





# THE CAT

## STAY HOME

## STAY UP TO DATE



## CAT

The cat (*Felis catus*) is a domestic species of small carnivorous mammal.[1] [2] It is the only domesticated species in the family Felidae and is commonly referred to as the domestic cat or house cat to distinguish it from the wild members of the family.[4] Cats are commonly kept as house pets but can also be feral cats; the feral cat ranges freely and avoids human contact.[5] Domestic cats are valued by humans for companionship and their ability to kill rodents. About 60 cat breeds are recognized



by various cat registries.[6]

The cat is similar in anatomy to the other felid species: it has a strong flexible body, quick reflexes, sharp teeth, and retractable claws adapted to killing small prey like mice and rats. Its night vision and sense of smell are well developed. Cat communication includes vocalizations like meowing, purring, trilling, hissing, growling, and grunting as well as cat-specific body language. Although the cat is a social species, it is a solitary hunter. As a predator, it is crepuscular, i.e. most active at dawn and dusk. It can hear sounds too faint or too high in frequency for human ears, such as those made by mice and other small mammals.[7] It also secretes and perceives pheromones.[8]

Female domestic cats can have kittens from spring to late autumn, with litter sizes often ranging from two to five kittens.[9] Domestic cats are bred and shown at events as registered-pedigreed cats, a hobby known as cat fancy. Population control of cats may be achieved by spaying and neutering, but their proliferation and the abandonment of pets has resulted in large numbers of feral cats worldwide, contributing to the extinction of entire bird, mammal, and reptile species.[10]

It was long thought that cat domestication began in ancient Egypt, where cats were venerated from around 3100 BC,[11] [12] but recent advances in archaeology and genetics have shown that their domestication occurred in Western Asia around 7500 BC.[13]

As of 2021, there were an estimated 220 million owned and 480 million stray cats in the world.[14] [15] As of 2017, the domestic cat was the second most popular pet in the United States, with 95.6 million cats owned[16] [17] [18] and around 42 million households owning at least one cat.[19] In the United Kingdom, 26% of adults have a cat, with an estimated population of 10.9 million pet cats as of 2020.[20]

## ETYMOLOGY AND NAMING

The origin of the English word cat, Old English *catt*, is thought to be the Late Latin word *cattus*, which was first used at the beginning of the 6th century.[21] It was suggested that cat-



tusis derived from anEgyptianprecursor ofCoptic šau, ‘tomcat’, or its feminine form suffixed with-t.[22]The Late Latin word may be derived from anotherAfro-Asiatic [23] orNilo-Saharanlanguage. TheNubianwordkaddiska‘wild-cat’ andNobiinkadisare possible sources or cognates.[24] The Nubian word may be a loan fromArabic qa~qi .

However, it is “equally likely that the forms might derive from an ancient Germanic word, imported into Latin and thence to Greek and to Syriac and Arabic”.[25]The word may be derived from Germanic and Northern European languages, and ultimately be borrowed fromUralic, cf.Northern Samigádfí, ‘femalestoat’, andHungarianhölgy, ‘lady, female stoat’; fromProto-Uralic\*kädwä, ‘female (of a furred animal)’.[26]

The Englishpuss, extended aspussyandpussycat, is attested from the 16th century and may have been introduced fromDutchpoesor fromLow Germanpuuskatte, related toSwedishkattepus, orNorwegianpus,pusekatt. Similar forms exist in LithuanianpuizėandIrishpuiśínorpuiśín. The etymology of this word is unknown, but it may havearisen from a soundused to attract a cat.[27] [28] A male cat is called atomortomcat[29](or agib,[30]ifneutered). A female is called aqueen[31](or amolly,[32][user-generated source?]|ifspayed), especially in a cat-breeding context. A juvenile cat is referred to as akitten. InEarly Modern English, the wordkittenwas interchangeable with the now-obsolete wordcatling.[33]A group of cats can be



referred to as aclowderor aglaring.[34]

