

of metastasis, found more especially in the vagina, lungs and brain.

The first recognition of this condition, known as deciduoma-malignum, is due to Sänger⁶ in a case reported by him in 1889, of a very malignant sarcoma-like growth of the body of the uterus, arising from the body of the uterus, after an abortion, in about the eighth week. This he looked upon as being peculiar to the gravid uterus, that is, containing decidual tissue, and being sarcomatous in character, and, consequently, called it decidua malignum. Several other cases were reported about the same time by both German and French, of a very malignant character, but did not accept altogether Sänger's explanation of the condition. However, in 1889, Sänger⁷ published his monograph on the subject, in which he divided them into three classes. (1) *Sarcoma decidua-cellulare*. (2) *Sarcoma decidua-cellulare* with participation of the chorionic villi. (3) The malignant interstitial hydatidiform mole. These views, however, have proved erroneous, but notwithstanding this, to Sänger is due the honor and merit of being the first to draw the attention of gynecologists and pathologists and paved the way for all subsequent investigation. Gottschalk⁸ was the first dissenter from the views of Sänger and emphasized his views that the growth was primarily of fetal tissue, being essentially a sarcoma of the chorion arising from Langhan's layer. Williams, of Hopkins⁹ and Marchand¹⁰, published articles about the same time endorsing this view, but to Marchand¹¹ is due the credit of having, as a result of a careful study of the histology of the placenta and of Peter's ovum, demonstrated that both the syncytium and Langhan's layer are of fetal origin, and that the growth was true chorio-epithelioma. This opinion was at once accepted by all German and French authorities and Williams, of Hopkins. Notwithstanding this, the British Obstetrical Society, in 1896, still maintained that these growths were merely sarcomata.

The most complete and elaborate description in English of this condition, with a report of nearly 200 cases, is that by John H. Teacher¹² of the Anatomical and Pathological Department of the University of Glasgow, and that masterpiece by Risel, of Leipzig¹³, 170 pages.

Of the 138 cases reported by Teacher, 113 were preceded by hydatidiform mole, 85 by abortion, 68 by confinement at term and 9 tubal or ovarian. Several cases of chorio-epithelioma in teratoma of the testes, which would seem to be further evidence of Marshand's views of the development from fetal ectoblast; also the histogenetic identity of the two layers which invest the chorionic villi, namely, syncytium and Langhan's layers.