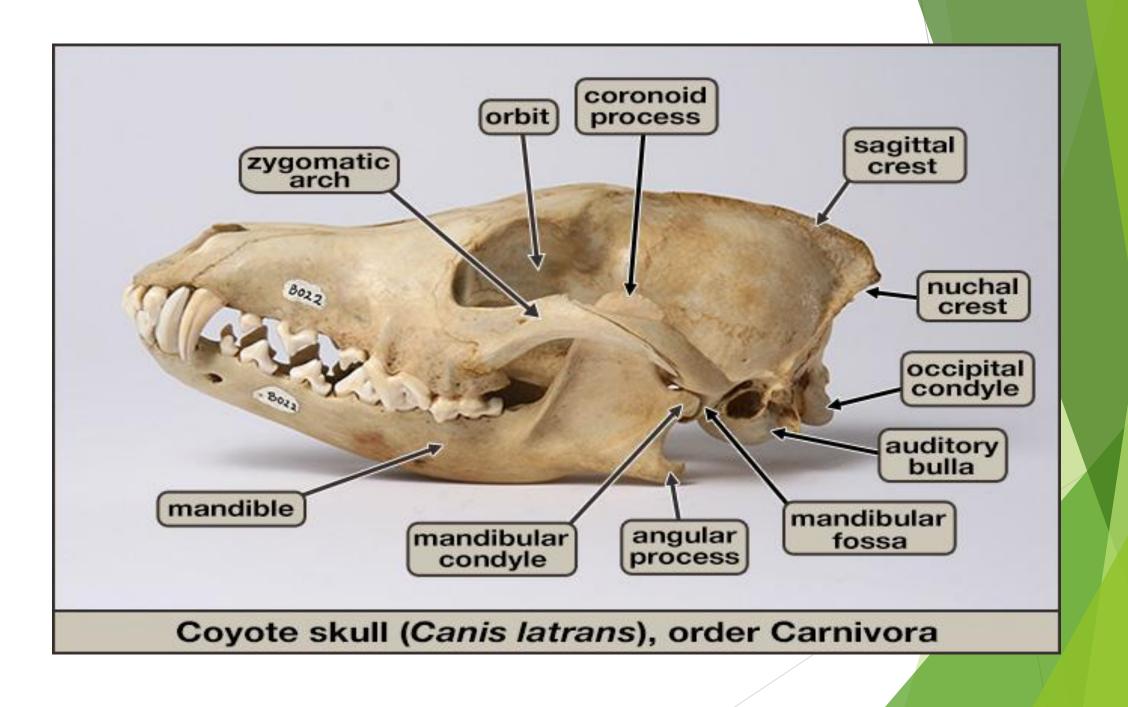
Mammal Phylogeny

Tuesday, March 29th

Part I - Identifying Structure and Function

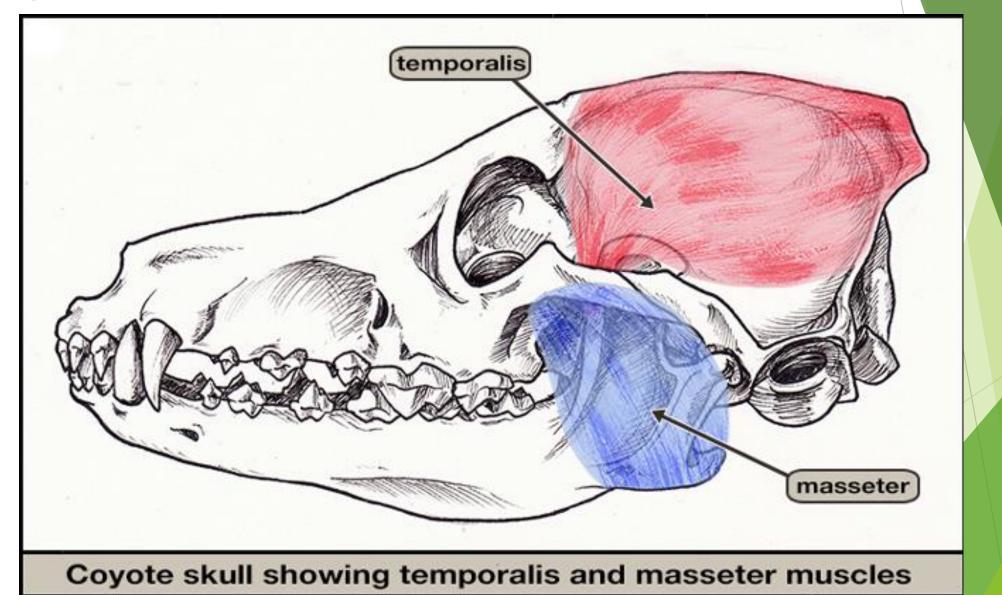
- Observe different structures of mammal skulls
- Propose claims about the life history of 4 species based on skull structure



Terms

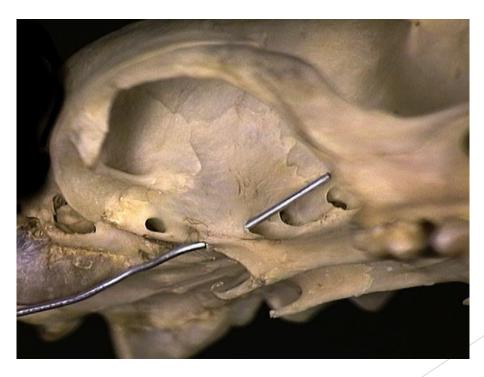
- "mandible" = lower jaw
- "orbit" = eye socket
- "fossa" = depression or hole
- "process" = outward projection
- "condyle" = a knob such as the ball of a ball and socket joint

