

Chapter 1 : Frankenstein (TV Mini-Series ") - IMDb

Nepali Man Bites Snake to Death in Revenge Attack. The Reptile Report - A Nepali man who was bitten by a cobra snake bit it back and killed the reptile in a tit-for-tat attack, a newspaper said on Thursday.

Good pay, decent accommodation, and of course being witness to the chaos that occurs. Series spun off 26 Sentences Of Zack. I did so enjoy getting revenge on Fair, but of course there is always other messes to clean up. Well, I enjoyed writing you too. LiulfrLokison does not own any characters or places that you might recognise, she only owns me so far, and if any new characters turn up, then they are her property too. Jelly Prank Revenge -o0o- Keith was not amused. Somehow, and without anyone noticing, the 2nd Class SOLDIER had managed to coat a vast majority of the main hallways of every floor that he had access to, with several thin layers of clear jelly. It had blended so well into the tiled floor that the only way someone would realise it was there without first stepping into it, was because a small part of the floor was that was higher than the rest. Besides the people who always hide their faces when making their way through the halls. The first person to fall victim had been a clumsy infantry man finishing his night shift, and had thought nothing of it as he was completely exhausted. The second person and the first to actually realise there was jelly involved was Professor Hollander. The scientist had immediately found the jelly smeared onto his shoes, and swiftly informed the next janitor he ran into. Although, by that time most of the employees had come to work. Throughout the day new patches of the jelly were found and reported to the janitorial staff. Needless to say, he had to call more janitors in who were on their day off, as they were clearly understaffed for this clean up. No one was happy, many employees gained new bumps and bruises from when they fell. The worst injuries had been someone nearly gaining a concussion when a Turk had collided with a secretary, who had been carrying coffees at the time, which gave the Turk minor burn marks and a ruined suit. All evidence lead it to being Zack Fair who had created this prank, the teenager had been too quiet the day before. Now they knew what he had been up to, and Keith was bent on gaining revenge. In fact, it was rather simple. Being the head janitor of the entire Tower, Keith had a master key for every office, bathroom, apartment, break rooms, garages and elevators, even the weapon storage rooms. Keith was especially mad as that day was supposed to be his day off. Luckily a certain silver General owed him a favour. The guy had him on speed dial for crying out loud! So the moment Sephiroth had called him up at six in the morning from his office the guy seriously needed to wake up at a reasonable time and not before the crack of dawn , Keith had known some serious shit had gone down. Sephiroth only called when something needed to be cleaned, and when he texted Keith, it was more to arrange a time to meet up than actual work related stuff. He could remember the conversation even now, word for word. It looks like this will be a large mess to clean up. I will negotiate with President Shinra about giving you an earlier vacation than originally planned if you want. Look, about that favour. One Zack Fair was found unconscious on the floor of the lounge in his shared apartment, having fainted after screaming at the sight that had most people muffling their laughter behind their hands. There, in the center of the lounge was a large pile of clothing, all belonging to the unconscious SOLDIER, each and every piece was dyed a vile murky yellow the colour of the notoriously famous toads of Gongaga. Everyone who knew Zack, were well aware of the fact he was terrified shitless of those toads, as he tended to be the victim of the amphibians many times in his youth. Even the sight of the colour was enough to set him off. The story quickly spread throughout the building, and Zack was embarrassed enough that he barely came out of his room for days. All that went downhill when they found the rubber band slingshots in the break rooms that were set off the moment you opened the cupboard doors. Zack had started pranking again. So yeah, there you go! Any criticism is gratefully accepted, so let me know what you thought? Your review has been posted.

Chapter 2 : Gill-man - Wikipedia

All characters who go under the definition of amphibian. Pages in category "Amphibians" The following 3 pages are in this category, out of 3 total.