# TAXONOMY

Thescientific name*Felis catus*was proposed byCarl Lin-

naeusin 1758 for a domestic cat.[1] [2]*Felis catus* domesticuswas proposed byJohann Christian Polycarp Erxlebenin 1777.[3]*Felis daemon*proposed byKonstantin Satuninin 1904 was a black cat from theTranscaucasus, later identified as a domestic cat.[35] [36] In 2003, theInternational Commission on Zoological Nomenclatureruled that the domestic cat is a distinct species, namely*Felis catus*.[37] [38]In 2007, it was considered asubspecies,*F. silvestris catus*, of theEuropean wildcat(*F. silvestris*) following results ofphylogeneticresearch.[39] [40]In 2017, the IUCN Cat Classification Taskforce followed the recommendation of the ICZN in regarding the domestic cat as a distinct species,*Felis catus*.[41] Evolution Main article:Cat evolution

Skulls of a wildcat (top left), a housecat (top right), and a hybrid between the two. (bottom center) The domestic cat is a member of the Felidae, afamilythat had acommon ancestorabout 10–15million years ago. [42]Thegenus*Felis*divergedfrom other Felidae around 6–7million years ago.[43]Results ofphylogeneticresearch confirm that the wild*Felis*species evolved throughsympatricorparapatric speciation, whereas the domestic cat evolved throughartificial selection.[44]The domesticated cat and its closest wild ancestor are diploidand both possess 38chromosomes [45]and roughly 20,000 genes.[46] Theleopard cat(*Prionailurus bengalensis*) wastamedindependently in China around 5500 BC. This line of partially domesticated cats leaves no trace in the domestic cat populations of today.[47]

Domestication See also:Domestication of the cat

A cat eating a fish under a chair, amuralin an Egyptian tomb dating to the 15th century BC The earliest known indication for thetamingof anAfrican wildcat(*F. lybica*) wasexcavatedclose by a humanNeolithicgrave inShillourokambos, southernCyprus, dating to about 7500–7200 BC. Since there is no evidence of native mammalianfaunaon Cyprus, the inhabitants of this Neolithic village most likely brought the cat and other wild mammals to the island from theMiddle Easternmainland.[48]Scientists therefore assume that African wildcats were attracted to early human settlements in theFertile Crescentby rodents, in particular thehouse mouse(*Mus musculus*), and were tamed by Neolithic farmers. This-mutualrelationship between early farmers and tamed cats lasted thousands of years. Asagricultural practicesspread, so did tame and domesticated cats.[13] [6]Wildcats of Egypt contributed to the maternalgene poolof the domestic cat at a later time.[49]

The earliest known evidence for the occurrence of the domestic cat inGreecedates to around 1200 BC. Greek,Phoenician,CarthaginianandEtruscantraders introduced domestic cats to southern Europe.[50]During theRoman Empirethey were introduced toCorsicaandSardiniabefore the beginning of the 1st millennium.[51]By the 5th centu-

ry BC, they were familiar animals around settlements in-Magna GraeciaandEtruria.[52]By the end of the Western Roman Empire in the 5th century, the Egyptian domestic cat lineage had arrived in aBaltic Seaport in northernGermany.[49] During domestication, cats have undergone only minor changes in anatomy and behavior, and they are still capable of surviving in the wild. Several natural behaviors and characteristics of wildcats may havepre-adaptedthem for domestication as pets. These traits include their small size, social nature, obvious body language, love of play, and high intelligence. CaptiveLeoparduscats may also display affectionate behavior toward humans but were not domesticated.[53]House cats often mate with feral cats. [54] Hybridisation between domestic and other Felinae speciesis also possible, producing hybrids such as theKellas catinScotland.[55] [56] Development ofcat breedsstarted in the mid 19th century. [57]An analysis of the domestic catgenomerevealed that the ancestral wildcat genome was significantly altered in the process of domestication, as specificmutationswere selected to develop cat breeds.[58]Most breeds are founded on random-bred domestic cats.Genetic diversityof these breeds varies between regions, and is lowest in purebred populations, which show more than 20 deleteriousgenetic disorders.[59]

# BABY

Thecat(*Felis catus*) is adomestic speciesof smallcarnivorous mammal.[1] [2]It is the only domesticated species in the familyFelidaeand is commonly referred to as the-domestic catorhouse catto distinguish it from the wild members of the family.[4]Cats are commonly kept as house pets but can also befarm catsorferal cats; the feral cat ranges freely and avoids human contact.[5]Domestic cats are valued by humans for companionship and their ability to killrodents. About 60cat breedsare recognized by variouscat registries.[6] The cat is similar in anatomyto the other felid species: it has a strong flexible body, quickreflexes, sharp teeth, and retractable clawsadapted to killing small prey like mice and rats. Itsnight visionand sense of smell are well developed.Cat communicationincludesvocalizationslikemew-ing,purring, trilling, hissing,growling, and grunting as well ascatspecific body language. Although the cat is asocial species, it is a solitary hunter. As apredator, it is crepuscular, i.e. most active at dawn and dusk. It can hear sounds too faint or too high infrequencyfor human ears, such as those made bymiceand other small mammals.[7] It also secretes and perceivespheromones.[8] Female domestic cats can have kittens from spring to late autumn, with litter sizes often ranging from two to five kittens.[9]Domestic cats are bred and shown at events as registeredpedigreed cats, a hobby known ascats fancy. Population controlof cats may be achieved byspayingand-

