

for some of the striated muscles which co-operate in the acts of erection and ejaculation, especially the ischio-cavernosus or the erector clitoridis, and the bulbo-cavernosus or the sphincter vaginæ muscles.

(5) The cell column "veget" or vegetative cell column, in conformity with its strong development in the third sacral segment, is evidently a motor and vasomotor representative of important vegetative functions located in this and the fourth sacral segment, to the extent to which these functions are performed by means of non-striate muscles, namely: the function of emptying the bladder (detrusor vesicæ muscle), that of erection and ejaculation, of emptying the rectum and (in case of pregnancy for instance) probably also of emptying the uterus.

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\* Müller's article appeared after my researches had already been completed and their full report sent in for publications.

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151. UEBER "SPRINGENDE PUPILLEN" IN EINEM FAILE VON CEREBRALER KINDERLÄHMUNG, NEBST EINIGEN BEMERKUNGEN ÜBER DIE PROGNOTISCHE BEDEUTUNG DER "SPRINGEN DEN PUPILLEN" BEI NORMALER LICHTREACTION (Concerning "springende Pupillen" in a Case of Infantile Cerebral Paralysis with Some Remarks on the Prognostic Value of "springende Pupillen" Associated with Normal Light Reaction). W. Koenig (Deutsche Zeitschrift für Nervenheilkunde, Vol. 15, Nos. 1 and 2, p. 122).

By "springende Pupillen" is meant a condition in which mydriasis is seen first in one eye, then in the other, so that the relative width of the two pupils varies frequently. Koenig has observed this condition in a case of infantile cerebral paralysis, the first case of the kind on record. This variation in the width of the pupil has been regarded as an ill omen; Koenig thinks:

1. It is rare, but occurs with pupils reacting normally as well as pathologically.

2. It has been observed chiefly in organic diseases of the central nervous system, more rarely in functional diseases of this system, and very seldom in perfect health.

3. It is of prognostic value only when the reaction of the pupil is normal.

4. It is not necessarily a bad omen when the pupillary reaction is normal and no signs of organic nervous disease are present. It may, however, be an early sign of parietic dementia.

5. Differences in the intensity of reaction of the pupils, especially unilateral rigidity of the pupil, may lead to a mistaken diagnosis of "springende Pupillen."

SPILLER.