

The disease, bumblefoot, when present in poultry is frequently the result of an injury or bruise which causes pus to accumulate in the foot. If the pus is not let out the swelling often breaks of its own accord. However, in this case the pus remained and became more or less solidified into the cheesy masses which appeared as swellings. As far as we can ascertain, this is the first occurrence of bumblefoot recorded for the Great-horned Owl.

Although both legs of the owl were removed, the remainder of the specimen is preserved as a study skin and it, along with the unopened left foot which is preserved in fluid, and the fly now bear accession number 6442 in the New York State Museum collection.

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A SYSTEMATIC STUDY OF THE MAIN ARTERIES IN THE
REGION OF THE HEART—AVES VI

TROGONIFORMES, Part 2¹BY FRED H. GLENNY²

IN a previous paper (1), the writer presented the basic arrangement of the main arteries in the neck and thorax of the Trogoniformes—based on the study of eight species of the family Trogonidae. A single basic arrangement-pattern was found to be characteristic for the family, while only slight variations in persistence of the ligamentous vestiges of the left radix aortae and the right ductus botalli were recorded. The species of trogons which were studied were found to be "aves laevo-carotidinae," and the primary ascending-oesophageal artery arose as a branch of the left ductus shawi.

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Materials for this, as well as the previous study, were made available by Dr. Alexander Wetmore and Dr. Herbert Friedmann, United States National Museum.

MATERIALS

Single specimens of five species of trogons were dissected and diagrams of the arterial arrangements prepared. Specimens of *Apaloderma n. narina* (Stephens) no. 227150, *Curucujus melanurus macrourus* (Gould) no. 343950, *Pharomachrus mocinno costaricensis* (Cabanis) no. 19851, *Trogon curucui tenellus* (Cabanis) no. 343951, and *Trogon surucura* Vieillot no. 227281 were included in this study. Numbers after species names refer to specimens in the alcoholic collection of the United States National Museum, Washington, D. C.

OBSERVATIONS AND DISCUSSION

The basic ordinal arrangement-pattern is the same for all species thus far studied.

It should be noted that the left and right ductus shawi supply the oesophagus, trachea, bronchi, and connective tissues in the region of the heart. Furthermore, scapular arteries are to be found arising generally from the superficial cervical arteries.

The arrangement of the branches of the subclavian artery is the same as in the species previously discussed (1). All five species present a ligamentum aortae and except for *Trogon surucura* the ligamentum botalli is usually present and attached to the right pulmonary artery. In *Trogon surucura*, however, only the distal attachment—to the right radix aortae—is present as a ligamentous "button."

It is increasingly more obvious that there is a high degree of uniformity in the arterial arrangement-pattern of the Trogoniformes, in contrast to the large number of pattern-variations observed in the Coraciiformes (3) and Piciformes (2).

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