

The sight of rupture was discovered at the right side of the sac, close under the ribs, at which point the blood had burst into the right pleura through an opening  $\frac{1}{4}$ " in diameter. The aneurism springs from the right side of the ascending part of the arch into which it communicates by a rounded orifice  $1\frac{1}{2}$ " in diameter, the margins of which are thick and project into the sac.

In the rest of its extent the wall is made up chiefly of condensed pleural and mediastinal tissues.

The right pleural cavity is full of coagulated blood, the serum floating uppermost. A large clot forming a mould of the cavity and grooved by the ribs, was removed entire, and weighed  $3\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. The lung on this side was compressed and airless; the visceral layer of the pleura over it rough, and covered over with minute patches of lymph. The left ventricle hypertrophied; muscle of good colour. Aortic valves a little thickened and puckered at the edges. Patches of atheroma exist in the intima of the arch.

CASE LXXXVII.—*Sacculated Aneurism of aorta, at termination of the arch, unsuspected during life. Death from Pneumonia.*

J. W., æt. 62. Died 18 hours after admission. *Heart.*—Left ventricle contains a dense decolourized clot, walls considerably hypertrophied. Aortic semi-lunar valves thick and atheromatous at bases and about corpora aurantii. *Aorta.* Whole arch dilated, the intima thickened and rough. At the end of the descending portion there is a sacculated aneurism, the size of a billiard ball, projecting from the antero-lateral part of the vessel toward the right side. The orifice of communication with the sac is  $1\frac{1}{8}$ " to  $1\frac{3}{8}$ " in diameter. The intima terminates by a rounded margin at the orifice. The wall of the sac is made up chiefly of the outer coat, and is lined with condensed laminae of fibrin.

CASE LIII.—*Aneurism of Hepatic Artery. Almost complete obliteration of right branch. Multiple abscesses in the Liver. See C. M. & S. Journal, July, 1877.*