

Tables of the skeleton and muscles of the human body ... / Translated from the Latin.

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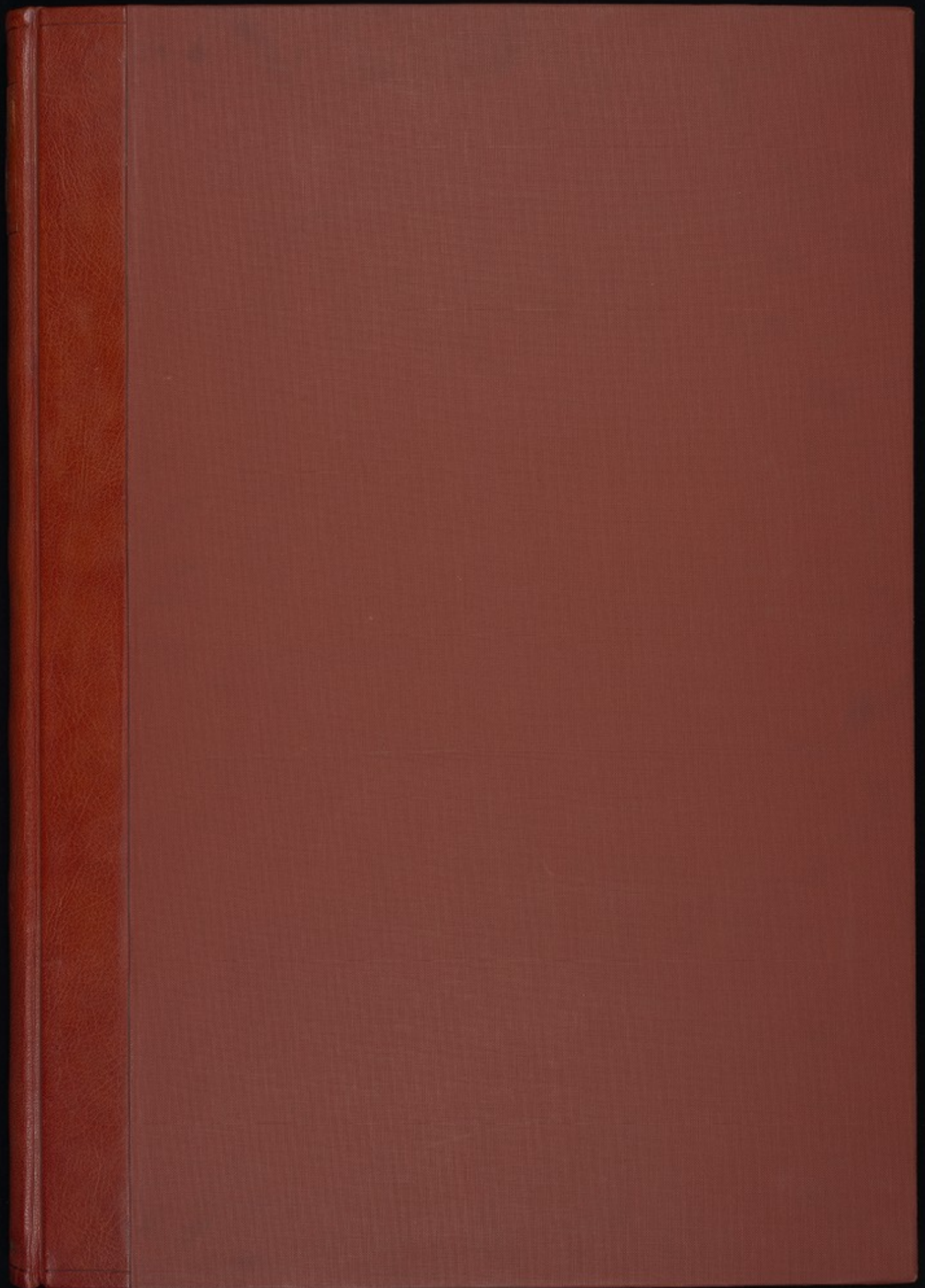
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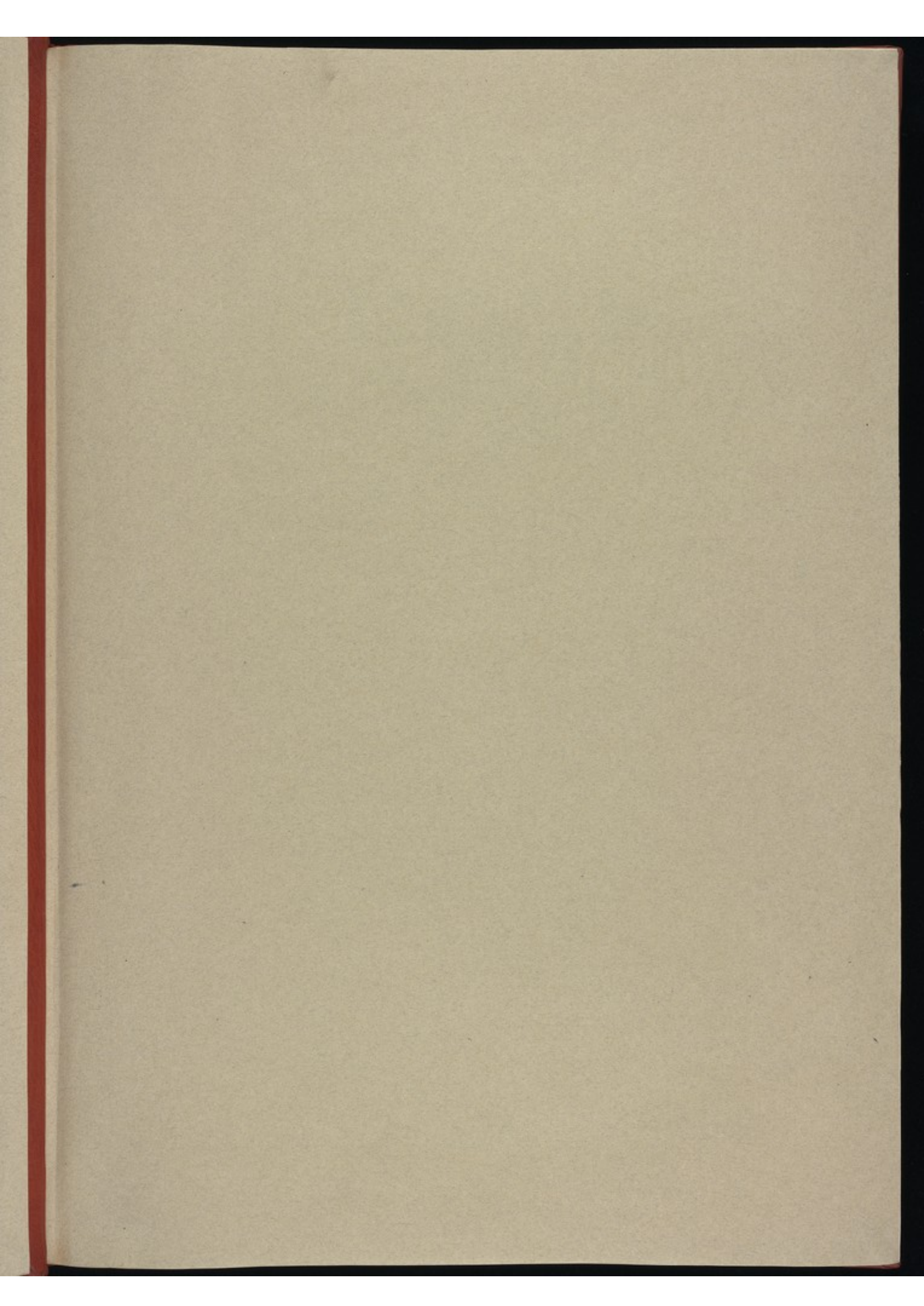
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F. 206



TABLES

OF THE

WELTON

AND

SICLES

OF THE

MANHOLE.

BY

W. H. WELTON.



F. 256 4327

T A B L E S
 OF THE
 S K E L E T O N
 A N D
 M U S C L E S
 OF THE
 H U M A N B O D Y,
 B Y
 BERNARD SIEGFRIED ALBINUS.

*The book belongs to J. Jones
 of the Royal Academy
 of Sciences*

TRANSLATED FROM THE LATIN.
George Jones RA



LONDON:
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T A B L E S

OF THE

SKELETON

AND

M U S C L E S

OF THE

H U M A N B O D Y.

BY

BERNARD SIEGRIED ALBINUS

TRANSLATED FROM THE LATIN

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A C C O U N T of the W O R K.

Imagine it will not be disagreeable to the reader, to explain to him in what manner those figures were constructed, by which means he will be rendered the more capable to judge of them. And in order to this, I shall not only mention those things which succeeded according to my wish, but also those obstacles which I met with in this work; that thereby he may the more easily understand what is to be avoided, and what is to be observed, in a work of this nature. First then, I set out with planning the muscles, and was extremely desirous to have them exactly expressed in the figures, not only singly, but in the order in which they lie with one another, and this last I thought the most proper to begin with. But as a great many of the muscles are placed behind others, it was necessary to divide them into certain classes, the first of which contains those which lie immediately under the teguments, the second those next to them, and so of the rest. Wherefore I wanted not only that the members should be kept in the same position while the figures of these different classes were a taking off, but that these classes should be exactly continued into one another, and by this means, that they might all appear the same as they do in the body when put in the same light and position. With this view, I exposed these classes of muscles before the engraver, in the same method as most other anatomists have done before, and he did them as well as he possibly could. But the chief impediment in the way was this; that as in drawing the first classes, some both of the muscles and bones were only exposed in part, but fuller expressed in the next, after the first muscles, which covered them before, were removed; he could not possibly draw those parts of them in the first classes (which by being first exposed, were first to be taken off) in such a manner, as that at the same time they should be continued directly into the following, and after they were thus continued, preserve their proper situations as they do in the body. But although afterwards, as the inner classes explained what was to be done, the figures of the outer ones were accordingly mended, and all the figures were tolerably well done, and discovered a great deal of skill in the engraver, yet I was not sufficiently pleased with them, because things were neither connected in them so well as I could wish, nor were they distinctly, nor elegantly enough designed; and they were quite different from those which I had planned in my own mind. This I was convinced of upon trial in some parts which I examined, viz. the belly, breast, arms, and face. And from this I discovered what was to be done, in order to amend what I thought was deficient. I observed that in drawing, as the first order of muscles sufficiently displayed the figure of the limbs in general, they could be well enough expressed by the engraver in such a manner, as justly to represent the figure of these parts; but that after the external muscles were removed, the further he proceeded amongst the internal, the figure of the parts growing more and more imperfect, was of less assistance to him in drawing these parts, and he was obliged to accommodate them to the first, as the basis. And he must succeed still worse in the bones and skeleton, because the order in which they lie, though it bears a resemblance to the figure of the human body in general, yet at the same time it differs considerably from it. But unless the skeleton, to which the muscles are affixed, was justly drawn, the muscles themselves could never be right represented. I understood besides, that every thing that was done must be very unsatisfactory, unless the proper dimensions of the different parts were carefully marked. But here there were great difficulties to be overcome. For, in the first place, the parts must all be accurately measured, and afterwards their dimensions marked in the figures. Besides, supposing this could be ever so well done, yet there were other obstacles hardly to be surmounted. To be sure it is very evident, that whatever is the position of the body or limb, the same it must be represented in the figure, provided the dimensions of the parts are accurately marked. But there are some parts which can be put into proper positions and measured; such as the head, arms, hands, legs, and feet: and others which cannot; as the trunk, and neck. By this means it must happen, that these last must be expressed in an improper position, unless it be left to the skill of the engraver to correct, which I did not chuse to do, for fear of a mistake, as he could not demonstrate to me that he was sure of doing it right. And provided they could all have been put into proper positions, yet if upon searching and handling the muscles, or from any other cause, the first position of the part should in the least be changed, it appeared hardly possible to replace it in such a manner, as that every thing should exactly correspond to those which had been before taken off. Besides, as was sufficiently evident, one and the same body could never do for the whole, and others would either not correspond, or, if they should, could they be put so exactly into the same situation, as that all the dimensions could be accurately expressed. Hence it appeared plain, that what I wanted was something more than even the best anatomists trouble their heads about, it being usual for them to make only random figures of the parts, without considering either the orders, dimensions, continuations, or connexions of them with one another. Which figures although they may be useful, may extremely useful, yet they are deficient in many things which ought to be supplied, and render them perfect; which in every thing is the hardest to be done. But why need I insist any longer on this subject? It appeared very evident, that I must pursue another method, and either drop entirely my intended scheme, or find out some certain rule by which to make my figure. And as human bodies, though they differ from one another in a great many things, yet agree in the whole; I

must pitch upon something that is common to them all, as the basis or foundation to build my figures upon. And this is the skeleton: which being a part of the body, and lying below the muscles, the figures of it ought first to be taken off, as a certain and natural direction for the others. It was proper therefore to begin with the figures of the skeleton, and to these the figures of the muscles were to refer. For the figures of the skeleton being first constructed, as in most men at least, of whatever size or make, the muscles are connected and posited with the bones almost in the same manner, and in the same places; it must consequently happen, that the muscles may be referred to these figures, even in other bodies, very different from one another, provided they are not deformed, if they are engraven as belonging to the figures of the bones in these bodies. There likewise occurred to me another use of the above rule, viz. that by the figures of the muscles being constructed in this manner, a great many of the muscles themselves could be found out by them in the living subject, and the situations of almost all of them. For in the first place, by the assistance of the figures of the skeleton, it would be no difficult matter to know a great part of the bones in the living body, and such of them as could not be thoroughly discovered, their situations and positions might be clearly understood, or sufficient hints given in order to discover them; and these being once known, and examined, we should have it in our power to judge how the muscles are situated with respect to the bones, as in the figures. And besides, the figures of the skeleton and muscles being constructed, the figures of the viscera might be referred to them; and to these, after they were constructed, the figures of the arteries, veins, nerves, &c. might likewise be referred. For as architects, having first laid a certain foundation, upon it build the edifice, together with all its parts; so we may consider the muscles connected to the skeleton, as to the foundation; the viscera, and other parts in their proper situations: then the nerves, veins, and arteries, properly disposed, and whatever else is necessary towards the construction of the human fabric. It is by far the best way then for art to imitate this method, which nature has pointed out. And this has made me discover, that *Eschschius* in his tables has followed a plan of somewhat the same nature.

Leaving therefore these first rudiments, as sufficient only to discover and teach what was to be done, I immediately set about contriving the figures of the skeleton. And in order to make them good as a foundation for the others, it was requisite they should be accurate, and represent the skeleton from which they were taken to the life. But that every part of the bones might appear distinct in the figures, it was necessary they should be cleaned as carefully as possible, and therefore separated from one another; and how to join them again accurately was the difficulty. Neither was it possible to be certain that they were right joined together again, unless by comparing them with the natural state; and how this could be done, was not easily determined. Besides if it was, it might easily be conjectured, that though they should be conjoined again naturally in general, yet it could not be done with that exactness which I wished for, so as to make the other parts accurately correspond. Add to this, that by cleaning the cartilages of the joints sufficiently, they must either be destroyed, or at least very much hurt; and therefore when they are joined again, the articulations will not be so fit as they were before. And the more deficient that the former figures of skeletons were in this respect, I thought myself obliged to be at the more pains to find a remedy for it. After ruminating for some time about a proper method, it came into my head, that the readiest way of effecting what I desired, was to prepare a fresh skeleton in such a manner, as to leave the ligaments of the joints intirely whole; and after an exact figure had been taken of it in that shape, to cut and remove the ligaments, and so have those parts which were hid by them added to the figure. And this method seemed to be extremely natural. But I foresaw in my mind, that it would be a very laborious task, to make a skeleton of that kind; and a difficult matter, after it was prepared, to keep it in proper order. Besides I was afraid, lest, as the taking a Draught of such a skeleton would require a considerable time, in the mean while, partly by the drying of the cartilages and ligaments, and partly by putrefying, it should be very much spoiled, and I myself mortified. Wherefore I thought proper to try it first in separate members of the skeleton, in some of which it succeeded well enough; as in the hands, feet, and joint of the thigh. In others again I met with much more difficulty; as the ribs, and back-bone; but however there were hopes of overcoming these obstacles. Encouraged therefore by the success which I met with, about the latter end of the year 1725, happening to meet with a proper subject, I prepared a skeleton, such as I have mentioned above. But the ligaments being naturally weak, and adhering but loosely to the bones, it required a good deal of skill to manage it, so as to keep the bones in their proper positions. To dry the ligaments, so as to render the skeleton rigid, was not proper to be done, for fear of disfiguring the connexions of several of the bones, and spoiling the cartilaginous crusts of the joints; nor, if it had been proper, ought it to be attempted, till the skeleton was first put into such a position, as I intended it should be in when the figure was to be taken of it. In order to this then, I proceeded in the following method. As the feet were not able to support the trunk, because they were neither stiff, nor could the pelvis rest firmly enough upon the heads of the ossa femoris, I determined first to support the lower part of the trunk in such a manner, as I could incline it a little which ever way I pleased, if there was occasion for it. For this purpose I ordered a tripod to be made,

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with the feet at a moderate distance from one another, and from the top of it, at that part where the feet are joined together, there rises an iron stalk, which soon divides into three branches, bended at a moderate distance from each other, one of which is shorter than the other two, which are of an equal length; but all of them towards the top for the length of a cubic bended first outwards, in order to support whatever is laid upon them; and then upwards, to keep what is laid from falling off. The whole tripod is higher, than to allow the feet of the skeleton to reach quite to the bottom of it, and therefore to the table upon which it is placed; while the inferior part of the trunk rests upon it. This tripod I put upon a low table, whereby the lower part of the skeleton, and especially the feet, might more easily be drawn; for if I had placed it upon the ground, it would have obliged the engraver to stoop too much, in order to get a right view of those parts. I then placed the lower part of the trunk upon the tripod, so as that the cartilaginous conjunction of the ossa pubis should rest upon the top of the shortest branch and the lower parts of the ilia, before the os sacrum, upon those of the two longest; having taken care before to have those branches bent in such a manner as to receive and keep firm these parts of the trunk, and that the shortest branch should be only as much shorter than the others, as I chused to place the lower part of the conjunction of the ossa pubis below the lower parts of the ilia, which rested upon the longer ones. Having laid this firm foundation, the trunk was first to be raised, together with the neck and head. But I thought proper to begin with the trunk, as being stronger and firmer than the neck and head. To this purpose then I tied 4 cord to the upper part of the spine, where it is firm and less flexible, and pulling it up straight to the ceiling of the room, I passed it through a ring which I had fixed into the wall. By then fastened the end of it to a hook which was drove into the wall. By drawing this cord I raised the trunk as much as I could, but in such a manner as to let the lower part of it rest upon the tripod. Afterwards I took another cord and passed it under each of the cheek bones, one end of it under the right, and the other under the left, and the middle drawn towards the hind head near the neck, and then tied the two extremities over the head in form of a loop. Then to this loop I tied another cord, which I drew up to the ceiling, as I did the one from the spine before, passed it through another ring, and fastened it to a hook. This cord I drew as tight as I could, so as not to slacken the one that was fixed to the spine; and thus both the trunk, neck, and head, were raised up, but they could not be made so erect as not to decline a little. Therefore having tied several cords to the trunk, I drew them out in all directions to the walls of the chamber, and fastened them to hooks which I drove in on purpose, and by means of these cords, I kept the trunk every where equally firm. But as I had tied the two first cords, by which the trunk and head were erected, to the firmest part of the trunk, that is the spine, so I tied the other cords likewise to the same bone, being the basis as it were of the trunk, and whose motions the ribs follow. The reason why I tied them to the upper part of the spine was, that thereby I might command the whole spine the better. And I tied them immediately below the neck, because the backbone in that part is very firm; for if I had tied them to the neck, as its joints are very moveable, they would have rendered it crooked. The fixing of the trunk being finished in this manner, I proceeded next to that of the arms. To this end I tied a cord round the conjunction of the clavicle with the upper process of the scapula, and with that I raised it up as much as was requisite, suspending the whole arm by this means to the ceiling; while by other cords running across, I kept the scapula firm, so as neither to incline too much backwards nor forwards. Having secured both the arms firm in this manner, I tied a cord to the lower part of the right radius, and by means of it, kept the whole arm at a proper distance from the trunk. Then I tied another cord to the lower part of the left os humeri, and with the help of it I raised the left arm up. Another cord I fastened to the ulna of the left arm, and with that I made the wrist incline gently downwards. The feet and legs I made firm in the following manner. The right leg I placed straight, so as to support the trunk; but as the heel did not touch the table upon which the tripod was placed, I thrust in a bit of board between it and the table, so thick as just to make the foot stand firm, and at the same time not to raise the pelvis from the tripod, by pushing the leg too high up. Then I put under the rest of the foot boards of an equal thickness, so as to make it stand firm and even. Next I tied a cord round the lower part of the thigh-bone, and fastening it to the wall backwards, made firm the knee. In much the same manner, I fixed the left leg and foot; only the knee was a little bended, the heel lifted up, and it rested gently upon the extremity of the foot, on that part which is near the root of the great toe. Thus having finished the fixing of the skeleton in general, the next thing to be done, was to render the position perfect. And this I did partly both by inclining, and raising, the pelvis; partly by tightening, and slackening, the cords, and increasing the number of them; and partly by pieces of board, paper, pasteboard, &c. which it is not necessary to mention in particular. I next looked out for a thin man, of the same size with my skeleton, and making him stand naked in the same position, I compared the skeleton with him, especially the hip-bone, spine, thorax, scapula, and clavicles; because if these parts were put into proper positions, there would not be any great difficulty in the rest. Having corrected those things which wanted to be corrected, according to the method above explained, I examined the skeleton carefully for some days after, and by making small alterations, by means of tightening or slackening the cords, and otherwise, as I saw occasion, I tried whether it could not be still rendered more complete. And after I had done this, I compared it again

with the naked man, that in case I had erred through excessive carefulness, I might then correct it.

As soon as I had finished the position of the skeleton, my next care was to have an exact figure made of it. I foresaw that the figure would be very incorrect, and disappoint my design, if it was taken off by merely viewing the original, as engravers commonly do. For it must necessarily happen, that the engraver must err, and therefore would neither make such a figure of the skeleton as I wished for, nor such a one as I could not only hope to be, but absolutely confide in, as a proper foundation for drawing the muscles upon. But to measure the whole skeleton, and mark out the position, size, and figure of every part, was an infinite task, nor could it possibly be done without some certain infallible rule to direct the engraver. It was an easy matter indeed to confine the view by the help of a certain quadrate, composed of four wooden rulers formed into a quadrangle, having the intermediate space as large as the skeleton, and the whole equally divided into little squares, all of the same size, by means of small cords stretched out between. This being placed right before the skeleton, and the plate upon which the figure of the skeleton was to be drawn, divided by lines, in the same manner as the quadrate was by the cords, the engraver, in order to draw the skeleton, was to find out a proper place for viewing it through the quadrate, by means of a fixed hole, and not very large; which by applying his eye to, he could see what parts of the skeleton answered to certain cords of the quadrate, and in what manner; and accordingly make them correspond with the same lines of the plate. But here arose another difficulty. For in order that the engraver might see every part of the skeleton properly and distinctly, it was necessary that he should not be at too great a distance from it. I wanted however that he should view it at a distance little less than forty rhemish feet, as we call them; lest he should see several of its parts too obliquely. But it was impossible at that distance to see the small parts distinctly. Wherefore, that the engraver might be placed as near the skeleton as was necessary, and in the mean time have the same view of it as at the distance of forty feet, excepting the obscurity occasioned by that distance, I contrived the following method. I placed the quadrate before described, and which I call the larger one, right before the skeleton so, as that the cords touched the most eminent part of the skeleton. Before this, at the distance of four feet, I placed another of the same kind, only the square spaces made less; upon which account I call it the lesser quadrate. These spaces I made a tenth part less in this than in the other; because the distance of four feet was just a tenth part of that, which I designed it should be viewed at. I placed then these quadrates in such a manner, as that they should stand perpendicular, and the cords of the one, correspond to those of the other, the center of both being opposite the middle of the left breast of the skeleton. These things being thus ordered, the engraver placing himself in the most proper situation near the skeleton, for viewing it, endeavoured to make some point where the cords of the lesser quadrate decussated one another, coincide to the eye with the corresponding decussating point in the cords of the greater one; and that part of the skeleton which was directly behind these points, he drew upon his plate, at the point of decussation of the lines of it, corresponding with the decussating points of the quadrates; for I had divided the plate into squares by cords and straight lines, as I had divided the larger quadrate by cords. And in this manner proceeding through all the decussating points of the cords, behind which any part of the skeleton was observed, he drew the parts of the skeleton marked by these at the corresponding decussating points of the lines of the plate. Afterwards he could continue in the plate those parts of the skeleton which intervened between the points, so as upon account of the smallness of the spaces not to err remarkably, at least not so much as to deserve to be censured. According to this method then (which as it answered the intention, so it occasioned an incredible deal of trouble to the engraver) a face view of the skeleton was first drawn as it stood. It was drawn then with the ligaments keeping the joints tight. Afterwards the ligaments being so far cut, and the joints so far opened, as was necessary for viewing the articulations of the bones, the engraver added these to the figure. Then having untied the little cords which kept firm the skeleton, as well as the two ropes by which it was kept erect, one of them going from the upper part of the spine, and the other from the head, to be fastened to the ceiling, I turned it about together with the tripod, so as to have the back part of it drawn; which was done in the same manner as the other. The ligaments of the joints I cut, so, as that although they were divided in the face part, yet they were sufficiently entire to keep the joints together, and to preserve the skeleton in a proper order, till a side view was taken of it; and this was done the same way as the other two, as soon as the back view was finished.

In the mean time, while these three figures of the skeleton were a drawing, though the greatest application possible was given, as they could not be finished in less than three months, it was necessary to take care, that the skeleton should not suffer from drying or putrefaction, nor be hindered from going on from the same causes. Sometimes then, when it dried too much, I moistened it with water, and cutting the ligaments, poured it into the joints, in order to preserve the cartilaginous crusts; and again, when the putrefaction was to be checked, I sprinkled it with vinegar, wrapped it up in the night time with paper, and cloths dipped in the same liquor; and poured some of the same wherever there was room for it. During the time that the first figure was a taking off, a hard frost coming on, the whole skeleton was frozen, which was the best thing that could happen both for keeping it firm, and preventing the putrefaction. And if that figure could

have

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have been finished before the thaw came, upon untying the cords, I could easily have turned the skeleton, quite rigid with the frost, in order to the drawing of the second figure. But the thaw coming on sooner than I could have wished, it both began sooner to spoil, and gave me a great deal of more trouble. It was hurt likewise by the fire, which we were obliged to have always when the naked man stood; for he neither could nor would stand without it.

In these three figures, the posture of the skeleton, together with the position and connexion of all the bones, were accurately expell'd; but their figure and outward appearance only in general. For the remains of the ligaments were an obstruction to this, besides other things which the bones could not easily be cleared from. And indeed though they could have been perfectly cleared, it would not have been well judg'd to have taken up the time in doing it, especially as they would have required a great deal, and I could do it afterwards at my leisure, and have figures taken of them. Having then taken down the skeleton, my next task was to clean the bones very neatly, so as that nothing about them might be spoil'd. After I had cleaned them, I deferred having the figures of the skeleton finished from them, till I had figures of each of them engrav'd separately of the natural size. I put it off upon this account too, that, by making of these figures, the engraver might prepare himself for drawing the others, when I had a mind to have them done. Having finish'd these, I returned again to the figures of the skeleton in the year thirty-three. The first thing I took care of was, to reduce them from the natural size to that which you see in the cuts. Then the engraver, having examin'd all the bones in that position in which they stood in the figures, supplied whatever he found deficient in the figures, and amended whatever he thought done with less accuracy. And now I began to be confirm'd in my design of publishing, which was my chief intention in taking so much pains about these figures, provided they all answer'd to my mind; and I was desirous to have them engrav'd, as I hop'd it would make them appear still more elegant. They were engrav'd, and chiefly after the bones themselves, that so they might be both more perfect and neat.

They show the skeleton standing in an erect posture, and proper attitude. The limbs I have put into such attitudes and positions, as that the order and connexion of both the bones and muscles may in general appear to the most advantage; and, if I was to proceed, even the bowels themselves, as also the arteries, veins, nerves, &c. The posture of the first and second is the same; the first representing a fore view of the skeleton, and the second a hind one. These two figures answer to each other; by which means you have a view all round the skeleton. The third figure is added to give a fuller view of the side; upon which account the posture of this is different from that of the others. But, with regard to the postures of each, the following particulars are to be taken notice of: The skeleton in the first and second figures stands firm upon the right foot, resting but very gently upon the left. The right foot rests upon the heel, and upon the anterior heads of all the bones of the metatarsus, especially of that which belongs to the great toe, the sesamoid bones in the mean time intervening. The toes are bended downwards, as it were to catch hold of the ground; and by this it stands the firmer. The extremity of the foot is turned outwards, as it naturally is in that posture, when the foot stands most firm. The right knee is straight. The patella rests upon the hollow in the middle between the condyles of the femur, in the same situation as it naturally has when the knee is straight, and itself pulled up by the rectus, vasti, and crureus muscles. The leg is inclined a little outwards over the extremity of the foot, the joint of the ankle, with the heel-bone, being a little bended. Hence the extremity of the foot rests full upon the ground, and the heel is in the same perpendicular line with the head; by which means the position is rendered more firm. This is likewise assist'd by the thigh-bone being gently inclined the same way; and at the same time corresponding with the tibia in such a manner as to form a kind of angle with it, but a very obtuse one, and obtuse at that part mentioned above. The left foot, which is turned from the right sideways, and a little forwards, rests only, and very gently, upon the anterior head of the metatarsal bone of the great toe, by means of the sesamoid bones. The left knee is moderately bent, and the patella is situated in the hollow made for it between the condyles of the femur. Thus the right foot alone sustains the weight of the pelvis, which is situated obliquely, the left side being lowest, because the left foot is turned further out than the right, and yet touches the ground. And because the left foot is likewise stretched a little forwards, so the left side of the pelvis is inclined forwards likewise a little more than the right. The trunk above the pelvis is turned towards the right, just enough to keep up the equilibrium. The whole spine then is bended towards the right. It is likewise twisted as it were a very little towards the left, excepting only the neck; so that though the left side of the pelvis is inclined a little more forwards than the right, yet the thorax may nevertheless be directed straight forwards. The neck on the contrary is turned towards the right, and the atlas with the head inclined the same way, as much as was necessary to give the face a gentle direction to that side. Further, the position of the pelvis is such, as that the whole upper brim is placed obliquely, chiefly indeed upwards, but likewise remarkably forwards. Wherefore the os sacrum descending from the loins is directed a little backwards, and from it the coccyx is inclined forwards, and bended the same way. The loins above the os sacrum are first remarkably crooked, then perfectly become straighter, incline gently backwards, and are hollow towards the back part; by which means they support the thorax the better. The spine of the back, inclining likewise backwards, is gently bended at its upper part, but contrary from that of the loins; and hence the thorax is prevented from inclining too much forwards. The neck rises from the back moderately bend-

ed, and supports the head so, as that the face may be sufficiently prominent forwards. The thorax with the spine is bended a little to the right. Hence the ribs on the right side are placed nigher together; the upper ones inclined a little downwards, and the lower ones upwards. On the other hand those on the left side are at a greater distance from one another; the upper ones inclining upwards, and the lower ones downwards. Wherefore the thorax externally according to its whole length is prominent on the left side; and in the right, below the middle, moderately hollow. Hence the lower ribs of the right side, by being more erect, have their anterior extremities more distant from the spine than those of the left. The right arm is almost pendulous, only a very little raised; whereby the position of the scapula is straight, and that of the clavicle almost quite transverse. But the scapula is pressed a little backwards, and together with it the clavicle, where it supports the scapula; by which means the chest is more openly expos'd. The left arm again is raised up higher; whereby the clavicle, at that part upon which the upper process of the scapula rests, rises up together with that bone; and the scapula is a little turned, in such a manner, as that its lower angle is directed to the left side. The right elbow is straight, as also the radius and ulna; and the hand on the same side hangs open. The left elbow again is a little bent, the radius turned round the ulna as much as possible, and the hand turned with it. So much for the postures of the first and second figures.

In the third table the figure is in a walking position. This likewise stands on the right foot, the left only touching the ground with the extremity of the great toe; upon which account it is a little bended upwards, as in walking, when we want to bring the hind foot forwards. Farther, the right foot rests upon the heel, and the anterior extremity of the metatarsal bone of the great toe, by means of the intervening sesamoid bones; and upon these it chiefly stands, as also upon the anterior extremities of the metatarsal bones of the little toes. The right knee is straight, like that of the first figure, with the patella raised up in the same manner, and for the same reason, so as its lower part only rests upon the hollow between the condyles of the femur, and its upper part upon the thigh-bone above that hollow. The left knee is a little bent; and therefore the patella of this rests with its upper part in the hollow between the condyles. Hence its point is directed towards that eminence of the tibia, to which the ligament that goes to the patella is inserted. The pelvis, the same way as in the first and second figures, is supported entirely upon the right foot; and the left side of it is lower than the other. The spine above the pelvis is turned a little to the right side; whereby the thorax in its fore part is somewhat inclined the same way. The position of the face is more direct; both because the neck is more bended forwards, and besides the atlas with the head is turned considerably that way. The upper brim of the pelvis is directed upwards and forwards, the same as in the other figures; and the os coccygis with the lower part of the sacrum bended forwards. The loins immediately above the os sacrum are remarkably crooked, but perfectly become straighter, are gently inclined backwards, and hollow on the back part. The back-bone above the loins inclines also backwards, is gently bended at top, and hollow on the fore part. Above this rises the neck, bended a little forwards. The left arm is lifted up, whereby the scapula is somewhat turned, so that its upper part is directed a little backwards, and its lower angle forwards. But as the right arm hangs down, and is likewise turned backwards, hence the basis of the right scapula is kept at some distance from the ribs, especially at its lower angle. But I have explained the position of the figures sufficiently; for what remains in all of them may easily be understood only by viewing them. All the joints are large, and very well adapted, their cartilaginous crusts having been carefully preserved.

I proceed next to explain what sort of skeleton I made use of, to have the figures taken from. I chus'd it of that age in which the bones are arriv'd at their full growth and firmness; that is, when the epiphyses are plainly continu'd into the bones, of which they are a part; nor can the bones be said to be compleat before. It was of the male sex, of a middle stature, and very well proportioned; of the most perfect kind, without any blemish or deformity, either as to the bones themselves, or their connexions with one another. And as skeletons differ from one another, not only as to the age, sex, stature and perfection of the bones, but likewise in the marks of strength, beauty, and make of the whole; I made choice of one that might discover signs both of strength and agility; the whole of it elegant, and at the same time not too delicate; so as neither to shew a juvenile or feminine roundness and slenderness, nor on the contrary an unpolish'd roughness and clumsiness; in short, all the parts of it beautiful and pleasing to the eye. For as I wanted to shew an example of nature, I chus'd to take it from the best pattern of nature. But as even those skeletons, which may be reckon'd the best, are different from one another, and I intended only to exhibit one of them; I propos'd that that one should be an example for the others. And I cannot help congratulating my good fortune in this respect, for happening upon a body, which as it promis'd, so likewise it contain'd such a skeleton as I wanted. Yet however it was not altogether so perfect, but something occurred in it less compleat than one could wish. As therefore painters, when they draw a handsome face, if there happens to be any blemish in it, mend it in the picture, thereby to render the likeness the more beautiful; so those things which were less perfect, were mended in the figures, and were done in such a manner as to exhibit more perfect patterns; care being taken at the same time that they should be altogether just. This then is the manner and history of the figures of the skeleton. From which, I think, it may easily be understood, that by this method it is possible to express the perfection of nature, at least to come

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very near it; but it is not possible to produce any skeleton so perfect as these figures represent; at least, it is plain that it cannot be done so easily. For where is the anatomist, who, after having cleaned the bones perfectly well, and consequently has cleared away all the ligaments with which they are connected, and partly covered, preserving at the same time the cartilaginous crusts of the joints, can propose to join them together again in such a manner, as that the whole shall be perfectly just and elegant?

After these figures were drawn, I farther intended, as soon as they should be engraved, to add the muscles to them; and, pushed on both by a love of the work, and an earnest inclination to improve anatomy, to try if I could perfect what I had conceived in my mind. Neither did I set out upon this unprovided. And indeed, as there is a great number of muscles intimately blended with other parts of the body; and as a great many difficulties must frequently occur, if you want to examine them all, not superficially, but fully and accurately; as they differ greatly and frequently from one another in different bodies; as very few bodies are proper subjects for one who is in search of the most perfect in its kind; while at the same time it was requisite that the engraving should be retarded as little as possible; therefore it was absolutely necessary, to provide every thing for the work that I possibly could. From the time then that the first draughts of the skeleton were taken off, every year, with the consent of my pupils, and whenever an opportunity offered besides, I traced the muscles carefully, in order to observe their position, connexion, figure, thickness, and substance. And, according as more and more bodies occurred, either confirmed what I had before observed, or added whatever I found to be different. In this manner I proceeded every year. And as it is always better to present things to the view, if possible, than to trust to descriptions of them, I was at pains to preserve all of them I could, in order that I might be assisted by them afterwards. I took care especially to preserve in a proper liquor, that they might receive no damage, the bones and other parts to which the muscles are connected, whether they are said to arise from, or be inserted into them, together with the extremities of these muscles joined to them, and these all picked from the best subjects, which therefore I could consult whenever there was occasion. And as I had now a great number of scattered observations, I began to digest them, that I might have every thing in readiness. Which being done, I intended to compose from them a history of the muscles, making choice chiefly of those which I found the most frequently, and which I thought answered most the intention of nature. And though I designed to insert nothing into that history, but what the book of nature presented to me, yet I thought it would be of service to consult the books of anatomists, and not only those of the best, but likewise of others which I could purchase; that I might be informed if I had passed over any thing, which was remarked by them, worthy to be taken notice of. And even since that system of myology has been published, I have not neglected to add whatever improvements dissections have since suggested to me.

This prepared, and with firmer resolution, and more sanguine hope, I began to add the muscles to the figures of the skeleton in the year thirty-eight. For this purpose it was proper to use the out-line figures only; for those which were engraved were not so fit, upon account of the shades rendering obscure whatever should be added. But here I observed a fault in making the plates of the skeleton, which ought to be prevented. In engraving, in order to take off a figure done upon paper, and engrave it upon a copper-plate, first of all draw the opposite side of the paper with powder of ceruse, then they lay that side of it carefully upon the plate, fitting it to it according as the position of the figure requires, and then they fasten it. Afterwards by drawing a needle along the lines of the figure, and impressing them gently, and just enough upon the plate, they order it so, that when the paper is removed, the lines appear upon the plate, by the impression made in the ceruse. But after the figure is finished, when the plate is engraved, it happens that what was represented on the right, in the figure upon the paper, is engraved on the left upon the plate, and *vice versa*. If therefore any certain order of the muscles should be added to the out-line figures of the skeleton engraved upon paper, and these again laid upon a copper-plate in order to be engraved, according to the method above-mentioned; the right and left orders of the muscles would not answer to the right and left sides of the skeleton. This was easily corrected by engraving the out-line figure of the skeleton upon a plate, in the usual way, and then having taken an impression of it upon paper (which I shall call the original) taking an impression of this upon another paper, so as to have a figure directly contrary to the other with respect to the sides, or right and left; and so using this contrary one (which I shall call the copy) to draw the muscles upon; and these being drawn, it was laid upon the copper-plate, and so engraved; and thus the figure which was cast off from this plate, was contrary to the copy, and therefore answered to the original, which was wanted. But here I was retarded by another obstacle. In order that the figures may be well engraved, it is necessary that the paper should be sufficiently macerated. But when the sheets thus wetted, viz. the original and the copy, are put into the press together, it happens that being squeezed between two cylinders (which kind of press the engravers always make use of) they are not only pressed, but likewise extended; by which means the figures are rendered so much larger, that when the sheets are afterwards dried, they do not contract to their just dimensions. Wherefore, if I had used such copies of the skeleton to draw the muscles upon, the figures of the muscles would have been too large in proportion to those of the skeleton. To prevent this, I ordered dry paper to be used both for the originals, and for the copies; by which means they were indeed faintly and imperfectly engraved, especially the copies, but however not so

much, but they answered my purpose. But before I observed that fault of the copies which were engraved upon wet paper, the second classes of the muscles were added to a copy of that kind of the figure of the skeleton; and hence it happens, that the out-line figures of the posterior layers of the muscles are rather somewhat larger than they ought to be. But this I could well enough dispense with in these figures, seeing they were only engraved for the sake of the others which are shaded, and shew nothing but the bare out-lines together with the marks. But I corrected it in the shaded figures before they were engraved; for these were all engraved after the others, and all the out-line figures were transposed upon the copper-plates, which the shaded figures belonging to them were to be engraved upon. And I corrected it in this manner. I took care that the paper made use of for the originals of the out-line figures, upon which the posterior layers of the muscles were to be engraved, should be dry; but that used for the copies I ordered to be wetted. By this means the paper of the original figure, which was dry, was not extended by the force of the press, and therefore the size of the copy immediately after it was engraved, as well as that of the original, was the same with the size of the figure upon the copper-plate, with which the original was stamped. But the paper of the copy being wetted, contracted itself upon drying, and consequently the figure which was stamped upon it. Wherefore, by repeated experiments, I found at last what maceration was exactly sufficient for the paper upon which the copies were to be engraved, so that, after they were cast off, it should contract itself just enough to render the figure of a proper dimension. And these copies which I had corrected after this manner, I made use of for the posterior classes of the muscles, which were to be transposed upon the copper-plates for engraving the shaded figures. Hence however I know, that when the cuts were quite engraved, and ready to be published, though the figures in all the copper-plates were of an equal size, it was scarce possible but in the cuts they must be more or less unequal; for as the paper upon which they are engraved is of a looser or firmer texture, and as it is more or less softened by means of the maceration, so it contracts itself more or less after it is dried.

The muscles appear connected to the out line copies of the skeleton, in the same manner as they are to the skeleton in the dead Subject. And likewise the other parts to which muscles belong, as well as to the skeleton; as the os hyoides, the larynx, the tongue, &c. are connected the same way to the figures of the skeleton, and the muscles connected to them again. At the same time I added the history of the muscles, together with remarks, which were subjoined after it was published; having recourse every now and then to those observations above-mentioned, which I had formerly put in writing, concerning the muscles. Nor was there any thing taken but from bodies themselves. And wherever they manifestly and remarkably differed from what I had more frequently observed in others, those things were supplied from other bodies. And as this succeeded according to my mind, though it retarded the work, there arose a new difficulty. It was downright impossible for me to draw the figures of most part of the muscles from one and the same body, and far less those of them all: on the contrary it was very evident, that it would require some years, and a great many bodies must be made use of for the purpose. It is very true, that the muscles of any of these bodies might well enough be adapted to the figures of the skeleton; but as some bodies are more brawny or fleshy than others, nor could I hope having it in my power to get the others exactly like the first, it was a hard matter to contrive how muscles taken from subjects differing in that respect, and compared with one another, should be modified into a proper equality, and proportion with one another. This could not possibly be effected by means of the skeleton only. Therefore, besides it, there was some other certain standard to be found out; for to depend upon the judgment alone, was neither quite safe, nor did I at all approve of it. The chief thing to be done was to look out for large and thick muscles, especially for those of the trunk and neck; and most of all, the extremities. I endeavored then all I could to draw the external class of the muscles of the trunk, neck, and extremities, all from the first body, within which were to be placed those taken from other bodies, at the same time adapted to the figure of the skeleton; and these too I took from bodies as like the first as possible. But, in drawing the external classes of the muscles, it was difficult to find out the proper position of them with respect to the skeleton, because the most part of the skeleton was covered by them. Although then a great deal of care was taken, yet afterwards, as the inner classes, by the skeleton's being more exposed in them, shewed what was to be done, the external classes were to be corrected. For to connect the muscles accurately with the figures of the skeleton, I must have done them all separately, and if so, I could not easily have placed them in proper order with one another. In order to this, it was proper to begin with the external, which upon doing I found very difficult, as I just now mentioned, to place them justly with respect to the skeleton, which was almost quite covered with them; and it was likewise no easy matter to draw those properly, which lie in a great measure concealed under others. Both these difficulties were then got over, by beginning with the external class first, and so proceeding from that to the more internal, and again afterwards correcting the external, according as the internal shewed what was to be done.

Great care was taken in raising and exposing the muscles, that they should not be spoild. In order to prevent this, I used bodies that were fatish, whenever such were requisite, in which the muscles are preserved by the fat; and of this I take away no more than was quite necessary, that a right view might be had of the part that was to be drawn, leaving the rest untouched,

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untouched, to preserve the muscles not dissected. In many parts it was necessary to trace and draw the muscles at the same time, especially those, which if I had attempted to dissect and expose entirely, it would have been a very difficult matter, and next to impossible, to have kept them from spoiling: and I was frequently obliged to call in other helps besides. Thus, in order to draw the coccygeus muscle, which is the thirty-fifth figure of the eleventh table, I first laid bare the external part, and drew it, then afterwards the internal part of the beginning of it; to expose which distinctly, I dissected away the fat exceeding clean, without hurting the muscle, leaving only what was necessary to keep it from shrinking, and at the same time could not obstruct the figure. The concave and convex sides of the diaphragm, as they are represented in tables fourth, and fourteenth, cannot be seen both at one time in the body. For to have a view of the concave side, the abdominal viscera, which obstruct it, must be removed; and for the convex again, the thorax must be laid open. But if you open the thorax, after having taken out the abdominal viscera, or the abdomen, having first emptied the thorax; in either case, the diaphragm becomes flaccid, and its figure is spoiled. Wherefore, having emptied the abdomen of its contents, I first exposed the convex side of the diaphragm, and, as soon as that was drawn, I put them all in again, in order to support it; and then opening the thorax, I added the convex part of the figure; to finish which I made use of another body, the thorax of which I opened first, keeping the belly entire, whence the diaphragm was supported by the abdominal viscera. There were a great many other muscles very troublesome to represent right; as those of the anus, and especially those of the pharynx, palate, uvula, and face. However, by means of contrivances of this kind, there are a great many things, if I am not mistaken, very justly represented; some of which can very hardly, and others not at all, be exposed so plain in bodies themselves. But it would take up too long a time to discover, what and how many methods I made use of, to have every thing represented as perfect and distinct as possible.

The bodies which I used were those of adults, and such of them only as were most proper for the purpose. The muscles again were such as most frequently occur; only I picked out those that I judged the most perfect, and in best condition. But it would be an endless task to trace all those differences which appear in different bodies, in the same manner as the features. And although, passing over all trifling varieties, I had only taken notice of such as are remarkable, I should have found it no easy matter to come to a close. Neither was it proper to insert many of these into a general system of the muscles, although they were even remarkable, and frequently occurred. Some of them however are inserted. There are a few muscles inserted which rarely occur, as the psoas parvus; and likewise a muscle of the bladder, which I have very seldom seen. And altho' I have endeavoured to examine all the muscles fully and accurately, and likewise to have them expressed in the same manner; yet I have neglected some circumstances which appeared less material. For example, there are some muscles a little tendinous at their beginning, or extremity, which do not appear so in the figures. Neither are there certain sinuses expressed, through which the smaller arteries, veins, and nerves penetrate, together with other things of the same nature, which partly did not seem to be of any great consequence, and partly would render more or less obscure the figure, and general symmetry of the muscles; besides that, I thought them less agreeable to that simplicity which I endeavoured after. And certainly it is proper in things of that nature, when reason requires it, always to confine ourselves to certain bounds, not to be trespassing. Here the situation, figure, size, origin, insertion, cohesion, fleshy and tendinous nature, and the general course of the fibres, to which their direction might be referred, were the chief circumstances to be taken into consideration about the muscles.

There are two kinds of tables, in which I have comprehended the whole work. The one contains the general connexion and disposition of the muscles all over the body; the other again contains the figures of each of them. The first, the same as the skeleton, gives a fore, a back, and a side view of the whole. And it exhibits the muscles according to their different classes: first the most external, then those next below, and so forth; and the following is always a continuation of the preceding. But as the fore and back views of the body are always the fullest, and by comparing these two together, you can generally guess the sides; and by comparing the different classes are exhibited before and behind. To these however I added the external class of the side, that it might appear fuller and more distinct, than can be conceived from comparing the fore and back parts together; and this the position of the muscles seemed to require. This one at first I thought would be sufficient, as from it the general disposition of the muscles there might be well enough understood; especially if the classes on the fore and back parts were compared, besides the figures of the single muscles, if occasion required. But as some of those which are situated in the neck, and under the head, could not be better exposed, neither from before nor behind, nor in any other position; therefore there are some classes exhibited laterally. For the same reason I have added views of the muscles in the sole of the foot, and in the cavity of the orbit. But as according to the various situation and position of the parts, and the different view of them, the order of the muscles is really different, or appears to be so, and of this there is an infinite deal of variety; so the figures may be multiplied to an infinite number. But I have made choice of that position which I thought the most proper. And as it is impossible to hit upon one where there is not some part or other less conspicuous, I chose that in which the muscles in general are most exposed. And of this sort there might still be a great many more figures. But as those few which I have given,

are, in my opinion, sufficient to shew the order of the muscles in general; and whatever more is required can easily be supplied by comparing the general figures with those of the single muscles, therefore I thought it needless to add any more. Besides, I avoided too great a number, for fear of confusion. And it was much more difficult to reduce the muscles in general to a few orders, with perspicuity, than the multiplying of those could possibly have been. But as in those general figures it is impossible that the whole muscles should appear, excepting a very few, it was necessary to add complex figures of each of them. And if I had multiplied the general figures so, as that there should not be a muscle in the whole body, that could not be found at full length in one or other of them; yet they could not all of them be known so distinctly, at least not so easily and readily, from those figures, as they are from the figures of the single muscles, in which the proximity of other muscles occasions no obscurity. Further, the general figures ought not to be large, in order that they may be perused at one view, and therefore scarce larger than they are in those tables; for it is possible for them to be too large to be conveniently inspected. This size was proper for sufficiently expressing most part of the muscles, even the small ones amongst them, as far as regards their general order and disposition. The larger muscles again, and even a great many of the small ones, might be plainly enough expressed in the same size, so as to be traced each of them distinctly; but there were several which could not, either on account of their smallness, or their situation with regard to the neighbouring ones. The light and shade too in the general ones could not so easily be expressed with simple lines, which are fitter for pointing out the course of the fibres, and with which the figures of the single muscles are drawn, as they are with decussated lines. It remained then that I should reduce the general figures to as few classes as possible, and make them as perfect as I possibly could; and, besides them, exhibit the single muscles separately.

In drawing the figures of the single muscles, I have followed the general ones wherever I could. And this I did, that the former might assist the latter, and make them be understood; as well those things which, on account of the contiguous or incumbent parts, are either less complex in the general ones, or plainly not conspicuous, as those which could not be so well expressed in them. By this means too the whole is better connected. But where the position which I borrowed from the general figures was not sufficient, I have added others in another position, such as I thought proper. There are some muscles in the general figures, whose position is not so proper as I could wish, and some, no part of which can be made to appear in the most proper position. I could have multiplied the number of figures indeed, if I had wanted to exhibit every part of each of them, viz. externally, internally, and laterally, as there should be occasion. But I imagined it was better to take a little liberty here, and only exhibit those parts of them, which best answered the intention of this work. The figures of the single muscles are drawn twice as large as those of the general tables; by which means they are rendered fitter for expressing every thing more fully and accurately, especially those which are only small. And although the large muscles did not require that, yet I have observed the same rule in them, that so there might be the same proportion in all. But those muscles which belong to the internal ear, being so very small, are expressed in the natural size. They are all likewise figures of entire muscles; except a few of maimed ones, which were obliged to be added, in order to expose to view some things remarkable. But as to their composition, and those appearances which their internal structure exhibits to our view, I did not think proper to insert any thing in this volume, which is already swelled to a sufficient bulk.

I have not only studied the correctness of the figures, but likewise the neatness and elegance of them. For this end I employed an artist very skillful, both in drawing and engraving. And he happened to be one, which is very seldom the case, who was very fond of doing things in that way; which disposition I encouraged, by giving him whatever he demanded for his trouble. For a great many years by-past, he has worked for very few besides myself; and for these last ten (most part of which he has been wholly employed in these tables) almost for me only. And he both drew and engraved them all by my direction. In the first place I endeavoured to make him understand, as well as possible, what was to be drawn; and I was constantly with him, to direct him how every thing was to be done, assisting him in the drawing, and correcting what was drawn. And thus he was instructed, directed, and as entirely ruled by me, as if he was a tool in my hands, and I made the figures myself. Afterwards too, when he came to engrave them, there was a great deal of care required, lest any thing should be done amiss in taking off the figures upon the copper plate; and frequently I had to advise him in what manner the parts were to be engraved. And when after all this pains he happened to go wrong, I examined the figures after they were engraved, and what faults I observed he rubbed out, and corrected very exactly. For the chief care was, to express every thing as correctly and distinctly as possible. The engraver besides employed all his art, both in the out-lines of the figures, in the light and shades, in the symmetry of the parts, and in their different appearance. He studied dignity in the out-lines, distinctness, force, grace, and harmony in the light and shades, so that every thing might appear full and distinct; and at the same time the whole figure, though composed of several parts joined together, might no where be interrupted, further than nature has observed in those parts; in the symmetry, a certain harmony and equality, which ought to discover itself amongst all the different parts; and in the outward appearance, the distinction and difference between bone, flesh, tendon, cartilage, &c. in short, in the whole figures the greatest perfection. To the general

AN ACCOUNT OF THE WORK.

figures he has added ornaments, not only to fill up the empty spaces of the tables, and make them appear more agreeable; but likewise that by the shading of these ornaments upon the margins of the tables, the light and shades of the figures might be preserved, and heightened, and the figures themselves appear more raised or rounded; and though they are composed of several parts, and thereby consequently must be interrupted, that nevertheless they might seem to be entire. This required a considerable deal of skill; and though it was not easily done in any of the other tables, it was still more difficult in those of the skeleton. But whoever wants to examine how this is executed, will know it best by looking at the tables, at a proper distance, through his hand placed before the eye in the manner of a spy-glass, so that the surrounding light may not hinder the viewing them distinctly. And, I hope, to a person who observes them attentively, these ornaments will be found to have no bad effect; in making him discover less readily what is expressed in the figures themselves.

In order therefore that the beauty of the figures might not be hurt, it was proper not to add any marks to them, by which the several parts should be pointed out in the text. For besides that they would have bespotted the figures, so to speak, they would have obscured several things, and obliterated not a few, seeing many things are so small, that these marks would have covered them entirely, or almost so. Besides, of those of them which were to have been placed in the shades, the most part could not easily have been discerned, and several of them hardly at all. For this there is found a remedy, by adding the out-line figures, and putting the marks to them; which has this advantage, that in the out-line figures the bounds and terminations of the different parts are very readily distinguished; and therefore they remove any doubt which might arise in the shaded ones, either from the smallness of the part, or the manner of the shades, or the engraving, which cannot be prevented. But these marks are added to the figures of the single muscles, because they shew them almost all singly, and of larger dimensions, and themselves are engraved all in one line; they could likewise be easily added, and easily discerned. Neither do they hurt those figures so much, seeing it was not necessary to be at so much pains about them. Besides, the bones, and other parts which are exhibited with the muscles, whereby you may know with what parts they are contiguous and connected, are only expressed in out-lines; not only because that was sufficient for the purpose, but that thereby the whole bodies, and terminations of the muscles, might appear the plainer. Neither are the muscles themselves, in these figures, drawn with less art than in the others, whether as to their limits, the light and shades, or the distinction of their tendinous and fleshy fibres. The manner too of engraving is different in these, and they have this to recommend them, that they are expressed in simple lines,

without any cross ones; which simplicity was made use of, in order to point out the course of the fibres more distinctly. But this is only expressed in general; neither did I think it necessary to pursue the fibres minutely, and shew how they are compounded. For besides that this could only be done justly in part, I was of opinion, that the exact course of the fibres was rather to be looked for in the general system of figures.

For adding the marks I employed a skilful engraver, who could do it with judgment; so as to put them in their proper places to which they were to be annexed; whereby they might both accurately point them out, and be conspicuous themselves, at the same time being no obstruction to any thing; and especially, that they should not obscure smaller parts too much. I took care too that the tables should be impressed as well as possible, which is of the greatest consequence for the elegance, force, and beauty of the figures, as every body versed in engraving must know. Wherefore I both used the finest paper, in which a great deal depends, and employed a very skilful and experienced workman. As to the explanation of the tables, they are short, in the form of an index; which I thought was sufficient: though those that belong to the single figures are a little fuller. The rest, the history of the muscles will explain.

This is all I have thought necessary to say concerning the nature of this work. Though he will best understand it, and he will find it no easy task neither, who engages in an affair of the same kind. It may possibly be thought, that I should have treated particularly of those things, which, besides such as have been enlarged upon by the best hands before me, they might expect I should explain, after all the pains, labour, and expence which I have been at, and which are indeed greater than can well be imagined. But as to such as love and cultivate this study, if they sufficiently consider what I have said above, they will readily understand what I intended. And if any one should sincerely desire to know, in what, besides directing every thing according to the rules above mentioned, I differ either in the figures, descriptions, or any thing else, from former anatomists, or what I have either corrected, or added, although he may find it out upon making a comparison, I thought I might be allowed to pass that over. It is possible enough that I might have bestowed my labour, which in such a number of things was certainly very great, to a still better purpose. But whoever imagines, that that accuracy and perfection, which I have so earnestly endeavoured after, was needless and unnecessary, I would have him to consider, what the greatness and dignity of such a work required, besides a necessary usefulness. And I do not doubt but they will be less surprized, that I esteem these tables so much the more useful, not only the more just, but likewise the more beautiful, and more finished that they are found to be.



HISTORIA HUIUS OPERIS.

NON ab re esse videtur, quo melius ratio harum tabularum apparere possit, quo consilio, pactoque confectae sint, explicare: neque incommodum, non solum ea, quae, dum confici, quod cupiebam, studui, recte acta putavi, commemorare; sed etiam ea, quae fecus, non praeterire; quo facilius, quae fugere, quaeque sequi conveniat, possit iudicari. Primum igitur à musculis exortus sum, simul & singulis, & syntaxis omnium rationem pictura cupiens persequi paulo diligentius. Et quidem à syntaxi exortus sum. Quam cum necesse esset, in certos quosdam ordines, eo quod fere alii post alios collocati musculi sunt, pariri; quorum primus primos, qui statim post integumenta corporis communia sequuntur, contineret musculos; secundus, detractis primis illis, secundus; & perinde alios volebam, ut non modo idem membrum in omnibus ordinibus illorum figuris esset positus, sed ut ex omni etiam parte aliae alii recte essent continuatae; atque adeo, ut plane figurarum series ostenderet omnia ita, uti sint in corpore, eo posita, ad spectuque, quos elegissem. Hac ego mente ordines illos artifice, quo plerique praeservant anatomici modo, propono ad imitandum. Reddereque is eos, quam quidem poterat bene; hoc maxime retardant, & impediunt, quod, cum in primis ordinibus de musculi quidam, & ossa, quaedam tantummodo parte fit essent; plerique autem in sequentibus, detractis, qui obtegebant, musculi primis fieri non poterat, uti sint in corpore, eo posita, ad spectuque, quos elegissem. Hac ego mente ordines illos artifice, quo plerique praeservant anatomici modo, propono ad imitandum. Reddereque is eos, quam quidem poterat bene; hoc maxime retardant, & impediunt, quod, cum in primis ordinibus de musculi quidam, & ossa, quaedam tantummodo parte fit essent; plerique autem in sequentibus, detractis, qui obtegebant, musculi primis fieri non poterat, uti sint in corpore, eo posita, ad spectuque, quos elegissem.

Itaque longe optime imitaturam artem hanc, quem natura praemonstrat, modum. Quae res & ab Eustachio simile quid effectum in tabulis esse suis, cognoscendi ansam dedit.

Ergo relictis rudimentis illi primis, ut quae, quomodo faciendum sit, indicare, & docere tantum poterint, non aliud quicquam agere, quam de sceleri figuris conficiendis cogitare. Quae ut bonae essent, ut esse fundamentum reliquorum possent, requirebatur, ut accurate essent, talemque sceleri speciem plane exhiberent, qualis sit in vivo, illo statu, qui eligeretur. At vero, ut nulla ossium pars, in figuris exhibenda, cerni non posset, accurate purgarentur, atque adeo dissolverentur, necesse erat; dissoluta autem apte rursus componere, prorsum futurum non erat. Neque etiam futurum, ut certo sciretur, recte composita sint, nec ne, nisi comparare cum ipsa naturali compositione daretur: quod qui daretur, non appareret. Et si jam daretur, haud difficilis erat conjectura, fore, ut ad ejus normam compositi in genere quidem possent; non autem accurate illa, qua velim, quae, ut reliqua recte apponendi facultas esset, requiratur. Accedebat eo, quod crustae cartilagineae, quibus partes ossium illas, quibus committuntur inter se, obtegebant, exacte purgando, aut perant, aut certe vitentur; proptereaque, sic purgata si componerentur, minus apti articuli futuri essent. Quae quidem quo minus in illis, quae exhibebant, lassare sceleri figuris poteram, eo magis quaerendum mihi ad ea remedium erat. Postquam aliquandiu non satis certa consilia fuerant, venit in mentem, scelctum ita è corpore aliquo erueri, itaque purgare, ut vasa firmamentaque committerentur sola superint; coque, ut reddi velim, ita consistunt, ac deinde exscripto, incidere, & detrahere vincula, quo illa, quae ab eis teguntur, addi figurae possent. Ad quem utique modum ipsa naturae ratio, quam optime possit, proponeret. Sed animo praevidebam, rem fore operosam, scelctum ita erueri: difficilemque, crustas qui esset, recte consistere. Et verendum erat, ne, cum appareret, exigui temporis rem non fore ejusmodi sceleri descriptionem, is interea, partim exificatione crustarum cartilaginearum, vinctulorumque, partim corruptione plurimum vitaretur, & corruptio etiam offereat simul cum corpore animo. Quo magis visum est, tentare primum rem in separatis sceleri membris. In eorum autem aliis satis bene procedebat; ut in manibus, pedibus, coxis; in aliis multo quidem difficilior; ut in collis, & spina; sed tamen sic, ut difficultates superandi spes ostenderetur. Blandientibus igitur, quae degustaveram, exente anno quinto & vigesimo huius seculi, corpus idoneum nactus, comparavi ex eo, qualem dixi scelctum. Qui cum natura caducus esset, eo quod mollius vinculis,isque majorem partem laxè cohaereret, quomodo recte cum constituerem, falcemque, considerandum fuit. Vincula quidem exficcare, quo totus obringeretur, nec conveniebat, ne vitaretur multorum ossium compositio, depravareturque quam status sceleri, quo in figura redderetur, fuisset compositus, potuisset. Igitur ad eum constituendum, talem inii rationem. Cum sustinere pedes truncum nequirent, quod neque rigidi essent ipsi, neque super vertices femorum coxae inniti per se stabilius possent; primum cogitare de ima parte trunci sustinenda fulero firmo & stabili: & ita quidem, ut eam aliquantulum inclinandi, ubi res posceret, & ut posceret, potestas foret. Hoc praeposito tripodem efficiendum curare, pedibus modice divaricatis; à coxae summo, inde ubi pedum conjunctio fit, ferream sulcram surgat; à coxae summo, modice divaricata: quorum unum brevius, duo reliqua aequalia sint inter se: omnia autem in summo ad extremum in cubitum primum extensorum flexa, ad sustinendum, quod imponeretur; indeque mox sursum, ad retinendum: tripode toto altiore, quam ut pedes, cum scelctus ei trunco imo inniteretur, utrunque pendentes, plane ad imum tripodis, atque adeo ad mensam, cui is imponeretur, possent pertingere. Tripodem illum ponere super mensam humilem, quo facilius expingi ima sceleri, pedesque praecipue extremi possent: cum, si super solum positus esset, nimis se artifice ad sic ut synchondrosi pubis summo brachio ejus breviori; itaque ossa impenere, ante sacrum, summis inniteretur brachiorum longiorum: quibus trunci partibus recipiendis, retinendisque, ut brachioeum illorum conveniret divaricatio, curaveram: utque brachium brevius tanto longioribus effect brevius, quanto fere demissius imum synchondrosi poni debere exillimaveram, quam ima illas illum partem, quae longioribus inniteretur. Quo posito funda-

fitatis, eodem plus minus modo, iisdemque locis, scelcto musculi adhaerent, & appositi sunt: futurum igitur, ut ad figuras illas, ex aliis aliisque corporibus, quamvis valde diversis inter se, dummodo non vitiosis, referri musculi possint, si, ut ad ossa in corporibus illis pertineant, sic ad eas appingantur. Apparere simul etiam alius dictae regulae usus: futurum, ut, si eo pacto confectae figurae musculorum essent, inveniri per eas in vivo, cognoscere multi coram, fere autem locis omnium possent. Nam primum, juvenibus sceleri figuris, haud difficile futurum, ossium in vivo partem magnam cognoscere, eorumque, quae aperte cognosci nequeant, satis tamen perspicere locum, positumque, aut argumenta invenire ad perspicendum: illicque cognitis, perspective, facultatem fore perpendendi, & iudicandi, quomodo musculi, ut in figuris, appositi ossibus sint in vivo. Et praeterea, constitutis sceleri, & syntaxis musculorum figuris, fore, ut referri ad eas figurae vice-rum possint: & in quoque constitutis, possint figurae articularum, venarum, nervorum, caeterorum. Ut enim architecti, iustis fundamentis certis, superstruant eis aedificium, cum omnibus suis partibus; sic exillimari posse, scelcto, ut fundamento, appensos, adnexosque musculos, viscera apposita, partemque alias: nervos deinde inter ea deductos, venasque, & arterias: caeteraque superaddita, quae praeterea ad fabricam corporis nostri pertinent. Itaque longe optime imitaturam artem hanc, quem natura praemonstrat, modum. Quae res & ab Eustachio simile quid effectum in tabulis esse suis, cognoscendi ansam dedit.

Ergo relictis rudimentis illi primis, ut quae, quomodo faciendum sit, indicare, & docere tantum poterint, non aliud quicquam agere, quam de sceleri figuris conficiendis cogitare. Quae ut bonae essent, ut esse fundamentum reliquorum possent, requirebatur, ut accurate essent, talemque sceleri speciem plane exhiberent, qualis sit in vivo, illo statu, qui eligeretur. At vero, ut nulla ossium pars, in figuris exhibenda, cerni non posset, accurate purgarentur, atque adeo dissolverentur, necesse erat; dissoluta autem apte rursus componere, prorsum futurum non erat. Neque etiam futurum, ut certo sciretur, recte composita sint, nec ne, nisi comparare cum ipsa naturali compositione daretur: quod qui daretur, non appareret. Et si jam daretur, haud difficilis erat conjectura, fore, ut ad ejus normam compositi in genere quidem possent; non autem accurate illa, qua velim, quae, ut reliqua recte apponendi facultas esset, requiratur. Accedebat eo, quod crustae cartilagineae, quibus partes ossium illas, quibus committuntur inter se, obtegebant, exacte purgando, aut perant, aut certe vitentur; proptereaque, sic purgata si componerentur, minus apti articuli futuri essent. Quae quidem quo minus in illis, quae exhibebant, lassare sceleri figuris poteram, eo magis quaerendum mihi ad ea remedium erat. Postquam aliquandiu non satis certa consilia fuerant, venit in mentem, scelctum ita è corpore aliquo erueri, itaque purgare, ut vasa firmamentaque committerentur sola superint; coque, ut reddi velim, ita consistunt, ac deinde exscripto, incidere, & detrahere vincula, quo illa, quae ab eis teguntur, addi figurae possent. Ad quem utique modum ipsa naturae ratio, quam optime possit, proponeret. Sed animo praevidebam, rem fore operosam, scelctum ita erueri: difficilemque, crustas qui esset, recte consistere. Et verendum erat, ne, cum appareret, exigui temporis rem non fore ejusmodi sceleri descriptionem, is interea, partim exificatione crustarum cartilaginearum, vinctulorumque, partim corruptione plurimum vitaretur, & corruptio etiam offereat simul cum corpore animo. Quo magis visum est, tentare primum rem in separatis sceleri membris. In eorum autem aliis satis bene procedebat; ut in manibus, pedibus, coxis; in aliis multo quidem difficilior; ut in collis, & spina; sed tamen sic, ut difficultates superandi spes ostenderetur. Blandientibus igitur, quae degustaveram, exente anno quinto & vigesimo huius seculi, corpus idoneum nactus, comparavi ex eo, qualem dixi scelctum. Qui cum natura caducus esset, eo quod mollius vinculis,isque majorem partem laxè cohaereret, quomodo recte cum constituerem, falcemque, considerandum fuit. Vincula quidem exficcare, quo totus obringeretur, nec conveniebat, ne vitaretur multorum ossium compositio, depravareturque quam status sceleri, quo in figura redderetur, fuisset compositus, potuisset. Igitur ad eum constituendum, talem inii rationem. Cum sustinere pedes truncum nequirent, quod neque rigidi essent ipsi, neque super vertices femorum coxae inniti per se stabilius possent; primum cogitare de ima parte trunci sustinenda fulero firmo & stabili: & ita quidem, ut eam aliquantulum inclinandi, ubi res posceret, & ut posceret, potestas foret. Hoc praeposito tripodem efficiendum curare, pedibus modice divaricatis; à coxae summo, inde ubi pedum conjunctio fit, ferream sulcram surgat; à coxae summo, modice divaricata: quorum unum brevius, duo reliqua aequalia sint inter se: omnia autem in summo ad extremum in cubitum primum extensorum flexa, ad sustinendum, quod imponeretur; indeque mox sursum, ad retinendum: tripode toto altiore, quam ut pedes, cum scelctus ei trunco imo inniteretur, utrunque pendentes, plane ad imum tripodis, atque adeo ad mensam, cui is imponeretur, possent pertingere. Tripodem illum ponere super mensam humilem, quo facilius expingi ima sceleri, pedesque praecipue extremi possent: cum, si super solum positus esset, nimis se artifice ad sic ut synchondrosi pubis summo brachio ejus breviori; itaque ossa impenere, ante sacrum, summis inniteretur brachiorum longiorum: quibus trunci partibus recipiendis, retinendisque, ut brachioeum illorum conveniret divaricatio, curaveram: utque brachium brevius tanto longioribus effect brevius, quanto fere demissius imum synchondrosi poni debere exillimaveram, quam ima illas illum partem, quae longioribus inniteretur. Quo posito funda-

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trofum aliquantum inclinatum: quo fit, ut & recte pes extremus terrae in- nitatur, & calcanea in eadem linea perpendiculari fit, in qua caput; ad flatus firmatatem. Ad quod iuvat & femoris, quamvis modica, eandem in partem inclinatio; sic conveniente cum tibia femore, ut angulum cum ea, sed perquam parvulum, efficiat, eumque in quam dixi partem parvulum. Pes finitler, à dextro in latus finitler & in priora aliquantum deductus, solo capite anteriore offis metatarsi pollicis, intervenientibus femoroideis, infidit; leviter autem. Genu finitlerum modice flexum: eoque patella finitli suo, inter condylos femoris folio, infidit. Itaque coxarum compagem pes dexter vertice suo fufinet folio. Cujus compagis obliquus politus est: demiffiore parte finitler, quia pes finitler à dextro, ut dictum est, deductus, & tamen ad ter- ram ufque demiffus. Et quoniam pes finitler in anteriora aliquantum pro- latum, in anteriora quoque pars compagis ejusdem finitli ultra dextram ali- quantum ada. Super illam compagem qui erectus truncus reliquus, dex- terofum recurvatus, quantum ad aequilibrium requiritur. Tota igitur in dextrum latus curvata est spina. Eadem & in finitlerum, praeterquam qua parte in collo est, aliquantum veluti torta, ut, cum coxarum compagis finit- tra pars fit in priora ultra dextram ada, pedus tamen recta anteriorum diri- gatur. Collum contra dexterosum tortum, atque cum capite eodem con- versus, quantum, ut facies aliquantum directa eo fit, necessarium est. Praetera autem sic polita coxarum compages est, ut tota ora, qua pelvis à superio- riore parte terminata, oblique polita sit, & maxime quidem sursum directa, sed finitler etiam infingit in priora. Itaque os sacrum à lumbis se demittens, retrofium aliquantum directum: à quo coccyx in priora tendit, eam se simul in partem curvans. Ab offe sacro surgentes lumbi, primum infingit curvati, mox reiores, retrofium se modice inclinant, in posteriorem partem cari: eoque thoracem melius fufinent. Inde qua parte spina in dorfo est, retrofium se quoque inclinat, leviter à summo inflexa est, contra autem, quam lumbi quo fit, ut thorax ad priora minimum non inclinet. A dorfo se in priora collum erigit, modice reflexum, caput sic fufinens, ut facies in priora, quantum satis, prominent. Cum spina thorax in dextrum latus modice incurvatus. Ex quo costae dextrae adductiores inter se; superioribus aliquantum deorfum ada, inferioribus sursum. Contra deductae finitler; sursum ada superioribus, inferioribus deorfum. Itaque & externus thoracis ambitus per altitudinem in finitler latere totus gibbus est: in dextro, infra medium modice carus. Ex quo & dextri lateris costae inferiores, utpote magis erectae, quam finitli, extremis suis prioribus distant à spina magis. Brachium dextrum fere pendit, permodice sublatum. Ex quo scapula recta, clavícula propemodum plane transversa. Modice autem retrofium ada scapula, cum eaque, qua parte scapulam fufinet, clavícula: quo fit, ut pectus apertius fit. Brachium finitlerum alius sublatum: quo fit, ut clavícula, ea parte, cui scapulae processus superior innoxius, simul cum eo surgat, scapu- laeque aliquantum verfa fit, sic ut angulus ejus inferior in latus finitlerum fit directus. Cacterum cubitus dexter rectus, reftusque, sicut ulna, radius: dextrae manus pendet aperta. Sinifler autem cubitus aliquantum flexus: radiusque circum ulnam, quantum potest, conversus; cum eoque conversa manus. Hactenus de flatu figurae primae & secundae.

In tertia tabula compagis habitus veluti incidenda. Stat quoque pede dextro: finitli extremo tantum pollice insitens in terram, ob id nonnihil sursum flexo, sicut in incidente, cum in eo est, ut pedem posteriorem in priora retrofium. Et stat pes dexter calcaneo, capiteque priore offis metar- si pollicis, intervenientibus inonitente femoroideis: & his quidem maxime flat: praetera autem capitibus prioribus offium metatarsi digitorum parvo- rum. Rectum genu dextrum, ut figurae primae: similiterque, & eandem ob causam, patella sursum ada, sic ut inferiore tantum parte sui infidit finitli femoris inter condylos medios; superiore affideat femori, supra finem illum. Genu finitlerum modice flexum: quam ob rem patella finitli finitli, qui inter condylos medios, superiore parte sui infidit: inde illam tibiae emittentem versus mucronis suo directa, cum ligamentum, à mucrone illo procedens, affixum. Coxarum compages, aequae atque in figura prima & secun- da, soli pedi dextro innixa: demiffioque pari finitli. Quae supra hanc compagem spina, in dextrum latus aliquantum torta: ex quo thorax priore parte sua eodem aliquantum directus. Magis directa facies, cum qua collum magis tortum, tum maxime, quia atlas cum capite eo infingit conversus. Cacterum sic coxarum polita compages, ut summa pelvis ora sursum simul & in priora, sicut in primis figuris, directa fit. Cumque inferiore parte fieri in priora coccyx curvatus. Jam & lumbi ab offe sacro primum infingit curvati, mox reiores, retrofium modice inclinant, in posteriora cari. Ab usque quod spinae per dorsum pertinens est, retrofium inclinat, leviter- que à summo inflexum est, curvum in priora. Inde se collum in priora erigit, modice reflexum. Brachium finitlerum quia sublatum, scapula aliquan- tum conversa, sic ut pars superior aliquantum retrofium directa fit, angulus inferior anteriorum. Dextrum autem quia pendet, & finitler retrofium adum est, sic fit, ut scapulae dextrae basis aliquantum à collis deducta sit; maxime angulo inferiore. Sed de politus ratione satis: quod enim tum in hac, tum in duabus primis figuris reliquum est, id ex his ipsis hauri difficulter cognoscitur. Articuli autem omnes pleniores sunt, & quam aptissimi: quippe crustae cartilagineae corum non neglectae.

Post haec sequitur exponendum, qualem, quem exprimentum curatam, scelerum elegerim. Ex actibus elegi illam, qua offa ad plenum incrementum suum, plenamque simul perfectionem pervenerint; hoc est, cum epi- physys jam plane sint offibus suis continuatae, quorum sunt portiones: neque enim ante, quam continuatae sunt, ab-oluta dici offa possunt. Ex sexibus elegi virilem. Ex flaturis iustam, in qua simul offium communis iustas habent symmetricarum rationes. Elegi, qui simul perfectior fit, nec, quod tum ad ipsa offa, tum ad compositionem eorum attinet, vitiosi aliquid ha- beat. Cumque non actate solum, & sexu, & flatura, offiumque perfectione,

sceleri differant inter se, sed roboris etiam notis & indicis, specioque praete- rea tota, & habitu; elegi, qui & robor virile significet, & agilitatem: cujus partium omnium expecta fit species, neque tamen praeter modum; ut neque juvenilem foemineamve habeant hebetudinem & exilitatem, neque sint impolitae: quarum denique pulchrior fit species, & gratior. Juvabat quippe naturae exemplum ex natura optima sumere. Sed cum illi etiam sceleri, qui optimi haberi possunt, dissimiles sint inter se, & tamen unum tantum aliquem exhibere vellem, is, qui exhibitus, in exemplum caeterorum propositus à me est. Non possum autem non laudare fortunas meas, qui in corpus incidere, quod cum promitteret, etiam contineret, qualem quaere- bam scelerum. Neque tamen ita absolutus fuit, quum occurreret aliquid, quod minus laudabile esset. Ut igitur pictores, cum pulchram imitantur faciem, reddunt eam, si qua in ea menda sit, pictura, quo pulchrior effici- tur imago, emendatiorsem; sic, quae probari satis non poterant, emendata in figuris: & quidem, ut probiora ostendebant exemplaria, sic emendata; adhibita cura, ne quid à vero discideretur. Ac sceleri haec figurarum ratio, & historia. Ex quibus facile, puto, intelligi potest, potuisse illo modo natu- rae rationem, quam minimum aberrando, exprimi: sed non posse scelerum aliquem, sicut haec figurae exhibent, oculis re ipsa proponi: non certe, ut eisdem videretur, ita facile. Immo vero, quoniam fit ille, qui, offibus per- fectis purgatis, atque adeo & vinculis, quibus ut conjuncta tenentur, sic plus minus obteguntur, detrahis, servatis autem cartilagineis articulo- rum crustis, sic compositum proponat, ut omni ex parte & concinna compositio?

Postea autem, quam figurae illae descriptae erant, plus accessit animi, ad musculos illi, postquam in aere incisae forent, inscribendos, periclitandumque, & amorem operis, & rei anatomicae pro virili parte consulendi causa, si, quod animo conceperam, efficere re ipsa possem. Ad quod tamen deinde non accessi imparatus. Et sane, cum silva quaedam fit musculorum, cum toto corpore pertinens implicatio: cumque, si non sic obiter, sed plene, & accurate rimari omnes velis, multae identidem occurrant difficultates: cum multae, & magnae corum in aliis aliisque sint diversitates: cum pauca cor- pora idonea sint naturam quaerenti optimam; convenient autem, inter ex- pingendum quam quidem minimum possit retardari: idcirco erat maxime necessarium, quicquid provideri poterat, providere. Itaque ex quo tempore prima sceleri schemata curavi, quotannis, cum auditorium grata musculos persecutus sum, & quoties fuit praeterea occasio, annotare positum eorum, nexum, figuram, crassitudinem, partes. Et prout alia aequae corpora of- tendebant, aut confirmare, quae annotaveram, aut adijcere, quae discrepa- bant. Atque ita eundem in singulis annos orbem volvere. Et quoniam praeflat, res ipsas, quam ex annotationibus cognoscere, oculis, cum usui est, subjicere; conservare etiam, quae conservari poterant, sic ut adjuvamento olim esse possent. Et praefertim quidem offa, illaque, ad quae, praeterquam ad offa, muscoli pertinent, cum adnexis extremis eorum, quibus ut ori di- cantur, aut insidi, eaque ex optimis corporibus loca, conservare in humore ad id idoneo, ne quid vitii, quod officere possit, contraherent: ad quae, quoties opus esset, recurrere potestas foret. Cumque sparsa annotationes bene multas jam haberem, digerere eas, ut haberem omnia in promta. Quo facto, componere ex his Historiam musculorum, illis postissimum electis, quae frequentius inveneram, insituroque naturae maxime respondere existi- mabam. Et, quanquam nihil aliud, quam quod ipse naturae liber mihi obtulerit, inserere Historiae illi volebam, tamen è re fore putare, si adrem anatomicorum quoque libros, & non solum probatorum, sed etiam caetero- rum, quos nancisci possem; ut admoneret, si quid dignum memoria, ab his annotatum, praetermissim. Nec deinde desii, corpori illi myologiae, quamvis edito, adijcere, quae corpora hominum suggererent.

Sic paratus, & consilio certiore, & spe minus dubia, ad musculos figuris sceleri inscribendos, anno aggredi octavo & trigesimo. Ad quod lineares sceleri adhibere conveniebat: nam illuminatae, quia umbrae obscurantur, quae inscriberentur, minus erant futurae idoneae. Hic vero vitium quod- dam, in conficiendis tabulis sceleri à me animadvertum, oportuit praecavere. Ut commode, rectoque figuram super tabulam aeneam ex charta, depictam continente, scalptores transferant, primum chartae illius partem averfam polvere cerussae respersunt, illiniuntque: eoque deinde eam parte tabulae aeneae frite imponunt, ad eamque, ut positus figurae requirit, aptant; firmant denique. Post acum per figurae lineas ducentes, leviterque simul, & quantum satis est, tabulae imprimentes, efficiunt, ut, sublata deinde charta, lineae illae inscriptae tabulae sint, impressa cerussa. Aboluta autem figura, cum tabula exciditur, fit, ut, quae dextra sunt in tabula aenea, ea in figura, quae chartae per eam impressa est, sint finitli: & perinde, quae finitli sunt in illa, dextra sint in hac. Si igitur lineares sceleri figuris, chartae per tabulas aeneas impressis, inscripta musculorum syntaxis fuisset, eoque deinde syntaxis illius figurae à scalptore, quo dictum est modo, fuisset super tabulas aeneas incidenti causa translatae; non respondissent dextra finitli syntaxis musculorum dextris finitli sceleri. Quod quidem facile erat vitare, si, quo solent scalptores modo, primum linearis sceleri tabula excideretur, eoque impressa chartae figura sceleri, quam archetypum vocabo, statim, ut impressa esset, imprimeretur chartae alicui, ut sic haberetur in ea figurae illius, quod ad dextra finitli attingat, contraria: adhibere- turque contraria illa (anctypum appellabo) ad musculos inscribendos: usque inscriptis, effecta ex eo figura super tabulam aeneam transferretur, in eamque incidiretur; ex quo impressa per tabulam illam figura, contraria futura esset anctypae sceleri, atque adeo, quod quaerebatur, respondens archetypae. Sed hic occurrebat, quod impedimentum afferbat. Ut bene excideretur tabulae, necesse est, ut maceratione praemollita charta sit, quae adhibetur. Cum vero sic praemollita charta, quarum alteri archetypa recens impressa, alteri anctypa imprimenda per archetypam illam est, simul prelo subjiciuntur.

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tur, fit, ut traductione inter duos se motuo versus circumactos cylindros, (quo nimirum preli genere ad excudendas tabulas utuntur) non solum premantur, sed simul etiam extendantur, coque impressae figurae reddantur majores, & ita quidem, ut se ad justam, cum excidantur chartae, neci contrahant mensuram. Itaque, si antitypas sceleti tales ad musculorum syntaxem inscribendam adhibuissent, figurae illae ejus fuissent figuris sceleti majores. Quod impedimentum ut praecaveretur, tum ad archetypas sceleti, tum ad antitypas excudendas, chartam siccam curavi adhibendam: ex quo male quidem, & imperfecte excusae erant, maximeque antitypae; at non sic tamen, quin proposito fuissent. Antequam autem vitium illud antityparum, ad quas excudendas praemollitiae adhibita fuerant chartae, animadverteram, musculi antitypae tali sceleti secundi inscripti fuerant; coque factum est, ut justam figurae lineares, quae posteriores oedines syntaxis musculorum exhibent, magnitudinem aliquantum excedant. Quod fere poteram in eis, utpote ad figuras, quae lumine umbraeque distinctae sunt, intelligenda, simplicitate designationis, & notis inscriptis, tantummodo comparatas. Correxerunt autem in figuris illuminatis, antequam in aere incidere: nam post lineares illuminatae incisae omnes sunt, & quaeque lineares in tabulas aeneas, in quas incidenda, quarum sunt lineares, illuminatae erant, translatae sunt. Et hoc quidem correxi modo. Ad archetypas linearum illarum, quibus syntaxis musculorum ordines posteriores exhibiti sunt, excudendas, chartam curavi adhibendam siccam: ad antitypas autem, praemollitiam. Ex quo, cui archetypa imprimebatur, ea charta, quia sicca erat, vi preli non extendebatur, atque adeo, cum primum antitypa impressa erat, magnitudo tum ejus, tum archetypae erat, quae figurae in tabulam aeneam incisae, qua impressa archetypa fuerat: quae autem antitypas continebat charta, ea, quia praemollita erat, se, cum excidabatur, contraheret, si videretur eum ea, quam continebat figuram. Itaque, saepe tentando, macerationem chartae, quae antitypis illis excudendis destinabatur, temperavi, ut tantum se, postquam excusae illae erant, excidatione charta contraheret, quantum requirebatur, ut figurae impressae justam adipiscerentur mensuram. Itaque quae correxerunt antitypas modo, ad posteriores illos syntaxis musculorum oedines in tabulas aeneas, figurarum illuminatarum incidendam causam, transferendos, adhibui. Quamquam tamen deinde cognovi, quod, cum tabulae jam absolute excuduntur, ut in manus hominum dentur, vix possit praecaveri, quin, quamvis figurae in omnibus tabulis aeneis magnitudinis sint pares, fere tamen sint in exemplaribus, quae excusae sunt, plus minus impares: prout enim charta, cui tabulae imprimantur, per se laxior est, aut strictior, & prout magis minusve laxata est maceratione, ita se, cum excidatur, magis minusve contrahit.

Ita aemem ad illas, de quibus dixi, linearum sceleti antitypas relati musculi sunt, ut sceleto in corpore demortui appositi cernebantur, affixisque. Membratae illa alia, ad quae musculi, pariter atque ad sceletum, pertinent; ut os hyoides, larynx, lingua, caetera; pari modo ad sceleti figuras relata sunt: ad quae relati musculi. Simul autem adhibui Historiam musculorum, & adjectas ei, postquam edita fuit, annotationes; identidem quoque recurrens ad illa, quae de musculis mandasse me condita vetustati, supra memorari. Nec tamen, nisi ex corporibus ipsis, quicquam sumtum. Et quibus rebus manifeste, & insigniter ab his, quae frequentius animadverteram, discreparunt, eas res ex corporibus suppletas sunt alii. Quod cum ab initio, quamvis minus minus expedire, tamen ex sententia procederet, ecce nova difficultas. Non poteram certe ex uno eodemque corpore musculorum pleorumpaque figuras consequi, nedum omnium: immo vero satis apparebat, aliquot fere impendendos annos, corporaque adhibenda multa. Jam vero referri quidem ex quibusvisque corporibus ad sceleti figuras musculi poterat: sed cum corpora alia alia sunt rariora, neque sperandum esset, fatis similia primo adipiscendi facultatem fore; difficulter intelligebatur, quomodo secundum decentem aequalitatem, omniumque inter se competentiam, ex corporibus inter se raritate discrepantibus petiti, & congesti, modificarentur. Ad quod sceletum jurare solus non poterat. Itaque praeter eum, praeterea aliud aliquid, quod certum esset, reperendum erat: ex sola enim opinione fingere, neque satis tutum erat, nec omnino placebat. Et quidem pro magna crassitque musculis reperendum praecipue erat: praesertim pro illis eorum, qui in trunco & collo, potissimumque, qui siti sunt in artubus. Opera igitur data est, ut exteriorum trunci, collisque, & artuum a musculis effectum ambitum ex primo corpore consequeretur: intra quem deinde, simul & ad sceleti figuram ordinati sunt, qui ex aliis petendi fuerunt corporibus; quamvis tamen ad tales musculi corpora adhiberem quam maxime similia. In exteriore deinde ordine describendo, quam postus rationem, qui ad eum pertinent musculi, in comparatione ad sceletum habeant, invenire, eo quod in maximam partem contactus sceleti est, difficile fuit. Quamvis igitur cura magna adhibita fuerat, postea tamen, ut interiores ordines, sceleto in eis magis denudato, faciendum esse demonstrarunt, corrigendi exteriores fuerunt. Etenim ad musculos sceleti figuris accurate apponendos, separatim uniusquisque eorum apponendus illi fuisset: quod si fecissem, facile non fuisset, in syntaxem eos componere. Ad syntaxem reddendam, ab exterioribus incipiendum erat: quod cum feci, difficile, ut dictum est, fuit, exteriores illos, quod sceletum fere totum contegunt, recte ei apponere: difficile etiam, apponere illos, qui magna parte sui subiecti sunt alii. Utrique occursum difficultati, incipiendo ab ordine exteriori, ab coque ad interiores interiorisque progrediendo: ac post exteriores, ut interiores faciendum demonstrabant, corrigendo.

In musculis erudiendis, & proponendis, opera data, ut ne quicquam vitaretur. Quod quo minus fieret, corporibus, ubi opus fuit, usus sum obaequali, in quibus musculi a pingui sustinerentur; cuius non plus detraxi, quam quantum detrahendum necessario erat, ut, quod exprimentum erat, ostenderetur: reliquo, ut sufficeret, intacto. Multos per partes, & persequi

necesse fuit, & excubere: maximeque eos, quorum, si totos denudare, & proponere aggressus essem, vitari deperatio, aut difficulter, aut nullo modo potuissent. Nec raro alia aliaque adminicula circumspicere necesse fuit. Ut figuram coracochoyosdei, quae est quinta & trigesima tabulae undecimae, exhiberem, primum denudata pars ejus exterior, expressaque: deinde principii pars interior; ad quam proponendam, ab ea pingue subtiliter, nihilque vitando detraxi, relicto tamen, quod neque concidere principium illud sineret, neque impedimento esset. Diaphragmatis tum concava pars, tum gibba, ut in tabula quarta, & in quarta decima existant, sub uno adpectu poni in corpore nequeunt. Nam ad concavam cernendam, removenda sunt, quae, quo minus cerni possit, impediunt, viscera abdominis: ad gibbiam, aperendus thorax. Cum vero, aut exantibus thorax visceribus abdominis aperitur, aut aperto hoc, illa existantur, diaphragma laxatum, in vitiosam se figuram transfert. Itaque visceribus abdominis exantibus, concavam primum propofui partem: eaque expressa, repofui viscera, ut sustinerent; apertoque thorace, gibbiam partem figurae addidi; ad quam deinde abfolvendam, corpus adhibui aliud, cujus thoracem primum aperui, abdomine integro, ejusque adeo visceribus diaphragma sustinensibus. Multa excogitanda fuerunt, ut sedis musculi, maximeque pharyngis, palati mollis, uvulae, faciei, recte exhiberentur. Ac sic effectum est, ut non pauca ad veritatem, ni fallar, exhibita sint, quorum alia difficulter, alia ne ullo quidem modo in corporibus ipsis ita plene cernant. Efficit autem longum, quot quibusvisque modis in praecavenda omni deperatione usus sum, referre.

Corpora adhibita adulatorum: coruque, quae maxime erant idonea. Musculi autem, quales frequentius occurrerant, tales exhibiti. Potissimumque electi, quos absoluteque simul & laudatissime esse, licebat existimare. Erant autem infinitum, dissimilitudines illas, quibus, ut lineamentorum qualitate, corpora differunt, persequi. Et etiam, praeteritis levioribus, non nisi insigniores, notabilioresque persequi voluissent varietates, non tamen facile finem reperissem. Nec vero conveniebat, multas universali huic musculorum iconographiae interficere, tametsi memorabiles, tametsi etiam frequentiores. Infertae nonnullae. Inferti, qui rariis occurrunt, pauci; et pius parvus. Infertus, qui perraro a me visus, vesicae muscularis. Et quamquam accurate omnes, pleneque, & subtiliter annis sum rimari, talesque etiam reddendos curare; praeterea tamen leviora quaedam. Sic fuit, qui, tametsi in principio, extremos, tendine quid habuerunt, tamen non habent in figuris. Neque indicatae fuisse quaedam, per quas arteriae, venaeque, & nervi penetrant minores: ejusque generis non indicata alia, quae partim quidem non ita magni momenti esse visa sunt, partim formam, ductumque generalium musculorum plus minus fuisse obscurata; minus certe simplicitati illi, quam quaerebam, putavi convenire. Et convenit fane, ejusmodi in rebus, ubi ratio postulat, modum adhibere, & quoddam judicium. Situs, figura, magnitudo, origo, insertio, cohaesio, caetera tendinaeque natura, generalis fibrarum ductus, ad quem referri decernis eorum potest, in considerationem potissimum venerunt.

Duo autem tabularum genera sunt, quibus totam rem comprehendi. Alterum, quod per totum corpus pertinentem musculorum syntaxem continet: alterum, quod singulorum imagines. Syntaxis, perinde ut sceletus, a fronte, & a tergo, & a latere exhibita est. Perque ordines exhibita est: primo exteriori; post sequentibus interioribus, alius post alios. Et subsequens quibusque praecedentis cujusque continuatio est. Quoniam vero prore corporis, posterioraque, pleniora sunt; certe in universum: & collatis utriusque, quae sit laterum ratio, fere potest judicari; propterea ab his partibus ordinum series exhibita. His tamen additis lateris oculo exterior, quo plenius, quam intelligi ex comparatione partis prioris cum posteriore potest, appareat: id quod positus musculorum postulare visum est. Primum autem illum putavi sufficere, quippe cum ex eo syntaxis itell in universum satis cognoscatur; praesertim si simul conferantur ordines priores & posteriores, praetereaque etiam, ubi opus sit, singulorum figurae musculorum. Sed eorum, qui in collo, & sub capite siti sunt, quoniam neque in ordinibus prioribus, neque in posterioribus, neque omnino positi alio, melius poterant exhiberi, aliquot a latere exhibiti sunt ordines. Additi etiam ob eandem causam ordines in planta pedis, itemque in cavo orificio oculi sitorum. Caeterum, cum pro varietate status, positusque membrorum, proque varietate adpectus, syntaxis etiam alia se, aliaque specie offerat, easque infinitae sint varietates; multiplicari quoque sine fine figurae possent. Elegi autem positum praeter ceteris convenientem. Cumque nullus invenitur, quo, quae minus plene appareat, pars non sit ulla; elegi, quo syntaxis in universum ut optime possit, ostendatur. Ac sic & ordines effici multo plures potuissent. Sed quia pauci illi, quos exhibeo, syntaxis in universum proponendae, ut equidem arbitror, sufficiunt, & si quae praeterea desiderantur, ea haud difficulter ordinum cum singulorum musculorum figuris suppeditabit comparatio; idcirco malui modum adhibere. Dataque etiam opera paucitati studii, ne multitudo obreueret. Fuitque res operosior, in paucos ordines totam referre cum ratione syntaxem, quam ordinum illa futura fuisset multiplicatio. Sed quoniam musculi in ordinibus illa toti comparerent, praeter paucos, nequeunt, necessarium fuit, plenas singulorum figuris adicere. Et si jam multiplicassem ordines, sic ut non inveniretur musculi, qui non in aliquo eorum totus nudus esset, tamen non tam recte omnes, certe non tam facile promteque cognosci ex his potuissent, quam ex figuris cognoscuntur singulorum; in quibus nihil officit, nihil obscurat aliorum musculorum vicinitas. Adde quod syntaxis figurae non nimis magis esse debeant, quo sub uno adpectu poni, tractisque possent; atque adeo vix majores illi, quae his tabulis continentur: cum videri jam & ipsae possint modum excedere. Quae quidem magnitudo ad plerisque, etiam parvos musculi, fuit, quod ad syntaxis rationem perspicendam sufficit, exprimentis idonea fuit. Eademque satis quidem ad singulos plenus cognoscendos exprimi musculi potuissent.

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potuissent majores, multaque etiam parvorum: sed non pauci, aut ob parvitatem, aut ob compositionis rationem, non potuissent. Et hinc quoque, uterque in syntactis ratio, ea linearum simplicitate, quae indicanda fibrarum ductus accommodatior est, quoque singulorum figurarum reditae sunt, absolve, perinde atque decussatae abobtus lineis est, non facile potuissent. Superfuit igitur, ut syntactis figuras ad quam possem paucos ordines redigere, in quoque genere peritorem: praeter eas autem singulos musculos exhiberem separatim.

In singulorum figuris, figuris, ubicunque potui, secutus sum syntactis. Atque hoc propterea feci, ut ad syntactis perspicendas juvare singulorum figurarum posset, ex iisdemque intelligerentur, tum quae, ob alia vel adjacentia, vel incumbencia, in syntactis minus plene sunt, aut plane non conspicua; tum quae minus exprimi in iisdem poterunt. Adde quod hoc pacto omnia melius inter se cohaerent. Ubi autem ex syntactis petitus positus non fuisse, adjecti, positi, qui convenit, expressis alio. Quidam, quorum in syntactis minus idoneus est positus; nonnullique, qui in syntactis nulla ex parte possunt comparere, tali positi, qui maxime convenit, exhibiti. Multiplicare autem praetera figurarum potuissent, si unumquemque omnes ex parte voluissent exhibere: ab exteriori, interiore, laterali; ut usu venisset. Sed potius visum est adhibere iudicium quoddam, ab hisque duntaxat pariter eos exhibere, quibus instituto huius operis satisfiat. Jam vero duplo effectae majores singulorum sunt figurarum, quam in syntactem compositorum: quo nimirum aptiores essent, cum ad omnia, tum ad ea praecipue, quae parva sunt, plenus, magisque perspicue exprimerent. Et quamquam illi magni musculi non possunt, tamen, quo una omnium magnitudinis ratio esset, nihil ab ea in magnis placuit discedere. Sed qui vocantur auris interae, quoniam tum parvi sunt, magnitudine expressi sunt naturali. Omnesque figurarum integrorum sunt, nisi quod, ut ad notabilia quaedam proponenda necesse fuit, detruncatorum nonnullae adjectae sunt. Compositionem autem, & quae, si interiora eorum perstruatur, sese offerent, ea hinc volumini, cuius sciti jam crevit magnitudo, inferenda esse, non sum arbitratus.

Ceterum non solum accuratiori figurarum studio, sed etiam perspicuitati, & pulchritudini. Itaque artificem adhibui hoc in genere excellentem, quae exprimens, quae sculptandi arte. Qui & ipse, raro exemplo, eorum rerum exprimentiarum amore flagrant: in coque etiam identidem confirmatus est, quod de mercede, quam petiit, nihil unquam detraxi. Qui per multos ante annos posuit, praeter mihi, addidit operam suam: per hos postremos decem (quos quidem, praeter intercurrentia quaedam tempora, his in tabulis consensit) mihi fere soli. Meoque in omnia ductu & descriptis, & incidit. Operam primum identidem dedi, ut, quantum quidem posset, intelligeret id, quod reddendum erat: adhaec deinde, cum descriptis, de unaquoque re, quomodo describenda sit, praecipiens, iurisque describentem, ac descripta emendant. Atque ita formandus ad me, ducendisque, & plane regendus fuit, tanquam si ejus ministerio figurarum ipse efficerem. Et post, cum incideret, multa etiam adhibenda cura fuit, ne quid imitando in aere figurarum aberraret: nec raro consulendum, quo quoque modo incidere conveniret. Ac cum vel sic praecaveri, ne aberraret, nequiverit, recessit figurarum, postquam in aes incisae erant, mensurasque, quas animadverit, exculpit, remissitque ad veritatem. Praecipuaque cura fuit, omnia ex vero, & quantum posset, perspicue exprimere. Artificem praetera studuit arti, tum in extremis rerum lineis, tum in hinc umbrae, simul & harmoniae decenti, ut & plene omnia ostenderentur, & simul tota, quamvis de multis in unum conjunctis partibus constans figura, mollis, quantum quidem cuiusque ratio ferat, interrupta esset. In symmetria, congruentiae cuidam, & aequalitati, qua laet se omnes partes consentirent. In specie rerum, distinctione ac dissimilitudini ossis, carnis, tendinis, cartilaginis, caeterorum. In totis denique figuris, etiam lepori cuidam. Figuris autem syntactis parerga adjecti, non solum ut occurreret inanitati spatiose amplitudinis tabularum, & ut aspectus blandior esset; sed etiam, ut earum rerum, quae juxta expressae sunt, luminis & umbrarum temperamento, lumen & umbrae figurarum custodirentur, ipsaque figurarum melius eminerent de tabulis, extraque eis esse viderentur; & cum & multis partibus consent, eoque veluti contractae sint, solidae tamen apparent. Quod quidem artis est non mediocre, & cum in omnibus illis tabulis non ita facile fuit, tum in his praecipue, quae scletos continent. An vero praestitum ea in re aliquid sit,

optime cognoscat, qui tabulas de justo intervallo conspiciet, manu oculo ita adnotata, ut ne quid luminis circumfusi vis aciei efficiat. Neque facile spero, cuiquam, ad manum, & non plane oscitanter intuenti, quo fecius ea, quae figuris ipsis reddita sunt, proinde internotat, impedimentum parerga illa afferent.

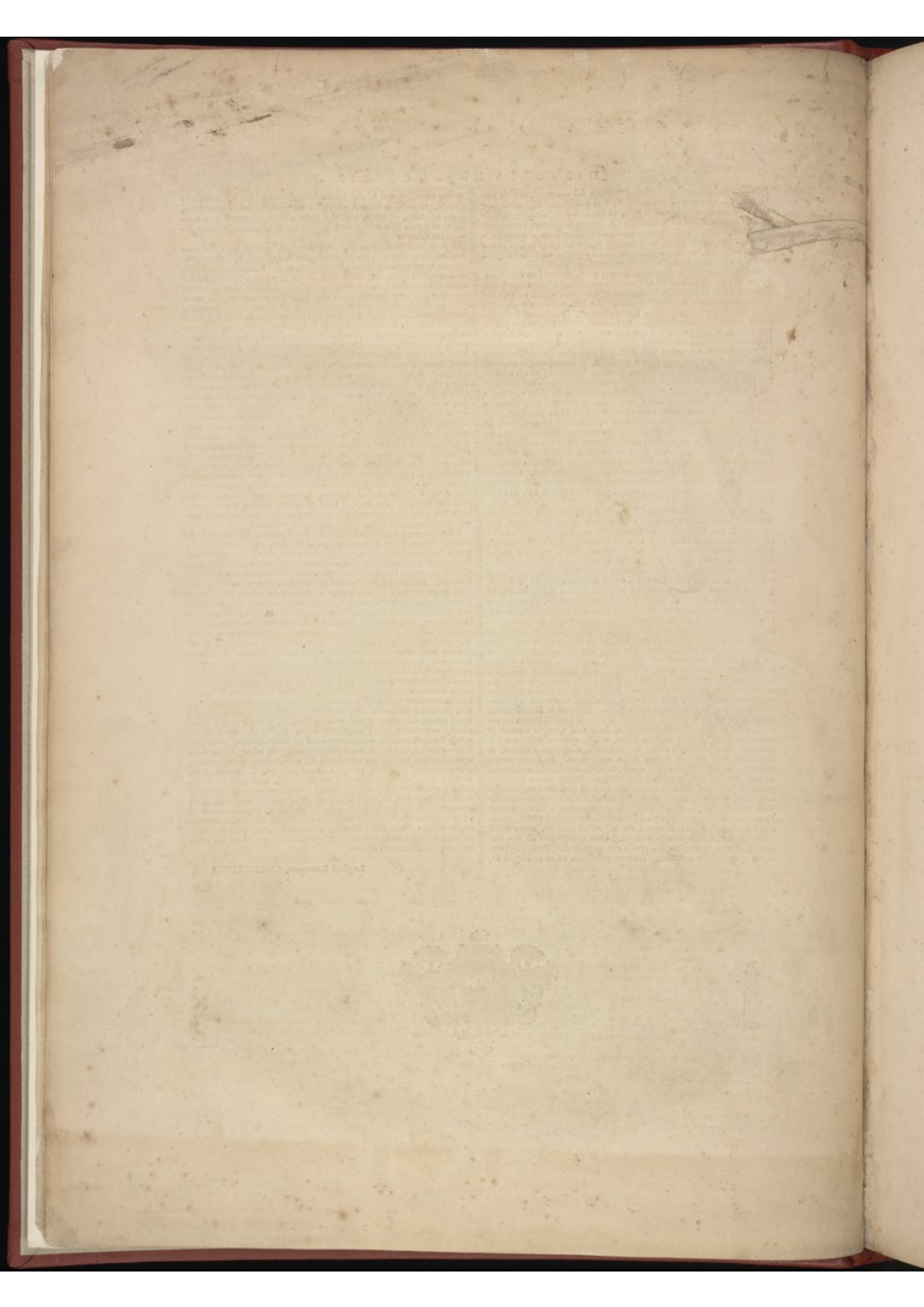
Quibus laudibus artis ne plurimum decederet, abstinendum fuit à notis inscribendis, quibus quaeque res designentur in explanatione. Quae praeterquam quod figuras veluti commaculassent, multas etiam res obcurassent, & non paucas plane delevisent, cum multae tam parvae sint res, ut aut totae, aut prope totae, notae illae implevisent. Ipsaque quae in umbris ponendae fuissent notae, plerumque difficilissimas, non paucas vix ullo modo cerni potuissent. Quibus remedium inventum est additis figuris linearibus, inscriptisque cis notis illis. Ex quo & hoc commodi, ut in linearibus rerum omnium ambitus, terminique, promte, & aperte notantur; eoque, si quid in illuminatis aut parvitas, aut inevitabilis umbrarum sculpturae ratio afferat dubii, id tollant lineares. At singulorum musculorum figuris ipsis inscriptae notae illae sunt: quippe cum fere singulos exhibeant separatim, eosque majores, ipsaque uno linearum tractu sculptae sint; & inscribi notae facile potuerunt, & cerni inscriptae possunt, inveniri. Neque adeo officium figuris illis, ut quibus tot artis administracula adjungere necesse visum non est. Quin & ossa, aliaque, quae cum musculis, quo cognoscatur, quibus appositi sunt, adnexique, exhibita sunt, non nisi extremis indicata sunt lineis, non solum quia proposito id sufficit, sed quod ea ratione musculorum ambitus terminique appareant apertius. Nec tamen musculi ipsi in figuris illis, tum quod ad terminos, quibus circumscripti sunt, attinet, tum quod ad lumen & umbras, tum quod ad carnae tendinaeque naturae distinctionem, arte effecti sunt minore. Inest & alios, quam in syntactis, sculpturae modus, aliaque simul commendatio, quod uno linearum tractu, non superadditis decussantibus, expressae sunt. Quae simplicitate ad ductum fibrarum purius designandum uti placuit. In vero tantummodo in universum designatus est. Neque visum est faciendum, ut fibrae, habitumque compositionis earum exquerer subtiliter. Praeterquam enim quod veri quadam tantum specie reddi hoc potuisset, praetera summam decussus fibrarum rationem in universalis hac iconographia quaerendam potius esse, existimavi.

Ad notas autem incidendas sculptorem assumsi peritum, qui id cum iudicio sciret facere, sic ut in accurate, quoad fieri posset, inscriberentur locis, quibus deberent, istique rebus, quibus inscribendae essent, & magnitudine, & plenitudine responderent; quo & accurate designarent ea, & conspicuae essent ipsae, neque tamen efficerent, parvasque praestitum res non nimis obscurarent. Curaque deinde, ut tabulae quam possent optime excusculentur; quod quanti momenti sit, non tantum ad positatis elegantiam, sed etiam ad artis vim, gratiamque exhibendam, non ignorant artis quae. Itaque & charam adhibui maxime idoneam, in qua plurimum situm est: & excusculentur intelligentem, & exercitatum. Quod vero ad explanationes attinet, breves, indices in modum, putavi sufficere: quarum tamen aliquanto pleniores sunt, quae pertinent ad figuras singulorum. Caetera Historia musculorum dabit.

Haec sunt, quae de ratione huius operis putari dicenda. Quinquam tamen eam, & cuiusdam res molis fuerit, in optime omnium, qui in eadem palaestra descendit, perspicit, discitque. Videri autem possit, singillatim differendum fuisse de illis, quae praeter ea, quae ab eximio illis, laudatque hominibus, ante me prolata sunt, omni me hoc conatu, illoque & labore, sumtuque (qui quidem certe opinione majores infumti) consecutum esse, promitti posse putam. Sed sane quod ad commodum eorum, qui haec studia amant, coluntque, attinet, satis equidem, si, quae de ratione operis retruli, expendunt, quid praestitisse velim, intelligant. Quod si cui volupe fuerit scire, quid, praeterquam quod ad normam illam, quam dixi, directa omnia sint, à superiorum anatomicorum figuris, atque scriptis, rebus ipsis discrepent, quidque aut emendatum sit, aut adjectum, quandoquidem, si comparaverit, cognoscat, praeterea id me posse putari. Utinamque sit, poterit fortasse, quae impendenda à me esset opera, quae profecto, in illa rerum copia, multa esset, melius collocari. Si qui autem erunt, qui existimant, supervacuum, eo quod in usu necessaria non sit, esse illam, quae praetera tanta contentione quaesita sit, accuratorem, & perfectionem: hi velim considerent, quid praeter utilitatem necessariam, magnitudo meretur rei, & dignitas. Nec dubito futurum, ut minus mirentur, quod has tabulas hoc laudabiliter fore existimaverim, quo non solum veriores, sed etiam meliores, sed absolutiores fuerint.

Logduni Batavorum, CIDIJCCXLVIII.





THE
FIRST ANATOMICAL TABLE
OF THE
HUMAN SKELETON
EXPLAINED.

THIS first Table contains chiefly a front view or figure of the Human Skeleton; whereunto are added some of the Ligaments and Cartilages, without which the connexion or joints of the Bones would be interrupted.

- A** The os frontis, or forehead bone.
BB The superciliar foramina or holes, transmitting each a small artery and nerve out of the orbit, to the frontal muscles: the left of these holes is entire; but the right is partly absent, forming only a kind of notch.
CD The coronal suture. *C* the part of it which makes a serrated or true suture: *D* the part which is squamose or like a fish-scale.
E The left parietal bone.
F A squamose or scale-like suture, which is formed by the conjunction of the parietal with the temporal bone.
G A squamose suture formed by a meeting of the parietal bone with the largest lateral process of the multiform or sphenoidal bone.
H A squamose suture, formed by a conjunction of the os frontis with the largest lateral process of the multiform bone.
I The largest lateral process of the multiform or sphenoidal bone.
K A suture common to the os squamosum or temporale with the largest lateral process of the multiform bone.
L The squamose or scale-like part of the temporal bone.
M The bony entrance or passage of the ear.
N The malloide or mammillary process of the temporal bone.
O Zygomatic or jugal process of the temporal bone.
P A suture common to the jugal or cheek bone, with the zygomatic process of the temporal bone.
Q The ossa jugalis, or cheek bones.
R Sutures which conjoin the frontal bone with the cheek bones, near the ends of the eye-brows.
S Sutures formed by the union of the cheek bones with the upper jaw bones.
T Parts of the cheek bones which help to form the orbits or sockets for the eyes.
 Betwixt **T** and **W** is a suture formed in the orbit by a conjunction of the cheek bone with the upper jaw bone.
 Betwixt **T** and **c**: **T** and **c** appear sutures in common to the cheek bones with the forehead-bone, within the orbits or holes for the eyes.
 Betwixt **T** and **Y**: **T** and **Y** appear sutures joining the cheek bones to the largest lateral processes of the multiform bone.
V A channel appearing in the bottom of the orbits or holes of the eyes, which opens to the cheek (at **t**) and transmits the upper maxillary branch of the gustatory nerve to the lips, palate, &c.
WX Part of the upper jaw bone belonging to the bottom of the orbit of the eye. Betwixt **W** and **X** appears a suture running by the channel **V**, and extended along the bottom of the orbit of the eye. This suture passing over the lower margin of the orbit is extended toward the opening the said channel (at **t**) in the cheek.
 Between **X** and **d** is a suture common to the upper jaw bone and the os planum (**d**) of the multiform bone.
 Between **X** and **e** is a suture common to the upper jaw bone and the os unguis (**e** *l.*).
Y The orbitary surfaces of the largest lateral processes of the multiform or sphenoidal bone.
 Betwixt **Y** and **c**: **Y** and **c**, appear sutures common to the largest lateral processes of the multiform bone with the frontal bone, in the orbits of the eyes.
Z The foramen lacernum or hole thro' which the third pair of nerves of the brain, together with the fourth, sixth and first branch of the fifth pair, pass out of the skull into the orbit for the muscles of the eye.
a The thin process of the multiform or sphenoidal bone.
b The hole thro' which the optic nerve passes out of the skull into the orbital cavity, accompanied with a branch of the internal carotid artery.
 Betwixt **a** and **c** appears a suture within the orbit, common to the frontal bone with the thin process of the multiform bone.
 Between **a** and **d** is a suture common to the os planum and the thin process of the multiform bone.
cc Parts of the frontal bone belonging to the orbits of the eyes.
 Betwixt **c** and **d** is a suture common to the os planum and frontal bone.
 Between **c** and **e** is a suture common to the frontal bone with the os unguis.
d The os planum of the multiform bone.
 Betwixt **d** and **e** is a suture common to the os planum with the os unguis.
e The os unguis; in which **f** denotes a sinus or cavity belonging to the nasal canal.
 Betwixt **f** and **g** is a suture common to the os unguis with the nasal process of the upper jaw bone.
g The nasal processes of the upper jaw bones.
 Betwixt **g** and **k**: **g** and **k** appear sutures common to the nasal bones with the nasal processes of the upper jaw bones.
h A suture common to the frontal bone with the nasal process of the upper jaw bone.
i Sutures common to the frontal and nasal bones.
k The ossa nasi, or bones of the nose.
 Betwixt **k** and **k** is a suture common to the two nasal bones.
l The interior part of the nasal process of the upper jaw bone, belonging to the cavity of the nose.
m The lower turbinate or spongy bones.
 Betwixt **l** and **m**, on the right side, is a suture formed by the conjunction of the lower spongy bone with the upper jaw bone.
n A thin plate of the ethmoidal or sieve-like bone which makes part of the (septum narium) partition of the nostrils. **o** the extremity of the said bony plate which joins to the cartilaginous or grizzly part of the partition.
p The os vomer or plow-share bone.
 Betwixt **n** and **p** is a kind of suture formed by the connexion of the vomer (**p**) with the plate of the ethmoidal or cribiform bone.
q Part of the upper jaw bone, which belongs to the bottom of the nostrils.
r A suture common to the upper jaw bones.
s The upper jaw bones, next the cheeks.
t The foramina or holes of the channels (**VV**) which pass along the bottom of the orbits of the eyes.
u The pterugoide or winged process of the multiform bone.
w **x** **y** **z** The lower mandible or jaw bone. **x** a hole out of which pass a nerve of the fifth pair and blood-vessels to the chin, after passing thro' a canal within the jaw. **y** the acute process. **z** the neck of the obtuse process or head, by which the mandible is articulated to the temporal bone.
α The cartilage in the joint of the lower jaw, interposed betwixt its head, and the temporal bone.
β **γ** **δ** **ε** **ζ** **η** **θ** **ι** **κ** **λ** **μ** **ν** **ξ** **ο** **π** **ρ** **σ** **τ** **υ** **φ** **χ** **ψ** **ω** **Γ** **Δ** **Δ** **Δ** **Θ** **Θ** **Α** **Α** **Ξ** **Π** **Π** **Ξ** **Φ** **Φ** **Ψ** **Ω** **α** **α** **β** **β** **γ** **γ** **δ** **δ** **ε** **ε** **ζ** **ζ** **η** **η** **θ** **θ** **ι** **ι** **κ** **κ** **λ** **λ** **μ** **μ** **ν** **ν** **ξ** **ξ** **ο** **ο** **π** **π** **ρ** **ρ** **σ** **σ** **τ** **τ** **υ** **υ** **φ** **φ** **χ** **χ** **ψ** **ψ** **ω** **ω**
β **β** the first of the incisive or cutting teeth. **γ** **γ** the second incisive teeth. **δ** **δ** the canine or dog-teeth. **ε** **ε** the first of the grinders. **ζ** **ζ** the second. **η** **η** the third. **θ** **θ** the fourth. **ι** **ι** the fifth, (call'd dentes sapientie) or eye-teeth.
α The body of the atlas, or vertebra of the spine which sustains the head; and in this place it is connected to the epistrophus, or next vertebra.
λ The body of the epistrophus where it sustains the atlas.
μ The lower oblique process of the fifth vertebra of the neck.
ξ **ο** **π** The fourth vertebra of the neck. **ρ** its upper oblique process. **ξ** its lower oblique process. **ο** its transverse process. **π** its body.
ε The lateral opening betwixt the third and fourth vertebra; but in the figure it is marked **c**.
σ **τ** **υ** **φ** **χ** The ligaments which are interposed betwixt the bodies of the vertebrae, and which tie them one to the other.
τ **υ** **φ** **χ** The third vertebra of the neck. **τ** the body. **υ** **υ** the transverse processes. **φ** **φ** the upper oblique processes. **χ** the lower oblique process.
ψ **ω** **Γ** The second vertebra of the neck. **ψ** **ω** the upper oblique processes. **ω** **ω** the transverse processes. **Γ** the body.
Δ **Δ** **Θ** **Θ** **Α** **Α** **Ξ** The first vertebra of the neck. **Δ** **Δ** the upper oblique processes. **Θ** **Θ** the transverse processes. **Α** **Α** the lower oblique processes. **Ξ** the body.
Π **Π** **Ξ** **Φ** **Φ** **Ψ** The twelfth vertebra of the back. **Π** **Π** its upper oblique processes. **Ξ** the transverse process. **Φ** **Φ** the lower oblique processes. **Ψ** the body.
Ω **α** **α** **β** **β** The eleventh vertebra of the back. **Ω** the body. **α** **α** the upper oblique processes. **β** **β** the transverse processes.
ο The transverse process of the sixth vertebra of the back.
d **d** **e** **e** The third vertebra of the back. **d** **d** the body. **e** **e** the transverse processes.
f **g** **g** The second vertebra of the back. **f** its body. **g** **g** its transverse processes.
h The body of the first vertebra of the back.
κ **κ** The fifth vertebra of the loins. **ι** its body. **κ** **κ** its transverse processes.
ι **m** **n** **n** The fourth vertebra of the loins. **ι** its body. **m** **m** its transverse processes. **n** its upper oblique process.
ο **p** **p** The third vertebra of the loins. **ο** its body. **p** **p** its transverse processes.
q **q** **r** **r** **s** The second vertebra of the loins. **q** **q** the upper oblique processes. **r** **r** its transverse processes. **s** its body.
ε **t** **u** **v** **v** **w** The first vertebra of the loins. **ε** its upper oblique processes. **u** **u** its transverse processes. **v** **v** its lower oblique processes. **w** its body.

FIRST ANATOMICAL TABLE.

x x y y z z z z z z z z A A A A The os sacrum or great bone of the spine. **x x** the upper oblique processes of its first vertebra. **y y** the sides of this bone. **z. z. z. z.** the three upper and anterior foramina or holes to transmit the nerves on each side. **A A A A** the four upper bodies of this bone; betwixt which are bony lines that were formerly ligaments.

B The fourth small bone of the coccyx.

C D E F The sternum or breast bone consisting of three parts, of which **C** is the upper, **D** the middle, and **E** the lower; to which last is fixed the costiform cartilage **F**.

GH The ligaments by which the bones of the sternum are connected together.

I K L M. **I K L M** The fifth ribs. **K** the small head by which it is articulated with the transverse process of the twelfth vertebra of the back. **L** the former part of the said head, which is connected with the body of the same twelfth vertebra of the back. **M** its cartilaginous end by which it is continued to the sternum.

N N O P. N N O P The second ribs. **O** the former part by which it is articulated with the bodies of the eleventh and twelfth vertebra of the back. **P** the cartilaginous end of this rib.

Q Q Q R. Q Q Q R The third ribs. **R** its cartilaginous end.

S S S T. S S S T The fourth ribs. **T** its cartilaginous end.

V V V V W X. V V V V W X The fifth ribs. **W** its cartilaginous end, spreading and adhering (on the left side **X**) to the cartilage belonging to the sixth rib.

Y Y Y Y Z F. Y Y Y Y Z F The sixth ribs. **Z** its cartilaginous end, spreading in the part **F** and adhering to the cartilage of the seventh rib.

Δ Δ Δ Δ Θ Λ. Δ Δ Δ Δ Θ Λ The seventh ribs. **Θ** the cartilaginous end which grows broad at **Δ** and is attached to the cartilage of the eighth rib.

Ε Ε Ε Ε Η Σ. Ε Ε Ε Ε Η Σ The eighth rib. **Η** the cartilaginous end, which in some bodies spreads in the part **Σ** and is attached to the cartilage of the seventh rib.

Φ Φ Φ Φ Ψ. Φ Φ Φ Φ Ψ The ninth rib. **Ψ** its cartilaginous end.

Ω Ω Ω Ω Π Ω. Ω Ω Ω Ω Π Ω The twelfth rib. **Π** its cartilaginous end.

β β β β γ γ. β β β β γ γ The eleventh rib. **γ** its cartilaginous end.

δ ε δ ε. δ ε δ ε The twelfth rib. **ε** its cartilaginous end.

ζ η θ. ζ η θ The clavicles or collar-bones. **η** the head which is fastened by the sternum. **θ** the head fastened to the upper process of the scapula or blade-bone.

ι κ Cartilages interposed betwixt the joints of the clavicles with the sternum.

λ ξ The cartilages interposed betwixt the joints of the collar-bones and the upper processes of the scapula or blade-bones.

μ ν ο π ρ σ τ. μ ν ο π ρ σ τ The scapula or shoulder blades. **μ** its spine or ridge. **ν** its coracoid or crow's-bill process. **ξ** its acromion or upper process. **σ** the neck. **π** the cartilaginous crust which increases the neck.

α β γ δ ε ζ η θ ι κ λ μ ν ο π ρ σ τ φ ψ χ ψ χ ψ The humeri or bones of the arms. **α** the head, incrufted with a smooth cartilage. **β** the greater unequal protuberance in the upper head of this bone. **γ** the less unequal protuberance of the same. Betwixt these protuberances is a sinus, thro' which passes the tendon of the longer head of the biceps muscle of the arm. **φ** a sinus or cavity which receives the upper head of the radius, at the time when the fore-arm is bent as much as possible. **χ** a sinus that receives the upper head of the ulna, when the cubit is bent as much as it can be. **ψ** a round head incrufted with a smooth cartilage, and articulated with the ulna. **ω** another round head incrufted with a smooth cartilage, and articulated with the radius. **α** the lesser condyle, **β** the greater condyle.

α β γ δ ε ζ η θ ι κ λ μ ν ο π ρ σ τ φ ψ χ ψ χ ψ The ulna or greater bone in each fore-arm. **α** its upper head, upon which appears a roughness, wherein is inserted the brachii internus muscle. **β** its lower head which sustains the radius; and here, **δ** denotes an arch or concavity lined with a smooth cartilage.

α β γ δ ε ζ η θ ι κ λ μ ν ο π ρ σ τ φ ψ χ ψ χ ψ A styloid or pointed process in the lower head of the ulna.

ι κ λ μ ν ο π ρ σ τ φ ψ χ ψ χ ψ The radius or less bone in each fore-arm. **ι** its upper head, **κ** the circumference or rim of its upper head incrufted with a smooth cartilage. **λ** a protuberance, at the posterior part of which the tendon of the biceps muscle of the arm is inserted, which bends the fore-arm toward the body when the palm of the hand is downwards. **μ ν ο π ρ** the lower head of this bone. **σ** denotes a sinus or groove thro' which pass the tendons of the long abductor, and less extensor muscles of the thumb. **τ** a sinus thro' which goes the tendon of the longer radialis externus muscle. **φ** a sinus thro' which goes the tendon of the shorter radialis externus muscle. **χ** a sinus for the tendon of the greater extensor of the thumb.

ρ σ τ φ ψ χ ψ χ ψ The navicular bones of the wrists. **ρ** the convexity or head which is articulated with the radius, incrufted with a smooth cartilage. **σ** a convexity covered with a smooth cartilage, and received by the multangular bones.

ω The lunar bones of the carpus or wrist. **ω** a convexity incrufted with a smooth cartilage, and articulated with the radius.

α β γ δ ε ζ η θ ι κ λ μ ν ο π ρ σ τ φ ψ χ ψ χ ψ The cuneiform or wedge-like bones of the wrists. In the right hand this bone appears with a smooth cartilaginous crust, by which it is articulated with the lunar bone and with the ulna.

η θ ι κ λ μ ν ο π ρ σ τ φ ψ χ ψ χ ψ The roundish or pea-like bone of the wrist.

α β γ δ ε ζ η θ ι κ λ μ ν ο π ρ σ τ φ ψ χ ψ χ ψ The unciform or hook-like bones. **α** the part which is covered with a smooth cartilage, articulated to the cuneiform and lunar bones **β** the unciform process.

α β γ δ ε ζ η θ ι κ λ μ ν ο π ρ σ τ φ ψ χ ψ χ ψ The trapezoid, cubical, or least of the multangular bones in the wrists.

α β γ δ ε ζ η θ ι κ λ μ ν ο π ρ σ τ φ ψ χ ψ χ ψ The greater trapezoid or multangular bones of the wrists.

α β γ δ ε ζ η θ ι κ λ μ ν ο π ρ σ τ φ ψ χ ψ χ ψ The metacarpal bones of the thumbs. **α** the lower head incrufted with a smooth cartilage, by which it is articulated with the first bone of the thumb, and with the sesamoid bones, **I, K,**

In the thumb, clavicle, and scapula.

In the humerus, and scapula.

I K The sesamoid bones (*i. e.* like sesamum seeds) fixed at the joint of the thumb with its metacarpal bone.

L M. L M The first bones of the thumb. **M** the lower head incrufted with a smooth cartilage, by which it is articulated with the last bone of the thumb.

N A sesamoid bone placed at the last joint of the thumb.

O O The last bones of the thumb.

P. Q. R. S. T. P. Q. R. S. T The metacarpal bones of the hands. **P** the metacarpal bone of the index or first-finger. **Q** that of the middle-finger. **R** that of the ring-finger. **S** that of the auricular or little finger. **T** the lower head, incrufted with a smooth cartilage in the first joint of the finger: and the same holds in the rest of these bones.

V W Small sesamoid bones sometimes found at the first joints of the index and little finger.

X. Y. Z. Γ. Δ. X. Y. Y. Z. Z. Γ. Δ The first phalanx, order or row, of bones in the fingers. **X** that of the index. **Y** that of the middle finger. **Z** that of the ring finger. **Γ** that of the little finger. **Δ** the lower head, covered with a smooth cartilaginous crust, at its articulation or joint with the second bone of the finger: the same holds also in the rest of the fingers.

Θ. Λ. Ξ. Η. Σ. Θ. Λ. Ξ. Η. Σ The bones in the fingers of the second phalanx or order. **Θ** that of the index. **Λ** that of the middle finger. **Ξ** that of the ring-finger. **Η** that of the little finger. **Σ** the lower head, incrufted with a smooth cartilage, and jointed to the third or last bone of the finger: and so in the rest of these bones.

Φ. Ψ. Ω. π. Φ. Ψ. Ω. π The bones of the third phalanx or last order of the fingers. **Φ** that of the index. **Ψ** that of the middle finger. **Ω** that of the ring finger. **π** that of the little finger.

β γ δ ε ζ η θ ι κ λ μ. β γ δ ε ζ η θ ι κ λ μ The innominate or basin of the pelvis, including three others. **β γ δ** the os ilium or flank-bone. **γ** the spine or ridge of that bone. **δ** a tubercle from whence arises the rectus or straight muscle of the thigh. **ε ζ** the ischion, or hich bone. **ζ** a sinus or notch through which pass the internal iliac, and great psoas or lumbar muscle. **η** the sharp-pointed process of the ischium. **θ** the tubercle of the ischium. **ι κ λ** the os pubis. **κ** the spine or ridge of the os pubis, from whence arises the pectineus muscle of the thigh. **λ** a tubercle, into which is inserted the lower and outer tendon of the double aponeurosis of the oblique external muscle of the abdomen. **μ** the great foramen or hole of this bone.

ν A cartilage or gristle interposed betwixt the bones of the pelvis, and connecting them together.

ξ ο π ρ σ τ φ ψ χ ψ χ ψ The thigh bones. **ξ** the head incrufted with a smooth cartilage. **ο** the neck. **π** the greater trochanter or spoke. **ρ** a rough protuberance to which is fixed a ligament that secures the joint of the hip. **σ** the left trochanter or spoke. **τ** the outer condyle of the lower head. **φ** the inner condyle. **χ** a sinus or cavity incrufted with a smooth cartilage next the joint of the patella or knee-pan bone. **ψ** so far extends the smooth cartilaginous crust that covers the condyles or lower heads of the thigh bone, at its juncture with the tibia, or great bone of the leg.

