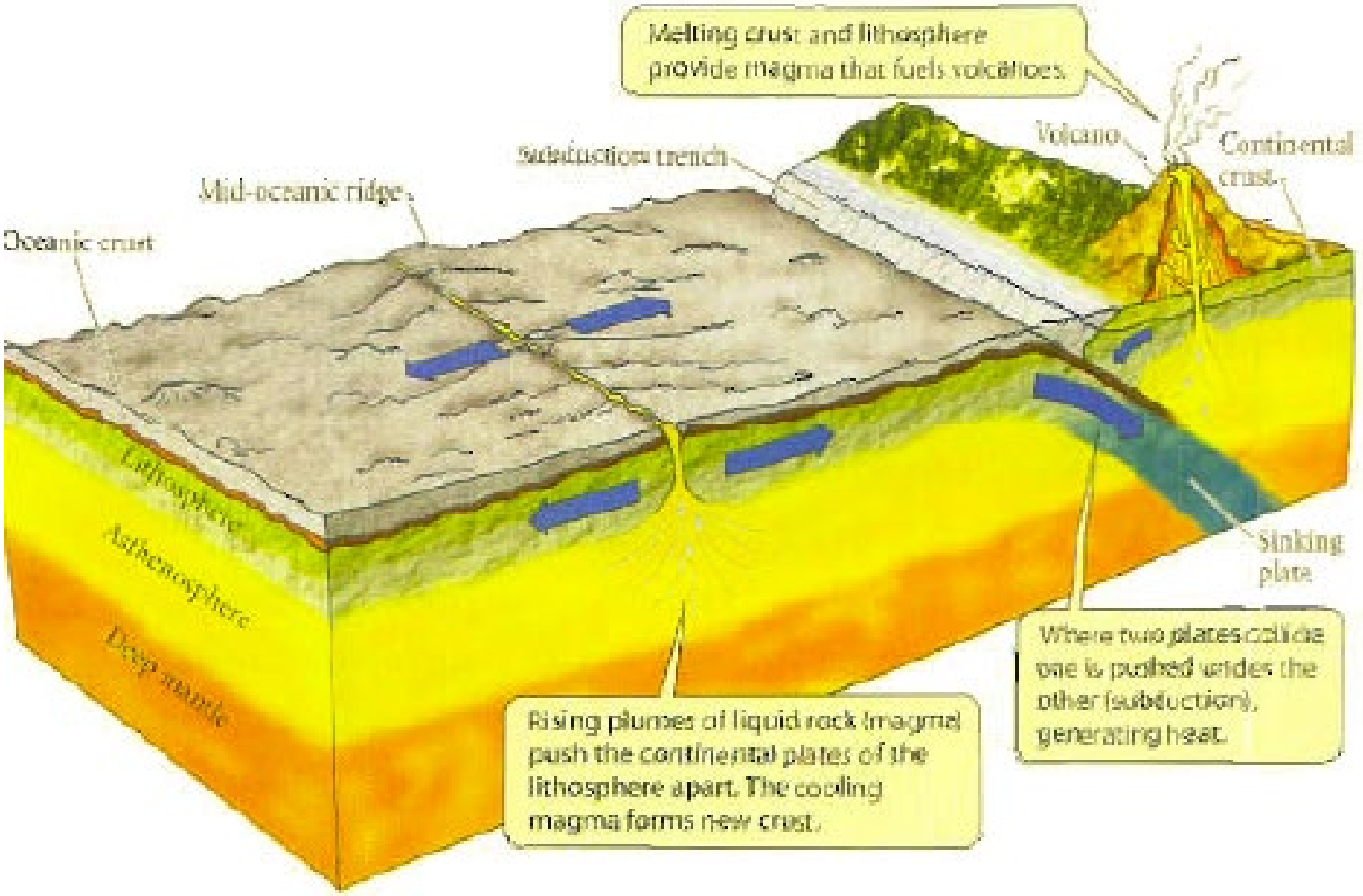
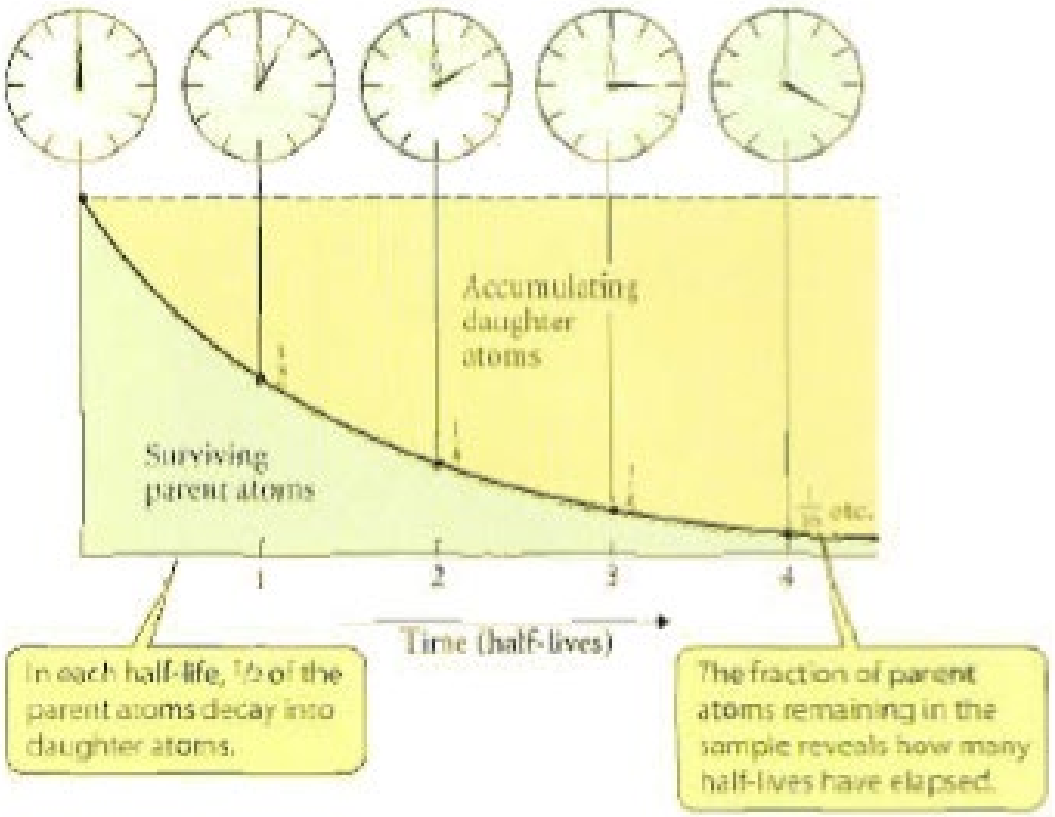
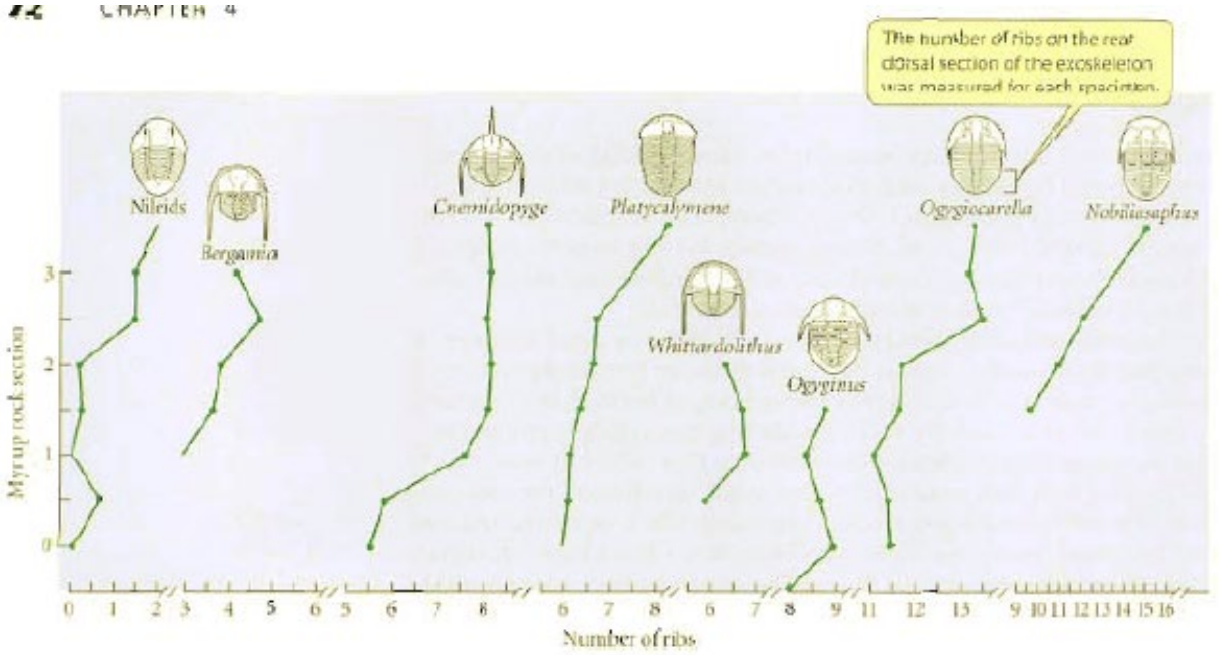
4. Evrimin Taşıl Kayıtları

