PARALLELISM OF ONTOGENY AND PHYLOGENY. 127

| Definition of the <i>forms</i> of the five first stages of the development of the animal body. | Ontogenesis. The five first stages of the individual de- velopment. | Phylogenesis. The five first stages of the phyletic or his- torical development. |
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| First Stage of Develop- ment. A simple cytod (a plastid without a ker- uol.) | 1. Monerula. Animal egg without a kornel (when tho egg- kernel has disappeared, after being fructified). | 1. Moneron. Most ancient animal Monera, originating by spontaneous generation. |
| Second Stage of Develop- ment. A simple cell (a plastid containing a kernel.) | 2. Ovulum. Animal egg with ker- nel (a simple egg-cell). 3. | 2. Amœba. Animal Amœbæ. |
| Ment. A community (an aggregation of identi- cal simple cells). | Morula. (Mulberry form.) Globular heap of ho- mogeneous "cleavage spheres." | Synamæba. An aggregation of Amæbæ. |
| A solid or bladder- shaped, globular, or oval body, composed of two kinds of different cells: externally ciliated, in- ternally non - ciliated cells. | Planula. (Ciliated larva.) Many - celled larva without mouth, com- posed of different cells. | Planæa. Many-celled prim- æval animal withont mouth, composed of two kinds of different cells. |
| Fifth Stage of Develop. ment. A globular or oval body with simple intes. tinal cavity and mouth. opening. Body wall com- posed of two layers; an externally ciliated ecto- derm (dermal layer), an internally non - ciliated entoderm (gastral layer). | 5. Gastrula. (Larva with mouth.) Many-celled with in- testines and month; in- testinal wall with two layers. | 5. Gastræa. Many-celled prim- æval animal with intes- tine and mouth ; intes- tinal wall with two layers. (Primary form of zoophytes and worms.) |