

an anus. The mesenterium, (Pl. 9e, fig. 8,  $n^8$ , fig. 8,  $n^8$ ) that part of the intestino-subiliary layer which keeps the intestine suspended from the median line of the body, may now be recognized as the pendent curtain which was formed by the subsidiary layer in a much younger embryo (see p. 552). That part of the intestine which passes along above and around the liver (Pl. 9e, fig. 8,  $r$ ; Pl. 18a, fig. 9,  $r$ ) has become considerably swollen, (Pl. 9e, fig. 8,  $n^2$ ; Pl. 18a, fig. 9,  $n^2$ ) so as almost to equal the proportions of the full-grown stomach. The respiratory apparatus (Pl. 24, fig. 2,  $l$ ,  $l'$ , fig. 2a) has separated entirely from the intestine, (fig. 2,  $n^2$ ,  $n^4$ ) and the lungs have become swollen (fig. 2,  $l'$ , fig. 2a). The liver (Pl. 9e, fig. 8,  $r$ ; Pl. 18a, fig. 8,  $r$ , fig. 9,  $r$ ) is very dark, and has lost the globular form of earlier periods, (p. 556, Pl. 24, fig. 9a,  $r$ ) and become more flattened vertically, and lobed on the left side, where it overlaps the stomach (Pl. 18a, fig. 9,  $n^2$ ).

The Wolffian bodies (Pl. 9e, fig. 8,  $q$ , fig. 8a,  $q^1$ ; Pl. 18a, fig. 7,  $q$ , fig. 7a,  $q$ , fig. 8,  $q$ , fig. 9,  $q$ ) occupy fully one half the length of the body, and exhibit very clearly the zigzag striæ spoken of in a former page (p. 557). In a transverse section of the embryo (Pl. 9e, fig. 8) just behind the fore feet, the duct ( $q^1$ ) of the Wolffian body ( $q$ ) is shown to be a dorsal channel, and already of a considerable diameter.

The allantois (Pl. 14, fig. 2, 2a, 3; Pl. 18, fig. 8; Pl. 18a, fig. 7a,  $n^3$ ,  $j^3$ , fig. 8,  $j^3$ , fig. 9,  $i^2$ ,  $j^3$ ) reaches from the head to far beyond the tail, and laps over upon the right side of the body, so as to cover a large part of the posterior region of the body (Pl. 14, fig. 2a). In the case of another embryo, (Pl. 14, fig. 2,) of the same degree of development in other respects, the allantois overlaps all but the head and shoulders, and extends so far beyond as to cover four fifths of the area pellucida. The bloodvessels of this organ are very large and thick, and anastomose with each other by innumerable capillaries. It is a remarkable peculiarity of the allantois that its arteries (Pl. 18a, fig. 8,  $j^3$ , fig. 9,  $j^3$ ) and veins (Pl. 18a, fig. 8,  $i^2$ , fig. 9,  $i^2$ ) run parallel and close to one another for a long distance, in that part of the organ which is outside of the body. In a view from below, (Pl. 18a, fig. 7a, and 9,) it is shown how the allantoidian arteries ( $j^3$ ) arise, one from each side of the dorsal artery, ( $j^2$ ) and, bending around the intestine, ( $n^1$ ) converge just below it, and thence run along the narrow peduncle of the allantois out into its great expanded mass.

The abdominal opening is contracted so as to equal about one sixth of the length of the body, exclusive of the tail.

The feet project considerably beyond the body, and have an oval, paddle shape; but, as yet, there are no signs of toes. This is the earliest period in which bloodvessels have been seen in the feet (Pl. 14, fig. 2a).