

diagnosis between true tabes and diabetic pseudotabes, the character of the pupillary reflex and of the epigastric sensibility as well as the cremasteric reflex may be utilized in difficult cases to distinguish one affection from the other; inasmuch as the Argyll-Robertson pupil and the epigastric and testicular analgesia, so common in true tabes, are not observed in diabetes.

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#### RIVISTA SPERIMENTALE DI FREMATRIA

(Vol. xxviii, Fasc. iv, Dec., 1902.)

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5. The Toxic Principles of *Aspergillus Fumigatus* and *Flavescens* and Their Relation to Pellagra. CENI and BESTA.
6. The Nervous Lesions and the Pathogenesis of Amyotrophies of Articular Origin. PIGNI.
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8. The Toxicity of the Blood of the Insane. CENI and PINI.
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10. Hypothermy in the Epileptic. BESTA.
11. The Assistance Rendered to Insane in Italy. TAMBURONI.
12. The Action of Gastro-intestinal Juice on *Aspergillus*. CENI.

1. *The Correlation between Psychic and Organic States*.—The author employs the term correlation to express that close and varied connection which unites and co-ordinates the organic functions with the psychic ones, and these last with the psychic acts as manifested to the eye, etc. Disease, degeneration, mental sanity have all their proper psychic and psycho-organic correlations, and these correlaries are to be found not solely in pathologic conditions; for correlation is a biological function, and without it there is no life. To give an idea of the importance practically of these organic and psychic correlations, it is sufficient to take some examples from the sphere of the sexual life which exerts such a direct influence on the development and orientation of psychic life. Thus sexual perversions are always associated with certain organic and psychic secondary sexual characteristics. The author brings forth a case in point, that of a man of fifty-seven who was accused of seducing a young woman, but who claimed to be impotent. Physical as well as a thorough psychological examination by the author concerning all the man's habits, mode of thinking, etc., proved to the jury conclusively that the man could not but have been perfectly potent. The author makes the proposition that psychological examination and investigation should be carried out not only in cases of suspected mental alienation, but in all cases that lack proof of a committed crime; as such an examination requires knowledge and skill it should generally be entrusted only to an experienced psychiatrist. This province has, however, been invaded to some extent by Criminal Anthropology, with its practical tendencies to fix the correlation between the physical and psychical character of certain criminal types. Thus the mobile physiognomy, the erratic look, the uncertain gait of the thief are but dynamic symbols approaching the author's psycho-organic correlations. A great importance is to be attached to gesture, to various signs and motor phenomena which very frequently serve as substitutes for language. The author brings forth examples

from the creations of the great writers of the present time (as Tolstoi, Victor Hugo, Zola, Bourget, etc.), showing how their deep psychological insight into human nature enabled them to comprehend and present in their works the correlation between the physical and psychic states of the presented types.

2. *A New Anomalous Process of the Sphenoid Bone in Man.*—Of interest to the student of anatomy.

