

LEBEDEVA, M.N.; MARKIANOVICH, Ye.M.

Micro-organisms of the Black Sea detected by direct microscopic  
methods. Trudy SBS 10:175-194 '58. (MIRA 12:9)  
(Black Sea--Micro-organisms)

KRISS, A.Ye., LEBEDEVA, M.N., ABYZOV, S.S., MITSKEVICH, I.N.

Micro-organisms as indicators of hydrological phenomena in seas and oceans [with summary in English]. Zhur. ob.biol. 19 no. 5:397-413  
S-0 '58 (MIRA 11:10)

1. Institut mikrobiologii AN SSSR.  
(SEA WATER--BACTERIOLOGY)

AUTHOR: Lebedev, . . .

07/26-121-5-46/47

TITLE: The quantitative Distribution of Heterotrophic Microorganisms in the Indian Ocean and the Bordering Seas of the Antarctic Region (Kolichestvennaya raspredeleniye geterotrofnnykh mikroorganizmov v Indiyshom okeane i v priliegayushchikh moryakh Antarktiki)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademiya Nauk S.S.S.R., 1951, VOL. 121, No 3, pp. 557-566 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: With respect to microbiology the southern parts of the ocean have been little investigated (Refs 10, 11-14). The tropics of the Indian Ocean (Indiyshiy okean) have hitherto remained completely uninvestigated. During the voyage to the Antarctic (Antarktida) with the diesel electric boat "Ob" organized within the framework of the International Geophysical Year microbiological research work was carried out in 67 places. Water and mud samples were taken (Fig 1). The 1117 water samples were taken by means of a Hansen bathometer from depths of 1, 5, 15, 30, 75, 100, 150, 200, 250, 300, 400, 500, 750, 1000, 1500, 2000, 2500, 3000, 3500, 4000, 5000, 5500 and 5700 m (hydrological standard horizons) and treated according to

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SOV/20-121-5-44/47

## The Quantitative Distribution of Heterotrophic Microorganisms in the Indian Ocean and the Bordering Seas of the Antarctic Region

well known methods (Refs 3, 5). Results of research work carried out from the Antarctic to the estuary of the Ganges are given as mentioned in the title. It was found that south of Africa bacteria occur in very small amounts; 45,5% water samples were sterile. The neighborhood of the continent, be it the Antarctic or Africa, increases somewhat the bacterial population of individual horizons. An amazingly marked restriction of the large amounts of bacteria to 25 m of depth in all places is a characteristic feature of the vertical distribution of these microorganisms. Most samples taken at the surface are either sterile or contain a maximum of 175 cells/liter. In some cases a jump-like increase of the content of bacteria was observed at individual horizons. There are reasons for the believe (Refs 4, 10) that the distribution of currents in the Indian Ocean exerts an influence (Fig 2). A strong development of bacterial life above the 50th degree of latitude is a marked feature within the entire area of this ocean. The further we move to the North the rarer are sterile samples (only 5%). In single horizons the amounts reach their climax the more the Kaveri-(Gang) estuary is approached. They exceed,

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The Quantitative Distribution of Heterotrophic Microorganisms in the Indian Ocean and the Bordering Seas of the Antarctic Region

however, the quantities of heterotrophic bacteria found in the oligosaprogenous zones (Ref 9). The author is of the opinion that the high numbers of microbial population - as types developing on protein culture media - are a regular phenomenon of the tropical zones of the Indian Ocean. A more rapid circulation of organic substances as it occurs in the tropics can only be guaranteed by the activity of a considerable quantity of sacrophytic bacteria. On the whole the vertical distribution of the heterotrophs is - just as is the case in other places - distinguished by the formation of small zones and focuses (Refs 2, 5, 6). No connection could be observed between quantitative distribution and the values of oxidizability (Fig 2). In a certain approximation the vertical distribution may be regarded as reflection with respect to depth of the organical substance which is easily assimilated by these microorganisms. Also temperature does not exert a greater influence on the amounts of bacteria. No certain relations between the quantitative development of bacterial life and the type and depth of the mud could be

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The Quantitative Distribution of Heterotrophic Microorganisms in the Indian Ocean and the Bordering Seas of the Antarctic Region

determined. The research work is carried out owing to Professor A. Ye. Kriss's initiative. A. N. Bogoyavlenskiy, K. V. Broshkin and A. P. Lisitsyn contributed with their hydrochemical, hydrological and geological findings gained in the course of this expedition. There are 2 figures and 14 references, 8 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Sevastopol'skaya biologicheskaya stantsiya im. A. O. Kovalevskogo Akademii nauk SSSR (Sevastopol' Biological Station imeni A. O. Kovalevskiy, AS USSR)

PRESENTED: February 4, 1958, by V. N. Shaposhnikov, Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR

SUBMITTED: February 2, 1958

Card 4/4

LEBEDEVA, M.H.

Bacterial filaments from the hydrogen sulfide zone as possible  
food for filtering zooplanktonic organisms of the Black Sea,  
exemplified in Calanus helgolandicus. Trudy SBS 11:29-42 '59.  
(MIRA 13:5)

(Black Sea--Bacteria) (Copepoda)

LEBEDEVA, M.N.

Microbiological work during the Second Antarctic Sea Expedition.  
Pt.1: Quantitative distribution of heterotrophic micro-organisms  
in the water column and silts in different regions of the Indian  
Ocean; preliminary report. Trudy SBS 12:3-17 '59. (MIRA 14:10)  
(INDIAN OCEAN--MARINE MICROBIOLOGY)



LEBEDEVA, M. N.

RUSSIAN MARINE GEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

Sovetskaya antarkticheskaya ekspeditsiya, 1955.  
 Vtoraya morskaya ekspeditsiya na d/e "Os" 1956-1957 g. g. raznoyaznyye rezultaty  
 (Second Marine Expedition on the Diesel-Powered Ship "Os", 1956-57). Scientific Results  
 (Materialy no. 7) 1,500 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Vozbuzhdeniye geofizicheskoy SSI and Arkhticheskoy I  
 antarkticheskoy nauchno-issledovatel'skoy institut.

Ed. (title page): I.V. Makin, Doctor of Geographical Sciences, Professor;  
 Ed.: Ye. I. Okrenov, Tech. Ed.: O. I. Kalyakova.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for marine geologists and hydrologists.

CONTENTS: This is a collection of 9 articles on the hydrogeological and geological findings of the Second Soviet Marine Expedition, sponsored by the Arctic and Antarctic Scientific Research Institute of the Ministry of the Merchant Marine of the USSR as part of the International Geophysical Year Program. The expedition, conducted on the diesel ship "Os" during 1956-57, covered the entire Indian Ocean and the coast of Antarctica between 0 and 150° east longitude. The present volume, the seventh and last in a series on the Second Expedition, describes the work of the Expedition in investigating the geological structure and profile of the East Antarctic waters and the southern part of the Indian Ocean, through the collection of benthic deposits; the stratigraphical determination of the thickness of friable bottom deposits; the analysis of surface and depth samples; the relief of the bottom of the Boris Godunov shelf and half of Antarctica between 30 and 100° east longitude and 60 and 70° south latitude; the geomorphology of Queen Maud Land and Queen Mary Coast; glacial erosion; seasonal quantitative and qualitative hydrological and hydrochemical data; the distribution of plankton in the Antarctic Ocean and individual faunas, including viruses, seals, birds, fish, marine parasites, and microorganisms. The articles are written by: M.N. Lebedeva, Institute of Oceanography AS USSR (Institute of Geography AS USSR), Zoogeography Institute AS USSR (Institute of Fish Industry and Oceanography). No personal titles are mentioned. Each article is accompanied by references.

SOV/5462

Second Marine Expedition (Cont.)

