occipital region receives impulses from the nasal half of the eye of the opposite side, and the lateral half of each occipital region receives impulses from the temporal half of the eye of the same side.

This conclusion is in perfect accord with that of Wernicke and Wilbrand, reached by a study of pathological cases. It confutes finally the scheme of Charcot, and demonstrates that a lesion of one occipital lobe must produce bilateral hemianopsia.—*Arch. für Psychiatrie*, xiv., 698-750; and xvi., 151-200.

THE RELATION OF THE GRAY MASSES OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM TO THE PERIPHERAL ORGANS.—Prof. Alex. Hill has subjected the doctrines of localization to the test afforded by a study of comparative anatomy. In the light of the theory of localization of function, the different regions of the brain are as separable one from another as different organs of the body. This specialization of function must be associated with specialization of structure. If the different regions of the brain have different kinds of work to do, the extent to which they are developed will vary as to the amount of work apportioned to each. One brain receives no sensations of sight, another none of hearing, another none of smell.

If the regions which physiologists regard as the centres of these functions be equally developed, the theory falls. If an obvious distinction in development obtain, it may stand. Any attempt at exact delimitation of areas is impossible, until a method has been invented by which the percentage of superficies of different regions can be obtained in a large number of brains. Accepting this principle, Hill applies it to the ungulate and carnivorous types. Herbivora depend for safety almost entirely upon the eye and upon rapidly repeated, but simple, movements of the limbs. Carnivora depend upon the sense of smell and upon complex co-ordinated movements of the whole body. With great muscularity is associated a large sigmoid gyrus. Animals in whose daily life sensations of smell play a large part present long brains with considerable development of the gyrus hippocampi and of a part of the temporo-sphenoidal lobes. The development of the inner part of the occipital lobes varies with the sense of sight.—*British Medical Journal*, March 14 and 21, 1885.

Prof. Hill seems to be unaware that this line of research has been extensively pursued by Spitzka in this country, and by several German anatomists, the authorities whom he mentions being chiefly English. The subject is one, however, which admits of further research, and it is to be hoped that with the large collection of brains in the Hunterian Museum at his command, the Hunterian professor will obtain and publish more detailed results.

THE MIDDLE PEDUNCLE OF THE CEREBELLUM.—Bechterew finds two systems of fibres passing from the hemisphere of the