

which communicates with the body of the chicken : but this blood seems to lose its colour as it approaches the body of the animal; for the chicken is entirely white, and we with difficulty discover in the first, second, and third days after incubation, a few small sanguinary points which are close to the body of the animal, but which seem not to make part of it, although it is these sanguinary points which afterwards form the heart. Thus, the formation of the blood is a change occasioned in the liquors by the motion heat communicates to them, and this blood is formed even out of the body of the animal, the whole substance of which is then only a kind of mucilage, or thick jelly.

The foetus, as well as the placenta, derives the necessary nutriment for expansion, by a kind of absorption, and they assimilate the organic parts of the liquor in which they float : for the placenta cannot be said to nourish the animal, no more than the animal nourishes the placenta ; since, if the one nourished the other, the first would soon appear to diminish, while the other increased, whereas both increase together. I have indeed observed in eggs, that the placenta at first increases much more in proportion than the foetus, and therefore it may  
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