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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress (G570.558)

KRISS, A.Ye.; ABYZOV, S.S.; LEBEDEVA, M.N.; MISHUSTINA, I.Ye.; MITSKEVICH,  
I.N.

Geographical distribution of the microbe population (heterotrophic  
organisms) throughout the ocean. Izv. AN SSSR. Ser. geog. no.5:  
34-41 S-0 '60. (MIRA 13:10)

(Sea water--Microbiology)

LEBEDEVA, M.N.; ANISHCHENKO, E.Ya.; GORBENKO, Yu.A.

Distribution of heterotrophic bacteria in some waters of the  
Mediterranean Basin. Trudy SBS 14:3-32 '61. (MIRA 15:4)  
(Mediterranean Sea—Marine microbiology)

LEBEDEVA, M.N.

Microbiological indication of the convergence and divergence  
zones in the Indian Ocean. Okeanologia 2 no.6:1104-1109 '62.  
(MIRA 17:2)

LEBEDEVA, M.N.

Peculiar filiform micro-organisms in the depths of the Black  
Sea. Mikrobiologiya 32 no.6:1038-1046 N-D '63 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Sevastopol'skaya biologicheskaya stantsiya AN UkrSSR.





LEBEDEVA, M. N.

Chemotherapy Section, Central Sci. Research Disinfection Inst.  
(-1944-)

Chair of Microbiol. II MMI (-1944-).

"Contribution to Diphtheria Chemotherapy."

Zhur. Mikrobiol., Epidemiol., i Immunobiol., No. 6, 1944



LEBEDEVA, M. N.

A guide to practical studies in microbiology; for students of medical institutes.  
Moskva, Medgiz, 1946. 207 p.

DAFM

LEBEDEVA PROF. M. N.

PA 21/49T59

USSR/Medicine - Chemotherapy  
Medicine - Arsphenamines

Jul 48

"Chemotherapy," Prof M. N. Lebedeva, 4 pp

"Fel'dsher i Akusherka" No 7

Explains meaning of chemotherapy and essential difference between pharmacological and chemotherapeutic preparations. Refers to production of salvarsan, novarsenol, miarsenol, osarsol, plasmocide, arichin (atabrine), and sulfamides.

21/49T59

LEBEDEVA, M. N.

A guide to practical studies in microbiology; for students of medical institutes.  
Izd. 2., dop. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo med. Lit-ry, 1950. 257 p.  
(51-35459)

QR63.L4 1950

KOSYAKOV, Pavel Nikolayevich; LEBEDEVA, M.N., redaktor; BEL'CHIKOVA, Yu.S.,  
tekhicheskiy redaktor.

[Antigenic substances in the organism and their significance for  
biology and medicine] Antigennye veshchestva organizma i ikh zna-  
chenie v biologii i meditsine. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo med. lit-ry,  
1954. 266 p. (MIRA 7:11)  
(Antigens and antibodies)

LEBEDEVA, M.N.

LEBEDEVA, M.N.

[Laboratory manual on medical microbiology] Rukovodstvo k prakticheskim zaniatiyam po meditsinskoj mikrobiologii. Izd. 3., perer. Moskva, Medgiz, 1955. 273 p. (MLRA 8:10)  
(MICROBIOLOGY--HANDBOOKS, MANUALS, ETC.)

COUNTRY : USSR  
CATEGORY : Microbiology  
ABS. JOUR : *Rev Zhur-Biologiya*, No. 4, 1959, H.L. 14-05  
AUTHOR : Lebedeva, M.M.; *Yor-payeva*, S.E.  
INSP. :  
TITLE : The Problem of Drug Resistance of Microorganisms.  
LIT. PUB. : *Zh. mikrobiol., epidemiol. i immunobiol*  
1957, No. 11, 26-33  
ABSTRACT : A summary is given of a paper devoted to the investigations of the Department of Microbiology I of the First Moscow "Order of Lenin" Medical Institute in the area of adaptation of organisms to sulfonamides and antibiotics. The authors concluded that the primary sensitivity of organisms to drug substances and their adaptive capacity depends on the degree of biochemical activity of the microorganisms.  
: The better the cell resists the effect of the  
CARD: 1/3

COUNTRY  
CATEGORY

ABS. JOUR

AUTHOR  
INST.

No. 14805

TITLE

ORIG. PUB.

ABSTRACT : destructive agent or adapts to it, the more developed systems of enzymes it possesses. There was not noted any relation between the changes developing in the cell as a result of adaptation and the character of the drug substance. Only the intensity of these changes and the rate of their development were altered. Development of drug-resistant forms of organisms was considered a general biological phenomenon of adaptation of the organism to

CARD: 2/3

... . CATEGORY :

ABS. JOUR. :

No. 14805

AUTHOR :  
INST. :

TITLE :

ORIG. PUB. :

ABSTRACT : factors of the external environment which were harmful for them. -- N.S. Pevzner

CARD: 3/3

~~LEBEDEVA, M.N.; YEFREMOVA, S.A.; KOSTIN, V.N.; LEVINA, R.Ya.~~

Bacteriostatic properties of -mercurated alcohols and their  
alkyl ethers. Vest.Mosk.un.Ser.mat.,mekh.,astron.,fiz., khim.  
12 no.3:149-158 '57. (MIRA 11:3)

1.Kafedra mikrobiologii I Moskovskogo ordena Lenina meditsinskogo  
instituta i Kafedra organicheskoy khimii Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo  
universiteta.

(Alcohol) (Ethers) (Bacteriostasis)



LEBEDEVA, Mariya Nikolayevna; VOROPAYEVA, Svetlana Dmitriyevna;  
BELIKOV, P.F., red.; ZUYEVA, N.K., tekhn.red.

[Resistance of microorganisms to drugs] Lekarstvennaya  
ustoiichivost' mikroorganizmov. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo med.lit-ry  
Medgiz, 1960. 180 p. (MIRA 14:3)  
(BACTERIA, EFFECT OF DRUGS ON)

BUGROVA, V.I., kand. med. nauk; VINOGRADOVA, I.N., kand. biol. nauk;  
D'YAKOV, S.I., kand. med. nauk; ZHDANOV, V.M., prof.;  
ZHUKOV-VEREZHNIKOV, N.N., prof.; ZEMTSOVA, O.M., kand.  
med. nauk; IMSHENETSKIY, A.A., prof.; KALINA, G.P., prof.;  
KAULEN, D.R., kand. med. nauk; KOVALEVA, A.I., doktor med.  
nauk; KRASIL'NIKOV, N.A., prof.; KUDLAY, D.G., doktor biol.  
nauk; LEBEDEVA, M.N., prof.; PERETS, L.G., prof. [deceased];  
PEKHOV, A.P., doktor biol. nauk; PLANEL'YES, Kh.Kh., prof.;  
POGLAZOVA, M.N., kand. biol. nauk; PROZOROV, A.A.; SINITSKIY,  
A.A., prof.; FEDOROV, M.V., prof. [deceased]; SHANINA-VAGINA,  
V.I., kand. biol. nauk; VYGODCHIKOV, G.V., prof., zamestitel'  
otv. red.; ADO, A.D., prof., red.; BAROYAN, O.A., prof., red.;  
BILIBIN, A.F., prof., red.; BOLDYREV, T.Ye., prof., red.;  
VASHKOV, V.I., doktor med. nauk, red.; VYAZOV, O.Ye., doktor  
med. nauk, red.; GAUZE, G.F., prof., red.; GOSTEV, V.S., prof.,  
red.; GORIZONTOV, P.D., prof., red.; GRINBAUM, F.T., prof.,  
red. [deceased]; GROMASHEVSKIY, L.V., prof., red.; YELKIN, I.I.,  
prof., red.; ZASUKHIN, L.N., doktor biol. nauk, red.;  
ZDRODOVSKIY, P.F., prof., red.; KAPICHNIKOV, M.M., kand. med.  
nauk, red.; KLEMPARSKAYA, N.N., prof., red.; KOSYAKOV, P.N.,  
prof., red.; LOZOVSKAYA, Ye.S., kand. med. nauk, red.;  
MAYSKIY, I.N., prof., red.; MUROMTSEV, S.N., prof., red.  
[deceased];

(Continued on next card)

BUGROVA, V.I.---(continued) Card 2.

