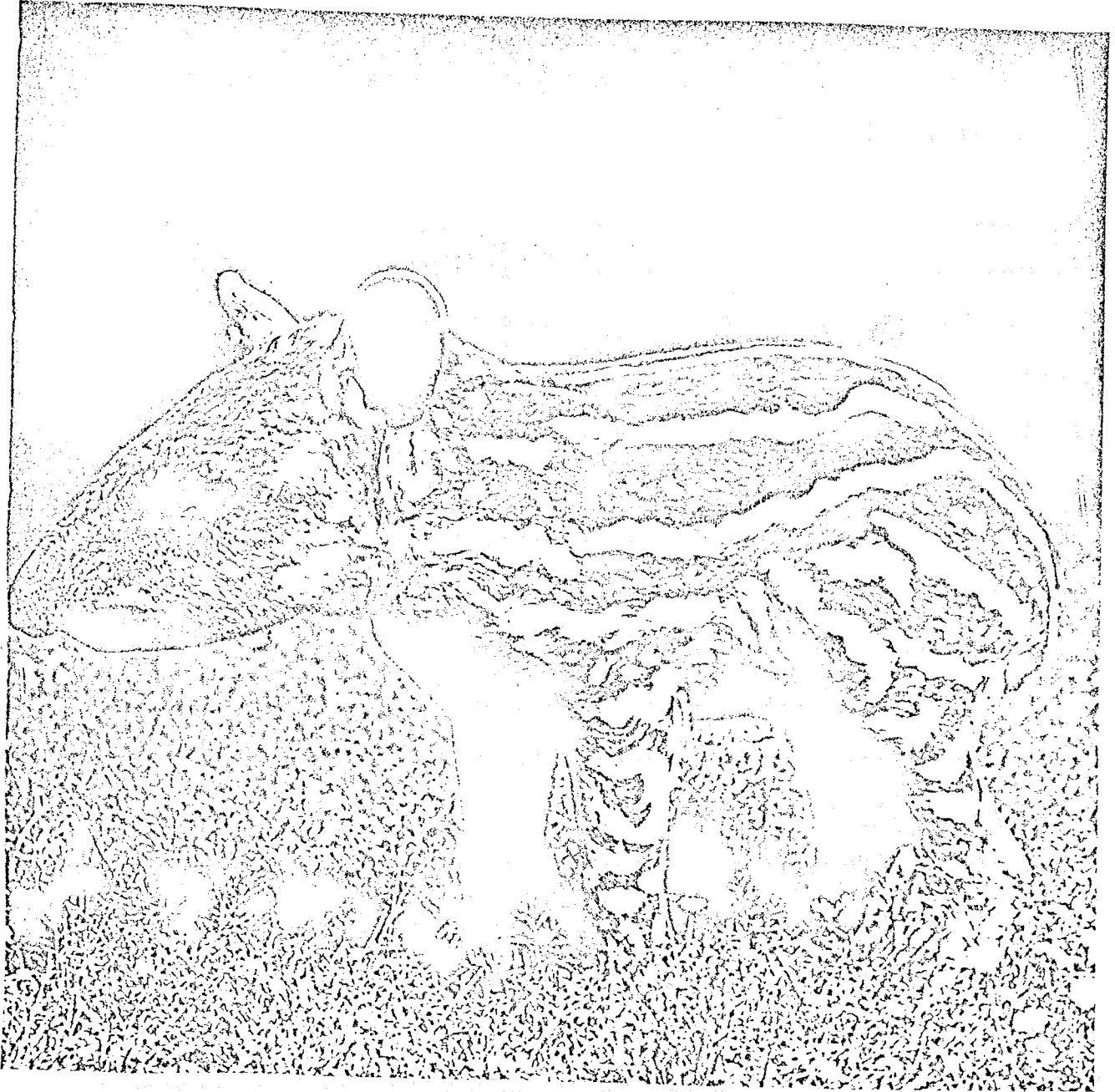


THE TAPIR PAPER



Terry Baruch
Monica Leff
Virginia Smith
Steve Crawford
3 June 1973
Anatomy 144

Dissection of Muscles on Tapirus

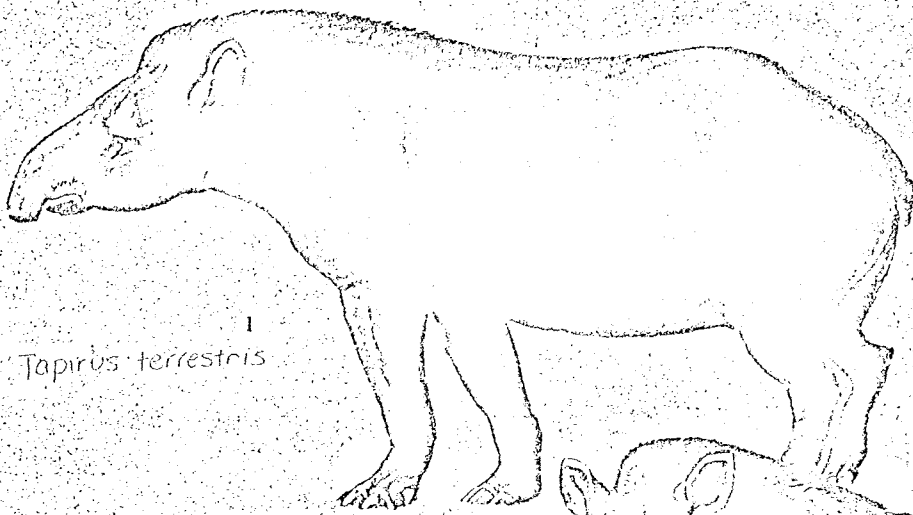
The tapir is a heavy-bodied, long snouted mammal which is a forest dweller in the area of Southeast Asia and Central and South America.

Taxonomy

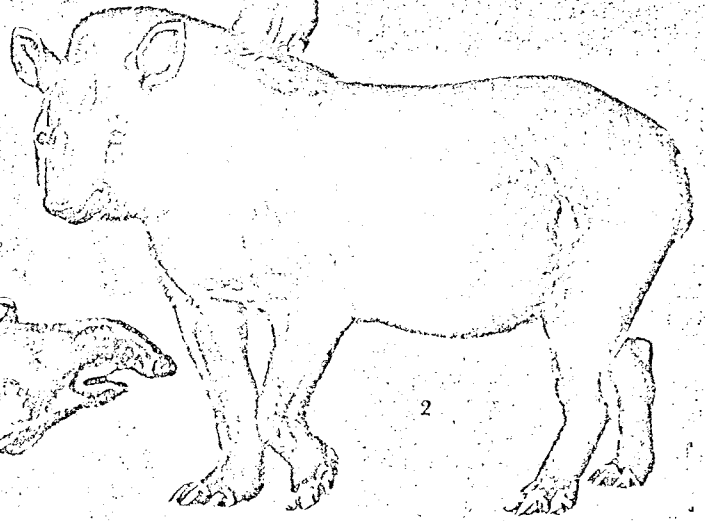
Phyla----- Chordata
Sub phyla----- Vertebrata
Class----- Mammalia
Order----- Perissodactyla
Family----- Tapiridae
Genus----- Tapirus
Species----- Terrestris
 ----- Bairdii
 ----- Pinchaque
 ----- Indicus

