

stated, Huxley knows what proof there is behind it, and lays it down before the world in this, his most scholarly production on biology, and his latest, as established science.

2. "Bodies which are unquestionably the equivalents of cells — true morphological units — are sometimes mere masses of protoplasm, devoid alike of cell, wall, and nucleus."

3. "For the whole living world, then, it results that the morphological unit, the primary and fundamental form of life, is merely an individual mass of protoplasm."

4. "In this no further structure is discernible."

I beg you to notice the accord of all these propositions with those which, in the last lecture, I put before you as the result of Lionel Beale's investigation.

5. "The nucleus, the primordial utricle, the central fluid, and the cell-wall, are no essential constituents of the morphological unit, but represent results of its metamorphosis."

We saw how bioplasm throws off formed material, and how the nucleus is the result of the action of the bioplasm, and not bioplasm the result of the nucleus; and here you find Professor Huxley asserting that the nucleus is a result of the metamorphosis of bioplasm.

6. "Though the nucleus is very constant among animal cells, it is not universally present."

7. "The nucleus rarely undergoes any considerable modification."

8. "The structures characteristic of the tissues are