

Notes: ringtail references

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FN ISI Export Format
VR 1.0
PT J
TI The role of feral mammals on wildlife infectious disease prevalence
in
    two nature reserves within Mexico City limits
AU Suzan, Gerardo
    Ceballos, Gerardo
SO Journal of Zoo and Wildlife Medicine
PY 2005
PD SEP 2005
VL 36
IS 3
PS 479-484
BP 479
EP 484
AB Wild and feral medium-sized mammals were live trapped at two natural
protected areas within the Mexico City limits to determine antibody
prevalence for the most common infectious diseases (rabies,
toxoplasmosis, and canine parvovirus) in dogs and cats. Mammals were
trapped during the dry (March-April) and rainy seasons (July-August)
of 1996 and 1997. A total of 68 individuals were captured,
representing 8 species: opossums (Didelphis virginiana), ringtails
(Bassariscus astutus), spotted skunks (Spilogale gracilis), weasels
(Mustela frenata), rock squirrels (Spermophilus variegatus), Mexican
gray squirrels (Sciurus aureogaster), feral cats (Felis catus), and
feral dogs (Canis familiaris). There was marked seroprevalence for
parvovirus (86.6%) and lower seroprevalences for both toxoplasma
(23.9%) and rabies (17.9%). There were no significant prevalence
differences among mammals in both protected areas, which were of
contrasting size and isolation (i.e., small and isolated versus
large
and nonisolated). We suggest that high seroprevalence of these three
infectious agents in wild mammals is a result of the high densities
of
feral dogs and cats in the two areas sampled. Feral dogs are able to
maintain the infectious agents in these localities regardless of the
protected area size and isolation. However, the native mammals of
the
small and isolated reserve are more vulnerable to infectious
diseases
because of small population size and genetic bottlenecks. Our
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results

indicate that natural areas in and around Mexico City are a refugium for latent infectious agents, several of which are zoonotic. These findings suggest that conservation measures, such as eradication of feral mammals and vaccination programs, in the protected areas and surrounding areas could be beneficial.

ER

PT J

TI Carnivores from the Mexican State of Puebla: Distribution, taxonomy, and conservation

AU Ramirez-Pulido, Jose

Gonzalez-Ruiz, Noe

Genoways, Hugh H.

SO Mastozoologia Neotropical

PY 2005

PD JAN-JUN 2005

VL 12

IS 1

PS 37-52

BP 37

EP 52

AB We examined 96 museum specimens belonging to 14 species of Carnivora from the Mexican State of Puebla. In addition, four species were documented based on literature records and by indirect evidence. The carnivorous mammals of Puebla belong to 5 families, 18 genera, 18 species and 23 subspecies. Eight of these 23 taxa are reported herein

for the first time from the state of Puebla. Of the 18 species, *Herpailurus yagouaroundi*, *Lontra longicaudis*, *Taxidea taxus*, and *Galictis vittata* are considered by Norma Oficial Mexicana as threatened species, *Leopardus wiedii* and *Eira barbara* in danger of extinction, and *Potos flavus* is under special protection. We found *Lynx rufus*, *Canis latrans*, *Taxidea taxus*, and *Bassariscus astutus* were

found only in the Nearctic region of the State, whereas *Herpailurus yagouaroundi*, *Leopardus wiedii*, *Lontra longicaudis*, *Galictis vittata*,

Eira barbara, *Potos flavus*, and *Nasua narica* were found only in the Neotropical region of the State. The remaining seven species (*Puma concolor*, *Urocyon cinereoargenteus*, *Mustela frenata*, *Mephitis macroura*, *Spilogale putorius*, *Conepatus leuconotus*, and *Procyon lotor*)

have been taken in both the Nearctic and Neotropical regions.

Localities in the Sierra Norte de Puebla had the greatest species

richness and abundance of individuals. The carnivores confront serious conservation problems in the state because they are hunted indiscriminately as trophies and by the local residents as harmful species. Moreover they are hunted for economic benefit by the sale of their skins or as living pets. The carnivores in some areas are used as food items and for therapeutic proprieties of their fat, skin, or bones. Unfortunately at this time we can't assess the full impact of these activities on the local populations.

ER

PT J

TI Noteworthy records of mammals housed in the Stephen F. Austin State University vertebrate natural history collection

AU Johnson, Sarah A.

Bradstreet, Andy P.

Edwards, Cody W.

SO Texas Journal of Science

PY 2005

PD AUG 2005

VL 57

IS 3

PS 289-294

BP 289

EP 294

ER

PT B

TI Human impact in the Midriff islands.

AU Bahre, Conrad J.

Bourillon, Luis

BE Case, Ted J.

Cody, Martin L.

Ezcurra, Exequiel

SO A new island biogeography of the Sea of Cortes

PY 2002

PS 383-406

BP 383

EP 406

ER

PT J

TI New record of *Bassariscus ogallalae* (Carnivora: Procyonidae) from

the

Ogallala Group (Miocene) of Ellis County, Kansas, with comments on variation within *Bassariscus*.

AU Bever, Gabe S.

SO Southwestern Naturalist

PY 2003

PD June 2003

VL 48

IS 2

PS 249-256

BP 249

EP 256

AB A partial left dentary containing c1 and p2-m1 is described as the second reported specimen of *Bassariscus ogallalae*, a taxon erected nearly 70 years ago. The specimen is from an early late Miocene

(late

Barstovian/early Clarendonian) exposure of the Ogallala Group in

Ellis

County, Kansas. Comparison of *B. ogallalae* to specimens of other species of *Bassariscus*, including a relatively large sample of *B. astutus*, reveals that only 2 of the original 4 diagnostic characters remain valid. A relatively large series of measurements and

associated

ratios reveal no new meristic characters that can be used to distinguish *B. ogallalae* from other species of *Bassariscus*. This specimen extends the temporal range of *Bassariscus* in Kansas from

the

Recent to the early late Miocene.

ER

PT J

TI *Taenia pencei* n. sp. from the ringtail, *Bassariscus astutus* (Carnivora: Procyonidae), in Texas, U.S.A.

AU Rausch, Robert L.

