Bechterew claims four nuclei for the oculo-motorius. The main nucleus is dorsal, situated just beneath the anterior corpora quadrigemina and is paired. There is an unpaired median nucleus, an anterior mesial accessory nucleus and a posterior lateral nucleus. He claims that the upper nucleus, described by Darkschewitsch as the nucleus centralis posticus nervi oculomotorii is in reality a part of the trochlearis.

The different nuclei of the oculo-motorius have numerous association fibres, and he traces fibres of communication between the nuclei of the abducens and those of the oculo-motorius.

JELIFFE.

108. THE ANATOMICAL CONNECTIONS OF THE FRONTAL LOBES
Joukowski (*Revue de Psych.*, Russian), 1897, *Rev. Neur.*

The researches of the author were made by the method of extirpation and the study of secondary degenerations. The following conclusions are given.

The frontal lobes are in immediate connection,

1. With the convolutions of the cingulum and the subcallosal fibres by means of fibres of different lengths.

2. With the anterior region of the optic thalamus by means of fibres which pass in the internal capsule.

3. With the substantia nigra, notably its internal portions.

4. With the anterior part of the protuberance, by means of the "fronto-protuberantial" fibres which pass in the internal parts of the cerebral peduncles.

5. Connection between the two frontal lobes is afforded by fibres which pass in the corpus callosum at its anterior end.

6. In the rabbit the connections between the two frontal lobes are reinforced by a fascicle of fibres which passes in the internal capsule and the anterior commissure.

7. There exists a connection between the gyrus fornicatus and the fornix, by means of fibres passing from the former through the corpus callosum to the swelling of the fornix.

VOGEL.

109. ON A MODIFICATION OF THE SUBLIMATE METHOD FOR THE DE-
LINEATION OF NERVOUS TISSUES W. Bevan Lewis (*Edinburgh
Medical Journal*, August, 1897).

The author describes the following:—Pieces of cortex are hardened for from two to three months in Cox's fluid,

5 per cent. solution potass. bichrom.....	20
5 per cent. solution hydrarg. bichlor.....	20
5 per cent. solution potass. chromate.....	16
Water	30-40

They are then washed in alcohol for a half hour, mounted and cut. The sections are brought upon a slide, a drop or two of liq. potassae is added to them, and immediately washed off by inclining the slide, and allowing water from a pipette to flow over the specimen. They are then dehydrated in alcohol, cleared in oil of cloves, and mounted in balsam as usual. The addition of the potash has the effect of bringing out the tissue elements with intense blackness, and reveals the finest details of structure more surely and with greater clearness than the modified sublimate or chrome-silver methods. ALLEN.

110. ON THE NATURE OF THE WIEGERT-PAL METHOD. J. S. Bolton
(*Jour. of Anat. and Physiol.*, 32, 1898, p. 247).

The author presents a very valuable discussion of the whys and wherefores of the Wiegert-Pal methods of staining, with sever-