

Theology of Randomness

A Torah Perspective on the Theory of Evolution.



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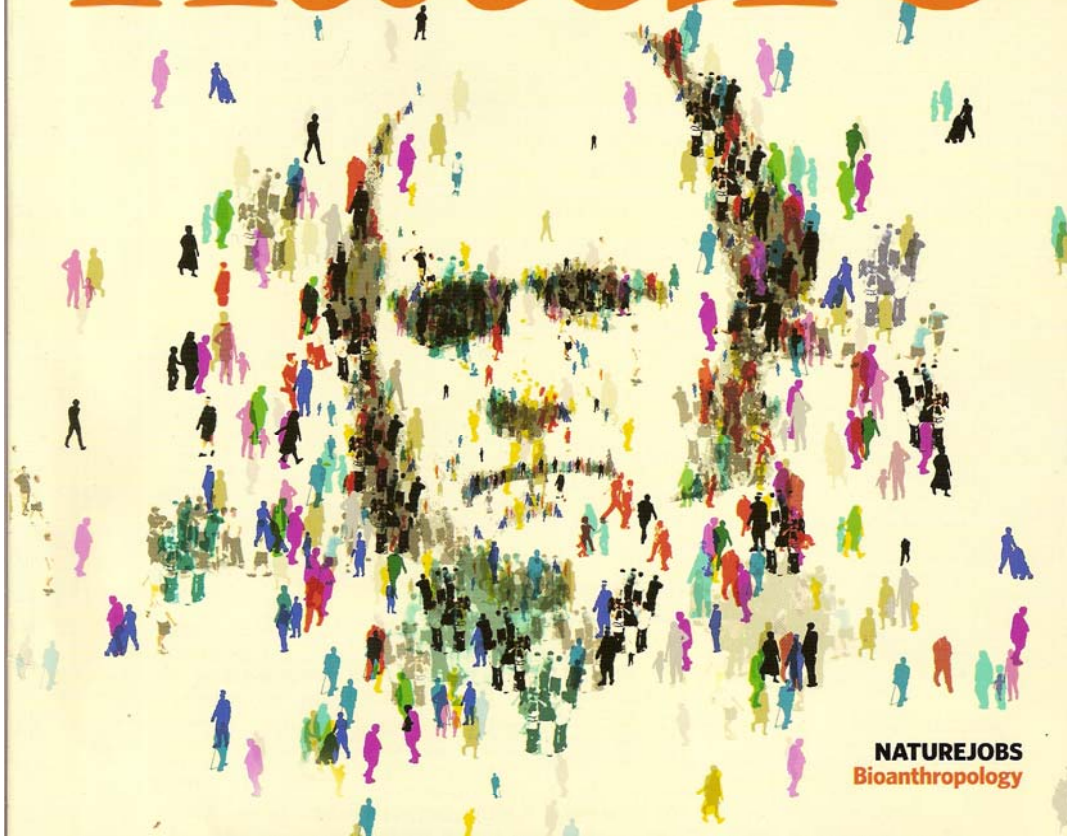
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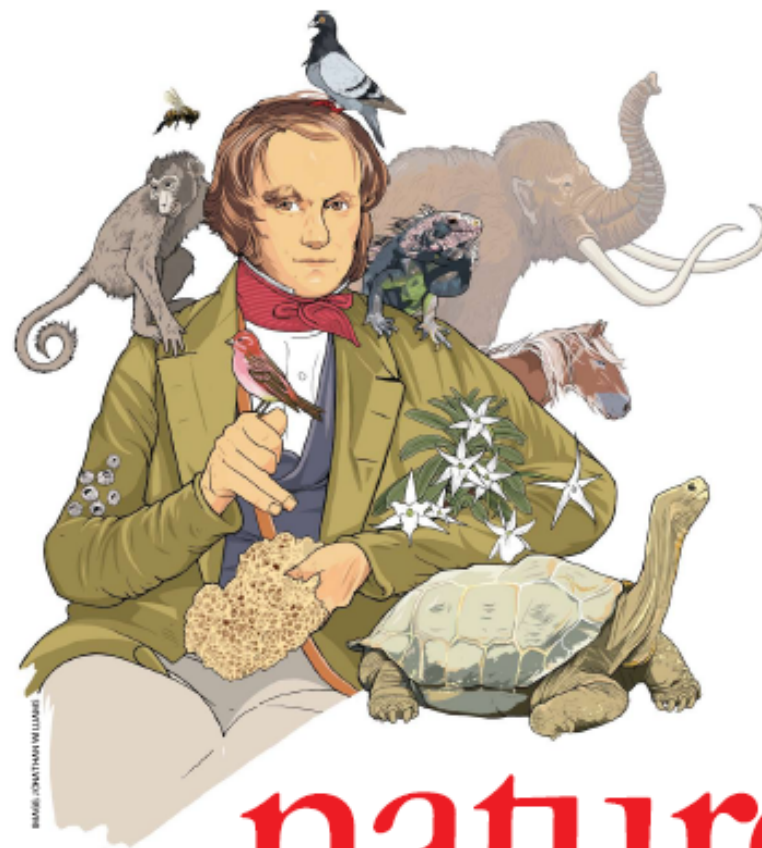
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15 EVOLUTIONARY GEMS

A resource from *Nature* for those wishing to spread awareness of evidence for evolution by natural selection.

Henry Gee, Rory Howlett and Philip Campbell*

Most biologists take for granted the idea that all life evolved by natural selection over billions of years. They get on with researching and teaching in disciplines that rest squarely on that foundation, secure in the knowledge that natural selection is a fact, in the same way that the Earth orbits the Sun is a fact.

Given that the concepts and realities of Darwinian evolution are still challenged, albeit rarely by biologists, a succinct briefing on why evolution by natural selection is an empirically validated principle is useful for people to have to hand. We offer here 15 examples published by *Nature* over the past decade or so to illustrate the breadth, depth and power of evolutionary thinking. We are happy to offer this resource freely and encourage its free dissemination.

GEMS FROM THE FOSSIL RECORD

- 1 Land-living ancestors of whales
- 2 From water to land
- 3 The origin of feathers
- 4 The evolutionary history of teeth
- 5 The origin of the vertebrate skeleton

GEMS FROM HABITATS

- 6 Natural selection in speciation
- 7 Natural selection in lizards
- 8 A case of co-evolution
- 9 Differential dispersal in wild birds
- 10 Selective survival in wild guppies
- 11 Evolutionary history matters

GEMS FROM MOLECULAR PROCESSES

- 12 Darwin's Galapagos finches
- 13 Microevolution meets macroevolution
- 14 Toxin resistance in snakes and clams
- 15 Variation versus stability

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GEMS FROM THE FOSSIL RECORD

1

Land-living ancestors of whales

Fossils offer crucial clues for evolution, because they reveal the often remarkable forms of creatures long vanished from Earth. Some of them even document evolution in action, recording creatures moving from one environment to another.

Whales, for example, are beautifully adapted to life in water, and have been for millions of years. But, like us, they are mammals. They breathe air, and give birth to and suckle live young. Yet there is good evidence that mammals originally evolved on land. If that is so, then the ancestors of whales must have taken to the water at some point.

As it happens, we have numerous fossils from the first ten million years or so of whale evolution. These include several fossils of aquatic creatures such as *Ambulocetus* and *Pakicetus*, which have characteristics now seen only in whales — especially in their ear anatomy — but also have limbs like those of the land-living mammals from which they are clearly derived. Technically, these hybrid creatures were already whales. What was missing was the start of the story: the land-living creatures from which whales eventually evolved.

Work published in 2007 might have pinpointed that group. Called raoellids, these now-extinct creatures would have looked like very small dogs, but were more closely related to even-toed ungulates — the group that includes modern-day cows, sheep, deer, pigs and hippos. Molecular evidence had also suggested that whales and even-toed ungulates share a deep evolutionary connection.

The detailed study, by Hans Thewissen at Northeastern Ohio Universities Colleges of Medicine and Pharmacy in Rootstown and his colleagues, shows that one raoellid, *Indohyus*, is similar to whales, but unlike other even-toed ungulates in the structure of its ears and teeth, the thickness of its bones and the chemical composition of its teeth. These indicators suggest that this raccoon-sized creature spent much of its time in water. Typical raoellids, however, had a diet similar to those of whales, suggesting that the spur to take to the water may have been dietary change.

This study demonstrates the existence of potential transition forms in the fossil record. Many other examples could have been highlighted, and there is every reason to think that many others await discovery, especially in groups that are well represented in the fossil record.

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GEMS FROM THE FOSSIL RECORD

2

From water to land

The animals we are most familiar with are tetrapods — they are vertebrates (they have backbones) and they live on land. That includes humans, almost all domestic animals and most of the wild ones that any child would recognize: mammals, birds, amphibians and reptiles. The vast majority of vertebrates, however, are not tetrapods, but fish. There are more kinds of fish, in fact, than all the species of tetrapods combined. Indeed, through the lens of evolution, tetrapods are just one branch of the fish family tree, the members of which just happen to be adapted for life out of water.

The first transition from water to land took place more than 360 million years ago. It was one of the most demanding such moves ever made in the history of life. How did fins become legs? And how did the transitional creatures cope with the formidable demands of land life, from a desiccating environment to the crushing burden of gravity?

It used to be thought that the first landlubbers were stranded fish that evolved to spend more and more time ashore, returning to water to reproduce. Over the past 20 years, palaeontologists have uncovered fossils that have turned this idea upside down. The earliest tetrapods, such as *Acanthostega* from eastern Greenland around 365 million years ago, had fully formed legs, with toes, but retained internal gills that would soon have dried out in any long stint in air. Fish evolved legs long before they came on land. The earliest tetrapods did most of their evolving in the more forgiving aquatic environment. Coming ashore seems to have been the very last stage.

Researchers suspect that the ancestors of tetrapods were creatures called elpistostegids. These very large, carnivorous, shallow-water fish would have looked and behaved much like alligators, or giant salamanders. They looked like tetrapods in many respects, except that they still had fins. Until recently, elpistostegids were known only from small fragments of fossils that were poorly preserved, so it has been hard to get a rounded picture of what they were like.

In the past couple of years, several discoveries from Ellesmere Island in the Nunavut region of northern Canada have changed all that. In 2006, Edward Daeschler and his colleagues described spectacularly well-preserved fossils of an elpistostegid known as *Tiktaalik* that allow us to build up a good picture of an aquatic predator with distinct similarities to tetrapods — from its flexible neck, to its very limb-like fin structure.

The discovery and painstaking analysis of *Tiktaalik* illuminates the stage before tetrapods evolved, and shows how the fossil record throws up surprises, albeit ones that are entirely compatible with evolutionary thinking.

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GEMS FROM THE FOSSIL RECORD

3

The origin of feathers

One of the objections to Charles Darwin's theory of evolution was the lack of 'transitional forms' in the fossil record — forms that illustrated evolution in action, from one major group of animals to another. However, hardly a year after the publication of *On the Origin of Species*, an isolated feather was discovered in Late Jurassic (about 150 million years old) lithographic limestones of Solnhofen in Bavaria, followed in 1861 by the first fossil of *Archaeopteryx*, a creature with many primitive, reptilian features such as teeth and a long, bony tail — but with wings and flight feathers, just like a bird.

Although *Archaeopteryx* is commonly seen as the earliest known bird, many suspected that it was better seen as a dinosaur, albeit one with feathers. Thomas Henry Huxley, Darwin's colleague and friend, discussed the possible evolutionary link between dinosaurs and birds, and palaeontologists speculated, if wildly, that dinosaurs with feathers might one day be found.

In the 1980s, deposits from the early Cretaceous period (about 125 million years ago) in the Liaoning Province in northern China vindicated these speculations in the most dramatic fashion, with discoveries of primitive birds in abundance — alongside dinosaurs with feathers, and feather-like plumage. Starting with the discovery of the small theropod *Sinosauropteryx* by Pei-ji Chen from China's Nanjing Institute of Geology and Palaeontology and his colleagues, a variety of feather-clad forms have been found. Many of these feathered dinosaurs could not possibly have flown, showing that feathers first evolved for reasons other than flight, possibly for sexual display or thermal insulation, for instance. In 2008, Fucheng Zhang and his colleagues from the Chinese Academy of Sciences in Beijing announced the bizarre creature *Epidexipteryx*, a small dinosaur clad in downy plumage, and sporting four long plumes from its tail. Palaeontologists are now beginning to think that their speculations weren't nearly wild enough, and that feathers were indeed quite common in dinosaurs.

The discovery of feathered dinosaurs not only vindicated the idea of transitional forms, but also showed that evolution has a way of coming up with a dazzling variety of solutions when we had no idea that there were even problems. Flight could have been no more than an additional opportunity that presented itself to creatures already clothed in feathers.

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GEMS FROM THE FOSSIL RECORD

4

The evolutionary history of teeth

One motivation in the study of development is the discovery of mechanisms that guide evolutionary change. Kathryn Kavanagh at the University of Helsinki and her colleagues investigated just this by looking at the mechanisms behind the relative size and number of molar teeth in mice. The research, published in 2007, uncovered the pattern of gene expression that governs the development of teeth — molars emerge from the front backwards, with each tooth smaller than the last.

The beauty of the study lies in its application. Their model predicts the dentition patterns found in mouse-like rodent species with various diets, providing an example of ecologically driven evolution along a developmentally favoured trajectory. In general, the work shows how the pattern of gene expression can be modified during evolution to produce adaptive changes in natural systems.

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GEMS FROM THE FOSSIL RECORD

5

The origin of the vertebrate skeleton

We owe much of what makes us human to remarkable tissue, found only in embryos, called the neural crest. Neural-crest cells emerge in the developing spinal cord and migrate all over the body, effecting a remarkable series of transformations. Without the neural crest, we would not have most of the bones in our face and neck, or many of the features of our skin and sensory organs. The neural crest seems to be unique to vertebrates, and helps to explain why vertebrates have distinctive 'heads' and 'faces'.

Untangling the evolutionary history of the neural crest is especially hard in fossil forms, as embryonic data are obviously absent. One key mystery, for example, is how much of the vertebrate skull is contributed by neural-crest cells and how much comes from deeper layers of tissue.

New techniques have allowed researchers to label and follow individual cells as embryos develop. They have revealed the boundaries of the bone derived from the neural crest, down to the single-cell level, in the neck and shoulders. Tissue derived from the neural crest anchors the head onto the front lining of the shoulder girdle, whereas the skeleton forming the back of the neck and shoulder grows from a deeper layer of tissue called the mesoderm.

Such detailed mapping, in living animals, casts light on the evolution of structures in the heads and necks of animals long extinct, even without fossilized soft tissue such as skin and muscle. Skeletal similarities that result from a shared evolutionary history can be identified from muscle attachments. This allows the tracing of, for example, the location of the major shoulder bone of extinct land vertebrate ancestors, the cleithrum. This bone seems to survive as part of the shoulder blade (scapula) in living mammals.

This kind of evolutionary scan may have immediate clinical relevance. The parts of the skeleton identified by Toshiyuki Matsuka from the Wolfson Institute for Biomedical Research in London and his colleagues as being derived from the neural crest are specifically affected in several developmental disorders in humans, providing insights into their origins.

Matsuka's study shows how a detailed analysis of the morphology of living animals, informed by evolutionary thinking, helps researchers to interpret fossilized and now-extinct forms.

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GEMS FROM HABITATS

6

Natural selection in speciation

Evolutionary theory predicts that divergent natural selection will often have a key role in speciation. Working with sticklebacks (*Gasterosteus aculeatus*), Jeffrey McKinnon at the University of Wisconsin in Whitewater and his colleagues reported in 2004 that reproductive isolation can evolve as a by-product of selection on body size. This work provides a link between the build-up of reproductive isolation and the divergence of an ecologically important trait.

The study was done on an extraordinary geographical scale, involving mating trials between fish taken in Alaska, British Columbia, Iceland, the United Kingdom, Norway and Japan. It was underpinned by molecular genetic analyses that provided firm evidence that fish that have adapted to living in streams had evolved repeatedly from marine ancestors, or from fish that live in the ocean but return to fresh water to spawn. Such migratory populations in the study had larger bodies on average than did those living in streams. Individuals tended to mate with fish of a similar size, which accounts well for the reproductive isolation between different stream ecotypes and their close, seafaring neighbours.

Taking into account the evolutionary relationships, a comparison of the various types of stickleback, whether stream or marine, strongly supports the view that adaptation to different environments brings about reproductive isolation. The researchers' experiments also confirmed the connection between size divergence and the build-up of reproductive isolation — although traits other than size also contribute to reproductive isolation to some extent.

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GEMS FROM HABITATS

7

Natural selection in lizards

A popular evolutionary hypothesis is that behavioural shifts in new environments negate the effects of natural selection. But work by Harvard University's Jonathan Losos and his colleagues in 2003 lends little support to this theory. The researchers introduced the large ground-dwelling predatory lizard *Leiocephalus carinatus* to six small islands in the Bahamas, with six other islands serving as controls. They found that the lizard's prey, a smaller lizard called *Anolis sagrei*, spent more time higher up in the vegetation on islands occupied by the larger predator than they did on the islands where *L. carinatus* was absent. But mortality in *A. sagrei* was still much higher on the experimental islands than on control islands.

The presence of the larger predator selected for longer-legged male *A. sagrei* lizards, which can run faster, and also favoured larger females, which are both faster and harder to subdue and ingest. The researchers did not detect any selection on size in males; they suggested that the larger males may have been more vulnerable because of their conspicuous territorial behaviour.

The study shows how the introduction of a predator can cause individuals of a prey species to change their behaviour so as to reduce the risk of predation, but also cause an evolutionary response at the level of the population that differs between the sexes according to their ecology.

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GEMS FROM HABITATS

8

A case of co-evolution

Species evolve together, and in competition. Predators evolve ever deadlier weapons and skills to catch prey, which, as a result of Darwin's canonical 'struggle for existence', become better at escaping them, and so the arms race continues. In 1973, evolutionary biologist Leigh Van Valen likened this to the Red Queen's comment to Alice in Lewis Carroll's *Through the Looking Glass*, "it takes all the running you can do, to keep in the same place. If you want to get somewhere else, you must run at least twice as fast as that!" The 'Red Queen' hypothesis of co-evolution was born.

A problem with studying Red-Queen dynamics is that they can be seen only in the eternal present. Discovering their history is problematic, because evolution has generally obliterated all earlier stages.

Happily, Ellen Decaestecker from the Catholic University of Leuven in Belgium and her colleagues discovered a remarkable exception, in the co-evolutionary arms race between water fleas (*Daphnia*) and the microscopic parasites that infest them; their research was published in 2007. As the water fleas become better at evading parasitism, the parasites become better at infecting them. Both prey and predator in this system can persist in dormant stages for many years in the mud at the bottom of the lake they share. The sediments of the lake can be dated to the year they were formed, and the buried predators and prey can be revived. Thus, their interactions can be tested, against one another, and against predators or prey from their relative pasts and futures.

Confirming theoretical expectations, the parasite adapted to its host over a period of only a few years. Its infectivity at any given time changed little, but its virulence and fitness rose steadily — matched at each stage by the ability of the water fleas to resist them.

This study provides an elegant example in which a high-resolution historical record of the co-evolutionary process has provided an affirmation of evolutionary theory, showing that the interaction of parasites and their hosts is not set in time but is instead the result of a dynamic arms race of adaptation and counter-adaptation, driven by natural selection, from generation to generation.

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GEMS FROM HABITATS

9

Differential dispersal in wild birds

Gene flow caused, for instance, by migration, can disrupt adaptation to local conditions and oppose evolutionary differentiation within and between populations. Indeed, classical population genetics theory suggests that the more that local populations migrate and interbreed, the more genetically similar they will be. This concept seems to accord with common sense, and it assumes that gene flow is a random process, like diffusion. But non-random dispersal can actually favour local adaptation and evolutionary differentiation, as Ben Sheldon of the Edward Grey Institute of Field Ornithology in Oxford, UK, and his colleagues reported in 2005.

Their work was part of a multi-decade study of the great tits (*Parus major*) that inhabit a wood in Oxfordshire, UK. The researchers found that the amount and type of genetic variation in nestling weight in this songbird differs from one part of the wood to another. This pattern of variation leads to varying responses to selection in different parts of the wood, leading to local adaptation. The effect is reinforced by non-random dispersal; individual birds select and breed in different habitats in a way that increases their fitness. The authors conclude that “when gene flow is not homogeneous, evolutionary differentiation can be rapid and can occur over surprisingly small spatial scales”.

In another study of great tits on the island of Vlieland in the Netherlands, published in the same issue of *Nature*, Erik Postma and Arie van Noordwijk from the Netherlands Institute of Ecology in Heteren found that gene flow, mediated by non-random dispersal, maintains a large genetic difference in clutch size at a small spatial scale, again illustrating, as these scientists put it, “the large effect of immigration on the evolution of local adaptations and on genetic population structure”.

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David Colman: http://www.biology.ucl.ac.uk/people/faculty/ben_d.colman

GEMS FROM HABITATS

10

Selective survival in wild guppies

Natural selection favours traits that increase fitness. Over time, such selection might be expected to exhaust genetic variation by driving advantageous genetic variants to fixation at the expense of less advantageous or deleterious variants. In fact, natural populations often show large amounts of genetic variation. So how is it maintained?

An example is the genetic polymorphism seen in the colour patterns of male guppies (*Poecilia reticulata*). As reported in 2006, Kimberly Hughes from the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign and her colleagues manipulated the frequencies of males with different colour patterns in three wild guppy populations in Trinidad. They showed that rare variants have much higher survival rates than more common ones. In essence, variants are favoured when rare, and selected against when common.

Such ‘frequency-dependent’ survival, in which selection favours rare types, has been implicated in the maintenance of molecular, morphological and health-related polymorphisms in humans and other mammals.

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GEMS FROM HABITATS

11

Evolutionary history matters

Evolution is often thought to be about finding optimal solutions to the problems that life throws up. But natural selection can only work with the materials at hand — materials that are themselves the results of many millions of years of evolutionary history. It never starts with a blank slate. If that were the case, then tetrapods faced with the task of moving on land would not have had their fins transform into legs; they might perhaps have evolved wheels.

A real-life case of the ingenuity of adaptation concerns a moray eel (*Muraena retifera*), a long, snake-like reef predator. Historically, bony fish use suction to catch their prey. A fish approaching food opens its mouth wide to create a large cavity into which prey and water flood. As the excess water leaves through the gills, the fish sucks the prey down into its throat and pharyngeal jaws, a second set of jaws and teeth derived from the skeleton that supports the gills. But morays have a problem because of their elongated, narrow shape. Even with their jaws agape, their mouth cavity is too small to generate enough suction to carry prey to their pharyngeal jaws. The solution to this conundrum was documented in 2007.

