

Editorial

Innovations in the Field of Histology and Cytology

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EDITORIAL NOTE

Histology additionally called microscopic anatomy or microanatomy is the department of biology which research the microscopic anatomy of organic tissues. Histology is the microscopic counterpart to gross anatomy, which appears at large systems seen without a microscope. Although one might also additionally divide microscopic anatomy into organology, the take a look at of organs, histology, the take a look at of tissues, and cytology, the take a look at of cells, current utilization locations all of those subjects beneath Neath the sector of histology [1].

Cytopathology is a department of pathology that research and diagnoses sicknesses at the mobile level. The area changed into based via way of means of George Nicolas Papanicolaou in 1928. Cytopathology is commonly used on samples of loose cells or tissue fragments, in evaluation to histopathology, which research complete tissues. Cytopathology is frequently, much less precisely, called "cytology", which means "the study of cells"

The previous volume 7, issue 1 various aspects were discussed by the authors from different parts of the world. In the Research article entitled "Epiphytic organisms on the pneumatophores of the mangrove *Avicennia marina*: occurrence and possible function" Dr. Desalegn Demise Sa Y. Naidoo explained regarding the nature of the epiphytism of red algae and also the occurrence and possible role of other epiphytic micro-organisms within the superficial tissues of pneumatophores of Forssk [2].

In another Research article entitled "Evaluation of the shoot regeneration response in tissue culture of pigeonpea varieties adapted to eastern and southern Africa" Dr. Santie de Villiers briefly explained about Seven varieties of pigeonpea of varying growth durations and adapted to a wide range of environments across eastern and southern Africa were evaluated for their shoot regeneration response in tissue culture.

Pigeonpea is an important grain legume of the semi-arid tropics. In Africa, it provides protein-rich food, firewood and income for resource poor smallholder farmers. The planting of pigeonpea also replenishes soil nutrients and controls soil erosion. Unfortunately, several diseases and insect pests cause major losses in Africa. A major pigeonpea disease, Fusarium wilt, is being controlled through conventional plant breeding [3].

In another previous Dr. Mikail Akbulut described about the main purpose of this study was to develop a non-tissue

culture based *Agrobacterium* mediated transformation method for chickpea in Research article entitled "Analysis and optimization of DNA delivery into chickpea. Seedlings by *Agrobacterium tumefaciens*" In this article author described those in vitro genetic manipulations of grain legumes are less amenable compared to most other dicotyledonous crop species, particularly the members of the Solanaceae. Transformation of some leguminaceous species, particularly large-seeded grain legumes, has so far been difficult to achieve. In general the legumes attracted less attention compared to cereals and other crops, except for soybean and to a lesser extent for pea. Soybean is the first among the stably transformed grain legumes [4].

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