as well as the red, has a definite term of existence, that some of these cells will be broken up and disintegrated, while others are advancing in development to supply their place; indeed, each and all of these cell formations are undergoing a continual change—new productions may take place with considerable rapidity, and increase of speed when this occurs will often be in proportion to the amount of blood that has been lost, in hæmorrhage, for example—and that these changes will be especially accelerated by a good and nourishing diet. To Mr. Warton Jones especially belongs the credit of having studied the development of this cell growth, in all its successive gradations, and for having pointed out the various phases which it exhibits in the different varieties of animals. He plainly shows that these cell formations experience the same changes in man, that may be observed to occur in the advancing series of animated nature; and that they only attain their complete form in the highest order of the series. In the blood of the *Invertebrata*, and occasionally in that of the *Vertebrata*, you will find the coarse granule cell; this appears to be typical of the earlier condition of the chyle cell, and is the first stage of development; while the fine granule cell may be regarded as the second, and is followed by the colourless nucleated cell, the highest development of the blood corpuscles in *Invertebrated* animals, and equivalent to the white corpuscle in the *Vertebrated* series. It will be seen, however, when we come to speak of the red corpuscle of the blood in man and the higher animals, that this white corpuscle is still but in a transitory state, that in the *oviparous vertebrata* we shall find a coloured nucleated cell, a step in advance of the white corpuscle, while in the highest order of the *vertebrata* the coloured non-nucleated cell will be found to abound, and that this is the red corpuscle fully and perfectly developed. It may also be observed, that varieties in the more or less perfectly developed red corpuscle may be found to occur in the several gradations of the vertebrated series, so that the blood corpuscles of one animal may be distinguished by the experienced microscopist from that of another, and to the medical jurist this might form an object of no inconsiderable interest.

Speaking of the functions of this white corpuscle, Mr. Carpenter says, (page 116) that "From these cells the red corpuscles of the blood are now generally supposed to take their origin; but as they are nearly peculiar to *vertebrata*, it is almost certain that the colourless corpuscles must have some other more general function; and there seems reason to think that this consists in the transformation of albumen