Will research phylogenetic species relationships evolutionary molecular among data dna group study fossil evolution mammals family studies cretaceous phylogeny biogeography dissertation hypotheses vertebrate america including within used also taxa new project museum cranial american south genetic origins years late world africa one test using diversity history sequence patterns biogeographic information morphological provide groups genes bats diverse analyses rodents major recent several genera living fauna related well north nuclear current record methods evidence taxonomic animals determine organisms proposed vertebrates appendage stages different analysis elements training genome support modern lineages gene basin reefs indian isolated colobus eurasia results historical particular squirrels sulawesi obtained mammal characters researchers ecological primates strategies specific however extinct general three growth closely genomic critical many field work found island key better across origin regions address known change model human areas social fossils basis material changes genus indin early range ancestors document higher place distinct although combined made natural poorly examine behavior scientists possible largely doctoral monkeys shared detailed million large rodent region highly additional teeth since mice great four use can two 1 3 2 dr us thus red result but pl ago first time allow accessible eastern include compared about rate low high discovery testing together evolution cuisine brain humans part wide events rich habitat habitats habitat environments fundamental environment ecosystems ecosystem ecology dominant dominate dominance dominance dominance