NIKITIN, M.Ya., red.; NIKOLAYEVA, T.A., red.; PAVLOVSKIY, Ye.N., akademik, red.; PASTUKHOV, A.P., kand. med. nauk, red.; PETRISHCHEVA, P.A., prof., red.; POKNOVSKAYA, M.P., prof., red.; POPOV, I.S., kand. med. nauk, red.; ROGOZIN, I.I., prof. red.; RUDNEV, G.P., prof., red.; SERGIYEV, P.G., prof., red.; SKRYABIN, K.I., akad., red.; SOKOLOV, M.I., prof. red.; SOLOV'YEV, V.D., prof., red.; TRIBULEV, G.P., dotsent, red.; CHUMAKOV, M.P., prof., red.; SHATROV, I.I., prof., red.; TIMAKOV, V.D., prof., red.toma; TROITSKIY, V.L., prof., red.toma; PETROVA, N.K., tekhn.red.;

[Multivolume manual on the microbiology, clinical aspects, and epidemiology of infectious diseases] Mnogotomnoe rukovodstvo po mikrobiologii klinike i epidemiologii infektsionnykh boleznei. Otv. red. N.N.Zhukov-Verezhnikov. Moskva, Medgiz. Vol.1. [General microbiology] Obshchaya mikrobiologiya. Otv. red. N.N.Zhukov-Verezhnikov. 1962. 730 p. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Zhdanov, Zhukov-Verezhnikov, Vygodchikov, Bilibin, Vashkov, Gromashevskiy, Zdrodovskiy, Rudnev, Sergiyev, Chumakov, Timakov, Troitskiy).

(Continued on next card)

BUGROVA, V.I.---(continued) Card 3.

2. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii nauk SSSR (for Imshenetskiy, Krasil'nikov). 3. Chlen-korrespondent Akademii meditsinskikh nauk SSSR (for Planel'yes, Baroyan, Boldyrev, Gorizontov, Petrishcheva, Rogozin). 4. Deystvitel'nyy chlen Vsesoyuznoy akademii sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk im. V.I.Lenina (for Muromtsev).

(MICROBIOLOGY)

~~LEBEDEVA, Mariya Nikolayevna~~, prof.; YEFREMOVA, S.A., kand. med. nauk,  
red.; PRONINA, N.D., tekhn. red.

[Laboratory manual on medical microbiology] Rukovodstvo k  
prakticheskim zaniatiyam po meditsinskoj mikrobiologii. Izd.4.,  
perer. Moskva, Medgiz, 1963. 407 p. (MIRA 16:8)  
(MEDICAL MICROBIOLOGY--LABORATORY MANUALS)

LEBEDEVA, M.N.

Toxicity of the combination of acrichine with Aspidium filix-mas extract. Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. 31 no.6:677-680 N-D '62.

(MIRA 17:11)

1. Iz otdela gel'mintologii (zav. - prof. V.P. Pod'yapol'skaya) Instituta meditsinskoy parazitologii i tropicheskoy meditsiny imeni Martsinovskogo (dir. - prof. P.G. Sergiyev) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.

LEBEDEVA, M.N.; KUZNETSOVA, I.A.

Pharmacology of the preparation hexachloroparaxylene. Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. 32 no.6:691-696 N-D '63 (MIRA 18:1)

1. Iz laboratorii farmakologii (zav. V.F. Gladkikh) otdela gel'mintologii (zav. - prof. V.P. Pod'yapol'skaya) Instituta meditsinskoy parazitologii i tropicheskoy meditsiny imeni Ye.I.Martsinovskogo (direktor - prof. P.G. Sergiyev) Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR.

LEBEDOVA, M.N.: MARXIANOVICH, Ye.M.

Distribution of heterotrophic micro-organisms in the Red Sea and  
the Gulf of Aden. Gidrobiol. zhur. 1 no.3:22-32 '65. (MIRA 18:6)

1. Institut biologii yuzhnykh morey, Sevastopol'.



ABDULIN, F.S.; MONCHAPOV, O.K.; MASLOV, I.I.; LEBEDEVA, M.N.; MAKAROVA,  
I.I.; BEMENT'YEVA, G.V.

Drilling- in a clay gas-bearing bed using a saline drilling  
fluid. Burenie no.6:18-20 '64. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Stavropol'skiy filial Groznenskogo neftyanogo nauchno-  
issledovatel'skogo instituta i Moskovskiy ordena Trudovogo  
Krasnogo Znameni institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy  
promyshlennosti im. akad. Gubkina.

ABDULIN, F.S.; LEBEDEVA, M.N.

Effect of water with various additives on the bloating  
of clay particles of slightly permeable reservoirs.  
Gaz. prom. 10 no.9:11-14 '65. (MIRA 18:11)

LEBEDEVA, M.N.

Changes in tolerance to anthelmintic preparations used in combinations; experimental study. Med. paraz. i paraz. bol. 34 no.2:169-176 Mr-Apr '65. (MIRA 18:11)

1. Laboratoriya farmakologii gel'mintologicheskogo otdela Instituta meditsinskoy parazitologii i tropicheskoy meditsiny imeni Ye.I. Martsinovskogo Ministerstva zdravookhraneniya SSSR, Moskva.

ABDULIN, F.S.; MASLOV, I.I.; GONCHAROV, O.K.; LEBEDEVA, M.N.

Increasing the productivity of gas wells in the Rashevatskoye field  
by acidizing clay on bottom-hole zones. Gaz. delo no.7:11-14 '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

1. Stavropol'skiy filial Groznenskogo neftyanogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta i Moskovskiy ordena Trudovogo Krasnogo Znameni institut neftekhimicheskoy i gazovoy promyshlennosti im. akad. Gubkina.

KRASIL'NIKOV, N.A.; KASHKIN, P.N.; LEBEDEVA, M.N.

Book reviews and bibliography. Antibiotiki 10 no.11:1051-1054  
N '65. (MIRA 19:1)

LEBEDEVA, M.K.

I.I. Mechnikov; on the 120th anniversary of his birth. Zhur.  
mikrobiol., epid. i immun. 43 no.1:6-11 Ja '66  
(MIRA 19:1)

1. Submitted September 5, 1965.

LEBEDEVA, M.P.  
KANYGINA, A.V.; LEBEDEVA, M.P.; RODZILLER, I.D.

The effect of industrial waste on water basins located in  
marine tide zones. Vod. i san. tekhn. no.8:20-21 Ag '56,  
(MLRA 9:10)

(Water--Purification)

ACC NR: AP6036785

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0363/66/002/011/1948/1952

AUTHOR: Korsunskaya, N. Ye.; Lebedeva, N. N.; Mirzoyev, B. R.; Sheynkman, K. K.

