

The illustrations are unusually good and the references selective and well chosen. The typography is, however, somewhat faint and as some sections are in very small type it is not easy to read.

JOHN MARSHALL

Differential Diagnosis of Intraocular Tumors: A Stereoscopic Presentation. By J. D. M. GASS. 1974. Pp. 371, figs. Mosby, St Louis; Kimpton, London (£34.45)

The series of American ophthalmological textbooks, which is being produced to provide a stereoscopic presentation of different aspects of the subject, has been greatly enhanced by the volume on the differential diagnosis of intraocular tumours under the authorship of Dr Donald Gass. As one of the pioneers of fluorescein angiography he has been able to associate clinical appearances, fluorescein studies, and the pathological findings in such a way that the reader cannot but achieve an excellent working knowledge of the problem.

The author's comment in the preface upon the indication of statistics at the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology that, of every five eyes with clear media enucleated for malignant melanoma, one proved to have an alternative pathological diagnosis, is a timely reminder of the importance of studying intraocular swellings in all their aspects.

JAMES R. HUDSON

Diplopia. By ROBERT A. CRONE. 1973. Pp. 488, figs, bibl. Excerpta Medica, Amsterdam (approx. \$60)

This excellent book deals in considerable depth not only with anomalies of binocular vision and disturbances of ocular motility but also with the physiology and anatomy of the development of binocular vision based on evolution and including the kinematics and control of eye movements.

The clinical problems are extensively illustrated by well-documented details relating to a large number of patients personally examined and for the most part treated by the author himself all of which will be of considerable interest to the practising ophthalmologist.

The division of each page into two parallel sets of print is attractive and makes for easy reading. The case photographs are clear and so are the fields of binocular fixation. The simplified Hess charts are for the most part adequate except where they are only reproduced in a cruciform manner as in Case 12.33 page 267 which does not sufficiently illustrate the deviation.

The book covers most aspects of binocular anomalies of all types with special reference to ocular palsies. There is an excellent chapter on orbital lesions causing diplopia in which is included diplopia after operations for retinal separation.

The retraction syndrome is well described and it is interesting to read that the author considers that 'anatomical abnormalities predominate in some cases and paradoxical innervations in others', in connexion with which he cites a case in which the abducent nerve was missing and the external rectus was supplied by a branch of the third cranial nerve.

The chapter on diseases of the ocular muscles including dysthyroid ophthalmopathy is excellent.

Dr Crone has included a most useful bibliography with some 1580 references but the subject index is short and not really adequate if the reader wishes to refer quickly to a particular topic.

The emphasis throughout the book is on clinical examination and diagnosis rather than on detailed methods of treatment, although the general principles of therapy are clearly stated.

There is very little reference to the problems relating to young infants suffering from squint nor of the special methods of assessment of their visual function.

Some of the most interesting material is to be found in the last three chapters which deal with convergence disturbances and diplopia of supranuclear origin, diplopia resulting from acquired disturbances of fusion, and uniocular diplopia.

This is certainly a book which should be read by all ophthalmologists interested in neuro-ophthalmology as well as those who are primarily concerned with the problems of strabismus.

T. KEITH LYLE

The Eye (Comparative Physiology) Vol. 5. Edited by H. DAVSON and L. T. GRAHAM. 1974. Pp. 528, figs, tables, refs. Academic Press, New York (£21.60)

This is the first of two volumes on this subject. The book is planned to allow the authors to discuss specific types and is, therefore, not a generalized account. Such an approach has the advantage of making the book interesting and readable although the relationships of some of the topics to human physiology are necessarily obscure on occasion.

The first chapter deals with the vascular supply of the eye. The wide variety of vascular arrangements to ensure that the optic nerve and retina receive adequate blood supply are discussed, including the blood supply of the optic nerve in man. The comparative aspects of the intraocular fluids are discussed in the second chapter, and the extensive tables will be of value to workers in this field.

The third chapter deals with the authors' views concerning the mechanism of aqueous outflow based on electron-microscopic appearances. Intermittent vacuolar transcellular pores are considered to be the fundamental mechanism of aqueous transport through the trabecular mesh work and many excellent photographs are used to support this view. Chapter four deals extensively with the physiology of lens membranes, and a useful account is given of our present knowledge of the membrane structure of the lens. In chapter five the author discusses the methods whereby lens protein is examined and compared in different species. A valuable assessment of the method is given and the need for the consideration of other features, such as accommodation, which modify the properties of lens proteins is stressed.

This book is of particular value to research workers who wish to have an easily readable account of the particular topics discussed. An extensive bibliography after each chapter also contributes to the ease of reference for further reading.

R. FISHER