

symptoms, such as pain and paræsthesia. Implication of the third nerve nucleus is common, most often manifesting itself as a bilateral mydriasis. Further, in all the cases of thalamic disease so far reported, there has been some implication, however slight, of the motor part of the internal capsule, so that changes in the reflexes indicative of a pyramidal affection are present. In the resulting hemiparesis the facial muscles are affected in a peculiar way, in that mimetic movements are more paralysed than volitional ones.

It is sometimes impossible to distinguish a tumour of the *corpora quadrigemina* from one of the cerebellum. A few points of value are that the deafness is an early symptom and not a late one, as in cerebellar disease; that it is on the side opposite to the tumour; that the affection of the third nerve, causing most often external ophthalmoplegia, is one of the first signs that hemianopia may occur, and that the ataxia and tremor are frequently bilateral. Paresis when present is frequently bilateral, and is always spastic, being due to implication of the pyramidal tracts.

The difficulties of distinguishing cerebellar tumours from other *subtentorial* tumours are even greater than in the case of supratentorial ones, and here accuracy in localisation is of vital importance because on it depends the operability of the case. Tumours of the *pons* and *medulla* are relatively easy to distinguish. The optic neuritis is late in appearing, and the general symptoms are not pronounced. Vertigo and ataxia may occur, but not of the cerebellar variety. The sphincters are frequently affected, and there are often vasomotor and respiratory disturbances. The paralysis may be on one or both sides of the body, but is always spastic and is accompanied by evidences of affection of the pyramidal tract, such as Babinski's plantar sign, etc. The lower cranial nerves are always affected, and in very characteristic ways. The paralysis of them is intense and permanent and is often bilateral. The nerves affected are grouped according to anatomical features. Bilateral