[Name of the Writer]

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[Subject]

[Date]

Yes, it is not surprising because some distinct species face barriers in the process of reproduction, those distinct species which do not face such barriers can interbreed with one another. Depending upon their nature they are of two types: prezygotic barriers and postzygotic barriers. Prezygotic barrier thwarts members of spiecies from breeding to reproduce a sing-celled embryo called zygote. For instance, if there are two species, they may produce sperm and egg cells but they are unable to fuse in the process of fertilization, and even if these cells meet by means of mating, this phenomena is called gametic isolation. Where as in postzygotic barriers, hybrid zygote (one-celled embryos) of the parents of different species are prevented to form healthy and fertile adults. This kind of barriers is mostly related to the mixed chromosomes set of hybrid embryos, there is a possibility that they might not fuse toghether precisely or house complete information.

Those species which are given descendant and ancestor status in a phyletic lineage which is dependent on the geological divisions or locations in which they can be found. They can be known as those species which are explained by the fossil evidence mostly covering a long period of time. For instance, specie of dog and wolf.

 If we had wolf and dog as fossils we would have considred them as one specie rather than two different species. There are many differences between dogs and wolves but more recently, most of the scientists have been agreed that both of these species are a sub-species of canis lupus.It has been clearly observed that the product of wolf and dog, for instance, husky, is a fertile offspring. It is because when different aminals are able to create a fertile and healthy offspring, they can be considred as one specie.