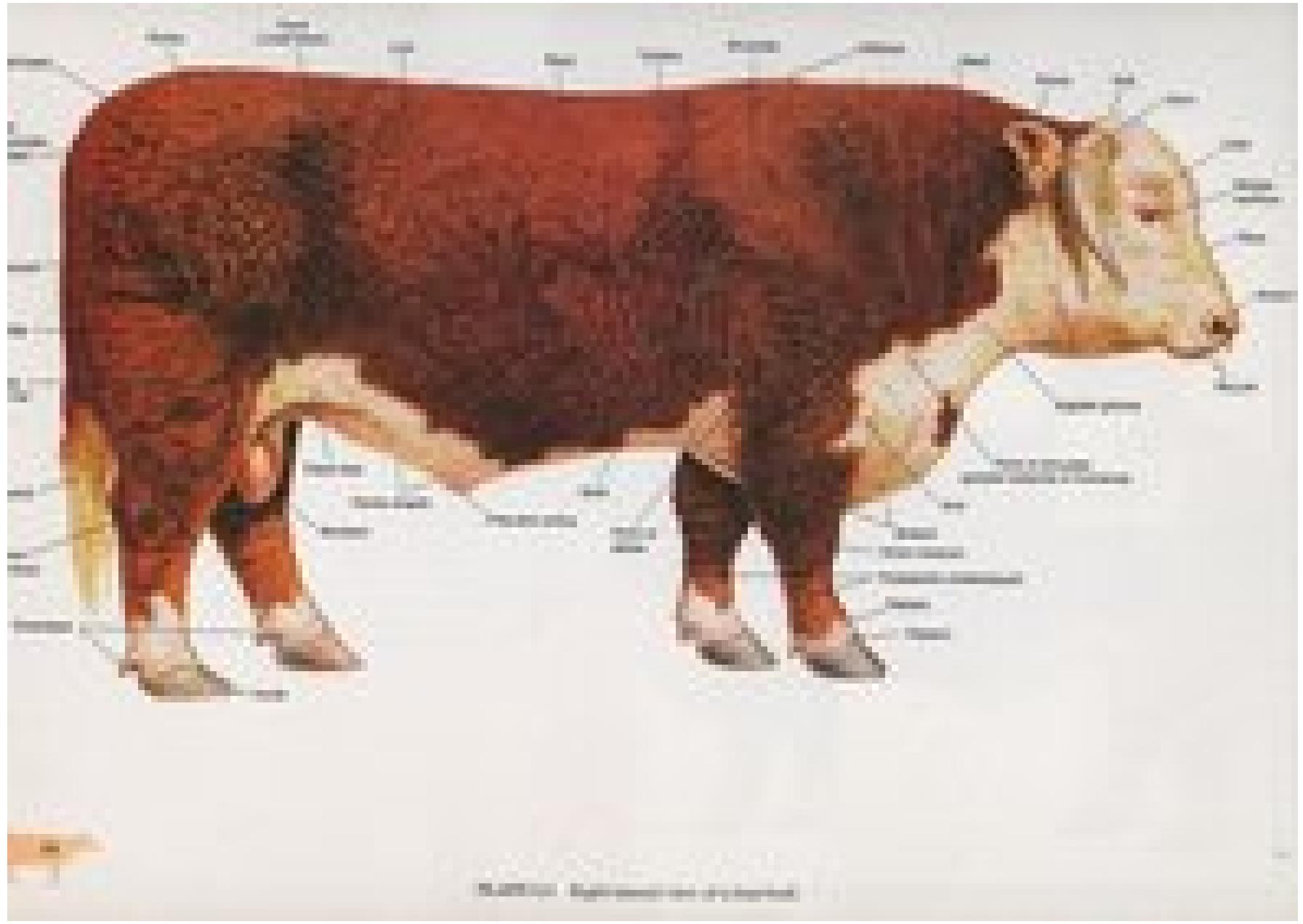
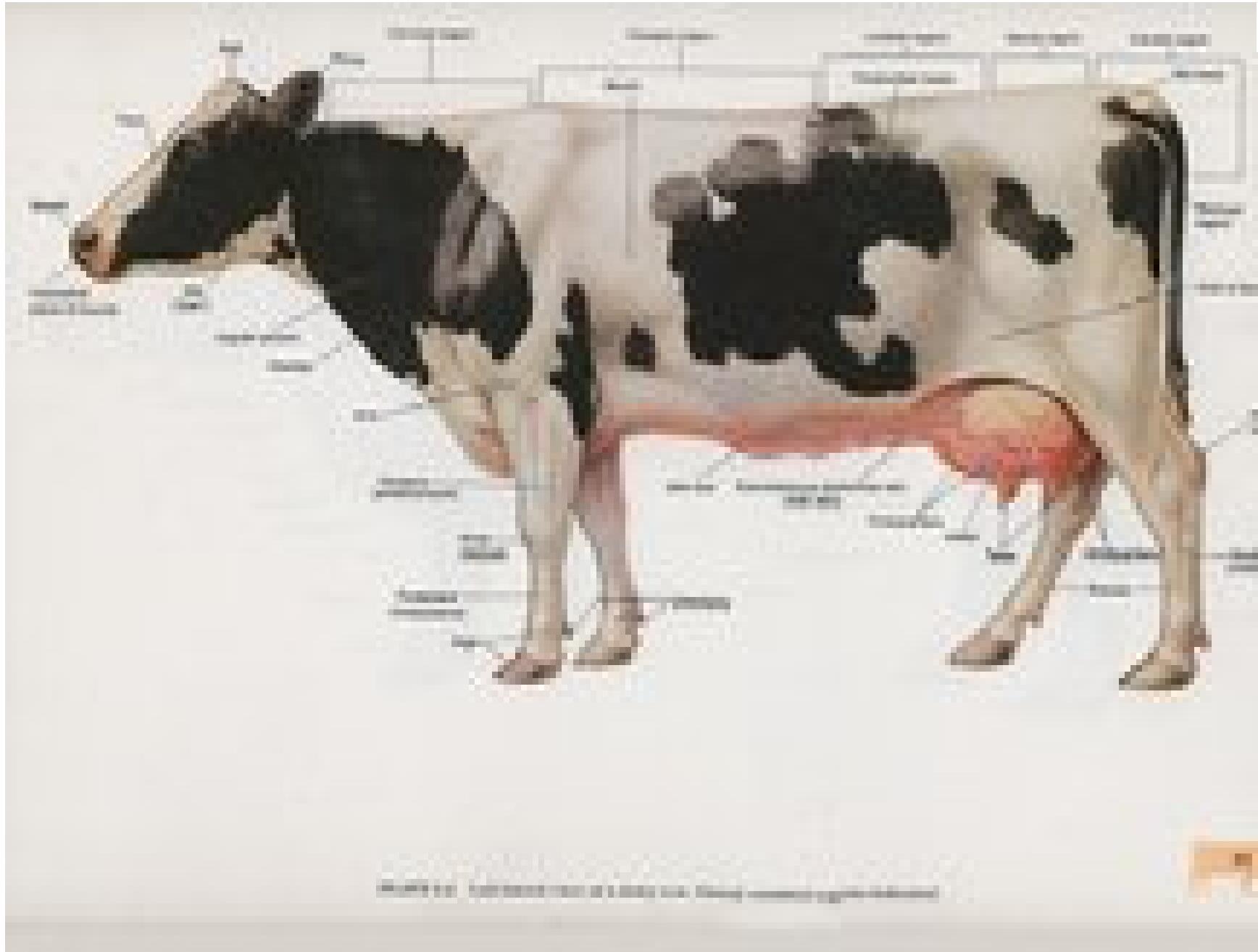


BOVINE GROSS ANATOMY





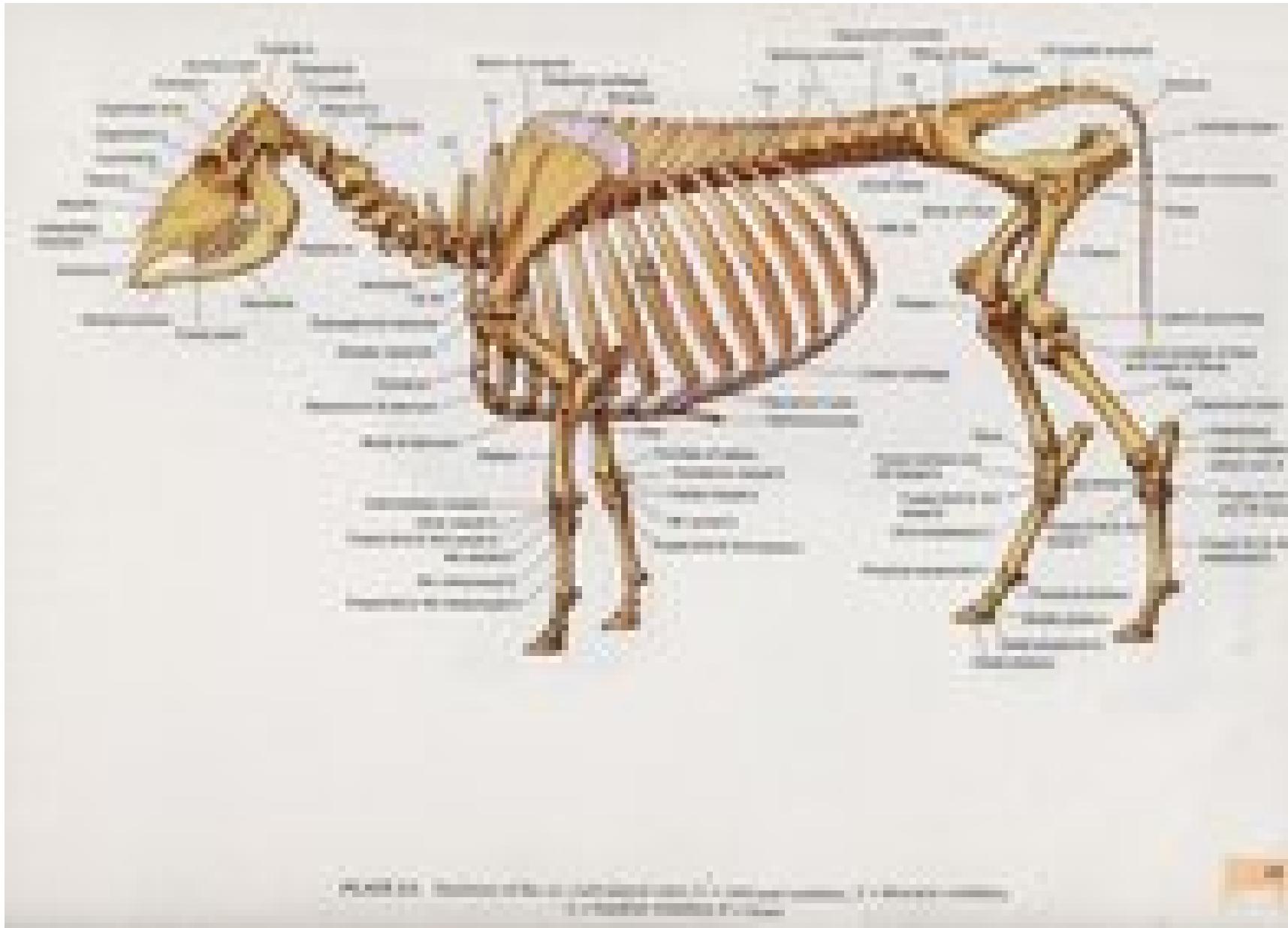
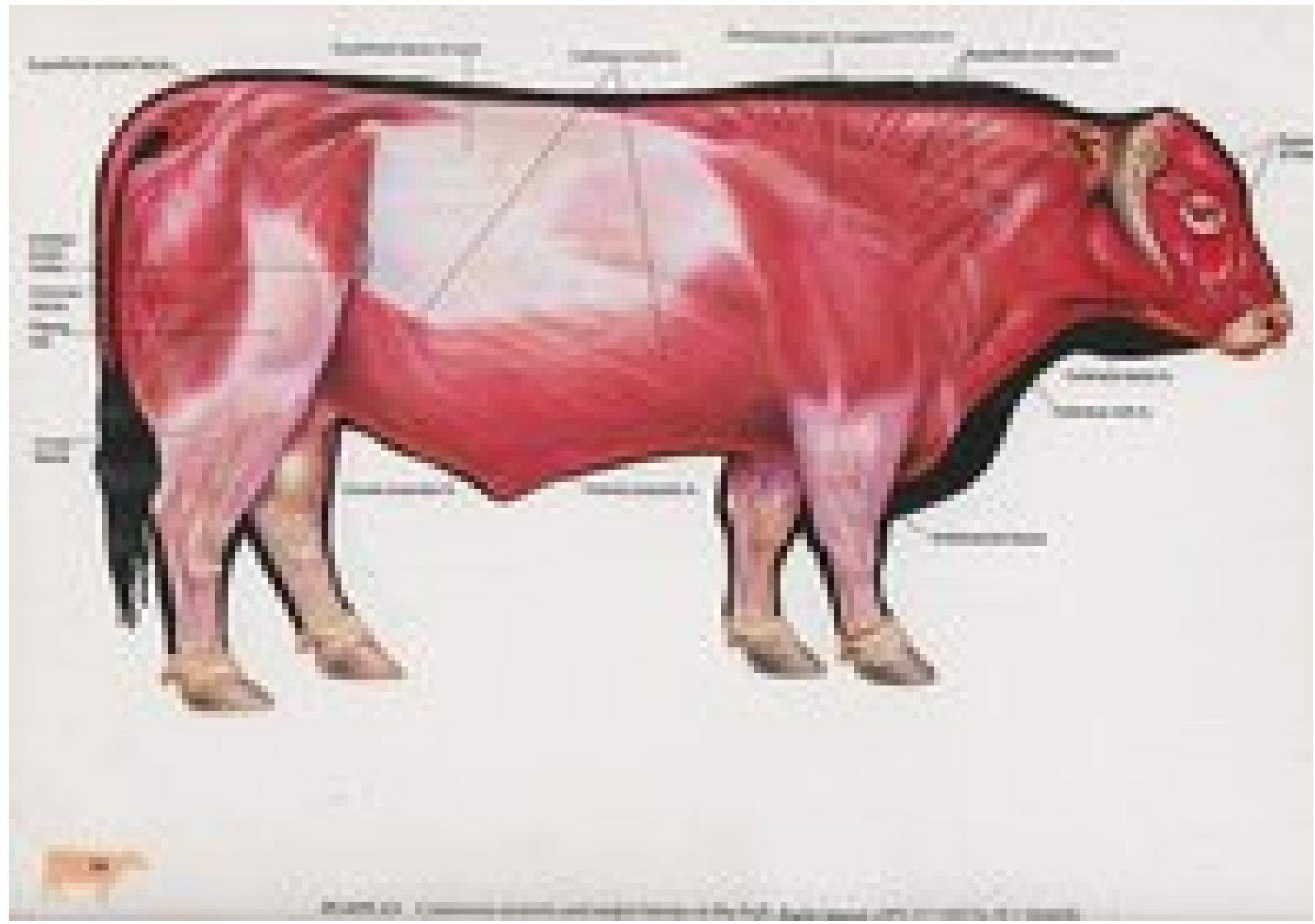


Image by: www.vetmed.wsu.edu/vetmed/teaching/clinics/2005/03/03/03.html



