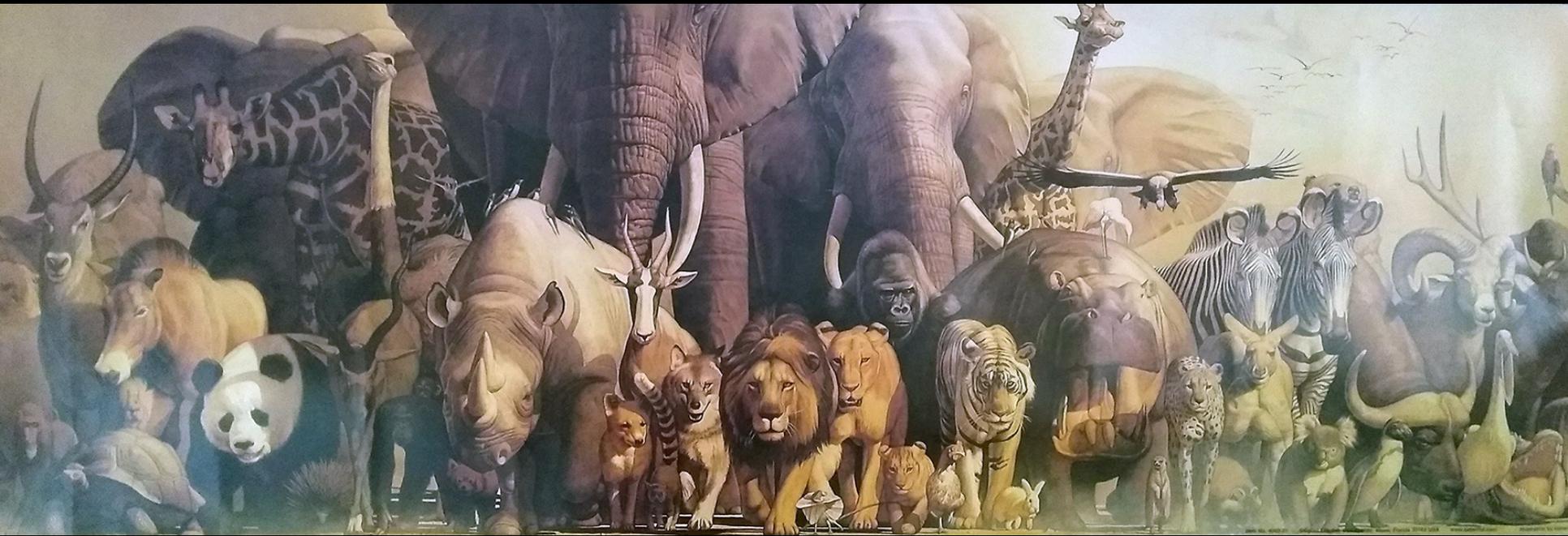
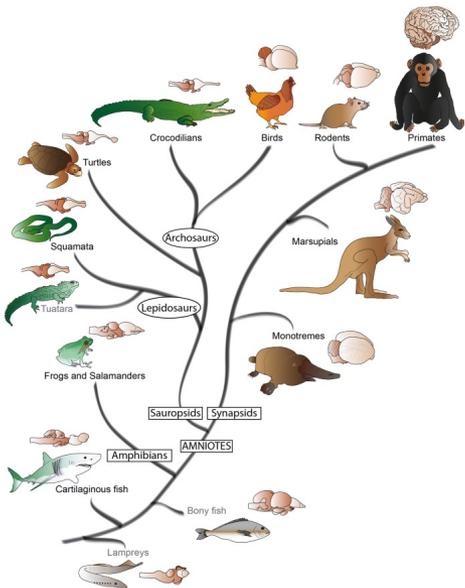
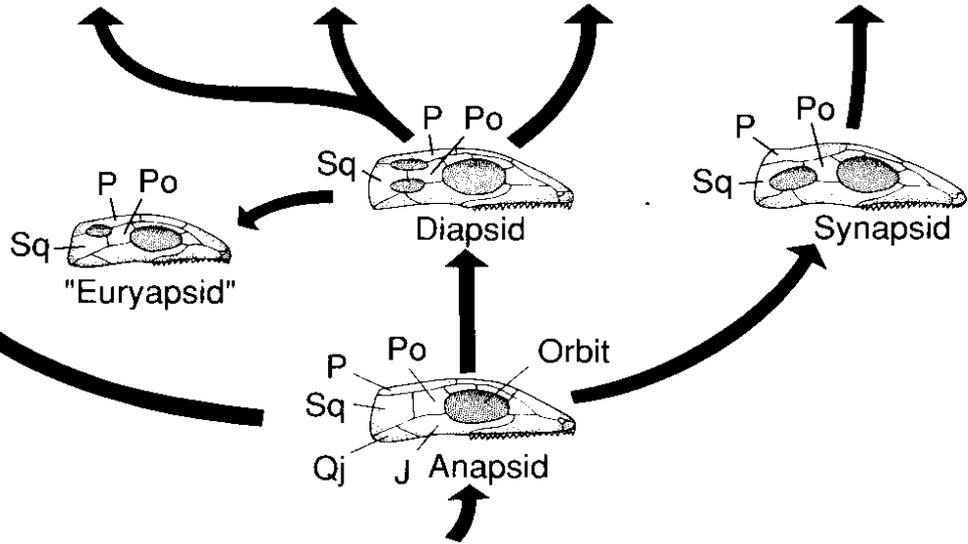
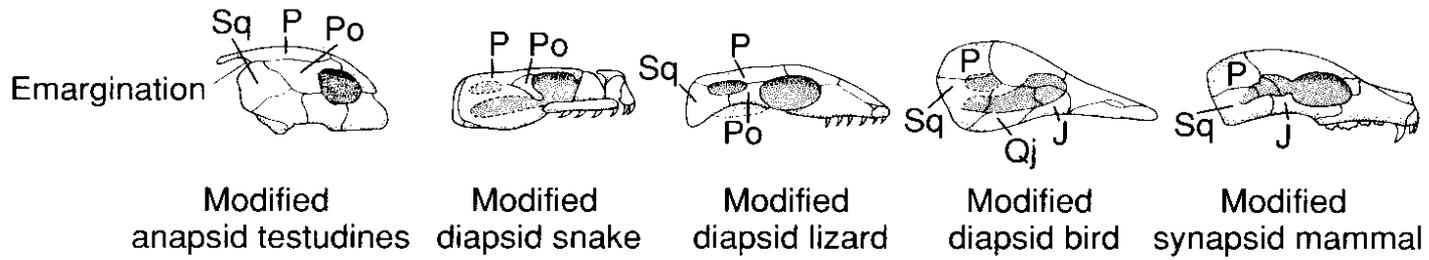
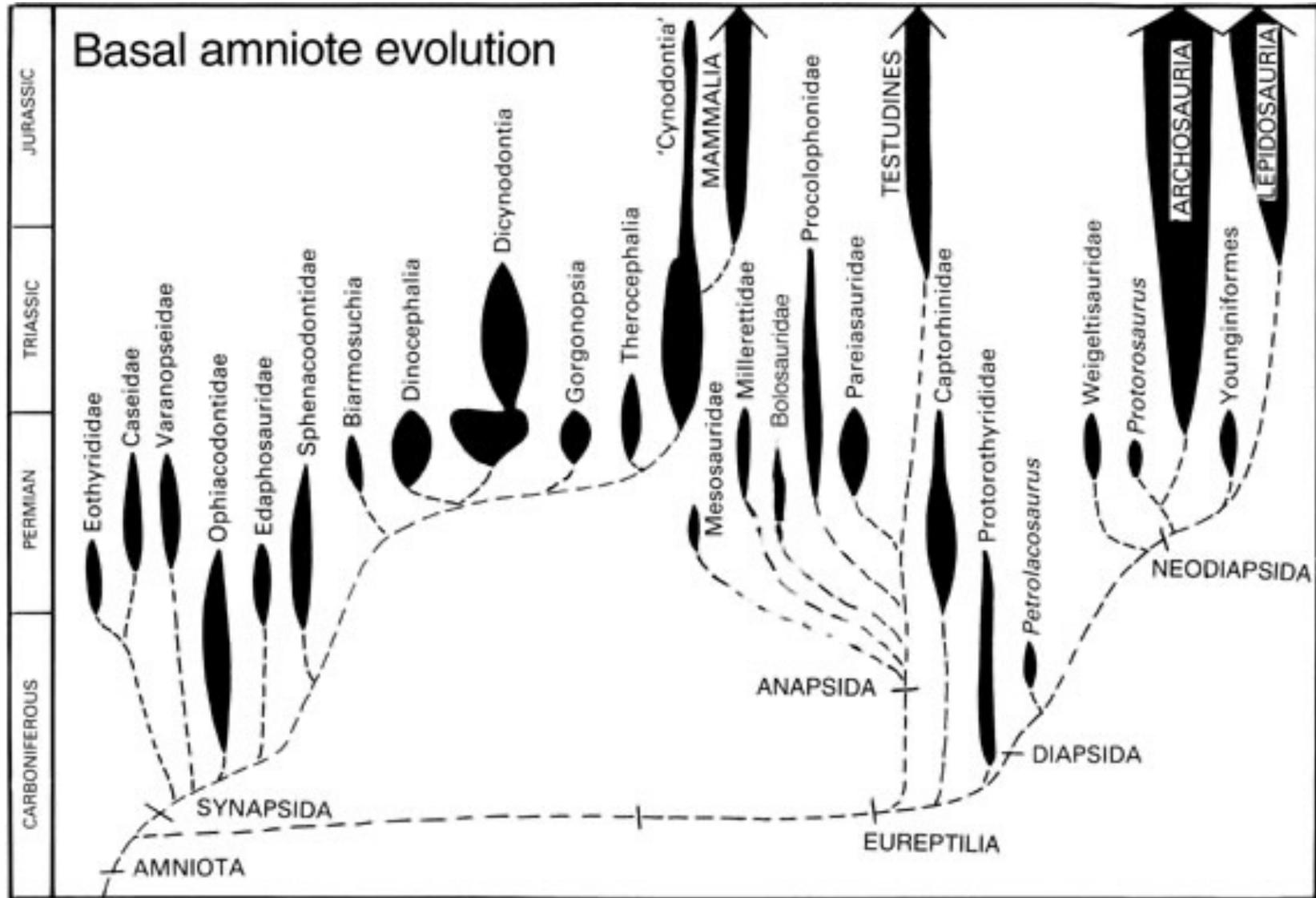


Mamíferos: origem, diversidade, evolução e biogeografia





Basal amniote evolution



JURASSIC

TRIASSIC

PERMIAN

CARBONIFEROUS

Eothyrididae

Caseidae

Varanopseidae

Ophiacodontidae

Edaphosauridae

Sphenacodontidae

Biarmosuchia

Dinocephalia

Dicynodontia

Gorgonopsia

Therocephalia

'Cynodontia'

Mesosauridae

Millerettidae

Bolosauridae

Procolophonidae

Pareiasauridae

TESTUDINES

Captorhinidae

Protorothyrididae

Petrolacosaurus

Weigeltisauridae

Protorosaurus

ARCHOSAURIA

Younginiformes

LEPIDOSAURIA

AMNIOTA

SYNAPSIDA

ANAPSIDA

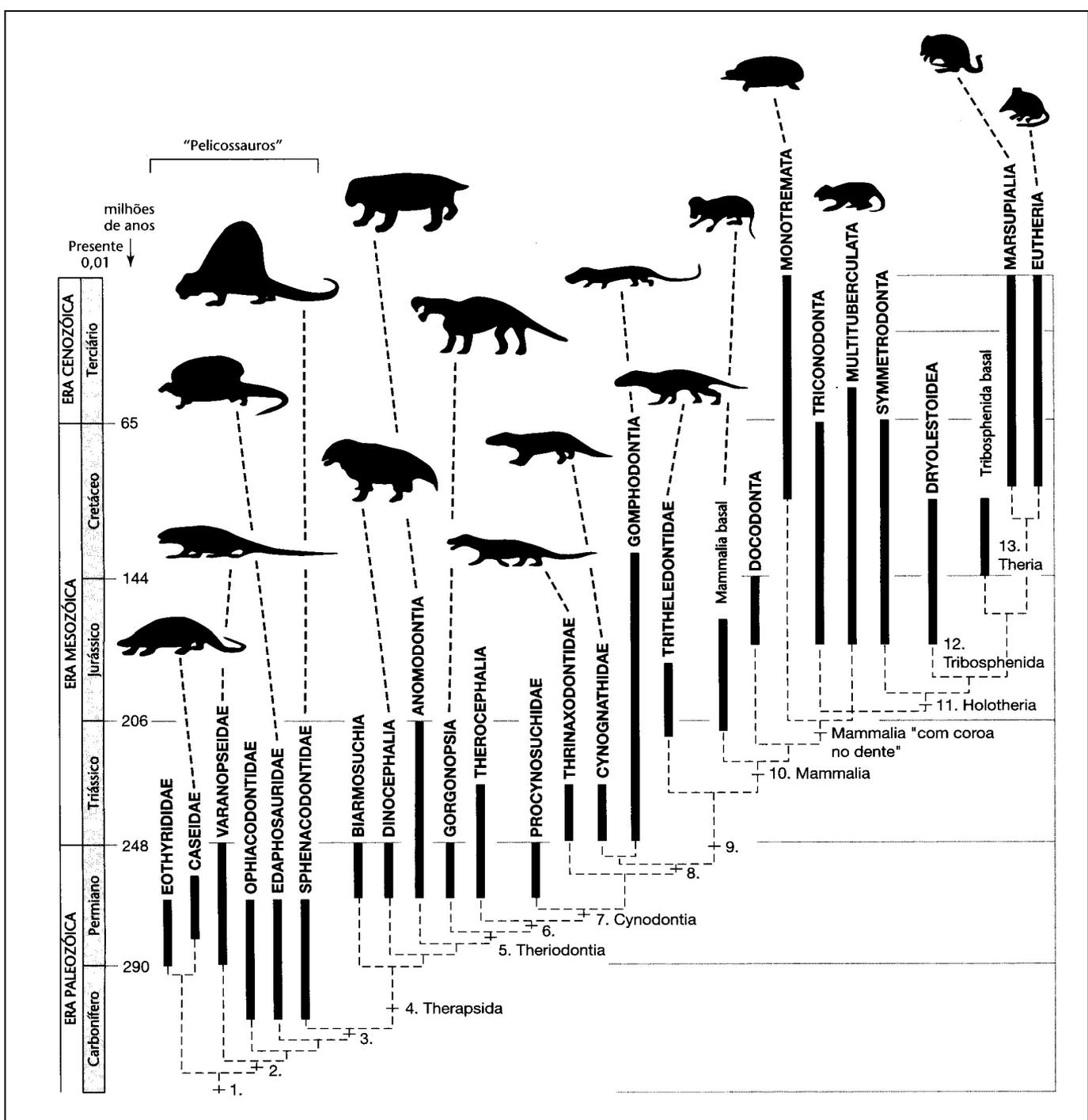
DIAPSIDA

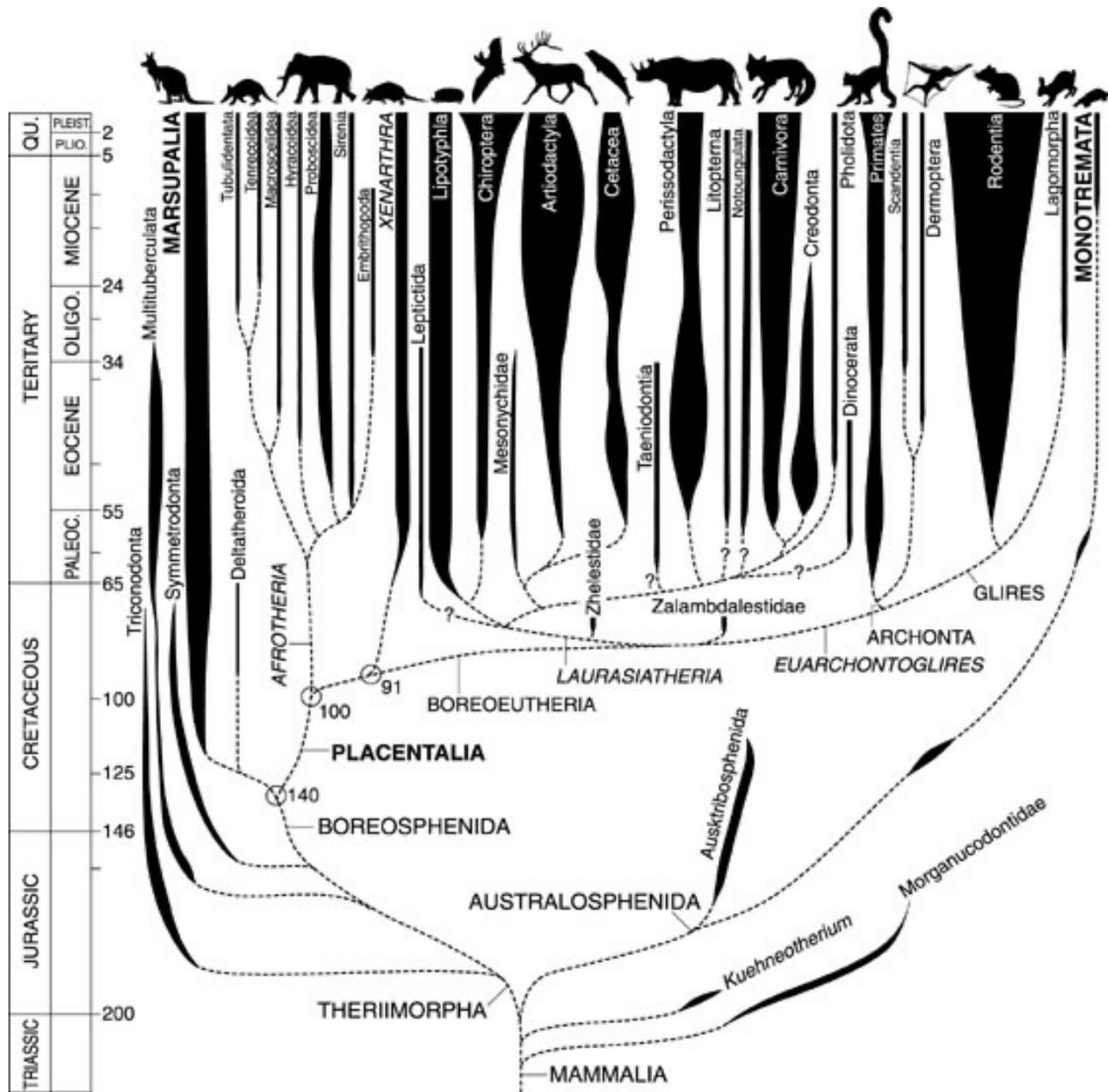
EUREPTILIA

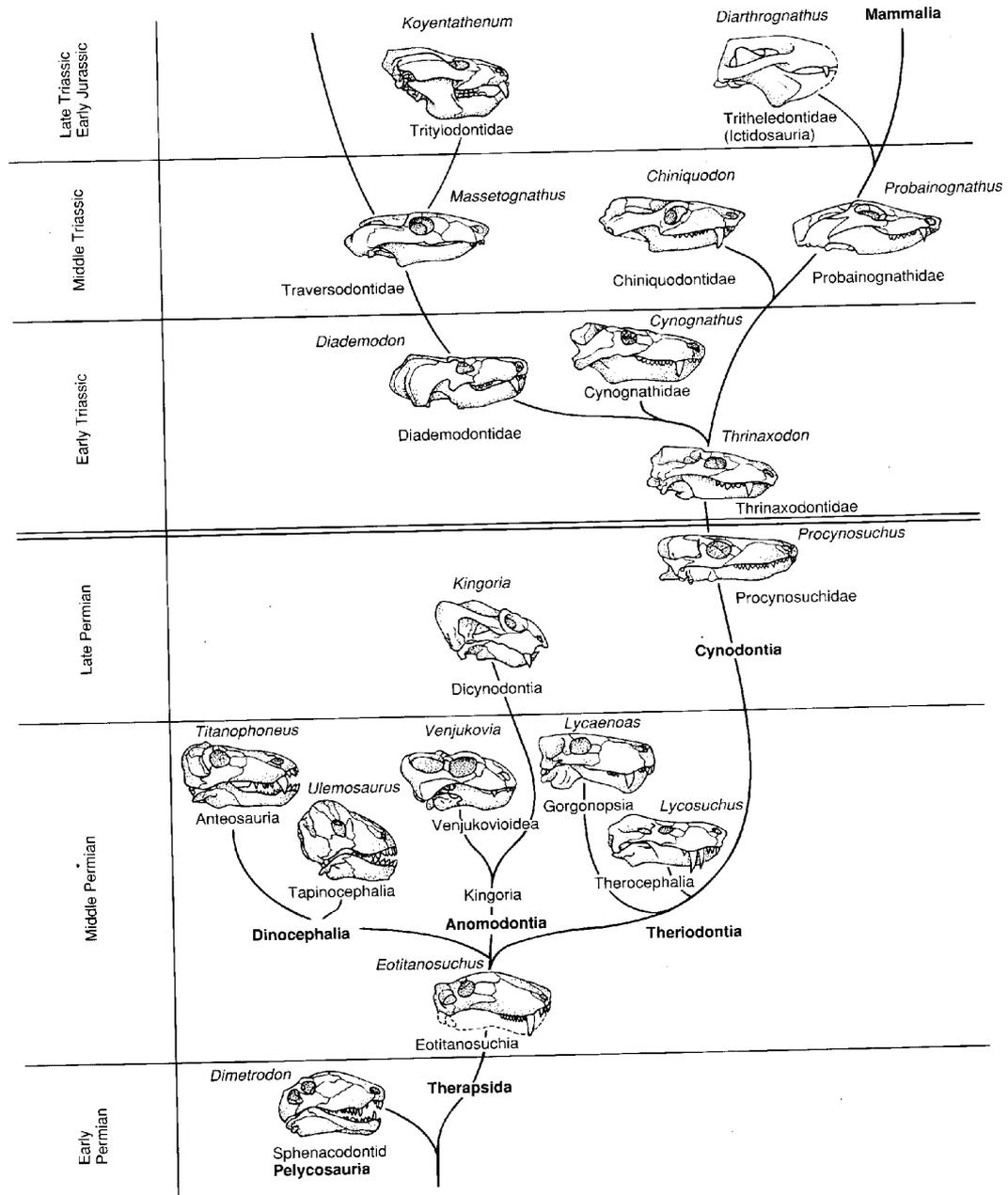
NEODIAPSIDA

Filogenia

1. **Synapsida**
(Carbonífero)
2. Eupelycosauria
3. Sphenacodontia
4. **Therapsida**
(Permiano médio)
5. Theriodontia
6. Eutheriodontia
7. **Cynodontia**
(Permiano médio)
8. Eucynodontia
9. Clado sem nome
10. **Mammalia**
11. Holotheria
12. Tribosphenida
13. **Theria** (Cretáceo)



