

# Cladogram Project



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# Names

Kingdom: Arcus (arc)

Phylum: Impressionem (impression), lenis (smooth)

Class: Metallum (metal), non-metallum (no metal)

Order: Cauda (tail), Planus (flat), Cavas (hollow), impletur (filled)

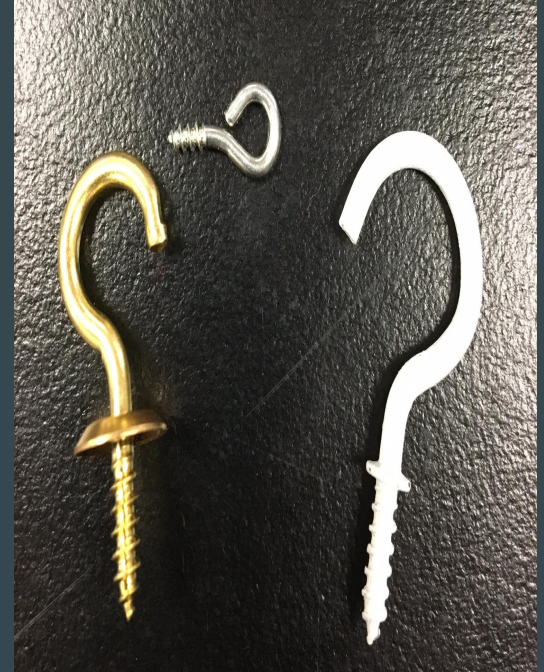
Family: stupra (screw), clavus (nail), rotam (wheel),

Genus: hamo (hook), rectangulum (rectangle), hexagonum (hexagon), alas (wings), secare (cut), stapulae (staple), aggressus (tack), cavas (hollow), inverso (inverted)



# The Hooks (*Hamo*)

The hamo family had a large pointed arch that allowed it to hunt prey and fend off other predators. It lived in trees, and its hook and screw-like point allowed it to be more stable in them. As it progressed, different subspecies changed in colors to blend into its environment, due to the different trees it lived in. This allowed the *Hamo alba*, *Hamo argentum*, and the *Hamo aurum* to thrive in different environments by hiding easily from predators. Each held a different color specializing it to hide from predators in different conditions, and easily preying on smaller organisms.



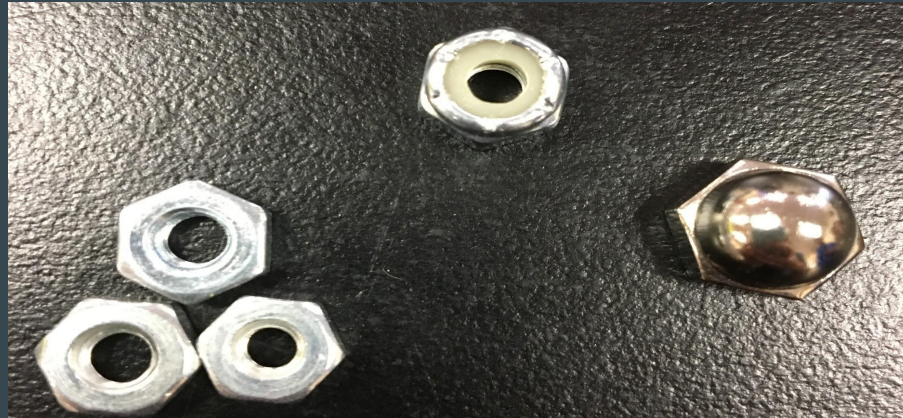
# Tenues

*Tenues mixta* was the first of the Tenues family. The *Tenues planus* evolved to be thin in order to hide from predators. It lived near the ground and ate plants and insects it found there. As time went on, the *Tenues planus* got thinner and thinner. The holes were more attractive to the females, that's why you don't see any without them (behavioral Isolation) but other than mating they had no purpose. The *Tenues inverto* evolved from the *Tenues planus*, as a mutation that made it more difficult to hide, but it was lighter and able to jump. While the *Tenues planus* hid and waited for food to come to it, the *Tenues inverto* acted like a frog, hopping to catch the insects it eats.



