

Hamster:



Phylum: [Chordata](#)

Family: [Cricetidae](#)

Subfamily: Cricetinae;

Kingdom: [Animalia](#)

[Golden hamster](#) · [European hamster](#) · [Chinese hamster](#) · [Hamster wheel](#)

General external feature

Stout body with short tail small furry ears,
Short stocky legs and wide feet.

Have thick silky fur long or short
with different color depending
on species.

Have scent glands in flanks (and abdomen
In Chinese and dwarf hamster)

Tail are longer in Chinese and dwarf hamster



Golden Syrian hamsters:



European hamster...also known as the Eurasian hamster, black-bellied hamster or common hamster



Chinese hamster

distinguished by an uncommonly long tail in comparison to other **hamsters**, most of whose tails are stubby



[Grey dwarf hamster](#) The grey dwarf hamster has grey fur and a head-body length ranging from 85 to 120 mm



Teddy bear hamsters, also known as an Angora, fancy, or long haired Syrian hamster

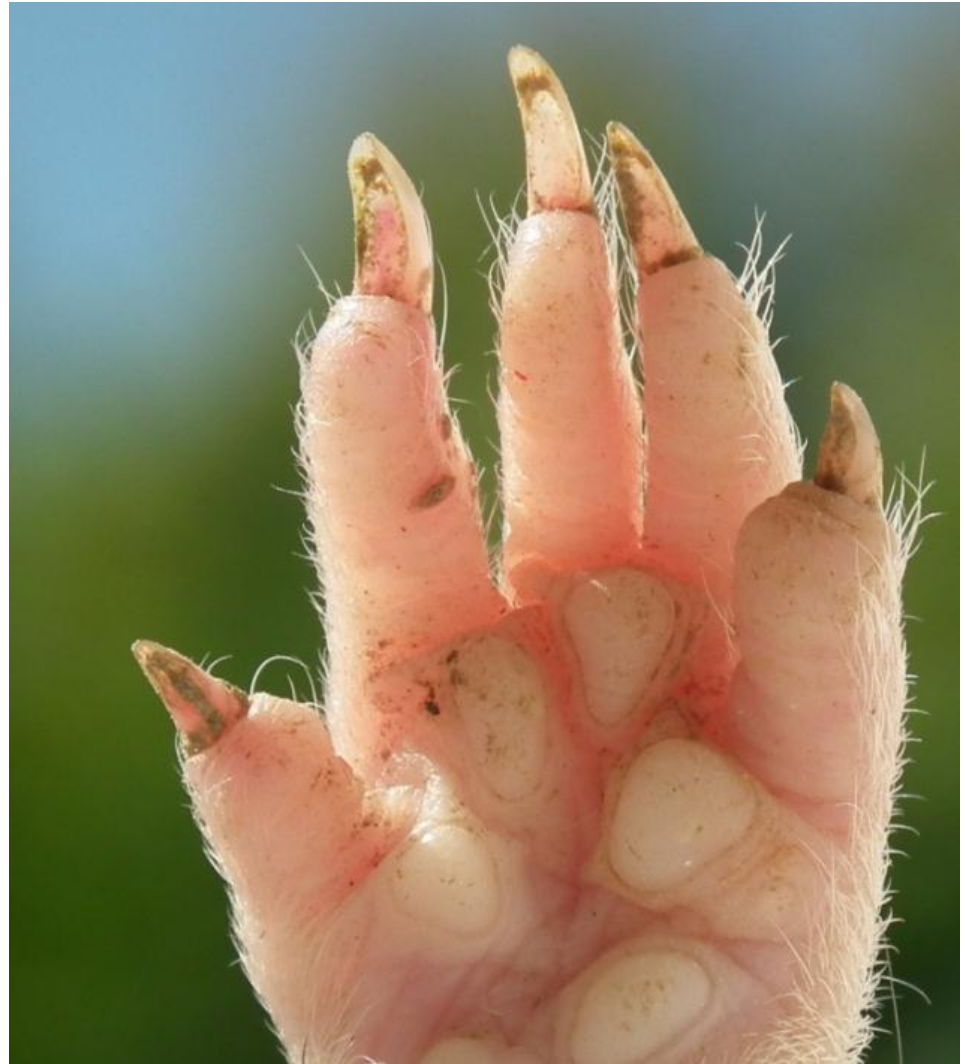
The pouches



At right and left sides

They are extremely stretchy and flexible and they pass between the skin and the muscles. They are outside of the belly and they reach almost down to the back legs when in full use. insides of the pouches are made up of hard skin and they are used to transport food from where it is found to the nest.

wide feet



The forestomach and the glandular stomach:

monogastric herbivores

Hamsters have two stomachs which are connected. The forestomach is distinguished by its use for brief storage and for moistening the food. The second part of the stomach is the glandular stomach and many experts even refer to it as a second stomach.