Through careful observation and X-ray cinematography, Rita Mehta and Peter Wainwright from the University of California, Davis, discovered evolution's breathtaking solution. Rather than prey coming to the pharyngeal jaws, the pharyngeal jaws move forwards into the mouth cavity, trapping the prey and dragging it backwards. This, the researchers say, is the first described case of a vertebrate using a second set of jaws to both restrain and transport prey, and is the only known alternative to the hydraulic prey transport reported in most bony fish — a major innovation that could have contributed to the success of moray eels as predators.

The mechanics of the moray's pharyngeal jaws are reminiscent of the ratchet mechanisms used by snakes — also long, thin and highly predatory creatures. This is an instance of convergence, the evolutionary phenomenon in which distantly related creatures evolve similar solutions to common problems.

This study demonstrates the contingent nature of evolution; as a process it does not have the luxury of 'designing from scratch'.

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GEMS FROM MOLECULAR PROCESSES

12

Darwin's Galapagos finches

When Charles Darwin visited the Galapagos Islands, he recorded the presence of several species of finch that all looked very similar except for their beaks. Ground finches have deep and wide beaks; cactus finches have long, pointed beaks; and warbler finches have slender, pointed beaks, reflecting differences in their respective diets. Darwin speculated that all the finches had a common ancestor that had migrated to the islands. Close relatives of the Galapagos finches are known from the South American mainland, and the case of Darwin's finches has since become the classic example of how natural selection has led to the evolution of a variety of forms adapted to different ecological niches from a common ancestral species — termed 'adaptive radiation'. This idea has since been reinforced by data showing that even small differences in the depth, width or length of the beak can have major consequences for the overall fitness of birds.

To find out what genetic mechanisms underlie the changes in beak shape that mark each species, Harvard University's Arhat Abzhinov and his colleagues examined numerous genes that are switched on in the developing beaks of finch chicks; their study was published in 2006. The researchers discovered that shape differences coincide with differing expression of the gene for calmodulin, a molecule involved in calcium signalling that is vital in many aspects of development and metabolism. Calmodulin is expressed more strongly in the long and pointed beaks of cactus finches than in the more robust beaks of other species. Artificially boosting the expression of calmodulin in the embryonic tissues that give rise to the beak causes an elongation of the upper beak, similar to that seen in cactus finches. The results show that at least some of the variation in beak shape in Darwin's finches is likely to be related to variation in calmodulin activity, and implicates calmodulin in the development of craniofacial skeletal structures more generally.

The study shows how biologists are going beyond the mere documentation of evolutionary change to identify the underlying molecular mechanisms.

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Peter Grant: <http://www.berkeley.edu/~petergrant/finch.html>

GEMS FROM MOLECULAR PROCESSES

13 Microevolution meets macroevolution

Darwin conceived of evolutionary change as happening in infinitesimally small steps. He called these 'insensible gradations', which, if extrapolated over long periods of time, would result in wholesale changes of form and function. There is a mountain of evidence for such small changes, called microevolution — the evolution of drug resistance, for instance, is just one of many documented examples.

We can infer from the fossil record that larger species-to-species changes, or macroevolution, also occur, but they are naturally harder to observe in action. That said, the mechanisms of macroevolution can be seen in the here-and-now, in the architecture of genes. Sometimes genes involved in the day-to-day lives of organisms are connected to, or are even the same as, those that govern major features of animal shape and development. So everyday evolution can have large effects.

Sean Carroll from the Howard Hughes Medical Institute in Chevy Chase, Maryland, and his colleagues looked at a molecular mechanism that contributes to the gain of a single spot on the wings of male flies of the species *Drosophila biarmipes*; they reported their findings in 2005. The researchers showed that the evolution of this spot is connected with modifications of an ancestral regulatory element of a gene involved in pigmentation. This regulatory element has, over time, acquired binding sites for transcription factors that are ancient components of wing development. One of the transcription factors that binds specifically to the regulatory element of the yellow gene is encoded by *engrailed*, a gene fundamental to development as a whole.

This shows that a gene involved in one process can be co-opted for another, in principle driving macroevolutionary change.

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GEMS FROM MOLECULAR PROCESSES

14 Toxin resistance in snakes and clams

Biologists are increasingly coming to understand the molecular mechanisms that underlie adaptive evolutionary change. In some populations of the newt *Taricha granulosa*, for example, individuals accumulate the nerve poison tetrodotoxin in their skin, apparently as a defence against garter snakes (*Thamnophis sirtalis*). Garter snakes that prey on the newts that produce tetrodotoxin have evolved resistance to the toxin. Through painstaking work, Shana Geffeney at the Stanford School of Medicine in California and her colleagues uncovered the underlying mechanism; their study was published in 2005. Variation in the level of resistance of garter snakes to their newt prey can be traced to molecular changes that affect the binding of tetrodotoxin to a particular sodium channel.

Similar selection for toxin resistance apparently occurs in softshell clams (*Mya arenaria*) in areas of the North American Atlantic coast, as reported by Monica Bricelj at the Institute for Marine Biosciences in Nova Scotia, Canada, and her colleagues in the same issue of *Nature*. The algae that produce 'red tides' generate saxitoxin — the cause of paralytic shellfish poisoning in humans. Clams are exposed to the toxin when they ingest the algae. Clams from areas subject to recurrent red tides are relatively resistant to the toxin and accumulate it in their tissues. Clams from unaffected areas have not evolved such resistance.

Resistance to the toxin in the exposed populations is correlated with a single mutation in the gene that encodes a sodium channel, at a site already implicated in the binding of saxitoxin. It seems likely, therefore, that the saxitoxin acts as a potent selective agent in the clams and leads to genetic adaptation.

These two studies show how similar selective pressures can lead to similar adaptive responses even in very different taxa.

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GEMS FROM MOLECULAR PROCESSES

15

Variation versus stability

Species can remain mostly unchanged for millions of years, long enough for us to pick up their traces in the fossil record. But they change, too, and often very suddenly. This has led some to wonder whether species — usually those developing along specific tracks — store the potential for sudden change under the hood, unleashing a flood of otherwise hidden variation at times of environmental stress — variation on which selection can act.

This idea of such 'evolutionary capacitance' was first mooted by Suzanne Rutherford and Susan Lindquist in startling experiments on fruitflies. Their idea was that key proteins involved in the regulation of developmental processes are 'chaperoned' by a protein called Hsp90 that is produced more at times of stress. On occasion, Hsp90 is overwhelmed by other processes and the proteins it normally regulates are left to run free, producing a welter of otherwise hidden variation.

Aviv Bergman from the Albert Einstein College of Medicine in New York and Mark Siegal at New York University explored whether evolutionary capacitance is particular to Hsp90 or found more generally; their study was published in 2003. They used numerical simulations of complex gene networks and genome-wide expression data from yeast strains in which single genes had been deleted. They showed that most, and perhaps all, genes hold variation in reserve that is released only when they are functionally compromised. In other words, it looks as if evolutionary capacitance might go wider and deeper than Hsp90.

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Global Darwin: Contempt for competition

Darwin's idea of the 'struggle for existence' struck a chord with his fellow countrymen. But Russians rejected the alien metaphor, says **Daniel Todes**, in the second of four weekly pieces on reactions to evolutionary theory.

In *On the Origin of Species*, Charles Darwin acknowledged his intellectual debt to the Reverend Thomas Robert Malthus. That debt had radically different consequences for his British and Russian readers.



Darwin200

In *An Essay on the Principle of Population, as it Affects the Future Improvement of Society* (1798), Malthus argued against believers in social progress by citing an inexorable natural law: population tends to increase geometrically and food supply only arithmetically. These imbalanced progressions lead to a "struggle for existence" in which the winners prospered and the losers suffered privation and premature death. Nature itself decreed that human misery was inevitable.

By Darwin's day, Malthus's theory had entered the mainstream of British thought. Pondering possible mechanisms of evolution in 1838, the 29-year-old Darwin picked up Malthus's essay. Never a full-throated Malthusian in his political attitudes, he nevertheless adapted Malthus's idea to his science. "As more individuals are produced than can possibly survive," he explained in *On the Origin of Species* (1859), "there must in every case be a struggle for existence, either one individual with another of the same species, or with the individuals of distinct species, or with the physical conditions of life. It is the doctrine of Malthus applied with manifold force to the whole animal and vegetable kingdoms."

Darwin recognized that he was using the term "struggle for existence" in a large and metaphorical sense "to encompass a variety of natural relations that one wouldn't necessarily conceive of as a battle: not just two dogs fighting over a scrap of food, but also a plant seeking moisture in the desert, or the dependence of one being on another."

For Darwin and other leading British evolutionists, this appealed to common sense. Living on a crowded island with a capitalist economy and highly individualist culture, struggle for existence did not seem a metaphor at all, but, rather, a simple and eloquent description of nature and society.

Russians, however, lived in a very different land. Their own cultural values and experiences

would lead them to reject Darwin's Malthusian metaphor. This in turn affected a wide range of research — from studies of the mutual aid among migrating fish to a Nobel prizewinning theory of inflammation and immunity — and echoed well into the twentieth century, perhaps even playing a part in the enthronement of Lysenkoism. This Russian response provides a striking example of the way in which metaphors — and the experiences and cultural traditions that they capture — shape scientific thought.

The experiences of leading Russian naturalists were in many ways opposite to those of Darwin and his fellow proposer of evolution by natural selection, Alfred Russel Wallace. The two men shared seminal field experiences in densely populated tropical environments. The contest between organisms seemed obvious there. Most Russian naturalists, by contrast, investigated a vast under-populated continental plain. For them, nature was not an "entangled bank" — the image Darwin took from the Brazilian jungle. It was a largely empty Siberian expanse in which overpopulation was rare and only the struggle of organisms against a harsh environment was dramatic.

Cultural divide

Russia's economy, political structure and culture also contrasted sharply with those in the United Kingdom. Capitalism was only weakly developed and political supporters of the two most important classes, rich landlords and peasants, spoke the language of communalism — stressing not individual initiative and struggle, but the importance of cooperation within social groups and the virtues of social harmony. Russian political commentators of the left, right and centre reviled Malthus as an apologist for predatory capitalism and soulless individualism.

The cultural gulf between the two lands was captured by demographer and biologist Nikolai Danilevskii's summary of the British character in his book *Russia and Europe* (1869). The typical Englishman, he wrote, "accepts [struggle] with all its consequences, demands it as his right, tolerates no limits upon it". In his two volumes on Darwinism (1885, 1889), he catalogued

the lengths to which the English — their passion for individualistic boxed one-on-one (not in groups, but to spar), founded debating societies, and the "struggle of opinions", and even mountain-climbing clubs, no purposes, "but solely to allow satisfaction of overcoming dangers ... in competition with

Small wonder, then, that few of Darwin and Wallace's respect for that many saw the struggle for individualistic competition into Darwin's theory, as Danilevskii "a purely English doctrine".

Most Russian naturalists, however, were evolutionists before 1859. Yet they also admired Darwin. They thought his association with Malthus a complete rejection of his theory. Their common response was to break down the Malthusian metaphor into its parts, to explore their relational importance in nature and to correct what they had greatly exaggerated the parts most closely associated with overpopulation as the general and intraspecific competition.

This common response defied Darwin's direction, but individual scientists followed their own paths. Russia's leading botanist, Nikolai Kozlov, concluded that intraspecific struggle was not the general "harm" to organisms. Devaluing natural selection, his long-standing view that evolution was chiefly from the direct action of man on organisms. Botanist George Kozhinskii was led to his 'theory of evolution' — the idea that mutations and changes that could yield new species. This theory, he emphasized, the great advantage of denying evolutionary role to the struggle which he thought merely pruned nature. Zoologist Ilya Mechislovich sized interspecific struggle. This led to his development of the 'theory of inflammation and immunity' which he received a share of a Nobel prize.

The critique of Darwin's metaphor led Russian naturalists to the theory of aid, which emphasized the i

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Darwin

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ILLUSTRATION BY G. LAM

cooperation. Darwin too had called attention to such cooperation, but the theory of mutual aid went further. It held that the central aspect of the struggle for existence is an organism's struggle with abiotic conditions, that organisms join forces in this struggle, that such mutual aid is favoured by natural selection, and that cooperation so vitiated intraspecific competition as to render it unimportant in the origin of new species. Often voiced in the 1860s and 1870s by lay intellectuals and scientists of every political stripe, this view was first systematized by St Petersburg University's ichthyologist Karl Kessler, whose oral presentation *On the Law of Mutual Aid* (1879) transformed this widespread sentiment into a staple of Russian evolutionary thought.

Anarchistic association

Westerners, however, soon came to associate this view with one of Kessler's admirers, the exiled anarchist prince Peter Kropotkin. In a mirror image of the Russian response to Darwin's invocation of Malthus, western Europeans often dismissed the theory of mutual aid as a simplistic expression of Kropotkin's anarchism.

Yet Kropotkin's critique of Darwin's Malthusianism had originated in 1862–67, long before he became a committed anarchist. He had travelled through Siberia with a series of military and commercial expeditions, traversing more than 80,000 kilometres in the same role of gentleman-observer that had taken Darwin, decades earlier, to the tropics. Already an evolutionist, Kropotkin read *Origin* in the Siberian wilderness, and found the emphasis on overpopulation and intraspecific competition unconvincing. As an exile in England years later,

an appalled Kropotkin read Huxley's "atrocious article" on *The Struggle for Existence in Human Society* (1888). His responses, brought together in *Mutual Aid: A Factor of Evolution* (1902), reflected the basic logic of the Russian national style, just as Huxley's essay reflected that of his own homeland.

The struggle for existence remained a preoccupation for Russian evolutionists well into the 1920s and 1930s. Among them was Georgii Gause, who developed the 'competitive exclusion principle' (which held that no two species could share the same ecological niche in a stable environment). His laboratory experiments and mathematical analyses confirmed the importance of intraspecific competition, contrary to the traditional Russian consensus.

In 1948, Joseph Stalin himself encouraged Trofim Lysenko to add an extensive critique of Darwin's "Malthusian error" to Lysenko's landmark speech about his own 'creative' Darwinism. As a young revolutionary at the turn of the century, Stalin had read Darwin and taken an interest in evolutionary theory. Lysenko's doctrine, which was forcibly imposed on Soviet biology from 1948 to 1964 by Stalin and his minions, endorsed the Lamarckian inheritance of acquired characteristics, rejected the gene as a material unit of heredity, and denied the evolutionary role of overpopulation and intraspecific competition. The long-standing Russian critique of Darwin's Malthusianism did not cause Lysenkoism, but it seems possible that, by influencing Stalin, it contributed to this tragedy.

A different metaphor caused Darwin problems in his native land. Wallace remarked, in his article *Mr. Darwin's Metaphors Liable to*

Misconception (1868), that the Malthusian progressions and struggle for existence were self-evident "facts". Yet because natural selection seemed to personify a perceptive and forward-thinking selector, or god, he urged Darwin to replace the term with "survival of the fittest".

Darwin, however, had brushed him off. "Every one knows what is meant and is implied by such metaphorical expressions," he had demurred. "And they are almost necessary for brevity."

On this point Darwin was surely mistaken. Metaphors are brief, but they are fruitful and powerful precisely because they are not clear. They propose open-ended associations that acquire specific meaning only in the mind of individuals who consider for themselves, based on their experiences, how precisely existence is a 'struggle', an animal is a 'machine' or DNA a 'code'. Those associations and meanings often have a cultural component.

Researchers bring their life experiences and culture with them into the field and laboratory, and in the course of their investigations actively originate, interpret, develop and reject metaphorical pathways. As is shown by the reception of Darwin's theory in Russia, the deployment and criticism of metaphors are part of the ineffably human process by which scientists mobilize their experiences and values to explore the infinite complexity of nature. ■

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OPINION

Global Darwin: Eastern enchantment

People from Egypt to Japan used Darwin's ideas to reinvent and reignite their core philosophies and religions, says **Marwa Elshakry** in the first of four weekly pieces on how evolution was received around the world.

No other nineteenth-century scientist possessed Charles Darwin's global renown. Between the appearance of *On the Origin of Species* in 1859 and *The Descent of Man, and Selection in Relation to Sex* some 12 years later, his works were discussed in scores of languages. Darwin noted in his autobiography, published in 1887, that the theory was debated as far afield as Japan, and added with some surprise that he'd even seen an essay on the *Origin* in Hebrew showing that "the theory is contained in the Old Testament!"

His worldwide fame was, in part, thanks to technology. The first telegraphic cables were laid across the Atlantic Ocean floor around the time the *Origin* was published, and the next two decades saw Europe connected in the same way to India, China and Australasia. Meanwhile, mechanical advances in paper making and printing helped to move ideas across the globe at record speeds.

Yet the main reason for the worldwide success of Darwin's ideas was the ease with which they were assimilated into local traditions of thought — as the example of the Jewish attempt to reconcile science with scripture hints. Although Darwin himself may have found such reconciliation surprising, it was certainly not as unusual as he might have imagined. Scholars from Calcutta to Tokyo and Beijing constructed their own lineage for the theory of evolution by natural selection, tracing it to older and more familiar schools of thought and claiming ownership of what they saw as the precursors to these ideas. Although some, particularly in Europe, saw Darwin as a weapon beating down religious beliefs, around the world he was as much a force for religious resurgence and revivification as for religious scepticism. Even nineteenth-century Muslim thinkers reconciled Darwinian ideas with their own past religious and philosophical texts; which may seem ironic, given the rise of Muslim creationists today.

Cosmic order

Take as one example the work of Chinese scholar Yan Fu. In the late 1890s, Yan published a popular translation of Thomas Huxley's *Evolution and Ethics* in which he reinterpreted both Huxley and Darwin in the light of Confucian ethical debates.

Huxley, one of Darwin's most vocal



Darwin200

supporters, had argued that humans acted against the natural order of things when putting the interests of others above themselves. But for Yan, this gloomy view of nature ran counter to what he understood to be Darwin's — and Confucius's — belief

in the perfectibility of the cosmic order. Echoing older Confucian ethical debates while drawing on his own reading of Darwin and other Victorian naturalists, Yan argued that selfishness and selflessness were part of the natural order, and that each has its place in the journey towards an ideal state: the key is to achieve the right balance between the two. This was how Darwin effectively gave Yan, and many of Yan's readers, new licence to endorse one of Confucianism's ethical prescriptions.

Darwin's ideas were similarly used by late-nineteenth-century Bengali intelligentsia to support long-standing Hindu cosmological beliefs. Some of these thinkers wrote of how modern theories of positivism (the idea that true knowledge is that based on verifiable sensory experience) and evolutionism had echoes in Hindu theories of creation.

For example, Satish Mukherjee, a leading member of the Indian Positivist Society, saw Samkhya, one of the oldest schools of Hindu philosophy, as a precursor to the modern view of evolution. Under Samkhya, the world unfolds as a result of a continual cycle between creation and dissolution: consciousness, self or spirit becomes realized in matter and then separated from it, and so on. These cycles are seen to account for the creation of species as well as for the evolution of different stages of the Universe. For Mukherjee, as for many later Indian thinkers, Samkhya was therefore the theory of evolution applied to the entire cosmos.

Muslim readers found their heritage in Darwin's theory too. Supporters and critics pointed out that Muslim philosophers had long referred to the idea that species or 'kinds', as the Arabic term *anwa* suggests, could change over time. For this reason the great classics of early Muslim philosophy and cosmology were almost always cited whenever Darwin was discussed in Arabic, Farsi or Urdu.

Muslim writings from the tenth and eleventh centuries referred to a hierarchy of beings, from minerals to flora and fauna, and even argued that apes were lower forms of humans — more evidence for nineteenth-century Muslims that Darwin's theory was 'nothing new'.

Empire and evolution

One of the driving forces behind many of these scholars' work was a desire to push back against the forces of Western imperialism. At the height of European imperial power, claims about white superiority were widespread. In response, defenders of non-Western faiths drew attention to the greater rationality of their creeds to defend themselves against Western charges of backwardness and superstition. Many were keen to show that their traditions, unlike those of Western Europe, accepted, reinforced or had even anticipated the findings of modern science. By embracing Darwin's ideas, they emphasized that Christianity alone was in conflict with science.

Muhammad Abduh, the Grand Mufti of Egypt, for instance, was worried about the inroads that missionaries had made into the educational system of the Muslim Ottoman lands. He was also tired of critics pointing to Islam's supposed inability to accommodate modern pedagogy and science. In *Science and Civilization in Christianity and Islam* (1902), Abduh argued that, in contrast to Christianity,

Islam was free of the conflict with science that had so violently plagued Christian civilization in Europe. To stress this difference, he repeatedly wove references to Darwin and evolution

into lectures on the exegesis of the Koran. Although many used Darwin to highlight the glory of their founding civilizations, they also co-opted his theory to explain their falling behind the Western world in modern times. It was seen as a way to explain both the rise of the West's technological and imperial superiority in the present, and the path to success for the rest of the world in the future.

At the height of the scramble for Africa in 1899, for instance, the Egyptian intellectual and women's-rights advocate Qasim Amin warned that "Western civilization, speeded by steam and electricity, is advancing and

"By embracing Darwin's ideas, they emphasized that Christianity alone was in conflict with science."

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has expanded from its origins to all parts of the earth". The weak, he warned, would be unable to survive the onslaught. For civil servant Amin, this meant that social reform was needed. 'Self-strengthening' state reformers in Korea and Indian nationalists in the early twentieth century felt much the same way, and they too turned to evolution's advocates for instruction while pushing key governmental reforms. Of course, the battle cry of intellectuals was not always heeded.

In promoting political 'evolution', most of Darwin's proponents outside Europe subscribed not to revolution, but to change of a very gradual sort, mimicking the step-by-step slow change of natural selection.

Hiroyuki Kato, an instructor of law at the Tokyo Imperial University, used Darwin's theory to defend Japan's imperial rule at the beginning of the twentieth century. At that time, a rise of democratic movements was challenging the power of the Emperor Meiji. Kato, who also gave weekly lectures to the Emperor on constitutional and international law, supported a strongly centralized imperial line of rule. He found in Darwinism a new language in which to dress his arguments and a scientific explanation for why radical change wasn't the answer to Japan's problems.

