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ART. LVII.—*Cases of Cyclopic Malformation.* By ARCHIBALD HALL, M.D., L.R.C.S.E., Professor of Midwifery, &c., University of McGill College.

Perhaps of the various kinds of monstrosity which are met with in the practice of Midwifery, that of the Cyclopean is probably one of the rarest, and however much the labours of Geoffry St. Hilaire, Vrolik, Vering, Meckel, Osiander, Valentin, Muller, Bischoff, &c., &c., may have conspired to clear up the manner in which monstrosities in general have originated, it must be acknowledged that the whole subject of Teratology is far from being in that settled condition in which we should like to see it, and that it is a subject which would well reward the cultivation of any enquirer. As far as yet observed I believe that the Cyclopean malformation is attended with a displacement, or most commonly absence of the nose, and Tieddemann imagined that the latter was due to a complete absence of the olfactory nerves, with a subsequent fusion of the optic nerves, or optic thalami. There can be no doubt that this observer was wrong in regard to the malformation in all the cases which have been noticed, however much in those which he saw he might have detected a negation of those nerves. Vrolik states that he had detected olfactory nerves in the dissection of Cyclopean infants. In fact Tieddemann has gone so far as to state that in all the congenital malformations of the nose, lips, and palate, resulting in the absence of the nose, with harelip extending through the palate, he has detected the absence of the olfactory nerve, and the inference is therefore permissible that these affections are due to the absence of this nerve, a position utterly unmaintainable, and contradicted by fact. One good result however has followed investigation into this curious subject, and this is the refutation of all the old and crude ideas entertained on this subject by the ancients, some of which are still held by enlightened persons, and of this kind I would especially mention the influence of maternal mental impressions. On this subject a great deal could be said both for and against the doctrine.

With these few general observations, I take the liberty of quoting the follow-