Research & Reviews: Journal of Biology ISSN: 2322-0066

Zoology: A Systematics Evolutionary in Animal Kingdom

Queenie Munoz*

Department of Biomedical Engineering, Cornell University, Ithaca, USA

Editorial

Received: 05-Jan-2022, Manuscript No. JOB-22-52162; **Editor assigned:** 07-Jan-2022, PreQC No. JOB -22-52162(PQ); **Reviewed:** 21-Jan-2022, QC No. JOB -22-52162; **Revised:** 26-Jan-2022, Manuscript No. JOB-22-52162(R); **Published:** 02-Feb-2022, DOI: 10.4172/2322-0066.10.1.005

***For Correspondence:** Queenie Munoz, Department of Biomedical Engineering, Cornell University, Ithaca, USA

E-mail: munoz45@gmail.com

DESCRIPTION

The branch of science that works with animals is zoology. A species is the biggest group of organisms in which any two individuals of the right sex can create fertile offspring; approximately 1.5 million animal species have been documented, and up to 8 million animal species are thought to exist. The field of taxonomy was born out of the need to identify species and organise them according to their traits, distinctions, and relationships. Originally, species were assumed to be unchangeable, but with the advent of Darwin's evolutionary, the subject of cladistics was born, which studies the links between distinct groups or clades

INTRODUCTION

The science of the diversity of living things is known as systematics; a group's evolutionary history is known as phylogeny; and the link between the lineages can be illustrated schematically in a cladogram. Although a zoologist used to be someone who studied animals scientifically, the term has come to refer to those who work with individual animals, with others referring to themselves as anatomists, ethologists, evolutionary biologists, environmentalists, pharmacists, endocrinologists, or parasitologists instead[1-4].

Even though the issue of animal life goes back to ancient times, its scientific manifestation is relatively new. This parallels the early nineteenth-century move from evolutionary biology to biology. Comparative anatomical study has been related with morphography since Hunter and Cuvier, influencing modern zoological fields like as morphology, physiology, histology, embryology, teratology, and ethology. British and German universities were the birthplaces of modern zoology. Thomas Henry Huxley was a well-known figure in the United Kingdom. His thoughts were focused on animal morphology[5]. He is widely considered the greatest comparative physiologist of the second half of the nineteenth century. His classes, like Hunter's, were divided into talks and laboratory practical classes, as opposed to the prior arrangement of lectures only.

The method through which zoologists group and classify animals by physiological type, such as genera or species, is

known as scientific classification in zoology. Biology classification is a type of taxonomy used in science. Carl Linnaeus' work, which categorized species based on similar physical traits, is the foundation of modern biological categorization. These classifications have since been changed to better align with Darwin's idea of common ancestry. Many recent revisions have been driven by molecular phylogenetics, which employs nucleic acid sequences as data. This trend is likely to continue. The study of zoological systematics includes biological classification[6-8].

The five-kingdom system is now rendered outdated by many scientists. The three-domain system is widely used in modern alternative classification systems: Eukaryota, Archaebacteria, Bacteria, Archaea. The chemical makeups of the cell exteriors, as well as whether the cells have nuclei, are reflected in these domains.

Further, each kingdom is split down recursively till every species is classified separately. Domains; kingdoms; division; category; group; family; genus; species is the order. An organism's scientific name is derived from its genus. Humans, for example, are referred to as Homo sapiens[9,10]. The genus Homo is the name of the species, and

the specific epithet sapiens is the name of the species. When writing an organism's scientific name, uppercase the initial letter of the genus and use lowercase for the rest of the specific epithet.

REFERENCES

1. National Cancer Institute. Surveillance, Epidemiology, and End Results (SEER) Program. 2017.
2. Marshall WJ. Clinical chemistry. (3rd edn), Mosby. 2000:175-177.
3. Sun HF, et al. Clinicopathological characteristics and survival outcomes of male breast cancer according to race: A SEER population-based study. Oncotarget. 2017;8:69680-69690.
4. Stoll BA. Risk factors. Breast cancer. 1979;2:25-53.
5. Ferzoco RM. The Epidemiology of Male Breast Cancer. Curr Oncol Rep. 2016;18:1.
6. Kessler LRS. Selected aspects of breast cancer etiology and epidemiology. Proc Am Assoc Cancer Res. 1980;21:72.
7. Leone JP, et al. Prognostic factors in male breast cancer: a population-based study. Breast Cancer Res Treat. 2016;156:539-548.
8. Little MP. Male Breast Cancer Incidence and Mortality Risk in the Japanese Atomic Bomb Survivors-Differences in Excess Relative and Absolute Risk from Female Breast Cancer. Environ Health Perspect. 2017;125:223-229.
9. Alazhri J, et al. A rare complication resulting in a rare disease: radiation-induced male breast cancer. BMJ Case Rep. 2016;2016: 211874.
10. Sweeney MF, et al. Environmental endocrine disruptors: Effects on the human male reproductive system. Rev Endocr Metab Disord. 2015;16:341-357.