

Sections prepared from other portions of the growth showed the same characteristics, except that the margin of the growth for a short distance was more distinctly sarcomatous, and in the deeper portions the cartilaginous change was very marked.

Deeper still there was true bony formation in a more or less perfect condition, and giving one the impression of a skeleton of bony spines radiating through the growth, with a tendency to extend vertically from the surface of the bones.

This would then be called an osteo-chondro-myxo-sarcoma.