

The attenuated tail is coiled and serpentiform ; the swollen and huge head is so bent that the mid-brain lies in front, and the fore-brain below ; the hind-brain is a long, sub-arcuate, compound region, going back to the first evident somatome or *muscle-plate*.

In this small embryo—not much larger than the larva of the cheese-fly—the body-segments are already divided into three well-defined regions, namely, cervical, dorsal, and caudal.

Of the fifty-two recognisable muscle-plates, the first dozen are closely packed, and the next are twice as wide. These latter overlies the rudiments of the axial part of the great trunk ; and the clear selvedge seen below this second region is the line above which the infero-lateral bones of the carapace will be developed, these lying below the ribs and their dermal outgrowths.

The space from the front of the huge heart (*h.*) to the interspace between the umbilical vessels (*u.v.*) and the tail, will be enclosed by the nine bones of the *plastron*. These are mere parostoses, for the Chelonian, like the fish and serpent, has neither sternal ribs nor sternum ; it has only four of the pairs of bones and one of the unpaired bones of the abdominal region of the “ Plesiosaur.”

Half of the ventral region is now taken up by the heart and its pericardium (*h.,pcd.*), and the hind part of the space is open below, showing the Wolffian bodies ; behind, the umbilical vessels (*u.v.*) are seen emerging.

The *somatomes* have their lower margins all in a row from the space between the ear-sac and visceral clefts (*au.,cl.*) to the end of the tail, the coiled part of which occupies the space between the right and left pelvic limbs.

The region of the trunk is indicated by the presence of the limb-buds (*pc.m.,pv.m.*) which grow out from a continuous ridge directly below the segmental muscular masses, and which is separated from that ridge by a clear line of depression.

This line, and the buds that spring from it in two places on each side, are due to a thickening of the mesoblast at the upper part of the *somatopleure*.

The very sharply-defined groove below the broad segments of the rudimentary trunk marks the lower outline of the carapace (see next stage, fig. 7), which will in time so develop as to form a pent-house to the limbs, whilst the dermal plates in its lower edge will articulate, by sutures, with the symmetrical bones of the lower or abdominal plane.

At present, the only clear Chelonian *stigma* is this beginning of the lower edge of the carapace ; the limbs are on the outside, as in non-shielded types.

Now, we can clearly see that the girdle is only the upper dorsal end of the limb, this free part is a roundish thick *fin*, separated from the body by the axillary or the inguinal space, as the case may be.

The development of the intercalary vertebral rings in the massive cervical region, with its crowded muscle-plates, will place the heart at an increasing distance from the