

**BEV 212**

**Introdução a**

# **Sistemática Filogenética**

Departamento de Biodiversidade Evolução e Meio Ambiente

Universidade Federal de Ouro Preto

# Construindo

# cladogramas

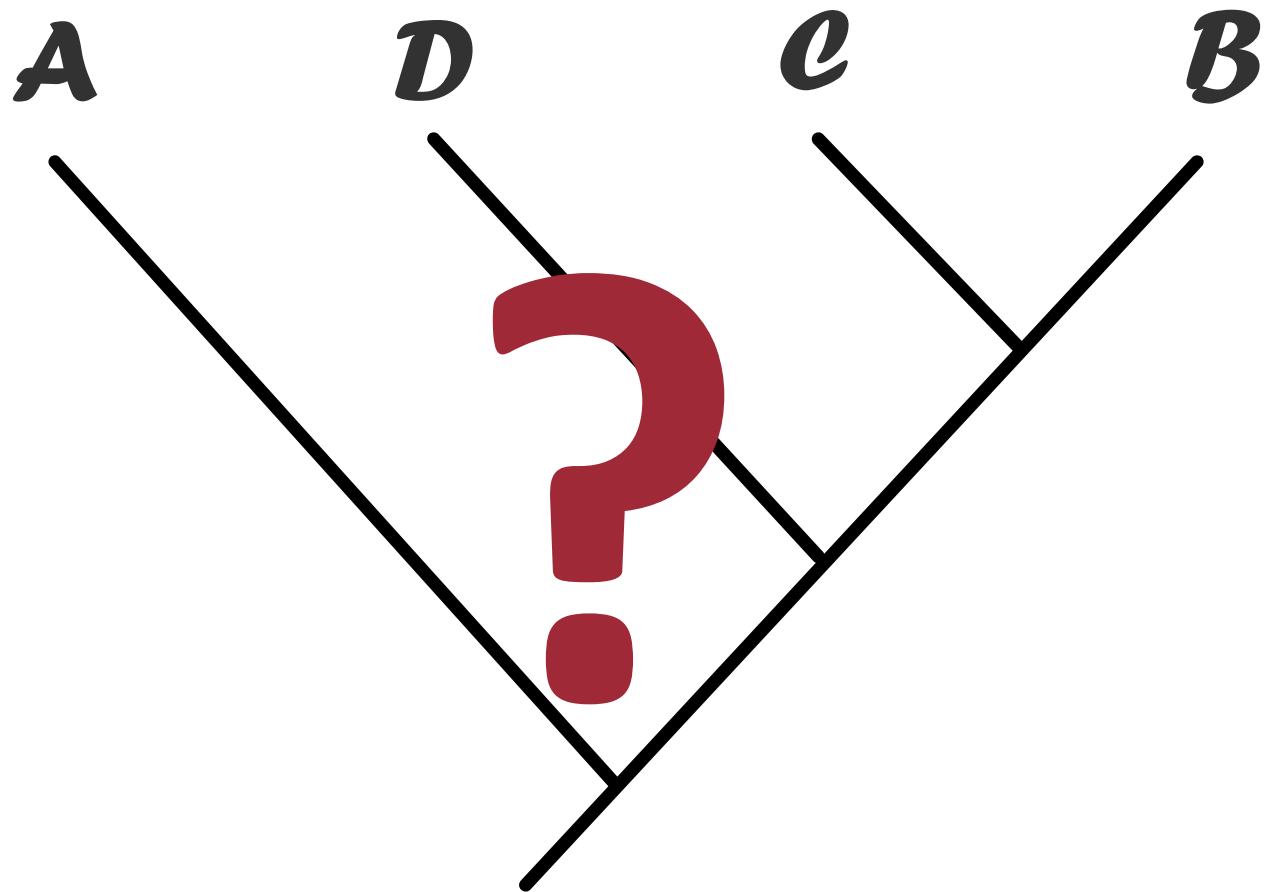
Prof. Dr. Roberth Fagundes

[roberthfagundes@gmail.com](mailto:roberthfagundes@gmail.com)

# cladograma

relações de ancestralidade e descendência  
(divergências de histórias evolutivas)

Como  
descobrir a  
filogenia de  
uma grupo?



# Hipótese sobre as relações filogenéticas

Estudo comparado das semelhanças e diferenças compartilhadas entre organismos.

