

The muscles of the face and of the neck are most commonly involved, then those of the shoulder girdle and arms, less frequently those of the legs. The cases are very often confounded with chorea minor, from which they are distinguished by the much greater brusqueness of the movements, which have a lightning-like rapidity. They are also more or less systematic, limited to certain muscle groups, as of the face and neck, or of the shoulder girdle muscles and platysma, or the muscles of the thigh. In many of the cases there are sources of irritation, such as adenoids or errors of refraction, relief of which may be followed rapidly by cure. In addition to these localized forms, here may be also grouped as a generalized tic or habit spasm, those interesting cases in which there are sudden electric-like jerking of the muscles of the trunk and extremities, making the patient start for an instant, but which pass away with great rapidity. Both children and adults are affected, and Henoch has described the condition as electric chorea—not a very suitable name, since this has been applied to the totally different affection known as Dubini's disease, met with in Lombardy. The condition may persist for many years, and in my monograph, *On Chorea and Choreiform Affections*, I have recorded several interesting cases. These habit spasms, whether local or general, often resist all methods of treatment, and, while never dangerous, are extremely annoying and a source of great worry to the unfortunate subjects. They should not be confounded with chorea, nor should that term be applied to them, but they are best designated either by the term habit spasm or simple tic.

2. Tics with super-added psychical phenomena, *Maladie de la Tic Convulsif* or Gilles de la Tourette's Disease. The study of these cases by Gilles de la Tourette, and by others of Charcot's pupils, really led to the extension of our knowledge on the subject of these curious affections. In this form, in addition to the ordinary motor disturbances of simple tic or habit spasm, there are explosive utterances and cries, and imperative ideas. Of these the anomalies of expression are the most interesting. There may be simply explosive exclamations, which are most frequent, or obscene words may be spoken, usually at the time of the movement—the so-called coprolalia; or a word heard is repeated a number of times, or some one word is said over and over again, for which habit the term echolalia has been invented. In other instances actions are mimicked—echokinesia, and it seems