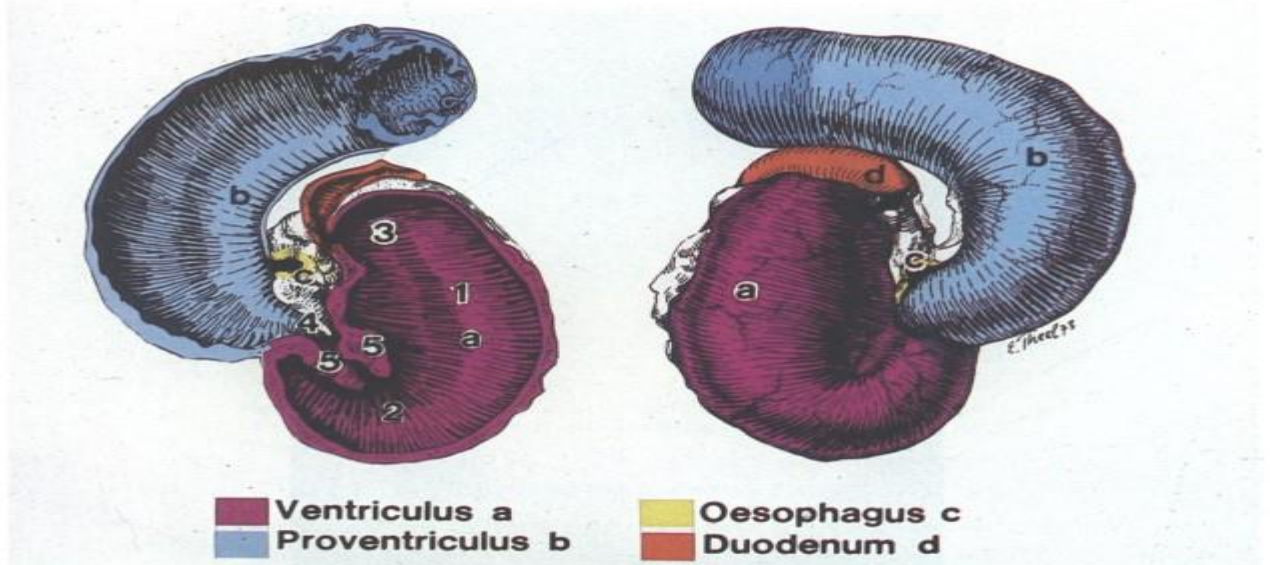


Figure 5-10: Schematic drawing of compound stomach of adult hamster, demonstrating two parts: glandular stomach (a) and forestomach (b), which are separated by deep constriction. a=ventriculus; b=proventriculus; c=duodenum; d=esophagus; 1=fundus ventriculi; 2=pars cardiaca; 3=pars pylorica; 4=sulcus ventriculi; 5=margo plicatus.



Figure 5-11: Isolated stomach. Forestomach, on right, in empty state is smaller than glandular stomach on left. At forestomach, stump of esophagus is present; at glandular stomach, pylorus is adjacent to proximal duodenum.



Figure 5-12: External surfaces of isolated stomach fixed by perfusion with glutaraldehyde. Note transparent thin walls of forestomach, which become thicker and more opaque at blind end of organ.

The small intestine:

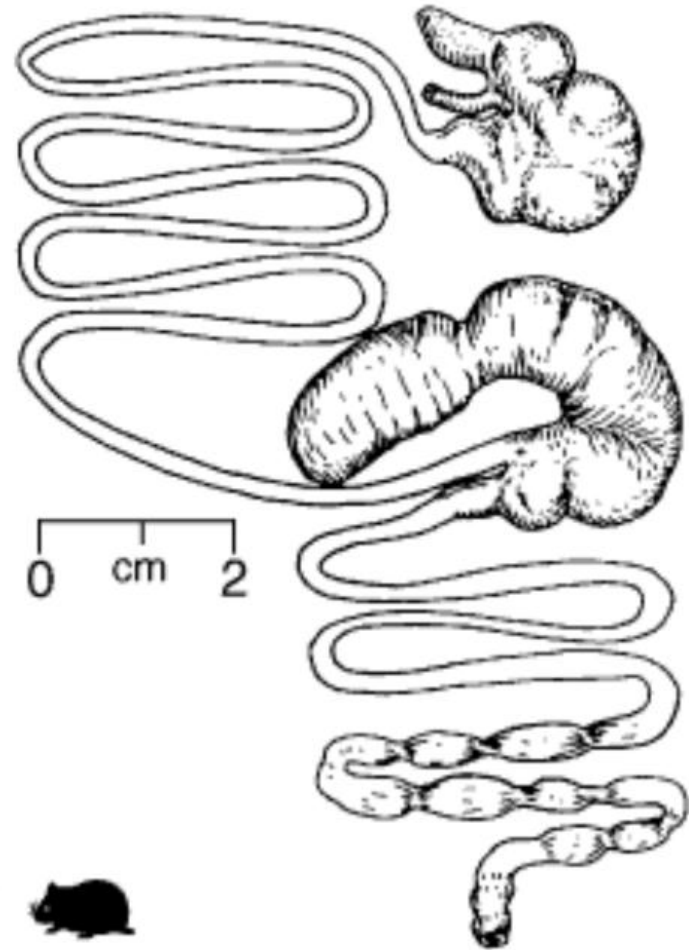
Duodenum from pyloric region of stomach
Jejunum and ileum.

The cecum

Hamsters have a smaller appendix than
chinchillas, rabbits and guinea pigs.

