movements. Severance of the outermost bundles resulted in rolling movements (compare the arrangement anatomically and physiologically in figure (Fig. 14 in Brain, 1914, p. 404, and p. 54 of the abstract)). So an ascendent degeneration of the right vestibulo-mesencephalic bundle is accompanied by circus movement to the left; this same circus movement is also brought about by a lesion of the region of the posterior commissure, causing descending degeneration of the left commissuro-medullary bundle. The study of the lesion on the oral side of the posterior commissure (connecting the supranuclear vestibular centers with the corpus striatum) throws light on the forced movements and positions that are seen in cases of apoplexy (conjugate deviation of head and eyes), and the peculiar vestibular disturbances that accompany tumors of the frontal parts of the proven cephalon. [Author's abstract.]

Frets, G. P. ANATOMICAL FINDINGS IN THREE CASES OF CHRONIC CHOREA AND ONE CASE OF PARALYSIS AGITANS. [Psychiatrische u. Neurologische Bladen, 1918 (Feestbundel Winkler), 19 p.]

There is a progressive atrophy of the weight of the brain (Table I). Table II contains the measurements of the corpus striatum in ten cases of different diseases on frontal coupes. Table III gives the measurements of the frontal coupe through Monro's foramen in seventy cases of different diseases (men and women) and in the four cases of chronic chorea and paralysis agitans. It appears that the three cases of chronic chorea differ very little from each other. The nuclei caudati (1.1—0.9 cm. $\times$ 0.3—0.4 cm.) are much smaller than the normal n. caudatus, smaller than the n. caudatus from all the cases of Table III (dem. senilis, dem. paralytica, dem. præcox). Putamen and globus pallidus are also smaller.

From the case of paralysis agitans the globus pallidus alone is smaller.

Microscopically no hemorrhages were found in the three cases of chronic chorea. In the case of paralysis agitans many hemorrhages were found; f. i., a large old focus in the caput n. caudati.

The histopathological method of investigation (Nissl, Bielschowsky, Cajal, Weigert-Pal, Van Gieson) did not show findings for one region only. There are pathological findings in the cortex and also in the basal ganglia. There are found many corpora amylacea and chorea-corpora in the neighborhood of the vessels of the basal ganglia.

In a fourth case of chronic chorea the measurable atrophy of the corpus striatum is also found. In a second case of paralysis agitans no atrophy was found. Both cases of paralysis agitans showed arteriosclerosis. Probably both these cases are a symptomatic form (arteriosclerosis, hemorrhages) of paralysis agitans, whereas the four cases of chronic chorea are the essential form of this disease. [Author's abstract.]