neutering, but their proliferation and the abandonment of pets has resulted in large numbers of feral cats worldwide, contributing to the extinction of entire bird, mammal, and reptile species.[10] It was long thought that cat domestication began inancient Egypt, wher cats were veneratedfrom around 3100 BC,[11] [12]but recent advances in archaeology and genetics have shown that their domestication occurred in-Western Asiaaround 7500 BC.[13] As of 2021,there were an estimated 220 million owned and 480million stray cats in the world.[14] [15]As of 2017,the domestic cat was the second most popular pet in theUnited States, with 95.6million cats owned[16] [17] [18]and around 42 million households owning at least one cat.[19]In theUnited Kingdom, 26% of adults have a cat, with an estimated population of 10.9million pet cats as of 2020.[20]

Etymology and naming The origin of the English wordcat,Old Englishcatt, is thought to be theLate Latinwordcattus, which was first used at the beginning of the 6th century.[21] It was suggested thatcattusis derived from anEgyptianprecursor ofCoptic šau, ‘tomcat’, or its feminine form suffixed with-t.[22]The Late Latin word may be derived from anotherAfro-Asiatic [23]orNilo-Saharanlanguage. TheNubianword-kaddiska‘wildcat’ andNobiinkadisare possible sources or cognates.[24]The Nubian word may be a loan fromArabic qa~qi . However, it is “equally likely that the forms might derive from an ancient Germanic word, imported into Latin and thence to Greek and to Syriac and Arabic”.[25]The word may be derived from Germanic and Northern European languages, and ultimately be borrowed fromUralic, cf.Northern Samigádfí, ‘femalestoat’, andHungarianhölgy, ‘lady, female stoat’; fromProto-Uralic\*kädwä, ‘female (of a furred animal)’.[26] The Englishpuss, extended aspussyandpussycat, is attested from the 16th century and may have been introduced fromDutchpoesor fromLow Germanpuuskatte, related toSwedishkattepus, orNorwegianpus,pusekatt. Similar forms exist in LithuanianpuizėandIrishpuiśínorpuiśín. The etymology of this word is unknown, but it may havearisen from a soundused to attract a cat.[27] [28] A male cat is called atomortomcat[29](or agib,[30]ifneutered). A female is called aqueen[31](or amolly,[32][user-generated source?]|ifspayed), especially in a cat-breeding context. A juvenile cat is referred to as akitten. InEarly Modern English, the wordkittenwas interchangeable with the now-obsolete wordcatling.[33]A group of cats can be referred to as aclowderor aglaring.[34]

Taxonomy

Thescientific name*Felis catus*was proposed byCarl Linnaeusin 1758 for a domestic cat.[1] [2]*Felis catus* domesticuswas proposed byJohann Christian Polycarp Erxlebenin 1777.[3]*Felis daemon*proposed byKonstantin Satuninin 1904 was a black cat from theTranscaucasus, later identified as a domestic cat.[35] [36] In 2003, theInternational Commission on Zoological Nomenclatureruled that the domestic cat is a distinct species, namely*Felis catus*.[37] [38]In 2007, it was considered asubspecies,*F. silvestris catus*, of theEuropean wildcat(*F. silvestris*) following results ofphylogeneticresearch.[39] [40]In 2017, the IUCN Cat Classification Task - force followed



men - dation of the ICZN in regarding the domestic cat as a distinct species,*Felis catus*.[41] Evolution Main article:Cat evolution

