

The Autochthonous North American Musk Oxen *Bootherium Symbos* And *Gidleya Mammaliaartiodactylabovidae* Smithsonian Contributions To Paleobiology

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Michigan Academician - 1990

The History of the Origin, Evolution and Dispersal of the Late Pleistocene Mammuthus-Coelodonta Faunal Complex in Eurasia (large Mammals) - Ralf-Dietrich Kahlke 1999

The Texas Journal of Science - 1990

Includes the proceedings and transactions of the Academy.

[Bibliography of Agriculture with Subject Index](#) - 1989

Bulletin of the Oklahoma Anthropological Society - Oklahoma Anthropological Society 1998

Geology of the Zuni Plateau - New Mexico Geological Society. Annual Field Conference 2003

[Annotated Bibliography of Quaternary Vertebrates of Northern North America](#) - Donna Naughton 2003-01-01

This book focuses on highlights (species mentioned, locality, geological age, stratigraphic positions, etc.) of nearly 1000 items published between 1821 and 2000, dealing with the remains of vertebrates that lived from about 2 million to 5000 years ago.

[The Bibliographic Index](#) - 1989

Justification of the budget estimates, Indian health - United States. Congress. House. Committee on Appropriations. Subcommittee on Department of the Interior and Related Agencies 1990

Vanished Giants - Anthony J. Stuart 2021-01-28

Featuring numerous illustrations, this book explores the many lessons to be learned from Pleistocene megafauna, including the role of humans in their extinction, their disappearance at the start of the Sixth Extinction, and what they might teach us about contemporary conservation crises. Long after the extinction of dinosaurs, when humans were still in the Stone Age, woolly rhinos, mammoths, mastodons, sabertooth cats, giant ground sloths, and many other spectacular large animals that are no longer with us roamed the Earth. These animals are regarded as "Pleistocene megafauna," named for the geological era in which they lived—also known as the Ice Age. In *Vanished Giants: The Lost World of the Ice Age*, paleontologist Anthony J. Stuart explores the lives and environments of these animals, moving between six continents and several key islands. Stuart examines the animals themselves via what we've learned from fossil remains, and he

describes the landscapes, climates, vegetation, ecological interactions, and other aspects of the animals' existence. Illustrated throughout, *Vanished Giants* also offers a picture of the world as it was tens of thousands of years ago when these giants still existed. Unlike the case of the dinosaurs, there was no asteroid strike to blame for the end of their world. Instead, it appears that the giants of the Ice Age were driven to extinction by climate change, human activities—especially hunting—or both. Drawing on the latest evidence provided by radiocarbon dating, Stuart discusses these possibilities. The extinction of Ice Age megafauna can be seen as the beginning of the so-called Sixth Extinction, which is happening right now. This has important implications for understanding the likely fate of present-day animals in the face of contemporary climate change and vastly increasing human populations.

Natural History of the Colorado Plateau and Great Basin - Kimball T. Harper 1994

Fourteen diverse contributed papers provide an up-to-date summary of this remote region's geology, climates, and biology, including thorough treatments of the area's insects, fish, and reptiles. Other topics include the ecology and distribution of prehistoric human cultures in the region; how modern humans have used and abused resources in the Intermountain West; and genetic diversity among populations of conifers. Annotation copyright by Book News, Inc., Portland, OR.

Guidebook for the Field Trips - Christopher L. Hill 2001

[Annales zoologici fennici](#) - 1991

Bulletin - 1992

Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology - 1981

Native Americans and the Environment - Michael Eugene Harkin 2007

Often cited as one of the most decisive campaigns in military history, the Seven Days Battles were the first campaign in which Robert E. Lee led the Army of Northern Virginia—as well as the first in which Lee and Thomas "Stonewall" Jackson worked together.

And Whereas ... - 1998

Canadian Journal of Earth Sciences - 2014

Department of the Interior and Related Agencies Appropriations for 1991 - United States. Congress. House. Committee on Appropriations. Subcommittee on Department of the Interior and Related Agencies 1990

Proceedings of the Oklahoma Academy of Science - Oklahoma Academy of Science 1997

Vols. 1-49 are Proceedings of the 1st-57th annual meetings.

Causes of Evolution - Robert M. Ross 1990-12-18

By studying evolution across geological time, paleontologists gain a perspective that sometimes complements and sometimes conflicts with views based solely on studies of extant species. The contributors to *Causes of Evolution* consider whether factors exerting major influences on evolution are biotic or abiotic, intrinsic or extrinsic. *Causes of Evolution* presents a broad sampling of paleontological research programs encompassing vertebrates, invertebrates, and vascular plants; empirical work and theoretical models; organisms ranging in age from Cambrian to Recent; and temporal scales from ecological time to hundreds of millions of years. The diverse array of research styles and opinions presented will acquaint scientists in related fields with the strengths and weaknesses of paleontology as an approach to evolutionary studies and will give evolutionary biologists of every stripe new bases for evaluating the scope and bias of their own work.

