

THE ORIGINS OF EVOLUTIONARY INNOVATIONS

The history of life is a nearly four-billion-year-old story of transformative change. This change ranges from dramatic macroscopic innovations such as the evolution of wings or eyes, to a myriad of molecular changes that form the basis of macroscopic innovations. We are familiar with many examples of innovations (qualitatively new phenotypes that can provide a critical advantage) but have no systematic understanding of the principles that allow organisms to innovate. This book proposes several such principles as the basis of a theory of innovation, integrating recent knowledge about complex molecular phenotypes with more traditional Darwinian thinking. Central to the book are genotype networks: vast sets of connected genotypes that exist in metabolism and regulatory circuitry, as well as in protein and RNA molecules. The theory proposed can successfully unify innovations that occur at different levels of organization. It captures known features of biological innovation, including the fact that many innovations occur multiple times independently, and that they combine existing parts of a system to new purposes. It also argues that environmental change is important to create biological systems that are both complex and robust, and shows how such robustness can facilitate innovation. Beyond that, the theory can reconcile neutralism and selectionism, as well as explain the role of phenotypic plasticity, gene duplication, recombination, and cryptic variation in innovation. Finally, its principles can be applied to technological innovation, and thus open to human engineering endeavors the powerful principles that have allowed life's spectacular success.

The Origins of Evolutionary Innovations will be suitable for graduate level students taking courses in evolutionary biology, as well as a broader audience of practicing biologists.

Cover image: Cross section of an insect eye, showing internal structures such as the rhabdom and crystalline cones. Enhanced to accentuate these structures. © Garry Delong/Science Photo Library

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