Online Supplemental File

The following is a list of the 454 studies included in the analysis. For each text (complete study) I read, I indicate both the research question(s) addressed or the goal of the study (Table S1), and the variables recorded (Table S2). I use a shorthand for each that is summarized in Tables S1 and S2. For each study, under its individual entry in the list of studies, I list the bone modifying animal(s) studied, whether the animals were wild, housed in an enclosure, or were captive when they modified the bones examined. I also indicate when the identity of a bone modifying animal was inferred rather than observed.

Table S1. Goals of the study.

A. Document osteophagia by the bone modifying species

B. Establish signature criteria of the bone modifying species

C. Document how one bone modifying species alters bones/carcass

D. Determine if modifications by multiple bone modifying species are distinguishable

E. Introduce a new method to record/analyze modifications

F. Determine which modifications are anthropogenic and which are natural

G. Determine disarticulation/consumption sequence

H. Other (e.g., provide an overview of the state of the art in a particular area)

Table S2. Variables recorded or measured.

P. Other (e.g., taxonomic composition of modified bones, bone fragment size)

S. Disarticulation (number of articulated joints tallied)

T. Dispersal and/or spatial distribution of skeletal parts of one or more carcasses

U. Demography of individual modified animals (ontogenetic age and/sex)

V. Orientation of long axis of individual skeletal specimens

W. Kind of damage observed (e.g., gnawed, fractured, digestive etching)

X. Morphometry of damage or mark

Y. Number of damaged/modified skeletal parts

Z. Skeletal part frequencies (e.g., N of humeri, femora, tibiae, etc.)

Q. Anatomical distribution of damage on bones

R. Frequency of damage marks (e.g., N of tooth marks; not variable Y above)

Table S3. List of References and Data

1. Alexander, A. J. 1956. Bone Carrying by a **Porcupine**. *South African Journal of Science* 52:257–258. **porcupine (*Hystrix africae-australis*) - captive**
Goal = C (fortuitous observations)
variable = T

2. Álvarez, Maria C., Cristian A. Kaufmann, Agustina Massigoge, María A. Gutiérrez, Daniel J. Rafuse, Nahuel A. Scheifler, and Mariela E. González. 2012. Bone modification and destruction patterns of leporid carcasses by Geoffroy's cat (*Leopardus geoffroyi*): an experimental study. *Quaternary International* 278:71–80. **Geoffroy's cat (*Leopardus geoffroyi*) - captive**
goal = C
variable = W, X, Z

3. Anderson, J. L. 1974. Osteophagia by Nyala and Two Related Accidents. *The Lammergeyer* 21:37–39. **Tragelaphus angasii** (southern African antelope)
goal = A
variable = P

4. Andrés, Miriam, Agness Gidna, José Yravedra, and Manuel Domínguez-Rodrigo. 2012. A Study of Dimensional Differences of Tooth Marks (Pits and Scores) on Bones Modified by Small and Large Carnivores. *Archaeological and Anthropological Sciences* 4:209–219. **baboon (*Papio* sp.), dog (*Canis familiaris*), spotted hyena (*Crocuta crocuta*), lion (*Panthera leo*), fox (*Vulpes vulpes*), wolf (*Canis lupus*), people = wild & captive, --, wild, wild wild, wild**
goal = D
variable = X uses data from Ref. 112

5. Andrews, Peter. 1990. *Owls, Caves and Fossils*. University of Chicago Press, Chicago. **barn owl (*Tyto alba*), snowy owl (*Nyctea scandiaca*), long-eared owl (*Asio otus*), short-eared owl (*Asio flammeus*), Verreaux eagle owl (*Bubo lacteus*), spotted eagle owl (*Bubo africanus*), European eagle owl (*Bubo bubo*), great grey owl (*Strix nebulosa*), tawny owl (*Strix aluco*), little owl (*Athene noctua*); kestrel (*Falco tinnunculus*), hen harrier (*Circus cyaneus*), peregrine (*Falco peregrinus*), common buzzard (*Buteo buteo*), red kite (*Milvus milvus*), crowned eagle (*Stephanoaetus coronatus*), Bonelli's eagle (*Hieraaetus fasciatus*), Martial eagle (*Polemaetus bellicosus*), osprey (*Pandion haliaetus*), gyrfalcon (*Falco rusticolis*), arctic skua (*Stercorarius parasiticus*), white headed vulture (*Aegypius occiptalis*), Andean condor (*Vultur gryphus*); Viverridae => white-tailed mongoose (*Ichneumia albicauda*), small spotted genet (*Genetta genetta*); Canidae => bat eared fox (*Otocyon megalotis*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*), arctic fox (*Alopex lagopus*); Mustelidae => pine marten (*Martes martes*), otter (*Lutra lutra*),**

polecat (*Mustela putorius*), stoat (*Mustela erminea*), [European] mink (*Mustela lutreola*); Felidae => margay (*Felis wiedi*), feral cat (*Felis catus*) IN his 1995 JAS paper, he says he looked at remains of 41 recent predator species **all are wild**
goal = H (accumulation process to determine paleoecology)
variable = P (frag intensity, corrosion), Q, Y, Z

6. Andrews, Peter. 2008. Cetaceans from a Possible **Striped Hyaena** Den Site in Qatar. *Journal of Taphonomy* 6:255–273. **INFERRED; wild**
goal = C
variable = W, X, Y

7. Andrews, Peter, and E. M. N. Evans. 1983. Small Mammal Bone Accumulations Produced by Mammalian Carnivores. *Paleobiology* 9:289–307. **white-tailed mongoose (*Ichneumia albicauda*), genet (*Genetta genetta*), bat-eared fox (*Otocyon megalotis*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*), arctic fox (*Alopex lagopus*), pine marten (*Martes martes*) = all wild**
goal = D
variable = Z, W, Y, P

8. Aramendi, Julia, Miguel Ángel Maté González, José Yravedra, María Cruz Ortega, Mari Carmen Arriaza, Diego González-Aguilera, Enrique Baquedano, and Manuel Domínguez-Rodrigo. 2017. Discerning Carnivore Agency Through the Three-Dimensional Study of Tooth Pits: Revisiting the Crocodile Feeding Behaviour at FLK-Zinj and FLK NN3 (Olduvai Gorge, Tanzania). *Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology* 488:93–102. **wolf, hyena, jaguar, lion, crocodile (some separation but lots of overlap, but only 20 pits of each) = all captive**
goal = B, D, E
variable = X

9. Arilla, M., J. Rosell, R. Blasco, M. Domínguez-Rodrigo, and T. R. Pickering. 2014. The "bear" essentials: actualistic research on ***Ursus arctos arctos*** in the Spanish Pyrenees and its implications for wildlife management, paleontology and archaeology. *PLoS ONE* 9 (7): e102457. **lion, wolf, spotted hyena, brown hyena, striped hyena = all wild**
goal = B, D, G
variable = T, W, Y, Z

10. Armour-Chelu, M., and Peter Andrews. 1991. Bone Dispersal by **Earthworms**. *Symposium of the Zoological Society of London* 63:301–303.
Title only

11. Armstrong, Aaron. 2016. Eagles, Owls, and Coyotes (Oh My!): Taphonomic Analysis of Rabbits and Guinea Pigs Fed to Captive **Raptors** and **Coyotes**. *Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports* 5:135–155. **bald eagle (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*), great horned owl (*Bubo virginianus*), coyote (*Canis latrans*) = all wild**
goal = D (prey size/taxon is as important a taphonomic influence as predator)
variable W, Z, Y, P, X

12. Armstrong, Aaron, and Graham Avery. 2014. Taphonomy of Verreaux's Eagle (*Aquila verreauxii*) Prey Accumulations from the Cape Floral Region, South Africa: Implications for Archaeological Interpretations. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 52:163–183.
Verreaux's Eagle (*Aquila verreauxii*)
goal = B, D (prey size/taxon is as important as predator)
variable = W, X, Y, Z

13. Arriaza, Mari Carmen, Manuel Domínguez-Rodrigo, Cayetana Martínez-Maza, Audax Mabulla, and Enrique Baquedano. 2015. Differential Predation by Age and Sex Classes in Blue Wildebeest in Serengeti: Study of a Modern Carnivore Den in Olduvai Gorge (Tanzania). *Plos One* 10: e0125944. **carnivore = wild**
goal = H
variable = P

14. Arriaza, Mari Carmen, Manuel Domínguez-Rodrigo, José Yravedra, and Enrique Baquedano. 2016. Lions as Bone Accumulators? Paleontological and Ecological Implications of a Modern Bone Assemblage from Olduvai Gorge. *Plos One* 11: e0153797.
lion (*Panthera leo*) INFERRED = wild
goal = C
variable = V, X, P, W, Q, Z

15. Arriaza, Mari Carmen, José Yravedra, Manuel Domínguez-Rodrigo, Miguel Ángel Mate-González, Elena García Vargas, Juan Francisco Palomeque-González, Julian Aramendi, Diego González-Aguilera, and Enrique Baquedano. 2017. On Applications of Micro-Photogrammetry and Geometric Morphometrics to Studies of Tooth Mark Morphology: The Modern Olduvai Carnivore Site (Tanzania). *Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology* 488:103–112. **lion, hyena (30 marks by lion, 33 by hyena) LION INFERRED = both wild**
goal = D
variable = X

16. Backwell, Lucinda R., Alexander H. Parkinson, Eric M. Roberts, Francesco d'Errico, and Jean-Bernhard Huchet. 2012. Criteria for Identifying Bone Modification by Termites in the Fossil Record. *Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology* 337-338:72–87.
harvester termite (*Trinervitermes trinervoides*) = wild
goal = B
variable = W, X

17. Baker, Stephanie E. 2013. Accumulation Behaviours and Taphonomic Signatures for Extant **Verreaux's Eagle** Nests, ***Aquila verreauxii*,** in Southern Africa. Master of Science thesis, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg. **= wild**
goal = B
variable = W, Z, X

18. Ballejo, Fernando, Fernando J. Fernández, Claudia I. Montalvo, and Luciano J. M. De Santis. 2016. Taphonomy and Dispersion of Bones Scavenged by New World Vultures and Caracaras in Northwestern Patagonia: Implications for the Formation of Archaeological Sites. *Archaeological and Anthropological Sciences* 8:305–315. **Andean condor (*Vultur gryphus*), American black vulture (*Coragyps atratus*), southern caracara (*Caracara plancus*), chimango caracara (*Milvago chimango*) = all wild**
goal = H
variable = T, Z, W

19. Bankaitis, Jamie N. 2012. Examination of Scavenging Associated with Wolves. Master of Arts thesis, Department of Anthropology, University of Montana, Missoula. **wolf = enclosure**
goal = D [G, secondarily]
variable = T

20. Baquedano, E., M. Domínguez-Rodrigo, and C. Musiba. 2012. An experimental study of large mammal bone modification by crocodiles and its bearing on the interpretation of crocodile predation at FLK Zinj and FLK NN3. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 39:1728–1737. **Crocodile (do not indicate species) = captive**
goal = C
variable = W, X, Y, Q, R

21. Barrette, C. 1985. Antler Eating and Antler Growth in Wild **Axis Deer**. *Mammalia* 49:491–499. **axis deer (*Axis axis*) = wild**
goal = A
variable = P

22. Beck, Jess, Ian Ostericher, Gregory Sollish, and Jason De León. 2015. Animal Scavenging and Scattering and the Implications for Documenting the Deaths of Undocumented Border Crossers in the Sonoran Desert. *Journal of Forensic Sciences* 60:S11–S20.
vultures, domestic dogs = wild, --
goal = C
variable = Z, T

23. Becker, B., and C. A. Reed. 1993. Studies of the Bone Detritus of the **Striped Hyena (*Hyaena hyaena*)** at a Site in Egyptian Nubia, and the Interpretation of the Bone breakage by striped hyenas. In *Skeletons in her Cupboard,* edited by A. Clason, S. Payne, and H. P. Uerpmann, pp. 157–182. Oxbow Monograph.

24. Benson, P. C., I. Plug, and J. C. Dobbs. 2004. An Analysis of Bones and Other Materials Collected by Cape Vultures at the Kransberg and Blouberg Colonies, Limpopo Province, South Africa. *Ostrich* 75:118–132. **cape vulture (*Gyps coprotheres*) = wild**
goal = H
variable = P (prey composition; fragment size), Z

25. Berger, L. R., and W. S. McGraw. 2007. Further Evidence for Eagle Predation of, and

Feeding Damage on, the Taung Child. *South African Journal of Science* 103:496–498.
crowned eagle (Stephanoaetus coronatus)
goal = B
variable = X use data from ref. 282, 382

26. Berryman, Hugh E. 2002. Disarticulation Pattern and Tooth Mark Artifacts Associated with Pig Scavenging of Human Remains: A Case Study. In *Advances in Forensic Taphonomy: Method, Theory, and Archaeological Perspectives,* edited by W. D. Haglund and M. H. Sorg, pp. 487–495. CRC Press, Boca Raton. **domestic pig (*Sus scrofa*) = --**
goal = H
variable = S, W

27. Bickart, K. J. 1984. A Field Experiment in Avian Taphonomy. *Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology* 4:525–535. **scavengers = wild**
goal = C
variable = T, S, W

28. Binford, Lewis R. 1981. *Bones: Ancient Men and Modern Myths.* Academic Press, New York. **wolf, dog = wild, --**
goal = F
variable = Z

29. Binford, Lewis R., and J. B. Bertram. 1977. Bone Frequencies—And Attritional Processes. In *For Theory Building in Archaeology,* edited by Lewis R. Binford, pp. 77–153. Academic Press, New York. **wolves, dogs = wild, --**
goal = F
variable = Z, Q

30. Binford, Lewis R., M. G. L. Mills, and Nancy M. Stone. 1988. Hyena scavenging behavior and its implications for the interpretation of faunal assemblages from FLK 22 (the Zinj floor) at Olduvai Gorge. *Journal of Anthropological Archaeology* 7:99–135. **hyena (no species), Marabou stork (*Leptoptilos crumeniferus*), ground hornbill (*Bucorvus leadbeateri*) = all wild**
goals = F
variable = Z, W

31. Blumenschine, Robert J., Curtis W. Marean, and S. D. Capaldo. 1996. Blind Tests of Inter-Analysts Correspondence and Accuracy in the Identification of Cut Marks, Percussion Marks, and Carnivore Tooth Marks on Bone Surfaces. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 23:493–507. **spotted hyena (*Crocuta crocuta*), lion (*Panthera leo*), people = wild & captive, wild, --**
goal = F
variable = X, Q

32. Blumenschine, Robert J., and M. M. Selvaggio. 1989. On the Marks of Marrow Bone

Processing by Hammerstones and Hyenas: Their Anatomical Patterning and Archaeological Implications. In *Cultural Beginnings,* edited by J. D. Clark, pp. 17–32. Dr. R. Habelt GMBH, Bonn. **people, hyena = --, wild**
goal = F
variable = X, Q, Y

33. Bochenski, Zbigniew M. 1997. Preliminary Taphonomic Studies on Damage to Bird Bones by **Snowy Owls *Nyctera scandiaca***, with Comments on the Survival of Bones in Palaeontological Sites. *Acta Zoologica Cracoviensia* 36(2):313–328. **tawny owl, eagle owl, long-eared owl = all wild; snowy owl is captive**
goal = C
variable = W, P (frag type, corrosion), Z, Q, Y also uses data from refs. 35, 39

34. Bochenski, Zbigniew. 2005. Owls, Diurnal Raptors and Humans: Signatures on Avian Bones. In *Biosphere to Lithosphere: New Studies in Vertebrate Taphonomy,* edited by Terry O'Connor, pp. 31–45. Oxbow Books, Oxford. **snowy owl (*Nyctea scandiaca*), eagle owl (*Bubo bubo*), tawny owl (*Strix aluco*), long-eared owl (*Asio otus*), gyra falcon (*Falco rusticolus*), peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*), imperial eagle (*Aquila heliaca*), white-tailed eagle (*Haliaeetus albicilla*), golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*)**
goal = D
variable = W, Y, Z, P (frag. type, corrosion), Q
also uses data from refs. 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 43, 235

35. Bochenski, Z. M., Z. Boev, I. Mitev, and T. Tomek. 1993. Patterns of Bird Bone fragmentation in Pellets of tawny owl (*Strix aluco*) and the Eagle Owl (*Bubo bubo*) and their Taphonomic Implications. *Acta Zoologica Cracoviensia* 36(2):313–328. **tawny owl (*Strix aluco*), Eagle Owl (*Bubo bubo*) = both wild**
goal = C, D
variable = W, P (frag type), Z, Q, Y

36. Bochenski, Z.M., K. Huhtala, P. Jussila, E. Pulliainen, R. Tornberg, and P. S. Tunkkari. 1998. Damage to bird bones in pellets of **gyrfalcon *Falco rusticolus***. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 25:425–433. **= wild**
goal = C
variable = W, Y, Q, Z, P (corrosion)

37. Bochenski, Z.M., K. Huhtala, S. I. Sulkava, and R. Tornberg. 1999. Fragmentation and Preservation of Bird Bones in Food Remains of the **Golden Eagle *Aquila chrysaetos.*** *Archaeofauna* 8:31–39. **= wild**
goal = C
variable = W, Y, Q, Z

38. Bochenski, Z. M., V. A. Korovin, A. E. Nekrasov, and T. Tomek. 1997. Fragmentation of Bird Bones in Food Remains of **Imperial Eagles (*Aquila heliaca*).** *International Journal*

of Osteoarchaeology 7:165–171. **= wild**
goal = C, D
variable = W, Y, Z

39. Bochenski, Z.M., and T. Tomek. 1994. Pattern of bird bone fragmentation of pellets of the **long-eared owl *Asio otus*** and its taphonomic implications. *Acta Zoologica Cracoviensia* 37:177–190. **= wild (also tawny owl, eagle owl)**
goal = C, D
variable = Z, W, Q, Y also uses data from ref. 35

40. Bochenski, Z.M., and T. Tomek. 1997. Preservation of bird bones: erosion versus digestion by owls. *International Journal of Osteoarchaeology* 7:372–387. **tawny owl (*Strix aluco*), long-eared owl (*Asio otus*), eagle owl (*Bubo bubo*)**
= all wild
goal = H
variable = Z, X, P (corrosion), Y

41. Bochenski, Z. M., T. Tomek, Z. Boev, and I. Mitev. 1993. Patterns of bird bone fragmentation in pellets of the **Tawny Owl (*Strix aluco*)** and the **Eagle Owl (*Bubo bubo*)** and their taphonomic implications. *Acta Zoologica Cracoviensa* 36:313–328. **= both wild**
goal = C, D
variable = W, Z

42. Bochenski, Z. M., T. Tomek, R. Tornberg, and K. Wertz. 2009. Distinguishing Nonhuman Predation on Birds: Pattern of Damage Done by the **White-Tailed Eagle *Haliaetus albicilla***, with Comments on Punctures Made by the **Golden Eagle *Aquila chrysaetos***. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 36:122–129. **=both wild**
goal = C, D
variable = W, Q, X, Y, Z

43. Bochenski, Z.M., and R. Tornberg. 2003. Fragmentation and preservation of bird bones in uneaten food remains of the **gyrfalcon *Falco rusticolus***. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 30:1665–1671. **= wild**
goal = C
variable = W, Q, X, Y, Z

44. Bonnichsen, Robson. 1973. Some operational aspects of human and animal bone alteration. In *Mammalian Osteoarchaeology*, by B. Miles Gilbert, pp. 9–24. Missouri Archaeological Society, Columbia, MO. **dog (*Canis familiaris*), Siberian tiger (*Panthera tigris*), caracal cat (*Lynx caracal*), north China leopard (*Panthera pardus*), Siberian lynx (*Lynx lynx*) = all captive**
goal = F
variable = Z, S, P (burial)

45. Borrero, Luis A. 1990. Taphonomy of Guanaco Bones in Tierra del Fuego. *Quaternary Research* 34:361–371. **red fox (*Dusicyon culpaeus*), grey fox (*Dusicyon griseus*) [inferred mostly] = both wild**
goal = C
variable = S, P (burial), Z

46. Borrero, Luis A. 2007. Longitudinal Taphonomic Studies in Tierra del Fuego, Argentina. In *Taphonomy and Archaeozoology in Argentina*, edited by M. Gutiérrez, G. Barrientos, M. Salemme, L. Miotti, and G. Mengoni-Goñalons, pp. 219–233. BAR International Series 1601. Oxford. **[south American] beaver (Castor canadensis) INFERRED = wild**
goal = H (contamination of archy site; time averaging)
variable = W, Q (little damage directly attributable to beaver)

47. Borrero, Luis A., Fabiana M. Martin, and Francisco J. Prevosti. 20--. Taphonomy and the Role of **Pumas (*Puma concolor*)** in the Formation of the Archaeological Record. *Quaternary International* 466B:157–164. **= wild**
goal = F
variable = T, W, X

