

TKONNIKOV, S.S.; LAVYGINA, G.M.

Floristics study on the Kainov Valley (Mukso River basin). Trudy
Fam. biol. sta. 1:135-150 '63. (MIRA 17:10)

LADYGINA, G.M.; LITVINOVA, N.P.

Study of the biomass in *Artemisia rhodantha* Rupr. in the Pamirs.
Trudy Pam. biol. sta. 1:181-188 '63. (MIRA 17:10)

LADYNINA, I.N.; ANOSHIN, G.N.

Some characteristics of the distribution of rubidium, thallium, and
bromine in the process of the formation of potassium salt deposits.
Geol. i geofiz. no.3:64-74 '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Institut geologii i geofiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR.
(Potassium salts)

LADYGERNA, M.E. Ye

The characteristics of plant cytochrome oxidase. B. A. Rubin and M. E. Ladygina (A. N. Bach Inst. Biochem. Acad. Sci. USSR, Moscow), *Biochemistry*, 21, 847-855 (1959). Studies were made with apples, sugar-beet, potato, cabbage leaves, and leaves and roots of barley sprouts. The activity of cytochrome oxidase (I) was studied in sections in cell structures and in the centrifuged plant extracts. Studies relating to the localization of I in barley leaves and roots possess cytochrome oxidative properties. In the early stages of the plant's development only 3-4% of the I is found in the cytoplasm of the leaves, the greater part of I being found in the plastids. In the process of the plant's development this relation changes and the I activity of the juice (cytoplasm) rises to 7.8% and in 22-day-old plants to 44.2%. Accordingly, the I activity in the plastids is reduced from 23.3 to 55.8%. Since with the growth of the plant the total I activity does not appear to change (to approximately 12 times its original), it is reflected in the increase in the cytoplasm only, since the level of activity in the plastids remained constant. Such a relation presents a different picture in the roots of the barley plant. In the 10-day-old barley plants no I is found in the root cytoplasm, but it is accumulated in the plastids only. The disappearance of the I from the root juice is accompanied by a reduction in the total I in plant root systems. I activity was found in the cell structures and in the juice of the roots of the sugar-beet and in the leaves of the cabbage plant, but their thin sections for some unexplained reason were devoid of I activity. No I activity was found in cytoplasm of potatoes or apples; it was limited to the cell structures only. As the process of growth of the apples progressed, the activity of I in the apple pulp was gradually reduced, while it increased accordingly in the cellular structures. The study thus indicated that the sugar-beet, the cabbage, and the barley plants represent a class in which I is found in the juice and in the cell structures, while the apple and the potato represent another class of plants in which I is localized

Rabin, B.A. and Ladygina, M.S.

In the structural elements of the protoplasm. Such a classification cannot be regarded as based on any absolute principles, however, since, as was shown, the intensity of localized I activity varies with the growth of the plant. It also appears that there exist two forms of I, one adsorbed by the plastids, the other present in the cytoplasm. Both forms seem to be affected in different ways and to different degrees by some undefined factors. A study of the effect of O concentration on the activity of I failed to indicate any regularity of constancy and, as in the case above, appeared to be influenced by a variety of yet undefined factors. B.S.L. 2/2

LADYGINA, M. E. *Ge*

Med Some localities of plant cytochrome oxidase. B. A. Kabin and M. E. Ladygina. *Doklady Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.* 109, 861-4 (1958). Cytochrome oxidase activity was studied in alveles, cell structures, and juice of sugar beets and leaves and roots of barley sprouts. In the barley sprout the enzyme in the leaves is at 1st concn. in the plastids, but the cytoplasm acquires a greater and greater share with development of the plant being responsible for the total increase of activity with age. It appears that one form of the enzyme is definitely bound to the plastids, while another form is connected with the cytoplasm. The latter enzyme appears to have a greater affinity for O. The enzyme from sugar beet is characterized by linear dependence of activity on partial pressure of O; this is true of the enzyme derived from the tissue cell structures; the enzyme contained in the juice is most active at 10% O concn. This again indicates 2 forms of the enzyme. C. M. Koslanoff

2

COUNTRY : USSR
CATEGORY :
ABS. JOUR. : PZhBiol., No. 3 1959, No. 10090
AUTHOR : Rubin, B. A., Ladygina, M. Ye.
INST. : Academy of Sciences USSR
TITLE : The Nature of the Effect of Streptomycin on the
Development of Barley Sprouts
ORIG. PUB. : Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. biol., 1957, No 3, 352-356
ABSTRACT : Streptomycin does not destroy the formation of the
plastid apparatus of the cell in barley; the leukoplasts of
the leaves and roots of the plants treated with
streptomycin are no different in size or shape from the
controls; under its influence the diameter of the nuclei
in the leaves decreases by 5-10% compared with the
controls, and in the root cells, by 25-35%; in the cells
of the coleophyl. The nucleolus under the influence of
streptomycin, and later the whole nucleus also, become
black, and on the 15th day of development the sprouts are
Card: 1/2

27

RUBIN, B.A.; LADYGINA, M.Ye.

Relation of ferroporphyrins to magnesium porphyrines [with summary
in English]. Biokhimiia 22 no.6:984-990 N-D '57. (MIRA 11:2)

1. Institut biokhimii im. A.N.Bakha Akademii nauk SSSR, Moskva.
(CHLOROPHYLL, metabolism,
eff. of streptomycin (Rus))
(STREPTOMYCIN, effects,
on chlorophyll metab. (Rus))

LADYGINA, M. Ye.

AUTHORS: Ladygina, M. Ye., and Rubin, B. A.

20-3-30/46

TITLE: On the Effect Produced by the Toxin of Botrytis Cinerea upon the Cytochromoxidase of Cabbage (O deystvii toksina Botrytis cinerea na tsitokhromoksidazu kapusty).

