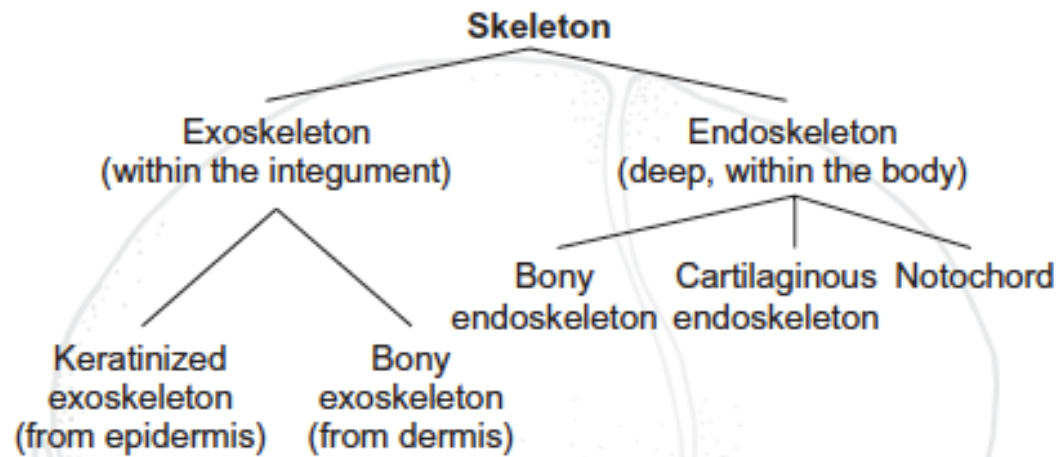
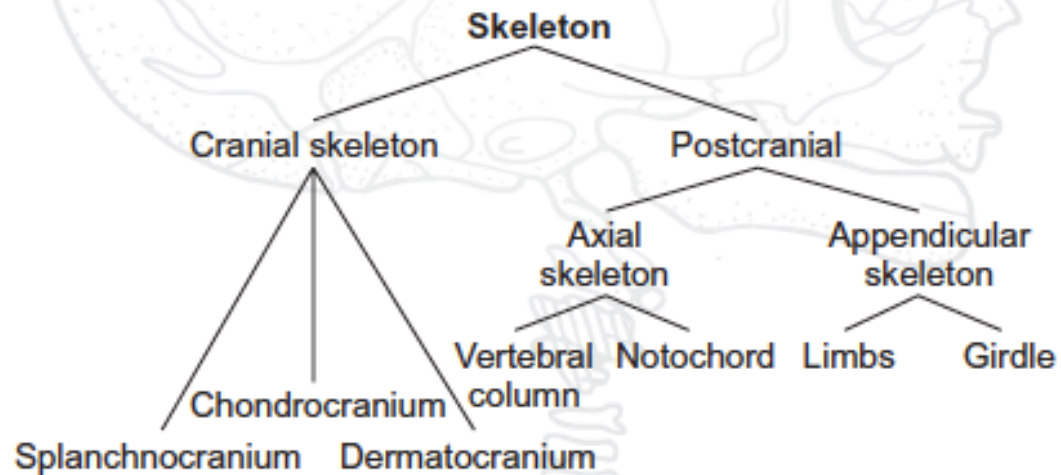


# Características dos Mamíferos - Crânio e dentição

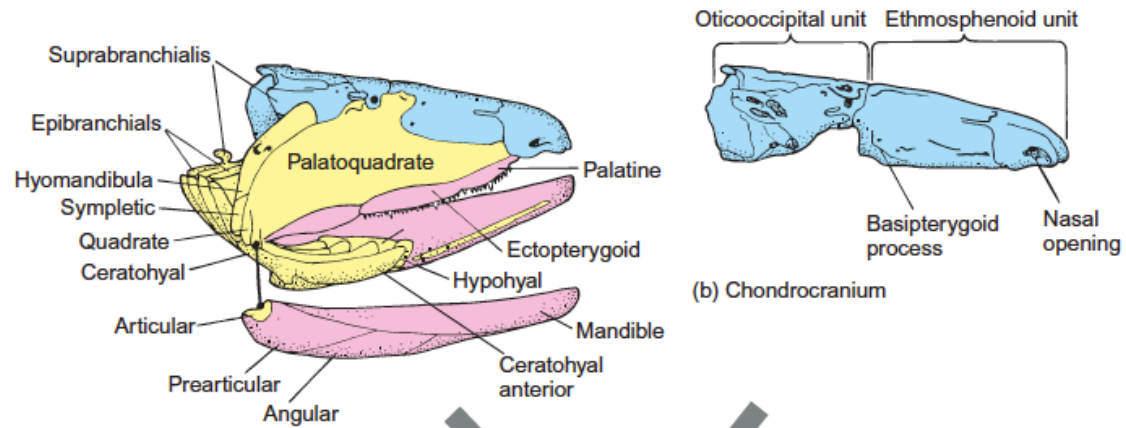




(a)

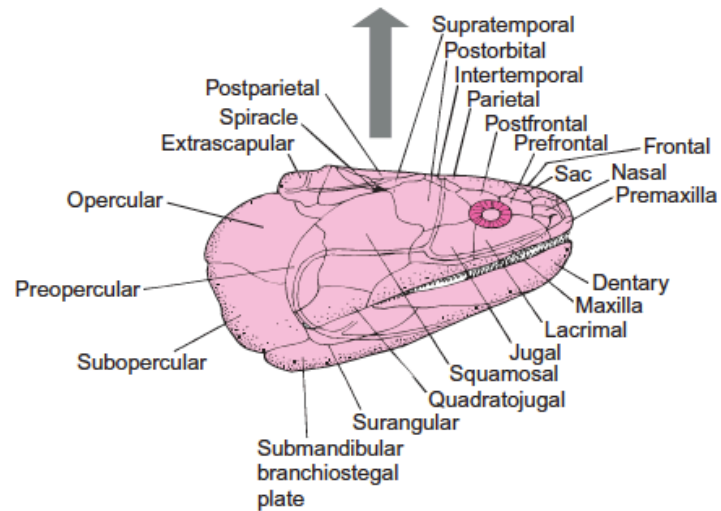
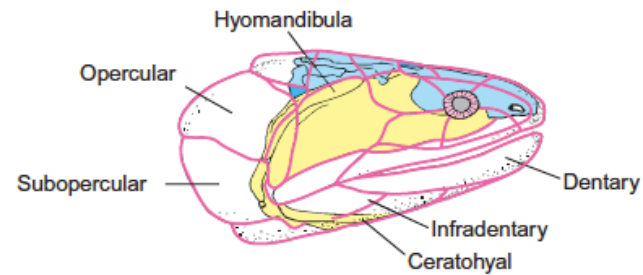


(b)



(a) Splanchnocranium

(b) Chondrocranium



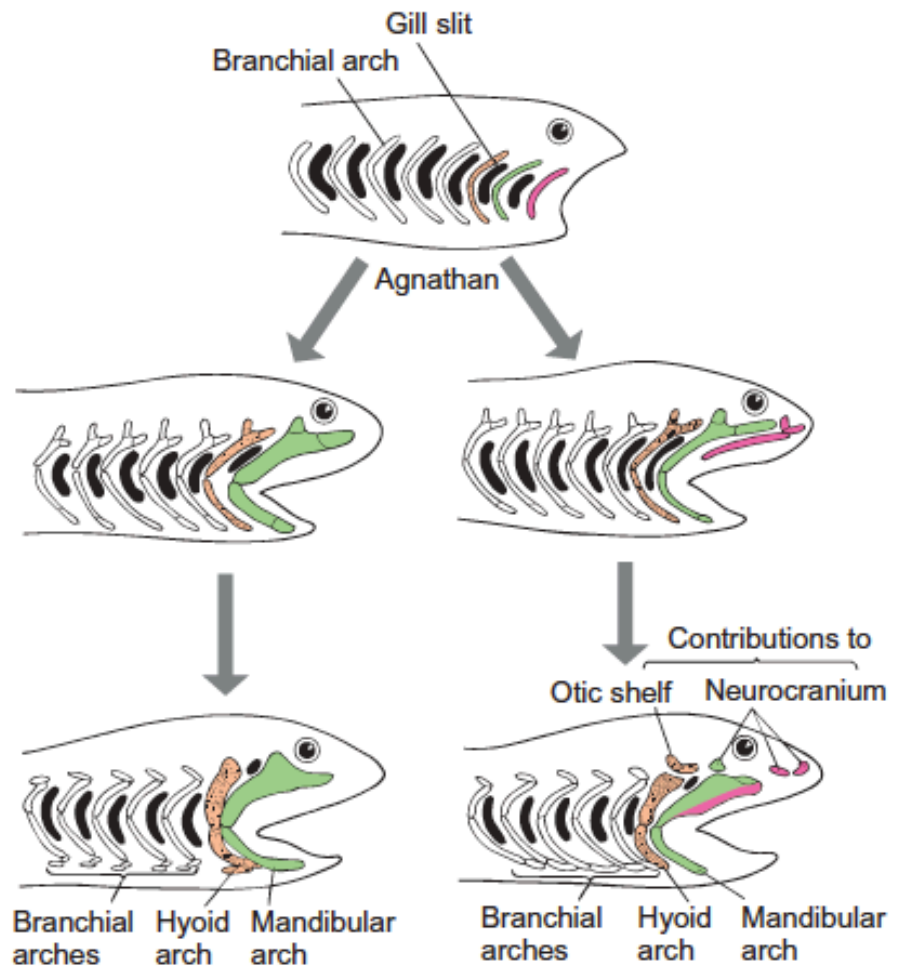
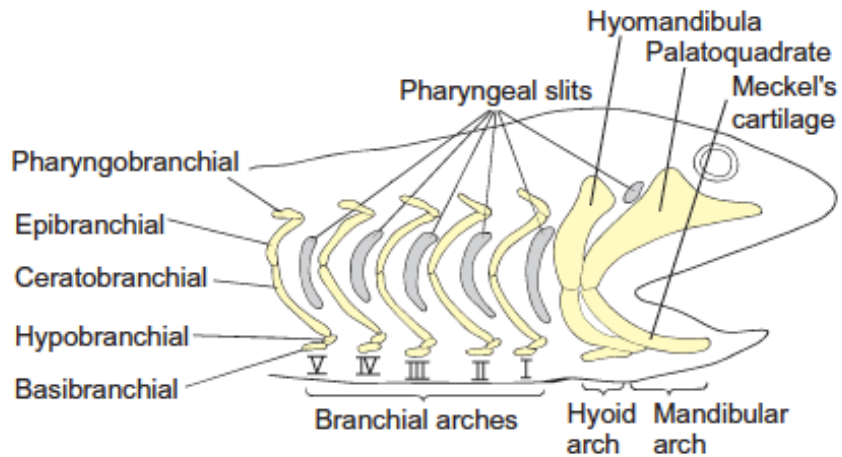
(c) Dermatocranium



**TABLE 7.1** Endochondral Contributions to the Chondrocranium

Endochondral Structure	Fishes (Teleost)	Amphibians	Reptiles/Birds	Mammals	
Occipital bones	Supraoccipital Exoccipital Basioccipital	Supraoccipital Exoccipital Basioccipital	Supraoccipital Exoccipital Basioccipital	Supraoccipital Exoccipital Basioccipital	} Occipital bone
Mesethmoid bone	Mesethmoid <sup>a</sup> (internasal)	Absent	Absent	Mesethmoid (absent in primitive mammals, ungulates)	} Ethmoid
Ethmoid region	Ossified	Unossified	Unossified	Turbinals (ethmo-, naso-, maxillo-)	
Sphenoid bones					} Sphenoid <sup>c</sup>
<i>Sphenethmoid</i>	<i>Sphenethmoid</i>	<i>Sphenethmoid</i>	<i>Sphenethmoid</i>	<i>Presphenoid</i>	
<i>Orbitosphenoid</i>	<i>Orbitosphenoid</i>	<i>Orbitosphenoid</i>	<i>Orbitosphenoid</i>	<i>Orbitosphenoid</i>	
<i>Basisphenoid</i>	<i>[Basisphenoid]</i> <sup>b</sup>	<i>Basisphenoid</i>	<i>Basisphenoid</i>	<i>Basisphenoid</i>	
<i>Pleurosphenoid</i>	<i>Pleurosphenoid</i>	?	<i>Pleurosphenoid</i> (crocodilians, amphisbaenians)	Absent	
Laterosphenoid			Laterosphenoid (snakes)	Absent	
Otic capsule	} Prootic Epiotic Sphenotic	Prootic <i>Opisthotic</i>	Prootic <i>Opisthotic</i> } Epiotic (absent in birds)	Petrosal with <i>mastoid process</i>	
<i>Periotic</i>					



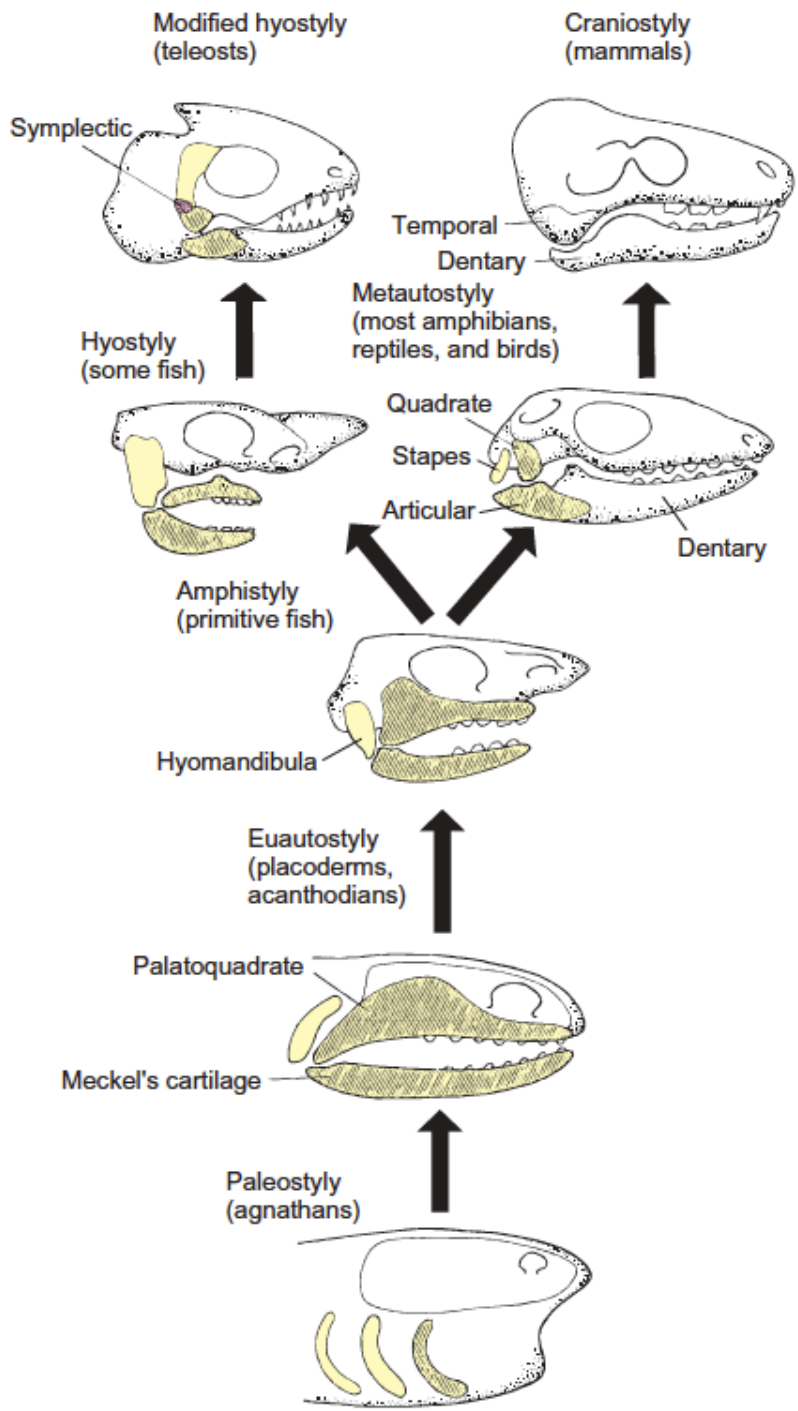


(a) Serial theory

(b) Composite theory

**TABLE 7.2** Derivatives of Branchial Arches in Sharks, Teleosts, and Tetrapods

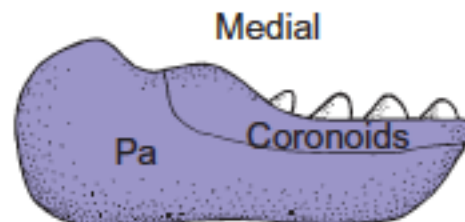
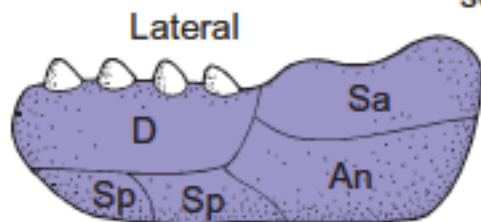
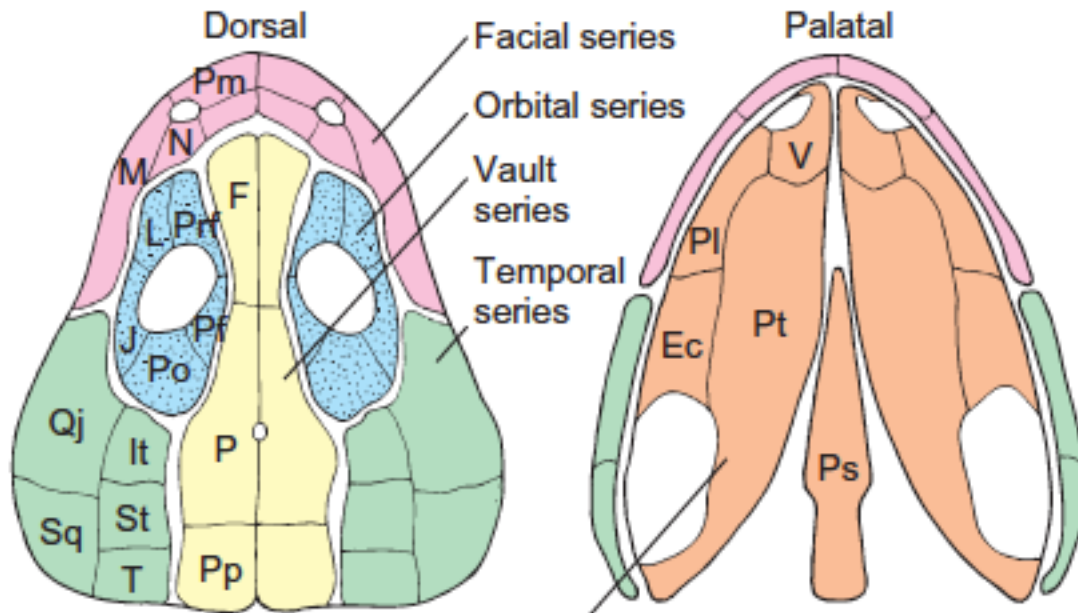
Arch	Sharks	Teleosts	Amphibians	Reptiles/Birds	Mammals
I	Meckel's cartilage	Articular <sup>a</sup>	Articular	Articular	Malleus <sup>b</sup>
	Palatoquadrate	Quadrate Epipterygoid	Quadrate Epipterygoid	Quadrate Epipterygoid	Incus <sup>b</sup> Alisphenoid
II	Hyomandibula	Hyomandibula Symplectic Interhyal	{ Stapes Extracolumella	Stapes Extracolumella	Stapes <sup>b</sup>
	Ceratohyal	Ceratohyal Hypohyal		Ceratohyal Hypohyal	Ceratohyal
	Basihyal	Basihyal		Body of hyoid	Body of hyoid
III	Pharyngobranchial	Pharyngobranchial Epibranchial Ceratobranchial Hypobranchial	Body of hyoid	Second horn of hyoid	Second horn of hyoid
	Epibranchial				
	Ceratobranchial				
	Hypobranchial				
IV	Branchial arch		Last horn and body of hyoid Laryngeal cartilages (?)	Last horn and body of hyoid Laryngeal cartilages (?)	Thyroid cartilages (?)
V	Branchial arch	Branchial arch	Laryngeal cartilages (?)	Laryngeal cartilages (?)	Laryngeal cartilages
VI	Branchial arch	Branchial arch	Not present	Not present	Not present
VII	Branchial arch	Branchial arch			

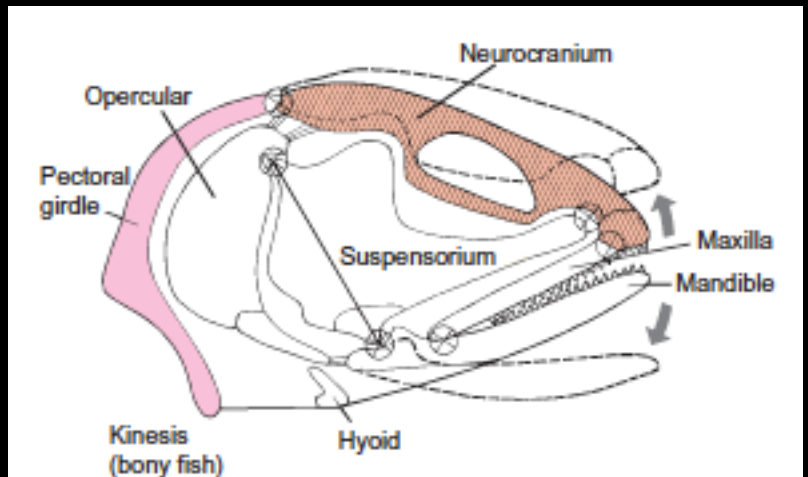
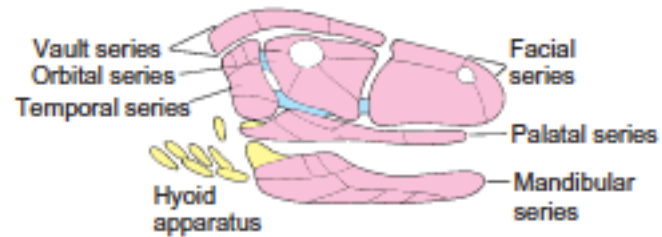
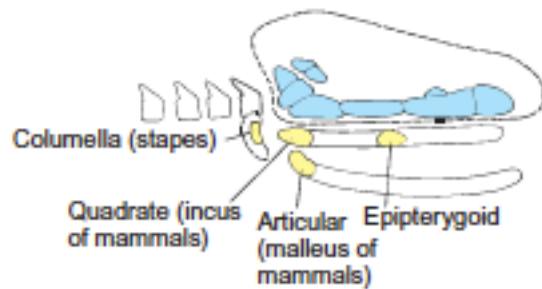
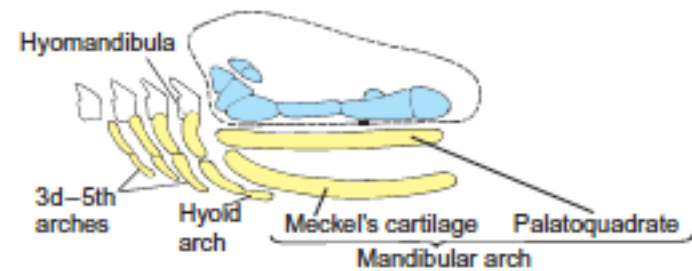
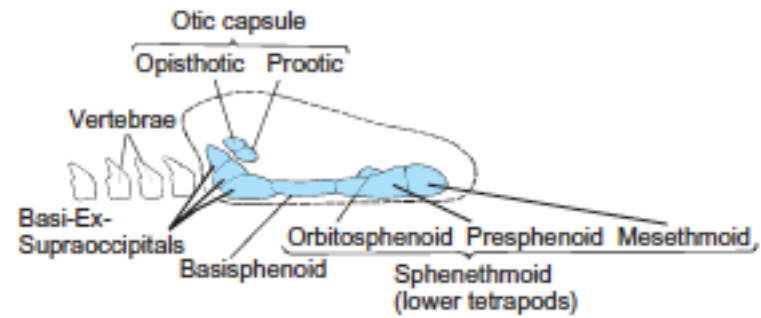




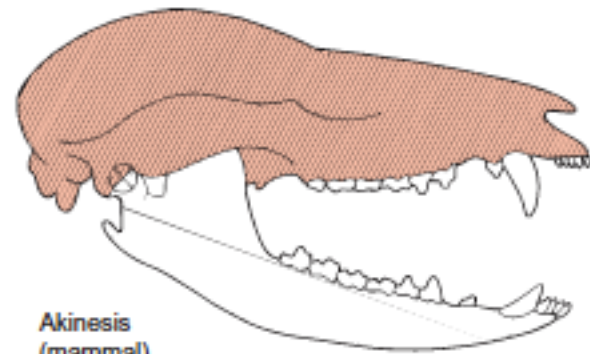
**TABLE 7.3** Major Dermal Bones of the Skull

		B R A I N C A S E			M A N D I B L E	
Facial Series	Orbital Series	Temporal Series	Vault Series	Palatal Series	Mandibular Series	
Premaxilla	Lacrima	Intertemporal	Frontal	Vomer	Lateral bones:	
Maxilla	Prefrontal	Supratemporal	Parietal	Palatine	Dentary (teeth)	
Nasals ( <i>septomaxilla</i> )	Postfrontal Postorbital	Tabular	Postparietal	Ectopterygoid	Splenials (2)	
	Jugal	Squamosal Quadratojugal		Pterygoid Parasphenoid ( <i>unpaired</i> )	Angular Surangular  Medial bones: <i>Prearticular</i> <i>Coronoids</i>	





