

psychosis in two elderly sisters. Unlike most cases, in this instance both sisters seemed active subjects, and neither dominated the other, but the delusional content and symptoms were practically identical.

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*Hysterical Contractions of the External Muscles of the Eye* [*Les Contractures Hystériques des Muscles Extérieures de l'Œil*]. (*L'Encéph.*, March, 1926.) Balduzzi, O.

Such contractures are quite common temporarily, but are rarely of long duration, and the few prolonged cases which have been recorded are quoted by the author. He describes the case of a young woman, a "grande hystérique," which he observed himself, in which internal strabismus with diplopia followed the hysterical attacks.

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*Chronic Hallucinatory Psychosis with Delusional Interpretations in a Diabetic suffering from Hypertrichosis* [*Psychose Hallucinatoire Chronique avec Interprétations Délirantes chez une Diabétique Hypertrichosique*]. (*L'Encéph.*, March, 1926.) Laignel-Lavastine and Valence.

The authors describe an interesting case in which the delusions varied according to the amount of glycosuria. After typhoid fever sugar disappeared from the urine for seven months, and during this period the mental state was nearly normal. The case supports the theory of Cherambault that chronic hallucinatory psychosis is always of organic origin. The patient (a woman) had a marked hypertrichosis of masculine type—an accompaniment of diabetes which one of the authors has seen frequently.

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*Obsessional Fugues and Epidemic Encephalitis* [*Fugues Obsédantes et Encéphalite Épidémique*]. (*L'Encéph.*, March, 1926.) Dupouy, R., and Hyvert, M.

This is the case of a man, æt. 25, who had epidemic encephalitis in 1920 and has since suffered six fugues. The authors point out that if these fugues can be caused by the lesions of encephalitis in this case they may be equally due to other organic causes in other cases.

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*Interpretative Psychosis of Emotive Origin. The Prognosis in these Interpretative States* [*Psychose Interpretative d'Origine Émotive. Du Prognostic de ces États Interpretatifs*]. (*L'Encéph.*, March, 1926.) Tinel, J., Robin, G., and Cénac, M.

The paper describes the case of a man, æt. 36, constitutionally emotional, but with no previous disorder of conduct, who fled from home in a state of terror caused by delusions of sudden onset. He had detected a group of colleagues in a system of thefts, and was in fact assaulted by some of them, and a few days later he imagined himself the object of a conspiracy and in constant danger, his delusions supported by morbid interpretations. The authors discuss