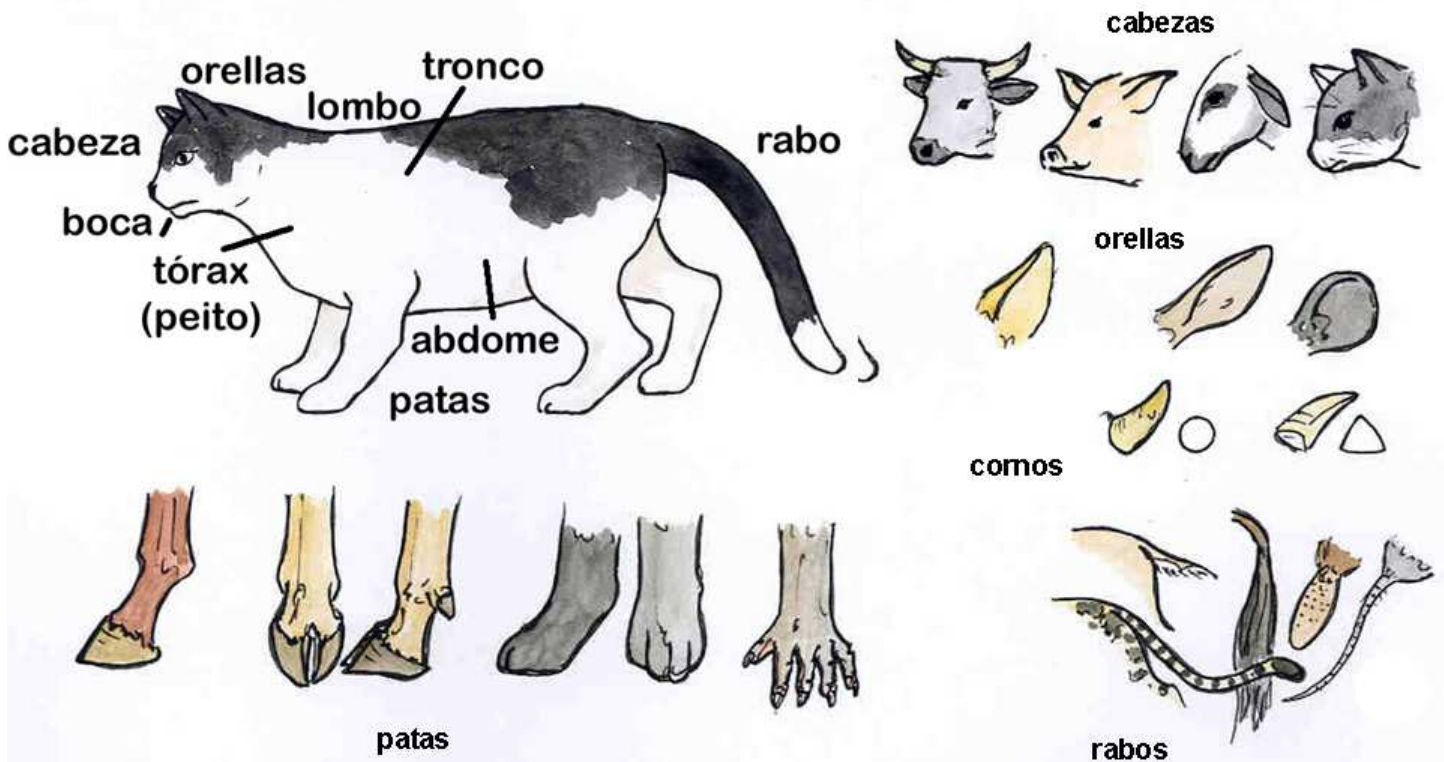


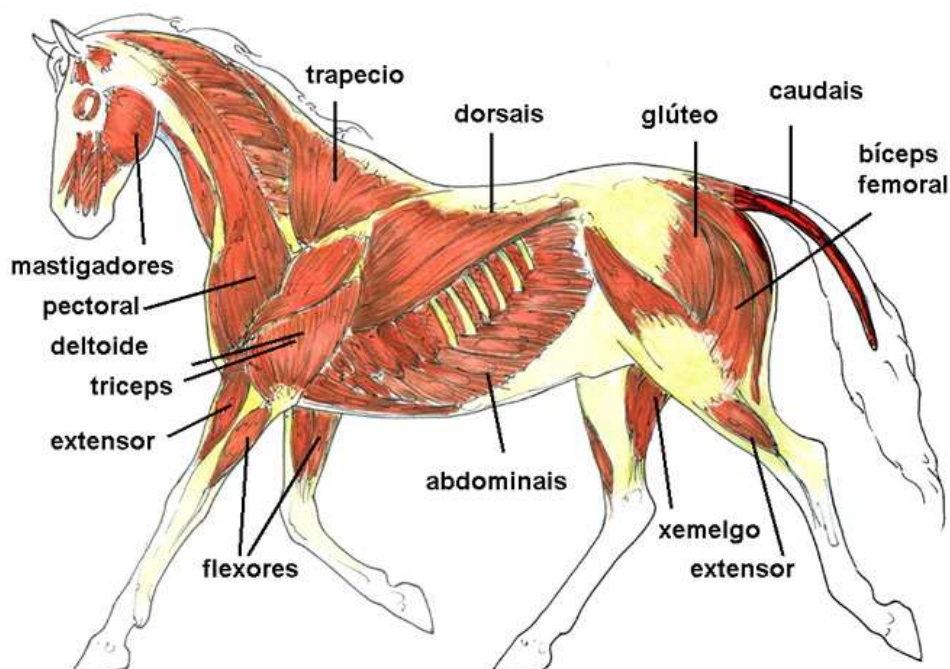
Guías para estudar os animais

MAMÍFEROS

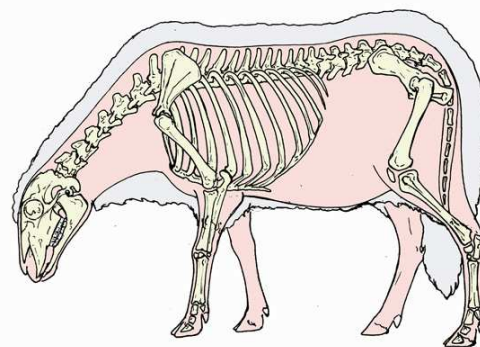
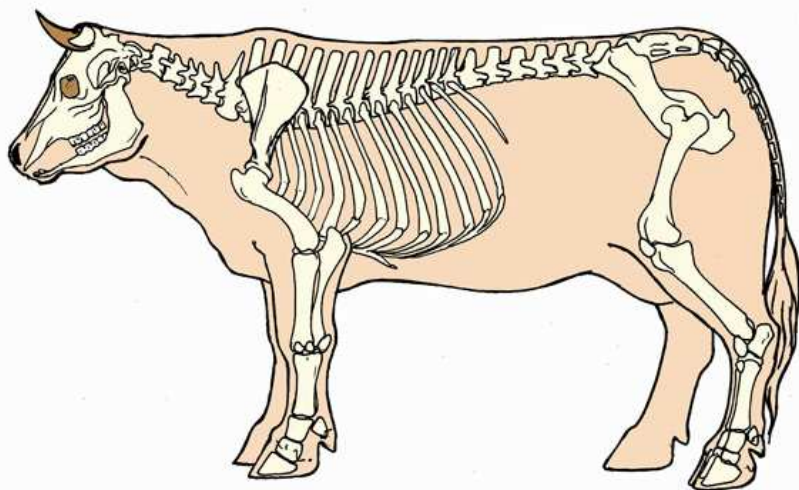
