from 12 to 19 chapters. New chapters discuss recent technological advancements such as ova and embryo cryopreservation. Social issues surrounding gamete donations are included, as well as sociopolitical perspectives on the newer reproductive technologies and ethics.

Each of the 111 contributors is a recognized expert. The book makes no claim to be encyclopedic. Each author gives a brief, up-to-date presentation. Little physiology is presented, except for two new chapters in the section about female fertility, which discuss neuroendocrinology of the normal menstrual cycle and luteal-phase physiology. The book presents concise information on management and a few diagnostic procedures. The old chapters now have new authors with different perspectives, and information is based on current data.

The book's strength is its conciseness. It is a good addition to a library for medical students, residents, family practitioners, and obstetricians and gynecologists, but should not be considered a reference text.

ROBERT COLLINS, MD
Department of Gynecology

Erratum

On page 246 of the May 1989 issue, in the article, "The ANA Profile: quality and cost-effective laboratory utilization," by John D. Clough, MD, Leonard H. Calabrese, DO, and Rafael Valenzuela, MD, the label under the second pie chart in *Figure 1* should read "Group II."