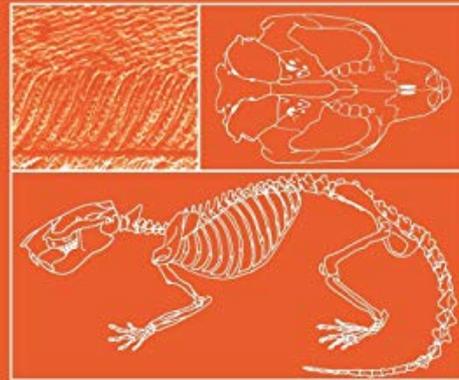




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The Tertiary Record of Rodents in North America



William W. Korth

[Books] The Tertiary Record Of Rodents In North America (Topics In Geobiology, 12)

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The Tertiary Record of Rodents in North America-William W. Korth 2013-11-21 Nearly half of the known species of mammals alive today (more than 1600) are rodents or "gnawing

mammals" (Nowak and Paradiso, 1983). The diversity of rodents is greater than that of any other order of mammals. Thus, it is not surprising that the fossil record of this order is extensive and fossil material of rodents from the Tertiary is known from all continents except Antarctica and Australia. The purpose of this

book is to compile the published knowledge on fossil rodents from North America and present it in a way that is accessible to paleontologists and mammalogists interested in evolutionary studies of rodents. The literature on fossil rodents is widely scattered between journals on paleontology and mammalogy and in-house publications of museums and universities. Currently, there is no single source that offers ready access to the literature on a specific family of rodents and its fossil history. This work is presented as a reference text that can be useful to specialists in rodents (fossil or recent) as well as mammalian paleontologists working on whole faunas. Because the diversity of rodents in the world is essentially limitless, any monograph that included all fossil rodents would similarly be limitless. Hence, this book is limited to the record of Tertiary rodents of North America. The several species of South American (caviomorph) rodents that invaded North America near the end of the Tertiary are also not included in this text.

Evolutionary History and Paleocology of Aplodontoid Rodents-Samantha Sara Brittany Hopkins 2005

Annals of the Carnegie Museum-Carnegie Museum 2006

Phylogenetic Relationships of Oryzomine Rodents (Muroidea, Sigmodontinae)-Marcelo Weksler 2006 In this study I provide a phylogenetic hypothesis for the tribe Oryzomyini that can be used to understand the diversification and evolution of this group of rodents and to revise the current generic-level classification. Morphological and molecular data were used for these purposes in combined and separate analyses. Molecular data consisted of partial sequences (1266 bp) from the first exon of the nuclear gene encoding the interphotoreceptor retinoid binding protein (IRBP); the morphological matrix comprised 99 characters, including 16 integumental

characters, 32 skull characters, 29 dental characters, 7 postcranial characters, and 10 characters from the phallus and soft-anatomy systems. I present anatomical descriptions for each character, including delineation of different states observed among oryzomyines. Results of the combined analysis were congruent with the IRBP-only dataset for oryzomyine higher-level relationships. Morphological analyses, although showing discrepancies from the combined or IRBP consensus cladograms and with low nodal support values, recovered several clades similar to the combined and IRBP analyses. Systematics of the tribe and the evolution of a few pivotal characters are discussed in light of the proposed phylogeny. Different taxonomic arrangements for species currently included in the genus *Oryzomys* are suggested. Finally, I evaluate evolutionary and biogeographic hypotheses that are compatible with our current knowledge on oryzomyine relationships.

Morphometric Variation in the Limb Bones

of Bipedal and Quadrupedal Rodents-Jona
Leigh Hull 2000

Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology- 2012

**Bulletin of the Florida Museum of Natural
History**- 2007

Papers on Fossil Rodents-Albert Elmer Wood
1989

Annual Record of Science and Industry-
Spencer Fullerton Baird 1872 Annual record for
1874-78 contains "Select works on science
published during 1874-78."

**Proceedings of the San Diego Society of
Natural History**- 1990

**The Early Tertiary Rodents of the Family
Paramyidae**-Albert Elmer Wood 1962

Evolution of the Rodents-Philip G. Cox
2015-08-31 A valuable resource for the latest research on rodents, highlighting links across palaeontology, developmental biology, functional morphology, phylogenetics and biomechanics.

North American Rodents-David J. Hafner 1998
The first comprehensive treatment of North American rodents of conservation concern. This action plan summarizes the rodent fauna of North America and provides available information on every rodent taxon that has been considered to be of conservation concern by state, provincial and private conservation agencies and regional experts. It is hoped that the survey provided in this action plan will serve as a common ground for all these parties in drawing up conservation strategies for rodents.

