II. White blood corpuscles, distinguished from the former by their smaller size and less distinct nucleus. They only occasionally contain dark granules.

III. Corpuscles in which the bulk of the carbon is contained, and upon whose presence the black colour of the expressed juice in most instances depends. These are very variable in size, and may, on the one hand, approach the colourless blood corpuscles, and on the other, attain to five or six times their diameter. See figure 2 (*a*).

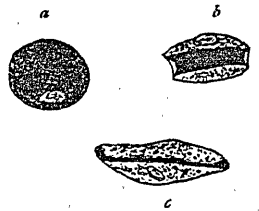

Fig. 2.

In shape they are usually round, sometimes oval, occasionally irregular, very rarely approaching the spindle form. Inside all of these the carbon particles exist in extraordinary numbers, filling the cells in different degrees. Some are so densely crowded that not a trace of cell substance can be detected, more commonly a rim of protoplasm remains free, or at a spot near the circumference, the nucleus, which in these cells is almost always eccentric, is seen uncovered. The contained carbon particles are, for the most part, angular, and when not too thickly massed together, a reddish brown colour can be observed in each. In a few of them comparatively coarse portions of coal are found imbedded, stretching the cells to their utmost limits. At fig. 2 (*b* and *c*) such cells are represented, and in the latter the corpuscle has evidently accommodated itself to the shape of the piece of coal. One most curious specimen was observed: on an elongated piece of carbon three cells were attached, one at either end, and a third in the middle; so that the whole had a striking resemblance to a dumb-bell. I could hardly credit this at first, until, by touching