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IN MEMORIAM.

THE COLLECTED
SCIENTIFIC PAPERS

OF THE LATE

ALFRED HENRY GARROD, M.A., F.R.S.,

FELLOW OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE; FULLERIAN PROFESSOR OF PHYSIOLOGY
AT THE ROYAL INSTITUTION; PROFESSOR OF COMPARATIVE ANATOMY IN KING'S
COLLEGE, LONDON; PROSECTOR TO THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

EDITED,

WITH A BIOGRAPHICAL MEMOIR OF THE AUTHOR,

BY

W. A. FORBES, B.A.,

FELLOW OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE; PROSECTOR TO THE ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

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22. ON THE VISCERAL ANATOMY OF THE SUMATRAN RHINOCEROS (*CERATORHINUS SUMATRENSIS*).*

Page 92. THE death on September 21st, 1872, of the only English specimen of the Sumatran Rhinoceros has afforded me an opportunity of determining many points in its anatomy previously unknown; and Professor Owen's excellent memoir on *Rhinoceros indicus*, in the fourth volume of the Society's "Transactions," has made it possible to compare the details of structure in the two species.

The differences in the shape of the stomach, and the character of the mucous membrane of the small intestine, together with the peculiarities of the skin, including the presence of a second horn, the absence of a gland behind the foot, and the smallness of the folds, which cannot accurately be termed shields, appear to me quite to justify the separation, into a distinct genus, of the Sumatran Rhinoceros from its Indian ally, as has been done by Dr. Gray from a study of its osteology only.

The specimen upon which these observations are based is said to have been captured in Malacca:† it is an aged female: its skin is of a dark slate-colour, and is covered thinly with black hairs, which are more than an inch long, situated mostly on the middle line of the back and on the outer sides of the limbs. Its length from the tip of the nose to the base of the tail is $96\frac{1}{2}$ inches. The tail is 22 inches long; from its base to the transverse shoulder-fold is 44 inches; and from the latter to the occipital crest is 22 inches. The ears are lined, and not fringed (as are those of the *Ceratorhinus lasiotis*) with black hairs. No traces could be found at the back of the feet of the glands described by Professor Owen in the Indian Rhinoceros.

The skull, the only part of the skeleton which I have examined, is $21\frac{7}{8}$ inches from the tip of the nasal bones to the middle of the occipital crest, following its longitudinal direction. From one lachrymal tubercle over the head to that of the opposite side is 8 inches. The conjoined nasal bones in their broadest part are $6\frac{3}{8}$ inches across from their lower margins over the insertion of the anterior horn.

The lower incisors and the first premolars are lost; Professor

* "Proceedings of the Zoological Society," 1873, pp. 92-104. Read, Jan. 21, 1873.

† See for an account of its history Mr. Selater's notes, "Proceedings of the Zoological Society," 1872, p. 494.

Flower informs me that a specimen in the Museum at Brussels has also lost its lower incisors. The premaxillary bones are ankylosed to the maxillaries, a condition I have not found in any other specimen, and which is probably dependent on the loss of the lower cutting-teeth.

Including the present one, I have seen eight skulls of Asiatic two-horned Rhinoceroses (*Ceratorhinus*)—four in the College of Surgeons' Museum, two in the British Museum, and one at the Museum at Cambridge. The present specimen agrees very closely with that at the last-named place, and with No. 1461 *a*, adult, from Pegu, in the British Museum. It being that of an aged individual, comparison with most of the others referred to is more difficult, as they are nearly all immature. The skeleton mounted at the College of Surgeons, No. 2933, obtained by Sir S. Raffles from Sumatra, is aged also; but there are points in which it differs materially from the present specimen. It is of slighter build, and the nasal bones are narrower. Page 93.

A much larger skull, not quite adult, in the Museum of the College of Surgeons, No. 2935, stated to be that of a "male Sumatran Rhinoceros," and presented by Sir S. Raffles, is evidently from a larger animal, and agrees also with *Ceratorhinus lasiotis* in being proportionately broader in the parietal regions. In this skull also the posterior of the submental foramina is situated in front of the second premolar, while in all the others (except No. 2936, R.C.S., which is young, but peculiarly massive) it is situated, when present, behind that tooth.

Subjoined is a table giving a few of the measurements in the skulls above referred to:—

	No. 2935, R. C. S.	Zool. Soc. specimen.	No. 1461 <i>a</i> , B. Mus.	No. 2933, R. C. S.	Cam- bridge specimen.
	in.	in.	in.	in.	in.
Length of skull from tip of nasals to middle of occipital crest.....	23	21·875	21·925	21·25	22·125
Breadth across nasal bones	5·25	6·375	—	4·75	6·75
Length of 2nd upper molar at base	2	1·775	1·7	1·6	
Length of 1st upper molar at base	1·75	1·5	1·375	1·35	
Length of 4th upper premolar at base	1·6	1·25	1·255	1·225	

The following is an account of the various features of the viscera that were observed in the Sumatran Rhinoceros.

Alimentary Canal.—The palate, which is covered with a smooth epithelium, is marked by conspicuous transverse angular ridges. There are eleven of these on each side; and they are not continuous anteriorly across the middle line, but the prominences of one side are carried on as the fossæ on the other. The posterior ridges are continuous from one side to the other; and they, instead of being transverse, as are those in front, are arranged in the form of a V, the concavity of the V being directed forwards. On the soft palate, which is $4\frac{3}{4}$ inches long, these ridges disappear. The palate is narrow, as can be readily seen by an inspection of the skull; anteriorly its breadth is $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and posteriorly $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, gradually increasing from before backwards.

In no part of the alimentary canal, except on the surface of the tongue, were there any papillæ visible to the naked eye.

The *cheeks* form pads on either side, composed of areolar and muscular tissue, which project into the cavity of the mouth. These pads are shaped like prominent blunted triangles, with their apices directed

Fig. 1.



Tongue of *C. sumatrensis* (superior surface).
p, soft palate, embracing the root of the tongue *epig*, epiglottis.

forwards; they are $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep behind, where they are lost on the fauces, and they are about 9 inches long. The epithelium covering them is nearly smooth, and is very thick.

The *tongue* is elongate, and in shape much like that of the Ruminants, being thin from above downwards in front, and deep behind, with a somewhat sudden transition from one to the other. From the apex to the posterior of the circumvallate papillæ is 15 inches, and from the epiglottis to the same papillæ is $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches. In the middle of the anterior thin portion the breadth is $2\frac{3}{4}$ inches, and in the middle of the posterior moiety it is $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

There are many circumvallate papillæ, 33 on one side and 26 on the other, forming two clusters, separated by a smooth median longitudinal line. Each cluster is triangular in shape; and the two acute-angled triangles they form lie side by side and have their apices directed backwards. The individual papillæ which go to form them are largest posteriorly, reaching a diameter of $\frac{1}{8}$ inch; anteriorly they get smaller, and cease by becoming more and more scattered. The rest of the tongue is covered uniformly with filiform papillæ, among which no fungiformes are to be seen. Page 95.

The soft palate runs downwards as well as backwards; and its posterior portion, as Professor Flower specially pointed out to me, so closely embraces the base of the tongue that, except when in the act of swallowing, the epiglottis always projects quite into the posterior narial chamber, as in the horse and many other animals. The anterior portion of the soft palate is $\frac{3}{4}$ inch thick, and very glandular. A collection of glands of considerable size on each side of the fauces are the only representatives of the tonsils.