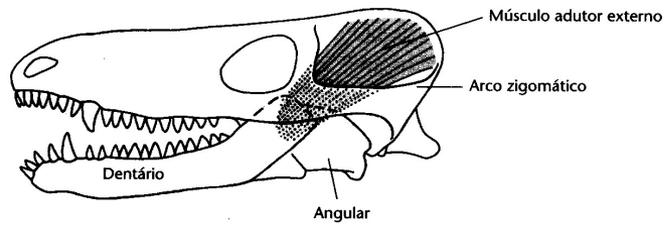




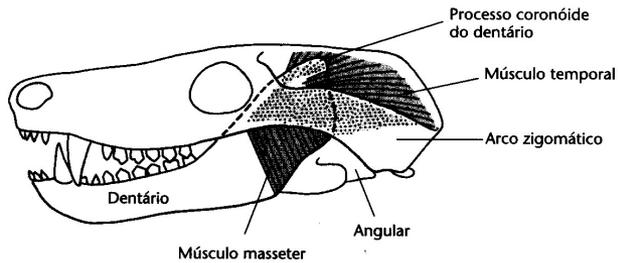
Tendências Evolutivas nos Synapsida

1. Aumento da abertura temporal Maior volume muscular, mais alimento ingerido Mamíferos: perda da barra pós-orbital

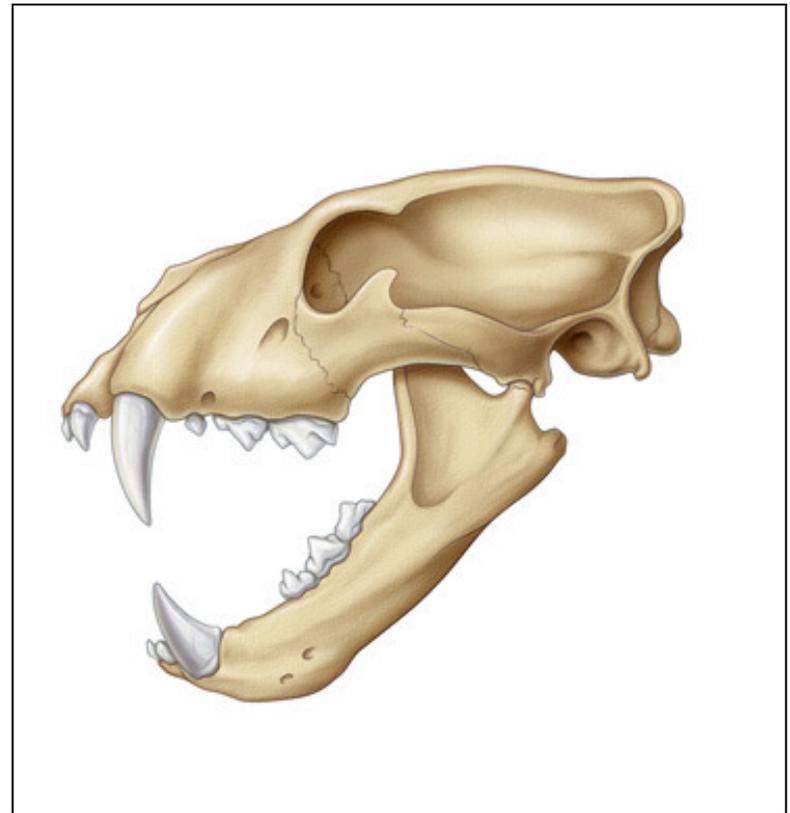
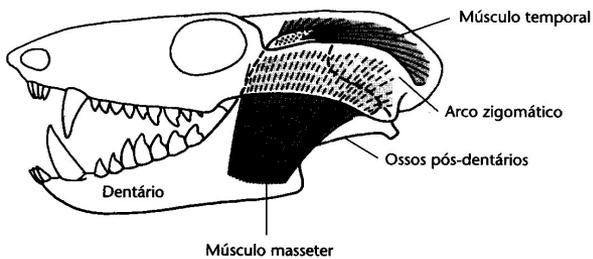
Condição proto-cinodonte



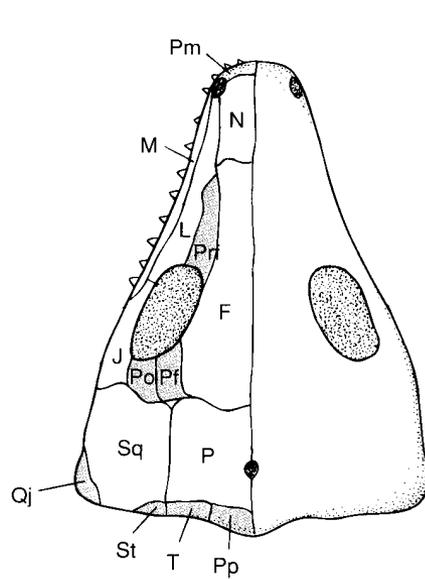
Cinodonte primitivo (*thrinaxodon*)



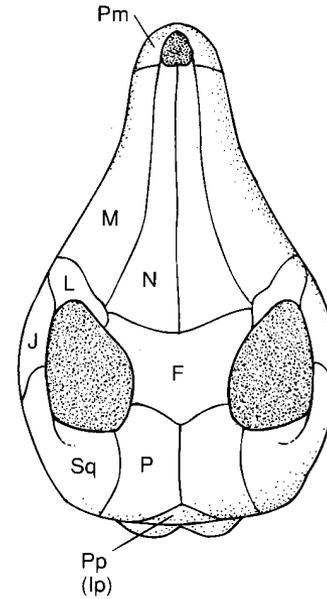
Cinodonte derivado (*Proboscodon*)



Tendências Evolutivas nos Synapsida



Primitive reptile
(captorhinomorph)



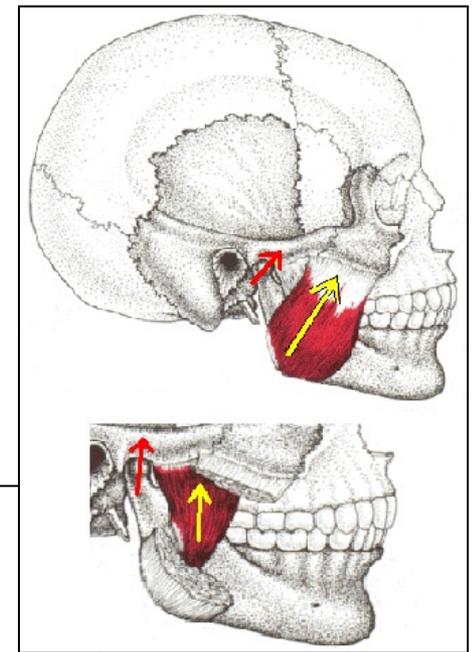
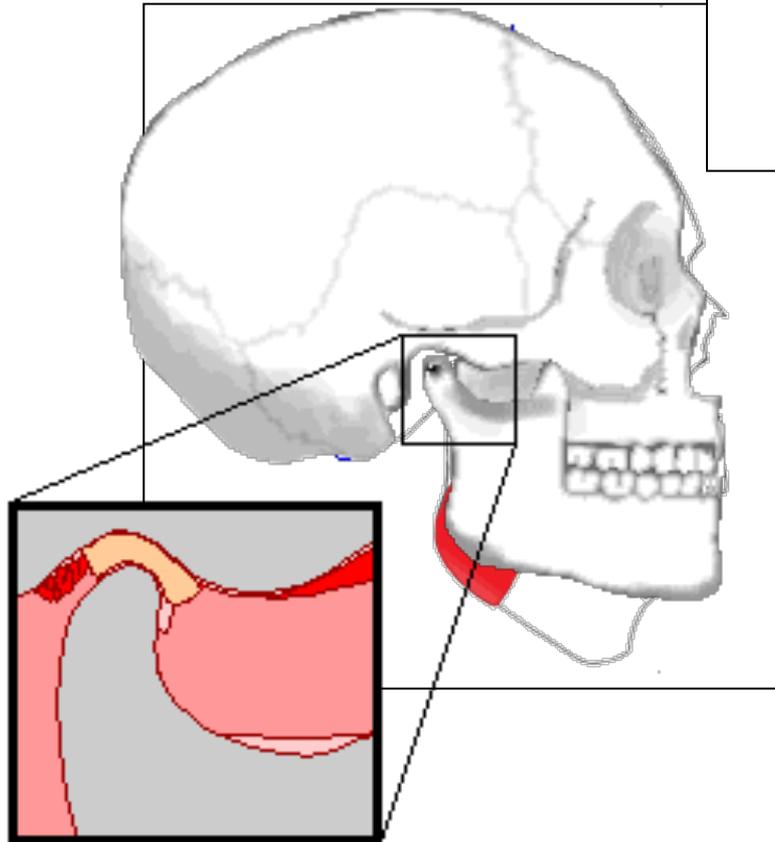
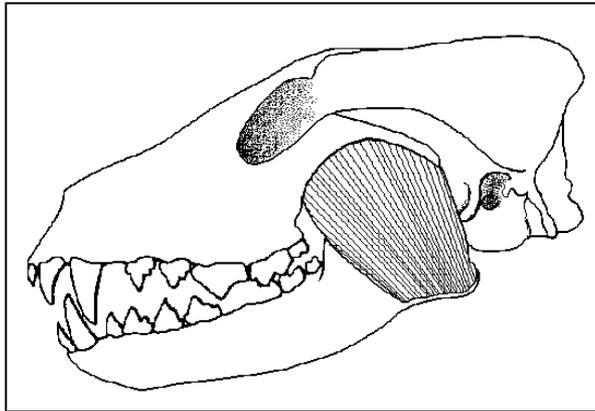
Mammal
(opossum)

Tendências Evolutivas nos Synapsida

2. Arco temporal inferior

Arco zigomático curvado para fora

Masseter: origem no arco, inserção na mandíbula



Tendências Evolutivas nos Synapsida

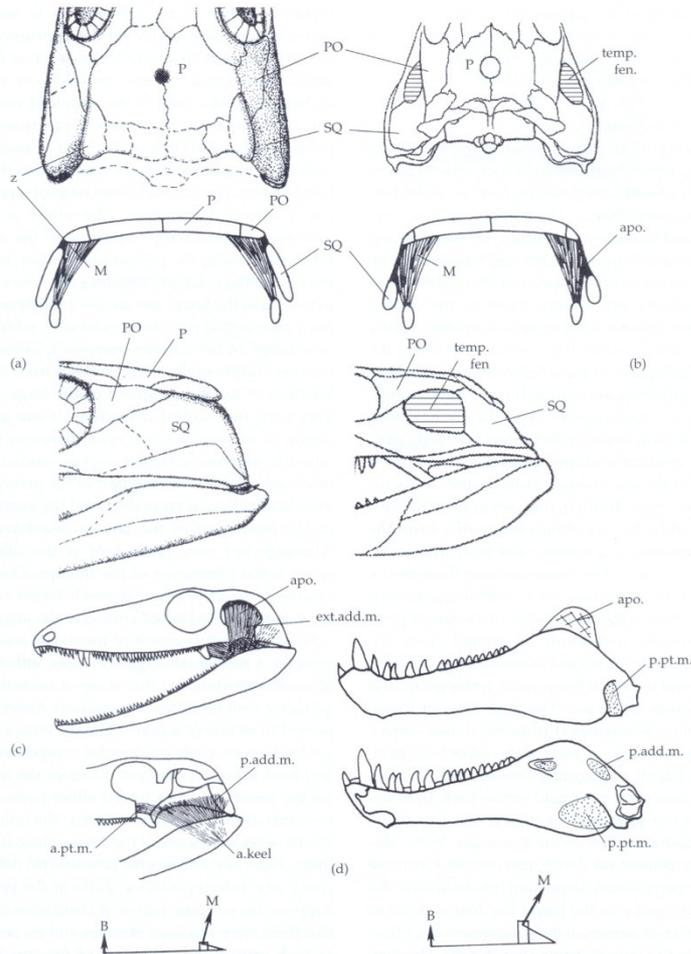


Figure 4.2 Origin and functioning of the pelycosaur-grade jaw musculature. (a) Dorsal view, coronal section and lateral view of the posterior region of an ancestral amniote skull based on *Westlothiana*. (b) The same for the basal pelycosaur *Eothyris*. (c) Lateral view of a eupelycosaur skull with the lower temporal bar cut away (top). The same to show the deeper musculature (middle). Orientation of force of adductor mandibuli muscle (M). (d) Lateral and medial views of lower jaw of the sphenacodontine *Dimetrodon*. Orientation of force of adductor mandibuli muscle (bottom) a.keel, angular keel; apo, aponeurotic sheet; a.pt.m, anterior pterygoideus muscle; ext.add.m, external adductor muscle; M, muscle; P.parietal; PO, postorbital; p.add.m, posterior pterygoideus muscle; SQ, squamosal; temp.fen, temporal fenestra; z, zone of weakness.

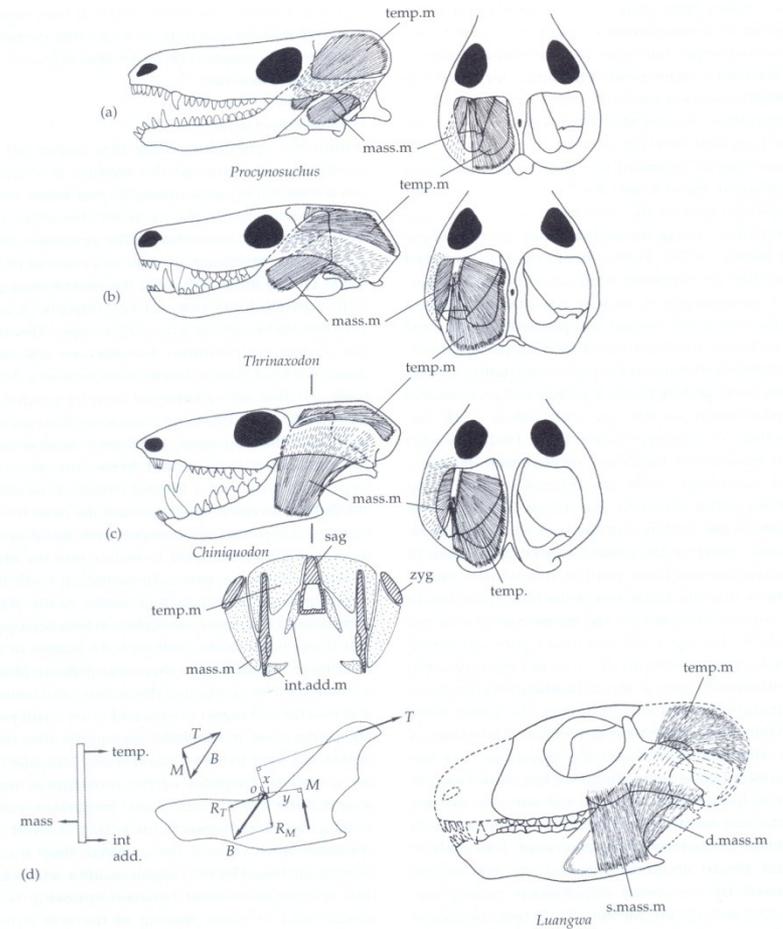


Figure 4.4 The jaw musculature of cynodonts. (a) Lateral and dorsal views of the skull and jaw musculature of *Procynosuchus*. (b) The same for *Thrinaxodon*. (c) The same for *Chiniquodon* (*Probolesodon*), with a coronal section through the temporal region. (d) Lateral view of the jaw musculature of *Luangwa*, with outline of the lower jaw showing the vectors of the masseter muscle (M), temporalis muscle (T), and reaction force generated at the teeth (B). The triangular of forces of these three is shown, and at the left, the balance in a transverse direction achieved by the temporalis muscle (temp) plus internal adductor muscle (int.add) acting medially and the masseter (mass) muscle acting laterally. (Kemp 1980a; 1982). d.mass.m, deep masseter muscle; int.add.m, internal adductor muscle; mass.m, masseter muscle; sag, sagittal crest; s.mass.m, superficial masseter muscle; zyg, zygomatic arch.

