

Chapter 1 : Life: the world's most amazing animals - Telegraph

Emperor Penguin can survive at minus 70 degrees Celsius making it one of the most amazing animals in the world. Also, they can withstand winds blowing at a speed of Km. Baby penguins are one of the cutest baby animals in the world.

Tumblr All of us know that our world is full of variety of animals. I am sure you will gather a lot of sizzling information and be amazed after knowing about these animals. Really they are beautiful creations of nature. I think you have seen some of them and today you will come to know about some of them after reading this article. Most Amazing Animals on Earth Sloth: Sloths are one of the oldest animals in this earth. They are mainly found in the rain forests of north and South America. They feed themselves with insects, ants, small reptiles and leaves. Most of the time they live on trees and come to ground very often once in a week. They are known to be very slow animals. They bear a very amazing look with brown fur all over the body. The amazing factor is that they have a very slow digestion rate with multiple chambers in their stomach. They can even take a month to digest a normal food. This results in a very slow metabolic rate in their body. The natives of the islands of Madagascar. They are the largest nocturnal primates of this world. To find insects from inside the tree they perform a very advanced technique by tapping the bark of a tree and then making a whole on it to insert their elongated middle finger. They are often believed by some as a rodent but they are actually mammals. Being active at night they do most of their hunting at that time. For finding their food they even travel up to 2. Humans are their main predators as they think that Aye-Aye is a major cause of nuisance. A cross of pigs and ant eaters. Mostly they are found in North and South America. Being herbivores they eat leaves, berries, fruits and often under water plants. They have many sub species but most of them are in extinct condition. An adult male tapir normally weighs up to lbs. They are great eaters. A single tapir can eat about 85 pounds of food in a single day. Each of their species varies in color. They are seen to be very closely related to horses and rhinos. Mainly the native of India and Sri Lanka. They are nocturnal primates and can live in both wet and dry forests. The average life span of this animal is years. As they are very small in size they feed themselves with insects and herbs. They are declared as an extinct animal and it is illegal to kill them. These are very rare species of bat mainly found in North and South America. Slightly different from the other species of bat, they have a hairless face and several outgrowth of skin is seen in their faces. Mainly the male bats are more prominent. They feed themselves with various types of fruits. An Australian and Tasmanian native, usually seen in the deep waters of sea. The Blob fish are an energy saver that is the reason they stay at the low density of water. They generally consume any organic substances. Due to their stay at low density of water they face minor threats from the predators. A shy matured animal, mainly found in Eastern Himalayas and south east china. They are omnivores and eats what they find in forests. They are really extinct and almost red pandas are left all over the world. They mostly bear the same characteristics as the Giant pandas. An amazing edible saltwater animal normally centimeters in diameter and the neck reaching about a size of three and a half feet. They are said to be one of the longest living animals all over the world and can live for an average of years. They are largely harvested in many continents for edible purpose. And it is a very famous dish in some Asian countries. Also they are very famous in cultural world. Many films and television series has been seen regarding this animal. And they are also seen as mascots. Very rare species of transparent frogs mainly lime green in color. They are spotted in rain forest areas of south and Central America and also in some places of amazons rain forests. They are very small in size generally ranging from There are over 50 sub species of this frog. Above I have discussed about amazing animals but there are many more unusual and amazing animals in this world. Kelly Kelly Pie is injected with passion and enthusiasm to take out the creativity which is hidden inside her heart and mind as well. Presenting her thoughts and facts in bewildering and astonishing way is her cup of tea. Inspecting new and unique things and learn from every single thing is what she Loves to do. Along with writing her thoughts, she always welcomes new thoughts and suggestions!!

Chapter 2 : Amazing Animals | Guinness World Records

Time and time again, nature shows us that fact can be stranger than fiction. Here are 25 of the most wondrous and outlandish animals to walk on, crawl over, swim through, and soar above this planet.

It is normally found living in forested locations near rivers, lakes, swamps, ponds as well as marshes. Capybara has brief head as well as wide body with reddish-brown hair upper body that transforms yellowish-brown underneath. Generally, an adult capybara could get to centimeters in length as well as to concerning 65 kg in weight. Grown-up capybaras are tailless, have 20 teeth, and with a little webbed feet. An herbivore, it feeds mostly on turf, fruits, tree bark sand aquatic plants. A grown-up capybara could eat up 3. Additionally, capybaras are outstanding swimmers and could endure entirely undersea for up to five minutes. If the requirement occurs, it can rest undersea, maintaining its nose just at the waterline. A tiny predatory and also meat-eating animal, cats usually weigh in between 2. Felines have lots of movable vibrissae hairs over their body, especially on the face that assists them in navigating. A nighttime creature with dark brown hair, the Cuban solenodon has a versatile nose and tiny eyes. Adult ones ordinary 41â€” 56 centimeters long from nose to tail and evaluate concerning one kg. A Cuban Solenodon interacts with others via squeaks, screeches as well as twitters. Its diet plan consists of: An outstanding coconut palm climber, it can conveniently burst coconuts using effective set of pincers. Its body is divided right into 4 areas; the cephalic lobe, forepart, trunk, and opisthosoma. Grownups average approximately 40 cm and also evaluate up to 9 kg. Because coconut crabs live on the land, they have in different ways structured body organs on their body that looks like those seen on insects. Coconut crabs primary diet regimen are coconuts, however they likewise look for fruits, leaves, tortoise eggs and even shells of other animals. It lives in environments ranging from warm as well as dry locations to moist Amazonian rain forests. A highlight of Coati is the white markings around the eyes, the ears as well as snout. Its snout is very adaptable and can be turned approximately 60 degrees in any kind of instructions. Coatis ordinary 33 to 69 centimeters from head to the base of the tail, regarding 30 centimeters tall at the shoulder, and also consider between 3 to 8 kg. The coati is an omnivore; its diet is composed primarily of ground clutter invertebrates as well as fruits. A cheetah evaluates between extra pounds kg. Its head and also body together determine 44 to 53 inches centimeters. The tail is 26 to 33 inches centimeters. Their bodies include a mass of jelly with one layer of cells outside and also an additional lining the interior tooth cavity. Grownups of various varieties vary from a few millimeters to 1. Comb jellies use their 8 rows of comb-like plates to move in a rippling movement. The majority of species utilize their 2 lengthy arms to catch victim. Their habitat includes rivers, lakes, marshes as well as often in briny water. Crocodiles have a structured body that enables them to swim quickly. Webbed feet, which permit it making rapid turns and also unexpected moves in the water or initiate swimming. Crocodiles have the capacity to block their nasal passages in the water, permitting them to confiscate food without drowning. Considering that crocodiles feed by getting hold of and also hanging on to their prey, they have evolved sharp teeth for tearing and also hanging on to flesh, as well as effective muscular tissues that shut the jaws and holding them shut. A ravenous feeder, it eats leaves or other components of plants. Most caterpillars have tubular, fractional bodies that consists of: Caterpillars breathe with a series of little openings along the sides of their thorax and abdominal area called spiracles. Caterpillars have 4, muscular tissues as well as move via contraction of the muscles in the back sections pressing the blood ahead into the front sections lengthening the torso. Several caterpillars are cryptically tinted and also resembled the plants on which they feed. Their dimension differs from as little as one mm to concerning 3 inches. Animal Start Name With C â€” Clownfish There have to do with twenty eight extant species of clownfish that are discovered in reef in the Indian and Pacific oceans. Depending upon species, clownfish are total yellow, orange, red, or blackish, and many reveal white bars or spots. The biggest get to a size of 18 cm, while the smallest barely reach 10 cm. They have a cooperative partnership with sea anemones. Clownfish secrete a special sludgeâ€” thought to counteract the painful cells of specific types of polypsâ€” which allows them to look for refuge among anemone tentacles. Capybara is the largest among modern rodents. Females are usually larger than males. Head large, solid with a broad, blunt snout. The upper