Kato reinterpreted Darwin's 'struggle for life' as a slow, steady 'struggle for ethics'. The ethic he favoured could be counted as part of the samurai principle of self-sacrifice, which in this case he took to mean absolute allegiance to the Emperor above all other commitments. Just as through death the samurai was said to become the perfect winner, so the ultimate victor in the struggle for ethics was the

martyr dying for the sake of something bigger.

This demonstrates another characteristic common to non-European responses to Darwinism: the real question most saw lurking behind the theory of evolution was whether one could draw a moral code from nature. For Kato as for so many others, mere survival was not enough to comprise a true ethics — evolutionary or otherwise. There had to be something beyond life to give life itself a purpose. As Muslim reformer Muhammad Iqbal later put it, the main problem with Darwin's view of evolution was that it gave death 'no constructive meaning'. Perhaps for this reason, many attached their own meanings and linked Darwin to long-standing ethical systems of their own.

Paragon of scepticism?

If the ease with which Darwin's ideas were assimilated into local traditions of thought is little known today, it is because much of the discussion about Darwin in the West has focused on the supposed clash between his theory of evolution and Christianity. Certainly, ever since 1859, Darwin's name has been invoked by supporters of the forces of science in their battle against religion, and the image of Darwin as a paragon of religious scepticism has helped him to become an enduring icon of the modern sciences.

Darwin's theory did indeed help to sharpen the sense of a boundary between ideas of science and of religious faith. For disciples such as Huxley, Darwin's empirical approach offered a way to distinguish knowledge from belief, or fact from fiction. The Church of England, along with many other establishments, fought back: bishops preached that to believe

Darwin was to risk endangering one's soul.

Yet in truth, things were never this simple. Darwin was indefinite and at times inconsistent on the question of religion in his own writings. He famously left the ultimate origin of species ambiguous in the last line of the *Origin* — speaking of the power of life as 'originally breathed' into one or several forms, deploying a key Christian metaphor for creation — and he often conveyed himself as an agnostic in his letters. Not all Christians recoiled from Darwin's ideas; some Protestants and Catholics believed that they too could reconcile their doctrines with his theory and were spurred to revisit their own interpretation of scripture.

Then, as now, Darwin meant different things to different people. Globally, he was not so much a revolutionary or a scourge of faiths, as he was a revivifier of traditions. He straddled worlds between the moderns and the ancients, giving a new lease of life to ancient philosophers, ethical debates and even dynastic loyalties.

In an age in which advocates of intelligent design battle to have evolution removed from classrooms, we would do well to recall how Darwin once captured and captivated the world — not by ridding it of the forces of enchantment, faith or even God, but by revitalizing traditions of belief and re-enchanting so many.

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See Editorial, page 1173. Further reading accompanies this article online. For more on Darwin see www.nature.com/darwin

Los Angeles Tar Yields Mammoth's Skeleton

By EDWARD WYATT

LOS ANGELES — The excavation for a parking garage near the La Brea tar pits here has yielded the site's first intact mammoth skeleton as well as a trove of other bones that could double the size of the site's already large collection of fossils from the last ice age.

Researchers from the George C. Page Museum, at the tar pits in Hancock Park, announced the find on Wednesday, although museum excavators have been reporting online about the recently uncovered fossils for several months.

Most of the material is in 23 crates of tar, clay and mud that were removed in 2007 during the digging of an underground parking garage at the Los Angeles County Museum of Art, which also sits next to the tar pits.

Page Museum officials have begun to excavate only three of those containers and expect that it will take at least five years to sort through all the material. The containers, which were removed from the garage site by an independent excavator hired by the art museum, were turned over to the Page Museum about six months ago, said John Harris, chief curator at the Page.

The first and largest of those containers has already yielded more than 700 measured specimens, said Christopher Shaw, collections manager at the Page. Among them are the skull and other bones of a prehistoric American lion, a species that is believed to have been about one-



PHOTOGRAPHS BY

The mammoth named Zed by scientists was among hundreds of fossils found in a 2007 excavation at the La Brea tar pits.

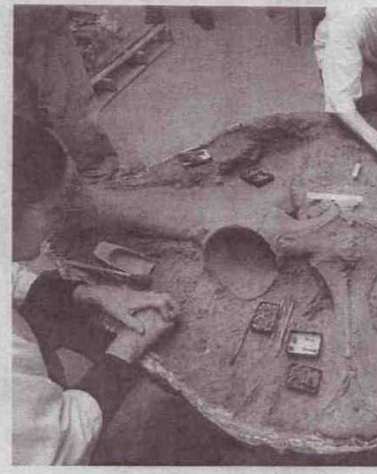
third larger than present-day African lions, as well as bones of dire wolves, saber-tooth cats, ground sloths, bison and other animals.

The mammoth, which excavators have named Zed, is an adult male that died in its late 40s. It was found in a separate part of the garage site from the other tar-encased fossils and is complete except for a rear leg.

Anthony D. Barnosky, a professor of integrative biology at the University of California, Berkeley, and a curator at the University of California Museum of Pa-

leontology, said the La Brea tar pits were already known to have produced one of the world's best collections of animals that lived in the late Pleistocene epoch, which ended about 11,000 years ago.

Dr. Harris said the museum was particularly excited about the collections of smaller items found among the larger bones, including plants, insects and mollusks. That material was often discarded during early excavations of the La Brea area as researchers were eager to pick out the large mammal bones.



New Texas Standards Question Evolution, Fossil Record

New science standards for Texas schools strike a major blow to the teaching of evolution, say scientists and educators who last week tried unsuccessfully to block the adoption of last-minute amendments aimed at providing an opening for the teaching of creationism. The standards incorporate talking points from the intelligent design literature, including doubt that the fossil record provides convincing evidence of evolution. Supporters of the new standards, who prevailed on 27 March by a vote of 13 to 2, say the next step will be to press publishers to modify biology textbooks.

"I think the new standards are wonderful," says Don McLeroy, chair of the Texas Board of Education and a dentist who claims that "dogmatism about evolution" has sapped "America's scientific soul." McLeroy believes that biology texts, to meet the new standards, should include "an evaluation of the sudden appearance of fossils" and "an explanation of stasis or how certain organisms stay the same

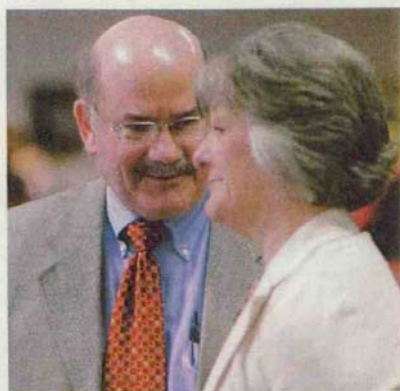
board as "conforming 100% to the state's standards," says Dan Quinn of the Texas Freedom Network in Austin, which has campaigned to keep creationism out of the science classroom. Quinn cited the example of a high school textbook on health education that was stripped of anatomical line drawings and references to sexuality and contraceptives before it was submitted for board approval in 2004.

Quinn and his colleagues thought they had won a major victory earlier in the 3-day meeting when the board voted to strike from the existing standards the requirement that teachers present the "strengths and weaknesses" of evolutionary theory. But the next day, conservatives won support for a similar phrase that calls on teachers to "analyze, evaluate, and critique scientific explanations in all fields of science by using empirical evidence, logical reasoning, and experimental and observational testing, including examining all sides of scientific evidence of those scientific explanations so as to encourage critical thinking by the student."

The new language covers two hot-button topics. Teachers will now be required to have their students "analyze and evaluate scientific explanations concerning the complexity of the cell" and "analyze and evaluate the evidence regarding formation of simple organic molecules and their organization into long complex molecules having information such as the DNA molecule for self-replicating life." Students will also be expected to "analyze and evaluate a variety of fossil types such as transitional fossils, proposed transitional fossils, significant fossil deposits with regard to their appearance, completeness, and alignments with scientific explanations in light of this fossil data."

The creationists were "dogged," says Eugenie Scott of the National Center for Science Education in Oakland, California. "It was like you put the stake in the heart of the vampire and it comes back." Moderates on the board may have failed to recognize the final amendments as intelligent design talking points, she added, because they were focused on the "strengths and weaknesses" clause.

—YUDHIJIT BHATTACHARJEE



Dogged. Texas school board chair Don McLeroy and member Gail Lowe supported textbook language questioning evolution.

over time." He also wants the textbooks to declare there is no "scientific explanation for the origin of life" and that "unguided natural processes cannot account for the complexity of the cell."

McLeroy is anticipating the state's adoption in 2 years of new biology textbooks. Because Texas is the second-largest textbook market in the United States, publishers have a strong incentive to be certified by the

The creationists were "dogged," says Eugenie Scott of the National Center for Science Education in Oakland, California. "It was like you put the stake in the heart of the vampire and it comes back." Moderates on the board may have failed to recognize the final amendments as intelligent design talking points, she added, because they were focused on the "strengths and weaknesses" clause.

—YUDHIJIT BHATTACHARJEE

Eugenie Scott Toils in Defense of Evolution

As executive director of the California-based National Center for Science Education, anthropologist Eugenie Scott has spent the past 2 decades on the frontlines of the contentious battle over teaching evolution in U.S. public schools. She doesn't confine herself to the classroom and courthouse: Every year, she and geologist Alan Gishlick lead a rafting trip through the Grand Canyon, teaching a general audience about the science and natural history of the canyon and comparing the evidence with the creationist explanation of its origins.

Last week, Scott won the inaugural Stephen Jay Gould Prize from the Society for the Study of Evolution, only weeks after *Scientific American* ranked her among the country's top 10 science and technology leaders for her self-described role as "Darwin's golden retriever." Scott spoke to *Science* last week about where things now stand.

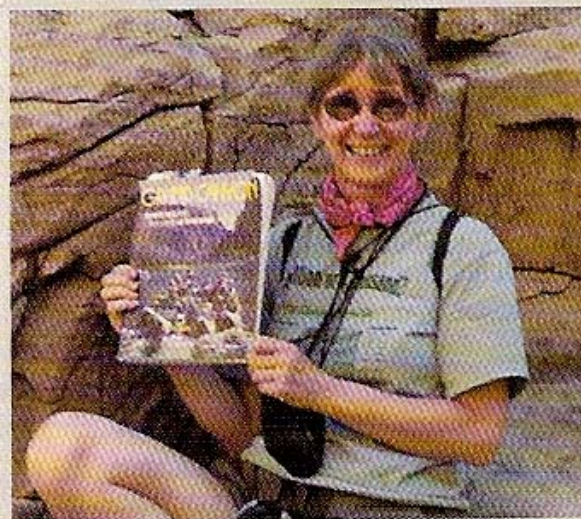
—YUDHIJIT BHATTACHARJEE

Q: How has this battle changed in the past 20 years?

E.S.: The enemy has become more diverse. When I started, it was just creation science. Now we have creation science, intelligent design [ID], and straight-up antievolution in the form of "evidence against evolution." It used to solely be a K–12 issue. Now we are seeing that it crops up frequently in community colleges and even 4-year colleges.

Q: What's the current situation in the various states?

E.S.: Besides periodic assaults on science standards as we recently saw in Texas, we are concerned about antievolution legislation in different states under the guise of academic freedom bills. Just in the last few weeks, antievolution bills awaiting decisions in a number of states—Oklahoma, South Carolina, Alabama—died in com-



Hard facts. Eugenie Scott leads rafting trips through the Grand Canyon.

mittee. Louisiana passed antievolution legislation last year; we're now waiting to see how it plays out. We are also seeing closet creationism being introduced through wording not obvious to those unfamiliar with the history of the controversy.

Q: Why has the ID movement survived the 2005 Dover trial?

E.S.: ID proponents have repackaged ID

and are promoting it as “evidence against evolution.” The Discovery Institute, an ID think tank, has published *Explore Evolution* that quotes a “number of problems” with evolution that they would like taught in biology class. Of course, these are standard creationist arguments.

Q: Why hasn't the general public rejected ID?

E.S.: Only 40% of adult Americans understand the nature of a scientific experiment. Remember that ID is primarily a marketing strategy to the general public, and unless that is directly opposed, people are going to be miseducated about science. We don't have to worry about medical schools teaching that AIDS is a curse from God, but we have to worry about teachers teaching well.

Q: Why is it important to teach evolution? Can't doctors and most life scientists do their jobs without accepting evolution?

E.S.: You can be a mechanic without understanding the niceties of the internal com-

bustion engine. [But] wouldn't you rather go to a mechanic who has the big picture?

Q: What should scientists do to help the cause?

E.S.: Universities need to do a better job of teaching evolution because that's where high school teachers get their training. Evolution needs to be brought into every course of biology instead of getting tacked on as a unit to the intro class.

What university scientists should not do is to force students to choose between religion and science. If a professor were to say that evolution proves there is no God, that's not just bad philosophy of science, it ensures that a significant number of students will stick their fingers in their ears.

When explaining biological questions, such as the evolution of the eye, there is no need to say that God had nothing to do with it. It's an irrelevant comment. I don't think a classroom is an appropriate place to try to create more atheists any more than it is an appropriate place to create more fundamentalist Christians.

BOOKS & ARTS

A secular religion

Should evolutionism be viewed as a modified descendant of Christianity?

The Evolution–Creation Struggle

Michael Ruse

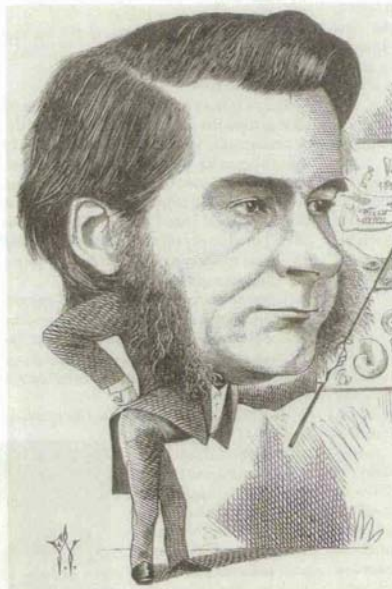
Harvard University Press: 2005. 336 pp.
\$25.95, £16.95**John Hedley Brooke**

Few disputes have generated as much emotion, bitterness and incomprehension as the enduring conflict between darwinians and their creationist opponents. Those conversant with classical Christian theology know that the doctrine of Creation speaks of the ultimate dependence of everything on a transcendent power: it doesn't need supernatural conjuring tricks to account for each new species. Even Charles Darwin's 'bulldog', T. H. Huxley, insisted that the theory of evolution had no more implications for theism than had the first book of Euclid. Why then, and in North America especially, has there been such a highly polarized, emotive and undiminished debate?

In *The Evolution–Creation Struggle*, Michael Ruse tries to explain this puzzling cultural phenomenon. He is well known as a committed darwinian philosopher, experienced in gutting claims that creationism and 'intelligent design' can be a form of science. His aim in this book, however, is not to attack but to understand. For that he wisely turns to history — specifically to the history of evolutionary theory itself and the cultural contexts in which it was forged, refined and publicized.

The purpose of Ruse's admittedly streamlined history is to identify two divergent responses to a crisis in Christianity arising from Enlightenment critiques. One response was a belief system in which a high value was placed on social and intellectual progress, into which ideas of biological progress (and eventually a science of evolution) would comfortably fit. The other response was a mutation of Christianity itself, epitomized by the evangelical spirit of Methodism, a defensive attitude to the authority of the Bible, and a millenarian vision in which, after testing man's devotion, God would allow the return of Christ for a 1,000-year rule of a perfected human society.

Ruse's argument is that these antithetical responses graduated into the two competing world-views that lie at the heart of the contemporary conflict. His thesis leads to a radical conclusion. Although we are used to speaking of a conflict between science and religion, to do so misses the point: it is rather a conflict



No need for conflict: T. H. Huxley believed that evolutionary theory has no implications for belief in God.

between religion and religion, he claims. There is a sense in which it is an intra-family feud, and this explains its bitterness.

Superficially this may sound paradoxical, if not perverse. Surely scientific theories of evolution cannot be paraded as examples of religious belief? Of course not. But Ruse has in mind a distinction between evolution as a fact, evolution as a theory that offers mechanisms for evolutionary change, and 'evolutionism' — a metaphysical, naturalistic world-view imbued with values as well as a strictly scientific narrative. It is evolutionism that has repeatedly functioned as a secular religion, offering seductive images of progress and translating naturalistic methods of enquiry into doctrinaire assertions about what can and cannot be believed about the meaning of human existence.

Ruse asserts that for many evolutionary

biologists, "evolution was their profession... evolutionism their obsession". From the earliest prominent evolutionists (Erasmus Darwin, Jean-Baptiste Lamarck and Robert Chambers) to latter-day darwinians such as Richard Dawkins, proponents of biological evolution have tended to be deists or free-thinkers who have self-consciously rejected Christianity, only to replace it with a substitute system that presumes to answer the same basic questions.

As justification for treating evolutionism as a religion, Ruse observes that it supplies a story about origins; it reaffirms a unique role for humans in shaping the future; it has not uncommonly made moral prescriptions (some, such as eugenics, now blacklisted); it has opposed other religious systems; and, with recurrent insistence on progress, it has its own view of how the world might end. Strikingly, the language used by champions of an evolutionary world-view underlines its religious character. Ruse quotes Dawkins: "All the great religions have a place for awe, for ecstatic transport at the wonder and beauty of creation.

And it's exactly this feeling of spine-shivering, breath-catching awe — almost worship... that modern science can provide." Ruse makes no secret of his admiration for E. O. Wilson, whose call to repentance on the subject of biological diversity reminds him of an old-time preacher.

Whether a secular world-view should properly be described as 'religious' is ultimately a matter of definition. In reflective moments, Ruse opts for the qualified 'quasi-religious'. Ultimately, his justification for such labels stems from an insight that I first encountered in E. L. Tuveson's study *Millennium and Utopia* (University of California Press, 1949). This is that the modern idea of progress arose in seventeenth-century Europe through a secularization of millenarian theology. Biblical texts were reinterpreted to suggest that through human effort, including scientific and technological innovation, the Earth could be

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THE COSMIC
QUESTION:

Random Evolution OR AN Intelligent Designer?

RABBI CHAIM DOV KELLER
Dr. Chaim Presby • Yonoson Rosenblum

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THEORY OF EVOLUTION: A TORAH VIEW

I) Definitions

Darwinism; Gradualism; Modern Synthesis; Episodic;
Punctational; Directed Evolution

II) Evidences for Evolution

A) The fossil record

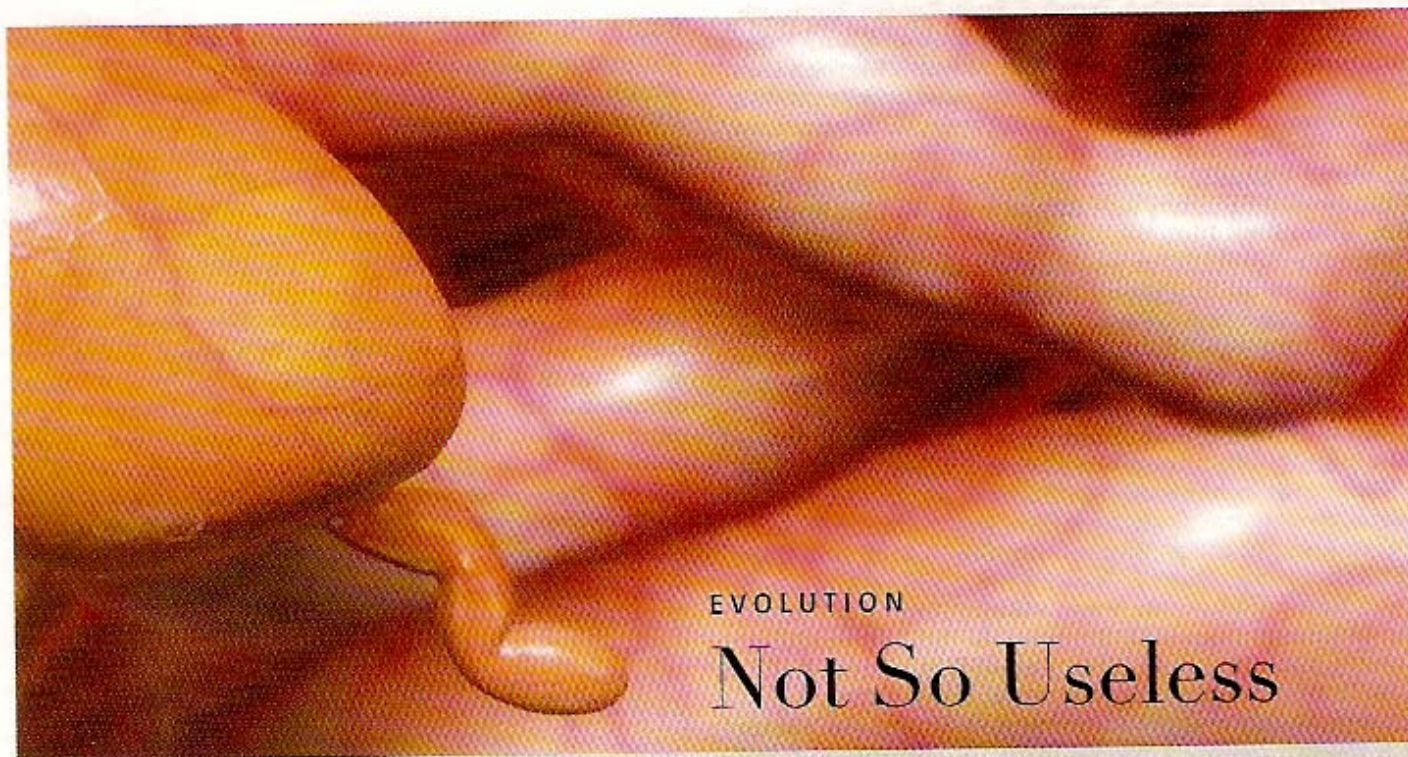
B) Geological time-clocks

C) Taxonomy

D) Homologous organs

Evidences for Evolution (continued)

- E) Vestigial organs
nictitating membrane; wisdom teeth; muscles of nose and ear; coccygeal vertebrae; appendix; (thymus gland)
- F) Comparative biochemistry/immunology
- G) Protein & DNA sequences
- H) Comparative embryology
- I) Genetics/artificial selection



EVOLUTION

Not So Useless

For humans, the value of having an appendix seems to be negligible and, given the prevalence of appendicitis, having an appendix can even be dangerous. This gut attachment has long been thought to be a remnant of the time when hominids ate a high proportion of plant matter that needed fermentation before digestion. More recently, the appendix has been proposed to play a role in the immune-mediated maintenance of symbiotic bacteria in the gut. On the basis of comparative anatomical and phylogenetic approaches, Smith *et al.* now contend that the appendix is a specialized organ for harboring symbiotic bacteria essential for health. Diarrhea was a common hazard during hominid evolution. Because the opening to the appendix is constricted, it may escape colonization by bacterial pathogens. Bacterial symbiont reconstitution after diarrhea can be achieved rapidly from the populations harbored in the appendix. Thus, far from being useless, positive selection may well have acted to maintain the appendix. — CA

J. Evol. Biol. 22, 1984 (2009).

) The Problem

A) Scientific: The fossil record

- 1) Chicago conference on macroevolution - 1980
- 2) gradualism rejected !
language of doubt: stasis; punctational; episodic;
chromosomal speciation; quantum speciation
- 3) survival advantage of early mutations ??
- 4) Did biogenesis occur early enough?

