

loquially (denoting any connected brain areas), and there is little, if any, common theme that links the chapters. Although the editors provide an introductory chapter to network modeling, they fail to provide the common thread that would make this book a whole that is more than the sum of its parts. So the book is likely to leave the clinician with questions about the consequences for the real world and has nothing to say about how network models relate to the diagnosis and treatment of mental disorders. More work in this regard is needed, and the book may help to encourage the reader to get involved.

#### Reference

1. Hoffmann RE: Computer simulations of neural information processing and the schizophrenia–mania dichotomy. *Arch Gen Psychiatry* 1987; 44:178–188

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***The Prefrontal Cortex: Anatomy, Physiology, and Neuropsychology of the Frontal Lobe, 3rd ed.,*** by Joaquín M. Fuster. Philadelphia, Lippincott-William & Wilkins, 1997, 320 pp., \$83.00.

The third edition of Dr. Fuster's book lives up to the standards set by the first and second editions, providing a comprehensive, informative overview of the frontal lobe. The third edition extends the previous editions to include more human neuropsychology and functional neuroimaging.

The introduction provides a framework for the rest of the book. The intervening chapters discuss cortical anatomy,

chemical neurotransmitters, animal lesion studies, neuropsychology, and neuroimaging. The final overview chapter provides a theoretical framework of frontal lobe functioning. Throughout the chapters, the author complements the basic research review with an overview of a particular structural or chemical function in a clinical disorder. Among the disorders briefly discussed in the book are schizophrenia, dementia, obsessive-compulsive disorder, and depression.

Each chapter is organized in a similar fashion, starting with early processes of sensory perception and attention and moving toward more downstream functions such as movement, memory, and intelligence. Each chapter also contains sections on development and involution that prove invaluable in creating a well-rounded perspective of each of the major areas of frontal lobe research. The order of the chapters systematically constructs a more and more complex picture of the prefrontal cortex, building from cellular to more modular units. The standardized structure of each chapter makes the entire book easier to integrate. The concise, informative summary at the end of each chapter further reinforces the information provided and serves as a quick reference to those who have already read the book.

Once again Dr. Fuster has provided a comprehensive, integrated, up-to-date overview of an extremely complex structure. This book is a must for students as well as a highly recommended reference for both the neuropsychologist and the cognitive neuroscientist.

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*Reprints of Book Forum reviews are not available.*

#### Correction

The article "Divalproex Treatment for Youth With Explosive Temper and Mood Lability: A Double-Blind, Placebo-Controlled Crossover Design" by Stephen J. Donovan, M.D., et al. (May 2000, pp. 818–820) contains an error on page 819. In the Results section, the sentence beginning on line 10 should read: "The DSM-IV diagnoses found in these children were ADHD (four subjects), marijuana abuse (six subjects), and disruptive behavior disorder (oppositional defiant disorder or conduct disorder; all subjects a priori).