

time of the emotion but as psycho-physical dispositions or traces, so that where there is retro-active hypermnesia the emotion would seem to have the power to strengthen these dispositions and the connections by which they may be called into life. The author gives illustrative cases.

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2. Neurology.

Some Observations on the Influence of Angle of Section on Measurements of Cortex Depth and on the Cyto-architectonic Picture. (Journ. Nerv. and Ment. Dis., April, 1918.) Orton, S. T.

The author gives the results of his control measurements of sections from various cortical areas. He used a special block-holder, equipped with a scale, and rotatable, so that from one block of cortex seven or eight planes of section could be made, cutting the cortex at as many different angles. All the measurements were made at the apex of convolutions, where the axes of the majority of nerve-cells pass vertically into the white matter. The depth increments referable to obliquity are tabulated as percentages of the shortest measurement. He concludes that, using sections cut and mounted with extreme care to avoid undue obliquity, one may expect an error of something under 6 *per cent.*, of which almost one half is due to difficulty in determining the line of demarcation between cortex and white matter. The fixing of this line is somewhat arbitrary, owing to the rather gradual and straggling manner in which the spindle-cells of the lowest cortical layer disappear as the white matter is reached.

The cyto-architectonic picture is not much altered except when obliquity is marked. Owing to the wide variations in their vertical orientation, the apparent shape of the pyramidal cells will not serve as an accurate control, though, by ascertaining the proportion of truncated cells to those with long processes, one could probably detect an obliquity sufficient to induce a depth error of 10 *per cent.*

He discusses the significance of depth for evaluation of the cortex, and considers the spatial importance of the vascular system and neuroglia, as well as of variations in the number and volume of nerve-cells and nerve-fibres. He notes the occasional occurrence of great cell richness in a thin cortex, due perhaps to lack of development (or possibly to devastation) of intercellular structures, or to diminished thickness of myelin sheaths. A small brain, whose size is dependent, not on a reduction in number of essential structures, but rather on the size of the constituent elements, may yet in a functional respect be fairly normal.

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3. Clinical Psychiatry.

Atypical Form of Arteriosclerotic Psychosis: A Report of a Case. (Journ. Nerv. and Ment. Dis., December, 1919.) Uyematsu, S.

A married woman, æt. 40, began to have difficulty in doing her work, complaining of headaches, which gradually became more severe. Her memory gradually failed for both recent and remote events. After