

in groups, the arrangement of which recalls that of the compartments of an orange.

In the pedal or abdominal ganglion, which is composed of several medullary nuclei, there are likewise very marked differences of structure. In a longitudinal section of one of the sides of the ganglion (in the *Helix*) four groups of pyriform cells are seen occupying all the upper and posterior region. In the lower region there is a group of small round cells. If a transverse section be made in the upper region, these groups of cells are seen separated by thick partitions of conjunctive tissue. Of these groups, the two lateral consist of small round cells, all communicating by numerous cylindraxes. The median groups are composed of cells three or four times as large as the preceding, and form a very regular circle. At the centre of this circle there is a cell, the diameter of which is three or four times that of those forming the circumference; to the latter it sends off numerous processes.

The peripheral nerves are formed of very delicate tubes, having in their walls nuclei similar to those which are observed in the higher animals in the embryonal state. The mode of their termination in the muscles is remarkable. The nervous element, on arriving at the muscular fibre, loses its proper wall, and the cylindraxis alone penetrates the muscle, dividing into two very slender filaments. These take opposite directions, each traversing one-half of the muscular fibre, on arriving at the extremities of which they terminate in very fine points.

To show the cylindraxis in the interior of the muscular fibre, and prove that it does not creep along its surface, the author made transverse sections of muscular bundles, and ascertained that the cylindraxis occupies the centre of each fibre. In some, two cylindraxes are observed, one of which is finer than the other.—*Comptes Rendus*, Oct. 12, 1863, p. 629.

On the Chanco or Golden Wolf (Canis Chanco).

By Dr. J. E. GRAY, F.R.S., &c.

Lady Augustus Hervey has kindly presented to the British Museum a fine specimen of the skin of a Wolf, which was shot by her brother, Lieut. W. P. Hodnell, of H.M.'s 54th Regiment, in Chinese Tartary. It is a very showy animal, rather larger than the common European Wolf.

Fur fulvous, on the back longer, rigid, with intermixed black and grey hairs; the throat, chest, belly, and inside of the legs pure white; head pale grey-brown; forehead grizzled with short black and grey hairs.

Hab. Chinese Tartary. Called *Chanco*.

The skull is very like, and has the same teeth as, the European Wolf (*C. Lupus*). The animal is very like a Common Wolf, but rather shorter in the legs; and the ears, the sides of the body, and outside of the limbs are covered with short pale fulvous hairs.

The length of its head and body is 42 inches; tail 15 inches.—*Proc. Zool. Soc.* March 24, 1863.



Gray, John Edward. 1863. "On the Chanco or golden wolf (Canis Chanco)." *The Annals and magazine of natural history; zoology, botany, and geology* 12, 475–475.

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