Notice to Contributors

Papers should in general conform to one of the following categories:

(1) Original contributions on clinical or laboratory aspects of medical genetics in man and on related animal studies.

(2) Short papers giving preliminary communications and technical notes.

(3) Case reports with unusual clinical or genetic features. Length must not exceed two printed pages, ie, not more than 1000 words of text, two or at most three figures (partial karyotypes only), one table (if necessary), and eight references. Single case reports will usually only be considered in this form.

(4) Review articles. These will generally be by invitation, but suggestions from authors wishing to prepare a review article are welcome.

(5) Annotations, Hypotheses, and Correspondence will also be considered.

Communications. Papers, which should be in duplicate, should be sent to the Editor, *Journal of Medical Genetics*, B.M.A. House, Tavistock Square, London WC1H 9JR. Submission of a paper will be held to imply that it contains original work which has not been previously published. All contributions should be accompanied by a summary giving the main results and conclusions. Communications should be typewritten top copies in double spacing with wide margins and should be carefully revised; alterations in proofs, apart from printers' errors, are not permissible. Permission to republish must be obtained from the Editor.

Illustrations. Illustrations should be kept to a minimum. Diagrams should be drawn in Indian ink on white paper, Bristol board, or blue-squared paper. All photographs, graphs, and diagrams should be referred to as Figures and should be numbered consecutively in Arabic numerals. Photographs and photomicrographs should be on glossy paper, unmounted; lettering should be printed in pencil on a transparent overlay and not on the photograph. The legends for illustrations should be typed on a separate sheet.

Pedigree Figures. It is preferred that the symbols ♂ and ♀ be used to signify male and female respectively. Squares and circles may also be used; but all pedigrees in the same paper should use only one or the other set of symbols. Miscarriages or sex unknown should be indicated by a small black dot (or ◇). Stillbirth or death should be indicated by an oblique stroke through the symbol thus ⫽ (or ⊘). Generations should be numbered with Roman and individuals with Arabic numerals: members belonging to the same generation should be horizontally aligned. An arrow should be used to indicate the propositus. A key to the symbols should be provided.

Tables. Tables should not be included in the body of the text, but should be typed on a separate page(s) and numbered with Roman numerals.

Abbreviations. Abbreviations, except those generally known, should not be used without an explanation at their first mention.

References. In referring to papers in the text the year of publication in parentheses should follow the author(s) name(s). Where more than one paper by an author (or authors) has been published in one year, they should be differentiated as 1944a, 1944b, etc. The list of References in alphabetical order should include the names of all the authors and their initials, the year of publication in parentheses, the full title of the article or book, the title of the journal in full, the volume number, and the first and last page numbers; for books, the town of publication and the publisher. The following is an example.

Crome, L., Duckett, S., and White Franklin, A. (1963). Congenital cataracts, renal tubular necrosis and encephalopathy in two sisters. *Archives of Disease in Childhood*, 38, 505–515.

Reprints. One page proof will be sent to the author submitting the paper. Fifty reprints will be supplied free and further reprints may be ordered when the proof is returned.

Nomenclature.

(1) Chromosomes. Authors should refer to the report of the Chicago Conference: Standardization in Human Cytogenetics (Birth Defects: Original Article Series. Vol. II, No. 2, December 1966. The National Foundation —March of Dimes, N.Y.).

(2) Dermatoglyphs. Authors should refer to Memorandum on Dermatoglyphic Nomenclature by Professor L. S. Penrose (Birth Defects: Original Article Series. Vol. IV, No. 3, June 1968. The National Foundation —March of Dimes, N.Y.).

(3) Enzymes. Authors should refer to Nomenclature of Glucose-6-Phosphate Dehydrogenase in Man (W.H.O. Technical Report Series, 1967. No. 366).