Brief Physical Description

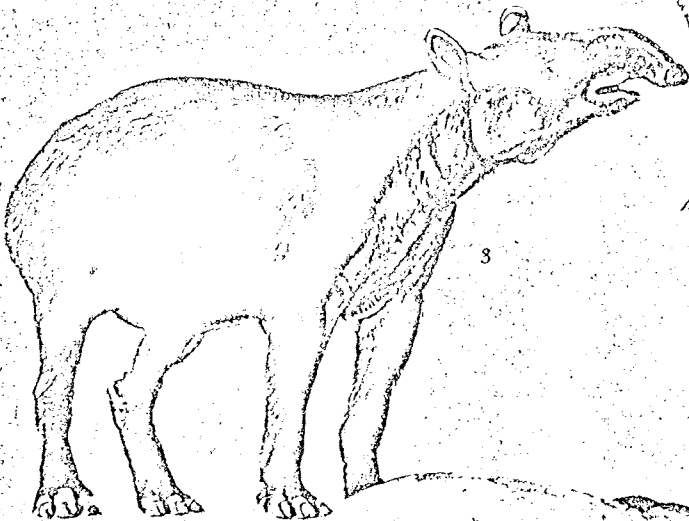
The tapir is approximately five to six feet long and weights from 500 to 600 pounds. The male of the Genus in most cases are somewhat smaller than the female. The head of the animal is relatively short, as compared with the massive neck, having rather flat sides. It is arched in an upward fashion, having a short, movable trunk. The tapir's eyes are small and its ears are short and round. The posterior portion of the animal is bulky, somewhat flat on the sides, with a higher back arching toward the shoulder. The legs are short. The first digit of the front foot is missing, with the third digit being extremely strong and carrying the weight. The second and fourth digits



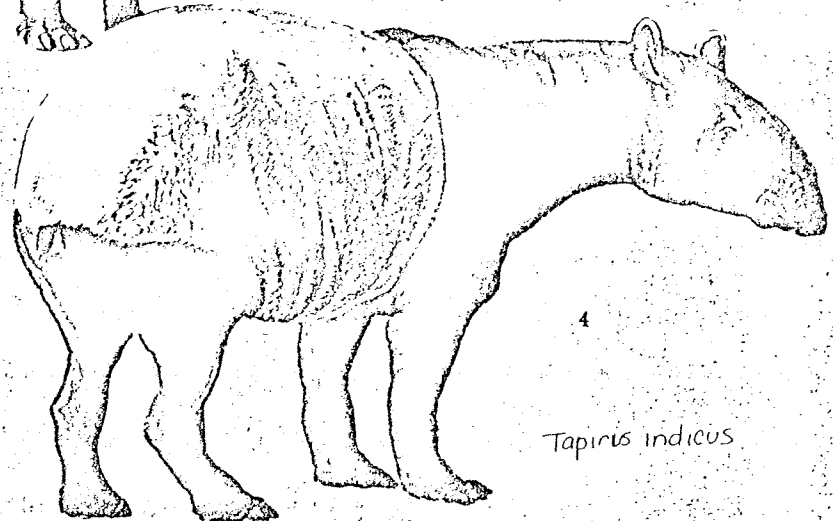
1
Tapirus terrestris



2



3



4
Tapirus indicus

F.67

are weaker and the fifth is very short, touching the ground only on a soft surface. The hind feet are three-toed, with the third digit the strongest and longest. The tapirs possess hoofs, which are very strong, and a bold callosity at the forearm that corresponds to a horse's "chestnuts." The tail of the animal is fat, short and rather inconspicuous. There are 42-44 teeth in the mouth of a tapir which are arranged $\overset{1}{3} \cdot \overset{2}{1} \cdot 4 \cdot 3$ / $3 \cdot 1 \cdot 3 - 4 \cdot 3$ pattern. The outer upper incisor is rather long, the canine tooth is conical, and the molars are flat, in adaption to their vegetarian eating habits. (1)

The American species are uniformly brownish. Asiatic tapirs have black fore and hindquarters and a whitish body. The young of both species are all dark with yellow and white stripes and spots. This pattern is lost in six to eight months after birth.

The tapirs have no fixed mating season. Gestation is about 11-13 months and the life span is about 30 years.

Phylogeny

Tapirs have been called "living fossils" for they have survived, with relatively ^{little} change, for about the past 40 million years. In the past, the tapiridae were much more widely spread than today and had a remarkable variety of species. This has been deduced from the fossil remains found in Europe, China, and North America (as near by as Santa Barbara and San Pedro.) These numerous discoveries of fossils have made it possible to trace the tapirs history and prove the earlier existence of several tribes which have long become extinct.

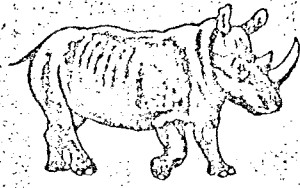
The oldest geological tapir, the Isectolophidae, was from

the Eocene of North America and Asia. These were very primitive perissodactyles, living about 50 million years ago, are scarcely different from the common primitive forms of all the rhinoceros-relatives. In addition, the Laphiodontidae and the widely distributed Helaletidae of the European old Tertiary Age are not to different from the original type odd-toed ungulate. All of these early Tapiridae lack the movable extention of the upper lip and nose which is so significant for today's tapir. This can be demonstrated by looking at the skull; all Proboscideans have an especially large nasal cavity which reaches far to the back. The significance of the nasal cavity in the skull is indicated only in the oldest forms of genuine Tapiridae of the genus Protapirus. They lived in Europe in the Oligocene approximately 40 to 25 million years ago. Similar forms, which may well belong to the same genus, have been found in North America. These genuine Tapiridae probably were derived either from the Helaletidae or perhaps from the Heptodon in the older Eocene of North America.(2) (Also see Radinsky, 1965)

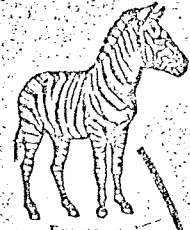
The modifications in the phylogeny of the tapir affected mainly the skull. The set of teeth and limbs have been transformed only insignificantly. As early as the Oligocene, the genuine tapirs must have split into two branches whose derivatives are still living currently in America and Asia (see current species.) The Tapirs reached South America not sooner than the extensive migration in the beginning of the Pleistocene, about a million years ago, when the Central American land bridge began to form. At the same time they became extinct