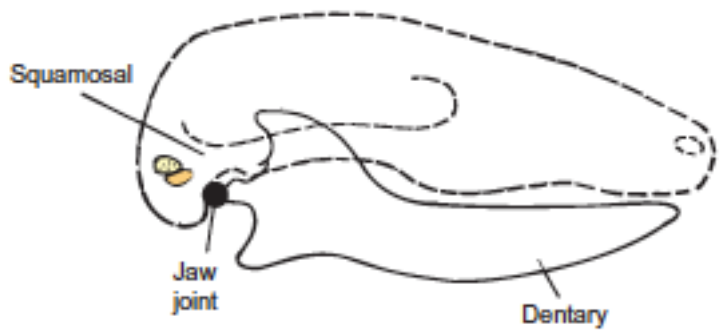
(a)



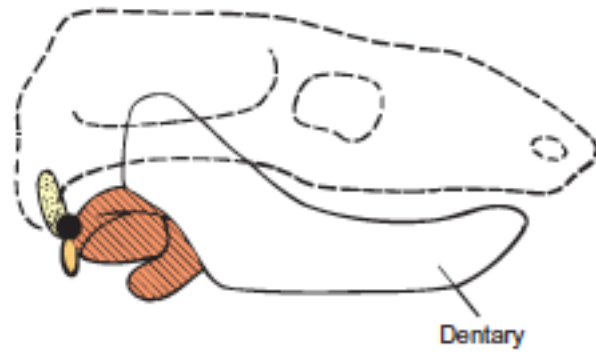
(b)



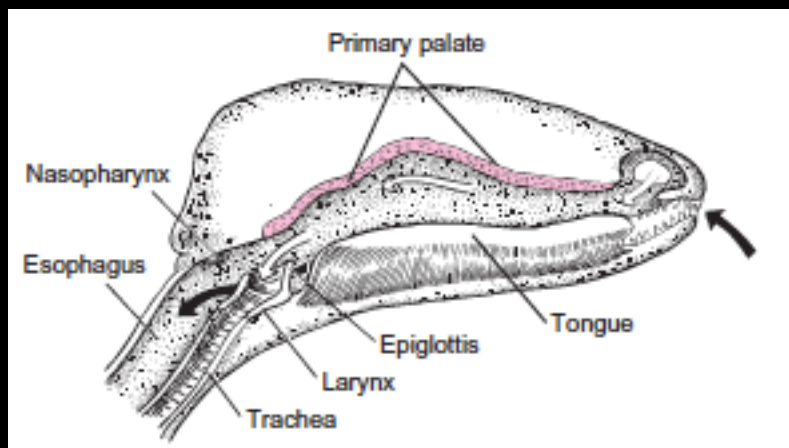
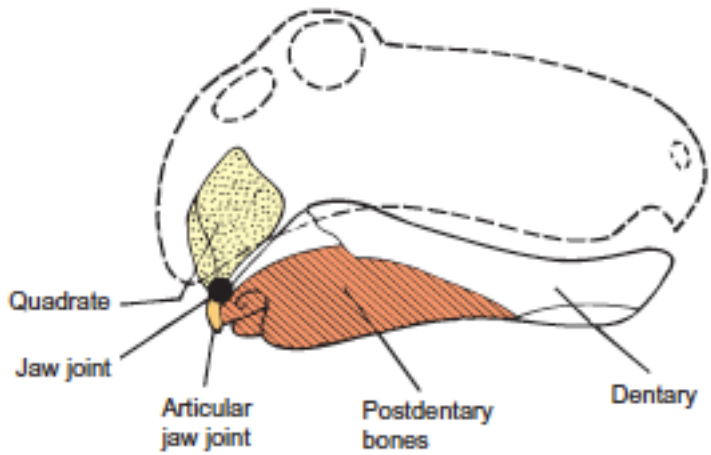
Early mammal



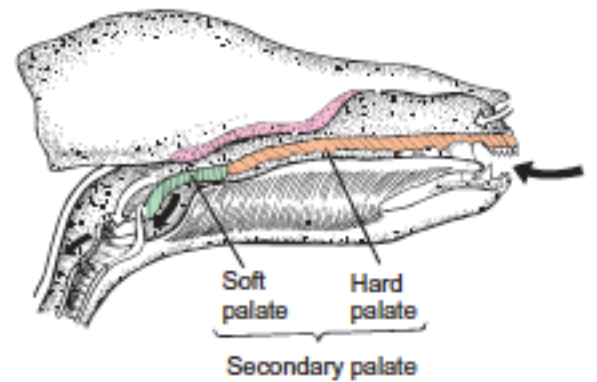
Therapsid



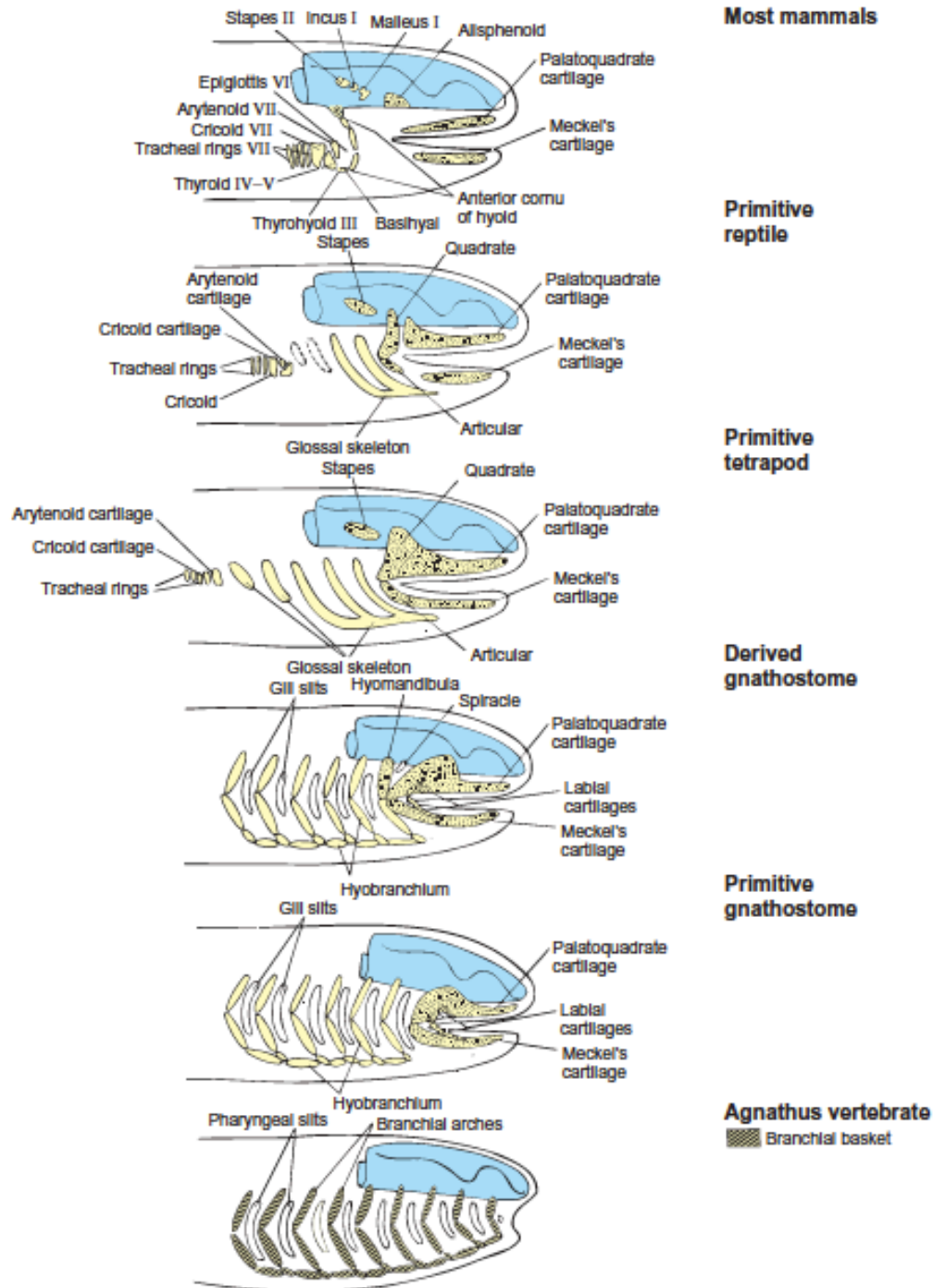
Pelycosaur

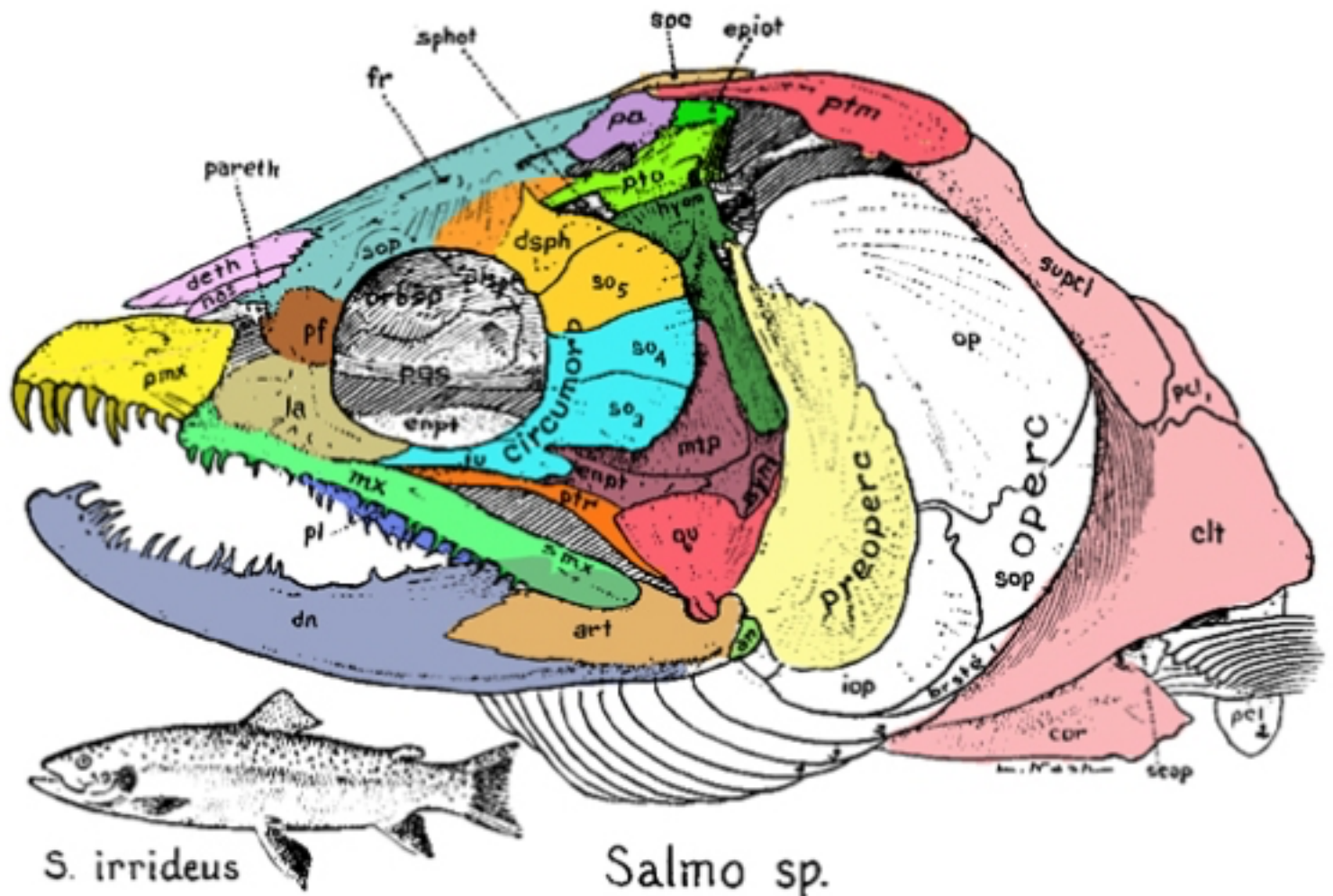


(a) Pelycosaur



(b) Mammals





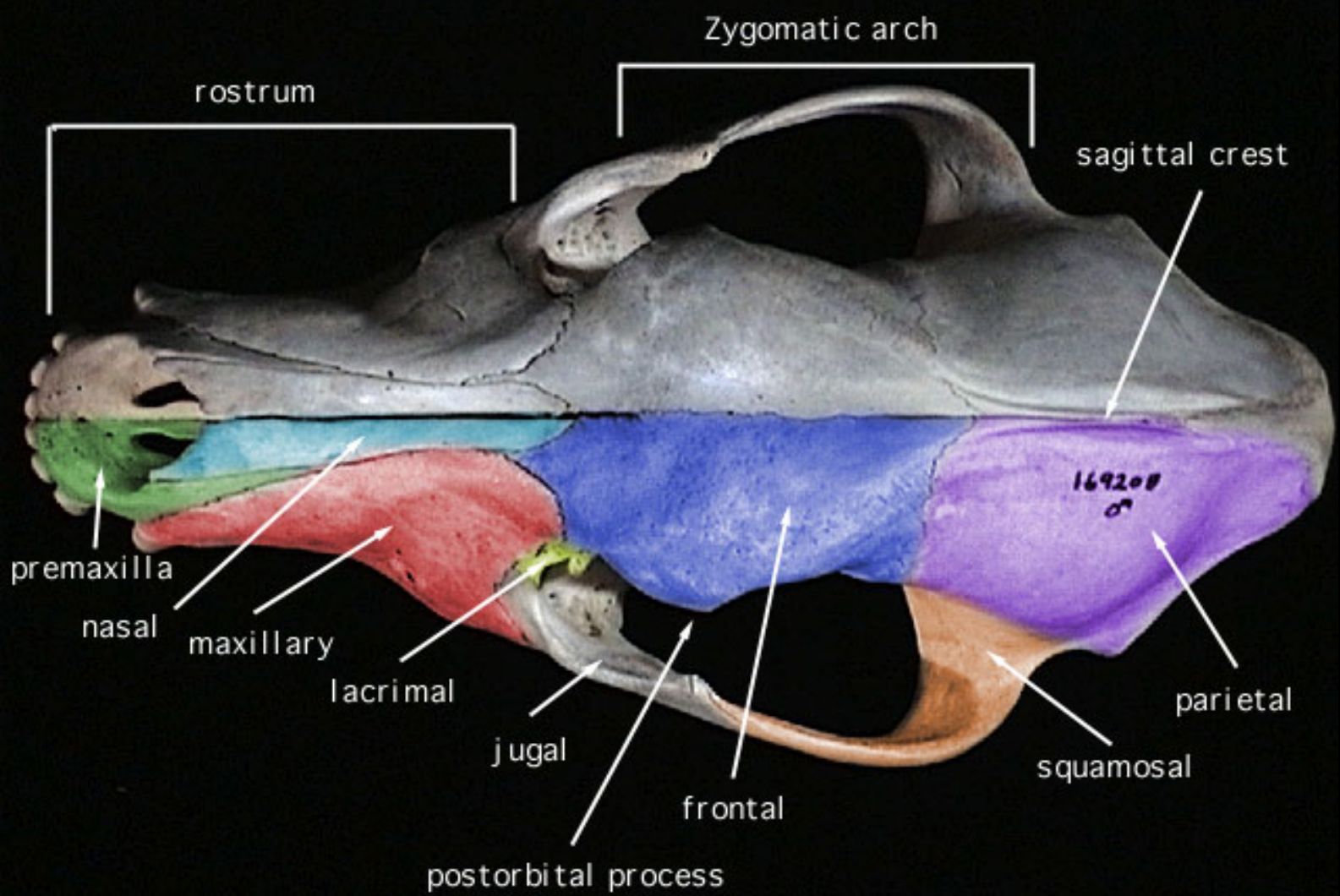


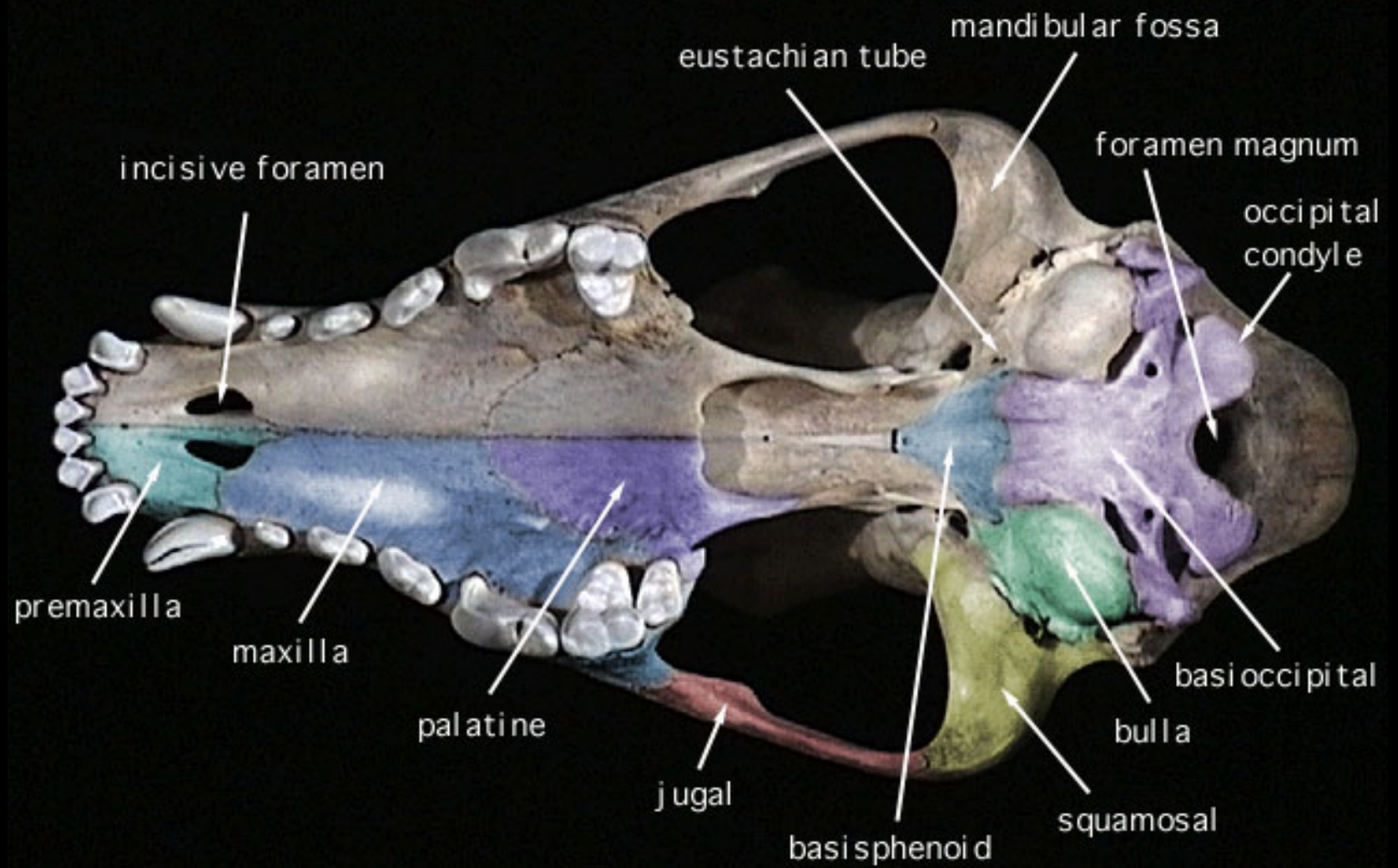




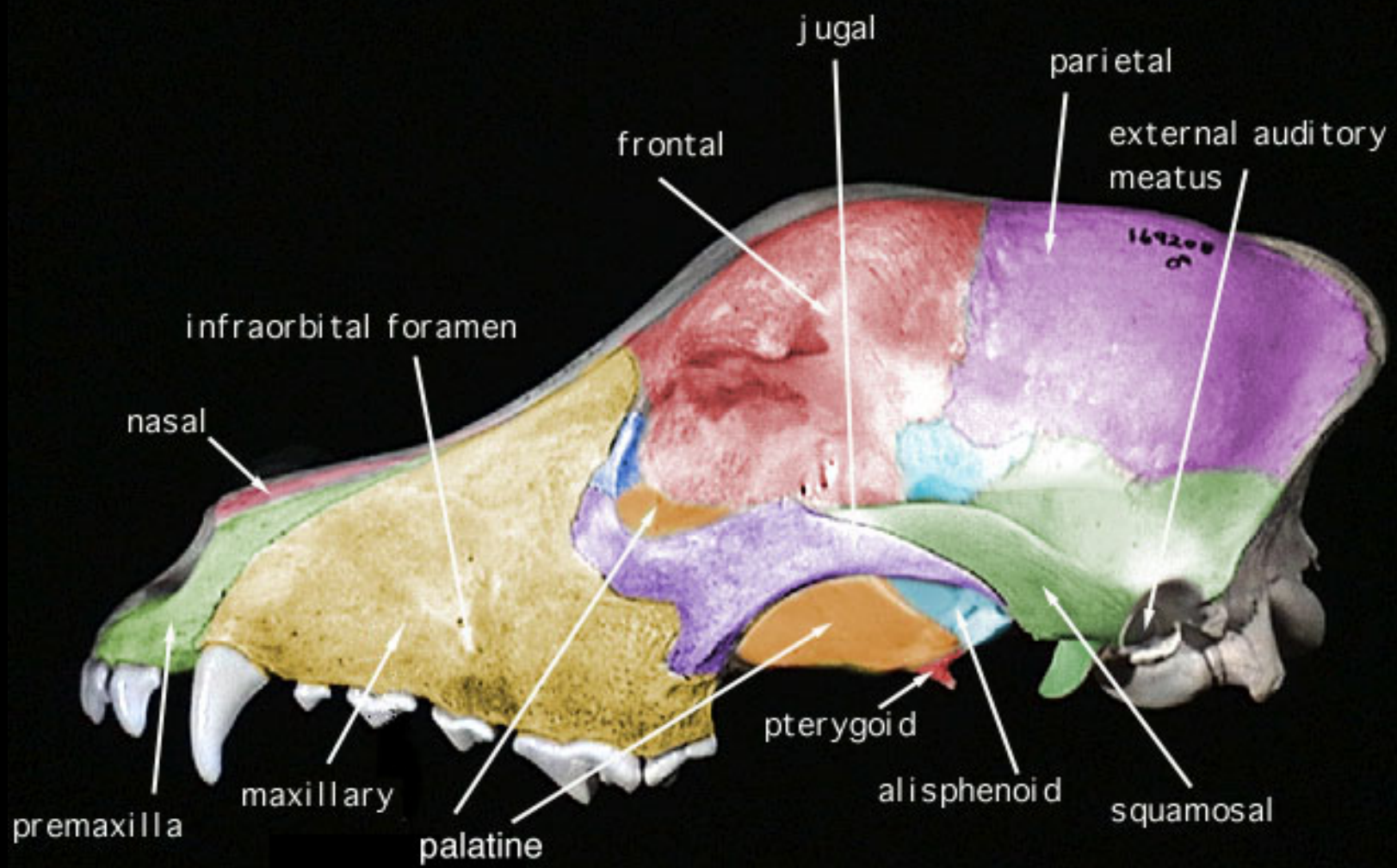


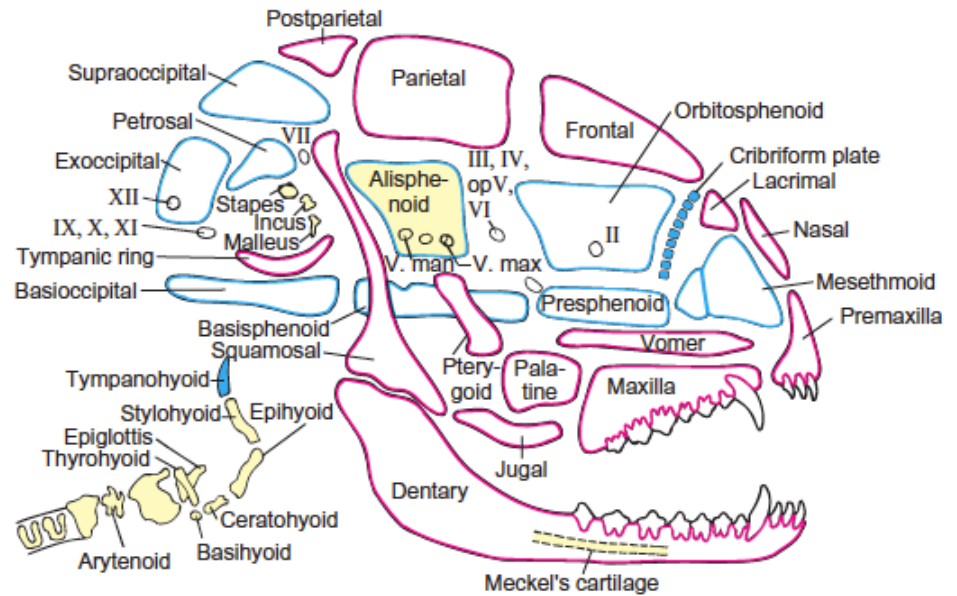
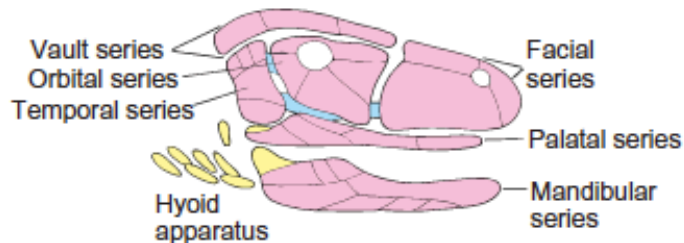
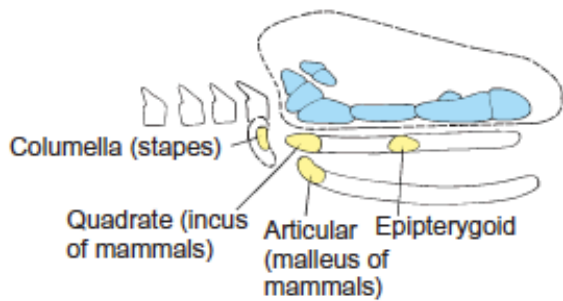
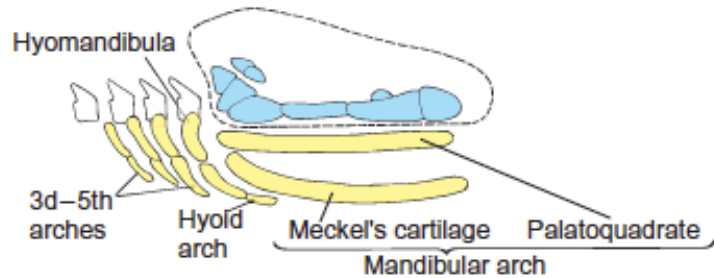
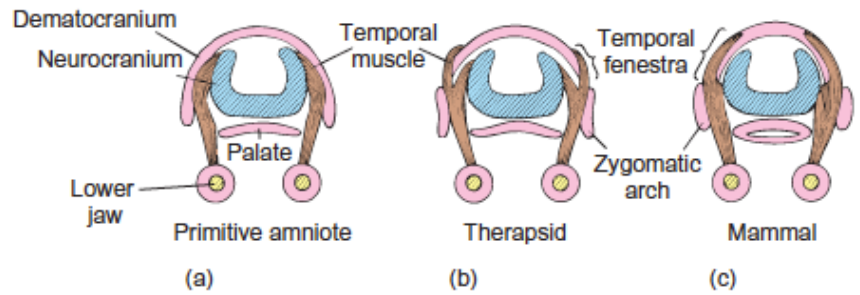
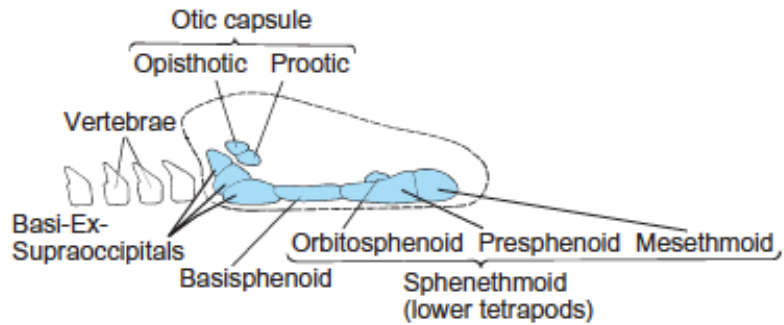


