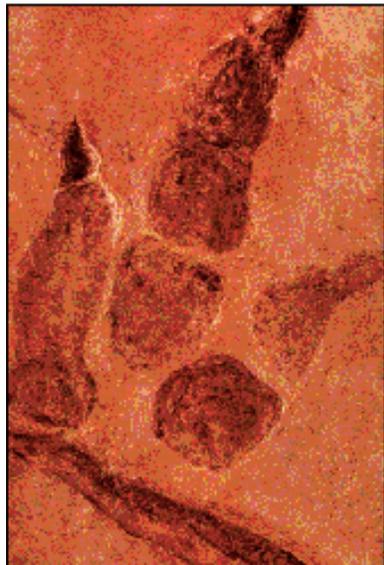




Dinosaur footprint



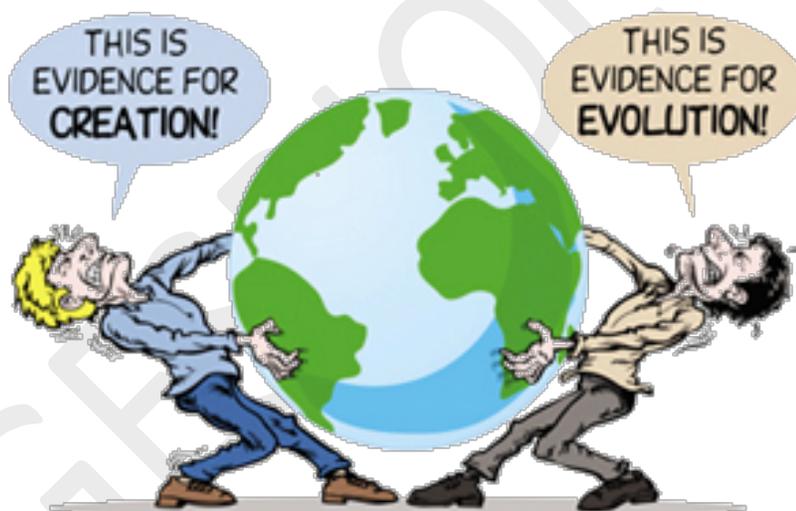
Devonian tree fern



Bat fossil



Trilobite fossil



<http://tgesbiology.weebly.com/2-evidences-of-evolution.html>

EVIDENCES OF EVOLUTION

UNIT 1 CHAPTER 2

NAME _____

DATE _____

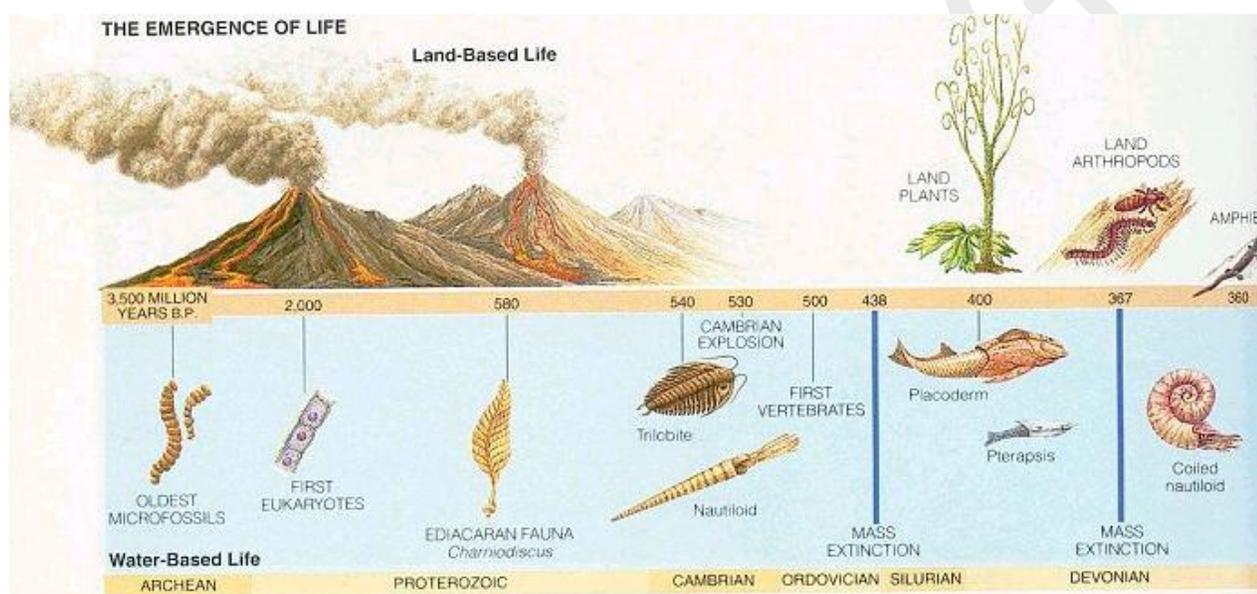
THE SCOPE OF SYLLABUS

Interrelationship among organisms

Evidences of evolution- Morphological evidence, Homology and analogy, vestigial organs, Atavism physiological, embryological, palaeontological (fossils) missing links (Archaeopteryx) and connecting links physiological evidence (serology), Darwin's finches and biogeographical evidences.

LIFE ORIGINATED IN THE SEA AND PROGRESSED TO LAND..... FROM SINGLE CELLED TO MULTICELLULAR ORGANISMS, FROM SIMPLE ORGANISMS TO COMPLEX ORGANISMS.....

WE HAVE STUDIED THE THEORIES FOR EVOLUTION... HERE WE STUDY THE EVIDENCES OF EVOLUTION.



INTER-RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ORGANISMS

According to the theory of evolution, all present day organisms have evolved from simple forms that existed in the past. Despite the diversity in organisms, all living beings exhibit basic unity in both structure and life processes. This indicates that all living organisms have evolved from a common ancestor.

