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False Masculine Hermaphroditism in a Pig (Path. No. 12926).

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As the normal genitalia (Path. No. 14028) are shown in Fig. 2, it is necessary to describe only the several regional anomalies as follows: (i) Two *testes* (T) are present instead of two *ovaria* (OV); (ii) each has an *epididymis* (E) and *vas deferens* (VD). It will be observed that the latter leads to a point in the vicinity of the *orificium urethrae externum* (OUE). See dotted lines. The lumen, however, is exceedingly fine; (iii) the *tubae uterinae* are absent; (iv) *Uterus*. Each *cornu* (C) is attached to the distal end of the corresponding *epididymis*, and not only is the tube less flexuous, but the wall is thin. The *corpus* (CP) is also thin walled. The *cervix* (CV) forms the usual long canal, but this is thin and balloon-shaped; (v) the *vagina* (V) has a thicker wall but is still less developed than usual; and finally (vi) the *vulva* (VU), although the most normal region, has an enlarged clitoris (CL). See Fig. 1.

Histologically the *testes* show the condition of aspermatogenesis, and hypoplasia of the cells of Leydig is very evident. See Fig. 3.

For a description of true hermaphroditism in the pig, see a paper by F. W. R. Brambell (1929). In the case in question "the right gonad was an ovotestis and the left was a testis". He mentions several references but omits Corner (?).

REFERENCES.

- BRAMBELL, F. W. R. (1929). The histology of an hermaphrodite pig and its developmental significance. *Jl. Anat.* 63, pp. 397-407.
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Fig. 3.