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 Numerous
 planes are
 30 000.)
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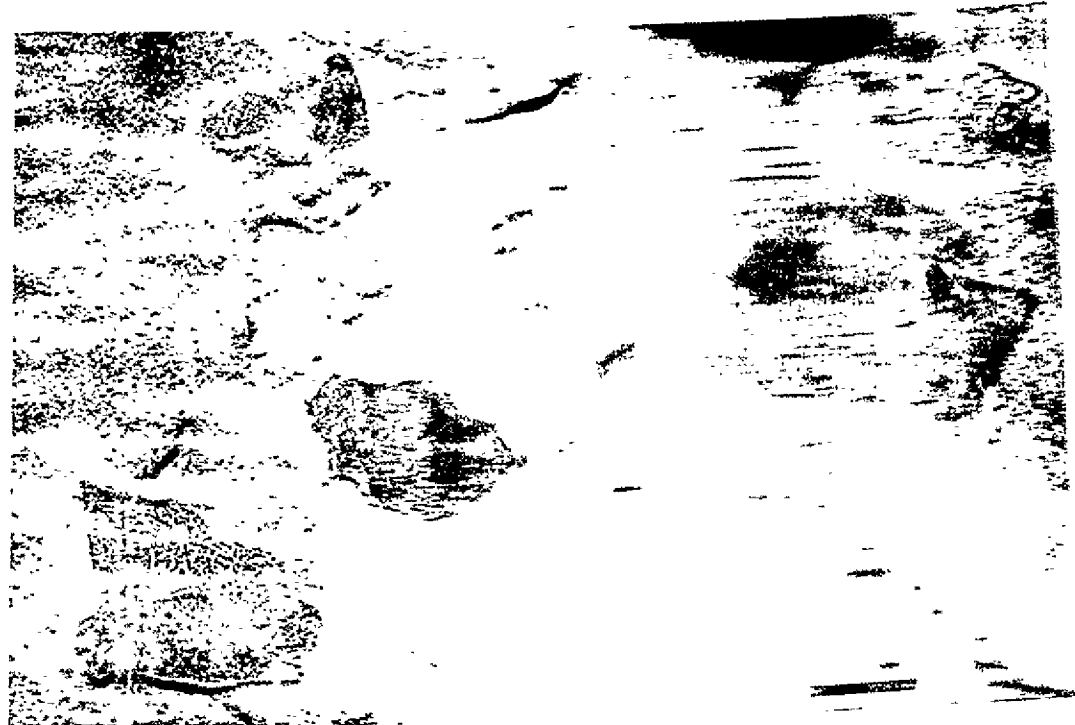


FIG 2
 Commercial talc preparations
 illustrating the decoration
 pattern. (x 40 000.)



FIG. 3

Micrograph of tissue from a serous papillary cystadenoma-carcinoma of the ovary removed from a 27-year-old female. No previous abdominal operations had been performed. The decoration pattern and lattice planes are shown. (X 30,000.)

ovarian tumours. Using the replication technique identification of talc is possible because of the characteristic "decoration pattern" induced by the evaporation of platinum *in vacuo* on the crystal surface. Figure 1 shows this pattern on a particle of *natural* talc and the distinctive lattice planes of the crystals. Anthophyllite asbestos, which is known to be converted naturally to talc, is the only crystalline material which is at present indistinguishable from talc by using the replication technique. The decoration pattern on material from a commercial talc preparation is also demonstrated in Figure 2.

Material found within the ovarian tumours

and identified as talc. The talc particles were of various sizes but most were generally between 1000 Å and 2 μ.

Talc particles were found within the tumour tissue. Such particles embedded within the tumour and decorated with platinum at magnification. Crystals found in the tumour were generally larger than those found in the ovarian tissue.

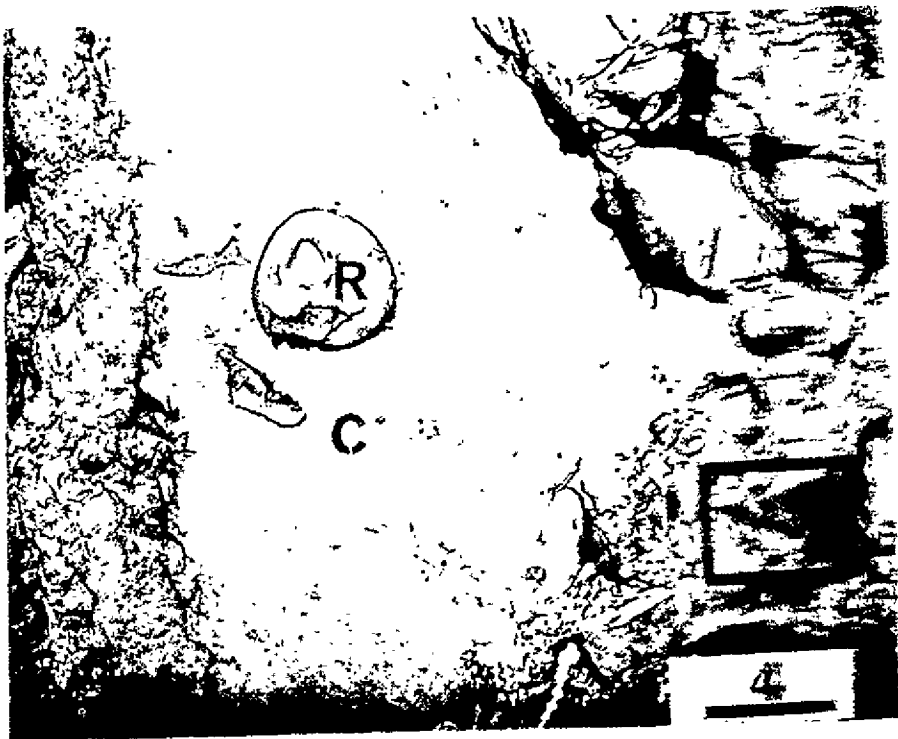


Fig. 4
 Talc particles from
 carcinoma
 from a patient
 with carcinoma of
 the lung. The
 particles can be seen
 in the caption
 (500x)



FIG. 5
 A higher magnification of
 the talc particles outlined in
 Fig. 4. The typical decoration
 pattern is shown. ($\times 40\ 000$.)



FIG. 7

Micrograph from the deepest part of an extensive papillary carcinoma of the endometrium in a 58-year-old woman, 8 years after the primary lesion. Numerous talc particles were found in the primary lesion. Numerous talc particles were found in the metastatic ovarian tumor.