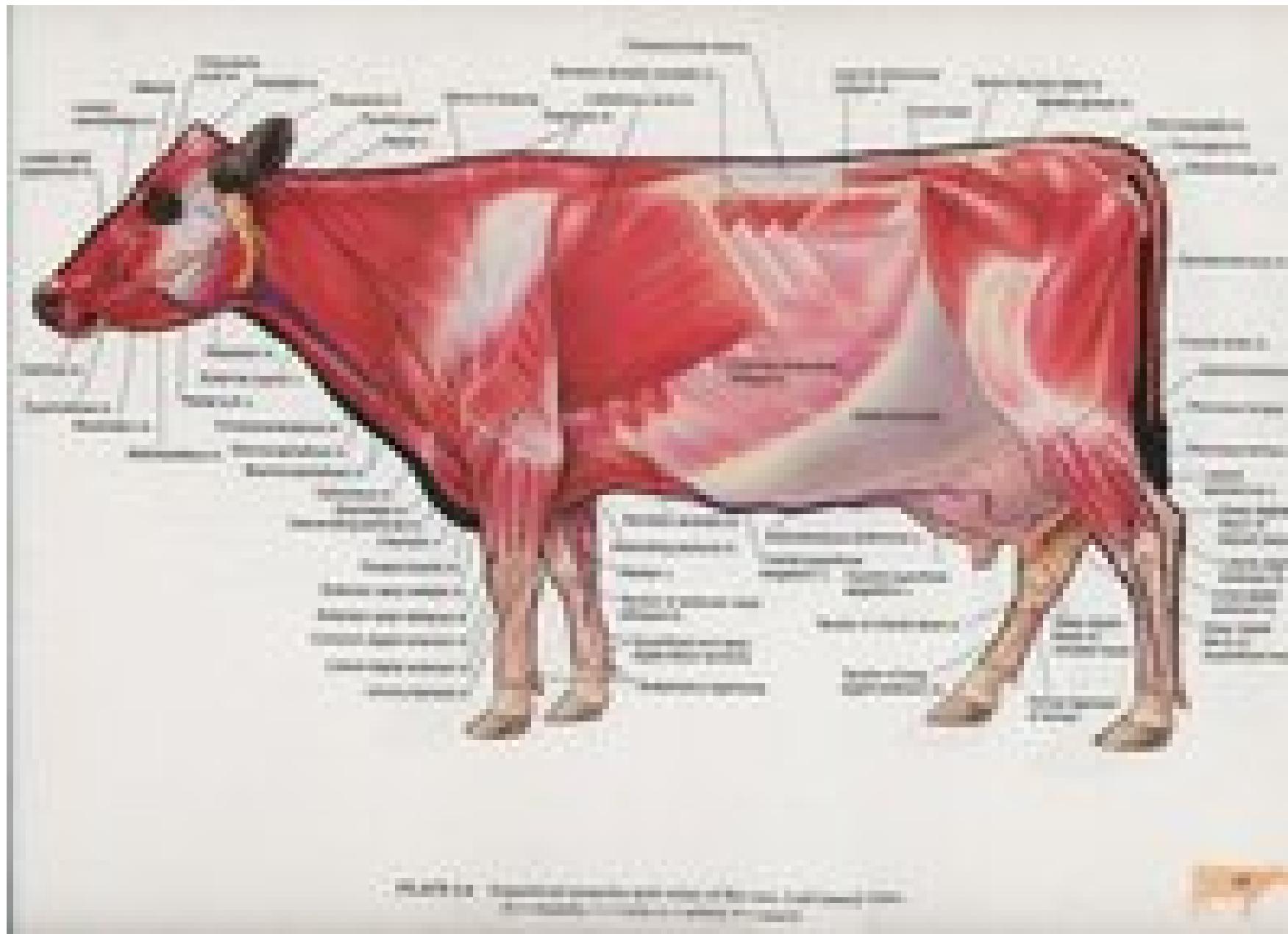
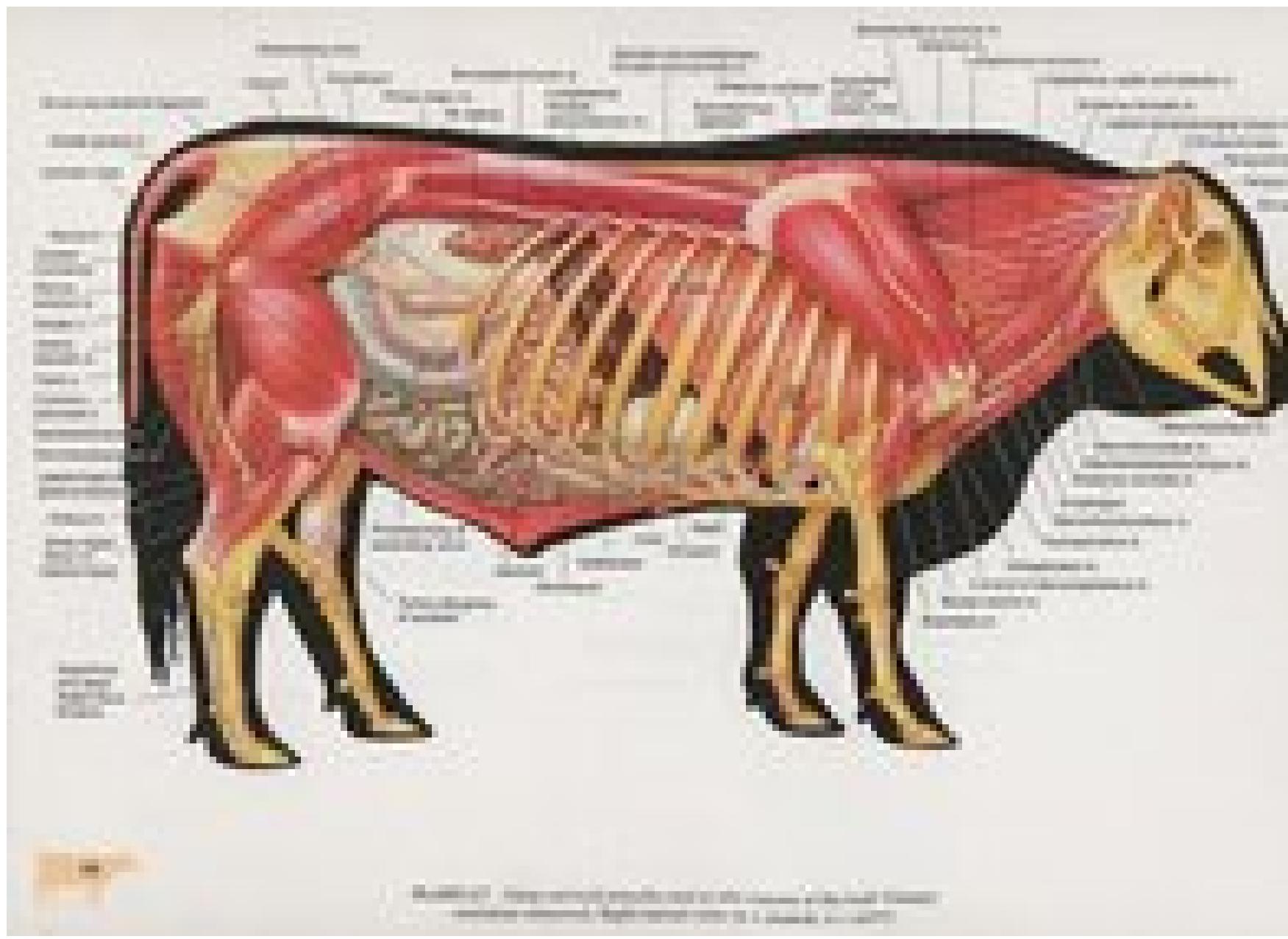
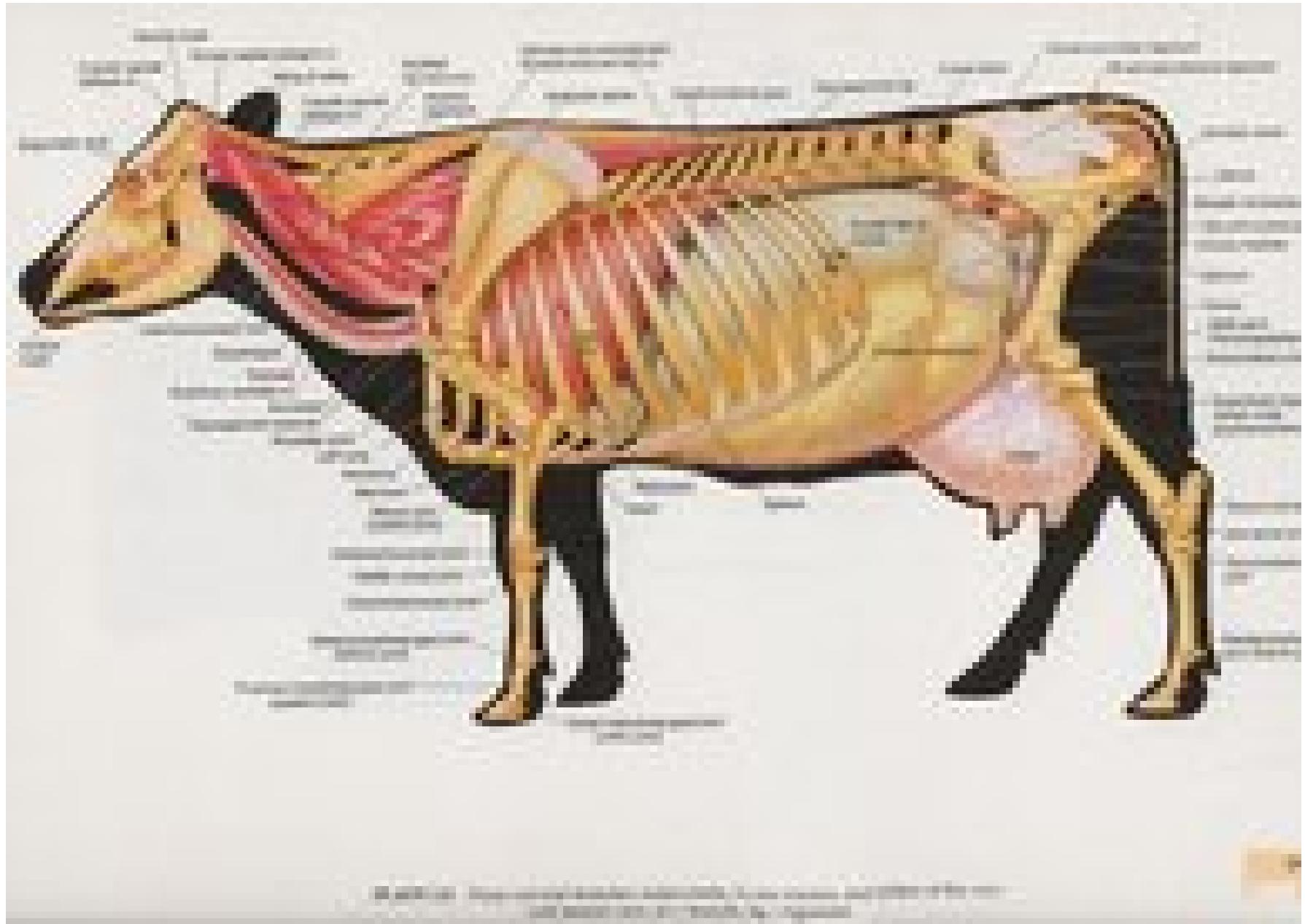
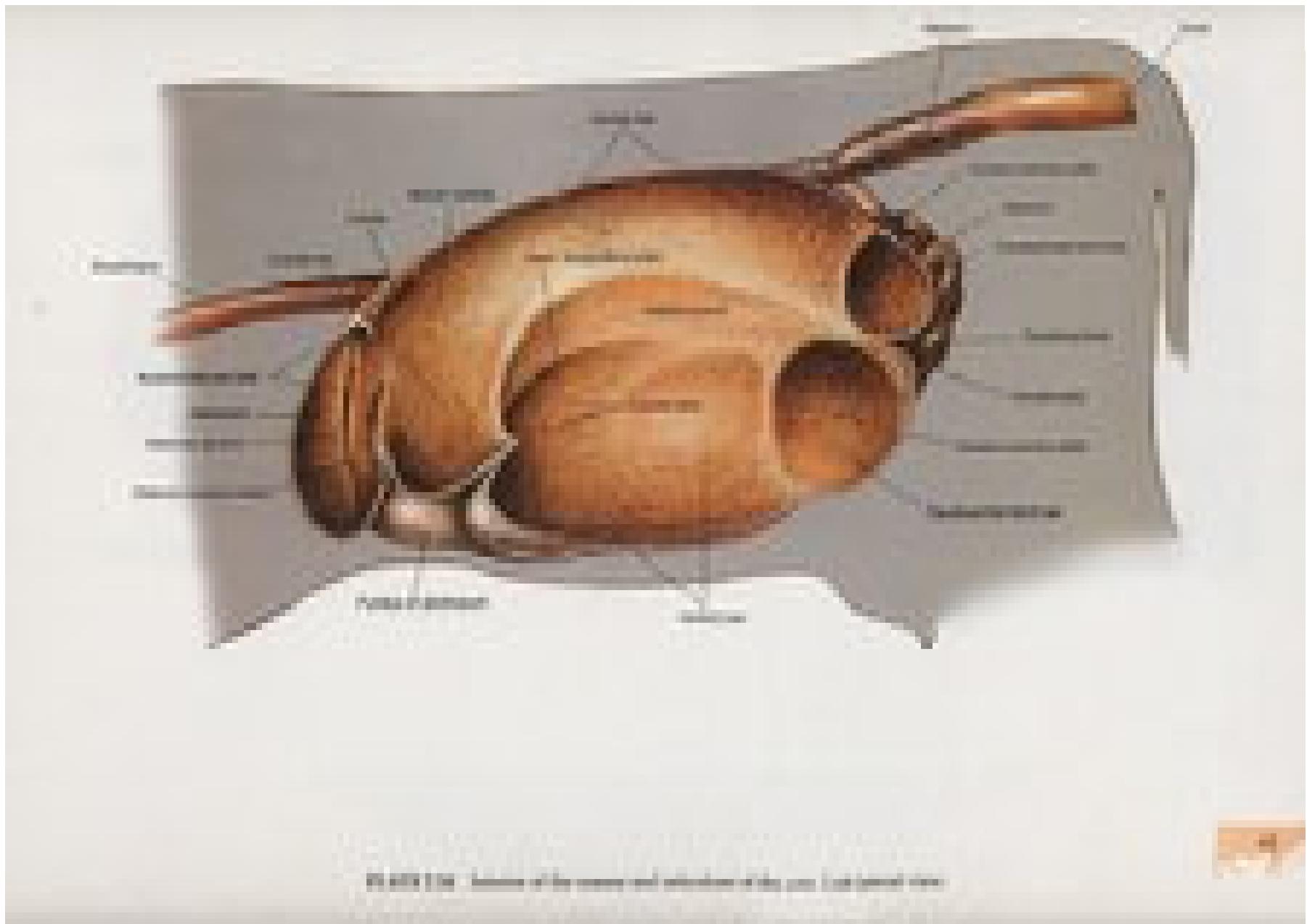


Figure 1. A sagittal section of the equine abdomen showing the major organs.







