

the brain of the bird (*F*) is scarcely distinguishable from that of the tortoise (*E*), and in like manner the brain of the dog (*G*) is as yet almost the same as that of man (*H*). If, on the other hand, we compare the brains of these four vertebrate animals in a fully developed condition, we find them so very different in all anatomical particulars, that we cannot doubt for a moment as to which animal each brain belongs.

I have here explained the original equality, the gradual commencement, and the ever-increasing separation or differentiation of the embryos in the different vertebrate animals, taking the brain as a special example, just because this organ of the soul's activity is of special interest. But I might as well have discussed in its stead the heart, or the liver, or the limbs, in short, any other part of the body, since the same wonder of creation is here ever repeated, namely, that all parts are originally the same in the different vertebrate animals, and that the variations by which the different classes, orders, families, genera, etc., differ and deviate from one another, are only gradually developed. In my work on the "History of the Individual Development of Man," you will find the proof of this for every separate organ.

There are certainly few parts of the body which are so differently constructed as the *limbs or extremities* of the vertebrate animals. Now, I wish the reader to compare, in Fig. *A—H* on Plates II. and III., the four extremities (*bv*) of the embryos with one another, and he will scarcely be able to perceive any important differences between the human arm (*H bv*), the wing of a bird (*F bv*), the slim fore leg of a dog (*G bv*), and the plump fore leg of the tortoise