

What Is A Capybara Rodent

Rodents have been hunted and farmed in a number of cultures. The polynesian rat was hunted and consumed by the common people in pre-contact Hawaii. Capybaras, agoutis, and guinea pigs have historically been eaten in South America -- guinea pigs were farmed as far back in 2500 BCE in what is now Peru. Cane rats can grow up to 60 cm in length and weigh up to 10 kg and are hunted as bush meat in western and central Africa. Rats were commonly eaten during the Tang Dynasty in China; they may have been domesticated as they were called "household deer". The Mishmi people in the Lohit district in India traditionally... The species name "hesperotiganites", first published in 2022 in the journal *Vertebrate Anatomy Morphology Palaeontology*, translates to "western pancake" from the Greek words "hesperos" (western) and "tiganites" (pancake), chosen to reflect...

Chasicobradys It is only known from jaw fragments and teeth, which allowed the identification of this species, and was classified as a member of the nothrotheriid subfamily Nothrotheriinae, which comprises small to medium-sized species of ground sloths. *Chasicobradys* was discovered in the Arroyo Chasicó Formation, in Buenos Aires Province. *Anisodontherium*. Several genera of rodents were recovered from the formation, such as the earliest genus of tuco-tucos, *maras* and capybaras such as *Cardiomys*, *Procardiomys* *Chasicobradys* is an extinct genus of ground sloths of the family Nothrotheriidae that lived in what is now Argentina

List of largest mammals largest member of its family (Deinotheriidae). The largest living rodent is the capybara (*Hydrochoerus hydrochaeris*), native to most of the tropical and The following is a list of largest mammals by family

== History and naming == The larger of the two species of *bibymalagasy* (*Plesiorycteropus madagascariensis*), extinct tenrec relatives from Madagascar, is estimated to have weighed from 10 to 18 kilograms (21 to 40 lb).

Capybara The capybara (/kæp. ɪˈbɑːr. ɪˈbɑːr. ə, -bǝrə/ kap-uh-BAR-uh) or greater capybara (*Hydrochoerus hydrochaeris*) is the largest living rodent, native to all countries The capybara (/kæp. ə, -bǝrə/ kap-uh-BAR-uh) or greater capybara (*Hydrochoerus hydrochaeris*) is the largest living rodent, native to all countries in South America except Chile. It is a semiaquatic herbivore that inhabits savannas and dense forests, living near and in bodies of freshwater and feeding mainly on grasses and aquatic plants

Together with the lesser capybara, it constitutes the genus *Hydrochoerus*. Its other close relatives include guinea pigs and rock caviés, and it is more distantly related to the agouti, the chinchilla, and the nutria. Most porcupines are about 60–90 cm (25–36 in) long, with a 20–25 cm (8–10 in) long tail. Weighing 5–16 kg...

Rodent farming Rodents have been used as food in a wide range of cultures, including Hawaiian, Vietnamese, French, Indian and Thai. Hawaii. They are often categorised in a sub-category of livestock known as micro-livestock, due to their small size. Capybaras, agoutis, and guinea pigs have historically been eaten in South America -- guinea pigs were farmed as far back in 2500 BCE in what is now Rodent farming is an agricultural process in which rodents are bred and raised with the intent of selling them for their meat

== Etymology == The holotype specimen of *H. hesperotiganites* was collected by Bradford O. Riney of the San Diego Natural History Museum during mitigation monitoring at the Town Center North shopping center, Oceanside, California, on March 5, 1994. The fossil was recovered from the lower of two stratigraphic units consisting of sandstone, mudstone, and siltstone dating to the Pleistocene. The sediments more specifically most likely date to the Rancholabrean based on typical mammal fauna of that age and the presence of *Bison latifrons* from possibly correlative strata upriver from the locality. Its common name is derived from Tupi *ka'apiûara*, a complex agglutination of *kaá* (leaf) + *píi* (slender) + *ú* (eat) + *ara* (a suffix for agent nouns), meaning "one who eats slender leaves", or "grass-eater". The genus name, *hydrochoerus*, comes from Greek *ὑδωρ* (*hýdor* "water") and *χοῖρος* (*choíros* "pig, hog") and the species name, *hydrochaeris*, comes from Greek *ὑδωρ* (*hýdor* "water") and *χαίρω* (*chairō* "feel happy..."). The capybara is a highly social species that usually lives in groups of 10–20 individuals, but can be found in groups as large as 100. It is hunted for its meat and hide and for grease from its thick fatty skin.

Hydrochoerus hesperotiganites It is currently the only known capybara of the genus *Hydrochoerus* found in North America. location of the holotype skull as well as its crushed state. Capybaras are the only caviomorph rodents besides the new world porcupines that managed to colonize *Hydrochoerus hesperotiganites* is an extinct species of capybara that lived in San Diego County, California, during the Rancholabrean stage of the Pleistocene (between 130,000 and 80,000 years ago). It was closely related to the modern Greater and Lesser Capybara

Rodents are extremely diverse in their ecology and lifestyles and can be found in almost every terrestrial habitat, including human-made environments. Species can be arboreal, fossorial (burrowing), saltatorial/ricochetal (leaping on their hind legs), or semiaquatic. They tend to be social animals, and many species live in societies with complex ways of communicating with each other. Mating among rodents can vary from monogamy, to polygyny, to promiscuity. Many have litters of underdeveloped, altricial young, while others...

