

identity of the nervous lesions from rabies vaccine, cowpox vaccine, variola and measles, and the perivascular softenings in subacute rabies, suggest that the vaccinal lesions represent an attenuated rabies virus disease transmitted by the vaccine.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

*A Rare Type of Crossed Paralysis [Rarissimo tipo di Paralisi Alterna Inferiore]. (Riv. di Pat. Nerv. e Ment., March-April, 1930.) de Giacomo, U.*

The author describes a case of crossed paralysis in which an ipsilateral sixth nerve palsy was associated with contralateral paralysis of the face, arm and leg, in which the facial paralysis was of the supranuclear variety with the usual participation of the lower branch of the facial and the hypoglossal nerve. There was no reaction of degeneration and no sensory changes. He points out that there are two situations in which a lesion may affect the facial and the infranuclear sixth nerve: (1) where the supranuclear facial fibres, decussating to reach the seventh nucleus, cross the path of the infranuclear sixth fibres, and (2) where the infranuclear seventh fibres cross the same path of the sixth fibres to hook round the sixth nucleus before emerging. In the first case the facial paralysis will be of the supranuclear variety, and in the second, the case in point, of the infranuclear.

H. W. EDDISON.

*Decerebrate Rigidity and Reflex Tonus of the Neck in Apoplectic Coma. (Riv. di Pat. Nerv. e Ment., January-February, 1928.) Buscaino, V. M.*

The author gives an interesting and detailed account of the symptoms and *post-mortem* findings in a case of cerebral hæmorrhage in which decerebrate rigidity was clearly present.

H. W. EDDISON.

*On an Epidemic of Disseminated Inflammation of the Nervous System [Sur l'épidémie d'inflammation disséminée du système nerveux]. (L'Encéphale, July-August, 1929.) Flatau, E.*

Accompanied by an interesting micro-photographic plate, this lengthy article deals with an epidemic of encephalitis occurring during 1928. The author's conclusions are that the occurrence of certain small outbursts of encephalomyelitis during the years 1924-28 is probably a phenomenon correlated with the greater epidemic of encephalitis lethargica. The author says it is possible that in the same group could be classed the nervous complications appearing so commonly of recent years in the course of the neurotropic dermatoses (Levaditi), of which the encephalitis following vaccination is an example. Also there is to be traced some connection between these conditions and the increase in the number of types of cases of multiple sclerosis. It is impossible, he says, to solve the question of whether or not man has suffered a diminution in his resistance as a result of the epidemic.

The main thesis of his article is a tendency to unify a number of

different affections of the nervous system and to ascribe them to the same causal factor, which he suggests may be a filter-passer.

W. McC. HARROWES.

*Catatonic and Parkinsonian Syndromes Induced by the Action of Amines.* (*Riv. di Pat. Nerv. e Ment.*, January-February, 1929.) Buscaino, V. M.

The author discusses the chemical constitution of bulbocapnine and mescaline, and draws attention to their property of giving rise to symptoms of dementia præcox and Parkinsonism, which symptoms are regarded by him as an expression of amine-toxicosis.

H. W. EDDISON.

*Post-encephalitic Parkinsonism as a Chronic Infection.* (*Journ. of Neur. and Psychopath.*, April, 1929.) Hill, T. R.

The balance of evidence is in favour of a persistence of the infection in many chronic cases; but the activity is very low, and the process often dies out completely. Active infection may be present for a considerable length of time before any signs of disease occur. It is advisable to treat all cases of epidemic encephalitis as cases of active infection. The symptoms must be regarded as due to neuronal destruction. No remission can be expected from treatment of the active infection, even if it were successful; the most to be hoped for is inhibition of its progress.

M. HAMBLIN SMITH.

*Epilepto-Parkinsonian Encephalitic Syndrome* [*Syndrome comitio-Parkinsonien encéphalitique*]. (*Soc. Clin. de Méd. Ment.*, July, 1929.) Marchand, L., Courtois, A., and Lalan, F.

A very full neurological description of an obscure case in which progressive Parkinsonianism was associated with epileptiform attacks.

W. D. CHAMBERS.

*Cerebello-pyramidal and Mental Syndrome in the course of Varicella.* [*Syndrome cérébello-pyramidal et mental au cours de la varicelle*]. (*Journ. Neur. et Psychiat.*, January, 1930.) Vermeylen, G., van Bogaert, L., and Vervaeck, P.

The case described showed, in addition to manic-depressive symptoms, ataxia, nystagmus, ocular palsy, increased deep reflexes and a positive double Babinski. The case is fully discussed, and there are many references to neurological complications associated with varicella.

W. D. CHAMBERS.

*Considerations Regarding Extrapyramidal Epilepsy.* [*Considérations sur l'épilepsie extrapyramidale*]. (*L'Encéphale*, March, 1930.) Villaverde, José Maria de.

The basis to some extent of this article is the statement by Binswanger that "the whole epileptic attack may be explained by the putting in action of certain sub-cortical centres."