Morph

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 KINO'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.

LONDON:

1590 R. H. PORTER: 6, TENTERDEN STREET, W.

1881.

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

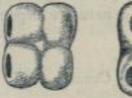
In 1856† Dr. Wm. Peters described a tapeworm which he found in an African Rhinoceros from Mossambique, which he named Tania gigantea.

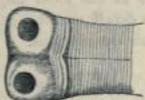
In 1870[‡] Dr. Murie described the adult proglottides of a tapeworm passed by an Indian Rhinoceros (Rhinoceros unicornis) living in the Society's Gardens at the time, which he named Tania magna?.

In 1871§ Dr. Peters communicated to the Society a Note on the results of a comparison of his specimens of Tania gigantea with Dr. Murie's description and figures of his Tania magna?, showing their identity, and suggesting the generic name Plagiotania 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 (scoleces), together with several detached groups of proglot-tides, 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 Plagiotania gigantea, much enlarged; superior and lateral view.

^{* &}quot;Proceedings of the Zoological Society," 1877, pp. 788, 9. Read, Nov. 20, 1877.

^{† &}quot;Monatsb. der Akad. der Wissensch. zu Berlin," 1856, p. 469.

^{‡ &}quot;Proceedings of the Zoological Society," 1870, p. 608.

^{§ &}quot;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 Page 789. 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

[&]quot;Proceedings of the Zoological Society," 1873, pp. 196-202. Read, Feb. 18, 1873.

^{+ &}quot;Proceedings of the Zoological Society," 1848, p. 63 et seq.

^{1 &}quot;Proceedings of the Zoological Society," 1869, p. 4 et seq.

^{§ &}quot;Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal," 1846, p. 192.

[&]quot; Anatomy of Vertebrates," 1868, III. p. 445.