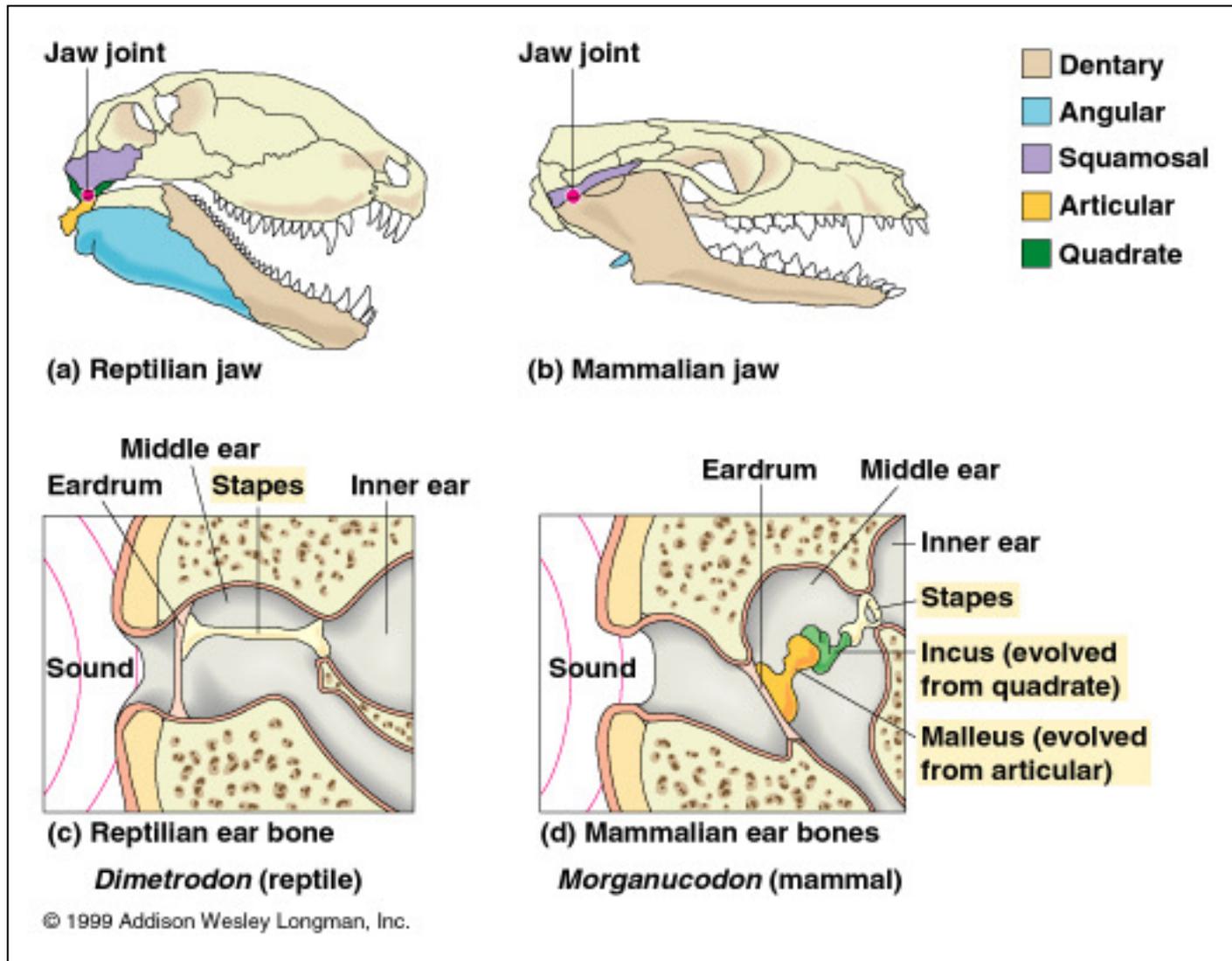
Tendências Evolutivas nos Synapsida

3. Mandíbula e articulação mandibular

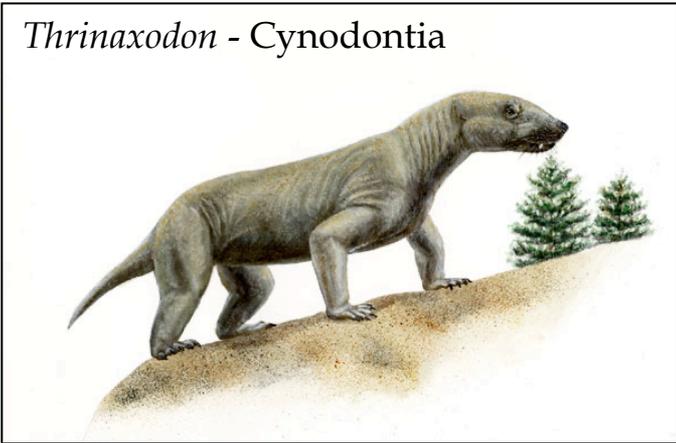
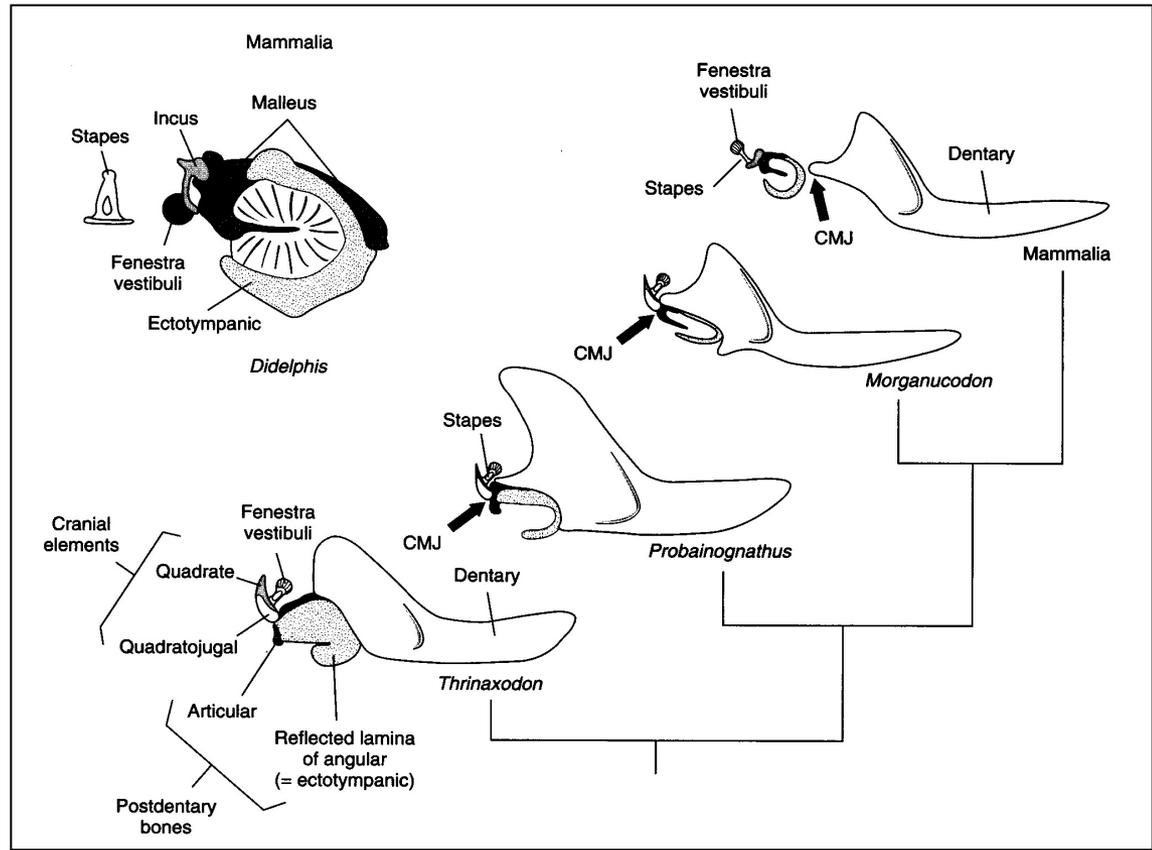
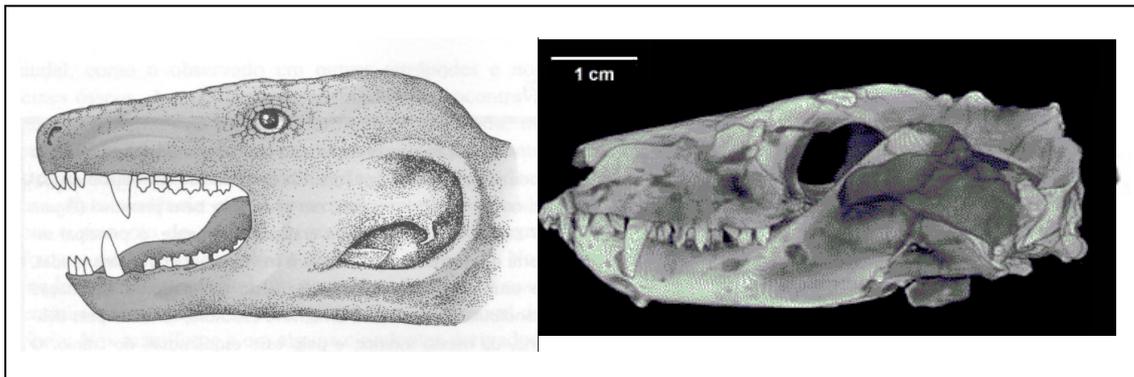
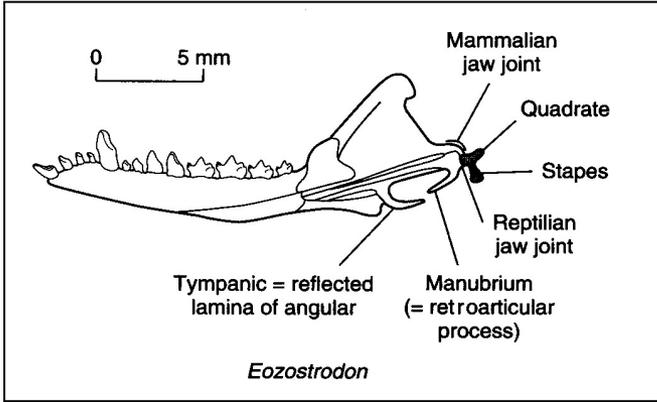
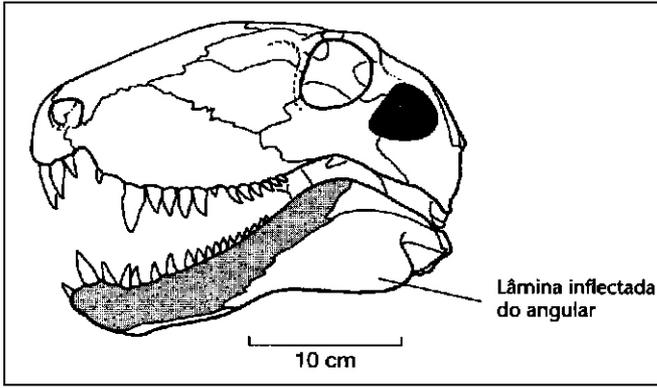
Processamento de alimento e audição

Aumento do dentário

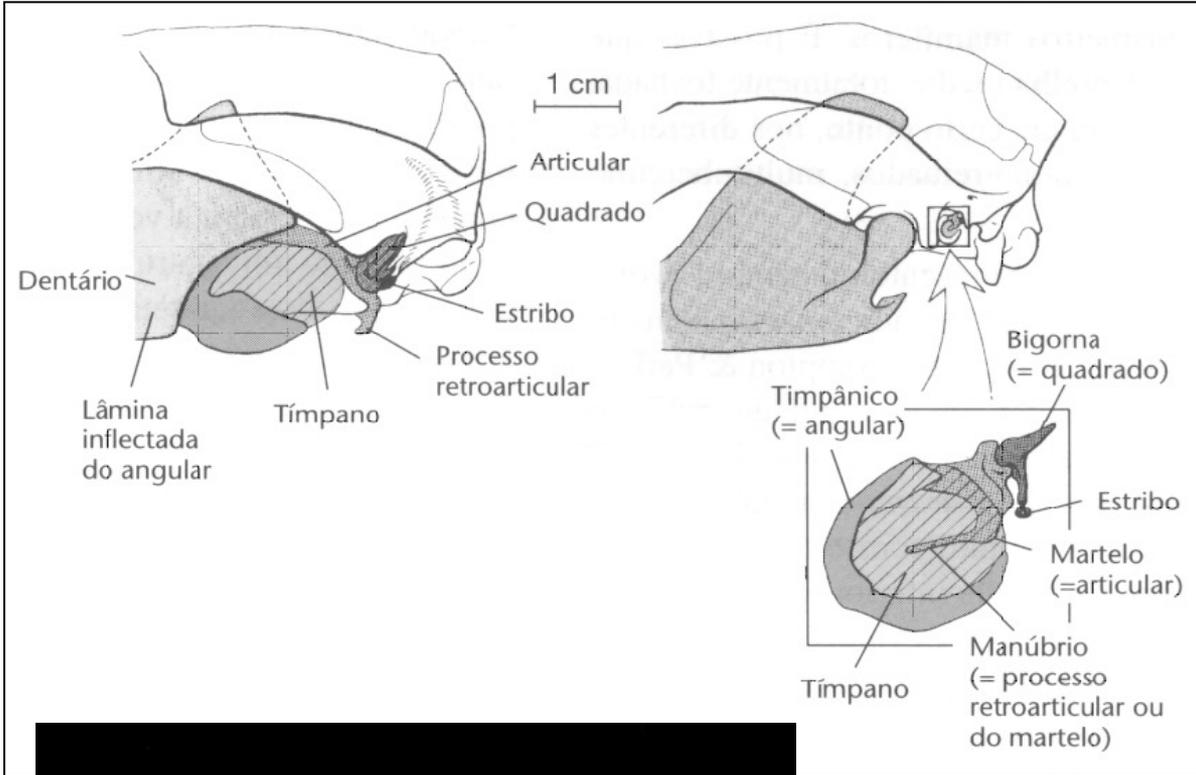
Articular - quadrado ► dentário - esquamosal



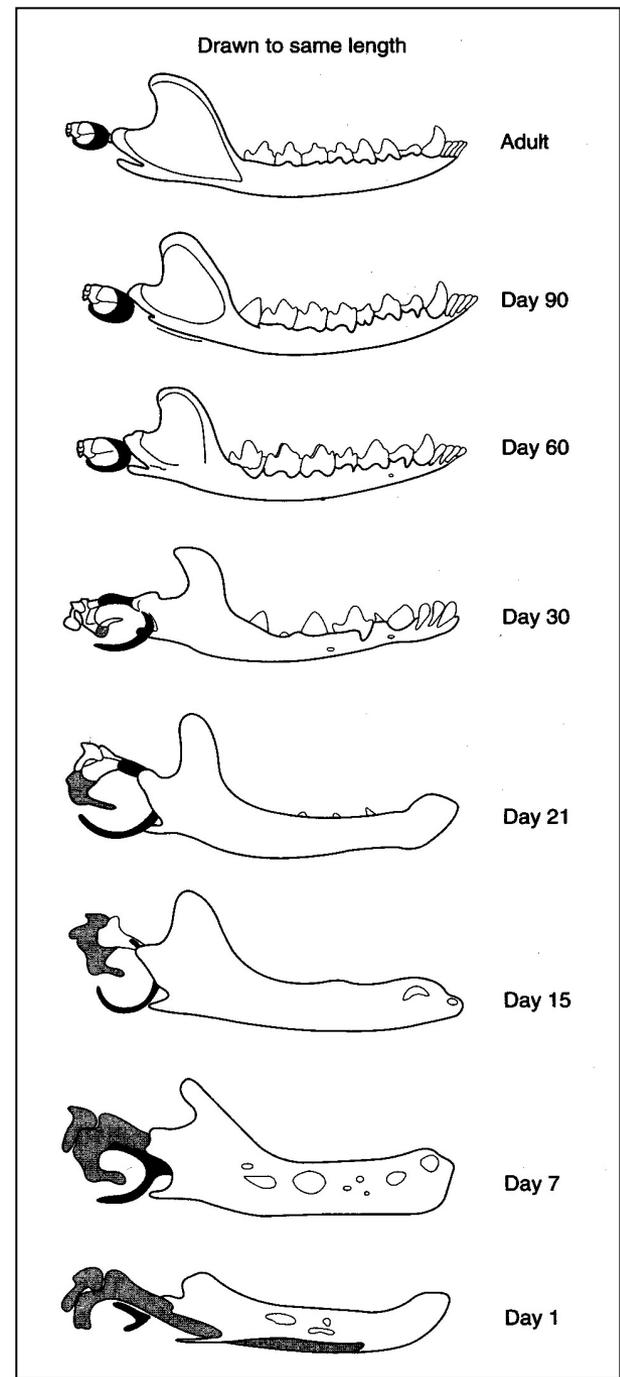
Evolução do ouvido



Evolução do ouvido



Monodelphis



Evolução do ouvido

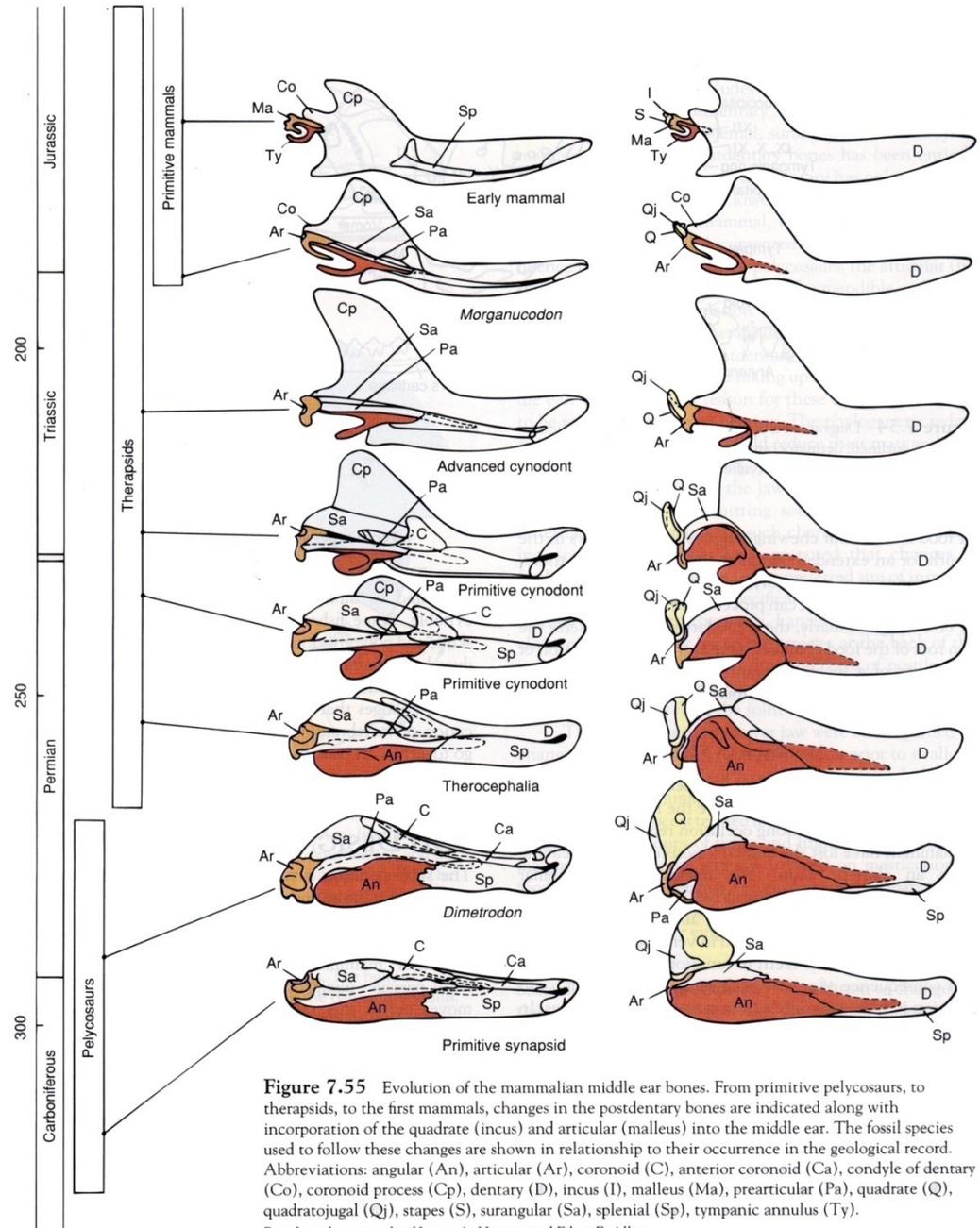


Figure 7.55 Evolution of the mammalian middle ear bones. From primitive pelycosaurs, to therapsids, to the first mammals, changes in the postdentary bones are indicated along with incorporation of the quadrate (incus) and articular (malleus) into the middle ear. The fossil species used to follow these changes are shown in relationship to their occurrence in the geological record. Abbreviations: angular (An), articular (Ar), coronoid (C), anterior coronoid (Ca), condyle of dentary (Co), coronoid process (Cp), dentary (D), incus (I), malleus (Ma), prearticular (Pa), quadrate (Q), quadratojugal (Qj), stapes (S), surangular (Sa), splenial (Sp), tympanic annulus (Ty). Based on the research of James A. Hopson and Edgar F. Allin.

