in macular disease; others reported the clinical use of the xenon arc and argon laser in macular disorders and in diabetic retinopathy. Other papers were given on vitrectomy and the use of vitreous substitutes. A final section of the book is devoted to the diagnosis and natural course of malignant melanoma, treatment by photocoagulation and excision, and on the long term follow-up of retinoblastoma.

The extensive and interesting discussions which went on throughout the meeting are fully reported. D. GREAVES

Ocular Differential Diagnosis, 2nd ed. By F. H. ROY. 1974. Pp. 612, refs. Lea & Febiger, Philadelphia; Kimpton, London (£8.30)

This is a reference book written to help the ophthalmologist to make a quick diagnosis and to prevent his overlooking a possible disease. The book contains comprehensive lists of possible conditions described under the different parts of the eye. For example, there are 39 syndromes associated with nystagmus and 48 with congenital cataract.

The second edition has been enlarged by 144 pages, several sections have been added, including those on granulomatous and non-granulomatous uveitis, and on ultrasonography of the orbit; there are also tables of comparison. The index would be easier to use if the main reference to a disease could be italicized. Actinomyces (p. 250) is still wrongly listed under bacteria, and prematurity associated with anoxia or hypoglycaemia is not mentioned as a cause of congenital lamellar cataract.

This book is a real mine of information and should be of value to the established ophthalmologist and to juniors preparing for examinations. C. A. BROWN

The Ocular Fundus; Methods of Examination and Typical Findings, 3rd ed. By A. NOVER. 1974. Pp. 169, 150 figs. Lea & Febiger, Philadelphia; Kimpton, London (£9.25)

This third edition of a small textbook on the fundus has been translated from the German by Frederick Blodi. A chapter on diseases of the vitreous has been added for this edition.

The first part is mainly concerned with methods of examination. However, it is difficult to decide for whom the book is intended, as the descriptions are too brief for the ophthalmologist and yet not sufficiently practical for the non-ophthalmologist.

The second part is essentially a colour atlas of the fundus with a text describing the conditions, their ophthalmoscopic findings, and differential diagnosis. Colour prints of the fundus are difficult to reproduce but these are excellent and the book is recommended as an atlas to students, physicians, and junior ophthalmologists. MARTIN CRICK

Ocular Motility and Strabismus. By M. M. PARKS. 1975. Pp. 195, 150 figs, refs. Harper & Row, Hagerstown, Maryland (\$25)

In the description of the contents of this book, emphasis is made on the fact that strabismus is primarily a disorder

which occurs in the paediatric age group. It is scarcely surprising, therefore, that this new contribution to the subject of the disorders of ocular motility is made by such a person as Dr Marshall Parks, who has achieved world-wide recognition as a paediatric ophthalmologist with a rare ability to combine academic excellence with a great degree of practical skill.

An appraisal of the structure and function of the normal extrinsic ocular muscles is given in a clear and yet detailed way in the early chapters. This is followed by an essay on the meaning of the complex phenomenon of binocular single vision, and this leads naturally to a discussion on the different forms of squint and on the methods which are adopted in their detection. The important role of the mechanism of accommodation in the production of squint is discussed in a chapter dealing with the vergence movements of the eyes, and this includes a straightforward description of the AC/A ratio.

The sensorial adaptations in squint—suppression, amblyopia, eccentric fixation, and anomalous retinal correspondence—are dealt with in an up-to-date manner with a detailed discussion on the methods of examination which are concerned in their detection and with a realistic appraisal of their importance, particularly in regard to their prevention and treatment. This is followed by excellent chapters on the management of esodeviation, exodeviation, and vertical squint, with a separate chapter devoted to the A and V phenomena which are features of many basically horizontal squints. There are also descriptions of the squints which follow cranial nerve palsies, congenital anomalies, and various forms of trauma.

The book is of a remarkably non-controversial nature. Certain parts, particularly the discussions on the monofixation syndrome and intermittent exotropia, reveal the personal views of the author, but these have been acquired as the result of prolonged experience and the contrasting opinions are included in the discussion. Indeed, the text as a whole provides 'a breath of fresh air' in a field of ophthalmic practice which tends to be obscured sometimes by an unnecessary obsession over tedious detail so that the main aim in the treatment of squint in the young child—the achievement of a satisfactory form of binocular association—tends to be overlooked in the frequently fruitless task of trying to achieve a state of perfection. KENNETH WYBAR

Ocular Pathology: A Text and Atlas. By M. YANOFF and B. S. FINE. 1975. Pp. 762, figs (25 in colour), refs. Harper & Row, Hagerstown, Maryland (\$60.00)

Having previously provided a superb account of the normal structure of the eye, Dr Yanoff and Dr Fine have now produced an equally masterly survey of ocular histopathology. The coverage is comprehensive with virtually no ocular disorder escaping mention, and the authors are to be envied in their ability to depict so many of the conditions they describe. By dint of careful montage and judicious pruning of all but the immediately relevant areas, an incredibly lavish array of photographs has been included and, on the basis that one good illustration conveys more than a barrage of

words, the book provides considerably more information than its size would suggest. Unfortunately, however, the reduction in size of some photographs, which the inclusion of such a large number has necessitated, has in some instances also reduced their value.