48. Bountalis, Alexandra C. 2012. Cave Usage and the Implications of Multiple Taphonomic Agents on a Faunal Assemblage. Master of Science thesis, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg. **summarizes work of others: leopard (*Panthera pardus*), brown hyaena (*Parahyaena brunnea*), honey badger or ratel (*Melivora capensis*), warthog (*Phacochoerus africanus*), porcupine (*Hystrix africaeaustralis*), large spotted genet (*Genetta tigrina*), black-backed jackal (*Canis mesomelas*) = all wild**
goal = D
variable = P

49. Bountalis, Alexandra C., and Brian F. Kuhn. 2014. Cave Usage by Multiple Taphonomic Agents: Issues Towards Interpreting the Fossil Bearing Cave Deposits in South Africa. *American Journal of Zoological Research* 2:55–61. **ditto her 2012 dissertation**

50. Bowyer, R. Terry. 1983. Osteophagia and Antler Breakage among Roosevelt Elk. *California Fish and Game* 69:84–88. **Roosevelt elk (Cervus elaphus) = enclosure**
goal = A
variable = P

51. Brain, C. K. 1969. The Contribution of Namib Desert Hottentots to an Understanding of Australopithecine Bone Accumulations. *Scientific Papers of the Namib Desert Research Station* 39:13–22. **DOGS = --**
goal = F
variable = Z

52. Brain, C. K. 1980. Some Criteria for the Recognition of Bone-Collecting Agencies in African Caves. In *Fossils in the Making: Vertebrate Taphonomy and Paleoecology*, edited

by Anna K. Behrensmeyer and Andrew P. Hill, pp. 107–130. University of Chicago Press, Chicago. **African porcupine (*Hystrix africae-australis*), spotted hyena (*Crocuta crocuta*), leopard (*Panthera pardus*), people = captive & wild porcupine**
goal = F
variable = P (prey comp., frag. size), Z, W, Y

53. Brain, C. K. 1981. *The Hunters or the Hunted? An Introduction to African Cave Taphonomy.* University of Chicago Press, Chicago. **spotted hyena (Crocuta crocuta), brown hyena (Hyaena brunnea), striped hyena (Hyaena hyaena), leopard (Panthera pardus), Verreaux black eagle (*Aquila verreauxi*), porcupine (Hystrix africaeaustralis), spotted eagle owl (Bubo africanus), cape eagle owl (Bubo capensis), giant eagle owl (Bubo lacteus), barn owl (Tyto alba) = all wild, except leopard both captive & wild**
goal = F
variable = W, Z, P (prey comp., frag. size)

54. Bramwell, D., D. W. Yalden, and P. E. Yalden. 1987. Black grouse as the prey of the **golden eagle** at an archaeological site. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 14:195-200. **INFERRED = wild**
goal = F
variable = Z

55. Bright, Lisa N. 2011. Taphonomic Signatures of Animal Scavenging in Northern California: A Forensic Anthropological Analysis. Master of Arts thesis, Department of Anthropology, California State University, Chico. **scavenger (bear inferred) wild**
goal = D, G
variable = T, X, Y, Z

56. Brinkley, Amanda. 2012. The Taphonomic Effects of Feral Hogs (*Sus scrofa*) and Vultures on Carrion. Master of Arts thesis, University of Houston, Houston, TX. **dog, turkey vulture (Cathartes aura), American black vulture (Coragyps aratus) = --, wild, wild**
goal = C
variable = W, X

57. Brothwell, Don. 1976. Further Evidence of Bone Chewing by Ungulates: The Sheep of North Ronaldsay, Orkney. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 3:179–182. **domestic sheep (*Ovis aries*) = --**
goal = F
variable = W, X, Q

58. Brown, O., J. Field, and M. Letnic. 2006. Variation in the Taphonomic Effect of Scavengers in Semi-Arid Australia Linked to Rainfall and the El Niño Southern Oscillation. *International Journal of Osteoarchaeology* 16:165–176. **pigs (Sus scrofa), red fox (Vulpes vulpes) = wild, wild**

goal = H
variable = P (intensity of damage to carcass, sort of goal G)

59. Brugal, Jean-Philip, Philippe Fosse, and Jean-Luc Guadelli. 1997. Comparative Study of Bone Assemblages Made by Recent and Pleistocene Hyenids. In *Proceedings of the 1993 Bone Modification Conference, Hot Springs, South Dakota,* edited by L. Adrien Hannus, Lynette Rossum, and R. Peter Winham, pp. 158–187. Occasional Publication No. 1, Archeology Laboratory, Augustana College, Sioux Falls, SD. **brown hyaena (*Hyaena brunea*), spotted hyena (*Crocuta crocuta*) = ??**
goal = C
variable = P (prey comp), U, Z, W (use data lumped from multiple authors)

60. Bunn, H. T. 1983. Comparative analysis of modern bone assemblages from a San Hunter-Gatherer camp in the Kalahari Desert, Botswana and from spotted hyena den near Nairobi, Kenya. In *Animals and Archaeology: Hunters and Their Prey*, edited by Juliet Clutton-Brock and Caroline Grigson, pp. 143–148. BAR International Series 283, Oxford. **spotted hyena (*Crocuta crocuta*) = wild**
goal = F
variable = P (prey comp; diaphysis circumference), W, Y

61. Burgett, Galen R. 1990. The Bones of the Beast: Resolving Questions of Faunal Assemblage Formation Processes Through Actualistic Research. Ph.D. dissertation, University of New Mexico, Albuquerque. **coyote (*Canis latrans*) = wild**
goal = C, F
variable = Z, S, T, W, X, Y

62. Burke, Chrissina C. 2013. Neotaphonomic Analysis of the Feeding Behaviors and Modification Marks Produced by North American **Carnivores**. *Journal of Taphonomy* 11:1–20. **wolf (*Canis lupus*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), mountain lion (*Puma concolor*), bobcat (*Lynx rufus*), grizzly bear (*Ursus arctos*), black bear (*Ursus americanus*) = all captive**
goal = F, C
variable = Z, S, T, W, X, Y

63. Burke, Chrissina C. 2013. A Study of **Carnivore** Modification in North American Archaeology: Perspectives on Neotaphonomy, Carnivore Use of Carrion, and Great Plains Bison Bonebeds. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, University of Nevada, Reno. **wolf (*Canis lupus*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), mountain lion (*Puma concolor*), bobcat (*Lynx rufus*), grizzly bear (*Ursus arctos*), black bear (*Ursus americanus*) [title & abstract only]**
goal =
variable =

64. Butler, Virginia L., and Roy A. Schroeder. 1998. Do Digestive Processes Leave Diagnotic Traces on Fish Bones? *Journal of Archaeological Science* 25:957–971. **PEOPLE, coyote (*Canis latrans*) = --, wild**
goal = C
variable = P (corrosion)

65. Cáceres, I., M. Esteban-Nadal, M. Bennàsar, and Y. Fernández-Jalvo. 2011. Was it the Deer or the Fox? *Journal of Archaeological Science* 38:2767–2774. **herbivores = wild**
goal = D
variable = X, Y

66. Camarós, Edgard, Marián Cueto, Luis C. Teira, Jesus Tapia, Mariam Cubas, Ruth Blasco, Jordi Rosell, and Florent Rivals. 2013. Large Carnivores as Taphonomic Agents of Space Modifications: An Experimental Approach with Archaeological Implications. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 40:1361–1368. **brown bear (*Ursus arctos*), spotted hyena (*Crocuta crocuta*), lion (*Panthera leo*), wolf (*Canis lupus*) = all enclosure**
goal = F, H
variable = T

67. Campmas, É., and C. Beauval. 2008. Osseous carnivores consumption: results of the study of the carcasses of cattle (*Bos taurus*) exploitation by captive **wolves**. *Annales de Paléontologie* 94:167–186. **wolf (*Canis lupus*)**

68. Campmas, Emilie, Emmanuelle Stoetzel, and Christiane Denys. 2018. African Carnivores as Taphonomic Agents: Contribution of Modern Coprogenic Sample Analysis to Their Identification. *International Journal of Osteoarchaeology* 28:237–263. **genet (*Genetta genetta*), red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*), jackal (*Canis aureus/lupus*), leopard (*Panthera pardus*) = all INFERRED; all wild**
goal = C, D
variable = Z, W, P (corrosion, fragmentation, frag size, prey comp)
also use data from refs. 5, 100, 278

69. Cantu, Maximilian Hiram. 2014. Animal Scavenging of Human Skeletal Remains in the Southwest United States: A Preliminary Model. Master of Arts thesis, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge**. canids, vultures, rodents = all wild**
goal = H
variable = Z, W

70. Capaldo, Salvatore D. 1998. Simulating the Formation of Dual-Patterned Archaeofaunal Assemblages with Experimental Control Samples. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 25:311–330. **Carnivores (marabou stork, vulture, gold jackal, black-backed jackal, spotted hyena*mostly this species) = all wild**
goal = F
variable = Z, P (whole bone to frag ratio)

71. Capaldo, S. D., and Robert J. Blumenschine. 1994. A Quantitative Diagnosis of Notches Made by Hammerstone Percussion and Carnivore Gnawing on Bovid Long Bones. *American Antiquity* 59:724–748. **people, lion, spotted hyena = --, wild, wild**
goal = F
variable = X, P (prey size)

72. Carlson, A. J. 1940. Eating of bone by the pregnant and lactating gray squirrel. *Science* 91:573. **gray squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*) = wild**
goal = C
variable = P (observed gnawing)

73. Carson, E. Ann, Vincent H. Stefan, and Joseph F. Powell. 2000. Skeletal Manifestations of Bear Scavenging. *Journal of Forensic Sciences* 45(3):515–526. **black bear (*Ursus americanus*) INFERRED = wild**
goal = D
variable = Z, Y also use data from ref. 163

74. Casteel, Richard W. 1971. Differential Bone Destruction: Some Comments. *American Antiquity* 36:466–469. **dog (*Canis familiaris*) but no experiment = --**
goal = H (not all identified)
variable = W

75. Coard, Ros. 2007. Ascertaining an Agent: Using Tooth Pit Data to Determine Carnivores Reponsible for Predation in Cases of Suspected Big Cat Kills in an Upland Area of Britain. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 34:1677–1684. **felids; - INFERRED**
goal = D
variable = W, X, R

76. Cohen, Brigette F. 2013. Actualistic Investigation of Bone Modification on Leporids by **Caracal (*Caracal caracal*)** and **Honey Badger (*Mellivora capensis*)**; An Insight to the Taphonomy of Cooper's Cave, South Africa. Master of Science thesis, University of Witwatersrand, Johannesberg, South Africa.
= both captive
goal = D
variable = Z, P (corrosion), W, Y

77. Cohen, Brigette F., and Job M. Kibii. 2015. Experimental Study of Bone Modification by Captive **Caracal (*Caracal caracal*)**: A Model for Fossil Assemblage Analysis. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 62:92–104. **= captive**
goal = C
variable = Z, P (corrosion), W, Y

78. Cohen, Brigette F., and Job M. Kibii. 2018??. Taphonomy of a novel Small Carnivore: Experimental Analysis of **Honey Badger (*Mellivora capensis*)** Modifications on Leporid Prey. *Archaeological and Anthropological Sciences* ___:___-___. **captive**
goal = C

variable = Z, W, P (corrosion, fragmentation pattern)

79. Comay, Orr, and Tamar Dayan. 2018. Taphonomic Signatures of Owls: New Insights into Micromammal Assemblages. *Palaeogoegraphy, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology* 492:81–91. **barn owl (*Tyto alba*), long-eared owl (*Asio otus*), little owl (*Athene noctua*), Eurasian eagle owl (*Bubo bubo*), tawny owl (*Strix aluco*), common kestrel (*Falco tinnunculus*), red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*) = all are captive & wild, except last two are only captive**
goal = D, E
variable = W, Y, P (corrosion)

80. Coventry, A. F. 1940. The eating of bone by **squirrels**. *Science* 92:128. **(Sciurus hudsonicus) = wild**
goal = H
variable = W

81. Crader, Diana C. 1974. The Effects of Scavengers on Bone Material from a Large Mammal: An Experiment Conducted Among the Bisa of the Luangwa Valley, Zambia. In *Ethnoarchaeology*, edited by C. B. Donnan and C. W. Clewlow, pp. 160–173. Archaeological Survey Monograph IV. Institute of Archaeology, University of California, Los Angeles. **INFERRED; spotted hyena (*Crocuta crocuta*), African wild cat (*Felis lybica*) = both wild**
goal = F
variable = T

82. Croft, Shannon, and Claire Havens. 2008. Taphonomic Signatures of **Bald Eagles (*Haliaeetus leucocephalus*)** on Avian Prey Bones from Boundary Bay, British Columbia, Canada. unpublished manuscript (on line) **= wild**
goal = C
variable = W, Y

83. Cruz, Isabel. 2007. Avian Taphonomy: Observations at Two **Magellanic Penguin (*Spheniscus magellanicus*)** Breeding Colonies and Their Implications for the Fossil Record. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 34:1252–1261. **= wild**
goal = C
variable = P (density of bones), Z, W, Y

84. Cruz, Isabel. 2008. Avian and Mammalian Bone Taphonomy in Southern Continental Patagonia: A Comparative Approach. *Quaternary International* 180:30–37. **scavengers = wild**
goal = H
variable = Z [mostly interested in weathering and inter-regional diffs with Africa] minimal data

85. Cruz-Uribe, K. 1991. Distinguishing Hyena from Hominid Bone Accumulations. *Journal of Field Archaeology* 18:467–486. **INFERRED = wild**

goal = F
variable = P (prey comp), W, Y, Q also use data from ref. 176

86. Cruz-Uribe, K., and R. G. Klein. 1998. Hyrax and Hare Bones from Modern **South African Eagle** Roosts and the detection of eagle involvement in fossil bone assemblages. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 25:135–147. **Verreaux's black eagle (Aquila verreauxii), crowned eagle (Stephanoaetus coronatus), martial eagle (Polemaetus bellicosus) = all wild**
goal = F
variable = U, Z

87. Dabbs, G. R., and D. C. Martin. 2013. Geographic Variation in the Taphonomic Effect of Vulture Scavenging: The Case for Southern Illinois. *Journal of Forensic Science* 58: Supplement 1: S20–S25. **American black vulture (*Coragyps atratus*), turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*) = both wild**
goal = D
variable = P (skeletonization), W

88. D'Amore, Domenic C., and Robert J. Blumenschine. 2009. **Komod Monitor (*Varanus komodoensis*)** Feeding Behavior and Dental Function Reflected Through Tooth Marks on Bone Surfaces, and the Application to Ziphodont Paleobiology. *Paleobiology* 35:525–552. **= captive**
goal = C
variable = X, Q

89. D'Andrea, A. C., and R. M. Gotthardt. 1984. Predator and Scavenger Modification of Recent Equid Skeletal Assemblages. *Arctic* 37:276–283. **INFERRED: wolf (*Canis lupus*), brown bear (*Ursus arctos*), black bear (*Ursus americanus*), red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*), dog (*Canis familiaris*) = all wild, dog –**
goal = C, D
variable = Z, Y, T

90. Dart, Raymond A. 1956. The myth of the bone-accumulating **hyena**. *American Anthropologist* 58:40–61. **= wild**
goal = C
variable = T

91. Dart, Raymond A. 1958. Bone Tools and **Porcupine** Gnawing. *American Anthropologist* 60:715–724. **(*Hystrix* sp.??) = wild**
goal = C
variable = W

92. Dauphin, Yannicke, Peter Andrews, C. Denys, Y. Fernándezj-Jalvo, and T. Williams. 2003. Structural and Chemical Bone Modifications in a Modern **Owl** Pellet Assemblage from Olduvai Gorge (Tanzania). *Journal of Taphonomy* 1:209–232. **Verreaux's eagle owl (Bubo lacteus)= INFERRED; wild**

goal = H
variable = Z, P (chemical change, corrosion), Q

93. Dauphin, Y., H. Castillo-Michel, B. Farre, A. Mataame, K. Rbii, A. Rihane, E. Stoetzel, and C. Denys. 2015. Identifying Predation on Rodent Teeth through Structure and Composition: A Case from Morocco. *Micron* 75:34–44. **Pharaoh eagle-owl (Bubo ascalaphus), & an unknown owl**
goal = H (to recognize predation)
variable = P (digestive corrosion of incisors)

94. David, Bruno. 1983. To Pick a Bone: Differentiating Between Cultural and **Dingo**-Accumulated Bone Debris—The Case of Walkunder Arch Cave. Thesis, Australian National University, Canberra. **(Canis lupus dingo) Title only**

95. De Cupere, B., S. Thys, W. Van Neer, A. Ervynck, M. Corremans, and M. Waelkens. 2009. **Eagle Owl (*Bubo bubo*)** Pellets from Roman Sagalassos (SW Turkey): Distinguishing the Prey Remains from Nest and Roost Sites. *International Journal of Osteoarchaeology* 19:1–22. **INFERRED**
goal = H
variable = P (prey comp; corrosion), Z, W, Y

96. Delaney-Rivera, C., T. W. Plummer, J. A. Hodgson, F. Forrest, F. Hertel, and J. S. Oliver. 2009. Pits and Pitfalls: Taxonomic Variability and Patterning in Tooth Mark Dimensions. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 36:2597–2608. **American alligator (*Alligator mississippiensis*), opossum (*Didelphis virginiana*), red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), dog (*Canis familiaris*), striped skunk (*Mephitis mephitis*), South American coati (*Nasua nasua*), raccoon (*Procyon lotor*), ocelot (*Leopardus pardalis*), bobcat (*Lynx rufus*), serval (*Leptailurus serval*), caracal (*Caracal caracal*), puma (*Felis concolor*), tiger (*Panthera tigris*), African lion (*Panthera leo*), spotted hyena (*Crocuta crocuta*) = all captive**
goal = D
variable = X, Q, P (predator body mass influence)
also use data from refs. 112, 388

97. de los Terreros, José Yravedra Sainz, Miriam Andrés, Philippe Fosse, and Jean Pierre Besson. 2014. Taphonomic Analysis of Small Ungulates Modified by Fox (*Vulpes vulpes*) in Southwestern Europe. *Journal of Taphonomy* 12:37–67. **red fox (Vulpes vulpes) = wild**
goal = C
variable = P (prey comp), W, Y, Q, R, X, Z

98. Demo, Caroline, Edison Rogério Cansi, Cecília Kosmann, and José Roberto Pujol-Luz. 2013. Vultures and Other Scavenger Vertebrates Associated with Man-Sized Pig Carcasses: A Perspective in Forensic Taphonomy. *Zoologia* 30:574–576. **American black vulture (Coragyps atratus), turkey vulture (Cathartes aura), king vulture**

(Sarcoramphus papa), southern caracara (Caracara plancus), ocelot (Leopardus pardalis) = all wild
goal = C
variable = T, Z (but minimal data)

99. Denys, Christiane, Yannicke Dauphin, Barbara Rzebik-Kowalska, and Kazimierz Kowalski. 1996. Taphonomic Study of **Algerian Owl** Pellet Assemblages and Differential Preservation of Some Rodents: Palaeontological Implications. *Acta Zoologica Cracoviensia* 39:103–116. (***Bubo bubo*) INFERRED; wild**
goal = C
variable = P (prey comp), Z, Y

100. Denys, C., K. Kowalski, and Y. Dauphin. 1992. Mechanical and Chemical Alterations of Skeletal Tissues in a Recent Saharian Accumulation of Faeces from ***Vulpes ruepelli*** **(Carnivora**, Mammalia). *Acta Zoologica Cracoviensia* 35:265–283. **= wild**
goal = C
variable = P (corrosion), Z

101. Denys, C., E. Stoetzel, P. Andrews, S. Bailo, A. Rihane, J. B. Huchet, Y. Fernandez-Jalvo, and V. Laroulandie. 2018. Taphonomy of Small Predators Multi-Taxa Accumulations: Palaeoecological Implications. *Historical Biology* 30:868–881. **barn owl = wild**
goal = D, E
variable = P (prey comp; corrosion), Z, W

102. de Ruiter, Darryl J., and L. R. Berger. 2000. Leopards as taphonomic agents in dolomitic caves: implications for the hominid bearing sites of South Africa. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 27:665–684. **leopard (*Panthera pardus*) = wild**
goal = C
variable = P (prey comp), lots of qualitative description

103. de Ruiter, Darryl J., Sandi R. Copeland, Julia Lee-Thorp, and Matt Sponheimer. 2010. Investigating the Role of Eagles as Accumulating Agents in the Dolomitic Cave Infills of South Africa. *Journal of Taphonomy* 8:129–154. **black eagle (Aquila verreauxii), crowned eagle (Stephanoaetus coronatus) = wild, wild**
goal = C
variable = Z

104. Derry, Douglas E. 1911. Damage Done to Skulls and Bones by **Termites**. *Nature* 86:245–246. **= wild**
goal = C
variables = W

