Mammals

1. The presence of hair or fur, Sweat glands, Glands specialized to produce milk, known as mammary glands, Three middle ear bones, A neocortex region in the brain, which specializes in seeing and hearing, Specialized teeth, A four-chambered heart.

2. dog, cat, people, squirrel,

3. Cats and dogs are **mammals**. So are farm animals such as cows, goats, pigs, 5and horses. **Mammals** also include **other** unusual and fascinating animals such as porcupines, gorillas, giraffes, rhinoceroses and kangaroos.

4. Platypus

Amphibians

1.Characteristics. Amphibians are cold-blooded animals, meaning they do not have a constant body temperature but instead take on the temperature of their environment. They have moist, scaleless **skin** that absorbs water and oxygen, but that also makes them vulnerable to dehydration (loss of bodily fluids).

2. Frog and worm

3. **Amphibians** are small vertebrates that need water, or a moist environment, to survive. **The** species in this group include frogs, toads, salamanders, and newts. All can breathe and absorb water through their very thin skin. **Amphibians** also have special skin glands that produce useful proteins.

4. Platypus

Fish

1. All **Fish** Are Cold-Blooded. All **fish** are cold-blooded, which is also called ectothermic. ...

Water Habitat. Another shared **characteristic** amongst all **fish** is that they live in water. ...

Gills to Breathe. ...

Swim Bladders. ...

Fins for Movement.

2. Barbel, Bleak, Bream, Brown Trout, Carp, Chub, Dace.

3. **Fish** that **live** in the salty water of the **oceans** include bluefish, cod, flounder, **sea** trout, tarpon, tuna, halibut, rockfish, **sea** perch, lingcod and yellowtail. Freshwater **fish** cannot **live** in salt water. Fresh water contains much less salt than the **ocean**. Most ponds, reservoirs, and rivers are fresh water.

4. Fangtooth. Fangtooth fish have a dreadful appearance, Whitemargin Stargazer,**Asian Sheepshead Wrasse**, Jawfish, Tassled Scorpionfish, Frogfish, Boxfish, Psychedelic Frogfish,

Reptiles

1.

All reptiles have a backbone, which means they are vertebrates.

All reptiles produce eggs. Most reptiles lay hard-shelled eggs, but a few give birth to live young.

All reptiles have **scales** or scutes. ...

Reptiles are ectothermic or cold-blooded, which means they cannot control their own body **temperature**.

2. Lizards, snakes

3. Komodo dragons, bird,

4. Freshwater **turtles** are reptiles, like **snakes**, crocodilians and lizards. Like other reptiles, they are ectothermic, or “cold-blooded”, meaning that their internal temperature matches that of their surroundings. They also have a scaly skin, enabling them, as opposed to most amphibians, to live outside of water.

Birds

1.**Feathers**. **Feathers** are the defining characteristic of Aves, found on every living species of bird and no other class of animal, Wings. All birds have wings, although not all birds fly, Beak. All birds have beaks, or bills, made of a bony core surrounded by a thin layer of keratin, Eggs, Skeleton,

2.House sparrow. Crowned as 2017's most common garden bird, the house sparrow is best known for its noisy song, Starling. Known for being a social bird, starlings are often found flying in a flock, Blackbird,

Blue tit, Wood pigeon, Goldfinch, Robim, Great tit

3. American Robin, domestic chicken, mourning dove

4. Kakapo

invertebrates

1. They are multicellular. All the cells have different responsibilities in keeping the animal alive. They have no **cell** walls, like all other animals. They reproduce by two reproductive cells, or gametes, coming together to produce a new organism of their species.
2. insects, spiders, crustaceans such as shrimp, crabs, lobsters.
3. They do not have a backbone.

They are multicellular. ...

They have no cell walls, like **all** other animals.

They reproduce by two reproductive cells, or gametes, coming together to produce a new organism of their species.

1. Atalus moth and coconut crab.