
Read Online Bibliography Annotated An 18041966 Paleoneurology

Thank you extremely much for downloading **Bibliography Annotated An 18041966 Paleoneurology**. Most likely you have knowledge that, people have seen numerous periods for their favorite books with this Bibliography Annotated An 18041966 Paleoneurology, but stop happening in harmful downloads.

Rather than enjoying a fine PDF bearing in mind a mug of coffee in the afternoon, instead they juggled in imitation of some harmful virus inside their computer. **Bibliography Annotated An 18041966 Paleoneurology** is understandable in our digital library and online access to it is set as public in view of that you can download it instantly. Our digital library saves in combination countries, allowing you to get the most less latency epoch to download any of our books bearing in mind this one. Merely said, the Bibliography Annotated An 18041966 Paleoneurology is universally compatible afterward any devices to read.

KEY=BIBLIOGRAPHY - EWING BISHOP

Paleoneurology 1804–1966 An Annotated Bibliography

Springer Science & Business Media **Dr. Tilly Edinger's first published paper dealt with a brain cast-in more exact terms an endocast of the cranial cavity-of Noth08auru8, a Triassic relative of the plesiosaurs. With this she embarked on a working lifetime of devotion to paleoneurology, a field of study that she was to transform. A daughter of the famous neurologist Ludwig Edinger, it was appropriate as well as fortunate that her early interest in fossil vertebrates should have become focused upon the recovery of such information concerning the history of the central nervous system as could be obtained from fossil material. Her father evidently had no direct influence upon her choice of this then obscure and difficult subject, although within the family circle she presumably absorbed from him some appreciation of**

neoneurology. Indirectly, however, through his accumulation in Frankfurt of an outstanding collection of recent brains, he provided the comparative material essential to her studies during the years she spent there. Early in her career she published *Die FOBsilen Gehirne* (1929). Here was gathered together for the first time nearly all the widely scattered information on the topic. It had an immediate effect. As one author justly remarked, this "invaluable review . . . serves not only as a basis for continuing and systematizing research on brain casts but also as an indication of the more serious gaps in present knowledge" (Simpson, 1933). The bibliography appended to it listed 250 titles. A bibliography she published in 1937 included 160 additional titles.

Paleoneurology 1804-1966

an annotated bibliography

Digital Endocasts

From Skulls to Brains

Springer This book is dedicated to a specific component of paleoneurology, probably the most essential one: endocasts. A series of original papers collected here focuses on describing methods and techniques that are dedicated to reconstruct and study fossil endocasts through computed tools. The book is particularly oriented toward hominid paleoneurology, although it also includes chapters on different taxa to provide a more general view of current perspectives and problems in evolutionary neuroanatomy. The first part of the book concerns techniques and tools to cast endocranial anatomy. The second part deals with computed morphometrics, and the third part is devoted to comparative neurobiology. Those who want to approach the field in general terms will find this book especially helpful, as will those researchers working with endocranial anatomy and brain evolution. The book will also be useful for researchers and graduate students in anthropology, bioarchaeology, medicine, and related fields.

Comparative Structure and Evolution of Cerebral Cortex, Part I

Springer Science & Business Media **The cerebral cortex, especially that part customarily designated "neocortex," is one of the hallmarks of mammalian evolution and reaches its greatest size, relatively speaking, and its widest structural diversity in the human brain. The evolution of this structure, as remarkable for the huge numbers of neurons that it contains as for the range of behaviors that it controls, has been of abiding interest to many generations of neuroscientists. Yet few theories of cortical evolution have been proposed and none has stood the test of time. In particular, no theory has been successful in bridging the evolutionary gap that appears to exist between the pallium of nonmammalian vertebrates and the neocortex of mammals. Undoubtedly this stems in large part from the rapid divergence of non mammalian and mammalian forms and the lack of contemporary species whose telencephalic wall can be seen as having transitional characteristics. The monotreme cortex, for example, is unquestionably mammalian in organization and that of no living reptile comes close to resembling it. Yet anatomists such as Ramon y Cajal, on examining the finer details of cortical structure, were struck by the similarities in neuronal form, particularly of the pyramidal cells, and their predisposition to laminar alignment shared by representatives of all vertebrate classes.**

