

*Insight in the Hallucinated* [*La Croyance de l'halluciné*]. (*Ann. Méd.-Psych.*, June, 1932.) Ey, H.

The writer, who regards the essential feature of the hallucination, isolating it from the illusion, paræsthesia, and hallucinosis, to be a belief in the perception of a non-existent object, brings forward evidence refuting Quercy's mechanistic hypothesis. It is pointed out that the latter's theory concerning the relationship between morbid sensory stimuli and hallucination offers no explanation as to why loss of insight occurs; it is also shown that subjective sensory experiences are neither sufficient nor even necessary to produce false objectivation.

S. M. COLEMAN.

*A Contribution to the Study of Chronic Hallucinatory Psychosis* [*Contributo allo studio della psicosi allucinatoria cronica*]. (*Riv. Sper. di Freniat.*, vol. lv, September, 1931.) Berlucchi, C.

The author describes four cases of chronic hallucinatory psychosis, the concept of which we owe largely to de Clérambault. He considers that the ideas of reference and influence found are based primarily on a disturbance of the personality, and in particular of the intelligence, and that the condition should be included within the schizophrenic group of disorders. The hallucinations arise in association with a delirium which is occasionally due to over-indulgence in alcohol.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

*The Conception of Paranoia During the Nineteenth Century* [*Conceito da paranoia através do seculo XIX*]. (*Revista da Assoc. Paulista de Med.*, April, 1932.) Da Rocha, F.

The varying and widely differing connotations in which the term "paranoia" has been used are reviewed. Special consideration is given to the idea of paranoia which was popular under the influence of Lombroso's "anatomical" view of the criminal; the author believes that Freud's conceptions bear a close resemblance to those of this school. On the whole, the British view of the matter is regarded as most worthy of commendation. The antecedents of paranoia are to be found in parental alcoholism and hysteria and other hereditary diseases, as well as in certain affections of the individual patient during the period of development of the principal nervous centres. Congenital syphilis may be a cause of paranoia, as well as of other forms of degeneration. The conclusion, however, is that "we know the facts of degeneration, for we observe them every day; but we do not know the processes through which they realize themselves".

M. HAMBLIN SMITH.

*Body Interest in Children and Hypochondriasis*. (*Amer. Journ. Psychiat.*, vol. xii, September, 1932.) Levy, D. M.

The various sources of experiences adapted to the development of such symptomatology are (1) exposure in early life to numerous complaints of illnesses, invalidism, or death. (2) Actual experience of frequent illness, operations, or contacts with physicians. (3) Strong identification with an ailing person or one who exaggerates body sensations, so that the sick *milieu* becomes one's own sensations. (4) Exaggerated response to pleasurable body sensations, through reinforcement of erogenous zones. This is specially marked