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CASES OF QUADRUPLE MAMMÆ,

THE LOWER TWO RUDIMENTARY,

IN TWO ADULT BROTHERS,

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ONE of my pupils,—say A. B.,—20 years of age, 6 feet $\frac{1}{2}$ inch height, of active habits, lean but muscular, well-formed and healthy, presented himself to me in February, 1872, having four mammæ on his chest, the two lower of these being rudimentary (Fig. 1). He is the eldest of a family consisting of five males, and was a forceps-infant in the hands of Dr Hewit of Glauber. The *Mammæ Proper* are normally situated, are exactly four inches distant from the mesial line, and are more fully developed than usual. The *right* mamma is seven-eighths of an inch in its long axis, which runs downwards and outwards, and six-eighths of an inch vertically; around its prominent and rose-tinted mamilla two concentric rugæ appear, and on the inner and upper half of the periphery of a dark areola are seven prominent papillæ (Fig. 2). The *left* mamma is also seven-eighths of an inch in its long axis, which likewise runs downwards and outwards, but it is only five-eighths of an inch in extent vertically; it also presents two nearly concentric rugæ, and on the upper and outer two-thirds of its pale areola are three or two less prominent papillæ (Fig. 3). The *Lower Mammæ* are situated exactly three inches from the mesial line. The *right*, however, is $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches below the right mamma proper, and one inch from the umbilicus, while the left is placed 3 inches below the left mamma proper, and $8\frac{1}{8}$ inches distant from the umbilicus. Again, the right lower mamma is ovate in form,

with its base towards the umbilicus; its long axis is, therefore, downwards and inwards, and in length is one-quarter of an inch; its vertical axis being one-eighth of an inch. Its *mammilla* is one line in diameter, round in form, and bilobed; the septum between the adherent elliptical lobes or nipples running in the long axis of the areola. This areola is of a light pink colour, and consists of thin delicate skin (Fig. 4). The *left* lower mamma is elliptical in shape, with its long axis placed transversely. Its long axis is a quarter of an inch, while its vertical or short axis is one-eighth of an inch, in extent. The *mammilla* consists of two distinct elliptical elevations, which lie parallel to each other, and in the long axis of its areola, and these elevations or nipples are each of one line in length and half-a-line in breadth (Fig. 5). In A. B.'s figure the distance from the *scrobiculus cordis* to the umbilicus is $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches, while that from the umbilicus to the root of the penis is seven inches. The *umbilical cicatrice* is elongated transversely, and unequally bilobed, and there is a trace of double *linea alba* below the *præcordia*. His *genital organs* are fully developed and natural. At puberty his *mammæ proper* enlarged to an unusual size.

In the second son of this family, 18 years of age, the *mammæ* at puberty were so much developed, and discharged the usual milky fluid so freely, that "Dr Turnbull of Dunbar," as I am informed by letter, "had to employ means to reduce them sufficiently to prevent their forming an impediment in his examination on entering the navy."

The third son of the same family,—say C. D.,—who is 17 years of age, and five feet ten inches in height, has also QUADRUPLE MAMMÆ. The *mammæ proper* are placed as usual, but are more fully developed. They are situated $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches apart. The *lower* or rudimentary *mammæ* are $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches apart. The right lower is placed $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches below the upper right mamma, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ inches from the umbilicus; while the left lower is 3 inches below the upper left mamma and 8 inches distant from the umbilicus. This left supernumerary mamma is distinctly marked, but the opposite right one is merely indicated by a white puckered spot of skin.

No similar abnormality is known to have existed in their parents' family on either side. The mother of these young

men is 5 feet 4 inches in height, of a delicate habit of body, and all her five infants were nursed on cows' milk alone. Their father, aged 62, is in height 6 feet 1 inch, and belongs to a long-lived family of from 70 to 80 years. He writes to me that all his "five sons have so far proved themselves to be big, strong, muscular and masculine, far beyond their years, that there is the very opposite of any evidence of the blending of the sexes in their case, and that on the contrary they are masculine to a degree." He goes on to say—what may not be irrelevant to the matter in hand—"my grandfather used to narrate to me a tradition of a notable ancestor, a man of unusual strength of body and an armourer by trade, who resided near Glammis in Forfarshire, and was said to be double-jointed in all his members, and to have forged Wallace's sword. He is understood to have formed the type of 'Hall o' the Wynd' in Scott's *Fair Maid of Perth*." Farther, in morphological connection with the question, it may be added, firstly, that varicocele exists in the second son, in his father, and also in his paternal uncle, and existed in his grandfather and his great-grandfather; secondly and chiefly, that no twin births are known to have occurred in this family on either side.

REMARKS.

(1) *Are these elevated spots mammæ?* Truly such a doubt no unprofessional eye has even suggested, and a mere professional glance, or that with a lens of low power, reveals distinctly characteristic areolas, well-marked cutaneous glands, and tubercles, and nipples. Did opportunity offer, a mercurial injection would probably flow along as in the male mamma generally. These observations apply, possibly with greater force, to the well-defined structures and parts so carefully marked by Dr Arthur Mitchell in a case of quadruple mammæ, which I now proceed to notice.

(2) *Parallel case.* I cannot trace on record an instance of a supernumerary Mamma, Areola, Tubercle, or Nipple in the male; but in notes that I took on Sept. 18, 1872, of a conver-

sation that I then held with Dr Arthur Mitchell on the case of A. B., he stated that some years previously, while in Glen-Urquhart, Inverness-shire, he came upon a farm-servant, a male, about 27 years of age, who had just sustained contusions from a fall; in examining whose chest, Dr M. observed *four mammæ*, the *two lower* less developed than the upper, situated about a hand's-breadth from them, and equally distant with them from the mesial line. *The upper* mammæ were normal. *The lower* were less prominent; they presented faint areolas, and the usual tubercles were as faintly marked; but they presented well-marked nipples. The man was stalwart, handsome, and of a muscular frame; he was well bearded, had testes and a manly voice. He was well-conditioned mentally. No similar abnormality, and no supernumerary digits or other malformation had existed in his family, so far as could be learnt. Dr Mitchell communicated these particulars to me from memory, but was satisfied as to their substantial accuracy. Very shortly after the case came under his observation, he spoke of it to Professor Turner, through whom I was led to apply to him.

(3) *Blending of the sexual features.* There is a slight approximation to the female proportions in the position of the umbilicus in A. B.'s figure; for, whereas the usual proportional distance *in the male sex* between the præcordia and the umbilicus is one-fifth longer than that between the umbilicus and the root of the penis, and *in the female* the space between the præcordia and the umbilicus is one-fourth shorter than it is between the umbilicus and the base of the mons,—we have seen that in the case before us, the distance between the præcordia and the umbilicus is only one-fifteenth greater than is the distance between the umbilicus and the root of the penis.

(4) Since it is admitted, as a *teratological law*, that like parts of two unequal bodies, the autosite and the parasite, are always attached near one another, it may be well, in examining the question of *arrested twin development*, not to exclude from consideration such cases of supernumerary mammæ; and the peculiarity in the form of *the umbilicus* and of the upper third of the *linea alba* in A. B. may not be overlooked in connection with this remark.