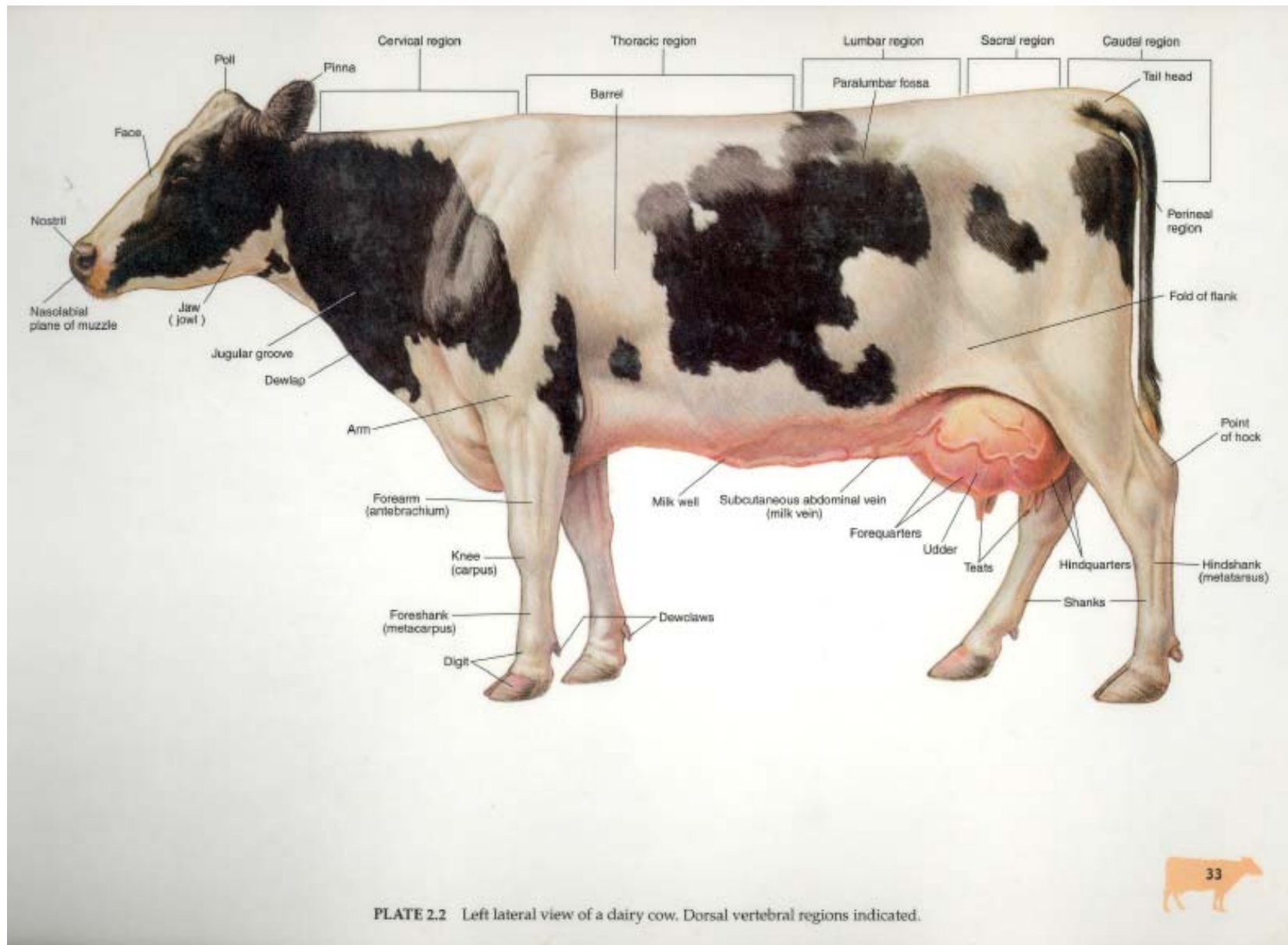


PLATE 2.1 Right lateral view of a beef bull.



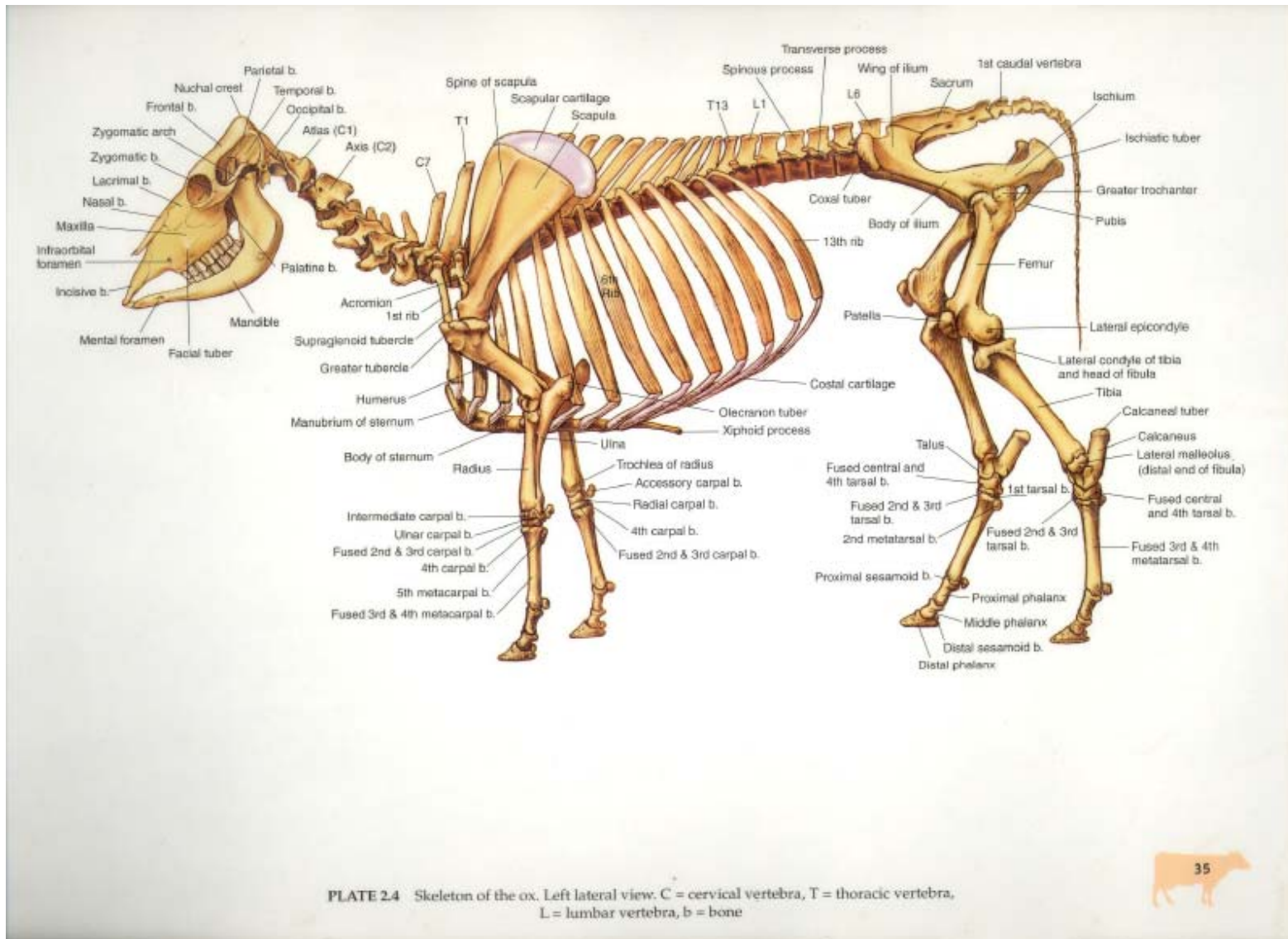
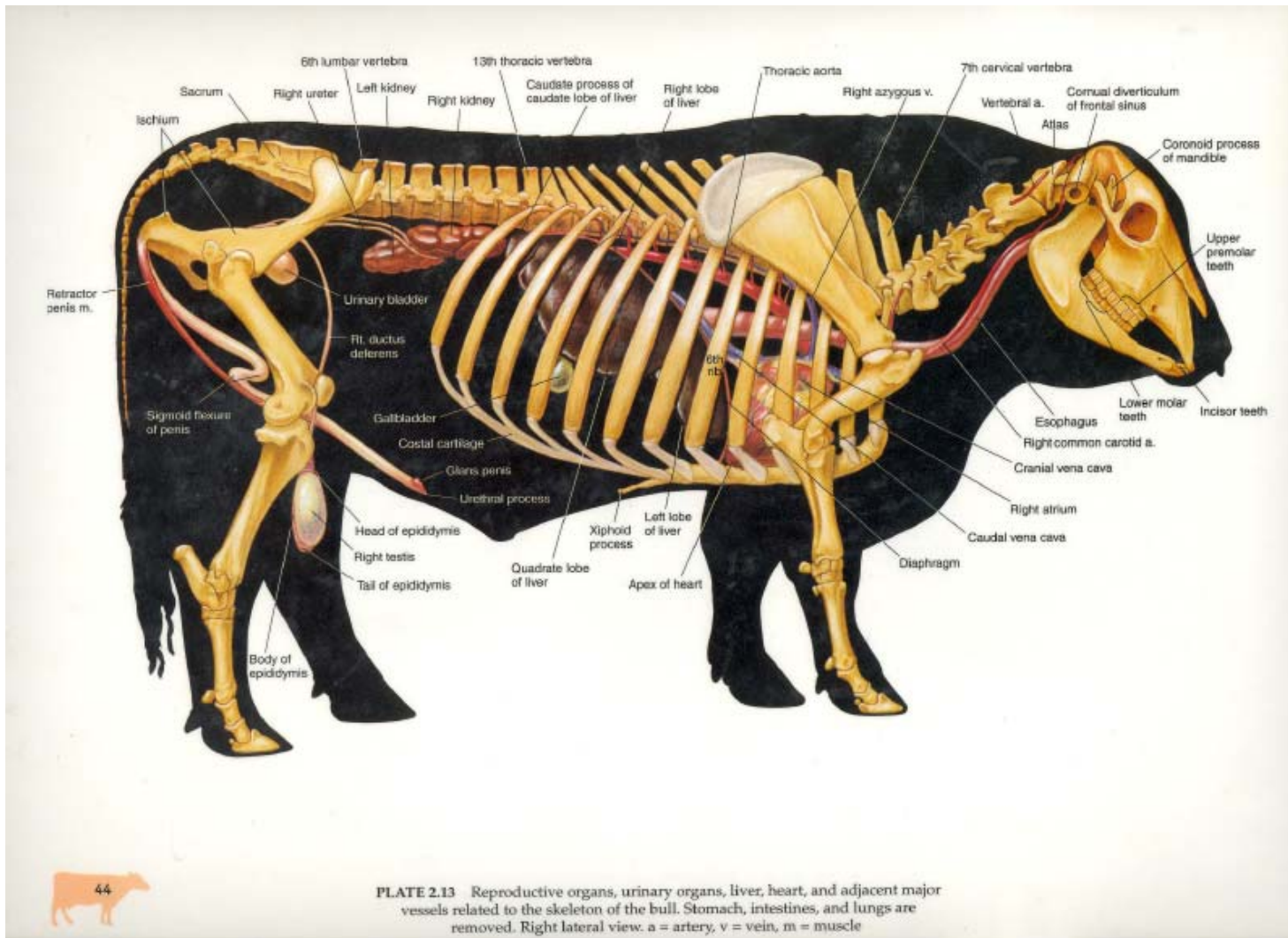


