desert from eastern Balkash to the Volga-rual sands and south to Afghanistan and Iran, and a smaller mountain focus in central Tyan-Shan.

415. Gravelle, M.

1967 Sur quelques caractères du volcanisme précambrien dans la région de Silet (Ahaggar occidental, Sahara central). (Some characteristics of the Precambrian volcanism in the region of Silet, western Ahaggar central Sahara) Société Géologique de France, Bulletin, sér. 7, 8(2):218-222. BIGENA 32(1)E68-00971.

In the region of Silet (western Ahaggar, central Sahara) 2 major volcanic episodes predating the deposition of the Cambro-Ordovician Tassilis sandstone are identified.

416. Greathead, D.J.

1966 A brief survey of the effects of biotic factors on populations of the desert locust. Journal of Applied Ecology 3(2):239-250. BA49(1)5109.

The different types of natural enemies affecting the desert locust are listed. The losses of eggs and post-embryonic stages are discussed separately; techniques of study as well as results are noted. Dempster's (1963) conclusion that weather is the ultimate controlling factor of acridid populations is criticized because biotic factors may be more important in tropical areas than he believes. It is shown that quite acceptable rates of parasitism and predation are capable of preventing increases in locust populations.

417. Grebenshchikov, O.S.

1965 Geobotanicheskii slovar'. (Geobotanic dictionary.) Nauka, Moscow. 227 p. HA(36)1589. BAG(30)82471.

2663 Russian terms are given their English, German, and French equivalents. There are also alphabetic indexes in each of the last 3 languages. In addition to purely ecological terms, geomorphology, pedology, climatology, plant biology, forestry, grassland management and crop-husbandry are covered.

418. Green, C.R. and S.C. Martin
1967 An evaluation of precipitation, vegetation and related factors on the Santa Rita Experimental Range. University of Arizona Institute of Atmospheric Physics, Technical Reports on the Meteorology and Climatology of Arid Regions 17. 82 p.
Monthly and annual precipitation data for 45 rain gages over the Santa Rita Experimental Range are presented. A common 26-year period for 22 of the gages is used in statistical analyses. The results are tabulated and presented graphically. The effectiveness of precipitation on vegetation and soil moisture in the area is discussed. Tables and graphs depict the typical effects to be found within the Experimental Range.
419. Green, D.
1966 The Karoo system in Bechuanaland. Bechuanaland Geological Survey Department, Lobatsi, Bulletin 2. 74 p., maps.
420. Greenleaf, J.E., M.G. Averkin, and F. Sargent, II
1966 Water consumption by man in a warm environment, statistical analysis. Journal of Applied Physiology 21(1):93-98. BA(47)42062.
Twenty-two metabolic variables were examined using step-wise linear regression analysis for their possible relationship to voluntary water consumption in 87 young men. The anions, particularly Cl, might be of greater importance in influencing drinking than has been previously realized. The data suggest that some combination of body osmolarity and body fluid volume is associated with voluntary water intake in man.
421. Greenwood, E.W. and H. Sánchez-Mejorada
1965 Zonas de vegetación al norte de la Barranca de Metztitlán, Hidalgo. (Vegetation zones north of Barranca de Metztitlan, Hidalgo, Mexico) Cactáceas y Suculentas Mexicana 10(4):92-98. BA(47)70604.

In a short distance of about 20 km, the following 9 vegetation zones are noted: 1) dry subtropical scrub, with altitude and exposure variations; 2) somewhat mcister scrub; 3) cold grassy plateau; 4) thorn-agave-cactus; 5) dry pine forest; 6) lichen covered pine forest; 7) mossy mixed forest; 8) tall cloud forest; and 9) open mixed montane forest.

422. Gregorczyk, M. and K. Cena
1967 Distribution of effective temperature over the surface of the earth. *International Journal of Biometeorology* 11(2):145-149. BA49(7)33065.
World charts of the distribution of the mean effective temperature index (ET) for Jan. and July are presented. The ET-index values have been computed using Missenard's formula $ET = T - 0.4(T - 10)(1 - RH/100)$. Mapped isolines (isoesteses) illustrate the combined effect of the air temperature and humidity on the thermal sensations of man. The world distribution of ET index is described and compared with the distribution of air temperature.
423. Griffin, R.J.
1967 Water and our thirsty earth (water pollution, resources, water cycle). *Australian Natural History* 15(9):285-288. BA(48)72967.
424. Grigoreva, A.S.
1967 The possible influence of additional evaporation from reservoirs and irrigated tracts on precipitation (translated title). *Glavnaya Geofizicheskaya Observatoriya, Leningrad, Trudy* 211. 5p. Translation (by S.M. Olenicoff) available as AD-668 008.
It is shown that measures for the creation of reservoirs, and the irrigation and watering of lands, which are projected through 1980, will only slightly affect precipitation over large territories.
425. Grove, A.T.
1967 Africa south of the Sahara. Oxford, London. 275 p., maps.
A regional geography that includes 32 pages of maps taken from the Oxford regional economic atlas of Africa.
426. Grove, A.T. and A. Warren
1968 Quaternary landforms and climate on the south side of the Sahara. *Geographical Journal* 134(2): 194-208. Maps. BIGENA 32(9)E68-12388.

Information derived from the landforms and the carbon-14 dates of shelly material from coastal, lacustrine and river deposits indicates that in late Quaternary times the pluvial period was well marked about 10,000 B.P. and came to an end about 7000 B.P. or somewhat later.

427. Grzimek, B.

1967 Four-legged Australians: Adventures with animals and men in Australia. Hill and Wang, New York. 312 p. BA(48)67764.

This American edition has been translated by J. Maxwell Brownjohn from the German "Vierfussige Australier", published in 1966. The author describes kangaroos, the journeys of the early Australian explorers who first penetrated the interior and crossed the continent; earthworms over 6 ft. long; and a host of strange and wonderful creatures. Bibliography and an index.

428. Guiraud, R.

1967 Observations à propos d'un sondage profond réalisé dans la région de Barika, Hodna oriental (Algérie du nord). (Observations on a deep borehole drilled in the Barika region, eastern Hodna, northern Algeria) Société Géologique de France, Compte Rendu 5:184-185. Map. BIGENA 32(1)E68-00485.

The presence of horsts below the Miocene in the Barika region (Algeria) is demonstrated.

429. Gupta, B.R.D.

1966 Frequency of wet and dry spells at five stations in Rajasthan. Indian Journal of Meteorology and Geophysics 17(3):451-456. MGA 18(3)-477.

Frequencies of wet and dry spells based on the daily rainfall data from 1891 to 1919 at 5 stations in Rajasthan (Bikaner, Jodphur, Ajmer, Jaipur and Udaipur) for the southwest monsoon period were studied.

430. Haacke, W.D.
 1965 Additional notes on the herpetology of South West Africa with descriptions of two new subspecies of geckos. *Cimbebasia* 11:1-40. BA(47)59917.
 Two new subspecies of geckos are described and 3 species of reptiles, new for South West Africa, are recorded. Additional material on other reptiles is included.
431. Hadley, R.F.
 1967 Pediments and pediment-forming processes; short review. *Journal of Geological Education* 15(2):83-89. ANAG(1967)01002.
 The wide divergence of opinion among geomorphologists regarding origin of pediments and processes involved is emphasized, and points of general agreement are noted. Climatic factors best suited for pedimentation are considered and hypotheses proposed for their formation are discussed.
432. Hagar, D.J.
 1966 Geomorphology of Coyote Valley, San Bernardino County, California. University of Massachusetts. 273 p. (Ph.D. dissertation) Abstr. in *Dissertation Abstracts* 28(4):1576B-1577B. ANAG(1968)05227.
433. Hagedorn, H.
 1966 Landforms of the Tibesti region. In *South central Libya and northern Chad*, p. 53-58, *Petroleum Exploration Society of Libya, Annual Field Conference, 8th.* BINGENA 31(6) E67-05136.
 The Tibesti mountains, composed chiefly of great cones and lava flows, form the highest relief element of the Sahara. A high zone showing periglacial-fluvial features, an intermediate arid zone of fluvial features, and a low zone of eolian features are the three climatic zones described.
434. Haggag, G., K.A. Raheem, and F. Khalil
 1966 Hibernation in reptiles. III: Tissue analysis for glycogen and high energy phosphate compounds. *Comparative Biochemistry and Physiology* 17(1): 341-347. BA(47)52803.
 Liver and muscle analyses for glycogen estimations were carried out during activity, hibernation and arousal.
435. Haldane, J.B.S.
 1965 Biological research in developing countries. p. 222-238. In G.E.W. Wolstenholme and M. O'Connor, eds., *Man and Africa*; a Ciba Foundation symposium

jointly with the Haile Selassie I Prize Trust. J.
and A. Churchill, London. BA(47)115208.

436. Hallgarth, W.E.
1967 Western Colorado, southern Utah, and northwestern
New Mexico. U.S. Geological Survey, Professional
Paper 515-I:171-197. ANAG(1968)03715.
The Permian System of western Colorado, southern Utah, and
northwestern New Mexico reflects uplift of ancestral high-
lands at the beginning of the period, followed by tectonic
stability and gradual wasting of the highlands.
437. Hamilton, H.R., D.H. Owens, and T.E. Carroll
1966 Bibliography on socio-economic aspects of water
resources. U.S. Department of the Interior,
Office of Water Resources Research, Washington.
453 p.
Prepared by Battelle Memorial Institute, Columbus, Ohio,
under Contract No. 14-01-0001-822.
438. Hammond, P.C.
1967 Desert waterworks of the ancient Nabataeans.
Natural History 76(6):37-43. Map.
A report on the water supply system of Petra.
439. Hance, W.A.
1967 African economic development. Rev. ed. Published
for the Council on Foreign Relations by Praeger,
New York. 326 p., maps.
440. Hanstrom, B., P. Brinck, and G. Rudebeck
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arid lands and human problems; the world's arid areas;
arid-zone meteorology; geomorphology; water supply, use and
management; soils of arid lands; deserts in the past; plant
life in deserts; animals of the desert; man in arid lands;
irrigation of arid lands; small-scale industry and crafts
in arid regions; industrialization; the use of arid and
semi-arid land; the improvement of animals through intro-
duction and breeding; the individual in the desert; social
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tural areas - the Salt River Valley and the lower Santa
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A generalized section shows relation of springs to water
bearing rocks in the Grand Canyon; tabulated information
includes chemical analyses of water from inflow sources.
527. Johnson, R.B.
1967 The great sand dunes of southern Colorado.
U.S. Geological Survey, Professional Paper
575-C:177-183. ANAG(1968)02588.
Large areas of climbing dunes, barchans, longitudinal dunes,
parabolic dunes of accumulation, and parabolic dunes of de-
flation occur in and adjacent to the Great Sand Dunes Na-
tional Monument in the San Luis Valley of southern Colorado.
The original source areas of the sand grains were the San
Juan and Sangre de Cristo Mountains that border the San
Luis Valley; the immediate sources are the ancient natural
levees and dry oxbow lakes of the Rio Grande.
528. Johnson, W.C.
1965 Wind in the southwestern Great Plains. U.S.
Department of Agriculture, Agricultural Research
Service, Conservation Research Report 6. 65 p.,
maps.
Only touches on the desert region in New Mexico, but does
bring out the importance of wind movements as a factor of
aridity.
529. Jones, G.N.
1966 An annotated bibliography of Mexican ferns. Uni-
versity of Illinois Press, Urbana. 297 p.
BA(47)115198.

The principal basis of selection of authors / titles was taxonomic, and phytogeographic but many articles on morphology, ecology, exploration, economic botany, bibliography, biography, herbaria, and botanical gardens have been included. At the conclusion of the book is an index of plant names, and an author index.

530. Jooste, J. van der W.

1965 Experiments on the control of Alhagi camelorum
Fish. South African Journal of Agricultural
Science 8(1):287-288. HA(36)817.

This non-indigenous weed with deep, spreading rootstocks occurs in lucerne. Spraying 3% matricole at the flowering stage in Dec. - Jan. killed it.

531. Kadar, L.
1966 Az eolikus felszíni formák természetes rendszere.
Foldrajzi Ertesítő 15(4):413-448. BIGENA 32(6)E6806713.
A natural system for the classification of eolian landforms is proposed, based on the genesis of landforms and incorporating the results of Bagnold's investigations on fluvial forms.
532. Kadib, A. L.
1966 Mechanism of sand movement on coastal dunes.
American Society of Civil Engineers, Waterways and Harbors Division, Journal 92(2):27-44. MGA 18(3)-425.
A method for calculating the rate of sand transport is developed. The method is applicable for calculating the rate of sand transport under a wide range of wind velocities and for sand sizes ranging from 0.145 to 1.00 mm.
533. Kafri, U.
1968 Facies changes in southwestern Carmel (Israel) and their influence on groundwater regime.
Israel Journal of Earth-Sciences 16(1967-4): 206-214. Maps. BIGENA 32(9)E68-11850.
534. Kamel, A. A.
1965 The face of the Moslem world. Société de Géographie d'Egypte, Bulletin 38:129-153. Map.
535. Kamel, W. H., I. Mourad, and M. Hussein
1966a School health survey in the Western Desert coastal area U.A.R. I: Planning and results of skin and scalp examinations. Alexandria Medical Journal 12(1):23-30. BA(48)61056.
The scalp and skin were examined on a random sample of school children of the Western Desert Coast, U.A.R. Ringworm of the scalp was found to be an important health problem.
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1966b School health survey of the Western Desert coastal area. III: Medical, E N.T. and laboratory findings. Alexandria Medical Journal 12(4/5):222-229. BA(48) 102887.
The results of medical and ENT (ear, nose and throat) examinations as well as laboratory findings are presented and compared with Alexandria School health survey of 1959.

537. Kanter, H.
1965 Die Serir Kalanscho in Libyen, eine landschaft der vollwuste. (The Serir Calanscio in Libya, a full desert region.) Petermanns Geographische Mitteilungen 109(4):265-272. Map.
English summary, p. 265. The Serir Calanscio is one of the extensive areas of little relief which makes up great parts of the Sahara. The region is divided into 5 subregions; these are described in the paper. The role of climatic changes since the late Pleistocene are also discussed.
538. Karamysheva, Z.V. and E.I. Rachkovskaya
1966 O botaniko-geograficheskom raionirovanii stepnoe chasti Tsentral'no-Kazakhstanskogo melkosopochnika. (Phytogeographical regions in the steppe part of the central Kazakhstan "Melkosopchnit" (Hill-plain) (Potentillaocauls, Stipa decipiens, Caragana pygmaca) Botanicheski Zhurnal 51(10): 1412-1423. Maps. BA49(4)16810.
A new scheme was elaborated for the establishment of phytogeographical regions with a more precise demarkation of the boundaries of the 1st and 2nd-order altitudinal horizons.
539. Karanth, K.R.
1966 Studies on temperature of shallow groundwater in the upper Luni catchment area, Ajmer district, Rajasthan. Indian Science Congress Association, 53rd Session, Chandigarh, 1966, Proceedings 3: 191-192. (Abstr.) BIGENA 32(3)E68-02874.
540. Karmeli, D. and I. Ravina
1968 A study of the Hamra soil association of Israel. Soil Science 105(4):209-215. BA49(15)80480.
The Hamra soils consist of 2 main fractions-sand and clays. Eolian clay is added to the dune sands to form various soil types.
541. Kashina, V.I.
1962 Zapylnost' prizemnogo sloia atmosfernogo vozdukha v pustynnykh i polupustynnykh raionakh Srednei Azii i Kazakhstana. In Soveshchanie po rasseianiiu polizarizatsii sveta v atmosfere.

Akademiia Nauk Kazakhskoi SSR, Alma-Ata, Astrofizicheskii Institut, Trudy 3:115-121. Issued in translation as:

1965 Dust content of the atmospheric surface layer in desert and semi-desert regions of Central Asia and Kazakhstan. In scattering and polarization of light in the atmosphere. Israel Program for Scientific Translations, Jerusalem, p. 105-110. MGA 17.1-169.

Dust contents of the area are measured and methods given for its prevention.

542. Kassas, M. and W.A. Girgis

1965 Habitat and plant communities in the Egyptian Desert. VI: The unit of a desert ecosystem. Journal of Ecology 53(3):715-728. BA(47)35545; HA(36)937.

Plant growth of the wadi beds within a 2000 km² area of the limestone desert east of Cairo is described. 12 community types are recognized. Each type is characterized by one dominant species, and is due to the behavior of the species and not necessarily to differences in the floristic composition.

543. Kassas, M. and M.A. Zahran

1965 Studies on the ecology of the Red Sea coastal land. II: The district from el-Galala el-Qibliya to Hurghada. Société de Géographie d'Egypte, Bulletin 38:155-193.

One of a series of excellent ecological publications on the Red Sea coastal area.

544. Kazakova, N.M.

1966 Morfostruktura ravnin tsentral'noy Azii. (Morpho-structures of the plains of Central Asia) Akademiia Nauk SSSR, Izvestiya, seriya Geograficheskaya 4:25-32. Maps. BIGENA 32(3)E68-02637.

The relief of the plains of Central Asia dates from 4 main periods of formation: the Paleozoic, Mesozoic, Tertiary and Quaternary.

545. Keller, G.

1965 Egypte: l'eau, la terre et les hommes. Société Neuchateloise de Géographie, Bulletin, n.s., 53(2:14):93-113. Map..

546. Kenesarin, N.A.
 1965 Some problems of hydro-geology of arid zones of SSSR (translated title). Akademiia Nauk SSSR, Vestnik 9:47-51. BA(30)27293.
 Problems in relation to irrigation.
547. Keraudren, M.
 1966 Types biologique et types de succulence chez quelques végétaux des "fourres" du Sud-Ouest de Madagascar. (Biological types and types of succulence of some plants of the "thickets" of southwest Madagascar) Société Botanique de France, Mémoire. p. 157-163. BA49(12)60183.
 Succulent and spiny plants of the "bush" of Southwest Madagascar are described.
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 1967 Australia's North-West. University of Western Australia Press, Nedlands. 439 p., maps.
 Contains chapters on the population, pastoral industries, mining, fishing, agriculture, water conservation transportation, and future development of the region.
549. Kerr, H.D., W.C. Robocker, and T.J. Mizik
 1965 Characteristics and control of camelthorn. Weeds 13(2):156-163. HA(1966)270.
 Camelthorn Alhagi pseudalhagi is spread through bovine manure. It can be controlled with herbicides without injury to downy brome (Bromus tectorum) and saltgrass (Distichlis stricta).
550. Kerr, P.F. and A.M. Langer
 1965 Mineralogical features of Mojave Desert playa crusts. In Geology, mineralogy, and hydrology of U.S. playas. U.S. Air Force Cambridge Research Laboratories, Environmental Research Paper 96 (AFCRL-65-266):31-72. ANAG(1966)0280.
 Six surface types of playa crusts are found in the Mojave Desert, California. The constituents are essentially clay minerals and other sheet silicates, granular minerals (oxides and silicates), and saline components. Physical properties of crusts depend largely on relative proportions of mineral constituents and presence or absence of moisture.
551. Kharanyan, N.N.
 1965 Vodouderzhivayushchaya sposobnost' list' ev razlichnykh po zasukhustoichivosti rastenii pri zavyadanii. (Water-retaining capacity of leaves of wilting plants differing with respect to

drought resistance.) Fiziologiya Rastenii
12(1):170-172. BA(47)19004.

When there is wilting the water-retaining powers of plants having a greater degree of drought resistance increase more than those of plants that are less drought-resistant.

552. Kharin, N.G.

1966 Maps of the seasonal development of desert vegetation (translated title). Akademii Nauk Turkmenskoi SSR, Izvestiya, seriya Biologicheskikh Nauk 1:12-18. Maps. BA49(1)670.

Maps of the seasonal development of certain desert plants at the start of vegetation and at the start of desiccation were compiled on the basis of V.A. Batmanov's method of macrophenological mapping, and for determining the seasonal periods for aerial photography of plant (Haloxylon) stands.

553. Al-Khasani, P.G.

1965 Osobennosti radiatsionnogo rezhima Iraka. (Characteristics of the radiation regime in Iraq.) Geograficheskoe Obshchestvo SSSR, Izvestiia 97(5):463-469. MGA 17.3-263.

This paper includes: the formulas for computing radiation balance, the total radiation (M.I. Budyko), and the effective radiation (M.E. Berliand); a map showing the landscape climatic zones of Iraq and various tables related to radiation.

554. Kielan-Jaworowska, Z.

1966 Third (1965) Polish-Mongolian Palaeontological Expedition to the Gobi Desert and Western Mongolia (Fossil, Reptilia, Mammalia). Académie Polonaise des Sciences, Série des Science Biologiques, Bulletin 14(4):249-252. Map. BA(48)83347.

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1966 Rainfall effects on soil surface characteristics following range improvement treatments. Journal of Range Management 19(6):346-351. BA(48)109418.

Range improvement treatments--brush clearing, pitting and seeding to grass near Tombstone, Arizona, and the effects of one summer's rainfall are discussed.

556. King, P.B.

1967 Reefs and associated deposits in the Permian of west Texas. U.S. Geological Survey, Miscellaneous Geological Investigations, Map I-450:36-44. ANAG (1968)03916.

Reefs are significant in the depositional history of the Permian of western Texas and southeastern New Mexico, especially in the Leonard and Guadalupe Series. Reef building culminated in late Guadalupe time with the formation of the barrier reef of the Capital Limestone, which nearly encircled the Delaware basin.

557. Kirichenko, N.G.

1966 The dynamics of yields and plant composition in pastures of the Betpak-Dala desert (translated title). Akademiia Nauk Kazakhskoi SSR, Alma-Ata, Instituta Botaniki, Trudy 23:3-53. HA(37) 1704.

Pastures of the Betpak-Dala desert, Kazakhstan, used for livestock migrating between summer and winter pastures, were studied in 1958-61 under widely differing climatic conditions.

558. Kirkpatrick, T.H. and J.S. McEvoy

1967 Studies of Macropodidae in Queensland. V: Effects of drought on reproduction in the grey kangaroo (Macropus giganteus). Queensland Journal of Agricultural and Animal Sciences 23(3):439-442.

Reproductive activity and survival of pouch young were studied in a population of the grey kangaroo (Macropus giganteus Shaw) in the St. George district, southern Queensland, during a drought extending from Sept. 1964 to Dec. 1965.

559. Kirpichnikov, M.E.

1965 Sistema transliteratsii geograficheskikh nazvaniy latinskimi bukvami (dlya botanicheskikh tselei). (A system for the transliteration of geographical names by Latin letters (for botanical purposes).) Botanicheskii Zhurnal 50(1):82-85. BA(47)10013.

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1966 Izuchenie shtammov Act. griseuskrass., produktivnykh siruyushchikh heptaenovyi antibiotik. (A study of Actinomyces griseus-Krass. strains producing a heptaene antibiotic) In Materialy tretei Konferentsii molodykh uchenykh Leningradskogo instituta antibiotikov, 1966. (Information on the Third Conference of Young Scientists of the Leningrad Institute of Antibiotics, 1966.) Referativnyi Zhurnal Biologiya, 1967, no. 8B602. BA49(11)58199.

