

increase in prominence, and its wall grows thick, (Pl. 12, fig. 6, *k*;) without any change in its shape, except that its base becomes narrowed, so as considerably to lessen the channel (Pl. 21, fig. 28, *c*) of communication with the optic lobe. The pedicel does not meet the hernia at its centre, but at its lower side (Pl. 21, 28, *c*). At this stage the eyes may be described as pedicellated, asymmetrical, globular herniæ projecting from the lower side of the optic lobes of the brain. The musculo-cutaneous layer (Pl. 21, fig. 28, *b*) follows closely the constrictions of the hernia, and in this manner, embracing it closely, forms a sheath about it. Presently the wall at the lower side of the hernia begins to be depressed, as if it were pushed obliquely inward by some external force, thus producing a double-walled cup, attached by its side to a pedicel. By degrees the depression grows deeper and deeper, and the outer wall (Pl. 24, fig. 8, *k*) approaches the inner one (*k'*) till they meet. A thickening of the musculo-cutaneous layer constantly follows the sinking wall, and at the time the two walls meet it forms a spheroidal body, the crystalline lens, (fig. 8, *k*²;) moulded, as it were, in the cup of the eye. The depression at first extends for a short distance along the pedicel, but it is merely a narrow furrow, which has the appearance of being continuous with the channel (fig. 8, *k*²) of the pedicel; however, it eventually disappears, as the inferior diverging borders of the cup approach each other.

The passage way along the pedicel, the optic nerve of the eye, has by this time become quite small (Pl. 24, fig. 7, *k*²); and, in consequence of the bending of the pedicel in a downward direction, appears, further inward, totally below the eye, so as to allow a view into its cavity without looking through any portion of the cup. Soon the cup-shaped hernia, the retina of the eye, has approximated its interrupted inferior borders, till they are brought in contact, (Pl. 13, fig. 2 and 3,) and thus the capsule of the crystalline lens is completed. The point of junction of the borders just mentioned is not obliterated at once; but after a short time all trace of it seems to be gone. The borders of the sheath or orbit, formed by the musculo-cutaneous layer, have become contracted around the crystalline lens so as to overlap it, except at the fold on the side of the eye, where the optic nerve joins the retina. The fold subsequently becomes very conspicuous as a white band running from the lens toward the posterior side of the eye, in the midst of black pigment (Pl. 24, fig. 11). Soon after this, the eyes become circular, and a layer of black pigment develops upon the exterior surface of the retina, (Pl. 24, fig. 9a,) and therefore on the inner face of the orbit, the future membrana choroidæ. The pigment does not develop over the fold which runs from the crystalline lens to the optic nerve, and consequently a white, broad streak is left on the lower side of the eye (Pl. 14, fig. 5). In a little older phase, what we have hitherto called the crystalline lens turns out to be not only