elaborate an explanation of these impulsive acts, based on the psycho-analytic ego-mechanisms. He quotes several interesting cases, and concludes the article by invoking unconscious jealousy as the force behind apparently unmotivated murders by the insane.

W. McC. HARROWES.

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3. Neurology.

Creatinine in Parkinsonianism. (*Il Cervello, March,* 1931.) *Colucci, G.*

The author found in three out of six cases an increase in the elimination of creatinine in the urine. During the period covered by the research the subjects were kept on a creatine-poor diet, so that it is quite possible that the whole six cases actually showed a definite increase in the urinary creatinine. These findings agree with those of Burger, but contradict the findings of Pekelharing that the increase is greatest in the types without tremor.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

Observations on Vibration Sense, with Special Reference to Post-encephalitic Parkinsonianism. (*Journ. of Neur. and Psychopath., April,* 1931.) *Worster-Drought, C., and Hill, T. R.*

The authors examined 25 cases of generalized Parkinsonianism by Symn's method for testing vibration sense. They found definite impairment of vibration sense and deep pressure pain; they think that the lesion is in the thalamus. G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

Experimental Poliomyelitis. (*Arch. of Neur. and Psychiat., June,* 1931.) *Warburg, B.*

The author studied the nervous systems of 15 *Macacus rhesus* monkeys with poliomyelitis. He found that the type of pathological lesion found in the acute and reparative phases corresponded roughly to the duration of the disease. Inflammatory areas persisted in the central nervous system of four animals who had made a good functional recovery. G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

Alexia and Agraphia: A Study of Six Cases. (*L'Encéph., June,* 1931.) *Ley, A. and J.*

The cases quoted are of children, the first of which was noticed during his school days to have great difficulty in learning to read. Besides this, in dictation he would miss out a word from each phrase which he was required to write. The child had apparently no other intelligence defect.

The next child, æt. 11, was unable to read and showed some dysgraphia; he had no other abnormality.

The third case, æt. 8, normal, and up to the required standard on