

Cambridge University Press

9781107406070 – Marsupials

Edited by Patricia J. Armata, Chris R. Dickman, Ian D. Hume

[Plate Section]

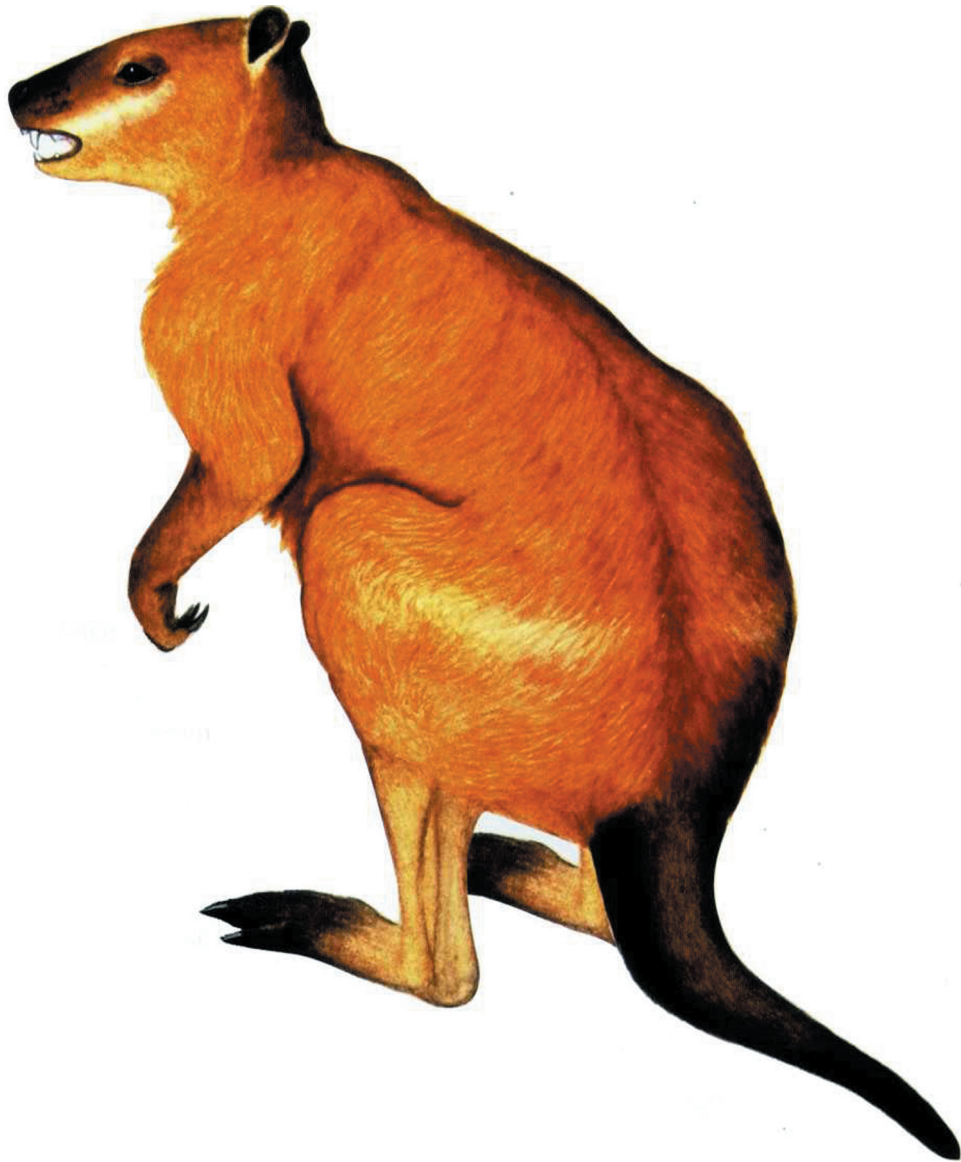


Plate 1 *Balbaroo fangaroo*, a Miocene tusked kangaroo from Riversleigh, Queensland. Although a browsing herbivore, it may have used canines as defensive weapons much as musk deer do in Asia.

