

echidna anatomy

echidna anatomy is a fascinating subject that delves into the unique physiological characteristics of one of the most intriguing mammals in the world. These egg-laying monotremes, native to Australia and New Guinea, exhibit a range of anatomical features that set them apart from other mammals. In this article, we will explore the various components of echidna anatomy, including their skeletal structure, integumentary system, digestive system, and reproductive anatomy. Each of these aspects reflects the echidna's adaptation to its environment and ecological niche. This comprehensive examination aims to provide a thorough understanding of how echidnas function and thrive in their habitats.

- Introduction to Echidna Anatomy
- Skeletal Structure of the Echidna
- Integumentary System
- Digestive System
- Reproductive Anatomy
- Adaptations and Special Features
- Conclusion

Introduction to Echidna Anatomy

The echidna is one of the few monotremes, a group of mammals that lay eggs instead of giving live birth. Understanding echidna anatomy is crucial to comprehending how these creatures survive and adapt to their environments. The echidna's body is covered in spines, which serve as a defense mechanism, while its snout is elongated to assist in foraging for ants and termites, its primary food source. This section will provide an overview of the echidna's unique anatomical features and their significance in the animal's life.

Skeletal Structure of the Echidna

The skeletal structure of the echidna is specially adapted to its lifestyle. The echidna's skeleton includes a fusion of various bone structures that support its movement and feeding habits.

Skull and Jaw Structure

The skull of the echidna is elongated, housing a long, slender jaw that lacks teeth. Instead, echidnas have a specialized tongue covered in sticky saliva, which they use to capture their prey. The skull's structure allows for flexibility, enabling the echidna to reach into narrow crevices for food.

Limbs and Digits

Echidnas possess strong limbs that are adapted for digging. Their forelimbs are robust and equipped with long claws, which help them burrow into the ground in search of food or to create shelter. The hind limbs are shorter but also muscular, aiding in movement across various terrains.

Spine Structure

The spines of the echidna are modified hairs that provide protection from predators. They are embedded in the skin and can be raised or lowered depending on the echidna's level of threat. The underlying skeletal structure supports these spines, allowing for flexibility and movement while maintaining defense capabilities.

Integumentary System

The integumentary system of the echidna is a unique combination of skin, hair, and spines that serves multiple functions, including protection, temperature regulation, and sensory perception.

Skin Composition

Echidna skin is thick and leathery, providing protection against environmental factors. The skin is also rich in sensory receptors, allowing echidnas to detect changes in their surroundings through touch.

Spines and Fur

The spines of the echidna are a significant feature of its integumentary system. These spines not only deter potential predators but also help regulate body temperature. Beneath the spines, echidnas have a layer of fur that provides insulation, which is particularly important in cooler climates.

Digestive System

The echidna's digestive system is uniquely adapted to its diet of ants and termites. This section will explore how their anatomy supports efficient digestion.

Mouth and Tongue

Echidnas have a specialized mouth structure. Their elongated snouts are equipped with a long, sticky tongue that can extend to capture insects. The tongue is an essential tool for foraging, allowing echidnas to extract food from narrow openings.

Stomach and Intestines

The stomach of an echidna is relatively simple, lacking the complex compartments found in some other mammals. The digestive tract is designed for processing a high-fiber diet, with a long intestine that allows for the adequate absorption of nutrients.

Digestive Adaptations

Echidnas have developed adaptations that enable them to thrive on a diet primarily composed of ants and termites. Their slow metabolism and specialized digestive enzymes help break down the tough exoskeletons of their prey.

Reproductive Anatomy

Echidnas exhibit unique reproductive features that highlight their status as monotremes. Their reproductive system differs significantly from that of placental mammals.

Egg-Laying Process

Female echidnas lay eggs, usually one or two at a time, which are leathery rather than hard-shelled. After about ten days, the eggs hatch, and the young are born in a very undeveloped state.

Pouch Development

Once hatched, the young echidnas are transferred to a pouch on the mother's belly, where they continue to develop. This pouch is similar to that of marsupials, providing protection and nourishment until the young echidnas are ready to emerge.

