Stern, L., and Rothlin, E. EFFECTS OF DIRECT APPLICATION OF CURARE TO VARIOUS PARTS OF THE CEREBELLUM. [Arch. Suisses de Neurol. et de Psychiat., 1918, III, p. 234.]

The writers have applied curare, by means of Battelli's method, to various parts of the cerebellum in dogs, cats, rabbits, and guinea-pigs. They conclude that the cerebellum contains true motor centers, situated, not in its cortex, but in its deeper layers. The cerebellum has no special center related to psychical or emotional manifestations. Localized stimulation of the cerebellum by curare does not produce any visceral effects nor any others which can be attributed to stimulation of the sympathetic or of the parasympathetic nervous system. . . . Stimulation of the cerebellum by curare produces more or less extensive motor phenomena, but not epileptiform convulsions. The peculiar psychical or emotional state, described formerly by Pagano, and the sympathetic, parasympathetic, and epileptiform phenomena are produced only when the curare acts upon the fourth ventricle, that is to say, when it mixes with the cerebrospinal fluid and so reaches the nerve centers surrounding that ventricle. The characteristic agitation which is produced by the introduction of curare into the fourth ventricle is sometimes accompanied, in the dog, by an elevation of temperature, which is sometimes very marked, while in cats and guinea pigs this is never seen, but rather a lowering of temperature which is often considerable. These effects appear with greater intensity and rapidity when the amount of curare introduced into the cerebrospinal fluid is large and when its diffusion in that fluid is rapidly produced. LEONARD J. KIDD (*London, England*).

Demole. FIVE TUMORS OF THE PONTINE AND CEREBELLAR REGIONS. [Rev. Méd. Suisse Romande, 1918, XXXVIII, p. 446.]

Specimens of five tumors shown to the Medical Society of Geneva:

1. A glioma, size of a pea, found in left side of floor of fourth ventricle. No symptoms during life. The tumor was composed of neuroglial cells surrounded by a dense fibrillar network.

2. A tumor of the vermis cerebelli, which had destroyed the dentate and the roof nuclei, of the size of a cherry. No mention of any cerebellar symptoms in patient's history. It was found at necropsy of a woman of forty-nine, admitted for melancholia. She died from a strangulated hernia. The tumor was not connected with ependyma or the meninges. It was formed of small round cells juxtaposed without interposition of fibrils (? neuro-blastoma, ? glio-sarcoma).

3. A cholesteatoma of left ponto-cerebellar angle, found at necropsy of a man of fifty-eight who died from pneumonia. No nervous symptoms had been present. It was formed of transparent masses enclosed in a sac. The microscope shows a germinal layer, uni- or pluri-stratified, formed of pavement epithelial cells inserted on a fine conjunctive membrane, and of desquamated cells with granules of keratohyalin; giant epithelial cells here and there. Cortex cerebelli slightly atrophied.