B) Halachic

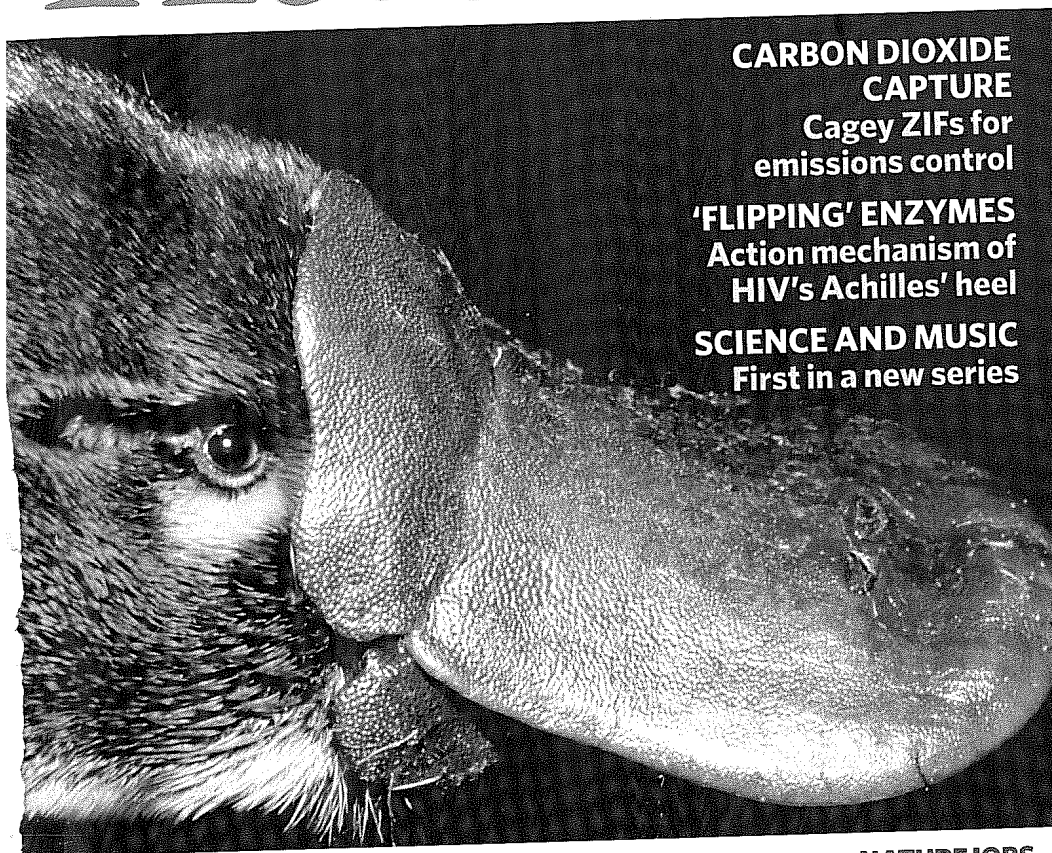
- 1) randomness; probability; entropy and hashgacha
- 2) Jewish calendar vs time-clocks of radioactive decay
- 3) attitude of our sages:

[דרוש אור החיים:

תפארת ישראל סוף חלק א' סדר נזקין]

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Sequence analysis reveals clues
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ARTICLES

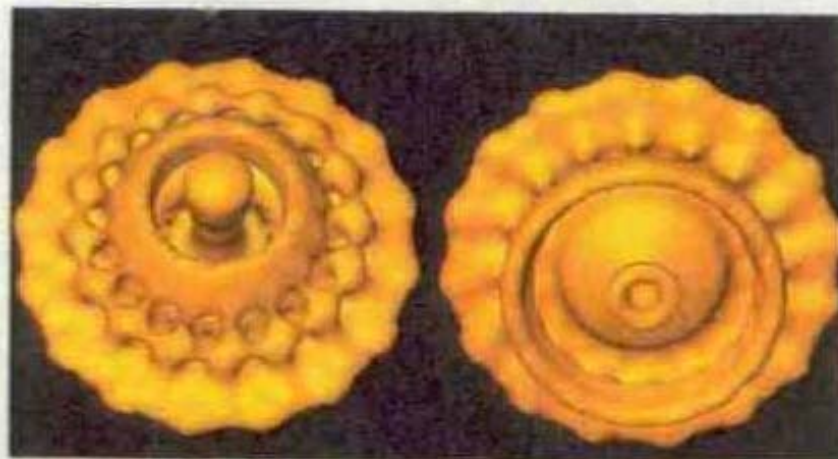
Genome analysis of the platypus reveals unique signatures of evolution

A list of authors and their affiliations appears at the end of the paper

We present a draft genome sequence of the platypus, *Ornithorhynchus anatinus*. This monotreme exhibits a fascinating combination of reptilian and mammalian characters. For example, platypuses have a coat of fur adapted to an aquatic lifestyle; platypus females lactate, yet lay eggs; and males are equipped with venom similar to that of reptiles. Analysis of the first monotreme genome aligned these features with genetic innovations. We find that reptile and platypus venom proteins have been co-opted independently from the same gene families; milk protein genes are conserved despite platypuses laying eggs; and immune gene family expansions are directly related to platypus biology. Expansions of protein, non-protein-coding RNA and microRNA families, as well as repeat elements, are identified. Sequencing of this genome now provides a valuable resource for deep mammalian comparative analyses, as well as for monotreme biology and conservation.

The platypus (*Ornithorhynchus anatinus*) has always elicited excitement. It is the only mammal with a venomous bite and an electro-sensory system in the bill to help locate aquatic invertebrates

CRACKING THE WHIP The first complete structure of a bacterial flagellar motor shows this quintessential macromolecular nanomachine poised for action. Obtained by electron cryotomography of intact



The flagellar motor, seen from above (left) and below.

Treponema primitia cells, the structure reveals 16-fold symmetry in the stator part of the flagellum, with multiple connections to the rotor, C ring, and a novel P-ring-like structure. [Letter p. 1062]

LETTERS

In situ structure of the complete *Treponema primitia* flagellar motor

Gavin E. Murphy¹, Jared R. Leadbetter² & Grant J. Jensen¹

The bacterial flagellar motor is an amazing nanomachine: built from approximately 25 different proteins, it uses an electrochemical ion gradient to drive rotation at speeds of up to 300 Hz (refs 1, 2). The flagellar motor consists of a fixed, membrane-embedded, torque-generating stator and a typically bidirectional, spinning rotor that changes direction in response to chemotactic signals. Most structural analyses so far have targeted the purified rotor^{3,4}, and hence little is known about the stator and its interactions. Here we show, using electron cryotomography of whole cells, the *in situ* structure of the complete flagellar motor from the spirochaete *Treponema primitia* at 7 nm resolution. Twenty individual motor particles were computationally extracted from the reconstructions, aligned and then averaged. The stator assembly, revealed for the first time, possessed 16-fold symmetry and was connected directly to the rotor, C ring and a novel P-ring-like structure. The unusually large size of the motor suggested mechanisms for increasing torque and supported models wherein critical interactions occur atop the C ring, where our data suggest that both the carboxy-terminal and middle domains of FliG are found.

The bacterial flagellar motor excites considerable interest because of the ordered expression of its genes, its regulated self-assembly, the complex interactions of its many proteins, and its startling mechanical abilities. Stator proteins MotA and MotB form a ring of 'studs' within and above the inner membrane that couple the passage of protons across the membrane to the generation of torque^{1,2}. Above the membrane, MotB has a peptidoglycan-binding domain that presumably holds the stator in place by binding to the globally cross-linked peptidoglycan layer^{1,2}. Below the membrane, the cytoplasmic loops of MotA are believed to spin a wheel of FliG molecules, which—like radial spokes—extend roughly parallel to the membrane from the rotor in the middle to just below MotA on the periphery¹. Proteinaceous P and L rings serve as bearings to facilitate the rotation of the rod within the peptidoglycan and outer membranes, respectively^{1,2}. Inside the cell and below FliG lies the C ring, which regulates the direction of rotation in response to the chemotactic system^{1,2}.

Flagellar basal bodies containing the rotor, rod and sometimes the C ring have been purified and reconstructed by electron-cryomicroscopy-based single-particle analysis^{3,5,6}. The *Salmonella* rotor possessed 26-fold symmetry⁷, whereas the *Salmonella* C ring possessed a mean symmetry of 34 (ref. 8). Because the stators do not co-purify with the rotor, however, little is known about their structure and interactions with the rest of the motor. Patterns of stator studs have been seen in two-dimensional, freeze-etch images, but the interpretation of these images is difficult and the number of studs has been reported as either 12 or 16, depending on the species^{9–12}. Two-dimensional electron cryomicroscopy images of purified PomA–PomB complexes (homologues of MotA and MotB) from *Vibrio alginolyticus* have revealed a ~70-Å-long, thin extension above the membrane¹³.

Here we report the complete structure of the flagellar motor, including the stators, obtained by electron cryotomography. Fifteen

Treponema primitia cells frozen within thin layers of vitreous ice were imaged (Fig. 1a and Methods). *T. primitia* was chosen for its narrow diameter and interesting periplasmic flagella that emerge from each pole. Twenty motor particles were computationally extracted from the reconstructions, mutually aligned and averaged (Fig. 1b–e). In both the individual maps (Fig. 1d) and their average (Fig. 1e), the stator studs were clearly 16-fold symmetric around the rod. We checked for symmetry computationally in the other components, including the P collar (the density above the stator, as explained below), the rotor, the connections between the stators and C ring, and the C ring itself (Supplementary Fig. 1a, b). Presumably because

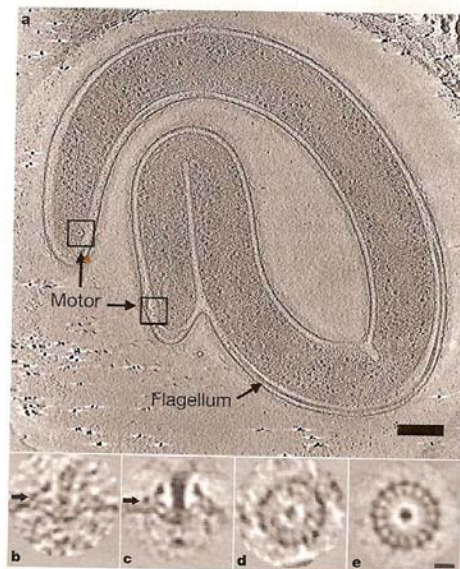


Figure 1 | Electron cryotomography of *T. primitia* and its periplasmic flagellar motor. **a**, A 2-nm-thick central section through a tomogram of an entire *Treponema* cell. A flagellar motor is located near each cell tip and the flagella rotate in the periplasm. Scale bar, 200 nm. **b**, Axial slice through the centre of one extracted motor particle. **c**, Axial slice through the average of twenty motor particles. **d**, Radial slice through the stator region of the same particle shown in **b** taken at the height indicated by the arrow in **b**. **e**, Radial slice through the average motor, taken at the height indicated by the arrow in **c**. Scale bar, 20 nm (for panels **b–e**).

The bacterial flagellar motor is an amazing nanomachine: built from approximately 25 different proteins, it uses an electrochemical ion gradient to drive rotation at speeds of up to 300 Hz (refs 1, 2). The flagellar motor consists of a fixed, membrane-embedded, torque-generating stator and a typically bidirectional, spinning rotor that changes direction in response to chemotactic signals. Most structural analyses so far have targeted the purified rotor^{3,4}, and hence little is known about the stator and its interactions. Here we show, using electron cryotomography of whole cells, the *in situ* structure of the complete flagellar motor from the spirochaete *Treponema primitia* at 7 nm resolution. Twenty individual motor particles were computationally extracted from the reconstructions, aligned and then averaged. The stator assembly, revealed for the first time, possessed 16-fold symmetry and was connected directly to the rotor, C ring and a novel P-ring-like structure. The unusually large size of the motor suggested mechanisms for increasing torque and supported models wherein critical interactions occur atop the C ring, where our data suggest that both the carboxy-terminal and middle domains of FliG are found.

¹Division of Biology and ²Division of Environmental Science and Engineering, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California 91125, USA.

Antenna on Cell Surface Is Key to Development and Disease

By WALLACE RAVVEN

At first they cannot see at night. Then daytime vision fails, and by age 5 or 10, these children are blind. Some become extremely obese and develop diabetes and kidney disease.

The crushing condition is known as Bardet-Biedl syndrome, and it is caused by inherited defects in the child's primary cilia — solitary slivers that poke out of almost every cell in the body. These are not the wisps that wave Rockefeller-like in our airways. They are stiff, tiny, nearly transparent structures, sometimes as little as one-thousandth the size of the cell. Only one sticks out of each cell, and it acts as both an antenna and a machine to process signals essential for development and survival.

Largely ignored for a century as vestigial, primary cilia are now emerging as pivotal players in the subtle shifts of signaling that shape the fetus and assure normal adult cell growth. Powerful genetic and imaging tools have opened a window into these machines, fueling a flurry of research intended to clarify their role in health and disease.

"Primary cilia are turning out to be a kind of signaling machine that no one had appreciated," said Matthew Scott, a geneticist at Stanford Medical School. "It's as if there was a shed out back with all sorts of weird machinery, and hardly anyone had ever looked in. But the farm can't work without it."

In the last few years, scientists have discovered that the single cilium on each cell receives and reconfigures the signals that form neurons, sculpt the body plan and organize the brain. In adults, cilia are required to heal wounds and grow cells, and when they malfunction, they can help cause cancer. Damage to primary cilia is now also linked to kidney disease, obesity and even the failure of adult neuron development.

A quick succession of discoveries in the past 10 years has revealed an intricate architecture within each cilium that supports two-way trafficking of proteins up and down tubes that run the cilium's length. Molecular motors push particles along the tubes. These motor proteins are linked to the cilium's outer envelope, so they can move material up and down the membrane itself.

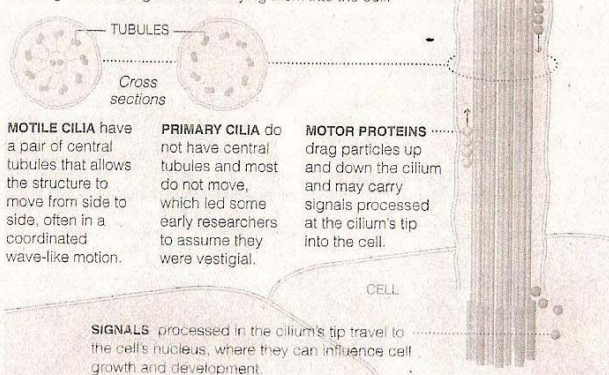
More startling than the finding of this elaborate system was the discovery a few years later that traffic on the cilia highway includes the signals that switch on genes to drive development of the embryo. These signals are themselves proteins, like the highly important Sonic hedgehog.

The cilia trafficking system, now known as intraflagellar transport, was discovered in the green algae *Chlamydomonas*, which has long, thin flagella, accessible to study. Flagella and cilia have the same structure, part of life's toolkit for more than a billion years.

In the mid-1990s, Keith Kozminski, a

Signaling Machines

Primary cilia are tiny rigid structures that extend from almost every cell in the body. They serve as a type of antenna, sensing chemical signals and relaying them into the cell.



Sources: *Nature*; *Science*; *Cell*

THE NEW YORK TIMES

SECRETS OF THE CELL

The Cilium

graduate student in the Yale laboratory of Joel Rosenbaum, placed small beads on the membrane of *Chlamydomonas*, and under a powerful microscope he saw that some of them moved along the surface of the membrane.

He and Dr. Rosenbaum knew that meant motors must have been at work inside the cilium. Motor proteins had been discovered elsewhere in cells. Among other tasks, they are responsible for pushing paired chromosomes apart during cell division.

"We were using the very best optics available," Dr. Rosenbaum said. "Keith told me he could see particles under the membrane, moving up from the bottom to the tip of the cilium and back down again. My first response was, 'Almost certainly that is an optical artifact.'"

But it was for real. Douglas Cole in Dr. Rosenbaum's lab and Gregory Pazour at the University of Massachusetts Medical School soon identified a number of flagellum genes needed for the architecture that made the transport system possible.

In 2000, with George Witman of the University of Massachusetts, they found the first link between primary cilia and disease. They showed that a gene connected to transport within the *Chlamydomonas* flagellum was a close relative of a mouse gene that causes a severe kidney disease when it is defective. A mutated flagellum or cilium gene, then, could cause a serious, recognized illness.

Polycystic kidney disease affects about 600,000 people in the United

States. It is the most common life-threatening disease caused by a single gene mutation, and the reason for most of the need for dialysis. The disease develops when cysts grow in the kidney and block its filtering capacity. Cilia normally protrude into the kidney tubules and bend in the urine flow. If a mutation prevents cilia from bending, kidney cells needlessly divide, and cysts form.

The connection of cilia to kidney disease extended the prevailing view that cilia were antennae capable of sensing the environment. But a few years later, the discovery of a far more pervasive cilia role startled developmental biologists and geneticists. In 2003, Kathryn Anderson of the Sloan-Kettering Institute and a graduate student, Danwei Huangfu, went on a kind of genetic fishing expedition.

They were looking for genes that affect early development of mouse embryos, so they exposed the embryos to a chemical mutagen and found mutated genes that caused early neural defects. Some of the mutated genes were somehow connected to the pathways followed by Sonic hedgehog, an extremely important growth-promoting protein involved in embryonic development. And among these genes were two that affected the construction of cilia.

The conclusion was that cilia were involved in an important way in the Sonic hedgehog system, which reaches into so many aspects of cell biology. "Kathryn Anderson's discovery was astounding," said Dr. Frédéric de Sauvage, the vice president for molecular biology at the biotech company Genentech. "Virtually all basal cell carcinomas — the most common form of skin cancer — have mutated genes involved in processing

hedgehog signals. Mutations in components of the hedgehog pathway keep it turned on all the time."

Genentech is now running clinical trials of a compound that inhibits unrestrained signaling in the hedgehog pathway for potential treatment of basal cell carcinoma, colorectal cancer and ovarian cancer.

Arturo Alvarez-Buylla, a neuroscientist at the University of California, San Francisco, recently began studying how primary cilia affect the brain's neural stem and progenitor cells. He suspects damaged primary cilia may cause some types of brain tumors. In related research, working with Young-Goo Han, a postdoctoral fellow, he discovered that neural stem cells that lack primary cilia failed to give rise to adult neurons in the hippocampus, a region of the brain required for memory formation.

He sees strong evidence that cilia also help orient neuronal stem cells in tissues in the direction in which they will grow.

Since Dr. Anderson's discovery, reported in *Nature*, scientists have begun to decipher how the cilium's Rube Goldberg-like mechanism, on the fringes of the cell, controls genes that are cradled in the cell's nucleus.

Bradley Yoder of the University of Alabama, Birmingham, discovered that the protein units that ultimately deliver hedgehog's commands to the genes actually reside in the cilium's tip. Jeremy Reiter at the University of California, San Francisco, and Dr. Scott at Stanford have shown that hedgehog's arrival —

cilia are essential for wound healing. He studies a signaling molecule that, like Sonic hedgehog, diffuses to tissue to spur growth and division. In Italy, he reported that cells lacking cilia failed to migrate normally toward a wound, a process that usually is the first step in healing. He and Dr. Yoder have now confirmed this in live mice.

"If you look at mutated cells that cannot make the primary cilium, they are blindfolded," Dr. Christensen said. They cannot sense the signals from the wound. "They don't migrate. They just run in place."

Other research reported in Italy focused on primary cilia's effect on another signaling molecule, called Wnt, which orients cells in developing tissue and enables them to sense their three-dimensional location. Kimberly McDermott of the University of California, San Francisco, described research showing that primary cilia are essential for Wnt to control normal mouse mammary gland branching in puberty and pregnancy. Although the cilium appears to be far removed from the heart of the cell, it is tightly tied to cell division. As the cell prepares to divide, the cilium disassembles, and rebuilds only after division.

"This little antenna is poking out of the cell surface and may well communicate when and in what orientation the cell should divide," said Wallace Marshall at the University of California, San Francisco.

Dr. Marshall recently helped clarify a classic discovery 10 years ago of how the embryo "knows" left from right. This sense enables normal placement and structure of the heart. Unlike most primary cilia, the subset of cilia involved in this process move. The original discovery had revealed that thousands of individual cilia in the week-old mouse embryo rotate from their base, similar to the way a stiff arm rotates around the shoulder.

The net effect is a leftward flow of embryonic fluid that establishes left-right asymmetry. Dr. Marshall and his colleagues confirmed that each cilium projected out at a left-leaning angle to the cell surface, and they used fluid dynamics models to demonstrate that the angle and motion accounted for the flow observed in the embryos.

Some scientists are exploring the possibility that cilia may do more than regulate master signaling molecules. They may actually coordinate protein signals for proper fetal development.

Dr. Yoder said he was confident that cilia coordinated different signals. But what interests him most is homing in on the mutations affecting the cilia.


"We need that to identify those genes so we can develop drugs to counter defective signals," he said. "That could help us attack severe obesity, polycystic kidney disease, Bardet-Biedl syndrome and even cancer."

Poking out, one to a cell, and processing essential signals.

at a different site on the cilium — turns on this gene-switching protein. The protein messengers move down the cilium tube to the nucleus, where they light up or turn off dozens of genes.

Scientists zeroing in on different diseases are encountering more cilia defects. For example, the hormone leptin circulates throughout the body, gauging fat deposition and docking onto neurons to convey that the body has adequate food. One of leptin's targets is a class of neurons in the hypothalamus. Dr. Yoder and Val Sheffield at the University of Iowa have found in mice that when the lone cilium on each such neuron is disrupted, the animals seem unable to sense leptin as they normally would. They overeat and become obese.

