subsequently transformed into soft, infiltrated, nodular plaques, more or less elevated above the surface, persisting indefinitely. There was likewise a diffuse infiltration of the lobule of the left ear, which, increasing, became a pedunculated tumor with no tendency to ulceration. Microscopic examination of the tumor of the ear revealed a structure composed exclusively of round cells having all the characters of lymphocytes lodged in a fine connective-tissue reticulum—that is, a true lymphoma. The author regards the cells of leukæmic tumors as true lymphocytes, having their origin in the blood.

The second case was one of generalized exfoliative erythrodermia with fine, dry scales, accompanied by moderate pruritus, occurring in a man, aged sixty years, presenting hypertrophy of the ganglia and spleen, with a relative increase in the percentage of the lymphocytes in the blood.

The autopsy and histological examination fully confirmed the clinical diagnosis of pseudoleukæmia. From the study of his own case and of similar ones reported by other observers Nicolau is of the opinion that the exfoliative dermatitis is not an accidental occurrence, but is directly dependent upon the pseudoleukæmia. He also discusses the relationship of this dermatitis to the pityriasis rubra of Hebra which it resembles clinically, and concludes that this latter disease is composed of three groups, one of which is closely related to tuberculosis, the second is intimately associated with pseudoleukæmia, while the third is related to none of the foregoing and should be considered as true idiopathic pityriasis rubra.

Joint Affections in Psoriasis.—MENZEN (*Archiv f. Dermatologie und Syphilis*, Band lxx., Heft 2), who has studied the records of the dermatological clinic at Bonn with a view of learning what relationship, if any, exists between affections of the joints and psoriasis, found that in only 5 out of 1000 cases of the latter disease observed during a period of twenty-three years was there any accompanying disease of the joints; 3 of these cases were studied most carefully, and in none was it possible to demonstrate any probable relationship between the disease of the joints and the eruption.

An Almost Complete Cure of Tuberculous Lupus by Permanganate of Potash.—HALLOPEAU and NORERO (*Annales de dermatologie et de syphiligraphie*, November, 1904), at a *séance* of the Société Française de Dermatologie et de Syphiligraphie, reported a case of extensive lupus which had been almost entirely cured by applications of solutions of permanganate of potash. The patient was a girl, aged fourteen years, who, since she was five years old, had had an ulcerating lupus of the face, which upon her entrance into the hospital occupied the lower two-thirds of the nose, the cheeks, and the anterior portion of the neck. The diseased areas were treated by the application of compresses wet with a solution of permanganate of potash, generally 1:50, sometimes 1:20. Under the influence of this medication the ulcerations gradually cicatrized. At the same time an extensive ulcerating lupus of the left leg was cicatrized by the same medication.

The Treatment of Port Wine Nævus by Radium Bromide.—HARTIGAN (*British Journal of Dermatology*, December, 1904) exhibited a case of