

- (b) *Atypical*.—Cancer of the above mentioned organs ; squamous endothelioma, so-called, of serous surfaces, epithelioma of vagina.

#### 4. ENDOTHELIAL LEPIDOMATA.

Tumors originating from the endothelium of the blood and lymph vessels ; endothelioma, perithelioma.

## II. HYLOMATA, OR "PULP" TUMORS.

### 1. EPIHYLOMATA.

Tumors whose characteristic constituents are overgrowths of tissues, derived from the embryonic pulp of epiblastic origin.

- (a) *Typical*.—True neuroma, glioma.  
(b) *Atypical*.—"Gliosarcoma."

### 2. HYPOHYLOMATA.

Tumors derived similarly from embryonic pulp of hypoblastic origin. Chordoma.

### 3. MESOHYLOMATA.

A. *MESENCHYMAL HYLOMATA*.—Derived from tissues originating from the persistent mesoblastic pulp or mesenchyme.

- (a) *Typical*.—Fibroma, lipoma, chondroma, osteoma, myxoma, leiomyoma.  
(b) *Atypical*.—Sarcoma (derived from mesenchymatous tissues), with its various subdivisions, fibro-sarcoma, spindle-cell sarcoma, oat-shape cell sarcoma, chondro-sarcoma, osteo-sarcoma, myxo-sarcoma, melanotic sarcoma, etc.

B. *MESOTHELIAL HYLOMATA*.—Tumors which are overgrowths similarly of tissues derived from embryonic pulp of definitely mesothelial origin.  
Rhabdomyoma.

It will be seen that in this classification I do not include the deciduoma malignum. As I have pointed out elsewhere,\* accepting the view that the syncytium is of fetal origin and not maternal, these tumors have to be classed with the Teratomata, *i.e.*, with the tumors originating in the growth of the cells of a second individual within the tissues of an individual of the same species.

If this classification be studied, it will be seen that we have done away with that deficiency in the earlier embryological classifications, whereby tumors of unlike orders and histological appearances were grouped together, and those of like characters separated. Gliomata, for example, come to be placed close to the mesenchymatous tissues, the gland-like tumors of mesoblastic origin become grouped along with those of epiblastic and hypoblastic origin.

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\* *loc. cit.*