

the kidneys of the sheep and dog, but also the right and left kidneys of the animals.

The most interesting observation in our investigation is that the interlobar arteries vascularise just the half of two neighbouring lobes. A part of the renal parenchyma in the centre of which lays aa. interlobares is actually the physiological lobus. That is why it would be proper to rename interlobar arteries into lobar arteries which are placed in the centre of the physiological lobus. We also noticed that the anatomical lobus does not coincide with the physiological lobus and also that anastomoses do not exist between the neighbouring interlobar arteries. These information we could not find in the literature. The differences of sheep and dog kidney are mainly connected with the form of renal pelvis and the initial part of ureters, and with the number of interlobar arteries and veins which can be seen in the tables.

STUDY OF THE WILD FAUNA OF FRENCH ZOOLOGICAL GARDENS: WORKSHOP OF AN ORIGINAL ASSOCIATION

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Dead wild animals are a primary source of information for scientific purposes. Then, a cooperation of different institutions for comparative anatomy studies is a promising approach. In 2006 (Guintard et al.), we have created a working group of dissection (an open association located in Nantes) which continues this goal with new members (Paris, Constantine). Thanks to a more efficient support from zoological gardens of the western part of France, three recent dissection sessions (2006-2007) have been performed and are exposed here: an Orfe (*Leuciscus idus* L., 1766), a Boa (*Boa constrictor* L., 1758), and an Hippopotamus (*Hippopotamus amphibius* L., 1758). This project gathers the advantages of a total traceability: the precise origin of the animals (the zoological gardens) and the removed parts (skin, skeleton or plastinated organs) is exactly known. This incipient association welcomes every person or institution dealing with comparative anatomy (technicians, veterinarians, researchers, Medicine faculties, Anatomy departments and biodiversity conservation (museum collections, genes banks)).

Reference

Guintard et al. A study of the wild fauna of French zoological gardens: the birth of an original association, Messina, 19th-22th July 2006, XXVIth Congress of the European Association of the Veterinary Anatomists).

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