http://www.geology.19thcenturyscience.org/books/1876-Haeckel-HistCrea/README.htm

etc.), we must first distinguish two essentially different kinds, namely, *autogeny* and *plasmogeny*. By *autogeny* we understand the origin of a most simple organic individual in an *inorganic formative fluid*, that is, in a fluid which contains the fundamental substances for the composition of the organism dissolved in simple and loose combinations (for example, carbonic acid, ammonia, binary salts, etc.). On the other hand, we call spontaneous generation *plasmogeny* when the organism arises in an *organic formative fluid*, that is, in a fluid which contains those requisite fundamental substances dissolved in the form of complicated and fluid combinations of carbon (for example, albumen, fat, hydrate of carbon, etc.) ("Gen. Morph." i. 174; ii. 33).

Neither the process of autogeny, nor that of plasmogeny, has yet been directly observed with perfect certainty. In early, and also in more recent times, numerous and interesting experiments have been made as to the possibility or reality of spontaneous generation. Almost all these experiments refer not to autogeny, but to plasmogeny, to the origin of an organism out of already formed organic matter. It is evident, however, that this latter process is only of subordinate interest for our history of creation. It is much more important for us to solve the question, "Is there such a thing as autogeny? Is it possible that an organism can arise, not out of pre-existing organic, but out of purely inorganic, matter?" Hence we can quietly lay aside all the numerous experiments which refer only to plasmogeny, which have been carried on very zealously during the last ten years, and which for the most part have had a negative result. For even supposing that the reality of plasmogeny