



## INJURIOUS ANTLER ANOMALY IN A ROCKY MOUNTAIN ELK\*

Authors: SCHLEGEL, M. W., and LEEGE, T. A.

Source: Journal of Wildlife Diseases, 8(4) : 319

Published By: Wildlife Disease Association

URL: <https://doi.org/10.7589/0090-3558-8.4.319>

---

BioOne Complete ([complete.BioOne.org](https://complete.BioOne.org)) is a full-text database of 200 subscribed and open-access titles in the biological, ecological, and environmental sciences published by nonprofit societies, associations, museums, institutions, and presses.

Your use of this PDF, the BioOne Complete website, and all posted and associated content indicates your acceptance of BioOne's Terms of Use, available at [www.bioone.org/terms-of-use](https://www.bioone.org/terms-of-use).

Usage of BioOne Complete content is strictly limited to personal, educational, and non - commercial use. Commercial inquiries or rights and permissions requests should be directed to the individual publisher as copyright holder.

---

BioOne sees sustainable scholarly publishing as an inherently collaborative enterprise connecting authors, nonprofit publishers, academic institutions, research libraries, and research funders in the common goal of maximizing access to critical research.

**INJURIOUS ANTLER ANOMALY IN A ROCKY MOUNTAIN ELK\***

M. W. SCHLEGEL and T. A. LEEGE, Idaho Fish and Game Dept., Kamiah, Id. 83536, U.S.A.

R. F. LAPEN, Department of Veterinary Microbiology, Pullman, Washington 99163, U.S.A.

A mature bull elk (*Cervus canadensis nelsoni*) killed by hunters October 31, 1971, in the lower Lochsa River drainage, northern Idaho, had a physically damaging antler anomaly.

At necropsy, the carcass was extremely emaciated and had a foul odor. The bez tine or second eye guard of the four point left antler had grown caudally then ventrally from the main beam and penetrated the skin at the base of the left ear. A firm

globose enlargement with a diameter of approximately 11 cm was at the penetration site (Fig. 1). Caseopurulent exudate surrounded the 10 cm of tine embedded in the enlargement. The right antler was a typical six point and both antlers were partially in velvet.

A direct relationship between the antler induced lesion and the emaciation of the elk was not established.



FIGURE 1. Antler tine directed caudo-ventrally penetrating neck musculature.

\* A contribution from Idaho Federal Aid Project W-139-R.

Received for publication February 9, 1972