

divided into a double cervical canal by a strong median partition. There was a complete open cervical canal on each side of the partition, with two ora externa. The right horn of the uterus was somewhat longer than the left. In the right horn was found an ovum elliptical in shape with diameters of four and a half and four cms. It was found to contain an embryo twelve to thirteen mm. long, with an umbilical cord of the same length. The decidua in both horns was found to be thick and thrown into deep furrows and rugae, these being more marked in the right horn. There was found in upper part of the left horn a small round body four mm. in diameter, which projected over the surface of the surrounding decidua. This corresponded to the site of the placenta forming in the right horn, and seems to have been an effort on the part of the decidua to form a suitable nidus for the reception of an ovum, and to have resulted from the stimulus of the ovum in the other horn.

From a careful study of this remarkable specimen the author forms the following conclusions:—

1. The *syncytium*, is neither derived from the maternal vascular endothelium nor from the living epithelium of the uterine mucosa. Positive evidence that the syncytium has phagocytic properties has not been found, but the conditions as far as demonstrable rather speak in favour of the view that the rapidly extending syncytium insinuates itself into the clefts of the decidua, and between the decidual cells, and finally penetrates into the enlarged capillaries through the stomata of their extremely thin walls. In doing so the endothelia are to some extent displaced.

2. The cervix shows hypertrophied muscle cells, but its mucosa does not show the structure of decidua, but rather a very moderate amount of hypertrophy.

3. *Fetal and Maternal Blood*.—The chorion and the villi in a placenta, one or two months old, contain blood vessels. The statement made by Gebhard, that no blood vessels appear in the villi before the third or fourth months is not correct. The chorionic and villous vessels of a placenta one to two months old contain nucleated red blood corpuscles only of the type of metarocytes of the first generation. Leucocytes are entirely absent. The intervillous space contains maternal blood of the type of the normal blood of the adult.

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W. A. NEWMAN DORLAND, A.M., M.D. "Puerperal Hæmatoma. Tardy Development of a Fatal Case of the Vagino-Vulvo-Perineal Type." *Am. Jour. Obstetrics*, June, 1904.

The author reports an interesting case of this rare complication of