



Fig. 23-1. Photographs of two embryos belonging to stage 23. The superficial vascular plexus of the head has spread nearly to the vertex. A considerable growth in length of the limbs has occurred during the past 2 days. The forearm is sometimes raised to a level above that of the shoulder (H), and the hands extend far out in front of the trunk. "Praying feet" are visible in B and F. Upper row, No. 7425. Lower row, No. 4570. All views are at the same magnification.

STAGE 23

SIZE AND AGE

The middle group of embryos of stage 23 measure 28-30 mm in length but the full range extends from 23 to 32 mm.

The age is believed to be approximately 56-57 post-ovulatory days (Olivier and Pineau, 1962), and not 47 days, as thought formerly on the basis of comparisons with the rhesus monkey. It should be emphasized that the ages of human embryos cannot be obtained "by matching the specimens against macaque embryos of known ovulation age having a similar degree of development" (Streeter, 1942). In point of fact, the rhesus monkey (*Macaca mulatta*) develops more rapidly during the embryonic period, such that stage 23 is reached at or before 7 weeks (Hendrickx and Sawyer, 1975; Gribnau and Geijsberts, 1981) compared to 8 weeks in the human. That a 30-mm human embryo may be expected to have an age of 8 postovulatory weeks has been confirmed ultrasonically *in vivo* (Drumm and O'Rahilly, 1977).

EXTERNAL FORM

The head has made rapid progress in its bending toward the erect position. The head is distinctly rounded out, and the cervical region and trunk are of a more mature shape. The eyelids may show some fusion laterally and medially, but the eyes may be largely open (fig. 23-1E). Streeter (1942) had originally intended to extend his staging system "up to fetuses between 32 and 38 mm long, the stage at which the eyelids have come together."

The limbs have increased markedly in length and show more-advanced differentiation of their subdivisions. The forearm ascends to or above the level of the shoulder.

The superficial vascular plexus is rapidly approaching the vertex of the head, leaving only a small non-

vascular area that will soon become bridged by anastomosing branches.

The external genitalia are well developed but do not suffice for the detection of sex. In particular, some males tend to be diagnosed as females (Wilson, 1926b). Only in fetuses of about 50 mm is it safe to make an assessment.

FEATURES FOR POINT SCORES

1. *Cornea*. The cornea now comprises the anterior epithelium and its basement membrane, the substantia propria, and the posterior epithelium (Streeter, 1951, fig. 18, and O'Rahilly, 1966, figs. 51 and 59).

2. *Optic nerve*. The sheath is quite distinct, at least in the more advanced specimens (O'Rahilly, 1966, fig. 55). A vascular canal is present.

3. *Cochlear duct*. The tip of the duct, having proceeded "horizontally" again, now points "downward" for the second time (fig. 19-6). The duct is coiled to nearly its final extent of 2½ turns.

4. *Adenohypophysis*. Scant trace of the stalk remains (fig. 19-7). Lobules of epithelium project into the mesodermal component of the gland, and oriented epithelial follicles are present (Streeter, 1951, plate 2). Abundant angioblasts and capillaries are found.

5. *Vomeronasal organ*. A narrow canal is seen in the long, tapering duct. The sac is beginning to shrink and regress (fig. 19-9).

6. *Submandibular gland*. Lumina are found in many terminal branches of the duct (fig. 19-10). Orientation of the epithelial tree is beginning, and angiogenesis is commencing around the epithelium. A mesodermal sheath is beginning to form around the gland.

7. *Metanephros*. The secretory tubules are changing from short to long, and becoming more convoluted. The epithelium in some tubules is high. Renal tubules of fourth and fifth orders are present. Large glomeruli are numerous (fig. 19-12).

8. *Humerus*. All five cartilaginous phases are now present (Streeter, 1949, figs. 3 and 18).

Stage 23 marks the end of the embryonic period proper, as defined by Streeter. The arbitrary but useful criterion that he used was the replacement of the cartilage of the humerus by bone marrow. "If the onset can be recognized in a given specimen, that specimen is straightway classed as a fetus." A drawing of a photomicrograph showing this process in a 34-mm fetus was provided by Streeter (1949, fig. 6).

ADDITIONAL FEATURES

Blood vascular system. The left superior vena cava is obliterated during stages 21-23 (McBride, Moore, and Hutchins, 1981).

Heart. The heart has been described in some detail by Licata (1954), and the nerve supply and conducting system were investigated by Gardner and O'Rahilly (1976b).

Palate. The palate at stages 18-23 has been described and classified by Waterman and Meller (1974) and the palate at stages 19-23 has been studied by Diewert (1981). According to the latter, in half of embryos of stage 23 the palatal shelves have made contact and "epithelial adhesion in the midpalatal region" is present.

Intestine. Although nerves reach the extremity of the intestinal loop, fibers are not yet anchored to the visceral musculature (Bossy, 1981).