The *salivary glands* present the usual characters. The *parotid* is much the largest. It weighs 1 lb. 1 oz., and is of an irregular semi-lunar shape, the concavity embracing the superior portion of the angle of the jaw; it is mostly situated between the body of the masseter and the posterior insertion of the sterno-mastoid muscle. It lies almost entirely below the level of the zygoma, sending up a small portion into the interval between it and the external auditory meatus. Its duct, which is 14 inches long, commences at the inferior angle of the gland, and, as in the Ungulata generally, runs round the lower margin of insertion of the masseter muscle, and up along its anterior border till it pierces the buccinator, to terminate by a simple orifice in the well-marked fossa between the cheek-pad described above and the superior gum, in a line with the interval between the first and second upper true molar teeth.

The *submaxillary* gland weighs $2\frac{1}{2}$ oz., and is irregularly cubical in shape. It is situated just under the angle of the jaw, covered by the digastric muscle. The duct is $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; anteriorly it is

closely bound to the inner surface of the sublingual gland; and it opens far forwards, close to the frænum of the tongue, on either side of it.

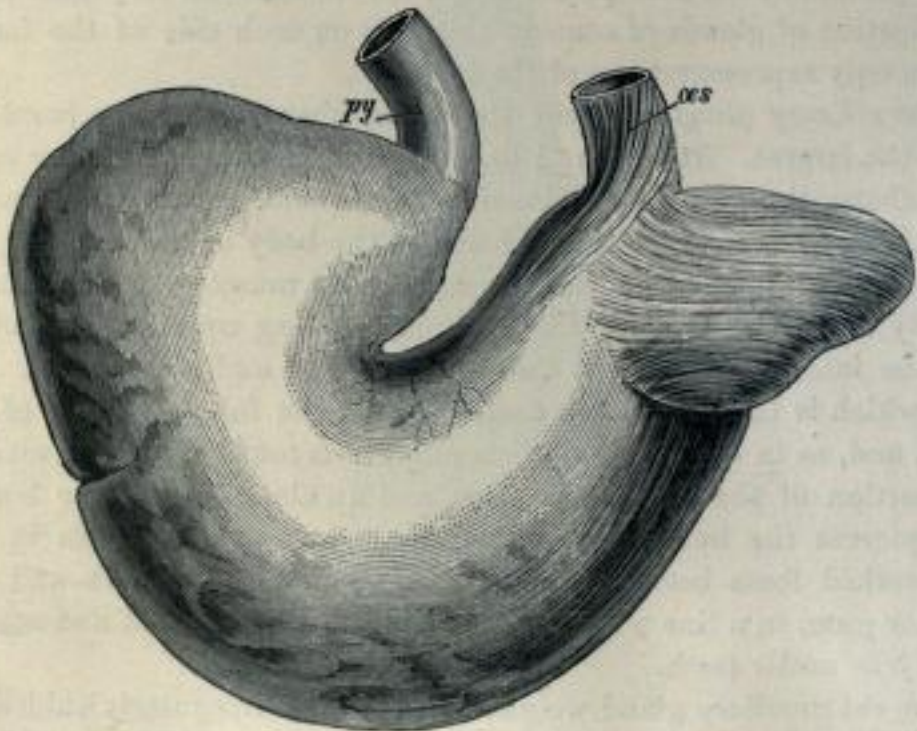
The *sublingual* gland weighs 2 oz., and is composed of several small portions which open separately, almost in one straight line, about half an inch apart, below the sides of the tongue, and parallel with the ramus of the jaw. The whole gland is about 6 inches long and 1 inch deep.

The *œsophagus* is thick and muscular, not of large calibre; it has the mucous membrane but loosely connected with the muscular parietes, and arranged in bold longitudinal folds.

The *stomach* is of a very different shape from that of the Indian Rhinoceros as figured and described by Professor Owen, and in most respects resembles that of the horse. It forms a broad tube much bent upon itself, with the cardiac and pyloric orifices approximated, and a deep and narrow interval between them, in which the main vessels and nerves run, and across which the peritoneum extends. There is no definite constriction between the cardiac and pyloric portions of the viscus; but there is a peculiar diverticulum from the outer portion of the cardiac extremity, of a subconical form, in which the base of the cone is the attached end. The whole organ is therefore somewhat globose, with the above-mentioned cardiac cæcum projecting to the left side.

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Fig. 2.

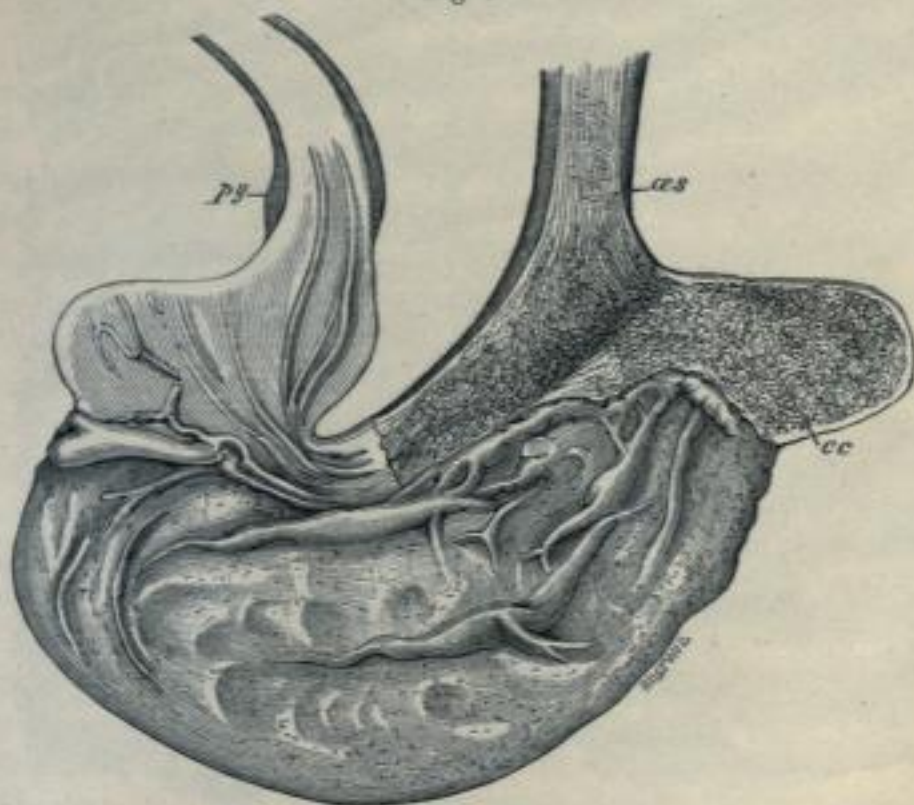


Stomach of *C. sumatrensis* (inferior or parietal surface).
œs, termination of œsophagus; *py*, commencing duodenum, just beyond pylorus.

