Campanian and Maastrichtian Ammonites from Northern Aquitaine France

Maastrichtian Ammonites from the Biscay Region (France, Spain) Bulletin of the National Science Museum

Geologie en Mijnbouw Comprises articles on geology, paleontology, mammalogy, ornithology, entomology and anthropology

Bulletin - United States Geological Survey

Guide-book[s]

Cretaceous of the Western Tethys

Bulletin Van Het Koninklijk Belgisch Instituut Voor Natuurwetenschappen Bulletin containing 10 papers describing a number of different groups of fossils in
Ontario, B.C., Northwest Territories, Western Canada, Nova Scotia, the Arctic Archipelago, and the Queen Charlotte basin. Abstracts are given for each paper.

Ammonoid Paleobiology

Contributions to Canadian Paleontology

Ammonoid Paleobiology: From anatomy to ecology

Bulletin of the American Museum of Natural History

The Campanian-Maastrichtian Stage Boundary

Transactions and Proceedings of the Palaeontological Society of Japan

The Mid-Cretaceous Ammonites of the Family Kossmaticeratidae from Japan

The Cretaceous System in the Makarov Area, Southern Sakhalin, Russian Far East

Journal of King Saud University

Annals of the South African Museum

Cephalopod Newsletter

Late Campanian-Maastrichtian Ammonite Fauna from Seymour Island (Antarctic Peninsula)

Contributions to Canadian Paleontology

Upper Cretaceous Dinoflagellate Cyst Stratigraphy, Onshore West Greenland

Science Reports

Petroleum Abstracts

Acta geologica polonica

Mededelingen Rijks Geologische Dienst

An Illustrated Catalogue of Late Cretaceous Fossils from Limburg (The Netherlands) and Adjacent Areas

Bulletin of the Geological Society of Denmark

Géologie Africaine

Campanian and Maastrichtian Ammonites of the Middle Vistula River Valley, Poland
Late Cretaceous (Campanian and Maastrichtian) Ammonites from Awaji Island, Southwest Japan

Durban Museum Novitates This two-volume work is a testament to the abiding interest and human fascination with ammonites. We offer a new model to explain the morphogenesis of septa and the shell, we explore their habitats by the content of stable isotopes in their shells, we discuss the origin and later evolution of this important clade, and we deliver hypotheses on its demise. The Ammonoidea produced a great number of species that can be used in biostratigraphy and possibly, this is the macrofossil group, which has been used the most for that purpose. Nevertheless, many aspects of their anatomy, mode of life, development or paleobiogeographic distribution are still poorly known. Themes treated are biostratigraphy, paleoecology, paleoenvironment, paleobiogeography, evolution, phylogeny, and ontogeny. Advances such as an explosion of new information about ammonites, new technologies such as isotopic analysis, tomography and virtual paleontology in general, as well as continuous discovery of new fossil finds have given us the opportunity to present a comprehensive and timely "state of the art" compilation. Moreover, it also points the way for future studies to further enhance our understanding of this endlessly fascinating group of organisms.

Bull. K. Belg. Inst. Nat. Wet

Bulletin - Geological Survey of Canada

Geologica Balcanica

Bulletin Renowned researchers summarize the current knowledge on ammonoid paleobiology. The book begins with a description of the systematic position of the Ammonoidea within the Cephalopoda, providing the phylogenetic framework for the rest of the book. Following discussions include soft- and hard-part morphology of ammonoids, rate of growth and ontogeny, and taphonomy and ecology. Closing chapters explore the distribution of ammonoids in time and space as well as their extinction at the end of the Cretaceous. With its diverse viewpoints and new material, this resource will benefit researchers and graduate students in paleontology, marine biology, and evolutionary biology.

Bulletin of the British Museum (Natural History).

Campanian and Maastrichtian Sphenodiscid Ammonites from Southern Nigeria The Phanerozoic calendar of the history of the earth is composed of fundamental units called stages. A priority of the International Commission on Stratigraphy is to redefine these stages using a modern approach. This work presents a unique solution to the previously debated and diversified locations of the Campanian-Maastrichtian boundary, providing a precise correlation using the most accepted known time markers. The Campanian and the Maastrichtian are the last two stages of the Cretaceous System. This volume includes a large amount of previously unpublished stratigraphical data. With the use of uncertainty margins for observations, established by comparison of results obtained by various
experts using different approaches for the same stratigraphical tool, a new approach to stratigraphical information was employed. While most of the data have been taken from the recently rediscovered geological site at Tercis, France, data from other sections around the world have been considered. The section studied at Tercis is the best stratigraphical record on Earth for the period of several million years across the Campanian-Maastrichtian boundary.

Geologica Belgica In 1978, in Münster, The German Subcommission on Cretaceous Stratigraphy initiated a first International Symposium on the Cretaceous. The focus of the Symposium was on Germany and Central Europe. The proceedings were published in 1979. The second symposium was held in 1982 in Munich, the proceedings of this conference are available since 1983.

LATE CRETAEOUS (CENOMANIAN-CAMPANIAN) AMMONITE SYSTEMATIC PALEONTOLOGY AND BIOSTRATIGRAPHY, SOUTHEASTERN SAN JUAN BASIN, SANDOVAL COUNTY, NEW MEXICO

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