

platypus anatomy diagram

platypus anatomy diagram is a fascinating subject that delves into the unique and complex structure of one of the most intriguing mammals on the planet. The platypus, with its distinctive features such as a bill resembling that of a duck and the body of an otter, presents a unique opportunity to study evolutionary adaptations. Understanding platypus anatomy not only enhances our knowledge of this remarkable species but also sheds light on broader biological principles. This article will explore the various components of a platypus anatomy diagram, emphasizing its skeletal structure, organ systems, and reproductive physiology. Additionally, we will discuss the significance of these features in relation to the platypus's habitat and lifestyle.

- Introduction to Platypus Anatomy
- Overview of Platypus Anatomy Diagram
- Skeletal Structure of the Platypus
- Muscular System of the Platypus
- Organ Systems of the Platypus
- Reproductive Anatomy of the Platypus
- Significance of Platypus Anatomy
- Conclusion

Overview of Platypus Anatomy Diagram

The platypus, known scientifically as *Ornithorhynchus anatinus*, is an egg-laying mammal native to Australia. A platypus anatomy diagram illustrates the unique features that distinguish this species from other mammals. Key anatomical features include the bill, webbed feet, and a streamlined body adapted for aquatic life. The platypus is one of the few extant monotremes, which are mammals that lay eggs instead of giving live birth. Understanding the anatomy of the platypus provides insights into its evolutionary history and adaptations to its environment.

In a typical anatomy diagram, various aspects of the platypus's structure are labeled, allowing for a clear understanding of how its anatomy supports its lifestyle. The diagram often highlights the platypus's sensory organs, limb structure, and specialized systems that facilitate feeding, locomotion, and reproduction. This serves as a vital educational tool for both students and researchers in the field of biology.

Skeletal Structure of the Platypus

The skeletal structure of the platypus plays a crucial role in supporting its unique body shape and lifestyle. A platypus anatomy diagram typically illustrates the following key components:

- **Skull:** The platypus has a flattened skull that houses its distinctive bill, which contains electroreceptors for detecting prey in the water.
- **Vertebral Column:** The backbone consists of vertebrae that provide stability and flexibility, allowing the platypus to swim efficiently.
- **Limbs:** The platypus has short, sturdy limbs with webbed feet that aid in swimming and digging.
- **Pelvic Girdle:** The structure of the pelvic girdle supports the rear limbs and is adapted for both aquatic and terrestrial movement.

The bones of the platypus are less dense than those of many other mammals, which helps increase buoyancy while swimming. Additionally, the platypus has retained some primitive characteristics that are reminiscent of its reptilian ancestors, such as the presence of a cloaca, a feature not commonly found in most mammals.

Muscular System of the Platypus

The muscular system of the platypus is intricately designed to complement its skeletal framework. The muscles enable a range of movements essential for swimming, digging, and foraging. In a platypus anatomy diagram, various muscle groups are often highlighted:

- **Forelimb Muscles:** These muscles are well-developed for swimming and digging, allowing the platypus to maneuver effectively in water and excavate burrows.
- **Hindlimb Muscles:** The hindlimbs are powerful and assist in propulsion while swimming, as well as in locomotion on land.
- **Jaw Muscles:** Strong muscles around the jaw enable the platypus to crush hard-shelled prey such as crustaceans and insects.

The arrangement of muscle fibers in the platypus allows for both quick bursts of speed and sustained swimming. This adaptability is crucial for its survival, as it must be able to evade predators and capture fast-moving prey.

Organ Systems of the Platypus

The platypus possesses various organ systems that are uniquely adapted for its lifestyle. Understanding these systems is essential for interpreting a platypus anatomy diagram. The main organ systems include:

Circulatory System

The platypus has a four-chambered heart that circulates blood throughout its body. This adaptation is essential for maintaining a high metabolic rate, especially during swimming. The circulatory system is also notable for its ability to regulate blood flow to the skin, which aids in thermoregulation.

