

Revision of the genera *Mycetoporus* Mannerheim and *Ischnosoma* Stephens (Coleoptera:Staphylinidae:Tachyporinae) of North and Central America

Entomological Society of Canada - ENT 425

Description: -

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African Americans

Language

Language Arts & Disciplines

Grammar

Beetles -- North America -- Classification.

Beetles -- Central America -- Classification.

Staphylinidae -- Classification.

Myxomycetes -- Classification.revision of the genera *Mycetoporus*

Mannerheim and *Ischnosoma* Stephens

(Coleoptera:Staphylinidae:Tachyporinae) of North and Central America

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Library of American civilization -- LAC 10607.

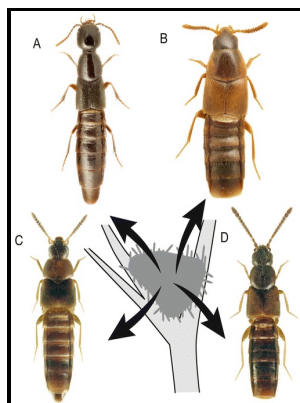
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Memoirs of the Entomological Society of Canada,revision of the genera *Mycetoporus* Mannerheim and *Ischnosoma* Stephens (Coleoptera:Staphylinidae:Tachyporinae) of North and Central America

Notes: Includes bibliographical references (p. 137-139).

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Tags: #Order #Mantophasmatodea

ENT 425

Caldwell, ID: Caxton Printers Ltd. Distributions and habitats of voles in southeastern Colorado and northeastern New Mexico.

Order Mantophasmatodea

Effects of prescribed fire on small mammals in aspen parkland. The prairie: roots of culture; foundation of our economy: Proceedings, 10th North American prairie conference; 1986 June 22-26; Denton, TX.

Microtus pennsylvanicus

Different factors influencing population density have been assigned primary importance by different authors. Meadow voles are often the most abundant small mammal in this habitat; their abundance is affected by fire frequency and concomitant habitat structure.

Order Mantophasmatodea

Meadow voles *Microtus pennsylvanicus* on forest clearcuts: the role of long-distance dispersal.

Microtus pennsylvanicus

Annual or biennial burning is too frequent to maintain peak densities of meadow voles.

A review of the lesser known sides of the plant genus *Erythroxylum*

Predators, particularly raptors, should be protected to keep meadow vole populations in check. Patterns of resource use, food quality, and health status of voles *Microtus pennsylvanicus* trapped from fluctuating populations. In winter meadow voles consume green basal portions of grass plants, often hidden under snow.

Microtus pennsylvanicus

Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Forest and Range Experiment Station: 289-299. Eyes and ears open by 8 days.

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