CERATOMORPHA

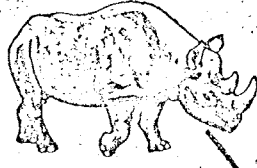
HIPPOMORPHA



Ceratotherium

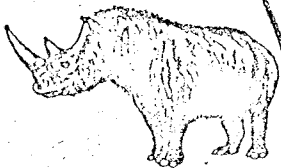


Equus

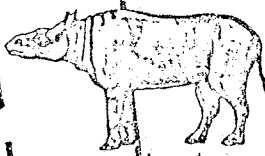


Diceros

Elasmotherium



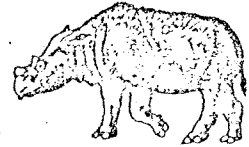
Coelodonta



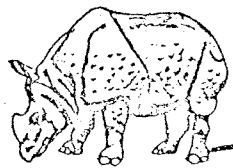
Aceratherium



Metamynodon



Dicerorhinus

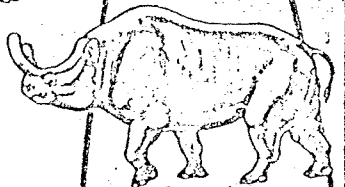


Rhinoceros

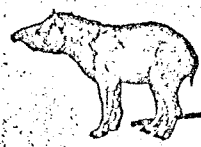
RHINOCEROTIDAE



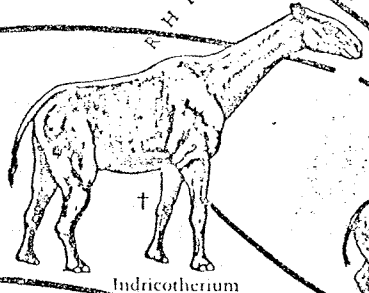
Hyracodon



Brontotherium



Tapirus terrestris



Indricotherium



Trigonias



Hyrachyus



Palaeotherium

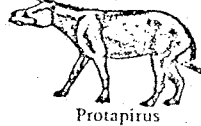


Eotitanops

LOPHODONTIDAE

HYRACHYIDAE

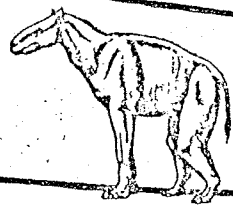
TAPIRIDAE



Protapirus



Tapirus indicus



Moropus

CHALICOTHERIIDAE

HELALETIDAE

DEPERETELLIDAE

ISECTOLOPHIDAE

ANCYLOPODA

CONDYLANTHRA

EQUIDAE

BRONTOTHERIIDAE

PALAEOTHERIIDAE

in Europe, giant forms like megatapir developed temporarily in Asia. Extinction of intermediate forms has isolated the four living species.(3)

The reason to why tapirs have remained unchanged in 40 million years is still an unanswered question. It is believed that in North America and Eurasia 40 million years ago, higher temperatures and humidities prevailed, resulting in an extension of tropical rain forests into northern latitudes. These conditions lasted for many millions of years, but eventually increasing colder climates settled over the northlands, culminating in the Pleistocene Ice Age and resulting in the disappearance of tropical flora. The tapirs were thought to have followed the receding rain forests into the southern latitudes instead of remaining in the north and adapting to the new conditions. In addition to this, the tapir's nose is considered as a possible reason. This animal is highly sensitive to its environment, using its proboscis as a highly efficient sentinel, constantly sampling air in all directions. If there is any signs of danger, the tapir is quick to make its escape. This may explain why these animals have such long lineage without change. They have adapted so well to life in their environment that there was no need for change. This of course is only proposed and other, probably more valid reasons, are being searched for.(4)

Existing Species

Tapirus bairdi - Southern Mexico to Ecuador.

Tapirus terrestris - lowlands of Columbia, Venezuela, Brazil, and Paraguay.

Tapirus pinchaque - "mountain tapir", Andes of Columbia,
Northern Peru, Western Venezuela.

Tapirus indicus - Burma, Thailand, Vietnam, Malaysia, Sumatra.

Our Tapir

In 1964, a male *T. terrestris* and a *T. bairdi* female had an offspring in a San Francisco zoo. This hybrid was then brought to the Los Angeles zoo to be raised. About three months ago this tapir was found dead, the cause being the eating of activated granite. The reason it ate the granite seems to be related to an insufficient diet, one in which the animal could not pass waste material. The tapir tried to eat dirt, a behavior which induces excretion, but ate the granite. The zoo gave the tapir to the department for this muscle study.

Project

The purpose of this study is to map the muscles of this hybrid tapir. This is the first attempt of this in many years. The names of muscles were taken from a horse mapping due to the ancestral similarities of the two animals.

Superficial and deep muscles of the tapir

SUPERFICIAL

Serratus cervicis---

Origin-- The transverse processes of the last four or five cervical vertebrae

Insertion--The anterior triangular area on the costal surface of the scapula and the adjacent part of the cartilage

Action--See serratus ventralis

Serratus ventralis---

Origin--The lateral surfaces of the first eight or nine ribs

Insertion--The posterior triangular area on the costal surface of the scapula and the adjacent part of the cartilage.

Action--These two muscles form an elastic support, which suspends the trunk between the two scapulae. Contracting together, they raise the thorax; contracting singly, the weight is shifted to the limb on the side of the muscle acting. The two parts can act separately and are antagonistic in their effect on the scapula. The cervical part draws the base of the scapula toward the neck, while the thoracic part has the opposite action; these effects concur in the backward and forward swing of the limb. With the limb fixed, the cervical part extends the neck or inclines it laterally. The thoracic part may act as a muscle of forced inspiration.

Cervical cutaneous muscle

Origin--cariniform cartilage and a median fibrous raphe.

Insertion--cervical fascia and parotid gland

Action--twitches skin

Cutaneous maximus

Origin--fascia of mid-dorsal line

Insertion--Cutaneous omo-brachialis

Action--Contraction twitches the skin, thus getting rid of insects or other irritants

Cervical trapezius

Origin--The funicular part of the ligamentum nuchae from the second cervical to the third thoracic vertebra

Insertion--The spine of the scapula and the fascia of the shoulder and arm

Action--see dorsal trapezius

Dorsal trapezius

Origin--The supraspinous ligament, from the third to the tenth thoracic vertebra

Insertion--The tuber spinae of the scapula

Action--Acting as a whole, to elevate the shoulder; the cervical part draws the scapula forward and upward and the thoracic part draws it backward and upward.

Deltoideus

Origin--The upper part of the posterior border of the scapula and the spine of the scapula, by means of the strong aponeurosis

which covers the infraspinatus

Insertion--The deltoid tuberosity and the brachial fascia

Action--To flex the should joint and abduct the arm

Latissimus dorsi

Origin--the lumbo-dorsal fascia

Insertion--The teres tuberosity of the humerus, in common with the teres major

Action--To draw the humerus upward and backward and flex the shoulder joint. If the limb is advanced and fixed, it drws the trunk forward.

Rectus femoris

Origin--Two depressions on the shaft of the ilium above and in front of the acetabulum

Insertion--The base and anterior surface of the patella

Action--To extend the stifile joint and to flex the hip joint

Gluteus superficialis

Origin--The tuber coxae and the adjacent part of the lateral border of the ilium and the gluteal fascia

Insertion--The third trochanter of the femur

Action--To abduct the limb, flex the hip joint, and tense the gluteal fascia

Tensor fascia latae

Origin--The tuber coxae

Insertion--The fascia lata and thus indirectly to the patella, the lateral patellar ligament, and the crest of the tibia

Action--To tense the fascia lata, flex the hip joint

Biceps femoris

Origin--The dorsl and lateral sacro-iliac ligaments, the gluteal and coccygeal fascia, and the intermuscular septum between this muscle and the semitendinosus, and the tuber ischii

Insertion-- A rough eminence on the posterior surface of the femur near the trochanter tertius, the anterior surface of the patella and the lateral patellar ligament, the tibial crest, and the crural fascia and the tuber calcis

