

suggestive of synechiæ can be determined; the lens is absent, doubtless having been dislocated when the globe was sectioned. The ciliary bodies show the same degree of slight infiltration as the iris, but absolutely no evidence of exudate can be made out extending from them into the vitreous cavity. The sclera is clear and unbroken throughout. The retina is completely detached along its whole length, and is folded upon itself a number of times, doubtless pushed out of position by the large neoplasm lying in front of it. The course and position of the retina is so distorted and irregular that its usual histological features are distinguished with difficulty. The membrane is at least atrophic in respect to the layers of rods and cones and of the ganglion cell layer, large vacuolated spaces suggestive of oedematous change occupying most of this area, other points showing a moderate degree of infiltration. The choroid follows the contour of the globe fairly closely although it is separated from it at a number of points. The choroidal pigment is generally disseminated throughout the stroma which is oedematous, the blood vessels are widely dilated, but for the most part are not occupied by blood corpuscles. The pigment cells underlying the membrane of Bruch are somewhat swollen, but "Drusen" or colloid bodies are absent. The arteries throughout the uveal track show but a moderate degree of thickening, while throughout its whole course there is practically no evidence of hæmorrhage between that membrane and the separated retina; certainly nothing of recent origin.

"The tumour mass proper springs from a small pedicle of the choroid, which is firmly attached to the sclera. This pedicle consists of a dense network of choroidal stroma in which is intermingled coarsely disintegrated pigment cells as well as a number of round cells which have deeply staining nuclei. A few spindle cells are also present, and a number of these, with some of the rounded variety, can be made out under high power in the innermost layers of the sclera adjoining the pedicle or base of the tumour. The precise characteristics of the sarcoma cells occupying the pedicle of the mass are difficult to define. On examining the tumour under high power, well within the vitreous cavity, its composition of round and spindle cells, closely massed together, can readily be determined; the former variety are much more numerous than the latter which are aggregated into little groups or clusters. The nuclei take the stain much more densely than those of other tissue cells throughout the section, while the cytoplasm is well stained with fuchsin. A number of large blood vessels are seen to be tremendously dilated with erythrocytes, and these at a number of points have broken down into the sarcomatous tissue. In this exudate of red blood corpuscles one