PERIODICAL: Doklady AN SSSR, 1957, Vol. 116, Nr 3, pp. 459-462 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The most important rôle of the chromoxitase in the respiration of vegetal organisms is generally acknowledged at present. The biological importance of this ferment, however, remains unclear in many respects. The distinctly marked lability and variability under the influence of various conditions and factors form one of the reasons of this lack of clearness. The cytochromoxidase is contained not only in young, but also in ripe tissues in which case its activity decreases with the aging of the organism. Amongst others it would be important to clarify how far the pathogenous micro-organisms act upon this activity. Moreover this question is of interest because the oxidation processes will play an important rôle in the phenomena of resitivity. The present treatise is devoted to the problem of displacements of activity in the action of cytochromoxitase which are

Card 1/4

On the Effect Produced by the Toxin of Botrytis Cinerea
Upon the Cytochromoxidase of Cabbage

20-3-30/46

produced by infection. Two species of cabbage served as experimental object. Nr 1: - premature and unfit for storage, as well as the "Amager"-species which is late and resistant. The activity of the said ferment was determined by the Wartburg- apparatus for the absorption of oxygen and by the spectrophotometer SF-4 according to Webster. In the first tests the effect of toxin of the fungus, - referred to in the title, on various species of cabbage by means of the vacuum infiltration method was studied. In the case of the "Amager" species a very intensive increase of activity of the chromoxidase (3.5 times) has taken place, whereas species Nr 1 suffered a decrease of activity of almost 50 % after a 22 hours action of toxin. The influence of a direct infection was studied in the following tests. Variations of activity similar to the previous ones have taken place. This is caused by the different grade of resistance of the two species. Sound tissues of the cabbage plants of the two species show a rather similar activity of the cytochromoxidase. The differences occur as a direct consequence of the intervention

Card 2/4

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On the Effect Produced by the Toxin of Botrytis Cinerea
Upon the Cytochromoxidase of Cabbage

20-3-30/46

of the parasite. The resistivity was also expressed by the extent of the necrosis spots round the infected spot on the leaves of the two species: With species Nr 1 it was large, whereas in the case of "Amager" it was only as large as the infected spot itself. Towards the end of the storage period the activity of the chromoxidase decreases also in the case of "Amager". At that time the activity of the ferment of both species was equal. The causes for the character of reaction of one and the same fermentative system on species of plants of different resistivity remain unclear so far. Special tests with isolated and purified chromoxidase preparation (according to Millerd, a.o.) have shown that it does not exercise any inhibiting effect on the toxin. The above observations show that the influence of toxin on Botrytis cinerea is in first line due to the reaction of this factor on the protoplasm of the living cell. Similar conclusions could be drawn at the study of fungus Phytophthora infestans on potatoes. Consequently the influence of toxin on cytochromoxidase is not clear. It is determined by the chemical physiological peculiarities of the protoplast of

Card 3/4

On the Effect Produced by the Toxin of Botrytis Cinerea
Upon the Cytochromoxidase of Cabbage

20-3-30/45

which depends the grade of constancy and stability of the ferment against the products of the living activity of the fungus. There are 1 figures, 2 tables and 8 references, 6 of which are Slavic.

ASSOCIATION: Institute of biochemistry imeni A.N. Bakh of the AN USSR
(Institut biokhimii im. A. N. Bakha Akademii nauk SSSR)

PRESENTED: June 20, 1957, by A. I. Oparin, Academician

SUBMITTED: June 10, 1957

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 4/4

17(4), 30(1)

AUTHORS:

Rubin, P. A., Ladygina, M. Ye.

SOV/EO-124-5-58/62

TITLE:

The Effect of Streptomycin on the Greening of Seedlings
(Vliyaniye streptomitsina na zeleneniyе proroskov)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol. 124, No. 5, pp 1163-1166
(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The suppression of greening by streptomycin is connected with
rules governing the changes in the oxidation system (Refs 1, 2).
Besides an activation of the total mesophyll breathing the
activity of cytochrome oxidase and polyphenol oxidase is
suppressed. In order to determine the nature of the inter-
relation between the two above-mentioned groups of phenomena
experiments were carried out in the course of which the
inhibiting action of streptomycin was eliminated by ions of
some metals (iron and manganese compounds, Refs 3-5). Since
manganese in the nutrient does not reduce the absorption of
streptomycin by the plant (Ref 7) and eliminates the inhibition
of the growth of seedlings due to streptomycin (Refs 6, 7) it
was assumed that manganese influences the oxidative processes.
Barley seedlings of the Wiener (Vlner) type and sunflowers of
the Ryadov type (method according to Refs 1, 2) were used

Card 1/3

The Effect of Streptomycin on the Greening of Seedlings SOV/20-124-5-59/62
for investigations. $MnSO_4 \cdot 4H_2O$ (55 mg/l) was used as manganese source, and K-Fe ethylene diamine tetraacetate (9.6 mg/l) as iron source. It may be seen from the data of table 1 that manganese and iron eliminate the inhibiting effect of streptomycin on the cytochrome oxidase. Iron showed an especially strong effect. Manganese acted in the same way on the polyphenol oxidase of the sunflower (Table 2). As may be seen from table 3 the synthesis power of chlorophyll of the plants was widely restored by Mn^{2+} and especially by Fe^{2+} . Thus, the interrelation between the displacements of the activity of oxidases forming under the action of streptomycin (which take part in electron transition) on the one hand, and the changes of the power of plant tissues to synthesize chlorophyll, on the other, was again confirmed. Moreover, it was confirmed that accordingly one of the members in the chain of chlorophyll synthesis is directly dependent on a normal functioning of the ferments of the concluding stage of oxidation. This may be the stage of the transformation of protochlorophyllide into protochlorophyll (affiliation of phytol to the porphyrin nucleus). In order to determine this fact the authors observed the fluorescence spectra of chlorophyll in living leaves (according to Ref 9. A. A. Krasnovskiy and

Card 2/3

The Effect of Streptomycin on the Greening of Seedlings SOV/20-124-5-58/62

M. Bystrova assisted in the investigation). Barley seedlings served as experimental objects in the light as well as in the dark (Table 4). It may be assumed from the results that streptomycin delays the transformation of protochlorophyll into chlorophyll at a stage at which a compound with a maximum at 730 m μ is produced. This can be observed only in the light. Table 5 gives data on the stages in the pigment apparatus due to the action of streptomycin. There are 4 tables and 2 references, 7 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Institut Khimicheskoi Fiziki A. N. Bakha Akademii Nauk SSSR
(Institute of Biochemistry named A. N. Bakha of the Academy of Sciences, USSR)

PRESENTED: August 29, 1956, by A. I. Oparin, Akademik

SUBMITTED: August 26, 1956

Card 3/3

LADYGINA, M. Ye., Cand Biol Sci -- (diss) "Nature of the action of streptomycin on green plants." Moscow, 1960. 24 pp with graphs; (Moscow State Univ im Lomonosov, Inst of Biochemistry im A. N. Bakh of the Academy of Sciences USSR); 130 copies; price not given; (KL, 17-60, 147)

LADYGINA, M. YE., ARTSIKHOVSKAIA, YE. V., IVANOVA, T. M., and
AKSENOVA, V. A. (USSR)

"The Nature of the Toxic Action of Botrytis cinerea."

Report presented at the 5th International Biochemistry Congress,
Moscow, 10-16 Aug 1961

RUBIN, B.A.; LADYGINA, M.Ye.

