

turbances and that it had been necessary to confine him for a time in a sanitarium. Dr. Henry J. Berkley, who saw him in consultation, felt that his mental condition had nothing to do with the operation. The wound after draining for a few days closed completely and the patient left the hospital in excellent physical and mental condition five and a half weeks afterward. He was able to walk without much difficulty.

*Subsequent History.*—Dec. 6, 1909: Dr. Mayer informs me that the patient occasionally has some discomfort in his leg but no pain in the hip-joint. He still uses a cane.

*Description of Specimen.*—The walls of the sac were composed of fibrous tissue and scattered throughout them were plaques of cartilage and definite bony masses (Figs. 1, 2). Some of these fragments of bone were very small; others reached 3 cm. or more in diameter. The inner surface of the sac presented a trabeculated appearance (Fig. 2) evidently due to the unequal and gradual distention of the cystic tumor. Notwithstanding the uneven appearance the inner surface was everywhere covered by a smooth membrane. The fluid contents were clear, yellowish in color and rather sticky. The six irregular, white, cartilaginous masses filling the cavity are shown in their natural size in Figure 3. They were lying perfectly free and five of them popped out as soon as the sac was opened. The sixth could not escape as it was firmly held down by Poupart's ligament and its lower end entered the hip-joint.<sup>1</sup>

#### ORIGIN OF THESE CYSTIC TUMORS

One of the largest, if not the largest, bursa in the body is that situated beneath the tendon of the iliopsoas muscle. This complex muscle arises from the body of the twelfth dorsal vertebra, from the bodies of all the lumbar vertebrae, from the transverse processes of all the lumbar vertebrae and from the iliac fossa. The combined tendon is inserted in the trochanter minor. In order to reach this the iliopsoas muscle must curve around the crest of the ilium. It is beneath the muscle where it curves over the bone that the bursa is found. It lies beneath Poupart's ligament below and lateral to the iliopectineal eminence. According to some authors it may attain the size of a hen's egg.

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1. The specimens were demonstrated to the class and then drawn. During my absence in Europe they were unfortunately mislaid and have not yet been located; consequently I have thus far been unable to make a careful histologic examination to determine definitely whether the central portion of the cartilaginous masses contained bone or not.