lip is thick. The ears are short and rounded. The eyes are small, located high on the head and transferred a few ago. Limbs rather short; frontpalye fingers was six [clarify], rearpalye. Toes are connected by small swimming webbed and fitted with a short strong claws. Body is covered with long mm and hard hair; There is no Undercoat. Color of upper parts reddish brown to greyish, abdomen, usually yellowish-brown. Sexually mature males have the upper part of muzzle is an area of skin with numerous large sebaceous glands. Females have 6 pairs of abdominal nipples. The massive skull, with wide and strong bilge arcs. Incisors are wide, have a longitudinal Groove on the outer surface [4]. Small and big tough leg bones are partially fused together. The clavicle is not. Chromosomes in diploid set of Camel Camels with the latin name Camelus is a genus of mammals camelids Camelidae family of the suborder already Camelidae detachment artiodactyls Artiodactyla. These are large animals, adapted for life in the arid regions of the World " Deserts, semi-deserts and steppes. There are two types of camels: Camelus bactrianus " Bactrian camel, or Bactrian; Camelus dromedarius " Dromedary, or dromedar or Dromedary or Arabian. The weight of an adult camel is kg, height-up to cm. Dromedary camel have reddish-grey colouring, Wikispecies is dark-brown. Camels can live up to 40 years, reproductive age begins with years. Pregnancy lasts 13 months and 14 months in dromedaries. Camels have a long neck, curved arc, small and rounded ears. Camels have 38 teeth. Bottom ten indigenous incisors, two canines, molars, top root cutter, 2 canines, molars Long shaggy lashes securely protect their big eyes from sand, nostrils-shhjolochni may optionally be capable of being tightly closed. Camels have excellent vision: They smell the smell of moisture and can register fresh pasture or fresh water for kilometres, and also notice the storm clouds in the sky and heading in their direction in hopes to get into the place where rain poured. Maximum speed which camels are developing technique, is about 65 km. Casuarius is the only genus of large flightless bird of the family kazuarovyh Casuariidae detachment kazuarobraznyh, found in the tropical forests of New Guinea and Northeast Australia. Cassowaries are large flightless birds. Adults shlemonosnogo cassowary reach 1. Therefore, cassowaries are the largest birds in Australia and second-largest bird in the world after the ostrich. It consists of a rigid corneal substances around the material having a spongy structure. There are several versions about the features of this helmet. Perhaps it is a secondary sexual characteristic. According to another version, cassowaries use the helmet in order to break through the underbrush while running. It is also possible that the taxonomy and use it as a weapon in fights for dominance or as a means to razgrebanija fallen leaves while searching for food. The last three versions of the contested biologist Andrew poppy seeds based on their own observations. However, in earlier articles Krouma Moura noted that birds bent his head while running. Mack and ratites helmets have a role to play in communicating using sound signals. This assumption was based on the fact that at least dwarf cassowary and southern cassowary produce low-frequency sounds, which may be a means of communication in dense tropical forests. Head, and two species of cassowaries also neck-neoperjonnye. These two species are also dangling earrings. By the number of earrings are easy to determine the kind of cassowary: Cheetah Cheetah with the LAT. It is the only surviving representative of the modern kind of Acinonyx. The fastest of all land mammals: The body is slender, with muscled and with little or no fat, it seems even fragile.

Chapter 3 : Top 10 Most Amazing Blind Animals

Despite their given name this species of deer was not exclusive to Ireland, making its way across Eurasia and North Africa for thousands of years. It stood among the most amazing extinct animal species and is about 2 m tall at the shoulders carrying the largest known antlers of any species with 3 m from tip to tip.

Woolly Mammoth The woolly mammoth was roughly the same size as modern African elephants. Males reached shoulder heights between 2. A newborn calf weighed about 90 kilograms lb. The woolly mammoth was well adapted to the cold environment during the last ice age. It was covered in fur, with an outer covering of long guard hairs and a shorter undercoat. The colour of the coat varied from dark to light. The ears and tail were short to minimise frostbite and heat loss. It had long, curved tusks and four molars, which were replaced six times during the lifetime of an individual. Its behaviour was similar to that of modern elephants, and it used its tusks and trunk for manipulating objects, fighting, and foraging. The diet of the woolly mammoth was mainly grass and sedges. Individuals could probably reach the age of 60. Its habitat was the mammoth steppe, which stretched across northern Eurasia and North America. The woolly mammoth coexisted with early humans, who used its bones and tusks for making art, tools, and dwellings, and the species was also hunted for food. It disappeared from its mainland range at the end of the Pleistocene 10,000 years ago, most likely through climate change and consequent shrinkage of its habitat, hunting by humans, or a combination of the two. Isolated populations survived on St. Paul Island until 5,000 years ago and on Wrangel Island until 4,000 years ago. After its extinction, humans continued using its ivory as a raw material, a tradition that continues today. It has been proposed the species could be recreated through various means, but none of these are yet feasible.