SO Comparative Parasitology

PY 2003

PD January 2003

VL 70

IS 1

PS 1-10

BP 1

EP 10

AB *Taenia pencei* n. sp. is described from the ringtail, *Bassariscus astutus* (Carnivora: Procyonidae), in western Texas, U.S.A., and its metacestode is characterized on the basis of specimens from

Peromyscus

cf. *maniculatus* in southern Oregon. *Taenia pencei* n. sp. apparently occurs exclusively in the ringtail, and it is the first cestode of the

genus *Taenia* known from a member of the family Procyonidae. It is morphologically most similar to species of *Taenia* from mammals of the

family Mustelidae in subclade 2 of the recently constructed phylogeny

of that genus. *Taenia pencei* is distinguished from the nearctic

Taenia

taxidiensis in the badger *Taxidea taxus*; from the palaeartic *Taenia martis* occurring in members of the genus *Martes* and other mustelids in

Europe; from the holarctic *Taenia twitchelli* in the wolverine *Gulo gulo*; and from the nominal species of small-hooked cestodes in mustelids (not including *Taenia mustelae*, in a different subclade),

of

which all but one have been described from members of the genus *Martes*. According to the concept presented in this study, those cestodes represent a single, holarctic species, *Taenia* cf.

intermedia,

synonyms of which, on grounds of priority, are *Taenia sibirica* and *Taenia skrjabini*, both described from *Martes zibellina* in Eurasia, and

Tae. martis americana from *Martes* spp. in North America. *Taenia melesi*, from the Eurasian badger *Meles meles*, remains species inquirenda. *Taenia pencei* n. sp. is distinguished from all the aforementioned species by form and dimensions of rostellar hooks and by the arrangement and characteristics of genital organs. The holarctic occurrence of *Taenia* cf. *intermedia* appears to be a consequence of dispersals of mammals via Beringia during the late Pleistocene.

ER

PT J

TI A mid-Holocene fauna from a ringtail carnivore den, Western Grand Canyon.

AU Swift, Sandra L.

SO Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology

PY 2002

PD 19 September, 2002

VL 22

IS 3 Supplement

PS 113A

ER

PT J

TI The elements of the locus of enterocyte effacement in human and wild mammal isolates of *Escherichia coli*: Evolution by assemblage or disruption?

AU Sandner, Luisa

Eguiarte, Luis E.

Navarro, Armando

Cravioto, Alejandro

Souza, Valeria

SO Microbiology (Reading)

PY 2001

PD November, 2001

VL 147

IS 11

PS 3149-3158

BP 3149

EP 3158

AB *Escherichia coli* is an excellent model for studying the evolution of pathogenicity since within one species various genes can be found in pathogenic islands and plasmids causing a wide spectrum of virulence.

A collection of 122 strains from different human and wild mammal hosts

were analysed by PCR and Southern hybridization for the presence of a

subset of the genes included in the LEE (locus of enterocyte effacement). In the PCR analysis, two markers (*cest/eae* and *espB* genes) were found together in more strains (25.4%) than either were found alone. The *cest/eae* gene was less frequently found alone (8.2%)

than was the *espB* gene (15.6%). Four regions of the LEE were analysed

in a subsample of 25 strains using Southern hybridization. The four regions were all present (44%), all absent (12%) or present in different combinations (44%) in a given strain. The flanking regions of the LEE showed the highest rate of hybridization (in 72% of the strains). The results indicate that the LEE is a dynamic genetic entity, both the complete gene cluster and the individual genes. The genes that comprise this locus seem to be horizontally acquired (or lost) in an independent way and may control other functions in non-pathogenic *E. coli* lineages. In this way, horizontal transfer

may

allow the gradual stepwise construction of gene cassettes

facilitating

coordinate regulation and expression of novel functions.

ER

PT J

TI Spring diet of the endemic ring-tailed cat (*Bassariscus astutus insulicola*) population on an island in the Gulf of California, Mexico

AU Rodriguez-Estrella, Ricardo

Moreno, Angel Rodriguez

Tam, Karina Grajales

SO Journal of Arid Environments

PY 2000

PD Feb., 2000

VL 44

IS 2

PS 241-246

BP 241

EP 246

AB The spring diet of an endemic ring-tailed cat (*Bassariscus astutus insulicola*) population of Isla San Jose, Gulf of California, Mexico, is presented based on the analysis of 104 faeces. The ring-tailed cat

is an opportunistic species, concentrating on the predation of mainly

small prey, and has a richness of prey of 36 animal taxa and 12 plant

species. The most important prey were found to be mainly Orthoptera, Tenebrionida, and Scorpionoidea, *Chaetodipus spinatus* and *Neotoma lepida*. *Chilomeniscus cinctus*, *Cnemidophorus*, and *Sceloporus* were the

most important reptile species. Among the plant species, of particular

importance were the fruits of *Lycium*, *Solanum*, *Phaulothamnus*, and ironwood leaves. The spring diet of the ring-tailed cats of Isla San Jose differs from the diet of all other mainland populations, in that

the proportion of reptiles (50% of occurrence) and invertebrates (91%)

were found to be of the highest ever reported, even when compared with

other seasons.

ER

PT J

TI Molecular cytogenetic dissection of human chromosomes 3 and 21 evolution

AU Muller, S.
Stanyon, R.
Finelli, P.
Archidiacono, N.
Wienberg, J.

SO Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America

PY 2000

PD Jan. 4, 2000

VL 97

IS 1

PS 206-211

BP 206

EP 211

AB Chromosome painting in placental mammals illustrates that genome evolution is marked by chromosomal synteny conservation and that the association of chromosomes 3 and 21 may be the largest widely conserved syntenic block known for mammals. We studied intrachromosomal rearrangements of the syntenic block 3/21 by using probes derived from chromosomal subregions with a resolution of up to 10-15 Mbp. We demonstrate that the rearrangements visualized by chromosome painting, mostly translocations, are only a fraction of the actual chromosomal changes that have occurred during evolution. The ancestral segment order for both primates and carnivores is still found in some species in both orders. From the ancestral primate/carnivore condition an inversion is needed to derive the pig homolog, and a fission of chromosome 21 and a pericentric inversion is needed to derive the Bornean orangutan condition. Two overlapping inversions in the chromosome 3 homolog then would lead to the chromosome form found in humans and African apes. This reconstruction of the origin of human chromosome 3 contrasts with the generally accepted scenario derived from chromosome banding in which it was proposed that only one pericentric inversion was needed. From the ancestral form for Old World primates (now found in the Bornean orangutan) a pericentric inversion and centromere shift leads to the chromosome ancestral for all Old World monkeys. Intrachromosomal rearrangements, as shown here, make up a set of potentially plentiful and informative markers that can be used for phylogenetic

reconstruction and a more refined comparative mapping of the genome.
ER

PT J

TI Food habits of the ringtail *Bassariscus astutus* (Carnivora:
Procyonidae) in a xerophitic bush in Hidalgo, Mexico

AU Nava-Vargas, Virginia

Tejero-Diez, J. Daniel

Chavez-Tapia, Catalina B.

