

we must refer all the double parts of the animal, for they seem to derive their origin, and to be only symmetrical branches issuing from this trunk or common base, for we see the ribs shoot out on each side of the vertebræ in the young chicken as the young branches shoot out from the principal branch of a tree. In all embryos the middle of the head and vertebræ appear to be the first formed; afterwards we see on the two sides of a vesicle which forms the middle of the head two other vesicles which appear to proceed from the first. These two vesicles contain the eyes and the other double parts of the head; so likewise we perceive little tubercles shoot out in equal numbers from each side of the vertebræ, which extend by degrees and form the ribs, and other double parts of the trunk. On the side of this trunk already formed, as the conclusion, the legs and arms appear. This first expansion is very different from that which is made afterwards; it is the production of parts which appear for the first time; that which succeeds is only a growth of all the parts already created.

This symmetrical order of all the double parts found in every animal, the regularity of their position, the equality of their extension
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