

## Ontogeny And Phylogeny Stephen Jay Gould

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*Ontogeny And Phylogeny Stephen Jay Gould*

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### PAGE HOBBS

*Myth and Metaphor in the Discovery of Geological Time* Harvard University Press

Ranging as far as the fox and as deep as the hedgehog (the urchin of his title), Stephen Jay Gould expands on geology, biological determinism, "cardboard Darwinism", and evolutionary theory in this lively collection. Drawings.

*Finders, Keepers* Springer Science & Business Media  
Essays examine the accomplishments of Charles Darwin, his theory of evolution, and his impact on society and science

*Punctuated Equilibrium* Harvard University Press  
This unique volume of 21 recent essays published in "Natural History" magazine consciously formulates a humanistic natural history, telling how humans have learned to study and understand nature, rather than a history of nature itself. 41 illustrations.

W. W. Norton & Company

The noted naturalist sheds new light on humankind's fascination with the approaching millennium, offering a collection of scientific and historical essays on the millennium and its significance

**Bully for Brontosaurus** W. W. Norton & Company

*Ontogeny and Phylogeny* Harvard University Press

*Crossing Over* Ontogeny and Phylogeny

Examines scientific theories pertaining to the measurement of earth's history

*Literature in the Age of Science* Arrow

Please note that the content of this book primarily consists of articles available from Wikipedia or other free sources online. Commentary (books not included). Pages: 22. Chapters: The Mismeasure of Man, Ontogeny and Phylogeny, The Hedgehog, the Fox, and the Magister's Pox, Time's Arrow, Time's Cycle, The Structure of Evolutionary Theory, Eight Little Piggies, Bully for Brontosaurus, Ever Since Darwin, Dinosaur in a Haystack, Wonderful Life, The Lying Stones of Marrakech, I Have Landed, Leonardo's Mountain of Clams and the Diet of Worms, Rocks of Ages, Questioning the Millennium, Hen's Teeth and Horse's Toes, An Urchin in the Storm, Full House: The Spread of Excellence from Plato to Darwin, The Panda's Thumb, The Flamingo's Smile. Excerpt: The Mismeasure of Man (1981), by Stephen Jay Gould, is a history and critique of the statistical methods and cultural motivations underlying biological determinism, the belief that "the social and economic differences between human groups - primarily races, classes, and sexes - arise from inherited, inborn distinctions and that society, in this sense, is an accurate reflection of biology." The principal theme of biological determinism, that "worth can be assigned to individuals and groups by measuring intelligence as a single quantity," is analyzed in discussions of craniometry and psychological testing, two methods used to measure and establish intelligence as a single quantity. That the methods have "two deep fallacies"; the first is "reification," which is "our tendency to convert abstract concepts into entities," such as the intelligence quotient (IQ) and the general intelligence factor (g factor), which have been the cornerstones of much research into human intelligence; the second fallacy is "'ranking," the "propensity for ordering complex variation as a gradual ascending scale." The revised and expanded, second edition of the *Mismeasure of Man* (1996) analyzes and challenges the...

**Darwin's Legacy** Harvard University Press  
Gould addresses three questions about the millennium with his typical erudition, warmth, and whimsy: What is the concept of a millennium and how has its meaning shifted over time? How did the projection of Christ's 1,000-year reign become a secular measure? And when exactly does the millennium begin—January 1, 2000, or January 2, 2001?

*Reflections in Natural History* Ballantine Books

In a series of essays giving careful consideration to the theory of evolution, Gould examines some of the more intriguing mysteries of the topic, studying the Piltdown Man hoax, the deceleration of earth's rotation, and other phenomena

*Essays about Books and Ideas* W. W. Norton & Company

"Ontogeny recapitulates phylogeny" was Haeckel's answer—the wrong one—to the most vexing question of nineteenth-century biology: what is the relationship between individual development (ontogeny) and the evolution of species and lineages (phylogeny)? In this, the first major book on the subject in fifty years, Stephen Jay Gould documents the history of the idea of recapitulation from its first appearance among the pre-Socratics to its fall in the early twentieth century. Mr. Gould explores recapitulation as an idea that intrigued politicians and theologians as well as scientists. He shows that Haeckel's hypothesis—that human fetuses with gill slits are, literally, tiny fish, exact replicas of their water-breathing ancestors—had an influence that extended beyond biology into education, criminology, psychoanalysis (Freud and Jung were devout recapitulationists), and racism. The theory of recapitulation, Gould argues, finally collapsed not from the weight of contrary data, but because the rise of Mendelian genetics rendered it untenable. Turning to modern concepts, Gould demonstrates that, even though the whole subject of parallels between ontogeny and phylogeny fell into disrepute, it is still one of the great themes of evolutionary biology. Heterochrony—changes in developmental timing, producing parallels between ontogeny and phylogeny—is shown to be crucial to an understanding of gene regulation, the key to any rapprochement between molecular and evolutionary biology. Gould argues that the primary evolutionary value of heterochrony may lie in immediate ecological advantages for slow or rapid maturation, rather than in long-term changes of form, as all previous theories proclaimed. Neoteny—the opposite of recapitulation—is shown to be the most important determinant of human evolution. We have evolved by retaining the juvenile characters of our ancestors and have achieved both behavioral flexibility and our characteristic morphology thereby (large brains by prolonged retention of rapid fetal growth rates, for example). Gould concludes that "there may be nothing new under the sun, but permutation of the old within complex systems can do wonders. As biologists, we deal directly with the kind of material complexity that confers an unbounded potential upon simple, continuous changes in underlying processes. This is the chief joy of our science."

