one on the left side of either surface; that on the incomplete side being smaller in all respects than that on the complete. That each of these hearts was derived from the fusion of the right chambers of one foetus with the left chambers of the other, was proved by their relationship to the lungs. Each heart gives off a large branch to a large common aorta which descends vertically. There are four lungs present. The pair on the complete side are formed by the right lung of foetus A, and the left lung of foetus B, and they derive their blood supply from the larger heart which lies on the left aspect of this surface. The lungs of the incomplete side are formed by the right lung of A, and the left lung of B, and are connected with the smaller heart of their surface. There is a single trachea present and a large common oesophagus which runs down to the left of the incomplete side to reach a large balloon-shaped common stomach. There are two livers formed, and two gall bladders which open by separate ducts into a common duodenum. The diaphragm is perforated by two inferior cavae, one going to either heart. The intestines are common until the place of insertion of the omphalomesenteric duct. Here the small intestine widens and divides into the two parts in which it is continued. All the structures below this point, i. e., the remainder of the small intestine, the caecum, appendix, colon, rectum, as also the internal genitalia, are all of course double.

The following are briefly the most interesting points of the above report:—

I. We have here a typical example of early embryonic cleavage with secondary fusional duplication.

II. The line of fusion has been oblique resulting in an acute angular fusion on one side, and an obtuse angular fusion on the other.

III. The resulting monstrosity is a monosymmetrical Janiceps; where fusion was on the acute angle side we have the asymmetrical, or poorly developed, side of the monster, and where the fusion was on the obtuse angle side we have the symmetrical, or fully developed, side of the monster.

IV. The fusion was along the ventral aspects from head down to omphalomesenteric duct, consisting of fusion of heads, necks, thoraces, and upper half of the abdomen and their contents, while below the omphalomesenteric ducts all parts were normally developed and tends further to support the equality of the originally cleaved halves, and that the resulting monstrosity of the upper part of the body and head was due to a bad angular fusion.