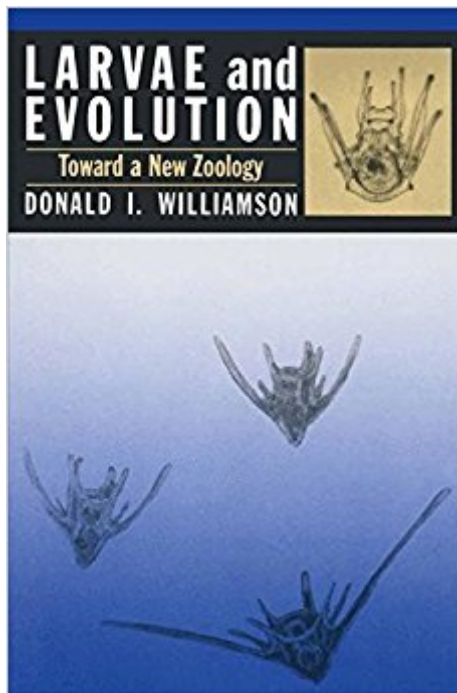




**Ebook Directory**  
the best source of ebook

The book was found

# Larvae And Evolution: Toward A New Zoology (Protected Areas Programme)



## Synopsis

Many biological facts are irreconcilable with the assumption that larvae and adults evolved from the same genetic stock. The author of this book draws attention to these, and presents his alternative hypothesis that larvae have been transferred from one taxon to another. In his previous book (*Larvae and Evolution*, 1992), the author used larval transfer to explain developmental anomalies in eight animal phyla. In the present book, he claims that the basic forms of all larvae and all embryos have been transferred from foreign taxa. This leads to a new, comprehensive theory on the origin of embryos and larvae, replacing the discredited 'recapitulation' theory of Haeckel (1866). Metamorphosis, previously unexplained, represents a change in taxon during development.

## Book Information

Series: Protected Areas Programme

Hardcover: 223 pages

Publisher: Springer; 1 edition (December 24, 2009)

Language: English

ISBN-10: 0412030810

ISBN-13: 978-0412030819

Product Dimensions: 6.1 x 0.6 x 9.2 inches

Shipping Weight: 1.1 pounds

Average Customer Review: 5.0 out of 5 stars 1 customer review

Best Sellers Rank: #780,760 in Books (See Top 100 in Books) #78 in [Books > Science & Math > Biological Sciences > Zoology > Invertebrates](#) #212 in [Books > Science & Math > Evolution > Organic](#) #671 in [Books > Textbooks > Science & Mathematics > Biology & Life Sciences > Zoology](#)

## Customer Reviews

Williamson points out that there are many examples in sea life in which the larval forms of species that are considered closely related differ very significantly; whereas for some species that are very remotely related, the larval forms are almost indistinguishable. In many of these cases, the metamorphosis from larval to juvenile or adult form is "catastrophic", with the surviving entity growing inside the larva and then casting it off or eating it, rather than absorbing it. Williamson conjectures that such species are descendants of misbegotten hybrids between highly unrelated critters, that somehow managed to mate and have fertile eggs that hatched into new critters that look like one parent for the early part of their lives, and turn into the other parent for the later part of

their lives. That's the theory. It's wildly improbable, but, as Williamson points out, other explanations need a lot of stretching to approach these phenomena as well. It's unfortunate that the proponent is retired now and not in position to pursue an active program of research. His manner of operation seems like much more that of a 19th-century zoologist than of today's high-tech biologists. He has done a few experiments that he interprets as being favorable to his theory, but some other biologists just think that the experiments were not done carefully enough. For this to work, Nature should have done some pretty high-powered bioengineering to mold two separate genetic strings together and then gotten really really lucky, so that they miraculously turned out to be compatible and lifestyle-joinable. It seems to be too much to be true; but then the phenomena he's describing are hard to visualize as emerging from a stepwise evolutionary process, either. In a follow-up book, "Origins of Larvae", Williamson updates this theory with some new evidence and with rejoinders to critics. In particular, he extends the idea to the caterpillar/butterfly being a descendent of a worm/butterfly hybrid; and he suggests an experiment to try to hybridize the worm with a cockroach. However, I haven't been able to obtain a look at this book, because I can't get it in any German library, and it's too expensive for me to buy on a lark. I would be interested if anybody gets a look at this newer version and has something to say about it.

[Download to continue reading...](#)

Larvae and Evolution: Toward a New Zoology (Protected Areas Programme) Zoology (Botany, Zoology, Ecology and Evolution) Laboratory Studies in Integrated Principles of Zoology (Botany, Zoology, Ecology and Evolution) Last Stand: Protected Areas and the Defense of Tropical Biodiversity Larvae of the North American caddisfly genera (trichoptera) (Heritage) Evolution of Laurussia: A Study in Late Palaeozoic Plate Tectonics (International Lithosphere Programme Publication; 0163) Plants and Society (Botany, Zoology, Ecology and Evolution) Ecology: Global Insights and Investigations (Botany, Zoology, Ecology and Evolution) Marine Biology (Botany, Zoology, Ecology and Evolution) Ecology: Global Insights & Investigations (Botany, Zoology, Ecology and Evolution) Stern's Introductory Plant Biology (Botany, Zoology, Ecology and Evolution) Exploring Washington's Wild Areas, 2nd Edition: A Guide for Hikers, Backpackers, Climbers, Cross-Country Skiers, and Paddlers (Exploring Washington's Wild Areas: A Guide for Hikers, Backpackers) The Sierra Club Guide to the Natural Areas of Oregon and Washington (Sierra Club Guides to the Natural Areas of the United States) Ebersole & Hess' Toward Healthy Aging: Human Needs and Nursing Response, 8e (TOWARD HEALTHY AGING (EBERSOLE)) Ebersole & Hess' Toward Healthy Aging - E-Book: Human Needs and Nursing Response (TOWARD HEALTHY AGING (EBERSOLE)) Toward Healthy Aging: Human Needs and Nursing Response, 7e (Toward

Healthy Aging (Ebersole)) Spy Secrets That Can Save Your Life: A Former CIA Officer Reveals  
Safety and Survival Techniques to Keep You and Your Family Protected The Well-Protected  
Domains: Ideology and the Legitimation of Power in the Ottoman Empire 1876-1909 The  
Greenhouse and Hoophouse Grower's Handbook: Organic Vegetable Production Using Protected  
Culture Survival Self Defense: Keep Yourself And Your Family Protected (Self Defense Gear, Home  
Defense Tactic, Self Defense Equipment)

[Contact Us](#)

[DMCA](#)

[Privacy](#)

[FAQ & Help](#)