

as that of *torosus* may easily be tilted in any direction and pseudo-crescents produced if the egg is placed upon an irregular surface. Observations were therefore made while the egg rested upon the perfectly smooth surface of optical glass, in a device which allows one to see the egg from the top and side at the same time (SCHECHTMAN, 1935).

The crescent of *Triturus torosus* is therefore not so reliable as that of the Axolotl and *Pleurodeles* as an indicator of the future organizer area of the early gastrula. This is like the condition which JENKINSON (1906) found in the frog (*Rana temporaria*). It can be calculated from JENKINSONS data (Table IV, p. 154) that the planes of symmetry in the zygote and later embryo diverged by 25° or less in 68% of the eggs. Considering the differences in method and the greater number of eggs used by JENKINSON, this seems to be in good agreement with our value for *torosus* (72%).

It should be pointed out that in no case did the dorsal lip arise directly opposite the center of the crescent. In the frog JENKINSON (1909) did find a few such specimens.

Literature.

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Berichtigung.

In der Arbeit: „Teratologische Untersuchungen über die mutmaßlichen Beziehungen der abnormen und normalen Medullaranlage zur Entwicklung der Urwirbel beim Huhne“ von PETER GRÜNWARD, dieses Arch. 133, H. 5 sind die Abb. 13 b und 16 b auf S. 675 und 677 miteinander vertauscht worden.