Introduction
Adult neurogenesis is present throughout vertebrate species. In mammals, the generation of new neurons is mostly restricted to the subgranular zone of the hippocampal dentate gyrus and the subventricular zone, from where cells migrate along the rostral migratory stream (RMS) to the olfactory bulb. Most of the studies on adult neurogenesis to date have been undertaken on laboratory animals, but it is very important to analyse neurogenesis in wild living species to understand the factors that control the process. In the present study we investigated adult neurogenesis in the brain of the giant otter shrew (Potamogale velox), a central African rainforest mammal of the family Tenrecidae, belonging to the superorder Afrotheria.

Results

Hippocampus
Amygdala
Anterior commissure
Olfactory bulb

Conclusions
- The giant otter shrew reveals similar patterns of adult neurogenesis as seen in previous studies of laboratory mammals, the found neuronal precursor cells in the subventricular zone of the olfactory bulb, and the olfactory bulb itself.
- Newly generated neurons were also found in the piriform cortex and the olfactory tubercle. DCX positive processes were observed in the amygdala and the hypothalamus.