

hardly older than the second one, (Pl. 10, fig. 1 and 2,) but much more irregular, (Pl. 10, fig. 4,) evincing a great want of symmetry in the origin of the transverse lateral furrows, so much so that on one side a small segment mass had become totally isolated by a circumvallation.

The embryonic area of the three following eggs, two of which were from the left (Pl. 10, fig. 6 and 7) and one from the right (fig. 5) oviduct, exhibited about the same degree of advancement: all agreed in being very irregular in their segmentation, and in having most of their furrows more or less transverse to the longer axis of the yolk, without any trace of the principal furrow observed in the younger stages. Centrally each possessed two or three isolated masses, and others more or less completely separated. It would be almost a needless repetition, after what has already been shown, to insist here upon the centrifugal character of this process, as the first isolated masses originate always at the centre of the embryonic layer, and those which appear afterwards are successively further and further out of the centre. This is more particularly noticeable in another embryonic area, (Pl. 10, fig. 8,) the fourth and last in the left oviduct of the same animal, which is still further segmented, and in which the furrows radiate from a centre occupied by five isolated masses, while the cone-like portions included by these furrows are more or less rounded off at their summits. In this same egg, too, we may observe the diversity in size at which the masses originate, two or three being much smaller than some others, that are more central.

On the 28th of May another Turtle was opened, and, as already stated, the eggs were found in a very advanced state of segmentation, yet not so far beyond those of the first animal opened the day before as to break the link of connection with them. The segmentation had already extended over a much larger extent than the furrows of the embryonic areas observed the day before had included, and the now numerous radiating cones diverged from a field still more distant from the centre (Pl. 10, fig. 9, 10, 11, 11a, 11b). Of four embryonic areas in this condition, that in the oldest egg, (Pl. 10, fig. 9,) the fourth and most posterior in the right oviduct, was the least evenly segmented; the centre being still occupied by several masses larger than those embraced in the same region in the other three. However, all four agreed with each other in having the most minute masses in the centre, and the larger ones at the circumference. But the furrowing had not altogether taken place in a perpendicular direction, as we may see by a glance at one of the more magnified views, (Pl. 10, fig. 11,) where the masses are heaped one upon the other in such a manner as unmistakably to evince a horizontal fissuration, such as was partially approximated in the oblique chasms of the earliest segmentation (Pl. 10, fig.