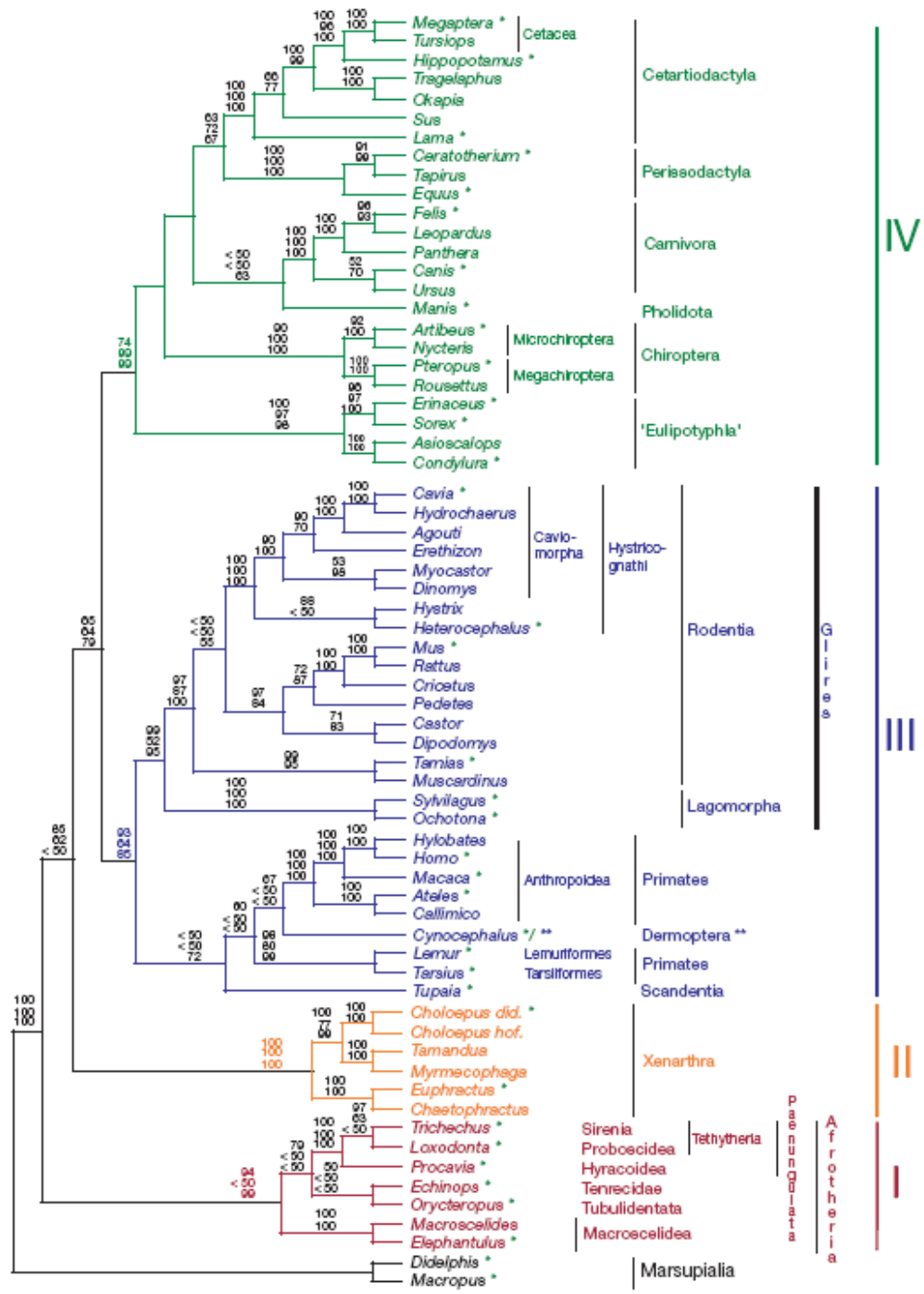


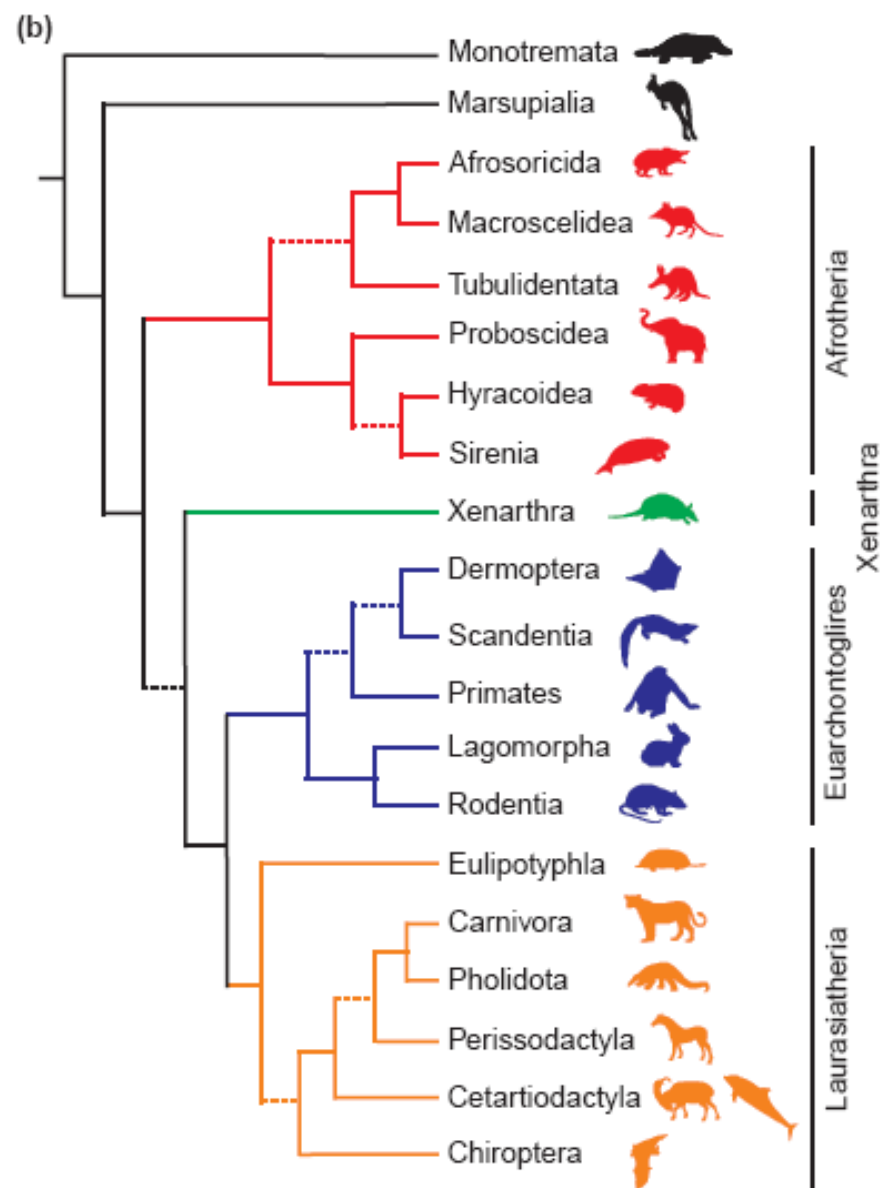
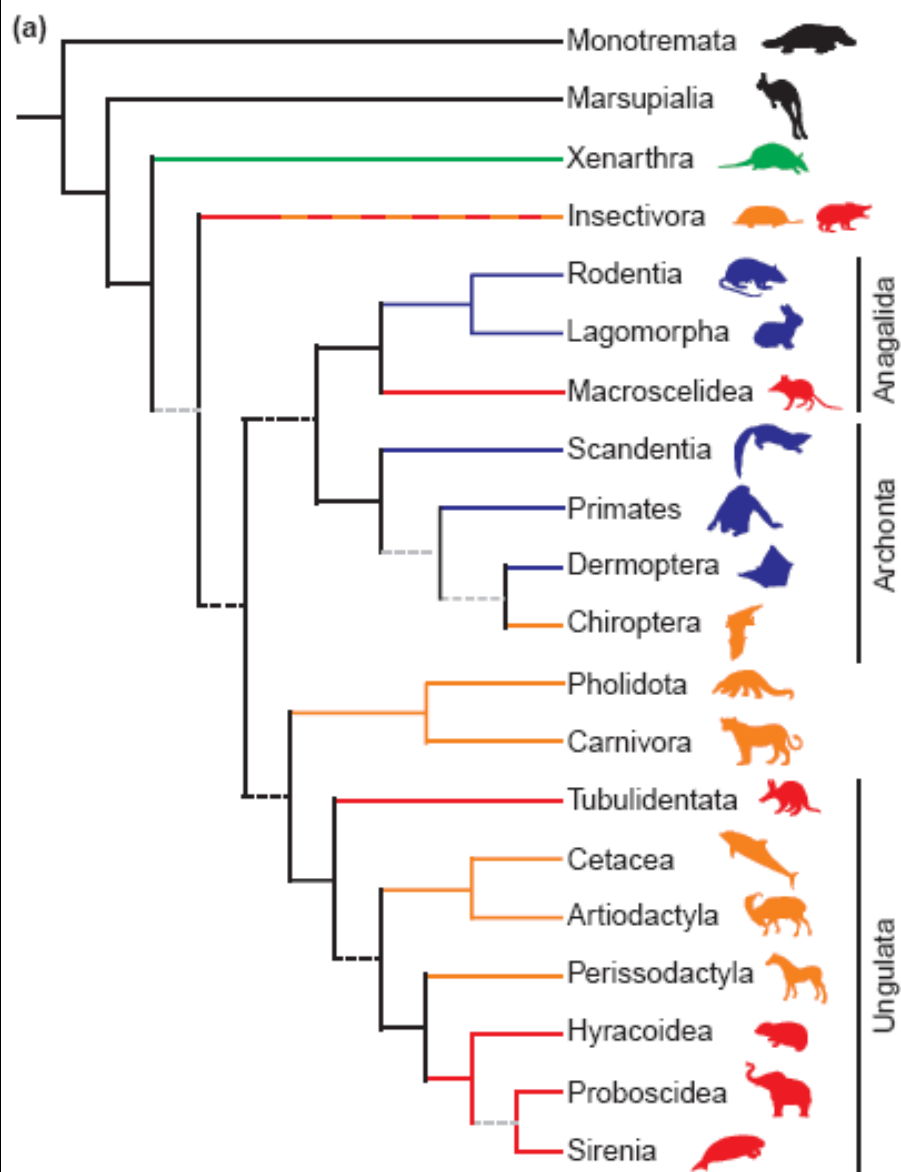


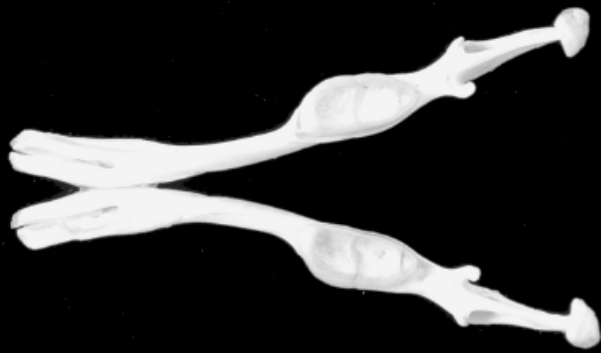
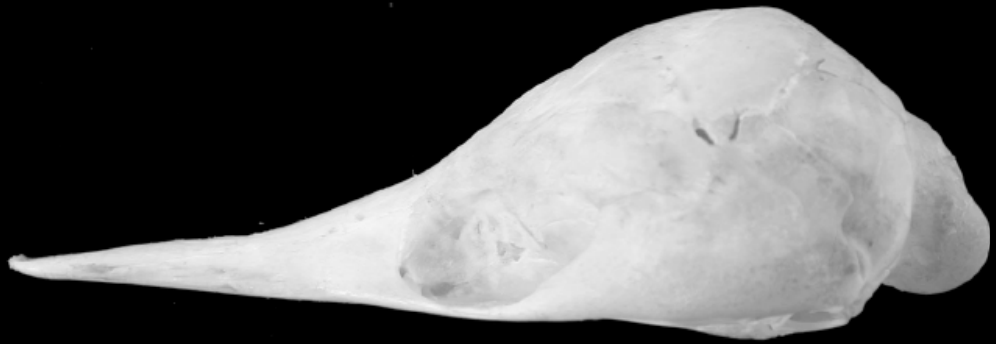
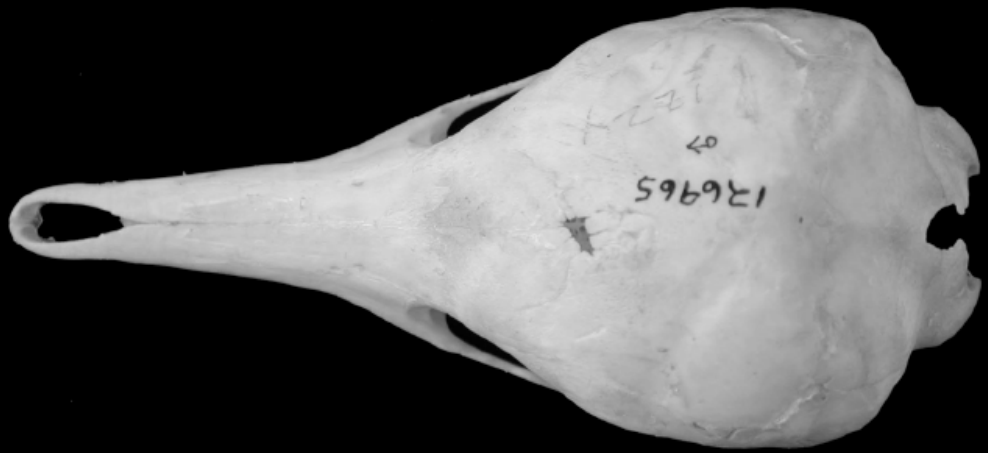












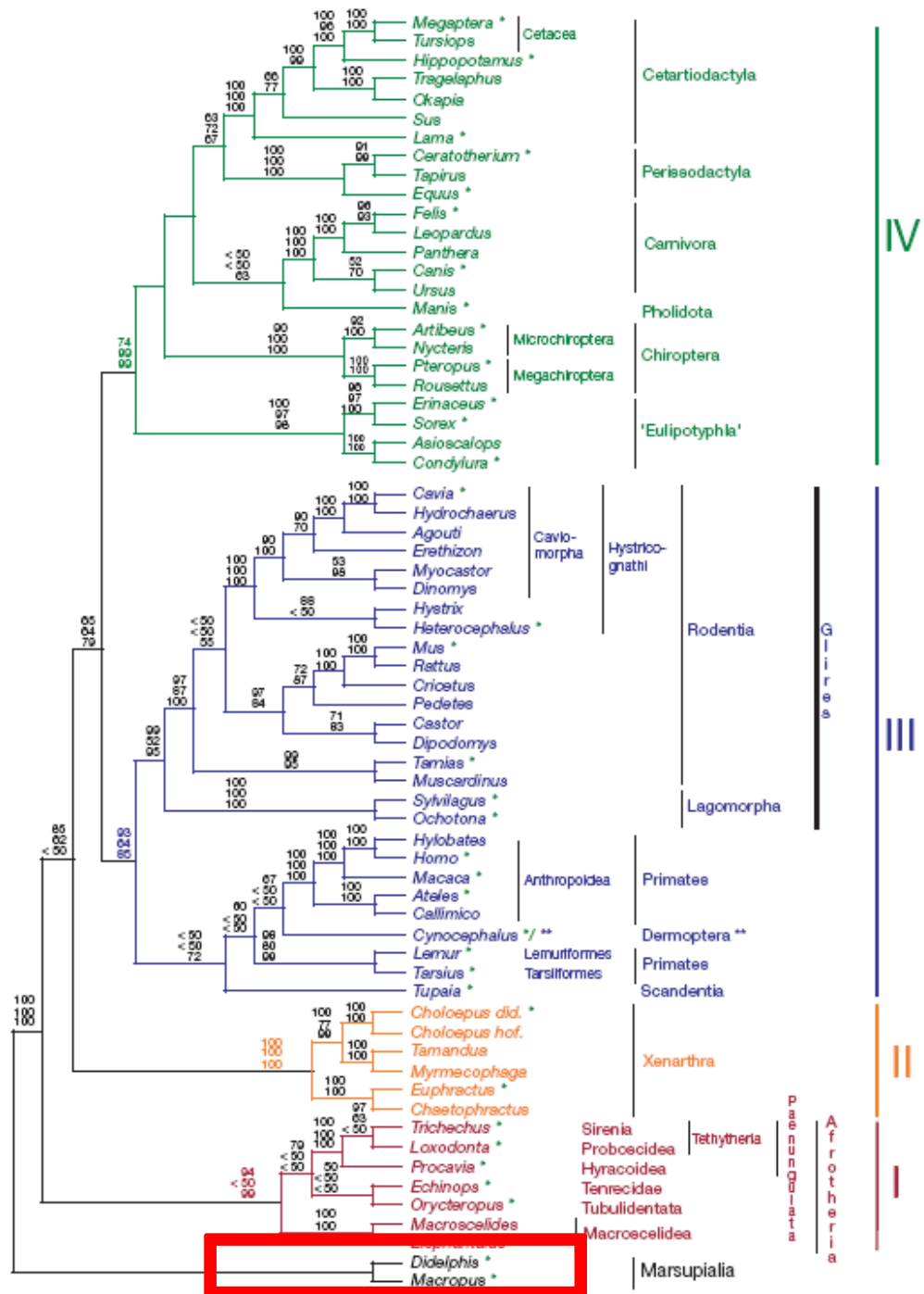


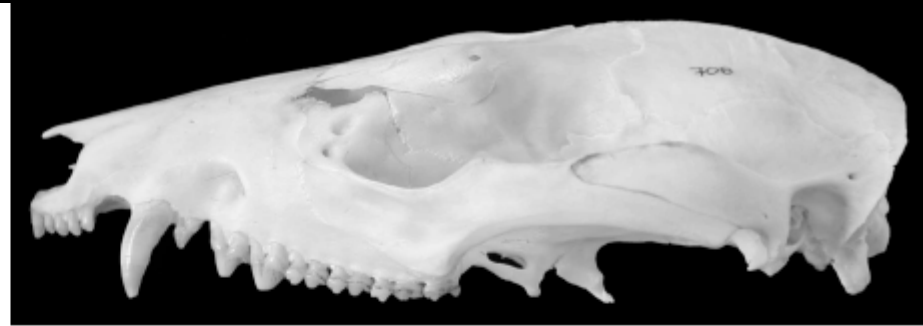
## Não THERIA

- Molar primitivo, perdido na fase adulta
- ovíparo
- sem pavilhão
- músculo detrahens
- mamilos não estão presentes
- articulação mesotarsal astrágalo ao lado do calcâneo sem projeção
- elementos ventrais da cintura escapular bem desenvolvidos: coracóide anterior, interclavícula
- espinha reduzida, s/ acrômio

## THERIA

- molar tribosfênico
- vivíparo
- cóclea com 2 ½ voltas
- pavilhão auditivo externo
- abertura da boca, músculo digástrico
- mamilos
- articulação crurotarsal
- astrágalo sobre o calcâneo
- calcâneo estendido posteriormente formando um projeção calcanear
- redução dos elementos ventrais da cintura escapular
- espinha escapular, acrômio bem desenvolvido
- clavícula articulada com acrômio
- fossa supraespinosa

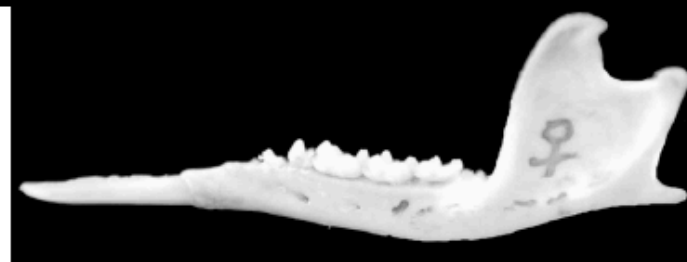




*Didelphis* (common opossum)



