Analysis Of Vertebrate Structure

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Hyman's Comparative Vertebrate Anatomy Springer Science & Business Media
A multi-author volume Major Events in Early Vertebrate Evolution examines the origin and early evolution of the backboned animals (vertebrates)-the group which comprises all fishes, amphibians, reptiles, birds and mammals, including ourselves. This volume draws together evidence from fossils, genes, and developmental biology (the study of how embry
Mammal Teeth Univ of California Press
Providing a broad overview of the evolution, structure and function of the vertebrate body, this text describes the anatomy of the major structural and behavioural groups of vertebrate animals, including morphological differences, adaptation and embryology.
The Vertebrate Body Oxford University Press, USA
Widely praised for its comprehensive coverage and exceptionally clear writing style, this text explores how the anatomy, physiology, ecology, and behaviour of animals interact to produce organisms that function effectively in their environments and how lineages of organisms change through evolutionary time.
Muscle Development in Drosophilia Univ of California Press
This work is designed to give a history of the vertebrate body. Basic will be a comparative study of vertebrate structures: the domain of comparative anatomy.
Major Events in Early Vertebrate Evolution JHU Press
This book provides students and researchers with reviews of biological questions related to the evolution of feeding by vertebrates in aquatic and terrestrial environments. Based on recent technical developments and novel conceptual approaches, the book covers functional questions on trophic behavior in nearly all vertebrate groups including jawless fishes. The book describes mechanisms and theories for understanding the relationships between feeding structure and feeding behavior. Finally, the book demonstrates the importance of adopting an integrative approach to the trophic system in order to understand evolutionary mechanisms across the biodiversity of vertebrates.
Vertebrates John Wiley & Sons Incorporated
The organizer area plays a central role in the formation of the embryonic axis and the central nervous system of all vertebrates including the human fetus. In The Vertebrate Organizer outstanding molecular development biologists and embryologists report their latest approaches in this fascinating research area using different vertebrate model organisms. The presented data are of central importance for the understanding of early human embryogenesis.
Comparative Anatomy University of Chicago Press
Comparative Virology provides an integrated comparison of viruses, based on their chemical and morphological characteristics. These descriptions will not only give the reader a background but also a detailed analysis of the various groups. In some instances the groups are still host related, as in the case of bacteriophages and polyhedral insect viruses. In others, for instance in pox viruses, the group comprises viruses of vertebrates and invertebrates. The hosts of the bacilliform Rhabdovirales range from man and other warm-blooded vertebrates through invertebrate animals to plants. A special chapter is devoted to viruses devoid of protein—a group that is of great interest and that has only recently been recognized. Since there is historical and practical interest in écologie groupings, such as arboviruses and oncogenic viruses, chapters on such groups have also been included. The book opens with a discussion on the classification of viruses. Chapters dealing with DNA viruses and RNA viruses follow, and the ecologically and disease-oriented groups complete the volume. It is hoped that ""Comparative Virology"" will help bring unity to the science of virology through the comparative approach that is not dependent on virus-host interactions. The combined efforts of eminent contributors to discuss and evaluate new information will hopefully benefit all who are interested in virology
Quasiconformal Surgery in Holomorphic Dynamics Oxford University Press, USA
1. Theories of Capital: The Historical Foundation. 3. 2. Social Capital: Capital Captured through Social Relations. 19. 3. Resources, Hierarchy, Networks, and Homophily: The Structural Foundation. 29. 4. Resources, Motivations, and Interactions: The Action Foundation. 41. 5. The Theory and Theoretical Propositions. 55. 6. Social Capital and Status Attainment: A Research Tradition. 78. 7. Inequality in Social Capital: A Research Agenda. 99. 8. Social Capital and the Emergence of Social Structure: A Theory of Rational Choice. 127. 9. Reputation and Social Capital: The Rational Basis for Social Exchange. 143. 10. Social Capital in Hierarchical Structures. 165. 11. Institutions, Networks, and Capital Building: Societal Transformations. 184. 12. Cybernetworks and the Global Village: The Rise of Social Capital. 210. 13. The Future of the Theory. 243. . References. 251. . Index. 267.
Bone Histology of Fossil Tetrapods Saunders Limited.
Functional approach to morphology--treatment is unique as to organization, thoroughness, and extent of biomechanical analysis. * Profusely illustrated with high quality original artwork. * Comment boxes evaluate points of controversy and note inadequately understood phenomena.
New Ideas on the Structure of the Nervous System in Man and Vertebrates Belknap Press
