

ous coloured stroma, in which a finely granular nucleus is imbedded. They are spheres, not biconcave, as a rule round, though frequently irregular in outline, or with one end pointed and prolonged. The intensity of the colouration in most cases equalled that of the ordinary red corpuscles, in some instances being deeper, in others not so marked. The nuclei are either round or elliptical, and occupy from one-quarter to one-half of the body of the cell (see measurements). They are solid, granular, and inside the corpuscle look coloured, though not so deep as the surrounding substance. The presence of nucleolus could not be determined. The position in the cells is variable; in specimens examined within a short time after the post-mortem they appeared to be chiefly centric, but in preparations taken the next day very many of them had become quite peripheral, while others had protruded almost through the corpuscle, when it could be clearly seen that the nucleus was colourless. In several instances the nuclei are seen to be entirely outside the cells, though remaining attached to them. In this condition they look not unlike the small lymphoid marrow cells, and it is only the large size of the corpuscles to which they adhere, and the fact that in the same field others may be seen half-way out, that enables a correct opinion to be formed. In three or four instances dumb-bell-shaped nuclei were noticed. Cells with two nuclei were not uncommon, and instances with three and four were observed. As remarked above, the nucleated red forms are numerous in the sternum and rib, six to eight being seen at once in the field of the No. 9 im. and 3, while in the fibula not more than three or four were noticed in any single field. In fifteen measurements of these forms, eleven were above the $20'00''$; five being $17'28''$. The following measurements are of three corpuscles with their contained nuclei:—(1) $17'74''$ by $22'00''$; nucleus $28'19''$ by $23'96''$. (2) $22'00''$ by $23'91''$; nucleus $23'08''$ by $20'00''$. (3) $20'37''$ by $19'63''$; nucleus $26'00''$ by $22'35''$. A good idea of the irregularity in outline of these corpuscles and the slightly elliptical character of the nuclei may be gathered from the above.

(4) Cells containing red blood corpuscles. These are very