Darwin Co Eine Geschichte Der Biologie In Portraits

#history of biology #Charles Darwin biography #evolutionary theory pioneers #famous biologists profiles #scientific history portraits

Explore the fascinating history of biology through compelling portraits of its most influential figures, including Charles Darwin. This engaging narrative delves into the lives and groundbreaking discoveries of evolutionary theory pioneers and other famous biologists, offering a unique perspective on the development of life sciences. Discover the scientific history that shaped our understanding of the natural world.

Darwin & Co

"Quammen brilliantly and powerfully re-creates the 19th century naturalist's intellectual and spiritual journey."--Los Angeles Times Book Review Twenty-one years passed between Charles Darwin's epiphany that "natural selection" formed the basis of evolution and the scientist's publication of On the Origin of Species. Why did Darwin delay, and what happened during the course of those two decades? The human drama and scientific basis of these years constitute a fascinating, tangled tale that elucidates the character of a cautious naturalist who initiated an intellectual revolution.

The Autobiography of Charles Darwin, 1809-1882. With Original Omissions Restored. Edited, with Appendix and Notes, by ... Nora Barlow. [With Plates, Including Portraits.].

Reproduction of the original: The Autobiography of Charles Darwin by Charles Darwin

The Reluctant Mr. Darwin: An Intimate Portrait of Charles Darwin and the Making of His Theory of Evolution (Great Discoveries)

Eminent historian Paul Johnson provides a rich, succinct portrait of Charles Darwin Charles Darwin is arguably the most influential scientist of all time. His Origin of Species forever changed our concept of the world’s creation. Darwin’s revolutionary career is the perfect vehicle for historian Paul Johnson. Marked by the insightful observation, spectacular wit, and highly readable prose for which Johnson is so well regarded, Darwin brings the gentleman-scientist and his times brilliantly into focus. From Darwin’s birth into great fortune to his voyage aboard the Beagle, to the long-delayed publication of his masterpiece, Johnson delves into what made this Victorian gentleman into a visionary scientist—and into the tragic flaws that later led Darwin to support the burgeoning eugenics movement. Johnson’s

many admirers as well as history and science buffs will be grateful for this superb account of Darwin and the everlasting impact of his discoveries.

Charles Darwin

Charles Robert Darwin (1809–1882) has been widely recognized since his own time as one of the most influential writers in the history of Western thought. His books were widely read by specialists and the general public, and his influence had been extended by almost continuous public debate over the past 150 years. New York University Press's new paperback edition makes it possible to review Darwin's public literary output as a whole, plus his scientific journal articles, his private notebooks, and his correspondence. This is complete edition contains all of Darwin's published books, featuring definitive texts recording original pagination with Darwin's indexes retained. The set also features a general introduction and index, and introductions to each volume.

The Autobiography of Charles Darwin

Where do turtles hail from? Why and how did they acquire shells? These questions have spurred heated debate and intense research for more than two hundred years. Brilliantly weaving evidence from the latest paleontological discoveries with an accessible, incisive look at different theories of biological evolution and their proponents, Turtles as Hopeful Monsters tells the fascinating evolutionary story of the shelled reptiles. Paleontologist Olivier Rieppel traces the evolution of turtles from over 220 million years ago, examining closely the relationship of turtles to other reptiles and charting the development of the shell. Turtle issues fuel a debate between proponents of gradual evolutionary change and authors favoring change through bursts and leaps of macromutation. The first book-length popular history of its type, this indispensable resource is an engaging read for all those fascinated by this ubiquitous and uniquely shaped reptile.

Darwin

The Autobiography of Charles Darwin is an autobiography by the English naturalist Charles Darwin. Darwin wrote the text, which he entitled Recollections of the Development of my Mind and Character, for his family. He states that he started writing it on about May 28, 1876 and had finished it by August 3. The text was published in 1887 (five years after Darwin's death) by John Murray as part of The Life and Letters of Charles Darwin, including an autobiographical chapter. The text printed in Life and Letters was edited by Darwin's son Francis Darwin, who removed several passages about Darwin's critical views of God and Christianity.

Charles Darwin

Charles Robert Darwin (1809–1882) has been widely recognized since his own time as one of the most influential writers in the history of Western thought. His books were widely read by specialists and the general public, and his influence had been extended by almost continuous public debate over the past 150 years. New York University Press's new paperback edition makes it possible to review Darwin's public literary output as a whole, plus his scientific journal articles, his private notebooks, and his correspondence. This is complete edition contains all of Darwin's published books, featuring definitive texts recording original pagination with Darwin's indexes retained. The set also features a general introduction and index, and introductions to each volume.

