TOP SECRET TOP SECRET TOP SECRET

USAMRIID PROJECT DANCER

DISSECTION REPORT

Subject: Anomalous Entity #F1 (non-hominid)
Date of Death: 10/19/2002
Reporting Pathologist: Dr A Manara

Circumstances:

Unknown non-hominid creature encountered in a lightly wooded area of rural California. Creature attacked agents of this office for unknown reasons, and was terminated in self-defence.

External Examination:

A large creature of a hitherto unknown type. The cylindrical torso is supported by three stout lower limbs and is topped by four large, and twenty smaller, tentacles. The creature measures 242 cm from foot to crown and 697 cm from foot to major tentacle tips (maximum extension). The integument is a very dark greenish grey in colour and is tough, rugose, hairless and rubbery. The whole body weighs approximately 1.3 tonnes.

The lower limbs consist of three segments connected by joints externally similar to those in a vertebrate. Each lower limb terminates in a two heavy digits resembling a cloven hoof. The hoof appears to be covered in the same rubbery material as the remainder of the integument, and is continuous with it, but has a more solid consistency.

The torso bears three large orifices radially arranged around its mid-section. These are surrounded by greenish-coloured muscular lips and are oval in shape, with the long axis parallel to the ground, and somewhat resemble a vertebrate mouth. These orifices are partially open, revealing a pink cavity each with two ducts at the deep margin. Two smaller orifices are identified in the region between the legs, one surrounded by a circular sphincter and the other by a muscular slit. No head or obvious sense organs are identified.

The larger upper limbs are thick, with a base diameter of 22 cm and gradually tapering towards the tip. The integument is smooth over these limbs, but otherwise similar and continuous with that of the torso. They are arranged radially about the upper surface of the torso. The minor tentacles vary from 93 to 122 cm in length and have a variable base diameter, which averages approximately 3cm. They are otherwise similar in appearance to the major tentacles, but considerably more flexible on manipulation. These tentacles are arranged in a seemingly random pattern around and between the major tentacles.

A number of entry wounds perforate one surface of the torso.

Radiographic examination: Dense structures somewhat less radio-opaque than vertebrate bone are identified within the lower limbs and torso. Each lower limb contains three cylindrical structures connected by ball-and-socket joints, while the 'hooves' seem to consist almost entirely of the same substance and to be connected by joints to the most distal limb structure. A flat pelvis-like structure connects the proximal limb structures and supports the internal organs. Six elongated, slightly bowed structures are closely connected to the upper surface of the 'pelvis' and run vertically to the upper margin of the torso. The interior of the tentacles appears relatively homogenous.

Internal Examination:

Cardiovascular system: Apparent blood vessels are distributed throughout the body. These contain a congealed red fluid noticeably more purplish in colour than that of vertebrates. Two muscular hollow organs are connected to this circulatory system. One lies superior to the presumed lung (see below), and is divided into two chambers. Numerous blood vessels enter the superior chamber, and three larger vessels enter the inferior surface, one from each lobe of the presumed lung. This organ weighs 651g. A second, similar, organ lies inferiorly to the presumed lung. Each chamber of this organ is connected to three blood

vessels, with the superior vessels being connected to the lobes of the presumed lung. This latter organ weighs 1302g, and is perforated and substantially damaged by a single bullet.

Respiratory system: Each of the superior ducts from the main orifices opens into a semi-rigid duct 14 cm in length. These ducts each penetrate one lobe of a large, spongy purplish tri-lobate organ occupying the upper body cavity. This organ is presumed to be the lung, and is penetrated by six bullets. The organ weighs 20.6 kg.