α The patella or knee-pan bone.

α β. α β The inferior femilunar cartilages in the joints of the knees: at **β**, backwards, these turn into ligaments, and are inserted into the tibia.

α β γ δ. α β γ δ The outer femilunar cartilages, turning to ligaments in the back part of the joint **α β**, which are inserted into the tibia.

ε γ δ η κ λ. ε γ δ η κ λ The tibia or great bones of the legs. **ε** the upper head. **γ δ** smooth cartilaginous incrustations covering the top of the tibia, next the femur, in the joint of the knee. **η** the protuberance into which is fixed the ligament of the patella, fastening that bone to the tibia. **ι** the spine or edge of the tibia. **κ λ** its lower head. **λ** the inner angle.

μ ν ο. μ ν ο The fibula or slender bones of the leg. **μ** the upper head. **ν** the spine or ridge. **ο** the lower head, which makes the outer angle.

π ρ σ τ. π ρ σ τ The astragalus or cockle bone. **π** the smooth cartilaginous crust that covers its convexity next the bones of the leg to which it is jointed. **ρ** a like crust covering its head or fore part.

σ τ. σ τ The calcanei or heel-bones. **τ** the part that sustains the neck of the astragalus.

υ υ The navicular bones of the tarsus or ankle.

φ ψ The greater cuneiform bones of the tarsus.

ω ω The small cuneiform bones of the tarsus.

α α The middle cuneiform bones of the tarsus.

β The cuboid or cubical bone of the tarsus.

α. Α. Β. Γ. Δ. Ε. α. Α. Β. Γ. Δ. Ε The bones of the metatarsus or instep. **α** that of the fourth or little toe. **Α** that of the third. **Β** of the second. **Γ** of the first, and **Δ** of the great toe. **Ε** a smooth cartilaginous crust that covers the lower head at its juncture with the first bone of the great toe: which crust is also in the rest of these bones.

Γ. Γ Sesamoid bones placed at the junctures of the great toes with their metatarsal bones.

Η. Η The first bones of the great toes.

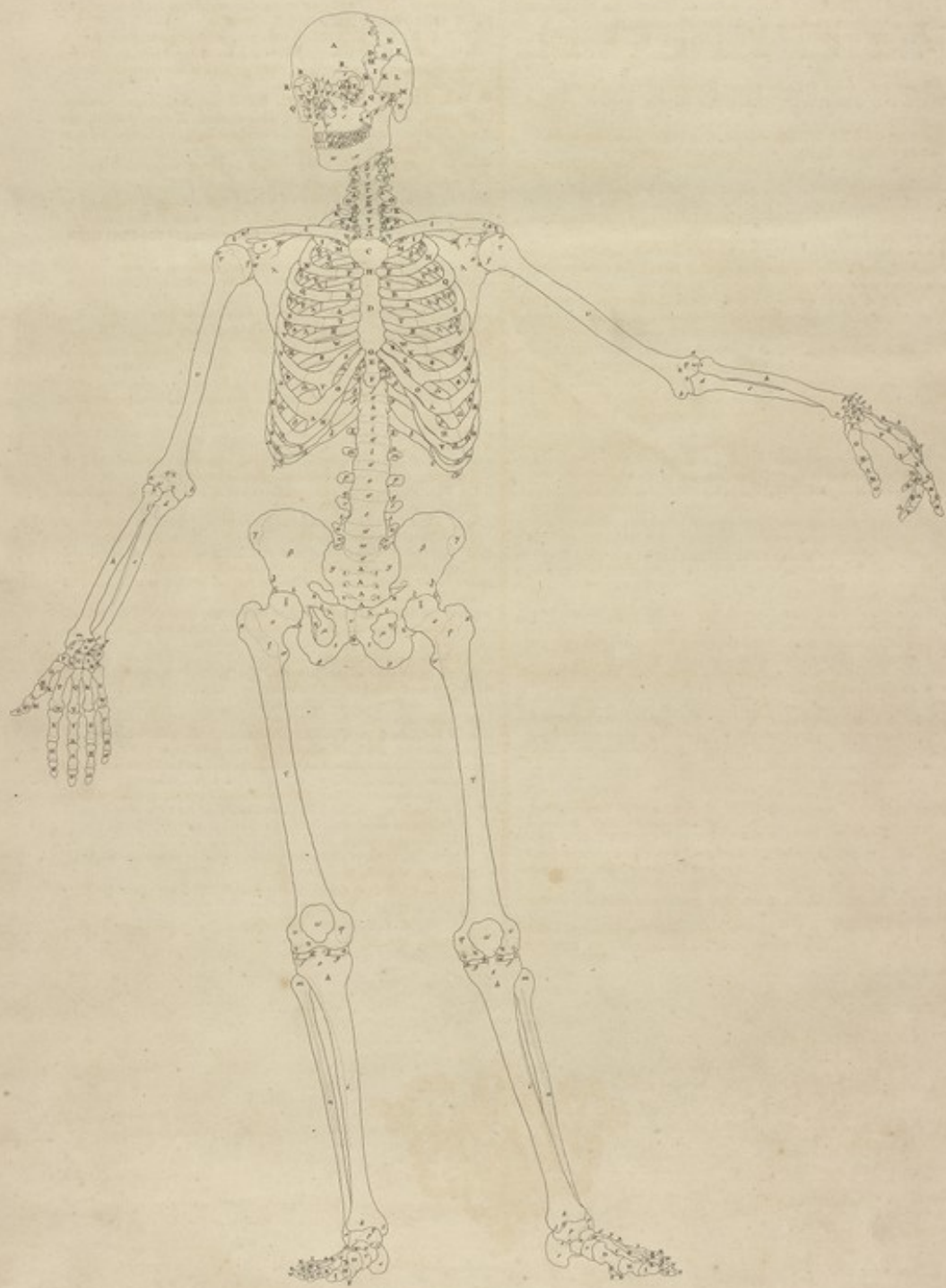
Θ. Θ The last bones of the great toes.

Κ. Λ. Μ. Ν. Κ. Λ. Μ. Ν The bones of the first phalanx or order of the smaller toes. **Κ** that of the first toe. **Λ** of the second. **Μ** of the third, and **Ν** of the fourth or little toe.

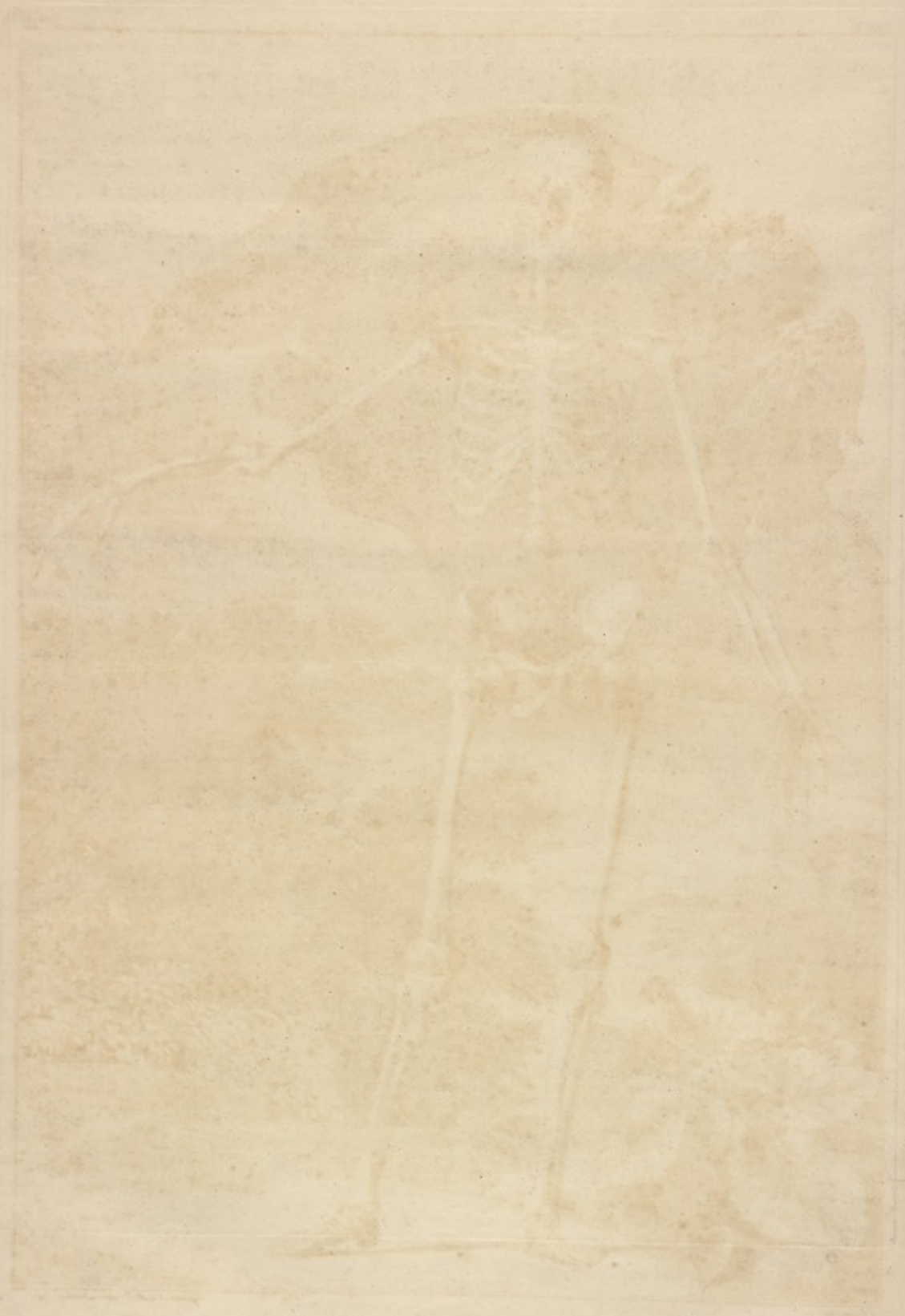
Ο. Ρ. Q. R. Ο. Ρ. Q. R The bones of the second phalanx or order of the smaller toes. **Ο** that of the first toe. **Ρ** that of the second. **Q** of the third, and **R** that of the fourth or little toe.

Σ. Τ. V. W. Σ. Τ. V. W The bones of last phalanx or third order of the smaller toes. **Σ** that of the first toe. **T** that of the second. **V** of the third, and **W** of the fourth or little toe.

TAB. I.



Superior N. S. P. Pinxit. Londini, 1797.





C. Goussier del.

Sculp. et lith. J. Goussier. Londini. 1787.

THE
SECOND ANATOMICAL TABLE
HUMAN SCULPTON
EXPLANED

This Table is intended to give a general view of the human body, and to show the situation of the principal parts, and the manner in which they are connected together. It is divided into two parts, the first of which is a general view of the human body, and the second is a view of the human body, as it is affected by disease.



SECOND ANATOMICAL TABLE.

- ζ ζ The lunar bones, that in the right hand appears covered with a smooth cartilaginous crust where it is jointed to the radius.
- κ θ, η The ossa triquetra or cuneiform bones of the wrists. θ the part covered with a smooth cartilage which is jointed with the unciform bone (κ λ)
- ι ι The ossa fibrotunda, pisiformia, or pea-like bones.
- κ λ, κ λ The unciform bones of the carpus. λ the surface incrufted with a smooth cartilage that is jointed with the cuneiform bone (κ).
- μ ρ, μ Ossa magna vel capitata, the great or round headed bones of the wrists. ρ the round head incrufted with a smooth cartilage by which it is jointed to the lunar and navicular bone.
- ξ ξ The trapezoid or less of the multangular bones in the wrists.
- ο ο The trapezoid or great multangular bones of the carpus.
- π π The metacarpal bones of the thumbs. ε the lower head covered with a smooth cartilaginous crust, where it is jointed to the first bone of the thumb, and with the sesamoide bones. The same is also true of the left thumb.
- ε ε The sesamoide bones placed at the joint of the thumb with its metacarpal bone.
- τ θ, τ θ The first bones of the thumbs. ω a smooth cartilaginous crust that covers the lower head where it is jointed to the last bone of the thumb.
- φ φ The last phalanges or bones of the thumbs.
- χ ψ, ω, Γ Δ, χ ψ, ω, Γ Δ The bones of the metacarpus or hand. χ that of the index or first finger. ψ that of the middle finger. ω that of the ring finger. Γ Δ that of the little finger. Δ the cartilaginous crust that covers its lower head where it is jointed to the bone of the first phalanx or order. The same holds in the rest of these bones.
- ⊙ Α, Ξ Π Σ, ⊙ Α, Ξ Π The bones of the fingers of the first phalanx or order. ⊙ that of the little finger. Α that of the ring finger. Ξ that of the middle finger. Π Σ that of the index or first finger. Σ a cartilaginous crust covering the lower head, where it is jointed to the bone of the second phalanx: the same likewise holds in the other fingers.
- Φ, Ω, α β, Φ, Ω, α The bones of the fingers of the second phalanx or order; Φ that of the index. Φ that of the middle finger. Ω that of the ring finger. α β that of the little finger. β part of the lower head at its joint with the bone of the third and last order, incrufted with a smooth cartilage. The like in the other fingers.
- ϕ ϕ, ϕ ϕ The bones of the fingers of the third and last phalanx or order.
- g h i k l m, g h i k l m The ossa innominata or haunch bones. g h the os ilium, hip or flank bone. h its spine or edge. i the ischium or hinch bone. k the sharp process of the ischium. l the tubercle or feat of the ischium. m the os pubis.
- n o p q r s t u v x, n o p q r s t u v x The thigh bones. n the round head, which being incrufted with a smooth cartilage is received or jointed into the acetabulum or cavity of the haunch bone. o the neck. p the great trochanter or spoke. q the less trochanter. r the linea aspera or roughness that is extended down the backside of the thigh bone. s t the outer condyle or protuberance of the lower head of the femur, of which t denotes the part belonging to the joint of the knee, covered with a smooth cartilaginous crust. u w the inner condyle; w the part of it that belongs to the joint of the knee incrufted with a smooth cartilage. x the sinus or cavity betwixt the condyles.
- γ γ The exterior femilunar cartilages which end in ligaments that are inserted into the head of the femur and tibia in the joint of the knee, z z.
- Α Α The interior femilunar cartilages, inserted in the joint of the knee; and affixed to the tibia or greater bones of the legs B B by their extremities, turned into ligaments.
- C D E F G, C D E F G The tibia or greater bones of the legs. D E parts of the upper head of the tibia which being incrufted with a smooth cartilage belong to the joint of the knee. F the inner ancle. G a sinus or groove thro' which pass the tendons of the tibialis posticus and long flexor of the toes.
- H I K L, H I K L The fibula or slender bones of the legs. I the upper head which is fix'd to the tibia. K the outer ancle. L the sinus or notch thro' which pass the tendons of the long and short peronei muscles.
- M N O P, M N O P The astragali or cockal bones. N O the smooth cartilaginous incruftation that covers its convexity; and N denotes that part which is jointed to the tibia; O that which is jointed to the os perone or fibula. P its head.
- Q R, Q R The calcanei or heel bones. R a protuberance at which the tendon of the peroneus longus muscle is inserted.
- S S The navicular bones of the tarsus or ancle.
- T T The less cuneiform bones of the tarsus.
- V V The middle cuneiform bones of the tarsus.
- W W The cubical bones of the tarsus.
- X Y Z, X Y Z The bones of the metatarsus or inslep. X that of the first of the smaller toes. Y that of the second, Z of the third, and α that of the fourth or little toe.
- β γ δ ε, β γ δ The bones of the first phalanx or order of the smaller toes. β that of the fourth or little toe, γ that of the third, δ that of the second, ε of the first.
- ζ η, ζ η The bones of the second order or phalanx of the smaller toes; ζ that of the fourth, η of the third.
- θ ι κ λ, θ ι κ λ The bones of the third or last phalanx of the smaller toes; θ that of the fourth or little toe, ι of the third, κ of the second.
- λ The first bone of the great toe.
- μ The metatarsal bone of the great toe.
- ν The greater cuneiform bone of the tarsus.
- ξ ο The small sesamoide bones that are placed at the joint of the great toe with its metatarsal bone. ξ the inner, and ο the outer of these small bones.



TABULAE Sceleti secundae explanatio.

- c. d. e. f. c. d. e. f. Digitorum ossa tertii ordinis.
 g. h. i. k. l. m. g. h. i. k. l. m. Ossa coxarum. g. h. os ilium, h. crista. i. ischion.
 k. processus scutuli ischii. l. tuber ischii. m. os pubis.
 n. o. p. q. r. s. t. u. v. x. Ossa femorum. n. caput, quod in acetabulum coniectum, laevi cartilagine crustatum est. o. collum. p. trochanter major. q. trochanter minor. r. aspera eminentia per longitudinem partis pollicae femoris porrecta. s. t. condylus exterior, cujus t. pars ad articulum genu pertinet, laevi cartilaginea crusta operata. u. w. condylus interior; ejus w. pars, quae pertinet ad articulum genu, laevi cartilaginea crustata. x. sinus inter condylos.
 y. y. Cartilaginee femilunares exteriores, quae insertae articulo genium z. z. in ligamenta abeunt, quae ad postremum affixa condylis interioribus.
 A. A. Cartilaginee femilunares genium articulo insertae interiores; B. B. affixae tibiae, extremis in ligamenta versis.
 C. D. E. F. G. C. D. E. F. G. Tibiae. D. E. capitis superioris partes ad articulum genu pertinentes, laevi cartilagine crustatae. F. malleolus internus. G. sinus per quem incedit tendo Tibialis postici & Flexoris longi digitorum pedis.
 H. I. K. L. H. I. K. L. Fibulae. I. caput superius, quo cum tibia committitur. K. malleolus externus. L. sinus, per quem incedunt tendines Peroneorum, longi & brevis.
 M. N. O. P. M. N. O. P. Tali. N. O. cartilago laevis, qua crustatum est tuber ejus, tum N. qua parte committitur cum imo tibiae, tum O. qua cum fibula. P. caput.
 Q. R. Q. R. Calcanei. R. eminentia, ad quam se flectit tendo Peronei longi.
 S. S. Ossa navicularia tarforum.
 T. T. Ossa cuneiformia minora tarforum.
 V. V. Ossa cuneiformia media tarforum.
 W. W. Ossa cubiformia.
 X. Y. Z. α. X. Y. Z. α. Ossa metatarforum; X. digiti primi parvorum, Y. secundi, Z. tertii, α. quarti.
 β. γ. δ. ε. β. γ. δ. ε. Ossa primi ordinis digitorum parvorum; β. quarti, γ. tertii, δ. secundi, ε. primi.
 ζ. η. ζ. η. Ossa secundi ordinis digitorum parvorum; ζ. quarti, η. tertii.
 θ. ι. κ. θ. ι. κ. Ossa tertii ordinis digitorum parvorum; θ. quarti, ι. tertii, κ. secundi.
 λ. Os primum pollicis.
 μ. Os metatarsi pollicis.
 ν. Os cuneiforme majus tarsi.
 ξ. ο. Ossa sesamoidea, quae apposita ad articulum pollicis cum suo metatarsi. ξ. interior, ο. exterior.

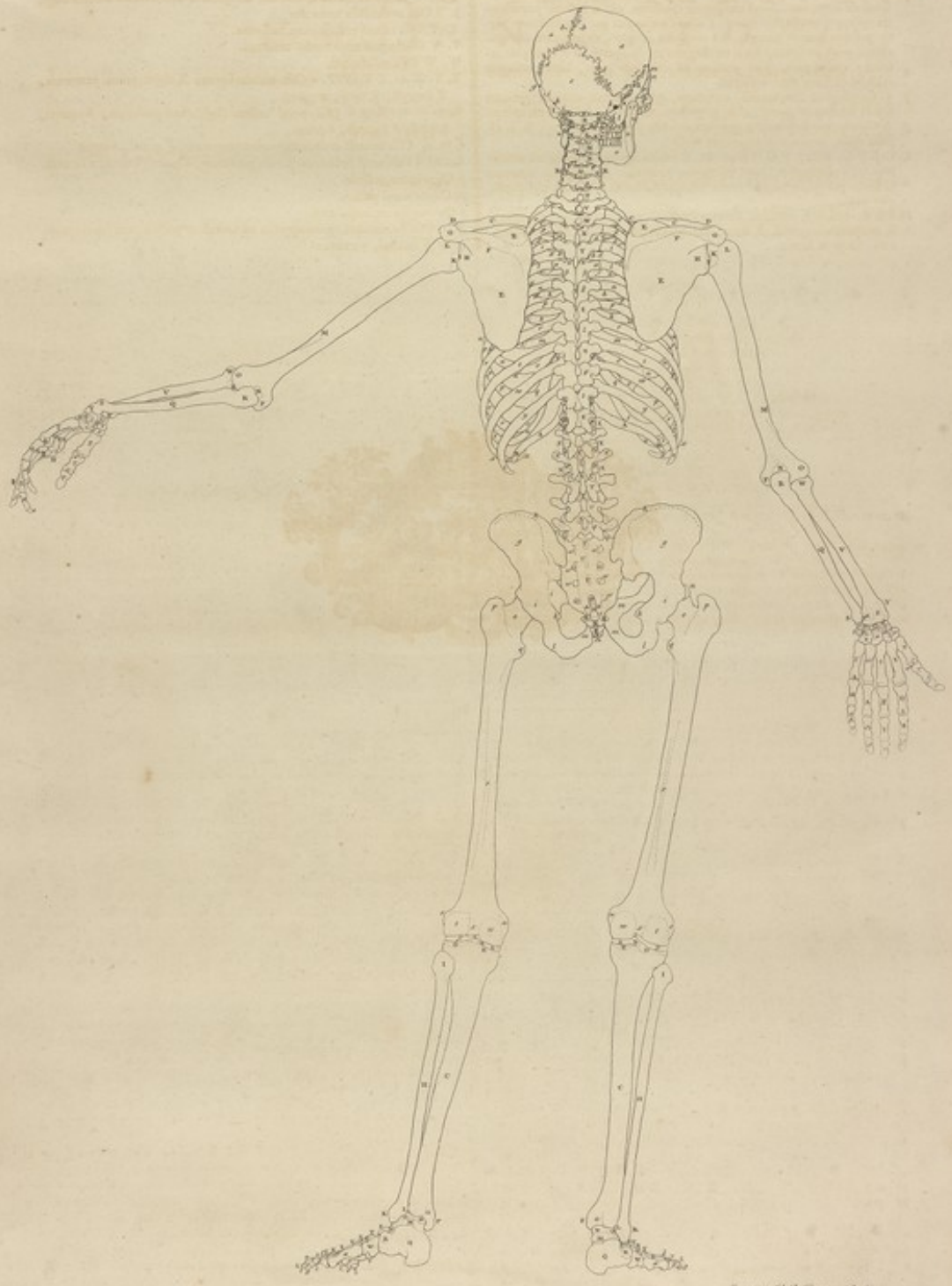


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ei longi.

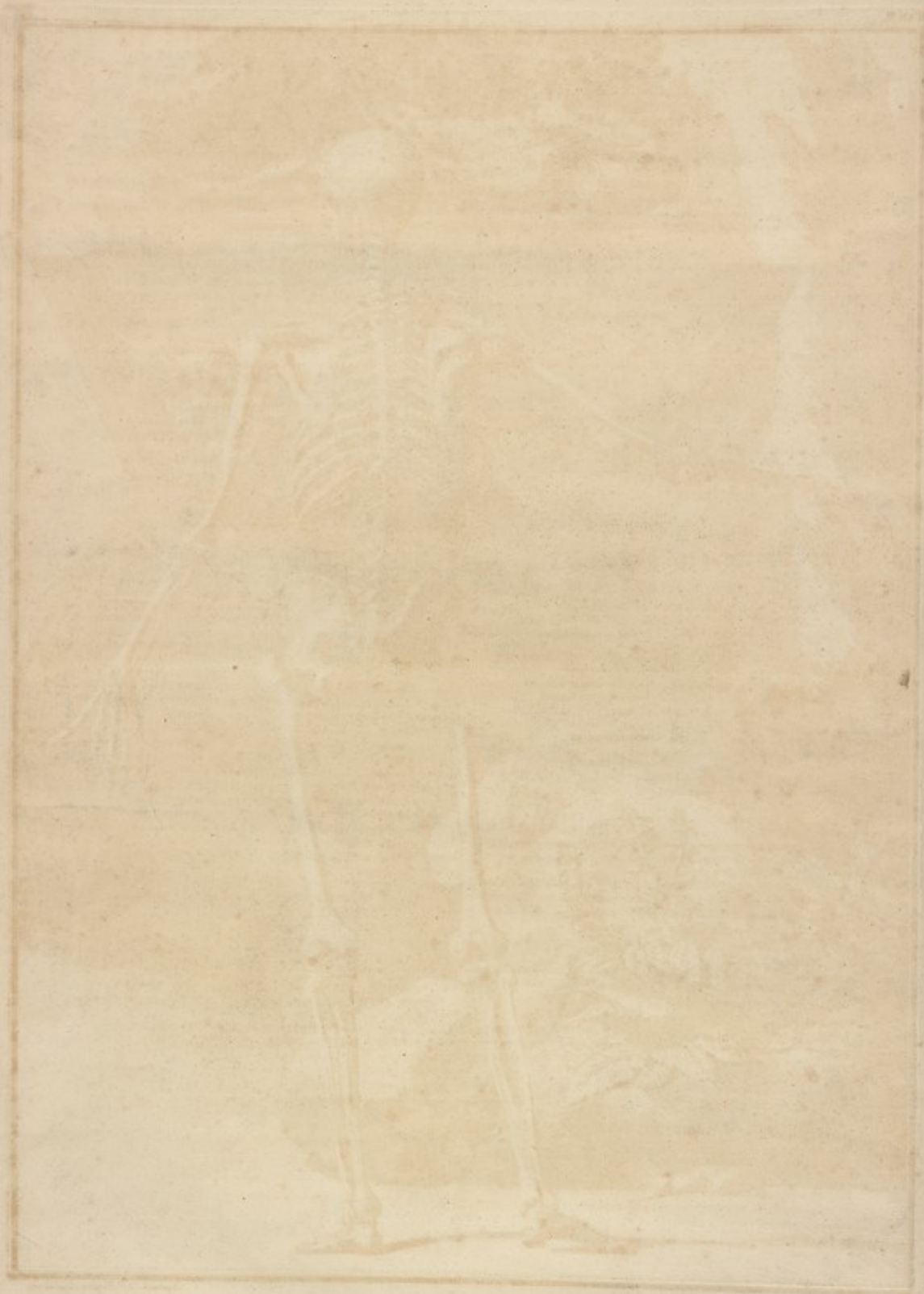
rorum,
quarti,
cundi.

tatur-

TAB. II.



Superior. A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. L. M. N. O. P. Q. R. S. T. U. V. W. X. Y. Z.



TAB. II.



J. Wandelaar del.

W. Wandelaar sculp. Londini 1787

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
COMMISSIONERS OF THE
LAND OFFICE
FOR THE YEAR
1854

THE
THIRD ANATOMICAL TABLE
 OF THE
HUMAN SKELETON
 EXPLAINED.

THIS Table represents a side-view of the same Skeleton, as before; but in a different attitude or position. And to this figure we have likewise, in some places, added ligaments and cartilages where they seemed necessary to continue the joints of the bones.

In the Head and Spine

- A A The vertical or parietal bones.
- B The sigmoid or longitudinal suture.
- C C The vertical foramina or holes transmitting small veins to the longitudinal sinus of the dura mater.
- D D The lambdoide suture.
- E The occipital bone.
- F G G The mammillary processes of the temporal bones. F a protuberance from whence arises the digastric muscle of the lower jaw.
- H Two foramina or small holes; one in the mastoide process of the temporal bone, near the appendix of the lambdoide suture; the other in the appendix itself of that suture; thro' which last foramen a vein passes to the lateral sinus of the dura mater.
- I An appendix or addition to the lambdoide suture.
- K A true suture formed by a conjunction of the mastoide part of the temporal bone with the parietal bone.
- L The mastoide or mammillary process of the temporal bone.
- M The bony meatus or entrance of the ear.
- N The zygomatic or jugal process of the temporal bone.
- O The squamose or scaly part of the temporal bone.
- P The squamose suture formed by a conjunction of the temporal with the parietal bone.
- Q R S The coronal suture. Q that part which is a serrated or true suture. R S that part of the frontal bone which like a scale shoots under the parietal bone R. S the multiform or sphenoidal bone.
- T The frontal bone.
- V The squamose suture formed by the conjunction of the multiform bone with the parietal bone.
- W A suture formed by the conjunction of the largest lateral process of the multiform bone with the squamose part of the temporal bone.
- X The largest lateral process of the multiform bone.
- Y A suture common to the os frontis and cheek bone near the extremity of the eye-brow.
- Z Part of the os jugale or cheek bone in the temporal cavity.
- Below Z is a suture common to the cheek bone with the upper jaw bone, in the temporal cavity.
- Between Z and X is a suture common to the cheek bone with the largest lateral process of the multiform bone.
- a The os maxillare superius, or upper jaw bone.
- Between a and X is a slit or aperture that is left between the upper jaw, cheek, and multiform bone.
- b The outer part of the os jugale, or cheek bone.
- c A suture common to the cheek bone with the zygomatic process of the temporal bone.
- d The os maxillare inferius, or upper jaw bone.
- e f g g The mandible or lower jaw. e its coronal or acute process. f its condyle or head that is jointed with the temporal bone. just above f appears the moveable cartilaginous plate that is interposed in the articulation of the lower jaw.
- h i The concave part of the left winged process of the multiform bone. i the little hook that supports and confines the tendon of the circumflex muscle of the palate.
- k l The basis of the upper jaw bone. k that part which forms the gums or sockets of the teeth. l that which is in the palate.
- m m m The teeth in each of the jaws.
- n o o p p q The atlas or uppermost vertebra. n the left part of its body, into which is received the coronoid process of the occipital bone, which sustains the head with a moveable joint. o o the two lower parts of its body by which it is fastened with moveable articulations to the epistropheus. p p the transverse processes. q the protuberance or inequality that is instead of a spinal process, and from whence arise the (recti postici minores capitis) the left posterior and straight muscles of the head.
- r r s t u The epistropheus or second vertebra of the neck. r r the two parts of its body which sustain the atlas or uppermost vertebra, with moveable junctures. s the transverse process in which is a foramen or small hole to give a passage to the vertebral artery and vein. t the lower oblique process. u the spinal process, the extremity or end of which is furcated or divided into two.
- v w x y z The fifth vertebra of the neck (if we reckon upwards, otherwise the third, if we count downwards, as is most usual). v its body. w its transverse process. x its upper oblique process. y its lower oblique process. z its spinal process.

- α α, &c. The ligaments interposed between the bodies of the vertebrae and tying them to each other.
- β γ δ ε The lower vertebrae of the neck. β the fourth. γ the third. δ the second. ε the first. the parts or processes of these vertebrae are intelligible from the last explained.
- ζ η θ The twelfth or uppermost vertebra of the back. ζ the body. η the transverse process. θ the spinal process.
- ι κ λ The eleventh vertebra of the back. ι the transverse process. λ the spinal process.
- μ The transverse process of the tenth vertebra of the back.
- ν ξ π ρ σ Openings made between the vertebrae for the spinal nerves to come out, &c.
- ξ η θ ζ The spinal processes of the vertebrae of the back. ξ that of the tenth. η of the ninth. θ of the eighth. ζ of the seventh, and σ of the sixth.
- τ υ The fifth vertebra of the back. τ the spinal process. υ the body.
- φ χ ψ The fourth vertebra of the back. φ the body. ψ the spinal process.
- φ χ ψ The third vertebra of the back. φ the body. ψ the lower oblique process. Δ the spinal process.
- ⊖ ⊗ ⊕ ⊚ The second vertebra of the back. ⊖ ⊗ the body. ⊕ the upper oblique process. ⊚ the spinal process.
- Π Σ Φ The first vertebra of the back. Π its body. Φ its spinal process.
- ψ φ Ω The uppermost vertebra of the loins. ψ φ its body. Ω its spinal process.
- A A B C C D The fourth vertebra of the loins. A A the body. B the upper oblique process. C the transverse process. C C the lower oblique process. D the spinal process.
- E F G H I The third vertebra of the loins. E the body. F the transverse process. G the upper oblique process. H the spinal process. I the lower oblique process.
- K The second vertebra of the loins, the parts and processes of which may be understood from the last mentioned.
- L M The lowest vertebra of the loins. L its upper oblique process. M its spinal process.
- N O P The os sacrum or great bone of the spine. N the unequal or rough part of its side below the os ilium. O the third spinal process. P the lower oblique process which is jointed to the upper oblique process of the first small bone of the coccyx.
- Q R The first small bone of the coccyx. Q its upper oblique process. R its body.
- S T The lower small bones of the coccyx. S the second. T the third.
- V W X The first rib of the left side. V the first head or anterior part of its spinal end that is fastened into the body of the twelfth vertebra of the back. W the second head that is jointed with the transverse process of the same vertebra.
- Y Z a b The second rib of the left side. Y the first head that is fastened into a sinus or small cavity, common to the bodies of the eleventh and twelfth vertebrae of the back. Z the second small head that is jointed with the transverse process of the eleventh vertebra of the back. b its cartilaginous end.
- c The second rib of the right side.
- d d e The third rib of the left side. e its cartilaginous end.
- f f The third rib of the right side.
- g h The fourth rib of the left side. h its cartilaginous end.
- i k The fourth rib of the right side. k its cartilaginous end.
- l m The fifth rib of the left side. m its cartilaginous end.
- n n o o The fifth rib of the right side. o o its cartilaginous end.
- p p q The sixth rib of the left side. q its cartilaginous end.
- r r s The sixth rib of the right side. s its cartilaginous end.
- t t u The seventh rib of the left side. u its cartilaginous end.
- v v w w The seventh rib of the right side. w w its cartilaginous extremity.
- x y The eighth rib of the left side. y its cartilaginous end.
- z z z z The eighth rib of the right side. z z its cartilaginous end.
- 2. 3 The ninth rib of the left side. 3 its cartilaginous end.
- 4. 4. 4. 5. 5 The ninth rib of the right side. 5 5 its cartilaginous end.
- 6. 6. 7 The tenth rib of the left side. 7 its cartilaginous end.
- 8. 8. 9 The tenth rib of the right side. 9 its cartilaginous end.
- 10. 10. 11 The eleventh rib of the left side. 11 its cartilaginous end.
- 12. 12. 13 The eleventh rib of the right side. 13 its cartilaginous end.

THIRD ANATOMICAL TABLE.

14. 15. 16 The twelfth rib of the left side. 14 its first head that is fastened to the body of the lowermost vertebra of the back. 16 its cartilaginous end.
- 17 The inner side of the right scapula or shoulder-blade.
18. 19. 20. 21. 22 The left scapula. 19 its neck. 20 the cartilaginous part that enlarges its neck, and covers the cavity into which the humerus is jointed. 21 the spine. 22 its acromion or upper process.
- 23 The left clavicle or collar bone.
24. 24. 24 The os pectoris or breast bone.
- A B C D E F.** A P G H The humeri or bones of the arm. A in the left humerus denotes a protuberance where the deltoide muscle is inserted. B C D the upper head. B the less protuberance of the upper head. C the greater protuberance of the upper head. Between B and C is a sinus or groove wherein is lodged the tendon of the longer head of the biceps muscle of the arm. D a smooth cartilaginous crust that covers the part of the head which is jointed into the cavity of the scapula. E the less condyle of the lower head. F the head cover'd with a smooth cartilage with which the radius is articulated. G a convexity incrusted with a smooth cartilage to which the ulna is articulated. H the greater condyle.
- I K L.** I K L M The ulna or greater bones of the cubit. I the olecranon or elbow. L a small head, in its circumference incrusted with a smooth cartilage where it is articulated to the radius. M the styloide or pointed process.
- N O P Q R.** N O P R S The radii or less bones of the fore-arm. O the upper head. P a tubercle at the back part of which the tendon of the biceps muscle of the arm is inserted, which bends the fore-arm towards the body when the palm of the hand is downwards. Q R S the lower heads. R a sinus or groove thro' which pass the tendons of the less extensor and long abductor muscles of the thumb. S a sinus or groove that is again partitioned into two, thro' which pass the tendons of the external radial muscles.
- T V.** T The navicular bones of the wrists. V the head incrusted with a smooth cartilage by which it is jointed to the multangular bones.
- W.** W The lunar bones of the carpus.
- X Y.** X The os triquetrum or cuneiform bone of the wrist. X that part which is incrusted with a smooth cartilage, where it is jointed to the ulna by a ligament that passes from the bottom of the head of the ulna to the bottom of the radius, where the latter is jointed to the ulna.
- Z.** Z The ossa rotunda or pea-like bones of the carpus.
- a. a.** The trapezoid or great multangular bones.
- b. b.** The trapezoid or less multangular bones of the carpus.
- c. c.** The ossa magna vel capitata, the great or round headed bones of the wrists.
- d. d. e. f.** The unciform bones of the wrists. e the part incrusted with a smooth cartilage where it is articulated with the cuneiform bone (X Y). f the unciform process.
- g. h.** The metacarpal bones of the thumbs. h a cartilaginous crust that covers the lower head where it is jointed to the first phalanx and the sesamoid bone. The same is also true in the right thumb.
- i. i.** The sesamoid bones placed at the joint of the thumb with its metacarpal bone.
- k. k. l.** The first phalanx or bone of the thumb. l a cartilaginous crust covering the lower head where it is jointed with the last bone.
- m. m.** The last phalanx or bones of the thumbs.
- n. n. p. q. r. n. o. p. r.** The metacarpal bones of the hands; n that of the index or first finger, p that of the middle finger, q that of the ring finger, r that of the little finger. o the smooth cartilaginous crust that covers the lower head of the metacarpal bone of the index, where it is jointed to the bone of the first phalanx: and the same holds of the rest of these bones in each hand.
- s. t. u. v. s. t. u. v. w.** The bones of the first phalanx or order of the fingers: s that of the little finger, t that of the ring finger, u that of the middle finger, v that of the index. w a smooth cartilaginous crust that covers the lower head where it is jointed to the bone of the second phalanx or order: and the same also holds in the rest.
- x. y. z. Γ. x. y. z. Γ. Δ.** The bones of the second phalanx or order of the fingers: x that of the index, y that of the middle finger, z that of the ring finger, Γ that of the little finger. Δ the lower head incrusted with a smooth cartilage where it is jointed to the bone of the third or last order: and so of the rest.
- Θ. A. Η. Π. Θ. A. Η.** The bones of the third or last phalanx of the fingers. Θ that of the index, A that of the middle finger, Η that of the ring finger, Π that of the little finger.
- Σ Φ Ψ Ω a b.** The left os innominatum. Σ Φ Ψ the os ilium, hip or flank in the bone. Φ its spine. Ψ the protuberance from whence arises the rectus muscle of the leg. Ω a the os ischium or hich bone, a the acute process of the ischium, b the os pubis.
- c. d. e. f. f.** The right os innominatum. c the spine or edge of the os ilium, d the tubercle from whence arises the rectus muscle of the leg, e the acute process of the ischium. f f the os pubis.
- g. h. i. k. l. m.** The left femur or thigh bone. g the head incrusted with a smooth cartilage where it is jointed into the acetabulum. h the neck. i the greater trochanter. l the outer condyle of the lower head. m so far extends the smooth cartilaginous crust that covers part of the condyles, at their juncture with the knee.
- n. n. o. p. p.** The right femur or thigh bone. o the inner condyle. p p the boundaries of the smooth cartilaginous crust that covers the part of this condyle where it is jointed to the tibia, and patella.
- q. r. q. r.** The patella or knee-pan bones. r that part which is covered with a smooth cartilaginous crust which forms part of the joint at the knee.
- s. s.** The inner femoral cartilages that are interposed in the joints of the knees.
- t.** The outer femoral cartilage in the joint of the knee.
- u. v. w. x. y. z. u. v. w. x. y. z.** The tibia or greater bones of the legs. u the upper head, v that part of the upper head which belonging to the joint of the knee is covered with a smooth cartilaginous crust. w a protuberance in which terminates the ligament that comes from the patella, and ties the same to the tibia. y z the lower head, z the inner ancle.
- A. B. C. A. B. C.** The fibula or small bones of the legs. B the upper head. C the outer ancle.
- D. E. F. G. D. E. G.** The astragali or cockal bones. e that part which helps to form the juncture with the bones of the leg, covered with a smooth cartilaginous crust. F a sinus or groove thro' which passes the tendon of the long flexor muscle of the great toe. G the cartilaginous incrustation that covers this head of the astragalus.
- H. H. I. K.** The calcanei or heel bones. I the tubercle by which it begins: and into the back and lower part of which is inserted the tendo Achillis with the tendon of the plantaris muscle; it is inclined upward and backward when we bend the leg and foot forwards. K the projecting part that sustains the head of the astragalus.
- L. L.** The cubical bones of the tarsus or ancle.
- M. M.** The navicular bones of the tarsus.
- N.** The middle cuneiform bone of the tarsus.
- O. O.** The less cuneiform bones of the tarsus.
- P. P.** The greater cuneiform bones of the tarsus.
- Q. R. S. T. V. Q. R. S. T. V. W.** The bones of the metatarsus or instep; Q that of the great toe, R that of the first of the small toes, S that of the second, T that of the third, V that of the fourth. W the head of the metatarsal bone of the great toe cover'd with a smooth cartilaginous crust at its juncture with the bone of the first phalanx and sesamoid bones. The same is also true of the other bones of the metatarsus.
- X.** The sesamoid bones that are placed at the joint of the great toe with its metatarsal bone.
- Y. Z. α. Y. Z. α. β. γ. Δ.** The bones of the first phalanx or order of the great and small toes: Y that of the great toe, Z that of the first of the small toes, α that of the second, β that of the third, γ that of the little toe. Δ the round head incrusted with a smooth cartilage where it is jointed to the next bone. The same likewise holds in the rest of these bones.
- ε. ζ. η. θ. ε. ζ. η. θ.** The bones of the second phalanx or order of the small toes, ε that of the first toe, ζ that of the second, η of the third, and θ of the little toe.
- ι. ι.** The last bones of the great toes.
- κ. λ. μ. ν. κ. λ. μ. ν.** The bones of the third and last phalanx or order of the small toes, κ that of the first, λ of the second, μ of the third, and ν of the little toe.

FINIS.



TABULAE ANATOMICAE TERTIAE SCELETI HOMINIS EXPLANATIO.

UNDEM etiam haec Sceletum exhibet, à latere expressum; sed statu alio. Atque huic quoque ad syntaxin continuam efficiendam, ligamenta & cartilagine quibusdam in locis addidi, ut poscebat necessitas.

- In sup. & a spin.*
- A. A. Offa verticis.
 - B Sutura sagittalis.
 - C. C. Foramina verticalia.
 - D D Sutura lambdiformis.
 - E Os occipitis.
 - F G. G. Processus mammillares ossium temporum. F eminentia, à qua Biventer maxillae oritur.
 - H Foramina, alterum in offe mammillari iuxta suturam lambdiformis additamentum; alterum in illo ipso additamento; per quod foramen vena penetrat ad sinum lateralem durae matris.
 - I Additamentum suturae lambdiformis.
 - K Sutura vera, facta è conjunctione ossis mammillaris cum offe verticis.
 - L Os mammillare.
 - M Officus auris introitus.
 - N Processus zygomaticus ossis temporis.
 - O Os squamosum.
 - P Sutura squamosa, facta è conjunctione ossis squamosi cum offe verticis.
 - Q R S Sutura coronalis. Q hac parte sutura vera est. R S hac squamosa, qua offi frontis subit R os verticis, S multiformis.
 - T Os frontis.
 - V Sutura squamosa, facta è conjunctione ossis multiformis cum offe verticis.
 - W Sutura, facta è conjunctione processus lateralis maximi multiformis cum offe squamoso.
 - X Processus lateralis maximus ossis multiformis.
 - Y Sutura communis ossis frontis cum jugali iuxta caudam supercillii.
 - Z Ossis jugalis pars, quae est in cavo temporis.
 - Infra Z Sutura communis ossis jugali cum maxillari superiore in cavo temporis.
 - Inter Z & X Sutura communis ossis jugali cum processu laterali maximo multiformis.
 - a Os maxillare superius.
 - Inter a & X Sutura, quae inter os maxillare superius, jugale, & multiforme relinquatur.
 - b Ossis jugalis pars exterior.
 - c Sutura communis ossis jugali cum processu zygomatico ossis temporis.
 - d Os maxillare superius.
 - e f g g Maxilla inferior. e processus coronoides f condylus, quo committitur cum offe temporis.
 - Mox supra f Lamella cartilaginea, quae interjeta articulo maxillae.
 - h i Pars concava processus pterygoidei sinistri ossis multiformis. i hamulus, qui sustinet & retinet tendinem Circumflexi palati.
 - k l Os maxillare superius. k pars, quae gingivam efficit. l pars, quae in palato est.
 - m m m Dentes in utraque maxilla.
 - n o o p p q Atlas. n pars corporis sinistra, qua processum coronoidem ossis occipitis excipit, & caput sustinet articulo mobili. o o corporis partes duae inferiores, quibus in epistropheum innoxius articulus mobilibus.
 - p p processus transversus. q pars inaequalis, quae spinas loco est; à qua parte oriuntur Radii capitis pollicis minores.
 - r r t t u Epistropheus. r. r corporis partes duae, quibus atlantem sustinet mobilibus articulis. s processus transversus, in quo foramen pro arteria & vena vertebrali. t processus obliquus inferior. u spina, extremo bifida.
 - v w x y z Quinta vertebra colli. v corpus. w processus transversus. x processus obliquus superior. y processus obliquus inferior. z spina.
 - α. α. &c. Ligamenta, quae inter corpora vertebrarum intercedunt, aliaque aliis alligant.
 - β. γ. δ. ε Colli vertebrae, β quarta, γ tertia, δ secunda, ε prima. Partes earum intelliguntur ex partibus quintae.
 - ζ η θ Vertebra duodecima dorsi. ζ corpus. η processus transversus. θ spina.
 - ι λ λ Undecima dorsi vertebra. ι processus transversus. λ spina.
 - μ Processus transversus vertebrae decimae dorsi.
 - ν. ν. &c. Viae inter vertebrae paratae pro nervis spinalibus, &c.
 - ξ. α. π. ρ. σ Spinae vertebrarum dorsi, ξ decimae, α nonae, π octavae, ρ septimae, σ sextae.
 - τ υ Quinta vertebra dorsi. τ spina. υ corpus.
 - φ χ ψ Quarta vertebra dorsi. φ corpus. ψ spina.
 - ω Γ Δ Tertia vertebra dorsi. ω corpus. Γ processus obliquus inferior. Δ spina.
 - Θ Α Ζ Secunda vertebra dorsi. Θ Θ corpus. Α processus obliquus superior. Η spina.

- Π Σ φ Prima vertebra dorsi. Π corpus. φ spina.
- ψ Ω Quinta lumborum vertebra. ψ corpus. Ω spina.
- Α Α Ε Β C C D Quarta vertebra lumborum. Α Α corpus. Ε processus superior. Β transversus. C C obliquus inferior. D spina.
- Ε F G H I Tertia vertebra lumborum. Ε corpus, F processus transversus. G processus obliquus superior. H spina. I processus obliquus inferior.
- K secunda vertebra lumborum. Partes ejus intelliguntur ex tertia.
- L M Prima lumborum vertebra. L processus obliquus superior. M spina.
- N O P Os sacrum. N latera pars inaequalis infra os ilium. O spina tertia.
- P Processus obliquus inferior, qui cum superiore primi officuli coccygis committitur.
- Q R Coccygis officulum primum. Q processus obliquus superior. R corpus.
- S. T Coccygis officula, S secundum, T tertium.
- V W X Colla sinistra prima. V pars prima, qua coepit vertebrae duodecimae dorsi inhaeret. W capitulum, quo committitur cum processu transverso ejusdem vertebrae.
- Y Z a a b Colla sinistra secunda. Y pars prima, qua inhaeret sinui communi corporibus vertebrarum dorsi duodecimae & undecimae. Z capitulum, quo committitur cum processu transverso vertebrae dorsi undecimae. b extremum cartilagineum.
- c Colla dextra secunda.
- d d e Colla sinistra tertia. e extremum cartilagineum.
- f f Colla dextra tertia.
- g h Colla sinistra quarta. h extremum cartilagineum.
- i k Colla dextra quarta. k extremum cartilagineum.
- l m Colla sinistra quinta. m extremum cartilagineum.
- n n o o Colla dextra quinta. o o extremum cartilagineum.
- p p q Colla sinistra sexta. q extremum cartilagineum.
- r r s s Colla dextra sexta. s s extremum cartilagineum.
- t t u Colla sinistra septima. u extremum cartilagineum.
- v v w Colla dextra septima. w w extremum cartilagineum.
- x y Colla sinistra octava. y extremum cartilagineum.
- z z 1. 1 Colla dextra octava. 1. 1 extremum cartilagineum.
- 2. 3 Colla sinistra nona. 3 extremum cartilagineum.
- 4. 4. 4. 5 Colla dextra nona. 5. 5 extremum cartilagineum.
- 6. 6. 7 Colla sinistra decima. 7 extremum cartilagineum.
- 8. 8. 9 Colla dextra decima. 9 extremum cartilagineum.
- 10. 10. 11 Colla sinistra undecima. 11 extremum cartilagineum.
- 12. 12. 13 Colla dextra undecima. 13 extremum cartilagineum.
- 14. 15. 15. 16 Colla sinistra duodecima. 14 pars prima, qua inhaeret corpori vertebrae dorsi primae. 16 extremum cartilagineum.
- 17 Scapula dextra ex interiore parte.
- 18. 19. 20. 21. 22 Scapula sinistra. 19 cervix. 20 pars cartilaginea, qua cervix augetur, tegiturque sinus, qui cum humero committitur. 21 spina.
- 22 processus superior.
- 23 Clavicula sinistra.
- 24. 24. 24 Os pectoris.
- A B C D E F. A F G H Offa humerorum. A in sinistro, eminentia, ad quam definit Deltoides. B C D caput superius. B capitis superioris tuber inaequabile minus. C capitis superioris tuber inaequabile majus. Inter B & C, sinus, quo continetur tendo capitis longioris Bicipitis brachii. D crux cartilaginea laevis, qua aperta capitis pars, quae cum sinu scapulae committitur. E condylus minor. F caput laevi cartilagine crustatum, cum quo radius committitur. G rotula laevi cartilagine crustata, cum qua committitur ulna. H condylus major.
- I K L I K L M Ulnae. I olecranon. L capitulum laevi per ambitum cartilagine crustatum, cum quo committitur radius. M processus styloides.
- N O P Q Q N O P R S Radii. O caput superius. P tuberculum, ad cuius partem posteriorem definit tendo Bicipitis brachii, ad priorem idem ille se inleccit, cum manus in pronam vertitur. Q Q R S capita inferiora. R sinus, per quem incedunt tendines pollicis manus Extensoris minoris & Abductoris longi. S sinus, rursus distinctus in duos, per quem incedunt tendines Radialis externorum.
- T V. T Offa navicularia carporum. V caput laevi cartilagine crustatum, quo cum multangulis committitur.
- W. W Offa lunata.
- X Y Os triquetrum. X pars laevi cartilagine crustata, qua parte committitur cum cubito, interveniente ligamento, quod ab imo capiti ulnae deductum ad imum radium, qua parte is cum ulna committitur.
- Z. Z Offa subrotunda.
- a. a Offa multangula majora.
- b. b Offa multangula minora.

TABULAE SCELETI TERTIAE EXPLANATIO.

- c. c. c. Offa capitata.
d. d. e. f. Offa cuneiformis carporum. e. pars laevi cartilagine crustata, qua parte committitur cum triquetro. f. processus unciniformis.
g. h. Offa metacarporum pollicum. h. crusta cartilaginea, qua caput inferius, qua parte cum eo os primum & sesamoidea committuntur, operum. Idem in dextro pollice.
i. i. Offa sesamoidea, quae apposita ad articulum pollicis cum metacarpo suo.
k. k. l. Offa prima pollicum manuum. l. crusta cartilaginea, qua istecum caput inferius, qua parte cum eo os ultimum committitur.
m. m. Offa ultima pollicum manuum.
n. n. p. q. r. n. o. p. r. Offa metacarporum manuum; n. indicis, p. medii, q. annularis, r. auricularis. o. crusta cartilaginea laevis, qua testa capitis inferioris metacarpi indicis pars illa, cum qua os primi ordinis committitur: quales & in reliquis utriusque manus.
s. t. u. v. s. t. u. v. w. Offa primi ordinis digitorum manuum: s. auricularis, t. annularis, u. medii, v. indicis. w. crusta laevis cartilaginea, qua testum caput inferius, qua parte cum eo committitur os secundum ordinis: cui similes in reliquis.
x. y. z. x. y. z. Γ. Δ. Offa secundi ordinis digitorum manuum; x. indicis, y. medii, z. annularis, Γ. auricularis. Δ. caput inferius laevi cartilagine crustatum, qua parte pertinet ad articulum cum offe tertii ordinis: sic & in reliquis.
Θ. Α. Β. Π. Θ. Α. Β. Π. Offa tertii ordinis digitorum manuum. Θ. indicis, Α. medii, Β. annularis, Π. auricularis.
Σ φ ψ Ω a b. Os coxae sinistrae. Σ φ ψ os ilium, φ crista, ψ tuberculum, à quo oritur Rectus cruris. Ω a ischion, a acutus ischii processus. b os pubis.
c d e f. Os coxae dextrae. c crista ossis ilium. d tuberculum, à quo Rectus cruris oritur. e acutus ischii processus. f f os pubis.
g h i k l m. Os femoris sinistrae. g. caput laevi cartilagine crustatum, quo cum acetabulo committitur. h. collum. i. trochanter major. l. condylus exterior. m. hac usque pertinet crusta cartilaginea laevis, qua testa pars condyli ad articulum genu pertinet.
n o p p. Os femoris dextrae. o. condylus interior. p. p. hac usque pertinet crusta cartilaginea laevis, qua condyli pars illa crustata, cum qua committitur tibia & patella.
q r. q. r. Patellae. r. hac parte, quae ad articulum genu pertinet, testa crusta cartilaginea laevi.
s. s. Cartilagineae feminales interiores, interfectae articulo genuum.
t. Cartilago feminalis exterior, interfecta articulo genu.
u v v w x y z. u v v w x y z Tibiae. u. caput superius, v. hac parte, qua ad articulum genu pertinet, testum crusta cartilaginea laevi. w. eminentia, ad quam definit ligamentum à patella procedens, eamque tibiae alligans. y. z. caput inferius, z. malleolus internus.
A B C. A B C Fibulae. B. caput superius. C. malleolus externus.
D E F G. D E G Tali. E. hac parte ad articulum cum crure pertinet, laevique cartilagine crustatus est. F. sinus, per quem incedit tendo Flexoris longi pollicis pedis. G. crusta cartilaginea, qua testum hoc caput ejus.
H. H I K Calcanei. I. tuber, quo incipit; ad cujus posteriorem & eandem inferiorem partem tendo achillis cum Plantaris tendine definit; ad posteriorem eandemque superiorem inflectitur, cum articulum cruris cum pede extremo flectimus in priorem partem. K. pars eminentia, quae caput tali fulsit.
L. L. Offa cubiformis.
M. M. Tarforum ossa navicularia.
N. N. Tarsi os cuneiforme medium.
O. O. Tarforum ossa cuneiformis minora.
P. P. Tarforum ossa cuneiformis majora.
Q. R. S. T. V. Q. S. T. V. W. Offa metatarforum: Q. pollicis, R. digitorum parvorum primi, S. secundi, T. tertii, V. quarti, W. metatarsi pollicis caput laevi cartilagine crustatum, qua parte ad articulum cum offe primo & cum sesamoidea pertinet. Idem in reliquis metatarsi.
X. Offa sesamoidea, quae apposita ad articulum pollicis cum suo metatarsi offe.
Y. Z. α. β. γ. Δ. Offa primi ordinis pollicum pedum, digitorumque parvorum: Y. pollicis, Z. parvorum primi, α. secundi, β. tertii, γ. quarti. Δ. caput laevi cartilagine crustatum, qua parte pertinet ad articulum cum offe proximo. Eodem modo in digitis reliquis.
ε. ζ. η. θ. Offa secundi ordinis digitorum pedum parvorum, ε. primi, ζ. secundi, η. tertii, θ. quarti.
ι. Pollicum pedum ossa ultima.
κ. λ. μ. ν. Offa tertii ordinis digitorum pedum parvorum, κ. primi, λ. secundi, μ. tertii, ν. quarti.

F I N I S.



TAB. III.



Supernis A. H. Knapton London 1717

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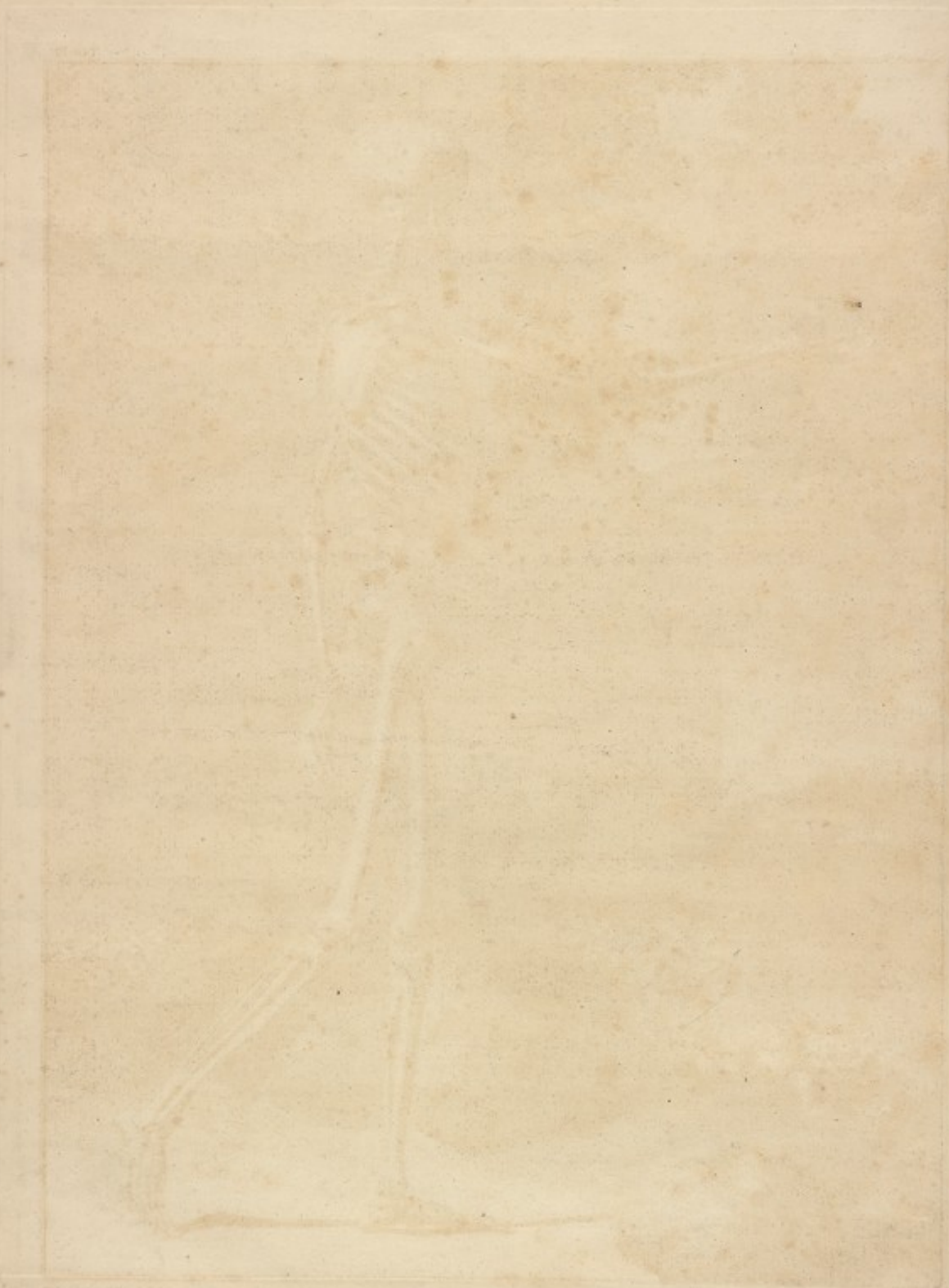
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J. C. Warriss. del.

Superavit. J. B. P. Kingston. London. 1797.

FIRST ANATOMICAL TABLE.

- d e f g h These letters are engraved only upon the first of the small toes of the right foot (there not being room enough for them on the other small toes of each foot); but from this one, the corresponding parts of the rest may easily be understood.
- d The common tendon of the long and short extensor of the toes, inserted into the bone of the second phalanx. e The tendon running to the bone of the third or last order, which tendon comes from the short extensor of the toes; but there is no such tendon goes to the little toe. f Part of the common tendon of the long and short extensor, running to the third or last bone. g The common end of the two tendinous portions belonging to the third bone, into which they are inserted. h The aponeurosis that joins the tendon d, coming partly from the capsula of the joint of the toe with its metatarsal bone, partly from the tendon of the interossei and lumbrical muscle of this side, and in part from the side of the bone of the first phalanx.
- i i i k The tendons of the extensors proper to the great toes. k The end inserted into the last bone of the great toe.
- l l l Branches of the tendons of the extensors proper to the great toes, which are sometimes found.
- m m Aponeurosis which the tendons proper to the great toes receive from the capsules of the joints of the said toes with their metatarsal bones.
- n o p p p p The tibialis antici. o o the origin from the tibia. p p p the tendon.
- q r s t q r s t The ligaments that cover and confine the tendons at the bottoms of the leg, and on the back of the foot. r the upper horn affixed to the tibia at s the lower horn.
- u w u w The ligaments that retain the tendons near the inner ancles. w its origin from the said ancle.
- x x The ligaments that retain the tendons of the tibialis postici.
- y y y The tendons of the tibialis postici inserted partly into the navicular bones, and running partly to the greater cuneiform bones.
- z z The muscular heads which arise from the calcanei or heel-bones and go to the long flexors of the toes in the sides of the feet.
- A B C A B C The abductors of the great toes. B the origin from the side of the heel bone. C the tendon.
- D D The short flexor muscles of the great toes.
- E E The short flexor muscles of the other toes.
- F F F The tendons of the long flexors of the great toes.
- G The tendon of the long flexor of the great toe in the left foot, where it passes under the first phalanx, confined in a tendinous sheath that splits into two horns.
- H I K H I The short extensors of the toes. H a part belonging to the great toes. I a portion running to that side of the first of the left toes which is next the great toe; sometimes found. K a portion belonging to the first of the left toes.
- L L The first of the interossei muscles, belonging to the first of the small toes.
- M N O P Q M N O P Q The dectroide muscles. M the first portion of the anterior order of fasciculi that compose this muscle. N the first of the lateral order. O P the third portion of the first or anterior order. P its origin from the acromion or upper process of the scapula. Q the middle portion of the second order.
- R S The coracobrachiales, at the part R they are conjoined with the lower head of the biceps muscle of the arm.
- T T The long portions of the triceps muscles of the arms.
- V V The short portions of the triceps muscles of the arms.
- W X Y Z W X Y Z T The biceps muscles of the arms. W the longer head. X the shorter head. Y the common belly. Z the aponeurosis that gives the tendinous fascia to the fore arm, here cut off. T the tendon by which it is inserted into the radius.
- Δ Θ Δ Θ Portions of the triceps muscles of the arms, which are commonly call'd the brachii externi. Θ a tendon which arising from the surface of the said brachii goes to the posterior condyle of the humerus.
- Α Α Α Α Α Α The brachii interni muscles.
- Ξ The short supinator muscle of the radius.
- Π Σ Π Σ The long supinator. Σ the tendon.
- Φ Φ The round pronators of the radius.
- Ψ Ω Ψ Ω The radiales interni. Ω the tendon.
- α β γ δ ε ζ η θ ι κ λ μ ν ξ ο π ρ σ τ υ φ ψ χ ψ α β γ δ ε ζ η θ ι κ λ μ ν ξ ο π ρ σ τ υ φ ψ χ ψ The palmares longi. β the tendon. γ δ ε ζ η θ ι κ λ μ ν ξ ο π ρ σ τ υ φ ψ α β γ δ ε ζ η θ ι κ λ μ ν ξ ο π ρ σ τ υ φ ψ its aponeurosis or tendinous expansion, first slightly distinguished into four portions, which become afterwards more distinct and strengthened by transverse tendinous fibres. δ the portion which it sends off to the short abductor of the thumb. ε ζ η θ ι κ λ μ ν ξ ο π ρ σ τ υ φ ψ the extremities which this aponeurosis sends to the roots of the fingers.
- ζ η θ ι κ λ μ ν ξ ο π ρ σ τ υ φ ψ ζ η θ ι κ λ μ ν ξ ο π ρ σ τ υ φ ψ The sublimis. ε δ a portion that belongs to the middle finger; δ the tendon. ι κ λ μ ν ξ ο π ρ σ τ υ φ ψ the portion that belongs to the ring finger; κ the tendon. α λ λ the portion to the index. μ the portion to the little finger.
- ξ ο The ulnaris internus. ξ the tendon, inserted into the pisiform bone of the wrist, ο the tendon of the long flexors of the thumbs. ε the tendon.
- π ρ The tendon of the profundus that goes to the index.
- σ The pronator quadratus.
- υ υ The ligaments under which pass the tendons of the long abductors and less extensors of the thumbs.
- φ ψ φ ψ α β γ δ ε ζ η θ ι κ λ μ ν ξ ο π ρ σ τ υ φ ψ α β γ δ ε ζ η θ ι κ λ μ ν ξ ο π ρ σ τ υ φ ψ The long abductors of the thumbs. χ the upper part. ψ the lower part. α β γ δ ε ζ η θ ι κ λ μ ν ξ ο π ρ σ τ υ φ ψ the tendon of the upper part. α the portion which it sends off to the short abductor of the thumb. β γ δ ε ζ η θ ι κ λ μ ν ξ ο π ρ σ τ υ φ ψ the tendon of its lower part.
- α β γ δ The less extensors of the thumbs. δ the tendon.
- ε The outer part of the annillary or round ligament.
- ζ η θ ι κ λ μ ν ξ ο π ρ σ τ υ φ ψ ζ η θ ι κ λ μ ν ξ ο π ρ σ τ υ φ ψ The longer external radialis muscle. g g g g h the tendon inserted into the metacarpal bone of the index at h.
- i The tendon of the less radialis externus longior.
- k l l l l The shorter radialis externus, l l l l the tendon.
- m n o p q The common extensor of the fingers. m o the portion that belongs to the index, of which o denotes the tendon. p the tendon to the middle finger. q the tendon to the ring finger.
- r s The extensor proper to the little finger. s the tendon.
- t The aponeurosis by which the tendon of the index o, and that of the middle finger p are conjoined together. By like aponeurosis also are conjoined the tendons of the middle and ring-finger, of the ring and little fingers; but these, as well as the conjoinctions and divisions of the tendons of the common and proper extensor of the little finger are not marked with letters; because the whole may be better understood from the first of the back views, which makes the fifth muscular table.
- u The tendon of the indicator muscle.
- w The first or outermost interossei muscle of the index.
- x The abductor of the index.
- y The tendon of the greater extensor of the thumb.
- z The opposing muscle of the thumb.
- A B The common tendon of the greater and less extensor of the thumb, inserted into the last bone or phalanx at B.
- C The aponeurosis that invests the capsule of the joint of the thumb with its metacarpal bone, adhering to the said capsule and to the tendon of the common extensor of the thumb.
- D The posterior tail of the short flexor of the thumb.
- E The aponeurosis which the posterior tail of the short flexor of the thumb sends to the tendon of the common extensor of the thumb.
- F G The abductor of the thumb. G the tendinous end inserted into the first bone of the thumb.
- H The aponeurosis which arising partly from the first lumbrical and abductor muscle of the index, joins itself to the tendon of the common extensor of the index.
- I The tendon of the first lumbrical muscle.
- K L The common tendon of the indicator and extensor muscles belonging to the index.
- M The tendon of the first lumbrical muscle, enlarged by a portion it receives from the common tendon of the extensors of the index, and running to the third or last bone of that finger.
- N The tendon of the posterior interossei muscle of the index, which being increased by a portion received from the common tendon of the extensors of the index, goes on to the third bone or phalanx of the index.
- O The common end of the tendons M and N, inserted into the third bone of the index, formed by the tendons of the interossei muscles (M N) conjoined into one.
- P P The tendons of the common extensor of the fingers, where they descend over the backs of the fingers, with the aponeurosis they receive.
- Q The common tendon of the extensors of the little finger, descending over the back of that finger.
- R A tendon common to the outer interossei muscle of the middle finger and second lumbrical muscle; which tendon being augmented by a portion it receives from the tendon of the common extensor, runs down to the last or third bone.
- S A tendon of the sublimis muscle.
- T A ligament that invests the tendon of the profundus together with the extremities of the tendon of the sublimis.
- V A tendon of the profundus.
- W The same (S T V) also holds in the other three fingers, in which the parts being very small are not marked with letters.
- X W The ligament of the carpus that with the hollow of the wrist forms a canal in which that holds and confines the tendons which go to the fingers and thumb from the sublimis, profundus, and long flexor of the thumb.
- X The opposite muscle of the thumb.
- Y Z F Δ The short abductor of the thumb. Z its origin from the ligament of the wrist. F part of its tendinous end inserted into the first bone of the thumb. Δ tendinous fibres which pass over the back of the thumb and join to the other part of the tendon of the extensors of the thumb, and continues itself to a like aponeurosis of the short flexor of the thumb.
- Θ The common tendon of the extensors of the thumb.
- Α Part of the short flexor of the thumb, which may be reckon'd another short abductor of the thumb; its tendinous end being inserted into the first bone of the thumb.
- Ξ Π The tendon of the long flexor of the thumb in a manner split into two. Π the end that belongs to the last bone of the thumb.
- Σ The ligament by which the tendon of the long flexor of the thumb is retained upon the first phalanx; which ligament is oblique and simple at first, but is afterwards divided, or split into two extremities.
- Φ The posterior tail of the short flexor of the thumb.
- Ψ The abductor of the thumb.
- Ω The first lumbrical muscle.
- α The anterior or outer interossei muscle of the index.
- β The abductor of the index, its tendinous end being inserted into the first bone of the index.
- c d e The abductor of the little finger. d its origin from the ligament of the carpus, and from the round or pyriform bone of the wrist, e.
- f The abductor of the metacarpal bone of the little finger.
- g g The palmaris brevis, or square muscle of the palm.
- h The small flexor of the little finger.
- i The fourth lumbrical muscle.
- k The third lumbrical muscle.
- l The second lumbrical muscle.
- m The former interossei muscle of the middle finger.
- n The former interossei muscle of the ring finger.
- o The former interossei muscle of the little finger.
- p The common tendon of the small flexor, and abductor of the little finger.
- q The common tendon of the fourth lumbrical, and former interossei muscle of the little finger.
- r The tendon of the posterior interossei muscle of the ring finger.
- s The common tendon of the third lumbrical, and former interossei muscle of the ring-finger.
- t The tendon of the posterior interossei muscle of the middle finger.
- u The common tendon of the second lumbrical, and former interossei muscle of the middle finger.
- v The tendon of the posterior interossei muscle of the index.
- w The tendon of the first lumbrical muscle.
- x The tendon of the sublimis: by the side of which, next the thumb, is a tendon of the profundus, on which there is not room for a letter to be marked.
- y z A tendon of the profundus, split as it were lengthwise, and inserted into the third bone or phalanx.
- 2 2 The two horns or tails of a tendon of the sublimis.
- 3 The ligament that invests the tendons of the sublimis and profundus as they pass along the first bone or phalanx: which ligament is fixed on each side of the margin of the said first bone.
- 4 4 4 Three small ligaments which retain the tendons of the sublimis and profundus, near the joint of the finger, with its metacarpal bone; they are thick and continued to each other, and to the next ligament, 3, by thin tendinous fibres.
- 5 The ligament that invests the tendon from the profundus, and the extremities or tails of the sublimis tendon, about the middle of the length of the second bone or phalanx; which ligament is affixed on each side to the margin of the second bone.
- The same parts (x. y. z. 2. 2. 3. 4 4 4. 5.) are likewise in the rest of the fingers; and are sufficiently apparent, altho' they are not marked with letters.
- The parts of the Skeleton which appear betwixt the muscles are not marked with explanatory letters; since they may easily be understood from the first table of the Skeleton, in which the figure is plainly the same, and makes the basis or back-foundation of this; to the bones of which Skeleton the muscles are inscribed to form this and the other muscular tables.

TABULAE MUSCULORUM PRIMAE EXPLANATIO.

quatuor, in quos se dividit, tendines, per dorsum pedis, digitorumque minorum decurrentes.

d e f g h Haec tantum inscriptae digito primo minorum pedis dextris: reliquis autem minoribus pedis utriusque, ob rerum parvitatem non poterunt; facileque ex hoc uno intelligentur, cui similes sunt. d tendo communis Extensoris longi & brevis digitorum pedis, insertus ossi secundi ordinis. e tendo procurrens ad os tertium, qui procedit ab Extensore brevi digitorum pedis: nulla autem talis ad digitum minimum. f tendinis communis Extensoris longi & brevis portio, procurrens ad os tertium. g duarum ad os tertium pertinentium portio communis commune extremum, ossi tertio insertum. h aponeurosis ad tendinem d accedens, procedensque partim à capsula articuli digiti cum metacarpo, partim ab Interfossio hujus lateris, partim à Lumbicali, partim à latere ossis primi ordinis.

i i i k l i i i k Tendines Extensorum propriorum pollicum pedum. k extremum ossi ultimo pollicis insertum.

l l l l l Tendinum Extensorum propriorum pollicum pedum rami, aliquando inventi.

m m aponeurosis, quas tendines Extensorum propriorum pollicum pedum accipiunt à capsulis articularum pollicum cum suis metatarsi ossibus.

n o o p p p n o o p p p Tibiales antici. o o ortus à tibia. p p p tendo.

q r s t q r s t Ligamenta, quibus tendines in confinio crurum & dorsorum pedum obducunt. r cornu superius, s afixum tibiae. t cornu inferius.

u w u w Ligamenta, quas tendines juxta malleolos internos retinent. w ortus à malleolo.

x x Ligamenta, quibus Tibialium posteriorum tendines retinentur.

y y Tendines Tibialium posteriorum, partim ossibus navicularibus inserti, partim procurrentes ad ossa cuneiformia majora.

z z Capita, quae ad Flexores longos digitorum pedum in plantis accedunt, orientia à calcaneis.

A B C A B C Abductor pollicum pedum. B ortus à latere calcanei. C tendo.

D D Flexores breves pollicum pedum.

E E Flexores breves digitorum pedum.

F F F Tendines Flexorum longorum pollicum pedum.

G Tendo Flexoris longi pollicis pedis, qui sub ossis primi ordinis pollicis incedit, vaginam contentus, in cornu duo fissus.

H I K H I Extensores breves digitorum pedum. H portio ad pollicem pertinens. I portio decurrens ad digitum primi parverum lateris illud, quod pollicis obvertit; aliquoties inventa. K portio ad primum parvorum digitorum pertinens.

L L Interfossii primi digitorum minorum primorum.

M N O P Q M N O P Q Deltoidei. M primi ordinis portionum, è quibus constat, prima. N secundi prior. O P primi tertia: P ortus ejus à processu superiore scapulae. Q fœx sdi media.

R S R S Coracobrachiales. R hæc parte cum capite brevioris Bicipitis brachii conjunctus.

T T Tricipitum brachiorum partes, quae Longi.

V V Tricipitum brachiorum partes, quae Breves.

W X Y Z F W X Y Z F Bicipites brachiorum. W caput longius. X caput brevius. Y venter communis. Z Aponeurosis, quam dat vaginam tendinae cubiti, truncata. F tendo, quo se radio inserit.

Δ Θ Δ Θ Tricipitum brachiorum partes, quae Brachiales externi. Θ tendo, qui à superficie Brachialis externi ortus, ad condylum posteriorem humeri pertinet.

Α Α Α Α Α Α Α Brachiales interni.

Ξ Supinator brevis.

Π Σ Π Σ Supinatores longi. Σ tendo.

Φ Φ Promotores teretes.

Ω Ω Ω Radiales interni. Ω tendo.

α β γ δ ε ζ η θ ι κ λ μ ν ξ ο π ρ σ τ υ φ χ ψ ω α β γ δ ε ζ η θ ι κ λ μ ν ξ ο π ρ σ τ υ φ χ ψ ω

α β Palmares longi. β tendo. γ δ ε ζ η θ ι κ λ μ ν ξ ο π ρ σ τ υ φ χ ψ ω aponeurosis, in quatuor portiones primum leviter distincta, deinde magis, filisque tendinis transversis firmata. δ portio, quam dat Abductor brevi pollicis. ε ζ η θ ι κ λ μ ν ξ ο π ρ σ τ υ φ χ ψ ω extrema, quibus hæc aponeurosis ad radices digitorum pertinet.

ζ η θ ι κ λ μ ν ξ ο ζ ζ ζ Sublimes. η θ portio ad digitum medium pertinens: θ tendo. ι κ portio ad tertium digitum pertinens: κ tendo. λ λ λ portio ad indicem. μ portio ad minimum.

ξ ο Ulnaris internus. ξ tendo, s insertus ossi subrotundo carpi.

π ρ π Flexores longi pollicum manusum. ρ tendo.

σ Profundi tendo ad indicem.

τ Promotor quadratus.

υ υ Ligamenta, sub quibus incedunt tendines Abductorum longorum, & Extensorum minorum pollicum manusum.

φ χ ψ ω φ χ ψ ω b b. χ ω α β b b. Abductores longi pollicum manusum. χ pars superior. ψ pars inferior. ω ω tendo partis superioris. α portio, quam dat Abductor brevi pollicis manus. b b tendo partis inferioris.

c d c d Extensores minores pollicum manusum. d tendo.

e Ligamentum articulare externum.

f g g g g h Radialis externus longior. g g g h tendo, h insertus ossi metacarpi indicis.

i Radialis externus longioris alterius minorisque tendo.

k k l l l l Radialis externus brevior. l l l l tendo.

m n o p q Extensor communis digitorum manus. n o portio ad indicem pertinens, cujus o tendo. p tendo ad digitum medium. q tendo ad annularem.

r s Extensor proprius digiti minimi. s tendo.

t Aponeurosis, qua tendo indicis o, & medi p conjuncti inter se. Similibus conjuncti tendines medi & annularis, annularis & minimi. His autem, ut neque divisionibus & conjunctionibus tendinum Extensoris communis, & proprii minimi, litteræ ob parvitatem non inscripantur; præsertim quoniam in totum melius intelligentur ex prima Tabula partis pollicae corporis.

u u Tendo Indicatoris.

In pedibus
hæc ex
omnibus
litteris
describitur.

In manus
hæc.

w Interfossii prior indicis.

x Abductor indicis.

y Tendo Extensoris majoris pollicis manus.

z Opposens pollicis manus.

A B Communis tendo pollicis Extensoris majoris & minoris, B ossi ultimi pollicis insertus.

C Aponeurosis ambiens capsam articuli pollicis cum metacarpo, annexaque capsae illi, & adjuncta tendini communi Extensorum pollicis.

D Cauda posterior Flexoris brevis pollicis.

E Aponeurosis, quam cauda posterior Flexoris brevis pollicis dat tendini communi Extensorum pollicis.

F G Adductor pollicis. G extremum tendineum, insertum ossi primo pollicis.

H Aponeurosis, quae partim orta à Lumbicali primo, partem ab Abductore indicis, adjungit se communi tendini Extensorum indicis.

I Tendo Lumbicalis primus.

K L Communis Indicatoris & Extensoris communis tendo, ad indicem pertinens. L extremum ejus, insertum ossi secundo.

M Tendo Lumbicalis primus, accepta à tendine communi Extensorum indicis portione auctus, decurrens ad indicis os tertium.

N Tendo Interfossii posterioris indicis, qui accepta à tendine communi Extensorum indicis portione auctus, decurrit ad os tertium indicis.

O Extremum tendineum commune, insertum ossi tertio indicis. Fit autem extremum illud ex tendinibus M & N confluentibus in unum.

P P Extensoris communis digitorum tendines, quae per dorsum digitorum decurrunt cum aponeurosis, quas accipiunt.

Q Tendo communis Extensorum minimi, qua per dorsum ejus incedit.

R Tendo Interfossii prioris digiti medi & Lumbicali secundo communis: qui tendo accepta portione ab Extensoris communis tendine auctus, decurrit ad os tertium.

S Tendo Sublimes.

T Ligamentum, quo tendo Profundi una cum extremis caudis tendinis Sublimes obducunt.

V Tendo Profundi.

Eadem S.T.V in digitis tribus reliquis. Litteræ ob parvitatem non adscripantur.

W W Ligamentum carpi, quod cum sinu carpi canalem efficit, qui continet & coarctat tendines à cubito ad digitos pollicemque procedentes, Sublimes, Profundi, Flexoris longi pollicis.

X Opposens pollicis.

Y Z F Δ Abductor brevis pollicis. Z origo à ligamento carpi. F pars extremi tendinei, inserti ossi primo pollicis. Δ tenuitas tendinea, quae descendit dorsum pollicis, & coit cum priore parte tendinum Extensorum pollicis, & se porro per exteriora eorundem tendinum continuat simili aponeurosi Flexoris brevis pollicis.

Θ Tendo communis Extensorum pollicis.

A Pars Flexoris brevis pollicis, quae pro pollicis Abductore brevi altero haberi potest: extremo tendinoso inserta ossi primo pollicis.

Ξ Π Tendo Flexoris longi pollicis, quodammodo fissus in duos. Π extremum, quo pertinet ad os ultimum pollicis.

Σ Ligamentum, quo tendo Flexoris longi pollicis retinetur ad os primum pollicis; obliquum, primo simplex, post fissum in extrema duo.

ϕ Cauda posterior Flexoris brevis pollicis.

ψ Adductor pollicis.

Ω Lumbicalis primus.

α Interfossii prior indicis.

β Abductor indicis, extremo tendineo insertus ossi primo indicis.

c d e Abductor minimi. d ortus à ligamento carpi, e ab ossi subrotundo carpi.

f Abductor ossis metacarpi digiti minimi.

g g Palmaris brevis.

h Flexor parvus digiti minimi.

i Lumbicalis quartus.

k Lumbicalis tertius.

l Lumbicalis secundus.

m Interfossii prior digiti medi.

n Interfossii prior digiti annularis.

o Interfossii prior minimi.

p Tendo communis Flexoris parvi & Abductoris digiti minimi.

q Tendo communis Lumbicalis quarti & Interfossii prioris digiti minimi.

r Tendo Interfossii posterioris digiti annularis.

s Tendo communis Lumbicalis tertio & Interfossii prioris digiti annularis.

t Tendo Interfossii posterioris digiti medi.

u Tendo communis Lumbicalis secundi & Interfossii prioris digiti medi.

v Tendo Interfossii posterioris indicis.

w Lumbicalis primus tendo.

x Tendo Sublimes. A cujus parte pollicem spectante, tendo Profundi; cui ob loci angustiam littera non adscripita.

yz Tendo Profundi, per longitudinem quodammodo fissus; z insertus ossi tertio.

2 2 Cornua tendinis Sublimes.

3 Ligamentum, quo tendo Sublimes & Profundi, qua secundum os primi ordinis incedunt, obducti. Afixum utriusque margini ossis primi.

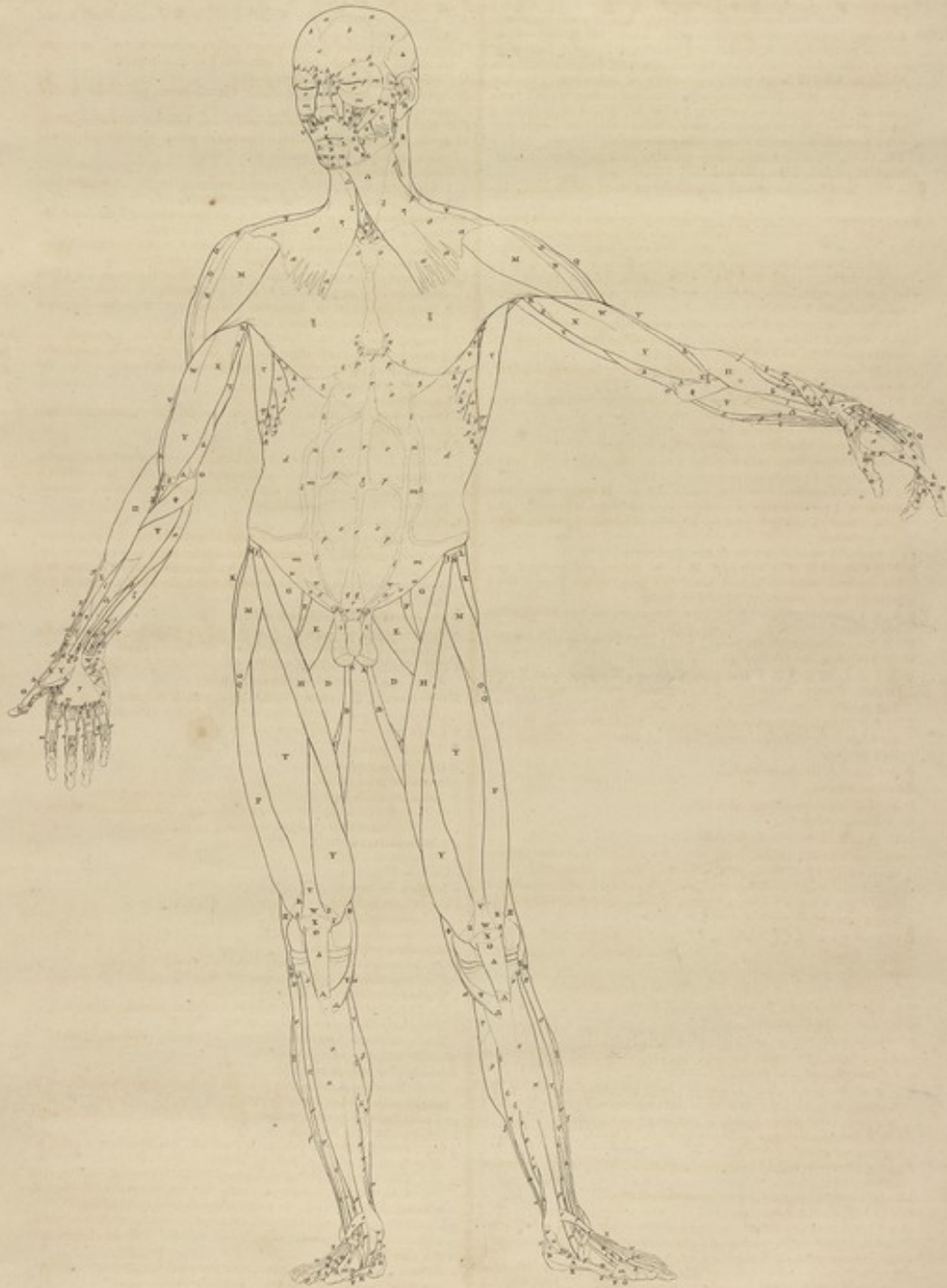
4 4 4 Tria ligamenta, quibus retinetur Sublimes & Profundi tendines circa articulum digiti cum metacarpo. Crassa sunt, mediisque partibus tenuioribus continuata & inter se, & proximo ligamento 3 ejusdem digiti.

5 Ligamentum, quo tendo Profundi, extremitate caudae tendinis Sublimes, circa mediam longitudinem ossis secundi obducta. Afixum margini utriusque ossis secundi.

Eadem, x y z. 2. 3. 4. 4. 5 in reliquis quoque digitis; quae satis apparent, etiam si littera non adscriperim.

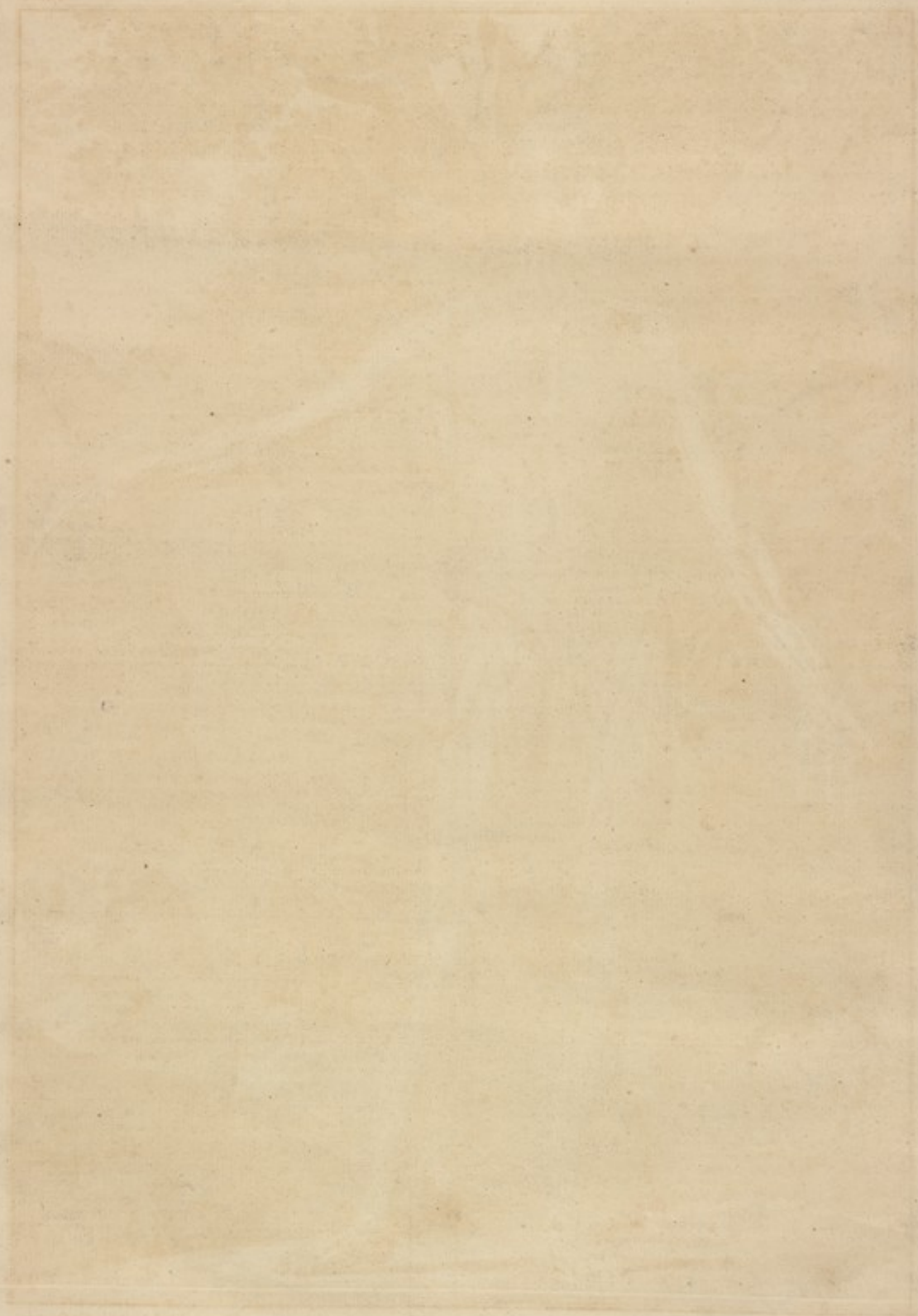
Partibus Sceleti, quae inter musculos eminent, aut conspicuae sunt, notas nullas apposui: haec difficulter enim intelligentur ex Tabula prima Sceleti, quae figura plane eadem & hujus fundamentum est, & quali subjacet, ut cui, ad hanc parandam, musculos, reliqua quoque hujus figurae adscripiti.

TAB. I.



Superavit J. G. P. Knappem Londini 1747.

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J. Wandelaar Sculp.

Impressio J. & R. Kincaid Londini. 1787.

THE
SECOND ANATOMICAL TABLE

PLATE I

THE
MUSCLES OF THE
NECK

1. STERNOCLEIDOMASTOID
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100. STERNOCLEIDOMASTOID

THE SECOND ANATOMICAL TABLE OF THE HUMAN MUSCLES EXPLAINED.

MOST of the primary or outermost muscles, contained in the first Table, being here taken away; we exhibit in the present figure the next order of muscles, together with some of the ligaments and naked parts of the Skeleton, which make the foundation of those muscles.

The parts taken off from this figure are from the *head*, the epicanthus, the elevator and anterior muscle of the outer ear, with the ear itself.—from the *face*, the orbiculars of the eye-lids, the compressors of the nostrils, the elevators of the upper lip and sides of the nose, the elevators proper to the upper lip, the portion detached from the orbiculars of the eye-lids to the upper lip, the greater and less zygomatics and the depressors of the corners of the mouth.—From the *neck*, the latissimus cervicis muscles, and oblique external ones of the abdomen with the penis.—From the *thighs*, the extensors of their tendinous coverings, with the *Taylor's* and *straight* muscles of the thighs and legs.—From the *legs and feet* are taken, the gastrocnemii, the tibiales antici, the ligaments that confine the tendons at the bottom of the leg and upon the back of the foot, the ligaments that retain the tendons near the inner ankle, the ligaments that retain the tendons of the extensors proper to the great toes receive from the capsules of the joints of those toes with their metatarsal bones.—From the *arms* are taken the deltoidei muscles. From the *fore-arms and hands* the long supinator, the round pronators, the internal radials, the palmares longi, the ligaments under which pass the tendons of the long abductors and less extensors of the thumbs. Also from the right hand are taken the short abductor of the thumb, the ligaments which retain the tendon of the long flexor of the thumb, the palmaris brevis, the ligaments confining the tendons of the sublimis and profundus where they pass along the fingers. Also from the left fore-arm and hand are taken, the common extensor of the fingers, the extensor proper to the little finger, the outer part of the round or carpal ligament, and the ligaments which confine the tendons of the sublimis and profundus in the fingers.

In the Plate, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

- a b. a b The corrugators of the eye-brows. b their origin from the os frontis.
- c d e. c d e The elevators of the upper eye-lids. c the fleshy part. d e the part that is like a thin tendinous expansion, spread over the tarsus, which makes it project out in the part e.
- f f f. f f f. The membranous part of the eye-lids.
- g The ligament that ties the meeting of the eye-lids, in the greater canthus, to the nasal process of the upper jaw-bone. The same is also in the other side of the face.
- h h. h h Some continuations of the orbicular muscles of the eye-lids, arising from the extremity of the aforesaid ligament, and spread round the margin of the eye-lids in one continued course.
- i k l m n The temporal muscles. k l m the first beginning of its origin, from the os frontis at k, from the parietal bone at l, and from the temporal bone m. n its tendon.
- o p q r s t u v w x r The masseters. o the back part, where it is not covered, arising from the zygomatic process of the temporal bone p, and from the os jugale q. r the anterior and outer part. s its tendinous beginning. t u its origin from the upper jaw-bone t, from the os jugale u. w w its tendinous ending, the extremity of which x is inserted into the lower jaw.
- y The digastric muscle of the lower jaw.
- z The buccinator muscle.
- A The external pterygoide muscle.
- B C D E. B The elevators of the corners of the mouth. C its origin from the upper jaw. D the part where it joins to the nasal portion of the upper lip, and by which it joins the sphincter of the mouth. E the part by which it is continued to the depressor of the corner of the mouth, which is cut off near this part.
- F The depressor of the wing of the nostril into which it is inserted: part of the right is also visible.
- G. G The nasals of the upper lip: in which may be seen the manner of their arising from the nose, and joining to the sphincter of the mouth.
- H I I I The sphincter of the mouth. H that part which is in the upper lip. I I I the part in the red margin of the lips.
- K L. K M The depressors of the lower lip. L the origin from the jaw. M the part where the right and left cross each other.
- N O The elevators of the chin. O fibres which mix with the fat of the chin.
- P The digastric muscle of the lower jaw.
- Q The mylohyoidei, inserted into the os hyoides.
- R The stylohyoideus muscle.
- S The basoglossus muscle.
- T The ceratoglossus muscle.
- V A ligament extended from the end of the horn of the os hyoides to the upper process of the thyroide cartilage, which it ties to the said horn.
- W The stylopharyngeus muscle.
- X The lower constrictor of the pharynx.
- Between W and X is the upper process of the thyroide cartilage.
- Y Z. Y The hyothyroidei. Z the origin from the os hyoides.
- α α β. α α β The coracohyoidei. β the end inserted into the basis of the os hyoides.
- γγ δ. γ γ γ δ The sternohyoidei. δ the end inserted into the basis of the os hyoides.
- ε ε ε. ε ε ε The sternohyoidei muscles.
- ζ The wind-pipe or trachea.
- η θ ι κ λ μ. η θ ι κ λ μ The sternal and clavicular portions of the mastoide muscle conjoined. η θ the sternal part or sternomastoideus. θ its origin from the sternum by a tendon, and afterwards tendinous. ι κ the clavicular portion or cleidomastoideus. λ its origin from the clavicle. λ the conjunction of them both together into one. μ the inner side of them. ν the end which is inserted tendinous into the mastoide process.
- ξ The greater internal straight muscle of the head.
- ο ο. ο ο The middle scaleni.

- π π The elevators of the shoulder blades.
- ρ ρ The anterior scaleni where they arise from the first ribs.
- σ σ σ. σ σ σ The subclavian muscles. σ their tendinous origin from the cartilaginous end of the first rib, the aponeurosis running along the lower side of the muscle. σ σ the end which is inserted into the clavicle.
- φ χ ψ ω Γ Δ Θ. φ χ ψ ω Γ Δ Θ The anterior and upper ferrati muscles. φ the tendinous end that is inserted into the coracoid process of the scapula; the aponeurosis of which tendon begins to appear first in the margin of the muscle towards the axilla. χ ψ ω Γ Δ Θ the three heads. χ the fleshy part of the first head. ψ the thin tendinous part arising from the upper side of the bony and cartilaginous end of the third rib. ω the fleshy part of the second head arising in an oblique course from the whole breadth of the fourth rib while its thin tendinous part Γ, arises from the bony and cartilaginous end of the same rib. Δ Θ the third head; Θ the thin tendinous part arising from the upper side of the bony end of the fifth rib.
- Α Α Ε Π. Α Α Ε Π The subscapular muscles. Ε the tendinous part of its end, inserted into the less protuberance of the upper head of the humerus; Π the fleshy part, inserted into the humerus itself below the said protuberance.
- Σ Σ The teres major on each side.
- ϕ The tendinous end of the latissimus dorsi joined with the teres major and inserted into the os humeri.
- ψ Ω Α Β C D E F G. ψ Ω Α Β C D E F G The great anterior and lower ferratus muscle. ψ the part that arises from the second rib. Ω the head arising from the third rib. Α the head from the fourth, Β from the fifth, C from the sixth, D from the seventh, E from the eighth, F from the ninth, G from the tenth rib.
- H H, &c. The origin of its heads from the ribs.
- I I, &c. The conjunction of its heads with the outer intercostals.
- K K, &c. The outer intercostal muscles.
- L L, &c. The internal intercostal muscles.
- M N O P Q R R S T U V W X X X Y M N O P Q R R S T U V W X X X Y The internal oblique muscles of the abdomen. M N O P Q R R the fleshy part. N its origin from the spine of the ilium. O O the edge of it coming from the tendinous margin of the external oblique muscle of the abdomen. P the part under which runs the chord of the spermatic vessels, a little protuberating and conspicuous thro' it. Q the part under which the pyramidal muscle appears protuberant. R R the fleshy part inserted into the tenth rib. S T the aponeurosis which is simple in this part. T the aponeurosis inserted into the cartilage of the ninth rib. U the fleshy part of the transverse muscle protuberant under this aponeurosis. V V the anterior of the two plates cut off into which this aponeurosis S, splits itself, near the rectus. W W W X X X Y the anterior of the two plates into which the left aponeurosis S divides near the rectus: this lamella is cut off according to the length of the abdomen, just by where it first joins to the aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle. W W W X X X the rectus here appears protuberant under the aponeurosis, divided into fleshy portions W W W, by tendinous lines X X X. The pyramidal muscle appears also protuberant under a part of this aponeurosis at Y.
- Z Z Z Z a b c d e f g. Z Z Z Z a b c d e f g The straight muscles of the abdomen. a. b. c their ends, inserted into the fifth rib at a, the sixth at b, and the seventh at c. d. e. f. g the tendinous lines. h i the white line. i an opening in that line thro' which pass out, in the fetus, the umbilical arteries and vein with the urachus.
- k k k k The aponeuroses of the external oblique muscles here cut off, together with the anterior of these lamella into which the tendons of the internal oblique muscles divide themselves.
- l m. l m The pyramidal muscles. m their beginning from the ligaments by which the ossa pubis are tied together before, at their synchondrosi.
- n The synchondrosi of the ossa pubis, tied by its ligaments.
- o The penis cut off.
- p q. p q The cremasters. q their beginning which goes off from the flesh of the internal oblique muscle.
- r r The chords of the spermatic vessels.
- s t. s t The middle gasterus. t its origin from the spine of the ilium.
- u v w. u v w The least of the gasteri. v the origin from the spine of the ilium. w the tendon inserted at the root of the greater trochanter.
- x x The beginning of the straight muscles of the thighs cut off.
- y y The internal iliacs.
- z z The great psoe, or lumbal muscles of the thighs.
- Γ Γ The pectinei muscles of the thighs.
- Δ Θ. Δ Θ The long adductors of the thighs. Θ its origin from the ligaments that tie the synchondrosi of the ossa pubis.
- Α Ε. Α Ε The gracilis. Ε its origin from the ligaments that tie the synchondrosi of the ossa pubis.
- Π Π The great adductors of the thighs.
- Σ φ ψ ω ε. Σ φ ψ ω ε The internal vasti. φ the origin from the femur. ψ the part where it joins to the tendon of the cruralis. ω the tendon, which is inserted into the patella at ε. In this muscle, near the crureus, is an impression from the rectus.
- β γ. β γ The crurei muscles. γ the tendon.
- δ ε ζ η θ. δ ε ζ η θ The external vasti. δ ε the origin from the thigh bone. ζ part of the tendinous beginning, η θ the tendon, inserted into the patella θ. Near the crureus is a considerable impression made in this muscle by the rectus: see Tab. I.

TABULAE MUSCULORUM SECUNDAE EXPLANATIO.

δ ζ η θ ι κ λ μ ν ξ ο π ρ σ τ υ φ ψ ω Vassi externi. **ς** ortus ab offe femoris. **ζ** pars principii tendinosa. **π** tendo, **θ** insertus patellae. Juxta Cruralem insigne vestigium huic Vasso à Recto cruris impressum: confer Tab. I.
κ λ Rectorum crurum truncati tendines. **κ** locus ubi se inserit patellae. **λ** aponeurosis, quae à tendine Recti per priorem patellae partem excurrit ad ligamentum, quod à patella ad tibiam pertinet: posteaque se adjungit priori parti ligamenti illius.
μ ν ξ Ligamenta à patella ad tibiam pertinentia. **ν** locus ubi à patella oritur. **ξ** hac parte tota tibiae sicut insertum.
ο π ρ Tendines Gracilium, **π** tibiis inserti.
ς Semitendinosorum tendines, tibiis inserti.
τ υ φ ψ Bicipites crurum. **ς** tendo extremus, **τ** pars ejus praecipua, fibulae capiti inserta; **υ** pars, quae ad tibiam pertinet.
ω Solei.
φ ψ Peronei longi. **χ** ortus à capite fibulae. **ψ** tendo, è parte exteriori carnis nasens.
ω Peronei breves.
A B C D E A B C D E Extensores longi digitorum pedum cum Peroneo tertio. A communis caro Extensoris & Peronei; B ortus ejus à tibia. C Peroneus tertius, D tendo ejus. E tendo Extensoris longi digitorum; qui se in quatuor tendines dividit, ad quatuor digitos parvos pertinentes; quorum qui digiti minimi est, citius, ipsoque in crure oritur; reliqui demum, ubi ex ligamento q Tab. I. emerferunt est. Extensori & Peroneo, quae conjuncti sunt, vestigium notabile impressum à Tibiali antico: confer Tab. I.
F G G F G G Tibiales postici. F pars, quae à fibula procedit. G G ortus à tibia.
H I K L M H I K L M Extensores proprii pollicum pedum. I tendo, K insertus offi ultimo pollicis. L M tendinis ramus, quem aliquoties invenit, M insertus offi primo pollicis.
N O O P N O O P Solei. O O ortus à tibia. P superficies tendinosa, quae tendo incipit.
Q R R S Q R R S Flexores longi digitorum pedum. R R ortus à tibia. S tendinis principium.
T T Plantarum tendines.
V V W X V V W X Tendines Tibialium posticorum. W extremum insertum offi naviculari, partisque X procurrens ad os cuneiforme majus.
Y Y Tendines Achillis.
Z Z Tendines Flexorum longorum digitorum pedum.
a b a b Capita, quae ad Flexores longos digitorum pedum in plantis accedunt, b ortus à calcaneo.
c d c d Flexores breves digitorum pedum. d ortus à calcaneo.
e Flexoris brevis pollicis pedis cauda exterior.
f f g f f Tendines Flexorum longorum pollicum pedum. g hic vagina contentus est, fissa in cornua duo.
h h Interoffici primi digitorum minorum primorum.
i k l i k Extensores breves digitorum pedum. i portio ad pollicem pertinens. k portio decurrens ad digiti primi parvorum latera illud, quod pollicis overbum; aliquoties inventa. l portio pertinens ad primum parvorum.
m n o p q m Tendo communis Extensoris longi & brevis digitorum pedum, insertus offi secundi ordinis. n tendinis communis Extensoris longi & brevis portio, ad os tertium procurrens. o tendo ad os tertium procurrens, qui procedit ab Extensore brevi digitorum pedum p duarum ad os tertium pertinentium portionum commune extremum, offi tertio insertum q aponeurosis ad tendinem n accedens, procedensque partim à capsula articulari digiti cum metacarpo, partim ab Interofficio hujus lateris, partim à Lumbicalis, partim à latere offis primi ordinis. Eadem in caeteris digitis parvis utriusque pedis: sed ad digiti minimi tendinem nulla portio accedit ab Extensore digitorum brevi.
r s r s Suprapinatis. s tendo tuberi magno & inaequali offis humeri insertus.
t t Communis Coracobrachialis & capitum breviorum Bicipitem brachiorum ortus à processibus coeocoidis scapularum.
u u Coracobrachiales. v v hac parte conjuncti cum capitibus brevioribus Bicipitem brachiorum.
w x y z α β γ w x y z α β γ Bicipites brachiorum. w x caput brevius, w pars extrinsecus tendinosa, x carnea. y z caput longius; y tendo, quo incipit, decurrens super caput offis humeri, & deinde per fossam, qui inter ejus duo tubera. z pars carnea. α venter communis. β aponeurosis, quam dat vaginae tendinosae cubiti, truncata. γ tendo, quo se radio inserit.
δ ζ η θ ι κ λ μ ν ξ ο π ρ σ τ υ φ ψ ω Tricipites brachiorum. δ caput, quod Brevis dicitur. ε quod Longus. ζ quod Brachialis externus. η tendo, qui è superficie Brachialis externi ortus, ad humeri condylum posteriorem pertinet.
θ ι κ λ μ ν ξ ο π ρ σ τ υ φ ψ ω Brachiales interni. ι pars depressior, cui Supinator longus adjacet. κ superficies tendinosa.
λ μ Radialis externus longior dexter. μ tendo.
ν ξ ο π ρ Radialis externus longior sinister; hic se in duos dividens, qui singuli in tendinem abeunt. ξ tendo praecipuus, partim praecipuae. σ tendo partis minoris, qui se cum altero conjungit in tendinem p communem, & insertum offi metacarpi indicis.
ς τ υ φ ψ ω Radiales externi breviores. ς tendo, insertus offi metacarpi indicis & medii.
τ υ φ ψ Supinatori breves. τ υ extremum insertum, ς radii tuberculi radii, υ radio infra tuberculum illud. φ pars posterior.
χ χ Profundi.
ψ Pronator teres truncatus.
ω ω Communia principia Ulnarium internorum & Sublimium, orientia à condylis majoribus humerorum; eaque tendinosa.
A A A B Ulnares interni. B tendo insertus offi subtrotundo.
C D E F G H I K L M N N O O P Q Q C D E F H I M N Sublimis. D pars crassior, orientis à condylo majore humeri. E portio caxi tendine

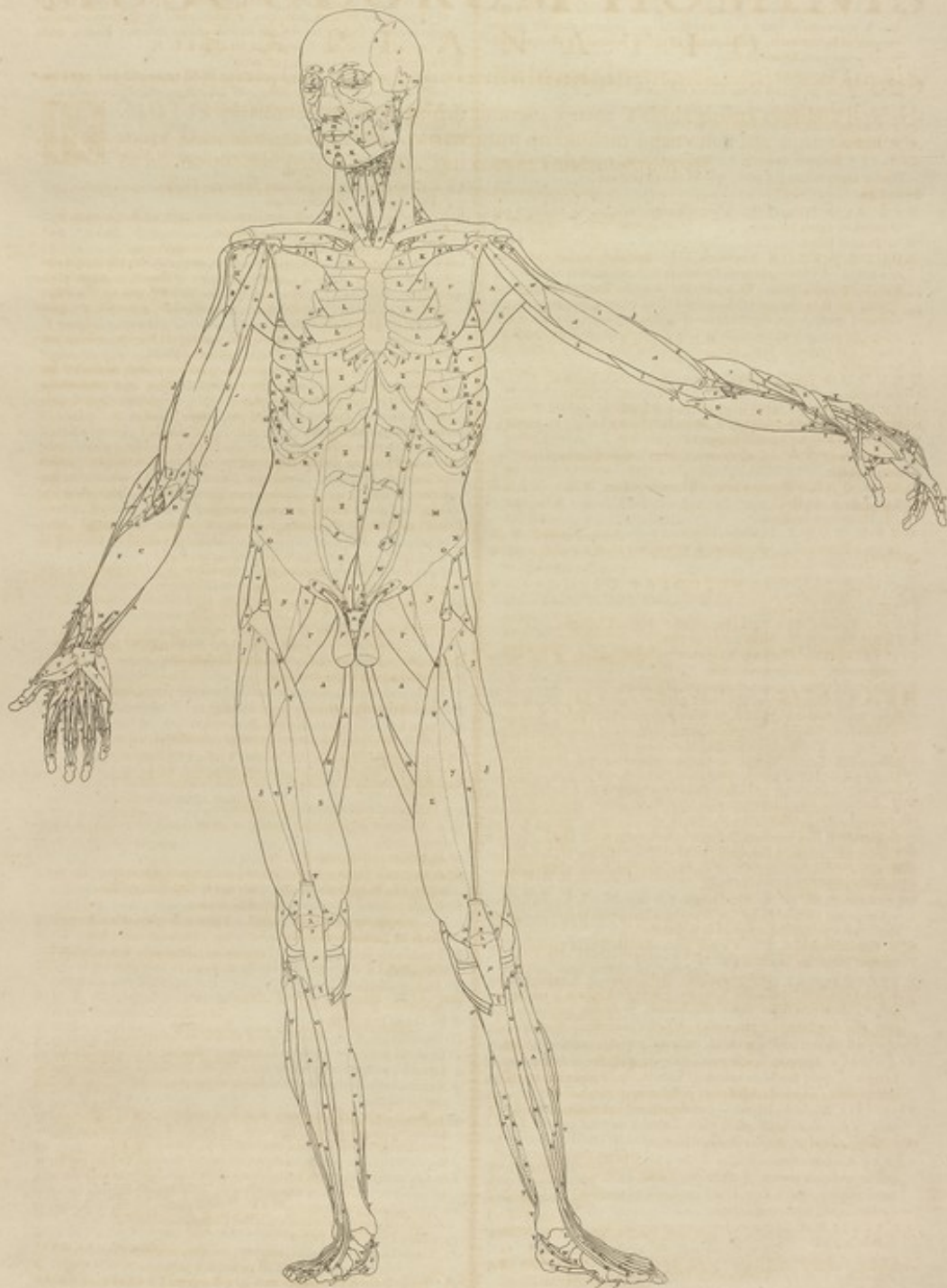
orientis ab ulna, juxta finem Brachialis interni. F G pars tenuior, à radio orientis, G ortus à radio. H I I portio ad digitum tertium pertinens, I I tendo ejus. K L portio ad digitum auricularem pertinens, L tendo ejus. M N N portio ad digitum medium pertinens, N N tendo ejus. O O P Q Q portio ad indicem pertinens, P tendo ejus, Q Q cornua duo, in quae se tendo findit, inserta offi secundi ordinis indicis. Eodem modo in cornua se dividunt, inferuntque tendines I. L. N.
R Profundi tendo ad indicem pertinens.
S T. S T V W Flexores longi pollicum. T V tendo, V hac parte per longitudinem quodammodo fissus, W inferuntque offi ultimo pollicis.
X X Supinatorum longorum truncati tendines.
Y Pronator quadratus.
Z b d. a b c d Abductores longi pollicum manuum. a pars superior, b tendo partis superioris, c pars portio truncata, quam dat Abductori brevi pollicis. d tendo partis inferioris.
e f. f Extensores minores pollicum manuum. f tendo.
g g Extensor major pollicis manus.
h. h i Communes tendines pollicum Extensorum majorum & minorum. i tendo communis insertus offi ultimo pollicis.
k Extremum recis Abductoris brevis pollicis manus.
l m n o p Ligamentum carpi, quod cum sinu carpi canalem efficit, qui continet & coarctat tendines à cubito ad digitos pollicemque procedentes, Sublimis, Profundi, Flexoris longi pollicis. m ortus ejus ab offe subtrotundo carpi, n à multangulo majore, o à naviculari. p canalis, per quem penetrat tendo Radialis interni.
q r s t Opponens pollicis. r ortus ab offe multangulo majore, s à ligamento carpi. t extremum offi metacarpi pollicis insertum.
u v w Pars Flexoris brevis pollicis manus, quae pro pollicis Abductore brevi altero haberi potest. v ortus ejus à ligamento carpi. w extremum tendinosum insertum offi primo pollicis.
x Cauda posterior Flexoris brevis pollicis manus.
y Adductor pollicis manus.
z Interofficus prior indicis.
α β Abductor indicis. β extremum tendineum, quo insertus offi primo indicis.
γ δ Lumbicalis primus. δ ortus ejus à tendine Profundi ad indicem pertinentem. ε tendo, qui se conjungit cum communi tendine Extensorum indicis, & dein ad indicis os tertium pertinet.
ζ η θ Lumbicales, ζ secundus, η tertius, θ quartus. In tendines abeunt ut primus, quibus notae ob angustiam locorum non inscripsi. Conjungunt se tendines cum tendinibus Interofficorum priorum.
ι κ λ μ ν ξ ο π ρ σ τ υ φ ψ ω Tendines Profundi, per longitudinem quodammodo fissi.
α β γ δ ε ζ η θ ι κ λ μ ν ξ ο π ρ σ τ υ φ ψ ω Interoffici posterioris indicis cum tendine suo.
μ Interofficus prior digiti medii.
ν Tendo communis Lumbicalis secundi & Interoffici prioris digiti medii.
ξ Interofficus posterior digiti medii cum tendine suo.
ο Interofficus prior digiti annularis.
π Tendo communis Lumbicalis tertii & Interoffici prioris digiti annularis.
ρ Tendo Interoffici posterioris digiti annularis.
σ Tendo Interoffici prioris digiti minimi.
ς Tendo communis Lumbicalis quarti & Interoffici prioris digiti minimi.
τ υ Flexor parvus digiti minimi manus. υ ortus à ligamento carpi.
φ Tendo communis Flexori parvo digiti minimi manus cum Abductore ejusdem.
χ χ Adductor offis metacarpi digiti minimi.
ψ ω Abductor digiti minimi manus, ω orientis ab offe subtrotundo & à ligamento carpi.
Γ Opponens pollicis manus.
Δ Aponeurosis ambiens capsulam articulari pollicis cum metacarpo, innexaque capsulae illi, & adjuncta tendini communi Extensorum pollicis.
Θ Cauda posterior Flexoris brevis pollicis manus.
Α Aponeurosis, quam cauda posterior Flexoris brevis pollicis dat tendini communi Extensorum pollicis.
Β Π Abductor pollicis manus. Π extremum tendineum, insertum offi primo pollicis.
Σ Abductor indicis.
Φ Interofficus prior indicis.
Ψ Tendo Indicatoris.
Ω Interoffici prioris digiti medii caput ab offe metacarpi medii orientis.
1 Interoffici posterioris digiti medii caput ab offe metacarpi annularis orientis.
2 Interoffici posterioris annularis caput ab offe metacarpi auricularis orientis.
3 Recisus tendo communis Extensorum digiti minimi manus, per dorsum ejus incidens.
4 5 Recisus Extensoris communis digitorum tendines, qui ad digitum 4 annularem, & 5 medium, pertinent, ac deinde 6. 6 per dorsum digitorum illorum decurrunt cum aponeurosis, quas accipiunt.
7 Recisus Extensoris communis digitorum manus tendo ad indicem pertinens.
8 9 Communis Indicatoris & Extensoris communis digitorum manus tendo, ad indicem pertinens. 9 extremum ejus, insertum offi secundo indicis.
10 Aponeurosis, quae partim orta à Lumbicali primo, partim ab Abductore indicis; adjungit se communi tendini Extensorum indicis.
11 Tendo Lumbicalis primi.
12 Tendo Lumbicalis primi, accepta à tendine communi Extensorum indicis portione auctus, decurrens ad os tertium indicis.
13 Tendo Interoffici posterioris indicis, qui accepta à tendine communi Extensorum indicis portione auctus, decurrit ad os tertium indicis.
14 Extremum tendineum commune, insertum offi tertio indicis. Quod extremum sit ex tendinibus 12 & 13 confluentibus in unum.
15 Tendo Interofficio priori digiti medii & Lumbicali secundo communis; qui tendo accepta portione ab Extensoris communis tendine auctus, decurrit ad os tertium digiti medii.
In interiore parte digitorum indicati tendines Sublimis & Profundi.

In hoc
tabulae
radialis.

In manibus
radialis.

TAB. II.

TAB. II. ANATOMIAE MUSCULORUM HOMINIS



Superius: J. G. W. Weyden - London 1748

tenuior, à radio
 n pertinens, II
 L. tendo ejus.
 lo ejus. O O P
 cornua duo, in
 Eodem modo

 hac parte per
 timo pollicis.

 perior, btendo
 etori brevi pol-

 minorum. iten-

 ficit, qui con-
 procedentes,
 ab offe subo-
 alis, per quem
 s à ligamen-
 Abductore bre-
 extremum ten-

 primo indicis.
 indicem per-
 tenentem in-
 dines abeat
 Conjungunt
 ammodo fissi.

 titi modii.

 mularis.

 i minimi.
 si.
 Abductore

 lo & à liga-

 innexaque

 dat tendini
 um offi pri-

 ricus.
 aris orient.
 aris orient.
 er dorsum

 tum 4 an-
 m digito-

 pertinens
 sus tendo,
 indicis.
 Abductore

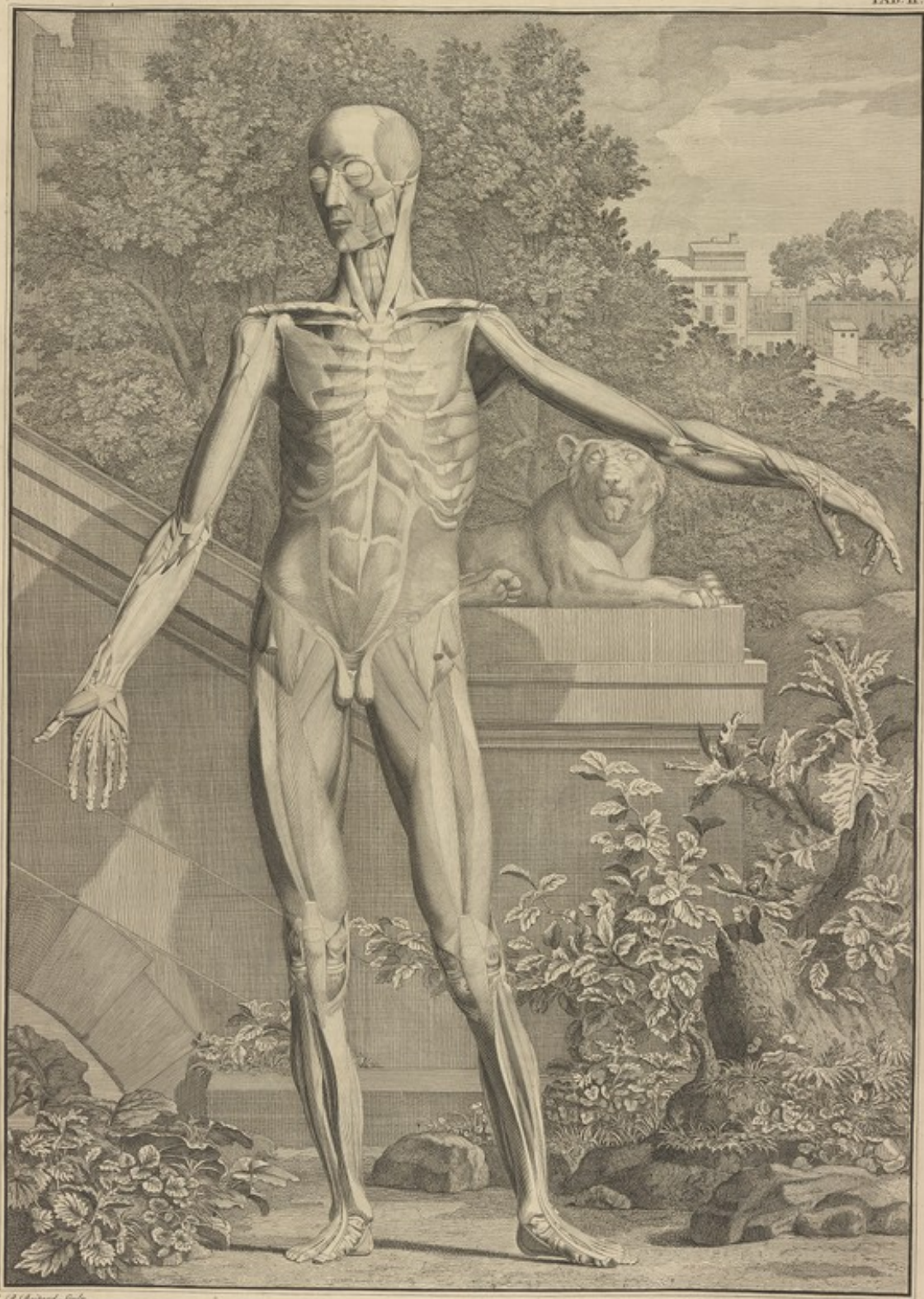
 rum indi-
 cium Ex-

 od extre-

 muniti:
 ctus, do-



TAB. II.



L. B. Chastard. Sculp.

Superius. P. J. C. Knapton. Londini. 1747.

THIRD ANATOMICAL TABLE

HUMAN MUSCLES

PLATE I. The Neck and Head. The muscles of the neck and head are shown in this plate. The muscles of the neck are shown in the upper part of the plate, and the muscles of the head are shown in the lower part. The muscles of the neck are shown in the upper part of the plate, and the muscles of the head are shown in the lower part.

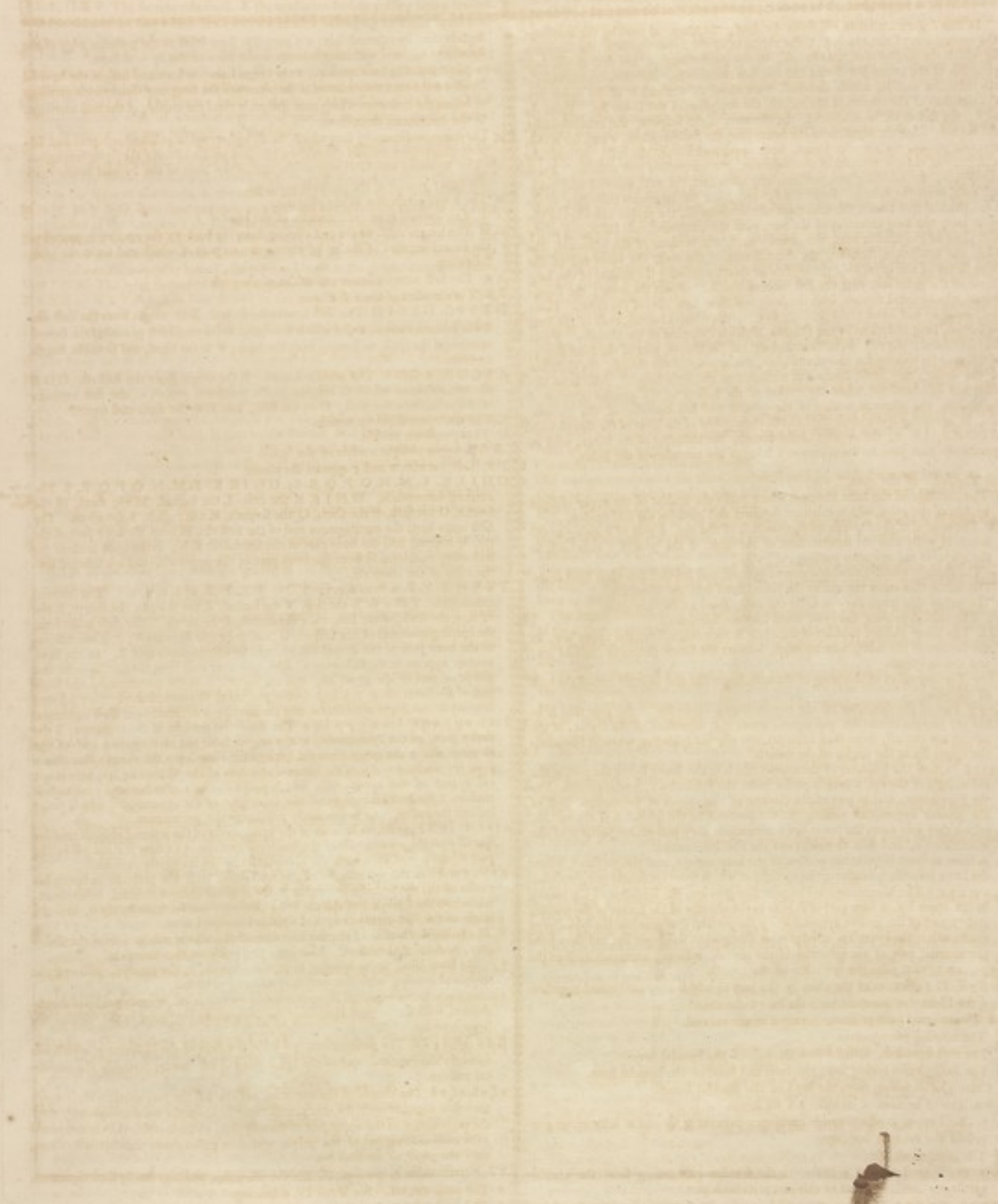


PLATE II. The Thorax and Abdomen. The muscles of the thorax and abdomen are shown in this plate. The muscles of the thorax are shown in the upper part of the plate, and the muscles of the abdomen are shown in the lower part. The muscles of the thorax are shown in the upper part of the plate, and the muscles of the abdomen are shown in the lower part.

PLATE III. The Pelvis and Lower Limbs. The muscles of the pelvis and lower limbs are shown in this plate. The muscles of the pelvis are shown in the upper part of the plate, and the muscles of the lower limbs are shown in the lower part. The muscles of the pelvis are shown in the upper part of the plate, and the muscles of the lower limbs are shown in the lower part.

THIRD MUSCULAR TABLE.

