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DERMATOLOGICAL

CUTANEOUS DISEASES

INCLUDING THE DISEASES OF THE HAIR AND NAILS

IN THEIR GENERAL AND SPECIAL

DEVELOPMENT

BY THOMAS WATSON, M.D.

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PHILADELPHIA: J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY, 1880.

DELINEATIONS
OF
CUTANEOUS DISEASES:

EXHIBITING THE CHARACTERISTIC APPEARANCES

OF THE

PRINCIPAL GENERA AND SPECIES

COMPRISED IN THE CLASSIFICATION OF THE LATE



DR. WILLAN;



AND COMPLETING THE SERIES OF ENGRAVINGS BEGUN BY THAT AUTHOR.

BY THOMAS BATEMAN, M.D. F.L.S.

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LONDON HOUSE OF RECOVERY.

LONDON:

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PATERNOSTER-ROW.

1817.

DEFINITIONS

OF

CUTANEOUS DISEASES:

EMPHASIZING THE CHARACTERISTIC APPEARANCES

OF THE

PRINCIPAL GENERA AND SPECIES

CONTAINED IN THE CLASSIFICATION OF THE LEA

BY WILLIAM

AND COMPLETING THE SERIES OF HIS VARIOUS WRITINGS BY THAT AUTHOR

603107

BY THOMAS BATSMAN, M.D. F.R.S.

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1817.

T. DAVISON, Lombard-street,
Whitefriars, London.

P R E F A C E.

IN pathology, as well as in other departments of science, the advantages of methodical arrangement and a definite nomenclature, in aiding the progress of inquiry, have been generally acknowledged; but no branch of nosology appears to be so necessary or amenable to practical utility, as the classification of those diseases, which, being external, exhibit palpable differences of character, and are subject, like other objects of natural history, to the examination of our senses. From this circumstance alone, cutaneous diseases are, therefore, peculiarly capable of illustration by nosological arrangement; and, in fact, nothing but the want of such an arrangement can account for the general confusion of language and indiscriminate practice which have heretofore prevailed in this branch of medicine. Among the various attempts which have from time to time been made to class these diseases, the method proposed by Professor Plenck has alone any pretensions to accuracy. It is founded upon the proper basis of external character; and, indeed, appears to have been the model adopted by Dr. Willan for his own classification: but it was not followed out in its various parts with the same correct adherence to the fundamental principles, nor supported by the same extensive practical observation, the same perspicuity of diagnosis, and the same clear detail of symptoms belonging to each

genus and species. Hence it was not calculated, like the more correct system devised by Dr. Willan, to fulfil all the purposes of nosological investigation.

There is another circumstance, however, which renders the diseases of the skin equally capable of methodical classification with the other objects of natural history, namely, the facility of representing them by drawings. This was first attempted by Dr. Willan, and the engravings annexed to his work contributed greatly to the elucidation both of the general principles of the classification and nomenclature, and of the forms and progressive changes of various species of cutaneous disease. It was a source of considerable regret and disappointment, therefore, to the profession, that this work, and especially its excellent illustrations, should have been but half completed by its lamented author. Many intimations of this feeling reached me soon after the publication of my Synopsis, in consequence of its acknowledged deficiency in respect to the plates, which should have accompanied the work as completed by the hands of its author. The publication of the whole system in a compendious and accessible form has, however, probably been the means of diffusing a knowledge of it through a much wider field, and thus, I trust, of contributing to extend this part of pathology beyond the limits which it would have reached under the more costly form in which it originally appeared. For I have the satisfaction to state, that within the space of three years four large impressions of the Synopsis have been called for; and that it has been translated into the French and German languages, (into the latter under the direction and with the annotations of the learned Professor Sprengel,) and republished in America. In order, however, to fulfil the wishes of the profession by the completion, as far as it was in my power, of the series of engravings

begun by Dr. Willan, I have purchased the copy-right of that work, together with the drawings and engravings procured by him, and have now brought that series to a conclusion.

It remains for me to say a few words respecting the mode in which this has been accomplished. The first four Orders, *Papule*, *Squamæ*, *Exanthemata*, and *Bullæ*, have been illustrated by the reprinting of Dr. Willan's engravings, improved by Mr. Stewart, with the following exceptions. Plate XII, representing the *Psoriasis gyrata*, was re-engraved. In Plate XIII, which is new, a very accurate portrait of *P. inveterata* is substituted for Dr. Willan's confused and indistinct representation of that disease; and another variety of *P. diffusa* is superadded. Plates XVIII and XXX are also new: the former, exhibiting the disease *Ichthyosis* when it affects the face; and the latter, a variety of *Purpura* unnoticed by Dr. Willan. The second figure was added to Plate XXXII, from a drawing left by Dr. Willan, illustrating a species of *Erythema*, which he had omitted to represent. With Plate XXXIV the new series of engravings commences; and the superiority of execution by the able hand of Mr. Stewart will be very evident through the remainder of the series, with the exception of Plates XLVIII, LXIII, LXVII, and LXIX, which were already rather coarsely engraved by another artist for Dr. Willan. I think it but justice to Mr. Stewart to point out this circumstance. With the exception of the representations of *Impetigo*, *Porrigo*, *Ecthyma cachecticum*, *Varicella* (P. XLVI), *Herpes præputialis*, *Rupia*, *Eczema impetiginodes*, & *mercuriale*, the carbuncle of the plague, *Vitiligo*, *Molluscum contagiosum*, *Sycosis barbæ*, and *Elephantiasis*, all the new engravings were made from drawings found in Dr. Willan's collection, with their names written by his own hand, and obviously intended to illustrate his work, had he

lived to complete it. I stated, in the advertisement prefixed to the first Fasciculus of this work, some reasons for omitting the engravings representing those varieties of the different genera, which were reputed syphilitic. Further observation has confirmed the propriety of that omission: for the subject has been rather perplexed than elucidated by the most recent experiments; and it would be presumptuous, in the present state of our knowledge, to attempt to determine the character of the eruptions of true syphilis.

14, *Bloomsbury-square*,
Oct. 1st, 1817.


T. B.

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ADVERTISEMENT.



FROM the many urgent representations, that were made to me, while I was preparing my Synopsis of Cutaneous Diseases for the press, respecting the deficiencies of a mere descriptive treatise, unaccompanied by any graphical illustrations,—and from the obvious advantages which an ocular view of these external maladies affords, in conjunction with verbal description,—I am induced to suppose that a publication, like the present, will be acceptable to most of the readers of the Synopsis. With a view to their convenience, these plates will be published separately from the text of that work, of which they are intended as an illustration; a few words of description and diagnosis only being annexed, for the purpose of rendering the plates not altogether unintelligible alone; but which will add nothing to the *cost* of the work.

Upon this subject, I may observe, that it would have been more satisfactory to myself, if the Fasciculi could have been published at a lower price: but it would have ill answered the purpose, either of the editor or the purchasers, to sacrifice accuracy to cheapness; or to incur the risk of misleading, and being misled, by imperfect and ill-executed representations of the diseases attempted to be portrayed, merely to facilitate the sale of the work. I trust, however, that the appearance of a Fasciculus four times in the year, for three successive years, will not be deemed too frequent, nor prevent my professional brethren from taking a share in the necessary expenses of such a work.

The copper-plates, belonging to Dr. Willan's Treatise, having come into my possession, together with several drawings, prepared for the subsequent Orders, upon which he had not published any thing; and many original drawings, relative to the whole classification, having also been procured; I propose to publish twelve Fasciculi, containing six plates each, illustrative of all the principal genera and species, described in the Synopsis. The first four Orders, consisting of Pimples, Scales, Rashes, and Blebs or Blains, (Bullæ) will be illustrated chiefly by the republication of Dr. Willan's plates, improved at a considerable expense by the able hands of Mr. Stewart, and tinted with every possible care. The syphilitic eruptions, being a distinct class of diseases, and being, in fact, very insufficiently ascertained or characterized, will be, for the present, omitted; and a few additions, illustrative of other varieties, more immediately belonging to the arrangement, will be made. The last four Orders, comprising the Pustular, Vesicular, Tubercular, and Macular diseases, will be illustrated by a series of new engravings, executed from the original drawings above mentioned. This collection of drawings is nearly completed, and a few of them already engraved; so that punctuality in the completion of the publication may be confidently promised.

T. B.

14, BLOOMSBURY SQUARE,
20th December, 1814.



Strophulus intertinctus

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

THIS Fasciculus contains a representation of the principal species of the first Order of Cutaneous Eruptions, which are characterized by PAPULÆ or *Pimples* *. The three genera of this Order are STROPHULUS, LICHEN, and PRURIGO.

PLATE I.

The STROPHULUS *intertinctus*; popularly termed the *Red Gum*, or *Gowen*; a pimply eruption, of a vivid red colour, rising sensibly above the level of the skin, and intermixed often with dots and red patches, which have no elevation. It is peculiar to very young infants; and often consistent with good health.

* See Definition 1. Synopsis, p. xx.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATE.

This Fasciculus contains a representation of the principal species of the first Order of Cutaneous Eruptions, which are characterized by Pustules or Papules. The three genera of this Order are STROPHULUS, JANUUS, and PARIETOSUS.

PLATE I.

The STROPHULUS interstitialis; popularly termed the Red Gum, or Gout; is a pimply eruption, of a vivid red colour, rising sensibly above the level of the skin, and intermixed often with dots and red patches, which have no elevation. It is peculiar to very young infants; and often coincident with good health.



Strophulus albidus.

PLATE II.

The *STROPHULUS albidus*; which has been denominated by some writers the *White Gum*.† It exhibits numerous, little, hard, whitish pimples, that remain a long time, on the face and neck, and, like the red gum, is frequently unaccompanied by any indisposition, but, like it, is occasionally the indication of disturbance in the alimentary canal.

Muscos call it pin-Felon

PLATE II

The structure which has been described in some writers
the White Gum. It exhibits numerous, little hard, whitish pimples, that
remain a long time on the face and neck, and like the red gum, is fre-
quently accompanied by any induration, but this is occasionally
the indication of distemper in the alveolar canal.

Fig. 1.

Strophulus confertus.



Fig. 2.

Strophulus volaticus.

Fig. 3.

Strophulus candidus.

PLATE III.

Fig. 1.—The *STROPHULUS confertus*; commonly called the *rank Red Gum*, and also, from its frequent occurrence in children a little older, during the commencement of dentition, the *Tooth-Rash*. It is remarkable for the more extensive crop of *papulæ*, which are smaller, and more crowded, than in the other species; and, in children of seven or eight months, of a higher colour, exhibiting a general redness in each patch. It spreads along the fore-arm, cheeks, and forehead, which are its most common seats, as represented in the plate.

Fig. 2.—The *STROPHULUS volaticus*, or *Feu volage*; a less common eruption, which is distinguished by its small circular clusters of *papulæ*, each patch containing from three to ten, which, as well as the interstices between them, are of a high red colour. They rapidly appear in succession, turn brown, and exfoliate.

Fig. 3.—The *STROPHULUS candidus*; differing from the preceding in the larger size of the *papulæ*, which are smooth and shining, and without any surrounding redness, and stand at a considerable distance from each other.

PLATE III.

Fig. 1.—The *Strophurus confusus*; commonly called the *Yank Red* Game, and also, from its frequent occurrence in children a little way from the commencement of dentition, the *Tooth-Rub*. It is remarkable for the most extensive crop of papulae, which are smaller, and more crowded, than in the other species; and, in children of seven or eight months, of a higher colour, exhibiting a general redness in each patch. It spreads along the fore-arm, chest, and forehead, which are the most common seats, as represented in the plate.

Fig. 2.—The *Strophurus varians*, or *Yan Yellow*; is less common than the former, which is distinguished by its much smaller number of papulae, each patch consisting from three to ten, which, as well as the intervals between them, are of a high red colour. They rapidly appear in summer, turn brown, and retreat.

Fig. 3.—The *Strophurus varians*; differs from the preceding in the larger size of the papulae, which are smooth and shining, and without any surrounding redness, and stand at a considerable distance from each other.

Fig. 1.

Lichen simplex. ✓



Fig. 2.

Lichen agrinus. ✓

PLATE IV.

Comprises two species of LICHEN, a non-contagious, papular eruption, affecting adults.

Fig. 1.—The LICHEN simplex; which is characterized by a scattered eruption of distinct red *papulae*, with a very moderate inflammation surrounding their base, terminating with a slight scurfy exfoliation of the cuticle. It is liable to be mistaken for the itch, the eruption of which, however, is usually less red, and more humid, being vesicular or pustular, but seldom purely papular. The distinct and distant papulae distinguish it from the measles and scarlatina, for which it has been mistaken.

Fig. 2.—The LICHEN *agrius*; which is a more inflammatory form of the disease, and marked by the highly red hue of some of its patches, the skin of which becomes at length harsh, thickened, chapped, and excoriated. This tendency, and the diffuse redness, connecting the *papulae*, distinguish this Lichen from the other species.

PLATE IV.

Compare two species of LICHEN, a non-contagious, papular eruption, affecting adults.

Fig. 1.—The LICHEN simplex; which is characterized by a scattered eruption of distinct red papules, with a very moderate inflammation surrounding their base, terminating with a slight scaly exfoliation of the outside. It is liable to be mistaken for the itch, the eruption of which, however, is usually less red, and more humid, being vesicular or pustular, but seldom purely papular. The distinct and distinct papules distinguish it from the measles and scarlatina, for which it has been mistaken.

Fig. 2.—The LICHEN agryus; which is a more inflammatory form of the disease, and marked by the highly-red and of some of its patches, the skin of which becomes at length hard, thickened, chapped, and excoriated. This tendency, and the diffuse redness, connecting the papules, distinguish this Lichen from the other species.

Fig. 1.

Lichen pulvis. ✓



Fig. 2.

Lichen lividus. ✓



Fig. 3.

Lichen circumscriptus. ✓

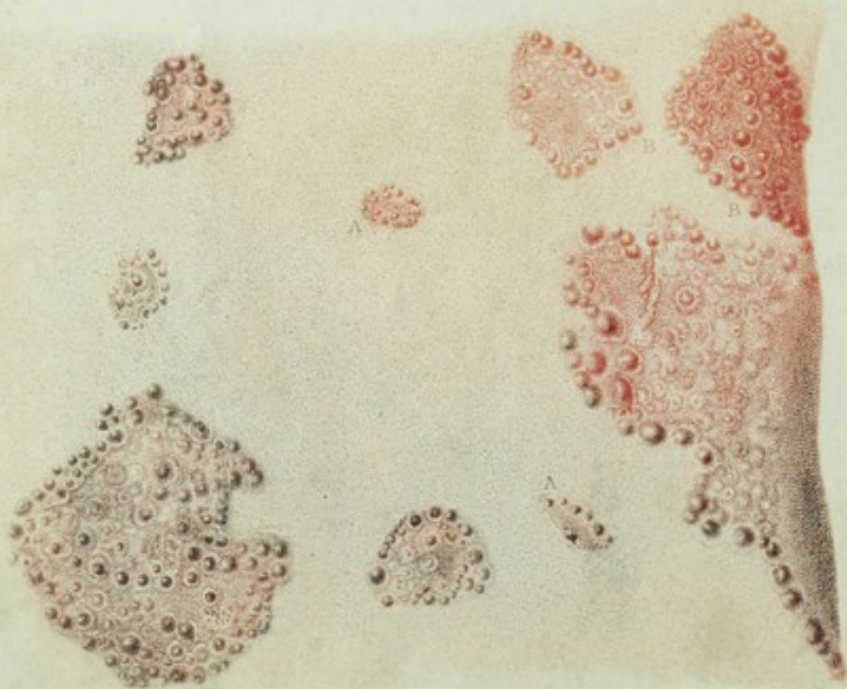


PLATE V.

Fig. 1.—The *LICHEN pilaris*; in which the *papulæ* chiefly appear at the roots of the cutaneous hairs.

Fig. 2.—*LICHEN lividus*; which is in fact a modification of Purpura, consisting of a sort of papular or elevated petechiæ.

Fig. 3.—The *LICHEN circumscriptus*; an annulated form of the eruption, less common than the two first, in which the *papulæ* are arranged in circular clusters, which have a well defined margin. They are apt to extend themselves by this papulated border, while the central surface becomes even, but continues slightly red and rough. This species was neither figured nor described in the first edition of Dr. Willan's work.

PLATE V.

Fig. 1.—The *Lacuna papulosa*; in which the papule chiefly appear at the roots of the cutaneous hairs.

Fig. 2.—*Lacuna fistulosa*; which is in fact a modification of *Papula*, consisting of a sort of papula or elevated papule.

Fig. 3.—The *Lacuna circumscripta*; an annulated form of the eruption, less common than the two first, in which the papule are arranged in circular clusters, which have a well defined margin. They are apt to extend themselves by this papulated border, while the central surface becomes even, but continues slightly red and rough. This species was neither figured nor described in the first edition of Dr. Willan's work.

Fig 2 Prurigo formicans.



Fig 1

Prurigo mitis.



Fig 4.



appearance through a magnifier.

Natural size.

an enlarged claw.



Fig 3 Prurigo scutulæ.

PLATE VI.

Contains the three species of PRURIGO, the only remaining disease of this Order, which is characterized by nearly colourless *papulae*, with intense itching.

Fig. 1.—PRURIGO *mitis*; which is distinguished from LICHEN *simplex* by its soft and smooth *papulae*, of nearly the same colour as the rest of the skin, and which seldom appear red, except when violently rubbed. As in the following species, minute black scabs become the most visible objects, which form upon them by the concretion of a little watery humour and blood, which ooze out, when their tops are abraded.

Fig. 2, and 3.—PRURIGO *formicans* and *senilis*; which differ little from each other, or from the preceding species, except that the *papulae* are larger in the last: these eruptions are more visible from the formation of the little dark scabs just mentioned, than from the appearance of the *papulae* themselves, which are apt to escape observation from their hue. The combination of these colourless *papulae*, with the little dark central specks upon those which have been abraded and inflamed, as is well represented in the plate, serve to determine the diagnosis, between this disease and the contagious itch.

Fig. 4.—Represents an insect, of which a great number were detected on the skin of an old man, affected with PRURIGO *senilis*, by Dr. Willan, who never met with a second instance of the same occurrence. Neither the disease nor the insect was communicated to the patient's wife, or to any of his family. It is obviously not a *pediculus*; but, both from the structure of its hind legs, and the rapidity of its jumping motion, it was deemed to belong to the genus *pulex*.

PLATE VI

Contains the three species of Pruritus, the only remaining disease of this class, which is characterized by early, colorless papules, with intense itching.

Fig. 12-13-Pruritus; which is distinguished from Eczema mainly by its soft and smooth papules, of nearly the same colour as the rest of the skin, and which seldom appear red, except when severely rubbed. As in the following species, minute black scales between the most visible papules, which arise from them by the contraction of a little watery humor, and bleed when scratched, when their papules are red.

Fig. 14 and 15-Pruritus, chronic and acute; which differ from each other as from the preceding species, except that the papules are larger in the first three figures, and more visible than the papules of the latter. The dark scales first mentioned, then from the appearance of the papules themselves, and from the observation from their hair. The formation of these scales, which with the little dark central spots upon those which have been rubbed and indurated, as is well represented in the plates, serve to determine the diagnosis, between the disease and the eruptions which follow.

Fig. 16-Pruritus in a subject of which a great number were detailed on the skin of an old man, affected with Eczema scabie, by Dr. Wilson, who next met with a second instance of the same occurrence. Pruritus the disease and the insect was communicated to the patient's wife, as to any of his family. It is obviously not a pestilence; but that from the structure of its head feet, and the rapidity of its creeping motion, it was deemed to belong to the genus pulicæ.



Leprosy Vulgaris.

FASCICULUS II.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

THIS Fasciculus contains delineations of several species of the two principal genera of the *second* Order of Cutaneous Eruptions, which are distinguished by the formation of *Scales**. There are four genera of *scaly* diseases, which are denominated LEPRA, PSORIASIS, PITYRIASIS, and ICHTHYOSIS.

PLATE VII.

LEPRA *vulgaris*, the common *Leprosy*; which is characterized, like all the species of this genus, by "scaly patches, of different sizes, having always nearly a *circular* form." It appears, first, in small, distinct, red, and shining elevations of the cuticle, on the centres of which thin white scales are speedily formed (as at A). In the course of three or four days, these spots are flattened and dilated, and become more scaly, equalling in size a silver penny (as at B); and they continue to enlarge, still retaining their circular form, to the size of a shilling or half a crown, or sometimes larger (as at D). Occasionally, though rarely, the scales accumulate into a thick crust (as at C). The patches are commonly surrounded by a red and slightly elevated border, which generally remains scaly after the central area has recovered its texture in the progress of cure. The leprous patches often appear first at the elbow, or immediately below the knee (as at E).

* See Definition 2. Synopsis, p. xx.

FASCICULUS II.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

This Fasciculus contains delineations of several species of the two principal genera of the second Order of Cutaneous Eruptions, which are distinguished by the formation of Scales*. There are four genera of scaly diseases, which are denominated LARVA, PARSITARIA, PITYRIASIS, and LEUCORRHOEA.

PLATE VII.

LARVA vulgaris, the common Eczema; which is characterized, like all the species of the genus, by "scaly patches, of different sizes, having always nearly a circular form." It appears first, in small, distinct, red, and shining elevations of the cuticle, on the centres of which thin white scales are speedily formed (as at A). In the course of three or four days, these spots are flattened and dilated, and become more scaly, spreading in size a silver penny (as at B); and they continue to enlarge, still retaining their circular form, to the size of a shilling or half a crown, or sometimes larger (as at D). Occasionally, though rarely, the scales accumulate into a thick crust (as at C). The patches are commonly surrounded by a red and slightly elevated border, which generally remains scaly after the central area has recovered its texture in the progress of cure. The leprous patches often appear first at the elbow, or immediately below the knee (as at E).

* See Definition 9. Synops. p. 22.

Fig. 1.

Leprosy Aphoides. ✓



Fig. 2.

Leprosy nigricans. ✓

PLATE VIII.

Fig. 1.—*LEPRA alphoides*; which differs from the preceding form of the disease chiefly in the small size of the circular patches, which seldom extend beyond a few lines in diameter, and in the minuteness and greater whiteness of the scales.

Fig. 2.—*LEPRA nigricans*; which is a more rare form of the disease, differing from the *L. vulgaris* in the dark and livid colour of its patches, but resembling it in regard to its form and distribution.

PLATE VIII

Fig. 1.—*Lerna alba*; which differs from the preceding form of the disease chiefly in the small size of the circular patches, which seldom extend beyond a few lines in diameter, and in the minuteness and greater whiteness of the scales.

Fig. 2.—*Lerna nigra*; which is a more rare form of the disease, differing from the *L. alba* in the dark and livid colour of its patches, but resembling it in regard to its form and distribution.

Fig. 1.

Psoriasis guttata. ✓



Fig. 2.

Psoriasis diffusa, in separate patches. ✓

PLATE IX.

Fig. 1.—*PSORIASIS guttata*; a form of the *scaly tetter* most nearly allied to the *Lepra*, and characterized by small, distinct, patches of thin scales, with little or no inflammation round them, and without the regular circular figure, or the elevated border of *Lepra*. Their circumference is often angular, and sometimes slightly serpentine.

Fig. 2.—*PSORIASIS diffusa*; which consists of irregular, rough, and reddish patches, of various sizes, interspersed with chops and scales, the surface of which is exceedingly tender and irritable. In this variety, the patches are separate; but they are apt to expand till they become confluent.

PLATE IX.

Fig. 1.—Percutaneous glands; a form of the scaly fish, most nearly allied to the Lepid, and characterized by small, distinct, patches of thin scales, with little or no inflammation round them, and without the regular circular figure, or the elevated border of Lepid. Their circumference is often angular, and sometimes slightly serpentine.

Fig. 2.—Percutaneous glands; which consists of irregular, rough, and reddish patches, of various sizes, interspersed with chips and scales, the surface of which is exceedingly tender and irritable. In this variety, the patches are separate; but they are apt to expand till they become confluent.



Fig. 1.

Plat. I.

Psoriasis diffusa ✓



Fig. 2.

Psoriasis diffusa, peculiar to Washer Women. ✓

PLATE X.

Fig. 1.—*Psoriasis diffusa*. Another specimen of the same species, in which the scales are more minute, and more readily exfoliate.

Fig. 2.—*Psoriasis diffusa*; a variety of the same species, which occurs chiefly about the hands and arms of washerwomen, in consequence of the irritation of soap, and which is generally more highly inflamed, chopped, and tender, than any other variety of the disease. The scales separate in large irregular flakes.

PLATE X

Fig. 1.—*Pterocaris dybasi*. Another specimen of the same species in which the scales are more minute and more readily exfoliate.

Fig. 2.—*Pterocaris dybasi*; a variety of the same species, which occurs chiefly about the hands and arms of washerwomen, in consequence of the irritation of soap, and which is generally more tightly imbedded, chopped, and tender, than any other variety of the disease. The scales separate in large irregular flakes.



*Psoriasis diffusa peculiar to Bakers. **

PLATE XI.

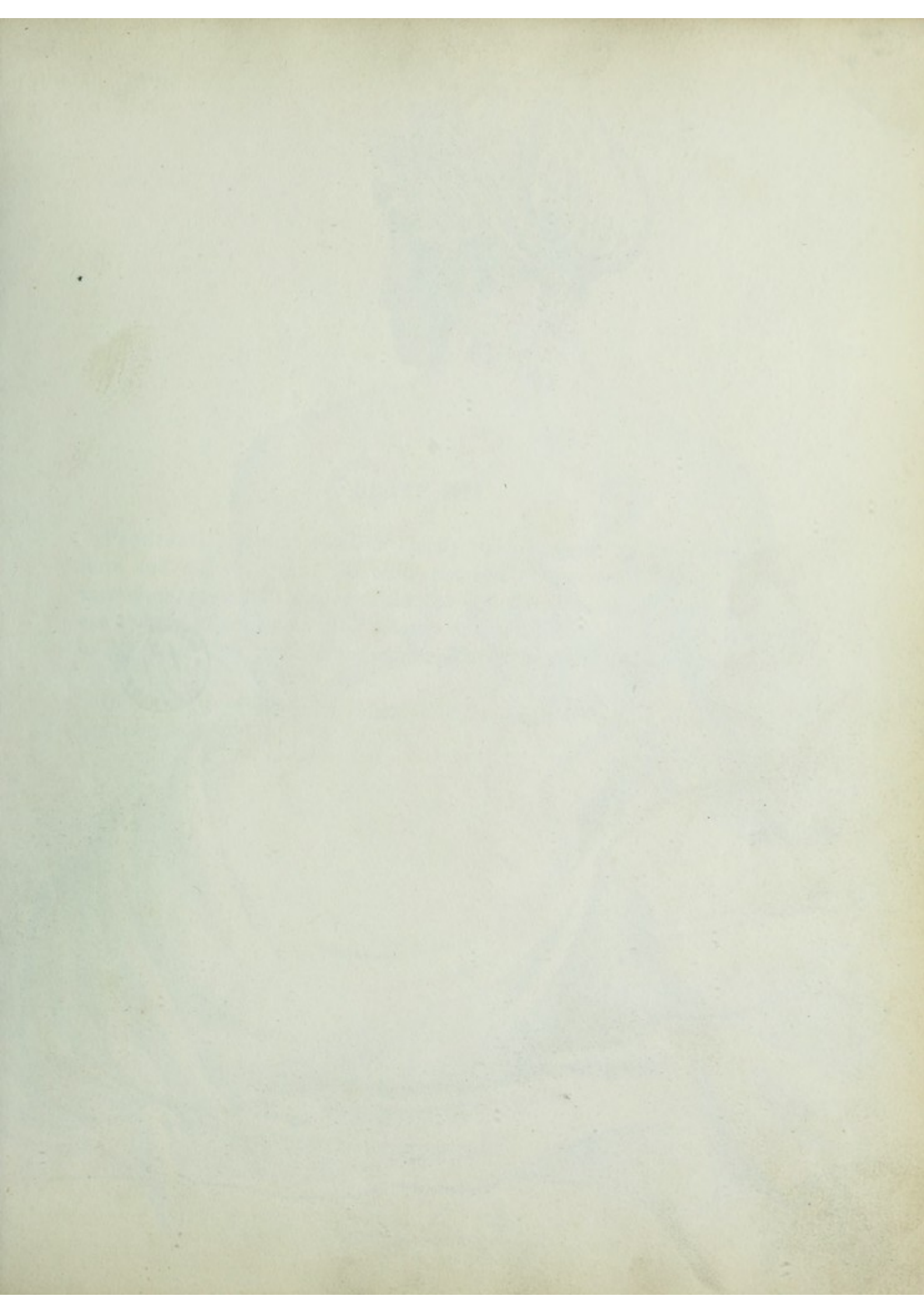
PSORIASIS *diffusa*; a variety of the disease which often affects the back of the hand of bakers, and has been thence called the *Baker's itch*. It is accompanied with numerous chops and fissures about the knuckles, and the surface is a little tumefied, and the scaliness slight.

In his second edition of this plate, Dr. Willan had introduced a figure of the PSORIASIS *inveterata*; but the representation was so totally inadequate to convey any idea of the disease, that it has been deemed necessary to expunge it, and to restore the engraving to its original state. A new representation of this form of Psoriasis will be given in the next Fasciculus, Plate XIII.

PLATE XI.

Psoriasis often; a variety of the disease which often affects the
back of the hand of patients, and has been termed the Haber's view.
It is accompanied with numerous chips and fissures about the fissures,
and the surface is a little tumid, and the scales slight.

In his second edition of this part, Dr. Wilson had introduced a figure
of the Psoriasis (Haber's view), but the representation was so totally in-
adequate to convey any idea of the disease, that it has been deemed
necessary to engrave it, and to restore the engraving to its original state.
A new representation of this form of Psoriasis will be given in the next
Fascicule, Plate XIII.





Psoriasis gyrata.

PLATE XII.

PSORIASIS gyrata; which is chiefly distinguished by the singular form and distribution of the scaly patches. These are tortuous and vermiform, or circular and semicircular with tortuous appendages, and are often arranged in a similar manner on each breast, or on each side of the spine. Slight scales are separated from the surface of the patches.

In consequence of the imperfection of the original drawing, this plate has been re-engraved.

PLATE XII

Parasitic fungus; which is chiefly distinguished by the singular form and distribution of the acety patches. These are tortuous and vermiform, or circular and annular with tortuous appendages, and are often arranged in a spiral manner on each branch, or on each side of the spine. Spores are separated from the surface of the patches.

In consequence of the imperfection of the original drawing, this plate has been re-etched.

Fig. 1. Psoriasis diffusa. V

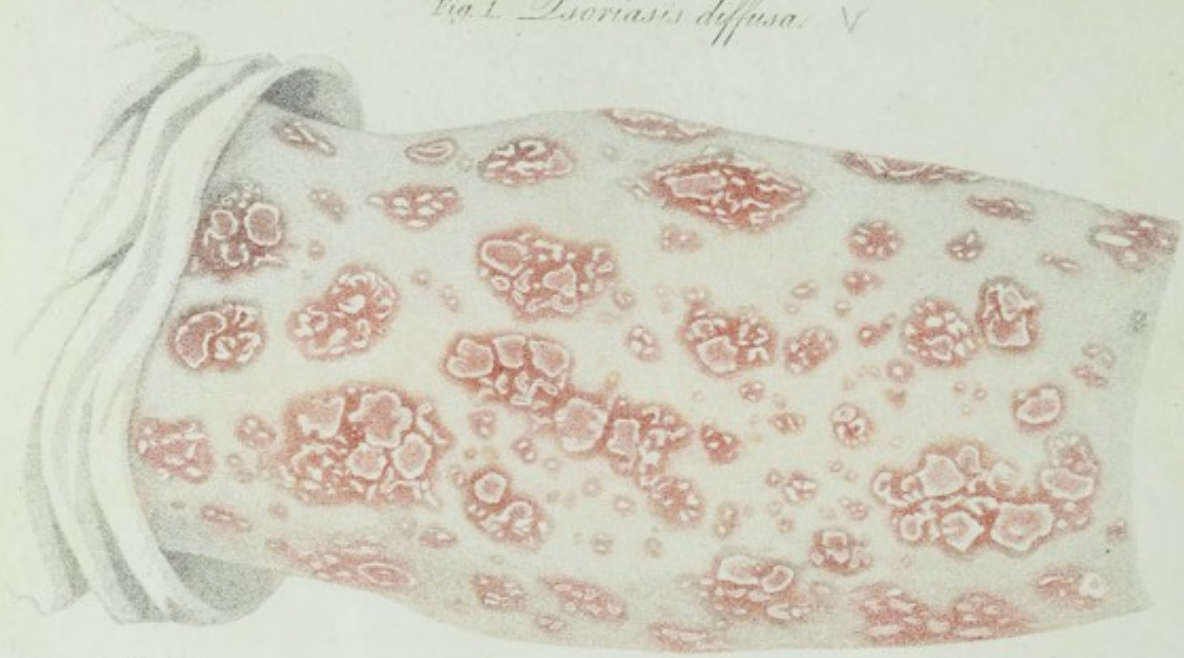


Fig. 2. Psoriasis inveterata. S



Drawn by F.B.

Engraved by J. Stewart

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FASCICULUS III.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

THIS Fasciculus comprises the remainder of the specimens of the *second* Order, or *scaly* diseases of the skin; namely, two additional varieties of PSORIASIS, and the principal modifications of PITYRIASIS and ICHTHYOSIS.

PLATE XIII.

Fig. 1.—PSORIASIS *diffusa*; a variety of the eruption, not figured by Dr. Willan, which occurs almost exclusively in young subjects, affecting the whole surface of the body, and producing a considerable degree of itching and irritation, but without any material derangement of the health. The scales and patches are both more numerous and more minute on the trunk than on the extremities. This drawing was taken from a boy about nine years of age.

Fig. 2.—PSORIASIS *inveterata*; the most extensive and severe form of the disease, “is characterized by an almost universal scaliness, and a harsh, dry, thickened state of the skin:” it begins in separate patches on the extremities, and rapidly spreads over nearly the whole surface of the body. The scales are quickly produced and thrown off, and the skin is red, deeply furrowed, thickened, and rigid, so that motion is often painful and difficult.

FASCICULUS III

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATE

This fasciculus comprises the remainder of the specimens of the disease of the skin, or scaly disease of the skin; namely, two additional varieties of Psoriasis, and the principal modifications of Eczema and Lichen.

PLATE XIII

Fig. 1.—Psoriasis diffusa; a variety of the eruption, not named by Dr. Wilson, which occurs almost exclusively in young subjects, affecting the whole surface of the body, and producing a considerable degree of itching and irritation, but without any material derangement of the health. The scales and patches are both more numerous and more minute on the trunk than on the extremities. This drawing was taken from a boy about nine years of age.

Fig. 2.—Psoriasis circumsata; the most extensive and severe form of the disease, is characterized by an almost universal scaling, and a harsh, dry, thickened state of the skin. It begins in separate patches on the extremities, and rapidly spreads over nearly the whole surface of the body. The scales are quickly produced and thrown off, and the skin is red, deeply furrowed, thickened, and rigid, so that motion is often painful and difficult.



Psoriasis palmaria

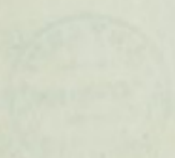
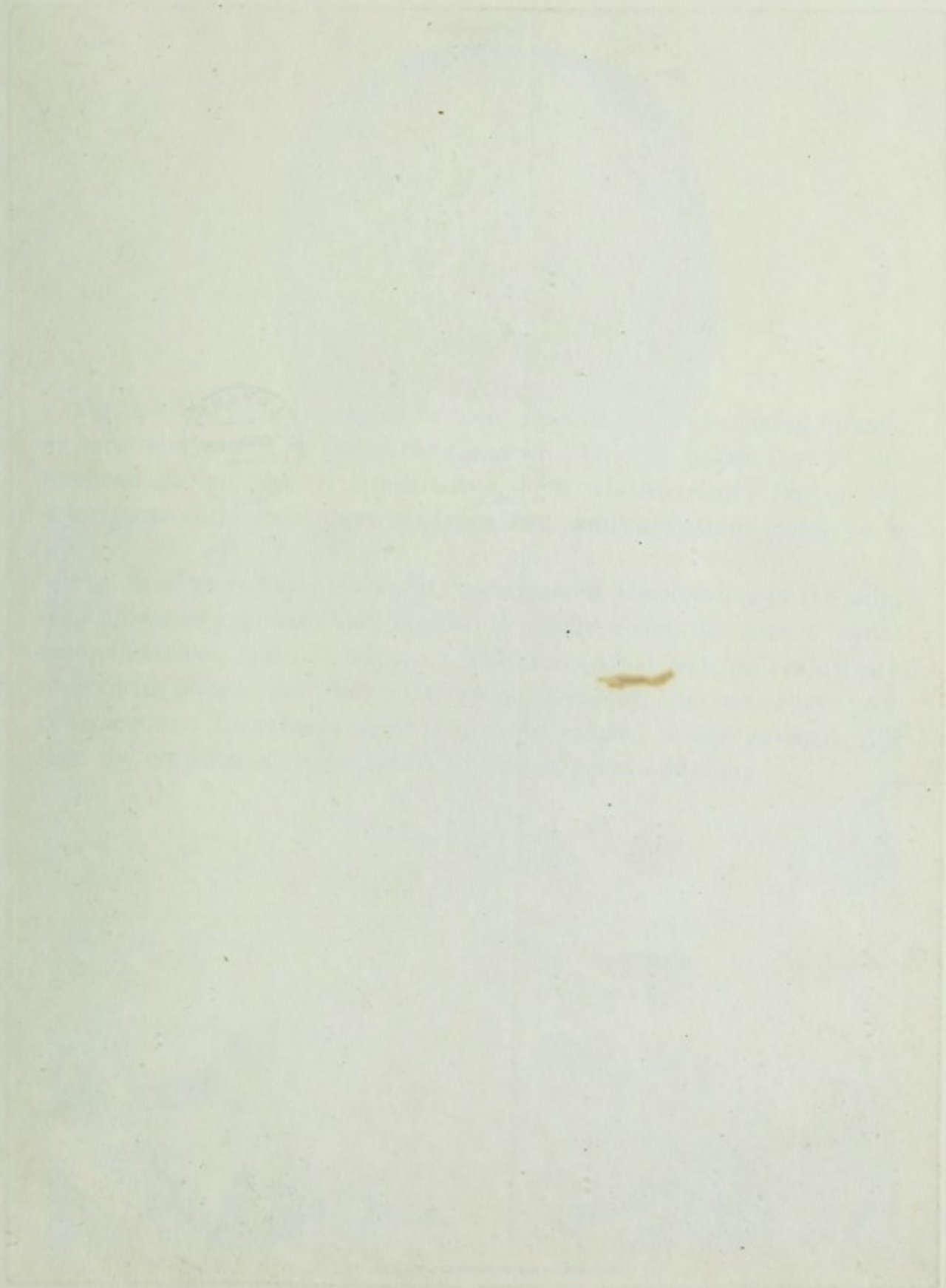
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PLATE XIV.

PSORIASIS *palmaria*; an obstinate form of the *scaly tetter*, which is nearly confined to the palm of the hand, but sometimes appears slightly on the inside of the fingers and wrist. The cuticular furrows are deep, and even fissured at the bottom, so as to bleed when the fingers are strongly extended; and the whole surface of the diseased patch is rough, in consequence of the detached and elevated edges of the scaly cuticle. The complaint is troublesome from the heat, pain, itching, and stiffness which attend it.

PLATE XXV.

Psoriasis palmaris; an obstinate form of the scaly fever, which is
usually confined to the palm of the hand, but sometimes appears slightly
on the inside of the fingers and wrist. The cuticular laminae are deep
and even raised at the bottom, so as to bleed when the fingers are strongly
extended; and the whole surface of the dorsal patch is rough, in con-
sequence of the detached and elevated edges of the scaly crusts. The
complaint is troublesome from the heat, pruritus, and stiffness
which attend it.



Pityriasis

Plate IV

Fig. 1.

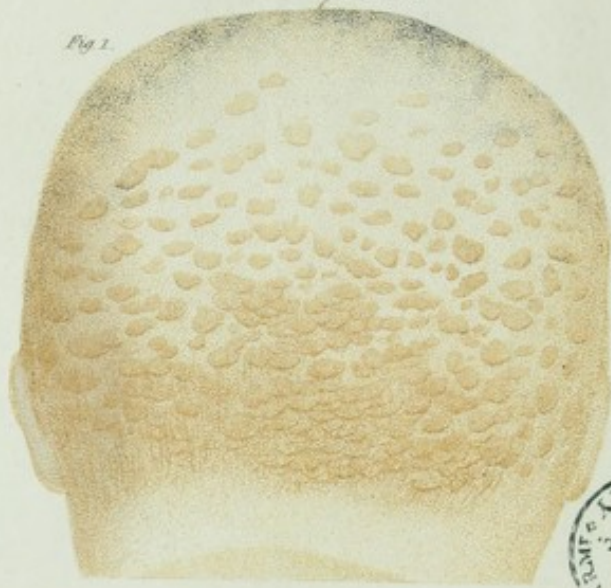


Fig. 2.



Wm. J. Wood

Published July 1st 1885 by Longman, Green & Co. Ltd. London

1885

PLATE XV.