The Complete Dinosaur

Indiana University Press **This is a New York Public Library Outstanding Reference Book of 1998. While the inhabitants of the lost world have long held sway over our imaginations, in recent years dinosaur science has experienced an explosive growth. More books on dinosaurs have been published in the past decade than in all the previous 150 years since Richard Owen named these 'fearfully great lizards' (correctly, 'reptiles'), and dinosaur research continues to make headlines. Reporting the latest discoveries and research, this book is an exuberant celebration of dinosaurs and of our ongoing fascination with them. Here, in one volume, is the single, most-authoritative account of dinosaur paleontology for the general reader. So rapidly has the field expanded that no individual can hope to master all the aspects of dinosaur paleontology. For this book, the editors have brought together forty-six experts in subjects ranging from functional morphology and paleobiology to biogeography and systematics to present a thorough survey**

of the dinosaurs from the earliest discoveries through the contemporary controversies over their extinction. Where contention exists, as over the question of whether dinosaurs were warm-blooded or cold-blooded, the editors have let the experts agree to disagree. Throughout technical jargon is kept to a minimum, and there is also a glossary of less familiar terms. Readers will find a wealth of information on the study and classification of dinosaurs, on each of the dinosaur groups, and on dinosaur biology and evolution. Not the least among these riches are the more than 350 illustrations (including 16 pages of color plates), many prepared especially for this volume. The volume concludes with a survey of dinosaurs in the media and a chronology of the history of dinosaur science. This is the single most authoritative account of dinosaur paleontology for the general public, all in one volume. Sumptuously illustrated, with up-to-the-minute information, it features: more than 350 illustrations, including 16 pages in full color; each chapter written by an expert in dinosaur studies; includes the latest dinosaur discoveries; new information on the warm-blooded/cold-blooded debate; new insights on the possibility of isolating dinosaur DNA; what dinosaurs ate and how we know about it; dinosaurs in the media; a time-line of the history of dinosaur science; and much, much more!

Evolutionary Anatomy of the Primate Cerebral Cortex

Cambridge University Press **Studies of brain evolution have moved rapidly in recent years, building on the pioneering research of Harry J. Jerison. This book provides reviews of primate (including human) brain evolution. The book is divided into two sections, the first gives new perspectives on the developmental, physiological, dietary and behavioural correlates of brain enlargement. It has long been recognized, however, that brains do not merely enlarge globally as they evolve, but that their cortical and internal organization also changes in a process known as reorganization. Species-specific adaptations therefore have neurological substrates that depend on more than just overall brain size. The second section explores these neurological underpinnings for the senses, adaptations and cognitive abilities that are important for primates. With a prologue by Stephen J. Gould and an epilogue by Harry J. Jerison, this is an important reference work for all those working on brain evolution in primates.**

Bibliography of the History of Medicine

The Neocortex

Ontogeny and Phylogeny

Springer Science & Business Media **Proceedings of a NATO ARW held in Alagna, Italy, August 26-31, 1989**

Cerebral Cortex

Comparative Structure and Evolution of Cerebral Cortex, Part II

Springer Science & Business Media **The cerebral cortex, especially that part customarily designated "neocortex," is one of the hallmarks of mammalian evolution and reaches its greatest size, relatively speaking, and its widest structural diversity in the human brain. The evolution of this structure, as remarkable for the huge numbers of neurons that it contains as for the range of behaviors that it controls, has been of abiding interest to many generations of neuroscientists. Yet few theories of cortical evolution have been proposed and none has stood the test of time. In particular, no theory has been successful in bridging the evolutionary gap that appears to exist between the pallium of non mammalian vertebrates and the neocortex of mammals. Undoubtedly this stems in large part from the rapid divergence of non mammalian and mammalian forms and the lack of contemporary species whose telencephalic wall can be seen as having transitional characteristics. The monotreme cortex, for example, is unquestionably mammalian in organization and that of no living reptile comes close to resembling it. Yet anatomists such as Ramon y Cajal, on examining the finer details of cortical structure, were struck by the similarities in neuronal form, particularly of the pyramidal cells, and their predisposition to laminar alignment shared by representatives of all vertebrate classes.**

Current Catalog

Includes subject section, name section, and 1968-1970, technical reports.