Sexual Dimorphism

There are observable differences between male and female echidnas. Males typically have spurs on their hind limbs, which are used during mating displays and can be venomous. Females, on the other hand, lack these spurs.

Adaptations and Special Features

Echidnas possess several adaptations that enhance their survival in various environments. These adaptations are crucial for their foraging, defense, and reproduction.

Behavioral Adaptations

Echidnas are primarily nocturnal, which helps them avoid predators and extreme temperatures. Their burrowing behavior provides shelter from harsh weather and predators.

Physiological Adaptations

Echidnas have a low basal metabolic rate, allowing them to survive on a diet that is low in calories. This adaptation is essential for their survival in habitats where food availability can fluctuate.

Defensive Mechanisms

When threatened, echidnas can curl into a ball, using their spines as a defense mechanism. This behavior effectively deters many potential predators.

Conclusion

In summary, echidna anatomy is a complex and fascinating topic that showcases the unique adaptations of these remarkable monotremes. From their specialized skeletal and digestive systems to their unique reproductive processes and integumentary features, echidnas are a prime example of evolutionary innovation. Understanding echidna anatomy not only highlights the diversity of the mammalian class but also emphasizes the importance of conservation efforts to protect these unique creatures and their habitats.

Q: What are the key features of echidna anatomy?

A: Key features of echidna anatomy include their elongated snouts, spines instead of fur, a specialized tongue for foraging, a simple stomach designed for high-fiber diets, and a reproductive system that involves egg-laying and pouch development.

Q: How do echidnas defend themselves?

A: Echidnas defend themselves by curling into a ball, using their sharp spines to deter predators. This behavior, along with their ability to burrow, helps them escape threats.

Q: What is the diet of an echidna?

A: Echidnas primarily feed on ants and termites, using their long, sticky tongues to capture insects from nests and crevices.

Q: How do echidnas reproduce?

A: Echidnas reproduce by laying eggs. After hatching, the young are kept in a pouch on the mother's belly until they are developed enough to survive outside.

Q: What adaptations do echidnas have for their environment?

A: Echidnas have several adaptations, including a low metabolic rate for energy conservation, nocturnal behavior to avoid predators, and a robust skeletal structure for digging.

Q: Are echidnas solitary or social animals?

A: Echidnas are generally solitary animals, coming together only for mating purposes. They tend to have a territorial nature.

Q: What role do spines play in echidna anatomy?

A: The spines in echidna anatomy serve as a defense mechanism against predators while also assisting in temperature regulation and providing camouflage in their natural habitats.

Q: How do echidnas adapt to different climates?

A: Echidnas adapt to different climates through behavioral adaptations, such as burrowing for shelter, and physiological adaptations, such as a thick integumentary system for insulation in colder environments.

Q: What is the significance of echidnas in their ecosystems?

A: Echidnas play a vital role in their ecosystems by controlling insect populations and contributing to soil aeration through their burrowing activities.

Q: How is echidna anatomy different from other mammals?

A: Echidna anatomy differs from other mammals primarily in their egg-laying reproductive system, their spiny integumentary structure, and their specialized adaptations for a diet of ants and termites.

[Echidna Anatomy](#)

Find other PDF articles:

<https://ns2.kelisto.es/suggest-workbooks/Book?ID=nAA55-7447&title=workbooks-for-5th-graders.pdf>

echidna anatomy: *Echidna* M. L. Augee, Brett Gooden, Anne Musser, 2006 This book is based on Echidnas of Australia and New Guinea, first published as part of the Australian Natural History series--Preface.

