[Template:Redirect](/wiki/Template:Redirect" \o "Template:Redirect) [Template:Distinguish](/wiki/Template:Distinguish) [Template:Other uses](/wiki/Template:Other_uses) [Template:Pp-semi-indef](/wiki/Template:Pp-semi-indef) [Template:Pp-move-indef](/wiki/Template:Pp-move-indef) [Template:Use dmy dates](/wiki/Template:Use_dmy_dates) [Template:Taxobox](/wiki/Template:Taxobox)

**Rabbits** are small [mammals](/wiki/Mammal) in the [family](/wiki/Family_(biology)) [Leporidae](/wiki/Leporidae) of the order [Lagomorpha](/wiki/Lagomorpha), found in several parts of the world. There are eight different [genera](/wiki/Genus) in the family [classified](/wiki/Taxonomy_(biology)) as rabbits, including the [European rabbit](/wiki/European_rabbit) (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*), [cottontail rabbits](/wiki/Cottontail_rabbit) (genus *Sylvilagus*; 13 [species](/wiki/Species)), and the [Amami rabbit](/wiki/Amami_rabbit) (*Pentalagus furnessi*, an [endangered species](/wiki/Endangered_species) on [Amami Ōshima](/wiki/Amami_Ōshima), [Japan](/wiki/Japan)). There are many other species of rabbit, and these, along with [pikas](/wiki/Pika) and [hares](/wiki/Hare), make up the [order](/wiki/Order_(biology)) Lagomorpha. The male is called a *buck* and the female is a *doe*; a young rabbit is a *kitten* or *kit*.

## Contents

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## Habitat and range[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=1)]

[thumb|alt=Outdoor entrance to a rabbit burrow|Outdoor entrance to a rabbit burrow](/wiki/File:Rabbit_burrow_entrance.jpg) Rabbit habitats include [meadows](/wiki/Meadow), [woods](/wiki/Woodland), [forests](/wiki/Forest), [grasslands](/wiki/Grassland), [deserts](/wiki/Desert) and [wetlands](/wiki/Wetland).[[1]](#cite_note-1) Rabbits live in groups, and the best known species, the [European rabbit](/wiki/European_rabbit), lives in underground [burrows](/wiki/Burrow), or rabbit holes. A group of burrows is called a warren.[[1]](#cite_note-1) More than half the world's rabbit population resides in [North America](/wiki/North_America).[[1]](#cite_note-1) They are also native to southwestern Europe, [Southeast Asia](/wiki/Southeast_Asia), [Sumatra](/wiki/Sumatra), some islands of [Japan](/wiki/Japan), and in parts of [Africa](/wiki/Africa) and [South America](/wiki/South_America). They are not naturally found in most of [Eurasia](/wiki/Eurasia), where a number of species of [hares](/wiki/Hare) are present. Rabbits first entered South America relatively recently, as part of the [Great American Interchange](/wiki/Great_American_Interchange). Much of the continent has just one species of rabbit, the [tapeti](/wiki/Tapeti), while most of South America's [southern cone](/wiki/Southern_Cone) is without rabbits.

The European rabbit has been introduced to many places around the world.[[2]](#cite_note-2)

## Terminology[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=2)]

Male rabbits are called *bucks*; females are called *does*. An older term for an adult rabbit is *coney*, while *rabbit* once referred only to the young animals.[[3]](#cite_note-3) Another term for a young rabbit is *bunny*, though this term is often applied informally (especially by children) to rabbits generally, especially domestic ones. More recently, the term *kit* or *kitten* has been used to refer to a young rabbit. A young [hare](/wiki/Hare) is called a *leveret*; this term is sometimes informally applied to a young rabbit as well.