The large intestine:

Colon and rectum

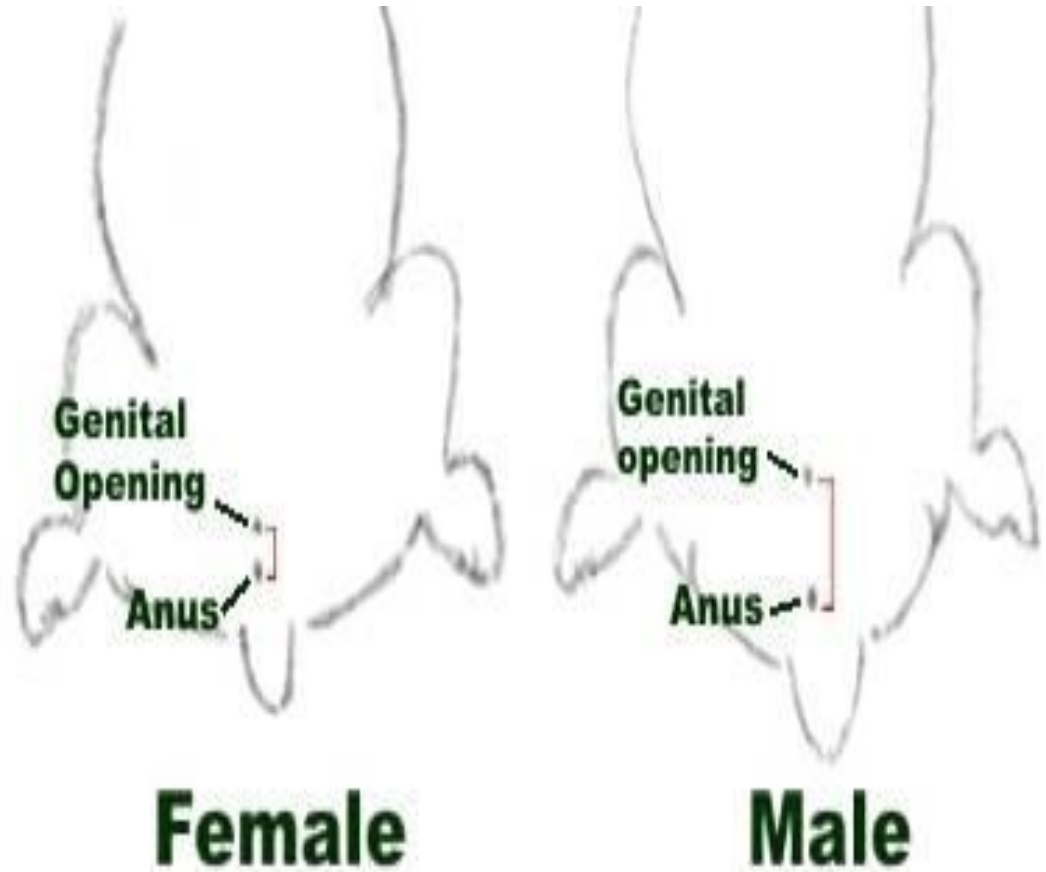


Hamster reproductive system

Male –female

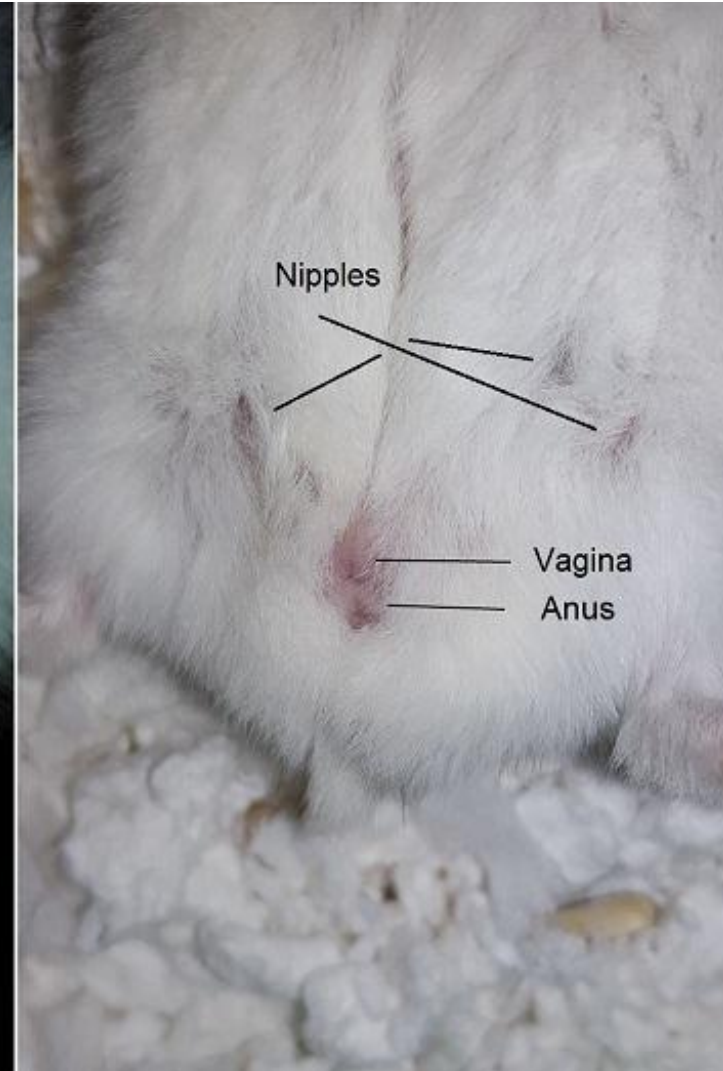
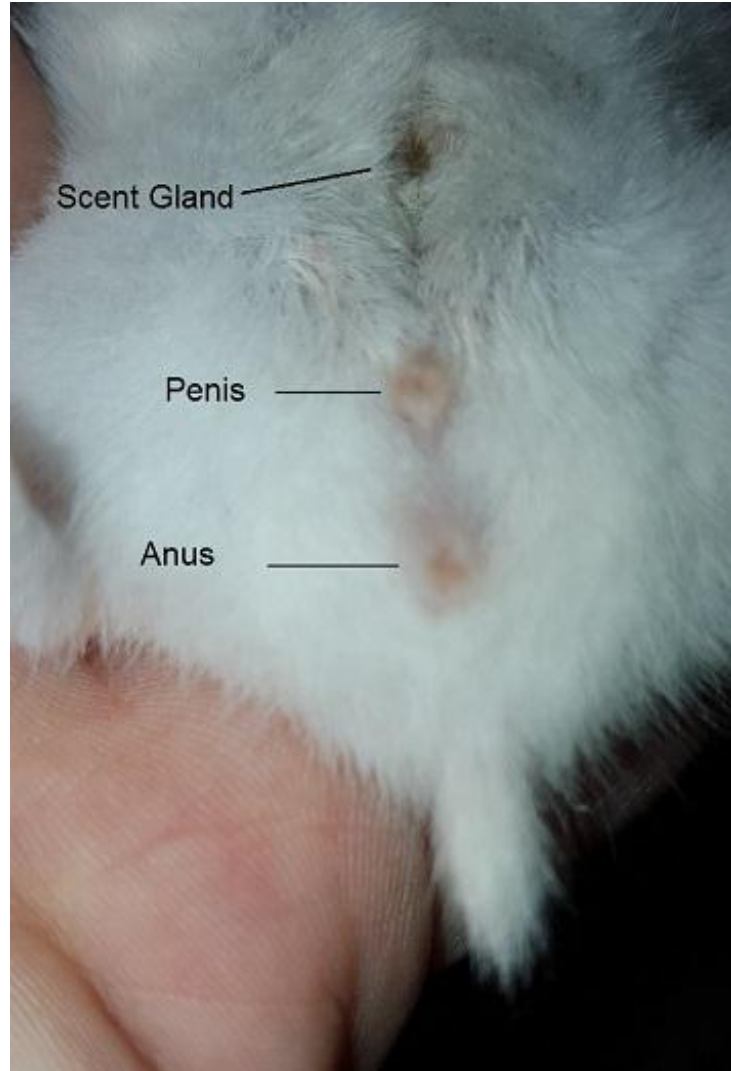
Anogenital distance:

