

(a) as a result of the death of a parent of the opposite sex, (b) due to jealousy of parent of the opposite sex (Rank mechanism).

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

*The Fantasy of not belonging to one's Family.* (*Arch. of Neur. and Psychiat.*, December, 1927.) Lehrman, P. R.

Lehrman makes four divisions of this fantasy: The fantasy of illegitimacy of (a) one's self, (b) one's sister or brother, (c) one's offspring, the fantasy of having been adopted, the fantasy of royal lineage, and the fantasy of savage lineage. Apart from the delusions of fantasy, the feeling of "not belonging" occurs in many types of neurotic actions. Lehrman sees in the changing of names an unconscious motive. The fantasy of not belonging to the family is one of the expressions of the œdipus complex. In abjuring one's relationship to the family, one inverts the wish to remove the rival parent, and at the same time it clears the way for the sexual striving for the opposite parent by eliminating the dread of incest.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

### 3. Clinical Psychiatry.

*Zur Frage der sog. Menstruationspsychosen* [Concerning so-called Menstruation-psychoses]. (*Psych.-Neurol. Wochens.*, December 24, 1927, No. 52.) Prengowski, P.

This paper contains descriptions of 10 cases of menstrual psychoses which can be differentiated into two sharply separated groups. The first 7 cases showed a diminution of the menstrual flow accompanied by psychic excitation, etc. Agomensin was the remedy in these cases. Cases 8-10 showed the opposite clinical picture—excessive menstruation with stupor yielding to sistomensin treatment.

A. WOHLGEMUTH.

*A Case of Juvenile General Paralysis.* (*Irish Journ. of Med. Sci.*, February, 1928.) Rutherford, H. R. C.

The author reports a case of general paralysis in a boy, "aged almost 10 years." Mental and physical states are briefly noted, but the history is dealt with in greater detail.

WM. MCWILLIAM.

*The Sequelæ of Encephalitis Lethargica.* (*Brit. Journ. of Med. Psychol.*, July, 1927.) Shrubsall, F. C.

The author draws his material from the London area, where in the seven years ending 1925 there were 1,325 cases notified, with a death-rate of 37%, serious incapacity in 22%, and apparently complete recovery in 28%. He briefly summarizes the physical symptoms before considering the mental changes. In children, intellect is affected varying from hebetude to imbecility. In testing the intelligence of these children, the result is somewhat improved if more time is allowed. In adults the results have varied. Some have been able to pass degree examinations, notwithstanding great