

Table 2. Presence or absence of respiratory bronchioles and interlobular septa in mammals from literature

Order	Species	The number of lung lobes		Literature information		References
		Left	Right	Interlobular septa	Respiratory bronchioles	
Rodents						
	gerbil (<i>Meriones unguiculatus</i>)	1	4	Little, if any	Absent or a single short	23
	hamster (<i>Mesocricetus auratus</i>)	1	4	Little, if any	Absent or a single short	23
	guinea pig (<i>Cavia porcellus</i>)	3	4	Little, if any	Absent or a single short	23
	rabbit (<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>) †	2	4	Little, if any	Absent or a single short	23
Primates						
	rhesus monkey (<i>Macaca mulatta</i>)	3	4	Little	Several	23, 26
Cetartiodactyla						
	camel (<i>Camelus dromedarius</i>) †	2	4	Exist ^a	Presence	27, 28
	sheep (<i>Ovis aries</i>) †	2	4	Extensive	Absent or a single short	23
Perissodactyla						
	horse (<i>Equus caballus</i>)	2	3	Extensive	Absent or a single short	23, 29
Carnivora						
	dog (<i>Canis familiaris</i>) †	2	4	Little, if any	Several	23, 30
	cat (<i>Felis catus</i>) †	2	4	Little, if any	Several	23
	ferret (<i>Mustela putorius furo</i>)	2	4	Little	Several	23, 31

a: Thickening fibrosis of the interlobular septa

†: The cranial lobe in the left lung of rabbits and cats is divided into cranial and caudal parts, but it can be divided into only the left lung or bilaterally in dogs. The cranial lobe of the lung in camel and sheep is divided bilaterally.