

vocal cord with one half of the soft palate, and the absence of the reaction of degeneration, indicate a bulbar origin; while uniform atrophy of the tongue, no paralysis of the vocal cord or soft palate, and the presence of the reaction of degeneration indicate a peripheral origin.

W. F. PENFOLD.

*The Pathology of Paralysis Agitans.* (*Amer. Journ. Med. Sc.*, Dec., 1899.) *Gordinier, H. C.*

A description of the pathological appearances found in a case of paralysis agitans as—firstly, endarteritis and periarteritis with patches of perivascular sclerosis; secondly, degeneration and atrophy of certain nerve-cells; thirdly, a general increase of the neuroglia. These changes chiefly affected the cord. From comparing these with those already recorded the writer concludes they are characteristic of the disease.

W. F. PENFOLD.

*A Case of Diffuse Sarcoma of the Whole of the Pia Mater of the Brain and Cord* [*Ein Fall von diffuser Sarkomatose der gesamten Pia Mater des Gehirns und Rückenmarks*]. (*Monats. f. Psych. u. Neur.*, Nov., 1899.) *Schroder.*

In this case, Dr. Schroder observed clinically head pain, advancing blindness and deafness, tumbling to the left, ataxia, loss of left patellar jerk, hallucinations of touch, difficulty in swallowing, and paralysis of the left arm. He found post mortem sarcomatous infiltration of the pia of the brain and cord, which was most marked over right hemisphere. The infiltration was mainly round the vessels, and dipped down between the nerve elements.

W. F. PENFOLD.

*Pineal Gland: its Normal Structure; some General Remarks on its Pathology; a Case of Syphilitic Enlargement.* (*Trans. Path. Soc.*, 1899.) *Lord, J. R.*

This paper forms one of a series of contributions on abnormalities of the pineal body which were brought forward at the Society. These included cases of tumour by J. W. P. Lawrence and C. Ogle, cystic enlargement by A. E. Garrod and A. E. Russell, and "Notes of two cases of dilatation of the central cavity or ventricle of the pineal gland" by A. W. Campbell. Of these C. Ogle's paper is the more important, and enters into the literature of the subject.

*Cerebellar Tumour, considered with Reference to its Localisation.* (*Scot. Med. Surg. Journ.*, September, 1899.) *Bruce, A.*

A fibro-sarcoma, accurately diagnosed, from the symptoms produced and verified after death, to have origin in the flocculus, to involve the glosso-pharyngeal and auditory nerves, to compress the facial and fifth nerves and the anterior pyramid, and to exert pressure on the nucleus of Deiters, the nucleus of the vestibular nerve and tract. Illustrated by photographs of the growth, and a diagram of the tracts involved. The case is a sequel to experimental evidence published by the author in *Brit. Med. Journ.*, May 6th, 1899.