CONTENTS



Preface

PART ONE GETTING STARTED 1

CHAPTER 1 OVERVIEW OF DEVELOPMENT 3

CHAPTER PREVIEW

THE BASIC CONUNDRUM OF DEVELOPMENT 4

The Problem of Development Centers on Nonequivalent Cell Division Cell Lineage and the Cellular Environment Influence Cell Fate Box 1.1 Cell Communication Assuming That All Cells in an Embryo Are Genetically Identical Is Justified The Regeneration of Organs Often Involves the Respecialization of Cells The DNA Sequences in Different Tissues Are the Same Box 1.2 Recombinant DNA Technology (Cloning)

THE STUDY OF DEVELOPMENTAL BIOLOGY 13

This Textbook Is Organized into Three Parts The Study of Development Is Circular Box 1.3 Nucleic Acid Probes

KEY CONCEPTS Study Questions Selected References

CHAPTER 2 GAMETOGENESIS, FERTILIZATION, AND LINEAGE TRACING 17

Chapter Preview

Odgenesis 18

Female Gametes Are Formed in the Ovary Oogenesis Is Characterized by Extensive Growth Egg Formation Involves Meiosis The Egg Is Highly Organized

SPERMATOGENESIS 21

Male Gametes Are Formed in the Testis Spermatogenesis Involves Formation of a Streamlined Cell

FERTILIZATION 23

Fertilization Produces Two Distinct and Important Results Both Gametes Are Activated at Fertilization Activation of the Egg Involves the Cortex Changes in Function of Egg Membrane Proteins Drive Egg Activation Calcium Ion Release Is Essential for Egg Activation Box 2.1 G Protein Signalling Fertilization May Activate Protein Synthesis on Stored mRNA Several Mechanisms Prevent Polyspermy

TRACING CELL LINEAGES 30

Lineage Tracing Is Essential to Understanding Development Cleavage Is a Period of Rapid Mitosis

KEY CONCEPTS STUDY QUESTIONS SELECTED REFERENCES



PART TWO EARLY DEVELOPMENT OF ANIMALS 37

CHAPTER 3 OOGENESIS AND EARLY DEVELOPMENT OF DROSOPHILA 39

CHAPTER PREVIEW

EMBRYOGENESIS 40

The Formation of an Egg is a Prelude to Embryo Formation Fertilization and Cleavage Initiate Embryo Formation Box 3.1 Developmental Genetics The Cellular Blastoderm Is Organized Gastrulation is a Translocation of Surface Cells to the Interior The Embryo Becomes Segmented Box 3.2 Germ Layers

PATTERNING OF THE EMBRYO 50

Localized Determinants in the Egg Specify a Cell's Fate Maternal Effect Mutants of Drosophila Encode Morphogens The Anterior Morphogen Is Bicoid The Posterior Pattern Is Determined by the Concentration of Nanos The Morphogen for the Termini of the Egg is Torso The Morphogen for Dorsoventral Organization Is Dorsal Protein The Patterning of the Follicle Cells Drives the Patterning of the Oocyte

KEY CONCEPTS

STUDY QUESTIONS

SELECTED REFERENCES

CHAPTER 4 AMPHIBIAN DEVELOPMENT 59

CHAPTER PREVIEW

GAMETOGENESIS 60

Oogenesis Involves Cyclic, Progressive Maturation of Oogonia Genes for Ribosomal RNA Are Transiently Amplified Box 4.1 Ribosome Formation and Structure The Completion of Meiosis I Is Regulated By Progesterone Spermatogenesis in Frogs Produces Four Spermatids

FERTILIZATION AND EARLY DEVELOPMENT 64

Fertilization Establishes Bilateral Organization in the Egg Box 4.2 Using Embryos in Cell Biology Cortical Rotation Involves Parallel Vegetal Microtubule Arrays Cleavage Is a Period of Intense Cellular Assembly The Midblastula Transition Is a Period Of Major Changes Maps of the Late Blastula Reveal Distinct Identities Vegetal Cells of the Blastula Induce Mesoderm from Animal Cells

GASTRULATION, GERM LAYERS, AND ORGANOGENESIS 71

Gastrulation Involves Massive Movements of Cell Groups Bottle Cells Invaginate and Lead the Way for Involution Gastrulation Establishes the Germ Layers Dorsal Ectoderm Is Induced by Dorsal Mesoderm and Will Form a Neural Tube Mesoderm and Endoderm Will Form Many Organs Is All This Detail Really Necessary?

