

Handbuch der Experimentellen Pharmakologie (Handbook of Experimental Pharmacology). Vol. XVI, Experimental Production of Pathologic Conditions. Editor OSKAR EICHLER. Part 7, *Central Nervous System.* By CH. STUMPF AND H. PETSCHÉ. Berlin, Goettingen, Heidelberg, Springer Verlag, 1962, X-316 pages with 48 illustrations, Price DM. 28.80.

Repeatedly this reviewer has been asked to give a definition of "Experimental Neurology" as used in the title of this Journal. The answer has been "the experimental production in animals and man of pathologic conditions in the nervous system such as are the subject of neuropathology".

Part 7 of volume XVI of this handbook is concerned with such "experimental production of disease processes in the central nervous system" and is subdivided into "Pharmacological Methods" (by Ch. Stumpf) and "Neuropathological Methods" (by H. Petsche). The first section is interesting to the neuropathologist only as far as pathologic changes can be demonstrated in animals with experimental convulsions, those with rotatory movements with catalepsy and in such as have morphine and other addiction which had been produced by pharmaceutical agents.

The second section is a valuable compilation of methods which are scattered throughout the literature and which are sometimes difficult to locate. The experimental studies are: I. experimental production of demyelinating disease; II. the production of infections (viral, protozoal, bacterial); III. the production of damage to the nervous system by brain trauma, by hydrocephalus, by circulatory disturbances, by intracranial pressure, by tumors, by x-ray and other radiation, and the production of experimental malformations. One might suggest the addition of other methods of damaging the brain in future editions, such as by ultrasound and of methods of study such as chromosome analysis, tissue cultures. The large field of experimental vitamin and hormonal deficiencies and the effects of metabolic and enzymatic disturbances and of the antimetabolites is not touched, though it certainly belongs in a volume on "Experimental Production of Disease Processes".

The value of this book as a compendium for research in experimental neuropathology is enhanced by a 23 page list of international references.

ARTHUR WEIL, M.D.

Meningiomas Involving the Temporal Bone. By GEORGE T. NAGER, M.D. Charles C Thomas, Springfield, Ill., 1963, 170 pp. Price \$11.50.

This monograph presents a detailed study of an aspect of the behavior of meningiomas which has been relatively unexplored. Ability to invade the cranium is a recognized characteristic of this type of tumor, but such bony extension is generally associated with localized osseous overgrowth with development of hyperostosis. Doctor Nager demonstrates that meningiomas of the base, arising around and within the temporal bone are capable of extensive infiltration of bone, with resulting osseous destruction and damage to structures contained within the temporal bone. This study is based upon 7 cases investigated by the author. These case histories are meticulously documented and illustrated by extensive x-rays and superb histological sections demonstrating the anatomical pathology of the involved temporal bone. The author has also presented a critical review of 30 similar cases published during the past 90 years. One of the most important contributions of this study is the author's thesis that meningiomas may develop primarily within the temporal bone. He supports his contention by demonstrating that arachnoid villi, which provide a potential *anlage* for development of meningiomas, are regularly to be found in four sites within the bone, namely within the internal acoustic meatus and the jugular foramen, in the region of the geniculate ganglion and in the sulcus of the greater and lesser superficial petrosal nerves. The paucity of recorded instances of invasion of the base of the cranium by meningiomas may stem, not so much from their rarity as from failure to appreciate the invasive and destructive properties of the tumor in this location. Doctor Nager's studies should stimulate further investigation of the temporal bone in such cases. In reviewing this monograph, it is impossible not to be impressed by the quality of the histological sections of temporal bone and the remarkable delineation of anatomical structures. Only a pathologist who has futilely struggled to obtain such results can appreciate their perfection.

HELENA E. RIGGS, M.D.