Tendências Evolutivas nos Synapsida

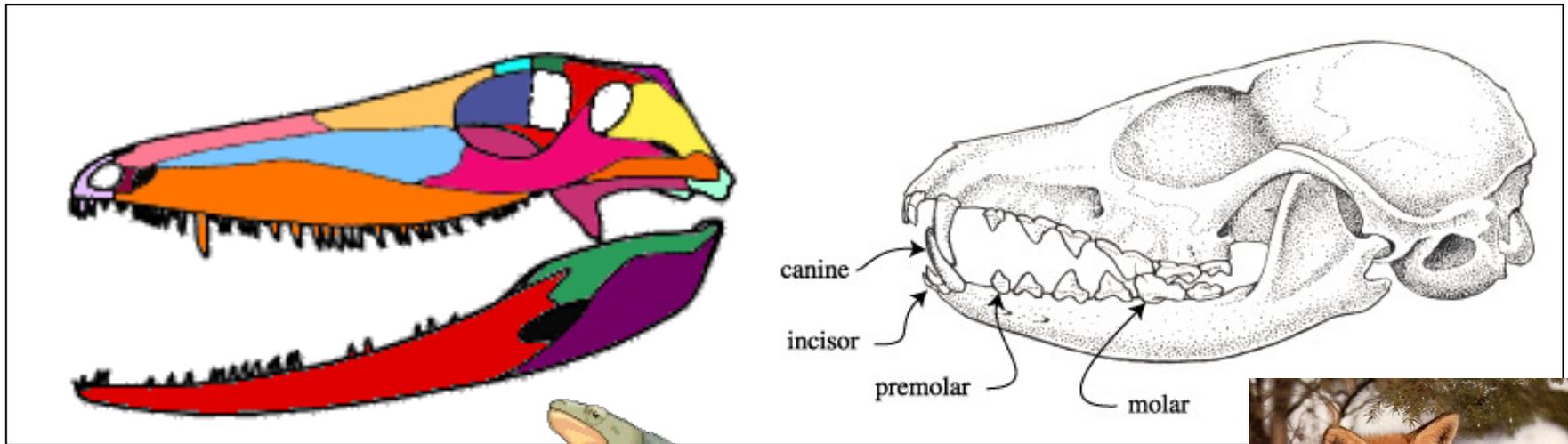
4. Dentes

Especialização da dentição (processamento do alimento)

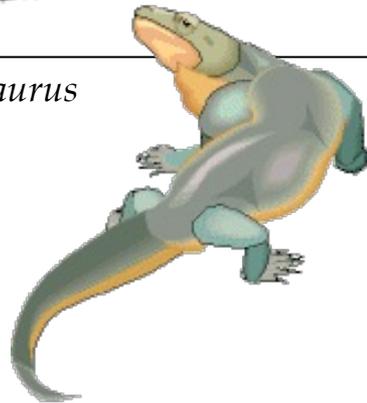
Pós caninos: pré-molares (substituídos), molares (não substituídos)

Dentes inferiores mais próximos entre si

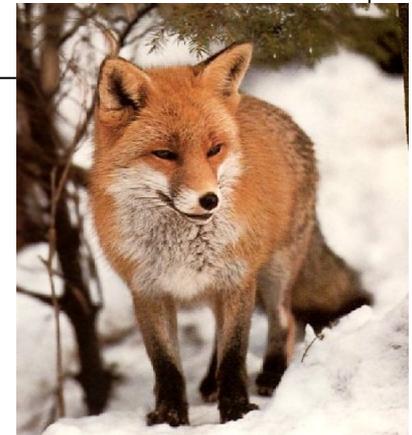
Difiodontia em mamíferos



Varanosaurus



Vulpes vulpes



Tendências Evolutivas nos Synapsida

5. Palato secundário

Evita estresses no crânio (aumento da quantidade de alimento processada)

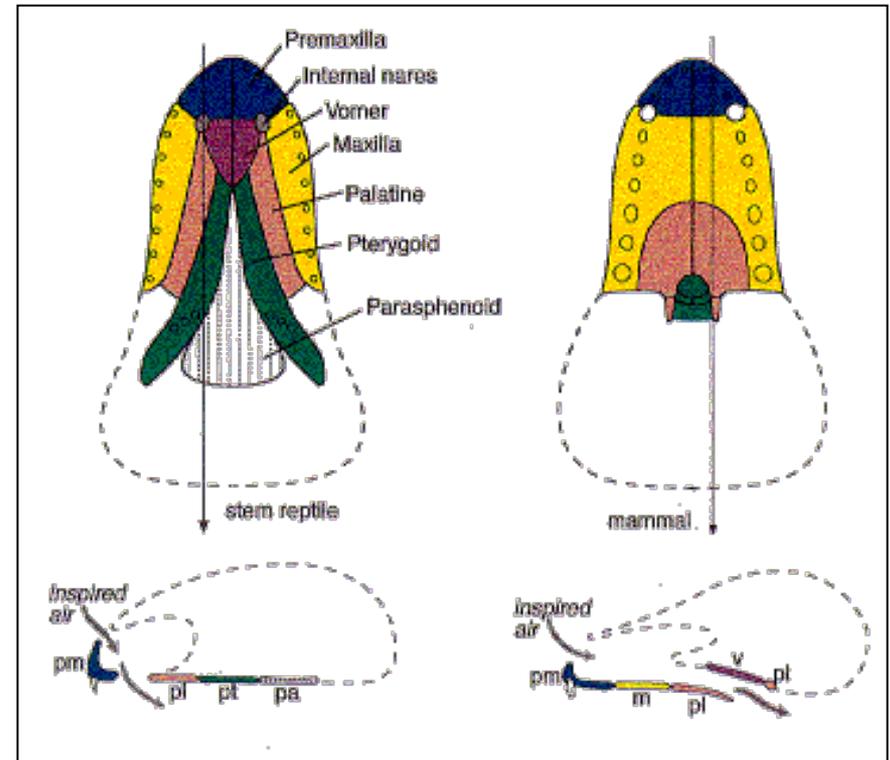
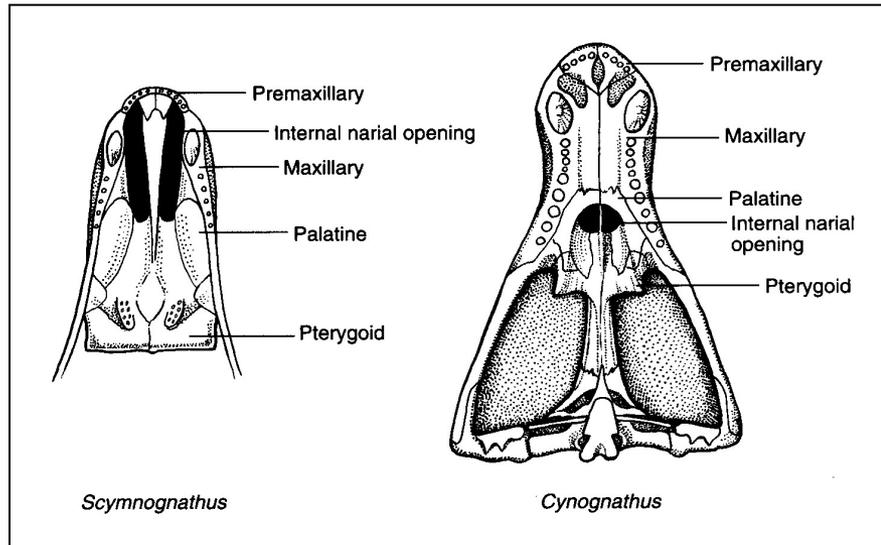
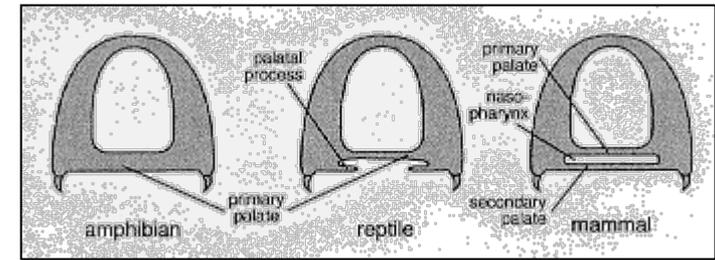
Respiração e alimentação simultâneas

Ausente em pelicossauros

Incompleto em Therapsida não-cinodontes

Completo em cinodontes derivados e mamíferos

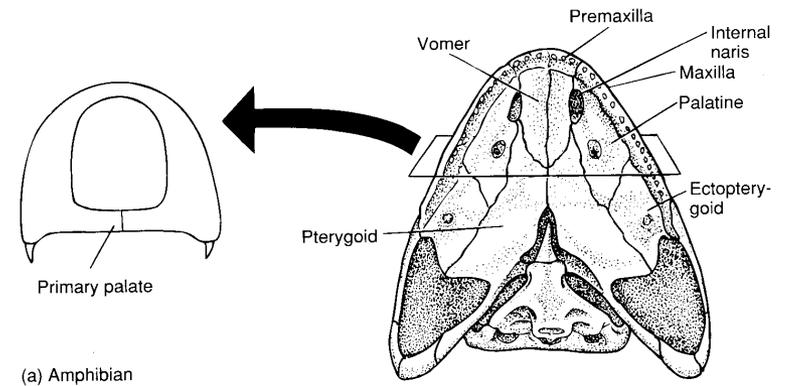
Fusão das aberturas nasais: aumento das passagens nasais (maior taxa respiratória)



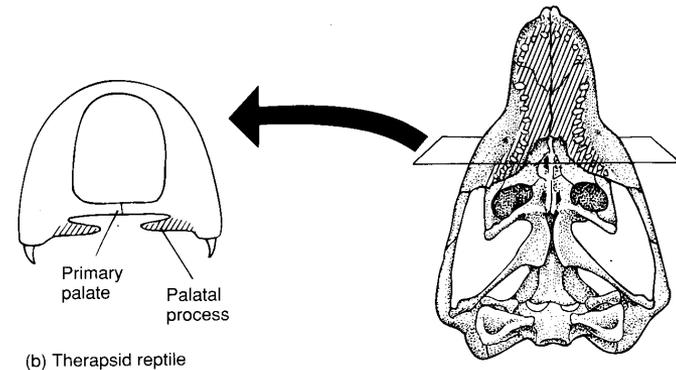
Tendências Evolutivas nos Synapsida

5. Palato secundário

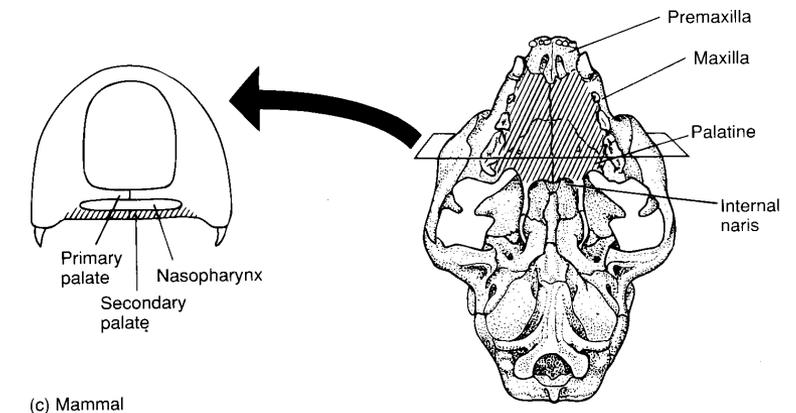
5. Palato secundário



(a) Amphibian



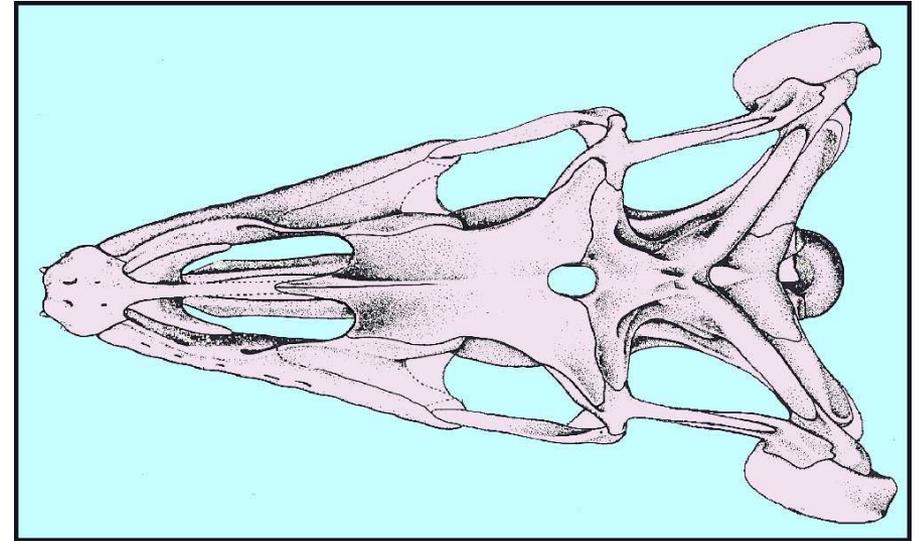
(b) Therapsid reptile



(c) Mammal

Tendências Evolutivas nos Synapsida

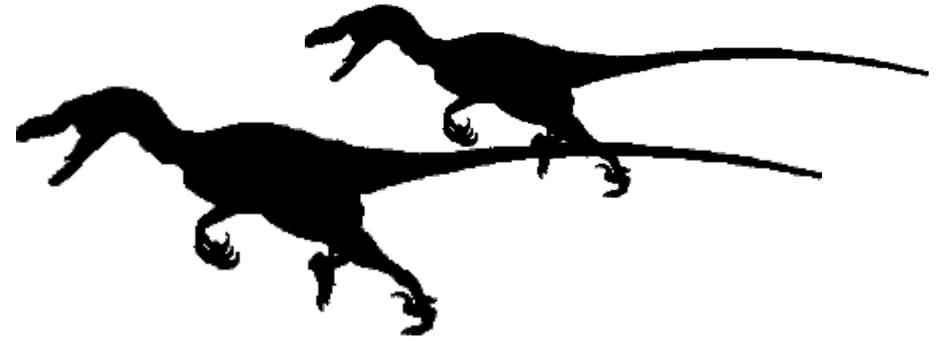
- 6. Perda do forame parietal
- Relacionado ao olho parietal nos répteis
- Termorregulação comportamental



Plioplatecarpus
Mosasauria



Tendências Evolutivas nos Synapsida



7. Postura ereta

Ondulação lateral

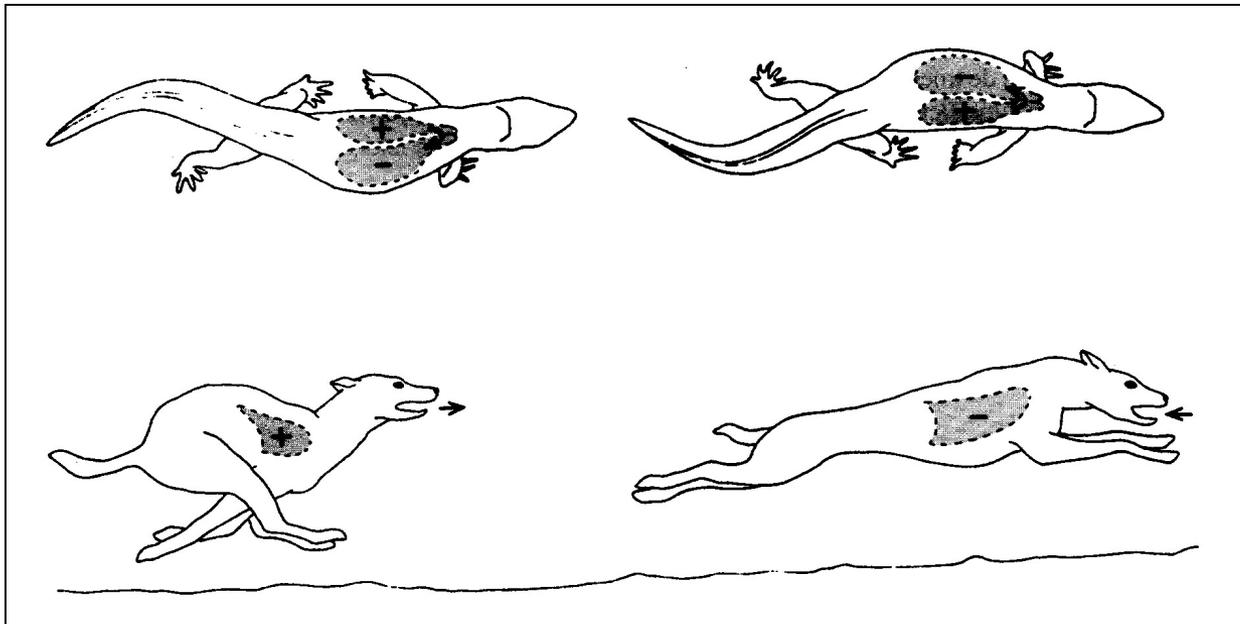
interfere na ventilação dos pulmões

conflito entre corrida e respiração

m. hipoaxiais (movimento e ventilação): corrida curta anaeróbica

Apenas os membros se movem

Sinergismo entre locomoção e respiração



Expansão do ílio e grande trocânter no fêmur:

m. glúteos (retração das patas posteriores)

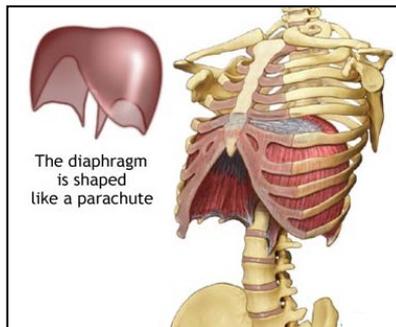
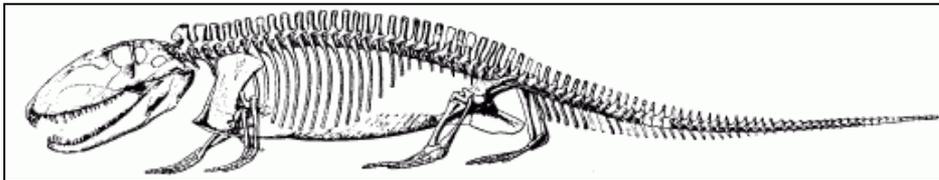
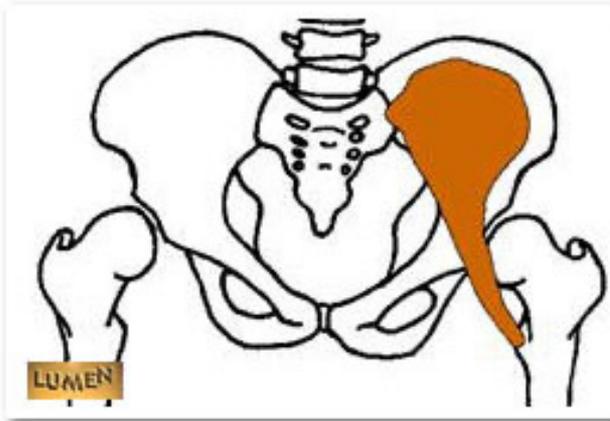
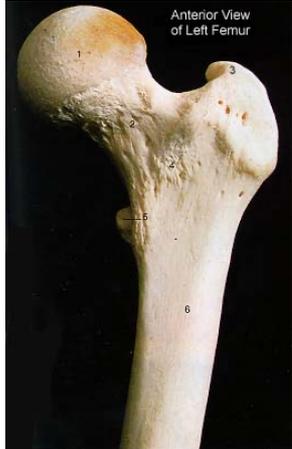
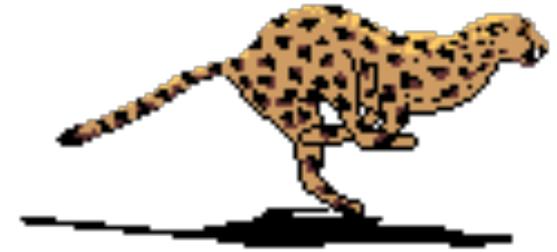
Pelicossauros: processos nas vértebras caudais (m. caudifemoral)

Flexão dorso-ventral da coluna

perda das costelas lombares (também associada ao diafragma)

Diafragma: O₂ adicional durante a atividade

movimento das vísceras



Tendências Evolutivas nos Synapsida

8. Redução das cinturas

Mais peso nas patas, menos nas cinturas

Componentes ventrais

clavículas, interclavículas e coracóides

púbis e ísquio

Aumento de vértebras sacrais

Ílio em forma de barra: flexão dorso-ventral

9. Pés

Dedos mais curtos

Falanges 2-3-3-3-3

Projeção do calcâneo (gastrocnêmio)

Hálux oponível (mamíferos)

10. Coluna vertebral

Perda das costelas lombares

diafragma

flexão dorso-ventral

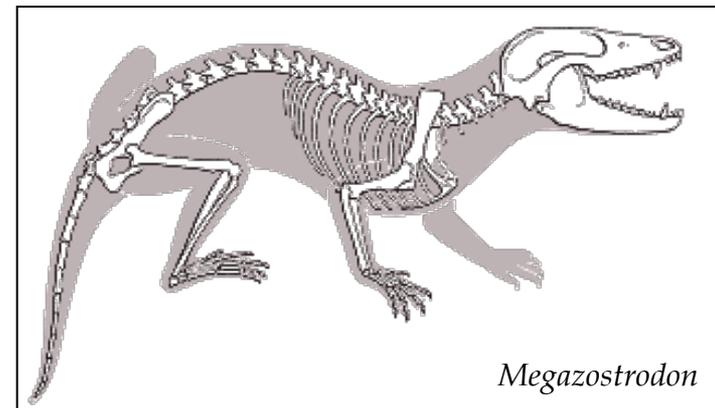
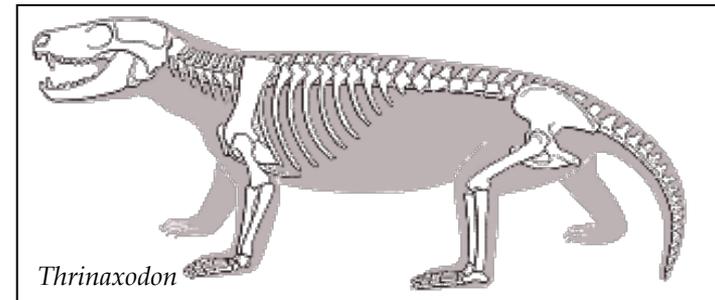
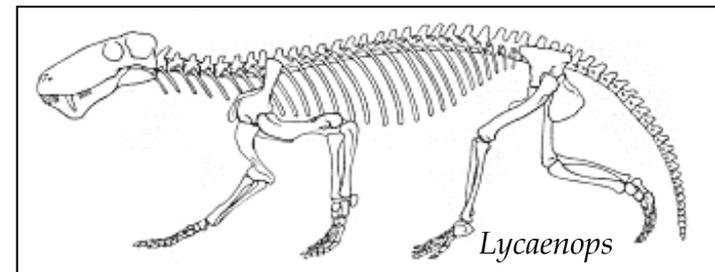
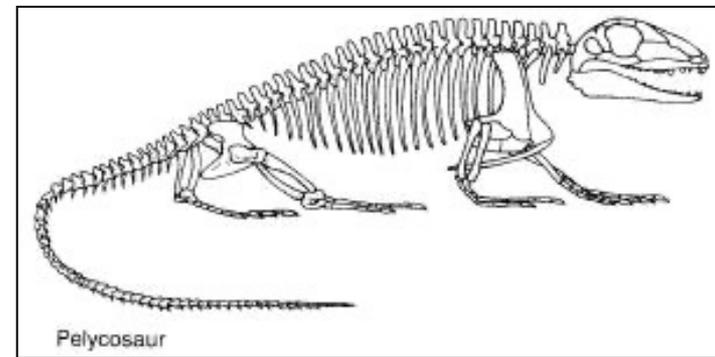
Redução das vértebras cervicais (máximo 7 em mamíferos)

