

bladder. The appendages of the right side were perfectly normal, but the left ovary was entirely wanting. The patient has recovered well from the shock and exhaustion of the operation, has a good pulse, and I look for a favorable termination.

[Supplement by the proofreader: The patient has made a good convalescence, perfectly free from fever.]

That this was a case of ovarian pregnancy is proved to a certainty by a close examination of the specimen. You see the tumor, covered by a thin membranous enclosed sac, which is firmly adherent to the several millimeter thick calcareous layers lying underneath. I have partly prepared this membrane. You can see with the naked eye different corpora lutea, which are pressed flat, and therefore appear very large. You can also make out several individual follicles. It is therefore doubtless that the whole ovum lies enclosed in an ovarian sac. You see here on the one side also the second stratum, the calcareous layer being dissolved away, and you will find on the inner surface still the placenta with the vessels beautifully preserved. You can also see the membranes starting out from the attachment of the placenta. This condition of the placenta also goes to prove that it was a pure ovarian pregnancy. The child itself is, as you see, well preserved; the skin of the extremities is partly encrusted with calcareous matter; the hair of the head and finger nails are very plainly visible. It lies in extreme flexion; the spinal column and head flexed *ad maximum*. In these days, when every extra-uterine pregnancy is looked upon as a dangerous neoplasm and immediately operated upon, one very seldom has the opportunity of seeing cases of this kind. It is interesting to see how nature, in such cases, can bring about a cure, and we also see how, after thirty years, unhappy conditions can arise which make a laparotomy necessary. Pure cases of ovarian pregnancy like this have only very seldom been observed. The lithopædion weighs nearly five pounds.

DISCUSSION. Herr Hahn: I operated on a case of lithopædion several years ago which also had been carried by the mother about thirty years. It was interesting, as was also the Wurzburger case described by Virchow, and which had been carried thirty-two years, because it could be microscopically proved that the muscles were completely preserved. One could make out the transverse striation very plainly in most of the muscles, and in other organs also lying under the petrified layer individual parts, as bone, intestine, etc., were so well preserved that they could be demonstrated microscopically as such.

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