Respiratory System

Platypuses breathe through lungs and have a unique respiratory adaptation that allows them to hold their breath while underwater for extended periods. Their nostrils close when submerged, preventing water from entering the lungs.

Digestive System

The digestive system of the platypus is adapted for its diet, which consists primarily of aquatic invertebrates. The platypus lacks teeth; instead, it uses its hard bill to crush food and relies on its gizzard-like stomach to aid in digestion.

Nervous System

The nervous system of the platypus is highly developed, with a large brain relative to its body size. This is particularly evident in the regions responsible for processing sensory information, which is critical for locating prey in murky waters.

Reproductive Anatomy of the Platypus

The reproductive anatomy of the platypus is unique among mammals, as it is one of the few species that lay eggs. A diagram detailing platypus reproductive anatomy typically includes the following features:

- **Oviparous Structure:** Female platypuses lay eggs, which are incubated in burrows until they hatch.
- **Cloaca:** Both male and female platypuses possess a cloaca, a single opening for excretion and reproduction, reflecting their reptilian

ancestry.

- **Male Venom Gland:** Males have venomous spurs on their hind limbs, which are used for defense and competition during mating.

The reproductive cycle of the platypus is influenced by seasonal changes, and females typically produce one to three eggs per clutch. After hatching, the mother nurses the young with milk secreted from mammary glands, which lacks nipples, and the young lap it up from the skin.

Significance of Platypus Anatomy

The anatomy of the platypus is not only remarkable for its complexity but also for its role in understanding evolutionary biology. The unique features of the platypus highlight the concept of convergent evolution, where different species develop similar traits in response to comparable environmental challenges. By studying the platypus anatomy diagram, scientists gain insights into the evolutionary history of mammals and the adaptive strategies they employ for survival in diverse habitats.

Furthermore, the platypus serves as a model organism for various research fields, including genetics, physiology, and ecology. Its distinct characteristics make it an important subject for studies related to evolutionary biology and the origins of mammalian traits.

Conclusion

Understanding the anatomy of the platypus through detailed diagrams offers invaluable insights into the complexities of this unique mammal. From its skeletal and muscular structures to its specialized organ systems and reproductive anatomy, each component plays a vital role in the platypus's survival and adaptation. The platypus stands as a testament to the diversity of life on Earth and the intricate evolutionary pathways that shape the organisms we see today. As research continues to unfold, the platypus will undoubtedly remain a focal point for understanding the marvels of nature.

Q: What is a platypus anatomy diagram?

A: A platypus anatomy diagram is a visual representation that illustrates the various anatomical features of the platypus, including its skeletal structure, organ systems, and reproductive anatomy.

Q: Why is the platypus considered unique among

mammals?

A: The platypus is unique among mammals because it is one of the few egg-laying mammals, known as monotremes, and possesses distinct features such as a duck-bill and webbed feet.

Q: How does the platypus's anatomy aid in its aquatic lifestyle?

A: The platypus's streamlined body, webbed feet, and muscular structure enable efficient swimming, while its bill contains electroreceptors that help it locate prey underwater.

Q: What are the main organ systems of the platypus?

A: The main organ systems of the platypus include the circulatory, respiratory, digestive, and nervous systems, each adapted to support its unique lifestyle.

Q: How does the reproductive anatomy of the platypus differ from other mammals?

A: The reproductive anatomy of the platypus is distinct because it includes a cloaca for excretion and reproduction, and it lays eggs, which is not common in most mammals.

Q: What role does the platypus play in ecological research?

A: The platypus serves as an important model organism in ecological research, providing insights into evolutionary biology, genetics, and environmental adaptations.

Q: How do platypuses regulate their body temperature?

A: Platypuses regulate their body temperature through their circulatory system, which can adjust blood flow to the skin, aiding in thermoregulation during temperature fluctuations.

Q: What adaptations allow the platypus to forage

effectively?

A: The platypus has adaptations such as a sensitive bill equipped with electroreceptors, which enable it to detect prey in dark, murky waters, enhancing foraging efficiency.