A group of rabbits is known as a *colony*, or *nest* (and occasionally a *warren*, though this more commonly refers to where the rabbits live).[[4]](#cite_note-4) A group of young rabbits with the same parentage is referred to as a *litter*, and a group of domestic rabbits is sometimes called a *herd*.[[5]](#cite_note-5)

## Biology[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=3)]

[thumb|A skin-skeletal preparation showing its incisors](/wiki/File:Cmglee_Horniman_rabbit_skin_skeleton.jpg)

### Evolution[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=4)]

Because the rabbit's [epiglottis](/wiki/Epiglottis) is engaged over the soft palate except when swallowing, the rabbit is an [obligate nasal breather](/wiki/Obligate_nasal_breathing). Rabbits have two sets of incisor teeth, one behind the other. This way they can be distinguished from [rodents](/wiki/Rodent), with which they are often confused.[[6]](#cite_note-6) [Carl Linnaeus](/wiki/Carl_Linnaeus) originally grouped rabbits and rodents under the class [Glires](/wiki/Glires); later, they were separated as the scientific consensus is that many of their similarities were a result of [convergent evolution](/wiki/Convergent_evolution). However, recent DNA analysis and the discovery of a common ancestor has supported the view that they share a common lineage, and thus rabbits and rodents are now often referred to together as members of the superorder Glires.[[7]](#cite_note-7)

### Morphology[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=5)]

[thumb|right|Video of a European rabbit, showing ears twitching and a jump](/wiki/File:European_Rabbit.OGG) [thumb|Set of wax models showing development of the rabbit heart](/wiki/File:Set_of_wax_models_showing_development_of_the_rabbit_heart,_twentieth_century_(24226156252).jpg) The rabbit's long ears, which can be more than [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) long, are probably an adaptation for detecting [predators](/wiki/Predator). They have large, powerful hind legs. The two front paws have 5 toes, the extra called the dewclaw. The hind feet have 4 toes.[[8]](#cite_note-8) They are [plantigrade](/wiki/Plantigrade) animals while at rest; however, they move around on their toes while running, assuming a more [digitigrade](/wiki/Digitigrade) form. Unlike some other [paw](/wiki/Paw) structures of quadruped mammals, especially those of domesticated pets, rabbit paws lack pads.[Template:Citation needed](/wiki/Template:Citation_needed) Their nails are strong and are used for digging; along with their teeth, they are also used for defense.[Template:Citation needed](/wiki/Template:Citation_needed)

Wild rabbits do not differ[Template:Clarify](/wiki/Template:Clarify) much in their body proportions or stance, with full, egg-shaped bodies. Their size can range anywhere from [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) in length and 0.4 kg in weight to [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) and more than 2 kg. The fur is most commonly long and soft, with colors such as shades of [brown](/wiki/Brown_(color)), [gray](/wiki/Gray_(color)), and [buff](/wiki/Buff_(color)). The tail is a little plume of brownish fur (white on top for [cottontails](/wiki/Cottontail)).[[2]](#cite_note-2) Rabbits can see nearly 360 degrees, with a small blind spot at the bridge of the nose.[[9]](#cite_note-9) Rabbit is sold in UK butchers and markets, and some supermarkets sell frozen rabbit meat. Additionally, some have begun selling fresh rabbit meat alongside other types of game. At farmers markets and the famous [Borough Market](/wiki/Borough_Market) in London, rabbits will be displayed dead and hanging unbutchered in the traditional style next to braces of [pheasant](/wiki/Pheasant) and other small game. The countries where rabbit meat consumption is highest are [Malta](/wiki/Malta) (8.89 kg per inhabitant), [Italy](/wiki/Italy) (5.71 kg per inhabitant), [Cyprus](/wiki/Cyprus) (4.37 kg per inhabitant), [France](/wiki/France) (2.76 kg per inhabitant), [Belgium](/wiki/Belgium) (2.73 kg per inhabitant), [Spain](/wiki/Spain) (2.61 kg per inhabitant) and [Portugal](/wiki/Portugal) (1.94 kg per inhabitant).[[24]](#cite_note-24) Rabbit meat was once commonly sold in [Sydney](/wiki/Sydney), Australia, the sellers of which giving the name to the [rugby league](/wiki/Rugby_league) team the [South Sydney Rabbitohs](/wiki/South_Sydney_Rabbitohs), but it quickly became unpopular after the disease [myxomatosis](/wiki/Myxomatosis) was introduced in an attempt to wipe out the country's [large feral rabbit population](/wiki/Rabbits_in_Australia). Rabbit meat is also commonly used in Moroccan cuisine, where it is cooked in a [tajine](/wiki/Tajine) with "raisins and grilled almonds added a few minutes before serving".[[25]](#cite_note-25) In China, rabbit meat is particularly popular in [Sichuan cuisine](/wiki/Sichuan_cuisine). Among popular dishes are stewed rabbit, spicy diced rabbit, BBQ-style rabbit, and even spicy rabbit heads, which have been compared to the [duck neck](/wiki/Wuhan_duck).<ref name=geng/> Rabbit meat is comparably unpopular elsewhere in the Asia-Pacific.[Template:Citation needed](/wiki/Template:Citation_needed)