PLATE 24 Skeleton of the ox. Left lateral view. C = cervical vertebra, T = thoracic vertebra, L = lumbar vertebra, b = bone





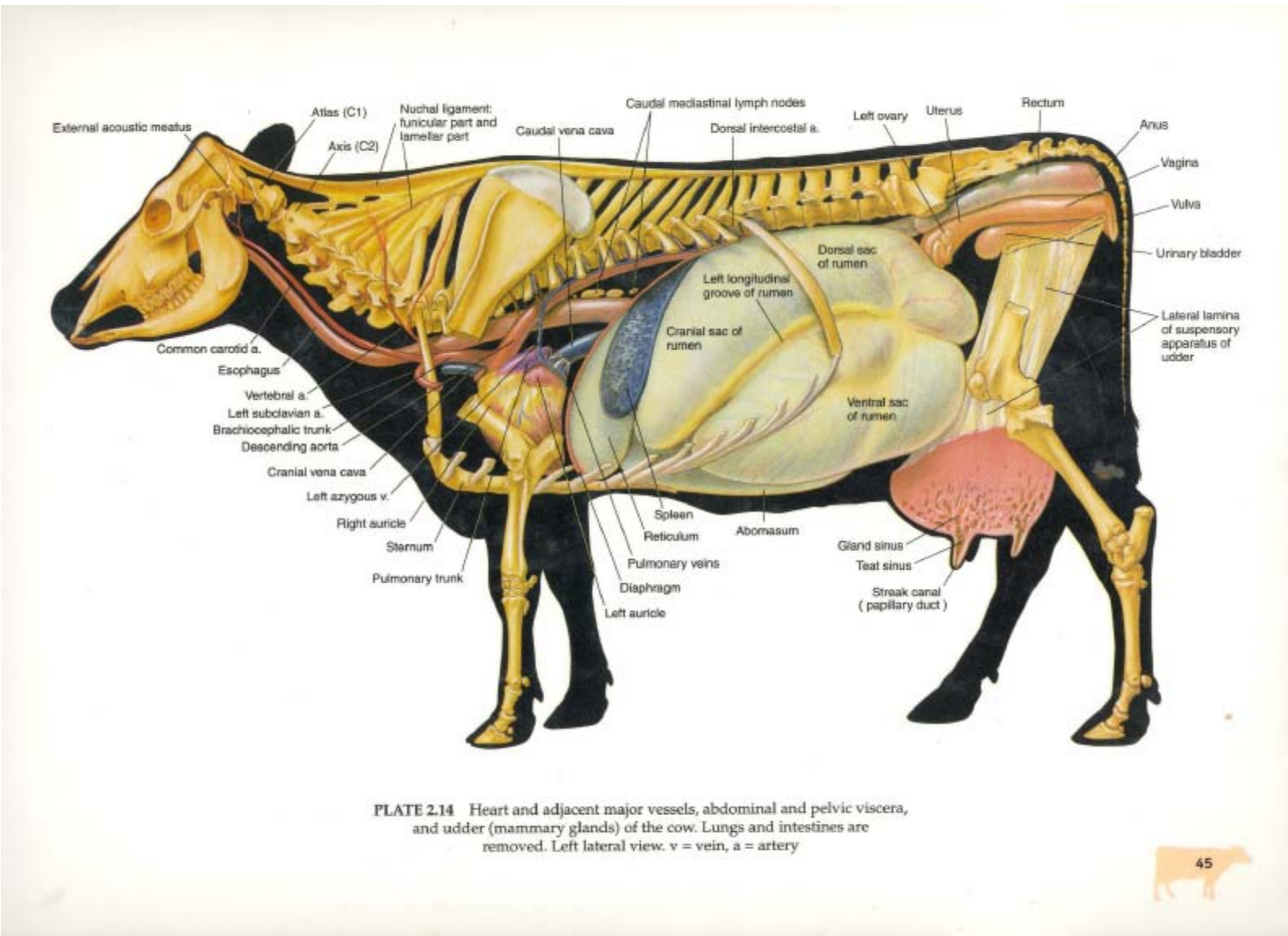
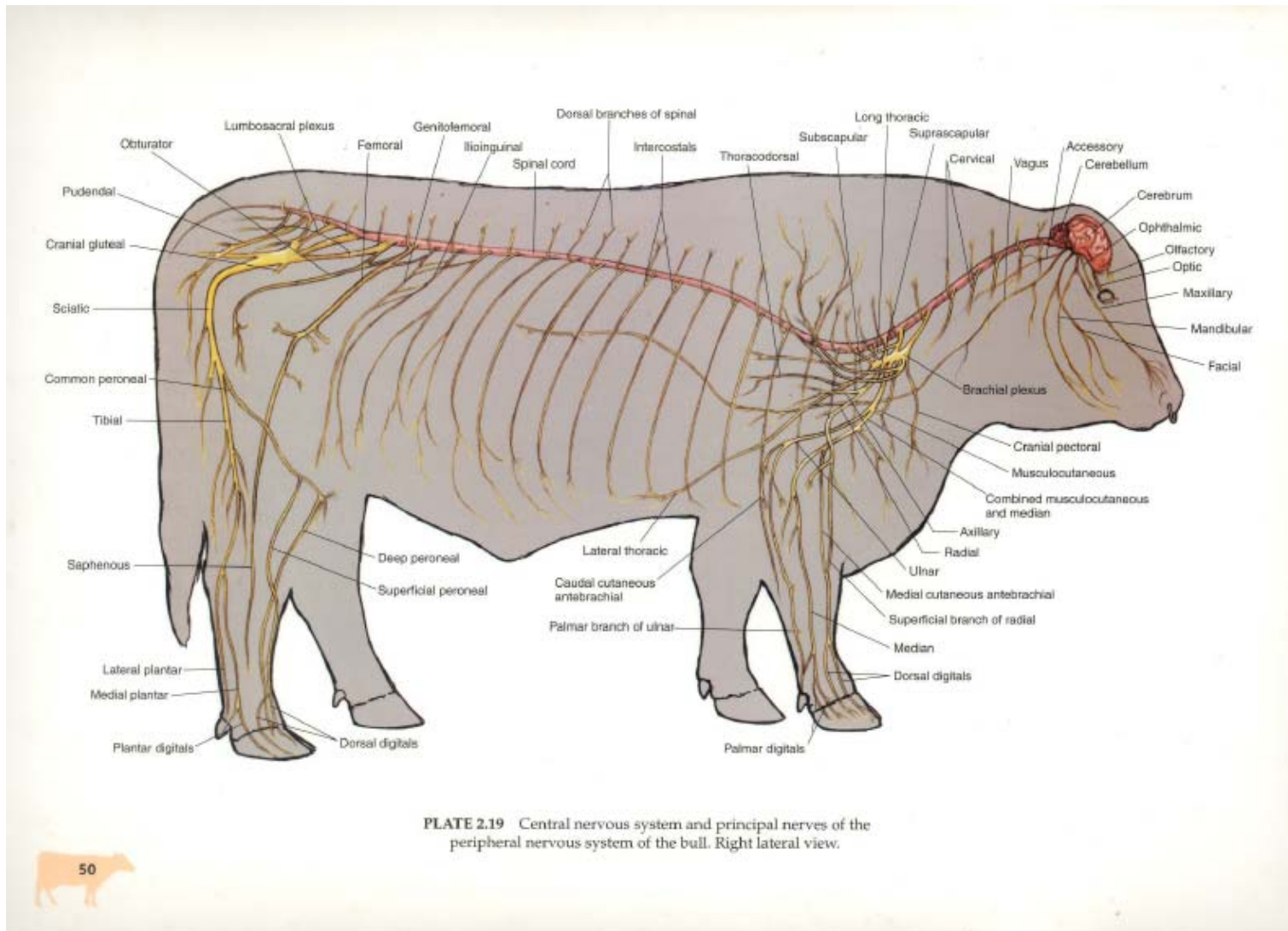


