

In consequence of these folds, and owing also to the growing transparency of the annular depression which forms the area pellucida, (Pl. 11, fig. 2, *c*), the embryo has a very prominent aspect, underlaid as it is by a dark background.

In an immediately succeeding phase, (Pl. 11, fig. 3,) the horns above mentioned are overlapped by the more prominent central cone, (Pl. 11, fig. 3, *a*<sup>1</sup>), and the depression at the caudal end is quite deep (Pl. 9c, fig. 3, *a*<sup>2</sup>; Pl. 11, fig. 3, *a*<sup>2</sup>) and broad, fully as much so as the cephalic one; the sides also are more depressed (Pl. 9e, fig. 3a, *n*) than before, and the whole embryo is strongly arched, and tapers towards the end where the three conical eminences crowd together (Pl. 11, fig. 3, *a*<sup>1</sup>). Here the lunate depressions (Pl. 11, fig. 3, *c*, *e*) are no longer confined to the width of the original embryonic disc, but extend even to the edge of the area pellucida, so that the latter is divided into four nearly equal portions or fields, namely, two lateral areas, (Pl. 11, fig. 3, *a*<sup>3</sup>-*a*<sup>4</sup>) slightly sunk, and two deeply depressed ones, (*c*, *e*) and terminates by a sudden bend (Pl. 9e, fig. 3, *d*, *d*, 3a, *d*, *d*) at the outer edge, where it joins the more peripheric part of the germinal layer (Pl. 11, fig. 3, *d*).<sup>1</sup> The distinctness of these four regions depends upon the greater or less degree of folding of the edge of the embryonic disc, the base of attachment of the amnios. In these last two phases the subsidiary layer (Pl. 9e, fig. 3, *d*, *d*, 3a, *d*, *d*) is not so thick as before, and does not follow so closely the upward curvature (Pl. 9e, fig. 3, *c*, *e*, 3a, *c*, *e*) of the germinal layer, where it extends over the area pellucida; but, stretching outwardly with a long bend, (fig. 3, *d*, 3a, *d*), leaves a considerable space (*c*<sup>1</sup>, *c*<sup>1</sup>) between itself and the sudden fold of the layer above. This structure, with the thinning of the subsidiary layer and the presence of the infiltrated albumen, accounts for the dark but transparent appearance at this region.

Next, we see the sides of the embryo so folded in (Pl. 11, fig. 4) that the neighboring areas are brought down to a level with those at each end, so that the embryo rests like a dome on a short, broad pedestal in a circular valley. We

(Pl. 11, fig. 10). Like the cephalic hood, the caudal hood is well marked by the sudden bending downwards of the posterior end of the embryo, and the sides of the body also are curved down. However, upon close scrutiny, we find that the cephalic hood has developed just as in the monstrosity of *Ozotheca odorata*. Here the blind sac is nearly cylindrical (Pl. 11, fig. 10a) and much narrower than that of *Ozotheca*, but, like the latter, reaches to the caudal end of the embryo, and expands at the mouth like a trumpet. In a longitudinal section (fig. 10b) we see that the blind sac is not so flattened as in *Ozotheca*, (Pl. 11,

fig. 9b,) and that its upper side, nearly touching the highly arched back, follows its curve along the whole length. A view in front (Pl. fig. 10c) shows that the middle of the back is sunk, probably indicating either a fold, or a tendency to form a regular primitive furrow. In all these examples of monstrosity, the clear dark space, the area pellucida, is as normally developed, and appears to be as natural, as in the healthiest embryos at this age. (Compare Pl. 11, fig. 9, and 10, with fig. 2, 3, 4).

<sup>1</sup> In Pl. 11, fig. 3, the letter *a* should be *d*, as in fig. 2.