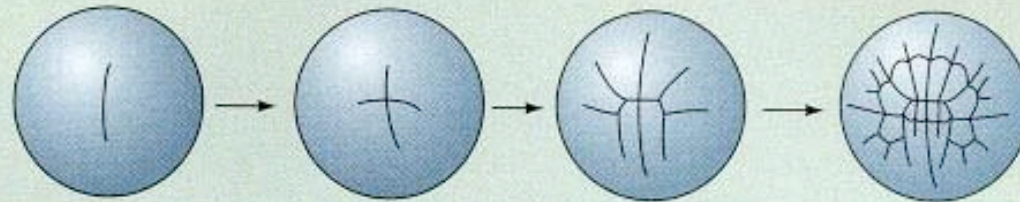


II. MEROBLASTIC (INCOMPLETE CLEAVAGE)

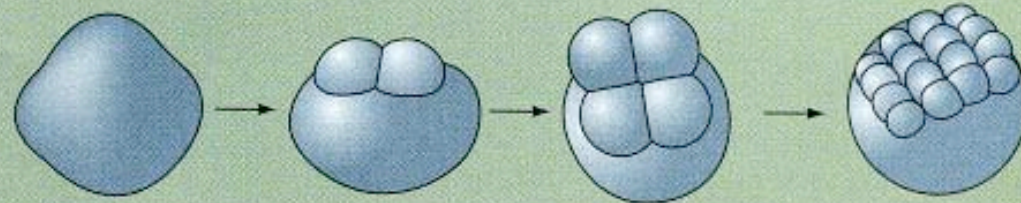
A. Telolecithal

(Dense yolk throughout most of cell)

1. Bilateral
Cephalopod molluscs



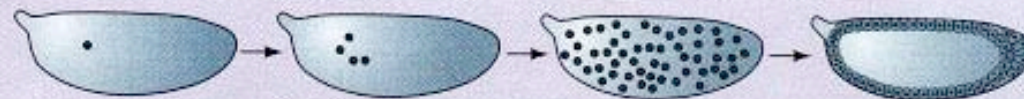
2. Discoidal
Fish, reptiles, birds



B. Centrolecithal

(Yolk in center of egg)

