161. EIN FALL UNCOMPLICIRTER SERRATUSLÄHMUNG NACH INFLUENZA (A Case of Uncomplicated Serratus Paralysis after Influenza). Von Rad (Münchener med. Wochenschrift, 1898, No. 36, p. 1145).

Uncomplicated paralysis of the serratus magnus muscle is a rare condition, hence the author has put on record a carefully prepared description of a case of this disease, coming on after influenza in a man of thirty-four, of good family and personal history. The article is illustrated by two reproductions of photographs. ALLEN.

162. TABES DORSALIS UND SYPHILIS. A. Guttmann (Zeitschr. f. klin. Med. 35, 1898, p. 242).

The reaction, evident of recent years, against the view of the etiological significance of syphilis in tabes, is made more pronounced in the statistics of the author. In all some 136 cases of tabes were closely studied, and of these, deducting six doubtful cases, 28.6 per cent. had had syphilis, while 71.4 per cent. were distinctly nonsyphilitic. The author also considers the evidence derived from the fruitlessness of syphilitic medication, and gives his approval of the general methods used to strengthen the body—baths, massage, and electricity. JELLIFFE.

163. UEBER CORTICALE BLINDHEIT (Concerning Cortical Blindness). R. Gaupp (Monatsschrift für Psychiatrie und Neurologie, Vol. v. No. 1, p. 28).

A man of sixty-four years presented left homonymous hemianopsia. A few weeks later he had a very violent mental shock, and after a few days had bilateral hemianopsia without an apoplectic "insult." Cortical blindness was at first complete and light sensation was very imperfect. The pupils reacted to light. The ocular muscles were not paralyzed and aphasia was not noticed. Retrograde amnesia lasted for several weeks, and the mental disturbance was considerable. Hemiparesis and motor hemiparesis of central origin existed. Improvement of the symptoms occurred with the restoration of a very small central field of vision. No mind blindness was detected. Red was the only color perceived. The mental disturbance became much worse during an acute intestinal attack.

A number of cases of complete cortical blindness, with restoration of a small central field, are on record. Sometimes the blindness is permanent, but in no case has the central field been so small as in the case reported by Gaupp.

Gaupp thinks it is remarkable that in many cases of bilateral hemianopsia the disturbance of vision has occurred without an "insult," and often has required several days for its full development. Frequently also failure of memory has been noticed. Disturbance of the power of orientation has been seen in bilateral disease of the occipital lobes, and loss of topographical sense has been found to be an important symptom of cortical blindness. The explanations given for this are not satisfactory. Usually the impairment in the sense of orientation occurs with impairment of memory. The formation of topographical images is a very complex mental process. Gaupp thinks his case shows that impairment in the sense of orientation need not be proportional to the impairment of cortical vision, for the former was slight in comparison with the latter. SPILLER.

164. DIE HYSTERISCHE TAUBSTUMMHEIT (Hysterical Deafmutism). Veis (Münchener medicinische Wochenschrift, 1899, No. 13, p. 415).

Hysterical deafmutism is a rare condition, since only about twenty authentic cases are on record. To the list the author adds the follow-