in their effects. In addition, the moulthropodous species have non-adhesive.

In the case of the moulthropodous species, more and more eggs are laid by the females, and the entire reproductive cycle involves much more than the moulthropodous species. The phenomenon is a feature of the moulthropodous species, and the moulthropodous species play an important role in the reproduction cycle. The moulthropodous species are often strongly associated with each other, and the moulthropodous species of the different genera exhibit similar reproductive behaviors. However, when conditions for reproduction are met, the moulthropodous species do not consider it vital to assume their reproductive roles. However, in this case, we consider it valid to examine different classes of characters. As mentioned above, we are concerned with the relations of characters. In this chapter, we are concerned with the relations of characters.

In this chapter, we are concerned with the relations of characters. In this chapter, we are concerned with the relations of characters. In this chapter, we are concerned with the relations of characters.

The above consideration, Darwin recognized that behavior tendencies are the result of evolution.

-- Darwin (1859, p. 243)

Character as Indicators of Phylogeny

Comparing Behavioral and Morphological Characters

CHAPTER 7
We collected morphological and behavioral data from the literature (Tables 1, 2, and 7). We defined a behavioral character as any behavioral pattern that was described in the literature. These behaviors are typically described in the context of functional or structural consequences of the behavior. The second character was defined as any morphological character that was described in the literature. These characters were typically described in the context of functional or structural consequences of the morphology.

We then compared the behavioral and morphological characters to identify any similarities in their functional or structural consequences. We also compared the behavioral and morphological characters to identify any differences in their functional or structural consequences.

Levels of homology in behavioral and morphological characters

A. General procedure

B. Levels of homology in behavioral and morphological characters

C. Comparison of behavioral and morphological characters

D. Functional or structural consequences of behavioral and morphological characters

E. Comparison of behavioral and morphological characters with regard to functional or structural consequences
we obtained trees using PAF 3.0 (Swoford 1998).

Sec text and cut plots were analyzed for 1000 trees. We obtained the final tree for each plot, and for each plot, the final tree was used for further analysis.

**Table 1: Synergistic analyses for comparison of character C and C**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Taxon</th>
<th># Taxa</th>
<th>MC DC</th>
<th>MC DC</th>
<th>MC DC</th>
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</table>

**Figure 1**. Behavioral characters used in the within-study comparison of CS.

![Behavioral Characters](image)

1. Social system: (g) Other manipulative (including locomotion) (g) General heritage.
2. Receptive behavior: (g) Female care (g) Other reproductive behavior (g) Cultural and ritual elements.
3. Genetic diversity: (g) Nest, mating, population (g) Nest, mating, population (g) Nest, mating, population.

**Figure 2**. Number of characters used in the within-study comparison of C.

![Number of Characters](image)

Professionals and families of the 20 samples.

**Figure 3**. Distribution of strategic types represented in this study. Morphological characters included those that are external characteristics of the animal. The distribution of strategic types represented in this study, morphological characters were primarily used in studies of social insects and birds (Fig. 1).
The character recognition index (PRITs 1989) is:

$$I = \frac{(m - 2)}{(s - 2)}$$

where $$m$$ is the number of reconstructed number of steps for the character on any page, and $$s$$ is the greatest possible number of steps for the character on any page:

The minimum number of characters assuming no homomorphic errors is always just one less than the number of characters. This is a two-stage process, where the minimum number of characters is determined by the number of steps required by the characters on the specified page. The character recognition index (PRITs 1989) is the minimum number of steps required by the characters on the specified page. The character recognition index (PRITs 1989) is used to determine the number of characters in a document.
were not significant for any of the approaches. The ANOVAs indicate no significant differences between the two categories tested: (Table 7.2). By contrast, the nonparametric and behavioral data show a significant number of differences between the two categories. The C's are higher for the nonparametric approach, which suggests that the behavioral approach may be more sensitive to subtle differences between categories.

To determine the specific areas of homomorphism within the data sets, the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test was applied to the data sets to determine if they were significantly different from normality. The results showed that the distributions of the categories were not significantly different from normality. The groupings of the C's were compared using both parametric and nonparametric approaches (Table 7.1), the ANOVAs indicate no significant differences between any of the groups or for each category on the test. However, the data and nonparametric data were analyzed using two methods to determine the overall significance of the differences between the two categories.

The second approach we used to compare the behavioral data sets was the nonparametric and behavioral data sets. (Table 7.3) These approaches were taken from the nonparametric and behavioral data sets. The C's are the sum of the behavioral and nonparametric categories. The accuracy of the C's is the sum of the behavioral and nonparametric categories. The accuracy of the C's is the sum of the behavioral and nonparametric categories. The accuracy of the C's is the sum of the behavioral and nonparametric categories. The accuracy of the C's is the sum of the behavioral and nonparametric categories.
morphicological data similar?

Are phylegetic estimates derived from behavioral and morphological data similar?

For further description, refer to the two regression analyses (Figures 2 and 3). Table 1 provides a summary of the regression analyses. The correlation coefficients are given in Table 2. The regression equation for each character is provided in Table 3.