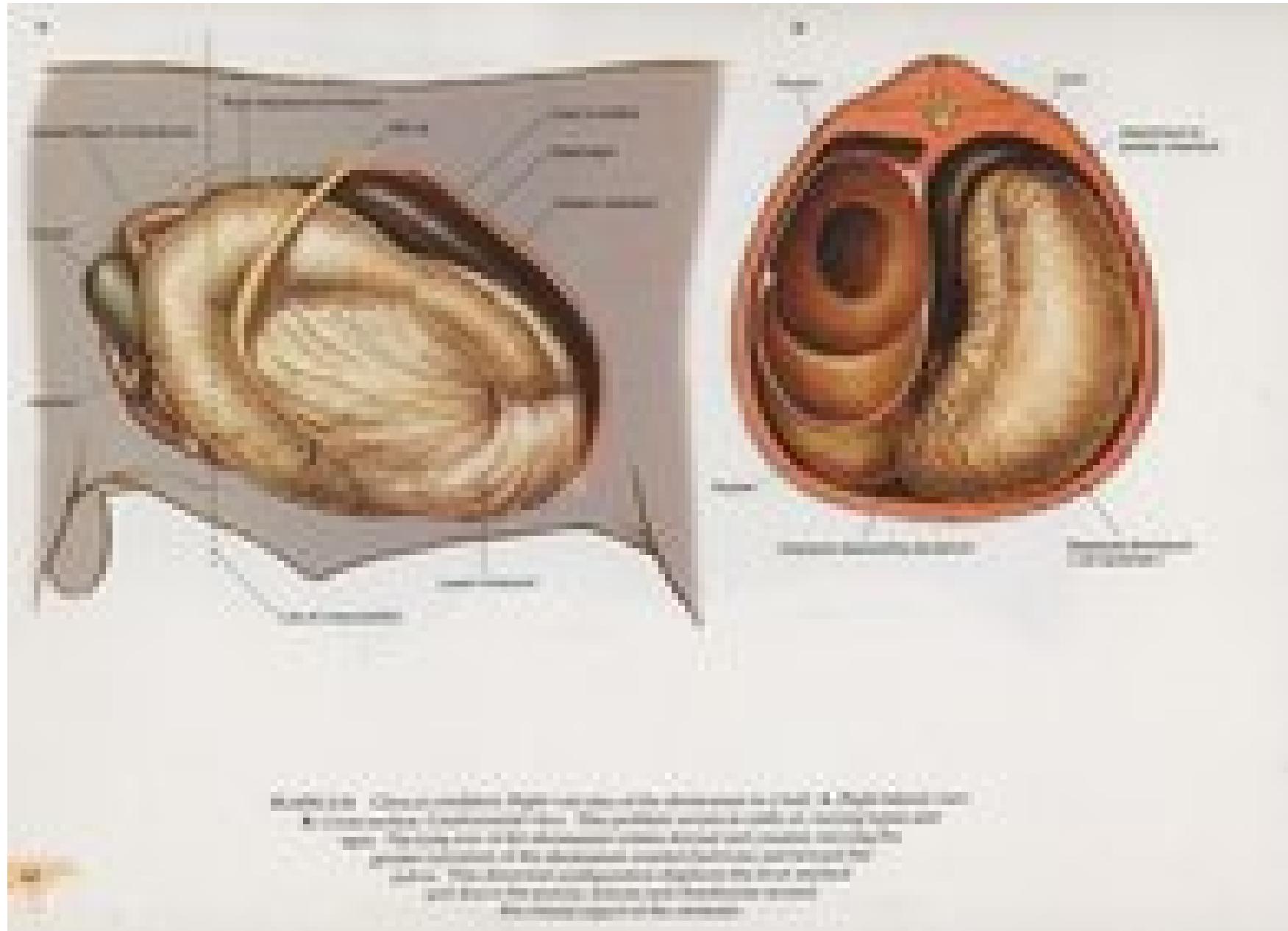
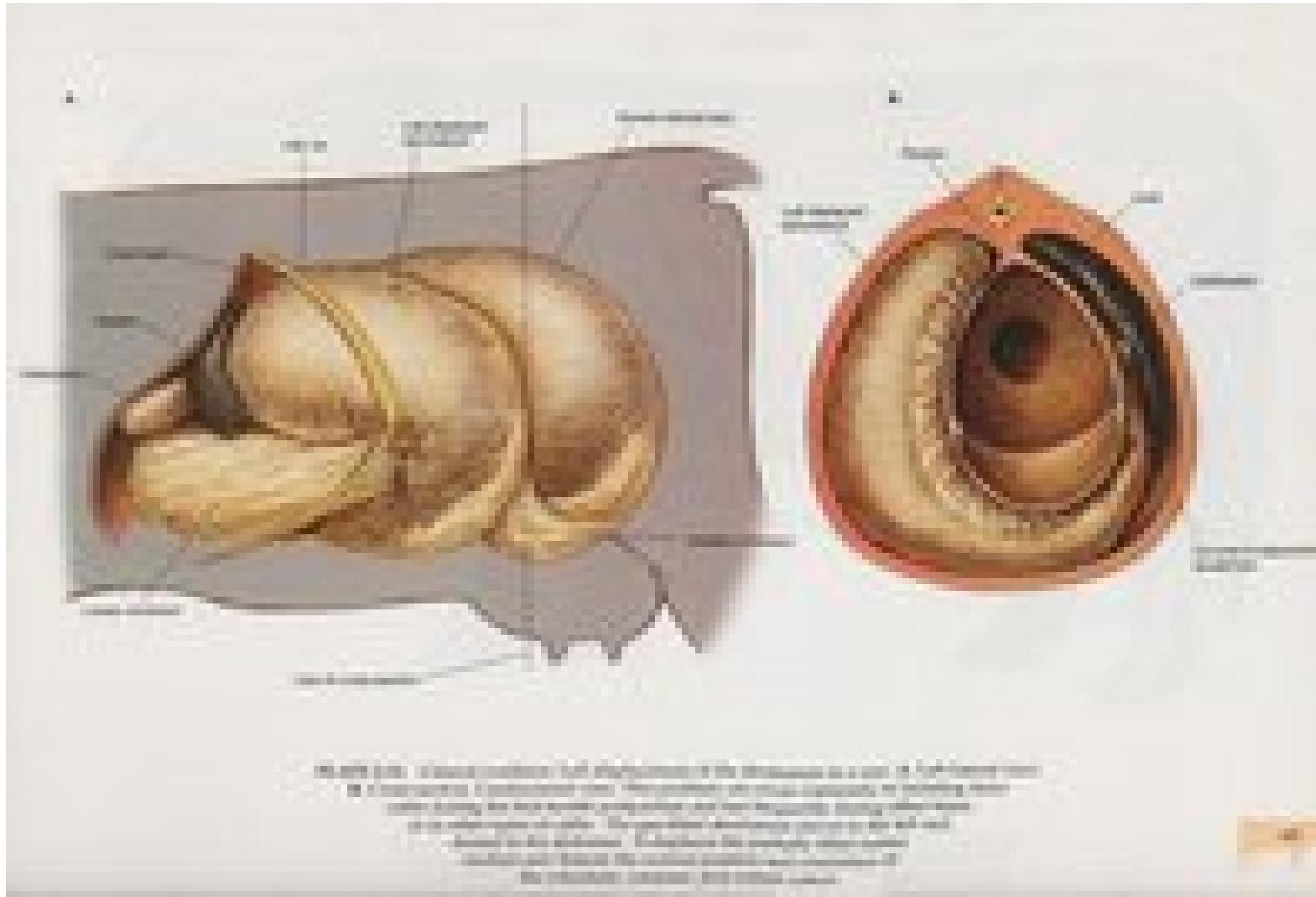


Figure 1. Scanning electron micrographs of the shell of *Murex tenuirostris* showing the operculum attached to the shell (left) and removed (right). The posterior margin is to the left in both figures. The shell is 1.5 mm long. The operculum is 0.5 mm long and 0.3 mm wide. The columellar fold is the thickened tissue connecting the shell wall to the apertural margin. The operculum is attached to the shell by a ligamentous muscle.



