

may increase in size, or, as in the cases I have here related, [337] they may become very numerous.

Angiomata have a curious relationship with affections of the liver. In cirrhosis, in cancer, in chronic jaundice from gallstones spider angiomata may appear on the face and other parts. They may be of the ordinary stellate variety, like the stars of Verheyen on the surface of the kidney, or the entire area of the star may become diffusely vascularized, so that there is a circular or ovoid territory of skin looking pink or purple, owing to the small dilated venules. A dozen or more of these may appear on the trunk, or even large ones may disappear. And lastly, in a few cases of disease of the liver I have seen large, mat-like telangiectases or angioma involving an inch or two of skin, and looking like a very light birth-mark, but which had appeared during the illness. The skin was not uniformly occupied with the blood vessels, but they were abundant enough on the deeper layers apparently to give a deep change in color and to form very striking objects. The dilated venules on the nose, and the chaplet of dilated veins along the attachment of the diaphragm are not infrequently accompaniments of the spider angiomata in cases of disease of the liver.

I have recently seen the spider angiomata appear in the face in a case of catarrhal jaundice.