

Anatomy of the Hind Limb Skeleton of the Chinchilla (*Chinchilla lanigera*)A. ÇEVİK-DEMİRKAN¹, V. ÖZDEMİR¹, İ. TÜRKMEÑOĞLU¹, İ. DEMİRKAN²¹Department of Anatomy and ²Department of Surgery,
Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Afyonkarahisar Kocatepe University, Afyonkarahisar, Turkey

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AbstractÇevik-Demirkan A., V. Özdemir, İ. Türkmenoğlu, İ. Demirkan: Anatomy of the Hind Limb Skeleton of the Chinchilla (*Chinchilla lanigera*). Acta Vet. Brno 2007, 76: 501-507.

This study aimed to document the detailed features of the hind limb bones in chinchillas (*Chinchilla lanigera*). Twenty chinchillas (10 females and 10 males) were used. Animals were euthanized and X-ray of appendicular skeleton of pelvis was taken immediately. Then the bones were macerated. The iliac wing was considerably long and the gluteal line formed a distinct crista. The sacropelvic surface (*facies sacropelvina*) was not observed, however, the iliac tuberosity (*tuberositas iliaca*) was evident. While the average distance between the midacetabulum and the tuber coxae (ventral iliac spine) was 33.58 mm in males and 31.34 mm in females, the average distance between the midacetabulum and the ischial tuberosity was 15.09 mm in males and 17.18 mm in females (statistically non-significant). The caput ossis femoris was bent to medial at an average of 60 degrees angle. The differences in both the width and length of the obturator foramen between males and females were statistically significant ($p < 0.05$). The third trochanter (*trochanter tertius*) and the supracondyloid fossa were absent. The tibia and the fibula formed a joint on the proximal and distal parts. The comparative size of the distal tarsal bones were IV > III > I > II (from the largest to the smallest) and the fifth metatarsal bone shaped a small bone. The comparative lengths of the other metatarsal bones were II > III > I > IV (from the longest to the shortest). Three phalanges bones were notable. The proximal phalanx was the biggest of all.

Chinchilla, ossa membri pelvini, anatomy

Chinchillas are perhaps the best known for their incredibly soft, thick and luxurious fur, and they are becoming more popular as pets (<http://exoticpets.about.com>). Chinchilla means “little chinta” a name given by the Indian tribes in their area. Their scientific name is *Chinchilla lanigera*, which means long-tailed chinchilla. Their class is Mammalian (Mammals), their order Rodentia (Rodents), and their family is called the Chinchillidae (Chinchillas and Visachas) (Erençin 1977; <http://members.aol.com>; Kürschner 1992). One may describe this animal as similar to squirrel with big ears or having a rabbit's body with mouse-like ears and squirrel's tail (<http://members.aol.com>). They are closely related to the porcupine and the guinea pig (<http://www.vets.org>).

In the posterior limb of rodents, in general, the proximal or girdle portion comprises the paired coxal bones, that are united ventrally at the pelvic symphysis, thus forming the pelvic girdle (Craigie 1969). The hip or pelvic girdle consists of three bones (ilium, ischium, pubis) that meet and fuse with each other at the socket (the acetabulum) for the hip joint. The long, blade-like ilium extends cranially and dorsally from the acetabulum to articulate with the sacrum (Walker and Homberger 1998). The ischium extends backward from the acetabulum, its axis continuing that of the ilium (Craigie 1969). The pubis is the ventro-caudal portion of the coxae, and joined to its counterpart by the pubic symphysis (McLaughlin and Chiasson 1990). The distal portion of the posterior limb, like that of the anterior, comprises the supports of the free extremity and is divisible into proximal, middle, and distal segments (Craigie 1969). The proximal segment contains a single element, the femur; it is the largest bone of the thigh, and its head articulates with

Address for correspondence:Aysun Çevik Demirkan
Department of Anatomy Faculty of Veterinary Medicine
Afyonkarahisar Kocatepe University
Afyonkarahisar, 03200-TurkeyPhone: +90272 2149309
Fax: +90272 2281349
E-mail: aysuncevik@yahoo.com
<http://www.vfu.cz/acta-vet/actavet.htm>

the acetabulum (McLaughlin and Chiasson 1990; Walker and Homberger 1998). The middle segment contains two elements, tibia and fibula; tibia is the largest shin bone of the leg, and fibula is the slender, splint like bone fused to the upper lateral half of the tibia (Craigie 1969; McLaughlin and Chiasson 1990). The distal segment contains six tarsals, four metatarsals, three phalanges in each digit, and pedal sesamoid bones (McLaughlin and Chiasson 1990).