Similarities can be seen in structural organization:

1. All organisms are made up of one or more cells.
2. Different types of cells also have same basic structure with same organelles.
3. The macromolecules forming the protoplasm are also similar in all cells.

Similarities in life processes:

1. All living organisms obtain matter and energy from their surroundings.
2. To maintain life all living organisms use energy to synthesize new compounds for growth.
3. All organisms grow and reproduce.

MONOPHYLETIC ORIGIN

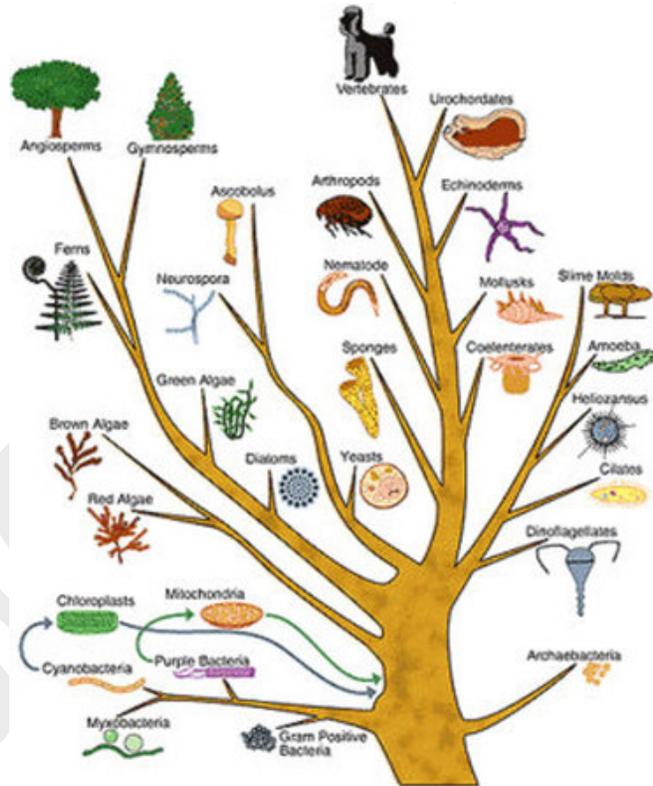
All these similarities indicate that organisms have evolved from one common ancestor. This is called **Monophyletic origin**.

This process has occurred resulting in more than a million species from one common ancestor and is described as "**descent with modification**".

The descent with modification of states that-

- First organisms to appear were unicellular.
- Multicellular organisms evolved from the unicellular organisms.
- The earliest organisms were simple forms and gradually evolved and became complex organisms.

This is supported by evidence from different branches of Biology.



EVIDENCES FROM MORPHOLOGY AND ANATOMY

HOMOLOGY

Structures that are embryologically similar, but have different functions, are called **homologous structures**. They have different appearance, perform different functions but have common origin and same basic pattern. This phenomenon of similarity between organs of different animals having common origin is called **Homology**.

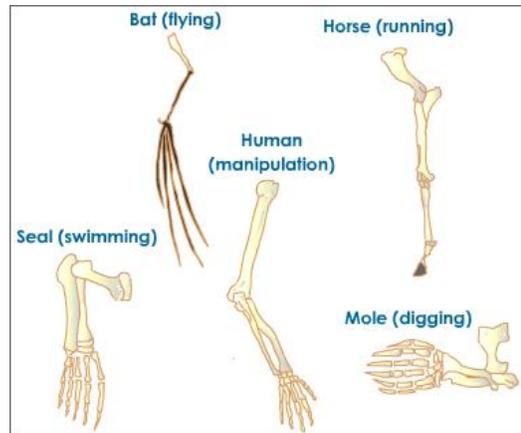
HOMOLOGY OF FORE LIMBS

Consider forelimbs of whale (flippers), bat (wings), bird (wings), horse and man. The forelimbs of whale is modified for swimming, the fore limbs of birds and bats are modified for flying, horse for running and man for grasping. The functions of the fore limbs of these animals are completely

different and they also differ in their external appearance. However they have the same pentadactyl pattern, with almost the same skeletal elements or bones (humerus, radius-ulna, carpals, metacarpals and phalanges), muscles, nerves and blood vessels arranged on the same pattern.

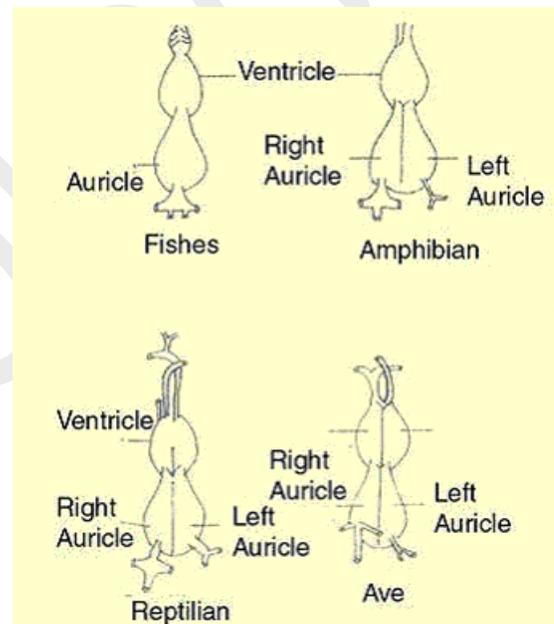
The existence of homology in the structural plan of limbs of vertebrates can be explained on the basis that all of them have evolved from common ancestors.

Thus, homology in structural organisation provides a convincing evidence for the concept of descent with modification.