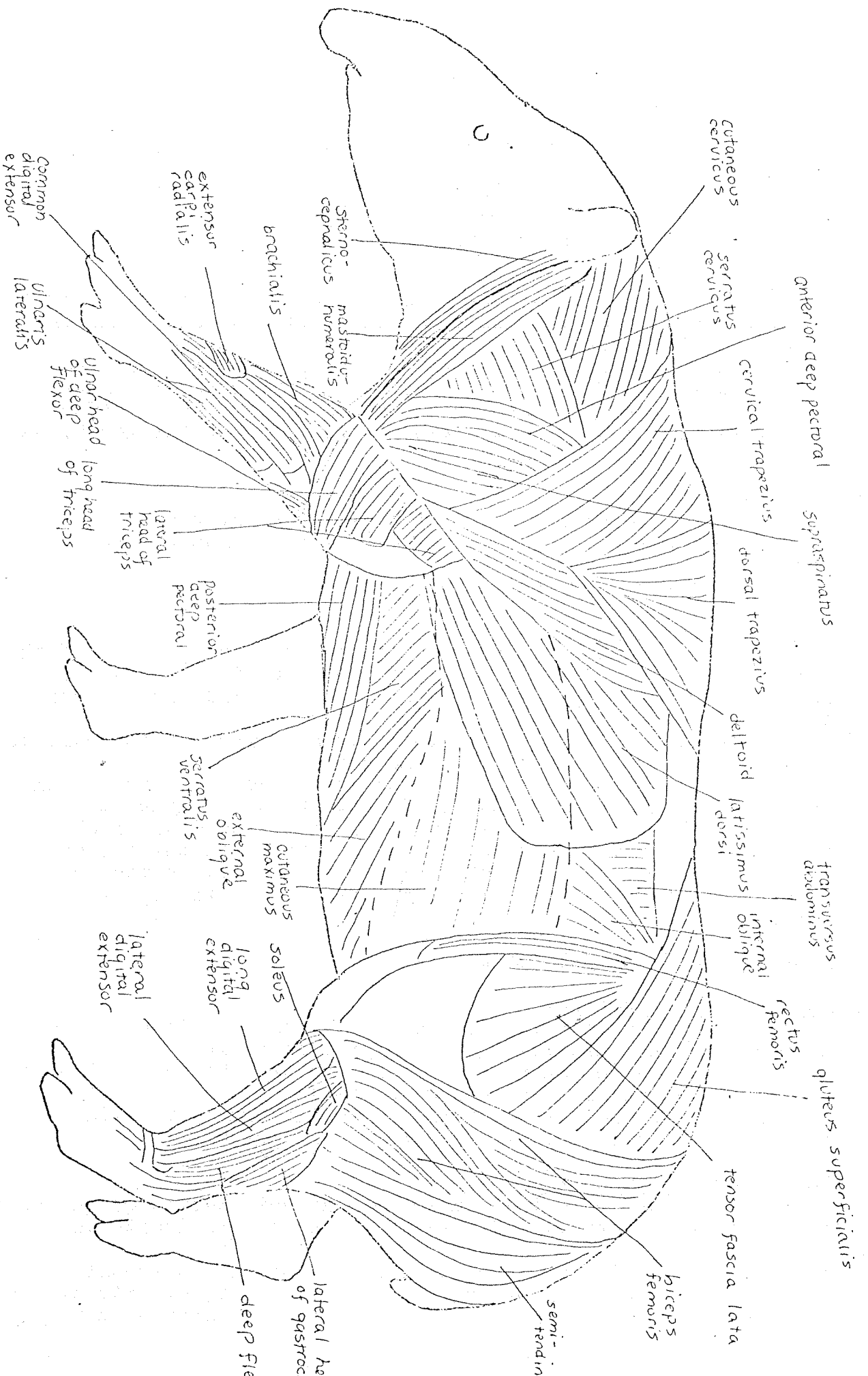
Action--The muscle is composed of three parts, has several points of insertion, and acts on all the joints of the limb except those of the digit. The general action is to exten' the limb and to abduct it. The anterior part, by its attachment to the posterior surface of the femur and to the patella, would exten the hip joints and abduct the limb. The middle part, being inserted on the tibial crest and the lateral patellar ligament, would extend the hip. The posterior part, by virtue of its attachment to the tuber calcis, assists in extending the leg.

Semitendinosus

Origin--The transverse processes of the first and second coccygeal vertebrae, they coccygeal fascia, and the intermuscular septum between this muscle and the biceps femoris; the ventral surface of the tuber ischii

Insertion--The tibial crest and the crural fascia and the tuber calcis

Action--To extend the hip joint, acting with the biceps



Superficial Muscles of Tapir

in propulsion of the trunk

Internal oblique

Origin--The tuber coxae and the adjacent part of the inguinal ligament

Insertion--The cartilages of the last four or five ribs and the linea alba and the prepubic tendon.

Action--See External oblique

External oblique

Origin--The lateral surfaces of the ribs behind the fourth and the fascia over the external intercostal muscles, and the lumbo dorsal fascia

Insertion--The linea alba and the prepubic tendon, the tuber coxae and the shaft of the ilium, and medial femoral fascia

Action--The compress the abdominal viscera as in defecation micturition, parturition and expiration, to flex the trunk, and to flex the trunk laterally

Sterno-cephalicus

Origin--The cariniform cartilage of the sternum

Insertion--The posterior border of the ramus of the mandible

Action--To flex the neck and head

Mastoidohumeralis

Origin--The mastoid process of the temporal process of the temporal bone and the nuchal crest, and the wing of the atlas and the transverse processes of the second, third, and fourth cervical vertebrae.

Insertion--The deltoid tuberosity and crest of the humerus, and the fascia of the shoulder and arm

Action--When the head and neck are fixed, to draw the limb forward, extending the shoulder joint. When the limb is fixed, to extend the head and neck. To incline the head and neck to the same side. By means of its attachment to the strong fascia which extends from the deltoid tuberosity to the outer face of the elbow the muscle also acts as an extensor of the elbow joint.

DEEPER MUSCLES OF THE TAPIR

Anterior deep pectoral

Origin--The anterior half of the lateral surface of the sternum and the cartilages of the first four ribs

Insertion--The aponeurosis which covers the supraspinatus at its dorsal end and the scapular fascia

Action--To adduct and retract the limb; when the limb is advanced and fixed, to draw the trunk forward

Posterior deep pectoral

Origin--the abdominal tunic, the xiphoid cartilage and ventral aspect of the sternum, and the cartilages of the fourth to ninth ribs

Insertion--The anterior part of the medial tuberosity of the humerus, the anterior part of the lateral tuberosity of the humerus, and the tendon of the origin of the mastoidohumeralis

Action--To adduct and retract the limb, if the limb is advanced and fixed, to draw the trunk forward.

Longissimus capitus et atlantis

Origin--The transvers processes of the first two thoracic vertebrae and the articular processes of the cervical vertebrae

Insertion--The mastoid process and the wing of the atlas

Action--To extend the head and neck

Complexus

Origin--The third, fourth, and fifth thoracic spines by means of the dorso-scapular ligament, transverse processes of the first six or seven thoracic vertebrae, and the articular processes of the cervical vertebrae.

Insertion--A rough area on the occipital bone just ventral to the nuchal crest

Action--Chief extensor of the head and neck.

Rhomboideus

Origin--The spinous processes of the second to the seventh thoracic vertebrae by means of the dorso-scapular ligament.