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1966 Pishchevye vzaimootnosheniya ryb v Ust'Kamenogorskoy vodokhranilishche. (Feeding relationships of fishes of the Ust-Kamenogorsk Reservoir.) pp. 304-306. In *Biologicheskie osnovy rybnogo khozyaistva na vodoemakh Srednei Azii i Kazakhstana*. (Biological bases of Central Asian and Kazakhstan fisheries) Nauka, Alma-Ata. Referativnyi Zhurnal Biologiya, 1967, no. 3146. BA49(3)11462.
The feeding of roach, ide, bream, perch, ruff and sturgeon is characterized in detail.
562. Kittleman, L.R. et al.
1967 Geologic map of the Owyhee region, Malheur County, Oregon. University of Oregon, Museum of Natural History, Bulletin 8. ANAG(1968)03959.
563. Klausen, K. et al.
1967 Metabolic reactions to work in the desert (man). *Journal of Applied Physiology* 22(2):292-296. BA(48)59772.
Oxygen consumption $V(O_2)$ and ventilation (VE) during submaximal and maximal work were measured in comfortable environments and in dry heat.
564. Klitzsch, E.
1967 Bericht über eine ost-westquerung der Zentral-sahara (vom Djebel Auenat an der sudanesisch-libyschen Grenze zum djebel Acacus an der libysch-algerischen grenze). (An east-west traverse of the central Sahara from the Auenat massif on the Sudanese-Libyan border to the Acacus massif on the Libyan-Algerian border) *Zeitschrift für Geomorphologie* 11(1):62-92. Map. BIGENA 32(7) E68-09055.
The geologic and geomorphic features of the Kufra Basin, Tibesti-Sirte uplift, and Murzuk Basin of Libya are described and illustrated. The different geologic formations are very uniform over their areas of distribution and the typical landforms in these areas are dependent mainly on the lithologic character of the formations. Rock carvings and artifacts of different periods indicate that various climatic changes have occurred during the late history of the Sahara.

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From Sept. 26 to 27 and from Oct. 13 to 15, 1963 it rained so hard in the area between 10°-20°E, 25°-35°N, Libya, in Tripoli and in the Gefara of Tripolitania that parts of the city were flooded and Wadi Megenin overflowed and formed a considerable delta at its mouth. Results of this storm are discussed.
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1967 The community of living things in the desert. Creative Educational Society, Inc., Mankato, Minn. 126 p. Map. BA49(10)49211.
This introduction to the biology of the deserts intended for the general reader and science students on the high-school level presents background information on the origins of deserts, the conditions of life that prevail there and the whole interrelated activity of the plants and animals of these lands.
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Waterless methods of decontaminating livestock were tested at the experimental base of the Institute of Livestock Breeding in the Turkmen SSR.
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1966 Water research: economic analysis, water management, evaluation problems, water reallocation, political and administrative problems, hydrology and engineering, research programs and needs. Papers presented at the Seminars in Water Resources Research, sponsored by Resources for the Future and the Western Resources Conference, Colorado State University, July 1965. Johns Hopkins Press, Baltimore. 526 p.
569. Knobloch, E.
1966 Oasis city of Khiva. Geographical Magazine 39(3): 175-181. Map.
Notes on the ancient city of Khiva in Korezm Oblast, Uzbekistan.

570. Kogan, S.I.
1966 Azotfiksiruyushchie sinezelenye vodorosli iz vodoemov i pochv Yuzhnoi Turkmenii. (Nitrogen-fixing blue-green algae found in water and soil in southern Turkmenia) Akademiia Nauk Turkmen-skoi SSR, Izvestiya 3:15-23. BA(48)109876.
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1968 Pflanzensozioologische untersuchungen in der bluhenden Atacama-Wüste. (Plant-sociological investigations in the blooming Atacama desert) Umschau in Wissenschaft und Technik 68(2):59-60. BA49(13)65449.
572. Kokot, D.F.
1967 Is water the limiting factor in the development of South Africa? Optima 17(1):12-17. Map.
573. Korneyev, G.A.
1967 Epizootic contact between great gerbils and midday gerbils. The nature of use of great gerbil colonies by midday gerbils determined by radioactive tagging(translated title). Nauchnyye Doklady Vysshey Shkoly, Biologicheskiye Nauki 1:26-30.
Tagging midday gerbils with radioactive isotopes showed that, in spite of the close proximity of midday gerbils to great gerbil colonies, a close epizootic contact between the two species did not exist.
574. Koshi, P.T.
1966 Soil-moisture measurement by the neutron method in rocky wildland soils. Soil Science Society of America, Proceedings 30(2):282-284. BA(47)104144
To accurately interpret moisture readings taken by the neutron-scattering technique in rocky soils, methods of access tube installation, influence of voids and rocks around access tubes, and accuracy of factory calibration curve were evaluated.
575. Kozlov, M.P.
1967 The plague zone today and the history of formation of natural plague foci in the Caucasus (translated title). Zhurnal Mikrobiologii, Epidemiologii i Immunobiologii 5:10-17.
The evolution of plague foci in Transcaucasia was studied taking into account the known area of present distribution of a given species, the development of fauna in the area, and other factors affecting the focus. English Abstract in ATD Report 68-47-50-2, p. 165.

576. Krieger, M.H.
 1968_a Geologic map of the Brandenburg Mountain quadrangle, Pinal County, Arizona. U. S. Geological Survey, Geologic Quadrangle Map GQ-668. ANAG(1968)C0327.
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 1968_b Geologic map of the Holy Joe Peak quadrangle, Pinal County, Arizona. U.S. Geological Survey, Geologic Quadrangle Map GQ-669. ANAG(1968)00328.
 Map units are described in the text and include surficial deposits. Scale 1:24,000.
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 1968_c Geologic map of the Lookout Mountain quadrangle, Pinal County, Arizona. U.S. Geological Survey, Geologic Quadrangle Map GQ-670. ANAG(1968)00449.
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579. Krivolutskii, D.A.
 1966 O pantsirykh kleshchakh (Oribatei, Acariformes) pochv Srednei Azii. (Oribatei (Acariformes) dwelling in the soils of Middle Asia) Zoologicheskii Zhurnal 45(11):1628-1639. BA49(1)5234.
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 1967 Methods of combating susliks (translated title). Zashchita rasteny 1967(4):26-28.
 Various methods for combating susliks including the spreading of bait from aircraft are discussed. English Abstract in ATD Report 68-49-50-4. pp. 116-117.
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 1966 A system of classification for the vegetation and soil of pastures in the Betpak-Dala desert (translated title). Akademiia Nauk Kazakhskoi SSR, Alma-Ata, Instituta Botaniki, Trudy 23: 54-80. HA(37)1989.
 The vegetation of pastures of the Betpak-Dala desert, Kazakhstan, is briefly described and classified according to habitats.
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v. 1, Vegetation maps of North America, 453 p., with J. McCormick; v. 2 (1966), Vegetation maps of Europe, 584 p.; v. 3 (1968), Vegetation maps of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Asia, and Australia. Information for each citation gives map titles, legends (including species), cartographer, scale, color, and source (including journal articles).

583. Kühnelt, W.

1966 Nahrungsbeziehungen innerhalb der tierwelt der Namibwüste (Südwestafrika). (Food relationships among animals of the Namib desert (South West Africa).) Osterreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Mathematisch Naturwissenschaftliche Klasse, Sitzungsberichte Abt. I, 174(5/6):185-190. BA49(5)22183.

The food system of the Namib desert is organized in relation to space and time.

584. Kulagin, S.M. et al.

1965 The distribution of endemic rickettsioses in the USSR (translated title). Geograficheskoye Obshchestvo SSSR, Otdeleniye Meditsinskoy Geografii, Doklady po Meditsinskoy Geografii 2(3):101-106. Map.

Map shows geographical distribution of endemic rickettsial diseases in the Soviet Union by provinces. English Abstract in ATD Report 68-48-50-3: 113-115.

585. Kul'mamedov, M., M. Redzhepov, and G. Akgayev

1967 Osobennosti rel'yefa i neotektoniki yugo-vostochnoy Turkmenii. (Characteristics of relief and recent tectonic movements in southeastern Turkmenia) Akademiia Nauk Turjkskoi SSR, Izvestiya, seriya Fiziko-Technicheskikh, Klimicheskikh i Geologicheskikh Nauk 1:76-83. Map. BIGENA 32(8)E68-09374.

The depression of southeastern Turkmenia is surrounded by mountain ranges, and separated from them by active marginal faults. Tectonically it can be divided into 4 east-west-trending belts.

586. Kumar Gupta, R.

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587. Kumbakarni, C.G. and A. Krishnan
 1965 Eco-toxicology and control of the Indian desert gerbille, Meriones hurrianae (Jordan). III: Burrow temperature. Bombay Natural History Society, Journal 62(2):237-244. BA(47)100628.
 Hourly temperatures inside the burrow of the Indian Desert Gerbil, Meriones hurrianae, show that at the time of maximum temperature of the soil surface the burrows are cooler than the soil surface by 19.2 to 20.9°C in various seasons, except in the monsoon when the difference is 11.4°C. Fluctuations of temperature inside the burrows are very small.
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589. Kuroda, T.
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 1965 O teplovom balanse peschanoi pustyni. p. 136-145. In Akademiia Nauk SSSR, Institut Geografii, Teplovoi i radiatsionnyi balans estestvennoi rastitel'nosti i sel'skokhoziaistvennykh polei. Moscow. MGA 17.10-261.
 A summary of preliminary results of continuous heat balance observations in the southeastern Kara Kum Desert on a 25x30 cm plot on a sand ridge in May-Oct. 1958 and mid-April 1959 to May 1960.

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 1965 Bioclimats du sous-continent Indien. (The bioclimates of the Indian subcontinent) Institut Français de Pondichery, Section Scientifique et Technique, Travaux 3(3):1-33. Maps. BA(48)21397.
 The classification is based on meteorological data from 245 stations and approximately 4000 secondary stations. The bioclimates are represented by 3 principal factors: temperature of the coldest month, annual rainfall, and number of dry months.
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 1966 Mapping methods applied to the study of climatic variations and vicissitudes. p. 113-139. In H.H. Lamb, The changing climate: selected papers. Barnes & Noble, New York; Methuen, London. Maps.
593. Lamberth, R.L.
 1965 On the measurement of dust devil parameters. U.S. Army Electronics Command, Ft. Monmouth, N.J. Technical Report ECOM-5019. 12 p. MGA 17.8-314 and 18.2-246.
 Instruments and techniques in a study of dust devils made with stationary sensors in the desert of southern New Mexico are described. Results of observation of 21 storms including measurements of pressure, wind velocity, wind direction and other parameters are presented in tabular form.
594. La Mer, V. K. and T. W. Healy
 1965 Evaporation of water, its retardation by monolayers. Science 148(3666):36-42. BA(47) 15036.
595. Lange, R.T.
 1966 Vegetation in the Musgrave Ranges, South Australia. Royal Society of South Australia, Transactions 90: 57-64. Map.
596. Langer, A.M. and P.F. Kerr
 1966 Mojave Playa crusts, physical properties and mineral content. Journal of Sedimentary Petrology 36(2):377-396. ANAG 1966:6097.
 Playa surfaces are classified in compact floors, puffy floors, salt pavements, carbonate surfaces, wet surfaces, and mixed types. Size analyses, specific gravity and bulk density data, soluble salts, moisture content, are presented for 20 playas.

597. Lavrenko, E.M.

1965a O nekotorykh osnovnykh zadachakh izuchenniya geografii i istorii rastitel'nogo pokrova sub-aridnykh i aridnykh rayonov SSSR i sopredel'nykh stran. (Some of the main problems involved in the study of the history and geography of the plant cover of subarid and arid regions of the USSR and the adjacent countries.) Botanicheskii Zhurnal 50(9):1260-1267. BA(47)100639.

The article includes the lists of those genera and subgenera particularly characteristic (in the phytocoenotic respect) of the main types of vegetation of the subarid and arid regions of the U.S.S.R. English summary.

598. --- ---

1965b Provintsial'noe razdeleni Tsentral'noaziatskoi i Irano-Turanskoi podoblastei Afro-Aziatskoi pustynnoi oblasti. (Subdivision into provinces of the Central Asiatic and Iranian-Turanian subregions of the Afro-Asiatic desert region.) Botanicheskii Zhurnal 50(1):3-15. Map. BA(47)10574.

Subdivision into provinces of the Central-Asiatic and Irano-Turanian subregions of the Afro-Asiatic (Sakharo-Gobian) Desert Region is proposed both for the plains and mountainous parts of these subregions.

599. Lawrence, R.F.

1966 New dune spiders (Sparassidae) from the Namib Desert, South West Africa. Cimbebasia 17:3-15. BA(48)20373.

Seven new dune spiders are described in this paper. 15 known species with the localities of the types is given at the end of the paper. The distribution of the groups is given.

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 1967 Skladchataya sistema Nevadid Yuzhnykh Kordil'er.
 Akademiia Nauk SSSR, Geologicheskogo Institut,
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 Peninsular Ranges, eastern Transverse Ranges, Mojave
 Desert, and Great Basin is compared on the basis of infor-
 mation from North American and Russian literature.
679. Mendelssohn, H.
 1965 On the biology of the venomous snakes of Israel,
 II. Israel Journal of Zoology 14(1/4):185-212.
 BA(48)46842.
 Two species of venomous snakes are dealt with in the
 present, second part of this work: Echis colorata
 Günther, 1878 and Pseudocerastes fieldi Schmidt, 1930.
680. Merino-Rodríguez, M.
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 English, French, Spanish, Italian and German.
 Elsevier Publishing Co., Amsterdam, London,
 New York. 351 p. HA(36)2119.
 All organisms, ranging from protozoa to mammals and from
 bacteria to flowering plants, which are considered
 noxious, destructive or otherwise unfavorable to crops,
 trees and plant products, are arranged alphabetically by
 their scientific names in Pt. 1. Symptoms of diseases,
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 are listed alphabetically by their English names in the
 appendices. Pt. 2 consists of the indexes to the 6
 languages.
681. Meyer, G. and G.G. Wyrick
 1966 Regional trends in water-well drilling in the
 United States. U.S. Geological Survey, Circular
 533. 8 p., maps.
 A discussion of water-well drilling in relation to regional
 changes in economy and development, population growth and
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682. Michel, P.
 1966a Les applications des recherches géomorphologiques
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683. Michel, P.
1966b Le quaternaire dans les bassins des fleuves
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Senegal and Gambia river basins) Institut
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BIGENA 32(7)E68-07933.
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geology, geomorphology, and pedology of the basins of
the Senegal and Gambia rivers.
684. Millar, C. E., L. M. Turk, and H. D. Foth
1965 Fundamentals of soil science. 4th ed. John
Wiley and Sons Inc., New York. 491 p. BA(47)
20028.
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treatment of some of the subjects, and new chapters
added, deals with the origin, properties, types and distri-
bution of soils and their relationship to plant growth.
685. Hernández Millares, J. and A. Carrillo Escribano
1966 Atlas de la República Mexicana. Editorial
Porrúa; S.A., México. Maps and text 104 p.
Place names 23 p.
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Geography 42(1):85-89. BAg(30)26798.
687. Miller, J.D.B.
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212 p., maps.
688. Miller, R.E. et al.
1965 Availability of ground water in the Chad basin
of Bornu and Dikwa emirates, northern Nigeria;
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en Baja California. (Adventure land: Cactologic
explorations in Baja California, Mexico.)
Cactáceas y Suculentas Mexicanas 10(2):39-45.
BA(47)15028.

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691. Minashina, N.G.
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692. Minch, J.A.
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Interlayered basalt flows, pyroclastic rocks and clastic sedimentary rocks form a 1,200 ft thick section along the coastal area near Tijuana in northwestern Baja California.
693. Minckley, W.L. and J.E. Deacon
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695. Mirzayev, S.S.
1967 O formirovani, razvedke i ekspluatatsii opresnennykh linz gruntovykh vod, razvitykh vdol' vodotokov. (The formation, exploration, and exploitation of lenses of fresh groundwater developed along water-courses) Uzbekskii Geologicheskii Zhurnal 1:72-76. BIGENA 32(5)E68-05606.
Results of a survey in the region of the Amu Darya, Zarafshan, and Kashka Darya rivers (Uzbekistan, USSR) indicate that 4 general types of underground fresh water bodies can be distinguished.
696. Mirzayev, K.M. and V.V. Kozlov
1966 Noveyshiye tektonicheskiye divizheniya i razvitiye doliny r. Yevfrat. (Recent tectonic movements and

- the development of the Euphrates River valley)
Akademiia Nauk SSSR, Izvestiya, seriya Geografi-
cheskaya 5:80-58. Maps. BIGENA 32(4)E68-04266.
Four series of river terraces can be distinguished along
the Syrian section of the Euphrates river. The arrange-
ment of the terraces suggests that the valley has remained
in its present location during the Quaternary, but has
been steadily reduced to a few kilometers in width.
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Gray. (Reptilia Gekkonidae). Senckenbergiana
Biologica 46(4):287-319. BA(47)119918.
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bustibles Liquides 21(12):1855-1872.
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followed by a field study in the U.S.A. enabled the surface
of the world's hot deserts to be subdivided into physio-
graphic units at 2 scales of mapping: 1/1 000 000 and
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community patterns in the shadscale zone of
northwestern Utah. Ecology 47(4):627-630.
BA(48)47459.
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monospecific communities of Eurotia lanata and Atriplex
confertifolia were studied to determine their possible
influence on the vegetation pattern.
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Rajasthan (phytotoxicity; chemical analysis).
Science and Culture 32(3):150-151. BA(48)19783.
701. Molnar, T.
1966 South West Africa: the last pioneer country.
Fleet, New York. 160 p.
702. Molotova, L.A.
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Leptoconops in Turkmenia and a description of a
new species (translated title). Zoologicheskii
Zhurnal 46(4):626-628.

Four species of biting midges belonging to the little-studied Leptoconops genus were identified during collections in Turkmenia (Molla-Kara and Bayram-Ali) in 1963-1964. The maximum population of adult midges was noted in late April. Peak activity of adult midges occurred at 4--5 p.m. on clear sunny days with temperature of 30--32°C and relative humidity of 13--76%. English Abstract in ATD Report 68-47-50-2, p.176.

703. Momiyama-Sakamoto, M.
1966 A study in methodology of medical-geography. In Aspects of the study of regional geographical structure. Acta Geologica et Geographica Universitatis Comenianae, Geographica 6:213-223.
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704. Monod, T.
1965 Conservation of natural resources in Africa. p. 258-280. In G.E.W. Wolstenholme and M. O'Connor, eds., Man and Africa; a Ciba Foundation symposium jointly with the Haile Selassie I Prize Trust. J. and A. Churchill, London. BA(47)115113.
705. Monod, T. and C. Pomerol
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In this preliminary study of the Guelb Tenoumer, the authors determine the distribution of the lavas and their nature: they are not basalts as might be supposed from their appearance, but rhyodacites.
706. Moore, R.A.
1965 The Indus Valley Road. Pakistan Quarterly 13 (2-3): 60-69.
707. Moore, W.G.
1967 A dictionary of geography: definitions and explanation of terms used in physical geography. Rev. and enl. ed. Praeger, New York. 246 p., maps.
Includes some climatological and meteorological terms.
708. Morain, S.A. and D.S. Simonett
1967 K-Band radar in vegetation mapping. Photogrammetric Engineering 33(7):730-740. Maps.

Interpretation of vegetation from radar imagery has been made through use of an image discrimination, enhancement, combination and sampling system (IDECS). HH and HV polarization K-band imagery of Horsefly Mountain, Oregon, has been analyzed using several electronic techniques aimed at improving ability to discriminate distributional patterns of vegetation. The techniques include use of tri-color image combinations, generation of probability-density functions to quantify variations in gray-scale level between types; and the employment of a data space sensor to help distinguish between vegetation types.

709. Morcombe, M.K.

1966 Wild Australia Colour Folia 2. M.K. Morcombe, Armadale, Western Australia. 26 p., illus. BA49(7)33115.

The flora of Australia and the birds which serve in the pollination of these flowers are discussed. Honeyeaters, lorikeets, and sunbirds are described. There are 24 color photographs and line drawing illustrating the text.

710. Moreau, R.E.

1966 The bird faunas of Africa and its islands. Academic Press, New York. 424 p. Maps.

711. --- ---

1967 Water-birds over the Sahara. Ibis 109(2):232-259. Maps. BA(48)104155.

An investigation is made of the extent to which Palaearctic birds belonging to typically water-bird families occur south of the Sahara in areas remote from both the sea and the Nile, namely, Darfur, Northern Nigeria and the Inundation Zone of the Niger, and hence may be presumed to cross the Sahara.

712. Morin, P.

1965 Bibliographie analytique des sciences de la terre: Maroc et régions limitrophes (depuis le début des recherches géologiques à 1964). Morocco Service Géologique, Notes et Mémoires 182. 2 vols.

713. Morris, H.T. and R.W. Kopf

1967 Breccia pipes in the West Tintic and Sheeprock Mountains, Utah. U.S. Geological Survey, Professional Paper 575-C:66-71. ANAG(1968)02471.

714. Morton, D.M. and R. Streitz
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 California has almost every imaginable type of rock, structure, physiography, and climate, within each of which are elements causing landslides. The coastal areas, where population growth is most rapid, appear to contain the most landslides, primarily due to instability of rocks of Tertiary and late Mesozoic age. In the deserts there are many mudflows. In urban hillside development, basic detailed geologic mapping and proper grading will minimize problems but man-caused slides may result from such subtleties as lawn watering, sewage effluent, or street drainage.
715. Moseley, F.
 1966 Exploration for water in the Aden Protectorate. Royal Engineers Journal 80(2):124-142. Maps.
716. Moseley, G.
 1966 A Sino-Soviet cultural frontier: The Ili Kazakh autonomous chou. Harvard East Asian Monographs 22. 163 p. Also cited as AD-645 670.
 An attempt to assess the impact of Chinese Communist rule on the Kazakh minority in Sinkiang. There is a good deal of information on cultural aspects of this "chou" which is characteristic of the desert environment of northwest China.
717. Motts, W.S.
 1965 Hydrologic types of playas and closed valleys and some relations of hydrology to playa geology. In Geology, mineralogy, and hydrology of U.S. playas. U.S. Air Force Cambridge Research Laboratories, Environmental Research Paper 96(AFCRL-65-266):73-104. ANAG(1966)0281.
 Playas situated in closed valleys have a variety of hydrologic patterns. Groundwater entering the basin may flow through, around, or under playa and some, all, or none of it may discharge through the playa surface. Each degree of interchange may produce a distinctive set of surface conditions which have control of development of soils, landforms, and vegetation.
718. --- ---
 1968 The control of groundwater occurrence by lithofacies in the Guadalupian reef complex near Carlsbad, New Mexico. Geological Society of America, Bulletin 79(3):283-297. Map. ANAG(1968)01C74.

719. Mountjoy, A.B.
1967 Industrialization and underdeveloped countries.
Aldine, Chicago. 200 p., maps.
720. Mountjoy, A.B. and C. Embleton
1967 Africa; a new geographical survey. With a contribution by W.B. Morgan. Rev. ed. Praeger, New York.
688 p., maps.
721. Moureaux, C.
1965 Glycolysis and total micro-biological activity of some West African soils (translated title). Cahiers de Pédologie ORSTOM 3(1):43-78. BAg(30)18296.
English summary.
722. Moyle, W.R., Jr.
1967_a Water wells and springs in Bristol, Broadwell, Cadiz, Danby and Lavic Valleys and vicinity, San Bernardino and Riverside Counties, California. California Department of Water Resources, Bulletin 91-14. 63 p. ANAG(1968)05340.
The data presented were collected by the U.S. Geological Survey as a phase of the cooperative investigation of water wells and general hydrologic conditions in the desert region of southern California. The valleys described have an area of about 2,600 sq. mi.
723. --- ---
1967_b Water wells and springs in Soda, Silver and Cronise Valleys, San Bernardino County, California. California Department of Water Resources, Bulletin 91-13. 61 p., map. ANAG(1968)05339.
The valleys described in this report cover about 1,300 sq mi. The area is characterized by broad alluvial fans and plains; these unconsolidated deposits contain most of the groundwater, received as runoff from the hills and mountains and during floods of the Mojave River.
724. Mulcahy, M.J.
1967 Landscapes, laterites and soils in southwestern Australia. pp. 211-230. In J.N. Jennings and J.A. Mabbutt, eds., Landform studies from Australia and New Guinea. Cambridge University Press. Maps. BIGENA 32(4)E68-04502.
This essay deals with the shield landscape in southwestern Australia.