HOMOLOGY IN STRUCTURE OF HEART

The heart is two chambered in fishes, with one auricle and one ventricle. The auricles receive blood from the entire body and ventricle pumps it to the gills. In amphibians and lower reptiles, the heart is three chambered. There are two auricles and one ventricle. The oxygenated blood from lungs is collected in the left auricle and deoxygenated blood from rest of the body in the right auricle. Thus the oxygenated and deoxygenated blood is stored separately. However these get mixed in the ventricle while being pumped to the body organs. In higher reptiles, birds and mammals heart is four chambered and the oxygenated and deoxygenated blood is completely separated. This presents a gradual modification in the heart of vertebrate series while the fundamental structure of heart remains same in all the groups.

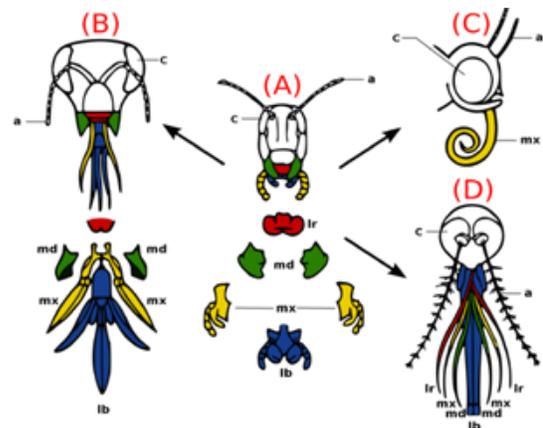


HOMOLOGY IN INSECTS MOUTHPARTS

Mouthparts in insects also show homology; the basic structures of the mouthparts are the same, including a labrum (upper lip), a pair of mandibles, a hypopharynx (floor of mouth), a pair of maxillae, and a labium. Some structures are enlarged and modified while some are lost.

In cockroach and grasshopper the mouth-parts are modified for biting and chewing, they have strong mandibles and maxillae for manipulating food.

In mosquitoes mouth-parts are modified for piercing, the



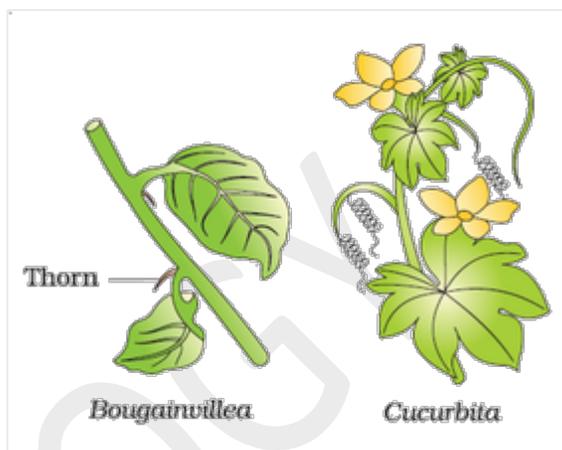
labrum and maxillae form tube and mandibles form piercing stylets. In housefly and butterfly the labrum is reduced; mandibles are lost and maxillae become long forming sucking tube.

HOMOLOGY OF PLANT PARTS-

Thorns of *Bougainvillea* and tendrils of *passiflora* are homologous structures. These are modified branches and are located at the same position and serve the function of helping in climbing.

Phyllode of *Opuntia*, phylloclade of *Ruscus* and cladode of *Asparagus* are modified stem and carry out photosynthesis.

Presence of homologous organs confirms common ancestry and interrelationship between organisms. Those individuals from the same group have undergone **adaptive divergence** or also called **divergent evolution**.



Define homologous organs.

2008 1M

ANALOGY

Analogous organs perform the same function and have almost similar appearance, but they develop in totally different groups and have different basic structure.

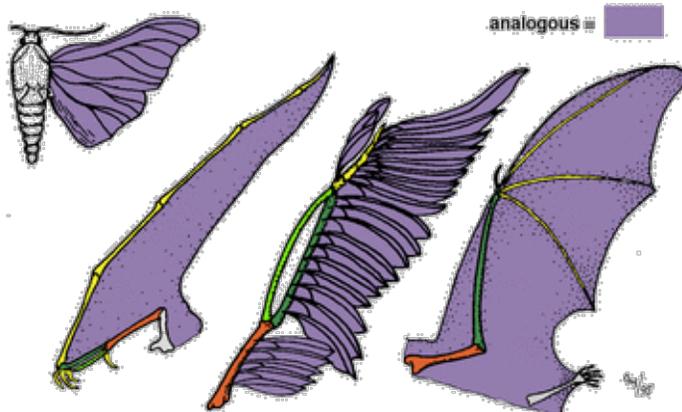
Thus, **analogy** is the superficial similarity in appearance between organs of different animal groups because they carry out the same function.

ANALOGY IN WINGS

The wings of an insect (dragonfly), bird (eagle), mammal (bat) and reptile (pterodactyl) perform the same function of assisting in the flight but differ considerably in their structure.

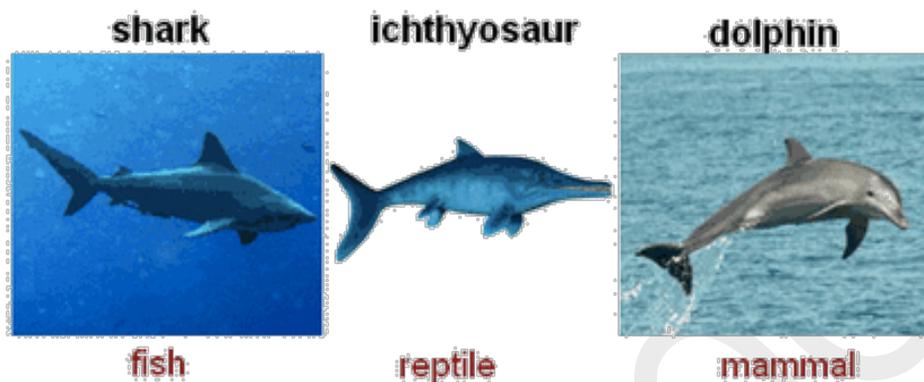
The wings of an insect are just extensions of body wall without any skeletal support, the wings of pterodactyl and bat are skin folds supported by fingers and the wings of a bird are modified forelimbs.

