

*Seventh Section.*—Here (Pl. V. fig. 1) the narrow fore part of the *hemispheres* (C 1a) are severed, and the thick orbito-sphenoids (*o.s.*) on which they lie are very nearly straight in section. The nasal passage is not so high, and is bent inwards at the middle; the floor (*n.p.*) turns upwards, thickening there. The perpendicular ethmoid (*i.tr.*) is much lower, and is not continuous, yet, with the alæ (*o.s.*), and it is to be observed that this partition is still a single cartilage.

*Eighth Section.*—We have now reached the fore edge of the crystalline lens which is shown *in situ* in the eyeball (Pl. V. fig. 2, *e.*); and the naso-palatine canal (*i.n.*) is a small passage with its convexity inwards; granular tracts on each side show where the maxillaries and palatines (*mx.pa.*) will be.

The *internal rectus* muscle is cut across, and part of the *inferior rectus* is shown lengthwise (*in.r.,if.r.*); and here the hemispheres (C 1a) are enlarging, and lie in the orbito-sphenoidal trough (*o.s.*). These plates, which in the former sections were free below, are now continued downwards on each side of the orbital septum, which is seen to be composed of a pair of flat plates, embracing a middle piece, which is round below, and sharp above. The thin plates are the trabeculæ (*tr.*) which end behind the front, when the last section was made; they send upwards the orbito-sphenoids as in the Batrachia, and indeed, in all other types, except when these are independently developed, as in the Ophidia. The middle plate, or “intertrabecula” (*i.tr.*), forms all the septum nasi and perpendicular ethmoid at this stage; here it is the “presphenoid,” for it finishes the “anterior sphenoid” below.

*Ninth Section.*—This section (Pl. V. fig. 3) is from a little behind the last, and shows, on the whole, the same structures; but the hemispheres (C 1a) are much larger here, and the naso-palatine passages are now open to the roof of the mouth (*n.g.*); they have formed the *internal nostrils* (*i.n.*).

*Tenth Section.*—This section (Pl. V. fig. 4) is behind the inner nostrils, and behind the stem of the orbito-sphenoids (*o.s.*), the part which is continuous with their root, the trabeculæ; here, in front of the common optic foramen, the presphenoid is composed of a low intertrabecular wedge, and the two flat trabeculæ (*i.tr.,tr.*); they arise above the middle plate, and it descends below them, forming a rounded keel to the interorbital septum. Part, both of the superior and internal rectus muscles (*s.r.,in.r.*), are cut through, between the large eyeball (*e.*), and the widest part of the orbito-sphenoid (*o.s.*), which, of course, is widest where it holds the most bulbous part of the hemisphere (C 1a).

*Eleventh Section.*—Here (fig. 5) the “thalamencephalon” (C 1) is seen below the wide hemisphere (C 1a), and the trabeculæ (*tr.*), at this part, are thick above and below, and thinned out in the middle; the intertrabecula (*i.tr.*) is now oval in section.

*Twelfth Section.*—We now come to the optic nerves, and their chiasma (fig. 6, 2), and their entrance into the eyeball to form the retina (*rt.*). The thalamencephalon is surmounted by the hemispheres (C 1, C 1a), and between these above, part of the *pineal*