on to develop full blown Parkinson's disease with rigidity and bradykinesia in the next few years. For those interested in the mechanisms of tremor, there are the customary authoritative reviews by Llinas, De Long, Lamarre, Rothwell and Deuschl, but uncertainty remains with respect to the relative importance of central autonomous generators and instability of peripheral reflex loops.

Well written chapters are also included on primary orthostatic tremor and its relationship to essential tremor, writing tremor, neuropathic tremor, midbrain tremor and the increasingly acknowledged psychogenic tremors. Complex interrelationship between dystonia and postural tremor is also covered in depth.

This cornucopia will be coveted and dipped into by those neurologists with a special interest in abnormal movement disorders, but who would not consider themselves to have a research interest in tremor. However, for the majority of clinicians involved in the hurly burly of clinical practice, I suspect that regrettably time and cost factors will conspire together to keep this excellent book out of reach.

ANDREW LEES

Contributions to Neuropsychological Assessment. A Clinical Manual. Edited by ARTHUR L BENTON, ABIGAIL B SIVAN, KERRY DES HAMSHER, NILS R VARNEY AND OTFRIED SPREEN. (Pp 159; £22·50.) Published by Oxford University Press, Oxford. 1994. ISBN 0-19-509179-5.

Neuropsychology is increasingly recognised as a robust investigative tool for neurological and psychiatric disorders. Many well established tests were developed by Benton, and this book is an updated manual for administering, scoring and interpreting the results of these tests. The main improvements in this second edition concern the results of research using these tests, and the wealth of normative data now available, including children and the elderly.

It should be noted that this is not an introduction to neuropsychological tests in general, but only pertains to Benton's tests. Consequently the aspects of cognition covered correspond to Benton's interests. There is a brief section on tests of orientation and learning, which merely covers temporal and left-right orientation and serial digit learning.

The bulk of the text refers to perceptual tests. Tests of facial recognition, line orientation, visual form discrimination, pantomime recognition, tactile form perception, finger localisation and phoneme discrimination are considered. Motor function is addressed by means of tests of three-dimensional block construction and motor impersistence.

This book will be of use to the clinical neuropsychologist who uses these tests frequently in clinical assessment. It will also be of use to those planning to use these tests in research. It represents a useful summary regarding the administration of Benton's tests, and the results of recent research using the battery.

JOHN GREENE

Intracerebral Haemorrhage. Edited by E FELDMANN. (Pp 348; Price: $65.) 1994. Futura Publishing Co. Inc., Armonk NY. ISBN 0-87993-575-8.

As a minority cause of acute stroke, spontaneous intracerebral haemorrhage (SICH) now usually receives a lot less attention than cerebral infarction. This is in contrast to its place in history as the cause of "apoplexy". Early pathological explorers more easily noticed a red blood clot in the brain than the more subtle ramollissement caused by infarction. In this book intracerebral haemorrhage is defined as bleeding from an arterial source. In such a haemorrhage the consequent brain damage is a species of head trauma rather than the more evolving process of infarction, which at least holds out hope for pharmacological salvage. This means that the therapeutics involved in the treatment of primarily haemorrhagic stroke are surgical if anything. This is borne out by the brevity of the chapter here on medical therapy (seven pages, a mere 54 references) compared to that on surgical therapy (19 pages, 134 references).

In the absence of a challenging pathophysiology after SICH most of the interest that can be generated in intracerebral haemorrhage relates to the pathology of the diseases which cause it. In this book these causes, such as hypertensive microaneurysms, are mostly covered in a worthy though rather dull fashion. There are some unnecessary fillers such as the chapter on "Intracerebral haemorrhage caused by neoplasms", whilst the one on cerebral amyloid angiopathy is disappointingly brief, about the same size of an over-indulgent chapter entitled "Ethanol" (curiously separate from the chapter on "Recreational Drug Abuse"). This chapter, which starts by informing me that "Ethyl alcohol is a clear, colourless, hydroxylated aliphatic hydrocarbon . . . ", has little of relevance to intracerebral haemorrhage after one has noted (in the first chapter on epidemiology) that high alcohol consumption is associated with an increased risk of SICH and we don't know why.

There are some useful chapters here including the one on vascular malformations and aneurysms. Appropriately this is mainly about malformations, with aneurysms here only briefly reviewed as a cause of intracerebral haemorrhage. The clinical syndromes of SICH are reviewed with helpful tables, although some diagrams would have been even more valuable. Thrombolysis and SICH is exhaustively reviewed in a chapter with 366 references. In this chapter especially the over-enthusiastic and under-selective use of the author's reference database makes some lines difficult to read due to the paucity of text words compared with reference numbers. For example "therapy with SK[102,111,113,116,134], UK,[4,5,99,102,106,107,111,113–116,120,124,127,133,134,142] rt-PA,[109,110,112,115,117,124,128–132,139,146,147,149,152] prourokinase . . . ."

Although most of the appropriate (and some other) ground is covered, there is not a lot to enthuse about in this book. The authors do not make it easy for the information overloaded reader and the format is rather old fashioned with a paucity of illustrations other than scan images. However, if you want a book mainly as a source of references (rather than reference) on SICH this one is probably for you, although rather expensive as such.

CHRIS ALLEN

Atlas of Adult Electroencephalography. By WARREN T BLUME and MASAKO KAIBARA. (Pp 585; $125.00). Published by Raven Press, New York 1994. ISBN 0-7817-0162-7.

The aim of this Atlas is to bridge the gap between EEG text books and clinical practice. To do this, the authors have presented examples of normal and abnormal EEGs, demonstrating how the EEG can vary in given clinical situations.

Over 500 excerpts from different EEGs are presented, covering normal, epileptiform and non-epileptiform phenonema and coma. In addition to the figure legends, the contents listings are annotated, acting as a useful summary of important points. Common EEG artefacts are also well illustrated. The result is a comprehensive reference manual covering a broad range of adult clinical electroencephalography which complements its companion volume, *Current practice of electroencephalography*, edited by D D Daly and T A Pedley.

SIMON BONIFACE