

Part II.—Epitome of Current Literature.*

1. Neurology.

Autonomic Facio-cephalgia. (*Bull. Neur. Inst. New York*, vol. iv, p. 422, Dec., 1935.) *Brickner, R. M., and Riley, H. A.*

The authors describe 4 cases, one from the literature and three new cases, in which attacks of pain in the head and face occurred in association with indisputable autonomic effects. The pain was readily relieved by the administration of adrenaline in two cases and of ergotamine tartrate in the two others. The cases appear clinically similar to some types of atypical migraine, and identical with many of those of so-called atypical neuralgia. T. E. BURROWS.

Bitemporal Hemianopsia in Unilateral Cerebral Tumours, with Report of Two Cases. (*Bull. Neur. Inst. New York*, vol. iv, p. 531, Dec., 1935.) *Collins, R. T.*

The author describes 2 cases of unilateral cerebral tumour giving rise to bitemporal hemianopsia. In one case, a girl, æt. 10, the fundi showed a swelling of 5 dioptries with many striate hæmorrhages. There was a definite bitemporal hemianopsia. At operation a large cystic astrocytoma was found in the left frontal lobe, which extended very deeply towards the midline. The second case was a man, æt. 22. Papilloedema of 4–5 dioptries and bitemporal hemianopsia were present. At operation a large fibrosarcoma attached to the dura of the under-surface of the right temporal lobe was found. The growth was very large, and extended to near the midline of the cranial cavity. T. E. BURROWS.

Vestibular (Bárány) Tests in the Diagnosis and Localization of Intracranial Lesions. (*Journ. Amer. Med. Assoc.*, vol. cvii, p. 413, Aug. 8, 1936.) *Coates, G. M., Shuster, B. H., and Slotin, H. B.*

The authors present 16 cases confirmed at operation or autopsy: 3 with midline posterior fossa tumours involving the fourth ventricle, one tumour of the left cerebellar hemisphere, 3 cases of mass lesion involving the cerebello-pontine angle, 5 cases of supratentorial tumours involving the olfactory groove, the temporo-parieto-occipital area, the temporal lobe, the fronto-parietal area and the supra-sellar region respectively; and 4 cases of brain abscess, one in the temporo-parietal lobe as well as the cerebellum, one in the frontal lobe, and 2 with temporo-sphenoidal lobe involvement.

The report emphasizes the usefulness of the vestibular examination as an aid in the diagnosis and localization of intracranial lesions, and illustrates the manner in which these tests may serve to confirm and elucidate data obtained by other observations. With some lesions, as with those involving the cerebello-pontine angle, they show that vestibular examination often makes diagnosis possible before the appearance of general clinical phenomena. T. E. BURROWS.

2. Pathology.

The Examination by Routine Laboratory Methods of a Group of Patients Suffering from Migraine. (*Bull. Neur. Inst. New York*, vol. iv, p. 442, Dec., 1935.) *Riley, H. A., et al.*

Nineteen cases of simple migraine and 7 cases of the ophthalmic form of this disorder were examined by routine laboratory methods. No consistent deviation from the normal in the constitution of the blood, urine, spinal fluid or gastric