Short in female and long in male



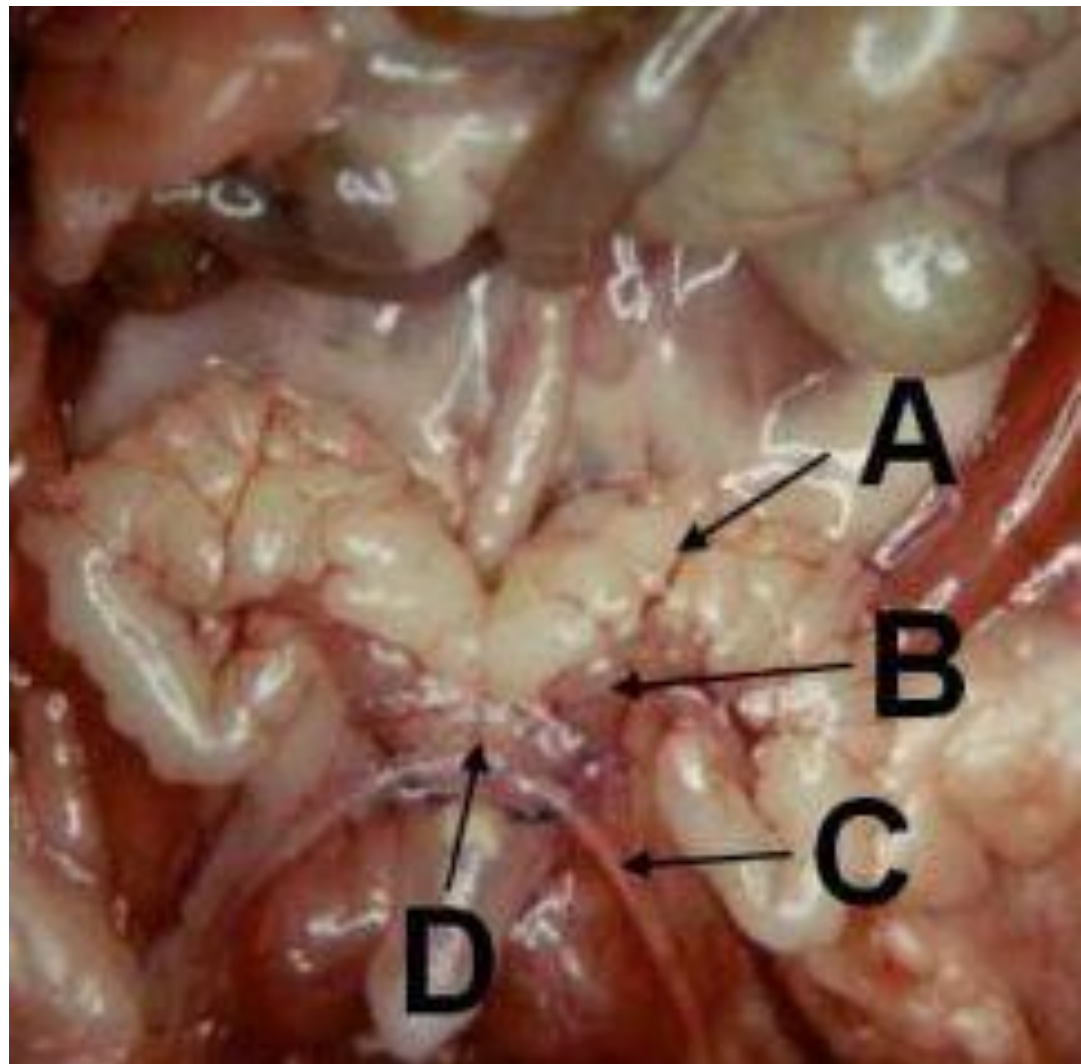
Other differences

- Back end : male (elongated) in female (rounded)
- Scrotum in male
- Only female has nipples
- nipples