Thereafter penia, which is also in the other side.
ξ ε ρ σ. ξ ο π ρ The left glutei. ο the origin from the os ilium. π the tendon which is inserted into the root of the great trochanter ρ the fore-part of the muscle.
ε ρ ε ρ The internal iliac. ε the origin from the spine of the ilium.
α ο ρ ο The great psoas, or humeral muscles. ο the tendon to which join the flesh of the iliac internus.
φ χ φ χ The external obturators. χ the origin from the os pubis.
ψ μ Γ. ψ μ Γ The short adductors of the thighs, in which are impressed the footsteps of the long adductors and pectinei; see Tab. II. μ the head, which is outwardly tendinous, arising from the os pubis near its juncture. Γ its tendinous end from the same part.
Δ Δ Θ Λ Ε. Δ Δ Θ Λ Ε The large adductors of the thighs. Δ Δ the part which is inserted into the ridge or spine of the thigh bone. Θ Λ Ε the other part belonging to the condyle of the thigh bone; Α its tendinous surface, passing into the tendon Η.
Π Σ Φ. Π Σ Φ The femimembranosus. Σ the tendinous surface passing into a tendon.
φ the thinner portion which sends out the tendon belonging to the internal margin of the tibia, or shin bone.
ψ Ω Α Β. ψ Ω Α Β The graciles, in which are impressed the footsteps of the long adductors of the thighs; see Tab. II. Ω the origin from the ligament, tying together the ossa pubis at their juncture. Α the tendon, inserted into the tibia Β.
C D E F. C D E F The shorter heads of the bicipital muscles of the legs. D E F the tendinous end, of which the principal part E, is inserted into the head of the fibula; F the part belonging to the tibia.
G H I K L. G H I K L The long peronei, in which are impressed the marks of the long extensors of the toes (see Tab. II.) H the beginning of its upper origin from the head of the fibula, and from the tibia I. K K the beginning of its lower part arising from the spine of the fibula. L the tendon arising from the outer part of its flesh.
M N N. M N N O The short peronei, in which are impressed the marks of the long extensors of the toes; see Tab. II. N N the origin from the fibula. O the tendon.
P Q R R S S T U. P Q R R S S T U The tibiales postici. Q Q the origin from the tibia, and from the spine of the fibula. R R S S T U the tendon, which being partly inserted into the navicular bone T, the portion U runs to the greater cuneiform bone.
V W. V W The long flexors of the great toes. W the tendon.
X Y Z a. X Y Z a. The long flexors of the toes. Y Y the origin from the tibia.
Z the beginning of the tendon, a the tendon itself.
b c. b c The portions which join the long flexors of the toes in the soles of the feet. c the origin from the calcaneus.
d The inner tail of the short flexor of the great toe, that is next the small toes.
e f g h i k l. e f g h i k l The short extensors of the toes, which divide into five portions. f the tendon of the portion belonging to the great toe, inserted into the first bone at g. h the tendon of a portion sometimes found running to the side of the first toe that is next to the great toe. i the tendon of the portion belonging to the first of the small toes, k that to the second, and l to the third.
m n. m n The first interosseous muscles of the first small toes. Between i and k in the left foot is the second interosseous of the first small toe, and l, left, is the second interosseous of the second small toe.
o. o p left. The tendons of the long extensors of the toes cut off. o that which belongs to the first of the small toes, p that of the second, p that to the third, and so likewise in the right foot.
q The common tendon of the long and short extensors of the toes inserted into the bone of the second phalanx. r part of the same, running to the third bone. s the tendon to the third bone from the tendon of the short extensor of the toes. t the common end of the two portions to the third bone, wherein it is inserted. u an aponeurosis joining to the tendon q, and going partly to the capsule of the joint of this toe, with its metatarsal bone, coming partly from the interosseous of that side, in part from the lumbrical muscle, and partly from the side of the bone of the first phalanx. The same holds in the second and third of the small toes of this foot, and in the three first of the left foot.
v w x y. v x The superficialis. w x the tendinous part of its extremity, inserted into the less unequal protuberance of the upper head of the humerus, at x. y the fleshy part of its end inserted into the humerus below its head.
z. z z The teres major. α its tendinous end inserted into the humerus.
β γ δ ε ε. β γ δ ε ε Part of the shorter heads of the bicipital muscles of the arms, outwardly tendinous, and cut off at γ γ; having a common origin with the coracobrachiales at δ δ, from the coracoid processes of the scapula; at ε ε they are conjoined with the coracobrachiales.
ζ η. ζ η The coracobrachiales, divided by a nerve that passes thro' in the part α.
θ ι. θ ι The external brachiales. ι the tendon, which arising from its surface, ends in the posterior condyle of the humerus.
κ λ μ ν ξ ο. κ λ μ ν ξ ο The brachiales internæ. λ μ the forked beginning by which it arises from the humerus. ν its origin from the edge of the humerus. ξ the lower part upon which lies the long supinator. ο the tendinous surface.
π ρ The longer external radialis muscle of the right hand. ρ the tendon.
σ τ υ φ. σ τ υ φ The longer external radialis muscle of the left hand, which here divides itself into two. ε the tendon of the principal part, which is also itself the most considerable. ς the tendon of the less portion which joins itself with the other, and together forms the common tendon. υ inserted into the metacarpal bone of the index υ.
φ χ. φ φ χ χ ψ The shorter external radial muscles. χ χ the tendon inserted into two metacarpal bones ψ of the index and middle finger.
μ Γ Δ Θ. μ Γ Δ Θ The short supinators. Γ Δ the end which is inserted at the root of the tubercle of the radius, and into the radius itself, below the said tubercle Δ. Θ the back part.
Α The extremity of the round pronator which is here cut off.
Β Η The pronator quadratus, or square pronator of the radius.
Π Ι Ι Σ Σ Φ Ω Α Β. Π Ι Ι Φ Ω The long flexors of the thumbs. Σ Σ its origin from the radius, φ φ the portion which joins it arising from the greater condyle of the humerus, but seldom found; and which forms a tendon ψ, that joins itself to the fleshy part of the flexor, and makes up the first rise of its tendon Ω Α Β, of which the part Ω adheres to the fleshy portion of the flexor, the part Α going along by the metacarpal bone of the thumb, is there in a manner split longitudinally, and at length inserted into the extremity of the last bone of the thumb Β.
C C D E F G H H I I K K L L M M M M. C C D E F I K L The profund flexors. D its origin from the ulna, E F G three tendons arising from its fleshy belly,

and bewixt which are fleshy fibres. The first of these, E, goes into the tendon of the index H H; the second, F, into the middle tendon I I; and the third, G, into the two K L, of which one K K belongs to the ring finger, and the other to the little finger L L. Where these tendons run along the fingers and palm, they are in a manner slit longitudinally, up to their extremities M M M, which are inserted backwards into the bones of the third or last phalanx.
N O P Q R The ligament of the wrist, which, together with the carpal sinus, forms a canal that confines or retains the tendons coming from the fore arm to the fingers and thumb, namely, of the sublimis, profundus, and long flexor of the thumb. O its origin from the navicular bone of the wrist, and from the internal protuberance of the larger multangular bone P, from the pisiform bone Q, and from the crooked process of the cuneiform bone R, S the canal thro' which passes the tendon of the internal radialis.
T The ligament from the pisiform bone belonging to the fourth metacarpal bone.
U V W X Y The adductor of the metacarpal bone of the little finger. V its origin from the crooked process of the cuneiform bone, and from the ligament of the wrist W. It is inserted into the metacarpal bone of the little finger X Y.
Z z a The short flexor of the thumb, a its tendinous end inserted into the scaphoid bone of the thumb which is farthest from the index.
b b The adductor of the thumb. c d e f the first lumbrical. d d its origin from the tendon of the profundus belonging to the index; and from the thicker part of those two tendons, in which the profundus is in a manner divided longitudinally. e the aponeurosis which joins it with the aponeurosis of the abductor indicis, and with that communicates with the common tendon of the extensor indicis. f the tendon which joins itself with the common extensor of the index, and then goes to the third bone of the index.
g h i The second lumbrical muscle. h i its origin, from the tendon of the profundus of the middle finger h, and from the thicker part of those into which that tendon is in a manner split longitudinally; but the thinner part of it arises from the tendon of the profundus i, belonging to the index. Its tendon joins that of the former interosseous of the middle finger.
k l m The third lumbrical muscle. l m its origin from the tendon of the profundus belonging to the middle finger l, and from the thinner portion of those into which it is split in a manner longitudinally; also from the tendon of the profundus the thicker part of it belonging to the ring finger m. Its tendon joins the tendon of the outer interosseous of the ring finger.
n o The fourth lumbrical muscle. o its origin from the tendon of the profundus belonging to the little finger; and from the thicker of those portions into which the tendon is in a manner split longitudinally. Its tendon joins that of the outer interosseous of the little finger.
p The tendon common to the fourth lumbrical muscle with the outer interosseous of the little finger; which tendon joins itself with that of the common extensor and goes to the third bone of the little finger.
q The tendon of the posterior or inner interosseous muscle of the ring finger where it joins with the tendon of the common extensor, running afterwards to the third bone of the ring finger.
r The outer interosseous of the ring finger.
s The tendon common to the third lumbrical muscle, with the outer interosseous of the ring finger, which tendon joins itself with that of the common extensor, and goes to the third bone of the ring finger.
t u The inner interosseous of the middle finger. u the tendon by which it joins the tendon of the common extensor, and goes to the third bone of this finger.
v The outer interosseous of the middle finger.
w The tendon common to the second lumbricals and outer interosseous of the middle finger, which joining the tendon of the common extensor, goes to the third bone of the middle finger.
x y The inner interosseous of the index. y the tendon by which it joins the tendon of the common extensor of the index, and then goes to the third bone of the index.
z The outer interosseous of the index, its tendinous end being inserted into the first bone of the index.
a b The short flexor of the thumb. b the tendinous expansion, by which it joins the aponeurosis that invests the capsule of the joint of the thumb with its metacarpal bone, and therewith joins to the tendon of the common extensor of the thumb.
c d The adductor of the thumb. d the tendinous end inserted into the first bone of the thumb.
e f The outer interosseous of the index, arising from the metacarpal bone of that finger, and inserted with its tendinous end f, into the first bone of the index.
g The head of the outer interosseous of the middle finger, arising from the metacarpal bone of that finger.
h The head of the inner interosseous of the middle finger, arising from the metacarpal bone of the ring finger.
i The head of the inner interosseous of the ring finger, arising from the metacarpal bone of that finger.
k The tendon of the indicator muscle cut off.
l The tendon of the common extensor to the index cut off.
m The tendon common to the indicator, and common extensor belonging to the index; n its extremity inserted into the third bone of the index.
o p q The first lumbrical muscle. p the tendon, q the aponeurosis which joins it with the aponeurosis of the abductor indicis, and with that adheres to the tendon of the common extensor of the index. r the tendon of this muscle conjoined with the tendon of the common extensor of the index, and being increased by a portion received from thence it runs down s, to the third bone of the index.
t The tendon of the inner interosseous of the index, which being increased by a portion received from the tendon of the extensor common to the index, runs to the third bone of the index.
u The tendinous end common to the tendons s and t joined together in one, and inserted into the third bone of the index.
v w The tendons of the common extensors cut off, belonging to the middle finger v, and to the ring finger w; after which they run down the backs of the fingers with the aponeurosis which they receive.
x The tendon of the common extensor, to the little finger cut off, descending along the back of that finger.
y The tendon common to the outer interosseous of the middle finger, and second lumbrical muscle; which tendon having received a portion from the common extensor, that supplies the middle finger, is thereby enlarged, and joins itself with the tendon z of the inner interosseous of the same finger; it is also increased by a portion which it receives from the tendon of the common extensor belonging to the middle finger; and the common tendinous end, arising from this conjunction, then ends in the third bone of this finger.

TABULAE ANATOMICAЕ TERTIAE MUSCULORUM HOMINIS EXPLANATIO.

RURSUS remotis plerisque partibus primis figurae, quae Tabula secunda continetur; proximum Musculorum ordinem, pariter cum quibusdam ligamentis hac tertia figura exhibeo, & Sceleti quoque, magis autem denudati, partes.

Remota: à capite, Temporales, Masseteres, Corrugatores supercilio-
rum, Levatores palpebrarum superiorum, ligamenta quibus palpebrarum
commiffurae in angulis majoribus alligatae processibus nasalibus ossium maxil-
larium superiorum, palpebrae ipsae una cum Orbicularium palpebrarum con-
tinuationibus quae palpebrarum oris ductu continuo circumductae, Nares
labii superioris, Levatores angulorum oris, Depressores labii inferioris. A
collo, Sternomastoidei cum Cleidomastoideis, Levatores scapularum, Co-
rachyoidei, Sternohyoidei, Biverter maxillae, Stylohyoideus. A tran-
co, Subclavi, Serrati antici, Serrati magni, Recti abdominis, Pyramida-
les, Obliqui interni, Cremasteres una cum testibus. A femoribus, Glutei
medii, Pelvici, Adductores longi femorum, Rectorum crurum principia
& extrema, Vasti interni & externi cum Cruralibus. A cruribus pedibus-
que extremis, ligamenta à patellis ad tibias pertinentia, Semitendinosorum
tendines, Extensores proprii pollicum pedum, Extensores longi digitorum
pedum praeter extrema tendinum ad digitorum parvorum primos tres per-
tinentium, Peronei tertii, Plantarum tendines, Solci, tendines Achillis,
Flexores breves digitorum pedum, Flexoris brevis pollicis pedis cauda ex-
terior, vagina tendinem Flexoris longi pollicis pedis continens juxta os pri-
mum pollicis. Ab humeris, Supraspinati, Bicipites brachiorum, Longi,
Breves. A cubitis manibusque, Sublimis, Ulnares interni, extrema Supra-
scapularum longorum, Abductores longi pollicum, Extensores minores pol-
licum. A manu dextra, extensus Abductoris brevis pollicis, pars Flexoris
brevis pollicis quae pro ejus Abductore brevi altero haberi potest, Oppo-
nens pollicis, Abductor indicis, Flexor parvus & Abductor digiti minimi. A
cubito praeterea manuum finitima, Indicatoris tendo, Extensor major pol-
licis, communis tendo Extensoris pollicis majoris & minoris una cum ad-
juncta aponeurosi ambiente capsulam articuli pollicis cum metacarpo, Oppo-
nens pollicis, Abductor indicis una cum aponeurosi, quam adjungit ten-
dini communis extensorum indicis.

o. o Cricothyroidei. o pars prior, à cartilagine cricoidea oriens: ac mox
infra partem illam, pars posterior.
π π ε ε ε Sternothyroidei. ε portio accedens separata. ε extre-
mi pars inserta eminentiae cartilaginis thyroideae, quae per latus ejus
externum oblique excurret: ε pars, quae se jungit posteriori margini Hyo-
thyroidei, & cum eo pertinet ad cornu hyoidis.
σ τ ο φ σ τ ο φ Hyothyroidei. τ ortus à cornu & à basi hyoidis. ο φ
extremum, insertum v. imo margini cartilaginis thyroideae, ante eminen-
tiam, quae per latus ejus externum oblique excurret; φ eminentiae illi.
χ Communis extremi, in quod se conjungunt Stylopharyngeus & Palato-
pharyngeus cum Salpingopharyngeo, pars à Stylopharyngeo producta.
ψ Ligamentum, quod à processu superiore cartilaginis thyroideae pertinet
ad extremum cornu hyoidis.
ω Constrictor inferior pharyngis.
Γ Γ Recti interni majores capitis.
Δ Δ Longus colli. Δ extremum, ad processum transversum vertebrae colli
secundae à dorso pertinet; cujus extremi pars tendinosa est; vide Tab. IV.
Λ Λ Intertransversarii colli priores primi.
Ξ Ξ Levatores costarum primarum.
Π Σ φ ψ Ω Π Σ φ ψ Ω Scaleni priores. Σ ortus à costa prima. φ. φ. Ω
extrema tria, quorum φ pertinet ad processum transversum vertebrae
colli à dorso secundae; φ ad tertiae; Ω ad quartae.
Α Β C D E. Α C D E Scaleni medii. Β origo à costa prima. C. D. E Extre-
ma, quorum C pertinet ad processum transversum vertebrae colli à dorso
primae; D ad quintae; E ad sextae & septimae.
Ε Trachelomastoideus.
Ε Complexus.
Ζ Obliquus superior capitis.
F F. F F & inter π & ε Pleurae.
G H I K L. L. M. N. O. P. Q. R. S. G H I K L. L. M. N. O. P. Q. R. S. St.
Intercostales externi. G H I K L primus, L secundus, M tertius, N quar-
tus, O quintus, P sextus, Q septimus, R octavus, S nonus. Primus ori-
tur I à cartilagineo extremo costae primae, H ab offica parte: K K in-
feritur officae parti secundae. Sic sequentes ab offica parte costae superio-
ris oriuntur, officae inferioris inferuntur.
T U V W X. Y. Z. a. b. c. d. e. f. T U V W X. Y. Z. a. b. c. d. e. f. In-
tercostales interni. T U V W X primus, Y secundus, Z tertius, a quartus,
b quintus, c sextus, d septimus, e octavus, f nonus. Primus ori-
tur U à cartilagineo extremo costae primae, V à sterno: inferitur W of-
ficae parti costae secundae, X extremo cartilagineo. Sic apparet in fe-
quentibus, quomodo ab extremo cartilagineo & ab offica parte costae su-
perioris oriuntur; pariterque cartilagineo extremo & officae parti inferioris
inferuntur. g. h. i. k. h Intercostalis illorum partes extremis cartilaginibus
harum costarum interfertae, ultra conjunctiones illarum cartilaginum.
l m n o p p q q r. l m n o p p q q r Transversi abdominis. l pars carnea,
m aponeurosis. n ortus à cartilagineo extremo costae undecimae. o ortus
à crista iliium. p p margo, qui procedit à margine tendino Obliqui exte-
rni abdominis. q q hinc rescissa aponeurosis pars illa, quae ante Rectum
& Pyramidalem abdominis incedit. r rimus margo aponeurosis partis superio-
ris, quae pone Rectum incedit, ac peritoneum proximè complectitur.
s t t t. s t t t Lamellae posteriores aponeurosis Obliquorum internorum
abdominis, Transversorum aponeurosis superinductae. t t t hinc re-
sectae, qua se primum cum aponeurosis Transversorum conjungunt.
u v w. v w Hic aponeurosis Transversorum, cum superinductis lamellis
posterioribus aponeurosis Obliquorum internorum se inferunt, u priori
parti cartilaginis mucronatae non longe ab ipsius mucrone: v. v margini-
bus cartilaginis illius; w. w officae partis.
x Triangularis sterni cum Transverso abdominis conjunctus, & cum eo in-
fertus. Sic & in altero latere.
y γ Linea alba. z foramen in ea, per quod in embryone exhibant arteriae
umbilicales, vena umbilicalis, urachus.
α α α α Hinc rescissae aponeurosis Obliquorum externorum abdominis,
una cum lamellis prioribus aponeurosis Obliquorum internorum.
β β β β β γ δ δ Peritoneum. γ δ δ vestigia, γ ligamenti, quod ura-
chus fuerat; δ δ ligamentorum, quae fuerant arteriae umbilicales.
ζ η θ. ζ η θ Fasciculi vasorum spermaticorum. ζ duae venae: η arteria:
venae cum arteria infra Transversum abdominis per peritoneum procedunt
ad superiorem partem ossis pubis: ad eas adjungit se θ vas deferens, ex
pelvi veniens; unaque deinde per inguen ad scrotum delabuntur.
ι ι Synchronrosia ossium pubis, ligamenti suis constricta.
κ Penis truncatus. Vide Tab. IV.

In capite & collo.

a. a Oculorum globi.
b Cartilago orbiculi, per quem tendo Obliqui superioris oculi transit: quae
cartilago tendinem illum sustinet, & continet.
c d Tendo Obliqui superioris oculi. c pars ejus, secundum internum latus
foraminis oculi ad orbiculum incedens. d pars, quae, postquam ex orbi-
culo exit, recurrit ad globum oculi.
e. e Recti attolentes oculorum, sclerotici innexi.
f Rectus adductor oculi, scleroticae innexus.
g. g Rectus abductor oculi, scleroticae innexus.
h. h Recti depressores oculorum, sclerotici innexi.
i. i k Obliqui inferiores oculorum. k origo ab offe maxillari superiore in
fundo foraminis oculi, juxta oram ejus, inter futuram ossis illius pro-
priam, & os unguis.
l m Depressores alarum nasi, m extremum circum radicem alae insertum.
n o p p Orbicularis oris pars, quae in labio superiore est. o pars, quae in
rubro margine labii, p. p hinc rescissa Depressores angulorum oris, qua
abest in exteriorem partem Orbicularis oris, qua is labium superius ab
angulis oris juxta os ambit.
q r s t t Orbicularis oris pars, quae est in labio inferiore. q pars, quae in
rubro margine labii est. r hic subit fasciculum z, & continuatur Buccinatori
partique Levatoris anguli oris & Zygomatici majoris, ad eum accedentibus.
t t portiones, quae ad Orbicularem oris accedunt, procedentes à maxilla
inferiore, & se cum Orbiculari conjungentes: post subeunt Buccinatorum
portiones z, & cum Buccinatoribus se conjungunt.
u Sinus, sive spatium inter Buccinatoris fasciculum z, & portionem t, quae
ad Orbicularem oris accedit: in quo spatio aliquot glandulae collocatae.
v. v w x y z z Buccinatores. w pars, quae abit in Orbicularis oris partem,
quae est in labio superiore. x hic adjungit se ei Levatoris anguli oris pars
una cum parte Zygomatici majoris. y pars, quae abit in Orbicularis par-
tem, quae est in labio inferiore. z fasciculum, qui ad labium superius pro-
cedit, acceditque ibi ad anteriorem partem Orbicularis oris. α hic conti-
nuat se portioni t ad Orbicularem oris accedenti.
β β γ δ Levatores menti, γ hac parte continenti inter se. δ fasciculi,
quos pingui menti insident.
ζ Pterygoideus externus, extremum tendinosum habens.
ζ Pterygoideus internus.
η Mylohyoidei, inserti ossi hyoidis basi.
θ Bassiglossus, oriens à basi & à cornu hyoidis.
ι Ceratoglossus, oriens à cornu hyoidis.
κ λ λ Os hyoidea. κ basis. λ λ cornua.
μ μ Larynx. μ cartilago thyroidea: inter χ ψ & ω processum ejus supe-
riorem. τ cartilago cricoidea.
ξ Aspera arteria.

oes into the tendon
and the third, G,
ger, and the other
fingers and palm.
M M M M which
art.
carpal finis, form
ore arm to the fi-
lexor of the thumb.
e internal protube-
e Q, and from the
hich passio the ten-
metacarpal bone.
finger. V its origi
the ligament of the
finger at X V.
d into the femoide
l its origin from the
the thicker part of
rided longitudinally,
bductor indicis, and
tenor indicis. f the
index, and then goes
on of the profundus
to which the tendon
arises from the ten-
ons that of the ten-
on of the profundus
of those into which
of the profundus the
n joins the tendon of
of the profundus
bections into which the
that of the outer in-
e outer interosseus of
ommon extensor and
e ring finger where it
erwards to the third
e outer interosseus of
emmon extensor, and
y which it joins the
of this finger.
terosseus of the mid-
for, goes to the third
ch it joins the tendon
bird bone of the index
infered into the fist
on, by which it joins
umb with its metacarp-
extensor of the thumb.
l into the first bone of
carpal bone of that fa-
e of the index.
ing from the metacarp-
ing from the metacarp-
from the metacarpal
entor belonging to the
index.
neurosis which joins it
adheres to the tendon
muscle conjoined with
ing increased by a por-
e of the index.
ing increased by a por-
the index, runs to the
d together in one, and
ing to the middle finger
the backs of the finger
er cut off, descending
alle finger, and second
tion from the common
red, and joins itself with
it is also increased by a
a extensor belonging to
y from this conjunctio,

TABULAE MUSCULORUM TERTIAE EXPLANATIO.

λ Sphincter ani externus.
 μ Accelerator. Idem in altero latere.
 ν Erector penis. Idem in altero quoque latere.
 ξ ο ρ ε ρ. ξ ο π ρ Glutei minores. ο ortus ab offe ilium. π tendo, ε infertus radici trochanteris majoris. ρ pars musculi prior.
 ς ς ς Iliaci interni. ς origo à crista ilium.
 τ ω τ ω Psoae magni. τ tendo, cui se adjungit caro Iliaci interni.
 φ χ φ χ Obturatores externi. χ ortus ab offe pubis.
 ψ ω Γ. ψ ω Γ Adductores breves femorum; quibus vestigia ab Adductoribus longis, & à Pellicinis impressa: confer Tab. II. ω caput extrinsecus tendinosum, oriens ab offe pubis juxta sychondrosom. Γ extremum tendinosum ab hac parte.
 Δ Δ Δ Δ Δ Δ Adductores magni femorum. Δ Δ pars spinas offis femoris inserta. Δ Δ Δ pars altera, ad condylum offis femoris pertinens: A superficies tendinosa, in E tendinem abeunt.
 Π Σ Φ. Π Σ Φ Semimembranosus. Σ superficies tendinosa, in tendinem abeunt. Φ portio tensor, quam tendo emittit, pertinens ad marginem internum tibiae.
 Ψ Ω Α Β Ψ Ω Α Β Graciles; quibus vestigia ab Adductoribus longis femorum impressa: confer Tab. II. Ω origo à ligamento sychondrosom pubis costringente. Α tendo, Β tibiae insertus.
 C D E F. C D E F Bicipitum crurum capita breviora. D E F tendo extremum, cuius E pars praecipua, fibulae capiti inserta; F pars ad tibiam pertinens.
 G H I K L. G H I K L Peronei longi; quibus ab Extensoribus longis digitorum pedum vestigia impressa: confer Tab. II. H principii superioris ortus à capite fibulae. I à tibia. K K principii inferioris ortus à spina fibulae. L tendo, è carnis parte exteriori nascens.
 M N N. M N N Peronei breves; quibus vestigia ab Extensoribus longis digitorum pedum impressa: conf. Tab. II. N N ortus à fibula. O tendo.
 P Q R R S S T U. P Q R R S S T U Tibiales pollicis. Q Q ortus à tibia, R R à spina fibulae. S S T U tendo, qui partim insertus T offi naviculari, partim U procurrit ad os cuneiforme majus.
 V W. V W Flexores longi pollicum pedum. W tendo.
 X Y Z a. X Y Z a Flexores longi digitorum pedum. Y Y ortus à tibia, Z tendinis principium, a tendo.
 b c. b c Capita, quae ad Flexores longos digitorum pedum in planta accedunt. c ortus à calcaneo.
 d Flexoris brevis pollicis pedis cauda interior, hoc est, digitis parvis propriis.
 e f g h i k l. e f g h i k l Extensores breves digitorum pedum, qui se in quinque portiones dividunt. f portiones ad pollicem pertinentes tendo, g insertus offi primo. h tendo portio, quae aliquando invenitur, decurrens ad digitum primum parvorum pertinet, k ad secundum, l ad tertium.
 m m. m Interoffici primum digitorum pedum parvorum primorum.
 Inter i & k fin. Interoffici secundum digitorum pedum parvorum primi.
 Inter k & l fin. Interoffici secundum digitorum pedum parvorum secundum.
 n. o. p fin. Extensorum longorum digitorum pedum tendines rescissis. n qui ad digitum primum parvorum pertinet, o qui ad secundum, p qui ad tertium. Ac sic quoque in pede dextero.
 q Tendo communis Extensoris longi & brevis digitorum pedis, insertus offi secundi ordinis. r ejusdem portio, ad os tertium procurrens: s tendo ad os tertium procurrens, qui procedit à tendine Extensoris brevis digitorum pedis. t duarum ad os tertium pertinentium portionum commune extremum, offi tertio insertum. u aponeurosis ad tendinem q accedens, procedenteque partim à capsula articulari digiti hujus cum metacarpo, partim ab Interofficio hujus lateris, partim à Lumbricali, partim à latere offis primi ordinis. Eadem in secundo & tertio digitorum parvorum pedis hujus, & in tribus primis finit.
 v w x y. v x Subscapulares. w x extremi pars tendinea, x inserta tuberi inaequali minori capitis superioris offis humeri. y extremi pars carnea, inserta ipsi humero, infra tuber illud.
 z a. z Teretes majores. a extremum tendineum offi humeri insertum.
 β γ δ ε ε. β γ δ ε ε Caput levissimum Bicipitum brachiorum partes, extrinsecus tendinosae; γ γ hic rescissae; δ δ hic communem ortum cum Coracobrachialibus habentes à processibus coracoideis scapularum; ε ε hic conjunctae cum Coracobrachialibus.
 ζ η ζ η Coracobrachiales. η Hac parte divisi sunt, penetrante nervo.
 θ ι θ ι Brachiales externi. θ tendo, qui ex ejus superficie ortus, ad humeri condylum posteriorem pertinet.
 κ λ μ ν ξ ο. κ λ μ ν ξ ο Brachiales interni. λ μ bicomae principium, quo ab offe humeri ortur. ν ortus à margine offis humeri. ξ pars depressor, cui Supinator longus adjacet. ο superficies tendinosa.
 π ς ς Radialis externus longior dexter. ς tendo.
 ρ ς ς τ υ Radialis externus longior sinister, qui hic se in duos dividit. ς tendo partis praecipuae, qui praecipuus se ipse. ς tendo partis minoris, qui se cum altero conjungit, ex quo fit tendo τ communis, ο insertus offi metacarpi indicis.
 φ χ φ χ φ χ Radiales externi breviores. χ χ tendo, ψ insertus offibus metacarpi duobus, indicis & medii.
 ω Γ Δ Θ. ω Supinatores breves. Γ Δ extremum, quod insertum Γ radici tuberculi radii, Δ radio infra illud tuberculum. Θ pars posterior.
 A Pronatoris teretis rescissis extremum.
 E E Pronator quadratus.
 Π Σ Ξ Φ Ψ Ω Α Β. Π Φ Ψ Ω Flexores longi pollicum manuum. Σ Ξ origo à radio. Φ Ψ portio, quae ad eum accedit, oriens à condylo majore humeri, rarius occurrens: quae in Ψ tendinem abit; qui ad carnem Flexoris se adjungit, efficitque primum initium tendinis ejus Ω Α Β; cuius Ω pars carni Flexoris inhaerens, Α pars secundum metacarpi pol-

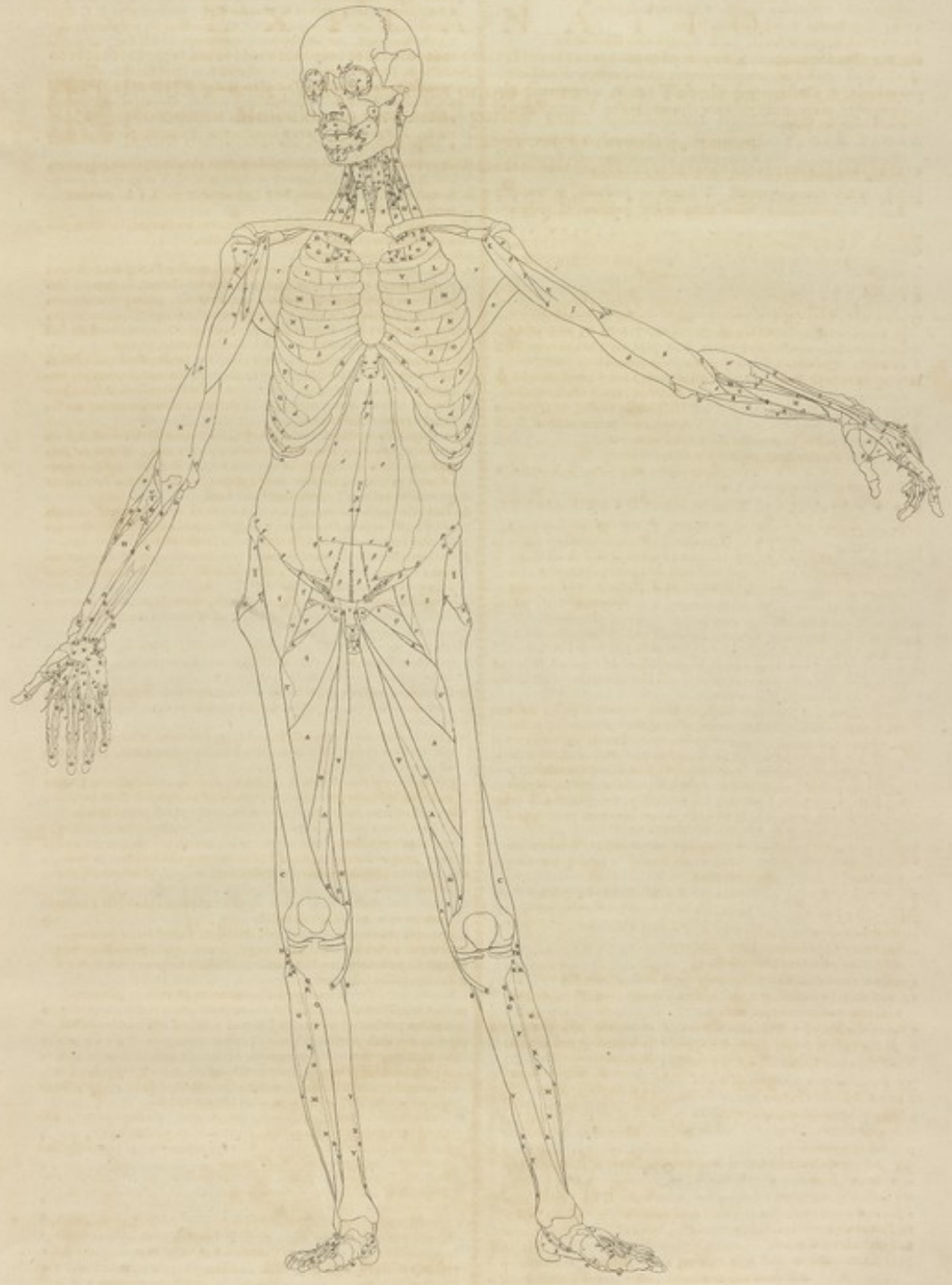
In figura
 de humero
 de cubito
 de manibus.

licis, pollicemque incedens, ubi per longitudinem quodammodo fissus est; β extremum offi ultimo pollicis insertum.
 C D E F G H I K L L M M M M. C D E F I K L Profundi.
 D ortus ab ulna. E F G tres tendines ex carne orientes, inter quos caro. Quorum primus E abit in H tendinem indicis; secundus F in I I tendinem medii, tertius G in duos K L, quorum alter K K digiti annularis est, alter L L auricularis. Quae tendines illi per manus digito-
 tosq; decurrunt, per longitudinem quodammodo fissi sunt, ad postremum M. M. M. M inserti offibus tertii ordinis.
 N O P Q R Ligamentum carpi, quod cum sinu carpi canalem efficit, qui continet & coerct tendines à cubito ad digitos pollicemque procedentes, Sublimis, Profundi, Flexoris longi pollicis. O ortus ejus à carpi offe naviculari, P ab eminentia interna offis multanguli majoris, Q à subeundo, R à processu incurvo cuneiformis. S canalis, per quem tendo Radialis interni penetrat.
 T Ligamentum, quod ab offe subrotundo pertinet ad metacarpi manus quartum.
 V U W X Y Adductor offis metacarpi digiti minimi. V origo ejus à processu incurvo offis cuneiformis, W à ligamento carpi. X Y his partibus insertus offi metacarpi minimi.
 Z Z a Flexor brevis pollicis manus. a extremum tendineum, insertum pollicis sesamodeo illi, quod ab indice remotus.
 b b Adductor pollicis manus.
 c d e f Lumbricalis primus. d d ortus ejus à tendine Profundi ad indicem pertinente; & quidem à crassiore parte duarum illarum, in quas per longitudinem fissus quodammodo est. e aponeurosis, quam conjungit cum aponeurosi Abductoris indicis, unaque cum ea adjungit communi tendini Extensorum indicis. f tendo, qui se conjungit cum communi tendine Extensorum indicis, & deinde ad indicis os tertium pertinet.
 g h i Lumbricalis secundus. h i origo ejus, h à tendine Profundi ad digitum medium pertinente, & quidem crassiore parte earum, in quas per longitudinem fissus quodammodo est: i à tendine Profundi ad indicem pertinente, tendiore autem parte ejus. Tendinem suum adjungit tendini Interoffici prioris digiti medii.
 k l m Lumbricalis tertius. l m origo ejus, l à tendine Profundi ad digitum medium pertinente, & quidem à tendiore parte earum, in quas per longitudinem fissus quodammodo est: m à tendine Profundi ad digitum annularem pertinente, crassiore autem parte ejus. Tendinem suum adjungit tendini Interoffici prioris digiti annularis.
 n o Lumbricalis quartus. o origo à tendine Profundi ad auricularem pertinente: à crassiore parte illarum, in quas per longitudinem fissus quodammodo est. Tendinem suum adjungit tendini Interoffici prioris auricularis.
 p Tendo communis Lumbricali quarto cum Interofficio prioris digiti auricularis: qui tendo se conjungit cum tendine Extensoris communis, pertinetque ad os tertium digiti hujus.
 q Tendo Interoffici posterioris digiti annularis, quo se conjungit cum tendine Extensoris communis, pertinetque ad os tertium digiti hujus.
 r Interoffici prior digiti annularis.
 s Tendo communis Lumbricali tertio cum Interofficio prioris digiti annularis: qui tendo se conjungit cum tendine Extensoris communis, pertinetque ad os tertium hujus digiti.
 t u Interoffici posterior digiti medii. u tendo, quo se conjungit cum tendine Extensoris communis, pertinetque ad tertium os digiti hujus.
 v Interoffici prior digiti medii.
 w Tendo communis Lumbricali secundo cum Interofficio prioris digiti medii: qui tendo conjungit se cum tendine Extensoris communis, pertinetque ad os tertium digiti medii.
 x y Interoffici posterior indicis. y tendo, quo se conjungit cum tendine communi Extensorum indicis, ac deinde ad os indicis tertium pertinet.
 z Interoffici prior indicis, extremo tendineo insertus offi primo indicis.
 a b Flexor brevis pollicis manus. b aponeurosis, quam emittit, conjungitque cum aponeurosi, quae ambit capsulam articulari pollicis cum metacarpo suo; unaque cum ea adjungit tendini communi Extensorum pollicis.
 c d Adductor pollicis manus. d extremum tendineum, insertum offi primo pollicis.
 e f Interoffici prior indicis, oriens ab offe metacarpi indicis, & f extremo tendineo insertus offi primo indicis.
 g Interoffici prioris digiti medii caput ab offe metacarpi medii oriens.
 h Interoffici posterioris digiti medii caput ab offe metacarpi annularis oriens.
 i Interoffici posterioris annularis caput ab offe metacarpi auricularis oriens.
 k Recissus tendo Indicatoris.
 l Recissus tendo Extensoris communis digitorum ad indicem pertinens.
 m Communis Indicatoris & Extensoris communis digitorum manus tendo, ad indicem pertinens; n extremo suo insertus offi secundi ordinis indicis.
 o p q Lumbricalis primus. p tendo. q aponeurosis, quam tendo ille producit, conjungitque cum aponeurosi Abductoris indicis, unaque cum ea adjungit tendini communi Extensorum indicis. r tendo hujus Lumbricalis conjunctus cum tendine communi Extensorum indicis, acceptaque ab eo portione auctus, s decurrens ad os tertium indicis.
 t Tendo Interoffici posterioris indicis, qui accepta à tendine communi Extensorum indicis portione auctus, decurrit ad os tertium indicis.
 u Extremum tendineum commune, factum è tendinibus s & t confluentibus in unum; insertumque indicis offi tertio.
 v w Recissus Extensoris communis digitorum tendines, qui ad digitos, v medium, & w annularem, pertinent; ac deinde per dorsum digitorum illorum decurrunt, cum aponeurosis, quas accipiunt.
 x Recissus tendo communis Extensorum auricularis, per dorsum ejus incedens.
 y Tendo Interofficio prioris digiti medii & Lumbricali secundo communis: qui tendo accepta portione ab Extensoris communis digitorum manus tendine, qui digiti medii est, auctus, conjungit se cum z tendine Interoffici posterioris digiti ejusdem, aucto pariter portione, quam ab Extensoris communis digitorum manus tendine, qui ejusdem illius digiti est, accipit: ex qua conjunctione natum extremum tendineum commune, ad os tertium digiti illius pertinet.

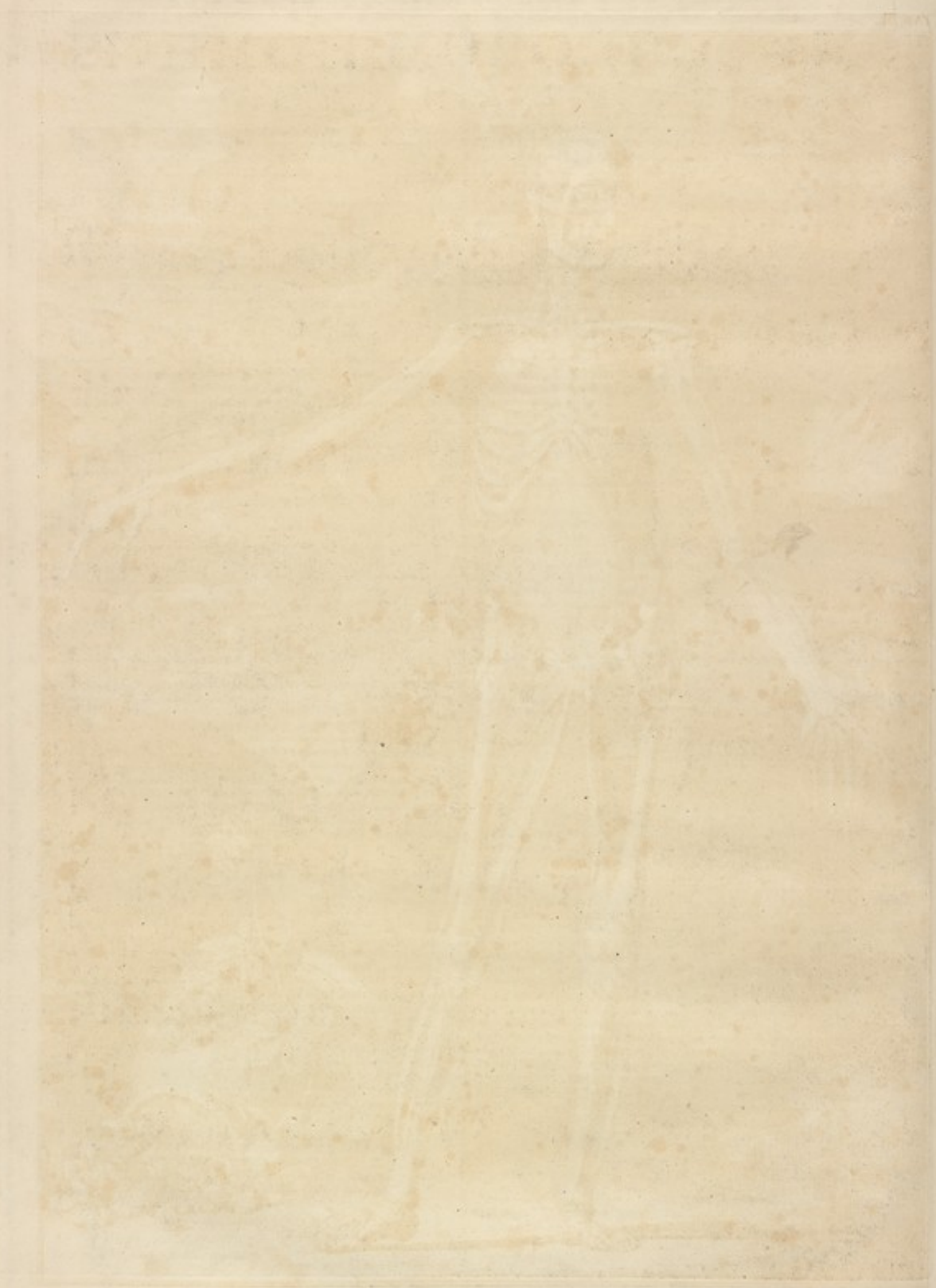
admodum fissis
 K L. Profundi in
 nter, inter quo
 ; secundus E in
 alter K K digiti
 per manum digi-
 funt, ad postre-
 alem efficit, qui
 nque proceden-
 s ejus à carpi offe-
 jois, Q à lalro-
 per quem tendo
 i manus quartum
 go ejus à proce-
 his partibus in-
 n, inferum pol-
 tandi ad indicem
 in quas per lon-
 n conjungit cum
 communi tendini
 omni tendine
 rtinet.
 rofundi ad digi-
 in quas per lon-
 ad indicem per-
 ungunt tendini la-
 fundi ad digitum
 in quas per lon-
 li ad digitum an-
 em suum adju-
 alarem pertinen-
 ffus quodammo-
 ris auricularis.
 ce digiti auricu-
 omnia, perti-
 nungit cum ten-
 digiti hujus.
 digiti annularis
 nis, pertinetque
 git cum tendine
 hujus.
 ore digiti medii
 nis, pertinetque
 git cum tendine
 rtrum pertinet.
 imo indicis.
 tit, conjungit
 cum metacarpo-
 orum pollicis.
 rtrum ossi primo
 à, & f extremo
 dii orien.
 annularis orien.
 icularis orien.
 n pertinen.
 manus tendo, ad
 edinis indicis.
 tendo ille produ-
 vnaque cum ea
 hujus Lumbri-
 s, acceptaque ab
 e communi Ex-
 indici.
 e t confluentibus
 d digitor, v me-
 n digitorum illo-
 um ejus incedent.
 ndo communi:
 orum manus ten-
 dine Interossei
 m ab Extensoris
 digiti est, accipit
 nne, ad ea ter-

TAB. III.

TABULAE ANATOMICAE VERTICES
 MUSCULORUM HOMINIS
 EX PLANCTU



Wengiers R. & P. Neapoli Londini 1797.

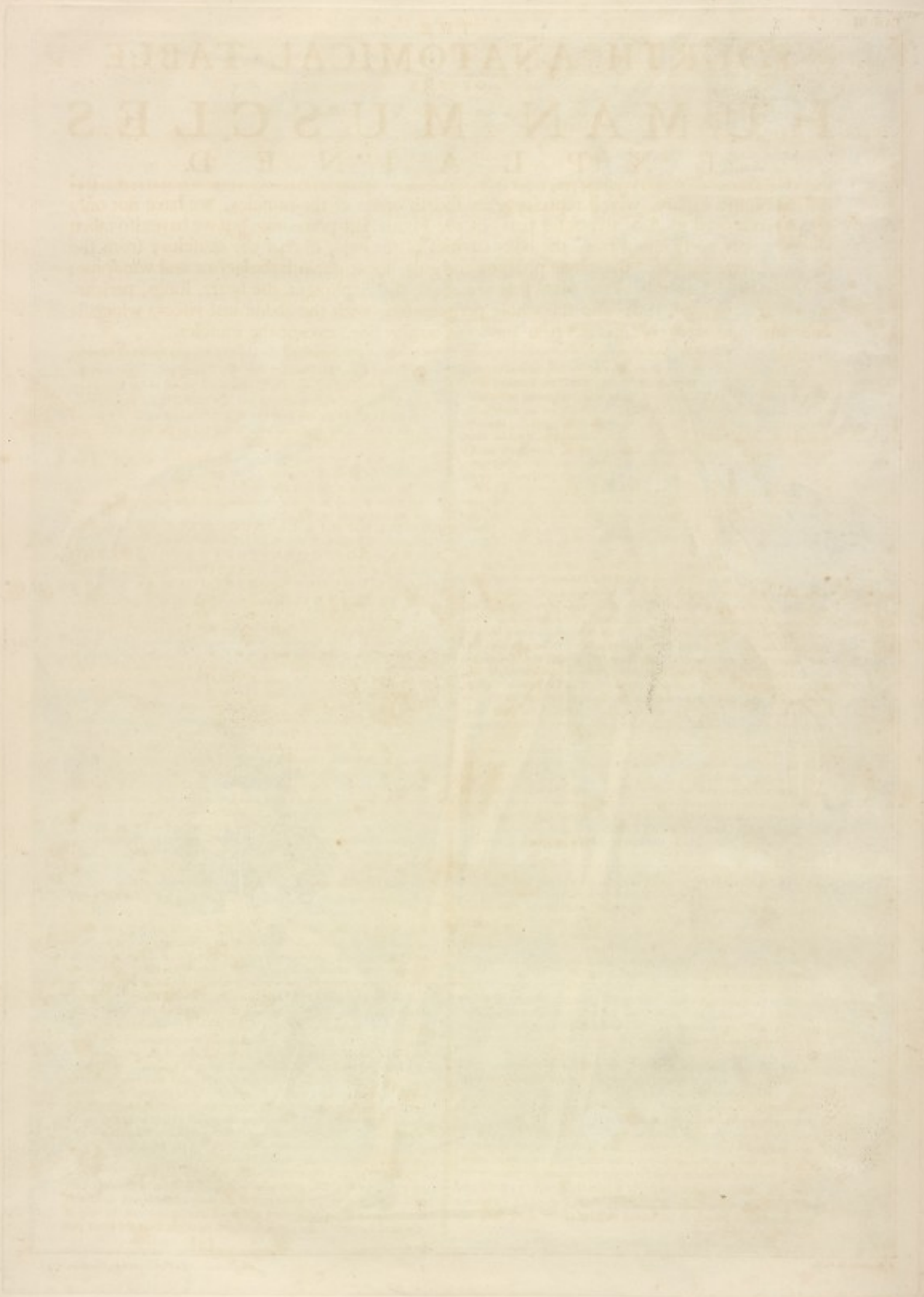


TAB. III.



C. Grignon sculp.

Impressa by P. Knapton London. 1747.



FOURTH MUSCULAR TABLE.

of the body of the third vertebra of the loins and the ligament betwixt that and the second. w the fifth head and its origin from the lower part of the body of the second vertebra of the loins and the ligament betwixt that and the body of the first. x the tendon which joins to the fleshy part of the iliacus internus.

γ z z z. γ z z z The internal iliacs. z z z the origin from the edge of the os ilium.

αβ αβ The external obturators. β the origin from the os pubis.

γ δ δ The penis cut off. δ δ the larger cavernous bodies. • the left cavernous body with the urethra.

ζ ζ The erecitors of the penis.

z • The accelerators.

δ The external sphincter of the anus.

• The transverse muscles of the perineum.

z λ μ γ ξ α. z λ μ γ ξ • The large adductors of the thigh. z the origin from the os pubis. λ μ γ the portions which are in some measure distinguished from each other chiefly by the course of their fibres, which all together make the upper part of this muscle inserted along the posterior rough line of the thigh bone. ξ • the part which is more distinct going from thence to the lower extremity belonging to the inner condyle: • the tendon arising from the fleshy part.

• ε ε ε τ ο ο φ φ χ ψ. ε ε ε τ ο ο φ φ χ ψ The tibiales postici. ε the beginning that arises from the tibia. ε ε the origin from the tibia. τ the beginning of its origin from the fibula. ο ο the origin itself from the fibula. φ φ χ ψ the tendon inserted into the navicular bone χ, and running along in a more slender portion to the great cuneiform bone ψ.

• Γ Γ Δ. • Γ Γ The flexor peronei. Γ Γ the origin from the fibula. Δ the tendon.

⊙ ⊙ The first interossei of the second toes arising from the metatarsal bones of those toes.

Λ Λ The heads of the second interossei of the second toes which arise from the metatarsal bones of the third toes.

Ξ Ξ The heads of the second interossei of the third toes arising from the metatarsal bones of the fourth toes.

Π Π The heads of the second interossei of the fourth toes which arise from the metatarsal bones of the fifth.

Σ The adductor of the great toe.

Φ Ψ Ω α. Φ Ψ Ω α The subscapulares. Ψ the tendinous ends inserted into the less unequal protuberance of the upper head of the humerus Ω α: the fleshy part inserted into the humerus below the said tubercle.

b c d d e e f. b c e f The short supinators. e the tendon by which it begins. d d its insertion round the tubercle of the radius and into the radius itself below the said tubercle e e. The posterior part f appears betwixt the ulna and radius.

g h i k k The square pronators. h the tendinous surface. i the origin from the ulna. k k the insertion into the radius.

l m n o p q. l i The short flexors of the thumb. m the origin from the less multangular bone, from the unciform bone n, and from the cuneiform bone o. p the other tail inserted by a tendinous end into the scaphoide

To the
flexors,
extensors,
and
adductors.

bone that is farthest from the index. q the other inserted also by a tendinous end into the scaphoide bone that is nearest the index, and into the next part of the first bone of the thumb. r the sponerosis which the short flexor sends out, and which joins with the sponerosis investing the capsule that joins the thumb with its metacarpal bone, and together therewith adheres to the common tendinous extremity of the extensors of the thumb, the extremity of which is here cut off.

• t u. s u The adductors of the thumb. t the origin from the metacarpal bone of the middle finger. u the tendinous end inserted into the first bone of the thumb.

v w The outer interosseus muscle of the index which is inserted by a tendinous end w, into the first bone of the said index.

x The posterior or inner interosseus of the index. y its tendon which, being increased by a portion received from the tendon of the extensors of the index, runs to the third bone of the said index.

z The outer interosseus muscle of the middle finger.

• The tendon of the second lumbrical muscle cut off.

β The tendon common to the second lumbrical and outer interosseus muscles of the middle finger, which tendon being increased by a portion received from the tendon of the common extensor belonging to the middle finger runs at last to the third bone of the said middle finger.

γ The inner interosseus muscle of the middle finger. δ its tendon, which being increased by a portion received from the tendon of the common extensor belonging to the middle finger runs at last to the third bone of the said middle finger.

ζ The outer interosseus muscle of the ring finger. ζ its origin from the metacarpal bone of that finger.

• The tendon of the third lumbrical muscle cut off.

δ The tendon common to the third lumbrical and outer interosseus muscle of the ring finger, which tendon being increased by a portion received from the tendon of the common extensor belonging to the ring finger runs to the third bone of the said ring finger.

• The inner interosseus muscle of the ring finger. • its origin from the metacarpal bone of that finger. λ its tendon which being increased by a portion received from the tendon of the common extensor belonging to the ring finger runs to the third bone of that finger.

μ The interosseus muscle of the little finger. ν its origin from the metacarpal bone of that finger.

ζ The tendon of the fourth lumbrical muscle cut off.

• The tendon common to the fourth lumbrical and interosseus muscle of the little finger, which tendon being increased by a portion received from the tendon of the extensors of the little finger, then runs to the third bone of the said finger.

We conclude this table, and the eighth, by exhibiting in the back ground the figure of a female Rhinoceros that was shewed to us in the beginning of the year 1742, being two years and a half old, as the keepers reported. We thought the rarity of the beast would render these figures of it more agreeable than any other ornament, resulting from mere fancy. The figures are just, and of a magnitude proportionable to the human figure contained in those two tables.



TABULAE ANATOMICAЕ QUARTAE MUSCULORUM HOMINIS EXPLANATIO.

IN hac figura, quarti Musculorum ordinis exhibendi causa, non modo remotae figurae proxime superiores partes exteriores pleraeque: sed etiam ex cavis oculorum offeisque quaecunque in iis praeter musculos sunt; à collo, cum larynge & aspera arteria pharynx tota & stomachus; è thorace aperto, quaecunque supra Diaphragma sunt, Pulmones, Cor, pericardium, pleurae; praeterea peritoneum totum cum visceribus abdominis quae continet, & quicquid etiam lumbis ab hac parte praeter musculos adjacet.

A figura tertia remota: à capite, Globi oculorum cum extremis musculorum ipsius inferentium, Cartilago orbiculi per quem tendo Obliqui superioris oculi transit, Depressores alarum nasi, Orbicularis oris, Buccinatores, Levatores menti, Pterygoideus externus. A collo, Mylohyoidei, Basiohyoideus, Ceratoglossus, Os hyoideus, Larynx, Alpera arteria, Cricothyroidei, Sternothyroidei, Hyothyroidei, conensis extremi, in quod se conjungunt Stylopharyngus & Palatopharyngus cum Salpingopharyngo, pars à Stylopharyngo producta; Ligamentum quod à processu superiore cartilaginis thyroideae pertinet ad extremum cornu hyoidei, Constrictor inferior pharyngis, Recti interni majores capitis, Scalenii priores, Trachelomastoideus, Complexus, Pleurae. A trunco, Intercostales externi finitri, extrema anteriora costarum quarantarum, quintarum, sextarum, septimarum, octavarum, nonarum, decimarum, una cum inferiore parte ossis pectoris, & musculis Intercostalibus intermediis; Transversi abdominis una cum lamellis posterioribus aponeurosium Obliquorum internorum abdominis, Triangulares sterni, Linea alba, Funiculi vasorum spermaticorum, Peritoneum. A coxis, Glutei minores. A femoribus, Adductores breves femorum, Semimembranosus, Graciles, Bicipites crurum. A cruribus pedibusque extremis, Peronei longi, Flexores longi pollicum pedum, Flexores longi digitorum pedum, Capita quae ad Flexores longos digitorum pedum in plantis accedunt, Extensores breves digitorum pedum, Extensorum longorum digitorum pedum tendines, una cum reliquis tendinibus, & cum aponeurosis, per dorsum digitorum pedum porrectis: praeterea à pede extensus finitro, Flexores breves pollicis pedis cauda interior. A Capulis, Teretes majores. Ab humeris, Coracobrachialis una cum capitis brachiorum, Semimembranosus, Graciles externi, Brachiales interni. A cubitis manusque, Radiales externi longiores, & breviores, Flexores longi pollicum manus, Profundi: & à cubito dextro, Pronator teretis recessi extremum. Praeterea à manu dextra, Ligamentum carpi interius, Ligamentum quod ab offe subrotundo pertinet ad metacarpum manus quartum, Adductor ossis metacarpi digiti minimi, Lumbicales. A manu sinistra, omnes musculi, tendines, sponneuroses, praeter Adductorem pollicis & Flexorem breves.

5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499 500 501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 509 510 511 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 539 540 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 550 551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563 564 565 566 567 568 569 570 571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 579 580 581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 589 590 591 592 593 594 595 596 597 598 599 600 601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623 624 625 626 627 628 629 630 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 640 641 642 643 644 645 646 647 648 649 650 651 652 653 654 655 656 657 658 659 660 661 662 663 664 665 666 667 668 669 670 671 672 673 674 675 676 677 678 679 680 681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699 700 701 702 703 704 705 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 732 733 734 735 736 737 738 739 740 741 742 743 744 745 746 747 748 749 750 751 752 753 754 755 756 757 758 759 760 761 762 763 764 765 766 767 768 769 770 771 772 773 774 775 776 777 778 779 780 781 782 783 784 785 786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793 794 795 796 797 798 799 800 801 802 803 804 805 806 807 808 809 810 811 812 813 814 815 816 817 818 819 820 821 822 823 824 825 826 827 828 829 830 831 832 833 834 835 836 837 838 839 840 841 842 843 844 845 846 847 848 849 850 851 852 853 854 855 856 857 858 859 860 861 862 863 864 865 866 867 868 869 870 871 872 873 874 875 876 877 878 879 880 881 882 883 884 885 886 887 888 889 890 891 892 893 894 895 896 897 898 899 900 901 902 903 904 905 906 907 908 909 910 911 912 913 914 915 916 917 918 919 920 921 922 923 924 925 926 927 928 929 930 931 932 933 934 935 936 937 938 939 940 941 942 943 944 945 946 947 948 949 950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973 974 975 976 977 978 979 980 981 982 983 984 985 986 987 988 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 1000

a b b. b Levatores palpebrarum superiorum. b b extremum truncatum.
c d Obliquus superior oculi. c origo ejus ab interno latere marginis foraminis optici. d hic, ubi orbiculum suum intraret, truncatus.
e f f Recti atollentes oculorum. e origo, partim à superiore parte marginis foraminis optici, partim inter idem illud foramen, & quod infra illud sequitur. f extremum truncatum.
g h Rectus adductor oculi. g origo à margine foraminis optici, à parte nasi. h extremum truncatum.
i l k l Recti abductores oculorum. i origo ab inferiore parte marginis foraminis illius, quod infra opticum sequitur; qua foramen illud rotundum est, juxta rimam, in quam abit, initium. l extremum truncatum.
m n n Recti depressores oculorum. m origo ab inferiore parte portionis offeae, quae foramen opticum illudque quod mox infra sequitur, discriminat.
o p q. o q Obliqui inferiores oculorum, ibi ubi se globis inferunt, recessi.
r origo à margine orbis oculi. q pars interior.
s Pterygoideus internus.
t Obliquus superior capitis.
u v w x y z a. t u v w x y z a Longi colli. t u v w x pars praecipua, quae ad corpora vertebrarum pertinet; cujus haec u pars tendinosa. v. w. x capita, à principio tendinea, quae oriuntur à processibus transversis vertebrarum colli: v quod à quartae, w à tertiae, x à secundae. y z a pars, quae ad processum transversum pertinet; cujus z a cauda pertinet ad processum transversum vertebrae colli secundae, a hac parte tendinea.
β γ δ ε ζ η θ ι κ λ μ ν. β δ ε ζ η θ ι κ λ Scalenii medii. γ origo à costa prima. δ i cauda pertinet ad processum transversum vertebrae colli primae, ε extremo tendinosa. ζ η cauda, ad secundae, θ extremo tendinosa. δ i cauda, ad tertiae, ι extremo tendinosa. κ λ cauda, ad quartae, λ extremo tendinosa. μ cauda, ad quintae. ν hac pars abit in cauda duas postremas.
ξ. ο. π. ς. η. ζ Intertransversarii colli priores. ξ quartus, ο tertius, π secundus, ς primus.
ϕ. ϕ Levatores costarum primarum, costis illis inserti.

In ossibus, cartilaginibus, & ligamentis, quae in hac figura non sunt expressa.

TABULAE MUSCULORUM QUARTAE EXPLANATIO.

ferius, quod ad condylum anteriorem pertinet: o tendo, e carne nascentem.

π ρ ρ ρ ρ ρ ρ φ φ χ ψ π ρ ρ ρ ρ ρ ρ φ φ χ ψ Tibiales pollicis. e principium quod à tibia oritur. ρ ρ origo à tibia. π principium quod à fibula oritur. ρ ρ origo à fibula. φ φ χ ψ tendo, χ insertus ossi naviculari, & ψ excurrens etiam portione tenuiore, ad os cuneiforme magnum.

⊕ Γ Γ Δ. ⊕ Γ Γ Peronæ breves. Γ Γ origo à fibula. Δ tendo.

⊖ ⊖ Interossei primi pedum digitorum secundorum, orientes ab ossibus metatarsi digitorum illorum.

Λ. Λ Interossecorum secundorum pedum digitorum secundorum capita, quae oriuntur ab ossibus metatarsi digitorum tertiorum.

Ξ Ξ Interossecorum secundorum pedum digitorum tertiorum capita, quae oriuntur ab ossibus metatarsi digitorum quatorum.

Π Π Interossecorum secundorum pedum digitorum quatorum capita, quae oriuntur ab ossibus metatarsi digitorum quintorum.

Σ Adductor pollicis pedis.

φ ψ Ω α. φ ψ Ω α Subscapulares. ψ extremi pars tendinea, Ω inserta tuberi inaequali minori capitis superioris ossis humeri: α pars carnea inserta ossi humeri infra tuber modo dictum.

β δ δ ε ε f. β ε ε f Supinatores breves. e tendo, quo incipit. δ δ insertio circum tuberculum radii, & e e radio infra tuberculum. f pars posterior, inter ulnam & radium conspicua.

g. h i k k Pronatores quadrati. h superficies tendinosa. i ortus ab ulna. k k insertio radio.

l m n o p q. l r Flexores breves pollicum manuum. m origo ab ossi multangulo minore, n à capitato, o à cuneiformi. p cauda altera, extremo tendineo inserta sesamoides, quod ab indice remotius. q altera, extremo pariter tendineo inserta & sesamoides quod indici propius, & proximae parti ossis primi pollicis. r aponeurosis, quam Flexor brevis producit, quae se cum aponeurosi ambiente capsam articuli pollicis cum metacarpo suo conjungit, unaque cum ea adjungit extremo communi tendinum Extensorum pollicis, à quo extremo recessit.

In figura
h. os ilium,
m. manus.

s t u. s u Adductores pollicum manuum. t origo ab ossi metacarpi digiti medii. u extremum tendineum, ossi primo pollicis insertum.

v w Interosseus prior indicis, w extremo tendineo insertus ossi ejus primo.

x Interosseus posterior indicis. y tendo ejus, qui accepta à tendineo extensorum indicis portione auctus, decurrit ad indicis os tertium.

z Interosseus prior digiti medii.

α Lumbricalis secundi tendo, truncatus.

β Tendo Lumbricali secundo & Interosseo priori digiti medii communis, qui tendo accepta à tendineo Extensoris communis, ad digitum medium pertinente, portione auctus, decurrit ad os tertium digiti illius medii.

γ Interosseus posterior digiti medii. δ tendo ejus, qui accepta à tendineo Extensoris communis, ad digitum medium pertinente, portione auctus, decurrit ad os tertium digiti illius medii.

ζ Interosseus prior digiti annularis. ζ origo ab ossi metacarpi digiti illius.

η Lumbricalis tertii tendo, truncatus.

θ Tendo Lumbricali tertio & Interosseo priori digiti annularis communis, qui tendo accepta ab Extensoris communis tendine, ad digitum annularem pertinente, portione auctus, decurrit ad os tertium digiti illius annularis.

ι Interosseus posterior digiti annularis. κ origo ab ossi metacarpi hujus digiti. λ tendo ejus, qui accepta ab Extensoris communis tendine, ad digitum annularem pertinente, portione auctus, decurrit ad os tertium digiti illius annularis.

μ Interosseus digiti auricularis. ν origo ejus ab ossi metacarpi digiti illius.

ξ Tendo Lumbricalis quarti, truncatus.

ο Tendo Lumbricali quarto & Interosseo digiti auricularis communis, qui tendo accepta à tendineo extensorum digiti auricularis portione auctus, ad os tertium digiti illius decurrit.

Ceterum hac in Tabula, & in octava, exhibita quoque figura Rhinocerotis foeminae, quae incunte hoc anno apud nos fuit, annos habens, ut custodes ferebant, duos cum dimidio. Ob raritatem belluae putavi figuram ejus gratiores fore, quam alia quaecunque ornamenta ad arbitrium excogitata. Accuratae sunt, justaeque magnitudinis ad rationem figurarum hominis, quae his iisdem Tabulis continentur.



O.
ab osse metacarpi digiti
is inferum.
ferus ossi cū primo
cepta à tendine exten-
s tertium.

giti medii communis,
ad digitum medium pos-
diti illius medii.
i accepta à tendine Es-
e, portione aucta, de-

metacarpi digiti illius.

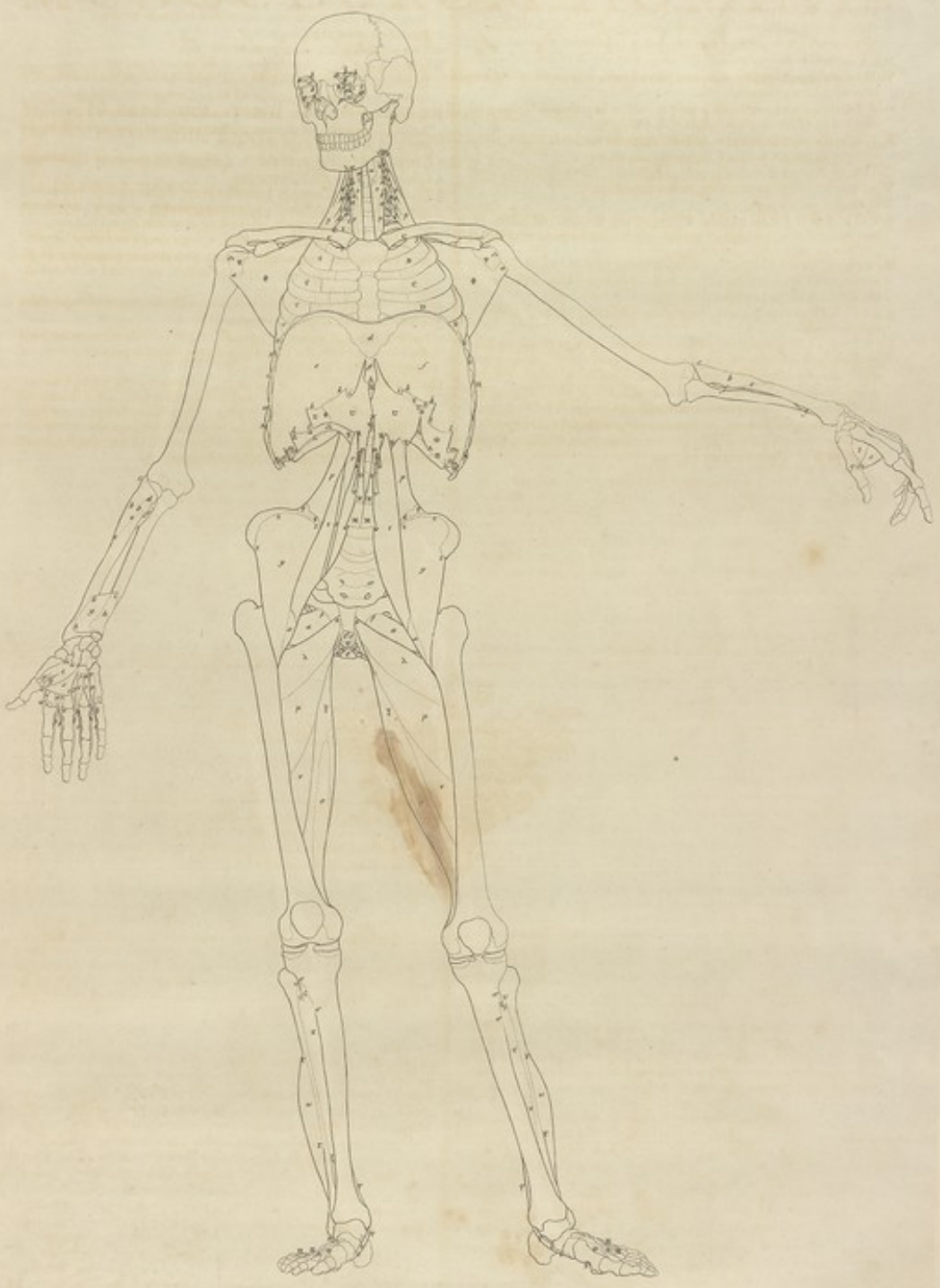
is annularis communis,
ad digitum anularum
m digiti illius annularis.
osse metacarpi huius di-
omunia tendine, ad di-
occurrit ad os tertium di-

metacarpi digiti illius.

icularis communis, qui
aris portione aucta, ad

quoque figura Rhinoc-
fuit, anres habens, ut
tem bellue putari figu-
amenta ad arbitrium ex-
ad rationem figuram

TAB. IV.



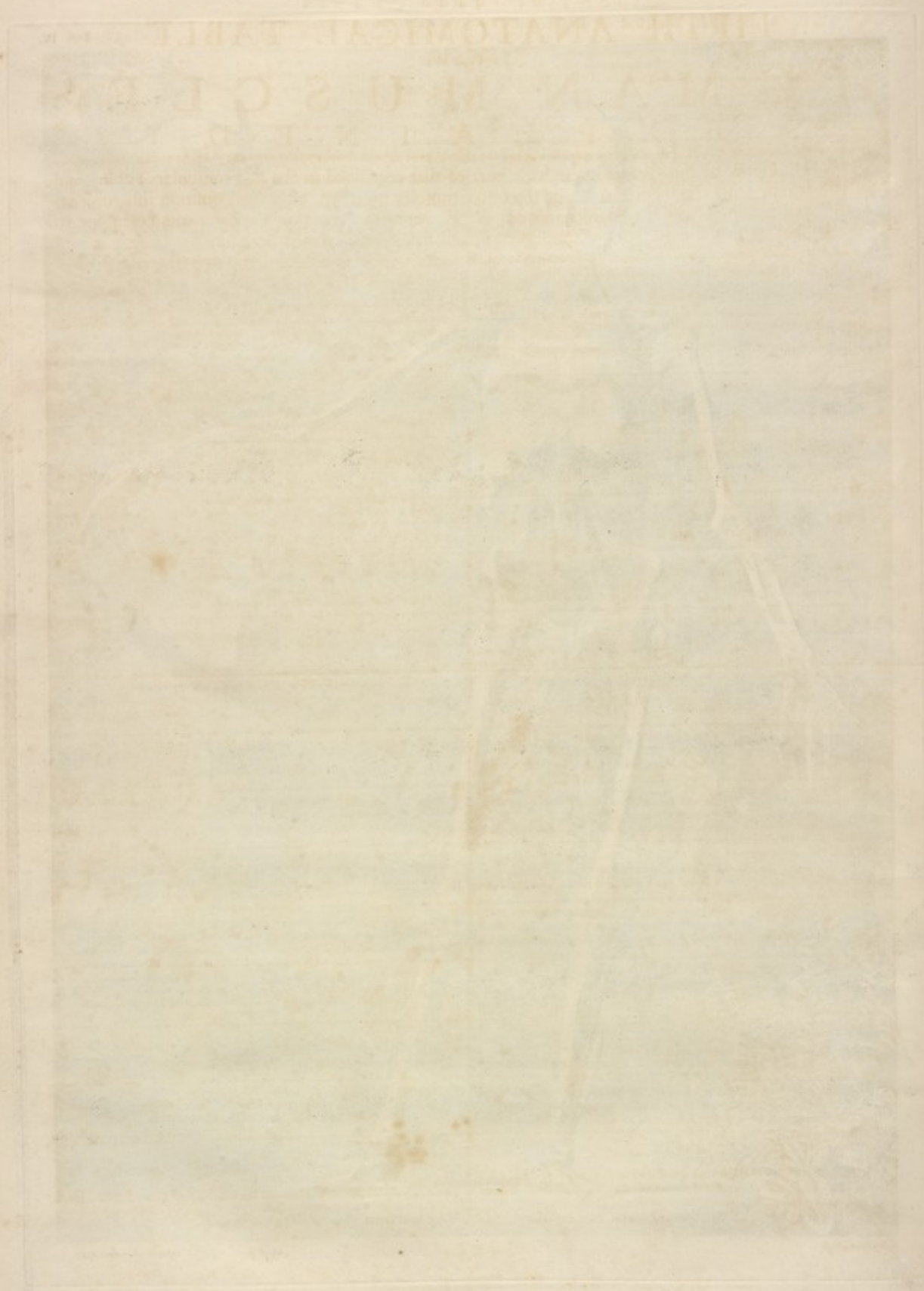
W. Verelstede sculp.





C. Goussier Sculp.

Impressis J. G. St. Kington Londini 1797



THE FIFTH ANATOMICAL TABLE OF THE HUMAN MUSCLES EXPLAINED.

THE Figure of this Table is the back part of that contained in the first muscular Table; and it represents the whole system of the outer muscles together, after the common integuments and tendinous coverings are removed: it also represents many of the ligaments belonging to the muscles, with the ears, part of the scrotum, and naked parts of the Sceleton.

- a b c. a b c d d. e** The epicranii or occipito-frontal muscles. **a b** the Occipitalis, **a** its tendinous beginning, **b** its fleshy part. **c d d** the tendinous expansion betwixt the occipitalis and frontalis. **d d** shows the temporal muscle through the said expansion protuberant, **e** the membranous part by which the occipitalis and their aponeuroses are joined together, arising above the origin of the cucullares from the occipital bone.
- f g** The elevator of the outer ear. **f** its tendinous beginning which goes off from the epicranii. **g** the fleshy part.
- h** The frontal muscle.
- i** The orbicular muscle of the eye-lids.
- k** The anterior muscle of the outer ear.
- l** The left muscle of the helix.
- m n o** The three muscles drawing back the outer ear.
- p q** The Masticator. **p** the back part of its inward portion, which is not covered by the outer portion. **q** the outward portion.
- r** The greater zygomatic muscle.
- s** The internal pterygoide muscle.
- t** The mylohyoideus muscle.
- u** The latissimus colli or broadest muscle of the neck.
- w x** The sternomastoideus with the cleidomastoideus conjoined together into one. **w** the tendinous end inserted into the occipital bone at **x**.
- y y** The biventer muscle of the neck inserted into the occipital bone.
- z z** The splenii muscles of the head.
- A** The elevator muscle of the scapula or shoulder-blade.
- B C D E F G H H. B C D E F G H H** The cucullares. **B** the fleshy part. **C D E F** the tendinous beginning. **C** the part arising from the occipital bone and adhe- ring outwardly with its fellow muscle along the tract **D E F**, which arises internally from all the spines of the back, the two lowermost of the neck, and the cervical ligament. **E** the tendinous expansion of its beginning which is broader towards the bottom of the neck and upper part of the back. **F** another part of the same in the lower angle. **G** the end of the tendinous part which is inserted into the spine of the scapula not far from its basis. **H H** the tendinous part of the ex- tremity inserted into the spine of the scapula and its upper process.
- I K. I K** The infraspinatus on each side. **K** its origin from the basis of the scapula.
- L L** The larger rhomboidal muscles inserted into the basis of each scapula.
- M M** The sacrolumbales muscles.
- N N** The less teretes.
- O O** The larger teretes.
- P Q R R S T V. P Q R R S T V** The latissimi dorsi or broadest muscles of the back. **P** the fleshy part. **Q** the broad tendon by which it arises. **R R** its origin from the spines of the vertebrae of the loins and os sacrum. **S** its origin from the oblique processes that are at the sides of the opening of the os sacrum. **T** its adhe- sion with the glutæus magnus. **V** its origin from the spine of the ilium.
- W X. W X** The fleshy parts of the external oblique muscles of the abdomen. **X X** their insertions into the spines of the ossi ilia.
- Y Z. Y Z a** The middle glutei. **Z** the origin from the os ilium. **a** the tendon.
- β β** The extensors of the tendinous coverings of the thighs.
- γ δ δ. γ δ δ** The largest glutei. **δ δ** in this part it arises from the spine of the ilium and os sacrum and coheres with the latissimus dorsi.
- ι** The elevator of the anus. A small part of the right elevator may be also seen on the right side.
- Between **ζ** and **η** is the transverse muscle of the perinaeum.
- θ** The external sphincter of the anus.
- θ θ** The large adductors of the thighs.
- κ. κ** The graciles. **κ** the tendon.
- λ λ** The sartorii, or Taylor's muscles.
- μ μ** The internal vasti muscles.
- ν ξ α. ν ξ α** The femineo-tendinosi. **ξ** the origin of the tendon from the fleshy part. **α** the tendon.
- π ε. π ε** The femineo-tendinosi or femineo-tendinosi. **ε** the tendon.
- ρ τ τ φ χ. ρ τ τ φ χ** The bicipital muscles of the legs. **ρ** the longer head. **τ τ** the shorter head. **φ χ** the tendon, **ρ** the first portion arising from the surface of the fleshy part of the longer head, and afterwards increased by the joining of the shorter head **χ**, **φ** the extremity inserted into the upper head of the fibula.
- ψ. ψ** The external vasti. **ψ** the tendinous surface.
- Γ c. Γ c** The plantares.
- Δ Δ** The poplitei or muscles of the ham.
- Θ 1 &c. Θ 1 &c.** The long peronei.
- Α Ξ Ξ Ξ Δ φ. Α Ξ Ξ Ξ Δ φ** The gemelli or gastrocnemii muscles. **Α Ξ Ξ** the outer head. **Ξ Ξ** the tendinous surface. **Π Ξ Ξ** the inner head. **Σ Δ** the tendinous surface. **φ** the tendon which forms part of the tendo Achillis.
- Ω. Ω Ω** The tendons called Achillis inserted into the heel bones **Ω Ω**.
- a a b. a a b** The solei. **b** the tendinous surface.
- c c** The tendons of the plantar muscles.
- d d** The tendons of the tibiales postici.
- Between the tendons **d** and **ψ** in the left foot; and **d** and the tendon of the right plantaris, appear the tendons of the long flexors of the toes.
- e e** The ligaments which confine the tendons near the internal ancles under which they pass along.
- f f** The long flexors of the great toes.
- g h i k. g h i k** The short peronei. **h** the origin of the tendon from the fleshy part. **i** the tendon. **k** its insertion into the fifth metatarsal bone.
- l m m m. l m m m** The long peronei. **m m m** the tendon.
- n n** The ligaments by which the tendons of the long and short peronei are retained at the outer ancles.
- o o** The ligaments proper to the short peronei.
- p p** The ligaments proper to the long peronei.
- q q** The ligaments by which the tendons are confined at the bottom of the leg and upon the back of the foot.
- r r** The tendons of the long extensors of the toes.
- s s** The tendons of the third peronei inserted into the metatarsal bones of the little toes.
- t t** The short extensors of the toes.
- u w x y z. u w x y z** The abductors of the little toes, in the part **u** covered with a tendinous expansion. **w** its origin from the calcaneum. **x** the aponeurosis that covers the part which is inserted into the metatarsal bone of the little toe. **y** the tendon of the abductor inserted into the first bone of the little toe. **z** the aponeuro- sis which joins the tendon of the long extensor belonging to the little toe.
- α β. α** The short flexors of the little toes. **α** the part inserted into the metatarsal bone of the little toe. **β** the part inserted by a tendinous end into the first bone of the little toe.
- γ γ** The tendon of the long flexor of the great toe, passing along betwixt the sesa- moid bones.
- δ** The abductor of the great toe.
- ε** The short flexor of the toes.
- ζ η θ ι κ λ μ ν. ζ η θ ι κ λ μ** The deltoide muscles. **ζ η θ** the first order of the ^{to the} portions of which it is composed, **η θ** the second and posterior order, arising from the spine and upper process of the scapula. **ι** the posterior portion of the second order, arising from the upper process. **κ λ** the fourth portion of the second order, arising with the flexor of the cubit from the upper process. **μ ν** the middle por- tion of the second order, arising from the upper process.
- ξ ο π ρ σ τ φ χ. ξ ο π ρ σ τ φ χ** The tricipital extensors of the arms. **ξ** the brevis. **ο** the longus. **π** the brachialis externus. **ζ** the common tendon of these three heads. **σ** the tendinous part that is formed by the longus and joins the com- mon tendon. **τ** the tendinous part in the right arm, formed by the external bra- chialis, and joining the common tendon: in the left arm **τ** is placed at the origin of this tendon from the fleshy part. **φ** the tendinous part arising from the surface of the external brachialis, and belonging to the greater condyle of the humerus. **χ** the common tendon inserted into the elbow. **ψ** the thinner horn of the said ten- don, inserted into the anterior edge of the elbow, and adjacent spine of the ulna.
- ψ. ψ** The internal brachiales.
- ω. ω** The long supinators.
- A B C D D D D. A B C** The longer external radiales. **B** the origin from the less ^{to the} condyle of the humerus. **C** its conjunction and common origin with common ex- tensor of the fingers and outer ulnaris. **D D D D** the tendon inserted into the me- tatarsal bone of the index.
- E E** The external brachiales arising from the roots of the less condyles.
- F G. F** The anconi. **G** the tendon arising from the less condyle of the humerus.
- H. H I I I I** The shorter external radiales. **I I I I** the tendon.
- K. K** The profound flexors, arising from each ulna.
- L L** The long palmares.
- M. M N O P Q** The sublime flexors. **N** the portion belonging to the middle finger. **O** that to the index. **P** that to the ring finger. **Q** that to the little finger.
- R S T V. R S T V** The internal ulnares. **S T** their originations, **S** arising from the greater condyle of the humerus, and cohering with the common tendinous head of the muscles arising from that condyle: the other origin **T** is from the elbow. **V** the tendon inserted into the pisiform bone of the wrist.
- W X Y Y. W X Y Z** The external ulnares. **X** its beginning conjoined with the beginning of the common extensor of the fingers. **Y Z** the tendon belonging to the fourth metatarsal bone of the hand **Z**. Between the tendon **Z** and the ten- don **c** on the back of the right hand is a small tendon from this external ulnaris to the little finger.
- a b c c. a b c c** The extensors proper to the little fingers. **b** the origin conjoined with the origin of the common extensor of the fingers. **c c** the tendon which runs in a small degree split, over the back of the hand.

FIFTH MUSCULAR TABLE.

- d. d e f f g h i k l m n o p p q r r s The common extensors of the fingers. e f f g h i k l m n o the portion belonging to the ring finger, f f the tendon which runs to the ring finger, having fissures as it passes along over the back of the hand. g a branch of this tendon which afterwards splits into two, one of which joins itself to the tendon c of the little finger, but is not always found; the other i divides again into two, of which k likewise joins the tendon c of the little finger, while the other (betwixt k and f below) goes to the trunk f of the little finger: l is a portion going off from the tendon f to the tendon c of the little finger: m the tendinous portion by which the trunk of the tendon f running to the ring finger joins the tendon of the little finger at the beginning of the fingers; which portion is composed of the two k and l, conjoined into one, below this, where the aponeurosis goes off from the tendon f, n the branch joining itself to the tendon p of the middle finger, not always found. o the tendinous portion by which the trunk of the tendon f running to the ring finger joins to the tendon p of the middle finger near its root or bend; and this portion is made up from the tendon n meeting with the aponeurosis which goes off from the trunk of the tendon f of the ring finger, near its root or joint. p p the tendon to the middle finger, in which is a fissure according to its course over the back of the hand, q r r the portion belonging to the index, r r the tendon. s the aponeurosis which arising from the tendon p of the middle finger goes to the tendon r of the index, and conjoins those tendons to each other at the roots of the fingers.
- t The tendon of the indicator.
- u The common tendon extending the index, formed of the tendon t of the indicator, and the tendon r of the common extensor to the index, joined together into one.
- v. w. x. y. z. z. z. z. z The tendons of the extensors of the fingers conjoined with the tendons and aponeuroses of the interossei and lumbricales as they pass along the backs of the fingers, &c. v that of the index formed of the tendon t of the indicator conjoined with the tendon r of the common extensor. w that of the middle finger, x that of the ring finger, both which are from the common extensor; y that of the little finger, which is formed of the tendon c, of the proper extensor of the little finger, conjoined with the portions h and k l m from the common extensor, joining with a portion from the extensor carpi ulnaris externus. z z z z the extremities of these tendons inserted into the bones of the second phalanx.
- α The aponeurosis, from the capsule of the joint of this finger, with its metacarpal bone, and belonging to the tendon of the extensor y.
- β γ The abductor of the little finger. γ the tendon.
- δ The common tendon of the abductor and short flexor of the little finger, conjoined at δ with the tendon y, and being increased by a portion received from thence it runs to the third bone of that finger.
- ζ The aponeurosis which joins the tendon y, arising in its upper part from the capsule of the joint of this finger with the metacarpus, and below springing from the tendon s of the interossei of the little finger, with which tendon is conjoined the tendon of the fourth lumbricalis.
- η The tendon of the interossei of the little finger, to which is joined the tendon of the fourth lumbricalis.
- θ The common tendon of the interossei of the little finger and fourth lumbricalis, conjoined at θ with the tendon y, and being increased by a portion received from thence runs to the third bone.
- ι The common end in which the tendons ι ι unite and go to the third bone.
- λ The aponeurosis which goes to the tendon x, in its upper part coming from the capsule of the joint of this finger with the metacarpus: and below springing from the tendon r of the inner interossei of the ring finger.
- μ μ γ ζ The inner interossei of the ring finger. γ the tendon which afterwards joins at ζ with the tendon x, and being increased by a portion received from thence, runs to the third bone.
- π The aponeurosis which joins the tendon x, arising in its upper part from the capsule of the joint of this finger with the metacarpus: in its lower part springing from the tendon ε of the outer interossei of the ring finger, with which tendon is conjoined the tendon of the third lumbricalis.
- ρ The tendon of the outer interossei of the ring finger, to which the tendon of the third lumbricalis joins itself.
- σ τ The tendon common to the outer interossei of the ring finger and third lumbricalis, conjoined at σ with the tendon x, and being increased by a portion received from thence, runs to the third bone.
- υ The common end in which the tendons υ υ unite, and go to the third bone.
- φ The aponeurosis that goes to the tendon w, coming in its upper part from the capsule of the joint of this finger with its metacarpus: below springing from the tendon ψ of the inner interossei of this middle finger.
- χ ψ γ Γ The inner interossei of the middle finger. ψ the tendon which afterwards joins at γ with the tendon w, and being increased by a portion received from thence, runs to the third bone.
- Δ The aponeurosis that joins the tendon w, coming above from the capsule of the joint of this finger with its metacarpus: in its lower part produced by the tendon ε of the outer interossei of this middle finger, with which tendon is conjoined the tendon of the second lumbricalis.
- Θ Θ Θ Α Ε The outer interossei of the middle finger. Θ Θ Θ Α the heads arising from the metacarpal bone of the index Θ Θ Θ and middle finger Α. Ε the tendon with which is conjoined the tendon of the second lumbricalis.
- Η Σ The tendon common to the outer interossei of the middle finger with the second lumbricalis, conjoined at Η with the tendon w, and being increased by a portion received from thence, runs to the third bone.
- Φ The common end in which the tendons Γ. Σ, unite and go to the third bone.
- Ψ The aponeurosis that joins the tendon v, in its upper part coming from the capsule of this joint with the metacarpus: in its lower part produced from the tendon 2 of the inner interossei muscle of this finger, the index.
1. 2. 3. 4 The inner interossei muscle of the index. 2 the tendon that afterwards joins itself to tendon v, and being increased by a portion received from thence it runs to the third bone.
5. 6 The aponeurosis that joins the tendon v, being in its upper part a production from the tendon of the abductor of the index, and in its lower part 6, from the first lumbricalis.
- 7 The tendon of the first lumbricalis, which afterwards conjoins itself 8 with the tendon v, and being increased by a portion received from thence, runs to the third bone.
- 10 The common end in which the tendons 4 and 9 unite themselves, belonging to the third bone.
- 11 The outer interossei muscle of the index.
- 12 The abductor of the index.
- 13 The tendon of the greater extensor of the thumb.
14. 15 The ligament that confines the tendon of the ulnaris externus, arising from the radius betwixt the said ulnaris and extensor of the little finger, and terminating at the tendon of the ulnaris internus; in the part 15 it is conjoined with the ligament 16.
16. 17. 18. 19 The outer annular ligament, which arises from the pisiform bone 17, from the cuneiform bone 18, and from the eminence of the radius 19, which terminates the fore part of the groove that conducts or gives passage to the tendons of the radiales externi.
- 20 The ligament that confines the tendons of the long abductor and left extensor of the thumb, in one part arising from the eminence of the radius, from which also arises the ligament 16.
21. 22. 23. 23 The long abductor of the thumb. 22 the tendon of its upper part. 23. 23 the tendon of its lower part.
24. 25 The left extensor of the thumb. 25 the tendon.
- 26 The common end in which are conjoined the tendons (23 and 25) of the greater and left extensors of the thumb, and belonging to the third bone.
27. 28 The aponeurosis which joins itself to the common end (26) of the tendons of the extensors of the thumb, part of which aponeurosis (27) invests the capsule of the joint of the thumb with its metacarpal bone, and adheres to the said capsule; while the part (28) arises from the inner tail of the short flexor of the thumb. Betwixt 27 and 29 is the inner tail of the short flexor of the thumb.
29. 30 The adductor of the thumb. 30 the tendinous end inserted into the first bone of the thumb.
- β The outer annular ligament, inserted into the pisiform bone β, and continued to the ligament γ δ.
- γ δ The ligament that confines the tendon of the ulnaris externus, ending by the tendon of the ulnaris internus at δ.
- ζ The square pronator muscle.
- ζ The ligament which with the groove of the wrist forms a channel wherein are confined the tendons passing from the cubit to the hand, namely, of the sublimis and profundus flexors, and of the long flexor of the thumb.
- Part of the tendon given from the long to the short abductor of the thumb.
- ξ ζ The short abductor of the thumb. α ι receives a part from the aponeurosis of the long palmaris. x the tendinous end with the aponeurosis which it gives to the tendon of the extensors of the thumb.
- Part of the short flexor of the thumb, which may be esteem'd a second short abductor of it: 'tis inserted with its tendinous end into the first bone of the thumb.
- μ Two ligaments which confine the tendon of the long flexor of the thumb; the one seated above, at the joint of the thumb with its metacarpal bone; the other, just below the former, is affixed to the edges of the first bone, beginning simple, but afterwards split into two horns.
- π π The tendon of the long flexor of the thumb, inserted into the last bone of the thumb.
- ε The inner tail of the short flexor of the thumb, inserted into the first phalanx and inner scaphoid bone.
- ρ The first lumbricalis.
- τ The adductor of the thumb.
- ε The aponeurosis or tendinous expansion of the long palmaris muscle.
- σ σ The square or short palmaris muscle.
- τ υ φ The abductor of the little finger, υ φ its origin from the pisiform bone υ, and from the inner ligament of the wrist φ.
- χ The small flexor of the little finger.
- ψ The tendon common to the small flexor and abductor of the little finger, conjoined with the tendon of the extensor of that finger.
- μ The end of the tendon of the extensor of the little finger belonging to the third bone.
- Γ The tendon running to the third bone, formed of the tendon ψ, and joined by a portion of the tendon of the extensor of the little finger.
- Δ Δ The tendons corresponding to those of σ τ υ φ. ρ. 10, in the right hand.
- Θ The ligament by which are confined the tendons of the sublimis and profundus, as they pass along the bone of the first phalanx or order.
- Α Three ligaments by which are retained the tendons of the sublimis and profundus at the joint of the finger with the metacarpus. We have fixed the letter only on the middle finger, but the same ligaments are also in the fore and ring finger.
- Ε The tendons of the sublimis and profundus.
- Η The tendon of the profundus with one horn of the sublimis.
- Σ The tendon of the profundus.
- Φ The same parts (Θ Α Ε Η Π Σ) are also pointed out in the other fingers.

TABULAE ANATOMICAЕ QUINTAE MUSCULORUM HOMINIS EXPLANATIO.

TABULAE hujus figura est pars averfa illius, quae Tabula prima continetur. Exhibet quoque syntaxin totam Musculorum primorum post integumenta communia vaginalque tendinosas: praetereaue ligamenta ad musculos pertinentia, aurefque & froti partem, nudafque partes Sceleti.

- a b c. a b c d d. e Epicranium. a b Occipitalis. a ejus principium tendineum. b pars carnea. c d d aponeurosis inter Occipitalem & Frontalem intercedens. d d hic per eam Temporalis apparet, eminentque. e pars membranacea, qua Occipitales, eorumque aponeuroses conjunctae inter se; oriens supra Cucullarium ab offe occipitis ortum.
- f g Atollens auriculam. f ejus tendinosum principium, quo ab Epicranio abscedit. g pars carnea.
- h Frontalis.
- i Orbicularis palpebrarum.
- k Anterior auriculae.
- l Helicis minor.
- m. n. o Tres Retrahentes auriculae.
- p q Masseter. p portio interioris pars posterior, quae nuda à portione exteriori. q portio anterior.
- r Zygomaticus major.
- f Pterygoideus internus.
- s Mylohyoideus.
- t Latissimus colli.
- u w. u w x Sternomastoideus cum Cleidomastoideo, conjuncti in unum. w extremum tendineum, x insertum offi occipitis.
- y. y Bivestres cervicis, inserti offi occipitis.
- z z Splenis capitis.
- A Levator scapulae.
- BCDEFGHH. BCDEFGHH Cucullares. B pars carnea. CDEF principium tendineum. C pars ejus ab offe occipitis oriens. DEF per hunc tractum cum parte sui extrinsecus cohaeret, subeus oriens à spinis dorsii omnium, duarum inferiorum colli, ligamentoque cervicis. E principii plaga tendinea amplius juxta imam cervicem fumumque dorsum. F ejusdem alia in infimo angulo. G Extremi pars tendinea, qua spinas scapulae non longe à basi insertum. H H extremi pars tendinea, inserta spinas scapulae & processui superiori.
- I K. I K Infraspinati. K ortus à basi scapulae.
- L. L Rhomboidei majores, inserti basibus scapularum.
- M. M Sacrolumbales.
- N. N Teretes minores.
- O. O Teretes majores.
- P Q R R S T V. P Q R R S T V Latissimi dorsii. P pars carnea. Q latus tendo, quo incipit. R R ortus ejus à spinis vertebrarum lumborum, & offis sacri. S ortus à processibus obliquis, qui sunt à latere hiatus offis sacri. T cohaesio cum Gluteo magno. V ortus à crista iliium.
- W X. W X Obliquorum externorum abdominis partes carnea, X X crassis iliium insertae.
- Y Z. Y Z a Glutei medii. Z ortus ab offe iliium. a tendo.
- β. β Tenfores vaginarum femorum.
- γ δ ε. γ δ ε Glutei magni. δ δ hac parte oritur à crista iliium & à sacro, cohaeretque cum Latissimo dorsii.
- Levator ani. Dextri quoque parva pars in latere dextro.
- Inter ζ ε • Transversus perinaei.
- Sphincter ani externus.
- Adductores magni femorum.
- • • Graciles. • tendo.
- • Sartorii.
- • Vastii interni.
- • • • Semimembranosii. ζ tendo in ex carne ortus. • tendo.
- • • Semitendinosi. ε tendo.
- • • • Bicipites crurum. • caput longius. • • caput brevius. • • • tendo, • • • • primus oriens è superficie carnis capitis longioris, sectione deinde brevioris auctus φ, χ extremoque insertus capiti superiori fibulae.
- ψ μ. ψ μ Vastii externi. ψ superficies tendinosa.
- Γ c. Γ c Plantares.
- Δ. Δ Poplitei.
- Θ I etc. Θ I etc. Peronei longi.
- Λ Ε Η Π Σ Ξ Φ. Λ Ε Η Π Σ Ξ Φ Gemelli. Λ Ε Η caput externum. Ε Η superficies tendinosa. Π Σ Ξ caput interius. Σ Ξ superficies tendinosa. • tendo.
- Ω. • Ω Tendines Achillis, Ω. Ω inserti calcanei.
- a b. a b Solei. b superficies tendinosa.
- c. c Plantarum tendines.
- d. d Tendines Tibialium posteriorum.
- Inter tendines d & ψ in sinistro pede, & d & tendinem Plantaris in dextro, tendines Flexorum longorum digitorum pedum.
- e. e Ligamenta, quibus retinentur tendines juxta malleolos internos, qua secundum eos incedunt.
- f. f Flexores longi pollicum pedum.
- g h i k. g h i k Peronei breves. h tendinis è carne ortus. i i tendo, k insertus offi metatarsi quinto.
- l m m m. l m m m Peronei longi. m m m tendo.
- n. n Ligamenta, quibus tendines Peroneorum longorum & brevium retinentur ad malleolos externos.
- o. o Ligamenta Peroneis brevibus propria.
- p. p Ligamenta propria Peroneorum longorum.
- q. q Ligamenta, quibus tendines in confinio erurum dorsorumque pedum retinentur.
- r. r Tendines Extensorum longorum digitorum pedum.
- s. s Tendines Peroneorum tertiorum, inserti offibus metatarsi digitorum minorum.
- t. t Extensores breves digitorum pedum.
- u w x y z. u w x y z Abductores digitorum minorum pedum. u hac parte tendis aponeurosis. w ortus à calcaneo. x aponeurosis, qua intertextus est, pars offi metatarsi digiti minimi inserta. y tendo Abductoris, insertus offi primo minimi. z aponeurosis ad Extensoris longi digitorum pedum tendinem illum accedens, qui digiti minimi est.
- α β. α Flexores breves digitorum minorum pedum. α pars, quae inserta offi metatarsi minimi. β pars, quae offi primo minimi, extremo tendineo.
- γ γ Tendo Flexoris longi pollicis pedis, inter offa sesamoidea incedens.
- δ Abductor pollicis pedis.
- Flexor brevis digitorum pedis.
- ζ η θ ι κ λ μ ν. ζ η θ ι κ λ μ Deltoides. ζ η η primi ordinis portionum, è quibus constat, secunda eademque posterior, η η oriens à spina & processu superiore scapulae. θ θ secundi ordinis portio posterior, • oriens à processu superiore. ι ι primi ordinis portio quarta, λ λ oriens à cubito flexentis se processu superioris. μ μ secundi ordinis portio media, • oriens à processu superiore.
- ξ ο π ρ σ τ υ φ χ. ξ ο π ρ σ τ υ φ χ Tricipites brachiorum. ξ Brevissimus Longus. π Brachialis externus. ρ tendo communis trium horum capitum. σ pars tendinea, quam Longus efficit & tendini communi adjungit. τ dextri brachii, pars tendinea, quam Brachialis externus efficit, adjungitque tendini communi: in sinistro τ apposta ad exortum partis illius è carne. υ pars tendinea è superficie Brachialis externi oriens, & ad condylum humeri majorem pertinens. φ tendo communis olecrano insertus. χ ejusdem tendinis mucro tenuior, priori parti olecrani proximaeque spinas ulnae insertus.
- ψ. ψ Brachiales interni.
- • • Supinatores longi.
- Α Β C D D D D. Α Β C Radiales externi longiores. B ortus à condylo minore humeri. C conjunctio ortusque communis cum Extensore communi digitorum & Ulnari externo. D D D D tendo, insertus offi metacarpi indicis.
- E. E Brachiales externi, orientes à radice condyli minoris humeri.
- F G. F Anconei. G tendo, oriens à condylo minore humeri.
- H I I I I Radiales externi breviores. I I I tendo.
- K. K Profundi, ab ulnis orientes.
- L. L. L. Palmares longi.
- M. M N O P Q Sublimis. N portio ad digitum medium pertinens, O ad indicem, P ad anulare, Q auricularem.
- R S T V. R S T V Ulnares interni. S T. principia, S alterum oriens à condylo majore humeri, cohaeretque cum capite tendineo communi musculorum à condylo illo orientium: T alterum, ab olecrano oriens. V tendo, insertus offi subrotundo carpi.
- W X Y Y. W X Y Z Ulnares externi. X principium conjunctum cum principio Extensoris communis digitorum. Y Z tendo, Z pertinens ad os quartum metacarpi manus. Inter tendinem Z & tendinem c in dorso manus dextrae, tendo exilis ab hoc Ulnari externo ad digitum minimum pertinens.
- a b c c. a b c c Extensores proprii digitorum auricularum. b principium cum principio Extensoris communis digitorum conjunctum. c c tendo, qua per dorsum manus decurrit, leviter fissus.

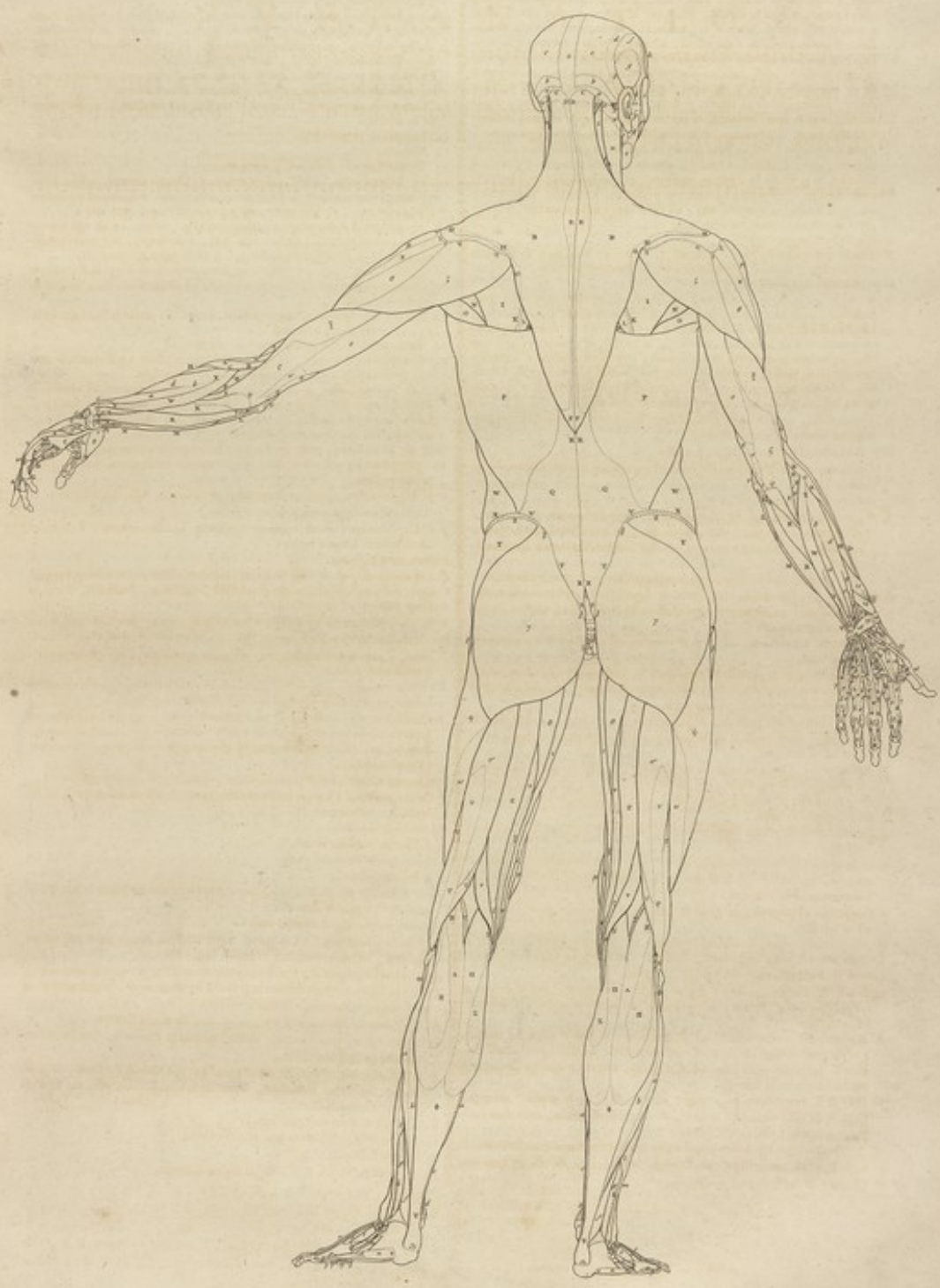
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ernus, arising from
nger, and termina
it is conjoined with
n the piliform bone
he radius aq, which
passage to the in
and left extreme of
n, from which also
n of its upper part.
d 25) of the greater
one.
26) of the tendon
inverts the capsule
res to the fist cap
Flexor of the thumb
mb.
d into the fist bone
β, and continued
mus, ending by the
el wherein are con
of the fibulae and
of the thumb.
of the aponeurosis
which it gives to
a second short ab
one of the thumb
of the thumb; the
bone; the other,
beginning simple,
the last bone of the
first phalanx and
fic.
form bone a, and
little finger, con
to the third bone
φ, and joined by
right hand.
is and profundus
in and profundus
the letter only as
ed ring finger.
ggr.

TABULAE MUSCULORUM QUINTAE EXPLANATIO.

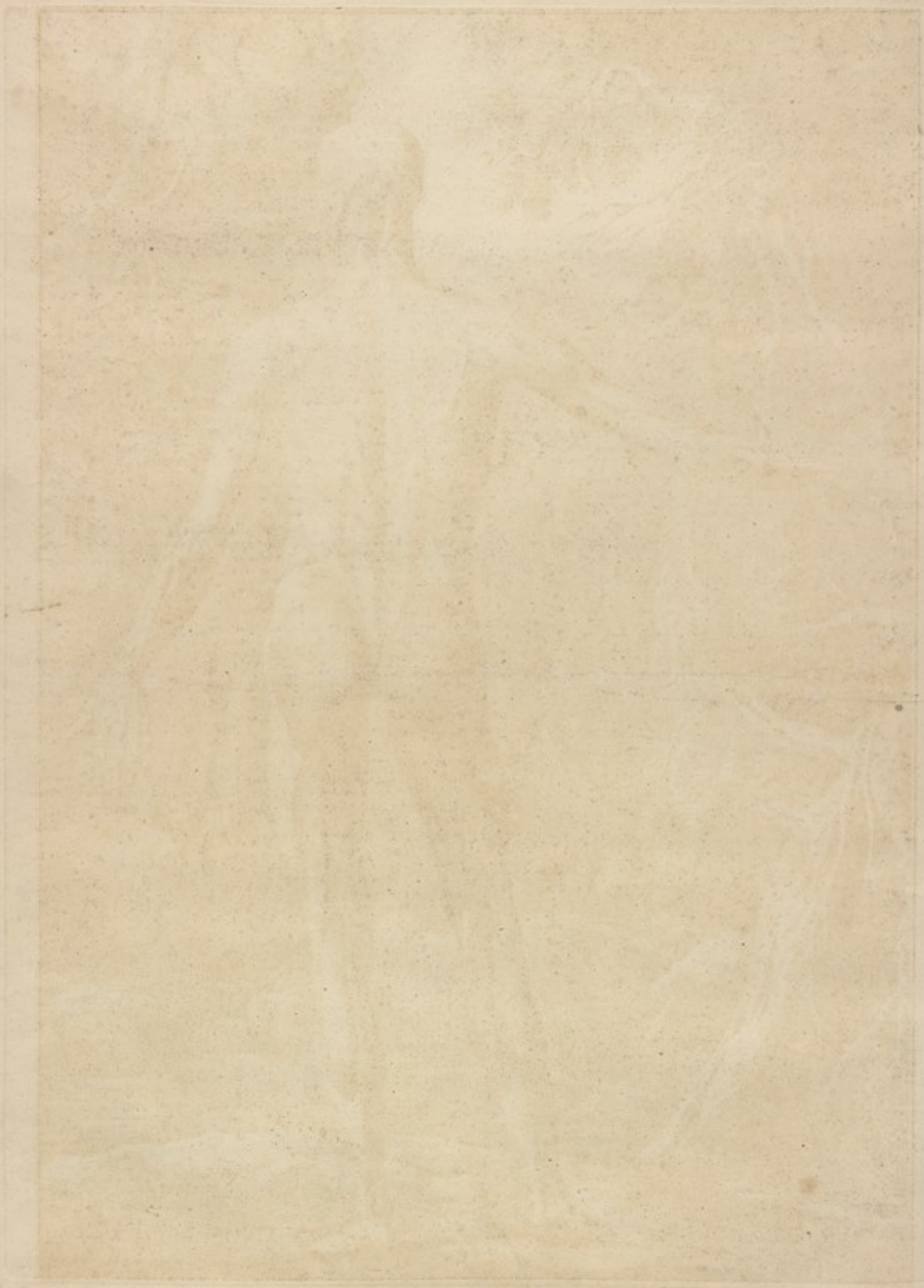
- d. d e f f g h i k l m n o p p q r r s Extensores communes digitorum manuum. e f f g h i k l m n o portio ad annularem pertinet, T tendo, qui ad annularem decurrit, in progressu per dorsum manus incisus habens. g tendinis hujus ramus, qui se deinde dividit in duos, quorum alter h adjungit se tendini c auricularis, non tamen semper inventus; alter i rursus in duos se dividit, alteroque k pariter accedit ad tendinem c auricularis, altero (inter k & f inferius) ad truncum f tendinis annularis: l portio à tendine f abscedens, accedensque ad tendinem c auricularis: m portio tendinis, qua truncus tendinis f ad annularem decurrens cum tendine c auricularis conjunctus ad initia digitorum; quae portio fit ex portionibus k & l, & infra hanc aponeurosi à tendine f abscedente, confluentibus in unum. n ramus, adjungens se tendini p digiti medii, non semper inventus. o portio tendinis, qua truncus tendinis f ad annularem decurrens, cum tendine p medii juxta digitorum radices conjunctus; sitque haec portio ex tendine n conflente cum aponeurosi, quae à trunco f tendinis annularis juxta radicem digiti illius abscedit. p p tendo ad indicem pertinet, r r tendo. s aponeurosis, quae à tendine p medii orta, ad tendinem r indicis accedit, eosque juxta digitorum initia connectit inter se.
- t Tendo Indicatoris.
- u Tendo per indicem deinde procedens, factus ex tendine t Indicatoris cum tendine r Extensoris communis qui ad indicem pertinet, conflente in unum committens.
- v. w. x. y. z. z. z. z. Tendines Extensorum digitorum, qua per digitos incedunt, conjuncti cum tendinibus & aponeurosis Interossei, Lumbicalium, &c. v indicis, factus ex tendine t Indicatoris conjuncto cum tendine r ab Extensore communi. w medii, x annularis; qui duo sunt Extensoris communis. y auricularis, qui fit ex tendine c Extensoris auricularis propeit, conjuncto cum portionibus h & k l m ab Extensore communi accedentibus, portionisque ab Ulnari externo. z. z. z. z. Extrema horum tendinum, inserta ossibus secundi ordinis.
- α Aponeurosis, quae à capsula articuli digiti hujus cum metacarpo suo, pertinet ad tendinem extensorem y.
- β γ Abductor digiti auricularis. γ tendo.
- δ Communis tendo Abductoris Flexorisque parvi digiti minimi manus, δ conjunctus cum tendine y, acceptaque ab eodem portione auctus, δ decurrens ad os tertium.
- ζ Aponeurosis, quae accedit ad tendinem y, superiore parte sui veniens à capsula articuli hujus digiti cum metacarpo; inferiore producta à tendine Interossei auricularis, cum quo tendine conjunctus tendo Lumbicalis quarti.
- η Tendo Interossei auricularis, cui se adjungit tendo Lumbicalis quarti.
- θ Tendo qui Interosseo auricularis & Lumbicali quarto communis, δ conjunctus cum tendine y, acceptaque ab eo portione auctus, δ decurrens ad os tertium.
- ι Commune extremum, in quod se conjungunt tendines θ, τ, pertinet ad os tertium.
- λ Aponeurosis, quae accedit ad tendinem x, superiore parte sui veniens à capsula articuli hujus digiti cum metacarpo: inferiore producta à tendine Interossei posterioris digiti annularis.
- μ ν ξ Interosseus posterior digiti annularis. ν tendo, qui se deinde ξ conjungit cum tendine x, acceptaque ab eo portione auctus, ξ decurrit ad os tertium.
- π Aponeurosis, quae accedit ad tendinem x, superiore parte sui veniens à capsula articuli hujus digiti cum metacarpo: inferiore producta à tendine Interossei prioris digiti annularis, cum quo tendine conjunctus tendo Lumbicalis tertii.
- ρ Tendo Interossei prioris digiti annularis, cui se adjungit tendo Lumbicalis tertii.
- σ Tendo, qui Interosseo priori annularis & Lumbicali tertio communis, σ conjunctus cum tendine x, acceptaque ab eo portione auctus, σ decurrens ad os tertium.
- υ Commune extremum, in quod se conjungunt tendines σ, τ, pertinet ad os tertium.
- φ Aponeurosis, quae accedit ad tendinem w, superiore parte sui veniens à capsula articuli hujus digiti cum metacarpo suo: inferiore producta à tendine Interossei posterioris digiti hujus medii.
- χ ψ Γ Interosseus posterior digiti medii. ψ tendo, qui se deinde w conjungit cum tendine w, acceptaque ab eo portione auctus, Γ decurrit ad os tertium.
- Δ Aponeurosis, quae accedit ad tendinem w, superiore parte sui veniens à capsula articuli hujus digiti cum metacarpo suo: inferiore producta à tendine Interossei prioris digiti hujus medii, cum quo tendine conjunctus tendo Lumbicalis secundi.
- Θ Θ Θ A E Interosseus prior digiti medii. Θ Θ Θ A capita, orientis, Θ Θ Θ ab ossis metacarpi indicis, A à medii. E tendo, cum quo conjunctus tendo Lumbicalis secundi.
- Π Σ Tendo, qui Interosseo priori digiti medii communis cum Lumbicali secundo, Π conjunctus cum tendine w, acceptaque ab eo portione auctus, Σ decurrens ad os tertium.
- ϕ Commune extremum, in quod se conjungunt tendines Γ, Σ, pertinet ad os tertium.
- ψ Aponeurosis, quae accedit ad tendinem v, superiore parte sui veniens à capsula articuli hujus cum metacarpo suo: inferiore producta à tendine Interossei posterioris digiti hujus indicis.
1. 2. 3. 4 Interosseus posterior indicis. 2 tendo, qui se deinde 3 conjungit cum tendine v, acceptaque ab eo portione auctus, 4 decurrit ad os tertium.
5. 6 Aponeurosis, quae accedit ad tendinem v, superiore parte sui 5 producta ab Abductore indicis, inferiore 6 à Lumbicali primo.
- 7 Lumbicalis primi tendo, qui se deinde 8 conjungit cum tendine v, acceptaque ab eo portione auctus, 9 decurrit ad os tertium.
- 10 Commune extremum, in quod se conjungunt tendines 4, 9, pertinet ad os tertium.
- 11 Interosseus prior indicis.
- 12 Abductor indicis.
- 13 Tendo Extensoris majoris pollicis manus.
14. 15 Ligamentum, quod coarctat tendinem Ulnaris externi, orientis à radio inter Ulnarem illum & Extensorem auricularis, deflexus ad tendinem Ulnaris interni, 15 hac parte conjunctum cum ligamento 16.
16. 17. 18. 19 Ligamentum annulare externum. ceteris, 17 ab ossis subrotundo, 18 triquetro, 19 eminentia radii, quae finem, per quem tendines Radialium extensorum incedunt, à priori parte terminat.
- 20 Ligamentum, quo continentur tendines Abductoris longi & Extensoris minoris pollicis manus, una parte orientis ab eminentia radii, à qua & ligamentum 16.
21. 22. 23. 23 Abductor longus pollicis manus. 21 tendo partis superioris. 23. 23 tendo partis inferioris.
24. 25 Extensor minor pollicis manus. 25 tendo.
- 26 Commune extremum, in quod conflunt tendines 13 Extensoris majoris pollicis, & 25 minoris, pertinet ad os tertium.
27. 28 Aponeurosis, quae se adjungit extremo communi 26 tendinum Extensorum pollicis: cujus aponeurosis pars 27 ambit capsam articuli pollicis cum metacarpo suo, innexaque capsae illi; pars 28 procedit à Flexoris pollicis brevis cauda posteriore.
- Inter 27 & 29 Cauda posterior Flexoris brevis pollicis manus.
29. 30 Abductor pollicis manus. 30 extremum tendineum, insertum ossi primo pollicis.
- α β Ligamentum annulare externum, β insertum ossi subrotundo, & continuatum ligamento γ δ.
- γ δ Ligamentum, quod continet tendinem Ulnaris externi, δ deflexus ad tendinem Ulnaris interni.
- ε Promotor quadratus.
- ζ Ligamentum, quod cum sinu carpi canalem efficit, quo coarctentur tendines qui à cubito ad manum procedunt, Sublimis, Profundi, Flexoris longi pollicis.
- η Tendinis Abductoris longi pollicis manus portio, quam dat Abductor brevis.
- θ Abductor brevis pollicis manus. hic partem accipit ab aponeurosi Palmaris longi. η extremum tendineum, una cum aponeurosi, quam dat tendini Extensorum pollicis.
- λ Pollicis manus Flexoris brevis pars, quae pro Abductore ejus brevi altero haberi potest: extremit tendineo inserta ossi primo pollicis.
- μ Duo ligamenta, quibus coarctetur tendo Flexoris longi pollicis: alterum superius ad locum articuli pollicis cum metacarpo suo; alterum mox infra superius, ossis primi marginibus affixum, primo simplex, deus fissum in cornu duo.
- ν Tendo Flexoris longi pollicis manus, insertus ossi ultimo pollicis.
- ξ Cauda posterior Flexoris brevis pollicis manus, inserta ossi primo, & famosco posteriori.
- θ Lumbicalis primus.
- π Abductor pollicis manus.
- ρ Aponeurosis Palmaris longi.
- σ Palmaris brevis.
- τ υ φ Abductor digiti minimi manus. υ φ ceteris, υ ab ossis subrotundo, φ à ligamento carpi interiore.
- χ Flexor parvus digiti minimi manus.
- ψ Tendo communis Flexori parvo digiti minimi manus cum Abductore ejusdem, adjunctus tendini extensori digiti illius.
- ω Tendinis extensoris digiti minimi extremum ad os secundum pertinet.
- Γ Tendo ad os tertium decurrens, factus ex tendine ψ, accedenteque ad cum portione tendinis extensoris minimi.
- Δ Δ Tendinis idem qui σ τ υ, 4. 9. 10, in manu dextra.
- Θ Ligamentum, quo coarctetur tendo Sublimis & Profundi, qua secundum os primi ordinis incedunt.
- A Tria ligamenta, quibus coarctentur tendines Sublimis & Profundi, circa articulum digiti cum metacarpo. Litteram soli medio inscripsi, cui ab utraque parte unum addit.
- E Sublimis & Profundi tendines.
- Π Tendo Profundi cum cornu uno Sublimis.
- Σ Tendo Profundi.
- Esdem, Θ A. E. Π. Σ in reliquis digitis indicata.

F. S, perineu
 e parte sui veniens
 producta à tendine
 le 3 conjungit cum
 erit ad ex tertium.
 re parte sui 3 pro
 primo.
 um tendine r, ac
 um.
 nes 4-9, perineu
 terni, oriens à ra
 tiens ad tendine
 ento 16.
 17 ab ossi fibro
 , per quem tendi
 minat.
 longi & Extensori
 a radii, à qua &
 lo partu superioru
 3 Extensori ma
 umi 26 tendine
 ngiam articuli pol
 28 procedit à Flo
 um.
 um, insertum ossi
 subrotundo, & hinc
 terni, & definet
 no concenit tet
 ofandi, Flexio
 t Abductor brevi.
 occurat Palmari
 quam dat tendin
 ejus brevi altera
 cis.
 pollicis; alterum
 alterum mot in
 dex, dein flectit
 no pollicis.
 li primo, à 6-
 rotundo, & 11-
 cum Abductor
 um perineu.
 ccedenteque ad
 a.
 qua secundum
 fundi, circa ar
 6, cui ab ura-

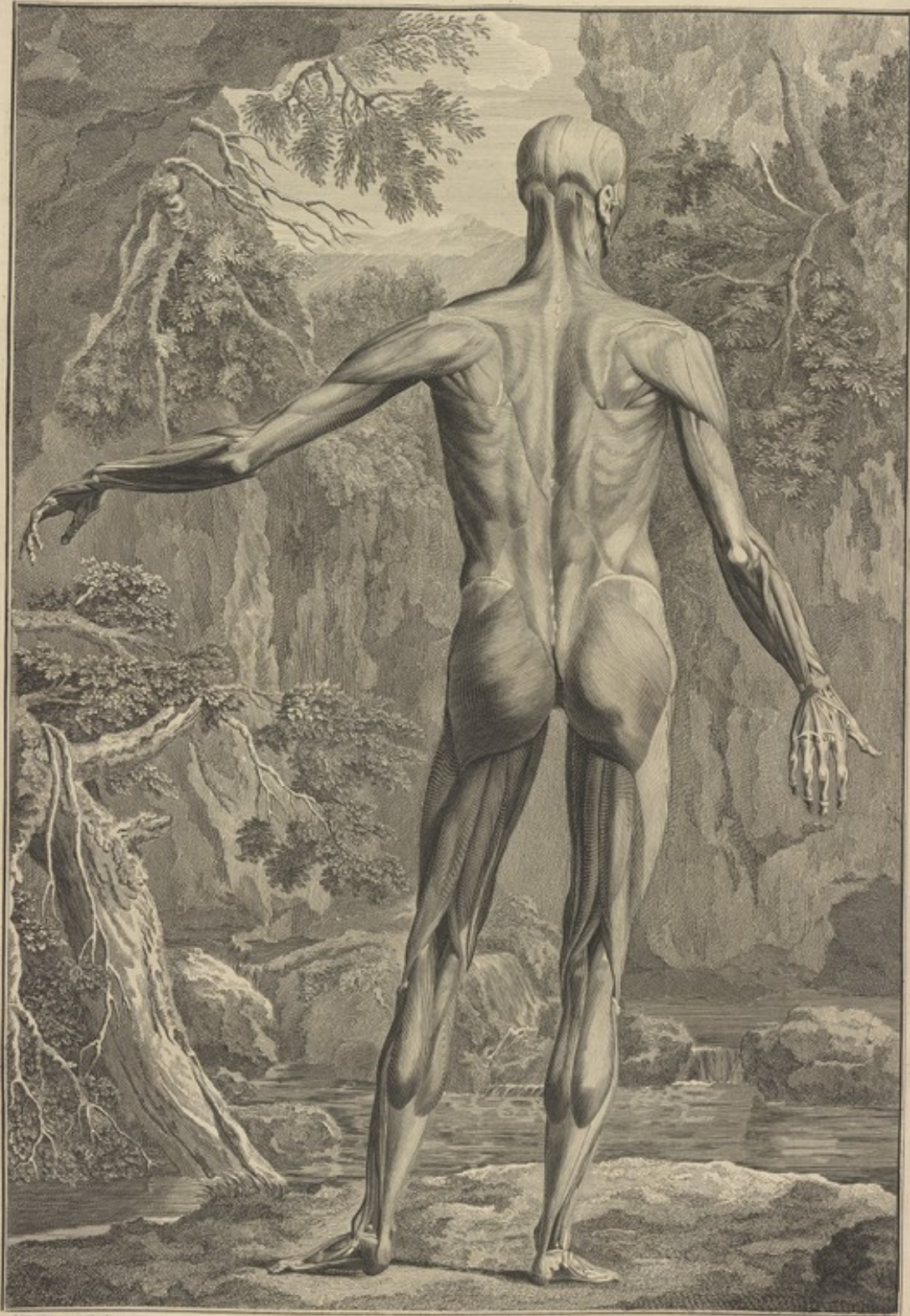
TAB. V.



Superius, F. del. W. sculp. Londini, 1798.



TAB. V.



J. B. Ravenet. Sculp.

Impressus J. B. P. Knapton. Londini. 1768.

THE SIXTH ANATOMICAL TABLE OF THE HUMAN MUSCLES EXPLAINED.

IN this Figure are expressed the second order of the muscles in the back part of the body, together with some of the ligaments and naked parts of the Sceleton, with part of the scrotum. This corresponds to the figure of the second table, of which this is the back view; but there is this difference, that in the present figure the Sternomastoidei and Cleidomastoidei muscles are taken away, the back parts of those muscles having been sufficiently represented in the fifth table.

The muscles exhibited in the last preceding table, and here taken away, are from the head, the epicranius, the elevator of the outer ear, the anterior and three retractive muscles of the outer ear, the orbicularis of the eye-lids, the greater zygomatic, and the latissimus colli. From the neck, back, and loins, are taken away the sternocleidomastoidei, the cucullares, latissimi dorsi, and external oblique muscles of the abdomen, and also from the left side of the back is removed the greater and less rhomboidei. From the hips and nates are taken the large glutei. From the thighs the vasti. From the legs the gastrocnemii. From the feet the ligaments by which the tendons are confined near the inner angles, the ligaments by which the tendons of the long and short peronei are retained at the outer angles; the ligaments proper to the short peronei, the ligaments peculiar to the long peronei, the ligaments by which the tendons are confined at the bottom of the leg, and upon the backs of the feet, the abductors of the little toes; the aponeuroses joining the tendons belonging to the little toes, to the tendons of the long extensors of the other toes. From the arms are taken the deltoidei. From the fore-arms and beginning of the hands are taken the long supinators the common extensors of the fingers, the extensors proper to the little fingers, the external ulnars, the long palmares, the outer circular ligaments, the ligaments which confine the tendons of the outer ulnars. Also from the extreme part of the right fore-arm is taken the ligament by which are confined the tendons of the long abductor and short extensor of the thumb. From the left hand likewise is taken the short abductor of the thumb, the ligaments by which is confined the tendon of the long flexor of the thumb, the ligaments by which are confined the tendons of the sublimis and profundus at the joints of the fingers, with their metacarpal bones, and those by which the tendons are confined at the first bones of the fingers.

In the back, neck, and loins.

A B B B C D The temporal muscle. **B B B C** the first beginning of its origin from the convexity of the parietal bone, **B B B** and from the mammillary process **C**. **B** the tendon.

E F G H The masseter. **E F** the outer portion, **F** the extremity inserted into the lower jaw. **G H** the back part of the inner portion, which is not covered by the outer portion; **H** its origin from the zygomatic process of the temporal bone and from the os jugale.

I The internal pterygoideus muscle, inserted into the lower jaw.

K The mylohyoideus arising from the lower jaw.

L The first belly of the digastric muscle of the lower jaw.

M N. **M N** The biventer or digastricus of the neck. **N** the tendinous end inserted into the occipital bone. Soon after **O** beneath appear the two interspinales colli betwixt the spine of the fifth and sixth vertebra of the neck.

P Q R S. **P Q R S** The splenei muscles of the head. **Q** the beginning or rising from the ligament of the neck. **R S** the tendinous end inserted into the occipital bone **R**, and into the mammillary bone and process **S**.

T. **T U V** The splenei muscles of the neck. **U V** the beginnings of which one **U** arises from the spine of the tenth vertebra of the back and the other **V** from the ninth.

W **W** The trachelomastoidei muscles.

X X Portions of the longissimi docti muscles running to the neck.

Y Y The transverse muscles of the neck.

Z a. **Z a** The elevators of the shoulder-blades, a arising from the scapula.

a b. **a b c d e f g h i k l** The posterior and upper serrati. **a** the tendinous part, **b** the fleshy part, **c d e f** the origin from the ligament of the neck **c**, from the spine of the lower vertebra of the neck **d**, and the uppermost of the back **e**, and from the eleventh **f**, **g h i k l** the four extremities of which **g** belongs to the second rib, **h** to the third, **i** to the fourth, and **k l** to the fifth, inserted into that rib at **l**.

m n o The less rhomboides. **n** the tendinous beginning arising from the ligament of the neck. **o** the end inserted into the scapula. the left rhomboides is removed.

p p q r s t u v w x x The greater rhomboides. **p p** the tendinous beginning. **q** the fleshy part. **r s t u v** the origin from the spines of the vertebra, **r** that from the lowest of the neck, from the twelfth of the back **s**, from the eleventh **t**, from the tenth **u**, from the ninth **v**. **w** in this part it is incurvated according to the basis of the scapula without inserting itself. **x x** its insertion. The left is removed.

y The biventer of the neck.

z The semispinalis muscle of the back.

a β γ δ ε ζ η θ. **a β γ δ ε ζ η θ** The spinales of the back. **β** the portion that belongs to the spine of the eleventh vertebra of the back; **γ** that to the tenth; **δ** that to the ninth; **ε** that to the eighth; **ζ** that to the seventh; **η** that to the sixth; **θ** that to the fifth. **ι** the head by which it arises from the spine of the third vertebra.

κ λ μ ν ξ ο π ρ σ τ υ φ ψ χ ψ ω Γ Δ Δ Θ Λ. **κ λ μ ν ξ ο π ρ σ τ υ φ ψ χ ψ ω Γ Δ Δ Θ Λ** The sacrolumbales. **μ** the fleshy part. **ρ** the tendinous tail that belongs to the ninth rib; **ξ** that to the eighth; **σ** that to the seventh; **π** that to the sixth; **τ** that to the fifth; **φ** that to the fourth; **ς** that to the third; **τ** that to the second; **υ** that to the first.

φ χ ψ ω Γ Δ Δ Θ Λ. **φ χ ψ ω Γ Δ Δ Θ Λ** The outer intercostals. **φ** the fourth with the elevator of the fifth rib, **χ** the fifth, **ψ** the sixth, **ω** the seventh. **Γ** the eighth, **Δ Δ** the ninth, **Θ** the tenth, **Λ** the eleventh.

