Synapomorphies of monotremes
Diprotodont/Polyprotodont dentition
Didactylous vs. Syndactylous feet
Differences between Metatherians & Eutherians
  Size & diversity
  Placentae
  Reproductive strategies
Be able to give two facts about 1 family of Marsupial
Who is included in the Supraorder Afrotheria?
Synapomorphies in the Order Proboscidea
Name one morphological difference between the Family Dugongidae and Family Trichechidae
Mesaxonic/Paraxonic
What is the difference in the shape of the astragalus between Perissodactyls and
Which families are included in the Order Perissodactyla and what are the synapomorphies between them?
What are adaptations to cursoriality seen in the ungulates?
What are the three trends evident in the evolutionary history of horses?
What are the synapomorphies of the Artiodactyls?
What are the differences between antlers and horns?
Be able to give two facts about 1 family in the Suborder Ruminentia
Horn shape and fighting behavior
What makes development particularly interesting in Carnivores?
Timing and consequences for carnivore radiation
Synapomorphies of Carnivora
Differences in auditory bullae anatomy in Feliformia and Caniformia
In Carnivora, which two families are known for their strong scent glands?
In Carnivora, which family is the least carnivorous?
Torpor/Hibernation/Estivation
Toothcomb
Relationship between O. Scandentia and O. Primates
Caravanning
Eimer’s Organs
Afrosoricida, Erinaceomorpha, Soricimorpha, Macroscelidea, Scandentia, Dermoptera
Cranial and postcranial synapomorphies amongst Cetaceans
Physiology of diving and of osmoregulation in Cetaceans
Ecolochation
Physiological and anatomical adaptations of marine mammals for life under water in members of Sirenia, Carnivora and Cetacea.
Chose a Family or Order that we have gone over in this part of the semester and be able to explain how their morphology, physiology, and/or behavior reflect the environments in which they live.