

to the feminine sex which have not been employed ; and also all those of both which shall not have entered the composition of the foetus, and which cannot be less than one half. So likewise, if the foetus is a female, the same abundance will be left for the formation of the placenta, and membranes, and the whole effects be the same, excepting it will have the superfluity of the male, instead of that of the female.

But, it may be said, that in that case the placenta and membranes ought to become another foetus, which would be a female, if the first was a male ; and a male if the first was a female ; for the first having consumed the organic molecules of the sexual parts of only one individual, and half those common to both, there remains all the molecules of the sexual parts of the other individual, and the other half of those common to both. To this I answer, that the first union of the organic molecules prevents a second, at least, under a similar form ; that the foetus, being the first formed, exercises an external power, which disorders the arrangement of the other organic molecules, prevents the formation of a second foetus, and
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