105. Dirrigl, F. J., Jr., and L. Perrotti. 2014. Taphonomic Study of Japanese Quail (*Coturnix japonica*) Bone Modification Resulting from the Burial and Feeding Behavior of the **American Burying Beetle** (***Nicrophorus americanus***). *International Journal of Osteoarchaeology* 24:272–278. **= captive**

goal = C
variable = W, Y, Z

106. Dodson, Peter, and D. Wexlar. 1979. Taphonomic Investigation of Owl Pellets. *Paleobiology* 5:275–284. **great horned owl (Bubo virginianus), barn owl (Tyto alba), screech owl (Otus asio) = all captive**
goal = D
variable = Z, P (fragmentation pattern)

107. Domínguez-Rodrigo, Manuel. 1999. Flesh availability and bone modification in carcasses consumed by **lions**: Palaeoecological relevance in hominid foraging patterns. *Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology* 149: 373–388. **= wild**
goal = C, F
variable = Q, W, Y

108. Domínguez-Rodrigo, Manuel. 2001. A Study of **Carnivore** Competition in Riparian and Open Areas of Modern Savannas and Its Implications for Hominid Behavioral Modeling. *Journal of Human Evolution* 40:77–98. **lion (*Panthera leo*), cheetah (Acinonyx jubata) = both wild**
goal = H (carnivore interaction)
variable = P (carnivore time at kill)

109. Domínguez-Rodrigo, Manuel, Charles P. Egeland, and Travis Pickering. 2007. Equifinality in Carnivore Tooth Marks and the Extended Concept of Archaeological Palimpsests: Implications for Models of Passive Scavenging in Early Hominids. In *Breathing Life Into Fossils: Taphonomic Studies in Honor of C. K. (Bob) Brain,* edited by T. R. Pickering, K. Schick, and N. Toth, pp. 255–267. Stone Age Institute Press, Bloomington, IN. **lion (Panthera leo), Leopard (Panthera pardus), cheetah (Acinonyx jubata) = wild, wild, captive**
goal = C
variable = W, Q, R

110. Domínguez-Rodrigo, Manuel, Agness O. Gidna, José Yravedra, and Charles Musiba. 2012. A comparative neotaphonomic study of **felids, hyenids** and **canids**: an analogical framework based on long bone modification patterns. *Journal of Taphonomy* 10:147–164. **lion (*Panthera leo*), wolf (*Canis lupus*), spotted hyena (*Crocuta crocuta*)**
goal = D
variables = W, Q, Y also use data from refs. 152, 209, 452

111. Domínguez-Rodrigo, M., Pickering, T.R., 2010. A multivariate approach for discriminating bone accumulations created by spotted hyenas and leopards: harnessing actualistic data from east and Southern Africa. *Journal of Taphonomy* 8:155–179. **spotted hyena (*Crocuta crocuta*), leopard (*Panthera pardus*)**
goal = C
variable = Z, R, Q, W, P (element completeness)
use data from lots of others

112. Domínguez-Rodrigo, M., and A. Piqueras. 2003. The Use of Tooth Pits to Identify **Carnivore** Taxa in Tooth Marked Archaeofaunas and Their Relevance to Reconstruct Hominid Carcass Processing Behaviours. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 30:1385–1391. **(based on Selvaggio & Wilder 2001, but expands) lion, dog (Canis familiaris), hyena, jackal, baboon, bear**
goal = D
variable = X

113. Domínguez-Rodrigo, Manuel, José Yravedra, Elia Organista, Agness Gidna, Jean-Baptiste Fourvel, and Enrique Baquedano. 2015. A New Methodological Approach to the Taphonomic Study of Paleontological and Archaeological Faunal Assemblages: A Preliminary Case Study from Olduvai Gorge (Tanzania). *Journal of Archaeological Science* 59:35–53. **lion (wild, captive), jaguar, spotted hyena (n of bones fed to each various from ~30 to ~60) = wild & captive, captive, captive**
goal = E
variable = Z, W, Y

114. Domínguez-Solera, Santiago, and M. Domínguez-Rodrigo. 2009. A Taphonomic Study of Bone Modification and of Tooth-Mark Patterns on Long Bone Portions by **Suids**. *International Journal of Osteoarchaeology* 19:345–363. **= captive**
goal = C
variable = Z, W, Y

115. Domínguez-Solera, S., and M. Domínguez-Rodrigo. 2011. A Taphonomic Study of a Carcass Consumed by **Griffon Vultures (*Gyps fulvus*)** and Its Relevance for the Interpretation of Bone Surface Modifications. *Archaeological and Anthropological Sciences* 3:385–392. **= captive**
goal = C
variable = W, X, T, Q, R

116. Douglas, A. M., G. W.Kendrick, and D. Merrilees. 1966. A Fossil Bone Deposit Near Perth, Western Australia, Interpreted as a Carnivore Den After Feeding Tests on Living *Sarcophilus harisii. Journal of the Royal Society of Western Australia* 49:88–90.
Tasmanian devil (*Sarcophilus harisii*) = captive
goal = C
variable = minimal data, qualitative & subjective

117. Drumheller-Horton, Stephanie Katarina. 2012. An Actualistic and Phylogenetic Approach to Identifying and Interpreting **Crocodylian** Bite Marks. Doctoral thesis, Department of Geosciences, University of Iowa, Iowa City. **Nile crocodile (Crocodylus niloticus); (Crocodylus porosus) American alligator (Alligator mississippiensis) = captive, captive, wild & captive**
goal = D
variable = X

118. Drumheller, Stephanie K., and Christopher A. Brochu. 2014. A Diagnosis of ***Alligator mississippensis*** Bite Marks with Comparisons to Existing Crocodylian Datasets. *Ichnos: An International Journal for Plant and Animal Traces* 21:131–146. **= captive**
goal = C, D
variable = X

119. Duthie, A. G., and J. D. Skinner. 1986. Osteophagia in the **Cape Porcupine (*Hystrix cristata***) in the Kenyan Highlands. *South African Journal of Zoology* 21:316–318. **= captive**
goal = H
variable = X

120. Egeland, Amy G., Charles P. Egeland, and Henry T. Bunn. 2008. Taphonomic analysis of a modern **spotted hyena (Crocuta crocuta**) den from Nairobi, Kenya. *Journal of Taphonomy* 6:275–299. **= wild**
goal = C
variable = Z, P (frag size; prey comp), W, Y, Q

121. Elkin, Dolores, and Mariana Mondini. 2001. Human and Small Carnivore Gnawing Damage on Bones: An Exploratory Study and its Archaeological Implications. In *Ethnoarchaeology of Andean South America: Contributions to Archaeological Method and Theory*, edited by Lawrence A. Kuznar, pp. 255–265. International Monographs in Prehistory, Ann Arbor. **PEOPLE, Pampa/Azara's fox (*Pseudalopex gymnocercus*) = captive**
goal = F
variable = W, X, Y, Q

122. Emslie, S. D., and S. L. Messinger. 1991. Pellet and Bone Accumulation at a Colony of **Western Gulls (*Larus occidentalis***). *Journal of Vertebrate Paleontology* 11:133–136. **= wild**
goal = C
variable = Z, W

123. Erlandson, Jon M., Torben C. Rick, Paul W. Collins, and Daniel A. Guthrie. 2007. Archaeological Implications of a **Bald Eagle** Nesting Site at Ferrelo Point, San Miguel Island, California. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 34:255–271. **= wild**
goal = C
variable = Z

124. Esteban-Nadal, Montserrat. 2012. Can archaeozoology and taphonomy contribute to knowledge of the feeding habits of the **Iberian wolf**? *Journal of Archaeological Science* 39:3208-3216. **= wild**
goal = C
variable = P (prey comp), Z, U

125. Esteban-Nadal, M., I. Cáceres, and P. Fosse. 2010. Characterization of a current coprogenic sample originated by ***Canis lupus*** as a tool for identifying a taphonomic agent. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 37:2959–2970. **= wild**
goal = C
variable = P (frag size), Y, Q, W, Z

126. Faith, J. Tyler. 2007. Sources of variation in carnivore tooth-mark frequencies in a modern **spotted hyena (*Crocuta crocuta*)** den assemblage, Amboseli Park, Kenya. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 34:1601–1609. **= wild**
goal = C, H
variable = P (prey comp, frag size), Y, Q

127. Faith, J. Tyler, and Anna K. Behrensmeyer. 2006. Changing patterns of **carnivore** modification in a landscape bone assemblage, Amboseli Park, Kenya. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 33:1718–1733. **= wild**
goal = H (influence of change in predator abundance)
variable = Z, W, P (influence of carcass size)

128. Faith, J. Tyler, Curtis W. Marean, and A. K. Behrensmeyer. 2007. **Carnivore** competition, bone destruction and bone density. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 34:2025–2034. **spotted hyena (*Crocuta crocuta*) = captive**
goal = H (influence of carnivore competition)
variable = Z

129. Ferguson, Ashley L., David J. Varricchio, Carlos I. Piña, and Frankie D. Jackson. 2017. From Eggs to Hatchlings: Nest Site Taphonomy of **American Crocodile (*Crocodylus acutus*)** and **Broad-Snouted Caiman (*Caiman latirostris*)**. *Palaios* 32:337–348. **= wild**
goal = C
variable = P, V (egg shell orientation)

130. Fernández, Fernando Julián, and Claudia Inés Montalvo. 2017. Actualitic Taphonomy of Small Mammals from Owl Pellets in South America and Its Archaeological Implication. *Global Journal of Archaeology and Anthropology* 2(1):555578. **owls**
goal = H
--overview of previous work with minimal data

131. Fernández, F. J., C. I. Montalvo, Y. Fernández-Jalvo, Peter Andrews, and J. M. López. 2017. A Re-Evaluation of the Taphonomic Methodology for the Study of Mammal Fossil Assemblages of South America. *Quaternary Science Reviews* 155:37–49. **barn owl (Tyto alba), great (Magellanic) horned owl (Bubo virginianus), striped owl (Pseudoscops clamator), burrowing owl (Athene cunicularia), southern caracara (Caracara plancus), white-tailed kite (Elanus leucurus), black-chested buzzard-eagle (Geranoaetus melanoleucus), red-backed hawk (Geranoaetus polyosoma), crowned solitary eagle (Buteogallus coronatus), Puma (Puma concolor), Geoffroy's cat (Leopardus geoffroyi), Pampas cat (Leopardus geoffroyi/pajeros),**

neotropical otter (Lontra longicaudis), Andean hog-nosed skunk (Conepatus chinga)
goal = D
variable = P (corrosion) use data from refs. 5, 132, others

132. Fernández-Jalvo, Yolanda, Peter Andrews, C. Denys, C. Sese, E. Stoetzel, D. Marín Monfort, and D. Pesquero. 2016. Taphonomy for Taxonomists: Implications of Predation in Small Mammal Studies. *Quaternary Science Reviews* 139:138–157. **barn owl (Tyto alba), great horned owl (Bubo virginianus), Eurasian eagle owl (Bubo bubo), Verreaux's eagle owl (Bubo lacteus), spotted eagle owl (*Bubo africanus*), great grey owl (Strix nebulosa), tawny owl (Strix aluco), little owl (Athene noctua), short-eared owl (Asio fammeus), long-eared owl (Asio otus), snowy owl (Nyctea scandiaca), common kestrel (Falco tinnunculus), southern crested caracara (Caracara plancus), black-winged kite (Elanus caerulus), white-tailed kite (Elanus leucurus), Spanish imperial eagle (Aquila adalberti), hen harrier (Circus cyaneus), western marsh harrier (Circus aeruginosus), common genet (Genetta genetta), serval (Felis serval), caracal (Felis caracal), cat (Felis cattus), puma (Puma concolor), black-backed jackal (Canis mesomelas), white-tailed mongoose (Ichneumia albicauda), bat-eared fox (Otocyon megalotis), Iberian lynx (Lynx pardinus), red fox (Vulpes vulpes), arctic fox (Alopex lagopus), South American grey fox (Pseudalopex griseus), European pine marten (Martes martes), Molina's hog-nosed skunk (Conepatus chinga)**
goal = D, E
variable = P (corrosion)

133. Fetner, Rafal A., and Arkadiusz Soltysiak. 2013. Shape and Distribution of **Griffon Vulture (*Gyps fulvus*)** Scavenging Marks on a Bovine Skull. *Journal of Taphonomy* 11:41–47. **= captive**
goal = C
variable = X, Q

134. Fillios, Melanie. 2011. Testing the Impact of Environmental Zone on Experimental Taphonomic Faunal Models. *Environmental Archaeology* 16(2):113–123. **raven, feral pig, red fox = wild**
goal = H (influence of env where carcass is)
variable = T, Z, W, S

135. Fillios, Melanie. 2016. Food for Thought: Using Game Cameras to Better Understand the Movement of Bones by Scavenging in Archaeological Faunal Assemblages. *Archaeological and Anthropological Sciences* 8:317–328. **scavengers (wild)**
goal = F
variable = T, Z

136. Fish, E. W. 1950. Chewing Antlers by **Deer**. *British Dental Journal* 2:299–300. **Title only**

137. Fisher, D. C. 1981. Crocodilian scatology, microvertebrate concentrations, and enamelless teeth. *Paleobiology* 7:262-275. **American alligator (*Alligator mississippiensis*), spectacled caiman (*Caiman crocodilus*) = both captive**
goal = C
variable = P (corrosion)

138. Fisher, John W., Jr. 1995. Bone Surface Modifications in Zooarchaeology. *Journal of Archaeological Method and Theory* 2:7–68. **carnivore, rodent**
goal = C
variable = W, X

139. Fosse, Philippe, Nuria Selva, Wojciech Smietana, Henryk Okarma, Adam Warjak, Jean Baptiste Fourvel, Stéphane Madelaine, Montserrat Esteban-Nadal, Isabel Cáceres, José Yravedra, Jean Philip Brugal, Audrey Prucca, and Gary Haynes. 2012. Bone Modification by **Modern Wolf (*Canis lupus*)**: A Taphonomic Study from their Natural Feeding Places. *Journal of Taphonomy* 10:197–217. **= wild**
goal = C
variable = Z

140. Fourvel, Jean-Baptiste, Philippe Fosse, and Graham Avery. 2015. Spotted, Striped or Brown? Taphonomic Studies at Dens of Extant Hyaenas in Eastern and Southern Africa. *Quaternary International* 369:38–50. **spotted hyena (*Crocuta crocuta*), brown hyena (*Parahyaena brunnea*), striped hyena (*Hyaena hyaena*) = all wild [notes lots of interanalyst variability in variables studied]**
goal = D
variable = P (prey comp, frag size), Z, W, Y, X

141. Fourvel, Jean-Baptiste, and Ogeto Mwebi. 2011. Hyena's Level of Dependence on Livestock in Pastoralist Areas in the Republic of Djibouti and Kenya: Relation between Prey Availability and Bone Consumption Sequence. In *Prédateurs dans tous leurs étates: evolution, biodiversité, interactions, mythes, symbols*, edited by J.-P. Brugal, A. Gardeisen, and A. Zucker, pp. 157–176. Actes des Rencontres Internationales d'Archéologie et d-Histoire d'Antibes, Antibes, APDCA. **spotted hyena (Crocuta crocuta), striped hyena (Hyaena hyaena) (show contingent nature of bone destruction) = both wild**
goal = H (influence of prey availability)
variable = Z, Y, Q, P (corrosion)

142. Foust, Jennifer L. 2010. The Use of Tooth Pit and Tooth/Jaw Measurements to Identify Carnivore Taxa Responsible for Damage on Scavenged Bone. Master of Arts thesis, Forensic Anthropology, University of Montana, Missoula. **[experimental wolf gnawing] = enclosure**
goal = D
variable = X, Q, W also uses data from ref. 310

143. Frontina, R., and P. Escosteguy. 2012. *Chaetophractus villosus:* A Disturbing Agent for Archaeological Contexts. *International Journal of Osteoarchaeology* 22:603–615. **big hairy armadillo (*Chaetophractus villosus*) = wild**
goal = C
variable = T, P (frag size)

144. Galdikas, B. M. F. 1978. Orangutan Death and Scavenging by Pigs. *Science* 200(4337):68–70. **pigs = wild**
goal = C
variable = Z

145. Garcia-Putnam, Alexander. 2014. An Investigation of the Taphonomic Effects of Animal Scavenging. Master of Arts thesis, Department of Anthropology, East Carolina University, Greenville, North Carolina. **turkey vulture, coyote, raccoon, dog = wild, wild, wild, --**
goal = H (post mortem interval, skeletonization)
variable = T

146. Garvey, Jillian. 1999. Taphonomic Analysis of the Small Vertebrate Fauna from the Archaeological Site Derwent River Shelter 7 (DRS7), Tasmania. Honors thesis, Departments of Zoology and Archaeology, La Trobe University, Melbourne. **Barn owl (Tyto alba), boobook owl (Ninox boobook), Tasmanian masked owl (Tyto novaehollandiae castanops) = all captive**
goal = D
variable = Z, W, P (frag types)

147. Garvin, Richard D. 1987. Research in Plains Taphonomy: The Manipulation of Faunal Assemblages by **Scavengers**. Master of Arts thesis, Department of Archaeology, University of Calgary, Calgary, Alberta. **dog (*Canis familiaris*), wolf (*Canis lupus*), grizzly bear (*Ursus arctos*), cougar (*Felis concolor*) = all captive**
goal = C, D
variable = T, W, X

148. Garvin, Richard D. 1988. The Manipulation of Vertebrate Remains: A **Scavenger**'s Perspective. In *Diet and Subsistence: Current Archaeological Perspectives,* edited by Brenda V. Kennedy and Genevieve M. LeMoine, pp. 22–31. Archaeological Association, University of Calgary, Alberta. **dog (*Canis familiaris*), wolf (*Canis lupus*), grizzly bear (*Ursus arctos*), cougar (*Felis concolor*) = all captive**
goal = C, D
variable = W, X

149. Geering, Katrina. 1990. A Taphonomic Analysis of Recent **Masked Owl** Pellets from Tasmania. In *Problem Solving in Taphonomy: Archaeological and Paleontological Studies from Europe, Africa and Oceania*, edited by Su Solomon, Iain Davidson and Di Watson, pp. 135–148. Tempus Vol. 2. University of Queensland, St. Lucia. **Australian masked owl (*Tyto novaehollandiae*)**

Goal = develop signature criteria
Variables = skeletal part frequencies, N broken, N digested

150. Ghaleb, B. 1983. The Spotted Hyaena: Alterer of Bone. Master of Science Thesis, Institute of Archaeology, University of London. **spotted hyena (*Crocuta crocuta*)**
Title only

151. Gidna, Agness, Manuel Domínguez-Rodrigo, and Travis Rayne Pickering. 2015. Patterns of bovid long limb bone modification created by wild and captive leopards and their relevance to the elaboration of referential frameworks for paleoanthropology. *Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports* 2:302–309. **leopard (*Panthera pardus*) = wild & captive**
goal = H (compare wild to captive)
variable = W, Q, Y, R, P (ratio of marks per specimen)

152. Gidna, Agness O., Bernard Kisui, Audax Mabulla, Charles Musiba, and Manuel Domínguez-Rodrigo. 2014. An Ecological Neo-taphonomic study of carcass consumption by lions in Tarangire National Park (Tanzania) and its relevance for human evolutionary biology. *Quaternary International* 322-323:167–180. **lion (*Panthera leo*) = wild**
goal = H (defleshing completeness)
variable = W, X, Q, Y, P (prey size)

153. Gidna, Agness, José Yravedra, and M. Domínguez-Rodrigo. 2013. A Cautionary note on the use of captive carnivores to model wild predator behavior: a comparison of bone modification patterns on long bones by captive and wild lions. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 40:1903–1910. **lion (*Panthera leo*) = wild & captive**
goal = H (compare wild to captive)
variable = Y, R

154. Gómez, Gustavo Norberto, 2005. Analysis of bone modifications of ***Bubo virginianus'*** pellets from Argentina. *Journal of Taphonomy* 3:1–16. **= wild & captive**
goal = C, D
variable = Z, W, Y also uses data from ref. 5

155. Gómez, G. N., 2007. Predators categorization based on taphonomic analysis of micromammal bones: a comparison to proposed models. In *Taphonomy and Archaeozoology in Argentina*, edited by María Gutiérrez, Laura Miotti, Gustavo Barrientos, Guillermo Mengoni-Goñalons, and Monica Salemme. pp. 89–103. BAR International Series 1601. Oxford. **barn owl (Tyto alba), great-horned owl (Bubo virginianus), burrowing owl (Athene cunicularia), short eared owl (Asio flammeus), long-winged harrier (Circus buffoni), chimango (Milvago chimango), crested caracara (Polyborus plancus), Pampa's fox (Canis [Psuedoalopex] gimnocercus), puma (Puma concolor), Geoffroy's cat (Oncifelis geoffroyi), otter cat (Herpailurus yagouaroundi), skunk (Conepatus chinga), opossum (Didelphis albiventris)**

