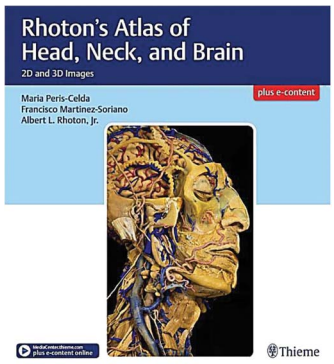

Rhoton's Atlas of Head, Neck, and Brain

Maria Peris-Celda, Francisco Martinez-Soriano, and Albert L. Rhoton. Rhoton's Atlas of Head, Neck, and Brain, (2D and 3D Images). Stuttgart, Germany: Thieme; 2018. 623 pages. ISBN: 978-1-60406-900-6.

This textbook is based on the many years of tedious anatomical dissections performed in the laboratory of late Albert Rhoton, M.D. It is presented in a large 11 × 12-inch format, which allows for the vividness of the plates, to realize their full potential. The chapters are primarily authored by the text's editors but with some exceptions.

The book consists of 4 parts: Osteology of the Head and Neck; Face and Neck; Ear, Nose, Pharynx, Larynx, and Orbit; and Neuroanatomy and Cranial Base. Each of these parts includes 3 to 10 chapters.

The book contains 624 figures with many presented as 3D images but necessitating viewing glasses, which are included in the back of the book. Anatomical structures are labeled using both English and Latin terms.

This atlas of anatomy is in line with the detailed and reference quality work from Dr. Rhoton's laboratory. The images are clear and appropriately labeled; however, sometimes *Terminologia Anatomica* is not followed, for example, "alveolar yokes."

There are some errors, but with a project of this size and as a first edition, this is to be expected, for example, "anterior and posterior ethmoidal foramen." Some terms are loosely used, for example, Fig. 1.9 legend "right middle fossa" instead of right middle cranial fossa and "temporal muscle" instead of temporalis muscle on Fig. 4.16. The British English spelling is used instead of the American English spelling in some places, for example, "foramen caecum" and "hypophysial fossa." A few labels are inaccurate such as Fig. 1.17 label line pointing to the syndesmosis between the future sagittal suture but labeled as the sagittal suture, the nuchal ligament labeled as the supraspinous process on Fig. 8.12, and Kocher vein labeled as the anterior jugular vein on Fig. 7.4. The opportunity to point out some anatomical variations is missed, for example, a duplicated right hypoglossal canal on Fig. 2.42.

However, taken as a whole, these small issues are not distracting because the overall quality of the atlas is marvelous, especially the brain and cranial images of which Dr. Rhoton's legacy is primarily based. Some of the dissections are meticulous and just cannot be found in other sources. I believe that every trainee and professional who deals with these parts of the human anatomy would benefit from having a copy of the atlas on their bookshelf.

R. Shane Tubbs, PhD
Seattle Science Foundation,
Seattle, Washington
shanet@seattlesciencefoundation.org

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Special features of Pocket Atlas of Sectional Anatomy: Didactic organization in two-page units, with high-quality radiographs on one side and brilliant, full-color diagrams on the other. Hundreds of high-resolution CT and MR images made with the latest generation of scanners (e.g., 3T MRI, 64-slice CT). Consistent color coding, making it easy to identify similar structures across several slices. Concise, easy-to-read labeling of all figures. Updates for the 4th edition of Volume I: New cranial CT imaging sequences of the axial and coronal temporal bone. Expanded MR section, with all new 3T MR