

the syndrome of feminizing testis. Chromosomal and nuclear sexing data are listed for each case, and clinical data, and the results of body measurements and of special tests (e.g. Ishihara tests) are indicated. Reasons for referral for cytological studies are given and the conceptional history of the parents is tabulated. This has been checked, wherever possible, against the information in the registers of births, marriages, and deaths kept by the Registrar-General for Scotland. A proportion of the material has already been published and appropriate reference to this is made.

Part I of the Report is devoted to technical consideration and to the problems of sex chromosome diagnosis, and deals with the difficult problem of the definition and detection of sex-chromosome mosaicism, both developmental and proliferative—to use C. E. Ford's terminology. In Part II the literature relevant to the cases studied is briefly reviewed.

This Report is a great service to all interested in human genetics, and cytogenetics in particular, for it brings forward a great deal of painstaking work. The findings recorded, together with those that are being published from other sources, offer a great deal of data for study and analysis and will no doubt act, as indicated in the preface, as a stimulus to speculation and further inquiry. It is hoped that the Medical Research Council, as is their present intention, will publish supplements of new material at suitable time intervals.

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Humangenetik. Ein kurzes Handbuch in fünf Bänden, Band II. Edited by P. E. Becker, (Pp. xv + 663; 425 figures. DM.198.) (Subscription price DM.158.40 if ordering all volumes.) Stuttgart: Georg Thieme. 1964.

This is part of a five-volume handbook of which the first will be devoted to general principles; the remaining four are planned to cover the whole of clinical genetics. Of the six contributors to Vol. II, which is the first to appear and the subject of this review, two, Degenhardt of Frankfurt and Lenz of Hamburg, are in charge of medical genetic units, while the others are clinicians. Degenhardt contributes the sections on the skeleton other than the extremities, while Lenz deals with anomalies of growth and bodily form. The extremities are discussed fully by Grebe of Frankenberg/Eder, while Cocchi of Zürich deals with bony anomalies. A particularly full section on teeth, mouth, and jaws comes from Schulze of Göttingen, while embryopathies in general are dealt with by Goertler of Kiel in an admirably concise chapter. The book is profusely and most usefully illustrated and the bibliographies carried by the different chapters are full, though not exhaustive. If the rest of the work maintains the high standard of the present volume, this handbook should prove a worthy successor to the earlier encyclopaedia by Just, Bauer, Hanhart, and Lange.

A.S.