

form the body walls and the other the digestive organs. Some curious accessory parts appear. Next, the divisions of the brain-regions appear, and the vertebræ increase in number. The heart begins to beat as a flask-shaped organ; two aortæ result from its division; and other blood-vessels arise, but only of a temporary character. Blood cells appear; the second and third divisions of the brain are differentiated; also, the beginnings of eyes and ears. Bronchial fissures appear in the sides of the neck. Thus the development proceeds. I wish to mention only details enough to show that the embryonic history of an animal is a fine exemplification of Nature's method—material continuity, and progress from the more general to the more detailed. The history of the individual is often called *Ontogeny*.

But what now, of the assemblage of animals living on the earth? There are many different species; there are very divergent classes; has not each separate species, or at least, class, had a separate beginning? Let us consider. There are no two animals precisely alike. There is diversity in a single litter of kittens. There are no two men or women precisely alike. Even the same man differs from himself as a boy or a babe, and differs to a very great extent. But two persons, though differing, may be brothers; and though differing they may have very pronounced family resemblances. Two men who are cousins may show less distinct resemblance because their relationship is more remote, as we would explain it; but still there is a real resemblance; and we feel safe in declaring it to arise from a real blood-relationship. So all the members of the Napoleon family, or the Potter family, may show some common cast of features which reveals their blood affinity. We feel sure of this.

Similar family resemblances may be traced among lower animals. Take the domestic cats; how wide their divergences, yet how close their resemblances. These animals we know possess a common lineage, and by that we explain their resemblances, in spite of their divergences. But in the cat-family at large, are several other forms which differ from the domestic