frontal and temporal bones, dura, tongue, orbit, palate and tonsils. The liver and right kidney which lay against the primary neoplasm were not involved, neither was the brain infiltrated from the dural deposits, nor the long bones affected.

The author comments on the rarity of this neoplasm. 291 cases have been reported in 76 years. The rapid nature of the growth and the concealment of its primary source are features of note.

H. B. STALLARD,

BOOK NOTICE

Annual Report and Statistics of the Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras, 1941. Government Press, Madras, 1942.
Price, 8 annas.

This statistical report follows closely the lines of previous publications. The superintendent responsible is now Rao Bahadur K. Koman Nayar, whose name is familiar to our readers. A new feature is the account of work done in connexion with air raid precautions. The training school in ophthalmology has been maintained and besides training of a large number of medical students there has been a substantial post-graduate course. Training and protective measures in A.R.P. have also been undertaken. The usual tables of diseases treated and operations performed show that much work has been performed in the year in question, while the report ends with a financial statement. Among diseases we note 308 of simple xerosis with keratomalacia of which 4 were admitted to hospital for in-patient treatment. The superintendent is to be congratulated on the way in which, in spite of the difficulties of the times, the hospital has been running in full work.

CORRESPONDENCE

UNUSUAL CASES OF CONJUNCTIVITIS

To the Editors of THE BRITISH JOURNAL OF OPHTHALMOLOGY.

DEAR SIRs,—By the quotation of certain phrases from the account of four unusual cases of conjunctivitis which I submitted in the October number of the British Journal of Ophthalmology, Major R. E. Wright suggests an attempt on my part to describe a new conjunctival disease. Such was not my intention, which would have been presumptuous indeed on so small a series.

I was merely concerned to report these cases, which I had found of interest, and to point out that though they differed considerably in clinical appearance each was monocular, chronic in course, and revealed similar non-specific changes on biopsy.

The list of conditions which Major Wright indicates may be included in Parinaud's oculo-glandular syndrome lends support to his view that this syndrome is liberal in its clinical confines; it would seem that such a label can add little information to a particular case.

I took as my guide to Verhoeff's leptothicosis conjunctivae his original paper published in 1918. As I pointed out, the special staining for the organism was not carried out but the clinical course and pathological findings for my cases were so dissimilar from the Author's description that I felt justified in excluding this diagnosis.

Major Wright mentioned that the first of my cases had been previously under his care and I would like to correct any implied discourtesy in not having acknowledged this fact. Any chronic recurrent disease in a service patient tends to gravitate to a number of Army Medical Centres. It happens that the four cases under discussion were seen by one or more colleagues, to have referred to each of whom would have burdened unnecessarily a paper of small scope.

Yours, etc.

E. F. KING.

Major, R.A.M.C.

January, 1943.

This correspondence is now closed—EDITORS.

THE VERTEBRATE EYE

To the Editors of THE BRITISH JOURNAL OF OPHTHALMOLOGY.

DEAR SIRS,—I have not seen the volume by Dr. Gordon Lynn Walls, "The Vertebrate Eye and its Adaptive Radiation," but I have read the review published in the December number of the British Journal of Ophthalmology.

In fairness to the author I hasten to challenge the following unwarranted comments made by the reviewer. The statement that "it is certainly the ciliary epithelium covering the ciliary folds and processes" which is the immediate source of the intra-ocular fluid (p. 371) is misleading in the light of recent research, and is indeed rather surprising as emanating from a comparative physiologist.

My personal acquaintance with the Vertebrate Eye is limited to mammalia. In this field and on this subject under discussion, the