

it. One thinks of the pituitary body only when there is acromegaly or the characteristic hemianopsia. Post mortem it is neglected unless there is some very patent lesion.

The ovaries are interesting. They were sclerosed and not performing their great function. Ovaries and testicles have something to do with fat formation. Spayed or castrated animals are almost always fat. Eunuchs are most often obese. Women at the menopause often put on much flesh. It is a physiological incident. Artificially induced menopause is often followed by obesity. But all these conditions are mere fatness—a very different thing from adiposis dolorosa. At present we can only say that adiposis dolorosa is a clinical entity having definite signs and symptoms, but with an as yet unknown pathology.

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107 LA MYOCLONIE EPILEPTIQUE (Epileptic Myoclonus). Rabot (Thèse de Paris, 1899).

The author states that Prichard was the first to describe this association. Delasiauve and Herpin were familiar with the phenomenon, as were other epileptologists. It has often been confounded with other affections, as by Hammond. Russell Reynolds stated that motor troubles of some sort occur in three-quarters of all epileptics. Recent authorities are cited by name, including some not usually enumerated (Weiss, Orazio).

Nothing is more variable than the symptomatology of myoclonus in epilepsy. Féré has described bizarre movements in deglutition, and in the action of the diaphragm, producing abnormal respiration. Rabot also includes phenomena reported by the present reviewer (Dide) as belonging to myoclonus. Whatever occurs interparoxysmally of the nature of sudden repeated movements, having something of the quality of an electric shock, belongs here in Rabot's opinion. Rabot states positively that myoclonus, as an occasional symptom of epilepsy, is *not* the same affection as paramyoclonus multiplex, fibrillary chorea, myotonia, electric chorea, tic, hemiathetosis, etc. He would prefer to call it *petit mal moteur*, a manifest phenomenon of epilepsy proper.

CLARK.