Iridal Genesis and Iridal Tumours

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A closer analysis was made of iridal tumours as dealt with in Salim's thesis. The "leiomyoblastoma" described by van Heuven is a leiomyoma which forms part of a tumoroid malformation called "iridoma".

A congenital ectropion uveae with "naevus" was regarded as atypical form of the same anomaly. The cells of the anterior limiting layer and the naevi iridis (Fuchs) probably originate from cells from the eyecup.

In another tumour

reminiscent of a malformation

characteristics of the normal iridal structure could be traced. The typical iridal structure was regarded to be due to activity not of the mesoderm

but of "iridoblasts". Other iridal tumours constitute transitions between the last-mentioned type of tumour and iridal tumours of a more meningioma-like nature. The structure of the mesodermal iris was supposed to be the result of ectodermal iridoblasts (from the eyecup?) together with the mesoderm. This is a problem similar to that existing with regard to the genesis of meninges and choroid.

A renewed

careful embryological examination of the iris may be worth while.