Q: Why are the venomous spurs of male platypuses significant?

A: The venomous spurs of male platypuses are significant for defense and competition during mating, showcasing an evolutionary trait that aids in survival and reproduction.

Q: Can the anatomy of the platypus provide insights into evolutionary history?

A: Yes, the anatomy of the platypus provides insights into evolutionary history by highlighting characteristics that illustrate the evolutionary pathways of mammals and their adaptations to different environments.

Platypus Anatomy Diagram

Find other PDF articles:

<http://www.speargroupllc.com/games-suggest-001/pdf?ID=PMe76-4393&title=black-myth-wukong-walkthrough-chapter-4.pdf>

platypus anatomy diagram: *The Platypus* Tom Grant, 1995 Along with the kangaroos, the platypus is totally identified with Australia, and no other living animal has intrigued and fascinated the layperson and the scientist to quite the same degree. This book confines itself to the known facts rather than to the myths and legends which surround this beautiful, secretive and shy creature. In a clear narrative style assisted by superb illustrations, *The Platypus* takes us through the four seasons in the life of a platypus, describing for us what they eat, where they live, how they reproduce and how they are adapted for survival in an environment that is periodically ravaged by floods and droughts. This third edition of *The Platypus* has been thoroughly revised and re-designed enabling the reader to be fully up-to-date on the latest research findings about this unique Australian creature.

platypus anatomy diagram: Lessons in Elementary Anatomy George Mivart, 2023-09-30
Reprint of the original, first published in 1873.

platypus anatomy diagram: Lessons in Elementary Anatomy St. George Jackson Mivart, 1873

platypus anatomy diagram: *Journal of Anatomy* , 1917

platypus anatomy diagram: Evolutionary Neuroscience Jon H Kaas, 2009-07-28
Evolutionary Neuroscience is a collection of articles in brain evolution selected from the recent

comprehensive reference, *Evolution of Nervous Systems* (Elsevier, Academic Press, 2007). The selected chapters cover a broad range of topics from historical theory to the most recent deductions from comparative studies of brains. The articles are organized in sections focused on theories and brain scaling, the evolution of brains from early vertebrates to present-day fishes, amphibians, reptiles and birds, the evolution of mammalian brains, and the evolution of primate brains, including human brains. Each chapter is written by a leader or leaders in the field, and has been reviewed by other experts. Specific topics include brain character reconstruction, principles of brain scaling, basic features of vertebrate brains, the evolution of the major sensory systems, and other parts of brains, what we can learn from fossils, the origin of neocortex, and the evolution of specializations of human brains. The collection of articles will be interesting to anyone who is curious about how brains evolved from the simpler nervous systems of the first vertebrates into the many different complex forms now found in present-day vertebrates. This book would be of use to students at the graduate or undergraduate levels, as well as professional neuroscientists, cognitive scientists, and psychologists. Together, the chapters provide a comprehensive list of further reading and references for those who want to inquire further. - The most comprehensive, authoritative and up-to-date single volume collection on brain evolution - Full color throughout, with many illustrations - Written by leading scholars and experts

platypus anatomy diagram: *Report on Some Points in the Anatomy of the Thylacine (Thylacinus Cynocephalus), Cuscus (Phalangista Maculata), and Phascogale (Phascogale Calura), Collected During the Voyage of H.M.S. Challenger in the Years 1873-1876* Daniel John Cunningham, 1882

platypus anatomy diagram: *Evidences for God and His Creations: Nature, the Flood, and the Bible* Dr. T. J. Tofflemire, 2011-07-21 This book provides summary apologetics from about 200 references. It is unique in that many authors with differing viewpoints are put together in brief key point summaries. Some of the books covered are 1100 pages long. The original authors views are briefly integrated and compared. The different views of creation are also discussed and compared and given a open minded weighing. Are you concerned about the fact that 70% of our youth no longer attend church and do not have a biblical world view? The naturalistic or humanistic world view they adopt from schooling favors the following: 1. Man evolved from primates and is a biological machine with no purpose. 2. There is no source of true morals and thus morals are relative and determined by whatever a given group decides or whatever is most popular. 3. Since man is only and animal, there is no basis for individual human rights, only rights for the masses. There are some good arguments provided in the book to counter all of this and provide a biblical world view. These arguments are brief and easy to share in witnessing situations.

