eyes of the growing diabetic population. It is a first-class exposition of the indications and methods of treatment available, is concisely written, and is well illustrated—a 'must' for any departmental library or an individual working in this difficult subspecialty. J. H. DOBREE

Eye Movements and Psychological Processes. Edited by R. A. MONTY and J. W. SENDERS. 1976. Pp. 550, figs, tables, refs. Laurence Erlbaum Associates, Hillsdale, New Jersey (£27)

This book, based on a symposium held in April 1974, contains sections on most aspects of the psychophysics and physiology of eye movements and their role in the visual system and in perception. It is regrettable that this field has been somewhat overlooked by ophthalmologists because it encompasses a wide range of phenomena that not only are immensely interesting but also form a basis for the diagnosis of organic disease often mistaken as functional. The first chapter, in five sections, describes the physiology of eye movement control as understood in 1974, and there is a chapter on techniques of recording and measuring eye movements. The other five chapters relate eye movements to the maintenance of vision, to visual perception, detection, and scanning, and to reading and higher mental processes. There are inevitably some gaps in the area covered, but the individual chapters, many of which are written by distinguished investigators, are coherent and interesting. Although several other books published in the last few years have covered this subject, this one is particularly well laid out and carefully edited. It will appeal not only to physiologists interested in vision and eye movement but also to a few clinicians continuing to widen their education. D. TAYLOR

Electronystagmography: Technical Aspects and Atlas. By J. U. TOGLIA. 1976. Pp. 160, figs, tables, refs. Charles C Thomas, Springfield, Illinois (\$13.50)

Eye movement laboratories, with equipment and staff of varying quality, are being set up not only in major centres but, in some countries, even in small private practices, causing onlookers to speculate on the reasoning behind this expansion. That there is need for a concise text for clinicians and the technicians on the recording of eye movements is not in doubt. Although this book does

not completely fulfil the need, it comes some way towards doing so. The author, who undoubtedly has a wide experience of electronystagmography, provides the reader with an extensive bibliography mainly derived from the ENT literature. This bias in his experience is reflected in the frequent use of unfamiliar terms such as 'nystagmus—ex-anopsia' and 'nystagmus—ex-amblyopia'.

After a discussion of historical and technical aspects of electronystagmography the author gives guidelines for the clinical evaluation of nystagmus and the interpretation of eye movement records. There then follows an atlas containing about 40 case records from the 10 000 that he has compiled over the 10 years to 1973. Many of these cases illustrate the clinical usefulness of electronystagmography and others illustrate how the technique contributes to the understanding of the pathophysiology. The records, unfortunately, are often not entirely clear and would have perhaps benefited from a certain amount of editing, though it is rather refreshing to see eye movement records published without being touched up either by computer or by hand. The book may appeal to some ophthalmologists but will more probably find a home in the library of ENT practitioners and institutions. D. TAYLOR

Der Augenarzt. Vol. 4. By K. VELHAGEN. 1976. Pp. 674, figs, tables, refs. Georg Thieme, Leipzig (DM134)

This volume of 'The Ophthalmologist' is the fourth of a comprehensive series on ophthalmological subjects. It comprises four sections on uveal disease, sympathetic ophthalmitis, ophthalmology applied to driving and road traffic (Verkehrsophthalmologie), and neurophthalmology. Each section is almost a book in itself, with a different author and extensive references. The chapters on uveal disease and neurophthalmology, with concise texts and clear illustrations, are highly recommended for postgraduates, though one would have preferred to see more fundus photographs rather than drawings in the former. Sympathetic ophthalmitis is now a very uncommon disease, and the chapter on it is largely historical. The discussion on traffic medicine and its ophthalmological significance is long and detailed, and one becomes aware that this subject, which assumes a great importance in European, particularly German, ophthalmology, receives only brief attention in English postgraduate training. T. J. FFYTCH

Notes

Glaucoma Congress

Miami Beach, Florida, 28 January–3 February 1978

The Second International Glaucoma Congress will be held in conjunction with the 13th Annual Meeting of the American Society of Contemporary Ophthalmology at

the Americana Hotel, Miami Beach, Florida, USA. For information write to the Secretary, ASCO, 6 North Michigan, Chicago, Illinois 60602, USA.