

PSYCHIC GRADATIONS

three cells; in the place of the simple connecting bridge we spoke of there appears a third independent cell, the *soul-cell*, or ganglionic cell; with it appears also a new psychic function, *unconscious presentation*, which has its seat in this cell. The stimulus is first conducted from the sensitive cell to this intermediate presentative or psychic cell, and then issued from this to the motor muscular cell as a mandate of movement. These *tricellular reflex organs* are preponderantly developed in the great majority of the invertebrates.

VII. Instead of this arrangement we find in most of the vertebrates a *quadricellular reflex organ*, two distinct "soul-cells," instead of one, being inserted between the sensitive cell and the motor cell. The external stimulus, in this case, is first conducted centripetally to the sensitive cell (the sensible psychic cell), from this to the *will-cell* (the motor psychic cell), and from this, finally, to the contractile muscular cell. When many such reflex organs combine and new psychic cells are interposed we have the intricate reflex mechanism of man and the higher vertebrates.

The important distinction which we make, in morphology and physiology, between unicellular and multicellular organisms holds good for their elementary psychic activity, reflex action. In the unicellular protists (both the plasmodious primitive plants, or *protophyta*, and the plasmophagous primitive animals, or *protozoa*) the whole physical process of reflex action takes place in the protoplasm of one single cell; their "cell-soul" seems to be a unifying function of the psychoplasm of which the various phases only begin to be seen separately when the differentiation of special organs sets in.

The second stage of psychic activity, compound re-