

a girl the subject of epilepsy since infancy. The occurrence of the spontaneous ecchymoses and attacks of fever (the latter observed five times during her stay in hospital) without any obvious cause, and not apparently immediately related to the convulsive attacks, leaves no room for doubt that they were in reality hysterical manifestations.

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*General Paralysis in Twins* [*Observation de paralysie générale gémellaire homomorphe ; délire des négations*]. (*Arch. de Neurol.*, No. 77, May, 1902.) *Keraval and Raviart.*

A. D. Q— was admitted into Armentières Asylum, September 14th, 1888, at the age of 39. His early symptoms began apparently after the death of his wife about four months before; he was depressed, said he couldn't eat, that he was dead, left off working, and stayed in bed. On admission he presented all the signs of general paralysis of the melancholic type, with delusions of negation. The disease progressed rapidly, and he died in January, 1889.

J. V. Q—, his twin brother, was admitted on November 3rd, 1896, at the age of 47. Five months before he had "cerebral congestion," and became queer in his head; six weeks before admission he presented very definite symptoms of insanity; refused food, thought he was dead, and kept to his bed. On admission he was depressed, scarcely answered questions, often cried, and had marked delusions of negation ("all is lost," "it is no use eating," "he is dead," "has no legs," etc.). The physical signs of general paralysis soon appeared; he became more and more demented, and died in a condition of paralytic marasmus in May, 1899. (His wife died of general paralysis in January of the same year.) The most interesting part of this observation is the appearance of the same type of general paralysis in twins, without any definite cause, such as nervous heredity, alcoholism, syphilis. It was not folie à deux; the two brothers were married, and lived apart from each other, and the affection appeared in one eight years after the other. Of course, one must not lose sight of the fact that J. V. Q—'s wife died of the same disease, so that, perhaps, syphilis could not be excluded for certain.

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*On Agrammatism following Inflammation of the Brain* [*Ueber Agrammatismus als Folge von Herderkrankung*]. (*Zeits. f. Heilkunde*, Heft 2, 1902.) *Pick.*

In a reprint from this journal Professor Pick describes the case of a woman æt. 41 years, who after confinement showed symptoms of mental derangement. She was much excited and tore her clothes; speech was much disordered. When admitted to the clinique at Prague she was found to speak indistinctly, slurring over some consonants. The same deficiency was found in her writing, which scarcely recalled the words she was supposed to signify. She could understand reading, and what was said to her, though her intelligence was notably impaired. After a