Macro-anatomy of the skeletal systems of wild rodents such as the otter (Dinç et al. 1999), badger (Özdemir and Karan 2001), marten (Atalar and Özdemir 2002) and porcupine (Yılmaz et al. 1999) have been exclusively studied, however, the skeletal systems of chinchillas have not been investigated in detail.

Therefore, the aim of this study was to investigate the ossa membri pelvini of the skeletal system and to compare them with other rodents in order to contribute to current knowledge in this field.

Materials and Methods

A total of 20 (10 males and 10 females) apparently healthy adult chinchillas (*Chinchilla lanigera*) aged 2.5 - 3 years obtained from the Centre for Experimental Medicine, Research and Application, Afyon Kocatepe University, Turkey were included in the study. The live body mass of males and females varied from 550 g to 600 g and 450 g to 500 g, respectively. Animals were euthanized by the methods of Flecknell et al. (1980) and Poore et al. (1997) and X-ray of pelvic girdle and limb (D/V position at 57 kV, 3.20 mAs, 4.92 ms) was taken as soon as possible (Philips CR). Then, pelvic girdle and hind limb was separated from carcasses. For maceration, materials were bathed in % 3 potassium hydroxide (KOH, Merck) at 40 °C for 2 days. Later, debris was removed under running tap water. Bones, completely free from smell and fatty tissues, were kept in 10% H₂O₂ solution for 24 h, then washed under running water and dried at room temperature (Taşbaş and Tecirlioğlu 1965). Bones were measured by a digital compass. For statistical analysis, independent sample test was applied. Significance level was set at $p < 0.05$. The photographs were taken using a digital camera (Sony DSC F-717) and drawings of bones were achieved using computer software (Photoshop). For terminology, Nomina Anatomica Veterinaria, the 5th ed. (2005) was considered.

Results

The X-ray of the pelvic girdle and limb is presented in Fig. 1 (Plate I).

Os coxae

It was triradiate structure with one anterior ray (the ilium) (Plate II, Figs 2A, B, I/a and Plate III, 3A, B, I/a) and two posterior rays (the ischium and pubis), after joining union they shaped a large aperture, the obturator foramen. The obturator foramen was considerably wide (Figs. 2A, B, I/d and 3A, B, I/d). The mean average sagittal width of the obturator foramen was 9.1 mm in males and 8.4 mm in females ($p < 0.03$), while the sagittal length was 18.21 mm in males and 16.00 mm in females ($p < 0.02$) (Table 1). The two bones were joined in the ventral midline by the symphysis of the pubis and ischium (Figs. 2A, B, I/e and 3A, B, I/e). The acetabulum was located at the juncture of the ilium, ischium and pubis. The acetabulum (Figs. 2A, B, I/f and 3A, B, I/f) and acetabular notch were deep. The acetabular fossa was in basin-shape for the articulation of the femur. The facies lunata consisted of a single part. The mean average distance between the midacetabulum and tuber coxae was 33.58 mm for males and 31.34 mm for females (statistically non-significant), while the average distance between the midacetabulum and the ischial tuberosity was 15.09 mm for male and 17.18 mm for female (statistically non-significant) (Table 1). The ischial spine was short and prominent (Figs 2A, B, I/k).

The ilium was the cranial and somewhat dorsal part that protruded from the acetabulum. The iliac wing was long and narrow. The tuber coxae reached to the joints of the 4th and 5th lumbal vertebrae (Figs 2A, B, I/g and 3A, B, I/g). The sacropelvic surface was not observed, whereas the iliac tuberosity was evident. The iliac crest was slightly convex (Figs 2A, B, I/h and 3A, B, I/h). The body (corpus ossis ilium) included the anterior portion of the acetabulum. Cranial to the acetabulum, abruptly truncated a prominent tubercle was

observed (Figs 3A, B, I/i). The gluteal line possessed a distinct crista (Figs 2A, B, I/i). The greater ischiatic notch was deep and wide.

