

cats

The cat (*Felis catus*) is a domestic species of small carnivorous mammal.^[1]^[2] It is the only domestic

family Felidae and is often referred to as the domestic cat to distinguish it from the wild members of

either be a house cat, a farm cat, or a feral cat; the latter ranges freely and avoids human contact.^[5] I

by humans for companionship and their ability to kill rodents. About 60 cat breeds are recognized by

dogs

The dog or domestic dog (*Canis familiaris* or *Canis lupus familiaris*) is a domesticated descendant of

The dog is derived from an ancient, extinct wolf, and the modern wolf is the dog's nearest living rela

first species to be domesticated,[9][8] by hunter-gatherers over 15,000 years ago, before the develop

to their long association with humans, dogs have expanded to a large number of domestic individuals

to thrive on a starch-rich diet that would be inadequate for other canids.

foxes

Foxes are small to medium-sized, omnivorous mammals belonging to several genera of the family Canidae.

They have a flattened skull, upright triangular ears, a pointed, slightly upturned snout, and a long bushy tail (or bristly tail in the case of the Arctic fox).

Twelve species belong to the monophyletic "true foxes" group of genus *Vulpes*. Approximately another 10 species are always or sometimes called foxes; these foxes are either part of the paraphyletic group of foxes, or of the outlying group, which consists of the bat-eared fox, gray fox, and island fox.

Foxes live on every continent except Antarctica. The most common and widespread species of fox is the red fox (*Vulpes vulpes*) with about 47 recognized subspecies.[2] The global distribution of foxes, together with their

for cunning, has contributed to their prominence in popular culture and folklore in many societies around the world.

Hunting of foxes with packs of hounds, long an established pursuit in Europe, especially in the British Isles, was introduced by

European settlers to various parts of the New World.

snakes

Snakes are elongated, limbless, carnivorous reptiles of the suborder Serpentes. Like all other squamates,

ectothermic, amniote vertebrates covered in overlapping scales. Many species of snakes have skulls with

than their lizard ancestors, enabling them to swallow prey much larger than their heads (cranial kinesis).

their narrow bodies, snakes' paired organs (such as kidneys) appear one in front of the other instead of

have only one functional lung. Some species retain a pelvic girdle with a pair of vestigial claws on either

Lizards have evolved elongate bodies without limbs or with greatly reduced limbs about twenty-five

convergent evolution, leading to many lineages of legless lizards.[3] These resemble snakes, but several

legless lizards have eyelids and external ears, which snakes lack, although this rule is not universal (s

Dibamidae, and Pygopodidae).