PLATE 2.14 Heart and adjacent major vessels, abdominal and pelvic viscera, and udder (mammary glands) of the cow. Lungs and intestines are removed. Left lateral view. v = vein, a = artery





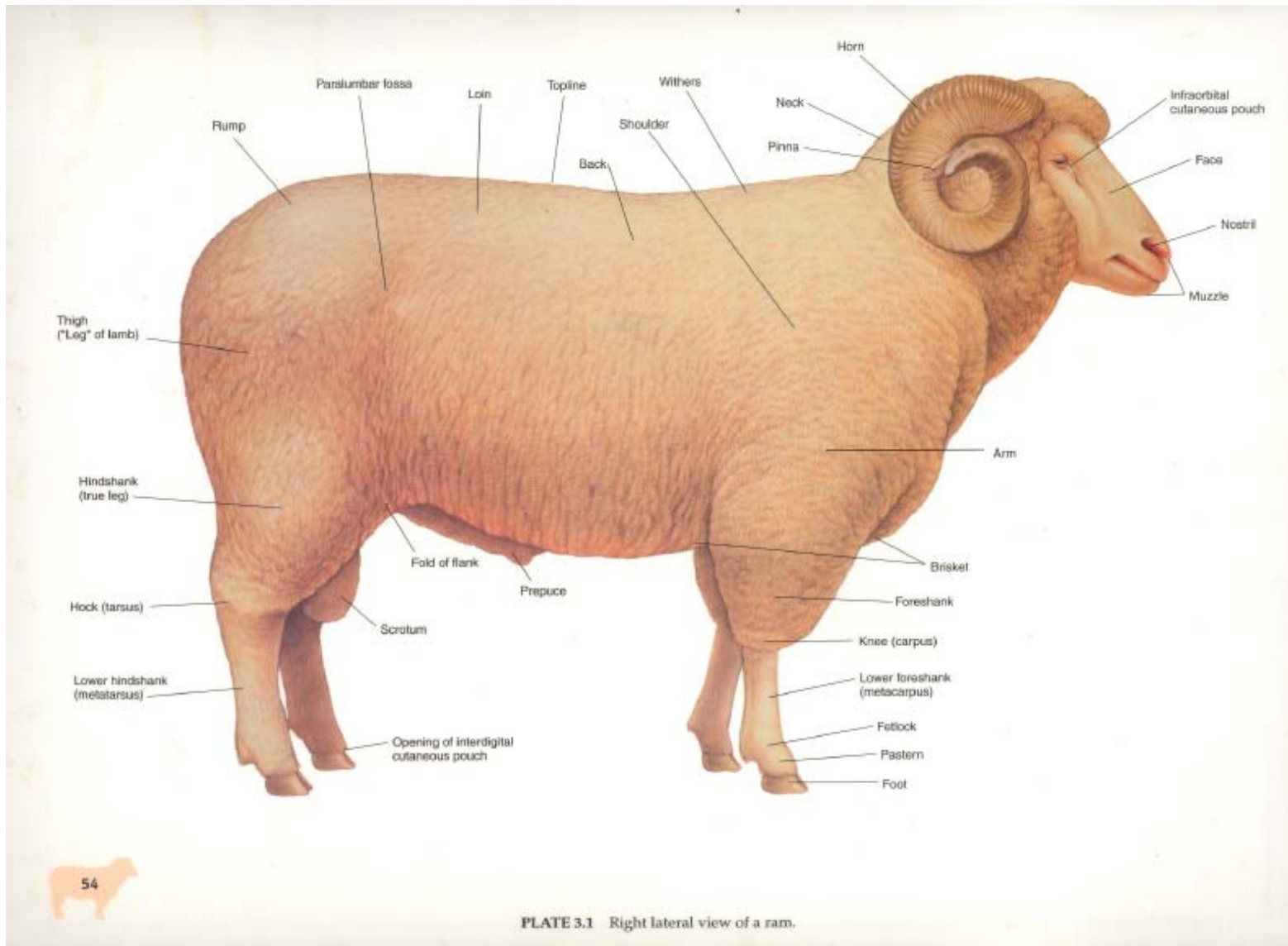


PLATE 3.1 Right lateral view of a ram.

