

here to what Thoma has called "autonomous neoplasms." Of these there are two great orders, the Teratomata and the Blastomata. The former I have elsewhere defined as "tumors composed of the products of growth of one individual within the tissues of another individual of the same species," the latter as "tumors composed of the products of aberrant growth of cells and tissues of the individual in whom they are developed."* It is not necessary here to discuss the correctness of these definitions, for, however defined, I wish here to leave the Teratomata very largely out of consideration; they form a class by themselves, and whether we accept or do not accept the definition above given, we find that their mode of development and their characteristics follow—with complications—the lines about to be laid down with regard to the Blastomata. These latter form the more important class, and it is with them that I wish especially to deal.

Following this scheme of the classification of the normal tissues we may now divide these into two main genera—the lepidomata, originating from the above lining membrane tissues; and the hylomata, originating and derived from tissues developed from the embryonic pulp.

I. LEPIDOMATA, OR "RIND" TUMORS.

A. *Primary Lepidomata.*

1. EPILEPIDOMATA.

Tumors whose characteristic constituents are overgrowths of tissues, derived directly from the epiblastic lining membranes, or true epiblast.

- (a) *Typical*.—Papilloma, epidermal adenomata (of sweat, salivary, sebaceous, and mammary glands, etc.).
- (b) *Atypical*.—Epithelioma proper, carcinoma of glands of epiblastic origin.

2. HYPOLEPIDOMATA.

- (a) *Typical*.—Adenoma and papilloma of digestive and respiratory tracts, thyroid, pancreas, liver, bladder, etc.
- (b) *Atypical*.—Carcinoma developing in the same organs and regions.

B. *Secondary Lepidomata.*

3. MESOLEPIDOMATA.

Tumors whose characteristic constituents are cells derived in direct descent from the persistent mesothelium of the embryo.

Classification of Tumors

- (a) *Typical*.—Adenoma of kidney, testicle, ovary, urogenital ducts; adenoma of uterus and prostate; adenomas originating from the serous membranes, "mesothelioma" of pleura, peritoneum, etc.

* *Brit. Med. Journ.*, 1901, I, p. 621.