3. *Peripheral Facial Diplegia.*—Double paralysis of the facial nerve of peripheral origin, although known to Christison (1835), Bell (1836), and others, is of rather rare occurrence, and quite difficult to diagnosticate; nor is the etiology of the affection always easy to determine. The author describes three cases with an undoubted clinical picture of the affection. What strikes the observer in all the three cases is the fixed look and the peculiar aspect of the immobile, expressionless, mask-like face, the perfectly smooth forehead, the eyes open wider than normal, the nostrils fallen in, the naso-labial sulcus smooth, the cheeks flattened, the lower lip hanging down. The patients were unable either to frown, or to close their eyes; could neither spit, whistle nor blow, and also found it difficult to pronounce certain letters—all this showing that the motility of all the muscles of the face that serve mimicry was completely abolished. In differentiating this paralysis from a central nuclear affection of the nerve the author considers first the fact that both the inferior as well as the superior facial were involved in the paralysis; secondly in one of the cases the paralysis was localized exclusively in the area occupied by the seventh nerve, an occurrence which is frequent in paralysis of peripheral origin, but rather rare in that of nuclear affection, in which together with the facial there are also attacked other cerebral or spinal nerves. As distinguished from a labio-glosso-pharyngeal paralysis it is to be noted that this last, with very few exceptions, does not extend to the upper part of the face, nor is mimicry in any way affected, and while in peripheral facial diplegia both sides of the face may be attacked simultaneously, in the labio-glosso-pharyngeal paralysis the lips suffer first, and then progressively the tongue, the palate, the larynx, etc., muscular atrophy ensues alongside of the paralysis and both advance slowly. The slowness in the advance of the disease, and the early atrophy as found in superior poliomyelitis serve to exclude this malady; moreover, in this affection the paralysis of the facial muscles is always associated with that of the muscles of the eye, a rather rare occurrence in facial diplegia. Atrophic paralysis of the muscles of the face is also observed in certain cases of progressive muscular atrophy of the juvenile type of Landouzy-Déjerine. But the whole facial aspect of these cases is different from that presented by the patients in question, and this facial appearance is but an insignificant part of the clinical picture of the affection; moreover, in these cases the atrophy and paralysis of the muscles of the face is even of a slower development than in labio-glosso-pharyngeal paralysis. From the time of Christison (1835) up to Davanil (1850) there was but one monograph in the literature of this affection; next we find Wachsmuth (1864), who was the first to understand the disease better than his predecessors and who gave to it the name of diplegia. He was followed by Pierreson in 1867, and then of late Stintzig (1893), Hirschman, Bregman, and quite recently Raymond, have all devoted considerable time to this disease. The author presents an elaborate and very instructive summary of ninety cases of this affection, so far found in literature, with the designation of the symptoms, course, etiology and termination of each. This summary is valuable enough to present by itself a full monograph on the subject.

4. *Malignant Syphilis of the Brain.*—The patient, a man of twenty-

seven years, was admitted to the hospital with paresis and a beginning disturbance in the motility of the tongue. This condition seems to have ensued rapidly during one night; and to it were soon added paralysis of the left half of the face, conjugate deviation of the eyes to the right; continuous yawning. The anamnesis of the patient is somewhat indefinite, except that he became recently a hard drinker, and contracted syphilis over a year previous to admission; two months previous to this admission he began to suffer with irregular fever, and vague pains in the articulations; more recently with intense headache, of a diffuse and continuous character. During observation in the hospital the cardiac symptoms (formerly mitral insufficiency) grew worse, and the frequency of the heart beats increased up to 130 and 160 per minute. Notwithstanding the energetic anti-syphilitic treatment resorted to while in the hospital the improvement was very insignificant. A month before the fatal issue the condition of the patient was as follows: Patient prefers to lie on right side with head and eyes turned toward same side; when grinding his teeth the left corner of mouth remains immovable; in frowning the left side of forehead is almost flat; eyes present some nystagmus. The tongue is deviated toward the left, but is quite mobile; shows some slight fibrillation. The left upper extremity is flexed at a direct angle and lies near the trunk, but preserves voluntary as well as passive motions. The left lower extremity is bent at an obtuse angle to the knee, admits of no movement whether active or passive. Patient urinates freely, but the function of defecation is somewhat affected. Left pupil wider and less active than the right. All the reflexes abolished on the left side; thermic and tactile sensibility considerably diminished on same side; hearing also abolished on same. Bilateral hemianopsia of the right halves of both retinae. The patient remained almost all the time in a state of sopor, from which he would awake with some difficulty. The anatomical diagnosis on autopsy was as follows: A dissecting aneurism of the second branch of the right Sylvian artery (middle cerebral); aneurism of the fourth branch of the left Sylvian; softening of the gyri of dextra insula, and hemorrhage in the right capsule of the thalamus. The microscopic examination of the lesions established beyond doubt the syphilitic origin of the disease (syphilitic arteritis, syphilitic aneurism).

5. *The Toxic Principle of Aspergillus*.—An experimental study on the toxicity of *Aspergillus fumigatus*.

6. *Amyotrophics of Articular Origin*.—A continued article.

