EPITOME OF CURRENT JOURNALS

ACTA PSYCHIATRICA ET NEUROLOGICA


The Psychoanalytical Technique and Therapy in the Light of Experimental Biology. Trygve Braatoy. I.

Contributions à la Patho-physiologie de la Migraine. (Contributions to the patho-physiology of migraine.) Viggo Christiansen. 45.


Troubles sui generis de la Mottilité (en partie conditionnés organiquement). (Sui generis disturbances of movement.) Gabriel Langfeldt. 73.

*Polymyositis Acute and Subchronic, with Round-cell Infiltration of the Muscles. Ph. Levison. 89.

A Partial Abdominal Reflex of Pathological Type. G. H. Monrad-Khron. 97.

Polymyositis.—Two cases are described in which there was a prolonged history of pain and tenderness in the muscles. In one there was diminution of range of movement resulting from the tightness of the muscles. Muscle taken at biopsy revealed under the microscope extensive inflammatory processes. In the second case there was a lymphocytic infiltration around the blood vessels and an increase in the number of sarcolemmal nuclei. (L. E. A.)

AMERICAN JOURNAL OF PSYCHIATRY


Conduct Disorders of Intellectually Subnormal Children. Louis A. Lure. 1,025.

Folie à Deux. S. Kenneth Dohack. 1,039.

A Study of Cases of Folie à Deux. M. M. Grover. 1,045.

*Aphasia and Other Neurological Sequelae of Carbon Monoxide Asphyxia. Ira C. Nichols and Margaret Keller. 1,063.

Biochemistry of the Psychoneuroses—A Review. R. A. McFarland and H. Goldstein. 1,073.

A Psychiatric Technique for the Examination of Criminals. Lowell S. Selling. 1,097.


*A Note of the Body Build of the Male Homosexual. Joseph Wortis. 1,121.


Group Activities on a Children's Ward as Methods of Psychotherapy. Lauretta Bender. 1,151.

Endocrine Disturbances inBehaviour Problems. Matthew Molitch. 1,175.

Studies in Endocrine Therapy in Epilepsy. Calvert Stein. 1,181.


*Mortality among Patients with Involuntary Melancholia. Benjamin Malzberg. 1,231.

Apraxia in Carbon Monoxide Poisoning.—After a very brief summary of the literature, the authors report a case of recovery from carbon-monoxide poisoning. Most noticeable was the patient's inability to perform certain skilled acts. Agapemia was present. He was unable to learn easily, owing to severe disturbance of his visual motor centres. By verbalizing speech, it was possible to teach him to write. (H. C. I.)

Body Build of the Male Homosexual.—The author criticizes the earlier observations of Weil, who concluded that the greater height, longer legs, and wider hips of homosexuals were signs of constitutional eunuchoidism and femininity. When Weil's statistical survey of the configuration of homosexuals is compared with that obtained of normals by several observers, he finds that there is no actual evidence for any constant or typical intersexual traits among male homosexuals. (H. C. I.)

Mortality in Involuntary Melancholia.—An enquiry has been carried out of the mortality rate in involutinal melancholia in the New York civil state hospitals. It was found that the annual crude death rate was 132.4 per 1,000 exposures. Diseases of the heart were the most common causes of death, being about eight times that occurring in the general population. (H. C. I.)
ARCHIV FÜR PSYCHIATRIE UND NERVENKRANKHEITEN

Vol. 106. No. 4. April 1937.

Ein Fall von Pellagra in Bayern. (A case of pellagra in Bavaria.) H. Ganner. 495.

Sensitivity to Histamine in General Paralysis.—Patients affected by G.P.I. are particularly sensitive to the application of histamine, in contrast to other groups of neurological and mental disorders. This increased sensitivity is regarded as constitutional and it may be one of the factors which predispose to the development of the disease. (A. M.)

Archives of Neurology and Psychiatry

Vol. 37. No. 4. April, 1937.

Modifications in a Schizophrenic Reaction with Psychoanalytic Treatment. Lawrence S. Kubie. 874.


Syphilitic Arachnoïditis of the Optic Chiasma. Louis Hausman. 929.


Cerebral Circulation.—Continuing their studies of the cerebral circulation in cats, the authors found that stimulation of the facial nerve at the geniculate ganglion causes dilatation of arteries in the pia covering the parietal region. This dilatation contrasts sharply with that which

The Psychobiologic Unit as a Pattern of Community Function. George S. Stevenson. 742.

Amnesia. R. D. Gillespie. 748.

Psychiatry in China. R. S. Lyman. 765.


Psychic Phenomena in Association with Cardiac Failure. Nolan D. C. Lewis. 782.

The Psychopathology of Metaphor. Wendell Munciel. 796.

Aversion and Negativism. Oskar Diethelm. 805.

Relationship of Declining Intelligence Quotients to Maladjustments of School Children. Esther Richards. 817.


Contribution to the Physiology of the Conditioned Reflex. W. Horsley Gantt. 848.


The Type of Neurotic Hypomanic Reaction. Bertram D. Lewin. 868.
results from a fall of blood pressure; the vasodilation associated with stimulation of the facial nerve occurs when the blood pressure is normal at the outset and remains constant throughout the period of stimulation; the response is strictly ipsilateral and is abolished by cocaine.

The vasodilation associated with fall of blood pressure occurs only when the latter reaches a critical level; it involves the pial arteries of both hemispheres and is not affected by cocaine.

It seems probable that higher mammals (cats and monkeys) possess a true vasodilator innervation of the arteries supplying the parietal cerebral cortex. The nerve fibres involved come from the medulla and reach their destination via the facial nerve, the great superficial petrosal nerve and, in monkeys at least, the internal carotid nerves. (R. M. S.)

Aversion and Negativism. — In contrast to negativistic reactions, with their automaticity and absence of sufficiently intelligible motivation, aversion reactions are characterised by emotions and motives which make them intelligible to the patient and to others. The outstanding emotions are resentment, dislike, hate and disgust. Aversion is the reaction of an unbinding personality to an unacceptable and unconquerable situation. While negativism is the expression of a sense of aggression and submission, aversion is related to aggression and self-assertion. The psychopathologic picture varies individually, the most frequent aversion reactions being sullen or resentful unco-operativeness, stuporous and paranoid conditions and non-recoverable

 movements, leaving the voluntary movements more or less intact. In both instances extirpation of the "arm region of area 6" (Brodman) resulted at first in complete abolition of the involuntary movements, which later returned to a mild degree. In case 2 this was attributed to the sparing of part of the representation of the fingers in area 6; in case 3, to the careful sparing of all of area 4. From these observations it is concluded that: (1) the involuntary movements of athetosis are projected largely from area 6; (2) the parapyramidal fibres from area 4 may participate to some slight extent in the production of these movements; and (3) in suitable cases of hemiathetosis, or of athetosis predominating on one side of the body, extirpation of the contralateral area 6 or areas 4 and 6 is an appropriate therapeutic procedure which gives gratifying results.

In the discussion which followed the presentation of this paper, it was pointed out that the involuntary movements exhibited by case 2 were not typical of athetosis. (R. M. S.)
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Serum Disease of the Nervous System.—

The ill effects on the nervous system following the use of foreign sera for therapeutic purposes are discussed under the headings cerebral, spinal, radicular, and neural syndromes. The most frequent, serious, and long-lasting syndrome is that of paralysis of the muscles supplied by the fifth and sixth cervical spinal roots. The underlying pathological process is considered to be a primary involvement of the blood vessels, such as occurs in the ordinary type of serum disease. (R. M. S.)

