quality of the photomicrographs and anatomical line drawings is exceptional. Because the slides used as source material were derived from the NCI bioassy programme and the NTP archive, going back many years, there was no shortage of examples of lesions to present. For this reason the individual photomicrographs are usually only approximately 8 cm x 6 cm, fitting six to a single page. However, the quality and consistency of photomicrographs, with good positional indicators for features of particular interest, allows this. There are no colour plates included, but this was probably a good decision. With so many plates included in the text it would have been very difficult to decide which to have in colour, and to have this done to a high standard would have made the book prohibitively expensive. At a price of $125 it really is a bargain in the age of expensive books. It will ensure also that it is available to more libraries and individuals as the definitive reference text.

The section on neoplastic lesions of the bile duct includes in the subheading the term cholangiosarcoma. The authors go on to say that tumours of this possible type (poorly differentiated with anaplastic elements but with ducts composed of columnar epithelial cells) are very rare and may not be pure cholangiosarcomas. Such tumours could be described equally well as possible cholangiocarcinomas. Other authors have avoided this term, and perhaps it would have been better to omit it as part of a subheading in a glossary if there is such uncertainty about the existence of this tumour type.

This book would have been of greater interest to toxicological histopathologists had it included more comparative pathology of treatment-induced lesions and tumours. This could be seen clearly where neoplastic lesions of the urinary bladder were discussed. The natural lesion described as an epithelial proliferation in the bladder wall could be confused at the LM level with the chemically or chronic irritation-induced smooth muscle tumour seen in mice, sometimes referred to as a 'vegetative lesion'. Although this is an important distinction in terms of comparative pathology, the discussion of any such confusion in diagnosis is outside the scope of the book if induced lesions are not included.

The price of £70 (approx.) seems rather high compared to some of the more recently published books on toxicological histopathology, such as the excellent 'Atlas of Experimental Toxicological Pathology' by Gopinath, Prentice and Lewis (£75 approx.), 'Colour Atlas of Neoplastic and Non-neoplastic Lesions in Aging Mice' by Frith and Ward (£74 approx.) or the definitive 'Pathology of the Fischer rat' by Boorman, Eisits, Elwell, Montgomery and MacKenzie (£100 approx.).