

Why he should repeatedly use the expressions "infraorbital notch" and "lymphatic ganglia" we do not understand. He speaks of the posterior border of the lesser wing of the sphenoid as being in relation with the Sylvian fissure where he should have been more explicit as to what part of the fissure was meant. In speaking of the escape of cerebrospinal fluid from the ear he fails to note the character and location of the lesions upon which rests the possibility of such escape. The location given to the Gasserian ganglion is quite conventional if not erroneous, and in this respect he differs in no wise from the majority of the standard works on anatomy. The ganglion in no sense occupies the impressio trigemini which is far smaller than the ganglion, lodging simply the two roots of the nerve as they pass beneath the sup. petrosal sinus. The ganglion itself is roughly crescentic in shape (g. simulunare), placed almost in a sagittal plane, being in relation, from behind forward, with the anterior surface of the tip of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, with the internal carotid artery as it leaves the temporal bone to enter the cranial cavity and with the base of the great wing of the sphenoid.

On the whole, there is little to detract from the practical value of the book, while the extent of the field covered, the mass of anatomical and surgical facts brought together in a concise and orderly manner and properly correlated, and the clear and terse treatment accorded each commend it to the profession most favorably.

*N. W. Ingalls.*

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THE ANATOMICAL LABORATORY OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN. Volume III, 1906-1907. Madison, 1908.

This volume contains the reprints of eleven papers published by the various members of the Anatomical Staff of the University of Wisconsin during the years 1906-1907. Professor W. S. Miller, whose previous work on the lung has made him an authority upon this subject, contributes four papers dealing chiefly with the bronchial blood-vessels and the vascular supply of the pleura pulmonalis. Dr. B. M. Allen, also continuing the line of his previous investigations, adds three papers on the development of the sex-cells in *Chrysemys* and *Rana pipiens*. A paper on the pancreatic ducts in the cat is contributed by G. J. Heuer, and one on the pyloric cæca of the Centrarchidæ by R. H. Johnson. Professor C. R. Bardeen has two papers, the first of which concerns the abnormal development of the toad ova when fertilized by spermatozoa

exposed to the Roentgen rays. The second paper is a continuation of his valuable studies in the field of human embryology. It includes a comprehensive and detailed account of the development and variation of the nerves and musculature of the lower extremity. Lack of space prevents an adequate review of the foregoing papers, which constitute an admirable series.

This plan of bringing together into a series of volumes the scattered publications from an individual laboratory is growing in favor and deserves hearty commendation. It demonstrates in a concrete form the work actually accomplished by each laboratory, and encourages the members of the staff to keep up and improve the pace once set. It also acts by example as a wholesome stimulus to other laboratories, and thus tends to increase the amount of productive scholarship.

*C. M. Jackson.*