already described. The dorsal artery, which runs along the middle line of the body, (Pl. 18, fig. 7,) forks as it reaches its posterior termination. Each limb of the fork doubles outwardly upon itself in a horizontal plane, and then passes forward parallel to, and in the same layer with, the dorsal artery, forming thus an abdominal vein, till it reaches the vena afferens, into which it empties, at a point That part of the dorsal artery which runs forward a little posterior to the heart. and forms a cephalic artery (Pl. 18a, fig. 11, j) branches and anastomoses extensively with return currents, the cephalic veins. These veins empty into the vena afferens. near the point where the abdominal veins discharge their contents into the heart. At the middle third of the body, the substance of the subsidiary layer is very much thickened around and above each abdominal vein, the thickening being shaped into a semicylindrical band, with the convex side downwards. Each thick band lies principally between the abdominal vein and the dorsal artery, and is peculiar from its having dark, obliquely transverse strize along its whole length.¹ The relations of these two bands, one on each side, to the dorsal artery and the abdominal veins, and the peculiar transverse zigzag strive within their thickness, correspond so closely in their relations and appearance to the organs, which, in a more advanced embryo, may be recognized as the Wolffian bodies, that we have no hesitation in identifying the former with the latter, both in name and in function. The sides of the abdominal cavity are more constricted than we have known to obtain before. The branchial fissures (Pl. 18a, fig. 13, m) extend through the musculo-cutaneous layer, and open into the cavity of the pharynx. The subsidiary layer, by folding together along the axis of the body and bringing the faces of its two opposite halves in contact, forms a double pendent curtain, the height of which equals the thickness of the body above it. The double lower edge of this curtain still remains in connection with the rest of the subsidiary layer, the latter expanding horizontally as heretofore, but at a lower level. In a transverse section (Pl. 9e, 7) of the posterior third of the body, we do not find the least trace of a curtain; but, on the contrary, the subsidiary layer (n, o^1) expands directly outwards from its basis of attachment. This layer, excepting that the dorsal artery, the abdominal veins, the Wolffian bodies, and the pendent curtain have been formed by it, appears to have undergone no other change than to adopt the shape which the approaching sides of the body have impressed upon it.

Another embryo of the same species, Nanemys guttata, (Pl. 18a, fig. 14,) although one day younger than the one just described, is more advanced.² The whole body

¹ See an older phase for the peculiar appearance of this band (Pl. 18a, fig. 8, 9). ² The amnios in this figure is represented as torn open along the middle region of the body.

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