

of close-set polygonal epithelial cells, some of which contain fat drops. From the cystic portion, in addition to these, a number of large round, flattened cells were found, containing yellow-brown pigment granules, and in some cases one or more red blood corpuscles, either alone or in addition to the pigment. These are evidently cells which have absorbed portions of extravasated blood. In regions of advanced necrotic changes, the scraping contained only fatty debris and sheaves of large needle-shaped (tyrosin?) crystals, with large numbers of bacteria. Sections of the hardened tissue from the firm, smooth areas show an abundant, but extremely delicate, reticular fibrous stroma arranged so as to enclose round or oval alveolar spaces containing a variable number of large polygonal epithelial cells. The dimensions of these spaces vary from 0.05 mm. to 0.5 mm. in their longest axis. The larger contain as many as from 10 to 20 epithelial cells, the majority, however, only three or four, and in some cases small alveolar pockets are seen containing but a single epithelial cell. The large alveoli are lined by a single layer of epithelium directly in contact with the stroma, with no visible basement membrane, leaving a central space which is either empty, or occupied by a cell mass not attached to the wall. In the smaller alveoli a lumen is seldom seen, the three or four cells they contain lying with their edges everywhere in contact. Alveoli of this latter kind form the greater part of the tumor. The majority of the cells are polygonal, but some occur as cubes or flattened cylinders. Their size is fairly uniform, averaging 15 to 20 μ in diameter. The nucleus small (5 μ), round, and centrally placed, usually single. Showed no karyokinetic figures. The cell body consists of clear, transparent, homogenous, apparently structureless, protoplasm. At the border of each cell a distinct, sharply defined, cell-wall appeared to exist in most cases, though it could not be positively determined whether this appearance was not due to delicate filamentous, tendril-like processes from the stroma, passing between the individual cells and encircling them. This latter seemed likely, because in spots where degeneration was commencing the nucleus remained distinct, and, while the cell-body (cytoplasm) became swollen and faintly granular, yet at the border of the cell, this limiting wall was more distinctly seen, and stained more deeply than in the well-nourished areas. In more advanced degeneration the nucleus could be seen lying free within a small pocket, enclosed by a border corresponding apparently to this cell-wall, but directly continuous with the stroma. Where the degeneration was still more advanced, nothing could be seen but a delicate fibrillated meshwork enclosing small spaces corresponding only with that of the original cells, but filled simply with granular material. No large blood-vessels seen in the tumor. Scattered traces of brown pigment existed in many places, chiefly within the stroma. A few groups of leucocytes, with fragmented and biscuit-shaped nuclei, were found here and there, both in