Quagga This animal species may have the most adorable name of all. They were the subspecies of plain zebra. Native to South Africa, Quagga became victim of heavy hunting by Dutch settlers and later by Africans to provide meat and skins. The wild Quagga officially got extinct in 1870 but some captured ones were kept in zoos. On August 12, 1870, the very last Quagga died and wrote the final entry in the life span of this impressive species. It was distinguished by normal zebras by its limited pattern of brown and white stripes mainly on the front of the body.

Dodo The dodo *Raphus cucullatus* is an extinct flightless bird that was endemic to the island of Mauritius, east of Madagascar in the Indian Ocean. The closest living relative of the dodo is the Nicobar pigeon. Thanks to hunting by Dutch sailors that have arrived on the Island of Mauritius. They were 1 m tall and may have weighed around 10 to 20 kg in the wild. Despite their increasing rarity the official extinction of them is only confirmed in 19th century. Although the exact appearance of this bird in real life is still mystery but it seems so bizarre and comical that by the 18th century some scientists doubted it ever existed at all. Appearance of these birds is only evidenced by some drawings, paintings and literature of 17th century. They were some of the most amazing looking birds that existed on earth.

Saber Toothed Cat Saber toothed cat is considered any member of various members of predatory mammals that existed from 42 million years ago to 11,000 years ago. They existed proudly on earth for more than 40 million years. They were the giant cat like animals having the long curved saber shaped canine teeth extending down from the mouth, even when the mouth is closed. It is found that the size of their maxillary canines in some species can be up to 50 cm long making them nightmares for animals existed at that time. The huge size of their muscular body combined with their incredibly dangerous teeth made them more than capable of tearing apart animals like ground sloths and mammoths.

Irish Elk Despite their given name this species of deer was not exclusive to Ireland, making its way across Eurasia and North Africa for thousands of years. It stood among the most amazing extinct animal species and is about 2 m tall. They have attained the mass of 10,000 kg making them largest breed of deer known to mankind. They were unable to survive sub arctic conditions which caused the lack of food and hence overall nutrition that reduced fertility in females by 50 percent. Some Irish elks survived through ice age but probably hunted down by later humans. The most recent remains of the species have been carbon dated to about 7,000 years old in Siberia.

Thylacine The thylacine was the largest known carnivorous marsupial of modern times. It is commonly known as the Tasmanian tiger because of its striped lower back or the Tasmanian wolf. It was the last extant member of its family, Thylacinidae; specimens of other members of the family have been found in

the fossil record dating back to the late Oligocene. The thylacine had become extremely rare or extinct on the Australian mainland before British settlement of the continent, but it survived on the island of Tasmania along with several other endemic species, including the Tasmanian devil. Intensive hunting encouraged by bounties is generally blamed for its extinction, but other contributing factors may have been disease, the introduction of dogs, and human encroachment into its habitat. Despite its official classification as extinct, sightings are still reported, though none have been conclusively proven.

Elephant Bird Elephant Birds were huge and flightless birds that once lived in the island of Madagascar but today, its among the extinct animal species list. They probably got extinct around 17th or 18th century, reason of extinction is unknown but human activities are major suspect. Evidence of hunting by humans are found and recent archaeological found remains of eggshells among the remains of human fires. Some accounts described elephant birds as 3 m 9.

Ground Sloth Ground sloths are a diverse group of extinct sloths, in the mammalian superorder Xenarthra. The term is used as a reference for all extinct sloths because of the large size of the earliest forms discovered, as opposed to existing tree sloths. The Pilosans of the Caribbean, the most recent survivors, lived in the Antilles, possibly until BC. However, radiocarbon dating suggests an age of between 5,000 and 10,000 BC for the last occurrence of *Megalocnus* in Cuba. Ground sloths had been extinct on the mainland of North and South America for 10,000 years or more. Their later survival in the Caribbean correlates with the later colonization of this area by humans. Some island populations persisted 5,000–6,000 years longer than their continental relatives.

European Cave Lion There is lion in their name but on comparison of their skulls it is found that they were more closely related to the tigers. They lived from 100,000 to 10,000 years ago during the Pleistocene epoch and are now counted among the extinct animal species of Earth. It is found that they were as huge as today bears and perhaps they could also kill a full size bears with little effort. Their un-parallel strength and solid physique makes them on of the most amazing extinct animals.

Great Auk The great auk *Pinguinus impennis* is a species of flightless alcid that became extinct in the mid 19th century. It was the only modern species in the genus *Pinguinus*. It is unrelated to the birds now known as penguins, which were discovered later and so named by sailors because of their physical resemblance to the great auk. It bred on rocky, isolated islands with easy access to the ocean and a plentiful food supply, a rarity in nature that provided only a few breeding sites for the great auks. When not breeding, they spent their time foraging in the waters of the North Atlantic, ranging as far south as northern Spain and along the coastlines of Canada, Greenland, Iceland, the Faroe Islands, Norway, Ireland, and Great Britain.

Chapter 4 : The Ten Most Interesting Animal Species You Probably Haven't Heard Of | Owlcation

Okapi is one of the most endangered animals of Africa. The habitat loss and hunting are the main threats to this amazing species. Okapis can reach up to 8 feet in length and weigh between kg.

