

of the anterior chamber, and a third and largest extends from the inner apex (where it meets the same structure of the opposite side through a thin bridge of iris-tissue) to the ciliary body. These areas show a most intense small-round-cell infiltration.

The shape of the lens is roughly the same as in Specimen II. On either side is a rounded, cataractous mass the centre of which has undergone extensive calcareous degeneration. Between the two stretches an irregular band of newly-formed fibrous connective-tissue, which seems here, also, to have been derived from the iris on account of the presence of numerous pigment cells. The lens has been dislocated in the direction of the staphyloma, described below, and on this side, somewhat internally to the ciliary body, its capsule is in immediate contact with Descemet's membrane, the iris having, at this point, undergone complete atrophy from pressure.

The staphyloma consists of thinned and stretched sclerotic, in the outer layers of which pigment cells are also found; its inner surface is lined towards the periphery by the atrophied choroid, and more towards the centre by a single layer of flattened cells, though in the very middle of the concavity all these structures are wanting. The retina bridges over the base of the staphyloma, and the angles of the subretinal space, thus formed, are occupied by a reticulated tissue-mass in which are imbedded numerous pigment granules and round mononuclear cells.

The choroid and retina elsewhere present the characteristics of an atrophic, plastic choroido-retinitis. The latter structure generally is converted into a mesh-work of fine fibrillar cells with rounded or oval nuclei; only in the vicinity of the optic disc of each side can traces of the nuclear layers still be made out. The vessels show very typically the usual thickening of the walls, and concomitant narrowing or obliteration of their lumina. Where the retina crosses the base of the staphyloma and also in front of the optic disc is seen in its substance a considerable number of large clear cavities of more or less rounded shape, but entirely free from exudate of any kind. The choroid is reduced to a thin atrophic seam and its pigment generally is mostly seen along its anterior margin, now and again shoving into the retina as isolated irregular clumps. As a whole the thickness of the pigment layer between the choroid and retina tends to vary greatly in some places being much more developed than in others. To the inner side of the anterior end of the staphyloma, and in front of the retina at the optic disc, is seen an irregular, wavy, nucleated mass of newly formed fibrous tissue. In the former situation it represents part of the bands which held the foreign body in position.