

*Photographic Anatomy of The Human Body*. 2nd ed. By C. YOKOCHI and J. W. ROHEN. (Pp. vii + 102; £11.95.) Baltimore: University Park Press. 1978.

This is a very unusual anatomy atlas. The majority of the book consists of good quality colour photographs illustrating dissections of various regions of the body and macroscopic sections of numerous organs. Many novel views are presented, for example: the 'rolled roast beef' type dissection of the male thigh (p. 20); the length of the 'straightened' gastro-intestinal tract compared with the height of the human body (p. 34); the individual variations of the hymen (p. 61); and dissections of the pregnant uterus (p. 64). In addition, there are several beautiful illustrations of more classic dissections, e.g. the Fallopian tubes and fimbria (p. 56), the ovaries (p. 57), embryos inside their fetal membranes (p. 63), the pulmonary semilunar valves (p. 73), the fetal circulation (p. 75) and the sympathetic trunk (p. 92). Some interesting analogies exemplifying the principal differences between various joints are given (pp. 16-19).

Although this book is both innovative and of good quality it is difficult to know its audience. It is certainly not a comprehensive anatomy atlas; instead the author suggests that it may be of value to nurses, X-ray technicians, hygienists, physiotherapists and interested lay people. However, perhaps its true niche is as a supplement to the classical anatomy atlases, and I would recommend it as a valuable addition to all medical libraries. The vivid colour illustrations which comprise so much of this book will also be of value to those who do not have access to human bodies or dissected specimens.

M. W. J. FERGUSON

*Advances in Optical and Electron Microscopy*. Vol. 7. Edited by V. E. COSSLETT and R. BARER. (Pp. xii + 397; illustrated; £19.60/\$40.50.) London: Academic Press. 1977.

This book contains six excellent review articles concerned with advanced developments in optical and electron microscopy. In all sections the subject matter is comprehensively covered and in most instances a more than generous reference list accompanies the text. A subject index at the back of the book is preceded by a helpful index of authors.

Pincus has contributed a detailed discussion on optical diffraction analysis which mainly restricts itself to geological examples. The difficult problem of keeping a randomly moving organism both in view and in focus has been treated concisely by Berg in his description of the tracking microscope. Castenholz has shown how the principles of X-ray kymography may be modified to the level of the light microscope by means of microkymography.

From the electron microscopic viewpoint, this volume is not concerned so much with aspects of instrumentation but is mainly interested in the physical principles of image formation and interpretation. Much emphasis is placed on mathematical derivation. Hawkes refers to the possibility of electron holography while discussing the subject of coherence and partial coherence in electron optics. The phase problem in electron microscopy has been critically reviewed by Misell, who compares the use of conventional transmission with scanning transmission electron microscopy. Researchers interested in the three dimensional analysis of biological macromolecules such as crystals, viruses, phages and microtubules will find much to interest them in Vainshtein's review article.

Specialist research scientists in the fields of geology, biophysics or molecular biology will find this volume a welcome addition to their book shelves.

GLENN R. DICKSON

*Core Textbook of Anatomy*. By J. S. THOMPSON. (Pp. xiv + 431; illustrated by line drawings; £13.20.) Philadelphia and Toronto: J. B. Lippincott Company. 1977.

This book aims to give the undergraduate medical student an introduction to, and an understanding of, human anatomy. Professor Thompson has clearly a great deal of sympathy for