Neuroptic Myelitis.—Hassin reports the case of a woman aged 33 years who developed blindness, paralysis of the lower extremities, severe bladder and sensory disturbances, and extensive decubitus. The illness, which lasted fourteen months, was marked by a short remission. The pathological changes in the nervous system consisted of a combined patchy degeneration of the spinal cord and the visual fibres. Macroscopically, the patches resembled those of multiple sclerosis, but differed microscopically in the scarcity or absence of glia fibres, the simultaneous involvement of the grey or white substances, and the massive cellularity. Neuroptic myelitis, of which this was an example, is a definite toxic infectious disease process, differing both from multiple sclerosis and disseminated encephalomyelitis. (R. M. S.)

Primary Demyelinating Processes.—In a review of 52 pages, Ferraro discusses the various types of primary demyelinating processes seen in the central nervous system and attempts a classification which is based on both the clinical and the pathological characteristics of the various conditions analysed. The paper, which does not lend itself to abstraction, constitutes a very valuable resume of a number of diseases which are probably fundamentally identical in their histopathology. (R. M. S.)


Role of the Cerebellum in Postural Contractions. H. W. Magoun, W. K. Hare, and S. W. Ranson. 1,237.


*Autonomic Innervation of the Eyelids and the Marcus Gunn Phenomenon: An Experimental Study. F. H. Lewy, Robert A. Groff, and Francis C. Grant. 1,289.

*Evidences of Vascular Occlusion in Multiple Sclerosis and “Encephalomyelitis.” Tracy J. Putnam. 1,298.

Health as a Psychic Experience. Paul Schilder. 1,322.


Vibration Sense. Lewis J. Pollock. 1,383.

Cerebellum in Postural Contractions.—

The prolonged maintenance of rebound excitation following cerebellar stimulation in the normal cat is considerably reduced by deafferentation of the reacting limb and appears to be decreased a little more by labyrinthectomy in addition to deafferentation. After the elimination, however, of all the afferent impulses on which the tonic effects of the stretch and labyrinthine reflexes depend, continued discharge of both flexor and extensor centres for the forelimb has been observed for periods of up to a minute or longer. Release effects have been produced by destruction of the cerebellum in several ways and have been compared with the rebound contractions which follow the cessation of cerebellar stimulation. In a number of respects the two do not appear to be homologous. (R. M. S.)

Agnesia of the Corpus Callosum.—For the first time, living patients presenting agenesia of the corpus callosum are reported, together with a description of the ventriculogram. Of the five, two presented complete and two partial absence of the commissure; one presented absence of only the splenium of the corpus callosum. Analysis of the structures and the embryologic principles involved makes it possible to identify the lines of the ventriculographic shadows and to distinguish complete from incomplete agenesis. The chief characteristics of the ventriculograms in the antero-posterior view are symmetrical separation of the anterior horns, with a moniliform shadow of gas between them which is continuous with the third ventricle below and rises higher than this ventricle should. Most striking of all is an almost right-angled shelving or bicornuate appearance of the bodies of the lateral ventricles. In the opinion of the authors, the latter is pathognomonic of the condition. (R. M. S.)

Anomalous Commisur of the Third Ventricle.—Vonderahe describes eight cases of an anomalous commissure of the third ventricle, intimately related to the para-ventricular nucleus. The cells of the latter are found in it in greater or less number and the fibres which pass through it appear to be associated with the dorsal supra-optic decussation (Ganser’s commissure). A study of the anomaly suggests that some of the fibres of the dorsal supra-optic decussation enter the paraventricular nucleus of the opposite side, thus pointing to a probable termination of these fibres in normal brains. (R. M. S.)
Gunn Phenomenon.—The Marcus Gunn phenomenon is characterized by ptosis, usually congenital, of the affected eye by slow elevation of the upper eyelid synchronous with chewing movements.

In a case investigated by one of the writers the condition was completely relieved by section of the motor root of the fifth nerve, a result which prompted the experimental investigations now reported.

From 7 to 42 days after intracranial section of the third nerve, it was found that intra-arterial injection of acetylcholine caused widening of the palpebral fissure on the side of operation. The same reaction, to a less marked degree, was produced by intra-arterial injections of nicotine, but epinephrine produced enlargement of both palpebral fissures with dilatation of the pupils and general systemic effects. Fara dic stimulation of the peripheral stump of the first division of the fifth nerve, but not of the second or the third division, caused a reaction exactly similar to the injection of acetylcholine into the ipsilateral carotid artery. Epinephrine inhibited this reaction in some cats, while in others no effect was noted. Atropine did not inhibit the reaction, regardless of the size of the dose.

The conclusion is reached that centrifugal autonomic fibres in the peripheral divisions of the fifth nerve are concerned in the production of this pseudomotor eyelid phenomenon, but at present it cannot be determined whether these fibres are sympathetic or parasympathetic. (R. M. S.)

Vascular Occlusion in Multiple Sclerosis.—The author produces histological evidence in support of the view that the lesions of multiple sclerosis and of the forms of disseminated encephalomyelitis which seem to represent a more acute stage of the process in the former disease, are produced by a local circulatory disturbance, apparently of the nature of an obstruction on the venous side. According to this point of view, the primary abnormality is probably in the clotting mechanism of the blood. (R. M. S.)

Structure of the Nerve Root.—Tarlov believes that a study of the differences in structure of the various cerebrospinal nerve roots affords criteria for differentiating sensory and motor nerve roots. Thus, motor nerves differ grossly from sensory nerves in being composed of a greater number of fine filaments at their superficial origin. Microscopically the sensory roots contain longer glial segments than the motor roots, the latter usually being less cellular and exhibiting to a less extent the phenomenon of cell piling at the transition zone.

On the basis of these criteria, the nervus intermedius of Wrisberg is a mixed nerve, usually containing separate motor and sensory roots. The involuntary motor roots are distinct from the main voluntary motor portion of the facial nerve.

The glossopharyngeal nerve usually contains separate motor and sensory roots. The vagus-spinal accessory complex often consists of two distinct motor portions, the one contained in the small ventromedial roots and the other in the large caudal roots. The cephalic portion of this complex is chiefly sensory.

Varying degrees of approximation and even fusion of the rootlets of the nervus intermedius, glossopharyngeal nerve, and vagus-spinal accessory complex may occur. (R. M. S.)

BRAIN

Vol. 60, Part 2, April 1937.


*The Origin of the Raised Pressure of the Cerebrospinal Fluid which accompanies Sub-tentorial Tumours. T. H. B. Bedford. 211.


The Axis-cylinder as a Pathway for Dyes and Salts.—The author reports the results of experiments undertaken to show if the axis-cylinder was in fact a possible pathway for neurotropic viruses. Using mainly the sciatic nerve of the rabbit, he immersed one end of the nerve in a solution of potas sium ferrocyanide and ammonium citrate. Diffusion of the substance up the axis-cylinder was subsequently demonstrated by fixing the tissue in formalin and dilute HCl. Permeation was increased by cataphoresis and occurred both in the living and the excised nerve. Colloidal substances did not permeate the nerve. The method also demonstrated that the axis-cylinder is composed of material like soft jelly which is denser and thinner at the nodes of Ranvier. (J. D.)