When used for food, rabbits are both hunted and bred for meat. [Snares](/wiki/Trapping_(Animal)) or [guns](/wiki/Gun) are usually employed when catching wild rabbits for food. In many regions, rabbits are also bred for meat, a practice called [cuniculture](/wiki/Cuniculture). Rabbits can then be killed by hitting the back of their heads, a practice from which the term [*rabbit punch*](/wiki/Rabbit_punch) is derived. Rabbit meat is a source of high quality protein.[[26]](#cite_note-26) It can be used in most ways chicken meat is used. In fact, well-known chef [Mark Bittman](/wiki/Mark_Bittman) says that domesticated rabbit [tastes like chicken](/wiki/Tastes_like_chicken) because both are blank palettes upon which any desired flavors can be layered.[[27]](#cite_note-27) Rabbit meat is leaner than beef, pork, and chicken meat. Rabbit products are generally labeled in three ways, the first being Fryer. This is a young rabbit between [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) and up to 9 weeks in age.[[28]](#cite_note-28) This type of meat is tender and fine grained. The next product is a Roaster; they are usually over [Template:Convert](/wiki/Template:Convert) and up to 8 months in age. The flesh is firm and coarse grained and less tender than a fryer. Then there are giblets which include the liver and heart. One of the most common types of rabbit to be bred for meat is [New Zealand white rabbit](/wiki/New_Zealand_white_rabbit). The largest rabbit meat producing countries (100,000 tons or more per year) are China, Russia, Italy, France and Spain.[[24]](#cite_note-24) In efficient production systems, rabbits can turn 20 percent of the proteins they eat into edible meat, compared to 22 to 23 percent for broiler chickens, 16 to 18 percent for pigs and 8 to 12 percent for beef; rabbit meat is more economical in terms of feed energy than beef.[[24]](#cite_note-24) Compared with the meat of other species (especially pork and beef), rabbit meat is richer in [proteins](/wiki/Protein) and certain [vitamins](/wiki/Vitamin) and [minerals](/wiki/Mineral), while it has less [fat](/wiki/Fat); rabbit fat contains less stearic and [oleic acids](/wiki/Oleic_acid) than other species and higher proportions of the essential polyunsaturated linolenic and linoleic fatty acids.[[24]](#cite_note-24) The main health issues associated with the use of rabbits for meat are [tularemia](/wiki/Tularemia) or rabbit fever which is an infection that may be contracted from close contact with rabbits[[29]](#cite_note-29) and the so-called [rabbit starvation](/wiki/Rabbit_starvation). Rabbit starvation is most likely due to the deficiency of [fat](/wiki/Essential_fatty_acid) in rabbit meat. In comparison, pemmican is a meat-based food that is nutritionally complete but is composed of dry meat fibers and fat in a 1:1 ratio by weight. Rabbit starvation is similar to other metabolic issues that arise in times of extreme starvation. An analogous condition (though with different symptoms) occurs when carbohydrates are ingested in the absence of fat and protein.[[30]](#cite_note-30) These conditions are not well-documented by Western medicine because such total absence of fat and protein are relatively rare and not likely to occur where medical attention is available. However, a slim variety of historical writings refer to rabbit starvation, for example, Vilhjamur Stefansson in the late 19th century, and in the journals of Charles Darwin.