platypus anatomy diagram: *The Human Vocal Tract* Edmund S. Crelin, 1987

platypus anatomy diagram: *The Platypus* Tom Grant, 1989 First published in 1989, this revised edition includes the latest research findings on the biology of the platypus. Written for professional biologists, students and the general reader, describes a year in the life of the platypus, and presents information on anatomy, taxonomy, reproduction, feeding habits, social organisation, adaptations and ecology of the platypus. Includes a species profile, suggestions for further reading, and an index. In the 'Australian Natural History' series. The author is an environmental consultant and an honorary visiting fellow in biological science at the University of NSW, who has been studying various aspects of Platypus biology for the past twenty years.

platypus anatomy diagram: *The Australian Zoologist* , 1978 Vols. 1-7 include reports and proceedings of the Royal Zoological Society of New South Wales for 1913-1932/33.

platypus anatomy diagram: *Neurobiology of Monotremes* Ken Ashwell, 2013-12 Details the development, structure, function and behavioural ecology of the monotremes.

platypus anatomy diagram: *Australasian Medical Gazette* , 1896

platypus anatomy diagram: *Darwin and Evolution for Kids* Kristan Lawson, 2003-10-01 Darwin and Evolution for Kids traces the transformation of a privileged and somewhat scatterbrained youth into the great thinker who proposed the revolutionary theory of evolution.

Through 21 hands-on activities, young scientists learn about Darwin's life and work and assess current evidence of evolution. Activities include going on a botanical treasure hunt, keeping field notes as a backyard naturalist, and tying knots for ship sails like those on the HMS Beagle. Children also learn how fossils are created, trace genetic traits through their family trees, and discover if acquired traits are passed along to future generations. By encouraging children, parents, and teachers to define the differences between theories and beliefs, facts and opinions, Darwin and Evolution for Kids does not shy away from a theory that continues to spark heated public debate more than a century after it was first proposed.

platypus anatomy diagram: The University of Michigan School of Education Bulletin
University of Michigan. School of Education, 1943

platypus anatomy diagram: Comparative Vertebrate Anatomy: A Laboratory Dissection Guide
Kenneth Kardong, Edward J. Zalisko, 2005-05-05 This high-quality laboratory manual may accompany any comparative anatomy text, but correlates directly to Kardong's Vertebrates: Comparative Anatomy, Function, Evolution text. This text carefully guides students through dissections and is richly illustrated. First and foremost, the basic animal architecture is presented in a clear and concise manner. This richly illustrated manual carefully guides students through dissections. Throughout the dissections, the authors pause strategically to bring the students attention to the significance of the material they have just covered.

platypus anatomy diagram: *The Comparative Anatomy and Physiology of the Nose and Paranasal Sinuses* Sir Victor Negus, 1986

platypus anatomy diagram: Feeding in Vertebrates Vincent Bels, Ian Q. Whishaw, 2019-04-23
This book provides students and researchers with reviews of biological questions related to the evolution of feeding by vertebrates in aquatic and terrestrial environments. Based on recent technical developments and novel conceptual approaches, the book covers functional questions on trophic behavior in nearly all vertebrate groups including jawless fishes. The book describes mechanisms and theories for understanding the relationships between feeding structure and feeding behavior. Finally, the book demonstrates the importance of adopting an integrative approach to the trophic system in order to understand evolutionary mechanisms across the biodiversity of vertebrates.

