

attack occurred before the age of eighteen years, and they would therefore come within the provisions of the Mental Deficiency Act, 1927. He concludes from the histories of the cases that each must be treated on its merits, and that it could not "be logically contended that a person who has had encephalitis is thereafter necessarily immune from the consequences of his criminal acts."

G. A. AUDEN.

### Part III.—Epitome of Current Literature.

#### I. Neurology.

*Kompensation und Aushilfe in den Leitungsbahnen des Gehirns* [*Compensation and Vicarious Function in the Cerebral Tracts.*] (*Psych.-Neurol. Wochens.*, January 7, 1928, No. 1.) Anton, G.

Short descriptions of three cases with total or partial absence or atrophy of the cerebellum, of one case of bilateral cerebral tumours, and of a case described already by Monakow with compensation by vicarious functioning or hypertrophy of the motor or sensory tracts.

A. WOHLGEMUTH.

*Economos Hirnrindenforschung* [*Economos's Investigations on the Cerebral Cortex.*] (*Psych.-Neurol. Wochens.*, January 21, 1928, No. 3.) Steyerthal, A.

A short review of a work by Constantin v. Economo and Georg N. Koskinas, of Vienna, entitled, "Die Zytoarchitektonik der Hirnrinde des erwachsenen Menschen" (The Cellular Architecture of the Adult Human Cortex), and of ten lectures of v. Economo on "Zellenaufbau der Grosshirnrinde" (Cellular Structure of the Cerebral Cortex).

A. WOHLGEMUTH.

*The Tics and Allied Conditions.* (*Journ. of Neur. and Psycho-path.*, October, 1927.) Wilson, S. A. K., Guillain, G., and Cruchet, R.

The subject of tics and their allied conditions is dealt with by Dr. Kinnier Wilson, Prof. G. Guillain, Paris, and Prof. René Cruchet, Bordeaux, being the opening papers in the Section of Neurology at the Annual Meeting of the British Medical Association, held in Edinburgh, July, 1927.

Dr. Wilson deals with the various definitions of "tic," and then proceeds to its symptomatology under three headings:

1. General characters.
2. Localization and varieties.
3. Tic-like movements following epidemic encephalitis.

With regard to ætiology and pathogenesis he observes:

- (1) "Behind all tic phenomena lies a psychological predisposition."
- (2) "Grafted on a constitutional basis, tic makes its appearance in some cases (possibly in the majority) as the expression or outward manifestation of an unconscious desire."