

with the first edition will find the general chapter and topic organization essentially unchanged for at least the first half of the book. However, even where the material presented is essentially the same, the text has been rewritten in a tighter style which often improves clarity and allows for introduction of new material without noticeably expanding the size of certain chapters. The change in attitude toward problems of dominance is reflected by the combination of two previous chapters, "Rare Dominant Defects" and "Rare Recessive Defects," into one chapter entitled, "Rare Autosomal Gene Defects." As would be expected, new material on chromosomal anomalies has been added. There is also new material dealing with congenital malformations and with environmentally determined disabilities. The new edition is only ninety pages longer than the first edition, but the amount of new material is much greater than this modest increase in size would suggest. The book is well indexed and includes 42 pages of references to current and classical literature and ten appendices of useful tabular material. This edition should replace the previous one as a standard reference work for those interested in any aspect of mental retardation. (C. N. Herndon)

Genetics and Dental Health. Edited by CARL J. WITKOP, JR. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Co., 1963 (300 pp., \$8.50).

The proceedings of an international symposium held at the National Institutes of Health during April, 1961, sponsored by the Council on Dental Research of the American Dental Association, are presented in this volume. The presentation is oriented toward the needs of dentists without special training in genetics. Most of the 23 papers are summaries of carefully selected areas. The first three chapters are presentations of basic principles by H. Bentley Glass, James V. Neel, and James B. Wyngaarden. Other papers summarize areas of genetic research related to dental problems. These range from discussions of specific hereditary diseases of the teeth, problems of hemostasis, skin diseases with dental components, and developmental disturbances through anthropologic studies of teeth. Three papers are related to genetic factors in dental caries, and two are concerned with anomalies of dentin and enamel. In most papers, the emphasis is upon principles which will have lasting value to the reader rather than upon details of specific conditions. This book is not intended as a textbook of dental genetics, and there are obvious areas of omission which should be covered in a definitive textbook. However, this is the most extensive introductory level publication in this field known to the reviewer, and it should be quite useful to students and practitioners of dentistry as well as to geneticists. (C. N. Herndon)

ERRATUM

The following is the correct form of Table 1 which should have appeared in the article by D. A. Hopkinson, N. Spencer, and H. Harris entitled, "Genetical Studies on Human Red Cell Acid Phosphatase" (this Journal, volume 16, page 141, March 1964).

TABLE 1. NUMBERS OF INDIVIDUALS OF THE DIFFERENT ACID PHOSPHATASE PHENOTYPES IN A RANDOM SERIES OF BRITISH ADULT MALES AND FEMALES, AND IN A SERIES OF UNRELATED PATIENTS WITH VARIOUS HEMATOLOGICAL DISORDERS

| Acid phosphatase phenotype | Healthy adults | | Patients with hematological disorders | | Total | Incidence |
|----------------------------|----------------|--------|---------------------------------------|--------|-------|-----------|
| | Male | Female | Male | Female | | |
| A | 17 | 12 | 4 | 8 | 41 | 0.112 |
| BA | 90 | 42 | 16 | 27 | 175 | 0.477 |
| B | 59 | 33 | 15 | 16 | 123 | 0.335 |
| CA | 2 | 5 | 1 | 1 | 9 | 0.025 |
| CB | 8 | 6 | 5 | - | 19 | 0.052 |
| Total | 176 | 98 | 41 | 52 | 367 | 1.001 |