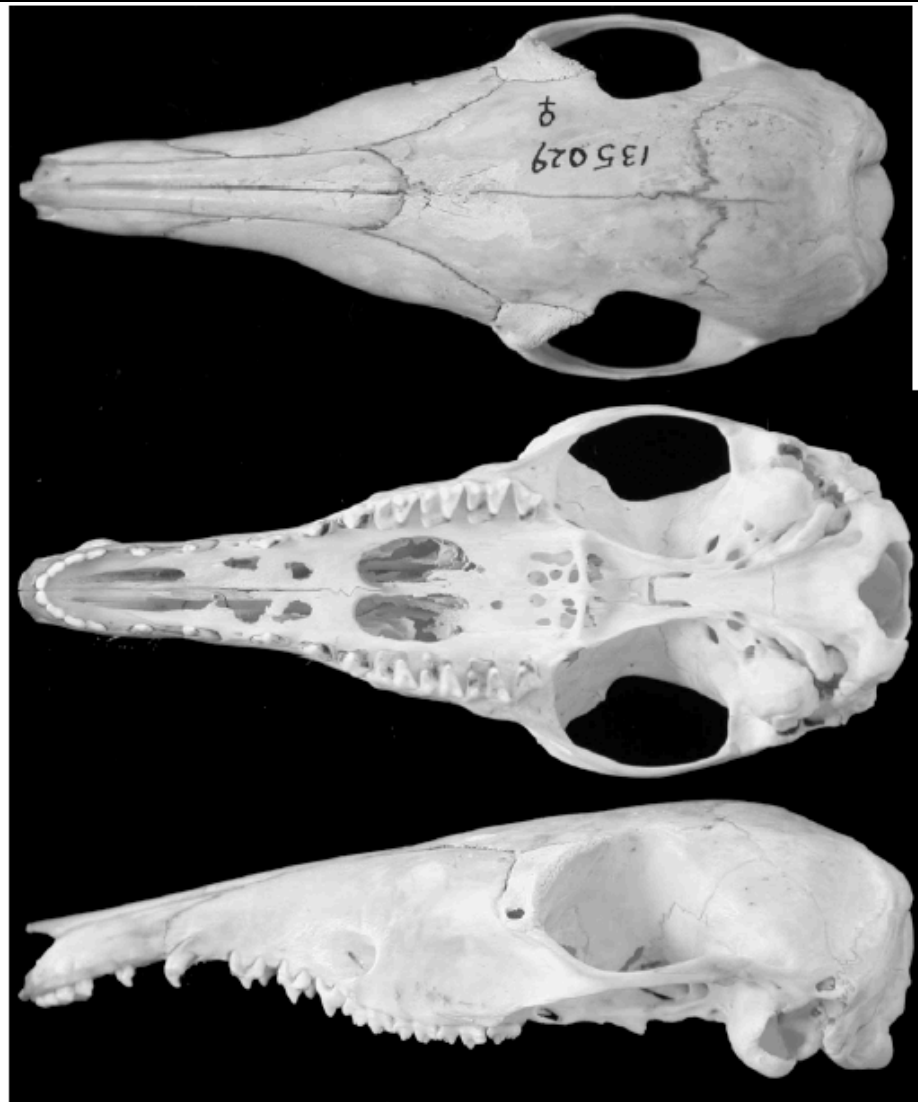
Peruvian rat opossum, *Lestoros inca*



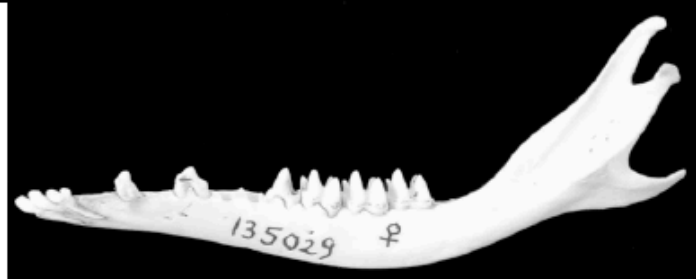
Chilean rat opossum, *Rhyncholestes raphanurus*



above: bandicoot, *Isodon obesulus*



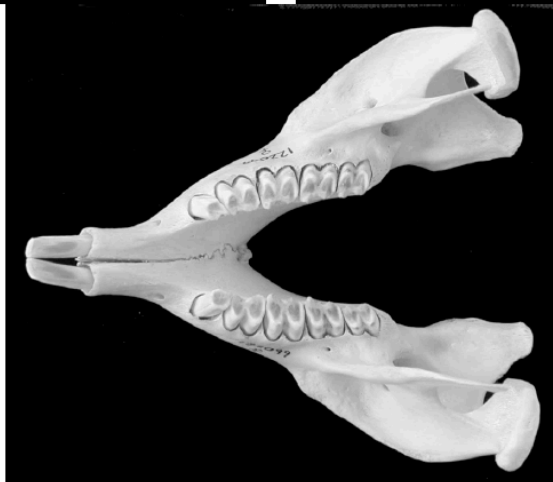
right: bandicoot, *Perameles gunni*







marsupial "cat" (quoll), *Dasyurus maculatus*



hairy-nosed wombat, *Lasiorhinus latifrons*



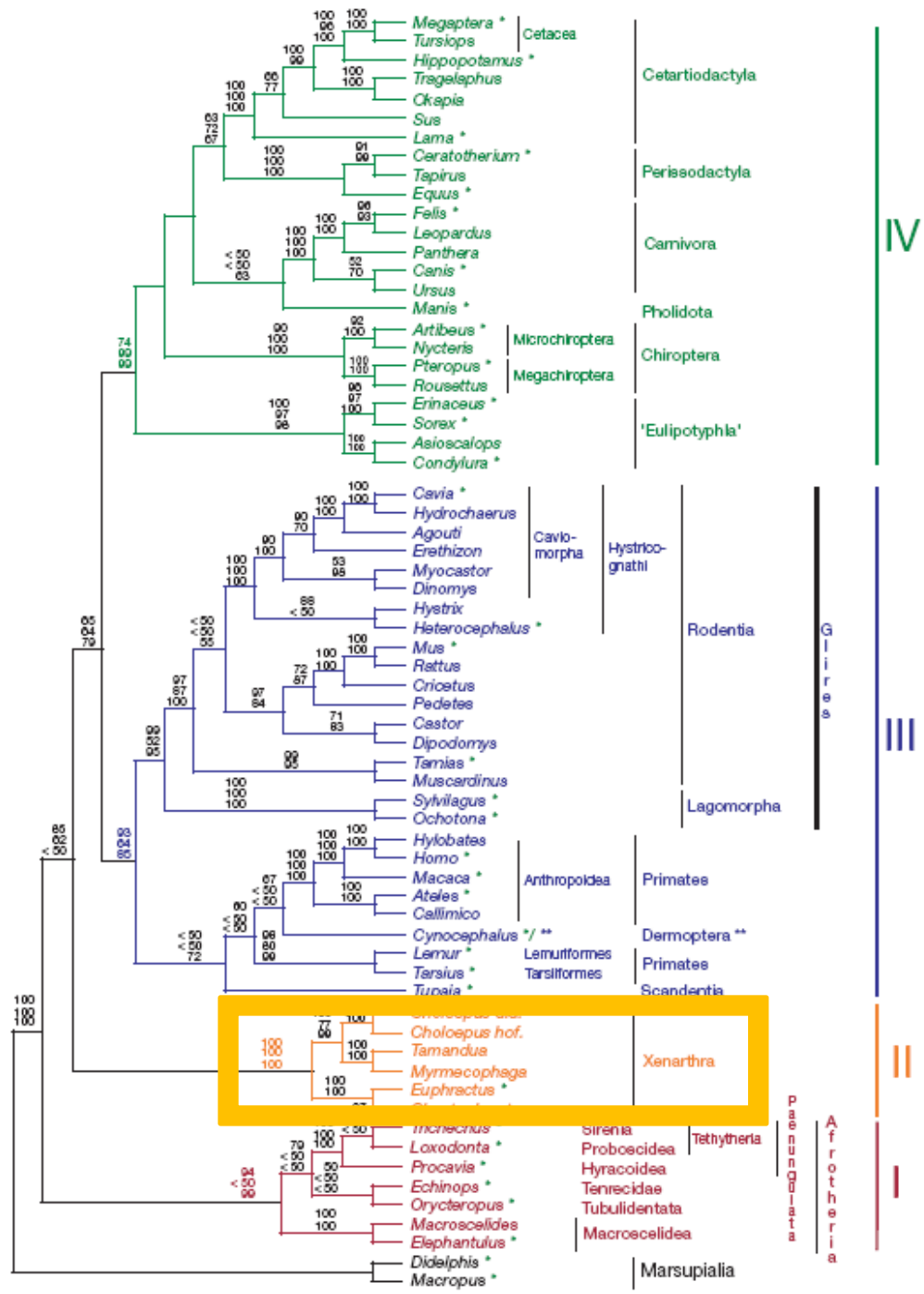
bettong, *Bettongia cuniculus*

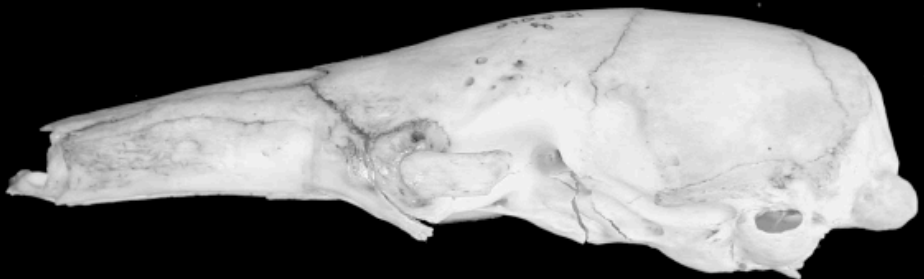
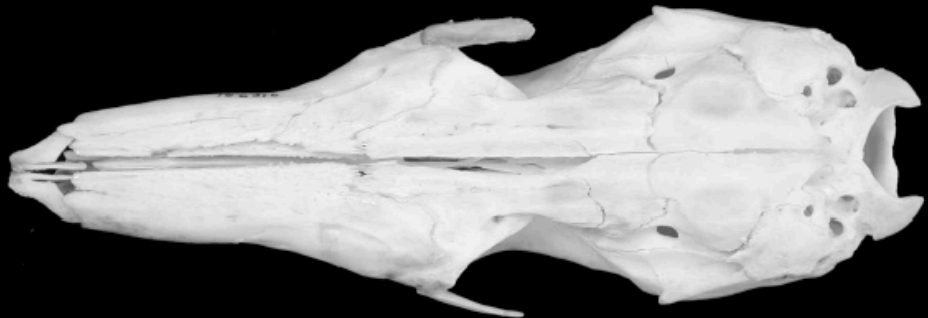
## Marsupiais

- torção no dentário
- Margens do nasal em forma de diamante
- sem bula (se pres., não homóloga)
- barra pós-orbital sempre ausente
- troca apenas o último premolar
- 3P/4M
- com ossos epi-púbicos

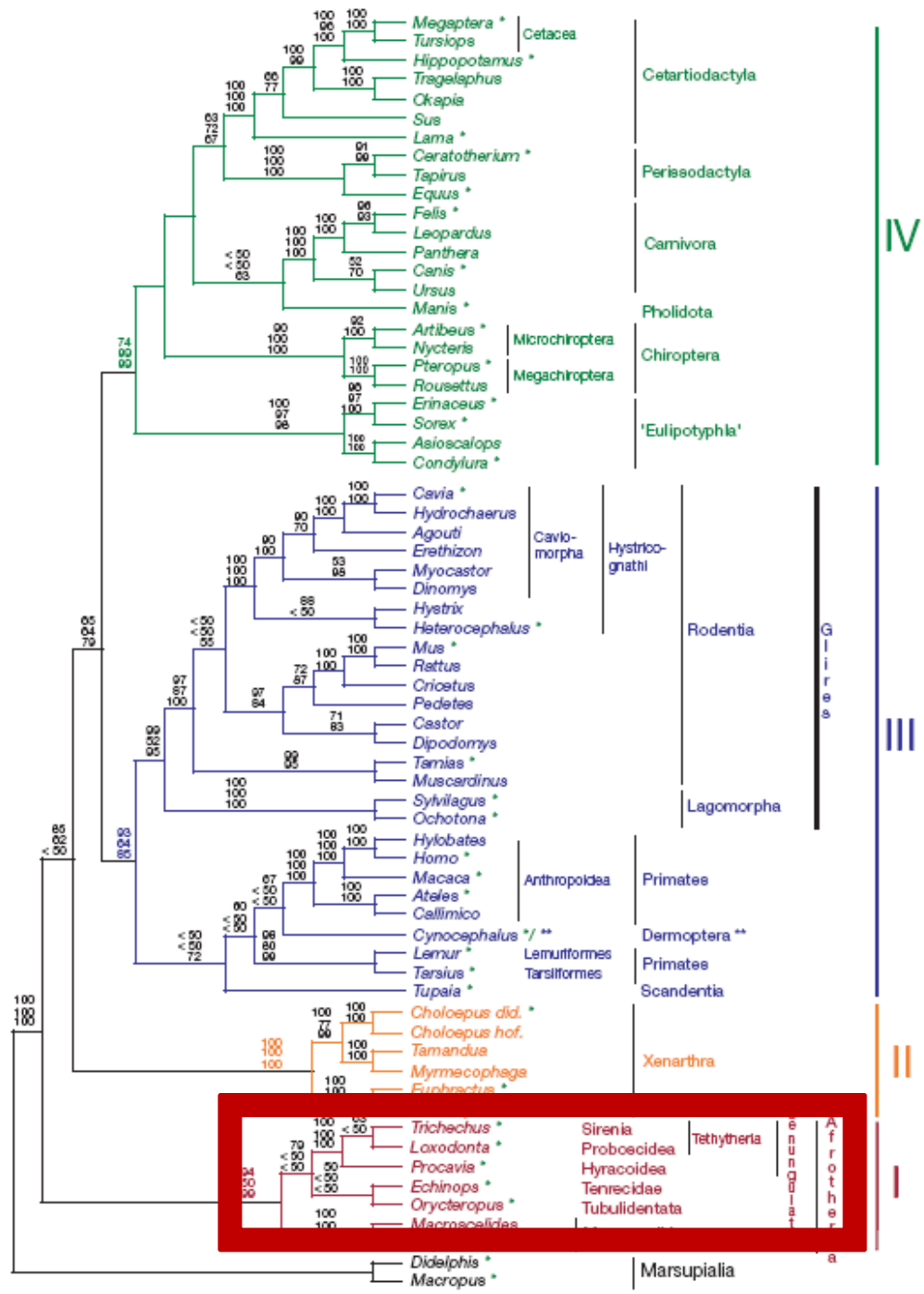
## Placentários

- sem torção no dentário
- próx. frontal, nasal com margens paralelas retangulares
- bula auditiva
- barra pós-orbital pres. ou não
- difiodontia total
- fórmula dental: 4P/3M
- sem ossos epi-púbicos









IV

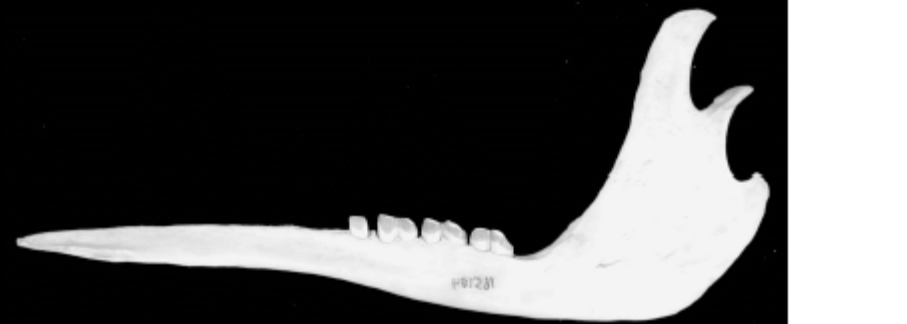
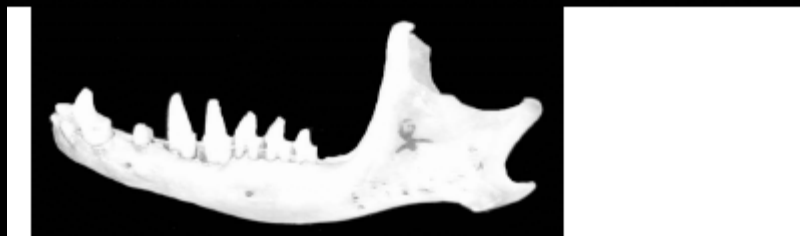
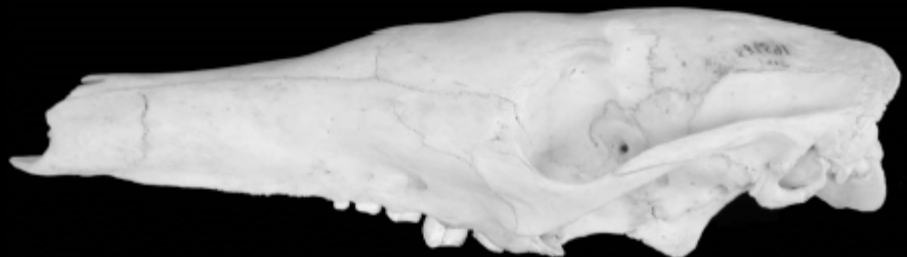
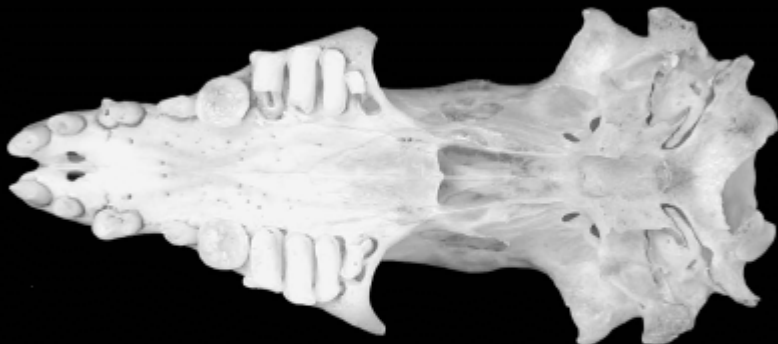
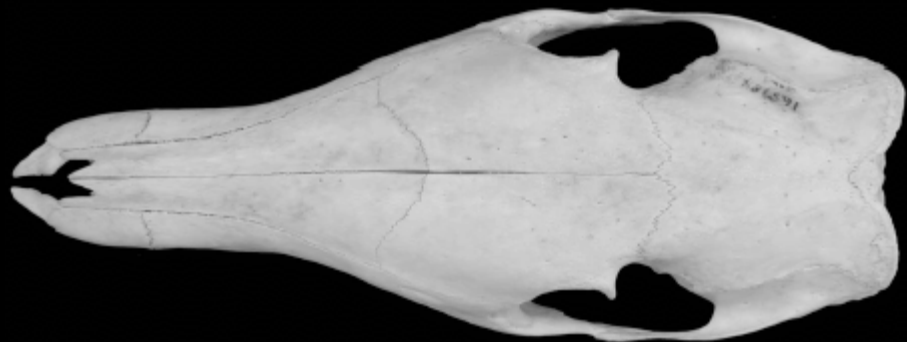
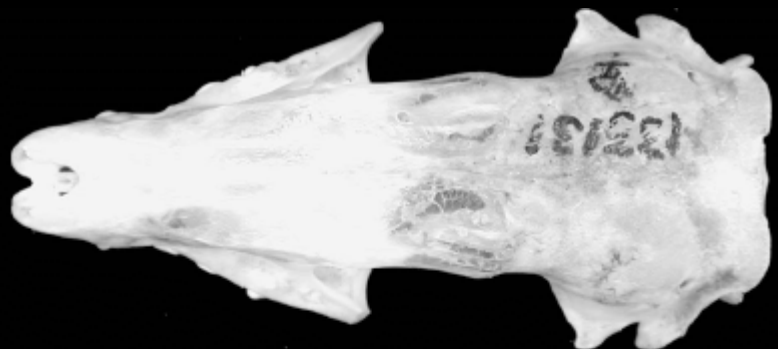
G i r e a s

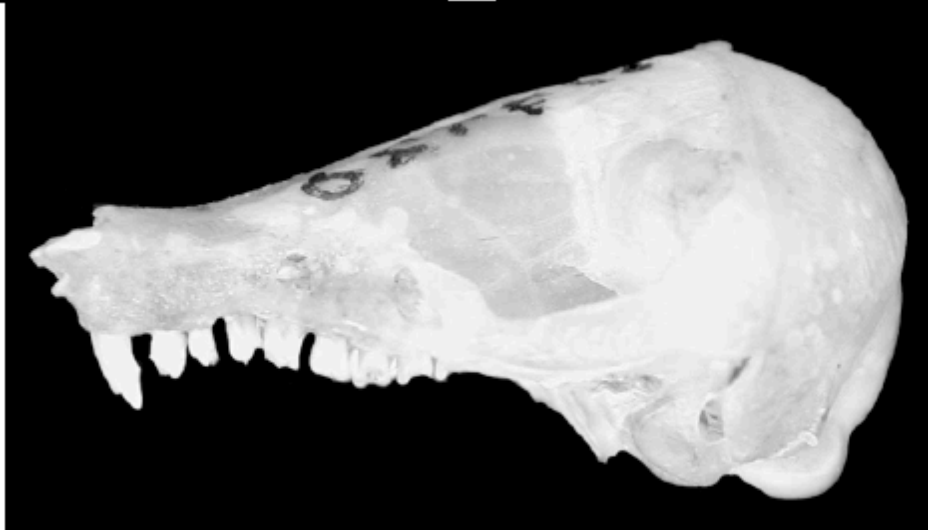
III

II

Tethytheria  
Sirenia  
Proboscidea  
Hyracoidea  
Tenrecidae  
Tubulidentata

a

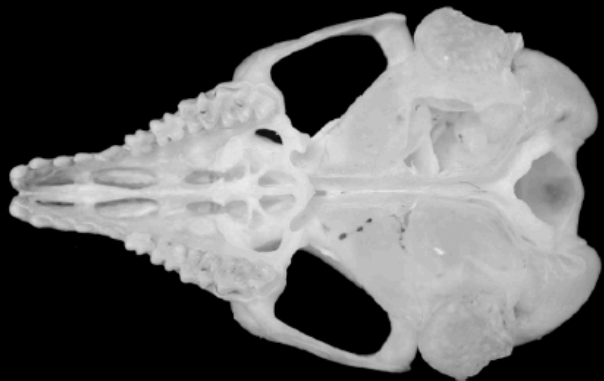




Cape golden mole, *Chrysochloris asiatica*

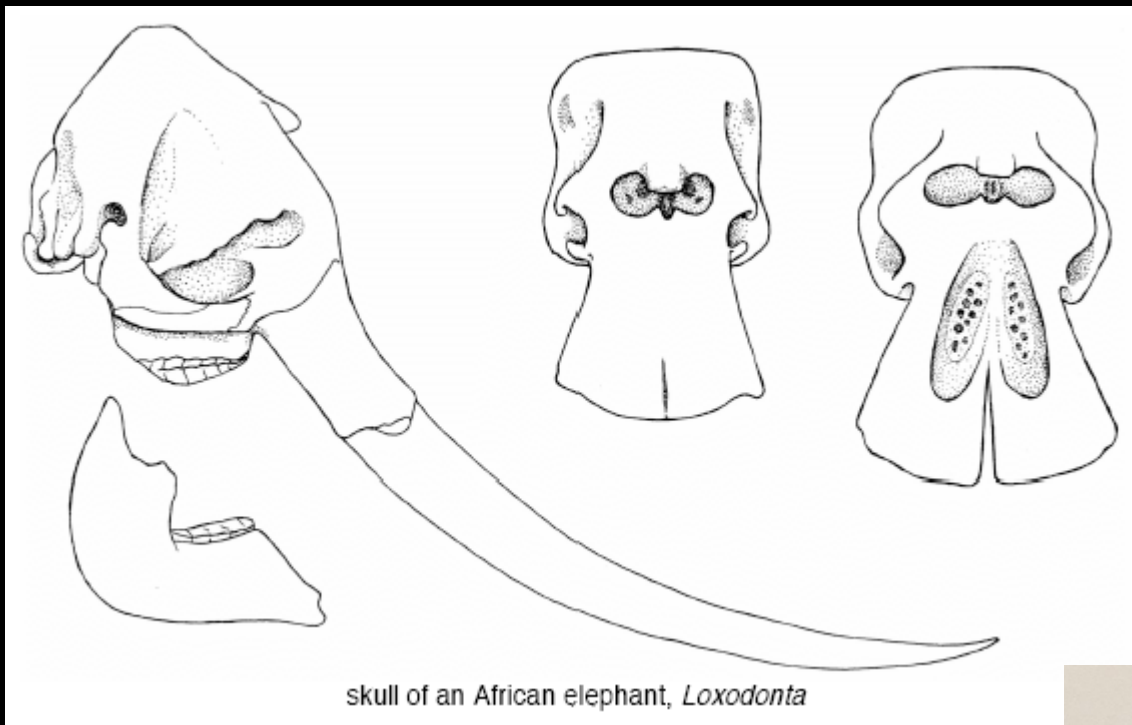


*Eremitalpa granti* (Grant's desert golden mole)