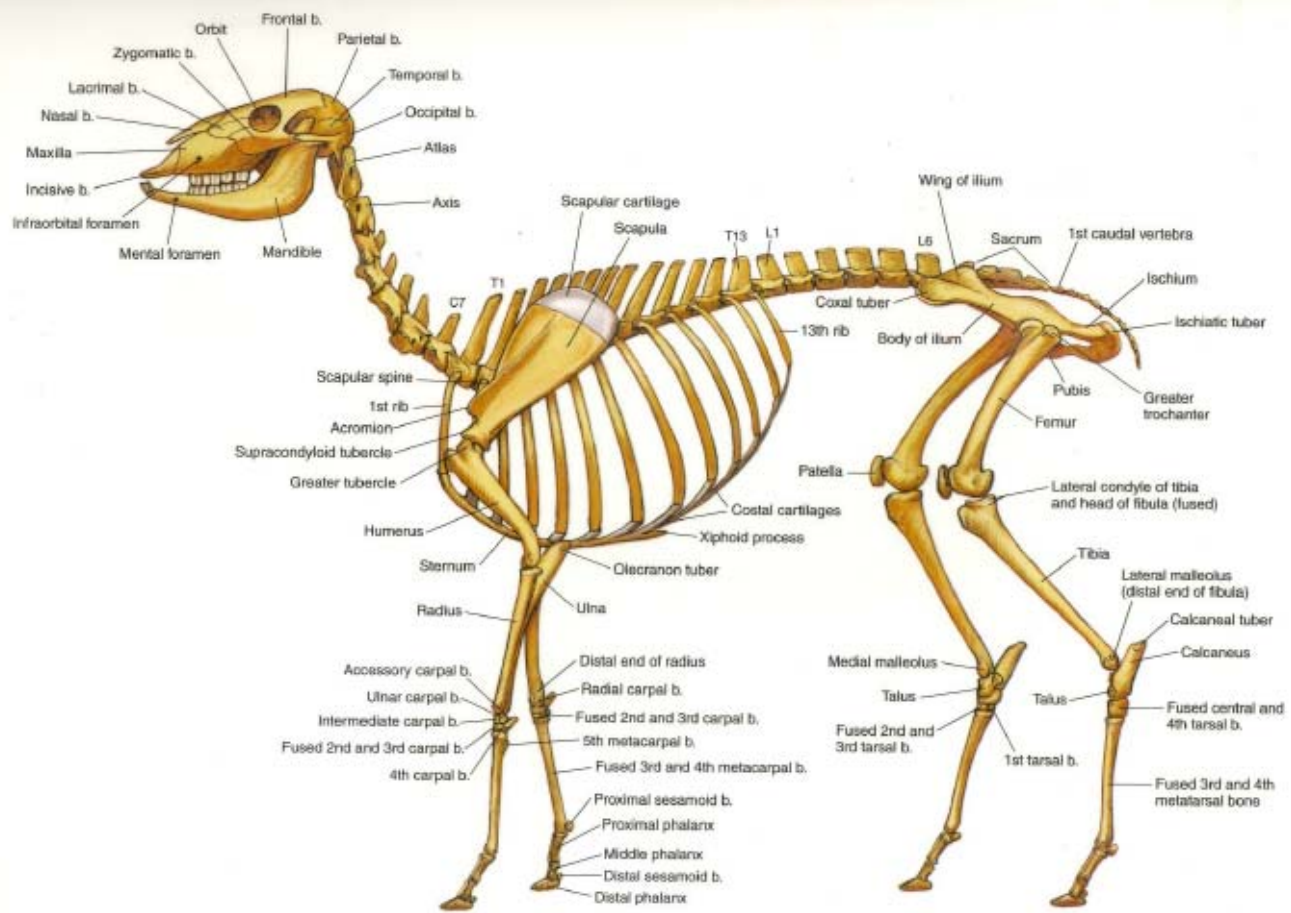
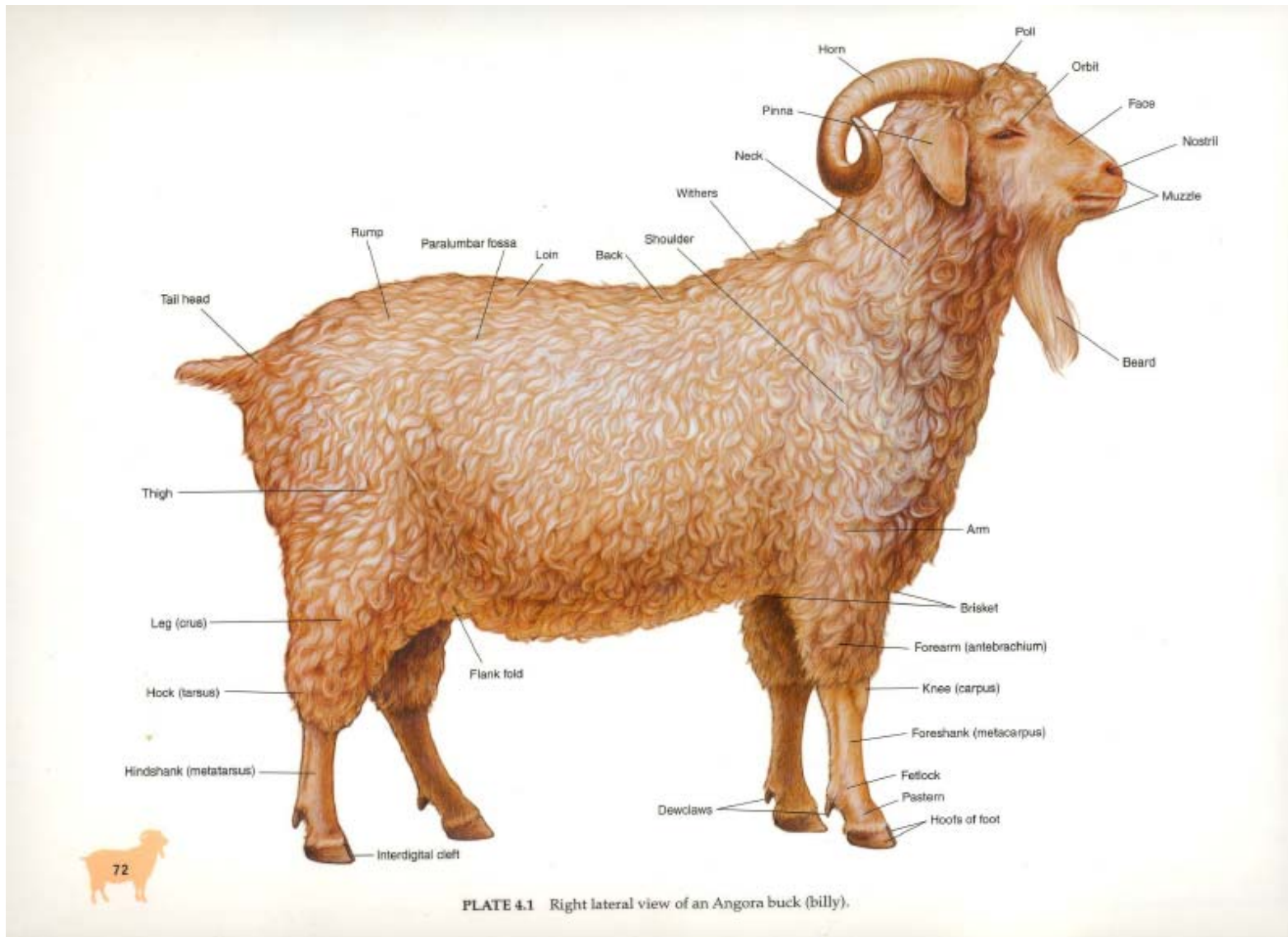
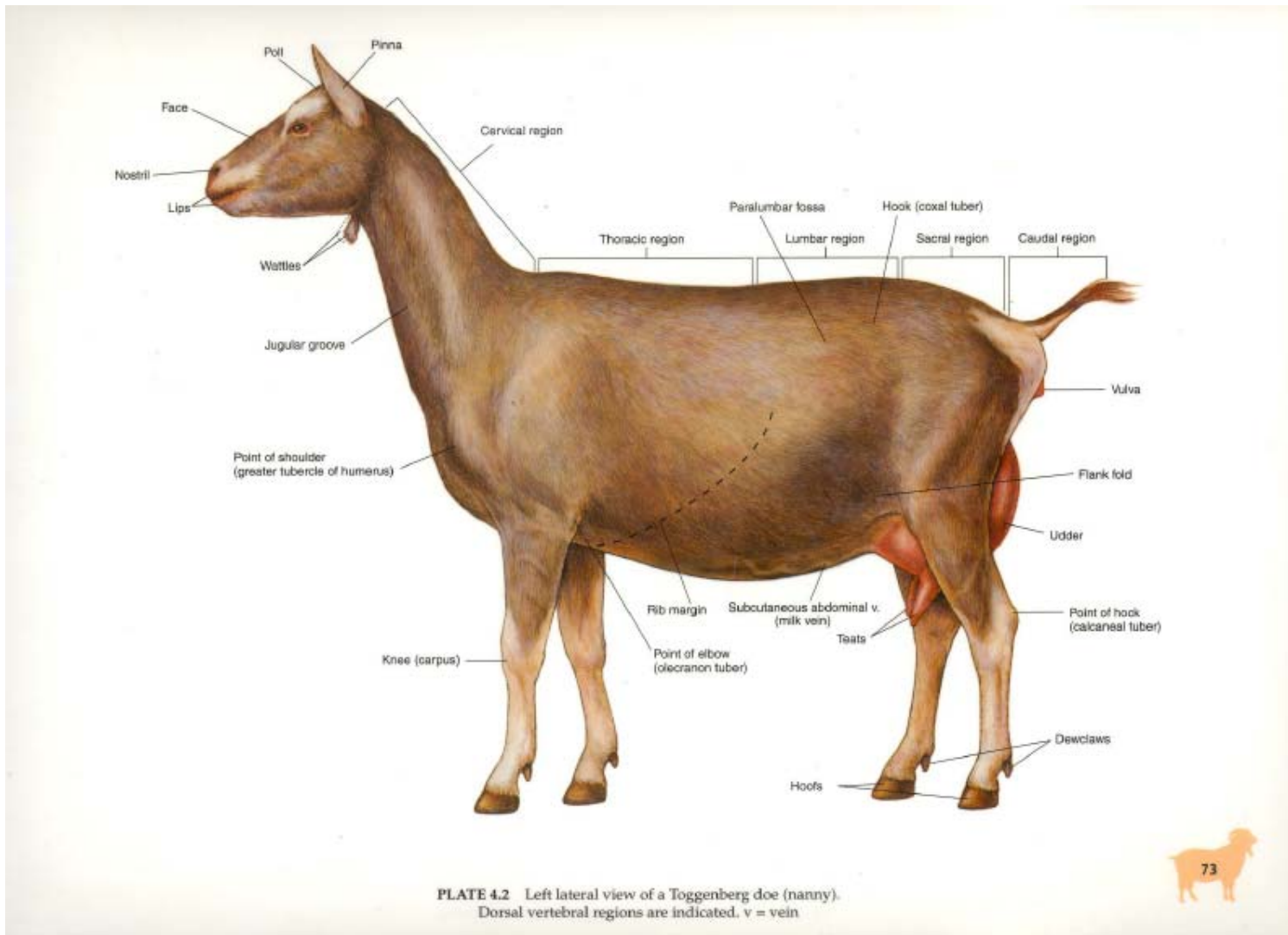
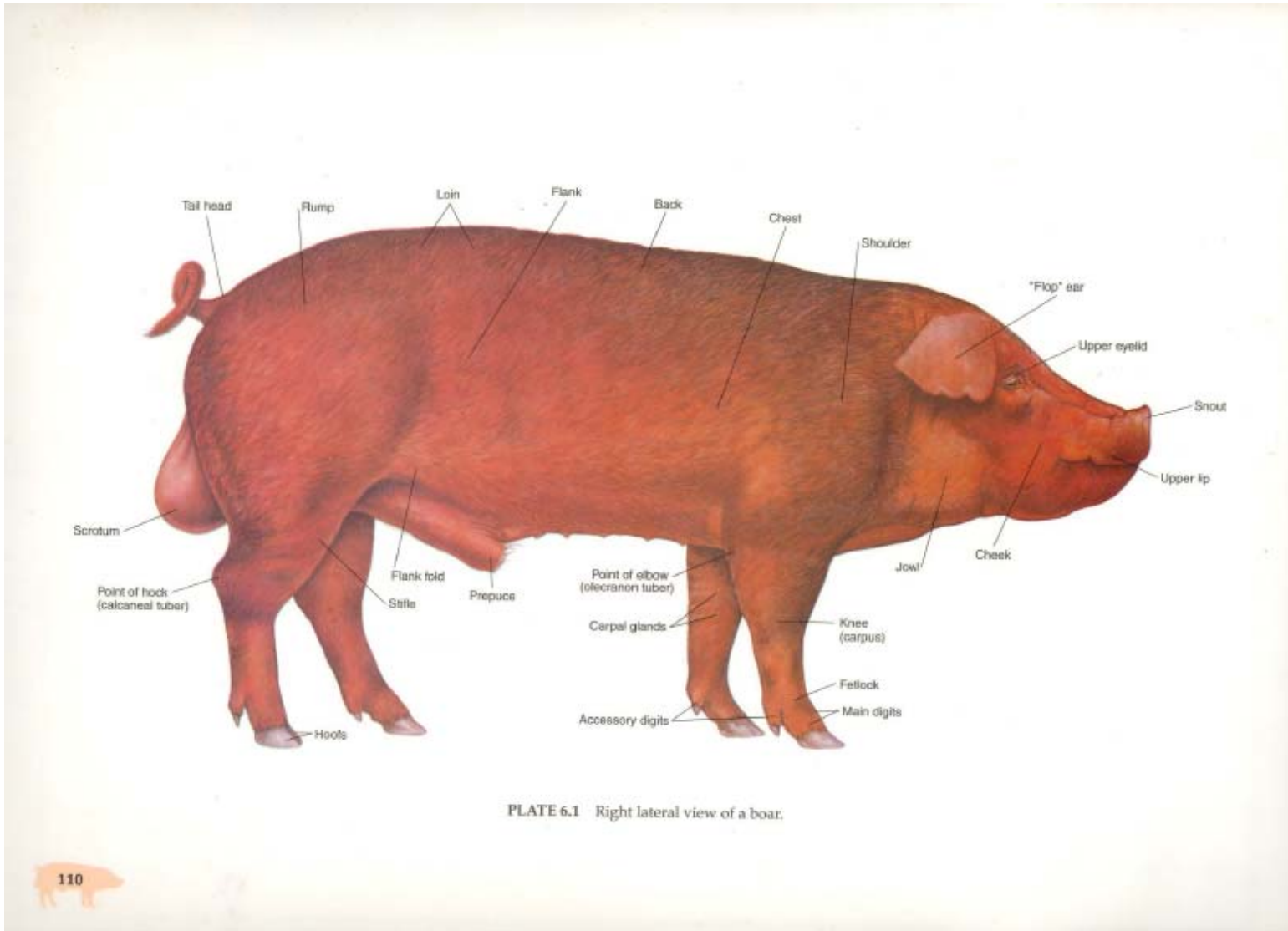