Rabbit [pelts](/wiki/Fur) are sometimes used for clothing and accessories, such as scarves or hats. [Angora rabbits](/wiki/Angora_rabbit) are bred for their [long, fine hair](/wiki/Angora_wool), which can be sheared and harvested like [sheep](/wiki/Sheep) [wool](/wiki/Wool). Rabbits are very good producers of manure; additionally, their urine, being high in nitrogen, makes lemon trees very productive. Their milk may also be of great medicinal or nutritional benefit due to its high protein content.[[31]](#cite_note-31)

## Environmental problems[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=13)]

[Template:See also](/wiki/Template:See_also) Rabbits have been a source of environmental problems when introduced into the wild by humans. As a result of their appetites, and the rate at which they breed, [feral](/wiki/Feral) rabbit depredation can be problematic for agriculture. [Gassing](/wiki/Gas), [barriers (fences)](/wiki/Rabbit-proof_fence), shooting, snaring, and [ferreting](/wiki/Rabbiting#Ferreting) have been used to control rabbit populations, but the most effective measures are diseases such as [myxomatosis](/wiki/Myxomatosis) (myxo or mixi, colloquially) and [calicivirus](/wiki/Rabbit_haemorrhagic_disease_virus). In Europe, where rabbits are farmed on a large scale, they are protected against myxomatosis and calicivirus with a [genetically modified virus](/wiki/Genetically_modified_virus). The virus was developed in Spain, and is beneficial to rabbit farmers. If it were to make its way into wild populations in areas such as Australia, it could create a population boom, as those diseases are the most serious threats to rabbit survival. Rabbits in Australia and New Zealand are considered to be such a pest that land owners are legally obliged to control them.[[32]](#cite_note-32)[[33]](#cite_note-33)[thumb|right|Domestic rabbits can overpopulate rapidly, becoming a nuisance, as on this university campus.](/wiki/File:UVic_rabbits.jpg) [thumb|right|](/wiki/File:MyxoRabbit.JPG)[European Rabbit](/wiki/European_Rabbit) in [Shropshire](/wiki/Shropshire), England, infected with [myxomatosis](/wiki/Myxomatosis), a [disease](/wiki/Disease) caused by the [Myxoma virus](/wiki/Myxoma_virus)

## In culture and literature[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=14)]

[Template:See also](/wiki/Template:See_also) Rabbits are often used as a symbol of [fertility](/wiki/Fertility) or rebirth, and have long been associated with [spring](/wiki/Spring_(season)) and [Easter](/wiki/Easter) as the [Easter Bunny](/wiki/Easter_Bunny). The species' role as a prey animal also lends itself as a symbol of innocence, another Easter connotation. They appear in folklore and modern children's stories, often but not invariably as sympathetic characters.

Additionally, rabbits are often used as symbols of playful [sexuality](/wiki/Human_sexuality), which also relates to the human perception of innocence, as well as its reputation as a prolific breeder.

### Folklore and mythology[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=15)]

The rabbit often appears in folklore as the [trickster](/wiki/Trickster) [archetype](/wiki/Archetype), as he uses his cunning to outwit his enemies.

