Correspondence

Vitelliform macular lesions

Sir, I was pleased to see the recent article by H. W. Skalka on 'Vitelliform macular lesions,' since I agree with most of the conclusions. I was disappointed, however, that no reference was made to the fact that I suggested the same name for these disorders, and made the same basic arguments, 2 years previously.2

Division of Ophthalmology, M. F. MARMOR
Stanford University Medical Center, Stanford, California 94305, USA.

References

Sir, Thank you for sending me Dr Marmor's letter and reprint.1 Dr Marmor mentioned this subject to me at the recent ISCEV meeting in Horgen, Switzerland.

It is certainly true that Dr Marmor suggested the same potential name for these disorders (among other suggestions). While 'vitelliform macular lesions' was written before Dr Marmor's article was published, I must certainly plead guilty to not updating the bibliography when I received the galley proofs.

Please be assured that my lack of reference to Dr Marmor's work was not intentional, but is rather attributable to a combination of the delays inherent in publication and my own lack of oversight in failing to update my references to the relevant literature. It is somewhat satisfying, however, to see that 2 independent investigators, looking at similar conditions, could reach only slightly incongruous conclusions.

1720 Eighth Avenue South, H. S. KALKA
Birmingham, Alabama 35233, USA.

References

Farnsworth-Munsell 100 hue test

Sir, A study of Leber's optic neuropathy was described by Livingstone et al.1 They used the Farnsworth-Munsell 100 hue test among others to study the colour defects in patients, carriers, and relatives at risk. The authors wrote of red-green defects, but the published 100 hue test diagrams clearly show blue-yellow defects.2 This type of colour defect is normally expected in autosomal dominant optic atrophy, but can eventually be seen in X-recessive optic neuropathy as in the cases I have studied3 and occasionally in Leber's optic neuropathy.

Nieuwe Bosscheweg, 17, 5017 JJ Tilburg,
The Netherlands.

L. A. K. BASTIAENEN

Notes

Ophthalmological Society of the UK

The Annual Congress of the Ophthalmological Society of the United Kingdom will be held at the University of London, Institute of Education, on 21–23 April 1982. The scientific programme will include sessions on (i) management of the unsightly eye; (ii) lasers: modern trends, ocular hazards, and therapeutic applications; (iii) short papers on miscellaneous topics. The Bowman lecture will be given by Dr Richard W. Young, professor of anatomy, University of California, Los Angeles. Dr Young is well known for his work on the outer retina and pigment epithelium. Further information from Miss M. M. Hallendorff, Ophthalmological Society of the United Kingdom at the Royal College of Surgeons, 35/43 Lincoln's Inn Fields, London WC2A 3PN.

Visual optics

Papers are invited for the 2nd International Symposium on Visual Optics at Tucson, Arizona, USA, on 23–25 October 1982. Topics include 'Research and clinical application of modern ophthalmic instrumentation'; 'Optical aspects of the developing and aging eye'; and 'Recent developments in refractive therapeutics.' For information write to Professor Robert A. Weale, Department of Visual Science, Institute of Ophthalmology, Judd Street, London WC1H 9QS.

International Congress

The 1982 joint meeting of the XXIV International Congress of Ophthalmology and the American Academy of Ophthalmology will be held at San Francisco on 31 October to 5 November 1982. International Congress Abstract Submission Forms are now available. Housing and registration forms will be mailed in September to all Academy members and others who have requested this information. For further information write to XXIV International Congress of Ophthalmology, PO Box 3030, San Francisco, CA 94119, USA.