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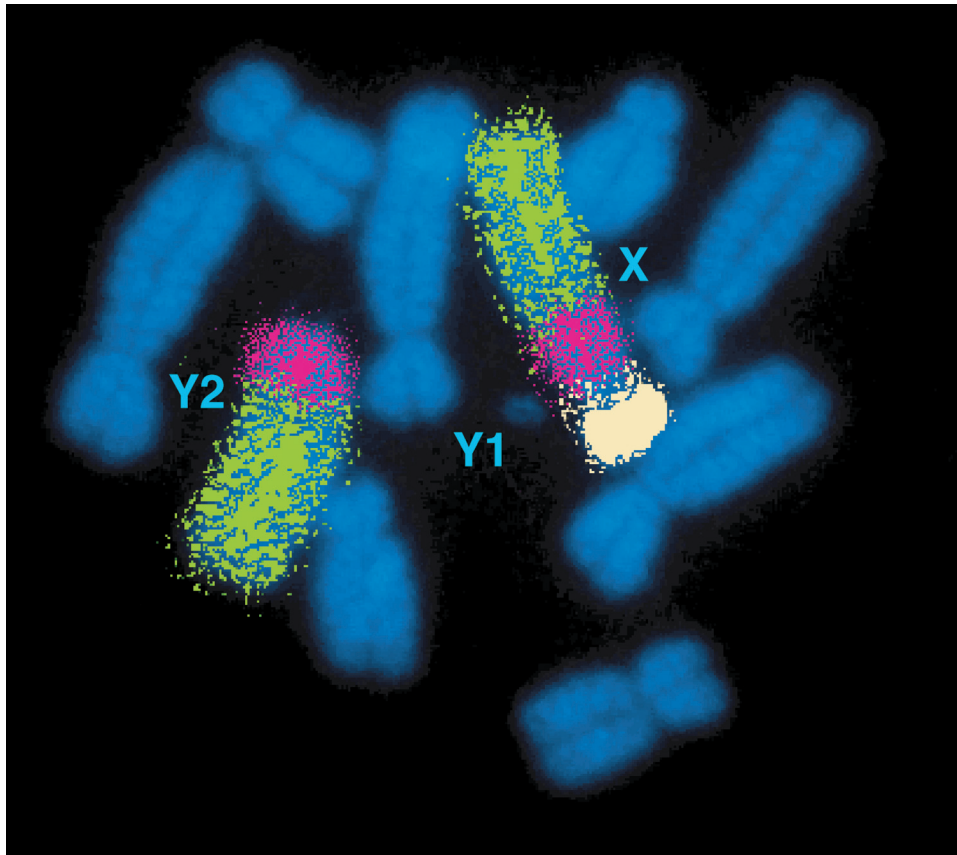


Plate 3 Cross-species chromosome painting, using fluorescent DNA probes from flow-sorted tammar wallaby *Macropus eugenii* chromosomes to hybridise to the chromosomes of the swamp wallaby *Wallabia bicolor*. You can see that the swamp wallaby X chromosome is a compound of tammar X, hitched onto a chromosome which is itself a tandem fusion of tammar 2 and 7. The Y didn't fuse, so the original Y (called Y1) is unlabelled, and there is a 2/7 fused chromosome (called a Y2, but in reality an autosome).