Raised Pressure of the Cerebrospinal Fluid with Sub-tentorial Tumours.—The author produced extra-dural sub-tentorial tumours in dogs by packing waxed cotton-wool through a small trephine hole. On the sixth day the cisternal pressure and in some cases the ventricular pressure were measured and then the animals were sacrificed. An increased cerebrospinal
fluid pressure was found in 19 out of 21 cases. The possible causes of this increase of pressure are reviewed and excluded as far as possible. Post-mortem revealed no inflammatory reaction around the tumour and no evidence was found that the cerebral cortex was compressed against the absorbing surface of the arachnoid. The venous pressure in the torcular was normal and the vein of Galen was intact. Simultaneous intraventricular and cisternal pressure readings showed a free communication between these two points, while injections of dye into the cistern showed a normal spread upwards over the cortex. The author concludes that the cause of the increased cisternal pressure was either overproduction of cerebrospinal fluid or that an intermittent block between the cistern and the base of the brain existed.

Roentgen Treatment of Intracranial Gliomata.—The authors review the literature on this subject and describe the effects of irradiation on normal brain tissue and on tumour tissue. The former showed changes not observed in other circumstances. These consisted of a swelling of the nerve cells, which contained a great excess of lipochrome pigment, and hypertrophy of the astrocytes. The nerve fibres were normal and there was but little change in the vessels. Further evidence that Roentgen therapy injures normal brain tissue was found in the clinical history of certain cases which became cachetic and died following treatment. By comparing biopsy specimens taken before treatment with those secured at post-mortem they found that irradiation has no effect on relatively benign tumours such as fibrillary astrocytomata and ependymomata. It was impossible to be certain of the reaction of glioblastoma multiforme, but clinical experience taught that irradiation had a beneficial effect. Medulloblastomata gave the most satisfactory response both from the pathological and the clinical point of view. They suggest the use of Roentgen therapy post-operatively to control anaesthetic degeneration in the more benign growths and emphasize the importance of an accurate pathological diagnosis before treatment is commenced. Their present practice is to deliver a tumour dose of 4,000 to 4,500 rad by one or more portals and to point out the disadvantages of using a single large dose.

BULLETIN OF THE NEUROLOGICAL INSTITUTE OF NEW YORK

Vol. 6  No. 2.  August 1937.

Insulin Responses in Acromegaly.—Six subjects with acromegaly were studied to determine if the blood-sugar response to insulin varied from normal. 0.067 units of insulin per kilogram of body weight were given. Larger doses were also given. Blood samples were obtained before, 20, 30, 40, 60, 90, and occasionally 120 minutes after. In one group of these subjects the blood-sugar changes were within the limits obtained in normal controls. In the remaining a marked resistance to insulin was found. It is apparent that the “anti-insulin factor” of the gland is not similarly involved in all the cases. (L. E. A.)

Basophilism of Cushing.—The author brings together all the literature related to this subject. This is an excellent and full bibliography. (L. E. A.)

Metabolism in Organic Psychoses.—This is a long article dealing with basal metabolic rate readings in 94 subjects with arteriosclerotic psychosis, 36 with senile psychosis, 65 with untreated dementia paralytica, 106 with treated dementia paralytica, 48 with alcoholic psychosis, and a small group with various types of psychosis. In the first two groups all but a very small number of subjects had a basal metabolic rate on the minus side. There was a tendency to have a higher rate in the treated cases of dementia paralytica. In the alcoholic group the majority of readings were on the
minus side. After discussing the findings, the author comes to the conclusion that “the lower oxygen consumption must be considered as secondary to the cellular alterations.” (L. E. A.)

Sense of Vision.—The authors have approached the subject anew and have devised tests to determine the effects of unilateral and bilateral stimulation of the retina by light upon acuity of monocular and binocular vision. They describe in detail their apparatus (illustrated). After discussing some observations, their final paper deals with a theory of the functions of the retina. These papers do not lend themselves to abstraction. (L. E. A.)

Threshold for Passive Movement.—With an apparatus to determine perception of movement a study of a series of normal subjects has been undertaken. They found a wide range of variation in normal, but this variation became more marked in a group of older people. They have worked out threshold values for several joints which will serve as an excellent starting-point to a study of subjects with disease of the nervous system. (L. E. A.)

Tumours of Upper Cervical Cord.—Five cases of extramedullary tumour situated in the high cervical region are presented and the symptomatology analysed. The authors lay special emphasis on the unusual sensory signs. They varied in each case; in two, numbness in the upper limbs was present at the onset. Wasting was limited commonly to the muscles of the shoulder girdle, while weakness of the diaphragm occurred in two cases. They discuss in detail the differential diagnosis. (L. E. A.)

Granulomatous Encephalomyelitis.—This case is of special interest because of the extreme rarity of the condition and the resemblance of the parasitic agent to one found in rabbits. It was in an infant 24 days old admitted because of convulsions. The child was running a temperature and died 6 days later. The lumbar and ventricular fluid contained a large number of cells interpreted as lymphocytes in the lumbar fluid, as disintegrating cells or polymorphs in the ventricular fluid. Two eosinophil cells were seen. On post-mortem examination the changes in the nervous system were of particular interest. These consisted of granulomas, massive areas of infiltration, and necrosis, chiefly in relation to the ventricular walls. Similar lesions were found in the choroid and retina. An organism was also found which bore a striking resemblance to the *Encephalitozoon cuniculi*. (L. E. A.)

**CLINICAL SCIENCE**


Observations on a Case of Familial Periodic Paralysis.—The original observation by Walker and Allott that during the paralytic stage the serum potassium value was low has been confirmed and further investigations carried out. By a further study of the same subject the authors have found that the serum potassium may be lowered abnormally by the administration of glucose by mouth, by the injection of insulin, and by a combination of the two. If the serum potassium falls below 12 mgm. per 100 c.c. paralysis sets in and the paralysis may be relieved by the administration of potassium chloride by mouth. Following the administration of potassium, the blood potassium level rises. (L. E. A.)

Effect of Asphyxia and Cocaine on Nerves belonging to the Nocifensor System.—Further observations have been made on the state of hyperalgesia occurring as the result of a crush of the skin. The author states in his summary: “The development of hyperalgesia around a small crush of the skin can be prevented by asphyxiating the skin; and the spread of hyperalgesia can be blocked by asphyxiating a narrow band of skin. The duration of asphyxia required is such as has little appreciable effect on the functions of the sensory nerves of the skin. Asphyxia must be carried a little further to prevent the development of the ‘flare’ or to interfere with the spread of the ‘flare’ in response to the same injury. Asphyxia stops hyperalgesia from developing by paralysing the nerves concerned: these nerves are paralysed before the sensory nerves. Cocaine introduced electro-photically into the skin paralyses the pain nerves completely and the touch nerves entirely or almost entirely before it interferes with the hyperalgesia reaction. The
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conclusion previously found, that the nocifensor nerves, though belonging to the posterior root system, are not sensory but belong to a special system, is supported by both these observations.” (L. E. A.)

Double Pain Response of the Human Skin to a Single Stimulus.—Further observations have been carried out on the double pain response previously investigated by Thalberg. By producing ischemia in the limbs and by anesthetization with cocaine it has been possible to dissociate the two responses. These results are interpreted as indicating that the two pain responses are mediated by two sets of nerves, the one set

being fast conducting and the other slow conducting. (L. E. A.)

Action of Choline Esters in Myasthenia Gravis.—In a study of two subjects suffering from myasthenia gravis and who had had very prolonged therapy with prostigmin. It was found that the subcutaneous administration of acetyl choline, acetyl B-methyl choline, and carbaminoyl choline caused some delayed recovery of muscle power. From their observations the authors suggest that there is a defect in the production of acetylcholine in myasthenia gravis. (L. E. A.)

JOURNAL BELGE DE NEUROLOGIE ET DE PSYCHIATRIE

Vol. 37. No. 4. April 1937.

