

## Francesco Redi (1626-1698) <sup>[1]</sup>

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[Francesco Redi](#) <sup>[3]</sup>, son of Florentine physician Cecilia de' Ghinci and Gregorio Redi, was born in Arezzo, Italy, on 18 February 1626. He studied philosophy and medicine at the [University of Pisa](#) <sup>[4]</sup>, graduating on 1 May 1647. A year later, Redi moved to Florence and registered at the Collegio Medico. There he served at the Medici Court as both the head physician and superintendent of the ducal pharmacy and foundry. Redi was also a member of the Accademia del Cimento, which flourished from 1657-1667. It was during this decade that Redi produced his most important works.

In 1664 Redi wrote his *Osservazioni intorno alle vipere* to his friend Lorenzo Magalotti, secretary of the Accademia. In this work Redi states that [snake](#) <sup>[5]</sup> venom is unrelated to the snake's bile, an idea contrary to popular belief. Redi performed countless experiments on the effects of snakebites, discovering that venom was only effective when introduced into the bloodstream via a bite. In order to prevent the passage of venom into the heart, Redi applied concepts relating to blood circulation to conclude that a tight ligature above the wound would help to reduce the amount of venom that reached the heart. Redi's work on snakebites marked the beginning of experimental toxicology.

In 1668 Redi completed what is viewed as his masterpiece, *Esperienze intorno alla generazione degli insetti*, and sent it to Carlo Dati, a Florentine nobleman and secretary of the *Accademia del Cimento*. In this work, Redi provided experimental evidence against [spontaneous generation](#) <sup>[6]</sup> in [insects](#) <sup>[7]</sup>, an Aristotelian idea that at the time was widely accepted. This popular idea possibly arose from the observations that [worms](#) <sup>[8]</sup> and other parasites seemed to simply "emerge" from decaying plants and animals. However, using [microscopy](#) <sup>[9]</sup>, Redi discovered an intricate system of reproduction in [insects](#) <sup>[7]</sup>. He examined the [egg](#) <sup>[10]</sup>-producing apparatus and observed the structures of the eggs of a variety of insect species. As a consequence of this work, Redi sought to challenge the doctrine of [spontaneous generation](#) <sup>[6]</sup> in lower animals. He concluded in *Esperienze* that animals more likely "are born from the eggs laid by their mothers, fertilized by coitus" than through [spontaneous generation](#) <sup>[6]</sup>.

In 1684 Redi published his parasitological treatise, *Osservazioni intorno agli animali viventi, che si trovano negli animali viventi*. Redi's research on the generation of [insects](#) <sup>[7]</sup> and parasitology was extended by physician Giovanni Cosimo Bonomo and apothecary Giacinto Cestoni, and their results were presented in *Osservazioni intorno a' pellicelli del corpo umano* in 1687. After years of work on toxicology, parasitology, and entomology, [Francesco Redi](#) <sup>[3]</sup> died on 1 March 1697 in Pisa, Italy.

## Sources

1. Belloni, Luigi. "Redi, Francesco." *Dictionary of Scientific Biography*, 11: 341-343.
2. Cobb, Matthew. *The Egg and Sperm Race*. London: Free Press, 2006.

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