The Life and Letters of Charles Darwin, Including an Autobiographical Chapter

The scientific and public discussions over the last 200 years were shaped by findings from the field of evolutionary biology. Back in 1877, when Ernst Haeckel asked for the inclusion of evolutionary biology into class, he was met with fierce resistance (see Hoßfeld, 2010, p. 56). As Lässig (2010, p. 199) argues, knowledge is socially shaped. The aim of this study is to reveal the development of the significance as well as presentation of evolutionary biological contents in biology class within the SOZ/GDR and to embed it into the context of the respective prevailing political and social developments. Relevant curricula and schoolbooks as the most precise codification of the curricula fixed contents (see Neuner, 1989, p. 411) were used as raw material. For most subjects the history of schoolbooks is barely studied (see Pöggeler, 2003, p. 37). Therefore, as basis for this study, only one primary descriptive thesis about evolutionary biology in class (Rommel, 2006) could be used. Based thereupon an analytical framework will be introduced which follows a multidimensional approach of research by containing aspects of the

three reference systems design, subject didactics and subject discipline. Product oriented separate and group analyses were used to evaluate the sources. This was carried out under the primacy of interdisciplinarity via analysis by content. The feedback of sociocultural changes on school books will be clarified in the concluding discussion. It will be shown that evolutionary contents occupied a significant position in biology classes within the SOZ/GDR and that the expression of those contents followed divergent approaches and preferences. The classification of teaching and learning material as an informational, pedagogical and political issue (see Stein, 1991) is taking place in the same context.

The Works of Charles Darwin, Volume 15

In the late nineteenth century, David Paul von Hansemann coined phrases that have remained the basis of descriptive terms concerning the microscopical appearances of tumors ever since, yet his work is rarely mentioned today. This book presents translations of all the relevant German texts and analyses the background and context of Hansemann's theories. It shows that some of Hansemann’s ideas may still be relevant to cancer research today.