This shows that these organs have developed to perform the same function in response to the same need but their basic architecture is different because these belong to different groups of animals.



ANALOGY IN BODY SHAPE

A fish, an *Ichthyosaur* and a whale have stream-lined body and are adapted for aquatic existence. However these organisms belong to three different classes of vertebrates with no traces of common ancestry.



ANALOGY IN PLANTS

Leaves of plants and cladode of *Ruscus* are analogous. These look alike and carry out photosynthesis but the cladode of *Ruscus* is stem.

Analogous organs are developed in the evolutionary process through adaptations of distantly related organisms to the same mode of life. This is called **adaptive convergence or convergent evolution**.



DIFFERENCES BETWEEN HOMOLOGOUS AND ANALOGOUS ORGANS

	Homologous organs	Analogous organs
1	Are adapted to perform different functions	Are adapted to perform similar functions
2	have different appearances	have similar appearances
3	have same basic structural plan	have different basic structures
4	have common origin	have different origin
5	exhibit divergent evolution	exhibit convergent evolution
6	ex- fore limbs of vertebrates	ex- wings of bird, bat and insect.

- | | |
|--|----------|
| Differentiate between homologous and analogous organs with an example of each type. | 2000 3M |
| Differentiate between homologous and analogous organs. | 2004 2M |
| State three differences between Homologous and Analogous organs and give an example of each. | 2010 4M |
| Explain convergent and divergent evolution with suitable examples. | 2012 4cM |

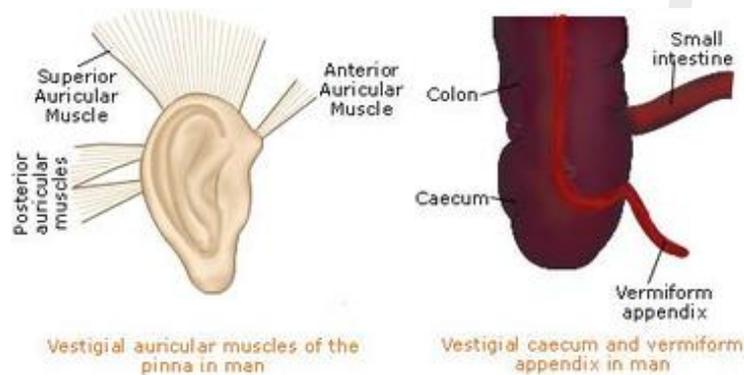
VESTIGIAL ORGANS

Organs that are rudimentary or poorly developed, non-functional or useless to the possessor but were functional in the ancestors are called *vestigial organs*.

From the point of view of descent with modification, the existence of vestigial organs can be explained in terms of changes in a descendant species, perhaps connected to changes in the environment or modes of life of the species.

Those organs are thought to have been functional in the ancestral species but have since become unnecessary and non-functional in some of the present day organisms.

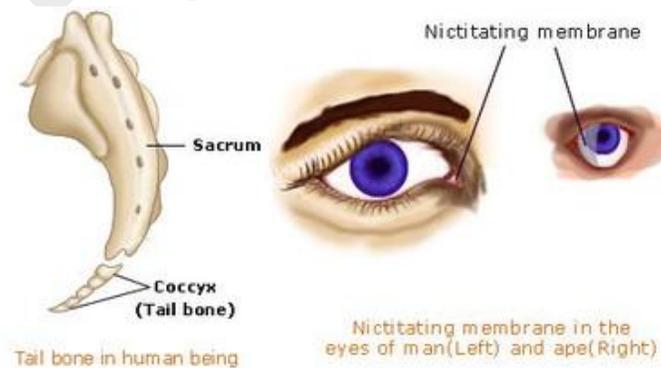
Examples: In man--- Nictitating membrane, ear muscles, vermiform appendix etc.



Examples of vestigial organs in other animals hind limbs of whales, the haltere (vestigial hind wings) of flies and mosquitos, vestigial wings of flightless birds such as ostriches, and the vestigial leaves of some xerophytes (*e.g.* cactus) and parasitic plants (*e.g.* dodder).

Vestigial structures, as defined by evolutionists, are body structures that have no function in a present-day organism but were probably useful to an ancestor.

Vestigial organs in plants include scale leaves of *Ruscus* and underground stem.



Define Vestigial organs

2001, 2009 1M

What is a vestigial organ? How does the presence of a vestigial organ support the doctrine of evolution?

2000 2M

ATAVISM

Reappearance or re-functioning of certain ancestral characters after several generations is called atavism. Atavisms are traits of distant ancestors that reappear in the modern day. In order for the trait to be an atavism, an organism's parents can't have the trait, and neither can recent ancestors.

E.g. Short tail in some human babies, power of moving ear pinnae in some persons, long dense body hair



Write a short note on atavism.

2001, 2007, 2012 1M

PALEONTOLOGY

Fossils are the preserved remains of animals, plants or their parts found in various strata of earth. Fossils may be of entire organisms or a part which got buried, a mould or cast, foot prints or imprints of a leaf on a stone. The study of fossils is called *paleontology*. Paleoanthropology is the study of human fossils and paleobotany is the study of plant fossils.

Fossils can result by several methods. However these methods are purely accidental. There are many methods of fossilization.

1. Petrification: - It is the commonest method. In this method dead and buried organisms turn into stones. This is due to formation of sedimentary rocks under water. While the soft parts disappear due to decaying, hard parts get preserved due to mineralization. The preservation happens in the original strata.

2. Petrification of soft parts: - Under certain conditions muscles and other soft organs may get mineralized and form rocky fossils. Several such plant fossils had been obtained.