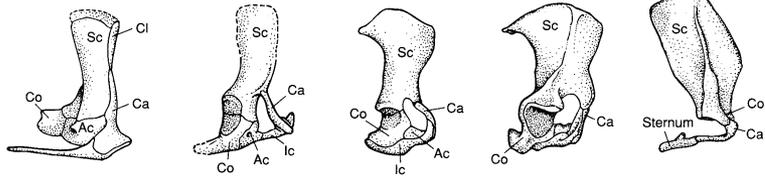
Redução/perda costelas cervicais

11. Cauda curta

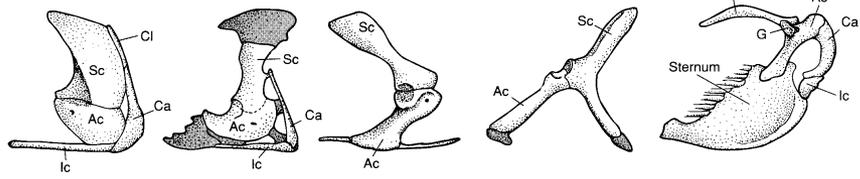
Propulsão por ação dos membros

Base mais delgada (alteração dos m. retratores)

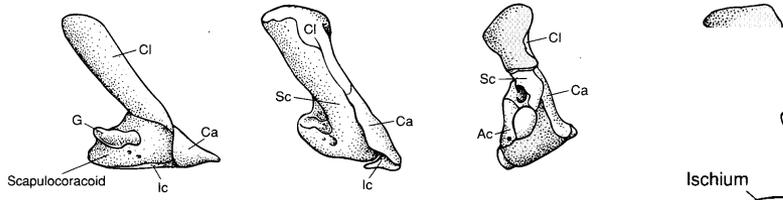




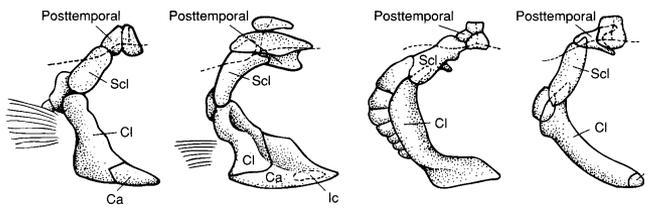
(a) *Dimetrodon* (b) *Morganucodon* (c) *Ornithorhynchus* (d) *Tachyglossus* (e) *Diadelphus*



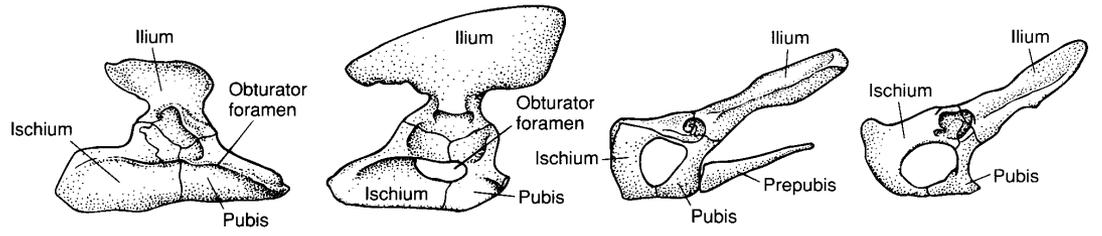
(f) *Seymouria* (g) *Sphenodon* (h) *Alligator* (i) *Chelonia* (j) *Sturnus*



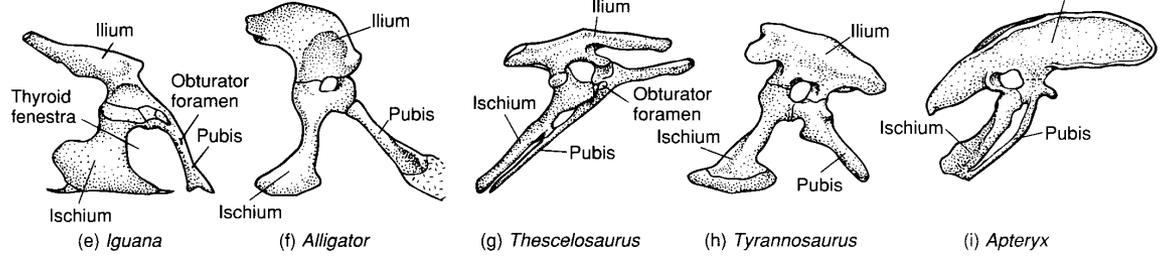
(k) *Ichthyostega* (l) *Eryops* (m) *Ascaphus*



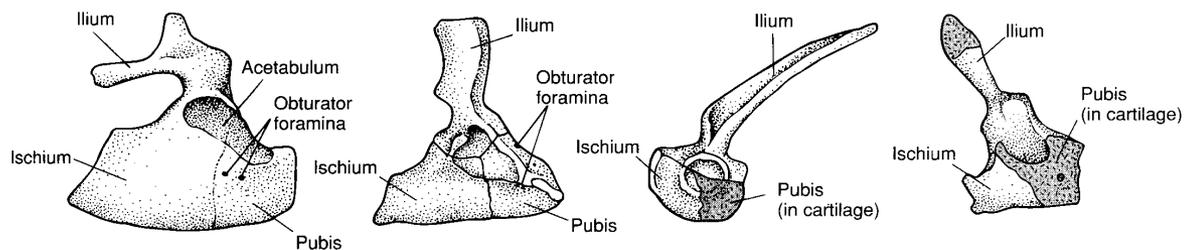
(n) *Cornubonicus* (o) *Acipenser* (p) *Lepisosteus* (q) *Amia*



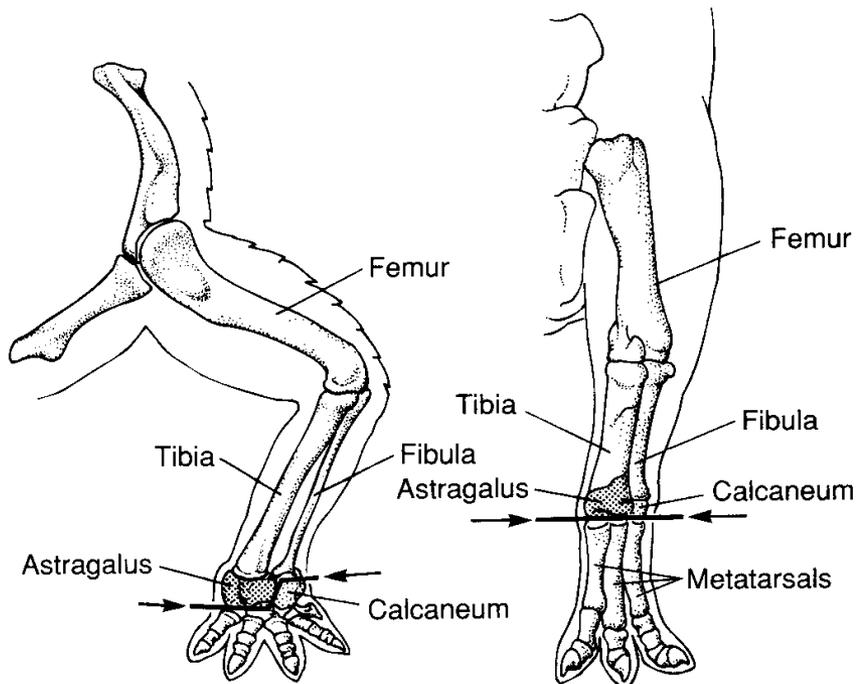
(a) *Dimetrodon* (b) *Cynognathus* (c) *Didelphis* (d) *Felis*



(e) *Iguana* (f) *Alligator* (g) *Thescelosaurus* (h) *Tyrannosaurus* (i) *Aptyryx*

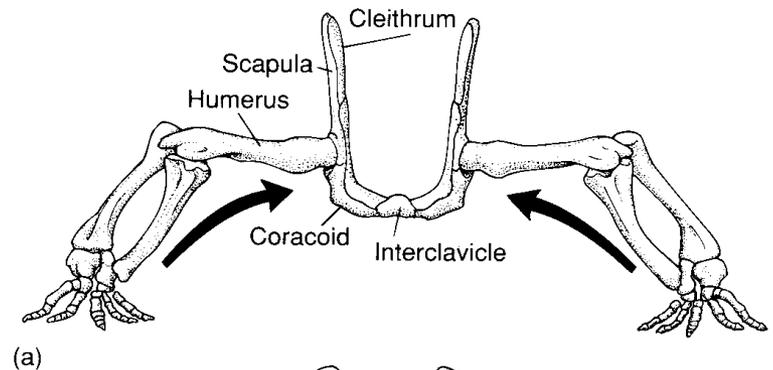


(j) *Ichthyostega* (k) *Eryops* (l) *Rana* (m) *Salamandra*

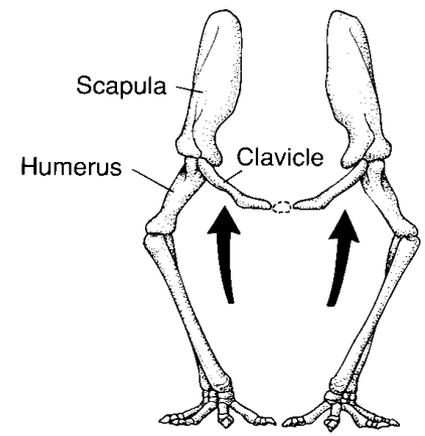


(a) Intratarsal joint

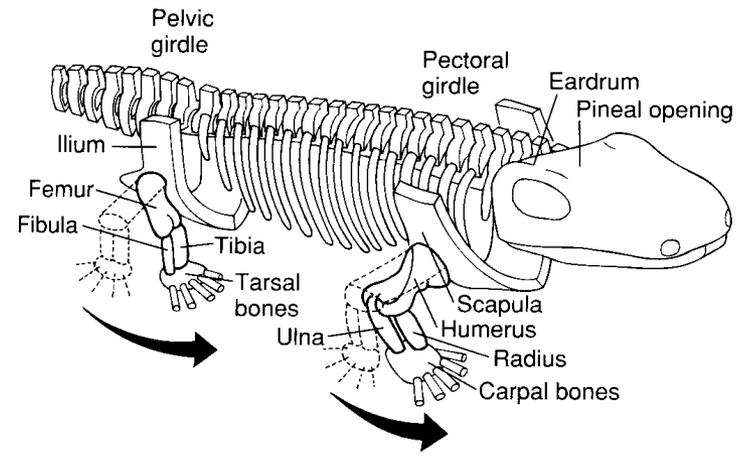
(b) Metatarsal joint



(a)



(b)



Ossos Turbinados

Relacionados à endotermia (presentes em aves)

Maxiloturbinados

Evitam o ressecamento dos pulmões (alta taxa respiratória)

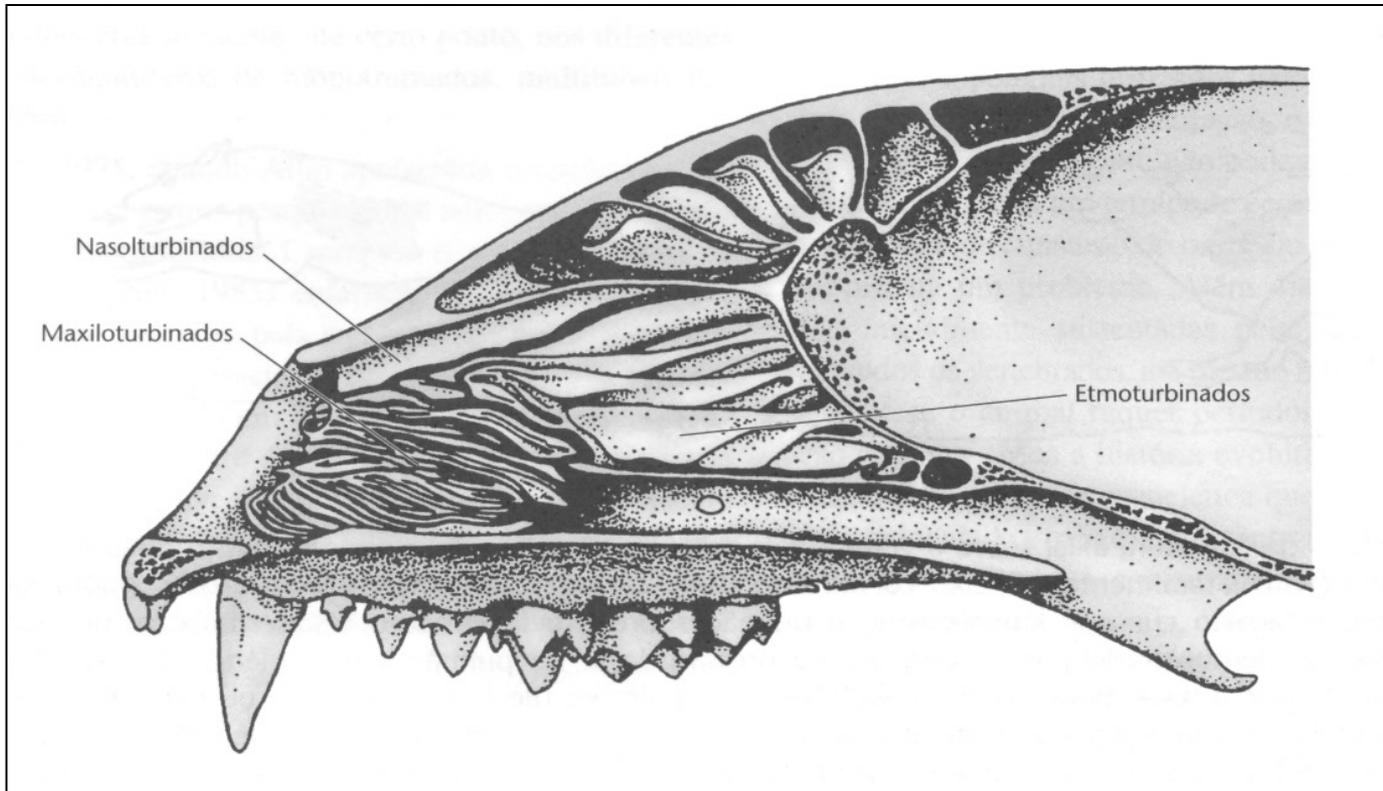
Aquecem o ar inalado, saturando-o de vapor d'água

Condensam a água do ar exalado

Nasoturbinados e Etmoturbinados: olfação



Procyon



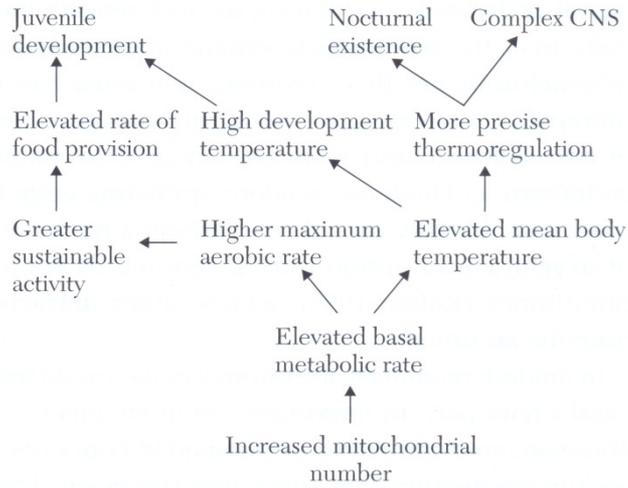


Figure 4.13 Synoptic hypothesis of the origin of mammalian endothermy.

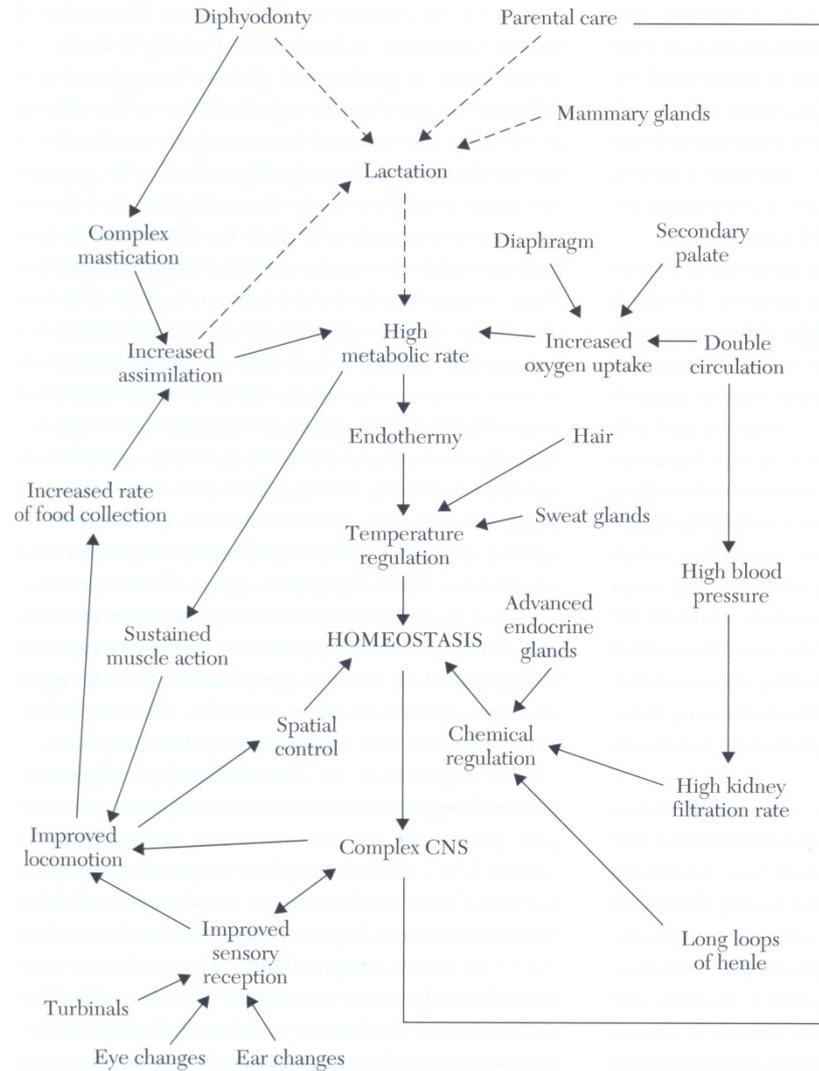


Figure 4.14 A schematic interpretation of the interrelationships between the structures and functions of a mammal (Kemp 1982).

