

that there is no such thing as a focal respiratory centre. The respiratory neural mechanism is an integrative one, the integration taking place at several levels. The reticular formation in the brain system is one of the primary regions for this integration.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

Convulsive Manifestations in Huntington's Chorea. (*Journ. of Nerv. and Ment. Dis.*, August, 1931.) Notkin, J.

The author, after reviewing the literature, presents a single case of his own, and points out that the pathological changes are not confined to the caudate nucleus, but are found in the cortex, in the prefrontal gyrus, frontal lobe, and sometimes in the parietal, temporal and occipital lobes. In the literature, in ten instances the convulsive attacks preceded the chorea, in six they appeared during its course, and in four they became manifest about the same time as the chorea. The author concludes that there is some relationship between Huntington's chorea and the idiopathic group of convulsive states.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

6. Pathology.

Injury and Repair within the Sympathetic Nervous System. I. The Preganglionic Neurons. (*Arch. of Neur. and Psychiat.*, September, 1931.) Tower, S. S., and Richter, C. P.

The authors operated on twenty-six cats, and cut the preganglionic sympathetic nerve-fibres on the right side prior to their entry into the stellate ganglion. After the operation there was immediate elimination of the spontaneous waves in the skin potential and of the galvanic skin response, combined with an immediate increase in skin resistance. The resistance of the skin reached a peak many times the maximum normal figure, and then fell slowly and with fluctuations; between the third and seventh weeks, as skin resistance again approached a normal figure, the action currents of the skin reappeared. The authors are of the opinion that the galvanic skin response is a far more delicate test for the presence of sympathetic innervation than the gross observation of the activity of the sweat-glands.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

The Blood-Cerebro-spinal Fluid Barrier in Manic-depressive Psychosis. (*Arch. of Neur. and Psychiat.*, October, 1931.) Rothschild, W., and Malamud, W.

The authors use Hauptmann's modification of the original Walter's method for estimating the ratio of distribution of bromide, and investigated 100 cases of manic-depressive psychosis and 28 of involutional melancholia. Amongst the former group 35%