

# Historia de la Biología Comparada

Desde el Renacimiento, la reflexión sobre el mundo y la reflexión sobre la naturaleza humana realizaron recorridos paralelos. Todavía hasta el siglo XIX, el análisis de la naturaleza física, del hombre y de sus sociedades era inseparable. Personajes como como Descartes, Newton, Kant, Goethe, Humboldt, Darwin y Einstein reflejan en sus obras un interés tanto en la naturaleza como en el hombre, tanto en las ciencias como en las humanidades. No sorprende por tanto que una formación integral en Biología, incluya el estudio de la historia de esta disciplina

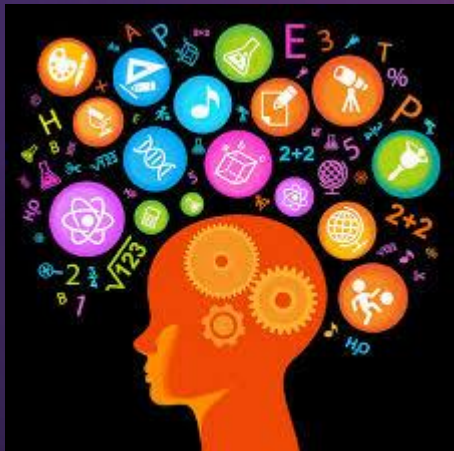


Donde no está el hombre, la naturaleza es un  
desierto.

(William Blake)

## ¿Por qué la Historia?

Resulta innegable la importancia que posee el estudio de la filosofía y la historia de la biología para la formación académica de los profesionales de la Biología. Es indiscutible que la ciencia es una empresa social y cultural, por lo que su comprensión no puede prescindir de la dimensión histórica. Por ello es pertinente que quienes realizan estudios de grado y posgrado en biología adquieran el conocimiento y las herramientas básicas que les permitan comprender la historia y filosofía de esta ciencia.



## Análisis histórico

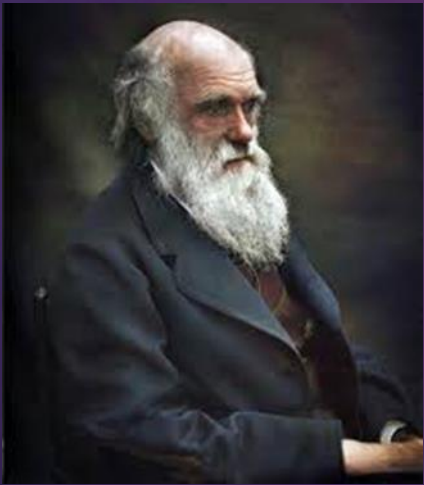
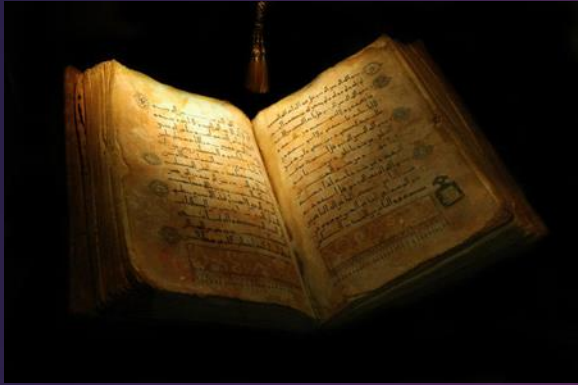
Conceptos, teorías, prácticas e instrumentos científicos forman parte de la historia social y cultural de la humanidad  
La ciencia surge de las instituciones sociales y culturales de una época determinada

### OBJETIVO

Desarrollar un proyecto anual sobre historia de la biología, durante los LIFs VII y VIII

Análisis de las concepciones de los naturalistas del siglo XVIII y XIX (Sistemática, Biogeografía, Paleontología, Transmutacionismo)