Remarques Cliniques sur les Tumeurs du Lobe Temporal. (Clinical observations in temporal lobe tumours.) J. A. Barré. 209.


Troubles de l’Odorat et du Goût comme Signe d’une Lésion Focale du Lobe Temporal. (Disturbances of smell and taste as a sign of a focal lesion of the temporal lobe.) R. Brun. 262.


Trois Cas de Tumeur de la Région Epiphysaire. (Three cases of tumour in the region of the pineal.) Paul van Gehuchten and Paul Callewaert. 283.

*Tumeurs Cérébrales Multiples et Troubles Mentaux. (Multiple cerebral tumours and mental symptoms.) M. Leroy. 292.

*Sur une Forme Particuliére de Giomatose Péri-vasculaire. (On a form of perivascular gliomatosis.) H. J. Scherer and J. de Busscher. 299.


Multiple Cerebral Tumours and Mental Symptoms.—The author draws attention to the prevalence of mental symptoms as an early sign of multiple cerebral tumours. The content of the mental symptoms vary considerably, but are of progressive character. (D. D.-B.)

Perivascular Gliomatosis.—The authors describe an unusual form of glioma in which the cells are collected around the blood vessels. They consider in detail the character of these cells in the light of the recent staining methods. There was also a marked vascular proliferation. (D. D.-B.)


*La Microglie Normale chez le Singe (Macacus rhesus). (Normal microglia in the monkey.) A. Dewulf. 341.

Troubles Mentaux Consécutifs à une Commotion Cérébrale avec Glione. (Mental disturbances following trauma in a case with glioma.) J. Radermecker. 366.

*Action de la Prostigmine dans un Cas de Myasthénie à Forme de Dysphorie Musculaire Progressive. (The action of prostigmine in a case of myasthenia with a form of progressive muscular dystrophy.) L. Laruelle and L. Massion-Verniory. 376.

*Catalepsie Insulinique Réglable chez la Souris. (Catalepsy produced by insulin in mice.) P. Divrey and E. Evrard. 382.

A Propos des Recherches Généalogiques dans les Décharges. (Some notes on genealogical studies in dementia.) H. Hoven. 393.

Deux Cas de Myélite-cécié. (Two cases of syphilitic optic atrophy with myelitis.) B. Dujardin. 399.

Normal Microglia in the Monkey.—A prolonged and careful study of the microglial cells as shown up by the Hortega method has been undertaken. The article is well illustrated and requires to be read in detail. (D. D.-B.)

The Action of Prostigmine in Myasthenia.—The authors report improvement in a case of myasthenia in which there has been administration of prostigmine. They have no relevant observations dealing with the cause of the disease. (D. D.-B.)

Catalepsy in Mice.—By means of the injection of insulin, it is possible to bring about a state of inertia or “psycho-motor stupor” in mice. These results closely resemble those obtained with bulbocapnin. (D. D.-B.)
JOURNAL FÜR PSYCHOLOGIE UND NEUROLOGIE


JOURNAL OF ANATOMY


Projection of the Medial Geniculate Body to the Cerebral Cortex.—Author's Summary.

—From a study of the retrograde cell degeneration occurring in the medial geniculate body after lesions of the temporal cortex in the macaque monkey it is concluded: (1) That the projection of the medial geniculate body to the cerebral cortex is confined to a small area in the superior surface of the superior temporal gyrus. (2) That there are distinctive spatial relationships between the medial geniculate body and the cerebral cortex. (L. E. A.)

JOURNAL OF CLINICAL INVESTIGATION


Serum Protein in Experimental Nutritional Avitaminosis. W. B. McClure and Winifred Frans Hnim. 351.


*Neutralization Tests in Poliomyelitis. Sera taken during the Acute and Convalescent Stages of the Disease and tested with a Passage Virus and a Strain isolated during the 1935 New York City Outbreak, Maurice Brodie, Alfred E. Fischer, and Maxwell Stillerman. 447.

Macrocytic Anemia in Pregnant Women with Vitamin B Deficiency. Katherine O'Shea Elsom with the technical assistance of Albert B. Sample. 463.

*Chronaximetric Examination in B Avitaminosis during Pregnancy. F. H. Lewy. 475.
Neutralization Tests in Poliomyelitis.—The sera of 82 paralytic, 32 non-paralytic, and three encephalitic cases was tested in the acute stage of the disease within one week of the onset. The sera of only 14 of the 82 paralytic cases neutralized the virus (strain E 1 monkey passage). Of the 32 non-paralytic cases tested in the acute stage the sera of 18 had neutralizing bodies. Of 39 paralytic cases, the sera taken during the convalescent period showed neutralizing bodies in only two. Again, only two cases of 24 who had no neutralizing bodies during the acute stage developed these in the succeeding 12 to 16 months. The authors state: "No evidence of a definite relationship was found between the presence of protective substances in serum and (1) resistance to poliomyelitis, (2) the diagnosis of the non-paralytic form of poliomyelitis, and (3) the degree of recovery from paralysis." (L. E. A.)

Chronaxie Readings during Pregnancy.—In a study of eight women throughout their pregnancy, the author has been able to determine that on a diet poor in vitamin B neurological signs might develop. These were chiefly in the nature of paraesthesia. Measurements of chronaxie showed changes which along with the clinical signs improved on the giving of vitamin B. (L. E. A.)

**CURRENT JOURNALS**


**JOURNAL OF COMPARATIVE NEUROLOGY**

Bilateral Inequality in the Number of Sensory Neurons in the Trunk of Vertebrates. Enzo Delorenzi. 301.

A Further Investigation of Auditory Cerebral Mechanisms. L. E. Wiley. 327.

Anatomical Relations of the Commissures of Meynert and Gudden in the Cat. Thomas A. Weaver, Jr. 333.


Total Distribution of Taste Buds on the Tongue of the Kitten at Birth. Rush Elliot. 361.

The Telencephalon of *Tupinambis nigrifrons*. 1. Medial and Cortical Areas. Alice Osborne Curwen. 375.

Peripheral and Central Connections of the Upper Cervical Dorsal Root Ganglia in the Rhesus Monkey, Kendall B. Corbin, William H. Lhamon, and Donald W. Petit. 405.


Myelination in the Central Nervous System of the Albino Rat, treated with Thymus Extract. Albert C. Buckley. 449.


The Mechanism of Vision. XIII. Cerebral Function in Discrimination of Brightness when Detail Vision is controlled. K. S. Lashley. 471.


**VOL. 67. NO. 1. JUNE 1937.**

Structure of the Primary Olfactory Cortex of the Mouse. James L. O'Leary. 1.


Quantitative Studies of the Vagus Nerve in the Cat. II. The Ratio of the Jugal to Nodose Fibres. James O. Foley and Franklin S. Dubois. 69.


The Innervation of the Abdominal Chromaffin Tissue. W. Henry Hollinshead. 133.

II. Nerve Regeneration and the Innervation of Transplanted Limbs. 481.

III. Homologous Response in the Absence of Sensory Innervation. 537.

Innervation of the Intrinsic Eye Muscles. The author, in a series of over 30 cats, performed one of the following operations on each animal: Removal of the superior cervical sympathetic ganglion and trunk, section of the ophthalmic and maxillary divisions of the trigeminal nerve, section of the oculomotor nerve, removal of the ciliary ganglion, and removal of the contents of the bulbous olci. The animals were allowed to survive 51 days to 3 weeks, and then the iris and ciliary body were sectioned and compared with those on the other side of the body. By the identification of degenerated fibres he has been able to show that the trigeminal nerve supplies no elements to these muscles, that the cervical sympathetic innervates only the dilator muscle of the iris, that fibres from the oculomotor nerve relayed in the ciliary ganglion supply the constrictor of the pupil and the ciliary muscle. Furthermore, each muscle fibre is supplied with a nerve-ending and no evidence was found of a terminal network or syncytium. Similar endings were found in the intramuscular connective tissue of the ciliary body, but the author does not believe that these subserve a proprioceptive function. (J. D.)