platypus anatomy diagram: Ebook: Biology BROOKER, 2014-09-16 Ebook: Biology

platypus anatomy diagram: **Anatomy of the Chordates** Charles Kipp Weichert, 1958

platypus anatomy diagram: The Neurobiology of Australian Marsupials Ken Ashwell, 2010-10-14 Australian marsupials represent a parallel adaptive radiation to that seen among placental mammals. This great natural experiment has produced a striking array of mammals with structural and behavioural features echoing those seen among primates, rodents, carnivores, edentates and ungulates elsewhere in the world. Many of these adaptations involve profound evolutionary changes in the nervous system, and occurred in isolation from those unfolding among placental mammals. Ashwell provides the first comprehensive review of the scientific literature on the structure and function of the nervous system of Australian marsupials. The book also includes the first comprehensive delineated atlases of brain structure in a representative diprotodont marsupial (the tammar wallaby) and a representative polyprotodont marsupial (the stripe-faced dunnart). For those interested in brain development, the book also provides the first comprehensive delineated atlas of brain development in a diprotodont marsupial (the tammar wallaby) during the critical first 4 weeks of pouch life.

Related to platypus anatomy diagram

Platypus - Facts, Diet, Habitat & Pictures on Basic facts about Platypus: lifespan, distribution and habitat map, lifestyle and social behavior, mating habits, diet and nutrition, population size and status

Platypus - Animalia "The platypus is a semiaquatic, egg-laying mammal that can be found only in eastern Australia, including Tasmania. It is the sole living representative of its family

(Ornithorhynchidae) and

Schnabeltier - Fakten, Ernährung, Lebensraum & Bilder auf Das Schnabeltier

(Ornithorhynchus anatinus, englisch platypus) ist ein eierlegendes Säugetier aus Australien. Es ist die einzige lebende Art der Familie der Schnabeltiere (Ornithorhynchidae)

Datos de Ornitorrinco, dieta, hábitat e imágenes en Su nombre en inglés ("Platypus") proviene del griego "Platys", que significa amplio, y "Pous", que significa pie. El ornitorrinco puede gruñir como un cachorro de perro doméstico

Näbbdjur - Fakta, Kost, Livsmiljö & Bilder på Namnet "Platypus" kommer från grekiskans "Platys", som betyder bred och "Pous", vilket betyder fot. Näbbdjuret kan morra som en valp. Näbbdjuret använder sin nos för att söka efter byte.

Paralithodes platypus - Facts, Diet, Habitat & Pictures on - Animalia Basic facts about Paralithodes platypus: lifespan, distribution and habitat map, lifestyle and social behavior, mating habits, diet and nutrition, population size and status

Ornitorinco - Fatti, dieta, habitat e immagini su Foto con Ornitorinco Visualizza 14e altre foto di Platypus video Duckbill Platypus | Australia

Næbdyr - Fakta, føde, habitat og billeder på Navnet "Platypus" stammer fra det græske ord "Platys", der betyder bredt og "Pous", hvilket betyder fod. Platypus kan knurre som en hvalp. Platypus bruger sin snude til at søge efter

Vogelbekdier - Feiten, Dieet, Leefomgeving & Foto's op Het vogelbekdier (Ornithorhynchus anatinus) is een waterminnend zoogdier dat in Oost-Australië en Tasmanië voorkomt. Het is het enige nog levende lid van de familie vogelbekdieren

Ornitorrinco - Fatos, dieta, habitat e fotos em O nome "Platypus" vem do grego "platys", que significa abrangente e "pous", que significa pé. O ornitorrinco consegue rosnar como um cachorro. O ornitorrinco usa o seu focinho para

Platypus - Facts, Diet, Habitat & Pictures on Basic facts about Platypus: lifespan, distribution and habitat map, lifestyle and social behavior, mating habits, diet and nutrition, population size and status

Platypus - Animalia "The platypus is a semiaquatic, egg-laying mammal that can be found only in eastern Australia, including Tasmania. It is the sole living representative of its family (Ornithorhynchidae) and