Share2 Shares We all know that animals love to put us humans to shame when it comes to amazing abilities. I mean, if we really considered ourselves animals, our intelligence alone would put us quite high on this list – but not at the top. So what could be better than supreme intellectual capabilities? I guarantee a few of these strange and amazing animal abilities will pique your interest. That is why opossums were also created with a protein called LTNF Lethal Toxin-Neutralizing Factor that all but makes them immune to the venom of snakes, bees, and scorpions. The way this works is just as it sounds: Amazingly, the marsupial is not only granted immunity to local snakes, but also to snakes on other continents with which it has never had contact. The LTNF protein has been injected into rats, and has apparently been successful in granting the rodents immunity to otherwise lethal venoms. Facts and interesting tidbits abound when it comes to these semi-aquatic titans. Only one comes close to this list entry in creep-level: In order to deal with the sweltering African heat, hippos spend much of their time partially submerged in lakes and rivers. As a bonus, it turns out that the substance is also a strong antibiotic, helping to prevent infections from open wounds inflicted on one another during fights. Sure enough, in some forested regions of Southeast Asia, you might be un lucky enough to encounter a crazily writhing, mildly-venomous serpent – at head level. These snakes are able to flatten out their bodies, suck in their stomachs, and make a daredevil leap from the treetops in order to travel more quickly and safely in the presence of predators. The really strange thing is, they can glide even more effectively than their limbed counterparts – up to meters – despite lacking wings or even wing-like protrusions. Not to mention the cocktail of chemicals that is now covering their bodies. Even predators have bad days at the office. By snapping shut this single, massive claw, it produces a bubble capable of stunning or killing its prey. To put the latter in perspective, it takes about decibels to rupture a human eardrum. The bubble they create is an interesting sort of phenomenon: This causes a violent chemical reaction: And if you were thinking that the beetle has to face the right way to shoot its victim, think again. In some species, the gland openings are able to swivel more than degrees, and can even be directed between their legs for a frontal attack. All octopuses have the ability to change their color and texture, in order to blend with their surroundings. But the Mimic Octopus takes underwater chameleonism a few leaps further: Depending on what might be attacking it, the mimic octopus intelligently decides which predator to impersonate. For example, a mimic octopus has been observed under attack by a damselfish. It proceeded to bury itself and six tentacles in the sand, leaving the other two pointed in opposite directions – and thereby mimicking the movement of a sea snake. Though confined to the water, it has a rudimentary set of lungs which it occasionally uses to gulp air at the surface. And it has the healing powers of a superhero. When one of these creatures is damaged cut, or having a limb torn off , coagulation begins immediately – and new cells start to develop. In the case of a missing limb, a layer of skin cells begin to form from the cells at the location of the trauma. Following this, new tissues begin to grow: The length of time it takes to grow a brand new limb? Just a few months. The same regeneration occurs with non-vital organs, and even parts of the brain. It is renowned for its ability to continually revert back into the immature polyp stage after reaching sexual maturity. During this process, the medusa physically regresses back into the beginnings of a polyp colony, absorbs its own tentacles and bell, then settles on the sea floor and once again starts growing to maturity – just think of it as turning back into a baby after becoming an adult. *Turritopsis nutricula* can essentially do this forever – making it the only known creature that is biologically immortal. This makes it highly unlikely that any immortal jellyfish will actually live up to its name in the wild.

Chapter 5 : 11 Most Amazing Animals That Start With The Letter C

From Aardvark to Wallaby, Gomboli contends that the most amazing animals are those which are k strategists and have a broad realized niche. Lamenting the extinction of the dodo, this guide serves as a threnody of hope for bioconservationists and teachers alike.

Yes, its true, there are many blind animals survives on planet Earth. These species are doing absolutely fine without eyes because they are efficiently adapted to their surroundings. These blind animals are living in such an environment where eyes are not necessary. Apart from this, there are many eyeless animals, Let me list down some of the blind animals on planet earth, Blind Animals 1. It has designed three large teeth for eating its prey. It catches its prey by running behind and grabbing it from the backside. The species is endangered because of habitat loss, Human development, and agriculture. Also, use of chemicals and pesticides for killing ants and cockroaches also casing decrease in population of spiders. There are various steps being taken to control and protect their survival. Olm It looks very similar to axolotl which is one of the beautiful pink animals on planet earth. Olm has two eyes but its covered under the fine layer of skin. Olm cannot see anything but it has a natural sense of hearing and smell which helps them in navigation and finding food. Olm used to moves his body like a snake while swimming in water. It is a carnivorous animal that loves to eat larvae, aquatic insects, worms, and snails. A unique feature of Olm is that it can survive without food for almost 10 years. During this period it will use glycogen and lipids stored in the liver as food. Now, they have around Olms in France. Olm can survive 50 to years in their homeland. The look is somewhat similar to an earthworm. The Brahminy Blind Snake body is not segmented like other snakes. There are only females brahminy blind snakes, no males. Actually, development of egg cells division starts without male sperm. The Brahminy Blind Snake loves to eat insects, insect larvae, and termites. Talking about the appearance, the Brahminy Blind Snake can be grayish black to shiny dark brown in appearance. However, throat, lip, chin can vary from yellow to white. The scales on the body of the snake are shiny and smooth. These species are native to southeastern Asia but because of the selling of greenhouse materials, these were carried to other places around the world. You must also know about aquatic animals with mind-blowing superpowers. Brazilian Blind Characid It is also known as known as blind tetra and somewhat related to piranhas. The species is blind and even lacks pigmentation. It can grow up to the size of 4. It was known to have almost half a century earlier. However, it was rediscovered in You must also read about most beautiful nocturnal animals in the world. Star-Nosed Mole Star-Nosed Mole is completely blind and uses its 22 tentacles around their nose to use detect its prey. These tentacles have around 25, sensors which make this species highly conscious. They are the first known mammal that can smell underwater and are excellent swimmers. Star-Nosed Mole has a strong front claw which helps them in digging and swimming. It loves to eat worms, fish, insects and many invertebrates that live in water. These species are native to southeastern Canada and the northeastern United States. It is one of the ugliest animals in the world. They prefer places having damp soil near water. One of the strange looking animals can grow up to 20 cm long. Also, read about endemic animals of Galapagos Islands. Talking about its appearance, Atretochoana is grey in color and can grow upto 3ft long. This new species is one of its own kind and definitely not a snake. It is the largest known caecilian. Let us talk about caecilian, it is a typical predator that loves to feed on worms, small fish, and other aquatic invertebrates. These species are almost blind and navigate with the help of smell. It was discovered by Sir Graham Hales in the Brazilian rainforest in the late s, however, it was rediscovered in the year by the engineers working on a hydroelectric dam project in Brazil. Leptodirus Beetle Leptodirus Beetle is eyeless and lacks pigmentation. These species live in extreme darkness under the caves with the help of long antennae and legs that are extremely sensitive to vibrations. Its native to Italian, Slovenian and Croatian. They mostly feed on organic material that can be both animal and vegetable origin. It is one of the most amazing blind animals in the world. Blind Crayfish Blind Crayfish lacks eyes and have highly sensitive touch and smell senses that help them to survive in the dark. Let talk about the appearance, Blind Crayfish body is colorless and translucent. These species are native to cave systems in the southeastern United States. They also have two pairs of antennae and five pairs of legs like