Localization within the Cerebellum of Reactions to Faradic Cerebellar Stimulation. W. K. Hare, H. W. Magoun, and S. W. Ramson. 145.

Function and Structure in the Chronically Isolated Lumbosacral Spinal Cord.—The author isolated the lumbosacral cord in three 6-weeks puppies by sectioning the dorsal roots and transecting the cord above and below. Post-mortem examination was done at 2, 5, and 6 months. After operation the zone innervated by the isolated
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cord showed abolition of all motor functions except those mediated by the sympathetic system. Later, quick jerky movements developed which were elicited by tapping over the spinal cord. They were thus the result of direct irritation of the isolated length of cord, but as they were co-ordinated it was demonstrated that an organizing mechanism existed at that level.

This mechanism was, however, unable to stimulate itself, and the author concludes that autochthonous activity is not a property of the mammalian spinal cord. Histological examination showed evidence of continued growth of the cells and fibres. She states, therefore, that function is not necessary for the preservation of nerve cells and their processes. (J. D.)

JOURNAL OF MENTAL SCIENCE


An Inquiry into the Incidence of Neuropathic Conditions in the Relations of Normal Persons: Report by the Mental Deficiency Committee of the Royal Medico-Psychological Association. 247.

*Diffuse White Matter Gliosis in Mental Defectives. A. Meyer and N. C. Cook. 258.

Aspects of Temperament in Adolescent Male Offenders. H. T. P. Young. 268.

Endemic Bacillary Dysemence. J. J. B. Martin. 289.

*Hypnosis in Mental Hospital Practice. C. M. Copeland and E. Howard Kitching. 316.

Diffuse White Matter Gliosis.—As a result of examining 22 cases of mental deficiency, comprising seven showing gross neurological signs chiefly extrapyramidal, six microcephalics with spastic diplegia, two able-bodied microcephalics, one idiot, and six mongols, the authors draw attention to the proliferation of the fibrous glia. This was particularly noticeable in the cerebral and cerebellar white matter. It was often patchy, mainly perivascular, and occasionally in strip-like scars. The pathogenesis of the gliosis, however, remains obscure. Besides the gliosis, lesions of varying character were also found in a certain number of the subjects. (L. E. A.)

Hypnosis.—From a study of 40 cases to whom hypnosis was given, the authors form the opinion that the chief value of hypnosis is that it presents a more ready method of exploring the mental processes. They state that hypnosis alone was of no therapeutic value. (L. E. A.)

JOURNAL OF NERVOUS AND MENTAL DISEASE


The Dorsal Trigeminal Tract and the Centre Median Nucleus of Luys. James W. Papez and Wayne Rundles. 505.

The Institutional Management of Syphilis. Stanley R. Dean. 520.

The Effect of Stimulation of the Cortex Cerebri upon the Effecter Mechanisms which mediate Movements of the Iris and Membrana Tympani. J. G. McRory. 528.

Charcot-Marie-Tooth Disease with Primary Optic Atrophy. D. E. Schneider and M. M. Abeles. 541.

*Spontaneous Eidetic Imagery in a Case of Chronic Epidemic Encephalitis. H. B. Lang, Philip Polatin, and Sylvia Hotchkiss. 548.


Spontaneous Eidetic Imagery in a Case of Chronic Epidemic Encephalitis.—A case is described in which attacks of spontaneous
eidetic imagery occurred accompanied by intense anxiety and subjective unpleasant feelings in the eyes. No objective indications of oculogyric crises were observed. It is suggested that the eidetic imagery might be a consequence of the lesion due to the chronic encephalitis or it might be a release of a latent eidetic disposition or an alteration of the usual physiology of the sense perceptions, but no decision could be come to on this point.

Calcium alone and in conjunction with scopalamine, stramonium, and atropine was exhibited, and whether post or propter there followed a diminution of the anxiety, a fragmentation of the images, a lessening of detail, and a gradual fading. (R. G. G.)


Reaction of Certain Psychotic Types to Alcohol.—Doses of 40 per cent. alcohol up to a maximum of 180 c.c. were administered by a nasal tube to 21 psychotic cases. Of these 15 suffered from dementia praecox, one of which was simple, one hebephrenic, nine catatonic, and four paranoid; three were cases of psychosis with mental de-
fectivity; and three, cases of manic depressive psychosis in the depressed phase.

Of the fifteen cases of dementia praecox the emotional state under alcohol of the simple type was unchanged; of the hebephrenic patient his hebephrenic state was simply elaborated; of the three cases of paranoid dementia praecox one became emotionally belligerent, whereas the others remained unchanged; of the nine cases of catatonic dementia praecox five wept, displayed definite sorrow, but in three of these cases this was altered by episodes of silly laughter; three of the nine cases remained indifferent; and one exhibited erotic behaviour.

Of the mentally deficient cases all three exhibited marked depression and crying under alcohol.

Of the three manic depressive cases all three exhibited marked depression and crying under alcohol.

Negativism as exhibited by six of the dementia praecox cases did not change under alcohol.

With this dose no permanent therapeutic effect was noted, though temporary benefit was remarked in six. Mutism, which was marked in certain cases, was abolished for the time being and so the emotional content could be explored. It was possible to differentiate the catatonic stupors, who showed no emotional accompaniment of their narrative, from the depressive stupors, who showed a marked emotional reaction. (R. G. G.)

**JOURNAL OF PHYSIOLOGY**

Vol. 89. No. 4. June 1937.

Vitamin B₁ and Fatty Livers. E. W. McHenry. 287.

The Chemical Agent in the Sympathetic Control of Retraction of the Nictitating Membrane of the Cat. J. Secker. 296.

The Insensitivity of the Cervix Uteri to Oxytocin. W. H. Newton. 309.

The Action of Certain Enzyme Poisons on the Frog’s Auricle. 316.

A Blood Pressure raising Reflex arising from the Voluntary Muscles.—By occluding the circulation to one limb and exercising that limb, it is possible to bring about a rise in blood pressure as measured in another limb. The rise in blood pressure continues after the cessation of exercise if the occlusion of circulation is not released. If on stopping the exercise the occlusion is released the blood pressure rapidly falls. These observations indicate that some substance accumulates in muscle during its activity and that this substance activates nerve endings in the muscle which send impulses centrally, thereby bringing about a rise in blood pressure. (L. E. A.)

**L’ENCEPHALE**

Vol. 32. No. 1. April 1937.

*M. David and H. Askensay. 169.

L’Etat Crépusculaire Hystérique. (Ganser.) (Twilight hysterical state.) W. Riese and A. Requet. 209.

Meningiomas of the Sphenoidal Wing.—The authors discuss mental symptoms associated with tumours in the region of the sphenoid. They find that confusion, impairment of memory, and disorientation are common symptoms. There is a change of character and a degree of puerilism; these symptoms are very frequent, occurring in 84 per cent. of the cases, and are quite independent of the site of the tumour in over 50 per cent. of the cases. They found a degree of intellectual impairment, similar to that found with lesions of the frontal lobe. (D. D.-B.)


Polypeptides of the Blood and Cerebrospinal Fluid.—The authors found that the polypeptides in the cerebrospinal fluid are often augmented in general paralysis of the

PHYSIOLOGICAL REVIEWS


Rods, Cones, and the Chemical Basis of Vision. Selig Hecht. 239.