Insertion--The medial surface of the cartilage of the scapula

Action--To draw the scapula upward and forward. When the limb is fixed, to elevate the neck

Longissimus dorsi and spinalis dorsi

Origin--The tubera, crest, and adjacent part of the ventral surface of the ilium; the first three sacral spines; and the lumbar and thoracic spines and the supra spinous ligament

Insertion--The lumbar transverse and articular processes; the thoracic transverse processes; the spinous and transverse processes of the last four cervical vertebrae; and the lateral surfaces of the ribs

Action--Extensor of the back and loins. Assists in extending the neck. Assists in expiration

Infraspinatus

Origin--The infraspinous fossa and the scapular cartilage

Insertion--The lateral tuberosity of the humerus, distal to the lateral insertion of the supraspinatus, and the posterior eminence of the lateral tuberosity

Action--To abduct the arm and rotate it outward

Supraspinatus

Origin--The supraspinous fossa, the spine, and the lower part of the cartilage of the scapula

Insertion--The anterior parts of the proximal tuberosities of the humerus

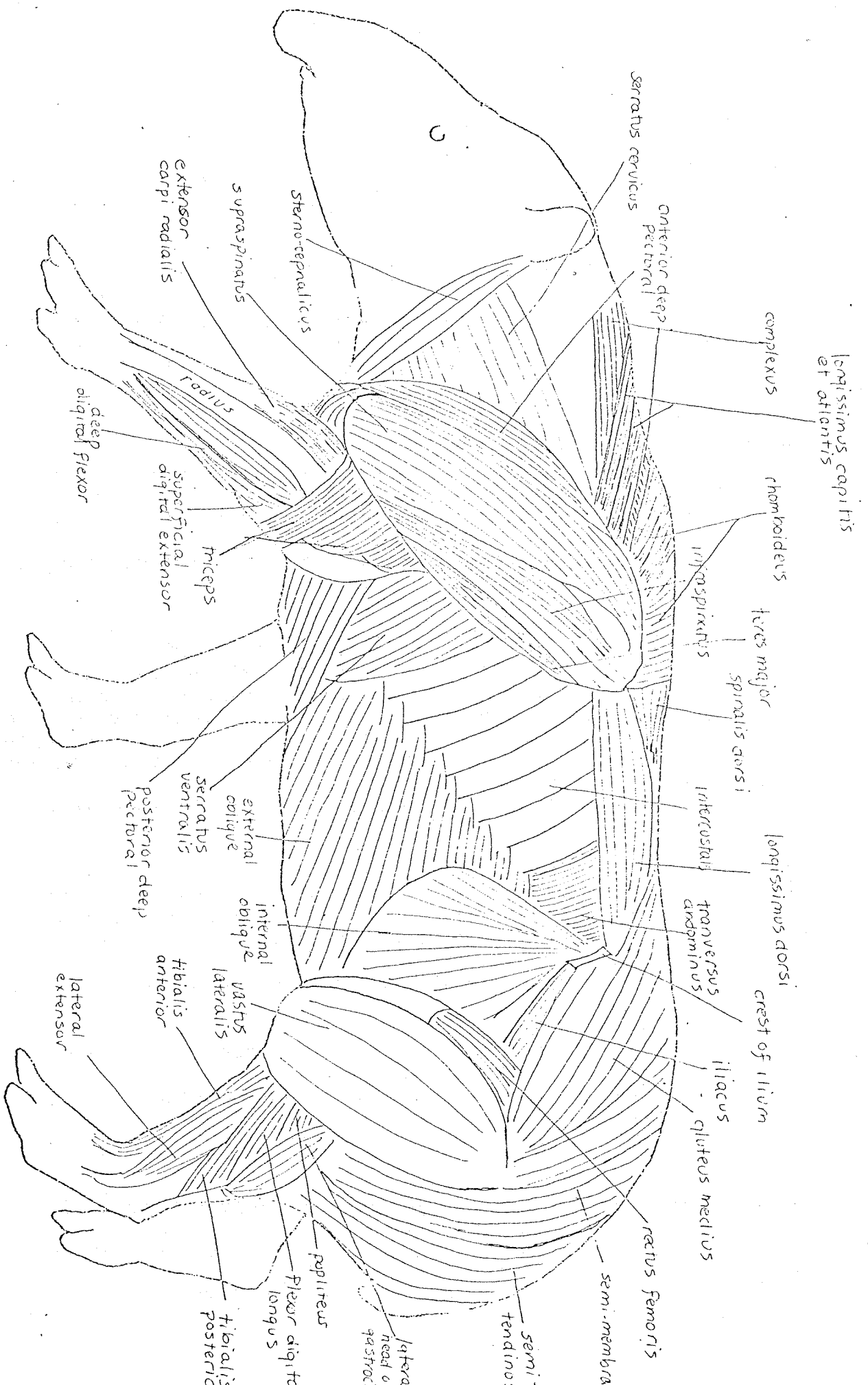
Action--To extend the shoulder joint

Teres major

Origin--The posterior angle and the adjacent part of the posterior border of the scapula

Insertion--The teres tuberosity of the humerus, in common with the latissimus dorsi

Action--To flex the shoulder joint and adduct the arm



Deeper Muscles of Tapir

External Intercostals

Origin--Posterior border of the ribs
 Insertion--Anterior borders and lateral surfaces of the succeeding ribs
 Action--Draw ribs forward in inspiration

Internal Intercostals

Origin--Anterior borders of the ribs and their cartilages
 Insertion--Posterior border of the preceding ribs and cartilages
 Action--Prevent body wall from being pushed out during respiration

Transversus abdominus

Origin--The medial surfaces of the ventral ends or the cartilages of the asternal ribs, meeting the costal attachment of the diaphragm and the transverse processes of the lumbar vertebrae
 Insertion--The xiphoid cartilage and the linea alba
 Action--Similar to that of the oblique muscles.

Semi-membranosus

Origin--Posterior border of the sacro-sciatic ligament and ventral surface of the tuber ischii
 Insertion--The medial epicondyle of the femur behind the collateral ligament
 Action--To extend the hip joint and to adduct the limb

Gluteus Medius

Origin--The aponeurosis of the longissimus dorsi, the gluteal surface and tubera of the ilium, and the dorsal and lateral sacro-iliac and sacro-sciatic ligaments, and gluteal fascia
 Insertion--The summit of the trochanter major of the femur, the crest below the trochanter, and the lateral aspect of the trochanteric ridge
 Action--To extend the hip joint and abduct the limb

Iliacus

Origin--The ventral surface of the ilium lateral to the ilio-peritoneal line, the ventral sacro-iliac ligament, the wing of the sacrum, and the tendon of the psoas minor.
 Insertion--The trochanter minor of the femur.
 Action--To flex the hip joint and to rotate the thigh outward

MUSCLES OF THE RIGHT THIGH AND LEG

Vastus medialis

Origin--The medial surface of the femur, from the neck to the distal third
 Insertion--The medial border of the patella and its cartilage, and the proximal part of the medial patellar ligament; and the tendon of the rectus femoris
 Action--to extend the stifle joint

Ilio-psoas Because of the intimate union between the iliacus and the psoas major, they are often considered to be a single muscle

Origin--The ventral surfaces of the transverse processes of the lumbar vertebrae and the last two ribs

Insertion--The trochanter minor of the femur, by a common tendon with the iliacus

Action--To flex the hip joint and to rotate the thigh outward

Pectineus

Origin--The prepubic tendon, the accessory ligament, and the anterior border of the pubis

