Revision Of South African Caecidae Mollusca Gastropoda

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Rocas Alijos lies 180 nautical miles west of Baja California. It comprises several exposed rocks that surmount a large oceanic volcano rising from the ocean floor well off the continental shelf. It is located at the transition zone between two major biologic provinces, at a latitude where the Pacific current meets the north Pacific sub-tropical convergence. The topography, biota, and oceanographic conditions of the site remained largely unknown. During 1990, and again in 1993, Cordell Expeditions undertook expeditions to describe the site. A scientific team of 30 was onsite 31 October–7 November 1990, and a scientific team of 12 was onsite 10-15 February 1993. Since most of the Rocas Aljios site is subtidal, much of the examination and specimen collection was done by scuba, although several remote sampling techniques were also used. The exposed rocks were sampled by climbers, and mega fauna were observed from shipboard.

"Abstract: This is an annotated checklist of the marine fish species of Lebanon (Levant coast, eastern Mediterranean). It comprises a total of 367 fish species distributed in 159 families and 27 orders, out of which 70 species are non-indigenous and 28 are recorded for the first time from Lebanon. The checklist includes all names and citations of species found in the literature, as well as references to specimens available in museum collections. It also includes an updated zoogeographic distribution and conservation status for each species. Threats were estimated based on surveys and observations made over the last two decades; broadly categorized conservation actions were also suggested. Keywords: Pisces, fishes, new records, non-indigenous species, taxonomy, distribution, Levant, Mediterranean Sea"—Page 5.

This landmark scientific reference for scientists, researchers, and students of marine biology tackles the monumental task of taking a complete biodiversity inventory of the Gulf of Mexico with full biotic and biogeographic information. Presenting a comprehensive summary of knowledge of Gulf biota through 2004, the book includes seventy-seven chapters, which list more than fifteen thousand species in thirty-eight phyla or divisions and were written by 138 authors from seventy-one institutions in fourteen countries. This first volume of Gulf of Mexico Origin, Waters, and Bioti, a multivolumed set edited by John W. Tunnell Jr., Darrell L. Felder, and Sylvia A. Earle, provides information on each species’ habitat, biology, and geographic range, along with full references and a narrative introduction to the group, which opens each chapter.

The advent of relational databasing and data storage capacity, coupled with revolutionary advances in molecular sequencing technology and specimen imaging, have led to a taxonomic renaissance. Systems Natura 250 - The Linnaean Ark maps the origins of this renaissance, beginning with Linnaeus, through his "apostles", via the great unsung hero Charles Davies Sherbon — arguably the father of biodiversity informatics — up to the present day with the Planetary Biodiversity Inventories and into the future with the Encyclopedia of Life and web-based taxonomy. The book provides scientific, historical, and cultural documentation of the evolution of taxonomy and the successful adaptation of the Linnaean nomenclature system to that evolution. It underscores the importance of taxonomic accuracy, not only for the classification of living organisms, but for a more complete understanding of the living world and its biodiversity. The book also examines the role of technologies such as DNA sequencing, specimen imaging, and electronic data storage. A celebration of 250 years of the scientific classification of living organisms, but for a more complete understanding of the living world and its biodiversity. The book also examines the role of technologies such as DNA sequencing, specimen imaging, and electronic data storage.

The Invertebrate Tree of Life

Provides information on the physical characteristics, geographical locations, and bathymetric ranges of sixty-five hundred species of North American mollusks.

Arecogeny: Geographical Strategies of Species discusses the hypotheses and results of arecogeny, which is the study of geographical range of species. The book consists of six chapters, which help demonstrate that the geographical range of species can be studied and can help provide information on the physical characteristics, geographical locations, and bathymetric ranges of sixty-five hundred species of North American mollusks.
provide a methodology to analyze the spatio-geographic strategies of species. The first chapter provides an introductory discussion on areography; the chapter also covers several issues, concerns, and criticisms on areography. Chapter 2 discusses the anatomy and morphology of various regions, while Chapter 3 covers the methodological approaches. The fourth chapter tackles the concept of barriers. Chapters 5 and 6 discuss geographical and ecological areography, respectively. The text will be of great use to researchers who are involved or have an interest in areography.