The Miocene Land Mammals of Europe-
Gertrud E. Rössner 1999

Paleobiology- 1996

Evolutionary Relationships among Rodents-
W. Patrick Luckett 2013-11-11 The order Rodentia is the most abundant and successful group of mammals, and it has been a focal point of attention for comparative and evolutionary biologists for many years. In addition, rodents are the most commonly used experimental mammals for biomedical research, and they have played a central role in investigations of the genetic and molecular mechanisms of speciation in mammals. During recent decades, a tremendous amount of new data from various aspects of the biology of living and fossil rodents has been accumulated by specialists from different disciplines, ranging from molecular

biology to paleontology. Paradoxically, our understanding of the possible evolutionary relationships among different rodent families, as well as the possible affinities of rodents with other eutherian mammals, has not kept pace with this information "explosion." This abundance of new biological data has not been incorporated into a broad synthesis of rodent phylogeny, in part because of the difficulty for any single student of rodent evolution to evaluate the phylogenetic significance of new findings from such diverse disciplines as paleontology, embryology, comparative anatomy, molecular biology, and cytogenetics. The origin and subsequent radiation of the order Rodentia were based primarily on the acquisition of a key character complex: specializations of the incisors, cheek teeth, and associated musculoskeletal features of the jaws and skull for gnawing and chewing.

Paleoecology and Functional Morphology of Beavers (family Castoridae)-Joshua Xavier

Samuels 2007

Cainozoic Research- 2004-11

Some Tertiary Mammals and Birds from North America-Carnegie Institution of Washington 1949

Contributions to Geology- 1969

Vertebrates, Phylogeny and Philosophy-Kathryn M. Flanagan 1986

The Small Mammals from the Upper Miocene of the Teruel-Alfambra Region (Spain)-Jan Arie van Dam 1997

The Interrelationship of the New and Old

World Hystricomorph Rodents-Stuart Omer
Landry 1954

Oklahoma Geology Notes- 2000

Contributions in Science- 1999

American Book Publishing Record- 1995

Journal of Mammalogy- 1999

**Emergence and Control of Rodent-Borne
Viral Diseases**-Jean-François Saluzzo 1999

Natural Selection and Adaptation-American
Philosophical Society. Meeting 1949

**Papers in Vertebrate Paleontology Honoring
Robert Warren Wilson**-Robert Warren Wilson
1984

**Mammalian Paleontology and Stratigraphy
of the Early to Middle Tertiary Sespe and
Titus Canyon Formations, Southern
California**-Mark Alan Mason 1988

The Zoological Record- 1963 Indexes the
world's zoological and animal science literature,
covering all research from biochemistry to
veterinary medicine. The database provides a
collection of references from over 4,500
international serial publications, plus books,
meetings, reviews and other non-serial literature
from over 100 countries. It is the oldest
continuing database of animal biology, indexing
literature published from 1864 to the present.
Zoological Record has long been recognized as
the "unofficial register" for taxonomy and
systematics, but other topics in animal biology

are also covered.

Geology and Vertebrate Paleontology of Western and Southern North America-

Xiaoming Wang 2008

Report of the Session- 1972

Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History-American Museum of Natural History

2003 Comprises articles on geology, paleontology, mammalogy, ornithology, entomology and anthropology.

Seed Fate-J. E. Lambert 2004-12-20 This book presents current knowledge of seed fate in both natural and human-disturbed landscapes, from various regions of the world. Habitats considered range from mountain and arid deserts in the temperate zone, to savanna and lowland

rainforests in tropical regions of the world. Particular attention is paid to plant diversity conservation when seed removal is affected by factors such as hunting, habitat fragmentation or intensive logging. Contributors include leading scientists involved in research on seed ecology and on animal-plant relationships from the perspective of both primary and secondary seed dispersal, and predation.

Mammals of Colorado, Second Edition-David M. Armstrong 2010-12-21 Thoroughly revised and updated, Mammals of Colorado, Second Edition is a comprehensive reference on the nine orders and 128 species of Colorado's recent native fauna, detailing each species' description, habitat, distribution, population ecology, diet and foraging, predators and parasites, behavior, reproduction and development, and population status. An introductory chapter on Colorado's environments, a discussion of the development of the fauna over geologic time, and a brief history of human knowledge of Coloradan mammals

provide ecological and evolutionary context. The most recent records of the state's diverse species, rich illustrations (including detailed maps, skull drawings, and photographs), and an extensive bibliography make this book a must-have reference. Amateur and professional naturalists, students, vertebrate biologists, and ecologists as well as those involved in conservation and wildlife management in Colorado will find value in this comprehensive volume. Co-published with the Denver Museum of Nature & Science

Proceedings-Geological Society of America 1938

The Rodents from the Hagerman Local Fauna, Upper Pliocene of Idaho-Richard J. Zakrzewski 1969

Investigation of the Classification of the Rodent Genus *Eumys* from the Middle Oligocene of the Big Badlands of South Dakota-Sue Vilhauer Rosser 1973