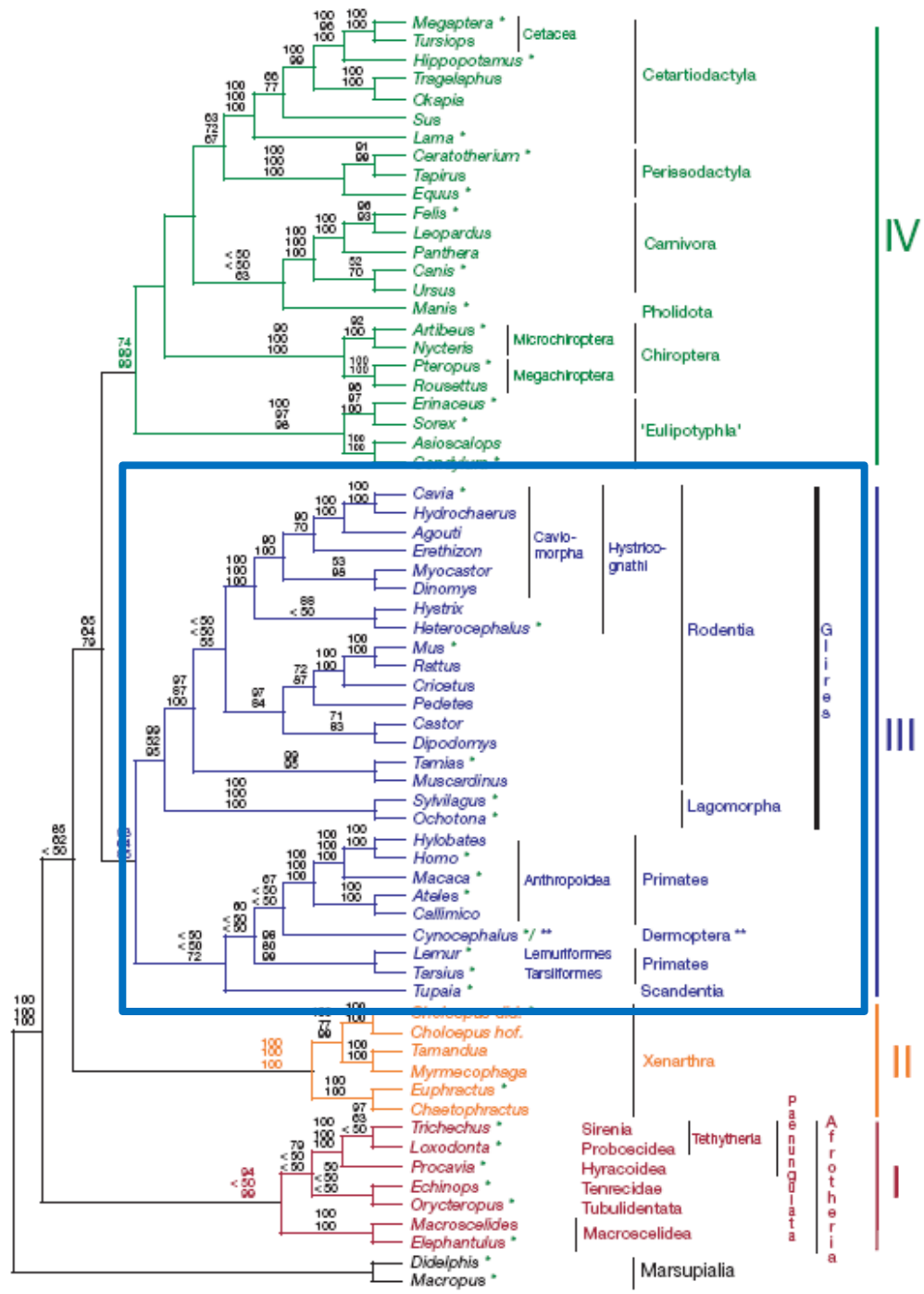


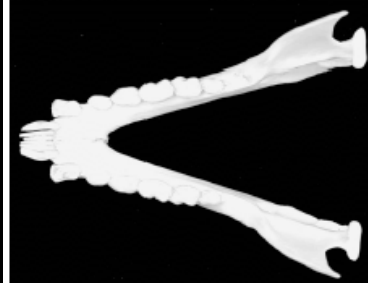
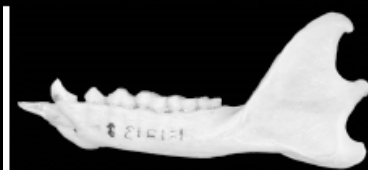
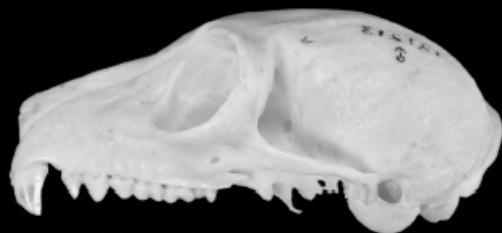
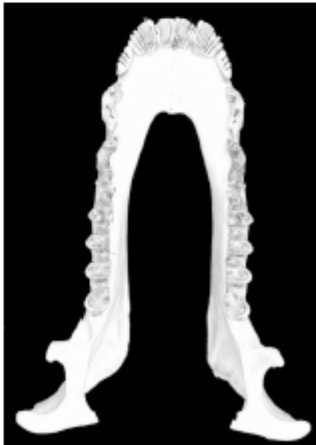
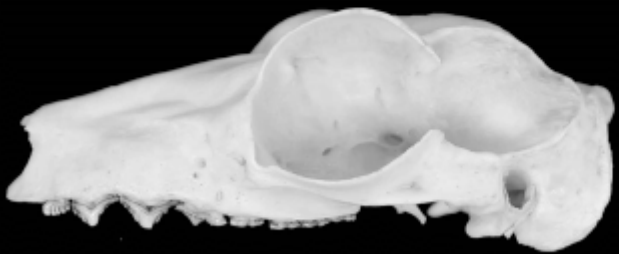
short-eared elephant shrew,  
*Macroscelides proboscideus*

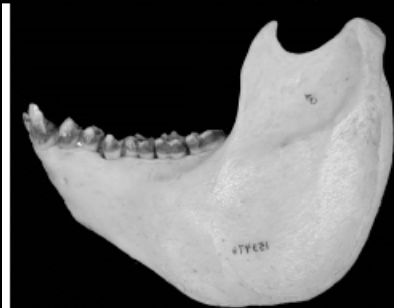
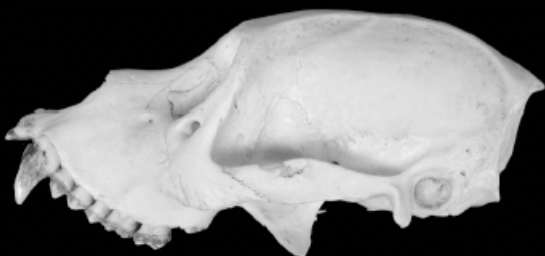
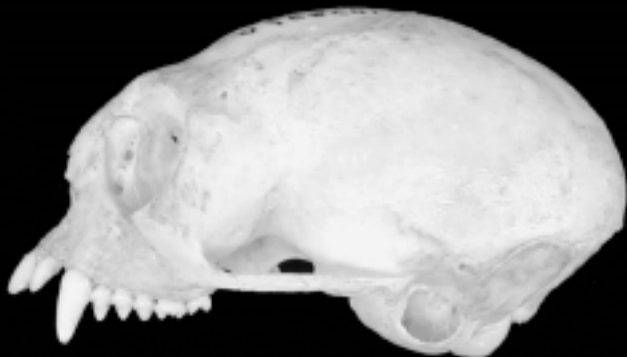
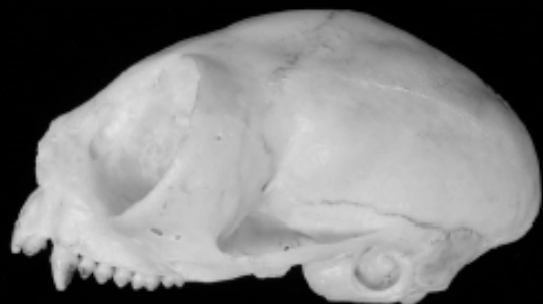
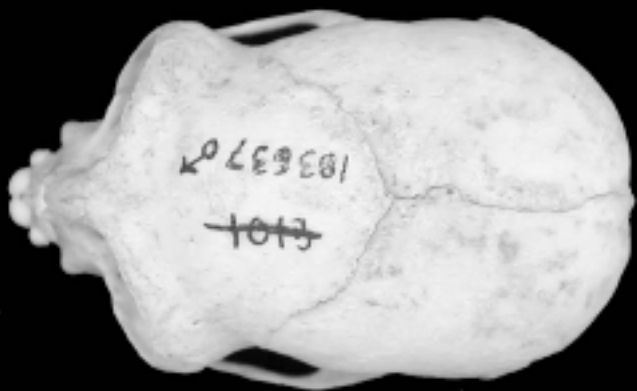
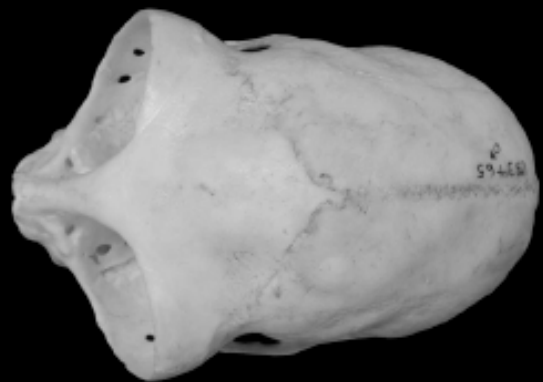
rock hyrax, *Procavia capensis*

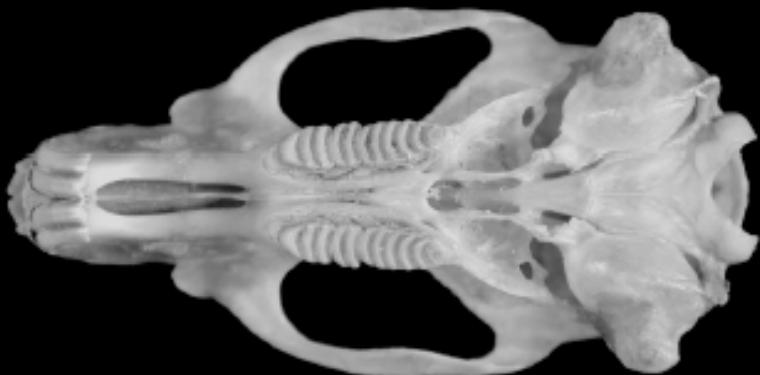
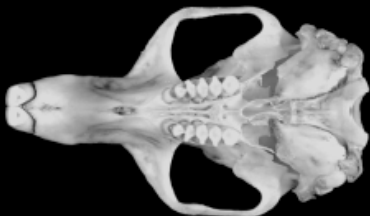
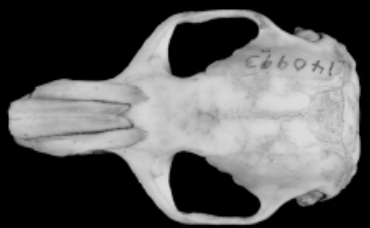
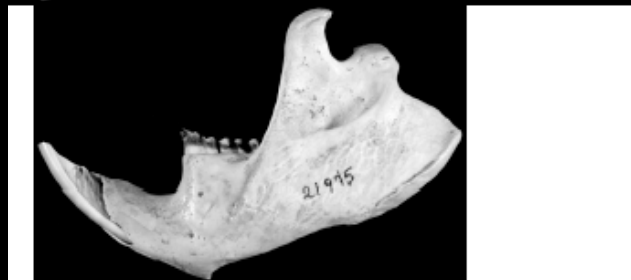
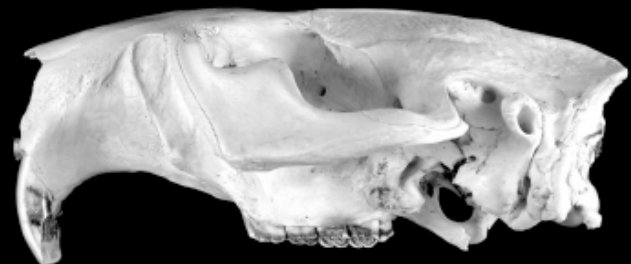


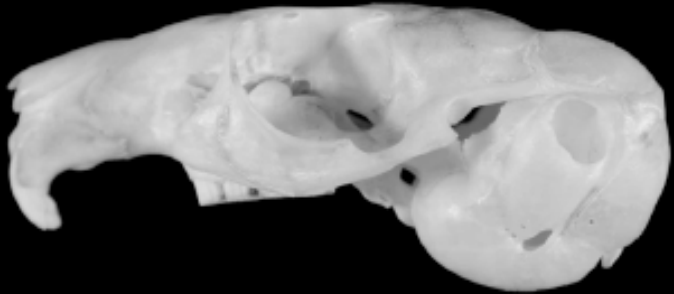
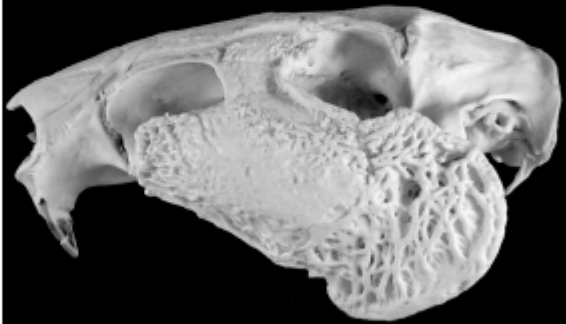
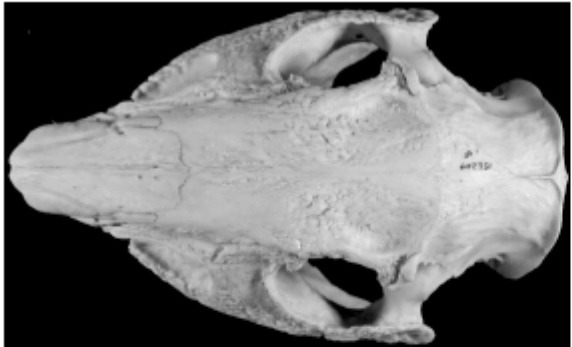




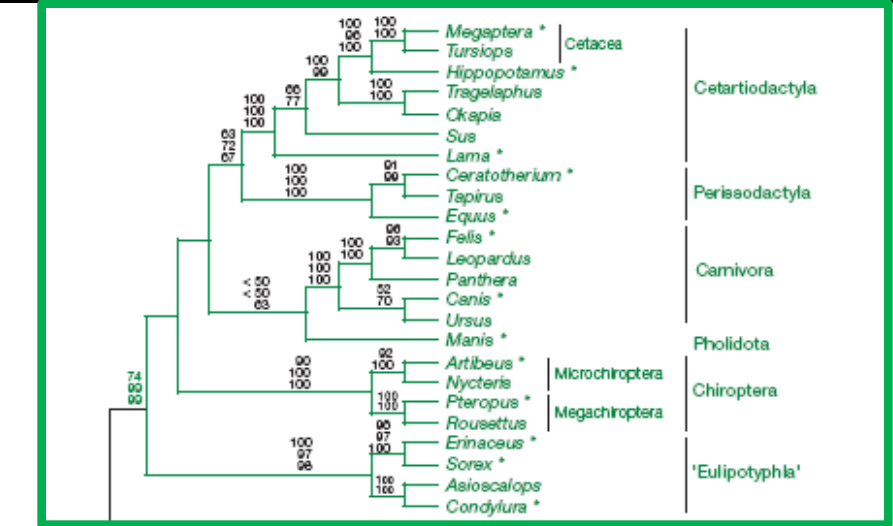




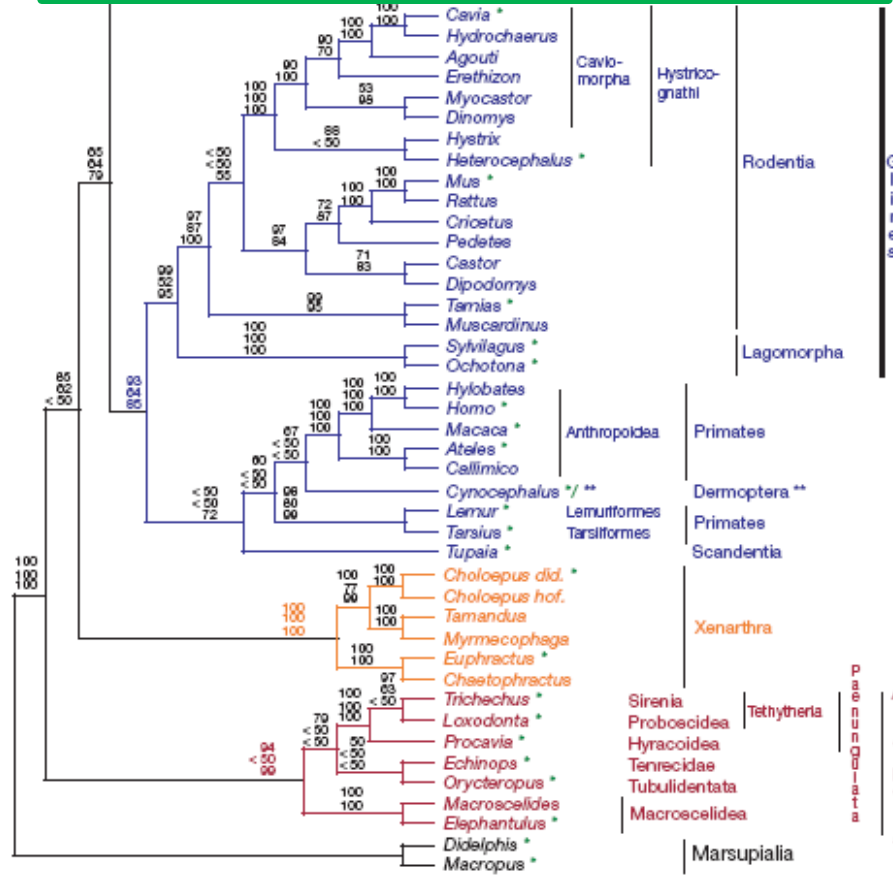








IV



Glires

III

Placentalia

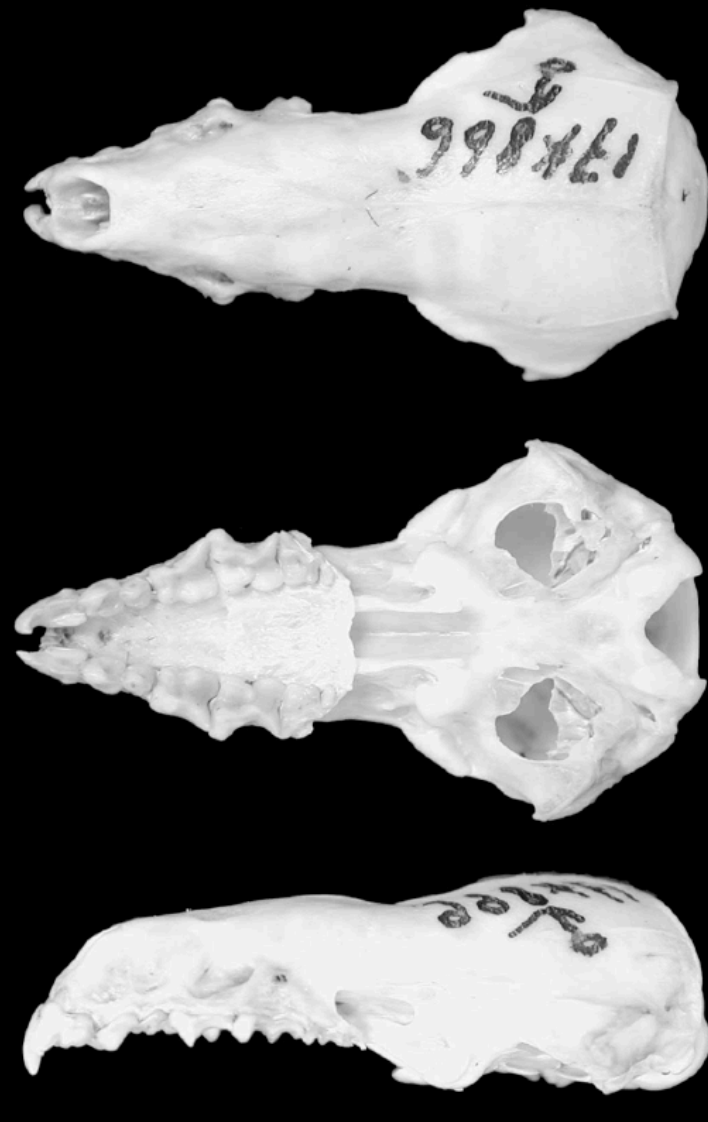
Afrotheria

II

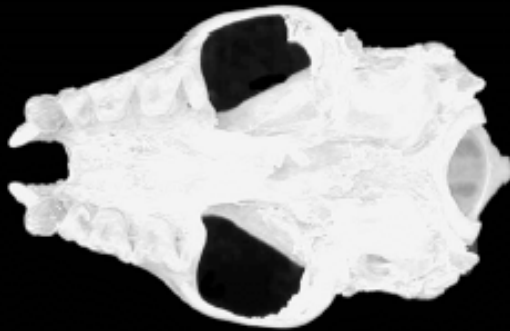
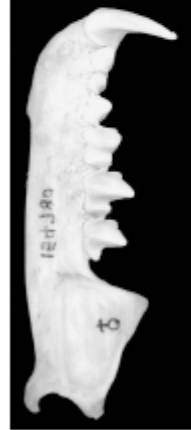
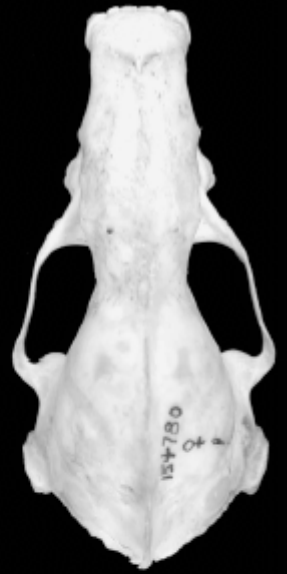
I

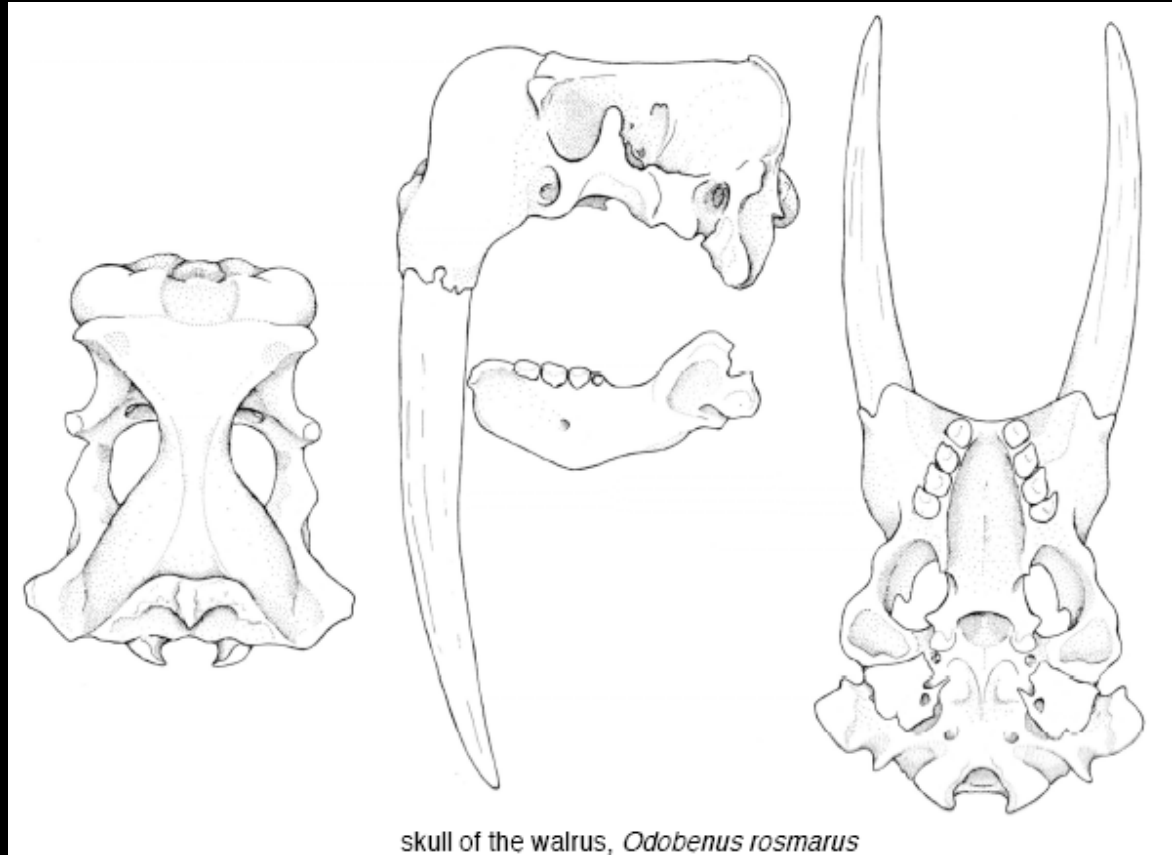
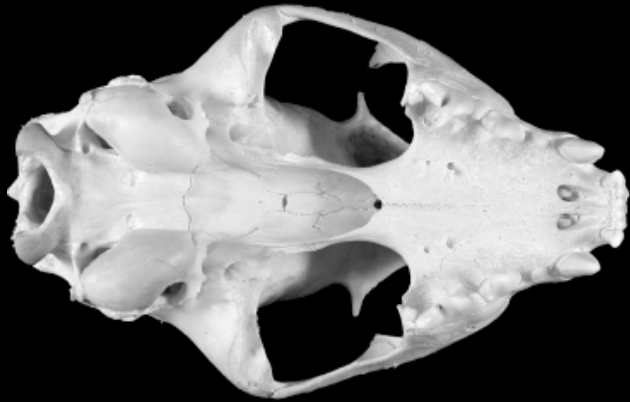
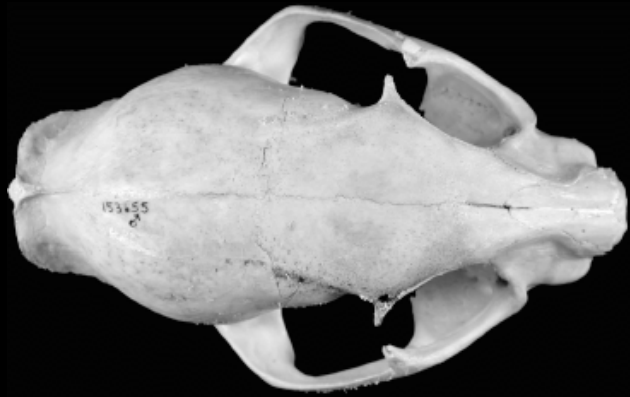


skull of the European hedgehog, *Erinaceus europaeus*

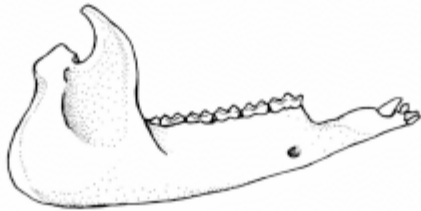
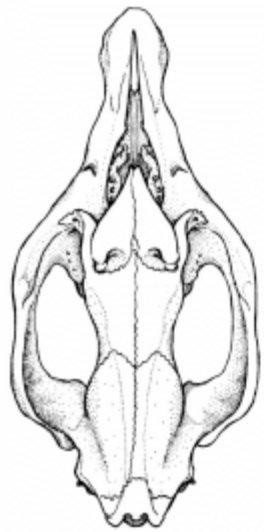


mole shrew, *Anourosorex squamipes*

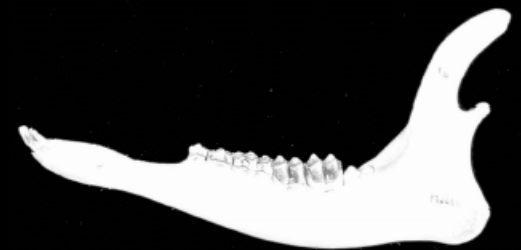




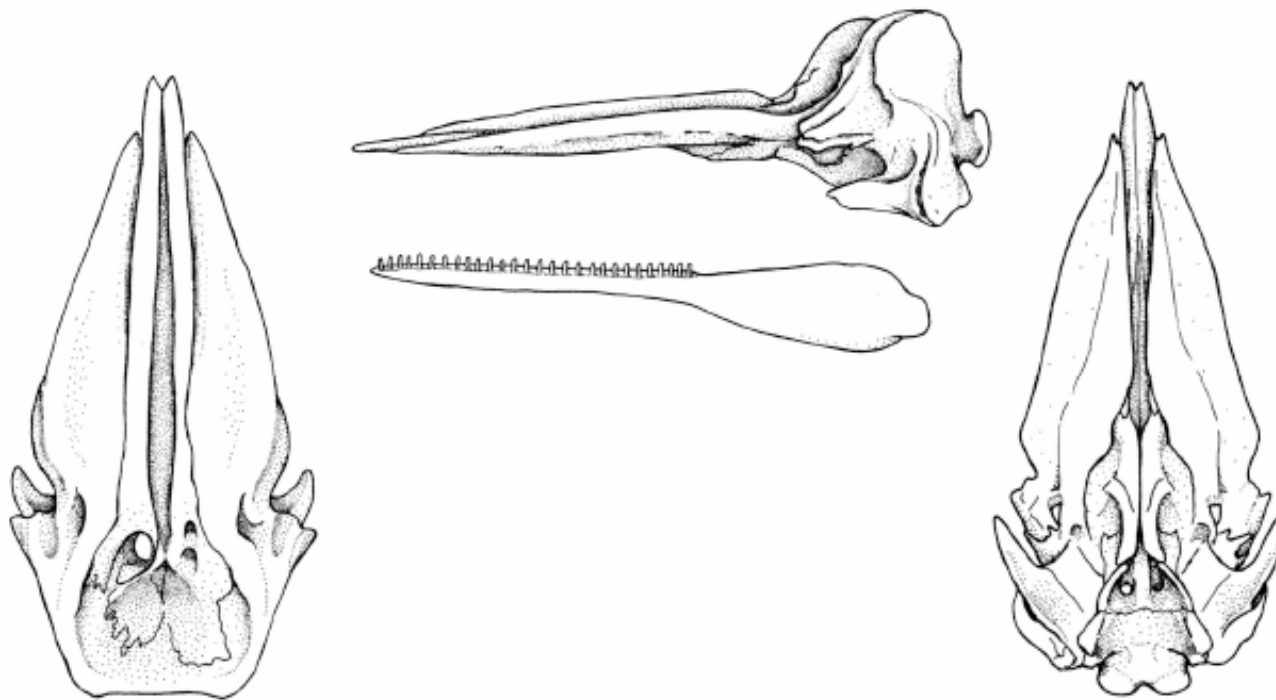
skull of the walrus, *Odobenus rosmarus*