KEY CONCEPTS STUDY QUESTIONS SELECTED REFERENCES

CHAPTER 5 AMNIOTE DEVELOPMENT 79

CHAPTER PREVIEW

OOGENESIS AND THE EARLY DEVELOPMENT OF BIRDS 80

Gametogenesis in Birds Involves Specialization of the Female Reproductive Tract The Newly Laid Hen's Egg Has Invisible Axis The Area Pellucida Becomes a Two-Layered Structure Does the Hypoblast Influence the Organization of the Epiblast?

GASTRULATION IN BIRDS 84

The Epiblast is the Source of All Embryonic Germ Layers in Amniotes The Anterior Border of the Primitive Streak Is Specialized Hensen's Node Organizes the Axis and Induces the Central Nervous System Gastrulation Results in the Formation of an Archetypal Vertebrate Axis The Extraembryonic Membranes of Birds Are Comprised of Four Membranous Sacs

EARLY MAMMALIAN DEVELOPMENT 88

Oogenesis, Fertilization, and Cleavage in Mammals Involve Specialization of the Oviduct Cleavage Produces a Blastocyst That Will Embed in the Lining of the Uterus Signaling Pathways May Be Elucidated by the Use of Dominant Negatives The Formation of the ICM Is a Strategy Unique to Mammalian Embryos The Mouse Embryo Possesses an Unusual Morphology The Epiblast Is the Source of Embryonic Germ Layers

MAMMALIAN ADAPTATIONS 94

At the End of Gastrulation, the Morphology of Mammalian Embryos Is Similar to That of Birds, but the Extraembryonic Membranes Differ The Trophoblast Will Help Form the Placenta

MANIPULATING MOUSE EMBRYOS 96

Allophenic Mice Provide an Opportunity to Understand the Cellular Dynamics of the Early Embryo Cells Injected into the Blastocyst Cavity Can Also Form Chimeras, Which is the Basis for Creating Transgenic Mice

KEY CONCEPTS STUDY QUESTIONS SELECTED REFERENCES



PART THREE VERTEBRATE ORGANOGENESIS 101

CHAPTER 6 DEVELOPMENT OF ECTODERMAL DERIVATIVES IN VERTEBRATES 103

CHAPTER PREVIEW

THE NEURAL PLATE 104

The Ectoderm Is the Source of the Nervous System and the Skin The Neural Plate Results from the Induction of Ectoderm The Arising Neural Plate Is Organized Dorsoventral Patterning of the Neural Plate and Tube Is Driven by Localized Release of the Growth Factor Sonic Hedgehog

THE NEURAL CREST 110

The Neural Crest Is a Multipotential Population of Migratory Cells The Differentiation of Neural Crest Cells Is Determined Largely by Their Location Box 6.1 Cells in the Nervous System

CONTROL OF NEURAL SYSTEM GROWTH 113

The Proliferation of Cells in the Neural Tube Is Strictly Organized The Size of Neuronal Populations Is Sensitive to Peripheral Target Size Cell Numbers in the CNS Are Likely Controlled Through the Prevention of Apoptosis Neurons Are Influenced by Nerve Growth Factors Box 6.2 Stem Cells

REGIONAL DIFFERENTIATION OF THE CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM 117

The Nervous System Is Segmentally Organized The Eyes Develop from the Diencephalon Does the Optic Cup Induce the Lens? Executive Genes Are Necessary for Eye Formation Ectodermal Placodes Contribute to the Development of the Brain The Brain Vesicles Undergo Regional Differentiation Box 6.3 Eye Formation in Flies and Frogs

THE INTEGUMENT 125

Epidermal Structures Arise from Ectoderm

KEY CONCEPTS STUDY QUESTIONS SELECTED REFERENCES

CHAPTER 7 DEVELOPMENT OF MESODERMAL AND ENDODERMAL DERIVATIVES IN VERTEBRATES 129

CHAPTER PREVIEW

DORSAL MESODERM 130

Mesoderm Becomes Determined During Gastrulation Determination Is Defined Operationally The Dorsal Mesoderm Forms the Notochord and Somites Box 7.1 Detecting Gene Expression The Somites Arise Progressively Somites Are Multipotential Cell Interaction Occur in the Somite Striated Muscle Differentiates as Syncytia The Sclerotome Forms Axial Cartilage, Which Then Is Converted to Bone The Dermatomal Portion of the Somite Forms the Dermis Box 7.2 Ascidian Development

