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Tibiae of Small SpeciesNewborn Human; Turkey; Chicken; Duck; Raccoon; Cat; Rabbit; Opossum; 7: Human (Homo sapiens); Cranium; Humerus; Radius; Ulna; Femur; Tibia; Fibula; Scapula; Sternum; Pelvis; Sacrum; Vertebrae; Metacarpals, Metatarsals, and Tarsals; 8: Horse (Equus caballus); Cranium; Humerus; Radius and Ulna; Femur; Tibia; Fibula; Scapula; Sternum; Pelvis; Vertebrae; Metacarpus and Metatarsus; 9: Cow (Bos taurus and Bos indicus); Cranium; Humerus; Radius and Ulna; Femur; Tibia; Scapula; Pelvis; Metacarpus, Metatarsus, and Tarsals; 10: Bear (Ursus americanus); Cranium; Humerus; Radius UlnaFemur; Tibia; Fibula; Scapula; Sternum; Pelvis; Sacrum; Vertebrae; Metacarpals, Metatarsals, and Tarsals; 11: Deer (Odocoileus virginianus); Cranium; Humerus; Radius; Ulna; Femur; Tibia; Scapula; Pelvis; Sacrum; Vertebrae; Metacarpus, Metatarsus, and Tarsals; 12: Pig (Sus scrofa); Cranium; Humerus; Radius and Ulna; Femur; Tibia; Fibula; Scapula; Sternum; Pelvis; Vertebrae; Metacarpals, Metatarsals, and Tarsals; 13: Goat (Capra hircus); Cranium; Humerus; Radius; Ulna; Femur; Tibia; Scapula; Pelvis; Metacarpus and Metatarsus; 14: Sheep (Ovis aries); Cranium; Humerus; Radius and Ulna; Femur TibiaScapula; Pelvis; Sacrum; Metacarpus, Metatarsus, and Tarsals; 15: Dog (Canis familiaris); Cranium; Humerus; Radius; Ulna; Femur; Tibia; Fibula; Scapula; Pelvis; Sacrum; Vertebrae; 16: Raccoon (Procyon lotor); Cranium; Humerus; Radius; Ulna; Femur; Tibia; Scapula; Pelvis; Vertebrae and Baculum; 17: Opossum (Didelphis virginiana); Cranium and Mandible; Humerus; Radius; Ulna; Femur; Tibia; Fibula; Scapula; Pelvis; Vertebrae; 18: Cat (Felis catus); Cranium; Humerus; Radius; Ulna; Femur; Tibia; Fibula; Scapula; Pelvis; Vertebrae; 19: Rabbit (Oryctolagus cunniculus and Sylvilagus carolinensis)
Cranium

Sommario/riassunto

In the forensic context it is quite common for nonhuman bones to be confused with human remains and end up in the medical examiner or coroner system. It is also quite common for skeletal remains (both human and nonhuman) to be discovered in archaeological contexts. While the difference between human and nonhuman bones is often very striking, it can also be quite subtle. Fragmentation only compounds the problem. The ability to differentiate between human and nonhuman bones is dependent on the training of the analyst and the available reference and/or comparative material. Comparati