

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE
OF THE PHYSIOLOGICAL SERIES
IN THE HUNTERIAN MUSEUM OF
THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS
OF ENGLAND

PART II

Hunterian specimens demonstrating the
products of generation together with
surviving Hunterian specimens
from other sections



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The nasals are large and prominent; the lower jaw is large, with a prominent chin.

- 880 The cranium of a Carib, said to be female, from one of the Caribbean Islands. It shows the same low and receding forehead, but with a broader and more generally depressed cranium.
- 1221 The skull of a male African negro. The left median incisor has been removed and its socket obliterated. The first true molar on each side of the lower jaw has been similarly lost during life. The two extremities of the coronal suture are obliterated. The Eustachian process is well developed. The cranium is narrow and the jaws prominent. The molars are large.

COMPARATIVE OSTEOLOGY

This section has been numbered according to Flower's *Catalogue of the Osteology of Mammals* of 1884, and R. Bowdler Sharpe's *Catalogue of the Osteology of Birds* of 1901. These numbers have been used rather than the ones in the catalogue prepared by William Home Clift in 1831, as many of the specimens are impossible to identify from these early descriptions. In later catalogues these specimens were sub-divided into 'current osteology' and 'fossils'.

- 1121 The cranium and horns of the Long-horned variety of the Common Ox (*Bos taurus*). The nasal bones are missing.
- 1122 A similar specimen.
- 1144 The horns of a Transylvanian Ox (*Bos taurus*).
- 1184 The frontlet and horns of the Cape Buffalo (*Bubalus caffer*).
- 1214 The skull and horns of a male Musk Ox (*Ovibos moschatus*).
- 1215 A similar specimen.
- 1272 The skull and horns of the North American Argali or Rocky Mountain Sheep (*Ovis montana*).

- 1337 The cranium and horns of the Kudu or Striped Antelope (*Strepsiceros kudu*) from South Africa.
- 1339 Portion of the cranium and horns of the Kudu.
- 1341 The horns of the Kudu.
- 1343 A similar specimen.
- 1347 The skeleton of a Nilgai (*Boselaphus tragocamelus*). In the Museum before 1861 and probably Hunterian.
- 1411 The skull and horns of a Gnu (*Connochaetes gnu*).
- 1438 The long bones of a Giraffe (*Giraffa camelopardalis*). These bones, together with the skull and the skin, were brought to England by Lieutenant William Paterson, who had been sent by Lady Strathmore on a botanical expedition to Caffraria and other unexplored parts of Africa. The skin was stuffed and transferred to the British Museum.
- See William Paterson, *Narrative of Four Journeys into the Country of the Hottentots in 1777, 1778, 1779*, p. 126.
- 1498 The frontlet and antlers of a Red Deer (*Cervus elaphus*).
- 1528 The skull and antlers of a male Fallow-deer (*Cervus dama*).
- 1594 Limb bones of the Megaceros or Irish Elk (*Cervus hibernicus*) which inhabited Western Europe in the Pleistocene period.
- 1609 An antler of an old male Reindeer (*Cervus tarandus*) from Siberia.
- 1615 The left antler of a female Reindeer, with the brow-branch well developed.
- 1618 The calvarium and antlers of a female Reindeer from Greenland. The left brow-snag is longer and larger than the right. The beam is less curved than usual in both.
- 1686 The skull of a male Camel (*Camelus bactrianus*) vertically and longitudinally bisected. The cranium exhibits an instance of symmetrical morbid action, the



FIG. 15

Drawing by Thomas Rowlandson, acquired by John Hunter probably in 1789, now in the possession of the Royal College of Surgeons. See: *Catalogue of the Portraits by William LeFaux*, 1960, No. 296, p. 95.