SO Anales del Instituto de Biologia Universidad Nacional Autonoma de
Mexico Serie Zoologia

PY 1999

PD 1999

VL 70

IS 1

PS 51-63

BP 51

EP 63

AB A total of 98 scats of the ringtail *Bassariscus astutus* were
collected

throughout a year in a xerophitic bush in the state of Hidalgo,
Mexico. We identified 14 vascular plants along with insects, small
mammals and birds. This is the first report of floral parts and
leaves

as well as seeds of *Aralia humilis* and *Prosopis laevigata* in the
diet

of this carnivore.

ER

PT J

TI Bats of Kartchner Caverns State Park, Arizona

AU Buecher, Debbie C.

Sidner, Ronnie M.

SO Journal of Caves and Karst Studies

PY 1999

PD Aug., 1999

VL 61

IS 2

PS 102-107

BP 102

EP 107

AB Kartchner Caverns, in southeastern Arizona, is a summer maternity
roost for approximately 1000-2000 cave myotis (*Myotis velifer*). The
pregnant females first arrive at the cave in late April, give birth
in

June, and have left by mid- September. These bats are an important element in the cave ecosystem because their excrement introduces nutrients, which support a complex invertebrate cave fauna. Bat population densities and emergence behavior was monitored between 1988-1991. Other bat species seen using the entrance areas of the cave

include *Corynorhinus townsendii* and *Choeronycteris mexicana*. Because bats are easily disturbed by human intrusion into the roost, the baseline study was accomplished using low-disturbance techniques in an

effort to provide the greatest amount of data with the least disturbance to the bat colony. These techniques included limited visual observations in the roost and netting bats only on the surface

at a nearby water tank. During the baseline study, an episode of predation by a carnivore (*Bassariscus astutus*) caused the bats to abandon the site for a short time. Carbon-14 dating of guano from the

Throne and Rotunda Rooms suggests that *Myotis velifer* used the Back Section of Kartchner Caverns 50-45 years Ka.

ER

PT J

TI Records of species and range extensions of mammals in Taylor County, Texas

AU Hanson, John D.

Peden, Colin E.

Lee, Thomas E., Jr.

SO Texas Journal of Science

PY 1998

PD Aug., 1998

VL 50

IS 3

PS 251-255

BP 251

EP 255

ER

PT J

TI Molecular phylogeny of the red panda (*Ailurus fulgens*)

AU Slattery, J. Pecon

O'Brien, S. J.

SO Journal of Heredity

PY 1995

PD 1995

VL 86

IS 6

PS 413-422

BP 413

EP 422

AB The phylogenetic placement of the red panda (*Ailurus fulgens*) and the

giant panda (*Ailuropoda melanoleuca*) has been an evolutionary enigma since their original descriptions in the nineteenth century. A series

of recent molecular analyses led to a consensus that the giant panda's

ancestors were derived from early bears (Ursidae), but left unsettled

the phylogenetic relationship of the red panda. Previous molecular and

morphological phylogenies were inconclusive and varied among placement

of the red panda within the raccoon family (Procyonidae), within the bear family (Ursidae), or in a separate family of carnivores equidistant between the two. To examine a relatively ancient (circa 20-30 million years before the present, MYBP) phylogenetic divergence,

we used two slowly evolving genetic markers: mitochondrial 12S rRNA sequence and 592 fibroblast proteins resolved by two dimensional gel electrophoresis. Four different carnivore outgroup species, including

dog (Canidae: *Canis familiaris*), cat (Felidae: *Felis catus*), fanaloka

(Viverridae: *Fossa fossa*), and mongoose (Herpestidae: *Galidia elegans*), were selected to identify the root of the phylogenetic topologies. Phylogenetic reconstruction by distance-based methods, maximum parsimony, and maximum likelihood clearly indicate a distinct

bifurcation forming the Ursidae and the Procyonidae. Further, our data

consistently place the red panda as an early divergence within the Procyonidae radiation and confirm the inclusion of giant panda in the

Ursidae lineage.

ER

PT J

TI Thick-billed parrot releases in Arizona

AU Snyder, Noel F. R.

Koenig, Susan E.
Koschmann, James
Snyder, Helen A.
Johnson, Terry B.

SO Condor

PY 1994

PD 1994

VL 96

IS 4

PS 845-862

BP 845

EP 862

AB Thick-billed Parrots (*Rhynchopsitta pachyrhyncha*) once ranged as far north as central Arizona, but have rarely been seen outside Mexico since the 1920s. Extirpation from the United States may have resulted

mainly from widespread shooting. Experimental releases of the species

in Arizona since 1986 have yielded mixed results. Birds obtained as wild-caught adults have exhibited good survival and some reproduction

in the wild. Captive-reared birds have had poor survival rates due mainly to deficits in foraging and socialization, and to heavy losses

to predators. Although parent-reared, captive-bred birds have performed better than hand-reared birds, and young captive-bred birds

have done better than older captive-bred birds, the only birds showing

good potentials for reestablishment have been translocated wild-caught

adults. Present habitat quality in southern Arizona appears adequate to support a population of these parrots, but it is questionable that

the species might sustain consistent populations north of the range of

Chihuahua pine (*Pinus leiophylla*). Thick-billed Parrots appear to be highly dependent on flocking for security from predation, so their successful reestablishment may depend directly on the numbers of birds

released. Principal natural enemies of the species in Arizona have been Goshawks (*Accipiter gentilis*), Red-tailed Hawks (*Buteo jamaicensis*), and ring-tailed cats (*Bassariscus astutus*) and species that also occur through much of the Thick-billed Parrot's range in Mexico.

ER

PT J

TI A ringtail (*Bassariscus astutus*) recorded from San Patricio County,
Texas

AU Gehrt, Stanley D.

SO Texas Journal of Science

PY 1993

PD 1993

VL 45

IS 4

PS 359-360

BP 359

EP 360

ER

PT J

TI A clarification of the dental formula of *Bassariscus sumichrasti*
(Carnivora; Procyonidae)

AU Poglayen-Neuwall, Ingeborg

Poglayen-Neuwall, I.

SO Zeitschrift fuer Saeugetierkunde

PY 1993

PD 1993

VL 58

IS 5

PS 312

ER

PT J

TI The ecology of animal parasitic nematodes in endemic areas of Jos,
Nigeria

AU Onwuliri, C. O. E.

Anosike, J. C.

Nkem, C. N.

Payne, V. K.