With regard to the size of the stomach, the greater curvature is 62 inches in length, and the lesser 6 inches; the greatest breadth from side to side, including the cardiac diverticulum, is 26 inches; the greatest depth is 18 inches; and the length of the diverticulum is 11 inches, whilst it is $5\frac{1}{4}$ inches in diameter. The diameter of the undistended œsophagus where it enters the stomach is 2 inches, and of the commencing duodenum $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch. There is not a trace of enlargement of the duodenum at its pyloric end, like the considerable dilatation in the Indian species. A large portion of the pyloric portion of the stomach is situated beyond, or to the right of, the pylorus itself; but it is only a direct continuation of the cavity of the viscus, and hardly forms a true *cul-de-sac*. The great omentum, which does not cover the intestines, is of considerable size; it contains no fat, and is not in any way attached to the colon, but runs up, behind the stomach, free to the vertebral column.

The interior of the stomach presents a similar condition to that found in the Tapir and Horse, the mucous membrane being of entirely different characters in the cardiac and pyloric portions. That in the cardiac end, and in its diverticulum, is much plicated in all directions, and has a white opaque appearance; while the pyloric portion is covered with a thick and apparently smooth mucous membrane of the ordinary colour. The line of junction of these two portions is abrupt; Page 97.

Fig. 3.



Stomach of *C. sumatrensis* (inner surface).
 œs, œsophagus; py, pylorus; cc, cardiac cul-de-sac.

and its position can be best understood from the accompanying drawing, in which it is seen that the corrugated white opaque epithelium only covers about one-fourth of the whole cavity—namely, the margins of the œsophagus for about an inch, and the diverticulum, from which it extends to the right, and backwards for a short distance. The walls of the stomach are nearly uniform in thickness, being a little more muscular at the cardiac extremity and along the lesser curvature than elsewhere. When the organ is fully distended the diverticulum becomes less conspicuous, the direction of its superficial fibres being from its base to its apex. The pyloric muscular ring is strong and nearly an inch thick, projecting into the tube.

The small intestine is 36 ft. long, and of a nearly uniform circumference of 6 inches, reaching 7 inches in the duodenum. For the first six inches after the pylorus the mucous membrane is smooth and simple, much like that in the pyloric portion of the stomach. The seventh and eighth inches present irregular folds, which immediately give place to a perfectly uniform series of thin, continuous (or nearly continuous), transverse foldings, just like the *valvulæ conniventes* of the human

Fig. 4.



Mucous membrane of the small intestine, natural size, showing the *valvulæ conniventes*.

small intestine. There are nineteen of these folds in each six inches of the intestine; and they continue unchanged to within half an inch of the ileo-cæcal valve, where they cease. Their great number (over 1,300), extreme simplicity, and uniformity is very striking; they project nearly $\frac{1}{4}$ inch into the intestine. Many are continuous right round the tube; but where two approach one another, as is frequently the case, an intermediate one frequently ceases after having made nearly a complete circle. A few are to be seen extending for only about an inch; but most are either that size or considerably longer. There are no traces of any triangular or cylindrical papillæ the whole length of the intestine. Page 98.

The bile and pancreatic ducts open on a papilla situated a foot from the pylorus, among the valvulæ conniventes, on the mesenteric border of the gut. This papilla is conical and rounded, projecting half an inch, with a single orifice at its apex. There is a second smaller orifice for a duct two inches further on, between two of the valvulæ and on one side of the main one.

No Peyer's patches could be found; and in their usual situation there was no irregularity of the valvulæ conniventes.

The ileo-cæcal valve does not project to any extent into the colon; but where the small intestine ceases, on the border of the ileo-cæcal orifice which is nearest the caput cæci, there are two closely approximated globose, apparently glandular masses, about the size of Tangerine oranges, situated in the walls of the intestine. Page 99.

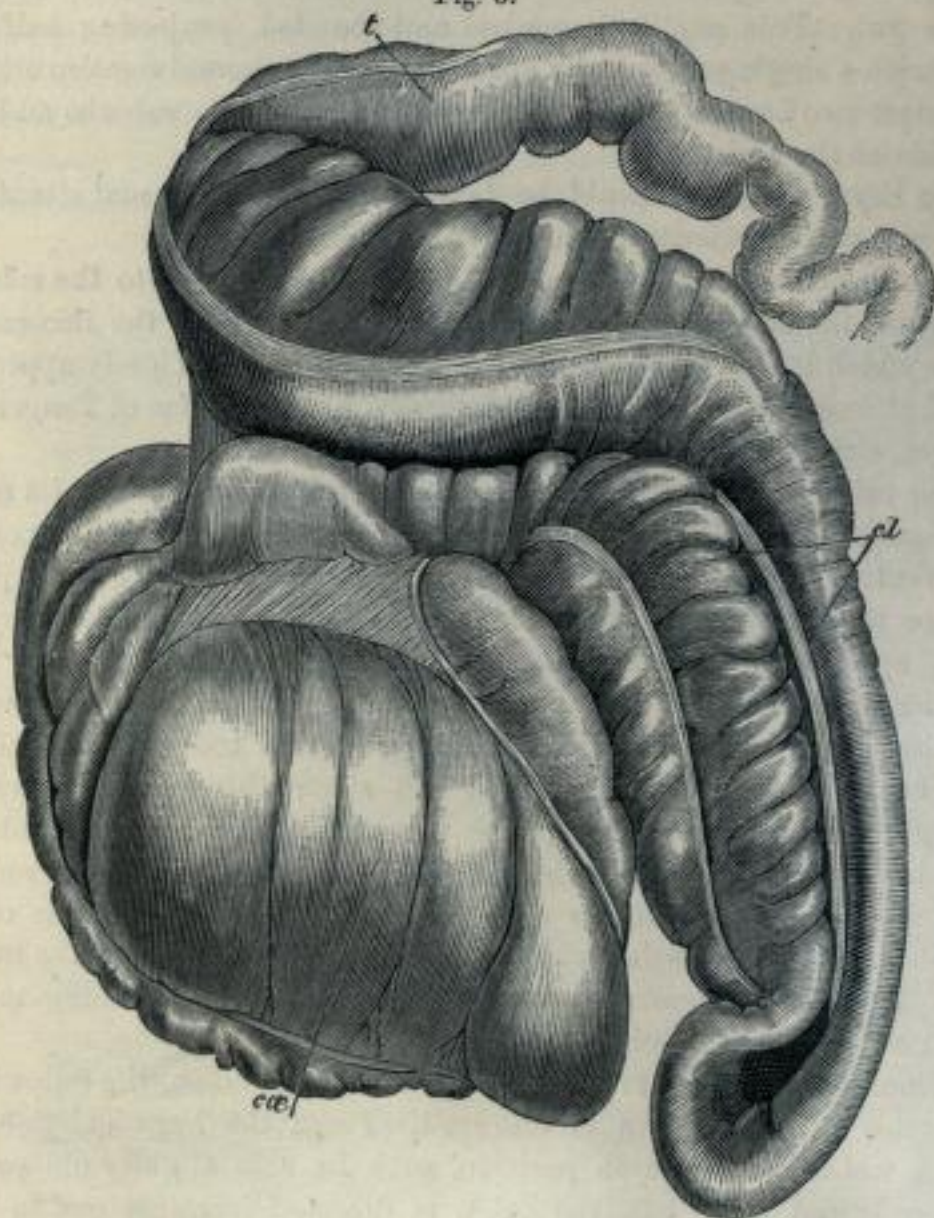
The *colon* presents features of great interest, and agrees in its convolutions with the Indian Rhinoceros. When the abdomen is opened by a ventral longitudinal and transverse incision, the posterior portion, or the hypogastric region, is seen to be occupied entirely by a large, apparently globose viscus, which is the ventral wall of the cæcum: anteriorly to this, in the umbilical region, is seen a very capacious and sacculated tube, running nearly transversely and a little backwards as it tends to the left side; this is the posterior moiety of the enormous loop of the first part of the colon (ascending colon in man). Further forward, in the epigastric region, and somewhat covered by the ribs, is seen another transverse, but less considerable, sacculated tube, which is the anterior moiety of the same loop. There is no omentum covering these viscera. Nothing more can be seen without moving these parts. Page 100.