Ξ Ξ The eleventh internal intercostals.

Π Σ φ ψ Ω Δ Β. **Π Σ φ ψ Ω Δ Β** The great serrati muscles. **Σ** the head that arises from the fifth rib; **φ** that from the sixth; **ψ** that from the seventh; **Ω** that from the eighth; **Α** that from the ninth; **Β** that from the tenth rib.

C D E E F G G H I K L C D E E F G G H I K L The posterior and lower serrati. **C** the tendinous part. **D F H K** the fleshy part. **D** the first head inserted into the ninth rib **E E**. **F** the second head inserted into the tenth rib **G G**. **H** the third head inserted into the eleventh rib **I**. **K** the fourth head inserted into the twelfth rib **L**.

M N O O P Q R S T M N O O P Q R S T The internal oblique muscles of the abdomen. **M** the fleshy part. **N** the tendinous part. **O O** the tendinous beginning from the spine of the ilium. **P Q** the extremity inserted into the twelfth rib, into the bony part **P** and cartilage **Q**. **R S** the end inserted into the eleventh rib, into its bony part **R** and its cartilage **S**. **T** the end that belongs to the tenth rib.

U V W X Y Z a b b b U V W X Y Z a b b b The broad tendons by which the latissimi dorsi begin. **V W** its origin from the spines of the two lower vertebrae of the back, and all those of the loins and os sacrum. **X Y** its origin from the two oblique processes which are placed at the sides of the opening of the canal of the os sacrum in its lower part. **Y Z** the part in which it adhered with the gluteus magnus. **a** its origin from the spine of the ilium. **b b b** the broad tendon here cut off, where it no longer adheres with the tendon beneath, by which arise the lower serratus pectus and internal obliquus of the abdomen.

c c The multifidus muscle of the spine.

d d The coccygei muscles.

e e The elevators of the arms.

f f The external sphincter of the arms.

g g The secondary transverse muscles of the perineum arising from the ossa pubis.

h h The transverse muscles of the perineum arising from the tubercles of the ischia.

i k k k l i k k k l The middle glutei in which are imperfect the footholds of the largest glutei (consult Tab. V.) **k k k** the origin from the os ilium. **l** the tendon inserted into the greater trochanter.

m The great psoas.

n o p n o p The pyriform muscles. **o** the origin from the os ilium, **p** the tendon.

q r q r The upper of the gemini. **r** the tendinous extremity. **s t u s t u** the lower of the gemini. **t** the origin from the tubercle of the ischium. **u** the tendinous end.

v v v v The external obturators.

w x y w x y The internal obturators. **w** the portion seated in the pelvis where the part **x** arises from the anterior face and margin of the great foramen of the os ischioanterior. **y** the part which goes along the back of the os ilium betwixt the gemini.

z α α The quadrati of the thighs. **α α** the end inserted into the thigh bone.

β γ δ β γ δ The external vasti. **γ** the tendinous part. **δ δ** its origin from the thigh bone.

ζ ζ η θ ζ ζ η θ The large adductors of the thighs. **ζ ζ** the origin from the tubercle of the ischium. **η** part of the tendinous beginning. **θ θ** part of the extremity inserted into the thigh bone.

ι κ λ λ μ ρ ξ ι κ λ λ μ ρ ξ The bicipital muscles of the legs. **ι κ** the longer head, **λ λ** the tendon by which it begins and arises from the back of the tubercle of the ischium which joins the beginning of the semitendinosus. **μ λ λ** the shorter head. **ρ ξ** the common tendon in which terminate the two heads; **μ** arising first from the fleshy surface of the longer head, and then being increased by joining the shorter head **ρ**, at length terminates with a short extremity **ξ** in the upper head of the fibula.

π ρ σ ς ο π ρ σ ς The semitendinosi. **π** the tendinous part of its origin, arising from the back of the tubercle of the ischium **ς**, it then joins the tendinous beginning of the longer head of the biceps of the leg, from which beginning it departs. **ρ** the origin of the fleshy part which is sometimes tendinous arising from the back of the tubercle of the ischium. **ς** the tendon.

τ τ The graciles. **τ** the tendon.

υ υ The internal vasti muscles.

φ χ ψ ω Γ Δ Δ Θ Λ The femimembranosii. **χ** the origin of the tendon from the fleshy part, **ψ** the tendon. **ω** the more considerable part of the tendon inserted into the oblique rough eminence which is below the back part of the root of the upper head of the tibia, where it sustains the inner condyle of the thigh bone. **Γ** the thinner portion which the tendon sends off to the inner edge of the tibia.

Δ Δ The inner heads of the gemelli or gastrocnemii of the legs, **Θ Θ** the outer heads cut off.

Λ Δ Ε Π Λ Δ Ε Π The poplitei. **Π** the tendon by which it arises. **Π** the tendinous surface.

Ξ φ. **Ξ φ** The plantars. **φ** the tendon.

ψ φ Ω Ω Δ Β Β ψ φ Ω Ω Δ Β Β The solei muscles. **Ω Ω Ω** the tendinous surface by which the tendon of its back part begins. **Α** the origin from the upper head of the fibula. **Β Β** a mark like a notch where is a tendinous part within the flesh, dividing the said muscular flesh like a tendinous partition.

C C The tendons of the gemelli cut off.

D E D E The tendons of Achilles inserted into the heel bones **E E**.

F F The tendons of the long flexors of the toes.

G G The tendons of the tibiales postici.

In the side of the back, neck, and lower part of the back.

In the thigh, knee, and shin.

SIXTH MUSCULAR TABLE.

H H The long flexors of the great toes.
 I K L M I K L M The short peronei. K the origin of the tendon from the fleshy part, L the tendon inserted into the metatarsal bone M of the little finger.
 N O P Q R S T. N O P Q R S T The long peronei. O the origin from the root of the upper head of the fibula. P the origin of the tendon from the fleshy part. Q R S T the tendon. R S T the knots or bendings. R that where the tendon inflects itself at the outer ankle; S the second which is at the eminence of the heel bone; T the third at the cubical bone.
 U U The tendons of the long extensors of the toes.
 V V The tendons of the third peronei inserted into the metatarsal bones of the little toes.
 W W The short extensors of the toes.
 Below at X is the mass or head which joins the long flexor of the toes in the sole of the foot.
 Y Y The short flexors of the toes. the four tendons of the left are visible.
 Z. Z α β γ The short flexors of the little toes, arising from the metatarsal bones of those toes. α the part connected to the metatarsal bone of the little toe. β γ the part belonging to the first bone of that toe, γ the tendinous end.
 δ δ The tendons of the short flexors of the toes together with the tendons of the long flexors belonging to the little toes.
 ε ε The tendon of the long flexor of the great toe, passing betwixt the scaphoid bone.
 ζ ζ The great serratus muscle.
 η η The coraco-hyoidei.
 θ θ The subclavian muscle.
 ι ι. ι κ λ The supraspinati. κ the origin from the scapula. λ the tendinous end inserted into the larger unequal protuberance of the upper head of the humerus.
 μ μ ξ ο π ρ σ ς. μ ξ ο π ρ σ ς The infraspinati. ξ the origin from the basis of the scapula, ξ ο the origin from the spine. π the tendon where it begins first to appear. ρ σ the fleshy portions joining to that tendon. ς the upper portion from the spine; σ the lower portion from the lower angle. ε the tendinous end, inserted into the larger unequal protuberance ε of the upper head of the humerus.
 τ φ χ. τ φ χ The left teretes. φ the tendon inserted into the os humeri. φ χ the fleshy portions with the tendon inserted partly above φ, and in part below χ. The insertion is into the larger unequal protuberance of the upper head and lower part of the neck of the humerus.
 ψ ψ. ψ ψ The larger teretes.
 ω ω A B B C D E F G H I K L L M N N. ω A B B C D E F G H I K L L M N N The tricipital extending muscles of the arms. ω A B B the brevis in the upper part of which is a sinus impressed by the deltoidei: (see Tab. V.) A the tendinous part, B B the origin from the humerus, C D the long extensor in the upper part of which is a sinus impressed by the deltoidei (see Tab. V.) D the tendinous part, E the external brachialis. F the common tendon of these three heads. G the tendinous part formed by the long extensor and joining the common tendon. H the tendinous part formed by the external brachialis which joins the common tendon. I the tendinous part which arising from the surface of the external brachialis, belongs to the greater condyle of the humerus. K the common tendon inserted into the elbow. L L the thinner horn of this tendon here cut off, which is inserted in the fore part of the olecranon and spine of the ulna next adjacent. M N N part of the external brachialis from the root of the lesser condyle, NN, and arising from the margin of the os humeri above it.
 O O The bicipital muscles of the arms.
 P P The internal brachial muscles.
 Q R S T T U The longer external brachiales. R the origin from the lesser condyle and from the margin of the humerus above it. S the part where it was conjoined with the common extensor of the fingers and internal ulnaris. T T U the tendon inserted into the metacarpal bone of the index.
 V. V W W X The shorter external radiales. W W the tendon inserted into the metacarpal bone X of the index and little finger.
 Y Z Γ Γ The anconci. Z the tendon arising from the lesser condyle of the humerus. Γ Γ the extremity inserted into the fore part of the elbow and margin of the ulna below that part of the elbow.
 Δ. Δ Θ The short supinator. Θ the tendinous beginning arising from the lesser condyle of the humerus.
 Α. Α Ε Η Σ Φ Φ The long abductors of the thumbs. Η part of its origin. Π the part from the radius. Σ the tendon of its upper part. Φ Φ the tendon of its lower part.
 ψ. ψ Ω The left extensors of the thumbs. Ω the tendon.
 α. α β γ The larger extensors of the thumbs. β the origin from the ulna. γ the tendon.
 δ ε The common end in which unite the tendons of the greater γ and left extensor Ω of the thumb, inserted into the third bone of the thumb ε.
 ζ. ζ η θ The indicators. η the origin from the ulna. θ the tendon.
 ι κ λ. ι κ λ The profundis. κ λ the origin from the ulna.
 μ μ ν ο π ρ. μ μ ν ο π ρ The internal ulnaris. μ the beginning arising from the greater condyle of the humerus, and covering with the common tendinous head of the muscles which arise from that condyle. ν the beginning from the broad part of the elbow ο π; and departing from the tendinous fascia or covering of the cubit n ο, and arising also from the ulna ρ, the tendon q is inserted into the pisiform bone of the wrist.
 ρ The square pronator muscle.
 σ. σ τ υ ν ν ξ ζ α The sublimis flexors. τ the portion belonging to the middle finger; υ that to the index, ν that to the ring finger. w that to the little finger. x y z α the tendons, x that of the index. y that of the middle finger. z of the ring finger. α of the little finger.
 β. γ. δ. ε The lumbrical muscles of the fingers, β that of the index, γ that of the middle finger, δ that of the ring finger, ε that of the little finger.
 ζ ζ The small flexor of the little finger. η the origin from the inferior ligament of the carpus.
 θ ι α The abductor of the little finger, ι α the origin, from the pisiform bone of the wrist ι, and from the inner ligament of the wrist α.
 λ The tendon common to the small flexor and abductor of the little finger, conjoined to the tendon of the extensor of that finger.
 μ The end of the extensor tendon of the little finger, belonging to the second bone.
 ν The tendon running to the third bone, formed of the tendon λ, and joined by a portion of the extensor tendon of the little finger.

ξ. ξ The same tendons which in the right hand are marked ρ χ ψ. τ x y.
 ο. ο The tendons of the profundis.
 π The ligament which with the cavity in the wrist forms a canal, wherein are confined the tendons of the sublimis, profundus, and long flexor of the thumb, passing from the fore-arm to the hand.
 ρ ς The opponent muscle of the thumb. ς its origin from the inner ligament of the wrist. ς its end inserted into the metacarpal bone of the thumb.
 τ φ Part of the short flexor of the thumb, which may be reckoned as a second short abductor of the thumb. φ its origin from the inner ligament of the carpus. φ its tendinous end inserted into the first bone of the thumb.
 χ ψ The posterior tail of the short flexor of the thumb, inserted into the first inter-node ψ, and posterior scaphoid bone of the thumb.
 ω The adductor muscle of the thumb.
 Γ Δ The tendon of the long flexor of the thumb, in a manner split or divided. Δ its insertion into the last bone of the thumb.
 α. β. γ. δ The tendons of the extensors of the fingers as they pass over the joints, by the right hand. They are conjoined with the tendons and aponeuroses of the interossei, lumbrical, &c. hand. They are cut off at the roots of the fingers, except in the index, in which that tendon only is cut off which it receives from the common extensor. α. β. γ. δ the ends of those tendons inserted into the second order of bones.
 ζ The abductor of the little finger. η the tendon.
 θ The tendon common to the abductor and small flexor of the little finger joined with the tendon α, and being increased by a portion received from thence, runs to the third bone ι of the little finger.
 κ The aponeurosis, from the capsule of the joint of this finger with its metacarpal bone, belonging to the tendon α.
 λ The tendon of the interossei of the little finger, to which is conjoined the tendon of the fourth lumbricalis.
 μ The tendon common to the interossei of the little finger and fourth lumbricalis, conjoined with the tendon α, and being increased by a portion received from thence, runs to the third bone ν.
 ξ The common tendinous end τ σ, belonging to the third bone.
 ο The aponeurosis which joins the tendon α, coming in its upper part from the capsule of the joint of this finger with its metacarpus; and below it is produced by the tendon λ of the interossei of the little finger, with which tendon is conjoined the tendon of the fourth lumbricalis.
 π ς The inner interossei of the ring finger. π one head of it arising from the metacarpal bone of the little finger. ς the other head from the bone of the ring-finger. σ the tendon which afterwards joins itself at ε with the tendon β, and being increased by a portion received from thence, runs to the third bone ε.
 τ The aponeurosis which joins the tendon β, coming in its upper part from the capsule of the joint of this finger with its metacarpus; and below it is produced from the tendon of the inner interossei β, of the ring finger σ.
 υ The tendon of the outer interossei muscle of the ring finger, to which is conjoined the tendon of the third lumbricalis.
 φ The tendon common to the outer interossei of the ring finger and third lumbricalis, conjoined with the tendon β, and being increased by a portion received from thence, runs to the third bone χ.
 ψ The common end of the tendons ρ χ, belonging to the third bone.
 ω The aponeurosis which joins the tendon β, coming in its upper part from the capsule of the joint of this finger with its metacarpus; below produced from the tendon υ of the outer interossei of the ring finger, with which tendon is conjoined the tendon of the third lumbricalis.
 α β c The inner interossei of the middle finger. α one head arising from the metacarpal bone of the ring-finger; β the other head from that of the middle finger. c the tendon which afterwards joins at f with the tendon γ, and being increased by a portion received from thence, it runs to the third bone g.
 h The aponeurosis that joins the tendon γ, coming in its upper part from the capsule of the joint of this middle finger with the metacarpus; in its lower part produced from the tendon c of the inner interossei of this middle finger.
 i k l The outer interossei of the middle finger. i i one head arising from the metacarpal bone of the middle finger; k k the other head from the bone of the index. l the tendon to which is joined the tendon of the second lumbricalis.
 m The tendon common to the outer interossei of the middle finger and second lumbricalis, conjoined with the tendon γ, and being increased by a portion received from thence, it runs to the third bone n.
 ο The common end of the tendon, g n belonging to the third bone.
 π The aponeurosis which joins the tendon γ, coming in its upper part from the capsule of the joint of this finger with the metacarpus; in its lower part produced by the tendon l of the outer interossei of this middle finger with which tendon is conjoined the tendon of the second lumbricalis.
 ρ The inner interossei of the index. ρ the tendon which afterwards joins at s with the tendon δ, and being increased by a portion received from thence, it runs to the third bone t.
 υ The aponeurosis that joins the tendon δ, coming in its upper part from the capsule of the joint of this finger with the metacarpus; below it is produced from the tendon r of the inner interossei of this fore-finger.
 ν The tendon of the first lumbricalis, which afterwards joins at w with the tendon δ, and being increased by a portion received from thence, it runs to the third bone x.
 y The common end in which meet the tendons τ x belonging to the third bone.
 z ι The aponeurosis that joins the tendon δ, produced in its upper part z from the abductor of the index; in its lower part from the first lumbricalis ι.
 2 The outer interossei muscle of the index.
 3 The abductor of the index.
 4 5 The aponeurosis which joins the common end of the extensor d of the thumb. Part of it 4 surrounds the capsule of the joint of this finger with its metacarpus, and adheres to the said capsule: the part 5 comes from the inner tail of the short flexor of the thumb.
 6 The inner tail of the short flexor of the thumb.
 7 8 The adductor of the thumb; 8 its tendinous end inserted into the first bone of the thumb.

In the foot.

In the scapula and arm.

In the right hand.

TABULAE ANATOMICAE SEXTAE MUSCULORUM HOMINIS EXPLANATIO.

SECUNDUM ab hac parte ordinem Musculorum hac figura expressi, una cum aliquot ligamentis, Sceletique partibus nudis, & parte scroti. Respondet figurae Tabulae secundae, cujus est facies posterior: à qua tamen figura hoc differt, quod Sternomastoidei una cum Cleidomastoideis in hac remoti sint; quos nempe Tabula quinta fatis jam ab hac parte exhibui.

Eorum, quae in Tabula proxime superiore exstant, remota haec: à capite Epicranii, Atrolem auriculam, Anterior, & tres Retrahentes auriculae, auricula, Orbicularis palpebrarum, Zygomaticus major, Latissimus colli. A collo, doleo, humbis, Sternomastoidei cum Cleidomastoideis, Cocculares, Latissimi dorsi, Obliqui externi abdominis: praeterea à dorsi parte sinistra Rhomboideus minor & major. A coxis & natibus Glutei magni. A femoribus Sartorii. A cruribus Gemelli. A pedibus extremis ligamenta quibus tendines iuxta malleolos internos retinentur, ligamenta quibus tendines Peroneorum longorum & brevium retinentur ad malleolos externos, ligamenta Peronei bevis propria, ligamenta Peronei longi propria, ligamenta quibus tendines in confinio crurum dorsoformae pedum retinentur, Abductor digitorum minorum pedum, aponeurosis ad Extensorum longorum digitorum pedum tendines illos accedentes, qui digitorum minorum sunt. Ab humeris Deltoidei. A cubitis manusque principis Supinatorum longi, Extensores communis digitorum manuum, Extensores proprii digitorum articularium, Ulnares externi, Palmares longi, ligamenta annularia exteriora, ligamenta quae coercent tendines Ulnarum externorum. Praeterea ab extrema parte cubiti dextri ligamentum quo continentur tendines Abductoris longi & Extensoris minoris pollicis. Praeterea quoque à manu sinistra Palmaris brevis, Abductor brevis pollicis, ligamenta quibus coercentur tendo Flexoris longi pollicis, ligamenta quibus coercentur tendines Sublimis & Profundi circa articulos digitorum cum metacarpo, & quibus ad ossa prima digitorum.

ΠΞΦΨΩΑΒ. ΠΞΦΨΩΑΒ Serrati magni. Ξ caput, quod oritur à costa quinta: Φ quod à sexta: Ψ quod à septima: Ω quod ab octava: Α quod à nona: Β quod à decima.
C D E F G G H I K L C D E F G G H I K L Serrati postici inferiores. C pars tendinea. D F H K pars carnea. D extremum primum, E E infertum costae nonae. F secundum, G G infertum decimae. H tertium, I infertum undecimae. K quartum, L infertum duodecimae.
M N O O P Q R S T. M N O O P Q S T Obliqui interni abdominis. M pars carnea. N pars tendinea. O O principium tendineum, oriens à crista ilium. P Q extremum infertum costae duodecimae, P parti ossae, Q cartilagineae. R S extremum infertum costae undecimae, R parti ossae, S cartilagineae. T extremum, quod ad costam decimam pertinet.
U V W X Y Z a b b b. U V W X Y Z a b b b Latitendines, quibus Latissimi dorsi incipiunt. V W ortus ejus à spinis vertebrae dorsi duarum inferiorum, omniumque lumborum & ossis sacri. X Y ortus à processibus duobus obliquis, qui sunt à latere hiatus, in quem canalis ossis sacri ab inferiore parte exit. Y Z hac parte cohaerebat cum Gluteo magno. a ortus à crista ilium. b b b hinc recessus latus ille tendo, ubi subitus non amplius cohaeret cum lato tendine, quo incipiunt Serratus posticus inferior & Obliqui interni abdominis.
c. c Multifidi spinae.
d. d Coccygi.
e. e Levatores ani.
f Sphincter externus ani.
g. g Transversi alteri perinaei, orientes ab ossibus pubis.
h. h Transversi perinaei, orientes ab ischiolorum tuberibus.
i k k l. i k k k l Glutei medii: in quibus vestigia à magnis inspecta: confer Tab. V. k k k origo ab ossis ilium. l tendo, trochanteri majori infertum.
m Psoas magnus.
n o p. n o p Pyriformes. o ortus ab ossis ilium. p tendo.
q r. q r Gemisorum superiores. r tendineum extremum.
s t u. s t u Gemisorum inferiores. t ortus ab ischiu tubere. u extremum tendineum.
v v. v v Obturatores externi.
w x y. w x y Obturatores interni. w pars in pelvi sita; cujus ibi x origo à priore parte ambitus foraminis magni ossis coxarum. y pars quae per dorsum ilium inter Geminos incidit.
z a a. z a a Quadrati femorum. a a extremum ossis femoris infertum.
β γ δ δ. β γ δ δ Vastii externi. γ pars tendinosa. δ δ ortus ab ossis femoris.
ε ζ η θ θ. ε ζ η θ θ Adductores magni femorum. ζ ζ origo ab ischiu tubere. η η principii pars tendinosa. θ θ pars extremi, ossis femoris infertum.
ι κ λ λ μ ν ξ. ι κ λ λ μ ν ξ Bicipites crurum. θ θ caput longius. ι κ tendo, quo incipit, ortusque κ à dorso tuberis ischiu, à principio conjunctus cum principio Semitendinosi. λ λ caput brevius. μ ν ξ tendo communis, in quem desinunt duo capita; μ ortus primum è superficie carnis capitis longioris, ν auctus deinde accessione capitis brevioris, ξ posteaque brevi extremo pertinet ad caput superius fibulae.
π ρ σ ς. π ρ σ ς Semitendinosi. π principii pars tendinea, ρ ortus à dorso tuberis ischiu, & deinde conjuncta cum principio tendineo capitis longioris Bicipitis cruris, à quo principio abscidit. σ carnea principii partis, quae aliis tendinea, ortus à dorso tuberis ischiu. ς tendo.
τ τ. τ τ Graciles. τ tendo.
υ υ Vastii interni.
φ ψ ω Γ. φ ψ ω Γ Semimembranosii. χ tendinis ex carne ortus, ψ tendo. ω pars tendinis insignior, inserta eminentiae obliquae & inaequali, quae est infra posteriorem partem radicis capitis superioris tibiae, quae illud condylum anteriorem femoris fulciunt. Γ portio tenuior, quam tendo emittit, pertinet ad marginem internum tibiae.
Δ Δ Gemellorum crurum capita interiora, Θ Θ exteriora, recisa.
Α Λ Ε Π. Α Λ Ε Π Poplitici. Ε tendo, quo incipit. Π superficies tendinosa.
Σ Φ. Σ Φ Plantares. Φ tendo.
Ψ Ω Ω Α Β Β. Ψ Ω Ω Α Β Β Soli. Ω Ω superficies tendinosa, qua tendo in posteriore parte incipit. Α ortus à capite superiore fibulae. Β Β nota incisura similis, ubi intus in carne pars tendinea, carnem illam septi tendinei modo distinguens.
C C Recessi Gemellorum tendines.
D E D E Tendines Achillis, E. E inferti calcanei.

A B B B C D Temporalis. B B B C primum originis initium, B B B ab eminentia ossis verticis, C mammillaris. D tendo.
E F G H Maffler. E F portio exterior, F extremum, maxillae infertum.
G H portio interior pars posterior, quae ruda à portione exteriori;
H ortus ejus à processu zygomatico ossis temporis, & ab ossis jugali.
I Pterygoideus internus, maxillae infertus.
K Mylohyoideus, à maxilla oritur.
L Biventer maxilla venter primus.
M N. M N Biventer cervicis. N extremum tendineum ossis occipitis infertum. Mox infra O Interfinales colli duo, qui inter spinam colli sextae & quintae.
P Q R S. P Q R S Splenii capitis. Q principium, à ligamento cervicis oriens. R S extremum tendinosum, infertum R ossi occipitis, S ossi mammillari & processu mammillari.
T. T U V Splenii colli. U. V principia, quorum alterum U oritur à spinae vertebrae decimae dorsi, V alterum à nonae.
W. W Trachelomastoidei.
X. X Longillimorum dorsi portiones ad collum excurrentes.
Y. Y Transversales cervicis.
z a. Z a Levatores scapularum. a principium à scapula oriens.
b. b c d e f g h i k l Serrati postici superiores. b pars tendinea, b carnea. c d e f origo, c à ligamento cervicis, d spinae imae vertebrae colli, e summae dorsi, f undecimae dorsi. g. h. i. k l quatuor extrema, quorum g pertinet ad costam secundam, h ad tertiam, i ad quartam, k l ad quintam, hac l parte infertum quintae.
m n o Rhomboideus minor. n principium tendineum, oriens à ligamento cervicis. o extremum scapulae infertum. Sinister remotus.
p q r s t u v w x x Rhomboideus major. p p principium tendineum. q pars carnea. r s t u v origo à spinis vertebrae, r colli imae, s dorsi duodecimae, t undecimae, u decimae, v nonae. w hac parte se secundum basem scapulae curvat, non infert. x x hac infert. Sinister remotus.
y Biventer cervicis.
z Semifinalis dorsi.
α β γ δ ε ζ η θ. α β γ δ ε ζ η θ Spinales dorsi. β cauda, quae pertinet ad spinam vertebrae dorsi undecimae: γ quae ad decimae: δ quae ad nonae: ε quae ad octavae: ζ quae ad septimae: η quae ad sextae: θ quae ad quintae. i caput, quo oritur à spina tertiae.
κ λ. κ λ Longissimi dorsi. λ pars tendinea.
μ ν ξ ο π ρ σ τ υ. μ ν ξ ο π ρ σ τ υ Sacrolumbales. μ pars carnea. ν cauda tendinea, quae pertinet ad costam nonam: ξ quae ad octavam, ο quae ad septimam: π quae ad sextam: ρ quae ad quintam: σ quae ad quartam: τ quae ad tertiam: υ quae ad secundam: φ quae ad primam.
φ ψ ω Γ. Δ Δ Θ. Α. ω Γ. Δ Δ Θ. Α Intercoliales externi. φ quartum cum Levatore costae quintae, χ quintus, ψ sextus, ω septimus; Γ octavus, Δ Δ nonus, Θ decimus, Α undecimus.
Ε Ε Intercoliales interni undecimi.

De hinc ortus, qui ab ischiu tubere.
De hinc ortus, qui ab ischiu tubere.
De hinc ortus, qui ab ischiu tubere.

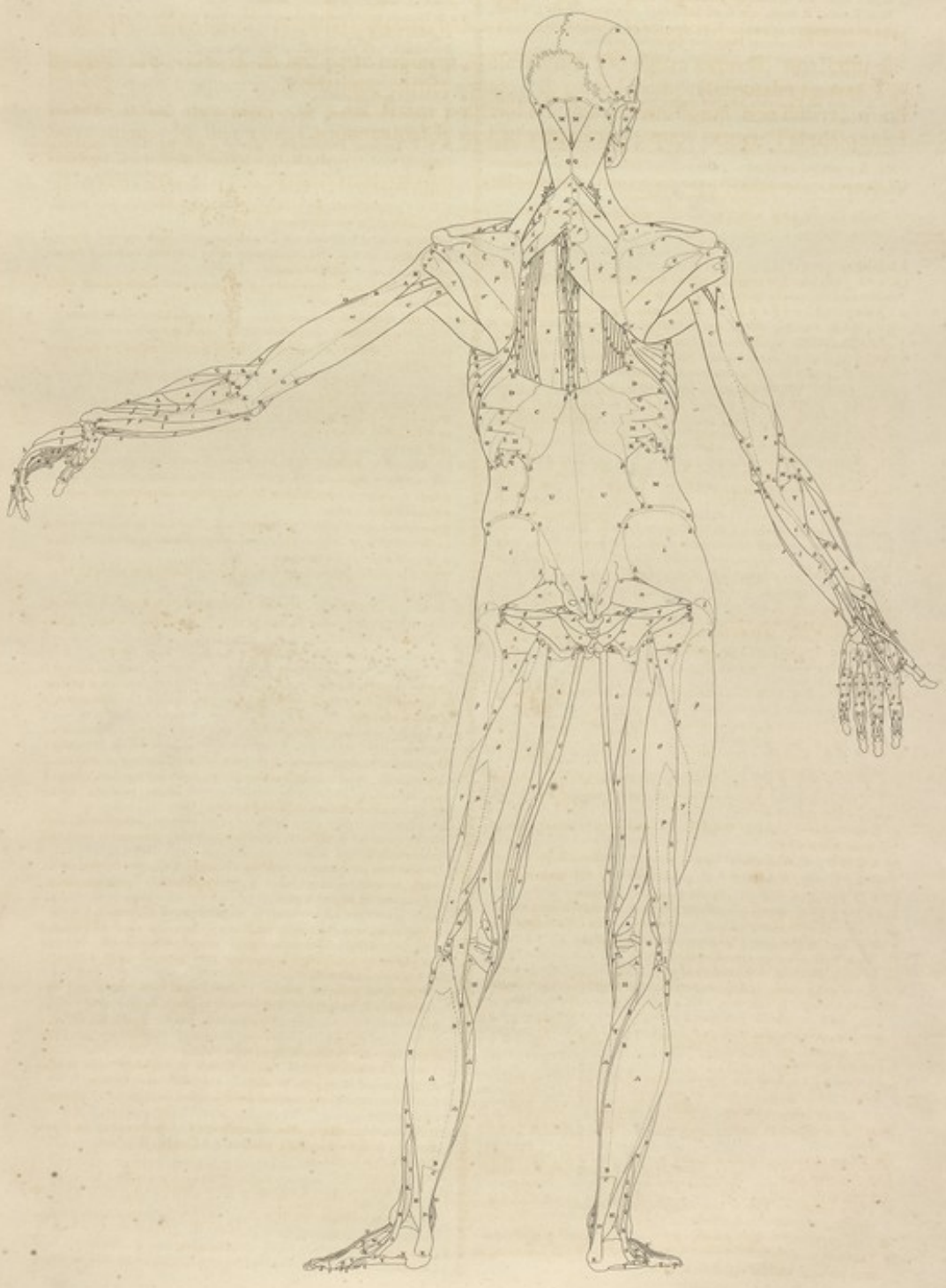
casual, wherein are one
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the inner ligament of
e thumb.
reckoned as a second
ligament of the carpa
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anner split or divid
y pass over the joint
of the, humeral, &c.
cept in the index, in
the common exten
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into the fist bone

TABULAE MUSCULORUM SEXTAE EXPLANATIO.

- F. F Tendines Flexorum longorum digitorum pedum.
 G. G Tendines Tibialium pollicorum.
 H. H Flexores longi pollicum pedum.
 I. K. L. M. I. K. L. M. Peronei breves. K tendinis ortus ex carne. L tendo, M insertus ossi metatarsi digiti minimi.
 N. N. O. P. Q. R. S. T. N. N. O. P. Q. R. S. T. Peronei longi. O ortus à radice capitis superioris fibulae. P tendinis ex carne ortus. Q. R. S. T tendo.
 R. S. T. nodi, R unus, qua se ad malleolum externum infecit; S alter, qua ad eminentiam calcanei; T tertius, qua ad os cubiforme.
 U. U. Tendines Extensorum longorum digitorum pedum.
 V. V. Tendines Peroneorum tertiorum, inserti ossibus metatarsi digitorum minimorum.
 W. W. Extensores breves digitorum pedum.
 Infra X Caput ad Flexorum longum digitorum pedum in planta accedens.
 Y. Y. Flexores breves digitorum pedum. Sinistri quatuor caudae apparent.
 Z. Z. α. β. γ. Flexores breves digitorum minimorum pedum, orientes ab ossibus metatarsi digitorum illorum. α pars adnexa ossi metatarsi digiti minimi. β γ pars pertinet ad os primum digiti illius, γ extremo tendino.
 δ. δ. Flexorum brevium digitorum pedum tendines una cum tendinibus Flexorum longorum, ad digitos minimos pertinentes.
 ε. ε. Tendo Flexoris longi pollicis pedis, inter ossa sesamoidea incedens.
 ζ. ζ. Serratus magnus.
 η. η. Coracobrachialis.
 θ. θ. Subclavius.
 ι. κ. ι. κ. Superfasciati. κ origo à scapula. λ extremum tendineum, insertum tuberi inaequali majore capitis superioris ossis humeri.
 μ. ξ. ο. π. ρ. σ. τ. μ. ξ. ο. π. ρ. σ. τ. Intrafasciati. ξ origo à basi scapulae, ζ à spina. π tendo, ubi primum incipit apparere. ρ. σ. portiones carnae ad tendinem illius accedentes: ρ superior, qua à spina procedit; σ inferior, qua ab angulo inferiore. τ extremum tendineum, τ insertum tuberi inaequali majore capitis superioris ossis humeri.
 υ. φ. χ. υ. φ. χ. Teretes minores. υ tendo ossi humeri insertus. φ. χ. portiones carnae cum tendine insertae, φ altera à parte superiore, χ altera ab inferiore. Insertus tuberi inaequali majore capitis superioris ossis humeri, finitimaque parti cervicis.
 ψ. ψ. ψ. Teretes majores.
 ω. A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. L. L. M. N. N. Tricipites brachiorum. ω A. B. B. Brevis, cujus superiori parti finis à Deltoide impressus: confer Tab. V. A pars tendinosa; B. B. origo ab ossi humeri. C. D. Longus, cujus superiori parti finis impressus à Deltoide: confer Tab. V. D pars tendinosa. E. Brachialis externus. F tendo communis trium horum capitum. G pars tendinea, quam Longus efficit, adjungit tendini communi. H pars tendinea, quam Brachialis externus efficit, & tendini communi adjungit. I pars tendinea, qua è superficie Brachialis externi oriens, ad condylum humeri majorem pertinet. K tendo communis olecrano insertus. L. L. hinc rescissus tendinis hujus micro tenuior, quem priori parti olecrani proximaeque spinae ulnae inserit. M. N. N. Brachialis externi pars, qua NN à radice condyli minoris, & supra eum à margine ossis humeri oritur.
 O. O. Bicipites brachiorum.
 P. P. Brachiales interni.
 Q. R. S. Q. R. S. T. T. U. Radiales externi longiores. R ortus à condylo minore, & supra eum à margine humeri. S hac parte conjunctus fuerat cum Extensore communi digitorum manus & Ulnari interno. T. T. U. tendo, U insertus ossi metacarpi indicis.
 V. V. W. W. X. Radiales externi breviores. W W tendo, X insertus ossi metacarpi digiti medii, & indicis.
 Y. Z. Γ. Γ. Υ. Ζ. Γ. Γ. Anconei. Z tendo, oriens à condylo minore humeri.
 Γ. Γ. Extremum, insertum priori parti olecrani, marginique ulnae infra partem illam olecrani.
 Δ. Δ. Θ. Supinatores breves Θ tendineum principium, oriens à condylo minore ossis humeri.
 Α. Α. Η. Η. Σ. Φ. Φ. Abductores longi pollicum manus. Η pars ab ulna oriens, Η pars, à radio. Σ tendo partis superioris. Φ φ tendo inferioris.
 Ψ. Ψ. Ω. Extensores minores pollicum manus. Ω tendo.
 α. β. c. Extensores majores pollicum manus. b ortus ab ulna. c tendo.
 δ. e. Commune extremum, in quod conflunt tendines c. Extensoris majoris pollicis, & Ω minoris; insertum e ossi tertio pollicis.
 f. g. h. Indicatoris. g ortus ab ulna. h tendo.
 i. k. k. i. k. k. Profundi. k k ortus ab ulna.
 l. m. n. o. p. q. l. m. n. o. p. q. Ulnares interni. m principium oriens à condylo majore humeri, & cohaerens cum capite tendineo communi musculorum, qui à condylo illo oriuntur. n principium oriens ab olecrano. n o p pars lata, n o à vagina tendinea cubiti abcedens, & p oriens quoque ab ulna. q tendo, ossi subeotundo insertus.
 r. Pronator quadratus.
 s. t. u. v. w. x. y. z. s. Sublimis. t portio, qua ad digitum medium pertinet; u qua ad indicem, v qua ad annularem, w qua ad auricularem. x y z α tendines, x indicis, y medii, z annularis, α auricularis.
 β. γ. δ. e. Lumbricales manus, β indicis, γ medii, δ annularis, ε auricularis.
 ζ. ζ. Flexor parvus digiti minimi manus. ζ ortus à ligamento carpi interiore.
 θ. θ. Abductor digiti minimi manus. θ ortus, i ab ossi carpi subeotundo, z à ligamento carpi interiore.
 α. Tendo communis Flexori parvo digiti minimi manus, cum Abductore ejusdem, adjunctus tendini extensori digiti illius.
 μ. Tendinis extensoris digiti minimi extremum ad os secundum pertinentes.
 ν. Tendo ad os tertium decurrens, factus ex tendine λ, & accedente ad eum portione tendinis extensoris minimi.
 ξ. ξ. Tendines idem, qui ε χ ψ. t x y in manu dextra.
 η. η. Profundi tendines.
 π. Ligamentum, quod cum sinu carpi canalem efficit, quo tendines coeherentur, qui à cubito ad manum procedunt, Sublimis, Profundi, Flexoris longi pollicis.
 ρ. ρ. Opponens pollicis manus. ρ ortus à ligamento carpi interiore. ε extremum ossi metacarpi pollicis insertum.
 τ. υ. φ. Flexoris brevis pollicis manus pars, qua pro Abductore pollicis brevi altero haberi potest. υ ortus à ligamento carpi interiore. φ extremum tendineum, ossi primo pollicis insertum.
 χ. ψ. Flexoris brevis pollicis manus cauda posterior, ψ inserta ossi primo pollicis & sesamoideo posteriori.
 ω. Adductor pollicis manus.
 Γ. Δ. Tendo Flexoris longi pollicis manus, veluti in duos fissus, Δ insertus ossi ultimo pollicis.
 α. β. γ. δ. Tendines Extensorum digitorum, qua per digitos incedunt, conjuncti cum tendinibus & aponeurosis Interosorum, Lumbricalium, &c. Ad radices digitorum truncati sunt, praeter indicis, cujus tantum truncatus tendo, quem habet ab Extensore communi digitorum.
 ε. ε. ε. horum tendinum extrema, qua ossibus secundi ordinis inserta.
 ζ. ζ. Abductor digiti minimi manus. ζ tendo.
 θ. θ. Communis tendo Abductoris Flexorisque parvi digiti minimi manus, conjunctus cum tendine α, acceptaque ab eo portione auctus, i decurrens ad os tertium digiti minimi.
 κ. κ. Aponeurosis, qua à capsula articuli digiti hujus cum suo metacarpi ossi, pertinet ad tendinem α.
 λ. Interosus auricularis tendo, cui se adjungit tendo Lumbricalis quarti.
 μ. Tendo, qui Interosus auricularis & Lumbricalis quarto communis, conjunctus cum tendine α, acceptaque ab eo portione auctus, i decurrens ad os tertium.
 ν. Commune extremum tendinum i. r, pertinet ad os tertium.
 ο. Aponeurosis, qua ad tendinem α accedit, superiore parte sui veniens è capsula articuli hujus digiti cum suo metacarpi inferiore producta à tendine λ Interosus auricularis, cum quo tendine conjunctus tendo Lumbricalis quarti.
 π. ρ. Interosus posterior digiti annularis. π caput alterum, oriens ab ossi metacarpi digiti minimi. ρ alterum, ab annulari. ρ tendo, qui se deinde ε conjungit cum tendine β, acceptaque ab eo portione auctus, ε decurrit ad os tertium.
 τ. Aponeurosis, qua accedit ad tendinem β, superiore parte sui veniens è capsula articuli hujus digiti cum metacarpo; inferiore producta à tendine σ Interosus posterioris annularis.
 υ. Tendo Interosus prioris digiti annularis, cui se adjungit tendo Lumbricalis tertii.
 φ. Tendo, qui communis Interosus prioris annularis & Lumbricalis tertio, conjunctus cum tendine β, acceptaque ab eo portione auctus, χ decurrens ad os tertium.
 ψ. Commune extremum tendinum r. χ, pertinet ad os tertium.
 ω. Aponeurosis, qua accedit ad tendinem β, superiore parte sui veniens è capsula articuli hujus digiti cum metacarpo; inferiore producta à tendine υ Interosus prioris digiti annularis, cum quo tendine conjunctus tendo Lumbricalis tertii.
 a. b. c. Interosus posterior digiti medii. a caput alterum, oriens ab ossi metacarpi annularis; b alterum, à medii. c tendo, qui se deinde f conjungit cum tendine γ, acceptaque ab eo portione auctus, t decurrit ad os tertium.
 h. Aponeurosis, qua accedit ad tendinem γ, superiore parte sui veniens è capsula articuli digiti hujus medii cum metacarpo; inferiore producta à tendine c Interosus posterioris digiti hujus medii.
 i. k. l. Interosus prior digiti medii. i i caput alterum, oriens ab ossi metacarpi medii; k k alterum, ab indicis. l tendo, cum quo se conjungit Lumbricalis secundi tendo.
 m. Tendo, qui communis Interosus prioris digiti medii cum Lumbricali secundo, conjunctus cum tendine γ, acceptaque ab eo portione auctus, n decurrens ad os tertium.
 o. Commune extremum tendinum g. n. pertinet ad os tertium.
 p. Aponeurosis, qua accedit ad tendinem γ, superiore parte sui veniens è capsula articuli digiti hujus medii cum metacarpo; inferiore producta à tendine l Interosus prioris digiti hujus medii, cum quo tendine conjunctus tendo Lumbricalis secundi.
 q. r. Interosus posterior indicis. r tendo, qui se deinde s conjungit cum tendine δ, acceptaque ab eo portione auctus, t decurrit ad os tertium.
 u. Aponeurosis, qua accedit ad tendinem δ, superiore parte sui veniens è capsula articuli digiti hujus indicis cum metacarpo; inferiore producta à tendine r Interosus posterioris digiti hujus indicis.
 v. Tendo Lumbricalis primi, qui se deinde w conjungit cum tendine δ, acceptaque ab eo portione auctus, x decurrit ad os tertium.
 y. Commune extremum, in quod se conjungunt tendines t. x, pertinet ad os tertium.
 z. z. Aponeurosis, qua accedit ad tendinem δ, superiore parte sui z producta ab Abductore indicis; inferiore z à Lumbricali primo.
 1. Interosus prior indicis.
 2. Abductor indicis.
 3. Aponeurosis, qua se adjungit extremo communi d tendinum Extensorum pollicis. Ejus pars 4 ambit capsam articuli pollicis cum metacarpo suo, innexaque capsae illi; pars 5 procedit à cauda posteriore Flexoris brevis pollicis manus.
 6. Cauda posterior Flexoris brevis pollicis manus.
 7. 8. Adductor pollicis manus, 8 extremo tendino insertus ossi ejus primo.

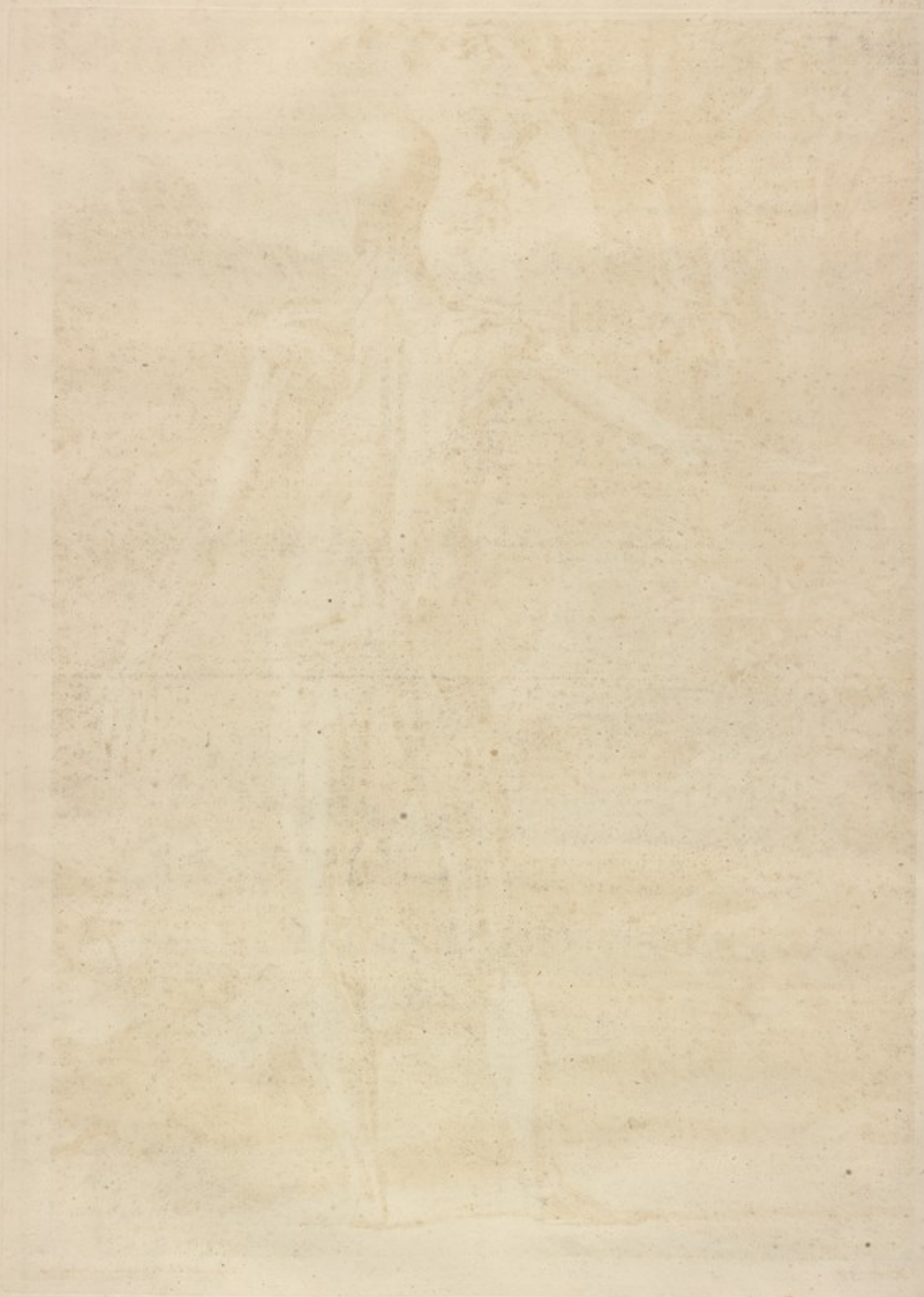
Tab. VI.

MUSCULORUM HUMANI



Impensis S. B. R. Knapton Londini 1748.

dines coerent
 , Flexoris lon
 riore, & extre
 e pollicis bre
 & extensorum
 rta ossi primo
 . & inserta
 os incolunt, h
 , Lumbri
 ndicis, cujus
 ni digitorum
 edinis inserta.
 nini manus,
 , & decur
 taccarpi ossi,
 in quarti
 muni, con
 & decurru
 n.
 sui veniens e
 ucta a tendi
 do Lumbri
 , oriens ab
 ndo, qui se
 one auctus,
 sui veniens e
 ta a tendine
 do Lumbri
 ricali tertio,
 ctus, & de
 n.
 sui veniens e
 ta a tendine
 ctus tendo
 ossi metac
 i conjungit
 os tertium.
 sui veniens e
 cha a tendi
 ab ossi me
 e conjungit
 tubicali fe
 me auctus,
 sui veniens e
 ucta a tendi
 auctus tri
 conjungit
 os tertium.
 sui veniens e
 ucta a tendi
 n tendine
 n.
 pertinet
 sui a pro
 m Exten
 metacar
 ec Flexo
 us primo.



TAB. VI.



C. Grignon Sculp.

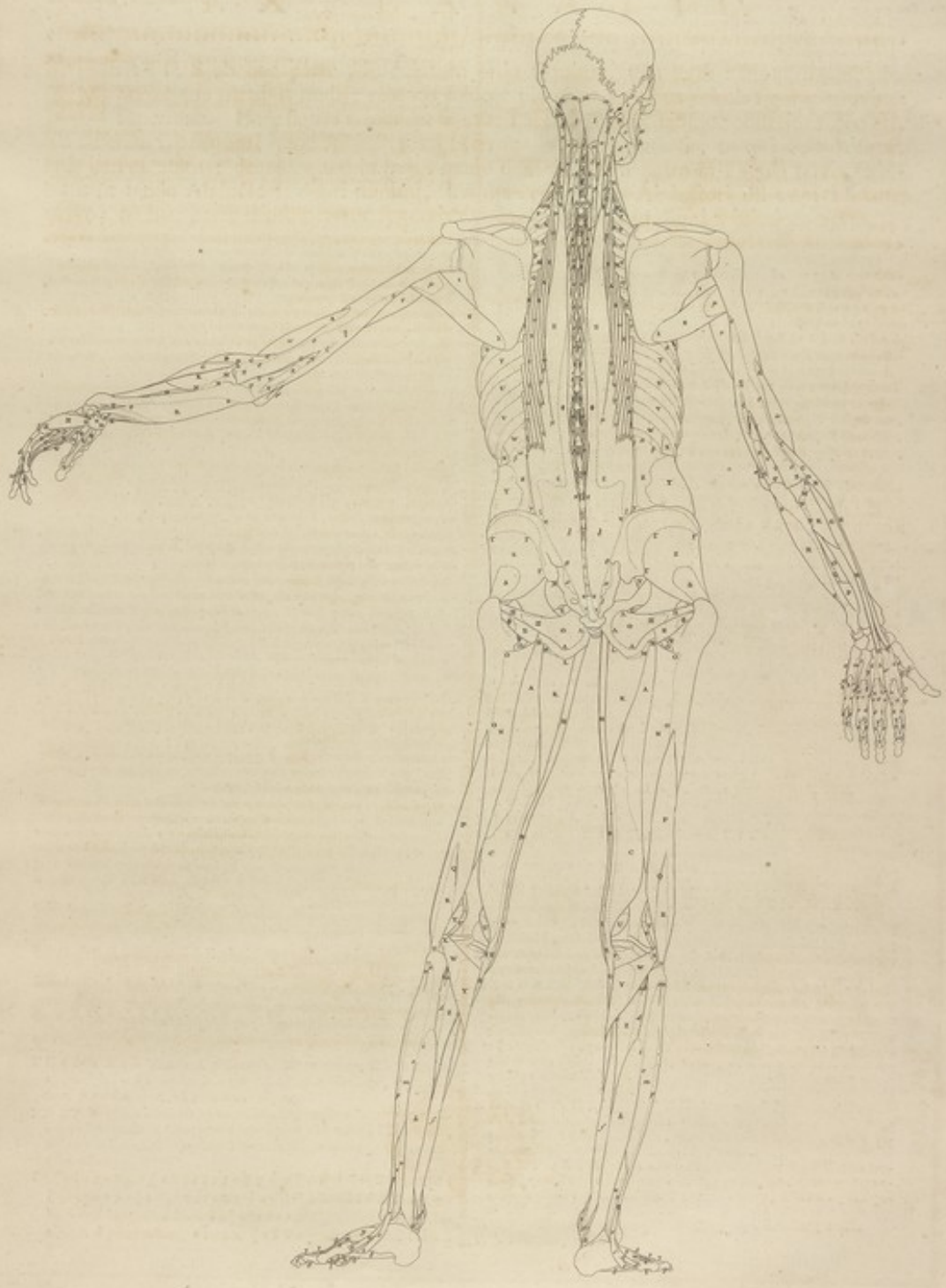
J. Wandelaar F. del. P. Wapstern Sculpsit 1798.

THE
GENERAL ANATOMICAL PART
OF
THE
ANATOMICAL TABLES
OF
WILLIAM BISHOP

THE
GENERAL ANATOMICAL PART
OF
THE
ANATOMICAL TABLES
OF
WILLIAM BISHOP

TAB. VII.

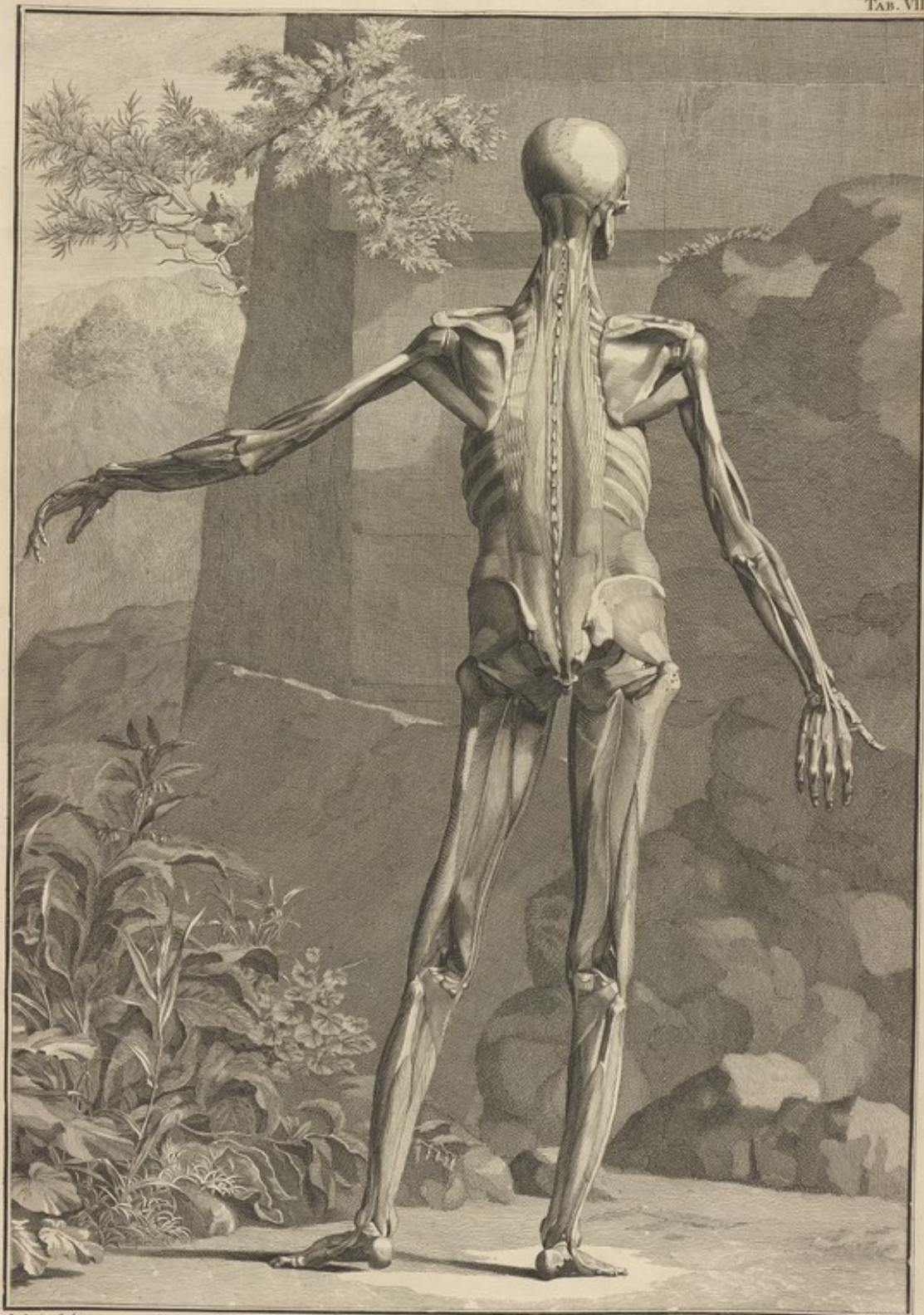
MUSCULORUM HUMANI



Superius J. de P. Knapton Sculpsit, 1748.

per digitos in-
corum, Lum-
f extrema illa
manu, con-
k decurrit
etacarpj ossi,
illius. a tonda
munis, con-
p decurrit
m auriculari.
fui veniens e
ducta à tendi-
ndo Lumbi-
carpi anula-
tur, truncati
e c, accepta-
laris.
fui veniens e
a à tendine o
i illius. z ten-
toricali terio,
us, p decur-
am annulari.
fui veniens e
ta à tendine z
onchus tendo
i digiti illius.
truncati ca-
acceptaque
fui veniens e
oducta à ten-
medi illius.
manti extre-
curidi.
umbriaci fi-
lione aucta,
i melli.
fui veniens e
oducta à ten-
e conjunctu
cis, z tendo
b ro portio-
fui veniens e
ducta à ten-
adine e, se-
dicis.
p, pertinea
e cum fini-
ca adjungit
a. z tendi-
e conjun-
guntur suo,
in pollicis
ijta prima.





J. Sisson sculp.

Impensis J. P. Knapton Londini. 1767

MUSEUM
 OF THE
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 OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
 WASHINGTON, D. C.

TABULAE ANATOMICAE OCTAVAE MUSCULORUM HOMINIS EXPLANATIO.

QUARTUS ab hac parte Musculorum ordo, una cum Scelecto magis denudato, ob remotas partes primas plerasque figurae proxime superioris. Haec figura facies est posterior figurae Tabulae quartae, non in totum tamen, quoniam neque Pterygoideus internus, neque Sphincter externus ani, neque Transversi perinaei, neque Interossei tendinesque per digitos in manu dextra, ut in illa, sic in hac exhibitum sunt: exhibitum autem Interossei cum tendinibus in manu sinistra, ordinis causa, cum in quarta praeteriti sint, utpote jam expressi in tertia.

Remota: à capite, Boccinator, pars ad Orbicularem oris accedens, Pterygoideus internus, Mylohyoideus. A cervice, Bivertices cervicis, Complexi, Trachelomastoidei, Transversales cervicis, Cervicales descendentes, Scalenus postici: praeterea à parte sinistra, Spinalis cervicis. A dorso & lumbis, Sacrospiniales cum Longissimis dorsi & Spinalibus dorsi: praeterea à spina sinistra latere, Semispinalis dorsi: à thoracis sinistro latere, Levatores costarum breviores, praeter primum; Levatores longiores, & Intercostales externi. A lateribus inter thoracem & coxas, Transversi abdominis, una cum lamellis interioribus aponeurosi communium Serratorum pedicorum inferiorum & Obliquorum interiorum abdominis. A coxis & natibus, Glutei minores, Obturatores interni. A femoribus, Graciles, Semimembranosus, Bicipites crurum, principia Gemellorum & Plantarium. A cruribus pedibusque extremis, Poplitei, Peronei longi, Flexores longi pollicum pedum, Flexores longi digitorum pedum. A pedibus extremis, Extensores breves digitorum pedum, Capita quae ad Flexores longos digitorum pedum longorum digitorum pedum, una cum Lumbricalibus. A scapula & humeris, Teretes majores, Coracobrachiales, Brachiales interni, Tricipites brachiorum. A cubitis manibusque, Radiales externi longiores, & breviores, Profundi, Flexores longi pollicum manuum. Praeterea à manu sinistra, ligamentum amillare interius, ligamentum ab ossis fabricando ad os metacarpi manus pertinens, Adductor ossis metacarpi manus quarti, Lumbricalis, Tendo extensorum digiti minimi manus una cum tendine communis Flexori parvo digiti minimi manus cum Abductoris ejusdem, adjuncto tendini illi extensorum; Tendo, communis Lumbricali primo cum tendine Extensorum indicis, ad os tertium indicis pertinens. A manu dextra, omnes musculi, tendines, aponeuroses, praeter pollicis Adductorem & Flexorem brevem.

tus, X quintus, Y sextus, Z septimus, a octavus, n. x noni, b decimus, c. e undecimus. d d origo à costa: ac sic in primo, secundo, tertio, septimo, octavo, nono, decimo.

f. &c. Pleura.
f. &c. Intertransversarii dorsi, f. f primi, g. g secundi, h. h tertii, i. i quarti, k. k quinti, l. l sexti, m. m septimi, n. n octavi, o. o noni.
p q r s t u v w x y z i Semispinalis dorsi. q. r. s. t. quatuor capita, à principio tendinae, orientia, q à processu transverso vertebrae dorsi tertiae à lumbis, r quartae, s quintae, t sextae. u. v. w. x. y. z. i septem caudae in tendines abeuntes, pertinentes, u ad spinam vertebrae dorsi octavae à lumbis, v nonae, w decimae, x undecimae, y duodecimae, z colli primae, i secundae. Sinister remotus.

2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13 Spinalis cervicis. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8 sex capita, à dorso à principio tendinae; oriunda, 3 à processu transverso dorsi vertebrae septimae à lumbis, 4 octavae, 5 nonae, 6 decimae, 7 undecimae, 8 duodecimae. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13 caudae, pertinentes, 9 ad spinam colli vertebrae à dorso secundae, 10 tertiae, 11 quartae, 12 quintae, 13 sextae. Sinister remotus.

14. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 14. 14. 15. 16. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 61. 62. Multifidi spinae. 15 caput tendinosum, quod oritur à processu obliquo descendente colli vertebrae quartae: 16 simile, quod à tertiae: 17 quod à secundae: 18 quod à processu transverso duodecimae dorsi: 19 quod ab undecimae: 20 quod à decimae: 21 nonae: 22 octavae: 23 septimae: 24 sextae: 25 quintae: 26 quartae: 27 tertiae: 28 secundae: 29 tendinosus excursus capitis, quod oritur à processu transverso primae dorsi: 30 similis illius, quod à processu obliquo ascendente vertebrae quintae lumborum: 31 similis illius, quod ab obliquo ascendente quartae lumborum: 32 illius, quod ab obliquo ascendente tertiae lumborum: 33 illius, quod à secundae lumborum: 34 illius, quod à primae: 35 illius, quod à primae ossis sacri. 36. 37 caput, quod oritur partim 36 à ligamento, quod ab eminentia, quam os sacrum in dorso suo ad externum latus foraminis sui secundi & tertii habet, ad finitimum ossis ilium partem deductum; 37 partim ab illa ipsa eminentia. 38 caput, quod oritur inde à spina tertia sacri usque ad tuberculum ossis sacri, quod fit ex concretionem processus obliqui descendentes quartae vertebrae cum obliquo ascendente quintae, & ab ipso illo tuberculo. 39. &c. extrema tendinosa, inserta spinis vertebrae; 39 primae lumborum, 40 secundae, 41 tertiae, 42 quartae, 43 quintae, 44 dorsi primae, 45 secundae, 46 tertiae, 47 quartae, 48 quintae, 49 sextae, 50 septimae, 51 octavae, 52 nonae, 53 decimae, 54 undecimae, 55 duodecimae, 56 primae colli, 57 secundae, 58 tertiae, 59 quartae, 60 quintae, 61 sextae, 62 processus obliquo descendenti ejusdem.

Γ. Γ. Δ. Δ Interfinales dorsi. Γ. Γ secundi, Δ. Δ primi.
Θ. Θ. Λ. Λ. Ε. Ε. Π. Π. Σ. Σ. Φ. Φ Interfinales lumborum. Θ. Θ sexti, Λ. Λ quinti, Ε. Ε quarti, Π. Π tertii, Σ. Σ secundi, Φ. Φ primi.
Ψ. Ψ. Ω. Ω. α. α. β. β. γ. γ Intertransversarii lumborum. Ψ. Ψ quinti à processu transverso inferiorae ceantur, superiores inferantur.
δ. δ. ε. ε. ζ. ζ. η. η. θ. θ. ι. ι. κ. κ. λ. λ Quadrati lumborum. ε. ε origo à ligamento ζ. quod à processu transverso vertebrae lumborum primae ad os ilium pertinet. η. η. ι. κ. λ. portiones tendinosae, pertinentes ad processum transversum vertebrae lumborum, η secundae, θ tertiae, ι quartae, κ quintae. λ extremum ad costam duodecimam pertinens.

μ. μ Diaphragmatis pars.
ν. ν Psoae magni.
ξ. ξ Iliaci interni.
π. π Tendines communes Psoae magni cum Iliaci interni, inferi trochanteribus minoribus.
ς. ς. τ. τ. ς. ς. τ. τ Obturatores externi. ς. ς originis pars ab interiore margine foraminis magni ossis coxae. τ. τ extremi pars tendines.
ς. ς. φ. φ. ψ. ψ. α. α. β. β. γ. γ. δ. δ. ε. ε. ζ. ζ. η. η. θ. θ. ι. ι. κ. κ. λ. λ Adductores magni femorum: quorum superiori parti juxta internum latum vestigia impres-

In capite à collo.
In dorso.
In lateribus, costis, epistrophe, epiphasei & occipitis.

a b c c. a b c c Recti capitis postici minores. b origo ab eminentia atlantis, quae spinae loco est: à qua origine extrinsecus tendinosus est. c c extremum, ossi occipitis insertum.
d e f. d e f Recti capitis postici majores. e origo à spina epistropheae. f extremum ossi occipitis insertum.
g. g h i i Obliqui superiores capitis. h origo à processu transverso epistropheae. i i extremum ossi occipitis insertum juxta additamentum futurae lambdoformis.
k l m. k l m Obliqui inferiores capitis. l origo à spina epistropheae. m extremum insertum processu transverso atlantis.
n. n Interfinales cervicis quinti. o. o quarti. p. p tertii. q. q secundi. r. r primi.
s t u v w x y z α β γ. s t u v w x y z α β γ Scalenus medii. t origo à costa prima. u caput ad eum accedens à processu transverso vertebrae colli primae, v à secundae. w. x. y. z. α. β. γ extrema, inserta processibus transversis vertebrae colli, w primae, x secundae, y tertiae, z quartae, α quintae, β sextae, γ septimae.
δ. δ Intertransversarii colli posterioris sextus. ε quintus; qui & in sinistro latere. ζ, ζ quarti. η tertius; qui in dextro quoque latere. θ, θ secundi. ι primus; qui etiam in latere dextro.
κ. κ. Levatores breviores costarum, κ. κ primarum, λ secundae, μ tertiae, ν quartae, ξ quintae, ο sextae, π septimae, ς octavae, σ nonae, τ decimae, υ undecimae, φ duodecimae. φ duodecimae principium tendinosum, χ tendinosa extrema pars: qualia & in undecimae, decimae, nonae, indicata. ψ, ψ in sextae indicata, ψ origo à processu transverso dorsi vertebrae octavae, ω ω extremum costae insertum: ex quo etiam reliquorum certus inferioresque intelliguntur. Sinistri remoti, praeter primum.
A B C D E Levatores longior costae decimae: B origo à processu transverso vertebrae dorsi octavae; C principii pars extrinsecus tendinosa; D extremum costae decimae insertum, cuius E pars tendinosa. Quae ad sequentes quoque pertinent. F Levator longior costae undecimae, G duodecimae. Sinistri remoti.
H. I. K. &c. Intercostales externi, H primus, I secundus, K tertius, L quartus, M quintus, N sextus, O septimus, P octavus, Q nonus, R decimus, S undecimus. Apparet quomodo à costa superioe quaeque oriuntur, inferiori inferantur. Sinistri remoti.
T. &c. Intercostales interni, T primus, U secundus, V tertius. W quar-

TABULAE MUSCULORUM OCTAVAE EXPLANATIO.

fa, tum à Ghateis magnis; confer Tab. V: tum à Semitendinosa; confer Tab. VI. ¶ tota haec pars concava, ob vestigium imperium à Semimembrano. ¶ X origo à dorso tuberis ichii, ¶ parte tendinosa, X tendinea, quae ¶ per carnem excurret. ¶ pars è priore parte veniens, ubi per altitudinem ossis pubis cequit. A A A extremum latum ossis femoris insertum. B C D extremum inferius, quod in tendinem Cabit, D insertum condylo interiori femoris.

E F G H I I K L. E F G H I I K L. Tibiales pollicis. F principium à tibia oriens. G alterum, à fibula. H H origo à tibia, unde extrinsecus tendinosus. I I pars, quae à fibula cequit, extrinsecus tendinosa. K L tendo, K hac parte è carne oriens, L hac parte malleolum internum procedens.

M N O P Q R. M N O P Q R. Peronei breves. N origo à fibula. O P Q R tendo, O hac parte oriens è carne; hac P, quae se ad malleolum inflectit, latior & crassior; hac Q quoque, ubi per ligamentum secundum juxta superiorem partem eminentiae calcanei incedit; R insertus ossi metatarsi quinto.

S S Interosscorum secundorum digitorum pedum quatuor capta, quae ab ossibus metatarsi digitorum aliorum oriuntur.

T Interosscus secundi digiti tertii pedis caput, quod ab osse metatarsi digiti illius cequit.

V Interossci secundi digiti secundi pedis caput, ab osse metatarsi digiti illius oriens.

W X Flexoris brevis pollicis pedis caudae duae, sesamoides insertae.

Y Interosscus secundus digiti quarti pedis.

Z Transversalis pedis.

Δ Δ Subcapulares.

Θ Λ Ξ Π Σ. Θ Λ Ξ Π Σ Supinatoris breves. A tendo à condylo miso-

In Super.
de Inter.
diti.
medior.

re oriens. Ξ Ξ Π Π pars extrinsecus tendinosa, oriens Ξ Ξ à capsula articulum cubiti continente, Π Π ab ulna. Σ extremum radio insertum.

Φ Φ Promotores quadrati.

Ω a b c d e. ¶ f Flexores breves pollicum manuum. Ω cetus ab eminentia interiore ossis multanguli majoris, a à multangulo minore. b cauda prior, c extremo tendineo inserta ossi sesamoides pollicis illi, quod ab indice remotius. d cauda posterior, e extremo tendineo inserta ossi sesamoides pollicis illi, quod indici propius; itemque ossi primo pollicis. f aponeurosis, quae procedit à cauda posteriore, adjungitque se extremo communi tendinum Extensorum pollicis.

g h. g h Adductores pollicum manuum. h extremum tendineum, insertum ossi primo pollicis.

i Interosscus posterior indicis.

juxta k Interosscus prior digiti medii.

l Interosscus posterior digiti medii.

m Interosscus prior digiti annularis.

n n Interosscus posterior digiti annularis.

o Interosscus digiti auricularis.

p Tendo Interossci posterioris indicis, qui accepta portione à tendine extensorum indicis auctus, decurrit ad os tertium indicis, conjungens se in extremum commune cum tendine Lumbicalis primi, aucto pariter portione à tendine extensorum indicis accedente.

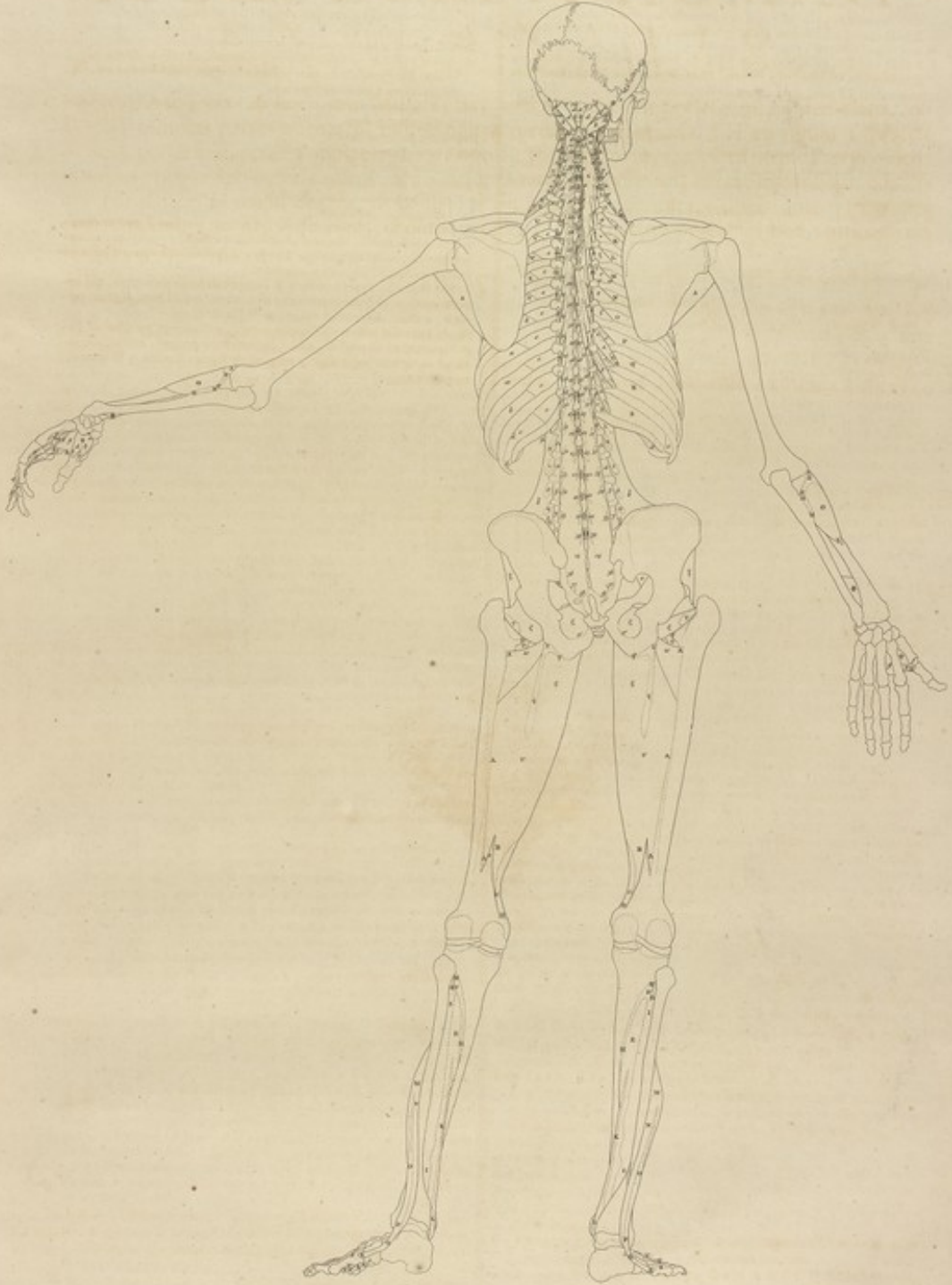
q Tendo Interossci prioris annularis & Lumbicalis tertio communis, qui accepta portione ab Extensoris communis tendine, qui ad hunc digitum pertinet, auctus, decurrit ad os tertium hujus digiti.

r Tendo Interossci posterioris digiti annularis, qui accepta portione ab Extensoris communis tendine, qui ad digitum hunc pertinet, auctus, decurrit ad os tertium hujus digiti, conjungens se cum tendine q in commune extremum.

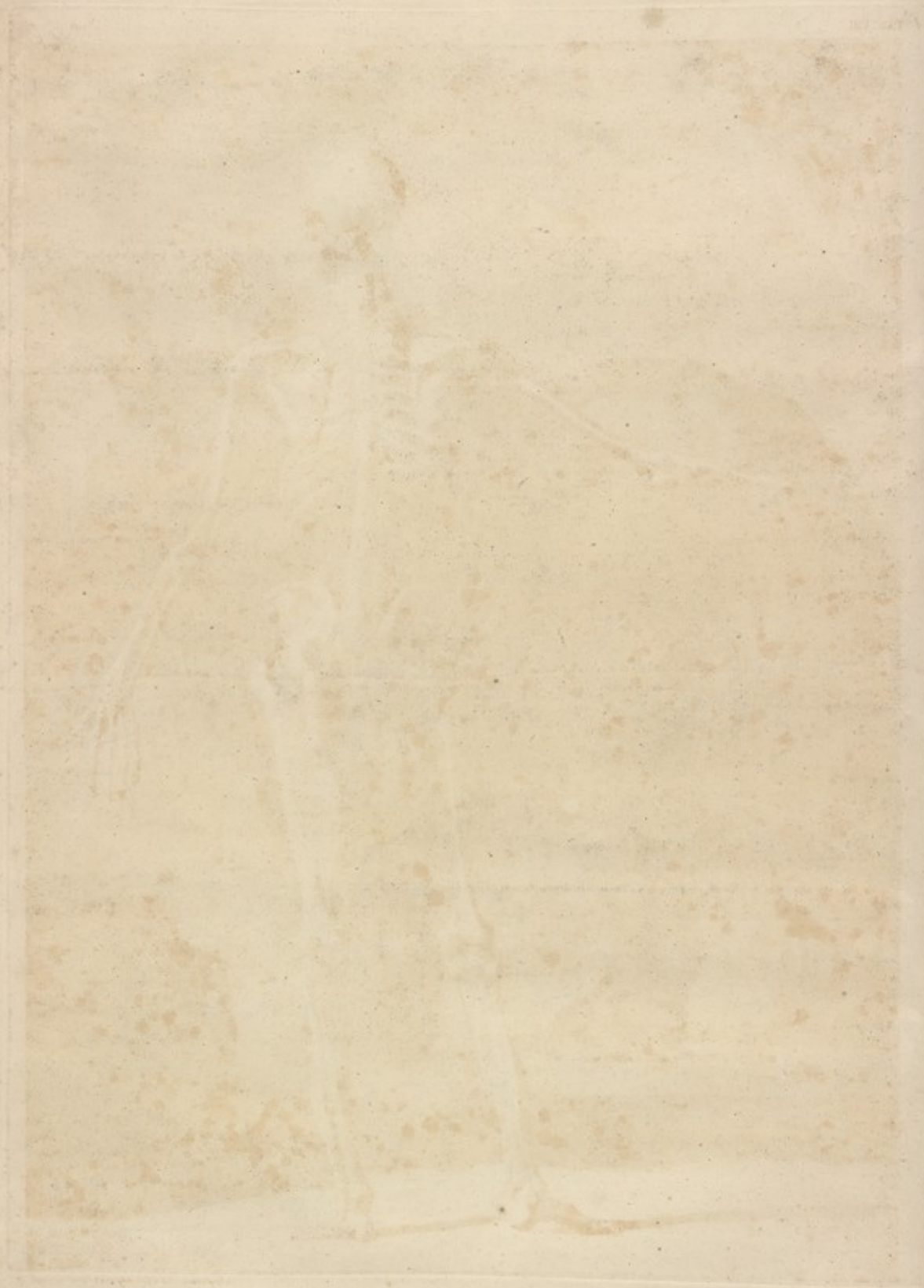


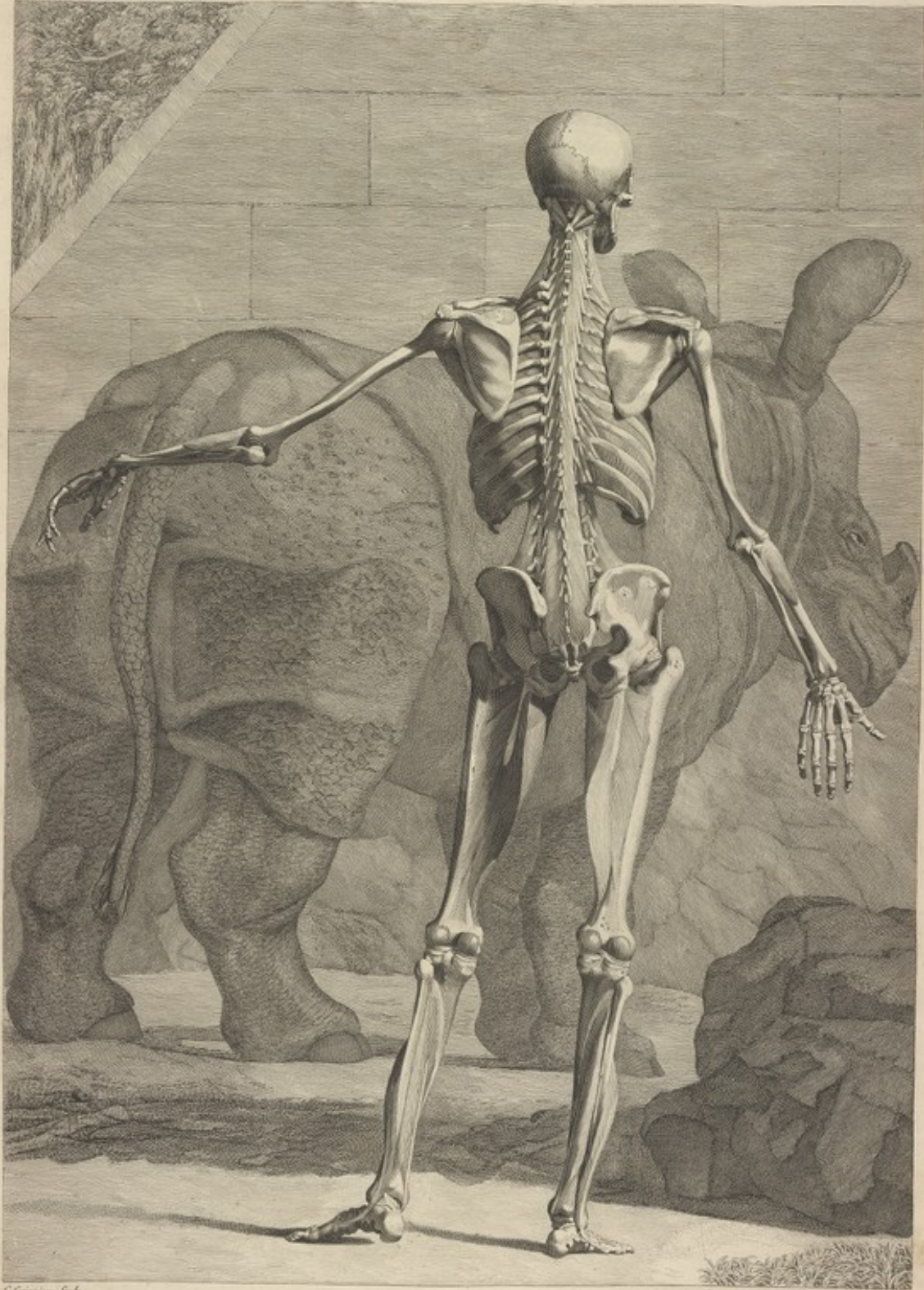
TAB. VIII.

MUSCULI SCULOTORUM THORACIS



W. Cheselden del. P. Kneller sculp. Londini, 1728.





C. Gronovius sculp.

J. Wandelaar del. Pinxton Londini 1748.

THE NINTH ANATOMICAL TABLE OF THE HUMAN MUSCLES EXPLAINED.

AS in the first Table, so in this, we exhibit the primary or outermost order of the muscles, after the common integuments and tendinous coverings have been removed; to these we have added some of the ligaments belonging to those muscles, and some parts of the third Skeleton, which makes the basis of the present figure; with some other parts which are not covered with muscles, as of the nose, ear, and genitals.

a b c d e f The epicranii. **a b** the occipitalis. **a** its tendinous beginning. **b** the fleshy part. **c d** the aponeurosis betwixt the occipital and frontal muscles; thro' which at **d** the temporal muscle appears protuberant, **e** the membranous part by which the occipital muscles and their aponeuroses are joined to each other; arising above the origin of the cucullaris from the occipital bone. **f** the frontalis.

g h The elevator of the outer ear. **g** the tendinous beginning, by which it goes off from the epicranii. **h** the fleshy part.

i The anterior muscle of the outer ear.

k l m The three retractive muscles of the outer ear.

n The greater muscle of the helix.

o The less muscle of the helix.

p Tragicus.

q Antitragicus.

r s t t The orbicularis of the eyelids. **r** the part which surrounds the edge of the orbit of the eye. **s a** part which comes from the corrugator of the eyebrows. **t** the part which is spread over the eyelids.

u The compressor of the nose.

v The nasalis of the upper lip.

w x x The orbicularis of the mouth. **x** the part which is in the red margin of the lip.

y z The greater zygomaticus. **z** its origin from the os jugale.

α β The depressor of the corner of the mouth. **β** its origin from the lower jaw.

γ The buccinator muscle.

δ ζ η θ The masseter. **δ** the anterior and outer part; its origin from the os jugale, from whence outwardly it is for a good way tendinous. **ζ η θ** the back part which is not covered by the former; **η θ** its origin from the os jugale at **η**, and from the jugal process of the temporal bone at **θ**.

ι κ The internal pterygoideus inserted into the mandible at **κ**.

λ The Stylohyoideus.

Between **κ** and **λ** is the stylohyoideus. see Tab. X. Fig. 2. m.

Immediately below the stylohyoideus is the buccoglossus. see Tab. X. Fig. 1. k. and Fig. 2. o.

μ ν ξ π ρ The latissimus colli or quadratus genæ. **ν ξ π ρ** the muscular portions which join it on the sides of the neck in some people. **ξ** the dispersed fibres by which it ends and disappears in the upper part of the cheek. **π** the fasciculus or portion which is stretched thro' the fore part of the depressor of the angle of the mouth, towards the fist angle. **ρ** the lower jaw protuberant under the platysma-myoides or square muscle of the neck and cheek.

σ τ The sternomastoideus and cleidomastoideus joined together in one. **σ** the tendinous end.

τ The liver of the neck, inserted by its tendinous end into the occipital bone.

υ The splenius of the neck.

φ The splenius of the head.

χ The middle scalenus.

ψ The elevator of the scapula.

ω Γ Δ Ε Ζ Η Θ Α Α Ε The cucullares. **Γ Δ** the tendinous origin. **Γ** part of it arising from the occipital bone. **Θ** the broadest part of its tendinous origin about the bottom of the neck and top of the back. **Α Α** the tendinous part of its end which is inserted into the spine and upper process of the scapula, and into the next adjacent part of the clavicle. **Ε** the tendinous part of its end, by which it is inserted into the spine of the scapula not far from its basis.

Η Ζ, Η The infraspinatus. **Ζ** the origin from the basis of the scapula.

Θ Teres minor.

Ψ Teres major.

Ω Ω Α Β C D E F The latissimi dorsi or broadest muscles of the back. **Ω** the fleshy part. **A** the broad tendon by which it begins. **B** its adhesion to the glutæus magnus. **C** its origin from the spine of the os ilium. **D. E. F** the heads which arise from the ribs: **D** that from the eleventh rib, **E** that from the tenth, **F** from the ninth.

G The upper serratus anticus.

H I The pectoralis. **I** the portion which joins it from the aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle of the abdomen.

K L M N O P Q R &c. The lower or great serratus. **K** the head which arises from the third rib; **L** that from the fourth, **M** from the fifth, **N** from the sixth, **O** from the seventh, **P** from the eighth. **R. R.** &c. the origin of the heads themselves from the ribs.

S T U V W X Y Z a a a a a b b b b b b c c d d d d e f f g h h h h i i k The external obliquus of the abdomen. **S** the fleshy part. **T U V W X Y Z** the serrated heads, of which **T** arises from the fifth rib, **U** from the sixth, **V** from the seventh, **W** from the eighth, **X** from the ninth, **Y** from the tenth, **Z** from the eleventh. **a, &c.** the tendinous part of each head at the origin. **b, y, &c.** the origin of the heads themselves from the ribs. **c c** the insertion of the fleshy part into the spine of the ilium. **d d d d e f f g h h h h i i k** the aponeurosis or tendinous part, inserted into the spine of the ilium at **e**, at **f f** the flesh of the internal obliquus appears protuberant under it, under the same tendon, and that of the internal obliquus at **g**, the flesh of the transversalis appears protuberant;

and at **h h h h** the flesh of the rectus: at **i i i** appear the tendinous lines of the rectus thro' the said aponeurosis and at **k**, under the same appears the pyramidalis.

l The cremaster muscle of the testicle.

m The long adductor of the thigh.

n The pectineus.

o The great psoas or lumbal muscle of the left thigh.

p The sartorius.

q r s The extensor of the tendinous covering of the thigh. **r** its origin from the spine of the ilium. **s** its extremity from whence the tendinous part is cut off by which it joins the aponeurosis or vagina of the thigh.

t u v The middle glutæus, **u u** its origin from the os ilium. **v** the tendon.

w x y The glutæus magnus, arising at **x** from the spine of the ilium, and cohering with the latissimus dorsi. **y** the tendon.

z The semitendinosus or semitendinosus.

α β γ δ ε ζ The biceps muscle of the leg. **α** its longer head. **β β** its shorter head. **γ δ ε ζ** the tendon, arising first at **γ** from the flesh of the longer head, afterwards increased by the joining of the shorter head **δ**, and inserted by its principal end **ε**, into the upper head of the fibula, but sends off the small portion **ζ**, which belongs to the tibia.

η θ κ The external vastus. **θ** the tendinous surface. **κ** the tendon, inserted into the patella at **κ**.

λ μ ν ξ ο The rectus of the leg. **μ** the tendinous part of its beginning. **ν** the tendon, inserted at **ξ** into the patella. **ο** the aponeurosis which runs from the tendon of the rectus over the fore part of the patella, and afterwards joins itself to the fore part of the ligament, which belongs to the tibia from the patella.

π ρ The internal vastus. **ρ** the tendon.

σ τ υ The ligament belonging to the tibia from the patella. **τ** the part where it arises from the patella. **υ** that whole part which is inserted behind the tibia.

φ ψ The outer head of the gemellus or gastrocnemius. **χ** the tendinous surface. **ψ** the tendon.

ω Γ Δ The soleus. **Γ** its origin from the upper head of the fibula. **Δ** the tendinous surface.

Θ Α Ε The tendon of Achillis. **A** the inner part. **Ε** its insertion into the calcaneum.

Η The tendon of the plantaris.

Ξ Φ Ψ Ω Ω Ω The long peroneus. **Φ** its origin from the head of the fibula. **Ω Ω Ω** the tendon arising from the flesh at **Ψ**.

A The ligament proper to the long peroneus.

B C C D D E The short peroneus. **C C** the origin of the tendon from the flesh. **D D** the tendon, inserted at **E** into the fifth bone of the metatarsus.

F The ligament proper to the short peroneus.

G H I K L M N O P Q R The long extensor of the toes with the third peroneus. **G** the common flesh of the extensor and peroneus. **H** its origin from the tibia. **I** the third peroneus. **K L M** its tendon, arising from the flesh at **K**, and inserted at **M** into the metatarsal bone of the little toe. **N** the tendon of the long extensor of the toes, which splits itself into four tendons **O. P. Q. R** running over the back or inslep of the foot.

S S S T The tendon of the proper extensor of the great toe, inserted at **T** into the last bone of the great toe.

U V W W The tibialis anticus. **V** its origin from the tibia. **W W** its tendon.

X Y Z The ligament by which the tendons are covered and confined at the bottom of the leg, and upon the back of the foot. **Y** its upper horn. **Z** the lower horn.

a a a b c d e The short extensor of the toes. **b. c. d. e** its tendons. **b** that belonging to the great toe, **c** that to the first of the small toes, **d** that to the second, **e** to the third.

f g h i k l Denote a tendon common to the long and short extensor of the toes, **f** the part produced from the longus, **g** the part from the brevis; and betwixt them is a mark of division. **h** the end inserted into the bone of the second phalanx or order. **i** part of the common tendon running to the third bone. **k** the tendon running from one side to the third bone, which comes from the tendon of the short extensor. **l** the common end of the two portions belonging to the third bone into which it is inserted.

m The aponeurosis which comes from this side to the tendon of the short extensor of the toes. The like is also in the other toes; but in the little toe it joins the tendon of the long extensor: in the great toe it joins the tendon of its proper extensor.

n The first interosseus of the second toe.

o The thicker head of the second interosseus of the second toe.

p The larger head of the second interosseus of the third toe.

q The larger head of the second interosseus of the fourth toe.

r s t u v The abductor of the little toe in the part **s**, covered with an aponeurosis. **t** its origin from the calcaneum. **u** part of the aponeurosis by which it is covered, inserted into the metatarsal bone of the little toe. **v** the tendon of the abductor inserted into the first bone of the little toe.

w x The short flexor of the little toe. **w** the part which is inserted into the metatarsal bone of the little toe. **x** the part which by its tendinous end is inserted into the first bone of the little toe.

y. z The tendons of the long and short flexor of the toes. Which are also to be seen in the next toe.

NINTH MUSCULAR TABLE.

A B C The rectus muscle of the leg. B its tendon inserted into the patella. C the aponeurosis running from the tendon before the patella, and joining itself to the fore part of the ligament that belongs to the tibia from the patella.

D E F G The ligament belonging to the tibia from the patella. E the part where it arises from below the patella, and inserted into the tibia all below the part F. G its inner part.

H I The internal vastus. I its tendinous end inserted into the side of the patella.

K L M The sartorius. L its tendon, inserted into the tibia at M.

N O The gracilis. O its tendon.

P Q R S The femimembranosus. Q R the tendon, arising from the flesh at Q. S its anterior aponeurosis inserted into the inner margin of the tibia.

T U The femitendinosus. U the tendon.

V W X The inner head of the gemellus or gastrocnemius. W the tendinous surface. X the tendon which joins the outer part of the tendon of the soleus. Y the tendon of Achillis, inserted into the calcaneum at Z.

Γ Δ Θ Θ The soleus. Δ the tendinous surface. Θ Θ its origin from the tibia.

A E The tendon of the plantaris, inserted into the calcaneum at E.

Π Σ The long flexor of the great toe. Σ the tendon.

ϕ The ligament which retains the tendon of the long flexor of the great toe.

Ω Ω α The long flexor of the toes. Ω Ω its origin from the tibia. α the tendon arising from its flesh.

β β γ The tendon of the tibialis posterior. γ its end inserted into the inner tubercle of the navicular bone.

δ δ δ The ligament that covers the tendon of the long flexor of the toes, and of the tibialis posterior, fastened to the inner angle at δ δ.

ζ The ligament which retains the tendon of the tibialis posterior.

η η η η The tibialis anticus. η η η η the tendon.

ι The upper horn of the ligament fix'd to the tibia, by which are confined the tendons at the bottom of the leg, and on the back of the foot. κ the lower horn of the same ligament.

λ λ μ The tendon of the extensor proper to the great toe, inserted at μ into the first bone of that toe.

ν A branch of the tendon of the proper extensor of the great toe, inserted into the first bone of that toe, found in some bodies.

ξ An aponeurosis joining the tendon of the proper extensor of the great toe.

ο ο ο ο ο ο The common tendons of the extensors upon these toes.

π π The two horns of the ligament by which the tendon of the long flexor of the great toe is confined in this place.

ρ The tendon of the long flexor of the great toe running under that toe.

σ σ τ The abductor of the great toe. σ its origin from the calcaneum. τ the tendon, inserted at τ into the first bone of the great toe.

υ υ φ The short flexor of the great toe, adjoining itself to the tendon of the abductor at φ.

χ ψ The short flexor of the toes. ψ its origin from the calcaneum.

ω The fleshy head that joins the long flexor of the toes in the sole of the foot, arising from the calcaneum.

A B C D E F G H I K L M N O The deltoids. A B B the second and posterior of the first order of portions which make up this muscle, arising at B B from the spine and upper process of the scapula. C D the posterior portion of the second order, arising at D from the upper process. E F the fourth portion of the first order arising at F from the hollow and arch of the upper process. G H the middle portion of the second order arising at H from the upper process. I K the third portion of the first order arising at K from the upper process. L M the anterior portion of the second order, arising at M from the upper process. N O the first anterior portion of the first order; O its origin from the upper process.

P Q R The biceps. Q the tendon. R the aponeurosis cut off.

S The internal brachialis.

T U V W X The triceps extensor of the cubit. T that part of it called the longus. U the brevis. V the tendon, inserted at W into the elbow. X the thinner point of the tendon inserted into the fore part of the elbow and next adjacent spine of the ulna.

Y The internal ulnaris.

Z a The supinator longus. a the tendon.

b The pronator teres.

c d The radialis internus. d the tendon.

e e The sublimis flexor of the fingers.

f f The long flexor of the thumb.

g The tendon of the second longer radialis externus.

h i i i k The longer radialis externus. i i i k the tendon, inserted at k into the metacarpal bone of the index.

l m n m The shorter radialis externus. m m m the tendon.

n o The ulnaris externus. o the tendon.

p q r s t The common extensor of the fingers. q the tendon belonging to the index. r the tendon to the middle finger; which two tendons near the fingers are conjoined by the portion s, coming from the tendon of the middle finger to the tendon of the index. t the tendon belonging to the ring finger.

u The indicator tendon.

v w The extensor proper to the little finger. w the tendon.

x y y z z The long abductor of the thumb. y y the tendon of its upper portion, which is split at the end, of which one part belongs to the short abductor of the

thumb, the other to the metacarpal bone of the thumb. z z the tendon of its lower portion.

α β The left extensor of the thumb. β the tendon.

γ γ The tendon of the larger extensor of the thumb.

δ δ The tendon common to the larger and left extensor of the thumb, belonging to the last bone of the thumb.

ζ ζ The outer circular ligament of the wrist.

η The ligament by which are confined the tendons of the long abductor and left extensor of the thumb.

θ The inner ligament of the wrist.

ι ι The short abductor of the thumb. κ the aponeurosis which it joins to the common tendon of the extensors of the thumb.

λ The opponent muscle of the thumb, inserted into the outer edge of the metacarpal bone of the thumb.

μ The aponeurosis which joins the tendon of the larger extensor of the thumb, arising partly from the capsule of the joint of the thumb with its metacarpal bone, and in part from the short flexor of the thumb.

ν ξ The adductor of the thumb, inserted by its tendinous end ξ into the first bone of the thumb.

ο The outer interosseus muscle of the index, arising from its metacarpal bone.

π The abductor of the index.

ρ The first lumbricalis.

σ The aponeurosis which proceeds partly from the abductor of the index, and in part from its lumbricalis, and joins the tendon of the extensors of the index.

τ ε The tendon common to the extensors of the index. ε its end inserted into the second bone of the index.

υ The tendon of the first lumbricalis, which being increased by a portion received from the common tendon of the extensors, runs to the third bone of the index.

φ The tendon of the second interosseus of the index, together with a portion which it receives from the common tendon of the extensors, running to the third bone of the index.

χ The common end of the tendons υ and φ belonging to the third bone of the index, into which it is inserted.

ψ The tendon common to the second lumbricalis and outer interosseus of the middle finger: which tendon being increased by a portion received from the extensor tendon of the middle finger, runs to the third bone of that finger, joining in its common end with a like tendon from the other finger of this side, and is inserted into the third bone of the said finger.

ω The tendon common to the fourth lumbricalis with the outer interosseus of the little finger: which tendon being increased by a portion received from the extensor tendon of this finger, runs to its third bone.

Along the fingers within the hand run the tendons of the sublimis and profundus flexors, which tendons are retained or tied down by their ligaments, as may be better seen in Tab. I.

α β γ δ ε The triceps extensor of the cubit or fore-arm. α the part call'd extensor longus. β the part call'd brachialis externus. γ the tendon of the triceps, inserted into the olecranon or elbow. δ the thin tendon arising from the surface of the external brachialis, and belonging to the upper part of the posterior or larger condyle of the humerus.

ζ The brachialis internus.

η δ The biceps flexor of the fore-arm. δ its aponeurosis cut off. Near ε appears the tendon.

κ The supinator longus.

λ The pronator teres.

μ The radialis internus.

ν ξ The long palmaris. Immediately below ξ appears the beginning of its tendon.

ο The sublimis perforatus flexor of the fingers.

π ε ρ The ulnaris internus. ε one of its origins from the posterior condyle of the humerus. ρ its other origin from the elbow.

τ The ulnaris externus.

a The short abductor of the thumb. b the aponeurosis which going off from its tendon joins itself to the common tendon of the extensors of the thumb.

c Part of the short flexor of the thumb, which may be reckoned as a second short abductor of it, inserted by its tendinous end into the first bone of the thumb.

d Part of the short flexor of the thumb, inserted into the scaphoid bone nearest the index, and into the next part of the first bone of the thumb.

e The abductor of the thumb.

f f The tendon of the long flexor of the thumb.

g Two ligaments which confine the tendon of the long flexor of the thumb, marked μ in the left hand of Tab. V.

h The palmaris brevis quadratus.

i The short flexor of the little finger.

k The abductor of the little finger.

l The abductor of the fourth metacarpal bone of the hand, inserted into that bone.

Finally, we have omitted to fix letters on the tendons and aponeuroses stretched over the back of the hand and fingers, because they may be more easily known from the fifth table.



TABULAE ANATOMICAЕ NONAE MUSCULORUM HOMINIS EXPLANATIO.

UT Tabula prima, sic hac, primus Musculorum ordo post remota integumenta communia, vaginasque tendinosas, expressus, una pariter cum quibusdam ligamentis ad eos pertinentibus, Sceletique tertii, qui hujus figurae fundamentum est, partibus, & aliarum quoque partium, nempe nasi, auris, & genitalium partibus, quae à Musculis nudae sunt.

a b c d e f Epicranius. **a** b Occipitalis. **a** ejus principium tendineum. **b** pars carnea. **c** d aponeurosis inter Occipitalem & Frontalem intercedens; **d** per quam Temporalis hic apparet, eminentique. **e** pars membranacea, qua Occipitales, eorumque aponeuroses conjunctae inter se; oriens supra Cucullarium ab offe occipitis ortum. **f** Frontalis.

g h Attollens auriculam. **g** principium tendineum, quo ab Epicranio abscedit. **h** pars carnea.

i Anterior auricularis.

k l m Retrahentes auriculae tres.

n Helicis major.

o Helicis minor.

p Tragicus.

q Antitragicus.

r s t t Orbicularis palpebrarum. **r** pars per ambitum foraminis oculi ducta. **s** pars à Corrogatore supercillii accedens. **t** t pars, qua palpebrae obducuntur.

v Compressor naris.

u Nasalis labii superioris.

w x x Orbicularis oris. **x** pars, quae est in rubro margine labii.

y z Zygomaticus major. **z** ejus origo ab offe jugali.

β Depressor anguli oris. **β** ejus origo à maxilla inferiore.

γ Buccinator.

δ ζ η θ Maffeter. **δ** s pars price eademque exterior; **ς** ortus ejus ab offe jugali; unde extrinsecus diu tendinosus. **ζ** η θ pars posterior, quae nuda à priore; **η** s ortus ejus, **θ** ab offe jugali, **θ** à processu zygomatico ossis temporis.

ι κ Pterygoideus internus, **κ** maxillae inferus.

λ Stylohyoideus.

Inter **κ** & **λ** Styloglossus. Confer Tab. X. Fig. 2. m.

Mox infra Styloglossum Basiloglossus. Confer Tab. X. Fig. 1. k. & Fig. 2. o.

μ ν ξ π Latissimus colli. **ν** ξ. fasciculi, qui ad eum in quibusdam hominibus in latere colli accedunt. **ξ** fasciculi sparsi, quibus in mala evanescentibus definit. **π** fasciculus, qui per priorem partem Depressoris anguli oris procerctus angulum illum versus. **π** emittens sub Latissimam maxilla inferiore.

ρ Sternomastoideus cum Cleidomastoideo, conjuncti in unum. **ρ** extremitatem tendineam.

τ Triceps cervicis, extremo tendineo inferus ossi occipitis.

σ Splenius capitis.

φ Splenius colli.

χ Scalenus medius.

ψ Levator scapulae.

ω μ Γ Δ, ω Γ Θ Λ Ε Cucullares. **Γ** Δ principium tendineum. **Γ** pars ejus ab offe occipitis oriens. **Θ** principii tendinei plaga amplior, juxta imam cervicem summumque dorsum. **Α** Α extremi pars tendinosa, inserta spinæ scapulae & processui superiori, proximaque claviculae parti.

Ξ extremi pars tendinea, qua spinæ scapulae non longe à basi inferum.

Η Σ Π Infra-spinati. **Σ** ortus à basi scapulae.

Φ Teres minor.

Ψ Teres major.

Ω Α Β C D E F Latissimi dorsi. **Ω** pars carnea. **A** laterus tendo, quo incipit. **B** hic cum Gluteo magno cohaeret. **C** ortus à crista ilium.

D E F capita, quae à costis oriuntur: **D** quod ab undecima, **E** quod à decima, **F** quod à nona.

G Serratus anticus.

H I Pectoralis. **I** portio ab aponeurosi Oblivui externi abdominis accedens.

K L M N O P Q R &c. Serratus magnus. **K** caput, quod oritur à costa tertia; **L** quod à quarta, **M** quod à quinta, **N** quod à sexta, **O** quod à septima, **P** quod ab octava, **Q** quod à nona. **R** &c. ipsa capitum à costis origo.

S T U V W X Y Z a a a a b b b b b b c c d d d d e f f g h h h h i i k

i k Obliquus externus abdominis. **S** pars carnea. **T** U. V. W. X. Y. Z capita, quorum **T** oritur à costa quinta, **U** à sexta, **V** à septima, **W** ab octava, **X** à nona, **Y** à decima, **Z** ab undecima. **a** &c. principii capitum pars tendinea. **b** &c. ipsa capitum origo à costis. **c** c carnae partem inferio cristae ilium. **d** d d d e f f g h h h h i i k aponeurosis, e inserta cristae ilium. **f** f hic sub ea eminet caro Oblivui interni, **g** hic sub eadem, simul & sub aponeurosi Oblivui interni, eminet caro Transversa; **h** h h h hic Recti caro. **i** i i hic per aponeuroses illas apparent lineae tendineae Recti. **k** hic sub illis eminet Pyramidalla.

I Cremaster.

m Adductor longus femoris.

n Pedineus.

o Psoas magnus.

p Sartorius.

q r s Tenor vaginae femoris. **r** ortus à crista ilium. **s** extremum, unde reclinata pars tendineae, quam adjungit vaginae femoris.

t u v v Gluteus medius, **u** u ortus ab offe ilium. **v** tendo.

w x y Gluteus magnus. **x** hac parte oritur à crista ilium, cohaeretque cum Latissimo dorsi. **y** tendo.

z Semitendinosus.

α β γ δ ζ Biceps cruris. **α** caput longius. **β** β caput brevius. **γ** δ ζ tendo, **γ** primum oriens à superficie carnis capitis longioris, accessione deinde brevioris auctus **δ**, **ς** extremoque praecipuo inferus capiti superioris fibulae, **ζ** ac portione aliqua ad tibiam pertinet.

η θ x Vastus externus. **η** superficies tendinosa. **ι** tendo, **κ** inferus patellae.

λ μ ρ ξ ο Rectus cruris. **μ** pars tendinea principii. **ν** tendo. **ξ** locus ubi se patellae inserit. **ο** aponeurosis, quae à tendine Recti excurrit per priora patellae, posteaque se priori parti ligamenti adjungit, quod à patella ad tibiam pertinet.

π ς Vastus internus. **ς** tendo.

τ υ Ligamentum à patella ad tibiam pertinens. **τ** locus ubi à patella oritur. **υ** tota hac parte subtus tibiae inferum.

φ χ ψ Gemelli caput externus. **χ** superficies tendinosa. **ψ** tendo.

ω Γ Δ Soleus. **Γ** ortus à capite superiore fibulae. **Δ** superficies tendinosa.

Θ Α Ε Tendo Achillis. **A** pars interior. **Ε** hic inferus calcaneo.

Π Plantaris tendo.

Σ Φ Ψ Ω Ω Peroneus longus. **Φ** ortus ejus à capite fibulae. **Ψ** Ω Ω tendo, **Ψ** hac parte ex carne oriens.

Α Ligamentum proprium Peronei longi.

Β Β C C D D E Peroneus brevis. **C** C tendinis ex carne ortus. **D** D tendo, **E** inferus ossi metatarsi quinto.

F Ligamentum Peroneo brevi proprium.

G H I K L M N O P Q R Extensor longus digitorum pedis cum Peroneo tertio. **G** communis caro Extensoris & Peronei. **H** ortus ejus à tibia. **I** Peroneus tertius. **K** L M tendo ejus, **K** hic ex carne oriens, **M** hic inferus ossi metatarsi digiti minimi. **N** tendo Extensoris longi digitorum, qui se in quatuor tendines O. P. Q. R. fundit, per dorsum pedis decurrentes.

S S T Tendo Extensoris proprii pollicis pedis, **T** inferus ossi ultimo pollicis.

U V W W Tibialis anticus. **V** ortus à tibia. **W** W tendo.

X Y Z Ligamentum, quo tendines in confinio cruris & dorsi pedis obduci. **Y** cornu superius. **Z** cornu inferius.

a a b c d e Extensor brevis digitorum pedis. **b** c. d. e. ejus tendines, **b** ad pollicem pertinens, **c** ad primum parvorum, **d** ad secundum, **e** ad tertium.

f g h i k l Tendo communis Extensoris longi & brevis digitorum pedis: **f** pars à longo producta, **g** pars à brevi: intermedia est divisionis nota. **h** extremum ossi secundi ordinis inferum, **i** tendinis communis portio ad os tertium procurrens. **k** tendo ab altero latere ad os tertium procurrens, qui procedit à tendine Extensoris brevis. **l** duarum ad os tertium pertinentium portionum commune extremum, ossi tertio inferum. Eadem in reliquis digitis parvis pedis hujus: nisi quod per dorsum minimi tendo Extensoris longi solum decurrat, productaque utramque portionem ad os tertium pertinentem.

m Aponeurosis, quae ab hoc latere ad tendinem Extensoris brevis digitorum pedis accedit. Tales etiam in reliquis digitis: in minimo autem accedit ad tendinem Extensoris longi: in pollice, ad tendinem Extensoris ejus proprii.

n Interossei primus digiti pedis secundi.

o Caput crassius Interossei secundi digiti pedis secundi.

p Caput crassius Interossei secundi digiti pedis tertii.

q Caput crassius Interossei secundi digiti pedis quarti.

r s t u v Abductor digiti minimi pedis. **s** hac parte totus aponeurosis. **t** ortus à calcaneo. **u** pars aponeurosis, qua intertus est, ossi metatarsi digiti minimi inserta. **v** tendo Abductoris, inferus ossi primo minimi.

w x Flexor brevis digiti minimi pedis. **w** pars inserta ossi metatarsi minimi. **x** pars extremo tendineo inserta ossi primo digiti minimi.

y z Tendines Flexoris digitorum brevis & longi. **Qui** & in proximo digito.

in scilicet
non, per
supra.

TABULAE MUSCULORUM NONAE EXPLANATIO.

A B C Rectus cruris. B tendo patellae infertus. C aponeurosis à tendine ante patellam excurrentis, & adjungens se priori parti ligamenti, quod à patella ad tibiam pertinet.

D E F G Ligamentum à patella ad tibiam pertinens. E locus, ubi fabro à patella oritur. F tota hac parte subtus tibiae infertum. G pars ejus interior.

H I Vastus internus. I tendo extremus, lateri patellae infertus.

K L M Sartorius. L tendo, M infertus tibiae.

N O Gracilis. O tendo.

P Q R S Semimembranosus. Q R tendo, Q hac parte ex carne oriens. S aponeurosis prior, inserta margini interno tibiae.

T U Semitendinosus. U tendo.

V W X Gemelli caput interius. W superficies tendinosa. X tendo, quem exteriori parti tendinis Solei adjungit. Y tendo Achillis, Z infertus calcaneo.

T Δ Θ Θ Soleus. Δ superficies tendinosa. Θ Θ ortus à tibia.

A E Tendo Plantaris, E infertus calcaneo.

I Ξ Flexor longus pollicis pedis. Ξ tendo.

Φ Ligamentum, quo tendo Flexoris longi pollicis pedis retinetur.

Ω Ω Flexor longus digitorum pedis. Ω Ω ortus ejus à tibia. α tendo ex carne oriens.

β β γ Tibialis pollicis tendo. γ extremum infertum tuberi interno ossis navicularis.

δ δ δ Ligamentum, quod superinductum tendini Flexoris longi digitorum pedis, & Tibialis pollicis. δ δ hic affixum malleolo interno.

ζ Ligamentum, quo retinetur tendo Tibialis pollicis.

η η η Tibialis anticus. η η η tendo.

ι Ligamenti, quo tendines in confinio cruris & pedis extremi à priori parte retinetur, cornu superius, affixum tibiae. κ ejusdem ligamenti cornu inferius.

λ λ μ Tendo Extensoris proprii pollicis pedis, μ infertus ossi ultimo pollicis.

ν Tendinis Extensoris proprii pollicis pedis ramus, infertus ossi ejus primo, aliquoties inventus.

ξ Aponeurosis, accedens ad tendinem Extensoris proprii pollicis pedis.

π Super hos digitos tendines communes extensorum.

ρ ρ Cornua duo ligamenti, quo tendo Flexoris longi pollicis pedis hic loci coeertur.

ς Tendo Flexoris longi pollicis pedis, sub pollice decurrens.

τ τ τ Abductor pollicis pedis. τ origo à calcaneo. τ tendo, τ infertus ossi primo pollicis pedis.

υ υ φ Flexor brevis pollicis pedis, φ hic adjungens se tendini Abductoris.

χ ψ Flexor brevis digitorum pedis. ψ ortus ejus à calcaneo.

ω Caput, quod ad Flexorem longum digitorum pedis in planta accedit, oriens à calcaneo.

A B B C D E F G H I K L M N O Deltoideus. A B B Portionum, à quibus constat, primi ordinis secunda eademque posterior, B B oriens à spina & processu superiore scapulae. C D secundi ordinis portio posterior, D oriens à processu superiore. E F primi ordinis portio quarta, F oriens à cubito flexantis se processus superioris. G H secundi ordinis portio media, H oriens à processu superiore. I K primi ordinis portio tertia, K oriens à processu superiore. L M secundi ordinis portio prior, M oriens à processu superiore. N O primi ordinis portio prima eademque prior; O ortus ejus à processu superiore.

P Q R Biceps. Q tendo. R aponeurosis, truncata.

S Brachialis internus.

T U V W X Triceps. T pars ejus, quae Longus vocatur. U pars quae Brevis. V tendo, W infertus olecrano. X tendinis mucro tenuior, prioris parti olecrani, proximaeque spinae ulnae infertus.

Y Ulnaris internus.

Z a Supinator longus. a tendo.

b Pronator teres.

c d Radialis internus. d tendo.

e c Sublimis.

f f Flexor longus pollicis.

g Tendo Radialis externi longioris alterius.

h i i i k Radialis externus longior. i i i k tendo, k infertus ossi metacarpi indicis.

l m m m Radialis externus brevior. m m m tendo.

n o Ulnaris externus. o tendo.

p q r s t Extensor communis digitorum manus. q tendo ad indicem pertinens. r tendo ad medium pertinens: qui duo tendines non longe à digito conjuncti portione s, à tendine medi ad tendinem indicis accedente. t tendo ad digitum tertium pertinens.

u Indicatoris tendo.

v w Extensor proprius digiti auricularis. w tendo.

x y y z z Abductor longus pollicis manus. y y tendo portione superioris, qui in fine fissus, altera parte pertinet ad Abductorem brevem pollicis, altera ad os metacarpi pollicis. z z tendo portione inferioris.

α β Extensor minor pollicis manus. β tendo.

γ γ Tendo Extensoris majoris pollicis manus.

δ δ Communis tendo Extensoris majoris & minoris pollicis, δ ad os ultimum pollicis pertinent.

ζ ζ Ligamentum armillare exterius.

η η Ligamentum, quo coeertur tendines Abductoris longi & Extensoris minoris pollicis manus.

θ θ Ligamentum carpi interius.

ι ι Abductor brevis pollicis manus. ι aponeurosis, quam adjungit tendini communi Extensorum pollicis manus.

λ Opponens pollicis manus, infertus margini externo ossis metacarpi pollicis.

μ Aponeurosis, quae se adjungit ad tendinem Extensoris majoris pollicis manus, partim oriens à capsula articulum pollicis cum metacarpo suo continente, partim à Flexore brevi pollicis.

ν ν Adductor pollicis manus, ξ extremo tendineo infertus ossi primo pollicis.

ο Interosseus prior indicis, oriens ab ossi ejus metacarpi.

π Abductor indicis.

ρ Lumbricalis primus.

ς Aponeurosis, quae partim ab Abductore indicis procedit, partim ab ejus Lumbricali, & accedit ad tendinem Extensorum indicis.

τ τ Communis tendo Extensorum indicis. τ ejus extremum ossi secundo indicis infertum.

υ Tendo Lumbricalis primi, qui accepta à communi Extensorum tendine portione auctus, υ decurrit ad os tertium indicis.

φ Tendo Interossei secundi indicis, una cum portione quam accipit à communi Extensorum tendine, decurrens ad os tertium indicis.

χ Extremum commune tendinum υ & φ, pertinens ad indicis os tertium, cique infertum.

ψ Tendo communis Lumbricali secundo & Interosseo priori digiti medii: qui tendo accepta portione à tendine extensore digiti medii auctus, decurrit ad os tertium medii illius, in fine cum simili tendine ex altero digiti hujus latere veniente conjunctus in extremum commune, quod ossi tertio mododicti digiti infertum.

ω Tendo communis Lumbricali quarto cum Interosseo priore digiti auricularis: qui tendo accepta portione à tendine extensore digiti illius auctus, decurrit ad ejus os tertium.

Per internam digitorum partem decurrunt tendines Sublimis & Profundi, ligamenti suis coeerti. Quae melius cognosci possunt ex Tab. 1.

α β γ δ ε Triceps brachii. α pars quae Longus vocatur, β pars quae Brachialis externus vocatur. γ tendo Tricipitis, δ infertus olecrano.

ζ Tendo tenuis, è superficie Brachialis externi oriens, & ad superiorem partem condyli majoris ossis humeri pertinens.

η Brachialis internus.

θ θ Biceps brachii. θ aponeurosis, truncata. Juxta s tendo.

ι Supinator longus.

λ Pronator teres.

μ Radialis internus.

ν ξ Palmaris longus. Mox infra ξ tendinis principium.

ο Sublimis.

π ς σ Ulnaris internus. ς principium alterum, oriens à condylo majore ossis humeri. σ principium alterum, ab olecrano oriens.

τ Ulnaris externus.

a Abductor brevis pollicis manus. b aponeurosis, quae à tendine ejus abcedens, adjungit se tendini communi Extensorum pollicis.

c Pars Flexoris brevis pollicis manus, quae pro Abductore ejus brevi altero haberi potest, extremo tendineo inserta ossi primo pollicis.

d Flexoris brevis pollicis manus pars, quae inserta ossi scaphoideo, quod indicis proprius, & proximae parti ossis primi pollicis.

e Adductor pollicis manus.

f f Tendo Flexoris longi pollicis manus.

g Duo ligamenta, quae coeertur tendinem pollicis Flexoris longi, μ in manu sinistra Tab. V.

h Palmaris brevis.

i Flexor brevis digiti minimi manus.

k Abductor digiti minimi manus.

l Adductor ossis metacarpi manus quarti, infertus ossi illi.

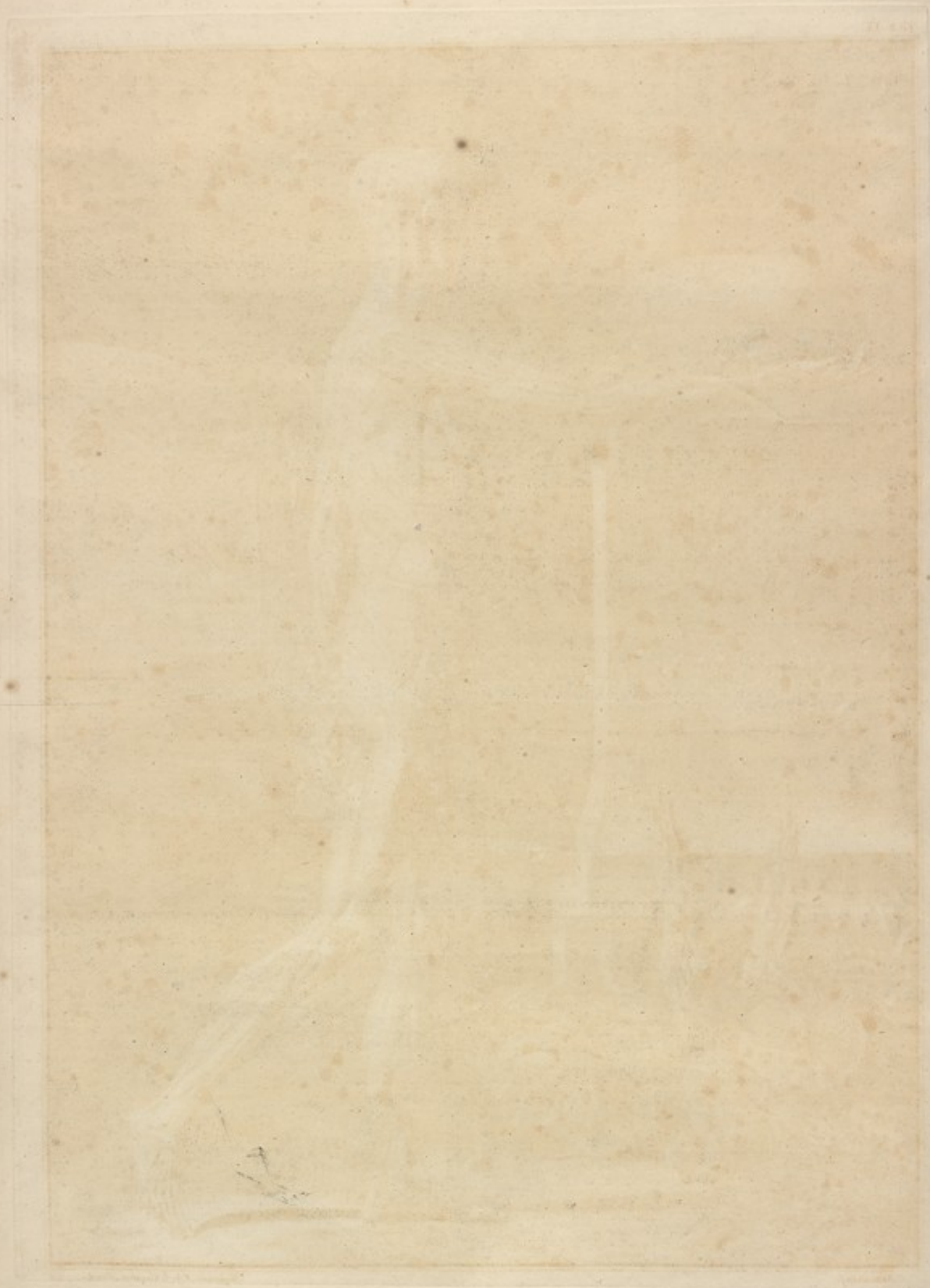
Ceterum tendinibus & aponeurosis per dorsum manus & digitorum porrectis, notae non inscriptae, cum ex quinta Tabula facile cognosci possunt.



TAB. IX.



W. Cheselden sculp. J. Knapton delin. 1728.



TAB. IX.



J. P. Leveillé del.

Superavit J. B. Knapp sculp. Londini, 1798.

THE
TENTH ANATOMICAL TABLE
OF THE
HUMAN MUSCLES
EXPLAINED.

FIGURE I.

MUSCLES next after that of the head and neck in the ninth table; and represents the muscles seated before the vertebrae of the neck, below the head, with the os hyoides, larynx and part of the pharynx; to shew which the latissimus colli and mastoideus are here taken off. No other muscles are here figured either in the head or vertebrae; not even those which adhere to the fore part of the vertebrae behind the pharynx, as in Fig. 2. m. the rectus internus major capitis, and longus colli, left by these, the other muscles should be obscured.

- a The pterygoideus externus.
- b c Pterygoideus internus, c its insertion into the lower jaw.
- d The mylohyoideus, the end of which, inserted into the basis of the os hyoides, appears immediately below the tendon of the digastric, i of the lower jaw.
- e f The stylohyoideus inserted by its tendon f into the basis of the os hyoides.
- g h i The digastric of the lower jaw. g the first venter, h its second venter, i the middle tendon.
- l The basioGLOSSUS. l part of its origin from the horn of the os hyoides: and immediately above k appears part of the styloglossus, as in Fig. 2. m.
- m The ceratoglossus arising from the horn of the os hyoides.
- n o The os hyoides. n the hoen, o its basis.
- p The common end of the stylopharyngeus and palatopharyngeus. Part of the end of which also lies betwixt the ceratoglossus and heads of the middle constrictor of the pharynx: for which consult the Figures following.
- Near p is a ligament belonging to the upper process of the thyroide cartilage from the horn of the hyoidal bone. See Fig. 4. x.
- q r s t The hyothyroideus. r s its origin, from the horn r of the hyoidal bone, and from its basis s. t its thyroidal insertion.
- u The thyroide cartilage.
- v w x y The cricothyroideus. v its fore part inserted into the thyroide cartilage. w x y its back part, of which a portion at x joins the lower constrictor of the pharynx. y its thyroidal insertion.
- z The cricoide cartilage.
- β γ The gula cut off.
- δ ζ The lower constrictor of the pharynx. γ its origin from the cricoide cartilage. δ ζ the middle constrictor of the pharynx. δ the head which arises from the granifera bone of the os hyoides. ζ the head which arises from the end of the horn of the os hyoides.
- η The upper constrictor of the pharynx.

FIGURE II.

In which the outer muscles of the first figure and left side of the lower jaw are taken off, represents the next order of muscles, with the os hyoides, larynx, gula and tongue. But with the left side of the lower jaw are removed the pterygoideus externus and internus, the mylohyoideus, stylohyoideus, biventer maxilla, hyothyroideus and cricothyroideus.

- a The upper jaw-bone.
- b The outer wing of the pterygoideus process.
- c d Part of the palate bone, which being inserted betwixt the pterygoideus process and upper jaw, connects them together. c part of it belonging to the cavity of the pterygoideus process.
- e e The inner wing of the pterygoideus process, in whose bottom is the hamulus or hooked process.
- f The circumflex muscle of the moveable palate.
- g The elevator of the moving palate.
- h The tongue.
- Near i is the constrictor of the isthmus of the fauces. See Fig. 4. l.
- k l m The styloglossus. l its continuation to the ceratoglossus. m its course from thence as it runs in the direction of the tongue, and is inserted into it.
- n The ceratoglossus arising from the horn of the os hyoides.
- o The basioGLOSSUS, whose origin appears from the horn of the os hyoides.
- p The lingualis.
- q The genioglossus arising from the lower jaw.
- r s Geniohyoideus. s its tendinous origin from the lower jaw. The rest of it is inserted into the basis and horn of the os hyoides: also part of its end runs behind the basioGLOSSUS.
- t The lower jaw cut in two.
- u v The os hyoides. u the basis, v the horn.
- Near the lower part of the end of the hoen of the os hyoides is part of the ligament which goes from thence to the upper process of the thyroide cartilage. See Fig. 4. x.
- w The stylopharyngeus.
- x The common end of the stylopharyngeus and palatopharyngeus, the extremity of which appears betwixt the ceratoglossus and two heads of the middle constrictor of the pharynx. See Fig. 4. e.
- yyz The upper constrictor of the pharynx. z a portion of it which arises partly from the lower jaw, and is in part continued to the buccinator; from both which it is cut off.
- a β γ The middle constrictor of the pharynx. β the head which arises from the

little grain-like bone of the os hyoides. γ the head which arises from the end of the horn of the os hyoides.

- δ ζ η θ The lower constrictor of the pharynx. δ ζ η the head by which it arises from the thyroide cartilage, from s to ζ, springing from the side of the said cartilage, the part ζ from the lower edge thereof, and the part η from the lower process. θ the head by which it arises from the annular cartilage.
- ι κ The thyroide cartilage. κ the protuberance from whence arises the middle constrictor of the pharynx.
- λ A ligament tying the annular to the thyroide cartilage.
- μ The annular cartilage.
- ν The gula cut off.

FIGURE III.

Represents the next order of muscles after those which lie outermost in the preceding figure are taken off; namely, the styloglossus, ceratoglossus, basioGLOSSUS, geniohyoideus, and stylopharyngeus.

The upper jaw-bone, with the processus pterygoideus, its wings, hook, and excavations, as also the palate-bone with the lower jaw divided, have neither of them any letters affixed in the present, or two next succeeding figures; because these may be known from the second figure, and therefore there is no reason for loading these last figures like the former.

- a The circumflex muscle of the moveable palate.
- b The elevator of the soft or moveable palate.
- Near c is part of the constrictor of the isthmus of the fauces. See Fig. 4. l.
- d The tongue.
- e f The styloglossus, cut off at e, but in the part f, running according to the length of the tongue, and cohering with it.
- g The ceratoglossus and basioGLOSSUS cut off.
- h The lingualis.
- i k l m n o The genioglossus. k its origin from the lower jaw. At l the thin fasciculi of fibres are incurvated by the side of the pharynx; some of which fibres at m join the ceratoglossus and styloglossus; others at n join the upper constrictor of the pharynx, while others at o vanish in the membrane of the pharynx.
- p q r s t u The upper constrictor of the pharynx. q the upper part which goes out of the circumflex muscle of the moveable palate. r the part which arises from the internal plate of the pterygoideus process, and from the hook. s the part which is cut off from the buccinator. t the part which arises from the lower jaw. u the part going from the tongue; below which the part n joins it from the fibres of the genioglossus, which it incurvates thro' the side of the pharynx.
- v Denotes a space betwixt the upper and middle constrictor, through which the stylopharyngeus is detached, passing under the middle constrictor.
- w x y The middle constrictor of the pharynx. x one of the heads arising from the small grain-like bone of the os hyoides: y the other head arising from the end of the horn of the os hyoides.
- z α β γ δ The lower constrictor of the pharynx. α β γ the head which arises from the thyroide cartilage; α and β denote its origin from the side of the thyroide cartilage, β from the lower edge of the said cartilage, and γ from the lower process. δ the head arising from the annular cartilage.
- η The common end of the stylopharyngeus and palatopharyngeus: part of which also appears betwixt the heads of the middle constrictor of the pharynx x, y: see Fig. 4. e.
- ζ η θ The os hyoides. ζ the basis. η the grain-like little bone, θ the horn.
- λ A little above λ is a small part of the chondroglossus muscle. See Fig. 4. t.
- A little below λ is a ligament which belongs to the upper process of the thyroide cartilage from the end of the horn of the os hyoides. See Fig. 4. x.
- κ The thyroide cartilage, whose lower process is near λ. See α.
- μ The ligament by which the thyroide and cricoide cartilage are tied one to the other.
- ν The cricoide cartilage.
- ξ The gula cut off.