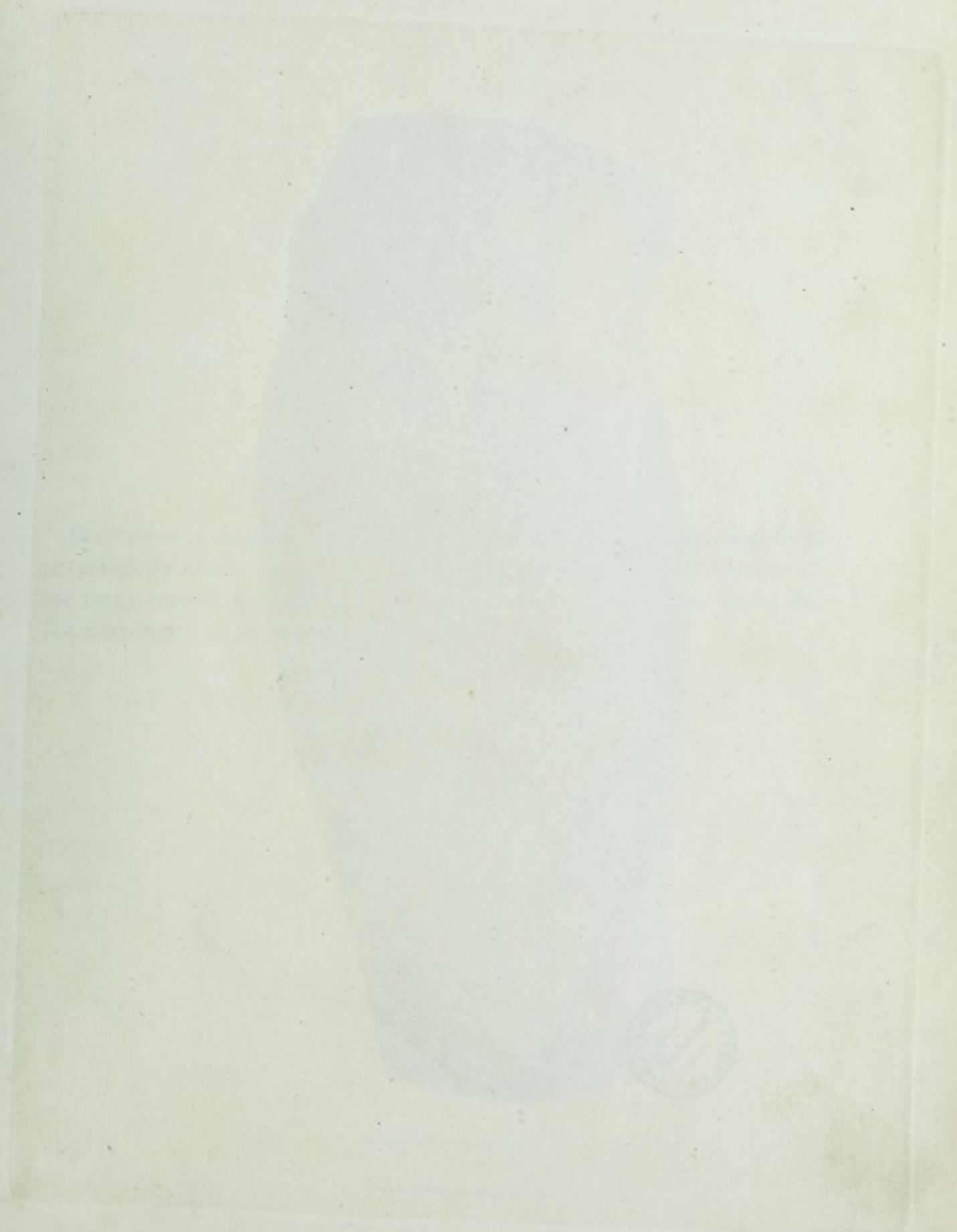
Fig. 1.—*PITYRIASIS capitis*; which, when it occurs in young infants, as here represented, is called *the Dandriff*. On the upper part of the forehead and temples, it appears as a slight whitish scurf; but on the other parts of the head there are large, flat, semitransparent scales.

Fig. 2.—*PITYRIASIS versicolor*; a chequered discoloration of the skin, of a brown or yellowish hue, appearing chiefly about the breast, abdomen, shoulders, and upper arms. The discoloured patches are slightly rough with minute scurf or scales, which, however, are not always very conspicuous. Sometimes there is a slight redness in the patches, and then the eruption is accompanied by some degree of itching.

PLATE XV.

Fig. 1.—Pittaria's capite; which when it occurs in young infants, as here represented, is called the Dumby. On the upper part of the forehead and temples, it appears as a slight whitish scurf; but on the other parts of the head there are larger, flat, semi-transparent scales.

Fig. 2.—Pittaria's scurf; a redoubled discoloration of the skin, of a brown or yellowish hue, appearing chiefly about the breast, abdomen, shoulders, and upper arms. The discoloured patches are slightly rough with minute scurf or scales, which, however, are not always very conspicuous. Sometimes there is a slight tendency to the patches, and then the eruption is accompanied by some degree of itching.





Ichthyosis Simplex.

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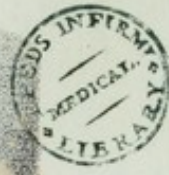
PLATE XVI.

ICHTHYOSIS *simplex*; the *fish-skin* disease, which is characterized by a permanently harsh, dry, rough, thickened, and slightly scaly texture of the integuments, generally of a brown or mud-colour. The scales are not deciduous, as in Lepra and Psoriasis.

PLATE VII

centrically imbedded, the whole being, which is characterized by a
permanently hard, dry, rough, fibrous, and slightly scaly texture in
the integument, generally of a brown or reddish color. The scales are
not deciduous, as in *Lepus* and *Lepus*.





Ichthyosis cruris. ✓

PLATE XVII.

ICHTHYOSIS cruris; a variety of the disease, which occurs in the lower extremities, in some cases of anasarca, forming a rugged coating, which ultimately cracks, and permits a discharge of the effused lymph through innumerable crevices.

PLATE XVII.

Ichthyosia crata: a variety of the disease, which occurs in the lower extremities, in some cases of anasarca, forming a rugged crust, which ultimately cracks, and permits a discharge of the effused lymph through innumerable crevices.



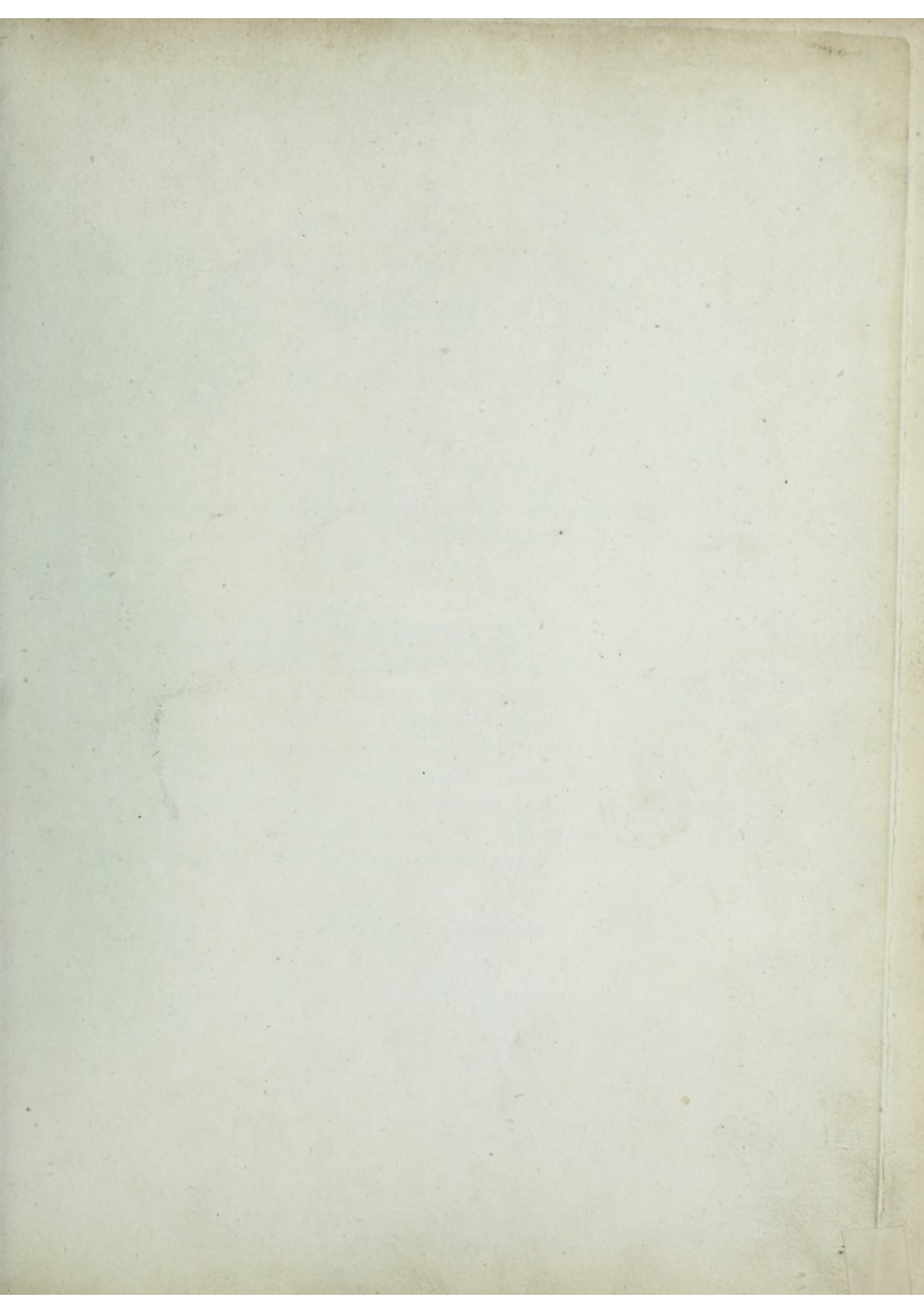
Ichthyosis faciei

PLATE XVIII.

ICHTHYOSIS *faciei*. The face is often free from the disease, while the rest of the surface is affected with it; but in the case from which this drawing of the eruption was made, it was confined exclusively to the cheeks, the two patches uniting at one time across the nose. The head is imitated from one of M. Alibert's engravings.

PLATE XVIII.

fourth year. The face is often free from the disease, while the rest of the surface is covered with it; but in the case from which this drawing of the eruption was made, it was confined exclusively to the cheeks, the two patches meeting at one time across the nose. The head is imitated from one of M. Albert's engravings.





Rubecola vulgaris.



FASCICULUS IV.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

THIS Fasciculus comprehends the three most important genera of the *third* Order of cutaneous diseases, the *Exanthemata*, or *Rashes**; namely, RUBEOLA, SCARLATINA, and URTICARIA.

PLATE XIX.

RUBEOLA *vulgaris*; the common form of measles, as it appears on the fifth day of the fever, and the second of the efflorescence, consisting of an intermixture of small, distinct, and nearly circular spots (A); and of little irregular patches, formed by the coalescence of these, which affect somewhat of a semicircular or crescent form (B), and are slightly raised. Upon the neck and arms a few miliary vesicles sometimes appear, during the height of the eruption, as at (C).

* See Definition 3. Synopsis, p. xx.

FASCICULUS IV.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

The Fasciculus comprehends the three most important genera of the
Order of cutaneous diseases, the *Scabiositates* or *Rosacea*; namely,
Herpes, *Strawberry*, and *URTICARIA*.

PLATE XIX.

Herpes vulgaris; the common form of measles, as it appears on
the fifth day of the fever, and the second of the efflorescence, consisting
of an eruption of small, distinct, and nearly circular spots (A); and
of the irregular patches formed by the coalescence of these, which
affect somewhat of a semicircular or crescent form (B), and are slightly
raised. Upon the neck and arms a few milium vesicles sometimes
appear during the height of the eruption, as at (C).

See Description of Plates p. 22.



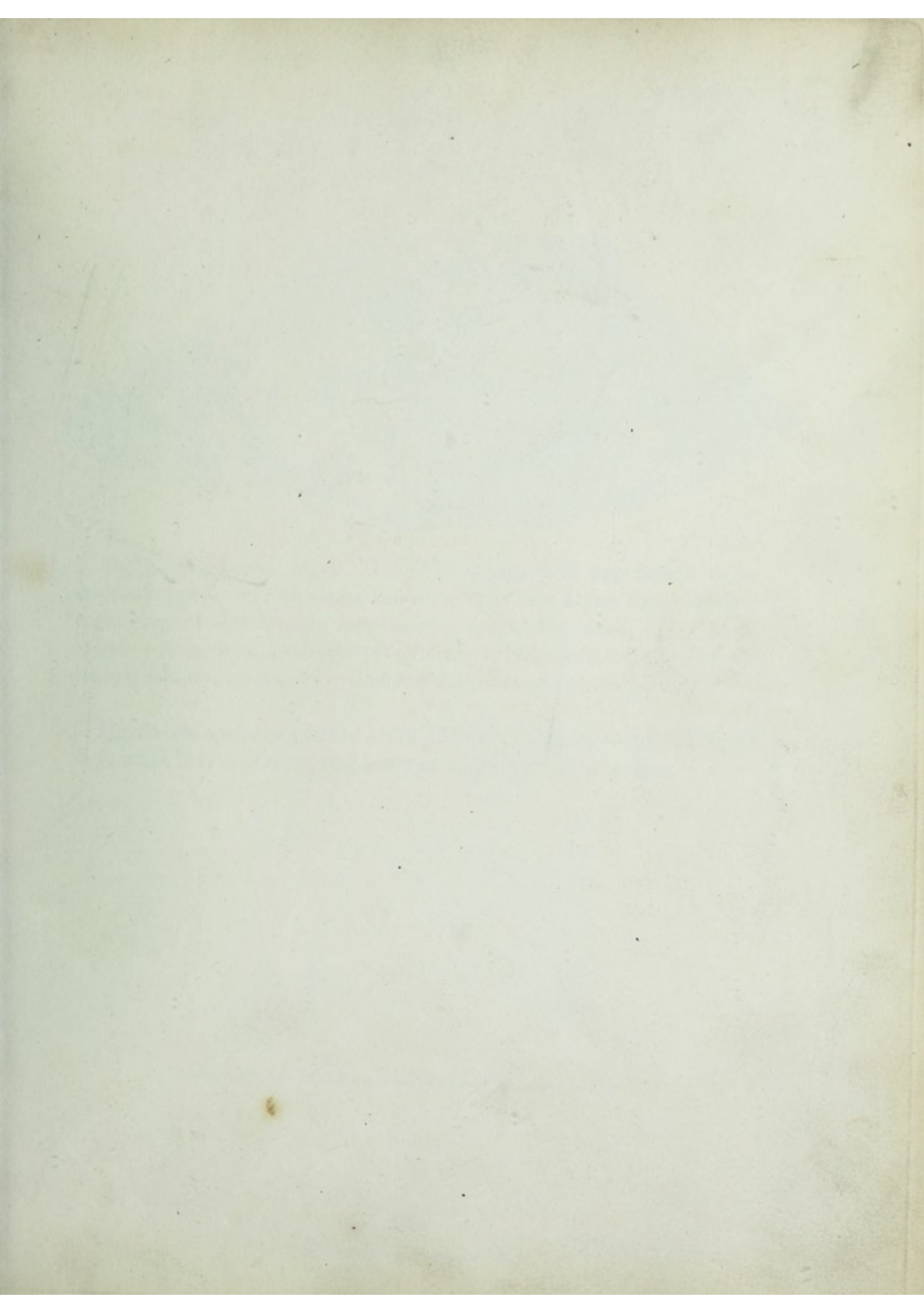
Rubeola sine catarrho.

PLATE XX.

RUBEOLA *sine catarrho*. This variety has been observed, during an epidemic season, in a few rare instances, in which the eruption of measles went through its stages, unaccompanied by any symptoms of fever, ophthalmia, or catarrh. It is so far important, however, that it does not secure the constitution from a subsequent attack of the febrile measles.

PLATE XX.

BURBORA and catarrhs. This variety has been observed, during an epidemic season, in a few rare instances, in which the eruption of measles went through its stages, unaccompanied by any symptoms of fever, ophthalmia, or catarrh. It is so important, however, that it does not secure the constitution from a subsequent attack of the febrile measles.



Rubeola nigra

Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



Appearance of the Rubeola vulgaris on its decline?

PLATE XXI.

Fig. 1.—*RUBEOLA nigra*. Dr. Willan gave this appellation to an unusual appearance, which he had sometimes seen about the seventh or eighth day of measles, the rash becoming suddenly black, or of a dark purple colour, with a mixture of yellow. It has continued ten days, or longer, without materially disturbing the functions of the patient.

Fig. 2.—Is a representation of the *Rubeola vulgaris*, about the eighth day, when it is declining, and assumes a slightly yellowish hue.

PLATE XXI

Fig. 1.—RUBROEA nigra. Dr. William Gray this appellation to an unusual appearance, which he had sometimes seen about the seventh or eighth day of menses, the rash becoming suddenly black, or of a dark purple colour, with a mixture of yellow. It has continued ten days or longer, without materially disturbing the functions of the patient.

Fig. 2.—Is a representation of the Rubroea vulgaris, about the eighth day, when it is declining, and assumes a slightly yellowish hue.

Fig 2.



Fig 3.



Fig 1.

Scarlatina simplex?



PLATE XXII.

SCARLATINA *simplex*; the rash of scarlet fever, when it is not attended by ulceration of the throat. It is at first composed of innumerable red points (as at A, Fig. 2.), which on the following day coalesce, or are extended into an almost continuous efflorescence, especially over the cheeks and limbs; and on these parts, the miliary glands and papillæ of the skin are so much distended with blood, as to be raised into minute papulæ, which produce a roughness of the surface, like the cutis anserina (as at Fig. 1. B); and sometimes into miliary vesicles (as at Fig. 1. A). But there are commonly many interstices of skin-colour, of very irregular forms (as at C.). When the eruption begins to decline, the scarlet hue becomes less vivid, and the interstices are very numerous, as at the commencement (Fig. 2.).

Fig. 3. represents the speckled appearance, which often shews itself in a scurfiness (A), or in little patches of cuticle, which have sometimes been mistaken for vesicles (B).

PLATE XXII

Scarlet fever is a specific; the rash of scarlet fever, when it is not attended by ulceration of the throat. It is at first composed of innumerable red points (as at A, Fig. 2), which on the following day coalesce, or are extended into an almost continuous efflorescence, especially over the cheeks and limbs; and on these parts the milium glands and papillae of the skin are so much distended with blood, as to be raised into minute papules, which produce a roughness of the surface, like the cutsaneous (as at Fig. 1, B), and sometimes into minute vesicles (as at Fig. 1, A). But there are commonly many interstices of skin-colour, of very irregular form (as at C). When the eruption begins to decline, the scarlet has become less vivid, and the vesicles are very numerous, as in the commencement (Fig. 2).

Fig. 3 represents the typical appearance, which often shows itself in a scarious (A), or in little patches of vesicles, which have sometimes been mistaken for vesicles (B).

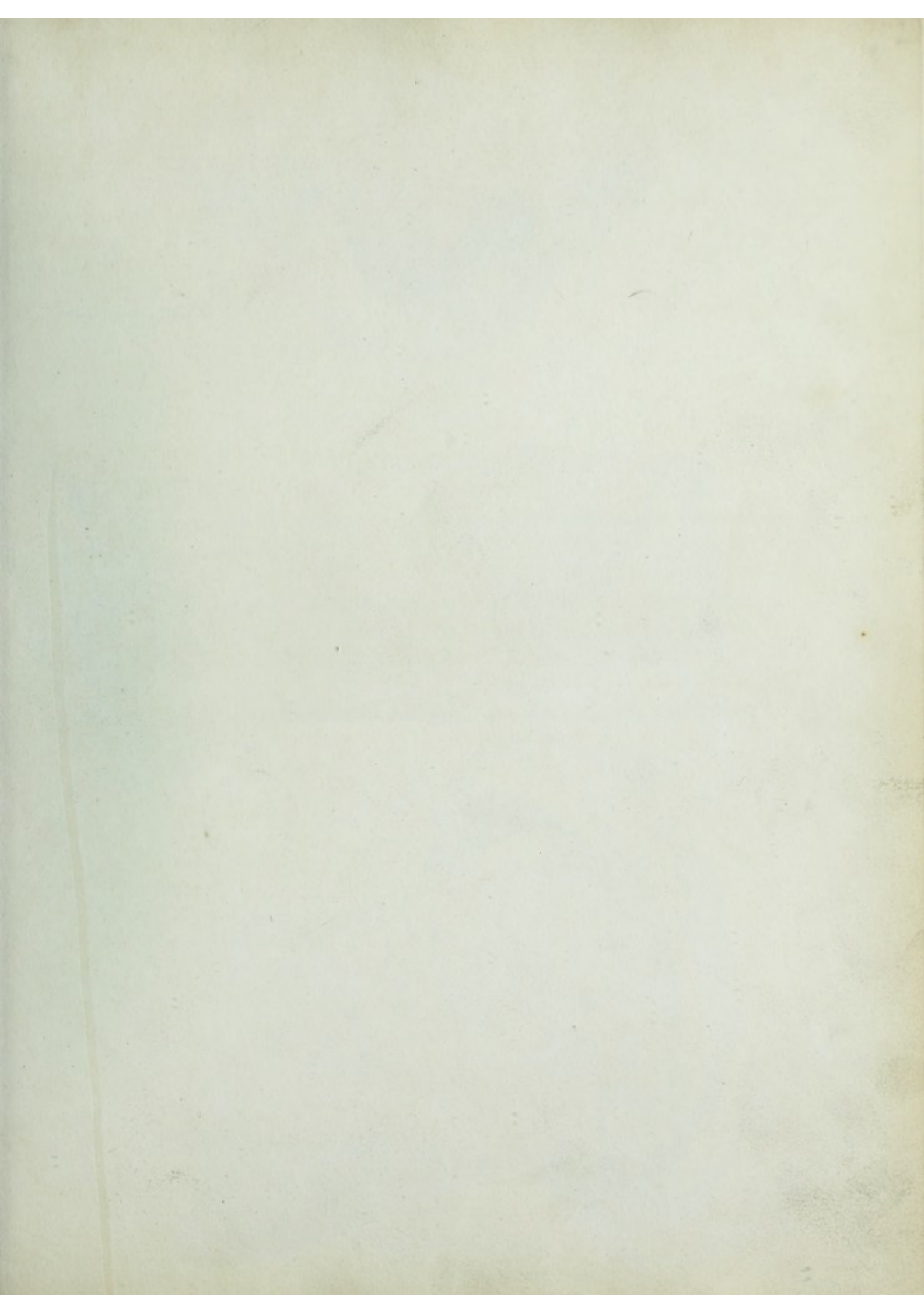
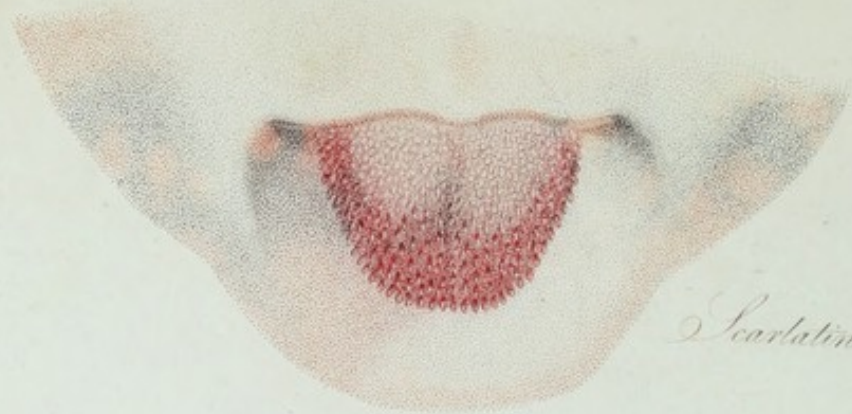


Fig. 1.



Scarlatina anginosa

Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.



Scarlatina maligna

PLATE XXIII.

Fig. 1. represents the inflamed and elongated papillæ of the tongue, in *Scarlatina anginosa*.

Fig. 2. The eruption of *Scarlatina anginosa* on the arm ; shewing the goose-skin appearance from minute papulæ (as at A), and the general fulness of the cutaneous vessels (as at B).

Fig. 3. The rash of *Scarlatina maligna*, of a darker hue, and intermixed with Petechiæ.

PLATE XXIII

Fig. 1. Represents the inflamed and elongated papilla of the tongue in scarlatina erysipelas.

Fig. 2. The eruption of scarlatina erysipelas on the arm; showing the gross elevation of the papilla (a) and the general fulness of the surrounding tissue (b).

Fig. 3. The rash of scarlatina erysipelas, in a darker hue, and interspersed with vesicles.

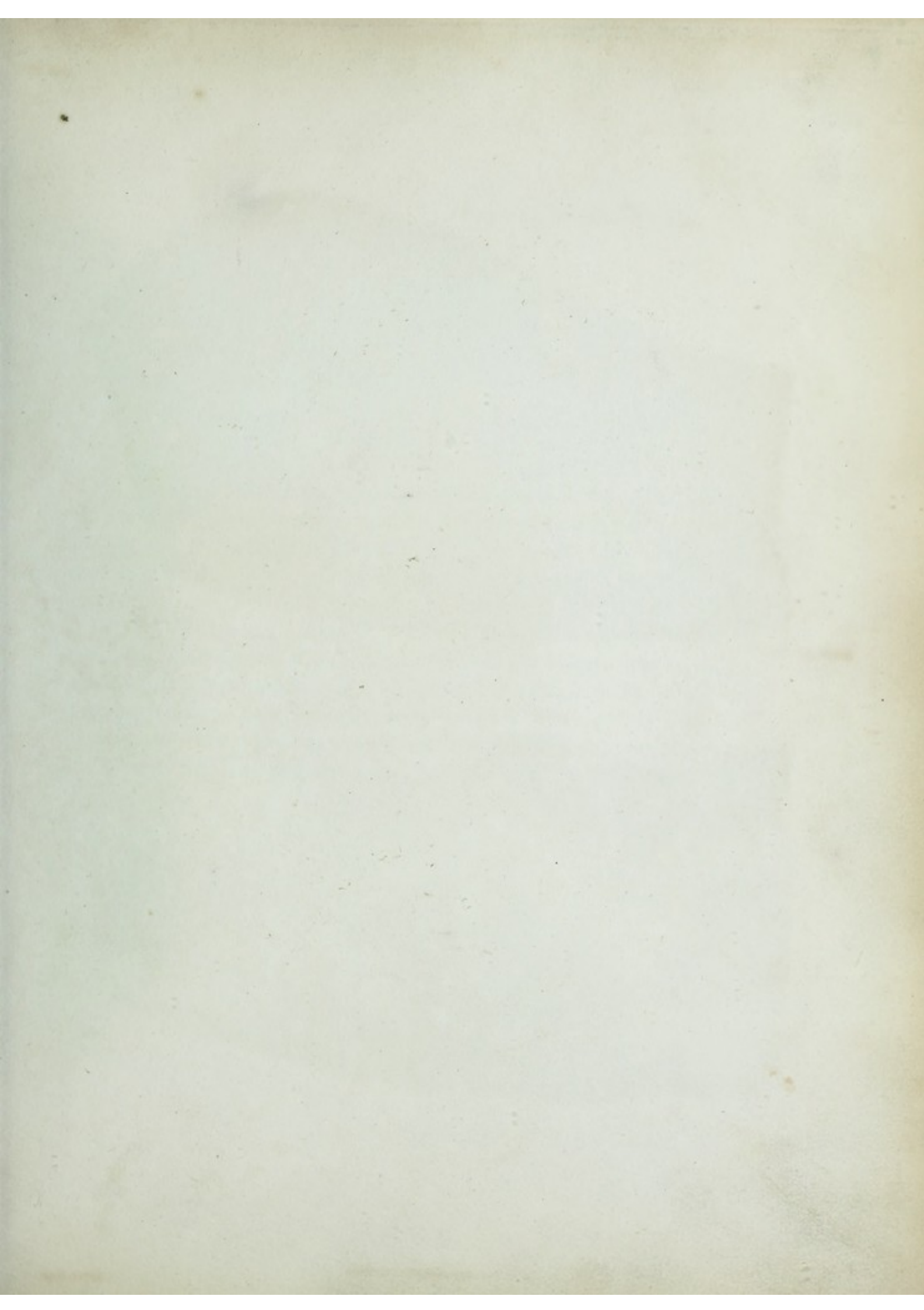


Fig. 1. *Urticaria evanida*



Edw. Edwards delin.

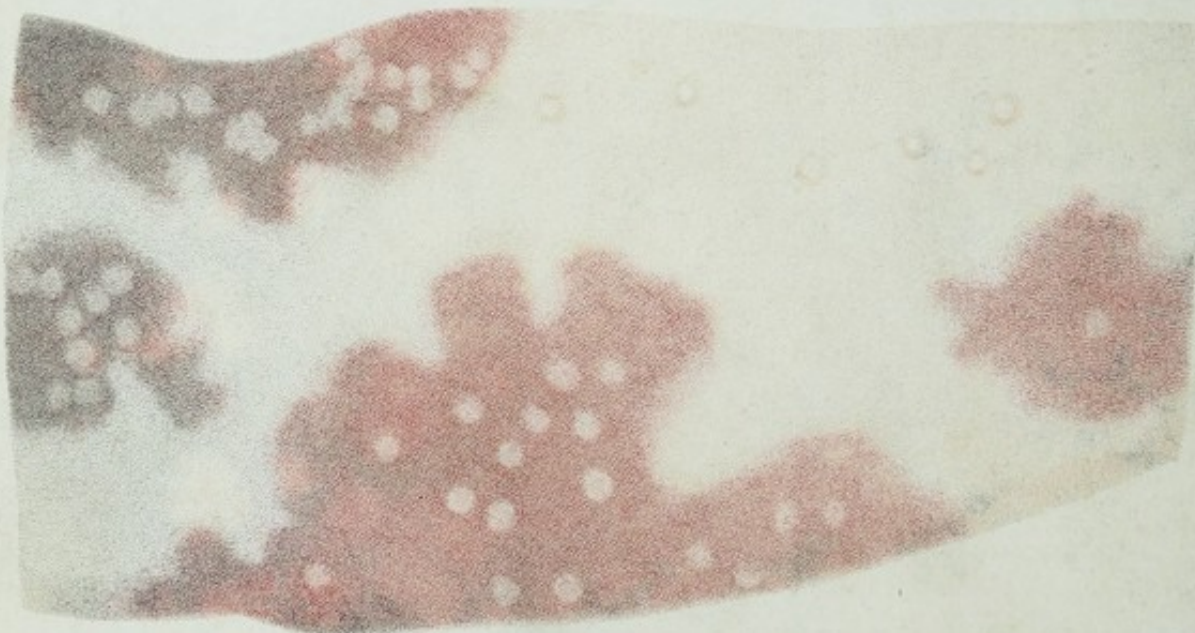


Fig. 2. *Urticaria Febrilis*

PLATE XXIV.

Fig. 1.—*URTICARIA evanida*, a chronic form of *nettle-rash*, in which the wheals are not stationary, and are sometimes round, and sometimes oblong, like the strokes of a whip. They are never surrounded by an extensive blush, but sometimes slightly red round the base.

Fig. 2.—*URTICARIA febrilis*, a species of *nettle-rash*, which is preceded by some degree of fever, and in which the wheals appear in the midst of irregular patches of a vivid red hue, which fades during the day, but returns in the evening, with a slight febrile paroxysm. The patches are often a little elevated, and give some degree of tension and hardness to the skin, and terminate by slight exfoliations of the cuticle.

PLATE XLIV

Fig. 1.—*Urtica* showing a chronic form of nettle-rash, in which the wheals are not stationary, and are sometimes round, and sometimes oblong, like the strokes of a whip. They are never surrounded by an extensive blush, but sometimes slightly red round the base.

Fig. 2.—*Urtica* showing a species of nettle-rash, which is preceded by some degree of fever, and in which the wheals appear in the midst of irregular patches of a vivid red hue, which takes during the day, but returns in the evening, with a slight febrile paroxysm. The patches are often a little elevated, and give some degree of tension and hardness to the skin, and terminate by slight exfoliations of the cuticle.

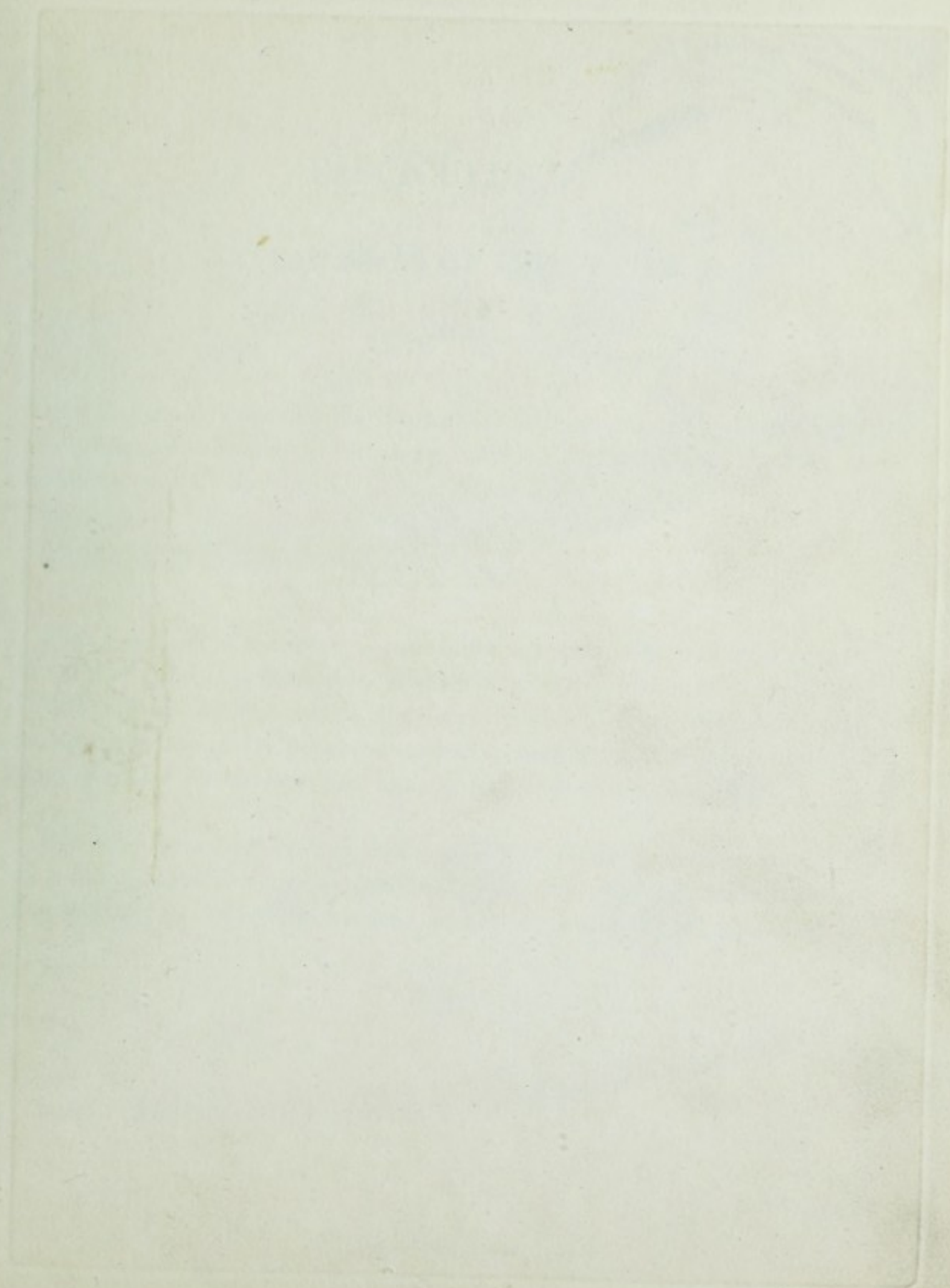


Fig 1.

Roseola aestiva



Fig 2.

Roseola autumnalis



Strutt delin.

J. Sulzer sculp.

FASCICULUS V.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

THIS Fasciculus contains the fourth and fifth genera of the *third* Order of cutaneous diseases, or *Rashes*; namely, the principal varieties of ROSEOLA and PURPURA.

PLATE XXV.

Fig. 1.—ROSEOLA *æstiva*: a rose-coloured rash, which chiefly occurs in summer, and is preceded by slight febrile indisposition for a few days. It differs from the Rubeola in the larger size, and more irregular forms and distribution of its patches; and from Scarlatina it is still more distinguished by the roseate hue, and by its mode of distribution.

Fig. 2.—ROSEOLA *autumnalis*; consists of distinct circular patches, of a damask hue, occurring principally on the arms of children from five to ten years of age, in autumn, and disappearing in about a week.

FASCICULUS V.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

This Fasciculus contains the plates and the course of the War of the Roses, or the principal events of the reigns of Henry VI., Edward IV., and Richard III., as far as they relate to the history of the country.

PLATE XXV.

Fig. 1.—Horse, a red-colored male, which chiefly occurs in autumn, and is preceded by slight febrile disposition for a few days. It differs from the female in the larger size, and more irregular form, and disposition of its patches; and from the female it is still more distinguished by the roseate hue, and by its mode of distribution.

Fig. 2.—Horse, a female, consists of distinct circular patches of a drabish hue, occurring principally on the sides of children from five to ten years of age, in autumn, and disappearing in about a week.

Fig. 1.

Roscola annulata

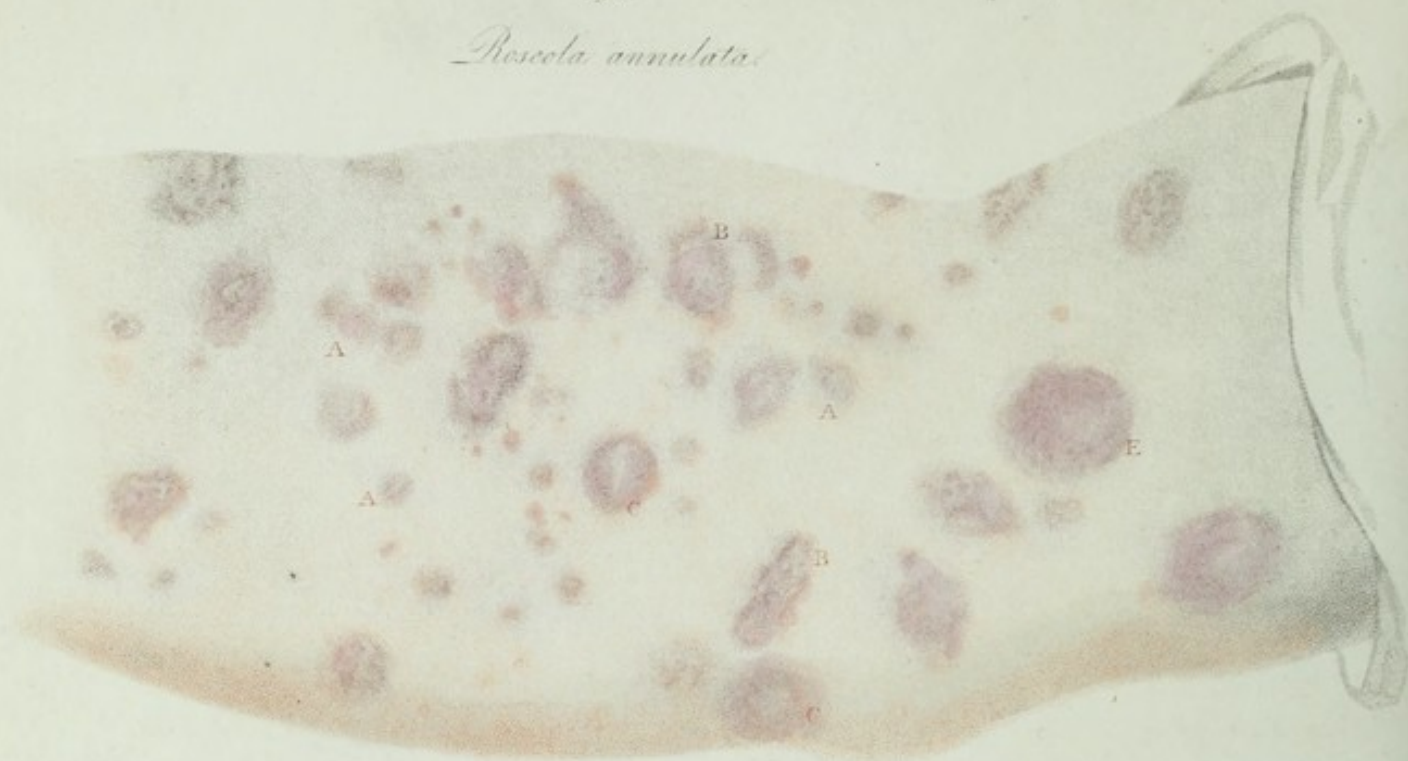
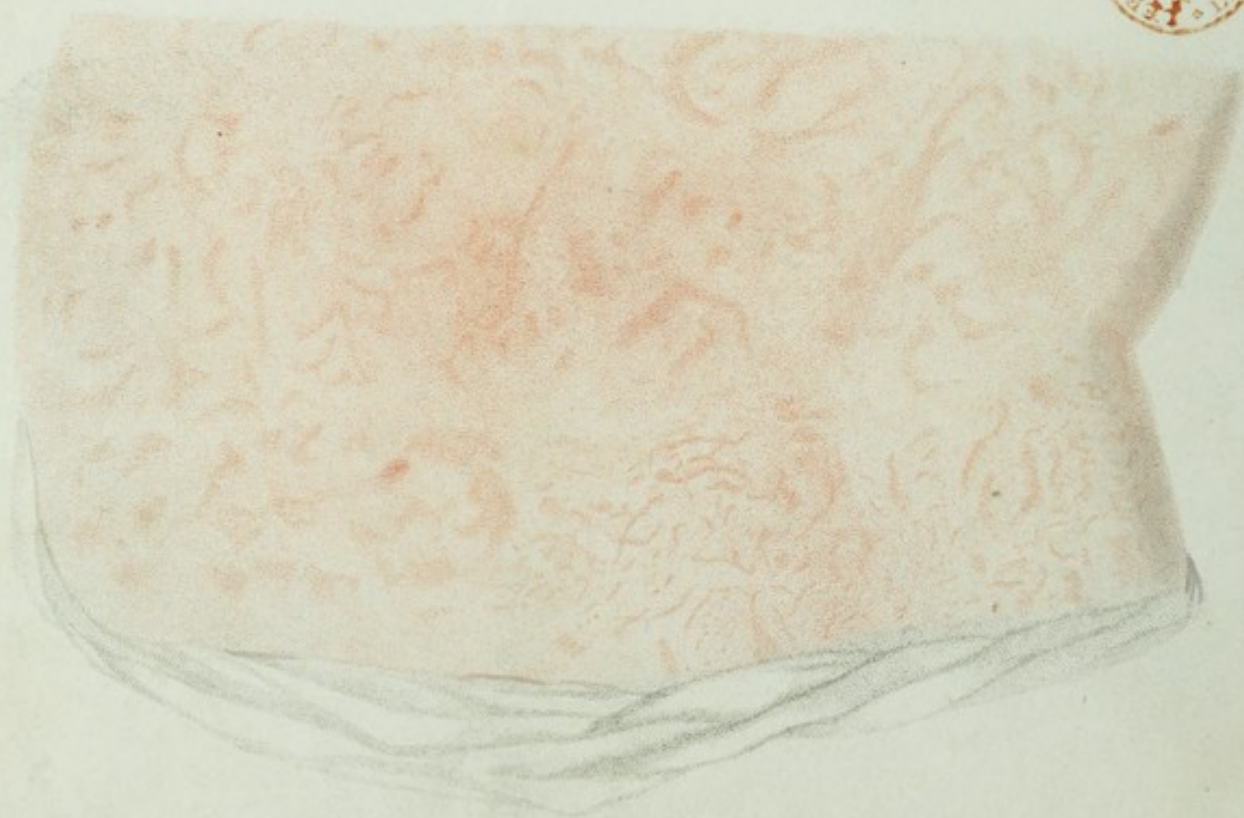


Fig. 2.



