

In other cases quite the reverse of this picture is seen. There is a condition of marked flexibility. The limbs may be placed in any position without resistance, and will be maintained there indefinitely, "*flexibilitas cerea*." Moreover, pain stimuli are not met by any response, *i. e.*, the conjunctiva may be touched without reaction.

In the stage of catatonic excitement there is an increased psychomotor discharge. The patient is noisy, talkative, and active, but the actions are not consistently directed to an end. Impulsivity is a prominent symptom, and attempts at violence are usually the results of this feature. Quick and intense likes and dislikes occur with rapid changes from one to another. This illustrates the emotional instability which is characteristic of the excited periods. Verbigeration, or the constant repetition of the same usually senseless phrases, occurs in the later stages of the disease. Mannerisms are very common.

Catatonia. Female. Aged 18. Admitted, February 16, 1909.

*Family History.* — Father pronounced alcoholic. Mother of very nervous temperament. History of alcoholism in maternal antecedents.

*Personal History.*—Patient was a bright, strong, healthy child. Progressed at school exceptionally well, nearly always heading her class. Attended collegiate two years, but latterly failed in all departments of her work.

After leaving school took situation as a nurse girl, but was found to neglect her work. Required to be told what to do over and over again, and was found to be so much trouble that she was discharged. Then accepted two or three positions of a similar character, with a like result.

Patient then attended a business college, but did not get along at all well. Teachers stated that she seemed