the top-cover with a needle and causing the whole to rollover, I quite satisfied myself that the ends of the rod were completely imbedded in the corpuscles, and the middle portion entirely surrounded by another. So strong was the attachment that I failed to separate any of the corpuscles by pressure on the top-cover and other manipulations. Another corpuscle was seen entirely surrounding the end of a small rod, forming a miniature drum-stick, the handle of which was twice as long as the diameter of the corpuscle.

IV. Decolourized red blood corpuscles, which are very numerous in all the specimens examined. Many of them are aggregated together into masses, casts, probably, of the air cells pressed out of the apoplectic centres.

V. Amyloid corpuscles, of which a few well-marked specimens were observed.

We come now to the examination of the lung substance itself, and first of the small dark areas. On teasing portions of these, unless done very finely no structure can be made out, uniformly dark masses present themselves. If, however, the elements are more minutely separated a dense interpenetration by small dark granules of all the textures is observed. We have not here to deal with cellular bodies containing the pigment, for it is free in the interstices of the tissue, and few or no cells can be detected. So thickly is the pigment scattered over the structures, that even an isolated fibril of elastic tissue is with difficulty seen, on account of the granules attached to it. The air cells seem obliterated by the excessive accumulation of pigment and the great increase of the connective tissue, and hardly a trace of them is met with. As before mentioned, the fluid expressed from these parts contains only fine granules with an occasional cell. Thin sections show very well how intense the pigmentation is, but yield very little information as to its distribution, for a uniform black surface is presented, which only here and there in irregular spaces is penetrated by the light. To-