

Peanut The Mouse (Dr. KittyCat)

List of fictional cats in animation

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This list of fictional cats and other felines is subsidiary to the list of fictional cats. It is restricted solely to notable feline characters from notable animated television shows and film. For characters that appear in several separate television series, only the earliest series will be recorded here.

Jane E. Clarke

Nutmeg the Guinea Pig 2016 Dr KittyCat is Ready to Rescue: Pumpkin the Hamster 2017 Dr KittyCat is ready to rescue: Peanut the Mouse 2018 Dr KittyCat is Ready

Jane Elizabeth Clarke (born in 1954) is an English writer of children's books and poetry. Her best known books include Gilbert the Great illustrated by Charles Fuge, and Neon Leon illustrated by Britta Teckentrup. Jane has published more than 80 books, including the Dr. Kittycat series for Oxford University Press, and children's reading scheme books used in schools. CBeebies Bedtime Stories have featured two of Jane's books, Stuck in the Mud (read by Dolly Parton) and Knight Time (read by Jake Wood). Stuck in the Mud is also featured with a US Scholastic Book Club edition which includes a CD audio edition. This audio edition is produced by Beatstreet Productions, NYC, directed by Cheryl Smith, read by Cassandra Morris and features music composed by Michael Abbott.

Jane Clarke is also a team writer on three different popular series for young readers. Dinosaur Cove (series created by Working Partners Ltd. and published by Oxford University Press), Puddle the Naughtiest Puppy (series created by Working Partners Ltd. and published by Ladybird Books Ltd.) and Pet Hotel (created by Random House Children's Books and published by Red Fox.)

List of Terrytoons animated shorts

1942 Funny Bunny Business

February 6, 1942 Cat Meets Mouse - February 20, 1942 Eat Me Kitty, Eight to the Bar - March 6, 1942 Sham Battle Shenanigans - This is a list of animated short films produced by Terrytoons from 1929 to 1971 and released theatrically. Terrytoons co-founder Paul Terry was active until 1955 when the studio was sold to CBS. The list includes cartoons originally produced for television that were later screened in theaters from 1959 to 1971. The list does not include cartoons made for television that were not shown theatrically. The list does not include cartoons produced by Paul Terry before the founding of Terrytoons, such as Aesop's Film Fables and cartoons he produced while working at Van Beuren Studios.

Pizzicato Pussycat

be peanut-sized. Contracts are signed for public performances, culminating in a disastrous show at Carnegie Hall when the cat presses one of the piano's

Pizzicato Pussycat is a 1955 Warner Bros. Merrie Melodies animated short directed by Friz Freleng. The short was released on January 1, 1955.

List of American children's films

Black Cauldron The Care Bears Movie D.A.R.Y.L. The Dirt Bike Kid He-Man and She-Ra: The Secret of the Sword Here Come the Littles The Peanut Butter Solution

This is a list of American films primarily marketed to children.

Golden age of American animation

Academy Award: The Yankee Doodle Mouse (1943), Mouse Trouble (1944), Quiet Please! (1945), The Cat Concerto (1946), The Little Orphan (1948), The Two Mouseketeers

The golden age of American animation was a period that began with the popularization of sound synchronized cartoons in 1928 and gradually ended in the 1960s when theatrical animated shorts started to lose popularity to the newer medium of television. Animated media from after the golden age, especially on television, were produced on cheaper budgets and with more limited techniques between the late 1950s and early 1980s.

Many iconic, famous, popular animated cartoon characters emerged from this period, including Walt Disney's Mickey Mouse, Fleischer Studios' Popeye, Warner Bros.' Looney Tunes characters, and MGM's Tom and Jerry.