7. *Hemiatrophy of the Tongue*.—A continued article.

8. *The Toxicity of the Blood of the Insane*.—A rather unsatisfactory account of a series of experimental studies to determine the toxicity of the blood of patients suffering from various forms of insanity. The authors are forced to confess that notwithstanding the considerable number of experiments it was impossible to establish definitely any difference between the serum of normal individuals and that of insane. Whatever toxicity was demonstrated was observed in the blood of maniacs and epileptics. The toxic power of the blood of individuals affected by various psychopathic maladies (maniacs, alcoholics, paralytics, paranoiacs, epileptics, etc., did not present any notable variations; nor was there any variation in the different forms of one and the same disease, as in the periods of calm and excitement. It would seem as if the present methods of experimentation were not sufficiently reliable to enable one to control and definitely establish the degree of toxicity of the blood serum in the various maladies in question.

9. *Hemorrhagic Encephalitis*.—A continued article.

10. *Hypothermy in Epileptics*.—The case serving as the basis or this

observation was that of an epileptic, twenty-eight years of age, who had been suffering from epilepsy for the last ten years. During the last two years the attacks occurred four or five times a month and were followed by a state of depression and mental confusion. Patient is rather of a taciturn disposition, but well physically and without any degenerative stigmata. Nutrition good, functions of organic life normal. The morning temperature was 35.2 deg. and kept low for about 18 days; during this time there occurred oscillations between 35.1 deg. and 36.4 deg. There was no symptom to indicate any abnormal condition or even slight disturbance whether physical or mental. The author ascribes this low temperature to some special condition of the metabolic processes of the epileptic. It is quite possible that the same toxic agent which acts on the nervous system producing the condition of epilepsy may be the cause of the hypothermy in these cases.

11. *The Condition of the Insane in Italy.*—An historical essay on the present condition of the asylums for the insane in Italy, showing a recent increase in the number of the insane population of the land, and an overcrowding of the institutions for the maintenance of the insane. The author proposes various provisions for relieving the congestion in the asylums, and especially a system of family care of the insane.

12. *The Action of the Gastro-Intestinal Juice on the Spores of Aspergillus.*—This is a complement to article 5, on the relation of the spores to the genesis of pellagra.  
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#### NEUROLOGISCHES CENTRALBLATT

(1903. No. 3. Feb. 1.)

1. The Isthmostriatric Tract (or Bulbo-striatic Tract) of Pigeons. A. WALLEMBERG.
2. A Remarkable Complication of a Case of Migraine. L. HOEFLMAYR.
3. A Contribution to the Knowledge of Disseminated Encephalomyelitis. E. BANCKE.
4. Ear Reflex. W. ALTER.

1. *Isthmostriatric Tract.*—Wallenberg failed to obtain degeneration of the isthmostriatric tract in a pigeon by unilateral disturbance of the cerebellum even if the central nuclei of the cerebellum were involved. Division of the sensory root of the fifth nerve between the bulb and the Gasserian ganglion resulted in degeneration of the dorsal and lateral periphery of the nuclei. It was then possible by the Marchi method, to trace the tract as far as the anterior portion of the base of the brain. In the frontal lobe this tract of fibers divides into four bundles, which terminate in different parts. The terminal sensory trigeminal nucleus, therefore, is in direct union with the basis of the frontal lobe without the intermediary of the thalamus.

2. *Migraine.*—A woman, fifty-seven years of age, who had ceased to menstruate six months before. Father and sister had suffered from migraine; one of her children was hysterical and had headache. Patient had migraine for forty years. Lately attacks were more frequent and constipation and the menstrual flow would aggravate symptoms. Had taken large doses of migrarine every day previous to special attack. This attack began with a pulling up of one eye and one eyeball, hemiatropia, collapse and the fear of death. She was semiconscious for several days without sleeping. When disturbed would repeat the syllables "noten" and "nieten." There was obstinate constipation and agrypnia. On the sixth day the face assumed an expression of pain. Twitchings of both arms and legs appeared. During sleep she was quiet. On the tenth day consciousness returned, after