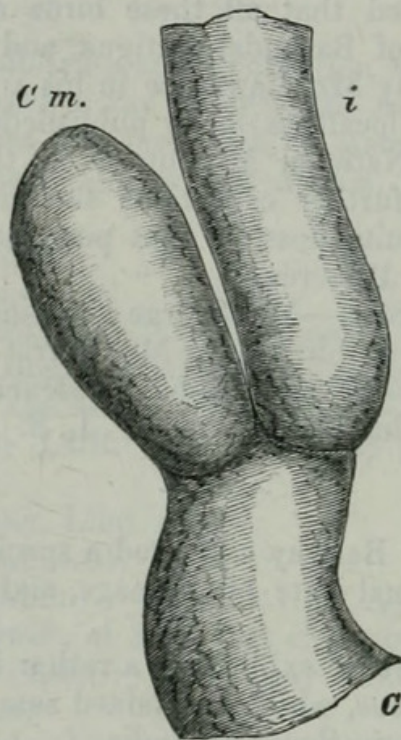


1. On the Cæcum of the Red Wolf (*Canis jubatus*, Desm.).

By W. H. FLOWER, LL.D., F.R.S., P.Z.S.

[Received November 11, 1879.]

A simple cylindrical cæcum, closely folded several times upon itself, was formerly supposed to be a characteristic of the Canidæ, as all the species which had been dissected up to 1873 agreed generally in the form of this organ. The numerous opportunities of dissecting members of the group which have occurred at the Society's Gardens, have, however, afforded our late Prosector the means of demonstrating that the generalization had been made upon too narrow a basis.



Cæcum of the Red Wolf (*Canis jubatus*); half the size of nature.

*Cm.* Cæcum. *C.* Colon. *i.* Ileum.

The first exception discovered was the South-American *Canis cancrivorus* (P. Z. S. 1873, p. 748), which has a comparatively short cæcum with only a slight curve; and in communicating the observation, Mr. Garrod remarked that it would be interesting to know whether the other South-American Canidæ agree with *C. cancrivorus* in the simplicity and shortness of their cæca.

In a subsequent communication (P. Z. S. 1878, p. 373) Mr. Garrod reverted to the subject, and showed that, of the various species he had dissected, *Nyctereutes procyonides* (from North-east Asia) alone agreed with *Canis cancrivorus* in having a nearly straight cæcum, while *C. laniger*, *C. lagopus*, *C. anthus*, *C. fulvus*, *C. antarcticus*, *C. azaræ*, *Otocyon lalandi*, and *Lycaon pictus* conform with the type of *Canis familiaris*, and *C. aureus* and *C. famelicus* have the organ





Flower, William Henry. 1879. "1. On the Caecum of the Red Wolf (*Canis jubatus*, Desm.)." *Proceedings of the Zoological Society of London* 1879, 766–767.  
<https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1096-3642.1879.tb02714.x>.

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