published by one of the author's mentors, Jean Talairach. The standard of production and illustration is uniformly high. This book will find a place in the library of all contemporary neurosurgeons who perform image directed tumour surgery and should also be acquired by general neurosurgeons who may themselves perform little or no stereotaxis but who wish to understand the value of stereotactic methods. It is a classic reference work.

G T THOMAS


This multiple author book is a compilation of papers presented at the Eighth International Symposium on Brain Edema held in June 17–20 1990 in Bern, Switzerland.

Within the Neurosciences, swelling and oedema of the brain continue to be major focal points of interest to basic scientists and clinical neurologists. In the hope to provide a forum for the exchange of ideas about this condition in the scientific setting. This proceeding, therefore, not unexpectedly contains a wealth of information about the blood brain barrier and the development and spread of edema which will form some of the basis for hope for improved therapeutic intervention. Although the editors are to be complemented by the editing process and the rapidity with which the proceedings have been published, this book is not for the casual reader, rather for the specialist. A copy, however, should be available in the Central Libraries of all Regional and Neuroscience Units.

DI GRAHAM


The study of child development has long been dominated by the figure of Jean Piaget, and it is his proposal for the existence of discrete developmental stages that has provided the framework for much of the research in this field over the last 40 years. According to Piaget, the first stage of child development involves sensory-motor processes, in which stimuli are coded solely in terms of their sensory properties and the actions that may be made to them. How sensory data related to action, was not well specified.

“Sensory-motor organisations and development in infancy and early childhood” is a book of a Nato Workshop held in France in 1989. It contains 35 chapters detailing recent work on sensory-motor development. It attempts to specify the nature of the internal representations formed in infancy and early childhood and the control of actions that develop, and how action is related to sensory information. There is a new emphasis on dynamic properties of systems, on how the environment constrains actions (as emphasised by the Gibsonian school of psychologists), on how both internal representations and actions are related to the development (the “coming on line”) of different neural systems, and on the modelling of sensory-information is mapped between co-ordinate systems. These are issues that have been faced in work on computational vision, and may be incorporated into the modelling in this field.

This book provides a good view of the state of the art for researchers interested in early child development. It is most definitely a research book, and not to be dipped into lightly by those not already familiar with some of the topics. But for those who are, and want to know where the research is currently headed, it provides a useful source.

GLYN W. HUMPHREYS


This is the latest book in the Contemporary Neurology series, edited by Fred Plum from FA davis & Co. It is a more detailed book than its predecessor, dealing with a wider range of topics. The authors have been successful in maintaining the rapidity of the first edition, and have enabled the book to be updated with new material. The book is a valuable addition to the library of any oculomotor specialist.

This book is a comprehensive guide to the neuroanatomy and neurophysiology of the oculomotor system. It is divided into two major sections, the first dealing with the anatomy of the eye, and the second with the physiology of the oculomotor system. The book is illustrated with numerous diagrams, and includes a comprehensive list of references at the end of each chapter.

The book is well written and easy to read, and is highly recommended for anyone involved in the study of eye movements. It is an invaluable resource for students and researchers in the field.

The authors have done a tremendous job of bringing together a vast amount of information in a concise and accessible manner. The book is an excellent resource for anyone interested in the neurology of eye movements.