Hamster:
male reproductive system:
Ampulla of vas deferens,
prostate , **coagulating
gland** and seminal vesicle

- A - Vesicular gland
- B - Coagulating gland
- C - Ductus deferens
- D - Prostate



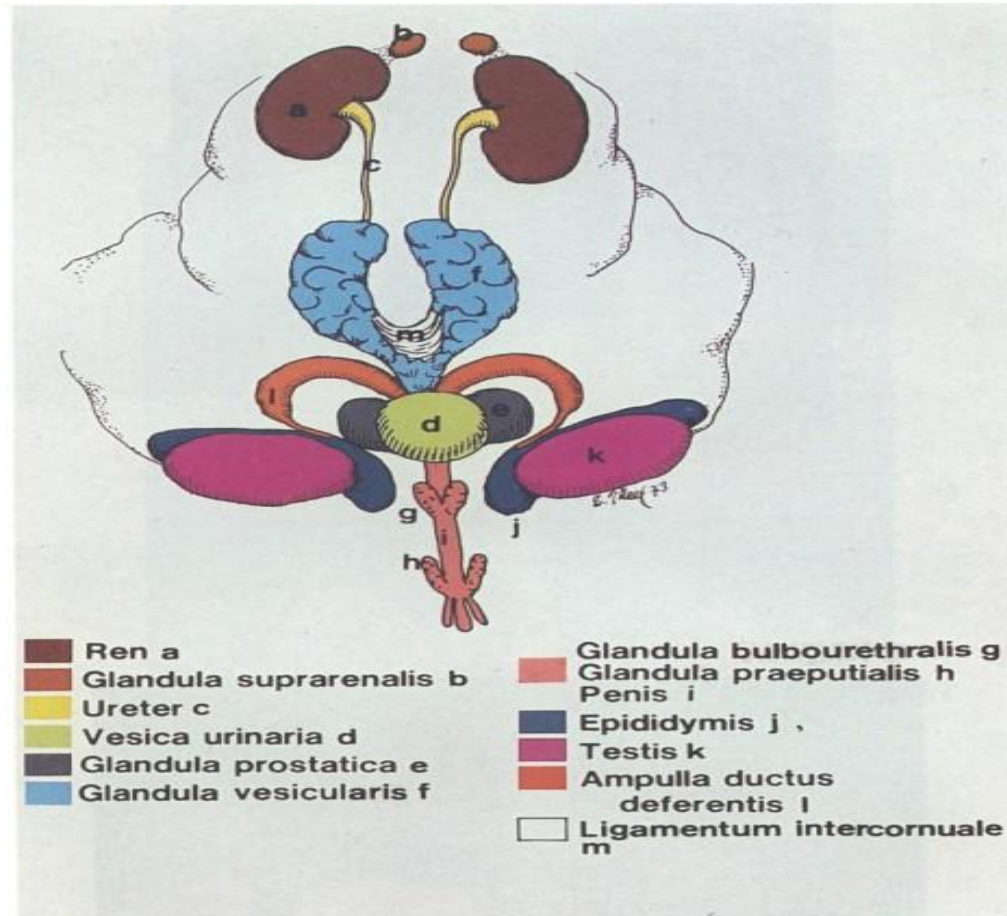


Figure 5-59: Schematic drawing of male urogenital organs.

