

*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.

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*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.

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*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.

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*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