Turtles as Hopeful Monsters

Reproduction of the original: Charles Darwin by Grant Allen

The Autobiography of Charles Darwin

Diese Monographie bietet Raum, den Innovationen in der Geschichte der Astronomie gebündelt nachzugehen, seien es instrumentelle Entwicklungen, neue Meß- oder Auswertemethoden, neue Weltbilder oder revolutionäre Entwicklungen und spektakuläre Entdeckungen, und damit Material für weitere wissenschaftstheoretische und philosophische Überlegungen bereitzustellen. Das einführende Kapitel von Gudrun Wolfschmidt präsentiert exemplarisch zahlreiche Beispiele und Highlights zu den verschiedenen Themen. Die nächsten beiden Artikel widmen sich der Bremer und Lilienthaler Geschichte des Tagungsortes. Hans-Joachim Leue stellt das grösste Fernrohr des Kontinents, das berühmte Lilienthaler 27-füßige Spiegelteleskop (1793) von Johann Hieronymus Schroeter (1745-1816) vor. Er thematisiert dabei nicht nur den eindrucksvollen Nachbau (2015), sondern die ganze Entwicklung der Lilienthaler Sternwarte einschliesslich der hervorragenden instrumentellen Ausstattung. Katrin Cura berichtet über die Innovativen Ideen von Wilhelm Olbers Focke (1834-1922), Arzt und Botaniker, Urenkel des Astronomen und Arztes Wilhelm Olbers. W. O. Focke machte Ernst Haeckel (1834-1919) auf die Evolutionstheorie Charles Darwins aufmerksam und zitierte 1881 Gregor Mendels Werk über die Vererbung, seine Erbsenforschung, die damit ins Bewusstsein der Biologen um 1900 kam. Es folgen drei Beiträge zu Modellen des Kosmos. Astrid Wokke untersucht geometrische Muster im Schmuck der nordischen Bronzezeit und findet Kreissysteme, die eine projizierte Himmelskugel bilden, Grundlage des Astrolabiums, und Hinweise auf astronomisches Wissen - basierend auf den Ideen von Dechend & Santillana: Hamlet's Mill (1969). Karsten Markus-Schnabel berichtet kurz über die Sternkammer in Lübeck mit einem einzigartigen Planetariumsprojektor (1931). Romke Schievink stellt das älteste funktionierende optische Planetarium Zeiss Modell 1b vor, das 1934 in Den Haag installiert wurde; das Instrument wurde nach einem Brand 1976 von aussen restauriert und projiziert heute in Bruchhausen-Vilsen eindrucksvoll den Sternhimmel mit Milchstrasse wie vor 100 Jahren das Wunder von Jena. Im folgenden werden fünf Beiträge zur Astronomiegeschichte vom Mittelalter bis zum Beginn der Astrophysik behandelt. Regina Umland gibt Einblick in die Fortschritte in der Astronomie durch indisch-arabische Ziffern und das Stellenwertsystem. Michael Hiermanseder gibt Drei Briefe von Johann Jakob von Marinoni (1676-1755) wieder, die seine Sternwarte und seine innovativen Instrumente genau beschreiben. Björn Kunzmann informiert über Veränderliche Sterne als Meilensteine in der Geschichte der Astrophysik mit den Beispielen Mira, Algol und eta Carinae. Dietrich Lemke präsentiert Johannes Hartmann (1865-1936) als Entdecker der Interstellaren Materie. Kalevi Mattila zeigt die Reaktionen auf Johannes Hartmanns Entdeckung - Zweifler, Konkurrenten und Vollender. Moderne Entwicklungen der Astrophysik werden in den letzten drei Artikeln geschildert. Rita Meyer-Spasche stellt die Bedeutung von Eberhard Hopf (1902-1983) für die Entwicklung der mathematischen Astronomie und Astrophysik vor. Carsten Busch berichtet eindrucksvoll Wie Schwarze Löcher ihre Schwärze verloren - Zur Entstehung der Thermodynamik Schwarzer Löcher. Susanne M. Hoffmann widmet sich dem aktuellen interessanten Thema Innovation "EHT" - Geschichte der Instrumente, Methoden, Entdeckung(en). Im Anhang wird - ausser dem Tagungsprogramm - die Astronomie und ihre bemerkenswerte Geschichte in Bremen und Lilienthal überblicksartig dargestellt (mit Links und Adressen) - ein Astro Walk, der zum selbst erkunden einlädt.

Charles Darwin: His Life in an Autobiographical Chapter and in a Selected Series of His Published Letters

Hampered by a confusing plethora of approaches and methods, biogeography is often treated as an adjunct to other areas of study. The first book to fully define this rapidly emerging subdiscipline, Biogeography in a Changing World elucidates the principles of biogeography and paves the way for its evolution into a stand-alone field. Drawing on contributions from leading proponents of differing methods within biogeography, the book clearly defines the differing, sometimes conflicting, perspectives in the field and their correspondingly different methodological approaches. This gives readers the opportunity to refocus on a range of issues including the role of biological processes such as vicariance, dispersal and extinction in biogeographical explanation, the possibility of biogeographical pattern, and the role of geological reconstructions in biogeographic explanation. The book also explores the discipline's current relationship with other disciplines and discusses potential developments.

The Works of Charles Darwin, Volume 16

Recounting the compelling story of a scientific discovery that took more than a century to complete, this trail-blazing monograph focuses on methodological issues and is the first to delve into this subject. This book charts how the biochemical and biophysical mechanisms of photosynthesis were teased out by succeeding generations of scientists, and the author highlights the reconstruction of the heuristics of modelling the mechanism—analyzed at both individual and collective levels. Photosynthesis makes for an instructive example. The first tentative ideas were developed by organic chemists around 1840, while by 1960 an elaborate proposal at a molecular level, for both light and dark reactions, was established. The latter is still assumed to be basically correct today. The author makes a persuasive case for a historically informed philosophy of science, especially regarding methodology, and advocates a history of science whose narrative deploys philosophical approaches and categories. She shows how scientists' attempts to formulate, justify, modify, confirm or criticize their models are best interpreted as series of coordinated research actions, dependent on a network of super- and subordinated epistemic goals, and guided by recurrent heuristic strategies. With dedicated chapters on key figures such as Otto Warburg, who borrowed epistemic fundamentals from other disciplines to facilitate his own work on photosynthesis, and on more general topics relating to the development of the field after Warburg, this new work is both a philosophical reflection on the nature of scientific enquiry and a detailed history of the processes behind one of science's most important discoveries.

