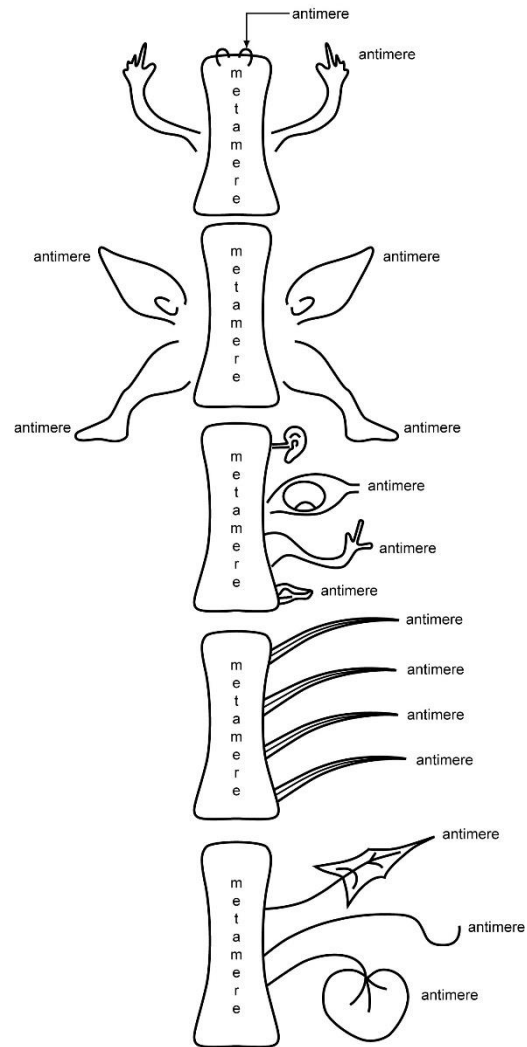


ILLUSTRATIONS, BOOK ONE, CHAPTER VII, section 01

1-07-01-Antimeres and Metameris



Antimeres occur in bilaterally symmetrical pairs.

Metameris occur in repetitive sagittal units.

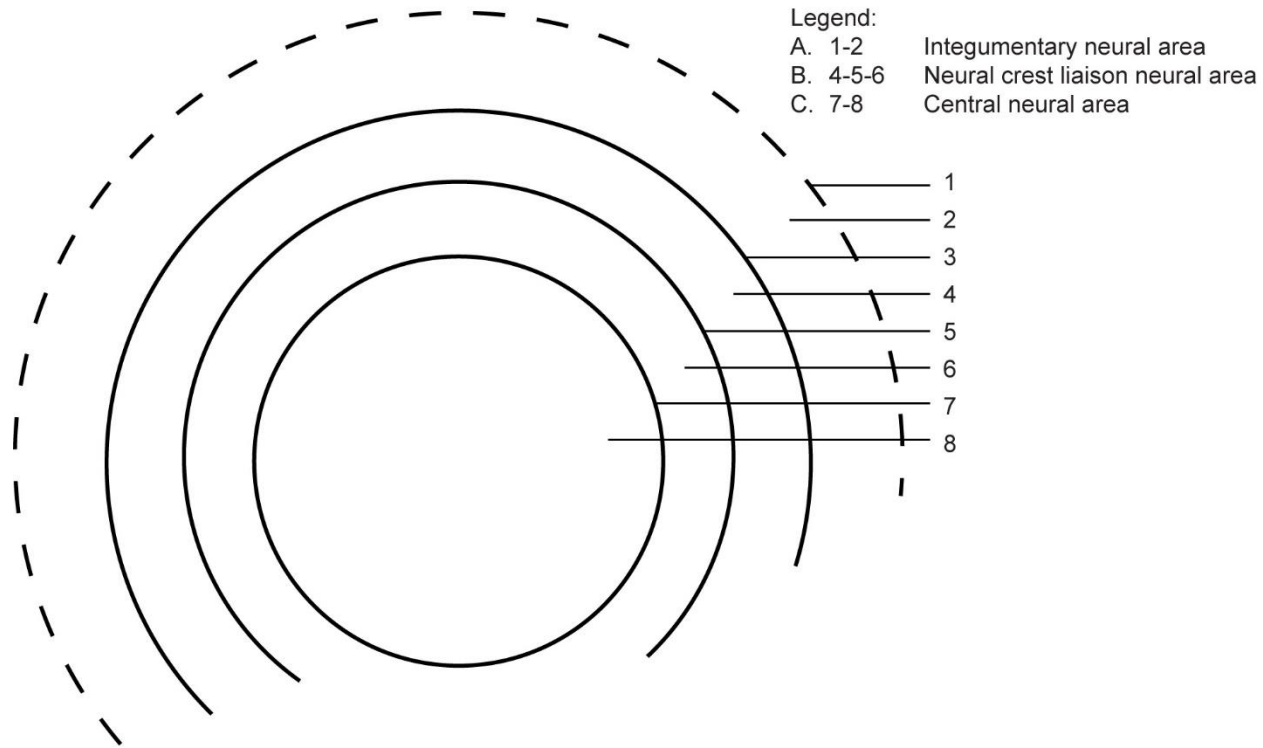
From none to any number of pairs of antimeres can occur in any metameris level.