PSYCHIATRIC QUARTERLY

Vol. 11. No. 2. April 1937.

*Review of Activities of the Psychiatric Institute during the Past Year. Nolan D. C. Lewis. 181.

Prolonged Sedation with Sodium Barbital. Philip Polatin. 213.

The Concept of Catatonia. George S. Sprague. 222.


REVUE NEUROLOGIQUE

Vol. 67. No. 4. April 1937.

*De L'Encéphalomyélite Nécrotique Subaiguë. (Subacute necrotic encephalomyelitis.) Riser, Geraud, and Planches. 455.

*Sur un Cas d'Hémiichoree avec Lésion du Noyau Caudé. (A case of hemichorea with lesion of the caudate nucleus.) A. Austregesilo and A. Borges-Forte. 477.

*Parkinsonisme Traumatique. (Traumatic Parkinsonism.) Mathieu-Pierre Weil and V. Oumansky. 489.

Subacute Necrotic Encephalomyelitis—A patient of 29 years with progressive paraplegia for 2 ½ years associated with loss of all forms of sensation and later affection of the upper limbs. The autopsy showed a central necrosis of the spinal cord, syringomyelic cavity extending through the dorsal region, and dense arachnoiditis. Areas of perivascular hemorrhage and oedema were found in the cerebral white matter, and in places a small amount of perivascular infiltration. On account of these cerebral changes, which are not very convincing, the authors consider the disease to be an encephalomyelitis rather than an unusually malignant type of syringomyelia. (D. D.-B.)

A Case of Hemichorea.—A patient of 70 years with progressive dementia of arteriosclerotic type had shown involuntary movements of the left upper limb and left side of the face for 2 years. The movements in the limb were in the nature of sudden spasms of inco-ordinated torsion. Autopsy showed a small zone of softening in the
middle third of the head of the right caudate nucleus. Lacunar degeneration of the remainder of the basal ganglia was present. No mention of the corpus sub-thalamicum of Luys is made, and in view of the frequent association of damage to this nucleus and hemichorea it is indeed doubtful if the movements in this case can be attributed to the caudate nucleus. (D. D.-B.)

Traumatic Parkinsonism.—Two cases of Parkinsonism are discussed in relation to trauma months earlier in one case and years earlier in the second. The patients are aged 29 and 28 years respectively. (D. D.-B.)

Vol. 67. No. 5. May 1937.

Palato-pharyngo-laryngeal Myoclonus.—Autopsy revealed some hypertrophy of the olive usually associated with such myoclonus, and the authors conclude that the essential lesion was produced by damage to the dentate nuclei when the tumour had deeply invaded the cerebellum. The central segmental bundle, damage to which usually accounts for the myoclonus, was intact. (D. D.-B.)


The Spinal Cord in Longitudinal Sections.—This is a preliminary report of a study of spinal cords in longitudinal sections. The cords examined were those of animals and man of various ages. The authors designate the cells in the grey matter according to their function—somatic or vegetative. In studying the columns of motor cells he finds that they may be grouped into pre- and post-fixed groups. He finds that the blood vessels run longitudinally in the cord and one vessel may supply a whole column of cells. This is especially so in the column of cells concerned with vegetative function. In this latter column he recognizes several centres, namely the cilioospinal, cardiac, splanchnic, and sacral parasympathetic centres. This work is of great interest and of considerable importance. (D. D.-B.)

Peripheral Neuro-Vascular Tumour in the Leg.—A small subcutaneous Schwannoma in the lower limb with a histological orientation to the walls of vessels. Touching the tumour caused widely radiating pains. This was a vascular type of Schwannoma. (D. D.-B.)

RIVISTA DI PATOLOGIA NERVOSA E MENTALE

Vol. 49. No. 2. 1937.

Le Alterazioni del Sistema Nervoso Centrale Nella Lue Congenitale con Particolare Riguardo al Comportamento dell’Ependima e dei Plessi Coroidei. (The alterations in the central nervous system in precocious congenital syphilis with particular reference to the behaviour of the ependyma of the choroid plexus.) A. Giordano. 213.

*Contributo alla Conoscenza del Problema Prognostico della Psicosi Ossessiva. (Contribution to the knowledge of prognosis in obsessive psychoses.) F. Cardona. 239.

Il Test di Rorschach nella Diagnosi Psichiatrica. (Rorschach’s test in psychiatric diagnosis.) F. Cardona. 252.

Considerazioni sulla Prognosi Lontana nell’Amnesia. (A consideration of the ultimate prognosis in amnesia.) F. Cardona. 268.

L’Atrofia Cerebrale Circoncrita o Malattia di Pick. (Circumscribed cerebral atrophy or Pick’s disease.) R. Pasqualini. 273.

La Inversione Cromatica delle Cellule Basofile della Ipofisi e delle Cellule Principali delle Paratiroidi. (The colour inversion in the basophil cells of the pituitary and of the principal cells of the parathyroid.) L. Severi. 333.

La Riattivazione del Liquor Nei Neuroulletici. (The reactions of the cerebrospinal fluid in cerebrospinal syphilis.) C. Rizzo. 241.


Leptomeningite E ssudativa Encefalica da Enterococco con Raccolte Saccate Simmetriche, Clinicamente Asintomatica. Morte Rapidissima. (Exudative cerebral leptomeningitis due to the enterococcus with localized symmetrical sacculation, clinically without symptoms, but with a very rapid fatal issue.) L. Bogliolo. 377.

Sulla Patogenesi della Forma Idrocefalica della Meningite Sierosa a Proposito di una Osservazione Anatomoclinica. (On the pathogenesis of the hydrocephalic form of serous meningitis illustrated by the anatomical and clinical observation of a case.) P. E. Maspero and U. Gallian. 401.
Prognosis in Obsessive Psychoses.—The author deprecates the exclusive study of the physico-chemical basis of the psychosis and pleads for a philosophical approach. He refers to the discussions in the literature of the association of obsessions with schizophrenia and describes a case of his own. He concludes that, although rare, the passage of an apparently simple obsessional case into a schizophrenia does occur. He thinks that prognosis should be based on an estimation of the schizophrenic characteristics of the individual patient, but even an absence of obvious signs of these does not exclude the possibility of a development of schizophrenia in an obsessional case.

(R. G. G.)

Circumscribed Cerebral Atrophy.—The author, after having summarized the clinical and pathological picture as set out in the literature describes two cases of Pick’s disease.

The first, studied only clinically, showed serious disturbances of volition and speech. These last were represented by an echolalia and in the advanced stages of the disease by a tendency to mutism. In addition, disturbances of mimicry were present, which finally resulted in complete inability to mimic. Also symptoms of lesions of the extrapyramidal system were observed. In view of these symptoms, a diagnosis was made of Pick’s disease with fronto-striopallidal atrophy.

The second case had presented during life a massive dementia, absolute mutism, and, neurologically, moderate generalized hypertonia without signs of pyramidal lesions. Autopsy showed grave atrophy of the temporal lobe and of the left supramarginal and angular gyrus. On macroscopical examination the frontal lobes, the Rolandic region, the occipital lobes, the basal ganglion, and the right parietal and temporal regions appeared well conserved. The macroscopical examination showed a diffuse atrophy of the gyri, minimal in the Rolandic area and in the occipital lobes, and simple atrophy of medium degree in the remaining areas of the right hemisphere. In the left hemisphere the atrophy was definite throughout but maximal in the temporal lobe and in the supramarginal and angular gyri. The cortex in these last regions was seriously altered and especially so in the superficial strata, particularly in the third layer. The white matter was also altered. The neuroglial reaction was generally of moderate degree, perhaps on account of the slowness of the atrophic process, while the proliferation of the oligodendroglia was remarkable. Only in badly atrophied areas were there found cells with Alzheimer fibrillary changes. Silver-staining corpuscles and senile plaques were absent. No changes were found in the basal ganglia. (R. G. G.)

