

will present the deformity above described, resulting from the inclusion and consequent non-development of the features along the median line (Janus monosymmetros). All degrees of facial asymmetry may exist from a simple narrowing of the space between the eyes and narrowing of the nose and mouth through a condition in which a single median eye (Cyclops) surmounted by a nasal proboscis, and ears united in the median line below a rudimentary chin (synotus), as in the example reported by us here, to a condition in which only a trace of the united ears below an apparently normal occiput remain as external evidence of the obliterated second face. As would naturally be supposed in these asymmetrical forms, the fused thoracic and abdominal viscera share in the asymmetry, i. e., they are correspondingly smaller than the viscera of the perfect side. A glance at the accompanying diagram will explain on simple geometrical principles the development of these two types of Janus monsters.

The specimen here reported was presented to the Pathological Museum of McGill University by Dr. Andrew MacPhail. It is a very fine example of the monosymmetrical form of Janus, the face on the asymmetrical side showing the conditions of Cyclops and synotus referred to above. No clinical notes were obtained, except that the child was delivered at full term. The following is a careful description of the external appearance and the results of dissection of the specimen. Two photographs are appended, No. I showing the perfect, and, No. II the imperfect side of the monster. In referring to these surfaces in the description we will speak of them by these numbers I and II, and the foetus to the right and left of the perfect side will be spoken of as foetus A and foetus B respectively.

DESCRIPTION.

The body is that of two full term female foetuses united ventrally from the umbilicus upward so that face is fused with face, chest with chest, and upper part of abdomen with upper part of abdomen. The resulting double monster has a single broad head bearing two (compound) faces, one looking either way, and two occiputs placed laterally at right angles to the faces, a short broad neck surmounting a trunk which has a double ventral aspect corresponding to the two faces above, four arms, and two backs and spinal columns extending down below the occiputs. A single large umbilical cord is inserted into the fused abdomens, centrally, at their most dependent part. Below its insertion the two foetuses are entirely independent of each other, the lower half of the abdo-