Over the course of these four decades, the quality of the media released throughout the golden age has often been debated. The peak of this era is usually cited as during the 1930s and 1940s, attributed to the theatrical run of studios including Walt Disney Animation Studios, Warner Bros. Cartoons, Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Cartoons, Paramount Cartoon Studios, Walter Lantz Productions, Terrytoons, and Fleischer Studios. In later decades, namely between the 1950s and 1960s, the era is sometimes divided into a "silver age" due to the emergence of studios such as UPA, DePatie–Freleng Enterprises, Hanna-Barbera Cartoons, and Jay Ward Productions; these companies' presence in the industry grew significantly with the rise of television following the golden age's conclusion. Furthermore, the history of animation became very important artistically in the United States.

Feature-length animation began during this period, most notably with Disney's "Walt-era" films, spanning from 1937's *Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs* and 1940's *Pinocchio* to 1967's *The Jungle Book* and 1970's *The Aristocats* (last animated films produced before his death in 1966). During this period, several live-action films that included animation were made, such as *Saludos Amigos* (1942), *Anchors Aweigh* (1945), *Song of the South* (1946), *Dangerous When Wet* (1953), *Mary Poppins* (1964) and *Bedknobs and Broomsticks* (1971), the last one being the last theatrical film to receive an Academy Award for their animated special effects. In addition, stop motion and special effects were also developed, with films such as *King Kong* (1933), *The Beast from 20,000 Fathoms* (1953), *The War of the Worlds* (1953), *Hansel and Gretel: An Opera Fantasy* (1954), *20,000 Leagues Under the Sea* (1954), *Forbidden Planet* (1956), *The 7th Voyage of Sinbad* (1958), *Jason and the Argonauts* (1963) and *2001: A Space Odyssey* (1968).

Animation also began on television during this period with *Crusader Rabbit* (the first animated series broadcast in 1948) and early versions of *Rocky and Bullwinkle* (1959), both from Jay Ward Productions. The rise of television animation is often considered to be a factor that hastened the golden age's end. However, various authors include Hanna-Barbera's earliest animated series through 1962 as part of the golden age, with shows like *Ruff and Reddy* (1957), *Huckleberry Hound* (1958), *Quick Draw McGraw* (1959), *The Flintstones* (1960), *Yogi Bear* (1961), *Top Cat* (1961), *Wally Gator* (1962) and *The Jetsons* (1962), including the theatrical animations with Columbia Pictures such as *Loopy De Loop* (1959) and the feature films released between 1964 and 1966. Several of these animated series were the first to win Emmy Awards for their contribution to American television.

List of Eek! The Cat episodes

of the animated series Eek! The Cat and includes The Terrible Thunderlizards and Klutter! segments. The first season of the show was broadcast on the now-defunct

This is a list of episodes of the animated series Eek! The Cat and includes The Terrible Thunderlizards and Klutter! segments.

The first season of the show was broadcast on the now-defunct Fox Kids block in 1992 as Eek! The Cat and consisted of thirteen 20 minute episodes featuring Eek! The Cat.

For the second season in 1993, the show format was changed to consist of two nine-minute segments, Eek! the Cat and The Terrible Thunderlizards. When The Terrible Thunderlizards premiered, the series' title was changed to Eek! And The Terrible Thunderlizards. In the third season in 1994, the name was changed to Eek! Stravaganza, retaining the same format used in the second season.

In the fourth season broadcast in 1995, a new segment titled Klutter was added, rotating with Eek! and the Thunderlizards. The fifth season commenced broadcast in September 1996, with no new Klutter segments being produced. Fox Kids temporarily ceased airing new premieres of the series in late October, with the final episodes being released in the summer of 1997.

List of Beano comic strips

in the Annuals, but attempts were made to revive them in the regular issues in the 2000s. This included three new series of Billy the Cat and the release

The Beano is a British anthology comic magazine created by Scottish publishing company DC Thomson. The Beano has featured comedic strips, adventure strips, and prose stories. Prose stories were, however, phased out in 1955 and adventure strips were phased out in 1975 – the last one being General Jumbo. The longest-running strip in The Beano, originally titled Dennis the Menace (currently titled Dennis and Gnasher), first appeared in 1951. Other long-running characters and series include Biffo the Bear, Minnie the Minx, Roger the Dodger, The Bash Street Kids, Little Plum and Billy Whizz. As of 2015, The Beano had been home to 371 different strips (with a further 17 strips appearing in Comic Idol competitions, but not in any later comics).

