Phylogeny.—The history of the evolution of a species or group, distinguished from ontogeny.

Pure Line.—A group of individuals derived solely by one or more self-fertilizations from a common homozygous ancestor.

Prepotency.—The property said to be possessed by certain individuals, especially amongst stallions and bulls, of transmitting their qualities to their offspring whatever female they are mated with.

Reduction Division.—One of the last two divisions in gametogenesis, when homologous chromosomes are dissociated and pass into different gametes.

Recessive Characters.—Those which, in a cross between individuals the two characters of each of which bear one of the same Mendelian pair, entirely disappear in the first hybrid generation.

Reversion.—The production, on crossing, of one or more characters of a supposed remote ancestor of the two forms crossed.

Segregation.—The reappearance in definite ratios, in the second hybrid generation, of the characters of two forms crossed; and of the first hybrid generation (where this differs from the dominant character).

Sex-chromosome.—The accessory chromosome which has come to be associated with one or the other sex, or one member of a pair of morphologically or physiologically distinct chromosomes which carry a factor or factors for sex.

Sex-linked.—Applied to factors located in the sex-chromosomes or to the characters conditioned by them.

Sex-ratio.—The proportion of males and females in a population.

Soma .--- The body, as opposed to the germ cells.

Synapsis.—The conjugation of maternal and paternal chromosomes preceding the reduction of division.

Unit Characters.—Characters which behave as units in heredity.

. Zygole.—The result of the union of two gametes (See Gamete).

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