echidna anatomy: *The Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology* Robert Bentley Todd, 1847

echidna anatomy: *The Journal of Anatomy and Physiology* , 1916

echidna anatomy: *Journal of Anatomy* , 1900

echidna anatomy: *The Cyclopaedia of Anatomy and Physiology: INS-PLA* Robert Bentley Todd, 1836

echidna anatomy: *The Cyclopaedia of Anatomy and Physiology* Todd, 1847

echidna anatomy: *Journal of Anatomy and Physiology* , 1886

echidna anatomy: Mammalogy Terry Vaughan, James Ryan, Nicholas Czaplewski, 2011-04-21 Newly revised and extensively updated, the fifth edition of *Mammalogy* explains and clarifies the subject of mammalian biology as a unified whole, taking care to discuss the latest and most fascinating discoveries in the field. In recent years we witnessed significant changes in the taxonomy of mammals. The authors kept pace with such changes and revised each chapter to reflect the most current data and statistics available. New pedagogical elements, including chapter outlines, lists of key morphological characteristics, and further reading sections, help readers grasp the most important concepts and explore additional content on their own. --Book Jacket.

echidna anatomy: Digestive Physiology and Nutrition of Marsupials Ian D. Hume, 1982-07-08

echidna anatomy: Animal DK, 2017-09-12 View the animal kingdom up close as never before in this breathtaking title, which has already sold over 1.5 million copies. Written by 70 specialists, it features stunning wildlife photography of more than 2000 of the world's most important wild mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, and insects. With around two million species identified to date, animals are the dominant and most varied form of life on the planet. *Animal* presents a representative selection, ranging from the giant baleen whale, to fast-moving predators such as sharks, big cats, and birds of prey, as well as microscopic beetles barely 1mm long and other insects. It presents some of the latest species to be described: meet the cute but elusive olinguito from South America, which was only identified in 2013, or the skywalker hoolock gibbon that was named after a Star Wars character in 2017. *Animal* also explains how the earth's biodiversity is in sharp decline and the conservation projects underway to safeguard precious species. For each one, it gives a locator map and statistics, including its conservation status. For anyone who wants a reliable and enthralling reference, in which you can find the answers to everything - from why zebras are striped or how the sunbear got its name - *Animal* is your essential one-stop guide.

echidna anatomy: Catalogue of the Osteological Portion of Specimens Contained in the Anatomical Museum of the University of Cambridge Cambridge. University. Museum of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy, University of Cambridge. Museum of Zoology and Comparative Anatomy, 1862

echidna anatomy: The Anatomy of the Human Peritoneum and Abdominal Cavity George S. Huntington, 2021-05-18 In *The Anatomy of the Human Peritoneum and Abdominal Cavity*, George S. Huntington presents a meticulous examination of the intricate structures and functions of the peritoneum and abdominal cavity. This scholarly work is characterized by its clear, precise prose and detailed anatomical illustrations, which serve to illuminate the complex relationships between various organs. Huntington's contributions of probing descriptions and anatomical precision are not only informative but also resonate with the emerging practices in early 20th-century medicine, where a deeper understanding of human anatomy was becoming increasingly vital for advancements in surgical techniques and clinical assessments. George S. Huntington, an esteemed anatomist and physician, was well-versed in the challenges faced in abdominal surgeries during his time. His academic journey and clinical experiences informed his keen understanding of anatomy, which he sought to elucidate for both medical professionals and students alike. That Huntington was operating at the intersection of scientific inquiry and practical application is reflected in his thorough research and presentation style, showcasing his dedication to advancing medical education and practice. This seminal work is highly recommended for medical students, anatomists, and healthcare professionals alike. Huntington's detailed analysis not only enhances the reader's understanding of the peritoneum but also equips practitioners with the knowledge necessary for applying anatomical principles in clinical settings. Readers will find this book an invaluable resource in the pursuit of anatomical knowledge and surgical proficiency.

