

than in diabetes without the actual degenerative lesions of that disease.

The parathyroids were enlarged, showed abundant oxyphilic cells, and a few contained areas of degeneration. This shows strain thrown on the parathyroids. In only one case was the liver examined, and this showed small, widely-scattered inflammatory foci in various stages. All organs examined in the first five cases gave ample evidence of perivascular necrosis.

The authors draw attention to the fact that (*a*) hypertrophy was a feature of the parathyroids, the pituitary and the islets of Langerhans; (*b*) the liver, the islets of Langerhans, the pituitary and the adrenals are concerned with carbohydrate metabolism—these and the acinar tissue of the pancreas all showed lesions; (*c*) the pathological agent has a selective action on the chromophile cells; (*d*) a toxic necrosis is present in the perivascular channels of all the organs examined, if the case has been a severe one.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

*The Experimental Study of Pachymeningitis Hæmorrhagica.* (*Journ. of Nerv. and Ment. Dis.*, March, 1927.) Putnam, T. J., and Putnam, I. K.

The authors define two chief types of hæmorrhagic membrane—the non-traumatic, idiopathic or vascular type, and the traumatic, or, better, reactive type. The former type is frequently seen in chronic alcoholics and in the insane. The latter type follows injury to the head, and is characterized histologically by the presence of irregular blood-filled spaces much larger than the giant capillaries of the idiopathic type.

The traumatic type is always preceded by a subdural hæmorrhage; the idiopathic type may be found either with or without hæmorrhage. Experimental investigation showed that the lesions seen after the subdural injection of blood and after operation are not progressive although they resemble the progressive lesion in appearance.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

*The Neuropathological Findings in a Case of Acute Sydenham's Chorea.* (*Journ. of Nerv. and Ment. Dis.*, March, 1927.) Ziegler, L. H.

The author found chromatolysis of practically all the cells of the central nervous system, with swelling of nuclei and displacement, destruction of some neurons (especially of the sixth nerve and calcarine cortex, where glia cells were much proliferated), neuronophagia; fatty deposits in the large cells of the motor cortex and pallidum; fat in the perivascular spaces and petechial hæmorrhages in a small area near the dorso-medial aspect of the restiform body of the medulla.

G. W. T. H. FLEMING.

*Encephalitis Periaxialis Diffusa. Report on Three Cases with Pathological Examinations.* (*Brain*, March, 1927.) Grainger-Stewart, T., Greenfield, J. G., and Blandy, M. A.

The authors call attention to the difficulty of diagnosing Schilder's encephalitis from disseminated sclerosis. They found that in