3. Preservation of foot prints: - Moving animals on soft mud can leave foot prints. These prints, if left undisturbed, can get hardened and form rocky fossils. A study of such imprints can provide clues regarding the body form and characteristics of the extinct animal.

4. Moulds and casts: - Fossilized moulds are found in volcanic ashes. Several invertebrate fossils had been obtained as moulds. They provide details about the exact physical features of the animal.

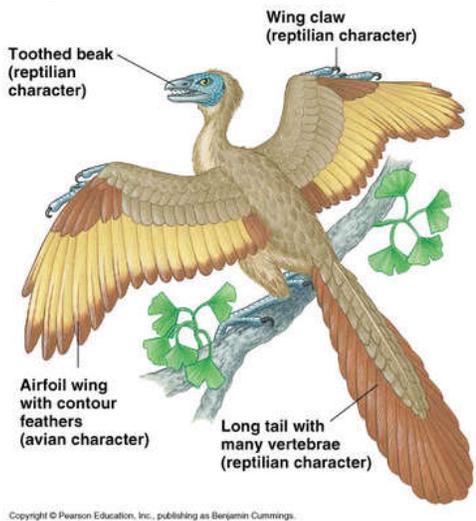


5. Fossilization in resins and amber: - Normally, insects get entangled in soft sticky secretions of trees called resin. The dried material can get fossilized. These fossils can even reveal the colour of the organism.

Archaeopteryx lithographica

Archaeopteryx (meaning "ancient wing") is a very early prehistoric bird, dating from about 150 million years ago during the Jurassic period, when many dinosaurs lived. The fossil was discovered by Andreas Wagner.

It is one of the oldest-known birds. This crow-sized animal may have been able to fly, but not very far and not very well. Although it had feathers and could fly, it had similarities to dinosaurs, including its teeth, skull, lack of a horny bill, and certain bone structures. Archaeopteryx had a wingspan of about 1.5 feet (0.5 m) and was about 1 foot (30 cm) long from beak to tail. It probably weighed from 11 to 18 ounces (300 to 500 grams).



Reptilian characters

Presence of teeth in jaws,
fingers having claws,
long tail with free caudal vertebrae,
Presence of scales and sternum without keel.

Avian characters

Presence of feathers on the body,
forelimbs modified to form wings,
jaws drawn into beak,
presence of V shaped furcula or wish bone,
Limb bones and girdles are bird like.

Pseudomorphs

Casts of bodies of individuals living in the past.

Pseudofossils

Rocks showing markings or outlines resembling particular plant or animal structures because of mineral substances.

Significance of study of fossils

1. Distribution in successive strata-- when fossils are arranged from old to recent, there is gradual successive changes. These changes show that ancient fossils are simple forms and the recent ones in the upper strata are highly evolved. The highly evolved fossils or the fossils of man are found in the recent rocks.

2. Missing links-- These are fossils (extinct organisms) that had characters of two adjoining phyla (groups) and are called transitional fossils.

Eg. **Archaeopteryx**--- link between Reptiles and Birds.

Seymouria-- fossils from carboniferous period with characteristics of both Amphibians and Reptiles.

Pteridosperms---fossils from carboniferous and Permian periods with characters of Ferns and Gymnosperms. The leaves were like ferns and stem showed secondary growth like gymnosperms.



Seymouria-- Amphibians and Reptiles



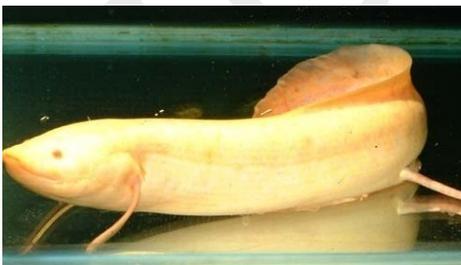
Pteridosperms--- Ferns and Gymnosperms

3. Connecting links-- The present day living organism having characters of organisms of two adjoining phyla (group). These animals establish continuity in the series by proving that one group has evolved from the other.

Eg. **Protopterus or lung fishes** show characters of Fishes and Amphibians, paired fins and dermal scales like fishes and 3 chambered heart and lungs for breathing air like amphibians.

Duck billed platypus and spiny ant eater shows characters between reptiles and mammals,

Chimaera or rabbit fish between cartilaginous and bony fishes, **Peripatus** between annelids and arthropods, and **Neopilina** between Annelids and Molluscs.



Protopterus --Fish and Amphibians



Mammals and Reptiles- Duck billed platypus.

Problems in formation of fossils

- Do not get fossilized properly, destroyed by bacteria, soft bodied animals are not fossilized.
- Deeper fossils not available can get destroyed by natural forces.
- Some destroyed due to lack of awareness by human beings.
- Fossils in the sea floor and in mountains or land covered with jungles cannot be accessed.

Evolutionary history of HORSE

Otheneil C Marsh described the fossil history of horse. Accordingly it began about 60 million years ago in North America.

