

Salivation was generally associated with a suitable thought content. Reversal of inhibitory and exciting stimuli produced confusion of the reflex, although the patient at once appreciated what had happened. Consciousness is much more adaptable than the pure reflex. *Psychological processes cannot be reduced to the level of the laws governing conditioned reflexes.*

Conditioned reflexes lag behind consciousness.

W. MCC. HARROWES.

Biliary Anxiety [L'anxiété biliare]. (Ann. Méd. Psych., vol. xv (1), p. 177, Feb., 1935.) Baruk, H., Briand, H., Camus, L., and Cornu, R.

Clinical observations on three cases, in which anxiety states or melancholia are associated with biliary disorders, are supported by experimental work on animals injected with human or animal bile. It is concluded that the biliary intoxication acts directly on the neuro-vegetative centres at the base of the brain, determining on the one hand diverse visceral dysfunctions (cardiac and respiratory arrhythmia) and, on the other, anxiety.

STANLEY M. COLEMAN.

A Typical Clinical Case of Cotard's Syndrome followed by Cure [Un cas clinique típico del síndrome de Cotard seguido de curación]. (La Semana Méd., vol. xlii, p. 1643, June 6, 1935.) Sierra, A. M., and Guixá, J. A.

The writers give a clinical account of this case, with a discussion of the differential diagnosis and a review of previous work on the subject. Cotard's syndrome must not be regarded as exclusively a chronic complaint, in the strict sense of that term. In the presence of this condition it is well to be very cautious in giving a prognosis, since even the most severe cases may result in recovery.

M. HAMBLIN SMITH.

4. Neurology.

Two Cases of Spinal Meningitis after Lumbar Puncture [Zwei Fälle von Meningitis in primis spinalis nach Lumbalpunktion]. (Acta Psychiat. et Neur., vol. x, p. 211, 1935.) Clemessen, C., and Neel, A. V.

The authors report two cases in which lethal purulent meningitis followed diagnostic lumbar puncture. In one case the pressure of the cerebro-spinal fluid had been measured at the first lumbar puncture, and the authors suspect that regurgitation of fluid out of the manometer might possibly account for the infection. The post-mortem in both cases showed that the inflammatory changes were most marked in the lowest part of the lumbar sac.

S. L. LAST.

The Non-suppurative Forms of Encephalitis. (Arch. of Path., vol. xix, p. 213, Feb., 1935.) Baker, A. B.

The writer discusses epidemic, hæmorrhagic and herpetic encephalitis and encephalitis secondary to measles, whooping-cough, smallpox, mumps, chickenpox, dysentery, typhus, vaccination, rabies, lead, arsenic, phosphorus and alcohol. After discussing the inflammatory and degenerative changes in the nervous system, he points out that there is a predominance of certain changes in certain diseases, such as perivascular infiltration by mononuclear cells in epidemic encephalitis, including the St. Louis type, in herpetic encephalitis and encephalitis following mumps. Perivascular demyelination occurs in encephalitis following measles, smallpox, chickenpox and vaccination against rabies and smallpox. Nerve-cell destruction occurs in encephalitis following herpes, whooping-cough, chickenpox, poisoning with lead and phosphorus, cerebral hæmorrhage, in hæmorrhagic encephalitis and arsenic intoxication.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

The Neurologic Aspect of Leukæmia. (Amer. Journ. Med. Sci., vol. clxxxix, p. 766, June, 1935.) Schwab, R. S., and Weiss, S.

Only about 25% of cases with histological evidence of leukæmic infiltration of the