

kidney is displaced downwards, its inferior extremity being tilted forward forming an angle with the long axis of the body, which may be as great as 45° . That part of the liver which normally is in relation to the anterior surface of this kidney projects backwards above the kidney into the space below the ribs. Below this it is moulded over the kidney and colon. The deepest part of the compression-furrow corresponds to the upper part of the surface in contact with the kidney. The central part of the posterior surface, the lobus spigelii and lobus quadratus are not flattened as in the first type of liver. The fossa for the vena cava is deep and the quadrate lobe is directed downwards and backwards. The lobus spigelii stands vertically. Sometimes the quadrate lobe comes into relation with the transverse colon. Often the latter is sunk considerably below the liver, the space between being filled up by the small intestines, though commonly the first part of the duodenum and the head of the pancreas are in relation to the quadrate lobe. The left lobe covers, as a rule, the body of the pancreas, which therefore is not visible between the stomach and lower margin of the liver. It covers a part of the stomach in the left hypochondrium and extends around so as to cover the fundus and the spleen. It meets the ribs at about the 9th costal cartilage and at this point the margin is usually atrophied. This type is common as a result of corset-wearing and is found in several variations.

A frequent variation is that in which a short more or less flattened triangular constriction lobe is found in connection with the right part of the liver, one or two finger-breadths under the ribs about the 9th or 10th costal cartilage. The left lobe shows variations also, such as may be found in the first type of liver described. One condition, however, is never found, viz., a downward elongated left lobe with a constriction-lobe. The left lobe is entirely above the transverse curvature. Sometimes it is extremely small, scarcely covering any of the stomach.

Mixed Types.—Intermediate between these two types is a form in which features of both are combined, viz., the downward extending lobe, along with changes in the posterior surface of the right lobe similar to those described in the second type. Various forms are found in which one or other type predominates. When the right kidney is displaced down so far as that its lower end presses forward the lower part of the liver, another variety is produced. Here though the kidney is in a liver-nest, the latter is incomplete, there being no sustentaculum. The forward pressure of the lower portion of the liver may be very marked in some cases. Generally the constriction-lobe