****DATA from elsewhere** TITLE only**

156. Gómez, Gustavo N., and Cristian A. Kaufmann. 2007. Taphonomic Analysis of ***Pseudalopex griseus*** (Gray, 1837) Scat Assemblages and Their Archaeological Implications. *Journal of Taphonomy* 5:59–70. **South American grey fox = wild**
goal = B, C
variable = Z, W, Y, P (corrosion)

157. Gordon, Bryan C. 1976. Antler Pseudo-Tools Made by Caribou. In *Primitive Art and Technology*, edited by J. S. Raymond, B. Loveseth, C. Arnold, and G. Reardon, pp. 121–128. University of Calgary Archaeological Association, Calgary. **caribou (Rangifer tarandus) = wild**
goal = F
variable = W, X

158. Greenfield, Haskel J. 1988. Bone Consumption by **Pigs** in a Contemporary Serbian Village: Implications for the Interpretation of Prehistoric Faunal Assemblages. *Journal of Field Archaeology* 15:473–479. **= captive**
goal = C
variable = Z, W

159. Guillaud, Emilie, Philippe Béarez, Christiane Denys, and Stéphane Raimond. 2014. Taphonomy of a Fish Accumulation by **European Otter (*Lutra lutra***) in Central France. *Journal of Taphonomy* 12:69–83. **= wild**
goal = C
variable = P (prey comp, corrosion), Z, W

160. Guillaud, Emilie, Philippe Béarez, Christiane Denys, and Stéphane Raimond. 2017. New Data on Fish Diet and Bone Digestion of the **Eurasian Otter (*Lutra lutra***) (Mammalia: Mustelidae) in Central France. *The European Zoological Journal* 84:226–237. **= wild**
goal = C
variable = P (prey comp), Z, W, Y

161. Gutiérrez, M. A., C. A. Kaufmann, M. E. González, N. A. Scheifler, D. J. Rafuse, A. Massigoge, and M. C. Álvarez. 2016. The Role of Small **Carnivores** in the Movement of Bones: Implications for the Pampas Archaeofaunal Record, Argentina. *Archaeological and Anthropological Sciences* 8:257–276. **geoffrey's cat (*Leopardus geoffroyi*), Pampas fox (*Lycalopex gymnocercus*) = both are both wild and captive**
goal = H (movement)
variable = Z, W, Y, Q

162. Haglund, W. D. 1992. Contribution of **Rodents** to Postmortem Artifacts of Bone and Soft Tissue. *Journal of Forensic Science* 37:1459–1465.
Title only

163. Haglund, W. D. 1997. **Dogs** and **Coyotes**: Postmortem Involvement with Human Remains. In *Forensic Taphonomy: The Postmortem Fate of Human Remains,* edited by W. D. Haglund and M. H. Sorg, pp. 367–381. CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL. **wild**
goal = H (disarticulation sequence & postmortem interval)
variable = P, Z

164. Haglund, W. D. 1997. **Rodents** and Human Remains. In *Forensic Taphonomy: The Postmortem Fate of Human Remains,* edited by W. D. Haglund and M. H. Sorg, pp. 405–414. CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL. **= wild**
goal = C
variable = W, X

165. Haglund, W. D., D. T. Reay, and D. R. Swindler. 1988. Tooth Mark Artifacts and Survival of Bones in Animal **Scavenge**d Human Skeletons. *Journal of Forensic Sciences* 33:985–997. **Title only**

166. Haglund, W. D., D. T. Reay, and D. R. Swindler. 1989. Canid Scavenging/ Disarticulation Sequence of Human Remains in the Pacific Northwest. *Journal of Forensic Sciences* 34:587–606. **coyote (*Canis latrans*), dog (*Canis familiaris*) = wild, --**
goal = H
variable = S

167. Hannigan, Ashley A. 2015. A Descriptive Study of Forensic Implications of Raccoon Scavenging in Maine. Honors thesis, Department of Anthropology, University of Maine, Orono. **raccoon (Procyon lotor) = wild**
goal = C
variable = P (skeletonization)

168. Hawkins, Stuart, Sofia C. Samper Carro, Julien Louys, Ken Aplin, Sue O'Connor, and Mahrita. 2018. Human Palaeoecological Interactions and Owl Roosting at Tron Bon Lei, Alor Island, Eastern Indonesia. *The Journal of Island and Coastal Archaeology* 13:371–387. **barn owl = wild**
goal = F
variable = Z, P (prey comp), W, Y

169. Haynes, Gary. 1981. Bone Modifications and Skeletal Disturbances by Natural Agencies: Studies in North America. Doctoral thesis, Catholic University, Washington, D.C. **lion-tailed macque (Macaca silenus), Barbary ape (Macaca sylvfanus), antelope ground squirrel (Ammospermophilus leucurus), Utah prairie dog (Cynomys parvidens), prairie vole (Microtus ochrogaster), spiny mouse (Acomys sp.), brush-tailed porcupine (Atherurus africanus), crested porcupine (Hystrix cristata), Demarest's (Cuban) hutia (Capromys pilorides), grey wolf (Canis lupus), fennec fox (Fennecus zerda), kit fox (Vulpes macrotis), Malay sun bear (Helarctos malayanus), spectacled bear (Tremarctos ornatus), European brown bear (Ursus arctos), Kodiak bear (Ursus arctos middendorffi), black bear (Ursus americanus), polar bear (Ursus maritimus), fisher (Martes pennant), spotte hyena (Crocuta**

crocuta), lion (Panthera leo), jaguar (Panthera onca), tiger (Panthera tigris) 22 species of captive animals (he says 23, but two subspecies of brown bear) **= all captive**
goal = D, F, H (wild vs captive?)
variable = W, X, P (gnawing sequence) [minimal quantitative data, not even bone frequencies]

170. Haynes, Gary. 1982. Utilization and skeletal disturbances of North American Prey Carcasses. *Arctic* 35:266–281. **wolf (*Canis lupus*) = wild**
goal = C
variable = W, X, Q, Z (qualitative, ordinal scale)

171. Haynes, Gary. 1983. A Guide for Differentiating Mammalian **Carnivore** Taxa Responsible for Gnaw Damage to herbivore limb bones. *Paleobiology* 9:164–172. **wolf (*Canis lupus*), Malay sun bear (*Helarctos malayanus*), spectacled bear (*Tremarctos ornatus*), grizzly/brown bear (*Ursus arctos*), black bear (*Ursus americanus*), polar bear (*Ursus maritimus*), spotted hyaena (*Crocuta crocuta*), lion (*Panthera leo*), tiger (*Panthera tigris*), jaguar (*Panthera onca*) = all captive**
goal = D
variable = P (sequence of bone damage), W, X

172. Haynes, Gary. 1991. *Mammoths, Mastodonts, and Elephants: Biology, Behavior, and the Fossil Record.* Cambridge University Press, Cambridge. **African elephant (*Loxodonta africana*), spotted hyena (*Crocuta crocuta*), giraffe (Giraffa camelopardalis), camel (Camelus dromedarius), termite (_) = all wild**
goal = H
variable = U, W

173. Haynes, Gary, and Janis Klimowicz. 2015. Recent Elephant-Carcass Utilization as a Basis for Interpreting Mammoth Exploitation. *Quaternary International* 359-360:19–37.
lion (Panthera leo), spotted hyena (Crocuta crocuta) = both wild
goal = F
variable = W (minimal quantitative data)

174. Henschel, J. R., R. Tilson, and J. Von Blottnitz. 1979. Implications of a Spotted Hyaena Bone Assemblage in the Namib Desert. *South African Archaeological Bulletin* 34:127–131. **spotted hyaena (*Crocuta crocuta*) = wild**
goal = C
variable = Z, P (prey comp)

175. Hewson, R., and H. H. Kolb. 1976. Scavenging on Sheep Carcasses by **Foxes (*Vulpes vulpes*)** and **Badgers (*Meles meles*).** *Journal of Zoology* 180:496–498, or *Notes from the Mammal Society* 33:496–498. **= both in enclosure**
goal = D
variable = P

176. Hill, Andrew. 1980. Early Post-Mortem Damage to the Remains of Some Contemporaneous East African Mammals. In *Fossils in the Making,* edited by Anna K. Behrensmeyer and Andrew Hill, pp. 131–152. University of Chicago Press, Chicago.
spotted hyena (*Crocuta crocuta*) = wild
goal = C
variable = Q, W, X (no quantitative data here or any of his publications)

177. Hill, Andrew. 1983. Hyaenas and Early Hominids. In *Animals and Archaeology, I: Hunters and Their Prey,* edited by Juliet Clutton-Brock and Caroline Grigson, pp. 87–92. BAR International Series 163. Oxford. **spotted hyena (*Crocuta crocuta*) = wild**
goal = C
variable = Q, W, X

178. Hill, Andrew. 1984. **Hyaenas** and hominids: taphonomy and hypothesis testing. In *Hominid Evolution and Community Ecology,* edited by Robert Foley, pp. 111–128. Academic Press, New York. **spotted hyena (*Crocuta crocuta*) –**
goal = H (minimally relevant)
variable = P (problems of inference)

179. Hill, Andrew P. 1989. Bone modification by modern **spotted hyenas**. In *Bone Modification,* edited by Robson Bonnichsen and Marcella Sorg, pp. 169–178. Center for the Study of the First Americans, University of Maine, Orono. **= wild**
goal = C
variable = P (prey comp), S, W (qualitative, ordinal scale)

180. Hockett, Byran S. 1989. Archaeological Significance of Rabbit–Raptor Interactions in Southern California. *North American Archaeologist* 10:123–139. **Raptors = wild**
goal = C
variable = T, Z, W

181. Hockett, Byran S. 1989. The Concept of "Carrying Range": A Method in Determining the Role Played by **Woodrats** in Contributing Bones to Archaeological Sites. *Nevada Archaeologist* 7:28–35. **bushy-tailed woodrat (*Neotoma cinerea*)= wild**
goal = D
variable = Z, W, P (frag size)

182. Hockett, Bryan S. 1991. Toward Distinguishing Human and Raptor Patterning on Leporid Bones. *American Antiquity* 56:667–679. **northern harrier (*Circus cyaneus*), barn owl (*Tyto alba*) = both wild**
goal = F
variable = W, P (cylinders), Z

183. Hockett, Bryan S. 1995. Comparison of Leporid Bones in Raptor Pellets, Raptor Nests, and Archaeological Sites in the Great Basin. *North American Archaeologist* 16:223–238.
great horned owl (*Bubo virginianus*) = wild
goal = C, F

variable = Z, U, W, Y

184. Hockett, B. S. 1996. Corroded, Thinned and Polished Bones Created by **Golden Eagles (*Aquila chrysaetos***): Taphonomic Implications for Archaeological Interpretations. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 23:587–591. **= wild**
goal = C, D
variable = Z, P (corrosion), W

185. Hockett, Bryan. 2018. Taphonomic Comparison of Bones in **Mountain Lion** Scats, Coyote Scats, Golden Eagle Pellets, and Great-Horned Owl Pellets. *Quaternary International* 466B:141–144. **mountain lion (*Puma concolor*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), golden eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*), great horned owl (*Bubo virginianus*) = all wild**
goal = F
variable = P (frag size; corrosion), W, Z

186. Hoffman, Rob. 1988. The Contribution of Raptorial Birds to Patterning in Small Mammal Assemblages. *Paleobiology* 14:81–90. **great horned owl (*Bubo virginianus*), barn owl (*Tyto alba*), screech owl (*Megascops asio*), barred owl (*Strix varia*), red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), rough-legged hawk (*Buteo lagopus*), sparrow hawk (*Accipiter nisus*) = all captive**
goal = C, D
variable = Z, W, Y, Q, P (skeletal part richness & evenness)

187. Hoffman, R., and C. Hayes. 1987. The **Eastern Wood Rat (*Neotoma floridana***) as a Taphonomic Factor in Archaeological Sites. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 14:325–337. **= wild**
goal = C
variable = W, P (frag size, prey comp), T

188. Horwitz, L. Kolska. 1990. The Origin of Partially Digested Bones Recovered from Archaeological Contexts in Israel. *Paléorient* 16:97–1-6. **spotted hyena = wild**
goal = D, F
variable = p (corrosion, frag size)

189. Horwitz, Liora K. 1998. The influence of prey body size on patterns of bone distribution and representation in a **striped hyaena** den. In *Économie préhistorique: les comportements de subsistance au paléolithique,* edited by J.-P. Brugal, L. Meignen, and M. Patou-Mathis, pp. 31–42. Éditions APDCA, Sophia Antipolis, France. **Title only**

190. Horwitz, Liora K., and P. Smith. 1988. The effects of **striped hyena** activity on human remains. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 15:471–481. **= wild**
goal = C
variable = W, Q, Y

191. Horwitz, Liora K., and Patricia Smith. 1997. The Taphonomy of Human Bones from Hyena Accumulations. In *Proceedings of the 1993 Bone Modification Conference, Hot Springs, South Dakota,* edited by L. Adrien Hannus, Lynette Rossum, and R. Peter Winham, pp. 188–194. Occasional Publication No. 1, Archeology Laboratory, Augustana College, Sioux Falls, SD. **striped hyena, spotted hyena = both wild**
goal = C
variable = Z, W, Q (no quantitative data) also use data from ref. 416

192. Hudson, Jean. 1990. Advancing Methods in Zooarchaeology: An Ethnoarchaeological Study among the Aka Pygmies. Doctoral dissertation, University of California, Santa Barbara. **dog = --**
goal = F
variable = Z, P (influence of carcass size)

193. Hudson, Jean. 1993. The impact of **domestic dogs** on bone forager camps: or, the dog-gone bones. In *From Bones to behavior: ethnoarchaeological and experimental contributions to the interpretation of faunal remains,* edited by Jean Hudson, pp. 301–323. Occasional Paper No. 21, Southern Illinois University Press, Carbondale. **= --**
goal = F
variable = Z, P (influence of carcass size)

194. Hughes, A. 1954. **Hyaenas** versus australopithecines as agents of bone accumulation. *American Journal of Physical Anthropology* 12:467–486. **Title only**

195. Hughes, A. R. 1958. Some Ancient and Recent Observations on Hyaenas. *Koedoe* 1:105-114. **spotted hyena, brown hyena, African porcupine = all wild**
goal = C
variable = Z

196. Hughes, A. R. 1961. Further Notes on the Habits of **Hyaenas** and Bone-Gathering by **Porcupines**. *Zoological Society of South Africa News Bulletin* 3:1–2, 35–37. **Title only**

197. Hutson, Jarod M. 2012. Neotaphonomic Measures of Carnivore Serial Predation at Ngamo Pan as an Analog for Interpreting Open-Air Faunal Assemblages. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 39:440–457. **carnivore = wild**
goal = F
variable = P (prey comp; mortality profile), Z, W, Y

198. Hutson, Jarod M. 2016. A Neotaphonomic View of Prey Demographics and Predator Preferences at Ngamo Pan, Hwange National Park, Zimbabwe. *Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology* 441:936–948. **lion INFERRED = wild**
goal = C
variable = P, U (prey comp)

199. Hutson, Jarod M., Chrissina C. Burke, and Gary Haynes. 2013. Osteophagia and Bone Modifications by **Giraffe** and Other Large Ungulates. *Journal of Archaeological Science*

40:4139–4149. **giraffe (*Giraffa camelopardalis*), camel (*Camelus dromedarius*), cow (*Bos taurus*) = wild, wild, --**
goal = C
variable = W, X also use data from ref. 172

200. Ioannidou, Evangelia. 2003. The Effect of Dog Scavenging on a Modern Cattle, Pig and Sheep Bone Assemblage. *Archaeofauna* 12:47–59. **dog (*Canis familiaris*) –**
goal = C
variable = W, Q, Z

201. Johnson, D. L., and C. V. Haynes. 1985. Camels as Taphonomic Agents. *Quaternary Research* 24:365–366. **camel (*Camelus dromedarius*) = --**
goal = C, A
variable = W

202. Jones, Andrew K. G. 1984. Some Effects of the **Mammalian** Digestive System on Fish Bones. In *Second Fish Osteoarchaeology Meeting,* edited by N. Desse-Berset, pp. 61–65. C.N.R.S. Centres de Recherches Archéologiques, Notes et Monographies Techniques 16.
Title only

203. Jones, A. K. G. 1986. Fish Bone Survival in the Digestive Systems of the **Pig, Dog** and **Man**: Some Experiments. In *Fish and Archaeology*, edited by D. C. Brinkhuizen and A. T. Clason, pp. 53–61. BAR International Series 294. **= C, --**
goal = C
variable = P (corrosion), Z

204. Jones, Audra L. 2011. Animal Scavengers as Agents of Decomposition: The Postmortem Succession of Louisiana Wildlife. Master of Arts thesis, Department of Geography and Anthropology, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge. **coyote (*Canis latrans*), opossum (*Didelphis marsupialis*), turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*) = all enclosure**
goal = H (skeletonization; which species scavenge and in what order)
variable = T

205. Kaufmann, Cristian A., Daniel J. Rafuse, Mariela E. González, María C. Álvarez, Agustina Massigoge, Nahuel A. Scheifler, and María A. Gutiérrez. 2018. Carcass Utilization and Bone Modifications on Guanaco Killed by **Puma** in Northern Patagonia, Argentina. *Quaternary International* 466:165–177. **wild & captive**
goal = C
variable = Z, W, Q, X, Y, T

206. Keating, K. A. 1990. Bone Chewing by Rocky Mountain **Bighorn Sheep**. *Great Basin Naturalist* 50:89. **= wild**
goal = A
variable = P (no real data)

207. Kelly, Brian T., and Edward O. Garton. 1997. Effects of prey size, meal size, meal composition, and daily frequency of feeding on the recovery of rodent remains from carnivore scats. *Canadian Journal of Zoology* 75:1811–1817. **coyote (*Canis latrans*) = captive**
goal = H (how prey availability influences digestibility)
variable = P

208. Kent, Sue. 1981. The **Dog**: An Archaeologist's Best Friend or Worst Enemy—The Spatial Distribution of Faunal Remains. *Journal of Field Archaeology* 8:367–372.
goal = F
variable = T, W, Q

209. Kerbis Peterhans, J. C. 1990. The Roles of **Leopards, Hyena** and **Porcupines** in Ungulate Carcass Dispersal: Implications for Paleoanthropology. Ph.D. dissertation, University of Chicago, Chicago. **Title only**

210. Kerbis Peterhans, J. C., and L. K. Horwitz. 1992. A bone assemblage from a **striped hyaena (*Hyaena hyaena*)** den in the Negev Desert, Israel. *Israel Journal of Zoology* 37:225–245. **= wild**
goal = C
variable = P (prey comp), Z, Q also use data from ref. 397

211. Kerbis Peterhans, Julian C., and Ronald Singer. 2006. Taphonomy of a Lair Near The Peers (or Skildegat) Cave in Fish Hoek, Western Cape Province, South Africa. *South African Archaeological Bulletin* 61:2–18. **porcupines (Hystrix africaeaustralis), leopard (Panthera pardus) INFERRED = wild, wild**
goal = C, F
variable = U, Z, W, Q, P (prey comp)

212. Kibii, Job Munuhe. 2009. Taphonomic Aspects of **African Porcupines (*Hystrix cristata*)** in the Kenyan Highlands. *Journal of Taphonomy* 7:21–27. **= wild**
goal = C
variable = X

213. Kierdorf, Uwe. 1993. Fork Formation and other Signs of Osteophagia on a long bone swallowed by a **red deer** stag (*Cervus elaphus*). *International Journal of Osteoarchaeology* 3:37–40. **Title only**

214. Kierdorf, Uwe. 1994. A Further Example of long-bone damage due to chewing by **deer**. *International Journal of Osteoarchaeology* 4:209–213. **Title only**

215. King, Kama A., Wayne D. Lord, Heather R. Ketchum, and Christopher O'Brien. 2016. Postmortem Scavenging by the **Virginia Opossum (Didelphis virginiana):** Impact on Taphonomic Assemblages and Progression. *Forensic Science International* 266:576e1–576-e6. **enclosure**
goal = C

variable = T, W

216. Kjorlien, Y. P., O. B. Beattie, and A. E. Peterson. 2009. Scavenging Activity Can Produce Predictable Patterns in Surface Skeletal Remains Scattering: Observations and Comments from Two Experiments. *Forensic Science International* 188:103–106.
scavenger = W
goal = H
variable = T

217. Klippel, Walter E., and Jennifer A. Synstelien. 2007. Rodents as taphonomic agents: bone gnawing by brown rats and gray squirrels. *Journal of Forensic Science* 52:765–773.
eastern grey squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*), brown rat (*Rattus norvegicus*)= enclosure, enclosure
goal = H (influence of fresh vs dry bone)
variable = W

218. Komar, D., and O. Beattie. 1998. Identifying **Bird** Scavenging in Fleshed and Dry Remains. *Canadian Society of Forensic Science Journal* 31(3):177–188. **Title only**

219. Korth, W. W. 1979. Taphonomy of Microvertebrate Fossil Assemblages. *Annals of the Carnegie Museum* 48:235–285. **barn owl pellets, great horned owl pellets, coyote scat = all wild**
goal = D
variable = Z, P (corrosion), W, Q