FIGURE IV.

The outermost muscles of the third figure being removed, we here exhibit the next order, together with the tongue, os hyoides, larynx, pharynx, or beginning of the gula, also one of the tonsils, and the membrane of the fauces laid bare all together. But we have here added the beginning of the stylopharyngeus, that this muscle might appear entire. In this figure are removed part of the genioglossus that is incurvated by the side of the pharynx; also the upper, middle and lower constrictor of the pharynx.

- a The circumflex muscle of the moveable palate.
- b The elevator of the palate.
- c c c The membrane of the pharynx naked.
- d e The stylopharyngeus. e that part of it which joins itself to the upper part of the palatopharyngeus. i Fig. 2.
- f f The palatopharyngeus.
- g g h i k The common end of the stylopharyngeus and palatopharyngeus. h part of it which is inserted into the external side of the edge of the thyroide cartilage, at the root of the upper process. i k another part, which at i is inserted into the remaining edge, and at k disappearing below in the membrane of the pharynx.
- l The constrictor of the isthmus of the fauces.

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- m The tonsill.
- n The tongue.
- o p The styloglossus where it joins the tongue, cut off at p. See Fig. 2. k. m.
- q The basioglossus and ceratoglossus cut off.
- r The lingualis.
- s The genioglossus. s its origin from the lower jaw. The contexture of fibres, incurvated by the side of the pharynx, is here removed, l Fig. 3.
- t The chondroglossus arising from the grain-like bone of the os hyoides.
- u v w The os hyoides. u the basis, above v appears the small grain-like bone. w the horn.
- x The ligament which belongs to the upper process of the thyroide cartilage from the end of the horn of the os hyoides.
- y z a The thyroide cartilage. z its upper process, a its lower process.
- β The ligament by which the scutiform and annular cartilage are fastened together in this place.
- γ The annular cartilage.
- Near δ is the posterior cricoarytenoideus muscle. See a Fig. 6.
- ε The gula cut off.

FIGURE V.

In this figure are taken away not only some of the outer muscles of the fourth figure, but also the pharynx is slit longitudinally, laid open, and the left part of it cut off, that not only the cavity thereof, but also the moveable palate with the root of the tongue and epiglottis might appear. The muscles taken off are the stylopharyngeus and palatopharyngeus, with its common extremity and the chondroglossus.

- a The circumflex muscle of the moveable or soft palate.
- b The elevator of the palate.
- c The moveable palate. d the uvula. e the edge of the soft palate cut off.
- f The tonsill.
- g The constrictor of the isthmus of the fauces.
- h i The tongue. h the part which is contained in the mouth: i the part where it is incurvated within the fauces towards the basis of the tongue and os hyoides.
- k l The styloglossus muscle cut off at l.
- m The basioglossus and ceratoglossus cut off.
- n The lingualis.
- o p q The genioglossus. p its origin from the lower jaw. q the part which belongs to the tongue.
- r s The epiglottis. r the convex part, s the concave part.
- t u v The os hyoides. t the basis. u the horn. v the small grain-like bone.
- w The inner membrane of the larynx.
- x The ligament belonging to the upper process of the thyroide cartilage from the end of the horn of the os hyoides.
- y z a The thyroide cartilage. z the upper process, a the lower process.
- β The ligament by which the scutiform and annular cartilage are tied one to the other.
- γ The annular cartilage.
- Near δ is the posterior cricoarytenoideus. See Fig. 6. a.
- ε The cavity of the pharynx laid open.
- ζ ζ The membrane of the pharynx cut open.
- η The gula cut off.

FIGURE VI.

This figure follows after that of the larynx contained in the figure last preceding. The left side of the thyroide cartilage being cut off, the remainder represents the larynx with the muscles which lie next under the side of the thyroide cartilage, as also those which are seated in the back part of the larynx.

- We have not fixed letters on the scutiform and annular cartilages, with the epiglottis posterior angle of the basis of the left arytenoide, and the small heads of the arytenoide cartilages; because these may be better known or understood from the seventh figure.
- a The posterior cricoarytenoideus, arising from the annular cartilage, and inserted into the arytenoide.
 - b The lateral cricoarytenoideus, arising from the upper margin of the cricoide cartilage.
 - c d The fasiculus arising from the inner and upper part of the thyroide cartilage, not far from its notch or fissure, and inserted into the basis of the arytenoide cartilage. d the beginning cut off from the thyroide cartilage.
 - e The thyro-arytenoideus muscle, arising in one part from the thyroide cartilage, and in the other from the ligament by which the annular and thyroide cartilage are tied together.
 - f g h A thin contexture of fleshy fibres, which arising from the thyroide cartilage near the outer part of the origin of the thyro-arytenoideus, ascends by the outer part f of the said muscle behind g, by the side of the glottis, and epiglottis h.
 - i The depressor of the epiglottis.
 - k The ligament by which the annular and thyroide cartilage are tied one to the other.
 - l The left oblique arytenoideus muscle.
 - m n o The right oblique arytenoideus, n that part of it which goes by the margin of the glottis to the epiglottis; and the other part, near and betwix m n is continued on to the thyro-arytenoideus.
 - o The transverse arytenoideus.
 - p The membrane which forms the lateral part of the glottis, extended from the little head of the arytenoide cartilage to the upper part of the epiglottis.

FIGURE VII.

Represents the same contexture of the cartilages of the larynx as the preceding figure, but wholly naked or freed from the muscles and membranes.

- a b c The inner side of the right half of the thyroide cartilage. b the left half which is here cut off and removed. c the upper process.
- d e The cricoide cartilage. e the tubercle to which is tied the lower process of the thyroide cartilage.
- f g h The arytenoide cartilages. g h the basis: g the basis of the posterior angle, projecting like a tubercle; h the anterior angle of the basis, hollow in this part.
- i The small heads added to the arytenoide cartilages.
- k l m n The epiglottis. k the back. l the concave part. m a round body projecting like a ligament in the concave part of the epiglottis, and arising from the inner part of the thyroide cartilage, below its fissure.

FIGURE VIII.

Represents the first order of the muscles which are seated round the larynx, as they appear view'd on the back part. To shew these muscles more distinctly, we have added not only the pharynx, and part of the gula, which is continued to it, but also the os hyoides, larynx, and part of the wind-pipe; likewise the naked bones of the head, to which the pharynx is connected.

- We have not here added a full explanation of the bones or parts of the skull, because they may be better understood from the tables which I have prepared, wherein the figures of the bones are expressed in their natural magnitude.
- a b. a b c d e The lower constrictors of the pharynx. b the origin from the cricoide cartilage. c the point in which they terminate above, from c to d the fibres running together form an angle. e the part where the right fibres are continued to the left in a curved direction.
 - f The inner transverse fibres of the gula in this place laid bare. g, g the outer fibres descending obliquely backwards on each side.
 - h The gula cut off.
 - Just above i i is the annular cartilage. See Fig. 14. i i z z.
 - k k The wind-pipe cut off.
 - l l The ends of the horns of the os hyoides.
 - m m The ligaments which belong to the upper processes of the thyroide cartilage from the ends of the horns of the os hyoides. See Fig. 9. B. B.
 - n n o The middle constrictors of the pharynx. o the part where the fibres meet together in angles.
 - p q r. p q r The upper constrictors of the pharynx. q the origin from the lower jaw near the innermost of the grinding teeth. r the part where it is cut off from the buccinator.
 - s s The naked membrane of the pharynx.
 - Just below t t is the circumflex muscle of the moveable palate.
 - u v w. u v w The stylopharyngei muscles. v the upper and left part. w the lower and larger part.
 - x x The styloide processes of the temporal bones. See Fig. 9. m. m.
 - y y The pterygoide processes of the multiform bone.
 - z z The upper jaw bone where it forms the gums above the innermost of the grinding teeth.
 - α α The innermost of the upper grinders, which are the fifth in order.
 - β β The fifth of the lower grinding teeth.

FIGURE IX.

Exhibits the next view after the lower constrictor of the pharynx is taken off. But we have not added the bones of the head, that the upper parts of the pharynx might not be obscured; and because the manner in which the pharynx adheres to the bones of the head may be understood from the figure last preceding. But the styloide processes are added to shew the origin of the stylopharyngei.

- a. a b c The middle constrictors of the pharynx. b the upper point in which they meet. c the lower point, from b to c the fibres converge angularly.
- d e f. d e f The upper constrictors of the pharynx. at e cut off from the buccinator. f the part which arises from the lower jaw.
- g h i i i The naked membrane of the pharynx, in which is a sinuosity at h h near the protuberant ends of the larger internal recti muscles of the head. i i i the parts where it is cut off from the basis of the cranium round the upper part of the Eustachian tubes and internal foramina of the nostrils.
- k k The elevator of the moveable palate. See Fig. 13. and 14. g. g.
- l l The circumflex muscle of the moveable palate. See Fig. 14. n. n. and 15. h. h.
- m n. m n The styloide processes of the temporal bones cut off at their roots n. n.
- o p q r. o p q r The stylopharyngei. p the tendinous beginning arising from the styloide process. q the lower and larger part. r the upper and left part.
- s. s t u v v Parts of the common ends of the stylopharyngei and palatopharyngei, arising principally from the palatopharyngei, and in this place, from t to u the fibres meet together, or run one betwix the other; in the part from u to v, vanishing on the back side of the membrane of the pharynx; at v inserted into the thyroide cartilage.
- w x y. w x y Parts of the common ends of the stylopharyngei and palatopharyngei, which arise chiefly from the stylopharyngei. x a portion of them inserted into the outer side of the edge of the thyroide cartilage to the root of the upper process. y the portion inserted into the remaining part of the margin of the said cartilage down to the root of the lower process.
- z The naked membrane of the lower part of the pharynx which is continued to the gula.
- A A The ends of the horns of the os hyoides.
- B B The ligaments which belong to the upper processes of the thyroide cartilage from the ends of the horns of the os hyoides.
- C C D D E E F F F The thyroide cartilage. C. C the upper processes. D. D the tubercles

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tubercles which are in the outer sides at the roots of the upper process.
E E the posterior edges. F F the lower processes.
G G The annular cartilage. H H the wind-pipe cut off.
I I The posterior cricoarytenoides. In the other side may be perceived the left.

FIGURE X.

Represents the next view of the muscles after the middle constrictor of the pharynx is taken off. Also we did not think the styloide processes necessary to be added in this figure, because they are in the ninth preceding.

- a b c d e e c a b c d e e f g The upper constrictors of the pharynx. a the lower part which crosses the upper part b. c d the portion that is partly cut off from the buccinator at c, and in part arises from the lower jaw at d. e e portions which pass betwixt the upper and lower part of the stylopharyngeus and come higher thro' the upper part. f the upper tip or point in which the right and left of these constrictors meet together. From f to g the fibres of both of them meet in angles.
- h The naked membrane of the pharynx, as in Fig. 9. g h h i i i.
- i i The elevators of the soft or moveable palate. see Fig. 13. and 14. g g.
- k k The circumflex muscle of the palate. see Fig. 14. n. n. and Fig. 15. h. h.
- l m n o p. l m n o p The stylopharyngei. m the tendinous beginning. n the part cut off from the styloide process. o the upper and left part that forms two fasciculi, which both of them pass separately under the fibres of the upper constrictor. p the lower and larger part.
- q r s q r s Parts of the common ends of the stylopharyngei and palatopharyngei, which are produced from the stylopharyngei. r the portion inserted into the outer side of the edge of the thyroide cartilage, at the root of the upper process. s the portion inserted into the subsequent part of the edge down to the root of the lower process.
- t u v w Parts of the common ends of the stylopharyngei and palatopharyngei, whose fibres run together from u to v; from v w the fibres vanish in the back part of the membrane of the pharynx, and at w they are inserted into the thyroide cartilage.
- x The naked membrane of the lower part of the pharynx which is continued to part of the gula.
- y y The ends of the horns of the os hyoides.
- z z The ligaments which belong to the upper processes of the thyroide cartilage from the ends of the horns of the os hyoides.
- α α β β γ γ δ δ The thyroide cartilage. α α the upper processes. β β the protuberances in the outer sides at the roots of the upper processes. γ γ the posterior edges. δ δ the lower processes.
- ε ε The annular cartilage.
- ζ ζ The wind-pipe cut off.
- η η The posterior cricoarytenoides. The left is also represented.

FIGURE XI.

Represents the next face of the muscles after the upper constrictor of the pharynx is taken off.

- a The naked membrane of the pharynx. see Fig. 9. h h i i i.
- b b The elevators of the moveable palate. see Fig. 13. and 14. g g.
- c c The circumflex muscle of the soft palate. see Fig. 14. n. n. and 15. h. h.
- d d The small hooks of the pterygoide processes. see Fig. 16. p. p.
- e e The palatopharyngei.
- f g h i k. f g h i k The stylopharyngei. g the tendinous beginning. h the part where it is cut off from the styloide process. i the upper and left part. k the lower and larger part.
- l m n. l m n Parts of the common ends of the stylopharyngei and palatopharyngei, which arise from the stylopharyngei. m a portion of them inserted into the outer side of the edge of the thyroide cartilage at the root of the upper process. n the portion which is inserted into the subsequent part of the margin down to the root of the lower process.
- o o p q r Parts of the common ends of the stylopharyngei and palatopharyngei, the fibres of which from p to q run together; from q to r they vanish in the back part of the membrane of the pharynx, and at r they are inserted into the thyroide cartilage.
- s The naked membrane of the lower part of the pharynx, to which is continued part of the gula.
- t t The ends of the horns of the os hyoides.
- u u The ligaments which belong to the upper processes of the thyroide cartilage from the ends of the horns of the os hyoides.
- v v w x x y y The thyroide cartilage. v v the upper processes. w w the tubercles which are in the outer sides at the roots of the upper processes. x x the posterior edges. y y the lower processes.
- z z The annular cartilage.
- A A The cricoarytenoides posticus, which is also represented in the left side.
- B B The wind-pipe cut off.

FIGURE XII.

Exhibits the internal surface of the pharynx entire, as it appears after the whole back part of the pharynx, and adjacent gula, are cut off longitudinally on each side and removed. This figure we have added to render the four following more intelligible.

- a a b b c c The edges from whence is cut off the back part of the pharynx and gula.
- d e. d e The Eustachian tubes jetting out. e e the orifices by which they open laterally into the posterior foramina of the nostrils.
- f The septum of the nostrils.
- g g The cavity of the nostrils; in which are seated the lower ossa spongiosa h h, covered with the mucous membrane.
- i i k l The soft palate and uvula. k the part where the body of the uvula is protuberant, l the pendulous part of the uvula.

- m m The posterior arches which descend laterally from the soft palate thro' the sides of the pharynx.
 - n n The tonsilla prominent beyond the posterior arches.
 - o o p The tongue. p the middle fossula or cavity upon which the uvula is incumbent.
 - q The epiglottis.
 - r r The membranous sides of the glottis.
 - s s The protuberance of the small heads which lie upon the arytenoide cartilages. Betwixt q r r s s is included the glottis.
 - t The rima or slit of the glottis.
 - t That which is call'd the lateral ligament of the epiglottis, where part of it belongs to the side of the epiglottis, under the investing membrane and common end of the stylopharyngeus and palatopharyngeus. The same is also in the left side.
 - u u Concavities at the sides of the tube of the larynx, seated betwixt that and the thyroide cartilage.
 - v The back part of the tube of the larynx projecting within the pharynx.
 - w w The elevators of the soft palate. See Fig. 13. and 14. g. g.
 - x x The circumflex muscle of the soft palate. See Fig. 14. n. n. and 15. h. h.
 - y y The small hooks of the pterygoide processes. See Fig. 16. p. p.
 - z z The palatopharyngei cut off.
 - α β γ δ ε α β γ δ ε The stylopharyngei. β the tendinous beginning, cut off at γ from the styloide process. δ the lower and larger part. ε the upper and left part.
 - ζ ζ The ends of the horns of the os hyoides.
 - η η The ligaments which belong to the upper processes of the thyroide cartilage from the ends of the horns of the os hyoides.
 - θ θ λ λ μ μ The thyroide cartilage. θ θ the upper processes. λ λ the tubercles which are seated in the outer sides at the roots of the upper processes. μ μ the lower processes.
 - π π The annular cartilage.
 - ρ ρ The wind-pipe cut off.
- Here are also represented parts of the cricoarytenoidei postici, which may be understood from Fig. XI. last preceding.

FIGURE XIII.

Represents those muscles which lie immediately under the membrane that covers the parts expressed in the fourth and tenth figure, which membrane is here removed. The beginning of the gula and wind-pipe are also taken away, as they are not here necessary.

- a a The place where the back part of the pharynx is cut off.
- b c b c The Eustachian tubes, as yet covered with their membrane which lines the inside of the fauces.
- c c The orifices by which they open at the sides of the posterior foramina of the nostrils.
- d d The cavities of the nostrils.
- e e The lower ossa spongiosa cover'd with the mucous membrane.
- f The septum or partition of the nostrils.
- g h i g h i The elevators of the soft or moveable palate. h the tendinous part of the beginning, i the lower part of it forming a distinct portion.
- k k The circumflex muscle of the soft or moveable palate. See Fig. 15. h. h.
- l l The small hooks of the pterygoide processes. See Fig. 16. p. p.
- m The azygus or single muscle of the uvula, from its beginning interweave with the tendinous ends of the elevators of the soft palate, and with the tendinous membrane, which coming from the nose, passes thro' the upper part of the soft palate, m Fig. 14.
- n o p n o p The palatopharyngei. n the part which goes through the soft palate above the elevator of the hard palate, and passing out at o from the tendinous membrane, which coming from the nose, passes through the upper part of the soft palate, m Fig. 14. p the part which afterwards passes under the elevator of the palate.
- q q The salpingopharyngei joining to the palatopharyngei.
- r s t u v. r s t u v The stylopharyngei. s the tendinous beginning, t the part where it is cut off from the styloide process. u the upper and left part of the stylopharyngeus: v the lower and larger part.
- w w Parts of the common ends of the palatopharyngei, salpingopharyngei and stylopharyngei, which descend through the sides of the pharynx, are protuberant within the fume, and form the posterior arches which descend along the sides of the fauces from the soft palate.
- x y. x y Parts of the common ends of the stylopharyngei and palatopharyngei produced from the stylopharyngei; of which the part x runs inward through the lateral ligament of the epiglottis, near the lateral margin or edge of the epiglottis; the part y is inserted into the upper edge of the thyroide cartilage betwixt its upper process and the epiglottis.
- z z The posterior edges of the soft or moveable palate.
- α The uvula.
- β β The tonsilla which are protuberant beyond the palatopharyngei muscles.
- γ The tongue.
- δ The epiglottis.
- ε ε The membranous sides of the glottis.
- ζ ζ The small heads which are added to the arytenoide cartilages.
- η η The oblique arytenoidei muscles which have two terminations, one upper, running thro' the membranous sides of the glottis to the epiglottis: the other lower, which continues itself to the thyro-arytenoideus.
- θ θ θ θ The arytenoideus transversus.
- ι ι κ κ λ λ The cricoarytenoidei postici, arising at κ κ from the cricoide cartilage.
- μ The cricoide cartilage.
- ν μ μ The thyroide cartilage.
- π π The ligaments which belong to the upper processes of the thyroide cartilage from the ends of the horns of the os hyoides.
- ρ ρ ζ ζ The ends of the horns of the os hyoides.

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FIGURE XIV.

Represents the next face of the muscles, viz. of the arytenoidei obliqui, and transversus, with the posterior cricoarytenoidei, and the membrane which forms the sides of the glottis betwixt the arytenoidei cartilages and the epiglottis; after the salpingopharyngei, azygyus of the uvula, and parts of the palatopharyngei which run over the ends of the elevators of the soft palate are taken away.

- a a Denotes the place from whence the back part of the pharynx is cut off.
- b c d The Eustachian tubes covered with the membrane which forms and lines the inside of the fauces. e e the orifices which open laterally in the posterior foramina of the nostrils.
- d d The cavities of the nostrils.
- e e The lower ossa spongiosa covered with the mucous membrane.
- f The partition of the nostrils.
- g h i k l g h i k l The elevators of the soft palate. h the tendinous part of its beginning. i the portion which is fasten'd by a small tendinous end to the tendinous membrane, which coming from the nostrils, is spread thro' the upper side of the soft palate. k the part where the right and left elevator are continued one to the other. l the lower part forming a distinct portion.
- m The tendinous membrane, which coming from the nostrils is spread thro' the upper side of the soft palate.
- n n The circumflex muscle of the soft palate. See Fig. 15. h. h. and 16. i. i.
- o o The small hooks of the pterygoide process. See Fig. 16. p. p.
- p q r s t. p q r s t The stylopharyngei. q the tendinous beginning, r the part where it is cut off from the styloide process. s the upper and leis part, t the lower and larger part.
- From u to v are cut off parts of the common ends of the stylopharyngei and palatopharyngei, which run thro' the back part of the membrane of the pharynx.
- w w Parts of the palatopharyngei which pass thro' the soft palate, under the ends of the elevators of the said palate. Those parts are here removed which pass above the foresaid ends, n n Fig. 13.
- x x Parts of the common ends of the palatopharyngei, salpingopharyngei and stylopharyngei which descend through the sides of the pharynx, are protuberant within the same, and form the posterior arches which descend along the sides of the fauces from the soft palate.
- y z. y z Parts of the common ends of the stylopharyngei and palatopharyngei produced from the stylopharyngei: of which the part y runs within through the lateral ligament of the epiglottis, to the lateral edge of the epiglottis; z the part that is inserted into the upper edge of the thyroide cartilage, betwixt its upper process and the epiglottis.
- α α The posterior edges of the soft palate.
- β The uvula.
- γγ The tonsilla.
- δ The tongue.
- ζ The epiglottis. θ the round body like a ligament.
- η η The small heads added to the arytenoidei cartilages.
- θ θ The arytenoidei cartilages.
- κ κ The annular cartilage. κ κ the surface from whence arise the posterior cricoarytenoidei.
- λλ μ μ The thyroide cartilage. λ the inner part.
- ν ν The ligaments which belong to the upper process of the thyroide cartilage from the ends of the horns of the os hyoides.
- ξ ξ The ends of the os hyoides.

FIGURE XV.

Represents the next face of the muscles, after the elevators of the soft palate, with the annular and arytenoidei cartilages, and the additaments that are fasten'd to them, are taken away.

- a a The place from whence the back part of the pharynx is cut off.
- b c d. b c d The Eustachian tubes as yet covered at b with the membrane that lines the inside of the fauces, at c they are naked, that part of them having been cover'd by the elevators of the soft palate. d d the orifices by which they open laterally into the posterior foramina of the nostrils.
- e e The lower ossa spongiosa covered with the mucous membrane.
- f f The cavities of the nostrils.
- g The partition of the nostrils.
- h i k. h i k The circumflex muscle of the soft palate. i the tendon in which it ends. k the tendinous part of its beginning.
- l The outer side of the pterygoide process, which is also in the left side. m m the small hooks in those processes. See Fig. 16. p. p.
- n The aponeuroses of the circumflex muscles. See Fig. 16. m m n.
- o o Parts of the upper constrictors of the pharynx cut off, which arise from the aponeuroses of the circumflex muscles of the soft palate.
- p q r. p q r Parts of the palatopharyngei which pass thro' the soft palate under the ends of the elevators of the said palate; at q q q they pass out from the aponeuroses of the circumflexi; at r they are continued one to the other.
- From s to s are cut off parts of the common ends of the stylopharyngei and palatopharyngei, which run thro' the back part of the membrane of the pharynx.
- t t Parts of the common ends of the palatopharyngei, salpingopharyngei and stylopharyngei, which descend thro' the sides of the pharynx, are protuberant within the same, and form the posterior arches which descend from the soft palate through the sides of the fauces.
- v w. v w Parts of the common ends of the stylopharyngei and palatopharyngei produced from the stylopharyngei; of which the part v runs inward thro' the lateral ligament of the epiglottis, at the lateral edge of the epiglottis; the part w is inserted into the upper edge of the thyroide cartilage, betwixt its upper process and the epiglottis.

- x y z α β. x y z α β The stylopharyngei. y the tendinous beginning, cut off at z from the styloide process. α the upper and leis part. β the lower and larger part.
- γ The uvula.
- δ δ The posterior margins of the soft palate.
- ε ε The tonsilla.
- ζ The tongue.
- θ θ The epiglottis. θ the round body like a ligament. ν its origin from the inner part of the thyroide cartilage.
- κ κ λ μ μ ν ξ ξ The thyroide cartilage. κ κ the inner sides. λ the unequal protuberance. μ μ the lower process. ν ν the upper process. ξ ξ the protuberances in the external sides at the roots of the upper process.
- ν ν The ligaments which belong to the upper process of the thyroide cartilage from the ends of the horns of the os hyoides.
- ξ ξ The ends of the horns of the os hyoides.

FIGURE XVI.

Follows immediately after the upper part of the last preceding figure, the portions of the upper constrictors of the pharynx and the next adjacent parts of the palatopharyngei being here removed.

- a a The place from whence the back part of the pharynx is cut off.
- b c d. b c d The Eustachian tubes, as yet covered at b d by the membrane which lines the inside of the fauces, at c c they are naked in those parts upon which lay the elevators of the soft palate. d d the orifices by which they open into the sides of the posterior foramina of the nostrils.
- e e The lower ossa spongiosa covered with the mucous membrane.
- f f The cavities of the nostrils.
- g The partition of the nostrils covered with the mucous membrane.
- h h The parts from whence is cut the membrane which lines the inside of the cavity of the nostrils.
- i k l m. i k l m n The circumflex muscle of the soft palate. k the tendinous part of its beginning. l the tendon. m the aponeurosis inserted into the posterior edge of the palate bones. n the conjunction of the aponeuroses one with the other.
- o p. o p The external sides of the pterygoide process. p p their small hooks.

FIGURE XVII.

Exhibits the open mouth and fauces, to shew the muscles which appear to belong to the soft or moveable palate on the fore side, after the investing membrane is taken off.

- a a The gums.
- b b The tonsilla.
- c c The posterior edges of the soft palate, betwixt which is the uvula.
- d d The fauces.
- e The tongue.
- f g. f g h i The constrictors of the isthmus of the fauces, which in the part f pass from the tongue to the palate before the tonsilla. g the part that goes thro' the soft palate. h the place where they conjoin together, and afterwards smaller portions of them run into the uvula at i.
- k k Parts of the palatopharyngei which run thro' the soft palate above the foresaid constrictors, under the elevators of the soft palate.

FIGURE XVIII.

Exhibits the bottom of the foot in which are expressed all the aponeuroses, muscles, and ligaments, which lie immediately next to the common integuments.

- A B C D E F G H The middle aponeurosis of the sole of the foot, on one side joined with the aponeurosis that covers the abductor of the little toe, on the other side with that which covers the abductor of the great toe. B its origin from the protuberance of the calcaneum. C. D. E. F. G the five parts of it which belong to the toes, and which at last, being split at the ends, embrace the tendons, namely of the long flexor of the great toe, and of the long and short flexors of the other toes: from these portions also thin expansions run out further thro' the body of fat, which is placed under the anterior ends of the metatarsal bones, at the roots of the toes; but these we have not added to avoid obscuring the figure. H the portion which joins with the aponeurosis that covers the great toe, and goes to the origin of the short flexor of the great toe.
- I K L M N The aponeurosis that covers the abductor of the little toe. K its origin from the protuberance of the calcaneum. L a portion which it inserts into the first head of the metatarsal bone of the little toe. M a portion that joins the middle aponeurosis of the sole of the foot, but is not always found to do so. N the portion which it gives to the beginnings of the small flexor of the little toe and interosseous muscle of the same toe.
- O P The aponeurosis that covers the abductor of the great toe. P its origin from the calcaneum.
- Q R S The abductor of the great toe. R the tendon conjoined with the ligament S which belongs to the first bone of the great toe from the outer sesamoid bone, and together with the said ligament is inserted into that first bone.
- T The ligament which arising from the outer sesamoid bone of the great toe belongs to the first bone of that toe whereinto it is inserted, and conjoined with the tendon of the abductor of the great toe.
- U V W Part of the short flexor of the great toe belonging to the outer sesamoid bone, and inserting itself into the said sesamoid bone at V; at W joining itself to the tendon of the long abductor of the great toe. X part of the same flexor belonging to the inner sesamoid bone.
- Y Z The common tendinous end of the short flexor and abductor of the great toe with the transversalis, inserted into the inner sesamoid bone of that toe, and afterwards being conjoined with the ligament that goes to the first bone of the toe from the said sesamoid bone, is therewith inserted into that bone at Z.

a The

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- a The ligament which arising from the inner sesamoid bone of the great toe joins itself with the tendinous end of the abductor of the said toe, and therewith belongs to the first bone of that toe into which it is inserted.
- b The tendon of the long flexor of the great toe, inserted at b into the last bone of that toe.
- c The ligament that confines the tendon of the long flexor of the great toe, at the joint of that toe with its metatarsal bone.
- d Two ligaments which cross each other and confine the tendon of the long flexor of the great toe, where it runs along the bone of the first phalanx of that toe.
- e f g h The Lumbricals: e the first, f the second, g the third, h the fourth.
- i i i The transversalis pedis.
- k The second interosseus of the first of the small toes.
- There is also a portion of the first interosseus of the other side to be seen betwixt the first lumbricalis and metatarsal bone of that toe with the bone of the first phalanx. This is too minute to admit of fixing a letter on it for the explanation; but Fig. 22. m. will help towards a better knowledge of it.
- l The second interosseus of the second of the small toes.
- There is also a part of the first interosseus of this toe, betwixt the bone of the first phalanx and the second lumbricalis. See Fig. 22. s.
- m The second interosseus of the third of the small toes.
- There is also part of the first interosseus of this toe betwixt the third lumbricalis, the metatarsal bone and the bone of the first phalanx of this toe. See Fig. 22. y.
- n The short flexor of the toes.
- o The interosseus of the little toe; part of which is also present betwixt the fourth lumbricalis and bone of the first phalanx of this toe. See Fig. 22. s.
- p The short flexor of the little toe.
- q r The abductor of the little toe. r the tendon inserted into the bone of the first phalanx of the little toe.
- s as in this toe so in the rest of the small toes are represented the ligaments which confine the tendons of the long and short flexors as they pass near the anterior heads of the metatarsal bones.
- t as in this so in the other small toes are exhibited the ligaments which confine the tendons of the long and short flexors, about the middle of the bones of the first phalanx.
- u as in this first so in the other small toes are seen the ligaments which confine the tendons of the long and short flexors, about the bones of the second internodes, or phalanx.
- v w The tendon of the short flexor of the toes: w w the horns of it which belong to the bone of the second order. By the side of this last tendon, next the great toe, is the tendon of the long flexor. The same are also in the rest of the small toes.
- x One of the tendons of the long flexor of the toes inserted into the third bone. A portion of the same tendon is also seen by the side of the short flexor tendon, v which lies next the great toe; as also betwixt the horns w w of that tendon. See Fig. 19. The same is likewise to be understood of the other small toes.

FIGURE XIX.

Represents the first order of the muscles in the sole of the foot, after the aponeuroses and most of the ligaments in the preceding figure are taken away.

- A B C D E The abductor of the little toe composed of two parts A and B. C D the origin from the protuberance of the calcaneum, whence it is outwardly tendinous in the part where it adheres to, and is covered by the aponeurosis plantaris. E the tendon inserted into the first bone of the little toe.
- F G H I The abductor of the great toe. G its origin from the protuberance of the calcaneum, whence it is outwardly tendinous and coheres in that part for a considerable length with the aponeurosis that covers it. H the tendon which at last is conjoined with the ligament that belongs to the first bone of the great toe from the outer sesamoid bone of that toe, and is inserted with the same ligament into that first bone.
- K The ligament which arising from the outer sesamoid bone of the great toe, is inserted into the first bone of that toe, and is conjoined with the tendon of the abductor of the great toe.
- L M N O P Q R S T U V The short flexor of the toes: M its origin from the protuberance of the calcaneum, whence it is outwardly tendinous in the part where it coheres for a considerable length from its origin with the middle aponeurosis plantaris, so that it seems in a manner to arise from thence. N the portion belonging to the first of the small toes: O its tendon which at last ends in the two horns P Q. R the portion belonging to the second of the small toes: S its tendon divided in the same manner towards its end into two horns. T the portion belonging to the third toe: U its tendon, in like manner split, at its end, into two horns. V the tendon belonging to the fourth toe, at last, like the rest divided into two horns.
- W A tendinous portion which arises from the lower protuberance of the cuboid bone, and ends in the origin of the short flexor (u) of the little toe, its interosseus muscle Z, and in the second interosseus of the third of the small toes X.
- X Y The second interosseus muscle of the third of the small toes. Y the tendinous end inserted into the first bone of that toe.
- There is also a portion of the first interosseus of this toe, on the other side betwixt its first bone, the metatarsal bone and the third lumbricalis. See Fig. 22. y.
- Z The interosseus muscle of the little toe whose end appears betwixt the fourth lumbricalis and the first bone of the said little toe. See Fig. 22. s.
- a b The short flexor of the little toe. b its tendinous end inserted into the first bone of the little toe.
- c d e f The lumbricals: c the fourth. d the third. e the second. f the first. See Fig. 20. Z. X. W. S.
- g h The transversalis muscle of the foot, h its tendinous origin. See Fig. 21. f.
- i The second interosseus of the second of the small toes.
- Part of the first interosseus is also in the other side, betwixt the second lumbricalis, the metatarsal bone and first bone of this toe. See Fig. 22. s.
- k The second interosseus of the first of the small toes.
- Part of the first is also on the other side of this toe, betwixt the first lumbricalis, the metatarsal bone, and bone of the first phalanx of this toe. See Fig. 22. m.
- l m One of the tendons of the long flexor of the toes, inserted into the third bone. Part of this tendon of the long flexor is also seen above, on that side of the tendon of the short flexor which is next the great toe. The like tendon is also in the other small toes. See Fig. 20. N. O. P. Q.

- h o The tendon of the long flexor of the great toe, inserted into the last bone of that toe, o.
- p The abductor of the great toe.
- q q Part of the short flexor of the great toe, belonging to the inner sesamoid bone of that toe.
- r s t The common tendinous end of the short flexor and abductor of the great toe, with the transversalis pedis, inserted at s into the inner sesamoid bone, at t conjoined with the ligament which belongs to the first bone of the toe from the inner sesamoid bone, and inserted with that ligament into the said bone.
- u The ligament which belonging to the first bone of the great toe from the inner sesamoid bone, joins itself with that part of the common end of the short flexor and abductor of the great toe, with the transversalis pedis, which belongs to the adductor.
- v Part of the portion which the middle aponeurosis plantaris gives to the origin of the short flexor of the great toe. See Fig. 18. H.
- w x y Part of the short flexor of the great toe, belonging to the outer sesamoid bone of that toe. x the part where it joins the tendon of the abductor of the great toe, y its insertion into the sesamoid bone.

FIGURE XX.

Exhibits the second order of the muscles in the sole of the foot, after the abductor of the little toe, most part of the abductor of the great toe, and the short flexor of the toes are taken away.

- A B The tendon of the long flexor of the toes: B the knot or induration where this tendon rubs against the calcaneum. C D E F G H the muscular head which joins the long flexor of the toes in the sole of the foot, consisting of two portions distinct from the beginning C and D. The one part C arises from the calcaneum at E. The other part D, begins by a thin tendon F, arising from the calcaneum at G. H the portion that joins or continues the tendon of the long flexor of the toes to the tendon of the long flexor of the great toe. I K L M the four tendons into which it divides, with the head that joins it; which tendons belong to the four small toes, and are in a manner split longitudinally at N. O. P. Q. r being inserted into the third or last bones, as at R.
- S T V The first lumbricalis, T its origin from the first and second tendon of the long flexor of the toes. V its tendon: from whence the tendons of the rest may be understood.
- W The second lumbricalis.
- X Y The third lumbricalis, Y its origin from the second and third tendon of the long flexor of the toes.
- Z a The fourth lumbricalis, a its origin from the third and fourth tendon of the long flexor of the toes.
- b c d e The tendon of the long flexor of the great toe, increased at c by a portion received from the tendon of the long flexor of the toes, is then in a manner split longitudinally at d, and is at last inserted at e into the last bone of the great toe.
- f g h The tendon of the tibialis posticus. f its knot or turning which lies upon the head of the astragalus. g its insertion below into the navicular bone. h its insertion into the large cuneiform bone.
- i k The two ends of the tendon of the tibialis anticus, one of which i is inserted into the large cuneiform bone, the other k belongs to the metatarsal bone of the great toe.
- l Part of the portion which the middle aponeurosis plantaris gives to the beginnings of the short flexor of the great toe. See Fig. 18. H.
- m n The tendon of the abductor of the great toe cut off. n the end by which it joins the ligament from the outer sesamoid bone to the first internode of the great toe, in which bone it is inserted.
- o The ligament, which belongs to the first bone of the toe from its outer sesamoid bone, conjoined with the end of the tendon of the abductor of the great toe.
- p q r Part of the short flexor of the great toe, which belongs to the outer sesamoid bone of the great toe. q the part where it joins the tendon of the abductor of the great toe. r its insertion into the outer sesamoid bone.
- s Part of the short flexor of the great toe, which belongs to the inner sesamoid bone of the great toe.
- t t The adductor of the great toe.
- u v w The common tendinous end of the short flexor and adductor of the great toe, with the transversalis pedis: v its insertion into the inner sesamoid bone of the great toe, w its conjunction with the ligament which belongs to the first bone of the great toe from its inner sesamoid bone, and is inserted with that ligament into the said first bone of the great toe.
- x The ligament which belongs to the first bone of the great toe from its inner sesamoid bone, and is conjoined with the tendinous end of the adductor of the great toe.
- y The tendon of the peroneus brevis.
- z a b The tendon of the long peroneus. a the knot or turning where it passes by a protuberance of the calcaneum. b another knot where it bends to the cuboid bone.
- g h The ligament which arising from the calcaneum g, inserts itself into the eminence of the os cuboides, at which the tendon of the long peroneus bends itself. h its insertion into the said eminence.
- z The tendinous part which arises from the bottom of the cuboid protuberance, and ends in the origin of the short flexor and interosseus of the little toe, and second interosseus of the third of the small toes. a an excursion of the ligament marked y, which joining itself to the tendinous part z, forms therewith the common tendinous part h, which joins the origins of the short flexor and interosseus of the little toe, and both the interossei of the third of the small toes, with that of the abductor of the great toe.
- x The short flexor of the little toe, x its insertion into the first bone of the little toe by its tendinous end.
- A The interosseus of the little toe. Its tendinous end, which is inserted into the first bone of this toe, appears betwixt the fourth lumbricalis and the first bone of this toe: See Fig. 22. s.
- A The second interosseus of the third of the small toes. v its tendinous end inserted into the first bone of that toe.
- z The first interosseus of the third of the small toes, the tendinous end of which is inserted into the bone of the first order of the same toe, and may be seen betwixt the third lumbricalis of the metatarsal bone, and the first internode of this toe. See Fig. 22. y.

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- The tendinous end of the second interosseus of the second of the small toes, inserted into the first intermode of the same toe.
- On the other side of this toe lies the tendinous end of its first interosseus, betwixt the first lumbricalis, metatarsal bone, and first intermode of this toe. See Fig. 22. s.
- The tendinous end of the second interosseus of the first of the small toes, inserted into the first bone of the said toe.
- On the other side of this toe likewise is the tendinous end of the first interosseus betwixt the first lumbricalis, the metatarsal bone, and the first intermode of this toe. See Fig. 22. m.

FIGURE XXI.

Represents the third order of the muscles of the foot, having first taken away the muscular head which joins the long flexor of the toes in the sole of the foot, the tendons of the long flexor of the toes, the lumbricales and tendon of the long flexor of the great toe.

- A The tendon of the short peroneus.
- B C D The tendon of the long peroneus. C its knot or turning where it is applied to the calcaneum. D the other knot where it bends to the cuboide bone. Betwixt r and l are the portions inserted into the large cuneiform bone. See Fig. 22. g, h.
- E F G H I The tendon of the tibialis posticus, cut off at E. F the knot or turning by which it is applied to the head of the astragalus. G its insertion below into the navicular bone. H its insertion into the large cuneiform bone. I the portion which it inserts to the third cuneiform bone, and then runs out to the second and third metatarsal bone, giving a portion to the long flexor of the great toe.
- K L M M The ligament which arising from the calcaneum belongs to the cuboide bone, wherein it is inserted at M M.
- N The tendinous part which arises from the bottom of the protuberance of the cuboide bone, and ends in the beginning of the short flexor of the little toe, the interosseus of that toe, and the second interosseus of the third of the small toes.
- O The excursion of the ligament marked K, which joining the tendinous part N, forms therewith the common tendinous part P, which joins the origins of the short flexor and interosseus of the little toe, both the interosseus of the third of the small toes, and of the adductor of the great toe.
- Q R The short flexor of the little toe, inserted by its tendinous end R into the first bone of the said little toe.
- S The interosseus of the little toe, whose tendinous end, near T, is inserted into the bone of the first order.
- U V The second interosseus of the third of the small toes. V its tendinous end inserted into the bone of the first order.
- W X The first interosseus of the third of the small toes. X its tendinous end inserted into the bone of the first order.
- Y Z The second interosseus of the second of the small toes. Z its tendinous end inserted into the bone of the first order.
- a b The first interosseus of the second of the small toes. b its tendinous end inserted into the bone of the first order.
- c d The second interosseus of the first of the small toes. d its tendon inserted into the bone of the first order.
- e The tendon of the first interosseus of the first of the small toes, inserted into the bone of the first order.
- f g h i The transversalis muscle of the foot. g the part which arises from the capsule investing the joint of the third of the small toes with its metatarsal bone. h its tendinous origin. i its extremity by which it joins the common tendinous end of the adductor and short flexor of the great toe.
- k l m n The adductor of the great toe. l part of it in some measure divided from the rest. m the tendinous part of its origin. n its tendinous end.
- o p q r s Part of the short flexor of the great toe which belongs to the inner sesamoid bone of that toe, p the tendon arising from the calcaneum q, part of which tendon goes into the beginning of this flexor. r the tendinous beginning of this part of the short flexor arising from the middle of the cuneiform bone. s the origin of the tendinous end.
- t u v The common tendinous end of the short flexor and adductor of the great toe with the transversalis pedis: u its insertion into the inner sesamoid bone of the great toe. v its conjunction with the ligament which belongs to the first bone of the great toe from the inner sesamoid bone being inserted into the said first bone.
- w The ligament which arises from the inner sesamoid bone of the great toe and is inserted into the first bone of that toe conjoined with the tendon of the adductor.
- x Part of that portion of the middle aponeurosis plantaris which goes into the origin of both parts of the short flexor of the great toe.
- y z a Part of the short flexor of the great toe that belongs to the outer sesamoid bone of that toe. at z it joins the tendon of the abductor of the great toe: a its insertion into the outer sesamoid bone of the great toe.
- β γ δ The abductor of the great toe cut off, conjoined by its end δ with the ligament which goes from the outer sesamoid bone of the great toe to its first intermode in which they are inserted together.
- The ligament which belongs to the bone of the first phalanx of the great toe from the outer sesamoid bone, and is conjoined with the tendon of the abductor of the great toe.
- ζ The two portions of the end of the tendon of the tibialis anticus: of which one, ζ, is inserted into the large cuneiform bone: the other, η, belongs to the metatarsal bone of the great toe.

FIGURE XXII.

Exhibits the fourth and last order of the muscles in the sole of the foot, in order to which are taken away the tendon of the tibialis posticus, the ligament which arising from the calcaneum belongs to the cuboide bone, the short flexor of the little toe, the transversalis of the foot, the abductor of the great toe, the short flexor of the great toe, the ligaments which go from the sesamoid bones to the first phalanx of the great toe, and the end of the abductor of the great toe.

- a The tendon of the short peroneus.
- b c d e f g h i The tendon of the long peroneus. c the knot or turning which is applied to the calcaneum. d the more considerable knot where this tendon

- bends at the eminence of the cubiform bone. e the end inserted into the metatarsal bone of the great toe. f a portion going off from the tendon, and divided into two parts g, h, inserted into the great cuneiform bone. i the portion going off the tendon, and inserted into the second metatarsal bone.
- k l The two ends of the tendon of the tibialis anticus, the one of which, k, is inserted into the large cuboide bone, the other l, into the metatarsal bone of the great toe.
- m n o The first interosseus of the first of the small toes. n its origin from the second metatarsal bone. o the tendon inserted into the bone of the first order.
- p q r The second interosseus of the first of the small toes. q the tendinous beginning arising from the second and third of the metatarsal bones. r the tendon inserted into the bone of the first phalanx.
- s t u The first interosseus of the second of the small toes. t its origin from the second metatarsal bone. u the tendon inserted into the bone of the first phalanx.
- v w x The second interosseus of the second of the small toes. w its origin from the third metatarsal bone. x the tendon inserted into the bone of the first phalanx.
- y z a The first interosseus of the third of the small toes. z its origin from the fourth metatarsal bone. a the tendon inserted into the bone of the first phalanx.
- β γ δ The second interosseus of the third of the small toes. γ its origin from the fourth metatarsal bone. δ the tendon, inserted into the bone of the first phalanx.
- ζ η The interosseus of the little toe. ζ its origin from the fifth metatarsal bone. η the tendon inserted into the bone of the first phalanx.

FIGURE XXIII.

Represents the articulation of the bones of the foot view'd from its bottom. This figure is added, that from thence may be understood the parts of the bones expressed in the other preceding figures of the foot; and it was the more necessary to add this view, as it could not be given in the figures of the Skeletons.

- A B C D E The os calcis. B the protuberance which forms the heel. C an eminence incrufted with a smooth cartilage which sustains the tendon of the long peroneus. D an eminence, from the bottom of which arises the ligament K, Fig. 21. E a sinus or groove, thro' which passes the tendon of the long flexor of the great toe.
- F G H The talus or astragalus. G H the lower head incrufted with a smooth cartilage, part of which head, G belongs to the juncture with the calcaneum, but the part H is articulated by a ligament which passes under this head from the calcaneum to the navicular bone.
- I K L The cuboide bone. K an eminence, by the side of which passes the tendon of the long peroneus. L a rising tubercle incrufted with a smooth cartilage, on which lies the most considerable knot or turning of the said tendon.
- M N The navicular bone. N a rising tubercle, into which is inserted the tendon of the tibialis posticus.
- O P Q The great cuneiform bone. P an eminence, into which is inserted the tendon of the tibialis anticus. Q an eminence, into which is inserted part of the tendon of the tibialis anticus, k, Fig. 22.
- R The less cuneiform bone.
- S T The middle cuneiform bone. T the protuberance from whence arises the tendinous beginning of the short flexor of the great toe, r, Fig. 21.
- U V W X The first bone of the metatarsus, belonging to the thumb. V place into which is inserted part of the tendon of the tibialis anticus, l, Fig. 22. W the surface into which is inserted the tendon of the long peroneus. X the anterior head incrufted with a smooth cartilage.
- Y Z The sesamoid bones placed at the joint of the great toe with its metatarsal bone. Y the outer, Z the inner of them.
- a f. b. c. d. e. f. The metatarsal bones of the small toes. a that of the first, b of the second, c of the third, d e of the fourth, of which e is a rising protuberance, f. f. f. f. the anterior heads incrufted with a smooth cartilage.
- g. h. i. k. l. m. The bones of the first order, g that of the great toe, h. i. k. l. those of the small toes, m the round head incrufted with a smooth cartilage; and they like is in the other bones of the toes.
- n. o. p. q. r. The bones of the second order of the small toes. r the round head incrufted with a smooth cartilage: as are also the other bones.
- s t The last bone of the great toe: t the protuberance at the end, the like of which is also in the last or third bones of the small toes.
- u v w x The third or last bones of the small toes.

FIGURE XXIV.

Gives an internal view of the muscles seated under the sternum, with the next adhering parts of the ribs or thorax.

- a b c d e f g h i k l m n o p q r s t u v w The triangularis muscle of the sternum. a the head arising from the third rib, with a tendinous beginning b c the origin from the cartilaginous part of the rib, d from the bony part. e the head arising from the fourth rib, with a tendinous beginning f: g the origin from the bony part of the rib, h from the cartilaginous part. i the head arising from the fifth rib, by a tendinous origin k: l the origin from the cartilaginous part of the rib, m from the bony part. n the common tendinous part of the two upper heads, which in some bodies is conjoined with the tendinous part of the lower head o, but in others is separate: it is inserted into the extreme cartilage p of the fourth rib, and into the os pectoris q betwixt the cartilaginous ends of the fourth and fifth rib, into the end of the cartilage of the fifth rib r, into the os pectoris s betwixt the extreme cartilages of the fifth and sixth ribs, into the end of the cartilage of the sixth rib t, and of the seventh u, into the bone of the ensiform cartilage v, and into the ensiform cartilage itself w.
- x y z a Is a small muscle here corresponding to the triangularis sterni, and found in some bodies. y its origin from the bony part of the second rib, and from the cartilaginous part z. a its tendinous end inserted into the cartilage of the third rib.
- β. γ. δ. ε. ζ. η. θ. The ribs: β the second, γ the third, δ the fourth, ε the fifth, ζ the sixth, η the seventh, θ the eighth. i. k. l. m. n. o. p. q. r. s. t. u. v. w. x. y. z. o the cartilaginous ends of those ribs.
- π ρ σ τ The os pectoris. π the first and uppermost bone: ρ the second which is in the middle: σ the third and lowest, which belongs to the ensiform cartilage. τ the ensiform or pointed cartilage itself. We designly pass by the other particulars of this os pectoris, as well because they do not relate to the present purpose, as because they will be explained in our tables of the bones.

TABULAE ANATOMICAE DECIMAE MUSCULORUM HOMINIS EXPLANATIO.

FIGURAE I.

HAEC Figura post capitis & colli imaginem Tabulae nonae sequitur. Remoto Latissimo colli & Sternocleidomastoideo, exhibet Musculos, qui ante vertebrae colli infra caput sequuntur, una cum ossis hyoide, & larynge, ac stomachi parte. Nulli caeterum neque capiti, neque vertebrae inferipti: & vertebrae ne quidem illi, qui eis à priori parte post pharyngem adhaerent, Rectus internus capitis major, & Longus colli; ne iis obscurarentur reliqua.

- a Pterygoideus externus.
- b c Pterygoideus internus, c maxillae inferius.
- d Mylohyoideus: cujus extremum basi ossis hyoidis inferius apparet mox infra Biventeris maxillae tendinem i.
- e f Stylohyoideus, tendine suo f inferius basi ossis hyoidis.
- g h i i Biventer maxillae. g venter primus, h venter secundus, i i tendo medius.
- k l Basiloglossus. l pars principis, quae à cornu hyoidis oritur. Mox supra k Styloglossi pars. Confer Fig. 2. m.
- m Ceratoglossus, oriens à cornu hyoidis.
- n o Os hyoideae. n cornu, o basi.
- p Commune extremum Stylopharyngei & Palatopharyngei. Cuius etiam extremi pars inter Ceratoglossum & caputa Constrictoris medii pharyngis: caeter Figuras sequentes.
- Juxta p Ligamentum à cornu hyoidis pertinet ad processum superiorem cartilaginei thyroideae. Confer Fig. 4. x.
- q r s t Hyothyroideus. r s origo ejus, t à cornu hyoidis, s à basi. t insertio thyroideae.
- u Cartilago thyroideae.
- v w x y Cricohyroides. v pars ejus prior, inserta thyroideae. w x y pars posterior, x hic portionem adjungens ad Constrictorem pharyngis inferioris, y hic inserta thyroideae.
- z Cartilago cricoidea.
- α Stomachus, truncatus.
- β γ Pharyngis Constrictor inferior. γ origo ejus à cricoidea.
- δ ζ Pharyngis Constrictor medius. δ caput, quod ab officulo graniformi hyoidis oritur. ζ caput, quod oritur ab extremo cornu hyoidis.
- η Pharyngis Constrictor superior.

FIGURAE II.

Remotis Musculis primis Figurae primae, una cum sinistra parte maxillae inferioris, proxime insequentem ordinem Musculorum exhibet, simulque cum eis, praeter os hyoideae, laryngem, stomachum, etiam linguam. Remoti autem cum maxillae sinistra parte, Pterygoideus externus, & internus, Mylohyoideus, Stylohyoideus, Biventer maxillae, Hyothyroideus, Cricothyroideus.

- a Os maxillae superius.
- b Processus pterygoidei ala exterior.
- c d Ossis palati portio, quae inserta processui pterygoideo & ossi maxillae superiori, connecit ea inter se. c pars ejus, ad cavum processus pterygoidei pertinet.
- e e Ala interior processus pterygoidei, in cuius imo hamulus.
- f Circumflexus palati mollis.
- g Levator palati mollis.
- h Lingua.
- Juxta i Constrictor isthmi faucium. Confer Fig. 4. l.
- k l m Styloglossus. l hic se continet Ceratoglossi. m hinc secundum linguam decurrit, adnexus ei.
- n Ceratoglossus, oriens à cornu hyoidis.
- o Basiloglossus, cujus apparet ortus à cornu hyoidei.
- p Lingualis.
- q Genioglossus, oriens à maxilla.
- r s Geniohyoideus. s principium tendinosum, quo à maxilla oritur. Caeterum basi se ossis hyoidis, atque etiam cornu inferit: parte quoque extremi sui decurrit post Basiloglossum.
- t Maxilla inferior dissecta.
- u v Os hyoideae. u basi, v cornu.
- Juxta inferiorem partem extremi cornu hyoidis, pars ligamenti, quod inde pertinet ad cartilaginei thyroideae processum superiorem. Confer Fig. 4. x.
- w Stylopharyngeus.
- x Commune extremum Stylopharyngei & Palatopharyngei: cujus etiam extremi pars apparet inter Ceratoglossum & caputa duo Constrictoris medii pharyngis: confer Fig. 4. g.
- y z Constrictor pharyngis superior. z pars ejus, quae ex parte à maxilla

- inferiore oritur, ex parte continuata est Buccinatori; à quibus recessa.
- α β γ Constrictor medius pharyngis. β caput, quod ab officulo graniformi hyoidis oritur. γ caput, quod oritur ab extremo cornu hyoidis.
- δ ζ η Constrictor inferior pharyngis. δ ζ η caput ejus, quo oritur à cartilagine thyroideae, & quidem ab δ ad ζ, à latere cartilaginei illius; ζ ab eisdem ora inferiori, η à processu inferiore. θ caput, quo oritur à cartilagine cricoidea.
- κ Cartilago thyroideae. κ eminentia, à qua oritur Constrictor medius.
- λ Ligamentum cartilagineum cricoideam thyroideae alligans.
- μ Cartilago cricoidea.
- ν Stomachus, truncatus.

FIGURAE III.

Remotis Musculis primis Figurae secundae, proximus ordo hic exhibitus. Remoti: Styloglossus, Ceratoglossus, Basiloglossus, Geniohyoideus, Stylopharyngeus.

- Ossis maxillae superiori, processui pterygoideo, ejusque alis, hamulo, cavo, itemque ossi palati, maxillae inferiori dissectae, literas neque in hac, neque in proxime sequentibus duabus Figuris inferipti; quippe cum ex secunda cognoscantur, nihilque adeo causae sit, cur has pariter atque illam obscurerent.
- a Circumflexus palati mollis.
- b Levator palati mollis.
- Juxta c, Constrictoris isthmi faucium pars. Confer Fig. 4. l.
- d Lingua.
- e f Styloglossus, e hic truncatus, f hac parte secundum linguam decurrens, eique adnexus.
- g Truncatus Ceratoglossus cum Basiloglossi.
- h Lingualis.
- i k l m n o Genioglossus. k origo ejus à maxilla inferiori. l hic tenues fasciculos per latus pharyngis curvat, quorum alii m accedunt ad Ceratoglossum & Styloglossum, alii n ad Constrictorem superiorem pharyngis, alii o in membrana pharyngis evanescent.
- p q r s t u Constrictor superior pharyngis. q summa pars, quae exit ex tendine Circumflexi palati mollis. r pars, quae oritur à lamella interna processus pterygoidei, & ab hamulo ejus. s pars, quae recessa est à Buccinatori. t pars, quae oritur à maxilla inferiori. u pars, quae procedit à lingua: infra quam pars n accedit à Genioglossi fibris, quas ille per latus pharyngis curvat.
- v Hic spatium est inter Constrictorem superiorem & medium, per quod demittit se Stylopharyngeus, Constrictorem medium subeans.
- w x y Constrictor medius pharyngis. x caput alterum, oriens ab officulo graniformi ossis hyoidis; y alterum, oriens ab extremo cornu hyoidis.
- z α β γ δ Constrictor pharyngis inferior. α β γ caput, quod à thyroideae oritur: ejus, ab α ad β, origo à latere thyroideae, β à margine ejusdem inferiori, & γ à processu inferiore. δ caput, oriens à cricoidea.
- ε Commune Stylopharyngei & Palatopharyngei extremum: cujus etiam pars inter Constrictoris medii pharyngis caputa x. y: confer Fig. 4. g.
- ζ η θ Os hyoideae. ζ basi, η officulum graniforme, θ cornu.
- Mox supra η exigua pars Chondroglossi. Confer Fig. 4. t.
- Mox infra λ Ligamentum, quod ab extremo cornu hyoidis pertinet ad processum superiorem thyroideae. Confer Fig. 4. x.
- κ Cartilago thyroideae. Cuius processus inferior juxta λ: confer Fig. 4.
- μ Ligamentum, quo thyroidea & cricoidea colligatae inter se.
- ν Cartilago cricoidea.
- ξ Stomachus, truncatus.

FIGURAE IV.

Remotis Musculis primis Figurae tertiae, proximus ordo hic exhibitus, pariter cum lingua, ossis hyoide, larynge, stomachi principio, & praeterea cum tonsilla, & membrana faucium, simul denudatis. Additum autem Stylopharyngei principium, quo Musculus ille integer apparet. Remota haec: Genioglossi pars, quam per latus pharyngis curvat; Constrictor superior pharyngis, mediusque, & inferior.

- a Circumflexus palati mollis.
- b Levator palati mollis.
- c c c Membrana pharyngis nuda.
- d Stylopharyngeus. e portio ejus, quae se ad superiorem partem Palatopharyngei adjungit, i Fig. 11.
- f f Palatopharyngeus.
- g g h i k Commune extremum Stylopharyngei & Palatopharyngei. h pars ejus, inserta lateri externo marginis cartilaginei thyroideae, ad radicem processus superioris. i k pars, inserta i reliquo margini, & k infra in membranam pharyngis evanescentia.
- l Constrictor isthmi faucium.

TABULAE MUSCULORUM DECIMAE EXPLANATIO.

m Tonfilla.
 n Lingula.
 o p Styloglossus, qua ad linguam applicatus: p hic truncatus. Confer k m Fig. 2.
 q Basiloglossus & Ceratoglossus, truncati.
 r Lingualis.
 s Genioglossus. s origo à maxilla inferiore. Remotus contextus fibrarum, quas per latus pharyngis curvat, l Fig. 3.
 t Chondroglossus, oriens ab ossiculo graniformi hyoïdis.
 u v w Os hyoïdes. u basis. Mox supra v ossiculum graniforme. w cornu superiorem cartilaginis thyroïdeae.
 x Ligamentum, quod ab extremo cornu hyoïdis pertinet ad processum superiorem cartilaginis thyroïdeae.
 y z a Cartilago thyroïdeae. z ejus processus superior, a inferior.
 ß Ligamentum, quo cartilago thyroïdeae & cricoïdeae hic loci colligatae inter se.
 γ Cartilago cricoïdeae.
 Juxta ß Cricohyarynoideus posticus. Confer a Fig. 6.
 * Stomachus, truncatus.

FIGURAE V.

Hic non modo aliquot Musculi primi Figurae quartae remoti, sed etiam pharynx per longitudinem incisa, rescisquae sinistra ejus parte, aperta, ut praeter concavum ejus, etiam palatum molle cum uvula, linguae radix, & epiglottis, appareant. Remoti: Stylopharyngus & Palatopharyngus cum extremo suo communi, & Chondroglossus.

a Circumflexus palati mollis.
 b Levator palati mollis.
 c Palatum molle. d uvula. e palati mollis margo truncatus.
 f Tonfilla.
 g Constrictor isthmi faucium.
 h i Lingua. h hac parte in ore est: i hac se dorsum curvat intra fauces, basem versus ossis hyoïdis.
 k l Styloglossus, l hic truncatus.
 m Basiloglossus & Ceratoglossus, truncati.
 n Lingualis.
 o p q Genioglossus. p origo à maxilla inferiore. q hic ad linguam pertinet.
 r r s Epiglottis. r r pars gibba, s concava.
 t u v Os hyoïdes. t basis. u cornu. v ossiculum graniforme.
 w Membrana interior laryngis.
 x Ligamentum ab extremo cornu hyoïdis pertinet ad processum superiorem cartilaginis thyroïdeae.
 y z a Cartilago thyroïdeae. z processus superior, a inferior.
 ß Ligamentum, quo cartilago thyroïdeae & cricoïdeae colligatae inter se.
 γ Cartilago cricoïdeae.
 Juxta ß Cricohyarynoideus posticus. Confer a Fig. 6.
 * * Concavum pharyngis incisae.
 ζ ζ Pharyngis membrana incisa.
 * Stomachus, truncatus.

FIGURAE VI.

Sequitur haec Figura post laryngis imaginem, quae Figura proxime superiore continetur. Rescisa autem sinistro latere cartilaginis thyroïdeae, reliqua laryngis exhibet, cum Musculis, qui lateri thyroïdeae subiecti sunt, itemque illis, qui in posteriore laryngis parte collocati.

Cartilagini thyroïdeae, cricoïdeae, angulo posteriori basis arytaenoïdeae sinistralae, capitulis arytaenoïdearum, & epiglottidi, litteras non inscripsi, utpote ex Figura 7. facile cognoscendis, quam hujus melius intelligendae causa potissimum addidi.
 a Cricohyarynoideus posticus, oriens à cartilagine cricoïdeae, & insertus basi arytaenoïdeae.
 b Cricohyarynoideus lateralis, oriens à superiore margine cartilaginis cricoïdeae.
 c d Fasciculus ab interiore eademque superiore parte thyroïdeae, non longe à fissura ejus oriens, insertusque basi arytaenoïdeae. d principium, à thyroïdeae rescissum.
 e Thyroarytaenoïdeus; una parte oriens à cartilagine thyroïdeae; altera, à ligamento, quo cricoïdeae & thyroïdeae colligatae inter se.
 f g h Fibrarum carnearum contextus tenuis, qui à cartilagine thyroïdeae, juxta exterioriorem partem originis Thyroarytaenoïdei ceteris, f addendit per exterioriorem partem Thyroarytaenoïdei illius, post g secundum latera glottidis, ad epiglottidem h.
 i Depressor epiglottidis.
 k Ligamentum, quo thyroïdeae & cricoïdeae à priori parte colligatae inter se.
 l Arytaenoïdeus obliquus sinister.
 m n Arytaenoïdeus obliquus dexter, n ejus pars, quae secundum glottidis marginem ad epiglottidem procedit: pars altera, inter n & m proximam, se continet Thyroarytaenoïdeae.
 o Arytaenoïdeus transversus.
 p Membrana, quae lateralem partem glottidis efficit, à capitulo cartilaginis arytaenoïdeae ad superiorem partem epiglottidis poerecta.

FIGURAE VII.

Idem est Laryngis cartilaginum contextus, qui Figurae

sextae: in totum autem nudus, remotis musculis, & membranis.

a b c Cartilaginis Thyroïdeae pars dextra ex interiore parte. b hic rescisa est pars sinistra, quae remota. c processus superior.
 d e Cartilago Cricoïdeae. e tuberculum, cui alligatur processus inferior Thyroïdeae.
 f g h Cartilagine Arytaenoïdeae. g h basis: g basis angulus posterior, tuberculi instar eminent; h basis angulus prior, hac parte sinuatus.
 i i Caputula, cartilaginibus Arytaenoïdeis addita.
 k l m n Epiglottis. k dorsum, l pars concava. m teres corpus instar ligamenti in concava parte Epiglottidis eminent, & n oriens ab interiore parte Thyroïdeae, infra ejus fissuram.

FIGURAE VIII.

Primum exhibet ordinem Musculorum, qui circa pharyngem collocati à posteriore parte apparent. Cujus melius ostendendi causa, praeter pharyngem etque continuatum stomachi principium, ac proximas ossis hyoïdis, laryngis, arteriae aeperae partes; etiam caput osseum nudum, cui adjuncta pharynx, additum est.

Capitis ossi partium plenus index hic non additus, quia intelligitur ex Tabula, quas paratas habeo, in quibus ossium imagines magnitudine naturali expressae sunt.
 a b a b c d e Pharyngis Constrictores inferiores. b origo à cartilagine cricoïdeae. c mucro, in quem à superiore parte desinit. à c ad d, hic fibrae convenientes, angulos efficiunt. e hic dextrae sinistris incurvo ductu continuatae.
 f Stomachi fibrae interiores, transversae, hac parte nudae. g g exteriores, ex lateribus oblique retrorsum descendentes.
 h Stomachus, truncatus.
 i Mox supra i i Cartilago cricoïdeae. Confer Fig. 14. * * *
 k k Arteria aspera, truncata.
 l l Extrema cornua ossis hyoïdis.
 m m Ligamenta, quae ab extremis cornubus hyoïdis pertinent ad processus superiores cartilaginis thyroïdeae. Confer Fig. 9. B. B.
 n n o Pharyngis Constrictores medii. o hic fibrae eorum in angulos conveniunt.
 p q r p q r Pharyngis Constrictores superiores. q hic oritur à maxilla inferiore juxta dentem molarem intimum. r hic rescissus à Buccinatorae.
 s s Pharyngis membrana nuda.
 Mox infra t t Circumflexi palati mollis.
 u v w u v w Stylopharyngi. v pars superior & eadem minor. w pars inferior & eadem major.
 x x Processus styliformes ossium temporum. Confer Fig. 9. m. m.
 y y Processus pterygoidei ossis multiformis.
 z z Os maxillare superius, quae gingivam efficit supra dentes molares intimos.
 * * * Dentis molares intimi, hoc est, quinti, superiores.
 ß ß Dentis molares quinti inferiores.

FIGURAE IX.

Remoto pharyngis Constrictore inferiore, proximam faciem exhibet. Neque additum caput osseum, ne superiora pharyngis obscuraret: coque minus additum, quod quomodo pharynx adjuncta ei sit, ex proxime superiore Figura intelligi potest. At processus styliformes additi, ut appareret Stylopharyngeorum origo.

a a b c Pharyngis Constrictores medii. b mucro superior, in quem conveniunt. c mucro inferior. A b ad c fibrae in angulos conveniunt.
 d e f d e f Pharyngis Constrictores superiores. e hic rescissus à Buccinatorae. f hac parte à maxilla inferiore oritur.
 g h i i Pharyngis membrana nuda, h h hic sinuata, qua adiacet eminentibus extremis Reclorum interiorum majorum capitis. i i i hic rescissa à basi cranii, secundum superiorem partem tubarum Eustachianarum, fecaminumque nasi.
 k k Levatores palati mollis. Confer Fig. 13. & 14. g. g.
 l l Circumflexi palati mollis. Confer Fig. 14. n. n. & 15. h. h.
 m n m n Processus styliformes ossium temporum, n n hic ad radices suas rescissi.
 o p q r o p q r Stylopharyngi. p principium tendineum, oriens à processu styliformi. q pars inferior & eadem major. r pars superior eademque minor.
 s s t u v v Communium extremorum Stylopharyngeorum & Palatopharyngeorum partes à Palatopharyngis imprimis ortae, atque hic, à t ad u, fibris convenientes inter se; hic, ab u ad v, in posticum partem membranae pharyngis evanescentes; hic v insertae cartilagini thyroïdeae.
 w x y w x y Communium extremorum Stylopharyngeorum & Palatopharyngeorum partes, quae à Stylopharyngis oriuntur. x earum portio, inserta lateri externo marginis cartilaginis thyroïdeae, ad radicem processus superioris. y portio, inserta subsequenti parti marginis usque ad radicem processus inferioris.
 z Pharyngis partis inferioris, etque continuatae partis stomachi, membrana nuda.
 A. A Cornua extrema ossis hyoïdis.
 B. B Ligamenta, quae à cornubus extremis hyoïdis pertinent ad processus superiores cartilaginis thyroïdeae.
 C. C D. D E. E F. F Cartilago thyroïdeae. C. C processus superiores. D. D Tubercula

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D. D tubercula, quae in lateribus externis ad radices processuum superiorum sunt. E. E. margines postici. F. F. processus inferiores.
G. G. Cartilago cricoidea.
H. H. Arteria aspera, truncata.
I. I. Cricorytaenoides posticus. In altero latere sinister.

FIGURAE X.

Remoto pharyngis Constrictore medio, proximam faciem ostendit. Praeterea processus styliformes addere necessarium non visum, quod in nona exstant.

- a. b. c. d. e. e. a. b. c. d. e. e. f. g. Pharyngis Constrictores superiores. a. pars inferior, quae partem superiorem b. decussat. c. d. pars, quae hac e parte rescissa à Buccinatore, hac d. oritur à maxilla inferiore. e. e. portiones, quae inter Stylopharyngei partem superiorem & inferiorem, & per partem superioris portiones huc procedunt. f. macro superior, in quem dexter sinistrique conveniunt. Ab f. ad g. ambo fibris suis in angulos conveniunt.
- h. Membrana pharyngis nuda, ut Fig. 9. g. h. h. i. i.
- i. i. Levatores palati mollii. Confer Fig. 13. & 14. g. g.
- k. k. Circumflexi palati mollii. Confer Fig. 14. n. n. & 15. h. h.
- l. m. n. o. p. l. m. n. o. p. Stylopharyngei. m. principium tendineum, n. hic rescissum à processu styliformi. o. pars superior & eadem minor, quae in duos fasciculos abet, usque, & utroque quidem separatim, subit Constrictoris superioris fibras. p. pars inferior & eadem major.
- q. r. s. q. r. s. Communium extremorum Stylopharyngeorum & Palatopharyngeorum partes, quae à Stylopharyngeis producuntur. r. portio inserta lateri externo marginis cartilaginis thyroideae, ad radicem processus superioris. s. portio, inserta subsequenti parti marginis usque ad radicem processus inferioris.
- t. u. v. w. Communium extremorum Stylopharyngeorum & Palatopharyngeorum partes, quae ab u. v. fibris suis conveniunt inter se; ab v. w. in posticam partem membranae pharyngis evanescent, & ad w. inferuntur cartilaginis thyroideae.
- x. Pharyngis partis inferioris, eisque continuatae stomachi partis, membrana nuda.
- y. y. Cornua extrema ossis hyoidis.
- z. z. Ligamenta, quae à cornubus extremis hyoidis pertinent ad processus superiores cartilaginis thyroideae.
- aa. bb. cc. dd. Cartilago thyroidea. aa. a. processus superiores. bb. b. tubercula, quae in lateribus externis ad radices processuum superiorum sunt. yy. y. margines postici. dd. d. processus inferiores.
- ee. Cartilago cricoidea.
- ff. Arteria aspera, truncata.
- gg. Cricorytaenoides posticus. Sinister quoque indicatus.

FIGURAE XI.

Remoto pharyngis Constrictore superiore, proxima haec facies est.

- a. Membrana pharyngis nuda. Confer Fig. 9. g. h. h. i. i.
- b. b. Levatores palati mollii. Confer Fig. 13. & 14. g. g.
- c. c. Circumflexi palati mollii. Confer Fig. 14. n. n. & 15. h. h.
- d. d. Hamuli processuum pterygoideorum. Confer Fig. 16. p. p.
- e. e. Palatopharyngei.
- f. g. h. k. f. g. h. k. Stylopharyngei. g. principium tendineum, h. hic rescissum à processu styliformi. i. pars superior & eadem minor. k. pars inferior & eadem major.
- l. m. n. l. m. n. Communium extremorum Stylopharyngeorum & Palatopharyngeorum partes, quae à Stylopharyngeis oriuntur. m. carum portio, inserta lateri externo marginis cartilaginis thyroideae, ad radicem processus superioris. n. portio, inserta subsequenti parti marginis usque ad radicem processus inferioris.
- o. o. p. q. r. Communium extremorum Stylopharyngeorum & Palatopharyngeorum partes, quae à p. ad q. fibris suis conveniunt inter se, à q. ad r. in posticam partem membranae pharyngis evanescent, & ad r. inferuntur cartilaginis thyroideae.
- s. Membrana nuda pharyngis partis inferioris, eisque continuatae stomachi partis.
- t. t. Cornua ossis hyoidis extrema.
- u. u. Ligamenta, quae ab extremis cornubus ossis hyoidis pertinent ad processus superiores cartilaginis thyroideae.
- v. v. w. x. y. y. Cartilago thyroidea. v. v. processus superiores. w. w. tubercula, quae in lateribus externis ad radices processuum superiorum sunt. x. x. margines postici. y. y. processus inferiores.
- z. z. Cartilago cricoidea.
- A. A. Cricorytaenoides posticus. Exhibitus etiam sinister.
- B. B. Arteria aspera, truncata.

FIGURAE XII.

Posteriore pharyngis parte tota, una cum proxima stomachi, per laterum longitudinem rescissa, remotaque, interiora, quae tunc apparent, integra exhibet. Addita haec Figura, quo melius sequentes quatuor intelligantur.

- a. a. b. b. c. c. Hinc rescissa pharyngis & principii stomachi pars posterior.
- d. d. e. e. Tubae Eustachianae eminentes. e. e. ossia, quibus ad latera narium foraminum posticorum patet.
- f. Septum narium.
- g. g. Cava narium; in iisque h. h. ossa spongiosa inferiora, tecta membrana mucipara.
- h. h. k. l. Palatum molle cum uvula. k. hic uvulae corpus eminet. l. uvulae propendens pars.

- m. m. Arcus posteriores, qui se à palati mollis lateribus per pharyngis latera demittunt.
- n. n. Tonillae ultra arcus posteriores prominentes.
- o. o. p. Lingua. p. fossula media, cui uvula incumbit.
- q. Epiglottis.
- r. r. Latera membranacea glottidis.
- s. s. Hic eminent capitula, quae cartilaginibus arytaenoidis insident.
- Intra q. r. r. s. Glottis.
- t. Rimula glottidis.
- u. u. Quod vocatur ligamentum laterale epiglottidis, ubi sub membrana vestiente pars communis extremi Stylopharyngei & Palatopharyngei pertinet ad latera epiglottidis. Idem in parte sinistra.
- v. u. u. Concava, quae sunt à lateribus fossulae laryngis, inter eam & cartilaginem thyroideam.
- v. Fossulae laryngis pars posterior, intra pharyngem eminent.
- w. w. Levatores palati mollii. Confer Fig. 13. & 14. g. g.
- x. x. Circumflexi palati mollii. Confer Fig. 14. n. n. & 15. h. h.
- y. y. Hamuli processuum pterygoideorum. Confer Fig. 16. p. p.
- z. z. Palatopharyngei, truncati.
- aa. bb. cc. dd. ee. ff. gg. Stylopharyngei. bb. principium tendineum, yy. hic rescissum à processu styliformi. dd. pars inferior & eadem minor. ee. pars superior & eadem major. ff. gg. Extrema cornua ossis hyoidis.
- hh. Ligamenta, quae ab extremis cornubus hyoidis pertinent ad processus superiores cartilaginis thyroideae.
- ii. jj. kk. Cartilago thyroidea. ll. ll. processus superiores. ii. i. tubercula, quae in lateribus externis ad radices processuum superiorum sunt. xx. x. processus inferiores.
- ll. Cartilago cricoidea.
- mm. Arteria aspera, truncata.
- Indicatus quoque Cricorytaenoides posticorum partes, quae ex Figura proxima 11. A. cognoscuntur.

FIGURAE XIII.

Remota maximam partem membrana, qua interiora, quae in Figura quarta & decima expressa, obteguntur; illa ostendit, quae mox sub membrana illa occurrunt. Remotum quoque stomachi principium, arteriaque asperae, utpote quibus nihil opus hic est.

- aa. Hinc rescissa pharyngis pars posterior.
- b. b. c. c. Tubae Eustachianae, adhuc tecta membrana, quae interiora faucium efficit, aut vestit. c. c. Ossia, quibus ad latera narium foraminum posticorum pertinent.
- d. d. Narium concava.
- e. e. Ossa spongiosa inferiora, tecta membrana mucipara.
- f. Septum narium.
- g. h. i. g. h. i. Levatores palati mollii. h. principii pars tendinea. i. pars inferior, separatim lacertum efficiens.
- k. k. Circumflexi palati mollii. Confer Fig. 15. h. h.
- l. l. Hamuli processuum pterygoideorum. Confer Fig. 16. p. p.
- m. Arx uvulae, à principio implicatae extremis tendineis Levatorum palati mollii, & membranae tendinosae, quae è naribus veniens, procedit per superiora palati mollii, m. Fig. 14.
- n. o. p. n. o. p. Palatopharyngei. n. pars, quae per palatum molle incedit supra Levatorem palati mollii, o. hic coeunt ex membrana tendinosa, quae è naribus veniens, procedit per superiora palati mollii, m. Fig. 14. p. p., quae deinde procedit sub Levatore palati.
- q. q. Salpingopharyngei, ad Palatopharyngeos se se adiungentes.
- r. s. t. u. v. r. s. t. u. v. Stylopharyngei. s. principium tendineum, t. hic rescissum à processu styliformi. u. pars Stylopharyngei superior eademque minor: v. pars inferior eademque major.
- w. w. Communium extremorum Palatopharyngeorum, Salpingopharyngeorum, & Stylopharyngeorum partes, quae se per latera pharyngis demittunt, eminentque intra eam, faciuntque arcus posteriores, qui per latera faucium à palato molli descendunt.
- x. y. x. y. Communium extremorum Stylopharyngeorum & Palatopharyngeorum partes à Stylopharyngeis productae: quarum haec x. pars decurrit intus per ligamentum laterale epiglottidis ad marginem epiglottidis lateralem; y. haec inserta margini superiori cartilaginis thyroideae, inter processum ejus superiorem & epiglottidem.
- z. z. Palati mollii margines postici.
- aa. Uvula.
- bb. Tonillae, qua ultra Palatopharyngeos eminent.
- yy. Lingua.
- dd. Epiglottis.
- ee. Glottidis latera membranacea.
- ff. gg. Capitula cartilaginibus arytaenoidis addita.
- hh. Arytaenoides obliqui, qui in duos fines abeunt; superiorem, per glottidis latera membranacea decurrentem ad epiglottidem; inferiorem, continuantem se Thyroarytaenoides.
- ii. jj. kk. Arytaenoides transversus.
- ll. mm. nn. Cricorytaenoides postici, xx. orientes à cartilagine cricoidea.
- aa. Cartilago cricoidea.
- bb. Cartilago thyroidea.
- cc. dd. Ligamenta, quae ab extremis cornubus ossis hyoidis pertinent ad processus superiores cartilaginis thyroideae.
- ee. ff. Cornua extrema ossis hyoidis.

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FIGURAE XIV.

Remotis Salpingopharyngeis, Azygo uvulae, Palatopharyngeorum partibus, quae supra Levatorum palati mollis extrema decurrunt; membrana, quae latera glottidis inter cartilagineas arytaenoidicas & epiglottidem efficit; Arytaenoidicis obliquis, & transverso, Cricoarytaenoidicis posticis; proximam haec Figura faciem exhibet.

- a a Hinc rescissa pharyngis pars posterior.
- b c d Tubae Eustachianae, adhuc testae membrana, quae interiora faucium efficit, aut vestit. e c Ostia, quibus ad latera narium foraminum posticorum pertinent.
- d d Narium concava.
- e c Ostia spongiosa inferiora, testae membrana mucipara.
- f Septum narium.
- g h i k l g h i k l Levatores palati mollis. h principii pars tendinea. i portio, quae se sine tendineo tenui incedit membranae tendinosae, quae incedit per superiora palati mollis, veniens e naribus. k hic dexter finisferque se continuant inter se. l pars inferior, separatum lacertum efficiens.
- m Membrana tendinosa, quae incedit per superiora palati mollis, veniens e naribus.
- n n Circumflexi palati mollis. Confer Fig. 15. h. h. & 16. i. i.
- o o Hamuli processuum pterygoideorum. Confer Fig. 16. p. p.
- p q r s t p q r s t Stylopharyngici. q principium tendineum, r hic rescissum a processu styloformi. s pars superior eademque minor, t inferior eademque major.
- Ab u ad v Rescissae communium extremorum Stylopharyngeorum & Palatopharyngeorum partes, quae per posteriorem partem membranae pharyngis decurrunt.
- w w Palatopharyngeorum partes, quae per palatum molle incedunt sub extremis Levatorum palati illius. Remotae partes eorum, quae incedunt supra extrema illa modo dicta, n. n Fig. 13.
- x x Communium extremorum Palatopharyngeorum, Salpingopharyngeorum, & Stylopharyngicorum, partes, quae se per latera pharyngis demittunt, eminentque intra eam, ac faciunt arcus posteriores, qui per latera faucium a palato molli descendunt.
- y z y z Communium extremorum Stylopharyngeorum & Palatopharyngeorum partes a Stylopharyngicis productae: quarum haec y pars decurrit intus per ligamentum laterale epiglottidis ad lateralem epiglottidis marginem; z haec inserta margini superiori cartilaginis thyroideae, inter processum ejus superiorem & epiglottidem.
- α α Palati mollis margines postici.
- β Uvula.
- γ γ Tonillae.
- δ Lingua.
- ζ Epiglottis. ζ corpus teres instar ligamenti.
- η η Capitula cartilaginibus arytaenoidicis addita.
- ι ι x Cartilago cricoidea. x x superficies, a quibus oriuntur Cricoarytaenoidici postici.
- λ λ μ μ Cartilago thyroidea. λ pars interior.
- ν ν Ligamenta, quae ab extremis cornibus ossis hyoidis pertinent ad processus superiores cartilaginis thyroideae.
- ξ ξ Extrema cornu ossis hyoidis.

FIGURAE XV.

Sequens in hac facies, postquam remoti Levatores palati mollis, & cartilago cricoidea cum arytaenoidicis, & quae eis insident additamentis.

- a a Hinc rescissa pharyngis pars posterior.
- b c d Tubae Eustachianae, b hic adhuc testae membrana, quae interiora faucium efficit, aut vestit. e hic nuda, qua parte adiacent Levatores palati mollis. d d ostia, quibus ad latera narium foraminum posticorum pertinent.
- e c Ostia spongiosa inferiora, testae membrana mucipara.
- f f Narium concava.
- g Septum narium.
- h i k h i k Circumflexi palati mollis. i tendo, in eodem abt. k pars tendinea principii.
- l Parietis externus processus pterygoidei: qui etiam in parte sinistra. m m hamuli processuum illorum. Confer Fig. 16. p. p.
- n Aponeuroses Circumflexorum. Confer m n n Fig. 16.
- o o Constrictorum pharyngis superiorum partes, quae oriuntur ab aponeurosis Circumflexorum palati mollis, truncatae.
- p q r p q r Palatopharyngeorum partes, quae per palatum molle incedunt sub extremis Levatorum palati illius. q q q hic exeunt ex aponeurosis Circumflexorum. r hic se continuant inter se.
- Ab s ad t rescissae communium extremorum Stylopharyngeorum & Palatopharyngeorum partes, quae per posteriorem partem membranae pharyngis decurrunt.
- t t Communium extremorum Palatopharyngeorum, Salpingopharyngeorum, & Stylopharyngicorum, partes, quae se per latera pharyngis demittunt, eminentque intra eam, arcusque faciunt posteriores, qui per latera faucium a palato molli descendunt.
- v w v w Communium extremorum Stylopharyngeorum & Palatopharyngicorum partes a Stylopharyngicis productae: quarum haec v pars decurrit intus per ligamentum laterale epiglottidis ad marginem epiglottidis lateralem; w haec inserta margini superiori cartilaginis thyroideae, inter processum ejus superiorem & epiglottidem.

- x y z α β x y z α β Stylopharyngel. y principium tendineum, z hic rescissum a processu styloformi. α pars superior eademque minor. β pars inferior eademque major.
- γ Uvula.
- δ δ Margines postici palati mollis.
- ε ε Tonillae.
- ζ Lingua.
- η η Epiglottis. η corpus teres instar ligamenti. i origo ab interiore parte cartilaginis thyroideae.
- ι ι λ μ μ ν ν ξ ξ Cartilago thyroidea. x x latera interna. λ tuberculum inaequabile. μ μ processus inferiores. ν ν processus superiores. ξ ξ tubercula, quae in lateribus externis ad radices processuum superiorum sunt.
- ο ο Ligamenta, quae a cornibus extremis ossis hyoidis pertinent ad processus superiores cartilaginis thyroideae.
- π π Cornua extrema ossis hyoidis.

FIGURAE XVI.

Haec post superiorem partem proximae praecedentis sequitur, remotis portionibus Constrictorum pharyngis superiorum, proximisque partibus Palatopharyngeorum.

- a a Hinc rescissa pharyngis pars posterior.
- b c d Tubae Eustachianae, b d hic adhuc testae membrana, quae interiora faucium efficit, aut vestit. e c hic nuda, qua parte adiacent Levatores palati mollis. d d ostia, quibus ad latera narium foraminum posticorum pertinent.
- e c Ostia spongiosa inferiora, vestita membrana mucipara.
- f f Concava narium.
- g Septum narium, vestitum membrana mucipara.
- h h Hinc rescissa membrana, quae narium concavum ex interiore parte vestit.
- i k l m i k l m n Circumflexi palati mollis. k principii pars tendinea. l tendo. m aponeurosis, ad posticum marginem palati officii pertinens. n hic aponeuroses conjunctae inter se.
- o p o p Parietes externi processuum pterygoideorum. p p hamuli.

FIGURAE XVII.

Rictum oris, faucesque exhibet, ad ostendendos musculos, qui, remota membrana vestiente, ad palatum molle ab hac parte apparent pertinere.

- a a Gingivae.
- b b Tonillae.
- c c Margines postici palati mollis: inter quos uvula.
- d d Fauces.
- e Lingua.
- f g f g h i Constrictores isthmi faucium. f hac parte a lingua ad palatum ante tonillas procedunt; g hac per palatum molle. h hic conveniunt inter se, subilibus praeterea portionibus in uvulam excurrentes, i.
- k k Palatopharyngeorum partes, quae per palatum molle decurrunt supra Constrictores modo dictos, sub Levatoribus palati mollis.

FIGURAE XVIII.

Pes extremus ab inferiore parte, in quo expressa, quae mox post integumenta communia sequuntur, aponeuroses, muscoli, ligamenta.

- A B C D E F G H Mediae plantae aponeurosis, ab altera parte conjuncta cum aponeurosi tegente Abductorem digiti minimi, ab altera cum illa, quae tegit Abductorem pollicis. B ortus ejus a calcanei tubere. C. D. E. F. G. Quinque portiones ejus ad digitos pertinentes, quae ad postremum bifidae, complectuntur tendines, pollicis quidem Flexoris longi, reliquorum autem digitorum Flexoris brevis & longi: ab his portionibus propagines quoque tenues excurrunt ulterius per pinguem illam pulpam, quae sub extremis anterioribus ossium metatarsi & ad radices digitorum est; quae se obducunt figuram, non expressi. H Portio, quae conjuncta cum aponeurosi Abductorem pollicis tegente, accedit ad principium pollicis Flexoris brevis.
- I K L M N Aponeurosis Abductorem digiti minimi tegens. K ortus ejus a tubere calcanei. L portio, quam inserit capiti primo ossis metatarsi digiti minimi. M portio, qua conjuncta est cum aponeurosi plantae mediae: quae tamen portio non semper talis invenitur. N portio, quam dat principium Flexoris parvi digiti minimi, & Interossei ejusdem digiti.
- O P Aponeurosis tegens Abductorem pollicis. P ortus ejus a calcaneo.
- Q R S Abductor pollicis. R tendo, S conjunctus cum ligamento, quod ab osse sesamoideo exteriori pertinet ad os primum pollicis, cum eoque ligamento ossi illi primo insertus.
- T Ligamentum, quod ab osse sesamoideo pollicis exteriori ortum, pertinet ad os primum pollicis, cuque se inserit; conjunctum cum tendine Abductoris pollicis.
- U V W Flexoris brevis pollicis pars pertinens ad os sesamoideum exterius, V hac parte inserta se osse sesamoideo illi; hac W adjungens tendini Abductoris longi pollicis. X Flexoris ejusdem pars, pertinens ad sesamoideum interius.
- Y Z Communis Flexoris brevis Adductorisque pollicis & Transversalis pedis extremum tendineum, insertum ossi sesamoideo interiori pollicis, ac deinde conjunctum cum ligamento, quod a sesamoideo illo ad os primum pollicis pertinet, & cum eo ossi illi insertum, Z.

TABULAE MUSCULORUM DECIMAE EXPLANATIO.

* Interossii secundi digiti secundi parvorum extremum tendineum, infer-
tum ossi primi ordinis digiti illius.
Ab altero hujus digiti latere pariter adest extremum tendineum Interossii
primi hujus digiti, inter Lumbricalem primum, & os metatarsi osque
primi ordinis digiti illius. Confer Fig. 22. s.
† Interossii secundi digiti primi parvorum extremum tendineum, infer-
tum ossi primi ordinis digiti illius.
Ab altero quoque hujus digiti latere est extremum tendineum Interossii pri-
mi, inter Lumbricalem primum, & os metatarsi osque primi ordinis di-
giti illius. Confer Fig. 22. m.

FIGURAE XXI.

Musculorum ordo tertius, remotis, capite, quod ad Flexo-
rem digitorum longum in planta accedit; tendine Flexoris
longi digitorum pedis, Lumbriçalibus, tendine Flexoris longi
pollicis pedis.

A Tendo Peronei brevis.
B C D Tendo Peronei longi. C nodus ejus, qua ad calcaneum appli-
catus. D nodus alter, qua se ad cubiforme inflectit. Caeterum inter r & l
portiones, quae insertae ossi cuneiformi magno: confer Fig. 22. g. h.
E F G H I Tendo Tibialis postici, E hic truncatus. F nodus, qua ad tali
caput applicatus. G hic subus naviculari insertus, H hic insertus ossi
cuneiformi magno. I portio, quae se inserit ossi cuneiformi tertio, ex-
curritque praeterea ad os metatarsi secundum, & ad tertium, datque
portionem Flexori pollicis brevis.
K L M M Ligamentum, quod à calcaneo L oriens, pertinet ad os cubi-
forme, hic M M insertum ei.
N Pars tendinis, quae ceitur à cubiformis tubere imo, abique in princi-
pia Flexoris brevis digiti minimi, Interossii ejusdem, & Interossii sec-
undi digiti tertii parvorum. O Excursus ligamenti, cui K inscripsi,
qui adjungens se parti tendineae modo dictae N, cum ea efficit partem
tendinam communem P, quae accedit ad principia Flexoris brevis di-
giti minimi, Interossii ejusdem, utriusque Interossii digiti tertii par-
vorum, Adductoris pollicis.
Q R Flexor brevis digiti minimi, R extremo tendineo insertus ossi pri-
mo digiti illius minimi.
S Interossii digiti minimi. Juxta T extremum tendineum, insertum
ossi primi ordinis.
U V Interossii secundus digiti tertii parvorum. V extremum tendineum,
insertum ossi primi ordinis.
W X Interossii primus digiti tertii parvorum. X extremum tendineum,
insertum ossi primi ordinis.
Y Z Interossii secundus digiti secundi parvorum. Z extremum tendi-
neum, insertum ossi primi ordinis.
a b Interossii primus digiti secundi parvorum. b extremum tendineum,
insertum ossi primi ordinis.
c d Interossii secundus digiti primi parvorum. d tendo, insertus ossi
primi ordinis.
e Tendo Interossii primi digiti primi parvorum, insertus ossi primi ordinis.
f g h i Transversali pedis. g hac parte oritur à capsula articulum digiti ter-
tii parvorum cum suo osse metatarsi continente h principium tendi-
neum, i extremum, quo se adjungit extremo tendineo communi polli-
cis Adductoris Flexorisque brevis.
k l m n Adductor pollicis. l pars ejus quodammodo separata. m pars ten-
dineae principii. n tendineum extremum.
o p q r s Flexoris brevis pollicis pars, quae pertinet ad os sesamoideum
interius pollicis. p tendo à calcaneo q oriens, cujus tendinis pars abit
in principium hujus Flexoris. r tendineum principium hujus partis Flex-
oris brevis, oriens ab osse cuneiformi medio. s tendineae extremi origo.
t u v Extremum tendineum commune Flexori brevis pollicis, Adductori-
que & Transversali pedis: u hic insertum ossi sesamoideo interiori polli-
cis; v hac parte conjunctum cum ligamento, quod ab osse sesamoideo
interiore ad os primum pollicis pertinet; cum eoque ossi illi insertum.
w Ligamentum, quod ab osse sesamoideo interiore pollicis oritur, sesaque
insertit ossi primo pollicis, conjunctum cum Adductoris pollicis tendine.
x Pars illius portiones sponerosas plantae mediae, quae abit in princi-
pia utriusque partis Flexoris brevis pollicis.
y z Flexoris brevis pollicis pedis pars, quae pertinet ad os sesamoide-
um exterius pollicis. z hac parte accedit ad tendinem Abductoris pol-
licis: a hac inserta ossi sesamoideo exteriori pollicis.
β γ δ Truncatus Abductor pollicis. γ tendo ejus, extremo suo δ con-
junctus cum ligamento, quod ab osse sesamoideo exteriori pollicis per-
tinet ad pollicis os primi ordinis; cum eoque ossi illi insertum.
ε Ligamentum, quod ab osse sesamoideo exteriori pollicis pertinet ad pol-
licis os primi ordinis, conjunctum cum tendine Abductoris pollicis.
ζ η Duae portiones extremae tendinis Tibialis antici: quarum altera, ζ, in-
serta ossi cuneiformi magno: altera, η, ad os metatarsi pollicis pertinet.

FIGURAE XXII.

Ordo quartus Musculorum, remotis, tendine Tibialis pos-
tici, ligamento, quod à calcaneo oriens, pertinet ad os cubi-
forme; Flexore brevi digiti minimi, Transversali pedis, Ad-
ductore pollicis, Flexore brevi pollicis, ligamentis, quae ab
ossibus sesamoideis ad os primum pollicis pertinent; Abducto-
ris pollicis extremo.

a Tendo Peronei brevis.

b c d e f g h i Tendo Peronei longi. e nodus, qua applicatus ad calca-
neum. d nodus insignior, qua se flexit ad os tertiorum eminentiam, e ex-
tremum ossi metatarsi pollicis insertum. f portio à tendine abscedens, in
duasque partes abeunt g. h, insertae ossi cuneiformi magno. i portio à
tendine abscedens, inserta ossi metatarsi secundo.
k l Extrema duo tendinis Tibialis antici: quorum alterum k insertum cu-
neiformi magno, alterum l ossi metatarsi pollicis.
m n o Interossii primus digiti primi parvorum. n ortus ejus ab osse meta-
tarsi secundo. o tendo, insertus ossi primi ordinis.
p q r Interossii secundus digiti primi parvorum. q principium tendi-
neum, oriens ab osse metatarsi secundo & tertio. r tendo, insertus ossi
primi ordinis.
s t u Interossii primus digiti secundi parvorum. t ortus ejus ab osse meta-
tarsi tertio. u tendo, insertus ossi primi ordinis.
v w x Interossii secundus digiti secundi parvorum. w ortus ejus ab osse
metatarsi tertio. x tendo, insertus ossi primi ordinis.
y z Interossii primus digiti tertii parvorum. z ortus ejus ab osse meta-
tarsi quarto. a tendo, insertus ossi primi ordinis.
β γ δ Interossii secundus digiti tertii parvorum. γ ortus ejus ab osse me-
tatarsi quarto. δ tendo, insertus ossi primi ordinis.
ε ζ Interossii digiti minimi. ζ origo ejus ab osse metatarsi quinto. η ten-
do, insertus ossi primi ordinis.

FIGURAE XXIII.

Syntaxis ossium pedis extremi, ab inferiore parte. Haec
addita, ut ex ea ossium partes, quae in praecedentibus pe-
dis extremi Figuris exstant, intelligerentur; praeterquam
quod etiam ob hoc addenda erat, quod in Sceleti figuris exhi-
beri non potuit.

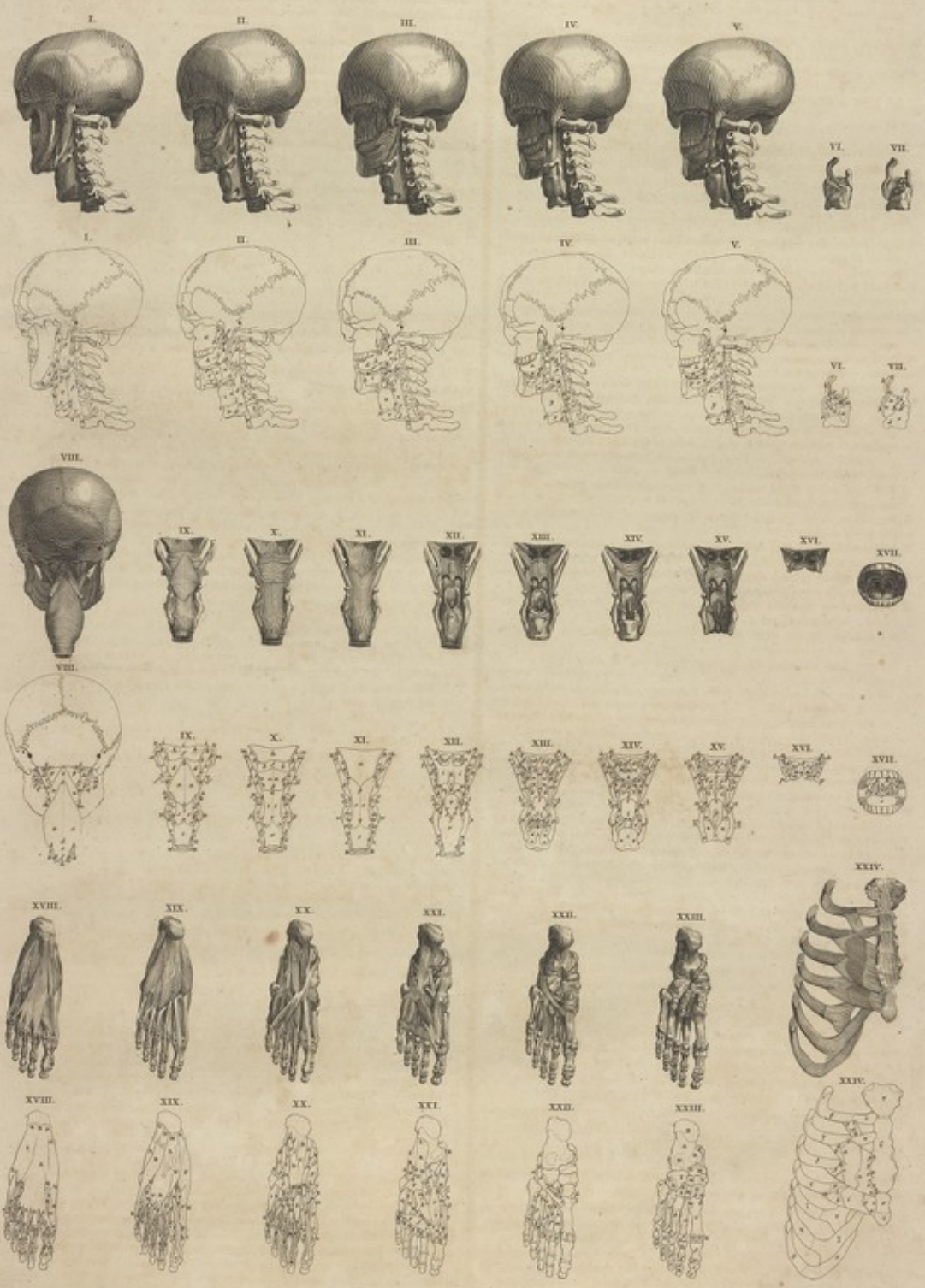
A B C D E Calcaneus. B tuber, quod calcem efficit. C tuberculum laevi
cartilagine crustatum, quod sustinet tendinem Peronei longi. D eminentia,
à qua subus ceitur ligamentum K Fig. 21. E finis, per quem in-
cedit tendo Flexoris longi pollicis.
F G H Talus. G H caput laevi cartilagine crustatum, cujus capitis pars G
ad articulum cum calcaneo pertinet, pars autem H committitur cum li-
gamento, quod à calcaneo ad naviculare sub hoc capite deductum.
I K L Os cubiforme. K eminentia, secundum quam incedit tendo Peronei
longi. L tuberculum eminens, laevi cartilagine crustatum, ad quod ad-
motus nodus insignior ejusdem illius tendinis.
M N Os naviculare. N tuber eminenti, cui tendo Tibialis postici insertus.
O P Q Os cuneiforme magnum. P eminentia, cui tendo Tibialis postici
insertus. Q eminentia, cui insertus pars tendinis Tibialis antici, k Fig. 22.
R Cuneiforme minus.
S T Cuneiforme medium. T tuberculum, à quo oritur tendineum princi-
pium Flexoris brevis pollicis, r Fig. 21.
U V W X Os metatarsi primum, id est, pollicis. V pars, cui insertus pars
tendinis Tibialis antici, l Fig. 22. W superficies, cui insertus tendo Pe-
ronei longi. X Caput anterior, laevi cartilagine crustatum.
Y Z Os sesamoidea, apposita ad articulum pollicis cum suo metatarsi ossi.
Y exterius, Z interius.
a f b f c f d e f Ossa metatarsi digitorum parvorum. a primi, b secundi,
c tertii, d e quarti, cujus e tuber eminent. f f f f f capita anteriora,
laevi cartilagine crustata.
g h l k l: m Ossa primi ordinis, g pollicis, h l k l digitorum parvorum.
m orbita laevi cartilagine crustata: qualis & in reliquis.
n o p q: r Ossa secundi ordinis digitorum parvorum. r orbita laevi carti-
lagine crustata: qualis & in reliquis.
s t Os ultimum pollicis: t tuberculum extremum, quale & in ossibus tertii
digitorum parvorum.
u v w x Ossa tertii digitorum parvorum.

FIGURAE XXIV.

Musculi sub pectore, una cum parte proxima thoracis, ex
interiore parte.

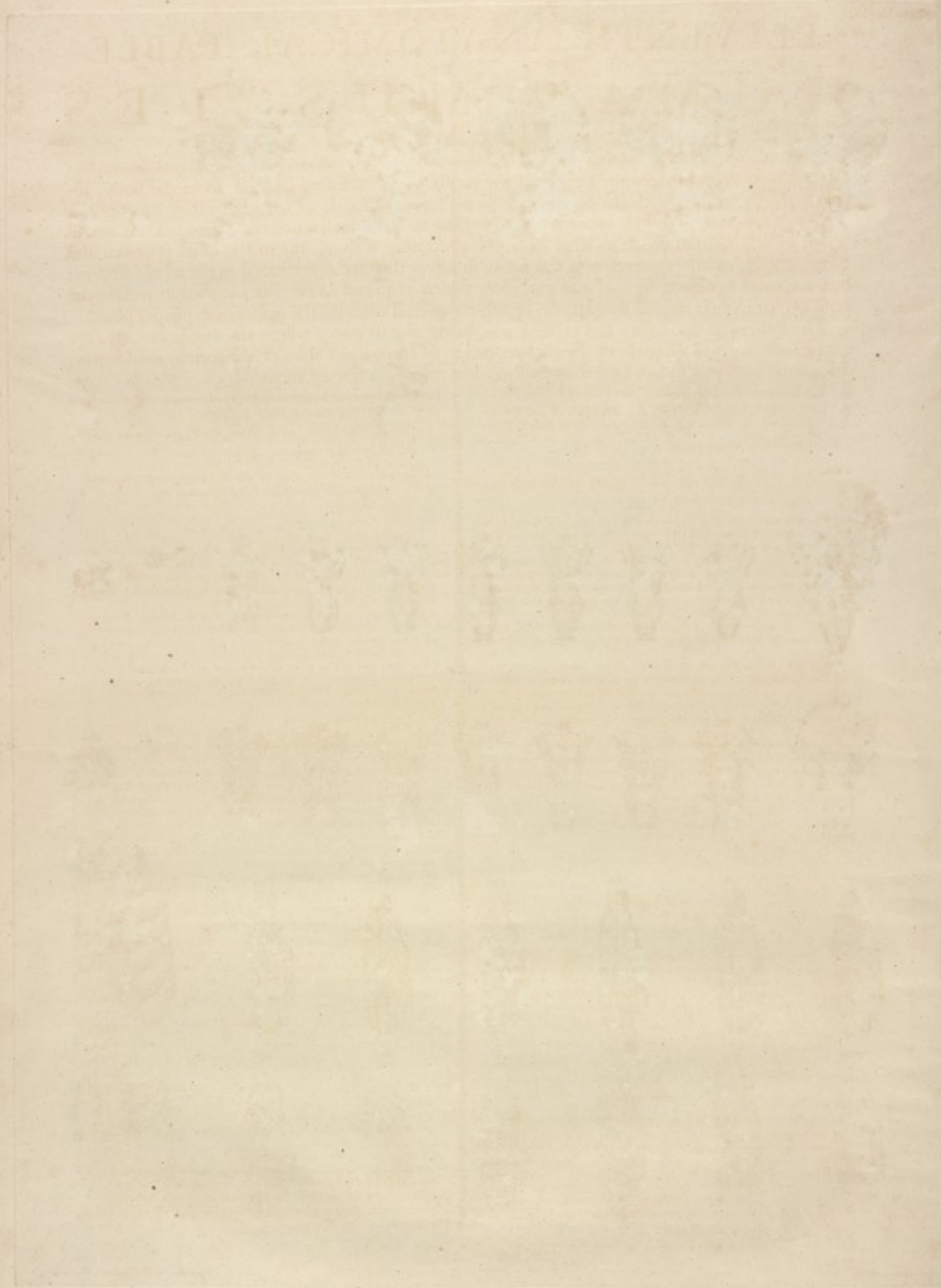
a b c d e f g h i k l m n o p q r s t u v w Triangularis sterni. a caput, oriens
à costa tertia, b principio: c origo à cartilaginea parte costae, d ab ossa.
e Caput, oriens à costa quarta, f principio tendineo: g origo ab ossa
parte costae, h à cartilaginea. i Caput, oriens à costa quinta, k princi-
pio tendineo: l origo à cartilaginea parte costae, m ab ossa. n Pars ten-
dineae communis duorum caputem superiorum, quae in aliis conjuncta
cum o parte tendineae capitis inferioris, in aliis separata: eaque inserta,
p extremae cartilaginis costae quartae, q ossi pectoris inter extrema
cartilaginis costae quartae & quintae, r extremae cartilaginis costae
quintae, s ossi pectoris inter extremae cartilaginis costae quintae & sextae, t ex-
tremae cartilaginis costae sextae, u septimae, v ossi cartilaginis micro-
natae, w ipsi cartilaginis mucronatae.
x y z μ Musculus, Triangulari sterni hic respondens, nonnunquam inven-
tus. y origo ejus ab ossa parte costae secundae, z à cartilaginea. α extre-
mum tendineum, insertum cartilaginis costae tertiae.
β γ δ ε ζ η θ Costae: β secunda, γ tertia, δ quarta, ε quinta, ζ sex-
ta, η septima, θ octava. μ κ λ μ μ ν ρ σ ξ ζ ο Extrema cartilaginea cos-
tarum illarum.
π ρ σ τ Os pectoris. π os primum, quod superius: ρ secundum, quod
medium: σ tertium, quod inferius, & idem cartilaginis mucronatae. τ car-
tilago mucronata. Reliqua autem ossa pectoris hujus praeterea, cum
quod ad rem praesentem non pertinent, tum quod in Tabulis ossium
explicabuntur.

TAB. X.



J. Wandelaar del.

Superior. Tab. P. Knapton. London. 1748.



THE
ELEVENTH ANATOMICAL TABLE
OF THE
HUMAN MUSCLES
EXPLAINED.

IN the following Tables all the muscles are exhibited separate from the body, together with the bones to which they are affixed, or on which they lie contiguous, and such other parts belonging to them as seemed necessary. They are all figured twice as large as in the preceding Tables, but in the same position, and in all other respects the same, so far as they are represented in the whole figures: but we must except a few of the muscles, which required to be either drawn in a different position, or in their natural magnitude, of which we shall advertise the reader in its proper place.

The figures of the bones and other parts, being almost every where the out-lines only, are either sufficiently intelligible of themselves, or are so from the Tables of the skeleton and bones; for which reason we have added an explanation to only a few of them.

THE MUSCLES OF THE EYE-LIDS, CIRCUMFERENCE OF THE EYE AND EYE-BROW.

To these add the *Frontalis* Fig. 7.

FIGURE I.

Represents the orbicular muscle of the eye-lids with the corrugator of the eye-brow.

Because the corrugator of the eye-brow is so conjoined with the orbicularis of the eye-lids that it may be reckoned a part of it, we have therefore represented them together.

a The corrugator of the eye-brow going to the upper and inner part of the orbicularis. From which corrugator is formed the outer margin of the orbicularis that passes along the left angle of the eye, and on the cheek.

b Its origin from the os frontis, betwixt the eye-brows and from the head of the eye-brow, by one broad origination.

The systematic connexion of this is seen in the head of Tab. II. a. b. In the first muscular table its origin does not appear, as being concealed under the frontalis.

c d e f g h i k l m The orbicularis muscle of the eye-lids.

c The thicker part of the upper origin, by which it springs as well from the os frontis, immediately above the fore part of the os unguis, as from the adjacent part of the upper jaw-bone. But the origination itself could not be here represented, as one may easily conceive by consulting Tab. I. of the Skeleton.

d The thicker part of the lower origin, by which it arises in the greater canthus from the lower part of the ligament n; but more especially beneath from the edge of the bony orbit of the eye, which is formed by the nasal process of the upper jaw bone. But here also the origination from the bone could not be represented: see Tab. I. of the Skeleton.

e f g The thicker part occupying the circumference of the eye, that is the eye-brow e, a large part of the cheek f, and from the lesser angle even to the temple g, round which angle the fibres are continued.

h The thinner part of the upper origin, by which it springs from the upper part of the ligament n.

i The thinner part of the lower origin, by which it springs from the lower part of the ligament n.

k l The thinner parts which are spread over the eye-lids, and which arise from the ligament n, by the originations h, i; from whence the fibres meet in acute angles beyond the lesser canthus at m, where they cross each other and are interwove.

The systematic connexion of this orbicularis is seen in the head of Tab. I. m n o p q r; where, in the eye-brow and near the greater canthus it is covered by the frontalis d e f g.

n The ligament which is extended transversely from the upper jaw-bone even with the meeting of the eye-lids in the greater canthus.

The systematic connexion of this ligament is seen in the head of Tab. I. s. and of Tab. II. g. in the head.

o The os frontis. See Tab. I. of the Skeleton.

p The nasal process of the upper jaw-bone. See Tab. I. of the Skeleton.

FIGURE II.

The Ciliaris muscle.

a The part which occupies the margin of the upper eye-lid, arising at b from the ligament f.

c The part spread on the edge of the lower eye-lid, and arising also at d from the ligament f.

e The continuation of those two parts round the lesser canthus.

The systematic connexion of the ciliaris is seen in the head of Tab. II. h. h. h.

f The ligament which is extended transversely according to the meeting of the eye-lids, from the upper jaw-bone to the said meeting of the eye-lids in the greater canthus.

MUSCLES OF THE EXTERNAL EAR.

To these add the *Attollens* and *Retrahens*, Fig. 6; the *Attollens* and *Anterior*, Fig. 7.

FIGURE III.

Represents the inner side of the attollent, anterior, and retractive muscle of the external ear.

a b c The attollens.

a The thin tendinous beginning.

b The fleshy part.

c c The insertion of the tendinous end into the upper and fore part of the protuberance which is in the back of the cartilage of the outer ear, where it forms outwardly the cavity that lies betwixt the legs of the antihelix.

The anterior fibres incline more backward than the posterior ones do forwards.

Add to this Fig. 6. g h, and Fig. 7. o p p q.

d The eminence or protuberance on the back of the cartilage of the outer ear, where it forms externally the cavity that lies betwixt the legs of the antihelix.

e f g The anterior muscle.

e The tendinous beginning.

f The fleshy part passing into a tendinous end that is inserted at g into the back of that eminence of the helix which divides the concha, running thro' the same.

Add to this Fig. 7. r r s.

h i k l m The retractive muscles.

h The tendinous beginning of the upper retrahent.

i The tendinous beginning of the middle retrahent, which is here the largest and comes the furthest.

k The common fleshy belly of the upper and middle retrahent, as I found it in the body from whence this figure was taken, and in some others. This fleshy belly goes into a tendinous end, which is inserted into the lower part of the back of the upper of those cavities of the outer ear, into which the concha is divided by the eminence of the helix.

m The lower retrahent as it was found in this body, inserted into the back of the lower of those cavities of the outer ear, into which the concha is divided by the eminence of the helix running thro' it.

Add to these Fig. 6. i k l.

FIGURE IV.

Represents the greater and less helical muscles, with the tragus and antitragicus.

a b The greater helical muscle arising by a tendinous origin from the upper part of the outer side of the acute process a, of the helix.

b The extremity here inserted, as in some bodies, outwardly into the helix; and in others running along the surface of the elevator of the outer ear.

The systematic connexion of this muscle is seen in Tab. I. o in the head; and in Tab. IX. n in the head.

c The less helical muscle ascending near the helix d e, on the fore part of the outer ear, where the concha has an incisure or notch, the one end being fixed below the said notch, the other above it.

The systematic connexion is seen in the head of Tab. I. e; and in Tab. IX. o in the head.

f The tragus arising from the middle of the outer side of the cartilage of the concha g, near the tragus; and terminating in the upper part of the tragus and adjacent part of the concha.

The systematic connexion of the tragus is seen in the head of Tab. I. A. and Tab. IX. p. in the head.

h k k The antitragicus, arising at h from the outer part of the cartilage of the antitragus i, where it is most protuberant: inserted by a tendinous end k k into the edge of the concha l, in the angle of the notch that is in the cartilage of the outer ear behind the antitragus, at the bottom of the helix.

The systematic connexion is seen in the head of Tab. I. II: and in Tab. IX. q in the head.

ELEVENTH MUSCULAR TABLE.

FIGURE V.
Transversus auriculæ.

a b c d The part belonging to the antihelix, the fibres of which part are longer than the rest. a b its tendinous origin from the posterior part of the back of the upper cavity of the concha. Inserted by a tendinous extremity into a hollow on the back of the antihelix c e, and a small part of it into the protuberant back of the scapha d.

a e e f The part belonging to the scapha, composed of shorter fibres, more loosely conjoined, and for a considerable length divided as into several less distinct and almost tendinous muscles. It arises from the upper part of the back of the superior cavity of the concha a f: is inserted into the lower part of the protuberance in the back of the scapha e e.

This, from its situation, cou'd not be represented in the preceding tables.

MUSCLES OF THE SKIN OF THE HEAD, FOREHEAD, EYE-BROWS, AND BACK OF THE NOSE.

FIGURE VI.

Exhibits the occipitalis with the frontalis. The elevator and Retractors of the outer ear.

a b b c d e e. The occipitalis.

a The tendinous origin springing from the bone of the occiput b b, and from that of the temple.

c The fleshy part.

d e e The aponeurosis in which the flesh ends. e e the part of that aponeurosis which is raised into a convexity by the subjacent temporal muscle.

The systematic connexion is seen in the head of Tab. V. a b c d d: and in Tab. IX. a b c d in the head.

f The frontalis.

The systematic connexion of which is seen in the head of Tab. V. h. See Fig. 7. a b b c c.

g h The attollens auriculam, or elevator of the outer ear.

g The tendinous beginning of a rounding figure, gradually sent off by thin scattered fibres from the aponeurosis epicranii e e.

h The fleshy part, passing under the outer ear.

Add to this Fig. 7. o p p q, and Fig. 3. a b c c.

The systematic connexion is seen in the head of Tab. V. at f g: and Tab. IX. g h in the head.

i k l The retrahens muscles passing under the outer ear.

i The superior retrahens, and k the middle one, both arising tendinously from the occipital bone.

l The lower retrahens, arising also from the occipital bone.

Add to these Fig. 3. h. i k l m.

The systematic connexion is in Tab. V. m. n. o in the head: and in Tab. IX. k. l. m in the head.

FIGURE VII.

The frontales and compressors of the nose: with the elevator and anterior muscle of the outer ear.

a a b b c d e f g h i k The frontales.

a a The aponeurosis of the frontales where they are conjoined with the occipitalis.

b b The fleshy parts, beginning by oval tips and conjoined together into one on the upper and middle part of the forehead, c.

d The part running over the glabella and back of the nose, on which at last it forms a thin aponeurosis, that unites with a like thin expansion from the compressors of the nose, with which it is interwove at e, and continued into at f.

g The portion that joins the outer part of the beginning of the elevator of the upper lip and wing of the nose, from whence it is cut off.

h The point that inserts itself into the os frontis in the greater angle of the eye, a little above the ligament by which the greater canthus is tied to the upper jaw-bone, n Fig. 1.

i The place where the fibres bend inward towards the greater angle.

k The part that ends at the orbicularis of the eye-lids. There, in some bodies we observe fibres which join the corrugator near the temples, and therewith surround the lesser canthus.

The systematic connexion is seen in the head of Tab. I. a a b b c d d e e f f g g h h i k l.

l m n n The compressors of the wings of the nose.

l The origination, springing from the outer part of the root of the wing of the nose.

m The part where it is extenuated in form of a membrane; which joins with a like membranous extremity of the frontales f, is interwove therewith at e, and rises with thin fibres over the back of the nose, till those fibres of the right and left side intermix at n n.

The systematic connexion is seen in the head of Tab. I. t u: where it is partly covered by the elevator of the upper lip and wing of the nose, x y.

o p p q The elevator of the outer ear.

o The tendinous beginning by thin and scattered fibres, p p going off from the epicranium.

q The fleshy part passing under the outer ear. Add to this Fig. 6. g h, and Fig. 3. a b c c.

The systematic connexion is seen in the head of Tab. I. f d.

r r s The anterior muscle of the outer ear.

r r The tendinous beginning, springing by thin scattered fibres from the epicranium, almost in the middle above the os jugale.

s The fleshy part going under the outer ear.

Add to this Fig. 3. e t g.

The systematic connexion is seen in the head of Tab. I. Z. Also in Tab. V. k in the head: and in Tab. IX. i in the head.

t The occipital part of the aponeurosis.

The systematic connexion, of which is seen in Tab. I. a.

MUSCLES OF THE NOSE.

Here add the frontalis and compressor, Fig. 7. and elevator of the upper lip and wing of the nose, Fig. 10.

FIGURE VIII.

The depressor of the wing of the nose.

a b The beginning by which it arises from the upper jaw-bone, outwardly where the gums cover the sockets of the dentes incisores a a, and canini b.

c c Its insertion round the root of the wing of the nose.

d Its insertion under or within the nostril, from the septum nasi, where that coheres with the lip to the wing of the nose.

The systematic connexion is seen in the head of Tab. III. l m; where it is in part covered by the orbicularis of the mouth, n. Also in Tab. II. F. in the head; where it is in a great measure cover'd by the nasalis of the upper lip G, and the orbicularis of the mouth H.

MUSCLES OF THE MOUTH AND LIPS, SOME OF WHICH BELONG TO THE GENA OR UPPER PART OF THE CHEEK; SOME TO THE BUCCA OR LOWER AND LATERAL PART OF THE CHEEK, AND OTHERS TO THE SPACES AT THE SIDES OF THE CHIN.

To these add the Latissimus colli, or quadratus genæ, Fig. 16.

FIGURE IX.

The depressors of the lower lip.

a a a The origin from the outer part of the lower jaw, a little above its lower edge at the side of the chin.

b b The extremities which belong almost to the whole length of the lower lip, and terminating where it begins to be red.

c The part where they cross each other.

Add to this Fig. 16. m f.

The systematic connexion is seen in the head of Tab. II. K K L M, and then in Tab. I. M M N in the head; in which last the greater part of this muscle is covered by the depressors of the corners of the mouth Q Q, and the thin fibres L L which seem to come partly from the greater zygomatics, and in part from the depressors of the angles of the mouth.

d e Part of the orbicular muscle of the mouth that is in the red margin of the lips. This is added to shew in what manner the depressors of the lower lip terminate in the said orbicularis of the lower lip.

FIGURE X.

Represents the common elevator of the upper lip and wing of the nose. The proper elevator of the upper lip. A portion joining the upper lip from the orbicular muscle of the eye-lids. The greater and less zygomatics. The depressor of the corner of the mouth. The nasalis of the upper lip. The orbicularis of the mouth.

These muscles are all figured together, because they cohere so strictly one to the other.

a b c The elevator belonging to the upper lip and wing of the nose.

a The origin, from the nasal process of the upper jaw-bone near the greater canthus of the eye, beginning tendinous.

b The extremity which runs thro' the upper lip near the side of the nose, and being gradually extenuated over the fore part of the nasalis of the upper lip, at last vanishes in the said lip. As it passes near the wing of the nose, it usually inserts fibres into the upper part of the said wing near the cheek; which fibres cou'd not be here represented.

c The thin portion which it sends thro' the fat to the wing of the nose, towards which it gradually vanishes.

d The portion which joins the outer part of this muscle from the frontalis, g Fig. 7. from whence it is cut off.

The systematic connexion is seen in the head of Tab. I. w x y: where its beginning is partly covered by the orbicularis of the eye-lids, q.

e e f The elevator of the upper lips.

e e Its origin which is single, from above the hole that is beneath the bony orbit of the eye, in the direction of the lower edge of the said orbit.

f Its extremity which runs thro' the upper lip, over that part of the orbicularis of the mouth that is formed by the nasalis of the upper lip, and after being gradually extenuated, at length disappears.

Its systematic connexion is seen in the head of Tab. I. z A: where its origin is covered by the orbicularis of the eye-lids, q m.

g h The muscular portion that joins the upper lip from the orbicularis of the eye-lids.

g The part that is cut off from the said orbicularis.

h Its end, which on one side joins to the elevator of the upper lip: and afterwards, on the other side, to the less zygomaticus, being extenuated with those muscles thro' the upper lip in which it ends.

The systematic connexion is seen in the head of Tab. I. B.

i k The less zygomaticus.

i Its origin from the fore part of the outer side of the os jugale, a little below the middle of that side.

k Its end extenuated, by which it runs thro' the upper lip, above the orbicularis of the mouth, like the preceding muscles.

The

ELEVENTH MUSCULAR TABLE.

The systematic connexion is seen in the head of Tab. I. C: where its beginning is covered by the orbicularis of the eye-lids, m.

l m n The greater zygomaticus. Its origin from the outer side of the os jugale, a little above its lower edge, in the place where its posterior process begins.

m The place where it joins and enters into the depressor of the corner of the mouth.

n Thin fibres which run first thro' the outside of the depressor of the corner of the mouth, and then upon the depressor of the lower lip, from the corner of the mouth to the opposite side, thro' the adjacent part of the lower lip. To this add Fig. 13. a b c d e.

The systematic connexion is seen in the head of Tab. I. E F G: where its origin is partly cover'd by the orbicularis of the eye-lids, m.

o o m The depressor of the corner of the mouth. o o The origin, from the outer part of the lower edge of the mandible, at the side of the chin.

m Its extremity by which it is continued outwardly to the greater zygomaticus.

Add to this Fig. 11. a b c, Fig. 12. e f g, and Fig. 13. f g h i.

The systematic connexion is seen in the head of Tab. I. Q R R S.

p Small fibres that seem to come off from the depressor of the angle of the mouth, and mixing with the like fibres n, from the greater zygomaticus, fixy run thro' the outer side of the depressor of the lower lip.

The systematic connexion is seen in the head of Tab. I. L.

q r The nasals of the upper lip, which may be reckoned an accessory head or portion of the orbicularis of the mouth.

g The beginning arising from the tip of the cartilage in the globe of the nose, from whence, with its fellow, it forms the greater part of the said globe, and from thence being continued along by the edge of the septum of the nose, it is extended out of its coverings down to the partition of the lip.

r The part where it joins the orbicularis of the mouth. Add to this, Fig. 11. l.

The systematic connexion is seen in the head of Tab. II. G. And in Tab. I. H in the head; in which last, as in the present figure, it is partly covered by the end of the elevator of the upper lip, and wing of the nose y, the elevator of the upper lip A, the portion coming from the orbicularis of the eye-lids B, and the left zygomaticus C.

s t The orbicular muscle of the mouth. t The part which is in the red margin of the lips. Add to this Fig. 11. g h i, Fig. 12. h i, Fig. 13. m o, and Fig. 14. f g h i k l.

The systematic connexion is in Tab. I. I K K in the head: where, as here, it is covered in the lower lip by the greater zygomatics L L, and depressor of the lower lip L Q, L Q.

u The depressor of the lower lip, here covered in a great measure by the depressor of the corner of the mouth o o m: also by thin fibres p, detached in a manner from thence; and the excursion of a thin portion of the greater zygomaticus n, as in the systematic connexion of this muscle in the head of Tab. I. M N, cover'd Q L.

See Fig. 9. a a b c.

The right muscles are easily understood from these left.

FIGURE XI.

Exhibits the greater zygomaticus. The depressor and elevator of the corner of the mouth. The nasals of the upper lip. The orbicularis of the mouth.

k l m The greater zygomaticus.

l The outer part here cut off, which is continued into the depressor of the corner of the mouth, and runs thro' the lower lip. See Fig. 10. m o.

m A thin portion which runs behind the continuation of the depressor and elevator of the corner of the mouth, c Fig. 13.

a b The depressor of the corner of the mouth.

b The outer part here cut off, which continues itself to the greater zygomaticus. See Fig. 10. o o m.

c The part which goes into the nasals of the upper lip, and from thence into the outer part of the orbicularis of the mouth, where it furrounds the upper lip at the corner of the mouth. This part of the depressor lies under the fibres of the greater zygomaticus n, Fig. 10. which is here removed. Add to this Fig. 12. e f g: and Fig. 13. f g h i.

d d e The elevator of the corner of the mouth, being here, from its origin, a kind of biceps.

d d Its origin from the small excavation in the fore part of the upper jaw, betwixt the first grinding teeth, and the hole that is below the bony orbit of the eye.

e The part by which it is continued to the depressor of the corner of the mouth.

Add to this Fig. 12. a b c d.

The systematic connexion is seen in the head of Tab. II. B C, and then in the head of Tab. I. D D; where it is covered by the outer part of the greater zygomaticus G, which continues itself to the depressor of the corner of the mouth, and runs thro' the lower lip: is also covered by the left zygomaticus C, with the portion from the orbicularis of the eye-lids joining the upper lip B, and the elevator of the upper lip z A.

f The nasals of the upper lip, naked: which joins itself to the orbicularis of the mouth in the upper lip, and is continued to the depressor of the corner of the mouth, c.

See Fig. 10. q r.

The systematic connexion is seen in Tab. II. G in the head.

g h i The orbicularis of the mouth.

g The part that is in the upper lip: and its continuation to the depressor of the corner of the mouth at c.

h The part which is in the lower lip.

i i The parts which are seated in the red margin of the lips. Add here Fig. 12. h i, Fig. 13. m o, and Fig. 14. f h i k l.

The systematic connexion is in the head of Tab. III. n o p p q r s. Also in Tab. II. H I I in the head, where in the lower lip it is covered by the depressors of the said lip K K M. And in Tab. I. in the head, I K K: where in the lower lip it is covered by the depressors of that lip L Q, L Q, and by the greater zygomatics L. L.

FIGURE XII.

Exhibits the elevator and depressor of the corner of the mouth: and the orbicularis of the mouth.

a b c d The elevator of the corner of the mouth.

a b The part where it is a kind of biceps at its origin.

c Its continuation to the inner part of the depressor of the corner of the mouth.

d The portion that joins the outer part of the orbicularis of the mouth, where that bends itself round the lower lip. See Fig. 11. d d e.

e The depressor of the corner of the mouth.

f The place from whence the outer part of the depressor is cut off, which partly continues itself to the greater zygomaticus, m Fig. 10, and b Fig. 11; it also partly joins the orbicularis of the mouth, c Fig. 11.

g The inner part which is continued to the elevator of the corner of the mouth. See Fig. 10. o o m.

h i The orbicularis of the mouth.

h The part which is in the lower lip; and which has a continuation to the elevator of the corner of the mouth d.

i The part which is in the lower lip. See Fig. 11. g h i.

k The nasals of the upper lip. See Fig. 11. f.

l The place where the orbicularis of the mouth is cut off, and that part of it removed which covers the elevator of the corner of the mouth in Fig. 11.

m The greater zygomaticus, as in Fig. 11. k l m.

FIGURE XIII.

