Fig. 1. Nevus cell at the deeper layer of the cutis. (Neurofibril staining)

Fig. 2. Nevus cell at the reticulay midlayer. (Neurofibril staining)

Fig. 3. High power drawing of the marked part in Fig. 1., Schwannian nuclei giving the impression of transition to nevus cells.

Fig. 4. High power drawing of the marked part in Fig. 2., Neurofibrils running into the nevus cell nest.
Fig. 5. Nevus cell nests contact with the course of neurofibrils and fine vegetative nerve.

Fig. 6. Isolated nevus cell contacts with the course of neurofibrils.

Fig. 7. A. Groups of nevus cell in subpapillary layer.
   C. Neurofibromatous structure of nevus cell in reticulary midlayer.

Fig. 8. Isolated nevus cell contacts with the course of neurofibril and corpuscle naevique.
Nevus pigmentosus.
Labile oxydase reaction
Positive granule......blue.
(Graff's Nadi method)

Nevus pigmentosus.
Peroxydase reaction
(Copper benzidine staining)

Nevus pigmentosus.
Labile peroxydase reaction
Positive granule......blue.
(Okano's C method)

Black fleck of guinea-pig skin.
Labile peroxydase reaction
Positive granule......blue.
(Okano's C method)

Nevus pigmentosus.
Oxygen reduction staining
(Unna's method)
Fig. 14. Mongolian spot. Peroxydase granule ...... blue, melanin granule .......... brown. (Okano’s C method, oil immersion)

Fig. 15. Nevus fusco-caeruleus. Dopa reaction in reticulary layer Dopa positive granule...... black, melanin granule .......... brown. (Oil immersion)

Fig. 16. Nevus fusco-caeruleus. Oxygen reduction staining (Unna’s method) see Figs. 30—33.

Fig. 17. Riehl’s melanosis. Oxygen reduction staining (Unna’s method) see Figs. 60, 61.
PLATE V

Fig. 18.
Nevus cell nest.
(Gitterfaser staining)

Fig. 19.
Disseminated pigmented spots of Recklinghausen's disease.

Fig. 20.
Same case as Fig. 19.

Fig. 21.
Same case as Fig. 19.
The symmetrical malformation of both fourth toes.
Sections taken from the same case as Fig. 19.

Fig. 22. Fascicular structure of nevus cell presenting a marked cellularity. (H.-E.)

Fig. 23. Fascicular structure of nevus cell presenting an advanced fibrillization. (H.-E.)

Fig. 24. A drawing of a fibrous nodule in the cutis resembling corpuscule nævique. (van Gieson)

Fig. 25. A drawing of increased Schwannian cells in the peripheral nerve fiber of the cutis. (H.-E.)
Fig. 26. Blue nevus, mild type. (H.-E.)

Fig. 27. Blue nevus, intensive type. (Silver impregnation)

Fig. 28. Blue nevus at the deeper layer of the cutis. N......nerve bundle (Neurofibril staining)

Fig. 29. Blue nevus at the deeper layer of the cutis. N......nerve bundle (Neurofibril staining)
Fig. 30.
Nevus fusco-cæruleus ophthalmomaxillaris, intensive type.

Fig. 31.
Nevus fusco-cæruleus.
(Silver impregnation)

Fig. 32.
Nevus fusco-cæruleus.
(Neurofibril staining)
Pigment cells running with the same bend to that of nerve fibers.

Fig. 33.
Nevus fusco-cæruleus.
(Dopa reaction)
Dopa positive cells are seen also in reticulary midlayer.
Fig. 34. Incontinentia pigmenti. Case 2

Fig. 35. Incontinentia pigmenti. Case 3

Fig. 36. Same case as Fig. 35. Note the asymmetry of the breast glands.

Fig. 37. Same case as Fig. 35.

Fig. 38. Incontinentia pigmenti achromians. Note the asymmetry of the breast glands.
PLATE X

Fig. 39. Incontinentia pigmenti. Case 3 (H.-E.)

Fig. 40. Incontinentia pigmenti. Case 3 (Silver impregnation)

Fig. 41. Nevus spilus en nappe. Case 8

Fig. 42. Nevus depigmentosus en nappe. Case 1
PLATE XI

Fig. 43. Melanocarcinoma of the sole.

Fig. 44. Section of Fig. 43. (H.-E.)

Fig. 45. Section of Fig. 43. (H.-E.)

Fig. 46. Melanoma of the lip.

Fig. 47. Section of Fig. 46. (H.-E.)

Section of Fig. 43. (H.-E.)

T......Thêque

left...mélanoane achromique
Halfring-shaped melanoma-like lesion in a case of carcinoma of the pudenda.

Section of Fig. 49.
(Silver impregnation)

Section of Fig. 49.
(Gitterfaser staining)
Fig. 52.
Dark brown islets at regular intervals on linea mediana posterior in leucoderma on lumbar region.

Fig. 53.
Depigmented spots appeared symmetrically on both sides of linea mediana posterior.

Fig. 54.
Sutton's Leucoderma.
Nevus cell nest in the center. (H.-E.)

Fig. 55.
Vitiligo.
Dilatation of blood vessel (v) in the neighbours of depigmented area(d). (H.-E.)
PLATE XIV

Fig. 56. Dyschromatosis symmetrica hereditaria.

Fig. 58. Dyschromatosis following pernio.

Fig. 57. Safu.

Fig. 59. Riehl's melanosis.
Fig. 60. Riehl's melanosis. (H.-E.)

Fig. 61. Riehl's melanosis. (Dopa reaction)

Fig. 62. Normal rabbit skin. (Sudan III)

Fig. 63. Rabbit skin after applying bergamot oil. (Sudan III)

Fig. 64. Rabbit skin after vitamin C injection, bergamot oil application and ultraviolet irradiation. (Sudan III)
Fig. 65.
Oxygen reduction staining of normal rabbit skin.

Fig. 66.
Oxygen reduction staining after applying bergamot oil.

Fig. 67.
Oxygen reduction staining after vitamin C injection, bergamot oil applying and ultraviolet irradiation.

Fig. 68.
Black goldfish *Kurodemekin*.

Fig. 69.
Black goldfish after 7th injection of hydroquinone.

Fig. 70.
Black goldfish after 10th injection of hydroquinone.
Fig. 71. Yellow-red goldfish

Fig. 72. Yellow-red goldfish after 6th injection of p-benzoquinone.

Fig. 73. Yellow-red goldfish, 45 days after 14th injection of p-benzoquinone.

Fig. 74. White goldfish with yellow-red spot.

Fig. 75. White goldfish with yellow-red spot after 12th injection of p-benzoquinone.

Fig. 76. White goldfish with yellow-red spot after 6th injection of hematoporphyrin and ultraviolet ray irradiation.