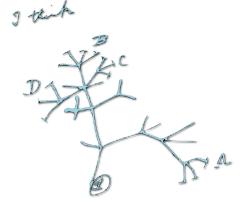
A TREE OF LIFE

common ancestors

- phylogenetic trees
- LUCA last universal common ancestor
- family tree of organisms
- who is related to whom?



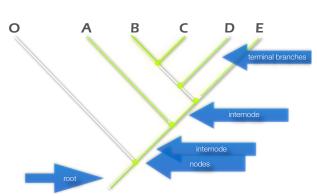
PHYLOGENETIC TREES

TREE OF LIFE

Chapter 2

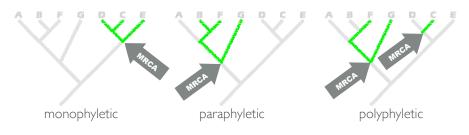
basic terminology

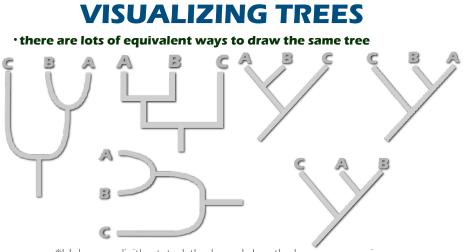
- root (MRCA)
 node
 internode
 terminal branch
- taxa
 - species
 - higher taxa
 - sister taxa



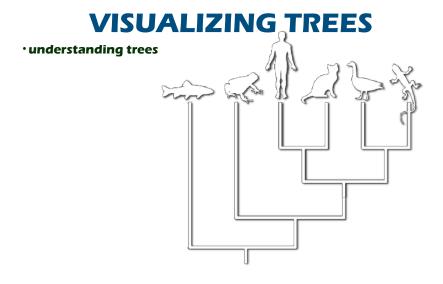
SYSTEMATICS

- phylogenetic trees are used create taxa
 - monophyletic
 - paraphyletic
 - polyphyletic





*Unless explicitly stated, the branch lengths have no meaning.

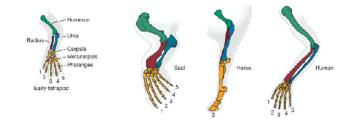


HOMOLOGY

· characters

• character states/traits • can be morphological or molecular fossil evidence

homology vs. analogy (homoplasy)



BUILDING TREES

3 STEPS

- outgroup
 - an outgroup is some more distantly related taxon that is used to determine the plesiomorphic version of a character.

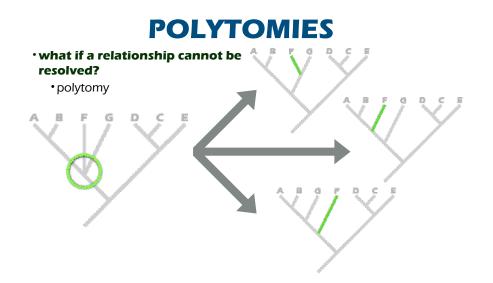
·ingroup

• the group we are interested in.





3 STEPS



EXCEPTIONS

sometimes, weird things happen

- hybrid speciation
- horizontal gene transfer

characters

outgroup (Poecilia)

Eurycea



OTHER TYPES OF TREES

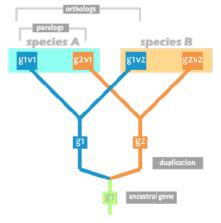
gene trees

 different genes have different trees

> a gene tree may differ from a species tree

• gene duplication -

paralogsorthologs



RELATIVE CHARACTER

• types of characters

older characters

 plesiomorphies
 newer characters
 apomorphies
 synapomorphies
 autapomorphies

mosaic evolution

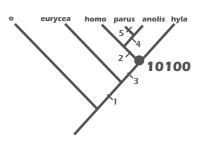
• a species in an amalgamation of many plesiomorphic and apomorphic characters

INFERRING CHARACTER STATES

mapping characters onto phylogeny

•we can infer the character state for ancestors (parsimony)

| taxa | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
|------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|
| outgroup (Poecilia) | 0 | o | o | 0 | 0 |
| Eurycea | | | | | |
| Hyla | | | | | |
| Anolis | | | | | |
| Parus | | | 1 | | |
| Homo | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |



PATTERNS

homoplasy

• analogous character states have evolved in many cases

