

Bini-Systematization of the Organic World

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The phenomenon of sequential division of the whole into two parts and then division of each of these two parts into two ones and so on has been known for a long time and is called dichotomy. The latter becomes apparent in classifications of natural objects, in branching of the plants, in reproduction of organisms by division, in astronomy, chemistry, physics, geology and biology. This peculiarity of the organic world is called by Yu. Papin bini-systematization (from Latin bini - pair). Inside binial taxons of one and the same hierarchical level being in direct contradiction to each other one can find similar variation of features, that proves their homology.

Strictly speaking, together with two basic components there is always the third component, i.e. a taxon has a three-part structure. But the third part is always suppressed in quantity.

Bini-systematization shows itself especially brightly on the highest hierarchical levels. By cell construction all living beings are divided into Procaryota and Eucaryota. By way of feeding both of them are separated into two kingdoms: Procaryota - into Cyanobionta and Bacteria, Eucaryota - into Phyta and Zoa, etc. There are many persuasive examples of bini-systematization on the level of types, classes and other taxons.

Even those existing classifications, in which bini-phenomenon is not observed on any level, do not disprove it because in these cases there are in principal different variants of taxonomy. So, the Bivalvia class is separated by Yu. Papin only into two subclasses: Monodorsa with posterior branch and Bidorsa with posterior and anterior branches of the hinge line.

Although at present the division into several taxons is more often observed nevertheless bini-systematization in organic world must be not an exception but a principal regularity.