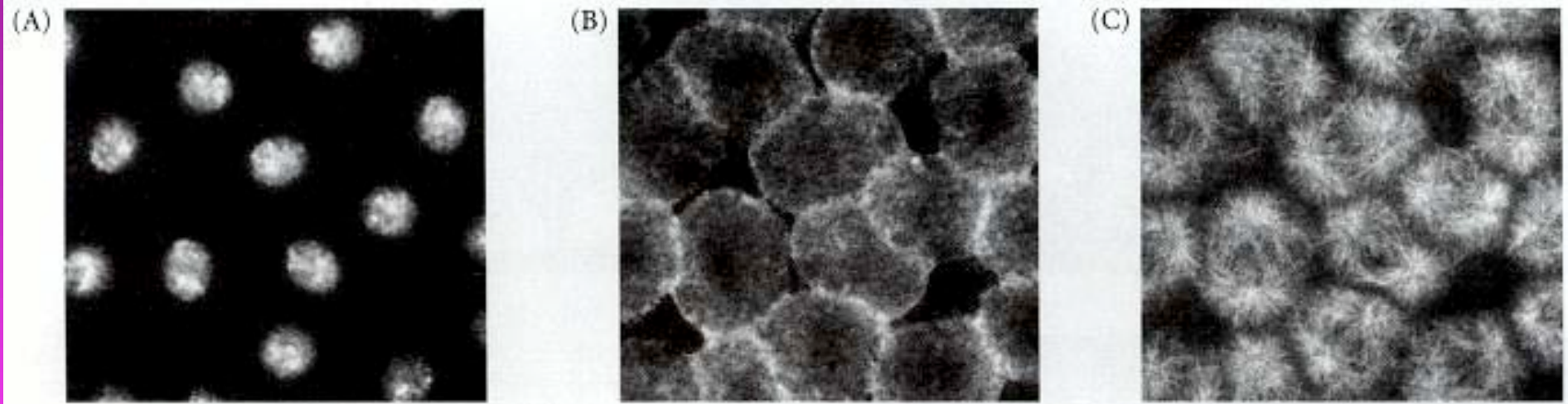
- Superficial
Most insects



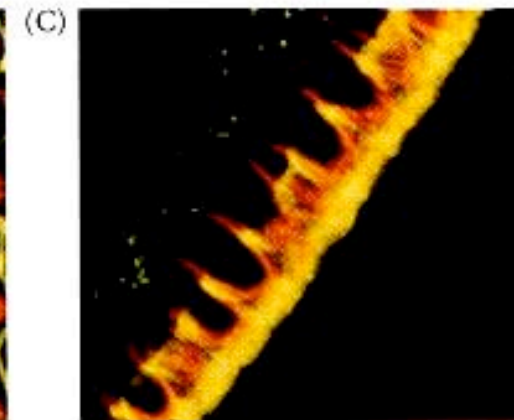
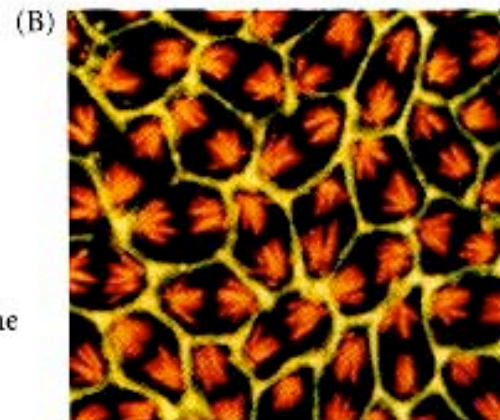
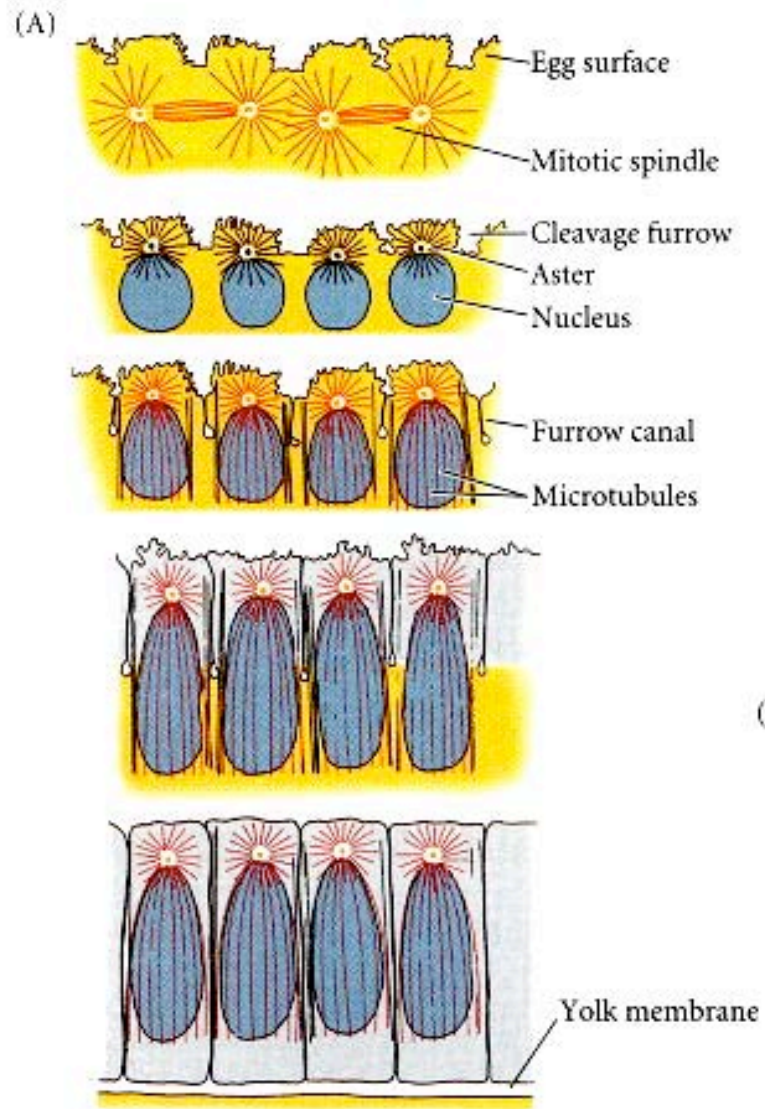
Segmentazione meroblastica superficiale di un uovo centrolecitico:
Drosophila



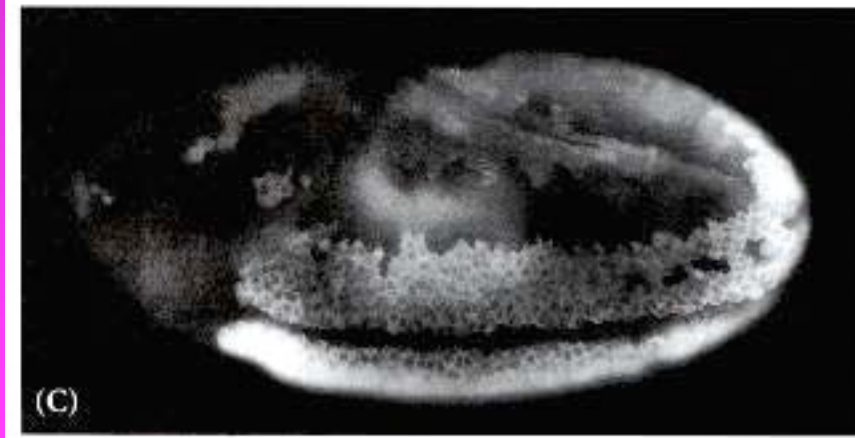
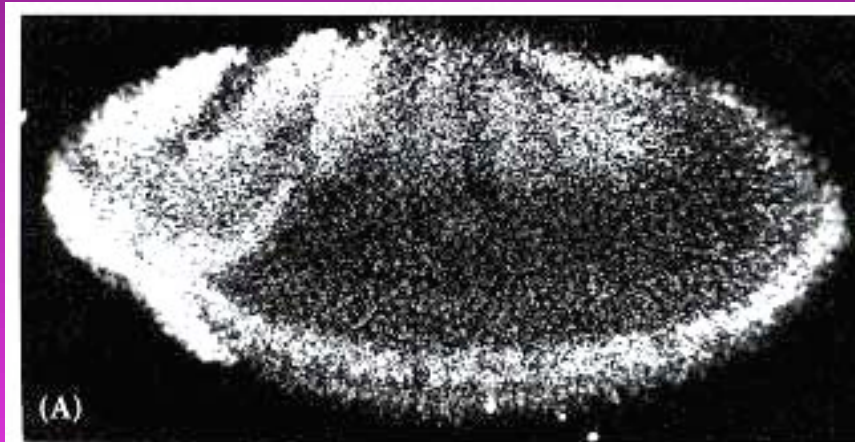
Localizzazione perinucleare del citoscheletro nel blastoderma sinciziale di *Drosophila*



