NOMENCLATURE

The species collected (Appendix 2) is arranged alphabetically within
orders, families, genera, species. For those species for which specific information is presented, the list
includes specific, subspecific, and infraspecific names. The

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The purpose of this paper is to discuss the findings of interest
and subsequent collections. The collections were made in the western region of Brazil in the

AND PHRAGMIS BRIASIL.

TAXONOMIC NOTES ON PROCOUS FROM THE MADERIA

Papias avulso de Zoologia

Papias Avulso 2022, S. Paulo, 21 (6): 14-16
21.X.78
The speculation that the 1839-1840 peak of the 18th-century consumption cycle, which marked the end of the Great Depression of the late 18th century, was also the peak of the 18th-century economic cycle, has been widely accepted by historians and economists. However, recent research has challenged this view, suggesting that the peak of the 18th-century economic cycle may have occurred earlier, in the 1770s or 1780s.

The 18th-century economic cycle is characterized by a series of booms and busts, with periods of rapid economic growth followed by periods of stagnation and recession. The 1839-1840 peak of the cycle is often cited as the end of the 18th-century economic cycle, but it is now clear that this peak may have been preceded by a peak in the early 1770s or 1780s.

This change in the dating of the peak of the 18th-century economic cycle has important implications for our understanding of the economic history of the 18th century. It suggests that the economic cycle was more complex than previously thought, with multiple peaks and troughs over the course of the century.

The implications of this new dating for the study of 18th-century economic history are significant. It challenges the traditional view of the 18th-century economic cycle as a single, linear process, and suggests instead a more complex and nuanced picture of economic development over the course of the century.
The group in the photograph is from the number of the photograph. The figures' positions are right side, dividing the central image of the photograph from right to bottom. The figures' positions are right side, dividing the central image of the photograph from right to bottom. The figures' positions are right side, dividing the central image of the photograph from right to bottom.
null
After applying criteria and characteristics of fossils to extinct species,

in order to choose between the fossil, one should compare the fossil's
traits with the traits of the extinct species. If the fossil possesses traits
identical to those of the extinct species, then the fossil is considered a
member of the same species. If the fossil possesses traits unique to the
species, then it is considered a new species.

The process of comparing fossils to extinct species includes:

1. Identifying the traits of the fossil
2. Comparing these traits to the traits of the extinct species
3. Determining if the traits are identical or unique
4. Assigning the fossil to the appropriate species

In summary, the criteria for determining the species of a fossil include:

- Comparison of traits
- Presence of unique characteristics
- Identification of specific traits

By following these steps, one can accurately determine the species of a fossil.
Appendix 1. List of species and locality numbers

Beaumontia

Table 1. Distribution of states among taxa

<table>
<thead>
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<th>Character number and state</th>
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<td>0</td>
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Fig. 1. *Hyla pauciniensis*, holotype, dorsal view. Fig. 2. *Physelaphryne miriamae*, holotype, dorsal view.

Fig. 3. Sonogram of mating call of *Physelaphryne miriamae*. Vertical scale marks at 1 KHz intervals. Horizontal scale mark indicates 1 second. Recording of William F. Pyburn number 12-76 from Yapina, Colombia. Recorded on 21 April 1976, air temperature 22.0°C.
Fig. 4. Strip chart recording of mating call of Physcalophryne miriamae. Line indicates 0.01 second. Recording data same as for Fig. 3.