are soft and gelatinous in consistency and are often mistaken clinically for abscesses. In this case it was of a fibrous consistency. Sclerosis of the left body of the third lumbar vertebræ was found by the Rœntgen ray. The appearance corresponded to what has been described under the terms " vertèbre d'ivoire " and " Marmorknochen." This condition is occasionally found in patients with cancer of the breast or other parts who have metastatic deposits in the vertebral column. G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

A Pathological State of the Choroid Plexuses in So-called Essential Epilepsy. (*Journ. of Nerv. and Ment. Dis., May*, 1928.) *Gordon, A.*

Gordon describes the case of a boy, æt. 10, who had been epileptic since the age of 5. He died of broncho-pneumonia, and at the autopsy the only lesion present in the brain was in the choroid plexuses, which were very much congested, thick, large, and hard under the fingers. On microscopical examination the blood-vessels were found to be filled with thrombi of all sizes, some of them being surrounded by a thickened external wall as the result of an inflammatory process of long standing. The ependyma of the lateral ventricles showed a similar thickening. This case furnishes further support to the conception that epileptic seizures may have their origin in any part of the central nervous system.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

Rabies in Man. (*Arch. of Neur. and Psychiat., April*, 1928.) *Löwenberg, K.*

The author describes 4 cases of rabies examined histologically by himself, and compares his results with those of Schukri and Spatz and of Klarfeld, with special reference to the resemblance to epidemic encephalitis.

The brunt of the inflammatory reaction in all four cases was borne by the substantia nigra and the substantia centralis grisea, and to a lesser degree by the pontine nuclei. In the substantia nigra the pigmented cells showed the most distinct neuronophagia, and where the cells were completely destroyed there was marked phagocytosis of the pigment by the neuroglia. In the pontine nuclei the neuroglial proliferation was restricted to the area of ganglion cells that were undergoing destruction. In the white matter there were hardly any signs of inflammatory change. The type of neuroglial cells most frequently found were special types of Hortega cells with large, well-staining nuclei. Occasionally the rod-like form of Hortega cell was found. All those neuroglial cells were scattered through the affected tissues with occasional nodule-formation, and other attempts at organized neuroglial structure. The vascular elements were not extensively affected, a lymphocytic infiltration being characteristic. The predominantly degenerative lesion is localized in the cortex, basal ganglia, white matter and cerebellum. The meningitic component in the author's third case and the purulent inflammatory process in his fourth case are both