Figuroa spoke of a friend of his who disappeared in the Amazon while filming a documentary on a rumored population of fish people. Alland then wrote story notes titled "The Sea Monster" ten years later. William Alland envisioned the creature as a "sad, beautiful monster" and the sculpture of it was much like that of an aquatic development of a human. Alland said, "It would still frighten you, but because how human it was, not the other way around". Part of the film was shot in Jacksonville, Florida on the south side of the river near the foot of the old Acosta Bridge. As shown in the first film, it is vulnerable to rotenone. It also possesses superhuman strength, which is flamboyantly displayed in the second and third films. It also possesses large, webbed hands with sharp claws on the tip of each finger. As shown in the third film, the creature has a dormant set of lungs, should its gills be irreparably damaged. The Gill-man is slightly photophobic, due to its murky water habitat. Thompson dwelled in a lagoon located in a largely unexplored area of the Amazon rainforest. The creature was apparently known to the natives, as the captain of the boat Rita mentioned local legends of a "man-fish". The Gill-man in his natural habitat, as portrayed by Ricou Browning in *Creature from the Black Lagoon* After having found the fossilized remains of another Gill-man, a marine biology institute funds an expedition to the Amazon in order to find more remains. After having killed numerous members of the expedition, the creature takes Kay to his underwater lair, where he is tracked down by the remaining survivors and riddled with bullets. The creature tries to escape by swimming deep into the lagoon, but dies from his injuries. *Revenge of the Creature* A year after the events of the first film, the Gill-man is shown to have survived and is captured by different scientists. He is sent to the Ocean Harbor Oceanarium in Florida, and quickly becomes a huge tourist attraction. He is studied by an animal psychologist and his ichthyology student. The Gill-man breaks free from his tank and escapes into the ocean. It is not long before he begins stalking the ichthyology student and kidnaps her at a boat party. The Gill-man is soon tracked down by police and again gets shot multiple times, forcing him to flee into the ocean. He tries to swim away and supposedly dies from his wounds. Dressing him in a suit made of sail cloth, the creature is taken to a California estate where he is imprisoned within an electric fence. Though they initially try to integrate the creature into human society, one of its captors frames it for a murder, and the creature ultimately escapes into the ocean. In literature[edit] *Creature from the Black Lagoon* novelization[edit] The novelization of *Creature from the Black Lagoon* by Carl Dreadstone offers a completely different origin for the Gill-man, who in this version of the story is a hermaphroditic giant, almost as big as the Rita itself, weighing in at 30 tons. This Gill-man is both cold-blooded and warm-blooded and also has a long whiplike tail. The gigantic creature is dubbed "AA", for "Advanced Amphibian," by the expedition team members. After slaying most of the team members, destroying a Sikorsky helicopter, and kidnapping Kay more than once, the creature is killed by the crew of a United States Navy torpedo boat. The Gill-people have the ability to communicate telepathically among themselves and among the human characters. Alphas such as "Fleshmolders", "Mudshapers", and "Fishcallers" are highly telepathic individuals in their tribal communities. The *Creature from the Black Lagoon* itself is a degenerate member of this race, descended from an individual who explored deep in the ocean and became exposed to archaebacteria, becoming deformed and insane, driven to infect others with the disease. It debuted on July 1, , it replaced *Fear Factor Live*. It closed down for good on March 9, and replaced by *Special Effects Stage* which opened three months later on June 26, In popular culture[edit] This section relies too much on references to primary sources. Please improve this section by adding secondary or tertiary sources.

Trivia: There are no dinosaurs in Pangea, just amphibians (i.e. ancestors of frogs and salamanders, like the dimetrodon). Dinosaurs will appear near the end of Pangea age, just before the formation of the Atlantic Ocean.