The Armored Dinosaurs

Indiana University Press **Brings together the latest studies by an international group of dinosaur palaeontologists and provides descriptions of the original specimens of Hyaleosaurus and Stegosaurus**

Rebels, Scholars, Explorers

Women in Vertebrate Paleontology

Johns Hopkins University Press **Illuminating the discoveries, collections, and studies of fossil vertebrates conducted by women in vertebrate paleontology, Rebels, Scholars, Explorers will be on every paleontologist's most-wanted list and should find a broader audience in the burgeoning sector of readers from all backgrounds eager to learn about women in the sciences.**

Female, Jewish, and Educated

The Lives of Central European University Women

Indiana University Press **Female, Jewish, and Educated presents a collective biography of Jewish women who attended universities in Germany or Austria before the Nazi era. To what extent could middle-class Jewish women in the early decades of the 20th century combine family and careers? What impact did anti-Semitism and gender discrimination have in shaping their personal and professional choices? Harriet Freidenreich analyzes the lives of 460 Central European Jewish university women, focusing on their family backgrounds, university experiences, professional careers,**

and decisions about marriage and children. She evaluates the role of discrimination and anti-Semitism in shaping the careers of academics, physicians, and lawyers in the four decades preceding World War II and assesses the effects of Nazism, the Holocaust, and emigration on the lives of a younger cohort of women. The life stories of the women profiled reveal the courage, character, and resourcefulness with which they confronted challenges still faced by women today.

Cutaneous Receptors

Springer Science & Business Media **The elucidation of the ultrastructure, cytochemistry and reactivity of cutaneous receptors is of particular importance in the unsolved biological problem of sensory transduction. Topographically and with regard to evolution, cutaneous receptors are the most widespread primary sense organs. Because of their simple structure they are particularly useful in the study of the functional morphology of receptor end-organs. Research into receptor structures in classic neuromorphology revealed magnificent patterns and pictures of receptors, showing their great diversity and their presence in all human and animal systems. Since the end of the sixties, ultrastructural studies have led to the discovery of a large amount of new information. The findings concerning the cellular organization of the inner core (Pease and Quilliam, 1957), axon terminals (Cauna and Ross, 1960) and capsule cells (Polacek and Mazanek, 1966) of encapsulated receptors have opened up new possibilities for a reevaluation of receptor cell units and their relationships.**

Postnatal Development of the Cat's Retina

Springer Science & Business Media **References 59 Subject Index 65** **6 Introduction The retina as an organ of perception of light, colour, shape and movement has been the subject of numerous and intensive light- and electron-microscopical investigations. To date the interest in these has largely been concentrated on the structure of the mature retina and the genesis of its cellular elements. The first exhaustive observations on the development of the retina in vertebrates were made by Babuchin (1863). Using the retinae of chicken embryos, he showed that Millier's radial fibres and the ganglion cells are the first to develop, while the receptor segments are the last. Subsequently, the early differentiation of Millier's radial fibres was often reaffirmed (Cajal, 1893; Meller, 1968; Bhattacharjee and Sanyal, 1975; and others). Furthermore,**

Babuchin had already indicated that the structural development in the area of the posterior pole is very rapid compared with those regions of the retina which are situated more peripherally. Today, when comparing results of electron-microscopical investigations, this fact is of particular importance, since in each case only very limited areas of the retina can be examined. Schultze (1867a, b) pointed out the uniformity of origin and the general classification of light-perceiving elements into inner and outer segments, thus contesting the hitherto generally held opinion that these structures, like the pigment epithelium, originate from the eye cup. In 1881 Ogneff discovered the analogous structure from the outer leaf mode of formation in birds and mammals.

