was done in 3 months ago. The patient, who had a well-defined, hard submucosal tumor of the right cheek measuring 18×14×9 mm, had undergone an extirpation about 4 months after he noticed the tumor. Microscopically, the tumor showed a ductal appearance with comedo necrosis and papillary growth, and was composed of tumor cells with squamous differentiation. Immunohistochemically, a few tumor cells were positive against anti-hCG-β, anti S100 protein and anti-α-smooth muscle actin. (Authors' final diagnosis: primary squamous cell carcinoma arising from the accessory parotid gland and/or accessory Stensens' duct)

21D14: A case of lymphoid proliferation with amyloidosis in the sublingual gland

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A case of lymphoid proliferation with amyloidosis in the left sublingual gland is presented. The patient, a 48-year-old female, has been treated with interferon for hepatitis (type B and -C). The resected mass containing sublingual gland, measured 30×15 mm with partial capsulization. Histopathologically, the mass was composed of diffuse lymphoid proliferation in which the ductal epithelia were few. The amyloid deposition with giant cells in the vascular wall were observed. Immunohistochemical staing suggested no monoclonality of lymphoid cells and AA type of amyloid deposition. We would like to the present case for determining pathological diagnosis. (Authors' final diagnosis: benign lymphoepithelial lesion with amyloid deposition)

22G8: Changes in the human palatal mucosa induced by pressure of experimental denture

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The purpose of the present study was to investigate ultrastructurally the changes in the human palatal mucosa which were produced by intermittent lateral mechanical pressure of an experimental denture. In the peripheral part of the pressured area, the ultrastructural changes of the epithelium were more marked than those of the central part.

23G9: A case of Langerhans' cell histiocytosis suspected as radicular cyst

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A case of Langerhans' cell histiocytosis is presented. The patient was a 40-year-old man concerning the $\overline{6}$ extract woud's lack healing. Some periapical radiolucent lesions including $\overline{6}$ region were removed as it usual of periapical cystic lesions. One of the lesions ($\overline{5}$ region) histologically revealed sheet of histocytic cells with eosinophilic cytoplasm and grooved or indented nuclei, which were associated with necrosis. Small number of eosinophils infiltrated the lesion. The histiocytic cells were positive for anti S-100 protein. Based on these findings, a diagnosis of Langerhans' cell histiocytosis was made.

24G10: Electron microscopic examination of odontogenic ghost cell carcinoma

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Electron microscopic examination of odontogenic ghost cell carcinoma was performed. The tumor cells were composed of undifferentiated epithelial cells and ghost cells. The former cells were rich in ribosomes and keratohyaline granules, however, formation of desmosomes and tonofilaments were not exceedingly prominent. These undifferentiated cells were immunohistochemically stained intensely with anti-PCNA antibody. The cellular component of this peculiar carcinoma shows the admixture of undifferentiated cells with high cellular activity and ghost cells which deviate from normal keratinization process.

25G11: Immunohistochemical study of a case of granular cell odontogenic tumor

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The patient was a 24-year-old mle. The lesion was located in the left mandibular premolar region. Immunohistochemically, the granular cells stained positive for PAS, α-1-antichimotrypsin and negative for neurofilament, S-100, desmin and vimentin.

26D15: Tumor of the mandible

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A 37-year-old woman experienced dull pain around the right first molar in her mandible for a three-month period. The radiographic examination revealed a multilocular radiolucency centered on the second premolar of the mandibular bone. Histologically, squamous epithelial islands were scattered in fibrous stroma. They had keratinous or degenerataive centers and flattened or cuboidal cells at the periphery. The tumor cells showed no atypia, although their local invasion was found in the surrounding bone. (Authors' final diagnosis: squamous odontogenic tumor of the mandible, right molar region)

27D16: Tumor of the maxilla

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A 43-year-old man had mobility of the right maxillary canine. Radiographic examination disclosed a radiolu-