other crayfish. The female species of crayfish used to little larger than male. Talking about its underground aquatic habitat they are one of the largest animals. It is also known as crawfish or crawdads and looks similar to small lobsters. These species are normally seen in lakes, streams, rivers, marshes, and ponds. Kentucky Cave Shrimp Kentucky Cave Shrimp lives in the darkness of the caves and hence it does not require eyes. It has a pair of antennae and little shorter pair of antennules locate don its head that helps him to touch, feel and taste its food. It is also called Mammoth Cave shrimp because it can only be seen in Mammoth Cave system of Kentucky. It usually swims slow underwater, however, if disturbed it quickly comes to the top. It is also one of the four cave shrimps known in the United States. The Kentucky cave shrimp was designated as endangered on October 12, by U. Fish and Wildlife Service. Its body shape is very similar to crayfish. Hydra Hudra has a radially symmetric body that lives in fresh water. These species can be seen all around the world. It lies in the shape of the tube and multiple planes are visible if you can see from head-on. To feed himself, Hydra used to extend it tube-shaped body and traps prey in its tentacles. It belongs to the same group as jellyfish. Hydra can reach up to size of 30mm long when fully extended. Hydra is not visible with naked eyes, we need to take help of hand lens or microscope to view them properly. The body of Hydra composed of two layers and consist of seven different type of cells. The Hydra usually feeds on Daphnia ostracods and reproduces by budding. How many of these blind animals did you know? Please tell us in comments.

Chapter 6 : 10 Amazing Animal Abilities - Listverse

World's Most Amazing Animals. 09ShamsulBahriel The Top Ten. 1 Polar Bear The polar bear is a carnivorous bear whose native range lies largely within the Arctic Circle.

Contact Author 25 amazing and unusual animals. Source Time and time again, nature shows us that fact can be stranger than fiction. Here are 25 of the most wondrous and outlandish animals to walk on, crawl over, swim through, and soar above this planet. Some of the pictures below may be disturbing to some viewers. Can You Name These Animals? For each of the entries in this list, the name of the creature will be listed below the pictures. I challenge you to see how many you can name before you get to the text! It is native to the eastern Himalayas and southwestern China. It is the sole member of its genus, Ailuirs. Its diet mainly consists of bamboo, but it is an omnivore and eats anything the woodlands provide. A distant relative of the giant panda, red pandas have no more than 10, adults left in the world, though they are protected by several countries. Experts have blamed the population decline on the loss of natural habitat, and poaching. Like giant pandas, they also have false thumbs that are extensions of the wrist bone. These thumbs aid tremendously in gripping things. Red pandas are typically shy creatures that live solitary lives except around mating season. Females give birth to one to four cubs, usually in the spring and summer. Young pandas remain in their nests for about 90 days before venturing out on their own. The red panda had been previously classified as a relative of the raccoon for obvious visual reasons , but later this was found to be inaccurate. Though much smaller than their distant cousins, red pandas are indeed part of the panda family. These animals are generally nocturnal and live in many coastal and forest regions of Indo-Pacific islands. They get their name from their ability to climb coconut palm trees, where they clip off the coconuts, return to the ground, peel of the coconut husks, and hammer the fruits open with rocks or their large claws. On some islands, the giant coconut crab is also known as the robber crab or palm thief because of its habit of taking shiny items. Giant coconut crabs primarily eat nuts, seeds, and fleshy fruits such as coconuts. However, as omnivores, they will consume other items as well. These large crabs have a body length of about 16 inches and a leg span of three feet. They can weigh up to nine pounds. There are even accounts of them growing to become more than six feet across and weighing up to 30 pounds. They can also live more than 30 years. Though they require water to survive, even smaller ones can drown in water. They have an organ called a branchiostegal lung, which can be described as a cross between gills and lungs. This lung allows the crab to take oxygen out of the air but also has to be kept moist to function. Because of the nature of this lung, one of the most likely times to see coconut crabs is during a rainstorm, as the moisture allows them to breathe more easily. Though an adolescent has many predators, the only danger to a fully grown coconut crab is mankindâ€™the crab is a delicacy as well as an aphrodisiac in Southeast Asia and the Pacific Islands. Female crabs are particularly in high demand if they have eggs that can be harvested. The females of the species are wingless and covered with red hair, giving it the appearance of an ant. The males of the species have wings, but cannot sting. The red velvet ant is common in southwestern America and Mexico. The wasp is also known as the cow killer, a misleading name because not many cows are stung, and it would be absurd to think that one bite would kill a cow. But they are certainly very odd and unique creatures. There are multiple types of sloths: Four types of three-toed sloths, or Bradypodidae Eight varieties of Megalonychidae including two two-toed and six extinct ground sloths Sloths are believed to have been around for about 60 million years and are distantly related to anteaters and armadillos. What most of them have in common is that they all mainly eat leaves, insects, small reptiles, and birds. Sloths have large slow-acting stomachs with multiple compartments. It can take a month or more for a sloth to digest something fully. These slow-acting stomachs in turn lead to a very slow digestive process and metabolism. Their metabolic rates are less than half of that of any other mammal its size, and they maintain a body temperature between 86 and 93 degrees even lower when resting. Sloths live in the rainforests of South and Central America, and despite their usually slow speed, they are not defenseless creatures. They will defend themselves if attacked, but it rarely comes to that because most sloths rarely visit the ground. Poachers pose little threat, as they have found that sloths usually do not fall from their tree perch even when shot. Because sloths spend so