LATERAL MESODERM 141

The Kidneys and Gonads Derive from Mesoderm That Is Lateral to the Somite The Gonads Form in Conjunction with the Nephrotome Lateral Mesoderm Is Multipotent

DEVELOPMENT OF THE VASCULAR SYSTEM 144

Hematopoiesis (Blood Formation) Is a Stepwise Process Box 7.3 Sex Determination The Principal Sites of Erythropoiesis Change During Development The Heart Forms in Anterior Splanchnic Mesoderm The Anatomical Disposition of the Blood Vessels and Heart Result from Extensive Remodeling

LIMB DEVELOPMENT 151

Limbs Develop from Somatic Mesoderm of the Flank The Muscles of the Limb Originate in the Myotome Limb Outgrowth and Organization Result from Tissue Interactions

ENDODERMAL ORGANS 153

Endoderm Is Gradually Determined Before and During Gastrulation Endoderm Is the Source of the Digestive System and Associated Organs The Pharyngeal Region Forms Many Important Organs The Lungs Originate from the Prospective Esophageal Region of the Gut The Liver and Pancreas Form from Endoderm of the Stomach and Duodenum The Endodermal Lining of the Alimentary Canal Differentiates

A PREVIEW 156

This Outline of Organogenesis Serves as a Basis for Discussing Mechanisms of Development

KEY CONCEPTS STUDY QUESTIONS SELECTED REFERENCES

CHAPTER 8 METAMORPHOSIS 159

CHAPTER PREVIEW

INSECT METAMORPHOSIS 160

Molting Is an Essential Part of Insect Development Neurosecretory Circuits Drive Insect Molting Insect Molts Are Driven by Ecdysone Production Adult Insect Structures Develop from Imaginal Discs Ecdysone Works by Directly Influencing Transcription The Regulation of Metamorphosis Requires an Interplay of Many Factors

AMPHIBIAN METAMORPHOSIS 166

The Life Cycle of Many Amphibians Involves Metamorphosis Metamorphosis in the Frog Is Driven by Thyroid Hormones Prolactin Antagonizes Some Actions of Thyroid Hormones The Action of Thyroid Hormones Is Tissue Specific The Timing of Metamorphosis in Amphibians Is Partly Regulated by Hormone Levels Hormone Receptors Also Regulate Metamorphosis

METAMORPHOSIS IN OTHER GROUPS 171

Larval Development Is Widespread

KEY CONCEPTS STUDY QUESTIONS SELECTED REFERENCES



PART FOUR DEVELOPMENT OF PLANTS 175

CHAPTER 9 PLANT MERISTEMS 177

CHAPTER PREVIEW

SHOOT MERISTEMS 178

Meristems Have a Characteristic Histological Organization Meristems Produce Patterns of Organs (Phyllotaxy) Cell Expansion Is Very Important in Leaf Initiation Box 9.1 Arabidopsis Apical Dominance Influences Development of Axillary Meristems Box 9.2 Genes That Function in the Evolution of Maize The Meristem Establishes Leaf Dorsoventrality

ROOT MERISTEMS 188

Root Apical Meristems Produce Radial Patterns Lateral Root Meristems Arise from Differentiated Cells

KEY CONCEPTS STUDY QUESTIONS SELECTED REFERENCES

CHAPTER 10 REPRODUCTION IN PLANTS 192

CHAPTER PREVIEW

FLORAL AND INFLORESCENCE MERISTEMS 192

Flowering Is Regulated by Daylength Floral Meristems Initiate Floral Organs Floral Organs Initiate in Whorls Box 10.1 Putting Genes into Plants

The Alternation of Generations: The Haploid-Diploid Life Cycle in Plants $1\,99$

In Flowering Plants, the Gametophyte Stage Is Abbreviated A Double Fertilization Is Involved in the Making of a Seed

EMBRYO FORMATION 202

In Some Plants, Early Patterning of the Embryo Is Regulated by Cell Division Plants Can Avoid Sex and Still Make Embryos The Shoot Meristem Originates in the Embryo