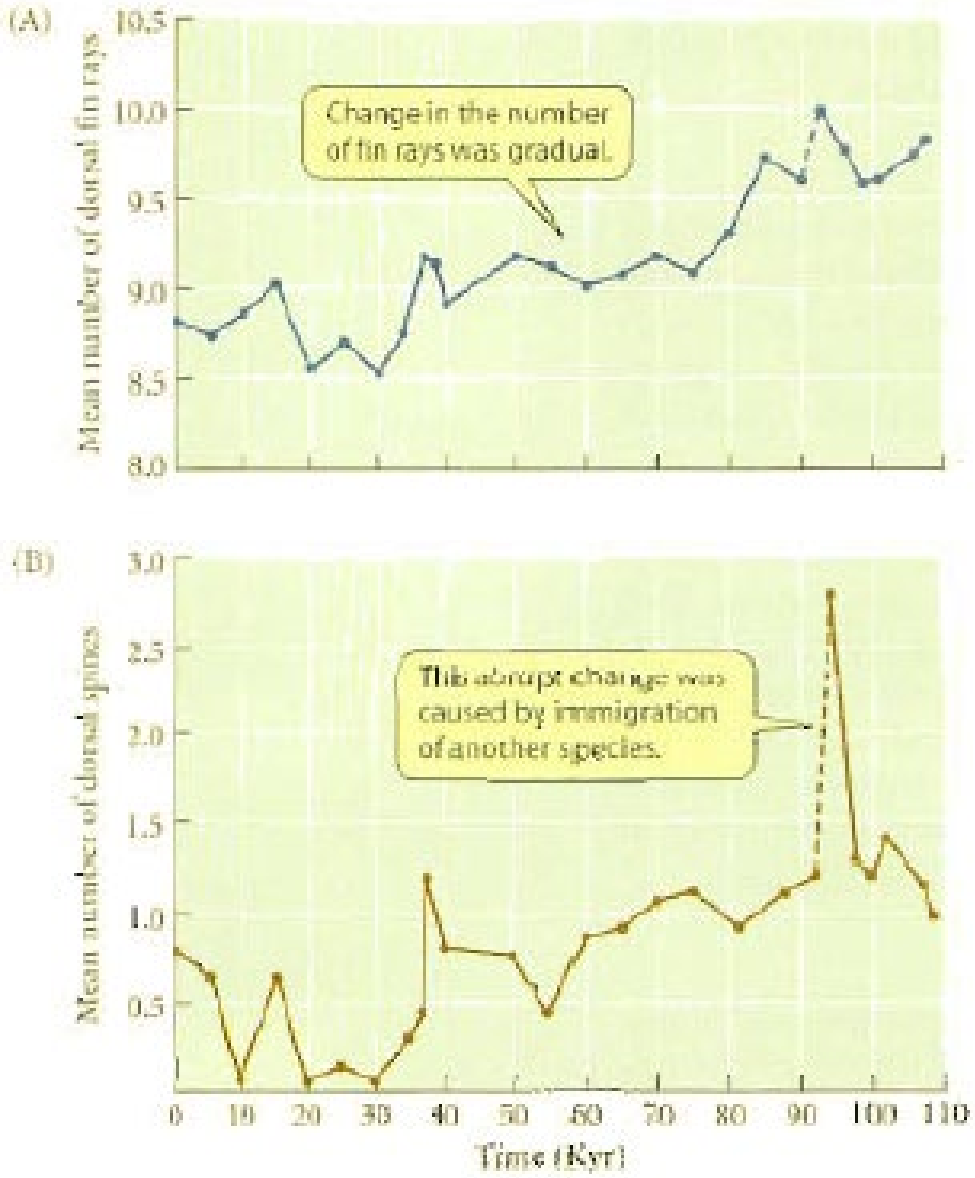


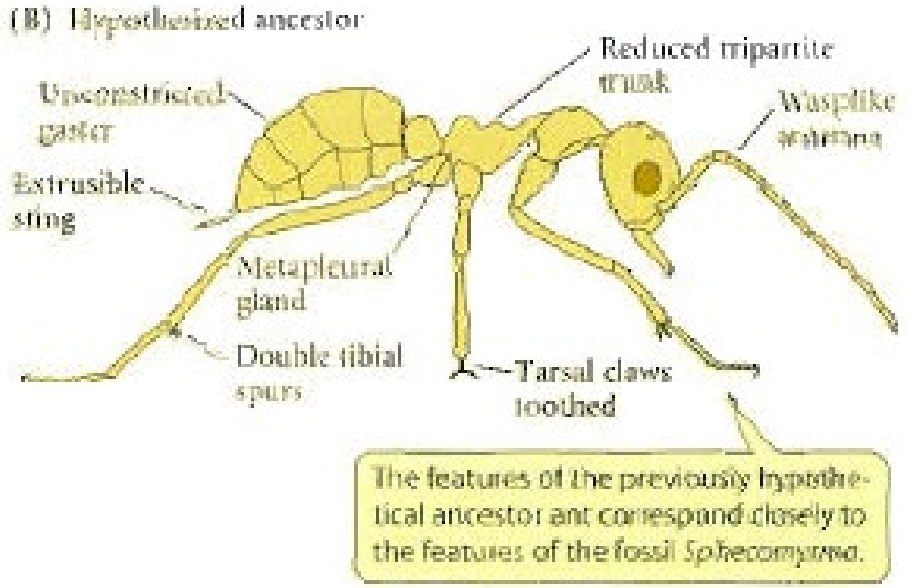
Reference: Futuyma, D. J. (2005). Evolution. Sinauer & Associates. Inc., Sunderland, Massachusetts, 226-243.



