General Paralysis Confirmed by Histological Examination in an Old Man of Seventy-five Years [*Paralysie générale confirmée par l'examen histologique chez un vieillard de 75 ans*]. (*Bull. Soc. Clin. de Méd. Ment., November-December*, 1927.) *Marie, A., Chatagnon, P., and Picard, J.*

A patient, æt. 75, who had contracted syphilis at the age of 20, showed signs of tabo-paresis. The picture was that of dementia, euphoria, eroticism and delusions of grandeur and of great wealth. The blood and spinal fluid were strongly positive, and there were also neurological signs of paresis. The brain showed the usual lesions of general paralysis, while there was a complete absence of cerebral arterio-sclerosis or of the appearances usually found in senile dementia. J. S. ANNANDALE.

General-Paralytic Syndrome due to Diffuse Cortical Sclerosis [*Syndrome paralytique par sclérose cérébrale corticale diffuse*]. *Bull. Soc. Clin. de Méd. Ment., July*, 1927.) *Pactet and Marchand, L.*

The mental symptoms in this case indicated general paralysis but the cerebro-spinal fluid was negative to all tests and the condition was not progressive. The blood Wassermann reaction was positive and there was advanced pulmonary phthisis. The autopsy, however, showed considerable and widespread sclerotic changes in the cerebral cortex, without any implication of the meninges.
W. D. CHAMBERS.

Paralytic Syndrome and Epilepsy from Cerebral Sclerosis and Chronic Meningo-encephalitis [*Syndrome paralytique et épilepsie par sclérose cérébrale et méningo-encéphalite chronique*]. (*Bull. Soc. Clin. de Méd. Ment., November-December*, 1927.) *Pactet and Marchand, L.*

A patient, subject to epilepsy from the age of 16, presented, at the age of 26, both mental and physical symptoms and signs of general paralysis, which persisted until his death from uræmia at 56 years. The blood and cerebro-spinal fluid were, however, constantly negative. *Post-mortem* there were evidences of a chronic meningo-encephalitis of unknown origin. There were also many microscopic sclerotic foci situated in the cerebral and cerebellar cortex. J. S. ANNANDALE.

Disseminated Sclerosis and Chronic Hallucinatory Psychosis [*Sclérose en plaques et psychose hallucinatoire chronique*]. (*Bull. Soc. Clin. de Méd. Ment., July*, 1927.) *Guiraud, M. P.*

The patient in this case, a woman, æt. 41, was admitted to an asylum suffering from a hallucinatory psychosis, and a year later developed neurological signs indicating disseminated sclerosis. This disease was confirmed at autopsy. The possible relationship of the psychotic and the neurological states are discussed, but in

view of the great rarity of disseminated sclerosis in asylums it was concluded that their occurrence together in this case was merely a coincidence. W. D. CHAMBERS.

Epidemic Encephalitis [*Encéphalite epidemique*]. (*Journ. de Neur. et Psychiat., January*, 1928.) *Leroy, A.*

In this article Dr. Leroy deals with a series of cases of encephalitis lethargica in which, after the typical organic symptoms had passed away, definite mental symptoms appeared. These varied from hysterical manifestations, affecting various parts of the body, to profound depression or else to exaltation with violence.

He points out that certain symptoms apparently organic in origin occasionally yield to treatment of which the efficacy can only be due to suggestion.

He emphasizes the importance of isolation in such cases.

R. S. GIBSON.

Parkinsonian Hemisyndrome following Lethargic Encephalitis apparently commencing with Symptoms of Moral Insanity [*Hémisyndrome Parkinsonien consécutif à une encéphalite léthargique, paraissant s'être manifestée au début par des symptômes de folie morale*]. (*Bull. Soc. Clin. de Méd. Ment., November-December*, 1927.) *Marchand, L., and Courtois, A.*

The case is that of a girl, æt. 16, presenting a Parkinsonian syndrome affecting only the right side. The illness commenced at the age of 7 years, with symptoms of disorder of the moral sense, lying, theft, deliberate false accusations, etc., on account of which she had to be sent to a home for defectives. Three years later neurological signs appeared, which finally developed into a definite pallidal hemisyndrome. The interest of the case lies in the long interval between the initial moral symptoms and the appearance of the organic signs. J. S. ANNANDALE.

Epidemic Encephalitis with Epilepsy and Myoclonus [*Encéphalite épidémique avec épilepsie et myoclonies*]. (*Ann. Méd. Psych., January*, 1928.) *Guiraud, P., and Thomas, A.*

Consequent on an attack of epidemic encephalitis, a boy, æt. 11, developed the disorders of character and disposition so often associated with this disease. Three months later he began to suffer from epileptic seizures, and at the present time—eight years after the commencement of his illness—he has as many as forty-eight fits in a month. These are of short duration, and the convulsive movements are not marked. He has also a constant myoclonus of the muscles of the arms, head and trunk. The association of epileptic seizures and myoclonus in the case resembles the syndrome of Unverricht, while on the other hand the slightness and frequency of the attacks are reminiscent of pyknolepsy.

J. S. ANNANDALE.