

On opening the dura mater a large mass of blood coagula, intermixed with serum, was found covering the whole superior and lateral aspect of the left cerebral hemisphere. The deposit was contained in a smooth, firm, membranous sac, resembling the arachnoid thickened, but quite distinct from this membrane, and required no separation. The entire size of the deposit was about that of an ordinary hand. On dissection, it was found to be of loose texture near the outer surface, and its contents fluid, but more firm as the knife was carried deeper. On squeezing water from a sponge, so as to let a gentle stream fall on it, it assumed a shreddy fibrillated appearance, and seemed to consist of a number of superimposed layers of flat sacs, the deepest of which lay upon the inner or cerebral fold of the membrane.

Neither the arachnoid, nor the pia mater, presented any important marks of disease.

The left cerebral hemisphere was less than the right, to an extent equal to the size of the deposit. The whole brain was unusually firm, but free of lesion. The ventricles contained no unusual moisture.

This case must be regarded as unusually interesting. The insanity and the muscular impairment, were markedly those of General Paralysis, yet the malady was unassociated with any structural degeneracy of the brain itself, though undoubtedly proceeding from the presence of a large adventitious morbid deposit on its surface, the origin of which most probably dated from the period at which he received the injury before noticed.

That *most constant* symptom of General Paralysis, a gluttonous appetite, with good digestive power, was present in this case, in full perfection. What is the cause of this symptom? What relation had it, in this case, to the grad