

HYPOPHYSECTOMY AND GENITAL ATROPHY. AN EXPERIMENTAL CONTRIBUTION TO THE STUDY OF THE ADIPOSEO-GENITAL SYNDROME. J. Camus and G. Roussy. (Soc. de Neurol. de Paris, December 4, 1913; *Revue Neurol.*, 1913, December 30, p. 770.)

The authors showed five dogs, young and old, on which they had performed hypophysectomy, more or less complete, by the palatine route; only two showed any trophic genital changes. In one of these the cauterization of the pituitary region by a red-hot needle had caused neighboring lesions, as was shown by the presence of disturbances of coordination and equilibration; in the other dog the authors purposely produced a basal cerebral lesion, which was rapidly followed by a large polyuria and testicular atrophy. They conclude tentatively that it is the basal lesion, rather than the pituitary lesion, which causes genital atrophy. Adiposity is not indissolubly connected with the genital atrophy, for they may be dissociated, as in the case of their second dog, which showed, after a total or almost total hypophysectomy, an enormous adiposity combined with perfect integrity of his testes and sexual functions. They suggest that the adiposeo-genital syndrome may be due to lesions of separate centers which, though often affected simultaneously by the same processes, can be dissociated. As to the exact sites of these centers we must wait for a detailed histological examination.

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