

neither age nor duration of the epilepsy had any influence. The percentage of low metabolic rates is greater in patients having frequent attacks.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

## 6. Mental Deficiency.

*Tuberose Sclerosis and Allied Conditions.* (*Brain*, vol. lv, September, 1932.)  
Critchley, M., and Earl, C. J. C.

The authors studied 29 cases of tuberose sclerosis. They consider that the evidence is increasing that the condition is a developmental anomaly commencing early in foetal life. The giant-cells met with are most likely a primitive type of cell not far removed from an undifferentiated neuroblast. Those cells may develop characteristics which are either glial or neuronc, hence two views as to the ætiology of the condition emerge, one regarding it as a hyperplastic disorder of the neuroglia, the other as a metaplasia affecting mainly the ectodermal tissues, but also to some extent the mesodermal and endodermal derivatives. The authors consider that the similarities between tuberose sclerosis and von Recklinghausen's disease have been rather over-emphasized.

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*Almost Feeble-Minded.* (*Psychol. Clinic*, vol. xxi, June-August, 1932.)  
Rosenstein, J. L.

Intelligence test results are of minor importance, even if they are exact. They do not tell us how the individual has obtained his score. We should be more interested in items which cannot be measured, but which must be inferred. The proper method is psychological rather than psychometric. Three cases are described in which a superficial examination would have given a diagnosis of feeble-mindedness, but in which subsequent training proved that such diagnosis was incorrect.

M. HAMBLIN SMITH.

*The Rorschach Test as Applied to a Feeble-minded Group.* (*Arch. of Psychol.*, No. 136, 1932.) Beck, S. J.

The mode of attack by the feeble-minded on a problem is shown by the Rorschach test to display an absence of whole responses. The feeble-minded are more likely to react to details of the material presented than to combine the details into a meaningful whole. They are more interested in the unessential. The percentage of accurately seen forms shows an increase with advancing age. The percentage of animal responses shows the group to be more stereotyped in thought than the normal group is. Self-criticism appears about the eighth year. The percentage of original response shows that the feeble-minded are capable of originality. The movement score shows them to be almost incapable of creative fantasy. The correlation between the whole score and the mental age is not high enough to allow prediction of mental level from the whole response score. The advantages of the Rorschach test are that it is free from influence of schooling, the test material is entirely objective and simple in presentation, and the same material is