

logic state of the person at the time of tasting, all join in forming a composite of sensations which is identified by the subject as flavor at a cortical level of the brain.

With this concept of flavor in mind it would appear that the ability of this anosmic patient to enjoy the flavor of many foods, in contradistinction to the ability of other anosmic people whose cases are reported in the literature, may lie in her ability to utilize better the sensations derived from the sensory end organs in the buccal cavity, nasopharynx, and adjacent structures. Whether this ability to utilize better the sensations derived from the mouth and adjacent regions is attributable to some unrecognized difference in the sensory end organs of the buccal cavity and nasophar-

ynx, to variations in central pathways of the brain, to varying psychologic factors, or to a combination of these factors is not yet determined and seems to warrant further investigation.

#### SUMMARY

The case of a 44 year old white woman with anosmia due to observed destruction of her olfactory nerves caused by a meningioma in the olfactory grooves is reported. Contrary to what might have been expected, the patient could identify and enjoy the flavor of many foods placed in her mouth. Although this patient may be an exception, our observation suggests that different persons vary in their dependence on olfaction in their appreciation of flavor.

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#### CORRECTION

On page 553 of the August issue of *NEUROLOGY* (Goldstein et al.: Experimental Allergic Encephalomyelitis Following Administration of Homologous Brain Lipid Fractions, 6:550-554, 1955), an error appears in table 2. The fifth and last group listed should read "Nondialyzable H<sub>2</sub>O insoluble residue."

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## CORRECTION

*Neurology* 1955;5;674  
DOI 10.1212/WNL.5.9.674

**This information is current as of September 1, 1955**

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