

down unless there is a contraction or distension of the muscles, but rather because of the normal state of tension of the muscles which the altered fibres are no longer capable of resisting. Once the fibres break, their loose ends retract themselves, thus forming a nervous thickening around the ulceration. From the very beginning one is able to distinguish microscopically in the muscular fibres cavities which become filled with liquid in spite of the fact that the rest of the substance continues red as it approaches the interior of the sarcoloma. J. C.

PATHOLOGICAL.

Examination of the Blood in Myxœdema. Drs. Libreton and Vaquez (*La France Méd.*, January 18, 1895) presented a patient with congenital myxœdema, treated with thyroid. The diameter of the red globules before the treatment began was 3 M 13; afterwards it was 7 M 5. At the same time the appearance of nucleated red globules was observed, which disappeared under treatment. It would appear as though the persistence of the foetal state of the blood coincided with the tardy development of the body. Kraepelin observed the same modification of the blood two years ago. MACALESTER.

Scleroderma in Plaques. Dr. Hallopeau (*La France Méd.*, January 18, 1895) presented a case of *sclerodermie en bande*, limited to the area of the internal cutaneous brachial nerve. The disorder began as a spot in the middle of the forearm, and only after several months extended the whole length of the upper extremity. If, as is probable, the affection is a tropho-neurosis, the different fibres of the nerve were involved successively. The onset and course were marked by paræsthesia and lancinating, cutting pains. In the sclerosed parts there was a diminution of sensibility to touch and pain, which is generally not the case. MACALESTER.

The Influence of the Thyroid on the Amount of Oxyhæmoglobin in the Blood. Dr. Paul Masion (*Bull. de l'Acad. roy. de Méd. de Belgique*, iv. ser., vol. ix., No. 1) in an elaborate experimental *memoire*, comes to the following conclusions: 1. The relative amount of oxyhæmoglobin is diminished after thyroidectomy. 2. The chart of the diminution follows, markedly, the course of the injuries which follow thyroidectomy. 3. During the epileptiform seizures and nervous accesses there is a mixture of reddened hæmoglobin and oxyhæmoglobin. 4. The diminution of the oxyhæmoglobin does not result from the diminution of the relative number of red globules or from the inanition following the injuries. 5. The diminution is the direct result of the suppression of the functions of the thyroid. MACALESTER.

Pathological-Anatomical Findings on the Clivus in Insane Patients.—Dr. R. Schweter. (*Allgemeine Zeitschr. für Psychiatrie und Psychiatrisch-gerichtliche Med.*).

The writer gives a short anatomical description of the clivus. In his researches he finds this structure to vary frequently with regard to its form and direction of surfaces. Especially to be noticed is the frequent and remarkable division of its surface into three parts. In addition, the abnormal line formations, such as ridges running obliquely across its surface, tuberos prominences, and osteophytes, both single and double in number are present. The author finds that it does not possess any distinct relation in regard to its form with the neighboring structures.

Of most importance, for examination, he considers the irregularities on the surface of the clivus, viz.: the echondroses, exostoses and osteophytes. The consistence of the same should not be forgotten.

In a careful examination of the skulls of 316 insane patients with reference to this particular part, he has noted his findings as follows:

One hundred and sixty-five were males; 151 were females. One