much of their lifetimes hanging upside down, their hair grows the opposite direction of that of most mammals. Sloths even give birth hanging from trees. They go to the ground to defecate about once a week, burying their feces afterwards. The only oddity is that they use the same spot every time, which places them at risk. One theory is that they do so to nourish the tree they live in. While today, sloths spend almost their entire lifetimes hanging from trees, in the past, many sloths were aquatic or ground-dwelling. Some ground-dwelling sloths could even grow to be the size of elephants. However, now these species of sloths are extinct. Then after chewing a hole in the wood, it digs out the grub or insect using its elongated middle finger. The aye-aye will spend 80 percent of its night foraging for food, traveling as far as 2. Due to its varied features, there has been an ongoing debate as to the classification of the aye-aye. The continually growing incisors leads some to believe it a rodent, and the aye-aye was originally classified as a mammal. Its re-classification as a primate has been just as widely debated. Living primarily on the eastern coast and treeline of Madagascar, the aye-aye tends to live near the canopy of the forest, often as high as meters above ground. Not only do the natives consider them to be nuisances, local legend says that the aye-aye is a symbol of death or harbinger of evil and should be killed on sight. Others believe that should an aye-aye point its narrow middle finger at you, you would be doomed to die. Source Geoduck The geoduck pronounced "gooey duck" is a very, very large species of saltwater clam nNative to the northwest coast of North America and Southwestern Canada. The shells can reach 15 to 20 centimeters in diameter, and the siphon, or neck, can grow as long as three-and-a-half feet. The average specimen weighs between one and three pounds, though people have reported finding geoducks weighing over 15 pounds. They have been commercially harvested since They also earn the title of one of the longest-living animals on the planet with a life expectancy of about years The oldest recorded at years old. The majority of the body is black with distinctive red patterns covering the wings. The extended neck assists with nest-building and fighting. The giraffe weevil is the longest weevil in the world at around 2. Not much is known about the giraffe weevil, as it was only recently discovered, in However, this mammal found in the jungles of South and Central America is actually more closely related to horses and rhinos. Adult males can weigh up to lbs. There are four different species of tapir, and, though the different species vary in color and fur, they all have oval white-tipped ears, rounded rumps, stubby tails, and as many as 44 teeth. Their diet consists mainly of fruit, berries, and leaves though they have a tendency to eat soft foliage underwater if they live near a water source. They have been observed consuming upwards of 85 pounds of vegetation in a single day. Their size and remarkable speed keep them free from most predators. Despite this, and mainly due to loss of habitat, two of the four species of tapir are on the endangered species list. A small nocturnal primate, this species can live in wet and dry forests, as well as lowland and highland areas. Aptly named, the slender loris is about the size of a chipmunk and has long very thin legs. Their average lifespan is 12 to 15 years, and their movements are slow and meticulous so as not to alert any prey. This is thought to be a remedy for their foods of choiceâ€”toxic beetles and roaches. Their diet consists mainly of insects and vegetation. Their main threat is humans as natives have always believed all parts of the primate have medicinal or magical powers. It is unknown how many survive in the world today. There are laws in India to protect the loris, but it is hard to gauge their numbers due to their nocturnal habits. Monkfish can grow upwards of three feet in length, and the largest recorded specimen was lbs. They are in the genus Squatina, the angelshark family. Although they are not widely consumed outside of Spain, the monkfish is endangered. This may be because they are caught as bycatch by trawlers netted accidentally and later used as bait. Source Sea Pig Thriving on the deepest ocean floors, the sea pig behaves much like slugs do on land. They scavenge the ocean floor for any organic material, using their tube feet to move them along and their tentacles to push food into their mouth. The sea pig is not an endangered species, but it is rare to see one due to the depths of the ocean at which they live. Though they look as though they are a cross between a slug and a pig, sea pigs are Scotoplanes, or a genus of deep-ocean sea cucumbers. Source Stick Bug or Stick Insect The Phasmatodea or Phasmida , is known around the world as a walking stick, stick bug, stick insect, or ghost insect. They have evolved to have an exceptionally good natural camouflage that makes them difficult to spot as you probably noticed from the first picture.

Chapter 7 : Top 10 World's Most Amazing Animals

From fanged deer to dogs that look more like raccoons, here are a few bizarre and beautiful creatures that most of us are unfamiliar with. Tufted Deer. This small species of deer is found in central China, and known for the tuft of dark hair on their foreheads.

Comments Advertisement Nature is versatile in its own way and has given us numerous kind of animals that are scattered all around the world. All these creatures are very well adapted to their environment. Polar Bear Polar bears are the largest land carnivorous animals in the world. They are native to Arctic region and dependent on the fat of ice seals for their food. It is one of the most incredible marine animals and loves to spend their time on Arctic sea. The fur of polar bears is thicker than other bears because of the climatic condition of Arctic region. Also, fur covered their feet so that they can comfortably walk on ice. Polar bears have a blubber inside their fur which provides them buoyancy and insulation. Polar bears used to travel a long way in search of their food. However, due to depleting ice Polar bears have to travel long distances in search of its prey which is directly or indirectly making them weak. If ice will continue to deplete at the same rate they will soon come in endangered species. It is one of the beautiful animals found in Arctic Region. Camel Camels are one of the oldest domesticated animals in the world. They are primarily used for transportation because they can easily carry 90 kilograms of weight while walking around 32 kilometres during an extreme condition of deserts. Camels are one of the most amazing animals because they can run as fast as horses. Also, they can spend a long time without food or water. Apart from transportation, Camels are also used for leather, milk, wool, and meat. Camel dung can be used for fuels. Camel can live up to 40 percent weight loss and can drink approximately gallons of water at one go. It is one of the most useful animals to human beings. Wolf Wolf is the ancestors of domestic dogs. Gray wolf looks similar to German shepherds or malamutes. They are known for their amazing hunting and leadership skills. It is also known as the timber wolf or western wolf. Wolves also come under scavengers category i. T here were times when grey wolves are seen all around North America, however, now they are reduced to regions like Pacific Northwest, Alaska, Canada and northern Rockies. It is one of the loudest animals in the world. Emperor Penguin The Emperor Penguin is the heaviest and tallest among all the 17 known species of penguins in the world. It is also listed as one of the largest birds in the world. They are native to Antarctica. Emperor Penguin can survive at minus 70 degrees Celsius making it one of the most amazing animals in the world. Also, they can withstand winds blowing at a speed of Km. Baby penguins are one of the cutest baby animals in the world. Emperor Penguin loves to breed on sea ice near Antarctica. The breeding colonies can be up to km from the open sea. As per current data, they are about , emperor penguins and population is also stable. They love to eat mainly fish in Antarctica. It is also one of the most beautiful Antarctic Animals. Mountain goats are native to alpine and subalpine environments. At high altitudes mostly above 13, feet, they are the largest mammal in the world. One of the advantages of living at high altitudes is that they are protected from predators. Usually, in summer, they spent most of the time at high altitude. However, in winters they used to migrate at lower altitudes. If you want to know the age of mountain goat you just need to count the number of rings in their horns. The average lifespan of a mountain goat is 9 to 12 years. It is one of the most dangerous goat breeds. Dolphin Dolphins are one of the most intelligent animals in the world. They are also one of the most curious and playful animals in the world. The unique feature of dolphins is that they used to rest one side of the brain at once. This will help them to protect them from predators and allows them to comes at the surface of the water for air. Dolphins use echolocation to find food and navigate. They can even jump at 20 feet out of the water. They love to stay in groups and cooperate with each other to raise offsprings and to get food. Leopards are big cats known for their golden and spotted bodies. They are also known for their hunting skills. It is also one of the strongest animals among big cats who are capable of climbing trees even when carrying its prey. Also, they love to rest on tree branches during the daytime. It will also help them to protect themselves from predators. Tiger The tiger is the largest cat species and usually known for their pattern of dark vertical stripes on their reddish-orange fur scattered all around the body. Tigers are also one of the most powerful apex predators in the world that can even kill