ORG: Institute for Semiconductors AN SSSR (Institut poluprovodnikov AN SSSR); Azerbaidzhan State University im. S. M. Kirov (Azerbaydzhanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Production and semiconducting properties of single crystal of  $\text{In}_4\text{S}_5$ 

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Izvestiya. Neorganicheskiye materialy, v. 2, no. 11, 1966, 1948-1952

TOPIC TAGS: semiconductor single crystal, indium compound, sulfide

ABSTRACT: The  $\text{In}_4\text{S}_5$  used in the experiments was synthesized in a quartz ampoule evacuated to  $0.133 \text{ newtons/m}^2$ , in a horizontal tubular furnace whose temperature was automatically regulated with a EPP-09 instrument. Visual observations and thermographic recordings show that at a temperature of  $600^\circ$  there is a rapid exothermic reaction between indium and sulfur with the formation of a solid reaction product. The temperature is then raised to  $1000^\circ\text{C}$ , at which temperature there already exists an alloy of the composition  $\text{In}_4\text{S}_5$ , and then reduced at a rate of  $70\text{-}80^\circ/\text{hour}$  to a temperature of  $770^\circ\text{C}$ , at which temperature the reaction takes place. At this temperature, the reaction lasts for 5-6 hours. The temperature is then reduced from

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UDC: 546.682'221:537.311.33



ACC NR: AP6036785

770° to 700°C at a rate of 10°/hour. The product is a porous ingot of a dark gray color. Single crystals of  $\text{In}_4\text{S}_5$  were grown from the ingot by the method of zone melting. The product single crystals were found to have a monoclinic crystal system, and lattice constants agreeing with previous data. The final experimental samples had dimensions of 4 x 2 x 0.3 mm<sup>3</sup>. Detailed studies were made of the electric and photoelectric properties of these monocrystalline plates. Determinations were made of the width of the forbidden band, and of the energy of the acceptor levels. The mobility of the basic carriers was determined. It was concluded from the data that crystals of  $\text{In}_4\text{S}_5$  have considerable photosensitivity over a wide spectral range at reduced temperatures. Orig. art. has: 6 figures and 2 tables.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: C3Feb66/ ORIG REF: 005/ OTH REF: 010

Card 2/2

LEBEDEVA, M.P.

1957

✓ The influence of industrial wastes containing sodium chloride on a (river) water system. A. V. Kanygina and M. P. Lebedeva. *Vodosnabzhenie i Sanit. Tekh.* 1957, No. 7, 15-17. The discharge of the waters of the Chernaya with their saline concn. of 20 g./l., nearly 3 times that of sea water, into the Kama (east tributary of the Volga) raises definite biol. problems as a result of the change in chem. characteristics. Thus, the Kama with 134 and 38.3 mg./l.  $\text{HCO}_3^-$  and  $\text{Cl}^-$ , resp., shifts from the bicarbonate to the chloride classification with 134 and 198. Results of a biol. survey are reported together with Lab. data on the max. NaCl tolerances of various types of organisms, e.g., *Nauphionomus* 788 and 1600 mg./l. in water at 20° and 17°, resp.; an oligochaete 1570 and 2000; *Daphnia magna* 200 and 340; *Cyclops serrulatus* 394; *Leucospiza latimantii* 1970; nitrifying bacteria, 1st and 2nd stages, resp., 1070 and 2000.

H. I. Olin

KANYGINA, A.V.; LEBEDEVA, M.F.; RODZILIER, I.D.

Effect of the discharge of industrial sewage of chemical plants  
into the Volga River. Vod. i san. tekhn. no.1:3-5 Ja '61.  
(MIRA 14:9)

(Volga River--Water--Pollution)

LEBEDEVA, M.V.

KHLEBNIKOV, N.I., doktor biologicheskikh nauk; KOZHINOVA, L.A., kandidat meditsinskikh nauk; LEBEDEVA, M.V., starshiy laborant; KICHENKO, N.G. starshiy laborant.

Use of sewage for fertilization in agriculture [with summary in English]. Gig. i san. 22 no.2:31-35 F '57 (MLRA 10:4)

1. Iz Instituta obshchey i kommunal'noy gigiyeny AMN SSSR.  
(SEWAGE

use for fertilization in agriculture (Rus))

(FERTILIZERS

use of sewage in agriculture (Rus))

LEBEDINA, N. K., BOLEIKO, A. S., VASILEVICH, I. I., and POLOVIN, I. I.;  
MILITSKO, V. A., GUSEVA, N. I., KOSTOMAROVA, I. S., KULIKOVA, I. I.,  
KURKOVA, S. I., POKHLENKO, I. A., SHCHERBA, N. N., and YEMELIN, I. I.;  
MASHKOV, N. I.

"Hygienic evaluation of the experience of rendering harmless the  
drainage waters on agricultural lands."

report submitted at the 13th All-Union Congress of Hygienists, Bacteriologists  
and Infectionists, 1959.

L 2291-66 EWT(1)/EWT(m)/EWP(i)/ETC/ENG(m)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(b) - IJP(c) RDP/D/CG

ACCESSION NR: AP5014568

UR/0181/65/007/006/1699/1705

AUTHOR: Palatnik, L. S.; Sorokin, V. K.; Lebedeva, M. V.

52  
49  
B

TITLE: On the influence of the substrate on the structure and properties of PbTe films

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 7, no. 6, 1965, 1699-1705

TOPIC TAGS: thin film growing, epitaxial growing, lead compound, telluride, single crystal

ABSTRACT: The authors investigate the influence temperature and of the real structure of the surface of a NaCl substrate, used for oriented growing of PbTe single-crystal film, on the structure and the properties of the film. The films were prepared by an epitaxial growth technique on a plate of rock salt fastened to an annular copper strip, across which a temperature drop 50--3500 was produced. The PbTe was evaporated in a vacuum of  $5 \times 10^{-4}$  mm Hg. A series of samples, differing from one another only in the substrate temperature, were tested in a single experiment. The effect of the perfection

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ACCESSION NR: AP5014568

3

of the NaCl surface was also studied. The results indicate that two types of condensation nuclei are produced, one distributed uniformly over the entire surface of the substrate and the other located near the jogs on the relief of the surface. At high temperatures, the crystal layers of PbTe serve as continuations of the jogs of the NaCl, whereas at medium temperatures the crystal formation along the jogs competes with the crystal formation uniformly distributed over the entire surface of the substrate. The competition between these mechanisms, occurring at 180--2200, hinders the oriented growth of the films with large single-crystal fragments and reduces the mobility of the carriers in the film. It is concluded that if the substrates are chosen with a small number of jogs or other defects on the surface, and are protected against moisture, then very good single-crystal films can be grown even at 140--1600. The carrier mobility in such films increases by a factor 2--3, at 140--1600 and by 30--50% at 250--3000 and reaches the same value as in bulk material at 3000. Orig. art. has: 7 figures and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Khar'kovskiy politekhnicheskii institut im. V. Lenina  
 (Khar'kov polytechnic Institute)

SUBMITTED: 18Dec64

44.55 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 88, 1a

NR REF SOV: 004

OTHER: 002

Card

2/2 DP

LEVDWA, H. YA., ROMANOVSKAYA, E. P., SHCHERBA, M. B., KAPLENKOVA, Y. I.

"Hygienic characteristics of fats of native origin and ways of  
enhancing their nutritive value."

report submitted at the 13th All-Union Congress of Hygienists, Epidemiologists  
and Infectionists, 1959.



SHVETSOV, V.; NESMELOV, V.; LEBEDEVA, N.

Recovery of dichloroethane vapors in a foam layer. *Mias.ind.SSSR*  
32 no.6:54-56 '61. (MIRA 15:2)

1. Kazanskiy khimiko-tekhnologicheskii institut im. Kirova.  
( Ethane)

LEBEDEVA, N.A.

For future mothers. Zdorov'ie 6 no. 11:27 N '60. (MIRA 13:10)  
(PHYSICAL EDUCATION FOR WOMEN) (PREGNANCY)

IVANOV, I.I.; BERG, Yu.N.; LEBEDEVA, N.A.

