32c). These bands traverse the whole thickness of the lens, and converge toward its two opposite sides (Pl. 21, fig. 31, 32, *a*).

The shape of the blood corpuscles varies; some are quite flat, (Pl. 19, fig. 12, *a*, *b*,) and others are more or less thick, (fig. 10, *a*, *b*, *c*, *c'*,) and even perfectly round when seen endwise (fig. 11, *c*, *d*). The liver is strongly bilobed and very much flattened (Pl. 25, fig. 1, *r*, *r*); and at one point (fig. 1a, *r*) it clings very closely to the stomach (fig. 1a, n^2). The cells (Pl. 19, fig. 32, *a*, *b*, *b'*, *c*, *c'*) of the liver are as characteristic as in the adult, with their large mesoblast, coarse, granular contents, and strongly polygonal shape (fig. 32).

The partitions of the lungs are very numerous, (Pl. 20, fig. 5,) and have a distinct fibro-muscular structure (fig. 10, *b*, fig. 11, *b*); the cells of the epithelial layer (fig. 9, *a*, fig. 11, *a*) are broad and deep. The surface of the lungs is covered with a layer of very faint, round cells, (fig. 9a and 11,) with minute granules interspersed between them; and, along the courses of the bloodvessels, there are numerous black pigment cells (fig. 5, 8, and 11, *b'*). The cartilaginous rings of the trachea (Pl. 24, fig. 6) form a nearly continuous spiral; the cartilage cells of this organ are sharply polygonal, and as yet pretty close together (Pl. 20, fig. 6).

The intestine (Pl. 25, fig. 1, n^1, n^2, fig. 1a, n^1, n^2, n^4) is very long and much convoluted; its anterior opening is furnished with a well developed hyoid bone (fig. 1a, *oh*); the neck (fig. 1, n^7) of the yolk sac, where the intestine connects with it, is very small and scarcely perforated. The folds of the internal surface of the œsophagus (Pl. 25, fig. 1b) are broad, and have narrow but deep intervals; but at its posterior part the folds widen considerably as they pass into those of the stomach, where the intervals are very narrow and shallow. Just behind the stomach the folds are very narrow and wavy, and the intervals are broad, but rather deep (fig. 1c). In the thick intestine, close to the cloaca, the internal folds (fig. 1d) are almost as narrow as those in the small intestine just behind the stomach, but perfectly straight; and the intervals are very broad. Throughout the whole length of the intestine there is a well-developed, thick epithelial layer of polygonal cells, (Pl. 21, fig. 1, 3, 4, 5, *a*, 6, 14a, 14b, 14c, 14d, 14e, 14f, 14g, 34,) covered with vibratile cilia, and beneath this layer a thick stratum of long, columnar cells, either in a single layer, (fig. 2 and 5, *b*,) or, in the thick intestine, in two or three layers (fig. 34). The whole surface of the stomach is marked by little apertures, (fig. 14, *a*, 14a, 14b, fig. 15, 15a, *b*,) leading into quite deep depressions or sacs, (fig. 16, 16a, 16b,) which are lined with a continuation of the epithelial layer (fig. 16b).

The uriniferous tubes (Pl. 25, fig. 5, *b*) of the kidneys are a great deal thicker than those (*a*) of the Wolffian bodies. The uriniferous tubes (Pl. 20, fig. 1, 1a, 1b) of the Wolffian bodies are composed of very large and transparent cells. The neck