

1. Record Nr.	UNISA996392173403316
Titolo	A reply to a letter printed at Newcastle [[electronic resource]] : vnder the name of an answer, sent to the ecclesiasticall Assembly at London, about matters concerning the king, and the government of the church. With the copy of the said letter to the Assembly, in the name of John Deodate, D. D. Also, a certificate from one of the scribes of the Assembly at London
Pubbl/distr/stampa	London, : Printed by J.C., 1646
Descrizione fisica	[16] p
Altri autori (Persone)	WalkerHenry, Ironmonger
Soggetti	Great Britain Church history 17th century Early works to 1800
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	<p>Thomason catalogue attributes the work to Luke Harruney (i.e. Henry Walker), who has signed the "Animadvertors epistle" on A1v, and who claims that Giovanni Diodati is not in fact the author of the letter which appears under his name on leaves A4v-B4. Leaves A2-A3, "Some animadversions upon the letter pretended to be Doct. Deodates, but written by a malignant at Newcastle, .." are apparently by Harruney (i.e. Walker).</p> <p>Signatures: A-B.</p> <p>Annotation on Thomason copy: "Decem: [?] 24th [?]" ; ink has run, but Thomason copy bound between items dated December 23 and December 24.</p> <p>Reproduction of the original in the British Library.</p>
Sommario/riassunto	eebo-0018

2. Record Nr.	UNINA9910807295303321
Autore	Beauchamp Guy
Titolo	Animal vigilance : monitoring predators and competitors // Guy Beauchamp
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Amsterdam : , : Elsevier, , [2015] ©2015
ISBN	0-12-801994-8 0-12-801983-2
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (267 p.)
Disciplina	525.20039834565
Soggetti	Predation (Biology) Predatory animals Animals
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 and index.
Nota di contenuto	Cover; Title Page; Copyright Page; Contents; Preface; Chapter 1 - Overview of Animal Vigilance; 1.1 - Introduction; 1.2 - Definition and measurements; 1.2.1 - How to Define Vigilance; 1.2.2 - Types of Vigilance; 1.2.2.1 - Routine or Induced Vigilance; 1.2.2.2 - Anti- Predator or Social Vigilance; 1.2.2.3 - Pre-Emptive or Reactive Vigilance; 1.2.2.4 - Visual, Auditory, Olfactory or Vibrotactile Vigilance; 1.2.3 - How to Measure Vigilance; 1.2.3.1 - Measuring the State of Vigilance; 1.2.3.2 - Measuring the Markers of Vigilance; 1.3 - A history of vigilance; 1.3.1 - First Phase 1.3.2 - Second Phase1.4 - Research themes; 1.5 - Conclusions; Chapter 2 - Function of Animal Vigilance; 2.1 - Introduction; 2.2 - Types of threats; 2.3 - Monitoring competitors; 2.3.1 - Contest Competition for Food; 2.3.1.1 - Vigilance During the Search Phase; 2.3.1.2 - Vigilance During the Exploitation Phase; 2.3.2 - Scramble Competition for Food; 2.3.3 - Competition for Mates; 2.3.3.1 - The Male Perspective; 2.3.3.2 - The Female Perspective; 2.3.4 - Modelling Social Vigilance; 2.4 - Monitoring predators; 2.4.1 - Early Detection; 2.4.2 - Incompatibility with Other Activities 2.4.3 - Modelling Anti-Predator Vigilance2.4.4 - Temporal

Organization of Anti-Predator Vigilance; 2.5 - Advertising to predators; 2.6 - Conclusions; Chapter 3 - Causation, Development and Evolution of Animal Vigilance; 3.1 - Introduction; 3.2 - Causation; 3.2.1 - Hormonal Factors; 3.2.1.1 - Testosterone; 3.2.1.2 - Oxytocin; 3.2.1.3 - Norepinephrine; 3.2.1.4 - Cortisol; 3.2.2 - Neural Factors; 3.2.2.1 - Neural Adaptations; 3.2.2.2 - Sleep; 3.2.2.3 - Laterality; 3.2.3 - Sensory Factors; 3.2.4 - Other Physiological Factors; 3.3 - Development of animal vigilance
 3.4 - Evolutionary origin of animal vigilance 3.5 - Conclusions; Chapter 4 - Drivers of Animal Vigilance; 4.1 - Introduction; 4.2 - Drivers associated with social risk; 4.2.1 - Sex; 4.2.2 - Dominance; 4.2.3 - Distance to Neighbours; 4.3 - Drivers associated with predation risk; 4.3.1 - Sex; 4.3.2 - Age and Number of Offspring; 4.3.3 - Body Mass; 4.3.4 - Distance to Neighbours; 4.3.5 - Visual Obstructions; 4.3.6 - Distance to Cover; 4.3.7 - Position in the Group; 4.3.8 - Presence of Predators; 4.3.9 - Environmental Factors; 4.3.9.1 - Wind; 4.3.9.2 - Light Levels; 4.3.9.3 - Precipitation
 4.3.9.4 - Snow Cover 4.4 - Drivers of vigilance associated with food or state; 4.4.1 - Food Availability; 4.4.2 - Energy Demands; 4.4.2.1 - Hunger; 4.4.2.2 - Temperature; 4.5 - Individual differences; 4.6 - Conclusions; Chapter 5 - Animal Vigilance and Group Size: Theory; 5.1 - Introduction; 5.2 - Predation risk and group size; 5.2.1 - Many-Eyes Effect; 5.2.2 - Collective Detection; 5.2.3 - Dilution; 5.2.4 - Confusion; 5.3 - Models of animal vigilance in groups; 5.3.1 - Early Models; 5.3.2 - McNamara and Houston's 1992 Model; 5.3.3 - Recent Developments 5.3.3.1 - Temporal Variation in Predation Risk

Sommario/riassunto

Animal Vigilance builds on the author's previous publication with Academic Press (Social Predation: How Group Living Benefits Predators and Prey) by developing several other themes including the development and mechanisms underlying vigilance, as well as developing more fully the evolution and function of vigilance. Animal vigilance has been at the forefront of research on animal behavior for many years, but no comprehensive review of this topic has existed. Students of animal behavior have focused on many aspects of animal vigilance, from models of its adaptive value to empirical research
