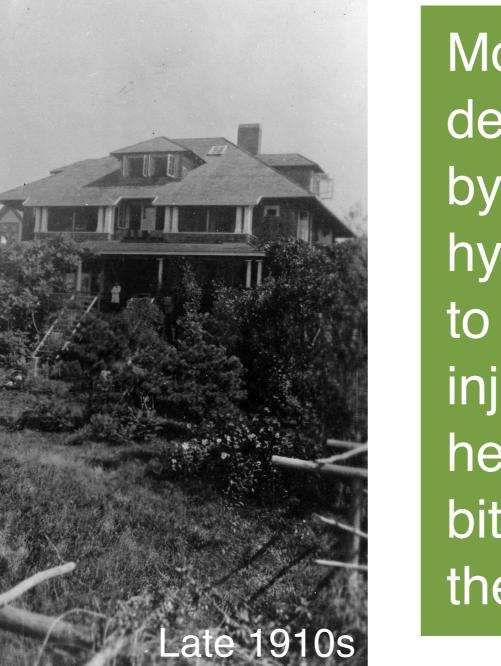
## Thomas Hunt Morgan

Thomas Hunt Morgan spent the summers of 1888 and 1889 at the US Fish Commission in Woods Hole, studying ascidians. In 1890, he moved to the MBL and studied the burrowing invertebrate Balanoglossus and a parade of other marine organisms.



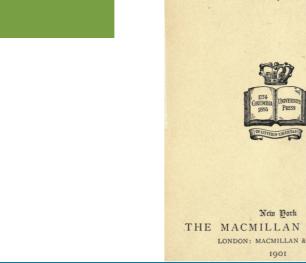
He then spent almost every summer at the MBL with his family. The Morgan home became a place for students and senior researchers to gather informally to discuss techniques, choice of organisms, and ideas.



Morgan asked how organisms develop and was fascinated by the abilities of planarians, hydra, and other organisms to regenerate after they were njured. In his experiments, e chopped individuals into bits and watched them rebui the missing parts.



This led him to ask whether the existing cells each undergo changes to take on different roles, or whether they stay the same while new cells replace the missing parts.



By 1901, his mastery of marine organism research and microscopy led to dozens of articles and a major book on *Regeneration*.



Eventually, Morgan's work on Drosophila fruit flies won him a

Nobel Prize and helped to establish the field of genetics. Nonetheless, Morgan stated his favorite research was studying reproduction and development in the sea squirt Ciona.