The Chronaxic Switching in the Nervous System

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Physiology has until now paid but very slight attention to the important part which time, in the sense of duration of the stimulus, plays as a condition of excitation, and has given no thought whatever to the correlations of such time characteristics among functionally related cells. I shall not here inquire into the historical reasons for such an oversight or show in detail how Du Bois Reymond, the omnipotent master of electro-physiology for half a century, was to blame for this. But I must mention the pioneers, Fick, Brücke, Engelmann, who had begun to open the way seventy years ago, but whose valuable work on the time factor in excitation has long been buried in undeserved oblivion. Engelmann went so far as to use the phrase "physiological time" to indicate the difference between quick muscles and slow ones, noting that excitability was correlated with contractility in this respect. But he drew no further inferences from this relationship, and his remark awakened no echo.

In order to indicate the possible physiological significance of the time factor of excitation let me review some of the classical notions as to the mechanism involved in the central nervous system.

A spinal reflex is generally accepted as the elementary unit in terms of which the more complicated functions are to be explained. But, as Sherrington has emphasized, the ordinary flexion reflex of the decapitated frog, as it pulls up its leg when pinched, is by no means a simple phenomenon. Any reflex motion, as well as any voluntary motion, implies coordination. Every joint is provided with antagonistic muscles, which tend to move it in opposite directions when they contract, and if all should contract at the same moment motion would not result, but...
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