Ventriculograms and Gastric Function.—Experimental pneumo-ventriculograms in rabbits were found to cause changes in tone and gastric motility. After excluding all other explanations, the author assumes that these changes are due to disturbances of the vegetative centres in the brain. These results show the importance of the centres in the walls of the third ventricle and in the floor of the fourth ventricle in regulating the organs, and the authors consider that this proves that such regulation is indeed the function of these centres.

(R. G. G.)

SCHWEIZER ARCHIV FÜR NEUROLOGIE UND PSYCHIATRIE
Vol. 35. No. 1. 1937.

*Beitrag zur Klinik und zur Histopathologie des Gangliocytoms der Medulla oblongata. (Contribution to the symptomatology and histopathology of the gangliocytoma of the medulla oblongata.) Erhard Amstd. 5.

Zur Pathogenese eines Falles von diffusen Gliom des Thalamus, des Aquädukts und der Pinaugend. (Contribution to the pathogenesis of a case of diffuse glioma of the thalamus, the aquedect, and the pineal area.) Ernst Baasch. 26.


Die Stauungspapille. (Papilloedema.) Robert Bing. 49.

*Beiträge zur postembryonalen Entwicklung der Kleinhirnrinde beim Menschen. (Contributions to the postembryonic development of the cerebellar cortex in man.) M. L. Borowsky. 72.

Über die Methode einer doppelten Imprägnation des Nervengewebes. (A method of double impregnation of nervous tissue.) L. S. Goldin. 84.

*Familienkundliche, körperliche und psychopathologische Untersuchungen über eine Friedrichs-Familie. (Genealogical, physical, and psychopathological investigations in a family with Friedreich’s disease.) D. Klein. 89.

Zum Problem der Objektivierung und Projektion. (The problem of objectivation and projection. Ch. de Monet. 117.

Schizophrenie bei Kretinismus. (Schizophrenia in cretinism.) von W. Platter. 126.

Die klinische und biologische Bedeutung des Rosso-centro’scher Reflexes. (The clinical and biological significance of Rossofino’s reflex.) J. F. Rittmeister. 142.

*Liquoruntersuchungen nach Commotio und Concussio cerebri. (Examination of the cerebrospinal fluid in cerebral commotion and confusion.) H. Schonmüller. 174.

*Die histologischen Veränderungen des Nervensystems bei experimenteller Avitaminose A, B (B1) und G (B2). (The histological changes of the nervous system in experimental avitaminosis A, (B1), and G (B2).) Z. M. Zimmerman. 195.

Gangliocytoma of Medulla Oblongata. —First a short account of the previous literature is given. The case reported here is that of a boy of 17 who had suffered from several attacks of pneumonia in early childhood. Since the first years at school he had had dyspncea, hiccupcs, nausea, and
pain in the stomach, for which physical examination revealed no obvious cause. In the last half year of his life there was a severe exacerbation of symptoms, with difficulty in swallowing and loss of weight. He never complained of headache. There were no motor or sensory symptoms in the extremities. Pneumonia was the cause of death. At post mortem a tumour was found in the medulla oblongata extending from C1 to the lever of the stria acustica. It consisted chiefly of fairly mature ganglion cells with Nissl bodies and nucleoli. Because of the absence of neurofibrils the term "gangliocytoma" is applied instead of ganglioneuroma. Different points in the histopathology are discussed. (K. S.)

New Pyramidal Reflex.—The examining person holds with one hand the patient's wrist; with the other hand he strokes downward with a slight pressure the radial side of the forearm, starting from the lower end of the upper third. In normal persons or in patients with non-organic disease flexion of the end phalanx of the thumb results; in patients with definite pyramidal signs in their lower extremities extension and abduction of the thumb results. In hemiplegias the symptom is only present in the early stage; when contracture of the hand has developed the sign is absent. The author has seen it, however, in extrapyramidal diseases as well, and therefore he is not sure as to its diagnostic significance. (K. S.)

Cerebellar Cortex in Man.—The embryonic granular layer of the cerebellum disappears normally during the seventh to eighth month after birth. Even during early life some degenerated Purkinje cells may be seen in otherwise normal brains. These are supposed to be due to minor injuries or toxic conditions, for the Purkinje cells are vulnerable to injury which does not affect other elements. Many Purkinje cells may be seen migrating in the ventricular matrix and lamina ganglionaris within the first weeks of extra-uterine life. (K. S.)

Family with Friedreich's Disease.—In a family of six children three were normal and three showed the typical picture of Friedreich's disease combined with endocrine, mental disturbances, and deformities of the vertebral column. The disease was first noticed between the seventh and ninth year of life. The two girls showed disturbances of menstruation and the boy had obvious signs of hypogenitalism. The mental picture in two cases was chiefly that of intellectual debility. In one case (girl) there was a paranoid-hallucinatory syndrome with periods of great emotion and agitation. The genealogical aspect was most interesting. The descent of the parents, who were cousins, could be traced back to Frey's famous Friedreich family "Glaser" (1912), the complete clinical history of which is known back to the sixteenth century. The paper, which adds three cases to the 15 cases of the "Glaser" family, presents an important supplement to the best-studied family tree of Friedreich's disease in the literature. (K. S.)

Cerebrospinal Fluid in Trauma.—After a review of the previous literature on the subject, an account of 76 cases of cerebral commotion and contusion is given in which the cerebrospinal fluid had been examined. The examination was made 1 day to 10 years after the trauma. A complete examination of the cerebrospinal fluid was only done in 22 cases. The pressure was measured in all 76 cases. The pressure was increased in 66.7 per cent of all cases examined between the 1st and 30th day after the trauma, and there is no marked difference between these cases and the cases examined later. Among the 22 fully examined cases 36.4 per cent. showed an increased number of cells. In 81.8 per cent. of these cases the Nissl cell reaction was weakly positive; both the Pandy and Weichbrodt reactions were positive in the majority of cases. The colloidal reactions were usually normal. The glucose was increased in only one case. About one-half of the cases showed normal chlorides; in the others there was increase or decrease of chlorides. (K. S.)

Histology of Avitaminosis.—The conditions of the experiments have been improved, compared with previous ones, in so far as the food, apart from the absence of the vitamin, was identical with the natural food of the animals. In avitaminosis A in white rats the histological result was: myelin degeneration in the anterior and posterior roots of the spinal cord, in the brachial plexus and sciatic nerve, in the posterior columns and periphery of the cord. A sufficient amount of carotin, of which vitamin A is a derivative, prevents the changes if added to the food sufficiently early and in sufficient quantity. In avitaminosis B (B12) in dogs the changes were: myelin degeneration in the sciatic, median, ulnar, vagi nerves and brachial plexus. They were least marked in the vagus nerve, most in the sciatic nerve. Previous experimental work on avitaminosis G (B2) showed that with a lack of vitamin G (B2) the disease of dogs, which is similar to human pellagra, can be produced by a diet which lacks vitamin G (B2). The diet had other deficiencies as well. With a perfectly correct diet which only lacked vitamin G (B2) the author produced changes which were clinically and pathologically less similar to pellagra. This suggests that pellagra is not caused by a pure G (B2) deficiency but by multiple deficiencies. The pathological changes observed in pure G (B2) deficiency were: marked myelin degeneration of the peripheral nerves (including vagus nerve), myelin degeneration of the posterior, sometimes also of the
antler roots and degeneration of the posterior columns with consequent glosis. The ganglion cells of the cortex and of the spinal cord were intact. Thus, the changes in the spinal cord and in the peripheral nerves observed in pellagra are identical with those produced by experimental G (B.2) deficiency. All the other changes of the central nervous system and the body observed in this disease seem to be due to other deficiencies of the food, the nature of which is not known. (K. S.)