Digestive system: Large mucous glands are found lining the rim of the main orifices, just behind the lips. The inferior ducts within the main orifices lead to oesophagi, which enter a single, three-chambered stomach located in the approximate centre of the body cavity. The first chamber is lined by tough keratinous plates and includes a moderate quantity of gravel. The second chamber is collapsed and highly rugose and is penetrated by a single bullet. It contains a moderate quantity of thick brownish fluid containing some solid pieces of an unidentified food substance. The third chamber is elongated and C-shaped, curving around the perimeter of the second chamber. It contains a smaller quantity of a similar fluid. An intestine runs from the stomach into the lower part of the body cavity, where it travels in a hollow spiral beneath the mesothelial surface. The intestine terminates at the muscular sphincter on the lower body surface. The intestines are penetrated by a number of bullet wounds.

Three solid brownish organs, each weighing approximately 940g lie around the inner surface of the hollow spiral. Each has a single duct inferiorly which opens into a sac-like structure containing a thick, whitish paste. The sac-like structures are connected to a further duct, all of which open into the intestine just above the anus.

Lymphatic system: Not positively identified.

Central nervous system: Numerous nerve-like structures penetrate the body, with the largest cords running along the inner edges of the supporting struts around the body cavity. These cords are connected to a pinkish-yellow toroidal organ occupying the upper part of the body cavity just beneath the tentacles. Further presumed nerve cords enter from the tentacles into the upper surface of the torus, which is presumed to be a brain. This organ weighs 2.2 kg.

Genito-urinary system: The muscular slit in the lower body surface opens into a 15cm long passage connected to a large, muscular multi-lobed sac-like organ lying within the hollow space delineated by the intestine. Numerous greyish solid structures are located on the serosal surface of this presumed uterus, each weighing approximately 250g.

Endocrine system: Not positively identified.

Other internal organs: The torso of the creature consists of a single body cavity, lined by mesothelium. The tentacles are mostly solid and muscular, with the central core containing three blood vessels and a nerve cord. The smaller tentacles are heavily enervated for their size. The skeletal structures seen radiographically consist of a partially calcified cartilaginous substance. An approximately disc-shaped solid reddish organ is located between the stomach and the uterus, weighing approximately 19 kg. A separate, greenish solid organ is attached to the inferior surface of this organ, weighing 362 g. A six-lobed tan-coloured organ is located in the centre of the presumed brain-torus, and weighs 557g. A diffuse spongy reddish organ is located on the mesothelial surface superiorly to each orifice. A spherical greyish organ is located close to one surface of the stomach, weighing 1,150 g.

Histopathological Examination

The integument consists of an acellular outer layer approximately 6cm in thickness overlying a complex epithelium. Beneath the epithelium, there is a layer of connective tissue containing plentiful smooth muscle fibres, collagen and elastin. The smaller tentacles have a relatively thin integument, which is penetrated by numerous rod-like cells and apparent sensory nerve fibres. The body cavity is lined by a simple squamous mesothelium.

The muscular tissue in the limbs and hearts show features of both smooth and skeletal muscle. The blood contains at least three different types of nucleate cell. The lung is microscopically similar to vertebrate lungs. A single mesothelial membrane encloses the serosal surfaces of both the lung and the hearts.

The skeletal structures consist of a material similar to that of the outer layer of the integument but containing calcified fibrous structures, and stellate cells in proximity to the blood vessels. The interior of the skeletal structures is occupied by a pulpy mass of cells embedded in a light connective tissue.

The three mouths are lined by stratified squamous epithelium. This merges to a columnar epithelium in the oesophagi and complex glandular epithelia in the various stomach chambers. The intestine is lined by a simple mucous columnar epithelium with numerous rugae and villi. Throughout the gut, the epithelium is surrounded by a layer of connective tissue containing two sheets of muscle fibres, numerous excretory glands, and an outer simple squamous serosal surface.

The brownish organs consist of multiple tubules draining into a central network of ducts. The tubules are lined by columnar and squamous epithelium at different points along their length, and are well supplied with blood. The sac-like structures are lined by transitional epithelium, elastic fibres, and sparse muscular tissue.