echidna anatomy: Echidnas Mervyn Griffiths, 2015-08-26 *Echidnas*, Volume 38 presents the scientific classification of the mammal echidnas. This book describes the characteristics, behavior, reproduction, embryology, anatomy, and physiology of the spiny anteaters, Tachyglossidae. Organized into 11 chapters, this volume begins with an overview of the natural history,

classification, and physical characteristics of echidnas. This text then examines the food intake and digestion mechanisms of echidnas whereby the ground-up insects in the buccal cavity are permeated with saliva secreted by the sublingual, subaxillary, and parotid salivary glands. Other chapters describe various stages in the development of echidna embryos and pouch young. This book discusses as well the primary division of the central nervous system of echidnas, including the prosencephalon, mesencephalon, and rhombencephalon. The final chapter deals with the similar anatomical characteristics that anteaters exhibit, and describes also their differences in the grinding techniques, forelimb anatomy, and stomach structures. This book is a valuable resource for biologists and zoologists.

echidna anatomy: The Yearbook of the Scientific and Learned Societies of Great Britain and Ireland , 1904

echidna anatomy: Official Year-book of the Scientific and Learned Societies of Great Britain and Ireland , 1904

echidna anatomy: *The Year-book of the Scientific and Learned Societies of Great Britain and Ireland* , 1904

echidna anatomy: Catalogue of the Osteological Portion of Specimens Contained in the Anatomical Museum. [Compiled by John W. Clark. Edited by William Clark.] University of Cambridge. Department of Human Anatomy. Museum of Human Anatomy, 1862

echidna anatomy: *Encyclopedia of Neuroscience, Volume 1* Larry R. Squire, 2009-06-12 The Encyclopedia of the Neuroscience explores all areas of the discipline in its focused entries on a wide variety of topics in neurology, neurosurgery, psychiatry and other related areas of neuroscience. Each article is written by an expert in that specific domain and peer reviewed by the advisory board before acceptance into the encyclopedia. Each article contains a glossary, introduction, a reference section, and cross-references to other related encyclopedia articles. Written at a level suitable for university undergraduates, the breadth and depth of coverage will appeal beyond undergraduates to professionals and academics in related fields.

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

echidna anatomy: *Current Therapy in Medicine of Australian Mammals* Larry Vogelnest, Timothy Portas, 2025-06-02 Current Therapy in Medicine of Australian Mammals provides up-to-date knowledge of Australian mammal medicine. This revised edition is a companion volume to Medicine of Australian Mammals, a text that remains relevant and current, although there have been significant advances in Australian mammal medicine and surgery since its publication in 2008. Together, these two texts remain the most comprehensive source of information on medicine of Australian mammals available. This book is divided into two sections. The first includes detailed chapters on general topics and topics relevant to multiple taxa, including a new chapter on assessment, triage and treatment of bushfire-affected wildlife. The second section provides updates of current knowledge relevant to specific taxa. Each chapter is authored by Australian experts. Several appendices provide useful reference data and information on clinical reference ranges, recommended venipuncture sites, chemical restraint agent doses and regimens, a drug formulary and dental charts. Current Therapy in Medicine of Australian Mammals is clinically oriented with an emphasis on practical content and easy-to-use reference material, and is a must-have for veterinarians, students, biologists, zoologists, wildlife carers and other wildlife professionals. This volume also complements, updates and utilises the resources of other books such as Radiology of Australian Mammals (Vogelnest and Allan, 2015), Pathology of Australian Native Wildlife (Ladds, 2009), Haematology of Australian Mammals (Clark, 2004) and Australian Mammals: Biology and Captive Management, Second Edition (Jackson, 2025).

Related to echidna anatomy

Echidna - Wikipedia The short-beaked echidna (*Tachyglossus aculeatus*) is found in southern, southeast and northeast New Guinea, and also occurs in almost all Australian environments, from

the snow

17 Extraordinary Echidna Facts - Fact Animal Facts about the egg laying mammal, the one and only unique and super cute Echidna

Echidna | Definition, Habitat, Lifespan, Species, & Facts | Britannica Echidna, any of four species of peculiar egg-laying mammals from Australia, Tasmania, and New Guinea that eat and breathe through a bald tubular beak protruding from

The Echidna Is One of the World's Strangest Mammals While the echidna (pronounced ih-KID-na) is considered a mammal — because it's warm-blooded, has hair on its body and produces milk for its young — this large hedgehog

