

ing interesting case of Cyclopean malformation from the pen of Dr. Adino B. Hall, of Boston, which was read before the Suffolk District Medical Society, and subsequently appeared in the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, October 31st, 1861.

The following singular case of congenital malformation came under my observation on the sixth of this month.

At six o'clock in the morning, I saw Mrs. M., in her sixth labour. At eight o'clock, the evening previous, her pains commenced, and continued during the night, with more or less intensity. About twenty minutes before seeing the patient, the membranes ruptured, and a very large quantity of liquor amnii escaped, after which the uterine contractions wholly ceased.

Upon examination, I found the left foot presenting; and after waiting some twenty or thirty minutes without any recurrence of the uterine pains, a drachm and a half of ergot, in decoction, was administered. The contractile powers of the uterus soon returned expelling the lower extremities and body. At this stage, there was no pulsation of the cord. It was with some difficulty that the head was delivered, owing to its large size and the feeble contractions of the womb. The child, a female, was still, much to the gratification of all present, from its peculiar organisation.

The following is a brief description of this anomalous birth. The whole contour of the head presented a striking appearance. The forehead was high and prominent, and slightly projecting. The head measured 14 inches in circumference, $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the tip of the right ear to that of the left, and 10 inches from the superciliary ridges to the occipital protuberance; thus giving the transverse and antero-posterior diameters nearly the same as the vertical. The head was well covered with hair, and the cranial bones so fully developed that there were no open spaces, or fontanelles of any account.

The nose was entirely wanting, there being no nasal bones or fibro-cartilages. From the mouth upward, the space was covered with normal skin and integument, with no rough, bony or cartilaginous points felt beneath. In the centre, between the orbital spaces, where the base of the nose should commence, was an elliptical opening, about the size and shape of the open eye of an adult. At the two angles of this optical space, the upper and lower lids had become well organized, for more than the third of an inch, along the elliptical lines, and were covered with the usual triple row of hairs. These were short and soft, giving the appearance quite normal, as *eyelashes*. The remaining portions of skin along these lines presented everted edges, evidently showing an attempt to form regular lids for the whole contour of the ellipsis.

At the base of this open space, adipose and muscular tissue were observed. Upon the right and left, were the usual orbital depressions. These were covered with smooth dermoid integument, but were not so deep as they would appear in a child whose globes had been extirpated, nor were the outlines of the socket so prominent. From each canthus of the central opening, were two short linear indentations, extending outwardly in a transverse direction, across the orbital spaces.

The superciliary ridges were not very much elevated, still they were well marked; neither were they covered with the usual normal growth of hair.

The absence of both eyes and their appendages gave a most unique appearance; and it seemed as if Nature had forgotten the formation of the orbits and their contents, and to have extended over the spaces the skin and its integuments. Three-fourths of an inch above the cyclopiian eye, just over the nasal tuberosity, was an outgrowth, an inch and a quarter in length, and five-eighths of an inch in diameter, each way, at the base; while at the apex it was somewhat less, and had a flattened appearance. At the end of the appendage was a small indenture, about the size of a pea. At the base its structure was in part cartilaginous, while the remaining portion was of integument peculiar to the dermis and cellular tissue. The whole resembled somewhat the index finger, devoid of the nail and the second and third phalanx.