Morfologia

Ontogenia

Genoma

*...variância significativa*

Táxon:  
Smile

caractere

estado do caractere



forma do corpo

redondo

quadrado



cor da pele

azul

laranja

cinza

rosa



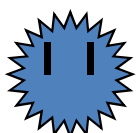
forma dos  
apêndices

verde

caudal

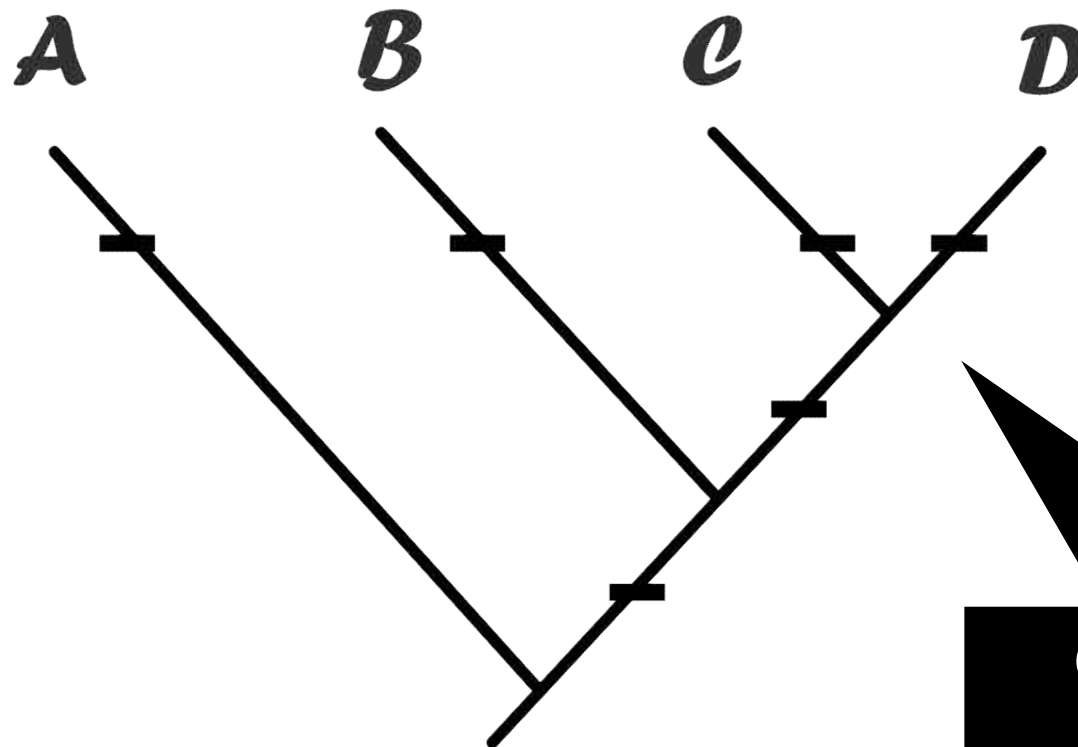
espinhos

petaliforme



Passo 1

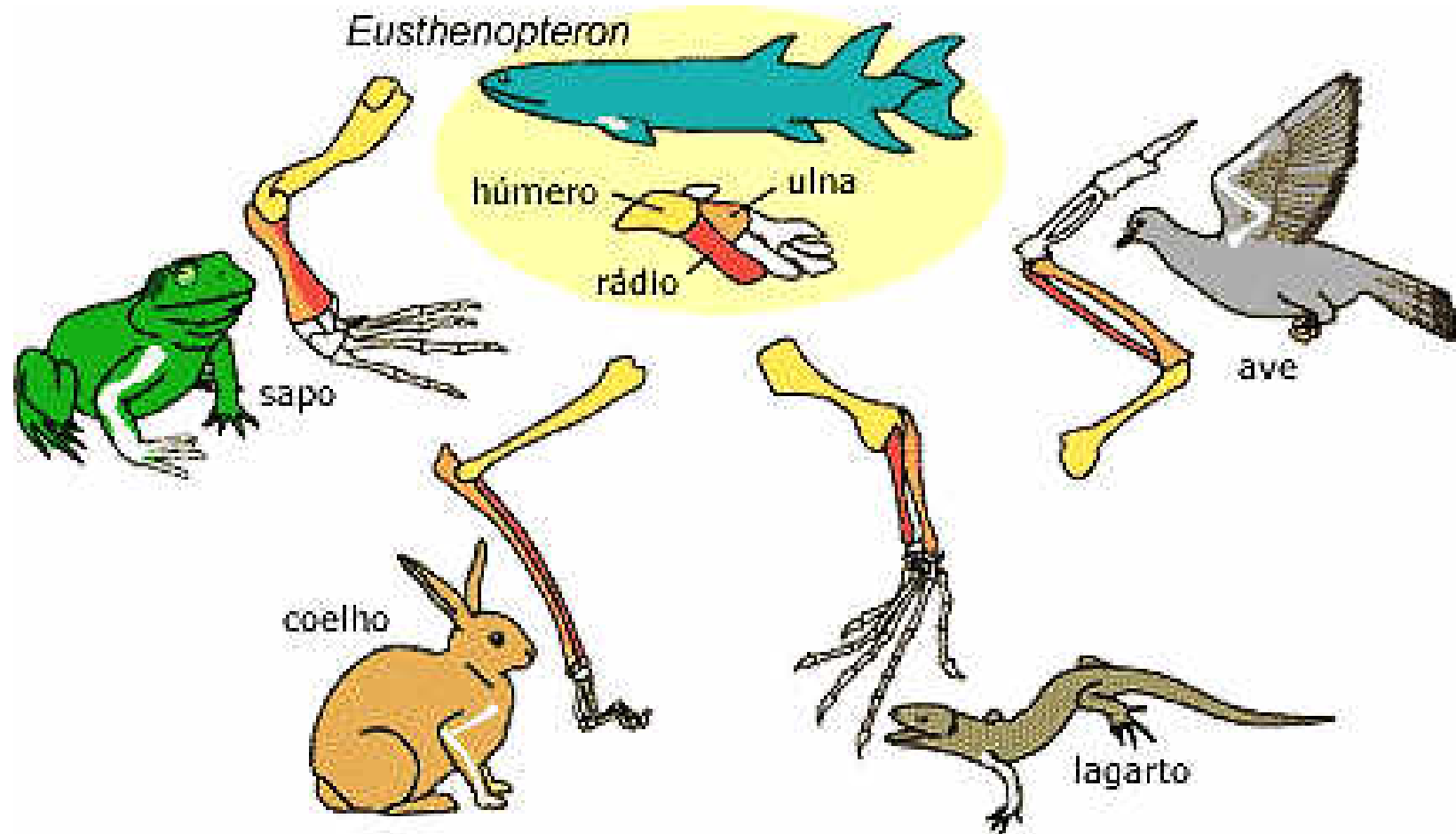
Identificar caracteres



Hipótese da homologia

Caracteres que indiquem relação de parentesco

# Ossos dos membros dos tetrápodes

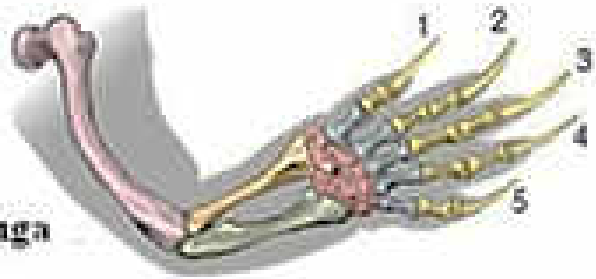


**NINGUÉM SIMPLEMENTE**

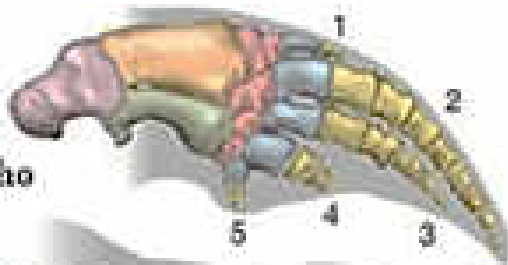
**DEFINE PARENTESCO APENAS PELAS  
SEMELHANÇAS E DIFERENÇAS OBSERVADAS**



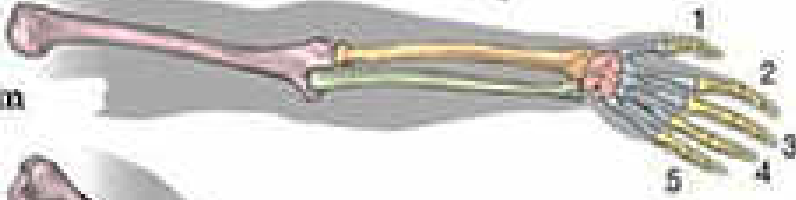
Tartaruga



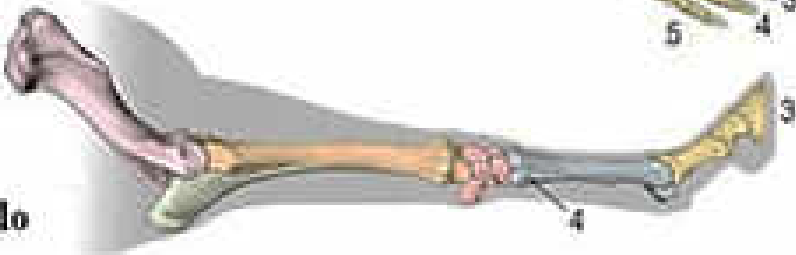
Golfinho



Homem



Cavalo



Úmero

Rádio

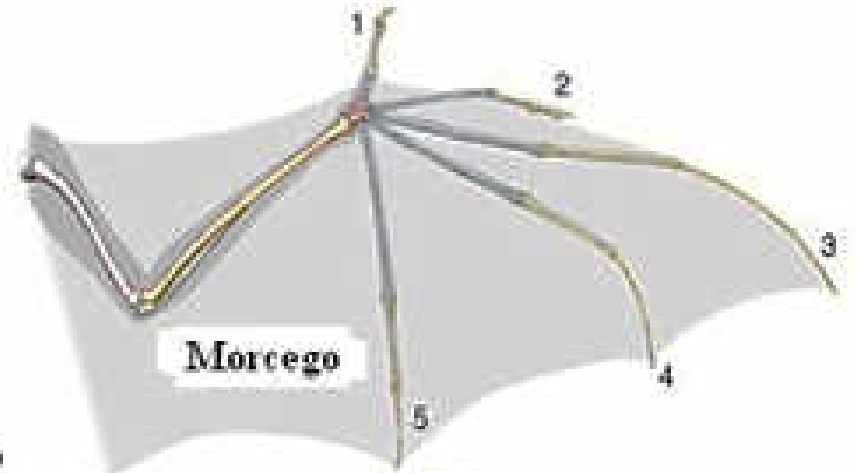
Ulna

Carpo

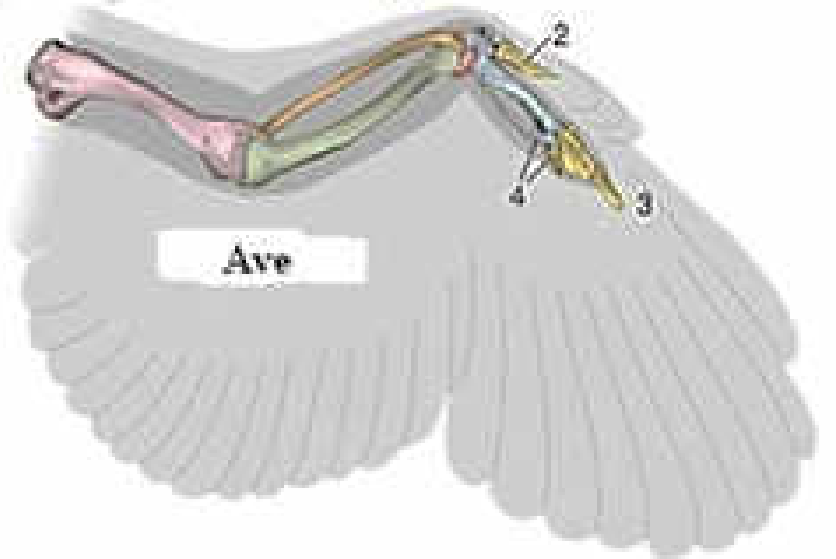
Metacarpo

Falanges

Morcego



Ave



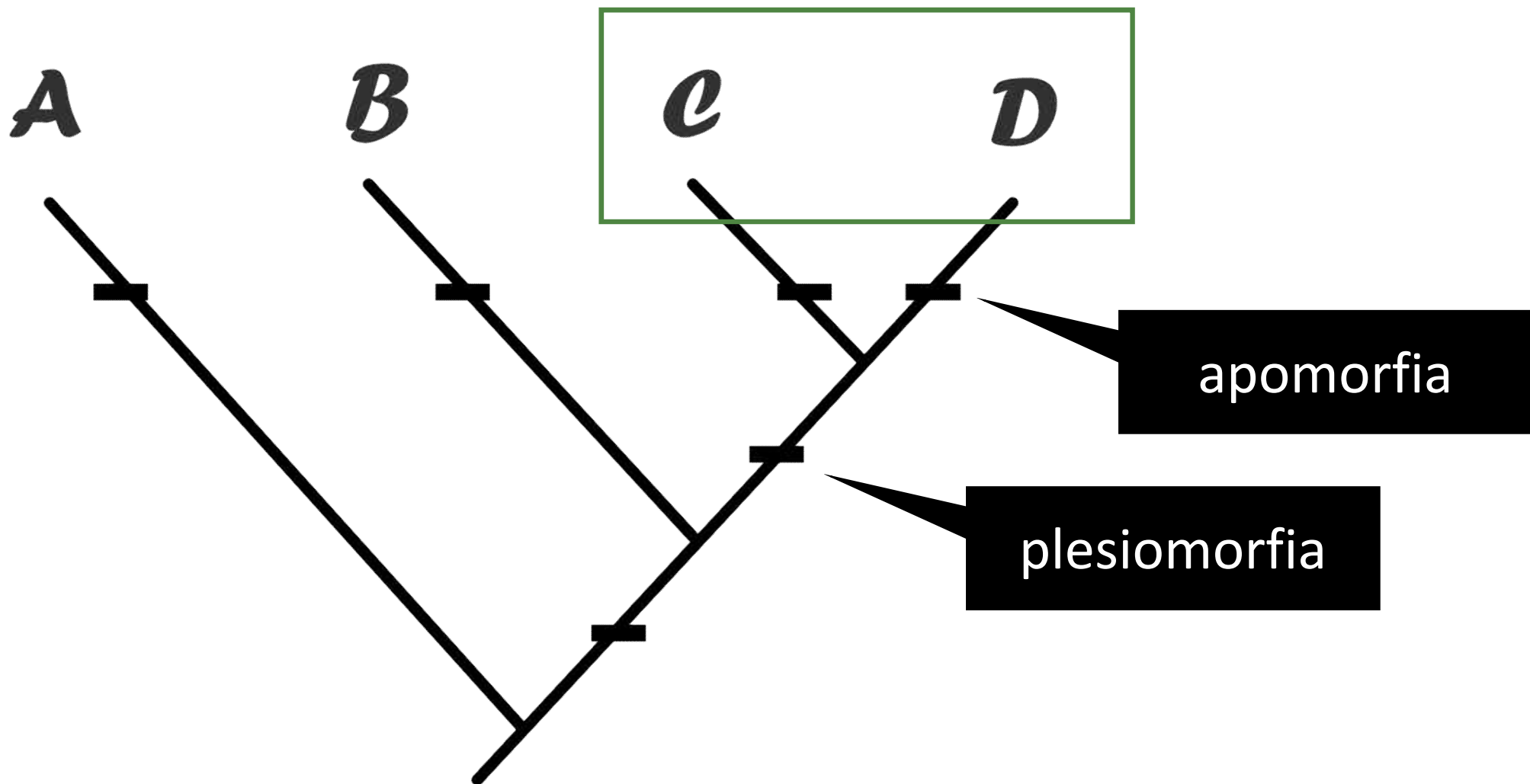
# ESTADOS DOS CARACTERE

**plesiomorfia**

Caractere de um determinado táxon que permanece no estado herdado do ancestral, ou seja, estado ancestral do caractere

**apomorfia**

Caractere de um determinado táxon que difere de seu estado ancestral, ou seja, um estado derivado do caractere



*A*

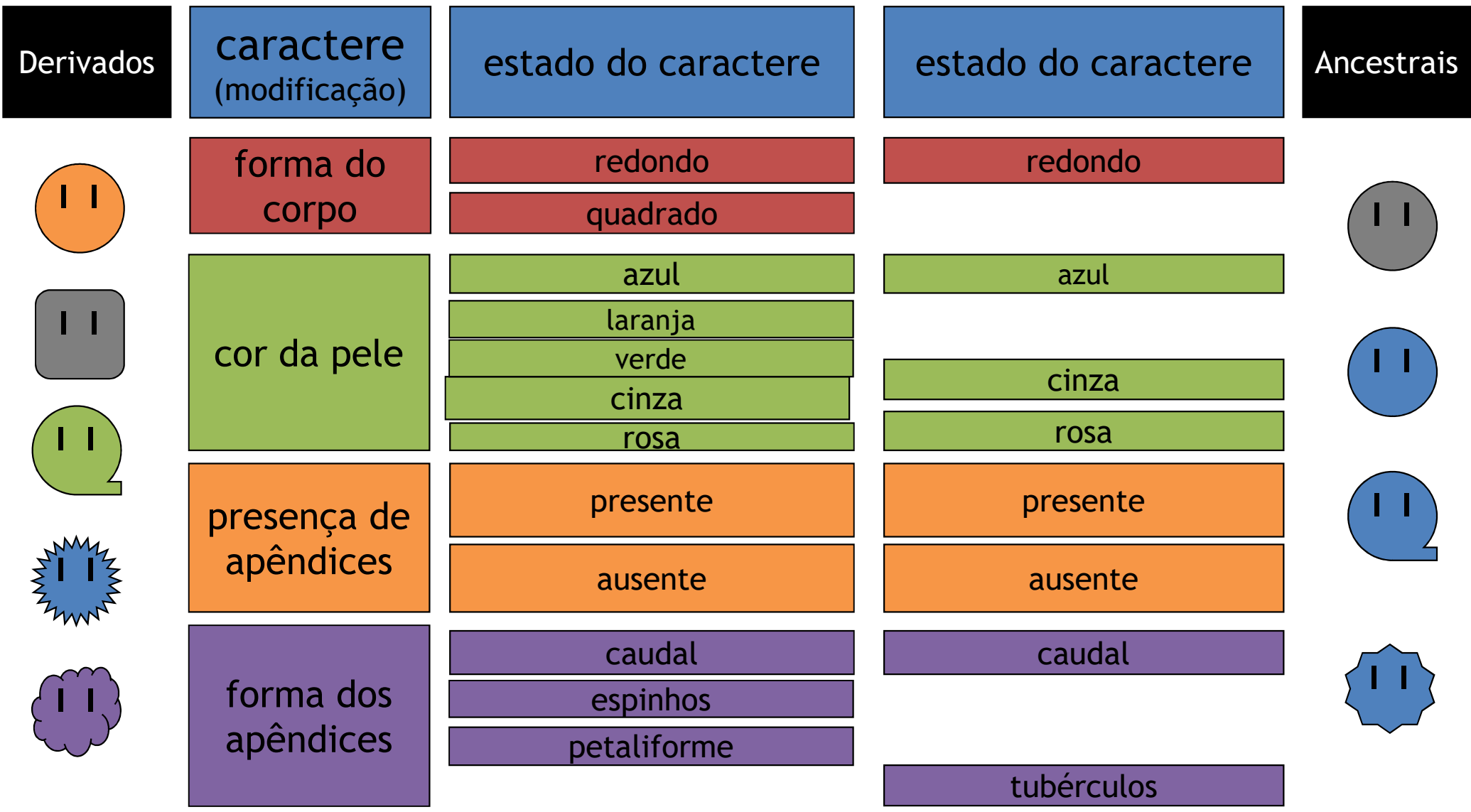
*B*

*C*

*D*

apomorфия

plesiomorfia



# ESTADOS DOS CARACTERE

simplesiomorfia

Estado ancestral do caractere  
compartilhado pelos táxons de um clado

sinapomorfia

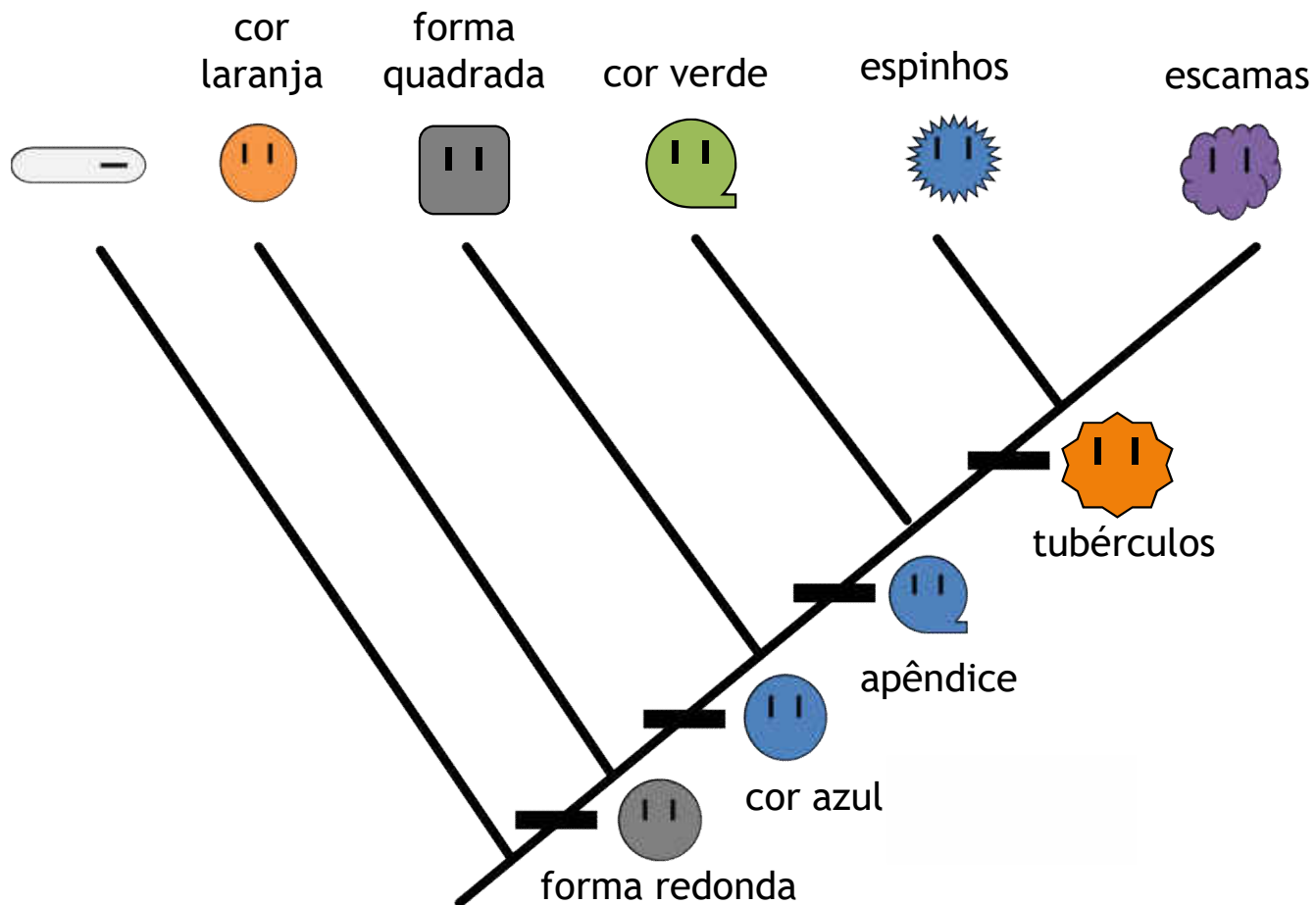
Estado derivado do caractere  
compartilhado pelos táxons de um clado