Effect of streptomycin on oxidative processes in barley sprouts.
Biokhimiia 25 no.4:617-623 J1-Ag '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Institute of Biochemistry, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R.,
Moscow.

(STREPTOMYCIN) (PLANTS, EFFECT OF ANTIBIOTICS ON)
(PLANTS—RESPIRATION)

RUBIN, B.A. (Moskva); LADYGINA, M.Ye. (Moskva); RUBIN, A.B. (Moskva)

Fifth International Biochemical Congress. Agrobiologia no.2:
304-313 Mr-Apr '62. (MIRA 15:4)
(Biochemistry--Congresses)

RUBIN, B.A.; LADIGHINA, M.E. [Ladygina, M.Ye.]

Nature of the action of some antibiotics upon higher plants.
Analele biol 16 no.2:50-69 Mr-Ap '62.

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LADYGINA, M.Ye.; RUBIN, B.A.

Effect of streptomycin on the oxidation-reduction transformations
of iron. Biokhimiia 27 no.2:322-326 Mr-Apr '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Institute of Biochemistry, Academy of Sciences of the U.S.S.R,
Moscow.

(PLANTS, EFFECT OF ANTIBIOTICS ON) (IRON)
(OXIDATION-REDUCTION REACTION)

LADYGINA, M.Ye.

Toxic effect of the fraction of organic acids synthesized
by *Botrytis cinerea*. Dokl. AN SSSR 147 no.2:499-501
N 162. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Predstavleno akademikom A.I. Oparinym.
(*Botrytis*)
(Plants, Effect of poisons on)
(Acids, Organic)

RUBIN, B.A.; LADYGINA, M.Ye.

Oxidative phosphorylation and the immunity of cabbage to
Botrytis cinerea. Dokl. AN SSSR 153 no.4:957-959 D '63.
(MIRA 17:1)

I. Institut biokhimii im. A.N. Bakha AN SSSR i Moskovskiy
gosudarstvennyy universitet im. M.V. Lomonosova. Predstav-
leno akademikom A.I. Oparinym.

RUBIN, B.A.; LADYGINA, M.Ye.

Mechanisms of the action of the toxin *Botrytis cinerea*.
Agrobiologia no. 3:443-455 My-Je '64. (MIRA 17:7)

1. Moskovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni Lomonosova.

AKSARINA, N.M., dotsent; LADYGINA, N.F.

Development of children's speech in kindergartens and children's
homes. *Pediatriia* no.3:10-16 My-Je '54. (MLRA 8:1)

1. Iz kafedry pediatrii (zaveduyushchiy - professor G.N.Speranskiy)
TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey Ministerstva
zdravookhraneniya SSSR (direktor Lebedeva)
(CHILDREN--LANGUAGE)

LADYGINA, N.F.

~~Some problems in child rearing in the second and third year of life.~~
Vop.okh.mat. i det. 4 no.4:77-81 JI-AG '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Iz kafedry pediatrii (rukovoditel' - prof. G.N. Speranskiy) Tsentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey (dir. - V.P. Lebedeva).
(CHILDREN--CARE AND HYGIENE)

ASKARINA, N.M.; KISTIYAKOVSKAYA, M.Yu.; LADYGINA, N.F.; EYGES, N.R.;
SHCHELOVANOV, N.M., prof., red.; ZAGIK, L.V., red.

[Development and upbringing of the child from birth to
three years of age] Razvitiye i vospitanie rebenka ot rozh-
deniya do trekh let. Moskva, Prosveshchenie, 1965. 182 p.
(MIRA 18:11)

KALABUKHOV, N. I. ; LADYGINA, N. M.

Mice

Emergence of ecological and physiological characteristics of mammals under the influence of external surroundings. Zool.zhur. 32, No. 2, 1953.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, June 1953. Unclassified.

LADYGINA, N. M.

"Seasonal and Geographic Changes in the Ecologicophysiological Characteristics of House-Mice in Relation to Present Conditions." Cand Biol Sci, Khar'kov State U imeni A. M. Gorkiy; Sci-Res Inst of Biology, Dept of Ecology, Khar'kov, 1954. (KL, No 1, Jan 55)

Survey of scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (13)
SO: Sum. No 598, 29 Jul 55

USSR/Zooparasitology - Helminths.

G-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 10, 1958, 43405

Author : Ladygina, N.M.

Inst :

Title : Effect of Temperature and Humidity on Stem Nematodes of Potatoes and Onions.

Orig Pub : Uch. zap. Kharkovsk. un-t, 1957, 84, Tr. N.-i. in-ta biol. i biol. fak., 27, 101-114.

Abstract : It was established that under laboratory conditions the temperature limit for survival of *Ditylenchus destructor* and *D. allii* is 20-28° or less, and the limits at the high temperature and is 5-20 minutes ~ 47-52° (for potato stem nematode) and 50-55° (for onion stem nematode). Plant infection is possible at temperature from 1 to 37°; it occurs most intensely at 15-20° in *D. destructor* and at 7-17° in *D. allii*. The optimum temperature for reproduction and development of *D. destructor* is 20-27°,

Card 1/2

USSR / Zooparasitology. Parasitic Worms. Helminths of G
Plants.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 6, 1959, 24225.

Author : Ladygina, N. M.
Inst : Kharkov University; Scientific Research Institute
of Biology and Biological Faculty.

Title : Influence of the Oxygen Content in the External
Environment on Stem Nematoda and Heteroderidae.

Orig Pub: Uch. zap. Khar'kovsk. un-t, 1957, 90, Tr. N.-i.
in-ta biol. i biol. fak., 30, 257-261.

Abstract: Heterodera schachtii are the most sensitive to in-
sufficiency of O₂. During exposure for 1 hour,
the slowing down of the motility of its larvae
began from saturation of water with O₂ to 50%; on
the other hand, for stem Nematoda of onion and po-
tato, and invasion larvae of Heterodera radiciicola

Card 1/2

23

USSR / Zooparasitology. Parasitic Worms. Helminths of Plants. 3

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur Biol., No 6, 1959, 24225.

Abstract: the slowing down of motility started with O₂ saturation of 7-6%. During 24-hour keeping, the inhibition of *Heterodera schachtii* began under at 75-70% of O₂ saturation, and, at 35%, the motility ceased. The inhibition of invasion larvae of *Heterodera radiculicola* began at 15% of O₂ saturation. The stem Nematoda slowed down the motility at 17.7% O₂ saturation and ceased motility at 6%. -- Ye. S. Tulygina.

Card 2/2

LADYGINA, N.M. [Ladyhina, N.M.]

Effect of temperature on the intensity of respiration of certain
phytohelminths. Dop.AN URSR no.2:228-231 '60. (MIRA 13:6)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut biologii Khar'kovskogo
gosudarstvennogo universiteta. Predstavleno akademikom AN USSR
O.P.Markevichem [O.P.Markevychem].