**The Panda's Thumb** W. W. Norton & Company

Scholars in the exact and social sciences join literary critics to consider the work of French author Michel Rio and to reflect on literature's place in intellectual discourse in an age dominated by science.

*Reflections in Natural History* Three Rivers Press (CA)

Stephen J. Gould's greatest contribution to science is a revised version of the theory of evolution which offers today a useful framework for understanding progress in many evolutionary fields. His intuitions about the conjunction of evolution and development, the role of ecological factors in speciation, the multi-level interpretation of the units of selection, and the interplay between functional pressures and constraints all represent fruitful lines of experimental research. His opposition to the progressive representations of evolution, the gene-centered view of natural history, or the adaptationist "just-so stories" has also left its mark on current biology. In May 2012, at the Istituto Veneto di Scienze, Lettere ed Arti in Venice, an international panel of scientists and philosophers discussed Stephen J. Gould's legacy, ten years after his death. This book presents a selection of those contributions, chosen for their interest and importance. A broad range of themes are covered: Gould's contribution to evolutionary theory, including the concept of punctuated equilibria and the importance of his pluralism; the Gouldian view of genome and development; Gould's legacy in anthropology; and, finally, the significance of his thought for the human sciences. This book provides a fascinating appraisal of the cultural legacy of one of the world's greatest popular writers in the life sciences. This is the first time that scientists including some of Gould's personal friends and co-authors of papers of momentous importance such as Niles Eldredge have come together to strike a balanced view of Gould's intellectual heritage.

*Questioning the Millennium* Harvard University Press

"People of good will wish to see science and religion at peace. . . . I do not see how science and religion could be unified, or even synthesized, under any common scheme of explanation or

analysis; but I also do not understand why the two enterprises should experience any conflict." So states internationally renowned evolutionist and bestselling author Stephen Jay Gould in the simple yet profound thesis of his brilliant new book. Writing with bracing intelligence and elegant clarity, Gould sheds new light on a dilemma that has plagued thinking people since the Renaissance. Instead of choosing between science and religion, Gould asks, why not opt for a golden mean that accords dignity and distinction to each realm? At the heart of Gould's penetrating argument is a lucid, contemporary principle he calls NOMA (for nonoverlapping magisteria)—a "blessedly simple and entirely conventional resolution" that allows science and religion to coexist peacefully in a position of respectful noninterference. Science defines the natural world; religion, our moral world, in recognition of their separate spheres of influence. In elaborating and exploring this thought-provoking concept, Gould delves into the history of science, sketching affecting portraits of scientists and moral leaders wrestling with matters of faith and reason. Stories of seminal figures such as Galileo, Darwin, and Thomas Henry Huxley make vivid his argument that individuals and cultures must cultivate both a life of the spirit and a life of rational inquiry in order to experience the fullness of being human. In his bestselling books *Wonderful Life*, *The Mismeasure of Man*, and *Questioning the Millennium*, Gould has written on the abundance of marvels in human history and the natural world. In *Rocks of Ages*, Gould's passionate humanism, ethical discernment, and erudition are fused to create a dazzling gem of contemporary cultural philosophy. As the world's preeminent Darwinian theorist writes, "I believe, with all my heart, in a respectful, even loving concordat between . . . science and religion."

*Wonderful Life* Harvard University Press

"Ontogeny recapitulates phylogeny" was Haeckel's answer to 19th-century biology's most vexing question: what is the relationship between individual development and the evolution of species and lineages? Gould documents the history of the idea of recapitulation from its first appearance among the pre-Socratics to its fall in the early 20th century.

*Dinosaur in a Haystack* Harpercollins

The definitive refutation to the argument of The Bell Curve.

*Ontogeny and Phylogeny* W. W. Norton

A masterpiece of analysis and imagination...It centres on a sensational discovery in the field of palaeontology - the existence, in the Burgess Shale... of 530-million-year-old fossils unique in age, preservation and diversity...With skill and passion, Go

**Eight Collectors** Harvard University Press

As always in his popular writing, Gould conveys the ideas that science professionals exchange among themselves, minus only the technical jargon. In the title essay, he details his grandfather's journey from Hungary to America, and in a moving epilogue that has been hailed as a powerful testament, Gould writes about September 11.

*Allometry and Size in Ontogeny and Phylogeny* Harvard University Press

Gould shows why a more accurate way of understanding our world is to look at a given subject within its own context, to see it as a part of a spectrum of variation and then to reconceptualize trends as expansion or contraction of this "full house" of variation, and not as the progress or degeneration of an average value, or single thing.

*The Burgess Shale and the Nature of History* W. W. Norton & Company

In 1972 Stephen Jay Gould took the scientific world by storm with his paper on punctuated equilibrium. Challenging a core assumption of Darwin's theory of evolution, it launched the controversial idea that the majority of species originates in geological moments (punctuations) and persists in stasis. Now, thirty-five years later, *Punctuated Equilibrium* offers his only book-length testament on a theory he fiercely promoted, repeatedly refined, and tirelessly defended.

*Time's Arrow, Time's Cycle* SUNY Press

A noted paleontologist provides the text for this photographic study of eight different collections—from a collection of human artifacts belonging to Peter the Great to Agassiz's fish collection—exploring what collections say about collectors.