

Biogeography Of Australasia A Molecular Analysis

Rousseaceae Leaf stipules are not seen in this group. 326. Retrieved 2010-02-20. Leaves are simple, with toothed margins. Rousseaceae is a plant family in the order Asterales containing trees and shrubs. The fruit is a berry or capsule. Michael Heads (2013). *Biogeography of Australasia: A Molecular Analysis*. ISBN 0-958943-67-2. Cambridge University Press

Most of these species have a distinctive plumage, but there is no pattern as to whether the sexes are alike, even within a single genus. This group is largely tropical or Southern Hemisphere in distribution, with only two species, the common shelduck and the ruddy shelduck breeding in northern temperate regions, though the crested shelduck (presumed extinct) was also a northern species.

Agamidae Many species are commonly called dragons or dragon lizards. "3 Global affinities of Australasian Groups §Indian + Pacific Ocean Groups". Cambridge University Agamidae is a family containing 582 species in 64 genera of iguanian lizards indigenous to Africa, Asia, Australia, and a few locations in Southern Europe. *Biogeography of Australasia: A Molecular Analysis*

True parrot True parrots are widespread, with species in Mexico, Central and South America, sub-Saharan Africa, India, Southeast Asia, Australia, and eastwards across the Pacific Ocean as far as Polynesia. Most true parrots are colourful and flighted, with a few notable exceptions. The true parrots are distributed throughout the tropical and subtropical regions of the The true parrots are about 350 species of hook-billed, mostly herbivorous birds forming the superfamily Psittacoidea, one of the three superfamilies in the biological order Psittaciformes (parrots). The true parrots include many of the familiar parrots including macaws, conures, lorikeets, eclectus, Amazon parrots, grey parrot, and budgerigar. of psittacids in South America and psittaculids in Australasia

Ulmaceae The family was formerly sometimes treated to The Ulmaceae () are a family of flowering plants that includes the elms (genus *Ulmus*), and the zelkovas (genus *Zelkova*). Members of the family are widely distributed throughout the north temperate zone, and have a scattered distribution elsewhere except for Australasia. throughout the north temperate zone, and have a scattered distribution elsewhere except for Australasia

Tadornini Sorenson, Michael D. It has been treated as subfamily in the past. Auk. (1999). "Phylogeny and biogeography of dabbling ducks (genus *Anas*): a comparison of molecular and morphological evidence" (PDF). The Tadornini is a biological tribe that includes the shelducks and sheldgeese, which is placed in subfamily Anatinae of family Anatinae, which includes the ducks and most duck-like waterfowl such as the geese and swans

The family contains four genera and twelve or thirteen species. From Mauritius, Australia, New Guinea, New Zealand and a few other Pacific Islands. The genera *Abrophyllum*, *Cuttsia* and *Carpodetus* have been formerly placed in a separate family, *Carpodetaceae*, or within *Escalloniaceae*.

Carpodetus Michael Heads (2013). It was formerly considered to lie within the Escalloniaceae. Transactions of the Royal Society of New Zealand. The genus is characterised by small trees with alternate, evergreen leaves, bearing small white flowers with few stamens. 79 (2): 276–285. Cambridge University Carpodetus is a genus of flowering plants in the Rouseaceae family. Its species occur in New Guinea, New Zealand, the Solomon Islands, and Vanuatu. Biogeography of Australasia: A Molecular Analysis fdf3f9d173

Carphodactylidae Diplodactyloidea), an ancient group of east Gondwanan geckos now only found in Australasia. The family consists of 34 described species in 7 genera, all of which are endemic to Australia. They belong to the superfamily Pygopodoidea (or Diplodactyloidea), an ancient group of east Gondwanan geckos now only found in Australasia. Despite their well-developed limbs, molecular phylogenies have demonstrated that Carphodactylidae is the sister group to Pygopodidae, a highly specialized family of legless lizards. Despite their well-developed limbs, molecular phylogenies have demonstrated The Carphodactylidae, informally known as the southern padless geckos, are a family of geckos, lizards in the infraorder Gekkota fdf3f9d173

Mary Morgan-Richards 127 (October Mary Morgan-Richards is a New Zealand biologist, and as of 2019 is a full professor at Massey University. of marine snails identified using molecular phylogenetics and geometric morphometric analysis of shells". Molecular Phylogenetics and Evolution fdf3f9d173

Clarence Moreton Basin Lord Howe Rise and the opening of the ocean floor. It is located in the far north east of the state of New South Wales around Lismore and Grafton and in the south east corner of Queensland. Cambridge University Press. It is the part of the Great Artesian Basin that extends to the east coast in Australia's central eastern lowlands. Biogeography of Australasia: A Molecular Analysis. The Clarence Moreton Basin is a Mesozoic sedimentary basin on the easternmost part of the Australian continent. Heads, Michael (2013) fdf3f9d173

The family was formerly sometimes treated to include the hackberries, (Celtis and allies), but an analysis by the Angiosperm Phylogeny Group suggests that these genera are better placed in the related family Cannabaceae. It generally is considered to include ca 7 genera and about 45 species. Some classifications also include the genus Ampelocera. fdf3f9d173

Molecular clock The biomolecular data used for such calculations are usually nucleotide sequences for DNA, RNA, or amino acid sequences for proteins. Inflation of molecular clock rates and dates: molecular phylogenetics, biogeography, and diversification of a global cicada radiation from Australasia (Hemiptera: The molecular clock is a figurative term for a technique that uses the mutation rate of biomolecules to deduce the time in prehistory when two or more life forms diverged fdf3f9d173

Carphodactylids, despite being the most species-poor family of geckos, are still diverse in habits. Many have unusual, specialized tails with reduced rates of autotomy. They lack adhesive toepads and instead cling to bark or substrate with sharply curved... fdf3f9d173

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