While a group of dedicated researchers develop novel method to control ticks, these tiny arachnids take revenge by spreading further and infecting people and animals with the pathogens they transmit. Krisztian Magori 18 Sep Ticks, these small arachnid ectoparasites, that exclusively feed on blood, are second only to mosquitoes as vectors of human and animal disease. Except for the driest places on the planet, they can find you anywhere in the world, even in the Arctic and the Antarctic. They have a tremendous diversity of species, and have been pestering mammals, birds, reptiles and amphibians since the age of the Dinosaurs! They transmit a wide range of pathogens, both bacteria, viruses and protozoans, as well as toxins. In North America, as well as in the Northern Hemisphere in general, the most important such pathogen is undoubtedly *Borrelia burgdorferi*, which causes Lyme disease. Since the pathogen has been discovered in the s, roughly 30, new cases have been reported annually, but estimates by the CDC indicate that there might be as much as , new infections every year, mostly in the Northeastern states and the Great Lakes region. In addition to Lyme disease, ticks in the United States can transmit a range of other less well-known diseases, such as Rocky Mountain Spotted Fever , tularemia , Powassan virus disease , erlichiosis , babesiosis , anaplasmosis , tick-borne relapsing fever , Colorado tick fever , Heartland virus , and the newly discovered Bourbon virus Ticks and tick-borne diseases represent a growing problem worldwide as well as in the United States. The Entomological Society of America has recently released a statement , advocating increased support and funding for research, education and outreach on ticks and tick-borne diseases. The geographic spread of *Ixodes scapularis* and *Borrelia burgdorferi* has been partly linked to climate change , as well as forest fragmentation and the replacement of red foxes by coyotes across the landscape. This year, there are an unusually high number of cases of tularemia, also called rabbit fever, caused by *Franciscella tularensiensis*, reported from Wyoming, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Colorado. There is clearly a need for more effective, novel interventions to control ticks and tick-borne diseases. A recent feature article in *Nature* summarized the novel approaches being developed currently, as well as the challenges associated with them. Unfortunately, ticks have a number of characteristics that preclude the development of novel genetic methods similar to those that are being developed to control mosquitoes. First, both sexes of ticks need to take bloodmeals for their survival and development at all life stages, whereas in mosquitoes only adult females bite. Second, adult ticks move relatively short distances during their lifetime, while mosquitoes fly several hundred meters if needed. These make any interventions based on mass release of modified ticks for population or disease control impractical. Surprisingly, even commonly recommended preventive measures, such as to wear long pants and repellents and frequent tick checks, have not been thoroughly evaluated. Many previously tried interventions, such as pesticide applications and the controlling of deer, have had mixed success. One of the most exciting novel developments is an oral vaccine developed not for people, but for mice, invented by Maria Gomes-Solecki at the University of Tennessee Health Science Center. This vaccine works very similarly to the well accepted rabies vaccine, using pellets delicious to mice to distribute antigens to which the mice then develop antibodies. The idea is that by vaccinating them, we can control Lyme disease in these rodents and the ticks, and subsequently reduce transmission to people and pets. In a preliminary study conducted by the legendary Dr. Now her company, US Biologic is working on developing the technology further. However, even if we can vaccinate white-footed mice to reduce Lyme disease transmission risk, ticks can still infect us with the plethora of pathogens listed above. However, if we could somehow vaccinate the host that ticks feed on against the ticks themselves, we could deal with all of them at the same time. This strategy is also proposed by US Biologic to develop bait to control ticks in general. While all of these novel control methods are promising, their development is slow, with uncertain support and funding. In the meantime, ticks and the diseases they transmit are spreading further, taking a revenge on us by biting and infecting more and more people for every moment of delay in combating them.

Chapter 4 : Electrical stimulation of partial limb regeneration in mammals.

Amphibians were species that could live both on land and underwater, or had two stages of life, one that is completely water-based, the other land-based. Some amphibious creatures were born as gill-breathing tadpoles and evolved into air-breathing adults.

