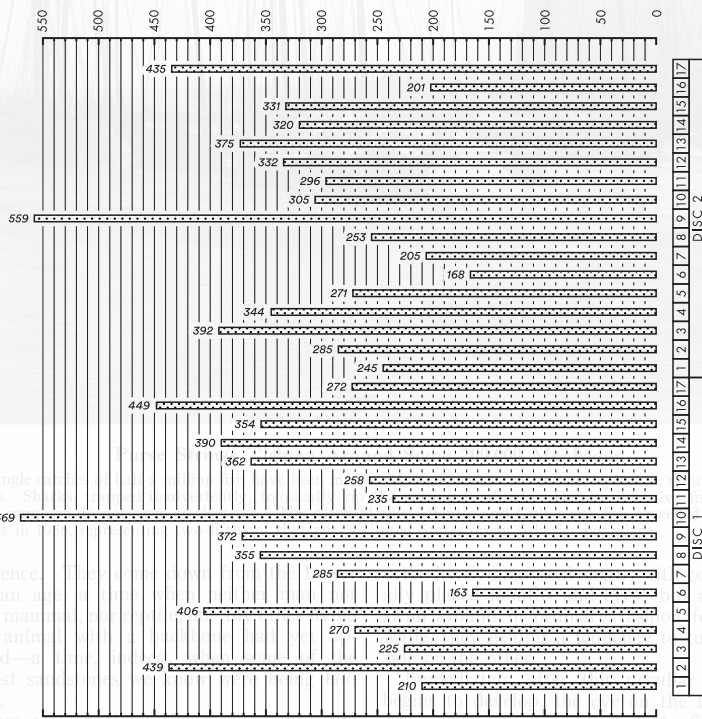


歌詞の文字数

TOTAL NUMBER OF CHARACTERS PER PIECE



Single of repairs. Six hundred pounds in

to science. The flatfishes of the Silurian age, and other marine and land animals appeared—a deeper sand down.

From have played important roles in determining the distribution of the several species of fish. We see those same forces at work today.

Biologically, perhaps the most interesting of all species that figure in the returns are the flatfish—halibuts and flounders (pages 22, 23)—with their changing forms and migrating eyes. By what quirk of Nature the left eyes of species inhabiting cold water usually migrate to the right side of their heads, whereas the right eyes of most species inhabiting warm water journey to the left, no scientist will venture a guess.

When they are hatched, all flatfish are of

the constant sing, men- two billion

invention- after they for a little n to one

tendency the lower side Stephen R. Villars, who studied this change, says that as to provide for the migration.

The first sign of the transformation is a rapid change in the cartilage bar lying in the path of the eye that is to migrate. Then comes an increase of the distance between the eye and the brain, caused by the growth of facial cartilages. In the winter flounder, three-fourths of the 120-degree migration takes place in three days. What if that should become a human habit!

The extent of the eye migration and of the flatness of the species is closely related to its