autapomorfia

Caractere derivado exclusivo do clado  
atual

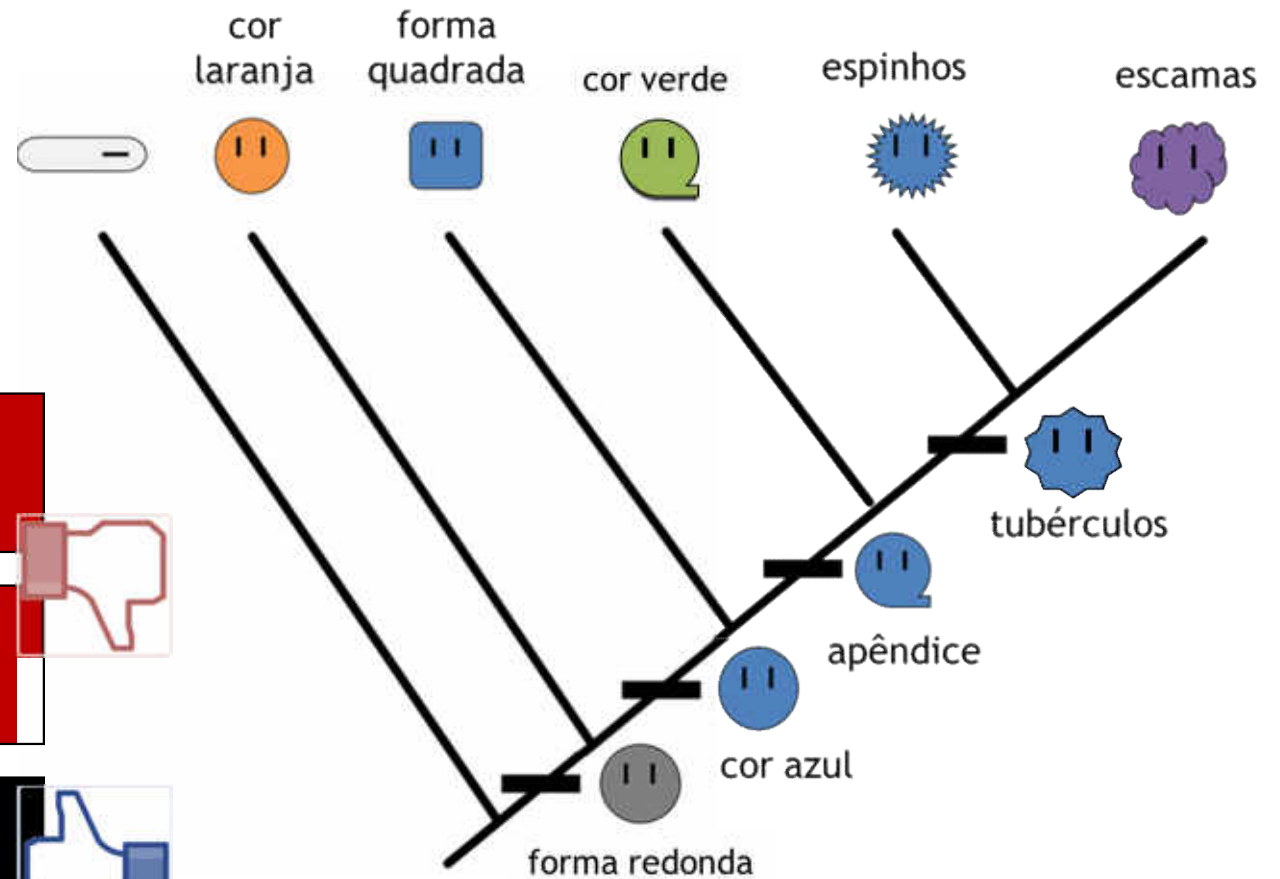
# caracteres

# apomorfias e plesiomorfias



estados do caractere

## apomorfias e plesiomorfias



FREQUÊNCIA

ADAPTAÇÃO

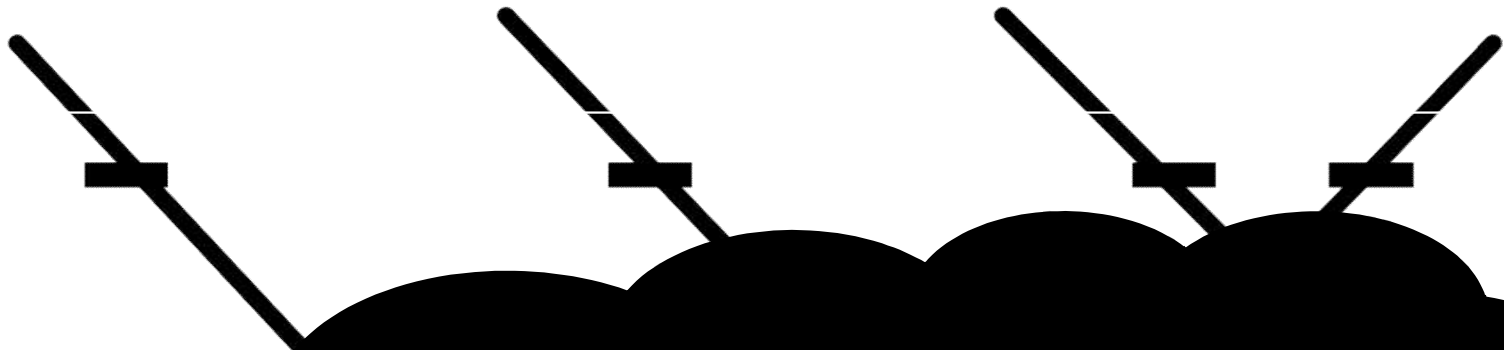
ANCESTRALIDADE

*A*

*B*

*c*

*D*



Como reconhecer e escolher  
os caracteres (apomorfias)  
que vão indicar relações de  
parentesco?



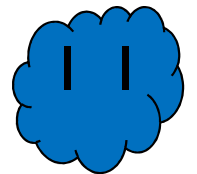
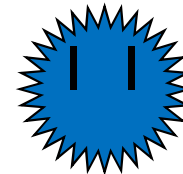
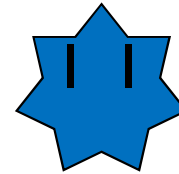
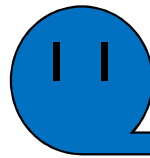
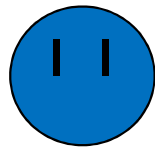
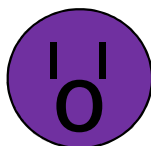
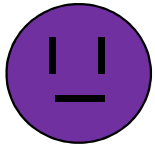


passo

1

identificar caracteres

comparação entre taxa



cor

olhos

apêndice

forma

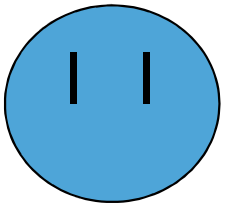
boca

ornamentação

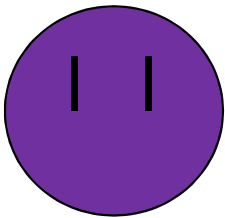
Passo 1

Identificar caracteres

Caráter: cor da pele



cor azul



cor rosa

estados do caráter

2° Passo

Codificar os estados

Caráter: cor da pele

estado ancestral = plesiomórfico = 0

estado derivado = apomórfico = 1

**NINGUÉM SIMPLEMENTE**

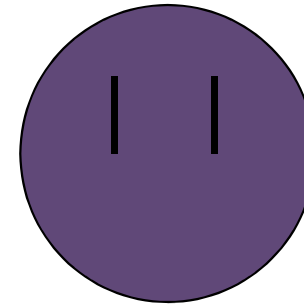
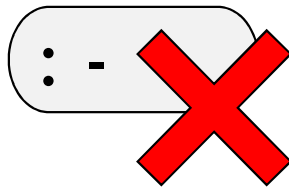
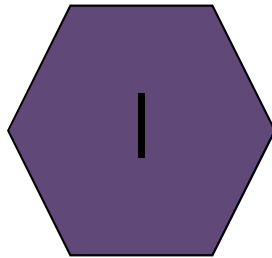
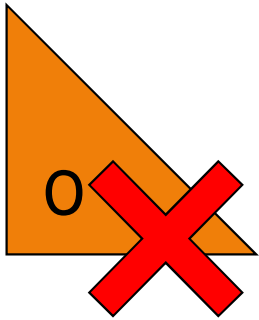
**DEFINE O ESTADO DO CARACTERE  
SEM O GRUPO EXTERNO**

passo

2

Codificar os estados

Comparação com o grupo externo



grupo  
externo

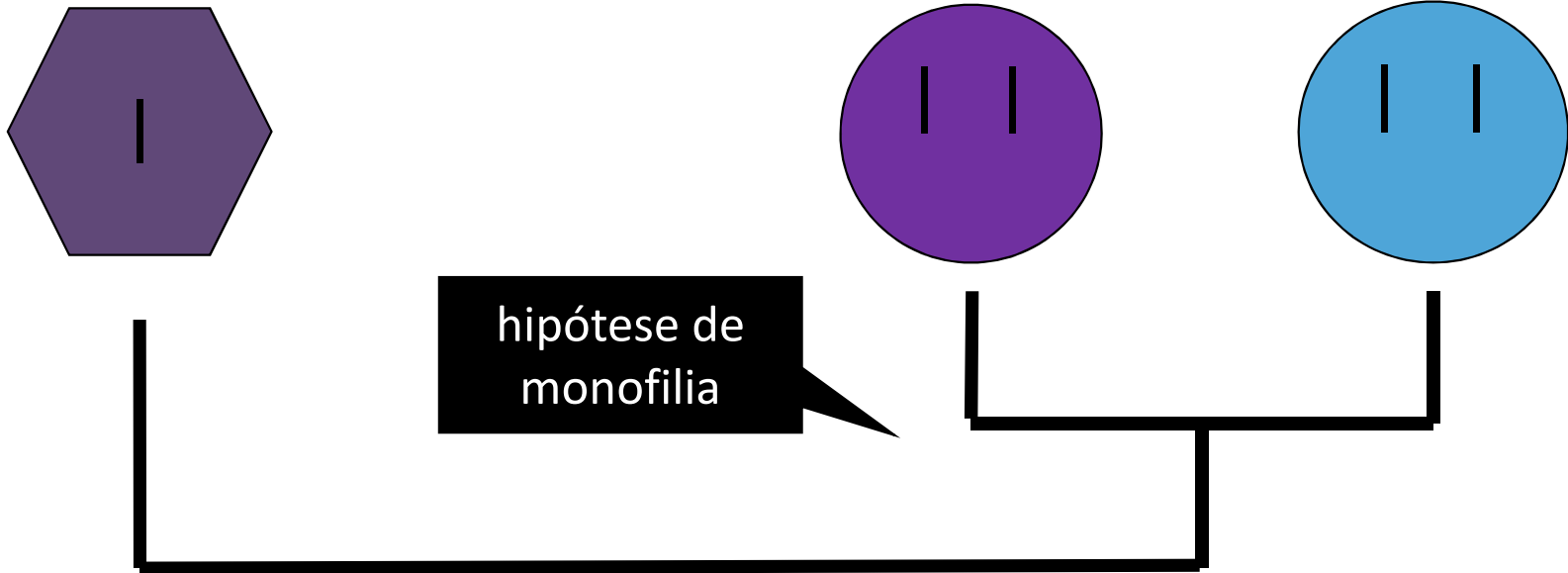
grupo  
interno

passo

2

## Codificar os estados

Comparação com o grupo externo



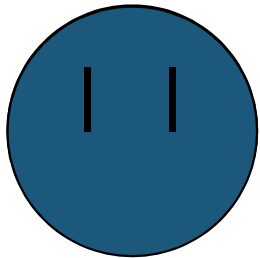
passo

2

## Codificar os estados

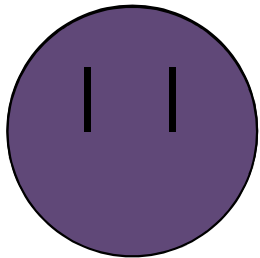
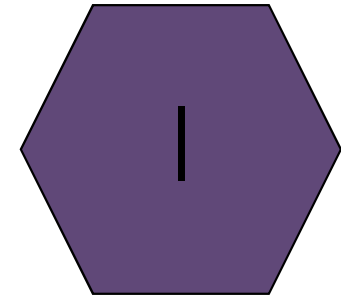
Caráter = olhos

