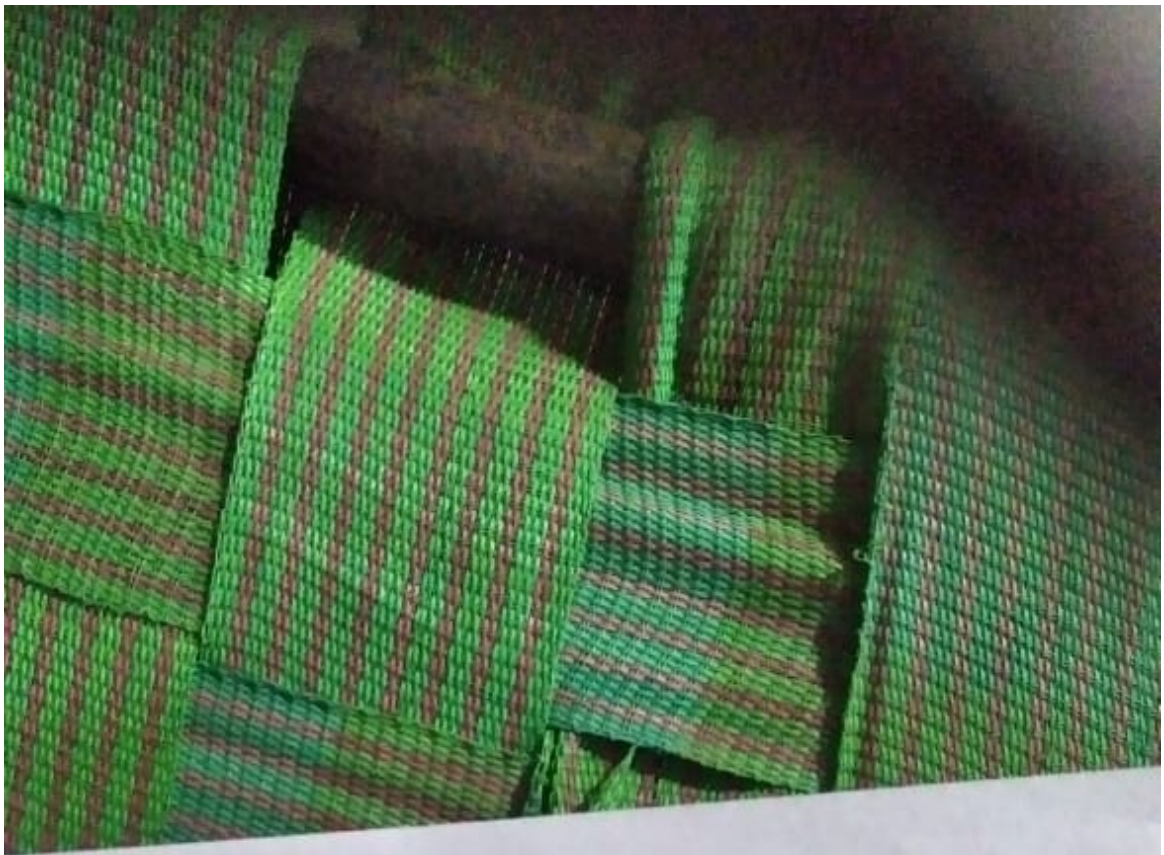


- Sirenia (manatees, dugongs)
- Perissodactyla (horses, donkeys, zebras, rhinoceroses, tapirs)
- Artiodactyla (pangolins, deer, camels, goats, giraffes, hippos, pigs)
- Pecaries, chevrotins, musk-deer, (cows)
- Scandentia (tree shrews)
- Macroscelidea (elephant shrews)

Metatheria:-

Mammals that belong to this subclass also give birth to their young ones but the young ones are born immature. So they jump in to their mother pouch and stay there till they are mature. Metatheria subclass contains seven orders with 250 species. marsupials and kangaroos are the best example for this subclass.

- Didelphimorphia (New world opossums)
- Paucituberculata (South American rat opossums)



Mice

• ~~Procyonids~~

Cetaceans

→ whales

→ Dolphins

Other mammals

→ Seals

→ Seal lions

→ walrus

29-04-2020

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B.Sc. part 2, paper (111A)

Question: Mammals ka classification dikhaiye
Chitra Sahit Verma kary.

Ans: Mammals facts:-

→ Mammals are warm-blooded animals

→ Mammals are born live. Only two
mammals are hatch from eggs.

→ Mammals drink milk from their mothers.

→ Bat is the only mammal that can
fly.

→ Dolphin and whale babies do not
sleep the first month of their life.

and this subclass consists of 19 orders. Best example and well known of this class are humans, dogs and cats.

- Insectivora (moles, shrews)
- Dermoptera (flying lemurs)
- Chiroptera (bats)
- Cetacea (whales)
- Carnivora (cats, bears, dogs, others, seals, sea lions)
- Tubulidentata (armadillos)
- Proboscidea (elephants)
- Hyracoidea (hyraxes)
- Primates (monkeys, lemurs, bush babies, aye-aye)
- Xenarthra or Edentata (armadillos, anteaters, sloths)
- Phalangeria (marsupials)
- Lagomorpha (rabbits, hares, pikas)
- Rodentia (mice, rats, squirrels, porcupines, beavers, voles, hamsters)

- Microbiotheria (colocolo)
- Dasyuromorphia (dasyuroid & thylacines)
- Peramelemorphia (bandicoots)
- Notaryctemorphia (marsupial moles)
- Diprotodontia (kangaroos, koalas, wombats, possums)

Prototheria:-

Prototheria consists of egg laying animals and are also known as monotremes. This subclass consists of six species all in one order.

- Monotremata (platypus and echidna)

Although mammals are classified into class, subclass and order the scientist have classified on the general basis. This general classification makes it easy to know about the mammalian class and their distinguished features.

Animals

- Lion
- Tiger
- Dog

Marsupials

- Kangaroo
- Koala
- Tasmanian devil
- womba

Primates

- Chimpanzee
- Gorilla
- Monkey
- orangutan
- Lemur

Rodents

- Squirrel

Classification of mammals

Mammals are the largest class in the animal world. Mammals are of different types and can be distinguished up into marine mammals, smaller mammals, and larger mammals. Mammals belong to the class mammalia.

Since mammals are of different types they are classified into three subclasses based on their reproduction. They are Eutheria, Metatheria, and Prototheria.

Eutheria:

Mammals that give birth to their young ones directly belong to the subclass eutheria. The young ones pass as an embryo in the mother's stomach and give there for a certain period of time.