Changes caused by high pressure in certain properties of myosin,  
actomyosin and actin. Biokhimiia 25 no. 3:505-510 My-Je '60.  
(MIRA 14:4)

1. Chair of Biochemistry, the Pediatric Medical Institute, Leningrad.  
(MYOSIN)

LEBEDEVA, N. A., LOPATINA, N. I., MIROVICH, N. I., TUKACHENSKIY, S. Y.,  
YUR'YEV, V. A., ZHAKHOVA, Z. N., IVANOV, I. I., and BERG, YU. N.  
(USSR)

"Proteins of various Muscle Myofibrils and the Problem of Tone."

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

LEBEDEVA, N.A.

Treatment of tuberculous meningitis without the subarachnoid  
administration of streptomycin. *Pediatriia* 38 no.9:62-64 S  
'60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Iz pediatricheskoy kliniki Kalininskogo meditsinskogo insti-  
tuta (zav. kafedroy - doktor med.nauk Ye.D. Belyayeva) i det-  
skoy terapevticheskoy bol'nitsy No.1 (glavnyy vrach V.S. Morozova).  
(MENINGES—TUBERCULOSIS)

BELYAYEVA, Ye.D., prof.; LEBEDEVA, N.A.; SIDORENKO, M.A.

Diagnosis of tuberculous meningitis in children. Vop. okh. mat. i  
det. 6 no.10:29-33 0 '61. (MIRA 14:11)

1. Iz kafedry pediatrii (zav. - prof. Ye.D. Belyayeva) Kalininskogo  
meditsinskogo instituta (dir. A.N. Kushnev, nauchnyy rukovoditel' -  
prof. G.Kh. Khachatur'yan).  
(MENINGES--TUBERCULOSIS)

KUDELIN, Boris Ivanovich; KOROBEYNIKOVA, Zoya Aleksandrovna;  
LEBEDEVA, Nina Aleksandrovna; VANTORINA, G.B., red.;  
~~MANOVA, I.S., red.~~; CHISTYAKOVA, K.S., tekhn. red.

[Natural resources of underground waters in the Central  
Chernozem Region and the methodology for mapping them]  
Estestvennye resursy podzemnykh vod tsentral'no-  
chernozemnogo raiona i metodika ikh kartirovaniia. Mo-  
skva, Izd-vo Mosk. univ., 1963. 146 p. (MIRA 16:8)  
(Central Chernozem Region--Water supply)

1. LEBEDEVA, N. A.
2. SSSR (600)
4. Geology-Maps
7. Legend for a geomorphological map.  
Vest. Len. un.7 No 1, 1952

States that the general characteristics of the legends to geomorphological charts is that the volumetric form of relief (chart with relief forms) or a combination of these forms (charts with relief types or geomorphological regions) is acknowledged to be the unit of mapping. This method was first criticized in 1950 in an article by D.V.Borisevich, who proposed that 62 symbols for incline and surfaces of various genesis be used, giving a total of several thousand different forms of relief.

251T90

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



LEBEDEVA, N. A.

Physical Geography - Maps

Geomorphological cartography. A. I. Spiridonov. Reviewed by N. A. Lebedeva.  
Sov. kniga No. 3, 1953.

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

ISREDEVA, N.A.

~~ISREDEVA, N.A.~~  
Terraced relief of the northwestern Caucasus. Vop.geog. 36:207-214  
'54. (MIRA 8:4)

(Caucasus—Physical geography)

LEBEDEVA, Natal'ya Alekseyevna; LEBEDEV, Nikolay Konstantinovich; SOLOV'YEV,  
A.I., otvetstvennyy redaktor; BORONTSOVA, A.I., redaktor; HGGINA, N.I.  
tekhnicheskiiy redaktor

[Elisée Reclus] Elize Recliu. Moskva, Gos. izd-vo geogr. lit-ry,  
1956. 39 p. (MIRA 9:9)  
(Reclus, Elisée, 1830-1905)

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 4,  
pp 112-113 (USSR) 15-57-4-4831

AUTHOR: Lebedeva, N. A.

TITLE: Geomorphological Factors in Formation of Alluvial  
Deposits in the Western Part of Southern Maritime  
Territory (Geomorfologicheskiye usloviya obrazovaniya  
rossypey v zapadnoy chasti Yuzhnogo Primor'ya)

PERIODICAL: Tr. In-ta geol. rud. mestorozhd. petrogr. mineralogii  
i goekhimii, 1956, Nr 3, pp 188-211

ABSTRACT: Preliminary results of geomorphological observations  
conducted in the western part of southern Maritime  
Territory are set forth. The region of the investi-  
gations was located in the Suifen-Khanka depression,  
which lies at the junction of two large tectonic  
structures. The large northern part of the depression  
lies within the ancient Khanka crystalline massif.

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15-57-4-4831

Geomorphological Factors in Formation of Alluvial Deposits (Cont.)

The latter is composed of Precambrian, Cambrian, and Upper Paleozoic deposits and of Paleozoic intrusions. The central part of the massif is a region of Cenozoic flexure filled with Tertiary and Quaternary formations. The ancient rocks of the massif (crystalline schists, gneisses, and granites) outcrop only on the edges of the depression and in separate protuberances within it. The eastern mountainous part of the depression belongs to the Sikhote-Alin zone of Mesozoic folding, which was disturbed by later Cenozoic uplifts. The alluvial metal deposits of the territory are associated with Cenozoic formations represented by sedimentary and by volcanic rock. The author outlines the basic stages in formation of the local relief and the laws of distribution of the metalliferous alluvial deposits. The formation of the surface relief and of the unconsolidated deposits occurred here during the upper Tertiary and Quaternary periods under the influence of vertical tectonic movements. Periods of scattered subsidences and uplifts of small size and of approximately the same age were accompanied by levelling of the relief, deposition of thin  
Card 2/4

15-57-4-4831

Geomorphological Factors in Formation of Alluvial Deposits (Cont.)

argillaceous sediments, and mild erosion of primary rocks. With the exception of some eluvial deposits, almost no alluvial formations originated at that time. Times of intensive tectonic uplifts which occurred simultaneously in various areas alternated with these periods. The intensive uplift activity was characterized by the growth of mountain structures, the dissection of relief, the considerable erosion of primary rocks, and the deposition of coarse clastic material. Together, these created favorable conditions for formation of alluvial deposits. Three types of such deposits are distinguished on the basis of differences in morphology, genesis, and age: 1) the ancient bluish-gray detrital arenaceous alluvial-deluvial deposits of the buried valleys formed in the Pliocene period; 2) the brown detrital argillaceous deposits of the middle and upper Quaternary period (Osipovka, Voznesenka, and Shetukhe); 3) the red eluvial deposits of indeterminate age associated with areas of the weathering crust. The methods of study and exploration of alluvial deposits should differ with the geomorphological

Card 3/4

15-57-4-4831

Geomorphological Factors in Formation of Alluvial Deposits (Cont.)

characteristics of the investigated territories. Geomorphological maps and profiles of the Sikhote-Alin mountain region should be drawn and should show accumulation areas both of the present river valleys and of the ancient river system. The cross sections of unconsolidated deposits in the Suifen-Khanka depression area and geomorphological maps of this region should be supplemented by the maps of buried relief for various periods during which alluvial deposits were formed.