SO Applied Parasitology

PY 1993

VL 34

IS 2

PS 131-137

BP 131

EP 137

AB A survey involving 3418 faecal samples collected from three areas of
heavy human and animal activities in Jos, Nigeria showed that 2354

(68.9%) of the samples harboured various parasitic nematodes of man and animals. Altogether, twelve species of parasitic nematodes were encountered. Five of these, namely: *Ascaris lumbricoides*, *Ancylostoma duodenale*, *Necator americanus*, *Trichuris trichiura* and *Strongyloides stercoralis* infect man while five others: *Trichostrongylus probolurus*, *T. colubriformis*, *Haemonchus contortus*, *Cooperia pectinata* and *Strongyloides papillosus* are parasites of ruminants. *Ancylostoma caninum* and *Trichuris suis* parasitic in dogs and pigs, respectively, were also recorded. Generally these nematodes fluctuated with changes in ecological factors, especially rainfall and temperature. Whereas most of the human parasitic nematodes were encountered in the shaded areas, the open areas harboured more animal parasites, an indication that most human parasitic nematodes are more susceptible to deleterious environmental conditions. Aspects of zoonotic and public health significance are stressed.

ER

PT J

TI Metabolic adaptation to climate and distribution of the raccoon *Procyon lotor* and other *Procyonidae*

AU Mugaas, John N.

Seidensticker, John

Mahlke-Johnson, Kathleen P.

SO Smithsonian Contributions to Zoology

PY 1993

VL 0

IS 542

PS I-IV, 1-34

BP I

EP 34

AB Although the family *Procyonidae* is largely a Neotropical group, the North American raccoon, *Procyon lotor*, is more versatile in its use of

climate, and it is found in nearly every habitat from Panama to 60 degree N in Canada. We hypothesized that most contemporary *pyrocyonids*

have remained in tropic and subtropic climates because they have retained the metabolic characteristics of their warm-adapted ancestors, whereas *Procyon lotor* evolved a different set of adaptations that have enabled it to generalize its use of habitats and

climates. To test this hypothesis we compared *Procyon lotor* with

several other procyonids (*Bassariscus astutus*, *Nasua nasua*, *Nasua narica*, *Procyon cancrivorus*, and *Potos flavus*) with respect to (1) basal metabolite rate (H-b), (2) minimum wet thermal conductance (C-mw), (3) diversity of diet (D-4), (4) intrinsic rate of natural increase (r-max), and, where possible, (5) capacity for evaporative cooling (E-c). We measured basal and thermoregulatory metabolism, evaporative water loss, and body temperature of both sexes of *Procyon*

lotor from north central Virginia (US), in summer and winter. Metabolic data for other procyonids were from literature, as were dietary and reproductive data for all species. *Procyon lotor* differed

from other procyonids in all five variables. (1) *Procyon lotor*'s mass

specific overdot H-b ($0.46 \text{ mL O-2 g-1 cntdot h-1}$) was 1.45 to 1.86 times greater than values for other procyonids. (2) Because of its annual molt, *Procyon lotor*'s C-mw was about 49% higher in summer than

winter, 0.0256 and $0.0172 \text{ mL O-2 cntdot g-1 h-1 degree C-1}$, respectively. The ratio of measured to predicted C-mw for *Procyon lotor* in winter (1.15) was similar to values calculated for *Potos flavus* (1.02) and *Procyon cancrivorus* (1.25). Values for other procyonids were higher than this, but less than the value for *Procyon*

lotor (1.76) in summer. On a mass specific basis, *Bassariscus astutus*

had the lowest C-mw with a ratio of 0.85. (3) *Procyon lotor* utilized three times as many food categories as *Procyon cancrivorus*, *Nasua nasua*, and *Bassariscus astutus*; about two times as many as *Nasua narica*; and nine times as many as *Potos flavus*. (4) Intrinsic rate of

natural increase correlated positively with overdot H-b. *Procyon lotor*

had the highest r-max (2.52 of expected) and *Potos flavus* the lowest (0.48 of expected). The other procyonids examined also had low overdot H-b, but their r-max's were higher than predicted (1.11-1.32 of expected). Early age of first female reproduction, fairly large litter size, long life span, high-quality diet, and, in one case, female social organization all compensated for low overdot H-b and elevated r-max. (5) Although data on the capacity for evaporative cooling were incomplete this variable appeared to be best developed in *Procyon lotor* and *Bassariscus astutus*, the two species that have been most successful at including temperature climates in their distributions. These five variables are functionally interrelated,

and

have co-evolved in each species to form a unique adaptive unit that regulates body temperature and energy balance throughout each annual cycle. The first four variables were converted into normalized dimensionless numbers, which were used to derive a composite score that represented each species' adaptive unit. *Procyon lotor* had the highest composite score (1.47) and *Potos flavus* the lowest (0.39). Scores for the other procyonids were intermediate to these extremes (0.64-0.79). There was a positive correlation between the number of climates a species occupies and the magnitude of its composite score.

Linear regression of this relationship indicated that 89% of the variance in climatic distribution was attributed to the composite scores. Differences in metabolic adaptation, therefore, have played a role in delimiting climatic distribution of these species. It was clear that *Procyon lotor* differed from the other procyonids with respect to thermoregulatory ability, diet, and reproductive potential.

These differences have enabled it to become a highly successful climate generalist, and its evolution of an overdot H-b that is higher

than the procyonid norm appears to be the cornerstone of its success.

ER

PT J

TI OCCURRENCE OF THE RINGTAIL BASSARISCUS-ASTUTUS IN OKLAHOMA

AU TYLER J D

WEBB W D

SO Southwestern Naturalist

PY 1992

VL 37

IS 2

PS 202-205

BP 202

EP 205

ER

PT J

TI FIRST RECORD OF A RINGTAIL BASSARISCUS-ASTUTUS FROM REFUGIO COUNTY TEXAS

AU ANDERSSON J T

HOLZEM A M

SO Texas Journal of Science

PY 1992

VL 44
IS 2
PS 258
ER

PT J
TI THERMOREGULATORY CONSEQUENCES OF DEN SELECTION BY DESERT-DWELLING
RINGTAILS BASSARISCUS-ASTUTUS CARNIVORA PROCYONIDAE
AU CHEVALIER C D
SO American Zoologist
PY 1991
VL 31
IS 5
PS 124A
ER

PT J
TI TESTICULAR CYCLES OF THE RINGTAIL BASSARISCUS-ASTUTUS CARNIVORA
PROCYONIDAE
AU POGLAYEN-NEUWALL I
SHIVELY J N
SO Zeitschrift fuer Saeugetierkunde
PY 1991
VL 56
IS 2
PS 72-80
BP 72
EP 80
AB Annual variation of testes in Bassariscus astutus was studied by
palpation and morphological technique. Seasonal changes of
spermatogenesis and testicular weight/size were compared. It could
thus be confirmed that in Arizona the mating season extends from
late
winter into spring and that testes become aspermic in summer and
reach
their smallest size in autumn.
ER

