across a new symptom of epilepsy. This consists of a considerable lowering of the normal temperature, which may at any period of the day or night sink to 36, 35 or even 34° C., and may so remain for a half hour or an hour. This transient hypothermia, which the author detected in 12 out of 20 cases, appeared to be an epileptic equivalent. Sometimes this sinking of temperature occurred three or four times in one day. Usually several days or even weeks intervened. In some patients the attacks were very irregular, while in others they assumed a periodical character. There appeared to be no relationship between these attacks and the course of the epilepsy proper, and especially none with the epileptic attacks. Sometimes the fall of temperature preceded the convulsion but by an hour or two, but this was probably a coincidence. The author believes the occurrence of hypothermia in epilepsy furnishes a strong argument for the autotoxic theory of the disease. Hypothermia has been produced in animals by injection of epileptic blood. CLARK.

ZUR FRAGE VON ZUSAMMENHANG DER MIGRÄNE MIT DER EPILEPSIE
(Connection between Migraine and Epilepsy). Bernhardt (Deutsche
Ärzte Zeitung, July 15, 1900).

Bernhardt reports a case of this association in detail, the patient being a man of much intelligence. As far back as the patient can recall he has had at times before his eyes a parti-colored spectral appearance composed of rays of primary colors, chiefly red and yellow. It exhibits a sort of rhythmical jerking, as if due possibly to the arterial pulse, and appears to grow, swell, and finally burst. In its stead remains a colorless expanse which slowly vanishes. He has seen the same object on many hundred occasions, at intervals of one or two weeks. Other spectra have been seen at very much longer intervals, perhaps once a year; in this latter, colors are but sparingly present. The spectra persists, whether the eyes are open or closed. The colored spectrum usually appeared at about noon, and while the sun was shining. Anger, excitement, etc., seem to be sufficient to provoke the phenomenon at times. At the age of two years patient had one attack of teething convulsions; when 5½ years old a prolonged convulsive attack was followed by a period of confusion. This attack may have been caused by sitting long in the sun, or by drinking strong coffee. When 15 years old, the spectral phenomenon appeared on one occasion with great intensity, and led up to a convulsion, constituting a sort of visual aura. In fact, we may have migraine without headache, and "ophthalmic migraine" frequently constitutes an epileptic aura. The patient had convulsions at very long intervals only; and several times he went five years without an attack. The spectra persisted throughout. During the few epileptic attacks the spectral appearance always constituted the aura. Bernhardt adds to the foregoing statement of the patient that the scotoma seen by him was either a visual aura or an abortive attack of migraine. Möbius has stated that the great majority of cases of migraine are incomplete. CLARK.

DIE URSACHE DER MIGRÄNE (Cause of Migraine). J. Deyl (Klin.-therapeut. Woch., Sept. 2, 1900).

From the examination of a number of cadavers of patients suffering from migraine, with the view of finding some anatomical peculiarity to explain the symptoms of disturbed function of the ophthalmic nerve in this affection, Deyl advances the following explanation, which tends