**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)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Kangaroohttps://www.biologycorner.com/resources/kangroo.jpg | Wombathttps://www.biologycorner.com/resources/wombat.jpg | Phalangerhttps://www.biologycorner.com/resources/sugarglider.jpg | Koalahttps://www.biologycorner.com/resources/koala.jpg | Opossumhttps://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 |   |   |   |