Gastropoda on land: phylogeny, diversity and adaptive morphology; Body wall: form and function; Sensory organs and the nervous system; Radular structure and function; Structure and function of the digestive system in Stylommatophora; Food and feeding behaviour; Hemolymph; blood cell morphology and function; Structure and functioning of the reproductive system; Regulation of growth and reproduction; Spermatogenesis and oogenesis; Population and conservation genetics; Life history strategies; Behavioural ecology; on doing the right thing, in the right place at the right time; Soil biology and ecotoxicology.

Marine Invertebrate Evolution in the Galapagos Islands MATTHEW J. JAMES 1. Perspective of This Volume .................................................. 2 2. Directions for Future Research ................................................. 2 3. Plan of This Volume ................................................................. 2 1. Perspective of This Volume

Reports for 1948-70 include Annual report of the Pacific Division.

In the southern summer of 1972/73, the Glomar Challenger was the first vessel of the international Deep Sea Drilling Project to venture into the seas surrounding Antarctica, confronting severe weather and ever-present icebergs. A Memory of Ice presents the science and the excitement of that voyage in a manner readable for non-scientists. Written into the modern story is the history of early explorers, scientists and navigators who had gone before into the Southern Ocean. The departure of the Glomar Challenger from Fremantle took place 100 years after the HMS Challenger weighed anchor from Portsmouth, England, at the start of its four-year voyage, sampling and dredging the world’s oceans. Sailing south, the Glomar Challenger crossed the path of James Cook’s HMS Resolution, then on its circumnavigation of Antarctica in search of the Great South Land. Encounters with Lieutenant Charles Wilkes of the US Exploring Expedition and Douglas Mawson of the Australasian Antarctic Expedition followed. In the Ross Sea, the voyages of the HMS Erebus and HMS Terror under James Clark Ross, with the young Joseph Hooker as botanist, were ever present. The story of the Glomar Challenger’s iconic voyage is largely told through the diaries of the author, then a young scientist experiencing science at sea for the first time. It weaves together the physical history of Antarctica with how we have come to our current knowledge of the polar continent. This is an attractive, lavishly illustrated and curiosity-satisfying read for the general public as well as for scholars of science.

*Abstract: Nearly one hundred names have been proposed for Caecidae within the eastern Pacific. For the first time a comprehensive review of the extant members of Caecidae has been completed for this region. During this twelve year long deciphering effort, tens of thousands of specimens from Alaska to Chile were examined. All known type material was studied and whenever possible has been illustrated herein. Whenever possible the descriptions include details of each growth stage from the protoconch through to the final adult stage. Then, the growth stages have been reconstructed to show what the caecid might have looked like, if it had not discarded its previous stages. In doing so, a better understanding of the growth morphology is provided for each species. In addition, this effort shows that not only the apertures of late subadult stages can appear different from their adult stage, but there can also be multiple differences in the varices. The resulting product is a taxonomic resource for Caecidae identification and growth morphology. Forty-three species are treated herein. Neotypes have been designated for Caecum glabriforme, C. semilaeve and C. subaustrale, and a lectotype has been designated for C. mirificum. The extant members of Caecidae has been completed for this region. During this twelve year long deciphering effort, tens of thousands of specimens from Alaska to Chile were examined. All known type material was studied and whenever possible has been illustrated herein. Whenever possible the descriptions include details of each growth stage from the protoconch through to the final adult stage. Then, the growth stages have been reconstructed to show what the caecid might have looked like, if it had not discarded its previous stages. In doing so, a better understanding of the growth morphology is provided for each species. In addition, this effort shows that not only the apertures of late subadult stages can appear different from their adult stage, but there can also be multiple differences in the varices. The resulting product is a taxonomic resource for Caecidae identification and growth morphology. Forty-three species are treated herein. Neotypes have been designated for Caecum glabriforme, C. semilaeve and C. subaustrale, and a lectotype has been designated for C. mirificum.

This guide provides detailed advice to those working with zoological names on how to digitize and manage this type of information in a standard and consistent way. It includes a guide to verifying the correctness of zoological names and a best practice guide for uniform spellings, with particular focus on the names of the authors.

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