1-07-01-D-01



Three cephalic metameres of the neohomozoan cephalon and encephalon assembled.

1-07-01-E-01



The Prosencephalic Primordium
Coronal views: looking down on its upper surface from above.

1-07-01-F-05

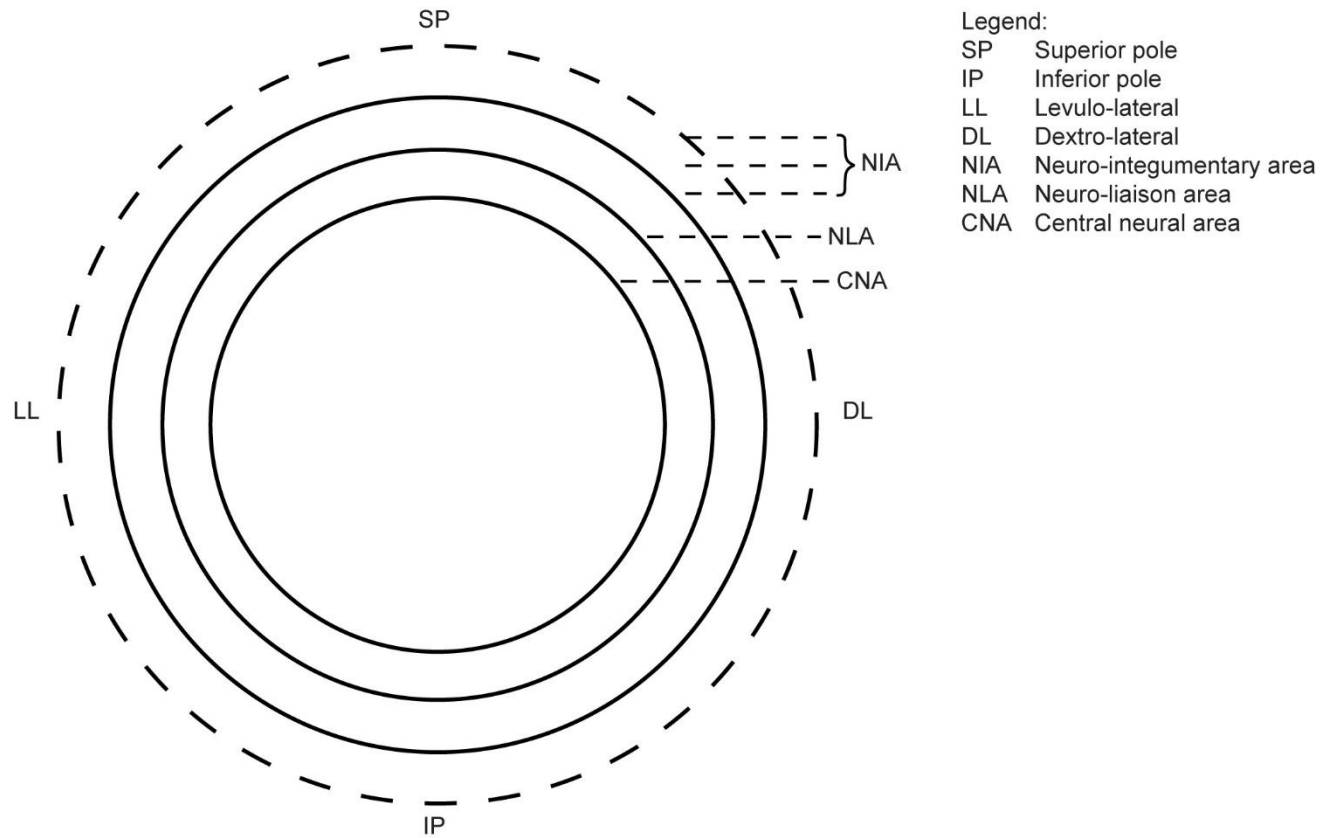


Figure B-1

