pora quadrigemina—*i.e.*, in the optic tract—being distinguished from those occurring behind them in the occipital lobes by the loss of the pupillary reflex.

The reaction of the pupil on stimulation of the retina by light being abolished in the former case, but retained in the latter, together with absence of dilatation, although there is no psychical perception of light.

This is easily understood by considering the anatomical conditions, for it is in the region of the anterior corpora quadrigemina that the tract gives off its spinal root, through which the reflex travels to the third nerve, which innervates the sphincter pupillæ. The centres are in the medulla, and are coupled, so that both pupils react, although only one retina be stimulated.

The experiments of Curschmann, Haab and others have conclusively proved the existence of a unilateral innervation centre for corresponding portions of both retinæ.

The lesions in post-mortem sections have been found to occupy portions of the cerebral occipital lobes, viz., the first, second and third, and the cuneus.

Munk excised the occipital lobes of a dog, causing paralysis of the same sides of both retine—i.e., blindness to the opposite side in the field of vision. On excising the occipital lobes of both hemispheres, although the animal was totally blind, yet the pupils reacted readily to light.

Schaefer has found that on excising all of the occipital lobes except a layer of the lower surface in the monkey, the eye was entirely blind except the upper part of the field of vision—i.e., the lower portion of the retina alone remained active.

Important aid in localizing the lesion causing the eye symptoms may be obtained by the collateral phenomena-e.g., seat of pain, depressions in skull, abnormal phenomena in areas supplied by other nerves.

Willbrand has very ably drawn a number of inferences from the aggregate of symptoms he has observed in occipital lesions. They are :—

1st, That in homonymous areas of the field of vision in hemianopsia, the light sense cannot be reduced without the perception of form and color being similarly reduced.