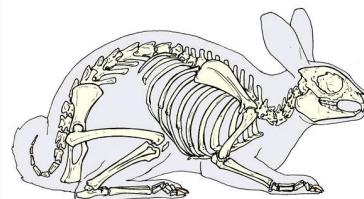
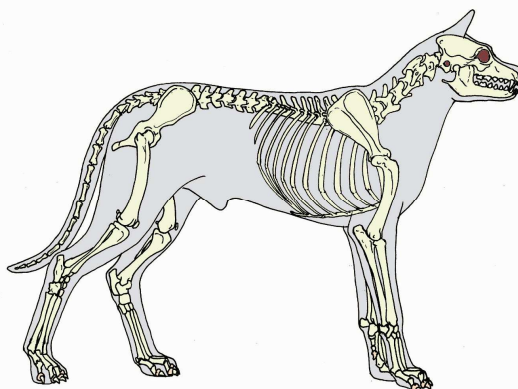
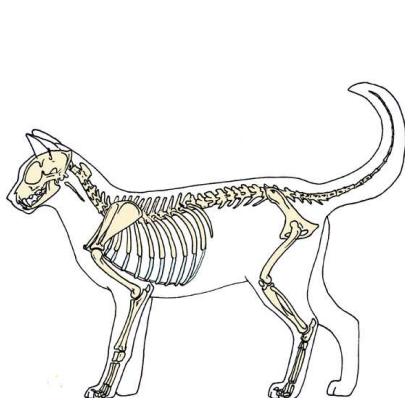
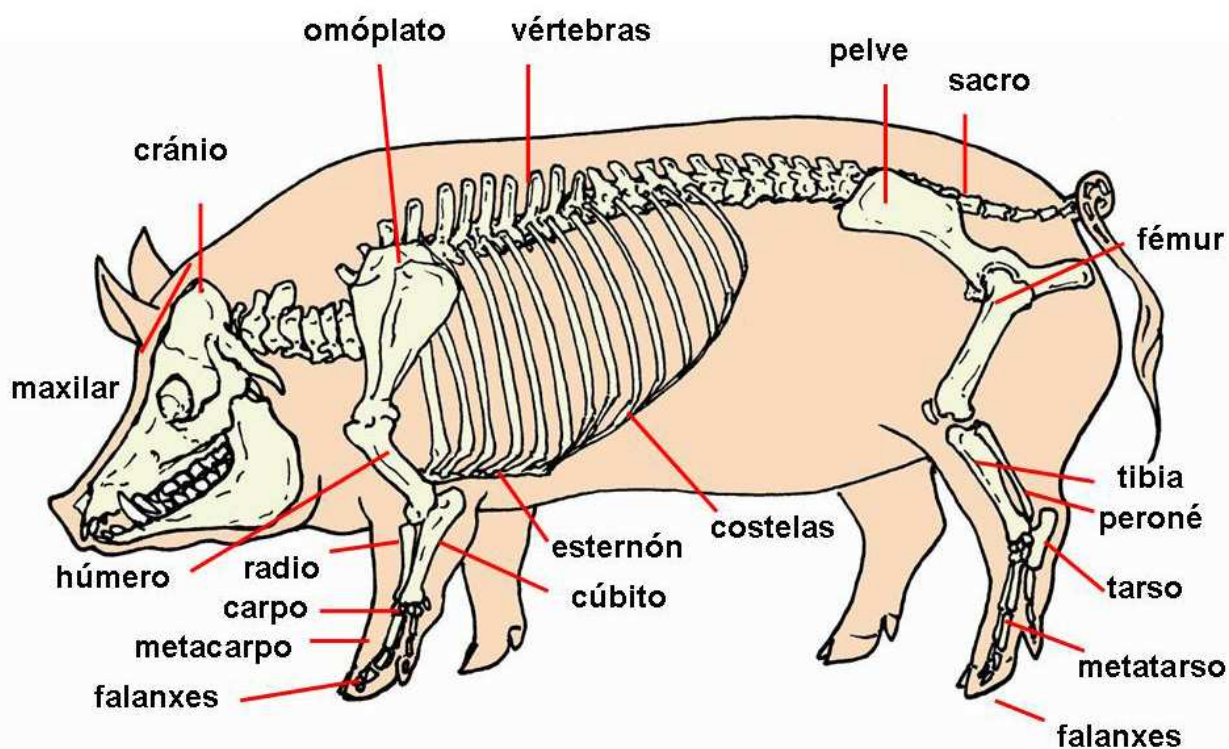
- Vertebrados, co corpo cuberto de pelo
- Temperatura corporal autorregulada
- Catro extremidades.
- Mandíbula formada só polo oso dentario.
- Reprodución vivípara, con fecundación interna e desenvolvemento do embrión no interior do útero da femia.
- Teñen glándulas mamarias.



