

eyelid reflex and the corneal and of 22 cases of grave hysteria (persons of both sexes), the reflex was normal in 13 (although in four of these the test for the reflex brought on hysterical attacks), in one case the reflex was absent and in eight it persisted abnormally; in 12 cases of undoubted dementia praecox the reflex was normal in 8, in 5 it persisted, and in 1 it was absent on both sides. In persons in whom it was impossible to elicit the reflex by application of heat or cold it was sometimes possible to do so by mechanical irritation. The absence or persistence of this reflex in normal persons (over 200) was never observed, from which it may be assumed that its abnormal conduct has the significance of a pathognostic symptom. The author emphasizes as particularly important the certain proof that the phenomenon is not under control of volition.

Crouzon, Béhague, and Trétiakoff. CONGENITAL AND FAMILIAL OPHTHALMOPLEGIA. [Bull. et Mém. Soc. Méd. des Hôp. de Paris, July 1, 1920.]

This woman died at 37 from pulmonary tuberculosis. During life she presented complete paralysis of the superior and inferior rectus muscles on both sides; incomplete paralysis of the levator palpebra and rectus externus, complete paralysis of the rectus internus and of the obliques on the right. On the left there was complete paralysis of the levator palpebra and superior oblique muscles, while the external and internal recti were intact, and the inferior oblique was partially preserved. The findings of the autopsy were as follows: (1) Malformation of the falx cerebri, the anterior half of which was very poorly developed; (2) extreme atrophy of both oculomotor nerves, especially the right; (3) thickening of the meninges enclosing the emergence of the third cranial nerves. Similar ocular palsies had been observed in the family connections.

Genet, L. THE FACIAL NERVE AND SECRETION OF TEARS. [Lyon Médical, 1920, CXXIX, 791.]

Genet discusses the question of the secretion of tears before the Lyons Ophthalmological Society. The lachrymal gland and the other palpebral glands appear to secrete under different conditions: (1) the trigeminus nerve by a centripetal path and probably by the action of vasomotor fibers; (2) the sympathetic by excito- and presso-secretory fibers, and (3) the facial nerve which provides an abundant secretion of tears. The lachrymal gland is supplied by the lachrymal branch of V^1 , and also by fibers which pass from the geniculate ganglion by way of the great superficial petrosal nerve, the sphenopalatine ganglion, and the orbital branch of V^2 , which anastomoses with the lachrymal nerve either near or in the lachrymal gland. Stimulation of the peripheral end of the trigeminus nerve does not give a flow of tears. In the rabbit