

Integumentary System Anatomy Answer Study Guide

Whiskers

; McNamara, Maria E.; Jiang, Baoyu; Yang, Zixiao (2019). *“Pterosaur integumentary structures with complex feather-like branching”* (PDF). *Nature Ecology*

Whiskers, also known as vibrissae (; sg. vibrissa;) are a type of stiff, functional hair used by most therian mammals to sense their environment. These hairs are finely specialised for this purpose, whereas other types of hair are coarser as tactile sensors. Although whiskers are specifically those found around the face, vibrissae are known to grow in clusters at various places around the body. Most mammals have them, including all non-human primates, marsupials , and especially nocturnal mammals. Monotremes, however, lack them.

Whiskers are sensitive tactile hairs that aid navigation, locomotion, exploration, hunting, social touch and perform other functions.

This article is primarily about the specialised sensing hairs of mammals, but some birds, fish, insects, crustaceans and other arthropods...

Glossary of bird terms

(2010). *Parrots: A Guide to Parrots of the World*. A&C Black. p. 17. ISBN 978-1-4081-3575-4. Stettenheim, Peter R. (2000). *“The Integumentary Morphology of*

The following is a glossary of common English language terms used in the description of birds—warm-blooded vertebrates of the class Aves and the only living dinosaurs. Birds, who have feathers and the ability to fly (except for the approximately 60 extant species of flightless birds), are toothless, have beaked jaws, lay hard-shelled eggs, and have a high metabolic rate, a four-chambered heart, and a strong yet lightweight skeleton.

Among other details such as size, proportions and shape, terms defining bird features developed and are used to describe features unique to the class—especially evolutionary adaptations that developed to aid flight. There are, for example, numerous terms describing the complex structural makeup of feathers (e.g., barbules, rachides and vanes); types of feathers...

Physiology of dinosaurs

Coelurosauria according to maximum likelihood reconstructions and that the integumentary structures of Psittacosaurus, Tianyulong, and Kulindadromeus independently

The physiology of non-avian dinosaurs has historically been a controversial subject, particularly their thermoregulation. Recently, many new lines of evidence have been brought to bear on dinosaur physiology generally, including not only metabolic systems and thermoregulation, but on respiratory and cardiovascular systems as well.

During the early years of dinosaur paleontology, it was widely considered that they were sluggish, cumbersome, and sprawling cold-blooded lizards. However, with the discovery of much more complete skeletons in the western United States, starting in the 1870s, scientists made more informed interpretations of dinosaur biology and physiology. Edward Drinker Cope, opponent of Othniel Charles Marsh in the Bone Wars, propounded at least some dinosaurs as active and agile...

Rat

allows for escape from predation through the loss of the outermost integumentary layer on the tail. However, this mechanism is associated with multiple

Rats are various medium-sized, long-tailed rodents. Species of rats are found throughout the order Rodentia, but stereotypical rats are found in the genus *Rattus*. Other rat genera include *Neotoma* (pack rats), *Bandicota* (bandicoot rats) and *Dipodomys* (kangaroo rats).

Rats are typically distinguished from mice by their size. Usually the common name of a large muroid rodent will include the word "rat", while a smaller muroid's name will include "mouse". The common terms rat and mouse are not taxonomically specific. There are 56 known species of rats in the world.

Tyrannosaurus

from the Early Cretaceous Yixian Formation of China in 2004. Because integumentary impressions of larger tyrannosauroids known at that time showed evidence

Tyrannosaurus () is a genus of large theropod dinosaur. The type species Tyrannosaurus rex (rex meaning 'king' in Latin), often shortened to T. rex or colloquially t-rex, is one of the best represented theropods. It lived throughout what is now western North America, on what was then an island continent known as Laramidia. Tyrannosaurus had a much wider range than other tyrannosaurids. Fossils are found in a variety of geological formations dating to the latest Campanian-Maastrichtian ages of the late Cretaceous period, 72.7 to 66 million years ago, with isolated specimens possibly indicating an earlier origin in the middle Campanian. It was the last known member of the tyrannosaurids and among the last non-avian dinosaurs to exist before the Cretaceous-Paleogene extinction event.

Like other...

Origin of birds

Tang Zhi-lu; & Wang Xiaolin. (1999). "A therizinosaurid dinosaur with integumentary structures from China". Nature. 399 (6734): 350-354. Bibcode:1999Natur

The scientific question of which larger group of animals birds evolved within has traditionally been called the "origin of birds". The present scientific consensus is that birds are a group of maniraptoran theropod dinosaurs that originated during the Mesozoic era.

A close relationship between birds and dinosaurs was first proposed in the nineteenth century after the discovery of the primitive bird Archaeopteryx in Germany. Birds and extinct non-avian dinosaurs share many unique skeletal traits. Moreover, fossils of more than thirty species of non-avian dinosaur with preserved feathers have been collected. There are even very small dinosaurs, such as Microraptor and Anchiornis, which have long, vaned arm and leg feathers forming wings. The Jurassic basal avialan Pedopenna also shows these long...

Crocodile

July 2013. Retrieved 29 April 2013. "Crocodilian Biology Database - Integumentary Sense Organs"; Crocodilian.com. Retrieved 26 April 2013. "Saltwater

Crocodiles (family Crocodylidae) or true crocodiles are large, semiaquatic reptiles that live throughout the tropics in Africa, Asia, the Americas and Australia. The term "crocodile" is sometimes used more loosely to include all extant members of the order Crocodilia, which includes the alligators and caimans (both members of the family Alligatoridae), the gharial and false gharial (both members of the family Gavialidae) as well as other extinct taxa.

Crocodile size, morphology, behaviour and ecology differ among species. However, they have many similarities in these areas as well. All crocodiles are semiaquatic and tend to congregate in freshwater habitats such as rivers, lakes, wetlands and sometimes in brackish water and saltwater. They are carnivorous animals, feeding mostly on vertebrates...

Wikipedia:WikiProject Medicine/Lists of pages/Non-articles

diseases Category talk:Integumentary disease and disorder templates Category talk:Integumentary neoplasia Category talk:Integumentary system Category talk:Intensive

6457 total: Non-articles in Template:WikiProject Medicine + their talkpage

Wikipedia:Graphic and potentially disturbing images

systems which are normal, healthy parts of human physiology; I am no more offended by clitorises or testicles than I am by the integumentary system or

This proposal was marked as rejected on April 5 2005.

This is a proposal to regulate the policy on graphic images that could be potentially disturbing to Wikipedia users. The following poll will remain open until 00:00 UTC on February 1, 2005. The current time is 17:48, August 26, 2025 (UTC).

Wikipedia:Featured list candidates/Featured log/July 2009

section?"; Currently section 1 is Conditions of or affecting the human integumentary system, which is basically the

entire list; then section 2 is References

Featured list logedit

2005

June

13 promoted

10 failed

July

20 promoted

8 failed

August

14 promoted

9 failed

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3 promoted

8 failed

October

7 promoted

2 failed

November

7 promoted

6 failed

1 removed

December

6 promoted

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2006

January

11 promoted

11 failed

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February

3 promoted

8 failed

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March

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April

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