220. Krajcarz, Magdalena, and Maciej Tomasz Krajcarz. 2014. The **red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*)** as an accumulator of bones in cave-like environments. *International Journal of Osteoarchaeology* 24:459–475. **= wild**
goal = C
variable = T, V, Z, P (prey comp), X, W, Y

221. Krausman, Paul R., and J. A. Bissonette. 1977. Bone-Chewing Behavior of Desert **Mule Deer**. *Southwestern Naturalist* 22:149–150. **wild**
goal = A
variable = P (merely document chewing)

222. Kuhn, Brian F. 2001. An Investigation of the Collecting Behaiour of **Striped Hyaena**, ***Hyaena hyaena,*** in the Eastern Desert of Jordan. Master of Science thesis, Institute of Archaeology, University College London. **Title only**

223. Kuhn, Brian F. 2005. The Faunal Assemblages and Taphonomic Signatures of Five **Striped Hyaena (*Hyaena hyaena syriaca*)** Dens in the Desert East of Jordan. *Levant* 37:221–234. **wild**
goal = C
variable = P (prey comp), Z, W

224. Kuhn, Brian F. 2006. The Collecting Behaviour and Taphonomic Signatures of **Hyaenids.** Doctoral dissertation, University of Pretoria, Pretoria, South Africa. **spotted hyaena (Crocuta crocuta), brown hyaena (Parahyaena brunnea), striped hyaena (Hyaena hyaena) = all wild**
goal = D, F
variable = W, Y, R, P (frag size), Z also uses data from ref. 398, 399

225. Kuhn, B. F. 2011. ***Hyaenid****s: Taphonomy and Implications for the Palaeoenvironment*. Cambridge Scholars Publishing, Newcastle upon Tyne, Cambridge. **don't have (assume all 3 species)**

226. Kuhn, B. F. 2012. Bone Accumulations of Spotted Hyaenas (*Crocuta crocuta,* Erxleben, 1777) as Indicators of Diet and Human Conflict; Mashatu, Botswana. *International Journal of Ecology* 2012:1–6. **spotted hyaena (*Crocuta crocuta*) = wild**
goal = H
variable = P (prey comp), Z

227. Kuhn, Brian F., Lee R. Berger, and John D. Skinner. 2009. Variation in tooth mark frequencies on long bones from the assemblage of all three extant bone-collecting **hyaenids**. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 36:297–307. **spotted hyena (*Crocuta crocuta*), striped hyena (*Hyaena hyaena*), brown hyena (*Parahyaena brunnea*) = all wild**
goal = H (influence of frag size and density on tooth mark)
variable = X, Y also use data from ref. 126

228. Kuhn, B. F., L. R. Berger, and J. D. Skinner. 2010. Examining Criteria for Identifying and Differentiating Fossil Faunal Assemblages Accumulated by **Hyaenas** and Hominins using Extant Hyaenid Accumulations. *International Journal of Osteoarchaeology* 20(1): 15–35. **show that identifying or distinguishing species isn't easy (see also Pickering 2002) = all 3 species, all wild**
goal = D
variable = Z, P, U (prey comp), Q, R
also use data from ref. 398, 399

229. Kuhn, B. F., I. Wiesel, and J. D. Skinner. 2008. Diet of **Brown Hyaenas (*Parahyaena brunnea***) on the Namibian Coast. *Transactions of the Royal Society of South Africa* 63:150–158. **= wild**
goal = H
variable = W

230. Kusmer, Karla D. 1986. Microvertebrate Taphonomy in Archaeological Sites: An Examination of Owl Deposition and the Taphonomy of Small Mammals from Sentinel Cave, Oregon. Master of Arts thesis, Department of Archaeology, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, British Columbia. **THESIS (have) barn owl (*Tyto alba*), great horned owl (*Bubo virginianus*), short-eared owl (*Asio flammeus*) = all wild**
goal = C, F

variable = Z, W, P (corrosion)

231. Kusmer, Karla D. 1990. Taphonomy of owl pellet deposition. *Journal of Paleontology* 64:629–637. **barn owl (*Tyto alba*), great horned owl (*Bubo virginianus*), short-eared owl (*Asio flammeus*) = all wild**
goal = C, D
variable = Z, W, Y

232. Lacruz, Rodrigo, and Glyn Maude. 2005. Bone accumulations at **brown hyena (*Parahyaena brunnea*)** den sites in the Makgadikgadi Pans, Northern Botswana: Taphonomic, behavioral, and palaeoecological implications. *Journal of Taphonomy* 3:43–53. **= wild**
goal =
variable = P (prey comp)

233. Lam, Y. M. 1992. Variability in the behaviour of spotted hyaenas as taphonomic agents. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 19:389–406. **spotted hyena (*Crocuta crocuta*) = wild**
goal = C
variable = P (prey comp), W, Y, Q, Z, T

234. Lansing, Sarah W., Susan M. Cooper, Erin E. Boydston and Kay E. Holekamp. 2009. Taphonomic and zooarchaeological implications of **spotted hyena (*Crocuta crocuta*)** bone accumulations in Kenya: a modern behavioral ecological approach. *Paleobiology* 35:289–309. **= W**
goal = C
variable = Z, P (prey comp)

235. Laroulandie, V. 2002. Damage to pigeon long bones in pellets of the **Eagle Owl *Bubo bubo*** and food remains of **peregrine falcon Falco peregrinus**: zooarchaeological implications. Proceedings of the 4th Meeting of the ICAZ Bird Working Group Krako´ w, Poland, 2001, edited by Z. M. Bochenski, Z. Bochenski, and J. R. Stewart. *Acta Zoologica Cracoviensia* 45 (spec. issue): 331–339. **both wild**
goal = C, D, F
variable = Z, W, P (corrosion), Q, Y

236. Laroulandie, Véronique 2005. Anthropogenic versus Non-Anthropogenic Bird Bone Assemblages: New Criteria for Their Distinction. In *Biosphere to Lithosphere: New Studies in Vertebrate Taphonomy,* edited by Terry O'Connor, pp. 25–30. Oxbow Books, Oxford. **(South American) red fox (*Pseudalopex culpaeus*), grey fox (*Pseudalopex griseus*) => both INFERRED; wild, wild**
goal = F
variable = W, Q, Y

237. Laudet, Frédéric, Christiane Denys, and Frank Senegas. 2002. Owls, Multirejection and Completeness of Prey Remains: Implications for Small Mammal Taphonomy. *Acta Zoologica Cracoviensia* 45:341–355. **barn owl (*Tyto alba*) = wild**
goal = H
variable = P (skeletal completeness by prey size), Z, W, Y

238. Laudet, Frédéric, and W. Hamdine. 2001. Differential Representation of Gerbilids in **European Eagle Owl (*Bubo bubo ascalaphus*)** Pellets from Southwestern Algeria. *Proceedings of the VIIIth International Symposium on African Small Mammals*, pp. 469–480. Paris, IRD editions, Collection Colloque et Séminaire. **= wild**
goal = C
variable = Z, P (corrosion), Y

239. Laudet, Frédéric, and Nuria Selva. 2005. Ravens as Small Mammal Bone Accumulators: First Taphonomic Study on Mammal Remains in Raven Pellets. *Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology* 226:272–286. **raven (*Corvus corax*) = wild**
goal = C, B
variable = P (corrosion), Z

240. Leakey, L. N., S. A. H. Milledge, S. M. Leakey, J. Edung, P. Haynes, D. K. Kiptoo, and A. McGeorge. 1999. Diet of **Striped Hyaena** in Northern Kenya. *African Journal of Ecology* 37:314–326. **wild**
goal = H (what is diet)
variable = P (prey comp), Z, W

241. Levinson, M. 1982. Taphonomy of Microvertebrates—from Owl Pellets to Cave Breccia. *Annals of the Transvaal Museum* 33:115–121. **barn owl = wild**
goal = C
variable = P (no real data)

242. Lloveras, Lluís, Alessandra Cosso, Jaume Solé, Bernat Claramunt López, and Jordi Nadal. 2018. Taphonomic Signature of **Golden Eagles (*Aquila cyrysaetos*)** on Bone Prey Remains. *Historical Biology* 30:835–854. **= wild**
goal = B, C
variable = Z, W, Q, P, U (corrosion; prey comp)
also use data from refs. 243, 244, 245, 247, 249, 250, 251, 370

243. Lloveras, Lluís, Marta Moreno-Garcia, and Jordi Nadal. 2008. Taphonomic Study of Leporid Remains accumulated by the **Spanish Imperial Eagle (*Aquila adalberti*)**. *Geobios* 41:91–100. **= wild**
goal = B, C
variable = W, P (corrosion), Z also use data from refs. 182, 183, 184, 385

244. Lloveras, L., M. Moreno-Garcia, and J. Nadal. 2008. Taphonomic Analysis of Leporid Remains Obtained from modern **Iberian Lynx (*Lynx pardinus*)** scats. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 35:1–13. **= wild**

goal = B, C
variable = W, Z, P (frag size, corrosion), Q
also use data from refs. 182, 183, 184, 385

245. Lloveras, L., M. Moreno-Garcia, and J. Nadal. 2009. The **Eagle Owl (*Bubo bubo***) as a Leporid Remains Accumulator: Taphonomic Analysis of Modern Rabbit Remains Recovered from Nests of this Predator. *International Journal of Osteoarchaeology* 19:573–592. **= wild**
goal = B, C
variable = P (corrosion, frag size), Z, W, Q

246. Lloveras, Lluís, Marta Moreno-García, Jordi Nadal, Julià Maroto, Joaquim Soler, and Narcís Soler. 2010. The Application of Actualistic Studies to Assess the Taphonomic Origin of Mousterian Rabbit Accumulations from Arbreda Cave (North-East Iberia). *Archaeofauna* 19:99–119. **Iberian lynx (*Lynx pardinus*), red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*), Spanish imperial eagle (*Aquila adalberti*), Eagle owl (*Bubo bubo*) [from his earlier stuff] (notes incomparability of multiple authors' data] --**
goal = F
variable = P (corrosion, frag size), Z, W, Q also use data from refs. 243, 244, 245

247. Lloveras, L., M. Moreno-Garcia, and J. Nadal. 2012. Feeding the foxes: an experimental study to assess their taphonomic signature on leporid remains. *International Journal of Osteoarchaeology* 22:577–590. **red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*) = captive**
goal = C
variable = Z, W, P (frag types; corrosion), Y

248. Lloveras, L., M. Moreno-Garcia, and J. Nadal. 2012. Assessing the variability in taphonomic studies of modern leporid remains from **eagle owl (*Bubo bubo***) nest assemblages: the importance of age of prey. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 39:3754–3764. **= wild**
goal = C, B
variable = Z, P (corrosion), W, Q

249. Lloveras, L., Nadal, J., Moreno-García, M., Thomas, R., Anglada, J., Baucells, J., Martorell, C., Vilasís, D., 2014. The role of the **Egyptian Vulture (*Neophron percnopterus***) as a bone accumulator in cliff rock shelters: an analysis of modern bone nest assemblages from North-eastern Iberia. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 44:76–90. **= wild**
goal = C
variable = P (corrosion, prey comp), W, Z, Q

250. Lloveras, L., R. Thomas, R. Lourenco, and A. Dias. 2014. Understanding the Taphonomic Signature of **Bonnelli's Eagle (*Aquila fasciata***). *Journal of Archaeological Science* 49:455–471. **= wild**
goal = C
variable = P (prey comp; corrosion), R, Q, Y

251. Lloveras, Lluís, Richard Thomas, Alessandra Cosso, César Pinyol, and Jordi Nadal. 2018. When Wildcats feed on rabbits: An experimental study to understand the taphonomic signature of **European wildcats (*Felis silvestris silvestris***). *Archaeological and Anthropological Sciences* 10:449–464. **captive**
goal = C, D
variable = Z, W, P (corrosion), R, Q, Y

252. López, José Manuel, Fernando J. Fernández, Claudia I. Montalvo, Horacio Chiavazza, and Luciano J. M. De Santis. 2017. The Role of the Accipitriformes ***Geranoaetus melanoleucus*** and ***Geranoaetus polyosoma*** as Small Mammal Bones Accumulators in Modern and Archaeological Sites from Central Western Argentina. *Journal of Taphonomy* 15:91–108. (black-chested buzzard eagle; variable hawk, respectively)
both wild
goal = C
variable = Z, W, P (prey comp; corrosion), Q, R

253. López, José Manuel, Fernando J. Fernández, Leonardo Castillo and Roberto Pereyra-Lobos. 2018. Taphonomy of Small Mammal Bone Accumulations Generated by the **Chaco Owl (*Strix chacoensis,* Strigiformes)** from the Monte Desert (Mendoza, Argentina): A Contribution to South American Archaeological and Palaeontological Studies. *Boreas* 47:780–791. **= wild**
goal = B, C
variable = P (prey comp, corrosion), W, Z, Q, R
compares to Athene cunicularia (ref. 305), Strix aluco, Strix nebulosa, Tyto alba (ref. 5), Bubo virginianus (ref. 154); Bubo virginianus (ref. 302); also ref. 252

254. López, José Manuel, María I. Rosi, Solana Tabeni, Benjamín Bender, and Horacio Chiavazza. 2017. Taphonomic Analysis of Small Mammal Bone Remains Preyed Upon by **Wildcats** (Carnivora: Felidae) from the Central Monte Desert (Mendoza, Argentina). *Boreas* 46:282–293. **Geoffroy's cat *(Lynx geoffroyi*), eyra cat (*Puma yagouaroundi*), colocolo (*Lynx colocolo*) = all wild**
goal = C
variable = Z, W, P (corrosion), Q

255. Lotan, E. 2000. Feeding the **Scavengers**: Actualistic Taphonomy in the Jordan Valley, Israel. *International Journal of Osteoarchaeology* 10:407–425. **INFERRED: striped hyena (*Hyena hyena*), wild boar (*Sus scrofa*), golden jackal (*Canis aureus*), dog (*Canis lupus familiaris*), red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*) = all wild**
goal = F
variable = Z, T, P (skeletonization rate)

256. Lowe, V. P. W. 1980. Variation in the Digestion of Prey by the **Tawny Owl (*Strix aluco*).** *Journal of Zoology* 192:283–293. **Title only**

257. Lundelius, E. L. 1966. Marsupial Carnivore Dens in Australian Caves. *Studies in Speleology* 1:174–180. **Tasmanian devil**

goal = C
variable = P (frag size)

258. Lupo, Karen D. 1995. Hadza bone assemblages and hyena attrition: an ethnographic example of the influence of cooking and mode of discard on the intensity of scavenger ravaging. *Journal of Anthropological Archaeology* 14:288–314. **spotted hyena (*Crocuta crocuta*) = wild**
goal = H
variable = Z, W, Y, Q

259. Lyon, P. J. 1970. Differential bone destruction: an ethnographic example. *American Antiquity* 35:213–215. **dog (*Canis familiaris*) –**
goal = H
variable = W

260. Lyver, P. O. B. 2000. Identifying Mammalian Predators from Bite Marks: A Tool for Focusing Wildlife Protection. *Mammal Review* 30:31–44. **in soft tissue, INFERRED: stoat (*Mustela ermine*), feral cat (*Felis catus*), ferret (*Mustela furo*) = wild**
goal = D
variable = X, Q

261. Magoun, Audrey J. 1976. Summer Scavenging Activity in Northeastern Alaska. Master of Science thesis, University of Alaska, Fairbanks. **Title only**

262. Magoun, Audrey J. 1979. Summer Scavenging Activity in Northeastern Alaska. In *Proceedings of the First Conference on Scientific Research in the National Parks,* vol. 1, edited by Robert M. Linn, pp. 335–340. National Park Service Transactions and Proceedings, No. 5. **Grizzly bear, wolf, red fox, arctic ground squirrel, golden eagle, raven, glaucous gull (*Larus hyperboreus*), long-tailed jaeger, Parasitic jaeger**
Goal = H (describe what she observed)
Variable = Z (no effort to distinguish which scavenger did what)

263. Magoun, Audrey J., and Patrick Valkenburg. 2001. Caribou Remains at Kill Sites and the Role of **Scavengers** in Producing Patterned Distributions in Bone Assemblages. In *People and Wildlife in Northern North America: Essays in Honor of R. Dale Guthrie*, edited by S. Craig Gerlach and Maribeth S. Murray, pp. 294–299. BAR International Series 944. Oxford. **wolf (*Canis lupus*), grizzly bear (*Ursus arctos*), wolverine (*Gulo gulo*) = all wild**
goal = H
variable = Z, W, (fragment vs complete)

264. Maguire, J. M., D. Pemberton, and M. H. Collett. 1980. The Makapansgat Limeworks Grey Breccia: Hominids, Hyaenas, Hystricids or Hillwash? *Palaeontologia Africana* 23:75–98. **brown hyena, spotted hyena, striped hyena, porcupine (*Hystrix* sp.) = all wild**
goal = F

variable = W, X, Y, V

265. Mallye, J. B., S. Costmagno, M. Boudadi-Maligne, A. Prucca, V. Lauroulandie, C. Thiébaut, and V. Mourre. 2012. **Dhole (*Cuon alpinus*)** as a Bone Accumulator and new Taphonomic Agent? The Case of Noisetier Cave (French Pyrenees). *Journal of Taphonomy* 10:317–347. **uses modern wolf scats = ?**
goal = H
variable = P (corrosion), Z, Q, W also use data from ref. 125, 368, 415

266. Marean, C. W., and L. Bertino. 1994. Intrasite Spatial Analysis of Bone: Subtracting the Effect of Secondary Carnivore Consumers. *American Antiquity* 59:748–768. **spotted hyena (*Crocuta crocuta*) = captive**
goal = C
variable = T, P (end vs shaft movement)

267. Marean, C. W., and L. M. Spencer. 1991. Impact of **Carnivore** Ravaging on Zooarchaeological Measures of Element Abundance. *American Antiquity* 56:645–658.
spotted hyena (*Crocuta crocuta*) = captive
goal = H (influence of broken vs intact)
variable = Z

268. Marean, C.W., Spencer, L.M., Blumenschine, R.J., Capaldo, S.D., 1992. Captive hyaena bone choice and destruction, the schlepp effect and Olduvai archaeofaunas. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 19:101–121. **spotted hyena (*Crocuta crocuta*) = captive**
goal = C
variable = Z, P (influence of intact vs broken)

269. Margalida, Antoni, and Ana B. Marín-Arroyo. 2013. Dietary Habits in the Endangered **Bearded Vulture *Gypaetus barbatus*** from Upper Pleistocene to Modern Times in Spain: A Paleobiological Conservation Perspective. *Bird Conservation International* 23:469–476. **= wild**
goal = C
variable = P (prey comp), Z

270. Margalida, Antoni, José Antonio Sánchez-Zapata, Sergio Eguía, Ana B. Marín-Arroyo, Francisco J. Hernández, and Jesús Bautista. 2009. Assessing the Diet of Breeding **Bearded Vultures (*Gypaetus barbatus*)** in Mid-20th Century in Spain: A Comparison to Recent Data and Implications for Conservation. *European Journal of Wildlife Research* 55:443–447. **= wild**
goal =
variable = Z, P (prey comp)

271. Marín-Arroyo, A. B., and A. Margalida. 2012. Distinguishing Bearded Vulture Activities within Archaeological Contexts: Identification Guidelines. *International Journal of Osteoarchaeology* 22:563–576. **Bearded Vulture (*Gypaetus barbatus*) wild**
goal = F

variable = P (prey comp; corrosion), Z, Y, W

272. Marshall, Brendan. 1985. Taphonomic Studies into Owl-Pellet Bone and Its Implications for the Archaeology of Cave and Rock-Shelter Site. BA Honours thesis, Department of Archaeology, La Trobe University, Melbourne. **Title only**

273. Marshall, Brendan. 1986. An Experimental Evaluation of the Criteria Used to Distinguish Owl-Deposited Bone in Archaeological Cave Deposits in Australia. *Australian Archaeology* 22:104–121. **barn owl (*Tyto alba*), boobook owl (*Ninox boobook*) = both captive**
goal = D
variable = Z, W, Y, Q

274. Marshall, Brendan, and Richard Cosgrove. 1990. **Tasmanian Devil (*Sarcophilus harrisii*)** Scat-Bone: Signature Criteria and Archaeological Implications. *Archaeology in Oceania* 25(3):102–113. **wild**
goal = B, C
variable = Z, P (frag size, prey comp, corrosion), W

275. Martin, F. M., and L. A. Borrero. 1997. A **Puma** Lair in southern Patagonia: Implications for the archaeological record. *Current Anthropology* 38:453–461. **wild**
goal = C
variable = Z, Y, P (frag size), S, Q, R

276. Martin, Larry D., and Dixie L. West. 1995. The Recognition and Use of **Dermestid** (Insecta, Coleoptera) Pupation Chambers in Paleoecology. *Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology* 113:303–310. **dermestid beetle (*Dermestes* sp.) = captive**
goal = C
variable = W, X