(RESPIRATION) (WORMS) (TEMPERATURE—PHYSIOLOGICAL EFFECT)

LADYGINA, N.M.

Some methods of ecological and physiological study of plant
helminths. Sbor. rab. po nemat. sel'khoz. rast. no. 5:91-113
'63. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut biologii Khar'kovskogo
gosudarstvennogo universiteta, Khar'kov.

LADYGINA, N.M.

Effect of oat and sugar beet root emanations on the emergence
of larvae from the cysts of oat and sugar beet nematodes.
Nauch. dokl. vys. shkoly; biol. nauki no.4:17-19 '64.

(MIRA 17:12)

1. Rekomendovana Nauchno-issledovatel'skim institutom biologii
Khar'kovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta im. A.M. Gor'kogo.

UTEGENOVA, K.D.; MEZINOVA, N.N.; LADYGINA, T.B.

More about the diagnosis and treatment of sterility. Zdrav. Kazakh.
21 no. 4:27-30 '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Iz kafedry akusherstva-ginekologii lechebnogo fakul'teta (zav. -
professor K.D. Utegenova) Kazakhskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(STERILITY)

LADYGINA, V.M.

Using physical therapy in a stomatological polyclinic. Stomatologiya
37 no.1:73 Ja-F '58. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Iz stomatologicheskoy polikliniki No.15 imeni Mossoveta (glavnyy
vrach T.D.Sharova)
(PHYSICAL THERAPY)

LADYGINA, V.V.

Exhibition of foreign geological maps in the Department of Geology.
Vest. Mosk. un. Ser. 4: Geol. 20 no.3:89 My-Je '65.

(MIRA 18:7)

YAKHNIINA, N.A.; LADYGINA, V.Ye.; KABANOVA, Ye.A.; CHERNYSHEVA, T.F.

Enteropathogenic Escherichia coli in premature children. Vop.
okh. mat. i det. 8 no.7-7-11 JI '63. (MIRA 17-2)

1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni N.F. Gamalei
(direktor - prof. P.A. Vershilova) AMN SSSR i otdeleniya nedono-
shennykh i patologii novorozhdennykh detey (zav. Ye.Ch. Kovikova)
Instituta pediatrii (direktor - dotsent M.Ye. Studenikin) AMN SSSR.

LADYGINA, Ye.Ya.

Comparative morphological and anatomical study of raw
material from the medicinal species of digitalis. Apt.
delo 14 no.6:32-42 N-D '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. I Moskovskiy ordena Lenina meditsinskoy institut imeni
I.M.Sechenova. Submitted February 12, 1965.

LADYGINA-KOTS, N. N.

Category: USSR/General Division. General Problems. Philosophy. A-1
Methodology.

Abs Jour: Referat Zh. Biol., No 9, 10 May, 1957, 34832

Author : Ladygina-Kots, N. N.

Inst : not given

Title : Development of Image Forms in the Evolutionary Process of
Organisms

Orig Pub: Vopr. Filosofii, 1956, No 4, 94-103

Abstract: An outline of the concrete data concerning the development of image forms in the phylogenetic series of the animal world in the light of the teachings of I. P. Pavlov. The data about invertebrates is stated briefly and that about vertebrates in more detail (more attention is given to mammals, particularly the lower and higher apes). He gives concrete expression to a series of philosophical propositions related to the materialistic interpretation of the origin of psychism, which ends in human consciousness as a qualitatively distinct form of image. In the exposition of the questions of the progressive development of psychism from the first irritabi-

Card : 1/3

-1-

Category: USSR/General Division. General Problems. Philosophy.
Methodology.

A-1

Abs Jour: Referat Zh. Biol., No 9, 10 May 1957, 34832

lity to the complicated of unconditioned reflex and instinctive activity, attention is turned to the significance in this process of the internal and external conflicts arising in an organism in the process of changing its composition, or in the interaction of parts of the organism, conflicts between the organism and its environment, such as inner and interspecific reactions, etc. It is noted that in adding to the phylogenetically older forms of behavior (elementary irritability, unconditioned and conditioned relationships, analytic-synthetic activity, etc.), there arises in the primates new, more complicated and varied forms of behavior (tentative-exploring, processing, constructive and managing), complicated adaptive relationships, including the presence of thought. But only the primates possess the sense form of image, based on sensations, perceptions, representations and concrete graphic thought. The qualitatively original thinking of man operates with concepts and develops its aptitude for generalization

Card : 2/3

-2-

Category: USSR/General Division. General Problems. Philosophy.
Methodology.

A-1

Abs Jour: Referat Zh. Biol., No 9, 10 May, 1957, 34832

and abstraction with the help of words. This qualitatively original behavior of man arises in the process of his formation, in the process of collective working activity, combining such specific attributes as work, speech, and consciousness.

Card : 3/3

-3-

LADYGINA-KOTS, Nadezhda Nikolayevna; KAGANOV, V.M., otv.red.;
SHEMYAKIN, F.I., otv.red.; ROGINSKIY, Ya.Ya., otv.red.;
GELLERSHTEYN, S.G., red.izd-va; SHEVCHENKO, G.H., tekhn.red.

[Constructive and implement-using behavior in higher apes
(chimpanzees)] Konstruktivnaya i orudinnaya deiatel'nost'
vysshikh obed'ian (shimpanze). Moskva, Izd-vo Akad.nauk
SSSR, 1959. 398 p. (MIRA 13:1)
(Chimpanzees) (Animal intelligence)

LADYGINA-KOTS, N.N. (Moskva)

Significance of Charles Darwin's works for comparative psychology.
Vop. psikhol. 8 no.4:125-132 J1-Ag '62. (MIRA 16:1)
(Darwin, Charles Robert, 1809-1882)
(Psychology, Comparative)

LADYGINA-KOTS, Nadezhda

New method of analysis of animal behavior under conditions of natural environment.

Report to be submitted for the 16th International Zoology Congress
Washington, D.C., 20-27 Aug 63

LADYGINA-KOTS, Nadezhda Nikolayevna, doktor biol. nauk (1889-1963);
SHOROKHOVA, Ye.V., otv. red.; MORAF. I.A., red.

[Prerequisites of human thinking; imitative construction by
apes and children] Predposylki chelovecheskogo myshleniia;
podrazhatel'noe konstruirovaniye obez'ianoi i det'mi. Moskva,
Nauka, 1965. 108 p. (MIRA 18:5)

LADYGINA-KOTS, N.N.