Formazione del blastoderma cellulare in *Drosophila*

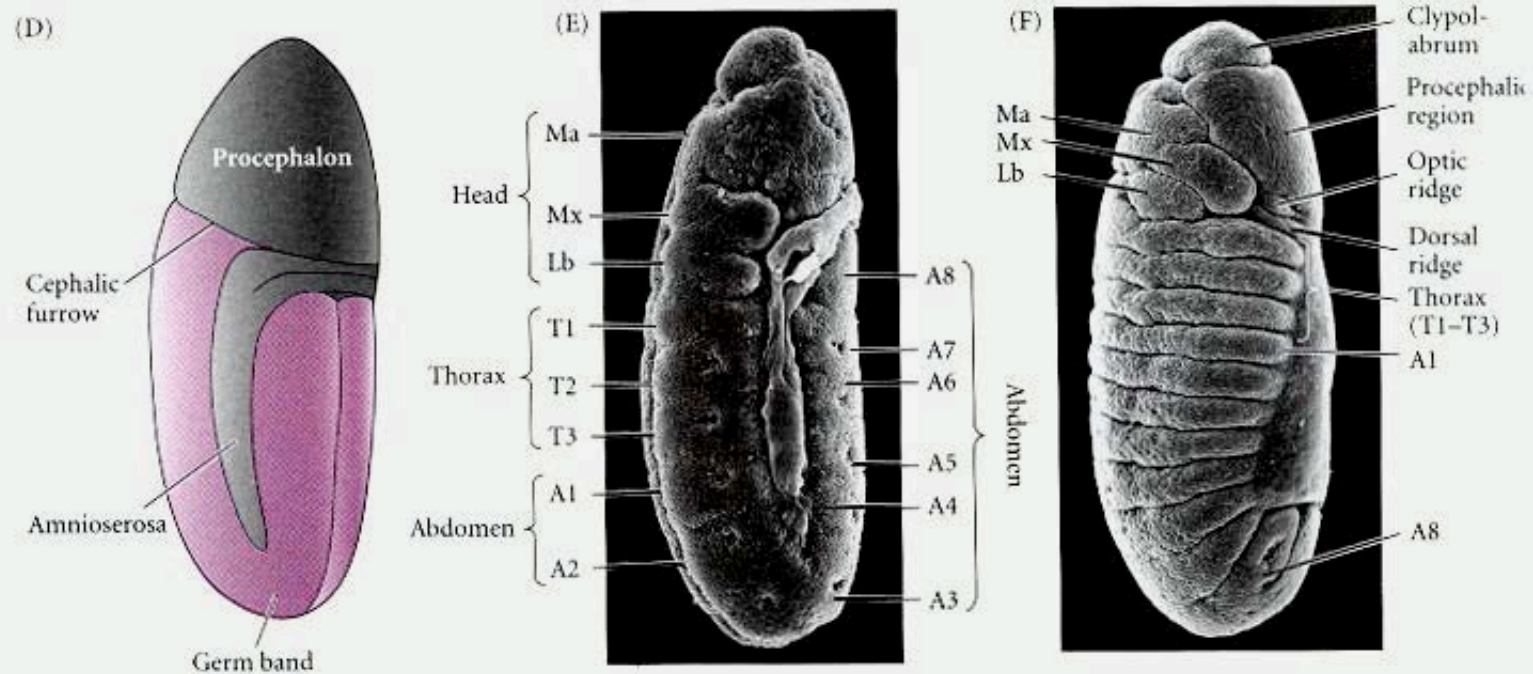
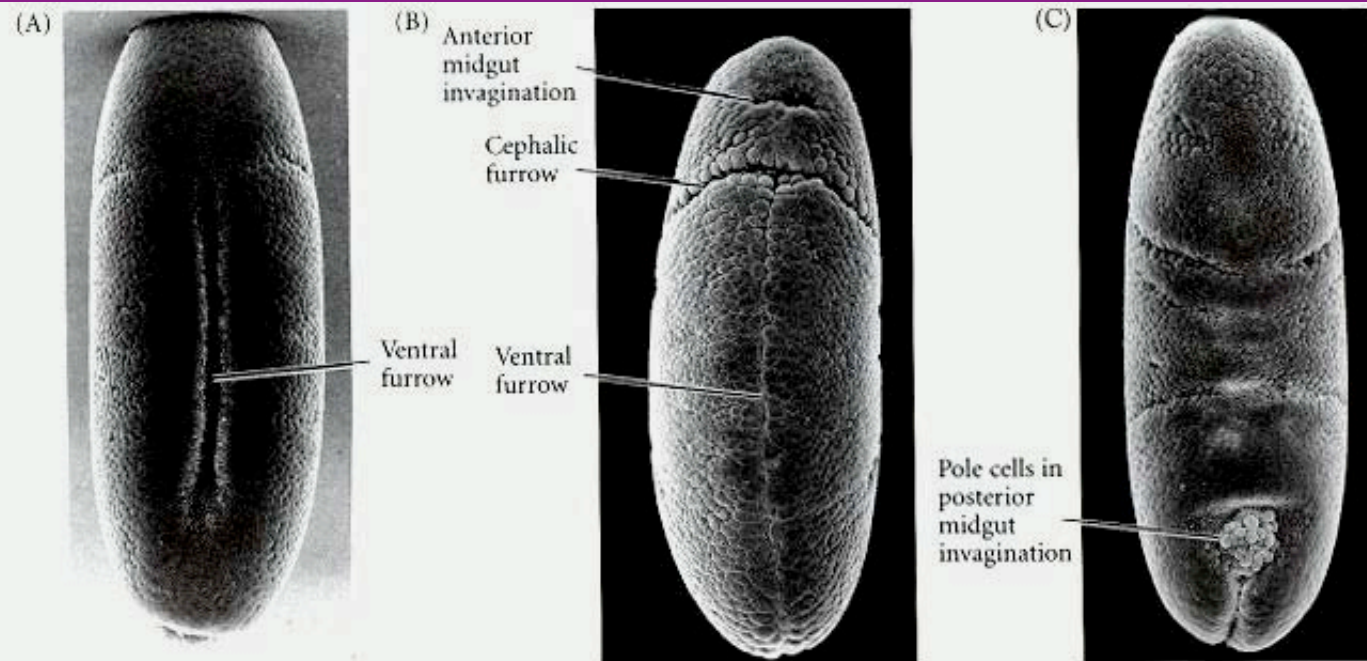