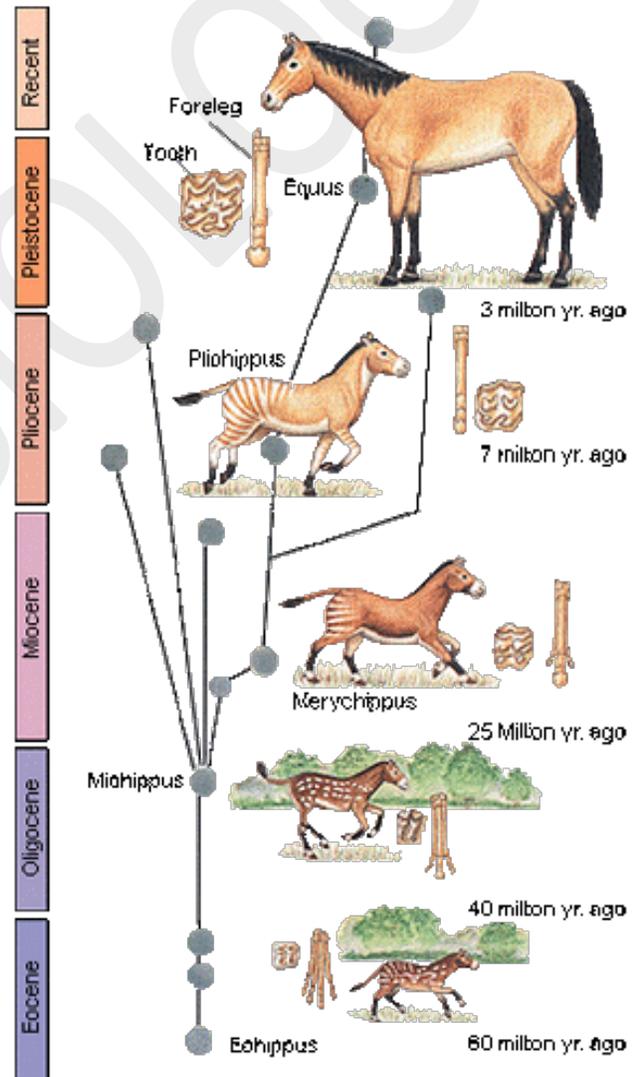
The ancestors of present day horse were small-sized, fox like forms. These forms gradually changed and evolved into the present day horses. The stages in the evolution are described as- Eohippus, Mesohippus, Merychippus, Pliohippus and Equus.

Progressive trends–

1. General increase in size and weight
2. Lengthening of limbs
3. Increase in height
4. Increase in neck length
5. Enlargement and complexity of brain

Retrogressive trends–

- Loss of toes in fore and hind limbs
- Loss of canines in upper and lower jaws
- Loss of hair from body.



STAGES IN EVOLUTION OF HORSE

	Scientific name	common name	Epoch	characters
1	Eohippus	dawn horse	Eocene	28 cms height, with 4 fingers and 3 toes, molars are short crowned.
2	Mesohippus	Intermediate horse	Oligocene	60 cms height, with 3 fingers and 3 toes, molars are short crowned.
3	Merychippus	Ruminant horse	Miocene	100 cms in height, with 2nd and 4th digits as splints in fingers and only 3rd toe, molars are long crowned
4	Pliohippus	Pliocene horse	Pliocene	108 cm height, with only 3rd digit in finger and toe, long crowned molar
5	Eqqus	Modern horse	Pleistocene	150 cm in height, with only the 3rd digit in fingers and toes, long crowned molars

Briefly explain paleontology

2000, 2002, 2004, 2011 1M

How does paleontological evidence support the theory of organic evolution? Explain with an example.

2007 3M

What are the important changes in the evolution of the modern horse from the Eohippus (ancestral horse)?

2006 3M

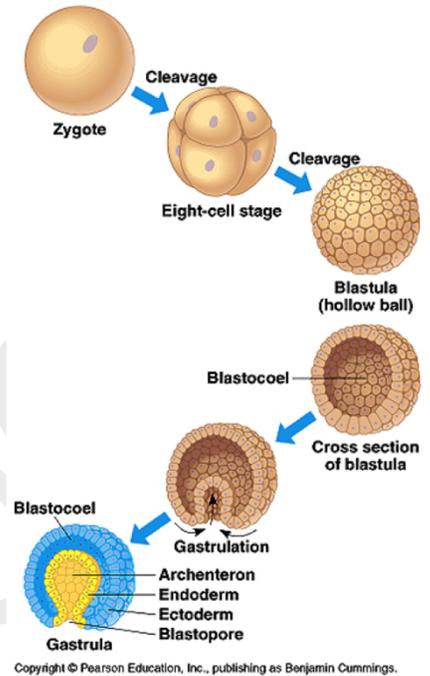
Differentiate between connecting links and missing links.

2001 1M

EVIDENCES FROM EMBRYOLOGY

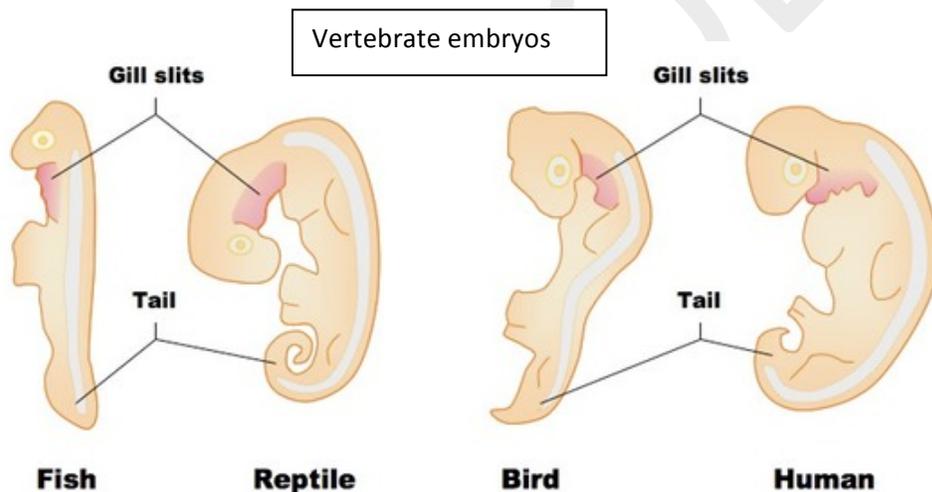
1. Similarity in early development of animals:

All animals start their life cycle as a zygote and develop to form morula, blastula and gastrula. The gastrula shows three germ layers- Ectoderm, mesoderm and endoderm. These germinal layers also develop to form same types of parts in all animals.



