

Notitzbuch für

Animal Behaviour (English Edition)

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CHAPTER I ORGANIC BEHAVIOUR

Markierung (Gelb) - Position 23

Thus broadly used, the term in all cases indicates and draws attention to the reaction of that which we speak of as behaving, in response to certain surrounding conditions or circumstances which evoke the behaviour.

Markierung (Gelb) - Position 132

One of the first lessons which the study of animal behaviour, in its organic aspect, should impress upon our minds is, that living cells may react to stimuli in a manner which we perceive to be subservient to a biological end, and yet react without conscious purpose—that is to say, automatically.

Markierung (Gelb) - Position 175

Corporate Behaviour The word “corporate” is here applied to the organic behaviour of cells when they are not independent and free, but are incorporated in the animal body, and act in relation to each other.

CHAPTER II CONSCIOUSNESS

Markierung (Gelb) - Position 574

If we are to understand anything definite by the guidance of consciousness, we must conceive it as standing apart from and exercising an overruling influence over that which it guides. This is unquestionably an essential characteristic of consciousness, as generally understood by those who take the trouble to consider its relation to behaviour; and though some would seek to persuade us that a mere accompaniment of consciousness can somehow determine the continuance or discontinuance of organic behaviour, it is difficult to see how this can be the case.

Markierung (Gelb) - Position 830

Intelligent behaviour, founded on direct association gained through previous experience, we shall attribute to impulse ; but for rational conduct, the outcome of reflection and deliberation, we seek to ascertain the motive . In human affairs our motives are referred to certain categories each of which presupposes an ideal scheme, prudential, æsthetic, ethical, or other. To act

from motive and not from impulse is to act deliberately, because we judge the action to be expedient, seemly, or right, as the case may be.

Markierung (Gelb) - Position 857

Ever since the publication of Darwin's "Origin of Species," evolutionists have been divided into two sections where consciousness in the narrower sense is under discussion. The members of the one have contended that, though the physical and perhaps the lower mental nature of man is the outcome of evolutionary process, his higher mental attributes are of other origin. The members of the second section have urged that the higher not less than the lower characteristics of the mind of man have been evolved.

Markierung (Gelb) - Position 861

It is, however, becoming more and more clearly evident that the discussion of the relation of the animal to the human mind, if it is to be made a subject of scientific inquiry, must be conducted on psychological lines by those who have devoted years of study to the subject.

Markierung (Gelb) - Position 863

In this work such a discussion will be attempted, and animal behaviour will be treated as the precursor of human conduct, and as affording evidence of the germs from which the distinctively human mental attributes may have been evolved.

CHAPTER IV INTELLIGENT BEHAVIOUR

Markierung (Gelb) - Position 2154

It may be said that between the method of intelligence and that of fully developed rational procedure there is a wide gap which must have been bridged in the course of mental evolution. Unquestionably. And in contending that the methods of the animal are predominantly intelligent, I am far from wishing to assert dogmatically that in no animals are there even the beginnings of a rational scheme. Indications thereof do not indeed at present appear to have been clearly disclosed by experiment.

Markierung (Gelb) - Position 2159

The human child does pass in the course of his individual development from intelligent to rational procedure. Here there is a bridge which is crossed by every child. When we know more about the stadia of this development we shall be in a position to apply the results obtained in child-study in the analogous field of animal-study.

CHAPTER V SOCIAL BEHAVIOUR

Markierung (Gelb) - Position 2717

According to our interpretation, instinctive imitation is a factor of wide importance in animal behaviour, intelligent imitation, arising in close connection with interest in the doings of others, is a co-operating factor, but

of intentional and reflective imitation there is at present no satisfactory evidence in any animal below man.