Chondrogenesis of the Somitic Mesoderm

Springer Science & Business Media

Malignant Lymphomas of the Nervous System

International Symposium

Springer Science & Business Media More than 150 years have passed since involvement of the nervous system in leukemia was first reported by BURNS, while the possibility of the primary brain tumor derived from the lymphoreticular tissue was recognized much later. BAILEY in 1929 described such neoplasms under the term perithelial sarcoma. Later these tumors of the nervous system have been variously designated as "Perivascular of perithelial sarcomas, reticulum cell sarcomas or microgliomas", as controversy has evolved and still exists on the definition of this group of neoplasms and on the nature of their cells of origin. Much of the unfortunate confusion concerning the neoplastic lesions attributed to "microglia" and other derivations of the RE system arose because their close relationship to extra neural cells has been ignored. On the other hand, communication in the field of malignant lymphomas has become increasingly difficult because of the terminologic maze and conceptual diversities of traditional morphological classifications that have limited valid comparisons. Although at present we are still far from a precise recognition of the basic features of lymphoproliferative processes and from a fairly general agreement on the terminology of non-Hodgkin lymphomas, there is encouraging evidence recently of some enlightenment on the nature of tumor cells that provides the basis for a

reasonable and generally acceptable lymphoma classification.

The Upper Brainstem in the Human Its Nuclear Configuration and Vascular Supply

Springer Science & Business Media **It was when the author of this book was working in the Department of Human Anatomy at Oxford University that Prof. W.E. Le Gros Clark encouraged him to study the vascularization of the brain. Le Gros Clark, who has an international reputation for his research on the diencephalon, may thus be regarded as one of the initiators of this investigation. The present work is born of the happy coincidence of a number of circumstances, namely, the author's possessing detailed anatomic knowledge and suitable techniques of carrying on research, and present the results, great patience, inventiveness and a special talent for dealing with highly complex material. It is necessary to know all this in order to understand how the author of this monograph was in the position to do such painstakingly detailed research on a subject of extreme complexity and to present it here in graphic and written form. The atlas fills a long felt want among neurosurgeons and researchers in neuroanatomy as regards both the form and position of the nuclei and fiber tracts of the upper brain stem and the type and arrangement of its finer vascularization.**

Internal Ear Angioarchitectonic of Serpents

Springer Science & Business Media **Serpents lack an external ear, a tympanic membrane, a tympanic cavity, and a Eustachian tube. These negative but very significant characteristics are seen phylogenetically, especially in connection with the reduction of the eye (Le., Nopsca, 1923; N.B., today Pachyophis is grouped together with the Simoliophidae, furthermore Mahendra, 1938; Walls, 1940, 1942; Bellairs and Underwood, 1951). Other authors mention these characteristics in connection with characteristics of ingestion (Berman and Regal, 1967). They claim that the formation of a tender tympanic membrane and a tympanic cavity is incompatible with the mobility of the quadratum and its adjacent musculature. The energy of sound can be transmitted either by the bones of the skull or the otic capsule or by the intercalare (medially adjacent to the quadratum) with the stapes and the base of the columella (for the intercalare**

or rather the extracolumella see De Beer, 1926 and 1937; McDowell, 1967). The vibrations of the apparatus added to the vesti buloquadratum type (Sertakowa, 1950) initiate a movement of the perilymph in the sinus pericapsularis (sinus juxtastapedialis), in the cisterna perilymphatica and in the scala tympani with the helicotrema. This stimulates the sense organs of the papilla basilaris located on the membrana basilaris in the pars limbi of the ductus cochlearis filled with endolymph.

