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Biology 9C

April 27th, 2012

**The Embryo**

 Embryo’s look similar during early development but differentiate during later into different species due to the Recapitulation Theory. This theory states that in early stages that embryo’s go through similar developments resembling their ancestors. In the phylotypic stage the predominant differences really begin to show for the first time since the embryos were formed.
 When an embryo is first fertilized through most species the embryo’s cannot be told apart due to the similarities in their appearances. As the embryo grows and takes the shape of the species it will eventually be, the differences become more distinct. In an example, if it is a human and a gorilla the differences might be harder to see that a human and fish or other organism. This is because of the human evolution theory. This theory is the assumption that humans evolved from apes. That is why they both look so similar in development. It’s not until the later months when you can see that the feet resemble hands more than human feet. Also their brain is more developed than a human’s is in the fetus. If it was a human and another organism the differences would be more noticeable within a couple of months. Mostly all embryos start off with similar curved small shapes. As they start to grow they open up to form the organism they are going to be. It would then be that it would be distinct to determine what they are due to their appearances and features. This stage would be identified as the phylotypic stage.

 In conclusion, embryo’s are similar in early development, because of their appearances and shapes. They differentiate later in development, because their features become more distinct and obvious.

SOURCES:

<http://www.sciencedaily.com/releases/2010/12/101215112815.htm>

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Recapitulation_theory>