Card 4/4

I. D. G.

171

COUNTRY : Czechoslovakia H-23  
 CATEGORY :  
 SOURCE JOUR. : RZKhim., No. 16 1959, No. 58310  
 AUTHOR : Bomar, M. and Leocova, M.  
 TITLE : Not given  
 : Sorbic Acid as a Fungicidal Agent for the im-  
 pregnation of Wrapping Materials in the Packaging  
 of Food Products  
 ORIG. PUB. : Prumysl Potravin, 9, No 7, 584-587 (1958)

ABSTRACT : The authors have found that sorbic acid (I) in concentrations of about 0.1% inhibits the growths of molds (*Astergillus niger*, *Penicillium brevicompactum*) regardless of pH in the pH range 5.5-7.0 but does not affect the growth of bacteria. In contrast to the data published in the literature, the authors have found that I is oxidized fairly rapidly in air. Experiments were made with the preservation of butter by wrapping it in paper impregnated with I. The preservation of

1/2



LEBEDEVA, N.A.

Stratigraphy of continental Neogens-Quaternary sediments in the  
high right bank of the Kuban between Armavir and Krasnodar.  
Trudy GIN no.32:170-184 '59. (MIRA 13:12)  
(Kuban Valley—Geology, Stratigraphic)

LEBEDEVA, N.A.

Importance of detecting and mapping coeval relief complexes when  
analyzing recent movements. Vop. geog. no.46:157-168 '59.  
(MIRA 12:12)

(Geology, Structural--Maps)

LEBEDEVA, N.A.

Prediction of low frontal clouds in the Kazan region. Sbor. po r<sup>og</sup>.  
sin. no.4:4-68 '60. (MIRA 14:11)  
(Kazan region--Clouds)

24.2200

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24450  
S/081/61/000/007/003/010  
B107/B207

AUTHORS: Zubovich, I. A., Lebedeva, N. A.

TITLE: Catalytic activity and magnetic susceptibility of palladium-silver catalysts on polymorphous modifications of titanium dioxide

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 7, 1961, 67, abstract 7B508 (7B508) (Uch. zap. Yaroslavsk. tekhnol. in-ta, 5, 1960, 19 - 24)

TEXT: The change in catalytic activity and magnetic susceptibility of Pd/Ag catalysts applied to polymorphous  $TiO_2$  modifications was shown to proceed in the same sense. A minimum of catalytic activity in  $H_2O_2$  decomposition and a minimum of paramagnetism of the Pd/Ag catalysts on anatase and rutile coincide with the simplest stoichiometric atomic ratios of Pd and Ag. The polymorphous modifications of  $TiO_2$  do not show an essential influence on the catalytic activity and magnetic susceptibility

Card 1/2

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24450

S/081/61/000/007/003/010  
B107/B207

Catalytic activity....

of diluted layers of Pt/Ag and Pd/Ag catalysts. [Abstracter's note:  
Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

LEBEDEVA, N.A.; POPOV, G.I.

Recent data on the upper Pliocene of the Kuban. Dokl. AN SSSR 138  
no. 3:647-650 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Predstavleno akademikom A.L. Yanshinym.  
(Kuban—Geology, Stratigraphic)

LEBEDEVA, N.A.; MITIN, N.Ye.

Stratigraphy of Neogene-Quaternary sediments in the eastern part  
of the Kuban Lowland. Trudy Kom.chetv.per. 19:223-239 '62.

(MIRA 16:1)

(Kuban Lowland--Geology, Stratigraphic)

LEEDEVA, Natal'ya Alekseyevna; NIKIFOROVA, K.V., otv.red.; PEYVE, A.V., glavnyy red.; MARKOV, M.S., red.; MENNER, V.V., red.; TIMOFEYEV, P.P., red.; NOSOV, G.I., red.izd-va; UL'YANOVA, O.G., tekhn.red.

[Continental Quaternary sediments in the Kuban-Azov trough and their association with marine formations] Kontinental'nye antropogenovye otlozhenia Azovo-Kubanskogo progiba i sootnoshenie ikh s morskimi tolshchami. Moskva, Izd-vo Akad. nauk SSSR, 1963. 104 p. (Akademiia nauk SSSR. Geologicheskii institut. . Trudy, no.84). (MIRA 16:10)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Peyve).



BERG, Yu.N.; LEBEDEVA, N.A.; MARKINA, Ya.A.; IVANOV, I.I.

Effect of high pressure on some myosin properties. Biokhimiia 30  
no.2:277-281 M--Ap '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Kafedra biokhimiia Peditricheskogo meditsinskogo instituta,  
Leningrad.

L 50860-65 EWT(1)/FCC GW

ACCESSION NR: AR5012913

UR/0169/65/000/003/B091/B091  
551.557.5:551.551.15

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Geofizika, Abs. 3B547

AUTHOR: Lebedeva, N. A.

12  
B

TITLE: Jet streams and bumping in the eastern part of the European Territory, USSR

CITED SOURCE: Sb. 150 let Meteorol. observ. Kazansk, un-ta. Kazan', Kazansk. un-t, 1963, 48-53

55

TOPIC TAGS: jet stream, bumping, atmospheric sounding, aerological sounding

12,55

TRANSLATION: According to aerological sounding data obtained in Moscow, Gor'kiy, Kazan', and Sverdlovsk, and on the basis of the synoptic and AT-500 charts for the period from October 1958 to September 1961, a classification was made of the aerological conditions (by types of fronts, motion of their direction near the surface of the earth, and characteristic properties of high-altitude baric fields) under which strong jet streams originated (wind velocity of 150 km per hour, or more). Four types of processes were established. A description is given of each type and of its frequency. An analysis of the weather on board (899 cases of bump-

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L 60860-65  
ACCESSION NR: AR5012913

ing of the TU-104 aircraft) showed that the bumping was observed mostly in regions of increased horizontal gradients of wind velocity at high altitudes. Most frequently it was observed in meridionally directed jet streams during flight from the axis of a high-level trough or crest to the jet stream and back. Favorable conditions for bumping are also found in areas of converging or diverging jet streams moving along a circle of latitude. N. Davydov.

SUB CODE: ES

ENCL: 00

Card

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2/2

L 39825-66 EMB(m) GD-2

ACC NR: AP6018850

SOURCE CODE: UR/0367/65/002/006/0966/0973

AUTHOR: Basina, A. S.; Bediko, T.; Gromov, K. Ya.; Dzholepov, B. S.; Lobodev, N. A.;  
Morozov, V. A.; Novgorodov, A. F.

ORG: Joint Institute of Nuclear Studies (Ob'yedinenyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy); Leningrad State University (Leningradskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Decay of Pr sup 138 <sup>14</sup> / This paper was given at the 14th Annual Conference on Nuclear Spectroscopy, Tbilisi, February 1964. /

SOURCE: Yadernaya fizika, v. 2, no. 6, 1965, 966-973

TOPIC TAGS: radioactive decay, praseodymium, gamma spectrum, conversion electron spectrum, cerium

ABSTRACT: The  $\gamma$ -spectrum,  $\gamma\gamma$ - and  $\beta^+\gamma$  - coincidence spectra, and the conversion electron spectra of praseodymium samples obtained from Ta, Tb, and Er irradiated with 660 Mev protons were measured. The relative intensities of the  $\gamma$ - transitions with energies of 303, 789, and 1047 kev, observed in the  $\gamma$ -spectrum of Pr<sup>138</sup>, were determined and tabulated. The  $\gamma\gamma$ -coincidence experiments give evidence of a cascade of transitions having the energies of 303-1047-789 kev. Measured  $\beta^+\gamma$ - coincidences did not confirm the existence of the  $\beta^+$  decay of Pr<sup>138</sup> to the 1840 kev level. The conversion electron transitions of  $303 \pm 1$  and  $789 \pm 3$  kev were investigated

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L 39835-66

ACC. NR: AP6018850

on a lens-type beta spectrometer. The internal conversion coefficients  $\alpha_{K303} = 0.14 \pm 0.02$  and  $\alpha_{K769} = 3.42 \times 10^{-3}$  were determined. The first coefficient indicates that the 303 keV transition is type E3, while the second does not contradict the assumption that the 769 keV transition is purely E2. The quantum characteristics of the excited states of  $Ce^{138}$  are discussed. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 4 tables. [Based on authors' Eng. abst.] [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 20 / SUBM DATE: 06Mar65 / ORIG REF: 004 / OTH REF: 005

Card 2/2 *W5*

3

L 45255-66 EWT(m)

ACC NR: AP6023079 (AV) SOURCE CODE: UR/0367/66/003/004/0602/0608

AUTHOR: Abdumalikov, A. A. ; Abdurazakov, A. A. ; Buribayev, S. B. ; Gromov, K. Ya. ; Lebedev, N. A.