Evolutionsbiologie im Biologieunterricht der SBZ/DDR

Frank E. Zachos offers a comprehensive review of one of today's most important and contentious issues in biology: the species problem. After setting the stage with key background information on the topic, the book provides a brief history of species concepts from antiquity to the Modern Synthesis, followed by a discussion of the ontological status of species with a focus on the individuality thesis and potential means of reconciling it with other philosophical approaches. More than 30 different species concepts found in the literature are presented in an annotated list, and the most important ones, including the Biological, Genetic, Evolutionary and different versions of the Phylogenetic Species Concept, are discussed in more detail. Specific questions addressed include the problem of asexual and prokaryotic species, intraspecific categories like subspecies and Evolutionarily Significant Units, and a potential solution to the species problem based on a hierarchical approach that distinguishes between ontological and operational species concepts. A full chapter is dedicated to the challenge of delimiting species by means of a discrete taxonomy in a continuous world of inherently fuzzy boundaries. Further, the book outlines the practical ramifications for ecology and evolutionary biology of how we define the species category, highlighting the danger of an apples and oranges problem if what we subsume under the same name ("species") is in actuality a variety of different entities. A succinct summary chapter, glossary and annotated list of references round out the coverage, making the book essential reading for all biologists looking for an accessible introduction to the historical, philosophical and practical dimensions of the species problem.

David Paul von Hansemann: Contributions to Oncology

Darwins Theorien über die Entstehung der Arten haben unser Verständnis des Menschen, seiner Herkunft und Stellung in der Natur revolutioniert. Der Band gibt einen kompakten Überblick über Darwin und seine Ideen samt ihren Konsequenzen für unser Welt- und Menschenbild. Der Biologe Franz M. Wuketits portraitiert den Menschen Darwin als eine bescheidene, zurückhaltende Forscherpersönlichkeit und zeichnet die wichtigsten Stationen seines Lebens nach. Darwin war ein «stiller Revolutionär». Er war vorsichtig, übervorsichtig sogar, wenn es um die Formulierung seiner wichtigen

Gedanken ging. Um so erstaunlicher ist vielleicht deren revolutionäre Wirkung. Das Buch gibt auch eine knappe Einführung in Darwins Werk und seinen «gefährlichen Gedanken». Dabei werden einige der Mißverständnisse korrigiert, die sich heute noch um Darwin und sein Werk ranken. Das betrifft nicht zuletzt auch den Ausdruck «Darwinismus», der keineswegs einheitlich und vielfach mißverständlich oder falsch verwendet wird.

Charles Darwin

The Gnosis: Journal of Gnostic Studies is a peer-reviewed publication devoted to the study of Gnostic religious currents from the ancient world to the modern, where ‘Gnostic’ is broadly conceived as a reference to special direct knowledge of the divine, which either transcends or transgresses conventional religious knowledge. It aims to publish academic papers on: the emergence of the Gnostic, in its many different historical and local cultural contexts; the Gnostic strands that persisted in the middle ages; and modern interpretations of Gnosticism – with the goal of establishing cross-cultural and trans-historical conversations, together with more localized historical analyses. The corpus of Gnostic materials includes (but is not restricted to) testimonies from outsiders as well as insider literature such as the Nag Hammadi collection, the Hermetica, Neoplatonic texts, the Pistis Sophia, the books of Jeu, the Berlin and Tchacos codices, Manichaean documents, Mandaean scriptures, and contemporary Gnostic fiction/film and ‘revealed’ literature. The journal will publish the best of traditional historical and comparative scholarship while also featuring newer approaches that have received less attention in the established literature, such as cognitive science, cognitive linguistics, social memory, psychology, ethnography, sociology, and literary theory.

Instrumente, Methoden und Entdeckungen für innovative Entwicklungen in der Astronomie. Instruments, Methods and Discoveries for Innovative Developments in Astronomy.

This book assembles essays by thinkers who were at the center of the German post World War II development of ethical thought in medicine. It records their strategies for overcoming initial resistance among physicians and philosophers and (in the East) politicians. This work traces their different approaches, such as socialist versus liberal bioethics; illustrates their attempt to introduce a culture of dialogue in medicine; and examines their moral ambiguities inherent to the institutionalization of bioethics and in law. Furthermore, the essays in this work pay special attention to the problem of ethics expertise in the context of a pluralism, which the intellectual mainstream of the country seeks to reduce to “varieties of post-traditionalism". Finally, this book addresses the problem of “patient autonomy”,and highlights the difficulty of harmonizing commitment to professional integrity with the project of enhancing physician’s responsiveness to suffering patients. As these essays illustrate, the development of bioethics in Germany does not follow a linear line of progressiveness, but rather retains a sense of the traditional ethos of the guild. An ethos, however, that is challenged by moral pluralism in such a way that, even today, still requires adequate solutions. A must read for all academics interested in the origins and the development of bioethics.

