

one type in one area whereas another area may present quite a different type.

CARCINOMA CYLINDROMA.

Is the name given to a type of carcinoma where a cylindrical hyaline degeneration takes place in the centre of these epithelial masses while the unaffected cells are grouped about these hyaline areas. These very rarely occur on skin, mucous membranes and in the glands.

COLLOID CARCINOMA.

A form of carcinoma in which the cellular elements have undergone a colloid degeneration. The colloid material is deposited in the cells in droplets which later coalesce, replacing the whole cell protoplasm. From the deposit of a large amount of this material the alveolar spaces frequently become globular or rounded. This material is quite clear, homogeneous and transparent. Some unaffected or only partially affected cells may be seen in this clear mass. The interalveolar connective tissue is unaffected and distinct.

It occurs in form of firm, gelatinous tumor in the intestines, breast and ovary.

CARCINOMA MYXOMATODES.

Is a form in which the stroma undergoes myxomatous degeneration. It occurs in the intestines and breast.

GIANT-CELLED CARCINOMA.

The cells become particularly large and may be multinucleated. This may be due to hypertrophy, or to mucoid or dropsical degeneration of cells.

MELANO-CARCINOMA.

The pigment, as in melano-sarcoma, lies partly in stroma, and partly in cancer cells. They are rarer than the melano-sarcomata and form gray, brown or black tumors.

A work on the Nervous System will be published by Dr. Shirres, during the summer.