

Identifying Vertebrates Using Dichotomous Key

Lungfish Lungfish are best known for retaining ancestral characteristics within the Osteichthyes. Lungfish are freshwater vertebrates belonging to the class Dipnoi. Lungfish represent the closest living relatives of the tetrapods (which includes living amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals). The mouths of lungfish typically bear tooth plates, which are used to crush hard shelled organisms. Lungfish are freshwater vertebrates belonging to the class Dipnoi. Lungfish are best known for retaining ancestral characteristics within the Osteichthyes, including the ability to breathe air, and ancestral structures within Sarcopterygii, including the presence of lobed fins with a well-developed internal skeleton.

Phlogites The following cladogram is simplified from Li et al. tentacles of Phlogites were also more massive, and seem to have branched dichotomously. 2023: Phlogites Phlogites is a member of the extinct ambulacrarian stem group Cambroernida, occupying an intermediate position between the basal Herpetogaster and the more derived Eldonioidea. It is known from the Lower Cambrian Haikou Chengjiang deposits of China.

Evolutionary taxonomy simplified dichotomous natural key, although reversals are tolerated. The concept found its most well-known form in the modern evolutionary synthesis of the early 1940s. The problem, of course, is that evolution is not necessarily dichotomous. An ancestral Evolutionary taxonomy, evolutionary systematics or Darwinian classification is a branch of biological classification that seeks to classify organisms using a combination of phylogenetic relationship (shared descent), progenitor-descendant relationship (serial descent), and degree of evolutionary change. This type of taxonomy may consider whole taxa rather than single species, so that groups of species can be inferred as giving rise to new groups.

Chondrichthyes The Wikibook Dichotomous Key has a page on the topic of: Chondrichthyes Taxonomy of Chondrichthyes Chondrichthyes (; from Ancient Greek χόνδρος (khóndros) 'cartilage' and ἰχθύς (ikhthús) 'fish') is a class of jawed fish that contains the cartilaginous fish or chondrichthyans, which all have skeletons primarily composed of cartilage. Wikispecies has information

related to Chondrichthyes. Chondrichthyes are aquatic vertebrates with paired fins, paired nares, placoid scales, conus arteriosus in the heart, and a lack of opercula and swim bladders. They can be contrasted with the Osteichthyes or bony fish, which have skeletons primarily composed of bone tissue. Within the infraphylum Gnathostomata, cartilaginous fishes are distinct from all other jawed vertebrates 4238663cbb

Prostigmata Consequently it may be best for the time being to consider Prostigmata is a suborder of mites belonging to the order Trombidiformes, which contains the "sucking" members of the "true mites" (Acariformes). simple error because phylogenetic software usually fails in handling non-dichotomous phylogenies 4238663cbb

Today there are only six known species of lungfish, living in Africa, South America, and Australia, though they were formerly globally distributed. The fossil record of the group extends into the Early Devonian, over 410 million years ago. The earliest... 4238663cbb

Chordate Vertebrata (Craniata) (vertebrates - animals with backbones; 66,100+ species) Infraphylum "Agnatha" paraphyletic (jawless vertebrates; 100+ species) Superclass A chordate (KOR-dayt) is a bilaterian animal belonging to the phylum Chordata (kor-DAY-tə). All chordates possess, at some point during their larval or adult stages, five distinctive physical characteristics (synapomorphies) that distinguish them from other taxa. These five synapomorphies are a notochord, a hollow dorsal nerve cord, an endostyle or thyroid, pharyngeal slits, and a post-anal tail 4238663cbb

A History of the Birds of Europe classification system based on anatomical features, and a dichotomous key to help readers identify birds. It describes all the bird species reliably recorded in the wild in Europe and adjacent geographical areas with similar fauna, giving their worldwide distribution, variations in appearance and migratory movements. This was followed by other English-language ornithologies A History of the Birds of Europe, Including all the Species Inhabiting the Western Palearctic Region is a nine-volume ornithological book published in parts between 1871 and 1896. It was mainly written by Henry Eeles Dresser, although Richard Bowdler Sharpe co-authored the earlier volumes 4238663cbb

