Addition to the flora...  S.K. Sharma & S.S. Katena

P. constrictus commonly grows below Madhuca indica tree at Tinduri and Katawali Jer in Daiya Forest Block of Phulwari Wildlife Sanctuary. This species is also seen below Madhuca indica trees near Valmiki Ashram in Sitamata Wildlife Sanctuary.

Local status of species: Rare and patchy.

REFERENCES

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS
The first author is very grateful to Sh. Jagdeesh Rao, Sh. B.K. Sharma, Dr. Chhaya Bhatnagar, Dr. Praveen Galav, Dr. Anita Jain and officials of Pratapgarh Forest Division for the help during study.

VET BRIEF  ZOOS’ PRINT JOURNAL 22(10): 2868

ABOMASAL PLASTIC BEZOAR IN A SAMBAR DEER Rusa unicolor

K. Rajankutty 1, Laiju M. Philip 2 and G. Ajitkumar 3

1 Associate Professor, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology, College of Veterinary & Animal Sciences, Mannuthy and Veterinary Expert, State Museum and Zoo, Thrissur, Kerala, 680651, India
2 MSc Scholar, Department of Veterinary Surgery and Radiology,
3 Assistant Professor, Department of Animal Reproduction Obstetrics and Gynaecology, College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Mannuthy, Thrissur, Kerala 680651, India

Email: 3 ajitvet@yahoo.co.in (corresponding author)

plus web supplement of 1 page

Abomasal trichobezoars in a Spotted Deer (Shakila & Devasena, 2000) and reticular phytobezoars in a Barking Deer (Sharma & Chauhan, 1997) have been reported earlier. The present paper describes a case of abomasal plastic bezoar in a Sambar Deer.

Case history: An adult male Sambar Deer (Rusa unicolor) belonging to the State Museum and Zoo, Thrissur was found dull and emaciated. It was isolated from the herd and maintained under individual feeding with additional supplements of vitamins. It did not respond to treatment and after about a month it died and autopsy was carried out.

An almost round mass with irregular smooth surface was recovered from the pyloric end of the abomasum. The mass was with 18 cm circumference and weighed 200 g (Image 1*). The mass when cut into two halves was found to be very hard and consisted mainly of coiled plastic threads, pieces of polythene carry bags and stone like deposits (Image 2*).

Shakila and Devasena (2000) recovered abomasal trichobezoars from a Spotted Deer which was reared on a diet mostly consisting of tamarind leaves without concentrate. In the present report, the bezoar was recovered from a Sambar Deer which was maintained on green leaves, concentrates and water ad libitum. Since the mass consisted of plastic threads and pieces of polythene carry bags, it is obvious that the animal might have received and consumed these materials from visitors who put them in the enclosure or from the neighbourhood.

REFERENCES

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT
The authors are thankful to the Dean, College of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Mannuthy for according permission to publish this paper and Sri. K. Sasidharan, Superintendent, State Museum and Zoo, Thrissur for the facilities provided.

* See Image 1-2* in the web supplement at www.zoosprint.org

Manuscript 1591; © ZOO; Date of publication 21 September 2007
Received 12 July 2006; Finally accepted 08 September 2007

2868  October 2007 | ISSN 0973-2335 (Print edition); 0973-2331 (Online edition) www.zoosprint.org