

Mouse Is A Mammal

Yellow-necked mouse It is found mostly in mountainous areas of southern Europe, but extends north into parts of Scandinavia and Britain. yellow-necked mouse (*Apodemus flavicollis*), also called yellow-necked field mouse or yellow-necked wood mouse, is closely related to the wood mouse, with which The yellow-necked mouse (*Apodemus flavicollis*), also called yellow-necked field mouse or yellow-necked wood mouse, is closely related to the wood mouse, with which it was long confused. It was only recognised as a separate species in 1894. It facilitates the spread of tick-borne encephalitis to humans and is a reservoir species for the Dobrava virus, a hantavirus that is responsible for causing haemorrhagic fever with renal syndrome. It differs in its band of yellow fur around the neck and in having slightly larger ears and usually being slightly larger overall. Around 100 mm in length, it can climb trees and sometimes overwinters in houses a82f4ad622

== Notes and references == a82f4ad622 ==
Taxonomy == a82f4ad622 == Nomenclature ==
a82f4ad622 Slevin's mouse is a large-bodied

mouse, measuring about 21 cm (8.3 in) in total length, of which 10 centimetres (3.9 in) are the tail. They have pale cinnamon fur, mixed with dusky hairs, over the body, head, and flanks, with near-white underparts. They appear very similar to the related California mouse, but are paler in color and slightly larger. However, it may be most closely related to the North American deer mouse. This mouse-deer is depicted in Indonesian folklore as Sang Kancil. The species is threatened by competition with the introduced Northern Baja deer mouse, which was probably introduced by local fishermen. It was considered a subspecies... Étienne Geoffroy Saint-Hilaire described this species in 1836 when he described the genus *Microcebus*, and is sometimes incorrectly cited as the author of this species, but he neglected to assign it a specific epithet. René Lesson would later give the animal a proper taxonomic name as *Microcebus rufus*. Wilson & Reeder's 2005 mammal checklist Mammal Species of the World recognized Geoffroy as the correct taxonomic authority despite the lack of a taxonomic name. The ITIS and American Society of Mammalogists both recognize Lesson as the correct authority.

Katanglad shrew-mouse It is known only from

one specimen taken at 2250 m on Mount Kitanglad, Bukidnon Province, Philippines. It is known only from The Katanglad shrew-mouse (*Crunomys suncoides*), also known as the Kitanglad shrew-mouse is a species of rodent in the family Muridae. Katanglad shrew-mouse (*Crunomys suncoides*), also known as the Kitanglad shrew-mouse is a species of rodent in the family Muridae a82f4ad622

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Slevin's mouse It is named for Joseph Slevin, a curator at the California Academy of Sciences. It is a species of the genus *Peromyscus*, a closely related group of New World mice often called "deermice". It is endemic to Isla Santa Catalina off the east coast of Baja California Sur, an island with an area of about 40 km² (15 sq mi), and it is the only native mammal on the island.

Slevin's mouse is a large-bodied Slevin's mouse (*Peromyscus slevini*), also known as the Catalina deermouse, is a species of rodent in the family Cricetidae. It is named for Joseph Slevin, a curator at the California Academy of Sciences. and it is the only native mammal on the island a82f4ad622

Steppe field mouse The steppe field mouse (*Apodemus witherbyi*) is a species of rodent in

the family Muridae found in Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Israel, Palestine, Turkey The steppe field mouse (*Apodemus witherbyi*) is a species of rodent in the family Muridae found in Georgia, Armenia, Azerbaijan, Israel, Palestine, Turkey, Jordan, Iran, Turkmenistan, Lebanon, Syria, the Greek island of Rhodes, Ukraine and possibly Afghanistan and Iraq. *hermonensis*) and the yellow-breasted field mouse (sometimes recognized as a distinct species: *A. The Mount Hermon field mouse* (sometimes recognized as a distinct species: *A. fulvipectus*) were considered conspecific with the steppe field mouse by Musser and Carleton (2005) a82f4ad622

Apodemus ponticus is probably a synonym of *Apodemus flavicollis*. The former is found in the former Soviet Union with the boundary between the two being the political boundary between Russia and Western Europe. For many years direct comparison of the two species was not possible because of political tensions but it is now accepted that they are in reality the same species. a82f4ad622 Although it is not known if the Hastings River mouse nests with other breeds of this rodent or individually, it is known that in captivity, the Hastings River mouse can eat grain. In the wild, the species adapts well to the seasons by eating various plant materials in the summer and when winter comes, the diet is

supplemented by fungi. There is a breeding season in the wild that occurs from August through March. There is also mating that occurs during the winter. == Ecological role == It can be found in rainforests in eastern Madagascar. It is a solitary and nocturnal creature.