* In [Aztec mythology](/wiki/Aztec_mythology), a pantheon of four hundred rabbit gods known as [Centzon Totochtin](/wiki/Centzon_Totochtin), led by [Ometotchtli](/wiki/Ometotchtli) or Two Rabbit, represented fertility, parties, and drunkenness.
* In [Central Africa](/wiki/Central_Africa), the common hare (*Kalulu*), is "inevitably described" as a trickster figure.[[34]](#cite_note-34)\* In [Chinese folklore](/wiki/Chinese_folklore), rabbits accompany [Chang'e](/wiki/Chang'e_(mythology)) on the Moon. Also associated with the [Chinese New Year](/wiki/Chinese_New_Year) (or Lunar New Year), [rabbits](/wiki/Rabbit_(zodiac)) are also one of the twelve celestial animals in the [Chinese Zodiac](/wiki/Chinese_Zodiac) for the [Chinese calendar](/wiki/Chinese_calendar). It is interesting to note that the Vietnamese lunar new year replaced the rabbit with a cat in their calendar, as rabbits did not inhabit Vietnam.
* A [rabbit's foot](/wiki/Rabbit's_foot) is carried as an [amulet](/wiki/Amulet) believed to bring [good luck](/wiki/Luck). This is found in many parts of the world, and with the earliest use being in Europe around 600 B.C.[[35]](#cite_note-35)\* In [Japanese tradition](/wiki/Culture_of_Japan), rabbits live on the [Moon](/wiki/Moon) where they make [mochi](/wiki/Mochi), the popular snack of mashed [sticky rice](/wiki/Glutinous_rice). This comes from interpreting the pattern of dark patches on the moon as a rabbit standing on tiptoes on the left pounding on an [usu](/wiki/Usu_(Mortar)), a Japanese mortar (See also: [Moon rabbit](/wiki/Moon_rabbit)).
* In [Jewish folklore](/wiki/Jewish_folklore), rabbits (shfanim שפנים) are associated with cowardice, a usage still current in contemporary [Israeli](/wiki/Israel) spoken [Hebrew](/wiki/Hebrew) (similar to English colloquial use of "chicken" to denote cowardice).

[thumb|Tile with two rabbits, two](/wiki/Image:Tile_al-Qazwini_Louvre_MAO1194.jpg) [snakes](/wiki/Snake) and a tortoise. Illustration for [Zakariya al-Qazwini's](/wiki/Zakariya_al-Qazwini) book. [Iran](/wiki/Iran), 19th century.

* In [Korean mythology](/wiki/Korean_mythology), as in Japanese, rabbits live on the moon making rice cakes ([Tteok](/wiki/Tteok) in Korean).
* In [Anishinaabe traditional beliefs](/wiki/Anishinaabe_traditional_beliefs), held by the [Ojibwe](/wiki/Ojibwe) and some other [Native American](/wiki/Indigenous_peoples_of_the_Americas) peoples, [Nanabozho](/wiki/Nanabozho), or Great Rabbit, is an important deity related to the creation of the world.
* Among English speakers, the rabbit may be [invoked](/wiki/Rabbit_rabbit_rabbit) at the start of the month out of [apotropaic](/wiki/Apotropaic_magic) or [talismanic](/wiki/Talisman) superstition.
* A [Vietnamese](/wiki/Vietnam) mythological story portrays the rabbit of innocence and youthfulness. The Gods of the myth are shown to be hunting and killing rabbits to show off their power.

On the [Isle of Portland](/wiki/Isle_of_Portland) in Dorset, UK, the rabbit is said to be unlucky and speaking its name can cause upset with older residents. This is thought to date back to early times in the quarrying industry, where piles of extracted stone (not fit for sale) were built into tall rough walls (to save space) directly behind the working quarry face; the rabbit's natural tendency to burrow would weaken these "walls" and cause collapse, often resulting in injuries or even death. The name rabbit is often substituted with words such as “long ears” or “underground mutton”, so as not to have to say the actual word and bring bad luck to oneself. It is said that a public house (on the island) can be cleared of people by calling out the word rabbit and while this was very true in the past, it has gradually become more fable than fact over the past 50 years. See also [Three hares](/wiki/Three_hares).

### Other fictional rabbits[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=16)]

[Template:Main](/wiki/Template:Main)

The rabbit as [trickster](/wiki/Trickster) appears in American popular culture; for example the [Br'er Rabbit](/wiki/Br'er_Rabbit) character from African-American folktales and [Disney](/wiki/Disney) animation; and the [Warner Bros.](/wiki/Warner_Bros.) [cartoon](/wiki/Cartoon) character [Bugs Bunny](/wiki/Bugs_Bunny).

