Pruning is mostly done in winter to eliminate unproductive wood and enhance the renewal of productive twigs. In summer, all the water sprouts are eliminated to prevent strong cuts in winter. Heading back to force the basal foliation of the twigs is necessary.

Some diseases and pest problems are affecting peach production. Texas root rot *(Phymatotrichum omnivorum)* and Coryneum blight *(Coryneum beyerinckii)* are the most important. Black thrips and aphids are present mainly early in the season. The Sonora peach production area has been free of fruit flies, and a special effort is being made to keep this pest to the south in order to protect the export fruit markets.

Research on low chilling peaches at the Campo Agricola Experimental de la Costa de Hermosillo is focusing on cultivar testing, cultural practices such as pruning, irrigating, nutrition, and rootstock improvement. Recently a breeding program for nectarines has been initiated to combine low chilling with resistance to fruit russeting.

Book Review

Otdalennaya Gibridizaciya Kostochkovyh Plodovyh Rastenij (Interspecific Hybridization of Stone Fruits), 1985, by Gennadij V. Eremin, published by Agropomizdat, Moscow, U.S.S.R.

G. Eremin is acknowledged to be one of the foremost authorities on stone fruit hybridization of the Soviet Union. Written in the Russian language, this 280-page text plus 24-page photographs is an up-to-date book, particularly concerned with the investigations in the U.S.S.R. As a result of his long association as the Director of the Krymsk Breeding Station (Krasnodar district) of the All-Union Institute of Plant Industry, perhaps the largest collection of stone fruit hybrids in the world is gathered and created.

The issue is treated in a current context that will capture the interest of the western researchers. There is however a long tradition of most of the Soviet investigators to classify the wide genus Prunus into many separate genus—plum, peach, apricot, cherry, Padus cherry, and almond. Some other genus are discussed by the author as well: Microcerasus Webb emend Spach (including Prunus tomentosa, P. pumila, P. Besseyi), Louiseana Carr. (incl. P. triloba), and Padellus Vass. (P. mahaleb).

The following subject matter in the above topic is divided into nine chapters: 1) Systematic and genesis of the species of Prunoideae Focke; 2) Germplasm resources for breeding objectives; 3) Genetic incompatibility in remote hybridization and ways used to overcome it; 4) Producing of new forms; 5) Spontaneous remote hybridizing; 6) Remote hybridization and originating of species; 7) Allopolyploidy and originating of species; 8) Remote hybridization for breeding purposes in plum species, apricot, peach, almond, cherry, and rootstocks or stone fruit trees; 9) Decorative hybrids for green areas.

The present book should be of great interest and a cherished addition to the literature in interspecific hybridization of stone fruit.

K. Kask