Represents the greater zygomaticus: the depressor of the corner of the mouth. The orbicularis of the mouth: and the buccinator.

a b c d e The greater zygomaticus.

b The place where the outer part is cut off, that continues itself to the depressor of the corner of the mouth, and runs thro' the lower lip: as in Fig. 11. l.

c A thin portion which runs behind the continuation of the depressor and elevator of the corner of the mouth: being the same with m in Fig. 11. From hence, at

d It joins chiefly the outer part of the buccinator, and with that goes to the orbicularis of the mouth, forming afterwards a part of the upper lip: while

e Another portion, is incurvated downwards, and continued to the inner part of the depressor of the corner of the mouth. f g h i The depressor of the corner of the mouth.

g The place from whence the outer part is cut off, as in Fig. 12. f, which outer part is continued to the greater zygomaticus, m Fig. 10, and b Fig. 11; and it partly joins the orbicularis of the mouth, c Fig. 11.

h The inner part cut off, which is continued to the elevator of the corner of the mouth, g Fig. 12.

i The portion which joins the inner part of the orbicularis of the mouth in the upper lip.

k k The buccinator. See Fig. 14. s, &c.

l The nasals of the upper lip, k Fig. 12.

m Part of the orbicularis of the mouth which is in the upper lip, i Fig. 12.

n The place where it is cut off, as at l, in Fig. 12.

o Part of the orbicularis of the mouth that is in the lower lip, h Fig. 12.

p The place where it is cut off, and where it is outwardly joined by a part of the elevator of the corner of the mouth, d Fig. 12.

FIGURE XIV.

Exhibits the buccinator, and the orbicularis of the mouth.

a b c d e The buccinator.

b A portion which goes into that part of the orbicularis of the mouth that is in the upper lip.

c The portion which goes into that part of the orbicularis of the mouth that is in the lower lip.

d A muscular portion of the buccinator that goes to the upper lip, and there joins the inner part of the orbicularis of the mouth.

e The place where the buccinator continues itself to the muscular portion or appendix k l, that joins to the orbicularis of the mouth. See Fig. 13. k k, and add Fig. 23. Tab. XII.

The systematic connexion of the buccinator is seen in the head of Tab. III. v w x y z. And then in Tab. II. z in the head; where part of it is covered by the elevator of the corner of the mouth B, and the depressor E; and part lies hid behind the masseter r. Then in Tab. I. T in the head; where it is also cover'd by the elevator of the corner of the mouth D, the depressor Q S, and lies concealed behind the masseter V; and is finally covered by the greater zygomaticus E G, and the latissimus colli or quadratus genæ & γ γ.

g h i The orbicularis of the mouth.

f The part which is in the upper lip.

g The place from which is cut off the depressor of the corner of the mouth which goes into the outer part of the orbicularis, where that furrounds the upper lip, near the corner of the mouth c. Fig. 11.

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h Part of the orbicularis in the lower lip.
 i The part that goes under the portion d, and joins the buccinator. But
 outwardly it receives part of the elevator of the corner of the mouth, d Fig.
 20. which is here taken off.
 k l The portion or appendix that joins the orbicularis of the mouth,
 springing from the lower jaw.
 k Its origin from the outer part of the lower jaw, beneath the proto-
 tubercle socket of the canine tooth.
 l The place where it also joins the buccinator.
 Add here, Fig. 11. g h i, and f, Fig. 12. h i d, and k, and Fig. 13. m o i and l.
 The systematic connexion of the orbicularis is seen in Tab. III. t u in the
 head; where its first beginning is covered by the elevator of the chin β. And
 in Tab. II. where it lies betwixt the depressor of the lower lip K L, in the
 head, and part of the depressor of the corner of the mouth E, where it is
 also covered by them both, and what part appears naked, is in Tab. I. covered
 by the depressor of the corner of the mouth Q R R S in the head.

MUSCLES OF THE CHIN.

FIGURE XV.

Represents the elevators of the chin.

a The beginning arising from the fore part of the lower jaw, immedi-
 ately beneath its upper edge from the socket of the lateral incisive tooth,
 and extending from thence on one side to the socket of the middle incisive,
 and on the other side to the socket of the canine tooth.
 b The place where they are incurvated towards each other, partly con-
 tinuing, and partly intermixing their fibres in the chin.
 c The fibres which they intermix with the fat of the chin.
 Their systematic connexion is in Tab. III. β β γ δ in the head; where
 they are covered at their origin by the orbicularis of the mouth r. And in
 Tab. II. N O in the head; where the greater part lies under the depressor
 of the lower lip K K. Finally, in Tab. I. O P in the head; where also
 the greater part lies under the depressor of the lower lip M M.

MUSCLES OF THE MOUTH, LOWER LIP, ADJACENT
 CHEEK, EAR, AND SKIN OF THE NECK WHICH
 IS EXTENDED FROM BELOW THE CHEEK
 DOWN TO THE BREAST AND SHOULDER.

FIGURE XVI.

Represents the latissimus colli, with the depressor of the lower lip.

aaa, &c. The latissimus colli, or platysma myoides.
 aaa Its origin composed of thin, and in a great measure scattered fasci-
 culi; by which it arises upon the breast below the clavicle, and upon the
 shoulder.
 b b b Fasciculi or portions, which in some people join this muscle from
 the side of the neck.
 c c Scattered bundles of fibres, by which it ends and disappears in the cheek.
 d A portion that is stretched over the outer part of the depressor of the
 corner of the mouth, towards the said corner.
 e e A thin part that goes under the depressor of the corner of the mouth,
 with which it runs and adheres.
 f A portion which it gives to the depressor of the lower lip.
 g g The place where it is inserted into the lower jaw beneath the origin of
 the depressor of the corner of the mouth.
 h h The protuberance or rising of the lower jaw, which it here passes over.
 i k The protuberance of the sternomastoides i, and cleidomastoides k,
 which it covers.
 l l The protuberance of the clavicle.
 The systematic connexion is seen in Tab. I. Ω, &c. in the neck.
 m The depressor of the lower lip. See Fig. 9. a a b c.
 n The depressor of the corner of the mouth here cut off.

MUSCLES OF THE UPPER EYE-LID AND GLOBE
 OF THE EYE.

FIGURE XVII.

Represents the systematic connexion of the muscles which are
 placed in the bony cavity of the left eye, view'd from the up-
 per part, with the tarsus or cartilaginous edge of the upper
 eye-lid, the globe of the eye, the optic nerve, and cartilage of
 the ring or pully belonging to the upper oblique muscle.

a The elevator of the upper eye-lid. See Fig. 21. From its origin it lies
 partly under the obliquus superior. See Fig. 21.
 b The tarsus of the upper eye-lid.
 c The rectus atollens, a great part of which lies under the elevator of the
 eye-lid. See Fig. 28.
 g The rectus deprimens. See Fig. 18. d d, and Fig. 19. i k.
 f The rectus abducens. See Fig. 18. a b, and Fig. 19. a b c d. Its ex-
 tremity or insertion lies partly under the elevator of the upper eye-lid: see
 Fig. 18. at its origin it lies under the rectus atollens; and also under the
 optic nerve: see Fig. 18.
 d The obliquus superior with the cartilage of the ring, round which it
 bends its tendon. See Fig. 22. The tendon at its end lies under the ele-
 vator of the upper eye-lid and rectus atollens. See Fig. 22.
 e The rectus adducens lying under the obliquus superior. See Fig. 18. c
 and Fig. 19. e f g h.

h Obliquus inferior. See Fig. 19. l l m.
 i The globe of the eye. See Fig. 18. g.
 k The optic nerve, cut off. See Fig. 18. i.
 The beginning of the obliquus superior, of the elevator of the upper eye-
 lid, and rectus atollens surround the optic nerve above; as that of the rectus
 abducens, deprimens, and adducens, surround it below, see Fig. 20.

FIGURE XVIII.

The primary or upper muscles of the figure last preceding being
 taken away, (namely, the elevator and tarsus of the upper
 eye-lid, the rectus atollens, and the obliquus superior, with
 the cartilage of its ring or pully) the present figure exhibits
 the next order or appearance of them.

a b The rectus abducens. b the tendon inserted into the sclerotica. The
 thicker part of its origination lies under the optic nerve. See Fig. 19. c.
 c The rectus abducens. The thicker head of which lies under the optic
 nerve. See Fig. 19. f.
 d d The rectus deprimens. See Fig. 19. i k.
 e f The obliquus inferior. See Fig. 19. l l m.
 e The broad extremity of the said obliquus attached to the sclerotica on the
 outer side of the globe of the eye, betwixt the optic nerve and the middle
 sphericity of the eye that comes betwixt the said nerve and the cornea.
 g h The globe of the eye. h the cornea.
 i The optic nerve.

FIGURE XIX.

Exhibits the same muscles as the eighteenth figure preceding,
 after the globe of the eye and optic nerve are taken away.

a The rectus abducens, c its principal head which is tendinous from the
 beginning. See Fig. 26. a. b the lesser head which is tendinous. See Fig.
 26. c. d the tendon in which it terminates. See Fig. 18. a b.
 e The rectus adducens. f the principal head, the greater of which is ten-
 dinous. See Fig. 25. a. g the lesser head which is tendinous. See Fig. 25.
 b. h the tendon in which it terminates. See Fig. 18. c.
 i The rectus deprimens, which at its origin lies under the rectus abducens
 a, and the adducens c, k the tendon in which it terminates. See Fig. 18. d. d.
 l l The obliquus inferior. m its tendinous origin. See Fig. 18. e f.

FIGURE XX.

Exhibits the systematic connexion of the muscles belonging to the
 eighteenth figure, with their lower side turned up to the view.

a The rectus adducens. c the larger head, the greater part of which is
 tendinous. See Fig. 25. a. b the tendon in which it terminates. See Fig.
 18. c, and Fig. 19. e.
 d e f The rectus abducens. e the lesser head which is tendinous. See Fig.
 26. c. f the tendon in which it terminates. See Fig. 18. a, and Fig. 19. a.
 g g The rectus deprimens. See Fig. 24. Fig. 18. d d, and Fig. 19. i k.
 h The obliquus inferior. i the tendinous origin. Its extremity goes under
 the rectus abducens d. See Fig. 18. e f, and Fig. 19. l l m.
 k l The globe of the eye. l the cornea.
 m The optic nerve.

FIGURE XXI.

Exhibits the elevator of the upper eye-lid.

a a The tendinous origination, which adheres to the origin of the rectus at-
 tollens and together with that arises from the upper and next adjacent inner
 part of the foramen or hole in the multiform or sphenoidal bone, thro' which
 the optic nerve enters the bony orbit or cavity of the eye; and below it also
 coheres with the hard coat or vagina that contains the optic nerve, by small
 tendinous portions, resembling an aponeurosis or tendinous excursion.
 b The fleshy part.
 c The aponeurosis by which it terminates in the cartilaginous edge of the
 upper eye-lid, call'd the tarsus.
 d The tarsus of the upper eye-lid.
 e e The globe of the eye.
 f f The optic nerve.
 The systematic connexion is seen in Fig. 17. a; where its origin lies partly
 under the beginning of the obliquus superior d.
 Add to this also Fig. 27. a.

FIGURE XXII.

Exhibits the obliquus superior, vel trochlearis.

a The tendinous origin by which it springs from the anterior, upper, and
 lateral part of the edge of the hole thro' which the optic nerve enters; it also
 coheres below with the vagina of the optic nerve by a sort of tendinous excursion.
 b The fleshy belly.
 c The tendon which at d bends round the cartilage of the ring or pully thro'
 which it passes; afterwards it runs back to the upper part of the globe, near
 which it grows broader and thinner as it advances, inserting itself at last ob-
 liquely into the sclerotica e, in the upper side of the outer and posterior quarter
 of the globe, if we divide the same longitudinally and transversely, thro' the
 middle of its upper side.
 f The cartilage of a sort of ring or pully which is fixed to the os frontis un-
 der the eye-brow, near the inner corner of the eye; thro' which passes the
 tendon of the obliquus superior.
 The systematic connexion appears in Fig. 17. d; where the tendon runs first
 under the elevator of the upper eye-lid, and then under the rectus atollens.
 See Fig. 27. d.

g h The

ELEVENTH MUSCULAR TABLE.

g h The globe of the eye. h the cornea.
i The optic nerve.

FIGURE XXIII.
The rectus attollens.

a a The tendinous beginning which at first coheres with the elevator of the upper eye-lid, and together with that arises from the inner side of the upper part of the optical foramen: also from the edge of the multifiform or sphenoidal bone that is betwixt the optical hole and the hole that immediately follows it: beneath it also adheres to the covering of the optic nerve by small tendinous portions like an aponeurosis.

b The fleshy belly.
c The tendinous surface that makes the beginning of the tendon d, whose extremity is inserted into the sclerotica.

The systematic connexion is seen in Fig. 17. c; where it is partly covered by the elevator of the upper eye-lid a. Add to this Fig. 27. b c c.

e f The globe of the eye. f the cornea.

g The optic nerve.

FIGURE XXIV.

The rectus deprimens, with its lower side upwards.

a The tendinous origin, cohering in some measure with the covering of the optic nerve, and arising from the lower part of the bony portion that divides the optical foramen from that which follows immediately after it, and lies opposite the same bony cavity of the eye. I have also observed a small portion arising from the ligament that goes from the edge of the lower part of the optical foramen, where it looks towards the hole that immediately follows after it, to the opposite edge of the said foramen, where it is round, near the beginning of the slit in which its lower edge ends.

b The fleshy belly.
c The tendinous surface by which the tendon d begins here, and has its end inserted into the sclerotica.

The systematic connexion is seen in Fig. 20. g g; and Fig. 19. i k, where at its origin and upper part it is covered by the rectus adducens e, and the abducens a. Add here Fig. 18. d d, Fig. 17. g. and Fig. 27. l.

e f The globe of the eye. f the cornea.

g The optic nerve.

FIGURE XXV.

A lateral view of the rectus adducens.

a The thick head which is tendinous and arises from the lower part of the optical hole, and the next adjacent side of it that is towards the nose. It also coheres in some measure with the covering of the optic nerve.

b The slender head, which is also tendinous, and coheres at its origin with the elevator of the upper eye-lid and rectus attollens, also with them to the obliquus superior; likewise with them it arises from the optical foramen, and coheres with the covering of the optic nerve.

c The fleshy belly.
d The tendinous surface by which the tendon e begins here, having its end inserted into the sclerotica.

The systematic connexion is seen in Fig. 17. e; where its greater part lies under the obliquus superior d, and at its origin under the elevator of the upper eye-lid. Next see Fig. 18. c, Fig. 19. e, and Fig. 20. a. Add also Fig. 27. e f g.

f g The globe of the eye. g the cornea.

FIGURE XXVI.

A lateral view of the rectus abducens.

a The thicker head, tendinous at its beginning, which arises, first with the rectus deprimens, from the lower part of the optical foramen near the outer side; and from thence it is continued in its lower part from the ligament i, and where that ligament ends, the rest of its lower part (b, here cut off) arises from the nearest part of the edge of the foramen that follows next after the optical hole. And this head coheres in some measure with the vagina of the optic nerve.

c The smaller tendinous head which at first coheres with the rectus attollens, arising with that from the optical foramen, and coheres with the vagina of that nerve.

d The fleshy belly.
e The tendinous surface by which the tendon f here begins, its end being inserted into the sclerotica.

The systematic connexion appears in Fig. 17. f. Fig. 18. a. Fig. 19. a. Fig. 20. d, to which add Fig. 27. h i k.

g h The globe of the eye. h the cornea.
i The ligament which arises from the side of the lower part of the foramen by which the optic nerve enters, where the optical hole is opposite to the other that follows next below it, and from thence it belongs to its opposite margin of that foramen where it is round, near the lower edge of the beginning of the slit in which it ends.

FIGURE XXVII.

Exhibits a perpendicular section of all the muscles of the eye, with the elevator of the upper eye-lid, contained in the bony cavity of the eye, and view'd in the fore part. The fore parts of the recti, upper obliquus, and elevator of the eye-lid, being here cut off.

This figure differs from that in the IVth table, as I have also found it vary in other subjects.

a The elevator of the upper eye-lid. The origination of which cou'd not be represented because of the rectus attollens. See Fig. 21. a a.

The systematic connexion is seen in Tab. IV. a b b in the head; but with its fore part cut off, in Tab. II. c d in the head: which fore part lies behind the obicularis of the eye-lids Tab. I. o in the head.

b The rectus attollens, arising at c c from the upper part of the optical hole, and from the edge of the multifiform bone that lies in the middle betwixt the optical foramen and the other foramen that immediately follows after it below. Add also Fig. 23. a a.

The systematic connexion is seen in Tab. IV. e f in the head; where the fore part is cut off: and in Tab. III. e in the head; which in Tab. II. lies behind the elevator of the upper eye-lid, c d in the head.

d The obliquus superior: whose origination (lying behind the beginnings of the rectus adducens, the attollens, and elevator of the eye-lid) cou'd not be here represented. Add Fig. 22. a.

The systematic connexion is seen in Tab. IV. c d in the head, where the fore part is cut off: and in Tab. III. c d in the head; which there goes behind the rectus attollens e, and the part that here appears naked, lies behind the elevator of the upper eye-lid, Tab. II. c d in the head.

e f g The rectus adducens, f the smaller head arising from the upper part of the external side of the optical foramen, where at its origin it coheres with the rectus attollens elevator of the upper eye-lid, and the obliquus superior. Add Fig. 19. g. and Fig. 25. b.

g The thicker head, arising from the lower part of the optical foramen and from the nearest side of it next the nose. Add here Fig. 19. f. and Fig. 25. a. Betwixt the thicker head and the optic nerve passes a small artery from the internal carotid.

The systematic connexion is seen in the head of Tab. IV. g h, where the fore part is cut off: and in Tab. III. f in the head.

h i k The rectus abducens, i the smaller head arising from the edge of the multifiform bone that lies betwixt the optical foramen and that which follows just below it: and by this head it coheres with the beginning of the rectus attollens. Add Fig. 19. b, and Fig. 26. c.

k The thicker head from the lower part of the optical foramen, near the external side. Add here Fig. 19. c, and Fig. 26. a b.

Betwixt these heads the trunk of the sixth pair of nerves of the brain enters and passes along the bony orbit or cavity of the eye, as does also the trunk of the third pair, and the branch it gives to the rectus attollens.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. IV. i l in the head; where its fore part is cut off, and in Tab. III. g in the head.

l The rectus deprimens; whose origination cou'd not be here shown, as it lies under the beginnings of the adducens and abducens g k. See Fig. 24. a.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. IV. m n in the head; where the fore part is cut off: and in Tab. III. h in the head.

m n o p The obliquus inferior, m its outer part, n its inner part. o its tendinous beginning, arising at the bottom of the orbit of the eye, near its edge from the upper jaw-bone, betwixt the future, proper to that bone in this place, and the os unguis. Add here Fig. 19. i i m.

p The end cut off from the globe.
The systematic connexion is seen in Tab. IV. o p q in the head: and in Tab. III. i k in the head; where its end goes under the rectus abducens g.

q The foramen by which the optic nerve enters.
r The foramen that follows immediately after the optical hole.

MUSCLES OF THE MALLEUS, STAPES AND MEMBRANE OF THE TYMPANUM.

These could not be represented in any of the views of the preceding tables. In this table, on account of their smallness, they are exhibited in their natural magnitude.

FIGURE XXVIII.

Represents the muscles of the internal ear, together with the small bones of hearing, and the temporal bone, in their natural positions; also part of the multifiform or sphenoidal bone.

a The laxator tympani, arising from the upper part of the edge of the tympanum, near the end of the auditory passage, from the place to which the membrane of the tympanum adheres. It is inserted into the handle of the malleus, near the root of its shorter process. See Fig. 30.

b c d The externus mallei.
b The origination from the outer part of the acute process, which the last angle of the multifiform bone sends out betwixt the os squamosum and petrosum.

c The fleshy belly a little prodeberant.
d The tendon which enters the slit a that is left at the end of the future of the os squamosum and petrosum; and afterwards it goes on thro' the same sinus as holds the longest and slenderest leg of the malleus, to that part of the bony extremity which contains the auditory passage, and affixes itself to the whole length of that process. See Fig. 31.

Just above e appears the tendon of the tensor tympani coming out of the small opening of the bony channel in which it is contained. See Fig. 29. d; and Fig. 32.

Just below i is the tendon of the stapedius (passing out of the little opening in the neck of the cavity in which the stapedius itself is contained) running to the stapes. See Fig. 29. f. and Fig. 34.

k The tympanum.

n The bony channel that contains the tensor tympani. See Fig. 29. s.

o The neck of the little cavity that contains the stapedius.

p Part of the auditory passage left entire, which lies in the os squamosum and mammillare.

q The place from whence part of the auditory canal is cut off, and which is formed by the os petrosum: r the place where the fame is cut off from the os squamosum.

ELEVENTH MUSCULAR TABLE.

s A cleft or slit left at the end of the meeting or union of the os squamosum and petrosium, which meeting or commissure is here covered by the external muscle of the malleus; and by this cleft enters the externus mallei.
 Above the said cleft s, in which the tendon d is conspicuous, in order to make it so conspicuous, that sinus is cut and laid open longitudinally which is contained in that part of the bony extremity that holds the auditory passage; that sinus thro' which the malleus extends its longest and slenderest process; and along which the tendon passes that belongs to the externus mallei, and is inserted into the said process.
 t The os squamosum.
 u u The os petrosium.
 v Part of the multiform bone. W the sharp process which the last angle of the multiform bone sends out betwixt the os squamosum and petrosium.
 x The foramen, out of which passes the third branch of the fifth pair of nerves of the brain.
 The malleus, incus, stapes, fenestra, and squaduct, are pointed out in the figure next following.

FIGURE XXIX.

Represents the muscles call'd tensor tympani and stapediatus, with the small bones of hearing, and the temporal bone in their proper situations; also part of the soft portion of the Eustachian tube. The laxator tympani and externus mallei being here taken off.

- a b c d The tensor tympani.
- a The very thin tendinous beginning, arising at b from the upper part of the Eustachian tube, where that tube looks towards the basis of the skull, and is of a cartilaginous nature, hard by the hole of the multiform bone that admits arteries to the dura mater, under the scale of the multiform bone which is connected to the os petrosium at the inner side of the said hole.
- c The fleshy part where that passes thro' the beginning of the bony canal which is but half a canal; from whence it goes on thro' the said canal, and its tendon being got out of the opening of the said canal near d, bends itself round the said opening and then goes to its insertion into the handle of the malleus, below its slenderest process, where the said handle lies towards the bottom of the tympanum opposite the membrane. See Fig. 32. and 33.
- e f The stapediatus.
- e The belly lying in the little cavity of the os petrosium, which is fixed in the tympanum below the lower part of the Falloppian aquaduct, and arising from thence all the way from its origination. f the tendon which arising in the cavity, passes afterwards out of its round mouth or opening, and so soon as it is got out bends itself, and then goes straight to the back part of the head of the stapes into which it inserts itself. Add here Fig. 28. i: and see Fig. 34. g The incus.
- h The malleus. See Fig. 32. d e f g.
- i The stapes, with its basis resting on the oval fenestra or aperture. See Fig. 34. d c.
- k The aquaduct of Falloppius; part of which also appears betwixt the malleus and incus.
- l The fore side of the little cavern or cavity which contains the stapediatus, projecting within the tympanum longitudinally from the bottom of the cavern to its opening that is cut off.
- m Part of the os petrosium cut off, where the auditory passage here ends. It is cut off down to the posterior part of the little cavern that contains the stapediatus; and this part of the bone is thick.
- n Therefore betwixt l and m the small cavern is laid open by cutting out the intermediate bone, that the stapediatus might thus be entirely view'd.
- o The fenestra rotunda, or round opening.
- p Part of the os petrosium cut off down to the bony part of the Eustachian tube.
- q The os squamosum cut off. See Fig. 28.
- r r s All that is bony betwixt the two parts o and p is here removed that the canal r r s, and the muscle e, might be entirely viewed.
- q The place from whence the scale of the os petrosium is cut off, which meeting with the os squamosum, divides the tympanum in this place from the cavity of the skull.
- r r s The canalis ossis, here at its origin but half a canal r r s, afterwards complet or entire s, (but in some bodies it is all the way but half a canal) which is fitted to receive the tensor of the tympanum partly above the bony part of the Eustachian tube, and partly in the upper and fore part of the tympanum over against the membrane of the tympanum.
- t u The bony part of the Eustachian tube. u its opening into the tympanum.
- v v w Part of the Eustachian tube which is very much of the nature of a cartilage. x x x x the places from whence the membranous part is cut off. y a portion of the membranous part that is cut off in a straight course to the end of the tube. v v the external parts of the portion which is of a cartilaginous nature: w the inner side thereof, forming a large concavity of the tube.
- z Part of the os petrosium belonging to the cavity of the skull.
- α The concavity of the tympanum.
- β β The place from whence part of the auditory passage is cut off, formed by the os petrosium, as at q q in Fig. 28.
- γ That part of the auditory passage cut off which is a continuation of the os squamosum, as at r in Fig. 28.
- δ Part of the auditory passage entire, which is contained in the os squamosum and mammillare.
- ε The os petrosium.

FIGURE XXX.

The Laxator tympani.

- a The laxator tympani inserted into the handle of the malleus near the root of its shorter process.

The systematic connexion is in Fig. 28. a, where the position is the same, and natural.

Concerning the malleus, see Fig. 32. d e f g.

FIGURE XXXI.

The externus mallei.

- a The fleshy belly.
 - b The tendon, inserted into the whole length of the longest and slenderest process of the malleus.
- The systematic connexion is in Fig. 28. b c d, where the position is the same as here.

Concerning the malleus see Fig. 32. d e f g.

FIGURE XXXII.

The tensor tympani.

- a The tendinous beginning.
 - b The belly.
 - c The tendon.
- The systematic connexion is in Fig. 29. a b c d, where the position is the same. Add Fig. 33.
- d e f g The malleus. d the head. e the slenderest and longest process. f the shorter process. g the handle.

FIGURE XXXIII.

The tensor tympani, a posterior or inner view of it. See Fig. 32.

- a The tendinous beginning.
- b The belly.
- c The tendon inserted at d into the handle of the malleus below its very slender process, where the handle lies towards the bottom of the tympanum opposite the membrane.

Concerning the malleus, see Fig. 32. d e f g.

FIGURE XXXIV.

The stapediatus.

- a The belly.
 - b The tendon, inserted at c into the head of the stapes, where it inclines backward.
- The systematic connexion is in Fig. 28. i, and Fig. 29. c f, the position is the same in both.
- d The little head of the stapes from whence two legs go on to the basis e.

MUSCLES OF THE OS HYOIDES.

FIGURE XXXV.

The coracohyoideus.

- a a The origin from the extreme edge of the upper margin of the scapula, near the half moon or notch that is at the root of the coracoid process, from whence it bends itself at b.
 - c The first belly.
 - d The middle tendon.
 - e The second belly.
 - f Its insertion into the lower and fore part of the basis of the os hyoides, near its horn, by a tendinous extremity.
- The systematic connexion is in Tab. II. α β in the neck; where it is covered or concealed by the sternocleidomasthoideus n o i x, and by the subclavius r at its origin behind the clavicle, and the serratus magnus v. And those parts of it which appear naked in Tab. II. lie under the latissimus colli Tab. I. Ω in the neck. It lies also partly under the cucullaris.

FIGURE XXXVI.

The geniohyoideus view'd from below.

- a The tendinous beginning by which it arises from the tubercle or rough eminence b, that is fixed on the inner side of the lower jaw opposite the chin.
 - c The fleshy body.
 - d e The end inserted into the excavation d, which is the upper and fore part of the basis of the os hyoides, near the middle of the said basis; and is continued to the remaining part of the basis from the excavation to the horn, and nearest part of the horn itself e. 'Tis thicker at its insertion into the excavation, but thinner where it is inserted into the rest of the basis and horn.
- The systematic connexion is exhibited laterally in Tab. X. Fig. 2. r s; where its extremity is seated behind the basioglossus o. In Fig. 1. of that table it is not to be seen, as it lies behind the mylohyoideus d.
- f f The under side of the lower jaw: the same as we have represented it in the tables of the bones.
 - g h i i k k The lower part of the os hyoides. g h h the basis; g its anterior part, h h the posterior part. i i the horns: k k the small grain-like bones.

FIGURE XXXVII.

The stylohyoideus.

- a The slender tendon by which it begins, and which arises from the back part of the styloid process of the temporal bone, hard by the small bone, which being joined to that process is in many people moveable.
- b The fleshy belly.
- c The tendon, inserted at d into the anterior and lower part of the basis of the os hyoides, where the horn is joined to it.
- e The slit in the fleshy part and in the tendon thro' which passes the digastric of the lower jaw: and above that slit is a sinus impressed by the said adjacent digastric muscle.

The

ELEVENTH MUSCULAR TABLE.

The systematic connexion is in Tab. X. Fig. 1. e f, where it is in part covered by the digastric of the mandible g i. Then in Tab. IX. λ in the head; where it is in part covered by the latissimus colli μ, and in part by the sternocleidomastoideus γ. The fore part of it, in Tab. II. R in the neck.
 g h i The os hyoides. g the basis, h the horn, i the small grain-like bone.
 k The mastoid process cut off near the root of the styloide process.
 l l The styloide process of the temporal bone.

FIGURE XXXVIII.
The mylohyoideus viewed from below.

a a The beginning for the most part tendinous, arising from the eminence b that goes thro' the length of the jaw, from the innermost grinding tooth to the symphysis of the lower jaw, being extended from behind obliquely forward towards the chin.
 c The place where the right and left join together and are continued in one fleshy part. c d the tendinous line formed by the meeting of the right and left. e the aponeurosis.
 f The insertion of that aponeurosis into the anterior and lower part of the basis of the os hyoides.
 g The convexity that is formed about the geniohyoideus.
 The systematic connexion is shown laterally in Tab. X. Fig. 1. d; where it covers part of the digastric of the lower jaw h i. In Fig. IX. no part of it appears being covered over by the latissimus colli, μ in the neck. The fore part is seen in Tab. III. π in the neck, and Tab. II. Q in the neck.
 Concerning the lower jaw and os hyoides, see Fig. 36.

FIGURE XXXIX.
The sternohyoideus.

a b c d The tendinous beginning arising at a from the inner part of the breast-bone, and particularly from that protuberant part of its margin which sustains the clavicle near the cartilage of the first rib; it continues also to arise from the upper and posterior part of the end of that cartilage b, and the ligament c, by which the clavicle is tied to that cartilage; likewise from the nearest posterior and lower part of the head of the clavicle d.
 e The tendinous end, inserted into the lower part of the basis of the os hyoides near its middle.

The systematic connexion is seen in Tab. II. γ γ δ in the neck, where it is in part covered by the sternocleidomastoideus μ β, also by the clavicle, sternum and cartilage of the first rib. Then in Tab. I. ι in the neck, where the latissimus colli Ω is spread over the greatest part of it.

ff g h The sternum, cut off ff, g the cartilage of the first rib, h the clavicle; that thus the beginning of the sternohyoideus behind it might appear to view.

MUSCLES OF THE TONGUE.

FIGURE XL.

The styloglossus. Ceratoglossus and basiglossus.

a b c d The styloglossus.
 a Its origin from the anterior, inner, and almost extreme part of the styloide process which is moveable in younger subjects.
 b The place where it first joins the tongue near the end of the ceratoglossus, by which it goes along, is extended near to the end of the basiglossus, and runs on further forwards to the tip of the tongue c.
 d The place where it is incurvated a little downward, and continues itself to the ceratoglossus.

Add here Fig. 43. e f g.
 The systematic connexion is in Tab. X. Fig. 2. k l m; where at its origin it lies concealed behind the mastoid process of the temporal bone. Then in Fig. 1. just above k; where the greater part is covered by the mylohyoideus d, the stylohyoideus e, and the digastric of the lower jaw g. And lastly, in Tab. IX. betwixt κ and λ in the neck; where it is covered by the stylohyoideus λ.

e f The ceratoglossus.
 e e Its origin from the outer part of the lower edge of the horn of the os hyoides, from the extremity thereof, almost to that part which is connected with its basis.

f The part that belongs to the tongue.
 d The place where it is continued to the styloglossus.
 Add here Fig. 43. h.

The systematic connexion is seen in Tab. X. Fig. 2. n, and in Fig. 1. m, where it is in part covered by the digastric of the lower jaw g i, in part by the stylohyoideus e. In Tab. IX. it lies concealed behind the sternomastoideus γ in the neck. The anterior view of it is in Tab. III. ι in the neck; and in Tab. II. T in the neck.

g h i The basiglossus.
 g h Its origin, g from the lower and fore part of the basis of the os hyoides near its horn; and from the next adjacent and fore part of the horn itself h.

i The part that joins the tongue.
 Add here Fig. 43. h.

The systematic connexion is in Tab. X. Fig. 2. o, where part of its origin that springs from the os hyoides is covered by the geniohyoideus r. Then in Fig. 1. k l; where it is in part covered by the mylohyoideus d, and stylohyoideus e f, and digastric of the lower jaw i. Lastly, in Tab. IX. just below the styloglossus, which lies betwixt κ and λ in the neck.

k Part of the lingualis. See Fig. 41. e.
 l m The tongue. l the part contained in the mouth. m the part incurvated in the fauces. See Tab. X. Fig. 5. h i.
 n The mastoid process here cut off, as in Fig. 37. k.
 o The styloide process of the temporal bone.
 The os hyoides is the same here as in Fig. 37.

FIGURE XLI.

The chondroglossus, genio glossus, and lingualis.

a b The chondroglossus.
 a The origin from the upper part of the beginning of the small grain-like bone of the os hyoides.
 b The place where it intermixes with the genio glossus, and then goes into the tongue near the beginning of the lingualis.

The systematic connexion is in Tab. X. Fig. 4. t, and in Fig. 3. just above π; where its greater part is covered by the fibres of the genio glossus, which are incurvated by the side of the pharynx l; and what there appears naked, is in Fig. 2. concealed behind the ceratoglossus o.
 c d The genio glossus.

d The tendinous beginning, by which it arises immediately above the geniohyoideus from the rough eminence k, that is fixed in the inner side of the lower jaw at its symphysis. From thence it goes to the tongue.

But here we have removed those fibres which it inserts into the small grain-like bone of the os hyoides; as also we have removed those thin fibres which are incurvated laterally thro' the membrane of the pharynx.

Add here Fig. 42, and Fig. 43. k l l l m n o p.
 The systematic connexion is in Tab. X. Fig. 5. o p q, and then in Fig. 4. t f, Fig. 3. i k, and Fig. 2. q; where part of it is covered by the basiglossus o; and what there appears naked, in Fig. 1. lies behind the mylohyoideus d.

e The lingualis. See Fig. 43. a b c d.
 The systematic connexion is in Tab. X. Fig. 5. n, and in Fig. 4. r. Fig. 3. h. And then in Fig. 2. p; where it is partly covered by the basiglossus o.

f The styloglossus. See Fig. 4c. a b c.
 The ceratoglossus and basiglossus are here cut off betwixt the styloglossus f, the chondroglossus a b, and the lingualis e. See Fig. 40. t. i.

g The epiglottis.
 h The inner side of the lower jaw. i the part which is cut thro', as in Tab. X. Fig. 2. t.
 k The rough tubercle or eminence in the inner side of the lower jaw, at its symphysis.

Concerning the tongue see Fig. 40. l m. And for the os hyoides see Fig. 37. g h i.

FIGURE XLII.

The genio glossus viewed from below.

a The tendinous beginning by which it arises immediately above the geniohyoideus from the rough eminence b, that is seated on the inner side of the lower jaw at its symphysis.

c d d e A thin tendinous part which at d d belongs to the basis of the os hyoides and inserts itself at e into the small grain-like bone.

f Thin fibres here cut off which join the inner part of the ceratoglossus.

g Those fibres cut off which run thro' the side of the pharynx, and which are continued into the upper constrictor of the pharynx.
 Add here Fig. 41. c d, and Fig. 43. k l l l m n o p.
 The lower jaw and os hyoides may be known from Fig. 36.

FIGURE XLIII.

Represents the tongue stretched out longitudinally with its lower side turned up to show the lingualis, genio glossus, and ends of the styloglossus, Ceratoglossus, and basiglossus.

a b c d The lingualis.
 a b Two beginnings by which it proceeds into the tongue at its root, betwixt the fibres of the genio glossus: the first of them a, betwixt that part of the genio glossus which is incurvated laterally and joins the ceratoglossus, and the part that there inserts itself into the tongue.

c The place where it joins with the styloglossus, and with that runs afterwards to the tip of the tongue d.

See Fig. 41. c.

e f g The styloglossus.

c The place where it is cut off.

f The place where it joins with the lingualis and with that runs to the tip of the tongue g.

See Fig. 40. e e f g h i.

k l l l m n o p The genio glossus, which because it is cut off from its origin, and the tongue stretched out longitudinally, has here changed its figure; as will appear if you consult Fig. 41. c d.

k The origination cut from the lower jaw.

l l l Here it belongs to the tongue near the lingualis.

m Fibres which join the inner part of the ceratoglossus and with that go to the tongue.

n Fibres which are incurvated thro' the side of the pharynx; some of which go to the upper constrictor of the pharynx.

o A thin tendinous part belonging to the basis of the os hyoides. p a portion inserted into the upper part of the beginning of the small grain-like bone of the os hyoides.

See Fig. 41. c d.

q The tongue.

Concerning the os hyoides, see Fig. 36.

ELEVENTH MUSCULAR TABLE.

MUSCLES OF THE LARYNX.

Add here the stylopharyngeus Fig. 27. 28. and 30. Tab. XII.

FIGURE XLIV.

The sternothyroideus.

a b c The broad origination from the internal amplitude of the breast-bone, opposite the lower part of the cartilage of the first rib; and from the edge of the same bone near the same part of the said cartilage: and the portion b c from the inner part of the termination of the said cartilage.

d e The other narrower origination from the upper and posterior part d of the middle of the cartilage belonging to the first rib, and from the adjacent ligament e, by which the clavicle is tied to that cartilage.

f g The broad and thin part of its termination, which is tendinous at g, and inserted into the external part of the side of the thyroide cartilage, first a little above its lower edge in the fore part, and from thence obliquely upwards and backward towards the tubercle which that cartilage has in the fore part of its upper process; in which place the thyroide cartilage is protuberant in some people.

h The narrower and thicker part of the end, inserted by a tendinous extremity i, into the fore-mentioned tubercle k.

The systematic connexion is in Tab. III. π π σ ε ζ in the neck; where its origin lies behind the clavicle, sternum, and cartilage of the first rib. Then in Tab. II. * * * in the neck; where it is covered by the sternohyoideus γ γ, coracohyoideus α β, and sternocleidomastoideus * * *: and what part of it there appears naked above and below the sternomastoideus, the same lies behind the latissimus colli, Tab. I. Ω in the neck. Then in Tab. I. * in the neck.

l m n o The thyroide cartilage. m m the upper process. n the lower process.

p p p The sternum cut off, with the cartilage of the first rib q r s; that thus the origin of this muscle, which is seated behind it, might appear to view.

FIGURE XLV.

The hyothyroideus.

a b The origination, a from the lower and inner part of the basis of the os hyoides near its horn; and from almost half of the horn itself that is near the basis b.

c d e Its insertion, c d into the lower part of the external side of the thyroide cartilage, just above the insertion of the broader end of the sternothyroideus, f g Fig. 44: and before the insertion of the part d e into the external and lower edge of the thyroide cartilage, near the middle of its fore part.

The systematic connexion is in Tab. III. f in the neck. Then in Tab. II.

Y in the neck; where the greater part is covered by the coracohyoideus α β, and the sternohyoideus γ δ; and what part there appears naked, lies behind the latissimus colli, Tab. I. Ω in the neck. It is seen laterally in Tab. X. Fig. 1. q.

FIGURE XLVI.

The cricothyroideus, a front view.

This muscle consists of two parts, the one anterior, the other posterior.

a b The anterior part which arises at a from the upper edge of the annular cartilage that belongs to its anterior and lateral part: b its insertion into the external part of the lower margin of the thyroide cartilage, near its middle.

c d d The posterior part, which arises at c from the external part of the annular cartilage, from the middle of its length-wise, and almost from its whole breadth: at its end d d, in its outer part it joins to the lower constrictor of the pharynx.

Add here Fig. 47. and 48.

The systematic connexion is in Tab. III. o in the neck, where a large part of it is covered by the sternothyroideus π π: and what there appears naked, in Tab. II. lies behind the sternohyoideus, γ in the neck.

FIGURE XLVII.

The cricothyroideus, a lateral view.

a b The anterior part, which here arose at a from the external and fore side of the annular cartilage even to its lower edge. b its insertion into the outer part of the lower edge of the thyroide cartilage near the middle of its fore part.

c d d The posterior part, which in the end of its outer part d d joins to the lower constrictor of the pharynx, whence it is here cut off.

Add here Fig. 48. and 46.

The systematic connexion is in Tab. X. Fig. 1. v w x y.

e The thyroide cartilage.

f The cricoide cartilage.

FIGURE XLVIII.

The posterior part of the cricothyroideus, a lateral view.

a a Its origin from the external part of the annular cartilage, for almost the whole breadth or height of its middle part length-wise.

b The place from whence its outer part is cut off, which joins to the lower constrictor of the pharynx; under which it is inserted into the thyroide cartilage, occupying the whole lunar edge c e c, that is formed as well by the lower process of the thyroide cartilage, as by the lower margin itself of that cartilage, from the said process even to the tubercle which projects in the middle of its edge longitudinally.

The part of this muscle that belongs to the inner margin of the thyroide cartilage cou'd not be represented in this figure.

Add here Fig. 47.



TABULAE ANATOMICAE UNDECIMAE MUSCULORUM HOMINIS EXPLANATIO.

Sequentibus Tabulis singuli Musculi separatim exhibiti sunt, una cum ossibus, quibus affixi, adjectique; partibusque aliis, ad quas pertinent; ut opportunum visum est. Omnia duplo majora quam in Tabulis superioribus, eodem autem positu, & in quantum in iis existant, plane eadem: paucis exceptis, ad quae positus alius requirebatur, aut naturalis etiam magnitudo; de quibus suis in locis monitum.

Ossium, & aliarum partium figurae, quae pleraeque omnes tantummodo lineares sunt, aut per se satis cognoscentur, aut ex Tabulis Sceleti, & Ossium: quocirca index non nisi paucis additus.

MUSCULI PALPEBRARUM AMBITUSQUE OCULI, & SUPERCILII

Adde Frontalis Fig. 7.

FIGURAE I.

Orbicularis palpebrarum cum Corrugatore supercilii.

Quia Corrugator supercilii cum Orbiculari palpebrarum ita conjunctus est, ut pro parte ejus haberi possit, una cum eo exhibitus.

a Corrugator supercilii, accedens ad superiorem & ad interiorem Orbicularis partem. A quo Corrugatore eximus Orbicularis margo per canthum minorem genarumque fit.

b Origo ejus ab offe frontis, in glabella, & capite supercilii; principio uno, latiore.

In *Syntaxi*, Tab. II. a b in capite. In prima non apparet principium ejus, utpote sub Frontali delitescens.

c d e f g h i k l m Orbicularis palpebrarum.
c Principii superioris pars crassior, qua oritur tum ab offe frontis, statim supra priorem partem ossis unguis; tum à vicina parte ossis maxillaris superioris. Ipsa autem origo exhiberi hic nequivit: at facile intelligetur, si conferatur Tab. I. Sceleti.

d Principii inferioris pars crassior, qua in cantho majore oritur ab inferiore parte ligamenti n: & in primis fibris ab ora foraminis oculi, facta à processu nasali ossis maxillaris superioris. Nequivit pariter ipsa ab offe origo hic exhiberi: confer autem Sceleti Tab. I.

e f g Pars crassior, ambitum oculi tenens, hoc est, e supercilium, f magnam genae partem, & g quod ab angulo minore usque in tempus est, circum quem angulum fibrae continuatae sunt.

h Pars tenuior principii superioris, qua ceitur à superiore parte ligamenti n.

i Pars tenuior principii inferioris, qua oritur ab inferiore parte ligamenti n.

k l Partes tenuiores, quibus palpebrae obducuntur, quaeque à ligamento n oriuntur, principis h, i, & suis fibris ultra canthum minorem conveniunt in angulos acutos m, seseque ibi decussant, implicantque.

In *Syntaxi*, Tab. I. m n o p q r in capite: ubi juxta canthum majorem, porroque in supercilio, textus Frontalis d e f g.

n Ligamentum, quod ab offe maxillari superiore, è regione commissurae palpebrarum in cantho majore, ex transverso ad commissuram illam deductum.

In *Syntaxi*, Tab. I. s in capite: & Tab. II. g in capite.

o Os frontis. Confer Sceleti Tab. I.

p Processus nasalis ossis maxillaris superioris. Confer Sceleti Tab. I.

FIGURAE II.

Ciliaris.

a Pars, quae marginem palpebrae superioris tenet, b oriens à ligamento f.

c Pars marginem tenens palpebrae inferioris, pariterque oriens d à ligamento f.

e Duae illae partes canthum minorem circumcunt continuatae.

In *Syntaxi*, Tab. II. h h in capite.

f Ligamentum, quod ab offe maxillari superiore, è regione commissurae palpebrarum in cantho majore, ex transverso ad commissuram illam deductum.

AURICULAE.

Adde *Atollentem* & *Retrahentem* Fig. 6, & *Atollentem* & *Anteriorum* Fig. 7.

FIGURAE III.

Auriculae Atollentis, Anterior, Retrahentes, ex interiore parte.

a b c c Atollentis.

a Principium tendineum, tenue.

b Pars carnea.

c c Extremi tendinei insertio, superiori & eidem priori parti eminentiae, quae in dorso cartilagini auriculae est, qua extrinsecus cavum illud, quod medium inter crura antheleica.

Fibrae prioris magis in posteriora vergunt, quam posteriores in priora.

Adde Fig. 6. g h, & Fig. 7. o p p q.

d Eminencia, quae in dorso cartilagini auriculae est, qua extrinsecus cavum illud, quod medium inter crura antheleica.

e f g *Anterior.*

e Principium tendineum.

f Pars carnea, abeans in extremum tendineum, quod insertum dorso g helici eminentiae illius, quae concham distinguit, excurrans per eam.

Adde Fig. 7. r r r.

h i k l m *Retrahentis.*

h Principium tendineum Retrahentis superioris.

i Principium tendineum Retrahentis medii, qui hic insignior est, longiusque veniens.

k Venter carneus communis superioris & medii. Quod ut in corpore, è quo hanc figuram sumsi, sic in aliis animadverti. Venterque ille ab in extremum tendineum, hic insertum inferiori parti dorsi l superioris illorum auriculae cavorum, in quae concham helici eminentia distinguit.

m Retrahentium inferior, ut illo in corpore fuit, insertus dorso n inferioris illorum auriculae cavorum, in quae concham distinguit excurrans helici eminentia.

Adde Fig. 6. i k l.

FIGURAE IV.

Helicis major & minor, Tragicus, Antitragicus.

a b *Helicis major*, principio tendineo oriens à superiore parte partis exterioris acuti helici processus z.

b Extremo in alio helici extrinsecus hic insertus; in aliis per exteriora Atollentis auriculae excurrens.

In *Syntaxi*, Tab. I. @ in capite: & Tab. IX. n in capite.

c *Helicis minor*, helici d e, ubi illa è concha per priora auriculae adscensura, incisuram habet, extrinsecus adjacens, & altero extremo, infra incisuram illam affixus, altero supra eam.

In *Syntaxi*, Tab. I. E in capite: & Tab. IX. o in capite.

f *Tragicus*, oriens à media exteriori parte cartilagini conchae g, juxta tragum; & ad superiorem partem tragi, vicinamque conchae delinens.

In *Syntaxi*, Tab. I. A in capite: & Tab. IX. p in capite.

h k k *Antitragicus*, h oriens ab exteriori parte cartilagini antitragi i, qua ille maxime eminet: k k extremo tendineo insertus margini conchae l, in ipso angulo incisurae, quam cartilago auriculae pone antitragum ad insum helici habet.

In *Syntaxi*, Tab. I. II in capite: & Tab. IX. q in capite.

FIGURAE V.

Transversus auriculae.

a b c d Pars ad antheleicem pertinens, cujus partis fibrae longiores sunt. a b principio tendineo ceitur à posteriore parte dorsi a b cavi superioris conchae. c e extremo tendineo inserta caro antheleica dorso c e, & parva etiam parte eminenti dorso scaphae d.

a e c f Pars ad scapham pertinens, è fasciculis constans brevioribus, laxiusque conjunctis, & magnam partem tanquam in plures musculos minores diffusis, ac fere tendineis. Orietur à superiore parte dorsi a f cavi superioris conchae: c e inserta inferiori parti eminenti dorso scaphae e e.

Hic in praecedentibus Tabulis exhiberi nequivit.

TABULAE MUSCULORUM UNDECIMAE EXPLANATIO.

CUTIS CAPITIS, FRONTIS SUPER-
CILIORUM, DORSI NASI.

FIGURAE VI.

Occipitalis cum Frontali. Attollens auriculam, & Retrabentes.

a b b e d e e. Occipitalis.
a Principium tendineum, oriens ab offe occipitis b b, & temporis.
c Pars carnea.
d e e Aponeurosis, in quam caro abit. e e hic Temporalis, qui subjacet, eam attollit.
In Syntaxi, Tab. V. a b c d d in capite: & Tab. IX. a b c d in capite.
f Frontalis.
In Syntaxi, Tab. V. h in capite.
Vide Fig. 7. a a b & c.
g h Attollens auriculam.
g Principium tendineum, tenuibus sparsisque filis sensum abscedens ab Epicranio, rotundi ambitus initio.
h Pars carnea, auriculam subeunt.
Adde Fig. 7. o p p q, & Fig. 3. a b e c.
In Syntaxi, Tab. V. f g in capite: & Tab. IX. g h in capite.
i. k. l Retrabentes, auriculam subeunt.
i Superior, k medius, principio tendineo orientes ab offe occipitis.
l Inferior, pariter ab offe occipitis oriens.
Adde Fig. 3. h. i k l m.
In Syntaxi, Tab. V. m. n. o in capite: & Tab. IX. k. l m in capite.

FIGURAE VII.

Frontales cum Compressoribus narium. Auriculae Attollens, & Anterior.

a a b b c d e f g i k Frontalis.
a a Frontalium aponeurosis, qua cum Occipitalibus conjuncti.
b b Partes carnae, ovato mucrone incipientes, & circa superiorem eandemque mediam frontis partem se conjungentes in unum c.
d Pars per glabellam excurrans, porroque per dorsum nasi, ubi ad postremum in aponeurosim tenuem abit, quae confluit cum simili tenuitate Compressorum narium; quibus e hac parte implicata, f hac continuata.
g Portio, quae accedit ad exteriorum partem principii Levatoris labii superioris aequae nasi: à quo rescissa.
h Mucro, qui se offi frontis in angulo majore oculi inserit, mox supra ligamentum, quo angulus major oculi alligatus offi maxillari superiori, n Fig. 1.
i Hic fibrae se ex latere secundum supercilium flectunt ad angulum majorem.
k Hac parte ad Orbicularem palpebrarum definit. Ubi in alius animadvertit fibrae, quae se Corrugatori circa tempus adjuugebant, circummeantes cum eo canthum minorem.
In Syntaxi, Tab. I. a a b b c d d e e f f g g h h i k l in capite.
l m n n Compressoribus narium.
l Principium, oriens ab exteriori parte radices alae nasi.
m Hic se in membranae speciem extenuat; quae se cum simili membranae Frontalium extremo conjungit f, implicatque e, ac fasciculis subtilibus dorsum nasi confert, donec eos dexter sinistrique commisceant, n n.
In Syntaxi, Tab. I. u in capite: ubi ex parte tectum Levatore labii superioris aequae nasi, x y.
o p p q Attollens auriculam.
o Principium tendineum, p p tenuibus sparsisque filis sensum abscedens ab Epicranio.
q Pars carnea, auriculam subeunt.
Adde Fig. 6. g h, & Fig. 3. a b e c.
In Syntaxi, Tab. I. f g d in capite.
r r s Anterior auriculae.
r r Principium tendineum, quod tenuibus sparsisque tendineis filis nascitur ex Epicranio, supra zygoena fere medium.
s Pars carnea, auriculam subeunt.
Adde Fig. 3. e f g.
In Syntaxi, Tab. I. Z in capite. Et Tab. V. k in capite: & Tab. IX. i in capite.
t Aponeurosis Occipitalis.
In Syntaxi, Tab. I. a.

N A S I.

Adde Frontalem se Compressorem naris Fig. 7. & Levatorem labii superioris aequae nasi Fig. 10.

FIGURAE VIII.

Depressor alae Nasi.

a a b Principium, quo oritur ab offe maxillari superiore, extrinsecus ubi gingiva, ab alveolis dentium incisorum a a, & canini b.
c e Hic se inserit circum alae radicem.
d Hic subus se inserit, à septo nasi secundum foramen nasi, qua is cum labio cohaeret, usque ad alam.
In Syntaxi, Tab. III. l m in capite; ubi tecta pars Orbiculari oris n. Dein Tab. II. P in capite; ubi magnam partem tectum Nasalis labii superioris G, & Orbiculari oris H.

ORIS ET LABIORUM, QUORUM ALII ETIAM AD GENAS PERTINENT, ALII AD BUCCAS, ALII AD LOCA, QUAE SUNT A MENTI LATERIBUS.

Adde Latissimum cilli Fig. 16.

FIGURAE IX.

Depressores Labii inferioris.

a a. a Origo ab exteriori parte maxillae inferioris, paulo supra imum ejus marginem, à latere menti.
b b Extrema, quae pertinent ad totam prope longitudinem labii inferioris, hoc ubi rubrum esse incipit, definitia.
c Hic se decussant.
Adde Fig. 16. m f.
In Syntaxi, Tab. II. K K L M in capite. Dein Tab. I. M M N in capite; ubi majorem partem tecti Depressoribus angulorum oris Q Q, & fasciculis subtilibus L L, qui partim procedunt à Zygomatis majoribus, partim à Depressoribus angulorum oris veluti abduunt.
d e Orbicularis oris pars, quae est in rubro margine labiorum. Haec addita, quo appareat, quomodo Depressores labii inferioris ad eam in labio inferiore definit.

FIGURAE X.

Levator labii superioris aequae nasi. Levator labii superioris. Portio ab Orbiculari palpebrarum accedens ad labium superius. Zygomatis minor, & major. Depressor anguli oris. Nasalis labii superioris. Orbicularis oris.

Hi omnes simul exhibitii, quod adeo cohaerent inter se.
a b c Levator labii superioris aequae nasi.
a Origo à processu nasali offis maxillaris superioris, juxta canthum majorem oculi, principio tendinoso.
b Extremum, quod per labium superius juxta nasi latem decurrit, per priorem Nasalis labii superioris, sensum extenuatum, perque labium evanescens. Ubi juxta alam nasi procedit, fasciculos inferere solet superiori ejus parti juxta genam: quod exhiberi hic non potuit.
c Portio tenuis, quam per pingue lateris nasi demittit ad alam, eam versus paulatim evanescentem.
d Portio, quae ad exteriorum partem accedit à Frontali, g Fig. 7: à quo rescissa.
In Syntaxi, Tab. I. w x y in capite: ubi principium ejus ex parte tectum Orbiculari palpebrarum q.
e e f Levator labii superioris.
e e Principium simplex, quo in gena supra foramen, quod infra orbem offem oculi est, oritur, secundum inferiorem partem orbis illius.
f Extremum, quod per labium superius super Orbiculari oris partem, quae à Nasali labii superioris efficitur, excurrunt, insigniter extenuatum sensum evanescit. In fine conjungit se cum Levatore labii superioris aequae nasi.
In Syntaxi, Tab. I. z A in capite: ubi principium ejus tectum Orbiculari palpebrarum q m.
g h Portio ab Orbiculari palpebrarum accedens ad labium superius.
g Hic rescissa ab Orbiculari illo.
h Extremum, quod se mox ab altera parte adjungit ad Levatorem labii superioris, post ab altera ad Zygomatis minorem, & cum in se per labium superius extenuat, definitioque.
In Syntaxi, Tab. I. B in capite.
i k Zygomatis minor.
i Ortus à priori parte lateris externi offis jugalis, aliquanto infra quam à media lateris illius altitudine.
k Extremum extenuatum, quo per labium superius supra Orbicularem oris excurrit, ut proxime praecedentes.
In Syntaxi, Tab. I. C in capite: ubi principium contextum est Orbiculari palpebrarum m.
l m n Zygomatis major.
l Origo ab externo latere offis jugalis, paulo supra ejus marginem inferiorem, ibi ubi processum posteriorem ischoat.
m Hic abit in Depressorem anguli oris.
n Subtiles fasciculi, qui per exteriora primum Depressoris anguli, dein Depressoris labii inferioris, excurrunt, à latere anguli per proximam labii inferioris partem in latem oppositum.
Adde Fig. 13. a b c d e.
In Syntaxi, Tab. I. E F G in capite: ubi principium ex parte tectum Orbiculari palpebrarum m.
o o m Depressor anguli oris.
o o Origo, ab exteriori parte imi marginis maxillae inferioris, à latere menti.
m Extremo suo se ab exteriori parte continuat Zygomatis majori.
Adde Fig. 11. a b c, & Fig. 12. e f g, & Fig. 13. f g h i.
In Syntaxi, Tab. I. Q R R S in capite.
p Subtiles fasciculi, à Depressore anguli veluti abducentes, unaque cum similibus Zygomatis majoris n, per exteriora Depressoris labii inferioris excurrunt.
In Syntaxi, Tab. I. L in capite.
q r Nasalis labii superioris, qui pro capite ad Orbicularem oris accedente haberi potest.

TABULAE MUSCULORUM UNDECIMAE EXPLANATIO.

q Principium, oriens in globo nasi ab apice cartilaginis, è qua cum parte ejus lobus ille majorem partem fit: indeque continuo secundum marginem septi, ex ejus involucri, usque qua labium septo continuatum.

r Hic se ad Orbicularem oris adjungit.
 Adde Fig. 11. f.
 In *Syntaxi*, Tab. II. G in capite. Dein Tab. I. H in capite: ubi (ut hic) ex parte tectus extremo Levatoris labii superioris alaeque nasi y, Levatoris labii superioris A, portio ab Orbiculari palpebrarum accedens B, Zygomatici minoris C.

s t Orbicularis oris.
 t Pars, quae est in rubro margine labiorum.
 Adde Fig. 11. g h i, & Fig. 12. h i, & Fig. 13. m o, & Fig. 14. f g h i k l.
 In *Syntaxi*, Tab. I. I K K in capite: ubi (ut hic) in labio inferiore tectus est Zygomatici majoribus L. L., & Depressoribus labii inferioris L. Q. L. Q.

u Depressor labii inferioris, hic magnam partem tectus Depressor anguli oris o o m: itemque subulibus fasciculis, ab eo veluti abluentibus p; & excurrente portione tenui Zygomatici majoris n, ut in *Syntaxi*, Tab. I. M N tectus Q. L. in capite.

Vide Fig. 9. a a b c.
 Ex finitris his dextri facile cognoscuntur.

FIGURAE XII.

Zygomaticus major. Depressor anguli oris. Levator anguli. Nasalis labii superioris. Orbicularis oris.

k l m Zygomaticus major.
 l Hic resecta pars exterior, quae se continuat Depressori anguli, & excurrit per labium inferius. Confer m o Fig. 10.

m Pars tenuis, quae decurrit pone continuationem Depressoris Levatorisque anguli oris, c Fig. 13.

a b Depressor anguli oris.
 b Hic resecta pars exterior, quae se continuat Zygomatico majori. Confer o o m Fig. 10.

c Pars, quae abit in Nasalem labii superioris, inque exteriorem partem Orbicularis oris, qua in labium superius ab oris angulo juxta os ambit. Jacet haec pars Depressoris sub fibris Zygomatici majoris, n Fig. 10; hic remotis.

Adde Fig. 12. e f g, & Fig. 13. f g h i.

d d e Levator anguli oris, hic à principio quodammodo biceps.

d d Origo e fossula, quae in priori parte ossis maxillaris superioris, inter dentes molares primos & foramen, quod infra orbem offum oculi est.

e Hac parte se continuat Depressori anguli.

Adde Fig. 12. a b c d.
 In *Syntaxi*, Tab. II. BC in capite. Dein Tab. I. DD in capite: ubi tectus Zygomatici majoris parte exteriore G, quae se continuat Depressori anguli oris, & gerit labium inferius excurrit: tectus & Zygomatico minore C, & portio ab Orbiculari palpebrarum accedens ad labium superius B, & Levator labii superioris A.

f Nasalis labii superioris, nudus: qui se ad Orbicularem oris in labio superiore adjungit, continuatque Depressori anguli oris c.

Vide Fig. 10. q r.

In *Syntaxi*, Tab. II. G in capite.

g h i i Orbicularis oris.

g Pars, quae est in labio superiore; hic continuatio Depressorum anguli oris c.

h Pars, quae in labio inferiore.

i i Partes, quae in rubro margine labiorum.

Adde Fig. 12. h i, & Fig. 13. m o, & Fig. 14. f h i k l.

In *Syntaxi*, Tab. III. n o p p q r s in capite. Dein Tab. II. H I I in capite, ubi in labio inferiore tectus Depressoribus labii illius K K M. Dein Tab. I. I K K in capite: ubi in labio inferiore tectus est Depressoribus labii inferioris L Q. L Q, & Zygomatici majoribus L. L.

FIGURAE XIII.

Levator anguli oris, Depressorque. Orbicularis oris.

a b c d Levator anguli oris.

a b Quodammodo biceps à principio.

c Pars ejus, quae se continuat interiori parti Depressoris anguli oris.

d Pars, quae ad exteriorem partem Orbicularis oris accedit, qua in se per labium inferius flectit.

Vide Fig. 11. d d e.

e Depressor anguli oris.

f Hinc resecta Depressoris pars exterior, quae ex parte se continuat Zygomatico majori, m Fig. 10, & b Fig. 11; ex parte accedit ad Orbicularem oris, c Fig. 11.

g Pars interior, quae Levatori anguli oris continuata.

Vide Fig. 10. o o m.

h i Orbicularis oris.

h Pars, quae est in labio inferiore; hic continuatio Levatorum angulorum oris d.

i Pars, quae in labio superiore.

Vide Fig. 11. g h i i.

k Nasalis labii superioris. Vide Fig. 11. f.

l Hic Orbicularis oris truncatus est, remotaque illa ejus pars, quae Levatorem anguli oris tegit in Fig. 11.

m Zygomaticus major, ut Fig. 11. k l m.

FIGURAE XIII.

Zygomaticus major. Depressor anguli oris. Orbicularis oris. Buccinator.

a b c d e Zygomaticus major.

b Hic resecta pars exterior, quae se continuat Depressori anguli, & excurrit per labium inferius: ut Fig. 11. l.

c Pars tenuis, quae decurrit pone continuationem Depressoris Levatorisque anguli oris: eadem, quae Fig. 11. m. Eaque deinde

d se potissimum adjungit exteriori parti Buccinatoris, cum eoque pergit ad Orbicularem oris, ejus deinde partem in labio superiore efficiens:

e praeterea aliqua parte se deorsum curvat, continuatque interiori parti Depressoris anguli oris.

f g h i Depressor anguli oris.

g Hinc, ut Fig. 12. f, resecta pars exterior, quae ex parte se continuat Zygomatico majori, m Fig. 10, & b Fig. 11; ex parte accedit ad Orbicularem oris, c Fig. 11.

h Hic resecta pars interior, quae continuata Levatori anguli, g Fig. 12.

i Pars, quae ad interiorem partem Orbicularis oris in labio superiore accedit.

k k Buccinator. Vide Fig. 14. a & c.

l Nasalis labii superioris, k Fig. 12.

m Orbicularis oris pars, quae est in labio superiore, i Fig. 12.

n Hic truncata, ut l Fig. 12.

o Orbicularis oris pars, quae est in labio inferiore, h Fig. 12.

p Hic truncata, ubi ad eam extrinsecus accedit pars Levatoris anguli, d Fig. 12.

FIGURAE XIV.

Buccinator. Orbicularis oris.

a b c d e Buccinator.

b Pars, quae abit in Orbicularis oris partem, quae est in labio superiore.

c Pars, quae abit in Orbicularis oris partem, quae est in labio inferiore.

d Buccinatoris fasciculus, qui ad labium superius procedit, acceditque ibi ad interiorem partem Orbicularis oris.

e Hac parte Buccinator continuat se portioni k l, ad Orbicularem oris accedenti.

Vide Fig. 13. k k, & adde Fig. 23. Tab. XII.

In *Syntaxi*, Tab. III. v w x y z in capite. Dein Tab. II. z in capite: ubi pars tecta Levatore anguli oris B, & Depressore E; pars pone Masseterem r delitescit. Dein Tab. I. T in capite: ubi pariter tectus Levatore anguli oris D, & Depressore Q S, & pone Masseterem V delitescit; & praeterea tectus Zygomatico majori E G, & Latissimo colli d y y.

f g h i Orbicularis oris.

f Pars, quae in labio superiore est.

g Hic resectus Depressor anguli oris, qui abit in exteriorem partem Orbicularis oris, qua in labium superius ab angulo oris juxta os ambit, c Fig. 11.

h Pars, quae est in labio inferiore.

i Hic subit fasciculum d, & continuatur Buccinatori. Extrinsecus autem accipit partem Levatori anguli, d Fig. 12, hic remotam.

k l Portio, quae ad Orbicularem oris accedit, procedens à maxilla inferiore.

k Origo ejus ab exteriore parte maxillae inferioris, infra eminentem alveolum dentis canini.

l Hinc porro se continuat Buccinatori.

Adde Fig. 11. g h i i & f, & Fig. 12. h i d, & k, & Fig. 13. m o i, & l.

In *Syntaxi*, Tab. III. t u in capite: ubi primum initium tectum Levatoris menti B. Dein Tab. II. ubi inter Depressorem labii inferioris K L & Depressoris anguli oris partem E in capite: caeterum tectus ibi utroque; & quae illi nota pars, ea in Tab. I. Depressori anguli Q R R S in capite, subjecta.

MENTI.

FIGURAE XV.

Levatores menti.

a Principium oriens à priori parte maxillae inferioris, mox infra marginem ejus superiorem, ab alveolo incisivis lateralis, ab eoque ab altera parte usque ad alveolum incisivis medii, ab altera usque ad canini alveolum.

b Hic ad se mutuo curvati, se in mento commisceant, partimque continuant.

c Fasciculi, quos pingui menti immisceant.

In *Syntaxi*, Tab. III. β β γ δ in capite: ubi à principio tecti Orbiculari oris r.

Dein Tab. II. N O in capite: ubi pars major subjecta Depressoribus labii inferioris K K. Dein Tab. I. O P in capite: ubi pariter pars major subjecta Depressoribus labii inferioris M M.

ORIS, LABII INFERIORIS, VICINAE MALAE, AURICULAE, CUTIS COLLI QUAE EST INFRA MALAM, USQUE IN PECTUS ET HUMERUM.

FIGURAE XVI.

Latissimus colli, cum Depressore labii inferioris.

a a a Sec. Latissimus colli.

a a a Principium è tenuibus magnamque partem sparsis fasciculis constans: quo in pectore infra claviculam, & in humero incipit.

b b b Fasciculi, qui in quibusdam hominibus in latere colli accedunt.

c c Fasciculi sparsi, quibus in mala evanescentibus deficiunt.

d Fasciculus, qui per exteriorem partem Depressoris anguli oris porrectus angulum illum vertus.

e c Pars tenuis, quae subit Depressorem anguli oris, cum eoque decurrit, seseque conjungit.

f Hic portionem dat Depressori labii inferioris.

g g Hic se maxillae inserit, infra ortum Depressoris anguli oris.

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h h Hic maxilla, quam confendit, eminet.
i k Hic eminent, i Sternomastoideus, k Glidomastoideus; quos vestit.
l l Hic clavacula eminet.
In *Syntaxi*, Tab. I. D &c. in collo.
m *Depressor labii inferioris*. Vide Fig. 9. a a b c.
n *Depressor anguli oris* hic truncatus.

PALPEBRAE SUPERIORIS. GLOBI OCULI.

FIGURAE XVII.

Syntaxis Muscularum, qui in cavo osseo oculi sinistri collocati sunt, à superiore parte exhibitæ, una cum tarso palpebrae superioris, globo oculi, nervo optico, cartilagine orbiculi Obliqui superioris.

a Levator palpebrae superioris. Vide Fig. 21. A principio ex parte subjacet Obliquo superiori. Confer Figuram eandem.
b Tarsus palpebrae superioris.
c Rectus attollens, qui Levatori palpebrae magnam partem subjacet. Vide & confer Fig. 23.
g Rectus depressens. Vide Fig. 18. d d, & Fig. 19. i k.
f Rectus adducens. Vide Fig. 18. a b, & Fig. 19. a b c d. Ex parte in fine subjacet Levatori palpebrae superioris: confer Fig. 18. Ab initio Recto attollenti: confer Fig. 18. Itemque nervo optico: vide Fig. 18.
d Obliquus superior, cum cartilagine orbiculi, circa quam se tendine suo inflectit. Vide Fig. 22. Tendo in fine subjacet Levatori palpebrae superioris, & Recto attollenti. Confer Figuram eandem.
e Rectus adducens, subjacet Obliquo superiori. Vide Fig. 18. c, & Fig. 19. e f g h.
h Obliquus inferior. Vide Fig. 19. l l m.
i Globus oculi. Vide Fig. 18. g.
k Nervus opticus. Vide Fig. 18. i.
Initia Obliqui superioris, Levatoris palpebrae superioris, Recti attollentis, ambiunt nervum opticum: quemadmodum ab inferiore parte initia Recti abducentis, depressentis, adducentis, Fig. 20.

FIGURAE XVIII.

Remotis Musculis primis figurae proxime praecedentis, Levatore palpebrae superioris cum tarso, Recto attollente, Obliquo superiore cum cartilagine orbiculi sui, proxima facies exhibitæ.

a b Rectus abducentis. b tendo scleroticae insertus. Principium crassius jacet sub nervo optico. Vide Fig. 19. c.
c Rectus adducens. Caput crassius subjacet nervo optico. Confer Fig. 19. f.
d d Rectus depressens. Vide Fig. 19. i k.
e f Obliquus inferior. Vide Fig. 19. l l m.
Ejus extremum latum e scleroticae innexum, in externo globi latere, inter nervum opticum, & mediam rotunditatem, quae inter eum & corneam intercedit.
g h Globus oculi. h cornea.
i Nervus opticus.

FIGURAE XIX.

Musculos eosdem exhibet, quos Figura octava & decima, remoto globo oculi cum nervo optico.

a Rectus abducentis, c caput praecipuum, ab initio tendineum, a Fig. 26. b caput gracilius, tendineum, c Fig. 26. d tendo, in quem abit. Confer Fig. 18. a b.
e Rectus adducens. f caput praecipuum, majorem partem tendineum, a Fig. 25. g caput gracilius, tendineum, b Fig. 25. h tendo, in quem abit. Confer Fig. 18. c.
i Rectus depressens, qui à principio subjacet Recto abducenti a, & adducenti e. k tendo, in quem abit. Confer Fig. 18. d d.
l l Obliquus inferior. m principium tendineum. Confer Fig. 18. e f.

FIGURAE XX.

Est Syntaxis Figurae octavae decimae, ab inferiore parte exhibitæ.

a Rectus adducens. c caput crassius, majorem partem tendineum, a Fig. 25. b tendo, in quem abit. Confer Fig. 18. c, & Fig. 19. e.
d e f Rectus abducentis. e caput gracilius, tendineum, c Fig. 26. f tendo, in quem abit. Confer Fig. 18. a, & Fig. 19. a.
g g Rectus depressens. Vide Fig. 24. & confer Fig. 18. d d, & Fig. 19. i k.
h Obliquus inferior. i principium tendineum. Extremo suo subit Rectum abducentem d. Confer Fig. 18. e f, & Fig. 19. l l m.
k l Globus oculi. l cornea.
m Nervus opticus.

FIGURAE XXI.

Levator palpebrae superioris.

a a Principium tendineum, quo à principio cum Recto attollente oculi cohaeret, unaque cum eo & oritur à superiore, & à proxima interiore parte foraminis ossis multiformis, quo nervus opticus cavum osseum oculi intrat; & subitus etiam cohaeret cum vagina nervum opticum continente, portionibus tendineis exiguis, tanquam excursu quodam tendineo.
b Pars carnea.

c Aponeurosis, in quam abit; pertinens ad palpebrae superioris cartilagineum, cui tarsi nomen.
d Tarsus palpebrae superioris.
e e Globus oculi.
f f Nervus opticus.
In *Syntaxi*, Fig. 17. a; ubi principium ejus ex parte subjacet principio Obliqui superioris d.
Adde & Fig. 27. a.

FIGURAE XXII.

Obliquus superior.

a Principium tendineum, quo oritur à superiore & eadem laterali exteriori parte ambitus foraminis, quo nervus opticus intrat; & subitus etiam quodam veluti excursu tendineo cum vagina nervi optici cohaeret.
b Venter carnea.
c Tendo, qui d curvat se circum cartilagineum orbiculi, quem transit: post recurrit ad superiorem partem globi; ad quem appropinquans latefcit & extenuatur, ad postremumque se scleroticae oblique inserit e; & quidem, si globum à priore parte in posteriorem metiaris, paulo post mediam summam partem ejus: si per transversum, aliquanto ultra medium, in latum externum.
f Cartilago orbiculi alicujus, ossi frontis juxta cantum majorem sub supercilio affixi: quem tendo Obliqui superioris transit.
In *Syntaxi*, Fig. 17. d; ubi tendo sub Levatore palpebrae superioris a primum, dein Recto attollente, incedit. Adde Fig. 27. d.
g h Globus oculi. h cornea.
i Nervus opticus.

FIGURAE XXIII.

Rectus attollens.

a a Principium tendineum, quod ab initio cohaeret cum Levatore palpebrae superioris, unaque cum eo oritur ab interno latere partis superioris foraminis optici: praetereaque à margine ossis multiformis, qui inter foramen optici, & quod mox infra illud sequitur, medius: & subitus etiam exiguis portionibus tendineis, tanquam tendineo quodam excursu, cohaeret cum vagina nervi optici.
b Venter carnea.
c Superficies tendinosa, qua tendo d hic incipit, scleroticae extremo suo innexus.
In *Syntaxi*, Fig. 17. e; ubi ex parte tendus Levatore palpebrae superioris a. Adde Fig. 27. b c c.
e f Globus oculi. f cornea.
g Nervus opticus.

FIGURAE XXIV.

Rectus depressens, ab inferiore parte.

a Principium tendineum, nihil quicquam cum optici nervi vagina cohaerens, orientique ab inferiori & eadem cavum oculi respiciente parte portionis ossis, quae foramen optici, & quod mox infra illud sequitur, discriminat. Animadverti & exigua parte oriens à ligamento illo, quod à latere inferioris partis foraminis optici, qua respicit foramen, quod mox infra sequitur, pertinet ad illius foraminis marginem oppositum, quo foramen illud rotundum est, juxta principii rimae, in quam abit, marginem inferiorem.
b Venter carnea.
c Superficies tendinosa, qua tendo d hic incipit, extremo suo scleroticae innexus.
In *Syntaxi*, Fig. 20. g g, & Fig. 19. i k, ubi à superiore parte à principio tendus Recto adducente e, & abducente a. Adde & Fig. 18. d d, & Fig. 17. g. Adde & Fig. 27. l.
e f Globus oculi. f cornea.
g Nervus opticus.

FIGURAE XXV.

Rectus adducens, à latere.

a Caput crassius, idque tendineum, quo oritur ab inferiore parte foraminis optici, & à proxima lateris ejus illius, quo respicit nasum. Cum vagina nervi optici nihil quicquam cohaeret.
b Caput gracile, pariter tendineum; quod ab initio cohaerens cum Levatore palpebrae superioris & Recto attollente, unaque cum eis cum Obliquo superiore: cum eis & à foramine optici oritur, & cum nervi illius vagina cohaeret.
c Venter carnea.
d Superficies tendinosa, qua tendo e hic incipit, scleroticae innexus extremo suo.
In *Syntaxi*, Fig. 17. e; ubi subjacet majorem partem Obliquo superiori d, & à principio etiam Levatori palpebrae superioris. Dein Fig. 18. c, & Fig. 19. e, & Fig. 20. a. Adde Fig. 27. e f g.
f g Globus oculi. g cornea.

FIGURAE XXVI.

Rectus abducentis, à latere.

a Caput crassius, à principio tendineum: quod primum cum Recto depressore oritur, ab inferiore autem parte foraminis optici, juxta latum externum; continuoque inde inferiore parte sui à ligamento l, & ubi ligamentum illud definit, continuo inferiore pariter parte sui (hic truncata b) oritur à proxima parte marginis foraminis, quod mox infra opticum sequitur. Atque hoc caput nihil quicquam cum optici vagina cohaeret.
c Caput gracilius, tendineum; quod ab initio cohaeret cum Recto attollen-

TABULAE MUSCULORUM UNDECIMAE EXPLANATIO.

te, unaque cum eo & à foramine optici oritur, & cum vagina nervi illius cohaeret.
 d Venter carnosus.
 e Superficies tendinosa, qua tendo f hic incipit, extremo suo in nexu scleroticae.
 In *Syntaxi*, Fig. 17. f, & Fig. 18. a, & Fig. 19. a, & Fig. 20. d. Adde Fig. 27. h i k.
 g h Globus oculi. h cornea.
 i Ligamentum, quod à latere inferioris partis foraminis, quo nervus opticus intrat, qua parte foramen illud respicit foramen quod mox infra sequitur, incipit, indeque pertinet ad oppositum sibi marginem foraminis illius, qua id rotundum est, juxta inferiorem marginem principii rimae, in quam abit.

FIGURAE XXVII.

Musculi oculi omnes cum Levatore palpebrae superioris, in cavo ostio oculi, à priori parte. Rescissa partes anteriores Rectorum, Obliqui superioris, & Levatoris palpebrae.

Haec Figura aliquantum differt à Tab. IV. quemadmodum in aliis animadverti.

a Levator palpebrae superioris. Cujus origo ob Rectum attolentem exhiberi nequit. Confer Fig. 21. a a.

In *Syntaxi*, Tab. IV. a b b in capite. Rescissa autem pars anterior, Tab. II. c d in capite qua in Tab. I. jacet post Orbicularem palpebrarum, o in capite.

b Rectus attollens, c c oriens à superiore parte foraminis optici, & à margine ossis multiformis, qui inter foramen illud, illudque, quod mox infra sequitur, medius. Adde Fig. 23. a a.

In *Syntaxi*, Tab. IV. c d in capite. Rescissa pars anterior, Tab. III. e in capite: quae ibi subit Rectum attolentem e, & qua parte nuda, ea in Tab. II. jacet post Levatorem palpebrae superioris, c d in capite.

d Obliquus superior. Exhiberi origo nequit, utpote hic delitescens post principia Recti adducens, & attollens, Levatorisque palpebrae. Adde Fig. 22. a.

In *Syntaxi*, Tab. IV. e d in capite. Rescissa pars anterior, Tab. III. e in capite: quae ibi subit Rectum attolentem e, & qua parte nuda, ea in Tab. II. jacet post Levatorem palpebrae superioris, c d in capite.

e f g Rectus adducens, f capite graciliore oriens à superiore parte lateris externi foraminis optici: ubi ab initio cohaeret cum Recto attolente, Levatore palpebrae superioris, & Obliquo superiore. Adde Fig. 19. g, & Fig. 25. b.

g Crassior capite oritur ab inferiore parte foraminis optici, & à proxima lateris ejus illius, quo respicit nasum. Adde Fig. 19. f, & Fig. 25. a.

Inter caput crassius & nervum opticum procedit arteriola à carotide interna.

In *Syntaxi*, Tab. IV. g h in capite. Rescissa pars anterior, Tab. III. f in capite.

h i k Rectus abducens, i capite graciliore oriens à margine ossis multiformis, qui inter foramen optici, & quod mox infra illud sequitur, medius: coque capite cohaeret cum Recto attolentis initio. Adde Fig. 19. b, & Fig. 26. c.

k Crassior, ab inferiore parte foraminis optici, juxta latera externam. Adde Fig. 19. c, & Fig. 26. a b.

Inter illa capita procedit, ossiculumque oculi cavum intrat truncus sexti paris nervorum cerebri, & tertii, ejusque ramus ad Rectum attolentem.

In *Syntaxi*, Tab. IV. i l in capite. Rescissa pars anterior, Tab. III. g in capite.

l Rectus depressor, cujus origo exhiberi hic nequit, quippe quae delitescit sub principis adducens & abducens, g k. Vide Fig. 24. a.

In *Syntaxi*, Tab. IV. m n in capite. Rescissa pars anterior, Tab. III. h in capite.

m n o p Obliquus inferior. m Pars exterior, n interior. o principium tendinum, oriens in fundo foraminis oculi, juxta oram ejus, ab offe maxillari superiore, inter futuram ibi globi ossis illius propriam, & os singula. Adde Fig. 19. l m.

p Extremum à globo reflectum.

In *Syntaxi*, Tab. IV. o p q in capite. Et Tab. III. i k in capite; ubi extremo suo Rectum abducens g subit.

q Foramen, quo nervus opticus intrat.

r Foramen, quod mox infra opticum sequitur.

MALLEI & MEMBRANAE TYMPANI STAPEDIS.

Hi in Tabulis superioribus exhiberi nulla ex parte potuerunt. In hac, ob parvitatem, magnitudine naturali exhibiti.

FIGURAE XXVIII.

Musculi, qui vocantur auris internae, una cum ossiculis auditus, ossisque temporis, in quo siti; & multiformis parte.

a Laxator tympani, oriens à superiore parte marginis tympani, juxta finem pori acustici, ibi ubi membrana tympani adhaeret. Infertur manubrio mallei juxta radicem processus brevioris. Confer Fig. 30.

b c d Externus mallei.

b Origo ab exteriori parte acuti processus, quem ultimus ossis multiformis angulus, inter os squamosum & petrosum interfertur, exigit.

c Venter tumidulus.

d Tendo, qui intrat rimam s, quae ad finem commissurae ossis squamosi & petrosi relicta: posteaque pergit per eum extremi ossis partis illius, quae porum acusticum continet, finem, per quem malleus processum suum longissimum eundemque gracillimum porrigit, totique per processum illius longitudini affigit. Confer Fig. 31.

Mox supra c Tenoris tympani tendo, excursus ex ostio canalis offeici, in quo continetur. Vide & Fig. 29. d: & confer Fig. 32.

Mox infra i Stapedis tendo, excursus ex ostio colli cavernulae, in qua Stapedius ille continetur; decurrensque ad stapedem. Confer Fig. 29. f, & Fig. 34.

k Tympanum.

n Canalis offeicus continens Tenorem tympani. Vide Fig. 29. a.

o Collum cavernulae, quae continet Stapedium.

p Pori acustici pars integra, quae est in offe squamoso, & mammillari.

q q Hinc rescissa pori acustici pars, quae fit ab offe petrosi: r hic illa ab offe squamoso rescissa.

s Rima, ad finem commissurae ossis squamosi & petrosi (quae commissura hic relicta musculo Externo mallei relicta; quam rimam intrat Externum mallei.

Supra rimam illam s, qua tendo d conspicuus, ut conspicuus fit, per longitudinem incisus & apertus finis, qui in extremo ossis partis illius est, quae porum acusticum continet; is, per quem malleus processum suum longissimum eundemque gracillimum porrigit, tendoque procedit d Externi mallei, processus illi infertur.

t Os squamosum.

u u Os petrosum.

v Pars ossis multiformis. w acutus processus, quem ultimus ossis multiformis angulus, inter os squamosum & petrosum interfertur, exigit.

x Foramen, quo exit tertius ramus quinti paris nervorum cerebri.

Malleus, incus, stapes, fenestrae, aquaeductus, in Figura proxime sequente indicata.

FIGURAE XXIX.

Tensor tympani, & Stapedius, una cum ossiculis auditus, ossisque temporis, in quo siti; & portione partis mollis tubae Eustachianae. Remotus Laxator tympani, & Externus mallei.

a b c d Tensor tympani.

a Principium tendineum, tenuissimum, oriens b à superiore parte tubae Eustachianae, qua tuba illa calvariae basem spectat, affimilisque est naturae cartilagineae, circa ossis multiformis foramen admittens vasa ad duram matrem, sub squama ossis multiformis, quae ad internum lateris foraminis illius cum offe petrosi connexa.

c Pars carnea, qua illa procedit per canalium offeici principium, quod femicanalis est; unde pereo per canalium illum pergit: post tendine suo ex ostio canalium illius exit, juxta d; flectitur se circum illud, ac deinde procedit, pertinetque ad mallei manubrium, infra processum ejus gracillimum, qua manubrium illud spectat fundum tympani, oppositum membranae. Vide Fig. 32. & 33.

e f Stapedius.

e Venter, haerens in cavernula ossis petrosi, quae in tympano ante inferiorem partem aquaeductus Falloppii est: & ab ea à principio oriens. f Tendo, qui in cavernula cetera, exit deinde ex ejus rotundo ore, & quamprimum exit, flectit se, rectaque deinde petit posteriorem partem capituli stapedis, cui se infert. Adde Fig. 28. i: & confer Fig. 34.

g Incus.

h Malleus. Vide Fig. 32. d e f g.

i Stapes, base sua insidens fenestrae ovali. Confer Fig. 34. d e.

k Aquaeductus Falloppii; cujus etiam pars apparet inter malleum & incudem.

l Cavernulae, quae Stapedium continet, parva anterior, intra tympanum eminent, per longitudinem à fundo cavernulae, ad ostium ejus usque truncata.

m Truncatum os petrosum, qua hic finem facit pori acustici. Truncatum usque ad posteriorem partem cavernulae, quae Stapedium continet: coque ossis pars crassa est.

n Itaque inter l & m aperta cavernula est, excaeco offe intermedio; quo cerni Stapedius integre possit.

o Fenestra rotunda.

o Ossis petrosi pars usque ad tubae Eustachianae offeam partem truncata.

p Truncatum os squamosum. Confer Fig. 28.

q Quicquid ossis est inter duas illas truncatas partes, o & p, id remotum, quo cerni integre possit canalium r r s, & musculus c.

q Hinc rescissa squama ossis petrosi, quae cum offe squamoso conveniens, tympanum hic loci à cavo calvariae discernit.

r r s Canalis offeicus, hic à principio femicanalis r r r, post integer s, (in aliis autem in totum femicanalis est) qui, recipiendo Tenoris tympani paratos, partem super tubae Eustachianae offeam partem est, partim in superiore & eadem peiore parte tympani, è regione membranae tympani.

t u Pars offea tubae Eustachianae. u hic ad tympanum patet.

v v w Tubae Eustachianae pars, quae affimilis naturae cartilagineae. xxxx hinc rescissa pars membranacea. y portio partis membranaceae, quae continuo ductu ad finem tubae usque truncata. v v partis, quae naturae cartilagineae affimilis, partes exteriores: w pars interior, magnam partem concavi tubae efficiens.

z Ossis petrosi pars ad cavum calvariae pertinet.

aa Tympani concavum.

bb Hinc rescissa pori acustici pars, quae fit ab offe petrosi: ut q q Fig. 28.

cc Hinc rescissa pori acustici pars, quae continuata offe squamoso: ut r r Fig. 28.

dd Pori acustici pars integra, quae est in offe squamoso, & mammillari.

ee Os petrosum.

FIGURAE XXX.

Laxator tympani.

a Laxator tympani infertur manubrio mallei, juxta radicem processus brevioris.

In *Syntaxi*, Fig. 28. a, positus eodem.

De malleo vide Fig. 32. d e f g.

FIGURAE XXXI.

Externus mallei.

a Venter.

b Tendo, infertur longitudini toti processui mallei gracillimi longissimique.

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In *Syntaxi*, Fig. 28. b c d, positu eodem.
De malleo vide Fig. 32. d e f g.

FIGURAE XXXII.
Tensor tympani.

a Principium tendineum.
b Venter.
c Tendo.

In *Syntaxi*, Fig. 29. a b c d, positu eodem. Adde Fig. 33.
d e f g Malleus. d e caput. e processus gracillimus idemque longissimus. f
processus brevior. g manubrium.

FIGURAE XXXIII.
Tensor tympani, à parte opposita Fig. 32.

a Principium tendineum.
b Venter.
c Tendo, d infertus manubrio mallei, infra processum gracillimum, qua
manubrium spectat fundum tympani, oppositum membranae.
De malleo vide Fig. 32. d e g.

FIGURAE XXXIV.
Stapedius.

a Venter.
b Tendo, c infertus capitulo stapedis, qua illud posteriora spectat.
In *Syntaxi*, Fig. 28. i, & Fig. 29. e f, positu eodem.
d Stapedis capitulum, unde crura duo procedunt ad basem e.

OSSIS HYOIDIS.

FIGURAE XXXV.
Coracohyoideus.

a a Principium, oriens à summa ora superioris marginis scapulae, juxta
lunulam, quae ad radicem processus coracoidi est. Unde se flectit b.
c Venter primus.
d Tendo medius.
e Venter secundus.
f Infertus basi ossis hyoidis inferiori eidemque priori parti, juxta cornu;
extremo tendinoso.
In *Syntaxi*, Tab. II. $\alpha\beta$ in collo; ubi tectus Sternocleidomastoideo $\pi\kappa$,
& à principio pone claviculam, Subclavium τ , & Serratum magnum ψ deli-
tescit. Et quibus partibus nudus in Tab. II. iis subjacet Latissimo colli Tab. I.
 Ω in collo. Subjacet & Cucullari.

FIGURAE XXXVI.
Geniohyoideus, à parte inferiore.

a Principium tendinosum, quo oritur ab inferiore parte asperae eminentiae
b, quam maxilla inferior ex interiore parte ex adverso menti habet.
c Caput carneum.
d Extremum, infertum d scrobi, quae in superiore & eadem priore parte
basi hyoidis, juxta basim illius medium est; continuoque reliquae parti basim;
à scrobo ad cornu usque, e proximisque parti cornu. Crassius qua scrobi in-
fertum, tenuius qua reliquae parti basim, cornuque.
In *Syntaxi* à latere exhibitus Tab. X. Fig. 2. r s; ubi parte extremi sui
fitus pone Basiloglossum o. In Fig. 1. non apparet, utpote jacens post My-
lohyoideum d.
f f Maxilla à parte inferiore: eadem quae in Tabulis ossium exhibitae.
g h i k k Os hyoides à parte inferiore. g h h basim; g pars anterior, h h
posterior. i i cornua. k k ossicula graniformia.

FIGURAE XXXVII.
Stylohyoideus.

a Exilis tendo, quo incipit, quique oritur à posteriore parte processus sty-
loformis ossis temporis, juxta ossiculum, quod illi processui adjunctum, in
multis mobile est.
b Venter carneus.
c Tendo, d infertus priori & eidem inferiori parti basi hyoidis, qua cornu
cum ea connexum.
e Fissura in carne, inque tendine, per quam transit Biventer maxillae infe-
rioris: supra quam fissuram sinus impressus ab adjacenti Biventre illo.
In *Syntaxi*, Tab. X. Fig. 1. e f; ubi ex parte tectus Biventer maxillae g i.
Dein Tab. IX. λ in capite; ubi ex parte tectus Latissimo colli μ , ex parte
Sternocleidomastoideo ν . A priori parte, Tab. II. R in collo.
g h i Os hyoides. g basim, h cornu, i ossiculum graniforme.
k Hic processus mammillaris refectus juxta radicem processus styloformis.
l l Processus styloformis ossis temporis.

FIGURAE XXXVIII.
Mylohyoidei, à parte inferiore.

a a Principium majorem partem tendinosum, oriens ab eminentia b per
longitudinem maxillae, à dente molare intimo fere usque ad symphysem
maxillae, ex inferiore parte oblique porrecta.

c Hic se dexter cum sinistro conjungit, continuoque, parte carnea. c d
hic lineam tendineam cum eo efficit. e hic aponeurosem.
f Aponeurosis infertio priori eidemque inferiori parti basi hyoidis.
g Hic eminent, qua circum Geniohyoideum incedit.
In *Syntaxi*, à latere exhibitus Tab. X. Fig. 1. d; ubi partem Biventer maxil-
lae h i tegit. In Fig. IX. ob superinductum Latissimum colli, μ in collo, nihil
ejus apparet. A priori parte, Tab. III. π in collo, & Tab. II. Q in collo.
De maxilla & ossis hyoide vide Fig. 36.

FIGURAE XXXIX.
Sternohyoideus.

a b c d Principium tendineum, oriens a ab ossis pectoris interiore parte, &
quidem ab eminente margine partis ejus illius, qua sustinet claviculam, juxta
cartilagineam costae primae: b continuoque à cartilagine illius finitima superiore
eidemque posteriore parte, c ligamentoque, quo clavicula cartilagini illi alli-
gatur, d & praeterea à capitis claviculae parte proxima, eadem & posteriore
& inferiore.
e Extremo tendinoso infertus inferiori parti basi hyoidis, juxta ejus me-
dium.
In *Syntaxi*, Tab. II. $\gamma\gamma\delta$ in collo; ubi ex parte tectus Sternomastoideo $\pi\delta$,
& clavicula, sternum, costae primae cartilagine. Dein Tab. I. ϵ in collo; ubi
maximam partem Latissimus colli Ω superinductus.
f f g h Truncatum f f sternum, g costae primae cartilago, h clavicula: quo
appareat possit principium Sternohyoidei, pone ea situm.

LINGUAE.

FIGURAE XL.
Styloglossus. Ceratoglossus. Basiloglossus.

a b c d *Styloglossus.*
a Hic oritur à priore eademque interiore parte extremae fere illius partis pro-
cessus styloformis, quae mobilis in junioribus.
b Hic se primum ad linguam applicat, juxta finem Ceratoglossi: indeque
juxta eum, juxtaque finem Basiloglossi, ulteriusque in priora ad apicem linguae
excurret c.
d Hic partem aliquam deorsum curvat, eoque se continuat Ceratoglossio.
Adde Fig. 43. e f g.
In *Syntaxi*, Tab. X. Fig. 2. k l m; ubi à principio delitescit pone processum
mammillarem ossis temporis. Dein Fig. 1. mox supra k; ubi maximam partem
tectus Mylohyoideo d, & Stylohyoideo e, & Biventer maxillae g. Dein Tab.
IX. inter π & λ in collo; ubi tectus Stylohyoideo a.
e e f *Ceratoglossus.*
e Origo à parte exteriori marginis inferioris cornu hyoidis, ab ipso ejus
extremo ad eam partem fere usque, qua cum basi connexum.
f Hic ad linguam pertinet.
d Hic continuat se Styloglossio.
Adde Fig. 43. h.
In *Syntaxi*, Tab. X. Fig. 2. n. Dein Fig. 1. m; ubi tectus ex parte Biventer
maxillae g i, ex parte Stylohyoideo e. In Tab. IX. post Sternomastoideum,
e in collo, delitescit. A parte priore, Tab. III. ϵ in collo, & Tab. II. T in
collo.
g h i *Basiloglossus.*
g h Origo, g à basi hyoidis inferiori & eadem priore parte, juxta cornu;
& h ab ipsius cornu proxima priore.
i Hic ad linguam pertinet.
Adde Fig. 43. h.
In *Syntaxi*, Tab. X. Fig. 2. o; ubi pars principii, quae à basi hyoidis oritur,
tecta Geniohyoideo r. Dein Fig. 1. k l; ubi ex parte tectus Mylohyoideo d,
& Stylohyoideo e f, & Biventer maxillae inferioris i. Dein Tab. IX. mox infra
Styloglossum, qui inter π & λ in collo.
k Pars Lingualis. Vide Fig. 41. c.
l m Lingua. l pars, quae in ore est. m pars, quae se in fauces curvat.
Confer Tab. X. Fig. 5. h i.
n Hic truncatus processus mammillaris, ut Fig. 37. k.
o Processus styloformis ossis temporis.
Os hyoides est idem, quod Fig. 37.

FIGURAE XLI.
Chondroglossus. Genioglossus. Lingualis.

a b *Chondroglossus.*
a Origo à superiore parte principii ossiculi graniformis ossis hyoidis.
b Hic se Genioglossio intermiscet, immergitque deinde linguae, juxta Lin-
gualis initium.
In *Syntaxi*, Tab. X. Fig. 4. t. Dein Fig. 3. mox supra π ; ubi maximam
partem tectus fasciculis Genioglossi, quos per latum pharyngis curvat l: & quod
in ea nudum, id in Fig. 2. post Ceratoglossum o delitescit.
c d *Genioglossus.*
d Principium tendinosum, quo statim supra Geniohyoideum oritur ab as-
pera eminentia k, quae in interiore parte maxillae inferioris est, propter ejus
symphysem. Inde ad linguam pertinet.
Remotus autem ab eo fasciculus, quem infert ossiculo graniformi hyoidis.
Remoti & tenuis illi, quos in latum per membranam pharyngis curvat.
Adde Fig. 42. & Fig. 43. k l l l l m n o p.
In *Syntaxi*, Tab. X. Fig. 5. o p q. Dein Fig. 4. s f. Dein Fig. 3. i k. Dein
Fig. 2. q; ubi pars tecta Basiloglossio o: & quod nudum est, id in Fig. 1. jacet
post Mylohyoideum d.

TABULAE MUSCULORUM UNDECIMAE EXPLANATIO.

e Lingualis. Vide Fig. 43. a b c d.
 In Synaxi, Tab. X. Fig. 5. n. Dein Fig. 4. r, & Fig. 3. h. Dein Fig. 2. p; ubi pars testis Basoglossi o.
 f Styloglossus. Vide Fig. 40. a b c.
 Inter Styloglossum f, Chondroglossum a b, & Lingualem e, truncatus Ceratoglossus, & Basoglossus. Confer Fig. 40. f. i.
 g Epiglottis.
 h Maxillae inferioris pars interior. i pars scissa, ut Tab. X. Fig. 2. t.
 k Alpera eminentia, quae in anteriore parte maxillae inferioris est, propter ejus symphysem.
 De Lingua vide Fig. 40. l m. De offe hyoide, Fig. 37. g h i.

FIGURAE XLII.

Genioglossus, ab inferiore parte.

a Principium tendinosum, quo statim supra Geniohyoideum oritur ab alpera eminentia b, quae in anteriore parte maxillae inferioris est, propter ejus symphysem.
 c d e Tendinosa tenuis, quae d d ad basem hyoidis pertinet; inferiturque f e officulo graniformi.
 f Hic truncati fasciculi tenues, qui accedunt ad anteriorem partem Ceratoglossi.
 g Hic, qui per latus pharyngis decurrunt, & qui se Constrictori superiori pharyngis constituunt.
 Adde Fig. 41. c d, & Fig. 43. k l l l m n o p.
 Maxilla, & ea hyoides, cognoscuntur ex Fig. 36.

FIGURAE XLIII.

Linguae in longitudinem porrectam exhibet à parte inferiore, cum Lingualibus, Genioglossis, Styloglossorum, & Ceratoglossorum, Basoglossorumque extremis.

a b c d Lingualis.
 a b Duo principia, quibus haec in lingua, circa radicem ejus, inter Genioglossi fibras prodibat: & primo quidem a, inter Genioglossi partem illam, quae se in latus curvans, accedit ad Ceratoglossum; illamque, quae se linguam ibidem inserit.
 c Hic conjungit se cum Styloglossis, cum eoque deinde decurrit ad apicem linguae d.
 Vide Fig. 41. c.
 e f g Styloglossus.
 e Hic truncatus.
 f Hic conjungit se cum Linguali, cum eoque decurrit ad apicem linguae g.
 Vide Fig. 40. a b c.
 h i Ceratoglossus cum Basoglossis, qui ad linguam accedunt inter Styloglossum & Lingualem. i hic truncati.
 Vide Fig. 40. c e f g h i.
 k l l l m n o p Genioglossus. Quia autem rescissus ab origine sua, linguam in longitudinem tota porrecta, mutavit figuram suam; ut apparet, si conferatur Fig. 41. c d.
 k Principium à maxilla rescissum.
 l l l Hic ad linguam pertinet, juxta Lingualem.
 m Fibræ, quae se ad anteriorem partem Ceratoglossi adjungunt, & cum eo ad linguam pergunt.
 n Fibræ, quae per latus pharyngis curvat; quarum aliquae ad Constrictorem superiorem pharyngis accedunt.
 o Tendinosa tenuitas, ad basem hyoidis pertinens. p portio, inserta superiori parti principii officuli graniformis hyoidis.
 Vide Fig. 41. c d.
 q Lingua.
 De offe hyoide vide Fig. 36.

LARYNGIS.

Adde Stylopharyngeum Fig. 27. 28. & 30. Tab. XII.

FIGURAE XLIV.

Sternothyroideus.

a b c Principium latum, a b oriens ab amplitudine interna ossis pectoris, à regione inferioris partis cartilaginis costae primae; & à margine ejusdem ossis, juxta eandem dictae cartilaginis partem: atque b c ab illius etiam ipsius cartilaginis finitima interiore parte.

d e Principium alterum, angustius, oriens d à superiore & eadem posteriore parte mediae longitudinis cartilaginis costae primae, & e à vicino ligamento, quo clavícula ad cartilaginem illam alligata.

f g Extremi pars lata tenuisque; g hic tendinea: eaque inserta externae parti lateris cartilaginis thyroideae, primum mox supra marginem inferiorem juxta partem priorem; indeque oblique retrorsum sursumque, tuberculum verius, quod cartilago illa ad priorem partem processus superioris habet; quo loci thyroidea in quibusdam eminet.

h Extremi pars angustior, crassiorque, i extremo tendineo inserta k tuberculo modo dicto.

In Synaxi, Tab. III. ¶ ¶ ¶ ¶ ¶ in collo; ubi principium post clavicularum, sternum, costae primae cartilaginem. Dein Tab. II. ¶ ¶ ¶ in collo; ubi testis Sternohyoideo γ γ, & Coracohyoideo π β, & Sternocleidomastoideo π π; & quod ejus ibi tum supra tum infra Sternomastoideum nudum est, id in Tab. I. post Latissimum colli, Ω in collo. Dein Tab. I. ¶ in collo.
 l m n Cartilago thyroidea. m m processus superiores, n inferior.
 o Cartilago cricoidea.

p p p Truncatum sternum; q r s truncata costae primae cartilago; ut appareat hujus musculi principium, quod post ea situm.

FIGURAE XLV.

Hyothyroideus.

a b Origo, a ab inferiore & eadem interna parte basis hyoidis juxta cornu, b & basi propinquae ipsius cornu longitudinis fere dimidia.

c d e Insertio, c d inferiori parti lateris externi cartilaginis thyroideae, mox supra inferiorem extremi lateris Sternothyroidei, f g Fig. 44: & ante inferiorem illam, exteriori parti imi marginis thyroideae d e, juxta partem priorem mediam.

In Synaxi, Tab. III. ¶ in collo. Dein Tab. II. Y in collo; ubi majorem partem testis Coracohyoideo π β, & Sternohyoideo γ δ; & qua parte ibi nudus, ea post Latissimum colli, Ω in collo Tab. I. A laetere, Tab. X. Fig. 1. q.

FIGURAE XLVI.

Cricothyroideus, à parte priore.

Hic è duabus partibus constat, priore & posteriore.
 a b Pars prior, quae a oritur superiore margine cartilaginis cricoideae, in latere partis prioris: b inferitur exteriori parti marginis inferioris thyroideae, juxta partem ejus mediam priorem.

c d d Pars posterior, quae c oritur in anteriore parte cricoideae, à media longitudine lateris ejus, fere per totam illius latitudinem: d d in fine se exteriori parte sui adjungit ad Constrictorem inferiorem pharyngis.

Adde Fig. 47. & 48.
 In Synaxi, Tab. III. ¶ in collo; ubi testis pars magna Sternothyroidei ¶ ¶: & quod nudum, id in Tab. II. jacet post Sternohyoideum, γ in collo.

FIGURAE XLVII.

Cricothyroideus, à latere.

a b Pars prior, quae hic a oriebatur ab ipso usque inferiore margine partis prioris lateris externi cricoideae. b inserta exteriori parti marginis inferioris thyroideae, juxta partem ejus mediam priorem.

c d d Pars posterior, quae se in fine d d exteriori parte sui adjungit ad Constrictorem inferiorem pharyngis; unde hic rescissa.

Adde Fig. 48. & 46.
 In Synaxi, Tab. X. Fig. 1. v w x y.
 c Cartilago thyroidea.
 f Cartilago cricoidea.

FIGURAE XLVIII.

Cricothyroidei pars posterior, à latere.

a a Oritur in anteriore parte cricoideae, à media longitudine lateris ejus, fere per totam lateris illius altitudinem.

b Hic rescissa pars ejus exterior, quae se adjungit ad Constrictorem inferiorem pharyngis: sub qua se inserit thyroideae, c c implens totum lunatum marginem, qui sit tum à processu inferiore thyroideae, tum ab ipso cartilaginis illius margine imo, à processu mododicto usque ad tuberculum, quod è media fere marginis longitudine eminet.

Pars, quae ad anteriorem marginem thyroideae ibi pertinet, exhiberi haec in Figura non potuit.

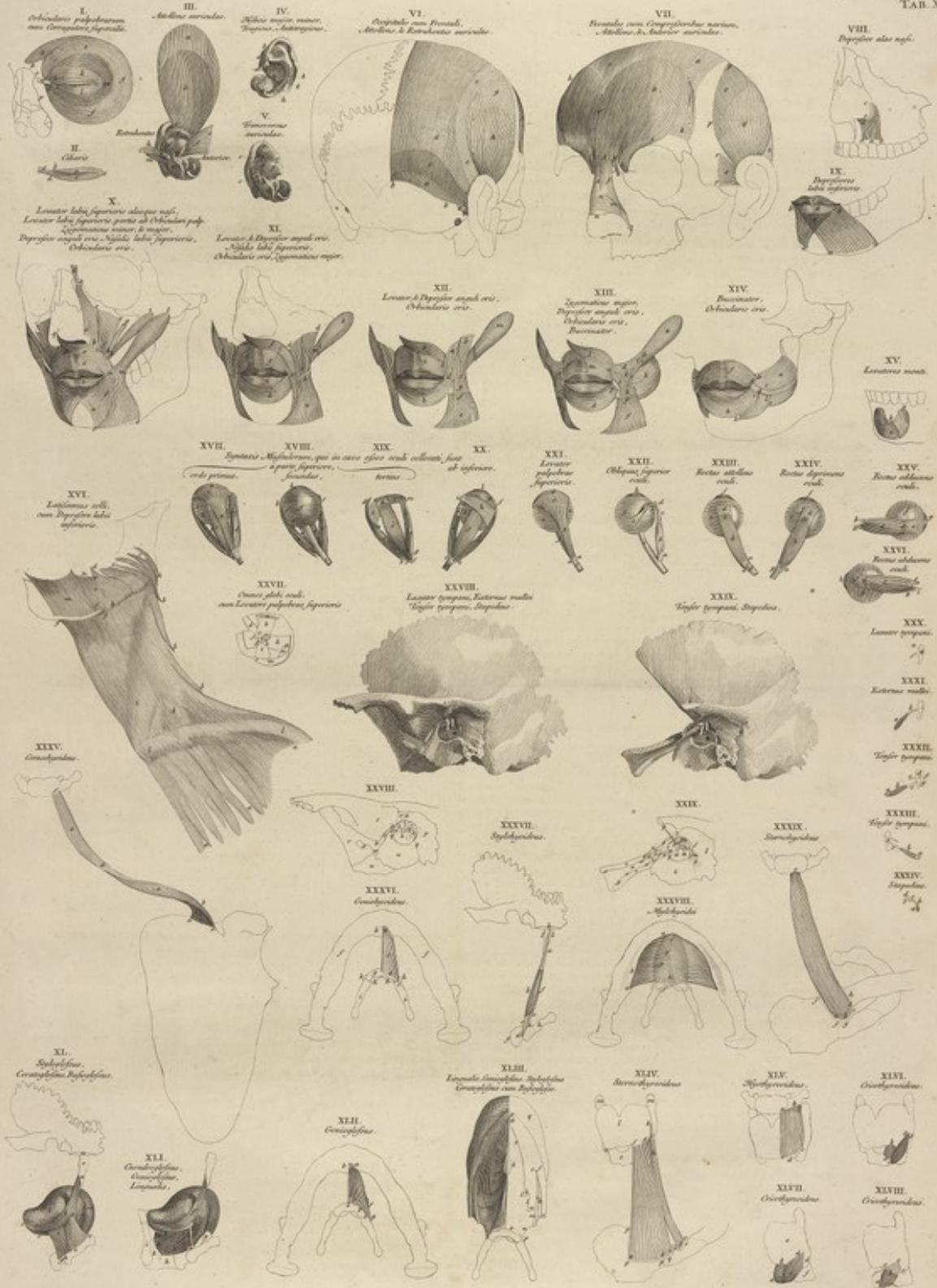
Adde Fig. 47.



TABELL DER MUSCULORUM UNDECIMAE EXPLANATIO

| | |
|--|---|
| <p>1. <i>Triceps brachii</i> (Musculus)
 2. <i>Deltoideus</i> (Musculus)
 3. <i>Coraco-brachialis</i> (Musculus)
 4. <i>Coraco-clavicularis</i> (Musculus)
 5. <i>Subscapularis</i> (Musculus)</p> | <p>6. <i>Suprascapularis</i> (Musculus)
 7. <i>Infrascapularis</i> (Musculus)
 8. <i>Teretis major</i> (Musculus)
 9. <i>Teretis minor</i> (Musculus)
 10. <i>Latissimus dorsi</i> (Musculus)</p> |
| <p>11. <i>Pectoralis major</i> (Musculus)
 12. <i>Pectoralis minor</i> (Musculus)
 13. <i>Serratus anterior</i> (Musculus)
 14. <i>Serratus posterior superior</i> (Musculus)
 15. <i>Serratus posterior inferior</i> (Musculus)</p> | <p>16. <i>Levator scapulae</i> (Musculus)
 17. <i>Rhomboides major</i> (Musculus)
 18. <i>Rhomboides minor</i> (Musculus)
 19. <i>Trapezius superior</i> (Musculus)
 20. <i>Trapezius medius</i> (Musculus)</p> |
| <p>21. <i>Trapezius inferior</i> (Musculus)
 22. <i>Spinalis cervicis</i> (Musculus)
 23. <i>Spinalis thoracis</i> (Musculus)
 24. <i>Spinalis lumborum</i> (Musculus)
 25. <i>Erector spinae</i> (Musculus)</p> | <p>26. <i>Rectus abdominis</i> (Musculus)
 27. <i>External oblique</i> (Musculus)
 28. <i>Internal oblique</i> (Musculus)
 29. <i>Transversus abdominis</i> (Musculus)
 30. <i>Pyramidalis</i> (Musculus)</p> |
| <p>31. <i>Gluteus maximus</i> (Musculus)
 32. <i>Gluteus medius</i> (Musculus)
 33. <i>Gluteus minimus</i> (Musculus)
 34. <i>Sartorius</i> (Musculus)
 35. <i>Iliacus</i> (Musculus)</p> | <p>36. <i>Psoas major</i> (Musculus)
 37. <i>Psoas minor</i> (Musculus)
 38. <i>Iliotibial band</i> (Ligamentum)
 39. <i>Tensor fasciae latae</i> (Musculus)
 40. <i>Vastus medialis</i> (Musculus)</p> |

... (Faint text at the bottom of the page, likely a continuation of the anatomical descriptions or a concluding note.)



THE ANATOMICAL TABLES
OF
HISTORIA NUNCIATA
BY
J. B. ...

THE
TWELFTH ANATOMICAL TABLE
 OF THE
HUMAN MUSCLES
 EXPLAINED.

MUSCLES OF THE GLOTTIS AND EPIGLOTTIS.

FIGURE I.

Arytaenoides transversus, its posterior side.

a a Its insertion into the inner edge of the back-part of the left arytaenoid cartilage, above its basis.
 b b A like insertion of it into the right arytaenoid cartilage.
 The *systematic connexion* is seen in Tab. X. Fig. 13. $\delta\delta\delta\delta$; where it is partly covered by the arytaenoidi obliqui $\alpha\alpha$. Also in Fig. 12. it is covered by the membrane of the pharynx v. Laterally in Fig. 6. c, of the same table it is in part covered by the obliqui l. m.
 The cartilages of the larynx as well in this as in the next figure may be known from Fig. 14. Tab. X.

FIGURE II.

The arytaenoides obliquus, and cricoarytaenoides posticus, the posterior view or side of them.

a b c The *arytaenoides obliquus*.
 a Its origin from the upper and outer part of the posterior side of the basis of the arytaenoid cartilage.
 b The lower part of its extremity that is continued to the thyroarytaenoides.
 c The upper part of its extremity that goes to the epiglottis.
 Before it ends in these extremities it bends itself forward and round the back part of the tip of the arytaenoid cartilage, and round the additional cartilage or appendix of the said tip.
 Add here Fig. 3. a b c d.
 The *systematic connexion* is seen in Tab. X. Fig. 13 η ; where the right obliquus crosses the left. But in the 12th figure they are covered by the membrane of the pharynx v.
 d d d e The *cricoarytaenoides posticus*.
 d d d Its origin from the cricoide cartilage, whose hollow surface it occupies, which it has in the back part and side of the middle eminence.
 e The extremity inserted into the end of the protuberance that rises up in the back part of the outer side of the basis of the arytaenoid cartilage.
 Add here Fig. 4. f f g.

The *systematic connexion* is seen in Tab. X. Fig. 13. i; in part going under the thyroide cartilage μ . in Fig. 12. it is covered by the membrane of the pharynx v, except a small part below α ; which is also to be seen in Fig. 11. A, and in Fig. 10. α , and in Fig. 9. l.

FIGURE III.

The arytaenoides obliquus, thyroarytaenoides, and thyroepiglotticus, greater and left view'd laterally.

a b c d *Arytaenoides obliquus*.
 b The lower part of its end, which is continued to the thyroarytaenoides c.
 c d The upper part of its extremity, which is directed in course along by the margin of the glottis, betwixt the arytaenoid cartilage and the epiglottis, and having reached the latter is inserted into its lateral margin at d.
 Add here Fig. 2. a b c.
 The *systematic connexion* is in Tab. X. Fig. 6. l. m. m; where the left l crosses the right m m.
 e The *thyroarytaenoides*. See Fig. 4. a a b c d e.
 f g h *Thyroepiglotticus major*.
 g Its origin from the thyroide cartilage near the outer part of the upper portion of the thyroarytaenoides; from whence it ascends first over the outer part of the said thyroarytaenoides, and crossing its upper part it then goes up by the side of the glottis, and is inserted at h into the lateral edge of the epiglottis, adhering likewise to the extremity of the arytaenoid obliquus, inserted into the same margin of the epiglottis.
 Add here Fig. 7. a a b c d d e f g.
 The *systematic connexion* is in Tab. X. Fig. 6. f g; where it is partly covered by the second thyroarytaenoides c.
 i The *left thyroepiglotticus*, or depressor of the epiglottis.
 k Its origin from the inner part of the thyroide cartilage near its middle.
 l Its insertion into the lateral edge of the epiglottis, above its root.
 The *systematic connexion* is in Tab. X. Fig. 6. h, where its extremity lies concealed behind the second thyroarytaenoides c.
 The cartilages of the larynx in this and the four following figures may be explained by the 7th figure of Tab. X.

FIGURE IV.

The thyroarytaenoides, and cricoarytaenoides posticus, laterally.

a a b c d e The *thyroarytaenoides*.
 a a Its origin from the lower part of the internal side of the thyroide cartilage near its middle.
 b Its other origin from the ligament by which the cricoide and thyroide cartilages are tied together in their fore part.
 c The outer part which ascends higher.
 d The part which going under the former crosses it and lies more transversely. Most of it lies under the said outer part.
 e The end inserted into the outer part of the anterior edge of the arytaenoid cartilage, above its basis, and so above the end of the cricoarytaenoides lateralis, b Fig. 5.
 Add here Fig. 3. e.
 The *systematic connexion* is in Tab. X. Fig. 6. e; where part of it is covered by the thyroepiglotticus major f g, and the second thyroarytaenoides c.
 f f g The *cricoarytaenoides posticus*.
 f f Its origin from the cricoide cartilage.
 g Its extremity inserted into the end of the tubercle, that rises up in the back part of the external side of the basis of the arytaenoid cartilage.
 Add here Fig. 2. d d d e.
 The *systematic connexion* is in Tab. X. Fig. 6. a. And in Fig. 5. δ ; where the greater part lies concealed behind the thyroide cartilage μ , and behind the membrane of the pharynx. So also what appears naked of it in Fig. 4. δ , lies concealed in Fig. 3. behind the lower constrictor of the pharynx α δ .

FIGURE V.

The cricoarytaenoides lateralis.

a a Its origin from the upper edge of the outer side of the cricoide cartilage, on one side, just beneath the arytaenoid cartilage.
 b Its end inserted into the basis of the arytaenoid cartilage, on one side, just before the end of the cricoarytaenoides posticus, g Fig. 4.
 The *systematic connexion* is in Tab. X. Fig. 6. b;

FIGURE VI.

The second or left thyroarytaenoides.

a Its origin from the inner and upper part of the thyroide cartilage, not far from its hart-like fissure
 c Its extremity inserted into the arytaenoid cartilage just above the cricoarytaenoides lateralis, b Fig. 5.
 Add here Fig. 7. d l.
 The *systematic connexion* is in Tab. X. Fig. 6. c d.
 d The left wing of the thyroide cartilage, cut off at e.

FIGURE VII.

The greater thyroepiglotticus, and second thyroarytaenoides.

a a b c The *thyroepiglotticus major* as we sometimes find it.
 b Its origin from the thyroide cartilage, near the upper and outer part of the upper origin of the thyroarytaenoides; from whence it ascends first along by the outer side of the said thyroarytaenoides, by the side of the glottis to the epiglottis.
 c The falciform or portion that passes thro' the second thyroarytaenoides h, while the rest goes behind it.
 d d e The accessory portion, arising at d from the outer part of the upper edge of the cricoide cartilage, on one side.
 f The common end inserted at g into the edge of the epiglottis.
 Add here Fig. 3. f g h.
 h The *second thyroarytaenoides*, cut from its origin at i. See Fig. 6. a c.

OF THE UVULA.

FIGURE VIII.

The azygus or single muscle of the uvula, viewed in its upper and posterior part.

a The origin which is first thin tendinous and interweave with the tendinous membrane d d, and with the tendinous ends of the elevators of the palate, close by the future or meeting of the palate bones, so as seemingly to arise from thence.
 b From thence it runs thro' the middle of the soft palate e e, and thro' the length of the uvula c.
 The *systematic connexion* is in Tab. X. Fig. 13. m.
 d d The tendinous membrane which coming out of the nostrils runs thro' the upper part of the soft palate under its skin or covering, which is here in a manner represented as cut off by the circumference of this membrane. See Tab. X. Fig. 14. m.
 e e The soft or moveable palate.
 f The uvula.
 g g The posterior arches which descend from the soft palate thro' the sides of the fauces.
 The rest may be known from Fig. 27.

MUSCLES OF THE SOFT PALATE.

FIGURE IX.

The elevator and circumflex muscles of the soft palate viewed on the lower side with the soft palate, uvula, entrance into the nostrils, and the Eustachian tubes.

a b c d e f The *elevator of the soft palate*.

TWELFTH MUSCULAR TABLE.

a The tendinous beginning by which it arises from the end of the os petrosum, where it is perforated by the Eustachian tube; and from the lower side of the end of the said tube, immediately under that part of it which is all the way soft or cartilaginous.

b Its course to the palate, into which at c it spreads more and more, to d its insertion along the middle of the palate, almost from the posterior edge of the palate bones to the root of the uvula, where the right and left are continued one to the other. See Tab. X. Fig. 14. k.

c The lower part, forming a separate portion.

f The part which is connected by a thin tendinous end to the tendinous membrane, that is extended above upon the soft palate, coming from the nostrils; and with that membrane seems to be inserted into the middle and posterior edge of the palate bones. See Tab. X. Fig. 14. i.

The systematic connexion of its posterior side is seen in Tab. X. Fig. 14. g h i k l. Then in Fig. 13. g h i; where part lies behind the salpingopharyngeus q, and the rest under the palatopharyngeus n. Then in Fig. 12. where a small part w appears at the side of the membrane of the pharynx. See also Fig. 11. b; Fig. 10. i; and Fig. 9. k. Laterally, Tab. X. Fig. 5. and Fig. 4. b, and Fig. 3. b; where part lies concealed behind the upper constrictor of the pharynx q; and Fig. 2. g.

g h i k l The circumflex muscles of the palate.

b The origin from the end of the os petrosum, near the outer side of the elevator of the soft palate.

i Its broad tendon spread thro' the beginning of the soft palate, and inserted at k into the posterior lunar edge of the palate bones.

l The place where the broad tendons, right and left meet and conjoin together.

Add here Fig. 10.

The systematic connexion of this circumflex muscle appears in its posterior part in Tab. X. Fig. 16. i-n. Then in Fig. 15. h i k; where the part in the palate is covered by the tendinous membrane n, which coming out of the nostrils, goes thro' the upper part of the soft palate; covered also by the beginning of the palatopharyngeus q, and upper constrictor of the pharynx o. Then in Fig. 14. n; where again the greater part is covered by the elevator of the soft plate g. See it also in Fig. 13. k; and Fig. 12. x, at the side of the membrane of the pharynx: in Fig. 11. c; and in Fig. 10. k; where it lies hid also behind the upper constrictor of the pharynx b; and in the same manner it appears in Fig. 9. l, and Fig. 8. t.

Laterally it is seen in Tab. X. Fig. 5. a, and Fig. 4. a, Fig. 3. a, and Fig. 2. f.

m The upper membrane of the soft palate.

n The uvula.

o o o o The circumference round which the membrane of the fauces is cut off.

p The opening of the fauces into the nostrils.

q The Eustachian tube; which appears also in the other side.

r The membranous part of the Eustachian tube.

s The end of the os petrosum where it is perforated by the said Eustachian tube; from whence at v in the right side, the tube r is continued. It is marked o in Fig. 10.

The other bones of the head are the same as explained in the tables of the bones.

FIGURE X.

The circumflexus of the palate viewed in its lower part.

a The tendinous beginning arising from the end of the os petrosum b, where the same is perforated by the Eustachian tube; and from the lower part of the end of the said tube, just on the outer side of that part of it which is wholly soft or membranous; and arising in the same manner with respect to the beginning of the elevator of the soft palate. See Fig. 9. b.

a c From thence in its upper part the said tendinous beginning runs along the edge of its muscle to c. This tendinous excursion of its origin was observed broader along the outer side of the muscle, and adhered to a certain thin narrow and tendinous ligament, that was extended from the first rib of the muscle along the internal root of the acute eminence in the multiform bone, which is behind the hole for the exit of the third branch of the fifth pair of nerves; and so was continued along the inner side of the said oblong eminence that stands out from the multiform bone betwixt the said hole and the os petrosum.

d Its anterior beginning arising at e from the inner protuberant side of the oblong sinus (p Fig. 15.) which is impressed in the root of the internal pterygoid process of the multiform bone, in its outer side, q Fig. 15.

f The tendinous beginning of the other portion or lamella, adhering to the upper part of the outer side of the Eustachian tube, where that is of a cartilaginous nature; from whence the part g g is cut off.

h The common fleshy belly.

i The beginning of the tendon which it forms, and which being broad at i, afterwards is drawn up into a narrow compass, when it bends itself round and behind the hook k, of the pterygoid process of the multiform bone.

l After this inflexion it expands at l thro' the beginning of the soft palate in form of an aponeurosis, and is inserted at m, into the posterior semilunar edge of the palate bone, as far as the palatine fissure; and there at last it joins with its fellow, l Fig. 9, from whence it is cut off at n.

Part of this muscle which is seen inserted by a tendinous end into the lower part of the pterygoid process, at the outer side of the root of its little hook, is not here expressed; as it may possibly be an exception from the general design of nature.

Add here Fig. 9. g-l.

o The end of the os petrosum, where it is perforated by the Eustachian tube. See Fig. 9. v.

FIGURE XI.

The constrictors of the isthmus of the fauces, with the palatopharyngei, a fore-view.

a b c d e The constrictor of the isthmus of the fauces.

a The place where it ascends, from the upper part of the edge of the tongue, round its root.

b Its course from the tongue to the palate, before the tonsil, and thro' the arch which is seated in the fauces by the side of the tongue, and belongs to the soft palate.

c Its course thro' the soft palate.

d The meeting of the right and left, from whence small portions run out into the uvula, e.

The systematic connexion is in Tab. X. Fig. 17. f g. Laterally in Tab. X. Fig. 5. b; Fig. 4. l; and Fig. 3. c; where the greater part lies hid behind the upper constrictor of the pharynx s; and the same in Fig. 2. i.

f g The palatopharyngeus, that part of it which runs thro' the soft palate above the constrictor of the isthmus, under part of the elevator of the soft palate. f the part which is laid bare before the said constrictor. g the part that is naked behind it.

Add here Fig. 27. h, &c. Fig. 28. f, &c. Fig. 29. and Fig. 30. d, &c. The systematic connexion is in Tab. X. Fig. 17. k l; where (as here) a great part is covered by the constrictor of the isthmus of the fauces g. From which last cited figure the rest of this may be understood.

MUSCLES OF THE LOWER JAW.

FIGURE XII.

The temporalis in its fore part.

a b b c d d The first beginning of its origination, coming at a from the upper process of the os jugale; at b b c from the eminence that is in the side of the os frontis, and in the parietal bone c; at d d from the temporal bone.

e The tendon.

f g h Its insertion, at f into the top of the coronoide process of the lower jaw, its posterior edge g, and its anterior edge h going from thence into the point; and the other tip of the tendon which is longer and thicker, is fix'd into the eminence k, which the coronoide process forms at the inner and fore side of its root. Near

m n The posterior and lower part of the tendon, bends itself round the hollow root of the zygomatic process in its descent under the os jugale to the lower jaw.

Add here Fig. 13. and 14.

The systematic connexion is in Tab. II. i, &c. in the head; where it passes under the os jugale, lying under and behind the masseter o r. In Tab. I. it also lies under the aponeurosis epicranii a in the head; and with that under the atollens auriculari Γ Δ, the anterior of ditto Z, the frontalis b d, and the orbicularis of the eye-lids m n.

l l Part of the os jugale cut off. m its process cut off which meets with the zygomatic process of the temporal bone, which is also cut off at n.

FIGURE XIII.

The temporalis in its back part.

a a a b The first beginning of its origination from the eminence of the parietal bone a a a, and mammillary eminence b.

The rest of its origination from the breadth of the side of the skull, which is made up by the superior process of the os jugale, of the lower side of the os frontis, by the parietal bone and os squamosum, by the largest process of the multiform bone, and the eminences which are in the lower part of its side, could not be represented in these figures, as those parts from whence it arises lie underneath the muscle.

Outwardly part of it arises or descends from the tendinous membrane which covers it, and which is here removed.

c The tendon.

Add here Fig. 12. and 14.

The systematic connexion of this part is in Tab. VI. A &c. in the head; where it passes under the os jugale, and then goes behind the masseter E G. In Tab. V. it also lies under the aponeurosis of the epicranium d d, and with that under the atollens f g, and the anterior muscle k, of the external ear.

FIGURE XIV.

The insertion of the temporalis in the inner side of the jaw.

a Denotes a thin tendinous part of its end, inserted into the posterior edge of the root of the coronoide process of the lower jaw.

b b The insertion of a fleshy part into the whole inner side of the root of the coronoide process.

c The thicker point of the tendon, inserted at d into the eminence which is in the fore part of the root of the coronoide process.

e The thinner point of the tendon.

Add here Fig. 12. and 13.

f The inner side of the left half of the lower jaw.

FIGURE XV.

The pterygoideus internus and externus view'd from below.

a The pterygoideus internus.

b Its origination by a tendinous beginning, from the bottom of the cavity in the pterygoid process of the multiform bone; also arising from little less than the whole surface of the inner side of the outer plate or wing of the said process.

c Part of the origination from the lower side of the palate bone, where that is inserted betwixt the opening of the pterygoid process. From thence it has a tendinous beginning; and near the same place it also arises at d from the upper jaw bone.

e The tendinous end which is inserted into the lower and inner side of that part of the mandible which ascends to the head, even as far as its lower angle f f.

Add here Fig. 17.

g The pterygoideus externus.

h Its origination from almost the whole outer side of this outer plate of the pterygoid process.

i Its origin from the lower part of the edge of the said plate, that looks towards the pterygoid excavation.

k Its origination from the lower margin of the said plate.

l The place where it arises from the outer part of the pterygoid portion of the palate bone, and from the farthest part of the upper jaw.

k l The tendinous part of its beginning.

m A part which comes from the lower part of the multiform bone, and from the outer side of the root of the pterygoid process.

TWELFTH MUSCULAR TABLE.

n n o The tendinous end inserted into the neck of the lower jaw, where the fame becomes hollow on the inner side of its fore part, immediately after its round head: also to the anterior and inner edge of the cartilaginous plate o, that is interposed betwixt the articulation of the lower jaw.

p The protuberance of the inner plate of the oblong sinus, that is impressed at q in the root of the inner side of the pterygoid process of the multiform bone, in its outer part. From which protuberance plate arises the circumflexus of the palate, c Fig. 10.

The remaining bones of the head here are the same, as explained in our tables of the bones.

FIGURE XVI.

The pterygoides externus, in its outer or fore part.

- a Its lower part.
- b c Its origin behind the jaw from almost the whole external surface of the outer plate of the pterygoid process: and below near c, from the outer part of the pterygoid portion of the palate bone, and extremity of the upper jaw.
- d The tendinous part.
- e The extremity inserted into the neck of the lower jaw, where it has an excavation in the inner part of its anterior edge just below its head.
- f The upper part, whose fibres meet in an acute angle with those of the lower part.
- g g Its origin from the lower part of the multiform bone, near the outer side of the root of the pterygoid process.
- h The extremity that is inserted above the lower part of the mandible.

Add here Fig. 15, g-o.

