

**Table I.** The number of synchronous divisions in early development.

Names of animals (genus)	Whole embryo	Blastomere cell lines	Reference
Hydrozoa			
<i>Aequora</i>	6	–	Hacker (1892) *
Nematode			
<i>Ascaris</i>	1	–	Boveri (1887) *
Rotifer			
<i>Asplanchna</i>	1	–	Nachtwey (1925) *
Insect			
<i>Sclara</i>	5	–	Dubois (1932) *
<i>Platychnemis</i>	9	–	Seidel (1929) *
<i>Ephestia</i>	9	–	Sehl (1931) *
<i>Drosophila</i>	12	–	Sonnenblick (1950) *
<i>Calliphora</i>	9-12	–	Agrell (1962) *
<i>Gryllus</i>	5-6	–	Agrell (1964)
Spider	6	–	Holm (1952) *
Echinoderm			
<i>Synapta</i>	9	–	Selenka (1883) *
<i>Echinus</i>	3	Macromere 8 Mesomere 8	Agrell (1956) *
<i>Psammechinus</i>	3	Macromere 7 Mesomere 7	Agrell (1956) *
<i>Paracentrotus</i>	3	Macromere 6 Mesomere 6	Agrell (1956) *
<i>Spatangus</i>		Macromere 6	Agrell (1964)
<i>Arbacia</i>	3	Macromere 5 Mesomere 5	Agrell (1964)
Mollusc			
<i>Gastropoda</i>	3	–	Robert (1902) *
<i>Loligo</i>	8	–	Watase (1891) *
Annelid	4	–	Mead (1897) *
			Robert (1902) *
Ascidian			
<i>Styela</i>	3	–	Conklin (1905) *
<i>Ciona</i>	4	Neurochord 7 Mesoderm 8	Balinsky (1931)
<i>Amphioxus</i>	3	–	Cerfontaine (1907) *
Fish			
<i>Belone</i>	8	Marginal 11	Kopsch (1901) *
<i>Brachydanio</i>	10	–	Kane & Kimmel (1993)
Hen	3	–	Patterson (1910) *
Mammal	1	–	Dalque (1957) *

\*cited in Agrell (1964); others: cited in this article.