When the intestines are removed from the abdomen, the following disposition of the viscera is observed. From the huge subglobose cæcum, which is median in position, with its axis slightly obliquely backwards and to the left, the colon is directed forwards and to the right; but it almost immediately gives rise to the very considerable colic loop, which is directed first transversely to the left, and con- Page 101.

tinues on obliquely backwards, the anterior returning portion of which returns to the right hypochondriac region, where its mesentery is very incomplete, and it is firmly bound down to the adjacent parietes. The transverse colon, running from this point, is situated quite above the colic loop, and is also bound down at the left hypochondrium as at the right. The third part of the colon (the descending in man) is very sinuous in its course; it ends by a very simple sigmoid flexure, and is continued on as the capacious rectum.

The *cæcum* is 3 feet long, and of nearly the same diameter; it is pyriform in shape, and much like that of the Tapir, the blind end being the narrower. It is traversed by three long longitudinal bands, between which it is folded in large sacculi. The colon springs from

Fig. 5.



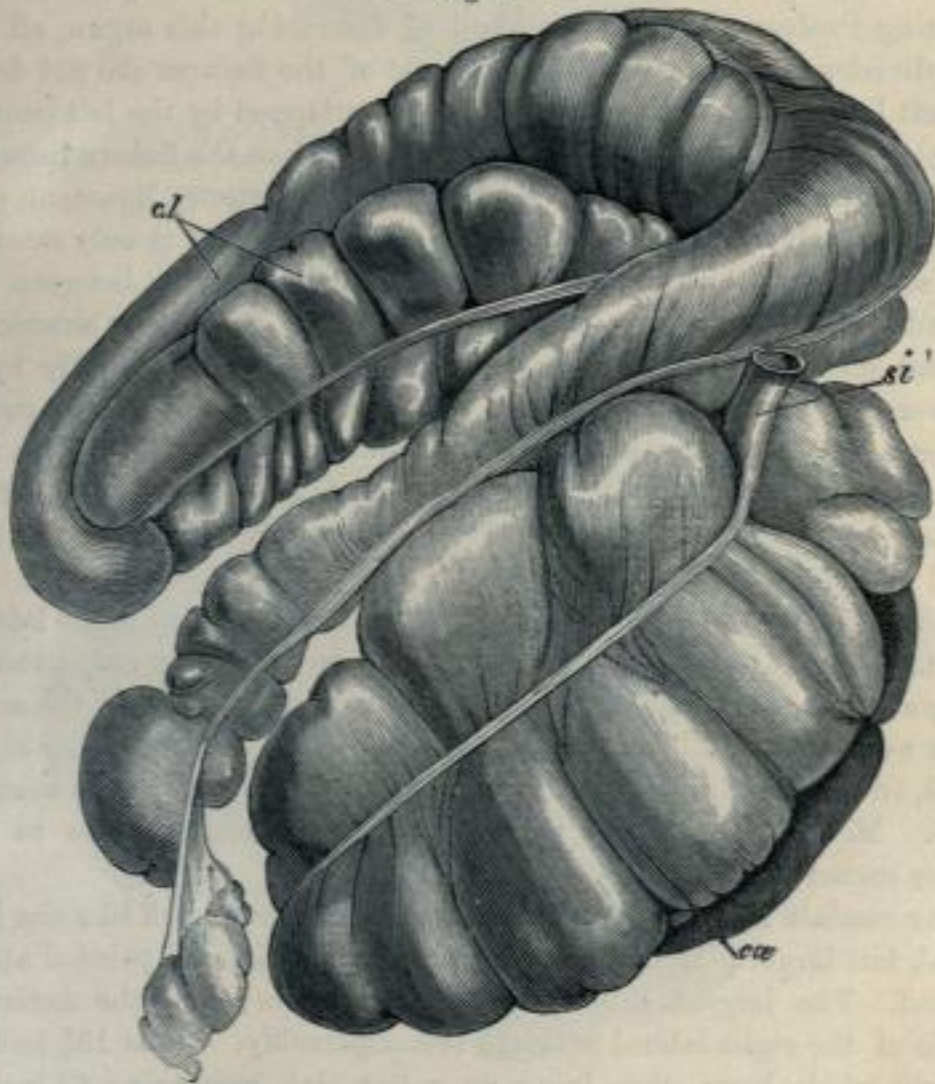
Inferior view of the colon of *C. sumatrensis*.
cæ, cæcum; *c.l.*, colic loop; *t.*, transverse colon, placed above the colic loop to show it more clearly.

the anterior end of the cæcum, and immediately makes a short sigmoid curve to the right. Its interior is lined with a smooth, simple, irregularly plicated epithelium, the folds of which are quite removed when the organ is distended.

From the ileo-cæcal valve to the anus is 16 feet; and in its broadest part the colon is 39 inches in circumference. It is peculiar that, as in the Horse and also in the Tapir, the tube is of very different diameters in its different parts, the bend of the colic loop being very narrow in comparison with its main parts.

The proximal $\frac{2}{3}$ of the colic loop is sacculated, and, at its middle, 13 inches in diameter; but at its bend, where it is situated in the left iliac fossa, it is much smaller, being only $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches across, and not the least sacculated. It continues thus uniform on its surface, and gradually dilating for about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet till in the epigastric region it again becomes sacculated and very capacious, reaching a diameter of

Fig. 6.



Superior view of the colon of *C. sumatrensis*.
si, small intestine; *ca*, cæcum; *cl*, colic loop, with the transverse colon between it and the cæcum.

16½ inches. From this point it rapidly reduces in the transverse colon, remaining somewhat sacculated, with only one longitudinal band, which is at the mesenteric border, till at the sigmoid flexure the diameter is 6½ inches. The colic loop is just 5 feet long. There are no regular folds of the mucous membrane of the large intestine, but many minor ones, which disappear when the tube is distended. The rectum is nearly 7 inches in diameter.