Atribuir ( 0 ) para o estado plesiomórfico e (1) para o estado apomórfico



presente

(1)













presente

(1)

passo

3

## Construir a matriz de caracteres

Taxon	Olhos
	1
	1
	1
	1
	1
	1
	1
	1
	1
	0



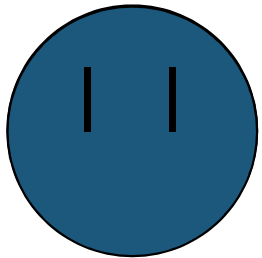
passo

2

## Codificar os estados

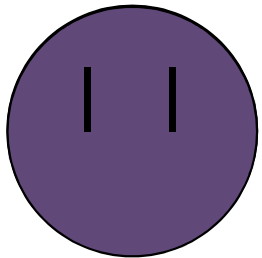
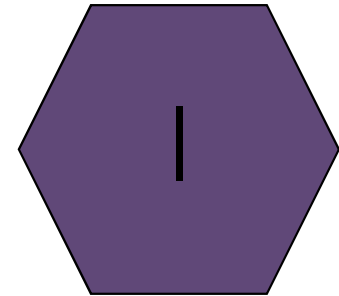
Caráter = cor da pele

Atribuir ( 0 ) para o estado plesiomórfico e (1) para o estado apomórfico



cor azul

(0)













cor rosa

(1)

passo

3

## Construir a matriz de caracteres

Taxon	Olhos	Cor
	1	0
	1	0
	1	0
	1	1
	1	1
	1	1
	1	1
	1	1
	1	1
	0	0

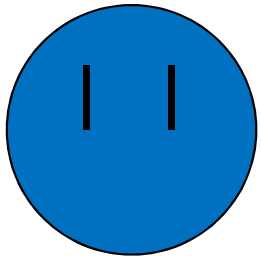
passo

2

## Codificar os estados

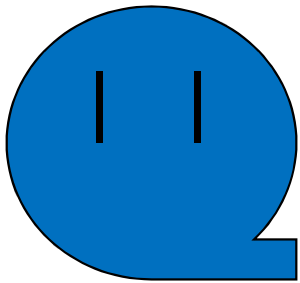
Caráter = presença de apêndice

Atribuir ( 0 ) para o estado plesiomórfico e (1) para o estado apomórfico



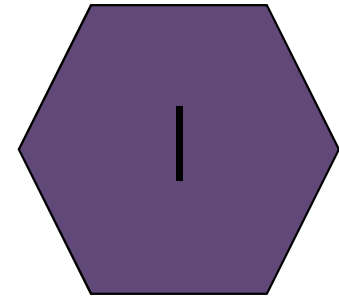
ausente

(0)



presente











(1)



passo

3

## Construir a matriz de caracteres

Taxon	Olhos	Cor	Apêndice
	1	0	0
	1	0	0
	1	0	0
	1	1	0
	1	1	1
	1	1	1
	1	1	1
	1	1	1
	1	1	1
	0	0	0

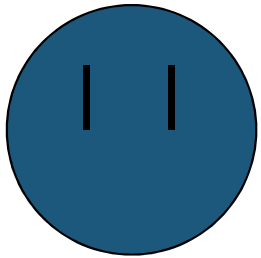
passo

2

## Codificar os estados

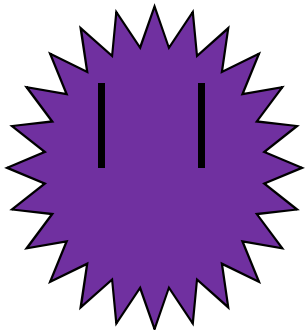
Caráter = ornamento

Atribuir ( 0 ) para o estado plesiomórfico e (1) para o estado apomórfico



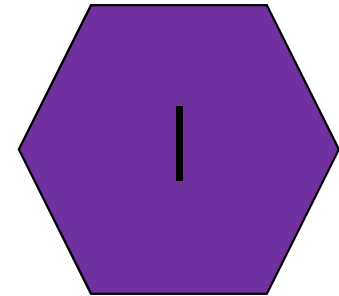
sem

(0)



presente




(1)



passo

3

## Construir a matriz de caracteres










Taxon	Olhos	Cor	Apêndice	ornamento
	1	0	0	0
	1	0	0	0
	1	0	0	0
	1	1	0	0
	1	1	1	0
	1	1	1	0
	1	1	1	1
	1	1	1	1
	1	1	1	0
	0	0	0	0

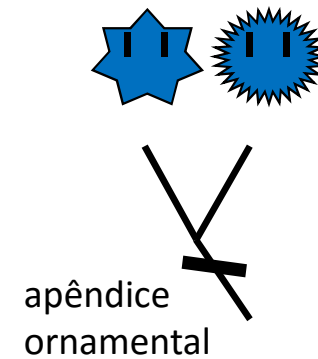
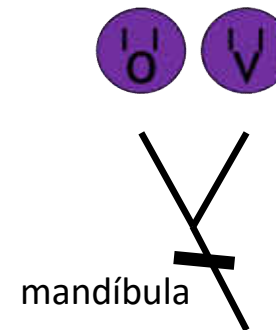
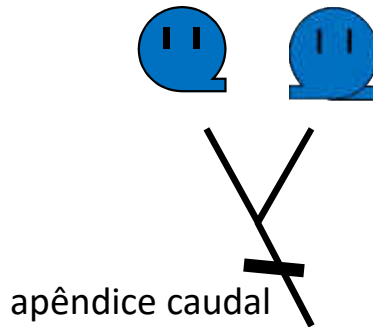


passo

5

# Montar o cladograma

Taxon	ornamento	mandíbula	apêndice caudal
	0	0	0
	0	1	0
	0	1	0
	0	0	0
	0	0	1
	0	0	1
	1	0	0
	1	0	0
	0	0	0
	0	0	0













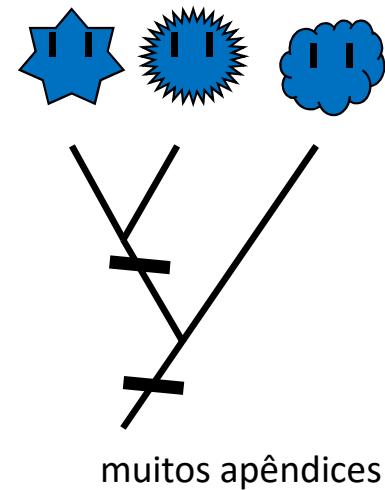
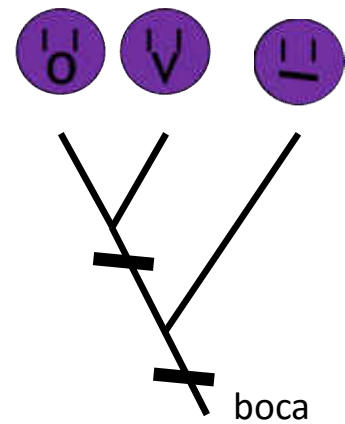
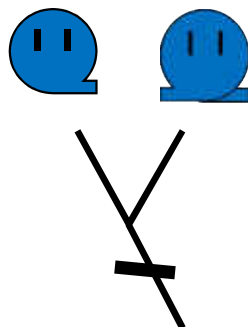


passo

5

## Montar o cladograma











Taxon	Boca	quantidade de apêndice
	1	0
	1	0
	1	0
	0	0
	0	0
	0	0
	0	1
	0	1
	0	1
	0	0

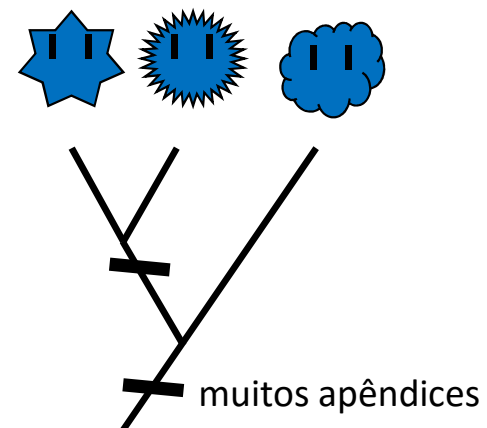
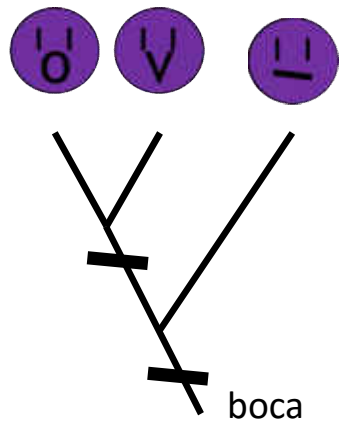
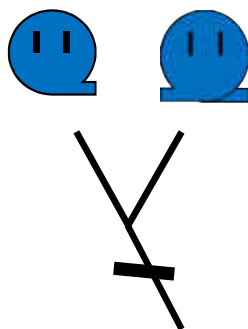


passo

5

# Montar o cladograma

Taxon	Apêndice
	0
	0
	0
	0
	1
	1
	1
	1
	1
	0

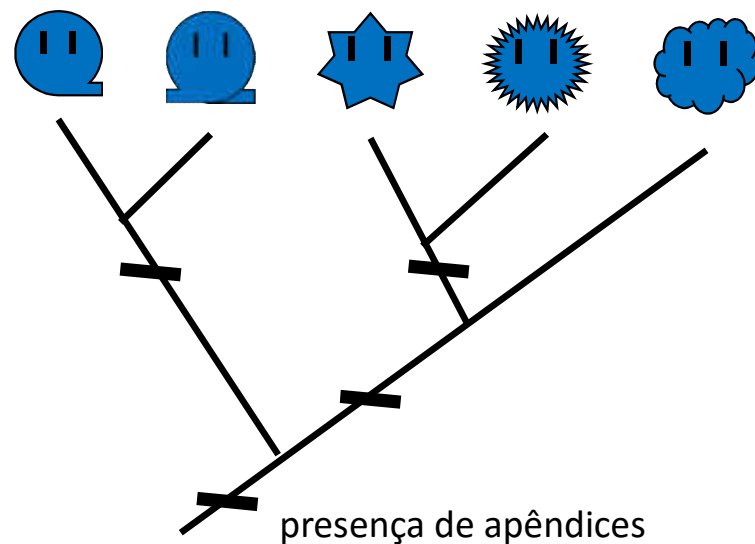
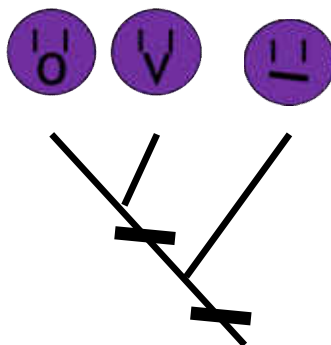


