Tumours of the Corpus Callosum. The Connection between Age and Mental Symptoms [*Les tumeurs du corps calleux. Rapports entre l'age et les troubles mentaux*]. (*L'Encéph., July–August*, 1927.) *Moriz, E.*

This is a study of two cases of tumour of the corpus callosum, with a collection of almost one hundred cases drawn from various sources. The author distinguishes three main groups as far as age and mental symptoms are concerned. Firstly, a young adult group in which the symptoms have a strong resembance to those of dementia præcox. Secondly, a middle-aged group, where there is a definite resemblance to general paralysis, and thirdly, an elderly group, where the symptoms approximate to those of senile dementia. The article is illustrated by four excellent photographs.

R. S. GIBSON.

Motor Aphasia [*L'Aphasie Motrice*]. (*L'Encéph., December*, 1927.) *Noica, D.*

In this article the author defines motor aphasia as the loss of memory firstly, for words themselves, and secondly for the act of articulation. He differentiates between aphasia and dysarthria due to bulbar paralysis, and stresses this distinction throughout the article. Agraphia he regards as a necessary corollary of motor aphasia.

The article is based on the study of a number of cases of motor aphasia in process of recovering. After recapitulating the clinical signs and symptoms of the condition the author adds two signs which he considers diagnostic. Firstly, a motor aphasic, although unable at first to pronounce a definite number, say 4, may be enabled to do so sometimes by counting up to it. Secondly, repeated voluntary effort may overcome difficulty in pronouncing a word which has been repeated to him.

The author concludes by differentiating between motor and sensory aphasia.

R. S. GIBSON.

Hemiplegic Synkinesiæ and their Relation to Normal Associated Movements [*Les syncinésies des hémiplégiques, leur rapports noce les associations motrices normales*]. (*L'Encéph., November*, 1927.) *Bard, L.*

Prof. Bard commences by distinguishing sharply between associated and synergic movements, and proceeds to the classification of associated movements. He distinguishes (1) mass movements of paralysed limbs dependent on movement in the corresponding sound limb; (2) movements in a paralysed limb, exactly symmetrical with a voluntary movement in the corresponding sound limb; (3) movements which are involuntary but are functionally associated with certain voluntary movements. It is with the last two groups that he mainly deals. He further divides the last group into ipsilateral and contra-lateral movements.

After briefly reviewing the later theories of the production of