Echidna - San Diego Zoo Animals & Plants An echidna has a tiny face with small eyes and a long nose, sometimes called a beak. The eyes don't help the echidna see well, but its acute sense of hearing and smell give this unusual

Echidna Fact Sheet | Blog | Nature | PBS An echidna has a tiny face with small eyes and a long nose, which is sometimes called a beak. While they don't have great vision, they have an acute sense of hearing and smell

Enter the weird world of the echidna—a mammal in a category all its And they're called spiny anteaters, but those aren't spines; they're rigid, modified hairs. A baby echidna is a puggle

What is an echidna? | New Scientist Three species are long-beaked echidnas and are endemic to the island of New Guinea, while the other is the short-beaked echidna found mostly in Australia, with small populations also in New

Echidna Animal Facts - Tachyglossus Aculeatus - A-Z Animals The Echidna is earth's oldest living mammal, with an evolution that dates back to the era of the dinosaurs! The Echidna is one of the most genetically unique animals alive

Echidnas: Facts about spiky Australian mammals that lay eggs There are four species of echidna that are alive today — one species of short-beaked echidna and three species of long-beaked echidnas. Read on to learn more fun facts about

Echidna - Wikipedia The short-beaked echidna (*Tachyglossus aculeatus*) is found in southern, southeast and northeast New Guinea, and also occurs in almost all Australian environments, from the snow

17 Extraordinary Echidna Facts - Fact Animal Facts about the egg laying mammal, the one and only unique and super cute Echidna

Echidna | Definition, Habitat, Lifespan, Species, & Facts | Britannica Echidna, any of four species of peculiar egg-laying mammals from Australia, Tasmania, and New Guinea that eat and breathe through a bald tubular beak protruding from a

The Echidna Is One of the World's Strangest Mammals While the echidna (pronounced ih-KID-na) is considered a mammal — because it's warm-blooded, has hair on its body and produces milk for its young — this large hedgehog

Echidna - San Diego Zoo Animals & Plants An echidna has a tiny face with small eyes and a long nose, sometimes called a beak. The eyes don't help the echidna see well, but its acute sense of hearing and smell give this unusual

Echidna Fact Sheet | Blog | Nature | PBS An echidna has a tiny face with small eyes and a long nose, which is sometimes called a beak. While they don't have great vision, they have an acute sense of hearing and smell

Enter the weird world of the echidna—a mammal in a category all And they're called spiny anteaters, but those aren't spines; they're rigid, modified hairs. A baby echidna is a puggle

What is an echidna? | New Scientist Three species are long-beaked echidnas and are endemic to the island of New Guinea, while the other is the short-beaked echidna found mostly in Australia, with small populations also in New

Echidna Animal Facts - Tachyglossus Aculeatus - A-Z Animals The Echidna is earth's oldest living mammal, with an evolution that dates back to the era of the dinosaurs! The Echidna is one of the most genetically unique animals alive

Echidnas: Facts about spiky Australian mammals that lay eggs There are four species of echidna that are alive today — one species of short-beaked echidna and three species of long-beaked echidnas. Read on to learn more fun facts about

Echidna - Wikipedia The short-beaked echidna (*Tachyglossus aculeatus*) is found in southern, southeast and northeast New Guinea, and also occurs in almost all Australian environments, from the snow

17 Extraordinary Echidna Facts - Fact Animal Facts about the egg laying mammal, the one and only unique and super cute Echidna

Echidna | Definition, Habitat, Lifespan, Species, & Facts | Britannica Echidna, any of four species of peculiar egg-laying mammals from Australia, Tasmania, and New Guinea that eat and breathe through a bald tubular beak protruding from

The Echidna Is One of the World's Strangest Mammals While the echidna (pronounced ih-KID-na) is considered a mammal — because it's warm-blooded, has hair on its body and produces milk for its young — this large hedgehog

Echidna - San Diego Zoo Animals & Plants An echidna has a tiny face with small eyes and a long nose, sometimes called a beak. The eyes don't help the echidna see well, but its acute sense of hearing and smell give this unusual

