

Neo-Lamarckism

The followers of Lamarck have attempted to revise the Lamarckian Concept of evolution by contributing their own ideas to it. This revised theory of Lamarck is known as Neo-Lamarckism. It has been supported by Lysaght, Hickard, Spearer, Cope, Osborn, Cannon etc. According to Neo-Lamarckism although the inheritance of the effects of use & disuse have not been proved, it has also not been shown that possibilities are not there. The supporters of Neo-Lamarckism have utilized the discovery of hormones. They say that - giving about the sex hormone secreted by sex gland brings about changes in somatic cells to produce its external influences of the effects the somatic cells can stimulate the body cells to produce specific secretion which is then reaches the sex cells through blood.

Such variations can easily be inherited by offspring. It's known that - change can affect the germ cells. Tower has experimented with potato-beetle and shows that - the effect of environment on the germ cells producing any change in somatic cells. He exposed their potato beetles to varying degree of moisture & temperature, when the reproductive organs were developing in them. The beetles themselves were unaffected but the offspring exhibited conspicuous variation in colour & patterns, which were inherited.

Tanning's Experiment

Tanning made many experiments upon Ascaris-Oecanthus. He noted that - if the environment was changed that - characters had modified & if against the original environment was provided

the modification disappeared.

Sumner's Experiment (Sumner's)

According to F.B. Sumner, if the temperature is increased to 30°C, the white mice would develop longer hind legs, tail & body, and if they were allowed to mate at low temperature, their offspring showed the longer size & proportions indicating the transmission of the character.

Kammerer's Experiment:

Kammerer worked on *Proterus anguinus* (an amphibia) living in underground cave water in complete darkness. It has vestigial eyes covered over by skin, it's also colourless. On bringing the animal to daylight - the animal develops colour & normal eyes and these characters are transmitted to their offspring.

Mc. Douglas' Experiment:

Mc. Douglas trained white rats to escape from a tank of water by certain route. In his experiment rats were plunged in to a tank of water from where there were two exits, one lighted & other dark. A rat leaving by the lighted exit got an electric shock, while one leaving by the dark exit got no shock. Thus number of trials needed for a particular rat to learn always to select the dark exit formed a measure of its speed learning. Three trained rats were then mated and their offspring in turn were taught - the problem of escape. This was repeated for 41 generations. He found that - there was a marked progressive decrease in the number of errors by white rats.

To prove the inheritance of acquired characters Guyer & Smith crushed the lens of rabbit and elongated it to four, which develop Antibodies. The Antiserum of four was injected in to frog-rabbit rabbit. Some of the offspring of rabbit were born with defective eyes & this character was inherited in successive generation. The above facts clearly indicate that there's definitely somethink in Lamarckian Theory. The modern view is only those characters are inherited, which affects the Germplasm, while others affecting somatoplasm are not inherited to their progeny.

The aspect of Lamarckism has persisted, because it seems that many of the more remarkable adaptations could have arisen only in direct response to the environment or to need of the organism. There are phenomena in evolution, which some believe to suggest that whatever may be said against it, there is some truth in Lamarckism of inheritance and it's possible that in future, truth may be found in it & the Neo-Lamarckians may be justified.

= (End) = = =