Anthropomorphized rabbits have appeared in a host of works of film, literature, and technology, notably the [White Rabbit](/wiki/White_Rabbit) and the [March Hare](/wiki/March_Hare) in [Lewis Carroll's](/wiki/Lewis_Carroll) [*Alice's Adventures in Wonderland*](/wiki/Alice's_Adventures_in_Wonderland); in the popular novels [*Watership Down*](/wiki/Watership_Down)*,* by [Richard Adams](/wiki/Richard_Adams), along with its [film](/wiki/Watership_Down_(film)) and [television adaptations](/wiki/Watership_Down_(TV_series)), [*Rabbit Hill*](/wiki/Rabbit_Hill) by [Robert Lawson](/wiki/Robert_Lawson_(author)), as well as in [Beatrix Potter's](/wiki/Beatrix_Potter) [Peter Rabbit](/wiki/Peter_Rabbit) stories, and [Oswald the Lucky Rabbit](/wiki/Oswald_the_Lucky_Rabbit), a 1920s cartoon character.

### Urban legends[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=17)]

[Template:Main](/wiki/Template:Main) It was commonly believed that [pregnancy tests](/wiki/Pregnancy_test) were based on the idea that a rabbit would die if injected with a [pregnant](/wiki/Pregnancy) woman's [urine](/wiki/Urine). This is not true. However, in the 1920s it was discovered that if the urine contained the [hCG](/wiki/Human_chorionic_gonadotropin), a hormone found in the bodies of pregnant women, the rabbit would display ovarian changes. The rabbit would then be killed to have its [ovaries](/wiki/Ovaries) inspected, but the death of the rabbit was not the indicator of the results. Later revisions of the [test](/wiki/Rabbit_test) allowed technicians to inspect the ovaries without killing the animal. A similar test involved injecting [Xenopus frogs](/wiki/Xenopus) to make them lay eggs, but animal tests for pregnancy have been made obsolete by faster, cheaper, and simpler modern methods. [thumb|A black rabbit](/wiki/File:Conejo_común_(Oryctolagus_cuniculus),_Tierpark_Hellabrunn,_Múnich,_Alemania,_2012-06-17,_DD_01.JPG)

## Classifications[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=18)]

[thumb|right|Eastern Cottontail (](/wiki/File:jumpingRabbit.JPG)[*Sylvilagus floridanus*](/wiki/Sylvilagus_floridanus)) [Template:Commons](/wiki/Template:Commons)

Rabbits and hares were formerly classified in the order [Rodentia](/wiki/Rodent) (rodent) until 1912, when they were moved into a new order [Lagomorpha](/wiki/Lagomorpha). This order also includes [pikas](/wiki/Pika).

Order [**Lagomorpha**](/wiki/Lagomorpha)

