

author regards as most important the general cerebral hypertension associated with small localized cerebral tumours.

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*Hypertonic Oculomotor Crises of Encéphalitic Origin* [*Crises Hyperioniques Oculogyres d'Origine Encéphalitique*]. (*L'Encéph.*, December, 1926.) Laignel-Lavastine.

A case is recorded in which paroxysmal fixation of the eyes was the only physical symptom, the crisis being accompanied by intense anxiety and depression. It could be aborted by the administration of amyl nitrite. Reference is made to similar cases in which suicidal attempts were made, and the author suggests that the anxiety in such cases of encephalitis *fruste* may be due to involvement in the disease of mid-brain centres regulating affective tone.

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*A Special Form of Encephalitis* [*Sur une Forme Particulière d'Encéphalite*]. (*L'Encéph.*, December, 1926.) Draganesco, S., and Rays, L.

This paper records a clinically obscure case in which the autopsy of the brain showed miliary hæmorrhages, leucocytic thrombi and a few scattered areas of softening without any morbid changes in the basal nuclei or locus niger, and with very little peri-vascular infiltration. Two excellent plates are included. The authors conclude that the case was atypical encephalitis lethargica in spite of the unusual *post-mortem* findings.

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*Three Cases of a Family Disorder resembling Wilson's Disease* [*Sur Trois Cas d'une Affection Familiale Rappelant la Maladie de Wilson*]. (*L'Encéph.*, June, 1926.) Verger, H., and Aubertin.

This paper describes the symptoms, etc., of a disorder occurring in a father and his two children, apparently arising from disease of the lenticular nuclei. The father's malady began in 1917, during his war service, and was at first diagnosed as Friedreich's ataxia. In the son it began with a febrile attack in 1916, æt. 15, and in the daughter's case insidiously in 1920, æt. 20. The symptoms in all cases consist mainly of spasmodic generalized contractures, following attempted movements, and of varied involuntary movements of an athetoid type. The possible origins of the disorder, and especially whether it is post-encephalitic, are discussed. W. D. CHAMBERS.

*Intra-lobar Cerebral Sclerosis with Symmetrical Distribution. Its Relation to Diffuse Peri-axial Encephalitis* [*La Sclérose Cérébrale Centro-lobaire, à Tendence Symétrique; ses Rapports avec l'Encéphalite Périaxiale Diffuse*]. (*L'Encéph.*, February, 1927.) Foix, C., and Marie, J.

The disease lies between cerebral sclerosis and encephalitis, and is now described for the first time. The name of diffuse periaxial encephalitis was given by Schilder to what is apparently the subacute