Le divisioni cellulari procedono a velocità diverse
nell'embrione degli insetti

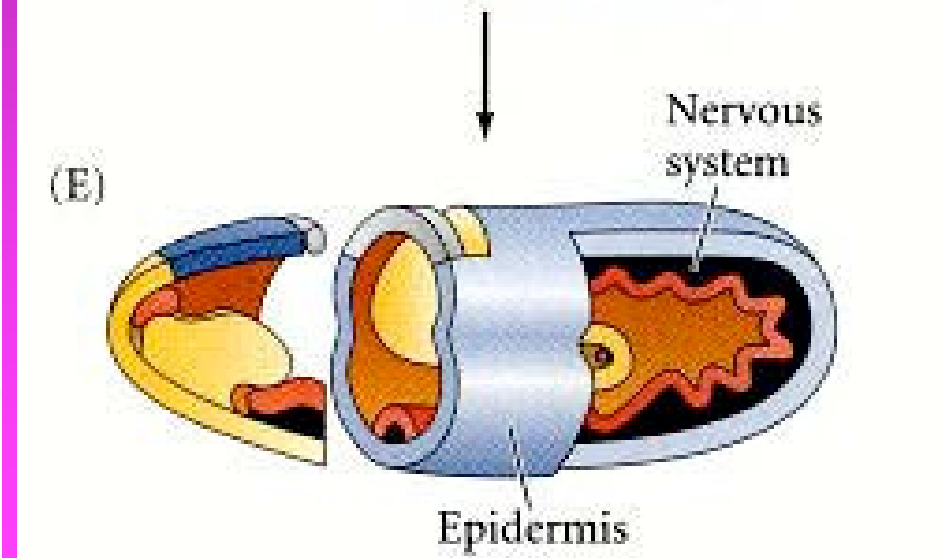