725. Mundorff, M.J.
 1967 Groundwater in the vicinity of American Falls Reservoir, Idaho. U.S. Geological Survey, Water-Supply Paper 1846. 58 p. ANAG(1968)04409.
 The American Falls Reservoir in southeastern Idaho lies near the south margin of the Snake River Plain which is underlain by a thick sequence of basaltic lava flows, interbedded pyroclastics, and sedimentary deposits. The uppermost few thousand feet of this sequence is the Snake Plain aquifer, one of the great aquifers of the U.S.
726. Muravlev, G.G.
 1966 Some special features of Kazakhstan lakes and their distribution by zones and regions (translated title). Kazakhskii Nauchno-Issledovatel'skii Gidrometeorologicheskii Institut, Alma-Ata, Trudy 25:228-239. CBE(18)232.
 Presents a scheme for grouping the lakes of Kazakhstan by geographic-geomorphological zones (forest-steppe, steppe, semidesert, and desert) and regions. For each zone and area, statistical data are given.
727. Muzychuk, N.N.
 1966 Raspredelenie zhukov-naryvnikov semeistva Meloidae po rastitel'nym tipam khrabta Karzhantau i pritashkentskikh chulei. (Distribution of blister beetles (Coleoptera, Meloidae) by the deserts near Tashkent) pp. 154-165. In Fauna i zoogeografiya nasekomykh Srednei Azii. (Fauna and zoogeography of the insects in Central Asia) Donish, Dushanbe, BA49(9)48352.
728. Myers, L.E.
 1965 Evaporation retardants: Application by means of a water-soluble matrix (water conservation method). Science 148(3666):70-71.
 Evaporation retardants interspersed in a solid or semisolid matrix of water-soluble material allow particles of retardant to be released at a controlled rate as the matrix dissolves, providing a continuous application of evaporation retardants to a water surface without the use of mechanical devices.
729. Myrup, L.O.
 1967 Temperature and vertical velocity fluctuations in strong convection. Royal Meteorological Society, Quarterly Journal 93(397):350-360. MGA 18.12-328.
 Temperature and vertical velocity fluctuations were measured above a desert dry lake bed in Southern California.

730. Narayanan, S.
 1965 Stability index for duststorm/thunderstorm forecasting at Jodhpur. *Indian Journal of Meteorology and Geophysics* 16(4):645-648. MGA 17.7-172.
 The stability index alone is not suitable for predicting convective phenomena for Jodhpur.
731. National Institute for Water Research, Pretoria
 1965 Director's report for 1964. South African Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, Special Report, Water 33. 68 p. BA(47)70132.
 This report begins with a foreword by G.J. Stander, director, and is followed by the following headings: Hydrobiology; Environmental bacteriology; Basic studies on anaerobic digestion; Anaerobic digestion of industrial wastes; Water purification; Treatment of effluents for re-use; Sanitation; Marine disposal of effluents; and arid zone studies. There is a list of references and of publications and many charts and graphs.
732. Neal, J.T.
 1968 Playa surface morphology: Miscellaneous investigation. Air Force Cambridge Research Laboratories, Environmental Research Paper 283. 154 p.
 This report, in 6 parts, examines some aspects of the playa surface environment. The possibilities of observing playa surface changes from satellites, using the present remote sensor technology is also considered.
733. Neal, J.T., A.M. Langer, and P.F. Kerr
 1968 Giant desiccation polygons of Great Basin playas. *Geological Society of America, Bulletin* 79(1): 69-90. ANAG(1968)00542.
 Giant polygonal fissure patterns develop in clay playas and are attributed to desiccation phenomena.
734. Neal, J.T. and W.S. Motts
 1967 Recent geomorphic changes in playas of western United States. *Journal of Geology* 75(5):511-525. ANAG (1968)05762.
 Playas show recognizable changes in response to long- and short-term shifts in factors that affect water availability. Giant polygonal cracks, sinkholes, relict spring mounds, and dead phreatophyte mounds have resulted from lowering of the piezometric surface caused by long term climatic shifts and increase in man's use of water. Modifications of the vegetation cover subsequent expansion of playas and increased erosion are a result of the same factors.

735. Nechaeva, I.T. and G.E. Ishchenko
 1966 The biology of the root system of Carex physodes M.B. (translated title). Akademiia Nauk Turkmenskoi SSR, Izvestiya, seriya Biologicheskikh Nauk 1:3-11. HA(36)1913.
 The growth and morphology of rhizomes and roots of Carex physodes in the Kara Kum desert are described. This species is of major importance for stabilizing sand, and as the main source of grazing for sheep in the deserts of Middle Asia.
736. Neev, D. and K.O. Emery
 1966 The history of the Dead Sea. International Association of Scientific Hydrology, Bulletin 11(4):74-79. Map. BIGENA 32(2)E68-01918.
 The geologic structure and sedimentary history of the Dead Sea (Israel) are described.
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 1968 Geologische untersuchungen im bereich des Toten Meeres. (Geologic investigations in the Dead Sea area) Umschau in Wissenschaft und Technik 68(9):282-283. Map. BIGENA 32(9)E68-10927.
 The history of evaporite sedimentation in the Dead Sea graben is discussed.
738. Nelson, N.
 1965 Your guide to Lebanon. Alvin Redman, London. 228 p. Map.
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 1966 Your guide to Jordan. Alvin Redman, London. 247 p. Map.
740. Nesson, C.
 1965 Structure agraire et évolution sociale dans les oasis de l'Oued Righ. Institut de Recherches Sahariennes, Travaux 24(1-2):85-127. Maps.
741. Nevada Department of Economic Development
 1965 Nevada community profiles. Carson City. 173 p., maps.
 Information on population, location, climate, transportation, utilities, resources, industrial sites, and current industries for the various communities are included.
742. Newby, J.C.
 1966 South of the Empty Quarter. Geographical Magazine 39(2):92-101. Map.

The Federation of South Arabia and the East Aden Protectorate are discussed.

743. Newman, J.C.
1966 Waterponding for soil conservation in arid areas in New South Wales. New South Wales Soil Conservation Service, Journal 22:18-27.
744. Ni, G.V.
1967 The susceptibility of Severtzov's jerboa (Allactaga severtzovi vinogr.) to cutaneous leishmaniasis (translated title). Zoologicheskii Zhurnal 46(5):788-790. CBE(20)178-179.
Experimental infection of a male Severtzov's jerboa (Allactaga severtzovi) with cutaneous leishmaniasis (a Leishmania tropica strain from gerbils) demonstrated the susceptibility of this animal species to leishmaniasis. Although jerboas have limited contact with mosquitoes in epizootic foci of leishmaniasis they could easily participate in circulation of the disease in a focus. English Abstract in ATD Report 68-47-50-2.
745. Nikitin, V.V.
1965 Zhiznennye formy rastenii flory Turkmenii. (Life forms of the plants in Turkmenia.) Botanicheskii Zhurnal 50(1):44-49. BA(47)10578.
The author gives the range of life forms of plants of the Turkmenia flora comprising 2427 species of Angiosperms, Gymnosperms and Pteridophytes. They include: trees, shrubs, dwarf shrubs, subshrubs, dwarf subshrubs, perennial herbs, and annual herbs.
746. Nikolayeva, T.V.
1967 Geomorfologicheskoye stroeniye basseyna r. Baydaragin-gol v Mongolii. (The geomorphic structure of the Baydaragin-gol river basin in Mongolia) Leningradskiy Universitet, Vestnik: Geologiya, Geografiya 18(3):140-151. Maps. BIGENA 32(2)E68-01984.
Different morphogenetic types of landscape and the age of landscape in south Khangai are considered. These types of landscape are shown on a schematic geomorphological map.
747. Nir, Y.
1967 Some observations on the morphology of the Dead Sea wadis. Israel Journal of Earth-Sciences 16(2):97-103. Maps. BIGENA 32(6)E68-06914.

The youngest pre-Dead Sea lake to occupy the Syrian-African graben was Lake Lisan. The relatively rapid withdrawal of the lake resulted in changes in the wadi courses along lines of weakness and in the formation of new courses in their lower parts.

748. Novoshilova, M.I. and N.S. Imranov
1967 Vremya generatsii bakterii i produktiya bakterial'noi biomassy v ozere Balkhash. (Generation time for bacteria and the production of bacterial biomass in Lake Balkhash) Akademii Nauk Kazakhskoi SSR, Izvestiya, seriya Biologicheskikh Nauk 2:30-35. BA49(3)11433.

The time for generation of bacteria in Lake Balkhash studied by direct count is from 2.3 to 200 hr. Bacteria multiply most rapidly in the inshore regions and mostly in summer.

749. Nukhimovskii, E.L.
1966 Nekotorye dannye ob indikatsii zasoleniya verkhnego pochvennogo gorizonta po rastitel'nosti. (Some data on the indication of salinization of the upper soil level according to the vegetation.) Vestnik Moskovskogo Universiteta 21(2):72-84. BA(48)61768.

750. Nutting, W.L.
1966 Colonizing flights and associated activities of termites. I: The desert damp-wood termite Paraneotermes simplicicornis (Kalotermitidae). Psyche, a Journal of Entomology 73(2):131-149. BA(48)46593.

751. Nuttonson, M.Y.
1965a Agro-climatology and global agroclimatic analogues of the citrus regions of the continental United States. American Institute of Crop Ecology, Washington, Publication 34. 42 p., maps.
This study was conducted in cooperation with the United States Weather Bureau.

752. ---
1965b Global agroclimatic analogues for the Intermountain Region of the United States and an outline of its physiography, climate, and farm crops. American Institute of Crop Ecology, Washington, Publication 36. 36 p., map.

This study was conducted in cooperation with the United States Weather Bureau.

753. --- ---

1966

The physical environment and agriculture of eastern Washington, Idaho, and Utah; a supplement to the report of Global agroclimatic analogues for the Intermountain Region of the United States. American Institute of Crop Ecology, Washington. 54 p., maps.

This study was conducted in cooperation with the United States Weather Bureau.

754. Odhiambo, T.R.
 1965 Metabolic effects of the corpus allatum hormone in the desert locust, Schistocerca gregaria. Nature 207(5003):1314-1315.
 The hypothesis is advanced that the corpus allatum hormone regulates the intensity of locomotor activity by a direct effect on the central nervous system. The accumulation of fat and glycogen after allatectomy is due to the inactivity of the operated insects.
755. Ofomata, G.E.K.
 1967 Some observations on relief and erosion in Eastern Nigeria. Revue de Geomorphologie Dynamique 17(1): 21-29. Maps.
756. Ojany, F.F.
 1966 The physique of Kenya; a contribution in landscape analysis. Association of American Geographers, Annals 56(2):183-196. Map. BIGENA 31(9)E67-08017.
 A newly presented physiographic map of Kenya is based primarily on landform genesis. The landscape forms are diverse, and 14 physiographic regions are described and shown on a map.
757. Oldendorph, O.F.
 1967 California's Anza-Borrego Desert State Park (description, plants, animals). National Parks Magazine 41(243):4-9. BA49(15)75857.
758. Oliver, J.
 1965 The climate of Khartoum Province. Sudan Notes and Records 46:90-129.
 A comprehensive discussion of the characteristics of the hot dry Khartoum Province.
759. Oliver, J.
 1966 Soil temperatures in the arid tropics, with reference to Khartoum. Journal of Tropical Geography 23:47-54.
760. Ollier, C.D.
 1966 Desert gilgai. Nature 212(5062):581-583. BIGENA 31(9)E67-08572.
 Desert gilgai, as seen at Coober Pedy, an erosion scarp between two flat plains in the stony desert of northern South Australia have a circular outline on the plains and steps on the scarp slopes; their soil profile features

include a gypsite layer at the base, an increase in the clay fraction towards the surface, and irregular variations in the sand and silt fractions.

761. Olson, C.E.

1967 Accuracy of land-use interpretation from infrared imagery in the 4.5 to 5.5 micron band. Association of American Geographers, Annals 57(2):382-388. Map.

Infrared imagery indicated that differences in agricultural land use can produce tone differences and that these tend to be more pronounced in day than in night imagery. Differences in soil fertility and cultivation practices were observed. Interpretation accuracies of 90% for separation of cultivated and non-cultivated lands, 95% recognition of alfalfa, 70% for corn, 65% for soybeans, and 85% for separation of wooded and non-wooded areas of non-cultivated lands were achieved. Interpretation of tree species and separation of pasture and brush lands were not achieved with an accuracy of over 50%.

762. Oregon State Water Resources Board

1967 Powder River Basin. Salem. 154 p., map. ANAG (1968)06764.

A summary is given of the basic data and factors examined in this drainage basin for use in formulating an integrated, coordinated program for the use and control of all the water resources of this state.

763. Oriel, S.S., D.A. Myers, and E.J. Crosby

1967 West Texas Permian basin region. U.S. Geological Survey, Professional Paper 515-C:17-60. ANAG (1968)03725.

The west Texas Permian basin region includes southeastern New Mexico and southwestern Texas. It was the site of epicontinental inundations during most of Permian time. Restriction in marine circulation, especially during Late Permian, resulted in accumulation of especially thick and varied saline deposits.

764. Osherova, D.S. and P.P. Dmitriyev

1967 The effect of extermination of great gerbils on the population of small rodents in the northern Aral-Kara-Kum area (translated title). Moskovskoye Obshchestvo Ispytatelei Prirody Otdel Biologicheskii, Byulletin' 72(3):150-151. CBE(21)122.

The effect of mass gerbil extermination on the population of small rodents was studied in the northern Aral--Kara-Kum area

after 200,000 hectares had been seeded with zinc-phosphide-poisoned grain (July-October, 1965). In the sands adjoining the treated area, the population of small rodents decreased twofold. The midday gerbil (Meriones meridianus) was most affected. The jerboa population was reduced from 13% to 0.4% within great gerbil colonies and from 13.4% to 5.1% outside the colonies. English Abstract in ATD Report 68-48-50-3.

765. Ostrovskii, I.M.

1966 Parallel'nye vetru eolovye formy rel'efa. pp. 154-165. (Eolian forms of relief parallel to the wind) In Akademiia Nauk SSSR, Institut Geografi, Strukturnaia i Klimaticheskaiia Geomorfologiia, k Shestidesiatiletiiu Akademika Innokentii Petrovicha Gerasimova. MGA 18.8-347.

Reference is made to Gerasimov's 1930-40 papers on the origin of the relief of the deserts of Central Asia which have since been confirmed. Along with the dunes and sand hills which are perpendicular to the wind there are eolian relief forms parallel to the wind which occur on much smaller areas and can be subdivided into positive and negative. This paper describes and illustrates (photographs) the shapes, sizes and models of formation of these forms.

766. Paltridge, T.B.

1965 An Australian approach to aridity. World Crops 17(2):24-32. Map. BA(30)15630.

Classification, vegetation, use and management are considered.

767. Pandey, S.B. et al.

1967 Geomorphic influence on soil genesis in semi-arid and arid environments. Indian Society of Soil Science, Journal 15(3):163-172. BA49(7)36850.

The relationship between soil genesis and evolution of landform in the Raghunathpura and Bhadravan catchments in semi-arid and arid environments respectively has been studied. There is a distinct influence of geomorphology of the area on the pedogenesis. Two cycles of weathering in the granitic terrain have played a major role in the genesis of landforms and soils.

768. Papadakis, J., ed.

1966 Climates of the world and their agricultural potentialities. The Author, Buenos Aires. 173 p., map.

769. Papadakis, J.

1967 Crystal Ice Caves, Idaho. National Speleological Society, NSS News 25(8):154-159. ANAG(1968) 02738.

The Crystal Ice Caves are located in the central part of a large plain of Recent basaltic lava flows the Snake River Lava Plain in southern Idaho. The Crystal Ice Caves Lava Field, northeast of the Wapi Lava Field and south of the Craters of the Moon Lava Field, is bisected by the Great Rift, a zone of huge cracks out of which the lava flowed.

770. Paterson, M.P. and K.T. Spillane

1967 Study of Australian soils as ice nuclei. Journal of Atmospheric Sciences 24(1):50-53. MGA 18.4-415.

The ice nucleating properties of some Australian arid zone soils have been studied in the laboratory, simulating as closely as possible the conditions pertaining to soil particles in the atmosphere. Soils from Australia's arid regions appear to be too inert to constitute the majority of ice nuclei found in the atmosphere.

771. Pavelko, I.M. and M.N. Tarasov

1966 Hydrochemical charts of Kazakhstan rivers and their utilization for rapid prediction of the mineralization and ionic content of the waters of projected reservoirs. Hidrokhimicheskiy Institut, Novochoerkassk, Hidrokhimicheskiye Materialy 42:40-55. CBE(19)251; CBE(18)233.

This study, based on a cartographic-statistical procedure, was a result of the need for a rapid and accurate method of predicting the mineral and ion content of waters to be impounded in projected reservoirs, especially critical in the desert and semi-desert areas of Kazakhstan. Includes charts showing when rivers are open or frozen.

772. Pavlenko, T.A.

1967 New location of the Turkmen jerboa (Jaculus turkmenicus). Zoologicheskii Zhurnal 46(3): 447-448. CBE(18)171.

It was found that the distribution of Turkmen jerboas (Jaculus turkmenicus) in southwest Kyzyl-Kum in 1964, extends further southeast than was presumed and are widespread in the entire Kara-Kum and Kyzyl-Kum areas. The animals were active in late November, indicating that this jerboa species either does not hibernate or hibernates only during severe winters.

773. Paz Soldán, J.P.
 1966 Textos y libros de geografía peruana. Sociedad Geográfica de Lima, Boletín 85:59-68.
774. Pedgley, D.E.
 1967 Air temperature at Dallol, Ethiopia. Meteorological Magazine 96(1142):265-271. Maps.
 "Dallol situated in north-eastern Ethiopia is on the edge of the Danakil Depression, an extensive region below sea level, between the Ethiopian plateau to the west and the southern Red Sea to the east."
775. Peel, R.F.
 1966 The landscape in aridity. Institute of British Geographers, Transactions 38:1-23. Maps.
 Reviews various problems inherent in a geomorphological interpretation of the earth's arid landscapes: variability of past climatic conditions, and considerable deficiencies in our knowledge of the character and rates of the "arid" processes operating today. In the realm of wind action, it discusses modes of origin of the great ergs and sand-seas, orientation patterns of major dune-systems, and the geomorphological potentialities of wind-erosion. The conclusion stresses complexity and variability of arid landscapes and the dangers of generalizing about them too freely.
776. Péguy, C.-P.
 1965 Schématisation et représentation cartographique des régimes pluviométriques. Association de Géographes Français, Bulletin 338/339:2-15. MGA 18.1-3:7.
 A procedure is presented for constructing cartographic diagrams of precipitation regimes by grouping monthly precipitation amounts into 2- or 3-mo. periods. The advantages of a diagramming such as the increased significance of the wider grouping are a better correspondence to the annual activity and computational simplicity. The application of this procedure is illustrated by groupings involving the change of the initial month, possible combinations of 2- and 3-mo. periods, and considerations of solid and liquid precipitation and the dry months. The cartographic representation of the diagrams is outlined.
777. Pélissier, R.
 1966 Spain's African sandboxes. Africa Report 11(2): 17-20. Map.
 A report on Spanish Sahara and Ifni.

778. Peltier, L.C. and G.E. Percy
 1966 Military geography. Van Nostrand, Princeton,
 N.J. 176 p., maps. (Van Nostrand searchlight
 book, 30).
 A clear and concise discussion of military geography
 covering the ways in which geography applies in strategic
 planning, combat tactics, logistic operations, relations
 with civilian populations and the military evaluations
 of areas. In the words of the authors "...military
 geography is not only the geography of war, but, even
 more, it is the geography of the war that might have been."
779. Penfound, W.T.
 1967 A physiognomic classification of vegetation in
 conterminous United States. Botanical Review
 33(3)289-326. Map. BA49(10)49255.
 The designations of the physiognomic types were formed
 merely by adding the suffix-land to the life-forms of
 the dominant plants: forest (treeland, if desired),
 shrubland, grassland, savanna, tundra, vineland, forb-
 land, herbland, and bryoland. The 3 major physiognomic
 types are forests, shrublands, and grasslands (201
 communities). Shrublands comprise the scrubs and
 deserts of other investigators as well as many frutescent
 entities not previously designated as shrublands.
 Grasslands include both prairies and steppes as well
 as hydric communities such as wet meadows, grassy bogs,
 and marshes.
780. Pérez Moreau, R.A.
 1965 Bibliografía geobotánica patagónica; contribución
 a la Bibliografía botánica argentina. Instituto
 Nacional del Hielo Continental Patagónico, Buenos
 Aires, Publicación 8. 110 p.
781. Pershina, M.N. and A.G. Khostantsev
 1965 Fundamental morphological and genetic character-
 istics of brown arid steppe soil of the western
 cis-Caspian (translated title). Moskovskoi
 Sel'skokhozyaistvennoi Akademii imeni K. A.
 Timiryazeva, Doklady 109(2):5-11. SF(29)3199.
782. Petersen, C.S.
 1966 Observaciones sobre los englazamientos
 eocuartarios de la Patagonia extraandina.
 Asociación Geológica Argentina, Revista 21(4):
 233-238. BIGENA 31(11)E67-10422.

In appreciation of Christian Petersen's contributions to knowledge of the geology and geomorphology of Patagonia, his unpublished notes on early Quaternary glaciation and geomorphology of extra-Andean Patagonia (Argentina) are posthumously presented.

783. Petroleum Exploration Society of Libya

1967 Directory of geologists, geophysicists and exploration personnel in Libya. Poligrafico Libico, Tripoli. 56 p.

784. Petrov, M.P.

1966a Eshche raz ob usykhanii Azii. Vsesoyuznogo Geograficheskogo Obshchestva, Izvestiya 98(3): 205-211. Translation under title "Once again the desiccation of Asia," appeared in Soviet Geography: Review and Translation 7(10): 15-24, 1966. MGA 18(1)366.

The problem of the desiccation of Asia must be divided into two aspects - the drying of the climate and desiccation of desert areas. One of the direct indicators of increased climatic aridity in the deserts of Asia during the historical period is the general reduction in the area of glaciers. But the process of climatic drying is rhythmical in a form involving the superposition of intrasecular periods (25-50 yrs) upon thousand year (1800-1900 yrs) periods.

785. --- ---

1966b Produktivnost' nekotorykh kustarnikov yugo-vostochnykh Kara-Kumcv. (Productivity of some shrubs of the south-eastern part of Kara-Kumy desert) Botanicheskii Zhurnal 51(10):1519-1521. BA49(1)719.

786. --- ---

1966c A review of literature on the reclamation of desert- and semi-desert sands in the USSR for 1965 (translated title). Akademiia Nauk Turkmenskoi SSR, Izvestiya, ser. Biologicheskikh Nauk 6:79-87. HA(37)1338.

A list of 106 annotated references to the natural conditions and vegetation of desert- and semi-desert sands and to their reclamation by the use of windbreaks or sowing herbage plants.

