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*Dynamic models of morphogenesis and theories of form*

Theories of forms, patterns, and morphogenetic processes are of a particular interest inasmuch as they are particularly recent and, on the other hand, they are philosophically very ancient and deep-rooted in the fundamental conflict which opposed for a long time the Galileian-Newtonian mechanics to the legacy of Aristotelian dynamics. In other words, contemporary theoretical works, either mathematical or physical and biochemical, are inscribed, whether consciously or not, into a broader philosophical tradition. This paper aims to sketch this situation and, in this context, to show in particular how the embryogenetic models introduced by René Thom, at the end of the 1960s, concur by now with the results of developmental genetics.