

flagrant, and finally, despite his wife, he would bring his male partners to his home. Neurologically there was a right-sided hemi-Parkinsonianism. Relevant literature on this perversion in post-encephalitis is mentioned; also two cases of homosexuality following head injuries.

S. M. COLEMAN.

*The Epileptic Constitution.* (*L'Encéphale*, December, 1931.) Robin, Gilbert.

This long article, dealing with the conception of epileptic personality, has a definitely psycho-analytic tendency. The work of Anna Freud is mentioned in connection with her analytic studies of children. The article is extremely detailed, and contains considerable speculation supported by a good deal of well-quoted clinical observation.

The author mentions a number of reactions already fairly well established—the explosive temper; the rebelliousness and objection to authority; the peculiar affective response in terms of religiosity and over-humility; the slowness of behaviour, which he terms “viscosity”; night terrors; enuresis; and the hereditary features.

These points do more than indicate that in the epileptic personality there are features which belong to the neuropathic and to the psychopathic constitution.

W. MCC. HARROWES.

*Recurrence of Attacks of Manic-depressive Psychosis.* (*Amer. Journ. Psychiat.*, November, 1931.) Pollock, H. M.

In more than half the cases there is no recurrence of sufficient severity to occasion readmission to a mental hospital. The frequency of recurrence is identical in the two sexes, and does not depend upon the particular variety of the psychosis. Patients between twenty and forty years of age on first admission have fewer recurrences than patients older or younger. The average duration of attacks in recovered cases is a little more than one year, and increases irregularly with advancing age.

M. HAMBLIN SMITH.

*A Statistical Study of Hallucinations in the Manic-depressive Psychosis.* (*Amer. Journ. Psychiat.*, September, 1931.) Bowman, K. M., and Raymond, A. F.

A continuation of the report on delusions in the manic-depressive psychosis published in the July issue of the above-named journal. There were studied 1,009 cases; and 1,408 cases of schizophrenia and 496 of general paresis were used as controls. The most common type of hallucinations in the manic-depressive psychosis is auditory, and visual hallucinations are the next most common; the incidence in each case is similar to that found in general paresis; a similar correspondence was found in the case of delusions. In all three psychoses, there are more female cases showing hallucinations. There is a striking association between