

Clades

A clade is a group of organisms that have evolved from a common ancestor.

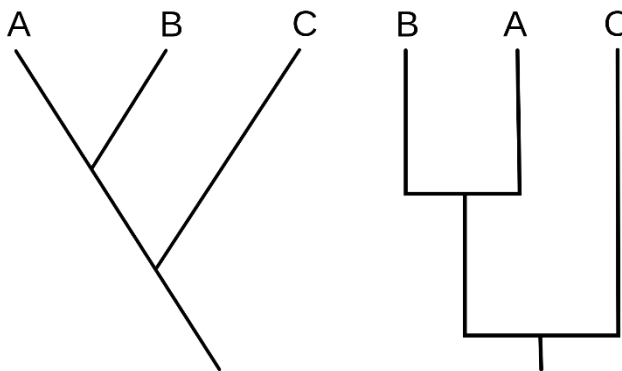
Traits can be **analogous** or **homologous**.

Analogous structures have the same function but differ in fundamental structure. They have a different ancestry (**convergent** evolution). Examples include wings in bats, birds, and insects.

Homologous structures have a different function but are similar in fundamental structure. They have common ancestry (**divergent** evolution). Examples include the pentadactyl limb in vertebrates.

Cladogram

Cladograms are tree-like diagrams that show the most probable sequence of divergence in clades.



Evidence from cladistics has been used to reclassify the figwort family according to DNA evidence that has been collected, which identified the different common ancestors. The similarities among the numbers of Scrophulariaceae family were superficial. The general flower shape and form of the seed capsule evolved many times from different ancestors. Different plant species adapted to similar pollinators and adopted similar seed dispersal strategies.

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Page 5 of 5