Chapter 27: Phylogeny and the history of life

Phylogeny

The history of life

Processes of diversification

Outline

Phylogeny

Constructing phylogenetic trees Example: the evolution of whales

The history of life

The shape of the tree
The fossil record
Putting the timeline together

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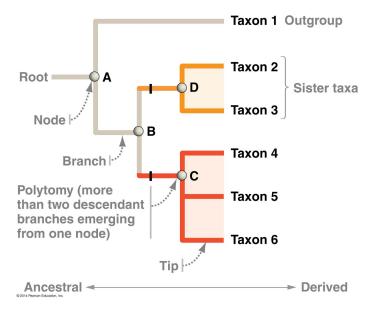
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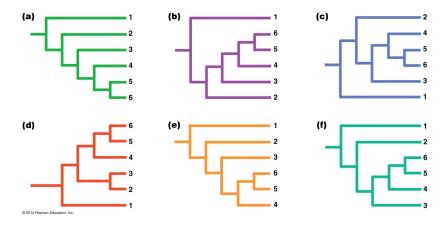
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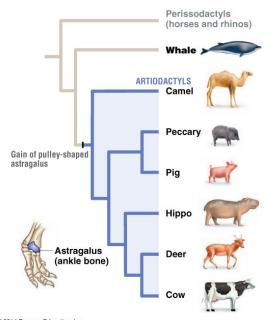
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(a) Data set 1 (morphological traits): Whales diverged before the origin of artiodactyls.



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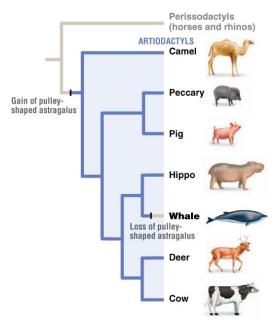
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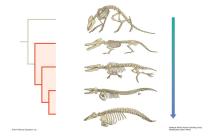
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- What is the effect of unique characteristics (like E, F, G, H, I)
 - * They affect phenetic trees, but not cladistic trees
 - * As long as we are sure that they are derived!
- Why might whales have more derived characters than the other species?
 - * Because they have had to adapt more since moving to the water

(b) Data set 2 (DNA sequences):

Whales and hippos share a common ancestor.

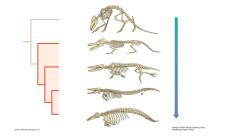


Confirmation



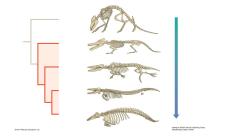
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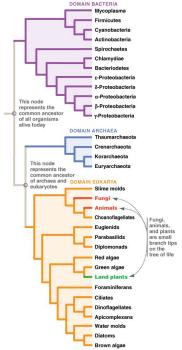
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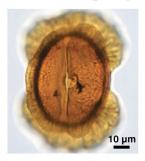
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(a) Intact fossil (pollen)

(b) Compression fossil (leaf)





(c) Cast fossil (bark)

(d) Permineralized fossil (tree trunk)





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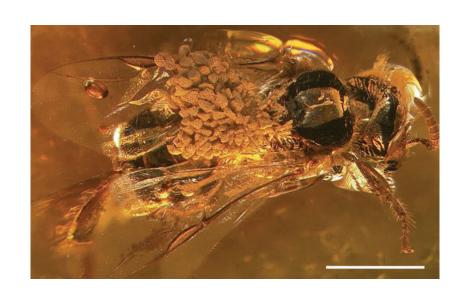
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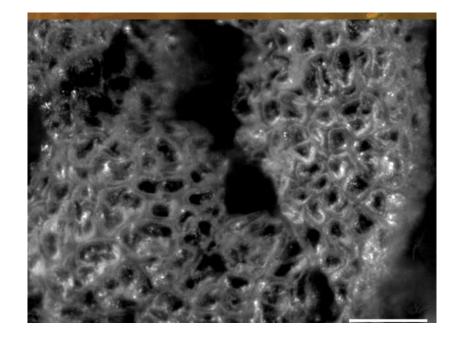
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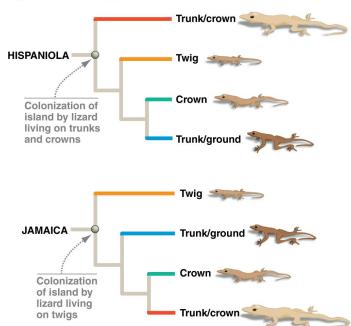
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(c) The same adaptive radiation of *Anolis* has occurred on different islands, starting from different types of colonists.



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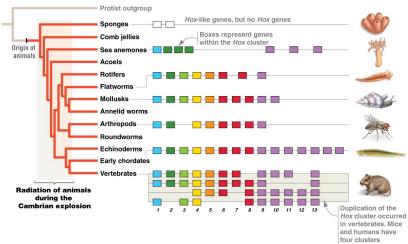
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Outline

Phylogeny

Constructing phylogenetic trees Example: the evolution of whales

The history of life

The shape of the tree The fossil record Putting the timeline together

Processes of diversification

Adaptive radiations

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