general and more suitable name of *form-units*, or *plastids*. Among these form-units we distinguish two main groups, namely, the cytods and the genuine cells. The *cytods* are, like the Monera, pieces of plasma without a kernel (p. 190, Fig. 1). *Cells*, on the other hand, are pieces of plasma containing a kernel or nucleus (p. 193, Fig. 2). Each of these two main groups of plastids is again divided into two subordinate groups, according as they possess or do not possess an external covering (skin, shell, or membrane). We may accordingly distinguish the following four grades or species of plastids, namely: 1. *Simple cytods* (p. 191, Fig. 1 *A*); 2. *Encased cytods*; 3. *Simple cells* (p. 193, Fig. 2 *B*); 4. *Encased cells* (p. 193, Fig. 2 *A*). ("Gen. Morph." i. 269–289.)

Concerning the relation of these four forms of plastids to spontaneous generation, the following is the most probable: 1. The *simple cytods* (Gymnocytoda), naked particles of plasma without kernel, like the still living Monera, are the only plastids which directly come into existence by spontaneous generation. 2. The *enclosed cytods* (Lepocytoda), particles of plasma without kernel, which are surrounded by a covering (membrane or shell), arose out of the simple cytods either by the condensation of the outer layers of plasma or by the secretion of a covering. 3. The *simple cells* (Gymnocyta), or naked cells, particles of plasma with kernel, but without covering, arose out of the simple cytods by the condensation of the innermost particles of plasma into a kernel or nucleus, by differentiation of a central kernel and peripheral cell-substance. 4. The *enclosed cells* (Lepocyta), or testaceous cells, particles of plasma with kernel and an outer covering (membrane or shell), arose either out of the enclosed cytods by the formation of a