

Stephen Jay Gould E La Nuova Immagine Dellevoluzione Italian Edition

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The Lying Stones of Marrakech

Este libro contiene una selección de los textos más importantes de Stephen Jay Gould (1941-2002), quizá el mayor paleontólogo del siglo XX. Desde El pulgar del panda, hasta La falsa medida del hombre, pasando por Un dinosaurio en un pajar o Las piedras falaces de Marrakech, los 55 trabajos que constituyen esta obra son los más representativos, los más esenciales, para conocer cabalmente las ideas del gran historiador natural norteamericano. A su legendaria capacidad para la divulgación científica -nadie ha hecho tanto por la difusión entre el gran público de las ideas, los entresijos y las maravillas de la biología, de la evolución, o de la historia y la filosofía de la ciencia-, Stephen Jay Gould añade el acervo de una amplísima cultura y una extraordinaria capacidad literaria que hace de la lectura de sus obras una verdadera delicia. Introducción, selección y traducción de Joandomènec Ros, catedrático de Ecología de la Universidad de Barcelona.

The Structure of Evolutionary Theory

"Gould himself is a rare and wonderful animal—a member of the endangered species known as the ruby-throated polymath. . . . [He] is a leading theorist on large-scale patterns in evolution . . . [and] one of the sharpest and most humane thinkers in the sciences." --David Quammen, New York Times Book Review

I have landed

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.

La estructura de la teoría de la evolución

This book provides a contextual account of the first anarchist theory of war and peace, and sheds new light on our contemporary understandings of anarchy in International Relations. Although anarchy is arguably the core concept of the discipline of international relations, scholarship has largely ignored the insights of the first anarchist, Pierre-Joseph Proudhon. Proudhon's anarchism was a critique of the projects of national unification, universal dominion, republican statism and the providentialism at the heart of enlightenment social theory. While his break with the key tropes of modernity pushed him to the margins of political theory, Prichard links Proudhon back into the republican tradition of political thought from which his ideas emerged, and shows how his defence of anarchy was a critique of the totalising modernist projects of his contemporaries. Given that we are today moving beyond the very statist processes Proudhon objected to, his writings present an original take on how to institutionalise justice and order in our radically pluralised, anarchic international order. Rethinking the concept and understanding of anarchy, Justice, Order and Anarchy will be of interest to students and scholars of political philosophy, anarchism and international relations theory.

Il pollice del panda. Riflessioni sulla storia naturale

Revue de Théologie Et de Philosophie

An illustrated natural history of the Earth and its denizens combines paintings, drawings, and computer-generated images with a chronicle of the world's variegated organisms and species.

Leonardo's Mountain of Clams and the Diet of Worms

Este libro trata de contestar desde el punto de vista de la ciencia las preguntas de «qué significa nuestra vida, por qué estamos aquí y de dónde venimos», nos dice el autor. Su objeto central es la historia de la vida y su punto de partida los fósiles encontrados en 1909 en Burgess Shale: unos fósiles que databan de hace 530 millones de años, mostraban infinitas variedades biológicas y sobrepasaban, con mucho, a los dinosaurios en su potencial instructivo sobre la historia de la vida. A partir del estudio de estos fósiles, Stephen Jay Gould llegó a unas conclusiones que echaron por tierra la visión tradicional de la evolución como un proceso inevitable que, de lo más simple a lo más complejo, culminaba en el hombre. A las leyes de la naturaleza y de la historia, que explican la evolución de los seres vivos y la muestran como un progreso continuo, Gould añadió el azar y la contingencia y revolucionó, con esta obra trascendental, las ideas admitidas sobre la historia de nuestra maravillosa vida.

The Knights of Columbus in Peace and War

Gould's St. Louis Red-blue Book

L'equilibrio punteggiato

The Book of Life

To this day Charles Darwin's evolutionary theory of the "survival of the fittest" has been visualized with the universal model of a tree of life. But early on in Darwin's thinking the coral provided a fascinating alternative to the tree as a depiction of the evolution of the species. Horst Bredekamp shows how Darwin, a coral enthusiast and collector, found in it a more adequate illustration of evolution through natural selection: It grows anarchically in all directions and no longer upholds mankind as the "crown of creation." Using this example Darwin is proving himself to be both a destroyer and consummator of traditional natural philosophy. Since antiquity the coral had been a symbol of nature as a whole.