Darwin and Modern Science

Die Evolutionsbiologie gilt einerseits als Königsdisziplin der Biologie, andererseits wird sie nach den erschreckenden Erfahrungen mit der Kriminalbiologie vor allem mit Eugenik, Sozialdarwinismus und Rassismus in Verbindung gebracht. Tatsächlich bietet die Evolutionstheorie viele Antworten auf kriminologisch interessante Fragen. Der Autor überbrückt den Graben zwischen sozialwissenschaftlich orientierter Kriminologie und den Biowissenschaften und untersucht, inwieweit neue Erkenntnisse aus der Evolutionsbiologie die Kriminologie bereichern können.

Biogeography in a Changing World

This book examines the Kaiser Wilhelm Institutes under Hitler, illustrating the cooperation between scientists and National Socialists in service of autarky, racial hygiene, war, and genocide.

Explaining Photosynthesis

Presenting a historical analysis of the evolution of systematics during the last one hundred years, Milestones in Systematics reviews many of the major issues in systematic theory and practice that have driven the working methods of systematics during the 20th century and looks at the issues most likely to preoccupy systematists in the immediate fu

Moralität zwischen Evolution und Normen

On the Origin of Species is a scientific work by an English naturalist Charles Darwin. It is one of the most famous works in the history of science and foundational in the sphere of evolutionary study. Darwinism is a minimum program for everyone who studies the evolution of nature. Darwin wrote his book interestingly, emotionally, and in a popular form, explaining numerous biological ideas and events of the nature...

Species Concepts in Biology

Flies (Dipteria) have had an important role in deepening scientists'understanding of modern biology and evolution. The study of flies has figured prominently in major advances in the fields of molecular evolution, physiology, genetics, phylogenetics, and ecology over the last century. This volume, with contributions from top scientists and scholars in the field, brings together diverse aspects of research and will be essential reading for entomologists and fly researchers.

Darwin und der Darwinismus

The Evolution of Phylogenetic Systematics aims to make sense of the rise of phylogenetic systematic-sÑits methods, its objects of study, and its theoretical foundationsÑwith contributions from historians, philosophers, and biologists. This volume articulates an intellectual agenda for the study of systematics and taxonomy in a way that connects classification with larger historical themes in the biological sciences, including morphology, experimental and observational approaches, evolution, biogeography, debates over form and function, character transformation, development, and biodiversity. It aims to provide frameworks for answering the question: how did systematics become phylogenetic?

From Taxonomy to Phylogenetics – Life and Work of Willi Hennig

Charles Darwin's words first appeared in print as a student at Christ's College, Cambridge in 1829, and in almost every subsequent year of his life he published essays, articles, letters to editors, or other brief works. These shorter publications contain a wealth of valuable material. They represent an important part of the Darwin visible to the Victorian public, alongside his ever present sense of humour, and reveal an even wider variety of his scientific interests and abilities, which continued to his final days. This book brings together all known shorter publications and printed items Darwin wrote during his lifetime, including his first and his last publications, and the first publication, with A. R. Wallace, of Darwin's theory of evolution by natural selection. With over seventy newly discovered items, the book is fully edited and annotated, and contains original illustrations and a comprehensive bibliography.

From Physicians’ Professional Ethos towards Medical Ethics and Bioethics

This fascinating volume resulted from one man’s frustration with the series of whitewashed obituaries and laudations he had to endure in his long career in West Germany. These were often of biologists who had worked in the Third Reich, a period generally skipped over in such eulogies. Dr Eugeniusz Nowak, born in Poland in 1933, therefore decided to do some historical research of his own. His series of controversial ‘alternative’ biographies of mainly German biologists in various journals soon grew into a successful book, with German, Russian and Polish editions. Now at last translated into English, this revised and updated volume contains over 40 brief lives, illustrated by 113 often dramatic photographs. It uses material gathered from dozens of Central European archives only accessible since the collapse of the Eastern Bloc. What makes this book so gripping is its personal element; Dr Nowak, with his contacts on both sides of the Iron Curtain, either knew these scientists personally or interviewed family members and colleagues. We see here how these victims (and perpetrators) were caught in the ideological nets of Nazism, Stalinism or Maoism, and how their lives were changed utterly by political forces beyond their control. As such, this book represents essential reading for those interested in the personal stories at the interface of totalitarian politics and biological science.

