Periscope.

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NEUROPATHOLOGY.

LABIO-GLOSSO-LARYNGEAL PARALYSIS OF CEREBRAL ORIGIN.

Prof. Picot and Dr. Hobbs (Medical Week, Sept. 4, 1896), reported at the French Congress of Internal Medicine a complete study of a case of this trouble. The patient, 66 years of age, had had several apoplectic strokes followed by right or left paralysis. Three months before his admission to the hospital he suddenly developed paralysis of the lips, tongue, pharynx and larynx, complete except for the velum palati and masticator muscles. Pharyngeal reflex was abolished, masseteric reflex exaggerated, electric reactions normal. The patient died five months after the onset. Small cystic tumors were found over the first right frontal convolution at the level of the isthmus which connects the first frontal with the ascending frontal, and over the first right temporal convolution in front of the Sylvian fissure; also on the left side at about the middle of both the ascending frontal and parietal convolutions. There were slight losses of substance due to old foci of hemorrhage in the caudate nucleus in the right hemisphere; the outer third of the external capsule was destroyed. The medulla and pons appeared to be normal.

MITCHELL.

CASUISTISCHE MITTHEILUNGEN AUS DER HEIDELBERGER MED. KLINIK (Clinical Communications from the Heidelberg Medical Clinic).

Prof. Erb. Deutsche Zeitschrift für Nervenheilkunde, Band 9, Heft 3 u. 4. By J. Hoffmann.

The first of these communications is in regard to a chronic case of bulbar paralysis, in which lead may have been a cause. The disease began clinically with spontaneous tremor of the lower jaw. The chin-jerk was exaggerated. This Hoffmann has frequently noticed in chronic bulbar paralysis.

The second communication is in regard to contra-lateral, electrical reflex contraction in a case of left-sided (cortical?) facial paralysis. A positive diagnosis of the location of the lesion was impossible. Electrical irritation of the right side of the face with a feeble current caused contra-lateral contraction, even when there was no contraction to be seen on the right side of the face. The contra-lateral reaction was not obtained from a feeble current applied to the left side of the face.