PT J
TI FIELD ENERGETICS AND WATER BALANCE OF DESERT-DWELLING RINGTAIL CATS
BASSARISCUS-ASTUTUS CARNIVORA PROCYONIDAE
AU CHEVALIER C D
SO American Zoologist
PY 1989
VL 29

IS 4
PS 8A
ER

PT J

TI PRESENT DISTRIBUTION OF RINGTAILS IN CALIFORNIA USA

AU ORLOFF S

SO California Fish and Game

PY 1988

VL 74

IS 4

PS 196-202

BP 196

EP 202

AB The current distribution of ringtails, *Bassariscus astutus*, in California was determined from sighting records, museum specimens, and

recent literature, which yielded 446 occurrence reports, representing

595 ringtails. This distribution extends throughout most of California

with the exception of the extreme northeast corner of the state and southern portions of the San Joaquin Valley. The known range of ringtails, as described by Grinnell et al. (1937) has been extended to

include the Mojave and Colorado Deserts, Sacramento Valley, northern portions of the San Joaquin Valley, northern Mono County, the high Sierra Nevada south of Lake Tahoe, and northeastern portions of the state. Occurrence reports suggest that ringtails are most abundant along riparian areas in northern California and Sierra Nevada foothills.

ER

PT J

TI PREDATION PRESSURE ON AN IMPERFECT BATESIAN MIMICRY COMPLEX IN THE PRESENCE OF ALTERNATIVE PREY

AU HETZ M

SLOBODCHIKOFF C N

SO Oecologia (Berlin)

PY 1988

VL 76

IS 4

PS 570-573

BP 570

EP 573

AB Differential predation pressure and the probability of predation on
a

Batesian mimicry complex and on alternative prey were estimated in a
field experiment. The mimicry complex was composed of a noxious
model

(*Eleodes obscura* (Say)) and a palatable mimic (*Stenomorpha marginata*
(Le Conte)). House crickets (*Acheta domesticus*) (Linn.) were used as
alternative prey. The experiment was conducted for 23 nights in

August

and September to approximate the peak seasonal activity time period
during which both models and mimics normally are exposed to
predation

while foraging and depositing eggs. Each night thirty prey in ratios
of 16 models: 7 mimics: 7 crickets were exposed for 2.5 h to a suite
of predators consisting of pallid bats (*Antrozus pallidus*), striped
skunks (*Mephitis mephitis*) and ringtails (*Bassariscus astutus*) that
had free access to the prey. The model-mimic ratio was similar to
that

found in nature. Predators obtained prey on 11 of the 23 nights and
preferred the alternative prey (crickets) in proportions higher than
was expected from a predation rate that was equal on all species of
prey. Mimics were taken by predators at a rate proportional to their
abundance, while models were taken at a rate considerably lower than
their relative abundance. This suggests that at least some of the
predators could distinguish between models and mimics and were
willing

to eat the mimics at higher frequencies than they were willing to
eat

the models. However, although the mimicry is not perfect with
respect

to the entire predator suite, the mimics still gain an advantage by
resembling the models, compared to the predation levels on the
alternate prey.

ER

PT J

TI BASSARISCUS-ASTUTUS

AU POGLAYEN-NEUWALL I

TOWEILL D E

SO Mammalian Species

PY 1988

IS 327

PS 1-8

BP 1

EP 8

ER

PT J

TI AN ASSESSMENT OF GEOGRAPHIC AND SEASONAL BIASES IN SYSTEMATIC MAMMAL
COLLECTIONS FROM TWO TEXAS USA UNIVERSITIES

AU STANGL F B JR
JONES E M

SO Texas Journal of Science

PY 1987

VL 39

IS 2

PS 129-138

BP 129

EP 138

AB Geographic and seasonal biases are inherent to regional mammal
collections, and are generally reflective of faculty research
interests and the academic calendar of institutions housing
collections. We assessed the extent of seasonal and geographic
biases

for 11 species of mammals [*Myotis velifer*, *Sylvilagus floridanus*,
Spermophilus tridecemlineatus, *S. variegatus*, *Dipodomys ordii*, *D.*
spectabilis, *Peromyscus leucopus*, *Peromyscus pectoralis*, *Sigmodon*
hispidus, *S. ochrognathus*, *Bassariscus astutus*], represented by
museum

study skins, in the collections of two Texas universities. *sbd.Texas*
Tech University and *Midwestern State University*. Causes and possible
solutions of such biases are discussed so that curators and
collection

managers may improve geographic and seasonal representation of their
collections.

ER

PT J

TI MANAGEMENT AND BREEDING OF THE RINGTAIL OR CACOMISTLE
BASSARISCUS-ASTUTUS IN CAPTIVITY

AU POGLAYEN-NEUWALL I

SO International Zoo Yearbook

PY 1987

PS 276-280

BP 276

EP 280

ER

PT J

TI A RARE NIPPLE ANOMALY IN RINGTAILS BASSARISCUS-ASTUTUS PROCYONIDAE

AU POGLAYEN-NEUWALL I
SO Zeitschrift fuer Saeugetierkunde
PY 1987
VL 52
IS 1
PS 54-55
BP 54
EP 55
ER

PT J
TI THERMOREGULATION IN DESERT-ADAPTED RINGTAIL CATS BASSARISCUS-ASTUTUS
AU CHEVALIER C D
SO American Zoologist
PY 1985
VL 25
IS 4
PS 58A
ER

PT J
TI NECTAR AS A DIET ITEM OF THE RINGTAILED CAT BASSARISCUS-ASTUTUS
AU KUBAN J F
 SCHWARTZ G G
SO Southwestern Naturalist
PY 1985
VL 30
IS 2
PS 311-312
BP 311
EP 312
ER

PT J
TI LATE QUATERNARY SMALL MAMMALS FROM SONORAN DESERT PACK RAT MIDDENS
 ARIZONA AND CALIFORNIA USA
AU MEAD J I
 VAN DEVENDER T R
 COLE K L
SO Journal of Mammalogy
PY 1983
VL 64
IS 1
PS 173-180
BP 173

EP 180

ER

PT J

TI SALIVA LICKING A POSSIBLE ADAPTATION ENHANCING THE SURVIVAL OF YOUNG
RINGTAILS BASSARISCUS-ASTUTUS

AU POGLAYEN-NEUWALL I

SO Zoologische Beitrage

PY 1980

VL 26

IS 2

PS 319-328

BP 319

EP 328

AB Young ringtails frequently ingest saliva from the mother's mouth
during the nutritional weaning stage, when the mother's mammary
glands

begin to dry up. Spontaneously, or more often after prodding by the
young, the mother facilitates the saliva licking by opening her
mouth

and bending her head toward the young. When the young are
essentially

weaned, fully mobile and capable of following the mother on extended
foraging excursions, the mother will deny the young access to her
mouth and the interest of the young in this source of fluid will
wane

rapidly. This behavior may contribute to the survival of young
ringtails under conditions of aridity and excessive heat by
minimizing

the danger of dehydration.

