

the schizophrenias in an altogether insidious manner. Most post-partum psychoses occur in multiparæ, and in many cases in women who have entered matrimony reluctantly. The post-partum schizophrenias are based on the castration complex of the revenge type, which is intimately combined either with an unresolved positive œdipus situation or with its anal regressive resultant—father identification.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

*The Importance of Associated Syndromes in Clinical Psychiatry* [*Importance des associations en clinique mentale*]. (*Ann. Méd.-Psychol.*, July, 1928.) Damaye, H.

The author compares chronic confusional insanity and dementia præcox. He believes the former is always toxic in origin, whereas the latter may be either constitutional or toxic. He points out that difficulties in diagnosis arise from mixed forms, and gives as examples cases of chronic confusional insanity with a manic graft or with a complete but transitory schizophrenic syndrome. Treatment is to be directed to the underlying toxic infection, in subacute cases this is often pulmonary tuberculosis.

L. M. D. MILL.

*Certain Curable Forms of Insanity simulating Schizophrenia* [*À propos de certains états d'aliénation curables simulant la schizophrénie*]. (*L'Encéph.*, June, 1928.) Rossi, Santin-Carlos.

The author describes five cases bearing a close resemblance to dementia præcox, which, however, made complete recoveries. The treatment consisted in intestinal disinfection, the administration of lecithin and the induction of artificial pyrexia.

The main points which differentiated these cases clinically from dementia præcox were, first, the rapidity of the onset, and, second, the retention of a marked degree of affective contact with the world. The author considers that there is still a tendency to regard many curable cases as hopeless because labelled dementia præcox.

R. S. GIBSON.

*Cataleptic Seizures: Their Diagnosis from Pathological Sleep and their Relation to Hysteria and Catatonia* [*Les crises de catalepsie: Leur diagnostic avec le sommeil pathologique; leur rapports avec l'hystérie et la catatonie*]. (*L'Encéph.*, May, 1928.) Claude, H., and Baruk, H.

After a brief *résumé* of the history of the recognition of catalepsy, the authors describe the cataleptic state. They divide catalepsy into two forms—the hysterical and the catatonic. In the former, consciousness, though modified, is not lost, and the condition is followed by typical hysterical symptoms of the conversion type. In the latter there is a profound dissociation of consciousness along with marked negativistic behaviour. A comparison is made with the catatonic form of dementia præcox, and the ætiology and differential diagnosis are very fully discussed. The article is illustrated by numerous photographs, and several cases are described in detail.

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