

the face. She has always enjoyed good health, with the exception of the trouble from these tumors, and there is no history of new growths in the family. Twenty-five years ago the birth-mark on the lower jaw was removed by Dr. Canniff. She does not think that at that time there was any considerable tumor present. The wound healed, leaving a large, uneven, radiating scar.

*Second operation.*—About seven years ago a tumor appeared in the temporal region. It grew slowly for two or three years, when it was removed. At the same time there was a small tumor removed from under the left eye by ligature. Six months from the date of the second operation the tumor began to grow again, and was operated upon for the third time, after a period of three years, by myself. At that time the tumor was about as large as a cricket ball, intensely black, and occupying the temporal region of the left side. It was under the temporal fascia, and skin was not adherent, and only involved to a slight extent. A large semi-lunar flap was raised from the surface of the tumor and the whole mass dissected away, including the periosteum. The zygoma was sawn through and the whole of the temporal muscle removed, together with the fascia surrounding it. It was found to have infiltrated the tissues of the neighborhood in small branching processes extending forward under the lower eyelid. All visible nodules were removed as widely as possible. The wound healed throughout, by first intention. The mass throughout was of an intense blackness.

Two years after this a new growth appeared under the inner part of the eye, which grew slowly for a year, and was removed by Drs. Wardlaw and Phillips.

Six months after this a small growth re-appeared in the temporal region, and has been increasing slowly in size until the present. It consists of three nodules; the largest being the size of a marble. Two small nodules are also present under the left eyelid. These were all removed by operation in April, 1898, and are herewith presented as specimens. The microscope shows small spindle-celled sarcoma, with intense pigmentation of both the cells and intercellular substance.

The extraordinary feature of this case is the great length of time during which the melanotic sarcoma has grown without destroying life. It is universally recognized as the most malignant form of sarcoma, and usually terminates fatally within a period of about eighteen months, or sometimes less. This case, however, has lasted some twenty-five years, and has been operated upon five times at varying intervals. The prognosis, of course, remains somewhat gloomy,