four chapters deal with pathophysiology of intracranial pressure, the problems associated with the various techniques proposed for clinical and experimental measurement, clinical indications for monitoring, and with definitions of terms used in connection with this emerging field of measurement. This final section makes the volume of interest not only to those already in the field, but to those who feel it is time they became familiar with it. Those attending the symposium included neurosurgeons, neurologists, anaesthetists, and basic biological and physical scientists; their papers indicate the range of interest there now is in this topic, from methodological gadgetry, through biological experiments to clinical application. The next Symposium on this topic will be in Sweden next June, and the organizers will find it difficult to better either the Hanover meeting or this conference volume.

BRYAN JENNETT

INTRODUCTION AUX TECHNIQUES ÉLECTROMICRO-PHYSIOLOGIQUES By P. Lonchamp and J. Chanelet. (Pp. 91; illustrated; F.38.) Doin: Paris. 1973.

In general the techniques of neurophysiology are learned by apprenticeship and details of methodology are generally to be found only in a few comprehensive texts or by reference to original papers. This book fills an important gap by providing a concise technical manual in which the basic techniques of experimental work with microelectrodes are described in simple terms. In the early sections different varieties of microelectrode, with details of their preparation, are described and some of the principles of recording and amplification are reviewed. A number of selected techniques for intracellular recording and stimulation in particular situations are described, and finally there is an account of methods of microinjection and microiontophoresis. The treatment is concise and quantitative and there are adequate references. This is an excellent introduction to a specialized field, and can be recommended to students carrying out experimental work in neurophysiology and research workers will find it useful.

J. A. R. LENMAN

ELECTRODIAGNOSIS OF NEUROMUSCULAR DISEASES By J. Goodgold and A. Eberstein. (Pp. 220; illustrated; £2.60.) Churchill Livingstone: Edinburgh. 1972.

It is a pleasure to recommend this book. It is well written, comprehensive, and accurate. References are adequate and well selected. I cannot think of any book more useful as an introduction to the beginner and aid to the more advanced worker. A second

edition should include more on reflex studies and single-fibre electromyography and doubtless computer processing of EMG data will merit more space in the future, but as a balanced account of the practice of electrodiagnosis at the time of writing the book is excellent.

J. A. SIMPSON

PROGRESS IN NEUROBIOLOGY (£1.95 per part.) Pergamon: Oxford. 1973.

According to a statement on the cover of this new journal, '*Progress in Neurobiology* is designed to help individual scientists keep abreast of advances in knowledge in the field of neurosciences by publishing comprehensive reviews in the various disciplines which constitute this field.'

The publishers sent only part 3 of vol. 1 for review. This part contains two papers. The first, by G. G. Somjen, is called 'Electrogenesis of Sustained Potentials'. It is a well organized argument, drawing facts from a very large literature, in favour of the opinion that the sustained extracellular currents evoked in the central nervous system of mammals by repetitive stimulation of afferent nerves or fibre tracts are mainly generated by glia. The question whether these sustained extracellular currents influence neurones is well discussed. This paper clearly comes near to achieving the stated aim of the Journal.

The other paper in part 3 equally clearly does not. It is an ordinary research paper in a narrow field of insect physiology, in which no attempt is made to relate the findings to any topic except the physiology of those Hemiptera that skate on water.

G. S. BRINDLEY

DIFFERENTIALTYPOLOGIE DER POLYNEURITIDEN UND POLYNEUROPATHIEN By B. Neundörfer. (Pp. 205; illustrated; DM.98.) Springer: Berlin. 1973.

The substantial degree of interest devoted to disorders of the peripheral nerves in recent years is indicated by the fact that nearly half of this book is taken up by the references, nearly 3,000 of them, and mostly written during the past 25 years. The first part of the book consists of a review of these publications, not always entirely critically, combined with an account of the author's own experience. This is divided into considerations of the general symptomatology and the features of individual neuropathies. The approach is largely numerical, with a detailed analysis of the patterns of symptomatology throughout the range of peripheral neuropathies. The book's main value will be as a source of references: it is remarkably comprehensive.

P. K. THOMAS