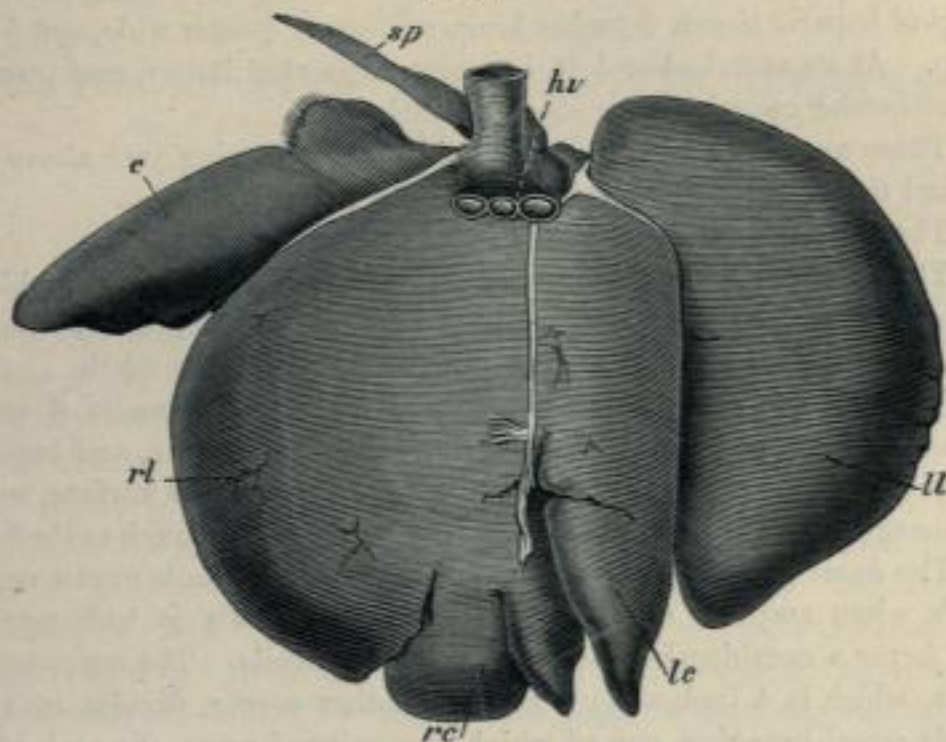
This arrangement of the colon is different from that of the Horse in that the portion corresponding to the ascending colon is longer in the latter. In the Horse and Tapir the colic loop is formed from the transverse colon, in this Rhinoceros more from the right hypochondriac angle of that viscus. In the direction of the cæcum, namely backwards and to the left, the Rhinoceros agrees with the Tapir and differs entirely from the Horse.

The *liver* is not large, considering the size of the animal. It weighs slightly over 15 lb., is flattened, and has no gall-bladder. Adopting Professor Flower's method of describing this organ, all the main divisions are indicated, though most of the fissures are not deep. The left lateral lobe is the largest, and is overlapped by the left central
 Page 103. along its median border. On the anterior surface the fissure between the two extends upwards to the left lateral suspensory ligament, and therefore nearly through its whole surface; posteriorly it only extends up to about two thirds the distance. The median suture, between the left and right central lobes, extends halfway up the organ anteriorly and not quite so far posteriorly, where it is stopped abruptly by a transverse bridge of hepatic tissue. The left central lobe is triangular, prismatic, and elongate, coming to a point below on a level with the general contour-line. One flat surface of this prism, the largest, is directed forwards; and the other two are wedged between the left lateral and right central lobes.

The right central lobe is less differentiated from the right lateral than those just described are from one another, the fissure only extending upwards a short distance; and it is itself cleft to nearly the same extent near the middle of its truncated inferior border. The right lateral, the lobe second in size, is suboval and simple, with the margin entire. Mesially it slightly overlaps the right central lobe at its inferior corner.

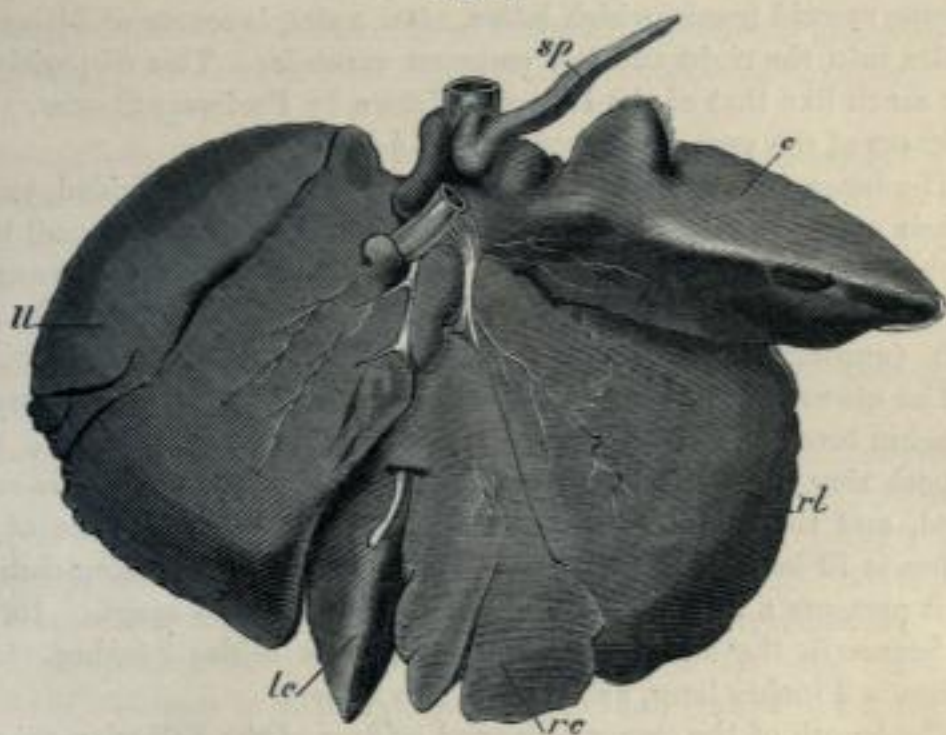
The caudate is a very considerable lobe, shaped much like the left central, but larger; it is elongate, ovate, prismatic, and pointed at its free end. The largest side is directed forwards; and the external margin of the right lateral overlaps it considerably. It is 15½ inches long, the whole liver, when lying on a flat slab, measuring 22 inches across, and 14 inches from above downwards. In no part does it measure more than 3½ inches from before backwards.

Fig. 7.



Anterior or diaphragmatic surface of liver of *C. sumatrensis*.
 rc, right central lobe; rl, right lateral; lc, left central lobe; ll, left lateral;
 c, caudate lobe; sp, Spigelian lobe; hv, hepatic veins.

Fig. 8.



Posterior or abdominal surface of liver of *C. sumatrensis*.
 rc, right central lobe; rl, right lateral; lc, left central lobe; ll, left lateral;
 c, caudate lobe; sp, Spigelian lobe.

The Spigelian lobe is most peculiar, mainly consisting of a thin strip of hepatic tissue, 8 inches long, uniformly $\frac{3}{4}$ inch wide, and $\frac{1}{4}$ inch deep. At its attached end it becomes somewhat larger, and presents a free border superiorly for about an inch.

There are three large hepatic veins, which spring just above and behind this lobe, on their way to the vena cava.

The *pancreas* is irregular, not large nor concentrated.

The *spleen* is very thin and flat; it forms an elongated oblong, rounded at one end and squared at the other. Its length is 25 inches, and breadth 8 inches. It is slaty in colour, and weighs $2\frac{3}{4}$ lb.

The *kidneys* are flattened and oval in form. One is 6 inches broad by 2 inches long. They are nearly equal in size, and together weigh 10 lb. The hilum is linear, and on the inferior surface, not at the margin. They are lobulated externally, but not so much as the Seals.

The *heart* presents no peculiar features. The whole organ weighs 10 lb. when emptied of clots. The annulus ovalis is well marked, and forms a considerable fold over the fossa ovalis. The commencing aorta, which is 4 inches long and $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches across, divides into two nearly equal branches, one of which is continued on as the arch of the aorta, with a diameter of 1.85 inch; the other gives off the vessels to the head in the following manner. Immediately after the main division of the vessel into two parts, the innominate gives off the left subclavian, which, again, is much divided up. The innominate then, 3 inches above its origin, divides into the right subclavian and the common carotid trunk, which latter, after a simple course of $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches, divides into the right and left common carotids. This disposition is very much like that of the Llama as drawn by Professor Owen. The thickness of the ventricular septum is $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch.