The systematic connexion is in Tab. III. * in the head, where it in part lies hid behind the buccinator v, the upper jaw and os jugale, also behind the zygomatic process, and the coronoid process of the lower jaw, about which it passes behind the insertion of the temporalis. Then in Tab. II. A in the head; where also it lies hid behind the upper jaw, the os jugale, and the buccinator z: also behind the masseter r.

Laterally in Tab. X. Fig. r. a, where it is partly covered by the pterygoides internus b, and in part lies behind the lower jaw.

i The os jugale here cut off, k the upper jaw cut off, l the zygomatic process of the temporal bone here cut off, m the coronoid process of the lower jaw-bone here cut off, which intermediate bones are cut out, that the muscle may come into view.

- n The largest lateral process of the multiform bone.
- o The upper jaw bone.

FIGURE XVII.

The pterygoides internus in its fore part.

- a a Here its origination lies behind, in a cavity of the pterygoid process of the multiform bone.
- b The tendinous end which at c c begins to insert itself into the lower portion of the inner side of that part of the lower jaw, which rises up to the head; where its insertion is extended as far as the lower angle. See ff Fig. 15.

Add here Fig. 15, a-f.

The systematic connexion is in Tab. IV. r in the head; where (as here) at its origination it lies behind the pterygoid process, and also behind the lower jaw, upon which it descends behind the extremity of the temporalis. Then in Tab. III. ζ in the head; where it also lies behind the buccinator v, and is covered by the external pterygoides r. And what part appears naked in Tab. III. in Tab. II. lies behind the masseter r in the head.

Posteriorly it is seen in Tab. VII. c in the head; where it likewise is hid behind the mammillary process, and the trachelomastoideus z B in the neck. Then in Tab. VI. I in the head, where it lies hid behind the splenius capitis P in the neck. Next in Tab. V. ε in the head; where it is in part covered by the latissimus colli t, behind the sternomastoideus u in the neck, and behind the outer ear.

Laterally Tab. X. Fig. r. b c, it lies hid at its origin behind the mastoide process. In Tab. IX. * in the head, it is partly cover'd by the latissimus colli t; and in part it lies hid behind the sternomastoideus ε in the neck, and in part behind the outer ear.

d d d A portion of the lower jaw cut off, to show the muscle that is seated behind it.

FIGURE XVIII.

The biverter of the lower jaw, view'd laterally.

- a The first belly.
- b The middle tendon.
- c The second belly, inserted at d into the back part of the lower edge of the mandible, near the middle of the chin.

Add here Fig. 19.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. X. Fig. r. g h i; where its origination (as here) is hid behind the mammillary process; and is partly covered by the stylohyoideus e f. In Tab. IX. it is wholly covered by the latissimus colli μ in the neck, by the sternocleidomastoideus ε in the neck, by the splenius capitis v, the stylohyoideus λ, &c.

Anteriorly it appears in Tab. II. y P in the head; where in part it lies hid behind the lower jaw, and in part is covered by the sternocleidomastoideus λ in the neck, and partly by the stylohyoideus R. Then in Tab. I. Σ in the head; where it is likewise hid behind the lower jaw, covered by the sternocleidomastoideus Φ in the neck, and goes behind the outer ear: and below (where it is naked in Tab. II.) it is covered by the latissimus colli Ω.

Posteriorly it is seen in Tab. VI. L in the head, where it is concealed behind the splenius capitis P in the neck, and elevator of the scapula Z. And what is here naked, in Tab. V. lies behind the sternocleidomastoideus u in the neck.

FIGURE XIX.

The biverter of the mandible viewed from below.

- a Its first belly, b the tendinous origin of it from an incisure c e, that divides the root of the mastoide process of the temporal bone on its inner side; and principally from the inner and lower edge of it.
- d The middle tendon.

e The second belly inserted by a tendinous end f into the back part of the lower edge of the mandible g g, near the middle of the chin.

h The aponeurosis that comes out from the lower side of the tendinous insertion f, and from the tendinous beginning of the second belly, and afterwards fixes itself at i into the fore part of the basis of the os hyoideus, near the lateral part of its lower edge, betwixt the ends of the mylohyoideus, sternohyoideus, and coracohyoideus.

Add here Fig. 18.

The bones here may be understood from the tables of the bones.

FIGURE XX.

The masseter, in its fore part.

- a The outer and larger part.
- b The tendinous part of its origin externally.
- c Its origin from the anterior and lower part of the external process of the upper jaw that joins the os jugale; from whence it is continued all along externally from the lower edge of the os jugale, where it forms part of the zygomatic process, ceasing its origination a little before the lower part of the zygomatic future.
- e f The tendinous end inserted into the surface of the outer part of the side of the lower jaw, even as far as the extreme angle g.
- h The inner and left portion of this muscle, where it lies uncovered.
- i The origin of this portion from the lower edge of the os jugale, near the zygomatic process of the temporal bone: and at k it arises from the lower margin of the zygomatic process, as far as the tubercle that stands out for the articulation of the lower jaw.

l A portion that goes off above the os jugale from the inner part of the tendinous membrane, that covers the temporalis externally, and is fix'd to the os jugale; from which membrane this portion is cut off.

Add here Fig. 21. and 22.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. II. o-x in the head. Then in Tab. I. V W X Y in the head; where it is in part covered by the zygomaticus major B, and the latissimus colli γ γ.

FIGURE XXI.

The interior and left portion of the masseter, in its fore part.

- a a b Its origin from the whole length of the os jugale: a a from the bottom part of the lower margin of the os jugale, all the way as it extends to the zygomatic process of the temporal bone; and from that process itself of the temporal bone at b, as far as the tubercle that stands out for the articulation of the lower jaw.

c A tendinous part of its origin.

d The tendinous end inserted into the external side of the coronoid process, from the top to the bottom of it; and also into the next adjacent part of the lower jaw below the root of the said process, e e e.

f The portion that goes off above the os jugale from the inner part of the tendinous membrane, that covers the temporalis externally, and is fixed to the os jugale: from which membrane, here removed, this portion of the masseter is cut off.

Its origin from the inner side of the os jugale cannot be perceived in the figure.

Add here Fig. 20. and 22.

FIGURE XXII.

The masseter view'd in its back part.

- a The outer and larger part, inserted at the inferior angle of the lower jaw b b.
- c d The inner and left portion. c the outer part that lies uncovered. d the inner part.

e Its origin from the zygomatic process of the temporal bone.

Add here Fig. 20. and 21.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. VI. E F G H in the head. Then in Tab. V. p q in the head; where part of it is covered by the latissimus colli t, part by the greater zygomaticus r, and part lies hid behind the external ear. Laterally it appears in Tab. IX. δ-δ in the head; where it is partly covered by the latissimus colli ξ ξ, and in part by the greater zygomaticus γ z.

MUSCLES OF THE PHARYNX.

Add here the palatopharyngeus Fig. 11. f g.

FIGURE XXIII.

The lower, middle, and upper constrictors of the pharynx, with the buccinator, view'd laterally.

- a The lower constrictor of the pharynx.
- b b c d The head which arises from the thyroide cartilage; and particularly b b from the outer part of the upper margin before the superior process; and from the adjacent tubercle that is at the root of the said process; also from the oblong eminence that is in the side of the thyroide cartilage. c from the lower margin of the cartilage that is before its lower process. d from the outer part of its lower process.

e e The head arising from the lower part of the external side of the cricoide cartilage near its back part, immediately below the lower thyroide process, which receives that of the cricoide cartilage.

Betwixt these two heads, near d, it receives a portion from the cricothyroideus, d d Fig. 47. Tab. XI.

Add here Fig. 24. a.

The systematic connexion is seen in Tab. X. Fig. 3. z. and Fig. 2. δ. Then in Fig. 1 β; where part of its origin lies under the hyothyroideus q.

Anteriorly it is seen in Tab. III. ω in the neck; where it is partly covered by the hyothyroideus τ, and part of it lies hid behind the sternothyroideus π. Then in Tab. II. X in the neck; where it is partly likewise covered by the hyothyroideus Y, and also lies hid behind the sternocleidomastoideus λ; but what appears naked in Tab. II. lies hid in Tab. I. behind the latissimus colli Ω in the neck.

T W E L F T H M U S C U L A R T A B L E .

f The middle constrictor of the pharynx.
 g One of the heads which is the broadest, arising from the upper and outer part of the end of the horn of the os hyoides.
 h The other head arising from the small grain-like bone of the os hyoides. Add here Fig. 24. i. and Fig. 25.
 The systematic connexion is in Tab. X. Fig. 3. w x y; where (as here) its lower part is covered by the lower constrictor z. Then in Fig. 2. α β γ; where also its lower part is covered by the lower constrictor β, and also by the origin of the ceratoglossus n, and basioglossus o. Then in Fig. 1. δ ε ζ; where also its lower part is covered by the lower constrictor β, and by the origin of the ceratoglossus m, the basioglossus l, and the biverter g of the lower jaw.
 i The upper constrictor of the pharynx.
 k The uppermost part, which comes out from the superior part of the posterior edge of the tendon of the circumflexus of the palate, where that passes from behind the hook into the palate. See its origin Tab. X. Fig. 15. o.
 l The part that arises from the inner side of the whole length of the hook of the pterygoid process of the multiform bone, and from the inner plate of the said process, at the root of the little hook.
 m The part that is joined to the middle origin of the buccinator.
 n The part that arises from the inner side of the lower jaw, near the upper edge of the socket of the last grinding tooth: from whence it is cut off.
 o The very thin part that arises from the side of the root of the tongue, where the styloglossus first meets the ceratoglossus.
 p The part that comes from the fibres of the geniohyoideus, which are incurved round the side of the pharynx. Add here Fig. 24. l. and Fig. 26.
 The systematic connexion is in Tab. X. Fig. 3. p q r s t u n; where (as here) it is in part covered by the middle constrictor w. Then in Fig. 2. y z a, where in like manner it is partly covered by the middle constrictor α; and it also lies hid behind the stylohyoideus w, and the styloglossus k. Then in Fig. 1. n; where also it is in part cover'd by the middle constrictor β, and lies hid behind the biverter of the lower jaw g.
 q The buccinator.
 r Its origination from the outer part of the end of the hook of the pterygoid process of the multiform bone.
 s The origin from the bottom of the space, that is betwixt the hook and outer plate of the said process.
 t The part where it arises from the outer side of the upper jaw, immediately above the gums, behind the innermost grinding tooth.
 u The part which arises from the outer side of the lower jaw, from an oblong ridge sent out for that purpose, betwixt the innermost grinder and the root of the coronoid process, from whence it is here cut off.
 m The intermediate part of this muscle, that is continued to the upper constrictor of the pharynx. Add here Tab. XI. Fig. 14. 2-e. and Fig. 13. k k.
 The systematic connexion is seen in Tab. IX. γ in the head; where it is cover'd by the zygomaticus major γ, the masseter δ, and the latissimus colli ε a.
 v The tongue. See Tab. XI. Fig. 41.
 w The styloglossus, here cut off at x. See Tab. XI. Fig. 41. f.
 y The lingualis. See Tab. XI. Fig. 41. c.
 z The ceratoglossus and basioglossus cut off. See Tab. XI. Fig. 41. betwixt f b e.
 α The geniohyoideus, arising at β β from the rough eminence that is in the inner side of the lower jaw near its symphysis. γ thin fibres incurved round the side of the pharynx, some of which ascend at δ to the ceratoglossus and styloglossus, others vanish at ε in the membrane of the pharynx, and others march at p to the upper constrictor of the pharynx. See Tab. XI. Fig. 41. c. d, and Fig. 42.
 ζ The lower jaw, cut off at η η.
 The rest may be known from Fig. 2. Tab. X.

F I G U R E XXIV.

The upper, middle, and lower constrictors of the pharynx, in their back part.

a a The lower constrictor of the pharynx.
 b b The origination from the glossoide cartilage.
 c The point in which they terminate above.
 c-d The course in which the fibres meet in angles, more acute as they ascend higher.
 e The part where the right and left fibres are continued one into the other in curves. Add here Fig. 23. a.
 The systematic connexion is in Tab. X. Fig. 8. a b a b c d e.
 f The inner fibres of the gula, which are transverse, laid bare in this place.
 g g The outer fibres which descend obliquely backward on each side.
 h The gula or oesophagus cut off.
 The systematic connexion of this part is in Tab. X. Fig. 8. f g g.
 i i The middle constrictors of the pharynx, a great part of which lies under the lower a a c.
 k The point in which they terminate above; and which in many bodies is found thin, tendinous and inserted into the lower part of the occipital bone, before its great foramen. Add here Fig. 25. and Fig. 23. f g h.
 The systematic connexion appears in Tab. X. Fig. 9. a a b c. Then in Fig. 8. n, n o; where (as here) a great part lies under the lower constrictors a a c.
 l l The upper constrictors of the pharynx, of which a great part lies under the middle constrictors i. i k.
 m m Parts which arise from the lower jaw at n n, near the innermost of the grinding teeth.
 o o The parts cut off from the buccinators. See Fig. 26. and add Fig. 23. i-p.
 The systematic connexion appears in Tab. X. Fig. 10. a-g, a-g; where they in part lie behind the stylohyoideus o p. o p. Then in Fig. 9. d e f d e f; where they are also behind the stylohyoideus r q. r q; and a great part of them (as here) lies behind the middle constrictors a a. The same also appear

in Fig. 8. p q r. p q r; a great part being there under the middle constrictors n n o; and the stylohyoideus v w. v w.
 p p The inner grinding teeth.
 The rest may be known, upon occasion, from Tab. X. Fig. 8.

F I G U R E XXV.

The middle constrictors of the pharynx, in their back part.

a The upper point in which they meet.
 b The lower point.
 Betwixt which points the fibres meet in angles, pointing upwards from c to a; and more acute as they rise higher, till they become direct at c e; from whence they descend and meet in angles that are more acute as they go lower. Add here Fig. 24. i i k. and Fig. 23. f g h.
 c c The ends of the horns of the os hyoides.

F I G U R E XXVI.

The upper constrictors of the pharynx in their back part.

a The lower part which transverber the upper b.
 c The part which arises at d from the inner side of the lower jaw, near the innermost grinding tooth.
 e The portion that is cut off from the buccinator.
 f The point in which the right and left portions meet together above.
 Betwixt f and g their fibres meet in obtuse angles.
 Add here Fig. 24. l m n o. l m n o. and Fig. 23. i, &c.
 h h The innermost of the lower grinding teeth.

F I G U R E XXVII.

The stylopharyngei, palatopharyngei, and salpingopharyngei.

a The stylopharyngeus.
 b The tendinous beginning arising at c from the inner, posterior, and upper part of the bony portion, that is joined to the styloide process of the temporal bone, and which is movable in young skulls.
 d The superior and less portion of this muscle, which at l joins to the palatopharyngeus.
 e The lower and larger portion, of which the part f is inserted into the outer side of the edge of the thyroide cartilage, at the root of its upper process; and the part g is inserted into the subsequent portion of the edge of the said cartilage as far as the root of its lower process. Add here Fig. 28. a, &c. and Fig. 30. a, &c.
 The systematic connexion is seen in Tab. X. Fig. 11. f, &c. Then in Fig. 10. l &c. where it is in part covered by the upper constrictor of the pharynx a e c. Then in Fig. 9. o &c. where it is also in part cover'd by the upper constrictor d, and by the middle one a. And in the same manner it is seen in Fig. 8. u &c.
 h l The palatopharyngeus.
 h The part that is spread thro' the soft palate, above the elevators of the said palate.
 i Here it rises out, near the posterior edge of the palate bones, from the tendinous membrane that comes out of the nostrils, and goes thro' the upper part of the soft palate.
 The middle of the soft palate, the right and left stylopharyngeus are continued one into the other, almost from the posterior edge of the palate bones to the root of the uvula.
 k The part, which at its origin lying under the elevator of the soft palate comes out from the aponeurosis of the circumflexus of the palate. See Fig. 29. b.
 l Here the muscle coming out from the soft palate, is incurved thro' the side of the pharynx, and goes on thro' its back part till it joins with the stylopharyngeus d.
 Add here Fig. 28. f, &c. Fig. 29. and 30. d, &c. and Fig. 11. f g.
 The systematic connexion of the part that is in the pharynx appears in Tab. X. Fig. 11. e: and in Fig. 10. it lies behind the upper constrictor of the pharynx a. That of the portion in the palate appears in Tab. X. Fig. 13. n o p; where it lies partly hid behind the salpingopharyngeus q, and under the zygus of the uvula m.
 m The common end of the stylopharyngei and palatopharyngei, running thro' the posterior part of the membrane of the pharynx.
 n o The meeting of the right and left fibres together, thro' the middle of the length of the pharynx. p o p the place where they vanish in the back part of the membrane of the pharynx, and at p p are inserted into the thyroide cartilage. Add here Fig. 30. l.
 The systematic connexion appears in Tab. X. Fig. 11. o. Then in Fig. 10. i; where in its upper part it lies under the upper constrictor of the pharynx a. Then in Fig. 9. s; where it also lies under the middle constrictor a: and what there appears naked is in Fig. 8. covered by the lower constrictor a.
 q The salpingopharyngeus: which joins itself to the inner part of the palatopharyngeus.
 r Its origin from the lower and anterior part of the Eustachian tube, where that is of a cartilaginous texture, near its extremity. Add here Fig. 28. k l.
 The systematic connexion appears in Tab. X. Fig. 13. q.
 The pharynx is here laid open in its upper part, by cutting out all that lies betwixt the basis of the skull and the upper edge of the palatopharyngei.
 s s The place from whence the back part of the pharynx is cut off.
 t u v The Eustachian tube, as yet cover'd at t with the membrane that lines the fauces internally; of which it is laid bare at u, upon which part lay the elevator of the soft plate. v the orifice that opens at the side of the posterior foramen of the nostril.
 w The partition of the nostrils, covered with its mucous membrane.
 x x The cavity of the nostrils.
 y The lower os spongiosum, covered with the mucous membrane.
 z z The place from whence is cut off the membrane that lines the cavity of the nostrils internally.
 The foregoing parts are the same as in Fig. 15. Tab. X.
 α α The tendinous membrane, which coming out of the nostrils, is spread over the upper side of the soft palate.

TWELFTH MUSCULAR TABLE.

β The external side of the pterygoide process of the multiform bone, with its little hook γ, as in Tab. X. Fig. 16.
 δ The uvula as in Tab. X. Fig. 15.
 * * The thyroide cartilage.
 ζ The naked membrane of the lower part of the pharynx, to which part of the gula is continued; but is cut off at x.
 The foregoing parts are the same as in Tab. X. Fig. 10.
 θ The styloide process of the temporal bone, as in Fig. 9. Tab. X.

FIGURE XXVIII.

The stylopharyngei, palatopharyngei, and salpingopharyngei.

The whole back part of the pharynx being cut off from the top, and longitudinally from each side and removed, the internal part that then appears is here represented, with the internal membrane or covering also taken off, as in Tab. X. Fig. 13. The cricoide and arytenoide cartilages with their epiphyses or additaments are also removed here, as in Tab. X. Fig. 15.

a b c d e The *Stylopharyngeus*.
 b Its tendinous origin cut off at c from the styloide process of the temporal bone.

d The upper and left part of the *Stylopharyngeus*, e its larger and lower part. Add here Fig. 27. a, &c. and Fig. 30. a, &c.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. X. Fig. 13. r, &c. Fig. 14. p, &c. and Fig. 15. x, &c.

f g h The *Palatopharyngeus*.
 f The part that is spread thro' the soft palate above the elevator of the hard palate: and which with its fellow is continued thro' the whole middle length of the palate.

g The place where it goes off from the tendinous membrane that is detached from the nostrils, and spread over the upper side of the soft palate.

h The part which at its origin lies under the elevator of the soft palate, and springs from the aponeurosis of the circumflexus palati. See Fig. 29. b. From i to l are cut off the portions of the *palatopharyngei* and *stylopharyngei* which run down the posterior membrane of the pharynx, l d e m Fig. 27. Add here Fig. 27. h, &c. Fig. 29. and Fig. 30. d, &c. and Fig. 11. l. g.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. X. Fig. 13. n o p: where, as here, it lies hid in part behind the *salpingopharyngeus*, and under the *azygos uvulae* m.

k The *Salpingopharyngeus*, which joins itself to the inner part of the *palatopharyngeus*.

l Its origin from the anterior and lower part of the Eustachian tube, which is of a cartilaginous nature, near its extremity.

Add here Fig. 27. q r.

m The systematic connexion appears in Tab. X. Fig. 13. q.
 n The common end of the *palatopharyngeus* and *salpingopharyngeus*, which defends thro' the side of the pharynx, is protuberant within the same, and forms the posterior arch that goes down from the soft palate thro' the side of the fauces.

Add here Fig. 29. e.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. X. Fig. 13. w.

n o Part of the common end of the *stylopharyngeus* and *palatopharyngeus*, springing from the *stylopharyngeus*: of which the part n runs inward upon the lateral ligament of the epiglottis to the lateral edge of the epiglottis: and the part o is inserted into the upper edge of the thyroide cartilage, betwixt its upper process and the epiglottis.

Add here Fig. 29. e l.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. X. Fig. 13. x y. and Fig. 14. y z.

p The uvula.
 q q The posterior edges of the soft palate.
 r r The tonsils.
 s The tongue.
 t The epiglottis.
 u The thyroide cartilage.

The foregoing parts as in Tab. X. Fig. 15.
 The remaining parts of this figure are the same as those in Fig. 27.

FIGURE XXIX.

The palatopharyngei.

We have removed those parts of them that are spread thro' the soft palate, above the elevators of the hard palate, f g, f g Fig. 28. The *salpingopharyngei*, k l Fig. 28. are also here taken off.

a The part that is spread thro' the soft palate under the end of the elevator of the hard palate: and which continues itself with its fellow thro' the middle of the length of the palate.

b b The place where it springs from the aponeurosis of the circumflexus of the soft palate.

The systematic connexion is seen in Tab. X. Fig. 15. p, &c. Then in Fig. 14. w; where it is covered by the elevator of the soft palate k l.

c The part which defends thro' the side of the pharynx, is protuberant within the same, and forms the posterior arch that goes down by the side of the fauces from the soft palate.

The systematic connexion is seen in Tab. X. Fig. 15. t, and Fig. 14. x.

From d to d are cut off the portions of the *palatopharyngeus* and *stylopharyngeus*, which run thro' the back part of the membrane of the pharynx, l d e m Fig. 27.

e f Part of the common end of the *stylopharyngeus* and *palatopharyngeus*, produced from the *stylopharyngeus*: of which the part e runs inward upon the lateral ligament of the epiglottis to the lateral edge of the epiglottis: and the part f is inserted into the upper margin of the thyroide cartilage, betwixt its upper process and the epiglottis.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. X. Fig. 15. v w.

Add here Fig. 28. f g h i m n o: and Fig. 27. h i k l m: Fig. 30. d, &c. and Fig. 11. f g.
 The rest of this figure may be known in part from Fig. 27. and in part from Fig. 28.

FIGURE XXX.

The stylopharyngeus and palatopharyngeus on one side.

a The *Stylopharyngeus* cut off at b. It is that marked a b, &c. in Fig. 27. and a b, &c. in Fig. 28.

c The portion of it that joins itself to the upper part of the *palatopharyngeus*, d Fig. 27.

The systematic connexion is seen in Tab. X. Fig. 4. d e. Then in Fig. 2. w; where it is partly cover'd by the middle constrictor of the pharynx β, and what there appears naked, in Fig. 1. lies under the biverter of the lower jaw g.

d e The *palatopharyngeus*, cut off at e. It is that in Fig. 27. mmk' d l.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. X. Fig. 4. f f, where (as here) it in part lies hid behind the *stylopharyngeus* d.

e The common end of the *stylopharyngeus* and *palatopharyngeus*.

f That part of the *stylopharyngeus* which is inserted into the upper edge of the thyroide cartilage, betwixt its upper process and the epiglottis. See Fig. 28. n o; and Fig. 29. e f.

g h Portions of the *stylopharyngeus* inserted into the edge of the thyroide cartilage, the part g into the external side of its margin at the root of its upper process; the part h into the rest of the margin. They are those marked i. g Fig. 27.

i Part vanishing below in the membrane of the pharynx, marked o p in Fig. 27.

The systematic connexion appears laterally in Tab. X. Fig. 4. g g h i k; where part lies hid behind the horn of the os hyoides w; part behind the ligament x, that goes from the end of the horn of the os hyoides to the upper process of the thyroide cartilage; and part (as here) behind the thyroide cartilage y z. Then in Fig. 3. betwixt x y, and at s; where part also lies behind the horn of the os hyoides, its ligament s, and the thyroide cartilage x: it is also there covered by the middle constrictor of the pharynx w x y, and the lower one z. Then in Fig. 2. it appears betwixt β and γ, and at x; where besides lying behind the hyoidal horn v, and its ligament, with the middle constrictor of the pharynx α β γ, and the lower one δ, with the thyroide cartilage φ it is also behind the *ceratoglossus* n. Then in Fig. 1. it appears betwixt s and ζ, and at p; where in like manner it lies behind the hyoidal horn n and its ligament, the middle constrictor δ α ζ, the lower one β, and the thyroide cartilage; it moreover lies behind the *hyothyroideus* q r.

Anteriorly it appears in Tab. III. X in the neck, where part of it appears naked betwixt the hyoidal horn λ, its ligament ψ, the thyroide cartilage and the *hyothyroideus* τ, with the lower constrictor of the pharynx μ, behind all which it is also placed. So also it appears in Tab. II. w in the neck; placed also behind the same hyoidal horn, and its ligament v, the thyroide cartilage, the *hyothyroideus* Y Z, and the lower constrictor X. And what part of it has appeared naked in the fore-mentioned tables, lies hid in Tab. I. behind the *latissimus colli* Ω in the neck.

k The membrane of the pharynx, with the membrane of the gula that is continued to it.

MUSCLES OF THE ANUS, PENIS URETHRA AND ITS BULB, WITH THE END OF THE RECTUM, AND THE ANUS.

FIGURE XXXI.

The elevators of the anus with the external sphincter, a posterior view.

a a-k The *levatori ani*, in some measure resembling the shape of a funnel, and besides the portions fixed to the os coccyx, they together form a sort of tape or swath that is principally wound about the intestine rectum, but is also attached by its extremities to the sides of the pelvis, to the angles of the penis and the bulb of the urethra, as will be here pointed out. Besides surrounding the rectum intestine, it also takes in the lower part of the bladder with the femoral vesicles and prostate gland; also the vagina in women.

a a The anterior portions view'd on their inner side within the pelvis.

b c d Their origin from the inner side of the os pubis, at b near the lower end of the symphondrosis, from whence (the part b c is fleshy, the part c d tendinous) it ascends backward round the beginning of the obturator internum.

e The tendon which forms its upper edge, and arises in its highest part from the os pubis, and continues thro' the side of the pelvis, almost to the acute process of the ischium.

f Its origination from the acute process of the ischium.

g The posterior part seen in its outer side.

h The place where it is inserted behind into the anterior edge of the last, and last but one of the bones of the coccyx.

i i The tendinous ends that are continued to each other just below the coccyx, the fibres meeting together in angles that point upward.

k The place where its fleshy parts are continued.

Add here Fig. 32. a-g. a-g; and Fig. 33. and 34.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. VI. e e in the lower part of the trunk; where they pass under the external sphincter of the anus f. Then in Tab. V. s in the buttocks; where they also pass under the outer sphincter s of the anus, and are hid behind the largest *glutis* γ γ.

l l The internal sphincter of the anus.

Add here Fig. 32. l.

The systematic connexion is not represented.

m m The end of the intestine rectum.

TWELFTH MUSCULAR TABLE.

a The anus.
o o The synchondrosis or cartilaginous juncture of the ossa pubis p p.

FIGURE XXXII.

The elevators of the anus with its internal sphincter, seen from before.

a-g a-g The *levator ani*.
a b c The origination from the inner side of the os pubis, the part a near the lower end of the synchondrosis; and from thence it is continued (partly fleshy a b, partly tendinous c) upward and backward round the origin of the obturator internus.
d The tendon that forms the upper edge of this muscle from the highest part of its origination at the os pubis thro' the side of the pelvis, almost to the acute process of the ischium.
e The thin portion that comes out from the angle f, where the head of the penis joins the spongy body of the urethra; it is also continued from along the upper part of the side of the bulb of the urethra, as far as g.
Add here Fig. 31. a-k. a-k: and Fig. 33. and 34.
The systematic connexion of this part of it is not to be seen, as it is covered by the erecors of the penis ζζ, Tab. IV. in the trunk; and by the transverse of the perineum λ λ.
h The bulb of the urethra, going into the spongy body of the urethra i.
k The urethra with its spongy body cut off.
l The internal sphincter of the anus.
Add here Fig. 31. ll.
m m The end of the intestinum rectum.
n The anus.
o o o o o o o o o o The places from whence portions of the ossa pubis are cut out, to view the elevators that lie behind.

FIGURE XXXIII.

The left elevator of the anus view'd in its outer and lateral part.

a The tendon that forms its upper edge from the highest part of its origin at the os pubis, along the side of the pelvis, almost to the acute process of the ischium.
b c d Its origination from the inner side of the os pubis, partly tendinous b c, and partly fleshy c d, where it passes round the origin of the obturator internus.
e The origin from the inner part of the acute process of the ischium.
f The thin portion that comes out of the angle of the ossa pubis, wherein the head of the penis joins with the spongy body of the urethra, and is thence continued laterally to the upper part of the bulb of the urethra.
g Its insertion into the anterior edge of the last but one, and the last h, of the bones of the coccyx.
i k The place where the fibres of one muscle are continuous with those of the other, below the coccyx.
Add here Fig. 34. and Fig. 31. a-k: and Fig. 32. a-g.
lll The ischium cut off, m m m n the os pubis, n o o the tubercle of the ischium, which bone being cut out, the elevator comes into view.

FIGURE XXXIV.

The right elevator of the anus, a lateral view of its inner side.

a The tendon that forms its upper edge from the highest part of its origination at the os pubis, thro' the side of the pelvis, almost to the acute process of the ischium.
b c d Its origination from the inner side of the os pubis, (partly tendinous b c, and partly fleshy c d) whence it goes round the origin of the obturator internus.
e Its origin from the inner part of the acute process of the ischium.
f The thin portion that comes out of the angle, in which the head of the penis joins with the spongy body of the urethra; and ascends laterally to the upper part of the bulb of the urethra.
g Its insertion into the anterior edge of the last but one, and the last h, of the bones of the coccyx.
i k The place where they are continuous with each other below the coccyx, tendinous at i, and fleshy at k; from whence the left elevator is cut off.
Add here Fig. 33. and Fig. 31. a-k. and Fig. 32. a-g.
l The left os ischium; m the os pubis.

FIGURE XXXV.

The external sphincter of the anus, seen in its back part.

a The posterior tip by which it adheres to the extremity of the coccyx, to which, from the anus b, the fibres meet together from each side in angles that point upwards, and are more acute as they ascend higher.
Add here Fig. 36. a b c c.
The systematic connexion appears in Tab. VI. f in the lower part of the trunk. Then in Tab. V. s near the buttocks.

FIGURE XXXVI.

The external sphincter of the anus, in its fore part.

a The fibres which meet together from each side, so as to form angles, that point upwards; being more acute as they ascend higher, and more obtuse as they are lower.
b The tip or tail in which it ends, and at last vanishes in the perineum.
c c A portion that goes out above the foresaid tip, into a sort of triangular point that is attached to the lower part of the accelerators, where they are conjoined together.
Add here Fig. 35.
The systematic connexion appears in Tab. IV. s in the trunk; where the tip or tail is hid by the declivity of a portion of the penis. Then in the same manner in the trunk of Tab. III. λ.

d The bulb of the urethra, going into the spongy body of the urethra e.
f The urethra with its spongy body cut off.

FIGURE XXXVII.

The accelerators, transversus, first and second of the perineum, and the erecors of the penis.

a a b c c The accelerators investing the bulb of the urethra, where that is protuberant.
The one joins the other along the middle of the bulb b. And where they meet the fibres form angles, which are hardly to be perceived in the posterior fibres, that meet almost in a direct course: the anterior fibres form angles more acute as they are farther from the posterior ones.
c c The anterior tips or points by which they go off from the penis.
The rest of the origination, from the middle of the upper side of the urethra, is not to be seen in the figure.
The systematic connexion appears in Tab. IV. s s in the trunk; where it is partly covered by the external sphincter of the anus s, partly by the transversus of the perineum t t; in part by the erecors of the penis ζζ; and part from the declivity of the portion of the penis is not to be seen. Then in Tab. III. μ in the trunk; where part is in like manner covered by the external sphincter λ, and part by the erecor penis r.
d The transversus of the perineum.
e The end that joins partly with the accelerator, partly with the external sphincter ani, and likewise usually joins with its fellow.
Add here Fig. 38.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. IV. t in the trunk, where it goes under the external sphincter of the anus s.
f The second transversus of the perineum.
i This bending its extremity to the erecor penis, arose betwixt that and the accelerator, in the angle in which the head of the penis joins the bulb of the urethra.
Add here Fig. 39.
k l m. k l m The erecors of the penis.
l The tendinous end inserted into the larger cavernous body of the penis at m m, beyond its head. But it is also inserted into the head of the penis, where that does not lie under the ossa pubis, almost all the way from the beginning of its said head; and beyond the head it is inserted as far as m m.
Add here Fig. 40.
The systematic connexion appears in Tab. IV. ζζ in the trunk; where its end is not to be seen from the declivity of the portion of the penis.
n n o The penis. n n the larger cavernous or spongy bodies. o the spongy body of the urethra. p the penis cut off.

FIGURE XXXVIII.

The transversus of the perineum in its posterior part.

a Its origin from the inner part of the tubercle of the ischium.
Add here Fig. 37. d e.
The systematic connexion is in Tab. IV. h in the lower part of the trunk; where its end goes under the external sphincter of the anus s, and lies hid behind the largest gluteus.

FIGURE XXXIX.

The second transversus of the perineum in its back part.

a Its origin from the inner part of the os pubis, near about the middle, betwixt the tubercle of the ischium, and synchondrosis of the os pubis.
Add here Fig. 37. f l.
The systematic connexion is in Tab. IV. g in the lower part of the trunk; where its end goes under the elevator e of the anus: and what is there naked, in Tab. V. lies hid behind the largest gluteus γ.

FIGURE XL.

The erecor of the penis in its back part.

a The tendinous beginning which arises at b b from the inner side of the tubercle of the ischium, a little before its ends in the os pubis.
Add here Fig. 37. k l m.

MUSCLES OF THE BLADDER.

FIGURE XLI.

The muscle of the bladder, laterally.

This muscle, altho' I have found it in but a very few bodies, I thought proper to exhibit here, on account of its elegance. Whether or no it that which formerly seemed to belong to the prostate, call'd its compressor?
a That part which arose from the inner side of the os pubis, almost in the middle space betwixt the bottom edge of the synchondrosis and the uppermost part of the great foramen or hole, near the inner part of the origin of the elevator of the anus.
b Its incurvation round the side of the bladder, gradually expanding itself a little above the prostate, till at
c c It at last becomes exceeding thin, and continues itself with the fibres of the bladder, or rather goes into them.
d The bladder.
e The prostate.
ff The place from whence the left os pubis is cut off, and taken away with the rest of the os innominatum, in order to expose this muscle with the bladder and prostate to the view.

TABULAE ANATOMICAE DUODECIMAE MUSCULORUM HOMINIS EXPLANATIO.

GLOTTIDIS & EPIGLOTTIDIS.

FIGURAE I.

Arytaenoides transversus, à posteriore parte.

a a Hic affixus cartilagini arytaenoidae sinistrae, margini interioei partis ejus posterioris, qui supra basem est.
b b Hic eidem margini dextrae.

In *Syntaxi*, Tab. X. Fig. 13. 0000; ubi ex parte tectus Arytaenoides obliquus n. n. Caeterum in Fig. 12. velatus membrana pharyngis v. A latere, Tabula eadem, Fig. 6. o, pariter ex parte tectus obliquus l. m. m.

Laryngis cartilaginei tum hujus, tum proxime sequentis Figurae, cognoscitur ex Fig. 14. Tab. X.

FIGURAE II.

Arytaenoides obliquus, & Cricoarytaenoides posticus, à posteriore parte.

a b c *Arytaenoides obliquus.*
a Origo à superiore parte partis posterioris ejusdemque exterioris basii cartilaginis arytaenoidae.
b Extremi pars inferior, quae se Thyroarytaenoidae continuat.
c Extremi pars superior, ad epiglottidem procedens.
Antequam in extrema illa abeat, flectit se in priora tum circum posterioreem partem verticis arytaenoidae, tum circum cartilagineum verticis illius additamentum.

Adde Fig. 3. a b c d.
In *Syntaxi*, Tab. X. Fig. 2. n; ubi dextrum decussat sinister. In Figura autem 12. velati membrana pharyngis v.

d d d *Cricoarytaenoides posticus.*
d d d Origo à cartilagine cricoidea, cujus occupat sinuatam superficiem, quam in postica parte à latere eminentiae mediae habet.

e Extremum infertum extremo tuberculo, quod basis arytaenoidae à postica parte in latere externo exigit.

Adde Fig. 4. f f g.
In *Syntaxi*, Tab. X. Fig. 13. 1; ex parte subeunt cartilagineum thyroideam µ. In Fig. 12. velatus membrana pharyngis v, praeter partem exiguam, infra n; quae & in Fig. 11. A, & in Fig. 10. n, & in Fig. 9. l.

FIGURAE III.

Arytaenoides obliquus, Thyroarytaenoides, Thyroepiglotticus major, & minor, à latere.

a b c d *Arytaenoides obliquus.*
b Extremi pars inferior, quae se Thyroarytaenoidae e continuat.
c d Extremi pars superior, quae secundum glottidis marginem, qui inter arytaenoidem & epiglottidem intercedit, porrigit se ad epiglottidem, ad marginem ejus lateralem pertinens d.

Adde Fig. 2. a b c.
In *Syntaxi*, Tab. X. Fig. 6. l m m; ubi sinister l decussat dextrum m m.
e *Thyroarytaenoides.* Vide Fig. 4. a b c d e.
f g h *Thyroepiglotticus major.*

g Origo ejus à cartilagine thyroidea juxta exteriorem partem partis superioris originis Thyroarytaenoidae: unde primum per exteriorem partem Thyroarytaenoidae illius, & per superioreem quidem partem illius, ascendit, dein secundum latus glottidis; h pertinetque ad marginem lateralem epiglottidis, adjunctum se extremo Arytaenoidae obliqui, ad eundem marginem pertinenti.

Adde Fig. 7. a a b c d d e f g.
In *Syntaxi*, Tab. X. Fig. 6. f g; ex parte tectus Thyroarytaenoidae altero c.
i *Thyroepiglotticus minor*, sive depressor epiglottidis.

k Origo ejus ab interiore parte cartilaginis thyroideae, juxta ejus medium.
l Pertinet ad marginem lateralem epiglottidis, supra radicem ejus.

In *Syntaxi*, Tab. X. Fig. 6. i, extremo suo ibi delitescens post Thyroarytaenoidae alterum c.

Cartilaginei laryngis tum hujus, tum proxime sequentium quatuor Figurarum, cognoscitur ex Fig. 7. Tab. X.

FIGURAE IV.

Thyroarytaenoides, Cricoarytaenoides posticus, à latere.

a a b c d e *Thyroarytaenoides.*
a a Origo ab interiore parte partis internae thyroideae, juxta ejus medium.
b Principium alterum, oriens à ligamento, quo colligatae à priori parte sunt cricoidea & thyroidea.

c Pars exterior, quae magis ascendit.
d Pars, quae precedentem subeunt, magis transversa, decussat eam. Et pars ejus major exteriori illi subjacet.

e Extremum infertum exteriori parti marginis prioris cartilaginis arytaenoidae,

supra basem ejus, atque adeo supra finem Cricoarytaenoidae lateralis, b Fig. 5.
Addde Fig. 3. e.

In *Syntaxi*, Tab. X. Fig. 6. e; ubi partem ejus integre Thyroepiglotticus major f g, & Thyroarytaenoides alter c.

f f g *Cricoarytaenoides posticus.*
f f Origo à cartilagine cricoidea.
g Extremum infertum extremo tuberculo, quod basis arytaenoidae à postica parte in latere externo exigit.

Addde Fig. 2. d d d e.
In *Syntaxi*, Tab. X. Fig. 6. 2. Et in Fig. 5. 3; ubi maximam partem delitescit post cartilagineum thyroideam a, & post membranam pharyngis. Sic & Fig. 4. 3. Et quod nodum, id in Fig. 3. delitescit post Constrictorem inferiorem pharyngis z 3.

FIGURAE V.

Cricoarytaenoides lateralis.

a a Origo à cricoideae summi marginis exteriori parte, in latere, statim juxta insidentem ei arytaenoidem.

b Extremum infertum basi arytaenoidae, à latere, mox ante finem Cricoarytaenoidae postici, g Fig. 4.

In *Syntaxi*, Tab. X. Fig. 6. b; ubi extremo majorem partem subit Thyroarytaenoidae alterum c.

FIGURAE VI.

Thyroarytaenoides alter, minor.

a Origo ab interiore eademque superiore parte thyroideae, non longe à fissura cordiformi.

c Extremum infertum arytaenoidae, mox supra Cricoarytaenoidae lateralem, b Fig. 5.
Addde Fig. 7. h l.

In *Syntaxi*, Tab. X. Fig. 6. c d.
d Ala sinistra cartilaginis thyroideae, e hic truncata.

FIGURAE VII.

Thyroepiglotticus major, & Thyroarytaenoides alter.

a a b c *Thyroepiglotticus major*; qualis nonnunquam animadvertitur.
b Origo ejus à cartilagine thyroidea, juxta exteriorem partem partis superioris originis Thyroarytaenoidae: unde primum per exteriorem partem Thyroarytaenoidae illius ascendit, dein secundum latus glottidis, ad epiglottidem.

c Fasciculus ejus, qui per Thyroarytaenoidae alterum h transit: cum caeterum procedat pone eum.
d d e Poetio accessoria, d oriens ab exteriori parte marginis superioris cartilaginis cricoideae, à latere.

f Commune extremum, g pertinens ad marginem epiglottidis.

Addde Fig. 3. f g h.
h *Thyroarytaenoides alter*, i hic ab ortu recessus. Vide Fig. 6. a c.

UVULAE.

FIGURAE VIII.

Azygus uvulae, à parte superiore eademque posteriore.

a Principium, quod initio tendineo tenui implicatum membranae tendinosae d d, & extremis tendineis Levatorum palati illius, juxta futuram palati officii, ut ab eo procedere videatur.

b Hinc decurrit per medium palatum molle, c perque uvulae longitudinem.
In *Syntaxi*, Tab. X. Fig. 13. m.

d d Membrana tendinosa, quae ex naribus veniens, incedit per superiora palati molli, sub ejus tegumento, quod per membranae illius ambitum hic tanquam incisum exhibitur. Vide Tab. X. Fig. 14. m.

e e Palatum molle.
f Uvula.
g g Arcus posteriores, qui se à palato molli per latera faucium demittunt. Caetera cognosci poterunt ex Fig. 27.

PALATI MOLLIS.

Addde Palatopharyngeum Fig. 27. h &c. & Fig. 28. f &c. & Fig. 29. a &c. & Fig. 11. f g.

FIGURAE IX.

Levator palati molli, & Circumflexi palati, à parte inferiore, una cum palato molli, uvula, faucium in narium concavum aditu, tubis Eustachianis.

a b c d e f *Levator palati molli.*

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a Principium tendinosum, quo oritur ab extremo osse petroso, qua id tuba Eustachiana perforatum est; & ab inferiore quidem parte canalus illius extremi, statim sub principio partis tubae ejusdem illius, quae tota mollis.

b Haec parte ad palatum procedit. c haec per palatum, lateralis magis magis.

d Pertinetque ad mediam palati longitudinem, scilicet à postico margine palati officii, usque ad radicem uvulae: ubi se dexter sinistrique continent inter se. Vide Tab. X. Fig. 14. k.

e Pars inferior, separatim lacertum efficiens.

f Portio, quae se sine tendineo tenui innedit membranac tendinosae, quae incedit per superiorem palati molliem, veniens è naribus; cum eaque ad medium posticum marginem palati officii pertinere videtur. Vide Tab. X. Fig. 14. i.

In *Syntaxi*, à parte posteriore, Tab. X. Fig. 14. g h i k l. Dein Fig. 13. g h i; ubi pars pone Salpingopharyngeum q; caeterum sub Palatopharyngeo n. Dein Fig. 12. parva pars w à latere membranac pharyngis. Sic & Fig. 11. b, & Fig. 10. i, & Fig. 9. k. A latere, Tab. X. Fig. 5. b, & Fig. 4. b, & Fig. 3. b; ubi pars delitescit post Constrictorem superiorem pharyngis q; & Fig. 2. g. g h i k. g h i k l *Circumflexi palati*.

h Origo ab extremo osse petroso, juxta externum latus Levatoris palati mollii.

i Ejus latus tendo, per palati mollii initium procedens, k insertumque postico lunato margini palati officii.

l Hic latus tendens, dexter & sinister, conveniunt, & se conjungunt. Adde Fig. 10.

In *Syntaxi*, à parte posteriore, Tab. X. Fig. 16. i--n. Dein Fig. 15. h i k; ubi pars quae in palato est, tecta membrana tendinosa n, quae ex naribus veniens, procedit per superiora palati mollii: tecta & principio Palatopharyngis q, & Constrictores pharyngis superiores o. Dein Fig. 14. n; ubi praeterea majorem partem tectus Levator palati mollii g. Sic & Fig. 13. k; & Fig. 12. x, à latere membranac pharyngis; & Fig. 11. c; & Fig. 10. k; ubi & post Constrictorem superiorem pharyngis b delitescit: quemadmodum & Fig. 9. l, & Fig. 8. t.

A latere, Tab. X. Fig. 5. a, & Fig. 4. a, & Fig. 3. a, & Fig. 2. f.

m m Membrana superior palati mollii.

n Uvula.

o o o o Hic membrana faucium per ambitum recessa.

p Hic fauces in nares patent.

q Tuba Eustachiana. Quae & in altero latere.

r Pars membranacea tubae Eustachianae.

u Extremum os petrosum, qua id tuba Eustachiana perforatum est; unde v in dextro latere tuba r procedit. ER o Fig. 10.

Caetera capitis officii sunt eadem, quae in Tabulis Offium.

FIGURAE X.

Circumflexus palati, à parte inferiore.

a Principium tendineum, b oriens ab extremo osse petroso, qua id tuba Eustachiana perforatum est; & ab inferiore quidem parte canalus illius extremi, statim à latere externo partis tubae ejusdem illius, quae tota mollis; itemque principii Levatoris palati mollii. Cooper h Fig. 9.

c Inde à superiore parte tendineum illud principium per marginem musculi excurrit, usque ad c. Qui principii excursus tendineus ab exteriori latere musculi latior fuit, adhaesitque ligamento cuidam tendineo tenui angusto, quod à primo musculi ortu, secundum radicem internam eminentiae acutae ossis multiformis, quae est pone foramen tertii rami quinti nervorum paris; porroque secundum anteriorem partem eminentiae illius oblongae, quae ex eodem osse inter foramen modiodicium & os petrosum eminet, porrectum erat.

d Principium anterius, e oriens ab interiore eminente pariete (p Fig. 15.) finis oblongi, impressi radice parietis interni processus pterygoidei ossis multiformis, ab exteriori parte, q Fig. 15.

f Principium tendineum lamellae alterius, adhaerens superiori parti lateris externi cartilagineae naturae, quae adhaerit tubae Eustachianae: unde hic g g recessum.

h Caro communis.

i Principium tendinis, in quem abit. Qui post circum hamulum k processus pterygoidei ossis multiformis se flexit; latus ibi, sed in angustum corrugatus.

l Et postea quam se flexit, explicat per palati mollii initium, specie aponeurotica, inferiusque in postico lunato margini palati officii, usque ad futuram palati: ad postremumque conjungit cum parte sui, l Fig. 9, à quo hic n recessus.

o Pars ejus, quae se sine tendineo inferere visa imae parti processus pterygoidei, ad externum latus radice hamuli, non exhibita. Et fortasse pro aberratione quadam ab instituto naturae haberi potest.

Adde Fig. 9. g--l.

o Extremum os petrosum, qua id tuba Eustachiana perforatum est. Cooper r Fig. 9.

FIGURAE XI.

Constrictores isthmi faucium, cum Palatopharyngeis, à parte priore.

a b c d e *Constrictor isthmi faucium*.

a Hic surgit à superiore parte marginis linguae circa radicem ejus.

b Haec parte à lingua ad palatum ante tonsillam procedit, per arcum illum, qui in faucibus à latere linguae pertinet ad palatum molle.

c Haec per palatum molle.

d Hic dexter cum sinistro convenit, unaque subtilibus praeterea portionibus in uvulam excurrunt e.

In *Syntaxi*, Tab. X. Fig. 17. f g. A latere, Tab. X. Fig. 5. g; & Fig. 4. l; & Fig. 3. c; ubi maximam partem delitescit post Constrictorem pharyngis superiorem s: similiterque Fig. 2. i.

g *Palatopharyngei* pars, quae per palatum molle decurrit supra Constrictorem isthmi, sub Levatore palati mollii. f pars, quae ante Constrictorem illum nuda est ab eo. g pars, quae post eum nuda.

Adde Fig. 27. h &c. & Fig. 28. f &c. & Fig. 29. & Fig. 30. d &c.

In *Syntaxi*, Tab. X. Fig. 17. k l; ubi (ut hic) magnam partem tectus Constrictore isthmi faucium g.

Ex qua Figura reliqua hujus intelliguntur.

MAXILLAE INFERIORIS.

FIGURAE XII.

Temporalis, à parte priore.

abb c d d Primum originis initium, a procedens à processu superiore ossis jugalis, b b c ab eminentia, quae est b b in latere ossis frontis, c in osse verticis; d d ab osse temporis.

e Tendo.

f g h Affixus, f vertici processus coronoidae maxillae inferioris, g marginique posteriori, & h priori, ibi in mucrone exans: i altero mucrone, & eo longiore crassioraque, affixus eminentiae k, quam processus coronoidae juxta priorem partem radice suae ex interiore parte habet.

Juxta m n pars ejus posterior & eadem inferior, sub zygomate ad maxillam descensura, se circum sinuatam radicem processus zygomatici inflectit.

Adde Fig. 13. & 14.

In *Syntaxi*, Tab. II. i &c. in capite; ubi zygoma fubit, post subiectus Masteteri o r. In Tab. I. subiectus praeterea aponeurosi Epicranii a in capite, & cum ea Attollenti auriculae Γ Δ, & anteriori ejusdem Z, itemque Frontali b d, & Orbiculari palpebrarum m n.

l Truncatum os jugale. m truncatus processus ejus, qui cum zygomatico ossis temporis convenit. n truncatus zygomaticus.

FIGURAE XIII.

Temporalis, à parte posteriore.

a a a b Primum originis initium ab eminentia a a a ossis verticis, b mammillaris. Reliquum originis, ab amplitudine lateris calvariae, quae fit à processu superiore ossis jugalis, à finitimo latere ossis frontis, ab osse verticis & squamoso, à processu maximo ossis multiformis, ejusque eminentis, quae in inferiore parte lateris ejus sunt; exhiberi his in Figuris nequirit; ut à quibus partibus subitus oritur.

Extrinfecus pars se demittit à membrana tendinea, qua ibi vestitus; hic remota.

c Tendo.

Adde Fig. 12. & 14.

In *Syntaxi*, Tab. VI. A &c. in capite; ubi fubit zygoma, & deinde subiacet Masteteri E G. In Tab. V. praeterea subiacet aponeurosi Epicranii d d, & cum ea Attollenti auriculae f g, & anteriori k.

FIGURAE XIV.

Temporalis extremum à parte interiore.

a Pars extremi tendinea tenuis, inserta margini posteriori radice processus coronoidae maxillae inferioris.

b b Carnae partis insertio amplitudini interiore radice processus coronoidae.

c Tendinis mucro crassior, d insertus eminentiae, quam processus coronoidae juxta priorem partem radice suae habet.

e Tendinis mucro tenuior.

Adde Fig. 12 & 13.

f Maxillae inferioris pars sinistra, ex interiore parte.

FIGURAE XV.

Pterygoideus internus, & externus, à parte inferiore.

a *Pterygoideus internus*.

b Origo è fundo cavi processus pterygoidei ossis multiformis, principio tendinoso; oriens poero ab interiore parte parietis externi processus ejusdem paullo minus quam tota.

c Pars originis, quae est ab inferiore parte ossis palati, qua delitescit processus pterygoideo interfectum. Unde à principio tendinosum. Juxta quam originem oritur etiam d ab osse maxillari superiore.

e Extremum tendinosum, quod inferiori parti amplitudinis internae illius partis maxillae inferioris, quam ea ad caput erigit, ad imum angulum usque insertum f f.

Adde Fig. 17.

g *Pterygoideus externus*.

h Ab hujus parietis externi processus pterygoidei amplitudine exteriorae prope tota oritur.

i Origo ab inferiore parte marginis parietis modiodici, qui margo spectat cavum pterygoidei.

k Origo à margine inferiore parietis modiodici.

l Haec parte oritur ab exteriori parte portionis pterygoideae ossis palati, & à finitima parte ossis maxillari superioris.

k l Principii pars tendinosa.

m Pars, quae procedit ab interiore parte ossis multiformis, ab externo latere radice processus pterygoidei.

n n o Extremum tendinosum, insertum n n collo maxillae inferioris, ubi id ab interiore parte partis prioris, statim sub capitulo suo sinuatum est: & priori & eadem internae parti marginis lamellae cartilagineae o, quae articulo maxillae interjecta.

Adde Fig. 16.

p Eminens interiore parietis finis oblongi q, impressi radice parietis interni processus pterygoidei ossis multiformis, ab exteriori parte. A quo pariete eminente oritur Circumflexus palati, c Fig. 10.

Caetera capitis officii sunt eadem, quae in Tabulis Offium.

FIGURAE

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FIGURAE XVI.

Pterygoideus externus, à parte priore.

a Pars inferior.
 b c Hic subtus oritur à parietis externi processus pterygoidei amplitudine exteriore prope tota; & infra quoque, juxta c, ab exteriore parte portiois pterygoideae ossis palati, finitimaque maxillaris superioris.
 d Pars tendinosa.
 e Extremum, inferum collo maxillae inferioris, ubi id ab interiore parte partis prioris, statim sub capitulo suo finatum est.
 f Pars superior, cujus fibrae cum fibris inferioris ad angulos acutos conveniunt.
 g g Origo ejus ab interiore parte ossis multiformis, juxta externum latus radicis processus pterygoidei.
 h Extremum, maxillae supra partem inferiorem insertum.
 Adde Fig. 15. g--o.
In Synaxi, Tab. III. ** in capite, ubi ex parte delinquit post Buccinatorum v, os maxillare superius, & jugale, postque zygomata, & processum coronoidem maxillae inferioris, circa quem post Temporalem extremum sequitur. Dein Tab. II. A in capite; ubi pariter post os maxillare superius delinquit, & post jugale, postque Buccinatorum z; praeterea post Masseterem r.
 A latere, Tab. X. Fig. 1. a, partim tectus Pterygoideo interno b, partim subiectus maxillae inferiori.
 i Hic truncatum os jugale, k hic maxillae superius, l hic processus zygomaticus ossis temporis, m hic processus coronoides maxillae inferioris, quo, excisio esse intermedio, cerni musculus queat.
 n Processus lateralis maximum ossis multiformis.
 o Os maxillare superius.

FIGURAE XVII.

Pterygoideus internus, à parte priore.

a a Hic subtus principium ejus inhaeret cavo processus pterygoidei ossis multiformis.
 b Extremum tendinosum, quod hic e c inferere se incipit inferiori parti amplitudinis internae illius partis maxillae inferioris, quam ea ad caput erigit: cui se poro ad immum angulum usque inserit. Confer ff Fig. 15.
 Adde Fig. 15. a--f.
In Synaxi, Tab. IV. r in capite; ubi (ut hic) à principio delinquit pone processum pterygoideum, & praeterea pone maxillam inferiorem, circa quam sequitur post Temporalem extremum. Dein Tab. III. ζ in capite; ubi insuper pone Buccinatorem v delinquit, & tectus Pterygoideo externo *. Quodque in Tab. III. nudum, id in Tab. II. post Masseterem r in capite.
 A parte posteriori, Tab. VII. c in capite; ubi poro post processum mammillarem delinquit, & Trachelomastoideum z B in cervice. Dein Tab. VI. l in capite, poro delinquit post Splenium capitis P in cervice. Dein Tab. V. e in capite; ubi ex parte tectus Latissimus colli t, & poro delinquit post Sternomastoideum u in collo, & post auriculam.
 A latere, Tab. X. Fig. 1. b c, à principio delinquit post processum mammillarem. Dein Tab. IX. x in capite; ubi partem integit Latissimus colli π ζ; pars delinquit post Sternomastoideum g in collo, pars post auriculam.
 d d d Hic truncata maxilla inferior, ut appareat pars musculi, quae pone eam sita.

FIGURAE XVIII.

Biventer maxillae, à latere.

a Venter primus
 b Tendo medius.
 c Venter secundus, d insertus posteriori parti imi marginis maxillae inferioris, juxta menti medium.
 Adde Fig. 19.
In Synaxi, Tab. X. Fig. 1. g h i; ubi principium (ut hic) post processum mammillarem: partemque integit Stylohyoideus e f. In Tab. IX. totus interdu Stylohyoideus μ in collo, Sternocleidomastoideo g, Splenio capitis s, Stylohyoideo λ, &c.
 A parte priore, Tab. II. y P in capite; ubi partim post maxillam inferiorem delinquit, partim tectus Sternocleidomastoideo λ in collo, partim Stylohyoideo R. Dein Tab. I. z in capite; ubi pariter post maxillam inferiorem delinquit, & tectus Sternocleidomastoideo φ in collo, & praeterea post auriculam: infraque, qua nudus in Tab. II. tectus Latissimus colli Ω.
 A parte posteriori, Tab. VI. l in capite; ubi poro post Splenium capitis P in cervice, & Levatorem scapulae Z delinquit. Et quod nudum, id in Tab. V. post Sternocleidomastoideum u in collo.

FIGURAE XIX.

Biventer maxillae, à parte inferiore.

a Venter primus, b principio tendinoso oriens e c eque incili, quod radicem processus mammillaris ossis temporis ex interiore parte finit; & praecipue quidem ab interiore eodemque humiliori margine ejus.
 d Tendo medius.
 e Venter secundus, f extremo tendinoso insertus g g posteriori parti imi marginis maxillae inferioris, juxta menti medium.
 h Aponeurosis, f tendinis extremo, tendinosque initio ventris secundi, ab interiore parte excusis, adnectensque se i priori parti basis hyoidis, juxta partem inferiorem, à latere, inter extrema Mylohyoidei, Sternohyoidi, Coracohyoidi.
 Adde Fig. 18.
 Ossa cognoscantur ex Tabulis Ossium.

FIGURAE XX.

Masseter, à parte priore.

a Pars exterior eademque major.
 b Principii pars tendinea extrinsecus.
 c Oritur ab inferiore & eadem priore parte extremi processus ossis maxillaris superioris, cui os jugale innixum; d d continuoque ab exteriore parte marginis inferioris ossis jugalis, qua illud zygomatis partem efficit; aliquanto ante inferiorem partem suturae zygomatis cerni definens.
 e f Extremum tendinosum, insertum amplitudini exterioris partis lateris maxillae inferioris, usque ad angulum maxillae g g.
 h Pars interior & eadem minor, qua nuda.
 i Origo ejus ab interiore margine ossis jugalis, juxta processum zygomaticum ossis temporis: k & poro ab inferiore margine processus zygomatici, usque ad tuberculum committendae maxillae inferioris caussa eminent.
 l Portio, quae supra zygomata abscedit ab interiore parte membranae tendineae, qua Temporalis extrinsecus obductus, affixae zygomati: à qua membrana portio haec recissa.
 Adde Fig. 21. & 22.
In Synaxi, Tab. II. o--x in capite. Dein Tab. I. V W X Y in capite; ubi partem tegit Zygomaticus major E, & Latissimus colli γ γ.

FIGURAE XXI.

Masseteris pars interior eademque minor, à parte priore.

a a b Origo à tota longitudine zygomatis: a a ab inferiore parte marginis inferioris ossis jugalis, qua illud ad zygomata pertinet: b poroque ab inferiore margine processus zygomatici ossis temporis, usque ad tuberculum maxillae inferioris committendae caussa eminent.
 c Pars tendinosa principii.
 d Extremum tendinosum, insertum exteriori parti processus coronoidi, à summo ejus ad immum, poroque proximae infra radicem ejus maxillae parti e c e.
 f Portio, quae supra zygomata abscedit ab interiore parte membranae tendineae, qua Temporalis extrinsecus obductus, affixae zygomati: à qua membrana, hic remota, portio haec abscessa.
 Ortus ab interiore parte zygomatis cerni in Figura nequit.
 Adde Fig. 20. & 22.

FIGURAE XXII.

Masseter, à parte posteriore.

a Pars exterior eademque major, b b inserta maxillae ad angulum immum.
 c d Pars interior eademque minor, c pars ejus exterior, quae nuda, d pars interior.
 e Origo à processu zygomatico ossis temporis.
 Adde Fig. 20. & 21.
In Synaxi, Tab. VI. EFGH in capite. Dein Tab. V. p q in capite; ubi partem tegit Latissimus colli t, partem Zygomaticus major r; pars delinquit pone auriculam.
 A latere, Tab. IX. δ--θ in capite; ubi partem integit Latissimus colli ζ, partem Zygomaticus major γ z.

PHARYNGIS.

Adde Palatopharyngeus f g Fig. 11.

FIGURAE XXIII.

Constrictor pharyngis inferior, medius, & superior, cum Buccinatore, à latere.

a Constrictor inferior pharyngis.
 b b c d Caput, quod à cartilagine thyroidea oritur; & quidem b b ab exteriore parte marginis superioris, ante processum superiorem; proximoque tuberculo, quod ad radicem processus illius est; eminentia deinde oblonga, quae est in latere thyroideae. c à margine inferiori ante processum inferiorem. d ab exteriore parte processus inferioris.
 e e Caput, oriens ab inferiore parte lateris externi cartilaginis cricoideae, juxta partem ejus posteriorem, mox infra processum inferiorem thyroideae, qui cricoideam continet.
 Inter capita haec duo, juxta d, accipit portionem à Cricothyroideo, d d Fig. 47. Tab. XI.
 Adde Fig. 24. a.
In Synaxi, Tab. X. Fig. 3. z. & Fig. 2. δ. Dein Fig. 1. β; ubi pars principii sub Hyothyroideo q.
 A parte priore, Tab. III. ω in collo; ubi partem integit Hyothyroideus τ, pars delinquit post Sternothyroideum π. Dein Tab. II. X in collo; ex parte pariter tectus Hyothyroideo Y, praetereaque delinquit post Sternocleidomastoideum λ. Quae autem pars ibi nuda, ea in Tab. I. delinquit post Latissimum colli Ω in collo.
 f Constrictor medius pharyngis.
 g Caput alterum, quod latius; oriens à superiore & eadem exteriore parte extremi cornu ossis hyoidis.
 h Caput alterum, oriens ab ossiculo graniformi hyoidis.
 Adde Fig. 24. i. & Fig. 25.
In Synaxi, Tab. X. Fig. 3. w x y; ubi (ut hic) pars ejus inferior tecta Constrictore inferiori z. Dein Fig. 2. α β γ; ubi pariter pars ejus inferior tecta Constrictore inferiori δ, & à principio praeterea Ceratoglossio η, & Basioglossio o tectus. Dein Fig. 1. δ & ζ; ubi similiter pars inferior tecta Constrictore inferiori β, & à principio Ceratoglossio m tectus, & Basioglossio l, & Biventre maxillae g.
 i Constrictor superior pharyngis.

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k Pars summa, quae è parte superiore marginis postici tenilinis Circumflexi palati exit, ubi ille ultra hamulæ jam processit in palatum. Vide ejus ortum Tab. X. Fig. 15. o.
 l Pars, quae oritur ab interiore parte totius longitudinis hamuli processus pterygoidei ossis multiformis, & à lamella interna processu illius, ad hamuli radicem.
 m Hic medio Buccinatoris principio continuatur.
 n Pars, quae oritur ab interna parte maxillae inferioris, juxta superiora fossulae molaris postremi: unde rescissa.
 o Pars pertenuis, quae procedit à latere radice linguae, ubi primum Styloglossus attingit Ceratoglossum.
 p Pars, quae accedit à Genioglossi fibræ, quas ille per latus pharyngis curvat. Adde Fig. 24. l. & Fig. 26.
 In *Syntaxi*, Tab. X. Fig. 3. p q r s t u n; ubi (ut hic) partem integram Constrictor medius w. Dein Fig. 2. y y z; ubi similiter partem integram Constrictor medius a; & praeterea delineat post Stylopharyngeum w, & Styloglossum k. Dein Fig. 1. n; ubi eodem modo pars tecta Constrictore medio d, & praeterea pone Biventrem maxillae g delineat.

q Buccinator.
 r Origo ab exteriori parte extremi hamuli processus pterygoidei ossis multiformis.
 s Origo à fundo intercapedinis, quae est inter hamulum & lamellam externam processus mododicti.
 t Hic à maxilla superiore oritur extrinsecus pone molarem intimum, statim supra gingivam.
 u Hae parte oritur à maxilla inferiore, ab eminentia oblonga, quam ejus illa caussa habet inter intimi molaris exterioris partem & radicem processus coronoidis: unde rescissa.
 m Intermedio loco continuatur Constrictori superiori pharyngis.
 Adde Tab. XI. Fig. 14. a-e. & Fig. 13. k k.
 In *Syntaxi*, Tab. IX. 7 in capite; tectus porro Zygomatico majore y, Mastoidee d, Latissimo colli z.
 v Lingua. Confer Tab. XI. Fig. 41.
 w Styloglossus, x hic truncatus. Confer Tab. XI. Fig. 41. f.
 y Lingualis. Confer Tab. XI. Fig. 41. e.
 z Truncatus Ceratoglossus cum Basioglossio. Confer Tab. XI. Fig. 41. inter f b e.
 a Genioglossus, ß ß oriens ab aspera eminentia, quae in interiore parte maxillae inferioris est, propter ejus symphysem. 7 hic tenues fasciculos per latus pharyngis curvat, quorum alii d accedunt ad Ceratoglossum & Styloglossum, alii e in membra pharyngis evanescent, alii p accedunt ad Constrictorem superiorum pharyngis. Confer Tab. XI. Fig. 41. e d, & Fig. 42.
 z Maxilla inferior, n n hic truncata.
 Caetera cognoscantur ex Fig. 2. Tab. X.

FIGURAE XXIV.

Constrictores pharyngis inferiores, medii, & superiores, à parte posteriore.

a a Constrictores inferiores pharyngis.
 b b Origo à cartilagine cricoidea.
 c Mucro, in quem à superiore parte desunt.
 c-d Hic fibræ convalescentes, angulos efficiunt, eo minores, quo quaeque superiores.
 e Hic dextrae sinistris incurvo ductu continuatae.
 Adde Fig. 23. a.
 In *Syntaxi*, Tab. X. Fig. 8. a b, a b c d e.
 f Stomachi fibræ interiores, transversae, hae parte nodae. g g exteriores, ex lateribus oblique retroforam descendentes.
 h Stomachus, truncatus.
 In *Syntaxi*, Tab. X. Fig. 8. f g g.
 i i Constrictores medii pharyngis, qui magnam partem subjacent inferioribus a a c.
 k Mucro, in quem à superiore parte desunt: qui in multis tendineus tenuis repertus, affixusque ossi occipiti, ante foramen magnum, à parte inferiore.
 Adde Fig. 25. & Fig. 23. f g h.
 In *Syntaxi*, Tab. X. Fig. 9. a a b c. Dein Fig. 8. n n o; ubi (ut hic) magnam partem subjacent Constrictoribus inferioribus a a c.
 l l Constrictores superiores pharyngis, qui magnam partem subjacent mediis i i k.
 m m Partes, quae a n oriuntur à maxilla inferiore, juxta dentes molares intimos.
 o o Hic rescissi à Buccinatoribus.
 Vide Fig. 26. & adde Fig. 23. i-p.
 In *Syntaxi*, Tab. X. Fig. 10. a-g, a-g; ubi ex parte post Stylopharyngeos o p. Dein Fig. 9. d e f e f; ubi pariter post Stylopharyngeos r q r q, & praeterea magnam partem (ut hic) subjecti Constrictoribus mediis a a. Eodem modo Fig. 8. p q r. p q r; magnam partem subjecti mediis n n o; & praeterea Stylopharyngeis v w. v w.
 p p Dentes molares intimi.
 Caetera ex Tab. X. Fig. 8. si opus, cognoscantur.

FIGURAE XXV.

Constrictores pharyngis medii, à parte posteriore.

a Mucro superior, in quem conveniunt.
 b Mucro inferior.
 Inter quos mucrones, à b ad c, fibræ in angulos conveniunt: supremæ in acutos deorsum patulos: sequentes, ut sequuntur, in majores, donec directo conveniant: post has sequentes in angulos sursum patulos, eoque minores, quo inferiores.
 Adde Fig. 24. i i k, & Fig. 23. f g h.

c c Cornua extrema ossis hyoidis.

FIGURAE XXVI.

Constrictores pharyngis superiores, à posteriore parte.

a Pars inferior, quae partem superiorem b decussat.
 c Pars, quae d oritur ab interna parte maxillae inferioris, juxta dentem molarem intimum.
 e Hic rescissa à Buccinatore.
 f Mucro, in quem dexter finitiorque à superiore parte conveniunt.
 Inter f & g fibræ suis in angulos conveniunt.
 Adde Fig. 24. l m n o. l m n o. & Fig. 23. i & c.
 h h Dentes molares intimi inferiores.

FIGURAE XXVII.

Stylopharyngei, Palatopharyngei, Salpingopharyngei.

a Stylopharyngeus.
 b Principium tendineum, c oriens ab interiore parte partis posterioris principii portio illius, quae adjuncta processui styliformi ossis temporis, mobilis est ætate junioribus.
 d Pars superior & eadem minor, quae se ad Palatopharyngeum l adjungit.
 e Pars inferior & eadem major; cujus portio f inserta lateri externo marginis cartilaginis thyreoideae, ad radicem processus superioris: portio g inserta subsequenti parti marginis usque ad radicem processus inferioris.
 Adde Fig. 28. a & c. & Fig. 30. a & c.
 In *Syntaxi*, Tab. X. Fig. 11. f & c. Dein Fig. 10. l & c. ubi ex parte tectus Constrictore pharyngis superiore a e c. Dein Fig. 9. o & c. ubi pariter ex parte tectus Constrictore superiore d, & praeterea medio a. Eodemque modo Fig. 8. u & c.
 h-h Palatopharyngeus.
 h Pars, quae per palatum molle incedit, supra Levatorem palati illius.
 i Hic juxta posticum marginem palati officii exit ex membrana tendinosa, quae è naribus veniens, procedit per superiora palati molli.
 Caeterum in medio latitudinis palati molli, hère à palati officii postico margine usque ad radicem uvulae, dexter finitiorque continuati inter f.
 k Pars, quae sub Levatore palati molli à principio jacens, exit ex aponeurosi Circumflexi palati. Vid. Fig. 29. b.
 l Hic è palato molli veniens, se curvat per lateralem pharyngis partem, porroque per posteriorem pergit, conjungens se cum Stylopharyngeo d.
 Adde Fig. 28. f & c. & Fig. 29. & Fig. 30. d & c. & Fig. 11. f g.
 In *Syntaxi*, pars, quae in pharynge est, Tab. X. Fig. 11. c: quae in Fig. 10. post Constrictorem pharyngis superiorem a. Pars, quae in palato est, Tab. X. Fig. 13. n o p; ubi ex parte post Salpingopharyngeum q delineat, & Azygo uvulae m subjacet.
 m Commune extremum Stylopharyngei & Palatopharyngei, per posteriorem membranae pharyngis incedens.
 n o Hic extrema illa, dextrum sinistrumque, fibræ suis conveniunt inter se, per pharyngis longitudinem mediam. p o p hic in posticam partem membranae pharyngis evanescent, & ad p. p inferuntur cartilagini thyreoideae.
 Adde Fig. 30. l.
 In *Syntaxi*, Tab. X. Fig. 11. o. Dein Fig. 10. t; ubi à superiore parte subjacet Constrictori pharyngis superiori a. Dein Fig. 9. s; ubi praeterea subjacet Constrictori medio a: & quod nudum, id in Fig. 8. tectum Constrictore inferiore a.
 q Salpingopharyngeus, qui se ad anteriorem partem Palatopharyngei adjungit.
 r Origo ab inferiore eademque priore parte cartilaginea, quae tubae Eustachianae inest, naturae prope extremae.
 Adde Fig. 28. k l.
 In *Syntaxi*, Tab. X. Fig. 13. q.
 Pharynx à superiore parte aperta est, rescissa quicquid à basi crani usque ad Palatopharyngeorum marginem superiorem l n l est.
 s s Hic rescissa pharyngis pars posterior.
 t u v Tuba Eustachiana, t hic adhuc tecta membrana, quae interea faucium efficit, aut vesit. u hic nuda, qua parte adhaeret Levator palati molli. v ostium, quo ad latus narium foraminis postici pertinet.
 w Septum narium, vestitum membrana mucipara.
 x x Concava narium.
 y Oï spongiosum inferius, vestitum membrana mucipara.
 z z Hic rescissa membrana, quae narium concavum ex interiore parte vesit.
 Haec ut Fig. 15. Tab. X.
 a a Membrana tendinosa, quae incedit per superiora palati molli, veniens ex naribus, in Fig. 14. Tab. X.
 ß ß Partes externae processus pterygoidei ossis multiformis, cum suo hamulo, ut Fig. 16. Tab. X.
 d Uvula, ut Fig. 15. Tab. X.
 e e Cartilago thyreoidea.
 z Pharyngis partis inferioris, eique continuatae stomachi partis, membrana nuda; n hic truncata.
 Haec ut Fig. 10. Tab. X.
 d Processus styliformis ossis temporis, ut Fig. 9. Tab. X.

FIGURAE XXVIII.

Stylopharyngei, Palatopharyngei, Salpingopharyngei.

Posteriore pharyngis parte tota, à summo per laterum longitudinem rescissa, remotaque, interiore pars, quae tunc apparet, exhibita est: detracta etiam membrana, qua pars illa interior obteguntur; ut Fig. 13. Tab. X. Remota etiam cartilago cricoidea cum arytaenoidis, earumque additamentis; ut Fig. 15. Tab. X.
 a b c d e Stylopharyngeus.

b Prina

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b Principium tendineum, c hic refectum à processu styloidei ossis temporis.
 d Pars Stylopharyngei superior eademque minor. e inferior eademque major.
 Adde Fig. 27. a & c. & Fig. 30. a & c.
 In *Synaxi*, Tab. X. Fig. 13. r & c. & Fig. 14. p & c. & Fig. 15. x & c.
 f g h *Palatopharyngeus*.
 f Pars, quae per palatum molle incedit, supra Levatorem palati illius: cum
 pore sui per medium palati longitudinem continuata.
 g Hic exit ex membrana tendinosa, quae è naribus veniens, procedit per
 superiora palati molli.
 h Pars, quae sub Levatore palati molli à principio jacet, exit ex aponeuro-
 si Circumflexi palati. Vide Fig. 29. b.
 Ab i ad i refectae Palatopharyngei & Stylopharyngei partes, quae per postero-
 riora membranae pharyngis decurrunt, l d e m Fig. 27.
 Adde Fig. 27. h & c. & Fig. 29. & Fig. 30. d & c. & Fig. 11. f g.
 In *Synaxi*, Tab. X. Fig. 13. n o p; ubi ex parte (ut hic) post Salpingopharyn-
 geum q delitescit, & subjacet quoque Azygo uvulae m.
 k *Salpingopharyngeus*, qui è ad interioram partem Palatopharyngei adju-
 git.
 l Origo ab inferiore eademque priore parte cartilagineae, quae tubae Eusta-
 chianae inest, naturae extrinsec.
 Adde Fig. 27. q r.
 In *Synaxi*, Tab. X. Fig. 13. q r.
 m Commune extremum Palatopharyngei & Salpingopharyngei, quod se
 per latus pharyngis demittit, eminetque intra eam, ac facit arcum posteriore, qui
 per latus faucium à palato molli descendit.
 Adde Fig. 29. c.
 In *Synaxi*, Tab. X. Fig. 13. w.
 n o Communis extremi Stylopharyngei & Palatopharyngei pars à Stylopha-
 ryngo producta: cujus haec n pars decurrit intus per ligamentum laterale epi-
 glottidis ad lateralem epiglottidis marginem: haec o inserta margini superiori
 cartilaginis thyroideae, inter processum ejus superiorem & epiglottidem.
 Adde Fig. 29. e f.
 In *Synaxi*, Tab. X. Fig. 13. x y. & Fig. 14. y z.
 p Uvula.
 q q Palati molli marginem postici.
 r r Tonillae.
 s Lingua.
 t Epiglottis.
 u Cartilago thyroidea.
 Ut in Fig. 15. Tab. X.
 Cetera hujus Figurae sunt eadem, quae in Fig. 27.

FIGURAE XXIX.
Palatopharyngei.

Remotae partes eorum, quae per palatum molle incedunt supra Levatores
 palati illius, f g Fig. 28. Remoti & Salpingopharyngei, k k Fig. eadem.
 a Pars, quae per palatum molle incedit sub extremo Levatores palati illius.
 Quae se pari sui per medium palati longitudinem continuat.
 b b Hic exit ex aponeurosi Circumflexi palati molli.
 In *Synaxi*, Tab. X. Fig. 15. p & c. Dein Fig. 14. w; ubi testis Levator
 palati molli k l.
 c Pars, quae se per latus pharyngis demittit, eminetque intra eam, arcum-
 que facit posteriorem, qui per latus faucium à palato molli descendit.
 In *Synaxi*, Tab. X. Fig. 15. t, & Fig. 14. x.
 Ab d ad d refectae Palatopharyngei & Stylopharyngei partes, quae per postero-
 riora membranae pharyngis decurrunt, l d e m Fig. 27.
 e f Communis extremi Stylopharyngei & Palatopharyngei pars à Stylopha-
 ryngo producta: cujus haec e pars decurrit intus per ligamentum laterale epi-
 glottidis ad lateralem epiglottidis marginem: haec f inserta margini superiori
 cartilaginis thyroideae, inter processum ejus superiorem & epiglottidem.
 In *Synaxi*, Fig. 15. v w.
 Adde Fig. 28. f g h i m n o; & Fig. 27. h i k l m; & Fig. 30. d & c. & Fig.
 11. f g.
 Cetera hujus Figurae intelliguntur partim ex Fig. 27. partim ex 28.

FIGURAE XXX.

Stylopharyngeus & Palatopharyngeus à latere.

a *Stylopharyngeus*, b hic truncatus. Est a & c. Fig. 27. & a & c. Fig. 28.
 c Portio ejus, quae se adjungit ad superiorem partem Palatopharyngei, d
 Fig. 27.
 In *Synaxi*, Tab. X. Fig. 4. d e. Dein Fig. 2. w; ubi partem integit Con-
 strictor pharyngis medius ß: & quod nudum, id in Figura 1. subjacet Biventi
 maxillae g.
 d w *Palatopharyngeus*, ß hic truncatus. Est l Fig. 27.
 In *Synaxi*, Tab. X. Fig. 4. f i; ubi (ut hic) ex parte delitescit post Stylopha-
 ryngum d.
 e Commune extremum Stylopharyngei & Palatopharyngei.
 f Hic haec pars, ad Stylopharyngem pertinens, inserta margini superiori
 cartilaginis thyroideae, inter processum ejus superiorem & epiglottidem. Ad-
 de Fig. 28. n o; & Fig. 29. e f.
 g h Haec, ad Stylopharyngem pariter pertinentes, insertae margini cartila-
 ginis modiolidae: & g quidem lateri externo marginis illius, ad radicem pro-
 cessus superioris; h autem, reliquo margini. Sunt l g Fig. 27.
 i Pars infra in membranam pharyngis evanescens, o p Fig. 27.
 In *Synaxi*, Tab. X. Fig. 4. g g h i k; ubi pars pone ossis hyoidis cornu w de-
 litescit; pars pone ligamentum x, quod ab extremo hyoidis cornu ad processum
 superiorem thyroideae pertinet; pars (ut hic) pone cartilagineam thyroideam
 y z. Dein Fig. 3. inter x & y, itemque t; ubi pars pariter post cornu hyoi-

dis ß, & ligamentum t, & thyroideam x: & praeterea teodem Constrictore
 pharyngis medio w x y, & inferiore z. Dein Fig. 2. inter ß & y, itemque
 x; ubi praeterea quod pariter post cornu hyoidis v, ligamentum modo
 dictum, Constrictorem pharyngis medium ß y, & inferiorem ß, thyroideam
 t, etiam post Ceratoglossum n. Dein Fig. 1. inter t & z, itemque p; ubi eod-
 dem modo post cornu hyoidis n, ligamentum idem, Constrictorem medium
 ß & z, inferiorem ß, thyroideam; & praeterea post Hyothyroideum q r.
 A parte priore, Tab. III. x in collo; portio nuda inter cornu hyoidis λ, li-
 gamentum ψ, cartilagineam thyroideam, Hyothyroideum τ, & Constricto-
 rem pharyngis inferiorem ω; quibus porro subjacet. Sic & Tab. II. W in collo,
 ceterum subjacens iisdem, cornu hyoidis, ligamento V, thyroideae, Hyo-
 thyroideae Y Z, Constrictori inferiori X. Nudaque in Tabulis modiolidae
 pars, in Tab. 1. delitescit post Latissimum colli Ω in collo.
 k Membrana pharyngis cum continuata ipsi membrana stomachi.

EXTREMI INTESTINI RECTI & ANI URETHRAE
 VIRILIS & BULBI EJUS. PENIS.

FIGURAE XXXI.

Levatores ani cum Sphinctere interno, à parte posteriore.

a a-k *Levatores ani*, quandam infundibuli formam referentes, unamque,
 praeter portiones coccygi affixas, simul tanciam efficientes, quae circum in-
 testinum rectum inperim ducta, extremis suis pelvis lateribus, angulis penis, &
 bulbo urethrae, ut indicabitur, affixa. Inque ambitu ejus praeter intestinum
 rectum, etiam inferiores vesicae cum vesiculis feminalibus & profata continen-
 tur: vaginae in foemina.
 a. a Partes priores ex inferiore parte.
 b c d Origo ab interiore parte ossis pubis, b circa inferiora synchondrosi;
 indeque, b c parte carnea, c d tendinea, per superiora retrosum circum princi-
 pium Obturatoris interni.
 e Tendo, qui marginem superiorem facit, à summo ortus ab offe pubis, per
 latus pelvis, fere usque ad acutum ischii processum.
 f Origo ab acuto ischii processu.
 g Pars posterior, ab exteriori parte.
 h Hic se subius inserit priori margini coccygis ossium ultimi h.
 i Extremum tendineum, quo se alter alteri mox infra coccygem continuat,
 fibris in ipso coitu angulos facientibus deorsum patulos.
 k Hic se carne sua continuant.
 Adde Fig. 32. a-g. a-g: & Fig. 33. & 34.
 In *Synaxi*, Tab. VI. c. e in inferiore trunci parte; ubi subeunt Sphincterem
 ani externum f. Dein Tab. V. * in natibus; ubi pariter subeunt Sphincterem
 externum ß, & post Gluteos magnos γ γ delitescunt.
 l l *Sphincter ani internus*.
 Adde Fig. 32. l.
 In *Synaxi* non exhibitus.
 m m Extremum intestini recti.
 n Anus.
 o o Locus synchondrosi ossium pubis p. p.

FIGURAE XXXII.

Levatores ani cum Sphinctere interno, à parte priore.

a-g. a-g *Levatores ani*.
 a b c Origo ab interiore parte ossis pubis, a circa inferiora synchondrosi; in-
 deque, a b parte carnea, c tendinea, per superiora retrosum circum princi-
 pium Obturatoris interni.
 d Tendo, qui marginem superiorem facit à summo ortus ab offe pubis per
 latus pelvis, fere usque ad acutum ischii processum.
 e pars tenuis, quae venit f ex angulo, in quem caput penis cum corpore
 spongioso urethrae coit: porroque, ulque ad g, à latere superioris partis bulbi
 urethrae.
 Adde Fig. 31. a-k. a-k: & Fig. 33. & 34.
 In *Synaxi* non conspicui ab hac parte, quippe qui in Tab. IV. testis Erec-
 toribus penis ζ, ζ in trunco, & Transversis perinaei t. t.
 h Bulbus urethrae, in corpus spongiosum urethrae i absens.
 k Urethra cum corpore spongioso suo truncata.
 l *Sphincter ani internus*.
 Adde Fig. 31. l l.
 m m Extremum intestini recti.
 n Anus.
 o o o o o o o o Hic ossa pubis truncata, excisaeque pars, ad cernendos Le-
 vatores.

FIGURAE XXXIII.

Levator ani sinister à latere, ab exteriori parte.

a Tendo, qui marginem superiorem facit à summo ortus ab offe pubis, per
 latus pelvis, fere usque ad acutum ischii processum.
 b c d Origo ab interiore parte ossis pubis, b c parte tendinea, c d carnea,
 circum principium Obturatoris interni.
 e Origo ab interiore parte processus acuti ischii.
 f Pars tenuis, quae venit ex angulo, in quem caput penis cum corpore
 spongioso urethrae coit: porroque è latere superioris partis bulbi urethrae.
 g Inferio priori margini coccygis ossium penultimi, h ultimi.
 i k Hac parte se alter alteri infra coccygem continuat.
 Adde Fig. 34. & Fig. 31. a-k: & Fig. 32. a-g.
 l l l Truncatum ischion, m m m n o os pubis, n o o ischii tuber, quo, excisio

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osse, cerni Levator possit.

FIGURAE XXXIV.

Levator ani dexter à latere, ex interiore parte.

a Tendo, qui marginem superiorem facit à summo ortus ab osse pubis, per
latus pelvis, fere usque ad acutum ischii processum.
b c d Origo ab interiore parte ossis pubis, b c parte tendinea, c d carnea,
circum principium Obturatoris interni.
e Origo ab interiore parte processus acuti ischii.
f Pars tenuis, quae venit ex angulo, in quem caput penis cum corpore
spongioso urethrae coit: porroque è latere superioris partis bulbi urethrae.
g Inferio priori margini coccygis ossium penultimi, h ultimi.
i k Hac parte se alter alteri infra coccygem continuat: i parte tendinea, k
carnea. Unde alter reclusus.
Adde Fig. 33. & Fig. 31. a--k: & Fig. 32. a--g.
l Sinistrum os ischium, m pubis.

FIGURAE XXXV.

Sphincter externus ani, à parte posteriore.

a Muco posterior, qui adhaeret coccygi extremo. Unde fibrae, ad anum
usque b, ex utroque latere convenientes, angulos efficiunt deorsum patulos:
superiores acutos, sequentes, ut sequuntur, majores.
Adde Fig. 36. a b c c.
In *Syntaxi*, Tab. VI. f in inferiore trunci parte. Dein Tab. V. * circa na-
tes.

FIGURAE XXXVI.

Sphincter externus ani, à parte prior.

a Fibrae ex utroque latere convenientes, angulos efficiunt deorsum patulos,
quorum superiores acuti, sequentes, ut sequuntur, majores.
b Cauda, in quam abit; quae ad postremum evanescit in perinaeo.
c c Haec pars supra caudam mododictam exit in mucrosam quasi triangula-
rem, qui se innedit inferiori parti Acceleratorum, qua illi coeunt inter se.
Adde Fig. 35.
In *Syntaxi*, Tab. IV. § in trunco; ubi muco ob propendentem penis par-
tem non conspicuus. Dein eodem modo Tab. III. λ in trunco.
d Bulbus urethrae, abeunt in corpus spongiosum e urethrae.
f Urethra cum corpore suo spongioso truncata.

FIGURAE XXXVII.

*Acceleratores. Transversus perinaei. Transversus perinaei alter.
Erectores penis.*

a a b c c Acceleratores, bulbum urethrae, qua is eminent, amplectentes.
Conjungit se alter cum altero b per medium bulbi longitudinem. Et ubi con-
jungunt se, fibrae angulos faciunt, posteriores quidem vix, prope directo con-
venientes: sequentes ut ab his longius distant, minores.
c c Mucroses priores, quibus à pene procedunt.
Cacterum origo cerni sequit in Figura.
In *Syntaxi*, Tab. IV. n in trunco; ubi partim tecti Sphinctere externo ani
δ, partim Transversis perinaei 4, 4, partim Erectoribus penis ζ, ζ: pari ob pro-
pendentem penis portionem non conspicua. Dein Tab. III. μ in trunco; ubi
pars eodem modo tecta Sphinctere externo λ, pars Erectore penis ν.
d *Transversus perinaei.*
e Extremum, quod partim adjungit Acceleratori, partim Sphincteri ani ex-
terno, & quod pari etiam sui continuare solet.
Adde Fig. 38.
In *Syntaxi*, Tab. IV. † in trunco; ubi subit Sphincterem ani externum δ.

f *Transversus perinaei alter.*

i Hic se extremo suo ad Erectorem penis inflectens, inter eum & Accele-
ratorum pertinet in angulum, in quem caput penis cum bulbo urethrae coit.
Adde Fig. 39.
k l m. k l m *Erectores penis.*
l Extremum tendineum, m in inferum corpori spongioso majori penis, ul-
tra caput ejus. Cacterum autem se etiam capiti, qua id pubis ossi non adja-
cet, inserit, fere à capitis illius principio; utraque caput ad hunc m m locum
usque inserit.
Adde Fig. 40.
In *Syntaxi*, Tab. IV. ζ, ζ in trunco; ubi extrema non conspicua ob penis
portionem propendentem.
n n o Penis. n n corpora spongiosa majora. o corpus spongiosum urethrae. p
penis hic truncatus.

FIGURAE XXXVIII.

Transversus perinaei, à parte posteriore.

a Origo ab interiore parte tuberis ischii.
Adde Fig. 37. d e.
In *Syntaxi*, Tab. VI. h in inferiore parte trunci; ubi extremum subit Splin-
cterem ani externum f. Dein Tab. V. inter ζ & η in nate; ubi pariter subit
Sphincterem externum *, & post Gluteum magnum γ delitescit.

FIGURAE XXXIX.

Transversus perinaei alter, à parte posteriore.

a Origo ab interna parte ossis pubis, circa ejus locum illum, qui medius
inter ima tuberis ischii, pubisque synchondrosen.
Adde Fig. 37. f i.
In *Syntaxi*, Tab. VI. g in inferiore trunci parte; ubi extremo subit Levato-
rem ani e: & quod nudum, id in Tab. V. delitescit post Gluteum magnum γ
in nate.

FIGURAE XL.

Erector penis, à parte posteriore.

a Principium tendineum, quod b b oritur ab interiore parte tuberis ischii,
paullo ante quam id in os pubis abeat.
Adde Fig. 37. k l m.

VESICAE.

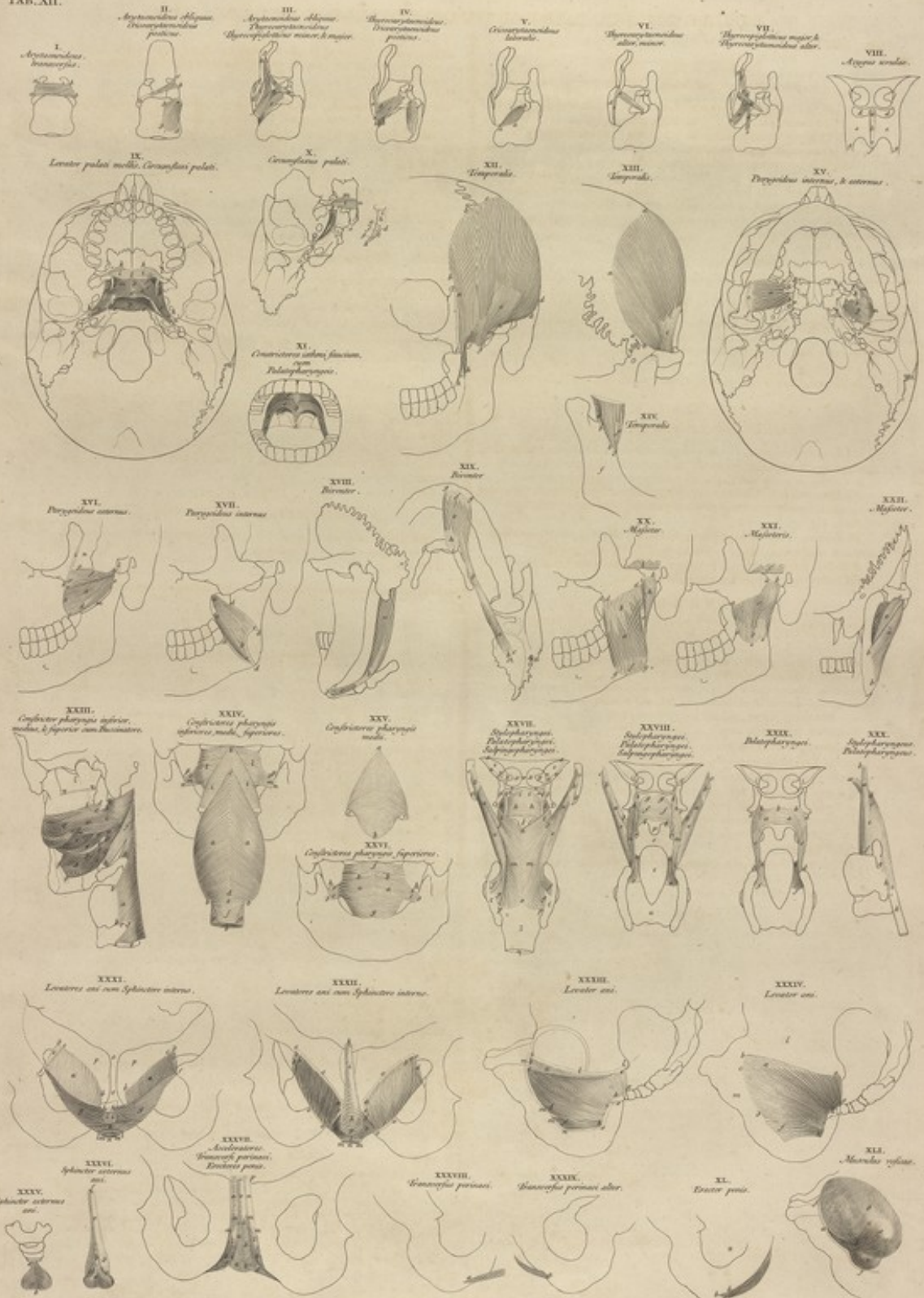
FIGURAE XLI.

Musculus vesicae, à latere.

Hunc, quamvis tantummodo perraro invenerim, addere tamen ob elegan-
tiam visum est. An fortasse is est, qui olim visus ad prostates pertinere,
Compressor ejus vocatus?
a Oricbatur ab interiore parte ossis pubis, loco inter ima synchondrosi fi-
nitimamque superiorem foramina magni partem fere medio, juxta internam
partem ortus Levatoris ani.
b Inde flecebat se circum vesicae latus, mox supra prostatam, latefcens fen-
sim.
c c Ad postremum valde extenuatus, continuabat se vesicae fibris, vel in
eas potius abibat.
d Vesica.
e Prostatam.
f f Hic os pubis sinistrum truncatum, remotumque reliquum ossis coxae,
quo Musculus cum vesica & prostatam cernitur.



TAB. XII.



C. Grayson Sculp.

Supra. J. & P. Knapp Londini 1798.

THE
THIRTEENTH ANATOMICAL TABLE
OF THE
HUMAN MUSCLES
EXPLAINED.

MUSCLES OF THE ABDOMEN AND TESTICLE.

Add here Tab. XIV.

FIGURE I.

The external obliquus of the abdomen, laterally.

a a The fleshy part.
b c d d The first head. e the tendinous part of its origin. d d its origin from the fifth rib.
c f g g The second head. f the tendinous part. g g its origin from the sixth rib.
h i k k The third head. i the tendinous part. k k its origin from the seventh rib.
l m n n The fourth head. m the tendinous part. n n its origin from the eighth rib.
o p q q The fifth head. p the tendinous part. q q its origin from the ninth rib.
r s t t The sixth head. s the tendinous part. t t its origin from the tenth rib.
u v w w x The seventh head. v the tendinous part. w w its origin from the eleventh rib. x the part which is connected with the beginning of the transverse muscle of the abdomen, there coming out from the said tendinous part.
y z A The eighth head. z the tendinous part. A its origin from the twelfth rib.

The heads arise from the lower edge of each rib, with their sides placed obliquely, and proceed forward and upward over the outer side of the rib towards its upper edge.

BBBBBCCDEEEFFFGHHIKLM The tendinous expansion.
C C The protuberance of the fleshy part of the obliquus internus under the said expansion.

D The protuberance of the fleshy part of the transversus under the same, and also under the aponeurosis of the internal obliquus.

E E E E The protuberance of the fleshy body of the rectus.

F F F The places where the tendinous lines or interfections of the rectus appear thro' the aponeurosis or tendinous expansions of the two obliqui.

G The protuberance of the pyramidalis under the same aponeurosis.

H H. I K The two portions into which the aponeurosis divides itself, from whence it is continued even to the pubes under the appearance of distinct tendons; and betwixt them a slit or aperture is formed, thro' which passes the chord of the spermatic vessels with the cremaster muscle.

K The place where the outer of the said portions inserts itself into a protuberance, that stands out in the upper and fore part of the os pubis, and into the adjacent spine that lies on the outer side of the said protuberance; and partly it joins into the ligaments that lie on the inner side of the said protuberance, and which invest the fore part of the synchondrosis or cartilaginous juncture of the ossa pubis.

L The thin expansion that goes from one of the foresaid tendons to the other, and conjoins them together. Under that expansion the chord of the spermatic vessels passes along, accompany'd with the beginning of the cremaster muscle; which both come out at M.

N N The lower tendinous edge, extended from the anterior extremity of the spine of the ilium to the pubes.

O P An aponeurosis or tendinous part, P Q the part which is fleshy, and in some bodies is extended into a tendinous end, inserted along the upper and outer edge of the fore part of the spine of the os ilium.

R The aponeurosis inserted into the cartilage of the sixth rib.

For the manner in which the upper part of the aponeurosis is inserted into the bottom of the stratum, see Tab. I. s in the trunk.

Add here Fig. 2. following.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. IX. S, &c. in the trunk; where its upper part lies under the pectoralis H I; its heads under the serratus major N R O R P R Q, and under the latissimus dorsi Q E D, and betwixt D and C.

FIGURE II.

The external obliquus of the abdomen, anteriorly.

a a The fleshy body.
b c d d The first head. c the tendinous part. d d its origin from the fifth rib.
e f g g The second head. f the tendinous part. g g its origin from the sixth rib.

h i k k The third head. i the tendinous part. k k its origin from the seventh rib.

l m n n The fourth head. m the tendinous part. n n its origin from the eighth rib.

o p The fifth head. p its origin from the ninth rib.

q q q q r r s t t t t t u u v v v w x x y z A B B B C D E F F F G H I K

The aponeurosis or tendinous expansion of this muscle.

r r The part where the fleshy of the internal obliquus is protuberant under the same aponeurosis.

s The place where the fleshy of the transversus is protuberant under the said aponeurosis, and also under that of the obliquus internus.

t t t t The protuberances of the fleshy portions of the rectus.

u u u u The aponeurosis of the obliquus externus and internus.

v The protuberance of the pyramidalis under the same.

w w The lower tendinous edge, which goes from the extremity of the fore part of the spine of the ilium to the pubes.

x x. y y The two portions into which the aponeurosis divides itself, and is thence continued to the pubes, under the appearance of two distinct tendons; and thro' this division or fissure, it is that the chord of the spermatic vessels with the cremaster muscle pass out to the scrotum; and in women it gives a passage to the round ligament of the uterus.

z The thin expansion extended from one of the foresaid tendons to the other, and connecting them together all the way from the place where they first divide or recede from each other. Under this expansion the chord of the spermatic vessels and beginning of the cremaster muscle pass along. And below this, just above the pubes, the spermatic chord passes out thro' the small oblique ring A of this tendon, being a space left betwixt the expansion z, the tendons x, y, and the os pubis.

R. B. B. Sec. Slender, remote tendinous threads, which cross those fibres of the aponeurosis, that run in the same direction with the muscle. These compose the expansion z, which runs from one tendon y, to the other x x, at the pubes.

C The uppermost part of the aponeurosis, inserted into the fore part of the cartilage of the sixth rib.

D The part which is inserted into the fore side of the end of the cartilage of the seventh rib.

E The part inserted into the bone of the ensiform cartilage.

E F F F The linea alba, in which the aponeuroses of the two external oblique muscles of the abdomen cross each other, are intermix'd, and also conjoined with the subjacent aponeuroses of the internal obliqui.

G The opening in the linea alba, thro' which the umbilical vessels pass'd out in the foetus.

H The place where the right and left aponeuroses, running down from above, cross each other and are intermix'd with the ligaments which invest the fore part of the synchondrosis of the pubis.

I The lowermost portion running down and mixing itself with the ligaments, which invest the fore part of the synchondrosis of the pubis, and inserting itself with them into the opposite bone of the pubes.

Add here Fig. 1.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. I. d &c. in the trunk; where in its upper part it lies under the pectoralis E in the trunk, its heads lie under those of the serratus major w a b then under the latissimus dorsi r v. Its posterior part appears in Tab. V. W in the back, where it is partly covered by the latissimus dorsi P Q.

L The synchondrosis or cartilaginous juncture of the ossa pubis, invested or tyed together in the fore part by ligaments.

FIGURE III.

The internal obliquus of the abdomen, in its back part.

a a The broad tendon which begins by aponeurosis, the outermost of which lies under the broad tendon l of the latissimus dorsi, which is spread over and attached to it.

b b The tendinous beginning arising from the upper part of the spine of the ilium.

c The fleshy part.

d e The extremity that is inserted into the outer part of the lower edge of the twelfth rib; d part of the bony end of that rib, e the cartilaginous part.

f g The end inserted into the outer part of the lower edge of the eleventh rib, f part of its bony end, g its cartilaginous extremity.

h The end that belongs to the tenth rib.

i The broad tendon by which the latissimus dorsi begins: which tendon see in Tab. XVIII. Fig. 2.

k k The place from whence the broad tendon of the latissimus dorsi is cut off, where that tendon no longer coheres with the broad tendinous beginning of the obliquus internus.

Add here Fig. 4. and 5.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. VI. M &c. in the lower part of the trunk; where as here it is covered at its beginning by the broad tendon U of the latissimus dorsi. And what part of it appears naked in that table, in Tab. V. lies under the latissimus dorsi P Q, and the external oblique muscle, W in the back.

FIGURE IV.

The internal obliquus of the abdomen, with the cremaster.

a The fleshy part.

b The origin from the upper part of the spine of the ilium.

c The margin that springs from the tendinous edge of the obliquus externus.

d d The fleshy part inserted into the lower margin of the cartilage of the tenth rib.

THIRTEENTH MUSCULAR TABLE.

e e e The aponeurosis as yet single, before it reaches the rectus, and inserted at ff into the lower part of the cartilage of the ninth rib.

g g g h The anterior lamella or plate of those two, into which the aponeurosis divides near the rectus.

h The insertion of the said anterior lamella into the lower part of the ninth rib.

Between the lower g and lower i, that part of the aponeurosis that is below the middle space betwixt the navel and synchondrosis of the ossa pubis, continues single, and is joined in its back part with the aponeurosis of the transversus, and together with that goes before the rectus.

iii Here the anterior lamella or plate, continuous with the lower part of the aponeurosis, which as yet continues single, is cut off according to the length of the abdomen, in the part where it first joins itself with the aponeurosis of the external obliquus; while the posterior part or lamella of it continues to invest the abdomen as far as the linea alba. And above, the anterior lamella disappears along the margin of the thorax in the aponeurosis itself of the obliquus externus. Below, this aponeurosis inserts itself, with the aponeurosis of the external obliquus, into the spine, tubercle, and ligaments of the pubis.

k k The posterior of those two lamellae into which the aponeurosis divides itself near the rectus; whence it passes behind the rectus. In the upper part of it some slender fibres appear crossing its principal fibres.

l m n Its insertion into the lower margin of the thorax, which is formed by the cartilages of the seventh and eighth ribs n m, and m l.

o p Its insertion into the lateral margin of the bony part of the ensiform cartilage; and into the same side of that cartilage itself, at p q. q r its insertion into the fore part of the cartilage not far from its point.

s s s Its termination in the linea alba.

t Part of the flesh, under which runs the chord of the spermatic vessels, a little protuberant and conspicuous thro' the fame. This portion runs afterwards for some length upon the spermatic chord.

u The portion which ends in the beginning of the cremaster; and behind which the spermatic chord y passes out.

Add here Fig. 3. and 5.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. II. M &c. in the trunk; where the upper and larger part of the posterior of those plates (into which the aponeurosis divides itself at the rectus,) lies hid behind the rectus Z Z &c. and below the spermatic chord r, the beginning of the cremaster q, goes down before it, as here. But in Tab. I. it lies behind the external obliquus d &c. in the trunk.

v w x x The cremaster muscle.

w Its origin or beginning from the internal obliquus, from whence it joins itself to the chord of the spermatic vessel.

x x Its lower extremity extenuated and inserted into the vaginal tunica of the testicle. But in other bodies we have found it terminating otherwise: see our history of the muscles, Lib. III. Cap. 80.

Add here Fig. 5.

The systematic connexion of the cremaster appears in Tab. II. p q in the trunk; where, as here, part of it lies behind the chord of the spermatic vessels, and reflects. Then in Tab. I. z in the trunk; where the beginning lies hid behind the aponeurosis of the external obliquus of the abdomen x.

y The chord of the spermatic vessels.

z The synchondrosis of the ossa pubis, constricted or tied together in their fore part by ligaments.

FIGURE V.

The internal obliquus of the abdomen, laterally.

a The outermost aponeurosis of those two by which it begins, and which lines the inner side of the broad tendon by which the latissimus dorsi begins; arising with that from the spines of the three lower vertebrae of the loins, and the following spines of the os sacrum; also from the upper part of the spine of the ilium b b.

For the inner of those aponeuroses by which it begins, see Tab. XIV. Fig. 3.

c c The broad tendon in which its double aponeurosis conjoins itself.

d d Its origin by a tendinous beginning from the upper part of the spine of the ilium.

e e The part which goes off from the margin of the external obliquus of the abdomen.

ff The fleshy part.

g h Its insertion into the outer part of the lower margin of the twelfth rib: as well into part of its bony extremity g, as its cartilage h.

i The edge that goes along the side of the eleventh internal intercostal muscle.

k l Its insertion into the outer part of the lower margin of the eleventh rib: into the end of its bony part k, and its cartilaginous part l.

m The edge that ascends along with the tenth internal intercostal muscle.

n n Its insertion into the lower part of the cartilage of the tenth rib.

ooo The aponeurosis which is single in this part, before it reaches the rectus. And here the margin of it at p ascends along with the ninth internal intercostal muscle, and is then fix'd at q q into the lower margin of the cartilage of the ninth rib.

r r The anterior of those two lamellae, into which the said aponeurosis divides itself near the rectus.

Between the lowest r and lowest s, that part of the aponeurosis that is below the middle space betwixt the navel and synchondrosis of the ossa pubis, continues single, and is joined in its back part with the aponeurosis of the transversus, passing along with that before the rectus.

s s s Here the anterior lamella or plate, continuous with the lower part of the aponeurosis that as yet remains single, is cut off according to the length of the abdomen, in the place where it first conjoins itself with the aponeurosis of the external obliquus of the abdomen; the posterior portion of it investing the abdomen even as far as the linea alba.

t t t The posterior of those two lamellae, into which the aponeurosis divides itself near the rectus, and which goes behind the rectus. In the upper part of this lamella, some slender tendinous threads cross the principal fibres of it.

u Part of its flesh, under which runs the chord of the spermatic vessels, a little protuberant and conspicuous thro' the fame.

v The part that ends in the beginning of the cremaster. Add here Fig. 3. and 4.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. IX. where it lies behind the external obliquus of the abdomen S, &c. in the trunk, and behind the latissimus dorsi Q A.

w The beginning of the cremaster muscle, going off from the internal obliquus.

x The chord of the spermatic vessels.

y The cremaster muscle, with the chord of the spermatic vessels cut off.

The systematic connexion of the cremaster muscle appears in Tab. IX. l in the trunk; where its beginning lies hid behind the aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle of the abdomen f.

FIGURE VI.

The rectus muscle of the abdomen.

a b c The principal tendon by which it begins, and which springs at b from the upper and fore part of the ligament, that invests or ties together the fore part of the synchondrosis of the ossa pubis: and at c there is a small portion arising from the adjacent os pubis.

d e The second and longer tendon, by which it arises from the fore part of the same ligament, and conjoins into one with the tendon a.

f g h i The four fleshy portions or bellies.

k The half tendinous line or interfection, that is below the navel.

l The tendinous line, that is in the umbilical region.

m The tendinous line, that is in the middle betwixt the navel and the place where the rectus first climbs upon the thorax.

n The tendinous line, that is seated where the rectus first ascends, or is about to ascend upon the thorax.

o o The extremity inserted into the lower and next adjacent outer part of the cartilaginous end of the seventh rib.

p p The end that is inserted into the outer part of the lower margin of the cartilage of the sixth rib, near the middle of its length, and on the outer side of the former end.

q q The end that is inserted into the outer and lower part of the cartilage of the fifth rib, almost where that cartilage begins, and on the outer side of the second end.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. II. Z Z &c. in the right side of the trunk; where at its origin it lies behind the pyramidalis l; in the left side also it is in part covered by the anterior of those two lamellae, into which the aponeurosis of the internal obliquus divides itself near the rectus; but beneath it lies the common aponeurosis of the obliqui and transversus, of which that part only can be seen here, that is formed by the anterior of those lamellae, into which the aponeurosis of the obliquus internus divides itself near the rectus, W X &c. But in Tab. I. the rest of it lies under the common aponeurosis of the obliqui and transversus, and then under the common aponeurosis of the obliqui, of which that part only can be seen, which is formed by the aponeurosis of the obliquus externus, o p &c. in the trunk: and where it climbs upon the thorax only that of the aponeurosis of the external obliquus can be seen; and lastly under the aponeurosis of the pectoralis muscle ξ in the trunk.

r The synchondrosis of the ossa pubis, constricted or tied together with ligaments.

FIGURE VII.

The pyramidalis muscle of the abdomen.

a b The tendinous origin by which it springs from the upper part of the ligament, that ties together the fore part of the synchondrosis of the ossa pubis; and from the next adjacent part of the os pubis at b.

c The fleshy part.

d The broad extremity that belongs to the linea alba.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. II. l m in the trunk; where it is partly cover'd by the common aponeurosis of the transversus and obliqui, of which only the anterior of those two plates can be seen, into which the aponeurosis of the internal obliquus divides itself Y Q in the trunk. And what there appears naked (i. e. in Tab. II.) lies under the foresaid common aponeurosis in Tab. I. of which aponeurosis only that part can be seen, which belongs to the external obliquus, q w in the trunk.

e The synchondrosis of the ossa pubis, invested or constricted by ligaments.

TABULAE ANATOMICAE TERTIAE ET DECIMAE MUSCULORUM HOMINIS EXPLANATIO.

ABDOMINIS. TESTIS.

Adde Tab. XIV.

FIGURAE I.

Obliquus externus abdominis, à latere.

a a Pars carnea.
 b c d d Caput primum. e principii pars tendinea. d d origo à costa quinta.
 e f g g Caput secundum. f pars tendinea. g g origo à costa sexta.
 h i k k Caput tertium. i pars tendinea. k k origo à costa septima.
 l m n n Caput quartum. m pars tendinea. n n origo à costa octava.
 o p q q Caput quintum. p pars tendinea. q q origo à costa nona.
 r s t t Caput sextum. s pars tendinea. t t origo à costa decima.
 u v w w x Caput septimum. v pars tendinea. w w origo à costa undecima.
 x haec pars connexa cum Transverso abdominis principio, ubi ex ejus tendinea parte exiit.
 y z A Caput octavum. z pars tendinea. A origo à cartilagine costae duodecimae.
 Capita oriuntur margine oblique posito, ab oza inferiore costae, per costae exteriorem partem, in priora marginem ejus superiorem versus ducto.
 B B B B C C D E E E E F F F F G H H I K L M Aponeurosis.
 C C Hic sub ea eminet caro Obliqui interni.
 D Hic sub eadem simul & sub aponeurosi Obliqui interni, eminet caro Transversi.
 E E E E Hic Recti caro.
 F F F Hic per aponeuroses illas apparent lineae tendineae Recti.
 G Hic sub illis eminet Pyramidalis.
 H H I K Duae partes, in quas aponeurosis se dividit, inde ad pubem usque distinctae, tendinum specie: ex quo fissura fit, per quam elabatur funiculus vasorum spermaticorum cum Cremastere.
 K Hinc partium mododictarum exterior inserit tuberculo, quod è superiore eademque parte ostii pubis eminet; proximaeque spinae, quae ab illius tuberculi latere externo est: ex parte etiam ab interno eisdem tuberculi latere cum ligamenti, quae pubis synchondrosim à priori parte continent, committit.
 L Pars tenuior, ab altero tendinum mododictorum ad alterum pertinet eosque connecit inter se. Sub qua parte funiculus spermaticorum vasorum decurrit, cum Cremastere principio; M hic excutia.
 N N Imus margo tendineus, à cristae illius extremo priore pertinet ad pubem.
 O P Hic aponeurosis, P Q hic pars carnea, aliis in tendinosum finem extemata, inserta superiori eademque exteriori parti partis prioris longitudinalis cristae ostii ilium.
 R Aponeurosis inserta cartilagini costae sextae.
 Quomodo à superiore parte aponeurosis cum ima Pectoralis parte connexa sit, id vide in Tab. I & in trunco.
 Adde Fig. 2.
 In Synaxi, Tab. IX. S &c. in trunco: ubi à superiore parte Pectorali H I subiacet; dein capitibus suis Serrato magno N R O R P R Q; dein Latissimo dorsi Q E D, & inter D & C.

FIGURAE II.

Obliquus externus abdominis, à parte priore.

a a Pars carnea.
 b c d d Caput primum. e pars tendinea. d d origo à costa quinta.
 e f g g Caput secundum. f pars tendinea. g g origo à costa sexta.
 h i k k Caput tertium. i pars tendinea. k k origo à costa septima.
 l m n n Caput quartum. m pars tendinea. n n origo à costa octava.
 o p Caput quintum. p origo à costa nona.
 q r s s r r t t t t t u u v v w x x y z A B B B C D E F F F G H I K
 Aponeurosis.
 r t Hic caro Obliqui interni sub ea eminet.
 s Hic sub ea simul & sub aponeurosi Obliqui interni eminet Transversi caro.
 t t t t Hic Recti caro eminet.
 u u u u Hic per aponeuroses illas apparent lineae tendineae Recti.
 v Hic Pyramidalis sub illis eminet.
 w w Imus margo tendineus, à cristae extremo priore pertinet ad pubem.
 x x y y Duae partes, in quas aponeurosis se dividit, inde ad pubem usque distinctae, tendinum specie: ex quo fissura fit, per quam funiculus vasorum spermaticorum cum Cremastere elabatur: in foemina exit ligamentum rotundum uteri.
 z Pars tenuior, ab altero tendinum mododictorum ad alterum, qua primum à se invicem ad fissuram faciendam discedere incipiunt, pertinet, eosque connecit inter se. Sub qua parte funiculus vasorum spermaticorum cum Cremastere principio decurrit. Infraque eam, juxta ipsam pubem, funiculus elabatur per annulum Obliqui hujus; qui annulus parvus est A, relinquaturque inter partem hanc z, tendines x, y, & os pubis.
 B. B. B. &c. Fila tendinea subtilis, rara; quae decussant aponeurosis fila illa,

quae carncorum in modum porrecta sunt. Ab his fit pars z, ab altero tendinum y. x x per alterum excurrentibus.
 C Pars summa aponeurosis, inserta priori parti cartilagini costae sextae.
 D Pars inserta priori parti extremae cartilagini costae septimae.
 E Pars inserta ossi cartilagini mucronatae.
 F F F F Linea alba, in qua Obliquorum exteriorum aponeuroses se decussant, continuantque, & cum subjectis conjungunt.
 G Foramen in linea alba, per quod in embryone exhibant vasa umbilicalia.
 H Hinc procurentes aponeuroses dextri & sinistri se decussant, & committunt cum ligamenti, quae pubis synchondrosim à priori parte continent.
 I Pars ima procurrens, seque committens cum ligamenti, quae pubis synchondrosim à priori parte continent, & cum illi inferent K ostii pubis opposito.
 Adde Fig. 1.
 In Synaxi, Tab. I. d &c. in trunco: ubi à superiore parte subiacet Pectorali & in trunco; dein capitibus suis Serrato magno a a b; dein Latissimo dorsi τ v. A posteriore parte Tab. V. W in dorso; ubi partem tegit Latissimus dorsi P Q.
 L Pubis ostium synchondrosim, ligamenti à priori parte constricta.

FIGURAE III.

Obliquus internus abdominis, à parte posteriore.

a a Latus tendo, qui duabus aponeurosis incipit: quarum exterior subiacet hic lato tendini Latissimi dorsi l, ipsi superinducto, & adnexo.
 b b Principium tendineum, oriens à superiore parte cristae ilium.
 c Pars carnea.
 d e Extremum, insertum exteriori parti marginis inferioris costae duodecimae, d partis ossis extremae, e cartilagineae.
 f g Extremum, insertum exteriori parti marginis inferioris costae undecimae, f ossis partis extremae, g cartilagineae.
 h Extremum, quod ad costam decimam pertinet.
 i Latus tendo, quo Latissimus dorsi incipit: quem tendinem vide Tab. XVIII. Fig. 2.
 k k Hinc recessus latus tendo Latissimi dorsi, ubi tendo ille subeus non amplius cohaeret cum lato tendineo principio Obliqui interni.
 Adde Fig. 4. & 5.
 In Synaxi, Tab. VI. M &c. in inferiore trunci parte; ubi à principio, ut hic, superinducto lato Latissimi dorsi tendine U testis. Quaeque parte nudus est in Tabula illa, ea in Tab. V. subiacet Latissimo dorsi P Q, & Obliquo externo abdominis, W in dorso.

FIGURAE IV.

Obliquus internus abdominis, à parte priore, cum Cremastere.

a Pars carnea.
 b Origo à superiore parte cristae ilium.
 c e Margo procedens à margine tendineo Obliqui externi abdominis.
 d d Carne pars inserta inferiori parti cartilagini costae decimae.
 e e e Aponeurosis, haec parte simplex, antequam Rectum attingat: quae f f inserta inferiori parti cartilagini costae nonae.
 g g g h Lamella prior carum, in quas se aponeurosis illa juxta Rectum dividit.
 h Hic lamella illa prior affixa inferiori parti costae nonae.
 Inter g inferiori & i inferiori, quod aponeurosis est infra locum, qui circa medium inserit umbilicum pubisque synchondrosim, simplex manet, à posteriore parte conjunctum cum aponeurosi Transversi, cum eaque incidens ante Rectum.
 i i i Hic lamella prior, continuoque aponeurosis pars inferior, quae simplex manet, per longitudinem abdominis refecta, ibi ubi se primum cum aponeurosi Obliqui externi conjungunt; posteriorem partem ejus ad lineam albam usque vestientes. Supraque lamella prior secundum marginem thoracis evanescit in illam Obliqui externi aponeurosim. Infra aponeurosis se cum aponeurosi Obliqui externi inserit, pubis spinae, tuberculo, ligamenti.
 k k Lamella posterior carum, in quas se aponeurosis juxta Rectum dividit; post Rectum incidens. In superiore parte ejus, fibrae quaedam tenues fibras praecipuas decussant.
 l m n Hic se affigit imo thoracis margini, qui fit è cartilaginibus costae octavae l m, & septimae m n.
 o p Hic se inserit margini ossis partis cartilagini mucronatae: p q hic cartilagini ipsius. q r hic priori parti cartilagini, non longe ab ipsius mucrone.
 s s s Hic ad lineam albam pertinet.
 t Pars carnis, sub qua decurrit funiculus vasorum spermaticorum, leviter emittens, per eamque conspicuus. Quae pars deinde supra funiculum spermaticum decurrit.
 u Haec pars in principium Cremasteris abit. Post eam funiculus spermaticus y per carnem exit.
 Adde Fig. 3. & 5.
 In Synaxi, Tab. II. M &c. in trunco: ubi pars superior eademque major lamellae posterioris carum, in quas se aponeurosis ejus juxta Rectum dividit, Recto illi Z Z &c. subiacet; infraque ante cum funiculus spermaticus r cum Cremastere principio q, ut hic, dependet. In Tabula autem I. Obliquo externo, d &c. in trunco, subiacet.

TABULAE MUSCULORUM TERTIAE ET DECIMAE EXPLANATIO.

v w x x *Cremaster.*
w Principium, ab Obliquo interno abscedens, & adjungens se funiculo vaforum spermaticorum.

x x Extremum extenuatum, ad tunicam vaginalem testis definens. In aliis autem alio modo definere visus: confer Hist. Musc. Lib. III. cap. 80.

Adde Fig. 3.
In *Syntaxi*, Tab. II. p q in trunco; ubi, ut hic, pars etiam pone funiculum spermaticum & testem. Dein Tab. I. z in trunco; ubi principium latet sub aponeurosi Obliqui externi abdominis.

y Funiculus vaforum spermaticorum.
z Synchondrosis ossium pubis, ligamenti à priori parte confritidor.

FIGURAE V.

Obliquus internus abdominis, à latere.

a Aponeurosis, duarum illarum, quibus incipit, exterior: quae vestit anteriorem partem lati tendinis, quo Latissimus dorsi incipit; cum eo oriens à spinis vertebrarum lumborum inferiorum trium, & sequentibus ossis sacri, & à superiore parte cristae ilium b b.

Aponeurosem, earum, quibus incipit, anteriorem, vide Tab. XIV. Fig. 3.

c c Latus tendo, in quem gemina ejus aponeurosis se conjungit.

d d Origo à superiore parte cristae ilium, principio tendineo.

e e Hac parte procedit à margine Obliqui externi abdominis.

f f Pars carnea.

g h Inferio exteriori parti marginis inferioris costae duodecimae: g officae partis extremae, h cartilagineae.

i Hoc margine procedit secundum Intercoastalem internum undecimum.

k l Inferio exteriori parti marginis inferioris costae undecimae. k officae partis extremae, l cartilagineae.

m Hoc margine procedit secundum Intercoastalem internum decimum.

n n Inferio inferiori parti cartilagineae costae decimae.

o o o Aponeurosis, hac parte simplex, antequam Rectum attingat. Eaque hoc p margine secundum Intercoastalem internum nonum procedit: dein q q alia inferiori parti cartilagineae costae nonae.

r r Lamella prior earum, in quas se aponeurosis illa juxta Rectum dividit. Inter r inferiorem & s inferiorem, quod aponeurosis est infra locum, qui circa medium inter umbilicum pubisque synchondrosim, simplex manet, à posteriore parte conjunctum cum aponeurosi Transversis, cum eaque incedens ante Rectum.

s s s Hic lamella prior, continuoque aponeurosis pars inferior, quae simplex manet, per longitudinem abdominis reflecta, ibi ubi se primum cum aponeurosi Obliqui externi conjungunt, posteriorem partem ejus ad lineam albam usque vestientes.

t t t Lamella posterior earum, in quas se aponeurosis juxta Rectum dividit, post Rectum incedens. In superiore parte hujus lamellae, fila quaedam tendinea tenuis decussant fila ejus praecipua.

u Pars carnis, sub qua decurrit funiculus vaforum spermaticorum, leviter emittens, per eamque conspicuus.

v Haec pars in principium Cremasteris abit.
Adde Fig. 3. & 4.
In *Syntaxi*, in Tab. IX. jacet post Obliquum externum abdominis S &c. in trunco, & Latissimum dorsi Q A.
w Cremasteris principium, ab Obliquo interno abscedens.

x Funiculus vaforum spermaticorum.
y Cremaster cum funiculo vaforum spermaticorum truncatus.
In *Syntaxi*, Tab. IX. l in trunco; ubi principium latet sub aponeurosi Obliqui externi abdominis f.

FIGURAE VI.

Rectus abdominis.

a b c Tendo praecipuus, quo incipit, quique b venit è superiore eademque priore parte ligamenti, quo synchondrosis ossium pubis à priori parte confritida: & c exigua portio à proximo offe pubis oritur.

d e Tendo alter, longius veniens è priori parte c ligamenti ejusdem; & f cum altero tendine a conjungens in unum.

f, g, h, i Carnea partes quatuor.

k Linea tendinea dimidia, infra umbilicum.

l Linea tendinea, quae è regione umbilici est.

m Linea tendinea, quae est media inter umbilicum, & locum ubi Rectus pedus primum confendit.

n Linea tendinea, ibi ubi Rectus pedus primum confendit, aut confensus est.

o o Extremum insertum inferiori proximaque exteriori parti extremae cartilagineae costae septimae.

p p Extremum insertum exteriori parti marginis inferioris cartilagineae costae sextae, propius mediam ejus longitudinem, ad externum primi lateris.

q q Extremum exteriori eidemque inferiori parti cartilagineae costae quintae insertum, fere ubi cartilago illa incipit, ad externum lateris extremi secundi.

In *Syntaxi*, Tab. II. Z Z &c. in trunco, in dextro latere; ubi à principio subjacet Pyramidalis l: in sinistro praeterea ex parte tectus, supra quidem lamella prior earum, in quas aponeurosis Obliqui interni se juxta Rectum dividit; infra autem communi aponeurosi Obliquorum & Transversis; cujus illa tantum pars apparere ibi potest, quae fit à lamella prior earum, in quas se aponeurosis Obliqui interni juxta Rectum dividit, W X &c. In Tabula autem I. reliquum ejus subjacet, infra quidem communi aponeurosi Obliquorum & Transversis, dein communi Obliquorum aponeurosi; quarum sola pars, quam aponeurosis Obliqui externi efficit, ibi apparere potest, o p &c. in trunco: dein, ubi thoracem confendit, soli aponeurosi illi Obliqui externi: denique Pectoralis f in trunco.

r Synchondrosis ossium pubis, ligamenti confritida.

FIGURAE VII.

Pyramidalis abdominis.

a b Principium tendineum, quo a oritur è superiore parte ligamenti, quo pubis ossium synchondrosis à priori parte confritida; & b à proxima pubis ossis parte.

c Pars carnea.

d Extremum latum, quo ad lineam albam pertinet.

In *Syntaxi*, Tab. II. l m in trunco; ubi ex parte tectus communi aponeurosi Transversis & Obliquorum, cujus sola apparere ibi potest lamella prior earum, in quas se aponeurosis Obliqui interni dividit, Y Q in trunco. Et quod nudum ibi, id in Tab. I. aponeurosi communi modicè subjectum, cujus sola apparere pars potest, quae Obliqui externi est, q w in trunco.

e Synchondrosis ossium pubis, confritida ligamenti.



I. *Obliquus externus abdominis.*



II. *Obliquus externus abdominis.*



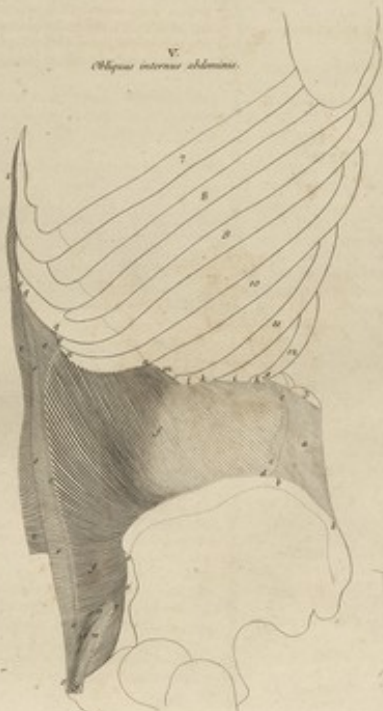
III. *Obliquus internus abdominis.*



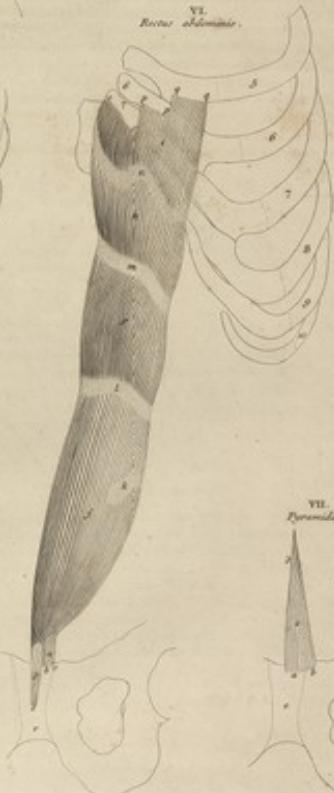
IV. *Obliquus internus abdominis cum crumena.*



V. *Obliquus internus abdominis.*



VI. *Rectus abdominis.*



VII. *Pyramidalis.*



The FOURTEENTH ANATOMICAL TABLE of the HUMAN MUSCLES EXPLAINED.

THE REMAINING MUSCLES OF THE ABDOMEN. Add here Tab. XIII.