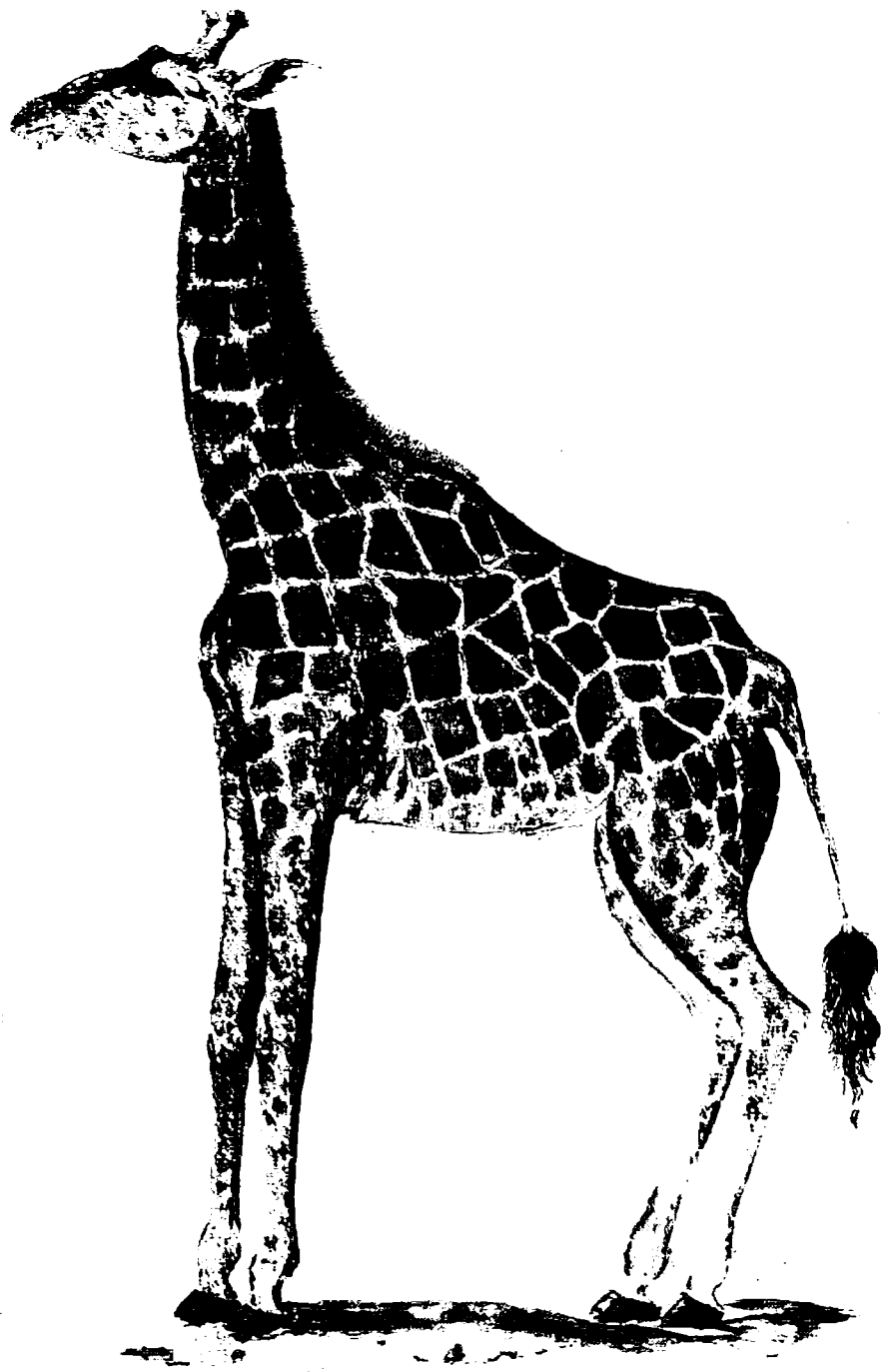


Fig. 16. Giraffe - an upright position

FIG. 16

From a water-colour painting of John Hunter's Giraffe (Hunterian Drawing Book II, p. 171).
Artist unknown.

socket of the first true molar being more or less absorbed on each side. The socket of the first true molar on the right side of the lower jaw has begun to be affected by the ulcerative absorption.

- 1687 The skull (left ramus of lower jaw missing) and the incomplete skeleton of a Camel (*Camelus bactrianus*).
- 1688 The skull of a Camel (*Camelus bactrianus*).
- 1820 The skull of a Babirusa (*Babirusa alifurus*).
- 1862 The skull of a male Hippopotamus (*Hippopotamus amphibius*).
- 1867 The skull of a Hippopotamus.
- 1871 The cranium of a young Hippopotamus.
- 2018 The almost complete skeleton of a Horse (*Equus caballus*).
- 2133 The skull of a young Rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros sondaicus*). The premaxillae and most of the teeth are missing. The permanent premolars are still in their formative sockets.
- 2242 An imperfect skeleton, without the skull, of a nearly full-grown Elephant (*Elephas indicus*).
- 2248 The skull of an Elephant (*Elephas indicus*) (damaged).
- 2249 The skull of an Elephant (*Elephas indicus*).
- 2252 and 2253 are similar specimens.
- 2254 The skull of a young male Elephant (*Elephas indicus*). The molar teeth present a remarkable abnormality in both upper and lower jaws. The tooth in use, the antepenultimate, is joined to the one behind it by a thick mass of cement, the division between the two being only indicated by a slight constriction on each side.
- 2362 An ultimate upper molar of the right side (*Elephas indicus*). Said to be from the British Pleistocene beds.

- 2377 Portion of a Mammoth's tusk (*Elephas primigenius*). From the Pleistocene beds of Flintshire.
- 2484 The proximal half of the right tibia of *Elephas antiquus*. The bone seems to have been imbedded in a reddish calcareous matrix, some of which still adheres to its posterior surface.
- 2498 The mandible of a female Elephant (*Elephas africanus*). The penultimate molars are in place; all their plates except the last two have been in use.
- 2503 A tusk of a young Elephant (*Elephas africanus*), considerably curved and with a slight tendency to a spiral direction.
- 2514 The left upper ultimate molar of an Elephant (*Elephas africanus*). It possesses nine plates, but is imperfect behind. The six anterior plates have been in use.
- 2574 A portion of the right ramus of a mandible of a Mastodon (*Mastodon americanus*) with the last molar much worn. From the Ohio.
- 2576 Part of the maxilla and palate of a Mastodon (*Mastodon americanus*) with the left ante-penultimate and penultimate molars *in situ*.
- 2926 A vertically bisected anterior caudal vertebra, probably of *Hyperoodon*.
- 2930 Caudal vertebra of a Cetacean. Locality unknown.
- 2939 The nearly complete skeleton of a Narwhal (*Monodon monoceros*).

Birds

- 1605 The skeleton of a Great Auk (*Alca impennis*).
- 1978 The skull of a Polish Fowl, showing the inflation and rarification of the bones of the cranial roof associated with the peculiar form of the brain and with the crest of feathers characteristic of the breed.
- 2375 The skeleton of a Pondicherry or Royal Vulture (*Haliaeetus*); habitat Bengal, Java and Sumatra.