The brain consists of densely packed stellate nerve cells, irregular cells of unknown function, and nerve fibres. The larger fibres of the peripheral nervous system are lined with a myelin-like substance. Ganglia containing further stellate cells are identified at various points throughout the body, especially at the base of the main tentacles.

The presumed uterus is muscular with a thick mucosa containing numerous small cuboidal cells and a few large irregular cells. Microscopic ducts pass into the uterus from the greyish structures on the serosal surface. These structures consist of a fibrous stroma interspersed with large spherical cells resembling oocytes.

The larger reddish organ consists of two layers. The cortical layer consists of multiple parallel sheets of cuboidal cells and occasional irregular cells. The medullary layer is irregular in structure, with small cuboidal and spherical cells surrounding a reticular network of sinuses.

The greenish organ consists of a diverse population of cell types surrounding follicles filled with a gelatinous matrix and is surrounded by a fibrous coat.

The six-lobed organ consists of large cuboidal cells and numerous mineralised spicules. A plexus of neural tissue lies at the outer edge of each lobe.

The diffuse spongy organs consist of a loose collection of cuboidal secretory cells lining blood-filled sinuses.

The greyish organ consists of a pulpy mass of cells divided into lobules by fibrous septae.

There are no apparent ultrastructural abnormalities in the cells examined. The organism possesses 23 pairs of chromosomes, none of which are obviously sex chromosomes. Analysis of the blood reveals that the colour is due to a long-chain molecule incorporating iron. Analysis of the whitish material in the sac-like structures reveals the presence of a nitrogenous compound similar to uric acid.

Conclusions

This organism shows no relationship to any known terrestrial phylum. The heavy musculature and the thick cross-sectional area of the lower limbs may suggest a native environment of slightly heavier gravity than that of Earth.

The creature appears to possess two hearts. One heart, most likely that which is smaller in size, pumps blood into the lung, while the other pumps it through the body.

Although the brain is similar in weight to that of a human, it is less complex in structure, and is relatively small in comparison to the overall body mass. It is therefore believed that the organism is intelligent, but likely no more so than a dog or elephant. The smaller tentacles appear to be the creature's primary sense organs, although what form these senses take cannot be determined at this time.

The complex digestive tract with a multi-chambered stomach suggests a relatively varied diet high in vegetable matter, although insufficient digested material was available to analyse its composition. The glands around the mouths likely produce a salivary mucus, which may serve to pre-digest food. The first chamber of the stomach likely acts as a gizzard, macerating food in the absence of any teeth in the mouths. The second chamber probably serves to further digest the food enzymatically, while the third chamber may act as a rumen or caecum, fermenting food, possibly to produce a cud as in terrestrial ruminants, or edible faeces, as in the terrestrial rabbit.

The three brownish organs on the inner surface of the intestinal coils are likely kidneys, and each is supplied with a presumed urinary bladder.

The organism appears to be a female. The relative size of the uterus and ovaries suggests that the creature is likely fully viviparous, as in placental mammals. It probably gives birth to a litter of young.

The function of the various unidentified organs is less apparent. Given their histology, the diffuse, spongy, organs are likely to be endocrine in nature. The others may be metabolic, lymphatic or endocrine in nature, or serve some other, unknown purpose.

Ultrastructurally, the organism is very similar to terrestrial forms. The cells possess nuclei, mitochondria, and other well-known organelles, while non-cellular substances found within the body include collagen, myelin, etc. It is noted that the same pattern was observed in Entity #E1.

Death was due to multiple bullet wounds and loss of blood, in particular through perforation of the heart. The creature's large size and rubbery integument will make it resilient to injury, and it is likely that only high-powered weaponry, such as used in this incident, would be likely to result in its death.

Ia Trauma and blood loss.
Ib Firearm injuries – perforation of the heart.
II Unidentified organism, probably of extraterrestrial origin.

A Manara

Supervising Officer: Mjr R Smith

TOP SECRET TOP SECRET TOP SECRET