Roscola infantalis

PLATE XXVI.

Fig. 1.—ROSEOLA *annulata*, appears in rose-coloured rings, with central areas of the usual colour of the skin. The rings are at first minute, but gradually dilate, in the order A, B, C, and E, sometimes to nearly half an inch in diameter.

Fig. 2.—ROSEOLA *infantilis*, is a closer rash than the R. *æstiva*, leaving very small interstices. It occurs in infants during any irritation occasioned by dentition, fevers, or bowel-complaints, and is very irregular in its duration, sometimes continuing but for a night, and sometimes appearing and disappearing for several successive days. It has been sometimes mistaken for measles and scarlatina.

PLATE XXVI

Fig. 1.—Horner's anomaly appears in rose-colored rings with central areas of the usual color of the skin. The rings are at first minute, but gradually dilate, in the order A, B, C, and D, sometimes to nearly half an inch in diameter.

Fig. 2.—Horner's aneurysm is a fibrous web that the H. vessels leaving very small arteries. It occurs in infants during any irritation occasioned by dentition, fever, or bowel-complaints, and is very frequent in its duration, sometimes continuing for a night and sometimes appearing and disappearing in several successive days. It has been sometimes mistaken for measles and scarlatina.



Fig. 3.
Poxicla vaccina.

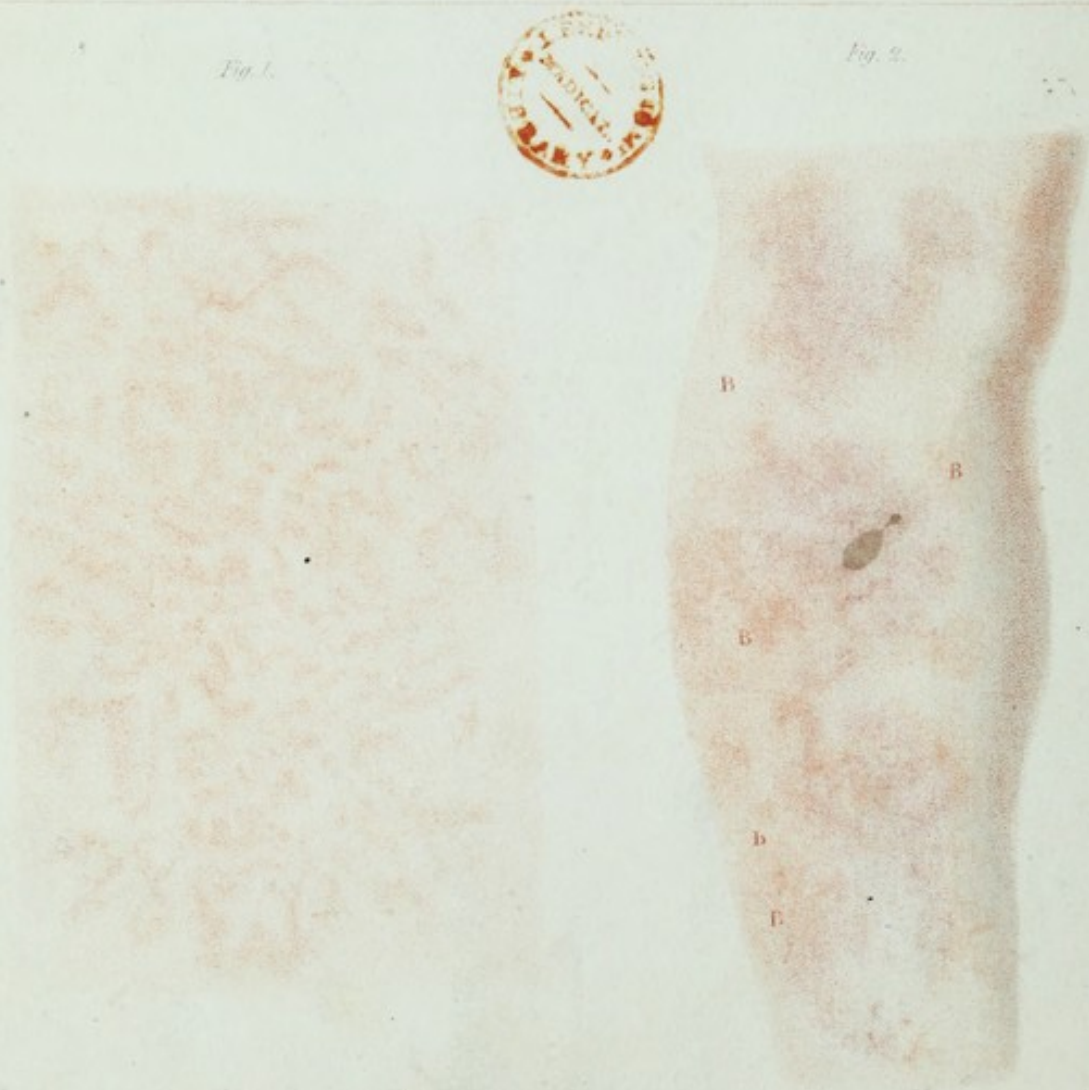


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.



Poxicla variolosa.

PLATE XXVII.

Fig. 1. and 2.—*ROSEOLA variolosa*; a rash which occurs during the eruptive fever of both the inoculated and the casual small-pox, first on the arms, breast, and face, and on the following day it extends over the trunk and extremities. In some cases it forms contiguous arches, (as in Fig. 1.) and in others longitudinal irregular patches, with small distinct dots intermixed (Fig. 2. B.)

Fig. 3.—*ROSEOLA vaccina*; an efflorescence which commonly appears in a congeries of dots and small patches, as here represented, but is sometimes diffuse, like the variolous rash. It usually occurs at the same time with the areola, and round the inoculated part.

PLATE XXVII

Fig. 1 and 2.—*Hexora variabilis*; a rash which occurs during the eruptive fever of both the inoculated and the casual small-pox, first on the arms, breast, and face, and on the following day it extends over the trunk and extremities. In some cases it forms contiguous patches, (as in Fig. 1) and in others it forms contiguous patches, with small distinct dots (represented) (Fig. 2, B).

Fig. 3.—*Hexora variabilis*; an effluvescence which commonly appears in a course of dots and small patches, as here represented, but is sometimes diffuse like the variolous rash. It usually occurs at the same time with the rash, and round the inoculated part.

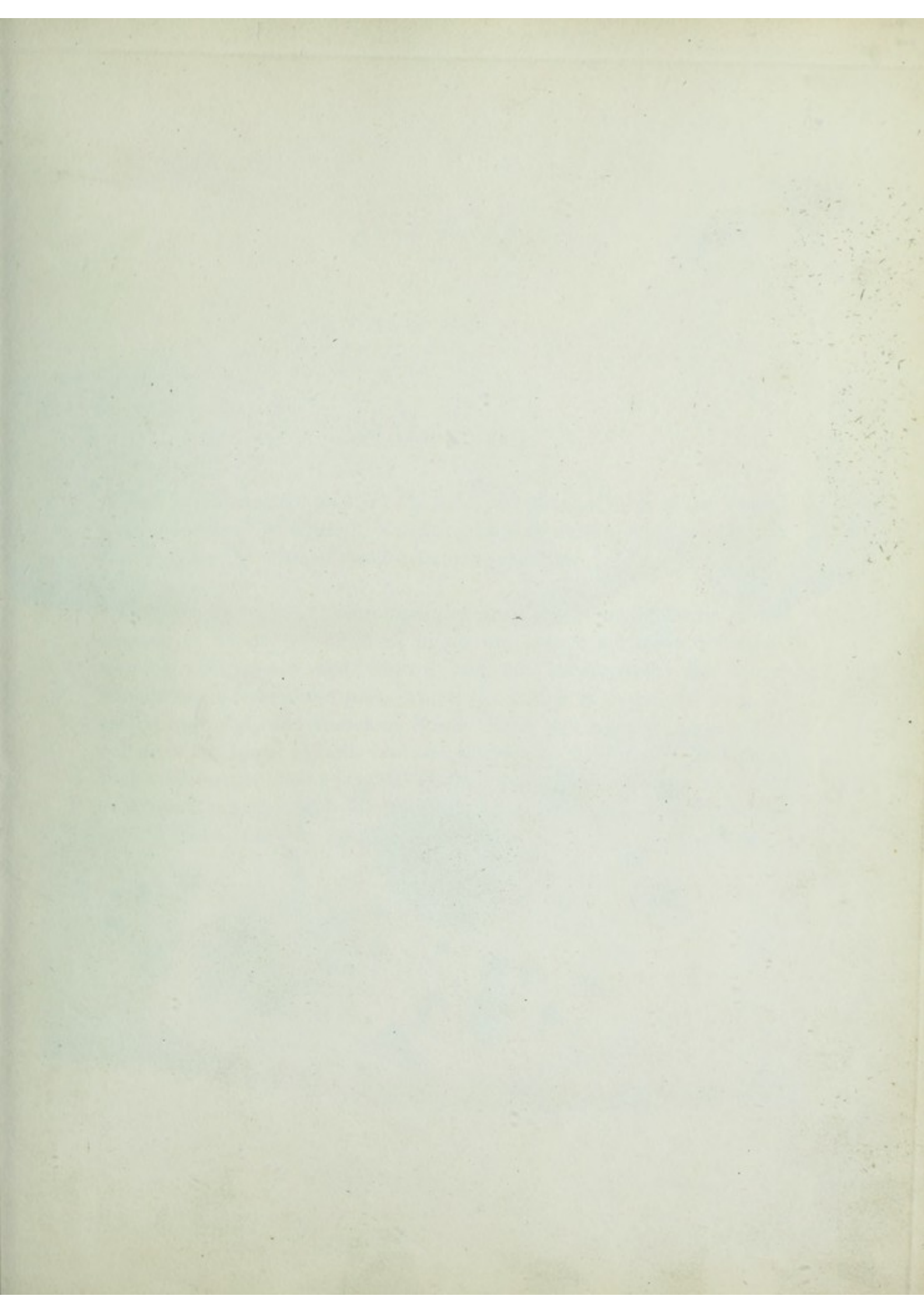


Fig. 1.

Purpura simplex.



Fig. 2.



Purpura hemorrhagica.

PLATE XXVIII.

Fig. 1.—*PURPURA simplex*; the least complicated form of the “petechiæ sine febre” of authors, consisting only of minute effusions of dark blood under the cuticle, usually termed petechiæ.

Fig. 2.—*PURPURA hæmorrhagica*; a more severe modification of the disease, in which the effusions under the cuticle are more extensive, forming ecchymoses and vibices, and are accompanied by actual hæmorrhages from those parts where the cuticle is so delicate as to be easily ruptured, and therefore chiefly from the internal parts. The colour of the spots, in both varieties, is different at different periods of their continuance; being brighter on their first appearance, and becoming subsequently purple or livid, and lastly brownish or yellowish, when the effused blood is nearly absorbed.

PLATE XXVIII

Fig. 1.—*Prunella vulgaris*; the least complicated form of the "pete-
chia sine febre" or anthrax, consisting only of minute effusions of dark
blood under the cuticle, usually termed petechiae.

Fig. 2.—*Prunella vulgaris*; a more severe modification of the
disease, in which the effusions under the cuticle are more extensive,
forming ecchymoses and vitices, and are accompanied by actual
haemorrhages from those parts where the cuticle is so delicate as to be
easily ruptured, and therefore chiefly from the internal parts. The
colour of the spots, in both varieties, is different at different periods of
their continuance; being bright on their first appearance, and becoming
subsequently purple or livid, and partly brownish or yellowish, when the
effused blood is nearly absorbed.

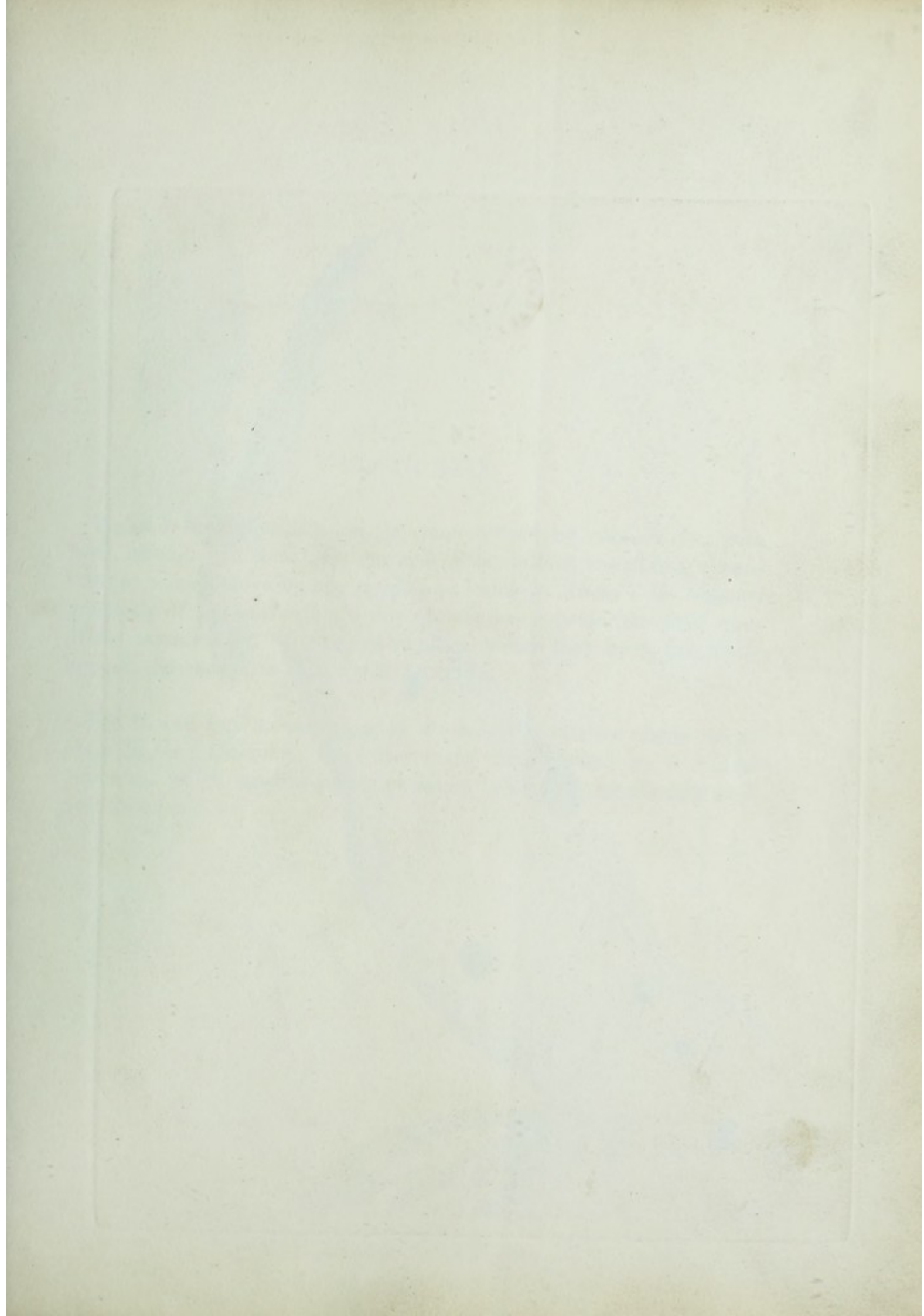


Fig. 2.

Petechiae



Fig. 1.

Porphyra urticae



Fig. 3.



J. Wallcut fecit

PLATE XXIX.

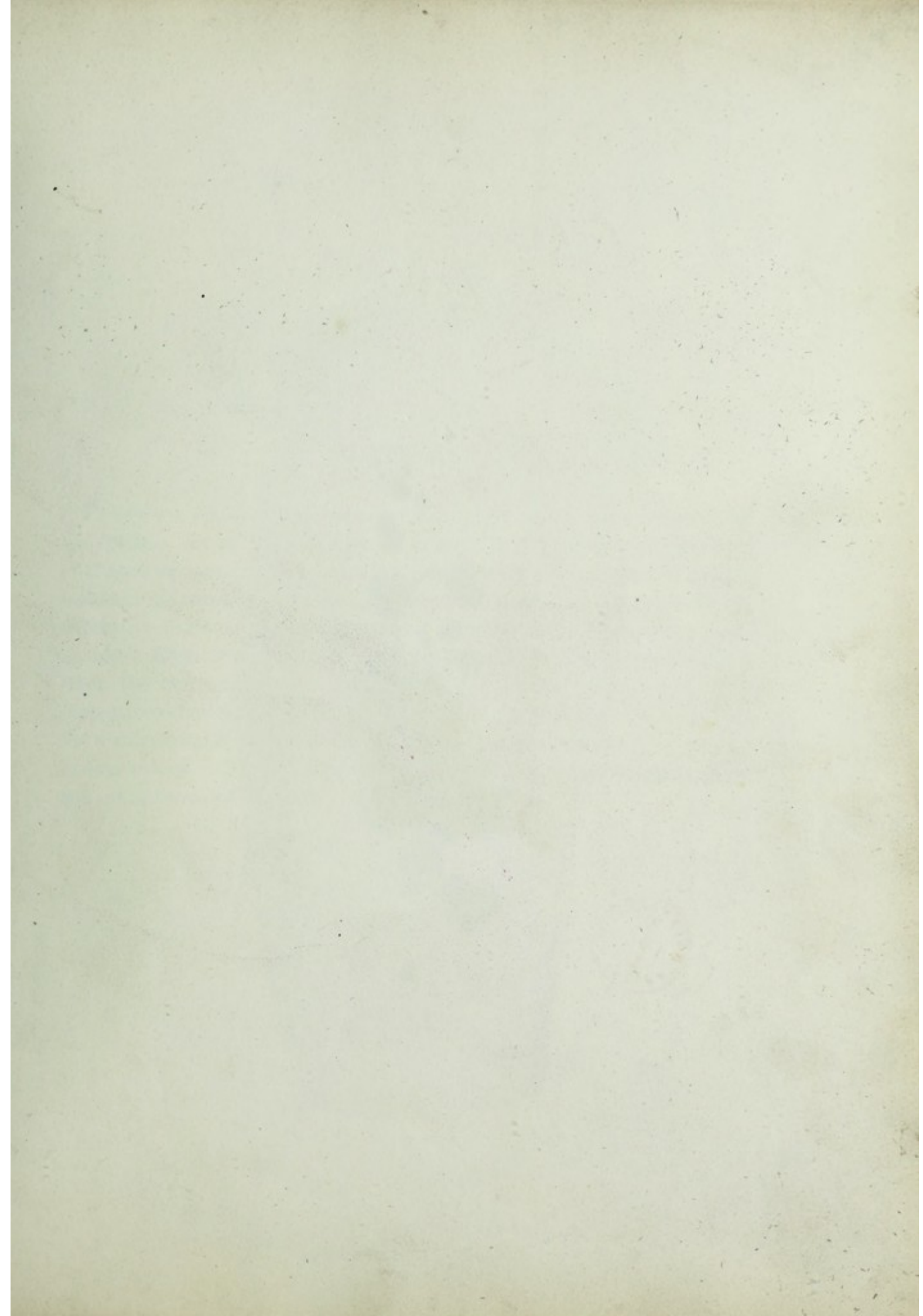
Fig. 1.—*PURPURA urticans*, is characterized by commencing with hard, reddish, and rounded elevations of the cuticle, resembling wheals, but not accompanied by any tingling or itching. These little tumours gradually dilate, but within a day or two they subside into livid spots of the same extent. On the extremities, where they most frequently appear, they are often mixed with petechiæ.

Fig. 2. and Fig. 3. are intended to shew the relative characters of petechiæ and flea-bites; the latter being distinguished by a central punctum, which remains under pressure, while the surrounding redness disappears.

PLATE XXIX.

Fig. 1.—Furrowed surface is characterized by connecting with hard, reddish, and rounded elevations of the outside, resembling scales, but not accompanied by any tingling or itching. These little tumors gradually dilate, but within a day or two they subside into flat spots of the same extent. On the extremities, where they most frequently appear, they are often mixed with petechiae.

Fig. 2. and Fig. 3. are intended to show the relative characters of petechiae and flea-bites; the latter being distinguished by a central punctum, which remains under pressure, while the surrounding redness disappears.



Purpura scabita.



Fig. 1. Scabita.

Drawn by T.H.

PLATE XXX.

PURPURA senilis. This form of the Purpura was not noticed by Dr. Willan, nor in the two first editions of my synopsis. A few cases of it have occurred, with considerable uniformity of character, in elderly women. It appears principally along the outside of the fore-arm, in successive dark purple blotches, of an irregular form, and various magnitude. Each of these continues from a week to ten or twelve days, when the extravasated blood is absorbed. A constant series of these ecchymoses had appeared in one case during ten years, and in others for a considerable period; and in all, the skin of the arms was left of a brown colour. The health did not appear to suffer materially, as in the other forms of Purpura.

PLATE XXX

Purpura senilis. This form of the Purpura was not noticed by Dr. Willan, nor in the two first editions of my Synopsis. A few cases of it have occurred, with considerable irregularity of character, in elderly women. It appears principally along the outside of the forearm, in successive dark purple patches, of an irregular form, and various magnitude. Each of these continues from a week to ten or twelve days, when the extravasated blood is absorbed. A constant series of these ecchymoses had appeared in one case during ten years, and in others for a considerable period; and in all, the skin of the arms was left of a brown colour. The health did not appear to suffer materially, as in the other forms of Purpura.

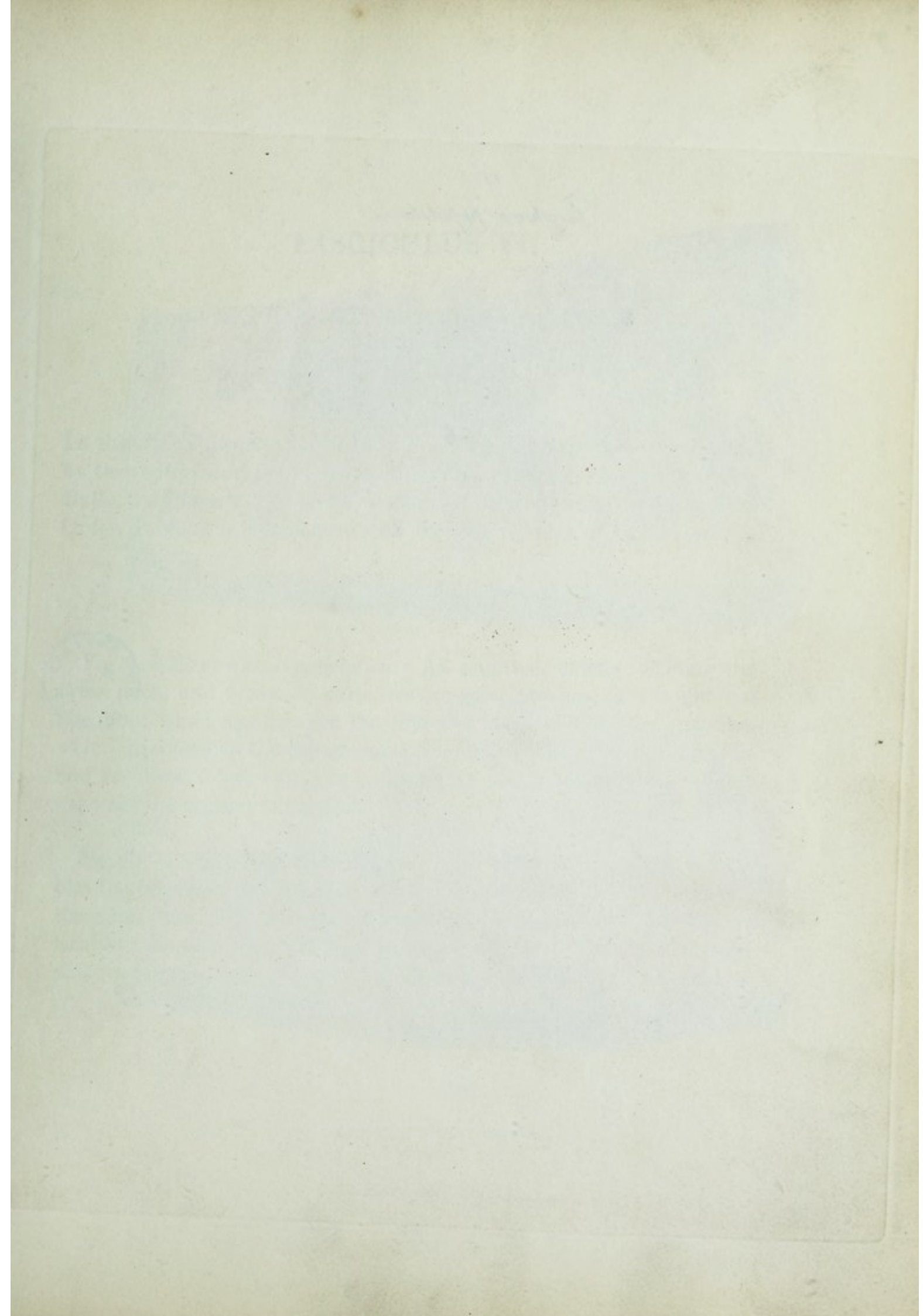


Fig. 1

Plate XXXI.

Erythema papulatum?



Fig. 2.

Erythema tuberculatum?



Strutt delin^s

J. Joillier. Sculp^s

Published April 2, 1876 by Longmans, Green, & Co. 1, Broad St.

FASCICULUS VI.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

IN this Fasciculus, the *third* Order of cutaneous eruptions is completed by the representation of the varieties of ERYTHEMA; the *fourth* Order, *Bullæ*, is illustrated by two varieties of POMPHOLYX; and the *fifth* Order, *Pustulæ*, is commenced with the three species of IMPETIGO.

PLATE XXXI.

Fig. 1.—ERYTHEMA *papulatum*. An eruption, chiefly affecting the arms, neck, and breast, in extensive irregular patches, of a bright red hue; but which consists for the first two days of imperfect papulæ, which disappear as the efflorescence brightens. The skin continues red and furrowed for ten days or a fortnight; and a blueish or livid hue succeeds the decline of the rash.

Fig. 2.—ERYTHEMA *tuberculatum*. This eruption somewhat resembles the former in its irregular and bright patches, in which, however, there are dispersed small round tumours, slightly elevated, but not so hard as tubercles, which subside in about a week. The erythematous patches turn livid about a week afterwards, and gradually disappear.

FASCICULUS VI.

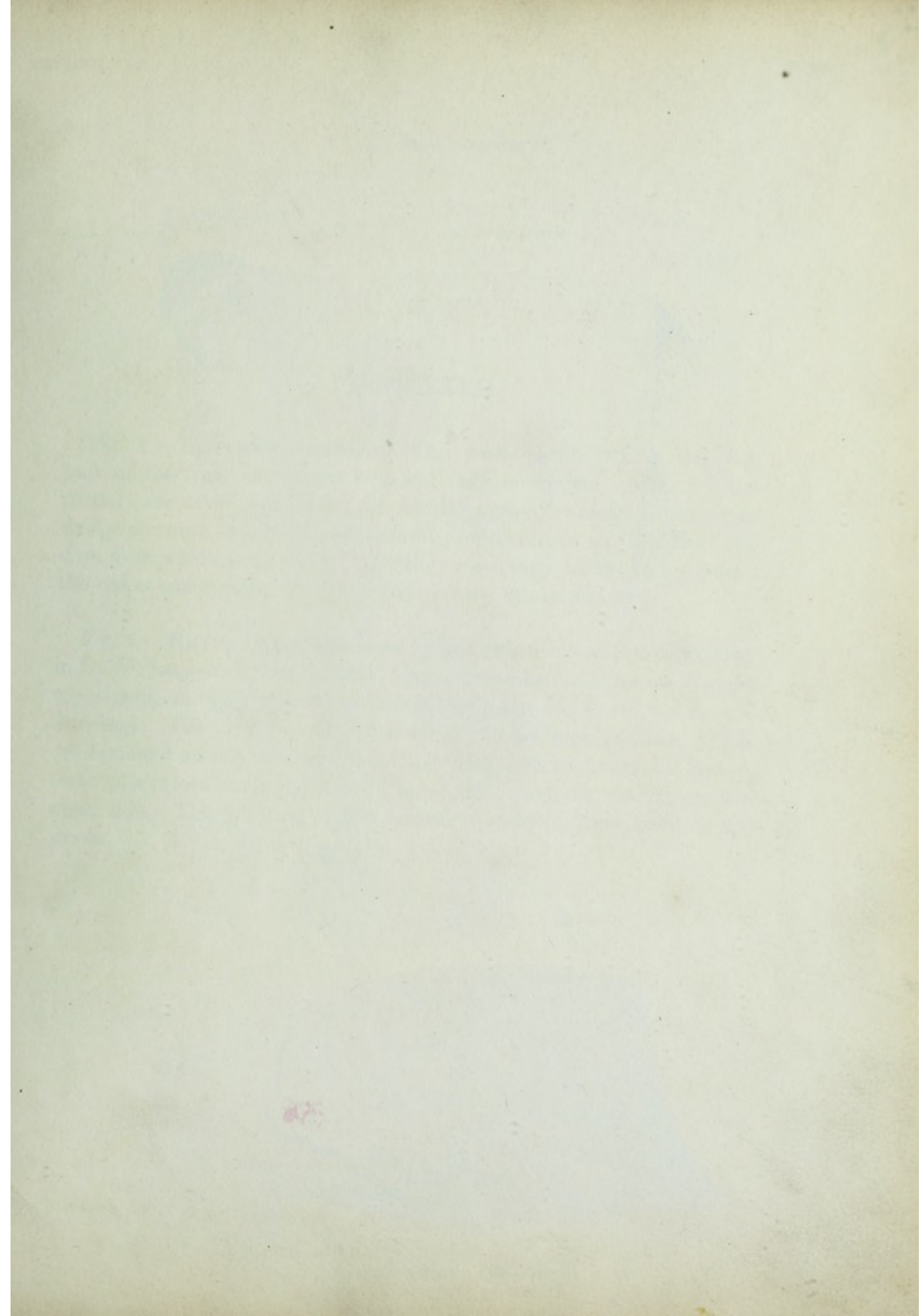
EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

In this Fasciculus, the third Order of cutaneous eruptions is completed by the representation of the varieties of *Erythema*; the fourth Order, Bulla, is illustrated by two varieties of *Pompholyx*; and the fifth Order, *Pustula*, is commenced with the three species of *Impetigo*.

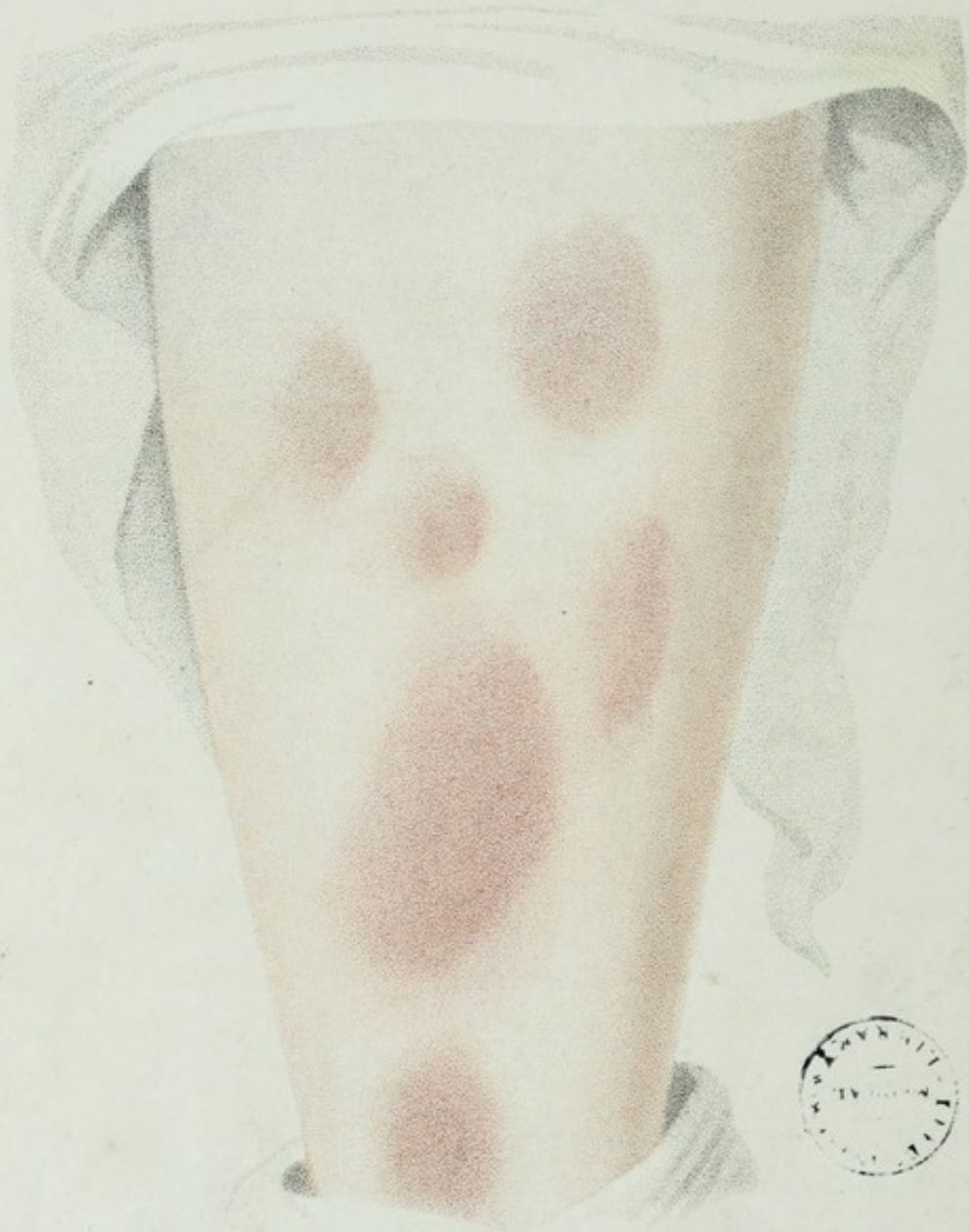
PLATE XXXI.

Fig. 1.—*Erythema papulosum*. An eruption, chiefly affecting the arms, neck, and breast, in extensive irregular patches, of a bright red hue; but which consists for the first two days of imperfect papulae, which disappear as the erythema brightens. The skin continues red and flushed for ten days or a fortnight; and a bluish or livid hue succeeds the declension of the rash.

Fig. 2.—*Erythema tuberosum*. This eruption somewhat resembles the former in its irregular and bright patches, in which, however, there are dispersed small round tumours, slightly elevated, but not so hard as tubercles, which subside in about a week. The erythematous patches run livid about a week afterwards, and gradually disappear.



Erythema nodosum!



Erythema marginatum

J. Falber sculp.

PLATE XXXII.

Fig. 1.—*ERYTHEMA nodosum*. This rash usually affects the fore part of the legs, and seems to occur only in women. Many of the patches are of an oval form, the central parts of which are very gradually elevated into hard and painful protuberances on the 6th or 7th day, from which time to the 10th they constantly soften and subside, the red colour turning blueish or livid on the 8th or 9th day.

Fig. 2.—*ERYTHEMA marginatum*. This eruption was not delineated in Dr. Willan's work ; but the little figure, here substituted for an obscure representation of a supposed syphilitic erythema, was found among his drawings. The erythema marginatum occurs in large patches, which are bounded on one side by a hard, elevated, tortuous, red border, in some places obscurely papulated ; but have no regular margin on the open side. The duration of the disease is variable, from three to six weeks.

PLATE XXXII

Fig. 1.—*Erythema nodosum*. This rash usually affects the fore part of the legs, and seems to occur only in women. Many of the patches are of an oval form, the central parts of which are very gradually elevated into hard and painful protuberances on the 6th or 7th day, from which time to the 10th they constantly soften and subside, the red colour turning bluish or grey on the 8th or 9th day.

Fig. 2.—*Erythema angiosarcoma*. This eruption was not delineated in Dr. Willan's work; but the little figure here substituted for an obscure representation of a supposed syphilitic erythema, was found among his drawings. The erythema angiosarcoma occurs in large patches, which are bounded on one side by a hard, elevated, tumorous red border, in some places obscurely papilled; but have no regular margin on the open side. The duration of the disease is variable, from three to six weeks.

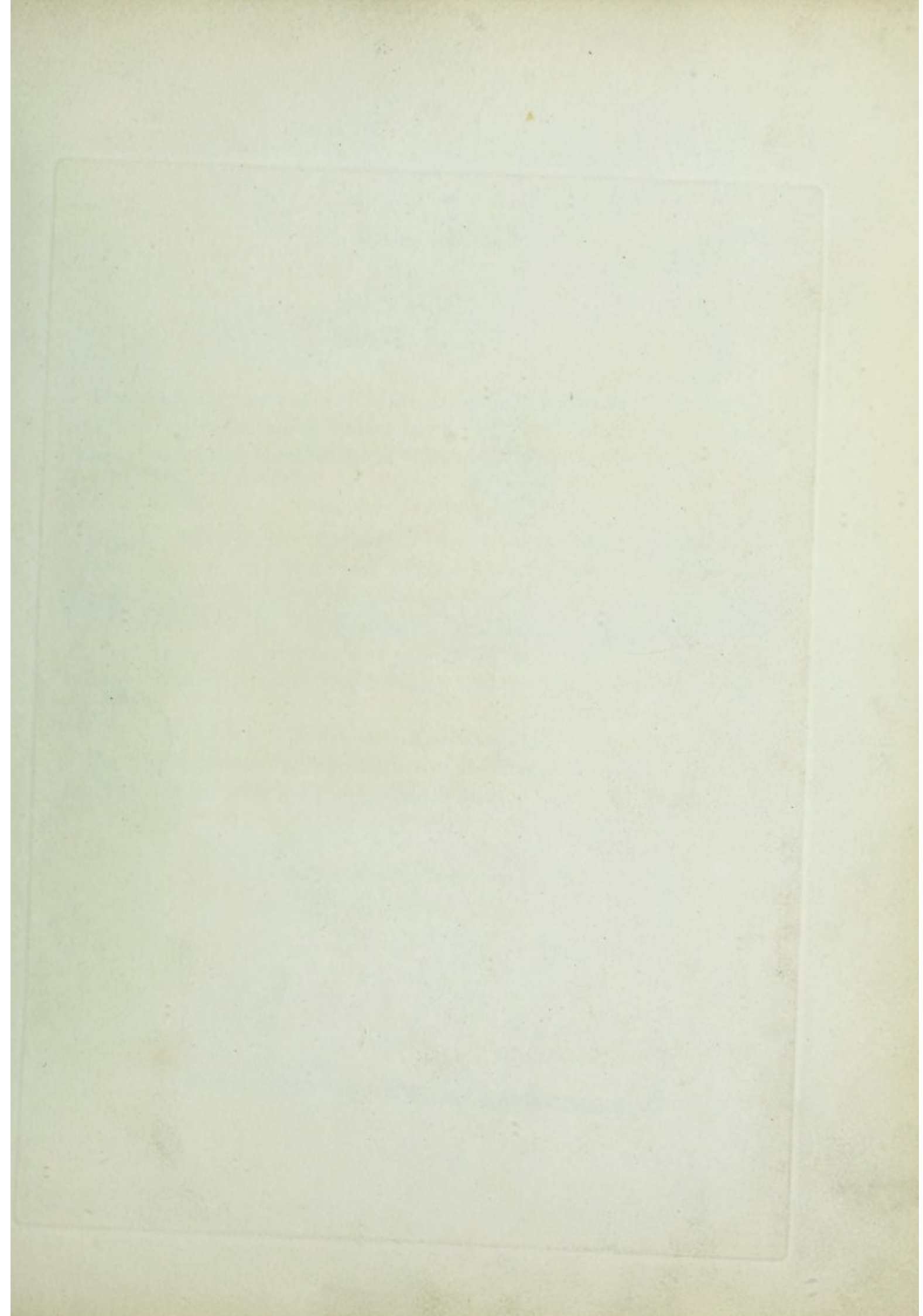


Fig. 1.

Plate XXXIII.

Pompholyx diutinus.

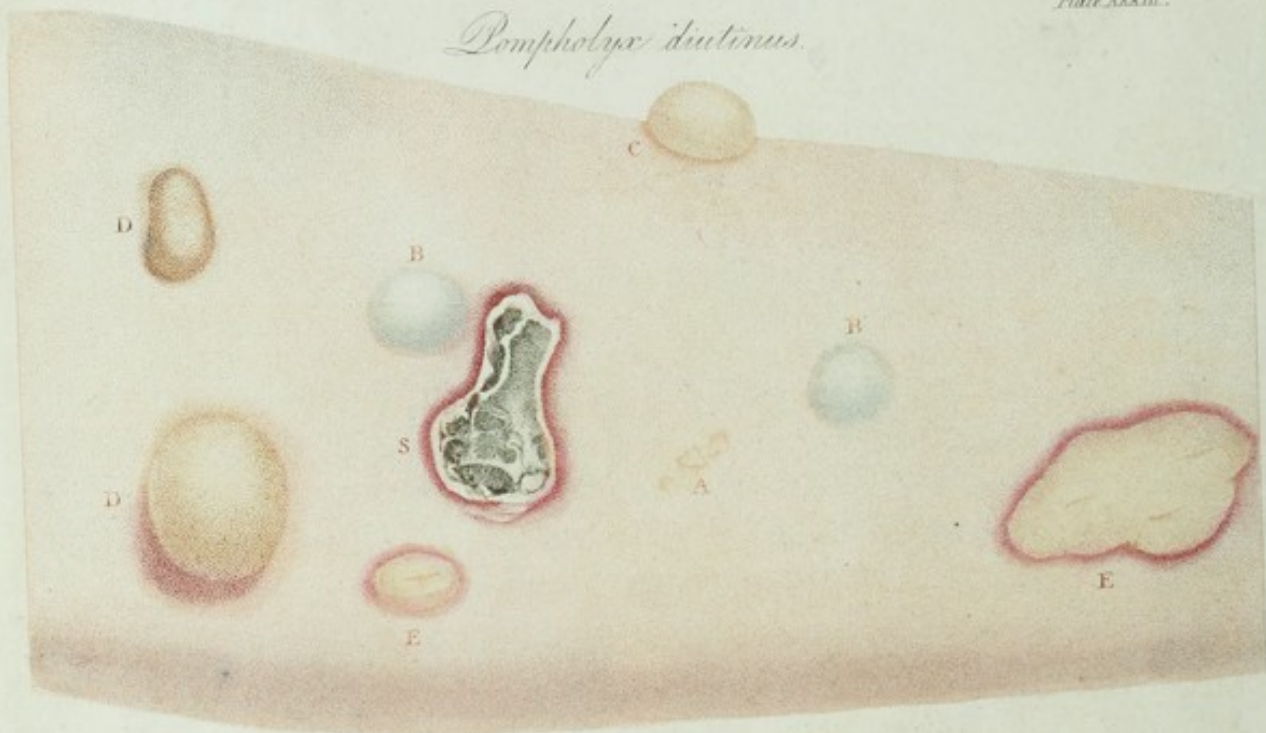


Fig. 2.