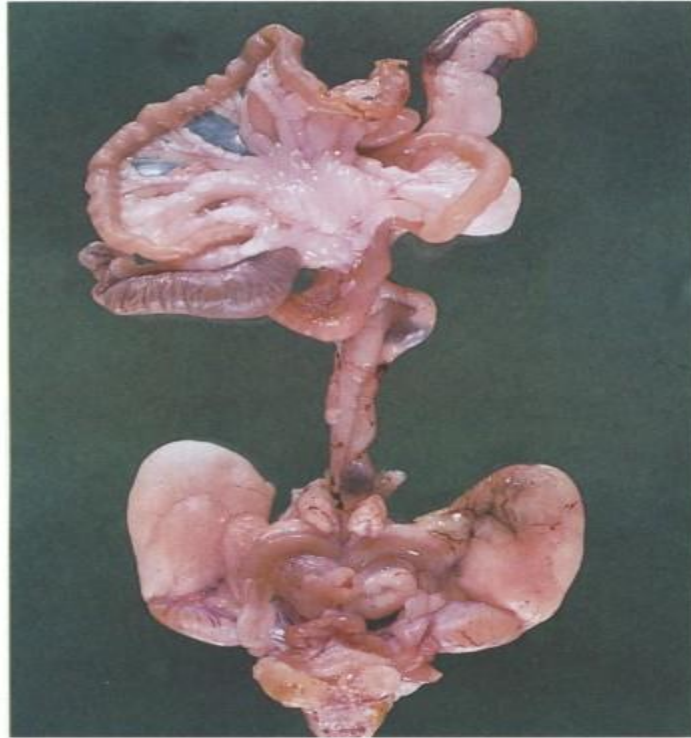
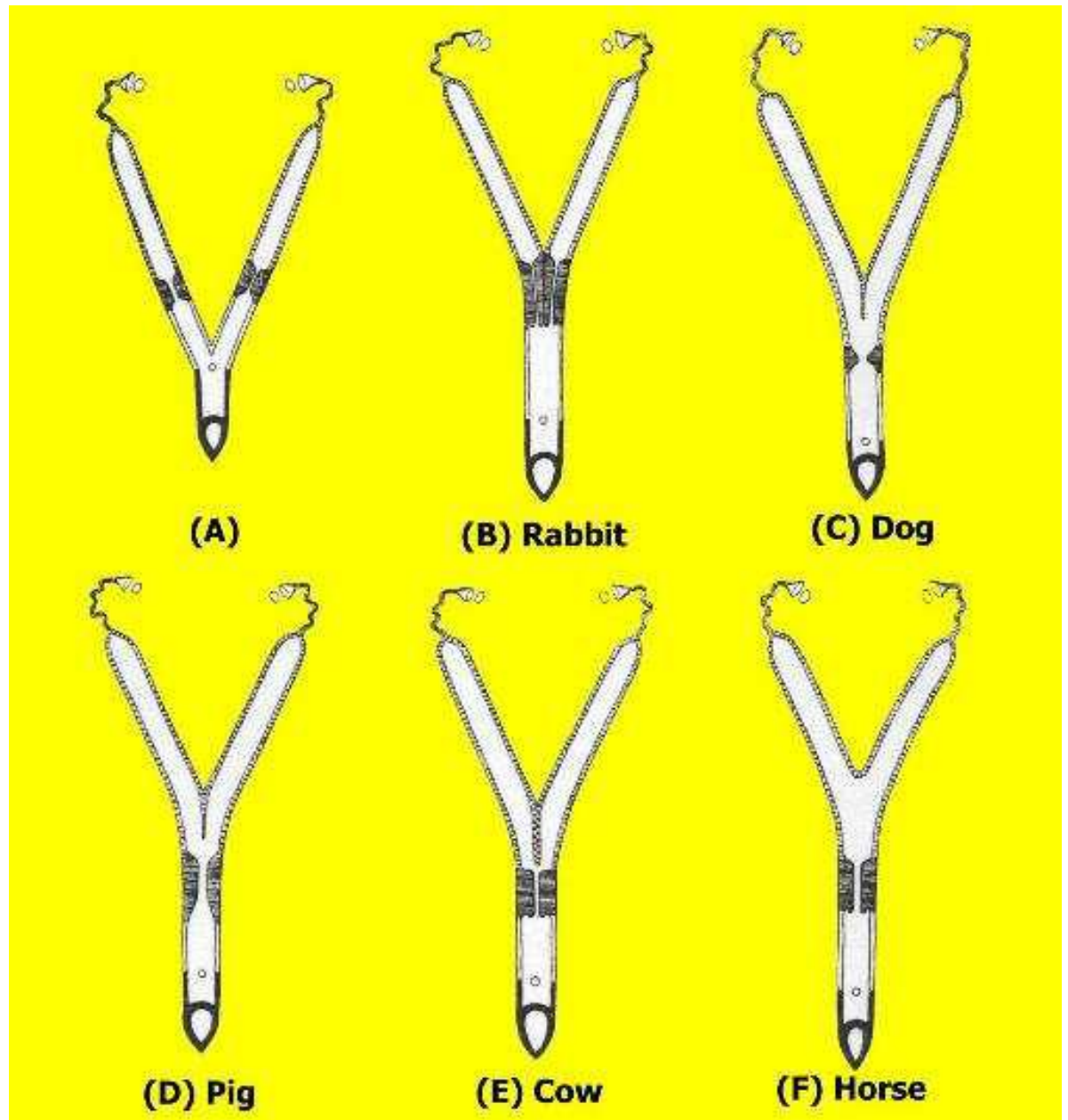
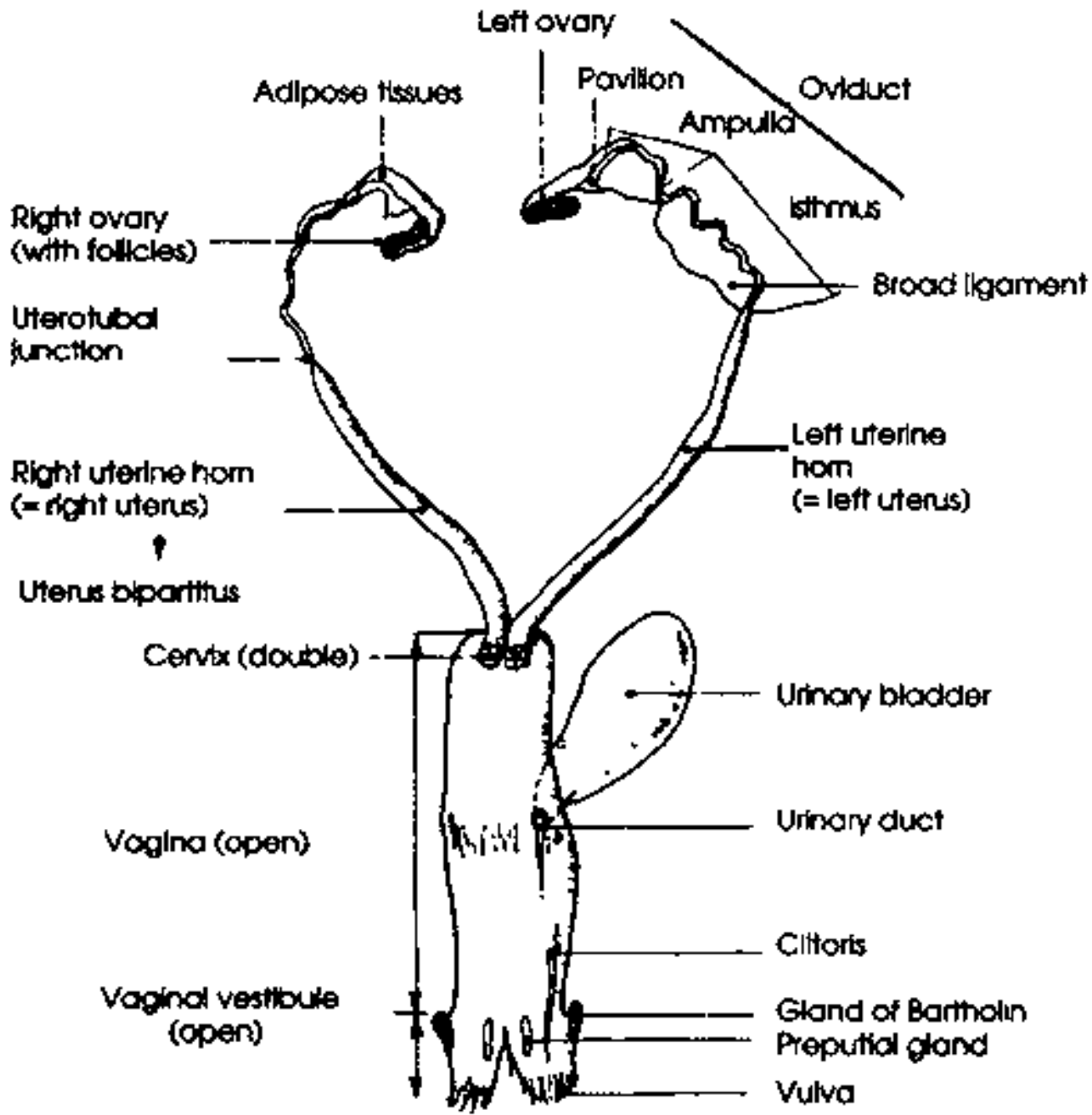


