M0001181: Prehistoric pathology: framed display board

Publication/Creation

15 August 1930

Persistent URL

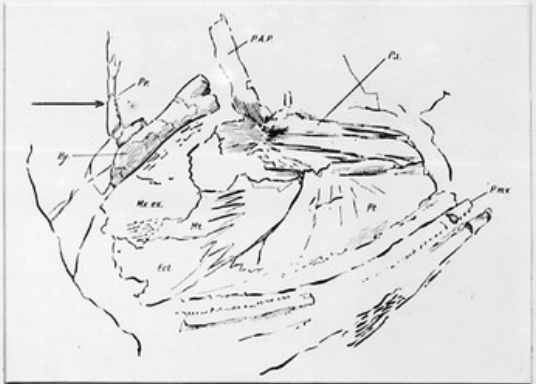
https://wellcomecollection.org/works/ta3rcn8f

License and attribution

Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
https://wellcomecollection.org

EARLIEST PATHOLOGICAL EVIDENCES AMONG FOSSIL VERTEBRATES.

Crompocrinus simplex with attached Platyceras of relatively large size, its anterior portion covering the anal aperture of the crinoid while the rest of the lip of the shell extends over the entire height of the Calyx.



SYNEPTOGNOTHUS FOULDENENSIS, GEN. ET SP. NOV. VISCERAL SKELETON, ETC.

OF HOLOTYPE.

The process developing out of the hyomandibular shows evidences of disease, for it bears at least three crater-like scars. There is a distinct crack where the process joins the hyomandibular. It is distinctly abnormal, and is in all probability an ascending process in a diseased state, and consequently it has suffered hypertrophy.

Lower Carboniferous.
Cementstones of Foulden, Berwickshire.

Platyceras infundibulum Meek & Worthen attached to the anal surface of Platycrinus hemisphericus M & W.

Actinocrinus multirunosus Rochester & Springer. The calyx with a starfish (Onychaster) fastened to the anal tube.

Phanerosteon mirabile. Traquair. Posterior half of well preserved fish. This illustration shows on the anal radials "bladder-wrack" osteomas which are so common in some types of living fish.

Lower Carboniferous.
Cementstones of Foulden, Berwickshire.