passo

5

## Montar o cladograma

Taxon	Apêndice
	0
	0
	0
	0
	1
	1
	1
	1
	1
	0

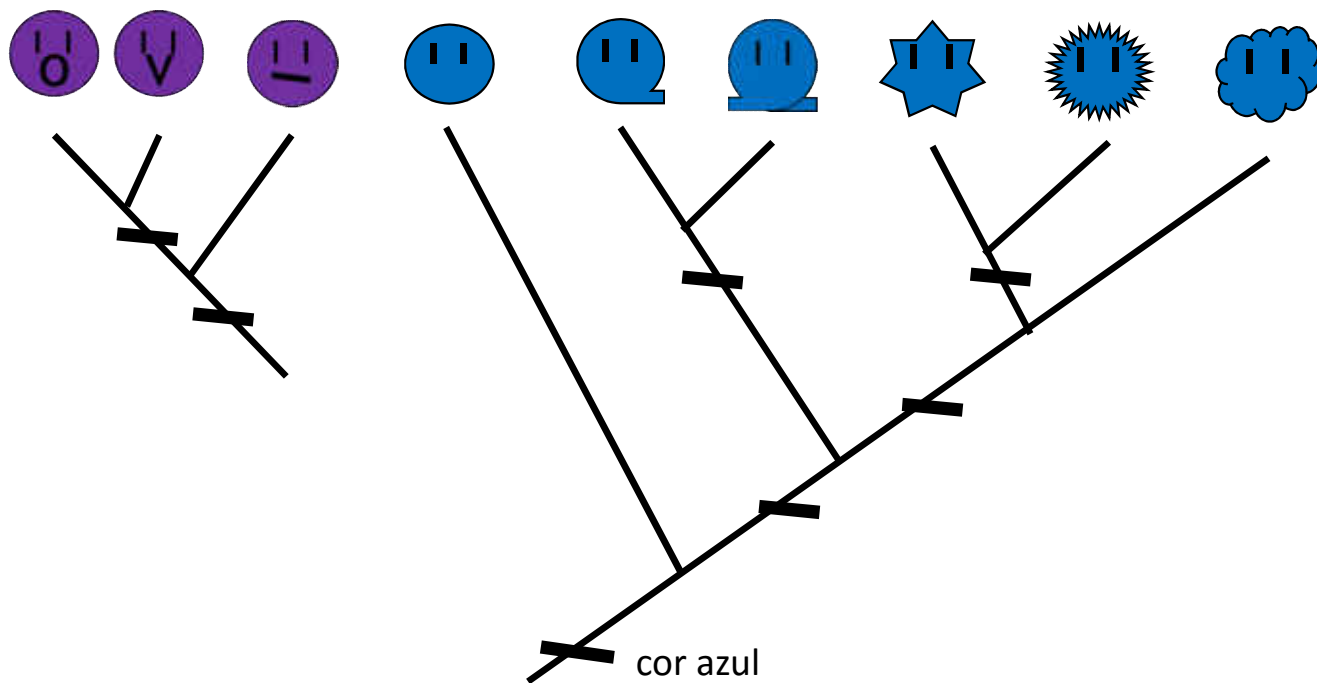


passo

5

## Montar o cladograma











Taxon	Cor
	0
	0
	0
	1
	1
	1
	1
	1
	1
	0

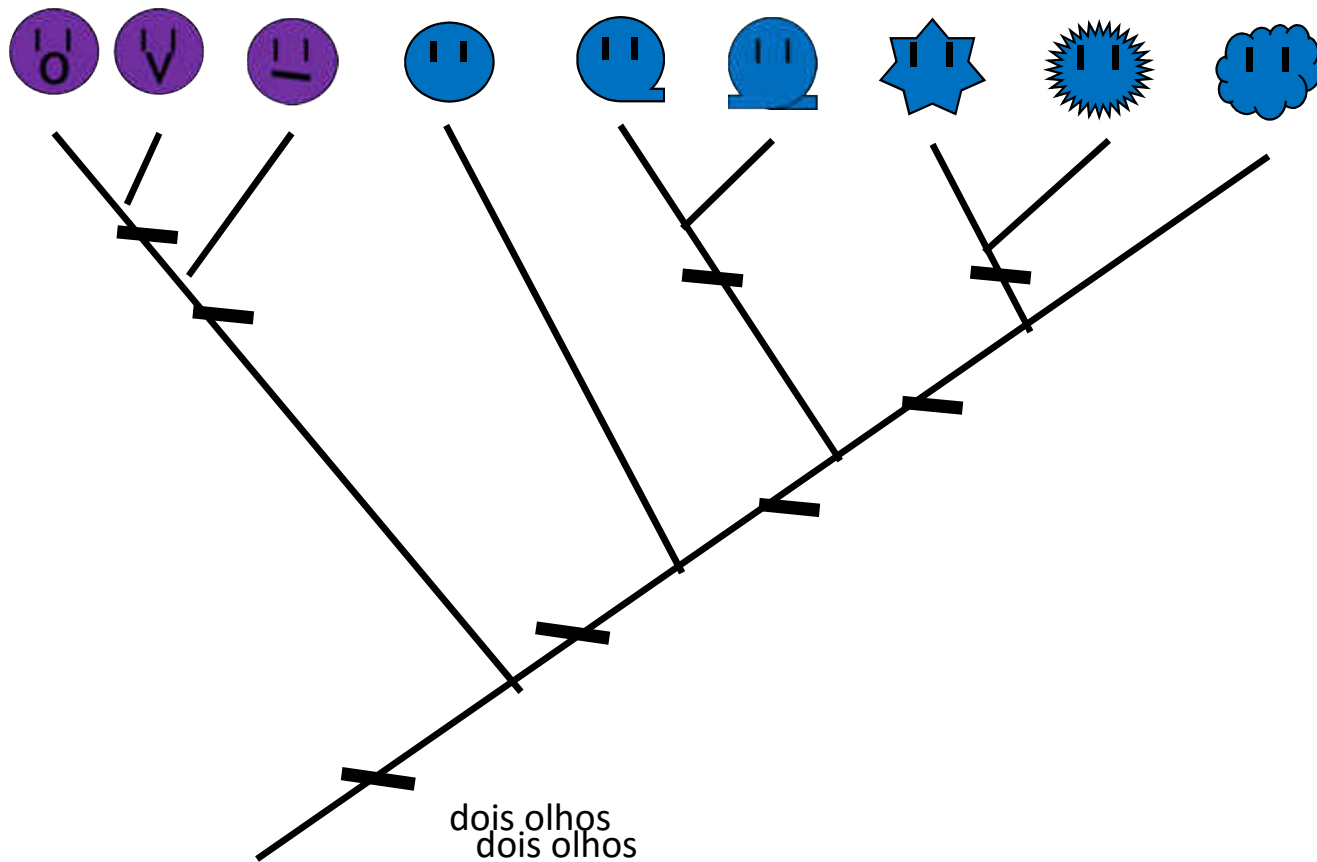


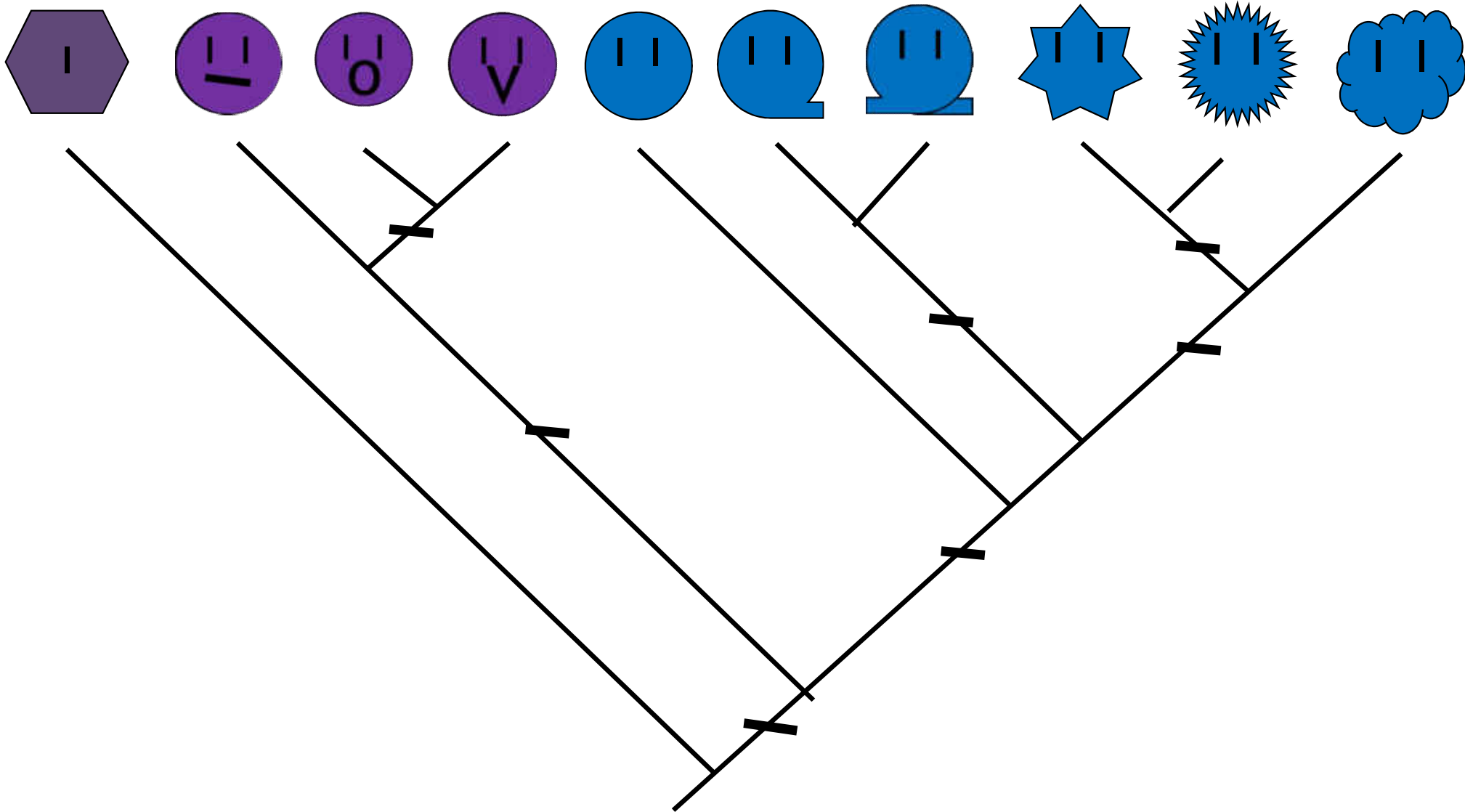
passo

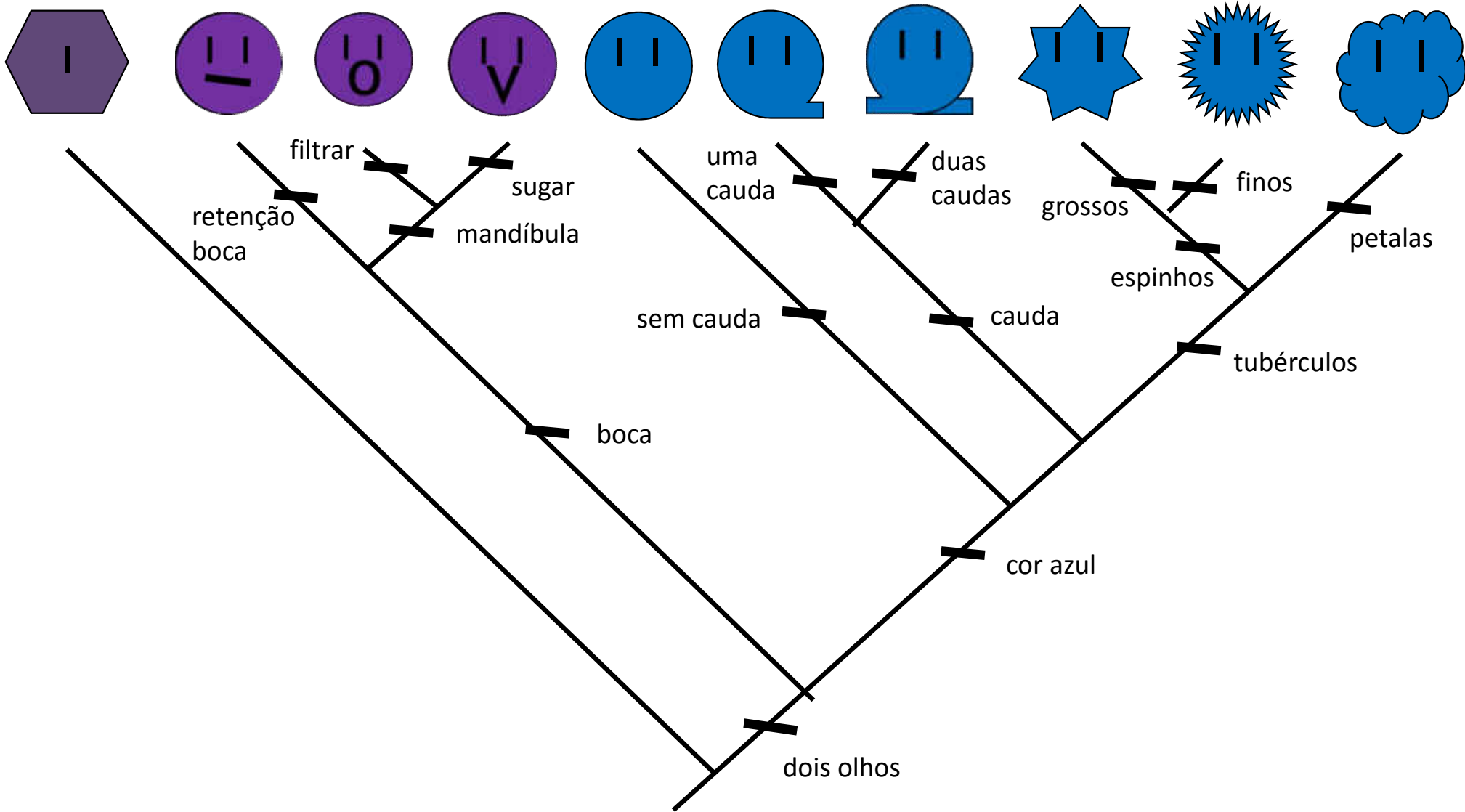
5

## Montar o cladograma

Taxon	Olhos
	1
	1
	1
	1
	1
	1
	1
	1
	1
	0







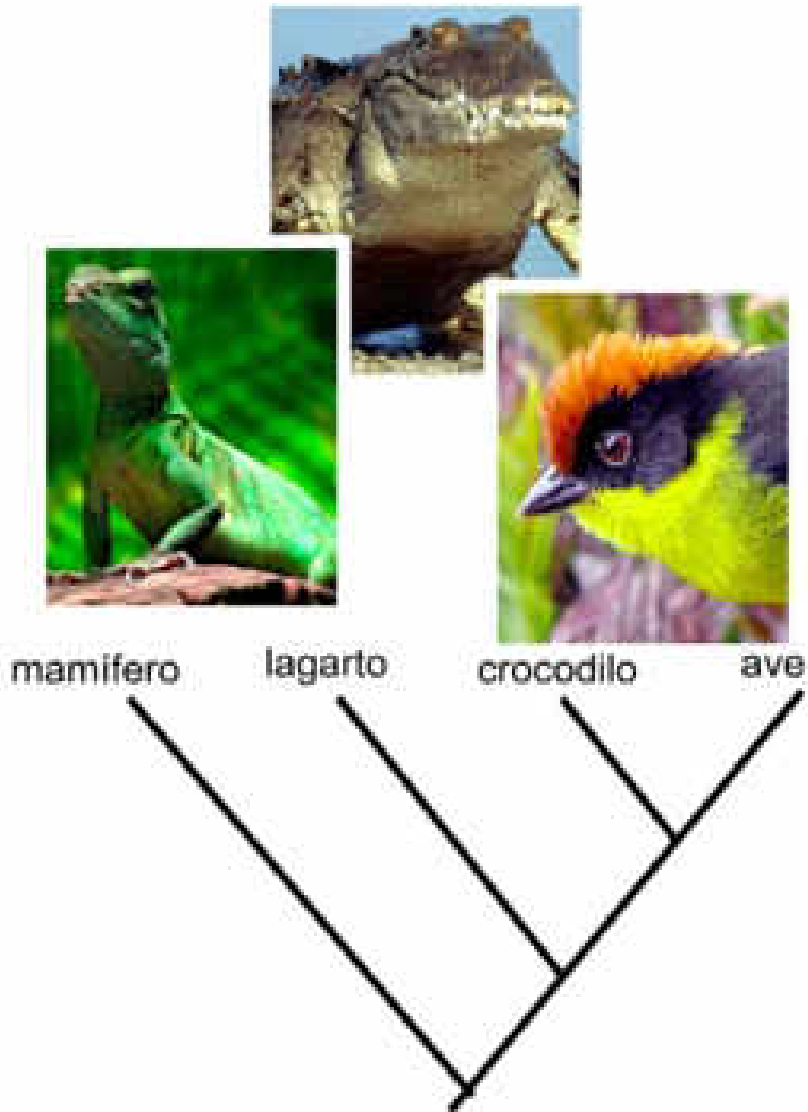




homologias

homoplasias

Dois taxa podem ser muito similares morfológicamente, mas distantes filogeneticamente...