Brown mouse lemur mouse lemur, eastern rufous mouse lemur, red mouse lemur, or russet mouse lemur. Its dorsal side is brown or reddish-brown, while ventrally it is a whitish-grey. They are known also as the rufous mouse lemur, eastern rufous mouse lemur, red mouse lemur, or russet mouse lemur. Its dorsal side is brown or reddish-brown, while ventrally it is a whitish-grey The brown mouse lemur (*Microcebus rufus*) is a small primate, and like the other mouse lemurs can only be found on the island of Madagascar

The mouse was recognized as a new species in 2004 by Thomas Cucchi, a research fellow at the Durham University. It was formally described in 2006, in the journal *Zootaxa*. == Habitat and distribution ==

Hastings River mouse It is found only in Australia The Hastings River mouse (*Pseudomys oralis*) is a species of Australian rodent in the subfamily

Murinae of the family Muridae. It is found only in Australia. The Hastings River mouse (*Pseudomys oralis*) is a species of Australian rodent in the subfamily Murinae of the family Muridae
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The mouse lemurs are among the shortest-lived of primates. The brown mouse lemur has a lifespan of 6–8 years in the wild, although it averages 12 years under human care.
a82f4ad622 == References == a82f4ad622

Gerbil mouse It is found in Angola, Botswana, Namibia, and South Africa. It is found in Angola, Botswana, Namibia, and The gerbil mouse or long-eared mouse (*Malacothrix typica*) is a species of rodent in the family Nesomyidae. Its natural habitats are dry savanna, subtropical or tropical dry shrubland, hot deserts, and temperate deserts. The gerbil mouse or long-eared mouse (*Malacothrix typica*) is a species of rodent in the family Nesomyidae a82f4ad622

== Taxonomy == a82f4ad622 The Cypriot mouse has characteristics that distinguish it from other European mice: bigger ears, eyes and teeth; DNA tests confirmed that it was a distinct species. Its closest relative is *Mus macedonicus*, native to southeastern Europe through the Levant. a82f4ad622 == References ==

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Cypriot mouse Its primary habitat seems to be the vineyards and fields of the Troödos Mountains region. Its primary habitat seems to be the vineyards and fields of the Troödos The Cypriot mouse (*Mus cypriacus*) is a species of mouse that is endemic to Cyprus. The Cypriot mouse (*Mus cypriacus*) is a species of mouse that is endemic to Cyprus a82f4ad622

Wood mouse 54 in) in length and 23 g in weight. It is closely related to the yellow-necked mouse (A. It is found across most of Europe and is a very common and widespread species, is commensal with people and is sometimes considered a pest. *flavicollis*) The wood mouse (*Apodemus sylvaticus*) is a murid rodent native to Europe and northwestern Africa. Other common names are long-tailed field mouse, field mouse, common field mouse, and European wood mouse. It is closely related to the yellow-necked mouse (A. wood mouse (*Apodemus sylvaticus*) is a murid rodent native to Europe and northwestern Africa. This species is a known potential carrier of the Dobrava sequence of hantavirus which affects humans and may pose serious risks to human health. *flavicollis*) but differs in that it has no band of yellow fur around the neck, has slightly smaller ears, and is usually slightly smaller

overall: around 90 mm (3 a82f4ad622

== Taxonomy == a82f4ad622 "All other endemic mammals of Mediterranean islands died out following the arrival of man, with the exception of two species of shrew. The new mouse of Cyprus is the only endemic rodent still alive, and as such can be considered as a living fossil," said Cucchi. It is the only endemic species of terrestrial mammal that was present on Cyprus during the Pleistocene to remain extant, with the three other species, the Cyprus dwarf hippopotamus, the Cyprus dwarf elephant, and the Cyprus genet becoming extinct at the end of the Pleistocene around 12-11,000 years ago, following the arrival... a82f4ad622

Java mouse-deer When it reaches maturity it is about the size of a rabbit The Java mouse-deer (*Tragulus javanicus*) is a species of even-toed ungulate in the family Tragulidae. Java mouse-deer (*Tragulus javanicus*) is a species of even-toed ungulate in the family Tragulidae. It is found in forests in Java and perhaps Bali, although sightings there have not been verified. When it reaches maturity it is about the size of a rabbit, making it the smallest living ungulate a82f4ad622

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