

## DESCRIPTION OF PLATE XV.

Fig. 1.—From a hæmorrhagic area in one of the masses projecting into the cysts in Case I. Magnified 250 diameters.

The hæmorrhages in the projecting masses in this case were extensive but entirely interstitial, but the colloid contents, a a, of the vesicles had imbibed the blood-colouring matter and possessed a deep-brown colour, while in addition (in these hæmorrhagic areas only) there were to be seen the large intravesicular crystals, b b. The vesicular epithelium presented numerous fine vacuoles and other indications of degeneration. c c, blood effused between the vesicles.

Fig. 2.—From the interlobular hæmorrhage in the thyroid of Mrs. C. to show interstitial and intravesicular effusion of blood. Magnified 200 diameters.

a. Interstitial hæmorrhage. b. Vesicles filled with blood; disappearance of colloid material and very great distention, with flattening of epithelium. c. Region of rupture. d. Intact vesicles with colloid contents. f. Large pigmented wandering cells.

Fig. 3.—From an extensive hæmorrhage, very recent, in a case of parenchymatous goitre, Mrs. F., aged twenty years. Magnified 200 diameters. The figure shows rupture of the thyroid tissue. The effused blood is bordered in part by the epithelium of large ruptured vesicles, in part by interstitial tissue. (The former condition was only exceptionally observed in the sections.)

a. Intact vesicles of medium size. b. "Embryonal" masses of glandular tissue. c. Epithelium of large ruptured vesicles bordering upon the hæmorrhage. d. Broken-down thyroid tissue. f. Effused blood.

Fig. 4.—Section through the wall of one of the cysts, from Case IV. Magnified 250 diameters.

The section has been taken through a region where there was a low projection of thyroid tissue into the cyst, and the figure only includes the external portion of this and is not continued to the outermost portion of the cyst wall, where it passed into the surrounding thyroid tissue (beyond h).

a. Healthy vesicles lying along the inner wall of the cyst. b. Terminal portion of a long vesicle lying along the main fibrous tissue of the cyst wall. This contained blood, and, as shown in the figure here and there, along its outer aspect there was an absence of epithelium, this being replaced by a layer of flattened cells. c. Undeveloped gland tissue. d. Lymph space (?). f. Simple connective tissue forming the cyst wall. g. Undeveloped and compressed gland tissue in the thickness of the cyst wall. h. Lymph spaces, or vesicles that are atrophied and devoid of epithelium, filled with homogeneous colloid material. m. Corpuscles containing blood pigment. n. Epithelium of a vesicle tinged with blood pigment.

[All the figures have been drawn by means of a Zeiss's camera lucida. Fig. 3, taken from a somewhat thick section rich in deeply stained nuclei, while correct in its outlines, has its details rendered purposely in a slightly conventional manner.]