Figure 5-62: Isolated male reproductive organs with intestine. Note abundant fat deposits around testes.

Hamster:
Female reproductive system





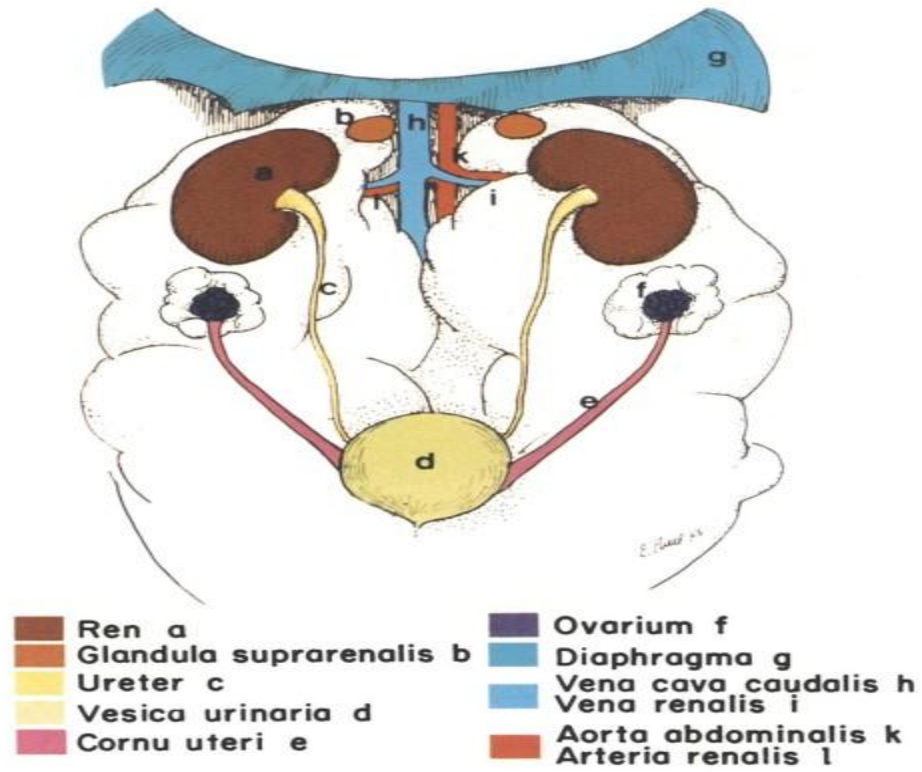


Figure 5-71: Schematic drawing of female urogenital organs.

