**Mammals**

Kingdom Animalia  
---Phylum Chordata  
------Subphylum Vertebrata  
---------Class Mammalia

**Characteristics of Mammals**

1. Hair (some marine mammals have very little)  
2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_  
3. Endothermic  
4. Mammary Glands  
5. Placenta (most)  
6. Diaphragm - muscle that aids breathing

**Specialized Teeth**

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - biting  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - stabbing, holding  
\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ - crushing, grinding

Different types of mammals have different types of teeth - depending on their diet

Predators have large canines  
Herbivores have large flat molars

Mammals have a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and a double loop circulatory system

Mammary Glands - used to nurse young, produce milk

**Types of Mammals**

Monotremes (egg layers), Marsupials (pouch), Placentals (uterus)

**Order Monotremata**

Egg laying mammals found only in Australia  
Have reptilian characteristics (cloaca & egg laying)  
Have mammalian features (hair, mammary gland)

Examples: Duck Billed Platypus and the Echidna (also called a Spiny Anteater)



**Order Marsupiala**

Mammals bear their young in an immature state, babies develop in a pouch  
Majority are found on Australia, opossums are found on other continents  
Examples: Kangaroo, wallaby, tasmanian devil, koala (click to see pictures)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Kangaroo https://www.biologycorner.com/resources/kangroo.jpg | Wombathttps://www.biologycorner.com/resources/wombat.jpg | Phalanger https://www.biologycorner.com/resources/sugarglider.jpg | Koala https://www.biologycorner.com/resources/koala.jpg | Opossum https://www.biologycorner.com/resources/opossum.jpg |

**Placental Mammals**

Placental Mammals have a gestation period (length of time in uterus)  
Placenta- membrane that allows nutrients to pass thru from mom to baby

Domesticated animals have been kept and bred by people - cows, dogs, pigs, horses..etc

**Placental Mammal Orders**

**Rodentia** - teeth specialized for gnawing, incisors grow continuously. Ex. Mouse, rat, beaver

**Chiroptera**- flying mammals (membrane wing), use echolocation. Ex. bats

**Insectivora** - mainly eat insects, long noses. Ex. shrew & mole

**Carnivora** - flesh eating hunters, large canines. Ex. dog, cat, fox, lion, bear, raccoon

**Pinnipedia** - marine mammals that mate on land. Ex. Walrus, seal)

**Primate** - adapted for living in trees, intelligent, opposable thumbs. Ex. Chimpanzees, humans

**Artiodactyla** - type of ungulate (hoofed mammal), even toed, Ex, sheep, cow. Large rumen in stomach helps break down plant material.

**Perissodactyla** - type of ungulate, odd toed. Ex. horse, rhino. Plant material is digested in a cecum

**Cetacea** - marine mammals, use echolocation, have blowhole. Ex. whales & dolphins

**Lagomorpha** - one pair of long incisors, legs specialized for hopping. Ex. rabbits and hares

**Sirenia** - marine mammals that live in shallow water. Ex. Manatee & dugong

**Proboscidea** - named for their trunk, or proboscis, many have long tusks (incisor). Ex. elephants.

**Xenarthran** - Sloths, anteaters

**Class Mammalia** – Use the Mammal Presentation to complete the following Chart

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Animal | Order | Description (special traits) | Members |
| platypus |  |  |  |
| cow |  |  |  |
| mouse |  |  |  |
| rabbit |  |  |  |
| bear |  |  |  |
| monkey |  |  |  |
| dolphin |  |  |  |
| elephant |  |  |  |

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Animal | Order | Description (special traits) | Members |
| kangaroo |  |  |  |
| rhino |  |  |  |
| armadillo |  |  |  |
| bat |  |  |  |
| mole |  |  |  |
| manatee |  |  |  |