The ischium occupied the caudal and ventral portion of the coxae (Figs. 2A, B, I/c and 3A, B, I/c). The ischial tuberosity had a single process (Figs. 2A, B, I/j). The lesser sciatic notch was shallow and narrow. Tabula ossis ischii was present but did not form a large surface.

The pubis extended cranially and ventrally of the coxae (Figs. 2A, B, I/b and 3A, B, I/b). The cranial branch of the pubic bone showed a thin process. The caudal branch extended backward along the symphysis to its junction with the ischium. The pecten ossis pubis was thin and sharp. The pubic tubercle was slightly prominent. The iliopubic eminence had a sharp prominent (Figs. 3A, B, I/j).

Femur

It was the biggest skeleton bone of the pelvic limb (Figs. 2A, B, II, Plate IV 4A, B/a, and 5A, B/a). The mean average of its length was 55.85 mm in males and 52.22 mm in females (statistically non-significant) (Table 1). The femoral head bent to medial direction according to longitudinal axis of the femoral bone with an average of 60° (Figs. 2A, B, II/a, and 3A, B, II/a). Although the surface of the spherical femoral head was smooth, there was a shallow fovea capitis laterally (two for females, and three for males). The greater trochanter (Figs. 2A, B, II/b and 3A, B, II/b) and the lesser trochanter (Figs. 2A, B, II/c and 3A, B, II/c) were prominent and the third trochanter was absent. The greater trochanter had a small point on the lateral surface of the cranial part for muscles to originate. The trochanteric fossa was deep (Figs. 3A, B, II/d). There were two lines on the body of femur which originated from the greater trochanter on the lateral surface and just under the lesser trochanter on the caudal surface, respectively. The distal extremity was divided into two portions, namely the medial (Figs. 3A, B, II/e) and lateral condyles (Figs. 3A, B, II/f), through a deep groove (the intercondyloid fossa). There was an articular surface for each sesamoid bone located on the medial and lateral condyles. The intercondyloid line was slightly oblique. The medial (Figs. 2A, B, II/d) and lateral epicondyles (Figs. 2A, B, II/e) had roughened surfaces. The supracondyloid fossa was not evident.

Patella

It was seen on the trochlea ossis femoris of the femur resembling a rice kernel. The base of the patella was thicker than the apex and gradually attenuated distally (Figs 2A, B, III, 3A, B, III, 4A, B/c and 5A, B/c).

Skeleton cruris

The tibia was the longest bone of the hind limb, and the proximal end larger than the distal end (Figs. 2A, B, IV, 3A, B, IV, 4A, B/d and 5A, B/d). The mean average length of the tibia was 67.25 mm in males and 63.14 mm in females (statistically non-significant) (Table 1). The proximal end had medial and lateral condyles. The head of the tibia was in a triangular shape in cross-section, and its cranial border was formed by a ridge-like elevation (the tuberosity of the tibia) (Figs 3A, B, IV/b). The cranial intercondyloid area was shallower than the caudal intercondyloid area. The popliteal notch was not deep. The lateral surface of the body was slightly concave. An evidence of a pit-like structure was observed between lateral and medial borders (margo lateralis and medialis) of the proximal half of the caudal surface. The articular surface of the cochlea tibia was divided into two portions by a sagittal prominence (Figs 2A, B, IV/c and 3A, B, IV/c). On its medial side there was a small projection called the medial malleolus (Figs 2A, B, IV/d and 3A, B, IV/d), whereas the lateral malleolus consisted of the distal end of the fibula (Figs 2A, B, IV/e and 3A, B, IV/e).

The fibula was rather a slender bone on the lateral aspect of the tibia (Figs 2A, B, IV/f,

Table. 1. Pelvic girdle and hind limb measurements of adult chinchillas

Measurements	Male mm	Female mm	P
Distance between tuber coxae and acetabulum	33.58	31.34	0.982
Distance between acetabulum and tuber ischiadicum	17.18	15.09	0.639
Obturator foramen (width)	9.12	8.41	0.038
Obturator foramen (length)	18.21	16.00	0.025
Femur (length)	55.85	52.22	0.760
Tibia (length)	67.25	63.14	0.654

3A, B, IV/f, 4A, B/e and 5A, B/e). It extended alongside the distal end of the tibia. The proximal and distal ends were larger than the corpus of the fibula. Although the tibia and the fibula were not fused until 1/3 of distal tibia, they were adjacent to each other after this point. At the proximal and distal ends, there was a wide articular surface for joint formation with the tibia.

