

of non-striped muscle fibres, which are cut longitudinally and transversely. This tissue is denser than normal uterine muscle, but otherwise closely resembles it. Between the bundles of muscle fibres, and also between the individual fibres, there is considerable infiltration with small round cells. Scattered freely throughout the tumor are glands. The majority of these are found in groups; some, however, occur singly. In many places they are seen on cross-section, where they appear as rows of oval or round glands. Some have been cut longitudinally and are cylindrical; others are curved. A few appear to have secondary glands opening into them. The glands as a whole are lined with one layer of cylindrical epithelium, on which it is possible in many places to make out cilia. A few of them are dilated. The epithelium of some is intact; in others it has become flattened or has disappeared. Some of the dilated glands are empty, others contain desquamated epithelium and granular material. Some of the desquamated cells are swollen and their protoplasm contains yellowish-brown, granular pigment.

The largest gland is filled with blood. In many of the glands the epithelium has become desquamated, and the gland is only recognized as a space partially or completely filled with desquamated cells. The groups of glands, and also most of those occurring singly, are surrounded by stroma which separates them from the muscle. This stroma is similar to that of the normal uterine mucosa. Here and there cross-sections of three or four glands are seen where the epithelial cells lie directly in contact with the muscle. In a good many places stroma cells contain brown, granular pigment. At one or two points a very curious picture is noted. At one end of a space between muscle bundles it is possible to make out a gland undergoing degeneration; on tracing this a little further, we see three oval spaces forming a chain; these are almost completely filled with small, round cells and cells having oval vesicular nuclei, which look a little like those of epithelioid cells. Each of these masses of cells contains one or more giant cells, which are round, oval, or elongated-oval; their nuclei are vesicular and situated in the centre of the cell or around the periphery. They remind one