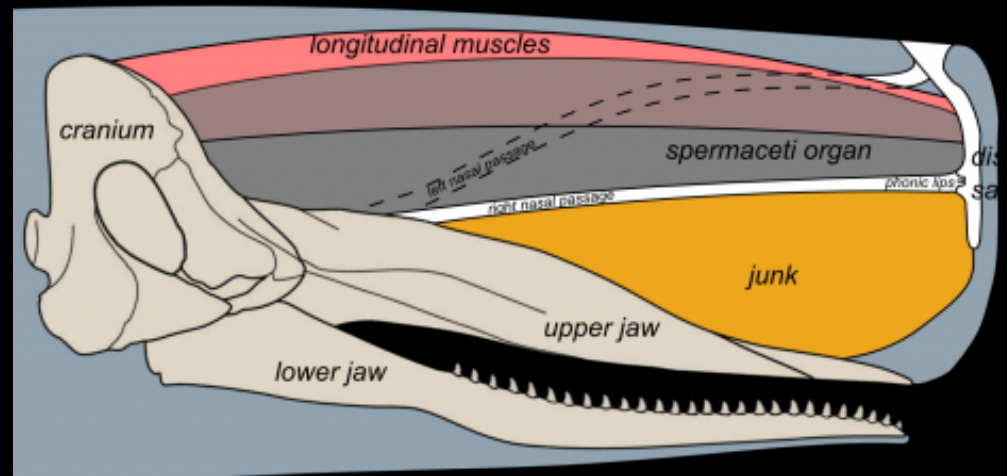
skull of a tapir, *Tapirus*

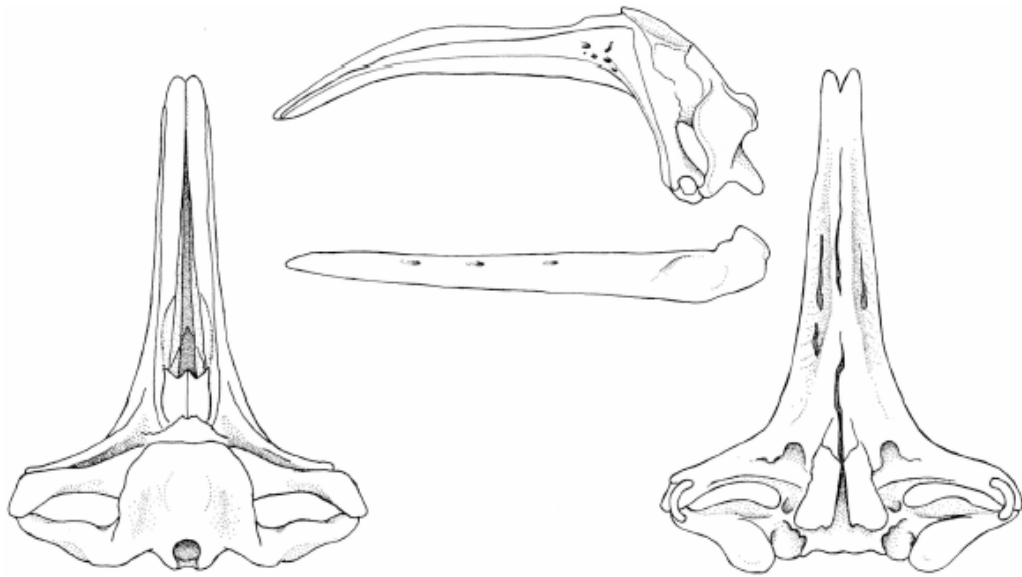




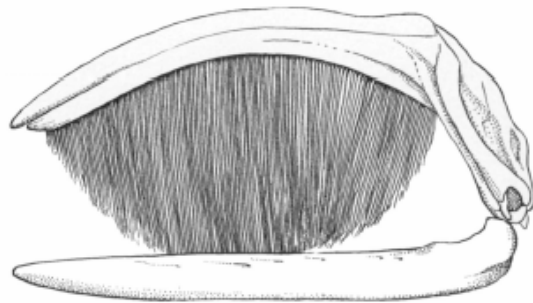


skull of the sperm whale, *Physeter*

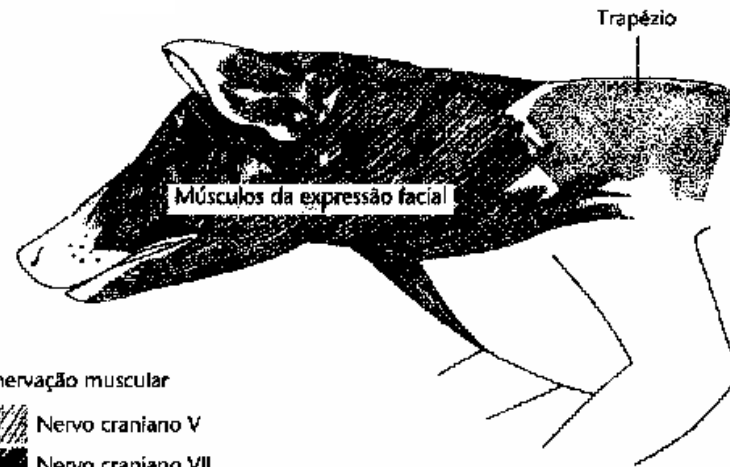
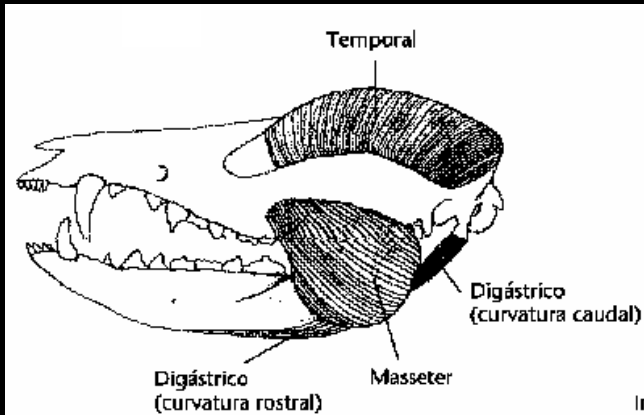
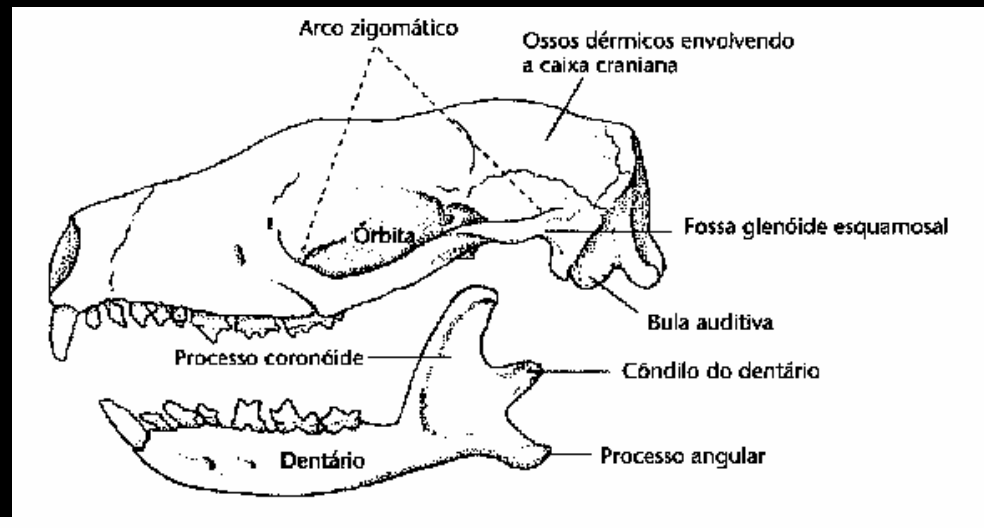




skull of a right whale, *Eubalaena*



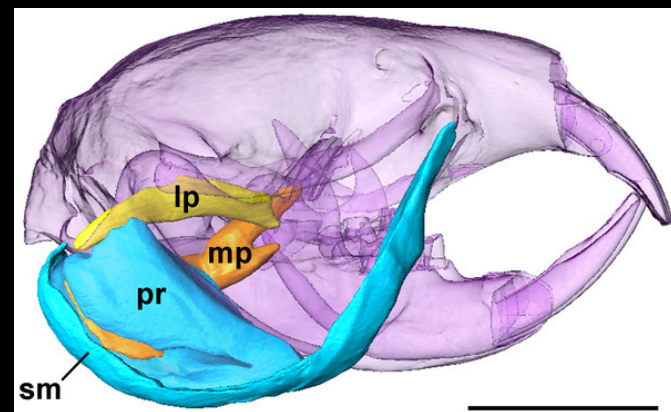
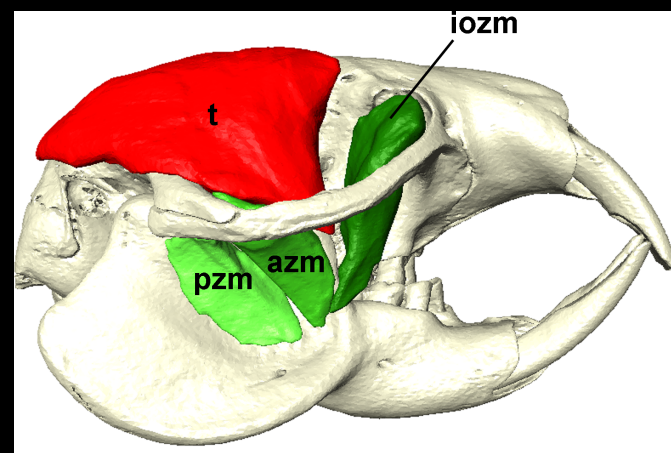
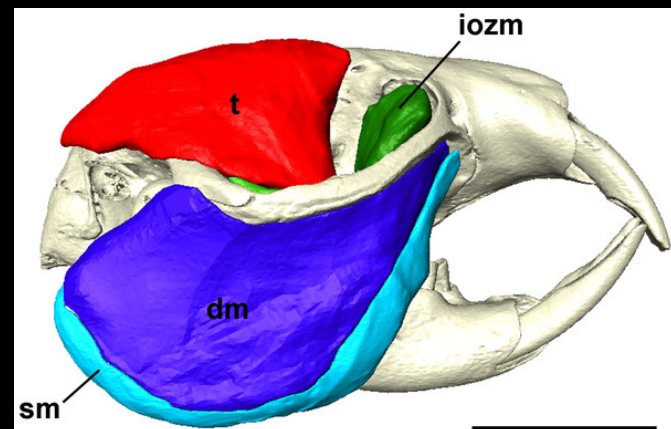
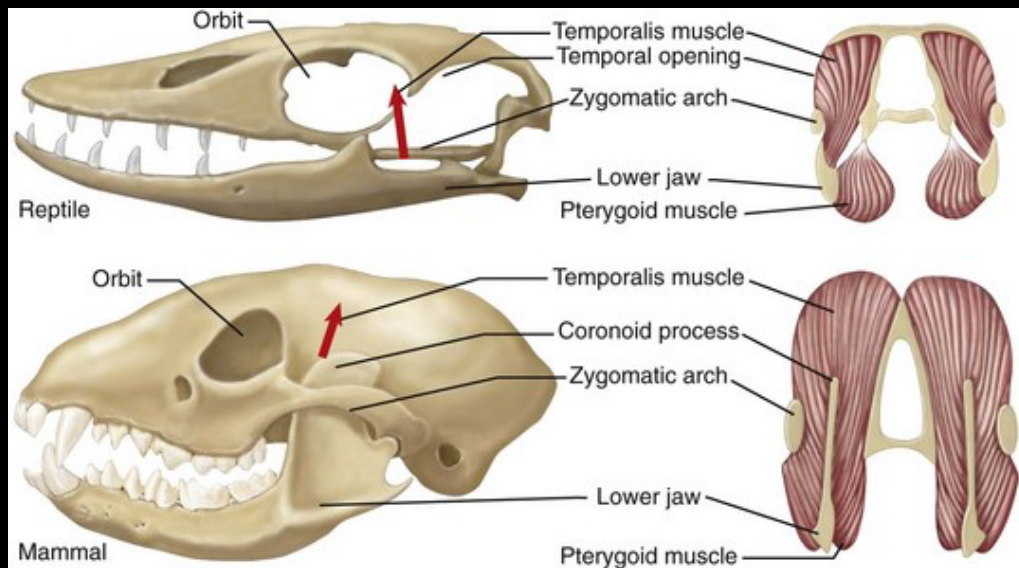
# Crânio e Músculos Associados



Inervação muscular

- Nervo craniano V
- Nervo craniano VII
- Nervos craniano IX, X

adutores da mandíbula  
 opo da cabeça – processo coronóide





# Dentição

Heterodontia

Difiodontia (“dentes-de-leite”, exceto molares)

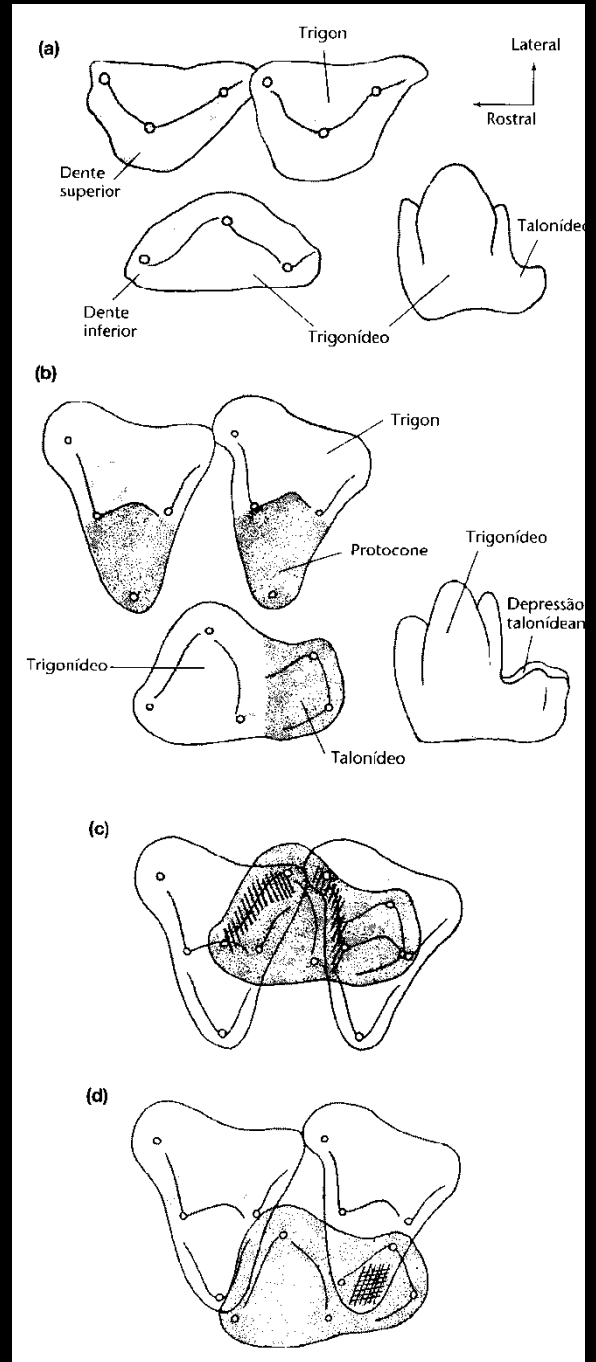
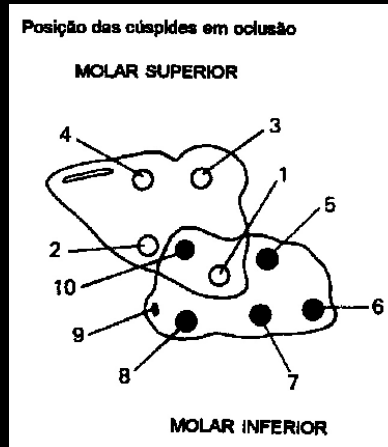
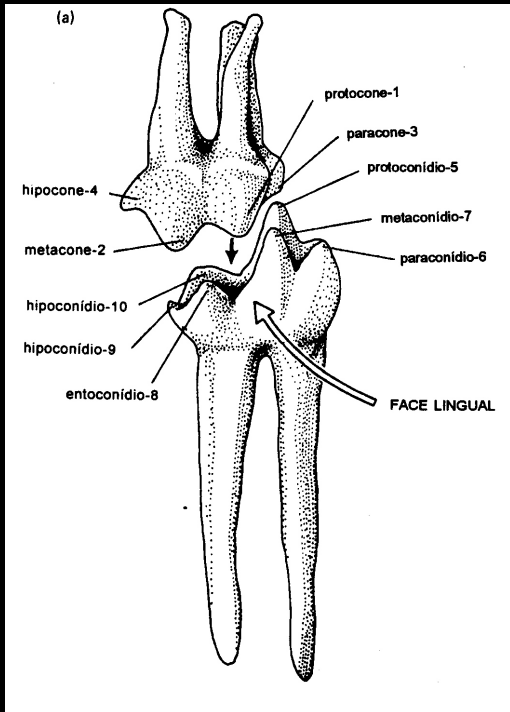
Mastigação (bochechas)

Oclusão triangular reversa (a)

Molares tribosfênicos (b)

efeito de corte no início da oclusão (c)

efeito de esmagamento (d)







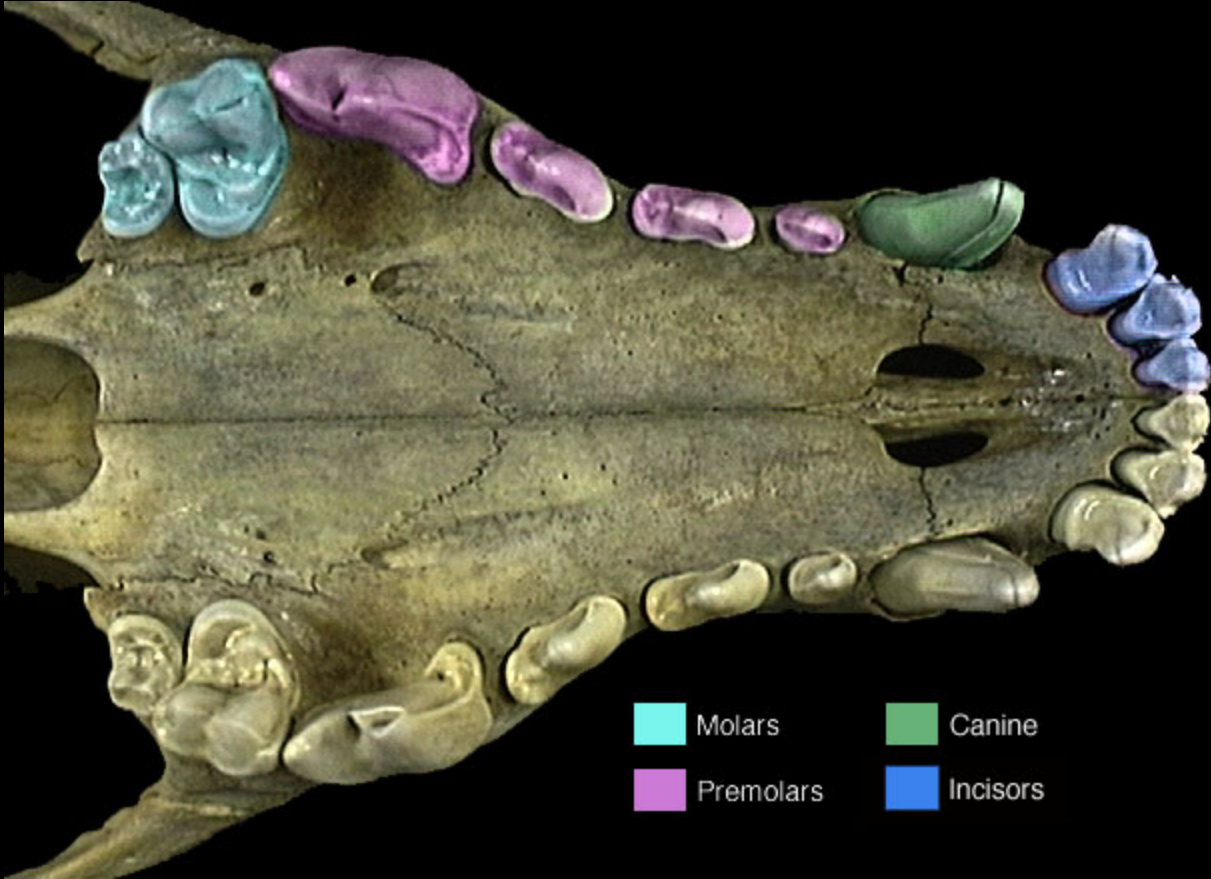
Thecodont



Acrodont



Pleurodont



- |  |           |   |          |
|--|-----------|---|----------|
|   | Molars    |   | Canine   |
|  | Premolars |  | Incisors |