Click on the image to see a larger version. Selected References These references are in PubMed. This may not be the complete list of references from this article. The influence of the nerve in regeneration of the amphibian extremity. Limb regeneration and survival of prolactin treated hypophysectomized adult newts. Longitudinal direct-current gradients of spinal nerves. The direct current control system. A link between environment and organism. N Y State J Med. Generation of electric potentials by bone in response to mechanical stress. Photoelectric effects in human bone. Electron paramagnetic resonance spectra of bone and its major components. Dielectric determination of bound water of bone. Mechanically induced free radicals in bone. The bioelectric factors in amphibian-limb regeneration. J Bone Joint Surg Am. Induction of partial limb regeneration in *Rana pipiens* by galvanic stimulation. The control system governing bone growth in response to mechanical stress. J Ark Med Soc. A method for producing cellular dedifferentiation by means of very small electrical currents. Trans N Y Acad Sci. The electrical control system regulating fracture healing in amphibians. Clin Orthop Relat Res. Origin of osteoclasts from mononuclear leucocytes in regenerating newt limbs. Autoradiographic evidence suggesting in vivo transformation of some blood mononuclears in repair and fibrosis. Origin of small lymphocytes following blastogenesis induced by short-term PHA stimulation. Autogenous cancellous bone and marrow transplants.

Chapter 5 : The Last Shark () - IMDb

From Star Wars: Revenge of the Sith this highly detailed adult collectible lightsaber features authentic sound effects, a real metal hilt and includes a specially designed display base. With refined features and elaborate details, the Black Series embodies the quality and realism that Star Wars devotees love.

Fish to Amphibian Transition Copyright G. This may be freely distributed as long as no change is made to the text and no charge is made. This claim is made over and over as if it were a mantra. The plain fact is that there are transitional sequences but they never discuss the details. This is a sequence of fossils which occupy the transition from fish to amphibian. Panderichthys was a rhipidistian, osteolepiform fish. The skull bones of these fish are bone for bone equivalents to the skull bones of the earliest tetrapods. These are the only fish whose fin bones fit the tetrapod pattern of humerus, ulna and radius in the forelimb and femur, tibia and fibula in the hindlimb. Their brain case is so much like that of the earliest tetrapod, they were originally classified as tetrapods until a complete skeleton was found. Then it was proven that they were really still fish. Ahlberg and Milner, , p. This fish also had lungs and nostrils Vorobyeva and Schulze, , p. These things really looked like tetrapods until you see the fins. The teeth had infolding enamel which is identical to that of the earliest tetrapods. Unlike all fish but like the tetrapods, the Panderichthys have lost the dorsal and anal fins, leaving 4 fins in the place where legs would be in the Tetrapods. Ahlberg and Milner, p. Unlike fish, Panderichthys had a tail, like the amphibians with the fins stretched out along the top Carroll, , p. This is not a Panderichthys, but it is a related lobe-finned Devonian fish out of my personal collection. It gives some idea of what they looked like. Panderichthyids and all other osteolepiform fish had a choana, a hole between the nasal passage and the mouth. This hole is missing in all other lobe-finned fish. It allowed air to pass from the nose into the mouth.. But Panderichthys also had external nostrils which were in the same position as those of the early tetrapods. The lower jaws of panderichthyids had broad coronoids with fangs Ahlberg , p. A very recent discovery in Pennsylvania by Daeschler and Shubin , p. Interestingly, as we shall see some of the earliest amphibians also had 8 digits on their hands. Its lower jaw had coronoid fangs as did Panderichthys but they were smaller Ahlberg , p. The very primitive limb bones found with it include an Ichthyostega-like tibia and an ilia and shoulder girdle comparable to the future Hynnerpeton. There are no hands or feet found with the fossil so while the animal is quite tetrapod like in the parts which have been preserved, the final proof of its tetrapod status is missing. The similarity between this mandible and Elginerpeton caused Ahlberg to reclassify this as a tetrapod. This creature also shows the coronoid fangs of the Panderichthys but they were also smaller than the panderichthyid fangs. Daeschler notes that this animal also has the parasymphysial fans of a tetrapod. It lacked internal gills Daeschler et al, , p The shape of the pectoral girdle implies both an aquatic and a terrestrial lifestyle. It has the parasymphysial fang of a stem tetrapod but also the coronoid fangs of a fish. As noted above Daeschler says this combination is also found in Obruchevichthys, Ventastega and Metaxygnathus. The earlier fish had a closed mandibular canal while the early amphibians had an open mandibular canal. Densignathus rowei is intermediate with a partially enclosed mandibular canal. Once again a transitional trait. They are much like Acanthostega but has 7 digits on his hindlimb. His legs were only good for being in water. They could not support his weight. Coates and Clack, , p. Ichthyostega had external nasal openings and a choana like that of the Panderichthys Schultze, , p. He has lungs and gills. His tail was long with fins above and below like that Panderichthys and Acanthostega. His legs were tetrapod having humerus, ulna and radius in the forelimb and femur, tibia and fibula in the hindlimb. Coates and Clack , , p. Coates and Clack, , p. He has fishlike lower arm bones Coates and Clack , p. Once again, contrary to Gish , p. He also retains a caudal fin Coates, , p. The stapes, the bone which eventually became part of the hearing apparatus in tetrapods was still used for ventilation of the gills Clack,, p. Acanthostega served from [http: Jennifer Clack](http://Jennifer Clack) One thing that the earliest tetrapods lacked were hands that could flex. We can curl our fingers and toes because of the arrangement of the tendons in our digits. None of the above tetrapods could do this simple trick because they lacked a notch in the flexor surface on the phalanges. Because of this, walking on a rocky surface, which requires the ability to curl the paws around various obstacles, would have been difficult for the early tetrapods.