50  
49  
B

ORG: Joint Institute of Nuclear Research (Ob'yedinennyy institut yadernykh issledovaniy); Tashkent Polytechnic Institute (Tashkentskiy politechnicheskiy institut)

TITLE: Conversion electron spectra of the  $Ce^{135}$ ,  $Ce^{133}$ , and  $Ce^{132}$  isotopes

19

SOURCE: Yadernaya fizika, v. 3, no. 4, 1966, 602-608

TOPIC TAGS: conversion electron spectrum, nuclear energy, spectrographic analysis, radioactive decay scheme, constant magnetic field, cesium isotope

ABSTRACT: Conversion electron spectra in the decay of  $Ce^{135}$ ,  $Ce^{133}$ , and  $Ce^{132}$  isotopes in the energy region of 20-800 keV have been investigated with the aid of a  $\beta$ -spectrograph with a constant magnetic field. The following new  $\gamma$ -transitions were found in the decay of  $Ce^{135}$ : 86.80 (E2 + M1), 146.0, 200.7,

Card 1/2

L 45255-66

ACC NR: AP6023079

and 267.5 keV; in the decay of  $Ce^{133}$ : 87.8(M1), 123.7, 127.8, 130.7(M1 + E2), 137.6, 142.3, 155.5(M1 or E1), 177.1, 178.6, 182.2(E1 or M1 + E2), 190.1(M1 or E1), 216.8, 251.5, 261.3, and 329.5 keV; in the decay of  $Ce^{132}$ : 76.8(M1), 97.1(M1) and 174.0 keV. It is assumed that 97.1 and 174.0 keV are excited in the  $57La_{75}^{132}$  nucleus. A decay scheme for  $Ce^{135} \rightarrow La^{135}$  has been proposed. The authors thank I. F. Uchevatkin for valuable discussions and for making available the results of his studies on  $Ce^{135}$  prior to publication. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 6 tables.  
[Based on authors' abstract] [NT]

SUB CODE: 18/ SUBM DATE: 02Jul65/ ORIG REF: 011/ OTH REF: 005/

Card 2/2 *bbh*

ACC NR: AP7005650

SOURCE CODE: UR/013/67/000/002/0099/0099

INVENTOR: Volosov, D. S.; Lebedeva, N. A.

ORG: None

TITLE: A compound objective lens, Class 42, No. 190610

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 2, 1967, 99

TOPIC TAGS: optic lens, wide angle lens, camera component

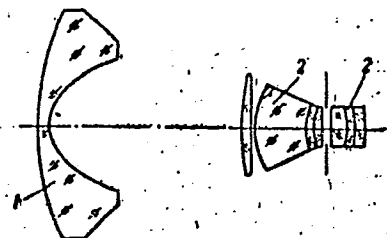
ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces: 1. A compound objective lens made up of eight elements, the first being a negative lens with the concave surface turned toward the image. The unit is designed for increased speed and wide-angle viewing as well as reduced overall dimensions. The concave surface of the first lens is described by an equation of degree greater than two. The last two components of the lens are made from three components cemented together, the thickness ratio of the third and fourth components being greater than 2.0. The effective aperture of the first refracting surface is at least as great as the distance between the apex of this surface and the second (positive) lens. 2. A modification of this lens corrected for astigmatism and coma. The thickness of the last three-component element is less than the absolute value of the radius of curvature of the last surface of the objective by a factor of 1.5-2.0.

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UDC: 535.824.28



ACC NR: AP7005650



1--concave surface of the first lens; 2--three-component elements

SUB CODE: 14, <sup>20</sup>~~14~~ SUBM DATE: 11Dec65

Card 2/2

LEBEDEVA, N. A.

"Changes in the Number of Chromosomes Brought about by Grafting," Agrobiol., 3,  
1949.

All-Union Institute, Plant Studies, Leningrad, -c1949-.

LEBEDEVA, N.A.

1. PROKOSHEV, S. M., PETROCHENKO, Ye. I., IL'IN, G. S. BARANOVA, V. Z., LEBEDEVA, N. A.
2. USSR 600
4. Solanaceae
7. Glucoalkaloids in leaves and tubers of vegetative grafted Solanaceae. Dokl. AN SSSR 83, No. 6, 1952 Institut Biokhimi im. A. N. Bakha Akademii Nauk SSSR recd. 1 Feb. 1952
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, September 1952  
UNCLASSIFIED.

Л. Е. ЛЕБЕДЕВА, Н. А.

LEBEDEVA, N.A.

Obtaining polyploidy in some wild species of potatoes. Bot. zhur. 40  
no. 4: 575-583 J1-Ag'55. (MLRA 8:11)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut rasteniyevodstva Vsesoyuznoy Akademii sel'sko-  
khozyaystvennykh nauk imeni Lenina  
(Potatoes) (Chromosomes)

AUTHOR: Lebedeva, N. A. SOV/20-120-4-56/67

TITLE: The Production of Polyploids in Solanum Polyadenium Greenm  
(Polucheniye poliploidov Solanum polyadenium Greenm)

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1958, Vol. 120, Nr 4, pp.890-892  
(USSR)

ABSTRACT: This peculiar species of potatoes grows wild in Mexico and is the only representative of the series Polyadenia Buk. It is immune against the potato bug (Leptinotarsa decimlineata) and it is immune against the viruses A, X and to a certain degree against Y in the open field. (Refs 7, 8). Hence it is interesting for potato selection. The diploid form,  $(2n=24)$  however, cannot be cross-bred with the selection sorts of Solanum tuberosum. The attempt is made to obtain tetraploid plants, which then could be drawn into an interspecific breeding of potatoes. Dry seed of S. polyadenia were germinated in Petri bowls in a 0,5 % aqueous colchicine solution. Part of the seeds was germinated in water as controls. Both groups were planted. The diploid plants are described. The tetraploid plants differ from the diploid ones by a greater vegetative power. They attained a height of from 75-80 cm (as

Card 1/3

SOV/20-120-4-56/67

The Production of Polyploids in Solanum Polyadenium Greenm

against 45 cm of the diploid ones). As contrary to the diploid ones the stolones did not germinate, that is to say they did not appear above the ground and they formed no new plants. Further features of the tetraploid plants are described. Hence, the following quantitative modifications were principally observed in tetraploid plants as compared to diploid ones: a) A high growth of the plants, b) greater leaves, and c) a darker coloring of the leaves, d) the parts of the leaf became greater and wider, e) all parts of the flower became bigger, f) the production of tubers per plant increased. Diploid as well as tetraploid plants were artificially infected with aggressive races of Phytophthora in the laboratory. Neither of them was attacked. An unusually humid summer in the Leningrad district favored a considerable propagation of this type of fungus in the model fields in 1957. Diploid plants of Solanum polyadenium showed small dots of attack of late blight (Phytophthora) at the stems of the flowers and the berries. Tetraploid plants remained healthy in spite of a direct contact with other potato sorts, which were completely attacked by the fungus. The tetraploid plant type of S. polyadenium ( $2n = 48$ ) achieved by the author re-

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SOV/20-120-4-56/67

The Production of Polyploids in Solanum Polyadenium Greenm

presents an initial material for further selection work with good prospects. There are 3 figures and 8 references, 4 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy institut rasteniyevodstva  
(All Union Institute of Plant Breeding)

PRESENTED: December 30, 1957, by M. V. Tsitin, Member, Academy of Sciences, USSR

SUBMITTED: December 26, 1957

1. Potatoes--Growth      2. Potatoes--Ecology      3. Acquired immunity  
4. Seeds--Viability

Card 3/3

LEBEDEVA, N.A.

