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MACROSCOPIC AND MICROSCOPIC STUDIES ON SOME VERTEBRATES IN EGYPT

A THESIS SUBMITTED FOR THE AWARD OF THE M.SC. DEGREE OF SCIENCE TEACHER PREPARATION (ZOOLOGY)

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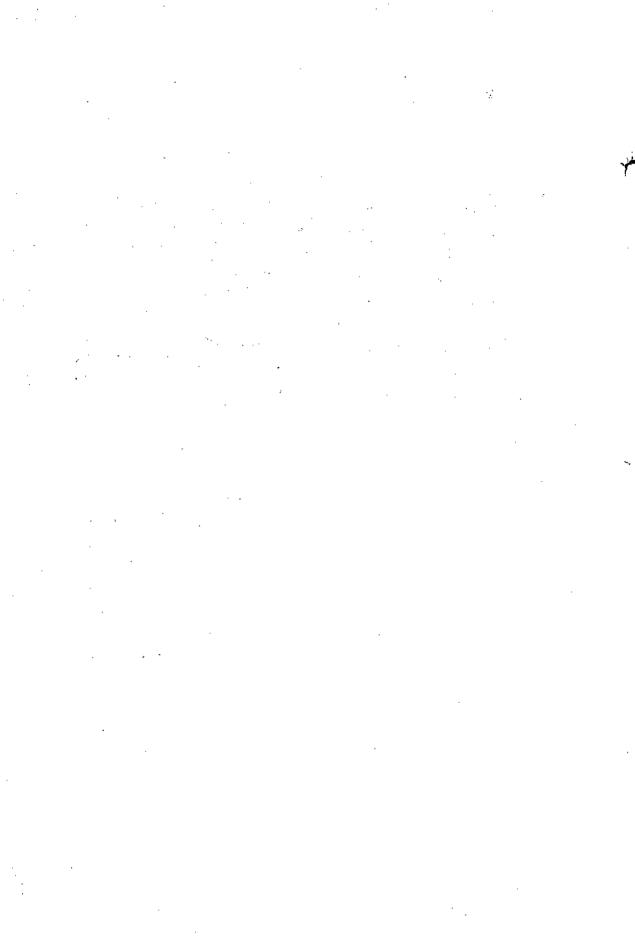
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Abstract

The present investigation deals with a comparative study of the skull in addition to the anatomy, histology and histochemistry of the tongue, alimentary canal, liver and pancreas of three different classes of vertebrate animals that live in Egypt. The investigated animals are; the changeable agama, Agama mutabilis (Reptilia), the little owl, Athene noctua (Aves) and the naked-rumped tomb bat, Taphozous nudiventris (Mammalia). The skull of the adult Agama mutabilis is completely ossified, broad and triangular in shape, with short snout and the sutures are well distinct. The skull of the owl, Athene noctua, is nearly triangular in shape, rounded posteriorly and tapered anteriorly and the sutures between its component bones are faintly apparent. The skull of the adult Taphozous nudiventrris is a bony case composed of separate bones, which jointed together with distinct sutures. The tongue of A. mutabilis is a strong muscular movable organ, which consists of two layers; the mucosa and submucosa. The papillae are of two types; fungiform and filiform papillae. The tongue of A. noctua is forked at the base and is gradually narrowed anteriorly. It is composed of mucosa, submucosa and muscularis. No lingual papillae are observed on the dorsal surface of the tongue, only little taste corpuscles are scattered in the epithelium lining the surface of the tongue. The tongue of T. nudiventris is pink in colour, triangular in shape and is composed of three layers; mucosa, submucosa and muscularis. papillae are filiform, fungiform and circumvallate papillae. Lingual glands of the tongue can be divided into two types; serous and mucous glands. The oesophagus of the animals under study is a long elastic tube consisting of four distinct layers; serosa, muscularis, submucosa, and mucosa. The stomach of A. mutabilis is relatively wide elongated and tube. The wall the stomach of A. noctua is much curved thicker than that of the oesophagus. The stomach in T. nudiventris is a small sac divided into cardiac, and pyloric

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