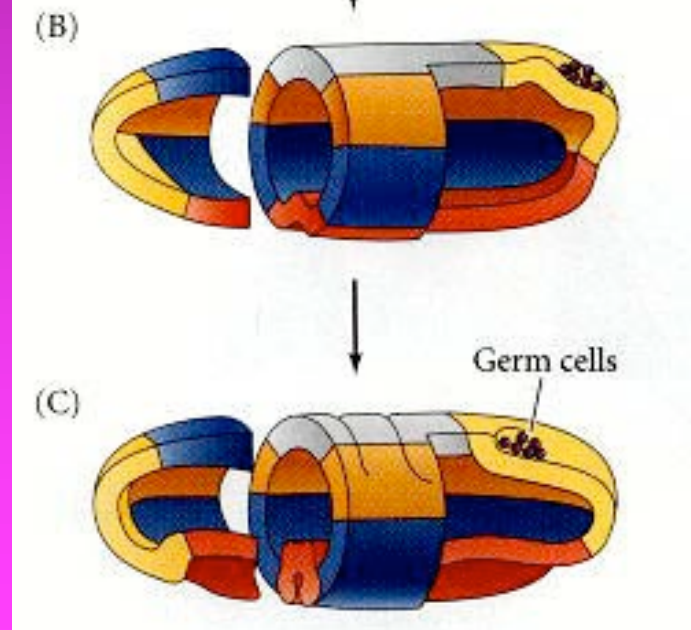
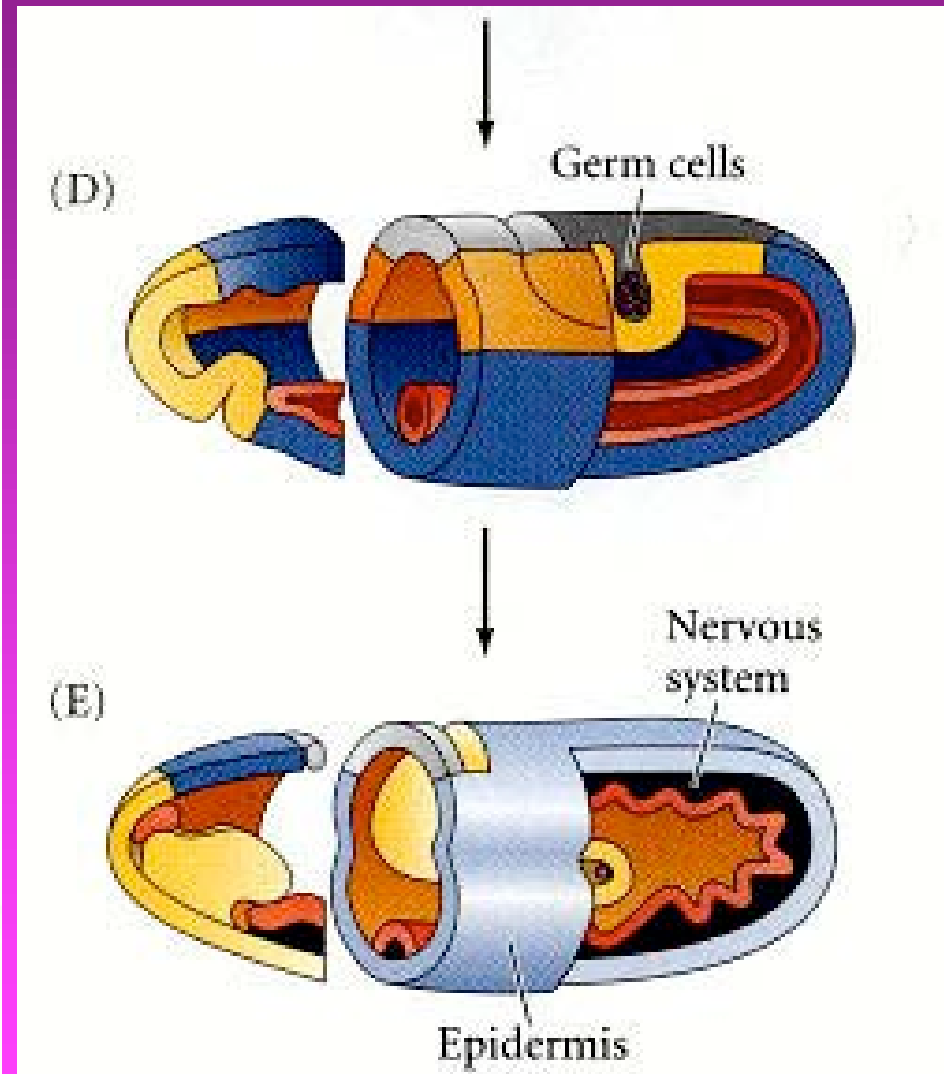
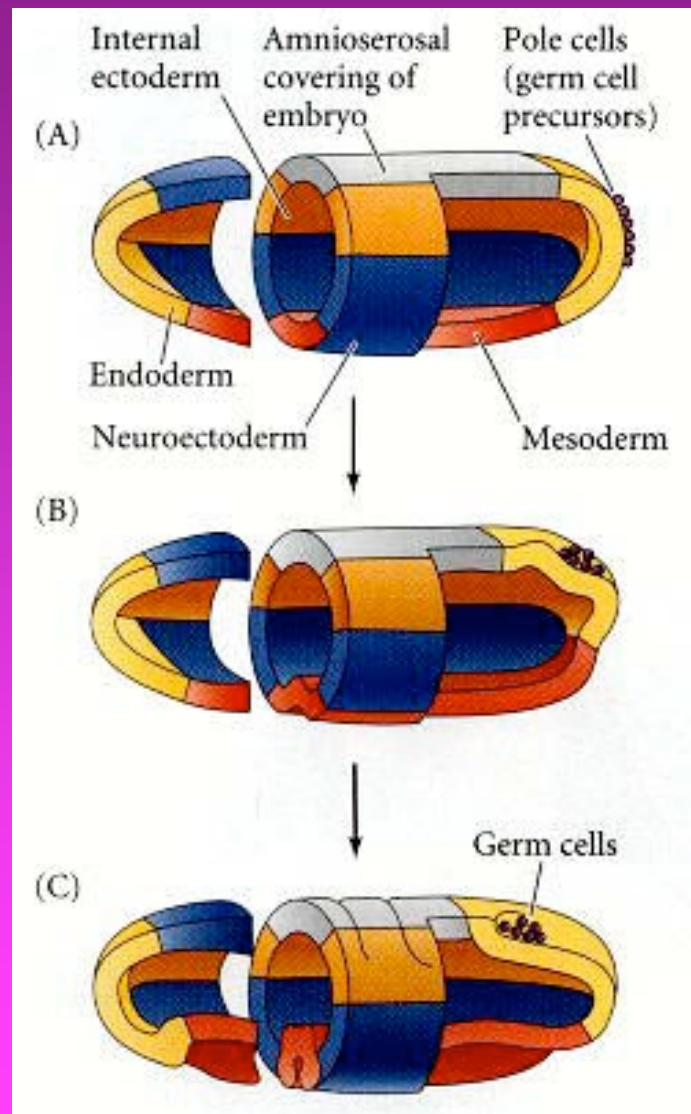