Important muscles



Blood vessels

- Skulls need depressions, channels, and canals for arteries and veins to allow for blood flow
- Alisphenoid canal found in some animals underneath upper jaw



Eyes

Eye orientation

- Predators have forward-facing eyes
- Prey have side-facing eyes

► Eye size

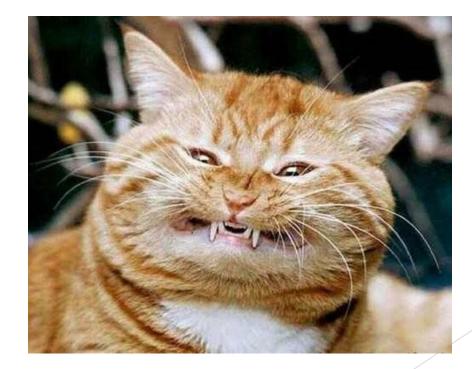
- Nocturnal species have larger eyes
- Noct





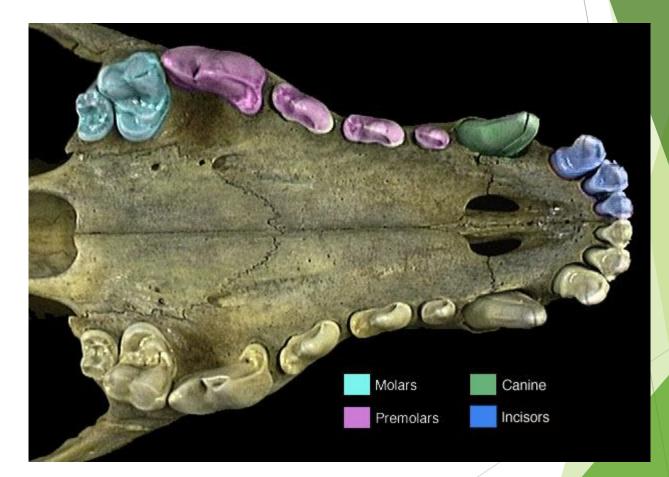
Teeth

- The lifestyles of mammals require being able to capture, ingest, and digest food efficiently
 - Mammalian teeth have been modified to obtain and ingest food more efficiently



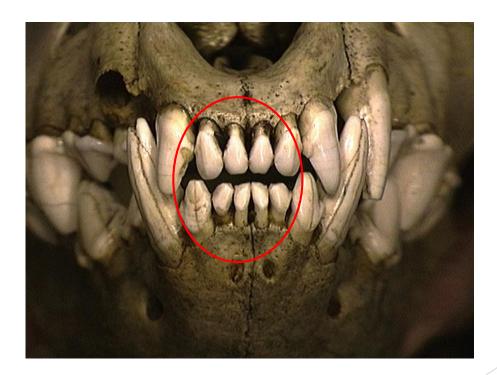
Types of Teeth





Incisors

- Thin teeth located at the front of the jaw
- Used for slicing food



Canines

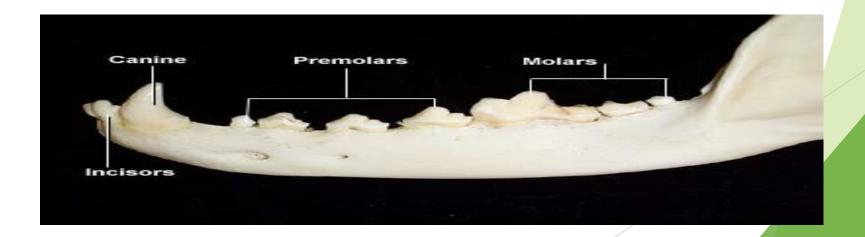
- Located right next to the incisors (if they have them!)
- Used for tearing food



Premolars and Molars

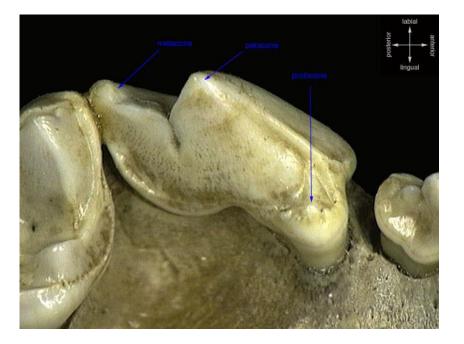
- Located behind canines
- Used for chewing, generally with multiple cusps (points)
- Only adults have molars!

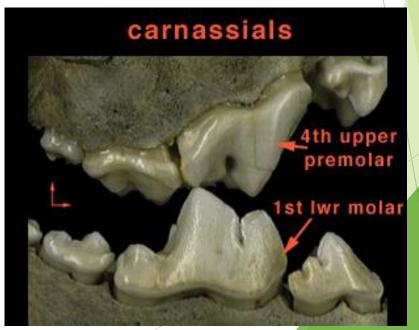
Eutherians (placental mammals) have maximum of 4 premolars and 3 molars Metatherians (marsupials)have a maximum of 3 premolars and 4 molars



Carnassials

- Order Carnivora have these
- Specialized teeth which slide together to slice meat
- \blacktriangleright P⁴ and M₁ = carnassial pair, overlap





Note