

Pattern of Blood Vessels Development at First Seven Days of Incubation of the Wild Helmeted Guinea Fowl (*Numida meleagris galeata*). Gross Approach

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Abstract : The wild helmeted guinea fowl has in recent time been used for research in the field of anatomy because of its peculiarity from other domesticated species of avian. Eggs of the wild helmeted guinea fowl are considered to be nutritious and has been used for medicinal purposes in some rural settlements in Nigeria. Eggs of the wild helmeted guinea fowl were purchased from hunters and taken to the National Veterinary Research Institution (NVRI) for incubation. Immediately fresh eggs were purchased, it was kindle using high powered light because of its thick egg shell and only eggs which have not started developing will be incubated and that marks the first day of incubation. On day 3 of incubation, large patches of appears redden on the surface of the egg yolk. These congested sites, develop around portion were future embryo will formed. Blood vessel were first, observed on day 4 of incubation and as days on, as embryo increases in size, blood vessels increase as well. The point of embryo implantation is evident first; by formation of congested areas and most importantly, a single zone of circular red rim. This mark the point of implantation. Blood vessels of the wild helmeted guinea fowl develops from the surface of the egg yolk, which appears initially as small strips of line. Blood vessels connects to the site of embryo implantation on day 3 of incubation. Blood vessel is the first structure to be form prior to the manifestation of the embryo.

Keywords : brain, development, helmeted, incubation

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