At a meeting in February in Italy focusing on the latest primary cilia research, Soren Christensen of the University of Copenhagen discussed cell culture studies showing that primary



In the last few years, scientists have discovered that the single cilium on each cell receives and reconfigures the signals that form neurons, sculpt the body plan and organize the brain. In adults, cilia are required to heal wounds and grow cells, and when they malfunction, they can help cause cancer. Damage to primary cilia is now also linked to kidney disease, obesity and even the failure of adult neuron development.



DOUBLE FIRST FOR LHC
Particles from the new
collider's beam detected
www.nature.com/news

CERN

Fresh doubts over *T. rex* chicken link

A claim by researchers to have extracted proteins from a *Tyrannosaurus rex* bone and matched these to proteins found in chickens has been attacked in the same journal that published the original research.

In a withering critique, computational biologist Pavel Pevzner and his colleagues at the University of California, San Diego, say that the protein claim cannot be supported by the analytical data released so far¹.

The original articles, published last year in *Science*, claimed that palaeontologist Mary Schweitzer of North Carolina State University in Raleigh and her colleagues had recovered fragments of collagen from inside a 68-million-year-old *T. rex* femur bone² — making the protein 100 times older than the previous collagen record holder, from a mastodon (*Mammuthus americanus*) that died up to 600,000 years ago.

A linked article described the analyses of the *T. rex* protein samples performed by John Asara, who runs a mass spectrometry research lab at Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center in Boston, Massachusetts, and his colleagues. Asara was able to match sequences from all the collagen fragments to those of living species including chickens, better defining the evolutionary link between reptiles and birds³.

But Pevzner calls the article "computationally illiterate". He argues that the mass spectrometry data on the seven proteins recovered are not broad enough to prove a statistically significant match with chicken collagen. Because Asara's team has not revealed all the 48,000 mass spectra data generated, he says, it is impossible to

rule out the 'false positives' that are routinely generated by the technique, and so tell whether the protein match is a mere coincidence like "a monkey typing random keys on a typewriter" that by chance spells words.

Spectra of all studied proteins are routinely published as supplementary data to enable scientists to replicate results, but Asara declines to release this data, saying that to do so would open the work to publication by others.

"I'm surprised; I don't understand how they went forward and published unless those data were publicly disclosed," says Richard Smith, head of the mass spectrometry lab at the Pacific Northwest National Laboratory in Richland, Washington.

Asara, whose rebuttal to the Pevzner critique appears in the same issue⁴, says his team conducted additional analyses that support their earlier results. "After being forced to go through evaluation of the data, we stand by the article even more so today," he says.

Asara's confidence belies the article's increasing troubles. The researchers withdrew one protein from the work as far back as September 2007, saying that it wasn't statistically significant⁵. Next, in January, *Science* published a technical comment on the article⁶, in which 27 authors reported that they could not verify the *T. rex* proteins, to which Asara and Schweitzer again replied⁷.

By June, Asara was publicly acknowledging that two other proteins were also not statistically significant. This, despite a short article in *Science*⁸ a month earlier, in which Asara,

Schweitzer and their colleagues asserted that a comparison of the ancient proteins to existing species — such as crocodile and ostrich — helped to affirm their earlier work.

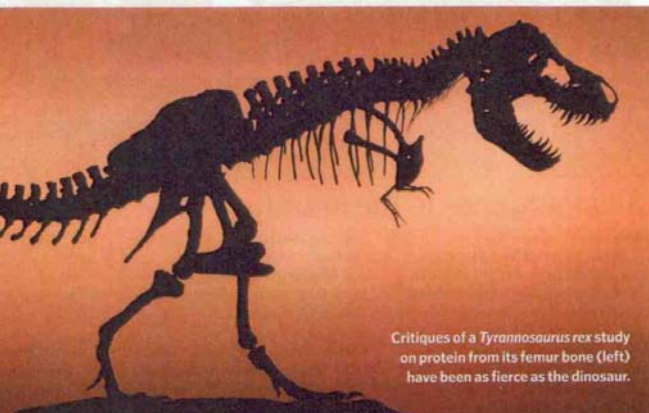
Even the *T. rex* protein samples have been questioned. On 30 July, Tom Kaye, a research associate at the Burke Museum of Natural History and Culture in Seattle, Washington, asserted that the collagen extracted from the ancient bone was in fact remnants of bacterial slime⁹. Schweitzer told *Nature* that she rejects the evidence, from scanning electron microscope images, because it came from other bones — Kaye says that his team was denied access to the original bone.

With the controversy over their original article unabated, Schweitzer says that she will hold a private meeting in November with invited scientific authorities to develop additional standards for publishing such work. But Pevzner is looking for a different response. "How many technical comments should there be before an article is withdrawn?" he says.

Rex Dalton

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E. LAMMA/MUSEUM OF THE DIOCKES



Critiques of a *Tyrannosaurus rex* study on protein from its femur bone (left) have been as fierce as the dinosaur.

L. P. PHOTO/CORBIS

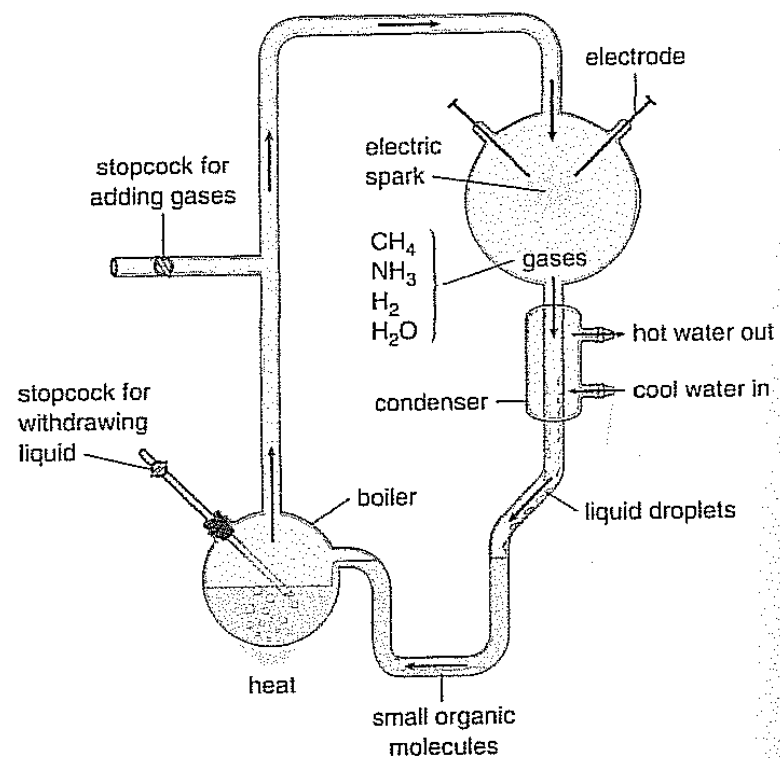


Figure 27.1 Miller's experiment.

In Miller's experiment, gases were admitted to the apparatus, circulated past an energy source (electric spark), and cooled to produce a liquid that could be withdrawn. Upon chemical analysis, the liquid was found to contain various small organic molecules.

NY TIMES Wed April 3 1985
**New Finding Backs Idea That Life
Started in Clay Rather Than Sea**

By JOHN NOBLE WILFORD

Scientists in California yesterday reported a major discovery that supports the emerging theory that life on earth began in clay rather than the sea.

The discovery, announced at a symposium, showed that ordinary clay contains two basic properties essential to life: the capacities to store and transfer energy. With such energy, coming from radioactive decay and other sources, the early clays could have acted as "chemical factories" for processing inorganic raw materials into the more complex molecules from which the first life arose some four billion years ago.

In their analysis of common ceramic clay, the scientists said they had found evidence that "mistakes" made normally and repeatedly in the formation of clay crystals presumably create the conditions by which the material traps energy and holds it for perhaps thousands of years. Such defects in the clay microstructure could also be sites for storing information necessary to direct the chemical reactions and organize the eventual proto-organisms.

Biblical Account Recalled

The research was conducted by a team of scientists at the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's Ames Research Center in Mountain View, Calif., where studies of the origin of life have been under way for years in part to learn how to search for life on other worlds. The leader was Dr. Lelia Coyne, a research associate at Ames and also at San Jose State University. She described the findings, the result of research begun in the 1970's, at a symposium held at Ames and in a telephone interview.

'Another Talent That Clay Has'

Commenting on the report by telephone from Ames, Dr. Graham Cairns-Smith of the University of Glasgow in Scotland, who first proposed the clay-life hypothesis in the 1960's, said: "It's another talent that the clay has. It's the kind of thing you need if you are to run a chemical factory."

According to Dr. Cairns-Smith's theory, the chemical evolution that led to life began in clay. It was almost certainly common along the shores of the ancient oceans. It is often undergoing a

THEORY
LAW
FACT
HYPOTHESIS
PROOF
CONCEPT
CONSTRUCT
WORKING model
BELIEF
KNOWLEDGE



Evolutionary Theory Under Fire

An historic conference in Chicago challenges the four-decade long dominance of the Modern Synthesis

Overheard at breakfast on the final day of a recent scientific meeting: "Do you believe in macroevolution?" Came the reply: "Well, it depends how you define it."

In many ways this cryptic exchange expressed the prevailing sense of the participants at one of the most important conferences on evolutionary biology for more than 30 years. A wide spectrum of researchers—ranging from geologists and paleontologists, through ecologists and population geneticists, to embryologists and molecular biologists—gathered at Chicago's Field Museum of Natural History under the simple conference title: *Macroevolution*. Their task was to consider the mechanisms that underlie the origin of species and the evolutionary relationships between species. . . .

For the past 40 years the study of evolutionary biology has been dominated by the *Modern Synthesis*, a term coined by Julian Huxley in 1942. This theory explained Darwinism in terms of the rapidly maturing sciences of population biology and genetics. Essentially the theory says the following two things: First, that mutational change within structural genes is the source of variability in organisms and that evolutionary change is the result of a shift in the frequency of genes within a population. The origin of species and the development of trends in groups of species are explained as a consequence of the gradual accumulation of these small genetic differences. The pace of evolutionary change, according to the Modern Synthesis, is slow. Second, the direction of evolutionary change is determined by natural selection working on small variations:

the variants that survive are those that are best fitted to their environments. The shape of organisms—their morphology—is therefore viewed in the utilitarian light of adaptationism.

The changes within a population have been termed *microevolution*, and they have indeed been accepted as a consequence of shifting gene frequencies. Changes above the species level—involving the origin of new species and the establishment of higher taxonomic patterns—are known as *macroevolution*. The central question of the Chicago conference was whether the mechanisms underlying microevolution can be extrapolated to explain the phenomena of macroevolution. At the risk of doing violence to the

meeting, the answer can be given as a clear No. What is not so clear, however, is whether microevolution is totally decoupled from macroevolution: the two can more probably be seen as a continuum with a notable overlap.

According to the traditional position, therefore, if sedimentation and fossilization did indeed encapsulate a complete record of prehistory, then it would reveal the postulated transitional organisms. But it isn't and it doesn't.

This ancient lament was intoned by some at the Chicago meeting: "I take a dim view of the fossil record as a source of data," observed Everett Olson, the paleontologist from UCLA. But such views were challenged as being defeatist. "I'm tired of hearing about the imperfections of the fossil record," said John Sepkoski of the University of Chicago: "I'm more interested in hearing about the imperfections of our questions about the record." "The record is not so woefully incomplete," offered Steven Stanley of Johns Hopkins University: "you can reconstruct long sections by combining data from several areas." Olson confessed himself to be "cheered by such optimism about the fossil record."

The emerging picture of evolutionary change, therefore, is one of periods during which individual species remain virtually unchanged, punctuated by abrupt events at which a descendant species arises from the original stock. (This discrete branching of a new species from an established one is known as *speciation*.) This might be better termed a reemerging picture because the essence of the idea is not new, having at least some roots in the much maligned writings of Richard Goldschmidt in the 1930's. In its modern form, *punctuated equilibrium*, as it is known, has been crystallized by Gould and Niles Eldredge, of the American Museum of Natural History, New York.

Classical gradualism would explain such a trend in terms of a progressive expression of the forces of natural selection within a single lineage: a continuous evolutionary ladder would connect the ancestor *Hydracotherium*

By contrast, *punctuated equilibrium* would explain the morphological trends in horse evolution (and other such trends) as the result of a differentially pruned bush rather than a directed ladder. Think of the evolutionary history of the horse sketched out as a multiply speciating lineage, with some new species projecting in the direction of bigger bodies and fewer toes and others displaying smaller bodies and more toes.

Recently, geneticists Guy Bush at the University of Texas, Allan Wilson at Berkeley, and others, have proposed what might be termed *chromosomal speciation*. A single chromosomal rearrangement in an individual, it is argued, might be sufficient to begin driving a wedge of evolutionary distance between itself and its parent stock. . . .

Clearly, the chromosomal alteration must be substantial enough to constitute the tip of an evolutionary wedge, but not so extensive as to isolate the bearer instantly from all possible mates. In this model reproductive isolation of a small group is the primary event in speciation, and this might be accompanied by morphological change. The system does not depend on geographical isolation.

The scientific argument over the third major area of discussion—that of constraints on evolutionary expression—was edged with tinges of sociological conflict too. At their most extreme, the two opposing technical positions are these. According to the *Modern Synthesis*, species look the way they do as a consequence of utilitarian adaptation to their environments. This theory also implies that organisms of all sizes, shapes, and forms are possible, and it explains the fact that life is actually restricted to a few very limited basic patterns by saying that there exists only a limited variety of ecological opportunities. Why does there not exist a species of cow with a head at either end of its body? Because, according to this line of argument, no adaptational niche is available for such a creature.

The opposing view is that adaptation, though important, is a secondary factor in shaping species morphology. There are, it argues, fundamental constraints in morphological possibilities imposed by

Gentlemen's Agreement

Continued from page 23

NILES ELDRIDGE

THE SCIENCES

APRIL 1981

The Great Persuaders

... To say this is to reject the basic contentions of Mayr and Provine. Again, I do not mean to belittle the Synthesis, the various fields of biology involved in it, and certainly not the individuals involved. In fact, I think the idiosyncracies of these major individuals are underplayed. A case could be made that individuals, rather than disciplines, were responsible for the emergence of the Synthesis and its particular character.

Certainly by 1947, at the famous conference at Princeton (which spawned both the book *Genetics, Paleontology and Evolution* and the journal *Evolution*) everyone appears to have been agreeing with a few prominent, persuasive leaders who were assuring their colleagues that the Synthesis was complete. The remarkable agreement that is the Synthesis was for the most part consensus, not proof, and consensus is an eminently human phenomenon. Why, as Provine asks, did so many biologists accept the Synthesis though it remained unproven? I suggest that this is all the explanation we need: the persuasiveness of a few highly talented biologists, promulgating a single, simple and rationally very appealing set of ideas. □

The New York Times

The World's Deep, Cold Sea Floors Harbor a Riotous Diversity of Life

By WILLIAM J. BROAD

FRIGID and lightless, the floors of the deep oceans have long been considered a biological desert. So it is with no little astonishment that marine biologists are now discovering that the supposed desert seethes with a riot of life. The diversity of species is so high that it may rival that of tropical rain forests, often seen as the pinnacle of biological richness.

The profusion of species on the ocean floor also poses a severe challenge to current theory, since new species are thought usually to require some kind of environmental barrier in order to diverge, like a mountain range. While the ocean floor is more uniform than almost anywhere on land.

Rough estimates for the number of species on the deep-sea floor have now soared to 10 million or even 100 million, hundreds of times larger than the old projections of 200,000 species for all types of marine life.

The new figures also contrast starkly with the sum of the earth's plants, animals and microbes that scientists have so far named, about 1.4 million species in all. And they match the 10 million to 100 million that experts had projected as possible totals for the number of terrestrial species.

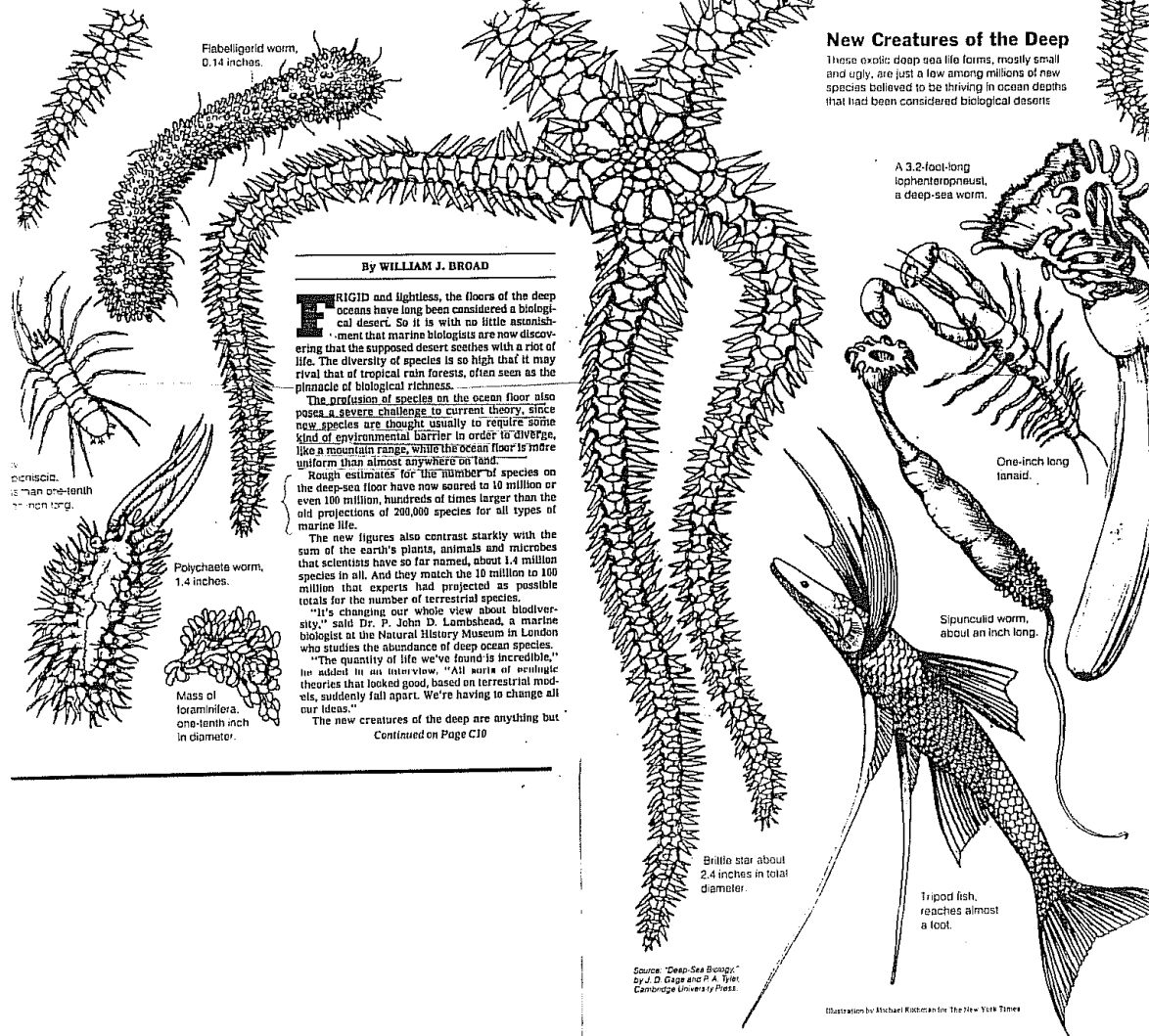
"It's changing our whole view about biodiversity," said Dr. P. John D. Lambshead, a marine biologist at the Natural History Museum in London who studies the abundance of deep ocean species.

"The quantity of life we've found is incredible," he added in an interview. "All sorts of ecologic theories that looked good, based on terrestrial models, suddenly fall apart. We're having to change all our ideas."

The new creatures of the deep are anything but
Continued on Page C10

New Creatures of the Deep

These exotic deep-sea life forms, mostly small and ugly, are just a few among millions of new species believed to be thriving in ocean depths that had been considered biological deserts.



Source: "Deep-Sea Biology,"
by J. D. Gage and P. A. Tyler,
Cambridge University Press.

Illustration by Michael Robinson for The New York Times

Deep Sea Floors Teem With Diversity of Life

Continued From Page C1

cuddly or cute, menacing or sinister. Dwelling on or in seabed ooze and often smaller than an aspirin tablet, they include tiny slugs, snails, crabs, bristle worms, ribbon worms, lamp shells, tusk shells, sea anemones, brittle stars and sea cucumbers. The biggest are seldom longer than a banana.

Often miles deep, thriving in pitch darkness under enormous pressure, the mobs of marine invertebrates have now been found in hundreds of deep samples from the northeast and northwest Atlantic, the eastern and western Pacific, and other parts of the global sea.

The variety of life is so high that there is very little overlap among species from various sampling sites, even when they are relatively close together. It is almost as if the animals in any given sample were mostly endemic, that is, species that live nowhere else, as is often found on Pacific and Caribbean isles.

In this case, however, the endemicity is occurring in water—a medium famous for its lack of lasting barriers and its propensity to aid animal migration. Moreover, it is apparently occurring over much of the domain of the deep sea, a dark world that envelops nearly two-thirds of the earth.

Though small and ugly by human standards, the newly recognized creatures are considered important because of their possible commercial value, because of their role in maintaining the earth's ecological balance and because of the intellectual challenge of understanding their place in the planet's evolutionary history.

The potential commercial value of the new organisms lies in their great genetic diversity. In general, all kinds of creatures with strange metabolisms from odd places around the earth are starting to be aggressively investigated as possible sources of biological wealth. The hope is to use their exotic genes to develop new drugs, catalysts and agents that can break down toxic wastes.

The discovery seems to give some indirect credence to speculation about the existence of much larger sea creatures that remain to be discovered. If there are krakens, Leviathans or other unknown monsters that prey at the top of the rich food chain of the deep ocean floor, they are certainly too big for the kind of small traps so far used in sampling programs.

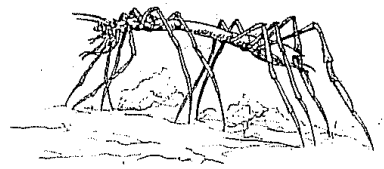
Not surprisingly, the discovery of the sea floor's biodiversity has set off debates as scientists struggle to understand the unexpected opulence of a supposedly barren world.

