include surveys of some sites (eg testis, ovary) not specifically covered.

Recommended to pathologists and clinicians who have to manoeuvre on this difficult terrain.

OG DODGE

Testis Tumors. International Perspectives in Urology. Vol 7. Ed John P Donohue. (Pp 308; £33.50.) Williams & Wilkins. 1983.

This treatise on testicular tumours is one of a series devoted to Perspectives in Urology. It only covers the subject of germ cell neoplasms but from fundamental biology through to their clinical diagnosis and treatment, the contributions being by international experts. The first seven chapters are most relevant from a pathological point of view. The British and American approaches to the classification of testicular germ cell tumours are compared and contrasted together with the current utility of employing immunocytochemistry as an aid to their more accurate classification. The current usefulness of measuring tumour index substances such as AFP and HCG in the blood urine is extensively documented while highlighting the need for further markers to identify non-AFP and non-HCG-producing cells. Two excellent chapters are devoted to comparing human and murine germ cell tumours and the recent advances in embryogenesis and differentiation which have ensued from such studies. The remainder of the book discusses methods for the detection and management of the disease both in the United Kingdom and in the USA.

There have been several books published recently on testicular tumours. This is one of the better ones and is to be recommended.

A MUNRO NEVILLE

Catalogue of Chromosome Aberrations in Cancer. Reprinted from Cytogenetics and Cell Genetics, Vol 36, nos 1-2. Ed F Mitelman. (Pp 516; soft cover Sw fr 132.) Karger. 1983.

It is becoming increasingly difficult for either cancer research workers or clinical cytogeneticists to keep up with the growing literature on the cytogenetics of human

cancer. Nevertheless modern banding techniques greatly enhance the value of cytogenetic analysis in both cancer research and the monitoring of cancer therapy so a guide to the relevant publications in this field is badly needed.

Professor Felix Mitelman has set out to meet this need through a catalogue containing extensive, though not comprehensive, data on both published and some unpublished case reports. He lists individual reports, chromosome by chromosome, systematically according to morphological diagnosis, with the reference for each report. The problem of the various classifications of non-Hodgkin's lymphomas is avoided by listing such lymphomas under each of four separate classifications. This does lead to some overlap. Far more overlap arises from the fact that most reports have multiple entries arising from the multiple chromosome anomaly found in most cases. For the catalogue to be of any practical use this repetitive entry is unavoidable. The material, which excludes normal karyotypes, comprises 3844 cases. The outstanding advantage of listing these under each chromosome is that one can immediately see if any particular chromosomal anomaly is associated with a specific diagnostic category, for example Burkitt's lymphoma with translocations between chromosome number 8 and numbers 2, 14 and 22. The diagnostic category main headings appear under each chromosome so that if there are no case reports under a particular heading for a specific chromosome this is apparent.

However, there is no indication of the number of cases of any diagnostic category in which chromosomal anomaly has been sought and not found. Whilst it would not be worth quoting such reports individually, data on the number of such cases would be a useful addition in a future edition. Another improvement would be a separate main diagnostic heading of inherited tumours with at least each of the better known inherited tumours listed under it. This would be helpful to researchers in these disorders, even if the entry was only a negative one. Some sort of entry of chromosomal rearrangements associated with specific oncogenes would also be of value. Finally, an index of page entries for individual diagnoses would be useful. For example, an introductory table tells us that there is a single report of hydatidiform mole in the catalogue but it requires a chromosome by chromosome search to locate it under chromosome 2.

This volume is in a sense a companion to

DS Bargaonkar's "Chromosomal Variation in Man", 3rd edition, 1980, Alan R Liss, New York, which lists constitutional variations. As such it will become a further essential reference work for scientists and clinicians in the field. The suggested additions would regrettably expand the work but would increase its usefulness appreciably.

M d'A CRAWFORD

Notice

British Society for Dermatopathology

The British Society for Dermatopathology is holding a one day symposium on the subject "Monoclonal Antibodies in Dermatopathology." This will take place at Keele University on Wednesday 19 September 1984 immediately before the winter meeting of the British Society of Investigative Dermatology. Guest speakers include Dr Kirk Ruiters from Leiden and Dr Julia Polak from London. For further details please apply to: Dr Robin Russell Jones, Secretary, British Society for Dermatopathology, St John's Hospital for Diseases of the Skin, Lisle Street, Leicester Square, London WC2H 7BJ.