Proceedings of the Indiana Academy of Science - Indiana Academy of Science 1991

Bulletin - Tennessee. Division of Geology 1996

Bulletin - Ohio. Division of Geological Survey 1996

Educational Circular - 1979

Recent Publications in Natural History - 1989

Cenozoic Mammals of Land and Sea - 2002

This is a volume of collected papers published to honor the career of Clayton E. Ray, now Curator Emeritus in the Department of Paleobiology, National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, and Curator of Late Cenozoic Mammals and of Fossil Marine Mammals in the same department for more than 30 years before his retirement in 1994. The volume includes a preface, a biography and bibliography of Clayton E. Ray, and 19 papers devoted principally to Pleistocene mammals and to fossil marine mammals. Gary Morgan describes late Pleistocene mammalian faunas from several sites in southernmost Florida and discusses the Neotropical influence in Florida's Pleistocene faunas. Richard H. Tedford describes the basicranium of the Pleistocene giant wombat *Phascolonus gigas* Owen and discusses its significance in marsupial phylogenetic reconstruction. Gerardo De Iuliis and A. Gordon Edmund describe *Vassallia maxima* Castellanos, the only pre-Pleistocene pampathere known in which a skull and mandible are associated with osteoderms; the range of osteoderm variation in one associated individual allows them to synonymize other taxa that had been based on osteoderm differences. Paul W. Parmalee and Russell Wm. Graham report additional records of the giant beaver, *Castoroides*, from the mid-South. Frederick Grady, Joaquin Arroyo-Cabrales, and E. Ray Garton report the northernmost known occurrence of vampire bats in the Pleistocene of eastern North America. H. Gregory McDonald reports the second known occurrence of the badger *Taxidea taxus* in the Pleistocene of Kentucky and discusses the paleoecological implications of the occurrence. Jerry N. McDonald and George E. Lammers describe *Bison antiquus* from Ontario and discuss the evolution of bison in the Holocene of North America. Daryl P. Domning presents a new analysis and interpretation of the terrestrial posture in desmostylians. Thomas A. Demere and Annalisa Berta describe new material and present a phylogenetic analysis of the Miocene pinniped *Desmatophoca oregonensis* from Oregon. Irina A. Koretsky and Dan Grigorescu describe and evaluate the systematic position of the fossil monk seal *Pontophoca sarmatica* from the Miocene of eastern Europe. Irina A. Koretsky and Peter Holec describe a new, primitive, phocid pinniped from the early middle Miocene of Slovakia and discuss its bearing on the phylogeny and classification of pinnipeds. Irina A. Koretsky and Albert E. Sanders report remains of the oldest known phocid pinniped from the late Oligocene of South Carolina. R. Ewan Fordyce describes and discusses a bizarre archaic Oligocene dolphin from the eastern North Pacific, on which he bases a new species, genus, and subfamily. Christian de Muizon, Daryl P. Domning, and Darlene R. Ketten

describe and discuss the paleobiology and behavior of an unusual walrus-convergent delphinoid cetacean from the early Pliocene of Peru. Susan D. Dawson and Michael D. Gottfried report paleopathologic conditions in a Miocene odontocete cetacean. Albert E. Sanders and Lawrence G. Barnes contribute two papers, both describing and analyzing new, primitive, cetotheriid mysticete cetaceans from the late Oligocene of South Carolina. James W. Westgate and Frank C. Whitmore, Jr., describe a new species of bowhead whale from the Pliocene Yorktown Formation in Virginia. James G. Mead and Rosemary G. Dagit present an account of the search for the 1880s manuscript of J.A. Allen's unpublished monograph on the mammalian orders Cete and Sirenia; the manuscript was not found but the 12 plates that were prepared for it are published herein.

The Autochthonous North American Musk Oxen - Jerry N. McDonald 1989

The history of taxonomy of the autochthonous genera of North American musk oxen *Bootherium*, *Symbos*, and *Gidleya* is reviewed. The bases upon which taxonomic judgments within the group have been made are identified. These bases are reevaluated in the light of current information on patterns of ontogenesis, sexual dimorphism, postmortem alteration of skeletal remains, and spatial and temporal distribution of musk ox records. The bases used by taxonomists in the past to justify separation of this musk ox group into multiple genera and species can be explained best as indices of sexual dimorphism or postmortem weathering and abrasion. All nominal species within *Bootherium*, *Symbos*, and *Gidleya* are, therefore, placed in synonymy with the senior name in the group, *Bootherium bombifrons* (Harlan, 1825). A revised diagnosis is provided for the monotypic species.

New Mexico's Ice Ages - Spencer G. Lucas 2005-01-01

Smithsonian Contributions to Paleobiology - 1969

The Hot Springs Mammoth Site - Larry D. Agenbroad 1994

A summary of ten years of research on the Mammoth Site of Hot Springs, South Dakota. Discusses geology, hydrology, and excavation of the site, paleoenvironment of the site, paleoecology and paleontology, site significance and future development. Includes b&w photos. --Publisher

Vertebrate Paleontology in New Mexico - Spencer G. Lucas

Recent Mammals of Alaska - Frédéric Laugrand 2009-06-15

The authors explore the relationships between Inuit shamans and their ability to communicate with nonhuman beings like Sedna, the sea woman, and how this is reflected and expressed in Inuit art. The authors show that despite the current dominance of Christianity, contemporary Inuit art and culture are still powerfully shaped and influenced by the shamanic traditions of the past.