Pompholyx pruriginosus.

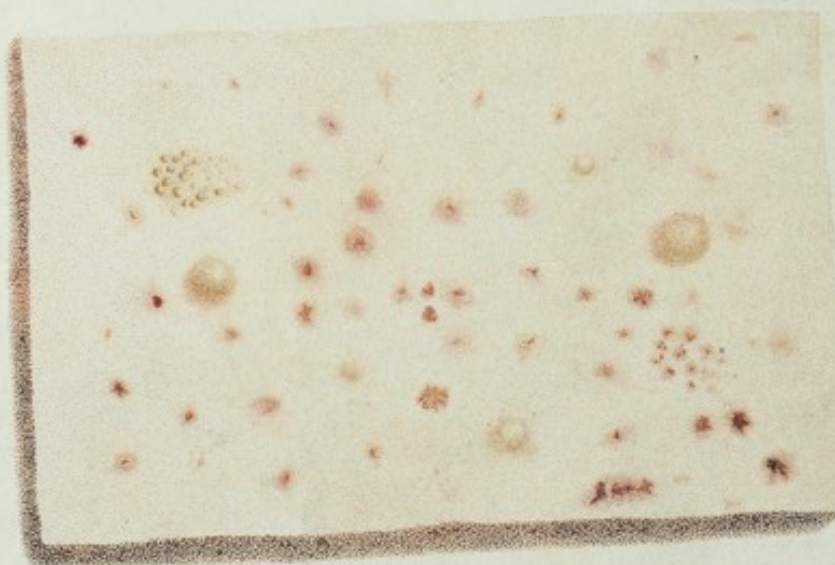


PLATE XXXIII.

It was scarcely necessary to figure so common a disease as Erysipelas; and this representation of POMPHOLYX, therefore, constitutes the only illustration of the *fourth* Order of Cutaneous Diseases, BULLÆ, * *Blebs*, or *Blains*.

Fig. 1.—POMPHOLYX *diutinus*. “An eruption of *bullæ*, without any inflammation around them, and without fever.” The vesications seem to commence from red tingling elevations of the cuticle, nearly resembling papulæ (as at A.); these rise into transparent vesicles (as at B.); which become yellow, and enlarge (as at C and D.); break and inflame (as at E); and at length form a scab on the excoriated surface (as at S.).

Fig. 2.—Represents an appearance of the Pompholyx, which is sometimes connected with the Prurigo formicans.

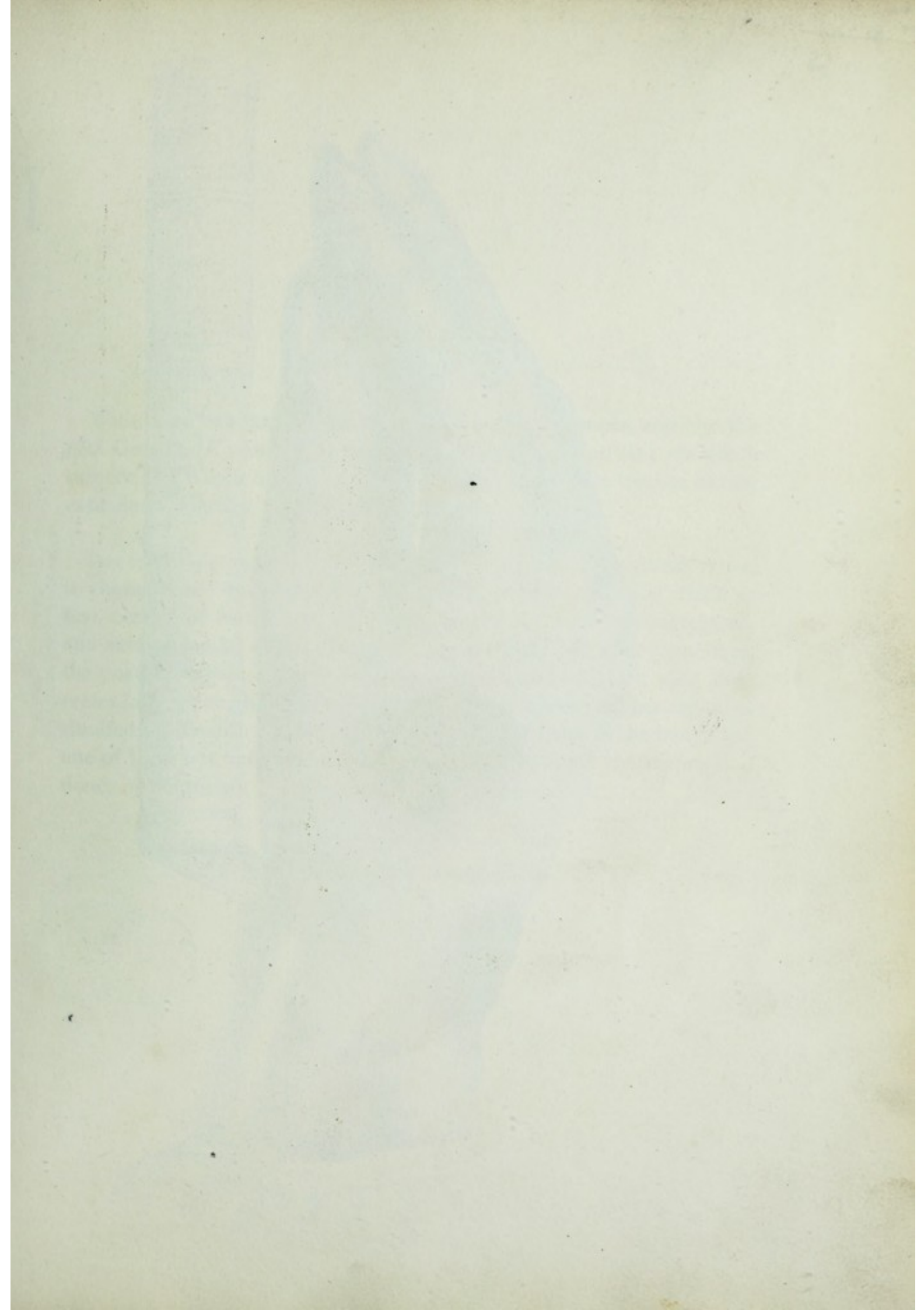
* See Definition 4. Synopsis, p. xxi.

PLATE XXIII

It was scarcely necessary to figure so common a disease as Erysipelas; and this representation of Pouchotz, therefore, constitutes the only illustration of the Venereal Order of Cutaneous Diseases, Burd. & Blak. or Blain.

Fig. 1.—Pouchotz disease. "An eruption of bubbles, without any inflammation around them, and without fever." The vesicles seem to commence from red itching abrasions of the cuticle, nearly resembling pimples (as at A.); these rise into transparent vesicles (as at B.); which become yellow, and enlarge (as at C and D.); break and inflame (as at E); and at length form a scab on the excoriated surface (as at F.).

Fig. 2.—Represents an appearance of the Pouchotz, which is sometimes connected with the Typhoid fever.





Impetigo Separata.

Engr. by J. B. B. B.

Drawn by J. J.

PLATE XXXIV.

With this Plate the new series of engravings commences, and also the *fifth* Order of Cutaneous Diseases, the PUSTULES, *Pustulæ*; on which subject Dr. Willan had given nothing to the public, his treatise having extended no farther than the fourth Order.

IMPETIGO *figurata*, the first species of the pustular, or *humid tetter*, is characterized by circumscribed patches, a little elevated, which at first consist of clusters of *psudracious* pustules,* closely congregated, and surrounded by a slight inflammatory margin; but after some days, the pustules break, and an irritating humour exudes, which soon concretes into yellowish or greenish-brown scabs. These patches are often situated on the arm and wrist, and extend to the back of the hand, and one of them not unfrequently takes its station between the metacarpal bones of the thumb and forefinger, as here represented.

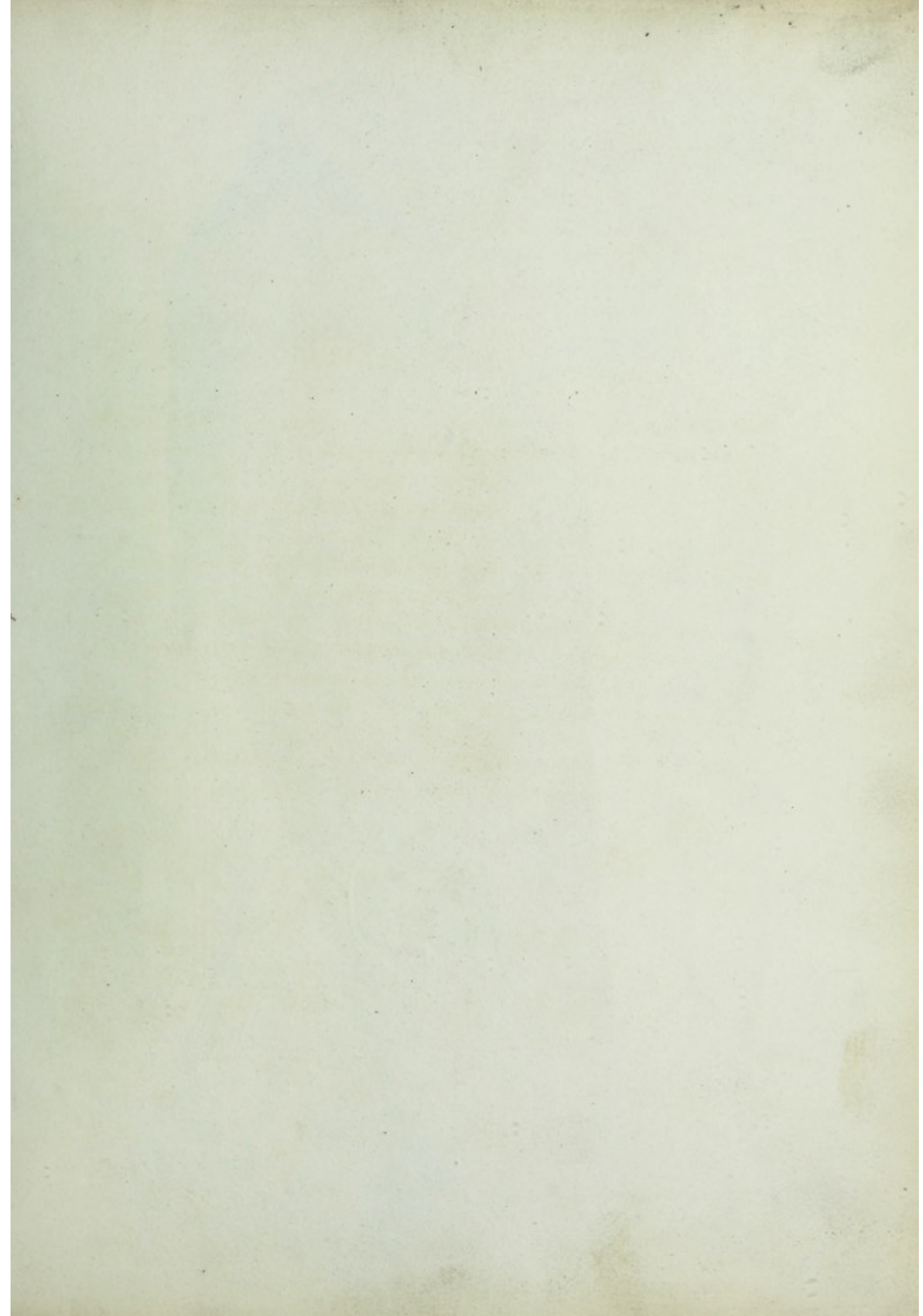
* See Definition 5, *b*. Synopsis, p. xxi.

PLATE XXXIV.

With this Plate the new series of engravings commences, and also the
the Order of Cutaneous Diseases, the first, the second, the third, on which
subject Dr. Willan had given nothing to the public, his treatise having
extended no farther than the fourth Order.

In this series, the first species of the pustular, or humid letter,
is characterized by circumscribed patches, a little elevated, which at
first consist of clusters of pyramidal pustules, closely congregated,
and surrounded by a slight inflammatory margin; but after some days,
the pustules break, and an irritation between exudes, which soon con-
verts into a softness or general herpes. These patches are often
situated on the arm and wrist, and extend to the back of the hand, and
one of them not infrequently takes its seat on between the metacarpal
bones of the thumb and forefinger, as here represented.

See Description of the preceding Plate.





Impetigo speciosa

Fig. 1. by J. Bennett.

Drawn by F. S.

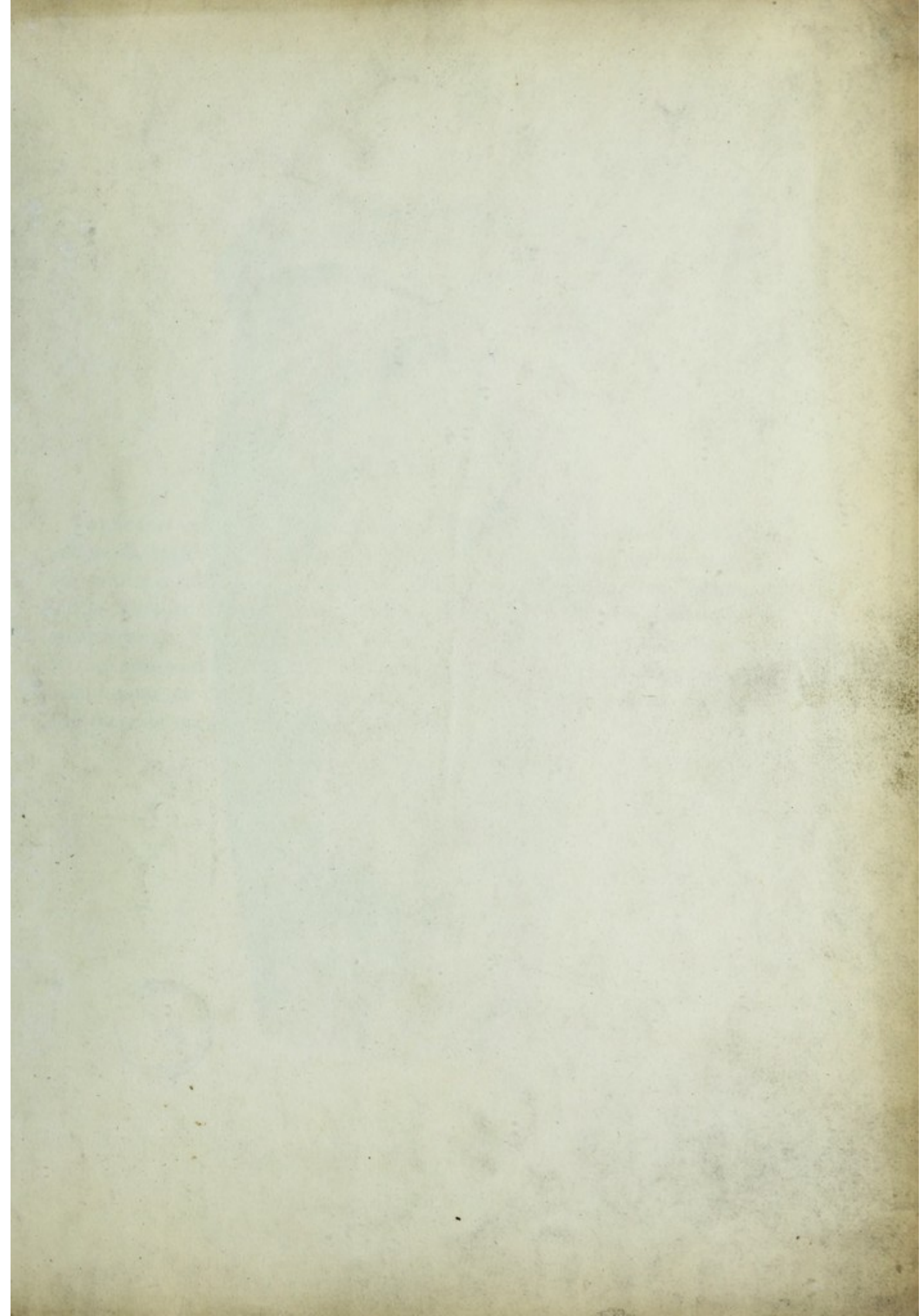


PLATE XXXV.

IMPETIGO sparsa ; which differs from the preceding species rather in the indeterminate and extensive distribution of the pustules and scabs, than in its general character. It is commonly, however, a more severe disease, and connected with more constitutional derangement than the *I. figurata*. In the lower extremities, especially, it is often extremely obstinate and severe, continuing for many weeks, and even passing into the next species.

PLATE XXXV.

... the lower extremities, especially, it is often extremely
... and connected with more copious development than the
... and character. It is commonly, however, a more severe
... and extensive distribution of the pustules and scabs,
... which differs from the preceding species rather in





Impetigo scabida

Impetigo scabida.



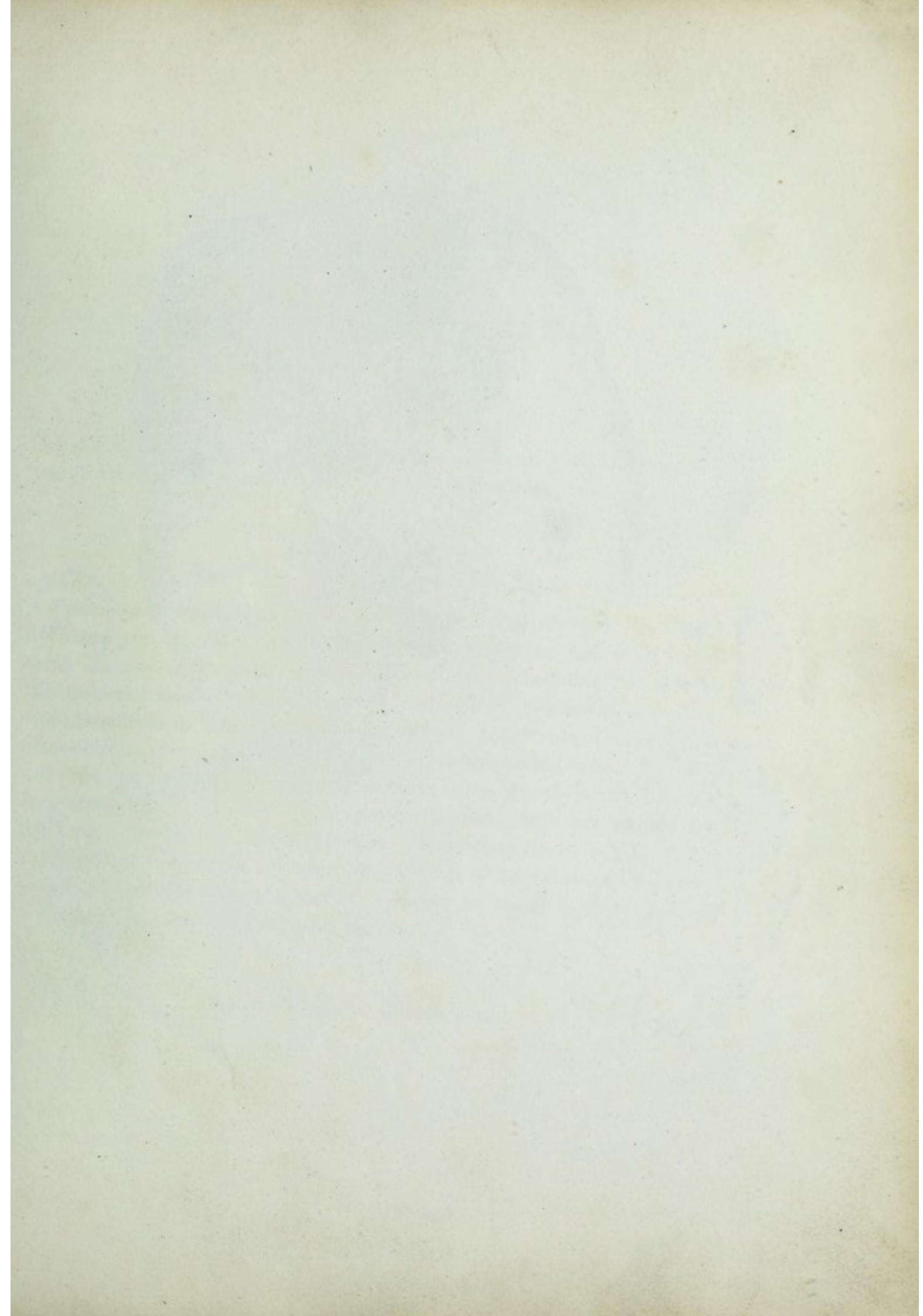
Drawn by Z.B.

PLATE XXXVI.

IMPETIGO scabida ; which is distinguished by the formation of a thick, yellowish, scabby crust, by which the whole limb or limbs are encased, and which is often separated by many fissures and cracks, from which a thin ichor copiously exudes, and concretes into additional and irregular layers. The whole crust, indeed, is the result of the concretion of this acrimonious humour, which is discharged in great abundance from numerous psudracious pustules, as they successively form, break, and ulcerate over the surface of the limb.

PLATE XXXVI

Lupinus scabris, which is distinguished by the formation of a thick, yellowish, scabby crust, by which the whole limb or limbs are encased, and which is often separated by many fissures and cracks, from which a thin ichor copiously exudes, and concretes into additional and irregular layers. The whole crust, indeed, is the result of the concretion of this acrimonious humor, which is discharged in great abundance from numerous pustules, as they successively form, break, and ulcerate over the surface of the limb.





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Porrigo larvalis

Describ. de T.H.

Engr. de J. Smart.

FASCICULUS VII.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

THIS Fasciculus comprises six specimens of the formidable and unsightly genus *PORRIGO*, the second in the Order of *Pustules*.

PLATE XXXVII.

PORRIGO larvalis, the *Crusta lactea* of medical authors, is almost exclusively a disease of infancy, occurring during the period of lactation; whence its popular name. It is commonly confined at first to the forehead and cheeks, but usually extends to the scalp and ears, and sometimes to the breast and extremities. It consists of an eruption of numerous, minute, and whitish pustules, denominated *achores*,* which are crowded together upon a red surface, upon which, as they break and discharge, thin yellowish or brownish-green scabs are formed by the concretion of the viscid humour. The whole face is thus often enveloped as it were by a *mask*, whence it has acquired the epithet *larvalis*. Notwithstanding the extent to which the infant is disfigured, no permanent scar or deformity ever ensues.

* See Definition 5, c. Synopsis, p. xxii.

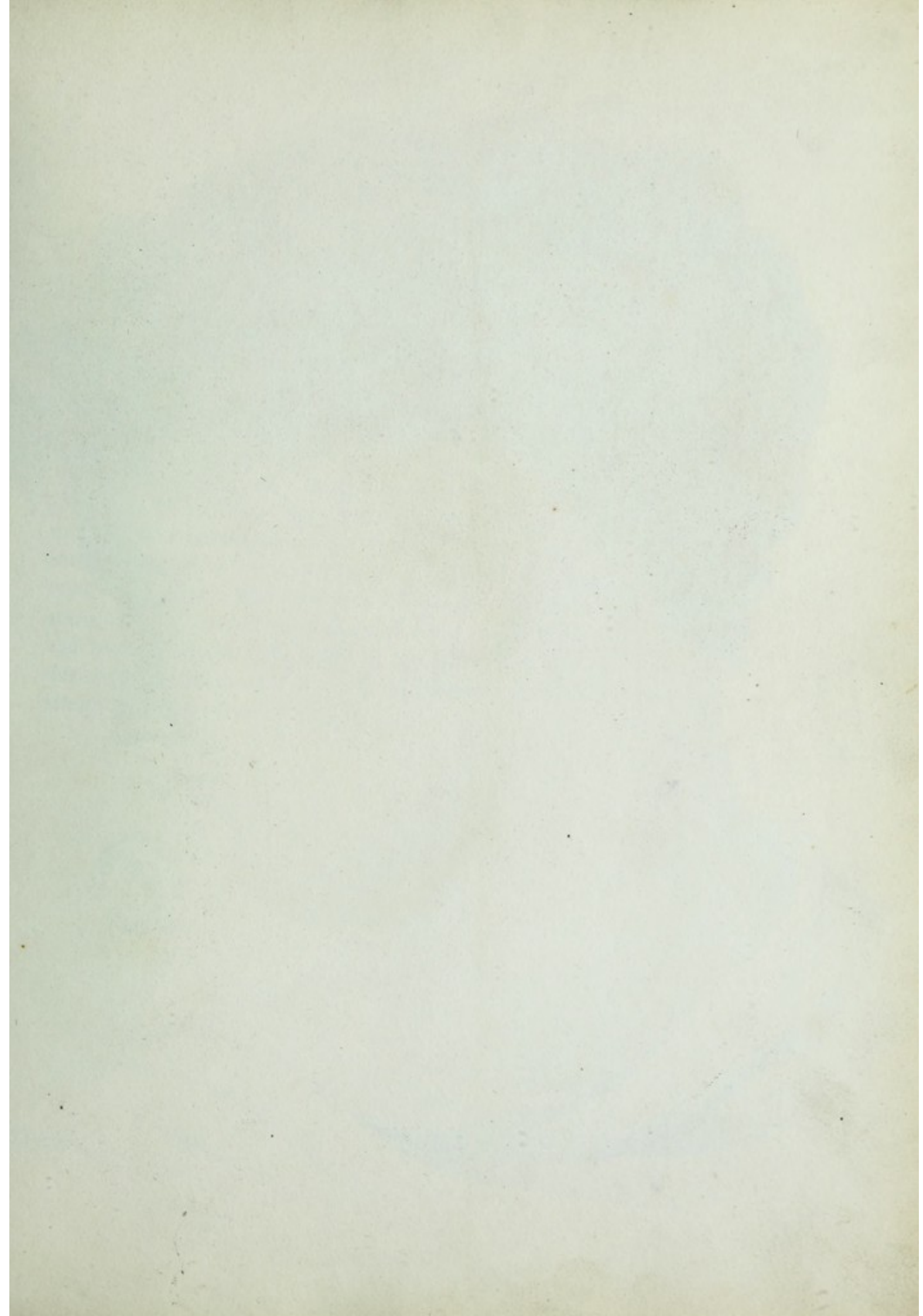
FASCICULUS VII.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

This Fasciculus comprises six specimens of the remarkable and singular
genus *Pentaria*, the second in the Order of *Pentaria*.

PLATE XXXII.

Pentaria belongs to the Class of *Polypodiaceae*, and is almost
exclusively a disease of infancy, occurring during the period of lacta-
tion; whence its popular name. It is commonly confined at first to
the forehead and cheeks, but usually extends to the scalp and ears,
and sometimes to the breast and extremities. It consists of an eruption
of numerous, minute, and white papules, branched or branched
are crowded together upon a red surface, upon which, as they break
and discharge, thin yellowish or brownish-green scales are formed by
the contraction of the dried ligament. The whole face is thus often
enveloped as if with a mask, whence it has acquired the epithet *mas-*
ca. Notwithstanding the extent to which the infant is diseased, no
permanent scar or deformity ever ensues.





Porriigo furfurans.

Drawn by J. B.

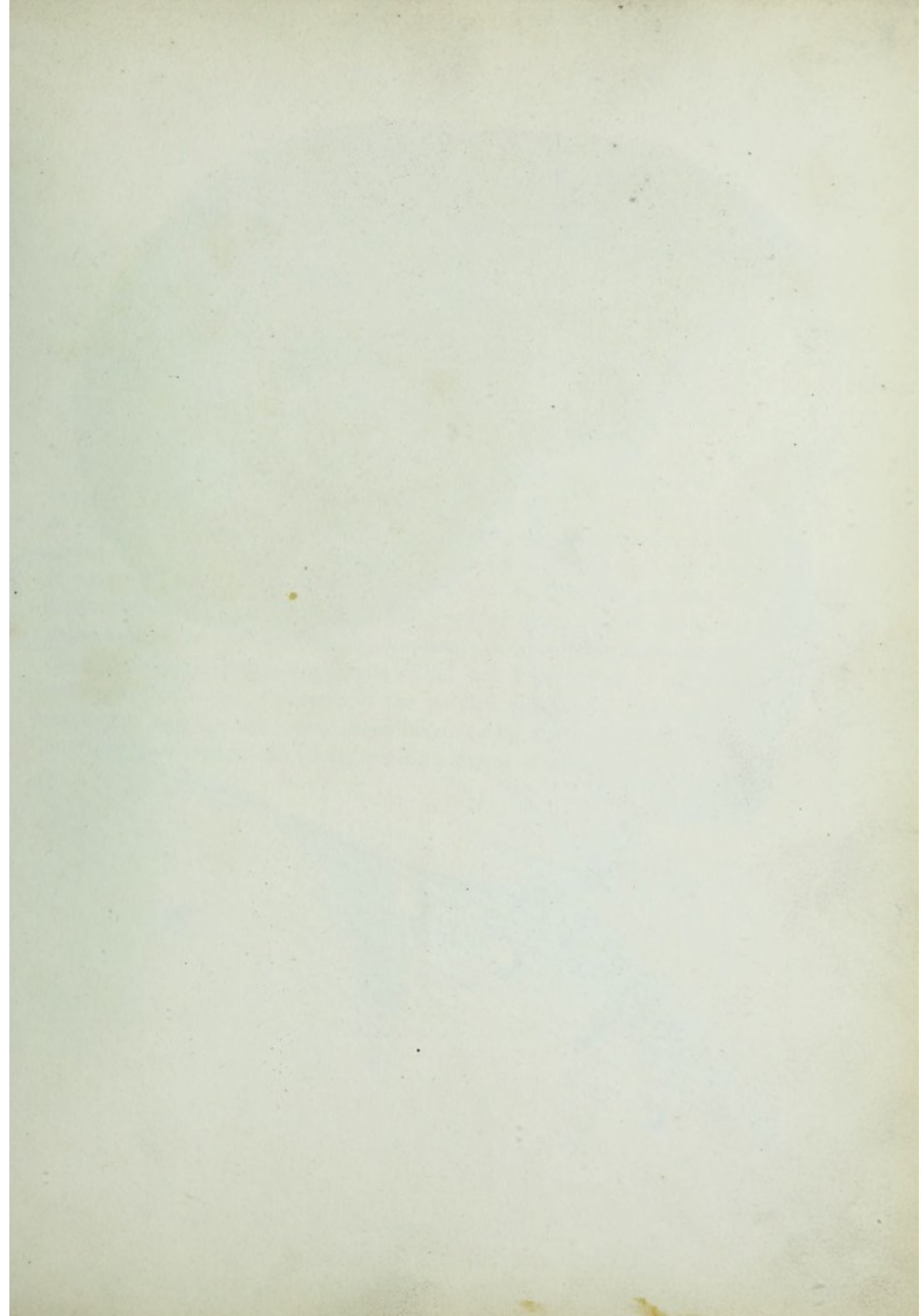
Engraved by J. Smith.

PLATE XXXVIII.

PORRIGO furfurans. Instead of concreting into thick scabs, the humour, which exudes in very small quantity, dries speedily, and separates in thin laminated scabs, or scale-like exfoliations. The scalp is usually affected extensively with the furfuraceous porrigo, and becomes tender and sore. The disease is commonly limited to the scalp, but occasionally extends to the external ears, and a little on the forehead and temples, beyond the roots of the hair, as in the case from which this drawing was made. It occurs principally in adults, or in persons attaining to the period of puberty.

PLATE XXVII

Location of the tumor. Instead of showing into the skin, the
tumor, which extends to very small depth, forms a sessile, and edge-
free in the laminated scaly or scab-like excoriations. The scaly is
usually raised extensively with the laminae, pointing and becomes
tender and sore. The tumor is commonly limited to the scalp, but
occasionally extends to the external ear, and a little on the forehead
and temples, beyond the roots of the hair as in the case from which
this drawing was made. It occurs principally in adults, or in persons
attending to the period of puberty.





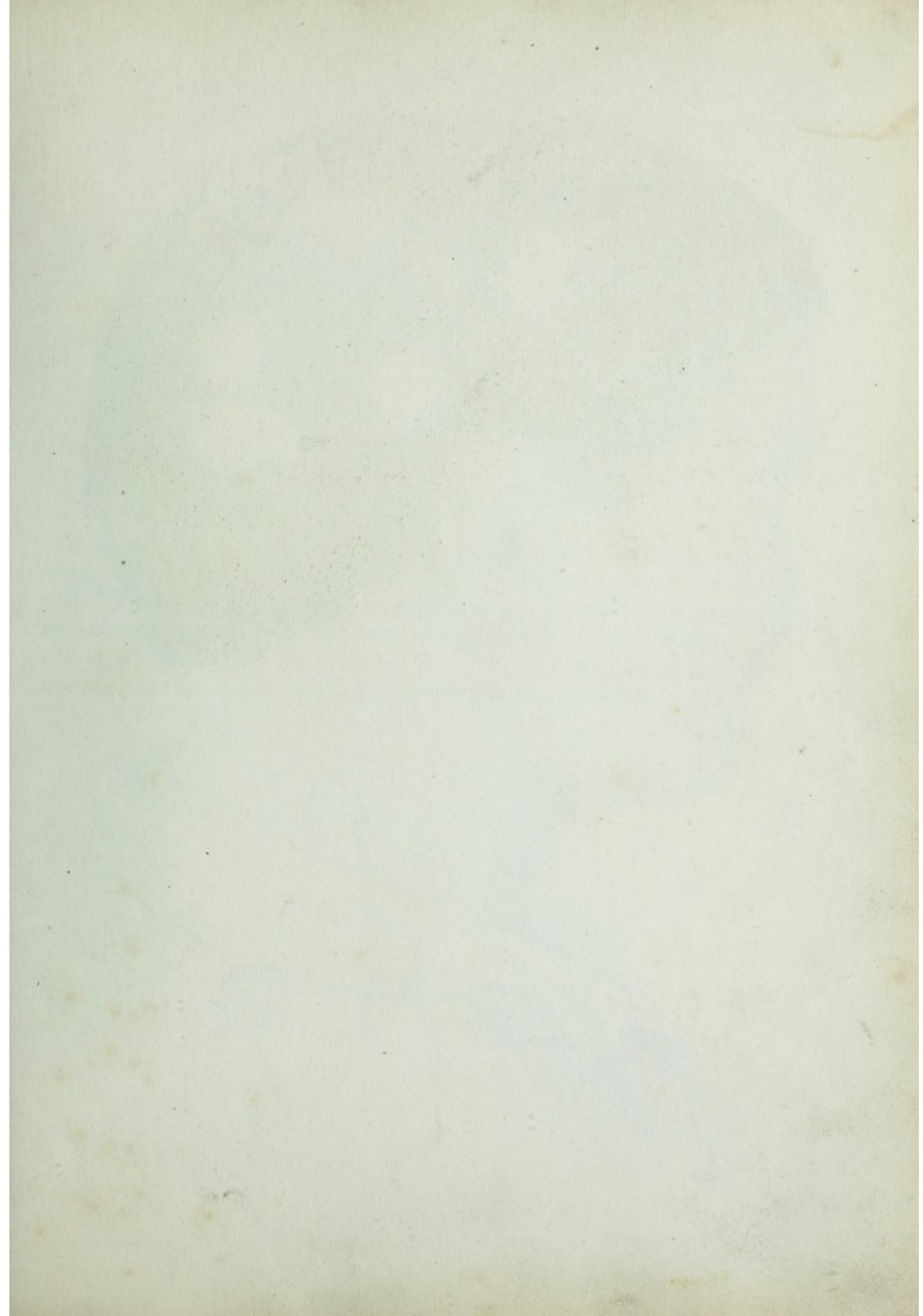
Torrigo scutulata.

Drawn by T.B.

Eng'd by J. Smart

PLATE XXXIX.

PORRIGO scutulata; popularly known by the name of *Ringworm*; an unmanageable and very contagious variety of the disease, which, though as old as the Greeks, has recently been propagated extensively, by the multiplication of boarding-schools and manufactories, in this country. It commences with clusters of small *achores*, or pimple-like pustules, in distinct small patches, of an irregularly circular figure; which are sometimes limited to one *scutulum*, and sometimes numerous, and distant. Though the exudation is commonly small, yet, if neglected, it will concrete into thin scabs: the areas of the patches also dilate, and become confluent; and the hair upon them becomes lighter in colour, and at length is destroyed at the roots, leaving patches of baldness.





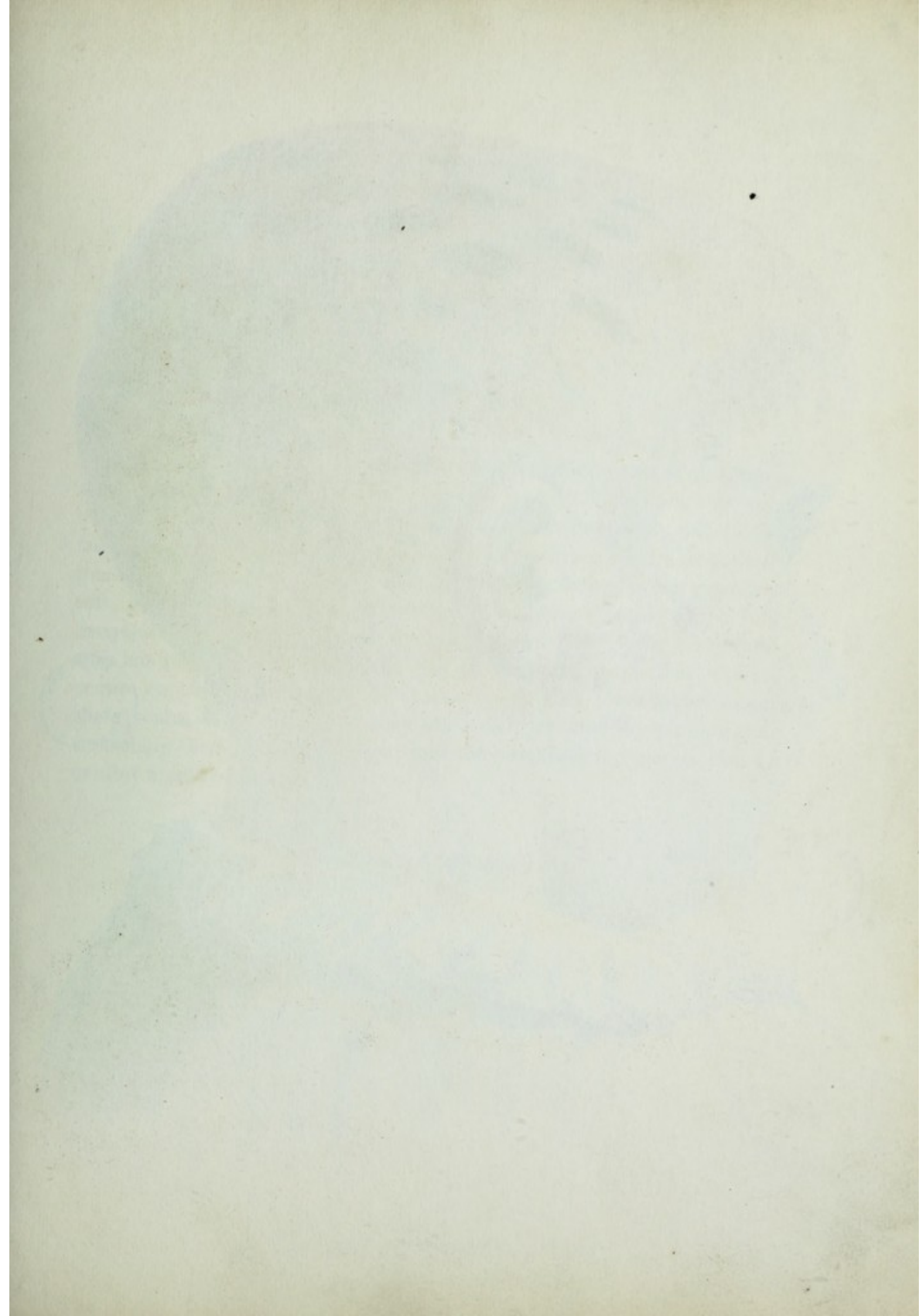
Porrigo decalvans.

Drawn by T. N.

Eng'd by J. Street.

PLATE XL.

PORRIGO *decalvans*; a variety, which is also called *ringworm*, and which may sometimes be the result of the decalvating process of the preceding species. In general, however, there is no manifest appearance of disease in the patches of this species, except complete baldness, of a very white and smooth appearance, and in form more or less circular, while the hair surrounding the patches is as thick as usual.





Porrigo favosa?

Drawn by J.E.

