is greatly reduced by post-papillitic atrophy. These ocular symptoms are due to the oxycephaly; it is known that oxycephaly leads to increase of intracranial pressure, necropsies having shown that it is accompanied by thinning of the cranial bones, with flattening of the cerebral convolutions, and often also internal hydrocephalus, which appears to be provoked by a bending of the Sylvian aqueduct. Demole diagnosed a lesion, probably due to an endarteritis, in the region of the left Sylvian fossa, involving in front the sensori-motor area. [Leonard J. Kidd.]

Anton, A. ROENTGEN PICTURES OF THE HEAD IN DISTURBANCES OF DEVELOPMENT. [Neurol. Centralbl., Vol. XXXVII, No. 24, p. 817.]

A Roentgen picture of a case was obtained which showed the cerebellum to consist of only a minimal remainder and the posterior fossa to be narrowed and overgrown with bone. In another case a picture was obtained which showed a hypertrophy of the cerebellum with corresponding broadening of the posterior fossa. In this case the suprarenals were stunted and the thymus was enlarged. About thirty other Roentgen pictures of the skull were obtained on which various abnormalities were visible: enlargements of the cerebellar fossa, diminished size of the same, oxycephalia with distortion of the cerebellar fossa, etc. The following summing up of these cases was given: (1) The defective development or the early wasting of the cerebellum is manifested in reduced size of the posterior fossa and a compensatory growth of the bone of the same ani, sometimes, by the steep angle of the clivus. (2) The overdevelopment of the cerebellum is also discernible in the Roentgen picture, the upper boundaries of the same being usually indicated by the sinus transversus and the ridge of bone at that place. Hypertrophy of the cerebellum may be discovered by the Roentgen photograph more easily than by any other method; it is only rarely accompanied by choked discs and tumorous phenomena. Where there is oxycephalia other anomalies of the skull are usually recognizable not dependent on the premature closing of the coronal suture, for oxycephalia is a partial phenomena of a general disturbance of development in which the inner secretory glands play a rôle. The discrepancies between the capacity of the skull and the space taken by the brain may be visibly perceived in life by means of the Roentgen photograph. The veins, especially on the convex upper surface of the brain, also become visible, and the Roentgen photograph is therefore a valuable guide in operations, permitting the veins to be avoided. [J.]

Schaffer, Karl. MICRO-MORPHOLOGY AND THE ANATOMICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF INFANTILE AMAUROTIC IDIOCY. [Zeitschr. f. d. ges. Neurol. u. Psychiat., 1919, Vol. XLVI, p. 1.]

The following abnormalities were discovered in a case of infantile amaurotic idiocy examined by the author: the regio precentralis showed a distortion of its boundaries so that the line of demarkation between the precentralis and the postcentralis was not situated in the fundus of the