Echidna Fact Sheet | Blog | Nature | PBS An echidna has a tiny face with small eyes and a long nose, which is sometimes called a beak. While they don't have great vision, they have an acute sense of hearing and smell

Enter the weird world of the echidna—a mammal in a category all its And they're called spiny anteaters, but those aren't spines; they're rigid, modified hairs. A baby echidna is a puggle

What is an echidna? | New Scientist Three species are long-beaked echidnas and are endemic to the island of New Guinea, while the other is the short-beaked echidna found mostly in Australia, with small populations also in New

Echidna Animal Facts - Tachyglossus Aculeatus - A-Z Animals The Echidna is earth's oldest living mammal, with an evolution that dates back to the era of the dinosaurs! The Echidna is one of the most genetically unique animals alive

Echidnas: Facts about spiky Australian mammals that lay eggs There are four species of echidna that are alive today — one species of short-beaked echidna and three species of long-beaked echidnas. Read on to learn more fun facts about

Echidna - Wikipedia The short-beaked echidna (*Tachyglossus aculeatus*) is found in southern, southeast and northeast New Guinea, and also occurs in almost all Australian environments, from the snow

17 Extraordinary Echidna Facts - Fact Animal Facts about the egg laying mammal, the one and only unique and super cute Echidna

Echidna | Definition, Habitat, Lifespan, Species, & Facts | Britannica Echidna, any of four species of peculiar egg-laying mammals from Australia, Tasmania, and New Guinea that eat and breathe through a bald tubular beak protruding from a

The Echidna Is One of the World's Strangest Mammals While the echidna (pronounced ih-KID-na) is considered a mammal — because it's warm-blooded, has hair on its body and produces milk for its young — this large hedgehog

Echidna - San Diego Zoo Animals & Plants An echidna has a tiny face with small eyes and a long nose, sometimes called a beak. The eyes don't help the echidna see well, but its acute sense of hearing and smell give this unusual

Echidna Fact Sheet | Blog | Nature | PBS An echidna has a tiny face with small eyes and a long nose, which is sometimes called a beak. While they don't have great vision, they have an acute sense of hearing and smell

Enter the weird world of the echidna—a mammal in a category all And they're called spiny anteaters, but those aren't spines; they're rigid, modified hairs. A baby echidna is a puggle

What is an echidna? | New Scientist Three species are long-beaked echidnas and are endemic to

the island of New Guinea, while the other is the short-beaked echidna found mostly in Australia, with small populations also in New

Echidna Animal Facts - Tachyglossus Aculeatus - A-Z Animals The Echidna is earth's oldest living mammal, with an evolution that dates back to the era of the dinosaurs! The Echidna is one of the most genetically unique animals alive

Echidnas: Facts about spiky Australian mammals that lay eggs There are four species of echidna that are alive today — one species of short-beaked echidna and three species of long-beaked echidnas. Read on to learn more fun facts about

Echidna - Wikipedia The short-beaked echidna (*Tachyglossus aculeatus*) is found in southern, southeast and northeast New Guinea, and also occurs in almost all Australian environments, from the snow

17 Extraordinary Echidna Facts - Fact Animal Facts about the egg laying mammal, the one and only unique and super cute Echidna

Echidna | Definition, Habitat, Lifespan, Species, & Facts | Britannica Echidna, any of four species of peculiar egg-laying mammals from Australia, Tasmania, and New Guinea that eat and breathe through a bald tubular beak protruding from a

The Echidna Is One of the World's Strangest Mammals While the echidna (pronounced ih-KID-na) is considered a mammal — because it's warm-blooded, has hair on its body and produces milk for its young — this large hedgehog

Echidna - San Diego Zoo Animals & Plants An echidna has a tiny face with small eyes and a long nose, sometimes called a beak. The eyes don't help the echidna see well, but its acute sense of hearing and smell give this unusual

