The pale portions of the tumor consisted almost exclusively of white fibrous tissue, the same is true of its capsular envelope; yellow elastic fibres were also present in the peripheral parts of the fibrous intersections of the growth. The tumor was by no means a very vascular one, though traversed by a network of delicate capillaries. The larger blood vessels were characterized by their very thick walls and relatively narrow lumen—a circumstance which may in some measure serve to account for the slow development of the tumor; extravasated blood corpuscles were present in small areas here and there, and in some places extra cellular deposits of granular pigments, probably of hæmorrhagic origin. The softer, posterior, deepseated portion of the mass in the orbit was of a dull red color, very friable and almost pulpy in consistence.

Portions of this, treated in the same manner as the preceding, were seen to consist almost entirely of small round cells interspersed with numerous extravastions of blood; in some places blood corpuscles and tumor cells were found mingled in almost equal proportions. The cells contained very large nuclei; possibly many of these were free nuclei, at least they had that appearance. In a few places similar small round cells were charged with a brown pigment granules, but as this always occurred at or in the vicinity of blood extravastions and in association with considerable quantities of free pigment, there is some doubt as to origin in the cells containing it. Certainly, neither the quantity nor the distribution of the pigment would warrant our calling this portion of the growth melanotic.

The stroma consisted of a finely granular, slightly fibrillated material. Blood vessels, as such, were not discoverable, but in certain small areas there existed an arrangement of embryoniclooking tissue, which probably belonged to the vascular system; here and there were channels of various widths enclosing quantities of blood corpuscles, but without definite walls, nuless the gradual transition of round to elongated tumor cells, with their long axis parallel to the channel, could be considered as constituting the vessel wall.

It appears from the foregoing that we had to deal with a mixed