clinical observations were made on a group of sixty-five soldiers representing what may be termed the "constitutionally inferior" type of patient with "irritable heart," a type very commonly seen in camps at the present time. They have given a history of being very easily exhausted, used to only light work, etc., and are easily fatigued by physical and mental exertion. Many of them are so-called neurasthenics, who can get along in civil life by favoring themselves, but break down under the strain of military service and report symptoms like those of organic heart disease. Physical examination shows little besides instability of rate, and they usually get the diagnosis of functional cardiac disease. The epinephrin test was found positive in thirty-nine, doubtful or suggestive in six, and negative in nineteen. This proportion of positives (60 per cent.) is interesting. Hypersensitiveness to epinephrin suggests that the sympathetic nervous system may play a part in causing the condition. The effects of epinephrin on basal metabolism and blood sugar determinations were also tested, both showing a rise in the positive cases. Electrocardiograms were also taken in twelve cases, before the reaction, at its height, and after it was finished, and the most constant change found was a slight decrease of the height of the T-wave. This always occurred in one lead, usually in two leads, and sometimes in all three leads. In individual cases other abnormalities were seen, as increase of a sinus arrhythmia; inversion of the P-wave; prolongation of the P-R interval, and partial heart block; inversion of the T-wave, and the production of ventricular extrasystoles.

Atwell, W. J. DEVELOPMENT OF THE HYPOPHYSIS CEREBRI. [Amer. Jour. Anat., Sept., 1918, 24, No. 23.]

The pars tuberalis develops out of the thickened epithelium lying just nasal to the early formed Rathke's pouch, appearing before the pars intermedia. From the epithelium very soon appear the lateral lobes as two ridge-like eminences. The pars tuberalis forms a thin layer lying in the pia mater of the diencephalic floor. Histologically it is distinct from both other parts of the hypophysis. [J.]

Atwell, W. J. THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE HYPOPHYSIS OF THE ANURA. [Anat. Rec., Sept., 1918, 15, No. 2.]

In the Anura the hypophysis is made up of a neural lobe and three epithelial lobes. Of the latter the pars tuberalis, found in the Amniota and in certain amphibia, at some time during development, is paired in origin, has a laminar structure and in the adult is located in the pia mater covering the tuber cinereum of the brain floor. [J.]

Houssay, B. A. THE PITUITARY BODY AND POLYURIA. [Endocrinology, Apr.-June, 1918.]

Summarizing his observations published in 1915, Houssay says that there occur in pituitary extracts both rencontractor and renodilator sub-