Certain prolongations remain absolutely normal even after large alcoholic dosage. The axis-cylinder submits to alterations only after very large dosage (100 c.c. of a 25 per cent. solution). The cell-body does not seem to be in any way changed. This is at variance with the views of Demoor and Stefanowska. These alterations are able to explain all the phenomena of inebriety.

JELLIFFE.

ESSENTIAL MYOTONIA. A. Duse and Astolfoni (*Rivista sperimentali di Freniatria*, Vol. 26, fasc. 2, 3).

The history is given of a patient seventeen years of age, of marked neurotic heredity, who at first developed epileptiform convulsions, following head trauma. Eight days later these disappeared, but for three months the patient suffered from continuous migraine; following this myotonia appeared. This myotonia was of a wandering type. At first it involved the upper limbs, then the cervical muscles were affected and it finally became more or less permanent in those muscles of the right side of the neck innervated by the recurrens, the facialis, the superior cervical plexus, the pharyngeal and superior and laryngeal nerves. There was reaction to mechanical excitation and also the lacunar reaction of Benedict. The authors hold that the origin of the affection is cerebral and exclude an organic traumatic causation.

COLLINA (Bologna).

CONTRIBUTION TO THE PHYSIOPATHOLOGY OF LANGUAGE. G. Mingazzini (*Rev. sperimentali di Freniatria*, 1901, Vol. 26).

The clinical history is given of a woman who during life showed symptoms of a cerebral tumor, but had never had any aphasia. On autopsy a sarcoma was found between the inferior and middle frontal convolutions on the left side. Much crushing and distortion of the convolutions was produced. From his study of the case, the author reasons that in the early stages of life the functions of language are common to both Broca's convolutions, but as age advances the functions of the right convolution become reduced and a concentration becomes marked in the left; so much so that the right convolution subsequently loses its functional (not its anatomical) relations with the verbo-acoustic centers of the left side. It maintains a quasi automatic center of language.

In the case under discussion the tumor was of slow growth and it was probable that during the long time of development of the tumor substitution of language function had taken place.

COLLINA (Bologna).