2, w-c. 1, n^6, p. 553,) from its lower side; the remainder constituting the true intestine, called the thick intestine, in this region of the body. Not much later, the anterior blind sac becomes changed, by the folding together of the two opposite halves of its superior arch, to form a pendent double curtain, or support of the intestine, the mesenterium, and, by the separation of a portion of its lower side, to form the windpipe (Pl. 24, fig. 1, *1‴*, *2‴*) and the lungs (*1*, *2*). The greater portion, (*1′*, *1″*, *2′*, *2″*,) however, remains, and develops into a double-walled channel, the œsophagus (*1″*, *2″*) and the stomach (*1′*, *2′*). The inner wall (*2′*, *2″*, and fig. 1a, *2′ 2″*) constitutes the epithelial layer, otherwise called the mucous membrane, and is continuous with the inner wall (fig. 1, *2*, *2‴*, fig. 1a, *2*, *2‴*) of the lungs and windpipe. Exterior to the embryo, the continuation of the outer wall (fig. 1, *1′*, *1″*) of the intestino-subsidiary layer is very thin, and the inner wall (fig. 1, *2′*, *2″*) loses its compactness, and becomes continuous with a rather thick layer of large hyaline cells, (see Pl. 17, fig. 3, and p. 566,) which underlie the vascular area. The double pendent curtain, or mesenterium, soon forms along the abdominal region, still retaining its thick, double walls (Pl. 9e, fig. 8, n^8, fig. 8a, n^8) after the intestine (fig. 8, n^2; Pl. 18a, fig. 7a, n^1, fig. 8, n^1, n', n^4, fig. 9, n^1, n', n^2) has become so long as to protrude through the abdominal opening.

The Glands of the Stomach. (See p. 571, and Pl. 21, fig. 14–16, etc.)
The Lungs. (See p. 555, and 556, and Pl. 24, fig. 1, 1a, etc.)
The Liver. (See p. 555 and 556, and Pl. 24, fig. 9, *r*, fig. 9a, *r*, etc.)
The Gall Bladder. (See p. 563, and Pl. 18a, fig. 5, *u*, etc.)
The Wolffian Bodies. (See p. 552, and 560, and Pl. 18a, fig. 8, etc.)
The Kidneys. (See p. 566, and Pl. 25, fig. 4, *b*, and w-c. 2, *b*, etc.)
The Ovaries and Spermaries. (See p. 567, and w-c. 2, *n*, etc.)
The Urinary Bladder. (See p. 572, and Pl. 25, fig. 1, n^6, etc.)
The Allantois. (See p. 553, and Pl. 13, fig. 2, w-c. 1, n^6, etc.)

SECTION IX.

HISTOLOGY.

In a former section[1] we have demonstrated beyond question, that the embryonic disc, at the time of its formation, and the peripheric portion of the germinal layer, are composed of a uniform layer of consimilar cells (Pl. 9a, fig.

[1] See Part III., Chap. 1, Sect. 5, p. 479.