

Name _____

Period _____

Regents Biology

Date _____

LAB _____. ANATOMICAL EVIDENCE OF EVOLUTION

In our studies of the anatomy and development of animals we have discovered that many living creatures that look quite different on the surface have similarities underneath their skin that suggest that they are related to each other. This is evidence that living creatures have evolved, or gradually changed over time. In this lab, you will learn about homologous, analogous, and vestigial structures and their value as evidence for evolution.

INSTRUCTIONS

A. HOMOLOGOUS STRUCTURES

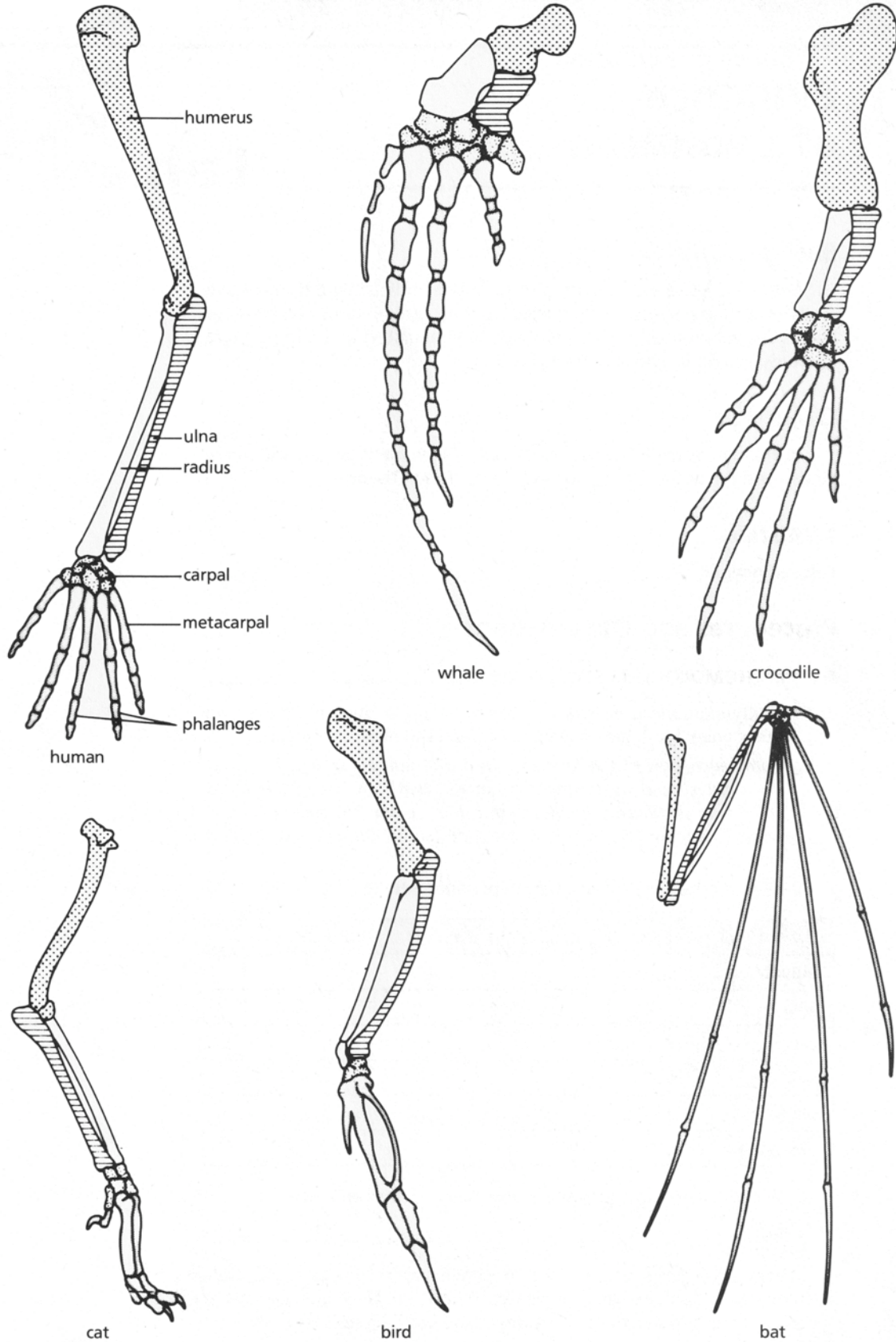
There are many examples of body structures that are formed in similar ways during embryonic development and that share similar patterns of bone structure, even though they take on different forms and perform somewhat different functions. These structures are called **homologous structures**. *Homo-* means same, and *-logous* means information, so *homologous* means “same information”. Homologous structures mean that the animals share a relatively recent common ancestor.