Engraved by J. Smith

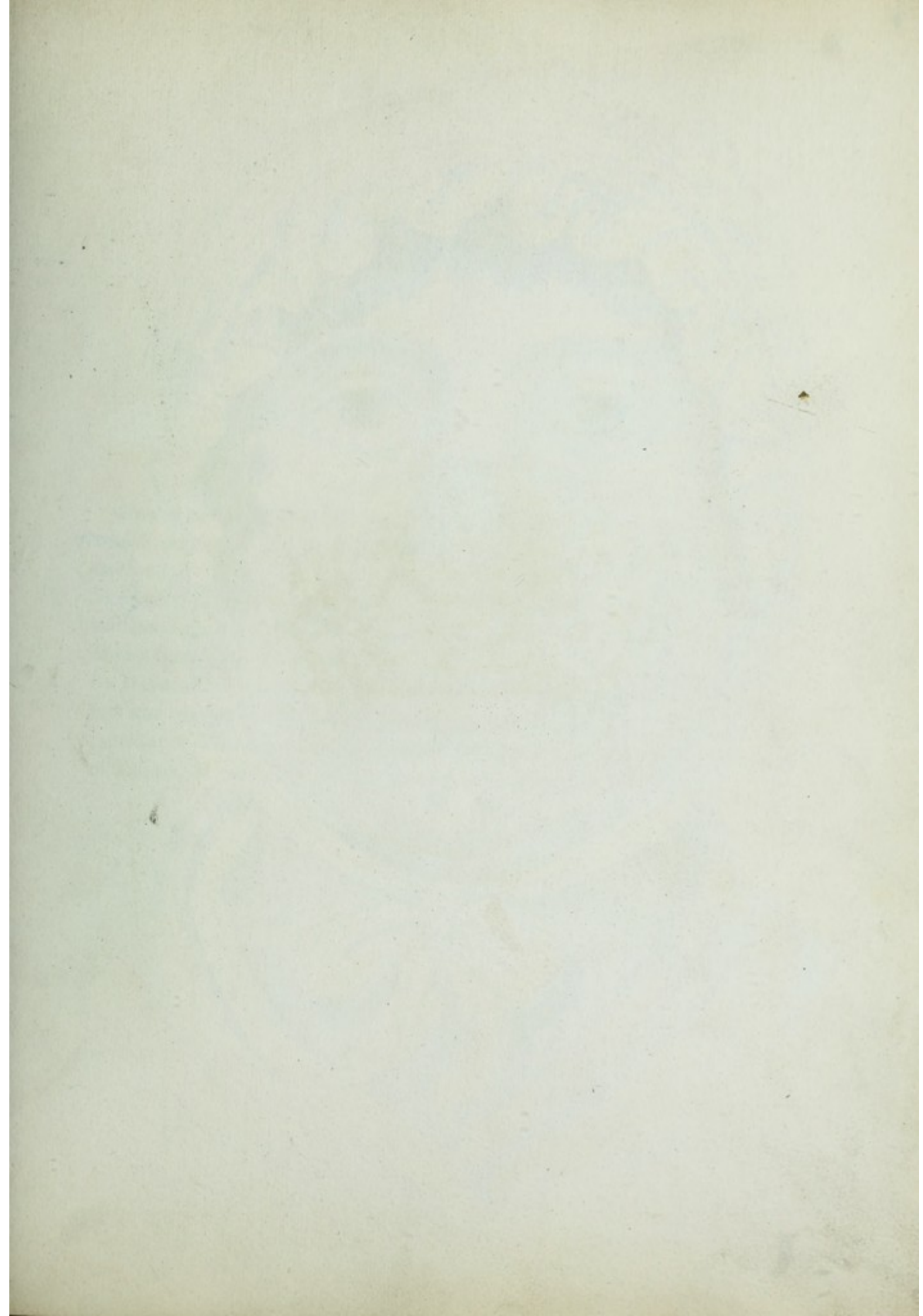
PLATE XLI.

PORRIGO favosa, the *scalled head*, consists of an eruption of the large, soft, straw-coloured pustules, denominated *Favi*.* This *Scall*, however, may occur on all parts of the body, and not unfrequently affects the face and limbs, and even the trunk. The scab which results from these pustules, wherever they appear, is very characteristic; being generally soft, yellowish, or greenish, elevated, and semi-transparent, with a very irregular surface, indented into hollows; whence the term *honey-comb scab* has been applied to it. This is particularly conspicuous when it occurs on the face. Considerable ulceration often takes place under these scabs, especially when they are much irritated by picking and scratching them about the edges; and the neighbouring glands usually exhibit marks of irritation.

* See Definition 5, d. Synopsis, p. xxii.

PLATE XLII

For a full view of the section, see the description of the large
soft-stone (limestone) section, Plate XL. The soft limestone
may occur on all parts of the hills, and was undoubtedly affected by
folds and the same as the hard limestone, which results from these
folds, especially the upper part, the characteristic being generally
soft, yellowish or brownish, and somewhat, with a very
irregular surface, and in some places, especially in the lower part,
has been applied to it. This is particularly conspicuous when it
occurs on the hills. The limestone section often takes place under
these rocks, especially when they are not inclined by picking and
reaching them about the edges, and the neighboring strata usually
exhibit marks of distortion.





Porridge facies of the face

PLATE XLII.

PORRIGO *favosa* affecting *the face*. As in this situation the scab, which succeeds the *favous* pustules, is conspicuously characterized, I deemed it right to give this view of it, in preference to figuring the **Porrigo lupinosa**, which indeed is of such rare occurrence, that I have not been able to procure a good drawing of it since the commencement of this undertaking. Notwithstanding the extreme deformity occasioned by this scall, it often yields readily (as in the case from which this drawing was taken) to medical treatment, and leaves no scar behind; a circumstance which renders it important to distinguish it from the varieties of **Lupus**, **Scrofula**, and other scabby ulcerations.

PLATE XIII

Portrait shows striking the face. As in this situation the scalp
which surrounds the face is not so transparently clear as the
deemed it right to give the view of it in perspective in drawing the
Portrait of Jupiter, which indeed is on the same subject, but I have
not been able to procure a good drawing of it since the common method
of this method is not so good as the method of drawing the face
by this scale, it often will hardly be in the case from which the draw-
ing was taken to measure the face, and there is no way behind a cir-
cumstance which renders it important to distinguish from the variety
of Lapus, Scrotis, and other scabby eruptions.

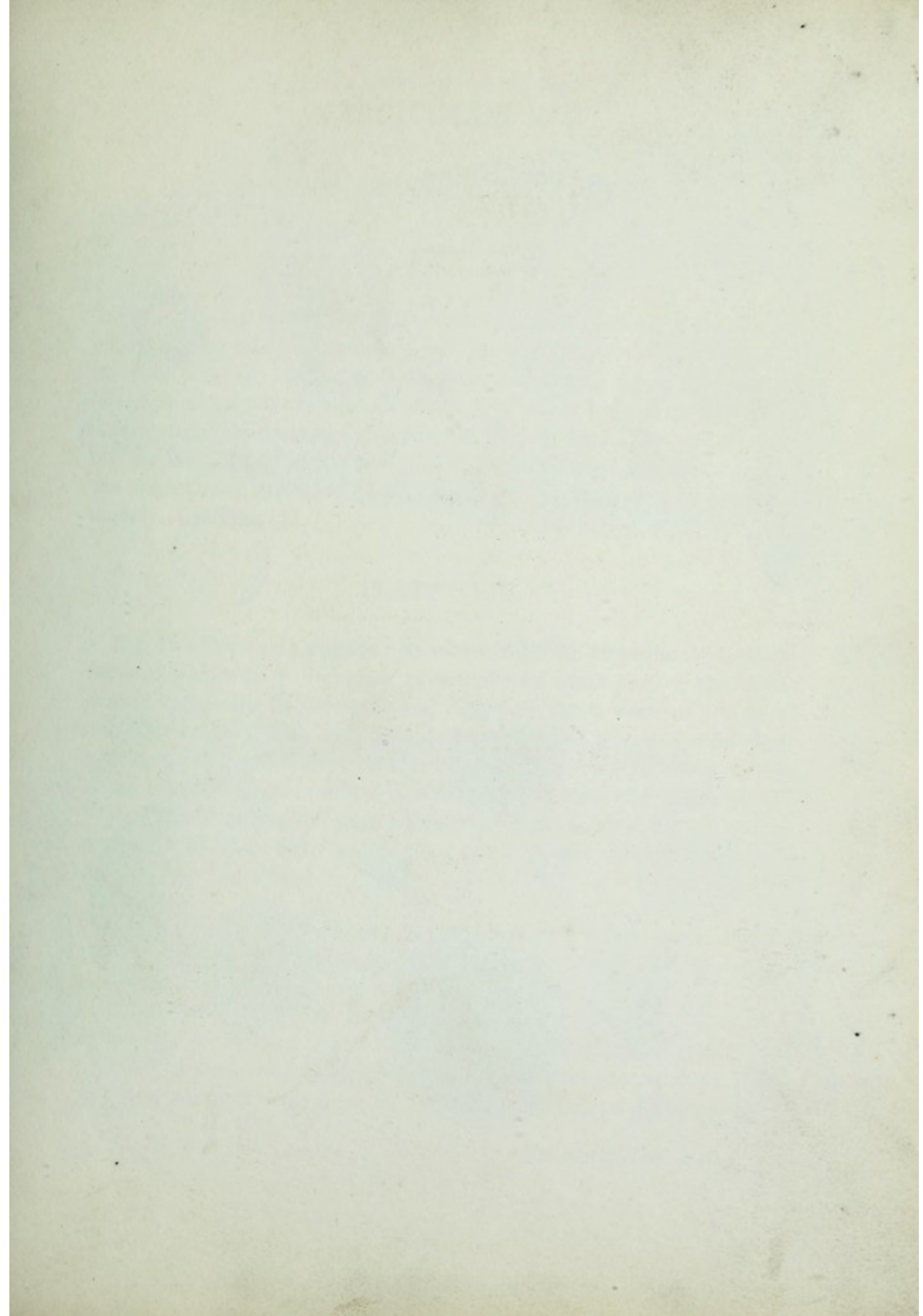


Fig. 1.

Ecthyma vulgare.

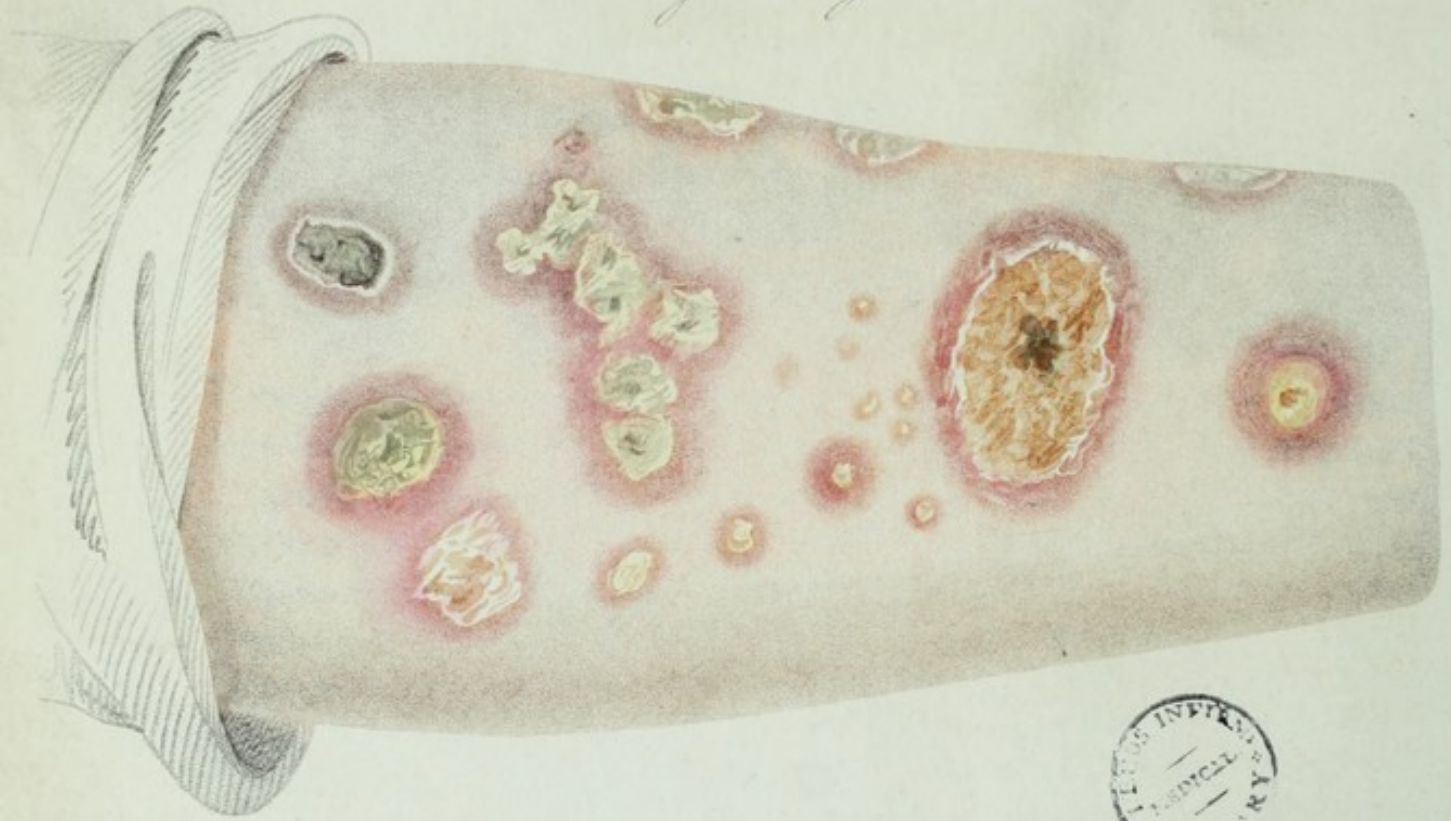
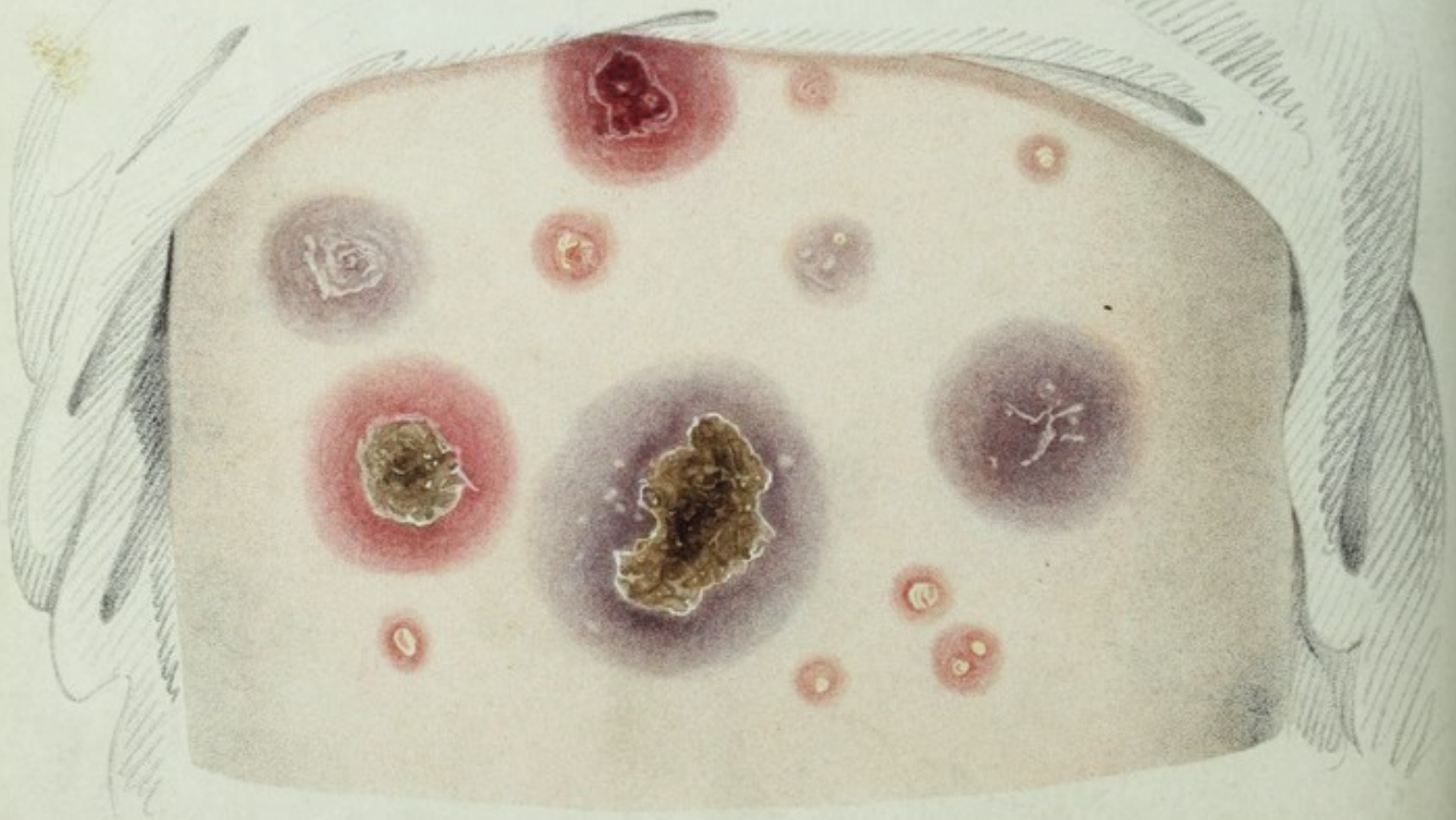


Fig. 2.

Ecthyma luridum.



Drawn by J. K. Smith.

Engraved by J. Stewart.

FASCICULUS VIII.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

IN this Fasciculus the fifth Order of cutaneous diseases, PUSTULÆ, is completed by the representation of four specimens of ECTHYMA, and three of SCABIES; it being deemed unnecessary to figure the varieties of that well known eruption, VARIOLA, of which I am in possession of several excellent drawings, procured by Dr. Willan. The two remaining plates of this Fasciculus exhibit the varieties of the first *genus* of the sixth Order, which is characterized by the formation of *Vesicles*,* namely, VARICELLA.

PLATE XLIII.

Fig. 1.—ECTHYMA *vulgare*: an eruption of the large pustules, denominated *phlyzacia*, † occurring principally on some part of the extremities, and gradually enlarging and inflaming, for a week or ten days, one after another, when they break, pour out their pus, and afterwards a thinner fluid, which concretes into brownish scabs. In about a week more, the inflammation subsides, and the scabs soon afterwards fall off. The various stages of the pustules are here delineated, in a case of some severity. In the milder cases, they often do not exceed in size the pustule near the wrist.

Fig. 2.—ECTHYMA *luridum*; is characterized by the darker hue of the bases of the phlyzacious pustules, and by the long and slow succession in which they spread over both the trunk and limbs, for a period of several weeks. When they break, a curdly or sanious discharge issues, and dark hard scabs form by its concretion, and remain surrounded by dark inflamed borders till they are about to separate.

These two figures are from Dr. Willan's collection of drawings.

* See Definition 6. Synopsis, p. xxii.

† Definition 5, a. *ibid.* p. xxi.

FASCICULUS VIII.
FASCICULUS VIII.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.
EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

In this Fasciculus the 11th Order of cutaneous diseases, *Pustulae*, is
considered by the representation of four specimens of *Ecthyma*, and
three of *Bothriomyces*; and by the delineation of the various
kinds of *Bothriomyces*, which I met in possession of
several excellent drawers preserved by Dr. Wilson. The two remain-
ing plates of this Fasciculus exhibit the varieties of the first genus of
the sixth Order, which is distinguished by the formation of *Variola*,
namely, *Variola*, is characterized by the formation of *Variola*,
namely, *Variola*.

PLATE XIII.
PLATE XIII.

Fig. 1.—*Ecthyma*, vulgaris: an eruption of the large pustules, charac-
terized by the eruption of a purulent matter from the centre,
which is surrounded by a redness, and afterwards
enlarges, and is attended with itching, and at length
bursts, when the crusts fall off, and the wound
heals, and the patient is cured. The eruption is
attended with a redness, and the crusts fall off
the various stages in the pustules, which are
forming in the middle cases, they often do not exceed in size the
pustule near the wrist.

Fig. 2.—*Bothriomyces*, *induratus*: is characterized by the darker hue of
the base of the pustules, and by the long and narrow
rod which they spread over both the trunk and limbs, and
of several weeks, and they break, and are cured in
a few days, and dark hard scabs form, which are
removed by slight unguentous ointments, till the eruptions
disappear.

These two figures are from Dr. Wilson's collection of drawings.
* See Definition 1. *Ecthyma*, p. 20.
* See Definition 2. *Bothriomyces*, p. 20.

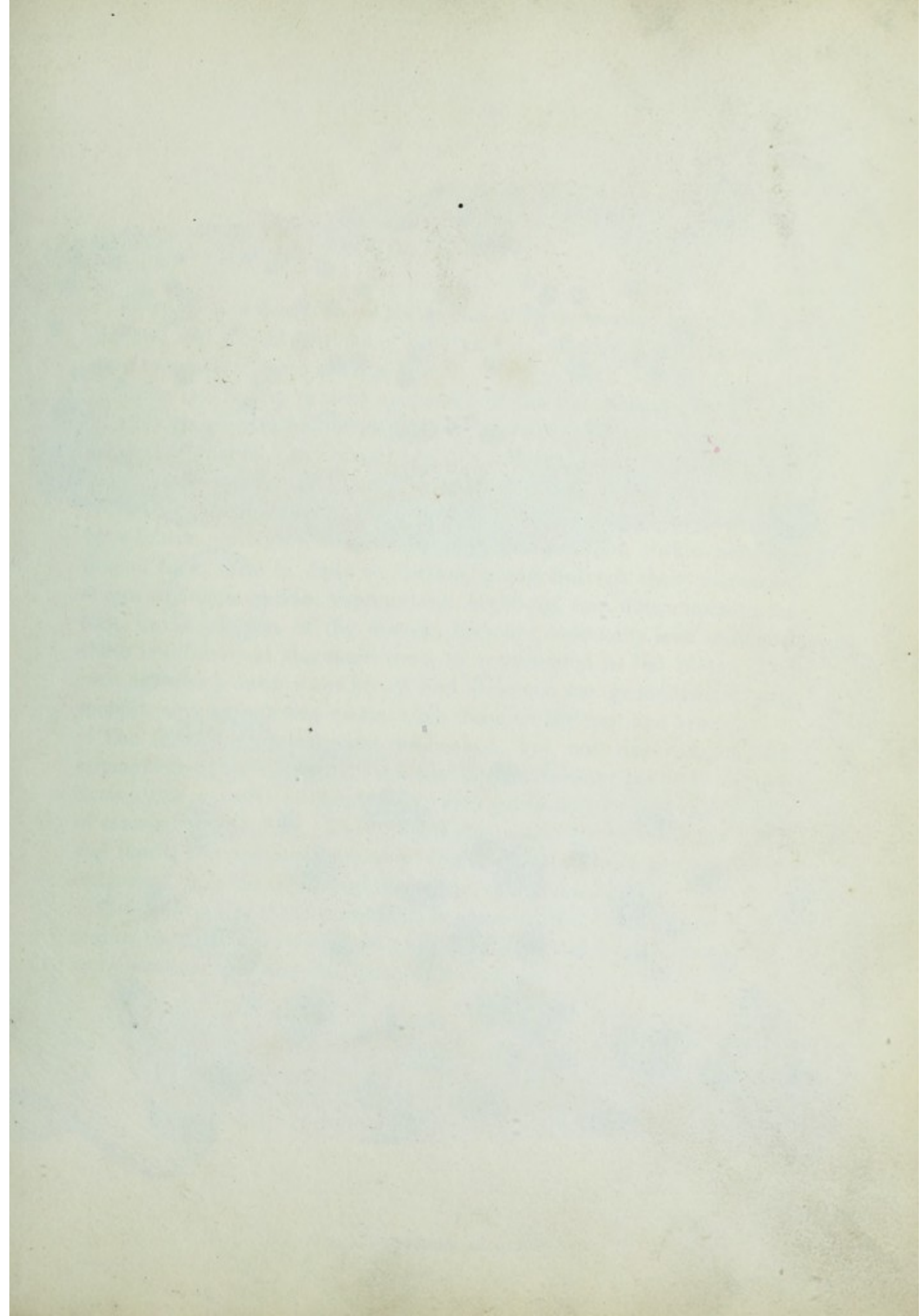


Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



Ecthyma cachecticum.

PLATE XLIV.

ECTHYMA cachecticum. This species of Ecthyma was not noticed in the first and second editions of my Synopsis, whence it may be necessary to notice it more at large here.

These two figures present specimens of the two most common forms of an extensive eruption of phlyzacious pustules, which not unfrequently occurs, in connection with a state of cachexia, resembling that which is produced by the operation of a morbid poison in the habit, and is often treated as syphilitic. It is usually preceded for two or three days by a febrile paroxysm, after which numerous pustules, with a hard inflamed base, arise in daily succession, going through their successive stages of inflammation, suppuration, scabbing, and desquamation, so that, in the progress of the disease, they are commonly seen under all these conditions at the same time, as represented in the plate. The pustules which occupy the breast and abdomen are generally less prominent, and contain less matter than those on the face and arms.

The febrile symptoms are diminished, but not removed, on the appearance of the eruption; for a constant erethism or hectic continues during the progress of the disease, with great languor and depression of strength and spirits. It is also accompanied by pains in the head and limbs, and commonly by some degree of ophthalmia, and by a slow inflammation, with superficial ulceration, of the fauces.

The duration of these complaints is considerable, extending to eight, ten, or twelve weeks, but yielding at length to the use of sarsaparilla, and cinchona, with the assistance of alteratives.

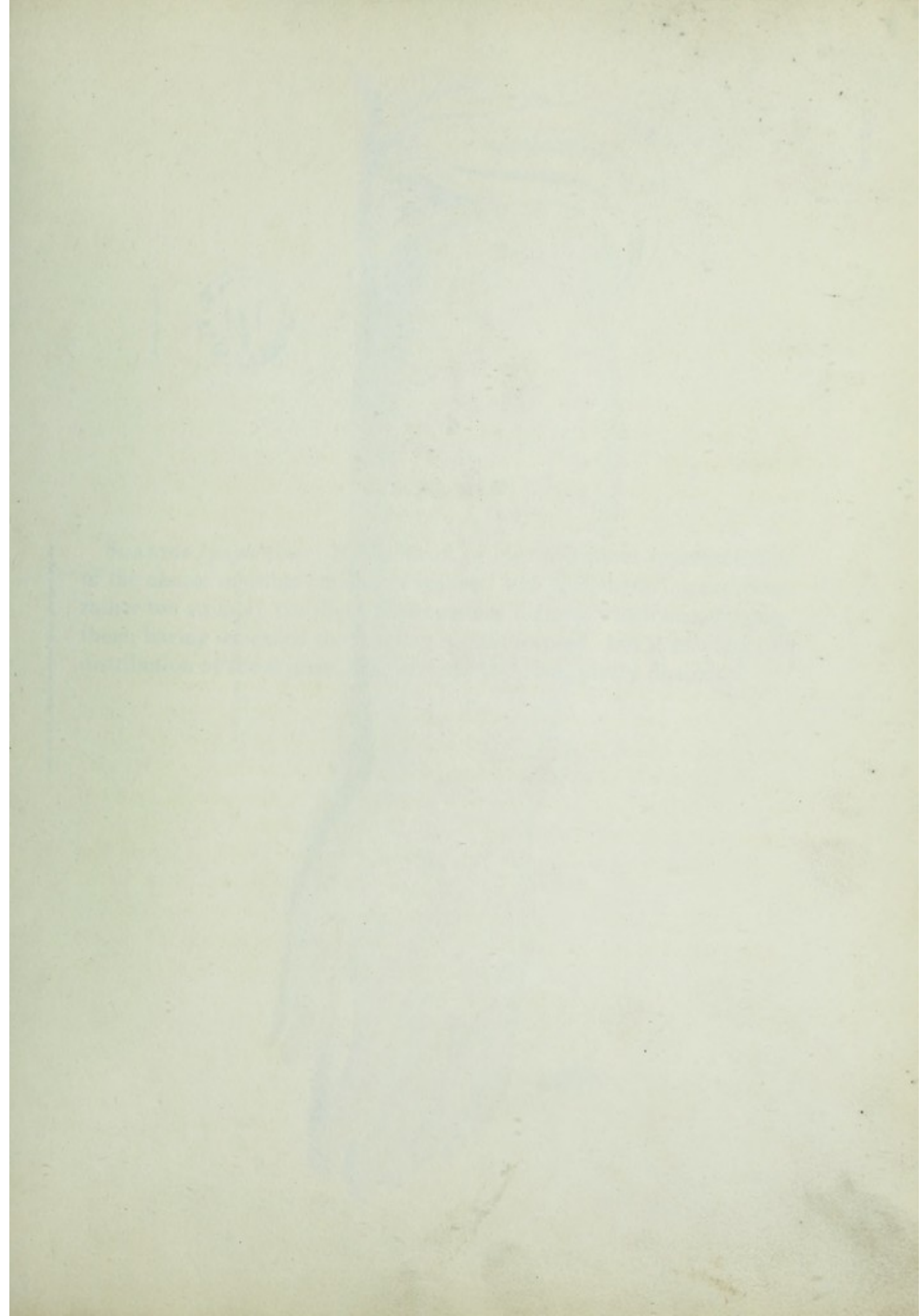
PLATE XLIV

The first and second editions of my *Synopsis*, whence it may be necessary to notice it more at large here.

These two figures present specimens of the two most common forms of an extensive eruption of papular pustules, which not infrequently occurs in connection with a state of cachexia, resembling that which is produced by the operation of a malarial poison in the habit, and is often treated as syphilis. It is usually protracted for two or three days by a febrile process, after which pustular pustules, with a hard flattened base, arise in daily succession, going through their successive stages of inflammation, suppuration, scabbing, and desquamation, so that in the progress of the disease, they are commonly seen under all these conditions at the same time, as represented in the plate. The pustules which occupy the breast and abdomen are generally less prominent, and contain less matter than those on the face and arms.

The febrile symptoms are diminished, but not removed, on the appearance of the eruption, but a constant restlessness or hectic continues during the progress of the disease, with great languor and depression of strength and spirits. It is also accompanied by pains in the head and limbs, and commonly by some degree of dyspnoea, and by a slow inflammation, with superficial ulceration, of the tongue.

The duration of these complaints is considerable, extending to eight, ten, or twelve weeks, but yielding at length to the use of sulphuric acid and cinchona, with the assistance of salutarina.





Prepared by J. Brown

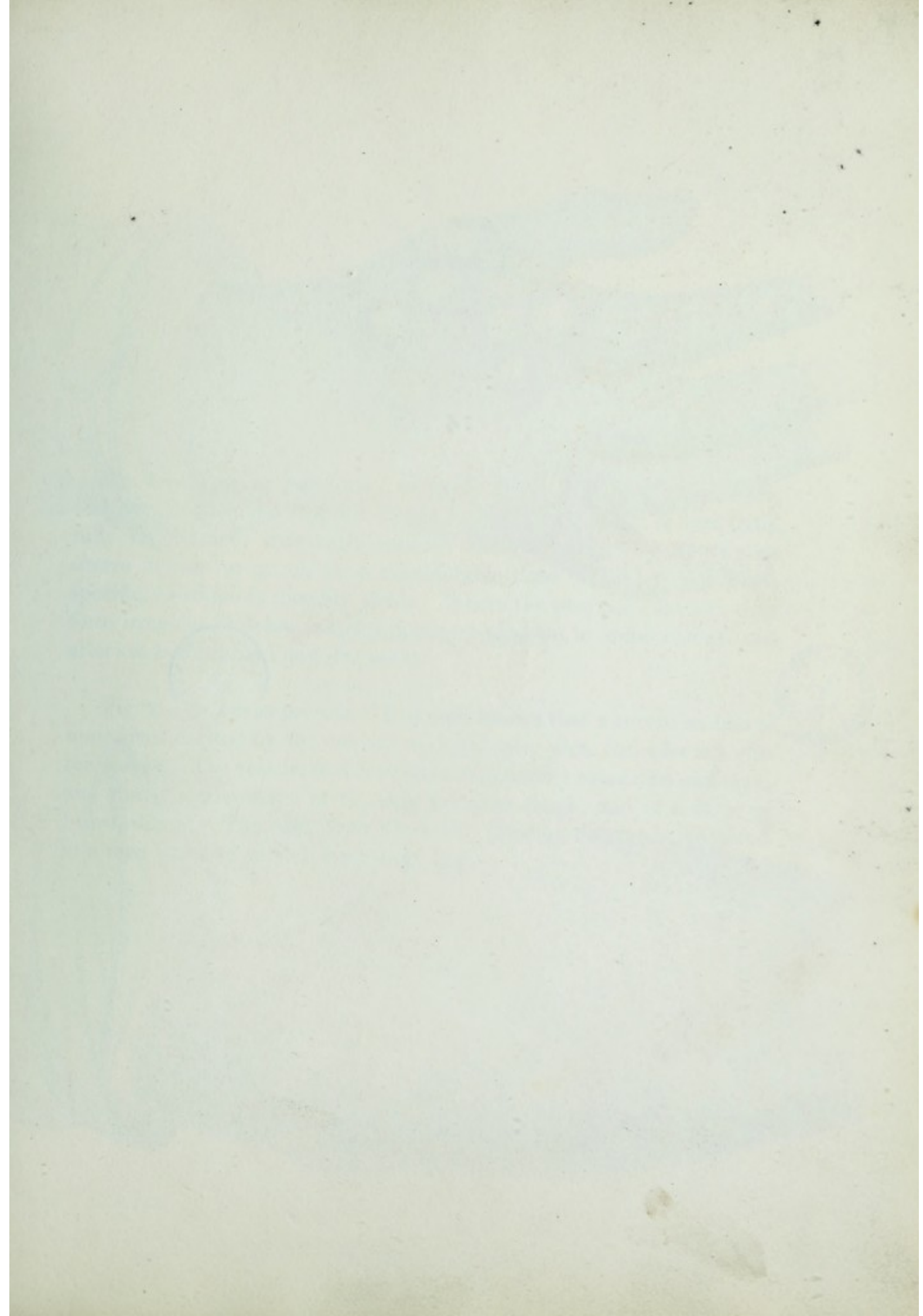
Scabies lymphatica?

PLATE XLV.

SCABIES lymphatica. It is difficult to give a distinct representation of the almost invisible vesicles of scabies; and this engraving expresses rather too strongly the slight inflammatory redness, which accompanies them, having exceeded the drawing in that respect: but it exhibits the distribution of the disease, in a well marked case, pretty distinctly.

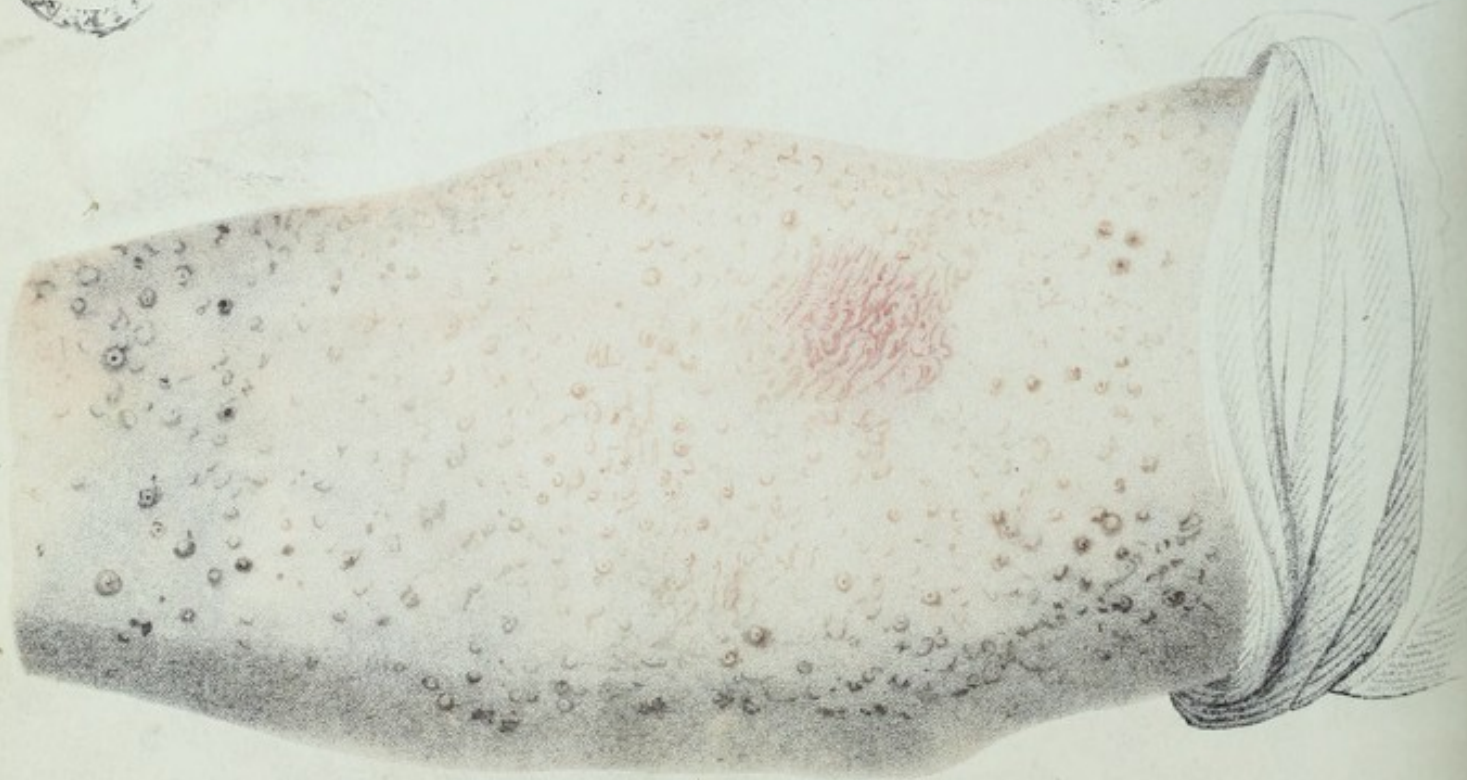
PLATE XIX.

SCARLET PHEASANT. It is difficult to give a distinct representation of the almost invisible variety of shades; and the engraving expresses rather too strongly the slight indistinctness which accompanies them, having exceeded the degree in that respect; but it exhibits the distribution of the hues, in a well marked case, pretty distinctly.





Scabies pustulenta



Scabies porcina

Eng. by J. Stewart

PLATE XLVI.

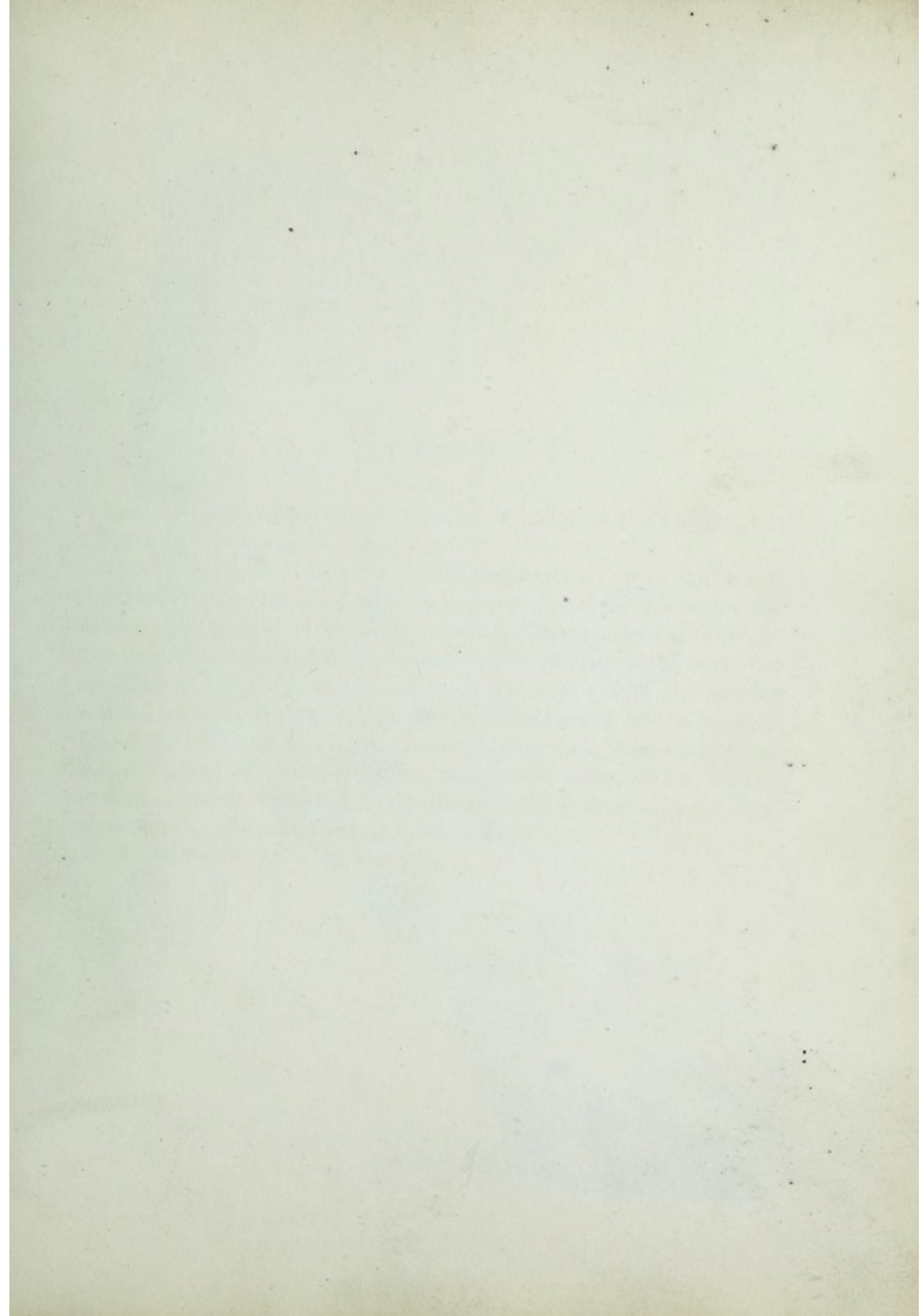
Fig. 1.—*SCABIES purulenta*; or *pocky itch*. The size, prominence, and purulence of the eruption in this form of itch, which is here faithfully represented, frequently mislead the observer, who allows this severe disease to go on for a considerable time without applying the specific, to which it speedily yields. Where the pustules coalesce, they form irregular blotches, which sometimes ulcerate to some extent, and afterwards form hard and dry scabs.

Fig. 2.—*SCABIES porcina*. It is well known that a severe scabies is sometimes excited by the contact of dogs, cats, pigs, &c. affected with the *mange*. The vesicles and pustules are generally numerous and rank, and the general surface of the skin becomes rough, and of a dirty or brownish hue. The case, from which this drawing was made, occurred in a man who had attended a mangy hog.

PLATE XLVI

Fig. 1—Scabies pustulata; or body itch. The six prominent and burdensome of the eruption in the form of itchy, which is here fully represented, frequently mislead the observer, who allows the severe disease to go on for a considerable time without applying the specific, to which it equally yields. When the pustules acquire their form irregular blotches, which sometimes extend to four or eight, and afterwards turn hard and dry, and are more or less extensive, the

Fig. 2—Scabies personae. It is well known that a severe scabies is sometimes excited by the contact of soft, warm, and moist, and the hands. The treatment, part of these years, for a number of months, and the general nature of the eruption, in some cases, and of a dry, brownish hue. The case, from which this drawing was made, occurred in a man who had attended a mungy boy.





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Varicella.