Definição de Mammalia

Atuais

Fósseis: répteis mamaliformes ou sinápsidos não-mamalianos

Critérios:

Todos os caracteres

Algum dos caracteres

Definição arbitrária

Crown-group - viventes

Stem-group - fósseis

Mammalia - todos os caracteres

Stem Mammalia - ao menos um dos caracteres

Filogenética -

Mammalia - ancestral comum linhagens atuais

Grado - caracteres = evolução

Mammalia - novidades evolutivas (mandíbula, dentição); *Sinoconodon*

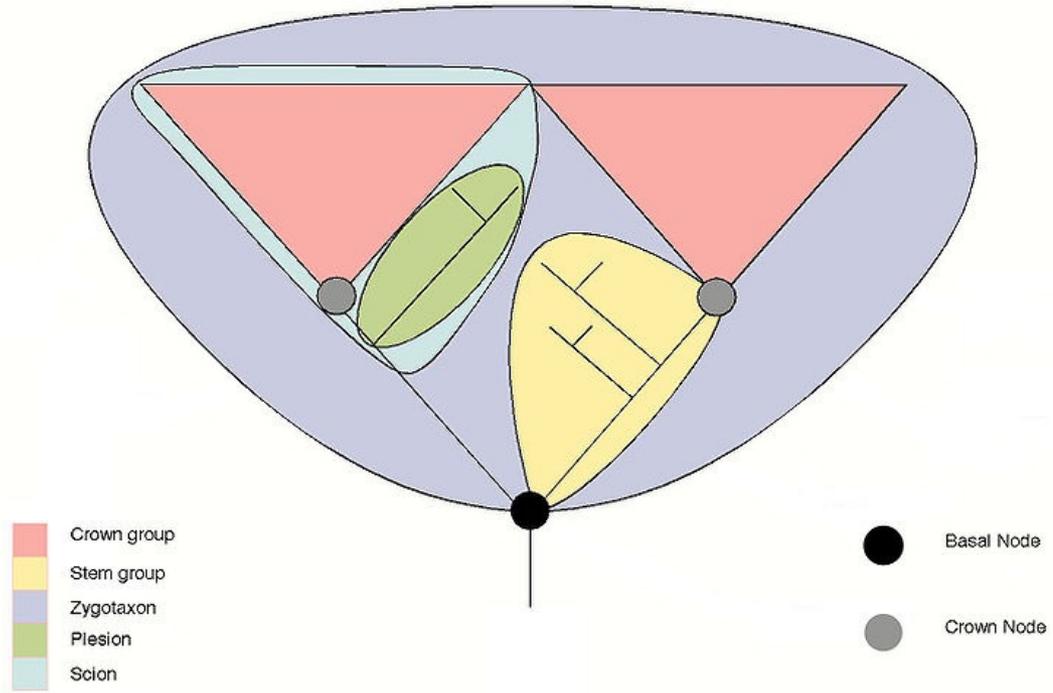
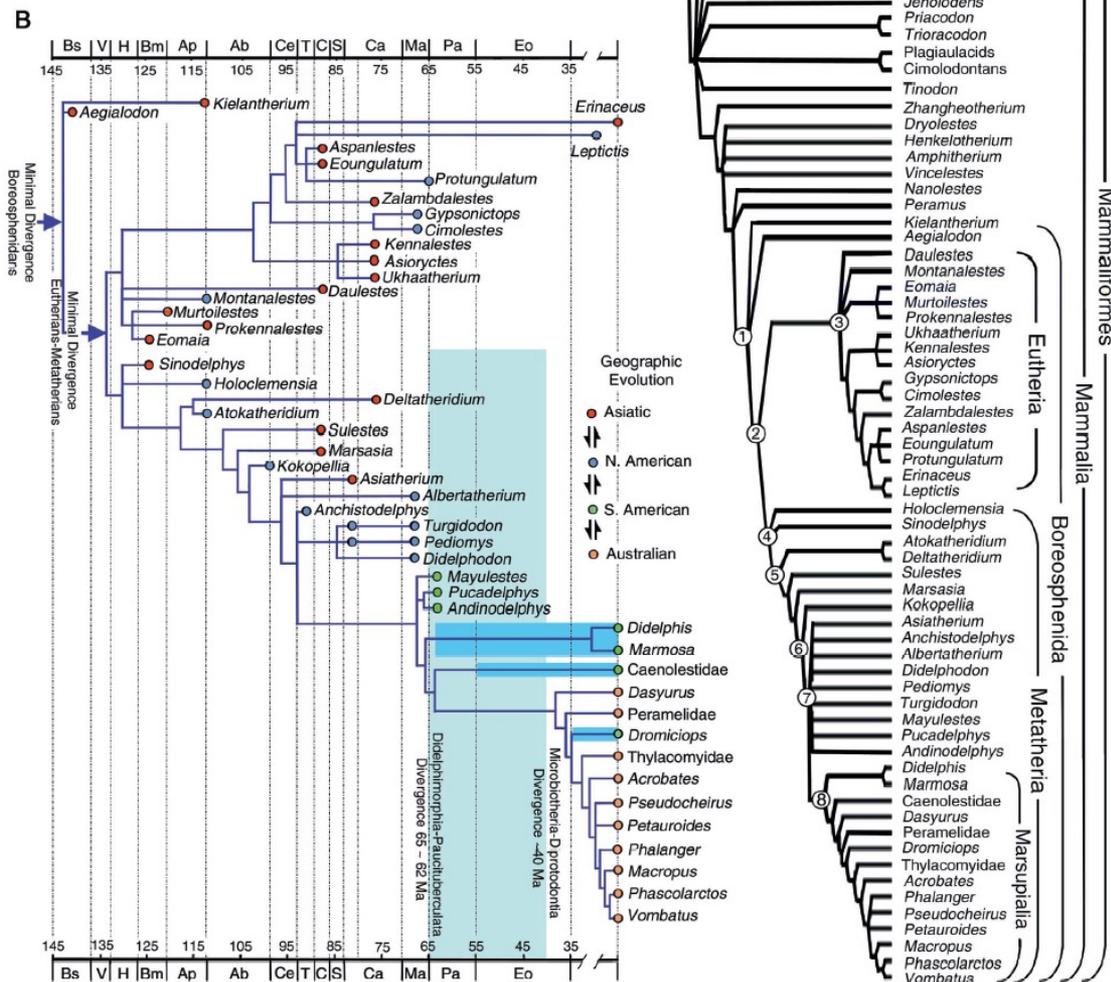
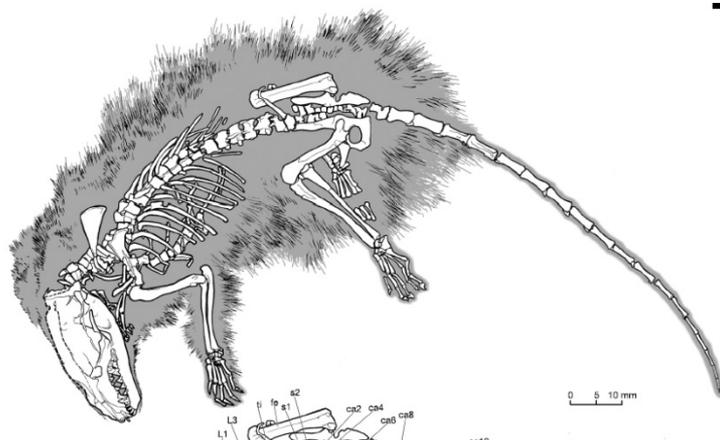
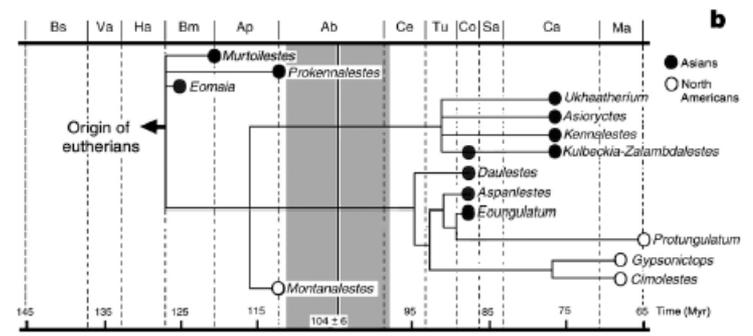
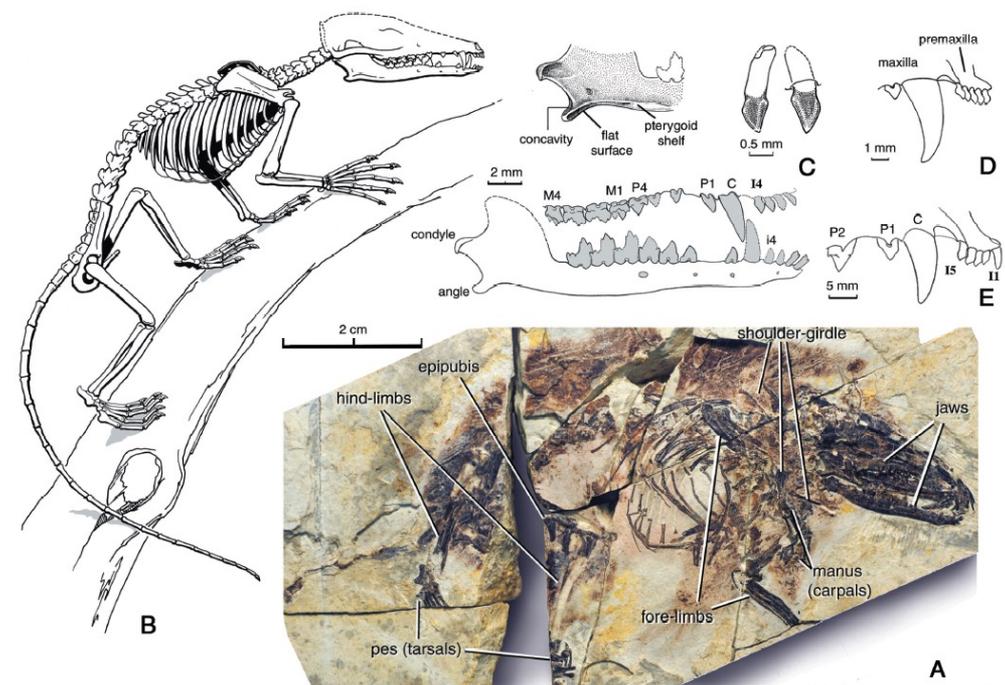
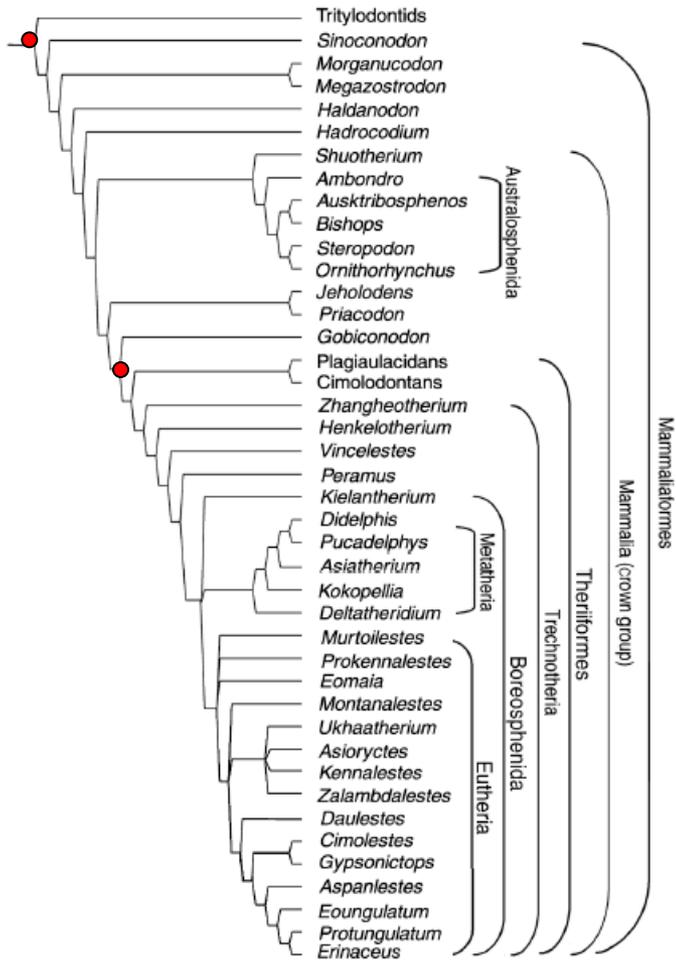
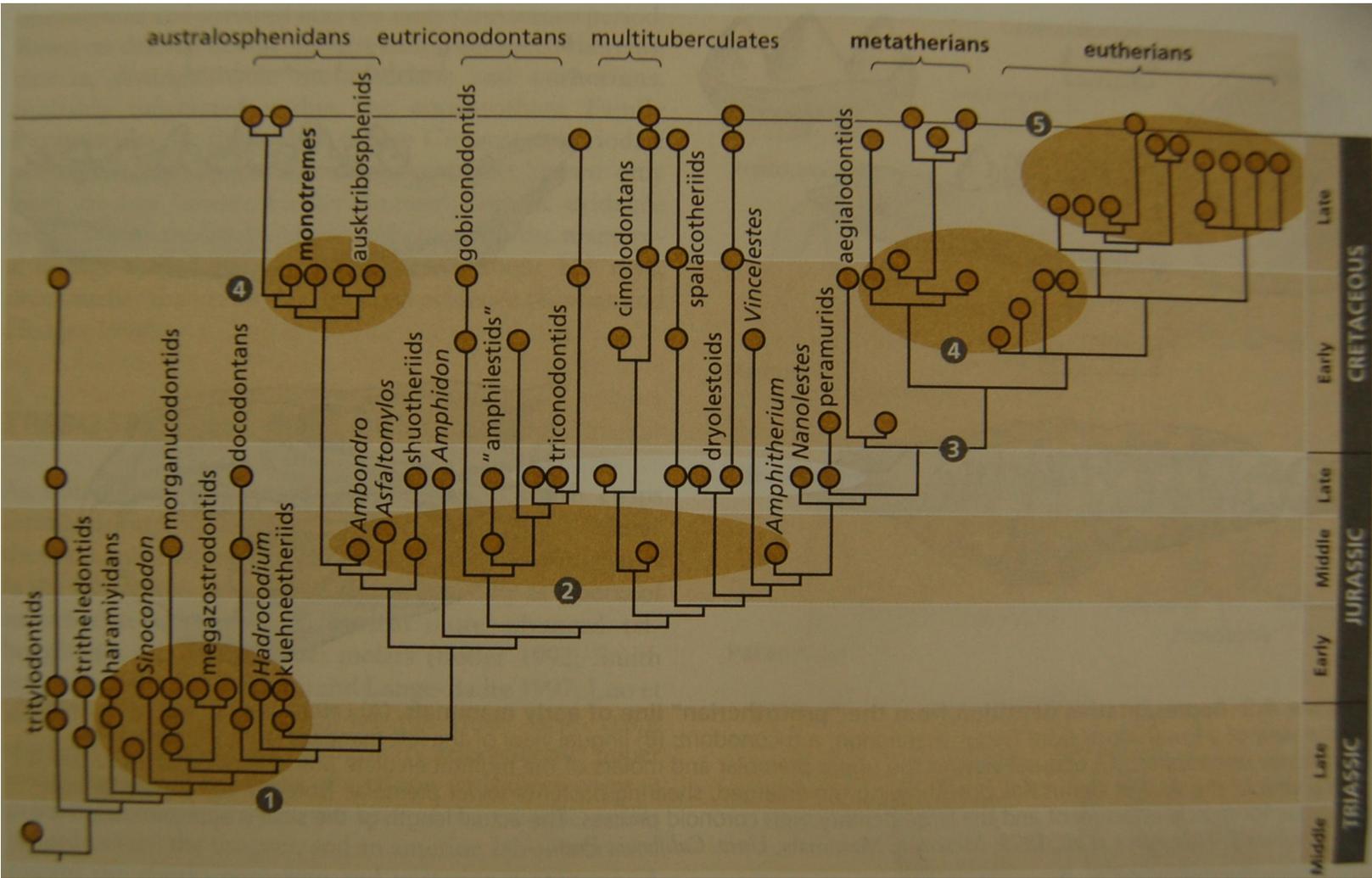
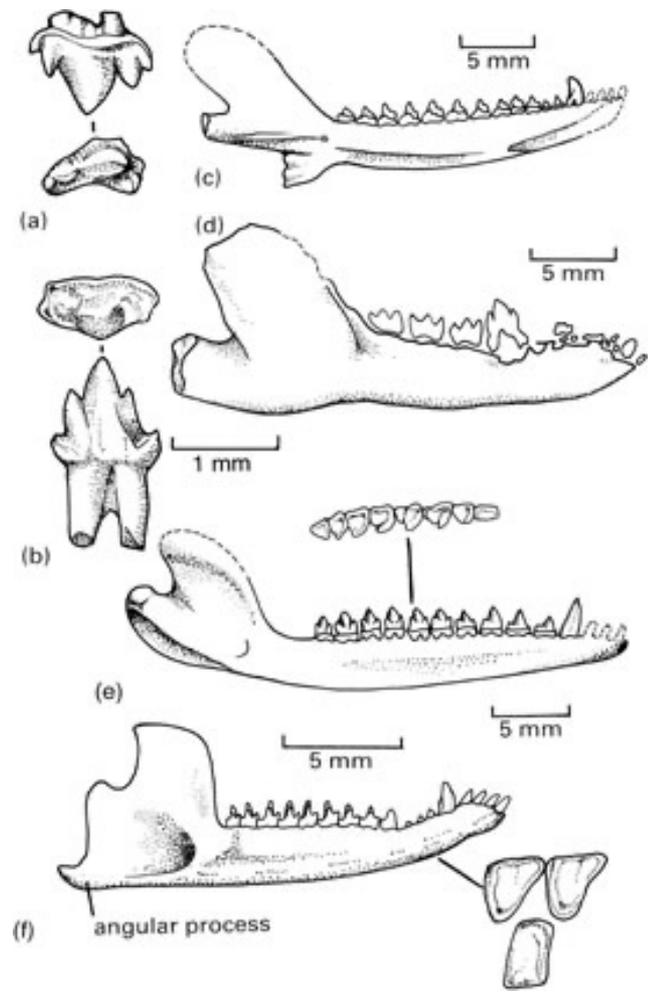
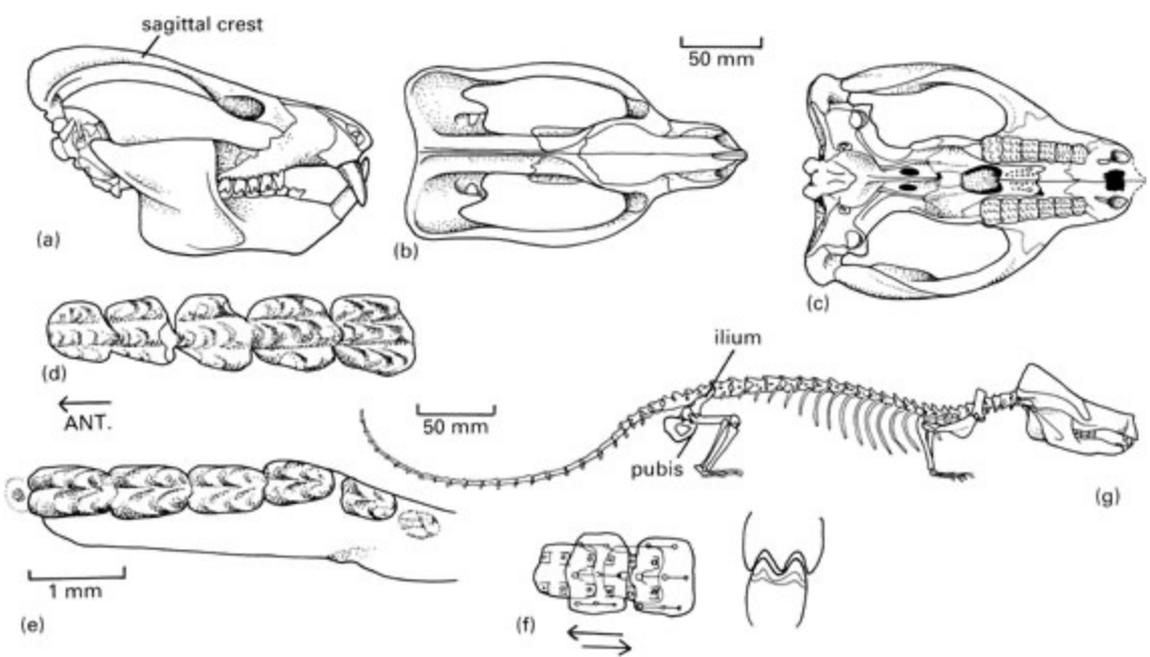
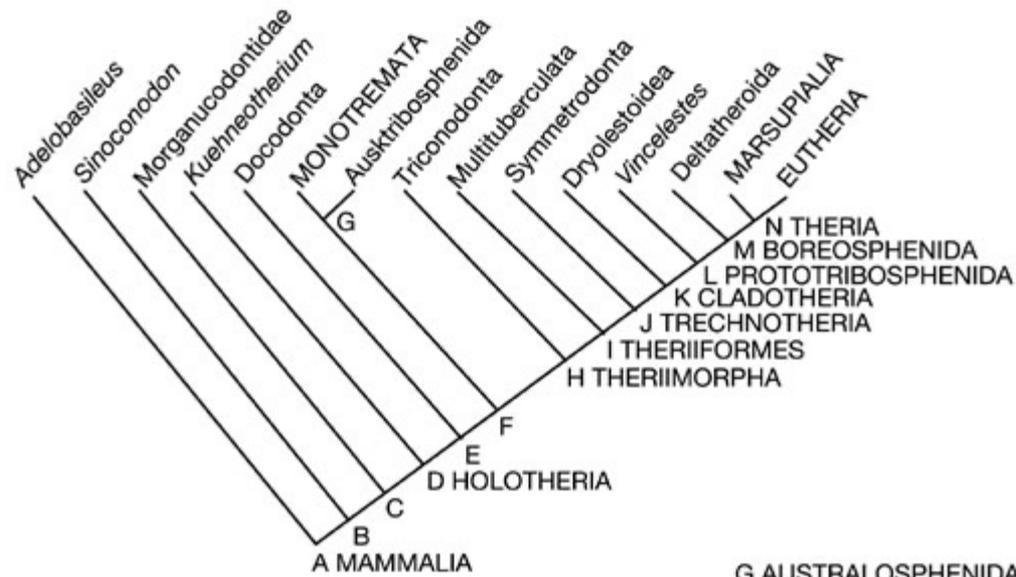


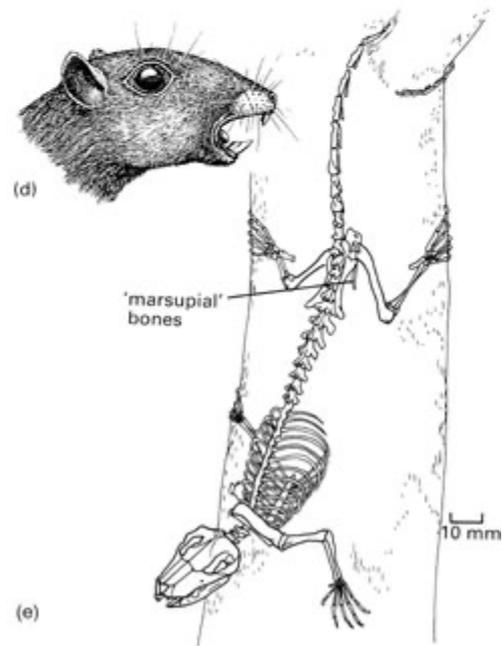
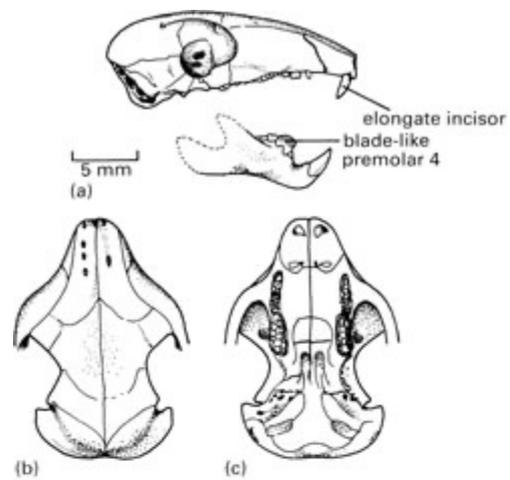
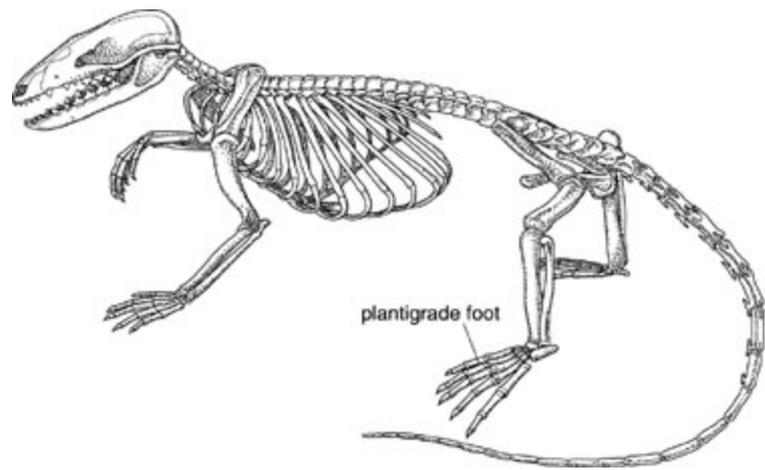
Fig. 4. (A) Phylogenetic relationships of *S. szalayi* by the strict consensus; (B) timing of the earliest evolution of metatherians according to the Adams consensus of 224 equally parsimonious trees (each tree length = 1700, consistency index = 0.427, retention index = 0.805) from PAUP (49) analysis (version 4.0b1.0, 1000 runs of heuristic search, with unordered multistate characters) of 380 characters scored for the 84 comparative taxa (14). Data sources: minimal age of *Sinodelphys*, (12); age for the North American metatherians, (29, 33, 34); age of the Uzbekistan metatherians, (26, 30); dating of the Mongolian taxa, (3, 28); dating of the South American metatherians, (21, 24); molecular estimate of divergence of marsupial ordinal clades (green zone), (44); geological range of marsupial families (blue bands), (18). Geological stages: Ab, Albian; Ap, Aptian; Bm, Barremian; Bs, Berriasian; C, Coniacian; Ca, Campanian; Ce, Cenomanian; Eo, Eocene; H, Hauterivian; Ma, Maastrichtian; Pa, Paleocene; S, Santonian; T, Turonian; V, Valanginian.