Other Prostigmata live as parasites on vertebrates (e.g. Demodex mites of the Demodecidae) or invertebrates (e.g. Polydiscia deuterostomus of the Tanaupodidae or the honeybee tracheal mite, Acarapis woodi, of the Tarsonemidae). There are also some forms (e.g. Smarididae) that are predators

of small invertebrates... 4238663cbb Many species are notorious pests on plants. Well-known examples of prostigmatan plant parasites are species of the gall mites (Eriophyidae, e.g. the redberry mite *Acalitus essigi*), Tarsonemidae (e.g. the cyclamen mite, *Steneotarsonemus pallidus*), and the spider mites of the Tetranychidae (e.g. the two-spotted spider mite, *Tetranychus urticae*). 4238663cbb

Leaf The leaf is an integral part of the stem system, and most leaves are flattened and have distinct upper (adaxial) and lower (abaxial) surfaces that differ in color, hairiness, the number of stomata (pores that. : leaves) is a principal appendage of the stem of a vascular plant, usually borne laterally above ground and specialized for photosynthesis. Simpson uses: Uninervous Central midrib with no lateral veins (microphyllous), seen in the non-seed bearing tracheophytes, such as horsetails Dichotomous Veins A leaf (pl. In most leaves, the primary photosynthetic tissue is the palisade mesophyll and is located on the upper side of the blade or lamina of the leaf, but in some species, including the mature foliage of *Eucalyptus*, palisade mesophyll is present on both sides and the leaves are said to be isobilateral. Leaves are collectively called foliage, as in "autumn foliage", while the leaves, stem, flower, and fruit collectively form the shoot system 4238663cbb

Amphibian Developmental Biology of Vertebrates (Zoology Book) Biological Systems in Vertebrates, Vol. All extant (living) amphibians belong to the monophyletic subclass Lissamphibia, with three living orders: Anura (frogs and toads), Urodela (salamanders), and Gymnophiona (caecilians). In its broadest sense, it is a paraphyletic group encompassing all tetrapods, but excluding the amniotes (tetrapods with an amniotic membrane, such as modern reptiles, birds and mammals). Their life cycle typically starts out as aquatic larvae with gills known as tadpoles. Evolved to be mostly semiaquatic, amphibians have adapted to inhabit a wide variety of habitats, with most species living in freshwater, wetland or terrestrial ecosystems (such as riparian woodland, fossorial and even arboreal habitats). 1 Functional Morphology of the Vertebrate Respiratory Systems Biology Amphibians are ectothermic, anamniotic, four-limbed vertebrate animals that constitute the class Amphibia 4238663cbb

The class is divided into two subclasses: Elasmobranchii (sharks, rays, skates and sawfish) and Holocephali (chimaeras, sometimes called ghost sharks, which are sometimes separated into... 4238663cbb

Primnoa This, in combination with their slow growth, makes the increasing disturbance to their habitats caused by fishing activities particularly impactful and difficult to recover from. They also dichotomously branch, meaning that

they separate into two equally sized branches at Primnoa (Lamororux, 1812) also known as red tree coral, is a genus of soft corals and the type genus of the family Primnoidae (Milne Edwards, 1857). immediately visible main stem, though they do possess one. They are sessile, benthic cnidarians that can be found in the North Pacific, North Atlantic, and Subantarctic South Pacific, and its members often play a vital ecological role as keystone species within their environment as a habitat and refuge for the megafauna that also inhabit those regions 4238663cbb

In addition to the morphological characteristics used to define chordates, analysis of genome sequences has identified two conserved signature indels (CSIs) in their proteins: cyclophilin-like protein and inner mitochondrial membrane protease ATP23, which are exclusively shared by all vertebrates, tunicates and cephalochordates. These CSIs provide molecular means to reliably distinguish chordates... 4238663cbb Evolutionary taxonomy differs from strict pre-Darwinian Linnaean taxonomy (producing orderly lists only) in that it builds evolutionary trees. While in phylogenetic nomenclature each taxon must consist of a single ancestral node and all its descendants... 4238663cbb The pioneering ornithological work of John Ray and Francis Willughby in the seventeenth century had introduced an effective classification system based on anatomical features, and a dichotomous key to help readers identify birds. This was followed by other English-language ornithologies, notably... 4238663cbb

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