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Answer this question in your notes.

How do scientists decide if organisms are the same species?

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In 1942 Ernst Mayr proposed the biological species (oncept).

It stakes that a biological species is a group of $\frac{1}{2}$ or potentiating interbreeding $\frac{1}{2}$ population that are reproductively $\frac{1}{2}$ from other such groups.

What does this mean?

Reproductive isolation occurs when a <u>borrer</u> separates groups.

Sometimes these barriers are not complete so we get by brid.

Can you think of a hybrid animal?

A wolf and a hybrid can mate and create a fertile dog-wolf.

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Asian elephants and African elephants do not interbreed. They are separate species.

The biological species concept fails when $\underline{reffering}$ to organisms that reproduces \underline{CSRUCH} .

Modern biologists recognize species by Studying their features.

Only about 1.5 millions species have been described, but there are an estimated $\underline{6}$ million species in the tropics (only 500, 000 have been $\underline{150000}$.)

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Convergent Evolutionorganisms evolve similar features <u>independently</u> often because they live in similar <u>habitat</u>. i.e.: wings of <u>b</u>; <u>d</u> and wings of <u>in secto</u>. Analogous characters- similar features that evolve through <u>Convergent</u> evolution.

Phylogeny- the <u>evolutionary</u> history of a species

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Derived Traits- unique charcterisitcs.

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