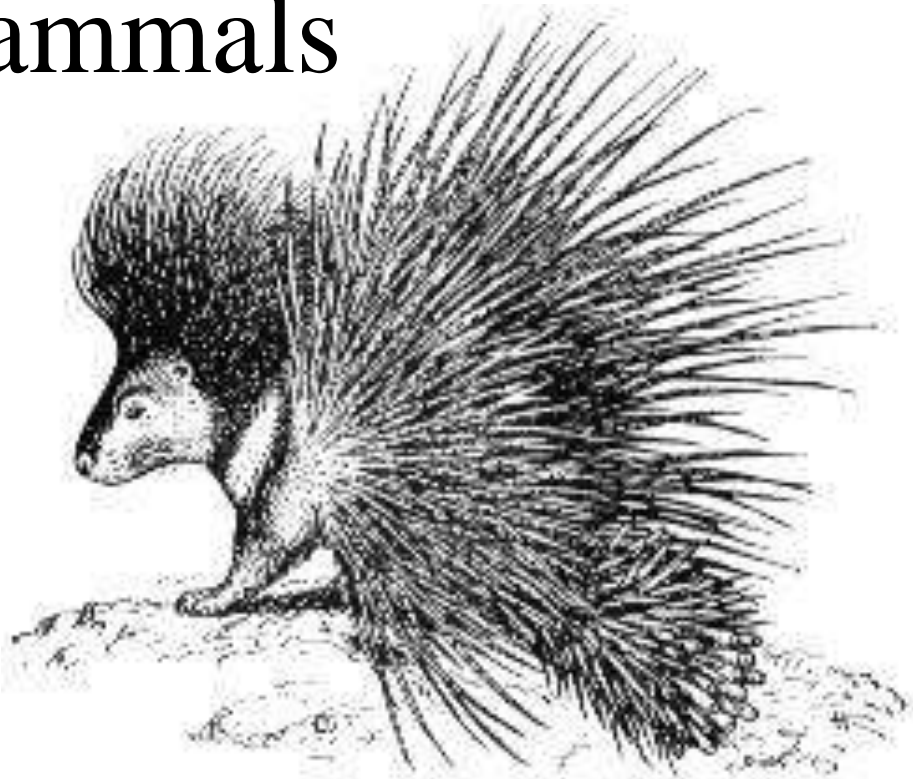




Birds & Mammals



Birds 9,000 species



Characteristics

1. endotherm
2. Feathers and scales
3. Lay eggs
4. Incubate eggs
5. All have wings
6. Back legs with toes and claws

Bird eggs and nests

1. Like reptiles except there is a hard shell
2. Lay eggs in a nest and incubate eggs
 - a. Called clutch
 - b. Incubation period varies



Flight

1. Hollow bones
2. Keen eyesight
3. high energy
4. breast bone for muscle attachment
5. no bladder
6. wings that provide thrust and lift

