

weakness are the most significant and constant symptoms. Disturbance of smell is usually bilateral. Ventriculography and ventricular estimation were of great value. The author considers that psychic disturbances depend more on the personality make-up of the patient and on impairment of the functional capacity of the brain as a whole than on the involvement of a given portion of the brain.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

*Glioma of the Medulla.* (*Journ. of Nerv. and Ment. Dis.*, January, 1929.) Perkins, O. C.

The author reports a glioma of the medulla with local symptoms only. These consisted of the syndrome of the circumferential and intermediate zones of the medulla oblongata, usually produced by a lesion of the posterior inferior cerebellar artery, with the addition of involvement of the hypoglossal nerve and the pyramid. The glioma stretched from the pyramidal decussation to the mid-olive region, and was classified as a medullo-blastoma.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

*Complete Removal of the Right Cerebral Hemisphere in Cases of Localized Cerebral Tumour with Hemiplegia. Unilateral Suprathalamic Decerebration* [*L'ablation complète de l'hémisphère droit dans les cas de tumeur cérébrale localisés compliqués d'hémiplégie. La décérébration suprathalamique unilatérale chez l'homme*]. (*L'Encéphale*, April, 1928.) Lhermite, J.

This article is largely a review of five cases of suprathalamic decerebration carried out by Walter Dandy, of Baltimore. All the cases survived long enough to prove that the operation was not necessarily fatal and to demonstrate several surprising results. In all cases it was the right hemisphere which was removed.

In the first place the intellectual functions seemed to be unimpaired. There was no paralysis of the bilaterally innervated muscles of expression and mastication. Epicritic sensation in the left side was lost, but protopathic sensation was retained. The hemiplegia on the left side was not absolutely complete, certain limited movements being retained.

The technique of the operation is described. R. S. GIBSON.

*Experimental Convulsions.* (*Arch. of Neur. and Psychiat.*, October, 1928.) Davis, L., and Pollock, L. J.

The authors discuss the possible "site" of origin of a convulsion and its relation to decerebrate rigidity. They produced a preparation in the cat by ligaturing the basilar artery and transfusing the area of brain supplied by the carotids with heparinized blood. By this means picrotoxin injected into the general circulation only acted on the lower part of the pons and medulla. By compressing the tubing supplying the blood to the carotids, a decerebrate preparation could be made. The usual myoclonic twitchings found with picrotoxin were absent in animals with an artificial cerebral circulation. The convulsions consisted of tonic spasms followed