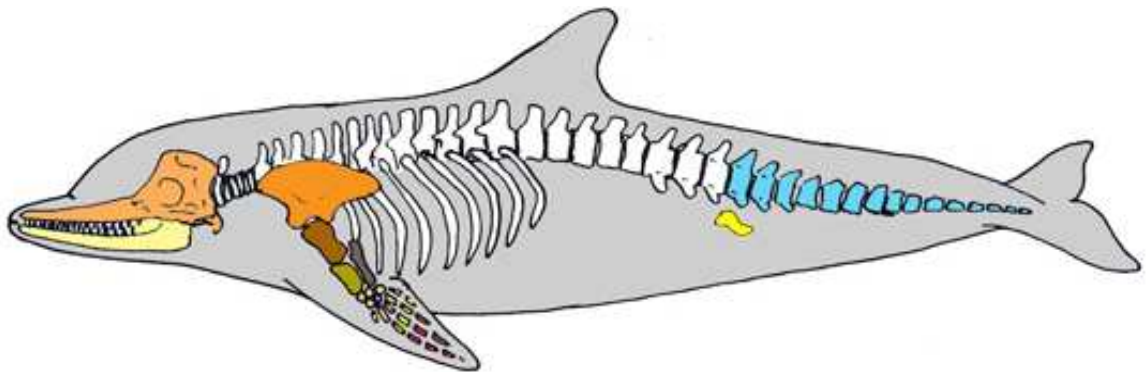
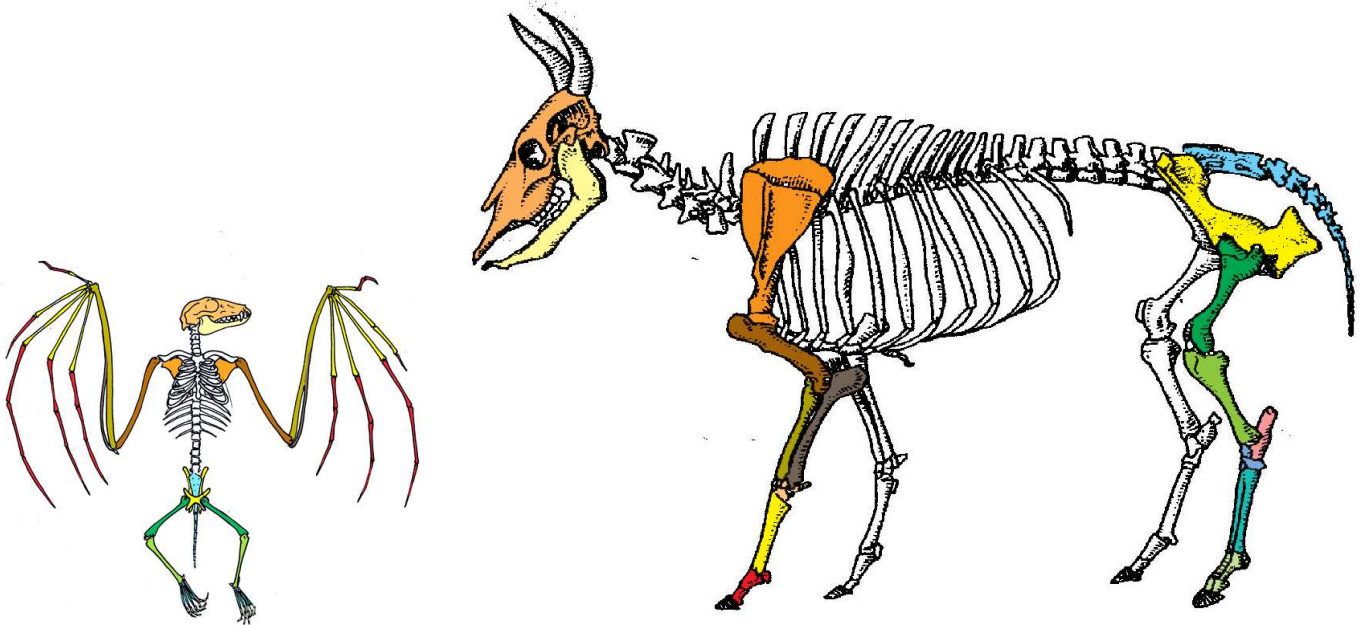
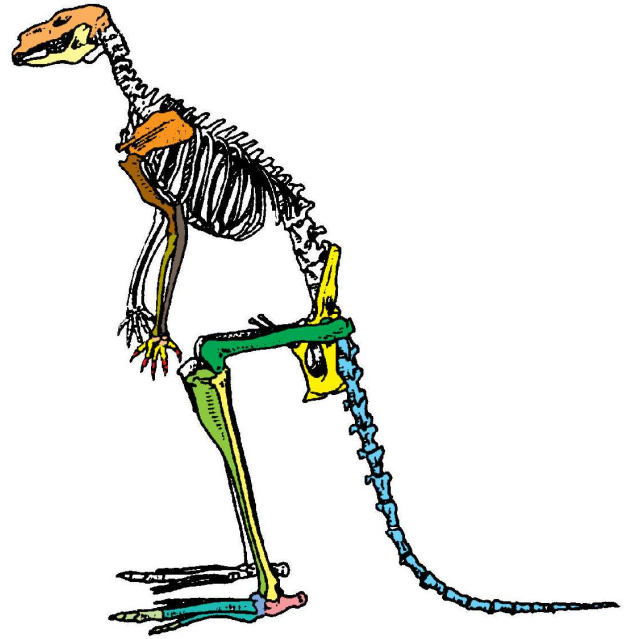
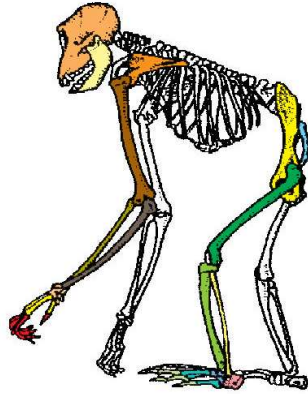
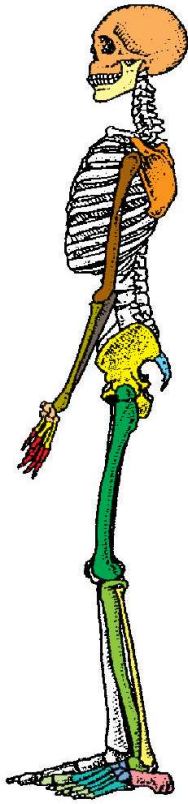
MUSCULATURA



