utricle and saccule, and why is the vestibular never divided so that some fibers go to the utricle and the vertical canals, and some to the saccule and the horizontal canals. Why should nausea and vertigo be a sequence from the ear? Do they pass centralward from the cristæ, fibers some of which are destined to arouse stimuli in the oculomotor centers, others to assist through the cerebellar centers in stabilizing the head, spinal cord and joints of the extremities for the fullest performance of willed movements of these parts? Can nausea be induced by disturbance of the cristæ nerve end alone, or it is a manifestation of disturbance of the otolithic branches of the saccule? (and utricle?) What are the effects upon the endolymph, beyond the semicircular canal, of disturbances of the endolymph within them?

Blohmke, A., and Reichmann, Fr. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE BÁRÁNY TEST IN DIFFERENTIAL DIAGNOSIS. [Arch. f. Ohrhkl., Vol. 101, p. 80.]

The use of Bárány's test need not necessarily reveal only lesions of the labyrinth or cerebellum, but injuries as well, these writers suggest, in some other part of the brain—of the nerve tracts connecting the cerebellum with the cerebellum. Such symptoms as disturbance of equilibrium, ataxia, faulty pointing with the arm, have been observed in cases of frontal tumor. If there are symptoms of disturbance of the semicircular canals, cerebellum and pyramidal tracts, all have to do with the pointing reaction, so that when there are other symptoms present which denote lesions—disturbance in any of these areas—one cannot be certain that the failure of the pointing reaction is due to a lesion of the fronto-pontile-cerebellar tract. Cerebellar failure in this test due to cerebral disturbance is distinguished from labyrinthine or cerebellar in the fact that it will appear upon the contralateral side from the region of its release. The writers emphasize the importance of always utilizing the test in cases of suspected intracranial disturbance, but it must be used in connection with other localizing signs.

Magnus, R. TONIC NECK AND LABYRINTH REFLEXES ON THE MUSCLES OF THE DECEREBRATED APE. [Arch. neerl. de physiol., 1918, 2, 484-488.]

Two decerebrated *cercopithecus* apes were studied for tonic neck and labyrinth reflexes, showing similar results to those with other animals. Centers of these reflexes are below the place of entry of the eighth nerve. The right arm and leg showed an increase of tonus if the lower jaw was turned in their direction those on the left showing a diminution of extension tonus. A position of maximum tonus and one of minimum tonus. The extension of tonus of lifting muscles of the neck was paired with that of the four limbs.