

*A Case of Acute Epidemic Encephalitis of Mental Type* [*Un cas d'encéphalite épidémique aiguë à forme mentale*]. (Bull. Soc. Clin. de Méd. Ment., January–February, 1926.) Rayneau, L., Marchand and Deshayes.

A description of a case of acute epidemic encephalitis without lethargic symptoms which ended in death on the sixth day of the disease. The mental symptoms partook of the nature of an acute delirium with occasional intervals of lucidity, and were very severe. The ocular symptoms, myoclonus, rigidity and the *post-mortem* findings, of which a report is included, leave no doubt as to the accuracy of the diagnosis.

J. S. ANNANDALE.

*Loss of Memory from Penetration of the Frontal Lobes. (Attempted Suicide following Homicide by Revolver Shot.) Recurrence of Similar Impulses from Alcoholism, and Amnesic Condition* [*Amnésie par transfixion des lobes frontaux. (Coup de revolver après homicide, tentative de suicide.) Rechute d'impulsions similaires à la suite d'éthylisme. État comitial et amnésique*]. (Bull. Soc. Clin. de Méd. Ment., January–February, 1926.) Marie, A.

The patient shot and killed his wife, after which he attempted suicide by shooting. The bullet passed through the frontal lobes. There was complete amnesia for these acts. Ultimately the patient developed epilepsy and, in a state of excitement following an alcoholic debauch, attempted to murder his mistress. There was loss of memory for this act too. The singular repetition in the epileptic state of the previous impulsive action and the amnesia in both instances is commented on.

J. S. ANNANDALE.

*Marked Paralytic Symptoms with Minimal Alteration in the Reactions of the Body Fluids* [*Syndrome paralytique très accusé avec syndrome humoral au minimum*]. (Bull. Soc. Clin. de Méd. Ment., March, 1924.) Dupouy, R., Schiff, P., and Réquin, J.

A description of a case with very marked physical signs of general paralysis, but in which the serological tests were negative with the exception of a slightly positive colloidal benzoin reaction in the cerebro-spinal fluid. In the ensuing discussion opinion favoured a diagnosis of organic dementia of non-syphilitic ætiology, and the risks in diagnosing such cases as general paralysis unsupported by positive reactions in the blood and cerebro-spinal fluid was strongly commented on.

J. S. ANNANDALE.

*Delusion of Pregnancy in a Persecuted Megalomaniac* [*Délire de grossesse chez une persécutée mégalomaniaque*]. (Bull. Soc. Clin. de Méd. Ment., December, 1922.) Adam, E.

An account of the development of a delusion of pregnancy in a patient suffering from a delusional condition of chronic type. The formation of the false idea occurred at the menopause, and was due to the misinterpretation of the cessation of the menses.

J. S. ANNANDALE.