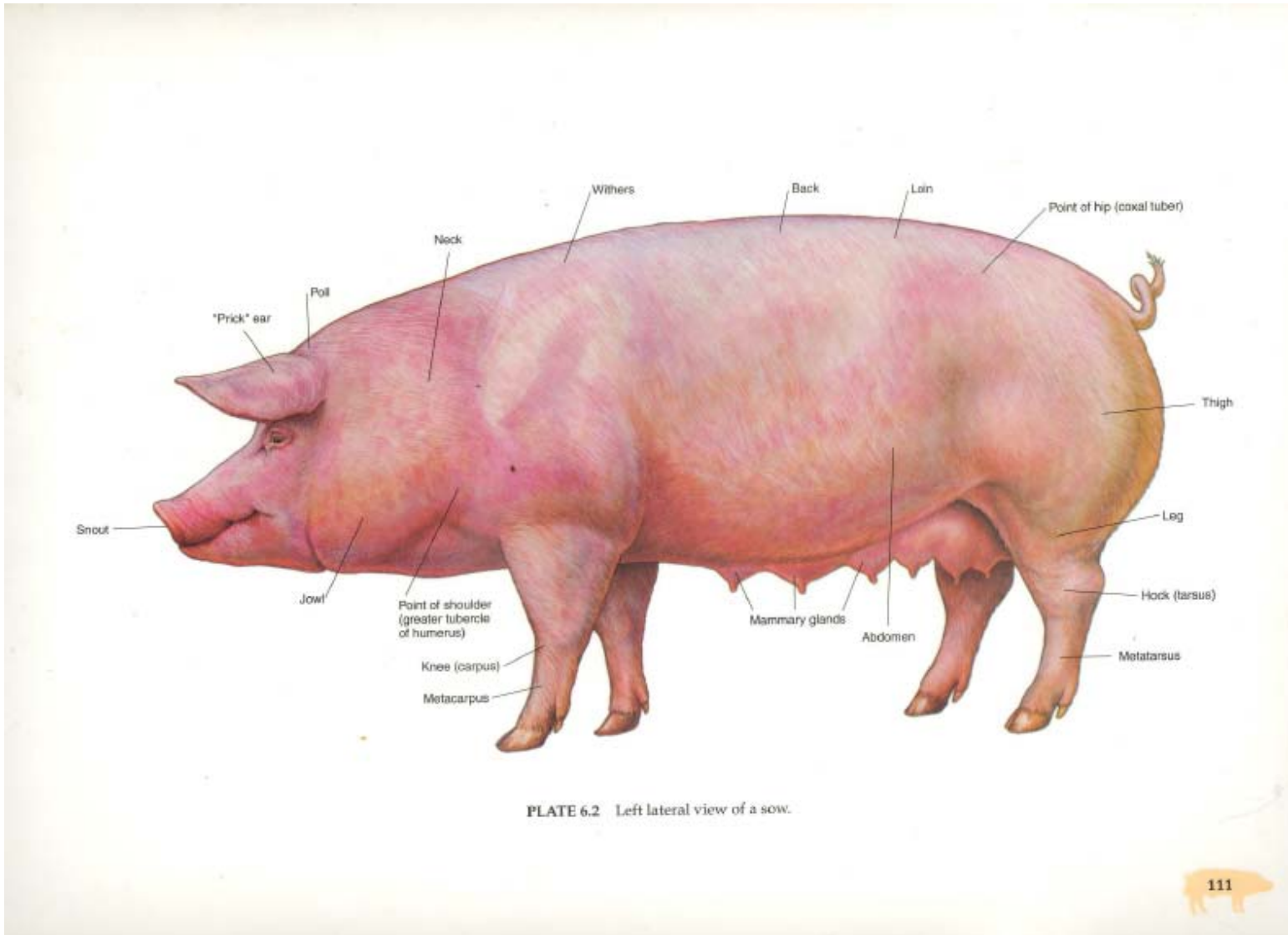
PLATE 3.4 Skeleton of the sheep. b = bone, C = cervical vertebra, T = thoracic vertebra, L = lumbar vertebra











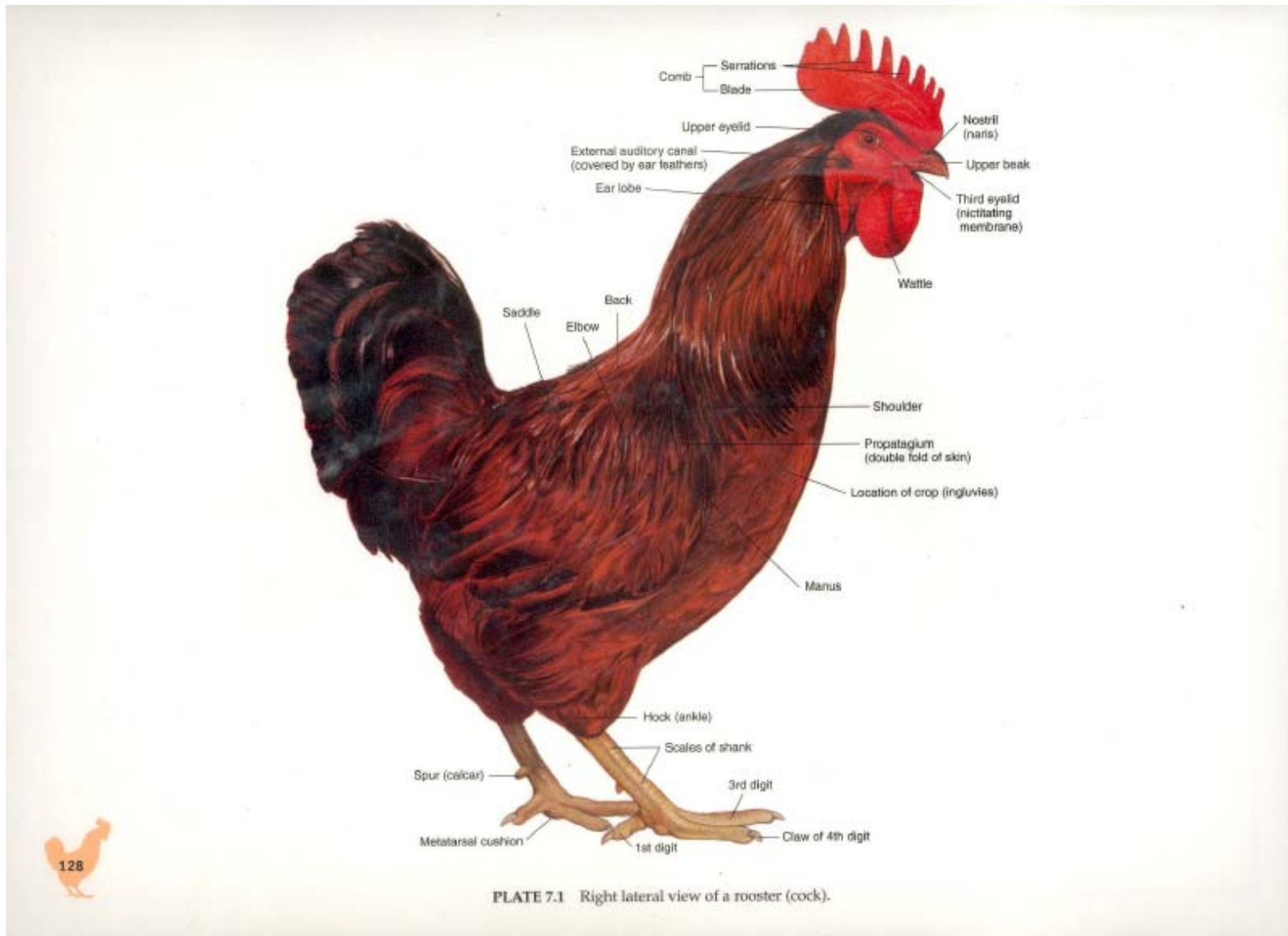


PLATE 7.1 Right lateral view of a rooster (cock).

