REPORT OF A CASE OF BILATERAL LUXATION OF THE LENS.

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CHICAGO.

Cases of this sort are always of great interest on account of the infrequency of their occurrence, hence we shall report this case as somewhat of an ophthalmologic curiosity.

According to Fuchs, changes in the position of the lens always have their anatomic cause in changes of the zonula of Zinn—either elongation, rupture or destruction of the zonula, with a subsequent displacement of the lens.

The patient, age 5, had enlarged eyeballs. The eyes suggested the buph-

thalmic type, altho the tension was not raised. There was no tremor of the iris. A mydriatic was instilled in order to make a fundus examination, and also estimate any error of refraction by means of retinoscopy. When the pupils were dilated, both lenses, entirely loose and unattached, and which were clear, floated gracefully into the anterior chamber, and upon the child changing the position of its head, they would float to various locations in accordance with the position of the head, even back into the lens fossa. Luxation of the lens was not suspected at the preliminary examination, and indeed was not evident until mydriasis was induced. The child was entirely unmanageable—had this not been the case, the luxation of the lens might have been manifested.

SOCIETY PROCEEDINGS

ROYAL SOCIETY OF MEDICINE. SECTION ON OPHTHALMOLOGY.

June 12th.

President, MR. WILLIAM LANG, F. R. C. S.

Before entering upon the agenda, the President referred in sympathetic terms to the recent decease of Mr. John Couper, an old colleague of his at the great City Ophthalmic Hospital in City Road, always known as "Moorfields." The chief claim of Mr. Couper to fame would be his special ophthalmoscope. Couper's direct method of ophthalmoscopy made possible the minute observations associated with the late Marcus Gunn, a work since perpetuated by Mr. Bardsley.

Cyst in Front of Disc.

Dr. G. H. Goldsmith exhibited a case of cystic swelling of the disc. On the left side was a large coloboma of the iris and of the choroid. The disc had suffered almost complete eclipse, by a large swelling which he took to be cystic. It was semitranslucent and

spheroidal, and over the swelling ran two vessels.

Mooren's Ulcer of Cornea.

Mr. F. A. C. Tyrrell showed a patient with Mooren's ulcer. It showed very extensive denudation. The patient attended St. Mary's Hospital about a year ago, with a large denuded area, and but a small area of epithelium in the center of the cornea, about 4 mm. across. Two attempts at cauterizing did not bring about healing. He therefore tried the conjunctival flap method, using purse-string sutures. The conjunctiva adhered to the denuded area in the outer part, and the cornea vascularized, but the case did not progress very satisfactorily. After keeping the patient under observation in the hospital a month, he decided to unite the lids in the center, so as to be able to flush the conjunctival cavity thru from side to side. The cornea was now clearing up, and the patient could see fingers at about a meter distance; also the pupil and iris could be seen. He showed it as a sort of sequel