

p. 570,) there is a mixture of oval, flat, disc-formed corpuscles (Pl. 19, fig. 12, *a, b*) with those which are oval and partially flattened, (fig. 9, 10, *a, b, c, c'*), whilst others, although oval, are not flattened in the least (fig. 11, *a, b, c, d, e*). These last (fig. 11) are evidently derived from the elongation of the globular corpuscles of earlier stages (fig. 7); for, except in shape and a little difference in size, the two kinds differ but very little. An end view (fig. 11, *c, d*) of the oval corpuscles is not distinguishable from that of globular forms, (fig. 7,) except that in the oval ones the mesoblast is not lateral, but central. In order to become disciform, as in the adult, the corpuscles gradually flatten, (fig. 9, 10, *a, b, c, c'*), until the two opposite sides almost touch each other (fig. 12, *a, b*, fig. 13, 13a, 13b, 13c). At this period, they have a remarkably plastic nature, and, when in contact, mutually flatten against each other, (fig. 13, 13a,) or stretch out to a considerable extent, (fig. 13b,) if they catch against any thing whilst floating on the stage of the microscope. The mesoblast is very faint and perfectly homogeneous in the most advanced phase, a short time before the birth of the Turtle. Finally, in the adult, the blood corpuscles (fig. 8, *a* to *i*) are quite flat (*c*); but the centre is not depressed, as would appear from a side view (*a, b*). The clear, homogeneous, light mesoblast contains a much darker entoblast. In water, the walls of the parent cell, the ectoblast, (*i*) collapse, and the mesoblast and entoblast blend into one darker mass. By drying, the thickness of the parent cell (*h*) becomes sharply defined, and very conspicuous.

*The Muscles.* A short time before the Turtle is hatched, the muscles differ in the degree of development to which they have arrived in various parts of the body. At the point where the dorsal muscles are attached to the arch of the vertebræ, they consist of a mass of spindle-shaped cells, attached obliquely to each other, (Pl. 19, fig. 23, *b*), or of very long, slender cells (*a*). The former (*b*) resemble the cells of the dorsal arch, (*c*), and have a large, oval mesoblast, which contains numerous granules; the latter have lost their mesoblast, and have become so intimately united to each other as to obliterate the intervening walls, and thus assume the appearance of long, slender cells. Some of the mesoblasted cells are thus united to those without mesoblasts. The granular contents of these united cells have a more or less linear arrangement. Presently we shall see what this peculiarity tends to. In the foreleg, the muscular fibres have all the characteristic appearances of the adult. The longitudinal and the transverse striæ of the fibres are readily seen (Pl. 19, fig. 25, *a*). The fibrillæ (fig. 25, *b*) which constitute the fibres (*a*) are mere strings of very minute granules, such as we saw in another part (fig. 23, *a, b*) of the body, near the dorsal arch. Here, however, they are more regularly arranged in lines, but have not lost their gran-