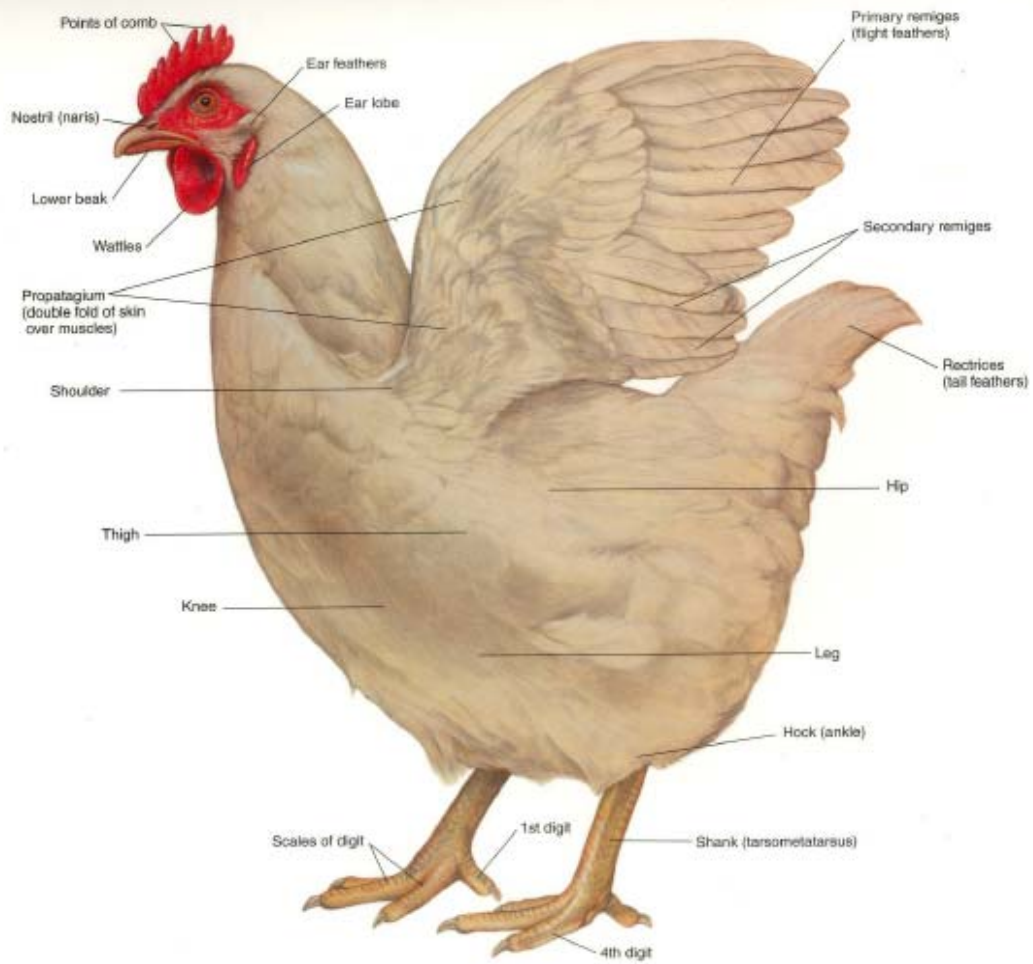


PLATE 7.2 Left lateral view of a hen. Patagiotomy (wing clipping), excision of part of the propatagium (wing membrane), is performed on one wing to prevent flight.



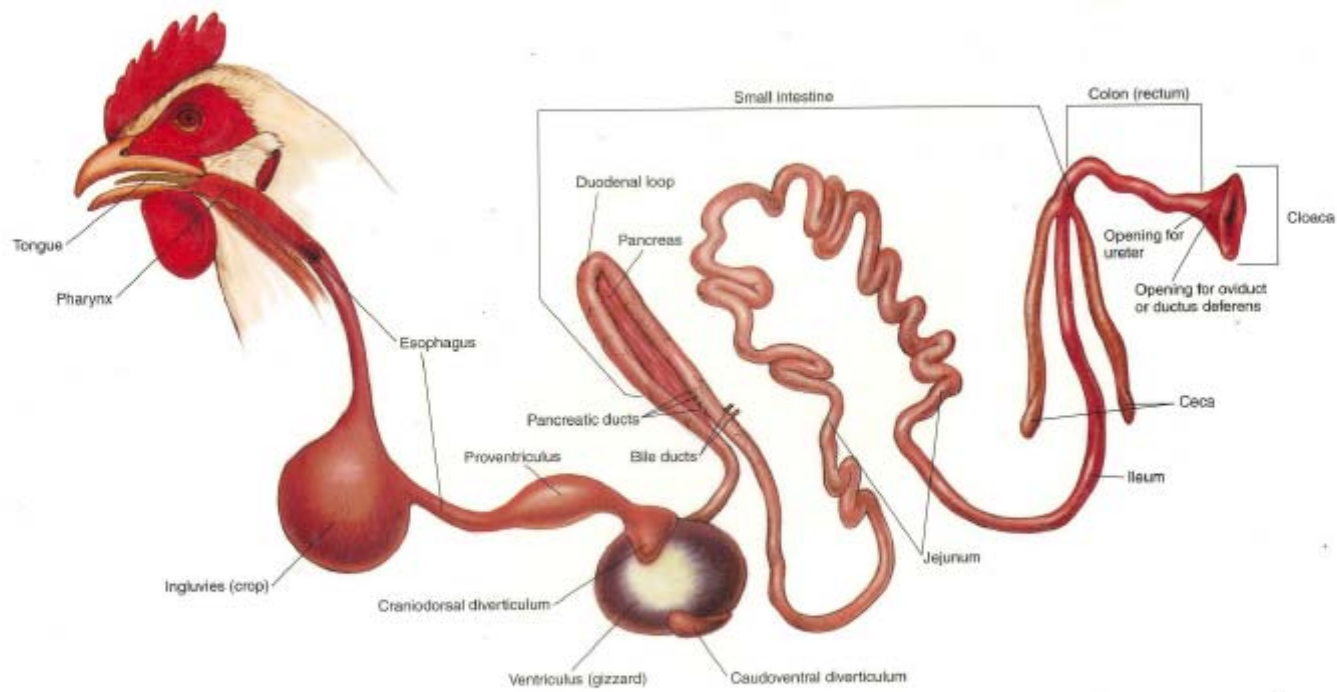
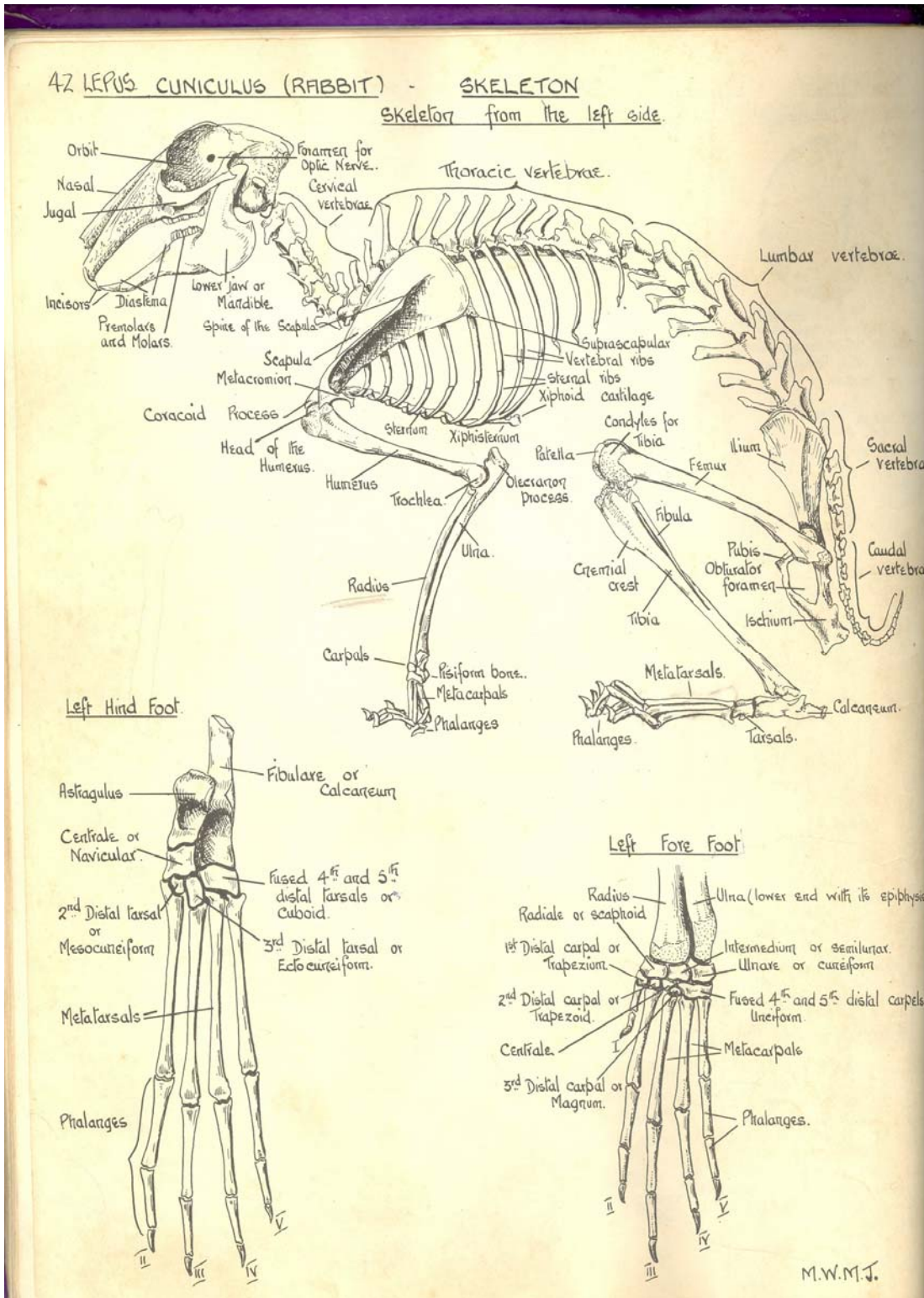


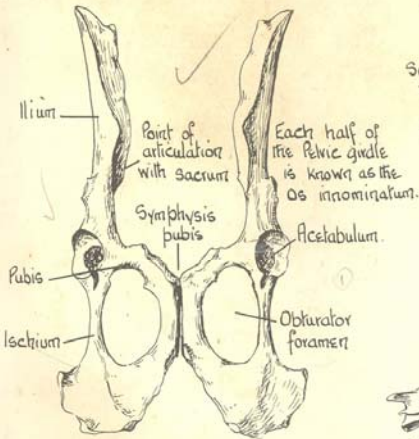
PLATE 7.9 Isolated gastrointestinal tract of the chicken.