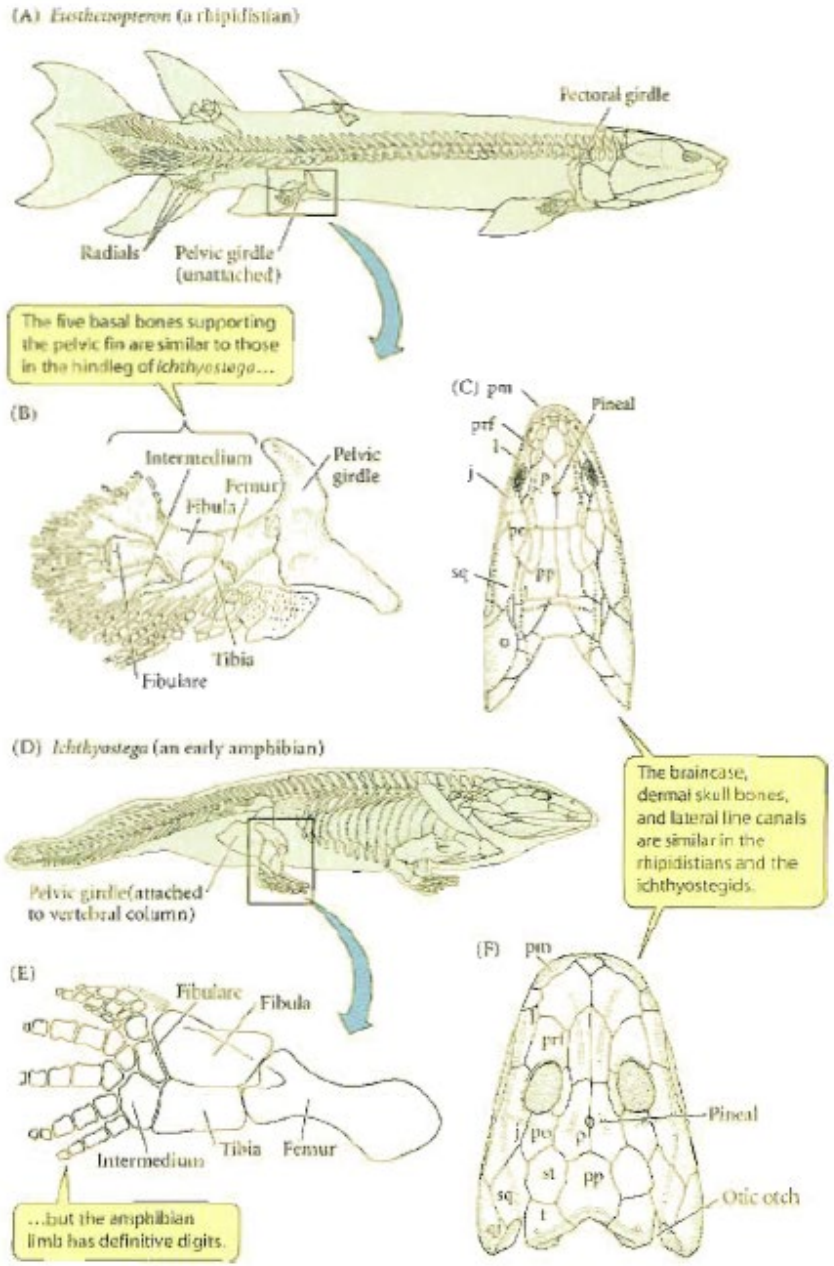


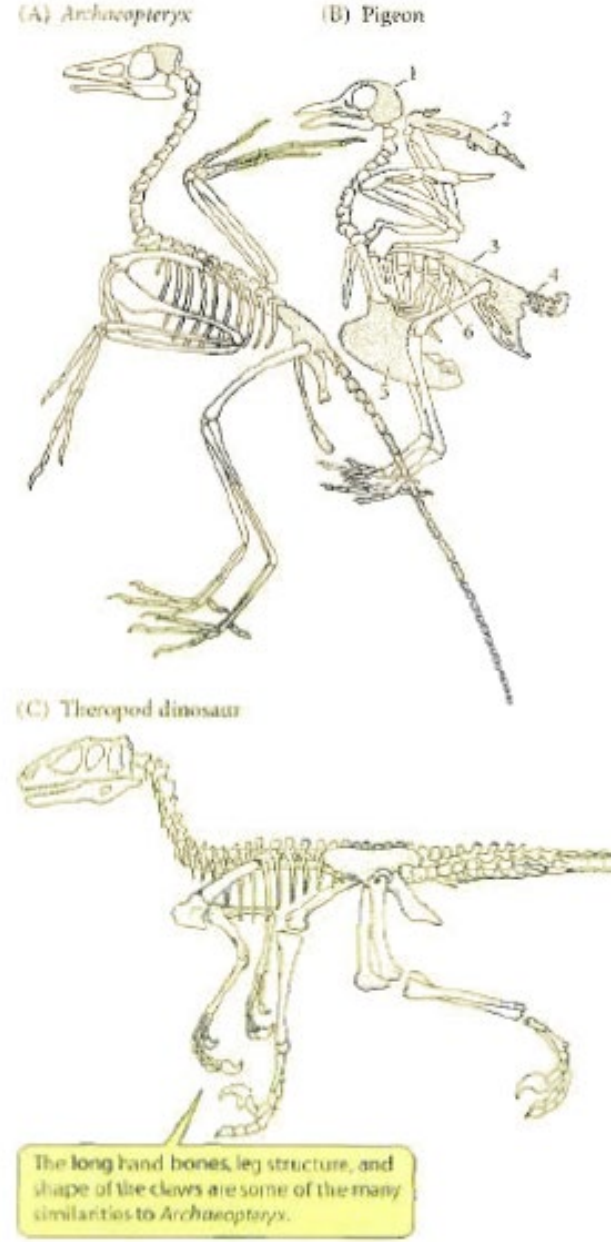
Reference: Futuyma, D. J. (2005). Evolution. Sinauer & Associates. Inc., Sunderland, Massachusetts, 226-243.



