

ation could in any way remove. In Dr. Ross' absence from the city, Dr. Browne administered ether. On passing my finger into the vault, I found a bony wall continuous with the vomer which divided the naso-pharyngeal space into two portions. This septum was covered with mucous membrane and was free from the vegetations which filled the spaces on either side. The width of the lateral halves was not more than a centimeter, and it was with difficulty that a very small ring knife could be introduced between the septum and the lateral naso-pharyngeal walls. After the removal of the growths a decided improvement took place in breathing, and the anæsthetic was notably much more easily administered.

Dr. Browne on examination was enabled to confirm the presence of the septum as described. In this case the septum was rather more dense and thicker through than in the case first referred to; it was also less deep from above downwards.

To Dr. John N. Mackenzie, of Johns Hopkins Hospital, Baltimore, belongs the honor of having first described this malformation, in a paper read before the Clinical Society of Maryland, on February 16th, 1883, and published in the Archives of Laryngology in July of the same year. My first observation was made May 6th, 1883, communicated August 26th, 1884, and published in November of that year.

The only other observation on record is that of Dr. Ph. D. Photiades, of Constantinople, which appeared in a work on "Nasal Pharyngeal and Laryngeal Diseases," published at Athens in 1884, and a notice of which, translated from the Greek into German, occurs in the *Centralblatt für Laryngologie* for December, 1885. Whether Dr. Photiades' case antedated my first one or not I am unable to say. Dr. Photiades claims that Dr. Mackenzie's case was the only one published prior to his own.

In answer to a number of letters sent to leading teratologists inquiring as to the frequency of such a deformity, I have not been able to add a single instance to the four already communicated to you. Dr. Harrison Allen, of Philadelphia, who has devoted much time and attention to the study of the deformities of the skull, writes me that he has never met with such a case in practice or in museums. In over 3,500 skulls examined by him, he has never seen even a tendency to such prolongation of the septum.