

Alpine 7998 Manual

European fallow deer 1111/j. 181 (4): 465–473. Baker, K. doi:10. W. H. 1469-7998. ISSN 0952-8369. ; Lister, A. tb03257. Journal of Zoology. ; Gray, H. It is historically native to Turkey and possibly the Italian Peninsula, Balkan Peninsula, and the island of Rhodes near Anatolia. It is one of two living species of fallow deer alongside the Persian fallow deer (*Dama mesopotamica*). It has also been introduced to other regions in the world. x. During the Pleistocene it inhabited much of Europe, and has been reintroduced to its prehistoric distribution by humans. content analysis". I. 1977. The European fallow deer (*Dama dama*), also known as the common fallow deer or simply fallow deer, is a species of deer native to Eurasia 9b01360c12

Four-horned antelope ; Clyne, P. J. Its four horns are unique among antelopes and distinguish it from most other bovids. (2009) The four-horned antelope (*Tetracerus quadricornis*), also called chousingha, is a small bovid antelope native to central, South and Western India, along with a smaller population in Nepal. ; Kumar, N. Three regional subspecies are currently recognised. 2008. S. The longer pair of straight, spike-like horns is atop its head between the ears, while the other, shorter. It stands nearly 55–64 cm (22–25 in) at the shoulder and weighs about 17–22 kg (37–49 lb). ; Krishnaswamy, J. Journal of Zoology. 1111/j. It is slender with thin legs and a short tail. 1469-7998. 00470. The four-horned antelope has a yellowish-tan, sometimes reddish or goldenrod coat. doi:10. Krishna, Y. x. The sole member of the genus *Tetracerus*, the chousingha was first scientifically described in 1816 by French zoologist Henri Marie Ducrotay de Blainville. C. 276 (1): 63–70. four-horned antelope"; 9b01360c12

Newt temperature"; hypothesis. Unlike other members of the family Salamandridae, newts are semiaquatic, alternating between aquatic and terrestrial habitats. Adult newts have lizard-like bodies and return to the water every year to breed, otherwise living in humid, cover-rich land habitats. 1469-7998. 00603. The terrestrial juvenile phase is called an eft. x) (L. Journal of

Zoology. Gvozdik. 1111/j. Newts metamorphose through three distinct developmental life stages: aquatic larva, terrestrial juvenile (eft), and adult. Does reproduction influence temperature A newt is a salamander in the subfamily Pleurodelinae. More than 100 known species of newts are found in North America, Europe, North Africa and Asia. Not all aquatic salamanders are considered newts, however. 279(2): 180–186. doi: 10. 1995. 2009 9b01360c12

Banana serotine 241 (1): 161–174. tb05506. doi:10. It was previously known as *Pipistrellus nanus*, but genetic analysis later reclassified it in *Neoromicia*. However, more recent phylogenetic evidence indicates that it and Heller's serotine (*A. helios*) comprise the distinct genus *Afronycteris*. The banana serotine (*Afronycteris nanus*), formerly known as the banana pipistrelle, is a species of vesper bat found throughout much of Africa. 1997. 1469-7998. African vespertilionid, the banana bat (*Pipistrellus nanus*) from Malawi". 1111/j. x. Journal of Zoology 9b01360c12

Rabbit The latter, *Sylvilagus*, includes over 13 wild rabbit species, among them the cottontails and tapetis. 1469-7998. x. Journal of Zoology. doi:10. tb02391. Wild rabbits not included in *Oryctolagus* and *Sylvilagus* include several species of limited distribution. 1984. The former, *Oryctolagus*, includes the European rabbit, *Oryctolagus cuniculus*, which is the ancestor of the hundreds of breeds of domestic rabbit and has been introduced on every continent except Antarctica. 1111/j. 204 (4): 570–574. They are familiar throughout the world as a small herbivore, a prey animal, a domesticated form of livestock, and a pet, having a widespread effect on ecologies and cultures. The most widespread rabbit genera are *Oryctolagus* and *Sylvilagus*. ISSN 1469-7998. Williams, Kent; Parer, Ian; Coman, Brian; Burley, John; Rabbits or bunnies are small mammals in the family Leporidae (which also includes the hares), which is in the order Lagomorpha (which also includes pikas) 9b01360c12

