

## Studies on Sex Physiology.

### XI. The Relationship between a Corpus Luteum Verum and the corresponding Pregnant Horn.

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In the previous study the situation of the developing foetus in the Merino sheep was investigated. Using the same material, observations were made concerning the pregnant horn and the relative corpus luteum verum. These are set down hereunder.

It will be remembered that of 41 pregnancies, 5 were double and 36 were single. It now remains to make an analysis of each of these groups.

#### DOUBLE PREGNANCIES.

Of the 5 sheep, the *usual* state of affairs was seen in three cases, namely, the foetus was situated in the horn corresponding with the ovary from which the ovum in question arose. It is, of course, possible that each ovum migrated into the opposite horn for development, but there is no method of checking this. It is, therefore, assumed that the foetus of one side corresponds to the corpus luteum verum of the same side.

In the two remaining cases (Nos. 31 and 35) *migration* had definitely occurred, for both ova in each case had been liberated from the left ovary and yet a foetus existed in *each* horn. The relative diagram represents migration where both corpora lutea vera are to be found in the right ovary. See Figure.

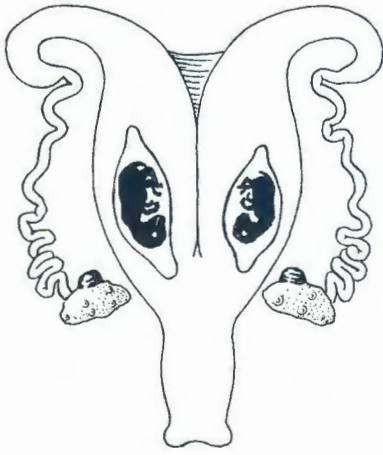
#### SINGLE PREGNANCIES.

Of the 36 sheep, the *usual* position was noted in all instances, but two (Nos. 26 and 34). In 15 cases it was the left ovary that was responsible for the initial ovulation, and in the remaining cases (19), the corpus luteum verum was to be found in the right ovary.

In sheep Nos. 26 and 34 the left ovary contained the corpus luteum verum but the corresponding pregnancy had taken place in the right uterine horn. The relative diagram illustrates the position as occurring in these two sheep.\*

\* My colleague, Quinlan, J., in a triple pregnancy in a Swiss goat, observed (10.8.33) 3 corpora lutea in the right ovary. The kids were arranged, one in right horn (anterior presentation), one in left horn (posterior presentation), and the third transversely in pars indivisa with the ventral surface caudal.

**DOUBLE.**



**Usual.**

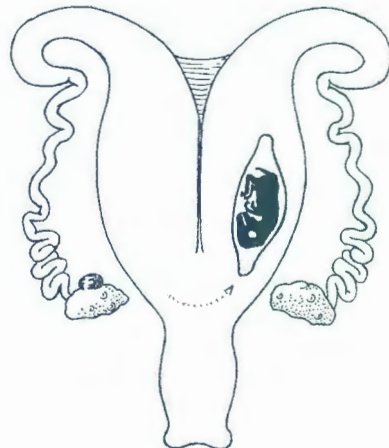


**Migration.**

**SINGLE.**



**Usual.**



**Migration.**

**REFERENCE.**

KÜPFER, M. (1923). Beiträge zur Morphologie der weiblichen Geschlechtsorgane bei den Säugetieren. *Vierteljahrsschrift der Naturforschenden Gesellschaft in Zurich*, LXVIII.