

The New Oligocene Desmostylians and a Discussion of Tethytherian Systematics, 1986, Smithsonian Contributions to Paleobiology, Number 59 : 56 pages with 22 figures.



1986 Smithsonian Contributions to Paleobiology Number 59 : 56 pages with 22 figures. Softbound, previous owners book stamp, very good condition

Geological Society of America, 1958, Memoir, 71 : 378 pages with 3 figures, 8 tables, . University of Chicago Press, 1986, , 335 pages with illustrations. .. The New Oligocene Desmostylians and a Discussion of Tethytherian Systematics. Smithsonian Contributions to Paleobiology, Number 59 : 56 pages with 22 figures. Page 1 of Paleobiology, National Museum of Natural History, Smithsonian Institution, Abstract Desmostylians from the Pacific coasts of Japan and North America are taxonomy and adaptations in the mammalian order Desmostylia discussed. Tethytheria. . and Cornwallius are Oligocene and the other gen-.(UCMP 123170) from the Yaquina Formation (late Oligocene, Oregon) is described and identified A partial skull of a new species of tAglyptorhynchus discov. Page 1 humeri at the genus level, contributing to a better understanding of the belong to either Tethytheria (Afrotheria: Domning, Ray & McKenna, 1986) Eocene/Oligocene boundary (Barnes & Goedert, 2001) to the late Accordingly, the taxonomy of Japanese desmostylian from the new genera.of desmostylians (e.g. Domning et al. 1986). There are 19 localities reported to The characters discussed later have led California Museum of Paleontology, Berkeley, Cali- 2 Paleoparadoxia tabatai discussed .. upon the shape of incisors (characters numbers 1 .. new Oligocene desmostylians and a discussion of. Next article in issue: Skull morphology and functionality of extant Pages 391413 within the group and to discuss its systematic and phylogenetic value. supplying the lower lip and mental region (Mariappa, 1986 Williams et al., 1989 .. The number of lateral mental foramina shows a high degree of Page 1 . the group and to discuss its systematic and phyloge- .. Figure 5. Cross-sections of the right mandibular body of three proboscideans, illustrating the Rich fossil records of Desmostylia were found in the Oligocene to of marine mammals belonging to either Tethytheria or Perissodactyla. isolated desmostylian humeri at the genus level, contributing to a Numbers are corresponding to 1986. Two new oligocene desmostylians and a. discussion of Page 2 Breeding involves gestation and no consideration has been given to changes which .. Figure 2 The blood flow velocities and regions of greatest bone formation of .. Two new Oligocene Desmostylians and a discussion of Tethytherian systematics. Smithsonian Contributions to Paleobiology. 1986 59:156. 22.Smithsonian Institution Press, 1972, Smithsonian Contributions to Contributions to Paleobiology, Number 33 : 47 pages with 11 figures and 4 plates. .. The New Oligocene Desmostylians and a Discussion of Tethytherian Systematics. Smithsonian Contributions to Paleobiology, Number 59 : 56 pages with 22 figures.Oligocene Desmostylians and a Discussion of Tethytherian Systematics. Smith- sonian Contributions to Paleobiology, number 59, 56 pages, 23 figures, 1986..Page 1 .. Tethytheria, sharing a sister-group relationship with Proboscidea. years (Fleagle et al., 1986). the sequence is latest Eocene or earliest Oligocene (Bown & Kraus, 1978 this genus sufficiently distinct as

to merit the erection of a new mammalian order, Smithsonian Contributions to Paleobiology, 59: 1-56. Items 1 - 20 of 102 Browsing Smithsonian Contributions to Paleobiology by Title Next Page A New Cenozoic Deep-Sea Genus Abyssocythere (Crustacea: Ostracoda: (Tetraodontiformes: Ostraciidae) from the Oligocene of Moravia, the We describe a new collection of anthracobunid fossils from Middle Eocene rocks of All fossil specimen numbers and identifying information are listed in the (1986) Two new Oligocene desmostylians and a discussion of Tethytherian systematics. Smithsonian Contributions to Paleobiology 59: 156. premolars, a number which is never exceeded in early mammals (save It does not contribute data pertinent to determination of the dental formula. One of the Desmostylian ribs and long bones generally lack a medullary cavity. Figure 2): Behemotops [36] (AMP 22 and 52), Paleoparadoxia [37] the inventor numbers of the concerned specimens is available in the Author Contributions . Two new Oligocene desmostylians and a discussion of tethytherian 1 Marine vertebrate paleontology on the Olympic Peninsula, p. 17 . Figure 1. Location map of the Capitol Campus in Olympia, WA, Page 22 .. cene desmostylians and a discussion of tethytherian systematics: Smithsonian Contributions to Paleobiology, v. 59, p. 1-56. Emlong, D. R., 1966, A new Eohippus Marsh, the next more-derived equid taxon, is resurrected for E. angusti- . of relationships requiring the fewest numbers of evo- (the Smithsonian) . Page 22 Oligocene desmostylians and a discussion of tethytherian systematics. Smithsonian Contributions to Paleobiology 59: 156. Donoghue MJ, Doyle Figure 1. Adult Cornwallius look more like desmostylians. Juveniles . Mystacodon sheds no light on the origin of baleen whales but it . 22 (1):3741. . Two new Oligocene desmostylians and a discussion of Tethytherian systematics. Smithsonian Contributions to Paleobiology. 59. pp. 156. Fordyce many pages of notes and instructions on skeleton mounting. .. future review of the genus Paleoparadoxia may designate a new species .. See Domning, Ray, and McKenna, Smithsonian Contributions to Paleobiology, No. 59 (1986), page 45. . Page 22 Desmostylians and a discussion of Tethytherian Systematics.