

backwards along the floor of the orbit for a distance of about one-half inch in an irregular line, until it meets with the upper surface of the tumor mass, which mass then forms the upper surface of the specimen and extends backwards for one and a half inches, and projects only slightly above the level of the floor of the orbit. The inner border of the upper surface ends in a flange-like portion standing upright, one-eighth inch thick, and projecting somewhat higher than the main mass. (This mass was to be seen in the nose.)

The main mass of the tumor is now to be seen fitting tightly the whole antrum cavity, bulging somewhat into the nasal space, encroaching on the orbital space, involving in its mass the postero-lateral and posterior walls of the antrum, the palate bone, the lower part of the pterygoid process of the sphenoid, and the alveolar process from the second bicuspid backwards, and part of the hard palate.

The mass is hard to the touch, whitish in color, smooth on the surface, and irregularly knobbed or superficially lobed.

Posteriorly there are two large knob-like processes extending backwards, one as large as the terminal phalanx of a man's thumb, and the other one about half that size. These knobs are deeply separated from the main tumor mass by a sulcus corresponding to about the depression between the superior maxilla and the pterygoid process of the sphenoid. At the inner end of this sulcus are spicules of bone apparently corresponding to the point of fracture of the pterygoid process, and these are the only traces left of the postero-lateral and posterior walls of the antrum, the palate bone, and the lower portion of the pterygoid process. Part of the muscles and the tendons of origin of the pterygoids are seen attached to and entering into the mass between the two knobs just described.

On separating the tumor mass from the intact anterior portion of the superior maxilla, it is found that the line of fracture extends across the base of the tumor just above the mass described as appearing in the mouth, and corresponding to the posterior of the alveolus. Here we see that the posterior portion of the alveolus from the second bicuspid backwards, the postero-lateral and posterior walls of the antrum, the palate bone, the lower part of the pterygoid process, and part of the hard palate, disappear in the substance of the tumor and from them radiate spicules of bone widely in the tumor mass.

*Microscopical Examination.*—The portion removed from the growth in the mouth for diagnosis showed microscopically short spindle cells in a matrix of more or less myxomatous tissue, becoming cartilaginous in the older portions of the growth. From this the diagnosis was made of malignant disease.