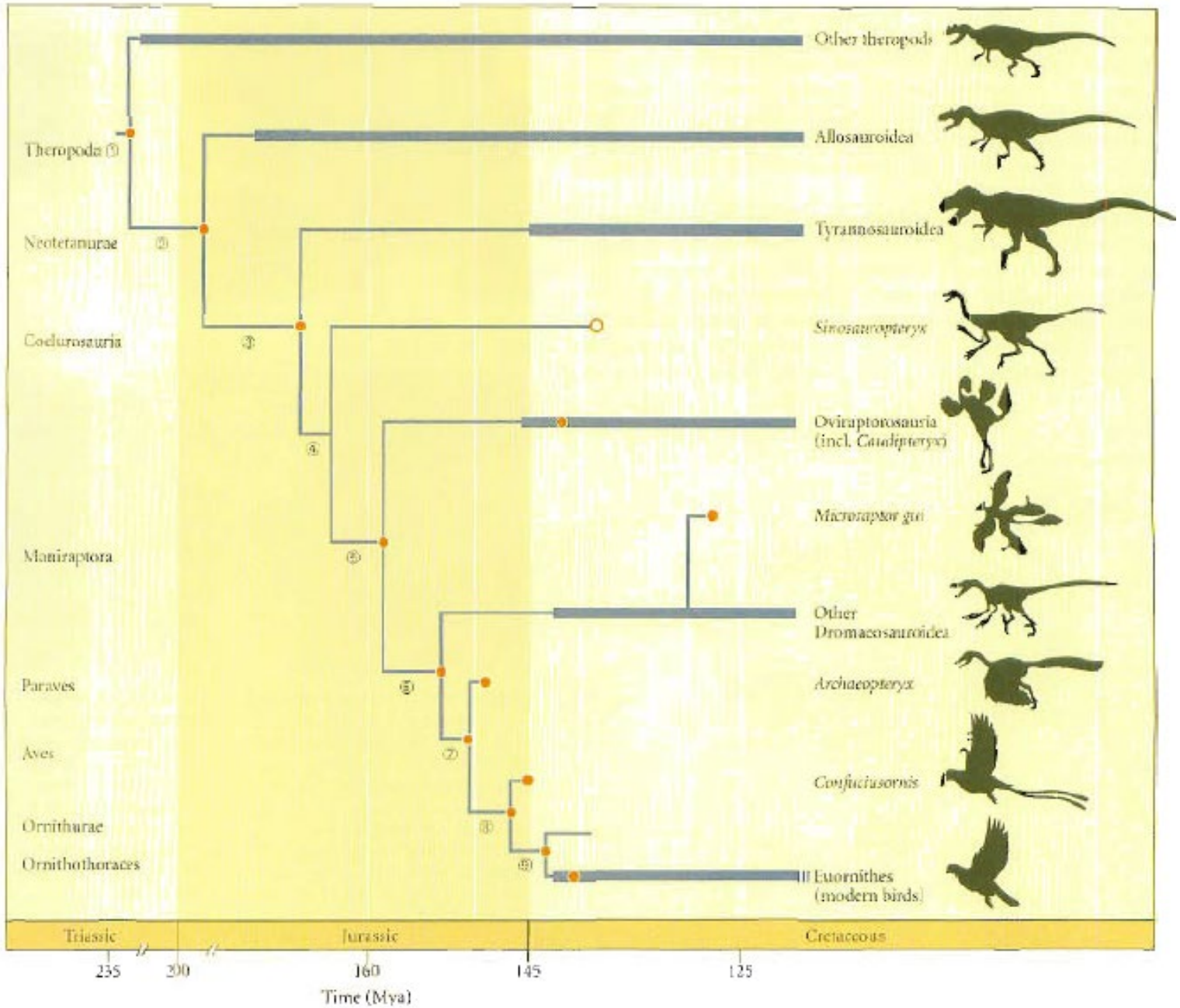


Reference: Futuyma, D. J. (2005). Evolution. Sinauer & Associates. Inc., Sunderland, Massachusetts, 226-243.





