# 蝾螈（胚胎）

## 从水中孕育出的四肢蓝图

蝾螈胚胎展示了两栖动物生命早期的发育过程。蝾螈通常在水中产卵，胚胎经过细胞分裂、组织分化和器官形成，逐渐建立头部、躯干、尾部以及四肢等身体结构。与鱼类相比，蝾螈幼体和成体均具有成对附肢，是研究四足动物身体构型形成的重要材料。蝾螈属于两栖动物，其发育过程体现了脊椎动物从水生祖先向陆地生活适应过程中形成的关键结构。

# **Salamandridae**(Embryo)

## A Tetrapod Blueprint Emerging from Water

Salamander embryos reveal the early developmental processes of amphibian life. Salamanders typically lay eggs in water, where embryos undergo cell division, tissue differentiation, and organ formation, gradually developing structures such as the head, trunk, tail, and limbs. Unlike fishes, salamander larvae and adults possess paired appendages, making them important models for understanding the formation of the tetrapod body plan. As amphibians, salamanders provide insights into the key structural innovations that emerged during the evolutionary transition from aquatic ancestors to life on land.