

logists, immunologists, surgeons and radiotherapists. Each chapter presents a general review of cancer strongly slanted towards the particular problems of carcinoma of the breast. Many of the chapters contain interesting information which is omitted from more general reviews of tumour immunology. Although tumour immunology is once again passing under a cloud this volume provides a useful summary of the present knowledge related to breast cancer.

K. D. BAGSHAWE

Risk Factors in Breast Cancer. Ed. by Basil A. Stoll. William Heinemann, London. 1976. Pp. 269. Price £5.00.

In this second volume, *New Aspects of Breast Cancer*, Dr Stoll has brought together another series of interesting reviews related to risk factors in breast cancer. A vast amount of information has been compiled by the various contributors and useful summaries are given at the end of each chapter. This volume leads up to and discusses the problems of screening for breast cancer. Some of the American studies carried out under specific circumstances are detailed enthusiastically. A useful volume for those deeply involved in control of this disease, for those who require a broader understanding of the complexity of clinical consideration.

K. D. BAGSHAWE

Review of Progress in Allergy, Vol. 21. Ed. by P. Kallos, B. H. Waksman and A. de Weck. S. Karger, Basel. 1976. Pp. 408. Price Sw. Fr. 153.

The latest volume of *Progress in Allergy* faithfully reflects current immunological observations: HL-A antigens, factors (suppressives and thymic), T and B lymphocytes; the only off-beat offering vested with

the somewhat misleading title of 'Specialized Amplification Elements in the Immune System' is about lymphoid elements associated with the gut and respiratory tract. Nevertheless, the editors are to be congratulated in continuing to persuade authors to spend the time necessary to produce reviews of high quality.

Particularly valuable, especially to clinical immunologists and teachers are the reviews on 'Identifying and Enumerating Human T and B lymphocytes' by J. M. Dwyer and 'Humoral Factors Influencing Lymphocyte Transformation' by D. S. Nelson and R. A. Gatti.

Dwyer's review is outstanding for its common sense and rational approach. A dry sense of humour is obviously an asset when attempting to summarize the 2000 or so papers produced in less than 5 years on human T and B lymphocytes.

In very different vein is the review by Waksman and Ozer. This is a very extensive survey of the literature concerning the gut associated and bronchial associated lymphoid tissues which bring attention to a somewhat neglected area of immunology. But its usefulness is limited by its length and over emphasis of studies on the rabbit and by the frankly speculative nature, albeit freely admitted by the authors, of much of the discussion. This is a review for those who know their way around the field, not for the uninitiated.

Useful as such review volumes are in helping to cherish the illusion that one is keeping abreast of the literature, the cost of such usefulness is very high (approx. \$59.00). Publishers seem to be banking on libraries and individuals having started a series being very reluctant to miss out volumes or abandon the series. They may find that they have misjudged the market!

DELPHINE PARROTT

Erratum

Wilton J.M.A., Renggli H.H. & Lehner T. (1977). The role of Fc and C3b receptors in phagocytosis by inflammatory polymorphonuclear leucocytes in man. *Immunology*, **32**, 955.

On line 17 of the summary on p. 955 the sentence 'such treatment also inhibits the subsequent binding of IgG coated latex beads' is wrong. The sentence should read 'such treatment also inhibits subsequent binding of *Candida albicans* and zymosan but not IgG coated latex beads'.