Page 104.

The *lungs* are extremely simple, coniform, and undivided, except at their apices, where, as in many animals, they send down small lobes which overlap the auricles of the heart. They are nearly equal in size, being 25 inches long by 15 deep and 5 broad. They weigh each $9\frac{1}{2}$ lb. (uncongested).

The *uterus* is two-horned. The corpus uteri is $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches long by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches broad; the cornua are $16\frac{1}{2}$ inches, by 2 inches broad; they are both very distinctly longitudinally plicated. The os uteri is much folded, and the orifice is quite small; from it to the orifice of the urethra is 12 inches. The vagina is lined with a squamous epithelium, and it presents a few transverse folds about 3 inches apart. Its circumference in the middle is 15 inches, at its orifice 9 inches. The urethra is 2 inches long, and admits two fingers.

The length of the elongate fringed orifices of the Fallopian tubes is 5 inches.

The clitoris and vulva are similar to those of the Indian species.

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23. ON THE BRAIN OF THE SUMATRAN RHINOCEROS Page 411.
 (*CERATORHINUS SUMATRENSIS*)*

[Plate IV.]

IN a communication to this Society, published in its "Proceedings" in 1873 (p. 92), I had the opportunity of describing the visceral anatomy of the Sumatran Rhinoceros (*Ceratorhinus sumatrensis*) from the first specimen received by the Society. A second individual of the species, a female (as was the first), was deposited in the Gardens by Mr. C. Jamrach in July 1875, and was subsequently purchased. It unfortunately died on May 30th of this year, with symptoms of lung disease, a post-mortem examination demonstrating that both lungs were uniformly and throughout implicated. My friend Dr. James F. Goodhart, of Guy's Hospital, late Pathological Registrar at the College of Surgeons, has kindly examined these organs, and reports to me that they "show a very extensive catarrhal pneumonia, degenerating in the centres of most of the patches. There is, in addition, some peribronchial inflammation, evidenced by a large growth of nuclei in the submucous and deeper tissues of the bronchi. The disease therefore precisely corresponds with the caseous pneumonia to which man is subject."

The specimen is the one referred to by Mr. Sclater in his valuable and superbly illustrated memoir in the Society's "Transactions," vol. ix. p. 651 (foot-note ³).

Feeling how important it is to obtain all possible information with reference to the species, and not having removed the brain in the earlier specimen, I took the opportunity of doing so in the second, and on the present occasion place before the Society the drawings of the brain from different aspects (Plate 4, [LXX]), for verification of which I would refer the reader to the Museum of the College of Surgeons, where the original will be found preserved and mounted.

The brain of the Indian Rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros unicornis*) is represented in its different aspects, and in its internal detail, by Professor Owen, in the "Transactions" of this Society, vol. iv. pls. 19—22, and is described shortly on page 58 *et seq.* of the same volume. To this it is my desire that the figures here given should form a companion.

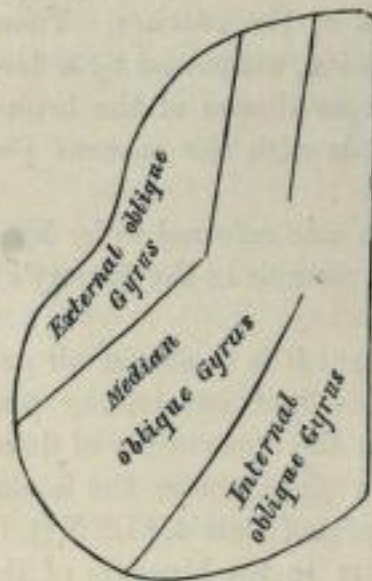
By comparison it will be seen at a glance that the brain of *Rhinoceros unicornis* is slightly more simple than that of *Ceratorhinus*

* "Transactions of the Zoological Society," X. pp. 411-3, pl. LXX. Read, June 19, 1877.

sumatrensis, although the greater size of the former species would have favoured an opposite conclusion.

So complicated and numerous are the convolutions that the general type-plan of their disposition is to a considerable extent disguised. They very closely resemble the same in the Equidæ, as might have been surmised. The whole brain, however, is broader, especially near the posterior portion of the cerebral hemispheres, where the breadth is considerably greater than further forward.

The accompanying diagram will facilitate the description. It represents the disposition of the main convolutions upon the superior aspect of one hemisphere, and exhibits the direction of the sulci which divide them. Two diagonal sulci cut up the posterior part of each lobe into three oblique gyri, which may be called the (1) external, (2) middle, and (3) internal gyrus. The middle and internal of these fuse together near the transverse line which joins the two rudimentary Sylvian fissures, anteriorly to which there is, in the Equidæ, no indication of further primary longitudinal division. The external oblique gyrus continues, from this line, directly forwards, and independent.



Upper view of left cerebral hemisphere of *Ceratorhinus sumatrensis*, showing general direction of sulci.

In *Ceratorhinus sumatrensis* the internal oblique gyrus is triangular in shape, its inner boundary being the great longitudinal fissure of the hemispheres, into which it descends a short distance. In the Equidæ the inner boundary of this gyrus is more superficial, and can be seen as a straight longitudinal line, just external to the fissure itself, in the superior view of the brain. The whole gyrus is much broken up by minor foldings of its elements, especially in its median portion, its outer moiety consisting of a minor gyrus, whose general direction is

a continuous oblique line, fairly regularly bent upon itself, first one way and then the reverse.

The median oblique gyrus is divided into two nearly equal moieties by a fissure running parallel to its direction, each half being much doubled upon itself. Anteriorly bridging minor convolutions blend it with the internal oblique gyrus, about one third distant from the anterior extremity of the hemisphere, in front of which the broad oblong cerebral surface is divided by a longitudinal sulcus into two equal moieties, both convoluted. In the great breadth and division of this anterior portion the Rhinoceros under consideration differs from the Equidæ, and agrees with *Rhinoceros unicornis*.

The external oblique gyrus is much doubled on itself, and separated from the Sylvian fissure, which it surrounds, by minor convolutions, more strongly differentiated anteriorly.

On the inner surface of the hemisphere the hippocampal gyrus is seen to be traversed by minor sulci and slight folds which ran parallel to its length, as in the Equidæ, the calloso-marginal sulcus following the anterior bending of the corpus callosum, and not, as in so many Artiodactyla (but not in the Equidæ), becoming superficial anteriorly.

The fissure of Sylvius forms an open angle, at the bottom of which Page 413. are situated a number of small convolutions radiating from a point, which I take to be the island of Reil.

The under surface of the brain exhibits the smooth surfaces of the middle lobes of the hemispheres and the smooth broad roots of the equally broad olfactory nerves, which are not lobate at their anterior extremities. The optic chiasma is short, the two optic nerves springing from its anterior surface quite close together. The pons Varolii is not large, the reverse being the case with the crura cerebri and the corpora albicantia.

The lateral lobes of the cerebellum are small compared with the median portion, as is the case in the Ungulata generally.

DESCRIPTION OF PLATE 4 (LXX).