Insertion--The middle of the medial border of the femur near the nutrient foramen

Action--To adduct the limb and flex the hip joint

Adductor

Origin--The ventral surface of the pubis and ischium and the tendon of origin of the gracilis

Insertion--The posterior surface of the femur from the level of the third trochanter to the groove for the femoral vessels, and the medial epicondyle of the femur and the medial ligament of the stifle joint

Action--To adduct the limb and extend the hip joint. To rotate the femur inward

Gastrocnemius

Origin--Lateral head, from the lateral supracondyloid crest; medial head, from the medial supracondyloid crest

Insertion--The posterior part of the tuber calcis

Action--To extend the hock and to flex the stifle joint; these two actions can't occur simultaneously

Flexor hallucis

Origin--The middle third of the posterior surface and the upper part of the lateral border of the tibia, the posterior border of the fibula, and the interosseous ligament

Insertion--The semilunar crest and the adjacent surface of the cartilage of the third phalanx

Action--To flex the digit and to extend the hock joint

Flexor digitalis longus

Origin--Posterior edge of the lateral condyle of the tibia

Insertion and Action the same as Flexor hallucis

Long digital extensor

Origin--The extensor fossa of the femur

Insertion--The extensor process of the third phalanx, the dorsal surface of the proximal extremities of the first and second phalanges

Action--to extend the digit and flex the hock

Tibialis anterior

Origin--The lateral condyle and border of the tibia and a small area on the lateral surface of the tuberosity

