http://biology.num.edu.mn
http://mjbs.100zero.org/
Volume 11(1-2), 2013

Mongolian Journal of Biological Sciences

ISSN 1684-3908 (print edition)
MJBS
ISSN 2225-4994 (online edition)

Short Communication

A Comparison of Some Aspects of Two Extinct Mammals, *Mammuthus* Brookes, 1828 (Proboscidea: Elephantidae) and *Mammut* Blumenbach, 1799 (Proboscidea: Mammutidae)

Pankaj S. Bhatnagar

Western Regional Centre, Zoological Survey of India, Sector No 26, Ravet Road, Akurdi Pune 411 044, India, e-mail: cet67@lycos.com

Abstract

Key words:
Mammuthus Brooks, 1828, *Mammoth* Blumenbach,1799, extinct megafauna

Article information:
Received: 01 Apr. 2013
Accepted: 09 Jul. 2013
Published: 20 Apr. 2014

Correspondence:
cet67@lycos.com

The present study aims at extracting the fossil database www.paleodb.org to compare extinct megafauna genera, *Mammuthus* Brookes, 1828 and *Mammut* Blumenbach, 1799 along with its close reletive, *Zygolophodon* (Vacek, 1877). Taxon count indicated 9 species for the former genus, and a dozen species for the latter two genera taken together. *Mammuthus* scored higher than *Mammut* and *Zygolophodon* in occurrences. They were found in North America, Europe, Asia and Africa but additionally, *Mammuthus* was found in South America as well. As two families diverged about 27 m years ago, these differences are important.

Cite this paper as: Bhatnagar, P. S., 2013. A Comparison of some aspects of two extinct mammals, *Mammuthus* Brookes, 1828 (Proboscidea: Elephantidae) and *Mammut* Blumenbach, 1799 (Proboscidea: Mammutidae). *Mong. J. Biol. Sci.*, 11(1-2): 55-58.

Introduction

Mammuthus Brookes, 1828 and *Mammut* Blumenbach, 1799 have been two large extinct mammals on the earth in ancient times. The present study aims at bringing out some features in a comparative perspective about these two extinct taxa. Various researchers have earlier worked on these charismatic extinct megafauna (Shoshani & Tassy, 2005; Lister *et al*., 2005; Veltre *et al*., 2008; Haile *et al*., 2009; Enk *et al*., 2011).

Methods

The paleo database from www.paleodb.org was used. First, in the analyze section

I) Count taxa was used

II) Thereafter, 'generate data summary tables' was used; in this option a) items to count was chosen as occurrences, and b) fields to tabulate (rows) was selected as 'continent'. The second field (optional) for columns was left blank.

III)Thirdly, analysis of taxonomic ranges was used. Taxon name was given and then break taxa into species option was selected. It generated confidence interval taxon list. It was submitted to display confidence interval options, wherein options shown by default were used, as a result of which confidence interval output was obtained.

Results

Taxon count is represented below for the two taxa (Table 1). Occurrence for both the taxa is