Ossa tarsi

The proximal and distal rows of tarsal bones and navicular bone (Figs 4A, B/f and 5A, B/f) together shaped the tarsal joint. The proximal row consisted of three bones; the calcaneus (Figs 2A, B, V/a and 3A, B, V/a), the talus (Figs 2A, B, V/b and 3A, B, V/b) and a small bone (2A, B, V/c and 3A, B, V/c). The intermediate element, the navicular bone was seen at the distal aspect of the talus and articulated with all tarsal bones except for the calcaneus (Figs 2A, B, V/d and 3A, B, V/d). The distal row of tarsal bones were in the order of IV > III > I > II according to their sizes (from the biggest to the smallest) (Figs 2A, B, V/e and 3A, B, V/e).

Ossa metatarsalia

The pes consisted of the metatarsus of which four were fully developed (Figs 4A, B/g and 5A, B/g). The fifth metatarsal bones observed as a small bone proximally at the plantar aspects of the 3rd and 4th metatarsus (Figs 3A, B, V/j). The comparative length of the metatarsal bones were II > III > I > IV (from the biggest to the smallest) (Figs 2A, B, V/f, g, h, I and 3A, B, V/f, g, h, i). An articular surface that produced a joint groove for sesamoid bone was present on the plantar surface of each caput metatarsalis.

Ossa digitorum pedis

Three phalangeal bones were observed (Figs 4A, B/h and 5A, B/h). The proximal phalanx was the largest of all (Figs 2A, B, V/j and 3A, B, V/k). The medial phalanx observed was smaller than the proximal phalanx. The distal phalanges were arched and pointed to accommodate the curved nails (Figs 2A, B, V/l and 3A, B, V/l).

Ossa sesamoidea

Two sesamoid bones, one located on the medial condyles and the other on the condyles lateral of femur, were observed (Plate IV, Figs 4A, B/b, 5A, B/b). The lateral sesamoid bone (Figs 3A, B, II/h) was larger than the medial one (Figs 3A, B, II/g). Two sesamoid bones located on the plantar surface of each of the metatarsophalangeal joint were noted (Figs 3A, B, V/n, 4A, B/i and 5A, B/i). Small sesamoid bones on the plantar surface of the distal interphalangeal joints were seen (Figs. 3A, B, V/o, 4A, B/j and 5A, B/j), but at the proximal interphalangeal joint no sesamoid bones were present.

When comparing the sexes in general, males possessed larger bones than females. Only the obturator foramen in terms of length and width showed a statistically significant difference between males and females. However, morphological structure of both sexes was almost similar.

Discussion

Os coxae had a large obturator foramen in chinchillas in this study, similar to martens (Atalar and Özdemir 2002), squirrels (Özdemir and Atalar 2003), mole rats (Özkan 2002a), hedgehogs (Özkan 2002b) and porcupines (Yılmaz et al. 1999). The arcuate line was in a shape of a distinct crista and the iliac tuberosity was not easily evident. This was inconsistent with the findings of the others (Atalar and Özdemir 2002; Özdemir and Atalar 2003; Özkan 2002b; Yılmaz et al. 1999). The ischial spine had a great eminence and the greater sciatic notch was deep and wide, in addition, the lesser sciatic notch was shallow and wide; these findings were in agreement with other reports (Atalar and Özdemir 2002; Özkan 2002a; Yılmaz et al. 1999), but Özkan (2002b) showed that the lesser sciatic notch was deep and wide in mole-rats. It was reported that a little foramen was present instead of the notch in the mole-rat (Özkan 2002a) but in chinchillas this notch was deep.