Brain of *Ceratorhinus sumatrensis*.

- Fig. 1. Lateral view of right cerebral hemisphere.
 2. Inferior view of left half of brain.
 3. Superior view of left half of brain.
 4. Internal view of right cerebral hemisphere.

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EDITED,

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LONDON:

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Page 2. 24. ON THE DEATH OF A RHINOCEROS IN THE SOCIETY'S GARDENS, AND ON SOME POINTS IN ITS ANATOMY.*

"Mr. A. H. Garrod, in drawing attention to the death on December 14th of the female *Rhinoceros unicornis*, which had lived in the Society's Gardens for more than twenty-three years, remarked that the only pathological sign detected was the enlargement of the lymphatic glands at the base of the heart. Mr. Garrod's observations on the visceral anatomy of this Rhinoceros were quite confirmatory of those of Professor Owen. In addition, he mentioned that there was a minute *os cordis* at the attached margin of one of the aortic valves, and that in the Perissodactyla this bone is not always absent, as by some supposed, he having found a large one in a Sumatran Tapir. The remarkable difference between the arrangement of the mucous membrane of the small intestine in the Indian and Sumatran Rhinoceroses (that of the former being produced into villi nearly an inch long through its whole length, whilst in the latter these were represented by *valvulæ conniventes*) was also illustrated from specimens in spirit."

Page 707. 25. ON SOME POINTS IN THE VISCERAL ANATOMY OF THE RHINOCEROS OF THE SUNDERBUNDS (*RHINOCEROS SONDAICUS*).†

OUR present knowledge of the visceral anatomy of the Rhinocerotidæ is confined to that of the two species *Rhinoceros unicornis* and *Ceratohinus sumatrensis*. Professor Owen has given us, in the "Transactions" of this Society (vol. iv. pp. 31 *et seq.*) an exhaustive account of the former of these animals; and in the "Proceedings" (1873, pp. 92 *et seq.*)‡ it has been my endeavour to indicate most of the important features in the latter, which, as Professor Flower has kindly pointed out to me, were briefly described by Sir E. Home in the

* "Proceedings of the Zoological Society," 1874, p. 2. Read, Jan. 6, 1874.

† "Proceedings of the Zoological Society," 1877, pp. 707-11. Read, Nov. 6, 1877.

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‡ *Suprà*, p. 130.

"Philosophical Transactions" (1821, p. 271). On the present occasion I bring before the Society my notes on a young female of the Sondaic Rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros sondaicus*), which died in the menagerie of Mr. C. Jamrach, after having been in this country for a little more than half a year. It was only the skinned trunk which came into my possession. It is the nature of the mucous membrane of the small intestine which was certain to be of greatest interest; and this I am able to describe in detail.

The individual under consideration measures, stuffed, 6 feet 2 inches from the tip of the nose to the base of the tail. The tail itself is a foot long, whilst the height of the animal at the shoulder is 3 feet. From the middle of the occipital crest, along the curve of the superior surface of the skull, to the tips of the nasal bones is $13\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the same measurement in adult animals being 22 inches.

The single milk-incisor on each side of each jaw is still in place, as are all the milk-molars. The first true molar has not cut the gum; but its cap is seen within the bony alveolus. No traces of the other molars are visible.

Mr. E. Gerrard has kindly lent me the skull for examination. In Page 708. its base it exhibits the characteristic peculiarities of the species so clearly enunciated by Professor Flower,* the vomer being free behind and developed into a tongue-shaped process; the mesopterygoid fossa being expanded, and the free ends of the pterygoids everted at the same time that they are broad. No second combing-plate is present on the uncut first upper molar tooth.

The animal is too young to be contrasted advantageously with Professor Peters' drawing† of *Rhinoceros inermis*, Lesson. I have, however, taken the opportunity of comparing that figure with the skulls of *R. sondaicus* in the College of Surgeons' Museum, and fail to see that there are sufficient differences to justify specific differentiation. Professor Flower had previously done the same, and had arrived at a similar conclusion, as he found that even greater differences than those pointed out by Professor Peters are to be detected in individuals which are all undoubtedly of Indo-Malay origin.

In skin-folding and surface-texture the Sunderbund and Javan Page 709. specimens agree exactly; the young Sunderbund animal presenting a most striking uniformity in the size of the epidermic tuberculation, except in the gluteal region, where the boiler-bolt-shaped tubercles are somewhat larger than elsewhere. Along the back the scattered brown hairs, which spring from the yielding linear intertubercular surfaces, are also well developed.

* "Proceedings of the Zoological Society," 1876, p. 447.

† "Monatsb. der königl. Akad. zu Berlin," 1877, p. 68, pl. ii.

Fig. 1.

Mucous surface of duodenum of *Rhinoceros sondaicus*.

The following are the lengths of the alimentary viscera:—

Small intestine, 26 feet 2 inches.

Large intestine, 9 feet 10 inches.

Cæcum, 1 foot 3 inches.

The stomach, in shape, is very much like that of *R. unicornis* as figured by Professor Owen. Its cardiac surface is lined with the smooth white squamous epithelium found in all the Perissodactyla. This occupied about one third of the total gastric area, extending along most of the lesser curvature, the rest being covered with a smooth and thick digestive coat. There is no trace of any œsophageal valve like that found in the Horse.

The small intestine is somewhat larger in the duodenal region than elsewhere. Its first three inches are destitute of the flattened papillæ found elsewhere; but here, as all along the small intestines, minute villi are present everywhere. Three inches from the pylorus the papillæ commence, and resemble those similarly situated in *Rhinoceros unicornis*,* except that they are not quite so long. They are repre-

* *Vide* Professor Owen's figure, "Transactions of the Zoological Society," IV. pl. XII. fig. 1.

sented in Fig. 1 [p. 148], where they are seen to consist of flattened, round-tipped processes of the mucous membrane, several of which are blended at their bases, in transverse lines. None are more than $\cdot 3$ of an inch in length, and most about $\cdot 6$ inch broad where they first become free. They give the impression of being incomplete valvulæ conniventes which have been cut and deeply jagged at their free edges. The opening of the bile-duct is 7 inches from the pylorus, being a nipple-like tubular projection, nearly an inch long, among the papillæ. From the spot where they commence, all the way to the ileo-cæcal valve, these papillæ are found—those near the last-named situation differing from those in the duodenum in being more scattered and freer from one another, many in the ileum springing independently from the mucous membrane. Nowhere, however, are they otherwise Page 711.
than flattened, broad, and blunt-tipped, none anywhere being circular and slender like those in the ileum of *R. unicornis*,* the existence of which I have had the opportunity of verifying. They never exceed

Fig. 2.

Mucous surface of ileum of *Rhinoceros sondaicus*.

