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The Pro-Aesthesis of Sexual Selection: Extent & Focus

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Sexual Selection leads to Aesthesis depending upon the aesthetic sense of selection pressure. The interactome of the selector & selectee would include the active sexual selection zones that determine the aesthesis. Moreover, the sexual selection may tend to select for fitness in addition to Aesthesis. The Aesthetic sexual selection may show varying attention to the various levels & states of morphology. The aesthesis & fitness could also belong to themselves & each other, in addition to associating to the lower traits.

The symmetry of organismic plan isn't true anatomically, physiologically & complete, biologically. The Dextro-Laevic Integration (see prior Aesthesis article) would have aligned the morphology of the terminal taxa approaching higher stages of Aesthesis, along its form. Laevic Aesthetic selection & evolution must have been omnipresent, at even the dry Dextricities, ultimately.

The depth of sexual selection originating from the higher morphanatomic units of aesthetic sexual selection could range from superficial, morphological to anatomical & behavioral to physiological & philosophical. In the lower order natural systems, the fitness selection would likely focus on internal fitness traits while aesthetic, on the exmodular apparent morphological, creating a bipolar selection spectrum with an intermediate maximum of fitness-aesthesis selection trade-off. In lower order systems, mere fitness being necessary & sufficient, in addition to possible minimal ubiquitous aesthesis, the aesthetic effect pole would abase hugely due to lack of essential fitness effect. This shall create humped monopolar selection effect spectrum with extreme peak near fitness pole including the laeviating minimal aesthesis & abased trade-off intermediate hump & aesthesis pole peak.

The phenotemplates of various activity-to-passivity profiles are possibly present in some copy number in organisms that then diversify, adapt, evolve & aesthese as phene families in the Tree of Life. The common phenotemplate would then be exhibited in multiple sister phenotypes e.g. likely, the teeth morphology & mating of the lizard. The unobserved mating traits could thus be inferred from the teeth morphology revealing the tree of phenotemplates that they & other relevant elements generate.

Let us consider the lizard specimens (Photographs 10 1-5, Videos 10 1-4) to aid discover the aesthesis in sexual selection. The lizards appear to be males; however, if female, their masculine features would still likely be fitness & aesthetically active (i.e. pro-fitness & pro-aesthetic, respectively), even if paresthetic, antesthetic, neutral &/or unfit, et cetera.

The density of scales & gradient of scale number across the para- & circum-vertebral contours could be an example of masculine aesthesis modular with flexibility & mechanical barrier fitness & content fitness signal scales sexual selection, inter alia. The sexually conspicuous morphological units from the interactome could show more aesthesis. The bright central dot, high contrast, dense & intensely smaller dorsal scales differ from the pale & bland & wearing ventral scales except the ventral lateral & cervical scales which likely affine the dorsal phenotypes & functions. Higher organizational level units, original-to-emergent, would show different affinities to fitness & sexual selection that, even in this low order synergistic pro-fitness- as competitive, pro-aesthetic- as masculine, scales phenotype of the specimen, would lead to considerable degree of masculine scale phenetic aesthesis as suggested by the Photograph 10 1-2 & Video 10 1-2.

The second small lizard specimen (Photograph 10 3-5) has likely smaller scales &/or darker color with a heavy spiky spine with contrast creating bright spike terminal edges in place of less contrasting bright edges heavy spine amid the more bright centered conspicuous scale contour phenotype of larger lizard specimen in Photograph 10 1. The ventral view of the smaller lizard specimen has more uniform crisscross striped morphology contrasting its highly masculine dorsal morphology. The possibly relatively heavier dorsal spine (D) would limit the flexibility of spine, the mechanical barrier imparted is weaker with possibly minute secretive scales (L-D) & the content fitness & deterrence-warning signal might be the darker(D), bitter(D), secretive(L-D) color(L>D) than conspicuous scales phenotypes (D) of the larger lizard. The teeth morphology is however similarly Laevic (L) but more intense with apparently relatively lengthy & more hooking teeth for the smaller lizard (Video 10 4). These traits would be influencing the evolutionary pattern & fate of the alternative masculinity event &/or strategy of the smaller lizard. Thus, the two specimens show likely some degree of contrasting Laevo-Dextrous profiles of masculine (ant)aesthesis & thus, active Aesthetic-to-Fitness effects for the above traits of the larger & smaller lizards leading to their Species-to-Tree of Life Ultimate Aesthetic Dextro-Laevic Integral State.

Following pages have the sequence of photographs as described below-

Videos on the webpage:-

Video 10 1 Larger Lizard Morphology: Dorsal & of Teeth
Video 10 2 Larger Lizard Morphology: Ventral
Video 10 3 Smaller Lizard Morphology: Ventral & Dorsal
Video 10 4 Smaller Lizard Teeth Morphology

Notes: The Lizard 1 is collected from urban outdoors while the lizard 2, from domestic habitat. Lizard 1 was pressed flat, while lizard 2 was fleshy undamaged, when collected deceased.