mushrooms, took about 200 mushrooms. He had not taken any LSD for several days but gathered a huge quantity of mushrooms and began eating handfuls of them throughout the day when he also drank whisky and smoked cannabis. He felt euphoric, colours appeared more vivid and he experienced a loss of time sense. He estimates that he had ingested at least 200 mushrooms when he developed a sudden paranoid reaction and threatened three detectives who arrested him. When released the next day he gave a history of disturbed sleep rhythm, irritability, apathy and lack of concentration. He was treated with tranquillizers and anti-depressants for an anxiety depressive illness, but when his condition deteriorated he confessed that on two further occasions he had ingested about 50 mushrooms. As he declined admission his anti-depressants were increased and he agreed to attend a day hospital, but he took a large overdose and was admitted. Two days later he experienced a 'flashback' accompanied by visual distortions and he became panicky, aggressive and smashed several windows before attacking the nursing staff. He then discharged himself but as his disturbed behaviour was noticed by the police, he was readmitted. As there was no improvement after 14 days, he was given four ECT's with beneficial results. He was discharged after ten weeks in hospital, and has remained well since.

The delayed *sequelae* of psilocybin do not appear to have been described, although Hyde *et al* (1978) reported the immediate effects of intoxication. They treated two patients as outpatients and a third required admission for ten days with a schizophrenia-like syndrome with prolonged sympathomimetic signs. Their patients had taken only about one quarter of the quantity of mushrooms ingested in this case which was initially complicated by the cannabis and alcohol. It would seem, however, that high doses of psilocybin may, like LSD, cause a delayed psychotic condition.

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ERRATUM

In the paper by Sweetwood *et al*, 'Sleep Disorder Over Time: Psychiatric Correlates Among Males' (*Journal*, May 1980, **136**, 456–62) the last seven lines of column 2 on page 460 were transposed by the printer and should read "In fact, as judged by the SCL, better sleeping patients had greater similarity to nonpatients than to chronically sleep disturbed patients. Surprisingly, sleep disturbances had little relationship to life change scores. Perhaps a shorter reporting period . . ."

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