ER

PT J

TI LATE HOLOCENE DIET OF BASSARISCUS-ASTUTUS IN THE GRAND CANYON
ARIZONA

USA

AU MEAD J I

VAN DEVENDER T R

SO Journal of Mammalogy

PY 1981

VL 62

IS 2

PS 439-442

BP 439

EP 442

ER

PT J

TI VOCALIZATIONS OF THE RINGTAIL BASSARISCUS-ASTUTUS

AU WILLEY R B

RICHARDS R E

SO Southwestern Naturalist

PY 1981

VL 26

IS 1

PS 23-30

BP 23

EP 30

AB Audio spectrographic and oscillographic analysis of vocalizations by 13 captive ringtails (*Procyonidae*) from Llano County, Texas [USA], indicated a well differentiated repertoire. Single-pulsed aggressive sounds including growls (180 Hz) and barks (140-400 Hz) often were associated with snapping at the observer. Extreme stress, produced by

firmly holding an animal or approaching an animal in a livetrapp, sometimes elicited a very loud, wavering scream or howl (1.5-2.6 kHz).

Homotypical rhythmic sequences, involving apparent social tolerance, included the whistle-grunt (4-5 kHz and 180 Hz, respectively), chitter

by a subadult (7 kHz) and mewling by older nursing young (600-1400 Hz).

The female estrous call superficially resembled the subadult chitter,

but at 1/2 the acoustical frequency and number of pulses per s.

ER

PT J

TI QUASICONCHA-RETICULATA NEW-GENUS NEW-SPECIES IN THE LOPHIACEAE

AU BARR M E

BLACKWELL M

SO Mycologia

PY 1980

VL 72

IS 6

PS 1224-1227

BP 1224

EP 1227

AB QUASICONCHA *reticulata* Barr et Blackwell, gen. et sp. nov. is described from *Bassariscus astutus* dung in Texas, USA.

ER

PT J

TI GESTATION PERIOD AND PARTURITION OF THE RINGTAIL BASSARISCUS-ASTUTUS

AU POGLAYEN-NEUWALL I

SO Zeitschrift fuer Saeugetierkunde

PY 1980

VL 45

IS 2

PS 73-81

BP 73

EP 81

AB The gestation period and parturition of *B. astutus* were studied. Six .female..female. were observed and their reproductive behavior was recorded. Both sexes reach sexual maturity at the age of approximately

10 mo. The annual breeding season extends from Feb. into May, with the

majority of matings taking place in April. The .female. is receptive during a 24 h period only, which coincides with the peak of the estrous swelling of her vulva. If conception has occurred, vulval swelling commences again a few days after the termination of the estrous cycle and shows another peak at the time of parturition. Recurring vulval swelling is an indication of pregnancy in addition to

mammary development and increased abdominal girth. The gestation period in this species varies from 51 days and 8 h to 53 days and 14 h, and parturition may last from 85-126 min. This is the shortest gestation period among Procyonidae. No post-partum estrus with copulations was observed even after the loss of neonate young.

ER

PT J

TI NEW RECORDS OF CHEWING LICE MALLOPHAGA BOOPIDAE AND TRICHODECTIDAE FROM NATIVE MAMMALS IN TEXAS USA

AU WILSON N

OLIVER G V JR

SO Southwestern Entomologist

PY 1979

VL 4

IS 2

PS 156-162

BP 156

EP 162

AB New locality records are given (30) for 13 spp. of chewing lice

(Mallophaga: Boopidae and Trichodectidae) from native mammals in Texas

[USA]. Species recorded and their hosts were: *Heterodoxus spiniger* (Enderlein) from *Canis latrans*, *Eutrichophilus setosus* (Giebel) from *Erethizon dorsatum* (new state record), *Geomydoecus ewingi* Price at Emerson from *Geomys bursarius*, *G. expansus* (Duges) from *Pappogeomys castanops*, *Neotrichodectes arizonae* Werneck from *Conepatus*

mesoleucus

(new state record), *N. interruptofasciatus* (Kellogg et Ferris) from *Taxidea taxus*, *N. mephitidis* (Packard) from *Mephitis mephitis*, *N. thoracicus* (Osborn) from *Bassariscus astutus*, *Suricatoecus quadraticeps* (Chapman) from *Urocyon cinereoargenteus*, *Trichodectes canis* (De Geer) from *C. latrans*. *C. rufus*, *T. octomaculatus* Paine from *Procyon lotor* and *Tricholipeurus lipeuroides* (Megnin) and *T. parallelus* (Osborn) from *Odocoileus virginianus*. Previous records for each of these species in the state are reviewed and other

species

recorded from native mammals in Texas are listed.

ER

PT J

TI NEW MAMMALIAN RECORDS FROM THE LATE PLEISTOCENE OF RANCHO-LA-BREA
LOS-ANGELES CALIFORNIA USA

AU AKERSTEN W A

REYNOLDS R L

TEJADA-FLORES A E

SO Bulletin Southern California Academy of Sciences

PY 1979

VL 78

IS 2

PS 141-143

BP 141

EP 143

ER

PT J

TI GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF CAPTIVE RINGTAILS
BASSARISCUS-ASTUTUS-FLAVUS

AU TOWEILL D E

TOWEILL D B

SO Carnivore (Seattle)

PY 1978

VL 1

IS 3-4

PS 46-53

BP 46
EP 53
ER

PT J

TI COMPARATIVE BEHAVIORAL ECOLOGY OF THE RINGTAIL BASSARISCUS-ASTUTUS
AND

GRAY FOX UROCYON-CINEREOARGENTEUS IN SOUTHWESTERN UTAH USA

AU TRAPP G R

SO Carnivore (Seattle)

