

*Recent Anatomico-physiological Data on the Sleep Centre [Données Anatomico-physiologiques Récentes sur le Centre du Sommeil]. (L'Encéph., May, 1927.) Lhermitte, L.*

This paper describes the recent experiments of V. Demole, who produced a state of apparently natural sleep in cats by the injection of a small quantity of a solution of calcium chloride into the infundibular region of the brain. A similar use of a potassium solution caused excitation. The author concludes that these experiments confirm the theory that hypersomnia, whether continuous or paroxysmal, is due to a lesion in the mid-brain, and should be included in the infundibular syndrome described by himself and H. Claude.

W. D. CHAMBERS.

*Delayed Post-Commutional Narcolepsy, Associated with a Mesencephalic Syndrome [Narcolepsie Post-Commutionelle Tardive Associée à un Syndrome Mésocéphalique]. (L'Encéph., May, 1927.) Papastratigakis.*

The case of a young, healthy man whose head was severely crushed, leading to immediate unconsciousness followed by confusion for four months, after which narcolepsy appeared. Later a definite Parkinsonian syndrome, with pupillary and respiratory disturbances, appeared, especially marked on the left side. The site and nature of the possible lesions are discussed, the author concluding that it is probably a glioma of the right cerebral peduncle, involving the oculo-motor nucleus and the locus niger.

W. D. CHAMBERS.

*Zosterian Myelitis [La Myélite Zostérienne]. (L'Encéph., April, 1927.) Lhermitte, J., and Nicolas, M.*

This paper is preliminary only, and consists mainly of a historical review of the literature of herpes zoster, with special reference to the histo-pathological findings recorded. Further observations are promised.

W. D. CHAMBERS.

*Zosterian Myelitis—Acute Inflammation of the Grey Matter of the Cord in Herpes Zoster [La Myélite Zostérienne—La Téphromyélie Aiguë de l'Herpès Zoster]. (L'Encéph., May, 1927.) Lhermitte, J., and Nicolas, M.*

In this (second) paper a full account is given of the symptoms and autopsy of a case of zoster. The patient suffered from an herpetic eruption of the skin supplied by the first four left cervical roots. His cerebro-spinal fluid showed 88 cells per c.mm., with a very slight albumen content, and gave a negative result when injected into the ventricles of a rabbit. Death from broncho-pneumonia took place seven weeks after the eruption, the patient having continued to suffer severe pain in the original area. At the autopsy the peripheral nerves of the affected region showed marked degeneration, but no inflammatory change; the respective ganglia were in the state of infiltration and degeneration described by Head

and Campbell, and the cord showed very severe necrosis, exudation and inflammation of the grey matter, especially in the second and third cervical segments. The literature on the ætiology and pathology of zoster is discussed, and the authors claim that very many cases of this disease show evidence of actual myelitis. They conclude that the virus of zoster is limited in action to a definite region of innervation, where resistance is lowered owing to infection of autonomic centres by the same virus, and that spread of the virus is by perivascular, not by perineural lymphatics. The paper is illustrated by nine plates.

W. D. CHAMBERS.

*The Infundibular Syndrome in Hydrocephalus—the Regulating Mechanism of Sleep* [*Le Syndrome Infundibulaire dans l'Hydrocéphalie—l'Appareil Régulateur de la Fonction Hypnique*]. (*Gaz. des Hôp.*, No. 38, May, 1927.) Lhermitte, J.

The infundibular syndrome originally described by the author and H. Claude tabulated the symptoms associated with lesions, especially neoplastic, of the infundibulum, and according to these writers consists of polydipsia, polyuria (sometimes polyphagia), circulatory disorders and narcolepsy. The complete syndrome may result from hydrocephalus, as well as from other causes. The experiments of V. Demole in inducing pathological sleep in the cat by the injection in the infundibular region of a calcium chloride solution are referred to. The author concludes that the syndrome, as described, is a definite anatomical and physiological entity.

W. D. CHAMBERS.

*Associated Movements* [*Sur les Syncinésies Globales*]. (*L'Encéph.*, December, 1926.) Russetzki, J.

This paper comprises a record of the work already done in connection with associated movements, and gives graphic records of tests performed on 11 normal persons and 89 cases of various diseases. The mode of production is discussed and various theories considered. The author concludes that there is still much to be learned about simple voluntary muscular action.

W. D. CHAMBERS.

*Mental Confusion in Cases of Cerebral Tumour* [*La Confusion Mentale dans les Tumeurs Cérébrales*]. (*L'Encéph.*, December, 1926.) Baruk, H.

The author describes the various degrees of confusion associated with brain tumours and their diagnostic value. He states that in tumours of the frontal lobe there is usually early and profound torpor and apathy, disorientation and an appearance of dementia; in tumours of the base and mid-brain, dream-delirium and insomnia; and in parieto-temporal tumours, retardation and aphasia. All the symptoms tend to be more marked in tumours of the left side, and in some cases large tumours on the right may be quite latent, as far as psychic symptoms are concerned. The