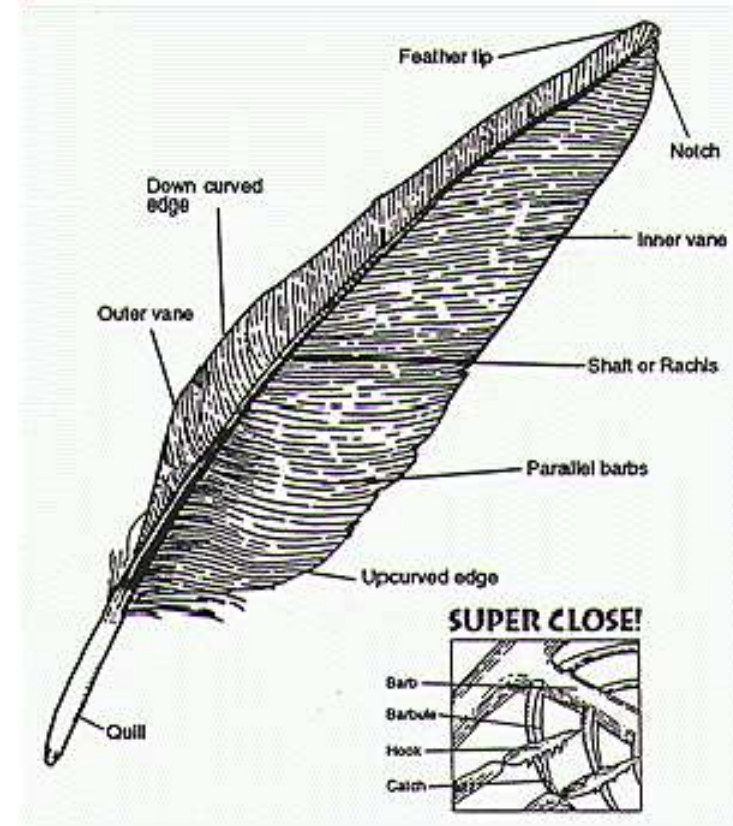




Bread bone
(tarsus)

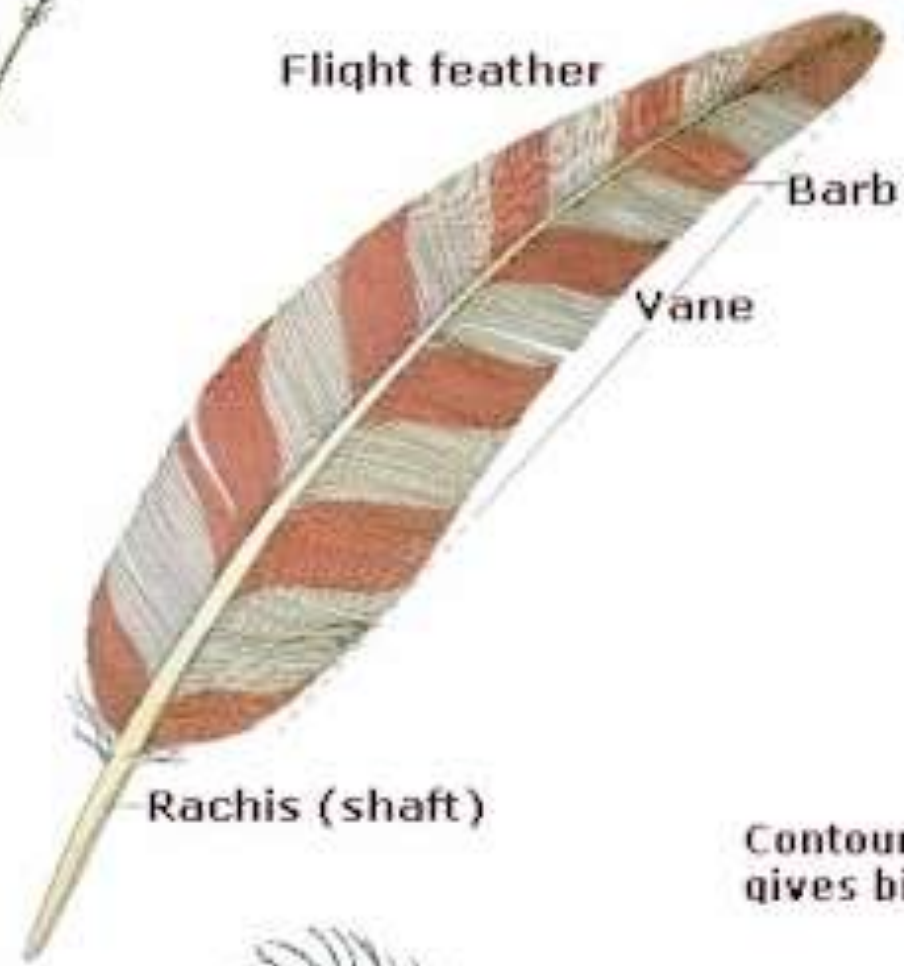
Feathers

- Three types of feathers
 - Contour are used for warmth
 - Birds preen feathers to oil and repair
 - Feathers are used for flight
 - Down feathers separations





Filoplumes:
grow around
flight and
tail feathers
and act as
direction
sensors



Contour feather:
gives birds its shape



Nestling down:
lines nest
for warmth



Permanent down:
provides insulation



Mammals

Characteristics

1. Endotherms
2. Fur feed young milk from mammary gland
3. Provide care for young
4. Teeth
5. Complex body systems
6. Reproduce sexually
7. Give birth to their young



Classification



monotremes

- lay eggs
- nurse by licking
- example: duck billed platypus and spiny anteater



Marsupials (the pouched mammals)