vastus intermedius

rectus femoris

patella

tibia

adductor

tibialis anterior

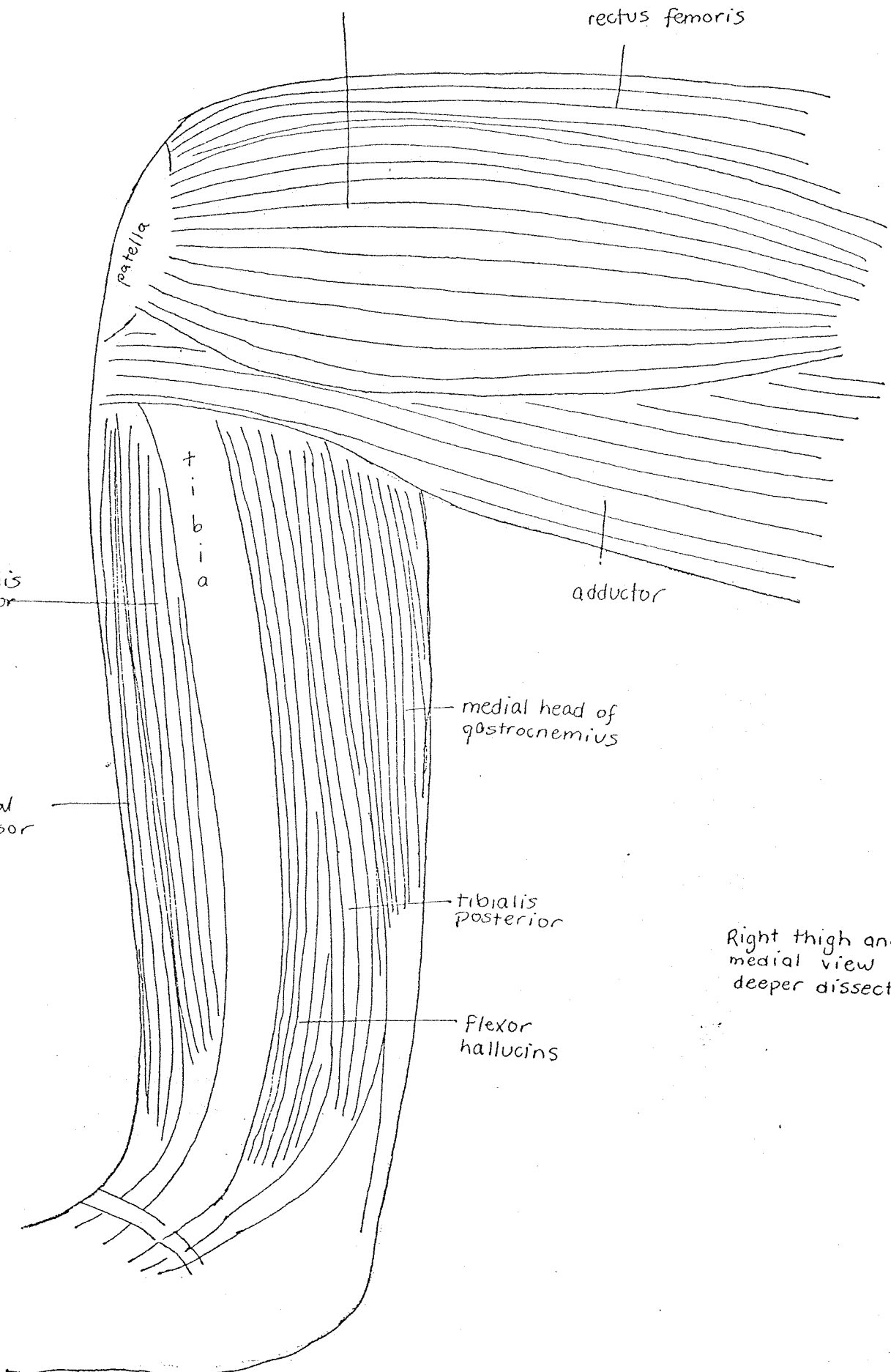
medial head of gastrocnemius

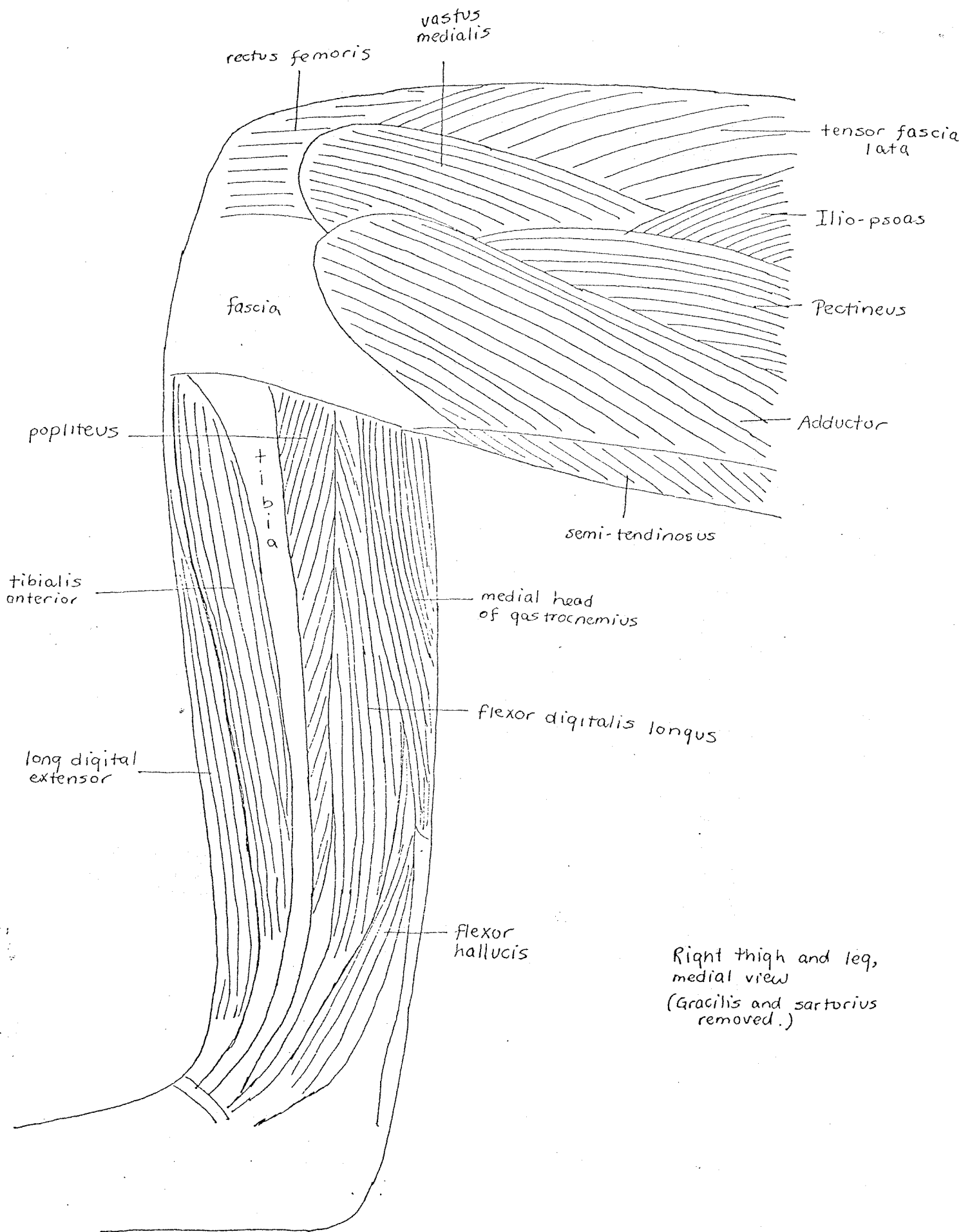
long digital extensor

tibialis posterior

Right thigh and leg,
medial view
deeper dissection

flexor hallucis





Insertion--The ridge on the front of the proximal end of the large metatarsal bone and the first tarsal bone

Action--To flex the hock joint

Popliteus

Origin--A small depression on the lateral epicondyle of the femur, close to the articular surface and under the lateral ligament

Insertion--A triangular area on the posterior surface of the tibia, proximal and medial to the popliteal line.

Action--to flex the femoro-tibial joint and to rotate the leg inward

Vastus intermedius

Origin--The anterior surface of the femur, from the proximal to the distal fourth, and the tendinous covering of the vastus medialis

Insertion--The base of the patella and the femoro-patellar joint capsule

Action--to extend the stifle joint and to tense the femoro-patellar capsule during extension of the joint

MUSCLES OF THE RIGHT SCAPULA AND ARM

Triceps brachii long head

Origin--The posterior border of the scapula

Insertion--The lateral and posterior part of the summit of the olecranon

Action--to extend the elbow joint and to flex the shoulder joint

Triceps brachii medial head

Origin--The middle third of the medial surface of the shaft of the humerus, behind and below the teres tuberosity

Insertion--The medial and anterior part of the summit of the olecranon, between the insertion of the long head and the origin of the ulnar head of the deep digital flexor

Action--To extend the elbow joint

Tensor fascia antibrachii

Origin--The tendon of insertion of the latissimus dorsi and the posterior border of the scapula

Insertion--The deep fascia of the forearm and the olecranon

Action--To tense fascia of the forearm and to extend the elbow joint

Coracobrachialis

Origin--The coracoid process of the scapula

Insertion--A small area above the teres tuberosity of the humerus and the middle third of the anterior surface of the humerus

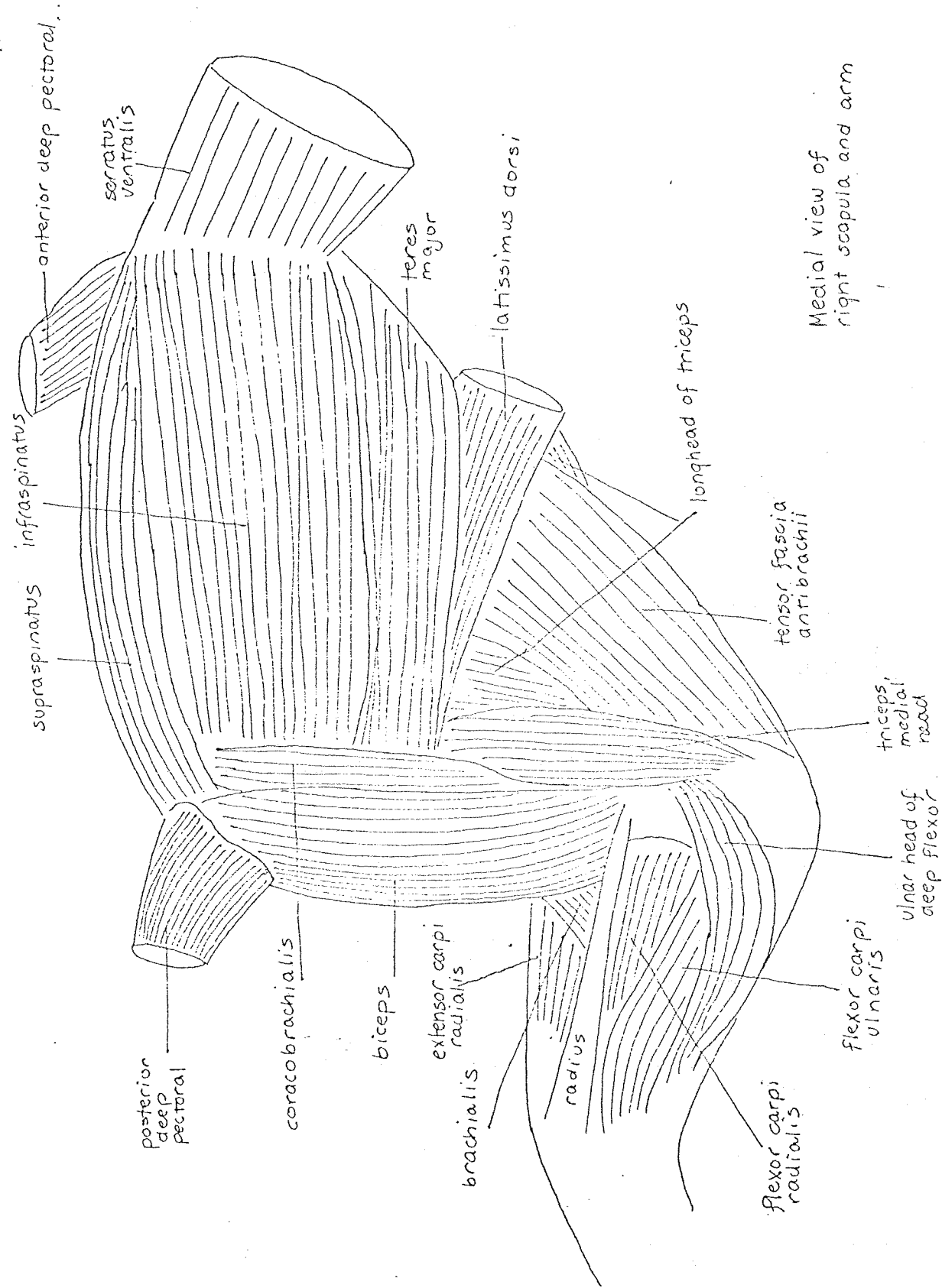
Action--To adduct the arm and to flex the shoulder joint

