

Most authors contribute the Paris line of thought, but the chapter on hepatic coma comes, perhaps appropriately, from Bordeaux.

D. GERAINT JAMES.

Textbook of Embryology

Developmental Anatomy. A Textbook and Laboratory Manual of Embryology. 7th edition. By Leslie Brainerd Arey, Ph.D., Sc.D., LL.D. (Pp. 695+xi; illustrated. £3 10s.) Philadelphia and London: W. B. Saunders. 1965.

This well-known textbook has been in use since 1924 and it will probably be remembered by many. It has grown since the earlier editions, as has the subject. The text is still directed primarily to students of vertebrate embryology and medical students. What is considered basic information is given in large type and sections in smaller type are intended for more mature readers. Revision and rewriting have brought the text more up to date, together with selection of more recent references to guide research students. Recent work on teratogenesis has been incorporated in a new chapter, which could have been even more amplified with more reference to drugs. The third part is still a guide to the practical study of chick and pig embryos, and this part is the least altered, except in typography. It is undoubtedly the part which the majority of medical students face with the least relish and it is a debatable point how much of this reading of serial sections should be incorporated in the pressurized, condensed courses of today. For the teacher of vertebrate embryology the book

is still excellent; it is a clearly presented text, skilfully compiled and well illustrated.

R. J. HARRISON.

Mother-Infant Interaction

Determinants of Infant Behaviour III. Proceedings of 3rd Tavistock Study Group on Mother-Infant Interaction, London, 1963. Edited by B. M. Foss. (Pp. 264+xiii; illustrated. £2 10s.) London: Methuen. 1965.

This is a report of a seminar on mother-infant interaction held in 1963. The participants consisted mainly of psychologists and psychiatrists, but included two psychoanalysts, three zoologists, a neurophysiologist, and one paediatrician. The report is the third in the series.

The volume begins with an interesting paper on "the basis of synchrony in the behavioral interaction between the mother and her offspring is the laboratory rat." This rather forbidding title masks a useful account of the effect on the mother of separation from her offspring. Four days after the removal of the newly born litter, maternal responses to the pups restored to her have disappeared, and they cannot usually be revived. Those who separate newborn babies from their mothers and put them into a nursery should read this paper.

In the next paper Professor Jensen discussed "Observational Methodology and Preliminary Studies of Mother-Infant Interaction in Monkeys." In other papers Pro-

fessor Hinde discussed "Rhesus Monkey Aunts," and Thelma Rowell made "Some Observations on a Hand Reared Baboon," including some photographs of a baboon with a dummy. The baboon preferred the dummy to a bottle except when he was hungry, when he spat the dummy out. Thelma Rowell declared that sucking seemed to be an essential prerequisite for relaxed behaviour, and that if a stressful situation arose one of the main responses was to suck.

Subsequent chapters largely concerned human beings. Professor Rheingold gave a paper on the methods of transport of human young in the arms. It is perhaps surprising to learn that handedness played only a small part in deciding the side on which the infant is carried. Freedman, of Chicago, gave an interesting paper on the hereditary control of early social behaviour; Joyce Robertson, Appell, and David gave papers on mother-infant interaction. Gewirtz discussed various aspects of the infant's smile, omitting, however, the obvious fact that whatever the psychological explanation of the infant's smile there is a clear association with the maturity of the baby—all mentally subnormal infants being late in beginning to smile.

It is an interesting volume, which all concerned with ethology and infant behaviour will want to add to the two previous excellent volumes. To me at least the two previous volumes contained more of interest, in that they seem to contribute more to the understanding of an infant's behaviour. Many of the photographs are of lamentably poor quality. Professor Foss has done a good job in editing the various papers and presenting them in readable form.

R. S. ILLINGWORTH.

Books Received

Review is not precluded by notice here of books recently received.

Physical Instrumentation in Medicine and Biology. By D. J. Dewhurst. (Pp. 205+xii; illustrated. 60s.) Oxford, London, Edinburgh, New York, Toronto, Paris, and Frankfurt: Pergamon. 1966.

The Chemist and Druggist Tablet and Capsule Identification Guide. Mark 2. (Pp. 36; illustrated. 20s.) London: Morgan Brothers. 1966.

General Pathology. The Biological Aspects of Disease. By J. F. A. McManus, M.D. (Pp. 739+xvi; illustrated. £6.) London: Lloyd-Luke. 1966.