Reference: Futuyma, D. J. (2005). Evolution. Sinauer & Associates. Inc., Sunderland, Massachusetts, 226-243.

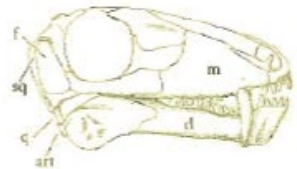


Reference: Futuyma, D. J. (2005). Evolution. Sinauer & Associates. Inc., Sunderland, Massachusetts, 226-243.

(A) Synapsid (*Haptodus*)

Synapsids had large jaw muscles, multiple bones in the lower jaw, and single-cusped (single-point) teeth.

(B) Therapsid (*Bairmosuchus*)



Synapsids of the order Therapsida had large canine teeth, large maxilla bones, and long faces.

(C) Early cynodont (*Procynosuchus*)

In cynodont therapsids, the side of the braincase was vertical and the large temporal fenestra was lateral to it.

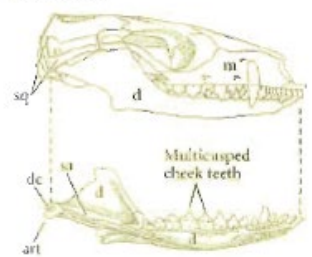
(D) Cynodont (*Thrinaxodon*)

The cynodont dentary bone became enlarged, and the cheek teeth had multiple cusps.

(E) Advanced cynodont (*Probainognathus*)

In advanced cynodonts, complex cusp patterns enhanced chewing and the dentary (the major jaw bone) formed an articulation with the squamosal.

(F) *Morganucodon*



Morganucodon was almost a mammal, with typical mammalian teeth and a lower jaw composed almost entirely of the dentary. The jaw had a double articulation with the skull.

(A) *Elomeryx*

Elomeryx was a hippo-like artiodactyl resembling the probable ancestor of cetaceans.

(B) *Ambulocetus*

Ambulocetus lived in shallow waters and used its legs for swimming. The digits end in small hooves, like those of artiodactyls.

(C) *Rodhocetus*

Rodhocetus also swam with its hind legs. The pelvis was weak and could not support the animal on land.

(D) *Dorudon*

Dorudon was fully aquatic, using the tail for propulsion. The pelvis was disconnected from the vertebral column and the hindlimb barely projected from the body.

(E) *Phocoena*

The modern harbor porpoise has no residual hindlimb bones.

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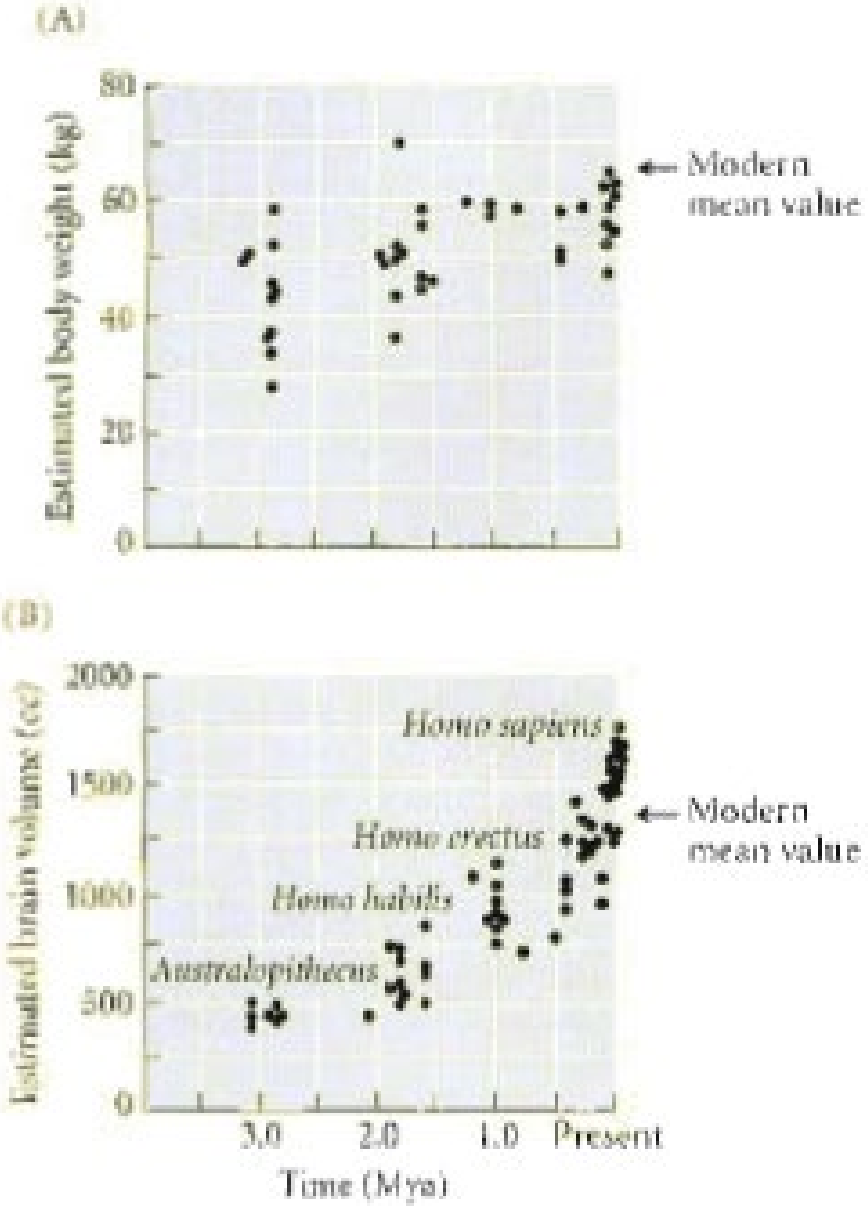

