

(e) Large mononuclear leucocytes (monocytes): The cell is 2-3 times as large as (a). The cytoplasm stains feebly and has a faint retiform structure. Azure granules of small size are scattered diffusely through the cell-body. The nucleus is relatively medium in size, oval in shape, with a slightly irregular contour (lobate or indent) and a delicate nuclear structure. There are no nucleoli within it.

(f) Leucocytoid monocyte: The cell is similar to (e) save for a relatively larger cell-body.

(g) Transitional cell of Ehrlich: This form is similar to (e), but the nucleus is deeply indented, similar to that in a metamyelocyte.

(h) Juvenile monocytes: Cells with a nucleus similar to the preceding, but with a narrow cytoplasmic zone. The latter may have a lilac tint from the presence of slight oxyphilia.

(i) Juvenile lymphocytes: These forms are similar to (a), but the nucleus is void of recognizable cell-body.

(j) Dwarf lymphocytes: These correspond in all characters with type (a), but are of much smaller size. These are classed as atypical immature forms.

(k) Lymphocytes with nuclei in a state of amitotic division. It is questionable where these should be placed in the genealogical tree.

(l) Myeloic monocytes, or leucoblasts: These are presumably bone-marrow cells, which only occur in the blood in pathological conditions. The distinctive feature is the structure of the nucleus, which stains less intensely than that of an ordinary large mononuclear leucocyte, and is marked by delicate shadowy lines running at right angles to the long axis of the nucleus. The cell-body is basophile and may contain azure granules of larger size than those of (e). There is no nucleolus.

(m) Myeloic monocyte without azure granules: This form is identical with (l) save for the absence of azure granules.

(n) Leucocytoid myeloic monocyte: This form is similar to (l), but the size of the cell-body relative to the nucleus is increased.

(o) Myeloic monocyte with indented nucleus: This form is comparable with (e).

(p) Lymphoblastic macrolymphocyte: This cell is of the same size as (d), but the nucleus is relatively larger than in that form of cell, and nucleoli may be noticed. The nuclear structure differs in that the markings are similar to those of (r) intermingled with coarse flakes of chromatin of the form described under (d). This cell is pathological and represents an earlier stage in genealogy.