"Nobody has explained this," said Dr. Robert R. Hessler, a pioneer of deep biodiversity who works at the Scripps Institution of Oceanography in La Jolla, Calif. "Everybody comes up with wonderfully plausible ideas. But nobody really knows why you get all these species. The issue is just hanging there."

Dr. J. Frederick Grassle, director of the Institute of Marine and Coastal Sciences at Rutgers University in New Brunswick, N.J., and a leading figure in the field, said the mystery had important implications for understanding the fate of the earth.

"Species diversity is one of the most sensitive indicators of change," Dr. Grassle said. "A lot of highly diverse areas need urgently to be studied because they're disappearing, the rain forests and coral reefs. We don't know how threatened the deep sea is," he added. "But in the long term there are going to be changes. So there is some urgency in knowing what's out there."

Scientific theories of life are often rooted in the ideas of Charles Darwin, whose "Origin of Species," published in 1859, said evolution was



Half-inch crustacean, *Ischnomesus bruni*, from sea floor.

partly driven by reproductive isolation. Species often arise, he held, when barriers like mountains or deserts prevent the interbreeding of populations.

In time, groups that became isolated drift apart genetically and physically to form new species, meaning that they are so dissimilar that they cannot successfully procreate.

Land is full of such barriers, both geographic and climatic. But the sea has few—a fact Darwin and his scientific heirs often pointed to in explaining why the land appeared to be so much richer biologically than the sea. This logic seemed reinforced in considering the deep, which not only had few environmental barriers but lacked primary producers such as plants. For food, its inhabitants mainly had to rely on a rain of organic scraps falling from far above or to prey on one another.

Expeditions over the decades that dropped lines and dredges into the deep seemed to confirm the wasteland idea. The few glimmers of life that were discovered tended to be monotonously similar. The sea cucumbers of the deep Atlantic were virtually indistinguishable from those of the deep Pacific, as many a weary researcher observed.

The first hint that things were radically different came in the late 1980's when Dr. Hessler and Dr. Howard L. Sanders, both then at Woods Hole Oceanographic Institution on Cape Cod, developed new kinds of bottom-sampling sleds that revealed an astonishing richness in

Ecological theories based on the land are threatening to fall apart in the sea.

the depths of the north Atlantic.

The breakthrough was simple. The sampling nets that had been regularly towed behind such sleds were replaced with ones in which the nylon meshes were much finer. The new nets caught smaller creatures, and caught them in prodigious numbers. One sampling run hauled up 365 species.

Though startling, the work was slow to be duplicated elsewhere because deep research was so difficult and costly. Moreover, collected specimens were often hard to identify because so few biologists were trained in deep-sea taxonomy. In short, the richness was debatable.

The work was slowly extended in the 1970's to many new sites in the Pacific and Atlantic, with similar startling results. Even so, skepticism continued in some circles because the sampling was imprecise. Sled runs for different times and speeds produced different results. And it was hard to know how far the sleds traveled across the bottom, a fact that made the density of sampled life ambiguous.

So Dr. Hessler, after he moved to Scripps, worked with a colleague

there to develop a device known as a box corer. Like a giant square cookie cutter 20 inches on a side, it was dropped on a line from a ship and cut into a precise volume of muddy sea floor. A seal drawn across the corer's bottom kept the sample from falling out during retrieval.

The box corer worked a revolution in the field, allowing a new level of precision. Now, for the first time, the distribution of deep fauna could be exactly mapped. Though individual samples were small, repeated ones over a region could give a clear reading of species density.

A half dozen sites were studied with such methods in the 1970's and 1980's, with initializing results. But the field really developed only after Dr. Grassle, then at Woods Hole, and several other scientists embarked on an extensive study off the east coast of the United States for the Interior Department's Minerals Management Service, which was considering oil and gas development in deep water.

Armed with a few million dollars, Dr. Grassle, Dr. Nancy J. Maclelek, Dr. James A. Blake and Dr. Brigitte Hilbig, among others, in the mid-1980's dropped box corers measuring one foot square into waters off Delaware, New Jersey, New England, and North and South Carolina. A total of 556 box core samples were taken at sites up to 2.2 miles deep. The feast of life extracted from the muck was so great that taxonomists spent several years identifying all the different types of animals.

"Our results, from the first extensive quantitative sampling of deep-sea communities, indicate a much greater diversity of species in the deep sea than previously thought," Dr. Grassle and Dr. Maclelek wrote in the February 1992 issue of the American Naturalist, a scientific journal.

From 272,000 individuals captured by the box corers, the scientists identified a total of 1,587 species. More important, the rate at which new species were added remained high throughout the sampling—in other words, the diversity of life was so great that newness was found wherever a box corer hit bottom. Every square foot of ooze disclosed another dozen or so creatures that were unknown to science.

"The number of species continued to rise steadily as more samples and more individuals were collected," the scientists wrote.

Based on the rate of additions, the scientists estimated that the deep sea in general might hold 100 million species of small invertebrates. Assuming that abyssal regions far from continental shelves supported less life, they said, a more realistic number was 10 million species. "This

estimate is probably conservative," they added.

It nonetheless provoked strong debate. Dr. Robert M. May, a zoologist at Oxford University, faulted the figures as unrepresentative and said that the deep total was unlikely to exceed a half million species.

By contrast, Dr. Gary C. B. Poore and Dr. George D. F. Wilson, Australian biologists, said their own field studies in the Pacific suggested that global species richness was even greater than 10 million.

"We suspect new estimates could be much higher," they wrote in the Feb. 16, 1993, issue of the journal Nature.

Other experts, such as Dr. Lambhead of the Natural History Museum, formerly the British Museum, suggested that the estimates would easily rise into the range of 100 million species if the count included even smaller creatures such as thread worms, copepods and ostracods, uncounted herds of tiny multicellular animals that flourish in the deep ooze.

Dr. Hessler of Scripps, the deep

New drugs may emerge from a vast pool of exotic genes in the depths.

biodiversity pioneer, said in an interview that marine biologists needed to redouble their research instead of their rough estimates. "What we don't know is the rate of species replacement" across the deep beyond the few areas that have been sampled, he said. "That's the big question."

Experts also want more investigations of the riddle behind the diversity—how the deep is able to support such richness, seemingly in defiance of Darwin. Dr. Grassle of Rutgers said the disparity is probably more apparent than real. His work suggests that extraordinarily fine but nonetheless formidable barriers arise in the deep sea, for instance, food resources raining down from above collect on the seabed in transient patches.

Another conjecture is that the extra billion years or so that life has been evolving in the sea compared with land may be a factor in the unexpected biological richness of its deep recesses.

Given the vast dimensions of the emerging field, said Dr. Lambhead of the Natural History Museum, conservationists were wrong to focus so exclusively on land ecosystems.

"You'll still find in textbooks that 80 percent of all species are in tropical rain forests," he said. "That's rubbish. It simply means that 80 percent of all biodiversity scientists work in rain forests."

He said deep taxonomists are so few, and the new population estimates so large, that just identifying the inhabitants of the abyss could take thousands of years.

"The kinds of numbers we're coming up with are frightening," he said. "If we're only halfway right, many species could be forced into extinction before they're ever described."

Darwin Done Over

Major evolutionary change is not gradual, but proceeds by fits and starts

BY STEVEN M. STANLEY

PROF. OF PALEOBIOLOGY
JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY

THE word "evolution" means unfolding, and for more than a century, biologists have portrayed the evolution of life as a gradual unfolding of new living things from old, the slow molding of animals and plants into entirely different forms. It was this persistent style of change that Darwin described as the origin of species. Today the fossil record is forcing us to revise this conventional view. As it turns out, myriad species have inhabited the earth for millions of years without noticeably evolving. On the other hand, major evolutionary transitions have been wrought during episodes of rapid change, when new species have

quickly budded off from old ones. In short, evolution has moved by fits and starts.

The fossil record of horses testifies to this episodic tempo, and is particularly notable because for decades the record of ancient horses was heralded as the classic illustration of gradual transformation. The *Equus*—or modern—kind of horse appears suddenly in the fossil record in North American deposits less than three million years old. This familiar creature evolved from an ancestor of quite different form—one that had toes flanking each of its hoofs, as well as much simpler molar teeth. Horses

of the modern *Equus* type obviously evolved rapidly, and for this reason, apparently, their origin is not documented by known fossil evidence. This abrupt evolutionary birth stands in sharp contrast to the stability of established horse species.

The new message offered by the ancient remains of horses and other animals is that evolution has occurred episodically. Most change has taken place so rapidly and in such confined geographic areas that it is simply not documented by our imperfect fossil record. The resulting view of evolution has become known as the *punctuational model*, while the contrasting traditional view has been labeled the *gradualistic model*.

18 THE SCIENCES October 1981

3) The important point for the punctuational scheme is that there are discontinuities of form and behavior between many related species and between many related populations and that these discontinuities commonly arise by the rapid divergence of small populations.

Certainly, long-term inbreeding can be deleterious, but in the fixation of new features, several generations of inbreeding need not spell disaster. There is chromosomal and other evidence that many hale and hearty species have descended from the offspring of a single female, and this implies an early history of inbreeding. Darwin, however, saw inbreeding as anathema to the well-being of any population. It was partly because of this exaggerated view that he granted no evolutionary role whatever to "sports" of nature—monstrous or visibly deviant individuals.

Darwin's exaggeration of the evils of inbreeding was a prime reason for his refusal to grant a significant evolutionary role to small populations. Conversely, the apparent need for outbreeding impelled Darwin to focus upon very slow evolution within large, established species. It was partly for those reasons that Darwin, as Huxley noted, heaped unnecessary problems upon himself and upon natural selection by clinging to the time-worn cliché, *Natura non facit saltum*—Nature does not make jumps. □

2) Herein lies one of the problems for evolution within large populations. The peppered moth of Great Britain is famous for having become black, rather than speckled gray, in industrial cities during the industrial revolution. Here selection has obviously been at work; where soot is heavy, the black color is relatively inconspicuous to predatory birds. The truth is, however, that only some populations ever become dominantly black. In unpolluted areas, most of the moths have remained a speckled gray color, and even in polluted areas not all moths are black. This celebrated example of evolution within living memory is indeed a good example of selection, but not of the transformation of an entire species.

LETTERS

SCIENCE FEB. 4, 1983

Punctuated Equilibrium and the
Fossil Record

As a core assertion in his evolutionary view, Gould writes that "punctuated equilibrium" prevails and that stasis is common, "... as paleontological experience affirms (overwhelmingly for marine invertebrates, at least)." However, to the best of our knowledge, punctuated equilibrium, with stasis at its core, is not widely accepted within the paleontological profession in either America or Europe. Indeed, few generalizations one could make about biological species and the fossil record are more in question than either punctuated equilibrium, or stasis.

Once punctuated equilibrium is seen as a hypothesis that is virtually impossible to test (at least in the fossil record) and highly questionable on biological grounds (13), there is no reason to postulate macroevolutionary mechanisms ("species selection," for example) to account for evolutionary trends.

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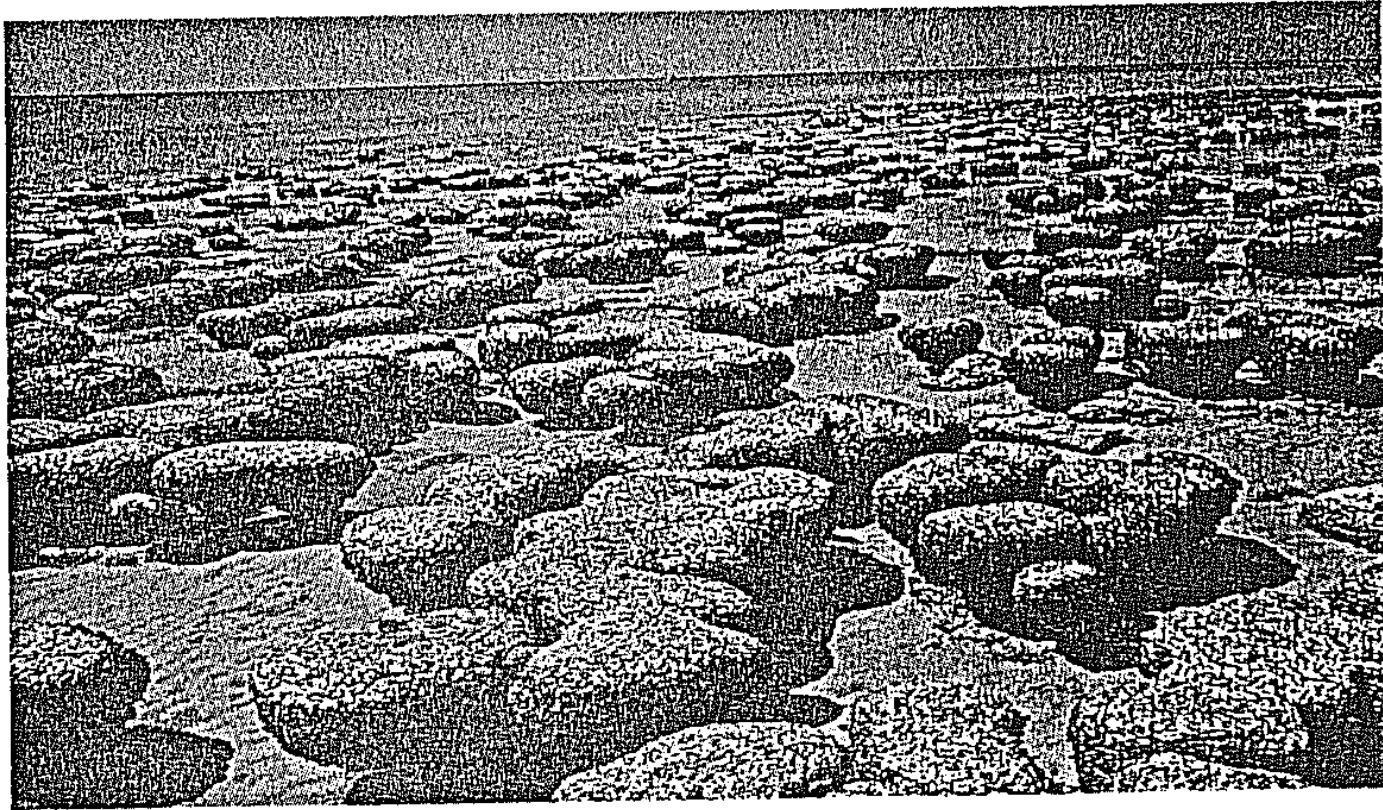


Figure 35.11

Stromatolites represent very ancient life. Between 2.5 billion years ago and 600 million years ago, bacteria flourished in the shallow seas. Cyanobacteria aggregated into huge colonies, forming great submerged mats that became infiltrated with sediments, which hardened to preserve replicas of these most ancient organisms. These fossils, called stromatolites, are found today in only a few places, such as Shark Bay in Western Australia, where these came from.

"LIFE" / RICK LEWIS 1992
STANDARD college TEXT
Genl Biology

N.Y. TIMES *Tues Oct 8 1996*

Rock Layers Challenged As Clues to Ancient Life

By JOHN NOBLE WILFORD

THEY are rocks that intrigue biologists as much as geologists. Called stromatolites, they come in the shape of domes and knobs, spreading platforms and rising pillars embedded in limestone formations. Some look like huge Galápagos tortoises half-buried in sand or petrified sponges or large stone mattresses. But it is their interiors, constructed of many distinct layers of accreted sediments and often exposed in outcrops, that draw the most attention, especially from scientists investigating the earliest life on Earth.

Stromatolites have long been considered a byproduct of microbial life. Modern stromatolites in Australia and the Bahamas are growing through the indisputable action of microorganisms, mainly bacteria and cyanobacteria, formerly known as blue-green algae. Sticky mats of the microbes trap carbonate mud in shallow water; the organisms then grow through the layer thus formed to produce another mat, where more

sediments are concentrated and the process is repeated over and over.

So it has been widely assumed that ancient stromatolites, even if they rarely contain fossil microbes, provide solid evidence of life existing as long as 3.5 billion years ago. The assumption, however, is now being called into question — though not the early date for life, since independent evidence supports that timing.

Research by scientists at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, described in the current issue of the journal *Nature*, has shown with mathematical models that these ancient laminated rocks could have grown solely by physical processes and thus may not be reliable evidence of life after all. Their suggestion is that stromatolites can be formed both by biological and by purely physical processes, hence that when ancient stromatolites are found, the researcher should not automatically conclude that ancient microbes were the architects.

The findings, concluded Dr. John P. Grotzinger, a geologist, and Dr.

Continued on Page C9

Belief in God and in Evolution Possible, Darwin Letter Says

DECEMBER 27, 1981

Darwin's theory of evolution has repeatedly been viewed as anathema by adherents of a literal interpretation of the Old Testament account of creation. However, Darwin himself, in a letter recently acquired by his great-grandson, said a person could subscribe to evolution and still believe in God.

"It seems to me absurd," he wrote on May 7, 1879, "to doubt that a man may be an ardent Theist and an evolutionist." He was replying to a letter from the author John Fordyce, who was collecting comments for his book "Aspects of Skepticism."

Darwin wrote: "You are right about Kingsley. Asa Gray the eminent botanist is another case in point."

Charles Kingsley, the clergyman and novelist, was one of the first clerics to welcome Darwin's theory. He came to its defense after the biologist Thomas Henry Huxley debated the subject with the anatomist Richard Owen. The latter had argued that man could not be related to the apes because of a basic difference in that part of their brains known as the hippocampus.

Satire in Children's Classic

This was later shown to be untrue and Kingsley satirized the debate with his discussion of the "hippopotamus" in his children's classic, "The Water-Babies."

Nevertheless, whereas Darwin believed evolution to be purely mechanistic, both Kingsley and Gray regarded it as divinely guided into progressive paths. Darwin, in his theory, had leaned heavily on the botanical research of Asa Gray at Harvard.

"What my own views may be," Darwin wrote in his letter, "is a question of no consequence to anyone except myself. But as you ask I may state that my

judgment often fluctuates. Moreover whether a man deserves to be called a theist depends on the definition of the term, which is much too large a subject for a note.

"In my most extreme fluctuations," he continued, "I have never been an atheist in the sense of denying the existence of a God. I think that generally (and more and more so as I grow older) but not always that an agnostic would be the most correct description of my state of mind." Darwin was then 70 years old.

Location of Letter Was Unknown

The letter was recently acquired at auction by Austin Keynes, a great-grandson of Darwin, who is a naturalist who divides his time between Britain and Pound Ridge, N.Y. According to William Montgomery, an authority on Darwin, Fordyce published the letter in his book about skepticism in 1883 but the whereabouts of the original were unknown. Mr. Montgomery is assistant editor of Isis, the journal of the History of Science Society.

According to Harry Gershenowitz of Glassboro State College, another Darwin letter was found several months ago by the Vineland (New Jersey) Historical Society. It was "in a shoebox," he said. The letter was addressed on April 21, 1876, to Mary Adeline Treat of Vineland, an enterprising botanist with whom Darwin and Asa Gray corresponded.

Darwin opened the letter: "I congratulate you on your splendid botanical success in finding the water lily and amaryllis." He ended by expressing the hope that she had received his book on insectivorous plants, which he had sent her.

Darwin and the Rabbi

To the Editor:

I should like to add the following point of information to your Dec. 27 news article "Belief in God and in Evolution Possible, Darwin Letter Says."

In the spring of 1876, Naphtali Lewy, rabbi and humanistic writer of Radom, Russian Poland, sent Darwin his recently published Hebrew pamphlet "Toledoth Adam" ("The Descent of Man"). Lewy argued that the theory of evolution was consonant with the Old Testament account of creation; his pamphlet was the first attempt to introduce Darwin's ideas into rabbinical literature.

Darwin had Lewy's pamphlet translated, closely studied it, and wrote its author an appreciative letter. He then told a friend that Lewy's work had "given him more pleasure than he had felt for a long time" and that "it is the best piece of praise I ever received."

He went on to say how religious people found fault with his theory, "but I tell them I only state scientific truths as I have discovered them, and I leave it to the theologians to reconcile them with the Scriptures; that is their province, not mine."

RALPH COLP JR.

New York, Dec. 28, 1981

TORAH AND SCIENCE, LETTER TWO

RAV A.Y. KOOK : Selected Letters
— RAVI KIDMAN MAY 6, 1908

The primary glory of our lives is the truth of the inseparability of the Unity in its highest exaltation and eternal magnificence [on the one hand], and eternal righteousness [on the other hand]. It is only through this, the soul of the Torah, that we can glimpse her body and garments.³ In general the idea of gradual evolution is also only in its beginning, and there is no doubt that it will change its form and give birth to conceptions that will

also include sudden leaps to complete the picture of nature,⁴ and then the light of Israel will be understood in its very clarity.

The world's researchers and those in Israel who follow in their footsteps, look at the Bible according to the Christian interpretation, which results in an imprisoned world.⁵ The pure understanding of life's joy and light, that is in the Torah, is actually found in the secure guarantee of the past, when man was very happy and only an incident of sin distanced him from his way. It is clear that any incidental failure is certain to be corrected and that man will return to his [proper] level forever; but [if we accept] the idea of evolution without any support from the past, [we] will always be under the threat that the process will stop in the middle of its path, or that the world will regress, since we have no secure source to say that happiness is the permanent nature of man [even of essential man — the spirit], let alone for physical man as he is, body and soul together. Thus it is only Adam's experience in the Garden of Eden that attests for us a bright world and consequently it is fitting for it to be realistically and historically true, even though it is not essential to our belief.

And in general, this is an important rule in the struggle of ideas: we should not immediately refute any idea which comes to contradict anything in the Torah, but rather we should build the palace of Torah above it; in so doing we are exalted by the Torah, and through this exaltation the ideas are revealed, and thereafter, when we are not pressured by anything, we can confidently also struggle against it. There are many illustrations to prove this but it

Nature's Wrath, Or God's

JEWISH WEEK

Sept 16 05

תאריך: 16 ספטמבר 2005
מספר: 1000
חומר: 1000
מחיר: 1000

Orthodox leaders largely take a pass on Rabbi Ovadia Yosef's Katrina tirade.

Larry Cohler-Esses

Editor At Large

When Israel's most prominent Sephardic rabbi described Hurricane Katrina as America's punishment for supporting Israel's withdrawal from Gaza — and condemned its mainly black victims for failing to study Torah — many Jewish leaders here were appalled.