Head of Homozoan Blastocystic Morph, beginning to elongate.

To show integumentary, liaison and neural departments.

Upper cellular tissue layer: flat, coronal, dorsal view, schematic, diagrammatic.

1-07-01-F-06

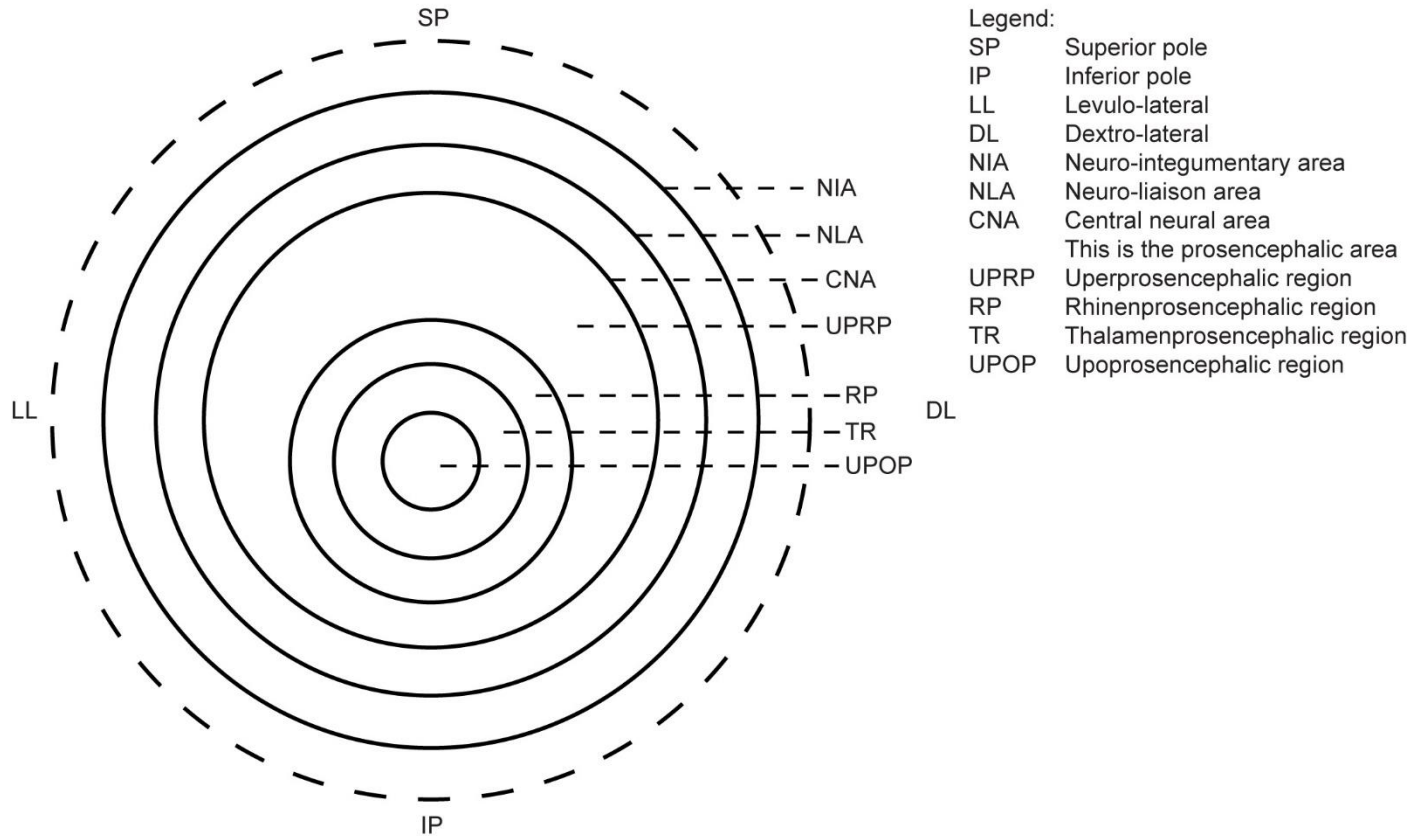
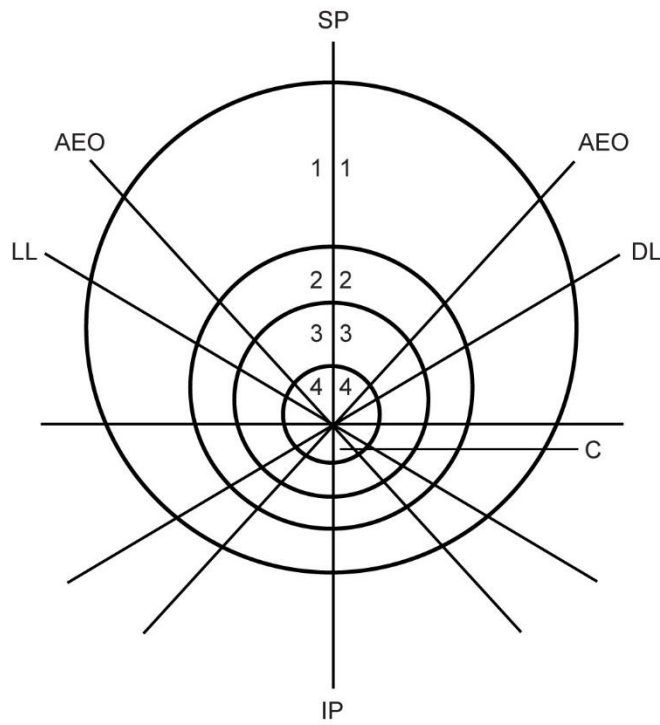