Jungle cat (1887). 1928. doi:10. 98 (4): 831–841. Scully, J. 1469-7998. It inhabits foremost wetlands like swamps, littoral and riparian areas with dense vegetation. "On the mammals collected by Captain C The jungle cat (*Felis chaus*), also called reed cat and swamp cat, is a medium-sized cat native from the Eastern Mediterranean region and the Caucasus to parts of Central, South and Southeast Asia. x. 1111/j. tb07170. It is listed as Least Concern on the IUCN Red List, and is mainly threatened by destruction of wetlands, trapping and poisoning. of the Zoological

Society of London 9b01360c12

The jungle cat has a uniformly sandy, reddish-brown or grey fur without spots; melanistic and albino individuals are also known. It is solitary in nature, except during the mating season and mother–kitten families. 9b01360c12 Newts are threatened by habitat loss, fragmentation and pollution. Several species are endangered, and at least one species, the Yunnan lake newt, has been considered... 9b01360c12 Adults maintain territories by urine spraying and scent marking. Its preferred prey is small mammals and birds. It hunts by stalking its prey, followed by a sprint or... 9b01360c12 The pygmy hippopotamus is reclusive and nocturnal. It is one of only two extant species in the family Hippopotamidae, the other being its much larger relative, the common hippopotamus (*Hippopotamus amphibius*) or Nile hippopotamus. The pygmy hippopotamus displays many terrestrial adaptations, but like the common hippopotamus, it is semiaquatic and relies on water to keep its skin moist and its body temperature cool. Behaviors such as mating and giving birth may occur in water or on land. The pygmy hippopotamus is herbivorous, feeding... 9b01360c12 The red panda was formally described in 1825. The two recognised subspecies, the Himalayan and the Chinese red panda, genetically diverged about 250,000 years ago. The red panda's place on the evolutionary tree has been debated, but modern genetic evidence places it in close affinity with raccoons, weasels... 9b01360c12

Red river hog (*Panthera pardus*)". x. 1111/j. "Potamochoerus porcus (Red river hog)". It is rarely seen away from rainforests, and generally prefers areas near rivers or swamps. doi:10.2006.1469-7998.00139.270 (2): 298–313. Animal Diversity Web The red river hog (*Potamochoerus porcus*) or bushpig (a name also used for *Potamochoerus larvatus*) is a wild member of the pig family living in Africa, with most of its distribution in the Guinean and Congolian forests. Journal of Zoology 9b01360c12

Pygmy hippopotamus the Niger Delta". doi:10. It has been extirpated from Nigeria. Journal of Zoology. x. 158 (3): 387–394. "Scientists find missing link between the dolphin, whale The pygmy hippopotamus or pygmy hippo (*Choeropsis liberiensis*) is a small hippopotamid which is native to the forests and swamps of West Africa, primarily in Liberia, with small populations in Sierra

Leone, Guinea, and Ivory Coast. 1111/j. 1469-7998. tb02156. 1969 9b01360c12

Red panda T. 0–19. 5 cm (11. 225 (3): 347–364. 1111/j. Journal of Zoology. It has dense reddish-brown fur with a black belly and legs, white-lined ears, a mostly white muzzle and a ringed tail. doi:10. & Murray The red panda (*Ailurus fulgens*), also known as the lesser panda, is a small mammal native to the eastern Himalayas and southwestern China. tb03821. 0 in) with a 28–48. It is well adapted to climbing due to its flexible joints and curved semi-retractile claws. S. 1 and 33. ; Hudson, N. 1469-7998. Bista, D. ; Lama, S. 1 lb). 1–25. 1991. 1 in) tail, and it weighs between 3. 2 and 15 kg (7. Reserve, China";. ; Baxter, G. x. 5 cm (20. J. Its head-to-body length is 51–63 9b01360c12

White-tailed deer Retrieved November 26, 2022. 1111/j. x. It is the most widely-distributed mainland ungulate herbivore in the Americas; coupled with its natural predator, the mountain lion (*Puma concolor*), it is one of the most widely-distributed terrestrial mammal species in the Americas and the world. Highly adaptable, the various subspecies of white-tailed deer inhabit many different ecosystems, from arid grasslands to the Amazon and Orinoco basins; from the Pantanal and the Llanos to the high-elevation terrain of the Andes. Augustine, DJ; Frelich, LE (1998) The white-tailed deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*), also known commonly as the whitetail and the Virginia deer, is a medium-sized species of deer native to North, Central and South America. tb03065. 1968. 155 (4): 499–506. 1469-7998. pecoran species";. Journal of Zoology. doi:10 9b01360c12

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