1. Carefully examine the drawings of forelimb skeletons shown in Figure 1 on the next page. Look for similarities in the bones amongst the various animals.
2. Color in the human arm first. Color the bones of the arm (the humerus, ulna, and radius) blue. Color the bones of the hand (the carpal, metacarpals, and phalanges) yellow.
3. Color the corresponding bones in each of the other animals the same color as the human bones.
4. Observe each of the skeletons again, and describe the function of each limb in the table below:

Animal	Function
human	
whale	
cat	
bat	
bird	
crocodile	

5. Answer the Summary Questions.

Figure 1.



B. ANALOGOUS STRUCTURES

There are also many examples of body structures in animals that are very similar in function and superficially similar in form and but develop very different and have very different internal structures and embryonic development. These structures are called **analogous structures**. Analogous structures mean that the animals do not share a recent common ancestor.

1. Examine the butterfly wing and the bird wing shown in Figure 2.
2. Look for any similar bone structure.
3. Answer the Summary Questions.

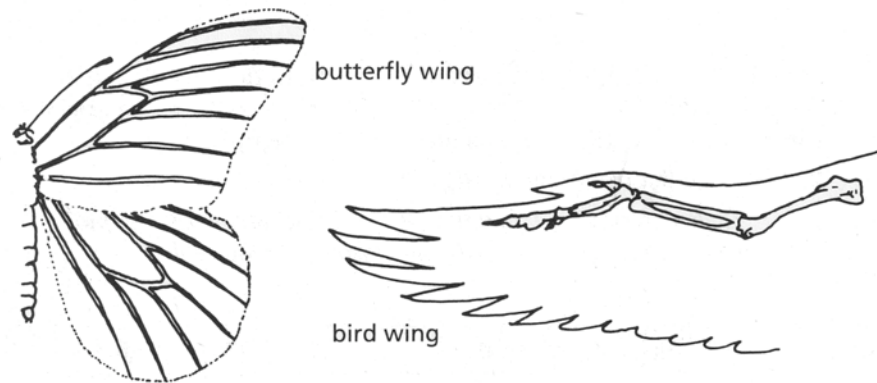


Figure 2.

B. VESTIGIAL STRUCTURES

There are also many examples of body structures in animals that show gradual changes over time. In some cases, these changes have reduced or removed the function of some body parts and organs. These reduced or lost structures are called **vestigial structures**. The wings of penguins and the leg bones of snakes are examples of this phenomenon.

1. Observe the drawings of the cavefish and the minnow shown in Figure 3. The fish are related to each other but the cave fish is blind and only has the remnants of an eye.
2. Answer the Summary Questions.

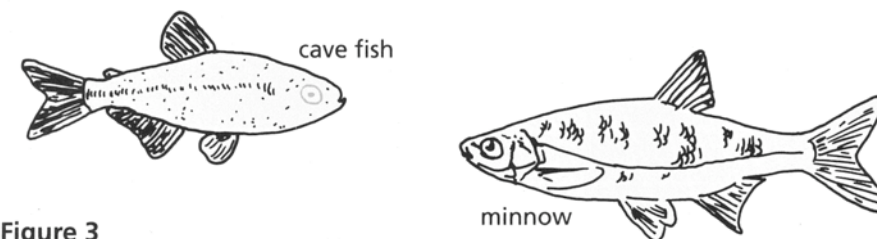


Figure 3

SUMMARY QUESTIONS

HOMOLOGOUS STRUCTURES

1. Are the functions of the limbs of each of the animals illustrated the same or different?

2. Are the bones of the limbs arranged in a similar or in a very different way in each animal?

3. Does the similarity in bone structure suggest a common ancestry amongst these animals?

4. Offer a possible evolutionary explanation for how the skeletons can be similar but the functions very different in each of the animals.

ANALOGOUS STRUCTURES

5. What function do the butterfly and bird wings share?

6. In what way do these structures differ?

7. Explain why these are considered analogous structures and not homologous structures.

VESTIGIAL STRUCTURES

8. Explain why eyesight is not an important adaptation to life in a deep sea cave.

9. Does the appearance of the cavefish and the minnow suggest a common ancestry? Why?

10. Below is a list of human vestigial structures. Suggest a possible function for each structure and explain why it is considered vestigial.

Structure	Probable Function	Why Vestigial?
appendix		
coccyx (tail bone)		
muscle that move ears		
muscles that make hair stand up		
little toe		
wisdom teeth		

OVERVIEW QUESTIONS

11. Explain how homologous structures are evidence of a common ancestor.

12. Explain the evolutionary relationship between the fin of a fish and the flipper of whale.

13. List another structure (not listed in this lab) that you think is vestigial and explain why.
