

with their companions. The author was of the opinion that individuals with tendencies of this sort are unfitted for military life, not because of their homosexual tendencies, for there are many homosexual individuals who follow a military life without harm to themselves or others, but because homosexuality with transvestitism and pathological constitution, as in these cases, are characteristics which preclude adaptation to military service. Another case described by the author was that of a lieutenant who showed homosexuality only when under the influence of alcohol. The author's opinion was that in view of the fact that the patient had inherited neuropathic tendencies exaggerated by the conditions of military life, he had a hermaphroditic mental tendency and under the influence of alcohol the latent homosexual component of this pathological tendency asserts itself. There was, therefore, a well-founded doubt whether the patient was accountable for the homosexual advances of which he was accused.

Jacob, A. PSYCHOSES FROM COMMOTION. [*Zeitsch. f. d. ges. Neur. u. Psych.*, 1919, Vol. XLV, p. 30.]

The author communicates two typical cases of psychoses from commotion and follows with a third case which deviated in many features from the usual picture. The patient had received a relatively insignificant head trauma with only slight concussion of the brain. Contrary to that which usually happens in similar cases the psychical disturbance did not set in until twelve hours later. Then for a short time the disease ran a course corresponding to the usual disease picture after commotion, but this period was followed by an interval of confusion lasting several months. There was disorientation, severe disturbance of judgment, confabulation, etc., and only very gradual restoration to psychic health. There was, however, a permanent hiatus in memory for the entire period of the psychosis, but no retrograde amnesia for the time before the accident nor for the accident itself. That such a comparatively slight concussion of the brain should condition such a serious mental picture was very unusual. All the clinical symptoms which are to be interpreted as a general weakness of the brain clearly indicate a severe diffuse injury by the concussion. It is known that commotion regularly causes diffuse changes in the central nervous system, both in cortex and basal ganglia, and this fact must not be lost sight of in accounting for post-commotional conditions. [J.]

Morgenthaler, W. CONCERNING DRAWINGS FROM VISUAL HALLUCINATIONS. [*Ztschr. f. d. ges. Neurol. u. Psychiat.*, 1919, Vol. XLV, p. 19.]

The author describes three cases with hallucinations, seeking to show that by having the patients delineate their visions new light is thrown on the problem of visual hallucinations. He arrives at the conclusions that the main factor in the production of hallucinations is a central affection, either a stimulation of the sense centers or of some other central area.