* Family [**Leporidae**](/wiki/Leporidae)
  + Genus [*Pentalagus*](/wiki/Amami_Rabbit)
    - [Amami Rabbit/Ryūkyū Rabbit](/wiki/Amami_Rabbit), *Pentalagus furnessi*
  + Genus [*Bunolagus*](/wiki/Bushman_Rabbit)
    - [Bushman Rabbit](/wiki/Bushman_Rabbit), *Bunolagus monticularis*
  + Genus [*Nesolagus*](/wiki/Nesolagus)
    - [Sumatran Striped Rabbit](/wiki/Sumatran_Striped_Rabbit), *Nesolagus netscheri*
    - [Annamite Striped Rabbit](/wiki/Annamite_Striped_Rabbit), *Nesolagus timminsi*
  + Genus [*Romerolagus*](/wiki/Volcano_Rabbit)
    - [Volcano Rabbit](/wiki/Volcano_Rabbit), *Romerolagus diazi*
  + Genus [*Brachylagus*](/wiki/Pygmy_Rabbit)
    - [Pygmy Rabbit](/wiki/Pygmy_Rabbit), *Brachylagus idahoensis*
  + Genus [*Sylvilagus*](/wiki/Sylvilagus)
    - [Forest Rabbit](/wiki/Forest_Rabbit), *Sylvilagus brasiliensis*
    - [Dice's Cottontail](/wiki/Dice's_Cottontail), *Sylvilagus dicei*
    - [Brush Rabbit](/wiki/Brush_Rabbit), *Sylvilagus bachmani*
    - [San Jose Brush Rabbit](/wiki/San_Jose_Brush_Rabbit), *Sylvilagus mansuetus*
    - [Swamp Rabbit](/wiki/Swamp_Rabbit), *Sylvilagus aquaticus*
    - [Marsh Rabbit](/wiki/Marsh_Rabbit), *Sylvilagus palustris*
    - [Eastern Cottontail](/wiki/Eastern_Cottontail), *Sylvilagus floridanus*
    - [New England Cottontail](/wiki/New_England_Cottontail), *Sylvilagus transitionalis*
    - [Mountain Cottontail](/wiki/Mountain_Cottontail), *Sylvilagus nuttallii*
    - [Desert Cottontail](/wiki/Desert_Cottontail), *Sylvilagus audubonii*
    - [Omilteme Cottontail](/wiki/Omilteme_Cottontail), *Sylvilagus insonus*
    - [Mexican Cottontail](/wiki/Mexican_Cottontail), *Sylvilagus cunicularis*
    - [Tres Marias Rabbit](/wiki/Tres_Marias_Rabbit), *Sylvilagus graysoni*
  + Genus [*Oryctolagus*](/wiki/European_Rabbit)
    - [European Rabbit](/wiki/European_Rabbit), *Oryctolagus cuniculus*
  + Genus [*Poelagus*](/wiki/Central_African_Rabbit)
    - [Central African Rabbit](/wiki/Central_African_Rabbit), *Poelagus marjorita*
  + Three other genera in family, regarded as [hares](/wiki/Hare), not rabbits

## See also[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=19)]

[Template:Portal](/wiki/Template:Portal) [Template:Wikipedia books](/wiki/Template:Wikipedia_books)

* [Animal track](/wiki/Animal_track)
* [Dwarf rabbit](/wiki/Dwarf_rabbit)
* [Hare games](/wiki/Hare_games)
* [Jackalope](/wiki/Jackalope)
* [List of animal names](/wiki/List_of_animal_names)
* [Rabbits in the arts](/wiki/Rabbits_in_the_arts)
* [Rabbit show jumping](/wiki/Rabbit_show_jumping)

## References[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=20)]

[Template:Reflist](/wiki/Template:Reflist)

## Further reading[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=21)]

* Windling, Terri. [*The Symbolism of Rabbits and Hares*](http://www.endicott-studio.com/rdrm/rrRabbits.html)

## External links[[edit](/index.php?title=(none)&action=edit&section=22)]

[Template:Commons](/wiki/Template:Commons) [Template:Wikiquote](/wiki/Template:Wikiquote)

* [American Rabbit Breeders Association](http://www.arba.net/) organization which promotes all phases of rabbit keeping
* [House Rabbit Society](http://www.rabbit.org/) an activist organization which promotes keeping rabbits indoors.
* [RabbitShows.com](http://www.rabbitshows.com/) an informational site on the hobby of showing rabbits.
* [The (mostly) silent language of rabbits](http://www.muridae.com/rabbits/rabbittalk.html)
* [World Rabbit Science Association](http://world-rabbit-science.com/) an international rabbit-health science-based organization
* [The Year of the Rabbit](http://www.life.com/image/first/in-gallery/55521/the-year-of-the-rabbit#index/0) – slideshow by [*Life magazine*](/wiki/Life_magazine)
* [House Rabbit Society- FAQ: Aggression](http://www.rabbit.org/faq/sections/aggression.html#basics)

[Template:Lagomorpha](/wiki/Template:Lagomorpha)

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