

of the muscles, organic diseases, and especially idiocy with catatonic symptoms. With this latter cases of early primary dementia in which a defect is left after recovery may readily be confused, and in many the differential diagnosis must remain doubtful.

Cases of dementia infantilis (Heller) belong partly to this early form of primary dementia.

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*Catatonia in Childhood [Katatonie im Kindesalter]. (Arch. f. Psych. u. Nervenkrankh., Bd. xlv, H. 1.) Raake.*

As a rule, catatonia is associated with the mental and bodily changes of puberty, but several writers (Kahlbaum, Kraepelin, E. Meyer, Ziehen and Infeldt) have recorded catatonic states in children of from seven to fourteen years.

In this article ten typical cases are described. The children are of both sexes, and their ages range from twelve to fifteen years. In all ten cases was found the rapid change from dulness to excitement, with a tendency to stereotyped phrases and actions, bizarre and impulsive behaviour and movements, and to blind resistiveness without marked emotional anomalies or loss of consciousness. A few of the cases showed heavy stupor, mutism, refusal of food, uncleanly habits, indication of *flexibilitas cerea*; others had distorted habits, and hysterical symptoms, also retarded mental development. Indeed, four of the children were congenitally weak-minded; the remaining six are said to have been normal mentally.

There were five recoveries, but two of these relapsed, one patient died of phthisis, two were discharged not recovered, and two improved.

*Summary.*—Catatonia may appear in children, especially from the years from twelve to fifteen, and does not differ substantially from the adult form. It is often based on a congenital mental defect, and develops from this without being materially affected by outside influences.

Many so-called imbeciles with catatonic symptoms have possibly suffered from an attack of catatonia in childhood, and their mental condition may to a great extent result from this. The existence of imbecility has no marked influence on the form and on the prognosis of catatonia.

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*Insanity following Delirium Tremens [Über Residualwahn bei Alcohol-deliranten]. (Allgem. Zeits. f. Psychiat., Bd. lxxvii, H. 4.) Stertz, G.*

Out of thirty-three cases of delirium tremens examined nine remained for days or weeks after recovery from delirium in a paranoic condition. The prognosis in such cases is favourable. The irregularity is apparently to be traced back to a more or less long-standing bodily cachexy, and is the expression of a torpid reaction of the organism.

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*Contagious Ulcerative Stomatitis in Mental Diseases [La stomatite ulcerativa contagiosa nei malati di mente]. (Ann. di Neurol., Fasc. 6, Anno 28.) Angelillo.*

Accounts of epidemics of contagious ulcerative stomatitis, occurring chiefly among soldiers and children, have been placed on record mainly