Tool activity of apes and the problem of anthropogeny. Trudy
MOIP. Otd. biol. 14:136-150 '64. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Gosudarstvennyy Darvinovskiy muzey, Moskva.

L 06575-67 EWT(m)/EWP(e)/EWF(t)/ETI IJP(c) AT/WH/JD/JG

ACC NR: AP6029816

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0363/66/002/008/1429/1433

AUTHOR: Meyerson, G. A.; Rakitskaya, Ye. M.; Bulgakov, V. N.; Ladygo, A. S.

31
B

ORG: Moscow Institute of Steel and Alloys (Moskovskiy institut stali i splavov)

TITLE: Investigation of the conditions for the preparation of niobium carbide and niobium carbonitride from niobium pentoxide

27 27

27 27 27

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Neorganicheskiye materialy, v. 2, no. 8, 1966, 1429-1433

TOPIC TAGS: niobium compound, carbide, nitride, nitrogen, ammonia

ABSTRACT: Preparation of NbC from Nb and NH₃ was studied at 1200°-1700°C for 1-8 hrs and the preparation of NbN_{0.3}C_{0.7} from NbO₅, C, and N₂ and from NbO₅ and C in an NH₃ atmosphere was studied at 1000°-1700°C for 1-2 hrs. In general it was found that higher temperatures and longer reaction durations led to higher nitrogen content in the niobium carbide product. The experimental data as well as the thermodynamic calculations show that above 1620°C the NbC with less than 0.1% oxygen can be prepared from niobium oxide in an NH₃ atmosphere. The experimental data and the thermodynamic calculations also show that niobium carbonitride with as little as 0.01% oxygen content can be prepared from niobium oxide, carbon, and ammonia. In general, the formation of nitrides and carbonitrides in NH₃ atmosphere was faster than in the N₂ atmosphere. This is explained in terms of the high reactivity of nitrogen atoms readily generated

Card 1/2

UDC: 546.882'171.1+546.882'171.1'201

L 06575-67

ACC NR: AP6029816

on oxide surfaces by the dissociation of ammonia. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 7 formulas. 0

SUB CODE: 07/ SUBM DATE: 13Oct65/ ORIG REF: 006/ OTH REF: 005

ms
Card 2/2

FRI.DRIKHSEN, V.K., inzh.; SOKOLOVA, Z.N., inzh.; Primalni uchastiye:
SOKOLOV, Ye.V., inzh., BULAT, S.I., inzh.; TANIN, R.V., inzh.;
KURBATOV, G.A., tehnik; BURKOVA, T.D., tehnik; LADYKA, M.A.,
laborant

Rolls on a semicontinuous hot rolling strip mill. Stal' 22
no.9:817-821 S '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Rolls (Iron mills))

LADYKA, Stanislaw

British shipping in the contemporary capitalist world.
Gosp morska no.8:5-43 '63.

CHUDAKOV, A.Ye.; LADYKIN, V.I.; ZARSEPIN, V.I., NESTEROVA, N.M.

Search of photons with an energy of 10^{14} eV. from local sources of cosmic radio-frequency radiation. Trudy Fiz. inst. 26:118-141 '64.

(MIRA 17:19)

LADYNIN, A.V.

Processing gravimetric observations by the approximative method
with the introduction of a correction for the zero point based
on the curvilinear law. Geofiz. razved. no.5:39-45 '61.

(MIRA 15:3)

(Caspian Sea--Gravity prospecting) (Volga Delta--Gravity prospecting)

LADYMIN, A.V.

Some problems of the calculation of anomalies in the Bouguer reduction with varying density of topographic masses. Geol. i geofiz. no.2:99-106 '65. (MIRA 18:9)

1. Institut geologii i geofiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR. Novosibirsk.

L 34654-66 EWT(1) GW

ACC NR: AP6024782

SOURCE CODE: UR/0210/66/000/003/0113/0120

AUTHOR: Ladynin, A. V.

52
B

ORG: Institute of Geology and Geophysics, Siberian Department, AN SSSR, Novosibirsk
(Institut geologii i geofiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR)

TITLE: Gravitational anomalies in the Graaf-Hunter reduction and the isostatic state of the earth's crust in Transbaykalia

SOURCE: Geologiya i geofizika, no. 3, 1966, 113-120

TOPIC TAGS: seismicity, tectonics, gravitation effect, earth gravity, geodesy

ABSTRACT: Graaf-Hunter anomalies were used in determining the degree of isostatic compensation in Transbaykalia and the Cisbaykalia areas. This paper describes their relationship to seismicity and some characteristics of tectonic development. It is noted that the territory of Transbaykalia for the most part is in equilibrium, but in Cisbaykalia is essentially uncompensated, a region of development of Cenozoic depressions. On the basis of different manifestations of Mesozoic and Cenozoic depressions in the Graaf-Hunter and Bourguer anomalies the authors have proposed a model of development of depressions and indicated the role of isostatic forces in this process. The author thanks K. V. Bogolepov, G. I. Karatavov and E. E. Fetidi for valuable remarks. Orig. art. has: 6 figures. /SPRS: 36.794/

SUB CODE: GS / SUBM DATE: 23Jun65 / ORIG REF: 013 / OTH REF: 003

Card 1/1 *ks* UDC: 550.831+550.71(571.52)

0915 2611

LADYNIN, YEVGENIY NIKOLAYEVICH, master

Training by a working group. Prof.-tekh. obr. 22 no.183-4
Ja '65. (MIRA 18:4)

1. Zavod "Krasnyy proletariy", Moskva.

LEVITIN, I.A.; POLOSKIN, Ye.N.; BYSTROVA, Z.L.; LADYNINA, E.F.; DORONINA, T.P.

Intensifying the production of resorcinol-formaldehyde solutions
for latex impregnation compounds. Kauch.i rez. 21 no.1:47-49 Ja
'62. (MIRA 15:1)

1. Moskovskiy shinnyy zavod.
(Tire fabrics)

LADYNSKA, Irena

SURNAME, Given Names

Country: Poland

Academic Degrees: /not given/

Affiliation: /not given/

Source: Warsaw, Przegląd Lekarski, No 6, 1961, pp 249-251.

Data: "The Therapeutic Waters of Rymanow Spa."

GPO 981643

LADYNSKI, A.

COMMUNIST PARTY

Exchange of technological thought among member countries
of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. Przegł
techn 85 no.9:7,8 1 Mr'64.

LADYNSKI, Andrzej

Past and present of the international clearing system of
the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance. Przegl techn
85 no. 13: 3, 5 29 Mr '64.

LADYNSKI, Andreej

Eighteenth anniversary of the origin of the Socialist Federal
Republic of Yugoslavia; equal and advantageous cooperation.
Przegl. techn 84 no.48:5, 8 1 D '63.