787. Phillips, J.
 1965 Trans-Saharan Africa 40 years onward: some ecological and related changes. South African Journal of Science 61(5):191-198. BA(47)50179.
 Trans-Saharan Africa will change more profoundly during the next forty years than over past centuries. Against the background of the bio-climatic regions described by the author (Phillips: 1959, 1962) the review touches upon: changes in biotic communities; crop and livestock potentialities; forest resources; changes in the usage of non-renewable resources; and changes in health, education, culture and population; and socio-political changes. The importance of self-help and the necessity for foreign aid, financial and other, are outlined.
788. Pianka, E.R.
 1966 Convexity, desert lizards, and spatial heterogeneity. Ecology 47(6):1055-1059. BA(48)52851.
 The number of lizard species in the flatland desert habitat is correlated with several different structural attributes of the vegetation. Both the horizontal and vertical components of spatial heterogeneity are correlated with the number of lizard species.
789. Pias, J.
 1967a Chronologie du dépôt des sédiments tertiaires et quaternaires dans la cuvette tchadienne (République du Tchad). (Chronology of the Tertiary and Quaternary deposits in the Chad Basin, Chad) Académie des Sciences, Comptes Rendus Hebdomadaires des Séances, sér. D, 264(21):2432-2435. BIGENA 32(2)E68-01151.
 Cenozoic sands and clays of the Chad basin have undergone several soil-forming periods, resulting in ferralitic or leached tropical ferruginous soils. An alternation of pluvials and dry periods in the Quaternary affected the deposition of Lake Chad resulting in the accumulation of 3 dune systems and 3 deltas on the Chari River.
790. --- ---
 1967b Quatre deltas successifs du Chari au quaternaire (Républiques du Tchad et du Cameroun). (Four successive deltas of the Chari in the Quaternary Chad and Cameroon) Académie des Sciences, Paris, Comptes Rendus Hebdomadaires des Séances, sér. D, Sciences Naturelles 264(20):2357-2360. Map. BIGENA 32(1)E68-00933.

Four successive deltas of the Chari River are correlated with Pleistocene and Recent high levels of Lake Chad, some of which are represented by sandy shorelines.

791. Picard, L.

1967 The Quaternary in the northern Jordan valley. Israel Academy of Sciences and Humanities, Proceedings 1(4). 34 p. Map. BIGENA 32(8)E68-10525.

In the Hula depression, northern Jordan valley, the Quaternary is represented by basalt flows and travertine deposits, peat and lacustrine deposits and limnic-lacustrine gravel and chalk. In the benot Yaaqov area of Jordan, the deposits of the Hula depression are also present and are unconformably overlain by the "old Jordan terrace". Quaternary basalts are extensively developed in the Kfar Hanasi-Korazin area.

792. Pirard, F.

1966 Géomorphologie du Manga nigérien; schéma d'évolution quaternaire du secteur nord-occidental de la cuvette du Tchad. (Geomorphology of the Manga of Niger; evolution of the northwest sector of the Chad basin during the Quaternary) Institut Fondamental d'Afrique Noire, sér. A, Sciences Naturelles, Bulletin 28(1):421-425. Map. BIGENA 32(7)E68-07934.

The 3 main stages in the geomorphic evolution of the Manga of Niger during the Quaternary are discussed.

793. Polunin, N.

1967 Introduction to plant geography and some related sciences. Reprint ed. Longmans Green and Co., Ltd., London. 640 p., maps. BA49(6)27698.

An introduction to the study of the distribution of plants both as we deduce them to have been in the past and as we see them today. Individual kinds of plants of all types and the aggregations which constitute vegetation are described and an account of how and where they live and reproduce is given. Also discussed are: adaptation life-forms, dispersal and migration, evolutionary development, distributions both natural and man-made, and the main vegetational types of different parts of the world, with concluding chapters on landscape interpretation and some economic aspects of the subject.

794. Polzer, W.L. and C.E. Roberson

1967 Calculation of ion activity products for a brine from the Bonneville Salt Flats, Utah. U.S. Geologi-

cal Survey, Professional Paper 575-C:116-119.
ANAG(1968)02480.

Ion activity products for the dissolution of gypsum, halite, mirabilite, and some carbonate minerals were calculated for a Bonneville Salt Flats brine with an ionic strength of 6.3. The results indicate that calculation of activity coefficients and ionic complex concentrations can be made with a reasonable degree of accuracy for waters of high ionic strength.

795. Pontier, L.

1965 Mesure de l'humidité de l'air. (Measurement of the humidity of the air.) In Methodology of plant eco-physiology, Proceedings of the Montpellier symposium. Unesco, Paris. Arid Zone Research 25:77-82.

Of all the measurements regularly made in meteorology, one of the most difficult is that of atmospheric humidity, especially when the water vapor content of the air is very low. The psychrometer is well fitted for measuring and recording atmospheric temperature and humidity provided it is correctly used.

796. Popov, G., W. Zeller, and J. Cochemé

1965 Ecological survey report on studies in India, Pakistan, and Iran during 1963-1964. FAO, Rome. 219 p., map. (UNSF/DL/ES/7) BA(30)39733.

Schistocerca gregaria and plant ecology of the areas studied are described.

797. Porter, W. P.

1967 Solar radiation through the living body walls of vertebrates with emphasis on desert reptiles. Ecological Monographs 37(4):273-296. BA49(13)65407.

A quantitative analysis of the absorption of solar radiation by vertebrate tissues was made using a new application of a highly sensitive spectrophotometric technique available on the Beckman DK-2A spectrophotometer.

798. Potter, L.D.

1967 Plant succession with released grazing on New Mexico range lands. Journal of Range Management 20(3):145-151. BA49(4)16839.

Comparisons as indicated by line transects were made of range study plots in New Mexico after 25 years of grazing and protection. Protected grassland plots tripled in per cent of ground cover of grasses. Grazed desert grasslands showed continued increases of Prosopis.

799. Pough, H.
1966 Ecological relationships of rattlesnakes in south-eastern Arizona with notes on other species. *Copeia* 4:676-683. BA(48)5781.
In the Chiricahua Mountains and San Simon Valley of south-eastern Arizona Crotalus s. scutulatus is found in barren parts of the valley while C. atrox is closely confined to the mesquite-tarbrush association near the mountains. C. m. molassus was found in the mountains from 4900 to 8800 ft above sea level.
800. Pouquet, J.
1967 Quelques aspects géomorphologiques de la Vallée de la Mort, Californie. (Some geomorphologic features of the Death Valley, California) *Zeitschrift für Geomorphologie* 11(2):183-204. ANAG(1968)02825.
Playas are the most typical form on the floor of Death Valley. Freezing and thawing of a thin layer of water covering the playa in winter is thought to cause rock tracks. Alluvial fans are an outstanding feature of the slopes; their asymmetry in the north-central section and the presence of dunes is attributed to torsional structure keeping water near the surface.
801. Pradhan, S.
1961 Probable role of biotic factors in the periodicity of locust cycles. *Indian Journal of Entomology* 23(1):1-6.
802. Pratt, D.J.
1966a Bush-control studies in the drier areas of Kenya. 2: An evaluation of the Holt IXa "bush breaker" in Tarchonanthus/Acacia thicket. *Journal of Applied Ecology* 3(1):97-115. HA(37)1310.
Effects were studied of machine-clearing of mature Tarchonanthus/Acacia thicket combined with sowing 2.5 lb/ac of a seeds mixture mainly consisting of Chloris gayana/Eragrostis superba, and subsequent burning. The machine did not kill any of the species studied. Regrowth was particularly rapid in T. camphoratus and A. brevispica after machine-clearing, and their thicket habit was accentuated; because of this and the increase in numbers of tree seedlings it was essential to sow grass in the soil corrugations left by the machine. There was no advantage in using the machine in 2 successive years. Burning significantly decreased the frequency of Harpahne schimperi, a dominant of the natural flora, without affecting Chloris gayana. Machine-clearing followed by

sowing and burning resulted in a 6-fold increase in grass productivity.

803. Pratt, D.J.
1966 Bush-control studies in the drier areas of Kenya. III: Control of Disperma in semi-desert dwarf shrub grassland. *Journal of Applied Ecology* 3(2): 227-291. BA49(3)11363. HA(37)787.
Burning appears to be effective method for controlling Disperma where the grass cover is adequate and the annual rainfall is not too low.
804. Pratt, D.J., P.J. Greenway, and M.D. Gwynne
1966 A classification of east African rangeland, with an appendix on terminology. *Journal of Applied Ecology* 3:369-382.
Maps: Ecological zones, Physiognomic vegetation types, Kenya and Uganda; Physiognomic vegetation types, Tanzania.
Includes a brief discussion of arid and very arid areas which are also shown on maps.
805. Price, D.
1967 Groundwater reconnaissance in the Burnt River valley area, Oregon. U.S. Geological Survey, Water-Supply Paper 1839-I:11-127. Map. ANAG (1968)03104.
806. Prider, R.T.
1966 The lateritized surface of Western Australia. *Australian Journal of Science* 28(12):443-451.
Map. BIGENA 32(4)E68-03413.
The typical laterite profile in Western Australia consists of a surface layer of ferruginous and aluminian concretionary or massive material sometimes discontinuously overlain by a layer of sandy soil and underlain by a zone of kaolinized rock. The distribution of the laterite generally coincides with the surface of the Great Plateau, which is represented throughout Western Australia except along the coastal plain.
807. Prittie, T.
1967 *Israel: miracle in the desert*. Praeger, New York. 246 p. Maps.
Israel in the 1960's, its problems and successes.
808. Prohaska, F.
1967 Climatic classifications and their terminology. *International Journal of Biometeorology* 11(1): 1-3. BA49(1)601.
A philosophical discussion of the difficulties of climatic

classifications, and the deficiencies of systems now in use.

809. Prokhanov, Y.I.

1965 Grasslands and the latest deserts, their nature and origin (translated title). Moskovskogo Obshchestva Ispytatelei Prirody, Otdel Biologicheskii, Trudy 13:124-154. BAg(30)82590. English Summary.

810. Psuty, N.P., W. Beckwith, and A.K. Craig

1968 1000 selected references to the geography, oceanography, geology, ecology, and archaeology of coastal Peru and adjacent areas. 3rd rev. Paracas Papers 1(1). 52 p. ONR Geography Branch contract N100014-67-A-0320. Also cited as AD-671870.

A specialized bibliography limited to 1,000 entries, was assembled as a part of a long-range research program studying marine desert ecology, particularly as it occurs along the central coast of Peru. The ecology of this coast of Peru is more complicated than usual because of the unusual foggy desert environment.

811. Pugh, D.T.

1967 Origin of hot brines in the Red Sea. Nature 214 (5092):1003-1004. Map. BIGEN: 31(10)E67-09028. Bottom brine temperatures of 44°C to 56°C are attributed to geothermal heat sources.

812. Purohit, K.G.

1967 The great Indian desert. Perspectives in the ecology and physiology of small desert mammals. Mammalia 31(1):28-49. BA49(7)33059.

The results of studies on the ecology, reproduction, thermoregulation, water metabolism and kidney function on small mammals and especially to Meriones hurrianae, a rodent very resistant to the deprivation of water and food are explained and discussed.

813. Qashu, H.K. and S.W. Buol
 1967 Hydraulic and micromorphological properties of stream channel sediments. *Water Resources Research* 3(2):465-469. *AWAC* 1967:01397.
 In arid and semiarid regions of southwestern United States, a large portion of natural water recharge is through channel beds and alluvial deposits in river basins. Water transmission varies with time, location, depth and extent of alluvium, and hydraulic characteristics of flows, sediment loads, and morphology of channels.
814. Qashu, H.K. and D.D. Evans
 1967 Water disposition in a stream channel with riparian vegetation. *Soil Science Society of America, Proceedings* 31(2):263-269. *BA(48)84057*.
 An analysis is described for estimating water disposition along a reach of natural stream channel with riparian vegetation and impermeable bedrock at shallow depth. Results for 1 annual cycle are presented, indicating the quantity of water removed from the stream channel reach by various processes.
815. Quézel, P.A.
 1966 A propos des xérophytes épineux en coussinet. (Concerning spiny xerophytic cushion plants) *Société Botanique de France, Mémoire*, p. 109-120. *BA49(12)60200*.
 Spiny cushion plants constitute a small group of chamaephytes remarkable for their singular morphological adaptations and for their ecological distribution. The genus Erinacea, of the Leguminosae, is typical in Genista and Cytisus. Other representatives are found in the genera Alyssum, Pseudocytisus, and Zilla (Cruciferae), Eupleurum (Umbelliferae), Cichorium (Compositae), Poterium (Rosaceae), Verbascum (Scrophulariaceae), etc. In all there are about 400 species, distributed in 34 families and 78 genera. The peculiar morphological features are adapted to aridity, soil conditions, and wind and the cushion habit enables them to produce a micro-climate favorable for their survival.
816. Qureshi, M.A.
 1965 Flora of Peshawar District and Khyber Agency I. *Pakistan Journal of Forestry* 15(4):364-393. Map. *Bag(30)33547*.
817. Qureshi, I.R., D.C. Almond, and A.A. Sadig
 1966 An unusually shaped basalt intrusion in the Sudan. *Bollettino di Geofisica Teorica ed Applicata*

8(3):151-160. Map. BIGENA 32(2)E68-01675.

The Jebel Et Toriya basalt outcrops 7 miles west-southwest of Khartoum (Sudan), on the western side of the White Nile floodplain. This saucer-shaped intrusion has a diameter of about 3 km. The nearly flat bottom lies at about 200 m. below the surface and has a diameter of about 1.2 km. The intrusion is almost covered by Nubian sandstone.

818. Rahn, P.H.
 1966 Inselbergs and nickpoints in southwestern Arizona. *Zeitschrift für Geomorphologie*, n.f. 10(3):217-225. ANAG(1967)9828.
 The study of 77 inselbergs in southwestern Arizona supports the hypothesis that the nickpoint, between mountains or inselbergs and the adjacent desert plains, results from passing streams cutting laterally against the mountain spurs. This break in slope remains after the streams migrate away, if the bedrock weathers to large-size detritus, but if it weathers to pebble-size or finer debris the sharp break-in-slope is covered by the material washed down the slope. French and German summaries.
819. Rahn, P.H.
 1967 Sheetfloods, streamfloods, and the formation of pediments. *Association of American Geographers, Annals* 57(3):593-604. ANAG(1968)02981.
 Based on field observations of 4 floods in the desert plains of southwestern Arizona such floods have the following 2 characteristics: 1) Floods on pediments occur as streamfloods; sheetfloods are limited to the bajadas. 2) Streamfloods on pediments exhibit supercritical flow.
820. Ramaswamy, C.
 1966 The problem of fronts in the Indian atmosphere. *Indian Journal of Meteorology and Geophysics* 17(2):151-170. Maps.
821. Ramazani, R.K.
 1966 The northern tier: Afghanistan, Iran, and Turkey. Van Nostrand, Princeton, N.J. 142 p., maps.
 The predominantly dry northern tier of Afghanistan, Iran and Turkey have a great deal in common in their physical environment and hence constitute a geographic unit, but with many problems as far as unity of peoples is concerned.
822. Raphaeli, N.
 1965 Israel's water economy. *Land Economics* 41(4):361-364. BA(30)10379.
823. Rattray, J.M.
 1965 Bush encroachment and control. *Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals* 6(3):85-90. BA(30)9919.
 Ecology of African vegetation and woody plants in grazing areas.

824. Raven, P.H.
 1966 Native shrubs of southern California. University of California Press, Berkeley. 132 p. (California Natural History Guides, No. 15.) BA(47)75065.
 The shrubs in this guide book are treated in 11 different groups. Descriptions (in some cases, illustrations), habitats, and ranges are given for the spp. in each. A brief bibliography and checklist by family (46 are represented) are appended.
825. Raychaudhuri, S.P.
 1965 Classification and management of saline and alkali soils of India. In Symposium on sodic soils, Budapest, Hungary, 9-16 August, 1964. Agrochimicae Talajtan 14(Suppl.):83-90. BA(48)30739. Map. Russian summary.
826. Renard, K.G. and H.B. Osborn
 1966 Rainfall intensity comparisons from adjacent 6-hour and 24-hour recording rain gages. Water Resources Research 2(1):145-146. BA(47)70594.
 On the Walnut Gulch experimental watershed near Tombstone, Arizona, precipitation intensities at four locations were measured with recording rain gages having 6-hour and 24-hour per revolution time scales. Maximum intensities determined from the 6-hour gage records were found to be significantly greater than intensities determined from the 24-hour gage records for intervals up to 10 minutes.
827. Reynolds, G.W.
 1966 The aloes of tropical Africa and Madagascar. The Trustees, Aloes Book Fund, Mbabane, Swaziland. 537 p.
 This is a companion book to the author's Aloes of South Africa, which appeared some 16 years ago. The species occurring naturally in Arabia and Socotra are also included in this volume. 197 species are recorded in this volume each of which is described and illustrated in black and white. In addition there are 106 colored reproductions. Technical terms have been reduced to a minimum. There is a combined author and subject index.
828. Richard, W.H.
 1967 Seasonal soil moisture patterns in adjacent greasewood and sagebrush stands. Ecology 48(6):1034-1038. BA49(16)81798.

Soil moisture measurements which were made over a 2 yr. period in adjacent greasewood (Sarcobatus vermiculatus) and sagebrush (Artemisia tridentata) stands in the desert steppe region of southeastern Washington (USA) indicated that soil moisture accumulated during fall and winter. The greater accumulation of moisture in the upper 16 inches of the greasewood stand appeared to be the result of decreased evaporation losses and the lack of transpiration from shrub species which are leafless during winter and early spring. The more luxuriant growth of cheatgrass in the greasewood stand was related to winter and spring retention of soil moisture.

829. Richards, L.A.

1966 A soil salinity sensor of improved design. Soil Science Society of America, Proceedings 30(3): 333-357.

Kemper (1959) showed that an electrical conductivity cell with spaced electrodes in fine-pored ceramic that is in contact with the film water in soil can provide continuous measurement of the salt concentration of the soil solution. Information is given on an improved sensor of this type. The response time has been reduced to about 1 hr. for bulk solutions by using a ceramic plate 1 mm thick for the sensitive element. Information is given on calibration procedure, along with data on the use of the sensor in irrigation tests and the relation of such data to leaching-requirement theory.

830. Rickard, W.H. and J.C. Beatley

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Canopy-coverage of shrubs and perennial herbs was determined on 44 relatively undisturbed sites scattered throughout the vegetation mosaic covering several valleys in south-central Nevada. The dominant shrubs were Larrea divaricata, Grayia spinosae, Lycium andersonii, Coleogyne ramosissima, Atriplex confertifolia, Artemisia tridentata, and A. arbuscula subsp. nova. Perennial herbs contributed little to canopy-coverage.

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833. Ritter, W.
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834. Roberts, R.J., K.M. Montgomery, and R.E. Lehner
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 152 p., map. ANAG(1968)02975.
 The mountain ranges of Eureka County are underlain mostly by 2 facies of Cambrian-Early Mississippian preorogenic sedimentary rocks; Mississippian-Permian postorogenic clastics overlap these facies. Mesozoic and Tertiary volcanic and sedimentary rocks and Quaternary alluvium are present also.
835. Roberts, W.J.
 1966 Evaporation retardation by monolayers. Advances in Hydrosience 3:343-366. NGA 18(6)-418.
 This article is concerned with the most recent developments. A brief discussion of the chemistry of thin films and the effectiveness of hexadecanol and of octadecanol, the mechanics of evaporation suppression, biochemical degradation, film detection, and of the effect of wind is followed by a review of the history of field investigation which began in Australia in 1952 and have since been conducted there and in Africa, the U.S., Israel, Japan, India, and in the U.S.S.R. The principal results of these investigations are discussed briefly. Various aspects of evaporation suppression including cost, value of water saved, legal aspects (patents) and other uses of the films such as in suppression of evaporation from soils, of transpiration and respiration of fruit are treated in the concluding section. The world field and laboratory studies are summarized in a table showing claimed evaporation reduction ranging from 4 to 100%.
836. Robertson, D.R., J.L. Nielsen, and N.H. Bare
 1966 Vegetation and soils of alkali sagebrush and adjacent big sagebrush ranges in North Park, Colorado. Journal of Range Management 19(1):17-20.
 BA(47)69134.

In North Park, Colorado, the alkali sagebrush plant community stands out in sharp contrast from adjacent sagebrush range. Its abrupt boundary makes it an excellent site on which to study range site and soil correlation. A marked difference occurs in plant composition, total annual plant yield, and soil characteristics between the Claypan (alkali sagebrush) and the Mountain Loam (big sagebrush) range sites. The Claypan range site is the result of a shallow, restrictive soil zone which prohibits the penetration of all but the finest roots. The alkali sagebrush plant community, being drought-adapted, can survive under this condition. This soil characteristic precludes the survival of big sagebrush and associated species. The big sagebrush community occurs only on moderately deep to deep, loamy soils where deep root penetration is possible. After range sites and soils are correlated, it is possible to determine range sites from the soil survey.

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Landforms in the Great Fish river basin are associated with the Karroo dolerites. Basic hypabyssal rocks, almost horizontal or gently undulating, are cappings surmounting steep slopes of Karroo sandstones and mudstones. The hard caps are important in the maintenance of steep slopes. The Great Drak residuals rise abruptly above the plateau attaining heights of 1,500 feet.

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 1965 Effects of herbicides, burning, and seeding date
 in reseeding an arid range. *Journal of Range
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 tectorum and Poa secunda, showed some improvement in the
 establishment of sown species where burned before sowing.
842. Rodriguez Romero, M.L.
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843. Rogers, C.L. et al.
 1967 Geologic map of the Quartzite Mountain quadrangle,
 Nye County, Nevada. U.S. Geological Survey,
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 02555. Scale 1:62,500.
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 Geological Survey, Miscellaneous Geologic In-
 vestigations, Map I-545. ANAG(1968)00825.
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 1967b Le Massif de l'Atakor et ses bordures (Sahara
 Central). *Etude géomorphologique. Centre de
 Recherches sur les Zones Arides, Paris, sér.
 Géologie* 9. 559 p., 32 pl. BIGENA (31) E68-07567.
 Details of the Atakor massif a complex of crystalline and
 volcanic rocks in the Ahaggar mountains (Algeria) and of
 the adjoining plains are described, and it is concluded
 that rather than an ancient erosional feature the massif is
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 (Aspects of the native vegetation of the state of
 Nuevo Leon, Mexico) *Agronomia (Monterrey)* 102:2-7.
 Map. BA49(5)22254.
 The area is divided into 4 regions: desert, flat mesquite,
 and in the higher parts of the Sierra Madre pine forests
 and boreal forests. The vegetation of each area is dis-
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1966 Dust storms in the Gazli region in September 1964 (translated title). pp. 160-162. In Issledovaniye pogranichnogo sloya atmosfery s pomoshch'yu vertoletov i planerov (Investigating the boundary layer of the atmosphere with the aid of helicopters and gliders) Glavnaya Geofizicheskaya Observatoriya, Leningrad, Trudy 189. CBE(20)221.
The characteristics of six dust storms which occurred during 1-25 September 1964 in the Gazli region of Uzbekistan are described. The number and type of dust storms are average for that time of year and area. During the heaviest storm (16 September), the visibility dropped to 20 m, wind gusts were recorded up to 20 m/sec, and the storm lasted seven hours. English Abstract in ATD report 68-47-50-2.
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853. Roth, E.S.

1965 Temperature and water content as factors in desert weathering. Journal of Geology 73(3): 454-468. ANAG 1966:0118. MGA 17.3-298.

Temperatures measured from the surface to depths of 25 inches in quartz monzonite on the Mojave Desert showed a maximum 24 hour change of 24°C, and a maximum temperature/gradient of 15°C per ft. The water content of the rock increased inward from 0.05 percent near the surface to 0.15 percent at a depth of about one foot. Temperature change alone is regarded as unimportant in rock weathering. It is suggested that water, present in even such a dry environment, is sufficient to serve as an important factor in weathering there.

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The land features are due to fluvial as well as aeolian geomorphic processes. The different land units are (1) stabilized sand dunes, (2) interdune plains, (3) shallow saline depressions and the part of the Rann of Kutch, (4) residual hills and (5) piedmont plains. A study of the morphology and genesis of soils occurring in these different land units showed a close relationship exists between these soils and the corresponding geomorphic units.