Skulls of a wildcat (top left), a housecat (top right), and a hybrid between the two. (bottom center) The domestic cat is a member of the Felidae, afamilythat had acommon ancestorabout 10–15million years ago. [42]Thegenus*Felis*divergedfrom other Felidae around 6–7million years ago.[43]Results ofphylogeneticresearch confirm that the wild*Felis*species evolved throughsympatricorparapatric speciation, whereas the domestic cat evolved throughartificial selection.[44]The domesticated cat and its closest wild ancestor are diploidand both pos-

sess 38chromosomes [45]and roughly 20,000 genes.[46] Theleopard cat(*Prionailurus bengalensis*) wastamedindependently in China around 5500 BC. This line of partially domesticated cats leaves no trace in the domestic cat populations of today.[47]

Domestication See also:Domestication of the cat

A cat eating a fish under a chair, amuralin an Egyptian tomb dating to the 15th century BC The earliest known indication for thetamingof anAfrican wildcat(*F. lybica*) wasexcavatedclose by a humanNeolithicgrave inShillourokambos, southernCyprus, dating to about 7500–7200 BC. Since there is no evidence of native mammalianfaunaon Cyprus, the inhabitants of this Neolithic village most likely brought the cat and other wild mammals to the island from theMiddle Easternmainland.[48]Scientists therefore assume that African wildcats were attracted to early human settlements in theFertile Crescentby rodents, in particular thehouse mouse(*Mus musculus*), and were tamed by Neolithic farmers. This-mutualrelationship between early farmers and tamed cats lasted thousands of years. Asagricultural practicesspread, so did tame and domesticated cats.[13] [6]Wildcats of Egypt contributed to the maternalgene poolof the domestic cat at a later time.[49] The earliest known evidence for the occurrence of the domestic cat inGreecedates to around 1200 BC. Greek,Phoenician,CarthaginianandEtruscantraders introduced domestic cats to southern Europe.[50]During theRoman Empirethey were introduced toCorsicaandSardiniabefore the beginning of the 1st millennium.[51]By the 5th century BC, they were familiar animals around settlements inMagna GraeciaandEtruria.[52]By the end of the Western Roman Empire in the 5th century, the Egyptian domestic cat lineage had arrived in aBaltic Seaport in northernGermany.[49]

During domestication, cats have undergone only minor changes in anatomy and behavior, and they are still capable of surviving in the wild. Several natural behaviors and characteristics of wildcats may havepre-adaptedthem for domestication as pets. These traits include their small size, social nature, obvious body language, love of play, and high intelligence. CaptiveLeoparduscats may also display affectionate behavior toward humans but were not domesticated.[53]House cats often mate with feral cats. [54] Hybridisation between domestic and other Felinae speciesis also possible, producing hybrids such as theKellas catinScotland.[55] [56] Development ofcat breedsstarted in the mid 19th century. [57]An analysis of the domestic catgenomerevealed that the ancestral wildcat genome was significantly altered in the process of domestication, as specificmutationswere selected to develop cat breeds.[58]Most breeds are founded



on random-bred domestic cats.Genetic diversityof these breeds varies between regions, and is lowest in purebred populations, which show more than 20 deleteriousgenetic disorders.[59]

# AND

Thecat(*Felis catus*) is adomestic speciesof smallcarnivorous mammal.[1] [2]It is the only domesticated species in the familyFelidaeand is commonly referred to as the-domestic catorhouse catto distinguish it from the wild members of the family.[4]Cats are commonly kept as house pets but can also befarm catsorferal cats; the feral cat ranges freely and avoids human contact.[5]Domestic cats are valued by humans for companionship and their ability to killrodents. About 60cat breedsare recognized by variouscat registries.[6]

The cat is similar inanatomyto the other felid species: it has a strong flexible body, quickreflexes, sharp teeth, andretractable clawsadapted to killing small prey like mice and rats. Itsnight visionand sense of smell are well developed.Cat communicationincludesvocalizationslikemeowing,purring, trilling, hissing,growling, and grunting as well ascatspecific body language. Although the cat is asocial species, it is a solitary hunter. As apredator, it iscrepuscular, i.e. most active at dawn and dusk. It can hear sounds too faint or too high infrequencyfor human ears, such as those made bymiceand other small mammals.[7] It also secretes and perceivespheromones.[8]