$\cdot 3$ of an inch in length. Numerous Peyer's patches exist in the ileum, as may be inferred from Fig. 2, which is a representation of

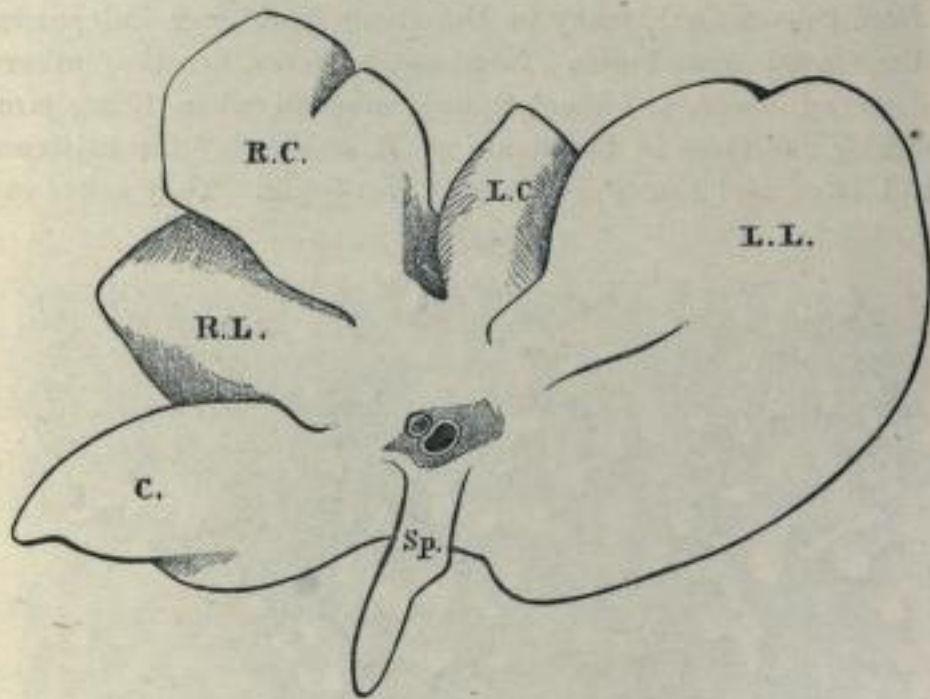
* "Transactions of the Zoological Society," IV. pl. XII. fig. 3.

a portion of the inner surface of the small intestine quite close to the ileo-cæcal valve.

Such being the case, *R. sondaicus* differs from *R. unicornis* in that the papillæ of the ileum are short, flat, and broad, instead of long, cylindrical and narrow, "like tags of worsted" (Owen).

The cæcum coli is a short blunt cone, with the diameter at its base as great as its length (1 foot 3 inches); and comparing the disposition of the colic flexures and proportionate diameter, I found them identical with those of the Sumatran species as I have figured them.*

Fig. 3.



Liver of *Rhinoceros sondaicus*. Visceral surface.

L.L. Left lateral. L.C. Left central. R.C. Right central. R.L. Right lateral. C. Caudate. Sp. Spigelian lobe.

The liver wants the gall-bladder, and differs but little from that of the Sumatran species. Fig. 3 is an outline-sketch of its abdominal surface, which, when compared with that of *Ceratorhinus sumatrenis* ("Proceedings of the Zoological Society," 1873, p. 102),† shows that the right central lobe is larger than the right lateral, instead of smaller. The Spigelian lobe is equally long and slender.

The pancreas is of good size and fairly concentrated.

The uterus is bicorn, each cornu measuring 8 inches, at the same time that the corpus uteri is 3 inches long. Each ovary is situated in a pocket of the peritoneum.

* "Proceedings of the Zoological Society," 1873, pp. 99, 100. (*Suprà*, pp. 137, 138.)

† *Suprà*, p. 141.

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26. ON THE TÆNIA OF THE RHINOCEROS OF THE SUNDERBUNDS (*PLAGIOTÆNIA GIGANTEA*, PETERS).^{*} Page 788.

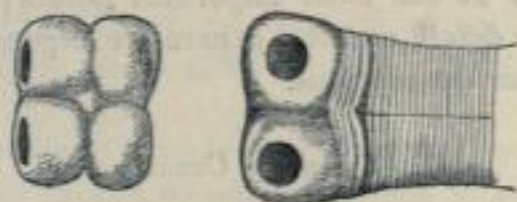
IN 1856† Dr. Wm. Peters described a tapeworm which he found in an African Rhinoceros from Mossambique, which he named *Tænia gigantea*.

In 1870‡ Dr. Murie described the adult proglottides of a tapeworm passed by an Indian Rhinoceros (*Rhinoceros unicornis*) living in the Society's Gardens at the time, which he named *Tænia magna*?

In 1871§ Dr. Peters communicated to the Society a Note on the results of a comparison of his specimens of *Tænia gigantea* with Dr. Murie's description and figures of his *Tænia magna*?, showing their identity, and suggesting the generic name *Plagiotænia* for the species.

During this summer I have had the opportunity of eviscerating a half-grown female of *Rhinoceros sondaicus*, from the Sunderbunds, which had been a little more than six months in this country. In the commencement of the colon I found three tapeworms with their heads (scolecæ), together with several detached groups of proglottides,|| these latter being quite undistinguishable from those figured by Dr. Murie, in form as well as size.

Dr. Peters has figured the scolex in his species, which is evidently in a powerfully contracted condition, to which one of my three specimens closely approaches. My other two specimens are not so, and, as a result, differ so much in appearance that I subjoin a figure of one of them.



Scolex of *Plagiotænia gigantea*, much enlarged; superior and lateral view.

* "Proceedings of the Zoological Society," 1877, pp. 788, 9. Read, Nov. 20, 1877.

† "Monatsb. der Akad. der Wissensch. zu Berlin," 1856, p. 469.

‡ "Proceedings of the Zoological Society," 1870, p. 608.

§ "Proceedings of the Zoological Society," 1871, p. 146.

|| In his account of his specimens Dr. Murie has most curiously mistaken the groups of proglottides (which he figures) for single segments.

Of the specimen here figured the breadth (after being kept in alcohol) of the scolex, opposite the suckers, is 4 millimetres, whilst the depth, to the lower of the two more strongly marked transverse lines below the suckers (the proliferating area), is 3 millimetres. The breadth of the largest of the proglottides is 3·1 centimetres, their depth being 4·5 millimetres. One decimetre from the end of the scolex the proglottides are 1·42 centimetre in breadth.

In one respect the scolex differs from that described by Dr. Peters, the rostellum or little conical elevation between the suckers being scarcely even indicated as such. This, however, seems hardly sufficient to justify specific separation.

It is an interesting fact that three different species of *Rhinoceros*, so separated in their distribution, should be troubled with the same tapeworm, which must therefore, unvarying, have followed the ancestral species in its different variations, now so easily distinguishable.

Page 196. 27. NOTES ON THE ANATOMY OF THE BINTURONG
(*ARCTICTIS BINTURONG*).*

CERTAIN points in the anatomy of the soft parts of the Binturong, a knowledge of which is necessary to assist in substantiating the generalisations of Mr. H. N. Turner† and Professor Flower‡ as regards the correct classification of the Carnivora, being as yet undetermined, the recent death of a male specimen enables me to supply them.

Dr. Cantor§ and Professor Owen|| have described the alimentary canal, noting some of the most important points; but neither has entered much into detail, and the generative organs in the male are not included in their descriptions.

Alimentary Canal.

With regard to the *palate*, there are ten transverse ridges extending across its anterior part; they are not very strongly marked. The

* "Proceedings of the Zoological Society," 1873, pp. 196-202. Read, Feb. 18, 1873.

† "Proceedings of the Zoological Society," 1848, p. 63 *et seq.*

‡ "Proceedings of the Zoological Society," 1869, p. 4 *et seq.*

§ "Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal," 1846, p. 192.

|| "Anatomy of Vertebrates," 1868, III. p. 445.