

the thesis expounded here. The article is only a preliminary survey of the ground, but many lines of future research are suggested.

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*Effects of Fragmentary and Complete Extirpation of the Cerebellum in the Cat.* (*Arch. of Neur. and Psychiat.*, July, 1931.) Ferraro, A., and Davidoff, L. M.

The authors operated on 16 cats, and summarize their results as follows:

1. The lateral lobes of the cerebellum control the synergy as a whole of the muscles of the homolateral side of the body.

2. The lobulus paramedianus seems also to possess synergic control of both fore and hind legs of the same side, the area controlling the forelegs being in some animals located in front of the area controlling the hind ones.

3. Crus I of the lobus ansiformis controls the synergic energy of both front and hind legs with a predominance over the front ones.

4. When to the removal of crus I and crus II the removal of the paraflocculus is added, asynergia of the tail is a more manifest symptom.

5. The lobus simplex does not appear to possess any specific synergic centre either for the neck or for the trunk.

6. The lateral portion of the anterior lobe, the lobulus lunatus anterior, seems to participate also in the synergic control of the muscles of the homolateral legs.

7. In the vermis there seem to be no definite localized centres. This formation seems to control as a whole the musculature of the head, neck and trunk.

8. In the vermal portion of the anterior lobe there is a controlling mechanism for the synergy of the neck, located mainly in the culmen. The removal of this area results in asynergia of the muscles of the neck without any effect over the rest of the trunk.

9. The remaining part of the vermis is concerned with the regulation of the trunk musculature as a whole, although the clivus, folium, tuber, and part of the pyramis are dominantly concerned with the synergy of the shoulder girdle, and of the muscles of the anterior portion of the trunk. The pyramis, the uvula and the nodulus are more concerned with the regulation of the muscles of the pelvic girdle and with the muscles of the posterior part of the trunk.

10. The removal of the vermis is followed by considerable dysmetria of the trunk, especially pronounced over its posterior portion.

11. When to removal of the vermis is added removal of the lateral lobes, the clinical result is a pronounced dysmetria of the trunk, to which dysmetria of the legs is added. The loss of co-ordination following total extirpation of the cerebellum in the cat at least is most marked in the posterior part of the body.

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