In Israel, Rabbi Ovadia Yosef's view linking the worst natural disaster in American history to U.S. support

for the Gaza withdrawal is not unique among rabbis.

Rabbi Joseph Gerlitzky, the leader of the Lubavitch chasidic sect's center in central Tel-Aviv, among others, gave a sermon from his pulpit soon after the hurricane voicing the same theme. A popular radio rabbi echoed him. And a noted Jerusalem kabbalist reportedly also made similar comments.

The leader of the largest Orthodox group in America, the Orthodox Union, specifically criticized Rabbi Yosef's com-

Continued on page 38

מיראם

ע"פ א האל הכבוד והדרה היה מוטל ללבוש ולירידה פתח דר', מאכסס פתחיו
(א) דבר הלבב הוא בשריט. מאכסס בשריט. מרעב ומתאכל ומשכר
לחשוב ומשכסב כמו לפרש ענין במקל לחשב כחוש לחשב. ומהו הוא בשריטה
לחשוב דבר מה ויכח בענין לחשב ויתאמה לו והשלים לו הסיס והשם פתחה גדולה. כמו
לחשוב לחשב כמו לפרש ענין במקל לחשב כחוש לחשב.

פרק שני

א דאזאל ויבכד תמורה ו
אזל שפאט ויב
את ה' אליהו תדא: ב
ויראתו. בשעת שיתבין תורה
ותחילת דיהא מוק תבט
והא אזוב ומשבת ומפאר
השב תדול [א]. כמו שפאר
לאז דו. תבט בדברים
לחוריו ויפחד וידע שפאר
עשרת ברע קלה ערפלה

[illegible]

371

[illegible][illegible]

מבוא

[illegible]

ॐ नमो भगवते वासुदेवाय ॥

— 2000 —

מסורת חש"ס
עם הוספות

(א) ר"ה כד: פ"ו יח. מנ: סנהדרין פ"ה, (ב) [תוספתא] פ"ט ע"ט, (ג) לקמן ק. ק"ל: ק"ח. ק"כ: ק"ל. קמ"ג. [פ"ה ט,] כחט"ט ו: כחט"ט כ"ה סוטה ל"ג. (ד) ע"ן ע"ז י"ח. (ה) דברים יח י' (ו) ק"ה, (ז) ע"ד אמגושא, (ח) שמות ז ט"ו, (ט) יחזקאל כ"ג ג' (י) ח"ב נב ע"א (ע"ן יפה ענינים), (כ) לקמן ק"ה, (ל) דברים יב כג, (מ) לקמן ק"ה, (נ) לשון הגמ' לקמן ק"ל: כחט"ט ה: ועיי' תורה דמ, (ס) כחט"ט דף ה', (ע) לקמן ק"ה. ק"ל: (פ) כחט"ט י"ט ע"ב.

הנהגות חב"ח

(ב) גבי שא"י ה"א, כ"ב עמ"ס דף קג:

ליקוטי רש"י

[נדפס בסוף המסכת]

רב נסים גאון

ל"ס ברייתו דומה לר"ב

כלל גדול פרק שביעי שבת

עה.

עין משפט
גר כצורה

גד א מ"י שם הלכה ט
סמג שם טור שריע
א"י"ס סימן ט"מ ע"ף ו:
גד ב שריע י"ד סימן
קמ"ט ע"ף יט:
גד ב סמג ע"ף מו:
גד ד מ"י פ"י מהלכות
שבת הלכה יט סמג לא"ן
סה טו"ס"ע א"י"ס סימן שט
ק"ף ה:
גד ה מ"י פ"י מהלכות
שבת הלכה י ו ע"ף א'
הלכה י:
גד ו מ"י שם פ"י הלכה
י:
גד ז מ"י פ"י מהלכות
שבת הלכה ו טו"ס"ע
א"י"ס סימן ט"ו ע"ף א':
בא ה ב מ"י פ"י מהל'
שבת הלכה א':



תורה אור השלם
(א) כי אתה בא אל
הארץ אשר יי' אלקיך
נתן לך לא תלמד
לעשות כחוקי הגוים
ההם: [דברים יח, טו]
(ב) ונתת כבוד ונקל תת'
וקליל [בין] בושתיכם
ונאת פעל יי' לא יבישו
ויפשהו ידיו לא ראו:
[ישעיהו ה, כז]
(ג) וישתקו ויעשיתם
כי הוא חקבוקכם
ובינתכם לעיני השמים

דרנא. תולעת ומנקב^א ט נקב קטן ועגול וזרין לקרוע למטה ולמעלה
את הנקב שלא תהא התפירה עשויה קמטין קמטין: הנותח חוש
ש' תפירה. בגד התפור ועומד והנים החוט ארוך ונתפרדו שתי
תחיות הנגד זו מזו במקלת וסוטי התפירות נמשכין ומותח את ראשי
החוט להדק ולחבר זו היא תפירתו
והייב: והלומד דבר אחד מן המגושי.
מין הממשיכו לע"ז אפי' דבר
תורה אסור ללמוד ממנו^ב: והיודע
כ"ה. הני חלת שמעתתא שמעינהו
(מר^ב) זוטרא מרב כי הדדי וגרסינהו:
אמגושא. דאמרינן ככל דוכתא רב
ושמואל פליגי ביה: חד אמר הרשי.
מכסף=חד אמר גדופי. מין
האדוק בע"ז ומגדף תמיד את השם
ומקטל אנשים לע"ז: דאי סלקא
דעתך הרשי. וטעמא משום דכתיב^ג
לא ימצא קץ וגו' וקא חשיב
מכסף: והא כתיב. לעיל מיניה לא
תלמד לעשות כדי שתעשה: דהבין.
שחולק לעמוד סהן ואס יעשה נביא
שקר לפניך שמתין שהוא מכסף:
תפתיים. דגדופי הוא הלכך כל
דבריו דברי ע"ז^ד והסתלק מעליו שלא
ישאל: לעיני העמים. שחכמה
הניכרת היא שמראה להם סימן
לדבריו שהילוך הסמה והמולו^ה שמעדין
כדבריו שאומר שנה זו גשומה והיא כן
שנה זו שחונה והיא כן שכל העמים לפי

שכן יריעה שנפץ בה דרנא כו'. תימה לר"י דברים האורג^א אמרי'
קורע על מנת לתפור שתי תפירות היכי משכחת לה ומשני
דעבדא ככסתא ואומר ר"י דצמטין היו אומנים ביותר והיו נוהגים
שלא היו עושים ככסתא והתם לא קאמר שנפל זה דרנא דנקט
דשכית טפי ועוד דהתם נצי לאשכוחי
קורע על מנת לתפור שתי תפירות
ותו לא ויריעה שנפל זה דרנא זרין
לקורעה מתחלתה ועד סופה ויש זה
כמה תפירות ואע"ג דהשתא לא משכח'
צמטין על מנת לתפור שתי תפירות
ותו לא סבדא הוא דכשתי תפירות
היו דבר חשוב: אמגושא. פ'
בערוך^ב דפליגי תהא דאמר רב פפא^ב
באלו מגלחין (מ"ק יח.) פרעה אמגושי
היה דכתיב^ג הנה יוצא המימה חד אמר
לעשות כשפים היה יוצא וחד אמר
גדופי שהיה עושה עצמו ע"ז שהיה
אומר לי יאורי ואני עשיתני^ד ואין
נראה לר"י דפליגי רב ושמואל
במאי דאמר רב פפא^ה אלא פליגי
לאמגושא שמכר בשום מקום צמטת
או צברייתא: הצד חלון. למאן
דמוקי לה בשפלתו מי אתי שפיר הא
דנקט ה"ז חלון דדקר לפוטשו מיד
אחר צידה כל זמן שהוא מי וקמ"ל
דאע"פ שפלתו מי לא מיחייב משום
נטילת גשמה ואפילו למאן דמוקי לה
כשפלתו מת חמ"ל דלא מיחייב בצידה

הלכות תענית סימן תקעה תקעו

ה' הלל הגדול אלא כשנענו ביום תעניתם דוקא אבל אם לא נענו עד יום שלאחר (לא) תעניתם לא : יג' קאם ירדו להם נשמים בליל תעניתם קודם שעלה עמוד השחר (לב) אין אומרים הלל הגדול :

תקעו על איזה דברים מתענין ומתריעין . ובו מ"ו סעיפים :

א' כשם שמתענינים (א) ומתריעים על הגשמים כך מתענינים על שאר הצרות כגון כותים שבאו לערוך מלחמה עם ישראל או ליטול מהם מס או ליקח מידם ארץ או לגזור עליהם צרה אפילו במצוה קלה הרי מתענין ומתריעין עד שירוחמו יוכל הערים סביבותיהם מתענינים אבל אין מתריעין אלא"כ תקעו להתקבץ לעזרתם יואפי' לא באו אלא לעבור דרך ארצם שאין להם מלחמה עמהם אלא על כותים אחרים ועוברים על מקום ישראל מתענין ומתריעין : ב' יוכן (ב) על (ג) הדבר איזה דבר עיר שיש בה ת"ק רגלי ויצאו ממנה (ג) שלשה מתים בשלשה ימים זה אחר זה הרי זה דבר יצאו ביום א' או בר' ימים (ד) אין זה דבר יהיו בה אלף ויצאו ממנה ששה מתים בג' ימים זה אחר זה הרי זה דבר יצאו ביום אחד או בר' ימים אין זה דבר וכן לפי חשבון זה יואין הנשים והקטנים וזקנים ששבתו ממלאכה (ה) בכלל מנין אנשי המדינה לענין זה יהיה דבר (ו) בא"י מתענין שאר גליות עליהם (ודוקא לתיכא דבר בכולה (ז) ולא במקלטה) (ח) דבר (תענית) (ח) יהיו דבר במדינה ושיירות הולכות ובאות ממנה למדינה אחרת שתיהן מתענות (ט) אע"פ (י) שהן רחוקות זו מזו : יג' יואם היה דבר בחוירים מתענין מפני שמעיהם דוטים לשל בני אדם וכו' ש אם היה דבר בעכו"ם ולא בישראל שמתענינים : יד' יוכן מתענין על המפולת שבעיר ביצר (יא) הרי שרבתה בעיר מפולת (יב) לכותלים בריאים (יג) שאינן עומדין בצד הנדב למכר לאשונה ב משנה שם י"ט ל כרייתא שם כ'

באר היטב

רוב הצבור להשלים יאמרו הלל הגדול קודם אכילה ויתחילו משיר המעלות העומדים בבית ה' עד סוף כ"ו כי לעולם הסדו עמ"א והותמין מזדים לחננו לך על כל טיפה כמ"ש סי' רכ"א וסב ח"א כל יהודי לדרך עמ"א :

(א) ומתריעים . ותמה אני למה אין חנו נוהגים לתקוע בעת צרה הלא מדאורייתא מלוא לתקוע בלא תענית מ"א ע"ש : (ב) הדבר והאידנא אין מתענין כלל בשעת הדבר דמנוסה הוא כשאינו אוכל וזאתה קולט שינוי אויר ה"ו וכו' יד' ס"ס שע"ד כתב שמעטס זה אין

משנה ברורה

מלוא זו נוהג רק בא"י וכדכתיב וכי תבואו מלחמה בארצכם וגו' ויש שכתבו דאפשר דאף בא"י דוקא כשהיה תחת רשותנו ואפשר עוד דדוקא כשהגזרה הוא על רוב ישראל או מ"ע לתקוע חלל בלא"ה לא [סמ"ג] : (ב) על הדבר . והאידנא (ב) אין מתענין כלל בשעת הדבר דמנוסה הוא כשאינו אוכל וזאתה קולט שינוי אויר ה"ו ולענין ט"ב עיין לעיל בסיומן תקנ"ד ס"ו בכה"ל : (ג) שלשה מתים . מה (ג) ח' בכל יום : (ד) אין זה דבר . דאין זה (ד) קבע הלא אקראי בעלמא : (ה) בכלל מנין אנשי המדינה . לפי שהן חלושות המצו ועיין בלבוש

שערי תשובה

דמס ענין חמירת הלל הגדול לשם שאין לו מקום שם כ"א כאן בתענית גשמים וע"ז כתב בן צפ"ה וכמ"ס משם הכרי' :

(ב) הדבר . ענה"ט ועי' בר"י כתב ג"כ בשם מהר"מ בן חביב בתשובה כת"י שכתב האידנא אין גוזרין תענית לצור על הדבר וכן אמרו

(א) ומתריעים . ותמה אני למה אין חנו נוהגים לתקוע בעת צרה הלא מדאורייתא מלוא לתקוע בלא תענית מ"א ע"ש : (ב) הדבר והאידנא אין מתענין כלל בשעת הדבר דמנוסה הוא כשאינו אוכל וזאתה קולט שינוי אויר ה"ו וכו' יד' ס"ס שע"ד כתב שמעטס זה אין

בבית ד' בלילות ואומר מעלה נשיאים מקלה הארץ וגו' [מ"א] : (לא) תעניתם לא . ולא נענו מכה התענית רק משמיה דרמימו עליהו : (לב) אין אומרים וכו' . דזה לא מיקרי התחלה להתענות ומשמע מסחינות המחבר דאפילו אותן התעניות שמססיקין מבע"י מ"מ עיקר התענית מתחיל מעמוד השחר ואילך לא קודם ועיין בפמ"ג :

(א) ומתריעים וכו' . כתב הרמב"ם מ"ע מן התורה לזעוק ולהריע בתולדות על כל צרה שלא תבא על הצבור שנאמר על הצר הצורר אחרת והרמוחה רחוצרות וזמיו דחניד משנה דהכרים לדינא דלאו

ס (פ"ל דמין ת"ס) ק שם כתשובה

א ל' הרמב"ם בפ' כ"י ממנה דתעניי' יט' ומשכר' דרב יבמות ס"ג ב שם כתובה וכת"ק ג כרייתא שם כ"ב ד שם במשנה ה כרייתא שם כ"א ו רמב"ם בפ"כ מ"י המשנה דתנן מוליכא ת"ק רגלי דשמש הגברי' לכד מהטף וכו' וכו' מהירוש' דאמר בתורים ולא זקנים וכו' לא יניקו עובדא דרב נתן משום דגבירה לוקה שפחה לא כ"ס ח עובדא דשמואלא שפוחלא דרב יהודה שם י' תוס' והר"ן

אֵלֶיךָ פֶּה גִלְיָה לֹא תִרְחַט הַקְדוּשָׁה עֹפֶה מִהַסּוּד הַנִּפְלֵא שֹׁכֵן עַל
הָעוֹלָם פֶּה בִּפְעֻם רֹחֶשׁן, וּשְׂכָר נִכְרָא דִּי הִיטְדוּת בְּהַקְטוּ
הַרְבֵּי וְלֹא לֹא מִכְּרֹז בְּנִיחָה הַעֲתִי.

וְזִדְדוּ בְּכִיבִית הַתּוֹרָה, בְּרִאשֵׁית, רִ"ל בְּהַתְחִלּוֹת כָּל הַתְּחִלִּית, בְּרִ
אֵלֶיךָ הַיָּסֵד אֵת הַשָּׁמַיִם הוּא הַעֲטָהֶנּוּ, הַמְּמַלֵּא כָּל חֲלָל הָעוֹלָם הַנִּכְרָא
וְאֵת הָאָרֶץ, הוּא כָּל כְּדוֹר הָאָרֶץ. אַחֲ"כ הַדְּלֵג הַתּוֹרָה עַל הַקְּרִיּוֹת שֶׁנִּתְּנָה
בְּסֻדְרֵי הָעוֹלָם הַקְּדוּם, שְׁאִין נִפְקָא מִנֵּה לֹא הַשְׁתָּא בְּזֵה כָּלל.

אֲבָל סִפְרָה לֹא וְהָאָרֶץ הִיא הַתְּחִלָּה וְזוֹ הַיָּסֵד, רִ"ל חֲזָרָה וְנִתְחַבֵּר
תְּרִיבָה וְכֹמֶמָה, וְכַמֵּ"שׁ בְּהַרְגוֹם יִצְ"ע, וְהָרַעֲלָ הוּוֹת לְדִיא וְרַקִּינָא מִבְּ
חֲשָׁא, שְׂכוּנָתָא שְׁלֵא נִתְרַבָּה וְנִתְחַבֵּר מִמְּלִיחָה לְגַמְרִי, רַק בְּעִ"י רֹחֶן עֲלֵה
יְהוֹשִׁי, קִבְּלָה דְחִיפָה בְּרוּחַ סִפְרָה וּבְעִרָה עוֹשֶׂה דְבָרוֹ, וְנִתְחַבֵּר סֻדְרֵי הַעֲטָ
הַקְּדוּם בְּחָשׁ וּבְחַיִּים, וְנִתְחַבֵּר חוּשֶׁךְ עִ"שׁ הַחָסֵם.

וְאֵלֶיךָ שְׂכָר וְכֹמֶם אֵלֶיךָ מִרְחֻקָּתָא עַל פְּנֵי הַיָּסֵד הוּא הוּא הַרְוֵה
הַמַּדָּה הַכֹּל, הַחֲכָמָה [בִּיחֻזְקָא לִ"ז] כֹּדֶכְתִּיב מֵאֲרַבֵּעַ רֹחֶה טָלִי הַרְוֵה
וּפִי בְּהַרְגוֹם הָאֵלֶּה, הוּא הַרְוֵה הַחַיִּים שְׂכָרָה אַחֲרַי עֲבוֹר פִּרְעוֹת הַמְּבֹרָךְ
כֹּדֶכְתִּיב וְעֵבֶר אֵלֶיךָ חַח עַל הָאָרֶץ וְשׁוֹט הַיָּסֵד, הוּא הַרְוֵה שְׂכָרָה אֵלֶּל בְּרִיאַת
אֲדָמָה, מִ"שׁ וּפִי בְּחַשֵּׁי שְׂמֵת חַיִּים הוּא, הַרְוֵה הַנִּזְכָּר גַּם כֹּחֶן וְרִ"ל שְׂכָרָה
חַיִּים הַתְּחִלָּה לְרַחֵף וּלְאֲרוֹג עַל פְּנֵי הַיָּסֵד שְׂכָרָה הָאָרֶץ.

וְזִדְדוּ מִ"שׁ חֲשָׁא כְּסָא בְּזוֹד, רִ"ל הַרְוֵה הַמַּחֲמִיה הַכֹּל, שְׂהוּא נִקְרָא כְּסָא
בְּזוֹד, כִּי עַל יְדֵי יִרְאָה בְּזוֹדוֹ שֶׁל מִמְּהַרְבָּה וְהוּא הוּא כֵּת הַטְּבַע, כִּי
הַטְּבַע הוּא כְּסָא בְּזוֹד יְהִי, הַתְּחִלָּה לְרַחֵף עַל פְּנֵי הַיָּסֵד כִּי נִתְחַבֵּר מִרְחֻקָּתָא
עַל קִנְיָה רִ"ל לְהוֹלִיא אֲבִירוּחִים.

וּבְתַחֲלִית הַתּוֹרָה מִנְּתָה לְשָׂכָר בְּדֵר הַבְּרִיאָה הַעֲתִי, שְׂכָל יוֹם הִי' הַכְּסָא
לְחַבֵּירוֹ כַּמֵּ"ל, דְּכַמֵּי שְׂכָל הַקְּסָת עוֹלָם הַתְּחִלִּי, הִי' הַכְּסָא
לְהַקְסָה שְׂנֵבִיחָת אֲחֵרִים, כְּמוֹן כָּל הַקְּסָה עֲלָמָה הִיא מַעֲשֶׂה כָּל יוֹם הַכְּסָא
לְיוֹם שְׂלֵאֲתִי. וְהַדְּבָרִים אֲחֵרִים, וְלִקְבֵּי הַחַשׁ לְרִיחִים בְּזֵה עֲכָשִׁי, לְבָל
לְכַתְּרָתָא מִמַּחֲשֵׁי הַעֲתִי.