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1966 General report of the Geological Survey for the year 1962-63. India Geological Survey, Records 97(1). 441 p. BIGENA 32(2)E68-01482.
The work of the Geological Survey of India for the year 1962-63 is summarized on the basis of the types of work and the geographic regions and areas involved. The principal divisions were geology, mineral deposits, engineering geology, and groundwater.
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1965 Utah, the incredible land; a guide to the Beehive State. Utah Trails, Salt Lake City. 206 p., maps.
857. Rudenchik, Y.V. et al.
1967 Spread of plague epizooty among great gerbils. A quantitative estimate of the possibilities of a territorial advance of a plague epizooty in a population of great gerbils (northern Kyzyl-Kum) (translated title). Zoologicheskii Zhurnal 46(1):117-123. CEE(17)167.
Results showed that in (such) a sandy desert, a plague epizooty spreads easily from one gerbil colony to another. Best conditions for spread of the epizooty occur in spring and fall, when gerbil ectoparasites (mostly Xenopsylla gerbilli fleas) are most active.
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 14 (sup.):91-98. BAg(30)18351.
861. Russell, R.E., C.B. Alender, and F.W. Buess
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 The chemical composition of lyophilized venom from
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 antidromic inhibition. Crude venom evoked simultane-
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 cisternal pressures.
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 parts of vegetation of some desert communities
 (translated title). *Botanicheskii Zhurnal*
 50(5):697-702. BAg(30)16812. BA(48)42155.
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leptodactylus Licht. dans le désert au sud de
 Buchara. (Contribution to the ecology of
Spermophilopsis leptodactylus Licht. in the
 desert in the south of Buchara (Central Asia))
Mammalia 31(2):173-185. BA49(11)595774.
 Observations were made on the ecology and behavior of
 the slender-toed ground squirrel during 2 missions in
 the southern parts of the Kyzyl-Kum desert. It is com-
 pared at length with the suslik - Citellus fulvus -
 which remains in hibernation during a very long period
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 plants in the Huasteca region) *Acta Científica*
Potosina 6(1):7-58. Map. BA49(5)25781.
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 plants, as used in the Huasteca region of the Mexican
 State of San Luis Potosí, is presented. The recorded
 names include huastec, nahuatl and Spanish terms. A
 list of some general botanical terms in huastec also
 is included, as well as an evaluation of similarities
 between huastec plant names and those of the totanac,
 zapotec, maya and local nahuatl languages.

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 1965 Reproduction in two species of kangaroo (Macropus robustus and Megaleia rufa) in the arid pilbara region of Western Australia. Zoological Society of London, Proceedings 145(2):239-261. BA(47) 81442.
 The efficiency of euro (Macropus robustus Gould) and marloo (Megaleia rufa Desmarest) reproduction was investigated on 2 pastoral leases, Mount Edgar and Mundabullangana, from 1959 to 1961. Despite fluctuations in physical condition (due to seasonal changes in food availability and temperature), females of both species breed continuously and exhibit high levels of fertility and fecundity throughout the year.
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 The stratigraphy and depositional history of the 5 extensive units of the Bahariya oasis are described.
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 An analysis of the cause-effect relationship of a free water table aquifer that changes laterally to an artesian aquifer was made for regions bounded internally by a circular cylinder. The results of this study were applied to a hydrologic analysis of the ground-water resources of the Western Desert, UAR (Egypt) in order to describe its significance and importance in the design of systems for water resources development in extensive aquifers.
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869. Saltzman, U.
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1966 A feature-of-circulation approach to synoptic climatology applied to western United States. University of Denver, Department of Geography, Publications in Geography, Technical Paper 66-2. 332 p., maps. MGA 18.5-233.
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Results show inhibiting effect of leaf and fruit extracts on germination of various plants. Possible explanation at least in part for the exclusion of other plants in mesquite areas.
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Reproduction of psammophilous rodents in the Kara Kum Desert is mainly confined to spring and proceeds usually from Feb. - early March to the end - May - the 1st half of June. Autumnal reproduction is found in the overwhelming majority of psammophilous and polycyclic rodents that have no stupor during winter. English summary.

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 1965c Zoogeograficheskie osobennosti fauny psammofil'nykh mlekopitayushchikh peschanoi pustyni Karakumy. (Specific zoogeographical features of the psammophilous mammals found in the Kara-Kum Desert.) Zoologicheskii Zhurnal 44(11):1701-1705. BA(47)120080.
 Mammalian fauna of the sand desert Kara-Kum consists of psammophils, of mammals with a psammophilous trend in Central Asian deserts, of widely distributed desert spp. and of eurybionts. Important mammalian species are listed for Turan deserts. English summary.
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successful opportunist breeders. During the dry season the ostriches are predominantly organized in super-family units numbering up to large herds of both adult and immature birds of both sexes, and varying greatly in structure. Mating bonds are predominantly polygynous-polygamous, with the most frequent association of 1 "major hen" with 2 "minor hens" and 1 cock in a "balanced" population. German summary.

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A concise history of dew measurements and methods of measurements pointing out difficulties of measurement and the liability of error. French summary.

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1967 Das wasser der Sahara. (Water of the Sahara)
Bild der Wissenschaft 4(9):748-758. BA49(7)
33060.
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1967 Beziehungen zwischen oberflächengestalt, klima,
und vegetation von Nord-Transvaal. (Relation-
ships between relief, climate, and vegetation.)
Erdkunde 21(1):12-25. Maps.
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887. Schmidt-Nielsen, K. et al.
1965 The jack rabbit, a study in its desert survival.
Hvalradets Skrifter 48:125-142. BA(48)16090.
Field studies were carried out on Lepus alleni and L. californicus to ascertain how the jack rabbit is able to survive the hot, dry desert. The environmental heat load, the body temperature, and the water loss of the animals were measured, and behavioral adaptations observed. Laboratory determinations were made of body temperature, evaporation, and oxygen consumption at various air temperatures. The results showed that evaporation of water is essential for the maintenance of safe body temperatures during heat load. The heat load, and therefore the use of water, is reduced by seeking shade. Other factors that contribute to reducing the water loss are the insulation and reflectivity of the fur.
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Evaporative water loss from the integument of the desert tortoise Gopherus agassizii makes up a major proportion of the water loss, but is far less than in tortoises from wetter regions. Respiratory water loss also is less.
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893. Schneider, W.J.
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Photogrammetric Engineering 33(6):684. (abstr.)
ANAG(1968)03412.

Air photointerpretation is particularly applicable to water resources studies where limited observations of hydrologic data must be extended for large areas. It is also useful in monitoring the hydrologic regimen of an area to detect possible changes. Color aerial photography is generally superior to black and white photography for these water resources investigations. Experiences of the Water Resources Division, U.S.G.S., indicate that the best interpretation is done by professional personnel, engineers, geologists, and water chemists intimately associated with a particular water resources project for which the photography has been obtained.

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WGA 18.6-322.

Two maps are presented showing the annual point frequency of thunder heard and of hail over South Africa. The hail-thunderstorm ratio and the annual and diurnal variations of these phenomena is discussed.

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This attractive atlas, page size 12 by 14 inches, has been produced by members of the Department of Earth, Space, and Graphic Sciences at the U.S. Military Academy for student use in the study of land forms and physiography. It contains a well-chosen set of about 100 topographic maps, both domestic and foreign, printed in color, and matched with photographs (many stereotriplets), geologic maps, and cross-sections that illustrate aspects of the maps. There is a short description of some of the critical features of each map.

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899. Sellers, W.D. and P.D. Dryden
1967 An investigation of heat transfer from bare soil, final report. University of Arizona, Institute of Atmospheric Physics, for U.S. Army Electronic Proving Ground, Meteorology Department, Ft. Huachuca, Arizona. 56 p. (Grant No. DA-AMC-28-043-66-G27) MGA18.12-267.
Report of investigations made during summer of 1965. Measurements of the components of the surface energy balance were made at a cleared site near Tucson International Airport to obtain data on heat transfer from bare soil under conditions ranging from stable to very unstable.
900. Semenova, O.A. and E.S. Il'inova
1965 Otsbennosti raspredelaniia osadkov v pustyniakh, polupustyniakh i oasisakh Srednei Azii. (Characteristics of precipitation distribution in deserts, semideserts and oases of Central Asia.) Sredneaziatskii Nauchno-Issledovatel'skii Gidrometeorologicheskii Institut, Trudy 20(35): 112-127. MGA17.9-366.
Each month of fall, winter and spring of 1942-1958 precipitation frequencies, anomalies and distribution is determined and explained synoptically.
901. Sen, A.K.
1966 Photo-interpretation to study arid zone geomorphology. In Symposium International de Photo-Interpretation, II, Groupe IV.1. Institut Français du Pétrole, Revue 21(12):1903-1906. BIGENA 31(9) 267-07636.
A photo-interpretation of the structures and textures in the desert region of Baloo (Africa) provides a key for the understanding of aerial photography of all desert regions. The relationship of wind cycles to dune morphology and similarities in the arid zones of India are discussed.
902. Seth, S.P.
1967 Indices for diagnosis of alkalinity and salinity in soils of Rajasthan canal area. Indian Society of Soil Science, Journal 15(2):92-95. BA49(2) 10090.

A concept of alkalinity and salinity indices has been introduced similar to the fertility indices. Four alkalinity and 4 salinity groups have been taken into consideration depending upon the different ranges of pH and conductivity. The part of the area under Anupgarh Shakha of Rajasthan canal has been classified into combined alkalinity and salinity groups. The procedure adopted appears to be a simple one which can be adopted for highlighting alkalinity and salinity problems.

903. Sett, D.N. and P.C. Hazra

1965 A geohydrological study of the rise of the water-table in the New Delhi area. India Geological Survey, Bulletin, ser. B, Engineering Geology and Groundwater, 17:1-22. BIGENA 32(2)E68-01598.

A brief investigation of the rising water table and related problems of the New Delhi area (India) was inconclusive with respect to whether the city is threatened with water-logging.

904. Shamsutdinov, Z.S.

1966 Razvitie chernogo saksaula *Haloxylon aphyllum* (Minkw) Iljin v zavisimosti of fitotsenoticheskoi sredy v pustynnyakh srednei Azii. (The effect of the phytocoenotic environment in the deserts of Central Asia on the development of black saxaul (*Haloxylon aphyllum*)). Botanicheskii Zhurnal 51 (3):420-423. BA(48)89356.

905. Shanahan, G.J.

1965 A review of the flystrike problem of sheep in Australia. Australian Institute of Agricultural Science, Journal 31(1):11-24. BA(47)24564.

Flystrike of sheep, the most serious ectoparasitic problem of Merino sheep in Australia, is largely due to a close host-parasite relationship between the sheep and the blow-fly *Lucilia cuprina*. Known also as cutaneous myiasis, flystrike occurs in any part of the body where larvae can develop, i.e. crutch, tail, poll, udder, etc. where moisture is high.

906. Shankarnarayana, H.S., V.B. Moghe, and C.M. Mathur

1965 An appraisal of the quality of saline groundwaters of arid tract of Western Rajasthan for agricultural utilization. Indian Society of Soil Science, Journal 13(2):103-108. BA(48)71880.

The quality of representative underground waters of the arid tract of Jodhpur and Pali districts in Western Rajasthan are discussed. The possibility for economic utilization of these waters for agriculture are considered.

907. Shankarnarayan, K.A., A. Cherian, and Y.D. Gaur
1965 Ecology of dune vegetation at Osian (Rajasthan).
Indian Botanical Society, Journal 44(1):37-50.
Physical features and climate of Osian are described.
Vegetation is described for foot, swale and crest of both
active and stabilized dunes.
908. Sharma, B.L.
1965 Composition and structure of plant communities of
Churu, Rajasthan. Tropical Ecology 6:106-122.
909. Sharon, D.
1965 Variability of rainfall in Israel; a map of the
relative standard deviation of the annual amounts.
Israel Exploration Journal 15(3):169-176. Map.
910. Sharp, R.P.
1966 Kelse Dunes, Mojave Desert, California. Geological
Society of America, Bulletin 77(10):1045-1073.
Maps.
Dunes located in Mojave Desert with precip. of 4-5 inches.
A great deal of movement was noted backward and forward
with a net result of very little change in the overall
location. Detailed information is given on structure and
movements.
911. Shaw, R.H., ed.
1967 Groundlevel climatology. American Association for
the Advancement of Science, Washington, D.C.,
Publication 86. 408 p.
Papers dealing with the theme of weather and agriculture,
and specifically with the climate closely surrounding plants
and animals: the microclimate. Chapters describe effect of
climate on specific plants and animals, and influence of
ground level climatology on forest fires, climate and animal
husbandry, plant and animal reaction to various environments
and effects of moisture, temperature, and energy balance on
physiological functions.
912. Shawe, D.R., F.G. Poole, and D.A. Brobst
1967 Bedded barite in East Northumberland Canyon, Nye
County, Nevada. U.S. Geological Survey, Circular
555. 8 p. ANAG(1968)02433.

Bedded barite has been identified near East Northumberland Canyon, Toquima Range, Nye County, Nev. The barite beds are interlayered in black chert of probable Ordovician age. The barite rock is mostly dark gray and massive.

913. Shcheglova, A.I. and P.K. Smirnov
1965 Povedenie nekotorykh pustynnykh gryzunov v krainikh uslovnyakh sredy. (Behavior of some desert rodents under extreme environmental conditions) pp. 221-231. In Slozhnye formy povedeniya (Complex forms of behavior) Nauka, Moscow-Leningrad. Referativnyi Zhurnal, Biologiya, 1966, no. 21598. BA(48)31743.
The effects of changes in air and ground temperatures, in solar radiation and in food moisture on the motor activity and behavior of the greater gerbil and Meriones meridianus, yellow suslik and white mouse were compared under laboratory and field conditions.
914. Shchepot'yev, N.V.
1967 Methods of estimating the population of Northern three-toed jerboas (translated title). Zoologicheskii Zhurnal 46(5):787-788. CBE(20)191.
Studies in the southwest Volga-Urals sands in 1963-1965 showed that the best method of estimating the population of northern three-toed jerboas (Dipus sagitta) is by trapping in "Hero" traps with pumpkin-seed bait. English Abstract in ATD Report 68-47-50-2.
915. Shear, J.A.
1966 A set-theoretic view of the Köppen dry climates. Association of American Geographers, Annals 56(3): 508-515. MGA 18.3-513.
916. Sheehy, A.
1966a Population trends in Central Asia and Kazakhstan, 1959-1965. Central Asian Review 14(4):317-329.
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1966b The Tashkent earthquakes. Central Asian Review 14(3):261-269. Map.
918. Sheldon, R.P. et al.
1967 Middle Rocky Mountains and northeastern Great Basin. U.S. Geological Survey, Professional Paper 515H:153-170. ANA(1968)03723.
This area was the site of miogeosynclinal and cratonic sedimentation during the Permian. Facies in rocks of this region are related to the tectonic units, which indicates

that the units were active in Permian time. Several smaller structural units - the Uinta Mountains, Green River Basin, and Wind River Range - seem to have exerted some control on sedimentation.

919. Sheridan, N.R. and W.H. Carr
1967 A solar air conditioned house in Brisbane. University of Queensland, Research Committee on Solar Energy and Tropical Housing, Solar Research Notes 2. 45 p.
920. Shih, Y.F. et al.
1965 Hydrological study of arid regions in China's Northwest and views for future studies (translated title). K'o-Hsueh T'ung-Pao 11:961-968. Issued in translation, 1966, as JPRS 33, 759; also cited as TT 66-30202.
Includes water supply in relation to agriculture.
921. Shipman, H.R.
1967 Water supply problems in developing countries. American Water Works Association, Journal 59(7): 767-772.
It is the hope of the World Bank and IDA that a start can be made in solving the many water problems of developing countries.
922. Short, L.L., Jr. and R.C. Banks
1965 Notes on birds of northwestern Baja California. San Diego Society of Natural History, Transactions 14(3):41-52. BA(47)25546.
An annotated list of 84 species with observations and results of examination of bird specimens obtained in upland desert are presented. It is suggested that the boundary of the Sonoran Desert may be north of where it is customarily mapped, if the desert-chaparral ecotone is not recognized as a separate entity.
923. Shuval, H.I.
1967 Water pollution control in semi-arid and arid zones. Water Research 1(4):297-308.
Very low total rainfall or extended dry periods require the disposal of waste water without the usual possibilities of dilution. Conventional sewage treatment methods may not be applicable in such cases. Waste water utilization, whether by direct irrigation, industrial use, or groundwater recharging, is suggested as a possible method of waste water disposal and utilization under arid zone conditions. The engineering and public health aspects of waste water utilization are discussed

and a detailed analysis of the waste water utilization programs in Israel is presented.

924. Silberling, N.J. and R.E. Wallace
1967 Geologic map of the Inlay quadrangle, Pershing County, Nevada. U.S. Geological Survey, Geologic Quadrangle Map GQ-666. ANAG (1968)03246.
925. Simakova, M.S.
1966 Field and laboratory interpretation of aerial photographs in compiling soil maps. Soviet Soil Science 1966(2):131-136. Maps.
926. Simmons, I.G.
1966 Ecology and land use. Institute of British Geographers, Transactions 38:59-72.
An excellent discussion of ecosystems and biogeochemical cycles with reference to application by geographers. It makes many modern concepts more understandable for the non-ecologist.
927. Simmons, P. and W.J. Armstrong
1965 A new method of soil stabilization. Zeitschrift für Pflanzenphysiologie, Düngung und Bodenkunde 110:215-225. SF(29)2053.
A method of controlling soil erosion by treating loose soil or sand with an emulsion of synthetic rubber and oil is described. The top 1/8-1/4 inch of soil is stabilized by an adhesive emulsion that forms after spraying.
928. Singer, A.
1966 The mineralogy of the clay fraction from basaltic soils in the Galilee, Israel. Journal of Soil Science 17(1):136-147. BA(47)94152.
The mineralogical composition of the clay was greatly influenced by the amount of rainfall.
929. Singh, A.
1966 Creep phenomena in soils. University of California, Berkeley. 200 p. (Ph.D. dissertation) Abstr. in Dissertation Abstracts 28(1):172B-173B. ANAG(1968)04257.
930. Singh, K.V. and T.I. Baz
1967 Isolation and characterization of parainfluenza-3 virus from Egyptian water buffaloes. Acta Virologica 11(3):229-237. BA(48)97056.

In 1964 viruses designated as MP-3 (45) and MP-3(83) isolated from nasal and faecal swabs respectively of Egyptian buffalo calves showing pneumoenteritis were identified by neutralization and haemagglutination inhibition tests as strains of parainfluenza-3 virus. These viruses agglutinated erythrocytes of cattle, sheep, buffalo, mouse, and rabbit.

931. Singh, S. and G.S. Dhandari

1965 Studies on humic acids on seven typical soils of Rajasthan. *Journal of Soil Science* 16(2):183-191. Humic acids from seven different cultivated irrigated soils of the semi-arid and arid regions were analysed for their elementary composition and cation exchange capacity. There were marked differences in the constituents of the soils, from acidification of the extracts. The oxides of iron and aluminium, forming about 50 per cent of the ash, appear to be partly present chelated with the humic-acid molecules. The methoxyl content varied with the soil type from 0.3 to 1.6 per cent and was increased by methylation of the humic acids by between 5.3 and 7.8 per cent. Methylated humic acids had a much smaller cation exchange capacity than the unmethylated acids.

932. Sinha, S.C.

1965 Groundwater resources of the Sonapat-Panipat area, Rohtak district, Punjab. *India Geological Survey, Bulletin, ser. B, Engineering Geology and Groundwater*, 17:55-79.

Shallow wells and boreholes in the Sonapat-Panipat area of Punjab, supplemented with electric logging, indicate the presence of groundwater of satisfactory quality and adequate quantity for municipal and agricultural use at shallow depths. Existing tube wells give good yields of predominantly fresh water characterized by a moderate to very high degree of hardness.

933. Skibitzke, H.E.

1965 The use of analog computing in arid-zone hydrology. In Ecology of groundwater in the southwestern United States. AAAS, Southwest and Rocky Mountain Division, Committee on Desert and Arid Zone Research, Contribution 5:42-51.

Developments have progressed further on computer techniques for analyzing the problems of arid-zone groundwater systems than for surface water systems. In arid regions the rate of groundwater flow is very small; in the southwestern United States, the flow is insignificant with respect to the total amount pumped in the region. Large-scale pumping over a

period of 20 years has almost depleted groundwater that has been stored over thousands of years. Computer elements, with large resistance and capacitance networks, constructed by the U.S. Geological Survey, are being used in arid regions; by analogy the effect of electrical disturbances applied to a computer model can demonstrate what can be expected in development of an aquifer.

934. Slatyer, R.O.

1965 Measurements of precipitation interception by an arid zone plant community (Acacia aneura F. Muell). In Methodology of plant eco-physiology, Proceedings of the Montpellier symposium. Unesco, Paris. Arid Zone Research 25:181-192. BA(47)95718; BAG (30)25814. French summary.

An excellent article on precipitation interception in which the author points out the importance of stem flow in furnishing moisture to the trees.

935. Smailes, F.J.

1966 The large scale cadastral map coverage in Australia, and the parish maps of New South Wales. Australian Geographer 10(2):81-94. Maps.

936. Smith, C.A.

1966 Common names of South African plants. Republic of South Africa, Department of Agricultural Technical Services, Botanical Research Institute, Botanical Survey of South Africa, Memoir 35. 642 p. Government Printer, Pretoria.

This volume is the life work of the late Christo Albertyn Smith who died in 1956. His manuscript has been brought to publication and edited by E. Percy Phillips, formerly Chief of the Department's Division of Botany. Information is given on the derivation and any subsequent modification of the names as the history of South Africa unfolded from the time of Governor van Reibeck. There are over 9,000 records in this volume. There is also a botanical index with the vernacular equivalents of species, and an alphabetical index of families and genera.

937. Smith, C.G.

1966 a The disputed waters of the Jordan. Institute of British Geographers, Transactions 40:111-128. Maps.

938. --- ---

1966 b Diversion of the Jordan waters. World Today 22(11): 491-498. Maps.

939. Smith, C.I.
1966 Physical stratigraphy and facies analysis, Lower Cretaceous formations, northern Coahuila, Mexico. University of Michigan. 217 p. (Ph.D. dissertation) Abstr. in Dissertation Abstracts 28(10): 3570B. ANAG(1968)02619.
940. Smith, R.
1967 Natural resources research in Colombia. Nature and Resources 3(1):3-7.
Good coverage of Guajira Peninsula.
941. Smoor, P.B.
1967 Hydrochemical facies study of groundwater in the Tucson Basin. University of Arizona. 282 p. (Ph.D. dissertation) Abstr. in Dissertation Abstracts 28(4):1602B. ANAG(1968)05189.
942. Snead, R.W. and M. Tasnif
1966 Vegetation types in the Las Bela region of West Pakistan. Ecology 47(3):494-499.
943. Sochava, V.B. et al.
1965 Glavneishie etapy razvitiya obzornogo kartografirovaniya rastitel' nosti kontinentov. (Main stages of the development of survey mapping of vegetation of the different continents.) Botanicheskii Zhurnal 50(9):1268-1275. BAg(30)16166; BA(47)100648.
The article outlines the history of geobotanical mapping of vegetation of continents and a bibliography of the main literature and cartographic sources used for the maps of vegetation of the "Physico-geographical Atlas of the World" (1964). The survey shows that the recent small-scale maps of the vegetation of the world are by no means equivalent for different countries and natural regions. At present the characteristic features of the survey mapping of vegetation is the precision of small-scale maps and the international cooperation in their composition.
944. Sokolov, W.
1966 Water content in the tissues of desert animals. Nature 211(5048):545. BA(48)11616. BA(48)21836.
A study of the water content of the tissues of wild Rhombomys opimus, Meriones meridianus, Spermophilopsis leptodactylus and Lepus tolai in the Kara-Kumy desert. Findings suggest that small water losses through the skin in desert animals taken for investigation cannot be explained by a difference in their water content from that of non-desert animals.