Female domestic cats can have kittens from spring to late autumn, with litter sizes often ranging from two to five kittens.[9]Domestic cats are bred and shown at events as registeredpedigreed cats, a hobby known ascats fancy. Population controlof cats may be achieved byspayingand-neutering, but their proliferation and the abandonment of pets has resulted in large numbers of feral cats worldwide, contributing to the extinction of entire bird, mammal, and reptile species.[10] It was long thought that cat domestication began inancient Egypt, wherocats were veneratedfrom around 3100 BC,[11] [12]but recent advances in archaeology and genetics have shown that their domestication occurred in-Western Asiaaround 7500 BC.[13] As of 2021,there were an estimated 220 million owned and 480million stray cats in the world.[14] [15]As of 2017,the domestic cat was the second most popular pet in theUnited States, with 95.6million cats owned[16] [17] [18]and around 42 million households owning at least one cat.[19]In theUnited Kingdom, 26% of adults have a cat, with an estimated population of 10.9million pet cats as of 2020.[20]

**Etymology and naming**  
The origin of the English wordcat,Old Englishcatt, is thought to be theLate Latinwordcattus, which was first used at the beginning of the 6th century.[21]It was sug-

gested thatcattusis derived from anEgyptianprecursor of Coptic au, ‘tomcat’, or its feminine form suffixed with-t.[22]The Late Latin word may be derived from anotherAfro-Asiatic [23]orNilo-Saharanlanguage. TheNubianwordkaddiska‘wildcat’ andNobiinkadisare possible sources or cognates.[24]The Nubian word may be a loan fromArabic.

However, it is “equally likely that the forms might derive from an ancient Germanic word, imported into Latin and thence to Greek and to Syr iac and Arabic”.[25]The word may be derived from Germanic and Northern European languages, and ultimately be borrowed fromUralic, cf.Northern Samigádfi, ‘femalestoat’, andHungarianhölgy, ‘lady, female stoat’; fromProto-Uralic\*kădŋă, ‘female (of a furred animal)’.[26] The Englishpuss, extended aspussyandpussycat, is attested from the 16th century and may have been introduced fromDutchpoesor fromLow Germanpuuskatte, related toSwedishkattetus, orNorwegianpus,pusekatt. Similar forms exist in LithuanianpuizėandIrishpuiisínorpuiscín. The etymology of this word is unknown, but it may havearisen from a soundused to attract a cat.[27] [28] A male cat is called atomortomcat[29](or agib,[30]ifneutered). A female is called aqueen[31](or amolly,[32][user-generated source?])ifspayed), especially in a cat-breeding context. A juvenile cat is referred to as akitten. InEarly Modern English, the wordkittenwas interchangeable with the now-obsolete wordcatling.[33]A group of cats can be referred to as acrowderor aglaring.[34]

**Taxonomy**  
Thescientific name*Felis catus*was proposed byCarl Linnaeusin 1758 for a domestic cat.[1] [2]*Felis catus domesticus*was proposed byJohann Christian Polycarp Erxlebenin 1777.[3]*Felis daemon*proposed byKonstantin Satuninin 1904 was a black cat from theTranscaucasus, later identified as a domestic cat.[35] [36] In 2003, theInternational Commission on Zoological Nomenclatureruled that the domestic cat is a distinct species, namely*Felis catus*. [37] [38]In 2007, it was considered asubspecies,*F. silvestris catus*, of theEuropean wildcat(*F. silvestris*) following results ofphylogeneticresearch.[39] [40]In 2017, the IUCN Cat Classification Taskforce followed the recommendation of the ICZN in regarding the domestic cat as a distinct species,*Felis catus*. [41] **Evolution**  
Main article:Cat evolution

Skulls of a wildcat (top left), a housecat (top right), and a hybrid between the two. (bottom center)  
The domestic cat is a member of the Felidae, afamilythat had acommon ancestorabout 10–15million years ago. [42]Thegenus*Felis*divergedfrom other Felidae around 6–7million years ago.[43]Results ofphylogeneticresearch confirm that the wild*Felis*species evolved throughsympatricorparapatric speciation, whereas the domestic cat evolved throughartificial selection.[44]The domesticated cat and its closest wild ancestor arediploidand both possess 38chromosomes [45]and roughly 20,000 genes.[46] Theleopard cat(*Prionailurus bengalensis*) wastamedinde-

pendently in China around 5500 BC. This line of partially domesticated cats leaves no trace in the domestic cat populations of today.[47]