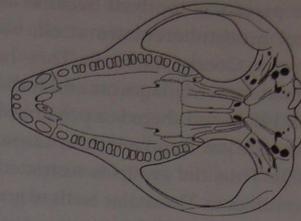
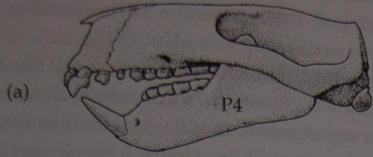




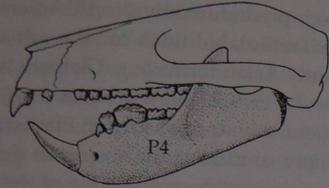






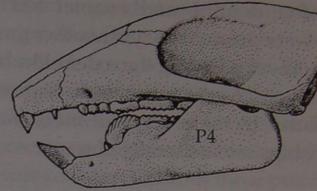


Paulchoffatia

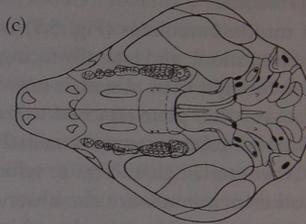


Plagiaulax

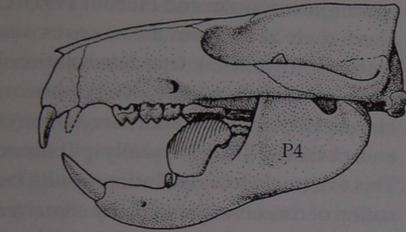
(b)



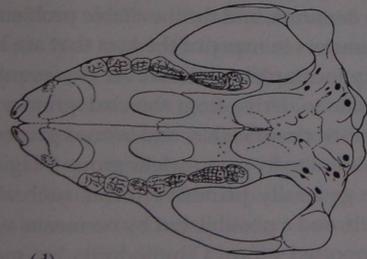
(c)



Nemegetbaatar



(d)

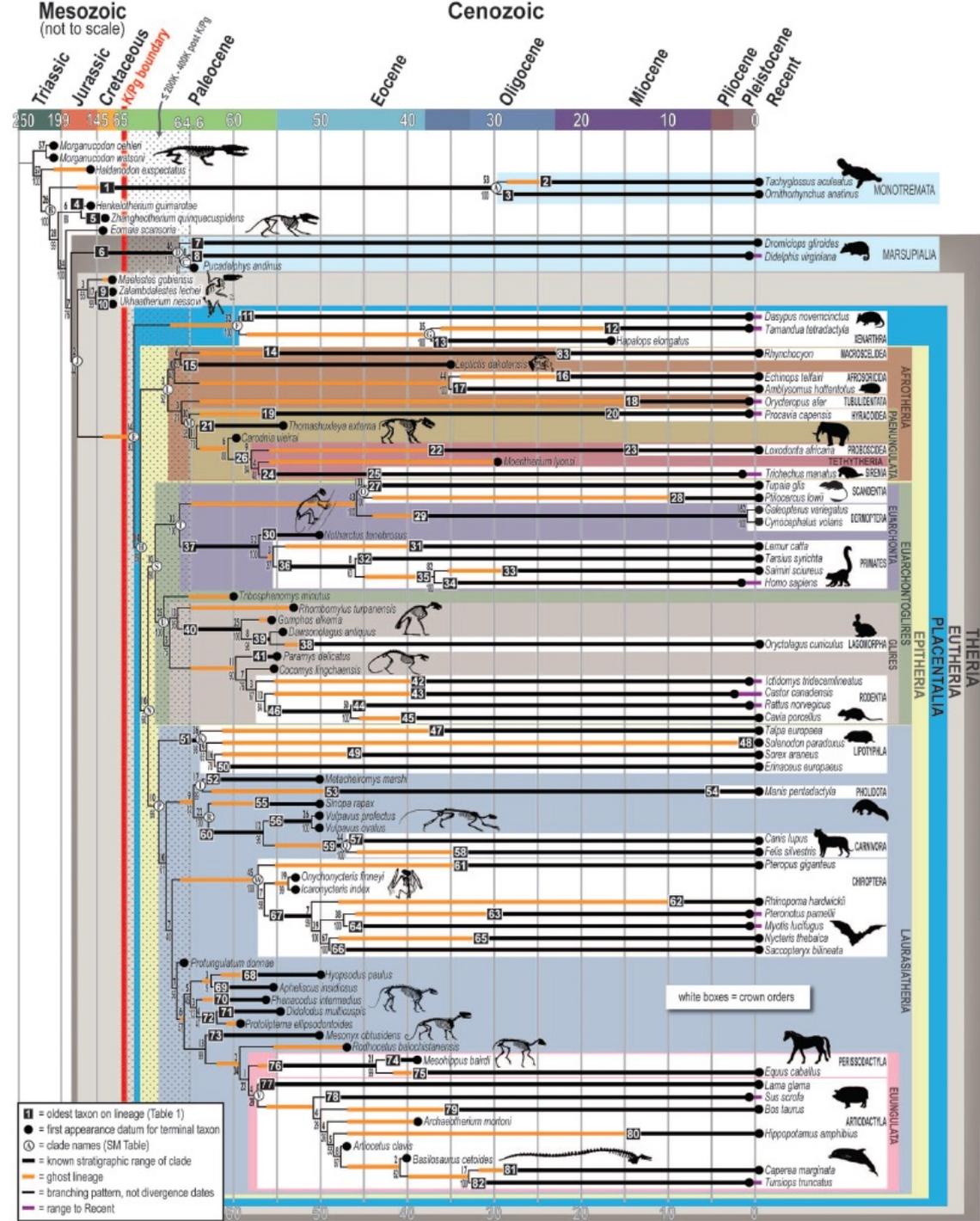


Ptilodus

(e)



Sudamerica

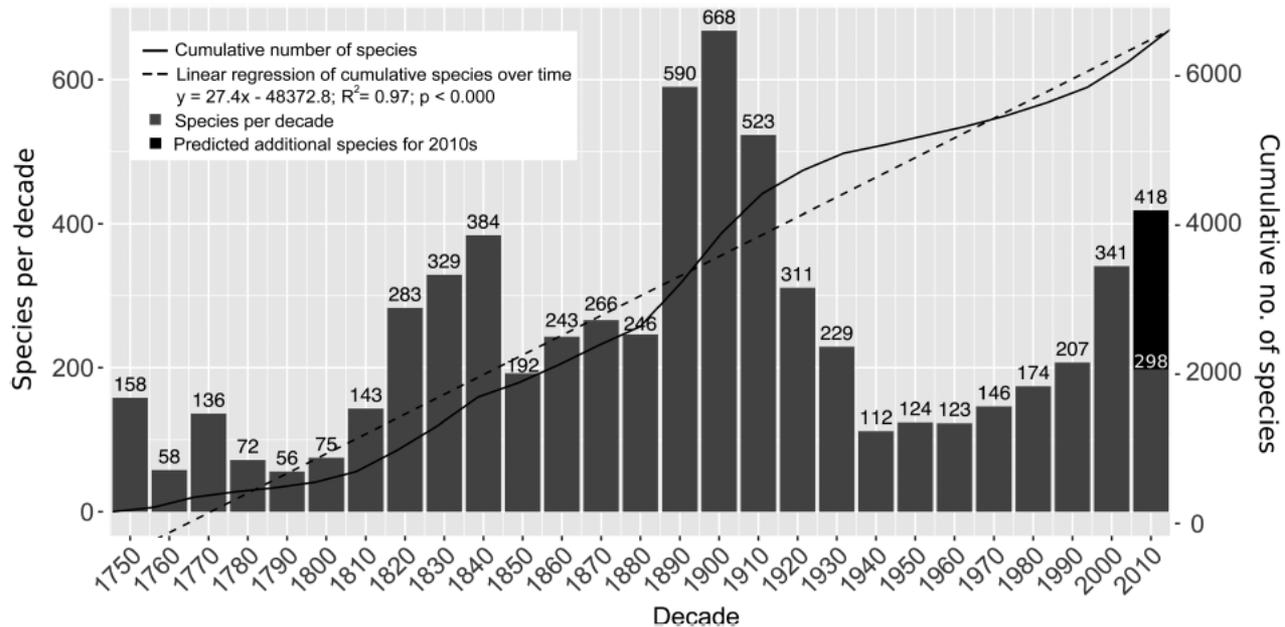


How many species of mammals are there?

CONNOR J. BURGIN,¹ JOCELYN P. COLELLA,¹ PHILIP L. KAHN, AND NATHAN S. UPHAM*

Table 1.—Comparison of Mammal Diversity Database (MDD) taxonomic totals and those of *Mammal Species of the World* (MSW) editions 1–3 and the International Union of Conservation of Nature (IUCN) RedList, version 2017-1.

Taxa	MSW1	MSW2	MSW3	IUCN	MDD
	1982	1993	2005	2017	This study
Species					
<i>Total</i>	4,170	4,631 ^a	5,416	5,560	6,495
<i>Extinct</i>	NA	NA	75	85 ^b	96
<i>Living</i>	NA	NA	5,341	5,475	6,399
<i>Living wild</i>	NA	NA	5,338	5,475	6,382
Genera	1,033	1,135	1,230	1,267	1,314
Families	135	132	153	159	167
Orders	20	26	29	27	27



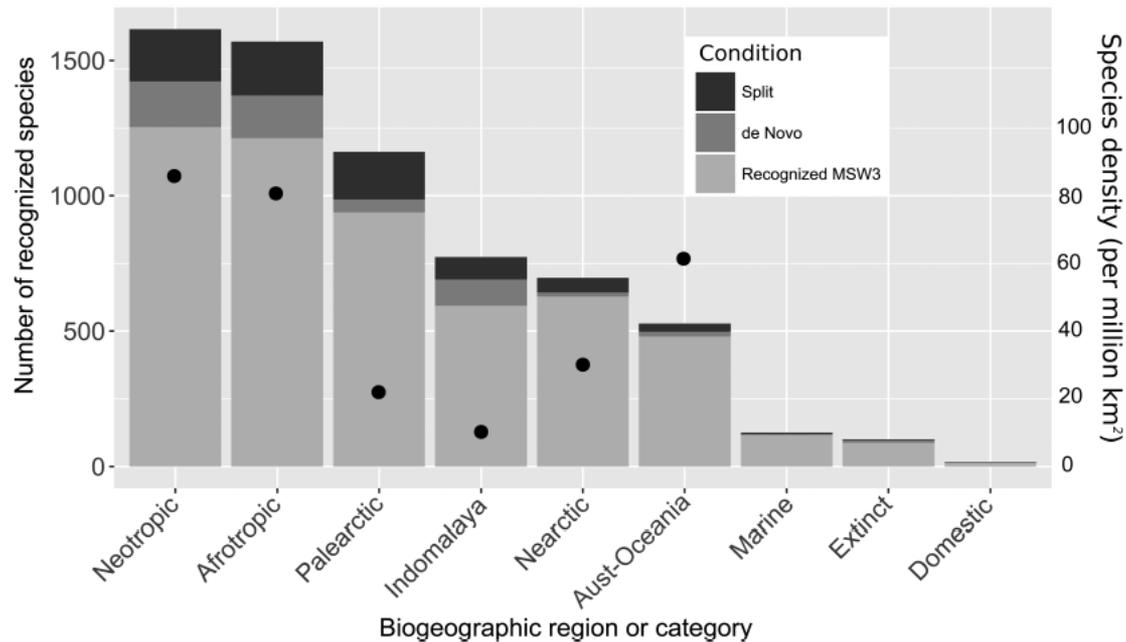


Table 2.—The total number of mammal species in the Mammal Diversity Database (MDD) as compared to *Mammal Species of the World*, volume 3 (MSW3) that live within each biogeographic realm and those belonging to domestic and extinct categories. Numbers correspond to Fig. 2. Note that some species are found within multiple regions, so column totals do not correspond to taxonomic totals.

Category	Total species	Shared with MSW3	De novo	Split	Area (million km ²)	Density (species/km ²)
Neotropic	1,617	1,255	169	193	19.0	85.1
Afrotropic	1,572	1,215	158	199	22.1	71.1
Palearctic	1,162	938	48	176	54.1	21.5
Indomalaya	954	774	97	83	7.5	12.7
Nearctic	697	628	15	54	22.9	30.4
Aust-Oceania	527	479	18	30	8.6	61.4
Marine	124	115	4	5	-	-
Domestic	17	15	-	2	-	-
Extinct	96	85	7	4	-	-

Mamíferos recentes:

6649 espécies, 1345 gêneros, 167 famílias e 27 ordens

Caracteres exclusivos

Grupo monofilético

Três linhagens:

Monotremata

Metatheria

Eutheria

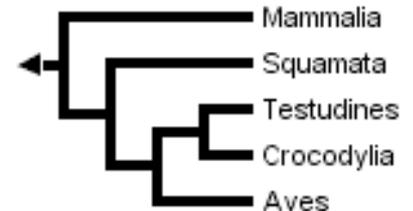
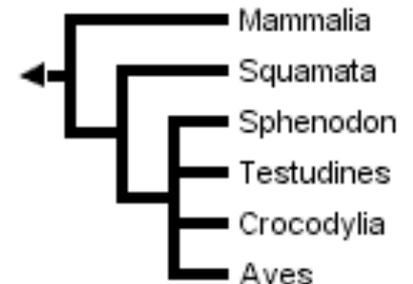
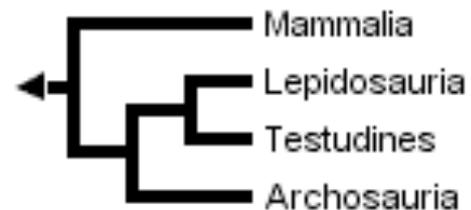
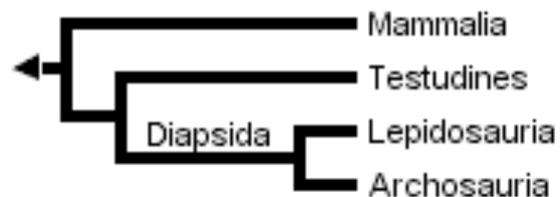
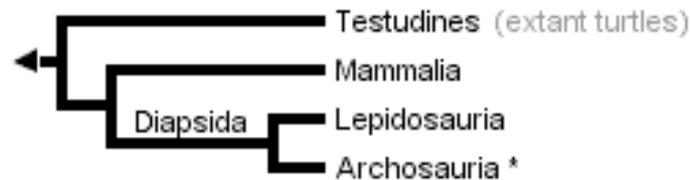
Relações Filogenéticas

Grupo irmão

Morfologia

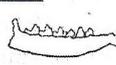
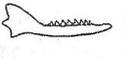
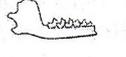
Moléculas

Fisiologia







		Extinct	Extant			Extinct	Extant	
Monotremata	 Platypoda	3	1	Metatheria	 Metatheria, order indet	7	0	
	 Tachyglossa	0	2		 Archimetatheria	8	0	
Stem taxa to Theria	 Gondwanatheria	75	0	Marsupialia	 Microbiotheria	6	1	
	 Multituberculata	3	0		 Eometatheria	1	1	
	 Triconodonta	17	0		 Dasyuromorpha	8	14	
	 Holotheria	1	0		 Peramelia	2	8	
	 Kuhneotheria	3	0		 Diprotodontia	77	34	
	 Symmetrodonta	7	0		 Ameridelphia	8	0	
	 Amphidontoidea	4	0		 Didelphimorphia	42	14	
	 Spalacotherioidea	11	0		 Paucituberculata	40	3	
	 Dryolestoidea	25	0		 Sparassodonta	39	0	
	 Amphitheriidae	1	0		Eutheria	 Eutheria, order indet	20	0
	 Zatheria	3	0			 Bibymalagasia	1	0
	 Peramura	4	0		Placentalia	 Xenartha	208	12
	 Tribosphenida	2	0			 Pholidota	17	4
	 Aegialodontia	1	0			 Leptictida	29	0
	 Theria, order indet	21	0			 Anagalida	24	0



ASM Mammal Diversity Database

[Home](#)[Download the Database](#)[Explore Taxonomy](#)[Treeview](#)[Search Species](#)[Links to Mammal Data](#)[About](#)

Welcome to ASM's Mammal Diversity Database

Welcome!

The Mammal Diversity Database of the [American Society of Mammalogists](#) (ASM) is your home base for tracking the latest taxonomic changes to living and recently extinct (i.e., since ~1500 CE) species and higher taxa of mammals.

Here we are curating the taxonomic implications of new research publications in real time — with the goal of promoting rigorous study of mammal biodiversity worldwide.

Current version: v1.11, released 15 April 2023. **Past versions** on Zenodo:
<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.4139722>.

