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Introduction. Southern Africa is certainly not a naturally bounded area so that there are several possibilities for delineating it and concepts about its extent. Wellington* discussed the various possibilities for delineation and suggested that one line stands out more clearly and definitely as a physical boundary than any other, namely the South Equatorial Divide, the watershed between the Zaïre, Cuanza and Rufiji Rivers on the one hand and the Zambezi, Cunene and Rovuma Rivers on the other.

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The difficulty to describe the biogeography of marine invertebrates in the higher latitudes of the Southern Ocean has been outlined by various authors (see Crame, 1996 and citations therein). The higher latitudes of the Southern Ocean comprise the area between Antarctica and South America, including all the islands around the Antarctic continent.

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~~Biogeography and ecology of Southern Africa.~~
Book : Biogeography and Ecology of Southern Africa. 2. 2. 1978 pp.661-1439

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Biogeography and ecology of southern Portuguese butterflies and burnets (Lepidoptera) \ud During several visits to the western part of the Algarve (southern Portugal), the author mapped the butterflies and burnets of this region. In total, I

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observed 58 butterfly species (51 Papilionoidea, 7 Hesperidae) and 6 Zygaenidae during my observations ...

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Ecologists and biogeographers have been intrigued for a long time by the striking similarity of the vegetation and flora of southern temperate zone regions separated by large oceans. These...

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~~The Ecology and Biogeography of Nothofagus Forests ...~~

Boris R. Krasnov, Georgy I. Shenbrot, Maxim M. Vinarski, Natalia P. Korrallo?Vinarskaya, Irina S. Khokhlova, Multi?site generalized dissimilarity modelling reveals drivers of species turnover in ectoparasite assemblages of small mammals across the northern and central Palaearctic, *Global Ecology and Biogeography*, 10.1111/geb.13143, 29, 9 ...

Southern Africa is certainly not a naturally bounded area so that there are several possibilities for delineating it and concepts about its extent. Wellington* discussed the various possibilities for delineation and suggested that one line stands out more clearly and definitely as a physical boundary than any other, namely the South Equatorial Divide, the watershed between the ZaIre, Cuanza and Rufiji Rivers on the one hand and the Z ambezi, Cunene and Rovuma Rivers on the other. This South Equatorial Divide is indeed a major line of separation for some organisms and is also applicable in a certain geographical sense, though it does not possess the slightest significance for many other groups of organisms, ecosystems or geographical and physical features of Africa. The placing of the northern boundary of southern Africa differs in fact strongly per scientific dis cipline and is also influenced

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by practical considerations regarding the possibilities of scientific work as subordinate to certain political realities and historically grown traditions. This is illustrated, for example, in such works as the Flora of Southern Africa, where the northern boundary of the area is conceived as the northern and eastern political boundaries of South West Africa, South Africa and Swaziland. Botswana, traditionally included in the area covered by the Flora Zambesiaca, thus forms a large wedge in 'Southern Africa'.

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With 'Biogeography and Ecology in South America' as the general theme, a total of twenty-nine contributions by thirty authors is offered here in two volumes, being volumes 18 and 19 of the Monographiae Biologicae. Most of these discussions deal with decidedly specialist themes and the editors have been particularly concerned to ensure that the authors enjoyed the greatest possible freedom in the preparation of their work in order that different points of view and interpretations, together with some questions of controversy, may be clarified. This also applies, of course, to the several chapters in which general themes (geographical substance, climate, geology, vegetation, amongst others) are discussed. Since the amount of material available is too great to enable one to aspire to a presentation of the

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complete biogeographical and ecological picture, this procedure seems expedient. However, these two volumes could well be regarded as being a preparatory work for just such a complete description. Each of the separate technical contributions refers to the continent as a whole, in order to characterise it as such from the viewpoint of the specialist. For this reason it was necessary to forgo special discussions of particular regions or types of landscape, although South America of all places is remarkably rich in unique regional phenomena, the altiplano of Peru and Bolivia, the relict forests of Fray Jorge, the shrub formations of Tierra del Fuego, the lakes of the High Andes, for example.

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This book is the third in a series of publications devoted to the biogeographical and ecological research in the Southern Hemisphere, published in the "Monographiae Biologicae". After dealing with Australia (vol. VIII) and Southern Africa (Vol. XIV) it was thought essential to include Antarctica in this series. Ever since the expedition of the "Belgica" made the first successful

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wintering within the antarctie circle in 1898 and brought back a very rich harvest of scientific data, Belgium kept a vivid interest in Antarctica and took an active part in the modern and international exploration of this vast continent. As part of their programs for the International Geophysical Year (I. G. Y.) twelve nations established permanent or semi-permanent bases on the Antarctic Continent or on subantarctic islands. Thus a new era of vast and free international scientific collaboration in the Antarctic was opened and it culminated in the formulation and the signing of the Antarctic Treaty (Washington 1959). It was recognized and accepted that "Antarctica" shall be used for peaceful purposes only and "Freedom of scientific investigation in Antarctica and cooperation toward that end, as applied during the I. G. Y. , shall continue . . ." In order to organize this collaboration e. g. by full exchange of programs and results a "Special Committee on Antarctic Research" (S. C. A. R.) was founded in 1957.

Outlines the ecological fundamentals, assumptions, and techniques for reconstructing past environments using fossil animals from archaeological and paleontological sites.

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intrigued for a long time by the striking similarity of the vegetation and flora of southern temperate zone regions separated by large oceans. These scientists have been particularly interested in the occurrence in these regions of *Nothofagus*--southern beeches. This book, which focuses on the distribution, history, and ecology of the genus *Nothofagus*, provides a key to understanding the historical plant geography and modern vegetation patterns of the southern hemisphere. The book begins with a discussion of the long-term and broad-scale patterns of origin and differentiation in the genus. Next each major *Nothofagus* biome is discussed, first in a chapter that considers contemporary ecological patterns and then in a chapter that focuses on the history and paleoecology of the region. Authorities in the field deal with the temperate zone of the southwest Pacific region (New Zealand and Australia); the adjacent tropical zone of the southwest Pacific (New Guinea and New Caledonia); and South America, ranging from the Mediterranean-type climate region of central Chile to the subantarctic latitudes of Tierra del Fuego.

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