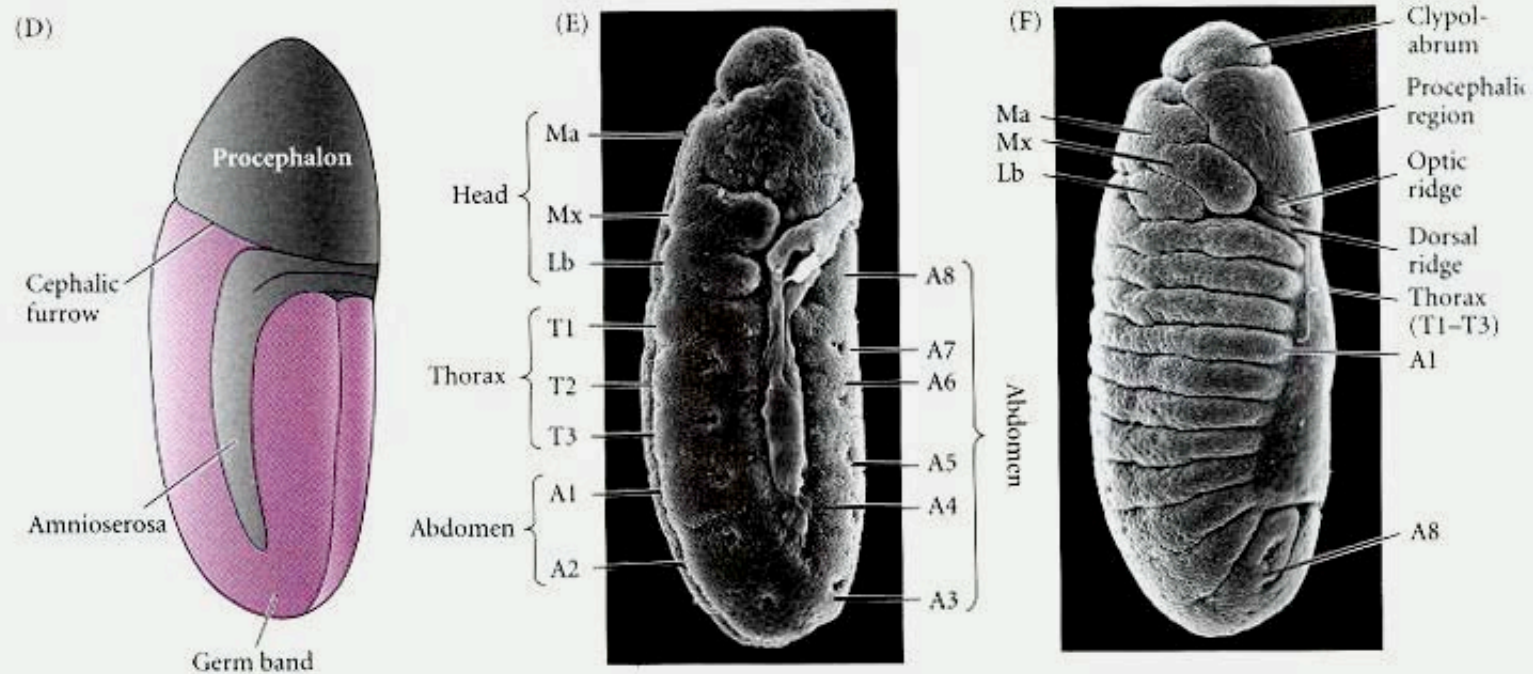
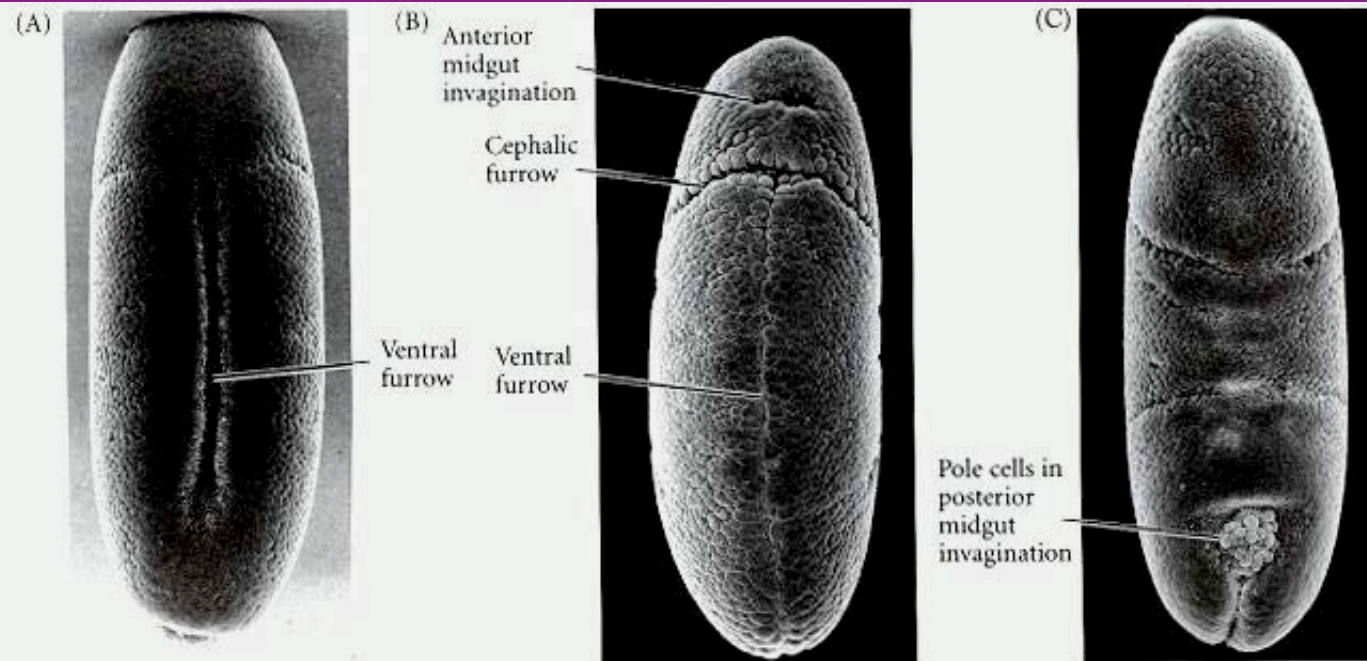
Segmentazione meroblastica superficiale di un uovo centrolecitico:
Drosophila

