the eye signs in cases of pineal tumour are: Paralysis of upward movement, diplopia, abducens paralysis, nystagmus, ptosis and absence of the pupillary light reflex. Of 102 cases in which the sex was reported, 78 were male and 24 female. 18 cases showed either convulsions or epilepsy. G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

A Syndrome of the Cerebral Origins of the Visceral Nervous System. (*Arch. of Neur. and Psychiat., August*, 1927.) *Kraus, W. M., and Perkins, O. C.*

The authors describe a case showing progressive growth resulting in gigantism and mild acromegaly; muscular atrophy of the extremities and trunk on one side of the body with hemiparesis, and absence of reaction of degeneration; and associated with creatinuria, mild hypersomnia, and diabetes insipidus, which was controlled by the administration of pituitary solution. Somatic muscular atrophy is due to a lesion of the final common pathway; visceral muscular atrophy to a lesion somewhere on the pathway of the vegetative nervous system from the region of the tuber cinereum to the muscles themselves. G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

The Functions of the Cerebellar Nuclei as determined by Faradic Stimulation. (*Arch. of Neur. and Psychiat., January*, 1928.) *Miller, F. R., and Laughton, N. B.*

The authors applied faradic stimulation to the cerebellar nuclei of the decerebrate cat. Typical responses of the nuclei were as follows: Stimulation of the nucleus emboliformis and nucleus globosus gave marked flexion of the ipsilateral foreleg, inhibition of decerebrate rigidity in the contralateral foreleg, flexion of the ipsilateral hindleg, curvature of the body and ocular movements. The nucleus dentatus gave flexion, sometimes repeated, of the ipsilateral foreleg palmar flexion in the contralateral foreleg, more rigid hindlegs and curvature of the body. The nucleus fastigii gave strong flexion of both forelegs, and flexion of the ipsilateral hindleg. Efferent pathways for reactions of the lateral nuclei are through the branchium conjunctivum, nucleus ruber and rubrospinal tract, possibly also the rubro-reticular tract. The principal efferent pathway for reactions of the nucleus fastigii is through the fastigio-bulbar tract (fasciculus uncinatus of Russell). The responses of the cerebellar nuclei are co-ordinated changes in postural tone with augmentor and inhibitory components. They are regarded as analogous to the co-ordinated movements elicitable from the cerebral cortex; the cerebellar nuclear responses are tonic and the cerebral responses phasic.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

Unsolved Problems Suggested by Cerebellar Connections and Cerebellar Histology. (*Arch. of Neur. and Psychiat., January*, 1928.) *Strong, O. S.*

After very carefully considering the various connections of the cerebellum and the structure of the cerebellar cortex, Strong comes