The text is essentially descriptive and is presented in notation form—which makes for ready reference if not for easy reading—so that for a discussion on the aetiology and pathogenesis of most conditions recourse to the original papers and reviews listed at the end of each chapter is imperative. Coming from the pens of practising ophthalmologists there is a welcome emphasis on clinicopathological correlation, a quality which should extend its appeal.

Although there are a few statements with which one might take issue, factual errors are few. There is no good evidence that T-lymphocytes produce antibody and that the ciliary body cysts in multiple myeloma contain gamma rather than alpha globulin.

For a straightforward account of ocular pathology, detailing both light and electron microscopical appearances, this text and atlas is the obvious choice, other books on the same subject being either outdated or less comprehensive, and it can enthusiastically be recommended. Its only drawback for the individual buyer is its price.

A. GARNER

Practical Cryosurgery. Edited by H. B. HOLDEN. 1975. Pp. 168, figs, tables, refs. Pitman, London (£5)

Harold Holden, the editor of this volume, has collected authors whose experience of cryotherapy is pre-eminent in each of the fields of treatment discussed. Reference to his own work is made in the chapters on the nose and throat and on the head and neck.

The history and development of cryosurgery and cryosurgical engineering are considered with sufficient detail to interest the reader, although he will be concerned chiefly with the chapters dealing with his own field.

Cryosurgery is described in relation to the majority of its potential uses, and each chapter has an up-to-date and adequate list of references for further reading.

Schoeller introduced cryotherapy experimentally in the treatment of retinal lesions as long ago as 1918, and Bietti described its clinical use in 1934. Cryotherapy is now firmly established as an important technique in ophthalmic surgery. Its wide application in the treatment of conditions affecting most of the ocular tissues is adequately considered. The ophthalmologist will find, either in the text or in the references, all the information he requires to pursue this branch of treatment.

J. R. HUDSON

Selected Topics on the Eye in Systemic Disease. Edited by S. J. RYAN and R. E. SMITH.

1974. Pp. 392, figs, tables, refs. Grune & Stratton, New York (£11.75)

This is an excellent book, and one to be read at length as well as being a useful work of reference. It is not a collection of original work, but a selection from a course of lectures given at the Wilmer Institute. It is divided into three sections: Retinal vascular disease, Ocular inflammatory disease, and Rheumatic disease in which are included connective-tissue disorders and arthritis.

Although written by a large number of contributors the style is uniformly good. The English is clear and careful and the presentation suitably brief but comprehensive. A chapter on the systemic manifestations of the condition under discussion is followed by one on the ocular manifestation of the same pathological process. It may be invidious to select specific chapters for special praise but I particularly enjoyed the discussion on diabetic retinopathy, sarcoidosis, and histoplasmosis. The uniformly high standard of the contributions is a tribute to the skill and persuasiveness of the editors. The volume is well produced and the illustrations are clear.

C. J. EARL

Studies on Excitation and Inhibition in the Retina (a collection of papers from the laboratories of H. Keffer Hartline). Edited by F. RATCLIFF. 1974. Pp. 668, figs, tables, refs. Chapman & Hall, London (£10.50)

The idea of reprinting a series of previously published articles is not new and the soundness of such a course is often doubtful. No such doubt can befall this most excellent book. All ophthalmologists will have heard of Professor Hartline although many may be less familiar with his work. The foreword to this collection of papers is written by Professor Hartline who modestly implies that his choice of *Limulus polyphemus* as an experimental animal was a lucky chance. More than 40 years ago he started his experimental work which has given us so much information about the peripheral visual system.

There are five sections in this collection, each covering a particular aspect of visual physiology and comprising reprints of papers by Hartline or his co-workers in mainly chronological order showing how the line of research has been developed. Each section is preceded by a review excellently written by the editor. The book ends with Hartline's own review of his work given as his Nobel Prize speech in 1967.

This is not a book the clinician will buy but he will surely be impressed by seeing, in Hartline's own words, that the merit of publication 'lies in exhibiting a short segment of a thread of work that is now woven almost unrecognizably into the fabric of visual science'. It is a fitting tribute to one of the leaders of visual physiology and not marred by a printing slip from pages 410–411. The clarity of these papers will serve as a model to present-day authors.

J. H. KELSEY