loop. This form of volvulus is recognized as a frequent complication of intestinal malrotation.

Summary and Conclusions

The cases of four children are described in which that rare condition developmental mesenteric cyst was associated with malrotation of the intestines.

Mesenteric cysts often present clinically with intestinal obstruction resulting from volvulus. Whilst the volvulus is often confined to the intestines immediately adjacent to the cyst, it occasionally involves the mid-gut loop, and it is then associated with incomplete or aberrant rotation of the intestines. It is therefore prudent to examine the rotation of the gut when operating for mesenteric cysts. Conversely, the presence of mesenteric cysts should be excluded in patients with malrotated intestines, even when volvulus of the mid-gut loop is not apparent at laparotomy.

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Indians into this country, numerous congenital abnormalities are being first noted in adults, as their parents do not bother to seek advice so readily.

Case 1.—A sixteen-year-old London boy was referred by his doctor to the genito-urinary department complaining of having had pain in his right groin for three months. On examination he was found to have normal secondary sexual characteristics for his age, but had a left ectopic testicle lying at the root of his penis. He was later admitted to hospital, and at operation the testicle was dissected free from the pubis and successfully transferred into the scrotum.

Case 2.—A misplaced testis was found on routine examination of a 25-year-old Jamaican, who reported for treatment of acute gonorrhoea in the department of venereal diseases. His right testicle, which was fully developed, was found to be lying subcutaneously on the dorsal surface of his penis (see photograph). It could be easily pushed back up to the root of the penis, but not round to the sides.

Photograph of the misplaced testis of Case 2.

He stated that it caused him no inconvenience in its present position, as it retracted easily to the root of his penis, where it had lain in his younger days. He was referred to the genito-urinary department for opinion and advice, and, although advised to have an orchiopexy, he failed to report for operation.

I thank Mr. T. W. Mimpriss and Dr. C. S. Nicol for permission to report these cases, and for their encouragement and advice. I am also indebted to the photographic department of St. Thomas's Hospital for the photograph.

C. D. COLLINS, M.B., B.S.,

Formerly Registrar to the Department of Venereal Diseases, St. Thomas's Hospital, London.

Medical Memoranda

Two Cases of Pubopenile Testis

Ectopic testes may be found in various positions. Wakeley (1953), who reviewed the embryology of this condition, stated that among the least common positions are the perineal, the pubopenile, the femoral or crural, and the transverse.

In the Nosological Index of St. Thomas's Hospital, dating back to 1937, there are only three cases of uncommon ectopic testes, one being perineal and two, reported below, being pubopenile.

This pubopenile type is rare, only seven cases being recorded in the literature. Popow (1888) and Poupart (1897) reported the first two from France, followed by Bernhard (1925) and Kausch (1925), who each reported a case from Germany. Moynihan (1924) and Forsyth (1924) reported the only ones in this country from Leeds, and Kaufman (1943) recorded the first and only one from the U.S.A.

In most cases the patient is brought to the doctor when young because the parents notice one or both testes to be absent. With the influx of British West

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Riedel's Thyroiditis

In 1896 and 1897 Riedel described three cases of a peculiarly hard infiltrating lesion of the thyroid which was thought to be malignant both clinically and at operation, but histological examination and subsequent clinical course showed the disease to be a chronic inflammatory process. The condition is rare enough to warrant placing on record a case which conforms to the original description given by Riedel.

CASE REPORT

The patient was a woman aged 52. In 1951 she complained of a lump in the left side of her neck. There were no other subjective symptoms. Examination revealed a