animals twice of their size. It is also nocturnal hunters and even travels a long way in search of its prey like buffalo, deer and wild boar. Only old and injured tigers have been known to attack humans. It is also one of the strongest animals in the world. Great White Shark Known as one of the most dangerous animals in the world , Great White Shark is a species of large lamniform shark and can be seen mostly in all the oceans except Antarctica. It can be called by various names like white shark, white pointer, great white and white death. They love to live in cooler waters that have the temperature ranging from degree Fahrenheit. In a single year, Great White Sharks eat an average of 11 tons of food. Great White Shark weighs around 1, to 2,40 pounds which is approximately one ton. Also, like other shark species female Great White Shark grow much larger as compared to male species. Also, read about harmless shark species in the world. They are primarily native to Africa, However, most of them can also be seen in grassland and woodland areas of West and Central Africa. Their body is covered with long dark hair. One of the most social animals loves to live in large communities s of members. They are also one of the most endangered species. Commercial hunting and loss of habitat reduced their population from 2 million to , Chimpanzee is omnivorous that means they can eat both plants and animals. Chimpanzees are 6 to 7 times stronger than humans. Chimpanzee also used to organize games among their community when they are bored.

Chapter 8 : 25 Most Amazing and Unusual Animals on Earth | HubPages

Some animals are definitely less common, and we might not have the opportunity to see them all the time. There are rare breeds of rabbits, and cows with giant horns, and you may not have known.

Weird Science 5., views From the Quagga “half zebra, half horse” to the Irish Deer “the largest deer that ever lived”, an impressive list with pictures of amazing animals we will never see. Like other tyrannosaurids, Tyrannosaurus was a bipedal carnivore with a massive skull balanced by a long, heavy tail. Relative to the large and powerful hindlimbs, Tyrannosaurus forelimbs were small and they retained only two digits. More than 30 specimens of T. Some researchers have discovered soft tissue as well. The abundance of fossil material has allowed significant research into many aspects of its biology, including life history and biomechanics. It was distinguished from other zebras by having the usual vivid marks on the front part of the body only. In the mid-section, the stripes faded and the dark, inter-stripe spaces became wider, and the hindquarters were a plain brown. The quagga was originally classified as an individual species, *Equus quagga*, in 1847. Over the next fifty years or so, many other zebras were described by naturalists and explorers. Long before this confusion was sorted out, the quagga had been hunted to extinction for meat, hides, and to preserve feed for domesticated stock. The last wild quagga was probably shot in the late 19th century, and the last specimen in captivity died on August 12, at the Artis Magistra zoo in Amsterdam. Because of the great confusion between different zebra species, particularly among the general public, the quagga had become extinct before it was realized that it appeared to be a separate species. The quagga was the first extinct creature to have its DNA studied. Recent genetic research at the Smithsonian Institution has demonstrated that the quagga was in fact not a separate species at all, but diverged from the extremely variable plains zebra. Native to Australia and New Guinea, it is thought to have become extinct in the 20th century. It is commonly known as the Tasmanian Tiger due to its striped back, and also known as the Tasmanian Wolf, and colloquially the Tassie or Tazzy Tiger or simply the Tiger. It was the last extant member of its genus, *Thylacinus*, although a number of related species have been found in the fossil record dating back to the early Miocene. The Thylacine became extinct on the Australian mainland thousands of years before European settlement of the continent, but survived on the island of Tasmania along with a number of other endemic species such as the Tasmanian Devil. Intensive hunting encouraged by bounties is generally blamed for its extinction, but other contributory factors may have been disease, the introduction of dogs, and human encroachment into its habitat. Despite being officially classified as extinct, sightings are still reported. The sea cow grew up to 7. It looked somewhat like a large seal, but had two stout forelimbs and a whale-like tail. It was completely tame, according to Steller. Given the rapidity with which its last population was eliminated, it is likely that the arrival of humans in the area was the cause of its extinction elsewhere as well. There are still sporadic reports of sea cow-like animals from the Bering area and Greenland, so it has been suggested that small populations of the animal may have survived to the present day. This remains so far unproven. The latest known remains of the species have been carbon dated to about 5,000 BC, or about 7,000 years ago. The Giant Deer is famous for its formidable size about 2. Discussion of the cause of their extinction has still focused on the antlers rather than on their overall body size, which may be due more to their impact on the observer than any actual property. But evidence for overhunting is equivocal, and as a continental species, it would have co-evolved with humans throughout its existence and presumably have adapted to their presence. Of all the tigers known to the world, the Caspian tiger was the third largest. The body of this subspecies was quite stocky and elongated with strong legs, big wide paws and unusually large claws. The ears were short and small, and gave the appearance of being without hair on the tips. Around the cheeks the Caspian tiger was generously furred and the rest of its fur was long and thick. The colouration resembled that of the Bengal tiger. Male Caspian tigers were very large and weighed 300 kg. Females were not as large, weighing 150 kg. There are still occasional claims of the Caspian tiger being sighted. Aurochs evolved in India some two million years ago, migrated into the Middle East and further into Asia, and reached Europe about 10,000 years ago. By the 13th century AD the right to hunt large animals on any land was restricted to nobles and gradually to the royal household. As the population of aurochs declined, hunting ceased but the royal