# Hexagonum

*Hexagonum mixta* was the first of the Hexagonum family. It evolved from the *Tenues mixta*, as another mutation that gave it angular sides. It found a new way to find food, because of the competition with the much more stealthy Tenues. It spent most of its time on land as a parasite, and the shape of it allowed it to latch on to other animals. Eventually the *Hexagonum patentibus* replaced the *Hexagonum mixta* as a superior parasite. Because it was all metal it had a much stronger grip on its host than the part plastic hexagonum. The *Hexagonum dome* was also a parasite, but the hosts it lives on became more aware and started picking them off. Its protective shell made it more difficult to pick off.



## *Tenues cont.*

*Alis lava* evolved off of the *Tenues* family as well. A heavy storm washed a few *Tenues* planus away to the cold mountains. Luckily, the ones there were thicker, which allowed it to conserve body heat. They also eventually evolved wings in order to fly from cliff to cliff to look for food and shelter.



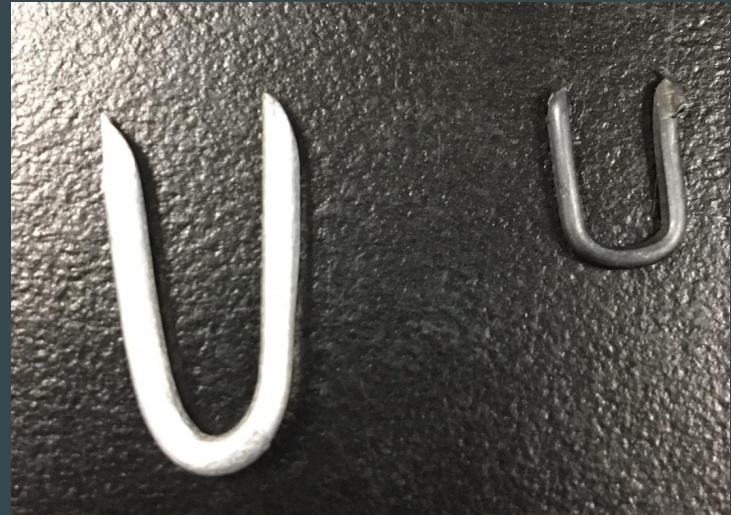
# *Contritum Argentum*

*Contritum argentum* had a sharp tooth that they used as defense. They are evolved from the *Tenues* family, but due to geographic isolation from a mountain range, they lived in an area with more predators. In order to defend themselves, they developed a sharp tooth.



# *Stapulae*

The *Stapulae* family evolved from the *Contritum* family into a predator. Their long, sharp teeth allowed them to strike prey and kill them. The longer teeth allowed them to kill their prey more efficiently. The *Stapulae nigrum* was nocturnal, and its dark color allowed it to hide, because it couldn't compete with the shiny *Stapulae argentum*. The two are now behaviorally isolated. The *Stapulae argentum* lived during the day, and its shiny coloring lured its prey in so it could deliver a fatal strike.





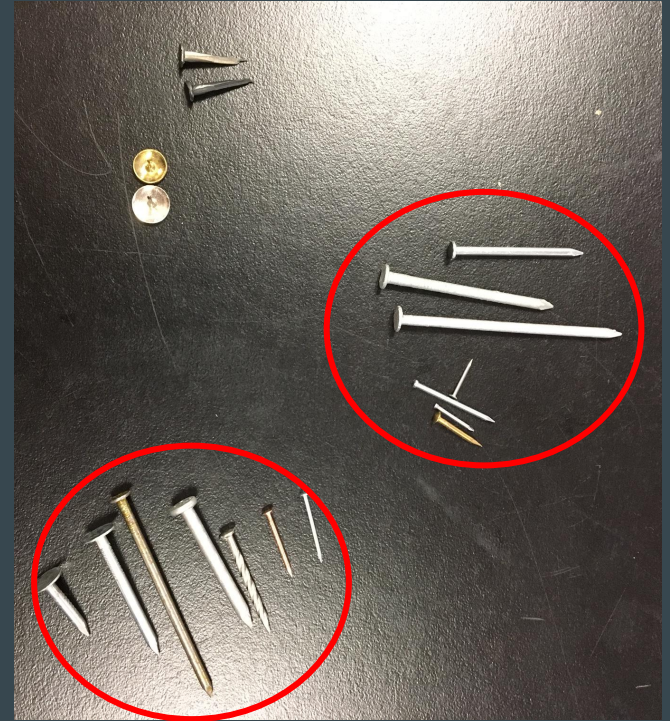
# Clavus

The Clavus evolved from the Stapulae family. Over millions of years, there were mutations that would take the curve out of the Stapulae's body, and eventually there was only 1 point left with a cap on the other end. The *Lata primus* was the first nail species. It was still in the early stages, and it wasn't very sturdy, it mainly ate small birds that it would stab. Due to overpopulation in the forests and grasslands by the other clavuses, the *Agressus* moved into the deserts. The wide head allowed it to shade itself and decrease the risk of heat stroke.



