view of the great rarity of disseminated sclerosis in asylums it was concluded that their occurrence together in this case was merely a coincidence. W. D. CHAMBERS.

Epidemic Encephalitis [*Encéphalite epidemique*]. (*Journ. de Neur. et Psychiat., January*, 1928.) *Leroy, A.*

In this article Dr. Leroy deals with a series of cases of encephalitis lethargica in which, after the typical organic symptoms had passed away, definite mental symptoms appeared. These varied from hysterical manifestations, affecting various parts of the body, to profound depression or else to exaltation with violence.

He points out that certain symptoms apparently organic in origin occasionally yield to treatment of which the efficacy can only be due to suggestion.

He emphasizes the importance of isolation in such cases.

R. S. GIBSON.

Parkinsonian Hemisyndrome following Lethargic Encephalitis apparently commencing with Symptoms of Moral Insanity [*Hémisyndrome Parkinsonien consécutif à une encéphalite léthargique, paraissant s'être manifestée au début par des symptômes de folie morale*]. (*Bull. Soc. Clin. de Méd. Ment., November-December*, 1927.) *Marchand, L., and Courtois, A.*

The case is that of a girl, æt. 16, presenting a Parkinsonian syndrome affecting only the right side. The illness commenced at the age of 7 years, with symptoms of disorder of the moral sense, lying, theft, deliberate false accusations, etc., on account of which she had to be sent to a home for defectives. Three years later neurological signs appeared, which finally developed into a definite pallidal hemisyndrome. The interest of the case lies in the long interval between the initial moral symptoms and the appearance of the organic signs. J. S. ANNANDALE.

Epidemic Encephalitis with Epilepsy and Myoclonus [*Encéphalite épidémique avec épilepsie et myoclonies*]. (*Ann. Méd. Psych., January*, 1928.) *Guiraud, P., and Thomas, A.*

Consequent on an attack of epidemic encephalitis, a boy, æt. 11, developed the disorders of character and disposition so often associated with this disease. Three months later he began to suffer from epileptic seizures, and at the present time—eight years after the commencement of his illness—he has as many as forty-eight fits in a month. These are of short duration, and the convulsive movements are not marked. He has also a constant myoclonus of the muscles of the arms, head and trunk. The association of epileptic seizures and myoclonus in the case resembles the syndrome of Unverricht, while on the other hand the slightness and frequency of the attacks are reminiscent of pyknolepsy.

J. S. ANNANDALE.