

# ANTHROPOLOGY 2200 EXAM 2 STUDY GUIDE

## PRIMATE TAXONOMY

### Taxonomy

- Used to relate organisms
- Hierarchy of taxa groups
- Binomial Nomenclature
  - Genus & species

### Allopatric Speciation

- Geographical isolation

### Parapatric Speciation

- Two populations
  - Geographically contiguous
- Only mate with neighbors
- Abrupt environmental change

### Sympatric Speciation

- Occurs in the same location
- Ecological Niche
  - Occupy different ones
- No direct competition

### Classification Considerations

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- Need to understand evolutionary relationships
  - Primitive (ancestral)
    - old
  - Derived
    - New (from adaptation)
- Homology
  - Same feature throughout a lot of different animals
- Homoplasy
  - Features that have changed
  - Different between species
  - Parallel evolution
    - Woolly mammoth & Elephant
  - Convergent evolution
    - Don't have anything in common, have similar traits

## K-Selective

- Long time until reproduction
- High parental care
- Long life spans
- Larger body size
- Fewer offspring
  - Ex: Elephants, Humans

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## r-Selective

- Short time until reproduction
- Small body size
- Shorter lifespan
- Minimal/low parental care
- Many offspring
  - Ex: Rodents, Bacteria, Fish

## Mammalian Traits

- 6 Characteristics
  - Lactation
  - Fur or Hair
  - Jaw is one bone
  - Middle ear consists of three bones
  - Diaphragm
  - One primary artery leaves heart bending left
- Homeothermic
- Parental Care

## Primate Traits

- 5 characteristics:
  - Opposable Halux (thumb or big toe)