

precipitate occurred, which, upon examination, was found to consist of amorphous phosphate of lime, with numerous well-formed crystals of the triple or ammoniaco-magnesian phosphate. Oxalate of ammonia gave an abundant precipitate of oxalate of lime in an acetic acid solution of the salts,—insoluble.

Hence the mass subjected to examination consisted of an organic matrix, in which were deposited inorganic salts, consisting of carbonate and phosphate of lime, with phosphate of magnesia. The organic material protected the inorganic matter from the action of acetic acid; while the strong nitric acid readily permeated the animal matter, and dissolved the salts, as above mentioned.

It will be seen from this examination that the bodies agree in general character with phlebolites. That they were found in cellular tissue cannot, I think, be urged as an argument against their being looked upon as of this nature, for "large phlebolites often lie in saccular pouches on the side of the vein. . . . When the lining and the circular fibrous coats of the capsule are gradually destroyed, the phlebolite finally lies in a capsule of cellular tissue; and this appearance may have given rise to the opinion that the phlebolite is originally developed in the *cellular tissue outside the vein*." "Rokitansky's Pathological Anatomy;" Transl. Sydenham Society, vol. iv., page 356.

From the preceding report of Dr. Beale, it will appear that these calculi possess the general character of phlebolites, and although they were not found in the interior of veins, nor yet even in contact with any of these vessels, it is possible they may have become so completely atrophied as to escape notice. What further confirms this, is the explanation quoted by Dr. Beale from Rokitansky, as to the manner in which they do become isolated. Furthermore, if phlebolites have been found in the uterine and pelvic veins, as mentioned by Dr. Ashwell, it is reasonable to suppose the possibility of their occurrence in the walls of the vagina; more particularly, as the plexuses of veins, both from the vagina and uterus, unite, with others, for the purpose of joining the internal iliac vein; and Wilson states the veins forming the vesical and uterine plexus are very subject to the production of phlebolites.*

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