The Teeth of Mammalian Vertebrates presents a comprehensive survey of mammalian dentitions that is based on material gathered from museums and research workers from around the world. The teeth are major factors in the success of mammals, and knowledge of tooth form and function is essential in mammalian biology. Illustrated with high-quality color photographs of skulls and dentitions, together with X-rays, CT images and histology, this book reveals the tremendous variety of tooth form and structure in mammals. Written by two internationally-recognized experts in dental anatomy, the book provides an up-to-date account of how teeth are adapted to acquiring and processing food. With its companion volume, this book provides a complete survey of the teeth of vertebrates. It is the ideal resource for students and researchers in zoology, biology, anthropology, archaeology and dentistry. Provides a comprehensive account of mammalian dentitions, together with helpful reading lists Illustrated by 900 high-quality photographs, X-rays, CT scans and histological images from leading researchers and world class museum collection Depicts lateral and occlusal views of the skull and dentition, which conveys a much greater level of morphological detail than line drawings Contains clear-and-concise, up-to-date reviews of the structure and properties of dental tissues, especially the enamel and tooth support system, both of which play vital roles in the functioning of the mammalian dentition
Analysis of Vertebrate Structure Courier Corporation
Enlarged edition of a classic reference features clear directions for drawing horses, dogs, cats, lions, cattle, deer, and other creatures. Covers muscles, skeleton, and full external views. 288 illustrations.
Analysis of Vertebrate Structure CRC Press
This volume is the result of a NATO Advanced Study Institute held in England at Kingswood Hall of Residence, Royal Holloway College (London University), Surrey, during the last two weeks of July, 1976. The ASI was organized within the guide lines laid down by the Scientific Affairs Division of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. During the past two decades, significant advances have been made in our understanding of vertebrate evolution. The purpose of the Institute was to present the current status of our know ledge of vertebrate evolution above the species level. Since the subject matter was obviously too broad to be covered adequately in the limited time available, selected topics, problems, and areas which are applicable to vertebrate zoology as a whole were reviewed. The program was divided into three areas: (1) the theory and methodology of phyletic inference and approaches to the an alysis of macroevolutionary trends as applied to vertebrates; (2) the application of these methodological principles and an alytical processes to different groups and structures, particular ly in anatomy and paleontology; (3) the application of these re sults to classification. The basic principles considered in the first area were outlined in lectures covering the problems of character analysis, functional morphology, karyological evidence, biochemical evidence, morphogenesis, and biogeography.
Vertebrate Photoreceptors Wiley
Analysis of Vertebrate StructureJohn Wiley & Sons Incorporated
Animals without backbones Elsevier
Depending on your point of view the brain is an organ, a machine, a biological computer, or simply the most important component of the nervous system. How does it work as a whole? What are its major parts and how are they interconnected to generate thinking, feelings, and behavior? This book surveys 2,500 years of scientific thinking about these profoundly important questions from the perspective of fundamental architectural principles, and then proposes a new model for the basic plan of neural systems organization based on an explosion of structural data emerging from the neuroanatomy revolution of the 1970's. The importance of a balance between theoretical and experimental morphology is stressed throughout the book. Great advances in understanding the brain's basic plan have come especially from two traditional lines of biological thought-- evolution and embryology, because each begins with the simple and progresses to the more complex. Understanding the organization of brain circuits, which contain thousands of links or pathways, is much more difficult. It is argued here that a four-system network model can explain the structure-function organization of the brain. Possible relationships between neural networks and gene networks revealed by the human genome project are explored in the final chapter. The book is written in clear and sparkling prose, and it is profusely illustrated. It is designed to be read by anyone with an interest in the basic organization of the brain, from neuroscience to philosophy to computer science to molecular biology. It is suitable for use in neuroscience core courses because it presents basic principles of the structure of the nervous system in a systematic way.
Vertebrate Life Cambridge University Press
So much has to be crammed into today's biology courses that basic information on animal groups and their evolutionary origins is often left out. This is particularly true for the invertebrates. The second edition of Janet Moore's An Introduction to the Invertebrates fills this gap by providing a short updated guide to the invertebrate phyla, looking at their diverse forms, functions and evolutionary relationships. This book first introduces evolution and modern methods of tracing it, then considers the distinctive body plan of each invertebrate phylum showing what has evolved, how the animals live, and how they develop. Boxes introduce physiological mechanisms and development. The final chapter explains uses of molecular evidence and presents an up-to-date view of evolutionary history, giving a more certain definition of the relationships between invertebrates. This user-friendly and well-illustrated introduction will be invaluable for all those studying invertebrates.
Comparative Virology Penguin
Animals lead rich social lives. They care for one another, compete for resources, and mate. Within a society, social relationships may be simple or complex and usually vary considerably, both between different groups of individuals and over time. These social systems are fundamental to biological organization, and animal societies are central to studies of behavioral and evolutionary biology. But how do we study animal societies? How do we take observations of animals fighting, grooming, or forming groups and produce a