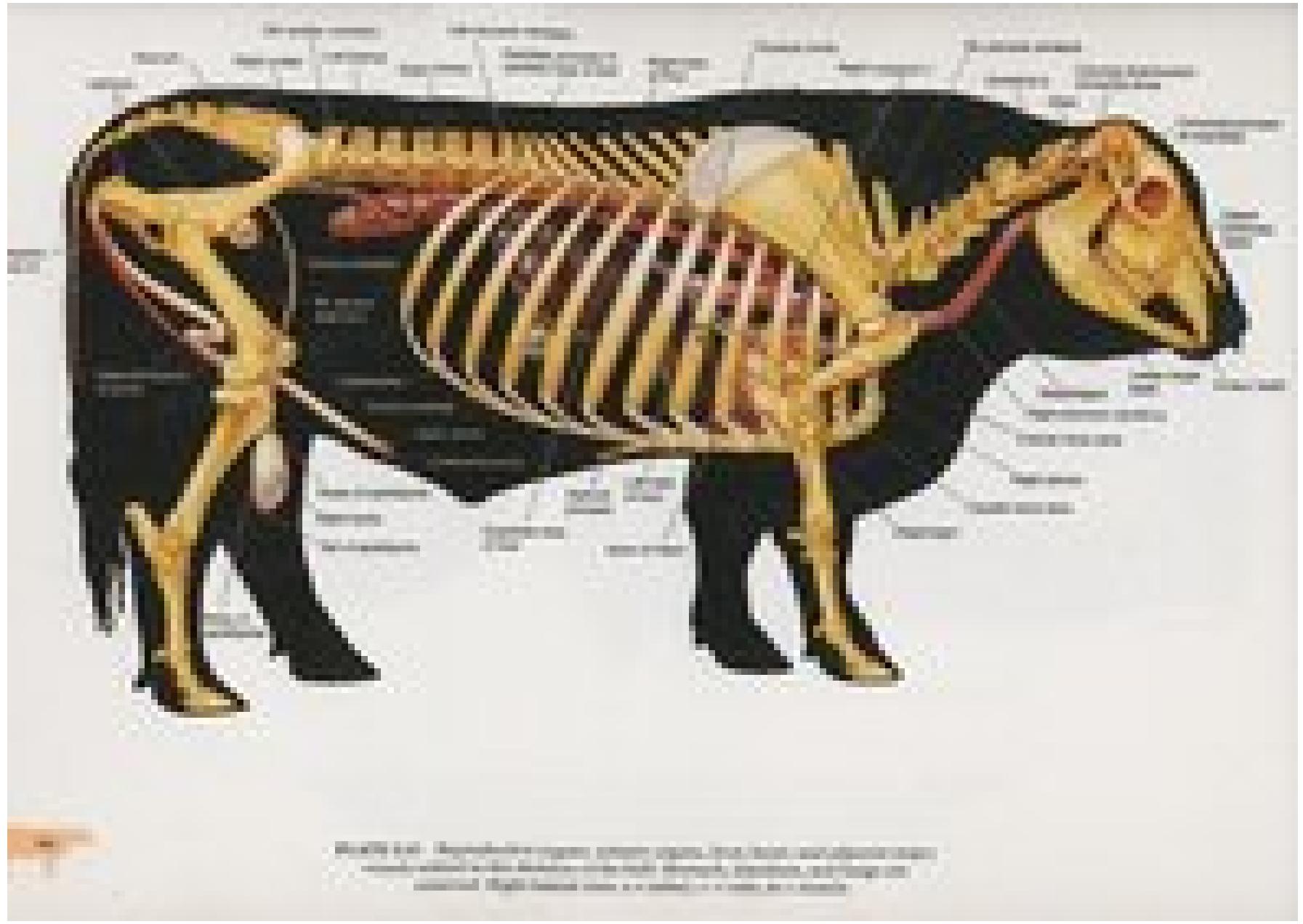
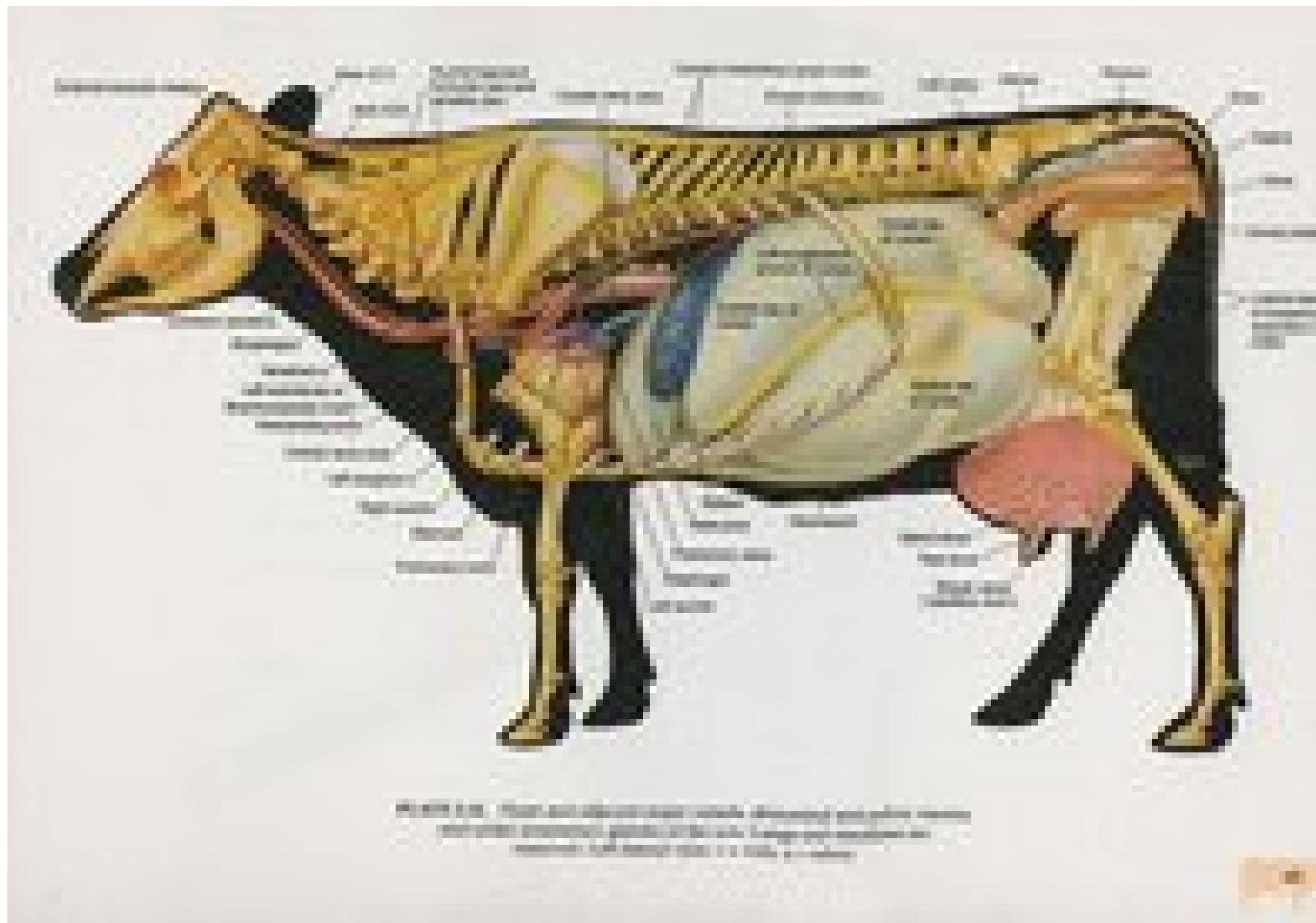
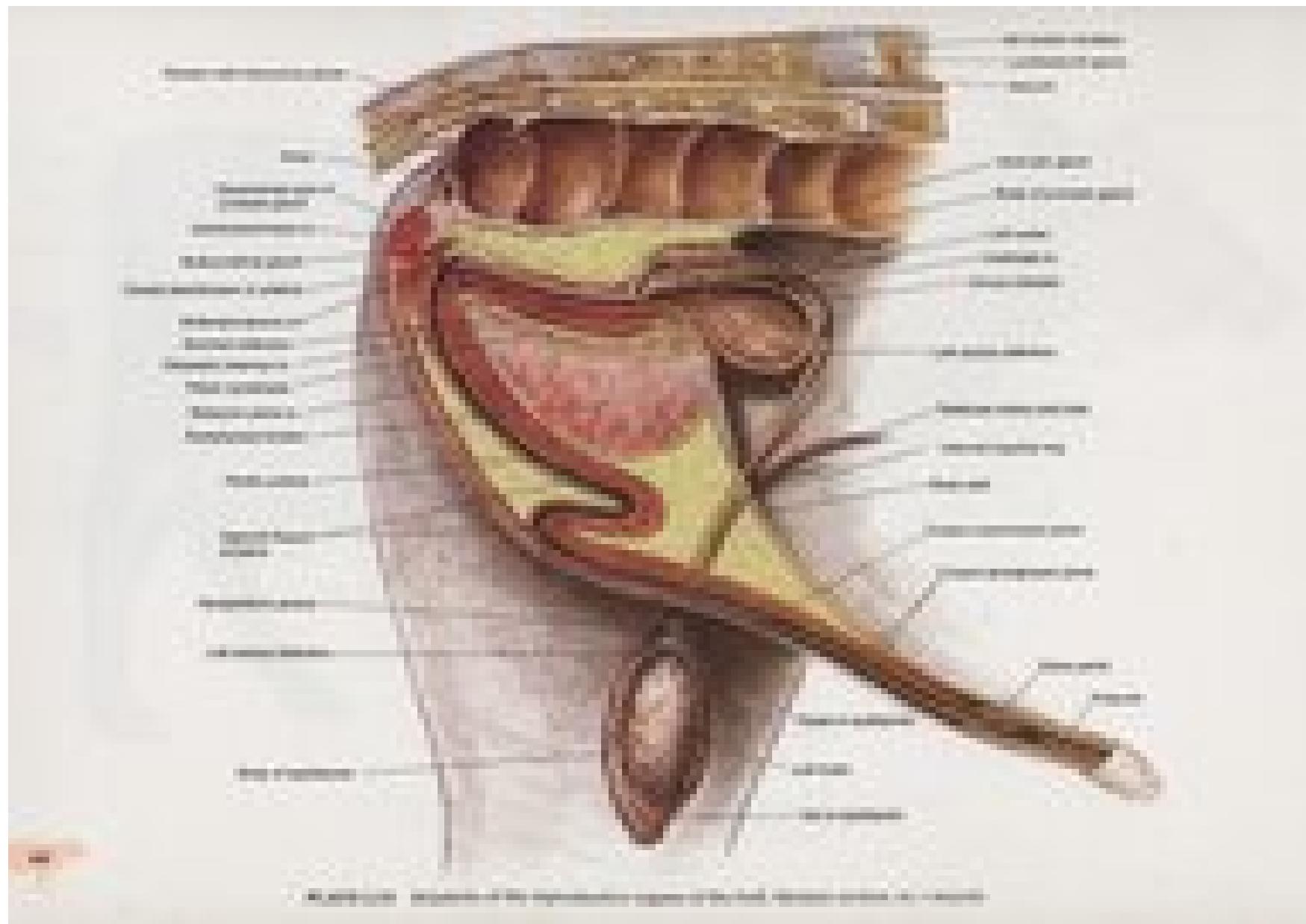