Gould esencial

Emergent evolution combines three separate but related claims, whose background, origin, and development I trace in this work: firstly, that evolution is a universal process of change, one which is productive of qualitative novelties; secondly, that qualitative novelty is the emergence in a system of a property not possessed by any of its parts; and thirdly, that reality can be analyzed into levels, each consisting of systems characterized by significant emergent properties. In part one I consider the background to emergence in the 19th century discussion of the philosophy of evolution among its leading exponents in England - Charles Darwin, Herbert Spencer, T. H. Huxley, Alfred Russel Wallace, and G. J. Romanes. Unlike the scientific aspect of the debate which aimed to determine the factors and causal mechanism of biological evolution, this aspect of the debate centered on more general problems which form what I call the "philosophical framework for evolutionary theory." This considers the status of continuity and discontinuity in evolution, the role of qualitative and quantitative factors in change, the relation between the organic and the inorganic, the relation between the natural and the supernatural, the mind-body problem, and the scope of evolution, including its extension to ethics and morals.

Intelligenza e pregiudizio

La sonrisa del flamenco

Considered by many during his lifetime as the most well-known scientist in the world, Stephen Jay Gould left an enormous and influential body of work. A Harvard professor of paleontology, evolutionary biology, and the history of science, Gould provided major insights into our understanding of the history of life. He helped to reinvigorate paleontology, launch macroevolution on a new course, and provide a context in which the biological developmental stages of an organism's embryonic

growth could be integrated into an understanding of evolution. This book is a set of reflections on the many areas of Gould's intellectual life by the people who knew and understood him best: former students and prominent close collaborators. Mostly a critical assessment of his legacy, the chapters are not technical contributions but rather offer a combination of intellectual bibliography, personal memoir, and reflection on Gould's diverse scientific achievements. The work includes the most complete bibliography of his writings to date and offers a multi-dimensional view of Gould's life-work not to be found in any other volume.

Emergent Evolution

Includes music.

Bully for Brontosaurus: Reflections in Natural History

The world's most revered and eloquent interpreter of evolutionary ideas offers here a work of explanatory force unprecedented in our time—a landmark publication, both for its historical sweep and for its scientific vision. With characteristic attention to detail, Stephen Jay Gould first describes the content and discusses the history and origins of the three core commitments of classical Darwinism: that natural selection works on organisms, not genes or species; that it is almost exclusively the mechanism of adaptive evolutionary change; and that these changes are incremental, not drastic. Next, he examines the three critiques that currently challenge this classic Darwinian edifice: that selection operates on multiple levels, from the gene to the group; that evolution proceeds by a variety of mechanisms, not just natural selection; and that causes operating at broader scales, including catastrophes, have figured prominently in the course of evolution. Then, in a stunning tour de force that will likely stimulate discussion and debate for decades, Gould proposes his own system for integrating these classical commitments and contemporary critiques into a new structure of evolutionary thought. In 2001 the Library of Congress named Stephen Jay Gould one of America's eighty-three Living Legends—people who embody the “quintessentially American ideal of individual creativity, conviction, dedication, and exuberance.” Each of these qualities finds full expression in this peerless work, the likes of which the scientific world has not seen—and may not see again—for well over a century.

Isis Cumulative Bibliography

Evolucionismo

The definitive refutation to the argument of *The Bell Curve*. When published in 1981, *The Mismeasure of Man* was immediately hailed as a masterwork, the ringing answer to those who would classify people, rank them according to their supposed genetic gifts and limits. And yet the idea of innate limits—of biology as destiny—dies hard, as witness the attention devoted to *The Bell Curve*, whose arguments are here so effectively anticipated and thoroughly undermined by Stephen Jay Gould. In this edition Dr. Gould has written a substantial new introduction telling how and why he wrote the book and tracing the subsequent

history of the controversy on innateness right through *The Bell Curve*. Further, he has added five essays on questions of *The Bell Curve* in particular and on race, racism, and biological determinism in general. These additions strengthen the book's claim to be, as Leo J. Kamin of Princeton University has said, "a major contribution toward deflating pseudo-biological 'explanations' of our present social woes."

