

more or less closely united to form a *tetrad*. During the mitosis each tetrad divides into two *dyads*, one of which passes into each secondary spermatocyte, and these cells undergoing division without the usual reconstruction of the nucleus, each of the dyads which they contain is halved,

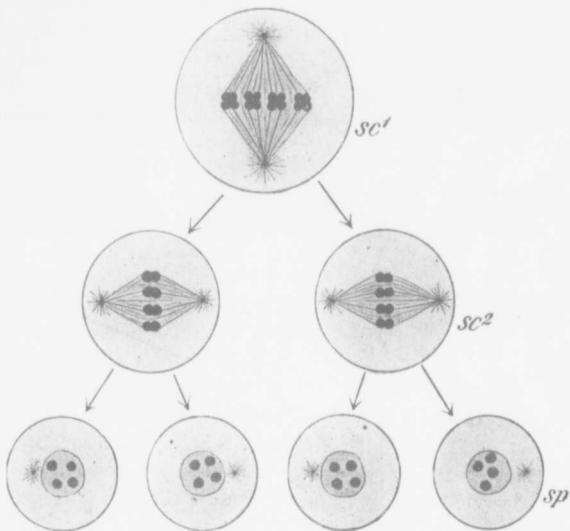


FIG. 7.—DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING THE REDUCTION OF THE CHROMOSOMES DURING SPERMATOGENESIS.

*sc*¹, Spermatocyte of the first order; *sc*², spermatocyte of the second order; *sp*, spermatid.

so that each spermatid receives a number of single chromosomes equal to half the number characteristic for the species. This *reduction of the chromosomes* of the germ cells may be understood from the annexed diagram (Fig. 7), which represents the spermatogenesis of a form whose somatic cells are supposed to contain eight chromosomes.