2. Similarity in vertebrate embryos:

The embryos of fishes, amphibians, reptiles, aves and mammals resemble closely in the early stages. In fact it is difficult to distinguish them. Show presence of similar head with rudiments of eyes and ears. Possess pharyngeal clefts, notochord and embryonic tail. Notochord is replaced by vertebral column in all vertebrate embryos



3. Temporary embryonic structures-

Embryos of certain animals possess temporary non functional that disappear or reduce before birth. Examples- gill clefts are seen in embryos of all land vertebrates that is not present in adult. Tooth-buds are present in embryos of toothless whales and birds, embryos of all vertebrates have notochord which is replaced by vertebral column in adults.

4. Recapitulation theory-

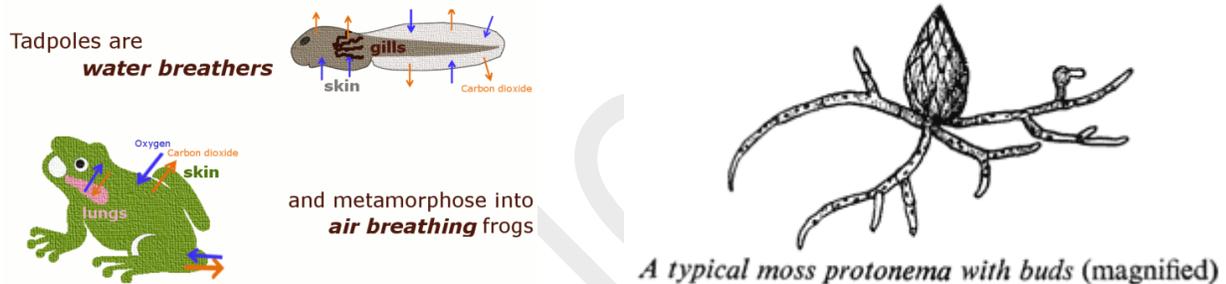
This was proposed by Von Baer, and revised and renamed **BIOGENETIC LAW by Ernst Haeckel**. This states that "Ontogeny repeats phylogeny", an organism during its embryonic development repeats in an abbreviated form the evolutionary history of an individual.

Ontogeny is the developmental history of an organism, starting from the zygote whereas **phylogeny** is the brief evolutionary history of an organism.

Example- Development of frog---

The tadpole shows fish-like characters, gills, tail with tail-fin and lateral line. This suggests that frogs evolved from fishes.

Appearance of the filamentous protonema during the development of moss and fern. Protonema resembles algae thus suggesting the algal ancestry of bryophytes



Differentiate between ontogeny and phylogeny

2002, 2008 1M

What is phylogeny?

2006 1M

BIOGEOGRAPHY

The study of distribution of animals and plants on earth surface is called **Biogeography**.

Continental drifts or plate tectonics were described by Alfred Wegener.

All the continents formed a single land mass –PANGAEA. This was then divided into Laurasia and Gondwana. Later Wallace, reorganised the realms on the basis of terrestrial and fresh water vertebrates. These realms separated from each other by major barriers leading to changes in climatic conditions.

Discontinuous distribution-

When descendants of a common ancestor inhabit different geographical areas, it is called **discontinuous distribution**.

Example- Great Britain and Japan have similar animal life even though they are separated by long

distances. Camels occur in Asia whereas their close relatives, Llama are found in South America.

Restricted distribution.

Some areas of the world have unique organisms not found anywhere else, this is called **restricted distribution**.

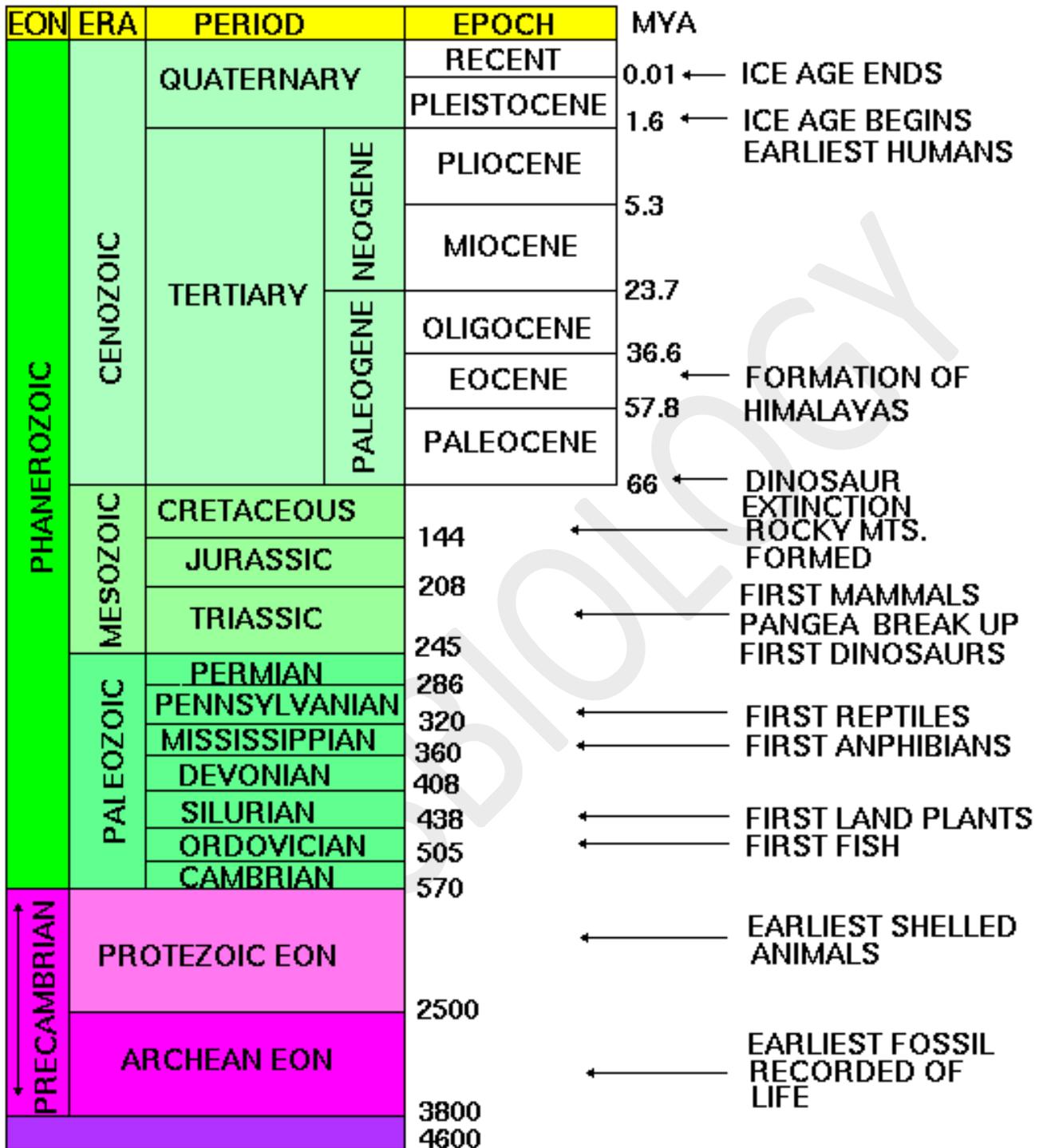
Example- Egg laying mammal occur only in Australia,