Changes in the potato plant (*Solanum* spp.) associated with  
polyploidy. Bot.zhur. 44 no.8:1075-1090 Ag '59.  
(MIRA 13:2)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut rasteniyevodstva, Leningrad.  
(Potato breeding) (Polyploidy)



17(4), 30(1)

AUTHOR:

Lebedeva, N. A.

SOV/20-125-1-53/65

TITLE:

Comparative Investigation of the Diploid and Tetraploid Plants of *Solanum verrucosum* Schlecht (Sravnitel'noye izucheniye diploidov i tetraploidov *Solanum verrucosum* Schlecht)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol. 125, Nr 1, pp 194-196 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

The Mexican diploid potato type of the series Demissa Buk. mentioned in the title is sometimes resistant to late blight (*Phytophthora*) (Ref 10). Such plants are of interest for a corresponding selection. Therefore the author studied the problem mentioned in the title after having produced tetraploid forms by means of colchicine solution (active substance of meadow-saffron-*Colchicum autumnale*) in which the potato seeds were germinated. The tetraploid plants ( $2n = 48$ ) were bigger than the diploid ones (50-60 cm height of stalk as compared to 30-40 cm in the case of diploid plants). Among the other differences mentioned the size of the tubers and the amount of harvest (the 2 - 2.5 fold) of the tetraploid plants is remarkable. The fertility of tetraploids was, however, in the first year (1956) considerably reduced; among 22 plants

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Comparative Investigation of the Diploid and  
Tetraploid Plants of *Solanum Verrucosum* Schlecht

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only two delivered fruits by self-pollination (100% in the case of diploid plants). In 1957 the fertility of tetraploid plants increased so much that almost every plant produced fruits from self-pollination. In the same year diploid plants and tetraploid plants were infected with the aggressive races of late blight. No plant showed, however, an infection and in spite of a wide spreading of *Phytophthora* all plants remained healthy until the beginning of frosty weather. In tetraploid plants no case of a return to the original number of chromosomes could be proved. Morphological differences are both in tuber and seed-propagation completely inheritable and constant. In 1958 further analyses (biochemical ones by G. A. Lukovnikova) and measurements were carried out (Table 2). Gross and dry weight of the visible part of tetraploid plants amounted to the 2.7 fold of the invisible part and the 1.4 fold as compared with diploid plants. Leaf surface was in the case of tetraploid plants by the 1.78 fold and the transpiration by the 1.3 fold higher than in the case of diploid plants. Table 2 shows the higher content of starch, protein, ascorbic acid and chlorophyll in tetraploid plants. The greater size of the latter and the more intensive

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Comparative Investigation of the Diploid and  
Tetraploid Plants of *Solanum Verrucosum* Schlecht

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processes of photosynthesis as well as the more active  
ferments cause the higher productivity of the tetraploid plants  
as compared with diploid plant. There are 2 figures, 2 tables,  
and 19 references, 9 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy institut rasteniyevodstva Leningrad (All-Union  
Institute of Plant Cultivation, Leningrad)

PRESENTED: November 22, 1958, by N. V. Tsitsin, Academician

SUBMITTED: November 21, 1958

Card 3/3

LEBEDEVA, N.A.; LUKOVNIKOVA, G.A.

Changes in the vegetative mass, transpiration, and chemical composition of polyploid potatoes. Bot. zhur. 45 no.9:1363-1365 S '60.  
(MIRA 13:9)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut rasteniyevodstva, Leningrad.  
(Potatoes) (Polyploidy)

LEBEDEVA, N.A..

Producing polyploid plants of the wild potato species *Solanum bulbocastanum* Dun., *S. cardiophyllum* Lindl., *S. vernei* Bitt. et Wittm.  
Dokl. AN SSSR 134 no.5:1211-1213 O '60. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut rastneyevodstva. Predstavleno akademikom  
N.V.Tsitsinym.

(Potato breeding)

(Polyploidy)

LEBEDEVA, N.A.

Polyploids of wild potato species and hybrids with polyploids in  
perennial culture. Bot.zhur. 46 no.6:860-863 Je '61.

(MIRA 14:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut rasteniyevodstva.  
(Potatoes) (Polyploidy)

LEBEDEVA, N.A.

Effect of low temperature on chromosomal morphology of potato species.  
Dokl. AN SSSR 139 no.2:463-466 J1 '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Predstavleno akademikom N.V. TSitsiaym.  
(Chromosomes) (Plants, Effect of temperature on)  
(Potatoes)

LEBEDEVA, N.A.

Polyploidy of some potato species. Trudy MOIP. Otd.biol. 5:  
215-221 '62. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Vsesoyuznyy institut rasteniyevodstva, Leningrad.  
(POTATOES) (POLYPLOIDY)



LEBEDEVA, N.A.

Experimental polyploidy in the tomato. Bot. zhur. 47 no.9:1375-  
1377 S '62. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Pushkinskiye laboratorii Vsesoyuznogo instituta rasteniyevodstva,  
Pusakin.

(Polypoidy) (Tomato breeding)

LEBEDEVA, N.A. (Leningrad)

Production of polyploids in some self-sterile species of potatoes.  
Bot. zhur. 48 no.11:1696-1697 N '63. (MIRA 17:4)

L 58523-65 EWG(l)/EWG(r)/EWG(v)/EWG(a)-2/EWG(c)/EWT(1)/FS(v)-3 Pb-4 DD  
ACCESSION NR: AP5014230

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AUTHOR: Lebedeva, N. A.; Skvortsova, N. V.; Ivanov, I. I.

TITLE: Effect of high pressure on the properties of actomyosin from warm-blooded and cold-blooded animals

SOURCE: Zhurnal evolyutsionnoy biokhimii i fiziologii, v. 1, no. 2, 1965, 133-137

TOPIC TAGS: actomyosin, high pressure effect, protein metabolism, adenosine triphosphoric acid

ABSTRACT: ATPase activity in actomyosin isolated from the muscles of warm-blooded animals (rabbits, pigeons) was found to be much more resistant to high pressures ranging from 500 to 3500 atm than it was in actomyosin isolated from cold-blooded animals (carp, frogs). Solutions of rabbit and pigeon actomyosin were much less viscous than those of carp and frog actomyosin. The addition of ATP to these solutions reduced viscosity 85-90 and 65-75%, respectively. The former solutions were much more resistant to high pressure than the latter, possibly because of structural differences between homoiothermic and poikiloothermic animals. The application

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ACCESSION NR: AP5014230

of 500-4000 atm of pressure had no effect on the total SH groups in the actomyosin of the animals studied, but it increased the quantity of freely reacting SH groups in all cases. Although actomyosin in both the homoiotherms and poikilootherms varied with respect to ATPase activity, viscosity, and content of freely reacting SH groups after exposure to high pressure, the protein complex, regardless of its source, dissolved more or less readily in 0.6 M KCl. The behavior of actomyosin in animals at different stages of evolution suggests that there are different protein "families" involved. Orig. art. has: 1 figure, 3 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Kafedra biokhimii Leningradskogo pediatricheskogo meditsinskogo instituta (Department of Biochemistry, Leningrad Pediatrics Medical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 11Sep67

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS

NO REF SOV: 007

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2 *lyp*