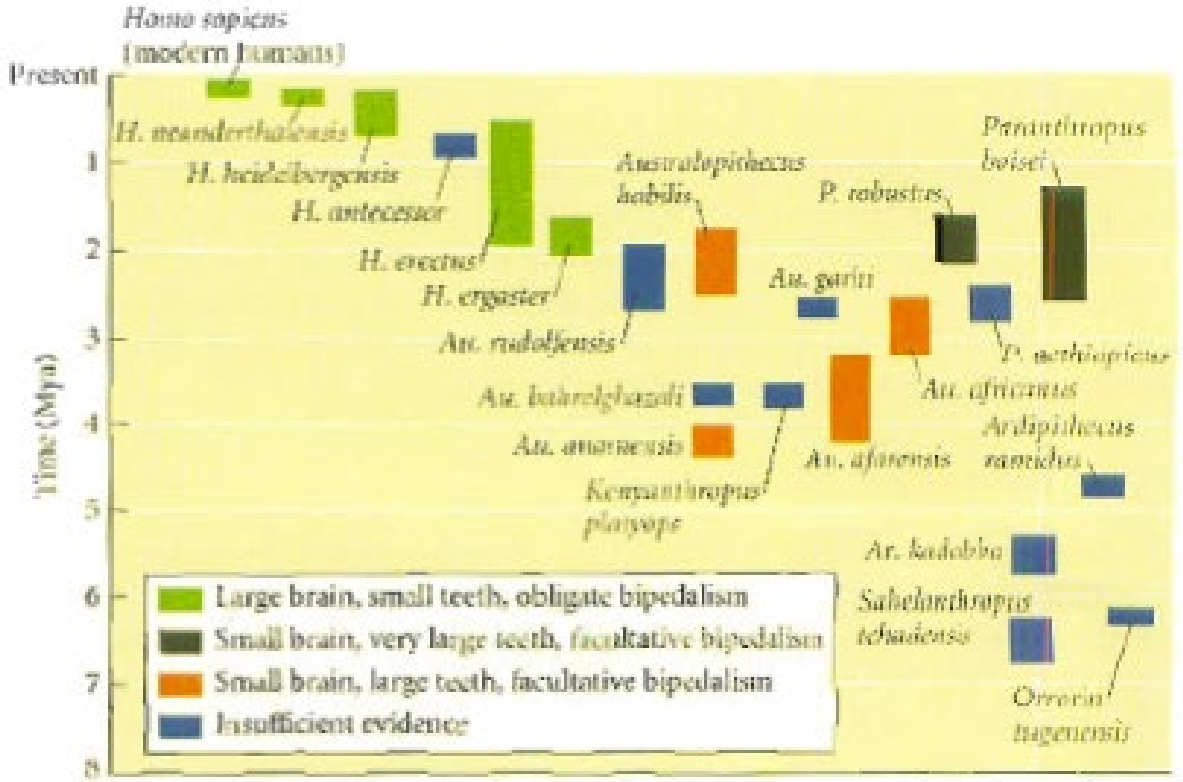

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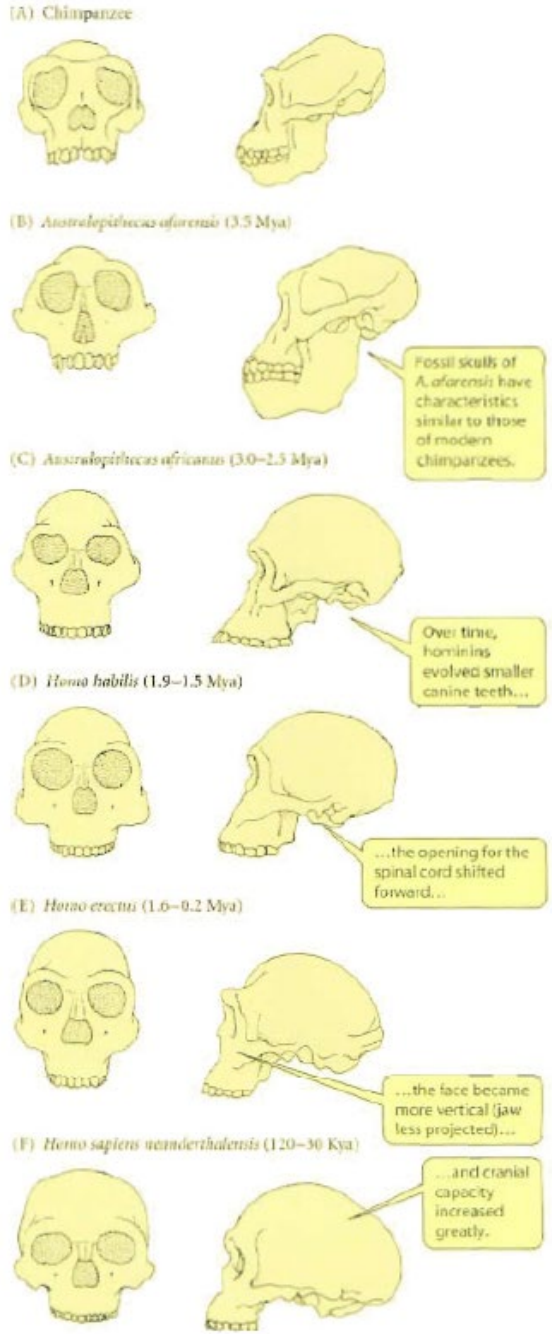