Table 1: Summary of regression analyses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character Type</th>
<th>Adjusted Number of Characters</th>
<th>Adjusted Number of Characters</th>
<th>Adjusted Number of Characters</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.000</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1.000</td>
<td>1.000</td>
<td>1.000</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Table 2: Correlation coefficients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character Type</th>
<th>Adjusted Number of Characters</th>
<th>Adjusted Number of Characters</th>
<th>Adjusted Number of Characters</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.987</td>
<td>0.987</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.987</td>
<td>0.987</td>
<td>0.987</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 3: Regression equations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Character Type</th>
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<th>Adjusted Number of Characters</th>
<th>Adjusted Number of Characters</th>
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</thead>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
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<td>0.561</td>
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<td>0.561</td>
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</table>

Figure 2: Overall fit of the model with the adjusted number of characters.

Figure 3: Overall fit of the model with the adjusted number of characters.
Figure 3. (Continued on following pages.)

The six pairs of means we used are shown in Figure 3. These cases differ in the characters of taxa or groups of taxa generated from behavioral and morphological comparisons. Here we apply the method to comparisons of morphological and molecular-based taxa (Penny & al., 1992; Hendy & Penny, 1995). The method relies on a random sample of taxa, chosen to be representative of the observed taxa. The method relies on the observed number of taxa (randomly) sampled from the distribution of the observed differences between taxa. The results are then compared to the expected differences between taxa generated from two data sets to determine the significance of the differences.
From analysis of the tidal (combined) data set and the sum of tide

characteristics for different tides, the tidal cycle was divided into different periods. Each period was characterized by a set of parameters describing the tidal cycle, such as the phase angle, amplitude, and frequency. These parameters were used to describe the tidal cycle and to identify the different tidal regimes. The tidal cycle was divided into three main periods: the flooding tide, the ebbing tide, and the residual tide. The flooding tide was characterized by a rapid rise in water level, while the ebbing tide was characterized by a rapid fall in water level. The residual tide was characterized by a slow rise and fall in water level, which was determined by the interaction of the spring and neap tides.

Choosing two random trees with the observed number of SDOs at all smaller by

Table 7.4. Values for paired behavioral and morphological tests.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value d</th>
<th>SDO</th>
<th>Number of Trees</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0.037</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.069</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.049</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0.034</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Further support for this conclusion is that secreted proteins and morphological traits provide evidence of several other pairs of edatory and morphological traits present in the SDO. In general, the SDO is not significantly different than the residual tide, but it is possible without evidence of secretory traits. Secretory traits include those that are not significantly different than the residual tide. These traits are due to small numbers of peaks, which indicates the absence of significant differences. We suggest that the most significant evidence secreted proteins rather than the absence of significant differences, as the absence of secretory traits is not necessarily indicative of no secretory activity. Therefore, more research is needed to determine if these traits are present in the SDO.

Do different data sets give significantly different estimates of

Comparing Behavioral and Morphological Characters

Peter I. Wittenberg and Ann C. O'Hara

Data from the six pairs of trees were significantly more similar than expected by chance. In Figure 7.4, Table 7.4, the three pairs of trees were significantly more similar than expected by chance.
The morphological features are significantly similar (Fig. 3, Table 7). The test comparing SBS of emotional and morphological features was statistically significant and showed that emotional features were more distinct than the morphological ones.

The results of the test are shown in Figure 4. The sum of lengths of the two partitions is exactly the same as from random partitions of the total data set \( n > 0.05 \). This result suggests that the morphological and behavioral characters are significantly different, and the test was done for all data sets.

**Discussion**

Systematically significant (see below) differences in the morphological and behavioral characters are

- The sum of lengths of the 90 classes of the total data set (2007) vs. the total length of the observed classes of the emotional and morphological features are the same (1999, 1997). The emotional features were separated from the emotional traits and morphological features (manuscript by (2000), 1999).

**Figure 4** Test for incongruence between behavioral and morphological features.

The morphological and behavioral features are significantly different, as shown in Figure 5. The sum of lengths of the two partitions is exactly the same.
Comparing Behavioral and Morphological Characters: 227

Comparison between behavioral and morphological characters is an important aspect of studying animal behavior. Just as some morphological characters are good for some questions, others can be difficult. This is true not only for the use of behavioral characters for certain questions, but also for some morphological characters for others.

Our provisional answer to the question of whether behavior and difference are sufficiently similar that one can be used to address the other is yes. However, the use of this equivalence is not straightforward. When one or more characters are used, the morphological data and the behavioral data are in different domains. This is the case with our study, where we have used morphological data to study differences in the behavior of animals. However, since they are very different, this is not a general case. It is impossible to say whether the differences are a general case.
considered representative of behavioral characters. In general, the characters used in our study should be representative, such as some of those used in our study, of our conservative character set. We want to emphasize the inherent variability of behavioral characters. The characters used in our study are all characters that are common in our study. However, as indicated above, we suggest that the characters be considered representative of behavioral characters, that the characters be used in our study should be representative, such as some of those used in our study, of our conservative character set. We want to emphasize the inherent variability of behavioral characters. The characters used in our study are all characters that are common in our study. However, as indicated above, we suggest that the characters be considered representative of behavioral characters.

One possible explanation for the difference between these studies is that the characters used in our study should be representative, such as some of those used in our study, of our conservative character set. We want to emphasize the inherent variability of behavioral characters. The characters used in our study are all characters that are common in our study. However, as indicated above, we suggest that the characters be considered representative of behavioral characters.
Kevin M. O'Connor, J. L. F. Helenkamp, and R. A. Tanman
Mel H. F. O. L. 1.3-26

References


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