GEOLOGICAL TIME SCALE

The total life span of earth is called **geological time**. This is divided into different divisions. The major divisions are called eras. The arrangement of these eras and their divisions is called as **geological time scale**. This was developed by G.Arduiana.

There are 6 eras--

- 1. Azoic Era– (Era without life)** Earth was formed in this era. The environment cooled and underwent changes creating conditions suitable for life.
- 2. Archeozoic Era– (Era of dawn of life).** This era started before 2000 million years and shows presence of unicellular animals.
- 3. Proterozoic Era- (Era of primitive life or precambrian period).** This era started about 2000 million years and extended to 1500 million years. There is less fossil record as the animals were soft bodied.
- 4. Paleozoic Era- (Cradle of ancient life).** This era started 600 million years ago and lasted for 370 million years. Extensive fossil record is present of this era and ancestors of all living phyla were seen. The land plants, the invertebrates and the first vertebrates appeared. This era is divided into - Cambrian, Ordovician, Silurian, Devonian, Carboniferous, and Permian.
- 5. Mesozoic Era-(Era of intermediate life).** This era started 230 million years ago and extended for 63 million years. Mesozoic era is also called ‘age of reptiles’ as reptiles evolved, diversified and became rulers of the earth. They occupied the land, sea and air. This era is divided into Triassic, Jurassic and Cretaceous.
- 6. Coenozoic Era- (Era of modern life).** Its duration is considered 63 million years and is still continuing. Coenozoic era is also called ‘Age of mammals’ characterized by adaptive radiation birds, insects and mammals. The monocot and herbaceous plant appeared during this time.



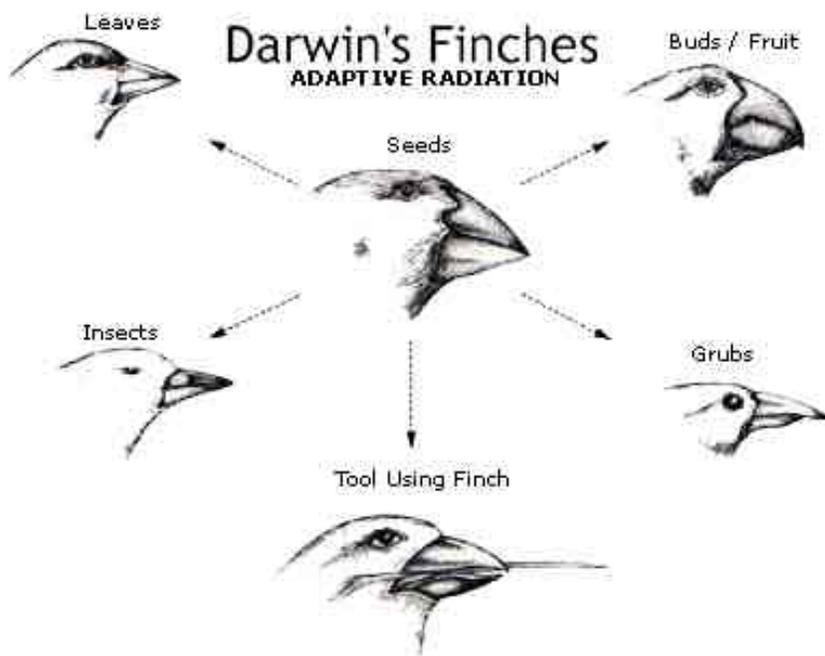
Explain geological time scale.

2008 1M

DARWIN'S FINCHES

Galapagos Islands (22) are chain of islands in the Pacific Ocean on the west coast of South America.

Darwin studied different species of Finches (small black birds) on this island during his journey. Mainland finches of South America were seed-eating, on reaching different islands their beaks adapted to the type of food available. Living in isolation Finches on each island evolved into a different species. Thus origin of new species of Finches from parental stock adapted to new habitat, this is an example of **adaptive radiation**.



Give an account on Darwin's finches.

2003, 2008, 2012 3M

MASS EXTINCTION

Extinction may be defined as the termination of a lineage without issue or abrupt disappearance of specific groups of organisms without leaving descendents.

Extinctions are of two types namely true extinctions and pseudo extinction.

In **true extinctions** a particular lineage totally disappears without any progeny or evolutionary descendents.

Pseudo extinction may also be called as phyletic extinction or phyletic transformation. In this type a group may disappear leaving descendents with evolutionary modifications.

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