Wonderful Life: The Burgess Shale and the Nature of History

Collects forty-four key segments from the late paleontologist and evolutionary biologist's books, papers, and essays, in a collection that includes an assortment of previously unpublished articles and speeches.

The Richness of Life

La Vida Maravillosa

In the absence of any modern history of French garden art, this volume offers twelve chapters that review some of the most interesting and innovative moments of French garden history. This series of studies traces a progression from what is taken as the golden age of French garden art, in the late seventeenth century, up to the present, when a renaissance of French design theory and practice is clearly visible. By exploring the contributions of such important designers as Jean-Marie Morel and Claude-Henri Watelet, these essays argue for a tradition that includes, but is by no means exclusively influenced by, Andre Le Notre, long considered the dominant figure in French garden history. Even a glance at the wealth of garden theory and practice during the late eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries must call into question the conventional neglect of post-Le Notrean work. Each author reads a significant moment of garden art in relation to a whole cluster of cultural concerns, which change with the time and place of the garden discussed; overall, this has meant invoking town planning, engineering, optics, scientific and philosophic movements, bourgeois ethics, foreign imports, vernacular workings of the land, the rise of professional landscape practice, even the modernist refusal to recognize the garden itself as the prime site of intervention in the landscape.

Bibliography and Index of Geology

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.

Darwin's Corals

Darwin's theory of evolution is accepted by most educated Americans as simple fact. This easy acceptance, however, hides from us the many ways in which

evolution—as an idea—shapes our thinking about a great many things. What if this idea is wrong? Berkeley law professor Phillip E. Johnson looks at the evidence for Darwinistic evolution the way a lawyer would—with a cold dispassionate eye for logic and proof. His discovery is that scientists have put the cart before the horse. They prematurely accepted Darwin's theory as fact and have been scrambling to find evidence for it. *Darwin on Trial* is a cogent and stunning tour de force that not only rattles the cages of conventional wisdom, but could provide the basis for a fundamental change in the way educated Americans regard themselves, their origins, and their fate.

Stephen J. Gould: The Scientific Legacy

El punto de partida de las reflexiones que el gran paleontólogo Stephen Jay Gould recoge en este libro es un descubrimiento que puede modificar nuestra forma de entender la historia de los seres vivos en la Tierra: es muy probable que un asteroide errante o una lluvia de cometas fueran responsables de la gran extinción del Cretácico que vio desaparecer los dinosaurios y creó las condiciones que hicieron posible la aparición del hombre. Éste no sería, por tanto, la obligada culminación del proceso evolutivo, sino un accidente histórico. De aquí que este libro, tan fascinante y, en apariencia, tan ligero, resulte ser, en última instancia, tan importante.

Ontogeny and Phylogeny

The Mismeasure of Man (Revised and Expanded)

A study of the Burgess Shale, a sea bed 530 million years old, and attempts to tackle what the findings are and what it means

Tradition and Innovation in French Garden Art

Justice, Order and Anarchy

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.

Eight Little Piggies: Reflections in Natural History

La scienza non è sempre stata imparziale e in passato ha abbracciato, talvolta rafforzandoli, stereotipi razziali e sociali. Per secoli gli scienziati hanno classificato gli esseri umani in base alle caratteristiche fisiche e, soprattutto, intellettuali: ci sono uomini intelligenti e non, razze intelligenti e non, ceti sociali e lavori degni solo di chi è intelligente. Stephen Jay Gould ripercorre la storia del razzismo scientifico e dei goffi tentativi di calcolare quell'entità sfuggente che è l'intelligenza. Fin dalla sua prima edizione *Intelligenza e pregiudizio* è stato accolto come una risposta sferzante a tutti coloro che hanno catalogato gli individui e le razze in base a presunte capacità intellettuali innate.