KEY CONCEPTS STUDY QUESTIONS SELECTED REFERENCES

CHAPTER 11 CELL SPECIFICATION AND SIGNALING IN PLANTS 209

CHAPTER PREVIEW

CELL SPECIFICATION 209

The Epidermis Forms Root Hairs, Trichomes, and Stomata Differentiation of Vascular Elements Can Occur Without Cell Division

PLANT CELL COMMUNICATION 214

Plant Cells Communicate Through Cell Walls Plant Cells Communicate Using Kinase Receptors

HORMONAL CONTROL OF PLANT DEVELOPMENT 218

The Plant Hormone Auxin Undergoes Polar Transport The Hormone Cytokinin Stimulates Cell Division The Hormone Gibberellin Influences Plant Growth The Hormone Abscisic Acid Plays a Major Role in Seed Dormancy Brassinosteroids Are Animal-Like Hormones Found in Plants Ethylene Is a Gaseous Hormone Involved in Fruit Ripening

PLANT RESPONSES TO LIGHT 225

KEY CONCEPTS STUDY QUESTIONS SELECTED REFERENCES



PART FIVE MORPHOGENESIS 228

CHAPTER 12 CELLULAR ASSOCIATIONS, ENVIRONMENTS, AND BEHAVIORS 231

CHAPTER PREVIEW

MESENCHYME AND THE EXTRACELLULAR MATRIX 232

Mesenchymal Cells Inhabit a Complex Extracellular Matrix Collagen Is a Major Protein of the Extracellular Matrix Laminin Is Found in the Basal Lamina Fibronectin Is a Common Molecule in the Extracellular Matrix Proteoglycans Are Unusual Protein–Polysaccharide Molecules Inhabiting the Matrix A Plant Cell Wall Is an Assemblage of Cellulose and Amylopectin Specific Integral Membrane Molecules Bind to Both Matrix Molecules and Intracellular Proteins

EPITHELIAL CELLS AND JUNCTIONS 239

Epithelial Cells Are Joined by Specific Junctions

Receptor Molecules Also Exist as Integral Membrane Proteins in Both Mesenchyme and Epithelium G Protein–linked Receptors Are Important in Development

Receptors, Ligands, and Intracellular Signal Transduction Pathways Are Important in Regulating Development

CELL ADHESION 243

Cell–Cell and Cell–Matrix Adhesion Play a Role in Morphogenesis Several Classes of Specific Cell Adhesion Molecules Exist The Function of Cell Adhesion Molecules May Be Analyzed in Their Cellular Context

MORPHOGENETIC MANEUVERS 246

There Are Eight Basic Morphogenetic Movements Cell Motility and Protrusive Activity Involve Attachment to a Substrate Changes in Cellular Shape Are Crucial in Determining Form Rates of Cell Proliferation Influence Tissue Shape Cell Division Planes Affect Morphogenesis Cell Adhesion Is Crucial in Morphogenesis What Is Cause and What Is Effect in Morphogenesis Experiments Using Inhibitors of Cell Function Are Useful but Difficult to Interpret

KEY CONCEPTS STUDY QUESTIONS

SELECTED REFERENCES

CHAPTER 13 TISSUE INTERACTIONS AND MORPHOGENESIS 253

CHAPTER PREVIEW

CHANGES IN MOTILE BEHAVIOR 254

The Homing of Primordial Germ Cells Involves Receptor Tyrosine Kinases The Migration of Neural Crest Cells Is Governed by Several Factors Neural Crest Migration Is Sensitive to Ephrins Growth Cone Activity Drives Neurite Outgrowth Cell–Cell and Cell–Matrix Interactions May Help Direct Neurite Outgrowth Netrins Can Serve as Chemoattractants Semaphorins Are a Large Family of Chemorepellents The Connections Between Retina and Tectum Are Guided in Part by Ephrins

EPITHELIAL-MESENCHYMAL INTERACTIONS 262

Limb Outgrowth Requires Reciprocal Tissue Interactions Branching Morphogenesis in the Lung and Salivary Gland Requires Tissue Interactions Kidney Morphogenesis Requires Complex Circuits of Interactions Between Interacting Tissues

GASTRULATION REVISITED 267

Gastrulation in the Sea Urchin Involves Many Changes in Cellular Behavior Box 13.1 Sea Urchin Development Gastrulation in Xenopus Is Also a Multicomponent Process Convergent Extension Drives Involution Fibronectin Aids Migration of Involuted Cells Some Mutations in Drosophila Disrupt Gastrulation

