

places ; they were soft and greasy, inflamed readily on approach to a candle, and otherwise gave every appearance characteristic of Adipocere. The ligamentous connection of the bones, and their cartilages had all disappeared ; and with the exception of the bones of the feet, and two of the Cervical Vertebrae none were in apposition. Two masses of decomposed animal matter of a blackish tint occupied the Orbits. At the Occiput was some matted *hair of a "fair" colour* mixed with earth, on raising which a reddish tint was clearly perceived, as if produced by the coloring matter of blood. Some of this was diffused through water, but the colour imparted to the water was brown. A portion of brain was perceptible through the Foramen Magnum, and therefore the skull was removed to a warm room for the purpose of thawing it, and permitting of closer examination. The Atlas and second Cervical Vertebra were frozen together in such a position that the posterior edge of the lower articulating surfaces of the Atlas rested on the anterior edge of the superior articulating surfaces of the second Vertebra, throwing the Odontoid process backwards into the Spinal Canal, which was filled with medullary matter in a state of decomposition mixed with earth. On cutting open the boots, the soft parts of the feet were found converted into Adipocere, from which all the bones of the Tarsus and Metatarsus immediately separated or fell asunder.

*Skull.*—In the centre of the Parietal bone on the right side, and towards the posterior inferior angle of the Parietal of the left side, were two large irregular openings, evidently of recent origin, from the whiteness of the fractured edges, produced undoubtedly by the blows of the pickaxe employed during the work of excavation. On the Occipital bone close to the Additamentum Suturae Lambdoidalis was a depressed fracture of about an inch and a half long, in a transverse direction from the suture, and about two inches deep, forcing the bone inwards in a pointed manner upon the Right Lateral Sinus ; the anterior point of the fracture being formed by the suture at its juncture with the Squamous, from which five fissures proceeded in a radiated manner through its extent, the lowest of which extended to the Foramen Magnum, and traversing that opening, continued itself on the Occipital bone on the opposite side, extending from near the Condylloid Foramen to the Lambdoidal suture. The depressed Occipital fracture was not of recent origin, as proved by the darkened appearance of the fractured edges, and the quantity of earthy matter found in it.

The occipital protuberance, and left side of the same bone to which the matted hair was attached, was of a deep purplish black colour, as if stained by a long maceration as it were in blood. A blotch of a si-