Lammers and German (2002) measured the length of the femur in chinchillas as 34.25 mm for males and 30.18 mm for females, but in our study it was 55.85 mm in males and 52.22 in females, respectively. This difference may be due to young (270 days) animals used in the study of Lammers and German (2002), whereas we used adult (2.5 - 3 years of age) chinchillas. Özkan (2002b) and Yılmaz et al. (1999) reported that fovea capitis was absent on the femoral head of hedgehogs and porcupines, respectively. In chinchillas there was a small fovea on the caput ossis femoris laterally (two for females, whereas three for males), as initially suggested by Özdemir and Karan (2001) and Özkan (2002a) for badgers and mole-rats. In rabbits the femoral head bent to medial direction at an angle of 45° (McLaughlin and Chiasson 1990), however, in chinchillas this angle was an average of 60° medially. In contrast to some studies (Atalar and Özdemir 2002; Özdemir and Atalar 2001) the greater trochanter exceeded the level of the femoral head and the third trochanter was absent, which is in disagreement with previous publications of Popesko et al. (1990), Dinç et al. (1999) and Atalar and Özdemir (2002). Sesamoid bones similar to martens (Atalar and Özdemir 2002) were seen at the distal aspect of femur in chinchillas.

Furthermore, as in porcupines (Yılmaz and Özkan 2002a et al. 1999), martens (Atalar and Özdemir 2002), rats (Özkan 2002a), hedgehogs (Özkan 2002b) and squirrels (Özdemir and Atalar 2003), the chinchillas' patella resembled a small rice kernel.

In contrast to the report of Lammers and German (2002) who measured the length of tibia as 43.10 mm for males and 40.24 mm for females in chinchilla, we showed that it was 65.25 mm in males and 63.14 mm in females. Again, this discrepancy could be associated with non-adult chinchillas used in Lammers and German (2002). The tibia and fibula fused only at the proximal end in porcupines (Yılmaz 1999), both the proximal and distal end in hedgehogs (Özkan 2002b), squirrels (Özdemir and Atalar 2003) and rats (Özkan 2002a), however, in chinchillas these bones articulated with both the proximal and distal ends similar to the rabbit (McLaughlin and Chiasson 1990) and the marten (Atalar and Özdemir 2002).

Seven irregular bones, varying greatly in size, shaped the tarsus, in hedgehogs (Özkan 2002b) and squirrels (Özdemir and Atalar 2003), but there were eight irregular bones in porcupines (Yılmaz et al. 1999), mole-rats (Özkan 2002a) and chinchillas (this study). From medial to lateral proximal tarsal bones consisted of a small bone talus and calcaneus in chinchillas that were similar to mole-rats (Özkan 2002a). Özkan (2002b) reported that the comparative sizes of the distal tarsal bones were $IV > I > III > II$ in rats, but in chinchillas it was in the the order of $IV > III > I > II$ from medial to lateral direction, the 4th being the biggest.

In our study the pes consisted of fully developed 4 digits and fifth digit-like small

bones and proximally at the plantar aspects of 3rd and 4th metatarsus, similar to rabbits (McLaughlin and Chiasson 1990) in contrast to 5 digits in porcupines (Yılmaz et al. 1999), martens (Atalar and Özdemir 2002), hedgehogs (Özkan 2002b) and squirrels (Özdemir and Atalar 2003).

In hedgehogs, the comparative lengths of the metatarsal bones (from the longest to the shortest) were IV > III > II > V > I (Özkan 2002b) although they were III > IV > II > V in the chinchilla in our study.

There were two plantar sesamoid bones in pairs located at each of the metatarsophalangeal joints in rats (Özkan 2002a), porcupines (Yılmaz et al. 1999) and rabbits (McLaughlin and Chiasson 1990), similar to our study (two sesamoid bones at each of the metatarsophalangeal joints in chinchillas). As in martens (Atalar and Özdemir 2002), on both the condylus lateralis and medialis of the distal femur, a sesamoid bone was observed in the chinchillas in this study.

The similarities and dissimilarities of the pelvic limb of chinchillas with other rodents have been described, thus it is hoped that the data generated here may contribute to current knowledge in this area.

