constriction, made more conspicuous by the total absence of granules at that point, and others (*b*) had but a single, clear, distinct mesoblast, probably the old one, near one end, and at the other, on the opposite side of the constriction, a very faint one, without doubt just forming. By this we may very readily account for the fact that there are but two layers of cells (fig. 11, *a*, *b*) in the œsophagus; while there are four layers (fig. 17, *a*) in the stomach, either four or five (fig. 19, *a*, *a*) in the long intestine, and six here (fig. 18, *a*, *a'*). Directly beneath the mucous membrane is a layer of rounded, loosely packed cells, (*b*,) identical, to all appearance, with those seen in the same relation in the œsophagus (fig. 11, *c*). Next, and farther outward, is the layer of constrictor muscles, (*c*,) composed of elongated, fusiform cells, similar to those of the same layer in the œsophagus, (fig. 11, *d*,) which trend in a direction transverse to the axis of the intestine. Just exterior to this is another layer of muscle, (*d*,) which is composed of similar cells, but they trend at right angles to the last, and therefore along the intestine. In a transverse section of the intestine, these cells are cut across, so that their shorter diameters are exposed. A thin, apparently amorphous membrane (*e*) incloses the whole intestine. The mucous membrane (fig. 19, *a*) of the long intestine, at a point about one third of its length behind the stomach, hardly differs from that of the thick intestine, (fig. 18, *a*, *a'*,) except that the layers of cells are only four or five in number, and the cells a little smaller. The rounded, loosely packed cells (*b*) just outside of the mucous membrane (*a*) are also a little smaller than in the thick intestine; but the muscular layers (*c*, and *d*) and the enveloping membrane (*e*) do not appear to differ. The glands of the stomach are very much elongated, and more or less convoluted (fig. 17, *b*, *c*, *d*). Their walls are composed of cells, which are identical in every respect with those of the mucous membrane, (*a*,) of which they are a direct continuation. When the gland is perfectly straight, the cells (*c*) on its inner surface are as large as those (*a*) on the surface of the stomach; but where the gland bends, those in a similar position at the inner angle of the bend (*d*) are compressed, whilst those at the outer convex surface of the curve are the largest. The cavity (*b*) of the glands is very narrow, from its opening to its bottom.

The Allantois. A short time before the young are hatched, the allantois is composed of two layers. At a point near the body of the embryo, the inner one (Pl. 9a, fig. 30) of the two is made up of rather large, thick-walled, irregularly polygonal cells, filled by minutely granular but transparent contents. The outer layer (fig. 30a) is distinguishable only on account of its numerous dark granules, which are arranged in heaps; the cells which, in all probability, surrounded them, could not be discovered. At a point more distant from the embryo, the cells of the inner layer (Pl. 18a, fig. 3) are larger and more elongated, and