Larynx. The larynx has been reconstructed and described by Müller, O'Rahilly, and Tucker (1981, 1985).

Diaphragm. The diaphragm and adjacent abdominal organs have been illustrated by Wells (1954, fig. 33).

Mesonephros. A detailed study of, and comparison between, the mesonephros and the metanephros in staged embryos is unfortunately lacking.

Metanephros. The kidneys have ascended from a sacral level at stages 13-15 to a lumbar level at stages 17-23. At stage 23 they are generally at the level of lumbar vertebrae 1-3 (Müller and O'Rahilly, 1986a).

Suprarenal gland. The development of the suprarenal gland at stages 13-23 was studied in detail by Crowder (1957).

Testis. Testicular tubules are identifiable. The rete testis makes contact, but no actual union with the mesonephric elements has occurred yet (Wilson, 1926a).

Clusters of cells have started their differentiation into interstitial cells.

Ovary. The rete ovarii is closely related to but not united with the mesonephric elements (Wilson, 1926a).

Paramesonephric ducts. The paramesonephric ducts meet the urogenital sinus and fuse with each other in the median plane (Koff, 1933; Pillet, 1968). The sinusal tubercle has appeared.

Skull. The chondrocranium has been reconstructed and described in detail by Müller and O'Rahilly (1980b). In the more advanced specimens, ossification may commence in several skeletal elements of the skull, and also in the scapula and distal phalanges of the hand (O'Rahilly and Gardner, 1972).

Vertebrae. The vertebral column has been studied by O'Rahilly, Müller, and Meyer (1980, 1983). Either 33 or 34 cartilaginous vertebrae are present. Spinous processes have not yet developed, so that a general appearance of total spina bifida occulta is given.

Joints. Stages 22 and 23 were included in Moffett's (1957) study of the temporomandibular joint. In the more advanced embryos, cavitation may have begun in the shoulder, elbow, wrist, hip, knee, and ankle joints (O'Rahilly and Gardner, 1975).

Brain. A general view of the organ was given by Gilbert (1957, fig. 22), and the cranial nerves were included by Müller and O'Rahilly (1980b, fig. 10).

The rhombencephalon by now shows a very advanced organization, and it presents striking resemblances to that of the newborn. In the cerebellum the external granular layer begins to develop on the rostral surface. Some of the cerebellar commissures have appeared. In the diencephalon the thin roof represents tela choroidea of the third ventricle. The interventricular foramen is reduced to a dorsoventral slit. The cerebral hemispheres cover almost the whole lateral surface of the diencephalon. The brain is now surrounded by loose tissue that is the forerunner of the subarachnoid space (O'Rahilly and Müller, 1986b). Most of the cisternae of the adult are already present.

Spinal cord. The general appearance of the spinal cord and spinal ganglia as a whole has been illustrated by O'Rahilly, Müller, and Meyer (1980, figs. 3-5).

Cutaneous innervation of the limbs. The sequence follows the proximodistal development of the external form but with a delay of 1-2 stages. At stage 23, the exploratory buds have reached the tips of the fingers

and almost those of the toes (Bossy, 1982).

Eye. The retina comprises the pigmented layer, external limiting membrane, proliferative zone, external neuroblastic layer, transient fiber layer, internal neuroblastic layer, nerve fiber layer, and internal limiting membrane (O'Rahilly, 1966, fig. 53). The secondary vitreous body and secondary lens fibers are forming.

Ear. A detailed account of the middle and internal ear in embryos at the later stages is unfortunately lacking. The otic capsule at stage 23 has been reconstructed by Müller and O'Rahilly (1980b, fig. 5).

EMBRYONIC vs. FETAL PERIOD

The distinction between the embryonic and the fetal periods at 8 postovulatory weeks has proved valuable. It is based primarily on the probability that more than 90 percent of the more than 4,500 named structures of the adult body have appeared by that time (O'Rahilly, 1979). Nevertheless, it is not to be denied that this useful distinction is arbitrary and that alternative

divisions of prenatal life are feasible. For example, based largely on mathematical and hormonal criteria (teratogenetic data are totally unconvincing in this regard), it has been argued that “*la période embryonnaire paraît bien s'étendre de la fécondation à la fin du 3ème mois et qu'on peut y démarquer un premier sous-stade de 45j allant jusqu'à la lère ébauche typiquement humaine ([Carnegie stage] 18 ou 19C); et un second sous-stade de finition histogénétique, de réglage des proportions, lui-même exigeant aussi 45 jours*” (Guyot, 1985). The total, some 90 days, would result in a length of approximately 90 mm.

It has been considered preferable to retain Streeter's system here because (1) there is no really convincing reason to change it at this time, (2) to do so would cause endless confusion (as would adopting a different staging system, as certain authors have done), (3) external changes would probably be too slight to be useful in adding further stages, and (4) in practical terms, adequately detailed information is not yet available beyond 8 postovulatory weeks.