author's clinical experience. The chapters are generally arranged under symptoms, and they include ptosis, diplopia, blurred vision, and headache. Other chapters consider signs such as papilloedema, exophthalmos, and pupillary abnormalities. Finally there are chapters on chromosomes, facial palsy, and electrodiagnosis.

The section on CT scanning in neuro-ophthalmology has been expanded. This is a compact and valuable book on neuro-ophthalmology.

M D SANDERS

Embryologie et Tératologie de l'Oeil. By G OFFRET, P DHERMY, H OFFRET. Pp. 296. 490F. Masson: Paris. 1985.

After discussing briefly the main stages of embryogenesis the authors discuss the development of the various structures of the eye and adnexa. There follows a discussion of teratogenesis, experimental ocular teratology, and human ocular teratology. If you want an up-to-date account of ocular embryology and teratology in French, this is the book to be recommended.

BARRIE JAY

Genetic Biochemical Disorders. By PHILIP F BENSON AND ANTHONY H FENSOM. Pp. 692. £55.00. Oxford University Press: Oxford. 1985.

This is the twelfth Oxford Monograph on Medical Genetics and covers concisely the very large field of genetically determined biochemical disorders. After a short introduction there are sections on the mucopolysaccharidoses, disorders of glycoprotein metabolism, the sphingolipidoses, disorders of aminoacid metabolism, organic acidaemias, disorders of purine and pyrimidine metabolism, disorders of carbohydrate metabolism, erythrocyte enzyme deficiencies and haemolytic anaemias, disorders of porphyrin and haem, disorders of steroid metabolism, disorders of lipoprotein metabolism, disorders of thyroid hormones, and disorders of copper metabolism. In view of this very extensive list of contents it is not surprising that the clinical, genetic, pathological, and biochemical features of each disorder are treated in a very succinct manner, often with emphasis on prenatal diagnosis and genetic counselling. Most of the ocular manifestations of each disease are mentioned, albeit briefly. It is disappointing that, for a book published in 1985, there appear to be relatively few references after 1980, despite the enormous advances in molecular genetics over the past few years. This is a useful (relatively) small reference book which should be available to all ophthalmologists seeing patients with the rarer genetically determined biochemical disorders. It will have to be used with care in view of the considerable advances in this field occurring almost daily.

BARRIE JAY

Burian-Von Noorden's Binocular Vision and Ocular Motility. 3rd edn. By GUNTER K VON NOORDEN. Pp. 500. £77.00. Blackwell: Oxford. 1985.

This book first appeared in 1974 and immediately became a classic text on its subject. Sadly, Hermann Burian died in

the year of the first edition, but Professor Von Noorden has soldiered on valiantly with the two subsequent editions, of which this is the latest.

The book is divided into four sections—on the sensorimotor physiology of the eyes, the neuromuscular anomalies of the eyes, clinical characteristics of these anomalies, and finally principles of therapy. It is very difficult to fault the book. It has always been the best balanced and most impartial source of data where other authors have a tendency to ride hobby horses. The reader is particularly directed to the sections on exotropia, microtropia, and the surgical treatment of congenital esotropia. In addition each chapter has an enormous number of useful references with a full list at the end of each chapter. I had a few disagreements: in chapter 24 the original Harada-Ito procedure to correct exocyclopia is correctly described, but there is no mention of the Fells modification, which is the technique used by the majority of squint surgeons. Although the technique of botulinum toxin treatment of strabismus originated by Alan Scott is relatively new, it has been practised with considerable success since 1979 by an increasing number of investigators, and it would be hard to discover that from the 13 lines in which the technique is described.

However, apart from these minor points this is a splendidly comprehensive book which must be in every eye department library and which can be warmly recommended to any young ophthalmologist in training or who requires to read for the fellowship examination.

J P LEE

Notes

Finance offered

David Cole Travel Fellowship

The David Cole Travel fellowship, instituted by Merck Sharp and Dohme in memory of Professor David Cole, will assist a visit to a hospital or research centre during the academic year starting 1 October 1987. The award will be equivalent to £2000. The purpose of the award is to enable the successful applicant to gain experience and knowledge in pursuit of a specific project related to glaucoma.

Glaucoma Group Research Grant

The Glaucoma Group Research Grant, sponsored by International Glaucoma Association, will be available for a research project clinically orientated towards glaucoma for 1987. The award will be equivalent to £2000. The Grant may be used towards salary or project expenses or for buying equipment.

Both these awards are available to medical graduates and non-medical scientists resident in the United Kingdom or the Irish Republic. They may be held concurrently with other awards. Further details and application forms from Dr S Nagasubramanian, Secretary Glaucoma Group, Glaucoma Unit, Moorfields Eye Hospital, High Holborn, London WC1V 7AN. The closing date for applications is 19 June 1987. The successful candidate will be informed by August 1987.