Ribon, V. OPTIC AND AUDITORY PERCEPTION CENTERS. [Rev. de Med. y Cirugía, Bogotá, Oct., 1919.]

The topography and the physiology of the brain areas which allow perception of the impressions transmitted by the nerves of vision and of sound are discussed by Ribon, who describes the close connection between these nerves in this respect and the way in which music often seems to give an impression of actual color. The range of the wood wind instruments represents one color, other instruments, other scenes and colors. In Haydn's "Creation," the flutes and horns in the introduction conjure up the fresh coloring of the morning.

Kerbrat. OCULAR COMPLICATIONS AND INFLUENZA. [Jour. de méd. et de chir. prat., Oct. 25, 1919.]

In the influenza epidemic of 1918-19 irido-choroiditis was frequently found, but not always associated with a suppurative process of the adjacent tissues, such as sinusitis or adenitis, but appeared to be due to general septicemia. It usually developed as the attack of influenza was subsiding, when the system offered less resistance to pyogenic organisms. Also, Kerbrat's patients had been in a state of mental and physical depression even before the attack. Involvement of the uveal tract was much more serious than simple serous iritis, which sometimes occurred, and was accompanied by little pain or exudation. Severe pain, hypertension, mydriasis, and discoloration of the iris was shown in the uveal inflammation. Opacity of the cornea and hypopyon frequently supervened. The other eye might become involved, but, as a rule, sympathetic ophthalmia was rare. When the process was confined to a single eye, panophthalmia might occur, or, apart from a general inflammation of the eyeball, gradual atrophy of the eye and blindness might result.

Weakley, A. L. HOMONYMOUS HEMIANOPIA IN MALARIA. [Brit. Jour. Ophthal., July, 1919.]

The patient was a lieutenant, aged 28, admitted to hospital with malignant malaria and examined by the author on account of bad sight. The pupils were slightly larger than normal and reacted sluggishly to light. The vision of the right eye was $\frac{6}{24}$ and the left $\frac{6}{36}$. The fundi were healthy and the discs of good color. The fields showed right homonymous hemianopia, absolute and complete, for colors and white. The condition began suddenly, three weeks previously, with severe head pain followed by a period of unconsciousness. He now has loss of memory and confusion of thought. There is probably a lesion near the angular and supra-marginal gyri and the posterior part of the internal capsule on the left side; possibly a blockage of a vessel or vessels by malarial parasites.