

Mimicry

Mimicry in biology, phenomenon characterized by the superficial resemblance of two or more organisms that are not closely related taxonomically. This resemblance confers an advantage — such as protection from ~~predation~~ Predation upon one or both organisms by which the organisms ~~deceive~~ deceive the animate agent of natural selection.

In evolutionary biology

mimicry is an evolved resemblance between an organism and another object, often an organism of another species. Mimicry may evolve between different species, or betⁿ individuals of the same species. Often mimicry function to protect a species from predators, making it an anti-predator adaptation. Mimicry evolve if a receiver (such as predator) perceives the similarity betⁿ a mimic and a model (the organism it resembles) and as a result changes its behaviour in a way that provides a selective advantage to the mimic.

Mimicry may be to the advantage of both organisms that share a resemblance, in which case it is a form of mutualism, or mimicry can be detrimental to one, making it parasitic or competitive.

In the broadest definition mimicry can include non living models. The specific term ~~mimicry~~ and mimics are sometimes used when the models are inanimate. For example, an animal such as flowers mantises, planthoppers comma and geometer moth caterpillars resembles twigs, bark, leaves, bird

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The processes of development that is specific that species. When looking at how the animal develop from an embryo to an adult; you can compare the processes with those of other organisms to help determine evolutionary similarities.

drooping co. flowers. many animals bear eyespots, which are hypothesized to resemble the eyes of larger animals,

Mimicry can result in an evolutionary arms race if mimicry negatively affect the model, and the model can evolve a diff't appearance from the mimic. Mimicry should not be confused with other forms of convergent evolution that occurs when species come to resemble each other by adapting to similar lifestyles that have nothing to do with a common

Signal receiver. Mimics may have diff^t model for diff^t life cycle stages. Or they may be polymorphic, with diff^t individual limiting diff^t models such as in Heliconius butterflies. Most known mimics are insect.

There are three types of mimicry utilized by both predator and prey. Batesian mimicry, Muellerian mimicry and self-mimicry,

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an inanimate object.

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organisms by which the organisms
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natural selection.

of Mimicry - Mimicry leads to gen-
eral acquisition of imitated behavior
patterns, postures, expression, etc.

an inanimate object.

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biology, phenomenon characterized by the superficial resemblance of two or more organisms that are not closely related taxonomically.

This resemblance confers an advantage - such as protection from predation - upon one or both organisms by which the organism deceive the animate agent of natural selection.

fⁿ of Mimicry - Mimicry leads to gradual acquisition of imitated behaviour
(gestures, postures, expression, accents)

and mannerisms) and later reproduction of similar behaviour even in the model absence.

Examples, Mimic: A good example involves the milk, coral, and false coral snakes