into the text. These are in addition to the atlas of 44 brain sections in the appendix.

The underlying anatomy of some illustrative neurological disorders is described and there are short but good sections on the modern concepts of cutaneous sensibility, emotion, and the extra-pyramidal system.

This book does not provide detailed local anatomy, but presents the postgraduate student in neurology or psychiatry with a simplified working knowledge of neuroanatomy on which to interpret his clinical experience.

IVAN T. DRAPER

PERCEPTION AND ITS DISORDERS Edited by David A. Hamburg, Karl H. Pribram, and Albert J. Stunkard. (Pp. 405; 134 illustrations; 10 tables; £10.) Livingstone: Edinburgh. 1970.

This is the 48th volume in the series of publications of the Association for Research in Nervous and Mental Diseases and contains the papers presented at a meeting of the Association in December 1968. No volume of less than 400 pages could cover the whole field of perception and its disorders and the editors have not attempted to make this volume comprehensive. Instead, they have concentrated mainly on current research topics in visual perception – an emphasis which is justified, as they point out, by the wealth of material available, and by 'man's long primate heritage of heavy reliance upon vision'.

The topics selected include the coding of colour information, attention and orienting responses, perceptual development, and the effects on perception of drugs, epilepsy, abnormal endocrine balance, and lesions of the nervous system. Most chapters are written from the standpoint of physiology or biochemistry but there are also contributions from psychology and clinical medicine. References are appended to each chapter and include work published up to 1969.

The danger inherent in such an eclectic approach, that the result will be a collection of research papers linked only semantically by the general title, has been avoided to some extent by concentration on the physiological aspects of visual perception, and by the provision of an excellent subject index. Nevertheless, it is surprising to find in this context chapters on 'the perception of hunger', and 'the perception of satiety' – interesting though they are in themselves – while no chapter is devoted specifically to tactile or auditory perception other than the perception of speech. Perhaps there would have been a case for devoting an entire volume to problems of visual perception and its disorders.

Those whose work is concerned with perceptual research will find something of interest in this collection, but its chief value is likely to be the introduction

to the research worker in neurology or psychology of relevant and interesting work in allied disciplines.

FREDA NEWCOMBE

THE SENSORY CONTROL OF POSTURE AND MOVEMENT
A review of the studies of Derek Denny-Brown. By Orthello R. Langworthy. (Pp. viii + 145; 4 figures, £4.25) Livingstone: Edinburgh. 1970.

It is a rare compliment for a review of a major scientist's published work to appear during his life time. Though all will hope that there are more chapters still to come, there will be a general welcome for this useful volume, which summarizes Denny-Brown's seminal papers on postural control and movement with particular reference to the role of afferent impulses, because the original publications are difficult to read and to place in context without a synoptic view such as this book could provide.

So far as the reviewer can determine there are no major errors (other than literary) but it is impossible to carry out a sample check as the book does not refer to sources, even the limited number of key references printed at the end. This is doubly unfortunate as it limits the value of the book as a bibliographic guide, or as a source book for other scientists. It is to be hoped that this will be rectified in the second edition which is sure to be demanded.

J. A. SIMPSON

DISCUSSIONS ON CHILD DEVELOPMENT Edited by J. M. Tanner and Barbel Inhelder. (Pp. 920; £2.50.) Tavistock Publications; London. 1971.

This book is a 920 page paper-back reprint of four Tavistock Publications. These were the published proceedings of a series of meetings held in 1953 to 1956 by the WHO Study Group on the Psychobiological Development of the Child.

Several of the discussions centre around films which were shown at the meetings. Hence the reader is at a serious disadvantage, as the relevance of the sometimes spirited exchanges cannot be judged.

Undoubtedly, the participants have unequalled experience in their own fields, yet much of the discussion is on the level of anecdote and personal recollection. It is an interesting book to dip into, but one is left with a sense of dissatisfaction.

I. T. DRAPER

YEAR BOOK OF NEUROLOGY AND NEUROSURGERY 1970
Edited by R. Jong and O. Sugar. (Pp. 510; illus.; £6.80.) Lloyd Luke: London. 1971.

Year Books are welcome but distressing. They are distressing to reviewers by the frequency with which they appear—perhaps a sign of dysfunction of a senescent parietal lobe. They have the advantage of conferring up to date appearances on bookshelves, but the disadvantage of an abstracting system which