Engr. by J. Stewart

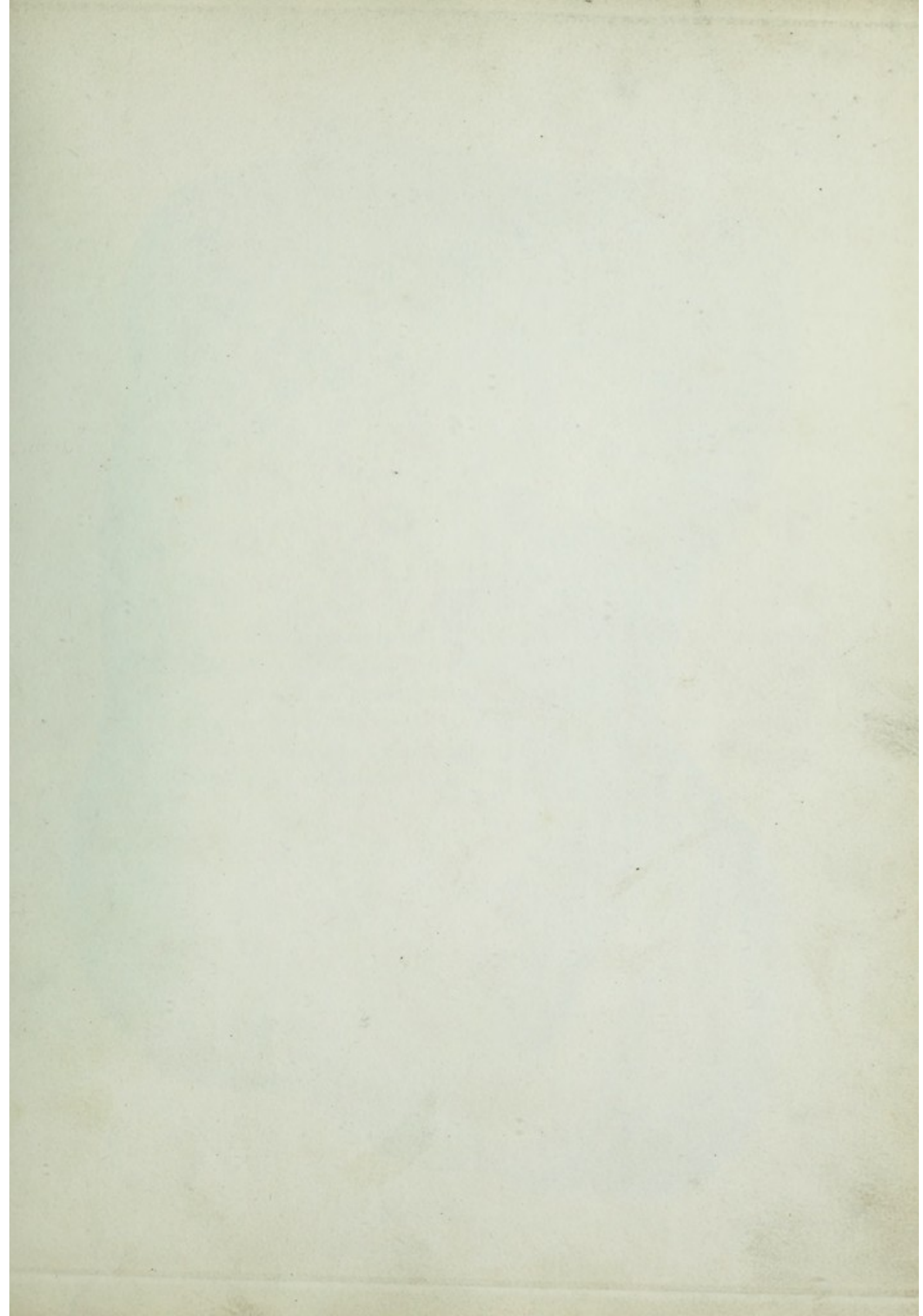
PLATE XLVII.

The first genus of the numerous Order of *Vesicles* is the VARICELLA, *Chicken Pox*, or *Swine Pox*.

The three varieties, which the Varicella assumes, have been introduced into this plate. The vesicles on the upper arm are the common *lenticular* eruption, which is peculiarly called *Chicken-pox*; those on the forearm are the more acuminated *conoidal* vesicles, which have received the appellation of *Swine-pox*; and the hand and wrist exhibit the *globated* vesicles, which, in the north, have been distinguished by the name of *Hives*. The intermixture of rising vesicles, with those that are puckered and subsiding, and others that are drying into scabs, on the fifth or sixth day, as here represented, constitutes a principal point in the diagnosis between this eruption and small pox.

PLATE XLVII

The first genus of the numerous Order of Vesicles is the VARICELLA,
Chicken Pox, or Small Pox.
The large vesicles, which the Varicella vesicles have been introduced
into this class. The vesicles of the upper arm are the common vari-
cular eruption, which is peculiarly called Chicken-pox; those on the fore-
arm are the more numerous common vesicles, which have received the
appellation of Small-pox; and the head and wrist exhibit the greatest
vesicles, which in the north have been distinguished by the name of
Hives. The interstices of these vesicles, with those that are thickened
and subsiding, and others that are rising into scabs, on the fifth or
sixth day, as here represented, constitute a principal point in the diag-
nosis between this eruption and small pox.





Drawn by J. J. Landis.

Varicella lenticularis.

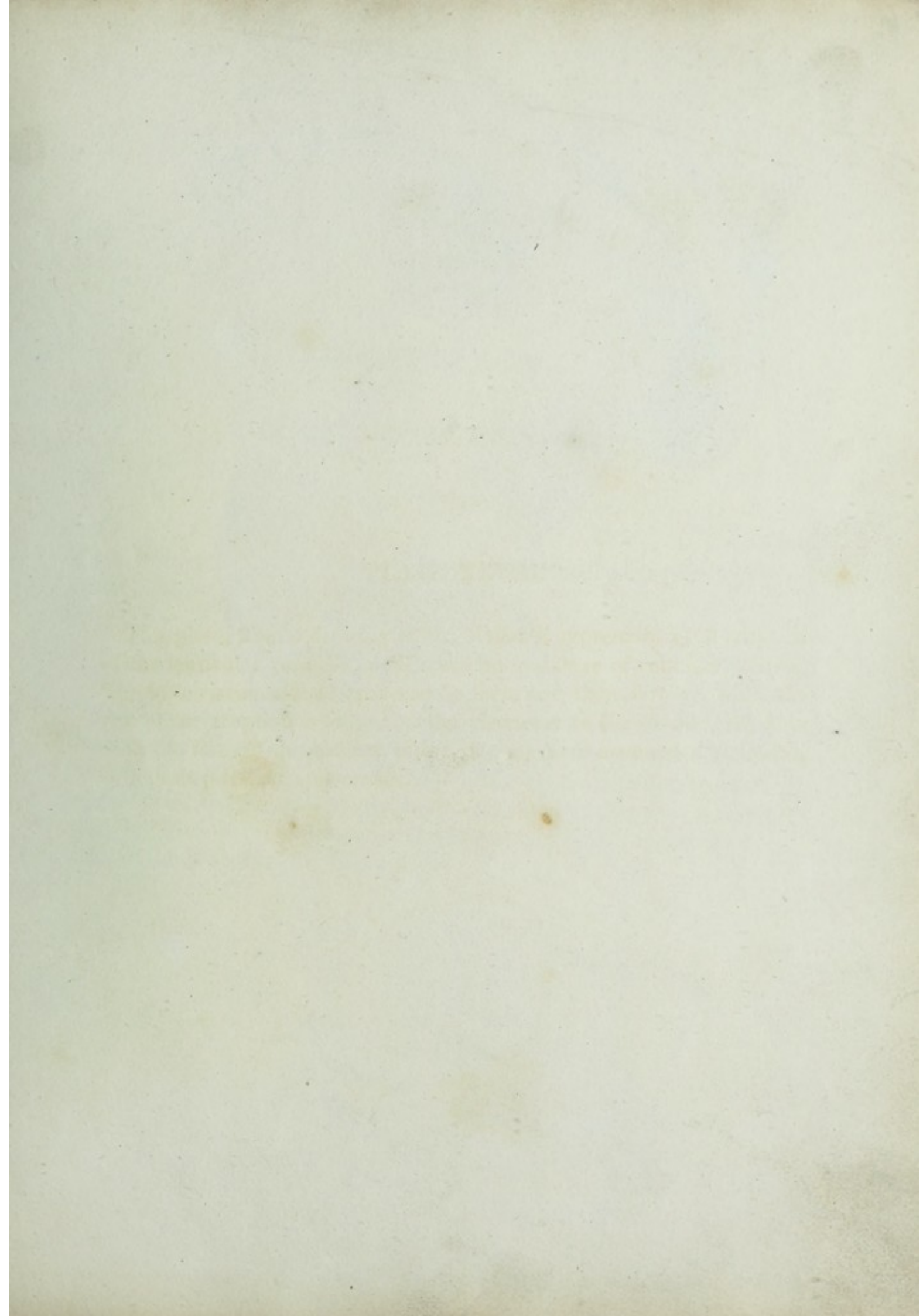
Published Oct. 1816 by Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme & Brown.

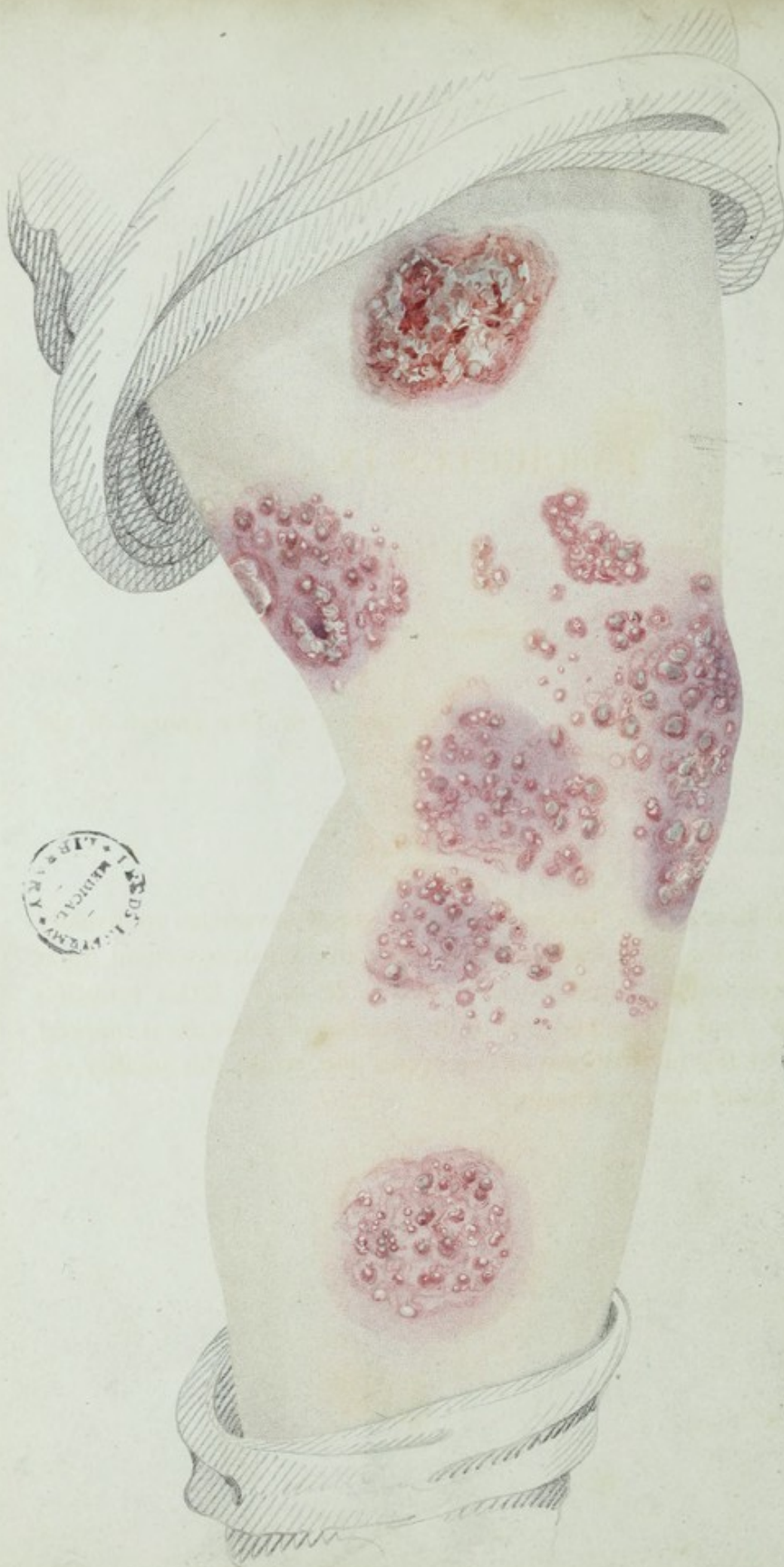
PLATE XLVIII.

This plate, from a drawing of Dr. Willan's, represents a full eruption of the lenticular varicella, with some intermixture of conoidal vesicles. The little circumscribed brown scabs, here and there formed, while the rest of the eruption is full, mark the character of the disease, together with the form of the vesicles, although they have assumed a yellowish, or almost purulent appearance.

PLATE XLVIII.

This plate, from a drawing of Dr. Wilson's, represents a full eruption of the leucocystis varicella, with some intermixture of conoidal vesicles. The little circumscribed brown scales, here and there formed, while the rest of the eruption is full, mark the character of the disease, together with the form of the vesicles, although they have assumed a yellowish or almost purulent appearance.





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FASCICULUS IX.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

THIS Fasciculus exhibits the principal species of two genera of the Order *Vesiculæ*; namely, HERPES and RUPIA.

PLATE XLIX.

HERPES *phlyctænodes*. In this form of Herpes, the vesicles are usually smaller than in the Shingles, and the successive clusters extend upon the limb longitudinally, and do not encircle it as the latter eruption surrounds the trunk. The progress of the patches downwards is marked in the plate by the incrustation of the upper one, while the smaller vesicles of the lower one are forming.

FASCICULUS IX.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

This Fasciculus exhibits the principal species of two genera of the Order Vesiculae; namely, *Harpes* and *Herris*.

PLATE XLIX.

Harpes polytrachodes. In this form of *Harpes*, the vesicles are usually smaller than in the *Shingles*, and the suckers and clusters extend upon the limb longitudinally, and do not encircle it as the latter eruption surrounds the trunk. The progress of the patches downwards is marked in the plate by the incrustation of the upper one, while the smaller vesicles of the lower one are forming.

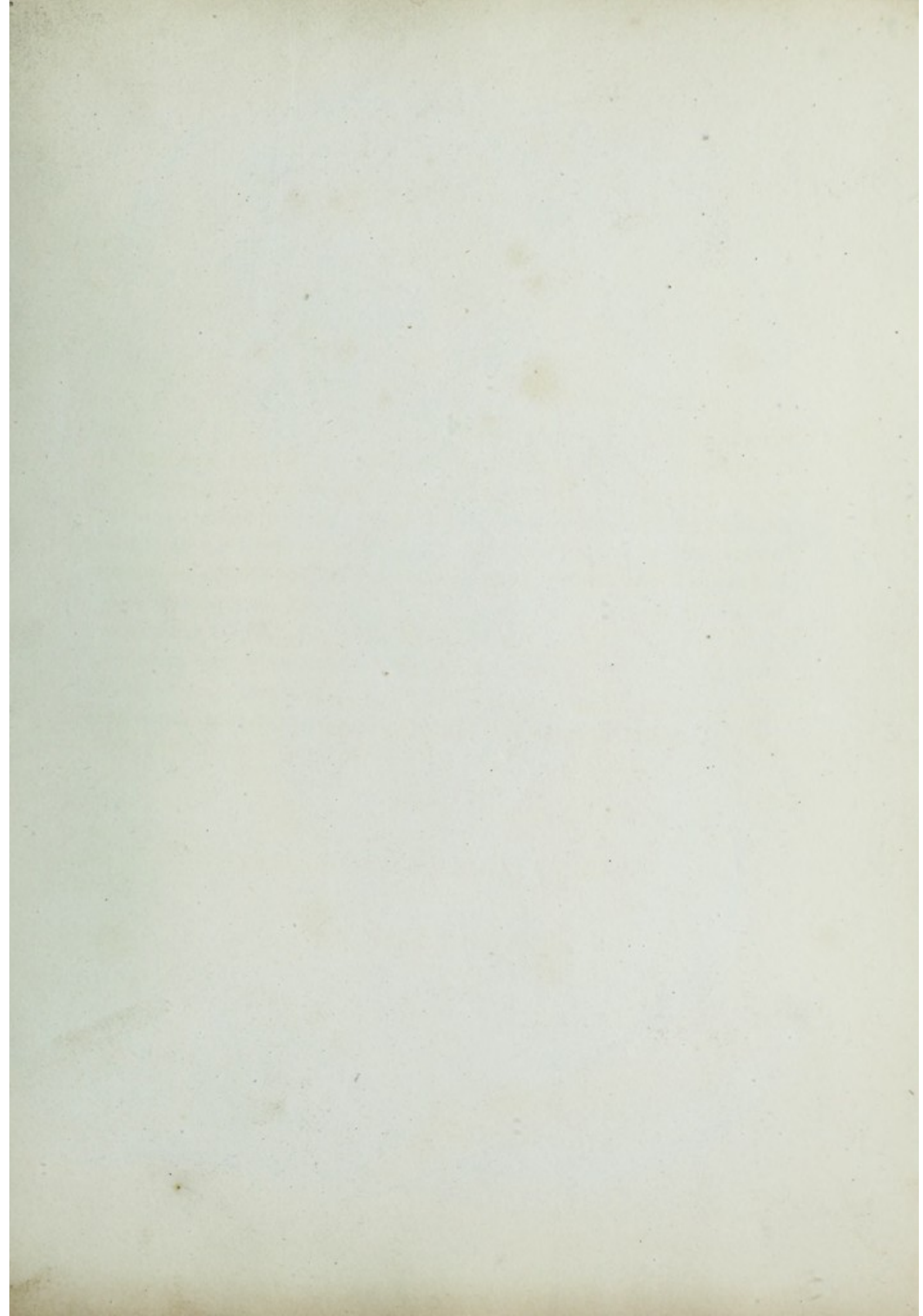




PLATE I.

HERPES *zoster* ; commonly termed *the Shingles* ; a species of Herpes peculiar to the trunk of the body, and generally spreading half round, by a succession of irregular clusters of the vesicles. As the patches, which first appeared, subside, the vesicles become partially confluent, and assume a livid or blackish hue, and terminate in thin dark scabs. This complaint is generally of little importance, but is occasionally accompanied, especially on the decline of the eruption, by an intense deep-seated pain in the chest, which is not easily allayed by medicine.

PLATE I.

Herpes zoster; commonly termed the shingles; a species of Herpes peculiar to the trunk of the body, and generally spreading half round, by a succession of irregular clusters of the vesicles. As the patches, which first appeared, subside, the vesicles become partially confluent, and assume a livid or blackish hue, and terminate in thin dark scales. This complaint is generally of little importance, but is occasionally accompanied, especially on the dorsum of the eruption, by an intense deep-seated pain in the chest, which is not easily allayed by medicine.

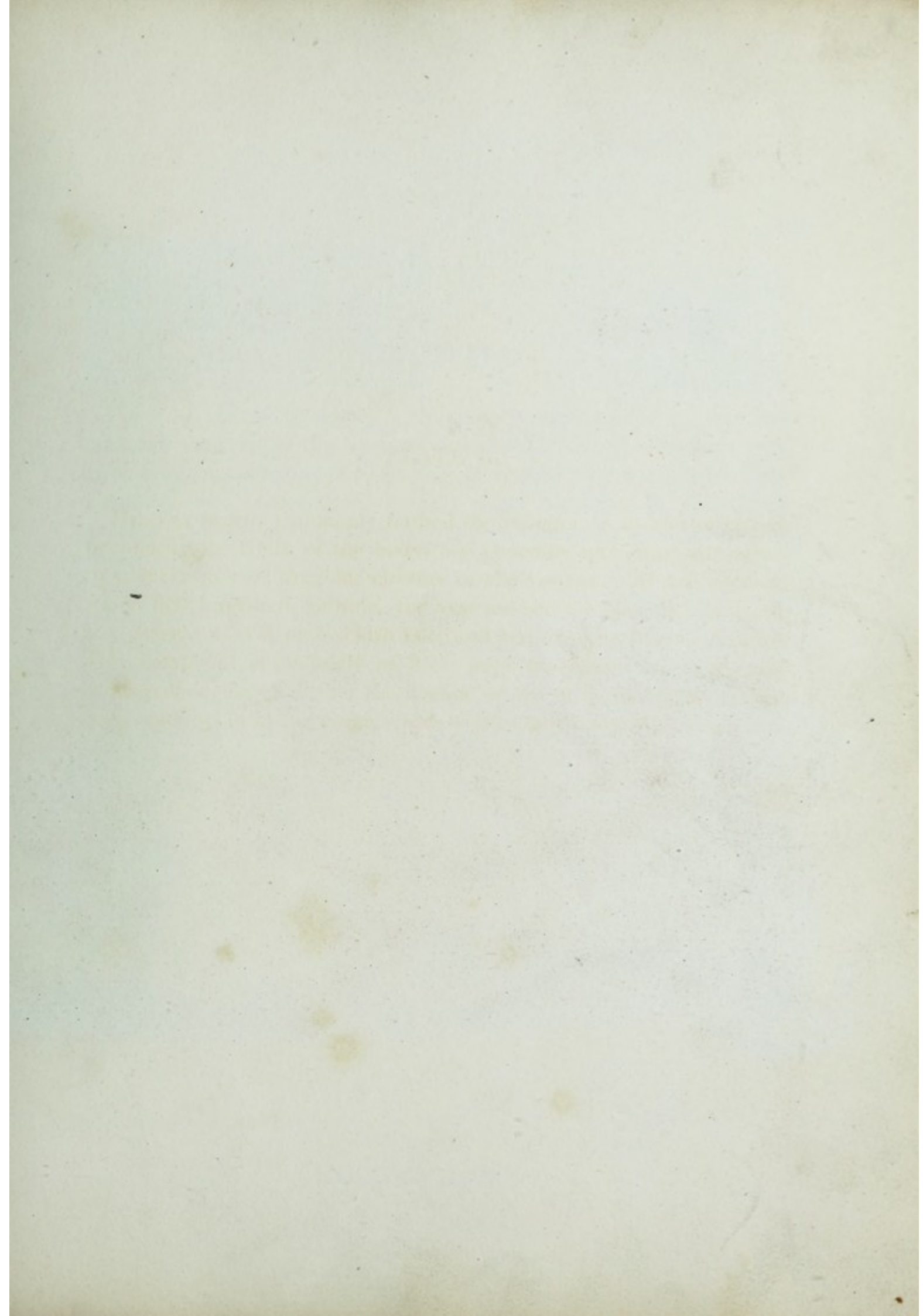




Fig. 2

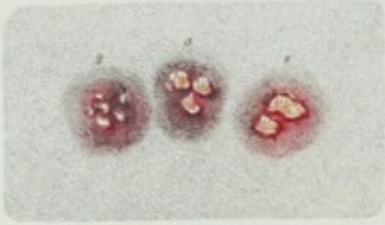
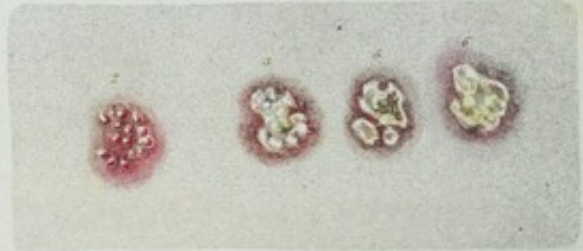


Fig. 3



Drawn by J. L.

Herpes prolapialis.

Fig. 1.



Drawn by J. L.

Herpes circinatus.

Engraved by J. Stewart

PLATE LI.

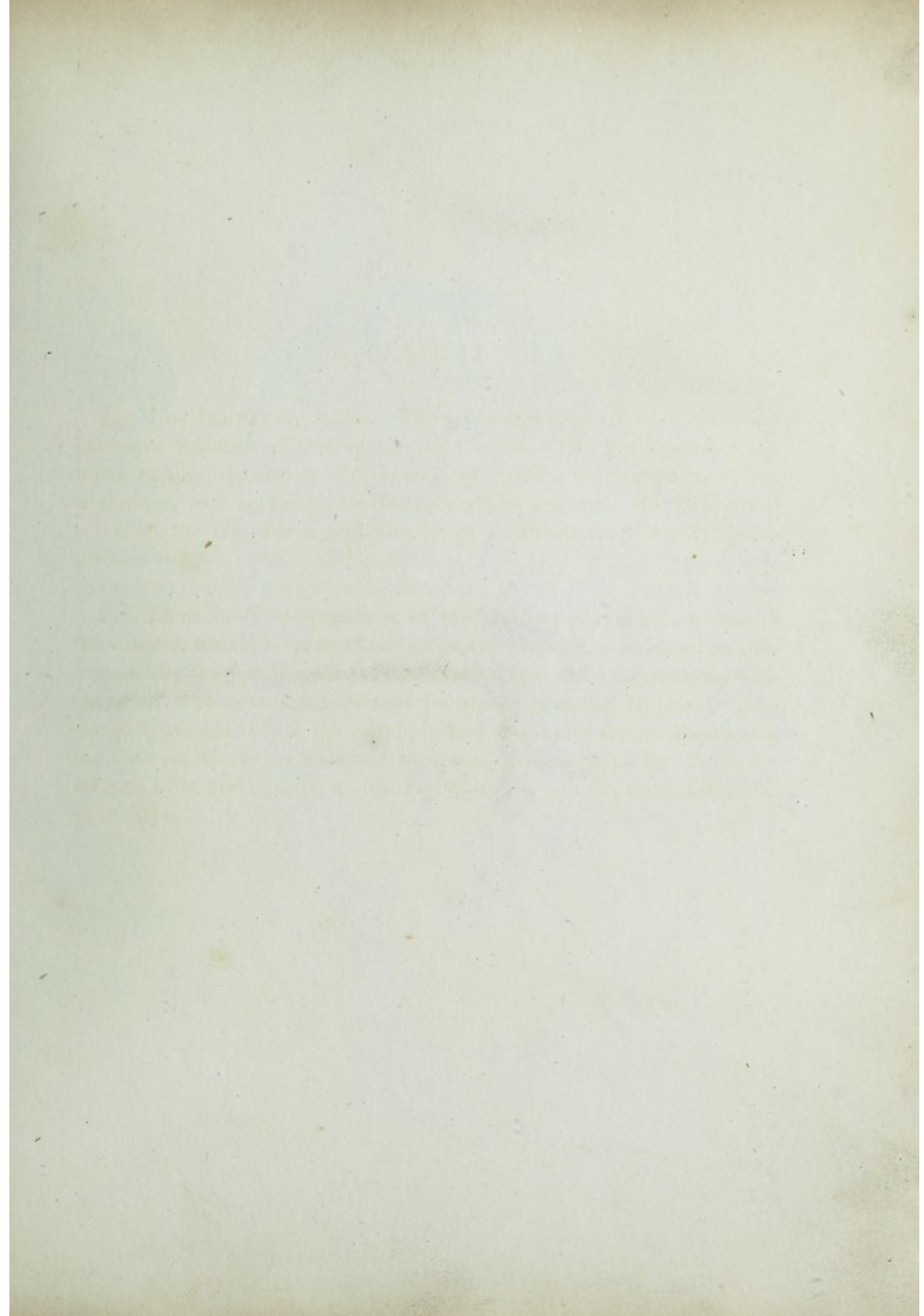
Fig. 1.—*HERPES circinatus*. The plate represents one of the most extensive varieties of this species of Herpes. The patches are often much smaller, consisting of little rings of vesicles, not much larger than a shilling, and accompanied by very slight redness. In children it is called the *ring-worm*, and sometimes mistaken for the porriginous disease.

Fig. 2 and 3.—Two specimens of the *HERPES præputialis*, a form of the disease, which, from its situation on the prepuce, is liable to be confounded by the patients themselves, and by ignorant practitioners, with chancre. The drawings represent the progress of the eruption, which generally consists of a single patch, in two cases, and the numbers mark the days on which the drawings were made; namely, in Fig. 2, on the second, fifth, and eighth; and in Fig. 3, on the second, third, fifth, and sixth days.

PLATE II.

Fig. 1.—Herpes circinata. The plate represents one of the most extensive varieties of this species of Herpes. The patches are often much smaller, consisting of little rings of vesicles, not much larger than a shilling, and accompanied by very slight tenderness. In children it is called the ring-worm, and sometimes mistaken for the porriginous disease.

Figs. 2 and 3.—Two specimens of the Herpes pagans, a form of the disease, which, from its situation on the prepuce, is liable to be confounded by the patients themselves, and by ignorant practitioners, with chancre. The drawings represent the progress of the eruption, which generally consists of a single patch, in two cases, and the numbers mark the days on which the drawings were made: namely, in Fig. 2, on the second, fifth, and eighth; and in Fig. 3, on the second, third, fifth, and sixth days.





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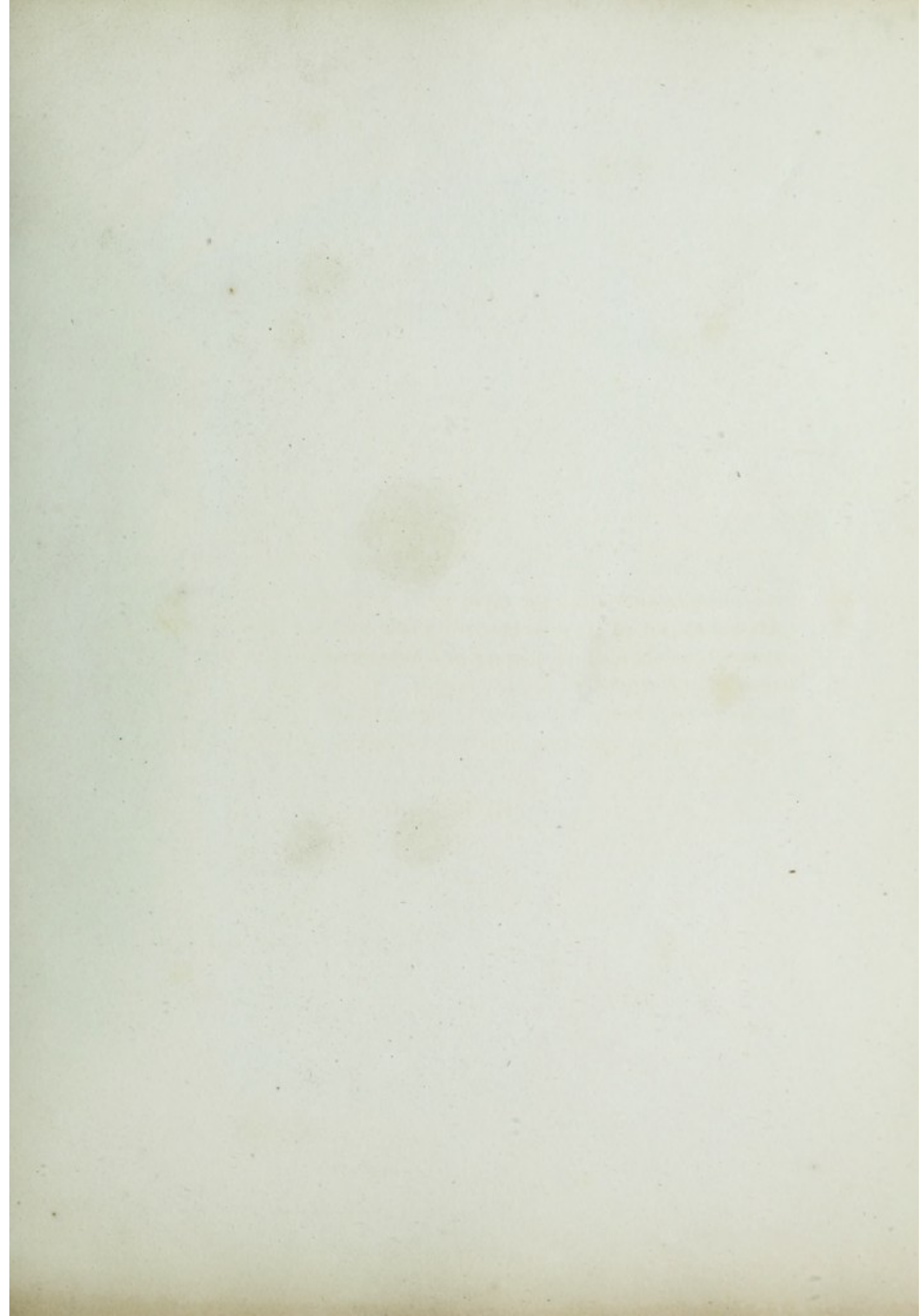
Herpes Virus

PLATE LII.

HERPES *Iris*. This rare and curious variety of Herpes occurs principally in the situation in which it is here figured, but sometimes in the palms of the hands, or on the instep. The vesicles are not large or elevated, but sufficiently distinct to characterize the disease. They are disposed in two or three concentric rings, with a central vesicle, which arise in succession, as in the other forms of Herpes.

PLATE III.

Hemorrhages. This rare and curious variety of herpes occurs principally in the situation in which it is here figured, but sometimes in the palms of the hands, or on the instep. The vesicles are not large or elevated, but sufficiently distinct to characterize the disease. They are disposed in two or three concentric rows, with a central vesicle, which arise in succession, as in the other forms of herpes.





Ulcus simplex

PLATE LIII.

RUPIA simplex. All the forms of this eruption are connected with a cachectic state of the constitution, and some of them, like the one here figured, are accompanied by symptoms resembling those produced by a morbidic poison. It will be seen that they differ from the Ecthymata in the form and size of the eruption, and in the colour and consistence of the contained fluid, consisting in fact of flattened muddy vesicles, and forming a larger and more circular scab.

PLATE LIII.

PLATE LIII. All the forms of the eruption are connected with a cachectic state of the constitution, and some of them, like the one here figured, are accompanied by symptoms resembling those produced by a morbid poison. It will be seen that they differ from the Ecthyma in the form and size of the eruption, and in the colour and consistence of the contained fluid, consisting in fact of flattened muddy vesicles, and forming a larger and more circular scab.

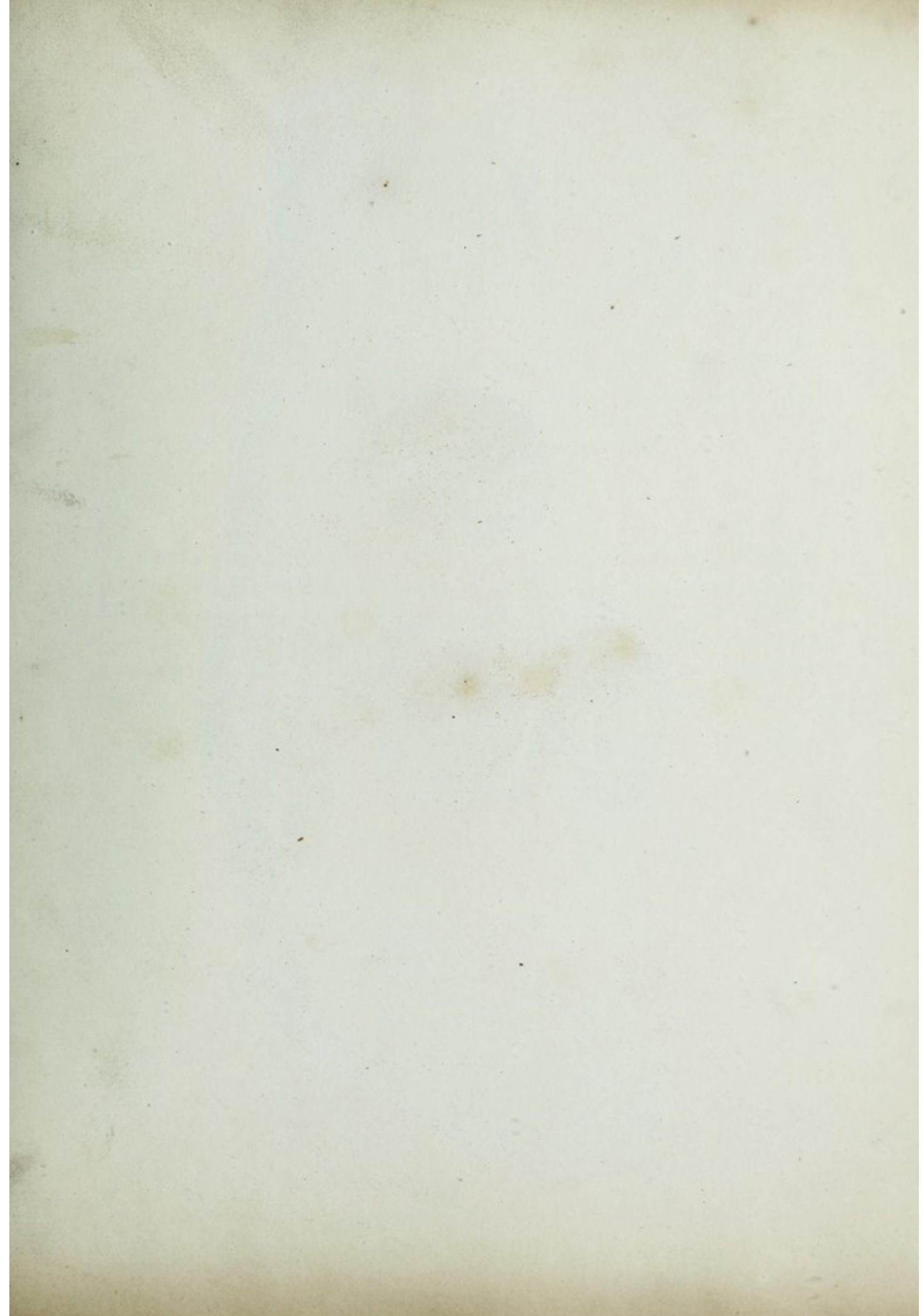




Fig. 1. of the head.

Rogya prominens



PLATE LIV.

RUPIA prominens. I am indebted to the liberality of a professional friend, distinguished by the union of graphic with anatomical science, for this excellent representation of this form of Rupia, which greatly exceeds in the expression of character the drawings which I had previously procured. It exhibits very distinctly the original vesicular form of the eruption, and the limpet-shell appearance of the scab.

PLATE LV

But a business, I am indebted to the liberality of a professional
friend, distinguished by the name of engineer with mechanical science,
for the excellent representation of this town of Spain, which greatly
exceeds in the execution of the drawing, which I had pre-
viously prepared. It exhibits very distinctly the original elevation from
of the original, and the highest and most important of the scene.

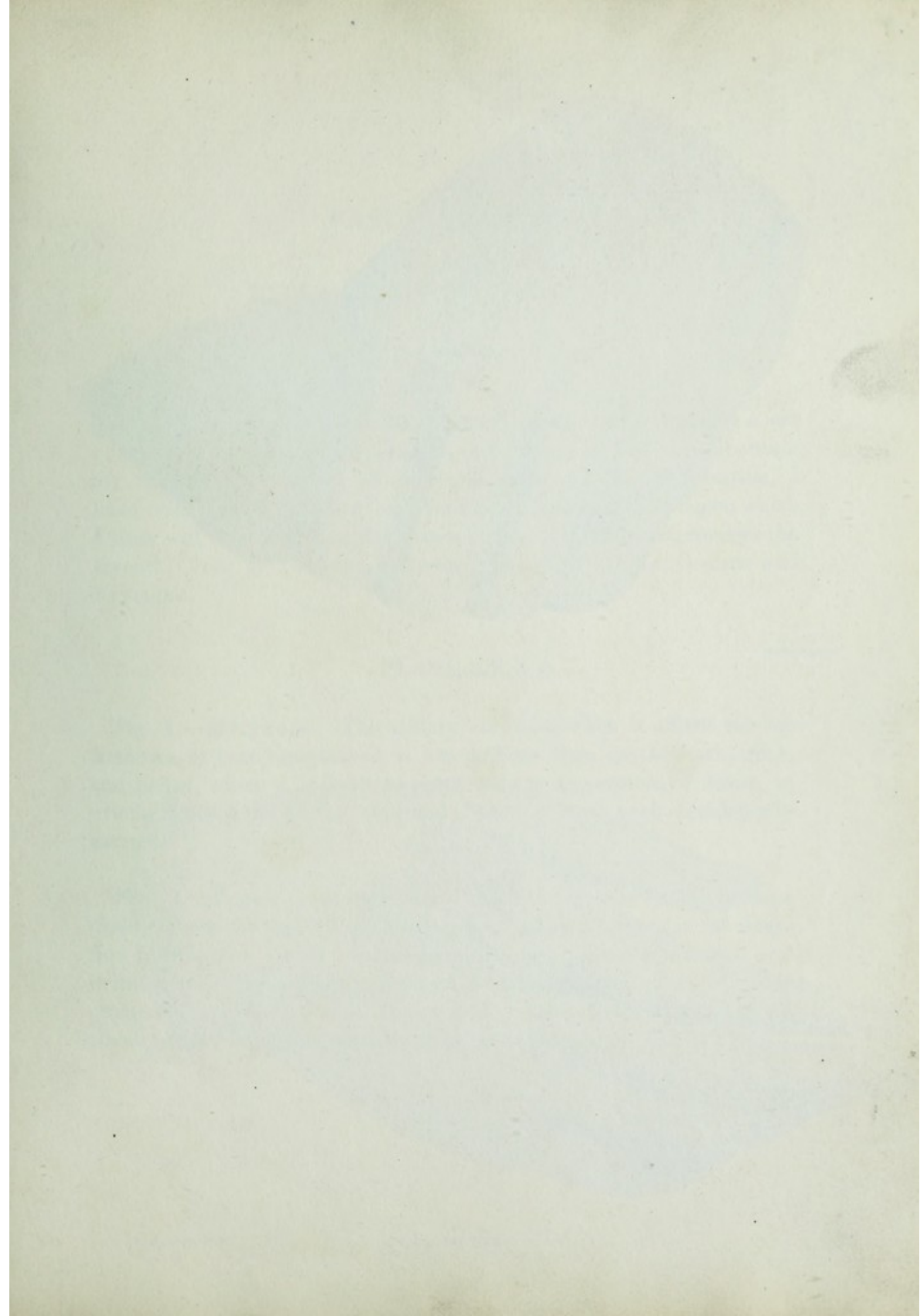




Fig 1.



Drawn by G. Edwards

Miliaria

Fig 2.



Drawn by T.R.

Eczema impetiginodes.

Engr'd by J. Ward.

FASCICULUS X.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

IN this Fasciculus the remaining genera of the Order VESICULÆ are comprehended; namely, MILIARIA, and ECZEMA: and as a substitute for the genus APHTHA, which required no graphical illustration, I have been enabled to figure the vesicle or carbuncle of the Plague, which I trust will be deemed an acquisition. The last Plate commences the seventh Order of *Tubercles*, including specimens of MOLLUSCUM and VITILIGO.

PLATE LV.

