the process of propagation does not fall into two, but into four equal pieces, and in others, again (Protomonas, Protomyxa, Myxastrum), at once into a large number of small globules of mucus, each of which again, by simple growth, becomes like the parent body (Plate I.). Here it is evident that the process of propagation is nothing but a growth of the organism beyond its own individual limit of size.

The simple method of propagation of the Moneron by selfdivision is, in reality, the most universal and most widely spread of all the different modes of propagation; for by this same simple process of division, cells also propagate themselves. Cells are those simple organic individuals, a large number of which constitute the bodies of most organisms, the human body not excepted. With the exception of the organisms of the lowest order, which have not even the perfect form of a cell (Monera), or during life only represent a single cell (like many Protista), the body of every organic individual is composed of a great number of cells. Every organic cell is to a certain degree an independent organism, a so-called "elementary organism," or an "individual of the first order." Every higher organism is, in a measure, a society or a state of such variously shaped elementary individuals, variously developed by division of labour.³⁹ Originally every organic cell is only a single globule of mucus, like a Moneron, but differing from it in the fact that the homogeneous albuminous substance has separated itself into two different parts, a firmer albuminous body, the cell-kernel (nucleus), and an external, softer albuminous body, the cell-slime (protoplasma). Besides this, many cells later on form a third (frequently absent)

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