

down to a single one, these last phases become most frequent; nay, in fact, they prevail to the nearly total exclusion of the others. However, the entoblasts cannot all be traced back to a more angular state, since the minutest, the moderately small, the medium sized, and the largest, indeed, the whole range of cellular developments, display this new character; and among some of these there must certainly be a totally new genesis, or else whence come the supplies that keep up the proportionate number in relation to the increasing bulk of the egg?

This is answered by a survey of the field, where every minute cell will be found in the process of generating, not, as formerly, angular, (Pl. 9, fig. 6a, *p*, *o*, *n*, *l*, *m*, *h*, and 6b,) but more or less rounded, irregular entoblasts, (Pl. 9, fig. 8a, D, D, E, F,) which in succeeding and older stages are repeated, first, by one, (Pl. 9, fig. 11d,) then by two or three, (Pl. 9, fig. 11e,) and so on up to as many as six counterparts (Pl. 9, fig. 11f, 11g, 11h). Yet they do not always iterate themselves correspondingly with the amplification of the generating cell; but as an equivalent, the bulk of a single one or two is enlarged so much (Pl. 9, fig. 11e, 11f, 11h, *a*, 11i, *c*) as frequently nearly to fill the parent. Here we have, then, two distinct modes of originating a new phase in entoblastic life: the one a process of remoulding and fusion, the other a totally new genesis.

In process of time, with the increasing size of the egg, up to the full ovarian growth, the entoblasts add more to their number, or enlarge each one its own proper boundaries, till in the former case a cluster sometimes contains a dozen waxy masses, (Pl. 9, fig. 11g,) and in the latter instance the mesoblast is nearly filled by one, two, or three of its progeny (Pl. 9, fig. 11f). From this time forward, whatever happens to these bodies, as regards multiplication or change of size, belongs exclusively to an extraovarian career.

The thick, dark, oily outline, which characterizes their contour from the beginning, is duplicated in those entoblasts (Pl. 9, fig. 11i, *c*) which belong to mature ovarian eggs; this may even be seen in younger stages, but not by any means so distinctly. The distance between the outer and inner lines indicates a very thick wall, composed probably of a substance of a brittle nature, judging by the fissures resulting from pressure; and the dark, thick outlined, golden-yellow contents doubtless are fatty, and more or less fluid or viscid. The latter term appears to characterize more correctly their nature, when we consider, that, after the application of heat, although this causes the waxy masses to blend with each other, they still preserve enough of their solidity to prevent them from losing altogether their irregular outline, as would happen were they in a fluid state.

Let us now glance at whatever characteristics have not been as yet brought to notice. We have already pointed out the insensibility of the entoblasts to the action of water, when speaking of the reaction of the latter upon the mesoblast,