Extensor carpi radialis

Origin--The lateral condyloid crest of the humerus, the coronoid fossa, and the deep fascia of the arm and forearm and the intermuscular septum between this muscle and the common extensor

Insertion--The metacarpal tuberosity

Action--To extend and fix the carpal joint and to flex the



Medial view of right scapula and arm

elbow joint

Brachialis

Origin--The proximal third of the posterior surface of the humerus

Insertion--The medial border of the radius under cover of the long collateral ligament and the transverse radio-ulnar ligament

Action--To flex the elbow joint

Biceps brachii

Origin--The tuber scapula

Insertion--The radial tuberosity, the medial ligament of the elbow joint, and the fascia of the forearm and the tendon of the extensor carpi radialis

Action--To flex the elbow joint, to fix the shoulder and elbow in standing, and to assist the extensor carpi radialis and to tense the fascia of the forearm

Flexor carpi radialis

Origin--The medial epicondyle of the humerus, below and behind the collateral ligament

Insertion--The proximal end of the medial metacarpal bone

Action--To flex the carpal joint and to extend the elbow

Flexor carpi ulnaris

Origin--The medial epicondyle of the humerus just behind the preceding muscle and the medial surface and posterior border of the olecranon

Insertion--The proximal edge of the accessory carpal bone

Action--To flex the carpal joint and to extend the elbow

Ulnar head of deep digital flexor

Origin--The medial epicondyle of the humerus, the medial surface of the olecranon and the middle of the posterior surface of the radius and a small adjacent area of the ulna

Insertion--The semilunar crest and the adjacent surface of the cartilage of the third phalanx

Action--To flex the digit and carpus and to extend the elbow

VENTRAL MUSCLES OF THE TAPIR

Anterior superficial pectoral

Origin--The cariniform cartilage of the sternum

Insertion--The deltoid tuberosity and crest of the humerus with the brachiocephalicus and the fascia of the arm

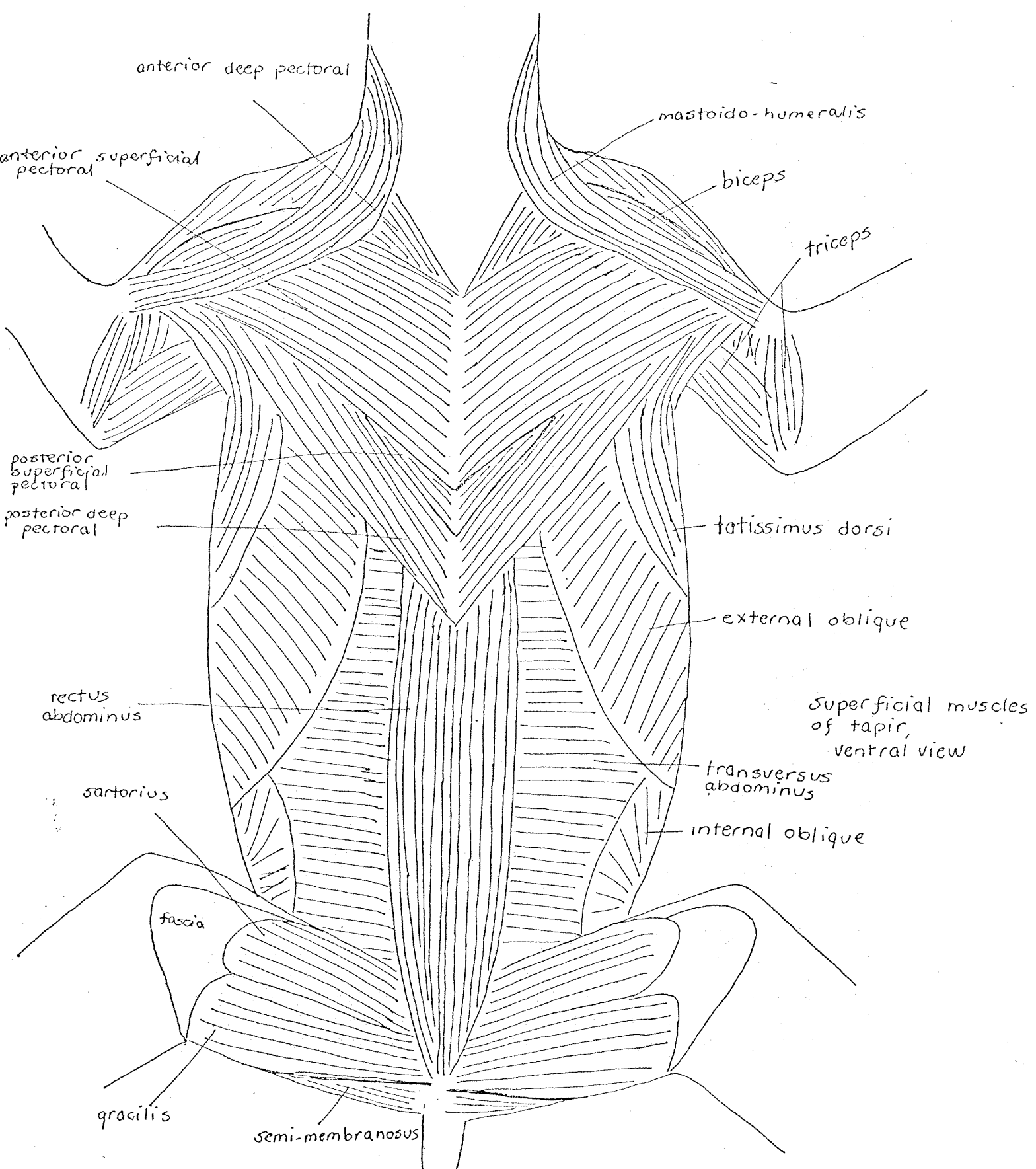
Action--To adduct and advance the limb

Posterior superficial pectoral

Origin--The ventral edge of the sternum as far back as the sixth cartilage and a fibrous raphe common to the two muscles

Insertion--The fascia on the proximal third of the forearm and the curved line of the humerus with the preceding muscle

Action--To adduct the limb and to tense the fascia of the forearm



Rectus abdominus

Origin--The cartilages of the fourth or fifth to the ninth ribs inclusive and the adjacent surface of the sternum

Insertion--The pubis by means of the prepubic tendon

Action--Similar to that of the oblique muscles.

Especially adapted to flex the lumbo-sacral joints and the lumbar and thoracic parts of the spine

Sartorius

Origin--The iliac fascia and the tendon of the psoas minor

Insertion--The medial patellar ligament and the tuberosity of the tibia

Action--To flex the hip joint and adduct the limb

Gracilis

Origin--The middle third of the pelvic symphysis, the prepubic tendon and accessory ligament, and the ventral surface of the pubis behind the prepubic tendon

Insertion--The medial patellar ligament, the medial surface of the tibia in front of the medial femoro-tibial ligament, and the crural fascia

Action--To adduct the limb

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