are small and round on cross-section; the others are cut lengthwise. These glands are surrounded by stroma similar to that of the uterine mucosa. It would be impossible to distinguish some of these from uterine glands. A few of the glands present slight dichotomous branching. Some of them contain round masses of protoplasm, scattered throughout which are several nuclei. These giant cells appear to be cross-sections of tufts of epithelium. In many places the glands present a peculiar arrangement and correspond to von Recklinghausen's pseudo-glomeruli, which consist of stroma resembling that of the uterine mucosa. They contain numerous

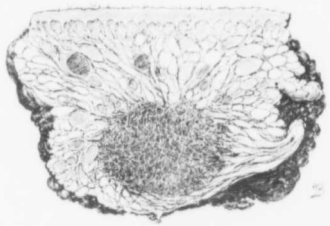

FIG. 67.—ADENOMYOMA OF THE ROUND LIGAMENT. (Natural size.)

Gyn.-Path. No. 928. The figure represents a longitudinal section of the tissue removed. The greater part consists of fat and the surface is covered with skin. Occupying the lower part is an oval area, dark in color and composed of fibres running in all directions—the myoma. Passing off from it are numerous strands which merge into the adipose tissue. The small dark areas in the myoma represent dilated gland cavities. The large and small dark masses in the adipose tissue are hemorrhages. For the histological picture of the adenomyoma see Fig. 68.

capillaries and may have one or more glands situated in their depth. In some places there has been hemorrhage into their stroma. The pseudo-glomeruli are half-moon-shaped, cone-shaped, or irregular in contour. They are covered with one layer of cylindrical ciliated epithelium. What corresponds to Bowman's capsule consists of a layer of cells resting directly upon the muscle fibres. The cells of the capsule opposite the convexity of the glomerulus are almost flat. On passing off laterally they are seen to be cuboidal or cylindrical. The cells of the so-called capsule are directly continuous with those of the pseudo-glomerulus. The space between the cap-