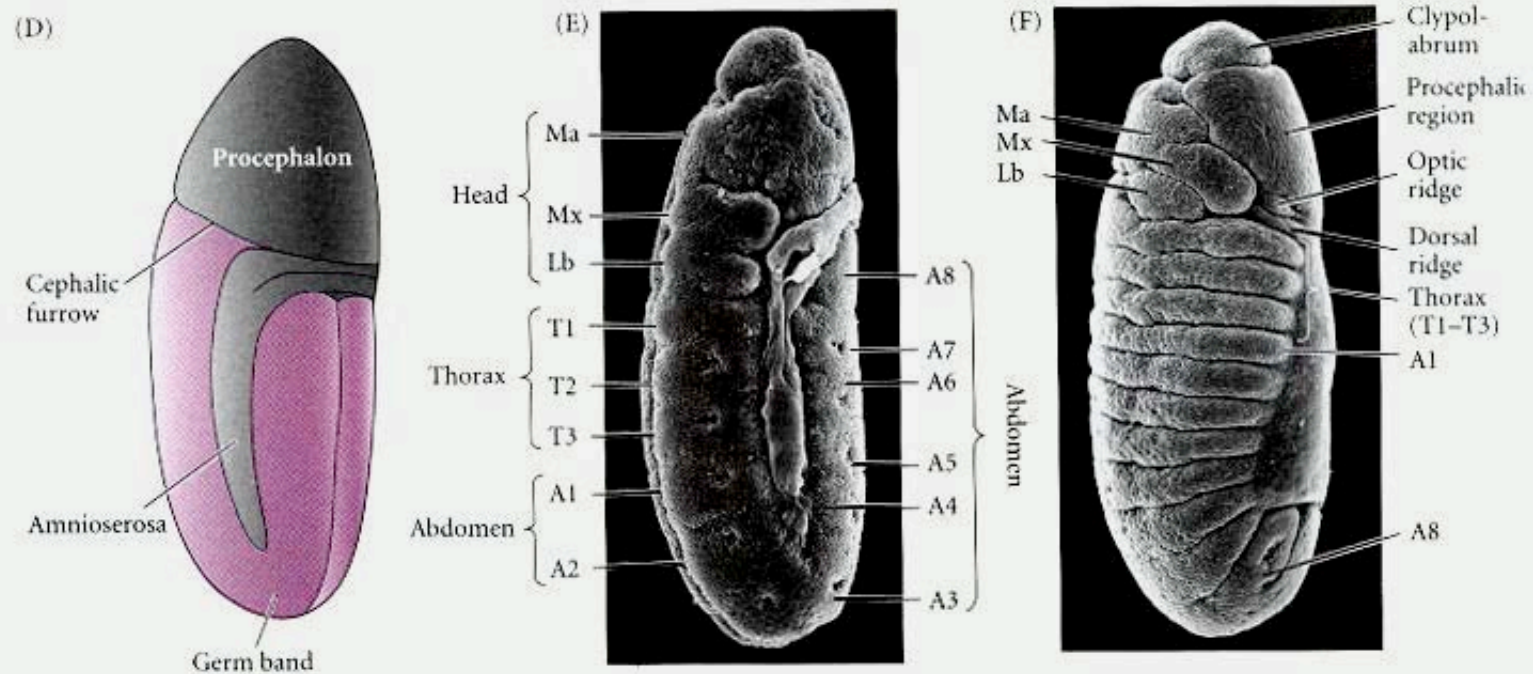
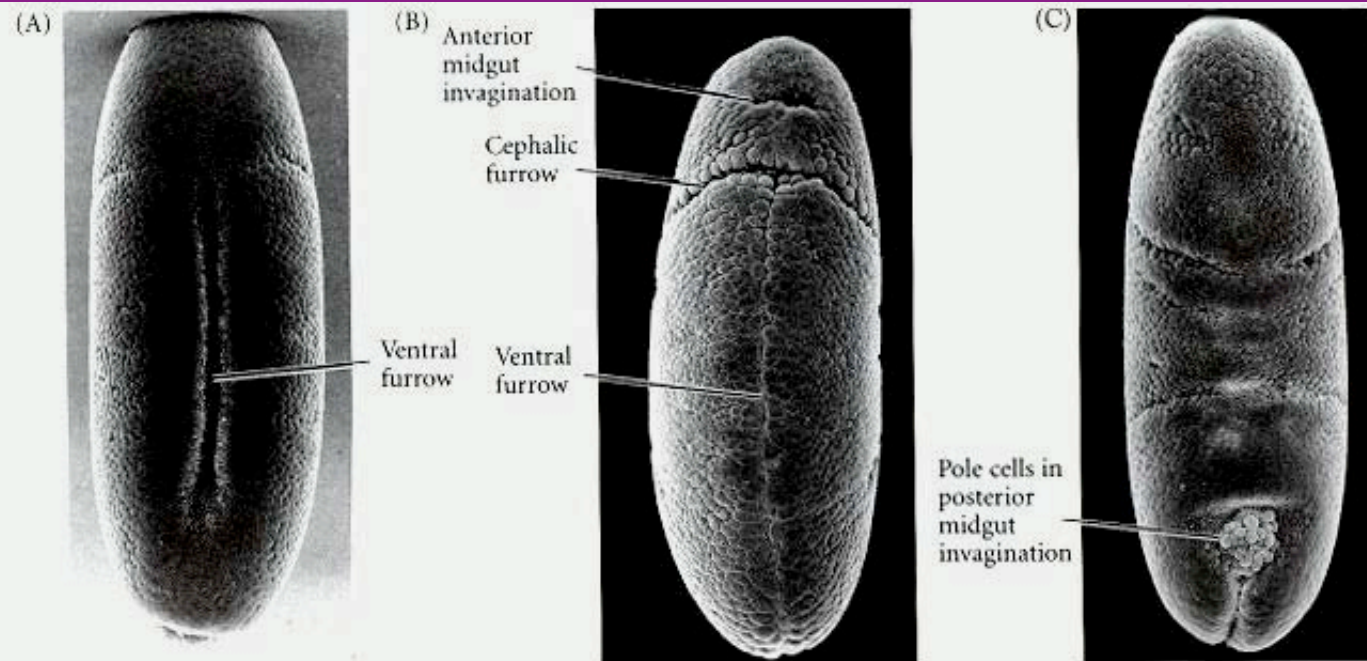