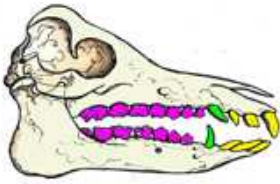
ESQUELETO



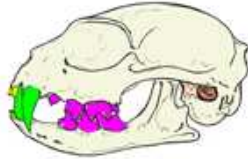
Estudo comparativo de esqueletos de mamíferos



DENTADURAS



OMNÍVORO (porco)



CARNÍVORO (gato)



fura-follas



morcego

INSECTÍVOROS



ROEDOR (coello)



cabalo



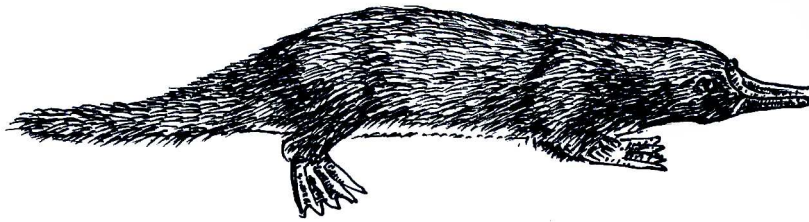
vaca

HERBÍVOROS

CLASES DE MAMÍFEROS

1-MONOTREMAS (PROTOTERIOS)

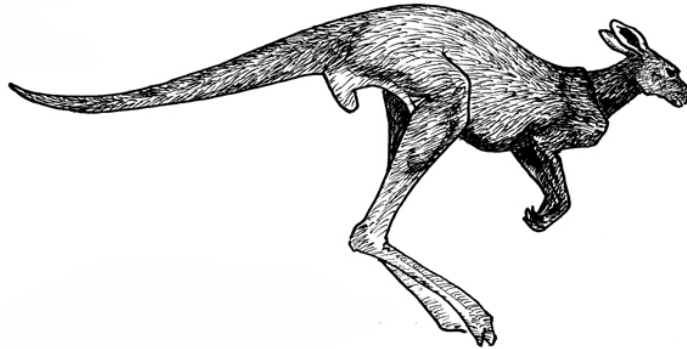
- Ovíparos, con cloaca,
- Cintura pectoral reptiliana.



Ex: ornitorrinco, equidna

2-MARSUPIAIS (metaterios)