277. Matthews, Thalassa. 2002. South African Micromammals and **Predators**: Some Comparative Results. *Archaeometry* 44:363–370. **caracal (*Felis caracal*), serval (*Felis serval*), black-backed jackal (*Canis mesomelas*) = all wild**
goal =
variable = W, Z, P (corrosion), Q also uses data from ref. 5

278. Matthews, Thalassa. 2006. Taphonomic Characteristics of Micromammals Predated by Small Mammalian Carnivores in South Africa: Applications to Fossil Accumulations. *Journal of Taphonomy* 4:143–161. **genet (*Genetta genetta*), caracal (*Felis caracal*), serval (*Felis serval*) = all wild**
goal =
variable = P (corrosion), Z also uses data from ref. 5

279. Mayhew, David F. 1977. Avian Predators as Accumulators of Fossil Mammal Material. *Boreas* 6:25–31. **barn owl (*Tyto alba*), short-eared owl (*Asio flammeus*), long-eared**

owl (*Asio otus*), kestrel (*Falco tinnunculus*), buzzard (*Buteo buteo*) = all wild
goal = D
variable = Q, W, P (corrosion)

280. McGrath, J. E. 2014. Taphonomy of the Arboreal Nesting in Great Blue Herons. Master of Science thesis, Montana State University, Bozeman, 136 pp. **great blue heron (*Ardea herodias*) = all wild**
goal = C
variable = Z

281. McGraw, W. Scott, and Lee R. Berger. 2013. Raptors and Primate Evolution. *Evolutionary Anthropology* 22:280–293. **African crowned eagle (Stephanoaetus coronatus) = wild**
goal = C
variable = W, Q also uses data from ref. 282, 382

282. McGraw, W. S., C. Cooke, and S. Shult. 2006. Primate Remains from **African Crowned Eagle (*Stephanoaetus coronatus*)** nests in Ivorty Coast's Tai Forest: Implications for Primate Predation and Early Hominid Taphonomy in South Africa. *American Journal of Physical Anthropology* 131:151–165. **= wild**
goal = B, C
variable = Z, P (prey comp; frag size), U, W

283. Meckel, Lauren A., Chloe P. McDoneld, and Daniel J. Wescott. 2018. White-tailed Deer as a Taphonomic Agent: Photographic Evidence of White-tailed Deer Gnawing on Human Bone. *Journal of Forensic Sciences* 63:292–294. **white-tailed deer (Odocoileus virginianus) = wild**
goal = A
variable = X, W

284. Mellett, James S. 1974. Scatological origins of microvertebrate fossil accumulations. *Science* 185:349-350. **bobcat (*Lynx rufus*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), badger (*Taxidea taxus*) = all wild**
goal = H
variable = P (minimal qualitative data)

285. Mignino, Julián, Andrés Izeta, and Roxana Cattáneo. 2018. Modern and Archaeological Owl Pellets as Paleoenvironmental and Taphonomic Markers in Human Occupation Contexts in Ongamira Valley, Córdoba, Argentina. *Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports* 18:65–77. **barn owl = wild (plus Bubo virginianus (x3), Caracara plancus, Leopardus geoffroyi, Lycalopex gymnocercus, Asio flammeus, Athene cunicularia, Circus buffoni, Didelphis albiventris, Conepatus chinga = all from other sources)**
goal = D, F
variable = P (corrosion; fragmentation indices; prey comp), Z, W
also use data from refs. 5, 302, 305

286. Milideo, Lauren E. 2015. Actualistic and Statistical Approaches to Taphonomy Interpretations in Quaternary Environments. Ph.D. dissertation, Geosciences, Pennsylvania State University, State College, PA**. bones from wolf dens = wild**
goal = H (habitat influences on taph)
variable = Z, W, Y, Q

287. Miller, George J. 1969. A Study of Cuts, Grooves and Other Marks on Recent and Fossil Bones: 1. Animal Tooth Marks. *Tebiwa* 12:20–26. **wolf (*Canis lupus*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), spotted hyena (*Crocuta crocuta*), striped hyena (*Hyaena hyaena*), tiger (*Panthera tigris*), lion (*Panthera leo*) = all captive**
goal = H (who did it)
variable = W, X, Q

288. Mills, M. G. L., and M. E. J. Mills. 1977. An analysis of bones collected at hyaena breeding dens in the Gemsbok National Parks. *Annals of the Transvaal Museum* 30:145–156. **brown hyaena (*Hyaena brunnea*), spotted hyaena (*Crocuta crocuta*) = both wild**
goal = D
variable = P (prey comp)

289. Miscamble, Tony, and Tiina Manne. 2016. A Taphonomic Signature for **Quolls** in the Australian Archaeological Record. *Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports* 7:689–699. **tiger quoll/northern spot-tailed quoll** (**Dasyurus maculatus), eastern quoll (*Dasyurus viverrinus*), northern quoll (*Dasyurus hallucatus*) = captive & wild, captive, wild**
goal = B, F
variable = P (frag size), W, Y, X, Z

290. Monchot, Hervé, and Marjan Mashkour. 2010. **Hyenas** around the City (Kashan, Iran). *Journal of Taphonomy* 8:17–32. **striped hyaena (*Hyaena hyaena*) = wild**
goal = C
variable = P (prey comp), U, W, Y, Z

291. Mondini, N. Mariana, 1995. Artiodactyl prey transport by foxes in Puna rock shelters. *Current Anthropology* 36:520–524. **South American red fox (*Dusicyon culpaeus*), South American grey fox (*Dusicyon griseus*)=both wild**
goal = C
variable = Z

292. Mondini, Mariana. 2001. Taphonomic action of **foxes** in Puna Rockshelters: a case study in Antofagasta de la Sierra (Province of Catamarca, Argentina). In: Kuznar, L.A. (Ed.), *Ethnoarchaeology of Andean South America, Contributions to Archaeological Method and Theory*. International Monographs in Prehistory, Ethnoarchaeological Series, vol. 4, pp. 266–295. (**Dusicycon sp.) = wild**
goal = C, F
variable = U, Z, W, Y, Q

293. Mondini, M. 2004. Accumulation of small and large vertebrates by carnivores in Andean South America. In *Petits Animaux et Societés Humaines, Du Complement Alimentaire aux Ressources Utillitaires,* edited by J.-P. Brugal and J. Desse, pp. 513–517. Actes des XXIVemes Recontres Internationales d'Archeologie et d'Histoire d'Antibes, Editions APDCA, Antibes. **South American foxes (*Pseudalopex* spp.) = wild**
goal = H
variable = P (prey comp)

294. Mondini, Mariana. 2005. Magnitude of Faunal Accumulations by Carnivores and Humans in the South American Andes. In *Biosphere to Lithosphere: New Studies in Vertebrate Taphonomy,* edited by Terry O'Connor, pp. 16–24. Oxbow Books, Oxford.
South American foxes (*Pseudalopex* spp.) = wild
goal = F
variable = P

295. Mondini, Mariana. 2005. Use of Rockshelters by **Carnivores** in the Puna: Implications for Hunter-Gatherer Archaeology. *Before Farming* 2005(2):158–182. **South American foxes (*Pseudalopex* spp.) = wild**
goal = H (influence of site context)
variable = P (den context)

296. Mondini, Mariana. 2017. Four Decades of Actualistic Carnivore Taphonomy in the Southern Neotropics: A State of the Art. *Journal of Taphonomy* 15:123–137. (**mammal carnivores; mostly puma, but also foxes but inexplicit)**
goal = overview

297. Mondini, Mariana. 2018. **Carnivore** Taphonomy in South America: A Review of Actualistic Studies and Their Implications in the Southern Neotropics. *Historical Biology* 30:774–785.
goal = overview

298. Mondini, Mariana, and A. Sebastiéan Munoz. 2008. Pumas as taphonomic agents: A comparative analysis of actualistic studies in the Neotropics. *Quaternary International* 180:52–62. **puma (*Puma concolor*) = wild**
goal = C
variable = W, Q

299. Montalvo, C.I., Bisceglia, S., Kin, M., Sosa, R.A., 2012a. Taphonomic analysis of rodent bone accumulations produced by **Geoffroy's cat (*Leopardus geoffroyi*,** Carnivora, Felidae) in Central Argentina. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 39:1933–1941. **= wild**
goal = C
variable = P (corrosion), Z, W

300. Montalvo, Claudia I., Fernando J. Fernández, Maximiliano A. Galmes, Miguel A. Santillán, and Joaquín Cereghetti. 2016. **Crowned Solitary Eagle (*Buteogallus***

coronatus) as Accumulator of Armadillo Osteoderms in the Archaeological Record? An Actualistic Taphonomic Study for Central Argentina. *Quaternary International* 391:90–99. **wild**
goal = D, F
variable = Z, W, Q

301. Montalvo, Claudia I., Fernando J. Fernández, M. Soledad Liébana, Miguel Santillán, and José Sarasola. 2014. Taphonomic analysis of rodent bone accumulations produced by **white-tailed kite (*Elanus leucurus***, Accipitriformes) in central Argentina. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 52:354–362. **wild**
goal = C
variable = Z, W, Y, P (prey comp; corrosion)

302. Montalvo, Claudia I., Fernando J. Fernández, and P. O. Tallade. 2016. The Role of ***Bubo virginianus magellanicus*** as Rodent Bone Accumulator in Archaeological Sites: A Case Study for the Atuel River (Mendoza, Argentina). *International Journal of Osteoarchaeology* 26:974–986. **wild**
goal = C
variable = Z, W, Y, P (corrosion) also use data from refs. 5, 154

303. Montalvo, C.I., Pessino, M.E., Bagatto, F.C., 2008. Taphonomy of the bones of rodents consumed by **Andean hog-nosed skunks (*Conepatus chinga***, Carnivora, Mephitidae) in central Argentina. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 35:1481–1488. **= wild**
goal = C
variable = Z, P (prey comp, corrosion), W

304. Montalvo, C. I., M. E. M. Pessino, and V. H. Gonzalez. 2007. Taphonomic analysis of remains of mammals eaten by **pumas (*Puma concolor***, Carnviora, Felidae) in central Argentina. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 34:2151–2160. **= wild**
goal = C
variable = P (corrosion, prey comp), W, Z

305. Montalvo, C. I., and Pedro O. Tallade. 2009. Taphonomy of the accumulations produced by ***Caracara plancus*** **(Falconidae**); analysis of prey remains and pellets. *Journal of Taphonomy* 7:235–248. **southern crested caracara = wild**
goal = C
variable = Z, W, P (corrosion) also use data from ref. 5

306. Montalvo, C. I., P. O. Tallade, F. J. Fernández, G. J. Moreira, D. J. Rafuse, and L. J. M. Santis. 2011. Bone Damage Patterns Found in the Avian Prey Remains of **Crested Caracara *Caracara plancus*** (Aves, Falconiformes). *Journal of Archaeological Science* 38:3541–3548. **= wild**
goal = D
variable = Z, P (corrosion, prey comp), Y

307. Montalvo, Claudia I., Raúl I. Vezzosi, and Marta S. Kin. 2015. Taphonomic Analysis of Rodent Bones from ***Lontra longicaudis*** (Mustelidae, Carnivora) Scats in Fluvial Environments. *Mostozoologia Neotropical* 22(2):319–333. **neotropical otter = wild**
goal = C
variable = P (corrosion), Z, W, Q, Y also use data from refs. 5, 299, 303, 304

308. Moran, N. C., and T. P. O'Connor. 1991. Bones that Cats Gnawed Upon: A Case Study in Bone Modification. *Circaea* 9(1):27–34. **domestic cat (*Felis catus*) = --**
goal = D, H
variable = W, Q

309. Mundy, P. J., and J. A. Ledger. 1976. Griffon Vultures, Carnivores and Bones. *South African Journal of Science* 72:106–110. **whitebacked vulture (*Gyps africanus*), Cape vulture (*Gyps coprotheres*) = both enclosure**
goal = D, H
variable = Z

310. Murmann, D. C., P. C. Brumit, B. A. Schrader, and D. R. Senn. 2006. A Comparison of Animal Jaws and Bite Mark Patterns. *Journal of Forensic Sciences* 51:846–860. **domestic cat (*Felis silvestris*), bobcat (*Lynx rufus*), lynx (*Lynx canadensis*), mountain lion (*Puma concolor*), grey fox (*Urocyon cinereoargenteus*), red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*), domestic dog (*Canis familiaris*), coyote (*Canis latrans*), gray wolf (*Canis lupus*), wolverine (*Gulo gulo*), black bear (*Ursus americanus*), grizzly bear (*Ursus arctos*)**
goal = H (measured tooth dimensions)
variable = P (inter-canine distance)

311. Muttart, Matthew V. 2017. Taxonomic Distinctions in the 3D Micromorphology of Tooth Marks with Application to Feeding Traces from Middle Bed II, Olduvai Gorge, Tanzania. Master of Arts thesis, Colorado State University, Fort Collins, CO. **spotted hyena, African lion, Nile crocodile, grey wolf (*Canis lupus*), African wild dog, striped hyena, North American brown bear (*Ursus arctos*) = wild & captive, wild & captive, captive, captive, captive, captive, captive**
goal = F, D
variable = X

312. Mwebi, Ogeto. 2013. Comparative Studies (Anatomy, Ethology, Taphonomy) of Two Modern Hyena Species by Analysis of Bone Accumulation in Dens from Kenya: Towards Understanding Human–Carnivore Conflict. Doctoral dissertation, University of Aix-Marseille: Aix-en-Provence, France. **spotted hyena (Crocuta crocuta), striped hyena (Hyaena hyaena) title only**

313. Nascou, Alexander Lee. 2012. Variation in **Arctic Wolf (*Canis lupus arctos*)** and **Spotted Hyaena (*Crocuta crocuta*)** Gnawing Damage on an Experimental Faunal Assemblage. Unpublished Master of Arts thesis, Trent University, Peterborough, Ontario. **= captive, captive**

goal = D
variable = P (influence of broken or intact bone); W, X, Q, Y

314. Nascou, Alexander, and Eugène Morin. 2014. Arctic Wolf and Spotted Hyena Gnawing Damage on an Experimental Faunal Assemblage. *Journal of Taphonomy* 12:1–36. **wolf (*Canis lupus*), spotted hyaena (*Crocuta crocuta*)=both captive**
goal = D
variable = P (influence of broken or intact bone)

315. Nasti, Atilio. 2000. Modification of Vicuña Carcasses at High-Altitude Deserts. *Current Anthropology* 41:279–283. **puma (Felis concolor), fox (*Pseudalopex* sp.) = both wild**
goal = D, C
variable = Z, Q, Y, W

316. Nicholson, Rebecca A. 2000. **Otter (*Lutra lutra* L.)** Spraint: An Investigation into Possible Sources of Small Fish Bones at Coastal Archaeological Sites. In *Taphonomy and Interpretation*, edited by J. P. Huntley and S. Stallibrass, pp. 55–64. Oxbow, Oxford. **Eurasian otter title only**

317. Njau, J. K. 2006. The Relevance of Crocodiles to Oldowan Hominin Paleoecology at Olduvai Gorge, Tanzania. Doctoral dissertation, Rutgers, the State University of New Jersey, New Brunswick. **Assumed to be relevant title only**

318. Njau, Jackson K., and Robert J. Blumenschine. 2006. A diagnosis of crocodile feeding traces on larger mammal bone, with fossil examples from the Plio-Pleistocene Olduvai Basin, Tanzania. *Journal of Human Evolution* 50:142–162. **nile crocodile (*Crocodylus niloticus*) = captive**
goal = C
variable = W, X, Y, R

319. Njau, Jackson, and Henry Gilbert. 2016. Standardizing Terms for Crocodile-Induced Bite Marks on Bone Surfaces in Light of the Frequent Bone Modification Equifinality Found to Result from **Crocodile** Feeding Behavior, Stone Tool Modification, and Trampling. *FOROST Occasional Publications* no. 3, pp. 1–13. (FORensic OSTeology publications; available online) **--**
goal = C
variable = X also use data in ref. 317

320. Northwood, Caroline. 1990. A Taphonomic Analysis of *Sacrophilus harrisii* in Australian Archaeological Sites. BA Honours thesis, Department of Archaeology, La Trobe University, Melbourne. **Tasmanian devil (*Sacrophilus harrisii*), eastern quoll (*Dasyurus viverrinus*), spotted-tailed quoll (*Dasyurus harrisii*) = all captive**
goal = C, D
variable = P (frag size; corrosion), Z, Q, W

321. O'Brien, R. Christopher, Shari L. Forbes, Jan Meyer, and Ian R. Dadour. 2007. A Preliminary Investigation into Scavenging Activity on Pig Carcasses in Western Australia. *Forensic Science, Medicine, and Pathology* 3(3):194–199. **scavengers (mostly birds) = wild**
goal = H (identity of scavengers)
variable = P (season of scavenging)

322. O'Regan, Hannah J., Kathleen Kuman, and Ronald J. Clarke. 2011. The Likely Accumulators of Bones: Five Cape Porcupine Den Assemblages and the Role of Porcupines in the Post-Member 6 Infill at Sterkfontein, South Africa. *Journal of Taphonomy* 9:69–87. **Cape Porcupine (*Hystrix cristata*) = wild**
goal = C
variable = P (prey comp, frag size), W, Y also use data in ref. 53

323. Organista, Elia, Marta Pernas-Hernández, Agness Gidna, José Yrvedra, and Manuel Domínguez-Rodrigo. 2016. An Experimental Lion-to-Hammerstone Model and Its Relevance to Understand Hominin-Carnivore Interactions in the Archaeological Record. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 66:69–77. **lion (Panthera leo) = wild**
goal = F
variable = W, Q, Y, P (influence of carcass size)

324. Otaola, C. 2014. Actualistic Zooarchaeology in Central Western Argentina in Cave and Open-Air Contexts. *Ethnobiology Letters* 5:94–103. **carnivore, rodent = wild, wild**
goal = H (influence of context)
variable = T, W, Y

325. Otaola, C., and Alfonsina Tripaldi. 2016. Longitudinal Taphonomic Studies of Mammal Carcasses from the Río Salado Valley, Mendoza, Argentina. *Ethnobiology Letters* 7:1–13. **carnivore (opportunistic observations); wild**
goal = H (longitudinal in time)
variable = T, Z, Y

326. Parkinson, Jennifer A. 2013. A GIS Image Analysis Approach to Documenting Oldowan Hominin Carcass Acquisition: Evidence from Kanjera South, FLK Zinj, and Neo-Taphonomic Models of Carnivore Bone Destruction. doctoral dissertation, City University of New York, New York. **gray wolf (*Canis lupus*), red wolf (*Canis rufus*), tiger (*Panthera tigris*), African lion (*Panthera leo*) = all captive**
goal = D, E
variable = Q, W, Z, Y

327. Parkinson, Jennifer A., Thomas W. Plummer, and Rebecca Bose. 2014. A GIS-Based Approach to Documenting large canid damage to bones. *Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology* 409:57–71. **gray wolf (*Canis lupus*), red wolf (*Canis rufus*) = both captive**
goal = E
variable = Z, Y, Q also use data from ref. 126, 227, 341

328. Parkinson, Jennifer A., Thomas Plummer, and Adam Harstone-Rose. 2015. Characterizing felid tooth marking and gross bone damage patterns using GIS image analysis: an experimental feeding study with large felids. *Journal of Human Evolution* 80:114–134. **tiger (*Panthera tigris*), African lion (*Panthera leo*) = both captive, and also both wild; (plus wild leopard, wild cheetah, hyena)**
goal = D, E
variable = Q, W, Z, Y

329. Patel, F. 1994. Artefact in Forensic Medicine: Postmortem **Rodent** Activity. *Journal of Forensic Sciences* 39:257–260. **–**
goal = H (should not do more actualistic research on animals)
variable = P (not much)

330. Payne, Sebastian, and P. J. Munson. 1985. Ruby and how many squirrels? The destruction of bones by dogs. In *Palaeobiological Investigations: Research Design Methods and Data Analysis*, edited by N. R. J. Fieller, D. D. Gilbertson, and N. G. A. Ralph, pp. 31–39. BAR International Series 266. Oxford. **dog (*Canis familiaris*) = --**
goal = C
variable = Z, P (corrosion, frag size), W

331. Pearson, S. G., A. Baynes, and B. E. Triggs. 2001. The Record of Fauna, and Accumulating Agents of Hair and Bone, Found in Middens of **Stick-Nest Rats (Genus *Leporillus*)** (Rodentia: Muridae). *Wildlife Research* 28:435–444. **Title only**

332. Petersen, Ariel T. Leigh. 2013. Modification and Dispersal of Bones in a Multi-Scavenger Environment. Master of Science thesis, Boston University. **thesis (have); coyote, wild pig, turkey vulture (Cathartes aura)= all wild**
goal = D
variable = T

333. Philips, John A. 1993. Bone Consumption by Cheetahs at Undisturbed Kills: Evidence for a Lack of Focal-Palatine Erosion. *Journal of Mammalogy* 74:487–492. **cheetah (*Acinonyx jubatus*) = wild & captive**
goal = C
variable = Q