Rodent While the largest species, the capybara, can reach 66 kg (146 lb), most species weigh less than 100 g (3.5 oz). Rodents have wide-ranging morphologies. Rodents (from Latin *rodens* 'gnawing') are a group of mammals belonging to the order Rodentia (roh-DEN-shə or roh-DEN-chə) characterized by a single pair of continuously growing incisors in each of the upper and lower jaws. Most eat plant material, but some have more varied diets. Rodents are native to all major landmasses except Antarctica and a handful of isolated oceanic islands — though humans have since introduced them to nearly all of these places too. Most rodents are small animals with robust bodies, short limbs, and long tails. Rodents make up about 40% of all mammal species. They use their sharp incisors to gnaw food, excavate burrows, and defend themselves

== As food ==

Josephoartigasia monesi, described in 2008 based on a nearly complete skull. Both are reported from the San José Member of the Raigón Formation by the Barrancas de San Gregorio along Kiyú beach. *Josephoartigasia* is named after Uruguayan national hero José Artigas. *monesi* the biggest rodent ever discovered. It contains two species: *J. magna*, described in 1966 based on a left mandible, and *J. magna*, giant hutia or the largest living rodent, the capybara, which averages 60 kg. *Josephoartigasia* is an extinct genus of enormous dinomyid rodent from the Early Pliocene to Early Pleistocene of Uruguay. It was much larger than *J.* Its closest living relative is the *pacarana*

Rodent farming has been suggested as a solution to the world's increased requirements for food associated with an increasing population as a result of a number of perceived benefits with their production and consumption.

The Amazon rainforest covers 6.7 million square kilometres (2.6 million square miles), accounting for over 40% of the planet's remaining tropical forests. Since 2000, rainfall has declined across 69% of the Amazon. The WWF estimates that 27% of the Amazon will be without trees if deforestation continues at its current rate.

== Taxonomy ==

The Old World (Hystricidae) live in Italy, West and South Asia, and most of Africa. They are large, terrestrial, and strictly nocturnal. New World porcupines (Erethizontidae) are indigenous to North America and northern South America. They live in wooded areas and can climb trees, where some species spend their entire lives. They are generally smaller than their Old World counterparts and are less strictly nocturnal.

Montane guinea pig The montane guinea pig is the likely main ancestor of *Cavia*. The montane guinea pig (*Cavia tschudii*) is a species of caviid rodent found in the Andes in South America. The montane guinea pig is the likely main ancestor of *Cavia porcellus*, the domestic guinea pig or domestic cavy, which appears to be a hybrid that includes lesser genetic contributions from other *Cavia* species.

guinea pig (*Cavia tschudii*) is a species of caviid rodent found in the Andes in South America

== Etymology ==

Peruvian wild guinea pigs were first described by E. T. Bennett in 1835, who termed them *Cavia cutleri*. J. J. Tschudi, in an 1845 publication, used the term *Cavia cutleri* to refer to what are now considered two separate species: The first, Bennett's *Cavia cutleri*, which was later identified (by O. Thomas in 1917) as probably a differently-pigmented version of *Cavia porcellus*, and the second, a wild Peruvian guinea pig that was clearly different from the animal Bennett described. In 1867, L. Fitzinger renamed the clearly wild guinea pig *Cavia tschudii*.

The genus name, *Chasicobradys*, is derived from the Arroyo Chasicó Formation in Argentina and *bradys* meaning "slow". was found. The specific name means "intermediate".

== Tenrecs and allies (Afrosoricida) ==

Porcupine The two groups are distinct and are not closely related to each other within the Hystricognathi. The term covers two families of animals, the Old World porcupines in the family Hystricidae, and the New World porcupines in the family Erethizontidae. The Old World (Hystricidae) live Porcupines are large rodents with coats of sharp spines, or quills, that protect them against predators. Both families display superficially similar coats of rigid or semirigid quills, which are modified hairs composed of keratin, and belong to the infraorder Hystricognathi within the diverse order Rodentia. Hystricognathi. The largest species of porcupine is the third-largest living rodent in the world, after the capybara and beaver. The largest species of porcupine is the third-largest living rodent in the world, after the capybara and beaver

The largest of these insectivorous mammals is the giant otter shrew (*Potamogale velox*), native to Central Africa. This species can weigh up to 1 kilogram (2.2 lb) and measure 0.64 metres (2.1 ft) in total length.

The skull of *J. monesi* measures 53 cm (1 ft 9 in), similar to a beef cow skull, equating to a full body length of 262.8 cm (8 ft 7 in)—though this is likely an overestimate—and a weight of about 480–500 kg (1,060–1,100 lb). This makes *J. monesi* the biggest rodent ever discovered. It was much larger than *J. magna*, giant hutia or the largest living rodent, the capybara, which averages 60 kg (130 lb). *J. monesi* also had a massive bite force of approximately 1,400 N (310 lbf) at the incisors (on par with large carnivores) and 5,000 N (1,100 lbf) at the third molar (rivaling large crocodilians). Its skull was heavily reinforced to withstand high stresses far exceeding what bite force alone could...

Fauna of the Amazon rainforest in Amazon, with most of them being bats and rodents, including the largest rodent in the world, the capybara, which can weigh up to 90 kilograms (200 lb) The Amazon rainforest is a species-rich biome in which thousands of species live, many of which are endemic. To date, there are at least 40,000 different types of plants, 427 types of mammals, 1,300 types of birds, 378 types of reptiles, more than 400 types of amphibians, and around 3,000 types of freshwater fish known to be living in the Amazon 088c2e109e

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