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 3, 15-1957-3-2771
p 35 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Ladyshkina, T. Ye.

TITLE: Data on the Study of Diatomaceous Algae in the Quaternary Deposits of the Baltic Region (Materialy k izucheniyu diatomovykh vodorosley chetvertichnykh otlozheniy Pribaltiki)

PERIODICAL: Uch. zap. LGU, 1955, Nr 191, pp 198-203

ABSTRACT: The Littorina diatom flora of Liyepaya is similar to that of the same age in Gdansk Bay (Bay of Danzig) and differs from the Littorina flora along the eastern shore of the Gulf of Bothnia by the great number of salt-water species. They differ markedly from diatoms of the same age in deposits in the Gulf of Finland, inasmuch as the assemblage from the Gulf of Finland completely lacks salt-water forms.

Card 1/1

E. D. Z.

VOSTRUKHINA, T.M.; LADYSHKINA, T.Ye.

Spore-pollen spectra and the diatom flora of glacial-lacustrine
deposits of the southern part of the Kola Peninsula. Dokl.AN SSSR
145 no.5:1107-1109 '62. (MIRA 15:8)

1. Predstavleno akademikom V.N.Sukachevym.
(Kola Peninsula--Geology, Stratigraphic)

ZHELUBOVSKAYA, K.V.; LADYSHKINA, T.Ye.

Results of palynological and diatomic analyses of
Quaternary sediments in the northern part of Archangel
Province. Sov.geol. 5 no.6:126-129 Je '62. (MIRA 15:11)
(Archangel Province—Glaciology)

ZHELUBOVSKAYA, K.V.; LADYSHKINA, T.Ye.

Studying the late glacial history of the Baltic area on the basis of diatomic and palynologic investigations of a cross section of the Lakhta trough. Dokl. AN SSSR 146 no.6:1383-1385 0 '62.

(MIRA 15:10)

1. Predstavleno akademikom V.N. Sukachevym.
(Lakhta region (Leningrad Province)---Paleobotany, Stratigraphic)

ZHELUBOVSKAYA, K.V.; LADYSHKINA, T.Ye.

Post-glacial history of the Baltic region based on data of diatom
and palynological studies of a section of the Lakhtinskiy trough.
Dokl. AN SSSR 151 no.3:652-654 J1 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Pyatoye geologicheskoye upravleniye Ministerstva geologii
i okhrany nedr SSSR, Leningrad. Predstavleno akademikom V.N.
Sukachevym.

(Lakhtinskiy region--Diatoms)
(Lakhtinskiy region--Palynology)

VOSTRUKHINA, T.M.; LADYSHKINA, T.Ye.

New data on the study of Quaternary sediments in the Kem' region of Karelia. Dokl. AN SSSR 155 no. 3:559-561 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:5)

1. Gosudarstvennyy geologicheskii komitet SSSR pri Vysshem Sovete narodnogo khozyaystva SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom V.N.Sukachevym.

LADYSHKINA, T.Ye.

Problem No.1 of the Yoldia Sea in the Baltic Sea region; based
on the data of diatom investigations. Dokl. AN SSSR 164 no.5:1122-
1124 0 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Submitted February 16, 1965.

LADYZHANSKIY, I.A.; MALTABAR, V.M., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; UL'YANKIN, M.G.

Efficiency of the technological progress in the manufacture of
brandy alcohol. Trudy MNIIPP 4:124-133 '64.

(MIRA 18:1)

LADYZHANSKIY, I.A.; POPOVSKIY, V.G.; GASYUK, G.N.; DUL'NEVA, I.P.;
ZELENSKAYA, M.I.

Economic efficiency of using the simplified technology in
grape juice production. Trudy MNIIPP 5:91-96 '64.
(MIRA 19:1)

LADYZHENSKAYA, E. A., kand. med. nauk

Changes in the middle ear in tumors of the base of the brain.
Vest. otorin. no.5:30-33 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Iz kliniki bolezney ukha, nosa i gorla (zav. kafedroy - prof. K. A. Drennova) Tashkentskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey i iz kliniki nervnykh bolezney (zav. kafedroy - prof. L. Ya. Shargorodskiy[deceased]) Tashkentskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(BRAIN---TUMORS) (EAR---DISEASES)

LADYZHENSKAYA, E.A.

Paroxysmal vestibular syndromes as sequelae of malaria. Vest. oto-rin.
17 no.6:50-53 N-D '55. (MIRA 9:2)

1. Iz kafedry bolezney ukha, gorla, i nosa (zav.--prof. K.A. Drennova)
(MALARIA, complications,
vestibular paroxysmal synd)
(VESTIBULAR APPARATUS, diseases,
paroxysmal synd. caused by malaria)

LADYZHENSKAYA, E.A.

Histomorphological changes in the auditory nerves in the
comatose form of malaria. Izv.AN Uz.SSR.Ser.med. no.5:39-
44 '58. (MIRA 12:5)

1. Tashkentskiy gosudarstvennyy institut usovershenstvovaniya
vrachey.

(ACOUSTIC NERVE)

(MALARIA)

LADYZHENSKAYA, E.A., Doc Med Sci — (diss) "^{Affection}~~Lesion~~ of the
8th
~~VIII~~ pair of nerves in malaria." Tashkent, 1959, 20 pp (Min
of Health UkSSR. Tashkent State Med Inst) 300 copies
(KL, 33-59, 12⁰)

LADYZHENSKAYA, E.A., kand.med.nauk (Tashkent)

Problem of treating tympanogenic labyrinthitis [with summary in English]. Vest.etc-rin. 21 no.1:103-108 Ja-F '59 (MIRA 12:1)

1. Iz kafedry bolezney ukha, gorla i nosa (zav. - prof. K.A. Drennova) Tashkentskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.
(LABYRINTH (EAR)

tympanogenic labyrinthitis, surg. (Rus))

LADYZHENSKAYA, E.A., kand.med.nauk

Hearing disorders and deafness in disorders of the mesencephalon.
Vest. otorin. 22 no.6:27-32 '60. (MIRA 14:1)
(BRAIN--DISEASES) (DEAFNESS)

LADYZHENSKAYA, E.A., doktor med.nauk

Diagnostic importance of spontaneous nystagmus in cerebellar abscesses. Vest.otorin. no.4:62-67 '62. (MIRA 16:3)

1. Iz kafedry bolezney ukha, gorla i nosa (zav. - prof. K.A. Drennova) Tashkentskogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.
(CEREBELLUM--ABSCESS) (NYSTAGMUS)

LADYZHENSKAYA, E.A., kand.med.nauk

Clinical aspects of lesions of the 8th pair of nerves in the comatose and precomatose forms of malaria. Med. zhur. Uzb. no.3:54-58 Mr, '60.
(MIRA 15:2)

1. Iz kafedry bolezney ukha, gorla i nosa (zav. - prof. K.A.Drennova)
Tashkentskogo gosudarstvennogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.
(ACOUSTIC NERVE) (MALARIA)

Ladyzhenskaya, F.M.