The Guinea-Pig Placenta

Springer Science & Business Media **The placenta of the guinea-pig has assumed exceptional importance among the discoidal hemochorial placentae since the end of the sixties. Up to that date, numerous studies had been published on the functional analysis of the human placenta. One shortcoming common to all these studies, however, was the fact, that the human placenta was not absolutely suitable for morphological research, owing to fixation difficulties, and for experimental investigations virtually unsuitable. Since other hemochorial villous placentae, like that of the anthropoid apes (primates) were practically unobtainable, a possible alternative was sought among the lacunal placentae. The numerous studies on the guinea-pig placenta undertaken at the turn of the century favoured the choice of this organ as it also belonged to the discoidal hemochorial type, like that of man. The fact that its structure was not villous but lacunal and therefore showed a different circulation seemed even advantageous in this case. The lacunal system facilitates differentiation in morphologically distinct areas, which allow independent functional analysis. The morphological and histochemical studies made during the past decade by Enders (1965), Vollrath (1965), Miiller and Fischer (1968), Kaufmann (1969a), Davidoff and Schiebler (1970a, b), King and Enders (1970b, 1971), Davidoff and Gospodinoff (1971), Davidoff (1973), Kaufmann (1974) have led to the discovery of a large amount of new information on this organ, thus rendering it one of the most precisely examined placentae so far.**

Cumulated Index Medicus

Host Bibliographic Record for Boundwith Item Barcode 30112118442471 and Others

Evolutionary Neuroscience

Academic Press **Evolutionary Neuroscience** is a collection of articles in brain evolution selected from the recent comprehensive reference, *Evolution of Nervous Systems* (Elsevier, Academic Press, 2007). The selected chapters cover a broad range of topics from historical theory to the most recent deductions from comparative studies of brains. The articles are organized in sections focused on theories and brain scaling, the evolution of brains from early vertebrates to present-day fishes, amphibians, reptiles and birds, the evolution of mammalian brains, and the evolution of primate brains, including human brains. Each chapter is written by a leader or leaders in the field, and has been reviewed by other experts. Specific topics include brain character reconstruction, principles of brain scaling, basic features of vertebrate brains, the evolution of the major sensory systems, and other parts of brains, what we can learn from fossils, the origin of neocortex, and the evolution of specializations of human brains. The collection of articles will be interesting to anyone who is curious about how brains evolved from the simpler nervous systems of the first vertebrates into the many different complex forms now found in present-day vertebrates. This book would be of use to students at the graduate or undergraduate levels, as well as professional neuroscientists, cognitive scientists, and psychologists. Together, the chapters provide a comprehensive list of further reading and references for those who want to inquire further. • The most comprehensive, authoritative and up-to-date single volume collection on brain evolution • Full color throughout, with many illustrations • Written by leading scholars and experts

Paleoneurology

Hodder Education

Catalog of Copyright Entries. Third Series

1976: January-June: Index

Copyright Office, Library of Congress

National Union Catalog

Includes entries for maps and atlases.

Bibliography and Index of the Sirenia and Desmostylia

The significant published literature on the neobiology, paleobiology, and ethnobiology of the mammalian orders Sirenia and Desmostylia is exhaustively cataloged in approximately 4590 main entries alphabetized by author. Both technical and popular works are included, and many entries are annotated. The earliest work cited is a letter by N. Syllacio published in 1494 or 1495, describing Columbus's second voyage to the New World. The effective closing date of the bibliography was 1 May 1994. Six appendices list serial publications devoted to Sirenia, additional sources for history of sirenology and sirenian conservation, coins and postage stamps depicting sirenians, a comprehensive classification and synonymy of sirenians and desmostylians, a summary of the nomenclature of the Recent species of sirenians, and an alphabetical list of the species-group names that have been applied to sirenians and desmostylians. An extensive index is provided, employing 1059 subject headings and cross references; the subject headings include all Linnaean names and combinations ever employed for sirenians and desmostylians, as well as names of all reported sirenian food plants and parasites. More than 40% of the main entries are fully indexed, and many others are partially indexed, yielding a total of over 13,950 index entries. Each complete index entry includes author and date of the work cited, a brief annotation describing the content of the work as it pertains to the indexed subject, and a page reference for the material pertaining to that subject.

