Event	Time (Weeks)
Foregut	
The buccopharyngeal membrane disappears.	3rd
The liver primordium appears from the endoderm of distal foregut.	3rd
The tongue forms as 2 lateral swellings and 1 medial swelling (the tuberculum impar), all of which originate from the first arch.	4th
The lung bud forms from the ventral aspect of the foregut.	4th
The stomach appears as a fusiform dilatation in the foregut.	4th
The spleen primordium appears inside the dorsal mesogastrium.	5th
Pyloric stenosis, if it occurs, is believed to develop at this timing.	3rd – 6th
The duodenal lumen is obliterated by proliferation of cells.	2nd month
Salivary glands arise as solid outgrowth from mouth wall into the underlying mesenchyme.	7th
Pancreatic islets develop from parenchymatous pancreatic tissue.	3rd month
The right & left sides of anterior abdominal wall fuse → linea alba.	3rd month
Insulin secretion begins.	5th month
Midgut	
The cecal bud forms.	6th
Physiological herniation starts.	6th
Physiological herniation returns.	10th – 11th
Hindgut	
The cloacal membrane ruptures.	7th
The caudalmost region of the anal canal recanalizes.	9th
General Features	
The intraembryonic mesoderm differentiates into (1) paraxial (medial), (2) intermediate and (3) lateral portions.	3rd
Parts of the gut (previously in contact with the posterior abdominal wall) are now suspended from the wall by their dorsal mesentery.	5th