

loid formations, especially of that variety which is often found in the stomach. A careful dissection of the skin of the forearm exposed the following particulars:—A great number of lobules or *nipple-like prominences* arose from its surface the smallest might be regarded as simple papillæ very slightly developed, others were of the size of a large pea, or even of the extremity of the little finger. Those of considerable magnitude were uneven on the surface—secondary mammillary eminences rose from and gave them something of a mulberry appearance. In the spaces between them there existed a number of orifices apparently belonging to the cutaneous follicles—an epidermic formation of a dirty grey colour and of very considerable thickness covered them; the outer layer of this rather resembled a kind of scurf deposited irregularly, than a proper membrane, and were rubbed off with the greatest ease; when this was removed the adhering surface exhibited a multitude of elevations, which appeared to bury themselves by their bases within the spaces between the mamillæ and in the follicular orifices, and represented in exaggerated *ontaglio* and relief the different particulars of the external surface of the skin. Under this layer there existed another of a dull white, covering the papillæ and nipple-like eminences in a more uniform manner and adhering to them more intimately; after maceration for a few days however, this inner layer could be detached with the same facility as the outer one, when it appeared under the guise of a second epidermic lamina, its outer being of a dull white, its inner aspect on the contrary appearing slightly sprinkled with black, apparently contained in a thin mucous looking layer entangling a little dark colouring matter. In some places this remained deposited on the papillæ and nipple-like projections under the form of a layer which was readily removed by scraping. The numerous elevations which beset the surface of the skin immediately underneath it, now appeared so much the more conspicuous, as the thickened cuticular layers were removed, these having penetrated the spaces between them and thus tended to conceal the extent of their relief. The papillæ then appeared under a variety of aspects according to their size; the smallest consisting of slight simple projections somewhat flattened, and presenting a faint tinge of black upon their summit, similar to papillæ in general, when slightly enlarged but forming, especially when seen under water, a kind of nap or pile, extremely similar to that which is seen on the mucous membrane at commencement of the small intestines, when it is examined under the same circumstances. There were others which did not differ from these save in being less prominent; others again of a larger size radiated from a kind of neutral foot-stalk; to conclude, there were nipple-like projections of small size, and patches of flattened lamina standing side by side like the leaves of a book, and by their general reunion composing mamillæ of various magnitudes. The epidermic