ANP 201: SKELETAL SYSTEM CHARTS

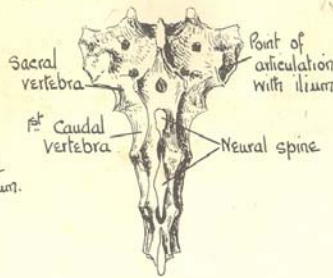


LEPUS CUNICULUS - SKELETON (VARIOUS PARTS)

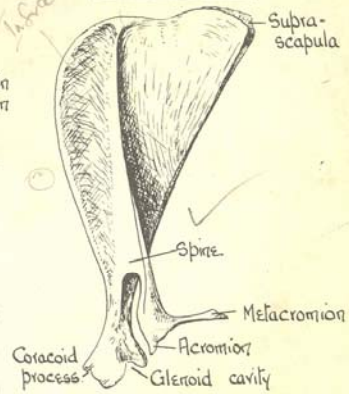
PELVIC GIRDLE (from above)



SACRUM (Dorsal view)



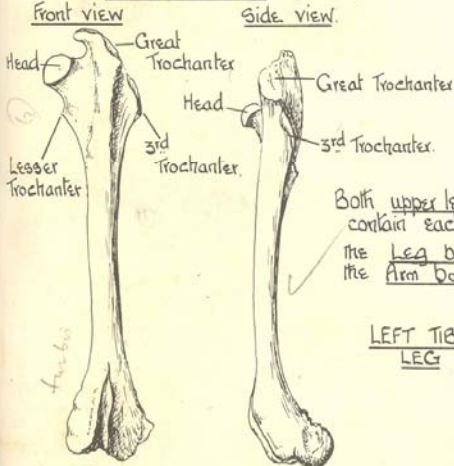
LEFT SCAPULA



SACRUM (from the right side)

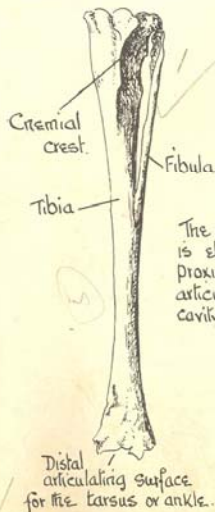


LEFT FEMUR (THIGH)



Both upper leg and upper arm contain each a single bone - the Leg bone or Femur and the Arm bone or Humerus.

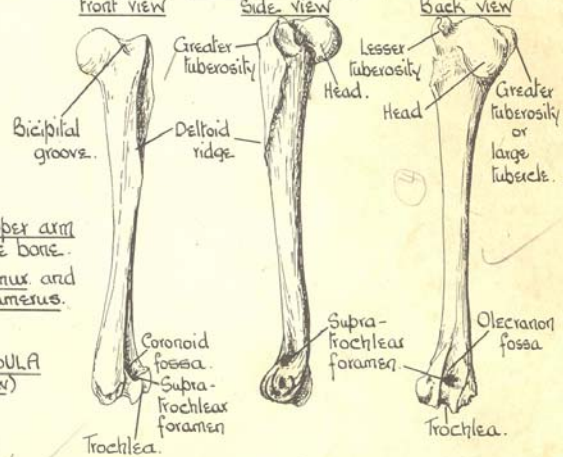
LEFT TIBIA and FIBULA



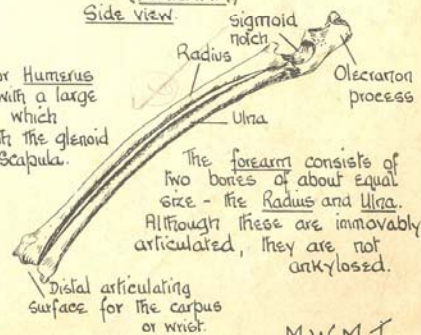
The upper leg bone or Femur is an elongated bone with a cylindrical shaft and two large extremities. The prominent head articulates with the acetabulum of the Os innominatum, while the distal end bears two large condyles which articulate with the Tibia.

The lower leg contains two bones of unequal size - the larger Tibia and the smaller Fibula. In the adult, the distal portion of the Fibula is completely fused with the Tibia.

LEFT HUMERUS (ARM)



LEFT RADIUS and ULNA (FOREARM)



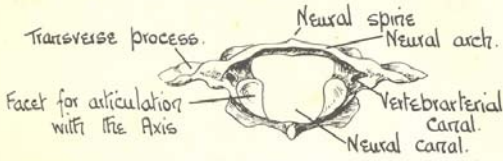
The forearm consists of two bones of about equal size - the Radius and Ulna. Although these are immovably articulated, they are not ankylosed.

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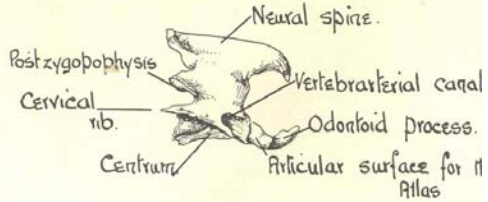
44 LEPUS CUNICULUS

SELECTED VERTEBRÆ.

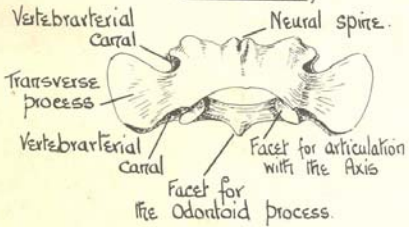
FIRST CERVICAL VERTEBRA
or ATLAS
(Posterior View)



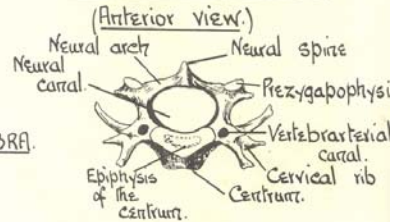
SECOND CERVICAL VERTEBRA
or AXIS
(from the right side)



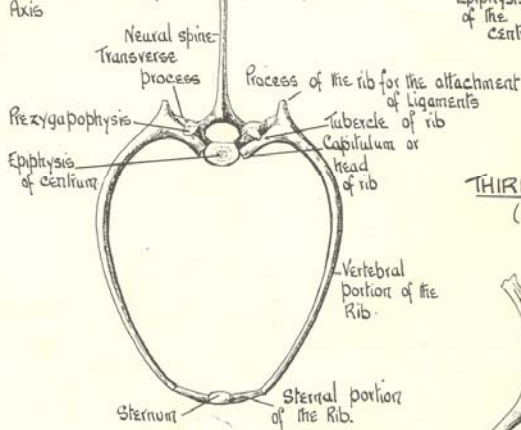
FIRST CERVICAL VERTEBRA or ATLAS
(From above)



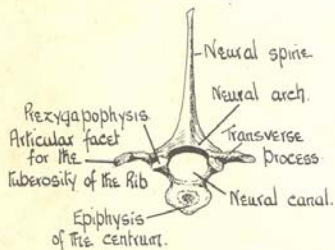
FIFTH CERVICAL VERTEBRA
(Anterior view)



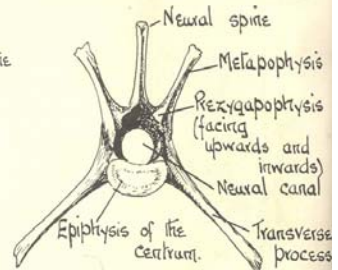
FOURTH THORACIC VERTEBRA
With fourth pair of Ribs.



