Wigglesworth (*Journal of Mental Science*, October, 1883) concludes, first, that from the ill-defined assemblage of cases called "melancholia," "melancholia attonita," and "acute dementia," a group has to be distinguished which constitutes a definite clinical and pathological entity. Second, that this group is characterized by the association of more or less self-absorption passing into vacuity, with a definite affection of the muscular system—muscular tremors and muscular rigidity. Third, the pathological basis of the same is best marked in the so-called motor cells, and possibly originating in them, but having a tendency to spread beyond their area.

FEMALE DISEASES AMONG THE INSANE.—Dr. Ripping (*Allgemeine Zeitschrift für Psychiatrie*, Band xxxvii.), in one hundred and three autopsies on insane females, found thirty-four cases having sexual affections, but the etiological relations of these findings to the mental affection were by no means settled. During life Ripping had never had under observation a pure case of reflex neurosis arising from sexual apparatus disease. Ripping was of opinion that mental diseases and female diseases act in a vicious circle, sometimes originating each other, but always aggravating each other when coëxistent. Danillo (*Archives de neurologie*, tome iv) made a series of examinations in the Asile St. Anne, Paris, with the following results: Of the entire number, eighty per cent. suffered from diseases of the generative organs; the majority of these were in the sexually active period. Among the latter, the most frequent affections were acute and chronic endometritis; next to these, inflammation of the vaginal portion of the uterus. In women beyond the climacteric, chronic inflammations of the uterus prevailed; senile marasmus of the uterus being left out of consideration. During the period of sexual activity, the forms of mental disease preponderating were: melancholia, parietic dementia, primary insanity (monomania of Spitzka), epileptic insanity, hysterical insanity, secondary dementia, and mania; beyond the climacteric, secondary dementia, then parietic dementia, melancholia, and primary insanity. In both classes, especially the latter, the greater number had borne children. The conclusions of Peretti (*Berliner klinische Wochenschrift*, No. 10, 1883) bear out these results of Ripping and Danillo, he has not been able to find marked results in a single case from gynæcological treatment of the psychoses. He admits that possibly where local irritation tends to tincture the delusions, gynæcological treatment might be of some benefit. These results are in corroboration of the unwilling testimony of Dr. Clevees. Claus has found that but fifteen per cent. of the female insane coming under his care had genital diseases.

HEREDITY.—Morandan de Monteyel concludes (*L'Encephale*, No. 4, 1883), first, that families in whom insane heredity is present