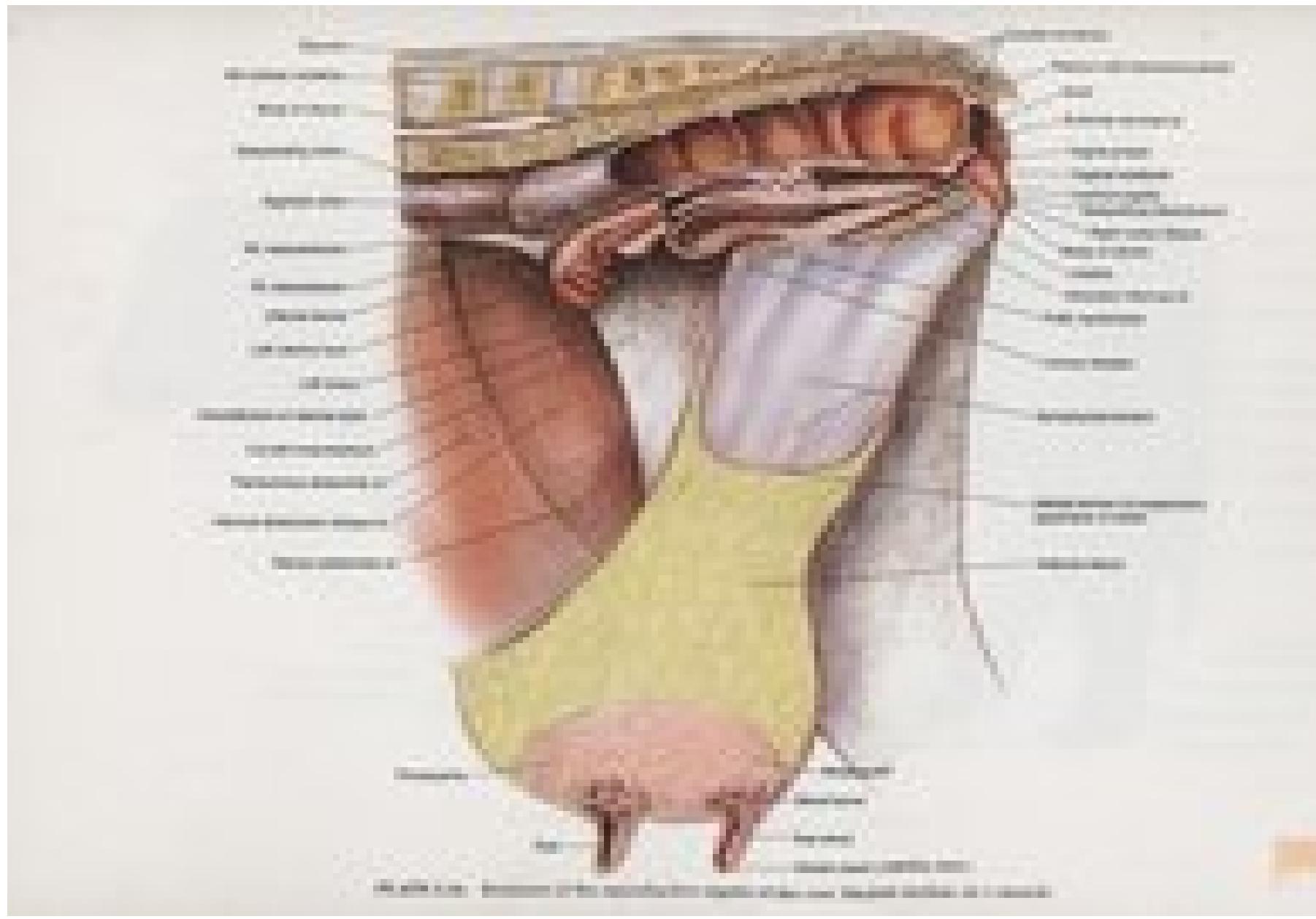
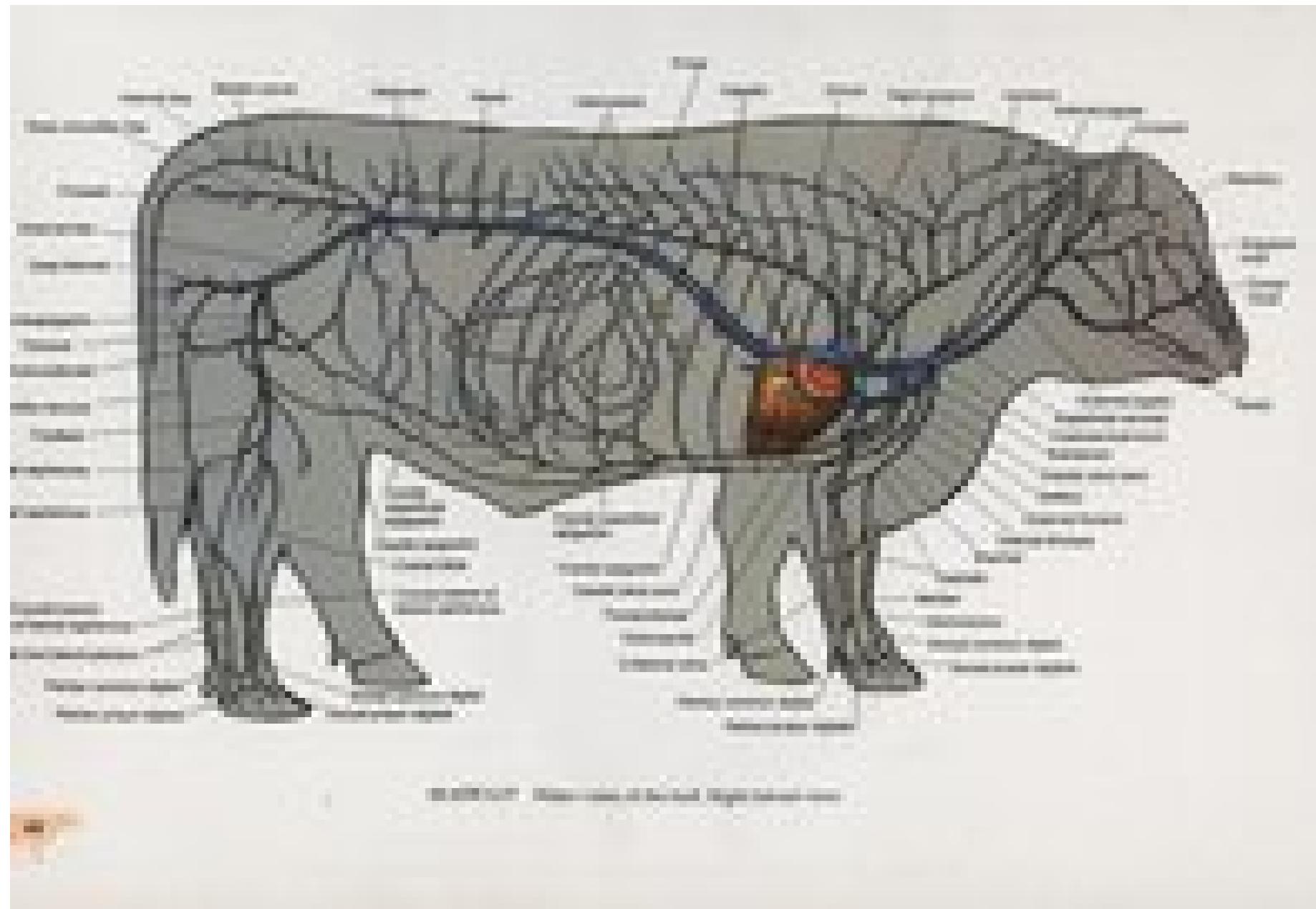


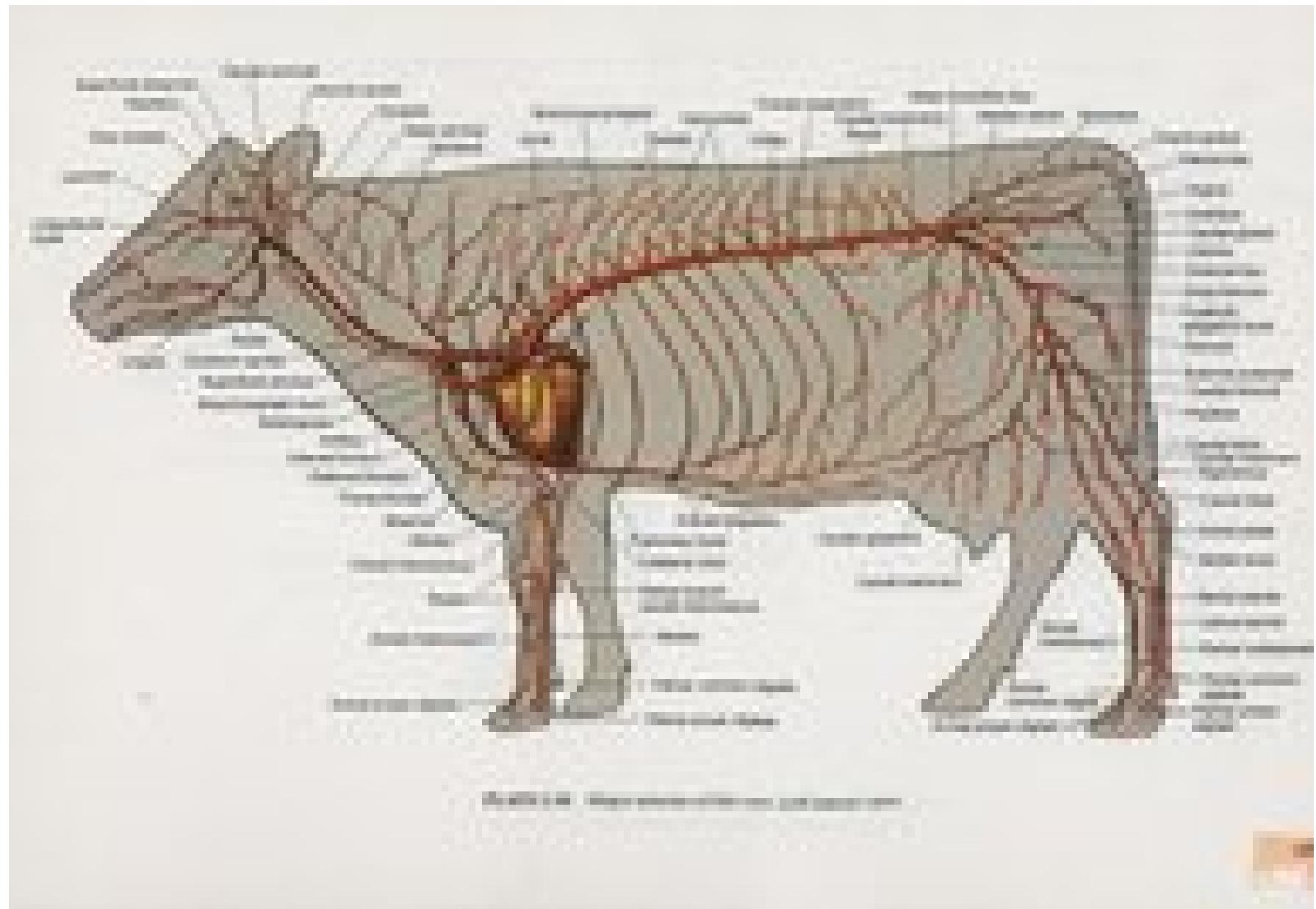
FIGURE 4.10. Horse skeleton showing the lungs, heart, and other internal organs. The skeleton is black, and the internal organs are highlighted in gold.

