

DISCUSSION

According to Roberts (1958) the two most common changes which occur in the testes of domestic livestock and cause disturbed spermatogenesis are hypoplasia, which is congenital or hereditary, and degeneration of the seminiferous tubules, which is usually acquired but may be predisposed by genetic defects, weakness or inherent constitution.

Testicular hypoplasia which has been reported in horses, cattle, sheep and goats may occur unilaterally or bilaterally, and is characterized by varying degrees of hypoplasia of the germinal epithelium of the seminiferous tubules (Mixner 1959). In the zebra it was noticed that in both cases the larger normal testicle was considerably larger than an average-sized normal testicle (151 g), while mean seminiferous tubule diameters (173 μm and 219 μm) were similar to that of normal stallions (mean = 175 μm). It would thus appear that, as is the case with domestic livestock (Roberts 1958), zebra with unilateral testicular hypoplasia are not infertile.

Nalbandov (1964) states that cryptorchidism occurs spontaneously in practically all mammalian species. It is, however, important and relatively common in the horse (Sisson & Grossman 1953; Mixner 1959; Smith & Jones 1966). In domestic animals unilateral cryptorchidism is most common, usually resulting in a reduced sperm cell count but normal fertility (Roberts 1958). Bilateral cryptorchidism results in sterility, due to failure of

development of the seminiferous epithelium. The bilaterally cryptorchid zebra noted in the present study was definitely infertile.

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A NEW RECORD FOR *PTENOPUS* (REPTILIA: GEKKONIDAE) FROM CALITZDORP

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Three specimens of *Ptenopus*, tentatively identified as *P. garrulus maculatus* Gray were recently collected near the Calitzdorp airstrip when *Ptenopus* calls heard near Prince Albert were fol-

lowed up. This extends the range of *Ptenopus* into the Great and Little Karroo. Previously the southernmost record as given by Haacke (1975) is from Nuwerust on the west coast.

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