

THEORY OF MORPHOGENETIC FIELDS

One of possible explanations of the evolutionary change principle

Summary

The theory of biological evolution is accepted today as an indisputable scientific fact by which one can explain the transformation and multiplication of all living forms as well as the inter-relation of those forms. But, there is no agreement on the principle that moves the evolutionary processes. What raises numerous objections against the theory of evolution is the stunning abundance of living forms, because, on the basis of gradual change of populations and survival of the most suitable individuals, continuity in nature was expected as well. On the contrary, in nature there is discontinuity of biological entities (species), with strictly separated insurmountable barriers without observable transitive forms. It is entirely right to ask how the species of higher variety degrees, like insects, fish, birds and mammals, have become, by procedure of gradual evolution, the mechanism of natural selection. The theory of evolution, in all its phases, sees the species as random, historical contingents of entities that come to be by long accumulation of accidental successes. In view of that, any phenotype can develop only by means of accidental mutation and natural selection: from protein toward structures and form organisms. The theory of evolution does not have an adequate answer to many questions, e. g. how is it possible that in spite of permanent accumulation of genetic changes there is a long-term preserved condition of forms and characteristics, and also how is it possible that there is independent evolution of homologous, complex structures (like the eye) among numerous, very different species? The theory of morphogenetic fields offers the answers to those questions.

Key words: *phenotype, forms, homologous structures, morphogenetic fields, mutation, natural selection, robustness, theory of evolution.*