

author to claim that the condition is a special involitional form of chronic hallucinatory psychosis. According to him the notable features are the age of the patients; the absence of psychopathic antecedents; the good physical condition, apart from arteriosclerosis; the absence of psycho-motor hallucinations and echo of the thought; and lastly the absence of mental enfeeblement.

W. D. CHAMBERS.

*Traumatic Stupor, Etherization, Recovery* [*Stupeur Traumatique, Éthérisation, Quérison*]. (*L'Encéph.*, January, 1927.) Brailowsky, V.

The case of a man, æt. 30, who, after being tried for the theft of some money, passed suddenly into a state of complete stupor. When this had lasted twenty days light ether anæsthesia was induced up to the stage of excitement, in which the stupor suddenly disappeared and the man appeared to be normal.

W. D. CHAMBERS.

*Confusional Mania* [*La Manie Confuse*]. (*L'Encéph.*, September-October, 1926.) Lautier, J.

The author points out the apparent contradiction in the nomenclature of this condition, and after describing three cases, emphasizes the points of distinction between true mania, confused states accompanied by manic excitement, and typical confusional states.

W. D. CHAMBERS.

*A Case of Juvenile Mythomania* [*Un Cas de Mythomanie Juvenile*]. (*Journ. Neur. et Psychiat.*, July, 1926.) Vermeylen, G.

This paper is a full account of pathological confabulation in a youth æt. 17, followed by a discussion of the views of Dupré on the distinctions between this morbid condition and the normal childish, playful "make-believe."

W. D. CHAMBERS.

*Hallucinatory Psychosis in a General Paralytic* [*Délire Hallucinatoire chez une Paralytique Générale*]. (*Journ. Neur. et Psychiat.*, July, 1926.) Vermeylen, G.

An account of a case of general paralysis in a woman, æt. 59, of eighteen months' duration, in which highly organized auditory hallucinations with delusional interpretations were the prominent clinical symptom. The rarity of this symptom in general paralysis is discussed. At the time of writing the progress of dementia has broken up the clinical picture, and treatment by malarial infection being about to begin, the author speculates as to whether the hallucinosis will return if an intermission of the paralytic process takes place.

W. D. CHAMBERS.

*A Case of Communicated Insanity* [*Un Cas de Folie à Deux*]. (*Journ. Neur. et Psychiat.*, July, 1926.) Hoven, H.

After a short review of the literature on the subject, the author records the simultaneous development of a polymorphic delusional