The Year Book of General Surgery. 1965-1966 Series. Edited by Michael E. de Bakey, B.S., M.D., M.S. (Pp. 623; illustrated. 72s.) London: Lloyd-Luke. 1966.

Introduction to the Clinical Laboratory. 2nd edition. By Robert P. MacFate, Ch.E., M.S., Ph.D. (Pp. 591; illustrated. 87s.) London: Lloyd-Luke. 1966.

Physiology of the Digestive Tract. An Introductory Text. 2nd edition. By Horace W. Davenport, Ph.D., D.Sc.(Oxon.). (Pp. 230; illustrated. 64s.) London: Lloyd-Luke. 1966.

New Horizons in Psychology. Edited by Brian M. Foss. (Pp. 448; illustrated. 7s. 6d.) Harmondsworth, Middlesex: Penguin. 1966.

Inborn Errors of Metabolism. Part I. Clinical Aspects. 2nd edition. By David Yi-Yung Hsia, M.D. (Pp. 396+xvii; illustrated. 83s.) London: Lloyd-Luke. 1966.

Il Problema della Coscienza in Neuropsichiatria. By Raffaello Vizioli e Clelia Biatti. (Pp. 216; illustrated. No price given.) Pisa: Omnia Medica. 1966.

Anatomy, Physiology and Optics of the Eye. A Textbook for Orthoptic Students. By R. W. Stephenson, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.O.M.S. (Pp. 137+ix; illustrated. 21s.) London: Henry Kimpton. 1966.

Radiodiagnostic Obstétrical. By P. Magnin and E. P. Naudin. (Pp. 287; illustrated. 103 F.) Paris: Expansion. 1966.

Perspectives Nouvelles dans le Traitement des Tumeurs. By R. Reding. (Pp. 180; illustrated. 30 F.) Paris: Librairie Maloine. 1966.

Les Infiltrations Anesthésiques en Thérapeutique. By H. J. Lagroua. (Pp. 205; illustrated. 32 F.) Paris: Librairie Maloine. 1966.

Reboutelement Chirosomatothérapie. By A. L. Pecunia. (Pp. 264; illustrated. 42 F.) Paris: Librairie Maloine. 1966.

Feminine Forever. By Robert A. Wilson, M.D., F.I.C.S., F.A.C.S., F.A.C.O.G. (Pp. 192. 18s.) London: W. H. Allen. 1966.

The Physiology of the Mouth. 3rd edition. By G. Neil Jenkins, M.Sc., Ph.D. (Pp. 495+xii; illustrated. 63s.) Oxford: Blackwell. 1966.

Rare Diseases in Internal Medicine. By Neuton S. Stern, A.B., M.D., F.A.C.P. (Pp. 572+xi. \$18.50.) Springfield, Illinois: Charles C. Thomas. 1966.

Das Spastisch Gelähmte Kind. By Prof. F. W. Rathke and Dr. H. Knufer. (Pp. 247; illustrated. DM. 39.) Stuttgart: Georg Thieme. 1966.

Prognosis. A Guide to the Study and Practice of Clinical Medicine. By Leslie A. Osborn, M.D. (Pp. 286+ix. \$10.00.) Springfield, Illinois: Charles C. Thomas. 1966.

Biochemistry and the Central Nervous System. 3rd edition. By Henry McIlwain, Ph.D., D.Sc. (Pp. 412+vii; illustrated. 72s.) London: J. & A. Churchill. 1966.

The Neurological Foundations of Psychiatry. By J. R. Smythies, M.A., M.Sc., M.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.M. (Pp. 160. 32s. 6d.) Oxford: Blackwell. 1966.

Lecture Notes on Gynaecology. By Josephine Barnes, M.A., D.M., M.R.C.P., F.R.C.S., F.R.C.O.G. (Pp. 237+x; illustrated. 22s. 6d.) Oxford: Blackwell. 1966.

Chromosomes Today. Vol. 1. Proceedings of Conference, Oxford, 1964. Edited by C. D. Darlington and K. R. Lewis. (Pp. 274+xii; illustrated. 63s.) Edinburgh and London: Oliver & Boyd. 1966.

How to Live with Schizophrenia. By Abram Hoffer, M.D., and Humphry Osmond, M.R.C.P. (Pp. 172+ix. 30s.) London: Johnson. 1966.