

in collaboration with one or more of the editors. The detailed chapter on stasis dermatitis is excellent but appears in a form which might be better suited for a clinical journal. The chapter on bullous disease presents a detailed discussion of the histologic features of the subepidermal bullous disorders but consideration of other bullous processes such as pemphigus is sketchy. The discussion of superficial fungus diseases is impressive but difficult to digest. I am not sure that the readers' interests are served by a discussion of superficial fungus diseases which occupies almost 15 percent of the written text. The chapter on spindle cell carcinoma is a welcomed addition in view of a recent trend to deny the existence of such tumors. The bibliographies are adequate and include most of the pertinent references.

This book must be viewed as a presentation of subjects of special interest to the editors. Most of the material which is presented is of the highest quality and serves the expressed purpose of the editors. Primarily this book will be of use to students of dermatopathology, but will also serve as a reference work for practicing dermatopathologists. In view of the experience and expertise of the editors, it is regrettable that the coverage is incomplete.

I have one serious criticism. A significant amount of the material in this book duplicates that previously published in *The Skin*, edited by E. B. Helwig and F. K. Mostofi, Williams and Wilkins Co., Baltimore, 1971. There is enough overlap between the two books to question the advisability of owning both. The sophisticated chapter on superficial fungus diseases duplicates much of the material previously published in *The Pathologic Anatomy of Mycosis*, edited by R. D. Baker, Springer, Berlin, 1971.

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MANUAL OF CLINICAL MYCOLOGY, Edited by N. F. Conant, D. T. Smith, R. D. Baker, and J. L. Callaway. W. B. Saunders Company, Philadelphia, 1971. (755 pp, \$13.50)

The *Manual of Clinical Mycology* by Conant et al appeared first in 1944 and in its concise presentation constituted a formidable textbook representative of the Duke University expertise in mycology. It was used for many years and by many students of mycology as the only source of information, both in the laboratory and in clinical medicine.

The long-awaited third edition has 755 pages—300 more than the second edition—and has been

brought up-to-date and expanded with incorporation of serology of individual diseases and broader discussion of pathogenesis and epidemiology of deep mycoses.

The dermatophytes, which were brought under control and became manageable for student and teacher in Emmons' classification in 1934, have lately been split up again into far too many species (for my taste), which is reflected also in this text where the three *Microsporum* species of the previous edition have been replaced by 14 tabulated species, of which eight are fully discussed in the text. Similarly, the previous five groups of *Trichophyton* have been replaced by enumerating 12 species and it is not completely clear why this number and these specific species were selected. Emmons' classification had the great virtue of simplicity for didactic purposes, and it is feared that the attempts of the "splitters" will make the teaching goals more difficult for teachers and students. This is indeed no criticism of the authors of this book, who simply have little choice if the current status of mycology is to be presented.

The book contains a wealth of accurate information and no similar text covers so much ground. In 1944 and even ten years later when the second edition appeared, this book was not only a standard text, but also essentially the only one available in the English literature. Today a multitude of textbooks or chapters in textbooks are available, not to speak of several atlases and minor texts. The only comparable recent book in America is *Medical Mycology* by Emmons et al, which can be considered equally excellent, except that Emmons' text has a greater number of outstanding histopathologic photographs, whereas Conant's book has a larger number of pictures of clinical cases, culture mounts, x-rays, and gross pathologic specimens. The book, *Fungus Diseases and Their Treatment* by Hildick-Smith et al, has more outstanding illustrations of clinical cases than either of the two previously mentioned volumes, but has hardly any discussion on mycology at all.

The *Manual* is eminently readable, includes valuable chapters on saphrophytes (illustrated), culture media, staining procedures, medication for dermatophytes, and at \$13.50 represents a real bargain. It is one of the few texts which can be used to advantage by the technician, by the medical student and by the specialist, including the academically oriented dermatologist, since references are given at the end of each chapter. Frequently, one finds references originally published 15 or 20 years ago which, however, were obviously selected because of their merits.

The *Manual* can be highly recommended.

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Books Received

The following books have been received and will be reviewed in subsequent issues:

Allergic Diseases—Diagnosis and Management,
J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia,
1972

Cosmetics (Second Edition), Wiley-Interscience,
New York, 1972

Epidermal Wound Healing, Year Book Medical
Publishers, Inc., Chicago, 1972

The Nails in Disease (Second Edition), Charles
C Thomas, Springfield, Ill., 1972

*Soap Photodermatitis—Photosensitivity to Halo-
genated Salicylanilides*, Charles C Thomas,
Springfield, Ill., 1972

Neonatal Dermatology, W. B. Saunders Company,
Philadelphia, 1973.