

globules, a swelling in the shape of a transparent vesicle (Fig. 113, *g*,) composed of very delicate cells. This is the first indication of the *germ*. This swelling rapidly enlarges until it envelops a great part of the yolk, when a depression

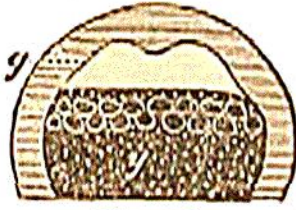


Fig. 114.



Fig. 115.

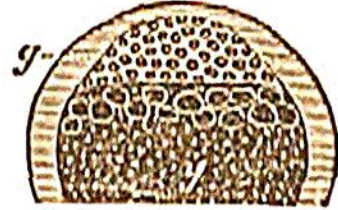


Fig. 116.

is formed upon it, (Fig. 114.) This depression becomes by degrees a deep furrow, and soon after a second furrow appears at right angles with the former, so that the germ now presents four elevations, (Fig. 115.) The subdivision goes on in this way, during the second and third days, until the germ is divided into numerous little spheres, giving the surface the appearance of a mulberry, (Fig. 116.) This appearance, however, does not long continue; at the end of the third day, the fissures again disappear, and leave no visible traces. After this, the germ continues to extend as an envelop around the yolk, which it at last entirely encloses.

309. On the tenth day, the first outlines of the embryo begin to appear, and we soon distinguish in it a depression between two little ridges, whose edges constantly approach

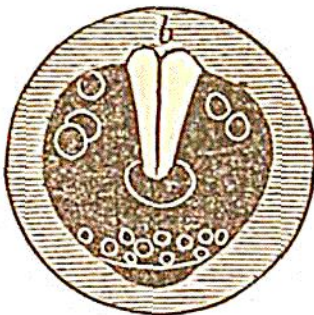


Fig. 117.

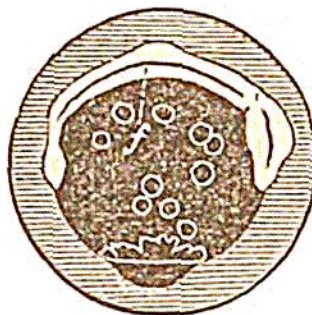


Fig. 118.

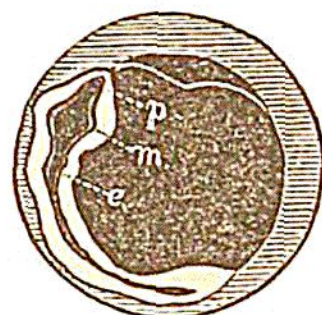


Fig. 119.

each other until they unite and form a canal, (Fig. 117, *b*,)