(q) Leucocytoid lymphoblastic macrolymphocyte: This cell has similar characters to the preceding, but the cell-body is larger.

(r) Lymphoidocyte: This form is characterized by the peculiar structure of the nucleus. The cell itself is much larger than (d) and may be larger than (l). The nucleus appears to be made up of a very fine network, whose meshes are circular in shape. The staining power is relatively feeble. There may be two or three nucleoli present which are eccentric and relatively large. There is a slight increase in the density of the chromatin structure around them. The cell-body is rather strongly basophile.

(s) Microlymphoidocyte: This cell has similar characters to the preceding, but the cell is decidedly smaller, being equal to or less than (d).

(t) Leucocytoid lymphoidocyte: This is similar to (p), but with relatively larger cytoplasmic zone.

(u) Leucocytoid microlymphoidocyte: This cell is exactly analogous to the preceding.

(v) Rieder cell: This is a lymphoidocyte whose nucleus is indented at one or more places. Its appearance is quite characteristic and is definitely pathological.

(w) Dwarf lymphoidocytes: Cells similar in type, but still smaller. Their identification and significance must remain doubtful.

(x) Lymphoid erythroblast: This belongs to the hemoglobin-bearing series, and comes to appear like a lymphocyte form because of the absence of hemoglobin. The cell-body is rather strongly basophile and contains no granules of any kind. The nucleus is relatively large, and its structure is quite characteristic—the chromatin lies towards the periphery in the form of a wheel.

(y) Plasma cells or irritation cells: These may be divided up into almost as many groups as have been already mentioned according to the form of the nucleus and the relative proportions of the cell-body. The staining reaction of the latter is always intensely basophile, and a retiform structure is always well marked in it. Vacuolar spaces may be noted among the meshes. Azure granules are not to be expected, though forms do occur in which such granules can be made out scattered through the cell-body.

Simulating these forms are the following abnormal cells:

(i) The promyelocyte, which has a basophile cell-body, but may present a few neutrophile granules. Azure granules are scanty.

(ii) Myelocytes and metamyelocytes without granules. The oxyphile reaction of the cell-body enables the cells to be placed correctly. Polynuclear leucocytes may occur in similar guise.