

There is not the ecchymosis and discolouration of the first variety, nor is there any appearance of œdema. After a time the tumour is observed to be surrounded by a rim of bony matter of considerable elevation. This raised and resisting margin of bone leads to the impression that a circle of the cranial bone is deficient, and such really is the case to a certain extent; in most cases, however, it is only the external table and diploë, while in some cases this deficiency may actually implicate the tabula vitrea, when we shall have the cerebral pulse as a sufficiently diagnostic mark. Under these circumstances it is possible we may mistake this complaint for one of congenital hernia of the brain. It may be observed that this tumour always occurs over the bone,—commonly one of the centres of ossification of the parietal are the seat of it. It is never witnessed in the line of the sutures, or in the location of the frontinellæ; hence a mark that serves to distinguish it from congenital hernia of the brain.

In the two varieties of hæmorrhage occurring in the fœtal head at the time of birth, the seat of which we have already indicated, the sources of the effusion were sufficiently obvious; but in this variety of cephalhæmatoma which our correspondent has described, there has long existed considerable obscurity; and we shall find that it is only by considering the nature and character of the formation of the bones of the skull, and their positive condition at the time of birth, that we shall arrive at a satisfactory conclusion upon this subject. The flat bones of the skull, for the most part, appear to be formed by the deposition of the earthy salts in the white fibrous element. The structure of the dura mater and the periosteum are of this character, and between these structures the first processes of ossification occur. In the first stages of development the presence of cartilage is not plainly demonstrated in this location, but we have a far more considerable amount of vascular capillaries than can be observed in simple fibrous membrane. Without doubt, these capillary vessels yield the materials for calcification by transudation through their coats. After a time the internal table is formed by the deposition of the bony material upon the