

CHAPTER 9

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

Morphological, histological, biochemical and experimental studies on amphibian regeneration have provided enough basic information about regeneration of vertebrates and thus laid the foundation for the extension of similar studies on reptilian regenerative processes. It is a well known fact that the regenerative capacity in reptiles which is observed amongst lacertilians only, is restricted to the tail. Since some time past a number of workers have been interested in the reptilian tail regeneration, and the informations thus available are mostly on the histomorphological and experimental aspects. Owing to the lack of adequate information regarding the metabolic aspects and the enzymes involved thereof, an investigation on these lines was warranted and hence in accordance was initiated in this laboratory, on the normal and regenerating tails of a Scincid lizard, Mabuya carinata and a Gekkonid lizard, Hemidactylus flaviviridis (Shah and Ramachandran, 1970, 1972; Ramachandran, 1972; Shah and Chakko, 1966a & b, 1967a & b, 1968, 1969, 1971 and 1972; Shah and Magon, 1969; Magon, 1970; Shah et al., 1971; and Hiradhar, 1972). These workers dealt with the histomorphological and