

Course – B.Sc Botany

- Semester- IV
- Paper Name- Plant Systematics / BOT CC 410
- Topic Homology and Analogy
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HOMOLOGY (HOMO-SAME, LOGOUS – ORIGIN

Richard Owen (1804-1892) introduced the term homology

- The origin with same structural design and origin but with diffferent function are called homologous organ.

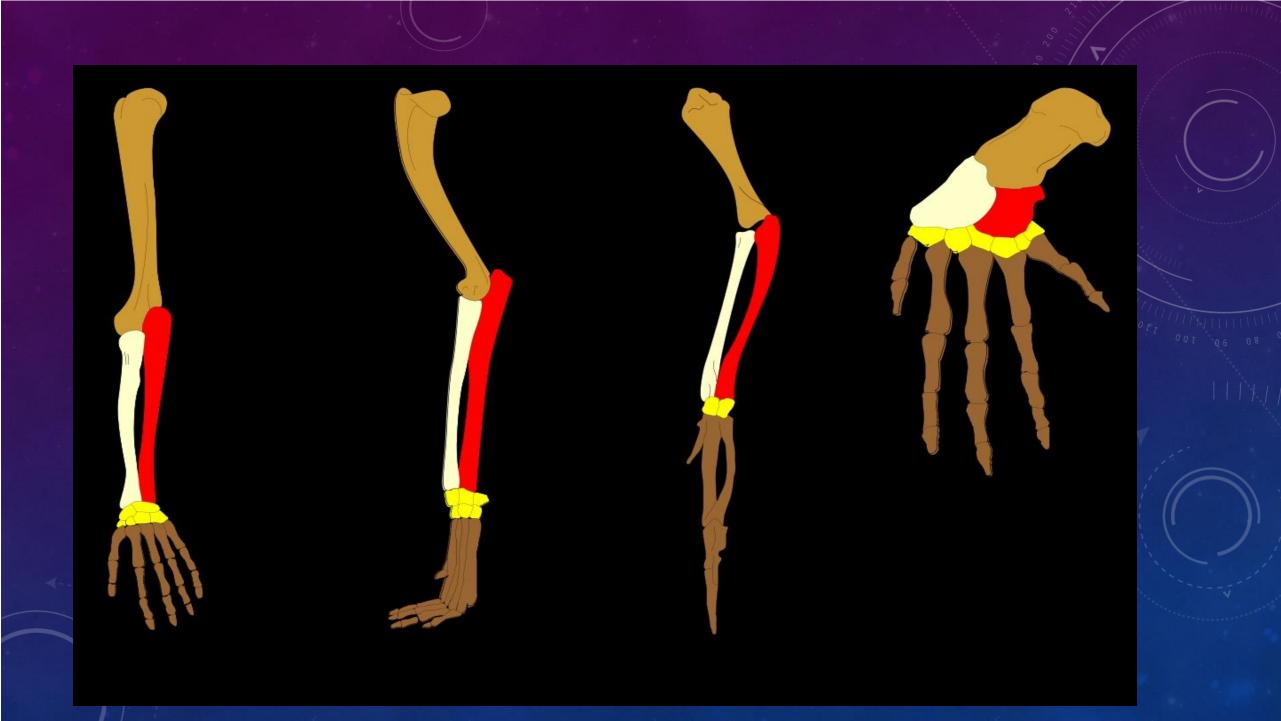
- Homologous structure as a result of divergent evolution.

 Homology indicates common ancestor. Due to different need, same structures developed differently, this is called divergent evolution.

HOMOLOGY IN PLANTS

 Plants too have homologous structures like Pitcher plant,
Venustrap, Poinsettia and Cactus, the leaves show different functions and shape from the normal ones.

• Each leaves is a Homologous structure derived from a common ancestral form. The tendril of a pea plant and spines of a barberry plant are homologous organs showing similar functions.



EXAMPLES OF HOMOLOGOUS ORGANS:

- Forlimb of mammals
- Legs of vertebrate
- Mouth part of insect
- Homology is also seen in the Skeleton, healthy blood vessels.

EXAMPLES



ANALOGY (ANA – DIFFERENT, LOGOUS – ORIGIN)

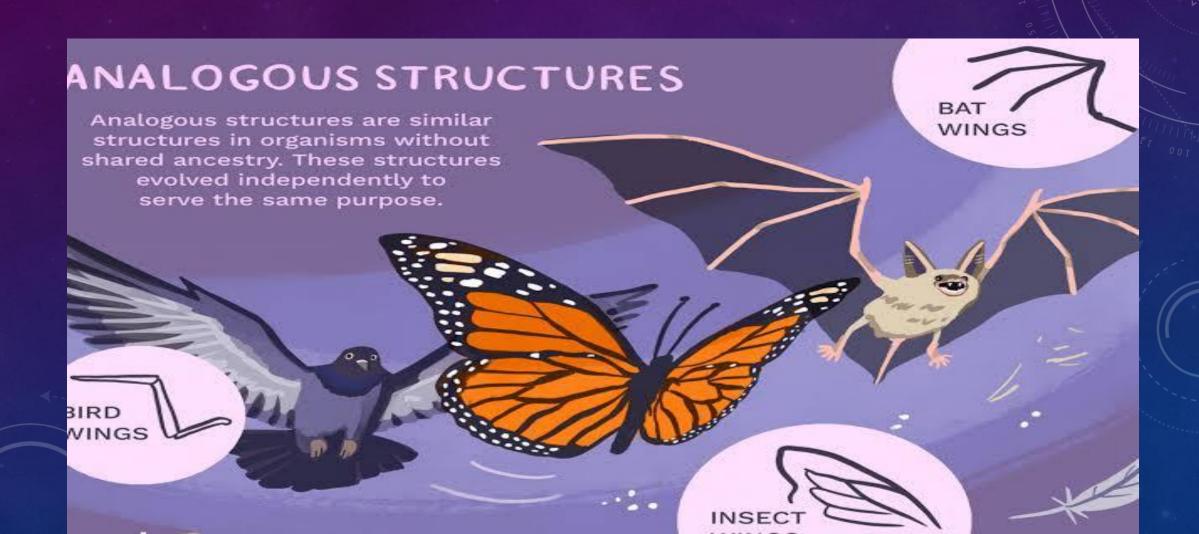
 The organs which have similar functions but different in their structural details and origin are called Analogous Organ.

The analogous structures are the result of convergent evolution

 Analogous organs do not show common ancestory but they show evolution.

 Convergent evolution is the independent evolution of similar features in species of different periods.

EXAMPLES:



EXAMPLES OF ANALOGOUS ORGANS:

- Dog fish and Whale
- Hands of Man and Trunk of Elephants
- Wings of Butterflies and Mammals
- Sweet Potato (root modification) and Potato (stem modification)
- Eyes of Octopus and Mammals.

Analogous Structures (Streamline Appendages) Homologous Structures (Pentadactyl Limbs) Penguin Dolphin Shark (fish) (bird) (mammal) Human

THANK YOU