אֲבָן הַתְּחִלָּה אֵת הַשְּׂכָרִים גְּדוּלָּת הַתּוֹרָה וְדִמְיוֹתָהּ הַנִּפְלֵא, הַשְּׂכָרִים הַגְּדוּלָּה
שְׂעֵפָה מִתְּחִלָּת הַתּוֹרָה וְהַשְּׂכָרִים עַל הִי' תִּגִּין שְׂעֵל הִי' הוּאֵה וְנִמְסָר לֹא
מִהַרְקָנִים שְׂהוּא תִּגִּין מִרְחֻקָּתָא שְׂכָרָה יִשָּׁא הָעוֹלָם פֶּה בִּפְעֻם הִי' עַם כָּל לְבָבִי
וְהִי' הַתְּחִלָּה הַתְּחִלָּה שְׂהוּא הוּא נִפְשָׁה הַחֲדָשׁ הַשְּׂכָרִים כְּבָר יִשָּׁא

זכר דלע"ג דודאי זכר מן הכפקר משום שכבר נתיאשו
בעלים מהם, מכ"ת אפי' בלא מדה חסידות אלא בדרך
יולת שמים להוד לר"ק לשור כדאי בשב"ד ק"כ
לענין דליקב בשבת כה"כ ז"ש עסקין דלא יתא' לי
דלחבני מלחמים, ואע"ג
דמכסם י"ט לדחות ד"ל
דמיוני ביכול לכליל ע"י
כדמק כגון שיכול לכניס
אורחים ולכליל לכ"א ג'
אזכרם ונש"כ פרש"י ד"כ מפקירי' כו' דכ"א כליל
לכ"ס קמ"י לכו כו' ובינו כדאי ב"ק ד' קט"ז דביכול
לכליל ע"י כדמק חליא באמירת בעלים וכזכר מיושבת
שפיר קופית כר"ן ש"ס, בכל זכר כו' למדנו מדברי כר"ן
דמפרש בסוגי' באין יכול לכליל ע"י כדמק ומ"ת מנז'א'
בסוגי' ד"ש ל"ש להחזיר דלא דלי' ופ"ע ח"מ ס'י
דני"ט ס"ה, וא"כ אין זכר כדמק כ"כ לפני א"א. חז"ק
עוד שכ"י ב"ב פ"ר מ"ח א"י מואס בבלע מעשקות זכ'
א"א שאמר אם מחוט ועד שרוך נעל, כ"י דקרא רבש
זכ' בלע מעשקות, וכ"י מוכה מחוט שלל נמנח זכ' בענין
בשבת נסיונות שנהגס א"א, אלא ע"כ עיקר השכר
שזכר א"א בשביל דברים אלו, כו"ל מנחם שאמר בפרטות
משלים אלו אם מחוט ועד שרוך נעל, וביחוד זכ' כוכב
עמוקב ומסירות גדולה ונפלאה, וכענין, ע"פ דלי' ב"ב
פ' ל"ט אמות ללו קטנה זכ' א"א שאיכס אח כל בלי
עולם בר קפרא א' כזכר שכו"ל מאחז אח בקרע, וככוונה
בזכ', שער שלל ב"א א"א כיכ העולם מתחבב כפ"ס בטבע
שכטציע הקצ"ה, ולא ילא דבר בכהשגחה פרטית למעלה
מן הטבע ע"פ איזכר שכר ועונש אם לא במקרה כמו
דדור המבול והפלגה, אצל מעשכ סתם בני האדם כיכ
מתחבב בעולם כמנהגו עד שז"א א"א וכתחיל הקצ"ה
עמו לשדר חלכות הטבע לפניו ע"פ שכר ועונש בכל
בהשגחה פרטית לפי מעשכ ז"א, ולזה כוונת צ"ז ד"ט
ש"י אלפים תכו שני אלפים תורה, ביינו דשני אלפים
בראשונים התנהג הטבע עלי השגחה על כל פרטי מעשכ
כמו שאין האז משגיח כ"כ על כן בשכר שכו"ל ילד
לפרנסו ולכלכלו לפי מעשיו באשר עדין דעותיו תכו
כמה עד שמתחיל לעסוק בחורב אז מדקדק עמו, כך
כ"י הנהגת העולם לפני מ"ת חכו עד שאיכס א"א כל
בלי עולם באשר מאז עיני כ' היו משוטטים בארץ לכלכל
אח בעולם לפי הפעולה ואיך גם מלאכי מעלה הבינו
כ"כ לשדר הטבע לפני א"א, וגם כל דרי מטה נחקקו
ע"י ודאי ציונות דסי' ג' ונברך בך וגו' אפי' כל
משפחות הדורס באדם אין מתברכות אלא בשביל ישראל,
כל גוי בארץ אפי' סגיות כו', וב"ב פ"ט אפי'
סגיות ש"ה מפרשות צ"ס הגדול היו נלוות בזכות
אברהם, ונא"א א"א מאחז כל בלי עולם, ובי"ק א' כזכ'
שכ"י מאחז אח בקרע, ור"ל כדאי ב"ב פ"ט עיקר
שכ"י היתה בהתחיות כיון שחטא אדם הראשון וסתלק
בטעם כ"י עד שז"א א"א וכתל לכורידה ע"ש באורן.
ומא' סגיות שגטות כדריכס כ"י שכתל בשגחתו ותי
בטעם ההתחון אלא שנקרעכ זכ' השלימות וא"א איכס
זכ' בקרע, וכו' דלי' ש"ס פ' מ"ב ויבואו אל עין משפט
ט"ן ששפחה מדריד בעולם בקשו לסמוכה, פ"י שהכלית

מלחמתם כ"י כ"י להפוס אח לוט ואחריו אח א"א
משום שכו"ל גרס שיתכנו אורכ"ע ע"י שכר ועונש על
המעשכ, וא"כ יכ"י נעש"ס במד"ד, מ"ש"כ בקש'
לסמוכה וכ"י רחמכ עינו של ש"ס כלדוק אשר כו"ל כוכ'
ככן לאל עליון ולכו' רחמ'
הכ"כ חכמס ודעה, אלא
שלא זכ"כ שיהא כו"ל כמוריד
שפט זכ' לארץ, וכשכניס
אמרת
אזכרם לאל עליון שכו"ל קונס שמים וארץ, פ"י שעי'
נעשיו נקרא קצ"ה קונס שמים, ואיחזק ב"ב פ' מ"ג
ממי קאן ר"א ור' יתחק, ר"א א' בלגיש דלמנר פלן
עיונוכ' יא"ו שער' יא"ו ר"א כ"י מקבל ע"ש כו' א"ל
הקצ"ה א"ל לא כ"י שמו יוכר לבניו וכו', ואכ"כ
לבניו מעלה א"י על"ך כללו אחז שותף עמי בבנייתו
ש"ע, וכו"ל פלג, וכבר נחקקס בזכ' המדעס רביו כרש"ב
במשכב, אצל הענין דעין כו"ל כו"ל על השגחה וכדכתיב
וכ"י עיני וצ"י ש"ס כל הימים, ככוונה בשגחתו ורלוני
ופי הגרס יונתן שכיון לזכ', ושערות כו"ל על השגלות
המעשכ הלימותה מתהלת במעשכ כמו שערות הלימותה
מראש במעשכ ומשגלות, ובניונו רכ"ס ש"ס פירשתי
בדורכ' עכ"ס שרא"י מנאל פלן עיונוכ' יא"ו ושערי יא"ו,
וידוע דשמים מקוס בשגחתו י"י וארץ כו"ל חלית
הפעולה וחו' פ"י הכתוב בשמים בשמי ובארץ הדורס
רגלו, פ"י בשמים כו"ל יושב ומשגיח בכלי יושב על כסאו
ומשגיח, ובארץ כו"ל סוף מעשכ ותכליתו ובסוף נקרא
רגל כמו רגלי ככר וכן הכ"כ, וע"י אמר ר' אבא פ"י
קונס שמים וארץ דלי' זכ"כ ש"קצ"ה י"י מתקן ככהשגחה
בשמים וכ"י ומעשכ העליונה ואחריו הפעולה בארץ,
וע"י מתליו יפס כלינס דלי' פלן עיונוכ' יא"ו ושערי יא"ו
כן כמכ במעשכ והפעולה חכו שמים וארץ, נמאל לפי
זכ' פ"י קונס שמים וארץ כיו"ס ש"קצ"ה כו"ל מתקן
ומכונס כמו שאנו אומרים בתפלה וקונס כלל',
ור' יתחק מפרש דפ"י קונס שרא"י קאי על א"א שער' פ"י
שקרא אח שמו י"י וכניס לתכלית ככו"ל שיעל שמו
וכבודו בארץ, ע"כ קוב בזכ' מהקצ"ה שרא"י ונעשכ שותף
עמו בעמי' [ומתקלוקן של ר"א ור"י א"ו אלא בדיבור
של ש"ס, אצל על מאמר א"א ברימותו וידו אל כ'י
אל עליון קונס שרא"י לכ"ס שפי' כ"י אבא, ובי"ז
א"י בגדל דקוטס דייג על פ"י בפרך יע"ש] ורבינו חז"ל
בשיות ר"א ומש"כ פ"י דלי' אחר שנהגכ ע"י כ"ס
ובכוונה למדנו משכ כלדוק בחזק גס כו"ל א"א כ"ס
וכרתי ע"י ש"א למדו ממלכי דק, מדכפסוק ככתוב
דבר מלכי דק בן ילאה מלך סדוס לקראת א"א וכן
דבר עמו, למדנו שפי' ברכת ש"ס שכ"י א"א זכ' בלשון,
וע"י בראון כשגב כו"ס"ף א"א ואמר אם מחוט ועד
שרוך נעל, וככוונה משום דפעולה א"א לכלל מלך
סדוס כ"י בשני דברים ובינו ע"י מעשיו כטובים עד ככ'
עד שזכר לכיות מאחז אח בעולם שיענימו עליו מאה,
וע"י הלונו בזכ' הענין בפרט לדרוך, אחר כמלכס,
דכל"ז לא נכרגו, ועל אלו שני דברים אמר שאינו מבקש
שכר מצעל המזל י"י לא על החוט שהניג מאחז אח
הקצ"ה וא"ס בעולם, ולא על שרוך נעל שכלכתי עמכ,
ועק

עולם בר קפרא א' כזכר שכו"ל מאחז אח בקרע, וככוונה
בזכ', שער שלל ב"א א"א כיכ העולם מתחבב ככ"ס הטבע
שכטציע הקצ"ה, ולא ילא דבר בכהשגחה פרטית למעלה
מן הטבע ע"פ איזכר שכר ועונש אם לא במקרה כמו
דדור המבול והפלגה, אצל מעשכ סתם בני האדם כיכ
מתחבב בעולם כמנהגו עד שז"א א"א וכתחיל הקצ"ה
עמו לשדר חלכות הטבע לפניו ע"פ שכר ועונש בכל
בהשגחה פרטית לפי מעשכ ז"א, ולזה כוונת צ"ז ד"ט
ש"י אלפים תכו שני אלפים תורה, ביינו דשני אלפים
בראשונים התנהג הטבע עלי השגחה על כל פרטי מעשכ
כמו שאין האז משגיח כ"כ על כן בשכר שכו"ל ילד
לפרנסו ולכלכלו לפי מעשיו באשר עדין דעותיו תכו
כמה עד שמתחיל לעסוק בחורב אז מדקדק עמו, כך
כ"י הנהגת העולם לפני מ"ת חכו עד שאיכס א"א כל
בלי עולם באשר מאז עיני כ' היו משוטטים בארץ לכלכל
אח בעולם לפי הפעולה ואיך גם מלאכי מעלה הבינו
כ"כ לשדר הטבע לפני א"א, וגם כל דרי מטה נחקקו
ע"י ודאי ציונות דסי' ג' ונברך בך וגו' אפי' כל
משפחות הדורס באדם אין מתברכות אלא בשביל ישראל,
כל גוי בארץ אפי' סגיות כו', וב"ב פ"ט אפי'
סגיות ש"ה מפרשות צ"ס הגדול היו נלוות בזכות
אברהם, ונא"א א"א מאחז כל בלי עולם, ובי"ק א' כזכ'
שכ"י מאחז אח בקרע, ור"ל כדאי ב"ב פ"ט עיקר
שכ"י היתה בהתחיות כיון שחטא אדם הראשון וסתלק
בטעם כ"י עד שז"א א"א וכתל לכורידה ע"ש באורן.
ומא' סגיות שגטות כדריכס כ"י שכתל בשגחתו ותי
בטעם ההתחון אלא שנקרעכ זכ' השלימות וא"א איכס
זכ' בקרע, וכו' דלי' ש"ס פ' מ"ב ויבואו אל עין משפט
ט"ן ששפחה מדריד בעולם בקשו לסמוכה, פ"י שהכלית

ק"ח
 פסוק
 [י"א: ה']

כרועץ שהחניטו להרוג חת מי שנת יחשוב כדעתם .
 ויבואר עוד להלן ו' : (ה) וירד ה' לראות וגו' .
 ענין ירידה כאן אינו כמו וחרד להלילו מיד מנרים .
 או וירד ה' בעמוד ענן דמרים . דשם משמעו
 גלוי שכינה . אבל כאן לא היה אלא השגחה
 פרטית זפי' ירידה הוא באשר היו כל העולם
 מתנהגים רק בצבצו ולא בהשגחה פרטית משום
 שלא התהלכו על פי תורה ועבודה (א) ואין
 כבוד לפני הקב"ה להזדקק עם ב"א פשוטים כאלה
 בכ"ז כשעשו העיר והמגדל שנגע הרבה לכונת
 הקב"ה ירד ה' מכבודו להענישם ולרחות במעשה
 בני האדם . היינו אנשים פשוטים שאין להם דעת
 תורה . וע"ע להלן י"ד כ' : (ו) הן עם אחד .
 משמעות עם היינו במנהג אחד כמש"כ להלן כ"ח
 ג' צפי' והיית לקהל עמים : וזה ההלם לעשות .
 עתה אינו אלא התחלת דבר עבירה כמה שרונים
 שיהיו בישוב אחד : ועתה לא יבצר מהם כל
 אשר יזמו לעשות . אם יגמרו המגדל יבואו
 למחשבה שניה למועצת כ"כ המגדל ממחשבתם זו . וזהו

העמק דבר

דברים שיש להם שייכות זל"ז כמו מלכד חיל
הכפורים. או הנעשים כמוכים זל"ז כמו מלכד
עולת החמיר. והרי לא היו שני רעבון הללו כמוכות
כי במאה שנה ציניהם וע"כ היה חיזה יחס ענין
לשניהם. ומזה יש ללמוד כי תכלית הרעב הראשון
לא בא רק משום נסיון לאברהם בלבד. כמש"כ שם
אלא ג"כ בתורת השגחה בכלל המדינה כי צעוד לא
בא אברהם היתה הנחמה הסבב שזרחה שמה כמו בכל
הפולס שהיה תכו כמש"כ לעיל י"א ה' אלא
משבא א"א החל השגחתו ית' להוסיף בארץ לחת
לאיש כדרכיו בחסד וצד"א. ואין השגחתו ית'
יכרת כ"א מתוך צרה וקוצ ה' למעוז. או ויודע
חוסו צו להזמין לאיש לפי מעשיו. ומי שאינו
מושגח בפרטית נשמו פנותיו וכלה והולך. וע"ז
כתיב ציטעיה מאוסל ומחשך עיני עורים תראינה.
והנה היה הרעב צימי אברהם לזה התכלית ומאז
החלו להרגיש דרך השגחה לאט לאט עד שעברו
מאה שנה וחזר ונשכח ושב הרעב צימי יצחק והראה
הקצ"ה השגחה נפלאה על יצחק אן. ומעין זה לכל
סציביו מש"ה כתיב מלכד הרעב וגו'. וילך יצחק
וגו'. שהיה לבו נסוח על אצמלק שברת צרית

באש
זל"ז

ההבה עם אביו שהיה לו לעזר לפרנסה צימי רח
אבל הוא חשועת אדם. ולא היה כן כאשר יבוא
עוד אשר עוד שטמוהו והרע ליצחק ישיבתו צימי
המלוכה ע"כ חשב יצחק מחשבות לילך למצרים
והזהירו הקצ"ה ע"ז: (ב) אשר אמר אליך
כבר ביארנו דזה הלשון אין משמעו אמירה ממש
אלא על הנראה מסדר השגחתו ית' שכך הוא רצונו
הוא אמירה של הקצ"ה כ"פ. וכמו גם בל' אדם
כתיב ואמרת אוכלה צמר. דמשמעו שהי' רצון
צדק. מכש"כ אלל דבר ה' דשייך זה הכונה. והזהיר
הקצ"ה כאן ליצחק בדרך כלל על כל ימי חייו
שהי' יודע שהוא מושגח בפרטות כאברהם. ואין
לו לשכון במקום בלי השגחה מן השמים. ועתה אנו
לו בפרט על אותה שעה: (ג) גור בארץ הזאת
נכלל בזה כל ארץ פלשתיים ע"כ ילא מכאן לנחל גרר
ואהיה עמך. להציל מאיבת אצמלק: ואברכך.
בשפע תבואה: כי לך וגו'. הוא טעם על הטון
גור בארץ הזאת משום שעליו להראות חציבות הארץ
שהיא שלו ושל זרעו: והקטתי את השבועה וגו'.
אם נסרע שבעת ברית צה"צ על גמינת הארץ
הוא מיותר שהרי אומר כי לך ולזרעך וגו' אלל

העמק דבר

בראשית יח :כא

ארדה נא. כבר נתבאר לעיל בדור הפלגה ענין ירידה כאן שהוא השפלת כבודו ית' להשגיח במעשי ב"א של תהו. והרי הם כקטנים שאין כבוד לאב להזדקק לשפוט מעשיו. אך כאשר עושה דבר מבהיל מוכרח הוא להזדקק ולהענישו אע"ג שאינו לכבודו. כך הי' ירידה לכבודו ית' להזדקק למעשי סדום: ואם לא. שהצעקה היה יותר מן האמת שיהיו ראויים לכליה: אדעה. אדע מה לעשות שיהיו מחויבים כליה כמו שהיה באמת שהזמין הקב"ה את המלאכים כדי שירשיעו לעשות עמם ויגע מזה לידי מיצוי הדין כמו שיבואר בריש פ' י"ט. אבל כבר נגמר הדין לכליה בשביל הצעקה:

וְלֹאֲכֵּהּ בַּחֲסֵהּ בְּכֵן אִשׁ חֹלֶה
חֹלֶה מְלֹאֲכֵהּ מְרִיב לְמִקּוֹם בְּחֵשֶׁת
לֹלֶם וְדִיב אֶדֶם לְמִר וְלִמְשֵׁן בְּכֵה
עַל מִי דִרִים לֹא יִכְבֵּד כִּי אִם עַל
חֵיטוֹת טוֹי הֵא
לְהַמְעַר בַּעֲלֹן
הַמְשִׁקָּה מְכֻד
חֹס הַכְּפֻרִים (נְמִי)

כִּן תִּהְיֶה מַלְאָכָה
 הַקִּטּוֹב וְהַרְעָה
 בְּמַעֲשֵׂהי בְּרָא
 כִּן תִּהְיֶה מַלְאָכָה
 הַקִּטּוֹב וְהַרְעָה
 בְּמַעֲשֵׂהי בְּרָא

יום - מקום מנוח קצבים :
 ה : כל השלל צדד וזהו
 והדי עומה על מלכות
 דין זה : עברה ונעיק
 חורה אור קדקד :
 צמיחה
 חס מורה
 חס

[illegible]

השנים

בן חור לבדיו וא
 שם חזקתו כמו ש
 רמ"ם"ל ע"ה וזו
 שישן מקום ענינו
 ובה מקם ד"ר פבל
 עישה לר"ה ענינו
 הרשעני אשר
 חלבו ד"ר כ"י
 רש"י"א אשר לר
 אולי שושה
 תחילת מלכות
 רבה לעולם ד"ר
 כ"ב וזה מחבלי
 כבא וזהו ענינו
 בארבעה שנים
 הרשעני ע"ה
 על ויהלל וזה
 מחבלי על ויהלל
 ע"ה וזה לר"ה

— *Macropodus chinensis* V.

תחיש חזיר ללך
במחשבתו כלי

1. *Chlorophyll a* and *Chlorophyll b* were determined by the method of Arar and Collins (1971). The concentration of chlorophylls was expressed in $\mu\text{g mL}^{-1}$ of the sample.

ל ושרה עליה קרות
גדו מופל לפניו חנן
זאת מלאכה בש' באב
א לעשותו אנו מחנני

אמר כל המצאב
בשמחה ושאני
רואה בשמחה
כל בשר ושושה יין

אף אני לא אמרתי
הכי מזהר ה' יהודה
מורים הבנים לרבי
איכא בתייה שמו

על כבוד: זה הכבוד אשר נהנה
לעשות למלךד ונ' - זה מיעוט הוא
לנ' לא יהיה דבר זה מנהג חלל כבוד
זה כבוד על כבוד לעלל: (בא)
קרא - יסא כבוד לפי קטננות

[illegible]

היה ק' תהיה ותהיה שם ענין
היה ענין הלבנה בע"ז ולא חל אחד מהם ידעו שחשבו זה חסון
ה' י' לפי ש' היה הלבנה עם מה יחד ודעה ודעה
ה' דבר אחר דבר לא היה כל פל של אלא בחסון לילה נמוס:

[illegible]

ה'תשנ"ב

) לא שמוע בלתי ונא נופח אלא כל הסמות
 ל כולן הוא נופח אשר רבא הלכהא מתנא
 י דידן * ולא דודו לו חבמים כל עיקר : א"ר
 ס שמעון ב"ג לא היו ימים טובים לישראל
 ל בתשעה עשר באב וכיה"ב : * בשלמא יום
 כ דבפורים משום דאית ביה סליחה ומחילה
 ז יום שניהנו בו לוחות האחרונות אלא ט"ו
 ח באב מאי היא אשר רב יהודה אמר שמשאל
 ט יום שהותרו שבטים לבוא זה בזה מאי דרוש
 י * זה הדבר אשר צהה ה' לבנות צלפחד וגו' ^{מסכת}
 יא דבר זה לא יהא נהג אלא בידו זה אמר ^ל
 יב רב יוסף אמר רב נחמן יום שהותר שבט
 יג בנימין לבוא בקהל שנאמר ^ד ויאיש ישראל
 יד ^{שם} ^ב לא יתן בתו לבנימין לאשה מאי דרש ^ב
 טו (אמר) רבה בר בר חנה א"ר יהושע יום שבלו

עין בשמש
נר בצודה

תיקנו כיצד הסוב והתקציב - פירוש כדרכה האומן ומלכה - חקט
 ויהי על הין הסוב והתקציב עמי תנשלה דברים לפי
 פהיו [כוח] נדר כדרכה ולא כדרכה: **יום** הכר מל - פירוש
 השתעשען תלפוזתה פהיו למעשה פירוש תחום תחלם סה סה
 סהה ונעלהו התולעם תלפוזתה

לא היה שרצו ועלו *רב כהנה אמר יום שנתנו
היוני בירד לקבורה ואמר רב כהנה *אותו
יום שנתנו היוני בירד לקבורה *תקע ביבנה
השוב והמשיב המבי שלא תסיריו והמשיב
שנתנו לקבורה רבה ורב יוסף ראמרי
חרוידו יום ששסקי מלכרות עצים למערכה
(*חגיגה) רבי אליעזר הגדול אומר כחמשה
עשר באב ואילך תשש כחה של חמה ולא
היו מדרתן עצים למערכה לפי שאינן יבשין
אמר רב מנשיא וקרו ליה יתחבר מגל מבאן
ואילך דמוסיף יוסף ודלא מוסיף (*יאסף)
(*חגיגה יוסף) מאי יאסף אמר רב יוסף
והקבריה אימיה: שבהן כנות ירושלים כו':
תיד בת סלך שואלח מבח כהן גדול בת
כהן גדול מבח סגן ובה סגן מבח משוח
מלחמה ובה משוח מלחמה מבח כהן הדיוט
וכל ישראל שואלין זה מזה כדי *שלא
ותבייש את מי שאין לו: כל הבלים מעונין

מבילה: אמר רבי אלעזר אפילו מקפילין ויצאו והולות בבריכה: רגא מי שאן לו אש חזא אמרוהו ברור וכו': חזו רבנן יפיות ע' לויף שאן האשה אלא לויף מזהמות שב למשפחה לפי *שאן האשה אלא לבנים נ קרו נזקתם לשום שמים וכלבד שהעמרונן רבי אלעזר עתיד הקדוש ברוך הוא לעשות ביניהם בן עדן וכל אחד ואחד מראה באצבעו אלהיו זה קיט לו ויושעט זה ה' קיטו הדרן עלך בשלשה פרקים וסד

[illegible][illegible]

תל יסוף כך ח"י נכ"ב
(וע"ה מרס"ב)

[סוף ספר יחזקאל]

[170, 243, 19]

רבינו חננאל

[illegible]

קִים

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מלחמה ובח משוח מלחמה מבח כהן הדיוט
ובל ישראל שואליו זה מות כדי ^אשלא