

Manual Of Vertebrate Dissection

John Talbot Robinson His most famous discovery (with Robert Broom) was the nearly complete fossil skull of the hominin species *Australopithecus africanus*, known as Mrs. giant girdled lizard (*Cordylus giganteus*). He contributed to two dissection manuals, one on the clawed frog (*Xenopus*) and the other on the spiny dogfish John Talbot Robinson FRSSAf (10 January 1923 - 12 October 2001) was a distinguished South African hominin paleontologist. Ples 9b8c980bec

Buccal cirri Manual of Vertebrate Dissection: Comparative Anatomy. pp. 21-22 Buccal cirri are feeding structures found in the oral hood of primitive jawless organisms called amphioxus. The word buccal is derived from the term bucca which means "cheek" and cirri is derived from the Latin word cerrus meaning a tendril or a small and flexible appendage. org. Retrieved 2016-11-08. Fishbeck, Dale (2008). biology-online. Morton Publishing Company 9b8c980bec

Rete mirabile : retia mirabilia) is a complex of arteries and veins lying very close to each other, found in some vertebrates, mainly warm-blooded ones. pl. The rete mirabile utilizes countercurrent blood flow within the net (blood flowing in opposite directions) to act as a countercurrent exchanger. : retia mirabilia) is a complex of arteries and veins lying very close to each other, found in some vertebrates, mainly warm-blooded ones. This term was coined by Galen. The rete A rete mirabile (Latin for "wonderful net"; pl. It exchanges heat, ions, or gases between vessel walls so that the two bloodstreams within the rete maintain a gradient with respect to temperature, or concentration of gases or solutes 9b8c980bec

Scrotum The scrotum will usually tighten when exposed to cold temperatures. cancer) Anatomy portal Retroperitoneal lymph node dissection Scrotal infusion, a temporary form of body modification Testicular self-examination Books In most terrestrial mammals, the scrotum (pl. It consists of a sac of skin containing the external spermatic fascia, testicles, epididymides, and vasa deferentia. : scrotums or scrota; possibly from Latin scortum, meaning "hide" or "skin") or scrotal sac is a part of the external male genitalia located at the base of the penis 9b8c980bec

Dissection Consequently, dissection is typically conducted in a morgue or in an anatomy lab. Dissection (from Latin *dissecare* "to cut to pieces"; also called anatomization) is the dismembering of the body of a deceased animal or plant to study Dissection (from Latin *dissecare* "to cut to pieces"; also called anatomization) is the dismembering of the body of a deceased animal or plant to study its anatomical structure. Autopsy is used in pathology and forensic medicine to determine the cause of death in humans. Less extensive dissection of plants and smaller animals preserved in a formaldehyde solution is typically carried out or demonstrated in biology and natural science classes in middle school and high school, while extensive dissections of cadavers of adults and children, both fresh and preserved are carried out by medical students in medical schools as a part of the teaching in subjects such as anatomy, pathology and forensic medicine 9b8c980bec

The gills of some semi-aquatic clades (e.g. crabs, terrestrial hermit crabs and amphibious fishes), have also adapted to allow air respiration (breathing) on land provided the gills are kept moist. In some terrestrial chelicerates species (tetrapulmonates such as spiders and scorpions), their ancestral gills have evolved into fully air-breathing book lungs. In some planktivorous bony fish species (e.g. silver and bighead carps), the gills are also used as a filter feeding organ via comb-like projections called gill rakers... 9b8c980bec

Gill e. to extract dissolved oxygen from water and to excrete carbon dioxide. Branchia (pl. water may be recovered. Most A gill () is a specialized respiratory organ that many aquatic animals use for aquatic gas exchange, i. The gills of vertebrates typically develop in the walls of the pharynx, along a series of gill slits opening to the exterior. : branchiae, from Ancient Greek βράγχια) is the zoologists' academic name for gills 9b8c980bec

Fish respire by pulling oxygen-rich water through their mouths and pumping it over their gills. Within the gill filaments, capillary blood flows in the opposite direction to the water, causing countercurrent exchange. The gills push the oxygen-poor water out through openings in the sides of the pharynx... 9b8c980bec The scrotum is homologous to the labia majora in females. 9b8c980bec

Carnoidea Milichiidae are also scavengers and most occur in a range of habitats, though Carnoidea is a superfamily of Acalyptratae flies. various kinds of plant matter, animal dung, carrion and vertebrate nests 9b8c980bec

Myomere Depending on the species, myomeres could be arranged in an epaxial or hypaxial manner; hypaxial refers to ventral muscles (those of the "stomach" region) and related structures, while epaxial refers to more dorsal muscles (those of the "back"). Myomeres are separated from adjacent myomeres by fascia consisting of connective tissue, known as myosepta. [page needed] Myomeres are blocks of skeletal muscle tissue arranged in sequence, commonly found in aquatic chordates. doi:10. ISBN 978-0-12-375060-0. De Iuliis, Gerardo; Pulerà, Dino (2011). 1016/C2009-0-00124-X. The Dissection of Vertebrates. The horizontal septum divides these two regions. Myomere location varies, with some species containing these only near the tails, while some have them located near the scapular or pelvic girdles. Myomere counts are sometimes used for identifying specimens using meristics, since their number corresponds to the number of vertebrae in the adults. PMID 12485686 9b8c980bec

Dissection... 9b8c980bec In medicine, a mass such as a cyst or polyp is said to be pedunculated if it is supported by a peduncle. 9b8c980bec

Fish gill Romer, Alfred Sherwood; Parsons, Thomas S. Philadelphia, PA: Fish gills are organs that allow fish to breathe underwater. Firefly Books. Gills possess tissues resembling short threads, referred to as gill filaments or lamellae. Other than respiration, these filaments have other functions including the exchange of ions, water, acids, and ammonia. Each filament

contains a capillary network that provides a large surface area for exchanging oxygen and carbon dioxide. The Vertebrate Body. Most fish exchange gases like oxygen and carbon dioxide using gills on both sides of the pharynx (throat). (1977). Neville Carrington (2003). Manual Of Fish Health 9b8c980bec

There are in total three types of peduncles in the cerebellum of the human brain, known as superior cerebellar peduncle, middle cerebellar peduncle, and inferior cerebellar peduncle. 9b8c980bec Pedunculated eyes are also the defining attribute of the stylophthalmine trait found in certain fish larvae. The caudal peduncle is a slightly narrowed part of a fish where the caudal fin meets the spine. 9b8c980bec

Peduncle (anatomy) 552. Sessility is the state of not having a peduncle; a sessile mass or structure lacks a stalk. ; Sebastiani, Aurora (2015-03-01). p. W. Morton Publishing Company. ISBN 9781617314391. Comparative Anatomy: Manual of Vertebrate Dissection. v t A peduncle is an elongated stalk of tissue 9b8c980bec

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