Schnabeltier - Fakten, Ernährung, Lebensraum & Bilder auf Das Schnabeltier

(Ornithorhynchus anatinus, englisch platypus) ist ein eierlegendes Säugetier aus Australien. Es ist die einzige lebende Art der Familie der Schnabeltiere (Ornithorhynchidae)

Datos de Ornitorrinco, dieta, hábitat e imágenes en Su nombre en inglés ("Platypus") proviene del griego "Platys", que significa amplio, y "Pous", que significa pie. El ornitorrinco puede gruñir como un cachorro de perro doméstico

Näbbdjur - Fakta, Kost, Livsmiljö & Bilder på Namnet "Platypus" kommer från grekiskans "Platys", som betyder bred och "Pous", vilket betyder fot. Näbbdjuret kan morra som en valp. Näbbdjuret använder sin nos för att söka efter byte.

Paralithodes platypus - Facts, Diet, Habitat & Pictures on Basic facts about Paralithodes platypus: lifespan, distribution and habitat map, lifestyle and social behavior, mating habits, diet and nutrition, population size and status

Ornitorinco - Fatti, dieta, habitat e immagini su Foto con Ornitorinco Visualizza 14e altre foto di Platypus video Duckbill Platypus | Australia

Næbdyr - Fakta, føde, habitat og billeder på Navnet "Platypus" stammer fra det græske ord "Platys", der betyder bredt og "Pous", hvilket betyder fod. Platypus kan knurre som en hvalp. Platypus bruger sin snude til at søge efter

Vogelbekdier - Feiten, Dieet, Leefomgeving & Foto's op Het vogelbekdier (Ornithorhynchus anatinus) is een waterminnend zoogdier dat in Oost-Australië en Tasmanië voorkomt. Het is het enige nog levende lid van de familie vogelbekdieren

Ornitorrinco - Fatos, dieta, habitat e fotos em O nome "Platypus" vem do grego "platys", que

significa abrangente e "pous", que significa pé. O ornitorrinco consegue rosnar como um cachorro. O ornitorrinco usa o seu focinho para

Platypus - Facts, Diet, Habitat & Pictures on Basic facts about Platypus: lifespan, distribution and habitat map, lifestyle and social behavior, mating habits, diet and nutrition, population size and status

Platypus - Animalia "The platypus is a semiaquatic, egg-laying mammal that can be found only in eastern Australia, including Tasmania. It is the sole living representative of its family (Ornithorhynchidae) and

Schnabeltier - Fakten, Ernährung, Lebensraum & Bilder auf Das Schnabeltier (Ornithorhynchus anatinus, englisch platypus) ist ein eierlegendes Säugetier aus Australien. Es ist die einzige lebende Art der Familie der Schnabeltiere (Ornithorhynchidae)

Datos de Ornitorrinco, dieta, hábitat e imágenes en Su nombre en inglés ("Platypus") proviene del griego "Platys", que significa amplio, y "Pous", que significa pie. El ornitorrinco puede gruñir como un cachorro de perro doméstico

Näbbdjur - Fakta, Kost, Livsmiljö & Bilder på Namnet "Platypus" kommer från grekiskans "Platys", som betyder bred och "Pous", vilket betyder fot. Näbbdjuret kan morra som en valp. Näbbdjuret använder sin nos för att söka efter byte.

Paralithodes platypus - Facts, Diet, Habitat & Pictures on - Animalia Basic facts about Paralithodes platypus: lifespan, distribution and habitat map, lifestyle and social behavior, mating habits, diet and nutrition, population size and status

Ornitorinco - Fatti, dieta, habitat e immagini su Foto con Ornitorinco Visualizza 14e altre foto di Platypus video Duckbill Platypus | Australia

Næbdyr - Fakta, føde, habitat og billeder på Navnet "Platypus" stammer fra det græske ord "Platys", der betyder bredt og "Pous", hvilket betyder fod. Platypus kan knurre som en hvalp. Platypus bruger sin snude til at søge efter