# Fórmula dentária

Números dos diferentes tipos de dentes

Incisivos

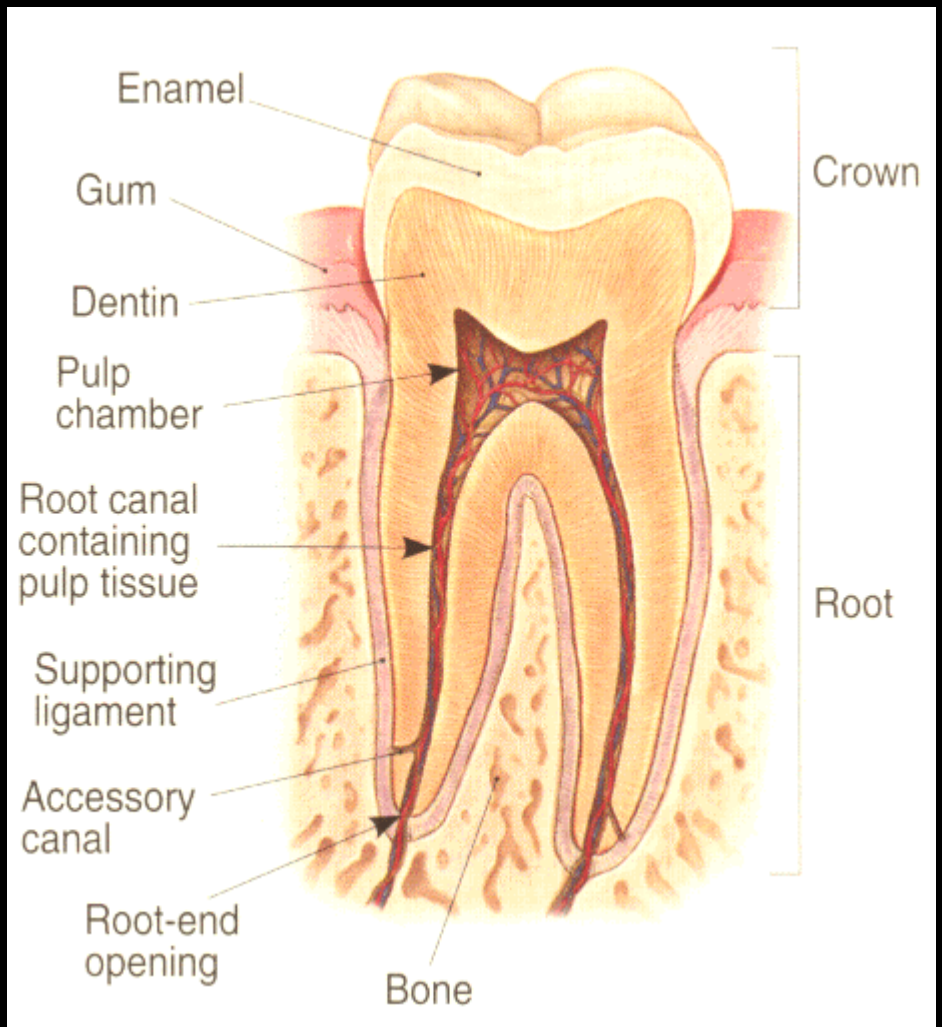
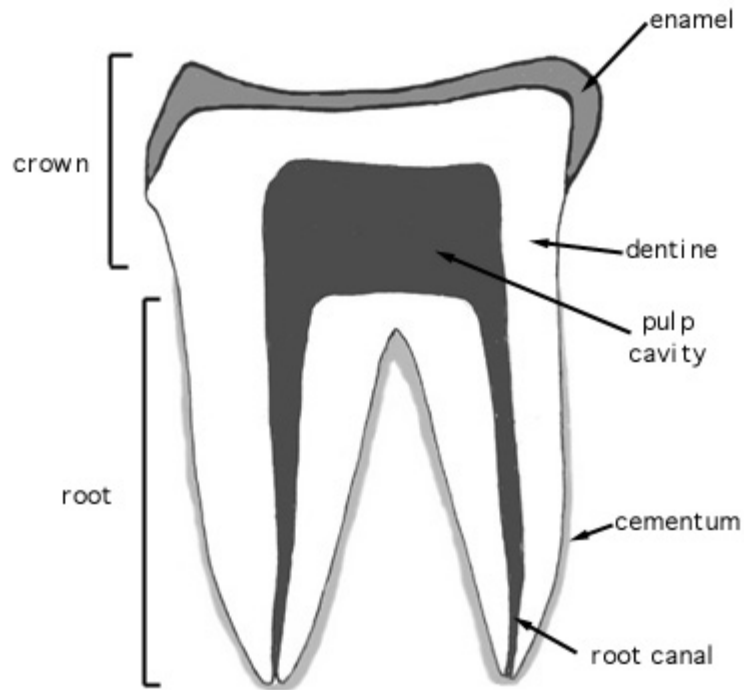
Caninos

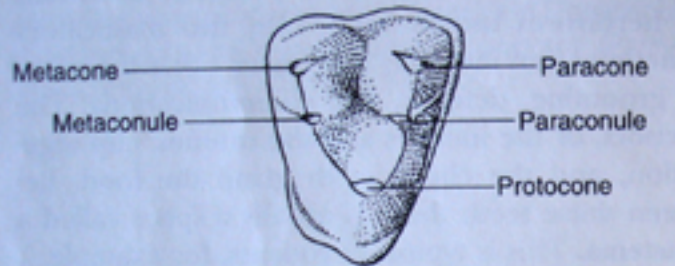
Pré-molares

Molares

$$\frac{I + C + P + M}{i + c + p + m} = \text{número total de dentes}$$

Cross section of a tooth

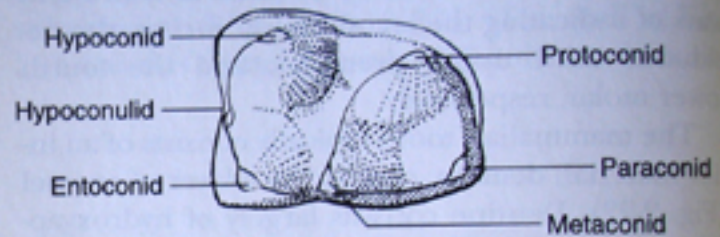




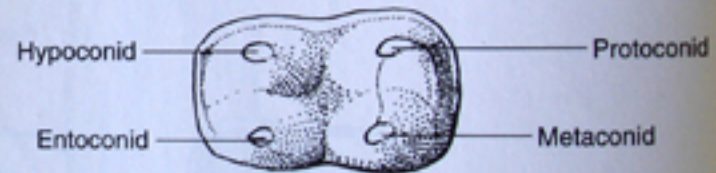
A



C

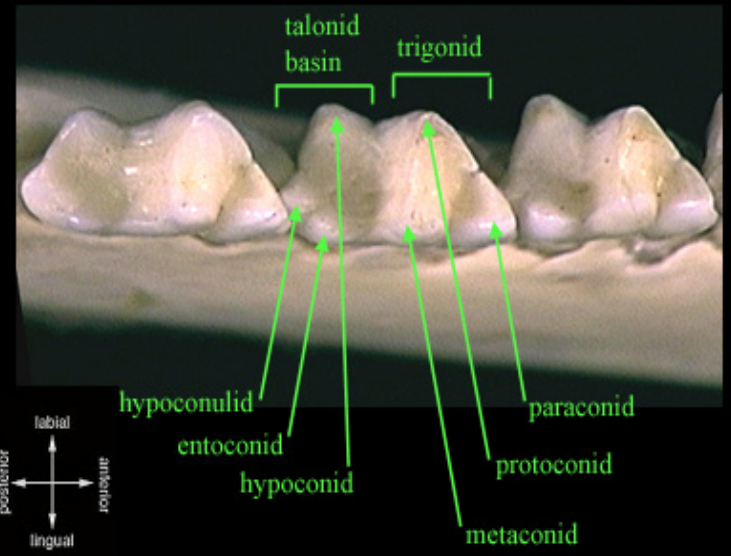
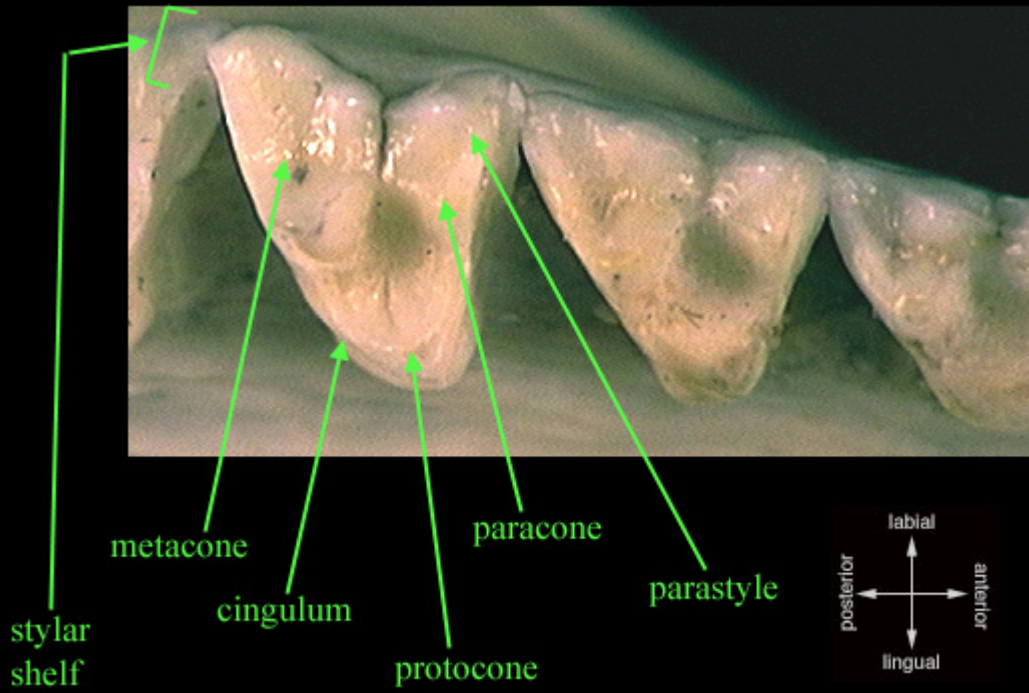


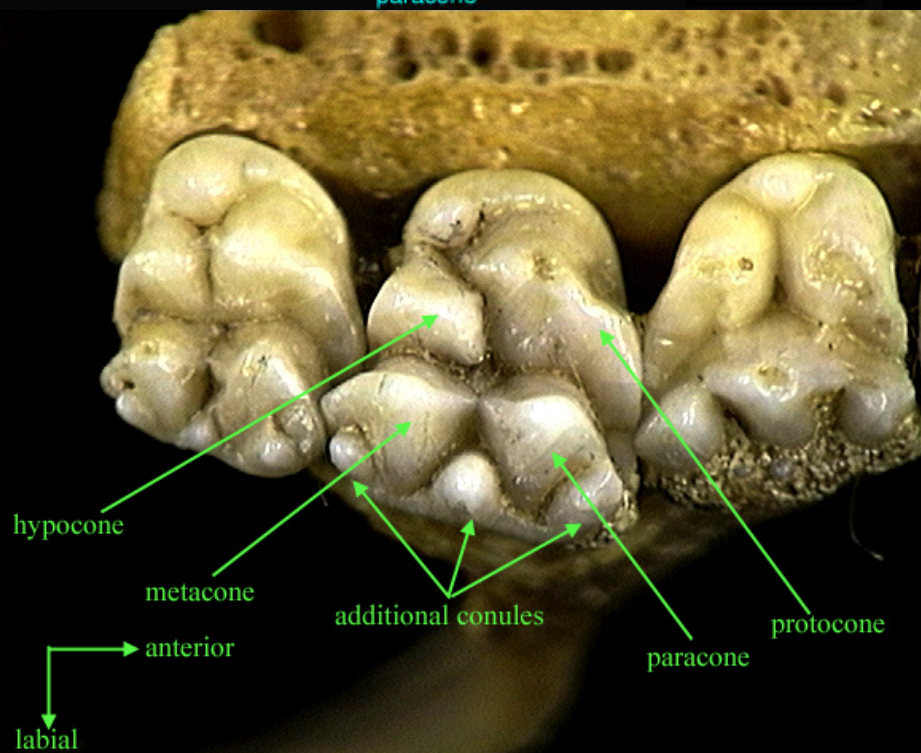
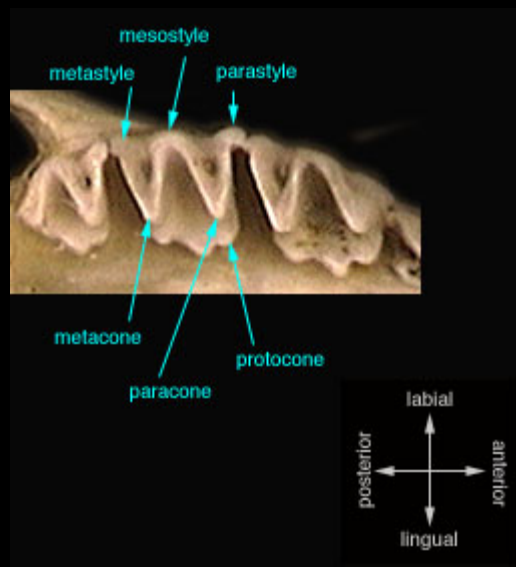
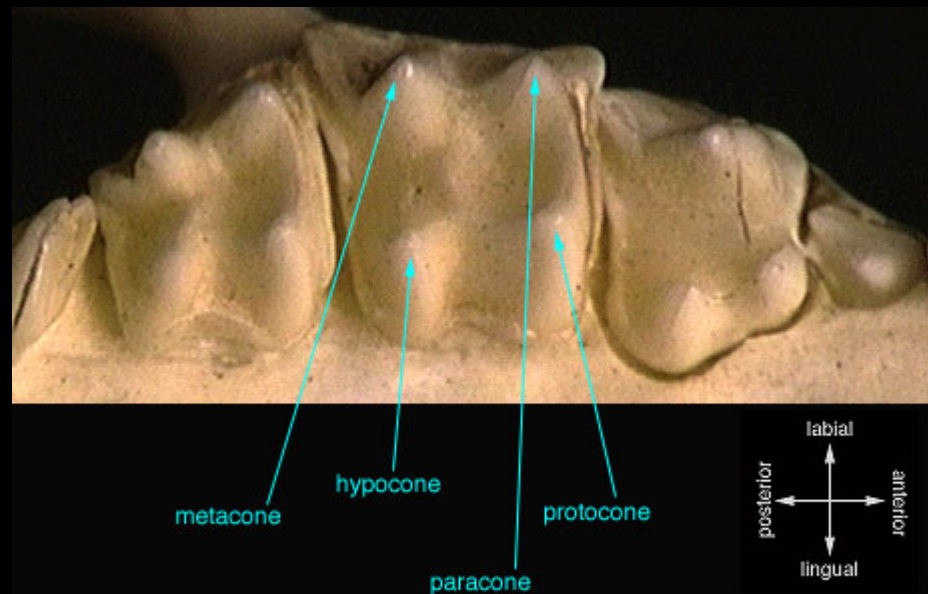
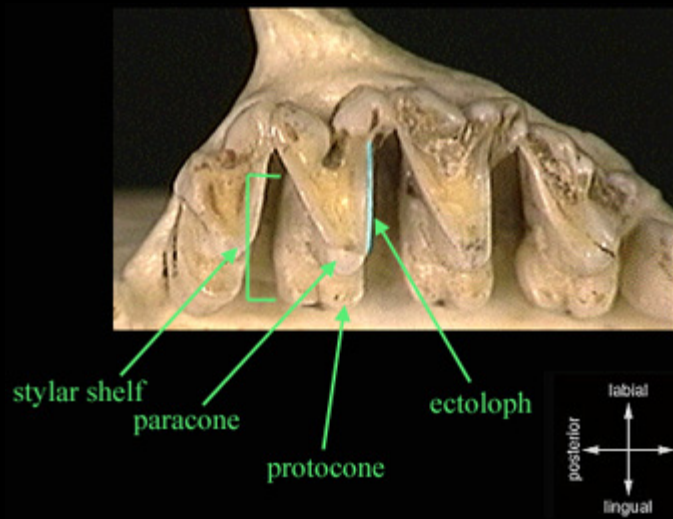
B



D





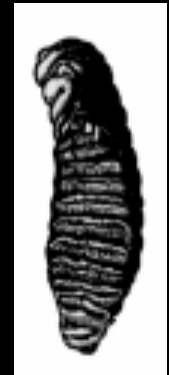


# Lophodont teeth

Tapirus  
(Tapiridae)



Chinchilla  
(Chinchillidae)



Phloeomys  
(Muridae)



Rattus  
(Muridae)



# Loxodont teeth in rodents

Hydrochoerus

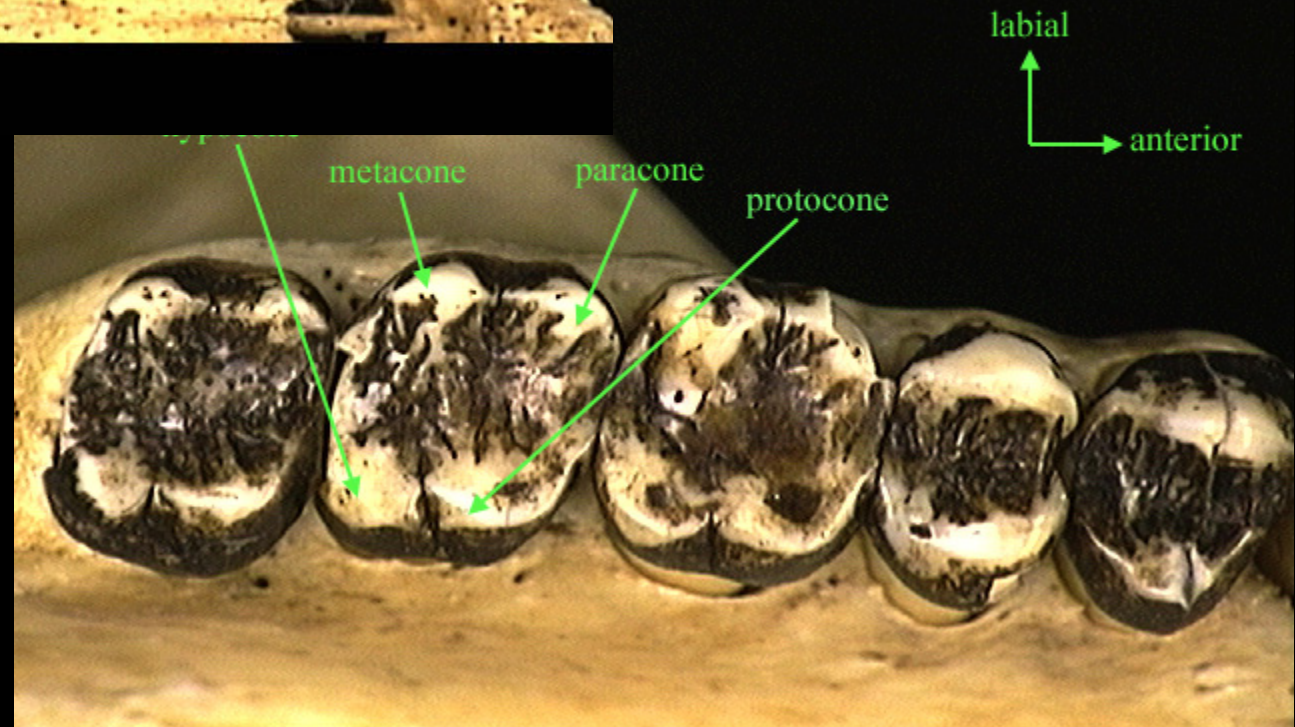
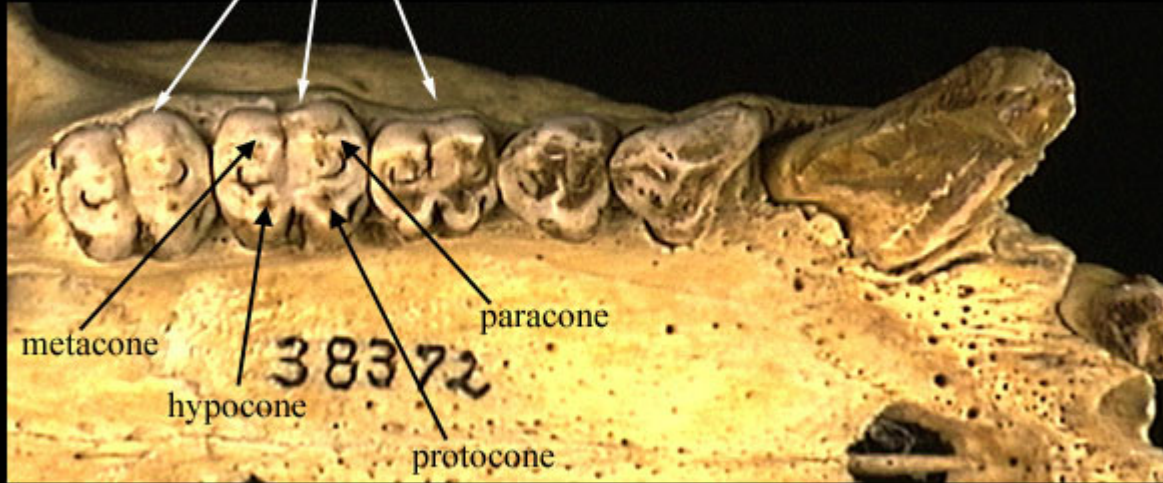


Otomys

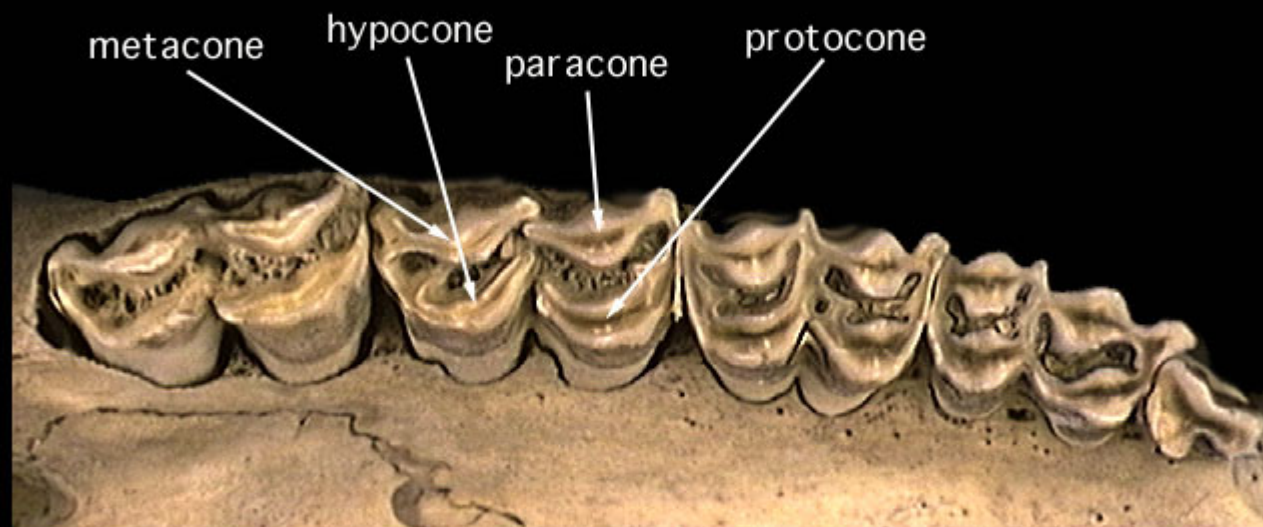




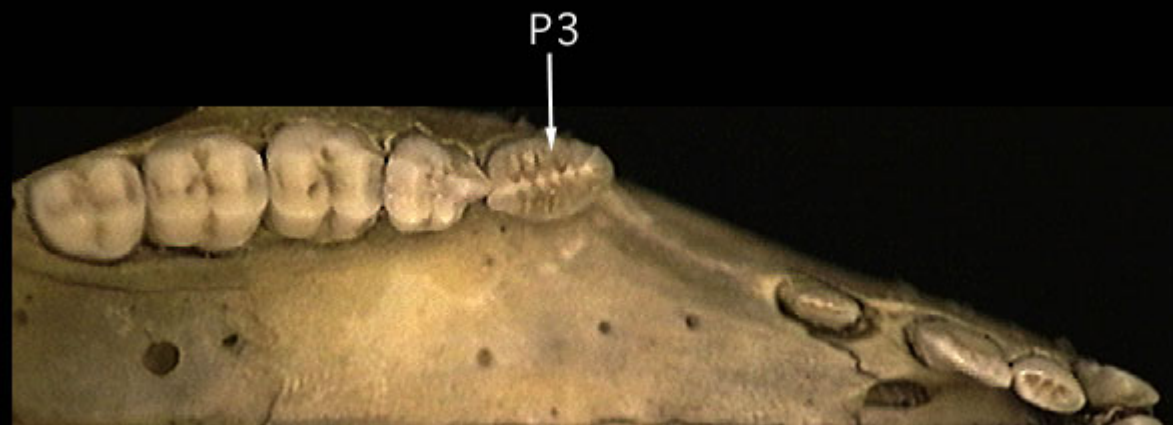
bilophodont cheek teeth of a baboon



## Selenodont teeth of a gazelle



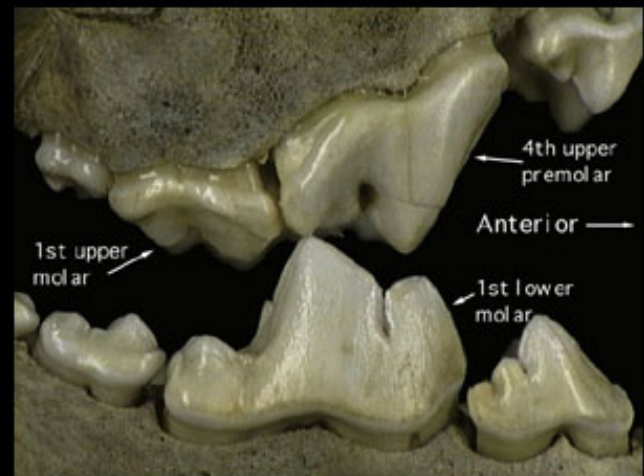
## Plagiulacoid P3 of a macropodid (Bettongia)