Fig. 1.—MILIARIA. The miliary eruption, when it affects the extremities, as here represented, is less copious than on the back, neck, and breast, where it is liable to occur only as a symptom of fevers, in which much heat of the skin and sweating have been accidentally excited.

Fig. 2.—ECZEMA *impetiginodes*. This local variety of Eczema chiefly affects the back of the hands, about the knuckles, or in the situation here figured. After a succession of rising vesicles, an inflamed and irritable state of the skin is induced, forming a patch of an irregular circular form, which is hot, itches, and is disposed to crack, but on which neither scabs nor pustules form, as in Impetigo.

PASCIPHILUS X.

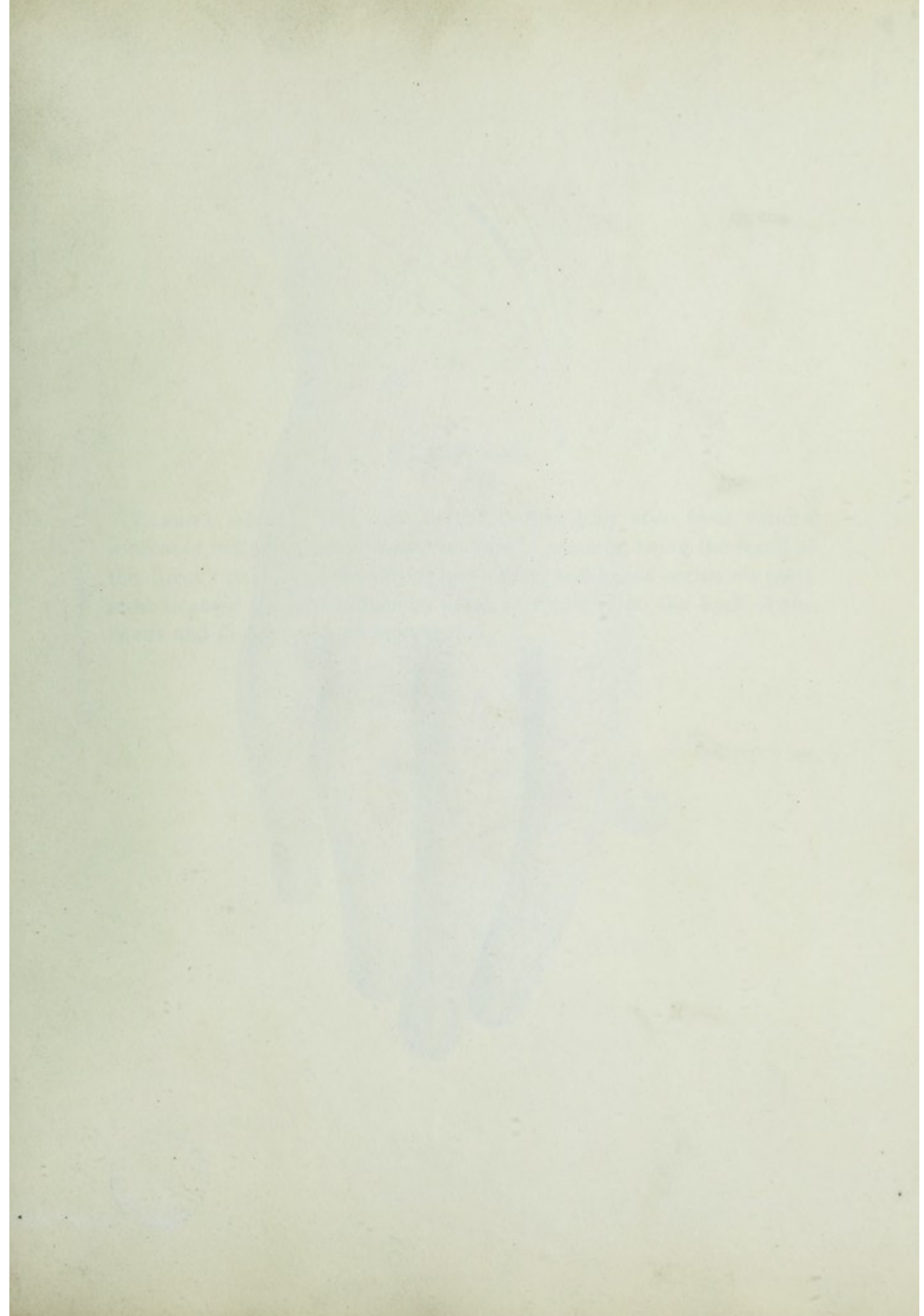
EXPLANATION OF THE PLATE.

In the present paper the following figures of the Order PASCIPHILUS are compared with those of the Order PASCIPHILUS, and a comparison for the same species, which is referred to alphabetical illustration. I have been unable to figure the whole of the PASCIPHILUS, which I trust will be deemed an acquisition. The first figure compares the seventh Order of PASCIPHILUS, including specimens of PASCIPHILUS and PASCIPHILUS.

PLATE IV.

Fig. 1.—MILLARIA. The military crispness when it reflects the conditions, as here represented, is less evident than on the back, neck and breast, where it is liable to occur only as a symptom of fever, in which much heat of the skin and sweating have been accidentally excited.

Fig. 2.—MILLARIA. This is a typical variety of MILLARIA, chiefly affects the back of the hands, about the knuckles, or in the situation here figured. After a succession of rising vesicles, an inflamed and irritable state of the skin is induced, forming a patch of an irregular circular form, which is hot, itchy, and is disposed to crack, but which neither scabs nor pustules form, as in the preceding.





Eczema solare?

Engraved by J. Bennett

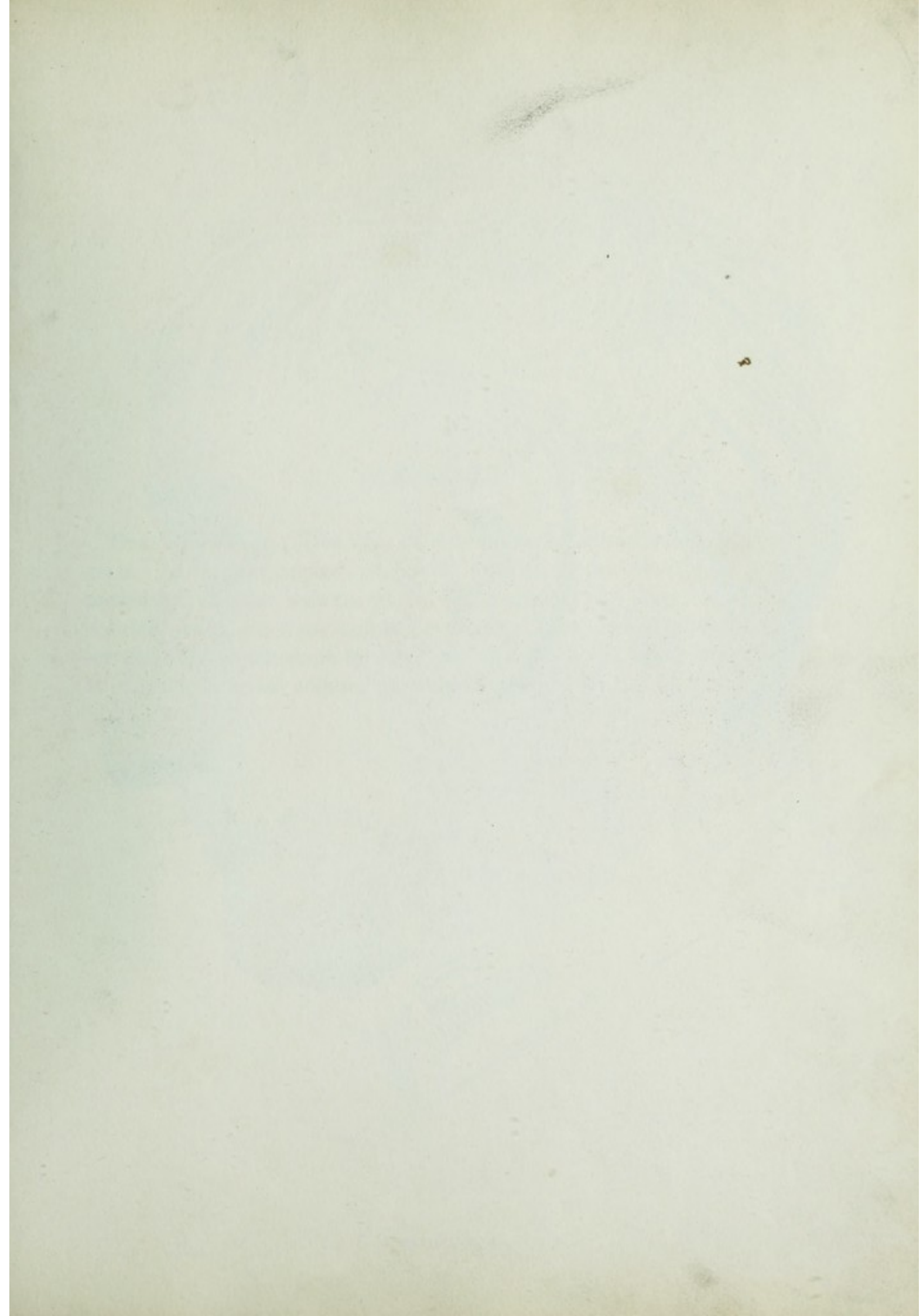


PLATE LVI.

ECZEMA solare. This form of the disease may arise from various sources of irritation, but is most common in summer, being the result of the direct irritation of the sun or heated air, and hence occurs on parts most exposed to their influence, more particularly on the back of the hands and fingers, as here represented.

PLATE LVI

Leucæmia, which in the form of the disease may arise from various sources of irritation, but is most common in summer, being the result of the direct irritation of the sun or heated air, and hence occurs on parts most exposed to their influence, more particularly on the back of the hands and fingers, as here represented.





Eczema Rubrum.

Drawn by H. Smith.

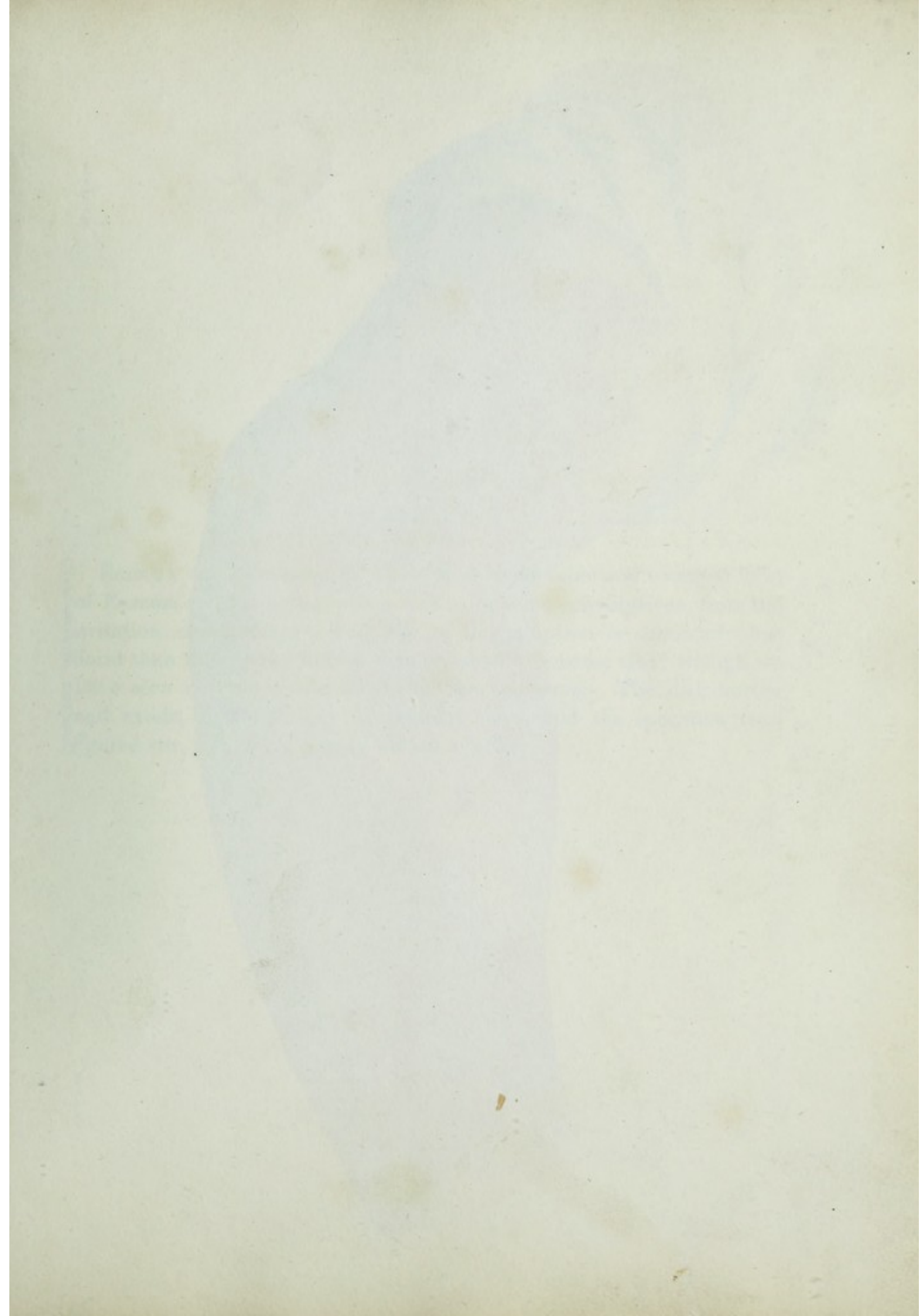
Engr. by J. Bennett.

PLATE LVII.

ECZEMA *rubrum*. This form of Eczema varies somewhat in different cases; but always appears under the form of minute vesicles, accompanied by a diffuse redness, which the roughness and elevation of the vesicles distinguish from simple Erythema. This disease has been observed to follow exposure to cold, and to recur in the same individual at irregular intervals without any manifest cause.

PLATE LVII

Exanthema subitum. This form of Exanthema varies somewhat in different cases; but always appears under the form of minute vesicles, accompanied by a diffuse redness, which the roughness and elevation of the vesicles distinguish from simple Erythema. This disease has been observed to follow exposure to cold, and to occur in the same individual at irregular intervals without any manifest cause.





W. & A. G. & CO. LONDON
PRINTED BY W. & A. G. & CO. LONDON

Engr. by J. Stewart.

Exanthema mercuriale.

Drawn by J. R.

Published April 1847 by Longman, Brown, Green & Co. 15, Abchurch Lane, London.

PLATE LVIII.

ECZEMA rubrum mercuriale. The most remarkable and common form of Eczema rubrum is that which results, in some constitutions, from the irritation of mercury. The hue of this eruption is commonly less florid than that of the former variety, or of a browner tint; though we have seen it highly florid in one or two instances. The distribution and extent vary infinitely in different cases, and the specimen here figured can give but a general notion of either.

PLATE VIII

Excess of water is not to be feared. The most remarkable and common form of *Botrytis* is that which results in some constitutions from the irritation of mercury. The form of this fungus is commonly less hard than that of the former variety, or of a fungus that, though it have seen it highly hard in one or two instances. The distribution and extent vary immensely in different cases, and the specimen here figured can give but a general notion of order.

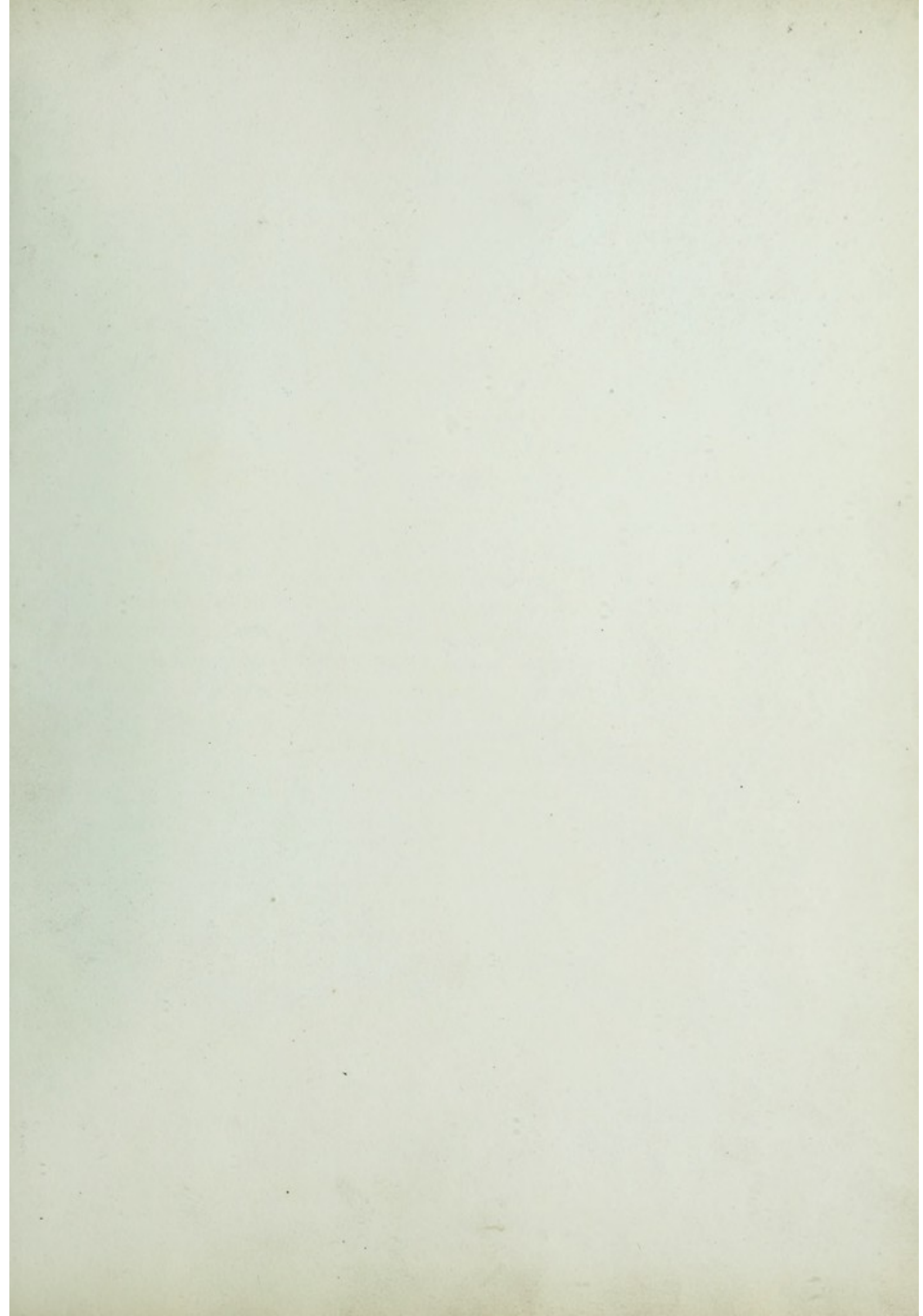




Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.

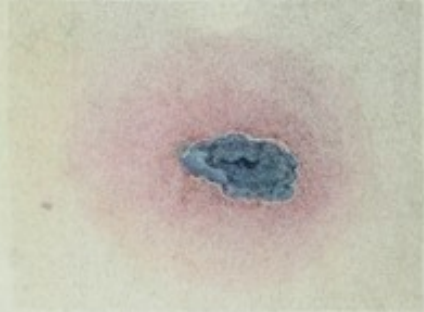


Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.



Carbuncle of the Plague

Drawn by T. Colclough, M.D.

Engraved by J. Stewart.

PLATE LIX.

Vesicle and *Carbuncle* of the Plague. The liberality of Dr. Calvert, physician to the Army at Malta, enables me to give a representation of this pestilential eruption, which, as its first appearance is in the form of a vesicle, not much unlike that of the cow-pock, I place here. (See Fig. 1.) The progress of the vesicle to the tumid and fiery ulcer of the carbuncle is delineated by the pencil of Dr. Calvert in four successive stages.

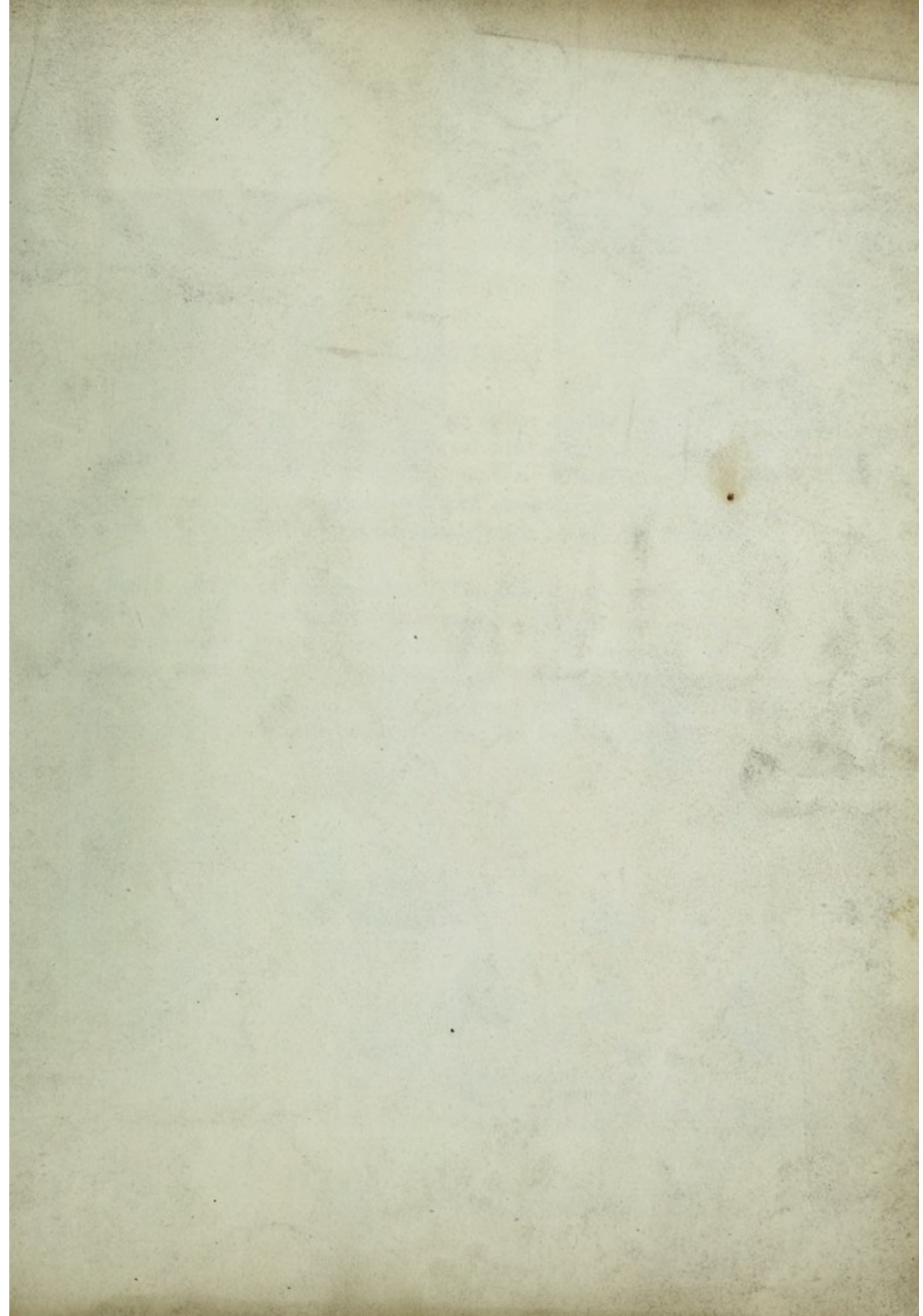
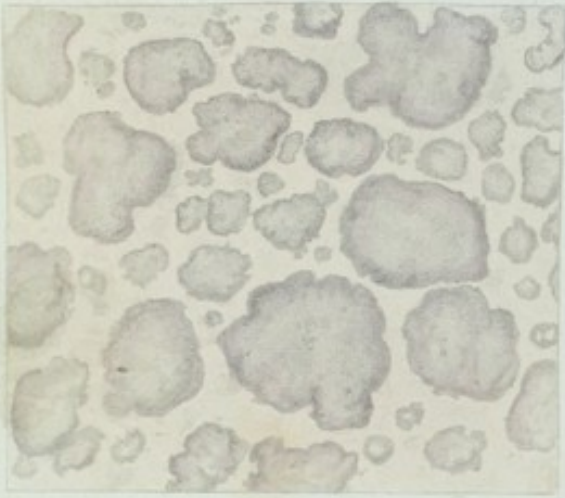


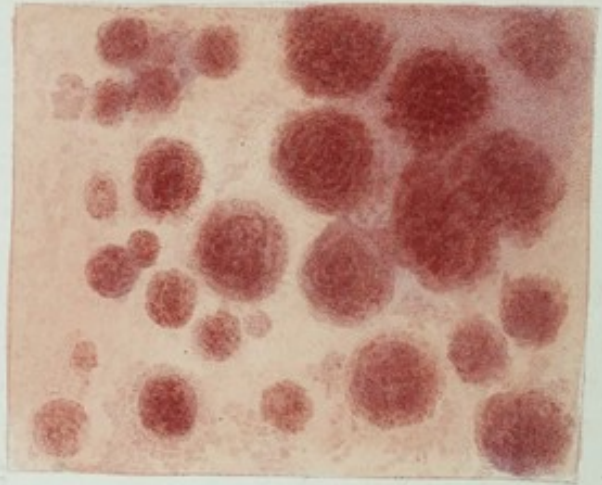


Fig 2.



Vitiligo.

Fig 4.



Vitiligo.

Fig 5.



Molluscum pendulum mf.

PLATE LX.

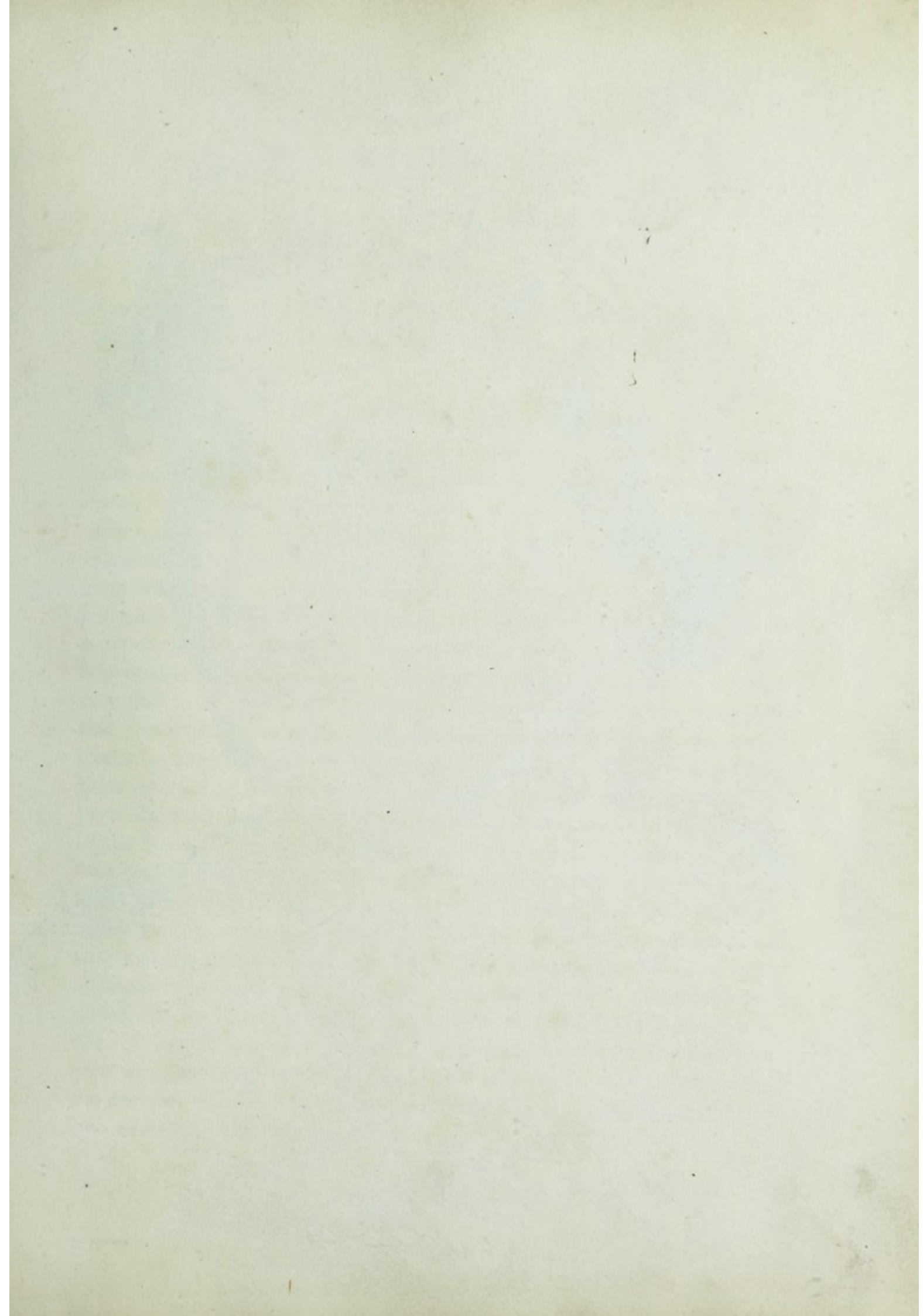
Fig. 1. and 2. represent the decline of the eruption of VITILIGO, in which the elevations appear to have subsided nearly to the level of the surface, chequering it in a singular manner. I have seen little of this rare disease, and am unacquainted with the whole progress of the case from which this drawing was accurately made by Mr. H. Thomson.

Fig. 3.—MOLLUSCUM *pendulum*. This drawing was procured by Dr. Willan (a small portion of it only being here figured) from a case which occurred under his own observation. Some of the tubercles were considerably larger than those included in the present figure; yet, like the poor man of Muhlberg, whose portrait was published by Prof. Tilesius, he appeared to suffer neither indisposition nor material inconvenience.

PLATE IX

The following represents the section of the eruption of Vesuvius, as
which the author appears to have sketched nearly to the level of the
surface, comparing it in a singular manner. I have seen nothing of this
kind elsewhere, and am unacquainted with the whole progress of the case
from which this drawing was accurately made by Mr. H. Thomson.

Fig. 3.—Morphology of Vesuvius. This drawing was produced by Dr.
William (a small portion of it only being here shown) from a case which
occurred under his own observation. Some of the tubercles were con-
siderably larger than those included in the present figure; yet like the
great mass of Vesuvius, whose portrait was published by Wood, the same
he appeared to affect neither induration nor material indurability.





Drawn by T. B.

Molluscum contagiosum.

Engr'd by J. Stewart

FASCICULUS XI.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

IN this Fasciculus the seventh Order of *Tubercles* is continued. It comprises, besides an undescribed species of *MOLLUSCUM*, all the species of the common tubercular eruption, *ACNE*, and of *SYCOSIS*.

PLATE LXI.

MOLLUSCUM contagiosum. This singular eruption had not been noticed by Dr. Willan, and was unknown to myself till after the publication of two editions of my Synopsis; it may, therefore, be proper to give a fuller account of it than is usual in this work. The peculiar circumstances which distinguish this species of *Molluscum* from the common excrescences of that name are its contagious quality, and the emission of a milky fluid from an imperceptible aperture in the apex of most of the larger tubercles, upon pressure; by means of which fluid it is probable that the disease is inoculated. The young woman, whose face and neck were disfigured in the manner represented in this plate, had received the eruption from a child whom she nursed, on whose cheek a large tubercle of the same kind existed, who had doubtless been infected by a former nurse, on whose face the same eruption had been observed, and who had communicated it also to two other children in the family. I have subsequently seen this eruption in another child, who had apparently been infected by an older child, who was in the habit of nursing it, and on whose face the same tubercles, with the milky fluid, previously appeared. The tubercles are hard, smooth, and nearly of the colour of the skin, but with a shining surface, and a slight appearance of transparency: they are generally of a globular form, sometimes ovate and sessile upon a contracted base. Their progress is not very rapid; but some of them, on attaining a considerable size, proceed to a slow and curdly suppuration; and, in the case here figured, the cervical glands, under those on the neck, were swollen, and the surface was somewhat discoloured.

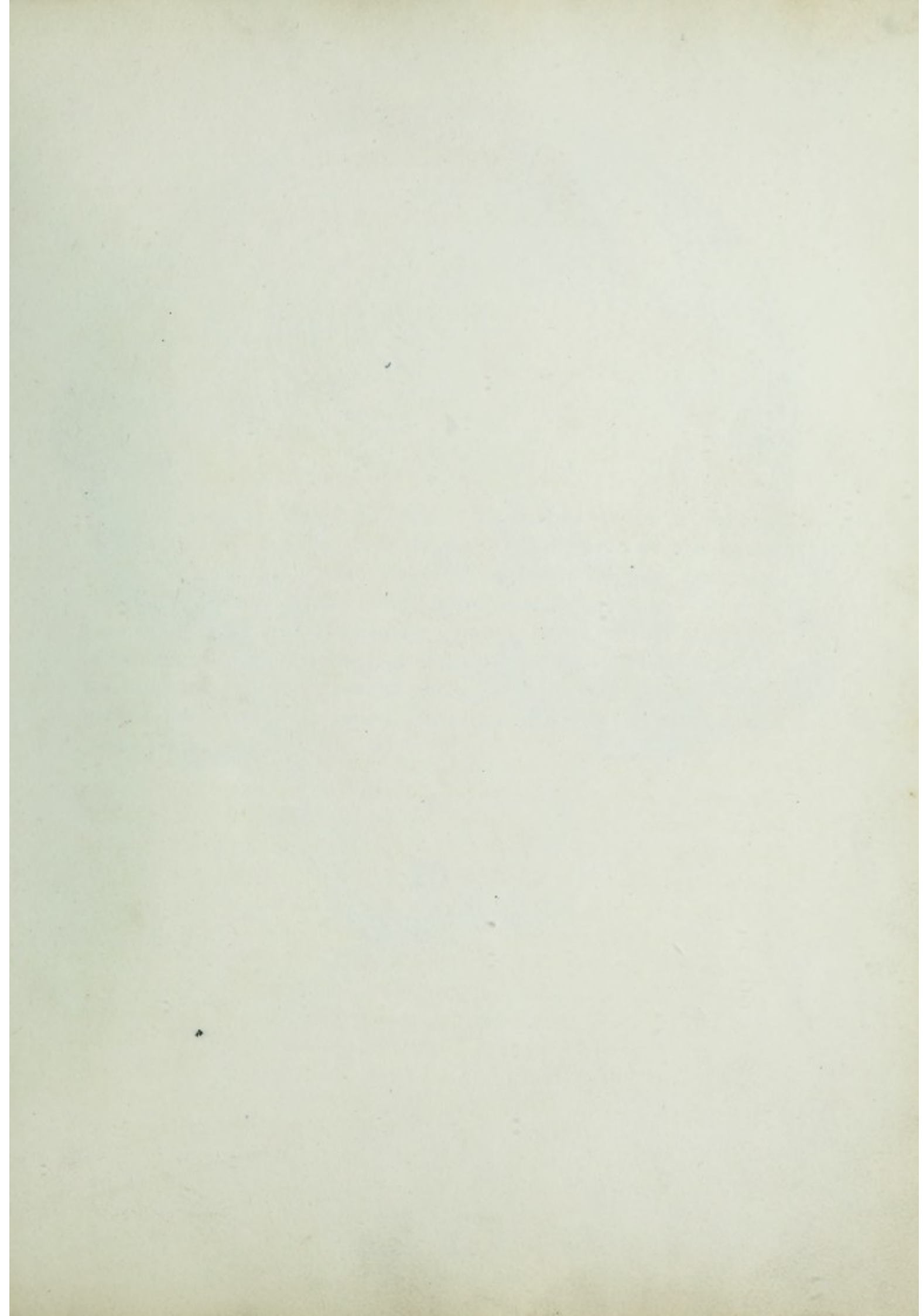
FASCICULUS XI

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES

In this Fasciculus the several Orders of Tubercles is continued. It con-
tains besides an undesci-bered species of Tubercles, all the species
of the common tubercular eruption, Acne, and its varieties.

PLATE LXI

Microscopical observations. The singular eruption had been
noticed by Dr. Wilson and was supposed to consist of several tubercles
of two orders of the tubercles; it may, however, be proper to
give a fuller account of it than is usual in this work. The tubercles con-
sist of a milky fluid from an imperceptible aperture in the apex of
most of the tubercles upon pressure; by means of which fluid it
is probable that the disease is inoculated. The young woman whose
face and neck were diseased in the manner represented in this plate
had received the eruption from a child whose she nursed, on whose
cheek a large tubercle of the same kind existed, who had doubtless
been infected by a violent horse, on whose face the same eruption had
been observed, and who had communicated it also to two other children
in the family. I have subsequently seen the eruption in another child,
who had apparently been infected by an older child, who was in the
habit of kissing it, and on whose face the same tubercles, with the
milky fluid, previously appeared. The tubercles are hard, smooth, and
nearly of the colour of the skin, but with a shining surface, and a slight
appearance of transparency; they are generally of a globular form,
sometimes ovate and sessile upon a contracted base. Their progress is
not very rapid; but some of them, on attaining a considerable size, pro-
ceed to a slow and easily suppuration; and, in the case here figured,
the crys- tal glands, under those on the nose, were swollen, and the sur-
face was somewhat discoloured.





Scutum de J.B.

Engr. by J. Stewart

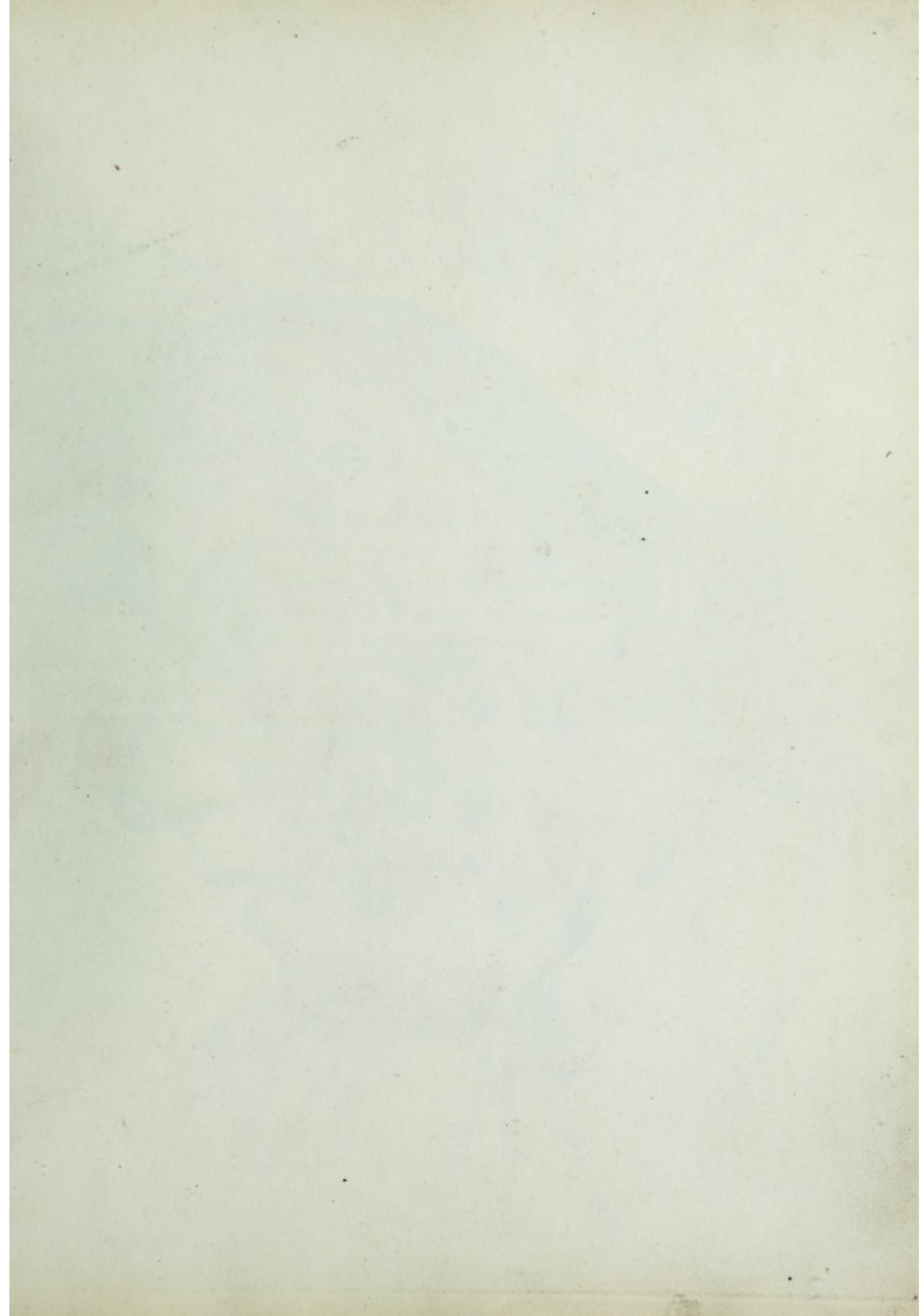
Acne punctata simplex.

PLATE LXII.

ACNE simplex; *ACNE punctata*. These two species of Acne so constantly occur together, as in the case here engraved from a drawing of Dr. Willan's, that it was not deemed necessary to figure them separately. The black *puncta*, indeed, sometimes appear on the top of inflamed tubercles, which they have excited, being, in fact, little plugs of hardened mucus or sebaceous matter, irritating and over-distending the little ducts of the sebaceous glands, in which they are lodged. In general, however, these *puncta* are surrounded only by a very slight raised border of cuticle.

PLATE LXII

These two species of *Acis* so constantly occur together, as in the case here engraved from a drawing of the *W. lutea*, that it was not deemed necessary to figure them separately. The black warts, indeed, sometimes appear on the top of the hinged tubercle, which they have excited, being, in fact, little plugs of hardened mucus or chitinous matter, protruding and overhanging the little ducts of the sebaceous glands, in which they are lodged. In general, however, these warts are surrounded only by a very slight raised border of mucus.





Acne indurata.

Drawn by J. G. ...