945. Lokolovskiy, L.G. and S. Shaberdyyev
1967 Termal'nyye vody Turkmenskoy SSR. (Thermal water of Turkmenia) Akademiia Nauk Turkmenskoi SSR, Izvestiya, seriya Fiziko-Tekhnicheskikh, Khimicheskikh i Geologicheskikh Nauk 1:110-115. Maps. BIGENA 32(8)E68-09378.

The thermal waters of Turkmenia can be subdivided into three regions. The west Turkmenian depression contains the most extensive resources, but these waters are highly mineralized, and contain harmful components. The high-temperature waters of the Karakum and the Krasnovodsk peninsula are also intensively mineralized. In the mountain belt of the Kopet-Dag and the greater Balkhan the degree of mineralization is relatively low, but H₂S content inhibits utilization.

946. Solle, G.
1966 Rezente und fossile wüste, zugleich bemerkungen zu rotsandsteinen. Hessisches Landesamt für Bodenforschung Notizblatt 94:54-121. Maps. BIGENA 31(12)E67-10679.

This paper is a survey of the main types of deserts (hammada, serir, sand desert) and of the most important desert features (salt flats, wadis, desert pavement and varnish, and residual peaks) as studied in north Africa, Arabia, Iran and India. Comparison is made with ancient deposits and landforms which are attributed to desert environments. The color of the deposits of "ancient" deserts is mostly red, whereas deposits of modern deserts are not red. A disproportionately small percentage of known desert sediments is attributed to the fact that erosion predominated over deposition in the deserts. Transgression of the sea over the desert surface or climatic changes causing chemical weathering tend to disrupt the distinguishing features of desert sediments.

947. Solomatin, A.O.
1967 Poseshchenie istochnikov vody kulanami i nekotorye osobennosti ikh povedeniya na vodopoe. (Visitations of sources by onagers and behavioral patterns on the watering places) Moskovskogo Obshchestva Ispytatelei Prirody Otdel Biologicheskii, Zhulleten' 72(4):25-35. BA49(16)81948.

The most important watering places are fresh water basins. Lactating females avoid waters with a salt content over 10g/l. During the hot season the pasture grounds are usually not greater than 10-15 km from the watering places. In the autumn the animals move to a distance of 20-30 km and later to still greater distances.

948. Solomon, S.
1967 Relationship between precipitation, evaporation and runoff in tropical-equatorial regions. *Water Resources Research* 3(1):163-172. BA(48)52774.
Bouchet's theory on actual and potential evaporation can be used as a basis to develop semi-empirical relationships between precipitation, actual evaporation, and radiation. These relationships are also curvilinear. The semi-empirical relationship developed in the paper provides fair estimates of the annual variation of actual evaporation and runoff from data on annual precipitation and good estimates of the long-term averages of these hydrologic characteristics. Bouchet's theory can be used to analyse evaporation and runoff for periods of less than one year and for estimating lake and reservoir evaporation.
949. Sommer, J.W.
1965 Bibliography of African geography, 1940-1964. Dartmouth College, Hanover, N.H. Geography publications at Dartmouth 3. 139 p.
950. Soriano, A.
1965 Conservación de suelo en el semi-desierto patagónico. (Soil conservation in the Patagonian semi-desert (Argentina)) *Idia* 215:53-54. BA(48)51446.
951. Soule, M. and A.J. Sloan
1966 Biogeography and distribution of the reptiles and amphibians on islands in the Gulf of California, Mexico. *San Diego Society of Natural History, Transactions* 14(11):137-156. BA(47)105022.
A distribution table lists some 250 insular populations on 31 major islands. Data on the rainfall temperatures, and vegetation are summarized for the Gulf region. Vegetational gradients, associated with the seasonal differences in the amount and pattern of precipitation, are pointed out.
952. South Africa Weather Bureau
1965 Climate of South Africa, Part 9: Average monthly and annual rainfall and number of rain-days up to the end of 1960. Pretoria. 359 p. MGA 17.1-79.
Mostly tables in English and Afrikaans. Monthly rainfall data and general statistics for 5798 stations during 1931-1960 in South Africa, Bechuanaland, Swaziland and Basutoland.

953. Sperry, O.E. et al.
 [1965?] Texas plants poisonous to livestock. Texas
 Agricultural Experiment Station, Publication B-1028.
 59 p. HA(36)225.
 Scientific and common names are given for approx. 80 species
 and varieties of poisonous plants growing in pastures and
 range in Texas. Notes include botany, distribution, and
 toxic principles, and on the types of livestock affected,
 their symptoms and treatment. Plants reported to be poisonous
 in other states are also listed.
954. Spiegel, L.
 1967 New towns in Israel: urban and regional planning and
 development. Tr. into English by A. Hookwood.
 Praeger, New York. 191 p., maps.
955. Sprigg, R.
 1965 The nature and origin of modern deserts. Australian
 Natural History 15(4):111-113. BA(47)95183.
956. Srivastava, P.D. et al.
 1965 Relative efficacy of different insecticides as
 stomach poisons to hoppers of the desert locust.
 Indian Journal of Entomology 27(3):297-303.
 BA49(10)53647.
 Dieldrin was found to be most toxic followed by DDVP
 (dichlorovos), aldrin and lindane by using the sandwich
 method.
957. Stanhill, G.
 1965 The concept of potential evapotranspiration in arid
 zone agriculture. In Methodology of plant eco-
 physiology, Proceedings of the Montpellier sympo-
 sium. Unesco, Paris. Arid Zone Research 25:109-
 117. BA(47)74182. MGA 17.8-410.
 On the basis of experiments carried out at Gilat in the Negev,
 the arid area of southern Israel, the accuracy of meteor-
 ological estimates of potential evapotranspiration is discus-
 sed. Also the importance of the oasis effect in potential and
 actual evapotranspiration, the effect of crop height on poten-
 tial evapotranspiration and the effect of crops on evapotran-
 spiration and water requirement. French summary.
958. Stanhill, G.
 1966 Diffuse sky and cloud radiation in Israel. Solar
 Energy 10(2):96-101. MGA17.12-298.

Three years of diffuse radiation is recorded for southern Israel and compared with total (global) radiation values for the same station.

959. Starmühlner, F.

1967 Ein weiterer Beitrag zur Wassermolluskenfauna des Iran. (A further contribution to the water mollusk fauna of Iran) Österreichische Akademie der Wissenschaften, Mathematisch Naturwissenschaftliche Klasse, Sitzungsberichte, Abt I, 174 (5/6):171-184. BA49(7)37431.

The number of specimens found at various localities, with data on the mineral content of the water, pH, etc., are given.

960. Stauder, W. and A. Ryall

1967 Spatial distribution and source mechanism of microearthquakes in central Nevada. Seismological Society of America, Bulletin 57(6):1317-1345. ANAG(1968)05902.

In the summer of 1966 a small tripartite array at the southern extremity of the surface faulting of the 1954 Fairview Peak earthquake recorded an average of 31 earthquakes per day; a detailed study of 400 of these is reported.

961. Steiner, D. and T. Gutermann

1966 Russian data on spectral reflectance of vegetation, soil, and rock types; final technical report. Juris Druck-Verlag Zurich. 232 p., maps. (U.S. Army, European Research Office, Contract no. DA-91-591-EUC-3863/OI-652-0106.)

962. Stermitz, F.R. and J.N. Seiber

1966 Alkaloids of the papaveraceae. III: The synthesis and structure of norargemonine (from Argemone hispida desert poppy). Tetrahedron Letters 11: 1177-1183. BA(47)104344.

963. Stocken, C.

1965 Morocco in spring. Royal Horticultural Society, Journal 90(9):381-392. Mau. BAG(30)57.
Flora in Morocco.

964. Stodart, E.

1965 A study of the biology of the wild rabbit (Oryctolagus cuniculus) in climatically different regions in eastern Australia. III: Some data on the evolution of coat colour. CSIRO, Wildlife Research 10(1):73-82. BA(47)45703.

Variations in coat colour in rabbits collected from four climatically different regions in eastern Australia are described.

965. Stolchenova, N.A. and N.M. Ostrovskaya
1965 O vydelenii glitserinonegativnykh shtammov mikroba chumy v Severo-Kyzyl-Kumskom peschanom raione i na Karakalpakskom Ustyurte. (Isolation of glycerine-negative strains of Pasteurella pestis in the Northern Kyzyl Kum desert region and in the Karakalpak-Ustyurt) pp. 252-253. In Materialy IV Nauchnoi konferentsii po prirodnoi ochagovosti i profilaktiki chumy, 1965. (Information on the fourth science conference on the natural nidality and prevention of plague, 1965) Kainar, Alma-Ata. Referativnyi Zhurnal, Biologiya, 1966, no. 1B819. BA(48)112978.
Five strains of P. pestis were isolated from sick voles; 4 of these strains recovered their capacity to ferment glycerin when stored and were virulent.
966. Stone, R.O.
1967 A desert glossary. Earth-Science Reviews 3(4): 211-268.
This paper presents a compilation of current terms to assist individuals interested in deserts to more easily understand published information. The entries are largely physiographic and geologic, but botanical, pedological, climatological terms are included. The deserts of the United States and Mexico are covered in detail with supplementary terminology for other deserts.
967. Summers, H.J.
1967 Time-lapse photography used in the study of sand ripples. Coastal Research Notes 2(6):6-7. ANAG(1968)03928.
Observations of subaerial ripples in a dune area of the desert near Palm Springs, Calif., and of subaqueous ripples at depths of 10-60 feet off Santa Catalina and San Clemente Islands and the photographic equipment used are described.
968. Surtees, G.
1966 Sahara reclamation. World Crops 18(2):30-32.
969. Sutton, A. and M. Sutton
1966 The life of the desert. McGraw-Hill Book Co., New York, Toronto, and London. 232 p. BA(48)37064.
This nontechnical volume considers how the plants and animals survive in the forbidding environment of America's deserts.

The volume covers the important differences between the day-time and nocturnal activities of typical desert creatures, the perennial problem of water and the methods animals use to obtain it; other problems of survival, and the differences and similarities among the major desert regions in North America. Appendices contain a comprehensive index and glossary, and special features on endangered species, lizards, and poisonous desert animals.

970. Swanson, D.A.

1967 Yakima Basalt of the Tieton River area, south-central Washington. Geological Society of America, Bulletin 78(9):1077-1109. ANAG(1968)04941.

The upper Miocene-lower Pliocene pre-Vantage basalt flows are the lower part of the Yakima Basalt, which is, in turn, the upper part of the Columbia River Group. The pre-Vantage flows are tholeiitic basalt. Most of the flows are columnar, have smooth tops, and are without flow structures, which indicates that most flowage had ceased prior to crystallization. The flows dip homoclinally eastward off the Cascade Range, and before erosion extended west beyond their present limits.

971. Swanson, R.A., D. Hovland, and L.O. Fine

1966 Fluorometric determination of magnesium in soil extracts. Soil Science 102(4):244-247. BA(48)25092.

Magnesium concentrations in neutral, normal ammonium acetate and saturation extracts of soils were determined successfully by fluorescence with o,o'-dihydroxyazobenzene.

972. Sylvester, F.S.

1965 Desert dimension in outdoor recreation. In J.L. Gardner, ed., Native plants and animals as resources in arid lands of the Southwestern United States, a Symposium ... May 4, 1965, Flagstaff, Arizona. AAAS, Southwest and Rocky Mountain Division, Committee on Desert and Arid Zone Research, Contribution 8:77-80. BA49(16)81279.

Recreational values of the desert include rock-hunting, mineral prospecting, plant and animal nature studies and sports such as sand skiing.

973. Symposium on hydrometeorology of India with special reference to flood forecasting and warning, New Delhi, 1964.

1966 Proceedings. Indian Journal of Meteorology and Geophysics 17(Special number). 378 p., maps.

974. Symposium on the Problems of the Indian Arid Zone

1965 Arid zone meetings in Jodhpur. Nature and Resources 1(1/2):10-14. HA(36)536; BA(48)88622.

The Symposium, organized by UNESCO and the Indian Ministry of Education, was held on 23-30 November 1965, at Jodhpur in connection with the inauguration of the Central Arid Zone Research Institute there. Subjects included: water relations of plants and development of a drought-intensity index; germination and nutrient uptake in arid conditions; plant exploration and introduction; need for heat-resistant and salt-tolerant legumes; saline irrigation; grassland improvement; productivity, land use and surveys (including aerial); pest control. Recommendations and summarized conclusions are given.

975. Taber, R.D., A.H. Sheri, and M.S. Ahmad
 1967 Mammals of the Lyallpur region, West Pakistan.
 Journal of Mammalogy 48(3):392-407. BA49(4)
 16905.
 Includes data on reproduction, abundance, and ecology, and a discussion of the faunal changes which have resulted from the introduction of irrigation over the last century. Irrigated agricultural land has largely replaced the tropical thorn scrub. Species thought to have been eliminated from this region, by direct reduction or habitat change over the last century or more, include: caracal, tiger, lion, cheetah, hog deer, and Gangetic dolphin. Species much reduced in number include: wolf, Bengal fox, striped hyena, desert cat, fishing cat, nigai, blackbuck, chinkara, Wagner's gerbil, Indian hairy-footed gerbil, and desert gerbil. Species encouraged by recent ecological changes include: house shrew, Asiatic jackal, jungle cat, wild boar, northern palm squirrel, house rat, house mouse, short tailed bandicoot-rat, and Indian gerbil.
976. Taganov, R.
 1966 K kharakteristike arealov nekotorykh rastenii peschanykh pustyn' Srednei Azii. (Characteristics of the areals of some plants of the sandy deserts in Central Asia) Leningradskogo Universiteta, Vestnik, ser. Biologiya 21(1):32-36. BA(48)113526.
 Area maps of 8 spp. of plant ephemerals, shrubs, and subshrubs, and the characteristics of their extension in the Turan depression of Soviet central Asia are discussed.
977. Taieb, M.
 1967 Contribution à l'étude du quaternaire des Idjibitène et de la bordure méridionale de l'Adrar (El Gleitat, Mauritanie). (Contribution to the study of the Quaternary of the Idjibitene and the southern border of the Adrar, El Gleitat, Mauritania) Société Géologique de France, Bulletin, sér. 7, 8(5): 749-759. Map. BIGENA 32(2)E68-C1183.
 Two morphologically different regions are distinguished in the Quaternary of the Idjibitene mountains and along the southern border of the Adrar (El Gleitat, Mauritania). Along the south and southwest border of the Adrar, are deposits resulting from slope erosion; and to the south there are dune structures and lake formations with white sands, brown sands, rare ferruginous crusts, and sand cemented by calcite (tarous).

978. Tanner, W.W.

1966 The night snakes of Baja California. San Diego Society of Natural History, Transactions 14(15): 189-196. BA(48)5052.

A review of the characteristics of the spp. of Hypsiglena, a description of a new sspp. from Santa Catalina Island in the Gulf of California, and a key to the currently recognized sspp. of Baja California, Mexico, are included and a brief discussion of the generic relationships and possible geologic history of the genus Hypsiglena.

979. Taqi Ahsan, S.M.

1967 Rapport d'une mission spéciale de prospection dans le sud de l'Iran, Mar-Mai, 1967. (Report of a special survey mission to southern Iran, Mar.-May, 1967) UNDP/SF Desert Locust Project, Progress Report. UNDP/SF/DL/SS/9. 22 p., map. FAO DOC 02617-67-MR.

Report on desert locust survey in South Iran and in Mokran region of Pakistan. Data on agroecology, condition factors and locust population, with photos, map, and recommendations. Tables give meteorological data on precipitation and temperatures encountered during desert locust survey.

980. Tarasov, V.M.

1967 Linzy presnykh vod v yugo-vostochnoy Turkmenii i ikh formirovaniye. (Fresh-water lenses in south-east Turkmenia and their formation) Sovetskaya Geologiya 4:70-79. Map. BIGENA 32(6)E68-07151.

The lenses of fresh groundwater in southeast Turkmenia (USSR) are recharged by winter and spring precipitation that infiltrates the sand horizons near the surface and migrates slowly to the water table. The grain-size composition of rocks in the zone of aeration and the depth of the water table are key factors in the replenishment of the fresh-water deposits.

981. Taylor, M.C.

1967 Problems of development in Peru. Journal of Inter-American Studies 9(1):85-94.

982. Taylor, R.L., B.E. Miller, and J.H. Rust, Jr.

1967 Adiaspiromycosis in small mammals of New Mexico. Mycologia 59:513-518. USGRDR 67(20)27.

Small desert mammals collected in New Mexico as part of a study of the natural reservoir of Pasteurella pestis were examined for naturally acquired mycotic infections. Extends the known endemic area eastward from Arizona to include a large part of N.M. Neither Coccidioides immitis nor Histoplasma capsulatum was isolated from these animals.

983. Tedrow, J.C.F.
 1966 Polar desert soils. Soil Science Society of America, Proceedings 30(3):381-397. BA(47)114352.
 Polar desert soils cover much of the northern extremities of ice-free land. They support a sparse vascular plant population and in many instances the organic component scarcely enters the soil system. Low temperature, relatively dry soil conditions, a desert pavement, mildly acid alkaline reaction, and salt efflorescences commonly characterize the Polar Desert soils.
984. Tegeler, H.H.
 1965 The agriculture of West Asia. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, ERS Foreign-143. 75 p. Maps.
985. Teissier, M.
 1965 Les crues d'oueds au Sahara algérien de 1950 à 1961. Institut de Recherches Sahariennes, Travaux 24(1/2):7-29. Map. English summary, p.7.
 Flood occurrences in the Algerian Sahara wadi between 1950 and 1961 are shown on a map. The annual mean number of days the floods occur, the sites in which they take place, the extreme point they reach and a few instructions concerning their volumes and speeds are presented. The relation between rainfalls and floods is stated for some of the Sahara wadi.
986. Terjung, W.H.
 1966a Physiological climates of California. Association of Pacific Coast Geographers, Yearbook 28:55-73. Maps.
 California has been examined on the basis of a man-based physioclimatic system. Two months, January and July, which commonly represent seasonal extremes, have been mapped to reveal how man tends to feel at day and night during these months. The highly advertised "comfortable climate" is largely missing in vast areas of the state, at least at the extreme seasons, although compared with other parts of the U.S., California physioclimatic features are less extreme.
987. --- ---
 1966b The seasonal march of physiological climates and cumulative stress in the Sudan. Journal of Tropical Geography 22:49-62. Maps.

988. Terjung, W.H.
 1967 Geographical application of some selected physioclimatic indices to Africa. *International Journal of Biometeorology* 11(1):5-19. MGA 18. 11-457. BA(49)5944.
 Regions of stress are studied. The conclusion reached is that the area located along the southern Red Sea, interior southern Somalia and, to a lesser extent, the Djouf Basin and Bodele Depression are the regions of greatest stress in Africa because of their type of hot, dry climate.
989. Themlitz, R.
 1965 Soils in the landscape of western Anatolia especially in the Province of Izmir (translated title). *Landwirtschaftliche Forschung* 18(1):46-58. BAG (30)27009. English summary.
990. Theodore, T.G.
 1967 Structure and petrology of the gneisses and mylonites at Coyote Mountain, Borrego Springs, California. University of California, Los Angeles. 351 p. (Ph.D. dissertation) Abstr. in *Dissertation Abstracts* 28(3):954B. ANAG(1968)04791.
991. Thompson, B.W.
 1965 *Climate of Africa*. Oxford University Press, London. 15 p., 132 charts. MGA 18.3-38; MGA 17.12-41.
 Second of two substantial climatic atlases on Africa published in the last five years. The maps fall into two groups: 1) monthly and seasonal distributions observed from the surface and 2) largely upper-air data but which include maps of mean sea-level pressure and surface winds.
992. Tideman, A.F.
 1965 Picloram, a new herbicide. *Journal of Agriculture of South Australia* 69(1):30-32. HA(36)271.
 Camelthorn (Alhagi camelorum) was controlled by 1 lb active ingredient/ac picloram, and at 4.5 lb/ac bracken was controlled. It also controlled tomato weed (Solanum elaeagnifolium) and regrowth of mallee, but damaged medics and clovers in pastures.
993. Titus, F.B., Jr.
 1967 Central closed basins, geography, geology and hydrology. pp. 97-111. In *New Mexico State Engineer Office, Water resources of New Mexico*. Sante Fe, State Planning Office. ANAG(1968)06441.

Four basins: Estancia, Jornada del Muerto, Tularosa, and the sparsely populated Salt basin are described. A few perennial streams in the high mountains disappear quickly at their base; numerous playas lie in central parts of the basins. In the centers of all but the Jornada basin are lacustrine sediments with secondary gypsum which affects the groundwater; the surrounding alluvium is poorly sorted. Older rock formations of all ages are exposed in mountain areas and protrude bolson deposits here and there; except for prolific Permian aquifers, they yield only little water of variable quality. Extrusive igneous rocks constitute important parts of Cenozoic sequences. A generalized stratigraphic section summarizes the units, their distribution, properties, and aquifer characteristics. The bolson alluvium is the most reliable source of water.

994. Todd, D.K.

1965 Nuclear craters for groundwater recharge.
American Water Works Association, Journal 57(4):
429-436. ANAG 1966:4808.

A nuclear crater located in permeable alluvial material and supplied with water permitted to infiltrate into the ground could serve as a structure for artificial recharge of groundwater comparable to the conventional basin and pit projects. Health and safety hazards have been minimized and even temporary radioactivity contamination of the groundwater can be handled. The nuclear craters have the advantage of being usable where needed, even in flat land, without regard to the topographic and geologic requirements necessary for conventional dam and reservoir systems.

995. Tolchel'nikov, Y.S.

1966 Deshifrirovaniye po aerosnimkam pochv severnogo
Kazakhstana: lesostepnaya, stepnaya i sukhostep-
naya aony. (Photointerpretation of North Kazakh-
stan soils from aerial photographs: forest-steppe,
steppe, and arid-steppe zones.) Nauka, Moscow-
Leningrad. 183 p. CBE(17)237.

A manual for soil scientists, agronomists, and students in the soil sciences. 120 pages of the text cover the basic geometry and physical characteristics of aerial photographs, film properties, natural lighting, the spectral luminosity of various soil groups found in Karakhstan, and the effects of soil moisture, vegetation and relief.

996. Tortochaux, F.
 1968 Occurrence and structure of evaporites in north Africa. Geological Society of America, Special Paper 88:107-138. Maps. BIGENA 32(5)E68-05943.
 The principal occurrences consist of variegated red clay containing gypsum and salt alternating with limestone, dolomite, breccia, and cellular dolomite. The evaporite-bearing sediments often occur in homogeneous masses, lacking any stratigraphic sequence under great variety of structural conditions.
997. Toupet, C.
 1965 Presentation of a map of seasonal rainfall distribution in West Africa according to the rainfall/temperature relationship (ombrotermique index) of Bagnouls and Gausson. West African Science Association, Journal 10(1):73-74. HA(37) 1534.
 On the basis of an analysis of monthly rainfall and temperatures for 75 stations, W. Africa was divided into several climatic regions from N. to S: (1) an arid region with 12 dry months; (2) a semi-arid region with 9-11 dry months; (3) a tropical region with 2 seasons and at least 4 wet months; (4) a sub-equatorial region with 4 distinct seasons and 7-9 wet months; (5) a sub-equatorial monsoonal region with 10-12 wet months.
998. --- ---
 1966 Etude du milieu physique du Massif de l'Assaba (Mauritanie); introduction à la mise en valeur d'une région sahélienne. Institut Fondamental d'Afrique Noire, Dakar, Initiations et Etudes Africaines 20. 152 p., maps.
999. Townsend, C.C.
 1967 Some interesting plants from the Azraq National Park, Jordan (Astragalus azraqensis sp. nov., Atractylis mutica sp. nov.) Kew Bulletin 21(1): 53-58. BA49(8)41747.
1000. Travis, B.V., R.M. Labadan, and H.H. Lee
 1968 Arthropods of medical importance in Australia and the Pacific Islands. U.S. Army Natick Laboratories, Technical Report 68-61-ES. 255 p.
 The occurrence of insects and other arthropods of medical importance in Australia, New Zealand, New Guinea, and the islands of Oceania is summarized on the basis of a review of most of the available references in the scientific

literature. The report includes, for each major group of arthropods, a listing of species and subspecies with biological and distributional data, tabulations of diseases or disease organisms transmitted, and a total of 391 literature citations.