KEY CONCEPTS STUDY QUESTIONS SELECTED REFERENCES



PART SIX REGULATION OF GENE EXPRESSION 279

CHAPTER 14 THE LEVELS OF REGULATION OF GENE EXPRESSION IN DEVELOPMENT 281

CHAPTER PREVIEW

TRANSCRIPTIONAL REGULATION 282

Transcription Uses Chromatin as a Substrate

Methylation of DNA Can Keep Chromatin Inactive

Methylation Imprints Genes in Mammals

RNA Polymerase Must Associate with General Transcription Factors to Become Functional Activator and Suppressor Proteins Regulate the Initiation of Transcription

The enclol6 Gene of Sea Urchin Embryos Illustrastes How Regulatory Sequences Act Like a Microprocessor

Box 14.1 Using Reporters to Study the Regulation of Transcription Transcription of the β -Globin Gene Family Is Regulated by a Complex Remote Control Element

TRANSLATIONAL REGULATION 290

Posttranscriptional Steps Must Occur Before Translation Can Happen
The Regulation of mRNA Translation During Development Is Common and Involves Various Mechanisms
Translation of MRNAs Made During Oogenesis Is Regulated
Messenger RNAs Can Be "Masked" and Polyadenylated
Messenger RNAs May Be Localized to Specific Parts of the Cell
Nanos mRNA Is an Example of Localized mRNA
Box 14.2 Genomics and Chips

POSTTRANSLATIONAL REGULATION 295

Protein Modifications Can Be Nodes of Developmental Control
The Hedgehog Ligand Is Posttranslationally Modified
Esterification of Hedgehog Can Possibly Restrict Its Diffusion
Diffusion of Sonic Hedgehog Is Important for Vertebrate Development
Vgl, a Localized Ligand Implicated in Early Xenopus Development, Has to Be Processed to Be Active
The Assembly of Proteins into Macromolecular Complexes Constitutes Another Level of Regulation of Gene Expression

Differentiation of Skeletal Muscle Illustrates the Importance of Protein–Protein Interactions Molecular and Cellular Turnover Contributes to Posttranslational Control of Gene Expression

KEY CONCEPTS STUDY QUESTIONS SELECTED REFERENCES

CHAPTER 15 DEVELOPMENTAL REGULATORY NETWORKS I: DROSOPHILA AND OTHER INVERTEBRATES 302

CHAPTER PREVIEW

GENERATING NONEQUIVALENT CELLS 303

Developmental Networks Are Complex Asymmetric Cell Divisions in Yeast Give Us Clues Asymmetric Cell Division in the Early C. elegans Embryo May Result from Cell Signaling Asymmetric Divisions of Neuroblast and Sensory Organ Precursors Utilize Cytoskeletal Cues Inhibitory Signaling Between Cells Is a Common Mechanism in Development The Machinery Used to Establish Asymmetry Is Complex, yet Its Use Is Widespread

ESTABLISHING THE SEGMENTS IN DROSOPHILA 309

Morphogens Initiate Differential Gene Expression Gap Genes Establish Seven Broad Stripes Box 15.1 Establishment of Axial Polarity in Drosophila: A Summary Pair-Rule Genes, Activated by Gap Genes, Create Seven Repetitive Stripes Pair-Rule Genes Have Complex Regulatory Regions The Gene eve Is Regulated by Both Activating and Inhibitory Interactions Segment Polarity Genes Subdivide the Seven Stripes Box 15.2 Methods for Studying Gene Interactions Expression of the Segment Polarity Genes Provides Permanent Markers for Parasegmental Boundaries Intercellular Communication Involving Engrailed Keeps Its Expression "On"

HOMEOTIC SELECTOR GENES AND PARASEGMENT IDENTITY 321

The Bithorax Complex Dictates Thoracic and Abdominal Segment Identity The Antennapedia Complex Controls Anterior Segment Identity Other Homeotic Genes Specify Head and Posterior Parts How Do the Homeotic Genes Function?

PATTERNING THE WING 327

Wing Development Is Governed by Cellular Interactions
Anteroposterior (A/P) Patterning Depends on Intercellular Signaling
Patterning of the Dorsoventral (D/V) Compartments of the Wing Is Also Governed by Cellular Interactions
How Does the Developing Embryo Establish Local Patterns of Organ Formation?

