

The examination of the brain after death in the second case, showed that neither the posterior part of the first temporal, nor the third left frontal convolution was interfered with, the destruction of tissue being confined to the lower and more anterior parts of the second and third temporal convolutions. Although no examination of the brain in the first case was obtained, it is almost certain that the destruction of tissue occurred in the same area as the other case, that is, it was confined to the lower and anterior part of the temporal convolution. The rapid and almost complete recovery of the power of speech after the operation is strong evidence in support of the limitation of the destructive process to the temporal lobe.

How is an aphasia solely characterised by an inability to name things to be explained by a temporal lobe lesion? Is it due to destruction of what has been called the *naming centre*? There is considerable evidence in favour of setting aside a special part of the brain for such a centre. It was first suggested by Broadbent, and more recently ably supported from the results of clinical observations by Dr. C. K. Mills of Philadelphia. He looks upon the third temporal as the seat of the naming centre. The inability to name objects may, however, be due to the cutting off of the association tracts between the visual centre and the auditory centre, on the one side, and the latter and the motor centre for speech, on the other.

Whether these two cases were examples of direct injury to a "naming centre" or the cutting off of it from its connections, I am unable to say, but they are both of value, especially the second, as showing that a form of aphasia characterised by an inability to remember the name of objects or to recollect names, may arise from a destructive lesion confined to the temporo-sphenoidal lobe. This form of aphasia, present in a any suspected case of brain abscess, would, therefore, be of value in determining its localization.