1001. Treakle, H.C.
1965 The agricultural economy of Iraq. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, ERS-foreign 125. 74 p., maps.
1002. Trench, C.C.
1966 Lake Rudolf. Geographical Magazine 38(10):729-739. Map.
1003. Tricart, J.
1965 Types de lits fluviaux et zones bioclimatiques in Afrique Occidentale. Congrès International de Géographie, 18^e, Rio de Janeiro, 1956, Comptes Rendus 3, Travaux des Sections 4-8:35-40.
1004. --- ---
1966 Un chott dans le désert chilien; la Pampa del Tamarugal. (A chott in the Chilean desert; the Tamarugal pampa) Revue de Géomorphologie Dynamique 16(1):12-22. Map. BIGENA 32(9)E68-12435.
The pampa is a synclinal depression between the straight front of the Andes, and the lower coastal range. During humid periods of the Pleistocene, floods from the volcanic Andes built large alluvial fans and carried cobbles to the edge of the coast range. Recent floods do not reach beyond the upper parts of the fans. Water infiltrates the gravels and approaches the surface lower down, where the deposits become finer and less permeable.
1005. Trofimov, D.
1966 Nekotorye voprosy formirovaniya Tassili vostochnogo sklona Adrar-Iforasa. Moskovskoye Obschestvo Ispytateley Prirody, Otdel Geologicheskoy 41(2):98-102. Map. BIGENA 31(5) E67-04042.
A system of cuestas carved in Cambro-Ordovician sandstones along the eastern flank of the Adrar des Iforas Precambrian massif in Algeria were developed on fault blocks and have been preserved by repeated uplift.
1006. Tromp, S.W. and W.H. Weihe, eds.
1967 Biometeorology, parts I and II. Pergamon Press. 1144 p. (2 vols.)

These volumes constitute the Proceedings of the Third International Biometeorological Congress, held at Pau, France, in 1963. They contain many short (about five-page) papers on nearly every aspect of the relation of climate to life. Most contain useful bibliographies to guide the reader to more informative articles.

1007. Troughton, E.

1966 Furred animals of Australia. Livingston Publishing Company, Narbeth, Penn. 376 p., illus. BA(48) 41717.

Over 400 species, many illustrated in color, are described and discussed. There is an index which gives both popular and taxonomic names.

1008. Tuan Yi-fu

1966 New Mexican gullies, a critical review and some recent observations. Association of American Geographers, Annals 56(4):573-597. ANAG 1967:9121.

In early treatises gullies were viewed as the result of changes in vegetation cover brought about by man and his live-stock. Later, discovery of prehistoric gullies led to the elaboration of a widely accepted model relating climatic events to erosion-deposition. More recently the study of the pollen record has inspired a new model different in important respects. Examination of New Mexican gullies suggests that the new model has advantages, but that our knowledge is still extremely hypothetical. Local environments of gullies in New Mexico is compared and in the case of the Rio Chaco and Rio Fuerco, an attempt is made to document the history of their gullies in detail.

1009. Tumadzhyanov, I. I.

1966 Drevnyaya pustynya v nagornom Dagestane. (Ancient desert in the mountainous part of Daghestan.) Botanicheskii Zhurnal 51(6):784-791. BA(48)89360.

Descriptions are given of the patches of saltwort desert occurring in the arid kettle in the mountainous part of Daghestan, on outcrops of gypsum rocks. Two groups of plants are prominent in the flora of these deserts: a large group of species occupying the isolated relict parts of their vast areas and a group of local endemics with narrow ranges.

1010. Turner, J.C.

1965 Some energy and microclimate measurements (radiation, evaporation) in a natural arid zone plant community. In Methodology of plant eco-physiology, Proceedings

of the Montpellier symposium. Unesco, Paris. Arid
Zone Research 25:63-70. BA(47)95722; BAg(30)25279.

A brief and preliminary report on solar radiation measured
at or near the surface of a mulga (Acacia aneura) plant com-
munity in central Australia, followed by an examination of
an example of an energy-microclimatic relationship (solar
radiation-soil surface temperature).

1011. Twidale, C.R.

1967 Hillslopes and pediments in the Flinders ranges,
South Australia. pp. 95-117. In J.N. Jennings
and J.A. Mabbutt, eds., Landform studies from
Australia and New Guinea. Cambridge University
Press. Maps. BIGENA 32(4)E68-04498.

The piedmont zone of the semiarid to arid Flinders includes
the backing scarp, the present plains, the remnants of
former plains and valley floors, and the piedmont angle
between hillslope and plain. The present plains, remark-
ably flat, have unconsolidated sediments up to 180 km but
in others the bedrock is only thinly blanketed. The bed-
rock surfaces, which resemble pediments, may have been
smoothed by mass movement of unconsolidated debris. The
former plains are covered by a thin but complete mantle
of debris. The piedmont angle is caused principally by
differential weathering at the foot of the scarp.

1012. United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs
 1966 Fourth United Nations Regional Cartographic
 Conference for Asia and the Far East, 21 November-
 5 December 1964, Manila, Philippines. Vol. 2:
 Proceedings of the Conference and technical
 papers. New York. 505 p., maps. (E/Conf. 50/5).
1013. U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Educational and Cultural
 Affairs
 1965 Resources survey for Latin American countries.
 Washington. 640 p.
 A record of the U.S. educational, religious, business and
 private agencies, together with U.S. government and inter-
 national agencies that seek to develop the human resources
 essential to Latin America's educational, cultural,
 economic and social progress.
1014. U.S. Department of State, Bureau of Public Affairs, Office of
 Media Services
 1966- Background notes:
 1967
- Afghanistan. Rev. 1966. Publication 7795. 7 p.
 - Algeria. 1966. Publication 7821. 7 p.
 - Argentina. Rev. 1967. Publication 7836. 5 p.
 - Australia. 1967. Publication 8149. 7 p.
 - Basutoland. 1966. Publication 8091. 4 p.
 - Bechuanaland, see Botswana.
 - Botswana. 1966. Publication 8046. 4 p.
 - Brazil. Rev. 1967. Publication 7756. 4 p.
 - Communist China. 1966. Publication 7751. 6 p.
 - Ecuador. Rev. 1967. Publication 7771. 5 p.
 - Israel. 1966. Publication 7752. 3 p.
 - Lebanon. 1966. Publication 7816. 3 p.
 - Lesotho. Rev. 1966. Publication 8091. 4 p.
 - Libya. 1966. Publication 7815. 5 p.
 - Morocco. 1966. Publication 7954. 5 p.
 - South Africa. Rev. 1966. Publication 8021. 7 p.
 - South Arabia (Aden). 1966. Publication 7997. 4 p.
 - South West Africa. 1967. Publication 8168. 5 p.
 - Swaziland. Rev. 1967. Publication 8174. 5 p.
 - Syria. Rev. 1967. Publication 7761. 5 p.
 - Tunisia. 1966. Publication 8142. 4 p.
 - United Arab Republic. 1967. Publication 8152. 5 p.
1015. U.S. Environmental Science Services Administration, Environmental
 Data Services
 1966 World weather records, 1951-60, Vol. 2: Europe.
 547 p. MGA 18.1-30.

In Vol. 2, 33 countries are covered (including some arid west Asian countries such as Israel, Jordan, Turkey, Syria, and Lebanon). The record of monthly mean values of station pressure, sea level pressure and temperature, and monthly total precipitation for stations; information on exposure of instruments, hours of observations, methods of adjusting or correcting observational data; lake levels, freeze and thaw dates and sunspot numbers are included as supplied by national meteorological services.

1016. --- ---

1966b World weather records, 1951-60, Vol. 3, South America, Central America, West Indies, the Caribbean and Bermuda. 355 p. MGA 18.1-30.

Vol. 3 covers 13 countries of South America, 8 of Central America and 10 of West Indies, the Caribbean and Bermuda. (For details of subject coverage, see annotation for #1015.)

1017. --- ---

1967 World weather records, 1951-60. Vol. 4: Asia. 576 p., map.

(For details of subject coverage, see annotation for #1015.)

1018. U.S. Geological Survey

1967 Groundwater levels in the United States, 1960-64: South-central states. U.S. Geological Survey, Water-Supply Paper 1824. 152 p. ANAG(1968)03904.

Groundwater levels for 1960-64 include Texas; data are tabulated by county.

1019. U.S. Soil Conservation Service

1966 Aerial-photo interpretation in classifying and mapping soils. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Agriculture Handbook 294. 89 p., maps.

Intended as a manual primarily for soil scientists and others engaged in the national cooperative soil survey of the United States.

1020. U.S. Weather Bureau

1967 Bibliography on the climate of Chile. U.S. Weather Bureau Report WB/BC-12. 22 p. AD670 036.

This document lists 58 reports by title and author, together with descriptive comments concerning the content of these reports. Information on climatology, meteorology, weather forecasting, rainfall, snow, glaciers, thunderstorms and wind is given.

1021. Valiyev, K.I.
1967 Zapasy artezianskikh vod Karagatinskogo basseyna i puti ikh ispol'zovaniya dlya oazisnogo orosheniya. (Reserves of artesian water in the Karagatinsk basin and means of their exploitation for oasis irrigation) Uzbekskii Geologicheskii Zhurnal 1:65-71. Maps. BIGENA 32(5)E68-05605.
The Karagatinsk basin is a semi-enclosed artesian basin in the central Kyzylkum desert (Uzbekistan, USSR). It is underlain by Paleozoic metamorphosed carbonates and clastics that are covered by Mesozoic and Cenozoic clastics and marls. The main aquifers are friable sandstones of upper Cretaceous-Paleocene age.
1022. Vallier, T.L.
1967 The geology of part of the Snake River Canyon and adjacent areas in northeastern Oregon and western Idaho. Oregon State University. 297 p. (Ph.D. dissertation) Abstr. in Dissertation Abstracts 28 (4):1585B. ANAG(1968)05244.
1023. Van Bavel, C.H.M.
1966 Potential evaporation, the combination concept and its experimental verification. Water Resources Research 2(3):455-467. BA(58)5757; MGA 18.4-409.
Using a combination of a surface energy balance equation and an approximate expression of water vapor and sensible heat transfer, an equation is formulated relating potential evaporation for net radiation, ambient air properties, and surface roughness. As an improvement over the earlier Penman version, the proposed model contains no empirical constants or functions. The use of daily average values for the weather variables in the model, rather than hourly data, did not give appreciably different results or conclusions on a series of mostly clear days, suggesting that the combination model is not only accurate but also practical and generally applicable.
1024. Van Bavel, C.H.M. and L.J. Fritschen
1965 Energy balance of bare surfaces in an arid climate. In Methodology of plant eco-physiology, proceedings of the Montpellier Symposium. Unesco, Paris. Arid Zone Research 25:99-107. MGA 17.8-283. BA(47)75615.
Description of proceedings for using the net radiometer, the thermotransducer (for measuring heat flow in the soil), the weighing lysimeter for measuring heat flux, and the direct contact anemometer for determining sensible heat flux is given. The results of measurement of energy balance of wet surface and of a relatively dry surface are presented.

1025. Vancura, V., Y. Abd-El-Malek, and M.N. Zayed
 1965 Azotobacter and Beijerinckia in the soils and rhizosphere of plants in Egypt. Folia Microbiologica 10(4):224-229. BA(30)18307. BA(47)18870.
1026. van Hylckama, T.E.A.
 1965 Natural recharge of groundwater. In Ecology of groundwater in the southwestern United States. AAAS, Southwest and Rocky Mountain Division, Committee on Desert and Arid Zone Research, Contribution 5:28-41. Interest in transpiration and growth of riparian vegetation has led to studying effects of eradication of phreatophytes on the water table, and what plants could be substituted with benefit to recharge. The importance of hydrologic and agricultural research in the fields of precipitation, infiltration and percolation, multiphase flow in porous media, and evapotranspiration is emphasized.
1027. Vanney, J. R.
 1967 Die starkregen in wüstengebieten; ein beispiel aus der Sahara. Petermanns Geographische Mitteilungen 111(2):97-104. Maps. English summary: Heavy rains in desert areas; an example from the Sahara, p. 97.
1028. Van Zyl, F.D.W.
 1966 Regional planning in South Australia. Town Planning Review 37(2):83-94. Map.
1029. Vartia, K.O.
 1965 Potential water resources for the lower Rio Grande Valley. Rio Grande Valley Horticultural Society, Journal 19:109-114. BA(47)45044.
1030. Velsov, K.
 1965 Peski pravoberezh'ya Amu-Dar'i (mezhdu Burdalykom i Charshanga). (Sand along the right bank of the Amu-Darya (between Burdalyk and Charshanga). Akademiia Nauk Turkmenskoi SSR, Izvestiya, seriya Biologicheskikh Nauk 4:38-44. BA(48)25072.
1031. Verdoorn, I.C.
 1965 Plant taxonomy in South Africa (history, herbaria). South African Journal of Science 61(2):43-50. BA(47)80098.
 A look at the status of plant taxonomy in South Africa.

1032. Veyisov, S.
1966

O mekhanizme formirovaniya barchannykh tsepey (po eksperimental'nym dannym). (The mechanism of formation of barchan chains, based on experimental data) Akademii Nauk SSSR, Izvestiya, seriya Geograficheskaya 3:66-70. Map. BIGENA 32(4)E68-04261.

Barchan chains are a more complex form of eolian desert relief than individual barchans. Contrary to the view of some authors, barchan chains are found to be formed as a result of the joining of individual barchans. Also contrary to the view of some authors, seasonal shift of prevailing winds from opposite directions is required for the formation of such a chain. Barchan chains may form with a single prevailing wind.

1033. Vibert, A.
1967

Contribution à l'étude des gisements aquifères diaclases. (Contribution to the study of fractured aquifers) L'Eau 54(5):221-229. BIGENA 32(1)E68-00399.

The properties of fractured (especially cavernous) aquifers are summarized. A single example studied mathematically involves an artesian aquifer of variable discharge in a valley. The aquifer is recharged from a high plateau through fissures in cavernous limestone. Theoretical formulas are established giving the discharge and the depletion curve of the aquifer.

1034. Viers, G.
1967

La Quebrada de Humahuaca (province de Jujuy, Argentine) et les problèmes morphologiques des Andes sèches. (The Quebrada de Humahuaca (Jujuy province, Argentina) and the morphologic problems of the arid regions of the Andes) Annales de Géographie 76(416):411-433. Maps. BIGENA 32(3)E68-03323.

The Quebrada de Humahuaca drains a series of south orientated rift-valleys which cut through the high plateaux of the Puna and the Prepuna. Two eroded slopes and some alluvial terraces have been formed in the course of the Quaternary in the poorly consolidated mass of the Calchaqueno. The climatic inversion (the piedmont rain forest and the mountain semi-desert steppe) is briefly explained by the structure of the sub-tropical anticyclone.

1035. Viktorov, S.V.
 1965 Geobotanical characteristics of fresh water depressions of the gypsum deserts (translated title). *Botanicheskii Zhurnal* 50(6):853-856. BAg(30)16651.
1036. Villemur, J.R.
 1967 Reconnaissance géologique et structurale du nord du bassin de Taoudenni. (Geologic and structural reconnaissance of the northern Taoudenni basin) Bureau de Recherches Géologiques et Minières, Paris, Mémoire 51. 151 p., maps. BIGENA 32(2) E68-01157.
 The Taoudenni syncline (central Sahara) includes formations ranging in age from late Precambrian (lying unconformably on the crystalline basement) to Carboniferous. The sediments are marine up to the close of the Dinantian (lower Carboniferous), then becoming continental. Each formation and its fossils are described in detail.
1037. Visser, W.C.
 1965 A method of determining evapotranspiration in soil monoliths. In Methodology of plant eco-physiology, proceedings of the Montpellier Symposium. Unesco, Paris. *Arid Zone Research* 25:453-460. BA(48) 118818.
 Large soil samples were used to study the influence of hydrological soil properties on actual evaporation and the distribution of edaphic humidity in its profile. Changes in edaphic humidity levels were determined. Formulas were established describing the relationship between the evaporating power in the atmosphere and actual evaporation.
1038. Vitale, C.S.
 1967 Bibliography of the climate of the Somali Republic U.S. Weather Bureau Report WB/BC-94. 60 p. AD 670 048.
 Reports are listed by title and author, together with descriptive comments concerning the content of these reports. Information on climatology, air mass analysis, cloud cover, cyclones, dew point, dust storms, atmospheric precipitation, barometric pressure, atmospheric temperature, gusts, haze, humidity, solar radiation, thunderstorms, visibility and fog is given.
1039. Vogl, R.J. and L.T. McHargue
 1966 Vegetation of California fan palm oases on the San Andreas Fault. *Ecology* 47(4):532-540. BA(48) 47475.

The vegetation of 24 oases located in the western Colorado Desert was composed of 78 species from 34 families, with an average of 11 species per oasis. Species distributions within an oasis were determined by available water. The three belts include the hydric zone, the oasis-proper zone and the desert-oasis ecotone. Oases were located on hillside seeps or in canyon washes.

1040. Vorontsov, P.A. et al.

1966a O vertikal'nykh gradientakh temperatury i vlazhnosti nad pustynei po gradientnym i vertoletnym nabliudeniim. (Vertical gradients of temperature and humidity over deserts based on gradient and helicopter observations) Glavnaia Geofizicheskaya Observatoriia, Leningrad, Trudy 189:178-180. MGA 18.9-323

Characteristics of atmospheric temperature, water vapor tension and relative humidity is presented in histograms and tables for different hours of the day and from 50-1500 m layers.

1041. Vorontsov, P.A. et al.

1966b Some special features of helicopter flights over the deserts of Central Asia in the summertime (translated title). In Issledovaniye pogranichnogo sloya atmosfery s pomoshch'yu vertoletov i planerov. (Investigating the boundary layer of the atmosphere with the aid of helicopters and gliders.) Glavnaya Geofizicheskaya Observatoriya, Leningrad, Trudy 189:128-143. CBE(20)230-231.

Results are presented of a study carried out in August and September 1964 of helicopter buffeting encountered on 80 MI-1 flights from a base at Gazli, eastward across the desert toward the Bukhara oasis, northward toward the Kel'dzhuk-Tau Range, and westward into the Kyzylkum Desert (Uzbekistan). An average of five flights were made each day. Observations were made at the altitudes from 0.025 to 1.50 km. Observers aboard the helicopter recorded the flight altitude, course, and speed, took variometer readings and air temperatures, visually identified cloud and atmospheric turbidity characteristics, and recorded helicopter buffeting. The nature of the underlying surface, vegetation, dust storms, dust devils, etc. observed during these flights are described as typical of Central Asian desert areas. English Abstract in ATD Report 68-47-50-2.

1042. Voroshilov, V.N.

1966 Flora Sovetskogo Dal'nego Vostoka; konspekt s tablitsami dlya opredeleniya vidov. (Flora of the

Soviet Far East; a conspectus with keys to species)
Nauka, Moskva. 477 p. BAg(31)33208; HA(37)1575.
This Flora includes 263 species of Gramineae and 103 species
of Leguminosae. 314 references.

1043. Vyas, L.N. and R.K. Gupta

1965 Observations on the vegetation of some sandy areas
in Alwar district, northeast Rajasthan. *Annals of
Arid Zone* 4(1):84-92.

Sandy soils with poor water-holding capacity lack of nutrients
and alkaline nature, semi-arid climate, intense biotic acti-
vities result in a thorny scrub. The vegetation differs from
that of mobile sands and heavy soils.

1044. Vyas, L.N. and K.D. Ramdeo

1965 Contribution to the plant ecology of Aravalli hills.
3: Vegetation of Kumbhalgarh. National Academy of
Science, India, Proceedings Section B Biological
Sciences 34(4):353-360. Maps. BA(48)73624.

The general characters of vegetation in the area and the
phytosociological characters of the perennial spp. are given.

1045. Vykhodtsev, I.V.

1966 Geobotanicheskoe raionirovanie Kirgizii. (Geobotanic
zonation in Kirghizia) pp. 3-31. In *Geobotanicheskie
issledovaniya v Kirgizii. (Geobotanical investiga-
tions in Kirghizia)* Ilim, Frunze. Referativnyi
Zhurnal Biologiya, 1966, no. 11V434. BA49(7)33131.

The territory is divided into zones according to a combination
of phytogeography and agricultural production. As a result
14 1st order zones were established, divided into 45 2nd
order zones. Geographical and geobotanical characteristics
of each 1st order zone are given and the geobotanical features
of the 2nd order zones emphasized.

1046. Waddell, K.M.
1967 Reconnaissance of the chemical quality of water in western Utah. I. Sink Valley area, drainage basins of Skull, Rush, and Government Creek Valleys, and the Dugway Valley-Old River Bed area. Utah Geological and Mineralogical Survey, Water-Resources Bulletin 9(1):1-15. ANAG(1968)03349.
The dissolved-solids content and principal constituents of water samples are reported. Accompanying tables give chemical and spectrographic analyses of water from selected water sources in the areas; locations of sampling sites are plotted on maps of the drainage basins.
1047. Walker, G.W., N.V. Peterson, and R.C. Greene
1967 Reconnaissance geologic map of the east half of the crescent quadrangle, Lake, Deschutes, and Crook Counties, Oregon. U.S. Geological Survey, Miscellaneous Geologic Investigations, Map I-493. ANAG (1968)02740.
Scale 1:250,000, section.
1048. Wallén, C.C.
1967 Aridity definitions and their applicability. Geografiska Annaler 49A(2/4):367-384.
A review of various approaches to the problem of defining aridity, with particular emphasis on a critical analysis of different indexes used for this purpose (Köppen; de Martonne, Emberger, Gaussen, etc.). For comparison, the modern water-balance concept as developed by Thornthwaite, Penman, and Budyko is also discussed. A summary is given of an investigation of agroclimatology in the Near East, and comparisons finally made between the outcome of calculations of various indexes for certain stations in the Near East for which the water-balance conditions were established during the above investigation.
1049. Waloff, Z.
1966 The upsurges and recessions of the desert locust plague: an historical survey. Anti-Locust Research Centre, London, Anti-Locust Memoir 8. 111 p.
1050. Warburg, M.R.
1965 Studies on the environmental physiology of some Australian lizards from arid and semi-arid habitats. Australian Journal of Zoology 13(4):563-575.
The microclimate of an arid habitat of several species of lizards was studied at midsummer. The rate of water loss

by evaporation was determined under different combinations of temperature and humidity.

1051. Waring, R.H. and R.K. Hermann
1966 A modified Piche evaporimeter. *Ecology* 47(2):308-310. BA(47)80543.
A Piche evaporimeter with only one evaporative surface is described. It is constructed from inexpensive plastic tubing, and from which water loss is measured gravimetrically. Their precision was found adequate for many laboratory experiments. Field use for 30 days or longer is possible with the large reservoir capacity.
1052. Warren, C.J. and C. Santmyer
1965 Agriculture of northern Africa. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Economic Research Service, ERS-Foreign-128. 56 p., map.
1053. Webster, B.N.
1966 Index of agricultural research institutions and stations in Africa. FAO, Rome. 217 p. HA(36)2118.
Notes are given on the organization, extension work, publications and activities of the research stations, beginning wherever possible with the principal station or the administrative unit responsible for research. It is noted where it was impossible to obtain up-to-date information; and where the agricultural research services were undergoing reorganization. Additional information will be published in a subsequent enlarged edition.
1054. Webster, C.C. and P.N. Wilson
1966 Agriculture in the tropics. Longmans, Green and Co., Ltd., London. 501 p. HA(37)500.
A textbook covering tropical arable farming, plantation, cropping and animal husbandry. It includes information on tropical climates, soils and natural vegetation, as well as plant and animal husbandry practices. 657 references.
1055. Weingrod, A.
1966 Reluctant pioneers; village development in Israel. Cornell University Press Ithaca, New York. 213 p.
Problems of the emigree Moroccan Jews in a small cooperative village.
1056. Weischet, W.
1966 Zur kulturgeographie der Nordchilenischen wüste. (On the human geography of the desert of Northern Chile.) *Geographische Zeitschrift* 54(1):39-71. Map.

