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Nota di contenuto	Front Cover; Comparative Osteology: A Laboratory and Field Guide of Common North American Animals; Copyright Page; Contents; 1: Introduction, Scope of Book, and Credits; Archaeological Context; Forensic Context; Book Terminology and Organization; Background of the Specimens Included in this Book; Photographic Credits; 2: Crania; Crania of Large Species; Adult Human; Horse; Cow; Bear; Deer; Pig; Goat; Sheep; Dog; Crania of Small Species; Newborn Human; Raccoon; Opossum; Cat; Rabbit; Duck; Chicken; 3: Humeri; Humeri of Large Species; Adult Human; Horse; Bear; Cow; Pig; Dog; Deer; Sheep; Goat; Humeri of Small Species; Newborn Human; Turkey; Duck; Raccoon; Cat; Opossum; Rabbit; Chicken; 4: Radii and Ulnae; Radii and Ulnae of Large Species; Adult Human; Horse; Cow; Bear; Pig; Deer; Dog; Sheep; Goat; Radii and Ulnae of Small Species; Newborn Human; Turkey; Raccoon; Cat; Duck; Opossum; Chicken; Rabbit; 5: Femora; Femora of Large Species; Adult Human; Horse; Cow; Bear; Pig; Deer; Dog; Sheep; Goat; Femora of Small Species; Newborn Human; Raccoon; Turkey; Cat; Rabbit; Opossum; Chicken; Duck; 6: Tibiae; Tibiae of Large Species; Adult Human; Horse; Cow; Bear; Deer; Dog; Sheep; Pig; Goat

Tibiae of Small Species
Newborn 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 Ulna Femur; 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 Tibia Scapula; 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 cuniculus* 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