I Have Landed

Maine Register Or State Year-book and Legislative Manual from April 1 to April 1

"Provocative and delightfully discursive essays on natural history. . . . Gould is the Stan Musial of essay writing. He can work himself into a corkscrew of ideas and improbable allusions paragraph after paragraph and then, uncoiling, hit it with such power that his fans know they are experiencing the game of essay writing at its best."--John Noble Wilford, *New York Times Book Review*

Noesis

More than any other modern scientists, Stephen Jay Gould has opened up to millions the wonders of evolutionary biology. His genius as an essayist lies in his unmatched ability to use his knowledge of the world, including popular culture, to illuminate the realm of science. Ever Since Darwin, Stephen Jay Gould's first book, has sold more than a quarter of a million copies. Like all succeeding collections by this unique writer, it brings the art of the scientific essay to unparalleled heights.

Bulletin de la Société Néophilologique

Stephen Jay Gould

Hoy el evolucionismo aparece como un ámbito con múltiples vertientes, entre ellas está la dimensión histórica y la perspectiva filosófica. Mediante el análisis histórico se pone de relieve que hay una clara diversidad en cuanto a los evolucionismos

que han de ser evaluados: el darwinismo es una concepción clave, que ha estado precedida y seguida por otras posturas evolucionistas. El estudio filosófico-metodológico de estos evolucionismos -entre ellos, la influyente concepción desarrollada por Charles Darwin- tiene una riqueza que excede los contenidos de cualquier libro al uso. El libro resalta que el evolucionismo tiene una gran influencia sobre la Ciencia -sobre todo en Biología-, que tiene consecuencias filosóficas que son relevantes tanto para la Filosofía y Metodología general de la Ciencia como para los dominios especiales (la Filosofía de la Biología, la Filosofía de la Economía, etc.). Además, el evolucionismo posee una innegable repercusión en partes centrales de la Filosofía, tales como la Teoría del Conocimiento, la Metafísica y la Ética. Wenceslao J. González es Catedrático de Lógica y Filosofía de la Ciencia en la Universidad de A Coruña. Es Académico de número de la Académie International de Philosophie des Sciences, Visiting Fellow del Center for Philosophy of Science de la Universidad de Pittsburgh y líder de equipo en el programa de la European Science Foundation titulado "The Philosophy of Science in a European Perspective". Posee el Premio de Investigación en Humanidades de Galicia y la "Máxima distinción a la trayectoria investigativa" de la Universidad Nacional Mayor San Marcos de Lima (Perú). Ha sido profesor visitante en la Universidad de St. Andrews, la Universidad de Münster y la London School of Economics. Ha pronunciado conferencias en diversas Universidades extranjeras, entre ellas Pittsburgh, Stanford, Quebec y Helsinki. Ha participado en numerosos Congresos internacionales, incluyendo los celebrados en las Universidades de Upsala (Suecia), Nueva Gales del Sur (Australia), Bolonia (Italia), Canterbury (Nueva Zelanda) y Pekín (China). Ha sido Presidente de la Comisión de Doctorado de la Universidad de A Coruña. Cuenta con numerosas publicaciones, entre las que figura la edición de 25 volúmenes sobre Filosofía y Metodología de la Ciencia.

Darwin on Trial

A popular essayist offers his perspective on natural history and the people who have tried to decipher it in this collection of essays on topics from fake fossils to vanishing planets. Photos.

Ever Since Darwin: Reflections in Natural History

The latest collection of the popular paleontologist's essays from Natural History magazine explores the puzzles and paradoxes both great and small inherent in the diversity of nature and humanity and how scientists grapple with them. 60,000 first printing.

The Future of Science Has Begun

"There is no scientist today whose books I look forward to reading with greater anticipation of enjoyment and enlightenment than Stephen Jay Gould."—Martin Gardner Among scientists who write, no one illuminates as well as Stephen Jay Gould doesthe wonderful workings of the natural world. Now in a new volume of collected essays—his sixth since Ever Since Darwin—Gould speaks of the importance of unbroken connections within our own lives and to our ancestralgenerations. Along with way, he opens to us the mysteries of fish tails,

frog calls, and other matters, and shows once and for all why we must take notice when a seemingly insignificant creature is threatened, like the land snail *Partula* from Moorea, whose extinction he movingly relates.

Moody's Magazine

Punctuated Equilibrium

The Flamingo's Smile: Reflections in Natural History

"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.

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