

concentrations and average spinal fluid—serum ratios were within normal limits. There was an abnormally wide distribution of values, with a special tendency towards low spinal fluid measurements. In one-eighth of the patients the ratio of spinal fluid calcium to serum calcium was less than 45%. Only one of the patients had clinical tetany.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

*Further Notes on Examination of Cerebro-spinal Fluid by Ultra-Violet Light.* (*Journ. of Neur. and Psychopath.*, October, 1930.)  
Skinner, E. F.

The author made a spectroscopic examination of the spinal fluid, and found in meningitis a selective absorption with an interval between wave-lengths 3051 and 2764. The absorption appears to depend on some physical factor at present unknown. Possibly the colloidal reactions and the spectrograms are influenced by similar though not identical variations in the surface changes of particles of colloid.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

*Further Experimental Work on Bacterially-produced Nervous Tissue Lesions.* (*Journ. of Neur. and Psychopath.*, October, 1930.)  
Orr, D.

The author experimented on rabbits, introducing bacteria into the general circulation and then examining the brain. He found varying degrees of coagulation necrosis in the cortical nerve-cells. The morbid changes affected all the outer layers as far as the ganglionic layer (V). The cornu ammonis and fornix showed ischæmic softenings. All these areas are supplied by vessels derived from the pia-arachnoid. The author thinks that these vessels in the fornix and cornu ammonis are terminal arteries.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

*Studies of the Biochemistry of the Brain Blood by Internal Jugular Puncture.* (*Amer. Journ. Psychiat.*, November, 1930.) Myerson, A., and Halloran, R. D.

The study was combined with puncture of the carotid artery, and of the brachial artery and basilic vein. The technique is quite safe. The nitrogen, phosphate, calcium and chloride contents of the blood are the same in all four vessels. Brain consumption of sugar is greater than arm consumption of sugar. Consumption of oxygen and production of CO<sub>2</sub> show no significant difference in the brain and in the arm.

M. HAMBLIN SMITH.

*A Pathologic Contribution to the Concept of Neurosomatic Deterioration in Epilepsy, with Record of Two Cases.* (*Amer. Journ. Psychiat.*, January, 1931.) Hodskins, M. B., and Yakovlev, P. I.

In both cases there was evidence of a primary vascular cerebral lesion as the starting-point of a chronic degenerative process, affecting principally the frontal cortex and the basal ganglia. This