Comparative Structure and Evolution of Cerebral Cortex

Springer Science & Business Media **The cerebral cortex, especially that part customarily designated "neocortex," is one of the hallmarks of mammalian evolution and reaches its greatest size, relatively speaking, and its widest structural diversity in the human brain. The evolution of this structure, as remarkable for the huge numbers of neurons that it contains as for the range of behaviors that it controls, has been of abiding interest to many generations of neuroscientists. Yet few theories of cortical evolution have been proposed and none has stood the test of time. In particular, no theory has been successful in bridging the evolutionary gap that appears to exist between the pallium of nonmammalian vertebrates and the neocortex of mammals. Undoubtedly this stems in large part from the rapid divergence of non mammalian and mammalian forms and the lack of contemporary species whose telencephalic wall can be seen as having transitional characteristics. The monotreme cortex, for example, is unquestionably mammalian in organization and that of no living reptile comes close to resembling it. Yet anatomists such as Ramon y Cajal, on examining the finer details of cortical structure, were struck by the similarities in neuronal form, particularly of the pyramidal cells, and their predisposition to laminar alignment shared by representatives of all vertebrate classes.**

LC Science Tracer Bullet

Notable American Women

The Modern Period : a Biographical Dictionary

Harvard University Press **Over 400 entries review the lives and careers of outstanding women who died between 1951 and 1975, presenting basic data on ancestry, education, and marital status**

Bibliographie Deutscher Veröffentlichungen in Englischer Übersetzung 1972-1976

The Human Frontal Lobes, Second Edition Functions and Disorders

Guilford Publications **Now in a revised and expanded second edition, this authoritative work synthesizes the rapidly growing knowledge base on the human frontal lobes and their central role in behavior, cognition, health, and disease. Leading contributors address neuroanatomy, neurochemistry, and normal neuropsychological functioning, and describe the nature and consequences of frontal lobe dysfunction in specific neurological and psychiatric conditions. Second edition features include a new section on structural and functional neuroimaging and substantially expanded coverage of frontotemporal dementia and related disorders. Other new topics include self-consciousness, competence, and personality; new testing approaches; bipolar disorder; and adult-onset genetic disorders of the frontal lobes. The book is illustrated with nearly 100 figures.**

Animal Intelligence

Proceedings of a Royal Society Discussion Meeting Held on 6 and 7 June 1984

Oxford University Press, USA **Reflects the recent convergence of different approaches to the subject, using newly developed techniques.**

Encyclopedia of Paleontology

Routledge First Published in 2000. Routledge is an imprint of Taylor & Francis, an informa company.

Dictionary of Scientific Biography

Human Paleopathology and Related Subjects

An International Bibliography

Consists of 6 computer disks with citations in alphabetical order, lists of journals, and sources. Each citation includes author, year, title (publisher and place if book), journal, volume/pages, key words, and source of the citation.

Biology of the Reptilia

Cerebral Cortex

Springer Science & Business Media Volumes 8A (43477-6; reviewed in SciTech, March 1991) and 8B, taken together, set out in some detail the range of telencephalic and especially cortical structure and connectivity exhibited by the five major classes of vertebrates. Volume 8A deals largely with nonmammalian vertebrates. Volume 8B dea

Encyclopedia of Neuroscience, Volume 1

Academic Press The Encyclopedia of the Neuroscience explores all areas of the discipline in its focused entries on a wide variety of topics in neurology, neurosurgery, psychiatry and other related areas of neuroscience. Each article is written by an expert in that specific domain and peer reviewed by the advisory board before acceptance into the encyclopedia.

Each article contains a glossary, introduction, a reference section, and cross-references to other related encyclopedia articles. Written at a level suitable for university undergraduates, the breadth and depth of coverage will appeal beyond undergraduates to professionals and academics in related fields.

Dinosaurs

A Guide to Research

Taylor & Francis