- 8 Ball JA, Lantos PL, Jackson M, Marsden CD, Scadding JW, Rossor MN. Alien hand sign in association with Alzheimer's histopathology. *J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry* 1993;56:1020-3.
- 9 Geschwind N, Kaplan E. A human cerebral disconnection syndrome: a preliminary report. *Neurology* 1962;12:675-85.
- 10 De Renzi E, Faglioni P, Sorgato P. Modality-specific and supramodal mechanisms of apraxia. *Brain* 1982;105:301-12.
- 11 Kertesz A, Ferro JM, Shewan CM. Apraxia and aphasia: the functional-anatomical basis for their dissociation. *Neurology* 1984;34:40-7.
- 12 Papagno C, Sala SD, Basso A. Ideomotor apraxia without aphasia and aphasia without apraxia: the anatomical support for a double dissociation. *J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry* 1993;56:286-9.
- 13 Pieczuro A, Vignolo LA. Studio sperimentale sulla apraxia ideomotoria. *Sistema Nervoso* 1967;19:131-43.
- 14 De Renzi E, Pieczuro A, Vignolo LA. Ideational apraxia: a quantitative study. *Neuropsychologia* 1968;6:41-52.
- 15 Assal G, Perentes E, Deruaz J-P. Crossed aphasia in a right-handed patient—postmortem findings. *Arch Neurol* 1981;38:455-8.
- 16 Basso A, Capitani E, Laiacona M, Zanobio ME. Crossed aphasia: one or more syndromes? *Cortex* 1985;21:25-45.
- 17 De Renzi E, Motti F, Nichelli P. Imitating gestures—A quantitative approach to ideomotor apraxia. *Arch Neurol* 1980;37:6-10.
- 18 Haaland KY, Flaherty D. The different types of limb apraxia errors made by patients with left vs right hemisphere damage. *Brain Cogn* 1984;3:370-84.
- 19 Rapcsak SZ, Gonzalez Rothi LJ, Heilman KM. Apraxia in a patient with atypical cerebral dominance. *Brain Cogn* 1987;6:450-63.
- 20 Ajuriaguerra J, Muller M, Tissot R. A propos de quelques problemes poses par l'apraxie dans les demences. *Encephale* 1960;49:375-401.
- 21 Goodglass H, Kaplan E. Disturbance of gesture and pantomime in aphasia. *Brain* 1963;86:703-20.
- 22 Kimura D. Neuromotor mechanisms in the evolution of human communication. In: Steklis H, Raleigh M, eds. *Neurobiology of social communication in primates: an evolutionary perspective*. New York: Academic Press, 1979: 197-219.
- 23 Heilman KM. Apraxia. In: Heilman K, Valenstein E, eds. *Clinical neuropsychology*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1979:131-50.
- 24 Heilman KM, Rothi LJ, Valenstein E. Two forms of ideomotor apraxia. *Neurology* 1982;32:342-6.
- 25 Rapcsak SZ, Ochipa C, Beeson PM, Rubens AB. Praxis and the right hemisphere. *Brain Cogn* 1993;23:181-202.

NEUROLOGICAL STAMP

Chaulmoogra (*Hydnocarpus wightiana*)

The seeds of the fruit of the chaulmoogra tree contain strongly antibacterial chemicals, two of which, hydnocarpic and chaulmoogric acids, destroy the bacterium *Mycobacterium leprae*. Ancient Hindu and Chinese documents described an oil that was effective against leprosy, and it is likely that this came from the chaulmoogra tree. Only about the middle of the last century was the oil taken seriously by western physicians. It was investigated, tested, and soon imported from China but the supply was severely limited. In some places today, the ingredients of chaulmoogra oil, modified by chemists, are still used to cure early cases of leprosy, but advanced cases do not yield to the treatment.

The chaulmoogra tree is shown on a stamp issued by Fiji in 1970 (Stanley Gibbons 420, Scott 289).

L F HAAS