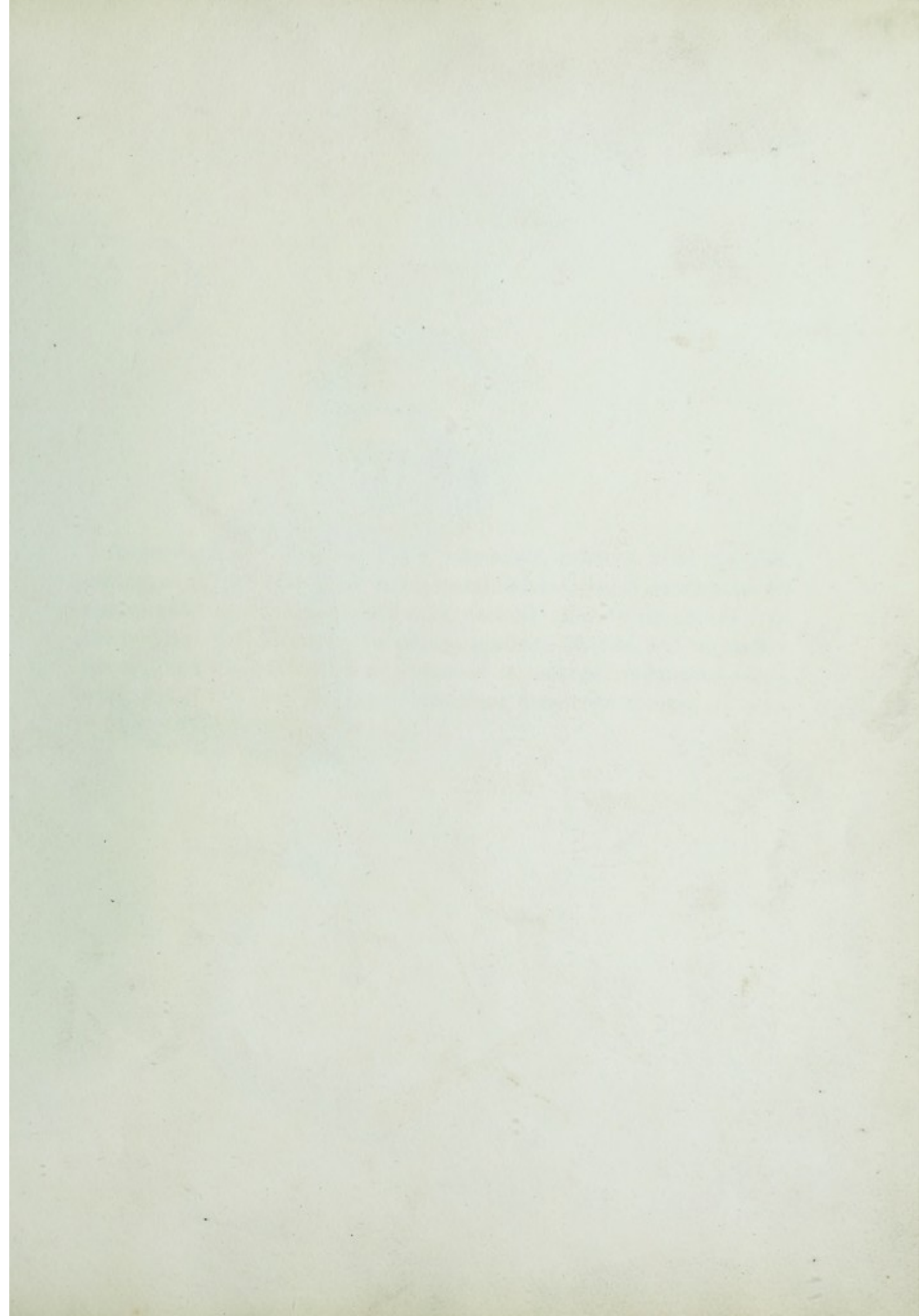
Eng 4 to 2.

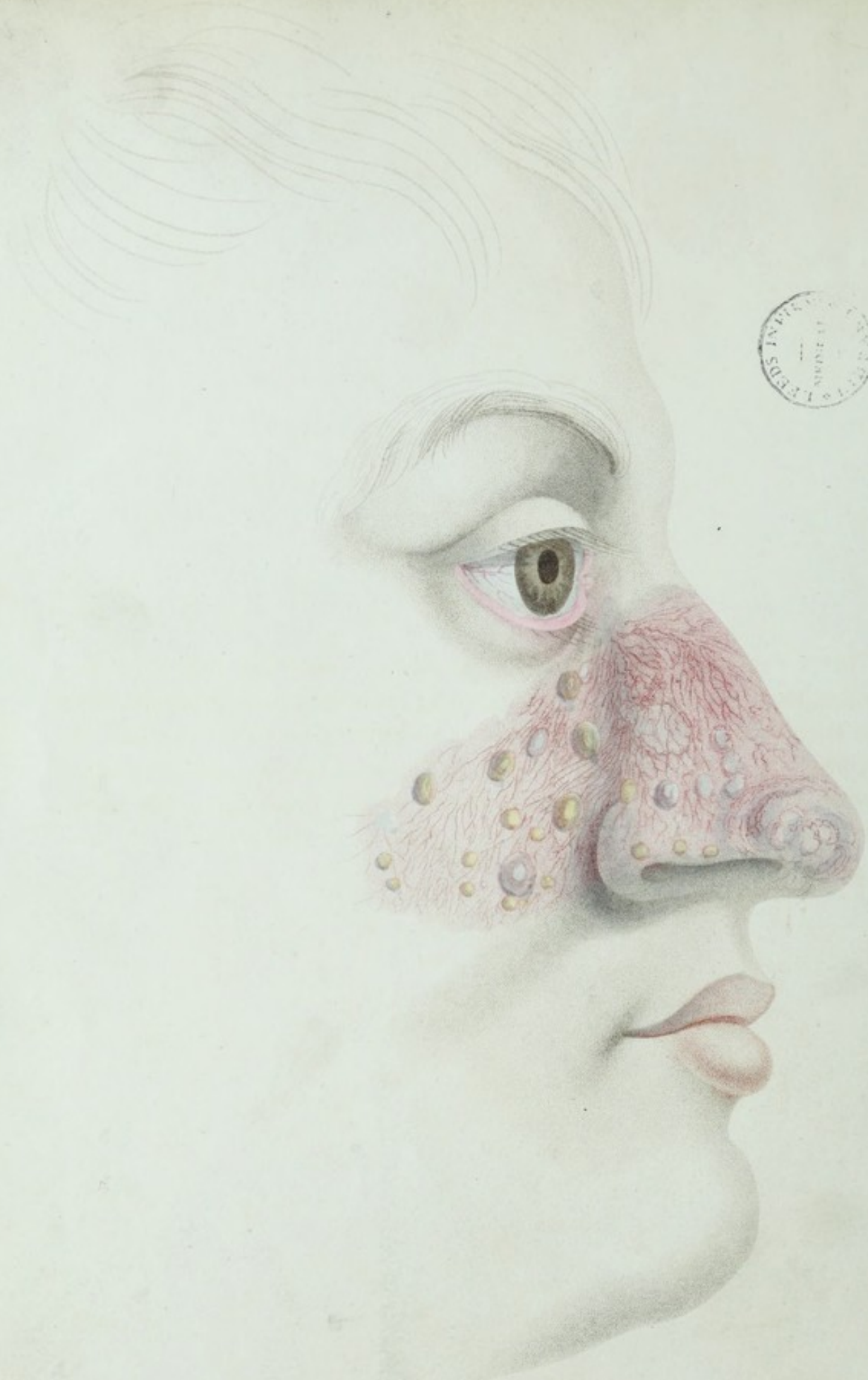
PLATE LXIII.

ACNE indurata. This accurate representation of the more violent and indurated species of Acne was procured and already engraved for Dr. Willan's work. The various forms, acuminate, conical, or oblong and conoidal, which the tubercles assume, are depicted in the plate, as well as the livid hue which they put on in their progress, especially those which do not proceed to suppuration.

PLATE LXIII

At the same time, the accurate representation of the more violent and
unmistakable species of *Acis* was procured and already engraved for this
William's work. The various forms mentioned, critical, or elegant and
essentially such the subject matter, are depicted in the plate, as well
as the form which they put on in their progress, especially those
which do not proceed to reproduction.





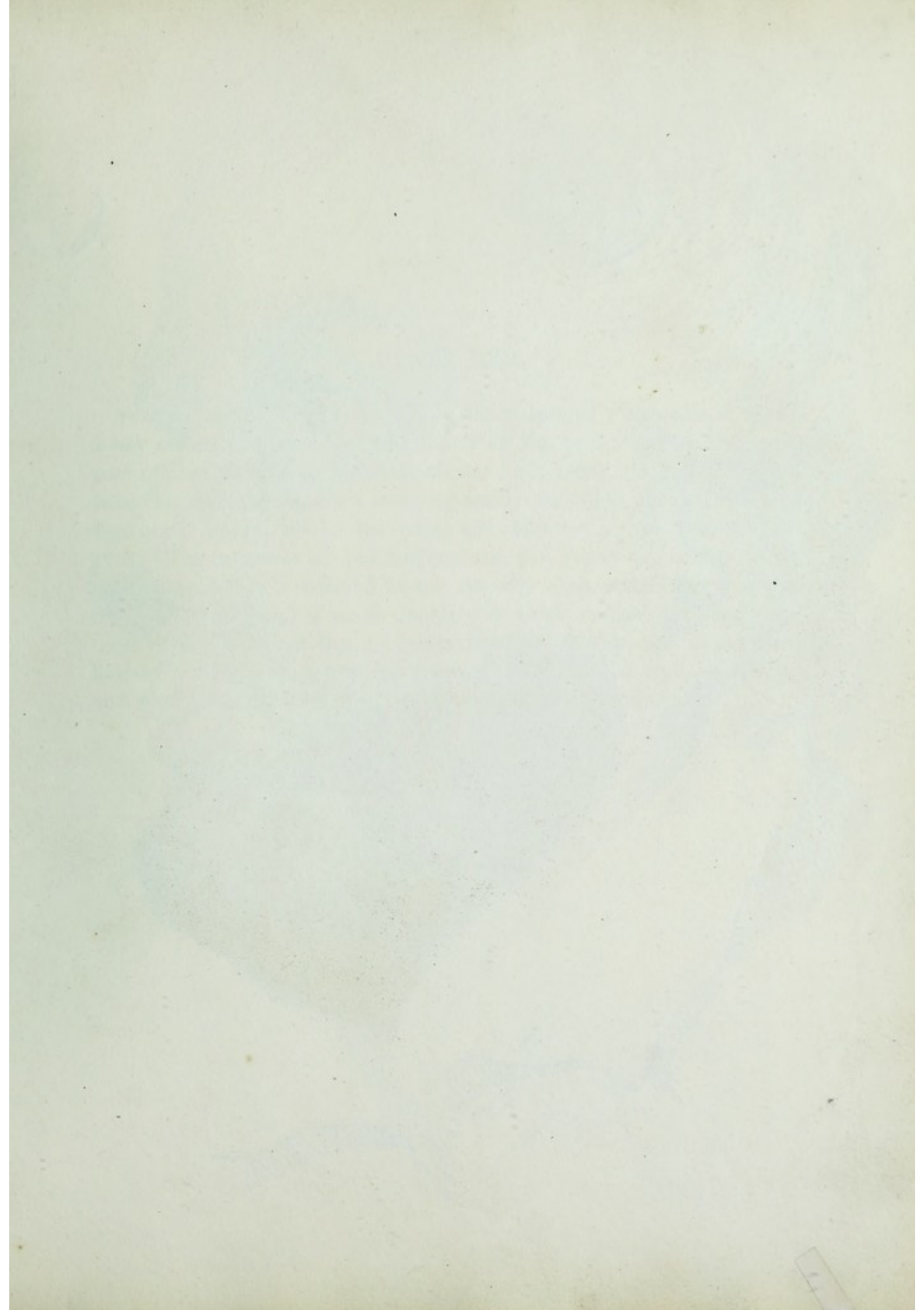
Acne rosacea?

PLATE LXIV.

ACNE rosacea. This species is somewhat different from the preceding, as it is accompanied with general redness, which commences on and spreads from the end of the nose, on both sides, to the cheeks. In the progress of the disease, the cuticle becomes thicker, and its surface uneven, and variegated by reticulations of enlarged cutaneous veins, with smaller red lines, sometimes stretching across the cheeks.

PLATE LXIV.

Aora tozoni. This species is somewhat different from the preceding as it is accompanied with general redness, which commences on the nose and spreads from the end of the nose on both sides to the cheeks. In the progress of the disease, the cuticle becomes thicker, and its surface uneven, and variegated by excoriations of enlarged cutaneous veins with smaller red lines sometimes stretching across the cheeks.





Drawn by J. B.

Sycosis menti.

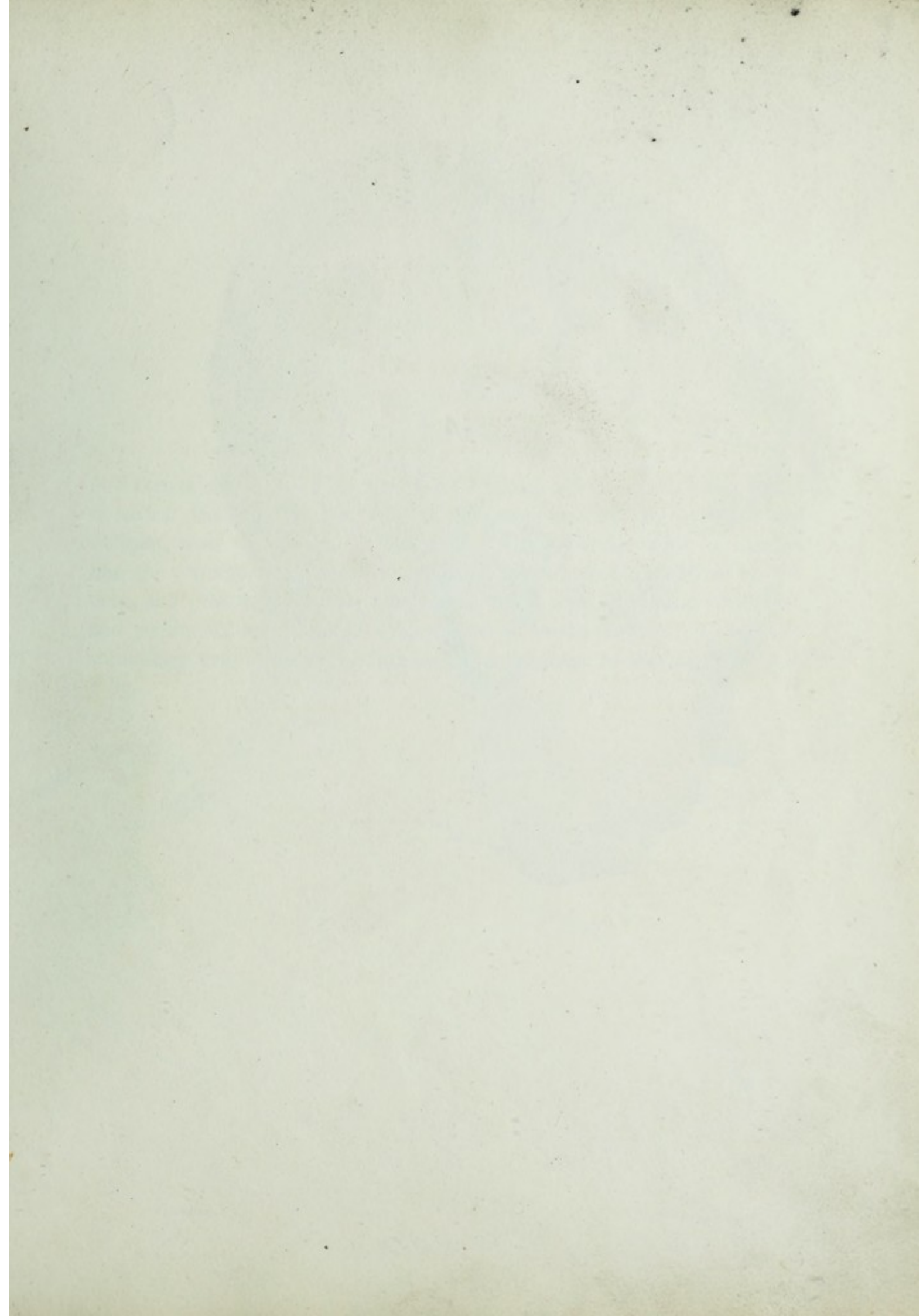
Engraved by J. Smith

PLATE LXV.

Sycosis menti. The tubercles in this eruption, which almost exclusively affects men, usually appear first on the under lip, or prominent part of the chin, in an irregular cluster: but other clusters and single tubercles soon follow, often covering nearly the whole surface on which the beard grows, up to the ears, and under the jaw towards the neck. The tubercles are red and smooth, and nearly equal to a pea in magnitude, but of a conoidal form. As they suppurate slowly and partially, and discharge a small quantity of thick matter, by which the hairs of the unshaven beard become matted together, that appearance like the pulp of a fig, which has given origin to the name of the disease, and which is here represented on the chin, is often produced.

PLATE LXV.

Sycosis mentis. The tubercles in this eruption, which almost exclusively affects men, usually appear first on the under lip, or prominent part of the chin, in an irregular cluster; but other clusters and single tubercles soon follow, often covering nearly the whole surface on which the beard grows, up to the ears, and under the jaw towards the neck. The tubercles are red and smooth, and nearly equal to a pea in magnitude, but of a conoidal form. As they suppurate slowly and partially, and discharge a small quantity of thick matter, by which the hairs of the unshaven beard become matted together, that appearance like the pulp of a fig, which has given origin to the name of the disease, and which is here represented on the chin, is often produced.





Drawn by Cruikshank

Eng'd by J. Duncanson

Sycosis Capillitica.

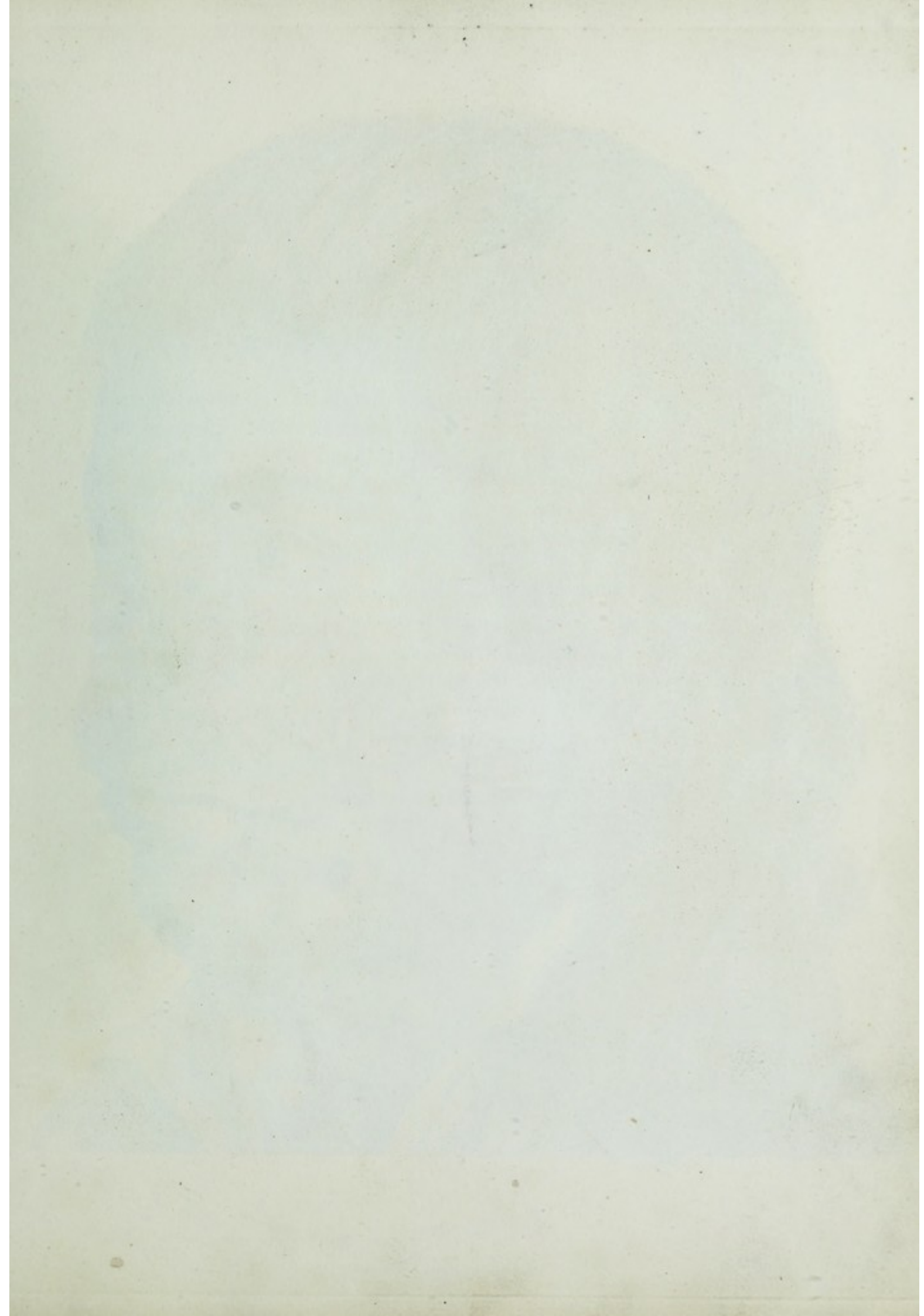
PLATE LXVI.

Sycosis capillitii. This variety of Sycosis, affecting the hairy scalp, is seated chiefly about the temples, near the external ear, forehead, and occiput, near the margin of the hair. The tubercles arise in clusters like the former, but are softer and more acuminated than those on the chin, and pass more rapidly into suppuration, soon becoming confluent, and producing an elevated, unequal, and ulcerated surface. This is also sometimes granulated, affording some resemblance to the inside pulp of a fig.

PLATE LXVI

Stycozia cephalanthi. This variety of *Stycozia*, adhering the hairy scalp, is seated chiefly about the temples, near the external ear, forehead, and occiput, near the margin of the hair. The tubercles arise in clusters like the former, but are softer and more numerous than those on the chin, and pass more rapidly into suppuration, soon becoming confluent, and producing an elevated, unequal, and ulcerated surface. This is also sometimes granulated, affording some resemblance to the inside of a lip.

a fig.





Lupus.

FASCICULUS XII.

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

IN this concluding Fasciculus are exhibited two formidable diseases of the *tubercular* Order, LUPUS, and ELEPHANTIASIS; and specimens of the principal varieties of the genera EPHELIS and NÆVUS, which constitute the eighth Order, *Maculæ*.

PLATE LXVII.

LUPUS, *noli me tangere*. This representation of the extensive ulceration of the face, occasioned by this severe and unmanageable disease, was procured and already engraved at the instance of Dr. Willan. It produces even more deformity than Elephantiasis, with which it is sometimes confounded; but from which it differs essentially in its character and progress. It has been sometimes also deemed cancerous; and the circumstance of an occasional cure having been effected by the use of arsenic has probably given rise to the opinion that that medicine has proved a remedy for cancer.

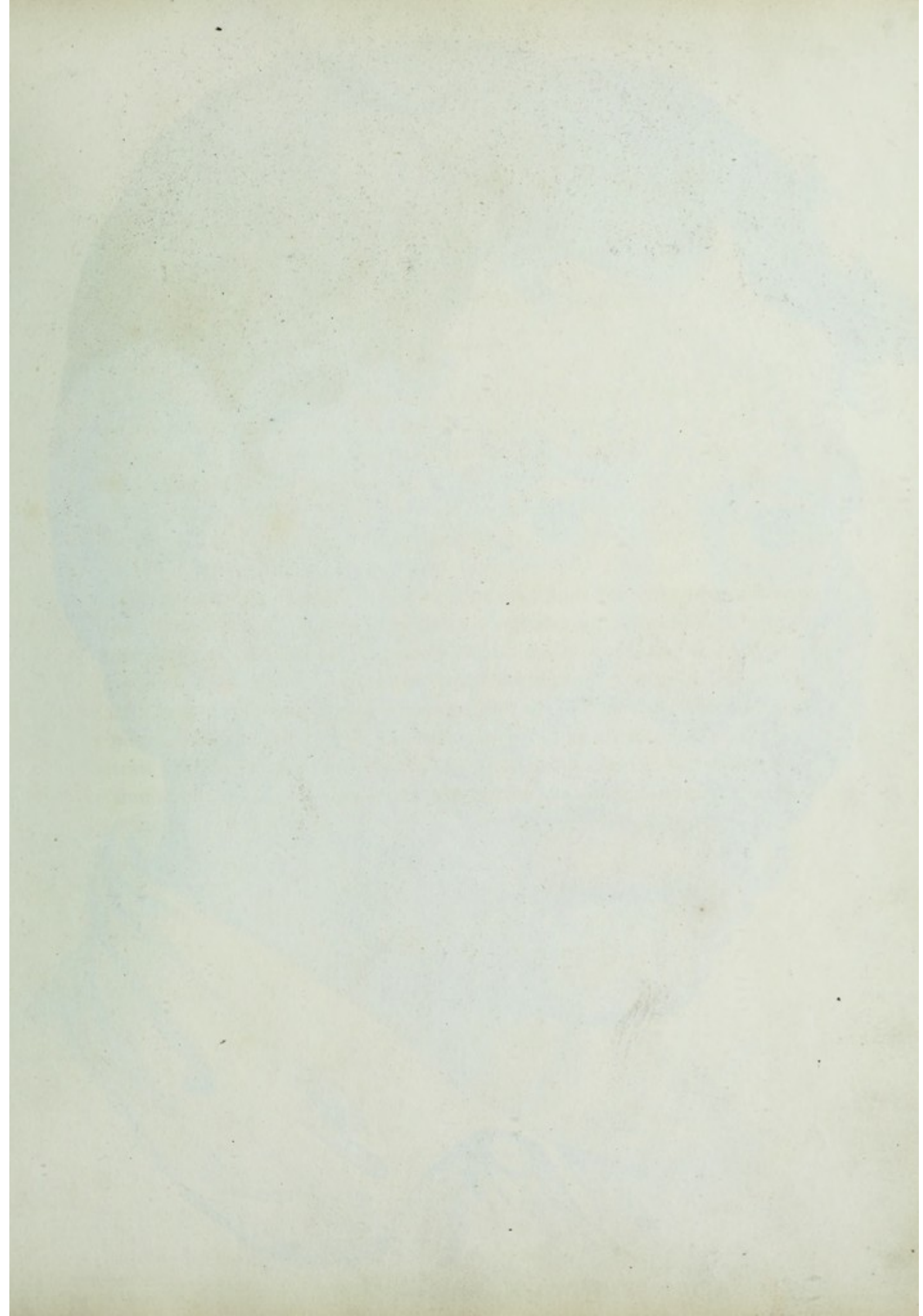
FASCICULUS VII

EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES

In this concluding Fasciculus are exhibited two remarkable forms of the tubercular Order, *Lusus*, and *Lusomaxillaris*, and specimens of the principal varieties of the genus *Leptaria* and *Nereis*, which constitute the eighth Order, *Alacule*.

PLATE LXVII

Lusus, tub. ex. turgens. This representation of the extreme inflation of the base of the tubule by this severe and anomalous form was first observed and already engraved at the instance of Mr. Willoughby. It produces even more distortion than *Leptaria*, with which it is sometimes confounded; but from which it differs essentially in its character and progress. It has been sometimes also denominated *leptaria*, and the circumstance of an occasional cure having been effected by the use of arsenic has probably given rise to the opinion that it had been proved a remedy for cancer.





Elephantiasis.




PLATE LXVIII.

ELEPHANTIASIS. This hideous disease is fortunately never seen in this country, except in a few individuals, natives or residents of more southern climates. This was the first case that had occurred to my notice, and I am indebted to the kindness and liberality of my friend, Mr. Lawrence, for the opportunity of procuring this excellent representation of the disease, as it appeared in the boy, Charles Uncle, a patient in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, whose case has been detailed by Mr. Lawrence, in the sixth volume of the Medico-Chirurgical Transactions, for the year 1815. The engraving here given is an exact portrait of that individual, after the tubercles had been rendered a little smoother than they originally appeared by the application of poultices.

PLATE XXIII

It is very rare. The tubercle disease is fortunately never seen in this country, except in a few individuals, natives or residents of more southern climes. This was the first case that had occurred to my notice, and I am indebted to the kindness and liberality of my friend, Mr. Jackson, for the opportunity of procuring this excellent specimen of the disease, as it appeared in the boy, Charles Fitch, a patient in St. Bartholomew's Hospital, whose case has been detailed by Mr. Jackson, in the sixth volume of the *Medico-Chirurgical Transactions*, for the year 1815. The case, my friend, gives in an exact portrait of that tubercle, when the tubercle had been rendered a little smoother than that originally appeared by the application of pedicles.





Ephelis

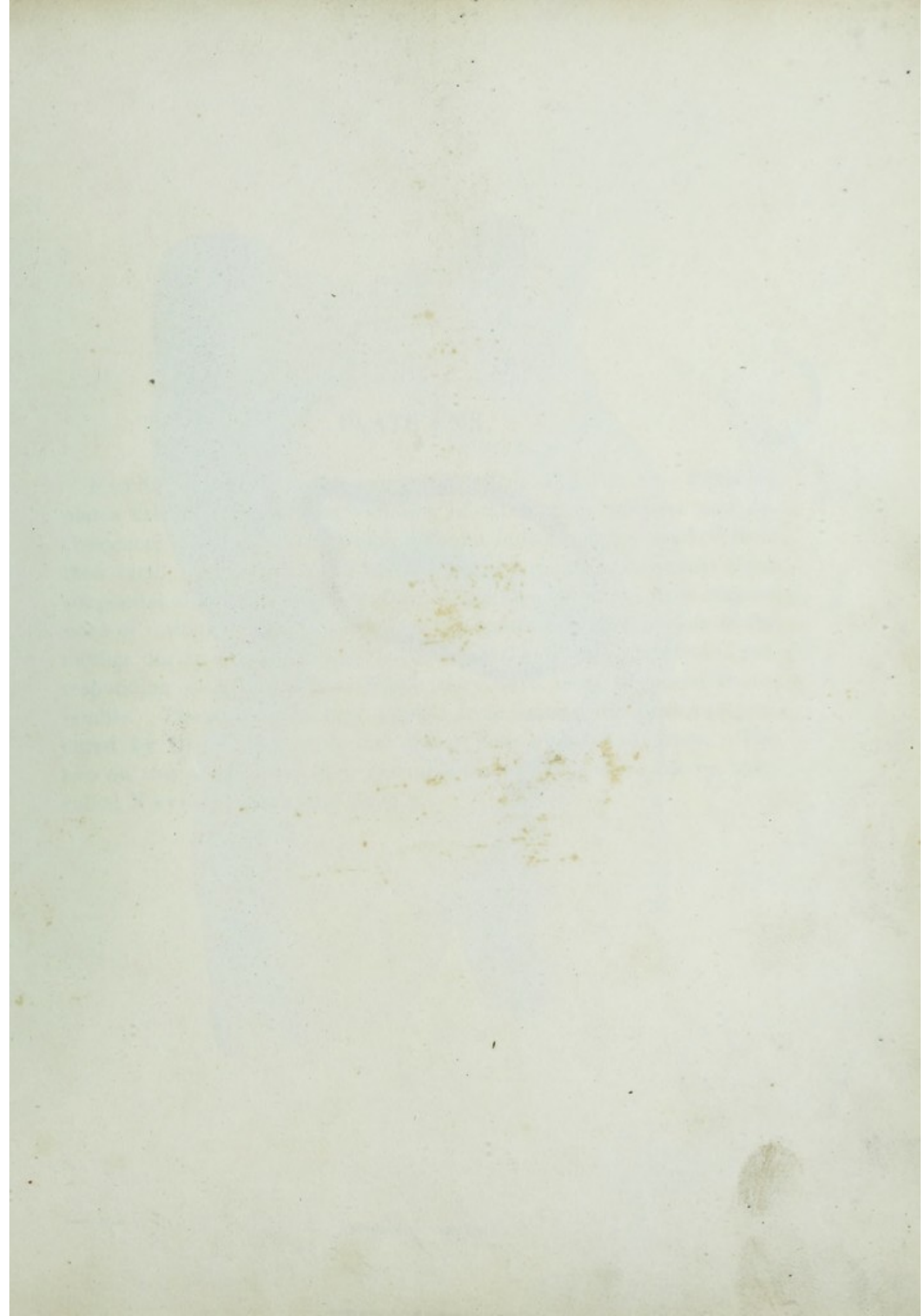


PLATE LXIX.

EPHELIS. This representation of the large dusky patches, which differ from freckles only in their extent, and in occurring also on parts of the skin not exposed to the direct influence of the sun, was already engraved for Dr. Willan's work. These discolorations approximate in their character to the Pityriasis versicolor, but are more diffuse, and generally of a darker brown hue, and never shew any tendency to the minute furfuraceous exfoliations, which often accompany that affection.

PLATE LXIX

Figures 1 and 2. This represents the large dark, granular, and
other fine particles only, in their natural state, and is a mixture also of parts
of the skin and exposed to the direct influence of the sun, was already
examined for Dr. Whittier's work. These observations apply to the
then referred to the *Hydrophilus* and to the more dilute, and
tendency of a larger brown color, and to the tendency to the
minute particles of the *Hydrophilus* which accompany that infection.





Nevus foliaceus.

Eng. by J. Stewart.

PLATE LXX.

NÆVUS *maternus*; *mother-spots*, &c. This and the two following plates exhibit some of the varieties of those discolorations and excrescences of the skin, with which different individuals are marked from their birth. In consequence of the absurd popular notion, that these congenital alterations of the texture of the skin originate from impressions of various external objects on the senses and imagination of the mother during gestation, they have received various appellations, corresponding with the objects which they have been supposed to resemble. The specimens here figured were among the drawings procured by Dr. Willan, with the names here annexed to them. The two on this plate, from their resemblance to a *leaf* and a *cherry*, were called NÆVUS *foliaceus*, and *cerasus*.

PLATE I.

Notes on the anatomy of the eye, and the following
plates exhibit some of the varieties of these structures and ex-
cesses of the skin, which different individuals are liable to
their birth. In consequence of the abundant supply of blood, these
congenital enlargements of the skin originate from imper-
fects of various extent, and are the result of the migration of the
arterial blood, and are not the result of any other process, ex-
cepting with the objects which they have been supposed to re-
semble. The account here given was among the drawings pre-
pared by Dr. Wilson with the names here annexed to them. The
one on this plate, from their resemblance to a key and a string, were
called *Key-stones*, and *String-stones*.

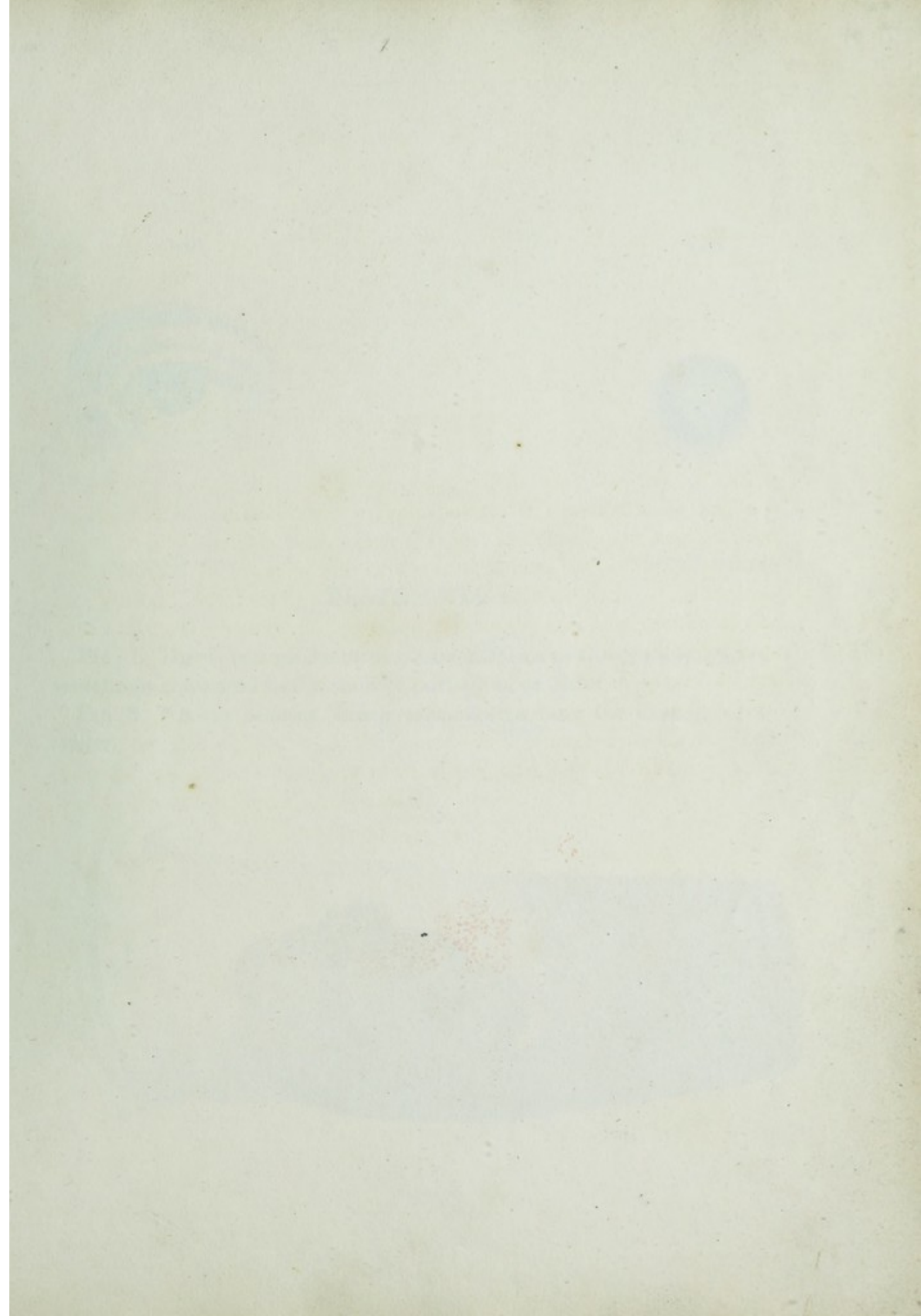


Fig. 2.



Navus Cereus.

Fig. 3.



Navus Araneus.



Fig. 1.



Navus

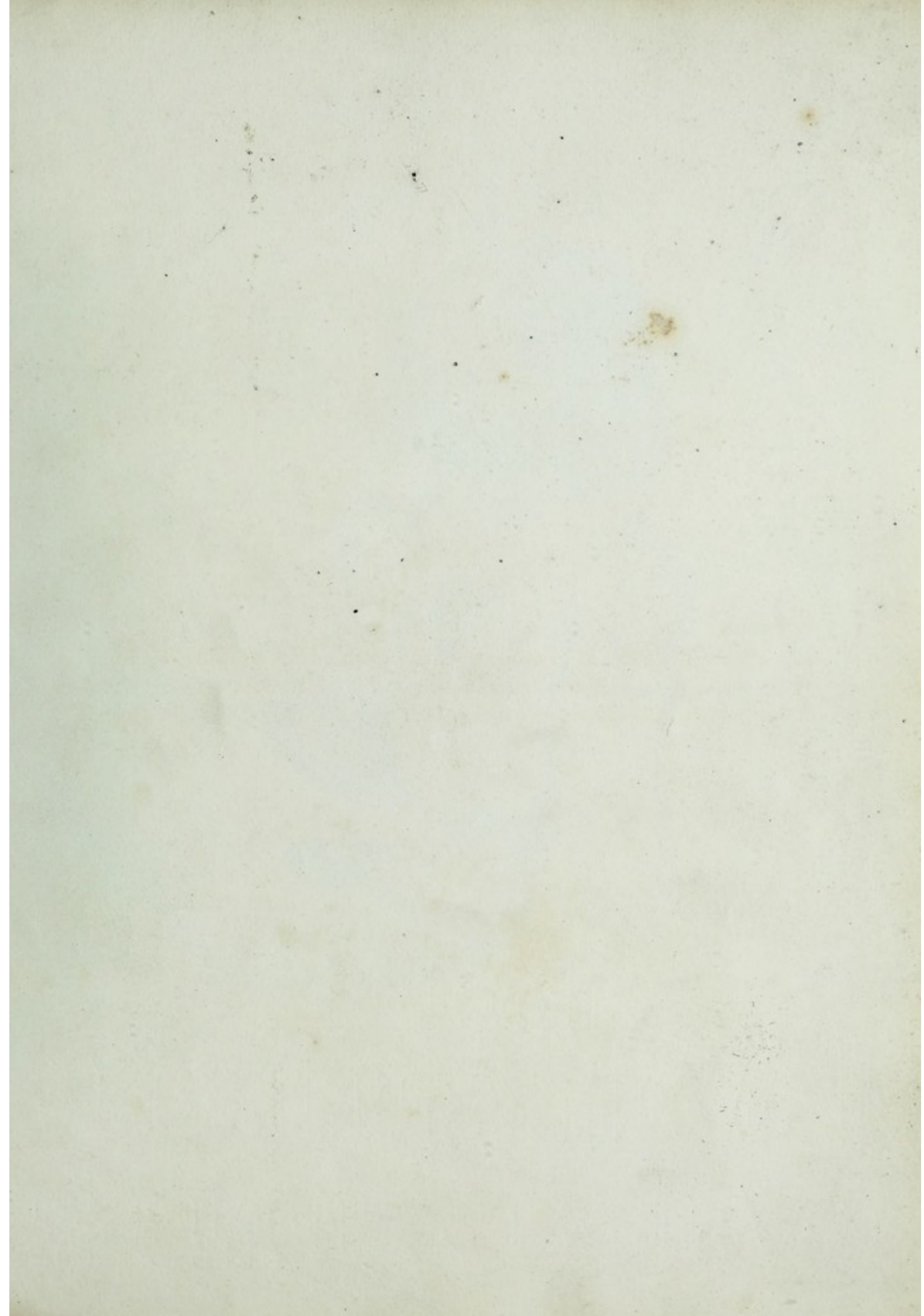
PLATE LXXI.

FIG. 1. This is one of the most common forms of the NÆVUS, and is sometimes compared to the stain of port-wine, or claret.

FIG. 2. NÆVUS *araneus*, being supposed to bear the likeness of a spider.

PLATE LXXI.

Fig. 1. This is one of the most common forms of the Nerve, and is sometimes compared to the stain of port-wine, or claret.
Fig. 2. Nerve masses, being supposed to bear the likeness of a spider.





Varici variol.

Engr. by J. Stewart

PLATE LXXII.

This drawing exhibits an unusual number and variety of congenital marks, all occurring in the same individual.

PLATE LXXII

This drawing exhibits an unusual number and variety of congenital marks, all occurring in the same individual.

Sp. Coll. of the Antiqu. Medical School.