Vogelbekdier - Feiten, Dieet, Leefomgeving & Foto's op Het vogelbekdier (Ornithorhynchus anatinus) is een waterminnend zoogdier dat in Oost-Australië en Tasmanië voorkomt. Het is het enige nog levende lid van de familie vogelbekdieren

Ornitorrinco - Fatos, dieta, habitat e fotos em O nome "Platypus" vem do grego "platys", que significa abrangente e "pous", que significa pé. O ornitorrinco consegue rosnar como um cachorro. O ornitorrinco usa o seu focinho para

Platypus - Facts, Diet, Habitat & Pictures on Basic facts about Platypus: lifespan, distribution and habitat map, lifestyle and social behavior, mating habits, diet and nutrition, population size and status

Platypus - Animalia "The platypus is a semiaquatic, egg-laying mammal that can be found only in eastern Australia, including Tasmania. It is the sole living representative of its family (Ornithorhynchidae) and

Schnabeltier - Fakten, Ernährung, Lebensraum & Bilder auf Das Schnabeltier (Ornithorhynchus anatinus, englisch platypus) ist ein eierlegendes Säugetier aus Australien. Es ist die einzige lebende Art der Familie der Schnabeltiere (Ornithorhynchidae)

Datos de Ornitorrinco, dieta, hábitat e imágenes en Su nombre en inglés ("Platypus") proviene del griego "Platys", que significa amplio, y "Pous", que significa pie. El ornitorrinco puede gruñir como un cachorro de perro doméstico

Näbbdjur - Fakta, Kost, Livsmiljö & Bilder på Namnet "Platypus" kommer från grekiskans "Platys", som betyder bred och "Pous", vilket betyder fot. Näbbdjuret kan morra som en valp. Näbbdjuret använder sin nos för att söka efter byte.

Paralithodes platypus - Facts, Diet, Habitat & Pictures on Basic facts about Paralithodes platypus: lifespan, distribution and habitat map, lifestyle and social behavior, mating habits, diet and nutrition, population size and status

Ornitorinco - Fatti, dieta, habitat e immagini su Foto con Ornitorinco Visualizza 14e altre foto di Platypus video Duckbill Platypus | Australia

Næbdyr - Fakta, føde, habitat og billeder på Navnet "Platypus" stammer fra det græske ord "Platys", der betyder bredt og "Pous", hvilket betyder fod. Platypus kan knurre som en hvalp. Platypus bruger sin snude til at søge efter

Vogelbekdier - Feiten, Dieet, Leefomgeving & Foto's op Het vogelbekdier (Ornithorhynchus anatinus) is een waterminnend zoogdier dat in Oost-Australië en Tasmanië voorkomt. Het is het enige nog levende lid van de familie vogelbekdieren

Ornitorrinco - Fatos, dieta, habitat e fotos em O nome "Platypus" vem do grego "platys", que significa abrangente e "pous", que significa pé. O ornitorrinco consegue rosnar como um cachorro. O ornitorrinco usa o seu focinho para

Platypus - Facts, Diet, Habitat & Pictures on Basic facts about Platypus: lifespan, distribution and habitat map, lifestyle and social behavior, mating habits, diet and nutrition, population size and status

Platypus - Animalia "The platypus is a semiaquatic, egg-laying mammal that can be found only in eastern Australia, including Tasmania. It is the sole living representative of its family (Ornithorhynchidae) and

Schnabeltier - Fakten, Ernährung, Lebensraum & Bilder auf Das Schnabeltier (Ornithorhynchus anatinus, englisch platypus) ist ein eierlegendes Säugetier aus Australien. Es ist die einzige lebende Art der Familie der Schnabeltiere (Ornithorhynchidae)

Datos de Ornitorrinco, dieta, hábitat e imágenes en Su nombre en inglés ("Platypus") proviene del griego "Platys", que significa amplio, y "Pous", que significa pie. El ornitorrinco puede gruñir como un cachorro de perro doméstico

Näbbdjur - Fakta, Kost, Livsmiljö & Bilder på Namnet "Platypus" kommer från grekiskans "Platys", som betyder bred och "Pous", vilket betyder fot. Näbbdjuret kan morra som en valp. Näbbdjuret använder sin nos för att söka efter byte.

