

be extended in order to further determine their reliability and usefulness. Such a study should include a careful determination of the extent and sequence of lobe formation in the various embryological stages of each species. Such an investigation would reveal, to a large degree, how much of the lobing is of genetic origin, and how much is the result of the position and pressures of the other organs which contact the liver during growth. The present study suggests that position and pressure are secondary to genetic control in the formation of liver lobes, but ontogenetic series are needed to settle this point.

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