

tor of the amphiaster and gives rise to two separate cells (Fig. 3, D).

This complicated process, which is known as *karyokinesis* or *mitosis*, is the one usually observed in dividing cells, but

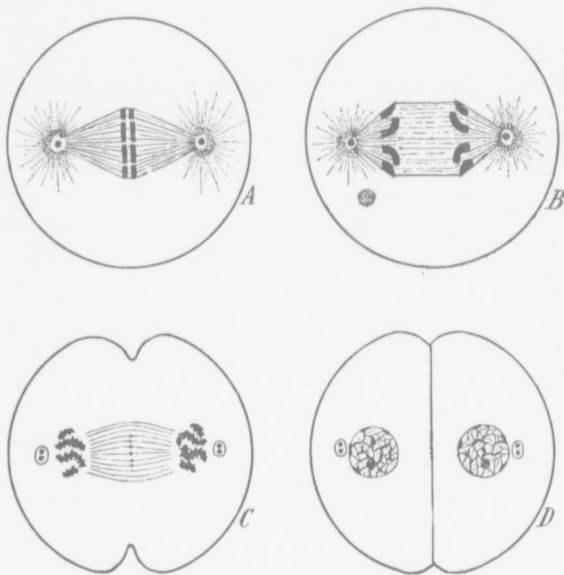


FIG. 3.—DIAGRAMS ILLUSTRATING THE METAPHASE AND ANAPHASES OF MITOSIS.—(Adapted from E. B. Wilson.)

occasionally a cell divides by the nucleus becoming constricted and dividing into two parts without any development of chromosomes, spindle, etc., the division of the cell following that of the nucleus. This amitotic method of division is, however, rare, and in many cases, though not always, its occurrence seems to be associated with an impair-