Paralithodes platypus - Facts, Diet, Habitat & Pictures on - Animalia Basic facts about Paralithodes platypus: lifespan, distribution and habitat map, lifestyle and social behavior, mating habits, diet and nutrition, population size and status

Ornitorinco - Fatti, dieta, habitat e immagini su Foto con Ornitorinco Visualizza 14e altre foto di Platypus video Duckbill Platypus | Australia

Næbdyr - Fakta, føde, habitat og billeder på Navnet "Platypus" stammer fra det græske ord "Platys", der betyder bredt og "Pous", hvilket betyder fod. Platypus kan knurre som en hvalp. Platypus bruger sin snude til at søge efter

Vogelbekdier - Feiten, Dieet, Leefomgeving & Foto's op Het vogelbekdier (Ornithorhynchus anatinus) is een waterminnend zoogdier dat in Oost-Australië en Tasmanië voorkomt. Het is het enige nog levende lid van de familie vogelbekdieren

Ornitorrinco - Fatos, dieta, habitat e fotos em O nome "Platypus" vem do grego "platys", que significa abrangente e "pous", que significa pé. O ornitorrinco consegue rosnar como um cachorro. O ornitorrinco usa o seu focinho para

Platypus - Facts, Diet, Habitat & Pictures on Basic facts about Platypus: lifespan, distribution and habitat map, lifestyle and social behavior, mating habits, diet and nutrition, population size and status

Platypus - Animalia "The platypus is a semiaquatic, egg-laying mammal that can be found only in eastern Australia, including Tasmania. It is the sole living representative of its family (Ornithorhynchidae) and

Schnabeltier - Fakten, Ernährung, Lebensraum & Bilder auf Das Schnabeltier (Ornithorhynchus anatinus, englisch platypus) ist ein eierlegendes Säugetier aus Australien. Es ist die einzige lebende Art der Familie der Schnabeltiere (Ornithorhynchidae)

Datos de Ornitorrinco, dieta, hábitat e imágenes en Su nombre en inglés ("Platypus") proviene del griego "Platys", que significa amplio, y "Pous", que significa pie. El ornitorrinco puede gruñir como un cachorro de perro doméstico

Näbbdjur - Fakta, Kost, Livsmiljö & Bilder på Namnet "Platypus" kommer från grekiskans

"Platys", som betyder bred och "Pous", vilket betyder fot. Näbbdjuret kan morra som en valp. Näbbdjuret använder sin nos för att söka efter byte.

Paralithodes platypus - Facts, Diet, Habitat & Pictures on - Animalia Basic facts about Paralithodes platypus: lifespan, distribution and habitat map, lifestyle and social behavior, mating habits, diet and nutrition, population size and status

Ornitorinco - Fatti, dieta, habitat e immagini su Foto con Ornitorinco Visualizza 14e altre foto di Platypus video Duckbill Platypus | Australia

Næbdyr - Fakta, føde, habitat og billeder på Navnet "Platypus" stammer fra det græske ord "Platys", der betyder bredt og "Pous", hvilket betyder fod. Platypus kan knurre som en hvalp. Platypus bruger sin snude til at søge efter

Vogelbekdier - Feiten, Dieet, Leefomgeving & Foto's op Het vogelbekdier (Ornithorhynchus anatinus) is een waterminnend zoogdier dat in Oost-Australië en Tasmanië voorkomt. Het is het enige nog levende lid van de familie vogelbekdieren

Ornitorrinco - Fatos, dieta, habitat e fotos em O nome "Platypus" vem do grego "platys", que significa abrangente e "pous", que significa pé. O ornitorrinco consegue rosnar como um cachorro. O ornitorrinco usa o seu focinho para

Back to Home: <http://www.speargroupllc.com>