

Enigmas and Profoundness of the Homochromy and Mimicry and Their Biological Significance

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Abstract.

Homochromy and mimicry are mechanisms of evolution that ensure the survival of species in their struggle for existence. They are considered forms of adaptation that have reached in the superlative. It is about integration in environment, a fusion with it, or assimilation, not a perfect adaptation. It cannot exist a perfect adaptation in a variable and changeable environment. Homochromy and mimicry represent the creation of natural selection, but not only that. It demonstrates the existence of a permanent dialogue of the beings with their vital universe, a semiotic dialogue among species, regardless of their evolutionary level that the living world forms a single whole. The homochromy and mimicry are not only attributes of the higher beings, but of life; we can meet them in the representatives of all kingdoms: Monera, Protista, Fungi, Plantae and Animalia. It is nothing casual and meaningless in nature. We can speak without fear of making mistakes about the intelligence of the living in its ensemble and the intelligence of every human partly, no matter the evolutionary level.

Key words: homochromy, mimicry, adaptation, imitation, natural selection.

1. Introduction

Mimicry, as a biological phenomenon, was discovered and released in science by Henry Walter Bates in 1862, eleven years after Darwin published his masterly book, *The Origin of Species*, so, after the substantiation of the theory of evolution.

Even if Darwin was not concerned with these phenomena it does not mean that they cannot be integrated into the concept of biological evolution.

Both the Darwinism and the Synthetic Theory of Evolution (post-Neo-Darwinism) accept that homochromy and mimicry are the work of natural selection, that these had a gradual emergence[^] and were achieved with small steps, in which the closest model variations were promoted by natural selection, while those realising the contrast were removed. The theory of punctuated equilibrium (punctualism) considers that the homochromy and mimicry could