

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 neoplastic, 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