

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 an 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

a girl the subject of epilepsy since infancy. The occurrence of the spontaneous ecchymoses and attacks of fever (the latter observed five times during her stay in hospital) without any obvious cause, and not apparently immediately related to the convulsive attacks, leaves no room for doubt that they were in reality hysterical manifestations.

H. J. MACEVOY.

*General Paralysis in Twins* [*Observation de paralysie générale gémellaire homomorphe ; délire des négations*]. (*Arch. de Neurol.*, No. 77, May, 1902.) *Keraval and Raviart.*

A. D. Q— was admitted into Armentières Asylum, September 14th, 1888, at the age of 39. His early symptoms began apparently after the death of his wife about four months before; he was depressed, said he couldn't eat, that he was dead, left off working, and stayed in bed. On admission he presented all the signs of general paralysis of the melancholic type, with delusions of negation. The disease progressed rapidly, and he died in January, 1889.

J. V. Q—, his twin brother, was admitted on November 3rd, 1896, at the age of 47. Five months before he had "cerebral congestion," and became queer in his head; six weeks before admission he presented very definite symptoms of insanity; refused food, thought he was dead, and kept to his bed. On admission he was depressed, scarcely answered questions, often cried, and had marked delusions of negation ("all is lost," "it is no use eating," "he is dead," "has no legs," etc.). The physical signs of general paralysis soon appeared; he became more and more demented, and died in a condition of paralytic marasmus in May, 1899. (His wife died of general paralysis in January of the same year.) The most interesting part of this observation is the appearance of the same type of general paralysis in twins, without any definite cause, such as nervous heredity, alcoholism, syphilis. It was not folie à deux; the two brothers were married, and lived apart from each other, and the affection appeared in one eight years after the other. Of course, one must not lose sight of the fact that J. V. Q—'s wife died of the same disease, so that, perhaps, syphilis could not be excluded for certain.

H. J. MACEVOY.

*On Agrammatism following Inflammation of the Brain* [*Ueber Agrammatismus als Folge von Herderkrankung*]. (*Zeits. f. Heilkunde*, Heft 2, 1902.) *Pick.*

In a reprint from this journal Professor Pick describes the case of a woman æt. 41 years, who after confinement showed symptoms of mental derangement. She was much excited and tore her clothes; speech was much disordered. When admitted to the clinique at Prague she was found to speak indistinctly, slurring over some consonants. The same deficiency was found in her writing, which scarcely recalled the words she was supposed to signify. She could understand reading, and what was said to her, though her intelligence was notably impaired. After a