

must be a pre-existing defect. Even morbid anxiety, however, Martin concludes, may be regarded as a mark of distinction which raises man above the beasts. HAVELOCK ELLIS.

*The Case of Gogol [Der Fall Gogol]. (Schrift. d. Ver. f. freie psycho-analyt. Forsch., No. 2, 1912.) Kaus, O.*

This study of the famous Russian novelist illustrates the methods of the Adlerian school of psycho-analysis. Adler believes that the neurotic disposition is marked by congenital defect, which leads to a compensatory protective process tending to supply the defect, and that this compensatory process may, in specially highly endowed persons, amount to genius, and its analysis serve to explain genius. A profound disharmony and instability may still remain. This is illustrated by Gogol's case.

There was no marked neuropathic heredity. But Gogol's father showed a constant incapacity to make his way in life, and sought compensation in literary efforts, which his son was to carry on and bring to full perfection. Little is known of his mother, who seems to him to have had little place in his life. He was a spoiled child, having no brothers or sisters near his own age, and to this fact some significance is attached. He was a delicate boy, lazy, quite ungifted, weak in will, occupied with mischievous tricks, disapproved by his teachers, and disliked by his school-fellows. Herewith began an hostility with his immediate environment, constantly renewed. He began, however, to take an interest in acting (derived from his father), and to initiate dramatic performances. But at sixteen, to his disgust, he was still at school, and his father died. This was a great grief, and he resolved to play his father's part in the world, and to devote himself to literature. This proved a spur to activity. Then he conceived a hatred of school and of education generally, and a little later a hatred of provincial life. He must go to a great city; he went to St. Petersburg. In all his successive phases Kaus sees a conflict between an over-sensitive feeling of insufficiency and an exaggerated need of domination. All his plans came to grief. He wanted to be an actor, but his attempts came to nothing. He published a poem; it was feeble, the critics were severe; he burnt every copy he could obtain. Disgusted with St. Petersburg, he resolved to go to America, got as far as Hamburg, and returned to St. Petersburg. He became a very subordinate government official, and in the same year gave up his post.

But the hard pressure of life was good for his genius, and he gained strength from his failures. He had abandoned provincial life in disgust, and it was that life which now began to vitalise his literary art. But there remained the same insufficiency. Though once passionately in love, he had a life-long terror of women, and a life-long horror of death; his disappointment in love led to a fixed habit, and he never had relations with women. Yet he slowly developed both in personal character and in literary art, and at the age of twenty-seven produced his first important work. Fame followed, but Gogol only heard the jarring voices. Finally he became superstitiously religious,

fasted much (Kaus thinks there may have been some gastric disorder), and was found dead before a picture of the Madonna.

The conception of genius, as based on organic inferiority, is throughout interestingly developed. HAVELOCK ELLIS.

*Jaw-winking* [*Sullo "Jaw-winking Phenomen"*]. (*Rev. di Pat. Nerv. e. Ment.*, Oct., 1912.) *Massalongo*.

The already extensive literature of jaw-winking (the bibliography appended to this paper contains over sixty items) is here enriched by Prof. Massalongo with three new cases, bringing the recorded total to forty-three, and an interesting discussion.

In 1883 Marcus Gunn observed a girl, *æt.* 15, with congenital ptosis on the left side; whenever the lower jaw was depressed and deviated to the right, the left eyelid was suddenly raised, showing the upper portion of the sclerotic. This, the first case ever recorded, was a fairly typical example of jaw-winking. There are, however, numerous variations, and the ptosis need not be congenital, may be very slight, and even non-existent. The name applied to the phenomenon is perhaps not altogether happy. Massalongo would prefer to substitute "paradoxical elevation of the upper eyelid," or, more briefly, the "palpebral paradox" (*paradosso palpebrale*). It is a chronic and incurable affection, occurring chiefly in males.

In the three cases here described, ptosis was only present, and that to a slight degree, in one. In all of them the phenomenon was bilateral and of congenital origin. They were all men, healthy, active, and intelligent (one was of nervous temperament), two of them lawyers, the third an artisan. In all cases it was during meals—and as a rule only at this time—that the phenomenon was manifested. One, however, played the clarinet, and the movements of the jaw thus involved produced the same effects. It occurred in drinking as well as in eating. The eyelids would be suddenly and spasmodically raised, revealing the white sclerotics, and imparting an air of ferocity not corresponding to the real character of the men. In one case the phenomenon only occurred when the subject was eating with great appetite or ingesting a favourite food. In another case it was so pronounced that the subject wore smoked glasses when taking his meals at a restaurant to avoid attracting public attention.

Various explanations of the phenomenon have been put forward. The most usual and plausible explanation is that we are here concerned with an abnormal innervation of the elevator of the eyelid, which, instead of coming from the third pair, is connected with the trigeminal. Massalongo cannot accept this view unconditionally, though he believes that jaw-winking has an anatomical foundation. He regards jaw-winking as the effect of a teratological malformation, representing an atavistic revival of a function of primitive man. He finds the germ of this phyllogenetic theory in the investigations of Harman into the facial-complex of some animals in which the fifth and seventh pairs of nerves have a common origin. Harman's explanation, in so far as it involves the necessity of ptosis and an inevitable association of ptosis with jaw-winking, fails to fit, but it is held to be on the right lines. Jaw-winking