Anatomie kostí zadní končetiny činčily (*Chinchilla lanigera*)

Cílem této studie bylo dokumentovat detailní rysy kostí zadní končetiny činčily (*Chinchilla lanigera*). Bylo použito dvacet činčil (10 samců a 10 samic). Zvířata byla usmrcena a ihned byl proveden RTG kostí zadní končetiny. Kostí byly vyluhovány. Křídlo kyčelní kosti bylo znatelně delší a gluteální linie vytvářela zřetelnou křivu (hřeben). Sakropelviní plocha (*facies sacropelvina*) nebyla nalezena, nicméně kyčelní drsnatina (*tuberositas iliaca*) byla zřetelná. Zatímco průměrná vzdálenost mezi kyčelní jamkou a hrbolem kyčelní kosti (ventrální spina iliaca) byla 33,58 mm u samců a 31,34 mm u samic, průměrná vzdálenost mezi kyčelní jamkou a drsnatinou kosti sedací byla 15,09 mm u samců a 17,18 mm u samic (statisticky nevýznamné). Úhel mezi hlavicí kosti stehenní a mediální linií kosti byl v průměru 60 stupňů. Mezi samci a samicemi byly statisticky významné rozdíly v šířce a délce foramen obturatorium ($p < 0,05$). *Trochanter tertius* a suprakondylární jamka chyběly. Kost holenní a lýtková vytvářely kloubní spojení v proximálních a distálních částech. Poměrná velikost distálních tarzálních kostí byla IV > III > I > II (od největší po nejmenší) a pět metatarzálních kostí tvořilo malou kost. Poměrná velikost ostatních metatarzálních kostí byla II > III > I > IV (od nejdelší po nejkratší). Tři články prstů byly znatelné. Proximální článek prstu byl největší ze všech.

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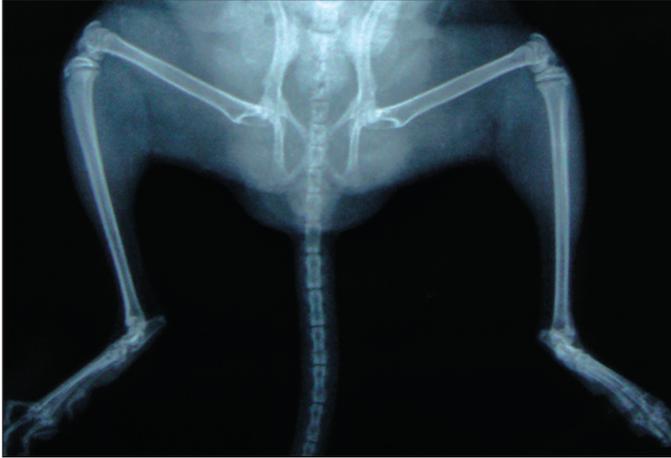


Fig. 1. Radiography of pelvic girdle and hind limb (dorso-ventral view) in the chinchilla



Fig. 2A. Dorsal view of pelvic girdle and limb in the chinchilla
 I) Coxal bone. a- Ilium, b- Pubis, c- Ischium, d- Obturator foramen, e- Symphysis pubis, f- Acetabulum, g- Tuber coxae, h- Iliac crest, i- Gluteal line, j- Ischial tuberosity, k- Ischial spina
 II) Left femur. a- Femoral head, b- Greater trochanter, c- Lesser trochanter, d- Medial epicondyles, e- Lateral epicondyles
 III) Left patella.
 IV) Left tibia. a- Lateral condyles, b- Tuberosity of the tibia, c- Cochlea tibia, d- Medial malleolus, e- Lateral malleolus, f- Fibula
 V) The bones of the left foot. a- Calcaneus, b- Talus, c- Small bone, d- Navicular bone, e- Distal row of tarsal bones, f- Os metatarsale I, g- Os metatarsale II, h- Os metatarsale III, i- Os metatarsale IV, j- Proximal phalanx, k- Medial phalanx, l- Distal phalanx.

