

*Histopathological Studies with the So-called Amyostatic Poisons. II: Experimental Tutoaine and Holocaine Poisoning in Rabbits.* (Trans. Japan Path. Soc., vol. xxii, p. 853, 1932.) Wake, I.

The extra-pyramidal main centres showed regressive and degenerative changes resulting from these neurotropic poisons. I. S. YUN (Chem. Abstr.).

*The Serological Differentiation between Glioma and Normal Brain.* (Zeits. Immunität., vol. lxxx, p. 85, 1933.) Reichner, H.

The cross-reactions of brain and glioma antisera with alcoholic extracts of brain and tumour were variable. In one case the tumour antiserum reacted exclusively with tumour extract. Other serums reacted more strongly with homologous antigen and still others showed no difference between the two antigens. It was not possible to remove from tumour antisera by adsorption the antibodies that react with brain without at the same time removing all tumour antibodies. J. H. LEWIS (Chem. Abstr.).

*A Contribution to the Study of the Pathological Anatomy of the Muscles in Infantile Poliomyelitis* [Contribución al estudio de la anatomía patológica de los músculos en la poliomyelitis infantil]. (Arch. de Neurobiol., vol. xiii, p. 333, March-April, 1933.) d'Harcourt, J., and Mazo, L.

The degeneration of the muscular fibres is never total; in no case are the trophic centres of all the fibres destroyed. In those cases in which an affected muscle is subjected to a strain which permanently overcomes its power of extension, the muscular degeneration is absolute and undergoes a fibrosis which deprives it of its characteristic function. Any possible repair of the muscles is affected by mechanical factors; so the question of treatment is vital from the outset of the disease, and is of much greater moment than is the intensity of the paralysis. The therapeutic rules implied by these considerations are briefly indicated, and will be discussed in detail in a future paper. M. HAMBLIN SMITH.

*The Histopathology of Experimental Post-vaccinal Encephalitis* [Histopatología de la encefalitis post-vacunal experimental]. (Arch. de Neurobiol., vol. xiii, p. 293, March-April, 1933.) Ibáñez, J. S., and Pérez, A. P. R.

The authors hold (contrary to the views of Keller, Rivers and Malossi) that there is a direct causal relation between the injected vaccinal virus and the manifestations in the central nervous system. The phenomena of reaction consist of hypertrophy and gliosis of the neuroglia, which is originated at the expense of the perivascular neuroglia, of the ependyma, and of certain nodules described in this paper. The macroglia appears to flow to the site of the lesion. The microglial reactions are solely due to the direct action of the injury, and consist of hypertrophy and degeneration, proceeding to the formation of granular-adipose corpuscles. The reaction to the virus is ectodermal. M. HAMBLIN SMITH.

*Spirochaetal Findings in the Brains of Paretics Treated with Malaria.* (Amer. Journ. Psychiat., vol. xiii, p. 21, July, 1933.) Kopeloff, N., and Blackman, N.

Spirochaetes were found by the Jahnke method in the brains of 6 out of 39 general paralytics treated with malaria. Among the 6 positive findings, degenerate forms of spirochaetes were found in more instances than normal forms. Spirochaetes were found, by the Jahnke and Dieterle methods, in 8 out of 10 general paralytics not treated with malaria, and none were found in a normal brain. It would appear that artificially produced malaria is likely to destroy spirochaetes in the brains of general paralytics, or at least to alter their morphology of the organisms so as to render them degenerate in appearance. M. HAMBLIN SMITH.

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