PY 1978

VL 1

IS 2

PS 3-32

BP 3

EP 32

ER

PT J

TI ECTO PARASITES OF THE RINGTAIL BASSARISCUS-ASTUTUS FROM WEST TEXAS
USA

AU CUSTER J W

PENCE D B

SO Journal of Medical Entomology

PY 1979

VL 15

IS 2

PS 132-133

BP 132

EP 133

AB One louse, 6 flea, 8 mite and 4 tick spp. were recovered from 14
ringtails, *B. astutus*, collected from several localities in Central
and West Texas [USA]. Hosts were infested with from 1 to 7 spp. of
ectoparasites. *Malaraeus sinomus*, *Anomiopsyllus nudatus*, *Orchopeas*
sexdentatus subspecies #1 and #2, *Polygenis gwyni*, *Euschoengastia*
eadsi, *Pseudoschoengastia apista*, *Eucheyletia hardyi*, *Cheyletus*
eruditus, *Dermacarus hypudaei*, *Hirstionyssus breviseta*, *H.*

staffordi,

Androlaelaps fahrenheitzi, *Dermacentor variabilis*, *Ixodes conepati*
and

Haemaphysalis leporispalustris are new host records for the
Ringtail.

Only the louse *Neotrichodectes thoracicus* appears to be
host-specific.

ER

PT J

TI SUPPRESSION OF FEEDING BUT NOT KILLING OF A PREY SPECIES IN THE
RINGTAIL CAT BASSARISCUS-ASTUTUS

AU ETSCORN F

SO Physiological Psychology

PY 1978

VL 6

IS 2

PS 261-262

BP 261

EP 262

AB Using a single-subject illness-induced aversion paradigm, a ringtail
cat (*B. astutus*) was subjected to an induced illness from a LiCl
injection after having attacked and eaten a mouse. Repeated

mouse-LiCl

pairings resulted in little change in attack latencies, but
latencies

to feed were greatly increased. A mouse-saline pairing, and a
noncontingent induced illness, had no effect on latencies.

ER

PT J

TI NOTES ON THE DISTRIBUTION OF SOME MAMMALS FROM COAHUILA MEXICO

AU BACCUS J T

SO Southwestern Naturalist

PY 1978

VL 23

IS 4

PS 706-708

BP 706

EP 708

ER

PT J

TI HELMINTHS OF THE RINGTAIL BASSARISCUS-ASTUTUS FROM WEST TEXAS USA

AU PENCE D B

WILLIS K W

SO Journal of Parasitology

PY 1978

VL 64

IS 3

PS 568-569

BP 568

EP 569

ER

PT J

TI DISTRIBUTION OF CONSTITUTIVE HETERO CHROMATIN IN CARNIVORES

AU PATHAK S

WURSTER-HILL D H

SO Cytogenetics and Cell Genetics

PY 1977

VL 18

IS 5

PS 245-254

BP 245

EP 254

AB The distribution of constitutive heterochromatin (C-banding) in the genomes of *Felis nigripes*, *F. concolor*, *F. margarita*, *F. catus*, *F. manul*, *F. pardalis*, *Panthero pardus*, *P. leo*, *Procyon lotor*, *Mustela putorius furo*, *Ursus americanus*, *Bassariscus astutus*, *Atilax paludinosus*, *Actinonyx jubatus* and *Canis familiaris* was studied. In the chromosomes of several felid species the C-band is apparently absent. A few chromosomes show only telomeric staining in one arm or sometimes in both arms. Centromeric and interstitial distribution of heterochromatin was demonstrated in other species of Carnivores, but,

in general, the C-banded material in felids is comparatively less in amount and more weakly staining than in other mammals. Induction of C-banding patterns in certain carnivore species is rather difficult, probably because of the minimal amount of heterochromatin present.

ER

PT J

TI LUNGWORMS NEMATODA PNEUMOSPIRURIDAE FROM WEST TEXAS USA CARNIVORES

AU PENCE D B

STONE J E

SO Journal of Parasitology

PY 1977

VL 63

IS 6

PS 979-991

BP 979

EP 991

AB *Pneumospirura bassarisci* sp. nov. is described from the secondary bronchioles of the ringtail *Bassariscus astutus* in West Texas [USA]. The new species differs from others of the genus by structure of the buccal capsule with 4 bifid teeth, presence of small cuticular tuberculations originating from the hypodermis over most of the body

and the number of caudal papillae with 2 pairs preanal, 2 pair adanal and 5 pairs postanal. This is the 1st record of the genus *Pneumospirura* from a New World mammal. Two additional species of lungworms are reported from the bobcat *Felis rufus*, in West Texas. *Vogeloides felis* (Vogel 1928) Davtian 1933 from the bronchi, and *Metathelazia californica* Skinner 1931 from the lung parenchyma are redescribed from this host. Heavy infections of *V. felis* in the bobcat produce severe bronchitis with a bronchiolar exudate of epithelioid cells and lymphocytes, occasional bronchiectasis, and an inflammatory response consisting predominately of neutrophils, lymphocytes and epithelioid cells surrounding the infected bronchiole. Depending on the severity of infection, a mild and patchy to severe more generalized interstitial pneumonia is evident. This consists of a proteinaceous alveolar infiltrate, edematous septa and hypertrophy of smooth muscle cells. The severity of the pneumonic response appears dependent on the intensity of the nematode infection. Ringtails infected with *P. bassarisci* exhibited a similar response, but reactions were much less severe and heavy nematode infections were not encountered in this host. Usually, there is little response to *M. californica* in the alveolar spaces and terminal bronchioles of the lung parenchyma. This species and *V. felis* often occurred as mixed infections. The systematics of the family *Pneumospiruridae* are discussed.

ER

PT J

TI TERRESTRIAL MAMMALS OF THE RIPARIAN CORRIDOR IN BIG-BEND NATIONAL PARK

TEXAS USA

AU BOEER W J

SCHMIDLY D J

SO U S Forest Service General Technical Report RM

PY 1977

VL 43

PS 212-217

BP 212

EP 217

ER

PT J

TI RECORDS OF MAMMALS FROM ZACATECAS MEXICO

AU MATSON J O

SO Journal of Mammalogy

PY 1977

VL 58

IS 1

PS 110

ER

PT J

TI ECTO PARASITES OF RINGTAILS COLLECTED FROM KERR COUNTY TEXAS USA

AU TOWEILL D E

PRICE M A

SO Southwestern Entomologist

PY 1976

VL 1

IS 1

PS 20

AB Ticks and fleas identified from ringtails (*Bassariscus astutus flavus*)

collected from Kerr County, Texas, USA are *Ixodes kingi* Bishop 1911, *T. cookei* Packard 1869, *I. texanus* Banks 1908, *Amblyomma americanum* (Linnaeus 1758), *Pulex irritans* Linnaeus 1758 and *Hoplopsyllus affinis*

Baker 1904. Only *I. kingi* has been recorded as an ectoparasite of ringtails.