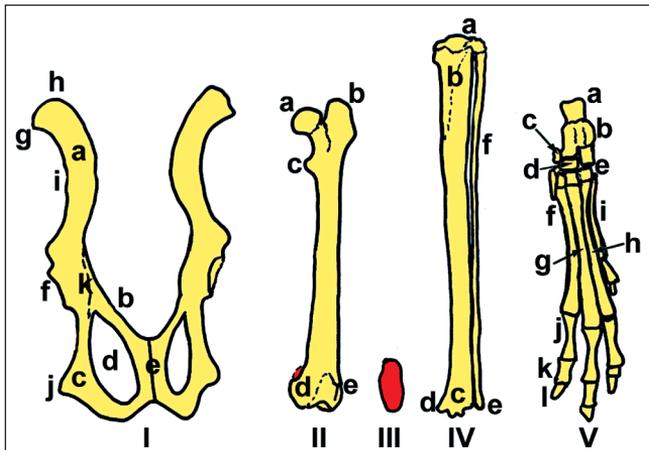


Fig. 2B. Schematic drawing of dorsal view of pelvic girdle and limb in the chinchilla
 I) Coxal bone. a- Ilium, b- Pubis, c- Ischium, d- Obturator foramen, e- Symphysis pubis, f- Acetabulum, g- Tuber coxae, h- Iliac crest, i- Gluteal line, j- Ischial tuberosity, k- Ischial spina
 II) Left femur. a- Femoral head, b- Greater trochanter, c- Lesser trochanter, d- Medial epicondyles, e- Lateral epicondyles
 III) Left patella
 IV) Left tibia. a- Lateral condyles, b- Tuberosity of the tibia, c- Cochlea tibia, d- Medial malleolus, e- Lateral malleolus, f- Fibula
 V) Bones of the left foot. a- Calcaneus, b- Talus, c- Small bone, d- Navicular bone, e- Distal row of tarsal bones, f- Os metatarsale I, g- Os metatarsale II, h- Os metatarsale III, i- Os metatarsale IV, j- Proximal phalanx, k- Medial phalanx, l- Distal phalanx.



Fig. 3A. Plantar aspect of the hind limb except for coxal bone (ventral view)
 I) Coxal bone. a- Ilium, b- Pubis, c- Ischium, d- Obturator foramen, e- Symphysis pubis, f- Acetabulum, g- Tuber coxae, h- Iliac crest, i- Truncated prominent tubercle, j- Iliopubic eminence
 II) Left femur. a- Femoral head, b- Greater trochanter, c- Lesser trochanter, d- Trochanteric fossa, e- Medial condyles, f- Lateral condyles, g- Medial sesamoid bone, h- Lateral sesamoid bone
 III) Left patella
 IV) Left tibia. a- Medial condyles, b- Popliteal notch, c- Cochlea tibia, d- Medial malleolus, e- Lateral malleolus, f- Fibula
 V) Bones of the left foot. a- Calcaneus, b- Talus, c- Small bone, d- Navicular bone, e- Distal row of the tarsal bones, f- Os metatarsale I, g- Os metatarsale II, h- Os metatarsale III, i- Os metatarsale IV, j- Os metatarsale V, k- Proximal phalanx, l- Medial phalanx, m- Distal phalanx, n- Os sesamoideum metatarsale, o- Distal interphalangeal sesamoid bone

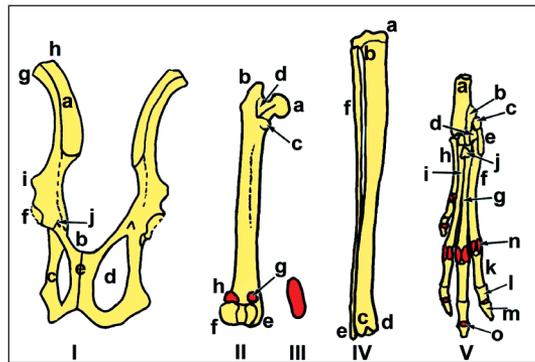


Fig. 3B. Schematic drawing of plantar aspect of the hind limb except for coxal bone (ventral view)
 I) Coxal bone. a- Ilium, b- Pubis, c- Ischium, d- Obturator foramen, e- Symphysis pubis, f- Acetabulum, g- Tuber coxae, h- Iliac crest, i- Truncated prominent tubercle, j- Iliopubic eminence
 II) Left femur. a- Femoral head, b- Greater trochanter, c- Lesser trochanter, d- Trochanteric fossa, e- Medial condyles, f- Lateral condyles, g- Medial sesamoid bone, h- Lateral sesamoid bone
 III) Left patella
 IV) Left tibia. a- Medial condyles, b- Popliteal notch, c- Cochlea tibia, d- Medial malleolus, e- Lateral malleolus, f- Fibula
 V) The bones of the left foot. a- Calcaneus, b- Talus, c- Small bone, d- Navicular bone, e- Distal row of the tarsal bones, f- Os metatarsale I, g- Os metatarsale II, h- Os metatarsale III, i- Os metatarsale IV, j- Os metatarsale V, k- Proximal phalanx, l- Medial phalanx, m- Distal phalanx, n- Os sesamoideum metatarsale, o- Distal interphalangeal sesamoid bone