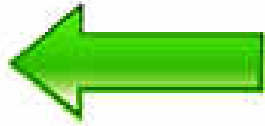
... ou, o contrário,  
podem ser  
pouco similares  
e proximamente  
relacionados



# Homólogos?



**espinhos**



Euphorbiaceae



Rosaceae

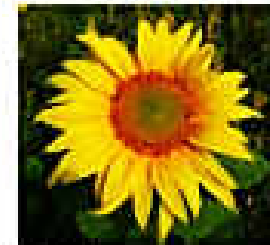


Myrtaceae

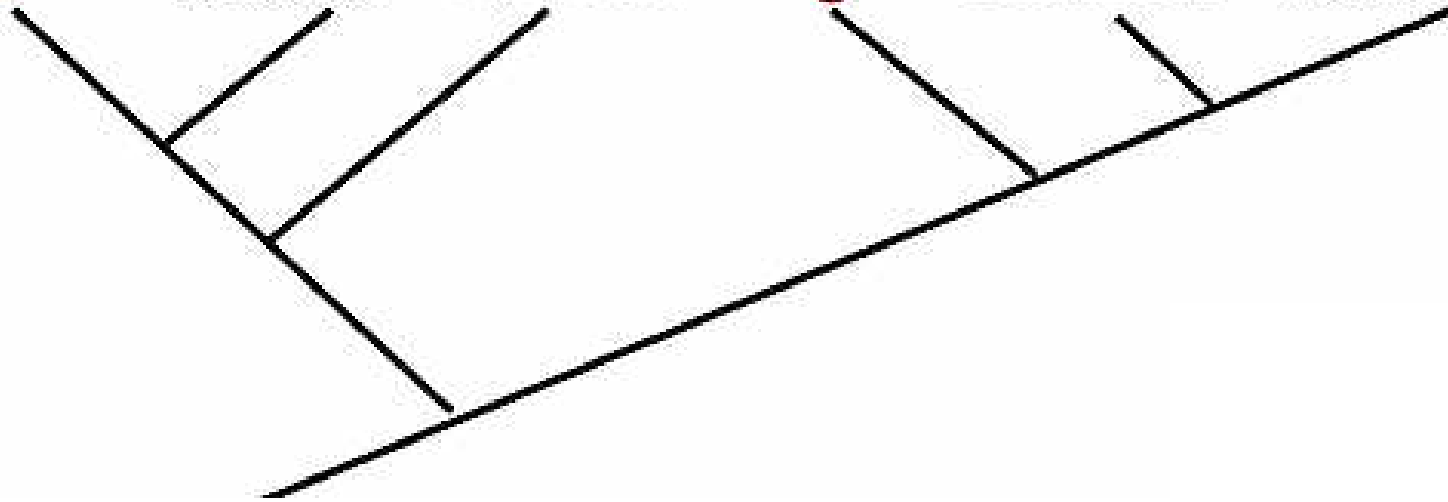
Cactaceae



Solanaceae

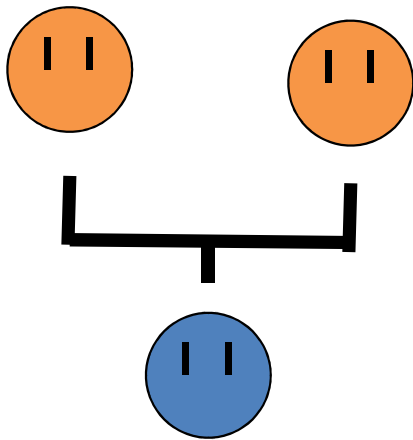


Asteraceae

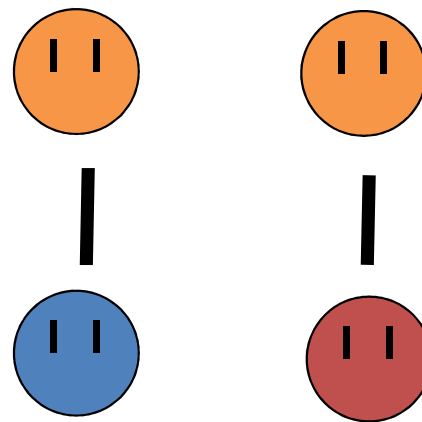


# HOMOPLASIAS

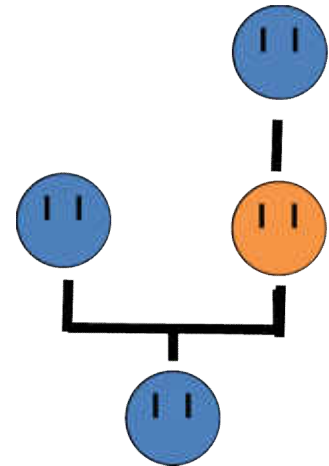
**Paralelismo:**  
estados derivados de um mesmo estado primitivos, mas com origens diferentes, que surgem múltiplas vezes



**Convergência:**  
estados derivados de diferentes estados primitivos, com origens diferentes, que surgem múltiplas vezes



**Reversão:**  
estados derivados retornam ao estado primitivos, é uma derivação secundária à condição primitiva, mas com origem diferente

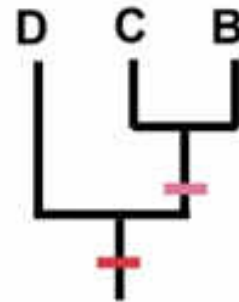
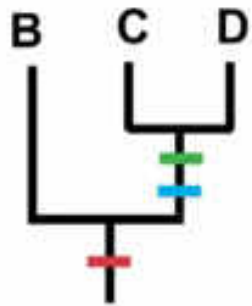




	1	2	3	4	5	6
A	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
B	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
C	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
D	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	BCD	B	CD	C	CD	BC



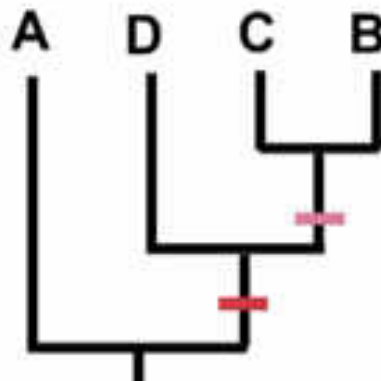
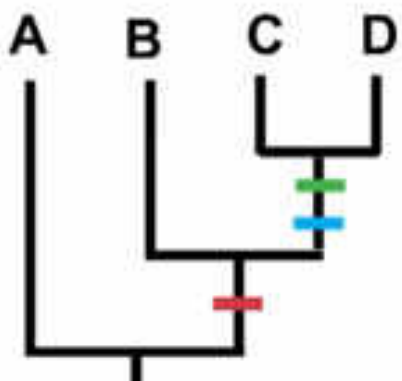
	1	2	3	4	5	6
A	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
B	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
C	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
D	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	BCD	B	CD	C	CD	BC





Enraizar no grupo externo "A"

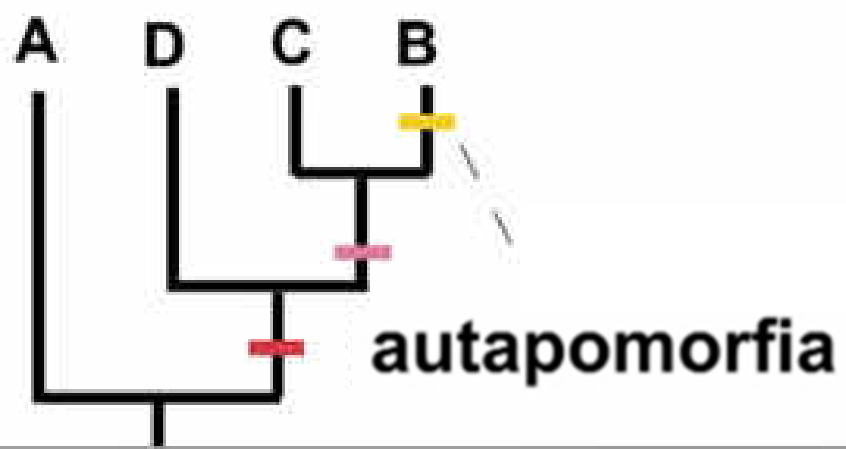
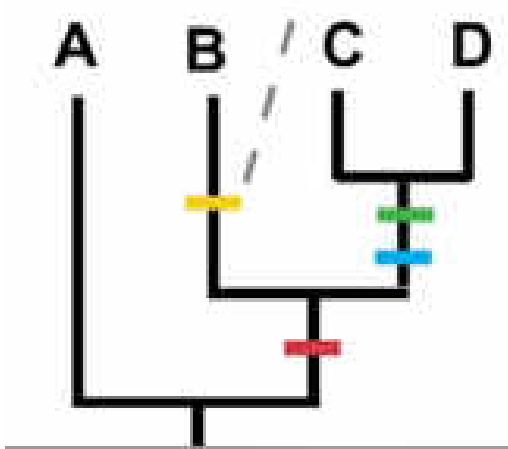
	1	2	3	4	5	6
A	□	□	□	□	□	□
B	■	■	□	□	□	■
C	■	□	■	■	■	■
D	■	□	■	□	■	□
	BCD	B	CD	C	CD	BC



## Caráter 2

	1	2	3	4	5	6
A	□	□	□	□	□	□
B	■	■	□	□	□	■
C	■	□	■	■	■	■
D	■	□	■	□	■	□
	BCD	B	CD	C	CD	BC

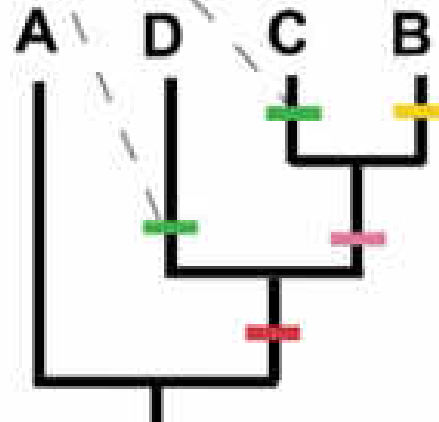
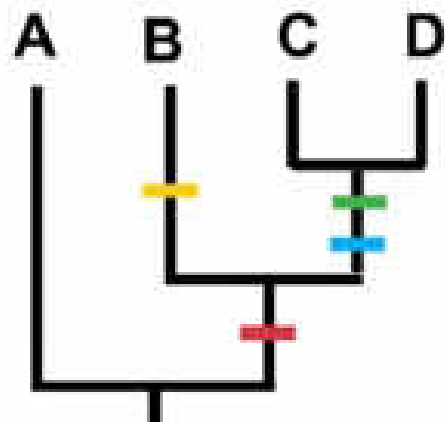
autapomorfia



# Carácter 3

	1	2	3	4	5	6
A	□	□	□	□	□	□
B	■	■	□	□	□	■
C	■	□	■	■	■	■
D	■	□	■	□	■	□
	BCD	B	CD	C	CD	BC

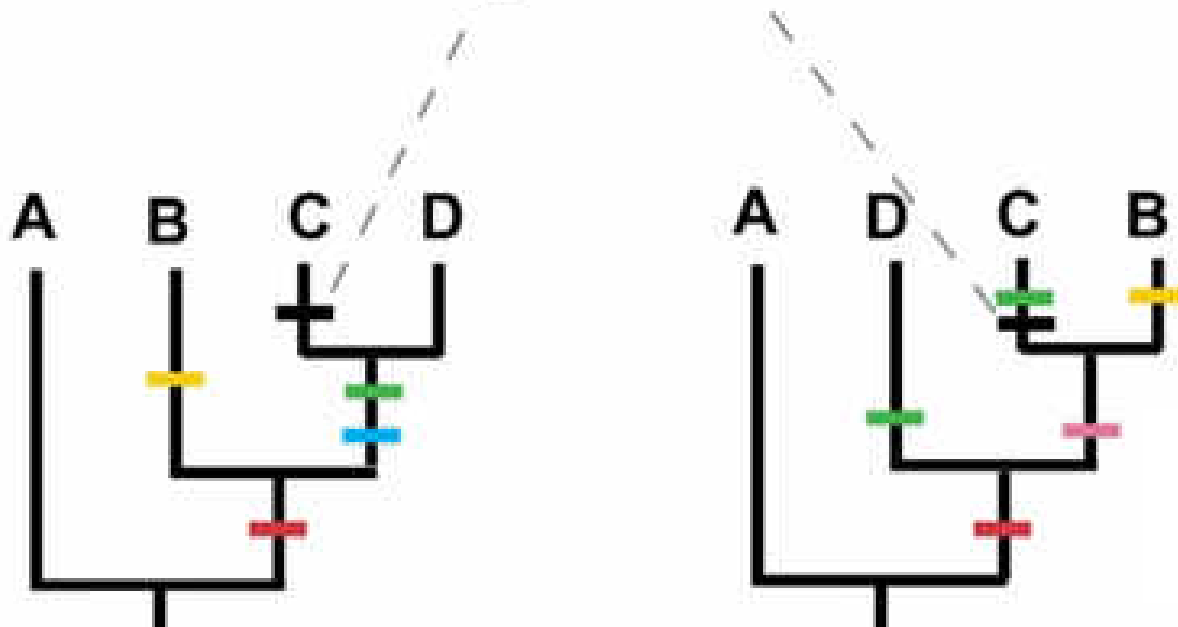
homoplasia



# Caráter 4

	1	2	3	4	5	6
A	□	□	□	□	□	□
B	■	■	□	□	□	■
C	■	□	■	■	■	■
D	■	□	■	□	■	□
	BCD	B	CD	C	CD	BC

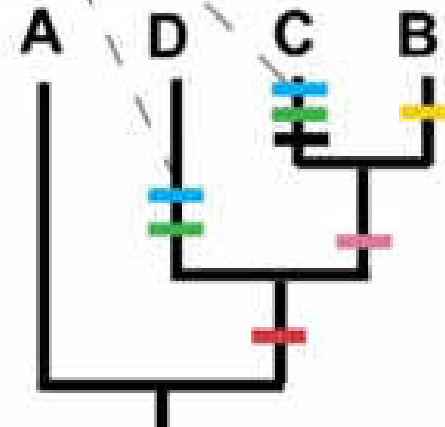
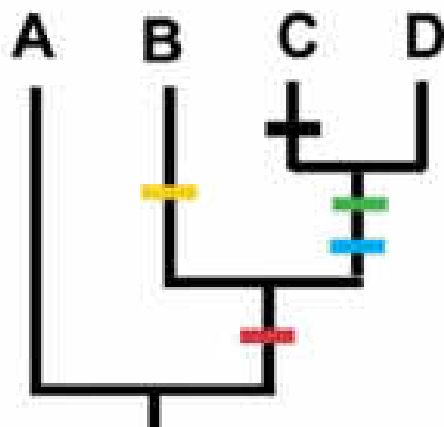
autapomorfia



