with the others, these latter forms were scarce. Gradations between these varieties were common. Here and there throughout the specimens a somewhat elongated corpuscle was met with, but no characteristic spindle-shaped elements; indeed the tumour must be regarded as a very pure specimen of round-celled melano-sarcoma. The distribution of the pigment in the tumour was irregular, confined chiefly to the external portions, and extending into the interior as dark streaks; and according to the region from which the preparation was taken the prevalent cells would be pigmented or not. Individual elements from the darker portions showed different degrees of colouration, from cells containing only a few pigment granules up to others so densely crowded as to obscure the nuclei.

Portions, (after hardening in alcohol) taken with the sclerotic from the external region of the tumour, imbedded, and thin sections cut and tinted with Hæmatoxylin, show very well the structure of the growth, and its relation to the surrounding parts.

The sclerotic was nowhere affected, nor did it appear at all atrophied over the region of the growth. In one or two sections a slight increase in the cellular elements along the course of the vessels was observed, but this condition was by no means general. Immediately within this tunic was a layer, about half the thickness of the sclerotic, characterized by the presence of numerous long spindle-shaped pigment corpuscles, and others of a more irregular form. A delicate connective tissue with numerous blood vessels composed the matrix, so that this may be regarded as the external layer of the choroid very slightly altered. In some sections it would appear that the tumour involved the whole of the outer layer of the choroid for the round sarcoma cells abutted directly upon the sclerotic.

By a gradual transition we pass to the region of the tumour with abundant round cells closely aggregated together and very irregularly pigmented. At the most ex-