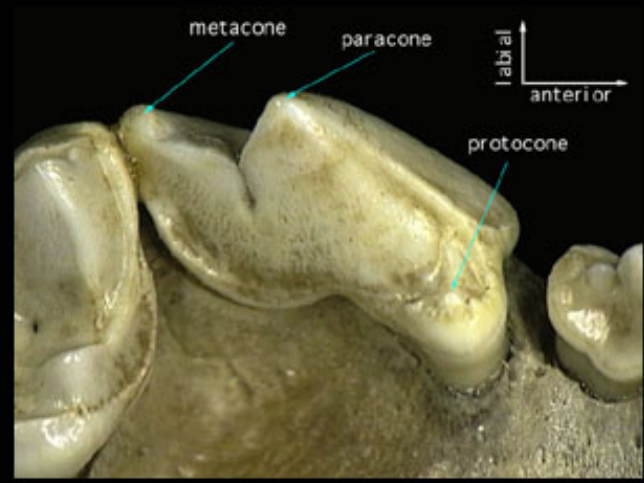


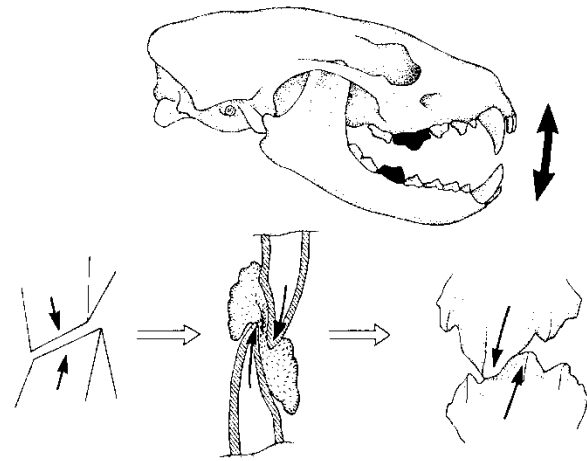
Canis lupus  
carnassials

view from  
side

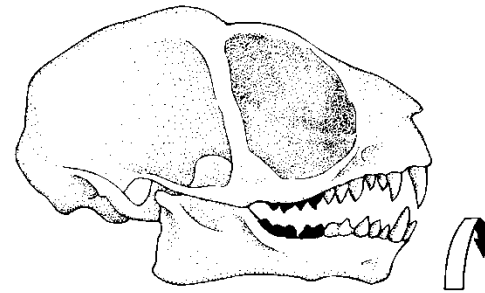


upper P4

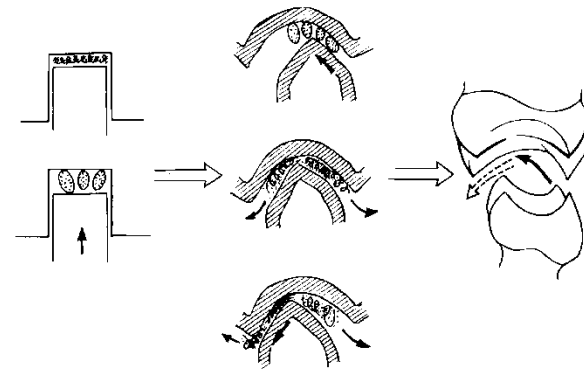
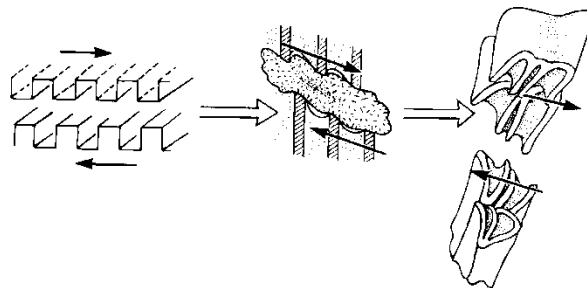
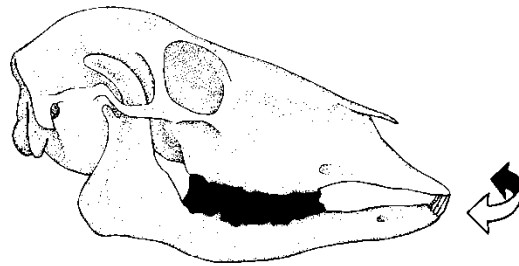




(a) Carnassial teeth

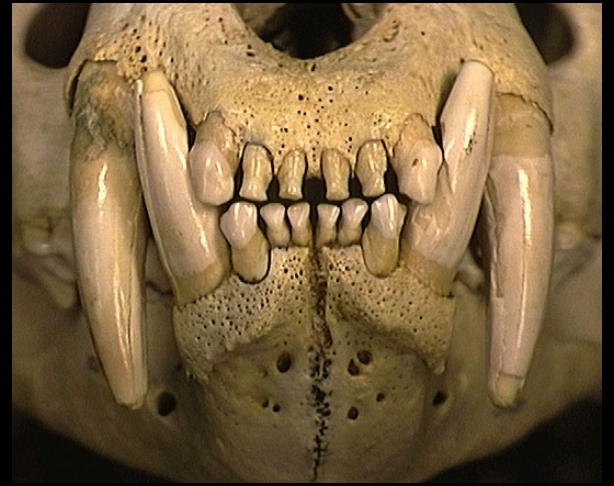


(b) Grinding teeth



(c) Compression teeth

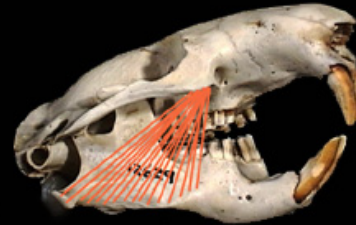




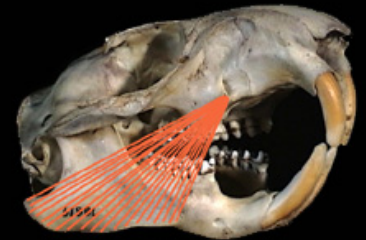




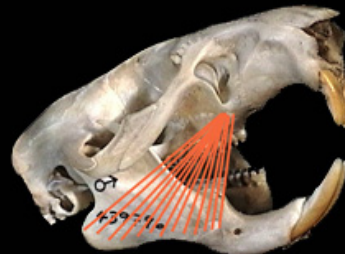
Superficial masseter



Protrogomorphous



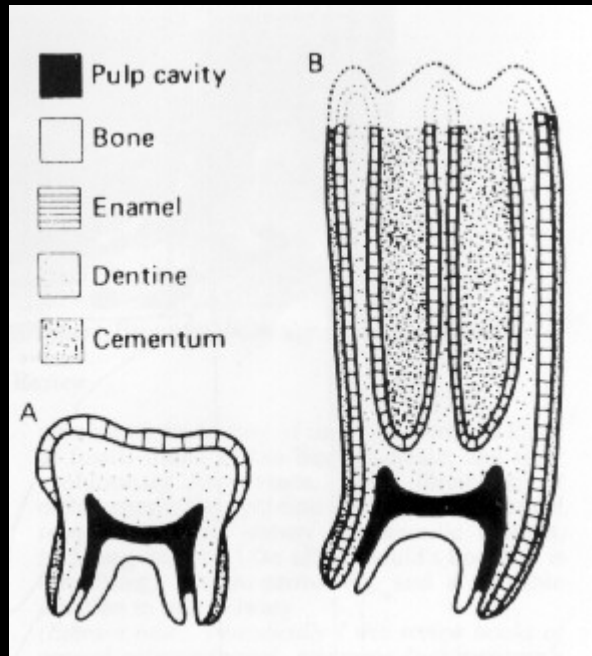
Sciuiomorphous



Myomorphous

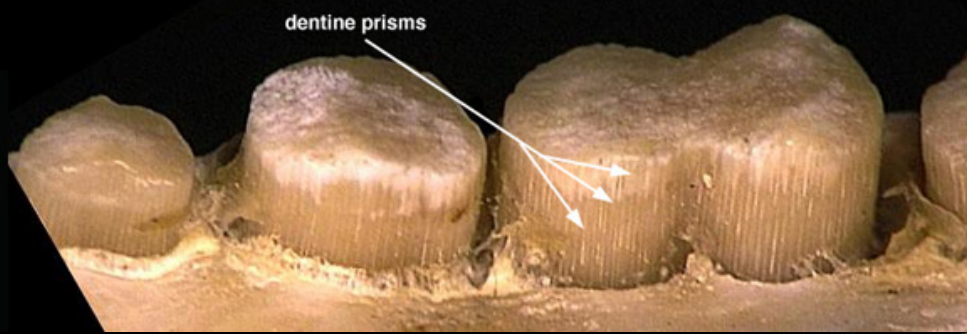
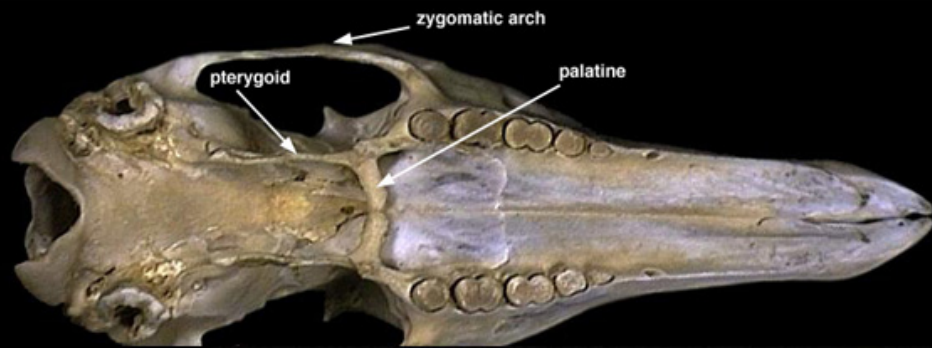


Hystricomorphous

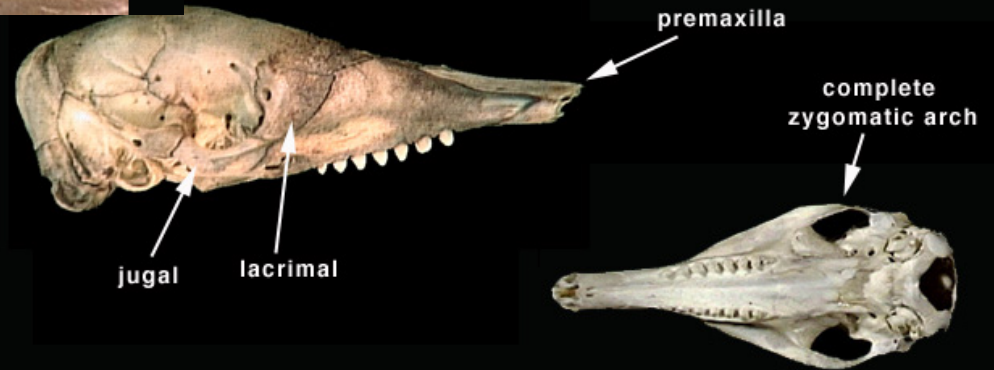




## Tubulidentata

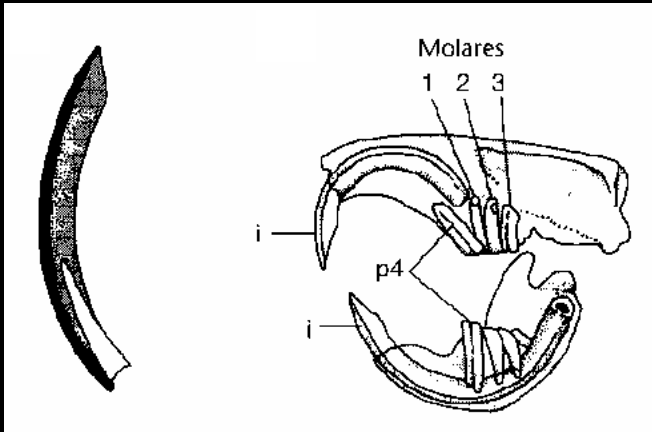


## Dasypodidae

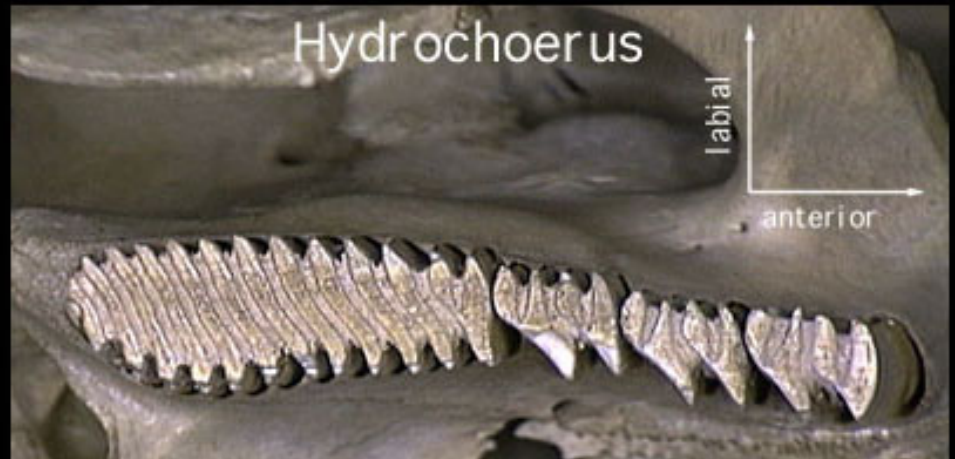


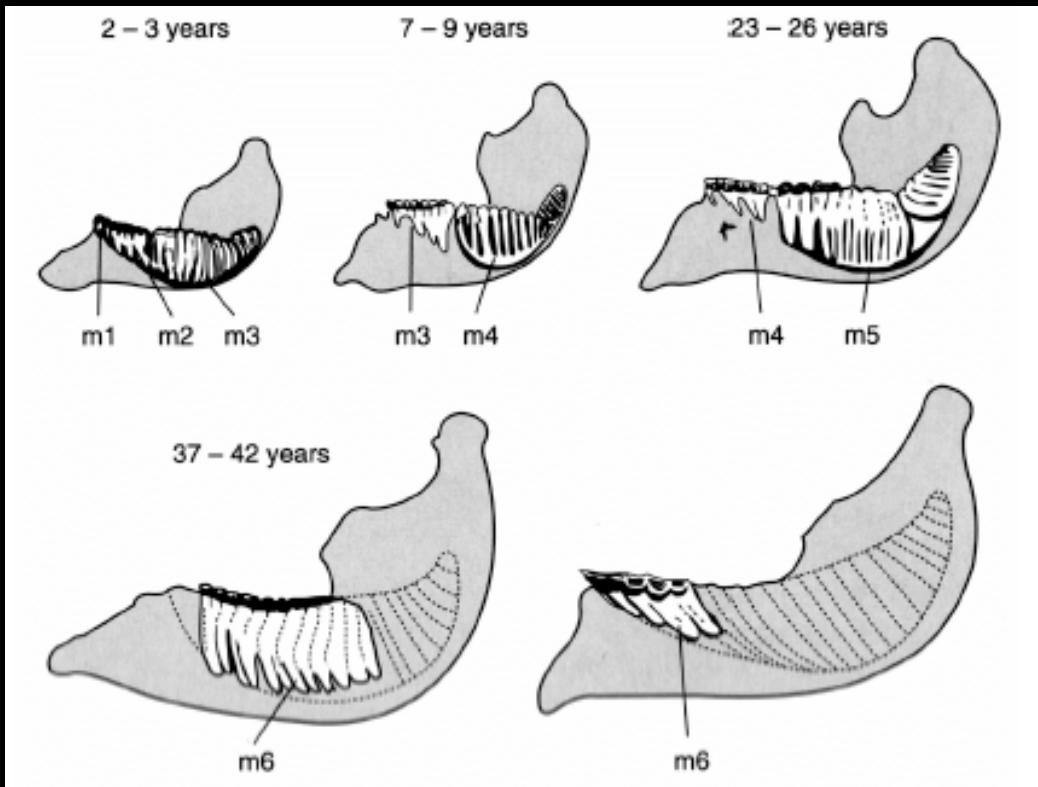
small, peg-like cheekteeth;  
no canines and usually  
no incisors



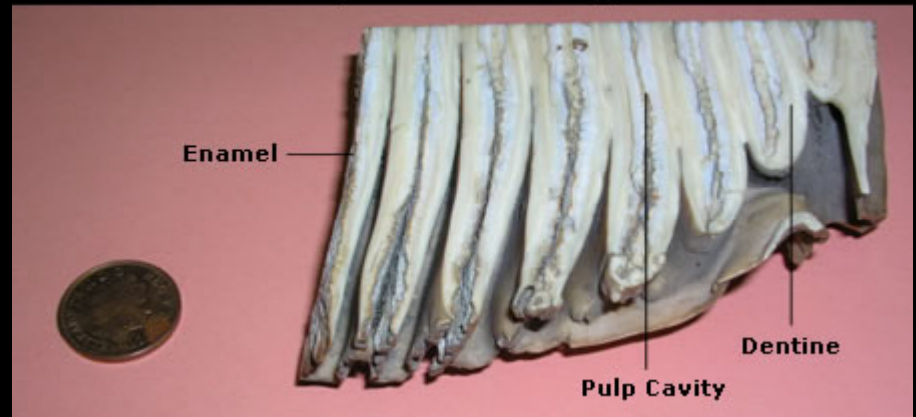


## Loxodont teeth in rodents

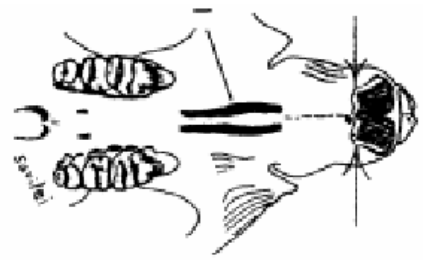
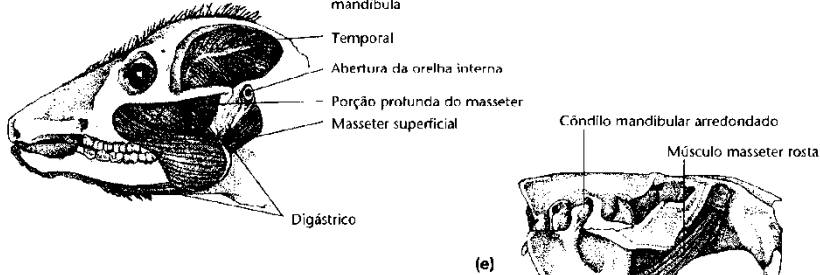
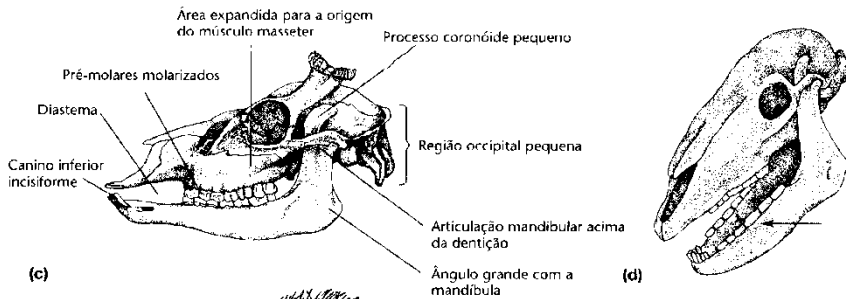
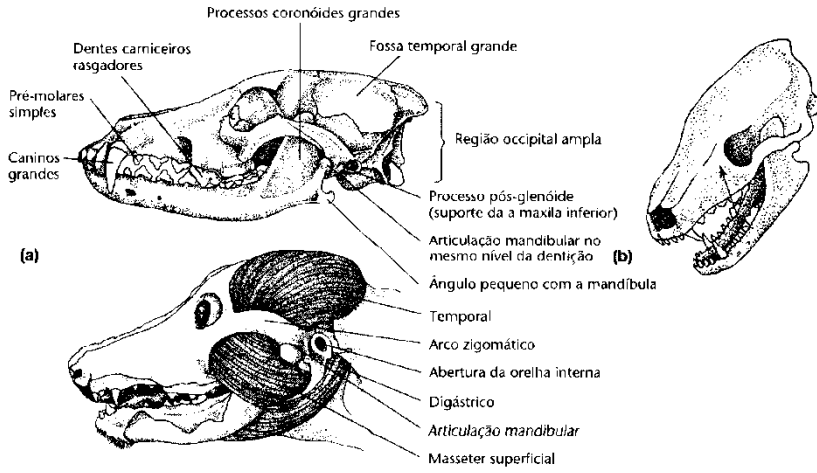




**Cross section of an elephant molar showing the tooth structure**



# Especializações Crânio-Dentígeras



## Carnívoros

Articulação no mesmo nível dos dentes  
 Temporal grande (caninos e incisivos)  
 Processo coronóide grande  
 Crista sagital  
 Região occipital bem-desenvolvida

## Herbívoros

Articulação mais alta (oclusão simultânea)  
 Masseter grande (pré-molares e molares, movimento lateral)

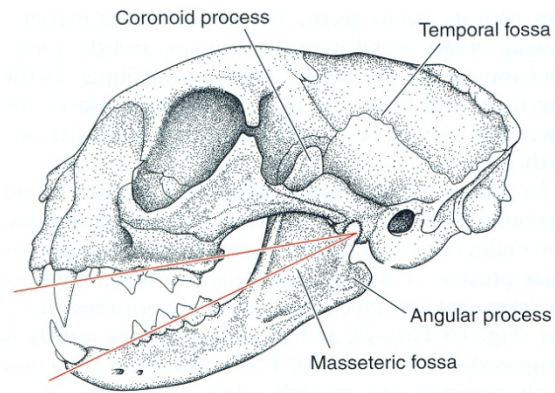
## Diástema

alongamento das maxilas  
 seleção do alimento com a boca

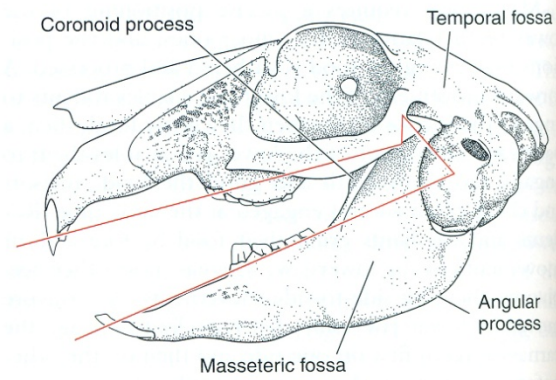
## Roedores

movimento para frente e para trás em oclusão  
 mastigação de ambos os lados ao mesmo tempo

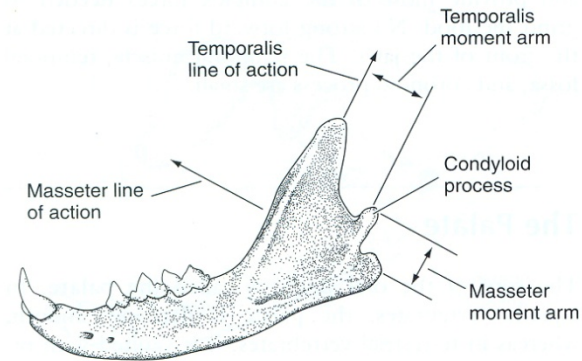




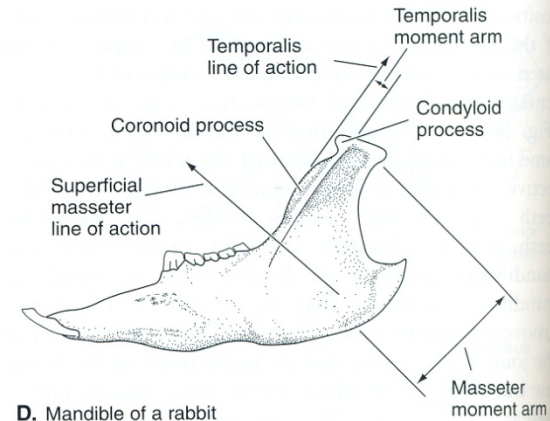
A. Cat skull



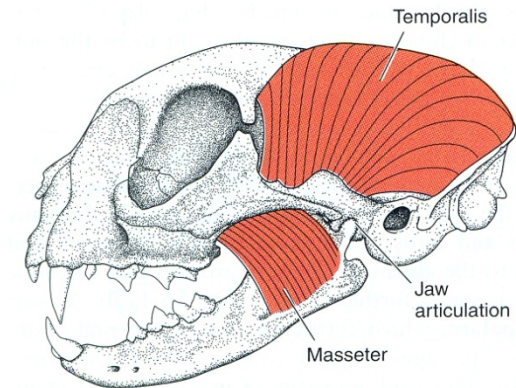
B. Rabbit skull



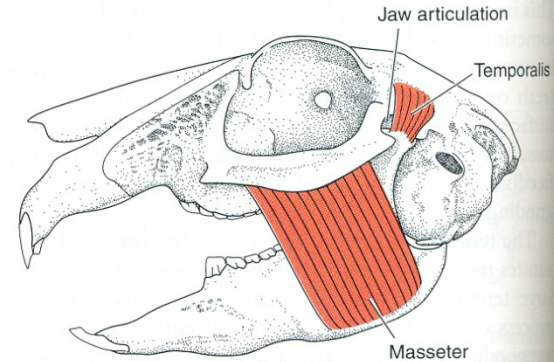
C. Mandible of a cat



D. Mandible of a rabbit



E. Jaw-closing muscles of a cat



F. Jaw-closing muscles of a rabbit