

**Peritz, Georg.** PSYCHOPATHOLOGY OF ARITHMETICAL COMPUTATION.  
[*Deutsche Ztschr. f. Nervenhe.*, Vol. LXI, p. 234.]

Everyone who has treated patients with brain wounds is impressed by the frequency with which wounds here localized are accompanied by disturbances of the faculty of computation. On the other hand, few cases of this sort are cited in connection with diseases of the brain and with congenital weak-mindedness. In a neurological convention the author offered a case of amnesic aphasia accompanied by pronounced disturbances of the faculty of computation. Liepmann made the observation that this disturbance usually accompanied motor aphasia. Other writers mention cases in which hemianopsia was present with disturbances of the faculty of computation, but offer no examples in support of Liepmann's view. According to the opinion of the author, disturbance of the faculty of computation is not a pronounced symptom of motor aphasia, but it may arise in this connection in those suffering from brain wounds, if the wounds are sufficiently extensive. In the present article the author limits himself to disturbances of computation connected with wounds of the occipital region and with hemianopsia, and arrives at the following conclusions: There is disturbance of the faculty of computation in injuries of the occiput only when the left brain half is injured; where there is injury of the right side the capacity is intact. Where there is an extensive bilateral wound there is serious disturbance of computation, but this does not seem to be the case where there is bilateral hemianopsia of only the lower quadrants. The center for arithmetical performances seems to be situated in the left gyrus angularis. There is a functional relation between the arithmetical faculty and the optic system, so that it may be assumed that the faculty of counting receives support from the visual regions even when the individual does not belong to the visual type. The ideas of form are not always disturbed together with the capacity of computing. It must therefore be assumed that these two faculties are not inseparably connected, of which further evidence is the fact that good mathematicians are often not clever at doing sums in the head. Where there is disturbance of the ideas of form, optical disturbances of other sorts cannot be inferred from this fact alone, and it would seem that in the optical region there is great differentiation of faculty. The disturbances of the capacity of computation are perceptible in the time it takes to do sums and in the inaccuracy of results. The retardation of the processes are associated with disturbances of comprehension, understanding, and concentration. The inaccuracy of results is also affected by the same causes. [J.]

**Reichardt, M.** THEORY CONCERNING THE SOUL. [*Journ. f. Psychol. u. Neurol.*, Vol. XXIV, p. 168.]

The brain is the seat of many vital processes, but only a part of these enter into subjective consciousness, and an unbridged chasm exists