Evolution, Kultur und Kriminalität

Whoever turns to the history of photosynthesis research in the twentieth century is soon confronted with the fact that one of its most exciting periods, the years from 1920 to 1960, was in large part overshadowed by a bitter controversy in which many of the leading scientists in the field were involved. It centered on the question, how efficient the process of photosynthesis was. This book attempts a reconstruction of the course of the controversy, based on previously unknown archival sources, and analyzes the arguments brought forward by the two parties.

The Kaiser Wilhelm Society Under National Socialism

A brief biography of English naturalist responsible for the advancement of the science of evolution. Two hundred years after Charles Darwin’s birth (February 12, 1809), this thoroughly illustrated, yet concise biography reveals the great scientist as husband, father, and friend. Tim M. Berra tells the fascinating story of the man and the idea that changed everything. Berra discusses Darwin’s revolutionary scientific work, its impact on modern-day biological science, and the influence of Darwin’s evolutionary theory on Western thought. But Berra digs deeper to reveal Darwin the man by combining anecdotes with carefully selected illustrations and photographs. This small gem of a book includes 20 color plates and 60 black-and-white illustrations, along with an annotated list of Darwin’s publications and a chronology of his life. “Berra meets the essential curiosities a reader new to Darwin will have about a scientist still controversial in some quarters: Berra describes Darwin’s wealthy family background; notes his search for a purpose in life, which led to his embarkation on the survey ship HMS Beagle; chronicles Darwin’s fabled voyage on that ship; steers Darwin into his happy marriage to an heiress to the Wedgwood pottery fortune; and recounts the éclat with which On the Origin of Species burst upon the world in 1859. . . . A finer asset of this volume is its abundance of portraits and illustrations, including a suite of photos taken by Berra of Darwin’s home.” —Booklist

Darwin and modern science

Modern epigenetics unites scientists from life sciences, organic chemistry as well as computer and engineering sciences to find an answer to the question of how environmental influences can have a lasting effect on gene expression, maybe even into the next generations. This volume examines from an interdisciplinary perspective the ethical, legal and social aspects of epigenetics.

Milestones in Systematics

'Hugely enjoyable' - Spectator 'A lucid, elegantly written and thought-provoking social and intellectual history' - Evening Standard 'As a historian trying to put Darwin in the context of his time, there is surely no better biographer than Wilson' - The Times 'A work of scholarship that is hard to put down' - Deborah Cadbury Charles Darwin: the man who discovered evolution? The man who killed off God? Or a flawed man of his age, part genius, part ruthless careerist who would not acknowledge his debts to other thinkers? In this bold new life - the first single volume biography in twenty-five years - A. N. Wilson, the acclaimed author of The Victorians and God's Funeral, goes in search of the celebrated but contradictory figure Charles Darwin. Darwin was described by his friend and champion, Thomas Huxley, as a 'symbol'. But what did he symbolize? In Wilson's portrait, both sympathetic and critical, Darwin was two men. On the one hand, he was a naturalist of genius, a patient and precise collector and curator who greatly expanded the possibilities of taxonomy and geology. On the other hand, Darwin, a seemingly diffident man who appeared gentle and even lazy, hid a burning ambition to be a universal genius. He longed to have a theory which explained everything. But was Darwin's 1859 master work, On the Origin of Species, really what it seemed, a work about natural history? Or was it in fact a consolation myth for the Victorian middle classes, reassuring them that the selfishness and indifference to the poor were part of nature's grand plan? Charles Darwin: Victorian Mythmaker is a radical reappraisal of one of the great Victorians, a book which isn't afraid to challenge the Darwinian orthodoxy while bringing us closer to the man, his revolutionary idea and the wider Victorian age.

ON THE ORIGIN OF SPECIES

This book documents Willi Hennig's founding of phylogenetic systematics and the relevancy of his work for the future of cladistics.

The Evolutionary Biology of Flies

The Evolution of Phylogenetic Systematics