This list only features strips in the weekly comic, and does not list strips that only appeared once. It also includes the Comic Idol winners from 1995 to 2010.

Carlos Alazraqui filmography

"Disney's House of Mouse". Behind The Voice Actors. Retrieved April 24, 2021. "Time Squad". Behind The Voice Actors. Retrieved April 24, 2021. "The Fairly OddParents"

Carlos Alazraqui is an American actor who has been featured in various films, television shows, and video games. He is best known for voicing Rocko in Rocko's Modern Life and Mr. Crocker from The Fairly OddParents. He also voiced Spyro in the first Spyro the Dragon video game.

Sonic the Hedgehog

ISSN 1058-918X. "Sonic Jam review: Where's the Sonic Peanut Butter?". Game Revolution. June 6, 2004. Archived from the original on November 17, 2015. Elektro

Sonic the Hedgehog is a video game series and media franchise created by the Japanese developers Yuji Naka, Naoto Ohshima, and Hirokazu Yasuhara for Sega. The franchise follows Sonic, an anthropomorphic blue hedgehog with supersonic speed, who battles the mad scientist Doctor Eggman and his robot army. The

main Sonic the Hedgehog games are platformers mostly developed by Sonic Team; other games, developed by various studios, include spin-offs in the racing, fighting, party and sports genres. The franchise also incorporates printed media, animations, films, and merchandise.

Naka, Ohshima, and Yasuhara developed the first Sonic game, released in 1991 for the Sega Genesis, to provide Sega with a mascot to compete with Nintendo's Mario. Its success helped Sega become one of the leading video game companies during the fourth generation of video game consoles in the early 1990s. Sega Technical Institute developed the next three Sonic games, plus the spin-off Sonic Spinball (1993). A number of Sonic games were also developed for Sega's 8-bit consoles, the Master System and Game Gear. After a hiatus during the unsuccessful Saturn era, the first major 3D Sonic game, Sonic Adventure, was released in 1998 for the Dreamcast. Sega exited the console market and shifted to third-party development in 2001, continuing the series on Nintendo, Xbox, and PlayStation systems. Takashi Iizuka has been the series' producer since 2010.

Sonic's recurring elements include a ring-based health system, level locales such as Green Hill Zone, and fast-paced gameplay. The games typically feature Sonic setting out to stop Eggman's schemes for world domination, and the player navigates levels that include springs, slopes, bottomless pits, and vertical loops. Later games added a large cast of characters; some, such as Miles "Tails" Prower, Knuckles the Echidna, and Shadow the Hedgehog, have starred in spin-offs. The franchise has crossed over with other video game franchises in games such as Mario & Sonic, Sega All-Stars, and Super Smash Bros. Outside of video games, Sonic includes comic books published by Archie Comics, DC Comics, Fleetway Publications, and IDW Publishing; animated series produced by DIC Entertainment, TMS Entertainment, Genao Productions, and Netflix; a live-action film series produced by Paramount Pictures; and toys, including a line of Lego construction sets.

Sonic the Hedgehog is Sega's flagship franchise, one of the best-selling video game franchises, and one of the highest-grossing media franchises. Series sales and free-to-play mobile game downloads totaled 1.77 billion as of 2024. The Genesis Sonic games have been described as representative of the culture of the 1990s and listed among the greatest of all time. Although later games, such as the 2006 game, received poorer reviews, Sonic is influential in the video game industry and is frequently referenced in popular culture. The franchise is known for its fandom that produces unofficial media, such as fan art and fan games.

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