Schema della gastrulazione







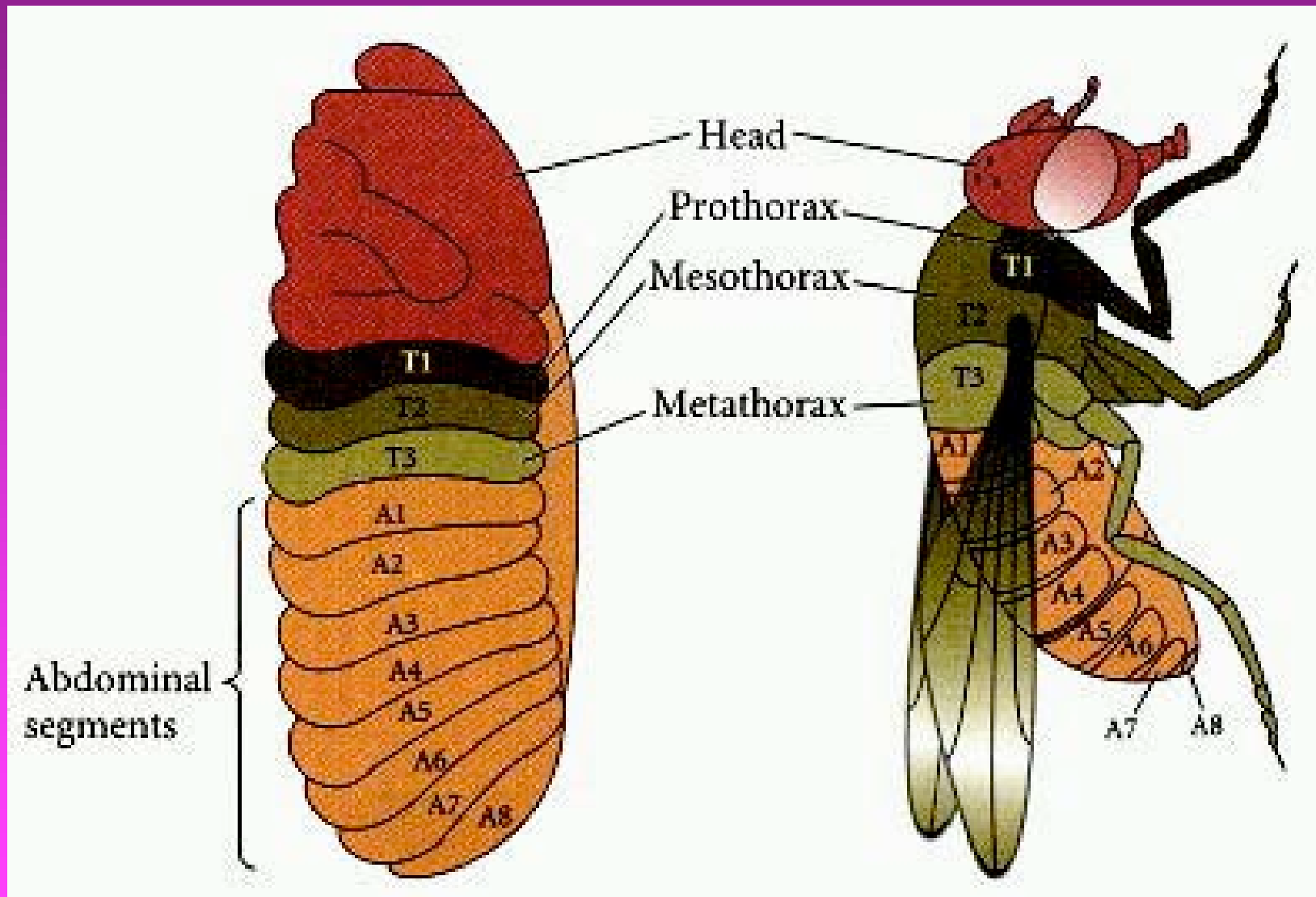
Larva di *Drosophila* al primo stadio appena schiusa

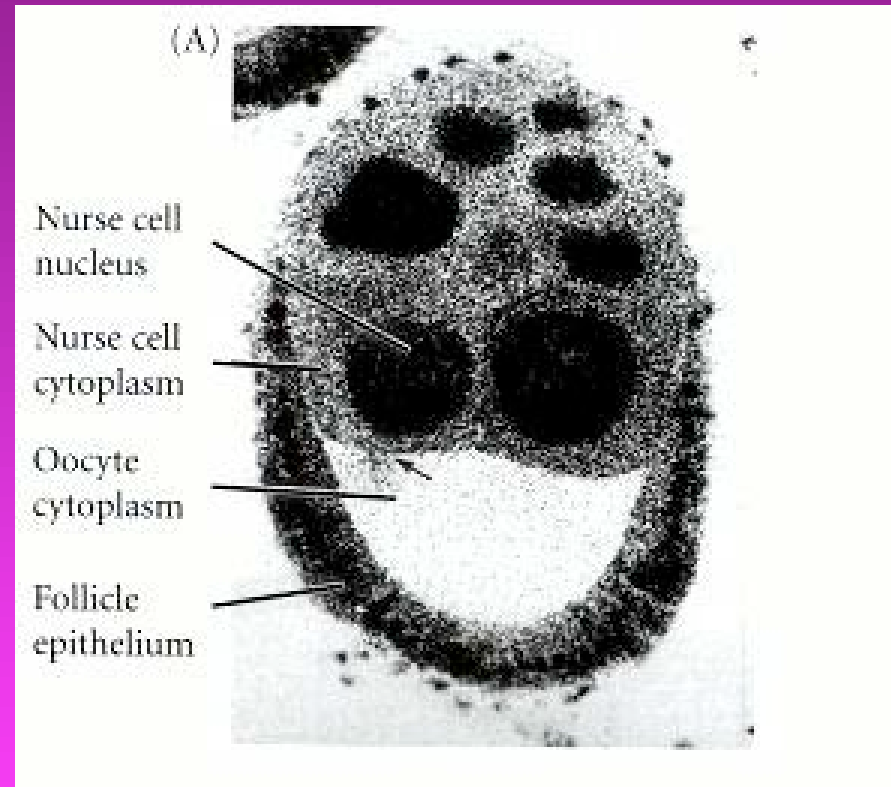
Anterior segment

(G)



Segmentazione larvale e corrispondente adulto di *Drosophila*





La polarita' antero-posteriore