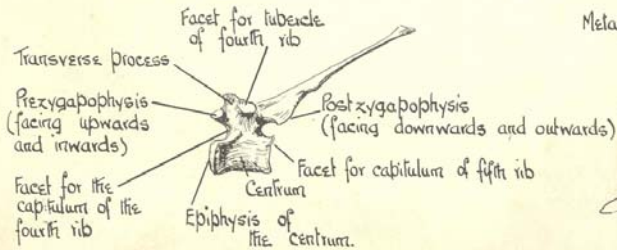
FOURTH THORACIC VERTEBRA
(Anterior View)



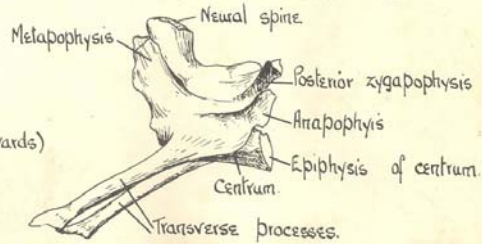
THIRD LUMBAR VERTEBRÆ
(Anterior View)



FOURTH THORACIC VERTEBRA.
(From the left side)



THIRD LUMBAR VERTEBRA.
(From the left side)



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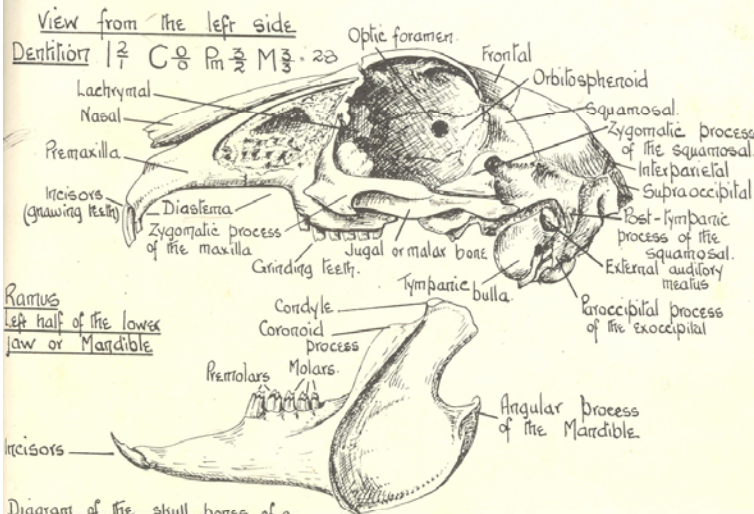
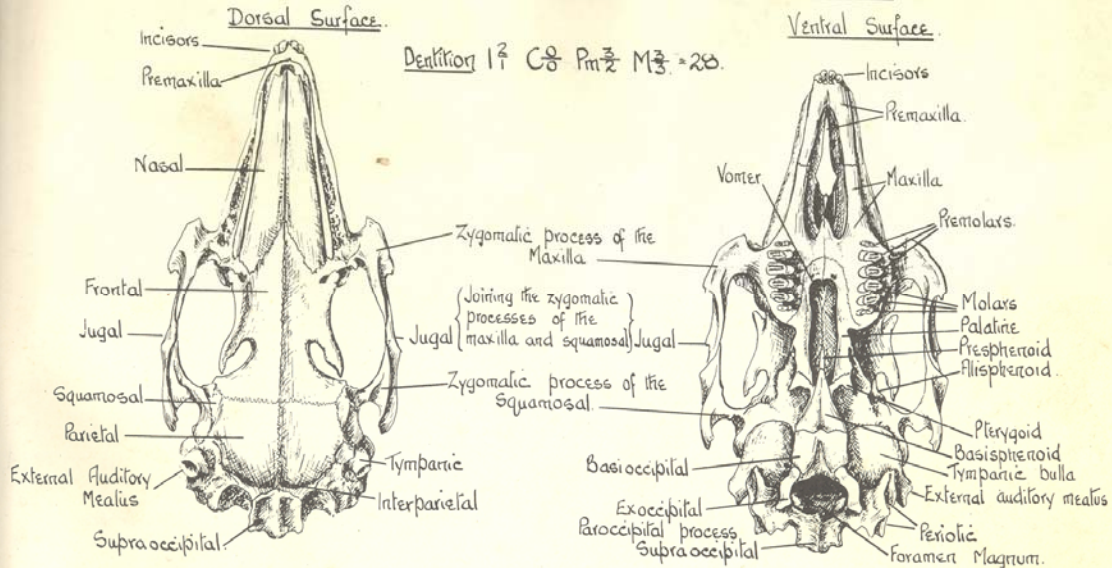
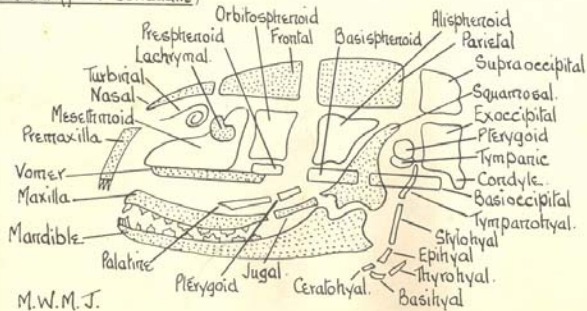


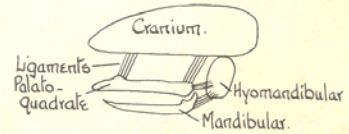
Diagram of the skull bones of a Mammal. (from Borradaile)



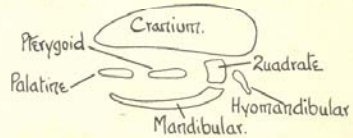
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Diagram of the Jaws of Vertebrate Animals (from Borradaile)

Hyostylic arrangement in Dogfish, where the hyomandibular takes part in the suspension of the lower jaw.



Autostylic arrangement in Frog Here the jaw is suspended by the quadrate (Similar arrangement in Reptiles and Birds)



Arrangement in Rabbit where the lower jaw is suspended by the Squamosal.

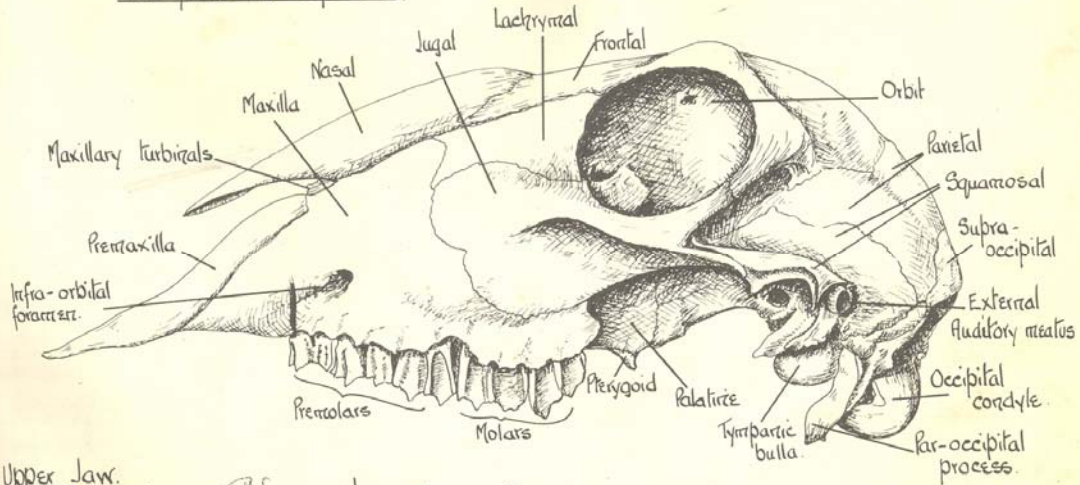


OVIS ARIES (SHEEP).

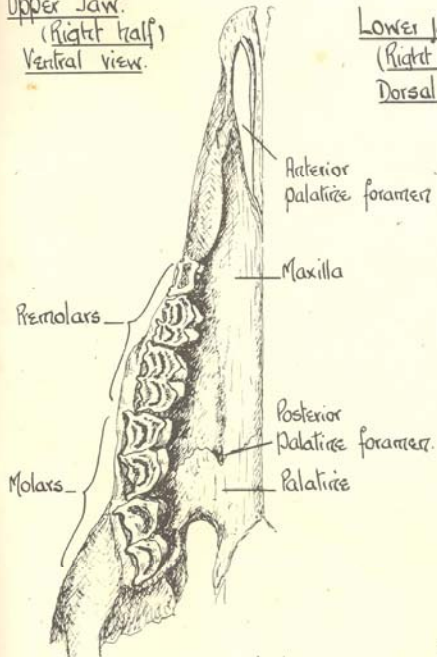
SKULL AND DENTITION

47.

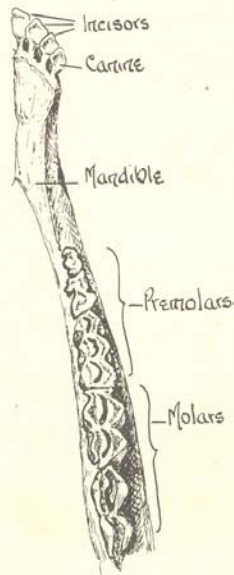
View from the left side.



Upper Jaw.
(Right half)
Ventral view.



Lower Jaw
(Right half)
Dorsal view.

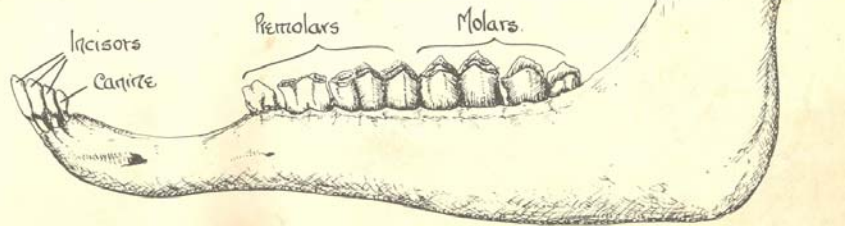


Dentition

$1 \frac{0}{3} \quad C \frac{1}{1} \quad P \frac{3}{3} \quad M \frac{3}{3}$

Transversely elongated condyle for articulation with the glenoid fossa

Ramus
(Left half of the lower jaw or Mandible)



M.W.M.J.