

withers away, and the animal is thus detached and becomes independent. Others remain through life united to the parent stalk, and, in this respect, present a more striking analogy to the buds of plants. But in the polyps, as in trees, budding is only an accessory mode of reproduction, which presupposes a trunk already existing, originally the product of ovulation.

330. *Reproduction by division*, or fissiparous reproduction, is still more extraordinary; it takes place only in polyps and some infusoria. A cleft or fissure at some part of the body takes place, very slight at first, but constantly increasing in depth, so as to become a deep furrow, like that observed in the yolk, at the beginning of embryonic development; at the same time the contained organs are di-

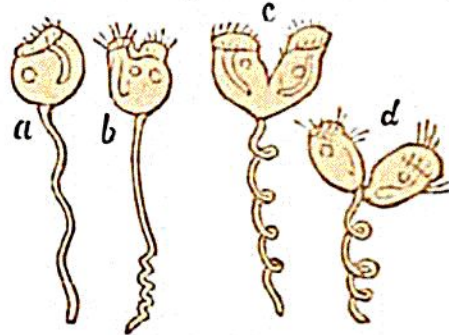


Fig. 133.

vided and become double, and thus two individuals are formed of one, so similar to each other that it is impossible to say which is the parent and which the offspring. The division takes place sometimes vertically, as, for example, in Vorticella, (Fig. 133,) and in some Polyps, (Fig. 134,) and sometimes trans-

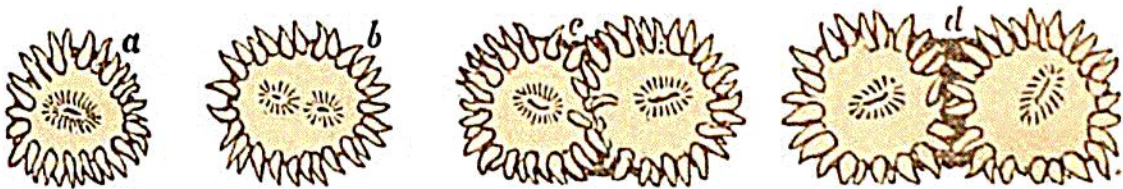


Fig. 134.

versely. In some Infusoria, the Paramecia, for instance, this division occurs as often as three or four times in a day.

331. In consequence of this same faculty, many animals are able to reproduce various parts of their bodies when accidentally lost. It is well known that crabs and spiders, on losing a limb, acquire a new one. The same happens with the arms of the star-fishes. The tail of a lizard is also