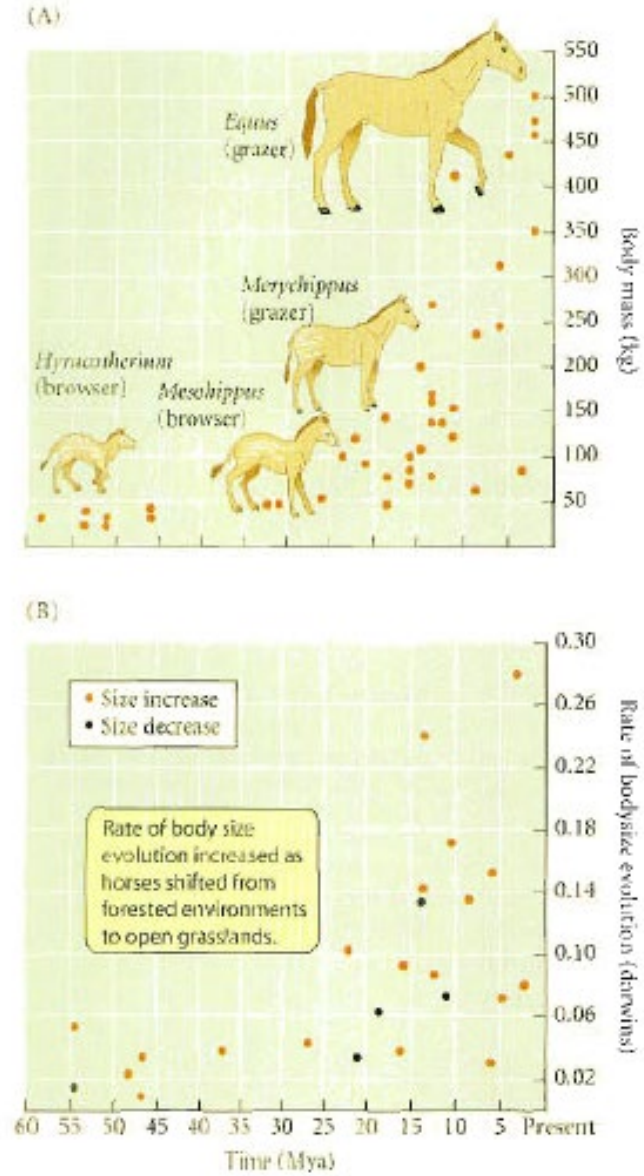

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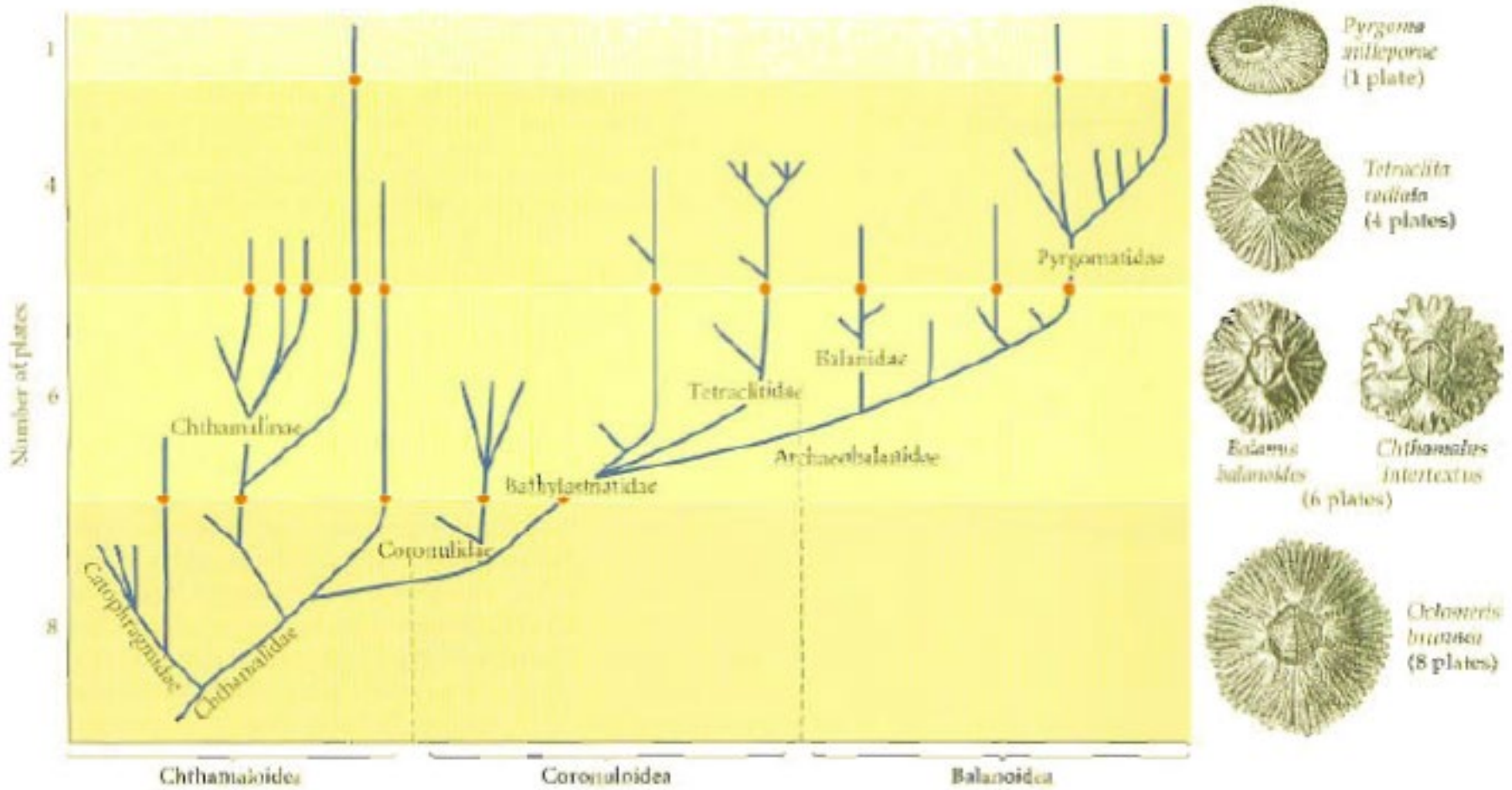