Figure B-1^a

To show antimeric developmental regions of central neural area within total upper cellular tissue layer. Beginning elongation.

1-07-01-F-07



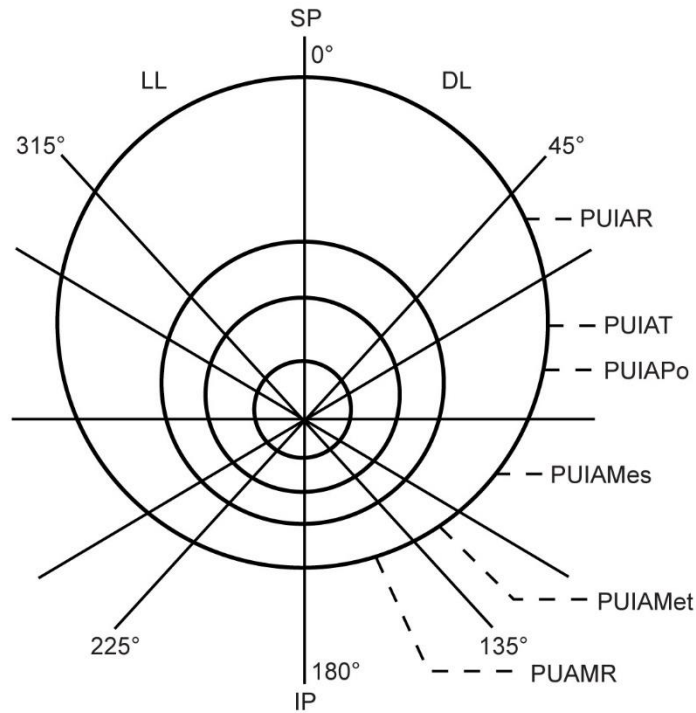
Legend:

AEO-C-AEO...antimeric end-organ area

1. Uperprosencephalic portion of AEO-C-AEO
2. Rhinenprosencephalic portion
3. Thalamenprosencephalic portion
4. Uprosencephalic portion

Figure B-2
Prosencephalic Primordium
To show radial organization; beginning of elongation.
Schematic; diagrammatic; coronal view; dorsal surface.