# Carácter 5

	1	2	3	4	5	6
A	□	□	□	□	□	□
B	■	■	□	□	□	■
C	■	□	■	■	■	■
D	■	□	■	□	■	□
	BCD	B	CD	C	CD	BC

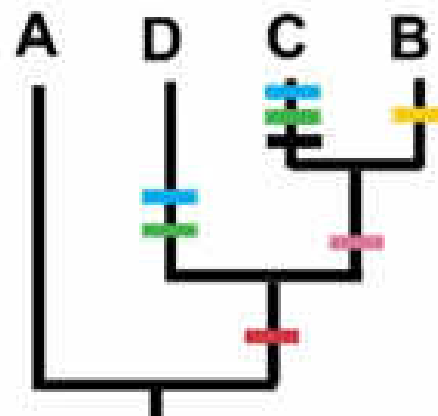
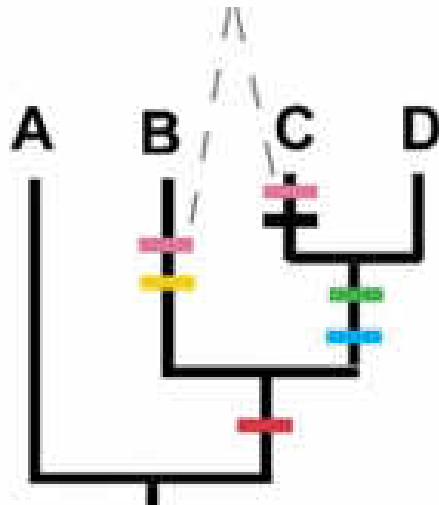
homoplasia

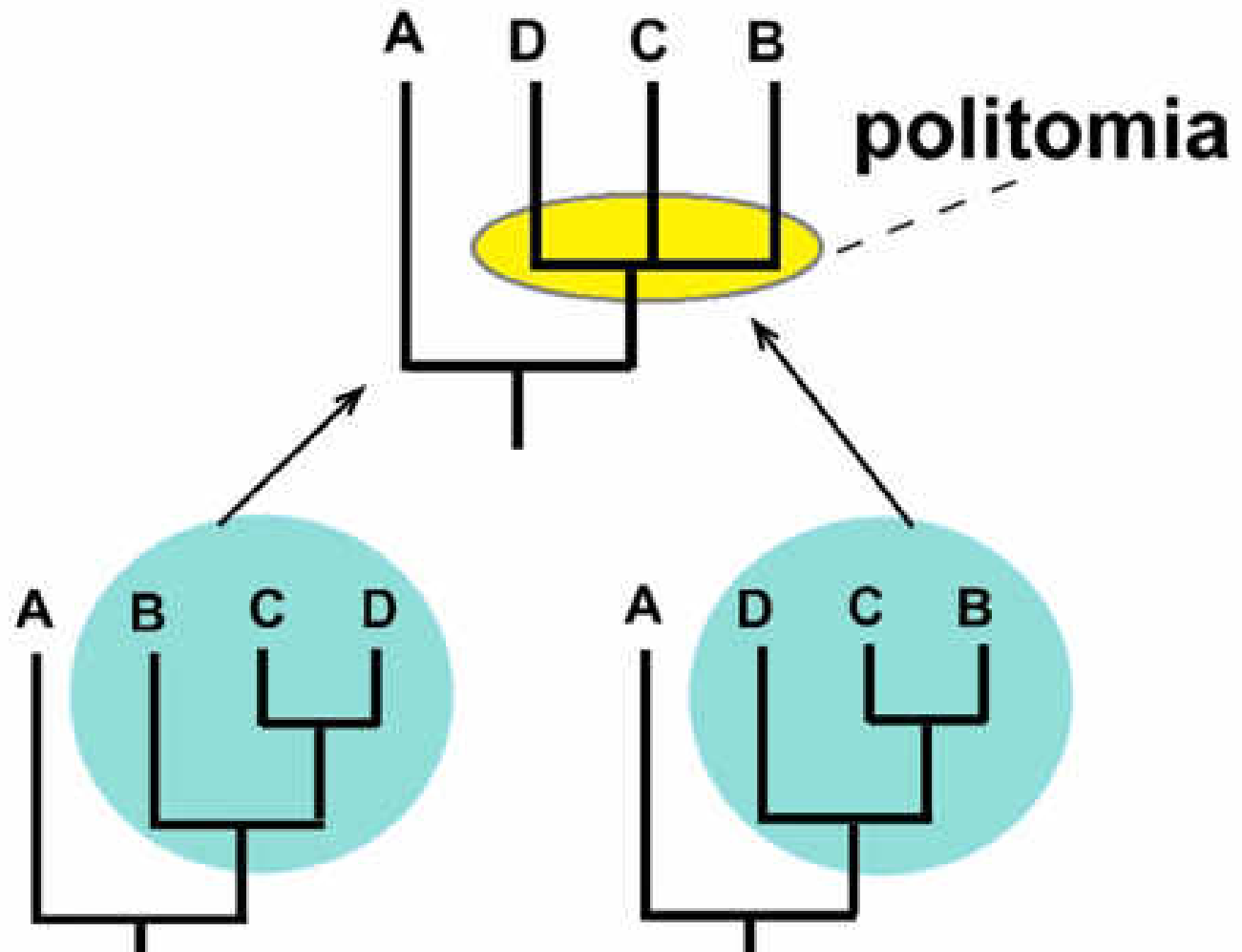


## Carácter 6

	1	2	3	4	5	6
A	□	□	□	□	□	□
B	■	■	□	□	□	■
C	■	□	■	■	■	■
D	■	□	■	□	■	□
	BCD	B	CD	C	CD	BC

homoplasia

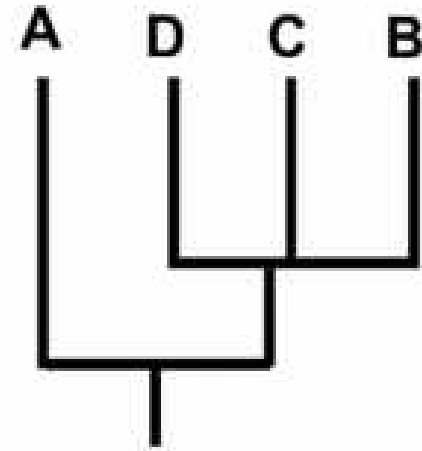
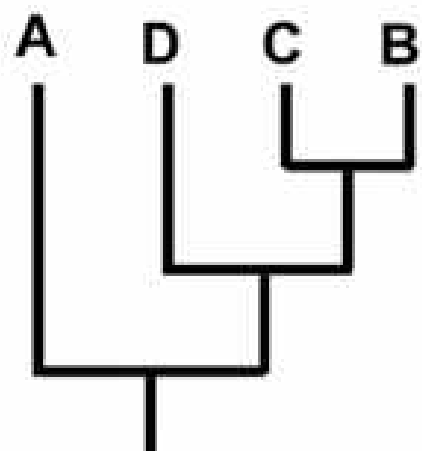
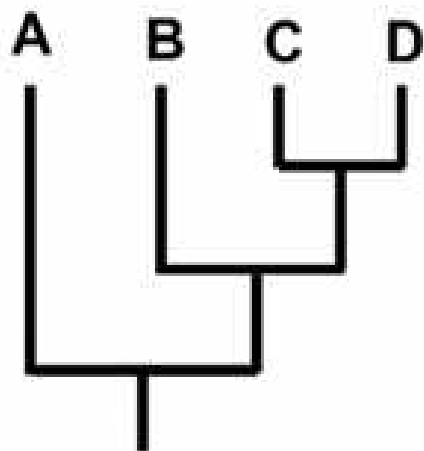




Existe apenas uma história evolutiva...

Qual escolher?

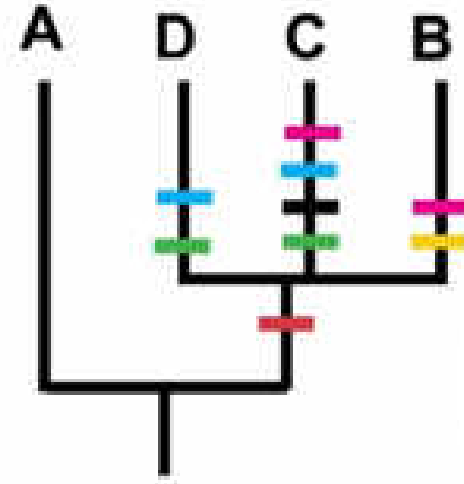
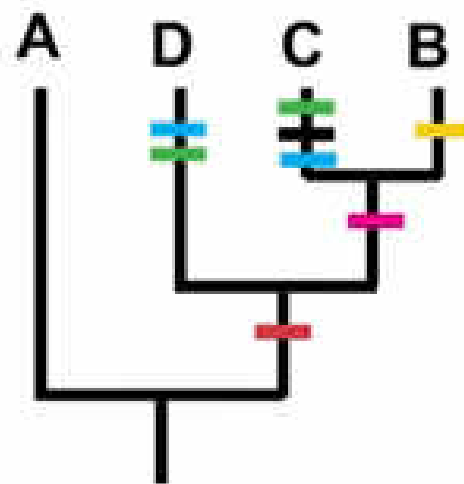
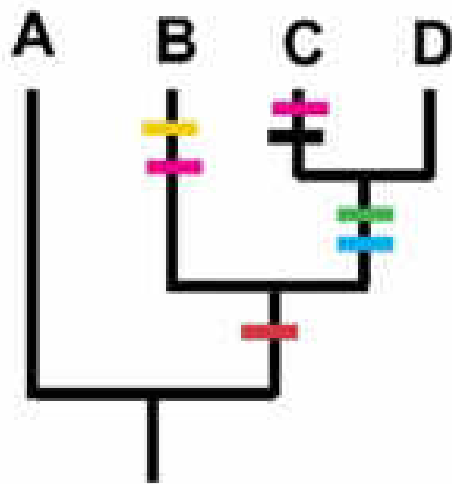
	1	2	3	4	5	6
A	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
B	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
C	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
D	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	BCD	B	CD	C	CD	BC





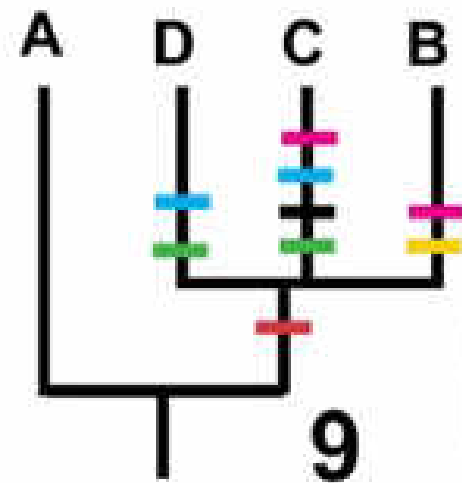
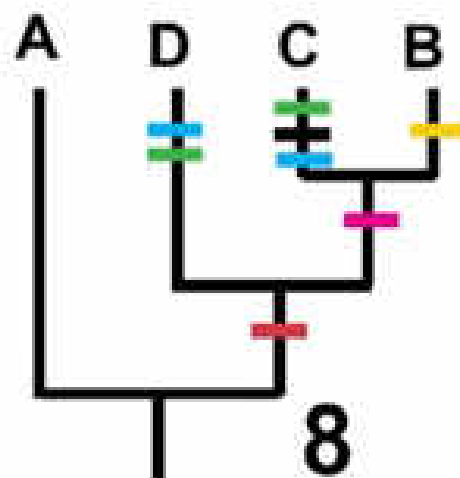
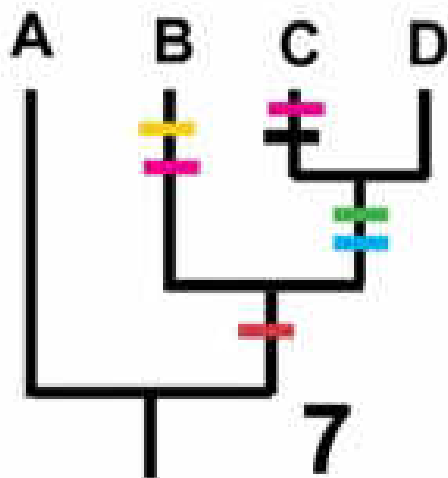
Verificar as distribuição dos caracteres nos cladogramas