- Give birth to tiny undeveloped offspring
- Crawl to and develop in pouch
- Examples: kangaroo, koala, wallaby and opossums



Placental



a. Embryo develops in the uterus

- 1) Developmental period is called gestation
- 2) Embryo is attached to mother by placenta and umbilical cord
- 3) Great diversity among placentals
- 4) Page 443

Different orders of Mammals

- Chiropetera



Rodentia



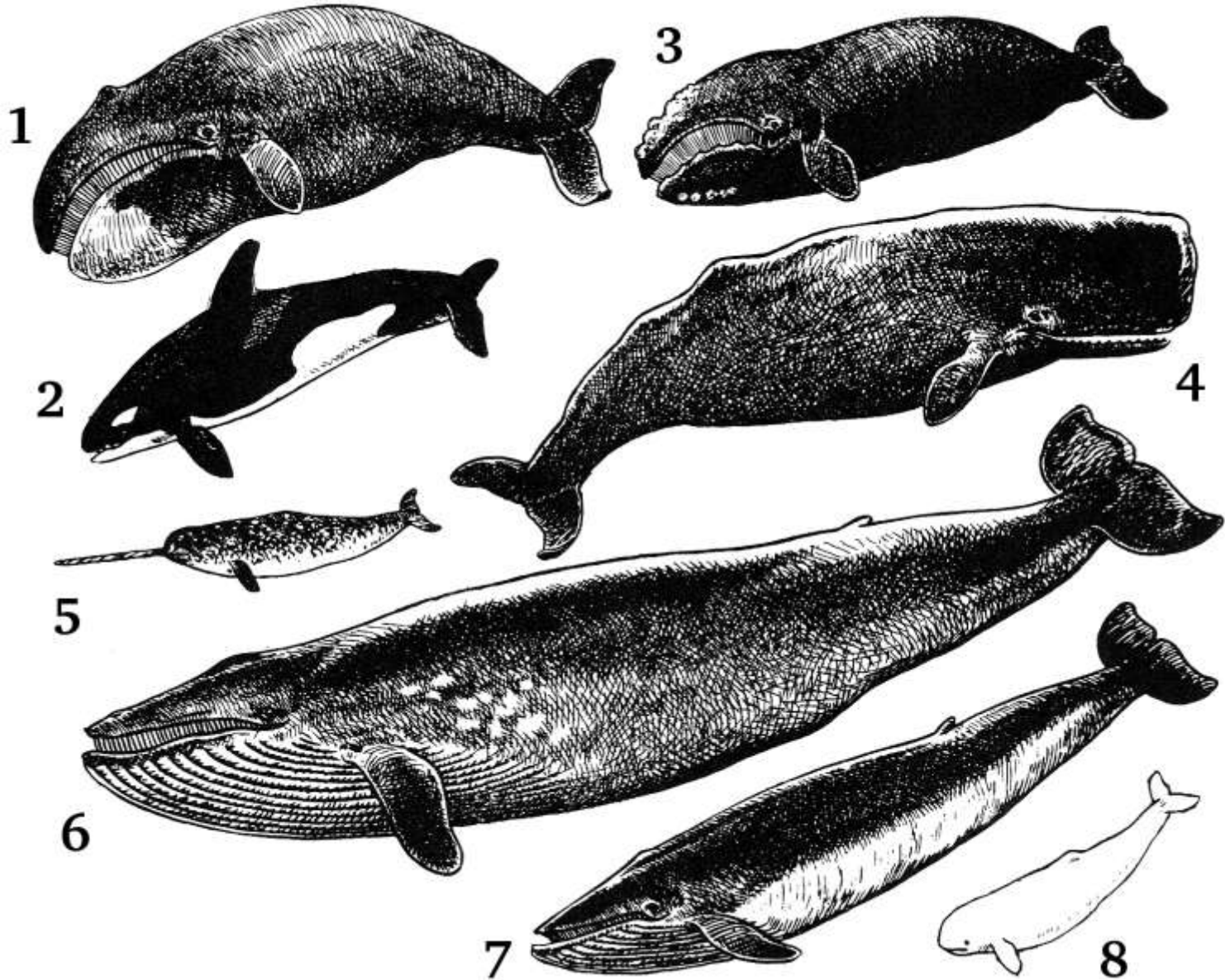
Insectivora



lagomorpha



Cetacea



Perisodactyla



Artiodactyla



Carnivora



FERRET

ERMINE

WEASEL

SABLE

PINE MARTIN

RATEL

POLE CAT

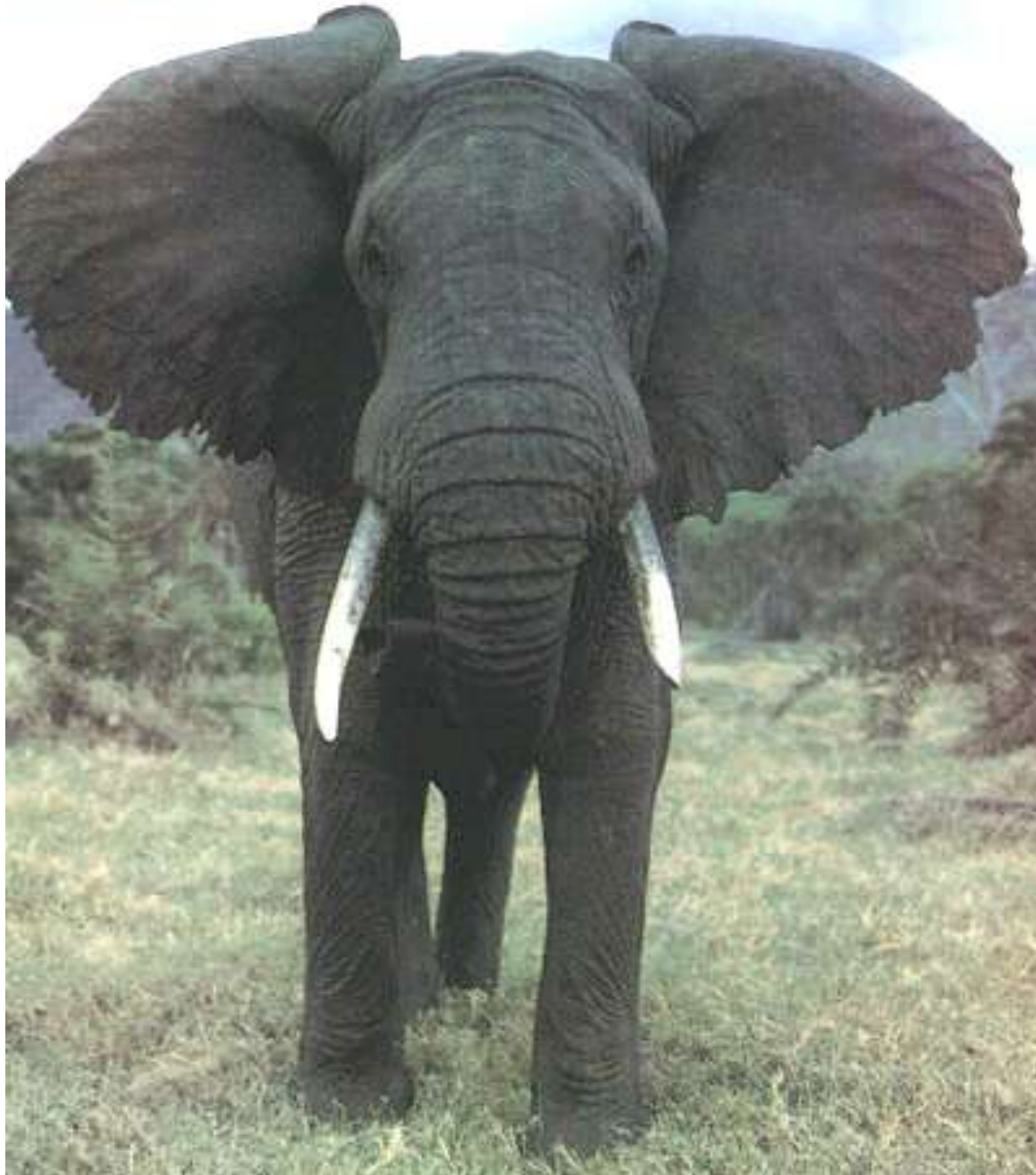
SKUNK

PLATE XIX CARNIVORA

Hyracoidea



Proboscidea



Primates



Sirenia



Edentata



Tubulidentata



Dermoptera



