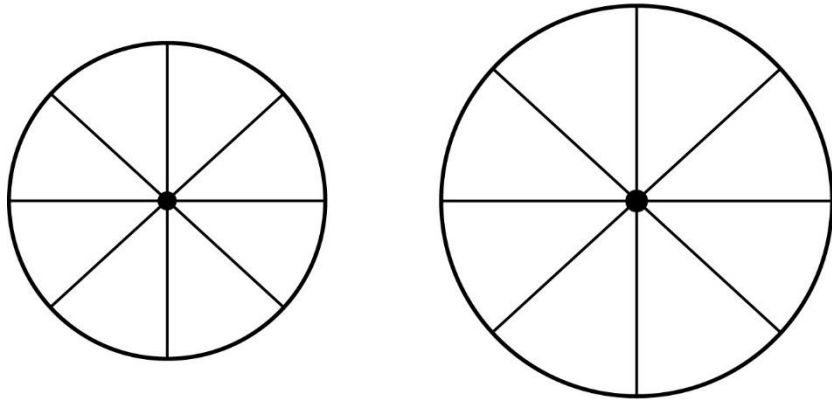
1-07-01-F-08



- Legend:
- PUIAR Prelude of uperprosencephalic integrating area for rhinenprosencephalic projection
 - PUIAT Prelude of uperprosencephalic integrating area for thalamenprosencephalic projection
 - PUIAPo Prelude of uperprosencephalic integrating area for uproprosencephalic projection
 - PUIAMes Prelude of uperprosencephalic integrating area for mesencephalon
 - PUIAMet Prelude of uperprosencephalic integrating area for metencephalon
 - PUAMR Prelude uperprosencephalic area for metameric reproduction

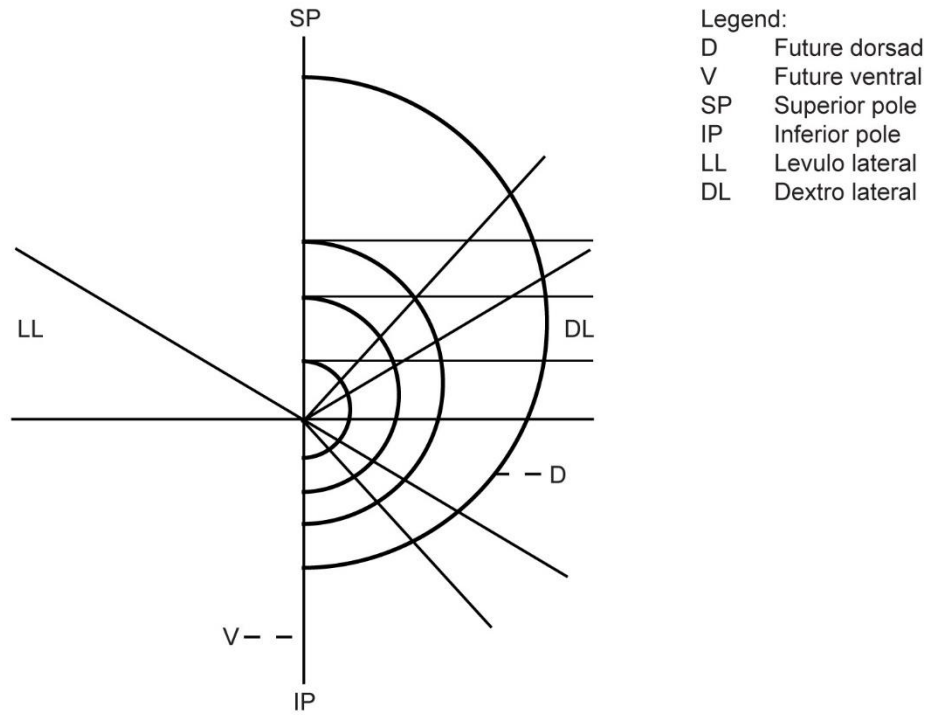
Figure B-3
 To show preludes of antero-posterior series of transverse association areas and metameric reproductive area. Beginning elongation.

1-07-01-F-09



A simple deformation.
Adaptation of Thompson's idea.