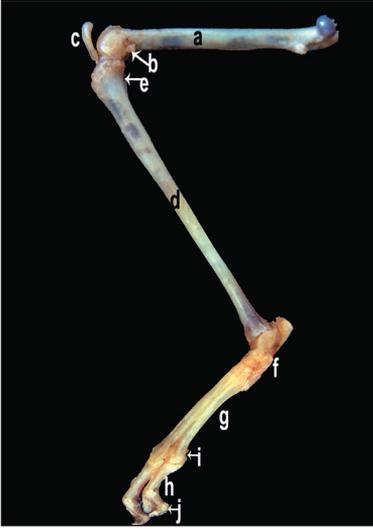


Fig. 4A. Medial view of the hind limb
 a-Femur, b- Sesamoid bones, c- Patella,
 d- Tibia, e- Fibula, f- Tarsal bones, g-
 Metatarsal bones, h- Phalangeal bones,
 i- Os sesamoideum metatarsale, j- Distal
 interphalangeal sesamoid bone

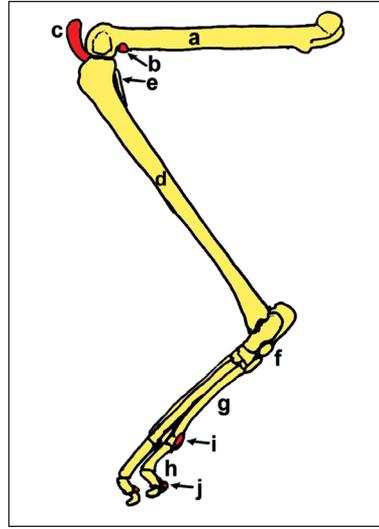


Fig. 4B. Schematic drawing of the hind limb
 a-Femur, b- Sesamoid bones, c- Patella,
 d- Tibia, e- Fibula, f- Tarsal bones, g-
 Metatarsal bones, h- Phalangeal bones,
 i- Os sesamoideum metatarsale, j- Distal
 interphalangeal sesamoid bone

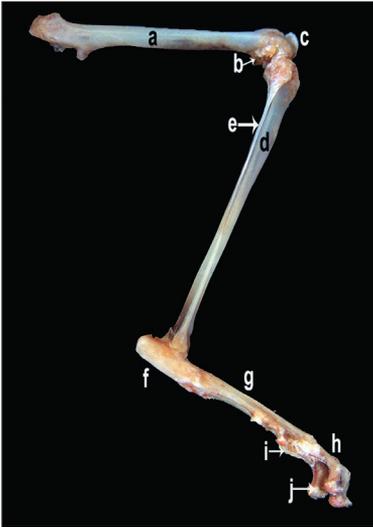


Fig. 5A. Lateral view of the hind limb
 a- Femur, b- Sesamoid bones, c- Patella,
 d- Tibia, e- Fibula, f- Tarsal bones, g-
 Metatarsal bones, h- Phalangeal bones,
 i- Os sesamoideum metatarsale, j- Distal
 interphalangeal sesamoid bone

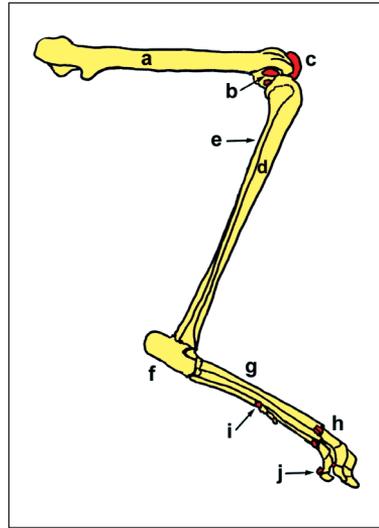


Fig. 5B. Schematic drawing of lateral view
 of the hind limb
 a- Femur, b- Sesamoid bones, c- Patella,
 d- Tibia, e- Fibula, f- Tarsal bones, g-
 Metatarsal bones, h- Phalangeal bones,
 i- Os sesamoideum metatarsale, j- Distal
 interphalangeal sesamoid bone.