**Domestication**  
See also:Domestication of the cat

A cat eating a fish under a chair, amuralin an Egyptian tomb dating to the 15th century BC  
The earliest known indication for thetamingof anAfrican wildcat(*F. lybica*) wasexcavatedclose by a humanNeolithicgrave inShillourokambos, southernCyprus, dating to about 7500–7200 BC. Since there is no evidence of native mammalianfaunaon Cyprus, the inhabitants of this Neolithic village most likely brought the cat and other wild mammals to the island from theMiddle Easternmainland. [48]Scientists therefore assume that African wildcats were attracted to early human settlements in theFertile Crescentby rodents, in particular thehouse mouse(*Mus musculus*), and were tamed by Neolithic farmers. Thismutual-relationship between early farmers and tamed cats lasted thousands of years. Asagricultural practicesspread, so did tame and domesticated cats.[13] [6]Wildcats of Egypt contributed to the maternalgene poolof the domestic cat at a later time.[49] The earliest known evidence for the occurrence of the domestic cat inGreece dates to around 1200 BC. Greek,Phoe-



nician,CarthaginianandEtruscantraders introduced domestic cats to southern Europe.[50]During theRoman Empirethey were introduced toCorsicaandSardiniabefore the beginning of the 1st millennium.[51]By the 5th century BC, they were familiar animals around settlements inMagna GraeciaandEtruria.[52]By the end of the Western Roman Empire in the 5th century, the Egyptian domestic cat lineage had arrived in aBaltic Seaport in north-

ernGermany.[49] During domestication, cats have undergone only minor changes in anatomy and behavior, and they are still capable of surviving in the wild. Several natural behaviors and characteristics of wildcats may havepre-adaptedthem for domestication as pets. These traits include their small size, social nature, obvious body language, love of play, and high intelligence. CaptiveLeoparduscats may also display affectionate behavior toward humans but were not domesticated.[53]House cats often mate with feral cats. [54] Hybridisation between domestic and other Felinae speciesis also possible, producing hybrids such as theKellas catinScotland.[55] [56] Development ofcat breedsstarted in the mid 19th century. [57]An analysis of the domestic catgenomerevealed that the ancestral wildcat genome was significantly altered in the process of domestication, as specificmutationswere selected to develop cat breeds.[58]Most breeds are founded on random-bred domestic cats.Genetic diversityof these breeds varies between regions, and is lowest in purebred populations, which show more than 20 deleteriousgenetic disorders.[59]

# END

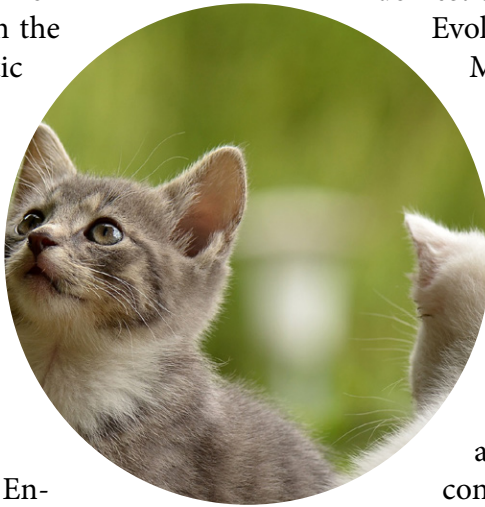
Thecat(*Felis catus*) is adomestic speciesof smallcarnivorous mammal.[1] [2]It is the only domesticated species in the familyFelidaeand is commonly referred to as the-domestic catorhouse catto distinguish it from the wild members of the family.[4]Cats are commonly kept as house pets but can also befarm catsorferal cats; the feral cat ranges freely and avoids human contact.[5]Domestic cats are valued by humans for companionship and their ability to killrodents. About 60cat breedsare recognized by variouscat registries.[6] The cat is similar inanatomyto the other felid species: it has a strong flexible body, quickreflexes, sharp teeth, andretractable clawsadapted to killing small prey like mice and rats. Itsnight visionand sense of smell are well developed.Cat communicationincludesvocalizationslikemeowing,purring, trilling, hissing,growling, and grunting as well ascatspecific body language. Although the cat is asocial species, it is a solitary hunter. As apredator, it iscrepuscular, i.e. most active at dawn and dusk. It can hear sounds too faint or too high infrequencyfor human ears, such as those made bymiceand other small mammals.[7] It also secretes and perceivespheromones.[8] Female domestic cats can have kittens from spring to late autumn, with litter sizes often ranging from two to five kittens.[9]Domestic cats are bred and shown at events as registeredpedigreed cats, a hobby known ascats fancy. Population controlof cats may be achieved byspayingand-neutering, but their proliferation and the abandonment of pets has resulted in large numbers of feral cats worldwide, contributing to the extinction of entire bird, mammal, and reptile species.[10]