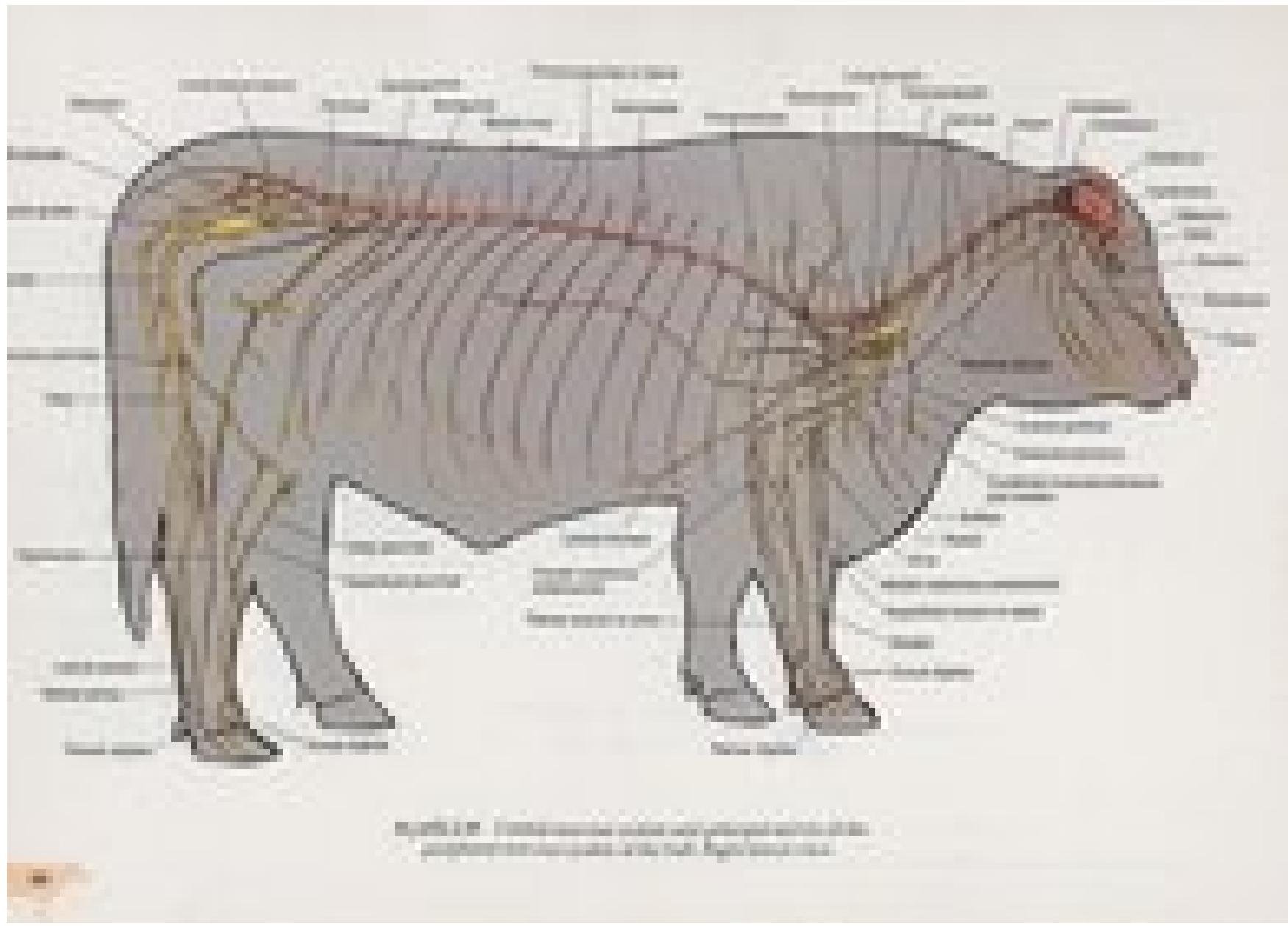


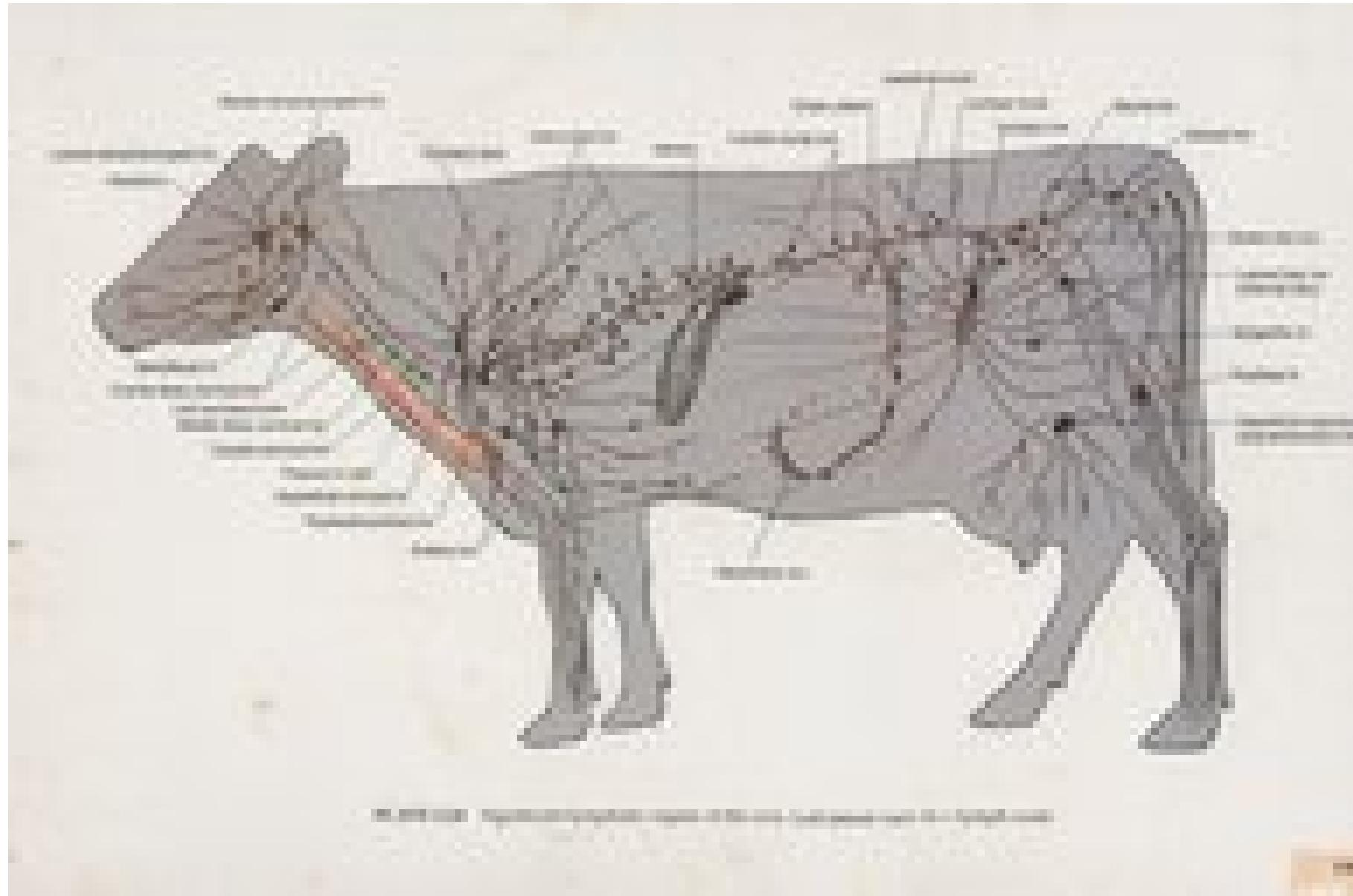












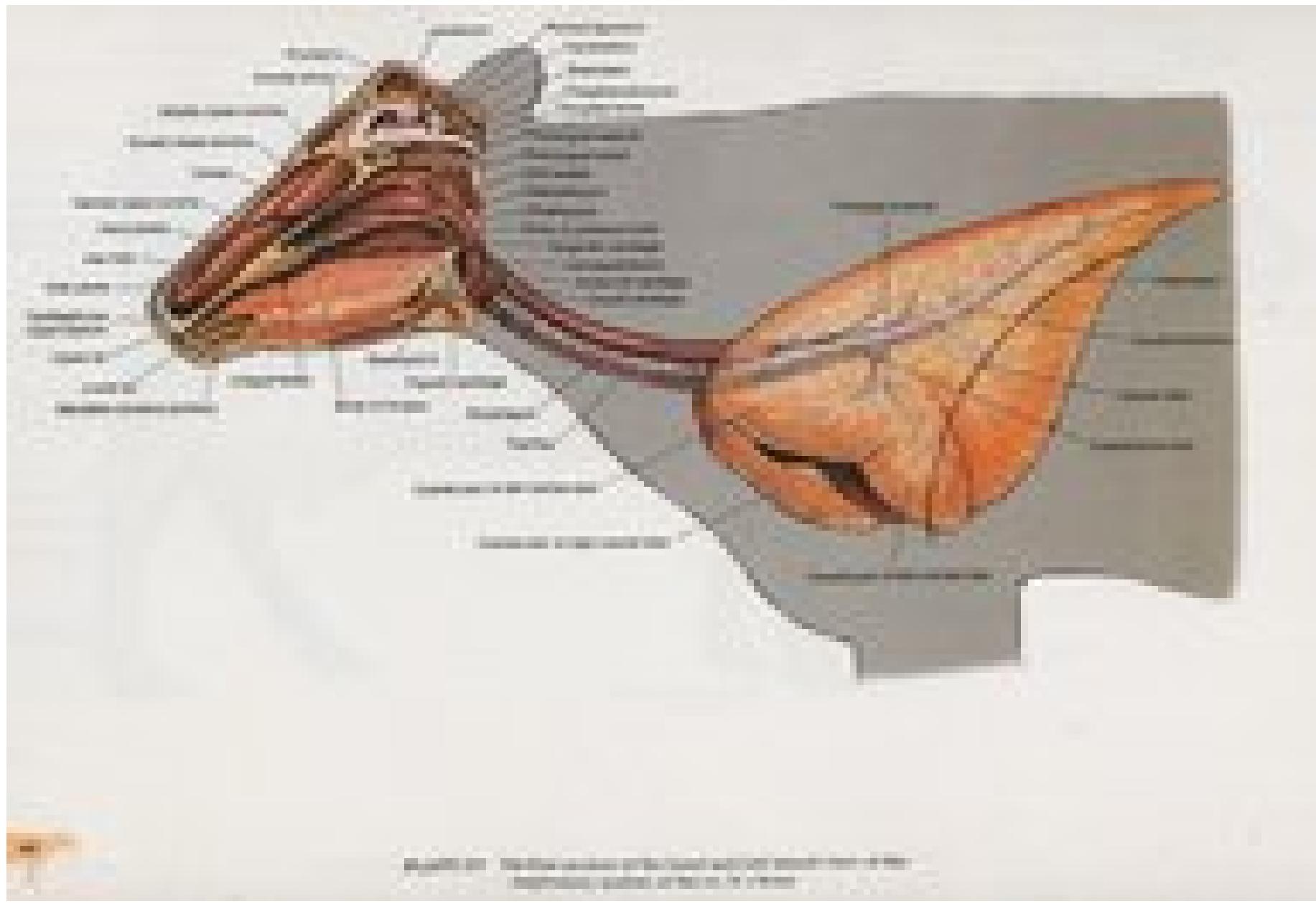


Figure 10.27 *Medulloblastoma, glioblastoma, and other brain tumors*. *Brain tumor, glioblastoma multiforme.*