

of this tissue through the lower forms and discusses some of the theories of its functions. He believes that Bevan Lewis' "scavenger cell" is but a form characterising the neuroglia cell in one period of its life history, and that in any proliferating process this earlier stage must be returned to, before fibrillation, as the final result can be attained.

VOGEL.

138. A CONTRIBUTION TO THE STUDY OF HUMAN NEUROGLIA. W. Taylor (Jour. of Exp. Med., 2, 1897, p. 611).

On a basis of two cases of cerebral tumor the author, using Malory's modification for staining the neuroglia, comes to the opinion that the term connective tissue should be dropped when discussing sclerosis of the nervous system, and that the term "glio-sarcoma" should also be relegated to oblivion. Neuroglia cells show a successive type of differentiation, first possessing no processes, later with processes, and finally these processes developing into true fibrils; thus he adopts Weigert's view. In the tumors under discussion both the latter stages were evident. In contradistinction to Weigert's statements, the author is not prepared to accept that a glioma is characterized by an increase of glia cells, while a gliosis consists of an increase of fibres. He further adds that no distinctive features separate gliomata and sarcomata.

JELLIFFE.

139. NOTES ON GRANULES. A. Hill (Brain, 20, 1897, p. 125).

In using his chrome silver method, the author believes he has found a new type of cell in the cerebellum. These he first described as "granules with centripetal axis-cylinder processes." They resemble Golgi cells in an embryonic condition, but retaining their shape in the adult, he believes them to be a type distinct from the Golgi cells of the cerebellum. These cells were found near the summit of the folia and only in the deeper stratum of the granular layer. In diameter they range from 10-15 mikra. (in the rat), about the same as the ordinary cerebellar granule cells. Their axis cylinders run parallel with the fibres of the arbor vitae, often traversing the granular layer for some distance before joining the fibres. These are usually destitute of collaterals. Most of the cells are carrot-shaped, semi-fusiform. The centripetal axis cylinder process distinguishes them from the granules. The author has found these cells in the cat and in the rat.

JELLIFFE.

140. STRUCTURE OF THE SPINAL GANGLIA OF MAMMALS W. Flemming (Arch. f. Psychiatrie, 29, 1897, p. 969).

Flemming confirms in the main the observations made by Lenhossék upon the structure of the cells of the spinal ganglia. By his method of progressive staining with hematoxylin he maintains, in opposition to Lenhossék, the fibrillary structure of the achromatic substances of the cells. These fibrillated structures are more or less longitudinally arranged at the sites of the origin of the dendrites and, in the main body of the cell, are more reticulated. It is, he believes, characteristic that this reticulum is more marked in the cells of the spinal ganglia than in the cells of the anterior horns or of the cortex.

JELLIFFE.

141. DER ZELLENBAU DER GROSSHIRNRINDE DES AFFEN (MACACUS CYNOMOLGUS) The Cells of the Cortex of the Monkey (Macacus Cynomolgus). M. Schlapp (Arch. f. Psychiatrie, 30, 1898, p. 583).

The author here presents a careful and valuable contribution to our knowledge of the comparative cytology of the vertebrate brain. The investigation is made by the Nissl methods and this investigator's classification of the cell types is followed by the author: In the brain