“vista de Olinda” – Frans Post
(c. 1662)





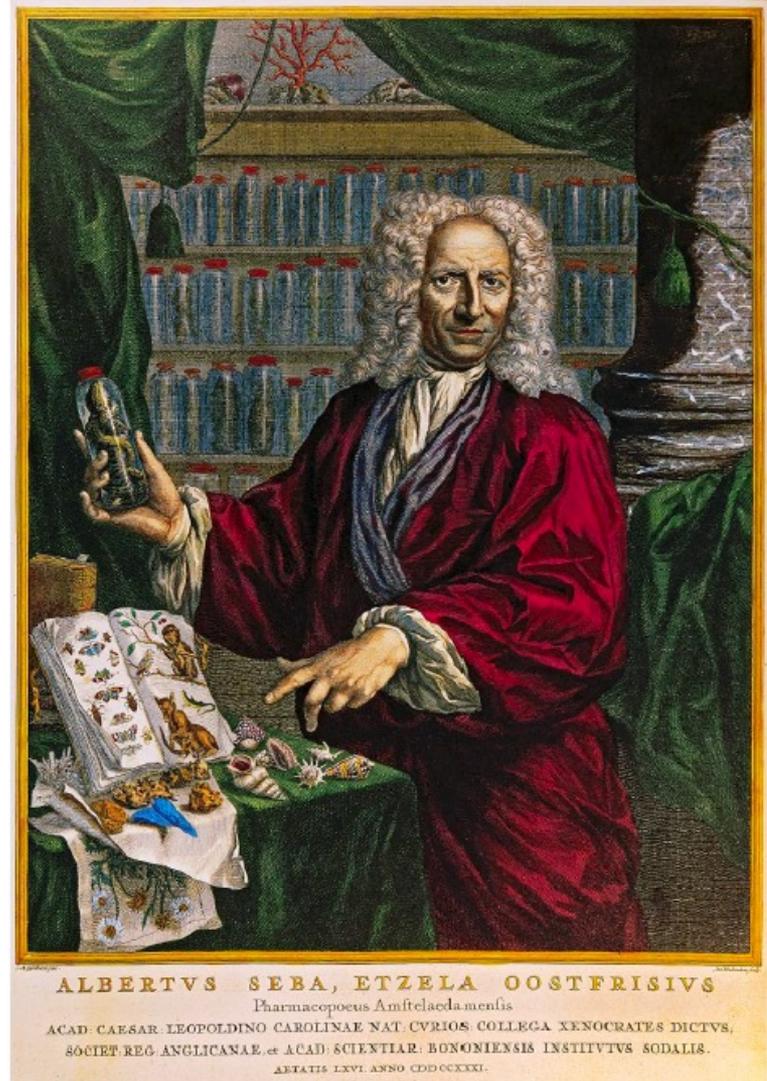


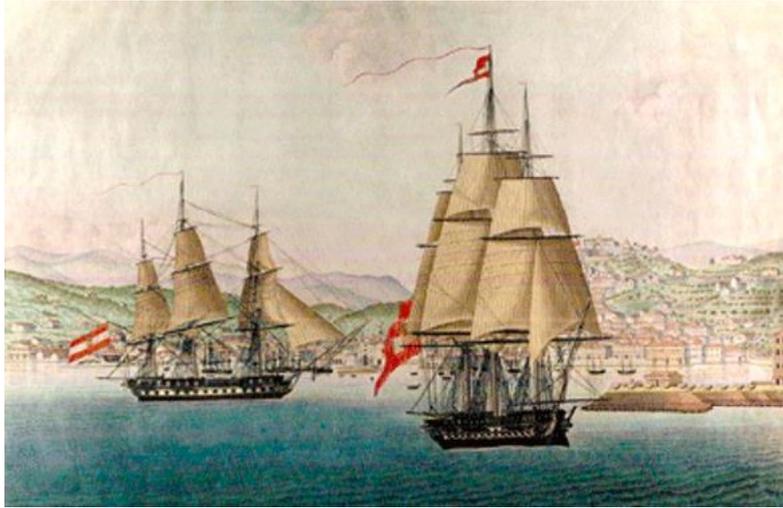
Albertus Seba (1665 – 1736)

Locupletissimi rerum naturalium

thesauri...

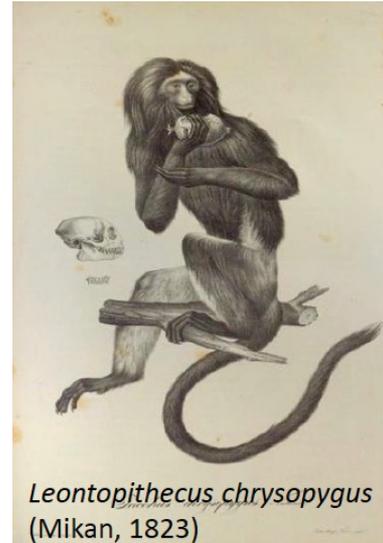
Thesaurus (4 volumes entre 1734 e 1765)



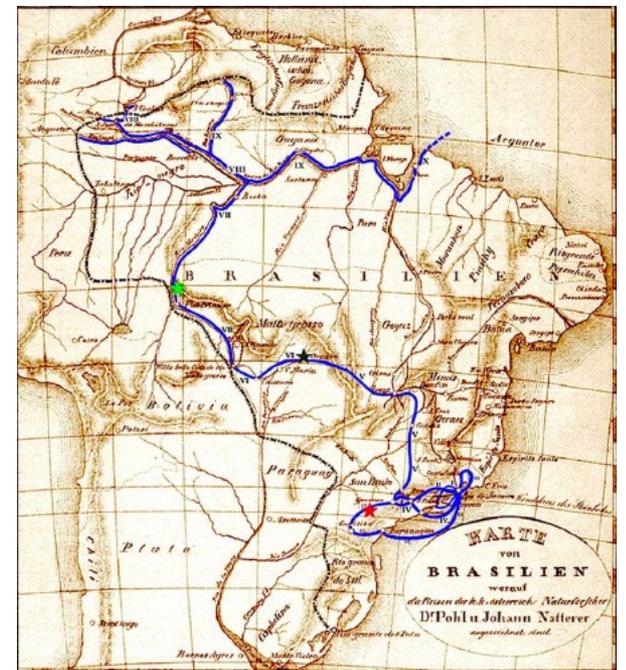


Debret – escravos dos naturalistas

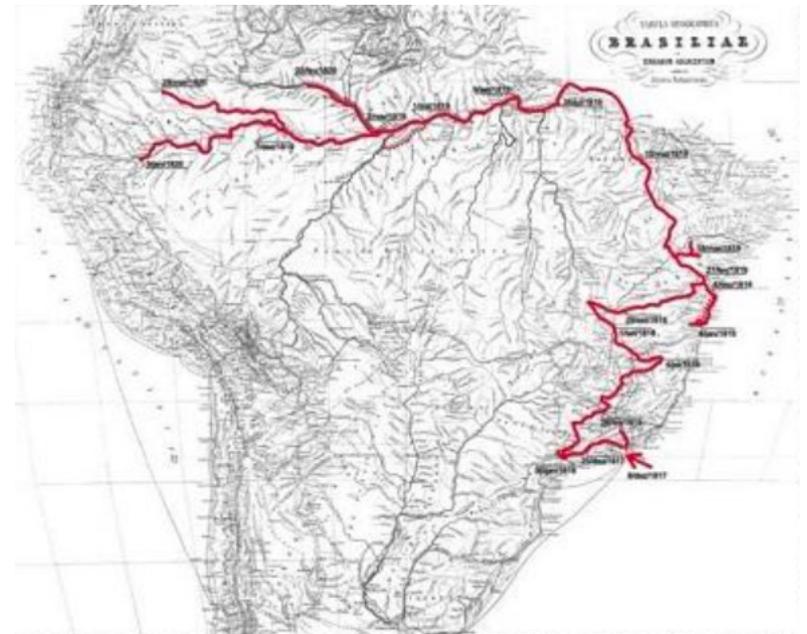




Leontopithecus chrysopygus
(Mikan, 1823)



BRACIYURUS *Orangoutan* *in*
Der indische Naturgeschichte *von*
Mik.



Mastozoologia no Brasil

Breve Histórico

Inúmeros pesquisadores no séc. XIX

Naturalistas viajantes

Darwin, Natterer, Spix, Burmeister,

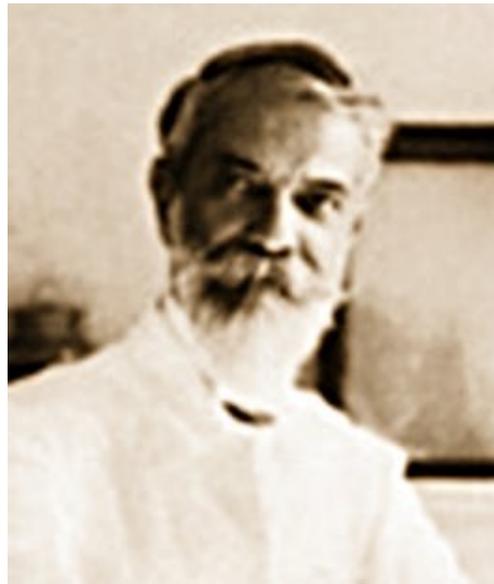
Langsdorff, entre outros

Final do séc. XIX, início séc XX

Hermann von Ihering
MZUSP

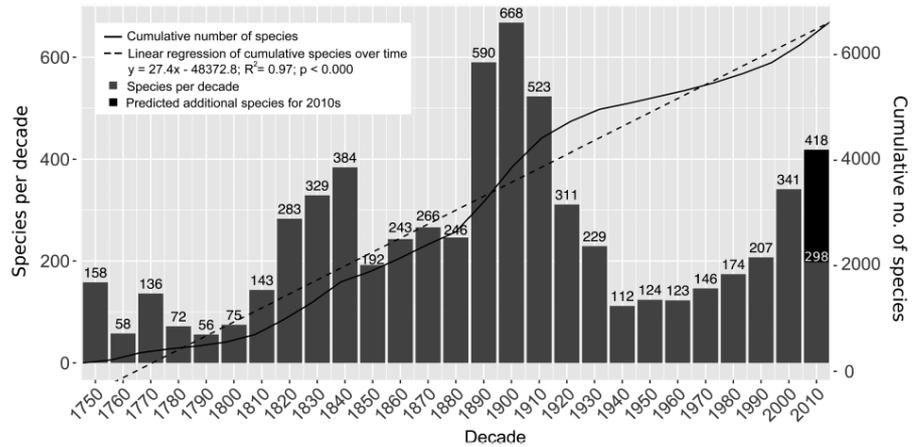


Alípio de Miranda Ribeiro
MNRJ



Emilio Goeldi
MPEG





Genera [\[edit \]](#)

- | | | | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1. <i>Aethalops</i> | 30. <i>Crossomys</i> | 24. <i>Grammomys</i> | 53. <i>Melomys</i> | 81. <i>Platymops</i> |
| 2. <i>Aethomys</i> | 31. <i>Crunomys</i> | 25. <i>Hadromys</i> | 54. <i>Menetes</i> | 82. <i>Poecilogale</i> |
| 3. <i>Ammodillus</i> | 32. <i>Ctenomys</i> | 26. <i>Haeromys</i> | 55. <i>Mesophylla</i> | 83. <i>Praomys</i> |
| 4. <i>Ammodorcas</i> | 33. <i>Cynomops</i> | 27. <i>Harpiola</i> | 56. <i>Microdillus</i> | 84. <i>Proedromys</i> |
| 5. <i>Anisomys</i> | 34. <i>Cyttarops</i> | 28. <i>Harpyionycteris</i> | 57. <i>Microgale</i> | 85. <i>Pteralopex</i> |
| 6. <i>Anthops</i> | 1. <i>Dacnomys</i> | 29. <i>Hybomys</i> | 58. <i>Microrozomys</i> | 86. <i>Pteromyiscus</i> |
| 7. <i>Batomys</i> | 2. <i>Damaliscus</i> | 30. <i>Hylochoerus</i> | 59. <i>Millardia</i> | 87. <i>Rhabdomys</i> |
| 8. <i>Beamys</i> | 3. <i>Deomys</i> | 31. <i>Hylomyscus</i> | 60. <i>Mimetillus</i> | 88. <i>Rheomys</i> |
| 9. <i>Belomys</i> | 4. <i>Dephomys</i> | 32. <i>Hylonycteris</i> | 61. <i>Muriculus</i> | 89. <i>Rhynchogale</i> |
| 10. <i>Blarinella</i> | 5. <i>Desmodillus</i> | 33. <i>Hylopetes</i> | 62. <i>Mylomys</i> | 90. <i>Rhynchomys</i> |
| 11. <i>Brachiones</i> | 6. <i>Desmomys</i> | 34. <i>Hyomys</i> | 63. <i>Myoprocta</i> | 91. <i>Sciurillus</i> |
| 12. <i>Bunomys</i> | 7. <i>Diomys</i> | 35. <i>Ia</i> | 64. <i>Myosciurus</i> | 92. <i>Scleronycteris</i> |
| 13. <i>Caenolestes</i> | 8. <i>Diplogale</i> | 36. <i>Ichthyomys</i> | 65. <i>Myotomys</i> | 93. <i>Scotinomys</i> |
| 14. <i>Callicebus</i> | 9. <i>Diplomys</i> | 37. <i>Iomys</i> | 66. <i>Neacomys</i> | 94. <i>Scotoecus</i> |
| 15. <i>Calomyscus</i> | 10. <i>Diplothrix</i> | 38. <i>Laephotis</i> | 67. <i>Nesoromys</i> | 95. <i>Scutisorex</i> |
| 16. <i>Caloprymnus</i> | 11. <i>Dologale</i> | 39. <i>Lariscus</i> | 68. <i>Octomys</i> | 96. <i>Sminthopsis</i> |
| 17. <i>Cannomys</i> | 12. <i>Dromiciops</i> | 40. <i>Leggadina</i> | 69. <i>Oecomys</i> | 97. <i>Solomys</i> |
| 18. <i>Carpomys</i> | 13. <i>Dryomys</i> | 41. <i>Lemmiscus</i> | 70. <i>Oenomys</i> | 98. <i>Stochomys</i> |
| 19. <i>Casinonycteris</i> | 14. <i>Epixerus</i> | 42. <i>Lenomys</i> | 71. <i>Oreonax</i> | 99. <i>Surdisorex</i> |
| 20. <i>Chiromyscus</i> | 15. <i>Eupetaurus</i> | 43. <i>Leporillus</i> | 72. <i>Otomops</i> | 100. <i>Sylvisorex</i> |
| 21. <i>Chiruomys</i> | 16. <i>Euxerus</i> | 44. <i>Leptomys</i> | 73. <i>Parotomys</i> | 101. <i>Taterillus</i> |
| 22. <i>Choeroniscus</i> | 17. <i>Galeopterus</i> | 45. <i>Lichonycteris</i> | 74. <i>Peroryctes</i> | 102. <i>Thallomys</i> |
| 23. <i>Chrotogale</i> | 18. <i>Gerbilliscus</i> | 46. <i>Lionycteris</i> | 75. <i>Petaurillus</i> | 103. <i>Thamnomys</i> |
| 24. <i>Chrotomys</i> | 19. <i>Glaucomys</i> | 47. <i>Lonchophylla</i> | 76. <i>Petinomys</i> | 104. <i>Vampyressa</i> |
| 25. <i>Cistugo</i> | 20. <i>Glironia</i> | 48. <i>Lonchothrix</i> | 77. <i>Petromyscus</i> | 105. <i>Vampyriscus</i> |
| 26. <i>Cloeotis</i> | 21. <i>Glirulus</i> | 49. <i>Mallomys</i> | 78. <i>Pharotis</i> | 106. <i>Vampyrodus</i> |
| 27. <i>Clyomys</i> | 22. <i>Glyphonycteris</i> | 50. <i>Mastacomys</i> | 79. <i>Philetor</i> | 107. <i>Xeromys</i> |
| 28. <i>Colomys</i> | 23. <i>Glyphotes</i> | 51. <i>Mastomys</i> | 80. <i>Platalina</i> | 108. <i>Zyzomys</i> |
| 29. <i>Crateromys</i> | | 52. <i>Melanomys</i> | | |

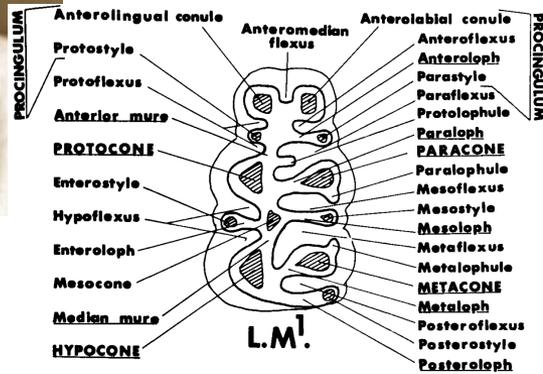
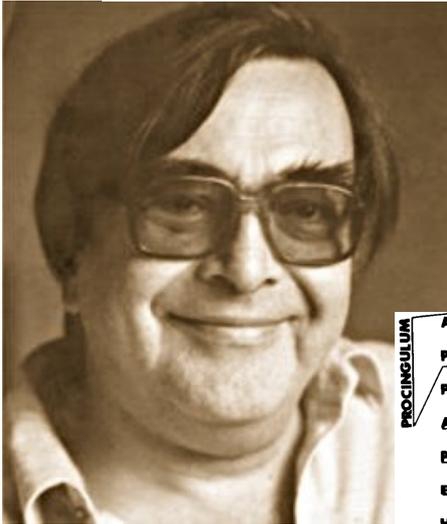
Meados e final do século XX

Oswaldo Reig

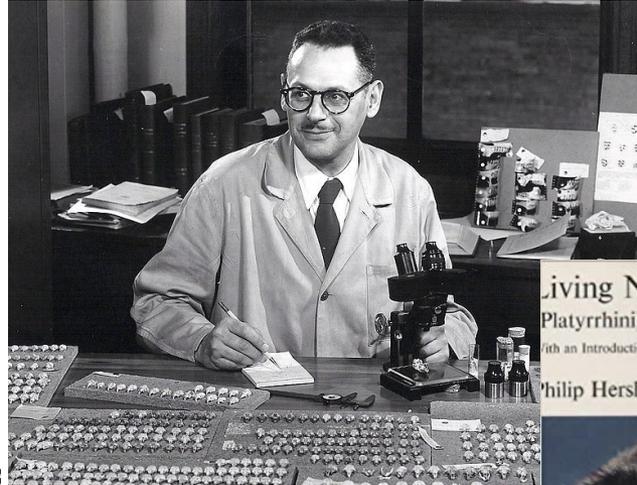
J. Zool., Lond. (1977) **181**, 227–241

A proposed unified nomenclature for the enamelled components of the molar teeth of the Cricetidae (Rodentia)

OSVALDO A. REIG



Philip Hershkovitz FMNH



Living New World Monkeys
(Platyrrhini)
with an Introduction to Primates
Philip Hershkovitz

Volume 1



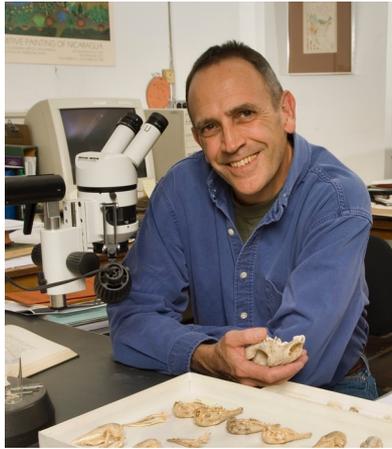
Final do século XX e início do século XXI

Guy Musser
AMNH



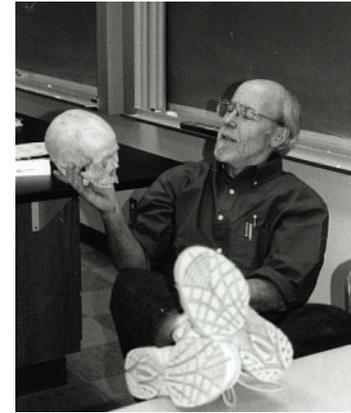
A Systematic Study of the Mexican and Guatemalan Gray Squirrel, *Sciurus aureogaster* F. Cuvier (Rodentia: Sciuridae)

Robert S. Voss
AMNH



SYSTEMATICS AND ECOLOGY OF ICHTHYOMYINE RODENTS (MUROIDEA): PATTERNS OF MORPHOLOGICAL EVOLUTION IN A SMALL ADAPTIVE RADIATION

James L. Patton
MVZ



KARYOTYPIC VARIATION IN ORYZOMYINE RODENTS (CRICETINAE) WITH COMMENTS ON CHROMOSOMAL EVOLUTION IN THE NEOTROPICAL CRICETINE COMPLEX

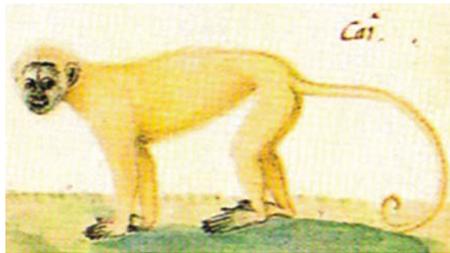
By ALFRED L. GARDNER¹ and JAMES L. PATTON²

Final do século XX e início do século XXI

Alfredo Langguth
UFPB



REDISCOVERY OF MARCGRAVE'S CAPUCHIN MONKEY AND
DESIGNATION OF A NEOTYPE FOR
SIMIA FLAVIA SCHREBER, 1774 (PRIMATES, CEBIDAE) ¹



Rui Cerqueira
UFRJ

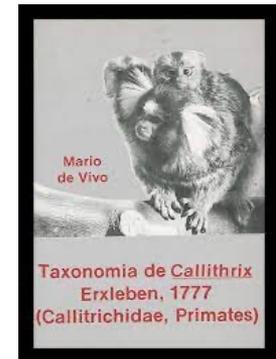


The distribution of *Didelphis* in South America
(Polyprotodontia, Didelphidae)

Mario de Vivo
MZUSP



HOW MANY SPECIES OF MAMMALS
ARE THERE IN BRAZIL?
Taxonomic practice and diversity evaluation



Mastozoologia no Brasil

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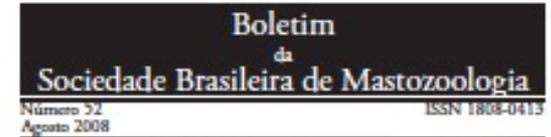
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