nature but only about half as long extended laterally and obliquely outward, one on each side of the several points of departure, so as to include between themselves and the terminal thirds of the main furrow, equilateral, triangular spaces, and on each side of the median third a truncated isosceles triangle, each of which was partially split, as it were, by a short depression, originating from the central part of the principal furrow, and terminating sharply at its ends. Thus, on the whole, six segment masses, two of which were again partially divided, were included in the formation of the embryonic area at this early stage. The depth of these furrows was not ascertained in a definite manner; yet, judging from appearances and the known thickness of this portion of the germinal layer, they must have penetrated very nearly, if not fully, to the inner surface of the latter.

In another egg, a little older, and the anterior of four in the left oviduct, the main furrow was not parallel to the longer axis of the egg, running more in a zigzag line, (Pl. 10, fig. 2,) and the lateral oblique furrows trending so as to be more nearly perpendicular to the longer axis of the yolk. Those which terminated sharply in the last egg were here represented by much more lengthened forms, and not exactly symmetrical as to their point of origin as in the former eggs, being nearer to the end of the principal furrow on one side than on the other. So, even at this early period, there is here a considerable want of bilateral symmetry, which still further justifies the doubt, already expressed, as to the constancy of a single furrow, in the beginning of the segmentation. It will also be noticed, that there is some difference in the two figures which are given of this stage from the same egg (Pl. 10, fig. 1 and 2); but this apparent disparity is explained by the circumstance that one view is more superficial than the other; the one (Pl. 10, fig. 1 and 1a) representing only the surface of the embryonic area where the outermost edges of the segment masses more or less overlap each other, and the other (Pl. 10, fig. 2) a deeper view, through the overlapping edges just mentioned: thus showing that the furrows are not perpendicular chasms, but bend, some in one direction and some in another, opening below, in one instance, (Pl. 10, fig. 2, *b*,) in a line at right angles to the main furrow, but gaping above, (Pl. 10, fig. 1, *b*,) with edges running quite obliquely to it, or, as in the case of the median transverse furrows, opening above (Pl. 10. fig. 1) in one and the same line, and terminating differently one from the other below (Pl. 10, fig. 2). This obliquity becomes more and more evident as the number of segment masses increases, and their contours attain a more rounded outline, just as would happen were a collection of plastic, rounded bodies pressed against each other as they laid spread out upon a convex surface. The embryonic area of the egg next behind the one first mentioned (Pl. 10, fig. 3) was