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El creacionismo de

# Louis Agassiz

y sus concepciones  
biogeográficas

Fabiola Juárez-Berens  
Antonio Alfredo Bueno-Hernández  
Jorge Enrique Llorente-Bousquets

Alfredo Bueno Hernández  
Jorge Llorente Bousquets

## L'evoluzione di un evoluzionista

Alfred Russel Wallace  
e la geografia della vita

A CURA DI MARIO ZUNINO

Nelson Papavero + Dante Martins Teixeira  
Jorge Llorente Bousquets + Alfredo Bueno

# HISTORIA de la BIOGEOGRAFÍA

*I. El periodo preevolutivo*



## EL AMAZONAS Y LA BIOGEOGRAFÍA: CREACIONISMO CONTRA TRANSMUTACIONISMO

### The Amazon and Biogeography: Creationism against Transmutationism

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#### RESUMEN

Durante el siglo XIX, el estudio de la distribución geográfica fue una pieza fundamental para entender la estrecha relación entre la variación morfológica y la distribución geográfica de los organismos, bajo la perspectiva de que esta relación podría finalmente esclarecer el debate de si las especies se originaban por creación o por transmutación. De manera independiente, tanto Wallace como Agassiz, estudiaron con gran interés la distribución geográfica de las especies amazónicas, aunque con propósitos completamente diferentes. Wallace pensaba que la distribución geográfica podría explicar cómo surgían las nuevas especies a partir de sus predecesoras, mientras que a Agassiz le interesaba demostrar que las especies surgían mediante actos de creación independientes y permanecían inmutables. El propósito de este trabajo es reflexionar por qué, si ambos dispusieron de la misma evidencia empírica, llegaron a interpretaciones tan opuestas. Se concluye que no fue propiamente la evidencia empírica, sino las influencias intelectuales que tuvieron cada uno la causa que determinó sus diferentes interpretaciones sobre la distribución biogeográfica.

**Palabras clave:** Amazonas, creacionismo, distribución geográfica, transmutación.

#### ABSTRACT

In the nineteenth century, the study of geographical distribution was a fundamental piece to understand the close relationship between morphological variation and the geographical distribution of organisms under the perspective that the relationship could finally respond to the debate on whether the species originated by creation or by transmutation. In an independent manner, Wallace as well as Agassiz both studied with great interest the geographical distribution of the Amazonian species, although for completely different purposes. Wallace thought that the geographical distribution could explain how new species emerged from his predecessors, while Agassiz was interested in demonstrating that species emerged from independent acts of creation and remained unchanged. The purpose of this paper was to reflect on why if both had the same empirical evidence they came to such opposite interpretations. It is concluded that it was not only the empirical evidence, but the intellectual influences that both had, the cause that determined their different interpretations of the biogeographic distribution.

**Keywords:** Amazon, creationism, geographical distribution, transmutation.



## The other face of Lyell: historical biogeography in his *Principles of geology*

A. Alfredo Bueno Hernández<sup>1</sup> and Jorge E. Zamora Zamora<sup>2</sup>

**Abstract**  
Although more attention has been given to Lyell's work on geology, his role in the history of biogeography is less known. This paper is an attempt to explore the relationship between the two fields. We will first look at the historical context of the time, then at the geographical distribution of the Amazonian species, and finally at the role of Lyell's work in the history of biogeography.

#### KEYWORDS

Although more attention has been given to Lyell's work on geology, his role in the history of biogeography is less known. This paper is an attempt to explore the relationship between the two fields. We will first look at the historical context of the time, then at the geographical distribution of the Amazonian species, and finally at the role of Lyell's work in the history of biogeography.

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## Translating the complexity of Mexican biogeographical patterns by naturalists in the 19th century: From Alexander von Humboldt (1769–1859) to Francis Sandelén (1826–1907)

A. Alfredo Bueno Hernández<sup>1</sup>, Jorge E. Zamora Zamora<sup>2</sup>, and Carlos Pérez-Malvéez<sup>3</sup>

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