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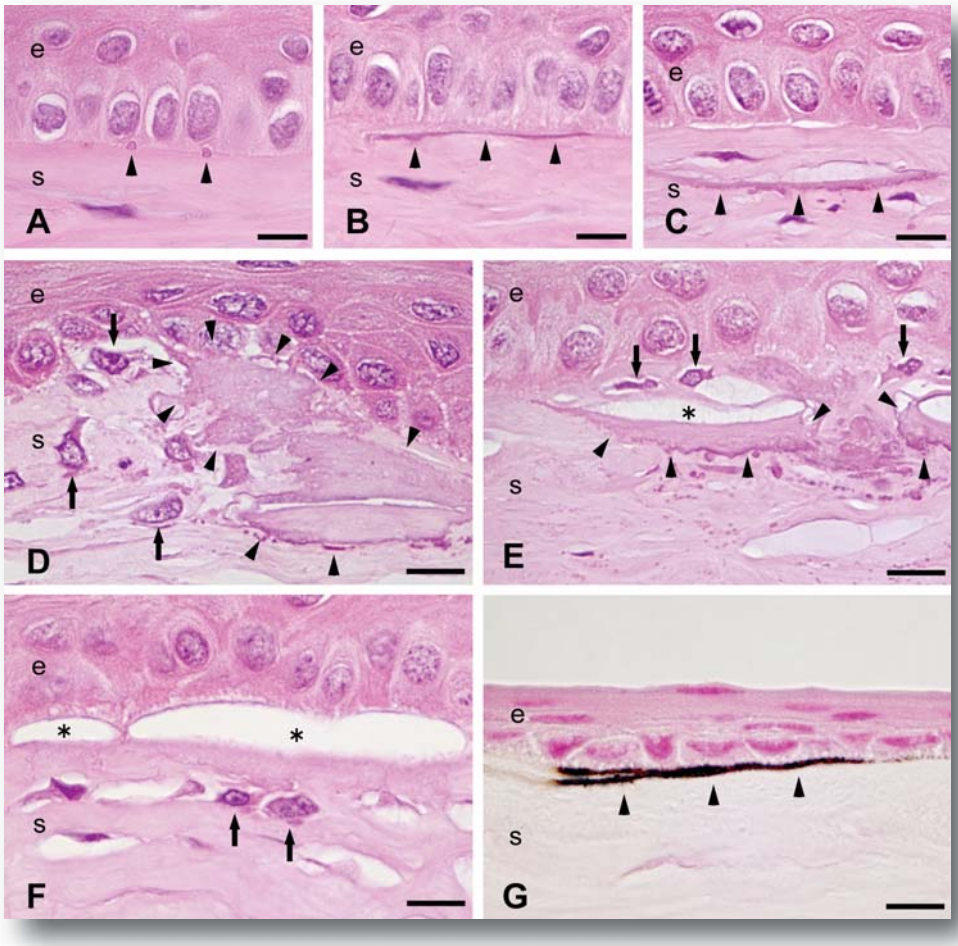

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Description
The *Journal of Toxicologic Pathology* is an official periodical journal of the Japanese Society of Toxicologic Pathology. The journal accepts original papers, short communications, case reports and review articles. One volume published each year is composed of four numbers. Members of the Society are entitled to receive all publications in exchange for his or her membership fee. All articles published in the Journal of Toxicologic Pathology represent the opinion(s) of the authors(s) and should not be construed to reflect the opinion of the Society.

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Cover: Cornea with various forms of mineralization in Wistar Hannover rats. A, B, C: Granular (A) and linear (B, C) deposits (arrowheads) in 32-week-old male Crl rats. HE. They occurred along the basement membrane of the corneal epithelium, on the anterior edge of the corneal stroma (A, B) or within the stroma at some distance away from the edge (C). D, E: Coarse deposits (arrowheads) in 32-week-old male Rcc rats. HE. Near the deposits, some activated keratocytes with round to oval nuclei and prominent nucleoli can be observed (arrows). Among these, three keratocytes between the corneal epithelium and deposits can be observed (E, arrows). Near the deposits or activated keratocytes, there is occasionally a distinct cleft below the corneal epithelium (E, asterisk). F: Two activated keratocytes (arrows) and clefts (asterisks) without any visible mineral deposits in a 10-week-old male Rcc rat. HE. G: Linear deposit (arrowheads) in a 110-week-old female Rcc rat. Von Kossa's method. The deposit is positive for calcium. e, corneal epithelium; s, corneal stroma. Bar = 10 μm. (See, S Hashimoto, et al. p. 275–281)