neuritis of the circumflex nerve is known to the authors. In nine of the thirty-seven cases of malarial neuritis the malaria was of the pernicious type. Sudden onset of the paralysis has been an almost uniform occurrence.

Blanc, Tsiminakis and Camino Petros. EXPERIMENTAL RESEARCHES IN HERPES. [C. R. Soc. Biologie, July 9, 1921.]

This serological study discusses the virus of herpes which he states acts like the rabic virus in being rapidly destroyed by bile. Unlike the virus of smallpox, it is insusceptible to the action of neutral red. An attempt to neutralize the herpetic virus with the serum of a rabbit immunized against it was unsuccessful; it was similarly found that the serum of a patient who had recovered from epidemic encephalitis was unable to neutralize the activity of the virus. No conclusions were, however, to be drawn from these facts.

Levaditi. VARIOUS ULTRA-VIRUSES OF NEUROTROPIC AFFINITY. [C. R. Soc. Biologie, July 23, 1921.]

This investigator here discusses his newer hypotheses concerning the ultra-viruses which he believes rise to encephalitis, herpes, rabies, poliomyelitis, and vaccinia. They may be grouped as follows: (1) They are all invisible filter-passers, they may all be preserved in the desiccated condition or in glycerin, they are destroyed at the same temperature, and *in vitro* they have only been cultivated in symbiosis with cellular elements. (2) They all have a distinct affinity for tissues derived from the embryonic ectoderm, such as the cornea, skin, and nervous system. For tissues developed from the mesoderm no special affinity is noticeable. The virus of vaccinia presents a constant affinity for the skin and the cornea and a variable affinity for the brain. The encephalitic virus may attack either the skin, the cornea, or the brain. The virus of rabies presents a special affinity for the brain, but can persist in the cornea or the skin. Finally, the virus of poliomyelitis offers no affinity for the skin or the cornea, but has a peculiar predisposition for the central nervous system, and more particularly for the gray matter of the spinal cord. In spite of the numerous properties which they possess in common, they each have a definite specificity of their own. The affections to which they give rise he proposes to call by the name of "ectodermoses." The skin and the spinal marrow stand at the two extremities of the scale of affinities manifested by these different viruses. It would appear that the greater the affinity acquired by a particular virus for the skin the less apt does it become for attacking the central nervous system, and inversely. From this point of view vaccinia is the least neurotropic of the viruses studied, while the virus of poliomyelitis is the most exclusively neurotropic. Encephalitis and rabies occupy a middle position. One can easily grasp the analogy between this neurotropism and that of the *Treponema*

pallidum. Here also, the more the germ is deprived of its dermatropic affinity, the more easily does it become acclimatized to the brain (general paralysis) or to the spinal marrow (tabes dorsalis), and vice versa.

2. CRANIAL NERVES.

Roger and Reboul-Lachaud. HERPES ZOSTER OF GENICULATE GANGLION. [Paris Médical, October, 1921, XI, No. 40.]

In this clinical paper the author reports a case of herpes zoster affecting the geniculate. Pain and an eruption in the ear, with the general symptoms of herpes zoster, facial paralysis and transient disturbance in hearing on that side were present.

Dragotti. SEASICKNESS. [Policlinico, February 16, 1920, XXVII, No. 7. J. A. M. A.]

Dragotti recalls that all movements of the body liable to sway the lymph in the semicircular canals may induce symptoms like those of seasickness. A cold or hot douche of the ear may not only produce the same symptoms but may arrest them when they have been brought on by the movement of the ship. Infants escape seasickness as their semicircular canals and the endolymph are not completely developed. Prevention and treatment of seasickness can aim, he says, only to reduce the excitability of the semicircular canal system, as we are unable to prevent the endolymph from being swung about. The bromids therefore, he declares, are the most effectual means in prevention, and strontium bromid irritates the stomach least of the various salts. Small doses are best, 1 gm. three times a day, beginning a week before going on board the ship and keeping it up during the entire voyage. Other sedatives might also be used. The labyrinth in time loses its extreme excitability. The same effect might be realized on land with the revolving chair or other means to train the semicircular canals to bear the swinging of the endolymph without reaction.

Benedict, W. L. RETINITIS OF HYPERTENSION PLUS NEPHRITIS [Jl. Am. Med. Assoc., June 3, 1922.]

Albuminuric retinitis does not always indicate an incurable disease of the kidneys or of the cardiovascular system. The essential features of the composite pictures that make up albuminuric retinitis, however, can be studied singly, in connection with the general vascular system and the kidneys. The nature and course of the retinal disease can be conveyed to the internist more accurately through a careful description of the fundus than by any term that cannot be defined fully. The single features which in their entirety compose the retinal pictures have a definite significance, and the association of groups of features gives the best indication of the processes that are active in their production. Vascular changes are present in varying degree in all types