

These types, according to our author, have special predilections for certain psychotic trends. The asthenic and athletic types run to schizophrenic dissociations—the pyknic types to cyclothymic trends. Further details of this generalization must be read in the original, which is filled with many suggestive analogies, out of which in time will emerge some relationships of interest if not of value. As the reviewer views himself in the glass he is convicted of the pyknic habitus. Lest his manic proclivities should betray themselves, he brings this review to a close with the reflection that it is an interesting, one-sided way of getting at things. The observations are worth checking up with other material.

**Erben, Siegmund.** DIAGNOSE DER SIMULATION NERVÖSER SYMPTOME. ZWEITE AUFLAGE. [Urban u. Schwarzenberg, Berlin-Wien.]

We have called attention to the first edition of this valuable work. The second completely rewritten and enlarged edition is even more satisfactory, especially made so by the inclusion of the almost numberless opportunities of studying war situations, where simulation of all grades and varieties offered unparalleled facilities for observation, and differentiation of the material and judicial methods of handling the many situations developed.

**Fankhauser, E.** UEBER WESEN UND BEDEUTUNG DER AFFEKTIVITÄT. [Julius Springer, Berlin.]

Vol. 19 of the Foerster-Wilmanns Monographs maintains the high grade of this most valuable series. Here the author presents us with an extremely suggestive study in which he attempts an analysis of affectivity founded upon the reactions of the organism to light and to color. He, therefore, follows the general trend of recent workers who conceive of the activities of the human organism as a whole, in its response to physical and chemical environmental factors as playing upon the vegetative nervous system—including the endocrine organs. This analysis proceeds along the light and color range. Psychical processes are conceived of as physiological, with which no one will quarrel, and for him may be partly resolved into tropistic components, as Loeb and others have well shown, and as much recent American psychopathology concedes, notably Meyer, White, Kempf, Jelliffe and Timme, each in their minor-variant modes of approach.

The chapter headings afford a slight insight into this stimulating research. They are: I. Affect Brain, Vegetative Nervous System and Internal Secretions; Chemical Foundations of Affective Processes. their rôle in Manic-Depressive Psychoses and Paranoia. II. Parallelisms between Affect and Light and Color Stimuli. III. Conclusions on the Significance and Extension of the Affectivity. IV. Affectivity and Association Formation. V. Affectivity and the Psychoses.

We cannot go further into the author's argument, which we consider a legitimate and fruitful hypothetical approach. By such methods we conceive it possible to understand the nature of human behavior more fully and welcome this effort with hearty approval.

**Schmidt, Albert K. E.** DIE PAROXYSMALE LÄHMUNG. [Julius Springer, Berlin.]

Periodic paralysis, familial or sporadic, is a rare syndrome, especially as manifested in its graver forms. In minor grades it is probably not as infrequent as has been supposed since Westphal and Oppenheim first gave it a fairly definite place in neurological nosology.

The present small monograph of approximately sixty pages — vol. 18 of the Foerster-Willmans Monographs — presents an excellent review of the disorder which by reason of its thoroughness, orderly, and logical arrangements will be welcomed by all neurologists. The excellent work by American neurologists, Burr, Taylor, Mitchell, Putnam and others, is given due credit and attention, as well as the work of others. This is attested by the excellent bibliography of 64 studies on the subject.

The author deals with the initial stages, the well-developed attack, the recovery, complications, and interval periods. He discusses the hereditary features as essential, 81% of the cases showing marked familial traits, and in the pathogenesis accent seems to fall upon muscle ischaemia, through disturbance of the vegetative nerve control of the vascular supply of the affected muscles. The causes of the vascular constriction are not pursued further than the formulation of a specific disposition of these vegetative control mechanisms, in which suprarenal functioning seems to be involved. This is run as far back as being related to an interrelation between gastrointestinal function and sympathicotonia releasing increased adrenal material.

Emotional factors, as related to adrenal functioning, are strangely neglected — otherwise the analysis of the syndrome is very painstaking and illuminating. JELLIFFE.

**Entres, Josef Lothar.** STUDIEN UEBER VERERBUNG UND ENTSTEHUNG GEISTIGER ERKRANKUNGEN. HERAUSGEGEBEN VON ERNEST RUDIN. MÜNCHEN III. ZUR KLINIK UND VERERBUNG DER HUNTINGTONISCHE CHOREA. [Julius Springer, Berlin, Mk. 88.]

Vol. 27 of the Foerster-Wilmanns Monograph Series contains another detailed research study from the hereditary section of the Kraepelin Research Institute. This deals with a problem which has received special attention from American students, Huntington's Chorea.

Entres does not get as far with the problem, it seems to the reviewer, as our American investigators have done. In fact, the Davenport and Muncie Studies, which grew out of Jelliffe's original material, are not mentioned. This is to be regretted.