KEY CONCEPTS STUDY QUESTIONS SELECTED REFERENCES

CHAPTER 16 DEVELOPMENTAL REGULATORY NETWORKS II: VERTEBRATES 334

CHAPTER PREVIEW

SIGNALING AND DEVELOPMENT 335

A Frog Is Not a Fly Many Signaling Molecules and Transcription Factor Domains Are Found in Virtually All Animals

THE NIEUWKOOP CENTER REVISITED 336

The Nieuwkoop Center Is a "Dorsalizing" Center Box 16.1 Zebrafish The siamois Gene Is a Reliable Indicator of Nieuwkoop Center Activity The Transcription Factor Gene vegT Also Plays a Role in Germ-Layer Specification

THE SPEMANN ORGANIZER REVISITED 341

The Spemann Organizer Arises as a Consequence of Nieuwkoop Center Activity The Spemann Organizer Has Distinctive Gene Expression and Secretes Many Ligands The Spemann Organizer Is a Neuralizing Center The Spemann Organizer Provides Anteroposterior Neural Patterning The Spemann Organizer Also Dorsalizes Mesoderm Antagonisms Between Ventralizing and Dorsalizing Factors Pattern the Mesoderm

MORPHOGENS 347

Morphogens Are Involved in Positional Information BMPs and Activin Are Morphogens Left-Right Body Patterning Also Involves Signaling Pathways

AMNIOTE HOX GENES 351

Amniote Embryos Use Similar, but Not Identical, Regulatory Networks Homeotic Selector Genes Are Present in Vertebrates as Well as Drosophila HOX Genes Function as Selector Genes

SIGNALS IN LIMB DEVELOPMENT 355

HOX Genes and Signaling Pathways Play Important Roles in Limb Development Limb Bud Placement Is Probably Regulated by Several Factors Dorsoventral Organization Is Mediated by a D/V Compartmental Boundary Anteroposterior Patterning Is Controlled by Sonic Hedgehog P/D Patterning Requires Ectoderm and Mesoderm HOX Genes May Regulate Limb Differentiation

KEY CONCEPTS STUDY QUESTIONS SELECTED REFERENCES

CHAPTER 17 EVOLUTION AND DEVELOPMENT 363

CHAPTER PREVIEW

DEVELOPMENT AND EVOLUTION 363

Are There Laws of Development? There Is a Close Link Between the Study of Development and the Study of Evolution Molecular Biology and Genetics Have Invigorated the Relationship Between Development and Evolution

CONSERVATION OF GENES AND NETWORKS 364

Many Genes Important in Development Are Conserved Useful Motifs Are Conserved Entire Signaling Pathways Are Conserved The HOM/HOX Complex Illustrates the Partial Conservation of Selector Genes The Gene ubx Helps Govern the Formation of Butterfly Wings Box 17.1 The Hox Cluster Vertebrates Have Altered Patterns of HOX Gene Expression Limblessness in Snakes Involves Changes in HOX Gene Expression

THE PHYLOTYPIC STAGE 372

A Phylotypic Stage Exists in the Postgastrula Embryos of Many Animal Phyla In Chordates, the Phylotypic Stage Is the Pharyngula Development Up to the Pharyngula Stage Takes Place in Different Ways Development After the Pharyngula Stage Generates Great Diversity

DIVERSIFICATION OF SIGNALING SYSTEMS 375

Vertebrate Limbs Provide an Example of Postphylotypic Diversity Signaling Systems May Adopt New Roles in Different Animal Groups Signaling Systems May Themselves Be Modifiable

LARVAE AND EVOLUTION 378

Many Animals Develop Indirectly from Within a Larva HOX Genes in Sea Urchins Are Expressed in Set-Aside Cells The Linkage Between Direct and Indirect Development May Not Be So Complex Changes in Relative Timing of Developmental Processes Can Create Substantial Differences in Organisms

NOVELTY 381

Some Radical Changes in Body Plan May Not Be So Complex Apparent Similarities May Mask Regulatory Differences The Neural Crest Is a Vertebrate Invention Developmental Strategies Generate Organismal Novelty

Key Concepts

STUDY QUESTIONS SELECTED REFERENCES

Study Answers 387 Photo Credits 393 Index 395