Acanthostega and Ichthyostega would only have been able to bend their hands slightly Monastersky, , p. Thus, while they had hands, they were partially evolved hands. Paton et al, , p. *Pederpes finneyae*- This creature was discovered at Dumbarton, Scotland. Because of this, this creature is transitional between the later amphibians and Acanthostega and Ichthyostega discussed above Carroll, , p. But, unlike the early tetrapods this creature has a "clearly distinguishable metatarsals that are bilaterally and proximodistally asymmetric. This is a trait which it shares only with the later terrestrially adapted amphibians. Thus, once again, this creature shows intermediate or transitional traits. Kinney, David, , "Evidence of Finges in Fish? Trueb, , pp

Chapter 6 : Fish to Amphibian Transition

The Revenge of the Ticks! While a group of dedicated researchers develop novel method to control ticks, these tiny arachnids take revenge by spreading further and infecting people and animals with the pathogens they transmit.

Photography[edit] Photography of reptiles and amphibians is largely dependent on digital cameras with a macro lens. In some cases it is more practical to temporarily capture and pose the subject manually such as when moving or obscured by debris, such as when a fossorial snake is scurrying into its burrow. Equipment[edit] Herping activities are often recorded using the latest digital camera or camcorder technology. As many as three flashes may be used for optimal lighting, especially in challenging environments such as tropical rainforests. Photographing venomous snakes at close range places the photographer within striking range, and various shields have evolved to minimize the danger. These bite shields often take the form of an opaque or transparent plastic covering which surrounds the camera and exposes only the lens. Modifications are made to accommodate various flash setups. Snakes are temperature-dependent and are often active in large numbers during optimal weather. Great care must be taken to survey the area, and bites of this nature have occurred on several occasions. The safest way to photograph venomous snakes is never to touch them. Snakes may be manipulated with a variety of specialized hooks, [5] ranging from large hooks used for moving snakes, to extendable pocket hooks used for minor posing adjustments. Bite-resistant gloves may also be worn. Setups[edit] A studio set-up with a Carolina anole Herptiles are extremely weather-sensitive and often appear in heavy rain or other challenging photographic conditions. Some photographers carry cardboard boxes which can be modified in the field to create tiny sets for photography. In a desert area, sand is sprinkled on the bottom of the box and desert debris is scattered about. In wet areas, mossy sets are often developed, which work well for salamanders. The herp is posed to show identifying features and can be photographed at leisure, creating a realistic photo. During heavy rain or cold temperatures, this "studio" work is usually done in the back of an SUV or similar vehicle. For aquatic herptiles, early spring is often the best period to find them, as aquatic vegetation is still sparse. Techniques[edit] Because reptiles and amphibians are often agitated when captured, various techniques have evolved to pacify subjects of herpetological photography. One technique involves placing a hat or similar object over an animal typically a snake so that it coils and rests quietly. The object is then quickly lifted off the animal and a series of photos are taken. Assistants are often standing by out-of-frame to head off escape attempts. One technique is known as road running, road cruising, or cruising. This is done by riding in a vehicle and traveling down stretches of road at a slow speed to count or catch animals. The use of a road as a natural transect can generate estimates of species density by cruising the road at peak migration time. This is done by traveling down a set route and stopping at predetermined spots and listening for a few minutes and writing down every species that was heard at that location. Dodd [9] Another technique for observing reptiles for research or photo opportunities is the use of cover boards. Silvy [10] suggests that the use of metal and wood cover boards be set at least two months prior to searching. These boards act like natural cover for herpetofauna to hide. Tree frogs can be caught and photographed by using PVC pipes that are capped on the bottom and hung vertically in a tree near water. The use of a drift fences along with a pit-fall or funnel box trap has yielded high success. The length of the fence is variable, but the longer the fence results in a higher success rate. Snakes encounter the fence and are directed or lead to the trap. Care must be taken in providing enough cover so the species do not die of heat exhaustion. Identifying all the species in the trap is recommended so an accidental envenomation is avoided. Pit fall traps are small buckets that are placed in holes dug out next to the drift fence. Basking traps are used to catch basking turtles. These traps float on the surface and have an elevated platform for the turtle to bask. The net is underwater so they cannot escape once they fall into the trap. Because there are several hundred birders for every herper, herp-related tourism presently has a negligible economic impact. Fortunately, there is no way to engineer wildlife preserves for a specified vertebrate group. Instead, large areas of wilderness are conserved, benefiting all wildlife. One example is Exo-Terra, [13] a division of the Hagen pet supplies company, which since has traveled to a different tropical African country each year. The company also holds an annual photography

