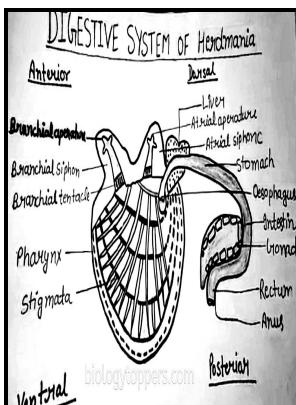


# On the origin of the so-called test-cells in the Ascidian ovum.

## - - Details



Description: -

- Tunicata

- On the origin of the so-called test-cells in the Ascidian ovum

Notes: Bibliography: p. 155-156.

This edition was published in 1880



Filesize: 70.35 MB

Tags: #Details

## 1911 Encyclopædia Britannica/Tunicata

The important conclusion drawn from all this is that the Tunicata are the degenerate descendants of a group of primitive Chordata see below. Scalariform junctions: a revised model. No reproduction by gemmation or metamorphosis is known in the life-history.

## 1911 Encyclopædia Britannica/Tunicata

These are a dorsally and posteriorly placed optic organ, provided with retina, pigment layer, lens and cornea, and a ventrally placed auditory organ, consisting of a large spherical partially pigmented otolith, attached by delicate hair-like processes to the summit of a hollow crista acoustica fig.

## Tunicata

The most important points in connexion with this process of development and metamorphosis are the following: 1 In the 1 Some of the first test cells are also probably derived from the epithelium of the egg follicle.

## Details

This includes one species, Coelocormas huxleyi Herdman, which is, in some respects, a transition form between the ordinary compound Ascidians e. G, Transverse section of tail of larva.

## Animal egg as evolutionary innovation: a solution to the puzzle

The reaction may proceed along two divergent paths: one is the formation of the stable complex and the other is the breakdown of the inhibitor.

## 1911 Encyclopædia Britannica/Tunicata

C, Cynthia, with eight folds on one side and seven on the other.

## Details

The ampullae execute co-ordinated pulsations, the co-ordination being due to variations in the blood-pressure. Previously we reported that nara in isolated from a marine sponge *Japsis* sp. Julin 24 drew attention to the similarity in structure and relations between this gland and the hypophysis cerebri of the vertebrate brain, and insisted upon their homology.

### **Leonardo da Vinci : the anatomist (1452**

A MORPHOLOGICAL STUDY OF THE PERICARDIAL BODY IN THE ASCIDIAN *CIONA INTESTINALIS*. We examined their distribution, behavior and surface features *in vitro* by light microscopy LM and by transmission and scanning electron microscopy TEM, SEM. Ancestral states of these traits are determined by mapping them onto a molecular phylogeny based on small ribosomal subunit nuclear DNA sequence data.

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