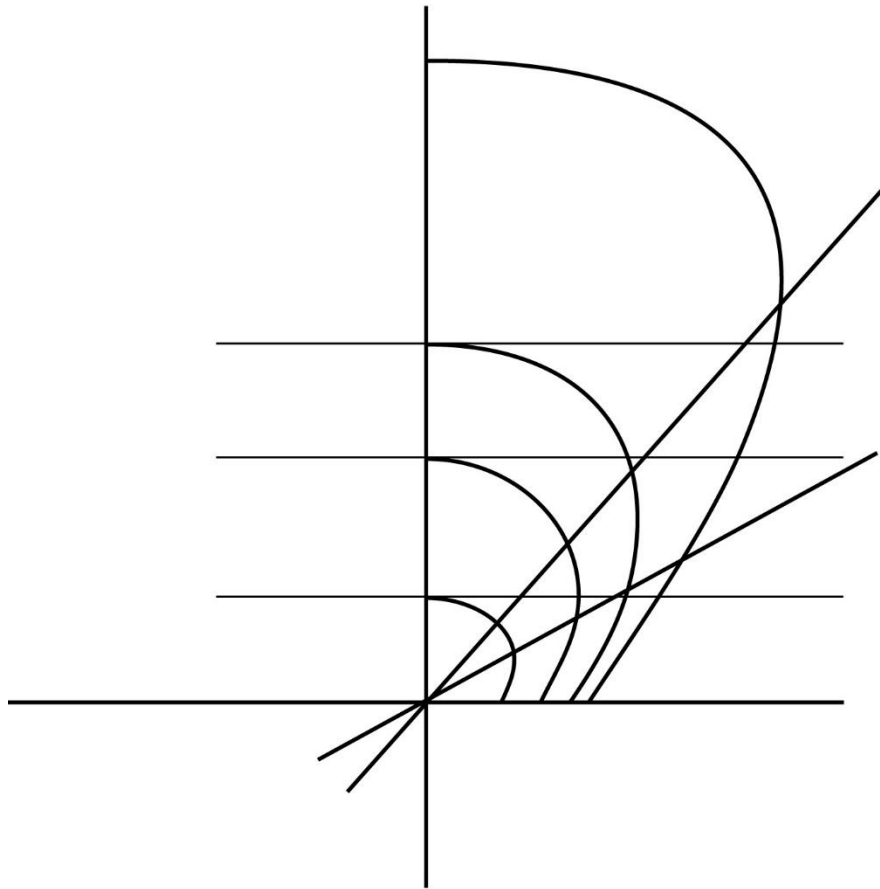
1-07-01-F-12



Progressive stages of elongation.

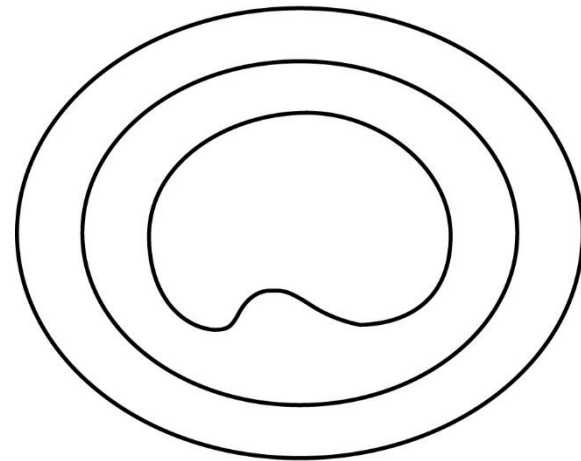
To show manner in which concentric antimeric regions of prosencephalic primordium become sequential sagittal areas due to relative rates of growth. The lateral borders will rise then fold dorsad along its central supero-infero axis after several successive stages of elongation have occurred.

