Sometimes, before the cell-wall is yet visible, a large clear spot appears in the centre of the groups, which is the nucleus of the future cell, and occasionally two such nuclei are formed. This metamorphosis of blood-corpuscles into inflammation globules and cells cannot always be traced or proved, because frequently when the examination is made, the red color has already disappeared from the mulberry-formed globules. However, be it as it may, the existence of these inflammation globules within a vessel is the only certain sign that a column of blood had stagnated during life. The length of time intervening between the commencement of stasis of the blood and the formation of the structures above described, according to my observations, is several days.

The explanation of the process can hardly be given with certainty. To form the globules, it appears as if from each constituent blood-corpuscle a portion of albumen and fibrine exuded, and another portion of these with fat remained.

The mode of transformation of the corpuscles into pigment granules is problematical. At first of a red color, they then become of a rust or yellowish color, and finally blackish, and are also diminished in size. They no longer give up their coloring matter to water or acetic acid, nor are they soluble in these; so that a chemical transformation has taken place in the proteine as well as in the former substance.

Besides this change in color, and diminution in size of the blood-corpuscles,* in which, for the most part, the hematine remains in an altered condition, the formation of masses of pigment granules have hematine, which has exuded from blood-corpuscles without a change in their form, is also observed.

A further metamorphosis of inflammation-globules, or of the cells, with many nucleoli, I have not observed in blood within the vessels.

In the organization of the fibrine within vessels, it coagulates into fibres, which at first branch in an arborescent manner and are smooth, and at a later period become rounded. According to my observations, these fibres are never preceded in their origin by cells. In other cases, by the separation of fat into globules, inflammation-corpuscles, or cells of the second form, are produced in the fibrine.

* I cannot participate in the opinion of *my honored friend* Dr. Lebert, that these colored corpuscles are never blood-corpuscles (as Kölliker concedes), but are newly formed from the hematine. I have too often and distinctly observed the transition forms. That perfectly preserved pale blood-corpuscles are observed with hematine globules in old blood-coagula is quite correct.