

# Animal.

What is an animal? It is hard to answer this question exactly. To answer would require to know all the fundamentals and characteristics of animals, thus to determine all the differences between **living** beings and **non-living** matter, between animals and plants. To be able to distinguish the differences between the former, we first have to solve the problem of life, to answer the question, "what is life? We do not have an exact answer to this question yet.

*The crustaceans Anomura, seek a temporary abode by recycling old shells, to which its body is not attached, just as other crustaceans do, snails, or turtles. **The soul moves, just like the crustacean Anomura.***

It is something like when a **drop of honey slides down a spoon.**

As more and more liquid flows into the drop it becomes thicker and thicker, then it stretches out and becomes narrower in one part. At some point the drop can no longer hold the weight of the honey, the narrow part breaks off and the drop falls down, while the other part becomes rounded again – forming another drop. A cell also divides itself like this.

The plant single cell organisms are algae and also partly fungi (mostly bacteria) and the animal organisms are protozoa.

*Human momentum, the ability to make decisions, and the imperfect body has become the cause of time.*

Amoeba is actually nothing more than a cluster of protoplasm with a nucleus. There are not even any cellular membranes so the shape of the organism can vary. The protoplasm flows out in all directions and that is how this organism moves. More semi-solid protoplasm flows into one bulge (a pseudopodia), it swells up and lengthens, while at the same time at the other side the protoplasm lessens, and that is how the amoeba moves a little further. If it finds a plant or an animal particle, the protoplasm surrounds it, digests and dissolves it. The indigestible parts are discharged from one part of the organism during its next move.

Protozoa are in some sense **immortal**. When an amoeba **divides itself**, there is **no corpse**, the daughter cell continues immediately in the life of the mother cell and like so it goes on. The divided amoeba is of course a different entity, but we cannot observe a decaying, dying body, like with other organisms.

The nutrition enters the body through a small opening in the membrane. Since it contains green coloring, chlorophyll, it can **build up** its **body** directly **from water and air**. This tiny organism is in-between an animal and a plant; some scholars and researchers attribute it to the former others to the latter. It takes in nourishment like a plant and moves like an animal.

We cannot therefore think that movement is proper to fauna; after all how many living organisms do not move and how many plants, especially the lower ones are quite agile. A more significant indication is the presence of chlorophyll and the means of nutrition connected to it, because the processing and assimilation of inorganic substances into organic ones is dependent on chlorophyll.

*Alternatively man was like a plant, the **growth** of which can only be **observed with the naked eye by a mother** with a small child in her arms, **as she is likewise motionless and changes only by aging.***

***Mankind** pays for the ability to individualize its being and position by aging and **death.** Prometheus pays by daily suffering.*

Porifera.

Sponges in temperate regions live for at most a **few years**, but some tropical species and perhaps some deep-ocean ones may live **for 200 years or more**. Some calcified demosponges grow by only 0.2 mm (0.0079 in) per year and, if that rate is constant, specimens 1 m (3.3 ft) wide must be about 5,000 years old. Some sponges start sexual reproduction when only a **few weeks** old, while others wait until they are **several years** old.

Many species contain toxic substances, probably to discourage predators. Certain other marine animals take advantage of this characteristic of sponges by placing adult sponges on their bodies, where the sponges **attach and grow**.

Sponges are either radially symmetrical or

asymmetrical.

Symbiotic relationships with bacteria and algae have also been reported, in which the sponge provides its symbiont with support and protection and the symbiont provides the sponge with food. Some sponges (boring sponges) excavate the surface of corals and molluscs, sometimes causing significant degradation of reefs and death of the mollusc. The corals or molluscs are not eaten; rather, the sponge is probably seeking

protection

for itself by sinking into the hard structures it erodes. Even

this process has some beneficial effects, however, in that it is an important part of the process by which calcium is recycled.

*In the beginning was the **word**.*

*The word is the result of thoughts about **life**.*

*This idea needed a mass. That mass is unstable, or sporadically **unstable**.*

Zoology-Cultural discipline-Origin of Animals.

On the topic of the origin of the animal kingdom among biologists, the biogenetic hypothesis is the most accepted one. It states that every, even the smallest animal, came into being by the natural procreation of the maternal and paternal animal. William Harvey's *Omne vivum ex ovo*. Louse hatched from a nit (an egg), which was laid by the mother and fixed onto hair or clothes of its host; a leech, a worm hatched from an egg or mature detached segments, fungal and vesicular clusters by

gemmating new beings from old ones. The hypothesis of biogenesis supposes a continual array of animals, but does not explain **the origin of the first member.**

There are many hypothesis to explain the origin of the first animals, out of which we will introduce the hypothesis of **self-fertilization**, cosmozoic hypothesis and one on the context of life. Aristotle was a proponent of the first hypothesis, arguing that **animals originate from non-living matter** (abiogenetically): worms from rotting substances, eels from mud, lice from dirt etc. This hypothesis was valid until the Pouchet vs. Pasteur argument. Pasteur contradicted the hypothesis with beautiful, demonstrative proof. It was about whether microbes (tiny animals and plants) originate from water, as postulated by Pouchet, or get into water in the form of a gemmule by wind, as argued by Pasteur. After boiling water and closing bottles perfectly Pasteur proved that microbes did not appear. The founder of the cosmozoic (panspermozoic) hypothesis is Richter, who assumed that there are organic gemmules floating in the universe and those came to Earth and started life. Helmholtz preached that these gemmules came here with meteors. Today also this hypothesis has no followers. The hypothesis about the context of life, the originator of which is Preyer, who postulates that life – **living matter** – is the primary phenomenon and **non-living matter** is the secondary phenomenon. Neither of these hypotheses solve the problem of the origin of life, which transcends the boundaries of the study of animals and skirts philosophy and religion.

Genus.

Universally it was believed that a genus is constant. The inability of fertilization of two animals of various genuses was mentioned as a criterion.

The context of genus has to be understood in the sense that **the creator** did not create at random, but rather that a plan was being carried out – individual genuses are parts of this unified plan. The true founder of the doctrine (teaching) on evolution of animals is Lamarck. According to him animals can adapt to another environment, to different living conditions, which more or less changes their organs. Organs grow and **develop** or stunt **according** to whether the animals in the changed living conditions use them or not. These organ changes are hereditary.

Darwin brought in a zoology an understanding of **temporality**, and with that a new direction of exploration, a **historic** direction.

Before him the Englishman, Bateson, and the Russian Korzhinsky studied and argued against Darwin's teachings on fluid evolution – they argued that new species happen suddenly. Korzhinsky calls this occurrence hetero-genesis and demonstrated it with several examples e.g. the origination of silky Merino sheep and hornless

bulls. De Vries states that causes of development are in the organism itself, they are internal. After shorter-longer periods of not changing **there**

**appear shapes**, which differ from the original, sometimes with very significant hereditary features. De Vries calls these changes **mutations**.

*Life was created in the amount of many, in the amount that is a part of many / a variety.*

*Man was made of stone once, he was also endurable, but also still, motionless. It was not until crying, which prevented its stability.*

Movement is an act of changing physical location or position or of having this changed.

Movement is a very important characteristic in animals and humans. Movement is important as without it animals would not be able to find, hunt food or escape from predators. Movement is also needed to adapt in the environment.

The shark's skeleton is made entirely of cartilage, which makes them lighter than other fish. Sharks use their fins to steer and use forward momentum to adjust their depth. Sharks move or swim by using their caudal fin to propel the rest of their body.

*Man finally got indeed a very dynamic, fast, but also a very vulnerable and aging body, which, although capable of a few important things,*

*has no time  
for the most important ones.*