development of microcephalic form cannot be called a regression to the ape type; it is rather a cessation of growth at the embryonic type. In the author's cases premature synostosis can not be regarded as the cause of the microcephaly. That the arrest of development was brought about by the intrauterine pressure is a view which must also be rejected. That it was produced by defective development of the wing of the sphenoid and of the petrous portion of the temporal is very questionable; the skull anomalies are to be regarded as result not as cause of the defective development. In the cases of microcephaly described by the author the abnormalities began in the development of the germ, giving rise to defective evolution of the brain cells and, consequently, to arrest of development of the brain. [J.]

Schneider, K. REACTION AND INCITING FACTORS IN SCHIZOPHRENIA. [Ztschr. f. d. ges. Neurol. u. Psychiat., 1919, Vol. L, p. 49.]

Every functional disturbance of the organism and every disease is the result of at least two factors, and for this reason the expression "coefficients" may be advantageously substituted for the word "cause." If the concepts spontaneous, incited and reactive psychoses are interpreted from the point of view of the coefficient theory it may be said that in a spontaneous psychosis no coefficient is recognizable; in an incited psychosis a more or less important bodily or psychic coefficient is recognizable; and in a reactive psychosis the coefficient is a psychic experience with which the content of the psychosis stands in an intelligible relation. The author describes a series of cases illustrating the more or less close relation of schizophrenia to these coefficients and shows that in the same person accesses of the disease may be produced at one time by a bodily cause (serious disease, pregnancy) and at another by psychic experiences (death of a child, marital infidelity), or that the onset may be conditioned by both coefficients simultaneously in such a way that one figures as cause (conflict between a mother and wife) and the other as the occasion favoring the outbreak (attack of grippe). [J.]

Serko, Alfred. ACUTE PARAPHRENIC ANXIETY PSYCHOSES. [Ztschr. f. d. ges. Neurol. u. Psychiat., 1919, Vol. XLV, p. 99.]

The author collected a large number of histories of paranoid psychoses and he found it very difficult to fit many of the cases into the recognized groups of this disease. The pictures fell into manifold separate groups all related to each other but all presenting marked differences. The author therefore makes the attempt to bound off a small number of relatively rare cases as a separate disease entity under the name of acute paraphrenic anxiety psychoses. The disease begins in a more or less acute form and is in all cases accompanied by anxiety, which is always present as a primary feature or in the form of hallucinations and delusions of threatening rather than of persecutory type. These psychoses were subject to remissions for a time and soon reached a culminating point after which they gradually settled into a chronic form. The course