seven cover the ordinary types that one commonly encounters; epidermoid carcinoma, small cell, anaplastic carcinoma, adenocarcinoma, large cell carcinoma, combined epidermoid and adenocarcinomas, carcinoids, and bronchial gland tumours. The other seven comprise uncommon tumours and include pleural mesotheliomas. These groups are usually subdivided into three or four types. After listing the tumour types that they accept, the authors give six pages of short descriptions of the characters of the individual tumours and include short notes on their anatomical and clinical characters. This is followed by a description of the combined staining method they have used and finally 40 colour photomicrographs to illustrate the tumour types. The latter are, with a few obvious exceptions, of one standard magnification and are therefore comparable. These figures measure 11×7.5 cm. and clearly illustrate the tumour types listed.

This is a valuable little monograph. Lung tumours are amongst the commonest we encounter and it is particularly useful to have a standardized nomenclature that can be shared by clinicians and pathologists and that will enable us to communicate our findings with precision to our colleagues.

C. V. HARRISON

HAEMOPHILUS INFLUENZAE: ITS CLINICAL IMPORTANCE By D. C. Turk and J. R. May. (Pp. x + 140; 12 tables. 42s.) London: English Universities Press. 1967.

Haemophilus influenzae is one of the most interesting and important pathogens that comes the way of the clinical bacteriologist. This book gives an authoritative and well-balanced account of haemophili and of the diseases that they cause. It deals thoroughly with their epidemiology and pathogenic role in meningitis, bronchitis, epiglottitis, and several other infections. Laboratory methods are also dealt with well, including serological typing and preservation of the organisms as well as their isolation and identification. The book contains a valuable account of the significance of capsulated strains. The diagnostic value of blood culture is rightly emphasized and the detection of serum antibodies is discussed. The chapter on chemotherapy is especially good. The book is well written and contains a full bibliography. It is strongly recommended to clinical bacteriologists and to others who are concerned with the epidemiology, diagnosis, and treatment of haemophilus infections.

W. A. GILLESPIE

INBORN DISORDERS OF SPHINGOLIPID METABOLISM Edited by S. M. Aronson and B. W. Volk. (Pp. xvi + 513; illustrated. £7) New York and London: Pergamon Press. 1967.

This volume is an account of the Proceedings of the Third International Symposium on the Cerebral Sphingolipidoses which was held in New York in October 1965. The 34 papers are collected into three major groups. The first nine are concerned with the morphological characteristics of the various forms of neuropilidosis and considerable space is given to the ultramicroscopic appearance of the different storage substances in the brain and in the ganglion cells of the myenteric plexus. The

main descriptions are concerned with Batten's disease, amaurotic family idiocy, van Bogaert's spongy degeneration, and familial leucodystrophy. The ultrastructure of the storage material in Niemann-Pick disease is described in some detail both in respect of the changes in cerebral nerve cells and the abnormal cells in other viscera.

The second, and largest, section consists of 14 papers which outline the biochemical findings in the cerebral lipidoses. The metabolism of the gangliosides and the abnormal ganglioside pattern seen in a variety of lipidoses are discussed. This is followed appropriately by studies on the biosynthesis of these gangliosides and the metabolism of the sialic acids. The majority of the papers are concerned with the GM2 ganglioside of Tay-Sachs disease but the changes seen in the other lipidoses are also examined. Changes in the brain proteins and in the enzyme patterns in these disorders are described. The use of two-dimensional thin-layer chromatography has permitted the study of variations in cerebral lipid composition both during normal development and in the lipidoses. The cerebroside pattern is experimental phenylketonuria and galactosaemia is discussed.

The third section concerns genetic and clinical studies. Tay-Sachs disease, Niemann-Pick disease, and the Hurler syndrome are those chiefly considered from this aspect. The last paper is from the Boston group and reports an addition to their series of cases of the 'lipogranulomatosis' syndrome.

The papers are too numerous to present critically in any detail. They are written by leading exponents in their particular field and the standard is high. It is unfortunate that the readability has been spoiled by a too literal translation of some of them from their original language. This is an excellent summary of many of the recent investigations into the cerebral lipid disorders. The volume is well produced, and with a few serious exceptions, the illustrations are excellent. It is worthy of the attention of those who wish to keep up to date with this subject.

A. E. CLAIREAUX

THE PATHOLOGY OF LIMB ISCHAEMIA By J. H. Dible. Edited by Sir Roy Cameron and G. Payling Wright. (Pp. vii + 100; 85 figures. 57s. 6d.) Edinburgh and London: Oliver and Boyd. 1966.

In this short monograph Professor J. H. Dible presents the essence distilled from his exceptional knowledge of the pathology of peripheral vascular disease acquired by meticulous study of a very large number of amputated limbs. Here is no exhaustive review of arterial disease but instead a succinct account of what the author has observed personally, and of the conclusions he feels justified in drawing from these observations. No unnecessary references are quoted and not a sentence is a mere transcription from other sources. All this makes for a refreshing and readable text which is admirably illustrated and produced. All morbid anatomists and many others will benefit from perusal of this book. The chapter on Berger's disease is particularly valuable and is a useful corrective to recent attempts to deny the existence of this entity. The radiographs of the arteries of the amputated limbs are in themselves a most valuable and rewarding study.

T. CRAWFORD