1-07-01-F-13



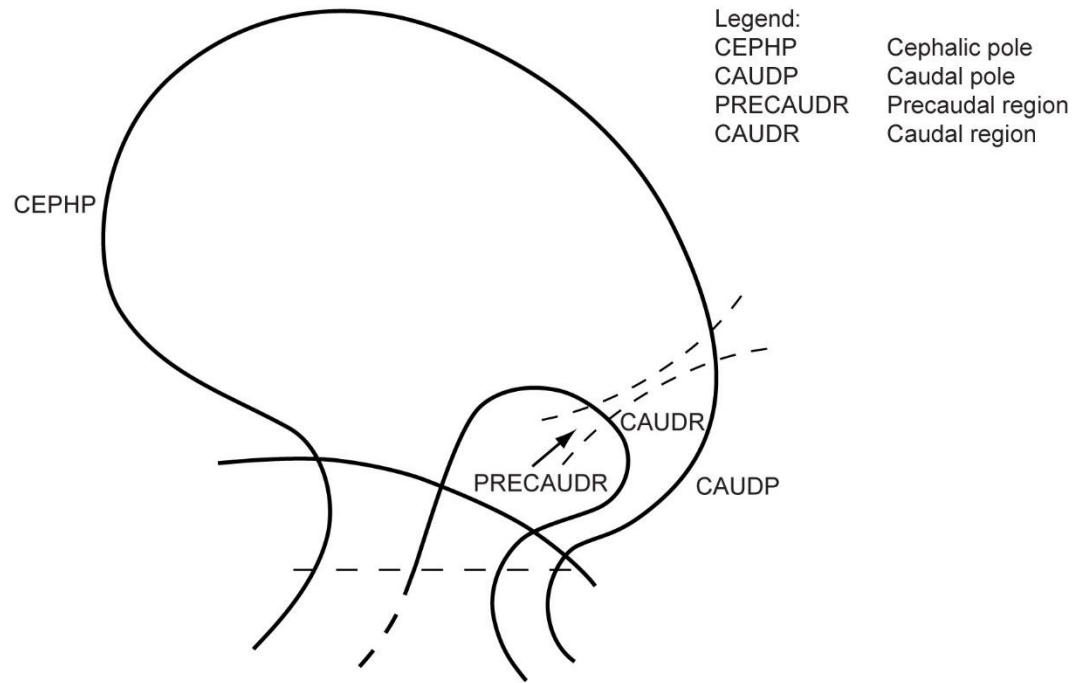
Stages in Elongation. Central neural, schematic, diagrammatic.
To show the manner in which marginal areas become dorsal areas;
sub-marginal become lateral; central areas become ventral.

1-07-01-F-14



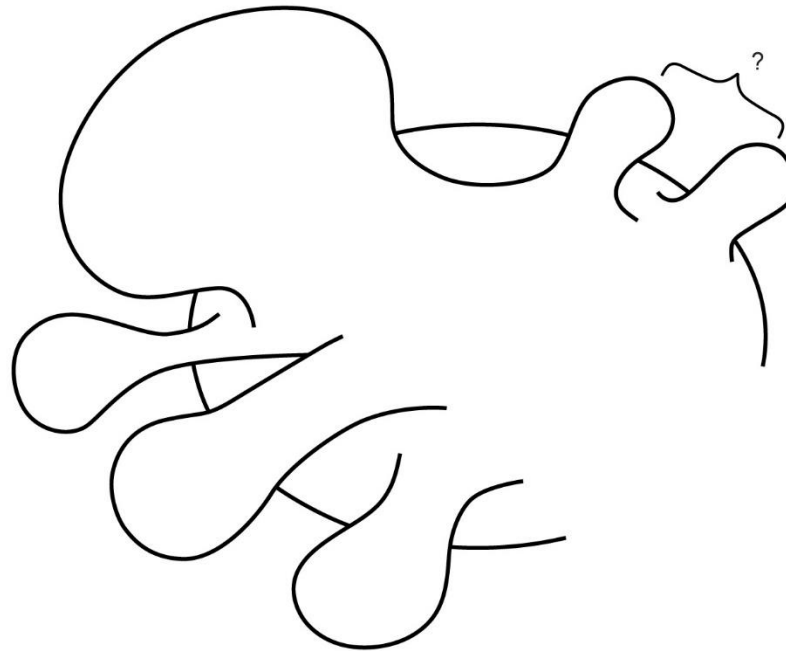
Mesial sagittal.
To show stage in which upper layer domes.

1-07-01-F-18



External view; superior surface; schematic; diagrammatic.
To show scheme and continuous growth of the anterior developmental region.

1-07-01-F-19



The Prosencephalon

Antimeric tubular extensions*

*The "?" in drawings 19, 20 and 24 may refer to Dr. Weaver's possible change of mind concerning the use of two separate projections to indicate the superior and inferior lobes of the neohomozoan epiphyseal complex.