CONTENTS

Preface			ix		
Contributors Introduction			хi		
			xv		
Part I.	Philosophical Concerns				
	Introduction				
	1.	Cladistic Theory: Hypotheses That Blur and Grow DAVID L. HULL	5		
	2.	The Relevance of Parsimony to Phylogenetic Inference ARNOLD G. KLUGE	24		
	3.	Monophyly: Its Meaning and Importance PETER D. ASHLOCK	39		
Part II.	Character Evaluation				
	Introduction				
	4.	The Concept of Homology and Its Central Role in the Elucidation of Plant Systematic Relationships DONALD R. KAPLAN	51		
	5.	Problems in the Determination of Evolutionary Directionality of Character-State Change for Phylogenetic Reconstruction Tod F. Stuessy and Jorge V. Crisci	71		
Part III.	Cladogram Construction				
	Introduction				

•	
vi	CONTENTS

Section	A.	Parsimony Methods	93
	6.	Applications of the Concepts of Groundplan- Divergence	
		Warren H. Wagner, Jr.	95
	7.	Quantitative Parsimony Daniel R. Brooks	119
Section	В.	Compatibility Methods	133
	8.	Phylogenetic Trees and Character-State Trees GEORGE F. ESTABROOK	135
	9.		
		Analysis CHRISTOPHER A. MEACHAM	152
Section C		Comparison of Methods	167
	10.	The Statistical Approach to Inferring Evolutionary Trees and What It Tells Us About Parsimony and Compatibility	
		Joseph Felsenstein	169
	11.	Application of Compatibility and Parsimony Methods at the Infraspecific, Specific, and Generic Levels in Poaceae	
		Bernard R. Baum	192
	12.	Cladistic and Other Methods: Problems, Pitfalls, and Potentials	
		Walter M. Fitch	221
Part IV.	Арр	plications	
	Intro	oduction	255
	13.	Considerations in Formalizing a Classification RAYMOND B. PHILLIPS	257
	14.	Cladistics and Biogeography GARETH NELSON	273
	App	pendix: An Introduction to Computer-Assisted Cladistic Analysis	
		RICHARD A. ARNOLD AND THOMAS DUNCAN	295

CONTENTS	vii	
Participants in the Workshop on the Theory and Application of		
Cladistic Methodology	299	
Author Index	303	
Subject Index	307	

During the second half of the nineteenth century, the cultivation of phylogenetic trees appeared to be an integral part of biology. In the present century, this form of silviculture has so far been looked on with disfavor, particularly by those experimentalists who did not realize that everything has a history and, since history is the study of the unfinished business of the universe, that history may be highly relevant.

G. E. Hutchinson, 1970, Foreword to L. Margulis, *Origin of Eucaryotic Cells* (New Haven: Yale University Press).