

1930

Two Cases of Abnormal Incisors in White Rats

J. E. Guthrie
Iowa State College

Let us know how access to this document benefits you

Copyright ©1930 Iowa Academy of Science, Inc.

Follow this and additional works at: <https://scholarworks.uni.edu/pias>

Recommended Citation

Guthrie, J. E. (1930) "Two Cases of Abnormal Incisors in White Rats," *Proceedings of the Iowa Academy of Science*, 37(1), 379-380.

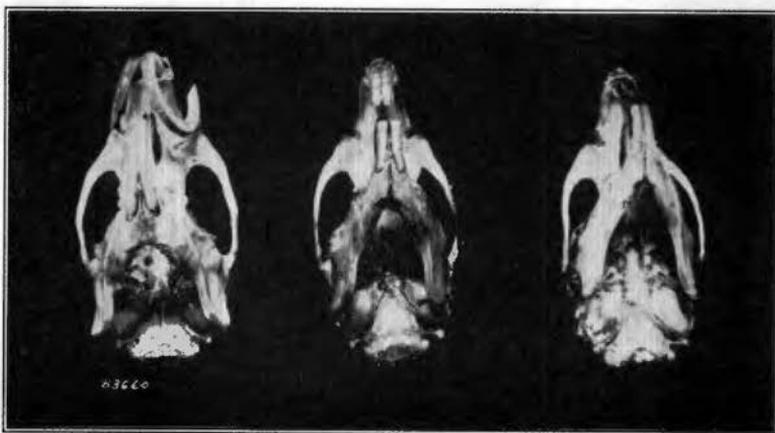
Available at: <https://scholarworks.uni.edu/pias/vol37/iss1/103>

This Research is brought to you for free and open access by the Iowa Academy of Science at UNI ScholarWorks. It has been accepted for inclusion in Proceedings of the Iowa Academy of Science by an authorized editor of UNI ScholarWorks. For more information, please contact scholarworks@uni.edu.

TWO CASES OF ABNORMAL INCISORS IN WHITE RATS

J. E. GUTHRIE

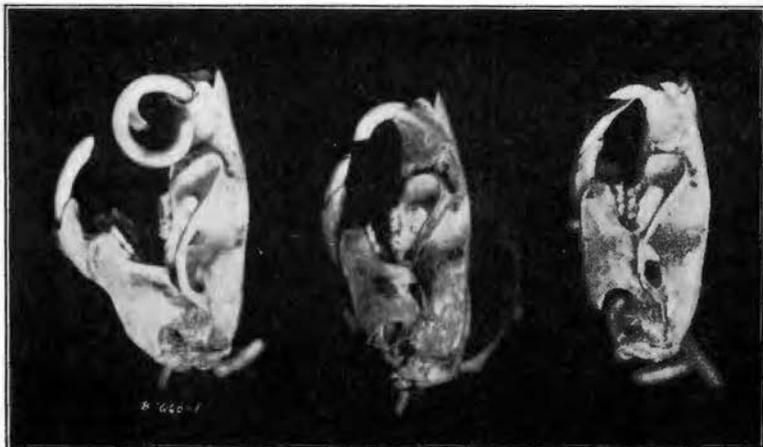
In some class work done in the Department of Zoology and Entomology recently several white rats were used. These animals were procured from the Chemistry Section of the Iowa Experiment Station. The rats were all adult males and had been fed mainly on a diet of soft food.



Among them were two which showed interesting abnormalities of dentition. In one of these both upper and lower incisors were symmetrical but the upper pair had grown abnormally long and had curved under in such a way that they had been worn off almost squarely across by the action of the lower pair. The lower pair, on the contrary, were worn off so that instead of having their chisel edge on the front or lower face of the teeth, they were compelled to make a cutting edge of the softer substance of the inner surface. Thus neither pair had the long tapered keen-edged chisels with which normal rats are provided.

The second rat seems in some way to have spread apart the upper incisors so that their edges could not strike the tips of the lower ones. The effect on the left upper was to allow its unimpeded growth until the tooth attained somewhat more than a

complete circle, its tip being imbedded in the flesh inside the upper lip. The slant at which the tip is worn shows that before its end had curved too far, the lowers had been cutting it on its median side. The left upper has received more severe wear against the



lower pair, and has been ground by action on its median edge until it is as thin as a blade and reaches little more than a half circle. The lower pair, both cutting against the median surface of this upper right have been worn to a lateral slant which is common to both, leaving the left one the longer.

IOWA STATE COLLEGE,
AMES, IOWA.