contest [14] that showcases some of the best herp photography in the world. The winner of the photo contest goes on the next trip. Geographical differences[edit] In Canada and other high-latitude countries, the herping season lasts 6â€”8 months, depending on the area. Ontario is the most herpetologically diverse province in Canada. While species lists may seem high, many Canadian herps have extremely limited ranges and exist only in isolated populations. Many Canadian herp species are threatened and in some cases great care is taken to protect remnant populations. The United States contains a large number of different habitats and thus has a wide diversity of reptiles and amphibians. In some parts of the country, such as South Florida and South Texas, herping can be productive year round because of moderate winter temperatures. In most cooler parts of the country the herps hibernate in the winter and thus are mostly inaccessible to herpers. These states boast an incredible diversity of herps as well as a number of species that are highly sought after by herpers. It is no coincidence that all of these states are in the southern part of the country; reptiles and amphibians are ectothermic cold blooded and thus are typically more abundant in warmer climates. Herping television programs usually exaggerate the danger of a herping encounter. Menacing music and intense camera angles are used to build excitement in the audience. It can be difficult to locate wild herps on demand. Because of the time and budgetary constraints of filming a wildlife television program, captive animals are sometimes placed in natural settings for the host to "discover" and capture. In some cases, the host may even agitate a calm animal to create excitement. Some of the best known television herpers include:

Chapter 7 : Wisconsin Legislature: Chapter

The Revenge continued its sweeping efforts into the late afternoon, By that time she had swept not only a channel into the lagoon but a good sized safe anchorage area within the lagoon. By that time she had swept not only a channel into the lagoon but a good sized safe anchorage area within the lagoon.

Chapter 8 : Herping - Wikipedia

Provided to YouTube by Republic of Music Revenge Â· ROB Revenge â„— Death Waltz Recording Company Released on: Artist: ROB Auto-generated by YouTube.

Chapter 9 : theinnatdunvilla.com: Terrariums - Reptiles & Amphibians: Pet Supplies

Amphibians were species that could breathe both air and water, and were equally at home in either. Examples of sentient amphibious species included the Mon Calamari, the Chagrians, the Gungans, the Nautolans, the Aqualish, the Ishi Tib. and the Karkarodon.