

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910299425303321
Titolo	Ammonoid Paleobiology: From anatomy to ecology // edited by Christian Klug, Dieter Korn, Kenneth De Baets, Isabelle Kruta, Royal H. Mapes
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Dordrecht : , : Springer Netherlands : , : Imprint : Springer, , 2015
ISBN	94-017-9630-0
Edizione	[1st ed. 2015.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (943 p.)
Collana	Topics in Geobiology, , 0275-0120 ; ; 43
Disciplina	564.53
Soggetti	Paleontology Evolution (Biology) Invertebrates Zoology Evolutionary Biology
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	Part I. Conch -- Part II. Ontogeny -- Part III. Anatomy -- Part IV. Habit and habitats.
Sommario/riassunto	This two-volume work is a testament to the abiding interest and human fascination with ammonites. We offer a new model to explain the morphogenesis of septa and the shell, we explore their habitats by the content of stable isotopes in their shells, we discuss the origin and later evolution of this important clade, and we deliver hypotheses on its demise. The Ammonoidea produced a great number of species that can be used in biostratigraphy and possibly, this is the macrofossil group, which has been used the most for that purpose. Nevertheless, many aspects of their anatomy, mode of life, development or paleobiogeographic distribution are still poorly known. Themes treated are biostratigraphy, paleoecology, paleoenvironment, paleobiogeography, evolution, phylogeny, and ontogeny. Advances such as an explosion of new information about ammonites, new technologies such as isotopic analysis, tomography and virtual paleontology in general, as well as continuous discovery of new fossil

finds have given us the opportunity to present a comprehensive and timely "state of the art" compilation. Moreover, it also points the way for future studies to further enhance our understanding of this endlessly fascinating group of organisms.

---