A Contribution to Our Knowledge of the So-Called Singers' Nodules—OTTO KAR CHIARI (Vienna)—*Archiv. für Laryngologie*, Bd. xi, heft 3.

In order to determine whether these nodules are the result of diseased glands, the author undertook the task of making serial sections of a number of specimens. First he restricts the term to those growths which are not larger than a pin-head, are situated near the middle of the free border of the vocal cord and are pale. Pedunculated growths are excluded.

The author argues that if these growths arise from the degeneration of a gland, then fragments or traces of the gland should be found by careful serial cutting.

Nine typical specimens were successfully cut. In no instance was any evidence of glandular tissue found. Three were found to consist of hypertrophy of the epithelium and its underlying connective tissue, with dilated blood vessels and open spaces, but no trace of glandular tissue. In the other six the structure was similar to that of a papilloma. Little masses of epithelium were indeed found which, however, appeared to indicate a simple epithelial thickness, or the division of the nodules into several papillae.

Several other growths were examined, but they were not typical nodules, and only in two cases, which were cystic in nature, did he discover the remains of glands.

VITTUM.

The Relations of the Maxillary Antrum to the Sphenoidal Sinus and to the Anterior Ethmoidal Cells—A. ONODI (Budapest)—*Archiv. für Laryngologie*, Bd. xi, heft 3.

The author calls attention to a condition which has not been mentioned either by Zuckerkandl or by Hajek. This is an extension upward of the maxillary antrum and a forward and downward extension of the sphenoidal sinus, until they approach each other and have only a very thin common wall of bone separating them. This condition he found in several instances.

In regard to the anterior ethmoidal cells, the author cites a condition which has been overlooked by Hartmann in his recent work on the frontal sinus. In several instances direct communication was found to exist between the maxillary antrum and an anterior ethmoidal cell. In some instances the ostium maxillare was situated in front of and above the anterior extremity of the lower turbinal. The opening of the frontal sinus and of the anterior ethmoid cells lay behind the ostium.

In several instances the canal from the frontal sinus and the anterior ethmoid cells opened on a vertical plane with the ostium.

VITTUM.