# Clavus Cont.

Over the years, the *agressus* evolved into the *Lata*, with a sturdier body and a smaller head. Some also developed ridges as a way to find more food, in the ground and from small animals. A few moved back into the forests and grasslands, and with a smaller overall body, they could reach the insects that bigger ones missed.



# *Rectangulum*

The *Rectangulum iugum* evolved to be flat because it lives on the ground of ponds. It uses the ridges to dig into the mud to find insects it eats. It had to compete with the *Tenues* living on land, as they were better suited to find food, so the *Rectangulum iugum* transitioned into the water to fill a niche and feed itself.



# *Cavas Alba*

The *Cavas alba* has no metal, it lived before the species with metal came to be, at the time it lived on land where it could dig into the ground to find food, but when the metal animals arrived, they could dig much deeper. The *Cavas alba* was suited to swim along the top of water, so it moved there to find more food, as the metal ones would sink.



# *Inverso Griseo*

The *Inverso griseo* evolved to live in the water along with the *Cavas alba*, but while the *Cavas alba* is white because it swims on the top of water, the *Inverso griseo* is gray and hollow because it dives down to get the fish it eats.



# *Conc Mixta*

*Conc mixta* was the first full time amphibious animal. Its orange color warned other animals that it was poisonous, but it was hollow and had metal to dive for the fish it would also eat.



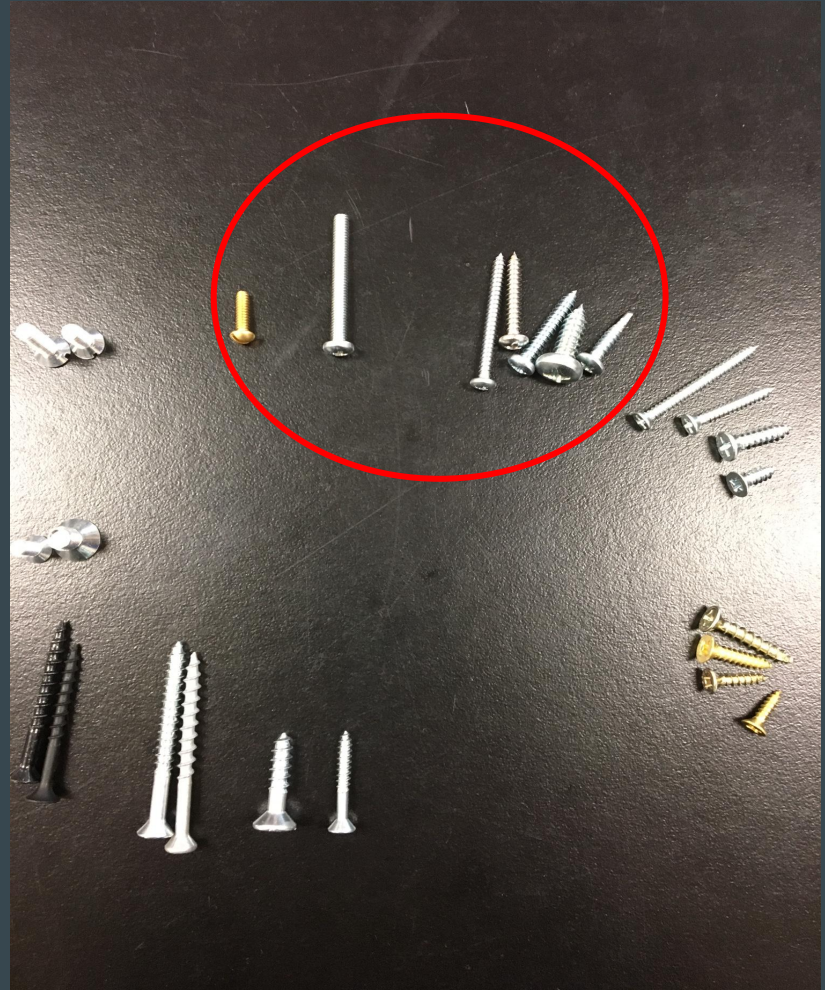
# Stupra

The Stupra family evolved from the Cauda family. The first true Stupra was the *Unum planus*, which had 1 line on the top of its head, and defined ridged along its body. Its one line was a mutation that came appeared and was neither beneficial or detrimental. The ridges along its body allowed it do dig into the ground in search for the many bugs that it ate. The Unum circum had a round top that allowed it to reach a tiny bit further into the ground than a flat top allowed.



