

enough to explain the two phases of manic-depressive insanity as due to a predominance in each phase of only a simple instinct, the self-assertive and the self-submissive; there is rather a favouring or disfavouring of a number of instincts and instinctive tendencies by agents that are more fundamental, namely, the altro- and ego-centric tendencies.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

4. Clinical Psychiatry.

Psychic Disorders following Wounds caused by a Lion: Emotion, Commotion, Infection [*Troubles psychiques consécutifs à des blessures occasionnées par un lion: Emotion, Commotion, Infection*]. (*L'Encéph.*, February, 1926.) Ceillier, A.

An interesting account of the mental symptoms exhibited by a man who was mauled by a lion in a Paris menagerie. For three days he suffered from terrifying hypnagogic hallucinations without confusion or loss of orientation, such as were common among soldiers in the war. He then became delirious as a result of toxic absorption from the septic wounds. Later on he became irritable, and suffered from headaches and vertigo, with flashes of light, these symptoms being due to the blows on the head struck by the lion.

W. D. CHAMBERS.

Precocious Cerebral Syphilis [*Syphilis cérébrale précoce*]. (*Bull. Soc. Clin. de Méd. Ment.*, 1925.) Carrette, P., and Lamache.

The case of a woman, æt. 23, the diagnosis of which rests between juvenile general paralysis, dementia præcox with independent syphilis, and precocious neuro-syphilis. The authors favour the third.

W. D. CHAMBERS.

Paranoid Dementia and Cerebral Syphilis [*Démence paranoïde et syphilis cérébrale*]. (*Bull. Soc. Clin. de Méd. Ment.*, 1925.) Abély, X., and Bauer.

The description of a case of typical paranoid dementia præcox due, in the opinion of the authors, to cerebral syphilis.

W. D. CHAMBERS.

Exhibitionism in a Parkinsonian [*Exhibitionnisme chez un Parkinsonien*]. (*Bull. Soc. Clin. de Méd. Ment.*, 1925.) Dupouy and Abély, X.

This paper relates the repeated occurrence of exhibitionism in a man, æt. 47, who had suffered from encephalitis nine years before. Unlike the presenile case, the attacks were remembered with lively remorse, and indicate rather a retardation of inhibition due to encephalitis than a loss due to dementia.

W. D. CHAMBERS.