AUTHOR: Goncharov, I.M., Fudim, L.I., Ladyzhenskaya, F.M. and Ryabchikova, O.A., Engineers.

133-5-21/27

TITLE: Phosphatising and glazing of wire before drawing. (Fosfatirovaniye i ostekleniye provolki pered volocheniye.)

PERIODICAL: "Stal'" (Steel), 1957, pp. 464-465 No. 5, (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: Methods of phosphatising and glazing wire before drawing developed in the Magnitogorsk works (Magnitogorskiy Zavod) on the basis of experience of the Molotov Works in Leningrad (Leningradskiy Zavod im. Molotova) are described.

ASSOCIATION: Magnitogorsk Calibration Works (Magnitogorskiy Kalibrovochnyy Zavod)

AVAILABLE:

Card 1/1

LADYZHENSKAYA, I.V.

Climate classification in school geography; analysis of new standard textbooks. Geog. v shkole 21 no.3:26-33 My-Je '58. (MIRA 11:6)
(Climatology)

LADYZHENSKAYA, F.M.; RYABCHIKOVA, O.A.; FUDIM, L.I.; CHETVERTKOVA, V.A.;
LAPSHIN, L.Ya.

Phosphatizing in the cold upsetting of reinforcement elements.
Stal' 21 no.5:471-474 My '61. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metiznoy promyshlennosti
i Magnitogorskiy kalibrovochnyy zavod.
(Forging) (Phosphate coating)

S/133/61/000/012/006/006
A054/A127

AUTHORS: Ladyzhenskaya, F.M.; Ryabchikova, O.A.; Fudim, L.I.; Chechetkina, Zh.A.; Lapshin, L.Ya.

TITLE Preliminary parkerizing of wires prior to drawing on production lines

PERIODICAL: Stal', no. 12, 1961, 1,129 - 1,132

TEXT: Parkerizing contributes towards higher drawing speeds, reduces rejects and raises the service life of the wire. As only clean wire can be parkerized, tests were made with pickling and washing the wire prior to parkerizing. Scale can be quickly removed when pickling in a hot 18-% concentration of hydrochloric acid at 65 - 70°C, adding velosite as foaming agent (0.5 kg/m²) and pickling for 15 sec. When this pickling bath is used and the wire is washed thoroughly afterwards, no abrasion of the wire is necessary. Another effective bath composition is a 20-% solution of H₂SO₄ at 75 - 80°C for 20 sec. After this treatment, however, abrasion of the wire can not be omitted. When preparing the monophosphate-zinc solution for the process, care must be taken to obtain a solution which has a sufficient acidity, without, however, having an ex-

Card 1/3

Preliminary parkerizing of wires prior to

S/133/61/000/012/006/006
A054/A127

cess amount of free acidity, which would deteriorate the quality of coating. The best results were obtained by adding zinc nitrate (20 g/l) to the phosphate solution. This increases the general acidity of the solution from 13.8 to 25 and accelerates the process particularly for low concentrations and results in a phosphate coating three times thicker than the standard coating. When applying zinc phosphate with a concentration of 4 or 6% and adding zinc oxide and zinc nitrate, parkerizing is effected rapidly at 70 - 80°C, keeping the wire in the bath for 20 sec. The weight of coating will be about 3.5 g/m². The addition of 100 g/l sodium nitrate also accelerates the process. Zinc oxide and zinc nitrate should be used in combination: the former to decrease the free acidity of the solution somewhat, while the latter is applied to raise the general acidity of the bath. In the continuous wire drawing process parkerizing is carried out after pickling in 18 - 20-% sulfuric acid with maximum 5% FeSO₄ at 70 - 80°C and washing in water. The phosphate bath should have an acidity of 35 - 60 and a free acidity of 3 - 6, a temperature of 70 - 80°C. A zinc-phosphate concentrate (heated to 70°C) containing NaNO₃ has to be added to the bath. The entire process is completed by washing in running water and dipping in a 2 - 3% soapy solution (at 50 - 60°C) or by liming. The last phase of the process is drying at 150 - 200°C. The wire prepared in this way is then fed

Card 2/3

Preliminary parkerizing of wires prior to

S/133/61/000/012/006/006
A054/A127

into the drawing stand. It was found in practice that drawing rates of 900 m/min can be obtained by passing the wire twice through the phosphate bath (40 sec instead of 20). In the tests for wires 1.3 - 1.7 mm in diameter 4 kg/ton phosphoric acid and 0.83 kg/ton zinc were used. There are 4 figures, 3 tables and 9 references: 5 Soviet-bloc and 4 non-Soviet-bloc. The references to the English-language publications read as follows: H.A. Holden, S.I. Scouse, Wire Industry, 1949, v. 16, no. 192; V.D. Smith, Wire and Wire Products, 1945, p.II, no. 2.

ASSOCIATIONS: NIIMETIZ i Magnitogorskiy kalibrovochnyy zavod (Magnitogorsk Grooving Plant)

Card 3/3

LADYZHENSKAYA, F.M., inzh.; YELISEYEVA, N.V., inzh.

Effect of copper and other coatings on the corrosion resistance
of wire. Stal' 23 no.5:474-476 My '65.

(MIRA 1966)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metiznoy promyshlennosti.

LADYZHENSKAYA, F.M.; NEFEDOVA, D.I.

New developments in research. Stal' 25 no.8:871 S '65. (MIRA 18:9)

42712

S/081/62/000/020/025/040
B168/B101

11.9700

AUTHORS:

Goryacheva, V. I., Kalashnikov, V. P., Ladyzhenskaya, I. V.,
Lyakhovich, R. S., Sidorenko, T. N., Shekhter, Yu. N.

TITLE:

An additive for oils based on products of heat-contact
cracking of kerosine

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 20, 1962, 450-451,
abstract 20M203 (Novosti neft' i gaz. tekhn. Neftepererabotka
i neftekhimiya, no. 3, 1962, 3-5)

TEXT: At the "Neftegaz" works in Moscow an antiwear sulfur additive
(НГ-103 [NG-103]) and an antioxydant additive containing sulfur and
phosphorus (НГ-105 [NG-105], -105a NG-105a], НГ-105b [NG-105b]).
for engine oils were developed from the products of heat-contact cracking
of kerosine. Products from the cracking of paraffin, distillation
residues and kerosine were used for synthesizing the sulfur additive; the
130-250°C cracked kerosine fraction was found to be the best raw material
for producing the additive. Sulfuration was carried out in an experimental
unit by adding the cracked stock to melted sulfur (15% on cracked stock)
Card 1/3

An additive for oils based on ...