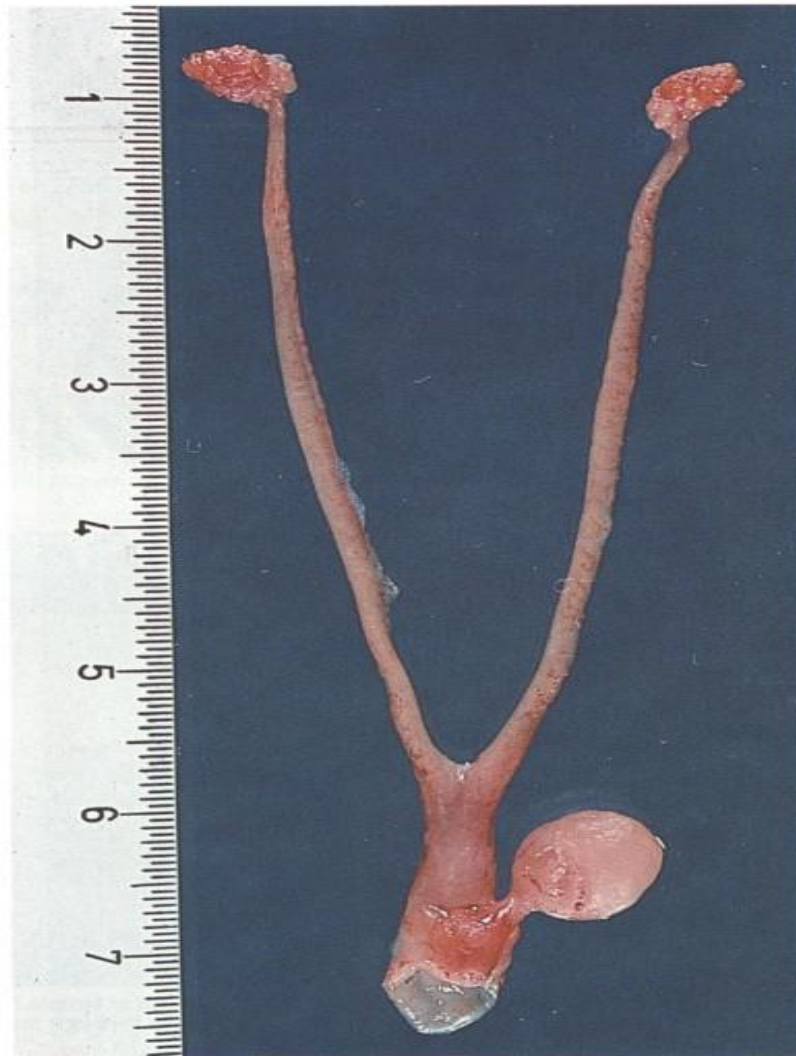
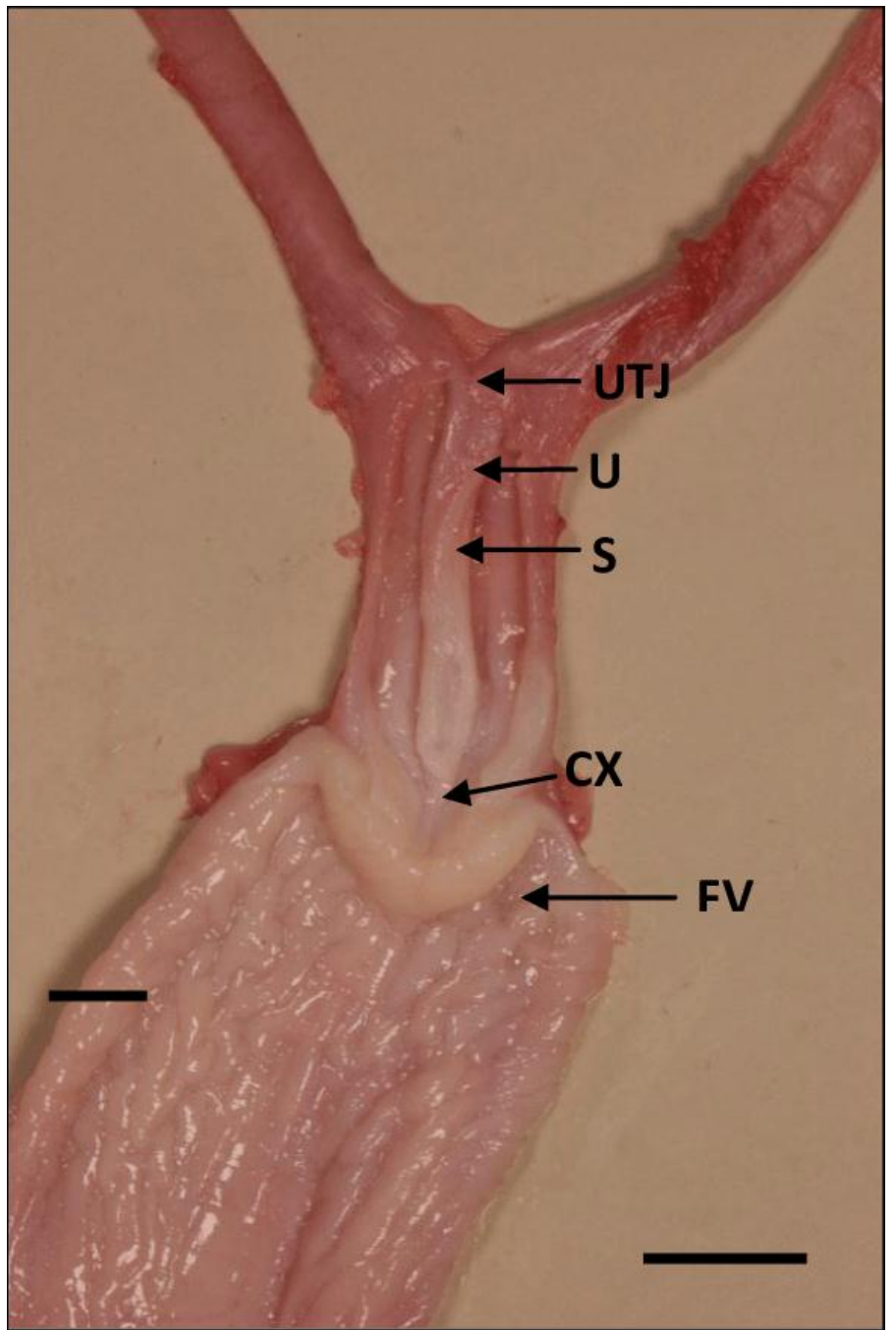


Figure 5-76: Isolated female reproductive organs with urinary bladder.





**THANK
YOU**