334. Pickering, T. R. 2001. **Carnivore** Voiding: a Taphonomic Process with the Potential for the Deposition of Forensic Evidence. *Journal of Forensic Sciences* 26:406–411. **leopard (*Panthera pardus*), spotted hyena (*Crocuta crocuta*)**
goal = F
variable = Z, P, U (prey comp)

335. Pickering, Travis R. 2002. Reconsideration of Criteria for Differentiating Faunal Assemblages Accumulated by Hyenas and Hominids. *International Journal of*

Osteoarchaeology 12:127–141. **hyena (also, brown hyena [*Hyaena brunnea*], spotted hyena [*Crocuta crocuta*]) = unclear if wild or captive**
goal = F
variable = Z, P, U, Q (prey comp) also uses data from ref. 53

336. Pickering, T.R., Carlson, K.J., 2004. Baboon taphonomy and its relevance to the investigation of large felid involvement in human forensic cases. *Forensic Science International* 144:37–44. **leopard (*Panthera pardus*) = captive**
goal = C
variable = Z

337. Pickering, Travis R., and Janette Wallis. 1997. Bone Modifications Resulting from Captive chimpanzee Mastication: implications for the interpretation of Pliocene Archaeological Faunas. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 24:1115–1127. **chimpanzee (*Pan troglodytes*)**

338. Pickering, Travis R., Jason L. Heaton, Sarah E. Swodeski, and Kathleen Kuman. 2011. Taphonomy of bones from baboons killed and eaten by wild leopards in Mapungubwe National Park, South Africa. *Journal of Taphonomy* 9:117–159. **leopard (*Panthera pardus*) wild**
goal = C
variable = U, Z, X, Y, Q

339. Plug, Ina. 1978. Collecting Patterns of Six Species of Vultures (Aves: Accipitridae). *Annals of the Transvaal Museum* 31(6):51–63. **Cape vulture (*Gyps coprotheres*), white-backed vulture (*Gyps africanus*), lappet-faced vulture (*Torgos tracheliotus*), white-headed vulture (*Trigonoceps occipitalis*), hooded vulture (*Necrosyrtes monachus*), and Rüppels griffon (*Gyps rueppelii*) = all wild**
goal = D
variable = Z, P (frag size)

340. Plummer, Thomas W., and Craig B. Stanford. 2000. Analysis of a bone assemblage made by **chimpanzees** at Gombe National Park, Tanzania. *Journal of Human Evolution* 39:345–365. **chimpanzee (*Pan troglodytes*) wild**
goal = C
variable = Z, W, Q, Y

341. Pobiner, Briana L. 2007. Hominin-Carnivore interactions: Evidence from modern **carnivore** bone modification and early Pleistocene archaeofaunas (Koobi Fora, Kenya: Olduvai Gorge, Tanzania). Unpublished doctoral dissertation, Rutgers University, New Brunswick, NJ. **black-backed jackal (*Canis mesomelas*), leopard (*Panthera pardus*), lion (*Panthera leo*), spotted hyena (*Crocuta crocuta*) = all enclosure**
goal = D
variable = W, X, P (prey carcass size), Q, R

342. Pobiner, Briana. 2008. Paleoecological Information in Predator Tooth Marks. *Journal of Taphonomy* 6:373–397. **literature review; she is a bit cynical: p. 384 "much [actualistic] work focuses on the impact of carnivores on site formation processes and skeletal part profiles, as opposed to finding diagnostic criteria that can identify carnivores by their tooth marks. Little cross-taxon comparative work has been done." but she notes it is becoming more commonplace "as research focus and application"**
goal = H (overview)
variable = W, X

343. Pobiner, B. L., J. DeSilva, W. J. Sanders, and J. C. Mitani. 2007. Taphonomic Analysis of Skeletal Remains from **Chimpanzee** Hunts at Ngogo, Kibale National Park, Uganda. *Journal of Human Evolution* 52:614–636. **chimpanzee (*Pan troglodytes*) = wild**
goal = C
variable = U, P (prey comp), W, X, Q, Z

344. Pokines, James T. 2014. Faunal Dispersal, Reconcentration, and Gnawing Damage to Bone in Terrestrial Environments. In *Manual of Forensic Taphonomy*, edited by James T. Pokines and Steven A. Symes, pp. 201–248. CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL. **domestic dog (*Canis familiaris*), spotted hyena (*Crocuta crocuta*), lion (*Felis leo*), striped hyena (*Hyaena hyaena*), porcupine (*Hystrix* sp.), pig (*Sus scrofa*), domestic sheep (*Ovis aries*), north American porcupine (*Erethizon dorsatum*), Old World rat (*Rattus* sp.), termite (_) [lots of reprinted photos]**
goal = C
variable = W, P (corrosion), X also uses data from refs. 164, 170, 348

345. Pokines, James T. 2015. Taphonomic Alterations by the Rodent Species Woodland Vole (*Microtus pinetorum*) Upon Human Skeletal Remains. *Forensic Science International* 257:16–19. **woodland vole (*Microtus pinetorum*) = wild**
goal = C
variable = Q, W, X

346. Pokines, James T., and Christopher J. H. Ames. 2015. Weathering and Dispersal of a Cattle (*Bos taurus*) Carcass in the Desert of Eastern Jordan over a Six-year Interval. *Journal of Taphonomy* 13:17–31. **domestic sheep (Ovis aries), domestic goat (Capra hircus) trampling = --, --**
goal = H (trampling influence)
variable = T, S

347. Pokines, James T., and J. C. Kerbis-Peterhans. 1998. **Barn Owl (*Tyto alba*)** taphonomy in the Negev Desert, Israel. *Israel Journal of Zoology* 44:19–27. **= wild**
goal = C
variable = P (prey comp), W, Z

348. Pokines, James T., and J. C. Kerbis-Peterhans. 2007. **Spotted hyaena (*Crocuta crocuta*)** den use and taphonomy in the Masai Mara National Reserve, Kenya. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 34:1914–1931. **= wild**
goal = C
variable = P (prey comp, corrosion), W, Y, Z

349. Pokines, James T., Sierra A. Santana, Jessica D. Hellar, Patricia Bian, Alyssa Downs, Nora Wells, and Meghan D. Price. 2016. The Taphonomic Effects of **Eastern Gray Squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*)** Gnawing Upon Bone. *Journal of Forensic Identification* 66(4):349–375. **= wild**
goal = C
variable = Q, W, X, Y, Z

350. Pokines, James T., R. Sussman, M. Gough, C. Ralston, E. McLeod, K. Brun, A. Kearns, and T. L. Moore. 2017. Taphonomic Analysis of **Rodentia and Lagomorpha** Bone Gnawing Based upon Incisor Size. *Journal of Forensic Science* 62:50–66. **examined 27 species' incisor width, and concluded can't tell the difference in gnawing marks based on similarity of incisor width**
goal = D
variable = P (incisor width relative to gnawing mark size)

351. Pokines, J. T., and M. A. Tersigni-Tarrant. 2013. Taphonomic Processes: Animal **Scavenging**. In *Forensic Anthropology: An Introduction*, edited by M. A. Tersigni-Tarrant, and N. R. Shirley, pp. 325–338. CRC Press, Boca Raton, FL. **Title only**

352. Prendergast, Mary E., Manuel Domínguez-Rodrigo. 2008. Taphonomic analyses of a hyena den and a natural death assemblage near lake Eyasi (Tanzania). *Journal of Taphonomy* 6:301–335. **spotted hyena (*Crocuta crocuta*) = wild**
goal = C
variable = Z, P (frag size), W, X, Q

353. Rabinovitch, R., and L. K. Horwitz. 1994. An Experimental Approach to the Study of Porcupine Damage to Bones: A Gnawing Issue. *Artefacts* 9:97–118. **crested porcupine (*Hystrix indica*) = captive**
goal = C
variable = P (meaty vs dry bone), Y, X

354. Raczynski, J., and A. Ruprecht. 1974. The Effect of Digestion on the Osteological Composition of Owl Pellets. *Acta Ornithologica* 14:25–38. **long-eared owl (*Asio otus*), tawny owl (*Strix aluco*), barn owl (*Tyto alba*) = all captive**
goal = D
variable = Z

355. Reed, Denné N. 2003. Micromammal Paleoecology: Past and Present Relationships between African Small Mammals and Their Habitats. Doctoral dissertation, Anthropology, Stony Brook University, Stony Brook, NY. **barn owl (*Tyto alba*),**

spotted eagle owl (*Bubo africanus*) INFERRED = wild, wild
goal = H (fidelity)
variable = P (prey comp)

356. Reed, Denné N. 2005. Taphonomic implications of roosting behavior and trophic habits in two species of African owl. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 32:1669–1676. **barn owl (*Tyto alba*), spotted eagle owl (*Bubo africanus*) INFERRED, wild, wild**
goal = D
variable = P (prey preference)

357. Reed, D. N. 2007. Serengeti Micromammals and their implications for Olduvai paleoenvironments. In *Hominin Environments in the East African Pliocene: An Assessment of the Faunal evidence*, edited by R. Bobe, Z. Alemseged, and A. K. Behrensmeyer, pp. 217–255. Springer, Dordrecht. **barn owl (*Tyto alba*), spotted eagle owl (*Bubo africanus*) INFERRED, wild, wild'**
goal = H (fidelity)
variable = P (prey comp)

358. Reeves, Nicole M. 2009. Taphonomic Effects of Vulture Scavenging. *Journal of Forensic Sciences* 54:523–528. **American black vulture (*Coragyps atratus*), turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*) = wild, wild**
goal = C
variable = W, P, S (disarticulation sequence)

359. Rensberger, John M., and Hartmut B. Krentz. 1988. Microscopic Effects of **Predator** Digestion on the Surfaces of Bones and Teeth. *Scanning Microscopy* 2:1541–1551. **great horned owl (*Bubo virginianus*), coyote (*Canis latrans*) = wild, wild**
goal = D
variable = P

360. Repasky, R. R., R. J. Blue, and P. D. Doerr. 1991. Laying Red-cockaded Woodpeckers Cache Bone Fragments. *The Condor* 93:458–461. (**Picoides borealis) not intentionally actualistic taphonomy, but relevant = wild**
goal =C
variable = P (behavior of caching bone)

361. Rey, J. M., and B. Sanchiz. 2005. Differential Anuran Bone Preseravtion in a Taphocenotic Sample of **Barn Owl** Pellets. *Munibe (Antropologia-Arkeologia)* 57:505–509. **wild**
goal = C, H (how amphibian bones influenced)
variable = Z, P (left vs right frequencies)

362. Reynolds, Jesse E. 2009. Bone Appétit: An Actualistic Study of **Dingo** Scat-Bone 'Signature Patterns' Applied to Faunal Assemblages from Witchcliffe Rock Shelter. Honours thesis, Archaeology, University of Western Australia, Perth. **(*Canis lupus dingo*) Title only**

363. Reynolds, Jesse E., Joe Dortch, and Jane Balme. 2016. **Dingo** Scat-Bone 'Signature Patterns': An Actualistic Study and Comparison of Wild and Captive Scat-Bone Assemblages and Interpretation of Bone Fragments from Witchcliffe Rock Shelter, South Western Australia. *Australian Archaeology* 82:218–231. **dingo (*Canis lupus dingo*) = wild & captive**
goal = B
variable = X, W, P (frag size, corrosion)

364. Richardson, P. R. K. 1980. **Carnivore** Damage on Antelope Bones and Its Archaeological Implications. *Paleontologia Africana* 23:109–125. **brown hyena, spotted hyena, dog, [black-backed] jackal, lion (includes griffon vulture)**
goal = C, D, F
variable = Z, S

365. Richardson, P. R. K., P. J. Mundy, and I. Plug. 1986. Bone Crushing **Carnivore**s and Their Significance to Osteodystrophy in Griffon Vulture Chicks. *Journal of Zoology* 210:23–43. **spotted hyaena (*Crocuta crocuta*), brown hyaena (*Hyaena brunnea*) = both wild**
goal = H
variable = P (frag size)

366. Ricketts, Darryl R. 2013. Scavenging Effects and Scattering Patterns on Porcine Carcasses in Eastern Massachusetts. Master of Science thesis, Boston University. **coyote (*Canis latrans*), turkey vulture, opossum = all wild**
goal = H (scattering, disarticulation)
variable = P (seasonality influences), T

367. Robert, Isabelle, and Jean-Denis Vigne. 2002. The **Bearded vulture (*Gypaetus barbatus*)** as an accumulator of archaeological bones: Late Glacial Assemblages and reference data in Corsica (western Mediterranean). *Journal of Archaeological Science* 29:763–777. **= wild**
goal = C
variable = Z, P (corrosion, prey comp), Q, W, Y

368. Robert, Isabelle, and Jean-Denis Vigne. 2002. **Bearded Vulture *Gypaetus barbatus*** Contributions to the Constitution of Two Different Bone Assemblages: Modern Reference Data and An Archaeological Example in Corsica. *Acta Zoologica Cracoviensia* 45:319–329. **= wild**
goal = C, H. (ossuary vs nest)
variable = Z, P (corrosion, prey comp), Q, W, Y

369. Rodriguez, W. C., and W. M. Bass. 1983. **Insect** Activity and Its Relationship to Decay Rates of Human Cadavers in East Tennessee. *Journal of Forensic Sciences* 28:423–430. **= wild**
goal = H (post mortem interval duration, decay rate)

variable = P (insect fauna turnover)

370. Rodríguez-Hidalgo, A., L. Lloveras, M. Moreno-García, P. Saladié, A. Canals, and J. Nadal. 2013. Feeding Behavior and Taphonomic Characterization of non-ingested rabbit remains produced by the **Iberian lynx (*Lynx pardinus*)**. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 40:3031–3045. **= captive**
goal = C
variable = Z, W, Q, X, P (frag size), Y

371. Rodríguez-Hidalgo, Antonio, Palmira Saladié, Juna Marín, and Antoni Canals. 2015. Expansion of the referential framework for the rabbit fossil accumulations generated by Iberian Lynx. *Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology* 418:1–11. **Iberian lynx (*Lynx pardinus*) = captive (plus bobcat, serval, caracal, fox, jackal)**
goal = C, D
variable = Z, W, P (corrosion, frag size), X also use data from refs. 4, 96, 112, 370

372. Rodríguez-Hidalgo, Antonio, Palmira Saladié, Juna Marín, and Antoni Canals. 2016. Bird-Bone Modifications by Iberian Lynx: A Taphonomic Analysis of Non-Ingested Red-Legged Partridge Remains. *Quaternary International* 421:228-238. **Iberian lynx (*Lynx pardinus*) = wild**
goal = C
variable = Z, W, Y

373. Rudzik, S.M., Fernandez, F.J., Carrera, D.J.D., 2013. Taphonomic analysis of micromammal remains from **Striped owl (*Pseudoscops clamator*)** pellets in Northeastern Buenos Aires province, Argentina: implications for archaeological sites formation. *International Journal of Osteoarchaeology* 25:550–563. **= wild (plus Asio flammeus, Bubo bubo, Bubo virginianus, Strix aluco, Bubo africanus, Tyto alba, Asio otus, Bubo lacteus, Strix nebulosa, Athene cunicularia)**
goal = C
variable = P (prey comp, corrosion, fragmentation), W, Z

374. Russ, Hanna. 2010. The **Eurasian Eagle Owl (*Bubo bubo*)**: A Fish Bone Accumulator on Pleistocene Cave Sites? *Journal of Taphonomy* 8:281–290. **= wild**
goal = C
variable = P (prey comp)

375. Saavedra, B., and J. A. Simonetti. 1998. Small mammal taphonomy: intraspecific bone assemblage comparison between South and North American **Barn Owl, *Tyto alba*,** populations. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 25:165–170.**=wild& captive**
goal = H (interpopulation/intraspecific variability)
variable = W, Z, P (completeness of bones) also use data from refs. 106, 196, 231

376. Sala, Nohemi, and Juan Luis Arsuaga. 2013. Taphonomic Studies with wild **brown bears (*Ursus arctos*)** in the mountains of northern Spain. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 40:1389–1396. **= wild**

goal = C
variable = T, W, Q, Z also use data from others

377. Sala, Nohemi, and Juan Luis Arsuaga. 2018. Regarding Beasts and Humans: A Review of Taphonomic Works with Living Carnivores. *Quaternary International* 466B:131–140.
wolf, lion, spotted hyena (*Crocuta crocuta*) [data from other researchers]
goal = H (synthesis)
variable = X, Q also use data from others

378. Sala, Nohemi, Juan Luis Arsuaga, and Gary Haynes. 2014. Taphonomic comparison of bone modifications caused by wild and captive **wolves (*Canis lupus***). *Quaternary International* 330:126–135. **= wild & captive (plus bear, lion, hyena, fox, jaguar)**
goal = H (compare wild to captive)
variable = W, Q, Y, P (by prey size) also use data from others

379. Saladié, P., R. Huguet, C. Díez, A. Rodríguez-Hidalgo, and E. Carbonell. 2013. Taphonomic modifications produced by **modern brown bears (*Ursus arctos***). *International Journal of Osteoarchaeology* 23:13–33. **= captive**
goal = C
variable = P (prey size, frag size), Z, W, X, Q, R

380. Sampson, C. G. 2000. Taphonomy of Tortoises deposited by birds and Bushmen. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 27:779–788. **raptors, people = wild, --**
goal = F
variable = Z, W

381. Sanchis Serra, Alfred, Cristina Real Margalef, Juan V. Morales Pérez, Manuel Pérez Ripoll, Carmen Tormo Cuñat, Yolanda Carrión Marco, Guillem Pérez Jordá, Agustí Ribera Gómez, Joaquim Bolufer Marqués, and Valentín Villaverde Bonilla. 2014. Towards the Identification of a New Taphonomic Agent: An Analysis of Bone Accumulations obtained from Modern **Egyptian Vulture (*Noephron percnopterus***) Nests. *Quaternary International* 330:136–149. **= wild**
goal = C, F
variable = W, X, Z, P, U, Q (prey comp, frag size, corrosion)

382. Sanders, William J., Josh Trapani, and John C. Mitani. 2003. Taphonomic Aspects of crowned hawk-eagle predation on monkeys. *Journal of Human Evolution* 44:87–105.
crowned hawk-eagle (*Stephanoaetus coronatus*) = wild
goal = C
variable = Z, W, X, P (prey selectivity)

383. Schick, K. D., N. Toth, T. Gehlin, and T. R. Pickering. 2007. Taphonomic Analysis of an Excavated Striped Hyena Den from the Eastern Desert of Jordan. In *Breathing Life into Fossils: Taphonomic Studies in Honor of C. K. (Bob) Brain*, edited by T. R> Pickering, K. D. Schick, and N. Toth, pp. 75–106. Stone Age Institute Press, Bloomington, IN. **striped hyena (*Hyaena hyaena*) = wild**

goal = C
variable = W, P (prey comp), Z

384. Schmitt, Dave N. 1995. The taphonomy of **Golden Eagle** Prey Accumulations at Great Basin Roosts. *Journal of Ethnobiology* 15:237–256. **= wild**
goal = C, B
variable = Z, P (% whole, NISP:MNE), Q, W, Y, R

385. Schmitt, D. N., and K. E. Juell. 1994. Toward the identification of coyote scatological faunal accumulations in archaeological contexts. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 21:249–262. **coyote (*Canis latrans*) = wild**
goal = C
variable = P (prey comp; corrosion), W, Z also use data from ref. 106

386. Scott, L., and Richard G. Klein. 1981. A **Hyena**-Accumulated Bone Assemblage from Late Holocene Deposits at Deelpan, Orange Free State. *South African Museum Annals* 86:217–227. **brown or spotted, unsure = wild**
goal = F
variable = Z, W, Q

387. Sekulic, R., and R. D. Estes. 1977. A Note on Bone Chewing by Sable Antelope in Kenya. *Mammalia* 41:537–539. **sable antelope (*Hippotragus niger*)**

388. Selvaggio, M. M., and J. Wilder. 2001. Identifying the Involvement of multiple carnivore taxa with Archaeological Bone Assemblages. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 28:465–470. **spotted hyena, leopard, lion, jackal, cheetah = captive, wild, wild, wild, wild**
goal = D, F
variable = W, X, P (cortical vs cancellous bone)

389. Serjeantson, Dale, Brian Irving, and Sheila Hamilton-Dyer. 1993. Bird Bone Taphonomy from the Inside Out: The Evidence of **Gull** Predation on the Manx Shearwater *Puffinus puffinus*. *Archaeofauna* 2:191–204. **INFERRED greater black-backed gull (*Larus marinus*) = wild**
goal = C
variable = W, Q, S

390. Sherwood, John, Ian J. McNiven, Laurie Laurenson, Thomas Richards, and Jim Bowler. 2016. Prey Selection, Size, and Breakage Difference in *Turbo undulates* Opercula found with **Pacific Gull (*Larus pacificus*)** Middens Compared to Aboriginal Middens and Natural Beach Deposits, Southeast Australia. *Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports* 6:14–23. **= wild**
goal = C, D, F
variable = Z, W