S/081/62/000/020/025/040
B168/B101

under intense agitation; the temperature was held at 135-150°C, and the reaction time was 2-3 hr. The resulting sulfurated product was held for 8 hr at 150-160°C after which it was washed in a column, at first with a solution of Na₂S and then with NaOH. After passing the copper-plate test the product was charged into a vacuum column and the hydrocarbons which had not taken part in the reaction were distilled off from it at a residual pressure of 5-10 mm Hg; the product was subsequently taken to an ultracentrifuge. The yield of additive was 25-30% of the raw material. Comparative tests on the additive NG-103 showed that as regards antiwear properties it is not inferior to ЭЗ-5 (EZ-5), OT-1 (OT-1) or ЛЗ⁶/9 (LZ⁶/9) which are made from scarce raw materials, and that it has advantages over them (cheap source material, simple production method, no unpleasant odor). The antioxidant additive was produced from a 75-250°C cracked kerosine fraction with a molecular weight of 198 and a Francis bromine number of 40. In order to produce a stable oil-soluble additive the olefinic hydrocarbons of the cracked stock were first polymerized in the presence of 2 wt.% AlCl₃ (on raw material) at 60°C. The mixture obtained

Card 2/3

An additive for oils based on ...

S/081/62/000/020/025/040
B168/B101

was heated to 100°C and received gradual additions of P₂S₅ (15 wt.% on raw material) with agitation. Upon completion of phosphorusulfuration the temperature of the mixture was raised to 140°C and held there for 7-8 hr. The product was then treated with 5% H₂SO₄ and washed with water. The hydrocarbons which had not undergone reaction were distilled off from the purified product at a pressure of 5-6 mm Hg. The acid additive (NG-105) was neutralized with CaO (NG-105b) or ZnO (NG-105a) and was centrifugalized. The additives so produced were dark brown in colour and had the usual odor of cracked stock; in a thin film they were transparent. The additive yield is 25% of the initial cracked stock. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

X

Card 3/3

1. LADYZHENSKA YA, K.I.
2. USSR (600)
4. Hepaticae
7. A second species of the genus Conocephalum Weber in the liverwort flora of the U.S.S.R., Bot.mat.Otd.spor.rast. 8, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, APRIL 1953, Unclassified.

1. LADYZHENSKAYA, K.I.
2. USSR (600)
4. Hepaticae
7. Riccia frostii Aust. in the hepatic flora of the U.S.S.R. Bot.mat.Otd.spor.rast.
8, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, APRIL 1953, Unclassified.

LADYZHENSKAYA, K. I.

ABRAMOVA, A.L.; LADYZHENSKAYA, K. I.; SAVICH-LYUBITSKAYA, L.I.; SAVICH, V.P.,
professor, doktor biologicheskikh nauk, zaslužhennyy deyatel' nanki
RSFSR, otvetstvennyy redaktor; VIKHREV, S.D., redaktor; ARONS, R.S.,
tekhnicheskly redaktor

[Cryptogamic flora of U.S.S.R.] Flora sporovykh rastenii SSSR.
Moskva. Vol.3. [Mosses] Listostebel'nye mkhi. No.2. [Andreaeales
and Bryales (Tetraphidales, Polytrichales, Buxbaumiales, Schistros-
tegales)] Andreevye i Brieve (Tetrafizovye, Politrikhailovye,
Buxbaumievye, Shistostegovye) mkhi. 1954. 329 p. (MIRA 8:3)

1. Akademiya nauk SSSR. Botanicheskiy institut.
(Mosses)

LADYZHENSKAYA, K. I.; ZENKOVA, Ye. Ya.

Ecology of the genus *Mylia* Gray within the U.S.S.R. (Ad oecologiam generis *Mylia* Gray in URSS). Bot.mat.Otd.spor.rast. 10:231-240
Ja '55. (MIRA 8:7)

(Hepaticae)

LADYZHENSKAYA, K.I.; ZENKOVA, Ye.Ya.

Liverwort spores as a systematic characteristic exemplified by the
genus *Fossembrenia* Raddi. Bot.zhur.40 no.6:853-857 N-D '55.
(MLRA 9:4)

1. Botanicheskiy institut imeni V.I. Komarova Akademii nauk SSSR,
Leningrad.

(Hepaticae) (Spores)

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geografiya, 14-57-6-12508
p 112 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Ladyzhenskaya, K. I.

TITLE: First Find of Fossombronia angulosa (Dicks) Raddi in
the USSR / (Pervaya nakhodka Fossombronia angulosa
(Dicks) Raddi v predelakh SSSR) /

PERIODICAL: Botan. materialy otd. sporovykh rast. Botan. in-t AN
SSSR, 1956, Vol 11, pp 167-176

ABSTRACT: The article presents new data pertaining to a find of
Fossombronia angulosa in the USSR. F. angulosa, the
largest plant of this genus (15 mm to 30 mm long),
forms more or less thick coverings or single indi-
viduals which spread along the ground. A morphologi-
cal description of the species is included. F.
angulosa is the most mesoxerophytic species of the
entire genus. This long-lived plant grows in the soil
of the arid subtropical Caspian region, sometimes

Card 1/2

First Find of Fossombronia angulosa (Cont.)

14-57-6-12508

occurring among cliffs, in fissures, or in the earth layer which covers them, along roads and in the loose soil under fruit trees. It grows less abundantly over the seacoast belt which is not as suitable for xerophytes and is always associated with substrata free of other vegetation. It was observed to bear spores at the end of September. The specimens, collected in the latter half of August on the moist soils prevailing in the damp subtropical regions around the Black Sea, were heavily laden with spores. The plant grows in the shore areas of the Black and the Caspian Seas in the Caucasus, where it is associated with the bare southern slopes of low hills. Its habitat in the Caucasus is restricted to the coastal belt. The author describes the distribution of the plant in the USSR, in Europe, and throughout the world. F. dumortieri bears the greatest resemblance to F. angulosa. A table by which these two species can be distinguished from one another in the USSR is included, as is a map showing the world-wide distribution of F. angulosa.

Card 2/2

N. Ya. T.

LADYZHENSKAYA, I.I.; OBUKHOVA, V.M.

Genus *Riella* Mont. in the rice fields of the Kazakh S.S.R.
Bot.mat.Otd.spor.rast. 11:176-182 Ja '56. (MIRA 9:11)
(Kazakhstan--Hepaticae)