

# Evolution Glossary

**Homologous**= Structures with common origin, but different function.

**Analogous**= Structures with the same function, but different origin.

**Vestigial**= Rudimentary, undeveloped, no value

**Bergmann's Rule**= within a species, body mass increases with latitude and colder climate.

Allen's Rule= in warm blooded species, size of limbs decrease with decrease of mean temperature.

Gloger's Rule= More heavily pigmented forms found in more humid environments.

Genetic Drift= No direction or selection, an individual leaves more offspring by chance.

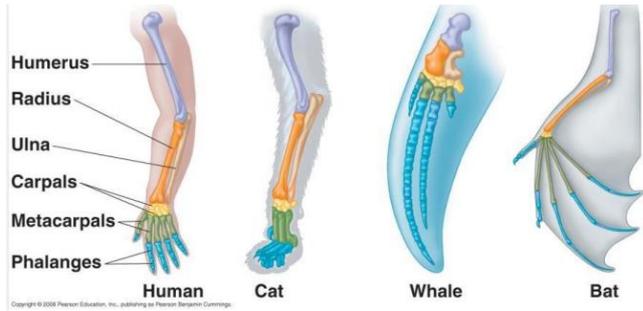
Mutation= Nucleotide sequence changes. Can be caused by copying errors and creates variation in gene pool. Deleterious mutations reduced by natural selection. Advantageous mutations may accumulate and result in adaptive evolutionary changes.

Adaptation= Change in structure/function that makes an animal better suited, biologically and culturally. Occurs over several generations.

Adaptive Radiation= Short term process, adjusting to changes in environment in one lifetime.

Divergent evolution= Species diverges into two or more descendant species, becoming more and more dissimilar.

Convergent evolution Speciation= Development of similar structures in organisms not directly related. Usually seen in similar environments.



## Ratites

Any bird whose sternum (breastbone) is smooth, or raftlike, because it lacks a keel to which flight muscles could be anchored. All species of ratites are thus unable to fly. They are a peculiar and puzzling group, with anatomic anomalies.

The group includes some of the largest birds of all time, such as the moa and the elephant bird (Aepyornis). Extant ratites include the ostrich, emu, cassowary, rhea, and kiwi.

