caretta and *imbricata* seems to reach its maximum sooner than in the Terrapin. This does not apply equally to C. *mydas*, I think. Further, when the heart is enfeebled in all kinds of Chelonians, the maximum is more rapidly attained, and this remark applies with especial force to the marine turtles.

The beat may recommence after standstill from vagus stimulation, in the order: sinus (always), sinus extension, ventricle, auricles; or in the order: sinus, sinus extension and auricles, ventricle; and the same holds for the Alligator and the Fish.

Unilateral Effects of Vagus Stimulation.—These have been referred to in my paper on the Terrapin (pp. 249, 250), and relate especially to greater dilation of one auricle, than the other during stimulation of its corresponding nerve. While such dilating effects have been noticed for the sea-turtle, arrest of an auricle answering to the vagus stimulated, has been more frequently observed than in the Terrapin; in several cases this phenomenon has been very pronounced, and has followed on every stimulation of the nerve with a sufficiently *weak current*.

Stimulation of the Central End of one Vagus, the Medulla and the other Vagus being intact.—The results may be stated briefly as follows:—

1. In all the specimens of the sea-turtle examined in this way (with one exception, in which there was doubt as to the soundness of the medulla) either arrest or slowing of the rhythm has followed.

2. In most cases this could be repeated 3 to 6 times at short intervals, but with less and less effect on each occasion. Considering the great vital tenacity of the nerves in the Chelonians, this seems to point to exhaustion of the inhibitory centre.

3. In a certain proportion of cases there is decided after-acceleration (*e.g.*, from 33 to 38 beats).

4. As was seen with the Slider Serrapin, there are great differences in capacity for this form of inhibition in different specimens of the same species.