ER

PT J

TI FUNCTIONAL ANATOMY OF THE HANDS OF FUR SEALS AND SEA-LIONS

AU ENGLISH A W

SO American Journal of Anatomy

PY 1976

VL 147

IS 1

PS 1-17

BP 1

EP 17

AB Dissections and manipulations of the hands of 14 specimens of fur seals and sea lions [*Bassariscus astutus*, *Zalophus californianus*, *Callorhinus ursinus*, *Eumetopias jubata*] and of generalized fissiped carnivores [*Martes americana*] were used to identify the structural modifications involved in formation of the expanded forelimb paddles characteristic of these pinnipeds. These morphological peculiarities were correlated with differences in locomotor function, both on land

and in water, on the basis of previously published data, to identify modifications of structure and function which have adaptive value. Structural differences found in the manus of fur seals and sea lions include: reduction in size of the ulnar side of the carpus and a radial shift in the length-order of the digits, development of musculature in the antebrachial fascia which attaches to the caudal margin of the flipper, orientation of the radial side of the manus dorsal and radial to the rest of the hand, increased range of possible

midcarpal movement and in deviational mobility at the 1st and 5th digits, attachment of forearm musculature onto radial digits and well-developed hypothenar muscles and absence of thenar muscles. Modifications in hand structure are reviewed as providing a morphological basis for employment of the hand to advantage during aquatic locomotion while maintaining thrust-producing and potentially

energy-conserving capacities during movement on land. As such these differences in structure and function are viewed as adaptations to locomotion in the water and on land which are extensions of locomotor

adaptations attributed to modifications of forelimb structure and function associated with the generation of massive aquatic locomotor thrust. The adaptive value of such modifications is interpreted as allowing fur seals and sea lions to swim with speed and thereby capture elusive fast-swimming prey while maintaining a level of terrestrial locomotor ability compatible with their amphibious mode of life.

ER

PT J

TI THE RELATION BETWEEN MIDDLE EAR MORPHOLOGY AND PERIPHERAL AUDITORY FUNCTION IN RODENTS PART 1 SCIURIDAE

AU PETERSON E A

LEVISON M

LOVETT S

FENG A

DUNN S H

SO Journal of Auditory Research

PY 1976

VL 14

IS 4

PS 227-242

BP 227

EP 242

AB A morphologically based ordering of middle ear relationships, particularly the malleus-incus (M-I) complex, was verified functionally. Middle ear structure and AC [air conduction] cochlear potential responses at the round window (CMrw [cochlear microphonic at

the round window]) were measured in representatives of the rodent family Sciuridae [*Cynomys ludovicianus*, *Eutamias* sp., *E. minimus*, *Ammospermophilus harrisi*, *Citellus tridecemlineatus*, *Callospermophilus lateralis*, *Sciurus granatensis*, *Ratufa indica*, *Callosciurus germanicus*, *C. caniceps* and *Menetes berdomorei*].

Configuration of the sciurid M-I complex was uniform within the group,

and it was intermediate between the Type III and Type IV of Fleischer's scheme. CMrw responses in 2 previously studied spp., ringtails [*Bassariscus astutus*] and guinea pigs [*Cavia porcellus*], were compared with those of the sciurids. As predicted in

Fleischer's

scheme, sensitivity of ringtails, which possess an M-I complex of Type

III, was shifted somewhat toward the higher frequencies compared to that of sciurids and guinea pigs. Sensitivity of guinea pigs, which possess a Type IV M-I complex, was shifted somewhat toward the lower frequencies compared to that of sciurids and ringtails. The absolute bandwidth and sensitivity were quite similar for the 3 comparison groups. Since several other potentially important factors were controlled or eliminated, differing degrees of stiffness of the M-I complex appeared to be the major influence in shaping sound

reception

in these animals.

ER

PT J

TI INFLUENCES OF LIGHT ON ACTIVITY AND PHASING OF CARNIVORES

AU KAVANAU J L

RAMOS J

SO American Naturalist

PY 1975

VL 109

IS 968

PS 391-418

BP 391

EP 418

ER

PT J

TI COMPULSORY REGIME AND CONTROL OF ENVIRONMENT IN ANIMAL BEHAVIOR PART
2

LIGHT LEVEL PREFERENCES OF CARNIVORES

AU KAVANAU J L

RAMOS J

HAVENHILL F M

SO Behaviour

PY 1973

VL 46

IS 3-4

PS 279-299

BP 279

EP 299

ER

PT J

TI NOTES ON THE DEVELOPMENT MATING BEHAVIOR AND VOCALIZATION OF CAPTIVE
RINGTAILS

AU BAILEY E P

SO Southwestern Naturalist

PY 1974

VL 19

IS 1

PS 117-119

BP 117

EP 119

ER

PT J

TI SOME ANATOMICAL AND BEHAVIORAL ADAPTATIONS OF RINGTAILS
BASSARISCUS-ASTUTUS

AU TRAPP G R

SO Journal of Mammalogy

PY 1972

VL 53

IS 3

PS 549-557

BP 549

EP 557

ER

PT J

TI TWILIGHTS AND ONSET AND CESSATION OF CARNIVORE ACTIVITY

AU KAVANAU J L

RAMOS J

SO Journal of Wildlife Management

PY 1972

VL 36

IS 2

PS 653-657

BP 653

EP 657

ER

PT J

TI UTILIZATION OF SOUTHWESTERN BAT CAVES BY TERRESTRIAL CARNIVORES

AU WINKLER W G

ADAMS D B

SO American Midland Naturalist

PY 1972

VL 87

IS 1

PS 191-200

BP 191

EP 200

ER

PT J

TI RANGE EXTENSION OF RINGTAIL CAT INTO ARKANSAS

AU SEALANDER J A

GIPSON P S

SO Southwestern Naturalist

PY 1972

VL 16

IS 3-4

PS 458-459

BP 458

EP 459

ER

PT J

TI LOCO MOTION AND ACTIVITY PHASING OF SOME MEDIUM SIZED MAMMALS

AU KAVANAU J L

SO Journal of Mammalogy

PY 1971

VL 52

IS 2

PS 386-403

BP 386

EP 403

ER

PT J

TI LOCO MOTION AND ACTIVITY PHASING OF 6 CARNIVORES AND A MONKEY

AU KAVANAU J L

SO *Experientia* (Basel)

PY 1970

VL 26

IS 9

PS 1026-1027

BP 1026

EP 1027

ER

EF