

*Solanum nigrum* L., *Solanum nodiflorum* Jacq., and *Capsicum annuum* L., were unsuccessful.

The disease was, however, successfully transmitted by grafting to *Nicotiana tabacum* L., variety Harrison's Special, *Datura stramonium* L. and *Lycopersicon esculentum* Mill., variety Sutton's Early Market.

On *Nicotiana tabacum* var. Harrison's Special, downward curling of young leaves was observed about five weeks after grafting. This was accompanied by puckering and chlorotic areas on lower leaves. The veins on the underside of the leaves showed greening and thickening at certain places which was followed by the development of numerous small sessile, cup-shaped enations. The leaves were much reduced in size and the plant on the whole was appreciably dwarfed. Fig. 2 shows *Schizanthus* grafted to tobacco plant.



FIG. 2

*Datura stramonium* exhibited marked downward curling, reduction in size and mottling and wrinkling of the leaves. The symptom picture on *Lycopersicon esculentum* was almost identical with that of *Datura stramonium*.

White flies (*Bemisia tabaci* Gen.) fed in microcages on diseased *Schizanthus* plants for 24 hours when transferred to young plants of *Nicotiana tabacum*, variety Harrison's Special in the insect-proof house successfully produced typical symptoms of the leaf-curl disease.

The importance of *Schizanthus* sp. as a host of the virus lies in the fact that it may serve as a source of infection to other economic crops.

Thanks are due to Dr. R. S. Vasudeva, Head of the Division of Mycology and Plant Pathology, for his guidance.

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June 18, 1949.

#### A NEW METHOD FOR THE DIAZOTISATION OF AMINES

IN connection with our work on the preparation of a few azodyestuffs from 13-amino benzanthrone, a rapid and easy method for the preparation of the diazonium salt was required. The 13-amino benzanthrone is insoluble in acids under the usual conditions and hence the diazotisation presents a special problem. A. Luttringhans and H. Neresheimer (*Ann.*, 1929, 437, 259-89) have carried out the diazotisation of the above amine using nitrosyl sulphuric acid. The method however is not rapid and easy. We have developed a new method for diazotisation of the amine. The method can be outlined as follows:—

The amine (1 mole) is dissolved in concentrated nitric acid (3 moles). The mixture is externally cooled by ice and salt and is then treated with the calculated amount of sodium bisulphite or sodium hydrosulphite (hydros) dissolved in a small quantity of water. The temperature is not allowed to rise above 0-5° C. At higher temperatures, the reaction proceeds extremely vigorously. The reaction is complete within 3-5 minutes.

The method has been extended to other aromatic amines belonging to the benzene and naphthalene series. In all the cases studied, rapid and successful diazotisation was observed. Further work in this connection, is in progress and a detailed paper on the same, will be published shortly.

St. Xavier's College,  
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May 25, 1949.

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