

Anatomical Studies, No. 44: On two anomalies arising from the Embryonic Small Intestine.

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WHILE anomalies of the small intestine are not rare in the domesticated animals, their infrequent occurrence nevertheless makes their record a matter of some interest.

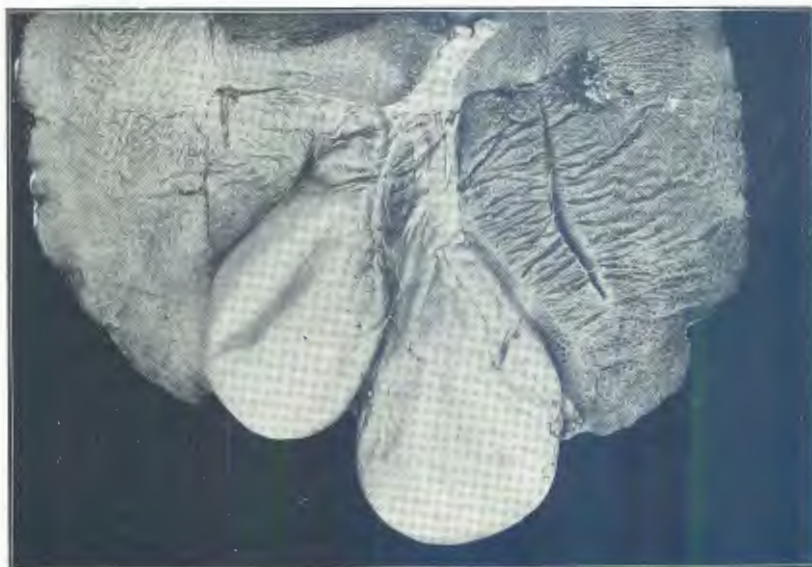


Fig. 1.

(a) *Duplication of the gall bladder in a pig.*—This specimen (see Fig. 1) obtained in 1925 from Dr. J. Botelho, Chief Veterinary Officer, Lourenco Marques, clearly shows the nature of the anomaly. The gall bladder, which (with its cystic duct) represents “a special offshoot of the early diverticulum” from the ventral aspect of the future duodenum, has subdivided into two. See also Fig. 2 which shows the anomaly in Sheep 31,700 (Path. No. 12,033).



Fig. 2.

(b) *Jejunal diverticulum in a sheep.*—While diverticula of the intestines, especially the ileum (McMurrich and Tisdall 1928), are somewhat frequently recorded in the human, veterinary cases are comparatively rare. Sheep 20191, 6 tooth, which died on 27th September, 1928, of carbolic acid poisoning following dipping, showed on post-mortem examination a diverticulum of the small intestine 25 cm. long by 2.5 cm. wide at a distance of 156 cm. from the ileo-caecal valve. As will be observed from the accompanying photograph (Fig. 3) the jejunal cul-de-sac (A) is even longer than the caecum (B) which measured 19 cm. in length by 4.5 cm. in width. The presence of nodules of *Oesophagostomum columbianum* is also shown, especially at the initial portion of the colon (C).

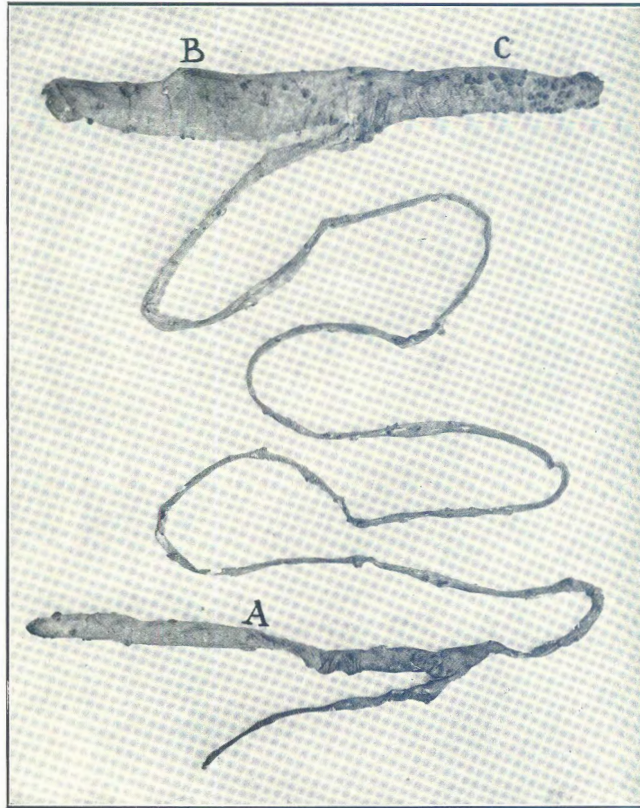


Fig. 3.

REFERENCES.

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