

carried out in the distal part of the evagination from the trunk of the body, being drawn out later only in the proximal part of the limb, so that a complete upper arm is formed but only the radial half of the rest of the limb. Secondly, these segments may have been drawn out, the limb bud being normal, but further differentiation not occurring, so that what is seen in the limb represents a fused radius and ulna in the forearm, fused carpals and digits in the hand. The arguments against the digit really representing all five have already been reviewed, and against the view of the ulna being included in the forearm is the absolutely typical shape and size of the radius, the distribution of nerves and muscles, and the appearance on the right arm of a digit at the elbow, as if this point represented the distal end of the ulnar portion of the arm. Thirdly, the limb bud again may have been normal, without fusion of the radial and ulnar anlagen in the skeleton, only the radial half going on with its development, the ulnar half failing entirely, except for the digit at the right elbow. The presence of this digit lends color to this third view.

DIAPHRAGMATIC HERNIA

After the rest of this paper was written, out of curiosity aroused by the flatness of the abdomen, I opened the body cavity to examine the viscera, and was surprised to discover a diaphragmatic hernia with a large proportion of the abdominal viscera situated in the left pleural cavity. The right half of the diaphragm was intact and perfect, but the left half was almost entirely absent. The sternal and vertebral regions were present and joined in the central tendon, forming a free edge to the diaphragm in the midsagittal plane. The left costal origin was indicated in front by a muscular ridge 2 to 3 mm. high following the costal margin as far back as the axillary line and the whole of the left half of the diaphragm except this narrow peripheral band was absent, leaving a wide open communication between the pleural and peritoneal cavities. The left mediastinal pleura passed over the medial free edge of the opening to become diaphragmatic peritoneum under the right half of the diaphragm,