WHAT IS GERM PLASM?1

By Professor GEORGE T. HARGITT
DUKE UNIVERSITY

The term germ plasm has become a common term. It is used by laymen as well as biologists with such diverse connotations that one can never be sure just what is meant. Weismann2 developed a definite and specific meaning for germ plasm. As a result of his study of acquired characters and from his attempt to find an explanation of development and heredity which would be more satisfactory than the physiological units of Spencer or the gemmules of Darwin, he worked out an elaborate and logical hypothesis. Whether acceptable or not, his hypothesis merits high praise as an outstanding biological contribution which has stimulated observation, experiment and enormous discussion.

Weismann's germ plasm theory may be briefly out-

1 Address of the vice-president and chairman of the Section on Zoology of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, Cleveland, September 13, 1944.

lined in the following points: Hereditary characters are produced by specific particles or substances called determinants, located in the chromosomes of the nucleus. Each independently variable character of an organism is due to a single kind of determinant, whether in a single cell or a group of similar cells. The germ cells alone contain all the determinants of a species needed at any and all periods of the life history of an organism, including complete or partial determinants of ancestors.

At the first cleavage of the egg two cells are produced, one of which is the primordial germ cell which takes no part in ontogeny, but remains unchanged to produce the germ cells of the individual at the appropriate time. This primordial germ cell is therefore a sample of the fertilized egg and its products will be exactly like it. The other cleavage cell is the starting point for the rest of the complex organism. During continued divisions the determinants are gradually
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