and Campbell, and the cord showed very severe necrosis, exudation and inflammation of the grey matter, especially in the second and third cervical segments. The literature on the ætiology and pathology of zoster is discussed, and the authors claim that very many cases of this disease show evidence of actual myelitis. They conclude that the virus of zoster is limited in action to a definite region of innervation, where resistance is lowered owing to infection of autonomic centres by the same virus, and that spread of the virus is by perivascular, not by perineural lymphatics. The paper is illustrated by nine plates. W. D. CHAMBERS.

The Infundibular Syndrome in Hydrocephalus—the Regulating Mechanism of Sleep [*Le Syndrome Infundibulaire dans l'Hydrocéphalie—l'Appareil Régulateur de la Fonction Hypnique*]. (*Gaz. des Hôp., No.* 38, *May*, 1927.) *Lhermitte, J.*

The infundibular syndrome originally described by the author and H. Claude tabulated the symptoms associated with lesions, especially neoplasmic, of the infundibulum, and according to these writers consists of polydipsia, polyuria (sometimes polyphagia), circulatory disorders and narcolepsy. The complete syndrome may result from hydrocephalus, as well as from other causes. The experiments of V. Demole in inducing pathological sleep in the cat by the injection in the infundibular region of a calcium chloride solution are referred to. The author concludes that the syndrome, as described, is a definite anatomical and physiological entity.

W. D. CHAMBERS.

Associated Movements [*Sur les Syncinésies Globales*]. (*L'Encéph., December*, 1926.) *Russetzki, J.*

This paper comprises a record of the work already done in connection with associated movements, and gives graphic records of tests performed on 11 normal persons and 89 cases of various diseases. The mode of production is discussed and various theories considered. The author concludes that there is still much to be learned about simple voluntary muscular action.

W. D. CHAMBERS.

Mental Confusion in Cases of Cerebral Tumour [*La Confusion Mentale dans les Tumeurs Cérébrales*]. (*L'Encéph., December*, 1926.) *Baruk, H.*

The author describes the various degrees of confusion associated with brain tumours and their diagnostic value. He states that in tumours of the frontal lobe there is usually early and profound torpor and apathy, disorientation and an appearance of dementia; in tumours of the base and mid-brain, dream-delirium and insomnia; and in parieto-temporal tumours, retardation and aphasia. All the symptoms tend to be more marked in tumours of the left side, and in some cases large tumours on the right may be quite latent, as far as psychic symptoms are concerned. The

author regards as most important the general cerebral hypertension associated with small localized cerebral tumours.

W. D. CHAMBERS.

Hypertonic Oculomotor Crises of Encéphalitic Origin [*Crises Hypertoniques Oculogyres d'Origine Encéphalitique*]. (*L'Encéph., December*, 1926.) *Laignel-Lavastine.*

A case is recorded in which paroxysmal fixation of the eyes was the only physical symptom, the crisis being accompanied by intense anxiety and depression. It could be aborted by the administration of amyl nitrite. Reference is made to similar cases in which suicidal attempts were made, and the author suggests that the anxiety in such cases of encephalitis *fruste* may be due to involvement in the disease of mid-brain centres regulating affective tone.

W. D. CHAMBERS.

A Special Form of Encephalitis [*Sur une Forme Particulière d'Encéphalite*]. (*L'Encéph., December*, 1926.) *Draganesco, S., and Rays, L.*

This paper records a clinically obscure case in which the autopsy of the brain showed miliary hæmorrhages, leucocytic thrombi and a few scattered areas of softening without any morbid changes in the basal nuclei or locus niger, and with very little peri-vascular infiltration. Two excellent plates are included. The authors conclude that the case was atypical encephalitis lethargica in spite of the unusual *post-mortem* findings. W. D. CHAMBERS.

Three Cases of a Family Disorder resembling Wilson's Disease [*Sur Trois Cas d'une Affection Familiale Rappelant la Maladie de Wilson*]. (*L'Encéph., June*, 1926.) *Verger, H., and Aubertin.*

This paper describes the symptoms, etc., of a disorder occurring in a father and his two children, apparently arising from disease of the lenticular nuclei. The father's malady began in 1917, during his war service, and was at first diagnosed as Friedreich's ataxia. In the son it began with a febrile attack in 1916, æt. 15, and in the daughter's case insidiously in 1920, æt. 20. The symptoms in all cases consist mainly of spasmodic generalized contractures, following attempted movements, and of varied involuntary movements of an athetoid type. The possible origins of the disorder, and especially whether it is post-encephalitic, are discussed. W. D. CHAMBERS.

Intra-lobar Cerebral Sclerosis with Symmetrical Distribution. Its Relation to Diffuse Peri-axial Encephalitis [*La Sclerose Cérébrale Centro-lobaire, à Tendance Symétrique; ses Rapports avec l'Encéphalite Périaxiale Diffuse*]. (*L'Encéph., February*, 1927.) *Foix, C., and Marie, J.*

The disease lies between cerebral sclerosis and encephalitis, and is now described for the first time. The name of diffuse periaxial encephalitis was given by Schilder to what is apparently the subacute