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**Book reviews**

The new well known Monograph Series published by the Public Health Labo-
rather it is the intention to publish collections of papers on various labora-
tory techniques that experience has shown to work well. This is the first group of
such papers and like other monographs in the series it will find its way into
most microbiology laboratories. It contains a selection of descriptions of very different
techniques.
Readers will find precise instructions for success with Elek plates for the
demonstration of diphtheria toxin, and adherence to the suggestions will no
doubt help to reduce the number of occasional failures with this technique.
Methods for the isolation and characterization of *Listeria monocytogenes* are
collected together and are here for easy reference.
The way that we should go about the isolation and identification of
mycobacteria is carefully and comprehensively described including a host of
practical tips. This is an authoritative collection of advice from the Tuberculosis
Reference Laboratory. A further two subjects are dealt with: the slide tests for
glandular fever and finally there is a note on the isolation and identification of
genital tract lactobacilli.

**D. M. JONES**

The purpose of this MRC memorandum is most welcome, especially as the
previous edition, which was published in 1955, had been out of date for well over a
decade. The present monograph is an ideal introduction for anyone concerned
with patients suffering from haemostatic disorders. Brief and always to the point,
the author covers the clinical and laboratory diagnosis of haemophilia and acquired
coaulation defects and their treatment. Stress is laid on the need to treat these
patients at special centres and the author succeeds in showing that, although
the scene has been revolutionized by increased supplies of concentrate, there is much more
to the treatment of haemophilia than the administration of blood products. At 34p
the pamphlet is cheap enough and anyone connected with the management of bleeding disorders will benefit from having a copy, whether they be laboratory techni-
cian, nurse, physiotherapist, or doctor. I have only one adverse criticism and this refers to Appendix 2 which lists the
haemophilia centres in the UK. Although the list, as it stands, is far better than no
list at all it is a pity that, even at the time of publication, it was (like so many other
printed lists) partly out of date and full of little errors.

**KATHARINE M. DORMANDY**

**Tumors of the Extra-Adrenal Paraganglion System (Including Chemoreceptors).** By George G. Glenner and Philip M. Grin-
ley. (Pp. 90; illustrated. $4.50.) Washington, D.C.: Armed Forces Institute of
The fascicles comprising the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology 'Atlas of
tumor pathology' have long since established themselves as essential companions
to the practising histopathologist, and this new issue on neoplasms of the extra-
adrenal paraganglion is a most useful addition to the series.
The first 38 pages are devoted to the anatomy, histology, cytology, electron
microscopy, histochemistry, cytochemistry, and physiology of the normal para-
ganglia, and a classification of these structures into a number of anatomical
groups or 'families' is suggested. Tumours
and tumour-like lesions of the extra-
adrenal paraganglia are then described.

**N. F. C. GOWING**

**Cardiomyopathies (Recent Advances in Studies on Cardiac Structure and Metabo-
1ism, Volume 2).** Edited by E. Bajusz and G. Rona. (Pp. xiii + 842; illustrations.
This is the proceedings of an international symposium on cardiomyopathies, and like
other reports of its kind, covers the field widely. There is more than the usual
quota of pathology, with less consideration of clinical and therapeutic problems.
Pathologists will find this of value as a reference work. It would be a pity if the
weakening of links between this country and Africa, such a rich source of many
types of cardiomyopathy, held back the development and spread of knowledge
on this subject.

**R. A. B. DRURY**