demonstrating the interactions between the corpus luteum of pregnancy and relaxin. This volume represents, nevertheless, a fine addition to the literature.

ALAN H. DECHERNEY
Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology
Yale University School of Medicine

HANDBOOK OF BEHAVIORAL NEUROBIOLOGY. VOLUME 5. MOTOR COORDINATION. Edited by Arnold L. Towe and Erich S. Luschei. New York, Plenum Publishing Corporation, 1981. 640 pp. $45.00.

This volume of the Handbook of Behavioral Neurobiology contains a wealth of information on the neural control of movement. Overall, the approach of the authors is to stress basic experimental data. Therefore, the book will be an excellent reference source for basic scientists as well as clinicians.

The first chapters of the book examine the role of muscle in movement. These chapters discuss recent data on motor unit physiology and the role of proprioceptors in controlling their excitability. Later chapters discuss the anatomically defined neural systems which influence movement. These chapters are well organized and may be of particular interest to the neurologist in training. The chapter on the pyramidal tract by Wiesendanger is an excellent review of that system. The final chapters discuss more complex analyses of movement; these include behavioral approaches to the analysis of movement, systems analysis of posture, and gait analysis.

For the reader with a solid foundation in basic neuroanatomy and neurophysiology this book will provide interesting and provocative reading.

WILLIAM B. STEWART
Section of Neurological Surgery
Yale University School of Medicine

VIROLOGY. By Heinz Fraenkel-Conrat and Paul C. Kimball. Englewood Cliffs, N.J., Prentice-Hall, Inc, 1982. 406 pp. $32.95.

Virology is a subject typically covered in the latter chapters of microbiology or biochemistry tests, and in original and review journal articles. These authors, however, chose innovatively to produce a single text wherein the topics related to virology are dealt with in a highly coherent manner. The twelve chapters carry us through subjects ranging from the basic definition of viruses and the methodologies for studying them to a chapter-by-chapter progression from the smallest RNA virus to the most complex DNA virus. Throughout the volume the individual chapters are well written, organized, and extremely comprehensible. An added feature is the liberal use of electron micrographs, schematic diagrams, charts, and tables, plus a glossary of technical terms to further explain the field of virology. If after reading a given chapter one feels unsure of his grasp of the topic or desires to pursue a subject in greater depth, the authors have made reference to both historical and current review papers at the conclusion of each chapter, in a section entitled "Further readings." The text is thus well referenced.

The majority of the book deals with animal viruses; however, those interested in plant viruses and bacteriophages need look no further as attention is paid to these topics in several easily identifiable chapters. The emphasis throughout the text is
that of the biochemical, physical, and molecular aspects of the field of virology. The authors suggest that a high-school level of biochemical knowledge is sufficient for using this text. Although I will not argue with this assessment, I must interject that, despite its readability, the emphasis definitely preselects the text's audience. I would highly recommend the book to such persons as molecular virologists, biochemists, microbiologists, or advanced college or first-year graduate students in any of these areas. Individuals involved with molecular genetics would also be interested. In general, this book is not for the epidemiologist, physician, nor medical student. While major hosts and diseases are cited, overall there is very little focus on medicine and differential diagnosis.

This book presents an adequate coverage of the field of virology, both as a text for the aforementioned individuals and as a reference for all interested others. The chapters flow whether read in succession or as isolated entities. The authors have succeeded in writing a single text surveying the field of virology in such a manner as to provide the student with a valuable resource.

YVONNE DIANE WILKINS
Medical Student
Yale University School of Medicine

INFECTIONS IN CANCER PATIENTS. MONOGRAPH SERIES OF THE EUROPEAN ORGANIZATION FOR RESEARCH ON TREATMENT OF CANCER. VOLUME 10. Edited by Jean Klaster- sky. New York, Raven Press, 1982. 220 pp. $25.00.

The subject of this book, infection in cancer patients, is covered in several large texts on infections in the immunosuppressed and in lengthy chapters in several infectious diseases textbooks. This multi-authored monograph is a useful addition to available resources in that it is compact, inexpensive, up-to-date, and sufficiently specialized to cover an important topic well. Dr. Klastersky has brought together a number of American and European authorities to author chapters on various topics relating to infections in cancer patients.

If there is a deficiency in this volume, it is that the compact size and the number of chapters (14) preclude any possibility that any of these chapters represents a complete treatment of any of the topics. Relatively complete reference lists, however, expand the usefulness of the material. Most of the chapters have up-to-date lists of from 50 to 200 relevant references. While textbooks on infections in the immunosuppressed and chapters relating to these patients in more general infectious diseases textbooks have thorough treatment of bacterial infections and antibacterial drugs, the non-bacterial infections are not always sufficiently emphasized. In this book, there are chapters on predisposing factors to fungal and viral infections in cancer patients, animal models of opportunistic non-bacterial infections, laboratory diagnoses of fungal, parasitic, and opportunistic viral infections, cryptococcal infections, antifungal therapy, antiviral chemotherapy, herpesvirus infections, and non-bacterial pneumonias, in addition to an array of chapters dealing with bacterial infections. Obviously, with this many chapters there is some overlap and one might find useful material on certain organisms in several chapters.

Two of the chapters which merit special mention for interest and completeness are "Approaches to Therapy of Bacterial Infections in the Granulocytopenic Patient," by James C. Wade and Stephen C. Schimpff, and "Mechanisms of Acquisition and