

The specimens presented, illustrate one of the most unusual varieties of ectopic gestation, and clearly show from a careful study of the relation of the parts how intimately associated may be the ovary and tube in ectopic gestation, the tube being the primary site of the event, while the ovary is to all intents and purposes purely passive.

The material was sent me by Prof. Wm. Gardner on November 11th, 1896, and on gross examination was seen to consist of four distinct portions:

1. A male fetus 12.2 cm. long with 3 cm. of cord attached.
2. A placenta 15 x 6 x 2 cm. in dimensions with a portion of cord 10 cm. long adherent to it.
3. A containing sac of about 12 cm. in greatest diameter. Its wall was of varying thickness, densest at its outer extremity (*i.e.*, the part furthest from the uterus) where there was seen a flattened out mass of tissue of 1½ cm. in thickness, and containing a few narrow, elongated spaces filled with clear, thin fluid (probably compressed ovarian cyst). This mass was intimately associated with the rest of the wall, gradually becoming thinner at its peripheral portions where it passed imperceptibly into the rest of the wall of the sac. Microscopic sections showed abundant evidence of its ovarian nature.

Elsewhere the sac was thinner; in some places quite translucent, in others moderately dense and thick. The Fallopian tube was seen coursing for several cm. along the superior portion of the sac, and terminating abruptly in the sac itself as a sudden dilatation, evidently the site of the ectopic gestation.

The inner lining of the sac was in some parts smooth and glistening, where presumably the amnion still remained, in other parts it was rough and ragged from the presence of placental remains and blood clots, all easily detached.

Round about the sac there was evidence of some adhesions with chronic inflammatory fibrosis and local thickenings of the peritoneum.

*Microscopic Sections* were made through eight different portions of the sac wall, and through two portions of the overlying Fallopian tube.

In the first place, specimens were examined from the outer thick mass of tissue suspected to be ovarian, and the condition revealed was as follows: An outer layer of peritoneum with unusual proliferation of the endothelium was seen to cover tissue, undoubtedly ovarian in nature inasmuch as a graafian follicle was found. The ovary itself was, to a large extent, markedly fibroid. Advancing further inwards, in the same specimens, towards the inner wall of the sac, one could distinctly see the mucosa of the Fallopian tube with great proliferation