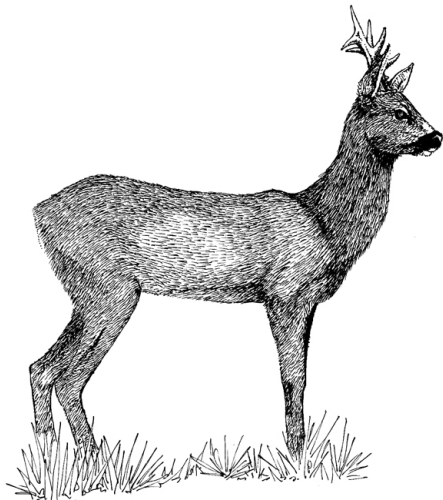
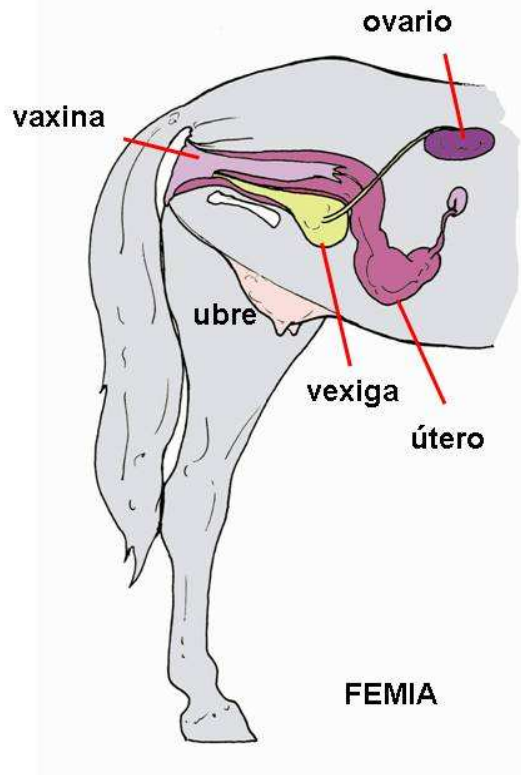
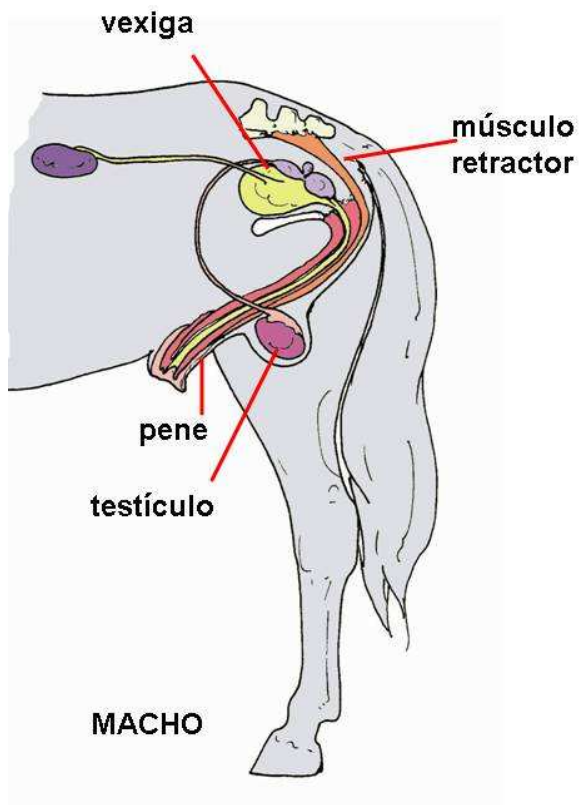
- Sen placenta.
- Teñen dous úteros, dúas canles vaxinais e bolsa marsupial.
- As crías completan o desenvolvemento no marsupio.



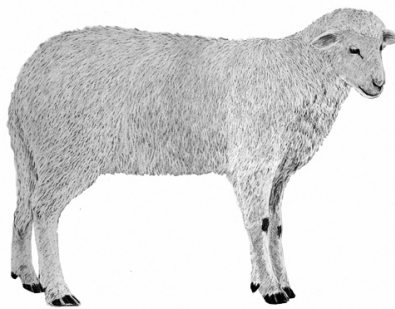
Ex: canguro, walabi, zarigüeira, coala...

3-PLACENTARIOS (EUTERIOS)

Desenvolvimento do embrião no interior do útero da fêmea (na placenta).



corzo



ovella



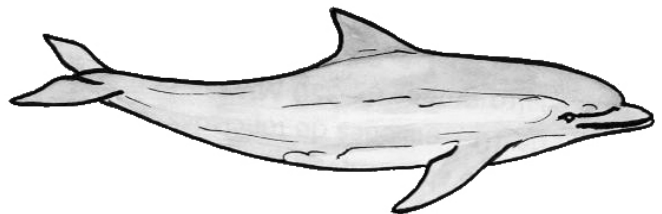
gato bravo



leirón



morcego



golfinho