

significance of this morbid process in the hippocampus, or why it should be so often present in epilepsy, and absent in so many cases of long-continued brain disease. It cannot be a necessary sequel of continued epilepsy, for here are twenty-five instances in which the alteration is wholly wanting. Nor can there be found any marked difference in the ætiology or clinical symptoms of the epilepsy, whether the lesion is present or absent. It was, however, observed that when the convulsion began on one side of the body, this took place on the side opposite to the alteration in the cornu Ammonis as afterwards found. Bearing in view that the great pyramidal cells of the hippocampus represent "integrating stations" for the perception of smell, the author made a careful test of the perception of odours in a number of epileptics without being able to find that the sense was injured either on the one side or the other. The commissure, as described by Edinger as connecting the two cornua through the psalterium leading to the fornix, was found in Bratz's dissections to be intact.

W. W. IRELAND.

*Paralysis Agitans and Sarcoma.* (*Amer. Journ. Med. Sc.*, Nov., 1899.)  
Dana, C. H.

A case of paralysis agitans, with comments on the pathology of the disease, and a histological examination of the condition of the nerves, spinal cord, and brain, and of muscle-fibres (illustrated). The sarcoma referred to consists of multiple malignant warts of the skin of the lower extremities.

*Acute Ascending Anterior Myelitis (Landry's Paralysis).* (*Arch. de Neur.*, Nov., 1899.) Courmont and Bonne.

They record a case:—G. L—, æt. 58 years, suffering from rapid acute paralysis of the lower limbs extending to the upper limbs, to the diaphragm, larynx, and tongue, with affection of sphincters, loss of knee-jerks, and no sensory troubles, ending fatally after four days. At the autopsy was found distension of spinal meninges with fluid; microscopically the cells of the anterior cornua were markedly affected in the lumbar enlargement of the cord, in the cervical enlargement (less), and there were decided alterations in the nuclei of the hypoglossal and vagus nerves.

A microbe related by certain characteristics to the *pneumococcus*, and by others to the *streptococcus pyogenes*, was found in the meningeal fluid (hence the infectious origin of the disease). No lesions of peripheral nerves were found.

The case seems to have been one of pure motor paralysis due exclusively to lesions of cells, the centre of the peripheral motor neurons.

Incidentally, the authors discuss the artificial alterations in cells by fixing agents (alcohol, etc.) in mounting, and the significance of Landry's syndroma (varying causation, etc.).

H. J. MACEVOY.

*Cases of Hemiatrophy of the Tongue [Fälle von Hemiatrophia linguæ].*  
(*Neur. Cbl.*, No. 18, 1899.) Wiersma.

In this paper, Dr. Wiersma describes seven cases. He illustrates how irregular atrophy of the tongue in its affected half, paralysis of one