court still required gamekeepers to provide open fields for the aurochs to graze in. The gamekeepers were exempted from local taxes in exchange for their service and a decree made poaching an aurochs punishable by death. In 1545, the gamekeepers knew of only 38 animals, according to the royal survey. The skull was later taken by the Swedish Army and is now the property of Livrustkammaren in Stockholm. In the 1980s two German zookeepers, the brothers Heinz and Lutz Heck, attempted to breed the aurochs back into existence see breeding back from the domestic cattle that were their descendants. Their plan was based on the conception that a species is not extinct as long as all its genes are still present in a living population. It was also known as garefowl, or penguin. Standing about 75 centimetres or inches high and weighing around 5 kg, the flightless Great Auk was the largest of the auks. It had white and glossy black feathers. In the past, the Great Auk was found in great numbers on islands off eastern Canada, Greenland, Iceland, Norway, Ireland and Great Britain, but it was eventually hunted to extinction. Remains found in Floridan middens suggest that at least occasionally, birds ventured that far south in winter as recently as in the 14th century. This subspecies was one of the largest lions. An adult male, which was found in near Siegsdorf Germany, had a shoulder height of around 1. This male was even exceeded by other specimens of this subspecies. Related to pigeons and doves, it stood about a meter tall three feet, lived on fruit and nested on the ground. The dodo has been extinct since the mid-to-late 17th century. It is commonly used as the archetype of an extinct species because its extinction occurred during recorded human history, and was directly attributable to human activity. Did you know that An Encyclopedia of Species that Have Disappeared during Human History highlights 65 creatures that are presumed extinct. Grouping his two- to four-page entries into chronological chapters, the author goes backward in time, beginning with the golden toad, the Eskimo curlew, and five others that were last seen less than years ago, and ending more than 50, years ago with the likes of the megatooth shark and the giant ape. Homo erectus and its near relatives are included, too. Want to tell your strange story? Tell us about it and it could be featured on Oddee. You can remain fully anonymous.

Chapter 9 : Top 10 Most Amazing Extinct Animals – Howmega

The specialty of some animals is they are found only in a particular region and nowhere else in the world. North America is home to many of such amazing animals. Here the list of 10 amazing animals found only in North America.

Mother Earth contains many creatures that are just now being discovered by scientists, and not only at the bottom of the ocean. A six-foot long tree lizard and a new African antelope were discovered in the last couple of years. There are actually multiple breeds of this rabbit, and they were very popular among French royalty. Check out this site, which takes them very, very seriously. Source Grimpoteuthis species This little guy can be found really, really deep in the ocean. By deep I mean meters deep. He uses his ears to swim. Why does this guy make the list? What was evolution thinking? How does it survive not being eaten? By not being tasty. It evolved into such a large and peaceful bird because of the former lack of mammalian predators in its island home in New Zealand. It is critically endangered there are less than left, and most of these individual kakapos have names. Once again an example of humans messing with nature. At least it is fun to say their name. Olm Without arms it would be a snake or giant worm, both of which would cause me fear. Source Proteus anguinus Q: What has three toes on its front limbs, two toes on its back limbs, pale human-like skin, is blind, lives to some say only 60 , lives in caves, and can go ten years without food? You should have guessed from all those hints and the subtitle This blind salamander of the limestone caves of southern Europe is not much like any other amphibian. The olm has a great sense of hearing and of smell. Its olfactory system is so well-made that it can sense how many little living things surround it. Many a fisherman became a believer in sea monsters after catching one of these creatures The matamata looks bulletproof, fireproof, radiation-proof, and toughest of all, child-proof. Though the shell and head look extremely tough, and probably are, they are meant for camouflage; the matamata is said to resemble a chunk of bark with dead leaves. From above, he would be very hard to see sitting on the bottom of a creek, and also a nasty surprise if you stepped on him. I say this as a person afraid of snakes and spiders. Barreleye Fish Macropinna microstoma and other fish in the family Opisthoproctidae The barreleye in the video above is one of the few ever seen alive with its distinctive transparent head. Although it has been documented since , in early specimens nets or lines had pierced and deflated the fluid bubble that makes this fish so unique. The transparent head works like a cockpit in a fighter plan. The fish can rotate its eyes backwards and upwards to see prey and predators. It also is one of the few animals on earth that can put its anatomy on display without dying. These little guys grow to be a whopping five inches. They eat insects and have been known to jump from tree to tree and eat birds. Females usually have about one little baby tarsier per year. What else is unnatural about these creatures? They can twist their heads degrees like an owl. This once again proves that Mother Nature has more creativity than science fiction writers. Flying Squid It was tough even finding a good picture. Source Several species, including Todarodes pacificus, Ommastrephes bartramii Flying Only within the last 20 years was the flying squid seriously talked about in academic circles. If you readers have been on the water much, you know that flying fish just zoom by and it is hard to distinguish their finer features from a boat. Flying squid are even rarer, and zoom by just as fast. Scientists recently confirmed that there is a flying squid known as the " red" or "neon" flying squid. More research needs to be done on these things. Number 1 and My Favorite: Of all these creatures, they mystify me the most. A couple of facts: It is 10 times stronger than Kevlar that stuff in bulletproof vests. Second, and probably related, they somehow string their webs across, not along, rivers Maybe they swim across, who knows. Their webs are the biggest and strongest spiderwebs known. Much about them is still unknown, because for a long time only local Madagascar rangers and tour guides knew about them. They eat bees, dragonflies, and mayflies up to 32 mayflies have been found in one web at a time. People wonder if their webs can catch birds, too. How Could I Forget Thaumoctopus mimicus The Mimic Octopus was discovered in , in shallow, murky Indonesian seas. What makes it special? Watch the video and see for yourself. It can mimic many underwater species, and mimic them very well indeed. In one example, it mimics a crab so that real crabs thinks that the octopus is a mate. Only then it devours the probably shocked crab that is trying to mate with it. Nature is a cruel, cruel beast. Imagine laying down with a hot date you picked up at the bar, only for it

to turn into a ravening grizzly bear waiting to devour you. Of course many people assume that humans are the most intelligent species. A very strong case can be made for that. However, as a purely hypothetical thought experiment, let us imagine that humans make weapons that, hmm, well, might be able to destroy entire cities. Let us further posit that humans might use this superweapon on each other in the course of human disputes over political ideas. In this hypothetical case, the world could be turned to ruin, and humans essentially wiped from the face of the planet, along with many other poor animals who got in the way. Consider also that humans as we know them have been on the face of the earth for MAYBE two to three million years. Our newly discovered friend the mimic octopus, however, has most likely been happily doing his thing for millions and millions of more years, safely and discreetly at the bottom of the ocean. The octopus is smart enough to mimic at least five or six different animals, and also likely smart enough to live to see its great-great-great-great- x50 -great-grandchildren. Philosophical question just for funsies Is this a valid argument: Yes, I am convinced that the octopus might be smarter than I am in certain ways. Maybe The octopus is not driving around in an eco-friendly car. I have trouble remembering what I ate for lunch. The octopus is completely smarter than me.