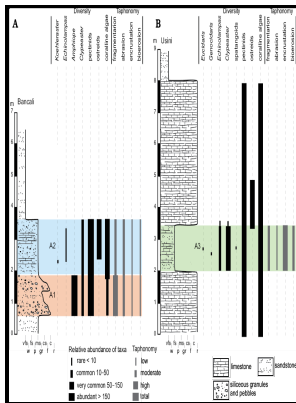


Echinoid Distribution and Habits, Key Largo Coral Reef Preserve, Florida.

s.n - TORTONIAN CLYPEASTER FAUNA (ECHINOIDEA: CLYPEASTEROIDA) FROM GAVDOS ISLAND (GREECE



Description: -
-Echinoid Distribution and Habits, Key Largo Coral Reef Preserve, Florida.
-
Smithsonian Miscellaneous Collections -- V.149,no.6Echinoid
Distribution and Habits, Key Largo Coral Reef Preserve, Florida.
Notes: 1
This edition was published in 1966



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Contribution to the knowledge of echinoid fauna from Persian Gulf (Echinodermata: Echinoidea)

Multiple routes to mass accumulations of clypeasteroid echinoids: A comparative analysis of Miocene echinoid beds of Sardinia.

Echinoids of Grand Cayman

A functional classification of the coronal pores of regular echinoids. These settings, with moderate to low energy and only sporadic major storms allowed for the preservation of echinoid remains other than clypeasteroids, such as regular echinoids and irregular echinolampadoids and thin-shelled spatangoids.

Echinoid Distribution Habits Key Largo Coral Reef Preserve Florida

In: Felder DL, David K eds Gulf of Mexico Origin, Waters, and Biota, Biodiversity, 1rd edn. Sand-dollar Mellita quinquesperforata Leske burrow trails: sites of harpacticoid disturbance and nematode attraction. The frequency of fragments and complete tests was estimated per rock surface.

Observations on the Predation of the Clypeastroid Echinoid, Monophoraster darwini, from the Upper Miocene Entreerrios Formation, Patagonia, Argentina on JSTOR

Comparative analysis of macrofaunal species richness and composition in Posidonia oceanica, Cymodocea nodosa and leaf litter beds. This species usually inhabits tropical waters from the Caribbean Sea, Gulf of Mexico, and Florida Strait. Annales de la Société Géologique de Pologne.

ReefBase :: Main Publications : Echinoid distribution and habits, Key Largo Coral Reef Preserve, Florida.

The Funtanazza section is dominated by fine- and coarse-grained siliciclastic lithologies.

Contribution to the knowledge of echinoid fauna from Persian Gulf (Echinodermata: Echinoidea)

Resource partitioning by sand dollars in carbonate and siliceous sediments: evidence from podial and particle dimensions. Repeated episodes of shell reworking in situ can be inferred since encrustation and bioerosion occurs on both the aboral and oral side of the same specimens.

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