

Can you identify the animal from its description?

1. a mainly nocturnal mammal capable of sustained flight, with membranous wings that extend between the fingers and limbs.
2. a large predatory semiaquatic reptile with long jaws, long tail, short legs, and a horny textured skin.
3. a large, long-necked ungulate mammal of arid country, with long slender legs, broad cushioned feet, and either one or two humps on the back. They can survive for long periods without food or drink, chiefly by using up the fat reserves in their humps.
4. a flying insect of a large order characterized by a single pair of transparent wings and sucking (and often also piercing) mouthparts. They are of great importance as vectors of disease.
5. an uncastrated male bovine animal.
6. a large tawny-coloured cat that lives in prides, found in Africa and north-western India. The male has a flowing shaggy mane and takes little part in hunting, which is done cooperatively by the females.
7. a large plant-eating domesticated mammal with solid hoofs and a flowing mane and tail, used for riding, racing, and to carry and pull loads.
8. a female bird, especially of a domestic fowl.
9. a large, heavy mammal that walks on the soles of its feet, having thick fur and a very short tail. Most species are omnivorous.
10. a large African mammal with a very long neck and forelegs, having a coat patterned with brown patches separated by lighter lines. It is the tallest living animal.
11. a very large solitary cat with a yellow-brown coat striped with black, native to the forests of Asia but becoming increasingly rare.
12. a very large plant-eating mammal with a prehensile trunk, long curved ivory tusks, and large ears, native to Africa and southern Asia. It is the largest living land animal.
13. a hardy domesticated ruminant mammal that has backward-curving horns and (in the male) a beard. It is kept for its milk and meat, and noted for its lively behaviour.
14. a large plant-eating marsupial with a long powerful tail and strongly developed hindlimbs that enable it to travel by leaping, found only in Australia and New Guinea.
15. a long-bodied chiefly marine fish with a cartilaginous skeleton, a prominent dorsal fin, and toothlike scales. Most are predatory, although the largest kinds feed on plankton, and some can grow to a large size.
16. a slender long-legged fly with aquatic larvae. The bite of the bloodsucking female can transmit a number of serious diseases including malaria and elephantiasis.
17. a long limbless reptile which has no eyelids, a short tail, and jaws that are capable of considerable extension. Some have a venomous bite.
18. a small gregarious toothed whale that typically has a beaklike snout and a curved fin on the back. They have become well known for their sociable nature and high intelligence.
19. a gregarious burrowing plant-eating mammal, with long ears, long hind legs, and a short tail.
20. an eight-legged predatory arachnid with an unsegmented body consisting of a fused head and thorax and a rounded abdomen. They have fangs which inject poison into their prey, and most kinds spin webs in which to capture insects.
21. an omnivorous domesticated hooved mammal with sparse bristly hair and a flat snout for rooting in the soil, kept for its meat.
22. a nectar-feeding insect with two pairs of large, typically brightly coloured wings that are covered with microscopic scales. They are distinguished from moths by having clubbed or dilated antennae, holding their wings erect when at rest, and being active by day.
23. a free-swimming marine coelenterate with a gelatinous bell- or saucer-shaped body that is typically transparent and has stinging tentacles around the edge.
24. a small rodent that typically has a pointed snout, relatively large ears and eyes, and a long tail.