391. Shipman, Pat, and Jane Phillips. 1976. On Scavenging by Hominids and Other Carnivores. *Current Anthropology* 17:170–172. **scavenger = wild**

goal = F
variable = Z, W

392. Shipman, Pat, and Jane Phillips-Conroy. 1977. Hominid Tool-Making versus Carnivore Scavenging. *American Journal of Physical Anthropology* 46:77–86. **hyaena = wild**
goal = F
variable = Z, W, S, P (prey comp)

393. Shipman, Pat, and Alan Walker. 1980. Bone Collecting by Harvesting Ants. *Paleobiology* 6:496–502. **harvester ant (Messor barbarus) = wild**
goal = C
variable = T, P (prey comp), Z also use data from refs. 106, 219

394. Simmons, J. W. 1966. The presence of leopard and a study of the food debris in the leopard lairs of the Mount Suswa Caves, Kenya. *Bulletin of the Cave Exploration Group of East Africa* 1:51–69. **leopard (*Panthera pardus*)**
Title only

395. Singer, Ronald. 1959. Rejoinder to Dart. *American Anthropologist* 61:114–115. **African porcupine, hyena = both are both wild & captive**
goal = F
variable = W

396. Skinner, J. D. 2006. Bone Collecting by **Hyaenas**: A Review. *Transactions of the Royal Society of South Africa* 61(1):4–7. **Title only**

397. Skinner, J. D., S. Davis, and G. Ilani. 1980. Bone collecting by **striped hyaenas, *Hyaena hyaena,*** in Israel. *Paleontologica Africana* 23:99–104. **= wild**
goal = C, H
variable = Z, P (prey comp)

398. Skinner, J. D., and R. J. van Aarde. 1991. Bone collecting by **brown hyaenas *Hyaena brunnea*** in the central Namib Desert, Namibia. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 18:513–523. **= wild**
goal = H
variable = P (prey comp)

399. Skinner, J. D., M. A. Haupt, M. Hoffmann, and H. M. Dott. 1998. Bone colleting by **brown hyaenas *Hyaena brunnea*** in the Namib Desert: Rate of Accumulation. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 25:69–71. **= wild**
goal = H (rate of accumulation)
variable = P (prey comp)

400. Skinner, J. D., J. R. Henschel, and A. S. van Jaarsveld. 1986. Bone collecting habits of **spotted hyaenas *Crocuta crocuta*** in the Kurger National Park. *South African Journal of Zoology* 21:303–308. **= wild**

goal = H (rate of accumulation)
variable = P (prey comp)

401. Simons, J. W. 1966. The Presence of Leopard and a Study of the Food Debris in the Leopard Lairs of the Mount Suswa Caves, Kenya. *Bulletin of the Cave Exploration Group East Africa* 1:51–69. **leopard (*Panthera pardus*)** **Title only**

402. Smith, Martin J. 2006. Bones Chewed by **Canids** as Evidence for Human Excarnation: A British Case Study. *Antiquity* 80:671–685. **Title only**

403. Snyder, Lynn. 1988. A Controlled Feeding Study Involving **Gray Wolf (*Canis lupus*)** and White-Tailed Deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*). *Tennessee Anthropological Association Newsletter* 13(3):1–9. Department of Anthropology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville. **Title only**

404. Sobbe, I. 1990. Devils on the Darling Downs—The Tooth Mark Record. *Memoirs of the Queensland Museum* 27:299–322. **Tasmanian devil**
goal: **Title only [data from elsewhere]**
variable: W, X

405. Solomon, Su, and Bruno David. 1990. Middle Range Theory and Actualistic Studies: Bones and **Dingoes** in Australian Archaeology. In *Problem Solving in Taphonomy: Archaeological and Paleontological Studies from Europe, Africa and Oceania*, edited by Su Solomon, Iain Davidson and Di Watson, pp. 233–256. Tempus Vol. 2. University of Queensland, St. Lucia. **= captive**
goal = C
variable = Z, Q, W, X, Y

406. Solomon, Su, Monica Minnegal, and Peter Dwyer. 1986. Bower Birds, Bones and Archaeology. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 13:307–318. **great bower bird (*Chlamydera nuchalis*) = wild**
goal = C
variable = P (frag size), Z, W, Y

407. Souttou, Karim, Abdessalam Manaa, Emmanuelle Stoetzel, Makhlouf Sekour, Adel Hamani, Salaheddine Doumandji, and Christiane Denys. 2012. Small mammal bone modifications in **black- shouldered kite *Elanus caeruleus*** pellets from Algeria: implications for archaeological sites. *Journal of Taphonomy* 10:1–19. **= wild**
goal = C
variable = P (corrosion, prey comp), Z, W, Y, Q also use data from ref. 5

408. Spennemann, Dirk H. R. 1990. The Role of **Pigs** and **Dogs** in the Taphonomy of Archaeological Assemblages from Tonga. In *Problem Solving in Taphonomy: Archaeological and Paleontological Studies from Europe, Africa and Oceania*, edited by Su Solomon, Iain Davidson and Di Watson, pp. 101–107. Tempus Vol. 2. University of Queensland, St. Lucia. **= --, --**

goal = C
variable = P (no quantitative data, qualitative & subjective)

409. Spradley, M. K., M. D. Hamilton, and A. Giordano. 2012. Spatial Patterning of Vulture Scavenged Human Remains. *Forensic Science International* 219:57–63. **black vulture (*Coragyps atratus*), turkey vulture (*Cathartes aura*), red-tailed hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), crested caracaras (*Caracara cheriway*) = all wild**
goal = H (post mortem interval)
variable = S, T

410. Stallibrass, S. M. 1984. The distinction between the effects of small carnivores and humans on post-glacial faunal assemblages: A case study using scavenging of sheep carcasses by **foxes**. In *Animals and Archaeology, Vol. IV: Husbandry in Europe*, edited by Caroline Grigson & Juliet Clutton-Brock, pp. 259–269. BAR International Series 227, Oxford. **red fox (Vulpes vulpes) = wild**
goal = C
variable = Z, S, W, Q also uses data from ref. 51

411. Stallibrass, Susan M. 1986. Some Taphonomic Effects of Scavenging Canids on the Bones of Ungulate Species: Some Actualistic Research and a Romano-British Case Study. Doctoral dissertation, University of Sheffield. **red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*) = wild**
goal = C
variable = Z, S, W, Q also uses data from ref. 51

412. Stallibrass, Sue [M.]. 1990. Canid Damage to Animal Bones: Two Current Lines of Research. In *Experiment and Reconstruction in Environmental Archaeology*. edited by David E. Robinson, pp. 151–166. Oxbow Books, Oxford. **red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*), domestic dog (*Canis familiaris*) INFERRED, wild, --**
goal = B, C
variable = P (cooked vs not cooked), W

413. Steadman, Dawnie Wolfe, and Heather Worne. 2007. Canine Scavenging of Human Remains in an Indoor Setting. *Forensic Science International* 173:78–82. **domestic dog (Canis familiaris) = --**
goal = C
variable = P (outdoor vs indoor context), W

414. Stewart, Kathlyn M., Leola Leblanc, Diana P. Matthiesen, and Jolee West. 1999. Microfaunal remains from a modern east African **raptor** roost: patterning and implications for fossil bone scatters. *Paleobiology* 25:483–503. **African fish eagle (*Haliaeetus vocifer*) = wild**
goal = C
variable = Z, P (corrosion, frag size, prey comp) also uses data from refs. 5, 54

415. Stiner, Mary C., Natalie D. Munro, and Montserrat Sanz. 2012. Carcass Damage and Digested Bone from **Mountain Lions (*Felis concolor*)**: Implications for Carcass

Persistence on Landscapes as a function of prey age. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 39:896–907. **= wild**
goal = C
variable = P (corrosion, prey comp), W, Y, Z

416. Sutcliffe, A., 1970. Spotted hyaena: crusher, gnawer, digester, and collector of bones. *Nature* 227:1110–1113. **Spotted Hyaenas (*Crocuta crocuta*) = wild**
goal = C
variable = W, X

417. Sutcliffe, Anthony J. 1973. Similarity of Bones and Antlers Gnawed by Deer to Human Artefacts. *Nature* 246:428–430. **red deer (*Cervus elaphus*), reindeer (*Rangifer tarandus*) = both wild**
goal = C, F
variable = X, W

418. Sutcliffe, A. J. 1977. Further Notes on Bones and Antlers Chewed by Deer and Other **Ungulates**. *Deer* 4:73–82. **Title only**

419. Synstelien, Jennifer Ann. 2015. Studies in Taphonomy: Bone and Soft Tissue Modifications by Postmortem Scavengers. Doctoral dissertation, University of Tennessee, Knoxville. **raccoon; eastern grey squirrel (*Sciurus carolinensis*), opossum = all in an enclosure**
goal = C
variable = T, P (film scavengers, who ate what)

420. Szabo, Katherine. 2012. Terrestrial **Hermit Crabs** (Anomura: Coenobitidae) As Taphonomic Agents in Circum-Tropical Coastal Sites. *Journal of Archaeological Science* 39:931–941. **= wild**
goal = C
variable = W

421. Tappen, Martha, and Richard W. Wrangham. 2000. Recognizing Hominoid-Modified bones: The taphonomy of colobus bones partially digested by free-ranging chimpanzees in the Kibale Forest, Uganda. *American Journal of Physical Anthropology* 113:217–234. **common chimpanzee (*Pan troglodytes*)= wild**
goal = C, D (verbal, subjective)
variable = Z, P (frag size, corrosion), W

422. Teichert, C., and D. L. Serventy. 1947. Deposits of Shells Transported by **Birds**. *American Journal of Science* 245:322–328. **Pacific gull (*Gabianus pacificus*)**
INFERRED = wild
goal = C
variable = W (fractured)

423. Terry, Rebecca C. 2004. Owl Pellet Taphonomy: A Preliminary Study of the Post-Regurgitation Taphonomic History of Pellets in a Temperate Forest. *Palaios* 19:497–506. **great horned owl (Bubo virginianus) = wild**
goal = C
variable = T, Z, W, Y

424. Terry, Rebecca C. 2007. Inferring predator identity from skeletal damage of small-mammal prey remains. *Evolutionary Ecology Research* 9:199–219. **from PUBLISHED literature: barn owl (*Tyto alba*), European eagle owl (*Bubo bubo*), Verreaux eagle owl (*Bubo lacteus*), snowy owl (*Bubo scandiacus*), great grey owl (*Strix nebulosa*), great horned owl (*Bubo virginianus*), long-eared owl (*Asio otus*), short-eared owl (*Asio flammeus*), tawny owl (*Strix aluco*), spotted eagle owl (*Bubo africanus*), little owl (*Athene noctua*), hen harrier (*Circus cyaneus*), peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus*), kestrel (*Falco* sp.), white-tailed mongoose (*Ichneumia albicauda*), pine marten (*Martes martes*), small-spotted genet (*Genetta genetta*), red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*), arctic fox (*Alopex lagopus*), bat-eared fox (*Otocyon megalotis*), coyote (*Canis latrans*) minimal species clustering, but owls cluster together & diff from diurnal raptors and mammal carnivores**
goal = D
variable = Z, W, Y uses data from refs. 5, 7, 106, 186, 423

425. Terry, Rebecca C. 2008. Raptors, Rodents, and Paleoecology: Recovering Ecological Baselines from Great Basin Caves. Doctoral dissertation (**have**), University of Chicago, Chicago. **chapter 2 in this is ditto Terry 2007 (Evol. Ecol. Research) = barn owl**
goal = D
variable = Z, W, Y

426. Thompson, Jessica C., and Yolanda Lee-Gorishti. 2007. Carnivore Bone Portion Choice and Surface Modification on Modern Experimental Boiled Bone Assemblages. *Journal of Taphonomy* 5:121–135**. spotted hyena (Crocuta crocuta) = wild**
goal = H (influence of boiling)
variable = W, Y

427. Thornton, Meg L., and Jennifer Fee. 2001. Rodent gnawing as a taphonomic agent: implications for archaeology. In *People and Wildlife in Northern America: Essays in Honor of R. Dale Guthrie,* edited by S. Craig Gerlach, and Maribeth S. Murray, pp. 300–306. BAR International Series 944. Oxford. **lab mice (*Mus musculus*) = captive**
goal = C
variable = W, X, Y

428. Trapani, Josh, William J. Sanders, John C. Mitani, and Amber Heard. 2006. Precision and Consistency of the Taphonomic Signature of Predation by **crowned hawk-eagles (*Stephanoaetus coronatus*)** in Kibale National Park, Uganda. *Palaios* 21:114–131. **=**
goal = C, D
variable = Z, W, X, Y

429. Wald, Eric J. 2011. Osteophagy by the **Grizzly Bear, *Ursus arctos*.** *Northwest Science* 85:491–496.
goal = A
variable = P (none)

430. Walde, A. D., D. K. Delaney, M. L. Harless, and L. L. Pater. 2007. Osteophagy by the **Desert Tortoise (*Gopherus agassizii*)**. *Southwestern Naturalist* 52:147–149.
goal = A
variable = P (none)

431. Walker, Sally E. 1988. Taphonomic Significance of **Hermit Crabs** (Anomura: Paguridea): Epifaunal Hermit Crab-Infaunal Gastropod Example. *Palaeogeography, Palaeoclimatology, Palaeoecology* 63:45–71. **Title only**

432. Walker, Sally E. 1989. **Hermit Crabs** as Taphonomic Agents. *Palaios* 4:439–452. **= wild**
goal = C
variable = W (fracture), P (abrasion)

433. Walshe, Keryn. 1994. A Taphonomic Analysis of the Vertebrate Assemblage from Allen's Cave: Implications for Australian Arid Zone Archaeology. **Ph.D. thesis**, Australian National University, Canberra. **Tasmanian Devil, quoll (Dasyurus maculatus) (have) = wild, captive**
goal = D, F
variable = P (frag size, prey comp), W, Y
also uses data from refs. 106, 149, 186, 273

434. Walters, Ian [N.] 1984. Gone to the Dogs: A Study of Bone Attrition at a Central Australian Campsite. *Mankind* 14(5):389–400. **dog (*Canis familiaris*) = --**
goal = C
variable = T, P (frag size)

435. Wang, P. L., F. D. Jackson, and D. J. Varricchio. 2014. Nest Taphonomy of **Common Terns (*Sterna hirundo*)** on Poplar Island, Chesapeake Bay, Maryland. *Historical Biology* 26:155–164. **= wild**
goal = C
variable = V

436. Warrick, Greg, and Paul R. Krausman. 1986. Bone-Chewing by Desert **Bighorn Sheep**. *Southwestern Naturalist* 31:414. **= --**
goal = A
variable = P (none)

437. Watson, J. A. L., and Hilda M. Abbey. 1986. The Effects of **Termites** (Isoptera) on Bone. Some Archeological Implications. *Sociobiology* 11:245–254. **(*Mastotermes darwiniensis*), (*Coptotermes acinaciformis*) = both captive**

goal = C
variable = W, X

438. Weigelt, Johannes. 1989 [original German 1927]. *Recent Vertebrate Carcasses and Their Paleobiological Implications.* University of Chicago Press, Chicago. **scavengers, insects**
goal = H
variables = P

439. Westaway, Michael, Jessica C. Thompson, Walter B. Wood, and Jackson Njau. 2011. Crocodile Ecology and the Taphonomy of Early Australasian Sites. *Environmental Archaeology* 16(2):124–136. **Australasian crocodile (Crocodylus prosus), nile crododile (Crocodyls niloticus) = captive, captive**
goal = C
variable = Z, W, X, Q

440. White, P. A., and C. G. Diedrich. 2012. Taphonomy Story of a Modern African Elephant *Loxodonta africana* Carcass on a Lakeshore in Zambia (Africa). *Quaternary International* 276-277:287–296. **lion (Panthera leo), spotted hyena (*Crocuta crocuta*) [opportunistic observations] = both wild**
goal = H (document taphonomic history)
variable = S, T, W, Q

441. Wieckowski, Wieslaw, Susan Cohen, Henk K. Mienis, and Liora Kolska Horwitz. 2013. The Excavation and Analysis of Porcupine Dens and Burrowing on Ancient and Recent Faunal and Human Remains at Tel Zahara (Israel). *Bioarchaeology of the Near East* 7:3–20. **Indian porcupine (*Hystrix indica*) = wild**
goal = C
variable = W, P (prey comp)

442. Wika, M. 1982. Antlers—A Mineral Source in *Rangifer*. *Acta Zoologica* (Stockholm) 63:7-10. **reindeer (*Rangifer* sp.) = wild**
goal = A
variable = W

443. Willey, P., and Lynn M. Snyder. 1989. **Canid** modification of human remains: implications for time-since-death. *Journal of Forensic Sciences* 34:894–901. **wolf = enclosure**
goal = C, H
variable = T, P (minimal data)

444. Williams, James P. 2001. Small Mammal Deposits in Archaeology: A Taphonomic Investigation of ***Tyto alba*** **(Barn Owl**) Nesting and Roosting Sites. Doctoral dissertation, University of Sheffield, Sheffield. **= wild**
goal = H (young vs adult owl)
variable = P (corrosion)

445. Woodbury, Angus M. 1940. Antler-Eating by **Rodents**. *Science* 92:127–128.
"presumably mice", **INFERRED**
goal = A
variable = W (doesn't describe gnawing marks)

446. Worthy, T. H., and R. N. Holdaway. 1996. Taphonomy of Two Holocene Microvertebrate Deposits, Takaka Hill, Nelson, New Zealand, and Identification of the Avian Predator Responsible. *Historical Biology* 12:1–24. **New Zealand strigid or laughing owl *Sceloglaux albifacies* INFERRED Title only (data from elsewhere)**

447. Wyatt, J. R. 1971. Osteophagia in Masai Giraffe. *East African Wildlife Journal* 9:157.
Masai giraffe (*Giraffa camelopardalis tippelskirchi*) Title only

448. Young, Alexandria, Richard Stillman, Martin J. Smith, and Amanda H. Korstjens. 2014. An Experimental Study of Vertebrate **Scavenging** Behavior in a Northwest European Woodland Context. *Journal of Forensic Science* 59(5):1333–1342. **carrion crow (Corvus corone), buzzard (Buteo buteo), wood mouse (Apodemus sylvaticus), gray squirrel (Sciurus carolinensis) = all wild**
goal = H (who scavenged)
variable = P (photos)

449. Young, Alexandria, Nicholas Márquez-Grant, Richard Stillman, Martin J. Smith, and Amanda H. Korstjens. 2015. An Investigation of Red Fox (*Vulpes vulpes*) and Eurasian Badger (*Meles meles*) Scavenging, Scattering and Removal of Deer Remains: Forensic Implications and Applications. *Journal of Forensic Science* 60(S1):S39–S55. **red fox (Vulpes vulpes), Eurasian badger (Meles meles) = both wild**
goal = D
variable = P (photos), T

450. Young, Alexandria, Richard Stillman, Martin J. Smith, and Amanda H. Korstjens. 2015. Scavenger Species-Typical Alteration to Bone: Using Bite Mark Dimensions to Identify Scavengers. *Journal of Forensic Science* 60:1426–1435. **red fox (Vulpes vulpes), Eurasian badger (Meles meles), domestic dog (Canis familiaris) = wild & captive, wild & captive, --**
goal = D
variable = X, Q, R, W

451. Yravedra, J., M. Andrés, and M. Domínguez-Rodrigo. 2014. A taphonomic study of the **African wild dog (*Lycaon pictus*)**. *Archaeological and Anthropological Sciences* 6:113–124. **= enclosure**
goal = C
variable = P (carcass size), Z, Y, Q, X, W

452. Yravedra, José, Laura Lagos, and Felipe Bárcena. 2011. A taphonomic study of wild **wolf (*Canis lupus***) modifications on horse bones in Northwestern Spain. *Journal of Taphonomy* 9:37–65. **= wild**
goal = C
variable = Z, W, X, Q

453. Yravedra, José, Laura Lagos, and Felipe Bárcena. 2012. The Wild **Wolf (*Canis lupus***) as a Dispersal Agent of Animal Carcasses in Northwestern Spain. *Journal of Taphonomy* 10:219–238. **= wild**
goal = C
variable = T

454. Yravedra, José, Elena García Vargas, Miguel Ángel Maté González, Julia Aramendi, Juan Francisco Palomeque-González, Javier Vallés-Iriso, Jorge Matesanz-Vicente, Diego González-Aguilera, and Manuel Domínguez-Rodrigo. 2017. The Use of Micro-Photogrammetry and Geometric Morphometrics for Identifying Carnivore Agency in Bone Assemblages. *Journal of Archaeological Science: Reports* 14:106–115. **wolf, lion, jaguar, fox, hyena (only some of the lion separable); wild, captive, captive, wild, captive**
goal = E, D
variable = X