more information on the various radiological investigations than are sometimes proposed for this condition. The lavish presentation provided by the publishers has already supplied the space.

CLINICAL NEUROSURGERY. Proceedings of the Congress of Neurological Surgeons, Denver, Colorado. 1963. (Pp. xx + 243; illustrated. \$12.50) Baltimore: Williams and Wilkins Co. 1964.

The eleventh volume of the congress of neurological surgeons opens with biographical details of Dr. James L. Poppen of the Lahey Clinic and the three following chapters, written by Dr. Poppen, are concerned with the technical operative details relating to various neurosurgical problems. There is an admirable chapter by Charles Drake on lesions of the brachial plexus, a most thoughtful contribution from Bucy on stereotaxis, and a stimulating paper on the use of the operating microscope. Hamby and Dohn describe an interesting series of 36 cases of carotid-cavernous fistulas and there is a good chapter on aneurysms in the posterior fossa by Valentine Logue.

The book is very well produced with clear tables and excellent illustrations. The practice of printing the discussion following a paper has been adopted occasionally and, being disjointed and spontaneous, does not make good reading.

WYLIE MCKISSOCK

BRAIN TUMORS: 2nd ed. By K. J. Zülch (Pp. viii + 326; 84 figures, 70s) William Heinemann, Medical Books Ltd. London: 1965.

This second American edition is based on the fourth German edition of what is universally acclaimed to be a leading work on intracranial neoplasms. Since the first English translation in 1957 there have been important developments in our knowledge of cerebral tumours derived from experimental work and increasing familiarity with electronmicroscopical appearances and histochemical studies. These aspects of the subject are incorporated in the text together with other up-to-date reports of significance and new statistical data. No pathological department can afford to be without this informative and thoughtful work of reference. No review would be complete without a word of appreciation to Dr. A. B. Rothbaler and the late Dr. J. Olszewski for the admirable translation and for their initiative in urging that this important work should be translated for the benefit of many who would not otherwise have appreciated the value of its contents. It has been well done and was in fact completed before Dr. Olszewski's untimely decease: to his memory it has been dedicated by his co-translator.

JOINT MOTION—METHOD OF MEASURING AND RECORDING (Pp. 87; illustrated. 5s) Published by the American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons, 1965. Edinburgh and London: E. and S. Livingstone, 1966, with the approval of the British (and other) Orthopaedic Associations.

This is an important publication which should be carefully

studied by those who assess disability of all kinds. It provides a standard method of measuring and recording the range of movement in joints, and though orthopaedic surgeons are specially concerned, neurologists must also examine and record the range of joint motion and should acquire a copy of this little guide.

W. RITCHIE RUSSELL

PAEDIATRIC ASPECTS OF CEREBRAL PALSY By T. T. S. Ingram. (Pp. 515; 38 figures, 190 tables. 84s.). Edinburgh: E. & S. Livingstone, Ltd. 1964.

This monograph describes a group of cerebral-palsied individuals, born between 1938 and 1953. Much detailed information is provided, derived from clinical examination by the author, an Edinburgh paediatrician, and his colleagues, and from a large number of case notes. Conclusions are drawn about the prevalence of cerebral palsy in Edinburgh, the complexity of its causation is stressed, and some modifications of the current classification are suggested.

M. KINSBOURNE

THE ACTION OF NEUROLEPTIC DRUGS By H. J. Haase and P. A. J. Janssen. (Pp. vi + 174; 4 figures; 17 tables) North-Holland Publishing Company, 1965.

The extrapyramidal symptoms associated with the administration of psychotropic drugs have been studied by Dr. Haase for the past decade. This volume brings together his material. Though they may be questioned, the author's observations and his interpretations are of interest to both psychiatrists and neurologists. The book also contains a short chapter on the pharmacology of neuroleptic drugs and a more useful one on their adverse effects. The translation from the German is Germanic.

MORBID JEALOUSY AND MURDER By Ronald Rae Mowat (Pp. 131 + xii; 30s.) London: Tavistock Publications, 1965.

There have been many psychiatric hypotheses about the various forms and gradations of jealousy, but too few investigations of the course, and especially of the outcome, of the mental disorders characterized by a severe degree of morbid jealousy. Dr. Mowat studied 109 murderers and attempted murderers with delusions of infidelity: case notes at Broadmoor for 15 to 20 years were consulted and those patients in Broadmoor at the time were interviewed in 1956. Morbid jealousy is the motive in 12% of male murderers and 3% of female murderers who are found insane. The spouse or paramour is the usual victim, and delusions of infidelity had been present for several years before the crime. The main psychiatric categories were schizophrenia, depression, alcoholism, and paranoia ('monodelusional morbid jealousy'). It was striking that there were no divorces in this series, although temporary separation was frequent: when the occasion arises in such cases it is recommended that legal separation or divorce be granted with some urgency.

This small book is full of important facts, clearly presented and as lucidly discussed. It is a very welcome addition to the literature of a field full of speculative ideas, and is warmly recommended as a firm basis for further investigations.