

1. Record Nr.	UNISA996386792503316
Autore	Colville of Culross Elizabeth Colville, Lady
Titolo	Ane godlie dreame, compylit in Scottish meter be M.M. gentlewoman in Culros, at the requeist of her freindes [[electronic resource]]
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Edinburgh, : Printed be Robert Charteris, 1603
Descrizione fisica	[16] p
Soggetti	Devotional literature
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	M.M. = Mistress Melville. In verse. Signatures: A-Bâ´. Some pages marked and stained. Reproduction of the original in the Bodleian Library.
Sommario/riassunto	eebo-0014

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910298283903321
Autore	Lingham-Soliar Theagarten
Titolo	The Vertebrate Integument Volume 2 : Structure, Design and Function / / by Theagarten Lingham-Soliar
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Berlin, Heidelberg : , : Springer Berlin Heidelberg : , : Imprint : Springer, , 2015
ISBN	3-662-46005-X
Edizione	[1st ed. 2015.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (357 p.)
Disciplina	596
Soggetti	Vertebrates Evolution (Biology) Paleontology Anatomy Physiology Evolutionary Biology Animal Anatomy / Morphology / Histology Animal Physiology
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references at the end of each chapters and index.
Nota di contenuto	Swimming and Flying in Vertebrates -- Vertebrate Swimming -- Vertebrates Make Their Flight Reservations -- Flight by Membrane -- Birds -- Integumental Taphonomy -- The Last Best Hope.
Sommario/riassunto	The emphasis in this volume is on the structure and functional design of the integument. The book starts with a brief introduction to some basic principles of physics (mechanics) including Newton's Three Laws of Motion. These principles are subsequently used to interpret the problems animals encounter in motion. It is in only the last 40 or so years that we have begun to understand how important a role the integument plays in the locomotion of many marine vertebrates. This involves the crossed-fiber architecture, which was first discovered in a classic study on nemertean worms. As a design principle we see that the crossed-fiber architecture is ubiquitous in nature. Research on some of the most dynamic marine vertebrates of the oceans – tuna,

dolphins and sharks, and the extinct Jurassic ichthyosaurs – shows precisely how the crossed-fiber architecture contributes to high-speed swimming and (in lamnid sharks) may even aid in energy conservation. However, this design principle is not restricted to animals in the marine biota but is also found as far afield as the dinosaurs and, most recently, has been revealed as a major part of the microstructure of the most complex derivative of the integument, the feather. We see that a variety of phylogenetically diverse vertebrates take to the air by using skin flaps to glide from tree to tree or to the ground, and present detailed descriptions of innovations developed in pursuit of improved gliding capabilities in both extinct and modern day gliders. But the vertebrate integument had even greater things in store, namely true or flapping flight. Pterosaurs were the first vertebrates to use the integument as a membrane in true flapping flight and these interesting extinct animals are discussed on the basis of past and cutting-edge research, most intriguingly with respect to the structure of the flight membrane. Bats, the only mammals that fly, also employ integumental flight membranes. Classic research on bat flight is reviewed and supplemented with the latest research, which shows the complexities of the wing beat cycle to be significantly different from that of birds, as revealed by particle image velocimetry. The book's largest chapter is devoted to birds, given that they make up nearly half of the over 22,000 species of tetrapods. The flight apparatus of birds is unique in nature and is described in great detail, with innovative research highlighting the complexity of the flight structures, bird flight patterns, and behavior in a variety of species. This is complimented by new research on the brains of birds, which shows that they are more complex than previously thought. The feather made bird flight possible, and was itself made possible by -keratin, contributing to what may be a unique biomechanical microstructure in nature, a topic discussed in some depth. A highly polarized subject concerns the origin of birds and of the feather. Alleged fossilized protofeathers (primal simple feathers) are considered on the basis of histological and taphonomic investigative studies in Chapter 6. Finally, in Chapter 7 we discuss the controversies associated with this field of research. Professor Theagarten Lingham-Soliar works at the Nelson Mandela Metropolitan University, Port Elizabeth and is an Honorary Professor of Life Sciences at the University of KwaZulu-Natal.
