by the fact that the human egg is nothing more than a simple cell. (Compare p. 124.)

Third Stage: Synamœbæ.

In order to form an approximate conception of the organisation of those ancestors of Man which first developed out of the single-celled Primæval animals, it is necessary to trace the changes undergone by the human egg in the beginning of its individual development. It is just here that ontogeny guides us with the greatest certainty on to the track of phylogeny. We have already seen that the egg of Man (in the same way as that of all other Mammals), after fructification has taken place, falls by self-division into a mass of simple and equi-formal Amœba-like cells (vol. i. p. 190, Fig. 4 *D*.) All these divided globules are at first exactly like one another, naked cells containing a kernel, but without covering; in many animals they show movements like those of the Amœbæ. This ontogenetic stage of development which we called Morula (p. 125), on account of its mulberry shape, is *a certain proof* that in the early primordial period there existed ancestors of man which possessed the *form value* of a mass of homogeneous, loosely connected cells. They may be called a *community of Amœbæ* (Synamœbæ). (Compare p. 127.) They *originated* out of the single-celled Primæval animals of the second stage by repeated self-division and by the permanent union of the products of this division.

Fourth Stage: Ciliated Larva (Planæada).

In the course of the ontogenesis of most of the lower animals, and also in that of the lowest Vertebrate animals,