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~~The first step toward parasitism: evolution of a haustorium Lateral and terminal haustoria Parasitism originated in non-parasitic plants and the key evolutionary event in this transition was the origin of invasive haustoria. Haustoria made by the earliest parasitic Orobanchaceae were probably similar to those of hemiparasitic, facultative species.~~

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The multiple independent origins of plant parasitism suggest that numerous ancestral plant lineages possessed the developmental flexibility to meet the requirements of a parasitic life style, including such adaptations as the ability to recognize host plants, form an invasive haustorium, and regulate the transfer of nutrients and other molecules between two different plants.

~~The evolution of parasitism in plants~~

Attempts to understand parasite evolution, and the relevance of that evolution to disease, go back at least half a century to the first observations of drug resistance evolution in bacteria . However, the application of evolutionary theory to parasites remains fertile ground for original research . Indeed, evolutionary biology and parasitology have undergone such rapid advances in recent years that it has been difficult to keep abreast of both.

~~Parasite Evolution and Life History Theory~~

The first step toward parasitism: evolution of a haustorium Lateral and terminal haustoria Parasitism originated in non-parasitic plants and the key evolutionary event in this transition was the origin of invasive haustoria.

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Nematodes are abundant and diverse, and include many parasitic species. Molecular phylogenetic analyses have shown that parasitism of plants and animals has arisen at least 15 times independently. Extant nematode species also display lifestyles that are proposed to be on the evolutionary trajectory to parasitism.

~~The evolution of parasitism in Nematoda | Parasitology ...~~

Developing parasites. Most parasite groups evolved before the Mesozoic era, more than 250 million years ago. These old groups are also, generally, the largest, and as such contain the most species.

~~Parasite Evolution: Here's How Some Animals Became ...~~

When our early human ancestors evolved in Africa, some of them lived in caves, along with another notable cave-dweller: bats. Those bat colonies were parasitized by bloodsucking bugs. Some of the insects began to feed on their human neighbors as well. Around 250,000 years ago, the bat and human bedbug lineages began to diverge from one another.

~~We are an island: the evolution of human parasite species~~

Parasitism and parasite evolution were until the twenty-first century studied by parasitologists, in a science dominated by medicine, rather than by ecologists or evolutionary biologists. Even though parasite–host interactions were plainly ecological and important in evolution, the history of parasitology caused what the evolutionary ecologist Robert Poulin called a "takeover of parasitism ...

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This study proposes the theory of technological parasitism that is based on the idea that parasite-host relationships between technologies and technologies with a high number of technological parasites have an accelerated evolution driven by long-run mutualistic symbioses, providing the basis for extensive macroevolution and adaptive behavior of systems of interactive technologies in markets. This theory may be useful for bringing a new perspective to explain and generalize the evolution of ...

~~A theory of the evolution of technology: Technological ...~~

In Parasitism, Claude Combes explores the fascinating adaptations parasites have developed through their intimate interactions with their hosts. He begins with the biology of parasites—their life cycles, habitats, and different types of associations with their hosts. Next he discusses genetic interactions between hosts and parasites, and he ends with a section on the community ecology of parasites and their role in the evolution of their hosts.

~~Parasitism: The Ecology and Evolution of Intimate ...~~

parasitism of plants and animals has arisen at least 15 times independently. Extant nematode species also display lifestyles that are proposed to be on the evolutionary trajectory to parasitism. Recent advances have permitted the determination of the genomes and transcriptomes of many nematode species.

~~The evolution of parasitism in Nematoda~~

Host-parasite coevolution is a special case of coevolution, the reciprocal adaptive genetic change of a host and a parasite through reciprocal selective pressures. It is characterized by reciprocal genetic change and thus changes in allele frequencies within populations.

~~Host-parasite coevolution—Wikipedia—~~

The gradual evolution of parasitism has its origin in phenotypic plasticity, “ thereby enabling the retention of a bacteria-feeding free-living life cycle as in *C. elegans* while already shaping an...

~~New Findings On The Evolution Of Parasitism—ScienceDaily~~

The multiple independent origins of plant parasitism suggest that numerous ancestral plant lineages possessed the developmental flexibility to meet the requirements of a parasitic life style, including such adaptations as the ability to recognize host plants, form an invasive haustorium, and regulate the transfer of nutrients and other molecules between two different plants.

~~The evolution of parasitism in plants: Trends in Plant Science~~

Ultrastructural and genetic analyses placed *C. velia* in the superphylum Alveolata, which is a major line of protists including dinoflagellates, Apicomplexa, and ciliates. Genomic DNA of *C. velia* was extracted, and nuclear genes, including those encoding the large and small subunit rRNA, were sequenced (Moore et al., 2008).Phylogenetic analyses indicated that apicomplexan parasites and ...

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The multiple independent origins of plant parasitism suggest that numerous ancestral plant lineages possessed the developmental flexibility to meet the requirements of a parasitic life style, including such adaptations as the ability to recognize host plants, form an invasive haustorium, and regulate the transfer of nutrients and other molecules between two different plants.

~~The evolution of parasitism in plants.~~

Most studies on the evolution of parasites are based on phylogenies of extant species that were constructed based on morphological and molecular data, but they give us an incomplete picture and offer little information on many important details of parasite–host interactions.

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