# Stupra Cont.

The *Circum planus* evolved to have two lines on top, because it allowed them to store food. These evolved from the Agressus family, and lived in the desert. Here there was less food so having a place to store food was an advantage. Because food was harder to find, eventually the *Circum planus* was replaced by the *Circum illud*, who had a point at the bottom to help it dig more efficiently and with less energy.

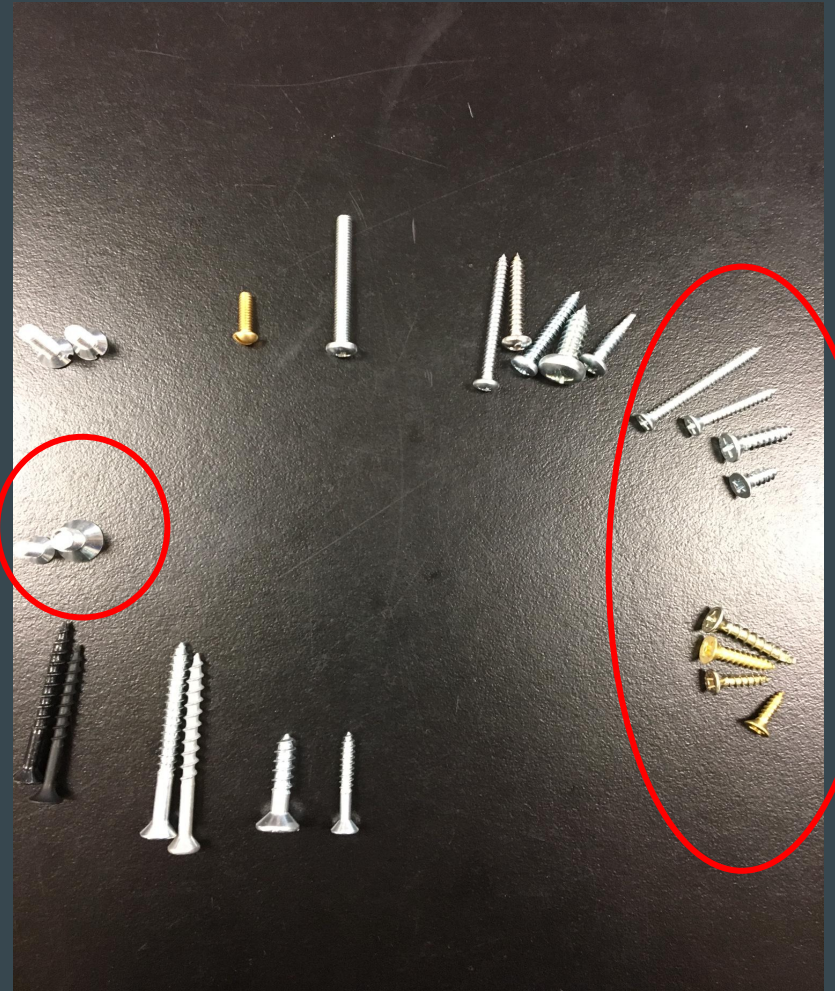




# Stupra Cont.

The *Duo aurum* and *Duo argentum* had flat tops. The round tops of the Circum family added more body weight. In the desert, though, having less weight meant less food that you need. The Duo family was still able to store food, but it didn't have as much body weight. The different colors of the *Duo aurum* and *Duo argentum* was due to a sand storm. It separated the two, sending the *Duo aurum* to a place with yellow hued rocks, and the *Duo argentum* living among gray rocks.

The *Duo planus* eventually found its way back to the forests where it didn't need a sharp point to find food



# Medium

The Medium family has half ridges and half smooth on its tail because it lives in forests where food is not very difficult to find. It doesn't need to dig very deep for food, and water can be found in streams. The *Medium nigrum* is nocturnal, and its black coloring makes it harder to be seen by its predators. The *Medium longus* live during the day and is more aggressive than the black ones, meaning it has less predators.



# Cladogram

Separated by main characteristics:

- Circular
- Screw
- Nail
- Hexagon
- Color
- Material