**ZEITSCHRIFT FÜR DIE GESAMTE NEUROLOGIE UND PSYCHIATRIE**

Vol. 58. 1937.

Contains a report on the second annual meeting of the Society of German Neurologists and Psychiatrists at Frankfurt from 22nd to 25th August, 1936. Two main topics were discussed, namely: blood disease and central nervous system; and the significance of the pathology of the brain and neurology and psychiatry. Other more or less related subjects were also dealt with. Many papers, particularly the opening one, are unsuitable for abstracting, because they are either critical reviews of more general nature or are abstracts themselves. Attention may be drawn, however, to the following papers:


Die Bedeutung der Porphyrine für die Pathogeneis gewisser neurologischer Krankheitsbilder. (The significance of the porphyrin compounds in certain nervous diseases.) A. Bingel. 79.

*Weitere Untersuchungen zum Wilson-Pseudosklerose Problem. (Further investigations on the problem of Wilson's disease.)* 92.

Gefass und Nervenzelle, (Blood vessels and nerve cells.) E. Scharrer. 93.


Zur Pathophysiologie psychogener Bewegungsstörungen. (The pathophysiology of movement in psychogenic disturbances.) H. Altenburger. 133.

Bericht über die Gehirnpathologie in ihrer Bedeutung für Neurologie und Psychiatrie. (A survey of brain pathology. Its significance to neurology and psychiatry.) K. Kleist. 159.

Sensorische Aphasien. (Sensory aphasias.) E. Beck. 193.

Vol. 59. 1937.

Eine diagnostische Untersuchung Rorschachs auf Grund der Heldunkelsteuerungen ergänzt. (An addition to Rorschach's test.) Ernst Schneider. 1.

Die Erblage in der nächsten Verwandtschaft von 30 Fällen klinischer Fall. (A genealogical study of near relations of 30 cases of involutional melancholia.) Helene Schnitzenberger. 11.

Chronaxie und Zuckungsablauf beim menschlichen Muskel. (Chronaxie and muscular movement in man.) Heinz Schiffer. 24.

*Zur Frage der „koagulationnekrose“ im Zentralnervensystem. (On the problem of coagulation necrosis in the central nervous system.)* T. Markiewicz. 27.

*Über die Bedeutung der basalen Rinds. Auf Grund von Beobachtungen bei Pick's Krankheit und bei gedeckten Hirnverletzungen. (The significance of the basal cortex, based upon observations on Pick's disease and head injuries.)* H. Spatz. 208.

Über pathomorphologische und methodologische Voraussetzungen für die Hirnlokalisation. (Conditions requisite for localization of lesions in the brain.) W. Scholz. 234.

Gibt es eine pathologische Anatomie der Schizophrenie? (Is there a morbid anatomy of schizophrenia?) Gerel Peters. 239.

The Problem of Wilson's Disease.—The author describes in the livers of patients affected by hepatico-ventricular degeneration changes of the nuclei which he considers to be comparable to the nuclear changes commonly found in the so-called Alzheimer's glia cells. Glycogen is found histochemically which is missing in the glia cells, possibly owing to rapid breakdown.

The Cerebrospinal Fluid in Destructive Diseases of the Central Nervous System.—If a mixture of brain phosphatides plus Meinicke extract is added to cerebrospinal fluid, a precipitation is seen under certain circumstances: 310 cerebrospinal fluids have been investigated by this method. Of 56 cases of dementia praecox 49 showed a positive result: of 153 organic conditions 14 and of 101 psychoneuroses and functional psychoses only five were positive.

Significance of the Basal Cortex.—Change of personality is related to pathological lesions in the orbital part of the frontal and temporal lobes in various conditions (meningioma, Pick's disease, head injury, in the latter particularly in cases of contrecoup). Details must be read in the original paper. (A. M.)

*Zur Frage der "kolloiden" Degeneration und Ähnlicher Vorgänge im Zentralnervensystem. (On the problem of colloid degeneration and related phenomena in the central nervous system.)* T. Markiewicz. 53.

Über anthropometrische Indices zur Unterscheidung von Körperbaustypen. (The anthropometrical indices in somatic constitutional types.) Erik Strömberg. 75.

Zahl und Zählung der zelligen Elemente in der Spinalflüssigkeit. (The cell-count in the cerebrospinal fluid.) H. Jensen. 82.

Über die humoralen Veränderungen bei der Behandlung der Schizophrenie mit der Dauernarkose (Cloetian). (Hormonal changes during the
The colloid degeneration is compared with amyloid degeneration. The significance of the vascular factor is stressed. Colloid degeneration and coagulation necrosis are essentially different. Details of the thorough investigations must be read in the original paper. (A. M.)

Case of Amaurotic Idiocy.—Detailed clinical and histological report on a condition, beginning at the age of 15 with epileptic fits and with gradual manifestation of extrapyramidal disturbances, paresis, and mental deterioration; death at the age of 62 due to marasmus. Histologically typical ballooning of the ganglion cells, which contain lipoidal inclusions. The case greatly resembles even in detail earlier observations, particularly those of Kufs and Meyer. As in these latter cases, visual disturbances were completely lacking. The general importance of this late form of amaurotic idiocy is emphasized. (A. M.)

**ZENTRALBLATT FÜR NEUROCHIRURGIE**

Vol. 2. No. 3. April 1937.

Das Ependymom der Grosshirnhemisphären im Jugendalter. (Ependymoma of the cerebra-hemisphere in youth.) W. Tün尼斯 and K. J. Zülich. 141.

Carotid-Cavernous Aneurysms. (Pulsating Exoph-thalmos.) W. E. Dandy. 165.


Déformations des sinus droit et longitudinal inferior et des veines profondes du cerveau dans le diagnostic des néoplasmes cérébrales. (The significance of deformities of the right and inferior longitudinal sinuses and of the deep cerebral veins of the brain in cerebral tumour.) E. Moniz. 214.

*Über die diagnostische Bedeutung röntgenologisch darstellbarer Kalkherde in den Grosshirnhemisphären von Erwachsenen nebst Bemerkungen zur Klinik und Pathologie des Oligodendrogioms. (The diagnostic significance of calcified areas in the cerebral hemispheres of adults as shown by X-ray: observations on the symptomatology and pathology of oligodendroglomata.) St. Körnrey. 224.

Spontaneous Intracerebellar Hämatomrhege treated by Operation. A. Torkildsen. 242.

Deformities of the Right and Inferior Longitudinal Sinuses.—After the X-ray photograph is taken to demonstrate the filling of arteries by thorotrast, further films are taken. In these it may be possible to demonstrate abnormalities of the venous channels. This may be of especial value in space-occupying lesions lying posteriorly or in the posterior fossa. (H. C. I.)

Calculated Areas in the Cerebral Hemispheres.—In 107 histologically confirmed gliomas of the cerebral hemispheres in adults, nine showed calcification by X-rays. All tumours with calcification turned out to be oligodendroglomata. No tumour of this character occurred without calcification. (H. C. I.)
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