It was long thought that cat domestication began inancient Egypt, wherocats were veneratedfrom around 3100 BC,[11] [12]but recent advances in archaeology and genetics have shown that their domestication occurred in-Western Asiaaround 7500 BC.[13] As of 2021,there were an estimated 220 million owned and 480million stray cats in the world.[14] [15]As of 2017,the domestic cat was the second most popular pet in theUnited States, with 95.6million cats owned[16] [17] [18]and around 42 million households owning at least one cat.[19]In theUnited Kingdom, 26% of adults have a cat, with an estimated population of 10.9million pet cats as of 2020.[20]

**Etymology and naming**  
The origin of the English wordcat,Old Englishcatt, is thought to be theLate Latinword-cattus, which was first used at the beginning of the 6th century.[21]It was suggested thatcattusis derived from anEgyptianprecursor of Coptic šau, ‘tomcat’, or its feminine form suffixed with-t.[22]The Late Latin word may be derived from anotherAfro-Asiatic [23]orNilo-Saharanlanguage. TheNubianwordkaddiska‘wildcat’ andNobiinkadisare possible sources or cognates.[24]The Nubian word may be a loan from Arabic.  
However, it is “equally likely that the forms might derive from an ancient Germanic word, imported into Latin and thence to Greek and to Syriac and Arabic”.[25]The word may be derived from Germanic and Northern European languages, and ultimately be borrowed fromUralic, cf.Northern Samigádfi, ‘femalestoat’, andHungarianhölgy, ‘lady, female stoat’; fromProto-Uralic\*kădŋă, ‘female (of a furred animal)’.[26] The Englishpuss, extended aspussyandpussycat, is attested from the 16th century and may have been introduced fromDutchpoesor fromLow Germanpuuskatte, related toSwedishkattetus, orNorwegianpus,pusekatt. Similar forms exist in LithuanianpuizėandIrishpuiisínorpuiscín. The etymology of this word is unknown, but it may havearisen from a soundused to attract a cat.[27] [28] A male cat is called atomortomcat[29](or agib,[30]ifneutered). A female is called aqueen[31](or amolly,[32][user-generated source?])ifspayed), especially in a cat-breeding context. A juvenile cat is referred to as akitten. InEarly Modern English, the wordkittenwas interchangeable with the now-obsolete wordcatling.[33]A group of cats can be referred to as acrowderor aglaring.[34]

**Taxonomy**  
Thescientific name*Felis catus*was proposed byCarl Linnaeusin 1758 for a domestic cat.[1] [2]*Felis catus domesticus*was proposed byJohann Christian Polycarp Erxlebenin 1777.[3]*Felis daemon*proposed byKonstantin Satuninin 1904 was a black cat from theTranscaucasus, later identified as a domestic cat.[35] [36] In 2003, theInternational Commission on Zoological Nomenclatureruled that the domestic cat is a distinct spe-

cies, namely*Felis catus*. [37] [38]In 2007, it was considered asubspecies,*F. silvestris catus*, of theEuropean wildcat(*F. silvestris*) following results ofphylogeneticresearch.[39] [40]In 2017, the IUCN Cat Classification Taskforce followed the recommendation of the ICZN in regarding the domestic cat as a distinct species,*Felis catus*. [41] **Evolution**  
Main article:Cat evolution



Skulls of a wildcat (top left), a housecat (top right), and a hybrid between the two. (bottom center)  
The domestic cat is a member of the Felidae, afamilythat had acommon ancestorabout 10–15million years ago. [42]Thegenus*Felis*divergedfrom other Felidae around 6–7million years ago.[43]Results ofphylogeneticresearch confirm that the wild*Felis*species evolved throughsympatricorparapatric speciation, whereas the domestic cat evolved throughartificial selection.[44]The domesticated cat and its closest wild ancestor arediploidand both possess 38chromosomes [45]and roughly 20,000 genes.[46]Theleopard cat(*Prionailurus bengalensis*) wastamedindependently in China around 5500 BC. This line of partially domesticated cats leaves no trace in t occurred inWestern Asiaaround 7500 BC.[13]