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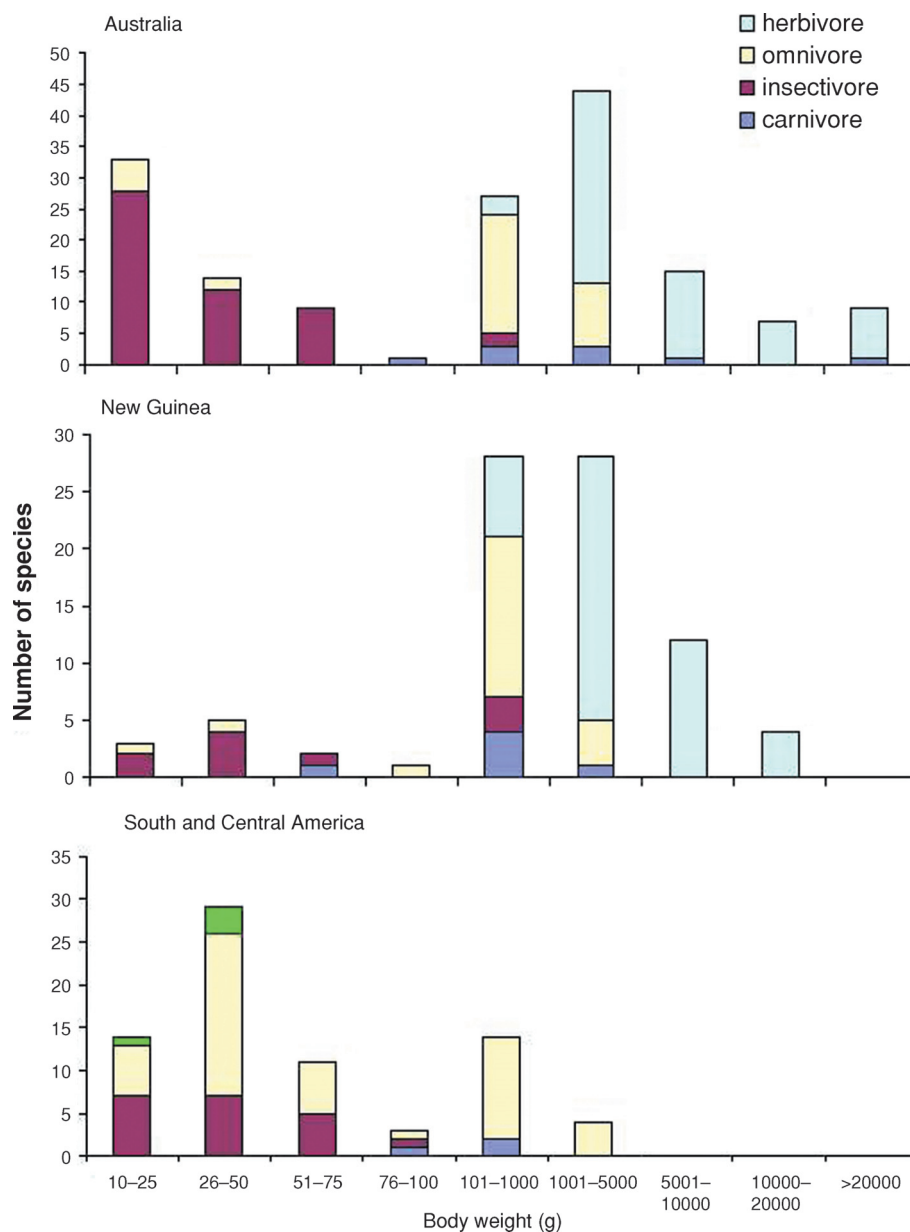


Plate 4 Numbers of marsupial species in different body weight and dietary groups in Australia, New Guinea and surrounding islands, and South and Central America. Body weights represent means for adult males and females. Dietary groups are based mostly on published literature or on observations of the authors of Chapter 8. However, for genera in which diets had been defined for some species only (e.g. *Gracilinanus*, *Marmosops*, *Monodelphis*, *Thylamys*), we assumed that the diets of unstudied species could be allocated to the same dietary groups. Sources: Hunsaker (1977) Lee and Cockburn (1985), Eisenberg (1989), Redford and Eisenberg (1992), Strahan (1995), Emmons and Feer (1997), Eisenberg and Redford (1999), Vieira and Astúa de Moraes (2003), and primary literature.