	1	2	3	4	5	6
A	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
B	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
C	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
D	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
	BCD	B	CD	C	CD	BC



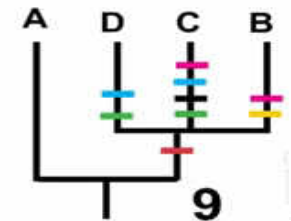
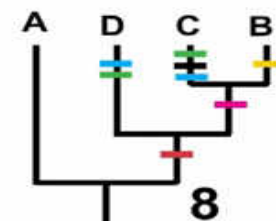
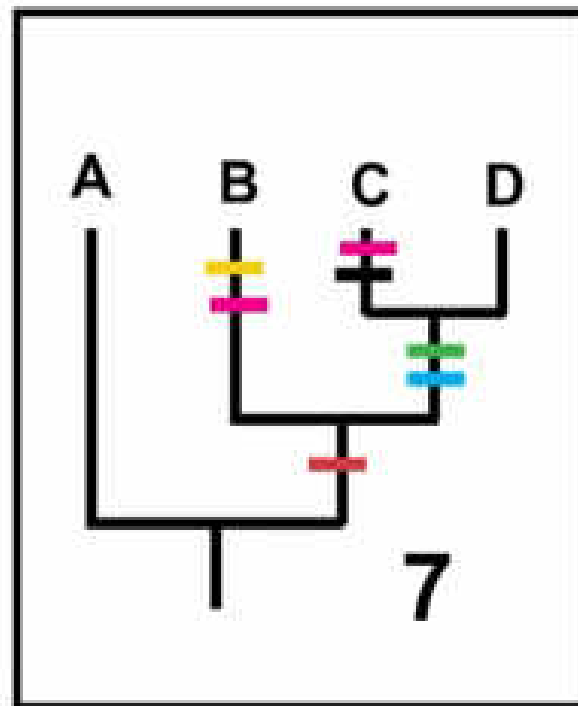
número de passos ou comprimento do cladograma

	1	2	3	4	5	6
A	□	□	□	□	□	□
B	■	■	□	□	□	■
C	■	□	■	■	■	■
D	■	□	■	□	■	□
	BCD	B	CD	C	CD	BC

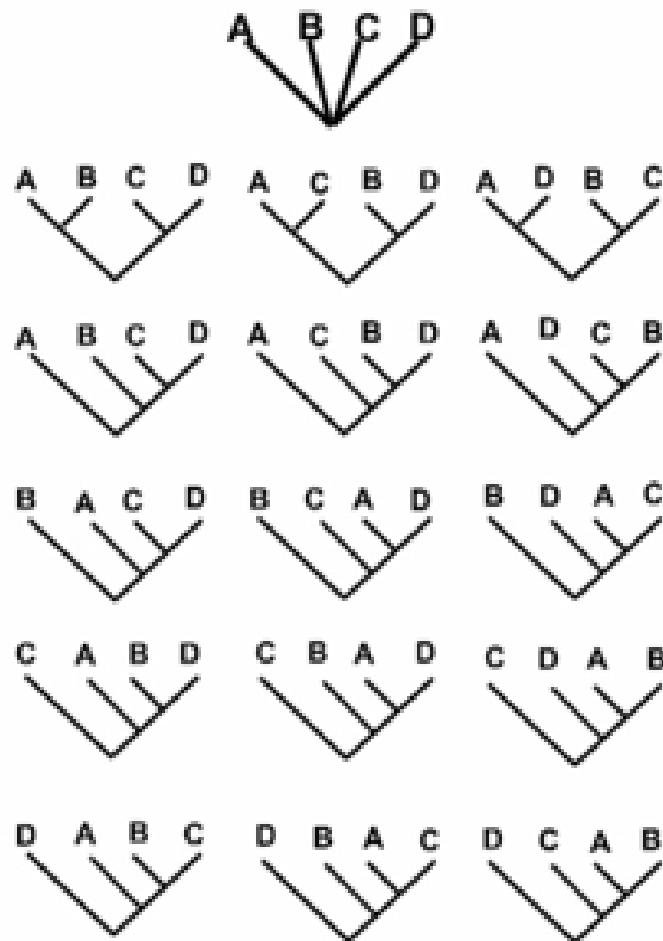


# Princípio da Parcimônia

Hipótese mais parcimoniosa



O número de cladogramas possíveis aumenta rapidamente à medida que aumenta o número de táxons terminais.



Nº de táxons	Nº de cladogramas
1.....	1
2.....	1
3.....	3
4.....	15
5.....	105
6.....	945
7.....	10.395
8.....	135.135
9.....	2.027.025
10.....	34.459.425
12.....	13.749.310.575
14.....	1.905.853.580.625
15.....	213.458.046.676.875
20.....	8.200.794.532.637.891.559.

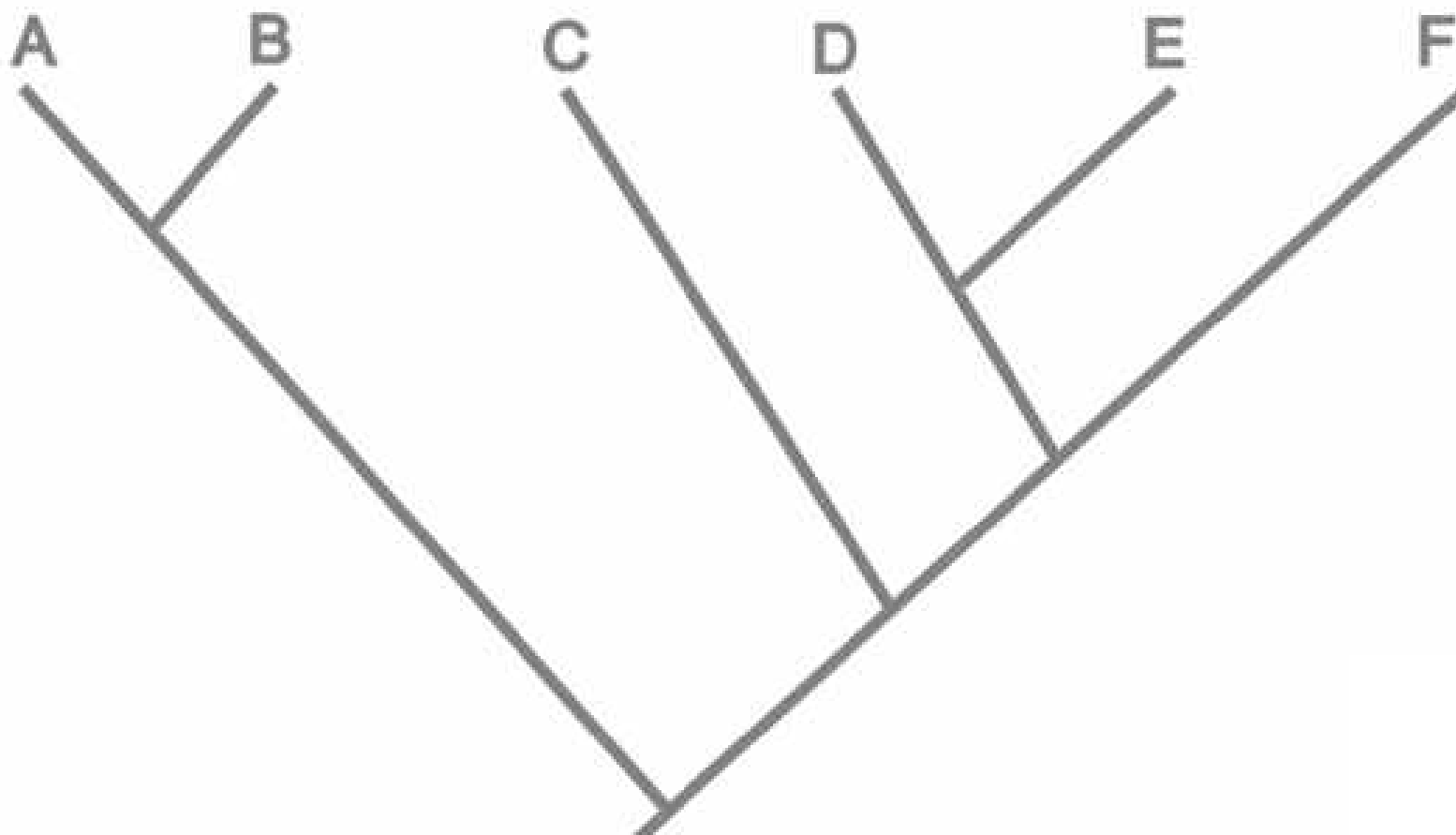


# Sistemática Filogenética: Cladística

Como usar uma árvore filogenética para produzir uma classificação

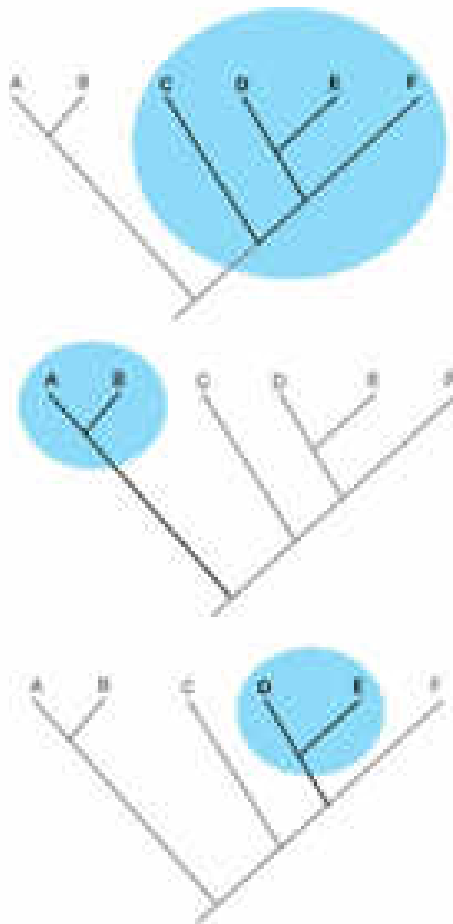
**Grupo monofilético é**  
**aquele formado por um**  
**ancestral e todos os**  
**seus descendentes, ou**  
**seja, possui um ancestral**  
**comum exclusivo.**

## Grupos monofiléticos

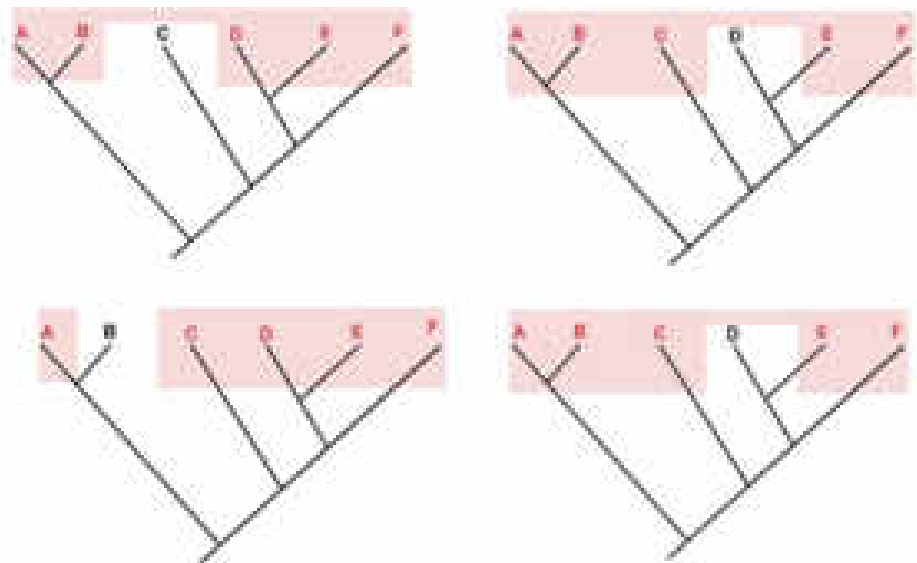




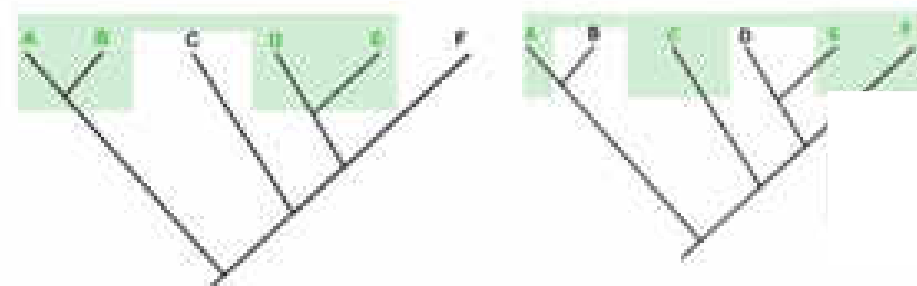
## grupos monofiléticos



## grupos parafiléticos



## grupos polifiléticos



# Espermatófitas

## "Gimnospermas"

