

FIG. 30.—An impregnated ovum of *Ascaris mystax*, showing the division of its nucleus (*n*.) and the condition of the spermatozoid (*sp.*). Alcohol, the glycerine and sulphide mixture ten days.  $\times 750$ .

FIGS. 31 and 32.—Spermatozoids of *Ascaris mystax*. Alcohol, the glycerine and sulphide mixture nine days. 31,  $\times 820$ ; 32,  $\times 1640$ .

FIGS. 33—36.—Ovarian ova of the lake-lizard, *Necturus lateralis*, illustrating differences in the distribution of the "masked" iron. In 35 is shown the iron-containing peripheral nucleoli, and *a* represents a more highly magnified ( $= \times 1240$ ) portion of the nuclear structure. In 36 is seen an earlier stage with *a*, a portion of its nuclear network, more highly magnified ( $\times 1240$ ). Alcohol, sulphuric acid alcohol thirty-six hours, glycerine and ammonium hydrogen sulphide.  $\times 305$ .

FIG. 37.—Retinal rods and cones from a larva of *Amblystoma*. Alcohol, whole of retina in Bunge's fluid two days, glycerine and ammonium hydrogen sulphide.  $\times 620$ .

FIG. 38.—Cells from the pancreas of a larva of *Amblystoma*. Alcohol, Bunge's fluid (on the whole of the organ) two days, glycerine and ammonium hydrogen sulphide.  $\times 620$ .

FIG. 39.—A portion of a section of the human epidermis, illustrating the occurrence of "masked" (?) iron in the granules (eleidin) of the stratum granulosum and in the stratum lucidum. Alcohol, sulphuric acid alcohol two days, glycerine and ammonium hydrogen sulphide.

FIG. 40.—Strands of fibrils from the muscle of a larva of *Amblystoma*. Alcohol, sulphuric acid alcohol two days, glycerine and ammonium hydrogen sulphide.  $\times 750$ .

FIGS. 41 *a* and *b*.—From the ovary of a specimen of *Ascaris americana*; *b* represents an isolated nucleus. Alcohol, sulphuric acid alcohol thirty hours, acid ferrocyanide mixture, balsam.  $\times 1240$ .

FIG. 42.—A cell from a section of the ovary of the same specimen, with the iron demonstrated as in last case, but the preparation, before being mounted in balsam, was stained with eosin.  $\times 1240$ .

FIGS. 43 and 44 *a* and *b*.—Nuclei of the embryo sac of a specimen of *E. americanum*. Alcohol, sulphuric acid alcohol thirty-six hours, acid ferrocyanide mixture, balsam.  $\times 620$ .

FIGS. 45 *a* and *b*.—Nuclei from the liver of a specimen of *Necturus lateralis*. *n*. Nucleoli. Alcohol, sulphuric acid alcohol thirty-six hours, acid ferrocyanide mixture, balsam.  $\times 1240$ .

FIGS. 46 *a*—*d*.—Hepatic nuclei treated as in foregoing case, also stained with safranin to illustrate the differences between the chromatin network and the nucleoli in regard to the effect of this reagent.  $\times 1240$ .

FIG. 47.—Two hepatic nuclei treated as in the preparation illustrated by