
This fascicle covers tumours of the testis and epididymis, the paratesticular tissues, the prostate, the seminal vesicles, the male urethra, the penis and the scrotum. Not unreasonably, well over half the text is devoted to testicular neoplasms. Introductory paragraphs on the embryology and anatomy of the testis, and on the experimental approach to the histogenesis of testis tumours, are useful.

Problems of nomenclature and classification still plague us. Mostofi and Price discuss the 'British' classification promulgated in 1963, but reject it in favour of their own which is similar to that recently proposed by the World Health Organization. However, the experienced pathologist will have little difficulty in correlating the different classifications, and will find the fascicle of considerable value. On the whole, the illustrations are of good quality, and the text is well written. The inclusion of an index is welcome, as it is in other fascicles of the Second Series. It is unfortunate that proof reading did not eliminate the necessity of an erratum sheet listing seven corrections.

N. F. C. GOWING


This book helps to define where immunohaematology stands in relation to the newly emerged and separate discipline of immunology. The author, an acknowledged expert in this field, sets out to explain in physical and chemical terms many of the biological reactions familiar to blood group serologists. In doing so he takes us near the fringe of knowledge and the less serious reader will find parts of the book rather heavy going.

The case development problems presented at the conclusion of several chapters test the student's comprehension of the preceding text but one has to avoid the temptation of turning the page too quickly to read the expert answer.

Sections dealing with Rh problems will be sadly incomprehensible to many readers in this country as the author often uses a numerical notation system without simultaneous use of the Fisher alternative.

Haematologists, forensic pathologists, obstetricians, and genetic counsellors will find different sections of special interest, and there are a number of very useful tables for future reference. Candidates for the final examination of the MRCPath should read the book, but should not expect to meet many examiners putting questions at this level.

W. J. JENKINS


This small book gives details of the design and use of the various needles and trephines which are available for biopsy, including those devised for special sites such as prostate and lung. Prominence is given to the high speed drill apparatus which was developed by the author and which bears his name (Morrison-Deelely drill). The limitations and dangers of the various procedures are adequately discussed. In view of his extensive experience it is of interest to note the author's conclusions regarding the low risk of tumour dissemination along the needle track and to more distant sites. More might have been said about aspiration cytology and the preparation of tissues for electron microscopy because of their increasing use in clinical pathology.

It is evident that the author achieves considerable success with the drill technique having obtained useful information in 92% of a consecutive series of 500 biopsies with very few false negative results. Further data on the adequacy of needle biopsy are presented for individual tissues and organs but have limited value because of the lack, in many cases, of pathological details and information on follow-up investigations of negative results.

The indications given for biopsy at various sites are mostly incomplete and sometimes misleading. Thus it is stated that jaundice in general rarely merits liver biopsy; it is implied that needle biopsy of cold thyroid nodules is adequate to confirm or exclude malignancy; the list of diseases detectable by liver biopsy includes leprosy but there is no comment on the value of the procedure in distinguishing extra-hepatic obstructive jaundice; the bone biopsy chapter excludes all reference to the assessment of metabolic and endocrine disorders of this tissue; the indications for renal biopsy are discussed in one short paragraph. From these examples it should be evident that the book is only of value to those pathologists who may be concerned in performing biopsies and who require some guidance on available techniques, and to those seeking data on the adequacy of needle biopsy as a diagnostic procedure, mainly in neoplastic conditions.

R. S. PATRICK


The prototype of this book appeared in 1955 with a second edition in 1962 under the title of 'Ophthalmology: A textbook for diploma students', but unfortunately two years after the appearance of the second edition all the remaining copies of the book were destroyed by a devastating fire in the warehouse of the publishers—Lloyd-Luke (Medical Books) Ltd, London—and it appears now in a revised form with a new title and different publishers. It is evident, however, that the book retains much of its original style which is of an elegant nature in keeping with the writings of the author in so many aspects of ophthalmology or in related topics, and it is greatly to his credit that such a wealth of information is presented on so many