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continents -- 1963. Magnetic anomalies over oceanic ridges -- 1968 -- ELEVEN. Stellar timekeepers -- 1968. Observation of a rapidly pulsating radio source -- 1970 -- TWELVE. Viruses reverse the genetic flow -- 1970. RNA-dependent DNA polymerase in virions of RNA tumour viruses -- 1973 -- THIRTEEN. Images of body and brain -- 1973. Image formation by induced local interactions: examples employing nuclear magnetic resonance -- 1974 -- FOURTEEN. Journey to the T cell -- 1974. Restriction of in vitro T cell-mediated cytotoxicity in lymphocytic choriomeningitis within a syngeneic or semiallogeneic system -- 1976 -- FIFTEEN. Molecular switches for "animal electricity" -- 1976. Single-channel currents recorded from membrane of denervated frog muscle fibres -- 1977 -- SIXTEEN. DNA sequencing: the silent revolution -- 1977. Nucleotide sequence of bacteriophage X174 DNA -- 1980 -- SEVENTEEN. The blueprint of animals revealed -- 1980. Mutations affecting segment number and polarity in *Drosophila* -- 1985 -- EIGHTEEN. A hole in Earth's shield -- 1985. Large losses of total ozone in Antarctica reveal seasonal ClO_x/NO_x interaction -- 1985 -- NINETEEN. Carbon cages and carbon tubes -- 1985. C₆₀: buckminsterfullerene -- 1995 -- TWENTY. Seeking other solar systems -- 1995. A Jupiter-mass companion to a solar-type star -- 1997 -- TWENTY-ONE. Dolly! -- 1997. Viable offspring derived from fetal and adult mammalian cells -- Contributors -- Index

Sommario/riassunto

Many of the scientific breakthroughs of the twentieth century were first reported in the journal *Nature*. *A Century of Nature* brings together in one volume *Nature's* greatest hits-reproductions of seminal contributions that changed science and the world, accompanied by essays written by leading scientists (including four Nobel laureates) that provide historical context for each article, explain its insights in graceful, accessible prose, and celebrate the serendipity of discovery and the rewards of searching for needles in haystacks.
