

years old who was killed on the 26th day after menstruation, *i. e.*, two days before the next period. The uterine mucous membrane was swollen, 4 to 5 m.m. in diameter, and neither congested nor fatty. In the right ovary a ruptured and collapsed Graafian follicle was found, into which extravasation had not yet taken place. Dr. Leopold inclines to the belief that the ovum is always discharged 2 to 3 days before the onset of the menses, and that impregnation is much more likely to occur at this time than at any other. Moreover, the uterine mucous membrane is in a suitable condition for the reception of the germ, being in its highest condition of development, whereas, during and after the menstrual discharge it is undergoing changes, the superficial portion being cast off. If the ovum happens to be fecundated, the menstrual flow, which would have supervened in a few days, is interrupted, or else appears in a modified form. The beautiful coloured plates accompanying the paper were then handed round.

Mr. Lyford detailed some abnormalities met with in a subject dissected during the winter.

1st. The left styloid process was three inches long, and articulated with the lesser cornu of the hyoid bone. The process was in two parts, the lower  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches, and the upper half an inch, and they were joined together by a capsular ligament. This is rare, and is considered to be an ossification of the stylohyoid ligament. This corresponds to the epiphyoid bone of the lower animals.

2nd. The jugular process of the occipital bone on left side was prolonged downwards, and articulated with the transverse process of the atlas. This is the normal arrangement in graminivorous animals, and takes the place of the mastoid process. This is a very rare abnormality indeed.

### Personal.

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