Notice to Subscribers

The annual subscription rate is £4·50 in the United Kingdom and Republic of Ireland, and £5·00 (U.S.A. $12.00) by surface mail in all countries overseas. Payment for overseas subscriptions should be made in sterling, ie, £5·00, and sent by Mail Transfer (*Charges Remitter*) through a Bank, payable to the British Medical Association. Orders can also be placed locally through any leading subscription agent or bookseller. (For the convenience of readers in the U.S.A. subscription orders, with or without payment, can be sent to: BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL, 1172 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston, Mass., 02134, U.S.A. Any inquiries, however, must be addressed to the Publisher in London.) Inquiries regarding Air Mail rates and single copies already published should be addressed to the Publisher in London.

Notice to Advertisers

Applications for advertising space and rates should be made to the Advertisement Manager, *Journal of Medical Genetics*, B.M.A. House, Tavistock Square, London WC1H 9JR.

and elucidation of these solutions lies the justification for the effort expended by so many laboratories in bringing lambda out of obscurity and into prominence.

In this review it is not possible to do justice individually to the collected series of reviews presented between chapters 1 and 15 which have been referred to above. They are by acknowledged authorities and describe between them virtually the whole of lambda biology. These accounts together with their excellent bibliographies provide a full and readable account of knowledge about lambda up to the spring of 1971. The second part of the book is less easy to read, containing as it does, 37 articles by specialists describing unpublished work, but it will be invaluable to lambdologists.

The editor has provided a useful glossary of terms and there is an excellent index. It is to be regretted that its price will put it beyond the reach of many who should read it.

S. W. GLOVER

Ecological Genetics and Evolution. Edited by Robert Creed. (Pp. xxi+391; figures+tables. £6·50.) Oxford and Edinburgh: Blackwell Scientific Publications. 1971.

The volume consists of essays in honour of Professor E. B. Ford, FRS, on the occasion of his 70th birthday. Books of this type tend, deservedly, to have a bad reputation. They start off at a disadvantage because not all the obvious contributors have something worth saying at the time that they are asked to write. Rather than appear to dishonour a great man by not contributing they sometimes concoct something inferior, or rehash something recently published elsewhere. Furthermore, the essays usually consist of a number of specific research topics and general reviews that bear little relationship to one another and are written in different styles. Consequently, the editor of such a book has a Herculean task both in choosing prospective authors and in editing their contributions.

In the present volume the editor has acquitted himself with rare distinction. He has managed to obtain essays of high quality both from internationally recognized authors and from men at the beginning of their research careers (no doubt aided by Ford's great ability to stimulate the young graduate to do exciting research). Furthermore, Dr Creed has managed to weld these independently conceived essays, differing in style and in standard, into an integrated whole. One is led from one aspect of population genetics to another without large discontinuities. One moves from a consideration of the evolution of polymorphism and adaptation to extreme environments through special aspects of stable polymorphism, industrial melanism, mimicry, and polygenic variation to the study of protein variation and the control and importance of biochemical differences in man. The last chapter is concerned with some aspects of such research in relation to the teaching of genetics and evolution.

Thus, the content of this book covers a very wide field of interest, including as it does ecological genetics (even archaeological genetics) and clinical genetics. In fact, the contents reflect rather well Professor Ford's own research (including archaeology) as shown by the bibliography of his work in the book.

Only members of that small but growing band of ecological geneticists are likely to be interested in the whole work but some of the chapters are of such a quality that they cannot be safely ignored by any population geneticist. Those interested in the medical field will almost certainly find the chapters by D. J. Weatherall, C. A. Clarke, and D. A. P. Evans the most exciting. They may also find several others that are stimulating, remembering how ecological genetics has and is contributing to the study of human genetics.

P. M. SHEPPARD

Symposium on Nutrition and Fetal Development

A 2-day symposium will be held in New York City on 13 and 14 November 1972 at the Americana Hotel, Seventh Avenue and 52nd Street. It is presented by the Institute of Human Nutrition of Columbia University College of Physicians and Surgeons (511 West 166th Street, New York, NY 10032, USA) and sponsored by The National Foundation—March of Dimes.