

As regards the state of the pupils, about one third of the total number of general paralytics presented equality of the pupils, and two thirds inequality; but in nearly four fifths the pupils were either inactive or presented a feeble reaction to light. Apoplectiform attacks were common, and epileptiform attacks rare. H. J. MACEVOV.

*Biography of a Fixed Idea [Biographie d'une idée fixe]. Observation of Casper. (Arch. de Neurol., No. 76, April, 1902.) Casper.*

This is the interesting account of a case, mostly the autobiography of the patient, relating the development of an idea of morbid blushing in a boy, which persisted for years, and finally apparently led to suicide, after the victim had at one time seriously contemplated blinding himself on account of his ereuthophobia. H. J. MACEVOV.

*Notes of a Case of Hystero-Epilepsy with Distinct Crises, Spontaneous Ecchymoses, and Attacks of Hysterical Fever [Note sur un Cas d'Hystéro-Epilepsie à Crises distinctes avec Ecchymoses spontanées et Accès de Fièvre hystérique]. (Arch. de Neurol., No. 77, May, 1902.) Multerer.*

The case is that of a girl æt. 18 years, who was admitted into the Mulhouse Hospital on January 11th, 1899. She was illegitimate, and her family history was unknown. From the age of eight she had frequent convulsive attacks, occasionally preceded by an aura (visual), during which there was loss of consciousness, frequent biting of the tongue and lips, and injury to the head, and occasional involuntary micturition (no doubt *epileptic*). At the onset of menstruation she had some nervous disturbance. After admission two small bluish spots were noticed on the right knee; similar ones had apparently been present before, and others were observed on several occasions during her stay in hospital. They were painless, and usually disappeared in a few days. During her stay in the hospital she had several apparently typical epileptic attacks. She was treated with bromide of potassium.

On December 23rd, 1900, she was admitted for the second time. While out of hospital, with the exception of an interval of six months' freedom from fits, she had been about the same. On January 5th and the 13th she, however, developed two attacks, differing from the others in the character of the convulsive movements, and in the second she did not lose consciousness; it was followed by a febrile attack without apparent cause. On the 23rd a second attack of fever. During the next fortnight small, almost painless nodules, with redness of the skin over them, appeared on the arm, on the thigh, and on the calf (left side). On February 8th she had another typical epileptic attack, and three weeks later, after other hysterical symptoms, she had a hysterical fit with convulsions.

The interest of the case is especially in the association of true epilepsy with hysterical attacks—hystero-epileptic attacks appearing in