

*Perversions of Instinct in a Case of Impulsive Obsessions following Encephalitis* [*Perversions Instinctives chez un Impulsif Obsédé d'Origine Encéphalitique*]. (*L'Encéph.*, December, 1926.) Laignel-Lavastine and Morlaas, J.

This paper records a case in which impulses to cruelty to animals accompanied Parkinsonism. The patient was vagotonic.

W. D. CHAMBERS.

*The Kataphrenias* [*Les Cataphrenies*]. (*L'Encéph.*, June, 1926.) Austregesilo, Prof.

The author applies this name to the group of cases which resemble dementia, but which can improve and recover (in from six months to three years), and in which no anatomical lesions can be detected. It includes atypical psychoses, chronic confusion ending in recovery, manic-depression of catatonia, stuporose or confused type, post-infective amentia, pseudo-dementia præcox, recoverable cases of schizophrenia, etc. Ten illustrative cases are quoted, and the author claims that his new term simplifies the nomenclature and will prove an advantage.

W. D. CHAMBERS.

*Masked Disseminated Sclerosis with a Mental Début* [*Sclérose en Plaques Frustes a Début Mental*]. (*L'Encéph.*, March, 1927.) Targowla, R.

In this case the illness began with a well-marked confusional state strongly suggestive of a toxic or infective origin, and only after some months did the physical signs of disseminated sclerosis appear. The author emphasizes the necessity of being prepared to meet similar cases, and states that in his opinion psychopathic states are more common in this disease than is supposed.

W. D. CHAMBERS.

*Psychopathic Emotional Disorders in the Absence of Mental Automatism* [*Troubles Psychopathiques Émotionnels sans Phénomènes d'Automatisme Mental*]. (*L'Encéph.*, February, 1927.) Claude, H.

This paper is a short, but very lucid exposition of the case of an old woman who complained of being irrationally worried and upset over a long period by the actions of a neighbour, and yet contrary to expectation failed to develop any serious psychopathic symptom, particularly notable being the absence of all phenomena of mental automatism. The reactions of the patient remained purely emotional and superficial, where in the majority of cases delusions of external agency would certainly have developed.

W. D. CHAMBERS.

*Chronic Hallucinatory Involutional Psychosis* [*La Psychose Hallucinatoire Chronique d'Involution*]. (*L'Encéph.*, February, 1927.) Achille-Delmas, F.

Three cases of a chronic hallucinatory state in patients æt. 81, 77 and 69 years are described, and their special characters lead the