

in contrast to the surrounding tissue, which is poor in cell elements. The cellular areas resemble closely the stroma of the uterine mucosa. On passing toward the centre of the nodule similar areas are found containing one or more glands lying in their centre or at the periphery. These glands, according to the angle at which they have been cut, are round, elongate, or slightly branching. Their epithelium is cylindrical, apparently ciliated, and their nuclei are oval and situated at some distance from the bases of the cells. In short, these glands cannot be distinguished from uterine glands. The majority of the gland cavities are completely filled with blood and desquamated epithelial cells. The stroma of the central portion of the nodule is composed almost entirely of non-striped muscle fibres, and here the glands are abundant and present a more complicated picture. They are branching, form narrow channels and little bays, and in places can be traced in their continuity for at least 4 mm. On one side of the gland there is usually a considerable amount of stroma separating the epithelium from the underlying muscle. At such points the epithelium is cylindrical, but on the opposite side, where the cells rest directly on the muscle, it is frequently flattened. There are a few areas corresponding to von Recklinghausen's pseudoglomeruli. Some of these contain glands, others do not.

The nodules in both round ligaments are typical adenomyomata.