Echidna Fact Sheet | Blog | Nature | PBS An echidna has a tiny face with small eyes and a long nose, which is sometimes called a beak. While they don't have great vision, they have an acute sense of hearing and smell

Enter the weird world of the echidna—a mammal in a category all And they're called spiny anteaters, but those aren't spines; they're rigid, modified hairs. A baby echidna is a puggle

What is an echidna? | New Scientist Three species are long-beaked echidnas and are endemic to the island of New Guinea, while the other is the short-beaked echidna found mostly in Australia, with small populations also in New

Echidna Animal Facts - Tachyglossus Aculeatus - A-Z Animals The Echidna is earth's oldest living mammal, with an evolution that dates back to the era of the dinosaurs! The Echidna is one of the most genetically unique animals alive

Echidnas: Facts about spiky Australian mammals that lay eggs There are four species of echidna that are alive today — one species of short-beaked echidna and three species of long-beaked echidnas. Read on to learn more fun facts about

Related to echidna anatomy

Endangered egg-laying mammal seen for the first time in over 60 years (NBC News1y) An expedition through an unpredictable, perilous mountain range in Indonesia's province of Papua led to the rediscovery of a critically endangered egg-laying mammal that hasn't been seen for more than

Endangered egg-laying mammal seen for the first time in over 60 years (NBC News1y) An expedition through an unpredictable, perilous mountain range in Indonesia's province of Papua led to the rediscovery of a critically endangered egg-laying mammal that hasn't been seen for more than

Shark spits out spiky land-loving creature in front of shocked scientists in Australia (CBS News1y) A tiger shark has surprised Australian scientists on an ocean research trip by regurgitating a spiky land-loving echidna in front of them. Researchers from James Cook University said Thursday that

Shark spits out spiky land-loving creature in front of shocked scientists in Australia (CBS News1y) A tiger shark has surprised Australian scientists on an ocean research trip by regurgitating a spiky land-loving echidna in front of them. Researchers from James Cook University said Thursday

that

Endangered echidna not seen in 60 years caught on camera (New Scientist1y) A rare species of echidna named after broadcaster David Attenborough has been rediscovered by scientists on mountains in Indonesia, more than 60 years after it was last officially seen. Known as

Endangered echidna not seen in 60 years caught on camera (New Scientist1y) A rare species of echidna named after broadcaster David Attenborough has been rediscovered by scientists on mountains in Indonesia, more than 60 years after it was last officially seen. Known as

Rare Species of Mammal Believed to Have Been Extinct Spotted for First Time in Decades (Men's Journal1y) Oxford University researchers on an expedition to Indonesia were stunned to have come across video evidence of an extremely rare species of echidna that had been considered critically endangered on

Rare Species of Mammal Believed to Have Been Extinct Spotted for First Time in Decades (Men's Journal1y) Oxford University researchers on an expedition to Indonesia were stunned to have come across video evidence of an extremely rare species of echidna that had been considered critically endangered on

Extremely Rare White Echidna Spotted in the Wild: 'Amazing Find' (Newsweek2y) Pandora Dewan is a Senior Science Reporter at Newsweek based in London, UK. Her focus is reporting on science, health and technology. Pandora joined Newsweek in 2022 and previously worked as the Head

Extremely Rare White Echidna Spotted in the Wild: 'Amazing Find' (Newsweek2y) Pandora Dewan is a Senior Science Reporter at Newsweek based in London, UK. Her focus is reporting on science, health and technology. Pandora joined Newsweek in 2022 and previously worked as the Head

The surprising evolution of the weirdest animals on Earth, according to a new study (CNN5mon) The story of two of the strangest animals on the planet just got a little stranger, thanks to clues revealed by a lone fossil specimen that scientists now say represents a long-extinct ancestor. The

The surprising evolution of the weirdest animals on Earth, according to a new study (CNN5mon) The story of two of the strangest animals on the planet just got a little stranger, thanks to clues revealed by a lone fossil specimen that scientists now say represents a long-extinct ancestor. The

Back to Home: <https://ns2.kelisto.es>