

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910806928203321
Autore	Meyer David L
Titolo	A sea without fish : life in the Ordovician sea of the Cincinnati region / / David L. Meyer and Richard Arnold Davis ; with a chapter by Steven M. Holland
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Bloomington : , : Indiana University Press, , 2009
ISBN	0-253-01349-6
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (382 p.)
Collana	Life of the past
Altri autori (Persone)	DavisR. A <1942-> (Richard Arnold)
Disciplina	560/.17310977178
Soggetti	Fossils - Ohio - Cincinnati Region Paleontology - Ordovician
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 (pages 295-[322]) and index.
Nota di contenuto	Introduction -- Science in the Hinterland : the Cincinnati School of Paleontology -- Naming and classifying organisms -- Rocks, fossils, and time -- Algae : the base of the food chain -- Poriferans and Cnidarians : sponges, corals, and jellyfish -- Bryozoans : "twigs" and "bones" -- Brachiopods : the other bivalves -- Molluscs : hard, but with a soft center -- Annelids and worm-like fossils -- Arthropods : trilobites and other legged creatures -- Echinoderms : a world unto themselves -- Graptolites and conodonts : our closest relatives? -- Type-cincinnati trace fossils : tracks, trails, and burrows -- Paleogeography and paleoenvironment / by Steven M. Holland -- Life in the Cincinnati sea -- Diving in the Cincinnati sea.
Sommario/riassunto	The region around Cincinnati, Ohio, is known throughout the world for the abundant and beautiful fossils found in limestones and shales that were deposited as sediments on the sea floor during the Ordovician Period, about 450 million years ago-some 250 million years before the dinosaurs lived. In Ordovician time, the shallow sea that covered much of what is now the North American continent teemed with marine life. The Cincinnati area has yielded some of the world's most abundant and best-preserved fossils of invertebrate animals such as trilobites, bryozoans, brachiopods, molluscs, echinode