

The Self in Recent Psychology. (*Psychol. Bull.*, vol. xxiv, No. 4, April, 1927.) Calkins, M. W.

This paper is a summary of recently expressed views and attitudes of psychologists on the nature of self. Thirty-eight references are given to books and papers. W. D. CHAMBERS.

3. Clinical Psychiatry.

Melancholic Stupor and its Relation to Parkinsonian Disease. The Site of the Lesions [*El Estupor Melancólico y sus Relaciones con la Enfermedad de Parkinson. Sitio de las Lesiones Anatómicas*]. (*Rev. Argentina de Neur., Psiquiat. y Med. Leg.*, i, 1927.) Obarrio, Juan M.

The author asserts that melancholic stupor presents a neurological symptomatology identical with that of Parkinson's disease, and puts forward the theory that melancholic stupor is a true Parkinsonian syndrome. In both conditions the anatomical lesions in the brain occupy the same regions, namely, the locus niger and the pallidal system. Melancholic stupor, he says, is due to an auto-intoxication caused by adrenal deficiency, which, acting on these cerebral zones, originates cellular changes which translate themselves clinically into the depressive syndrome. MALCOLM BROWN.

The Mental Pictures in Schizophrenia and in Epidemic Encephalitis. (*Amer. Journ. of Psychiat.*, January, 1927.) Jelliffe, S. E.

Dr. Smith Ely Jelliffe, in a long but interesting article, presents, as he writes in his sub-title, "their alliances, differences and a point of view" in a discussion of the mental pictures in schizophrenia and epidemic encephalitis.

After a prolonged introduction he proceeds to review the literature as to similarities of symptomatology. The work of Steck is referred to at length, e.g., with regard to the rapid alterability of the Parkinsonian paramimicry, comparison being drawn with the precisely similar mimicry of schizophrenia. Steiner is dealt with in similar fashion. Similarities are also found in cataleptic attitudes in the two types of disorder. "Bleuler's descriptions in his monograph are most typical, and for the most part are exactly reproduced by the encephalitic." References are also drawn from the work of Hauptmann, Wilson (the Croonian Lectures, 1925), Lange and Schilder. That of Hauptmann is severely criticized over some twelve pages.

Common histopathological considerations are discussed. In his summary he states: "Schizophrenic changes may be envisaged more as parenchymatous degenerations and have a widespread non-neurological pathology as well. Encephalitis shows vascular infiltrating extravasation types of pictures. The localizations have a tendency to be cortical and striatal respectively, although the thalamic, striatal and mid-brain pathology of schizophrenia is also quite manifest."

There is a comprehensive bibliography, together with references in foot-notes. WM. MCWILLIAM.