realistic description or model of their societies? Analyzing AnimalSocieties presents a conceptual framework for analyzing social behavior and demonstrates how to put this framework into practice by collecting suitable data on the interactions and associations of individuals so that relationships can be described, and, from these, models can be derived. In addition to presenting the tools, Hal Whitehead illustrates their applicability using a wide range of real data on a variety of animal species—from bats and chimps to dolphins and birds. The techniques that Whitehead describes will be profitably adopted by scientists working with primates, cetaceans, birds, and ungulates, but the tools can be used to study societies of invertebrates, amphibians, and even humans. Analyzing AnimalSocieties will become a standard reference for those studying vertebrate social behavior and will give to these studies the kind of quality standard already in use in other areas of the life sciences.

Analysis of Vertebrate Structure Academic Press

Comparative Vertebrate Neuroanatomy Evolution and Adaptation Second Edition Ann B. Butler and William Hodos The Second Edition of this landmark text presents a broad survey ofcomparative vertebrate neuroanatomy at the introductory level,representing a unique contribution to the field of evolutionaryneurobiology. It has been extensively revised and updated, withsubstantially improved figures and diagrams that are usedgenerously throughout the text. Through analysis of the variationin brain structure and function between major groups ofvertebrates, readers can gain insight into the evolutionary historyof the nervous system. The text is divided into threesections: * Introduction to evolution and variation, including a survey ofcell structure, embryological development, and anatomicalorganization of the central nervous system; phylogeny and diversityof brain structures; and an overview of various theories of brainevolution * Systematic, comprehensive survey of comparative neuroanatomyacross all major groups of vertebrates * Overview of vertebrate brain evolution, which integrates thecomplete text, highlights diversity and common themes, broadensperspective by a comparison with brain structure and evolution ofinvertebrate brains, and considers recent data and theories of theevolutionary origin of the brain in the earliest vertebrates,including a recently proposed model of the origin of the brain inthe earliest vertebrates that has received strong support fromnewly discovered fossil evidence Ample material drawn from the latest research has been integratedinto the text and highlighted in special feature boxes, includingrecent views on homology, cranial nerve organization and evolution,the relatively large and elaborate brains of birds in correlationwith their complex cognitive abilities, and the current debate onforebrain evolution across reptiles, birds, and mammals. Comparative Vertebrate Neuroanatomy is geared to upper-levelundergraduate and graduate students in neuroanatomy, but anyoneinterested in the anatomy of the nervous system and how itcorresponds to the way that animals function in the world will findthis text fascinating.

The Teeth of Mammalian Vertebrates Springer Science & Business Media

"Much is conserved in vertebrate evolution, but significant changes in the nervous system occurred at the origin of vertebrates and in most of the major vertebrate lineages. This book examines these innovations and relates them to evolutionary changes in other organ systems, animal behavior, and ecological conditions at the time. The resulting perspective clarifies what makes the major vertebrate lineages unique and helps explain their varying degrees of ecological success. One of the book's major conclusions is that vertebrate nervous systems are more diverse than commonly assumed, at least among neurobiologists. Examples of important innovations include not only the emergence of novel brain regions, such as the cerebellum and neocortex, but also major changes in neuronal circuitry and functional organization. A second major conclusion is that many of the apparent similarities in vertebrate nervous systems resulted from convergent evolution, rather than inheritance from a common ancestor. For example, brain size and complexity increased numerous times, in many vertebrate lineages. In conjunction with these changes, olfactory inputs to the telencephalic pallium were reduced in several different lineages, and this reduction was associated with the emergence of pallial regions that process non-olfactory sensory inputs. These conclusions cast doubt on the widely held assumption that all vertebrate nervous systems are built according to a single, common plan. Instead, the book encourages readers to view both species similarities and differences as fundamental to a comprehensive understanding of nervous systems. Evolution; Phylogeny; Neuroscience; Neurobiology; Neuroanatomy; Functional Morphology; Paleoecology; Homology; Endocast; Brain"--

A Multi-scale Analysis of Forest Structure and Vertebrate Diversity Springer Science & Business Media

Although the fields of organization theory and social movement theory have long been viewed as belonging to different worlds, recent events have intervened, reminding us that organizations are becoming more movement-like - more volatile and politicized - while movements are more likely to borrow strategies from organizations. Organization theory and social movement theory are two of the most vibrant areas within the social sciences. This collection of original essays and studies both calls for a closer connection between these fields and demonstrates the value of this interchange. Three introductory, programmatic essays by leading scholars in the two fields are followed by eight empirical studies that directly illustrate the benefits of this type of cross-pollination. The studies variously examine the processes by which movements become organized and the role of movement processes within and among organizations. The topics covered range from globalization and transnational social movement organizations to community recycling programs.

Major Patterns in Vertebrate Evolution Benjamin-Cummings Publishing Company

His book is a must-read for paleontologists, mammalogists, and anthropologists.