193) has used Hess’s methods on the larvae of *Calliphora erythrocephala* (Blowfly), and finds that they are totally colour-blind.


J. W. Nordensson (*Svenska Läkaresällskapets Handlingar*, Vol. XLII, p. 1126, 1916) returns to the perennial question of the form of the lens surfaces during accommodation, and finds that during a change of 5 or 6 D, the curvatures of the two surfaces are increased at the periphery as well as at the centre. The curvature of the centre is greater than that of the periphery both at rest and during accommodation. His results thus negative Tscherning’s theory and support that of Helmholtz.


The war has brought into prominence many problems relating to the visibility of objects under various atmospheric conditions. One such problem deals with the perception of flashes of light of brief duration. It has already attracted attention in times of peace, for upon it depends the efficiency of lighthouse flashlights and so on. McDougall’s investigations on recurrent vision (*Brit. Jl. of Psychol.*, Vol. I. p. 78, 1904) led him to the conclusion that the dimmest light visible to the peripheral retina of the dark-adapted eye, i.e., the dimmest light perceptible under the most favourable circumstances, must be allowed to act for a period of not less than one-fifth of a second in order to be perceptible. A. Blondel approaches the subject from the point of view of the physicist. He has recently discussed (*Comptes Rendus*, Vol. CLXII, p. 587, 1916) the perception-limit of luminous signals produced by revolving beams of low divergence, and described an apparatus allowing comparison of brief light-flashes giving the same quantity of illumination in different times. In another paper (A. Blondel and J. Rey, *Comptes Rendus*, Vol. CLXII, p. 861, 1916) he discusses the comparison from the point of view of carrying range of brief light-signals produced in a revolving apparatus by light sources allowing different durations of impression upon the eye, and the conditions determining the highest effectiveness of the light-flux employed.

**Colour Vision**

The work of H. E. Ives on flicker photometry reaches a very high standard. His studies in the photometry of lights of different
colours (Philos. Mag., Vol. XXIV, 1912) cannot be neglected by anyone interested in the subject, one of great theoretical and practical importance. He has recently published a paper (H. E. Ives and E. F. Kingsbury, Philos. Mag., Vol. XXXI, p. 290, 1916) continuing the earlier series, and dealing with the theory of the flicker photometer under unsymmetrical conditions. The same subject is dealt with from the more purely physiological point of view by C. E. Ferree and Gertrude Rand (Jl. of Exp. Psychol., Vol. I, p. 1, 1916), who describe a new method of heterochromatic photometry by the equality of brightness method, using the peripheral retina for eliminating the colour element.


Antityphoid Inoculation and Ocular Lesions

Among the recently recorded sequelæ of antityphoid vaccination will be found a few examples of ocular lesions.* Although the number of reported cases is very limited, attention may well be drawn to them. It is important that all pathological phenomena arising in patients immediately or shortly after inoculation should be thoroughly investigated and that every endeavour should be made to determine if the relation between the vaccination and the subsequent lesions is causal or merely incidental. This question will doubtless be fully dealt with when the results of antityphoid inoculation in the Navy and Army during the last three years are published.

In a recent report to the Under-Secretary of State for Public Health in France, de Lapersonne, while recognizing the importance of the question under consideration, and the reliability of some of the observations, states that of the cases of ocular lesions following

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de Lapersonne.—Arch. d'Ophth., March-April, 1917.