A List, Bibliography and Index of the Fossil Vertebrates of Mississippi - Eleanor Daly 1992

Second International Muskox Symposium - Peter F. Flood 1989

Contains 26 full papers and 22 expanded abstracts from the second international Muskox Symposium held in Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, from 1-4 October, 1987. Topics include: physiology, behaviour, fossil muskox, muskox husbandry, diseases in captive and free-ranging muskox, and "status" papers

The Lost History of the New Madrid Earthquakes - Conevery Bolton Valencius 2013-09-25

From December 1811 to February 1812, massive earthquakes shook the middle Mississippi Valley, collapsing homes, snapping large trees midtrunk, and briefly but dramatically reversing the flow of the continent's mightiest river. For decades, people puzzled over the causes of the quakes, but by the time the nation began to recover from the Civil War, the New Madrid earthquakes had been essentially forgotten. In *The Lost History of the New Madrid Earthquakes*, Conevery Bolton Valencius remembers this major environmental disaster, demonstrating how events that have been long forgotten, even denied and ridiculed as tall tales, were in fact enormously important at the time of their occurrence, and continue to affect us today. Valencius weaves together scientific and historical evidence to demonstrate the vast role the New Madrid earthquakes played in the United States in the early nineteenth century, shaping the settlement patterns of early western Cherokees and other Indians, heightening the credibility of Tecumseh and

Tenskwatawa for their Indian League in the War of 1812, giving force to frontier religious revival, and spreading scientific inquiry. Moving into the present, Valencius explores the intertwined reasons—environmental, scientific, social, and economic—why something as consequential as major earthquakes can be lost from public knowledge, offering a cautionary tale in a world struggling to respond to global climate change amid widespread willful denial. Engagingly written and ambitiously researched—both in the scientific literature and the writings of the time—*The Lost History of the New Madrid Earthquakes* will be an important resource in environmental history, geology, and seismology, as well as history of science and medicine and early American and Native American history.

[Bibliography of Agriculture - 1989-10](#)

Bibliographic Index - 1989

Recent Mammals of Alaska - Joseph A. Cook 2010-03-15

From the polar bear and the gray wolf to the walrus and river otter, there are 115 species of mammals in Alaska that have never been fully catalogued until now. Biologists Joseph A. Cook and Stephen O. MacDonald have compiled here the first comprehensive guide to all of Alaska's mammals, big and small, endearing and ferocious. Through extensive fieldwork and research the authors have produced a unique and authoritative reference. Detailed entries for each species include distribution and taxonomic information, status, habitat, and fossil history. Appendices include quick reference listings of mammal distribution by region, specimen locations, conservation status, and the incidence of Pleistocene mammals. The guide is generously illustrated with line drawings by Alaskan artist W. D. Berry and includes several maps indicating populations and locations of species. *Mammals of Alaska* will be an accessible, easy to use

source for scholars and hobbyists alike.

[Big Bone Lick](#) - Stanley Hedeon 2021-02-15

Shawnee legend tells of a herd of huge bison rampaging through the Ohio Valley, laying waste to all in their path. To protect the tribe, a deity slew these great beasts with lightning bolts, finally chasing the last giant buffalo into exile across the Wabash River, never to trouble the Shawnee again. The source of this legend was a peculiar salt lick in present-day northern Kentucky, where giant fossilized skeletons had for centuries lain undisturbed by the Shawnee and other natives of the region. In 1739, the first Europeans encountered this fossil site, which eventually came to be known as Big Bone Lick. The site drew the attention of all who heard of it, including George Washington, Daniel Boone, Benjamin Franklin, Meriwether Lewis and William Clark, and especially Thomas Jefferson. The giant bones immediately cast many scientific and philosophical assumptions of the day into doubt, and they eventually gave rise to the study of fossils for biological and historical purposes. *Big Bone Lick: The Cradle of American Paleontology* recounts the rich history of the fossil site that gave the world the first evidence of the extinction of several mammalian species, including the American mastodon. Big Bone Lick has played many roles: nutrient source, hallowed ground, salt mine, health spa, and a rich trove of archaeological and paleontological wonders. Natural historian Stanley Hedeon presents a comprehensive narrative of Big Bone Lick from its geological formation forward, explaining why the site attracted animals, regional tribespeople, European explorers and scientists, and eventually American pioneers and presidents. Big Bone Lick is the history of both a place and a scientific discipline: it explores the infancy and adolescence of paleontology from its humble and sometimes humorous beginnings. Hedeon combines elements of history, geology, politics, and biology to make Big Bone Lick a valuable historical resource as well as the compelling tale of how a collection of fossilized bones captivated a young nation.