

sule and the glomerulus may be empty. Many, however, contain desquamated epithelial cells, some of which are vacuolated and have brown, granular pigment in their interior. Numerous spaces contain blood-corpuscles. On tracing one of the spaces laterally it is found to be directly continuous with the lumen of a gland. The capsule forms one wall of the gland and the pseudo-glomerulus the other (Fig. 68). In other words, the space between the capsule and the so-called glomerulus is nothing more than a dilatation of the



FIG. 68.—ADENOMYOMA OF THE ROUND LIGAMENT. (20 diameters.)

Gyn.-Path. No. 928. The section is taken from the oval nodule in Fig. 67. The framework consists of non-striated muscle fibres cut chiefly longitudinally. Scattered throughout the muscle are glands which occur singly or in groups. They are round, oval or irregular and show some branching. All are lined with one layer of cylindrical epithelium and even the smaller ones are surrounded by a definite stroma which with the high power is seen to be identical with that of the uterine mucosa. In the right lower corner is adipose tissue. A few stray fat cells are found in the myoma. In the left upper corner is a so-called pseudo-glomerulus.

gland cavity or of a miniature uterine cavity. In numerous places the gland epithelium on one side is found to be cylindrical; on the other side, cuboidal or almost flat. On examining these more closely it is found that where the epithelium is separated from the muscle by a moderate amount of stroma it is cylindrical, but where the epithelium rests directly upon the muscle, it is invariably cuboidal or flat. A few small glands are seen lying directly between muscle bundles.