

read it in detail, as it stands as one of the most lucid and classical addresses on the subject extant.

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DEMME (BERLIN). "Anomalies of the blood-vessels in the Pharyngeal region." *Archives of Otolaryngology*, Vol. XXXI., No. I.

The author has examined about three hundred pharynges and has collected clinical observations. The occurrence of pharyngeal hæmorrhage after operation depends on superficial position of the vessels. Clinically their position can be observed by visible pulsations. It is possible to distinguish between the pulsations and the abnormally distinctly visible blood-vessels of aneurysmal bulbous, or cavernous vessels and pulsating angiomas. The position in the pharynx where those changes are apt to occur are as follows:

1. Posterior pharynx, which includes the posterior and lateral pharyngeal walls.

2. The tonsillar region. In the posterior pharynx the internal carotid artery alone is of importance. The various forms of loops are described in this region.

They are of no clinical importance, and, as they are visible, can easily be avoided.

The deaths after adenoid operation from fatal hæmorrhage were probably the result of injury to those variations in the carotid.

Aneurysmal changes of the carotid at the posterior pharyngeal wall and angiomas connected with the carotid occur very rarely in this region. As regards the tonsillar region the author considers it incredible that such small arteries as the tonsillar and palatal can produce the terrible and fatal hæmorrhages which have been observed after injuries to the tonsils. Numerous examples have convinced the author that the arch described by the lingual artery over the stylo-glossus causes the pulsation of the tonsil. These pulsations are still larger if the lingual and maxillary arteries have a common origin.

Regarding post operative hæmorrhage, it is especially important that if the lingual artery describes a particularly pronounced arch the tonsillar and palatal arteries are apt to originate from the crest of this arch and they then have a large lumen. Dilatation of the vessels appears in this region only, in connection with angioid tumours. The tumours are of great malignancy and not very rare.

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TREITEL (Berlin). "Pharyngitis and laryngitis due to influenza." *Archiv. für Laryngologie und Rhinologie*. Band, xiii., vol. I.

The following is a brief outline of a very interesting paper in which the author describes his own observations and those of others of objective symptoms met with in influenza involving the respiratory tract.