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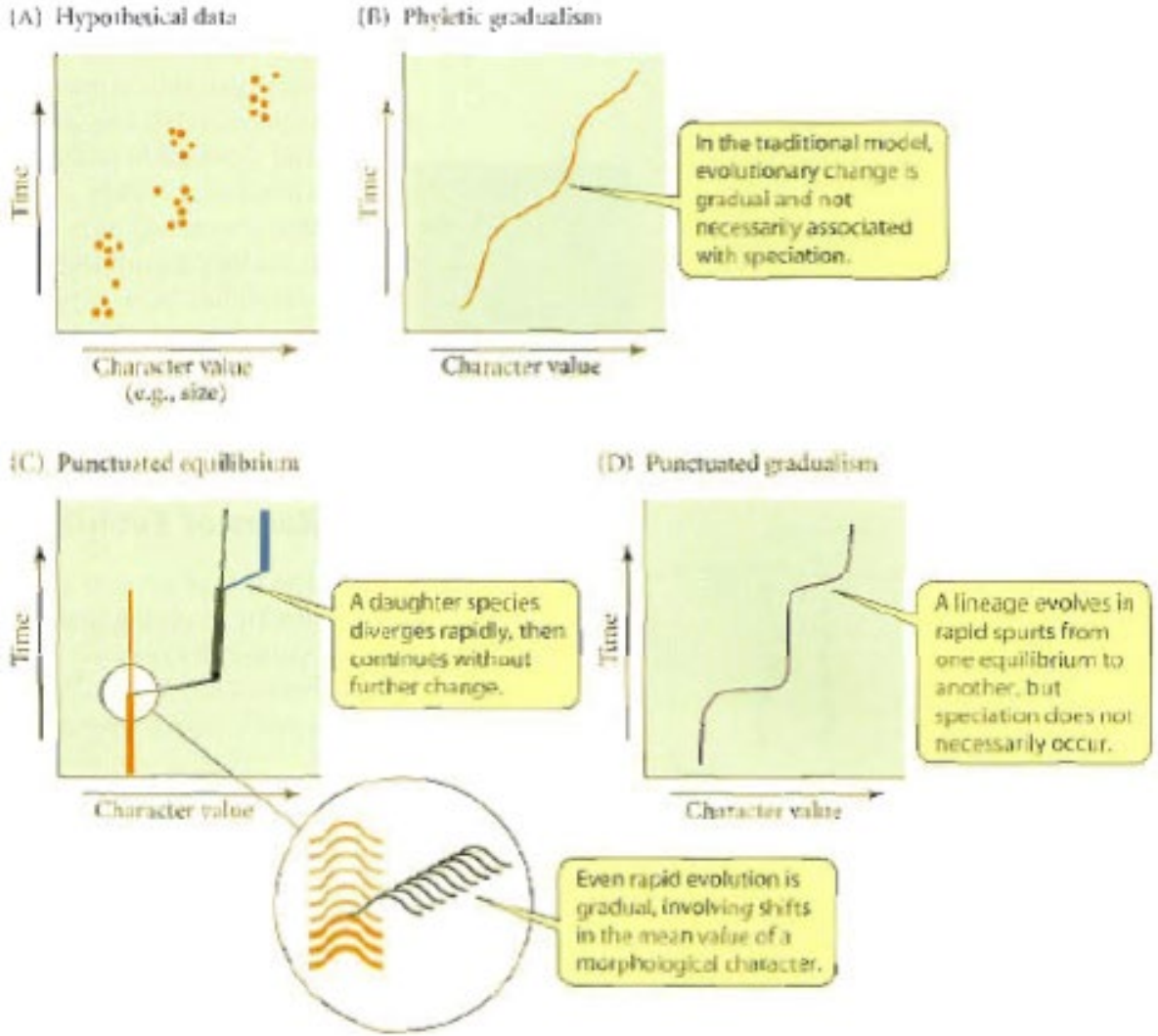

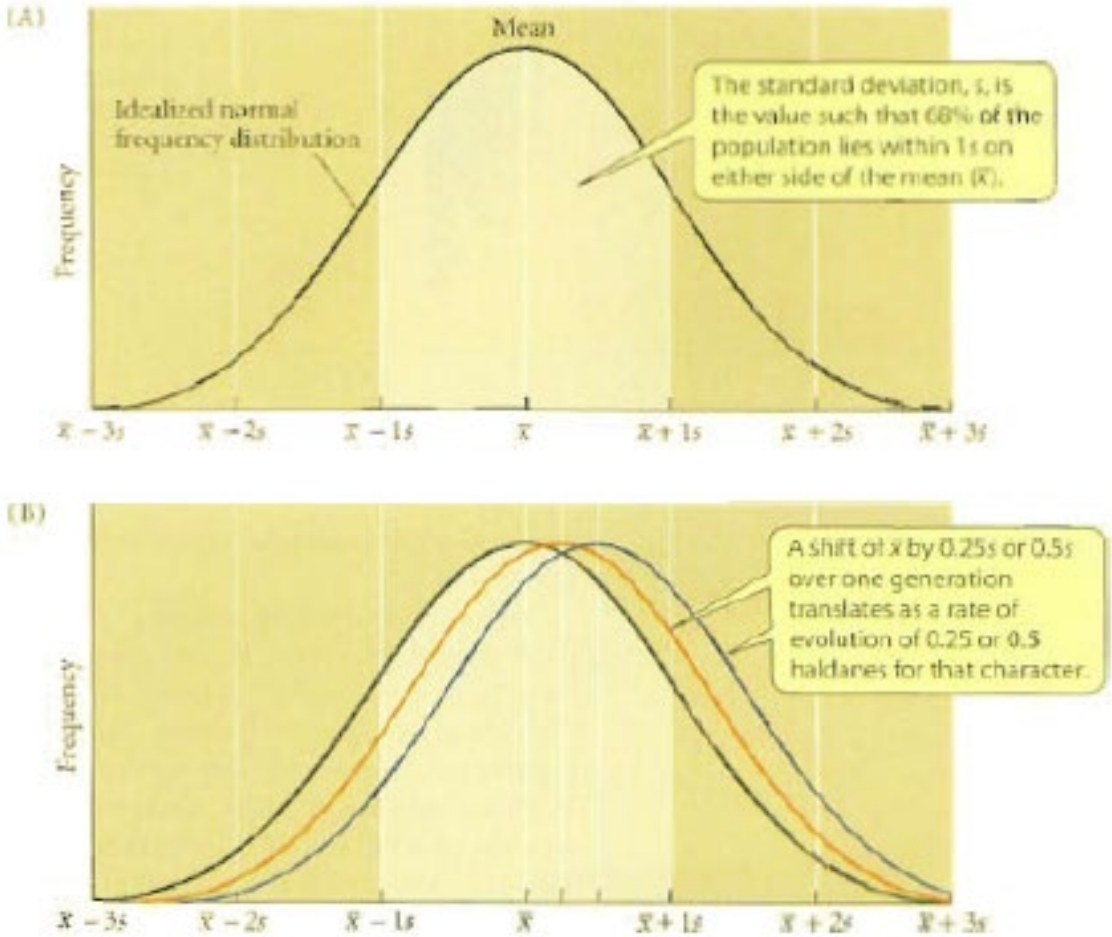

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