The cultural and geographical development of the most extreme desert of the earth is represented by means of a geographical structure map with the scale of about 1:4 million. The scattered settlements are fixed by the availability of fresh water. The social, cultural, and economic conditions are covered by geographical zones within the desert area. English summary, p. 70.

1057. Wellard, J.
1966 Desert rescue. Geographical Magazine 38(11):830-841. Map.
1058. Wellington, J.H.
1967 South West Africa and its human issues. Clarendon Press, Oxford. 461 p. Maps.
Survey of the land, climate, water, economic situation, indigenous peoples, German influence and European settlement, political rebellions, mandate status, apartheid, and present status.
1059. Wellisch, H.
1967 Water Resources development; an international bibliography, 1950-1965. Jerusalem, Israel Program for Scientific Translations. 135 p.
Lists books, pamphlets, scientific reports, congress proceedings on groundwater, surface waters, water-supply, water treatment, public health engineering, hydrology, pollution, irrigation and drainage.
1060. Went, F.W.
1965 Ecological effects of management of vegetation. In Symposium on native plants and animals as resource in arid lands of the Southwestern United States, May 4, 1965, Flagstaff, Arizona. AAAS, Southwest and Rocky Mountain Division, Committee on Desert and Arid Zones Research, Contribution 8:41-43. BA 49(10)49226.
By understanding the laws which govern the occurrence of plants, the results of a particular type of treatment of the vegetation may be predicted. Examples of undesirable effects of human intervention on the vegetation are cited.
1061. --- ---
1968 The mobile laboratories of the Desert Research Institute, Bioscience 18(4):293-297. BA49(17) 86690.
The different units, making up the Mobile Laboratory of the Desert Research Institute, and their operation are described.

Mobile laboratories are among the most efficient research tools for the ecologist and plant physiologist and they are cheap to construct and operate.

1062. Wertz, J.B.

1966 The flood cycle of ephemeral mountain streams in the southwestern United States. Association of American Geographers, Annals 56(4):598-633. ANAG 1967:9120.

Flood cycles of an arroyo include: (1) a flood stage, often turbulent and violent; (2) an immediate after-flood stage with conspicuous patterns; (3) a dry stage when some detailed mechanisms of transport patterns may be observed. From the dry stage, systematic inferences may be drawn concerning transport mechanisms throughout the cycle.

1063. Wheeler, G.

1967 Russia and China in Central Asia. Royal Central Asian Journal 54(3):254-263. Map.

1064. Whellan, J.A.

1965 The habitat of Welwitschia bainesii (Hook. f.) Carr. Kirkia, Journal of the Federal Herbarium, Salisbury, Rhodesia, 5(1):33-35. BA(47)55588.

The species often known under the name W. mirabilis has been known for over a century with indications that it is an extreme xerophyte although there are some conflicting indications that it may be associated only with underground streams. Studies around Mocamedes, on the coast where it is very dry, and inland to Virei (or Birei), where it is moister, indicate that the species grows in varied habitats. The largest plants were near the sea, but it was most abundant inland where the plants were smaller and there were many more young plants. It is suggested that surface water is the major source of moisture inland.

1065. White, G.F.

1966 Arid lands. p. 172-184. In F.F. Darling and J.P. Milton, eds, Future environments of North America. Natural History Press, Garden City, N.Y.

Places emphasis on the arid regions of the western United States.

1066. --- ---

1967 The changing role of water in arid lands. Arizona Review 16(3):1-8.

Reprint of the Riecker Memorial Lecture delivered at the University of Arizona, and published in 1962 by the University of Arizona Press.

1067. Whittaker, R.H. and W.A. Niering
1965 Vegetation of the Santa Catalina Mountains, Arizona; a gradient analysis of the south slope. Ecology 46 (4):429-452. BA(47)5563; BAg(30)64641.

Vegetation was analyzed in a grid of transects for 1000-foot elevation belts on the mountain slopes. Data were extended downward on the valley plain below the mountains, and upward above 9000 feet in the nearby Pinaleno Mountains. Distributions of plant populations are tabulated and change of vegetation is described for the transects. Communities range from subalpine and montane forest through woodland type, and desert grassland to Sonoran deserts.

1068. Wiegand, C.L., L. Lyles, and D.L. Carter
1966 Interspersed salt-affected and unaffected dryland soils of the Lower Rio Grande Valley. II: Occurrence of salinity in relation to infiltration rates and profile characteristics. Soil Science Society of America, Proceedings 30(1):106-110. BA(47)84085.

Thirteen variables including chemical and physical characteristics, topographical features, and water table depth measurements were statistically analyzed for differences between seven saline and adjacent nonsaline soil profiles of Lower Rio Grande Valley salt-affected dryland soils. Consideration of the effects of clay content, ground surface elevation, and soil slope on the processes of runoff and infiltration lead to the conclusion that the observed salinity pattern is due to differential infiltration of rainfall which results in differences in leaching between saline and nonsaline areas.

1069. Wiens, H. J.
1967 Regional and seasonal water supply in the Tarim Basin and its relation to cultivated land potentials. Association of American Geographers, Annals 57(2):350-366. Maps.

This article examines the glacial-melt sources for water in the Tarim basin (the most important agricultural region of Sinkiang), the flow data for its 14 largest streams, and the character of the seasonal flow in various parts of the basin. Since the water must be fresh enough to be usable, the limitations posed by groundwater salinization resulting both from natural processes and from cultivation add to the

complexity of the problems. Using the data on river flow, the average requirements of various crops, the reported area already under irrigation, and the considerations of salinization and seepage in reclamation problems, the conclusion is drawn that as of 1963 there remained only sufficient potential water from the 14 major rivers to irrigate an additional 4 to 5 million acres of crop land.

1070. Willcox, A. R.
1966 Sheep and sheep-herders in South Africa. Africa 36(4):432-438. Maps.
1071. Williams, L.
1967 Climatological conditions favoring occurrence of high temperatures at Yuma Proving Ground, Arizona. U. S. Army Natick Laboratories, Earth Sciences Division, Technical Report 67-42-ES. 13 p. MGA 18.9-318.
The mechanism for occurrence of extreme temperatures seems to exist in the air layer between 850 and 650 mbs.
1072. Williams, M. C. and E. H. Cronin
1966 Five poisonous range weeds -- when and why they are dangerous. Journal of Range Management 19(5): 274-279. HA(37)1249.
The seasonal distribution and changes of toxic compounds, alkaloids or oxalates, were determined for native larkspurs (Delphinium spp.), western false hellebore (Veratrum californicum), and halogeton (Halogeton glomeratus). The concentrations of poisonous principles declined with maturity in the 2 tall larkspurs but remained almost unchanged in false hellebore and halogeton; it reached its peak at flowering in low larkspur. The alkaloid content of tall larkspur and false hellebore increased after treatment with 2,4,5-T. Fenoprop had the same effect on tall larkspur. Ways of avoiding cattle losses caused by these species are discussed.
1073. Williams, P. L.
1967 Stratigraphy and petrography of the Quichapa Group, southwestern Utah and southeastern Nevada. University of Washington. 182 p. (Ph.D. dissertation) Abstr. in Dissertation Abstracts 28(5):2003B. ANAG(1968)05558.

1074. Willimott, S. G. et al.
 1965 Land classification at Wadi Qatrana and Wadi Sultani, Jordan; final report. Ministry of Overseas Development, London. 55 p. Maps.
1075. Wilson, R. F.
 1967 Whitmore Point, a new member of the Moenave Formation in Utah and Arizona, Plateau 40(1):29-40. ANAG(1968)02919.
 The Moenave Formation of Late Triassic(?) age forms part of the Glen Canyon Group throughout southwestern Utah and much of northern Arizona. Over a large part of its distribution area, including the type section at Moenave, Ariz., the formation consists of two members - the Springdale Sandstone above, and the Dinosaur Canyon Member below.
1076. Wint, G., ed.
 1966 Asia; a handbook. Praeger, New York. 856 p., maps. Useful statistical information, as well as social and political historical data, including the arid lands of India, Pakistan, Mongolia, and Russian Central Asia. Comprehensive indexing on such topics as the Sino-Soviet dispute, Soviet attitude toward Asia, and the role of the military in Asia brings out a number of references to the arid areas involved in these topics.
1077. Wolfart, R.
 1967 Geologie von Syrien und dem Libanon. (Syria and Lebanon, contributions to the regional geology of the earth) Beiträge zur Regionale Geologie der Erde 6. 306 p.
 Mesozoic and Cenozoic sediments cover most of Lebanon and Syria with isolated outcrops of Paleozoic strata in the Jezireh and Jebel Abd el Aziz, Syria. Plateau basalts are widely distributed in western Syria. The lithology, stratigraphy, and paleogeography of the area are described in detail. Hydrology and economic geology are discussed.
1078. Wopfner, H. and C.R. Twidate
 1967 Geomorphological history of the Lake Eyre basin. pp. 118-143. In J.N. Jennings and J.A. Mabbutt, eds., Landform studies from Australia and New Guinea. Maps. Cambridge University Press. BIGENA 32(4)E68-04499.
 The Lake Eyre basin is an intracratonic basin of late Cenozoic origin. It is composed mainly of large regular plains and dissected plateaus and escarpments. The plains

include corridors and dunes, some in well-defined longitudinal pattern and others with less distinct pattern. Most of the interdune corridors are sandy, but some are stony. Cuestas and plateaus capped by Miocene siliceous duricrust rise 30-50 m above the general plain level. Detrital material derived from the duricrust forms the stone pavements of the extensive gibber plains. Innumerable playas are present at or below the general plain level. There are many salinas and claypans of various sizes.

1079. Wright, L.A. and B.W. Troxel
1967

Limitations on right-lateral, strike-slip displacement, Death Valley and Furnace Creek fault zones, California. Geological Society of America, Bulletin 78(8):933-949. ANAG(1968) 04142.

Late Precambrian and Cambrian sedimentary units in the southern Death Valley region of California contains several throughgoing linear features with configurations that apparently place a limit on the total right-lateral displacement on the Death Valley - Furnace Creek fault system. Plots of these features, indicate that no more than two miles, respectively, of right-lateral, strike-slip movement has occurred.

1080. Wright, R.A.
1965

An evaluation of the homogeneity of two stands of vegetation in the Sonoran Desert (Arizona). 61 p. University of Arizona, Tucson (Ph.D. dissertation). Abstract in Dissertation Abstracts 25(11):6183. BA(47)45591.

Perennial plant species were measured along a 12000 ft transect on the western slope of the Tucson Mountains. Two centers of homogeneity were observed. The data presented no direct evidence for evaluating the applicability of the continuum concept or the individualistic concept to vegetation of the Sonoran Desert.

1081. Wright, R.H.
1965

Desert arachnids (Hadrurus arizonensis) emerge (birth and early life-cycle). Natural History 74(2):54-57. BA(47)94600.

1082. Yaalon, D.H. and E. Ganor
 1966 Climatic factor of wind erodibility and dust blowing in Israel. Israel Journal of Earth-Sciences 15(1):27-32. MGA 18.7-451.
 A climatic index of wind erodibility based on wind velocity and on effective precipitation was found to be suitable for the delimiting of relative wind erosion conditions in various regions of Israel. A very high index of wind erodibility is obtained for the Negev.
1083. Yakubov, T.F.
 1966 Mediterranean coastal sands of the Libyan desert (translated title). Pochvovedenie 1966(6):96-104. SF(29)3980.
 A general description of the soils and vegetation of the Libyan coast, with special reference to sand-dune formation and utilization.
1084. Yaldwyn, J.C.
 1965 Crustacea of the arid inland. Australian Natural History 15(4):132-136. BA(47)109692.
1085. Yataikin, L.M. and L.L. Aukhadeeva
 1966 Flora i rastitel'nost' antropogena na territorii Kustanaiskoi oblasti (zapadnyi Kazakhstan). (Anthropogenous flora in the Kustanay region (west Kazakhstan).) Botanicheskii Zhurnal 51(6): 879-883. BA49(1)767.
1086. Youssef, M.S. et al.
 1967 Geophysical investigations for groundwater in Maghara area, northern Sinai. United Arab Republic Geological Survey, Paper 42. 14 p., map. BIGENA 32(9)E68-12205.
 Structurally the Maghara area of Egypt is an elliptical dome dissected by faults. Sedimentary formations exposed in the area are of middle-upper Jurassic and lower Cretaceous age. Groundwater exploration in the area give an indication of the subsurface lithology and structure which may be used to determine possible accumulations of groundwater.
1087. Zabinkova, N.N.
 1965 O perevode n russkii yazik latinskikh nazvanii rastenii. (Translation of Russian plant names into Latin.) Botanicheskii Zhurnal 50(7).962-966. BA(47)114202.

1088. Zbrodskaya, M.P.
 1966 Opyt fiziko-geograficheskogo rayonirovaniya Afriki. (On the physical geographical regionalization of Africa) Vsesoyuznogo Geograficheskogo Obshchestva, Izvestiya 98(5):432-438. Map. MGA 18.4-436.
 Attempts to establish and distinguish climatic zones and sub-zones within the tropical and subtropical belts of Africa. Precipitation and vegetation are the basis of the classification. A map showing the natural regions of Africa is presented.
1089. Zavaleta, A.G.
 1965 The nature of saline and alkaline soils of the Peruvian coastal zone. Agroquimica es Talajtan 14(sup.): 415-422. 3Ag(30)18363. 3A(48)30729.
 Non-saline, non-alkaline soils represent 6.51%; saline soils, 29.03%; non-saline alkali soils, 3.26 %, and saline-alkali soils, 61.20%. Arid conditions, extreme heat and evaporation (principally in summer), high water-table and poor drainage, lowlying topography, intensive and often inefficient irrigation practices are responsible for their development.
1090. Zhadambaa, S., A.I. Neushkin, and D. Tuvdendorzh
 1967 Tsirkuliatsionnye faktory klimata Mongolii. Meteorologiya i Gidrologiya 2:29-37. (Circulation factors of the Mongolian climate.) CBE(18)247; MGA18.9-488.
 The characteristics of the atmospheric circulation over Mongolia as influenced by the physical geography of this region and the resulting climate are described.
1091. Zhakov, S.I.
 1966 Prichiny sukhosti Srednei Azii. (Causes of the aridity of Central Asia.) Moskovskogo Universiteta, Vestnik, ser. 5, Geografija 21(4):98-101. MGA 18.2-364.
 A refutation of the generally accepted explanation of aridity in Central Asia as caused by its distance from oceans and the barrier effect of the mountains, resulting in inadequate moisture transport into this territory. It is believed that the principal features of its climate are caused by the character of the circulation regime which depends on the processes of a planetary scale, under whose conditions deserts exist near oceans and within the continent. These climatic features are aggravated by intense heat and relative humidity related to low evaporation, leading to a high level of condensation which decreases still more the possibility of precipitation formation.

1092. Zhdova, P.P.

1966 K probleme klassifikatsii stepnoi rastitel' nosti.
(Problem of classification of steppe vegetation.)
Botanicheskii Zhurnal 51(5):635-648.
BA(48)73628.

This paper is a critical review of the existing classifications of steppe vegetation and of the principal concepts (taxa) of these classifications. A new scheme of classification is proposed and illustrated by the classification of steppe vegetation of the Bashkir ASSR. English summary.

1093. Zhilyayev, F.G.

1966 Seasonal structure of the Asiatic (Siberian, Mongolian) high and Kazakhstan weather (translated title). In Voprosy meteorologii. Kazakhskiy Nauchno-Issledovatel' skiy Gikrometeorologicheskii Institut, Trudy 25:79-89.

An attempt to delineate the region in which the Asiatic anticyclone is formed, specify its seasonal structure and genesis, its stability in time and space and its effect on synoptic processes in Kazakhstan.

1094. Zohary, M.

1966 Flora Palaestina. I: Equisetaceae to Moringaceae. Israel Academy of Sciences and Humanities, Jerusalem. 364 p., 495 plates, maps. BA(48)71530.

This Flora, consisting of 4 parts each comprising 1 vol. of text and 1 of plates, will treat about 2,400 spp. The first part, described here, covers the Pteridophyta and Spermatophyta; the latter includes the Gymnospermae and Angiospermae Dicotyledones. Keys to families, genera, and spp. are provided. With minor deviation, the authors have followed the sequence of families presented in Engler's Syllabus der Pflanzenfamilien (1964). There is a subject index.

APPENDIX

DESERT RESEARCH PRIOR TO 1965

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1095. Abalos, J.W., E.C. Báez, and R. Nader
1964 Serpientes de Santiago del Estero (República Argentina). Acta Zoologica Lilloana 20:211-283. BA(48)5036.
The authors list and describe 25 spp. and a new species, distributed in 17 genera, of snakes captured in the province of Santiago del Estero, which is situated in the central part of northern Argentina and has an area of some 140,000 sq. km. Epicrates cenchria alvarezi is described as new. The descriptions are accompanied by figures. English summary.
1096. Abaturov, B.D.
1964 Vliyanie deyatel'nosti stepnoi pestrushki no pochvennyi i rastitel'nyi pokrov sukhikh stepei Kazakhstana. (Effect of the activity of the steppe lemming (*Lagurus lagurus*) on the soil and vegetation covers of arid steppes in Kazakhstan.) Moskovskogo Obshchestva Ispytatelei Prirody Otdel Biologicheskii, Byulleten' 69(6):24-35. BA(47)10597.
1097. Åberg, E.
1964 Susceptibility: factors in the plant modifying the response of a given species to treatment. p. 401-422. In L. J. Andus, ed., The physiology and biochemistry of herbicides. Academic Press, London and New York.
1098. Abul-Haggag, Y.
1964 On the artesian water of Nejd, Saudi Arabia. Société de Géographie d'Egypte, Bulletin 37: 57-65. Map.
1099. Acocks, J.P.H.
1951 Veld types of South Africa. Pretoria. Map, 2 sheets; scale 1:1,500,000. Includes portions of Kalihari and Karroo, but terminology is rather confusing.
1100. Adamson, R.S.
1950 Plant geography in southern Africa. African Regional Scientific Conference, Johannesburg, 1949. 2:113-115.

1101. Adjima, B.
1964 Structure des villages et origine de leur population dans le Sahel septentrional. Cahiers de Tunisie 12(3/4):101-108.
1102. Adler, S. and O. Theodor
1929 The distribution of sandflies and leishmaniasis in Palestine, Syria and Mesopotamia. Annals of Tropical Medicine and Parasitology 23(2):193-196.
1103. Adler, S., O. Theodor, and E.M. Lourie
1930 On sandflies from Persia and Palestine. Bulletin of Entomological Research 21(4):529-539.
1104. Adler, S., O. Theodor, and H. Schieber
1937 Observations on tick-transmitted human spirochaetosis in Palestine. Annals of Tropical Medicine and Parasitology 31(1):25-35.
1105. Agakhanyants, O.E.
1964 Comparative characteristics of Pamir and Hindu Kush deserts covered by hammada vakhanica associations (translated title). Akademiia Nauk Tadzhikskoi SSR, Doklady 7(5):43-47. BA(30) 25234.
1106. Agharkar, S.P.
1920 Ueber die verbreitungsmittel der xerophyten, subxerophyten und halyphyten des nordwestlichen Indiens und ihre herkunft. (The distribution of xerophytes, subxerophytes, and halophytes in northwest India and their origin.) Botanische Jahrbucher 56, Beiblatt 124(3):1-141.
1107. Aizenshtat, B.A.
1958 Teplovoi balans i mikroklimat nekotorykh landshaftov peschanoi pustyni. (The heat balance and microclimate of certain landscapes in a sandy desert.) p. 67-130. In USSR Glavnaia Geofizicheskaya Observatoriia im A. K. Voeikova, Sovremennye problemy meteorologii prizemnogo sloia vozdukha. (Contemporary problems in the meteorology of the surface layer of the atmosphere, a symposium, ed. by M. I. Budyko.) Gidrometeoizdat., Leningrad, 232 p. (Cited in translation as AD-660 986).
The study is on the radiation and heat balance, and of the microclimate of landscapes typical for sandy deserts of Soviet Central Asia. The purpose of the expeditions was to

investigate in greater detail, insofar as possible, the radiation and heat balances of the more common landscapes of sandy deserts and thereby to obtain a concept of conditions under which the microclimate of these landscapes is formed and to determine the order of the value of their microclimatic differences. Bibliography of 21 references, p. 88-90

1108. Akademiia Nauk SSSR, Botanicheskii Institut, Otdel Geobotaniki
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1204. Davis, G.E. and H. Hoogstraal
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 Historical notes and descriptions of railways along the southern Mediterranean coast, and in parts of east and west Africa.
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1210. Dettwiller, J.
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1964 *Nekotorye voprosy akklimatizatsionnykh rabot v Aral'skom more.* (Some problems in introducing animals in the Aral Sea) pp. 135-138. *In Rybnye zapasy Aral'skogo morya i puti ikh ratsional'nogo ispol'zovaniia.* (Fish stock in the Aral Sea and methods for its rational utilization) Nauka, Tashkent. *Referativnyi Zhurnal Biologiya*, 1965, no. 3D324. BA49(3)11448.

Fauna can only be introduced into a body of water after plans have been drawn up indicating suitable species to be introduced, the order in which they will be introduced, and possible consequences. For the first time such a plan was set up for the Aral Sea in 1960. The fauna before and after the plan was put into operation is described.

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 woodlands. This area was overgrazed and eroded, so
 domestic animals were excluded from 1925 onwards. In
 some areas Atriplex has increased and the ephemeral herbage
 of Bassia and Stipa has decreased proportionately; in others,
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to 30 in. in Tasmania. In southern Australia summer averages
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ratio is less than two in the monsoonal far north. Evapora-
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PERMUTED TITLE INDEX

This permuted title index was constructed from the keywords in each of the 1,479 titles of the references described in the first portion of this report. Because of the decision to use a 60-unit line, many abbreviations were necessary, but considerable effort went into the choice of words to be shortened, to insure the greatest degree possible of understanding and sense. As is usual in such permutations, words which did not contribute to the sense of the title were often eliminated to provide maximum space for those that did. In no case was the keyword itself ever abbreviated.

Since this compilation includes many foreign-language titles, keywords that were recognizable as corresponding to their English equivalents were retained. "Bacterienne," "faune," "urbanisme," and "tropischen" are a few such keywords that illustrate this procedure. Where translated titles were given, in addition to the original language title, the translated keywords were used (see items #676, #694, or #727 as examples). But where translated titles were not given, and the keyword was not recognizable, the keyword has been translated within the context of the remaining foreign-language words of the title. Examples are items #287 (borer for taladro) and #889 (deserts for wüsten).

Occasionally keywords not appearing in the title have been added arbitrarily in order to indicate to the user information of relevance. These instances apply in large part to geographic terms.

Numbers refer to items. The equal sign (=) signals the beginning of the title.

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<p>This report consists of a selection of 1,094 references to worldwide desert literature for the period 1965-1968, together with an appendix of 385 references published before 1965, with the emphasis on vegetation, fauna, geomorphology and surface hydrology, weather and climate, surface materials, geohydrology, regional geography, and desert coastal areas, as well as a limited number dealing with various aspects of the human, cultural, economic, and political geography of deserts. Titles have been permuted to provide an index of significant keywords.</p>			

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