measure a unitary factor. P was included in a factor analysis of all the questionnaire scales and was found to be the best measure of the factor generally called Neuroticism or Emotionality. Finally, the P scale did not discriminate 18 psychotic and 18 non-psychotic offenders matched individually for intelligence. On the basis of these and previous results it is concluded that P scale does not measure the hypothesized personality dimensions of psychoticism, and it is suggested that it may be a measure of a broad semantic dimension of evaluation.

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Heterosexual Aversion in Homosexual Males. A Second Experiment. By KURT FREUND, RON LANGEVIN and YAROSLAW ZAJAC.

The theory that homosexual males have an aversion to the vulva was tested. Androphilic males were erotically pre-aroused by pictures of male nudes and then shown pictures of parts of the female body, including the vulva. Verbal ratings indicated disgust to the vulva and, to a lesser degree, to the breasts. However, penile volume changes to the various parts of the female body and to neutral slides did not differ significantly. In an earlier study on androphilic males, there were neither penile nor verbal aversive reactions to full figures of female nudes, but there were both verbal disgust and significant penile detumescence to pictures of skin diseases. The two studies together argue against the theory that male homosexuality can be explained by an aversion to females.

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Socio-clinical Substrates of Folie à Deux. By SOM D. SONI and G. JOSEPH ROCKLEY.

Eight cases of folie à deux seen at Prestwich Hospital are presented in this paper. A relevant review of the literature in conjunction with these cases suggests that whereas the principal in folie à deux is always a psychotic who initiates the delusions on the basis of his morbid psychotic illness, the associates have an assortment of abnormalities. including schizophrenia, subnormality, susceptible personality and dementia, which predisposes them to acquire the delusions of their partners. The social milieu is considered as a determinant of the actual content of the delusional systems, and precipitant in some cases. It is the opinion of the authors that such a socio-clinical approach in folie à deux can be rewarding both prognostically and therapeutically.

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Differential Effects of Psychotherapy and Behavioural Techniques in a Case of Acute Obsessive Compulsive Disorder. By PETER LAMBLEY.

In this case study the effects of a number of behavioural methods together with psychotherapy were evaluated in the treatment of an acute obsessive-compulsive condition. The results suggested that covert reinforcement may have some advantages over other techniques in the acute phase, since it allows the patient to develop self-control over the impulses that create the acute condition. Psychotherapy was found to be effective only at a later stage in treatment.

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ERRATUM

It is regretted that the name of one of the authors was omitted from the synopsis of "Sedative or Tranquillizer? A Comparison of the Hypnotic Effects of Chlordiazepoxide and Amylobarbitone Sodium" published in the January *Journal* (p. 92). The authors are R. Perkins and J. Hinton. Our apologies to Dr. Perkins. Ed.

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