

(a) as a result of the death of a parent of the opposite sex, (b) due to jealousy of parent of the opposite sex (Rank mechanism).

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

*The Fantasy of not belonging to one's Family.* (*Arch. of Neur. and Psychiat.*, December, 1927.) Lehrman, P. R.

Lehrman makes four divisions of this fantasy: The fantasy of illegitimacy of (a) one's self, (b) one's sister or brother, (c) one's offspring, the fantasy of having been adopted, the fantasy of royal lineage, and the fantasy of savage lineage. Apart from the delusions of fantasy, the feeling of "not belonging" occurs in many types of neurotic actions. Lehrman sees in the changing of names an unconscious motive. The fantasy of not belonging to the family is one of the expressions of the œdipus complex. In abjuring one's relationship to the family, one inverts the wish to remove the rival parent, and at the same time it clears the way for the sexual striving for the opposite parent by eliminating the dread of incest.

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### 3. Clinical Psychiatry.

*Zur Frage der sog. Menstruationspsychosen* [Concerning so-called Menstruation-psychoses]. (*Psych.-Neurol. Wochens.*, December 24, 1927, No. 52.) Prengowski, P.

This paper contains descriptions of 10 cases of menstrual psychoses which can be differentiated into two sharply separated groups. The first 7 cases showed a diminution of the menstrual flow accompanied by psychic excitation, etc. Agomensin was the remedy in these cases. Cases 8-10 showed the opposite clinical picture—excessive menstruation with stupor yielding to sistomensin treatment.

A. WOHLGEMUTH.

*A Case of Juvenile General Paralysis.* (*Irish Journ. of Med. Sci.*, February, 1928.) Rutherford, H. R. C.

The author reports a case of general paralysis in a boy, "aged almost 10 years." Mental and physical states are briefly noted, but the history is dealt with in greater detail.

WM. MCWILLIAM.

*The Sequelæ of Encephalitis Lethargica.* (*Brit. Journ. of Med. Psychol.*, July, 1927.) Shrubsall, F. C.

The author draws his material from the London area, where in the seven years ending 1925 there were 1,325 cases notified, with a death-rate of 37%, serious incapacity in 22%, and apparently complete recovery in 28%. He briefly summarizes the physical symptoms before considering the mental changes. In children, intellect is affected varying from hebetude to imbecility. In testing the intelligence of these children, the result is somewhat improved if more time is allowed. In adults the results have varied. Some have been able to pass degree examinations, notwithstanding great

difficulty in continuous application. Encephalitis increases irritability and diminishes the power of self-control. In 70 cases of conduct disturbances, there were irritability, moodiness, restlessness and excitability in 45, lack of control in 26, evidence of conversion neurosis in 4, pilfering in 18, and sexual assault in 2. Shrubsall thinks that many of the difficulties are due to erroneous treatment subsequent to the illness. The children need discipline and care all the time. In adolescents the mental changes are apathy, undue irritability, lack of concentration and a marked impulsive response to the suggestions of the moment. In some adults the mental changes much resemble those following some forms of alcoholism or cerebral syphilis. The author points out the resemblance to chorea, the rheumatic form of encephalitis, where increased irritability, diminution in the power of sustained attention, and lowering of the mental age or check in educational and intellectual progress may be noted. Retardation is not of long duration, though it may extend to the end of school age.

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#### 4. Pathology.

*The Origin of Myelin.* (*Arch. of Neur. and Psychiat.*, August, 1927.)  
Cornwall, L. H.

The author investigated the brains of rats at various stages of development, *i.e.*, prenatal, at birth, at 1, 3 and 8 days. He found that before myelination occurs the vascularity of the neuraxis is greater than at later periods. The blood-vessels appear to converge in great abundance on the nuclei of the third, sixth, eighth and twelfth nerves before or simultaneously with the first appearance of myelin around the axons of these nerves. Preceding myelination, cells are present in the ventricles and subarachnoid space that are extravascular and stain similarly to the contents of the blood-vessels. At birth, and at one day, cells similar to those in the ventricles and subarachnoid space may be seen within the axis in a peripheral situation at the level of the lateral processes of the fourth ventricle. Structures having the appearance of hollow tubes or sheaths may be seen in the axis before myelin appears. The staining reactions of these tubular structures would indicate that they contain fatty acids.

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*Long Section Blood-Sugar Tolerance Study in a Case of Depression.*  
(*Arch. of Neur. and Psychiat.*, January, 1928.) Raphael, T.,  
Ferguson, W. G., and Searle, O. M.

In the depressed phase of a typical case of manic-depressive insanity blood-sugar tolerance showed an abnormal reaction following the ingestion of glucose. There was a curve of decreased tolerance resembling that found in diabetes mellitus. This abnormality disappeared with clinical recovery. The authors consider it probable that the vegetative and endocrine systems may be implicated through central influence. Hepatic function may also be implicated.

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