

is provided with a great number of sebaceous glands, which may develop into cystic tumours or wens, such cysts being more common upon the scalp than in any other part of the body. Being skin growths, these cysts, even when large, remain, ex-

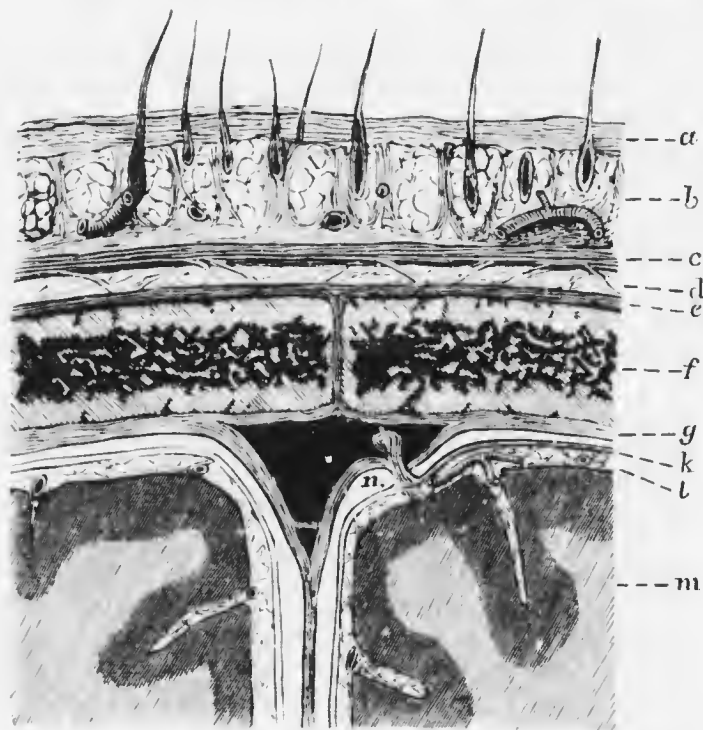


Fig. 1.—Diagram showing the layers of the scalp and membranes of the brain in section.

*a*, Skin; *b*, subcutaneous tissue with hair roots and vessels; *c*, epicranium; *d*, subaponeurotic layer; *e*, pericranium; *f*, parietal bone; *g*, dura mater; *k*, arachnoid; *l*, pia mater; *m*, cortex; *n*, in subdural space near a Pacchionian body projecting within the superior longitudinal sinus.

cept in rare instances, entirely outside the aponeurosis, and can therefore be removed without risk of opening up the area of loose connective tissue between the aponeurosis and the pericranium.

There being no fatty tissue in any of the layers