FIGURE I.
The fore part of the transversus of the abdomen, with the triangularis of the sternum.

a-v The *triangularis of the sternum*.
 a b c d The tendinous beginning of the head, which arises from the inner part of the third rib, from the end of its bony part b c, and beginning of its cartilaginous part c d.
 e f g h The tendinous beginning of the head, which arises from the inner part of the fourth rib; from the end of its bony part f g, and from the beginning of its cartilage g h.
 i k l m The tendinous beginning of the head, which arises from the inner part of the fifth rib, from the end of its bony part k l, and from the beginning of its cartilage l m.
 n n The tendinous part which is formed by the fleshy portion, that arises from the conjunction of the two upper heads; and which in some bodies is joined with the tendinous end of the lower head u v, and in others is separate. 'Tis inserted into the inner part o of the extreme cartilage of the fourth rib, and of the breast bone p, betwixt the ends of the cartilages of the fourth and fifth ribs, also of the extreme cartilage of the fifth rib q; of the breast-bone betwixt the ends of the cartilages of the fifth and sixth ribs; also into the inner side of the cartilaginous end of the sixth and seventh rib.
 u u The tendinous end in which the flesh of the third head terminates: inserted at v into the edge of the bone of the ensiform cartilage. But the manner in which it continues to be inserted into the rest of the edge of that bone, as far as the ensiform cartilage, and into the edge of the said cartilage itself, cannot be seen in this figure, because the inner plate of the aponeurosis belonging to the internal obliquus of the abdomen π , is here spread over it. But you may see Tab. X. Fig. 24. v w.
 The *systematic connexion* appears in Tab. III. x in the trunk, where its end is spread over the inner plate of the aponeurosis of the internal obliquus of the abdomen π ; and the rest lies under the ribs, sternum, and the internal intercostals, as the sixth h, the fifth b, the fourth z, and the third Z. But what appears there naked, lies under part of the plate of the aponeurosis belonging to the internal obliquus, here cut off. In its back part see Tab. X. Fig. 24.
 w-v The *transversus of the abdomen*.
 w The first head arising tendinous from the inner part of the sixth rib; from its bony end y, and its contiguous cartilage z. This head may be referred to the triangularis, as it joins sooner and in a more similar course with the lower head of that muscle, than with the head which next follows it.
 x The second head arising tendinous at β from the inner part of the cartilage of the seventh rib $\gamma \gamma$.
 $\delta \delta \delta \delta$ The beginning that is split into several portions (into four here) which arise from the inner part of the cartilage of the eighth rib $\delta \delta \delta \delta$.
 The aponeurosis by which it comes from the space betwixt the eighth and ninth rib. See Fig. 2. i.
 The origin from the inner part of the cartilage of the ninth rib.
 The aponeurosis that comes from the space betwixt the ninth and tenth rib. See Fig. 2. m.
 The origin from the inner part of the cartilage of the tenth rib.
 The origin from the inner part of the cartilage of the eleventh rib.
 The origin from the spine of the ilium.
 A A The edge that springs from the tendinous margin of the external obliquus of the abdomen.
 μ The fleshy part. $\nu \nu$ the aponeurosis in which it ends.
 Add here Fig. 2. and 3.
 The *systematic connexion* appears in Tab. III. 1--q in the trunk; where its heads lie under the ribs: the first e of them under the fifth internal intercostal b, and sixth h; the fourth under the eighth c, the fifth under the ninth f. The rest in Tab. II. lies under the internal obliquus M &c. in the trunk.
 $\xi \xi \xi$ The posterior plate of the aponeurosis of the internal obliquus cut off, where it first joins itself with the aponeurosis of the transversus, and with the tendinous end of the triangularis sterni.
 $\sigma \sigma$ The aponeurosis of the internal obliquus cut off, where it first joins itself with that part of the aponeurosis of the transversus, which goes before the rectus and pyramidalis.
 π The posterior plate of the aponeurosis of the internal obliquus of the abdomen, spread over that part of the aponeurosis of the transversus which lies under the rectus; and together with that is inserted at e into the fore part of the ensiform cartilage, near its tip; and into the lower part of the edge of the said cartilage at σ ; also into its upper edge and bony edge τ , joined with the tendinous end of the triangularis sterni. Add here Fig. 2. and Tab. XIII. Fig. 4.
 ν The aponeurosis of the internal obliquus where it is single, and spread over that part of the aponeurosis of the transversus, which goes before the rectus and pyramidalis. Add here Fig. 2. and Tab. XIII. Fig. 4.
 $\phi \phi \phi \phi$ The insertion of the aponeurosis of the transversus, (with the aponeurosis of the obliquus internus that is spread over it) into the linea alba.
 ψ The fissure or opening in the aponeurosis of the transversus, about its middle part, betwixt the navel and symphysis of the pubis: and this is formed by a transverse separation of the aponeurosis, extended to the linea alba, by which the upper part of the aponeurosis, that goes behind the rectus is severed from the lower, that goes before the rectus and pyramidalis. The rectus therefore passes thro' this fissure, to the size and figure of which it corresponds. But there is also found a thin continuation of the aponeurosis behind the lower part of the rectus, in some thicker, in others thinner, and in some more or less in a manner discontinued, and more or less in its breadth.
 $\omega \omega$ The linea alba, from whence at A A is cut off the aponeurosis of the obliquus externus, with the anterior lamella or plate of the aponeurosis of the obliquus internus.
 B &c. The ribs here cut off; C D E F the cartilages of those ribs, C of the fourth, D of the fifth, E of the sixth, F of the seventh; G G the breast bone cut off, to shew the triangularis and transversus that are seated behind it.

FIGURE II.
The transversus of the abdomen, laterally.

a b c d The first head. a the fleshy part. b the tendinous beginning arising from the sixth rib; from the end of the bony part c, and from its contiguous cartilage d.
 e f g The second head. e the fleshy part. f the tendinous beginning arising at g from the inner part of the cartilage of the seventh rib.

h h h h The beginning that is split into several (here four) parts, arising from the inner part of the cartilage of the eighth rib h h h h.
 i The aponeurosis that comes from the space betwixt the eighth and ninth rib, from the inner surface of the internal intercostal, and partly from the ninth rib itself. k the part cut off; for it has a longer thin origin.
 l The origin from the inner part of the cartilage of the ninth rib.
 m The aponeurosis that comes from the interval betwixt the ninth and tenth rib; like i.
 n The origin from the inner part of the cartilage of the tenth rib.
 o The aponeurosis that comes from the interval betwixt the tenth and eleventh rib; like i.
 p The origin from the inner part of the cartilage of the eleventh rib.
 q The aponeurosis that comes from the interval of the eleventh and twelfth rib; like i.
 r The origin from the inner part of the extreme cartilage of the twelfth rib, tendinous.
 s The broad tendon by which it begins in the loins. t the fleshy part.
 u u The edge that comes from the tendinous margin of the internal obliquus of the abdomen.
 v The aponeurosis in which the flesh ends.
 Add here Fig. 1. and 3.
 w w The posterior lamella of the aponeurosis of the internal obliquus cut off, see $\xi \xi \xi$ Fig. 1.
 x x The aponeurosis of the internal obliquus cut off, $\sigma \sigma$ Fig. 1.
 y The posterior lamella of the aponeurosis of the internal obliquus, π Fig. 1.
 z The aponeurosis of the internal obliquus where it remains single; ν Fig. 1.
 A The slit in the aponeurosis of the transversus, ψ Fig. 1.
 B B &c. The ribs here cut off, to shew the transversus that is seated behind them.

FIGURE III.
The transversus of the abdomen, in its back part.

a-r The origins of the broad tendon, by which the transversus begins, together with the origins of the inner plate, which being common to the aponeurosis of the internal obliquus and lower posterior serratus, springs from the transverse processes of the second, third, and fourth vertebra of the loins.
 The *systematic connexion* appears in Tab. VII. where they lie under the communis capitis, sacrolumbalis, and longissimus dorsi, $\delta \delta$ in the trunk.
 s A tendinous head of the transversus, which arises at b b from the outer part of the lower edge of the twelfth rib, and at c from the posterior extremity of the transverse process of the fifth vertebra of the loins.
 d e f g h i i The tendinous head which arises at e f from the posterior part of the end of the transverse process of the fourth lumbar vertebra. g is a thin tendon spread over it, and arising with it from the transverse process at f, and also at h h goes off from the head itself, and is inserted at i i into the outer part of the lower edge of the twelfth rib.
 k l m n o o A like tendinous head which arises at l m from the outer part of the end of the transverse process of the third lumbar vertebra. n a thin tendon like the former, with which it is covered, and arises with it at m, but departs from it at o o.
 p q The tendinous head upon all of which is spread the thin tendon, arising with it at q from the back part of the end of the transverse process of the second lumbar vertebra.
 r r The place where the fibres cross each other, and are interwove in a manner too obscure to be represented; but chiefly in this manner, as in the body whence this figure was taken; varying more or less in others.
 s s The part whence is cut off the outer plate of the aponeurosis, common to the serratus pectus inferior, and the internal obliquus of the abdomen.
 t t The aponeurosis common to the posterior lower serratus, and internal obliquus; cut off at u u, where it no longer coheres with the broad tendon by which the transversus begins.
 v The broad tendon by which the transversus begins, adhering to the lower edge of the twelfth rib; to its bony part w x, and its cartilage x y to the rib.
 z The origin from the inner part of the cartilage of the twelfth rib, beginning tendinous.
 α The aponeurosis q Fig. 2. here cut off at β .
 γ The fleshy part.
 Add here Fig. 2. and 1.
 The *systematic connexion* appears in Tab. VII. Y Z in the trunk; where in part it lies under the aponeurosis, common to the posterior lower serratus, and internal obliquus of the abdomen $\gamma \gamma$; and under the tenth internal intercostal X. But what there appears naked, in Tab. VI. lies hid behind the posterior lower serratus C K, and the internal obliquus M N in the trunk.
 e The cartilage of the twelfth rib cut off.

FIGURE IV.
The diaphragm, laterally.

a The second fleshy portion of the left side, that goes into the left lateral end.
 b b Its end inserted into the inner part of the cartilage of the seventh rib.
 c c That which is inserted into the inner part of the cartilage of the eighth rib.
 d e f That to the inner side of the ninth rib, its cartilaginous part d e, and its bony part e f. d the tendinous part of this end.
 g h i That to the inner part of the tenth rib, to its cartilaginous part g h, and its bony part h i. g the tendinous part of this end.
 k l m That which in part belongs k l to the ligament w, and in part l m is inserted into the inner side of the bony part of the eleventh rib, near its cartilage. l the tendinous part.
 n o p That whole part n o belongs to the ligament v, and part o p is inserted into the inner side of the twelfth rib: into its cartilage o, and its bony part o p. o the tendinous portion.
 q r r r s The aponeurosis marked p-r-r Fig. 7. here q r r r denote the tendinous part, r r r s the fleshy part.
 t t The middle tendon of the diaphragm.
 u The large left head, a b c Fig. 3.
 Add here Fig. 5. 6. and 7.
 v The ligament that is extended almost from the tip of the cartilage of the twelfth rib, to the bony part of the eleventh near its cartilage.
 w The ligament that is extended almost from the beginning of the cartilage of the eleventh rib, to the bony part of the tenth rib near its cartilage.
 z &c. The ribs cut off to shew the diaphragm that is seated behind them.

TABULAE ANATOMICAE QUARTAE ET DECIMAE MUSCULORUM HOMINIS EXPLANATIO.

ABDOMINIS RELIQUI.

Adde Tab. XIII.

FIGURAE I.

Transversus abdominis cum Triangulari sterni, à parte priorè.

a-v. *Triangularis sterni.*

a b c d Capitis, quod ab interiore parte costae tertiae oritur, principium tendineum, oriens b c ab extrema ossis parte, & c d cartilagineae principio.
e f g h Capitis, quod à costae quartae interiore parte oritur, principium tendineum, oriens f g ab extrema ossis parte, & g h cartilagineae principio.
i k l m Capitis, quod à costae quintae parte interiore ceitur, principium tendineum, oriens k l ab extrema ossis parte, & l m à cartilagineae principio.

n n Pars tendinea, in quam caro, ex conjunctione duorum caputum superiorum nata, abit: quae in aliis conjuncta cum u u extremum tendineo capitis inferioris, in aliis separata. Infera interiori parti o extremae cartilagineae costae quartae; p ossis pectoris inter extrema cartilagineae costae quartae & quintae; q extremae cartilagineae costae quintae; r ossis pectoris inter extrema cartilagineae costae quintae & sextae; s extremae cartilagineae costae sextae, t septimae.

u u Extremum tendineum, in quod abit caro capitis tertii: v inferum margini ossis cartilagineae mucronatae. Quomodo porro inde continuo inferatur reliquo margini ossis illius, usque ad cartilagineam mucronatam, illiusque ipsius cartilaginei margini, id certi hic nequit, sed lamellam interiore aponeuosis Obliqui interni abdominis, hic superinductam. Vide autem Tab. X. Fig. 24. v w.

In Synaxi, Tab. III. x in trunco; ubi extremo superinducta lamella interior aponeuosis Obliqui interni abdominis: ceterumque costis subjectus, sternoque, & Intercoastali internum sexto h, quinto b, quarto a, tertio Z. Quae vero moda ibi pars est, ea lamellae interioris aponeuosis Obliqui interni parti, hic rescissa, subiecta. A posteriore parte, Tab. X. Fig. 24.

w-v. *Transversus abdominis.*

w Caput primum, x principio tendineo oriens ab interiore parte costae sextae: y ab extrema parte ossis, & z proxima cartilaginea. Hoc caput accenseri Triangulari possit, quod cum ejus capite inferiore & citius, & ductu magis consimili conjunctum est, quam cum capite, quod mox infra sequitur.

α Caput secundum, β principio tendineo oriens γ γ ab interiore parte cartilagineae costae septimae.

δ δ δ δ Principium, in partes aliquot (hic quatuor) fissum, quo oritur ε ε ε ε ab interiore parte cartilagineae costae octavae.

ε Aponeuosis, qua ex intervallo costae octavae & nonae venit. Vid. Fig. 2. i.

ζ Origo ab interiore parte cartilagineae costae nonae.

η Aponeuosis, qua venit ex intervallo costae nonae & decimae. Vide Fig. 2. m.

θ Origo ab interiore parte cartilagineae costae decimae.

ι Origo ab interiore parte cartilagineae costae undecimae.

κ Origo à crista ilium.

λ λ Margo, qui procedit à margine tendineo Obliqui externi abdominis.

μ Pars carnea. ν ν Aponeuosis, in quam abit.

Adde Fig. 2. & 3.

In Synaxi, Tab. III. l-o-q in trunco; ubi capita ejus subiecta costis: & primum etiam Intercoastali interno quinto b, & sexto h; quartum octavo e, quintum nono f. Reliquum in Tab. II subiectat Obliqui interno M & c. in trunco.

ε ε ε ε Truncata lamella posterior aponeuosis Obliqui interni, qua se primum cum aponeuosis Transversis, extremo tendineo Triangulari sterni, conjungit.

ο ο Truncata aponeuosis Obliqui interni, qua se primum conjungit cum aponeuosis Transversis parte illa, quae ante Rectum & Pyramidalem incedit.

π Lamella posterior aponeuosis Obliqui interni abdominis, superinducta aponeuosis Transversis parti illi, quae Recto subiecta: unaque cum ea inserta & priori parti cartilagineae mucronatae, non longe ab ipsius mucrone; & posteriori parti margini cartilagineae ejusdem; porroque eidem margini, & r margini parti ossis, conjuncta ibi cum extremo tendineo Triangulari sterni.

Adde Fig. 2. & Tab. XIII. Fig. 4.

ν ν Aponeuosis Obliqui interni, qua simplex remanet, superinducta aponeuosis Transversis parti illi, quae ante Rectum & Pyramidalem incedit.

Adde Fig. 2. & Tab. XIII. Fig. 4.

φ φ φ φ Hic aponeuosis Transversis, una cum superinductis sibi partibus aponeuosis Obliqui interni, ad lineam albam pertinet.

ψ Fissura aponeuosis Transversis, circa medium inter umbilicum & pubis symphrodrosom locum: efflata ex eo, quod aponeuosis illa ibi se juxta Rectum, indeque ad lineam albam usque ex transversis findit, ac superiore parte carum, in quas se findit, pone Rectum, inferiore ante cum Pyramidalemque incedit. Per quam itaque fissuram Rectus transit, cui magnitudine & figura respondet. Repperitur tamen etiam pone Recti inferiorem partem aponeuosis Transversis continuo tenuis, alius crassior, tenuior alius, quibusdam plus minus velut interrupta, latitudine majoris alius, alius minoris.

ω ω Linea alba. A qua h'e A a rescissa aponeuosis Obliqui externi, una cum lamella priorè aponeuosis Obliqui interni.

B. &c. Hic truncatae costae; C. D. E. F. hic cartilagineae earum, C quartae, D quintae, E sextae, F septimae; G G hic os pectoris, ut certi possint Triangulari & Transversis; qua post ea sit.

FIGURAE II.

Transversus abdominis, à latere.

abcd Caput primum. a pars carnea: b principium tendineum, oriens ab inter-

iore parte costae sextae: c ab extrema ossis parte, & d à proxima cartilaginea.

e f g Caput secundum. e pars carnea. f principium tendineum, oriens g ab interiore parte cartilagineae costae septimae.

h h h h Principium, quod in partes aliquot (hic quatuor) fissum, oritur l h h h ab interiore parte cartilagineae costae octavae.

i Aponeuosis, qua venit ex intervallo costae octavae & nonae, è superficie interna Intercoastalis interni, & partim ab ipsa costae nona. k hic truncata; venit enim longius, tenuitate.

l Origo ab interiore parte cartilagineae costae nonae.

m Aponeuosis, qua venit ex intervallo costae nonae & decimae; ut l.

n Origo ab interiore parte cartilagineae costae decimae.

o Aponeuosis, qua venit ex intervallo costae decimae & undecimae; ut i.

p Origo ab interiore parte cartilagineae costae undecimae.

q Aponeuosis, qua venit ex intervallo costae undecimae & duodecimae; ut i.

r Origo ab interiore parte extremae cartilagineae costae duodecimae, principio tendineo.

s Latus tendo, quo in lumbis incipit. t Pars carnea.

u u Margo, qui procedit à margine tendineo Obliqui externi abdominis.

v Aponeuosis, in quam caro abit.

Adde Fig. 1. & 3.

w w Truncata lamella posterior aponeuosis Obliqui interni, ε ε ε Fig. 1.

x x Truncata aponeuosis Obliqui interni, ο ο Fig. 1.

y Lamella posterior aponeuosis Obliqui interni, π Fig. 1.

z Aponeuosis Obliqui interni, qua simplex remanet; ν Fig. 1.

A Fissura aponeuosis Transversis, ψ Fig. 1.

B B &c. Hic costae truncatae, ut apparet Transversis, qua post ea sit.

FIGURAE III.

Transversus abdominis, à parte posteriorè.

a-r Principia lati tendinis, quo Transversus incipit, una cum principibus lamellae interioris, qua communis aponeuosis Obliqui interni & Serrati postici inferioris procedit à processibus transversis lumborum, quartae, tertiae, secundae.

In Synaxi, Tab. VII. subiectat capiti communi Sacroalbanalis & Longissimi dorsi s s in trunco.

a Caput tendineum Transversis, quod oritur b b ab exteriori parte imi margini costae duodecimae, & c à posteriore extremi processus transversis vertebrae quintae lumborum.

d e f g h i l Caput tendineum, quod oritur e f à posteriore parte extremi processus transversis lumborum quartae, g tendinea tenuitate, quae ipsi superinducta, cum eo oritur f à processu transversis, & praeterea h h ab illo ipso capite abscedit, seseque affigit i l exteriori parti imi margini costae duodecimae.

k l m n o Simile caput tendineum, quod oritur l m ab exteriori parte extremi processus transversis vertebrae lumborum tertiae, n similia, qua obductum, tenuitate tendinea, cum eo oriens m, & praeterea ab eo abscedens o o.

p q Caput tendineum, cui in totum superinducta est tenuitas tendinea, cum eo oriens q à posteriore parte processus transversis extremi secundae lumborum.

r r Hae fibrae se decussant, implicantque; & obliquis, quam exhiberi possunt. Ad hunc autem maxime modum eo in corpore, unde haec figura sumpta; cum in aliis plus minus discrepaverint.

s s Hae rescissa lamella exterior aponeuosis communis Serrati postici inferioris & Obliqui interni abdominis.

t t Aponeuosis communis Serrati postici inferioris & Obliqui interni; u u hic rescissa, ubi cum lato tendineo, quo Transversus incipit, non amplius cohaeret.

v Latus tendo, quo Transversus incipit, adhaerens imo margini costae duodecimae, w x partis ossis, x y cartilagineae, ad mucronem usque.

z Origo ab interiore parte cartilagineae costae duodecimae, principio tendineo.

α Aponeuosis q Fig. 2. Hic β truncata.

γ Pars carnea.

Adde Fig. 2. & 1.

In Synaxi, Tab. VII. Y Z in trunco; ubi ex parte subiectat aponeuosis communis Serrati postici inferioris & Obliqui interni abdominis γ γ; itemque Intercoastali interno undecimo X. Quod vero nudum, in Tab. VI. delineat post Serratum posticum inferiorem C K, & Obliquum inferum MN in trunco.

† Truncata cartilago costae duodecimae.

FIGURAE IV.

Diaphragma, à latere.

a Caro secunda sinistra, quae abit in extremum laterale sinistrum.

b b Bjus extremum, insertum interiori parti cartilagineae costae septimae.

c c Quod insertum interiori parti cartilagineae costae octavae.

d e f Quod parti interiori costae nonae, d e partis cartilagineae, e f ossis.

g h i Quod interiori parti decimae, g h partis cartilagineae, h i ossis.

j k l m Quod partim k l pertinet ad ligamentum w, partim l m inferum interiori parti ossis partis costae undecimae, juxta cartilagineam. l pars tendinea.

n o p Quod partim n o pertinet ad ligamentum v, partim o p inferum interiori parti costae duodecimae: o cartilaginea, o p ossis partis. o pars tendinea.

q r r s Aponeuosis p-s Fig. 7. hic q r r super tendinem, hic r r r eamem.

[A 2]

TABULAE MUSCULORUM QUARTAE ET DECIMAE EXPLANATIO.

κ τ Tendo medius Diaphragmatis.
 α Caput magnum finistrum, α β c Fig. 5.
 Adde Fig. 5. 6. & 7.
 ν Ligamentum, quod fere à mucrone cartilaginæ costæ duodecimæ pertinet ad officium partem undecimæ, juxta cartilagineam.
 w Ligamentum, quod fere à principio cartilaginæ costæ undecimæ pertinet ad officium partem costæ decimæ, juxta cartilagineam.
 x. &c. Truncatus costæ, quo cerni Diaphragma possit, qua post eas situm.

FIGURAE V.

Diaphragma, à parte priore.

α β c d. α β c d Capita duo prima, quorum finistrum dextro minus. α α tenuitas tendinæ, quæ nascens è ligamentis, quæ per superficiem corporum vertebrae lumborum infra ortum horum capitum excurrunt, ad ea extrinsecus accedit. α. α hic foveus capita hæc crassia tendinibus c. c oriuntur ab inferiore parte corporis vertebrae lumborum tertiae, & quidem à lateribus partis ejus prioris. Alias & hic h. h. à superiore parte corporis secundae. Quidam tendinem utrumque bifidum habuerunt; alii alterutrum. d. d carnes, in quas tendines illi ab exterioribus lateribus abeunt. Principia, quæ hæc capita accedere solent, eo quod subjacent iis, hic non conspicua.
 efg. efg Capita secunda, c. e principio tendineo nascens f è ligamento, quod inter corpus tertiae & quartæ lumborum intercedit. g. g carnes, in quas abeunt.
 h i k. h i k Capita tertia, h. h principio tendineo orientia l. i à lateribus superioribus marginis corporis quartæ lumborum. k. k carnes, in quas abeunt.
 l m n Caput quartum finistrum. l principio tendineum, in ortu à priori parte radice processus transversii lumborum quartæ. n caro, in quam abit.
 o o Principium, aliquoties inventum, nascens è superficie Quadrati lumborum.
 p p Diaphragmatis carnae partes primæ, è caput conjunctione natae.
 q Capitis primi finistri portio accedens ad carnem partem primam dextram, posteaque excurrens per marginem dextrum foraminis, quo stomachus exit.
 r Capitis primi dextri pars, quæ post portionem q incedens, eam decussat, abiteque in carnem primam finistram. Fit ut plures fasciculi se decussent.
 s Foramen, quo stomachus exit.
 t Tendinis medii pars.
 u u u u Pars carnae sinistra secunda. Confer Fig. 6.
 v v v v w Pars carnae secunda dextra, w w hic primam supercandens, & decussans eam, mox tendinæ.

x y z β Portio, qualis aliquando in uno, aliquando in utroque latere invenitur, faciens inferiorem Diaphragmatis ab hac parte marginem; quæ hic (alias autem aliter) oritur à processu transversio quartæ lumborum vertebrae y, itemque à quinta; & primum x tendinæ (pariter autem alio alioque in aliis aliisque modo) deinde z carnae, adjungit se carnae parti secundæ v, post α conjugit eam ea, inferitque β cartilagini costæ duodecimæ.
 γ γ Truncatus margo, qui C C Fig. 6.
 δ Tendinis medii mucrone anterior, in quem exit: in quo fasciculi se decussant.
 ε Extremum carnum medium, quod ad anteriorem partem cartilaginæ mucronatae fere extremæ pertinet ζ ζ.
 η δ Partes carnae duæ secundæ; quæ abeunt in duo extrema lateralia.
 θ θ Earum extrema, quæ se peritonæo incedunt.
 ι ι Extremum, insertum interiori parti cartilaginæ costæ septimæ. λ λ hoc recessum ab ea.
 μ μ Hoc insertum interiori parti cartilaginæ costæ octavæ. η η hoc recessum ab ea.
 ξ ξ Hoc insertum interiori parti cartilaginæ costæ nonæ. ο ο hoc recessum ab ea.
 π π Hoc insertum interiori parti cartilaginæ costæ decimæ. ς ς hoc recessum ab ea.
 ϑ ϑ Extrema, inserta interiori parti cartilaginæ costarum undecimarum.
 Adde Fig. 6. 7. & 4.
 In Synaxi, Tab. IV. M—o in trunco; ubi caput quartum finistrum ex parte subjacet Ploae magno t; dextrum, Ploae parvo r, & magno t: primum ex parte Ploae magno, inter v & w.
 τ τ. &c. Hic costæ exolæ, quo cerni Diaphragma possit, qua post eas.
 υ υ Truncatus cartilago mucronata: cuius hæc φ cartilaginea pars, χ χ hæc officia.

FIGURAE VI.

Diaphragmatis pars posterior, à parte priore.

α β c d. α β c d Capita prima duo, α β c d. α β c d Fig. 5.
 efg. efg Capita secunda, efg. efg Fig. 6.
 h i k. h i k Capita tertia, h i k. h i k Fig. 5.
 l m n Caput quartum finistrum, l m n Fig. 5.
 o o Principium, quod o o Fig. 5.
 p Diaphragmatis carnae pars prima sinistra, q dextra: è conjunctione caput natae, ad postremum implent totum posticum lunatum tendinis ambitum.
 r r Hæc pars venit à processu transversio vertebrae lumborum quartæ, ut l m n: venit autem pone partem D E F; ut Fig. 7. e f.
 s Capitis primi finistri portio accedens ad carnem primam dextram: q Fig. 5.
 t Capitis primi dextri pars, abeunt in carnem primam finistram: r Fig. 5.
 u Foramen in carnae parte prima, quo stomachus exit.
 v In cujus angulo superiore caro dextra decussat finistram; dextra priore.
 w w x y Tendinis medii pars sinistra. x pars tendinis supercandens reliquam w, decussans eam. y pars, quæ super partem x decurrit, decussans eam, & abit in carnem finistram secundæ partem inferiorem.
 z Aponeurosis quaedam, quæ per lateralem tendinis ambitum porrecta, à carne, quæ est ad mucronem posticum finistrum tendinis, incedens in priora, decussansque tendinis fibrâ, & à priori parte desinens in carnem priorem.
 α Pars aponeurosis v x x Fig. 7. penetrans ad inferiorem tendinis partem; acceptaque, cum penetravit, portione ab inferiore parte tendinis, juxta finistram foraminis stomachi, flectit se dextrorsum, β supraque foramen illud incedit ad priorem partem carni extremi dextri: partimque decurrit γ secundum priorem partem foraminis, quo cava intrat; seseque adjungit ad aponeurosem τ.
 δ Portio ad aponeurosem α accedens, procedensque è carne sinistra prima, juxta tendinis initium.

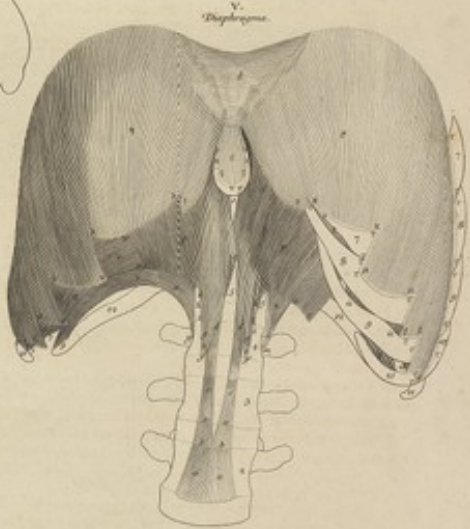
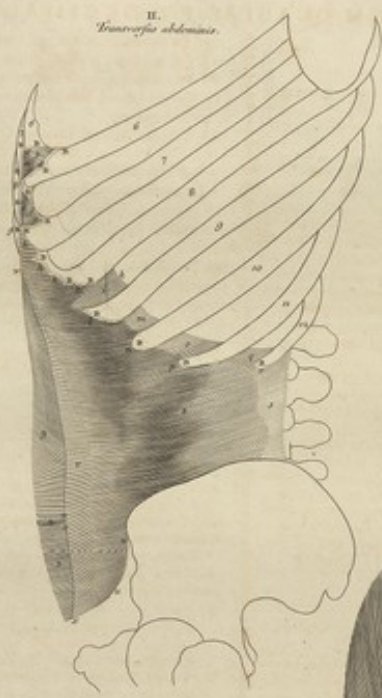
ζ ζ Fasciculi tendinei, qui è tendine w excurrunt, & ad postremum partem se ζ ζ implicat tendini, partim α continuant.
 θ θ Pars carnae secunda sinistra, in quam tendo w w x y abit.
 ι ι Ejus extremum, insertum interiori parti costæ duodecimæ, i officæ partis, x cartilagineæ.
 λ λ Truncatus margo, ubi continuatur Transverso abdominis, inter costas duas postremas; alias autem oritur à ligamento v Fig. 4.
 μ μ Tendinis medii pars dextra, producta à carne prima dextra.
 ν ν Lata aponeurosis, à carne, quæ est ad mucronem posticum dextrum tendinis, procedens, & carni quidem primæ ξ ξ continuata; juxta secundam autem ο ο tendinis fasciculus excurrunt; incedit in priora, decussans tendinis fibrâ: & à priori parte partim ζ ζ implicat se tendini, partim σ σ definit in carnem priorem, partim τ τ decurrit secundum dextram partem foraminis cavæ.
 υ υ Aponeurosis μ μ μ μ Fig. 7. circa ima foraminis cavæ ad inferiorem partem tendinis penetrans; posteaque se flectens φ circum finistram foraminis cavæ, ad ejus oram pertinens. Post procurrit per priorem tendinis mucronem.
 χ χ Est A Fig. 7.
 ψ Pars tendinæ, in quam carnae pars prima dextra, qua in angulo superiore foraminis, quo stomachus exit, decussat finistram, abit: quæ dein post tendinem β decurrit, posteaque w per inferiorem tendinis.
 A Margo tendineus, qui ad posteriorem partem foraminis, quo vena cava exit, pertinet, effectus ab illa præcipua tendinis parte, quæ à carne prima dextrorsum procedit ad secundam. Est B Fig. 7.
 B B Pars carnae secunda dextra, in quam tendo μ μ μ abit.
 C C Ejus truncatus margo, qui λ λ in latere sinistro.
 D E F G H Portio, quæ x—β Fig. 5. Eadem origo E, pars tendinæ D, carnae F, conjuncta G cum carnae parte secunda B, insertaque H cartilagini costæ duodecimæ.
 I Foramen in tendine, quo vena cava exit.
 K K K K Pars prior Diaphragmatis per hunc ambitum recessi.
 Adde Fig. 5. 7. & 4.

FIGURAE VII.

Diaphragma, à parte posteriore.

a. b Capita prima duo.
 c. d. e. f Capita secunda. c. e principia tendinæ. d. f partes carnae.
 g Principium, quod o o Fig. 5.
 h Capitis primi dextri pars, quæ accedit ad carnem primam finistram.
 i Caro effecta ex capitis primi dextri parte, & accedente ad eam capitis primi finistri portione q Fig. 5. & s Fig. 6.
 k. l Partes carnae primæ, k dextra, l sinistra.
 m Partis carnae primæ finistram portio decussans dextram in angulo superiore foraminis, quo stomachus exit.
 n Foramen in carnae parte prima; quo stomachus exit.
 o o o Tendinis medii pars sinistra, è carne prima nata.
 p &c. Lata aponeurosis, quæ ad latus tendinis ex carne sensim nascens p p p, inde secundum lateralem marginem tendinis, & per initium carnis secundæ, inter p p p & r r r; & per tendinem, inter r r r & s s s; incedit ad mucronem tendinis posticum, circumcumbens eum, partim τ subitus continuat se carni primæ, partim v pergit secundum lunatum posticum tendinis marginem: & xxx penetrat in inferiorem tendinis partem, siquæ α Fig. 6: ad postremum w decurrit secundum superiorem partem foraminis cavæ dextrorsum. u u hic se fasciculi decussant.
 y Lata aponeurosis, quæ à carne prima sinistra oritur, hic z z sub aponeurosi v emergit; diuque conjuncta s s s cum aponeurosi p p p q r r r s s s, post ab ea recedit, & partim α decurrit secundum partem superiorem foraminis cavæ, conjuncta cum aponeurosi w; partim β per superiora tendinis decurrit in priora.
 γ γ Pars carnae secunda sinistra, in quam tendo o o o abit.
 δ Ejus truncatus margo, λ λ Fig. 6.
 ε Eiusdem extremum, quod se inferit costæ duodecimæ: ι ι Fig. 6.
 ζ Tendinis medii pars dextra, è carne prima nata.
 η η &c. Lata aponeurosis, quæ ad latus tendinis, ex carne sensim nascens η η η tenuitate tendinæ, inde secundum lateralem marginem tendinis, maxime per initium carnis secundæ, inter η η η & ι ι ι; & per tendinem, inter ι ι ι inferiores & κ κ κ; incedit ad mucronem tendinis posticum, circumcumbens eum, pergit λ secundum lunatum posticum tendinis marginem: & in decursu μ μ μ penetrat ad inferiorem tendinis partem, siquæ υ υ υ Fig. 6: ad postremum pertinet τ ad inferiorem partem foraminis cavæ, partimque ξ ξ secundum marginem foraminis cavæ dextrorsum flectit. θ θ hic se fasciculi decussant.
 π π π π π Quaedam ab aponeurosi mododicta veluti abluentes partes, per tendinem decurrentes, seseque ei υ υ υ incedentes. τ τ hic fasciculi se decussant.
 φ φ φ Fasciculi tendinei, qui è tendine exeunt, decurrunt per eum in priora.
 χ χ Fasciculus tendinæ, è tendine excurrunt; & pertinent ad carnem secundam ψ.
 ω ω Est φ Fig. 6.
 A Pars tendinis, ad oram foraminis, quo vena cava exit, hic pertinens. Est X Fig. 6.
 B Margo tendineus ad posteriorem partem foraminis, quo vena cava exit, pertinens. Is potissimum fit ab illa præcipua tendinis parte, quæ à carne prima dextrorsum procedit ad secundam. Est A Fig. 6.
 C Foramen in tendine, quo vena cava exit.
 D D Pars carnae secunda dextra, in quam tendo ζ abit.
 E E Ejus truncatus margo, C C Fig. 6.
 F Extremum portionis D E F G H Fig. 6.
 Adde Fig. 6. 5. & 4.
 In Synaxi, Tab. VIII. μ in lumbis; ubi partem integram Quadrati lumborum λ. Advertendum autem, quod, cum multæ & magnæ in Diaphragmate varietates occurrerint, eligendum hic unum aliquod fuerit.

TAB. XIV.



C. Gronovius sculp.

Impressus a S. B. P. Knapton Londini 1768.

THE
THIRTIETH ANATOMICAL TABLE
H. U. M. A. N. M. U. S. C. U. L. U. S.
L. E. X. I. I. I.

THE
FIFTEENTH ANATOMICAL TABLE
OF THE
HUMAN MUSCLES
EXPLAINED.

MUSCLES OF THE SPINE.

FIGURE I.

The multifidus of the spine.

a The head which arises all the way from the third spinal process of the os sacrum, as far as the tubercle of the said bone, that is formed by the concretion of the fourth oblique descending process, with the oblique ascending process of the fifth vertebra, and from the said tubercle itself of the os sacrum. The other three heads which arise from the tubercles, formed by the concretion of the oblique descending process of the third vertebra of the os sacrum, with the ascending process of the fourth vertebra, of the second descending with the third ascending, and of the first descending with the second ascending processes; these heads I say cannot be seen in this figure, because they lie under the muscle.

b c The head which arises partly at b from the eminence which the os sacrum has in its back, at the outer side of the second and third of its holes; and partly at c, from the ligament that is extended from the foresaid eminence to the lower part of the said bone.

d The part that lies under the os ilium, from whence it arises in this place.

e The tendinous excursion of the head, that arises from the oblique ascending process of the first vertebra of the os sacrum. f a like excursion from the ascending process of the first lumbal vertebra. g that from the process of the second. h that from the third. i from the fourth. k from the fifth. l that from the upper part of the end of the transverse process of the first vertebra of the back.

m The tendinous head arising from the transverse process of the second vertebra of the back; and that from the upper and posterior part of the end of the said process.

n The like tendinous head, which arises from the upper and posterior part of the transverse process of the third dorsal vertebra, betwixt its root and the root of the tubercle in which it ends. o a like head arising in like manner from the process of the fourth dorsal vertebra. p the like from the fifth. q from the sixth. r from the seventh. s from the eighth. t from the ninth. u from the tenth. v from the eleventh. w from the twelfth.

x The like head arising from the upper and posterior part of the oblique descending process of the second vertebra of the neck. y the like from the third. z from the fourth.

α The tendinous end which inserts itself into the lower edge of the spine (near its extremity) of the first or lowermost vertebra of the loins. β that to the second. γ to the third. δ to the fourth. ε to the fifth. ζ to the sixth of the back. η to the second. θ to the third. ι to the fourth. κ to the fifth. λ to the sixth. μ to the seventh. ν to the eighth. ξ to the ninth. ο to the tenth. π to the eleventh. ρ to the twelfth. σ that to the first or lowest vertebra of the neck. τ that to the second. υ to the third. φ to the fourth. χ to the fifth. But from these terminations all the foresaid portions continue to insert themselves beneath into the lower edge of each vertebra as far as their oblique descending processes, as is represented in the uppermost extremity ψ.

ψ The uppermost tendinous end, inserted into the sixth vertebra of the neck; first into the lower edge of the spine near its extremity at ψ; and thence as far as the oblique descending process ω, terminating outwardly tendinous.

The course of the heads and tails of these portions, and the conjunction of their fibres are externally, as they appear in the figure.

And in the end that belongs to the sixth vertebra of the neck, appears the manner in which the portions from several heads, belonging to one and the same vertebra, meet together as it were in one tail, before they terminate or insert themselves. For the end ψ that belongs to the said vertebra, is formed of the three heads marked z. y. x; and that portion of it that comes from the nearest head z, is inserted just by the oblique process ω; next to this, the portion is inserted from the next lower head y; and next to that again at ψ, is inserted the portion from the next head x, each of them coming nearer the end of the spinal process as they are removed lower from the head. The same is also to be understood of the rest, of which only the long portions appear outwardly, as the shorter lie immediately under the longer portions.

Add here Fig. 2.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. VIII. 14. 14. in the left side; where its uppermost end is cover'd by the lower obliquus capitis, k l in the head and neck. Then at 14. 14. in the right side, where it is also cover'd by the spinalis colli 2, and semispinalis dorsi, p in the back. Then in Tab. VII. x in the trunk; where except that part, it is covered all the way by the common head of the longissimus dorsi and sacrolumbalis, δ in the trunk, and the longissimus dorsi itself, Z in the trunk; and by the spinalis dorsi, i in the trunk; and the complexus, u in the neck. But that part which is there naked in Tab. V. lies under the glutus magnus, γ in the buttock.

FIGURE II.

The multifidus of the spine, laterally.

We have here exhibited that portion of it which is in the loins and next adjacent part of the back; in order to shew what could not be seen in the first figure.

a The part which comes from the os sacrum, from the ligament detached from that bone to the os ilium, and from the os ilium itself, a b c d Fig. 1.

b The tendinous head that comes from the oblique ascending process of the first vertebra of the os sacrum. The beginning of which head lying behind the os ilium cannot be seen in this figure. But it arises from that process in the same manner as the next head c does from the oblique ascending process of the first lumbal vertebra.

c d The tendinous head arising at d from the edge of the oblique ascending process of the first vertebra of the loins, near the outer side of the oblique descending process of the second vertebra, to which it is attach'd as it ascends.

e f The like tendinous head from the oblique ascending process of the second lumbal vertebra f.

g h The like from the oblique ascending process of the third lumbal vertebra.

i k The like from the oblique ascending process of the fourth lumbal vertebra.

l m The like from the oblique ascending process of the fifth or uppermost vertebra of the loins.

n The tendinous end that belongs to the spine of the second lumbal vertebra. o that to the third. p to the fourth. q to the fifth. r that to the spine of the first or lowermost vertebra of the back. s that to the spine of the second.

t The place where it is cut off.

u v. w. x. y. z. α. β. γ Portions which may be either refer'd to the multifidus or reckoned distinct muscles. Each of them is inserted into two of the lumbal vertebrae that are next to each other: and the uppermost of them is inserted into the lowermost vertebra of the back, and the fifth or uppermost of the loins.

u v The first that arises at u from the outer part of the root of the oblique ascending process. Inserts itself at v into the lower part of the root of the tubercle, that projects betwixt the transverse and the oblique ascending process; also into the lower part of the edge of that oblique process itself. The rest are disposed in the same manner.

w x The second. w its origination. x its insertion.

y z The third. y the origin. z the insertion of it.

α β The fourth. α its origination. β its insertion.

γ The fifth. γ its origin.

But the second of them w x only can be entirely seen; since the ends of the rest are hid behind the transverse processes: the fifth has its whole upper end hid; and the first, at its origin, lies in part behind the os ilium.

Add here Fig. 1.

MUSCLES OF THE BACK AND LOINS.

FIGURE III.

The longissimus dorsi, sacrolumbalis, and cervicalis descendens.

a b The common head by which the longissimus dorsi and sacrolumbalis arise. a the tendinous part. b the fleshy part.

c d e The origin of that head from the crista or edge of the os ilium, fleshy at c, tendinous at d e. e f the part that coheres with the glutus magnus. g h the tendinous part which arises from the two upper protuberances, at the opening in the end of the channel of the os sacrum. h i the tendinous part discontinued, formed by the tendons arising from the spines of the two lower lumbal vertebrae, and all the spines of the os sacrum.

k l m Tendons which arise from the spines of the lumbal vertebrae, k of the third, l of the fourth, m of the fifth.

n The division of the common head into the longissimus dorsi and sacrolumbalis.

o The longissimus dorsi.

p The tendinous portion of the common head, joined with that which comes from the tendons i k l, and runs thro' the longissimus externally.

q The tail ascending thro' the neck and forming the tendon r, which at last joins with the tendon of the cervicalis descendens E E. And at the same place it goes off in another tendon, belonging to the lower part of the end of the horn of the posterior transverse process of the third vertebra of the neck.

The portion given by the tendon r to the trachelomastoideus, Tab. VII. Ω in the neck, is here cut off.

Add here Fig. 5. and 6.

Under this lies partly the sacrolumbalis s. See Fig. 5.

s The sacrolumbalis.

t u v &c. Its tails belonging to the ribs; of which t. w. x. y. ζ. η. θ. ε denote the fleshy parts; u. x. α. β. γ. δ. ε. ζ. η. θ. ψ the tendons in which they end. These tendons are inserted into the ribs; v into the eleventh, γ to the tenth, β to the ninth, ε to the eighth, θ to the seventh, λ to the sixth, ζ to the fifth, ε to the fourth, σ to the third, χ to the second, ω to the first. The tail that belongs to the twelfth, see in Fig. 6. t.

They are inserted into the bottom part of the rough surface, that is in the outer side of the rib not far from the spine, and into the bow itself of each rib; except the two uppermost belonging to the two upper ribs; which are inserted near the tubercle x. ω, to which is affixed the ligament tying the rib to the transverse process of the vertebra. And that belonging to the first rib is inserted in the like part ω, and also into the transverse process of the uppermost vertebra of the back.

FIFTEENTH MUSCULAR TABLE.

Add here Fig. 4.
 A The *cervicalis descendens*.
 B The tendinous excursion of that head of it, which arises from the sixth rib. See Fig. 4.
 C C C. D D. E E E Its three tendinous tails, which bend themselves round the subjacent muscles, and end C C C in the second vertebra of the neck, D D D in the third, E E E in the fourth; at the bottom of the horn of each of their transverse processes. Those to the fourth E E E are conjoined with the tendon r of the longissimus dorsi.

Under the origin of this muscle lies the sacrolumbalis. See Fig. 4. z.
 Add here Fig. 4.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. VII. δ-Ω in the trunk, and D in the neck, where the last tendon of the longissimus dorsi is conjoined with the tendon of the cervicalis descendens, and bends itself behind the transversalis of the neck, C C in the neck. Then in Tab. VI. x-v in the trunk, and X in the neck; where the greater part is covered by the broad tendon, by which arise the serratus posticus inferior and internal obliquus of the abdomen; over which is spread the broad tendon U by which the latissimus dorsi begins: covered also by the serratus posticus inferior C D, the rhomboides major p q, the serratus posticus superior x b, and the levator scapulae Z. And what appears naked in the right side of that table, the same is in Tab. V. covered by the latissimus dorsi P, and the cucullaris B, in the back; except a small part there marked M.

FIGURE IV.

The sacrolumbalis with the cervicalis descendens.

a b c d e f g h i k l The tendinous tails of the sacrolumbalis cut off, which were seen entire in the third figure u. x. &c. where under them are concealed the portions coming from the ribs.
 m The portion that joins the sacrolumbalis from the twelfth rib. n that from the eleventh, o from the tenth, p from the ninth, q from the eighth, r from the seventh rib.
 s s. &c. The tendinous beginnings by which those portions arise from the ribs, from their back part a little nearer the spine, than where the tails of the sacrolumbalis are inserted.
 t. u. v. w. x The heads of the cervicalis descendens; of which t arises from the 6th rib, u from the 5th, v from the 4th, w from the 3d, x from the 2d.
 y. y. &c. The tendons by which those heads begin and arise from the back part of the ribs, a little nearer the spine, than where the tails of the sacrolumbalis are inserted. These tendons soon produce fleshy portions, which run to a greater length inwardly than what appears outwardly.
 z The cervicalis descendens so conjoined with the sacrolumbalis, that it appears a continuation of it, namely of those portions which it receives from the ribs.

α The tendinous excursion of the first head, namely of that which comes from the sixth rib t. But in other bodies it does not run to so great a length.
 β β γ. δ δ ε. ζ ζ η Three tendinous tails of the cervicalis descendens, which bend themselves round the subjacent muscles: and belong β β to the second vertebra of the neck, δ δ to the third, ζ ζ to the fourth; and insert themselves into the posterior and lower part of the horn of their transverse processes γ. ε. η.
 θ The longissimus dorsi here cut off. See Fig. 3. n. o. From whence also the rest of this figure may be known.
 Add here Fig. 3.

FIGURE V.

The longissimus dorsi.

a The longissimus dorsi.
 b. c. d. e. f. g. h. i The tails which are here mostly tendinous, and inserted into the outer side of the ribs, soon after their departure from the transverse processes. b that inserted into the tenth. c to the ninth. d to the eighth. e to the seventh. f to the sixth. g to the fifth. h to the fourth. i to the third. But they grow broader as they ascend, and lie partly under each tail next following. Those inserted into the eleventh and twelfth ribs do not appear, because they lie under the muscle.
 l The last of those tails which it inserts into the transverse processes of the vertebrae of the back, ending by a long tendon l, in the posterior and lower part of the end of the transverse process m, and the next part of the adjacent first rib n.
 o The tail ascending thro' the neck, and here dividing itself into two tails, which form the tendons p q. r. s, which bend themselves round the subjacent muscles. The one of them p q inserts itself at q into the posterior and lower part of the end of the horn of the transverse process of the fourth vertebra of the neck: the other r s, into the same part of the third vertebra at s.
 t The sacrolumbalis cut off from hence.
 Add here Fig. 3. and 6.
 The remaining parts of this figure are the same as in Fig. 3.

FIGURE VI.

The longissimus dorsi and sacrolumbalis.

The longissimus and sacrolumbalis are here cut off with their common head, leaving behind those portions which the common head inserts into the vertebrae of the loins and into the last rib: also those which the longissimus gives to the transverse processes of the vertebrae of the back, except that to the uppermost: those portions are also left which go to the longissimus. All which either lie under the common head, or under the longissimus.
 a b. c. d. e. f. g. h. i k Five tails cut off from the common head; of which a b is inserted into the lower protuberance, that is near the back part of the

root of the transverse process of the first vertebra of the loins; c d to the second, e f to the third, g h to the fourth, (which is inserted into the lower edge of the back part of the oblique ascending process of the fourth vertebra at h), i k to the fifth. Of these b, d, f, h, k denote the tendinous parts by which they insert themselves.

l m. n. o. p. q. r. s The five tails cut off from the common head; of which l m are inserted into the lower margin of the back part of the said transverse process of the first vertebra of the loins, at the end of the said process: n o to that of the second, p q to that of the third, r to the fourth, s to the fifth. The two lower of these end in tendons m, o: the middle one is in part tendinous at q: the two upper are wholly fleshy.

t The broad portion which the common head of the sacrolumbalis, (whence it is cut off) here, inserts itself at u u into the lower edge of the outer part of the last rib. At its origin it is conjoined with the portion s, belonging to the end of the transverse process of the fifth vertebra of the loins.

v w. x y. &c. The tails of the longissimus, which it inserts into the transverse processes of the vertebrae of the back, at the lower and back part of their extremity. v w that inserted by the longissimus dorsi into the first vertebra of the back; where w denotes the tendinous end, by which it is inserted. x y that to the second; of which y denotes the tendinous end by which it is inserted. z α that to the third, of which α denotes the tendinous end by which it is inserted. β γ that to the fourth, which is first split into two, and inserted by the common tendinous end γ. δ ε that to the fifth, which is also first split into two, before it is inserted by the common tendinous end ε. ζ η that to the sixth, in like manner split into two, and then forming the common tendinous end η by which it is inserted. θ i that to the seventh, inserted by the tendinous end i. To the eighth belonged two tails with tendinous ends κ λ: and the like to the ninth μ ν. To the tenth belonged only one, inserted into it by the tendinous end ξ. The like to the eleventh ζ. All which are cut off from the longissimus dorsi. That tail which belongs to the transverse process of the twelfth dorsal vertebra, and the first rib, see in Fig. 5 l m.

π. ς. σ. τ The tendinous beginnings of the heads which join to the inner part of the longissimus dorsi, arising at π. ς. σ. τ from the upper and back part of the transverse processes of the first, second, third, and fourth dorsal vertebra, from near the edges of the said processes. ς ς ς ς the places where they are cut off.

Add here Fig. 3. and 5.

MUSCLES OF THE BACK.

Add here the interspinales dorsi like those of the loins in Fig. 11. which see.

FIGURE VII.

The spinalis of the back.

a. b. c. d. e Five tendons by which it arises from the spines of the two upper vertebrae of the loins, and three lower of the back. The lower of them a, which arises from the fourth vertebra of the loins, is the longest and thickest: the next b, from the uppermost vertebra of the loins, is shorter and more slender: the other c, is still shorter and thinner than that, and comes from the first vertebra of the back: the fourth d, comes from the second vertebra of the back: the uppermost e, from the third vertebra of the back is the shortest and slenderest. They all at length end in
 f The fleshy body.
 g. h. i. k. l. m. n The seven tails in which the fleshy body ends: these tails are first fleshy and afterwards tendinous at g. h. i. k. l. m. n where they go to the spines of the seven dorsal vertebrae which follow next after the uppermost, and are inserted at the edges almost of their extreme ends or tips. The lower one is the shortest and slenderest: those next above are longer and larger as they are seated higher in order. The tendinous ends are also longer and more considerable, as the tails from whence they arise are higher in order. g that belonging to the spine of the fifth vertebra of the back, h to the sixth, i to the seventh, k to the eighth, l to the 9th, m to the 10th, n to the 11th.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. VII. i in the trunk. Then in Tab. VI. α in the back; where a great part is covered by the serratus posticus inferior C, the rhomboides major p q, and splenius colli, V in the left side. And what appears naked in that table, is in Tab. V. covered by the latissimus dorsi P, and the cucullaris B, in the back.

FIGURE VIII.

The semispinalis dorsi.

a b. c. d. e. f. g. h Four heads which are for along way tendinous at a c e g; and which arise from the posterior and upper part near the ends of the transverse processes of the third h, fourth d, fifth f, and sixth vertebra h of the back. The tendons are shorter as they are placed higher in order.
 i The fleshy body.

k. l. m. n. o. p. q The seven tendons of the tails in which it ends, belonging to the lower part of the sides of the spines of the five upper vertebrae of the back, and two next of the neck, not far from the ends or tips of their spines: k that to the spinal process of the eighth dorsal vertebra, l to the ninth, m to the tenth, n to the eleventh, o to the twelfth, p to the first or lowermost of the neck, q to the second. They are longer as they go higher. But the upper tails, contrary to what they are, appear narrower in the figure on account of the perspective.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. VIII. p in the back. Then in Tab. VII. a b c d e g h; where the rest is covered by the spinalis dorsi i, by the longissimus dorsi ξ, and the biverter cervicis h, in the neck. Then in Tab. VI.

z in

FIFTEENTH MUSCULAR TABLE.

z in the back; where it is also covered by the splenius colli U V, and the splenius capitis, P in the neck: and what there appears naked, in the right side lies behind the rhomboides major, p p q in the back.

FIGURE IX.

The intertransversarii of the back.

a b The first which arises at a from the fore part of the transverse process of the first dorsal vertebra, and inserts itself into the lower and back part of the transverse process of the second vertebra of the back.

c d The second which arises at c from the upper and back part of the transverse process of the second dorsal vertebra; and is inserted into the lower and back part of the third transverse process.

e The third, f the fourth, g the fifth, h the sixth, i the seventh, k the eighth, l the ninth. All which arise and are inserted like the seventh.

The lowermost of them are the largest: those which follow are smaller, and slenderer, and less fleshy, as they go higher: the uppermost of them being so slender and tendinous that they rather resemble ligaments than muscles.

The systematic connection appears in Tab. VIII. f. g. h. i. k. l. m. n. o in the back, in the left side. In the right side h denotes the third, i the fourth, k the fifth, and l the sixth, in part covered by the semispinalis dorsi q r s t; m the seventh, n the eighth, o the ninth; 3. 4. 5 the spinalis colli. And what there appears naked, in Tab. VII. lies under the longissimus dorsi, Σ in the trunk.

MUSCLES OF THE LOINS.

FIGURE X.

The intertransversarii of the loins.

a b The first, which arises from the upper part of the transverse process of the lowest vertebra of the loins, not far from the end of its said process; and is inserted at b into the lower part of the second transverse process, near its end.

c d The second, arising in like manner at c from the upper part of the transverse process of the second vertebra, and inserted at d into the lower part of the transverse process of the third vertebra.

e f The third, arising in like manner at e from the upper part of the transverse process of the third vertebra, and inserted at f into the lower part of the transverse process of the fourth vertebra.

g h The fourth, arising in like manner at g from the upper part of the transverse process of the fourth vertebra, and inserted at h into the lower part of the transverse process of the fifth vertebra.

i k The fifth, arising in like manner at i from the upper part of the transverse process of the fifth vertebra of the loins, and is inserted at k into the protuberance that stands out from beneath the outer and back part of the transverse process of the lowest vertebra of the back.

The systematic connection appears in Tab. VIII. Ψ. Ω. α. β. γ in the loins; which in Tab. VII. lies behind the common origin of the sacrolumbalis and longissimus dorsi, δ in the trunk.

FIGURE XI.

The interspinalis of the loins, on one side.

We have here exhibited only one of them, which is that arising from the spinal process of the second lumbar vertebra, and inserted into that of the third.

a a The tendinous beginning that springs from the eminence in the spine at the bottom of the lower oblique process, and is continued from thence almost to the end of the spine.

b The tendinous end inserted into the lower part of the side of the spine, below the eminence before mentioned.

The like muscles are placed betwixt the rest of the spines of the lumbar vertebrae: and also betwixt the spines of the uppermost lumbar vertebra, and the last of the back.

The systematic connection appears posteriorly in Tab. VIII. Θ. A. E. Π. Σ. Φ along the spine; where laterally the multifidus lies near them on each side 14; and in Tab. VII. But their edges or back part lies behind the broad tendon, by which the serratus pectus inferior, and internal obliquus of the abdomen arise, over which tendon again is spread, the broad tendon by which the latissimus dorsi begins, U Tab. VI. in the trunk.

The interspinales dorsi are like those of the loins, only less, and found betwixt the lower spines of the dorsal vertebrae.

The systematic connections of the interspinales of the back, are also exhibited in Tab. VIII. Γ Δ along the spine; where the multifidus 14. lies at the side of them. These also have their back parts or edges placed behind the broad tendon, by which the serratus pectus inferior, and internal obliquus of the abdomen arise; over which again is spread the broad tendon, whereby the latissimus dorsi begins, U Tab. VI. in the trunk.

FIGURE XII.

The quadratus lumborum, viewed in its fore part.

a a The tendinous beginning which arises at a from the upper and inner part of the crista or edge of the os ilium, almost from the posterior half of its length, divided in the middle; and at b it arises from the ligament that goes across from the transverse process of the lowest lumbar vertebra to the os ilium.

c c The broad tendinous end that is inserted into the inner part of the lower edge of the twelfth rib, not far from its first head.

d e The small tendinous end that is inserted at e into the side of the body of the lowest vertebra of the back, near the last rib.

Add here Fig. 13. The systematic connection appears in Tab. IV. p in the trunk; where the rest of it is covered by the psoas magnus t, lies hid behind the diaphragm T S R in the trunk, and Ψ R.

f The ligament that runs across from the transverse process of the lowest lumbar vertebra to the os ilium.

FIGURE XIII.

The quadratus lumborum, viewed in its back part.

a Part of its origin from the ligament that goes across from the transverse process of the lowest lumbar vertebra to the os ilium.

b c d e f g h i Tendinous portions inserted into the lower part of the ends of the transverse processes; c to the second, e to the third, g to the fourth, i to the fifth of the lumbar vertebrae.

k l m n Heads which arise tendinous from the upper part of the ends of the transverse processes, k of the second, l of the third, m of the fourth, n of the fifth of the vertebrae of the loins. The flesh in which they end is then joined to the back part of the muscle, as in the uppermost of them n, so in the rest, before the transverse processes.

Add here Fig. 12. The systematic connection appears in Tab. VIII. δ in the loins; where in part it lies under the intertransversarii of the loins Ψ. Ω. α. β. γ. And what there appears naked is covered by the tendinous beginning of the transversalis of the abdomen, over which again is spread the common tendinous origin of the obliquus internus of the abdomen, and serratus pectus inferior, also by the common head of the sacrolumbalis and longissimus dorsi, δ in the trunk Tab. VII.

o The ligament that is extended across from the transverse process of the lowest lumbar vertebra to the os ilium.

The systematic connection appears in Tab. VIII. ζ in the loins.

FIGURE XIV.

The psoas parvus.

a The tendinous beginning by which it adheres at b to the lower margin of the body of the lowest vertebra of the back, on one side; and likewise to the ligament c, interposed betwixt the body of that dorsal and the uppermost lumbar vertebra; and also at d from the superior margin of the uppermost vertebra of the loins.

f The other tendinous beginning, adhering at e to the lower margin of the uppermost lumbar vertebra, and at f to the intervening ligament next following below.

g The tendon which it forms, and which begins about the middle part of the length of the loins. From thence the tendon bends itself to the psoas magnus. i The broad end by which it inserts itself into the margin of the os ischium, where it forms part of the upper rim of the pelvis before the os ilium, near the spine k, that is in the said rim above the great foramen.

l l Along this part the aponeurosis is cut off, that goes from this tendon and invests the psoas magnus, with the iliacus internus in their fore part, as they pass before the ischium.

The systematic connection appears in Tab. IV. r s in the trunk; where at its origin it lies hid behind the diaphragm R: and in its end behind the psoas magnus t.



TABULAE ANATOMICAE QUINTAE ET DECIMAE MUSCULORUM HOMINIS EXPLANATIO.

SPINAE DORSI. FIGURAE I. *Multifidus Spinae.*

a Caput, quod oritur inde à spina tertia ossis sacri usque ad tuberculum e-
iusdem ossis, quod fit ex concretionem processus obliqui descendens quartae ip-
sius vertebrae cum obliquo ascendente quintae; & ab ipso illo tuberculo.

Reliqua capita tria, quae oriuntur à tuberculis, quae sunt ex concretionem
processus obliqui descendens tertiae ossis sacri vertebrae cum ascendente quar-
tae, descendens secundae cum ascendente tertiae, descendens primae cum
ascendente secundae; illa, inquam, capita appaerere hic nequeant, quod muscu-
lo subjacent.

b c Caput, quod oritur h partim ab eminentia, quam os sacrum in dorso
suo ad externum latus foraminis sui secundi & tertii habet: partim e à ligamen-
to, quod ab eminentia modiciorae ad finitimam ossis illius partem deductum.

d Hic jacet post os illud, ubi ab eo etiam oritur.

e Tendinosus excursus capitis, quod oritur à processu obliquo ascendente
vertebrae primae ossis sacri. f Similis illius, quod ab ascendente primae lum-
borum. g illius, quod à secundae. h quod à tertiae. i quod à quartae. k
quod à quintae. l quod à superiore parte extremi processus transversii primae
dorsi.

m Caput tendinosum, oriens à processu transversio secundae dorsi; & quidem
à processu fere extremi parte superiore & eadem posteriore.

n Simile, oriens à processu transversii tertiae dorsi parte posteriore & eadem
superiore, inter radicem ejus, radicemque tumoris, in quem definit. o simi-
le, simili modo oriens à quarta. p simile à quinta. q à sexta. r à septima.
s ab octava. t à nona. u à decima. v ab undecima. w à duodecima.

x Simile, oriens à posteriore & eadem superiore parte processus oblique
descendens colli vertebrae secundae. y simile à tertiae. z à quartae.

q Extremum tendinosum, quod se inserit inferiori margini spinae prope
extremam lumborum primae vertebrae. β quod secundae. γ quod tertiae. δ quod
quartae. ε quod quintae. ζ quod primae dorsi. η quod secundae. θ quod
tertiae. ι quod quartae. κ quod quintae. λ quod sextae. μ quod septimae.
ν quod octavae. ξ quod nonae. ο quod decimae. π quod undecimae. ς quod
duodecimae. ϕ quod primae colli. τ quod secundae. υ quod tertiae. φ quod
quartae. χ quod quintae. Omnia autem inde furtus inferere se pergunt in-
feriori margini vertebrae ad eorum processum obliquum descendens usque;
ut in extremo supremo ψ exhiberent.

ψ Extremum supremum, quod se colli sextae vertebrae inserit; ψ inferiori
margini primam spinae prope extremam; porroque ω ad processum obliquum
descendens usque, sine extrinsecus tendino.

Capitulum caudariumque decursus, fibrarumque conjunctio, quales extrinsecus
sunt, in Figura appaerent.

In extremo quoque ad vertebrae colli sextam pertinentem, exemplum appa-
ret portioem à pluribus uno capitibus ad unam eandemque vertebrae perti-
nentium, & antequam se inserant, in unam veluti caudam confluentium. Ex-
tremum quippe ψ ω, quod ad vertebrae illam pertinet, sit à capitibus tribus
z. y. x; quaeque portio, quae à capite proximo, hoc est z, accedit, inserta juxta
processum obliquum ω; juxta hanc, quae à proximo inferiore y; juxta hanc ψ,
quae rursus à proximo x, ita quaeque prope spinae extremam, ut à capite
remotiore. Ad quem modum etiam in reliquis sit, quarum solae portiones lon-
gae extrinsecus appaerent, cum breviores proximis longioribus subjaceant.

Adde Fig. 2.

In *Synaxi*, Tab. VIII. 14. 14. in latere sinistro; ubi summum ejus extre-
mum tectum Obliquo inferiore capitis, k l in capite & collo. Dein 14. 14. in
latere dextro; ubi praeterea tectus Spinali cervicis 2, & Semispinali dorsi, p
in dorso. Dein Tab. VII. x in trunco; ubi praeter partem illam in totum tectus
capite communi Longissimi dorsi & Sacrolumbalis, δ in trunco; & Longissi-
mo dorsi, ζ in trunco; & Spinali dorsi, i in trunco; & Complexo, u in cervi-
ce. Pars autem, quae nuda ibi est, ea in Tab. V. jacet sub Gluteo magno,
γ in nate.

FIGURAE II. *Multifidus spinae, à latere.*

illa ejus portio, quae in lumbis proximaeque dorsi parte est, à latere hic ex-
hibita; ad ostendenda, quae in Fig. 1. appaerere non possunt.

a Pars, quae procedit ab ossis sacri, ligamento ab eo ad os illud deducto,
osse illud; a b c d Fig. 1.

b Caput tendinosum, quod procedit à processu obliquo ascendente primae
vertebrae ossis sacri. Cujus capitis principium, usque pone os illud jacens,
appaerere hic nequit. Oritur autem à processu illo, ut caput proximum c ab
obliquo ascendente primae lumborum.

c d Caput tendinosum, oriens d à margine processus obliqui ascendens
primae vertebrae lumborum, juxta externum latus obliqui descendens verte-
brae secundae, cum quo ascendens ille committitur est.

e f Simile, ab obliquo ascendente secundae lumborum f.
g h Simile, ab obliquo ascendente tertiae h.

i k Simile, ab obliquo ascendente quartae k.
l m Simile, ab obliquo ascendente quintae m.
n Extremum tendinosum, quod pertinet ad spinae secundae lumborum. o
quod ad tertiae. p quod ad quartae. q quod ad quintae. r quod ad primae
dorsi. s quod ad secundae.
t Hic truncatur.

u v. w. x. y. z. α. β. γ Portiones, quae aut ad Multifidum referri possunt, aut
pro distinctis musculis haberi. Duabus quibusque proximis inter se vertebrae
lumborum inserta una: suprema, quintae lumborum imaeque dorsi.

u v Prima oritur u ab exteriori parte radice tuberculi illius, quod inter processum transver-
sum & obliquum ascendens eminet; porroque inferiori parti marginis ipsius
illius obliqui. Ut haec, sic reliquae.

w x Secunda. w origo, x insertio.
y z Tertia. y origo, z insertio.

α β Quarta. α origo, β insertio.
γ Quinta. γ origo.

Sola autem secunda, w x, in totum cerni ab hac parte potest; cum reliquae
in fine ex parte delinquant pone processum transversos; quinta in totum; & pri-
ma à principio ex parte pone os illud.

Adde Fig. 1.

LUMBORUM ET DORSI. FIGURAE III.

Longissimus dorsi cum Sacrolumbali, & Cervicali descendente.

a b Caput commune, quo Longissimus dorsi & Sacrolumbalis incipiunt. a pars
tendinea, b carnea.

c d e Hac parte caput illud oritur à crista ossis illius, c parte carnea, d e ten-
dinea. e f hac cum Gluteo magno cohaeret. g h hic pars tendinea oritur à tu-
berculis duobus superioribus, quae sunt juxta hiatus extremi canalis ossis sa-
cri. h i pars tendinea interrupta, constans è tendinibus à spinis vertebrae
lumborum duarum inferiorum, omnibusque ossis sacri orientibus.

k l m Tendines, qui oriuntur à spinis vertebrae lumborum, k tertiae,
l quartae, m quintae.

n Capitis communis divisio in Longissimum dorsi & Sacrolumbalem.
o Longissimus dorsi.

p Pars tendinea capitis communis, una cum illa, quae à tendinibus i. k. l
accedit, per Longissimum extrinsecus excurrentem.

q Cauda per cervicem ascendens; quae in tendinem r abiit, ad postremum
se cum Cervicali descendens tendine E E conjungentem.

r Abibat hic & in tendinem alterum s, pertinentem ad imam partem extremi
cornu posterioris processus transversii vertebrae colli tertiae.

s Portio, quam Trachelomastoideo tendo r dat, Tab. VII. Ω in cervice, hic
relicta.

Adde Fig. 5. & 6.
Ex parte subjacet Sacrolumbali s. Confer Fig. 5.

t u v. &c. Ejus caudae ad costas pertinentes, quarum t. w. x. y. ζ. α. μ. ν. ς partes
carneae; u. x. α. δ. x. x. π. τ. φ. ψ tendines, in quos abeunt. Per tendine tendi-
nes ad costas; v ad undecimam, y ad decimam, β ad nonam, ε ad octavam
δ ad septimam, λ ad sextam, ξ ad quintam, ζ ad quartam, θ ad tertiam, χ
ad secundam, ω ad primam. Caudam, quae ad costam duodecimam pertinet,
vide Fig. 6. t.

Insertae autem imae parti superfici inaequalis, quae est in exteriori parte
costarum non longe à spina dorsi, in ipso eorum fere in latum flectentium cu-
bito. Praeter duas supremas ad costas duas superiores pertinentes: quae fere
juxta tuberculum illud insertae χ. ω, cui affixum ligamentum alligans costam pro-
cessu transversio vertebrae. Et quae ad primam pertinet, & costae primae,
quo situm loco, inserta ω, & praeterea processu transversio vertebrae dorsi
summae.

Adde Fig. 4.
A Cervicalis descendens.
B Excursus tendineus capitis ejus illius, quod oritur à costae sexta. Vide
Fig. 4.

C C C D D E E Tres ejus caudae tendineae, quae circum subjectos musculos
se flectunt: pertinentque C C C ad colli vertebrae secundam, D D ad tertiam,
E E ad quartam; ad imam partem extremi cornu posterioris processus eorum
transversii. Earum E E, quae ad quartam, conjuncta cum tendine r Longissi-
mi dorsi.

A principio hic subjacet Sacrolumbali. Confer Fig. 4. z.

In *Synaxi*, Tab. VII. δ--Ω in trunco, cum D in cervice; ubi postremum
tendo Longissimi cum Cervicali descendens tendine conjunctus, se flectit post
Transversiolem cervicis, C C in cervice. Dein Tab. VI. x--v in trunco, & X
in cervice; ubi majorem partem tecti lato tendine, quo incipiunt Serratus pos-
ticus inferior & Obliquus internus abdominis, cui superinductus latus tendo U,
quo Latissimus dorsi incipit: tecti & Serrato postico inferiore C D, & Rhom-

TABULAE MUSCULORUM QUINTAE ET DECIMAE EXPLANATIO.

boideo majore p p q, & Serrato postico superiore e b, & Levatore scapulae Z. Et quod illa in Tabula in dextro latere nudum est, id in Tab. V. tegit Latissimus dorsi P, & Cucullaris B, in dorso: praeter exiguam partem, M ibidem.

FIGURAE IV.

Sacrolumbalis cum Cervicali descendente.

a. b. c. d. e. f. g. h. i. k. l. Hic truncatae tendinae caudae Sacrolumbalis, quas Figura tertia integras ostendit u. x. &c. in qua latent sub iis portiones à costis accedentes.

m. Portio, quae ad Sacrolumbalem à costa duodecima accedit. n quae ab undecima, o quae à decima, p quae à nona, q quae ab octava, r quae à septima.

s. a. &c. Principia tendinæ, quibus portiones illae à costis oriuntur, à posteriore parte carum, paullo propius spinam, quam ubi caudae Sacrolumbalis insertae.

t. u. v. w. x. Capita Cervicalis descendentes; quorum t oritur à costa sexta. u à quinta, v à quarta, w à tertia, x à secunda.

y. y. &c. Tendines, quibus capita illa incipiunt, oriunturque à posteriore parte costarum, paullo propius spinam, quam ubi caudae Sacrolumbalis insertae. Hi tendines hic ab exteriori parte cito carnem producant; ab interiori autem longiores sunt.

z. Cervicalis descendens, cum Sacrolumbali ita conjunctus, ut ejus continuatio sit, hoc est, portio ejus illarum, quas à costis accipit.

α. Tendineus excursus capitis primi, illius scilicet, quod à costa sexta procedit, t. In aliis autem non excurret tam longe.

ββγ. δδδ. ζζζ. Cervicalis descendens tres caudae tendinae, quae se circum musculos subsecutos sectant: pertinetque β β ad colli vertebram secundam, δ δ ad tertiam, ζ ζ ad quartam: ac se inferunt imae parti extremi cornu posteriori processus earum transversis, γ. δ. ε.

θ. Hic truncatus Longissimus dorsi. Confer Fig. 3. n. o. Ex qua caetera quoque hujus Figurae repetenda.

Adde Fig. 3.

FIGURAE V.

Longissimus dorsi.

a. Longissimus dorsi. b. c. d. e. f. g. h. i. Caudae, hic majorem partem tendinae, quas costis inserit, exteriori scilicet earum parti, postquam costae non longe à processibus transversis recesserint. b quam decimae inserit. c quam nonae. d quam octavae. e quam septimae. f quam sextae. g quam quintae. h quam quartae. i quam tertiae. Sunt autem latiores, subjacentque ex parte proximae cuique caudae. Quam inserit costae undecimae, & quam duodecimae, cae non apparent, quia subjacent musculo.

l. Illarum caudarum, quas processibus transversis vertebrarum dorsi inserit, postrema, tendine longiore l inserta, & m posteriori eademque inferiori parti processus transversis extremi, & n proximae parti costae primae.

o. Cauda per cervicem ascendens. Quae hic in duas caudas se dividit, in tendines p p q, r s abestinos, qui se sectant circum subsecutos musculos. Eorumque alter p p se inserit q imae parti extremi cornu posteriori processus transversis vertebrae colli quartae: alter r s eadem parti vertebrae tertiae.

t. Hinc Sacrolumbalis resecta.

Adde Fig. 3. & 6.

Caetera hujus Figurae sunt eadem, quae in Fig. 3.

FIGURAE VI.

Longissimi dorsi & Sacrolumbalis.

Longissimus & Sacrolumbalis una cum communi suo capite resecti sunt, reliquis portionibus, quas caput commune vertebrae inserit, & quam costae imae; illisque, quas Longissimus processibus transversis vertebrarum dorsi; praeter illam, quam supremam; reliquis praeterea principis portionum, quas ad Longissimum accedunt. Quae omnia aut capiti communi, aut Longissimo subjacent.

a. b. c. d. e. f. g. h. i. k. Quinque caudae à capite communi resectae; quarum a b inserta imo tuberculo, quod est juxta posteriorem partem radicis processus transversis vertebrarum lumborum primae; c d secundae, e f tertiae, g h quartae (quae & ad finitimum inferiorem eandemque posteriorem partem processus obliqui ascendentis quartae pertinet h), i k quintae. Earum b, d, f, h, k pars tendinae, qua se inferunt.

l. m. n. o. p. q. r. s. Quinque caudae, à capite communi resectae; quarum l m inserta margini inferiori partis posterioris processus transversis vertebrarum lumborum primae, ad extremam processus illius; n o secundae, p q tertiae, r quartae, s quintae. Earum duae inferiores hic in fine tendinae m, o: media ex parte q: duae superiores totae carnae.

t. Portio lata, quam caput Sacrolumbalis commune, à quo resecta, hic inserit u inferiori margini costae ultimae, ab exteriori parte. A principio conjuncta cum portione s ad extremum processum transversum quintae lumborum pertinens.

v. w. x. y. &c. Caudae Longissimi, quas processibus transversis vertebrarum dorsi inserit; posteriori & eadem inferiori parti extremi eorum. v w quam vertebrarum primae inserit; cujus w extremum tendineum, quo inserta. x y quam secundae; cujus y extremum tendineum, quo inserta. z α quam tertiae; cujus α extremum tendineum, quo inserta. β γ quam quartae; quae primum bifida, extremo tendineo γ communi inserta. δ ε quam quintae, pariter primum bifida, communi extremo tendineo ε inserta. ζ η quam sextae, similiter primum bifida, dein extremum tendineum commune η efficiens, quo inserta. θ i quam septimae, inserta extremo tendineo i. Ad octavam duae caudae extremis tendinæ κ λ pertinebant. Similiter ad nonam μ ν. Ad decimam

una, extremo tendineo ξ ei inserta. Similiter ad undecimam σ. Omnes à Longissimo resectae. Quae ad duodecimam, cum vide in Fig. 5. l m.

π. ρ. σ. τ. Principia tendinae capiti, quae ad anteriorem partem Longissimi hic accedebant, orientia π. ρ. σ. τ à superiore & eadem posteriore parte processum transversum fere extremorum vertebrarum dorsi, primae, secundae, tertiae, quartae. u. v. w. hic truncata.

Adde Fig. 3. & 5.

DORSI.

Adde Interspinales dorsi, ex Fig. 11. repetendos.

FIGURAE VII.

Spinalis dorsi.

a. b. c. d. e. Quinque tendines, quibus oritur à spinis vertebrarum lumborum duarum superiorum, triumque inferiorum dorsi. Eorum inferior a, qui oritur à quarta lumborum, longissimus, crassissimusque: proximus b, qui à quinta lumborum, brevior & tenuior: hoc brevior & tenuior alter c, qui à prima dorsi: hoc quartus d, qui à secunda: brevissimusque, gracillimusque superior e, qui à tertia. Ad posteriorem in carnem abeunt.

f. Corpus carneum.

g. h. i. k. l. m. n. Septem caudae, in quas abit: quae primum carneae, dein tendinae g. h. i. k. l. m. n. pertinent ad spinas septem dorsi vertebrarum, quae mox infra summam sunt; & lateri quidem extremi fere mucronis earum inseruntur. Inferior brevissima, exilis: quae sequuntur, ut sequuntur, longiores, insigniores. Extremaque tendinea co insigniora, & longiora, quo superioris caudae sunt. p quae ad quintam pertinet, h quae ad sextam, i quae ad septimam, k quae ad octavam, l quae ad nonam, m quae ad decimam, n quae ad undecimam.

In Synaxi, Tab. VII. i in trunco. Dein Tab. VI. α in dorso; ubi magnam partem tectus Serrato postico inferiore C, & Rhomboideo majore p p q, & Splenio colli, V in latere sinistro. Et quod nudum in illa Tabula, id in Tab. V. contextum Latissimo dorsi P, & Cucullari B, in dorso.

FIGURAE VIII.

Semispinalis dorsi.

a. b. c. d. e. f. g. h. Quatuor capita, duae tendinae a. c. e. g; quae incipiunt à posteriore & eadem superiore parte processuum transversorum fere extremorum, b tertiae, d quartae, e quintae, h sextae dorsi vertebrarum. Tendines breviores, quo superiores.

i. Corpus carneum.

k. l. m. n. o. p. q. Septem, in quas abit, caudarum tendines, pertinentes ad inferiorem partem lateris spinarum vertebrarum dorsi superiorum quinque, collique proximarum duarum, non longe à mucrone earum: k ad spinam octavae dorsi, l ad nonam, m ad decimam, n ad undecimam, o ad duodecimam; p ad colli primae, q ad secundae. Eo longiores, quo superiores. Caudae autem superiores, contra quam sunt, angustiores apparent in Figura, ob perspectivae rationem.

In Synaxi, Tab. VIII. p in dorso. Dein Tab. VII. a b c d e g h; ubi caeterum tectus Spinalis dorsi i, Longissimus dorsi Σ, & Biventer cervicis h, in cervice. Dein Tab. VI. z in dorso; ubi praeterea tectus Splenio colli U V, & Splenio capitis, P in cervice: & qua nudus ibi, in dextro latere jacet post Rhomboideum majorem, p p q in dorso.

FIGURAE IX.

Intertransversarii dorsi.

a b Primus, qui a oritur ab anteriori parte processus transversis primae dorsi vertebrarum, b inseriturque se inferiori & eadem posteriori parti processus transversis secundae.

c d Secundus, qui c oritur à superiore & eadem posteriore parte processus transversis secundae dorsi; d inseritur inferiori & eadem posteriori transversis tertiae.

e Tertius, f quartus, g quintus, h sextus, i septimus, k octavus, l nonus. Oriuntur, inseruntque se, ut secundus.

Inferiores insigniores: qui sequuntur, quo superiores, exiliores, minulque carni: superiores, k. l, ita exiles tendinaeque, ut potius ligamenta referant, quam musculos.

In Synaxi, Tab. VIII. f. g. h. i. k. l. m. n. o in dorso, in latere sinistro. In dextro tertius h, quartus i, quintus k, & sextus l, ex parte tecti Semispinalis dorsi q r s t: septimus m, octavus n, & nonus o, Spinalis cervicis 3. 4. 5. Et qua ibi nodi, subiecti Longissimo dorsi, Σ in trunco Tab. VII.

LUMBORUM.

FIGURAE X.

Intertransversarii lumborum.

a b Primus, qui a oritur à superiore parte processus transversis vertebrarum lumborum imae, non longe ab ejus extremo. b inseritur inferiori parti processus transversis secundae, pariter non longe ab ejus extremo.

c d Secundus, similiter c oriens à superiore parte processus transversis secundae, & d inseritur inferiori parti transversis tertiae.

e f Tertius, similiter e oriens à superiore parte transversis tertiae, & f inseritur inferiori quartae.

g h Quartus, similiter g oriens à superiore parte transversis quartae, & h inseritur inferiori quintae.

i k Quintus, similiter i oriens à superiore parte transversis quintae, k inseritur

TABULAE MUSCULORUM QUINTAE ET DECIMAE EXPLANATIO.

autem tuberculo, quod ab exteriori eademque posteriore parte transferri imae dorsi infra eminet.

In *Syntaxi*, Tab. VIII. Ψ . Ω . α . β . γ in lumbis. Qui in Tab. VII. post commune principium Sacrolumbalis & Longissimi dorsi, Φ ϵ in trunco.

FIGURAE XI.

Inter spinalis lumborum, à latere.

Exhibitus tantummodo unus, & is quidem, qui à secunda lumborum spina pertinet ad tertiam.

a a Principium tendinosum, quod oritur ab eminentia, quae in inferiore parte lateris spinæ à processu obliquo inferiori ad spinæ extremum porrecta jacet.

b Extremum tendinosum, insertum inferiori parti lateris spinæ, infra eminentiam modo dictam.

Tales & inter reliquas lumborum spinas. Tali & inter spinam summam lumborum, imaque dorsi.

In *Syntaxi* à posteriore parte exhibiti Tab. VIII. Θ . A. E. II. Σ . Φ secundum spinam; ubi à latere iis adjacet Multifidus 14; & Tab. VII. A posteriore autem parte jacet post latum tendineum, quo incipiunt Serratus posticus inferior & Obliquus internus abdominis, cui tendini superinductus latus tendo, quo Latissimus dorsi incipit, U Tab. VI. in trunco.

Inter spinalis dorsi similes sunt, inter imas dorsi spinas reperti.

In *Syntaxi* pariter à posteriore parte exhibiti Tab. VIII. Γ . Δ secundum spinam; ubi & à latere iis adjacet Multifidus 14. Et à posteriore etiam parte jacet post latum tendineum, quo incipiunt Serratus posticus inferior & Obliquus internus abdominis, cui tendini superinductus latus tendo, quo Latissimus dorsi incipit, U Tab. VI. in trunco.

FIGURAE XII.

Quadratus lumborum, à parte prior.

a a b Principium tendineum, quod a a oritur à superiore & eadem interiore parte cristæ ossis ilium, mox à posteriore mediae longitudinis ejus; & b à ligamento, quod à processu transverso vertebrae lumborum imae ad os ilium ex transverso pertinet.

c c Extremum tendineum latum, quod inserit interiori parti marginis inferioris costae duodecimae, non longe à capite ejus primo.

d e Extremum exile tendineum, quod inserit e lateri corporis vertebrae dorsi imae, juxta costam imam.

Adde Fig. 12.

In *Syntaxi*, Tab. IV. p in trunco; ubi cacterum testis Psoa magno t, & delatitit post Diaphragma, T S R in trunco, & Ψ R.

f Ligamentum, quod à processu transverso vertebrae lumborum imae ad os ilium ex transverso pertinet

FIGURAE XIII.

Quadratus lumborum, à parte posteriore.

a Pars principii, oriens à ligamento, quod à processu transverso vertebrae lumborum imae ad os ilium ex transverso pertinet.

b c d e f g h i Portiones tendineae, insertae imae parti extremorum processuum transversorum, c secundae, e tertiae, g quartae, i quintae lumborum vertebrae.

k l m n Capita, quae tendineo principio oriuntur à superiore parte extremorum processuum transversorum, k secundae, l tertiae, m quartae, n quintae lumborum vertebrae. Dein carnem, in quam vertuntur, adjungunt posteriori parti musculi; ut supremam n, sic reliquis, ante processus transversos.

Adde Fig. 12.

In *Syntaxi*, Tab. VIII. δ in lumbis; ubi ex parte subjacet Intertransversariis lumborum Ψ . Ω . α . β . γ . Et quod ibi nudum, id tecum principio tendineo Transversi abdominis cum superinducto ei communi principio tendineo Obliqui interni abdominis & Serrati postici inferioris, & capite communi Sacrolumbalis & Longissimi dorsi, Φ ϵ in trunco Tab. VII.

o Ligamentum, quod à processu transverso vertebrae lumborum imae ad os ilium ex transverso deductum.

In *Syntaxi*, Tab. VIII. ζ in lumbis.

FIGURAE XIV.

Psoas parvus.

a Principium tendineum, quo adhaeret b imo margini corporis vertebrae dorsi imae, à latere; c itemque ligamento, inter corpus illud, coepusque summam lumborum interjecto; d & summo etiam margini summam lumborum.

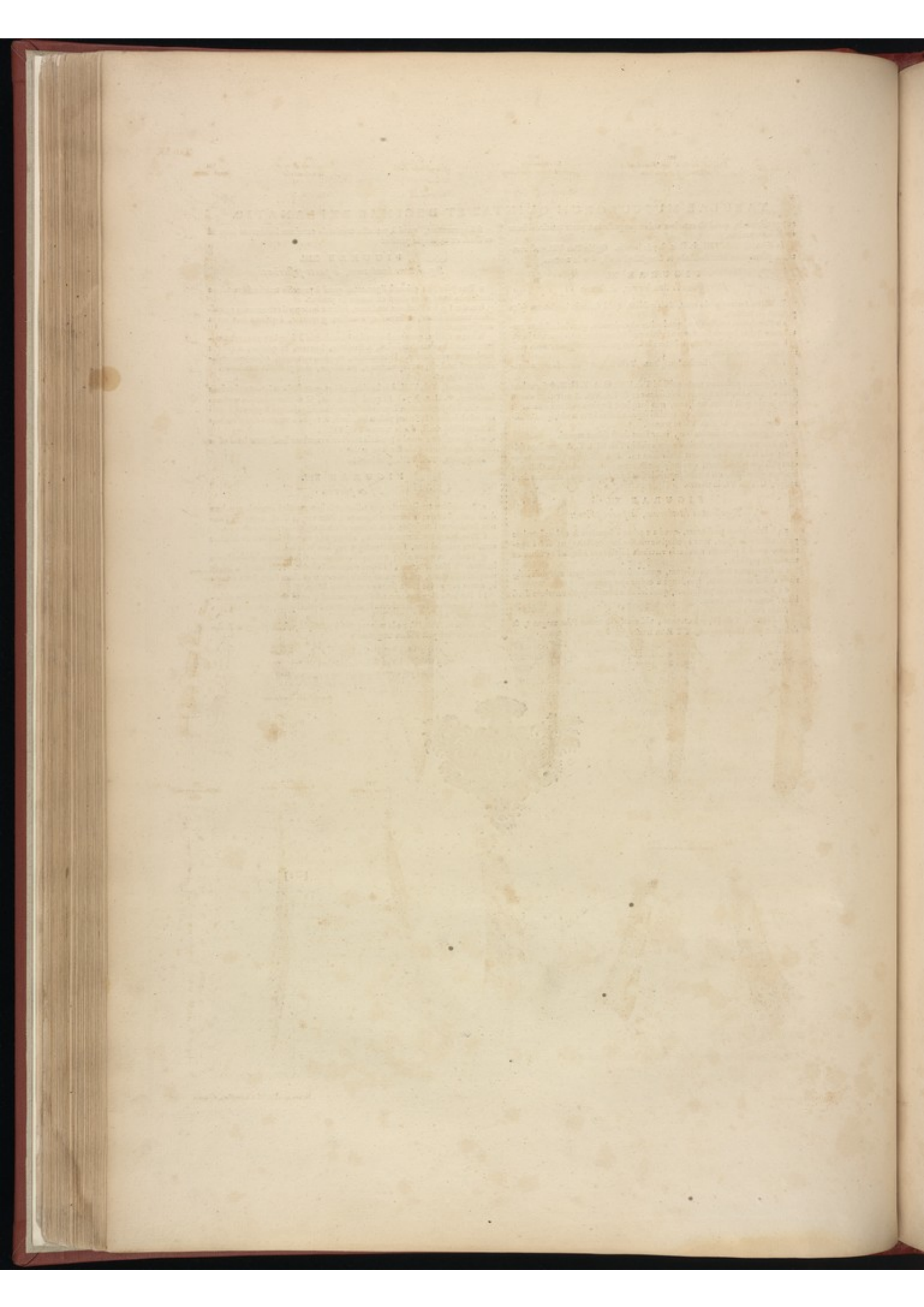
f Principium tendineum alterum, adhaerens e corporis lumborum summam vertebrae margini imo, f ligamentoque proxime inferiori.

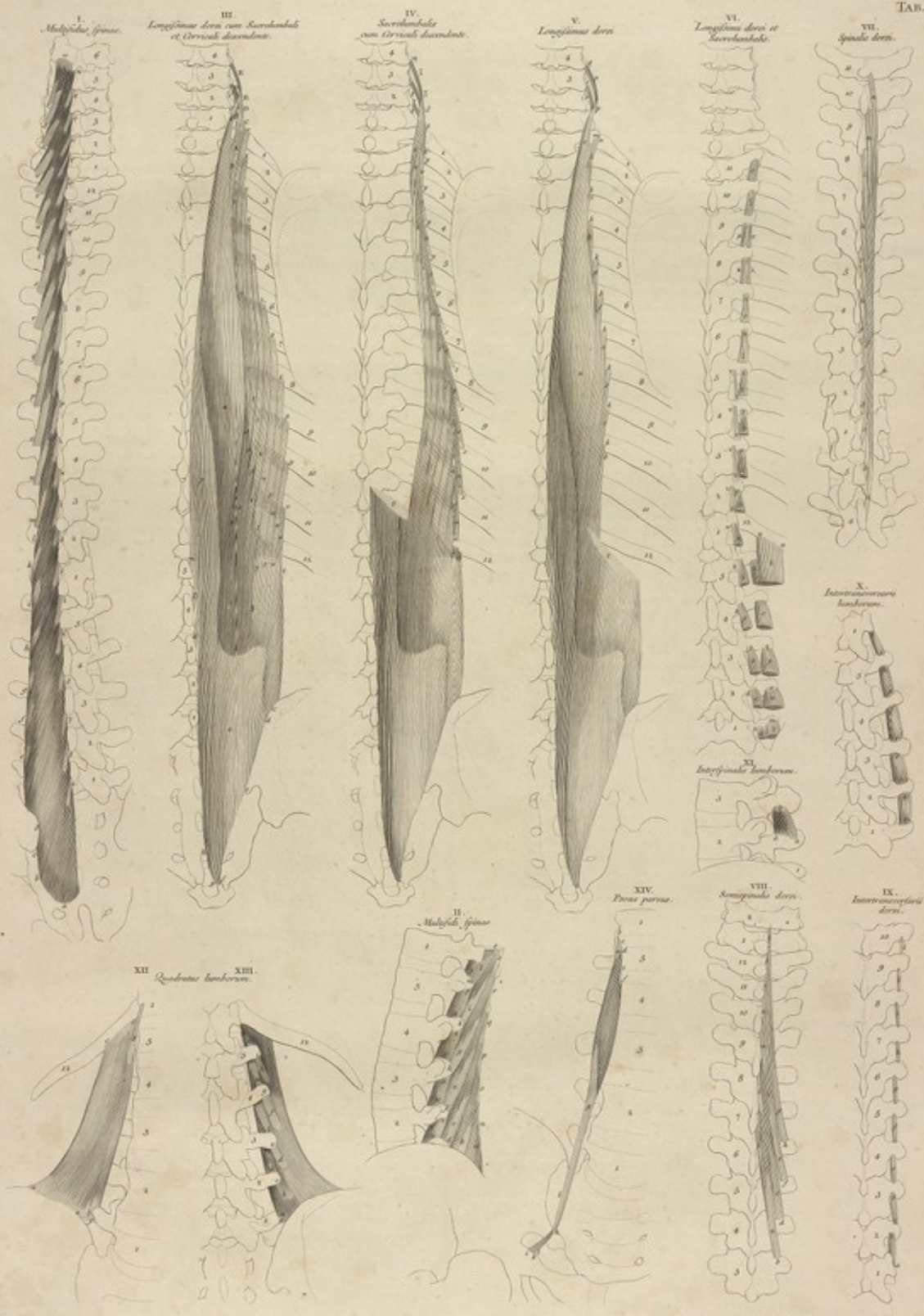
g Tendo, in quem abit; quemque circa medium lumborum longitudinem inchoat. h hinc se tendo ad Psoam magnum inflectit. i hoc lato sine inserit margini ossis coxae, qui summam pelvis oram ante os ilium facit, juxta spinam k, quam margo ille supra foramen magnum habet.

l l Per hanc longitudinem recessa aponeurosis, quae ab hoc tendine abscedens, Psoam magnum simul cum Iliaco interno à priori parte, qua ante ischion delabuntur, ambat.

In *Syntaxi*, Tab. IV. r s in trunco; ubi à principio post Diaphragma R delatitit; in sine post Psoam magnum t.







J. Goussier Sculp.

Impensis J. B. P. Knapton Londini: 1748.

SIXTEENTH ANATOMICAL TABLE
H. U. M. A. N. M. U. S. C. I. E. S.
P. L. A. T. I. N. G.

THE
SIXTEENTH ANATOMICAL TABLE
OF THE
HUMAN MUSCLES
EXPLAINED.

MUSCLES OF THE NECK.

Read here the *cervicalis descendens*, Tab. XV. Fig. 3. A. and Fig. 4. z.

FIGURE I.
The splenius colli.

a b The tendinous head that arises at b from the side of the end of the spinal process of the ninth vertebra of the back.
c d The tendinous head that arises from the side of the end of the spinal process of the tenth dorsal vertebra: and which is shorter than the preceding.
e The fleshy belly.
f g h The end that is first fleshy at f, then tendinous at g, and belongs at h to the back part of the end of the posterior tubercle of the transverse process of the fifth vertebra of the neck.
i k l The end that is first fleshy at i, then tendinous at k, and is inserted at l into the lower part of the end of the transverse process of the sixth vertebra of the neck.
m n o The end which is first fleshy at m, then tendinous at n, and is inserted at o into the fore part of the tip that is most prominent at the transverse process of the seventh vertebra of the neck.

The *systematic connexion* appears in Tab. VI. T U V in the left side of the neck and back: where, for the most part it is covered by the upper *feratus posticus* a b, and the elevator of the scapula Z. Then in the right side of the neck and back in the same table; where it is also covered by the elevator of the scapula Z, and by the *feratus posticus superior* a b, and in its lower part by the *rhomboides major* p q; and that part of it which there appears naked, is in Tab. V. placed under the *cuticularis B* in the neck and back. But laterally part of it appears naked in Tab. IX. φ in the neck, where the rest of it is covered by the *cuticularis* φ, and its upper end lies under the *sternocleidomastoideus* g.

FIGURE II.

The interspinales of the neck, a posterior view.

a b The first, which springing from the side of the upper part of the spine of the lowest cervical vertebra at a, near the end of its tubercle, goes to the lower and inner part b, of the horn of the second vertebra.
c d The second, which arising from the upper part of the horn of the second cervical vertebra, goes to the lower and same inner part of the third vertebra.
e f The third, which springing from the upper part of the horn of the third cervical vertebra at e, goes to the lower and same inner part of the fourth.
g h The fourth, which springing from the upper part of the horn of the fourth cervical vertebra at g, goes to the lower and same inner part of the fifth.
i k The fifth, which arising from the upper part of the horn of the fifth cervical vertebra at i, goes to the lower and same inner part of the sixth vertebra k.
Add here Fig. 3.

The *systematic connexion* appears in Tab. VIII. n. o. p. q. r in the left side of the neck. Then in the right side; where the three upper n o p, in part lie under the *spinalis colli* z. Then in Tab. VII. p. q. r. s. t in the neck; where also the three uppermost r s t, lie partly under the *spinalis colli* o; and the uppermost t, under the *biventer cervicalis* l. And what there appears naked in Tab. VI. lies under the *spenius capitis* P, in the neck: the uppermost is also in part uncovered by that muscle just below O; and in Tab. V. it lies under the *cuticularis B* in the neck and back.

FIGURE III.

The interspinales of the neck, laterally.

a b The first. b its origin from the side of the upper part of the spine of the lowest vertebra of the neck, near the end of its tubercle.
c The second. d the third. e the fourth. f the fifth. g &c. The origin of each from the upper part of the horn of the spine.
The insertion cannot be seen, as lying behind the horn of the spine.
Add here Fig. 2.

FIGURE IV.

The middle scalenus, in its back part.

a a The origin from the first rib.
b The head joining it from the upper part of the end of the transverse process of the first or lowest vertebra of the neck. c the other head from the upper part of the end of the posterior tubercle of the transverse process of the 2d vertebra.
d. e. f. g. h. i. k. l The extremities inserted into the transverse processes of the vertebra of the neck, d of the first, e of the second, f of the third, g of the fourth, h of the fifth, i of the sixth, by a tendinous end; k l of the seventh, chiefly tendinous at k, but partly fleshy at l.
Add here Fig. 5.

The *systematic connexion* appears in Tab. VIII. s &c. in the neck; where below it is covered by the elevator of the first ribs: above by the sixth *intertransversarius* in the back part of the neck δ. Then in Tab. VII. E in the neck; where it is also covered by the *scalenus posticus* F G H, the *cervicalis descendens* D, and by the supreme tendon of the *longissimus dorsi*, the *transversarius cervicalis* C, and the *trachelomastoideus* z: and what is there uncovered, in Tab. VI. lies under the elevator of the scapula, Z in the neck. But laterally it appears in Tab. IX. x in the neck.

FIGURE V.

The middle scalenus, in its fore part.

a The tendinous part of its beginning, by which it arises from the first rib at a b, occupying the whole height of the said rib.
c d The first tail, inserted by a tendinous end into the anterior and lower part of the transverse process of the lower vertebra of the neck.
e f The second tail, inserted by a tendinous extremity into the lower part of the end of the posterior tubercle, and at the end of the lunar edge of the transverse process of the second cervical vertebra.
g h The third tail, h the tendinous end belonging to the end of the lunar edge of the third cervical vertebra.
i k The fourth tail, inserted by the tendinous end k into the extreme lunar edge of the fourth cervical vertebra.
l m The 5th tail, inserted by the tendinous end m into the extreme lunar edge, and into the bottom of the anterior tubercle of the fifth vertebra of the neck.
n o The sixth tail, belonging by the tendinous end o, to near the extremity of the process of the sixth vertebra.
p q r The seventh tail, with an extremity inserted partly fleshy p, and partly tendinous q, at the fore part of the lower edge of the transverse process r, of the atlas, about the middle of its length.
Add here Fig. 4.

The *systematic connexion* appears in Tab. IV. β γ &c. in the neck; where at its origin it lies behind the clavicle, and has also a large part covered by the anterior *scalenus* II &c. And then at its insertion behind the larger *rectus capitis internus* Γ. Then in Tab. II. φ φ in the neck; covered by the *coracobrachialis* φ near the clavicle, and the *sternomastoideus* λ. And what appears naked in that table, in Tab. I. lies behind the *latissimus colli* Ω &c. in the neck.

FIGURE VI.

The longus colli.

a The tendinous head by which it arises at b from the middle of the lateral part of the body of the tenth dorsal vertebra.
c The tendinous part of the head, by which it arises from the body of the twelfth dorsal vertebra. See Fig. 7. c.
d The part from which the lower portion of the muscle on the outer side is formed, going a little obliquely to one side, and forming one tail e f, partly fleshy e, and partly tendinous f, and ending at g in the lower part of the anterior tubercle of the transverse process of the second vertebra of the neck.
h The other principal part of the muscle, belonging to the bodies of the vertebra.
i k The first of those heads, which join the principal portion of the muscle from the transverse processes: springing by a tendinous origin i, from the upper and inner part of the anterior tubercle of the transverse process of the 2d cervical vertebra, that is towards the body of the vertebra. k the fleshy part.
l m The second head, springing by a tendinous origin from the upper and inner part of the anterior tubercle of the 3d cervical vertebra. m the fleshy part.
n o The third head, springing by a tendinous origin n, from the same part of the tubercle of the fourth vertebra. o the fleshy part.
p q The fourth head, springing by a tendinous origin from the same part of the tubercle of the fifth vertebra. q the fleshy part.
r The tendinous part, inserted by the extremities into the body of the sixth vertebra of the neck.
t The tendinous tail, inserted at u into the lower part of the tubercle of the atlas, which is fixed in the middle of its fore part.
Add here Fig. 7.

The *systematic connexion* appears in Tab. IV. t &c. in the neck. Then in Tab. III. Δ Θ in the neck; where it is in part covered by the larger *rectus internus capitis* Γ; lies partly behind the lower constrictor of the pharynx φ; and is in part hid behind the *sternothyreoideus* π &c. But what appears naked in that table, in Tab. II. lies hid behind the *sternomastoideus* λ in the neck.

FIGURE VII.

The heads and tails of the longus colli.

a b The tendinous head, by which it arises from the middle of the lateral part of the body of the tenth dorsal vertebra. b the place where it is cut off. It is marked a b in Fig. 6.
c d The head, which springs by a tendinous origin from the middle of the lateral part of the body of the 11th dorsal vertebra. d the fleshy part cut off.
e f The head, which arises by a tendinous beginning at e from the middle of the lateral part of the body of the 12th dorsal vertebra. f the fleshy part cut off.
g h The tendinous head, which arises at g from about the middle of the lateral part of the body of the 1st vertebra of the neck. h the place where 'tis cut off.
i k The tendinous head, which arises at i from about the middle of the lateral part of the body of the 2d cervical vertebra. k the place where 'tis cut off.
l m The head, which arises tendinous at l from the beginning of the first rib. m the fleshy part cut off.
n o The head, which arises tendinous at n from the upper and inner part of

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the anterior tubercle (next the body of the vertebra) belonging to the transverse process of the second cervical vertebra. o the fleshy part cut off. It is marked i k in Fig. 6.

p q The head, which arises tendinous at p from the upper and inner part of the anterior tubercle (that is next the body of the vertebra) belonging to the transverse process of the third vertebra of the neck. q the fleshy part cut off. It is marked l m in Fig. 6.

r s The head, which arises in like manner tendinous at r from the anterior tubercle of the transverse process of the fourth cervical vertebra. s the fleshy part cut off. It is marked n o in Fig. 6.

t u The head, which arises in like manner tendinous at t from the anterior tubercle of the transverse process of the fifth cervical vertebra. u the fleshy part cut off. It is thus marked p q in Fig. 6.

v w The tendinous tail, which is inserted at v into the body of the third cervical vertebra, in the anterior and lateral part of it not far from its lower margin. w the place where it is cut off.

x y The like tendinous tail, inserted in like manner at x into the body of the fourth vertebra. y the place where it is cut off.

z a The tail, inserted by a tendinous end z into the body of the fifth vertebra, like the preceding. a the fleshy part that is cut off.

b γ The like tail, but much more considerable, inserted by a broader tendinous end about the middle of the height of the fore part of the body of the sixth vertebra, laterally. γ the fleshy part that is cut off.

δ The tail, which is inserted by the tendinous end δ into the lower part of the tubercle of the atlas, which is fixed in the middle of the fore part of it. e the fleshy part cut off together with its tendinous part. It is marked t u in Fig. 6.

ζ η The tail, which is inserted at ζ into the lower part of the anterior tubercle of the transverse process of the second vertebra of the neck. It consists of the fleshy part η, and the tendinous part θ, both of them cut off. It is thus marked e f g Fig. 6.

ι κ The tendinous tail, belonging at ι to the fore part of the root of the spine, that is near the fore part of the transverse process of the first cervical vertebra. κ the place where 'tis cut off.

Add here Fig. 6.

FIGURE VIII.

The anterior intertransversarii of the neck.

a b The first, which arises at a from the eminence that is in the first cervical vertebra, at the anterior root of its transverse process: and is inserted at b into the lower and fore part of the root of the tubercle, and also into the anterior tubercle itself of the second transverse process.

c d The second, whose origin is from the upper and back part of the anterior tubercle and root of the transverse process of the second vertebra, which here lies behind the said tubercle so as to be hid from the view: but see a in Fig. X. It is inserted into the lower and fore part of the root and anterior tubercle itself of the third vertebra.

e f The third, whose origin, like that of the second, is not to be seen. f its insertion into the fourth vertebra, like that of the second into the 3d vertebra.

g h The fourth. Its origin is also concealed. f its insertion into the fourth vertebra, like that of the second into the third vertebra.

i k k The fifth. Its origin is likewise concealed. l the tendinous part. k k its insertion into the lower part of the root of the transverse process of the sixth vertebra, (and into the edge of its fore part) that sustains the atlas; also into the next adjacent part of its body, immediately below the fore-said edge.

l m n The sixth, which arises at l from the fore part of the anterior root of the transverse process of the sixth vertebra; and is inserted at m into the bottom of the anterior margin of the root of the transverse process of the seventh vertebra. n the tendinous part of its origin.

Add here Fig. 10.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. IV. ξ the fourth, θ the third, π the second, ς the first in the neck; where in part they lie under the tails of the middle scalenus μ. λ. ι. ν; and first under the tails of the longus colli z. α. β. belonging to the transverse process of the second cervical vertebra; also the second, third, and fourth of the heads of the said longus, which arise at x. v. w from the transverse processes of the vertebrae of the neck. Then in Tab. III. first A in the neck, where it also in part lies under the tail θ of the longus colli, belonging to the transverse process of the second vertebra of the neck; and also under the tail φ of the anterior scalenus: but the other three are hid behind the larger rectus internus capitis Γ.

FIGURE IX.

The posterior intertransversarii of the neck.

a b The first, which arises tendinous at a from the same upper and anterior part of the transverse process of the first cervical vertebra. It is inserted at b into the lower and back part of the posterior tubercle and adjacent extremity of the lunar margin of the second vertebra.

c d The second, which arises tendinous at c from the upper part of the posterior tubercle of the transverse process of the second cervical vertebra. It is inserted at d into the lower and back part of the posterior tubercle and lunar margin of the third vertebra.

e f The third, which arises tendinous at e from the third cervical vertebra, like second from the second vertebra: and is inserted at f into the fourth, as the second into the third vertebra.

g h The fourth, which arises also by a tendinous beginning at g from the fourth vertebra, as the second from the second: and is inserted at h into the fifth vertebra, as the second is into the third vertebra.

i k The fifth, which also arises tendinous at i from the fifth vertebra, as the second does from the second vertebra: and is inserted at k into the lower and posterior part of the transverse process of the sixth vertebra.

l m The sixth, which arises tendinous at l from the upper part of the end of

the transverse process of the sixth vertebra. It is inserted at m into the lower part of the extremity of the seventh transverse process, near its fore part.

Add here Fig. 16. r. and Fig. 18. q. r.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. IX. where they lie behind the anterior intertransversarii ξ. θ. π. ς in the neck, and the tails of the middle scalenus μ. λ. ι. ν. In their back part they appear in Tab. VIII. δ. ζ. η. ε in the neck; where the sixth δ lies in part behind the lower obliquus capitis k.

n n The anterior tubercles of these vertebrae here cut off, that the intertransversarii may appear entire.

FIGURE X.

The fourth anterior intertransversarius colli.

It is here represented laterally and apart, that its origin might be seen. After the same manner with this arise the second, third, and fifth.

a The origin from the upper and back part of the anterior tubercle, and root of the transverse process of the fourth vertebra of the neck.

Add here Fig. 8.

FIGURE XI.

The anterior scalenus.

a The tendinous beginning, by which it arises from the upper edge of the first rib, not far from its cartilage.

b c The first tail, which is the broadest, inserted by the tendinous end c into the lower part of the anterior tubercle of the transverse process of the second vertebra of the neck: and is also continued to the lunar edge of the lower or fifth cervical vertebra.

d e The second tail, which is narrower than the first; and inserted by the tendinous end e into the transverse process of the third cervical vertebra, as the first was into the second.

f g The third tail, which is still narrower than the second, inserted by the tendinous end g into the lower lunar edge, and next adjacent part of the anterior tubercle of the transverse process of the fourth cervical vertebra.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. III. II. 2 &c. in the neck; where below it is seated behind the clavicle: the insertion of its end is behind the larger rectus internus capitis Γ, and extremity of the longus colli Θ, belonging to the transverse process of the second vertebra of the neck. Then in Tab. II. g in the breast; where the rest of it lies behind the clavicle, the coracobrachialis ε in the neck, and the sternocleidomastoideus π. λ. And what appears naked of it in that table, is in Tab. I. seated behind the pectoralis ξ in the trunk.

FIGURE XII.

The posterior scalenus.

a b The tendinous beginning, by which it springs from the outer part of the upper edge of the second rib, betwixt that part of it that is fixed to the transverse process, and that which forms the curvature forwards.

b c The first tail, inserted by the tendinous end c into the end of the posterior tubercle of the transverse process of the second vertebra of the neck.

d e The second tail, inserted by the tendinous end e into the extremity of the posterior tubercle of the transverse process of the 3d vertebra of the neck.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. VIII. P. G. H in the neck and trunk; where at its insertion it lies behind the cervicalis descendens D, and the transversus cervicalis C. C. But the rest in Tab. VI. is covered by the elevator scapulae Z in the neck.

FIGURE XIII.

The elevator scapulae, in its fore part.

a a The tendinous beginning, by which it springs from the margin of the scapula, just above the beginning of its spine.

b The inner part of it, c the outer part.

d e The first tail, inserted by the tendinous end e into the extremity of the posterior horn of the transverse process of the fourth vertebra of the neck.

f g The second tail, inserted by the tendinous end g into the extremity of the posterior horn of the transverse process of the fifth vertebra.

h i The third tail, inserted by the tendinous end i into the lower and fore part of the end of the transverse process of the sixth vertebra.

k l The fourth tail, which is thicker than the rest, and inserted by the tendinous end l into the anterior and lower part of the transverse process of the seventh vertebra, betwixt the root and extremity of the said process.

The tails are each longer as they are higher.

Add here Fig. 14.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. II. π in the neck; where the rest lies behind the clavicle, and the coracobrachialis ε above the clavicle, and the sternocleidomastoideus λ. In Tab. I. it lies behind the cucullaris ψ in the neck and trunk.

FIGURE XIV.

The elevator of the scapula, in its back part.

a The tendinous beginning, by which it springs from the edge of the scapula, and which it forms just above the first beginning of its spine.

b The inner part of the fourth tail, at last tendinous.

Add here Fig. 13.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. VI. Z in the neck; where its insertion lies hid behind the splenius capitis P. Then in Tab. V. A in the neck; where the rest is covered by the cucullaris B, and sternocleidomastoideus u; and there concealed also behind the splenius capitis z. Then laterally in Tab. IX. ψ in the neck; where likewise the rest lies under the cucullaris ω, and sternocleidomastoideus ε.

FIGURE XV.

The spinalis colli.

a b The first tendinous head, arising at b from the posterior and upper part of the transverse process of the seventh vertebra of the back, at the tubercle in which its root ends. c d

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c d The second head, e f the third, g h the fourth, i k the fifth, l m the sixth: which arise in the same manner from the eighth vertebra d, from the ninth f, from the tenth h, from the eleventh k, and the twelfth m.

They are each of them shorter as they are higher.
n. o. p. q. r The ends, which insert themselves into the side of the lower edge of the end of the spine of the second vertebra of the neck n, of the third o, of the fourth p, of the fifth q, and the sixth r. The portion or end inserted into the sixth is thicker. They lie one upon the other, whence it is that only the uppermost can be entirely seen in the figure.

The *systematic connexion* appears in Tab. VIII. a &c. in the back and neck. Then in Tab. VII. o o in the neck and trunk; where it is also covered by the *levator cervicalis* l i &c. and by the *complexus* u, with the *longissimus dorsi* v s. Then in Tab. VI. where it is not distinct from the *femispinalis dorsi* z in the back: the rest lies under the *splenius colli* T in the neck, and *splenius capitis* P in the neck; also behind the *feratus posticus superior* x b in the back; and where it appears not covered by the *femispinalis dorsi*, z in the left side: in the right side it lies under the *rhomboides major* p p q in the back.

FIGURE XVI.

The transversalis of the neck, in its back part.

a b The first tendon, by which it arises at b from the upper and back part of the transverse process of the seventh vertebra of the back near its extremity. c d e f The outer part of the muscle. d the tendon which is marked d Fig. 18. e the tendon that is marked f Fig. 18. f the tendon that is marked k Fig. 18. g h i k l m n o p The inner part of the muscle.

g h i The head, springing by a tendinous origin at h from the posterior part of the oblique ascending process of the first or lowest vertebra of the neck, at the outer side of the oblique descending process of the second vertebra. i the flesh in which it ends.

k l m The head, which springs by a tendinous origin k from the back part of the oblique ascending process of the second cervical vertebra, at the outer side of the oblique descending process of the third vertebra. m the flesh in which it ends.

n o p The head, that springs by a tendinous origin n from the back part of the oblique ascending process of the third cervical vertebra o, at the outer side of the oblique descending process of the fourth vertebra. p the flesh in which it ends.

q The tendinous end, which being conjoined with the sixth posterior intertransversarius colli r, is inserted into the anterior and lower part of the transverse process of the atlas.

Add here Fig. 17. and 18.

The *systematic connexion* appears in Tab. VII. CC in the neck; where it also lies under the *longissimus dorsi* v, the *cervicalis descendens* D, and the *trachelomastoides* z. Then in Tab. VI. Y in the neck; where it also lies under the *feratus posticus superior* x b, and the *elevator of the scapula* Z, with the *longissimus dorsi* X: above it also lies hid behind the *splenius colli* T, and *splenius capitis* P. And what appears naked in that table (i. e. VI.) in Tab. V. lies under the *cucullaris* B in the neck and back.

r The sixth posterior intertransversarius of the neck.

Add here Fig. 18. p q n. and Fig. 9. l m.

FIGURE XVII.

The first five heads of the transversalis colli.

a b The first tendinous head, arising from the upper and back part of the transverse process of the eighth vertebra of the back, near its end. b the place where it is cut off. It is marked a b in Fig. 16.

c The second tendinous head, arising in the same manner from the ninth vertebra.

d e The third, arising from the tenth vertebra, d the tendinous beginning, afterwards forming the *Bell* e.

f g The fourth head, arising from the eleventh vertebra by the tendinous beginning f, ending in the flesh g.

h i The fifth head, arising from the twelfth vertebra in like manner by the tendinous beginning h, and then forming the flesh i.

They are all cut off, like the first; and lie under the muscle in Fig. 16. Add here Fig. 16. and 18.

FIGURE XVIII.

The transversalis colli, laterally.

a The lower part to be observed in Fig. 16.

b c The first tendon, inserted at c into the lower and back part of the posterior horn of the end of the transverse process of the second cervical vertebra.

d e The second tendon, inserted at e into the third cervical vertebra, as the first is into the second.

f g The third tendon, inserted at g into the fourth vertebra, like the first into the second.

h i The fourth tendon, inserted at i into the fifth vertebra, like the first into the second.

k l The fifth tendon, inserted at l into the lower and back part of the end of the sixth transverse process.

These tendons run from the external part thro' the belly of the muscle, and are lodged therein almost to the extremity of the flesh.

m The end, which conjoins itself with the sixth posterior intertransversarius colli at n, and is therewith inserted by the tendinous end o, into the lower and fore part of the transverse process of the atlas.

Add here Fig. 16. and 17.

p The beginning of the sixth posterior intertransversarius colli, from the upper part of the end of the transverse process of the sixth cervical vertebra.

q r The back part of the sixth posterior intertransversarius colli, with which is conjoined the end of the transversalis. r the tendinous end.

Add here Fig. 16. r. and Fig. 9. l m.

MUSCLES OF THE HEAD AND NECK.

FIGURE XIX.

The rectus major internus capitis.

a The first head, arising from the upper and fore part of the anterior tubercle of the transverse process of the second cervical vertebra.

b The tendinous part by which the flesh is covered.

c c The end, inserted into the lower edge of the occipital bone that is towards the os petrosum, almost at the opening by which the eighth nerve of the head passes out, almost as far as the multiform bone.

d Part of the occipital bone that is before the great foramen.

e The lunar edge of the occipital bone, that belongs to the opening thro' which pass out the internal jugular vein, with the eighth nerve of the head.

Add here Fig. 20.

The *systematic connexion* appears in Tab. III. T in the neck. Then in Tab. II. E in the neck; where in part it lies behind the *sternomastoides* n a. In Tab. I. the part does not appear that is seen in Tab. II. as being covered by the *latissimus colli* O.

FIGURE XX.

The heads of the rectus internus capitis major.

a b The first head, wholly fleshy, arising from the upper and fore part of the anterior tubercle of the transverse process of the second cervical vertebra: b the place from whence it is cut off. It is marked a Fig. 19.

c d The second head, arising by a tendinous beginning c from the third vertebra, as the first does from the second. d the fleshy part cut off, together with its tendinous part.

e f The third head, arising by a tendinous beginning from the fourth vertebra, as the first does from the second. f the fleshy part cut off, together with the tendinous part.

g h The fourth head, arising by a tendinous beginning g from the fifth vertebra, like as the first does from the second. h the fleshy part cut off.

The second, third, and fourth head lie under the belly of the muscle in its posterior ascending parts.

Add here Fig. 19.

FIGURE XXI.

The trachelomastoides, laterally.

a b The tendinous beginning of the first head, arising at b from the transverse process of the tenth dorsal vertebra.

c d The tendinous beginning of the second head, arising at d from the transverse process of the eleventh dorsal vertebra.

e f The tendinous beginning of the third head, arising at f from the transverse process of the twelfth dorsal vertebra.

g h The tendinous beginning of the fourth head, arising at h from the upper and back part of the transverse process of the first or lowest cervical vertebra, near the oblique ascending process.

i k The tendinous beginning of the fifth head, arising at k from the oblique ascending process of the second vertebra of the neck; from the outer and back part of the root of the said process, whence it is continued almost as far as the beginning of the transverse process.

l m The tendinous beginning of the sixth head, arising at m from the oblique ascending process of the third cervical vertebra, as the fifth head does from the second vertebra.

n o The tendinous beginning of the seventh head, arising at o from the oblique ascending process of the fourth cervical vertebra, as the fifth head does from the second vertebra.

The origin of the fifth, sixth, and seventh heads, from the oblique descending processes cannot here be seen, but may be observed in Fig. 22.

p The tendinous part. See Fig. 22. n.

q The tendinous end, inserted at r into the posterior edge of the mastoid process.

Add here Fig. 22.

FIGURE XXII.

The trachelomastoides, in its back part.

a b The tendinous beginning of the first head, arising at b from the upper and back part, almost at the extremity of the transverse process of the tenth dorsal vertebra.

c d The tendinous beginning of the second head, arising at d from the eleventh dorsal vertebra, as the first head does from the tenth vertebra.

f The tendinous beginning of the third head, arising in like manner at f from the twelfth vertebra of the back.

Near g is the tendinous origin of the fifth head, arising from the back part of the outer lateral edge of the oblique descending process of the 3d vertebra of the neck; and below that from the oblique ascending process of the 2d vertebra.

Near h i is the tendinous beginning of the sixth head, arising at h from the back part of the external lateral edge of the oblique descending process of the fifth cervical vertebra: and below that from the oblique ascending process i of the third vertebra.

k l m The tendinous beginning of the seventh head, arising at l from the back part of the outer lateral edge of the oblique descending process of the fifth cervical vertebra: and below that from the oblique ascending process of the fourth vertebra m.

n The tendinous portion.

o The tendinous end, inserted at p into the posterior edge of the mastoid process.

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Add here Fig. 23.
 The *systematic connexion* appears in Tab. VII. z &c. in the neck; where it is covered by a portion of the longissimus dorsi Ψ , and transversalis colli C. Then in Tab. VI. W in the neck; where it also lies under the serratus posticus superior α b, the elevator scapulae Z, and part of the longissimus dorsi X, splenius colli T, and splenius capitis P; and what there appears naked, in Tab. V. lies under the cucullaris B in the neck and back. Anteriorly it appears in Tab. III. E in the left side of the neck; where it lies behind the middle scalenus E, and complexus E. And what there appears naked is in Tab. II. seated behind the sternocleidomastoideus λ in the neck, and biventer of the lower jaw y.

FIGURE XXIII.

The biventer cervicalis and complexus, posteriorly.

a b c d e f g h i k l m n o p p. The biventer cervicalis.
 a b The tendinous beginning of the first head, arising at b from the posterior and upper part of the tubercle, in which the transverse process of the sixth dorsal vertebra terminates.
 c d The tendinous beginning of the second head, arising like the former, from the seventh dorsal vertebra.
 e f The beginning of the third head, arising in like manner at f from the eighth dorsal vertebra.
 g h The beginning of the fourth head, arising in like manner at h from the ninth vertebra.
 i k The beginning of the fifth head, arising in like manner at k from the tenth vertebra.
 l The portion or head that joins the biventer cervicalis, arising from the side of the spine of the 12th dorsal vertebra. It joins to the middle tendon and belly.
 m The middle tendon, betwixt the bellies.
 n The tendinous portion of the second belly.
 o The extremity that is outwardly tendinous, and inserted at p p into the back part of the occipital bone, at the side of its middle, a little lower than where the cucullaris begins.
 Add here Fig. 24. a b c d e f g g.
 The *systematic connexion* appears in Tab. VII. f-n in the neck and trunk; where below it is cover'd by the longissimus dorsi Ψ , and transversus colli. Then in Tab. VI. MN in the neck, and y in the back; where it is covered by the splenius capitis P, the splenius colli T U V, and serratus posticus superior α b; and what there appears naked in the lower part of the left side at y, the same is in the right side covered by the rhomboides major p p q. Then in Tab. V. y in the neck; where the rest of it is covered by the splenius capitis z, the cucullaris C, and sternocleidomastoideus x.

FIGURE XXIV.

The biventer cervicalis and complexus, laterally.

a b c d e f g g. The biventer cervicalis.
 a The lower part, to be observed in Fig. 23.
 b c The portion or head that joins the biventer, arising at c from the side of the spine of the 12th dorsal vertebra, near the tip or end of the said spine.
 d The middle tendon, betwixt the bellies.
 e The tendinous portion of the second belly.
 f The extremity that is outwardly tendinous, and inserted at g g into the back part of the occipital bone, at the side of its middle, a little lower than where the cucullaris begins.
 Add here Fig. 23. a-p.
 The *systematic connexion* appears in Tab. IX. r in the head and neck; where it is covered by the splenius capitis ν , the splenius colli ϕ , the cucullaris Γ ω , and sternocleidomastoideus ξ ϵ .
 h i k l m n o p q r s t u v w x x. The complexus.
 h i The tendinous beginning of the first head, arising at i from the posterior

and upper part of the transverse process of the tenth dorsal vertebra, near its extremity.
 k l The tendinous beginning of the second head, arising in like manner at l from the eleventh dorsal vertebra.
 m n The tendinous beginning of the third head, arising in like manner at n from the twelfth or uppermost vertebra of the back.
 o p The tendinous beginning of the fourth head, arising at p from the posterior and upper part of the transverse process of the first or lowermost vertebra of the neck, near its oblique ascending process.
 q r The tendinous beginning of the fifth head, arising at r from the outer and back part of the root of the oblique ascending process of the 2d vertebra of the neck, whence it is continued as far as the root of the transverse process.
 s t The tendinous beginning of the sixth head, arising in like manner at t from the oblique ascending process of the third cervical vertebra.
 u v The tendinous beginning of the seventh head, arising at v in the same manner from the oblique ascending process of the fourth cervical vertebra.
 The origin of the fifth, sixth, and seventh heads of this muscle, from the external lateral edge of the oblique descending processes of the third, fourth, and fifth cervical vertebra, cannot be seen in this figure.
 w The tendinous portion of the belly.
 x x The place where the complexus passes under the biventer, and afterwards joins and inserts itself therewith just below it.
 Add here Fig. 23. q-x.

FIGURE XXV.

The sternocleidomastoideus, anteriorly.

a The sternomastoideus.
 b The tendinous beginning, by which it arises at e c from the anterior and upper part of the sternum, near the head of the clavicle.
 d The tendinous end, inserted at e c into the outer part of the mastoid process, almost thro' its middle breadth from the top to the bottom.
 f The cleidomastoideus.
 g g Its origin, from the upper and fore part of the clavicle, near its head, that it joins to the sternum.
 h Thence it joins itself with the sternomastoideus, behind which the rest is seated.
 Add here Fig. 26.
 The *systematic connexion* appears in Tab. II. μ δ λ ν in the neck. Then in Tab. I. Φ μ in the neck, where the rest is covered by the latissimus colli Ω , and its extremity is hid behind the outer ear.

FIGURE XXVI.

The sternocleidomastoideus, posteriorly.

a b The inner and fore part of the sternomastoideus. b the tendinous beginning.
 c The inner and fore part of the cleidomastoideus.
 d The outer and back part of the sternomastoideus and cleidomastoideus conjoined together.
 e The tendinous end, inserted in a crooked course at f g into the outer part of the mastoid process, from the top to the bottom, almost thro' the middle of its breadth; being continued backward to part of the temporal bone, and of the occipital bone g h, that are adjacent to the said mastoid process.
 Add here Fig. 25.
 The *systematic connexion* appears in Tab. V. u &c. in the neck. Laterally in Tab. IX. ξ in the neck, where it is partly covered by the latissimus colli μ .

FIGURE XXVII.

The splenius capitis.

a The tendinous beginning of the first head, arising from the spinal process of the eleventh vertebra of the back.
 b The tendinous beginning of the second head, arising from the spinal process of the twelfth vertebra of the back.
 c The tendinous beginning of the third head, arising from the spinal process of the first vertebra of the neck.
 d d The part, which proceeds from the ligament of the neck; of which the beginning e, is tendinous.
 f The tendinous end, inserted at g g into the posterior lateral, and outer part of the mastoid process, thro' its whole length; and thence it is continued backward to an adjacent part of the temporal and occipital bone h h, almost to the part that is in the middle betwixt the root of the mastoid process, and middle of the occiput.
 The *systematic connexion* appears in Tab. VI. P in the neck; where it is covered below by the serratus posticus superior α b. Then in Tab. V. z in the neck, naked in that part; but the rest is covered by the cucullaris B, and in the end by the sternocleidomastoideus u. Then laterally in Tab. IX. v in the neck, naked in that part; but in the rest covered by the cucullaris ω , and the sternocleidomastoideus ξ .



TABULAE ANATOMICAE SEXTAE ET DECIMAE MUSCULORUM HOMINIS EXPLANATIO.

COLLI.

Adde Cervicalem descendentes, Tab. XV. Fig. 3. A. & Fig. 4. z.

FIGURAE I.

Splenius colli.

a b Caput tendineum, quod b oritur à latere extremæ spinæ vertebrae dorſi nonæ.
c d Caput tendineum, quod d oritur à latere extremæ spinæ vertebrae dorſi decimæ: præcedente brevius.
e Venter carneus.
f g h Extremum, quod primum carneum f, dein tendineum g, pertinet h ad extremam posteriorem partem tuberculi posterioris processus transverſi vertebrae colli quintæ.
i k l Extremum, primum carneum i, dein tendineum k, pertinetque l ad extremi processus transverſi vertebrae colli sextæ inferiorem partem.
m n o Extremum, quod primum carneum est m, dein tendineum n, pertinetque o ad processus transverſi vertebrae colli septimæ maxime eminenti mucronis priorem partem.
In Synaxi, Tab. VI. TUV in sinistra parte cervicis & dorſi; ubi majorem partem testus Serrato postico superiore x b, & Levator scapulae Z. Dein T in dextra parte cervicis & dorſi Tab. eadem; ubi pariter testus Levator Z, & Serrato postico superiore x b, & ab inferiore præterea parte Rhomboideo majore p q; & quæ ibi nota pars ejus, ea in Tab. V. subjacet Cucullari B in collo & dorſo. A latere autem Tab. IX. φ in collo, nudus parte illa; ibi cæterum testus Cucullari u, & in fine subjectus Sternocleidomastoideo g.

FIGURAE II.

Interspinales cervicis, à parte posteriore.

a b Primus, qui à latere superioris partis spinæ colli imæ a, juxta ejus tumorem extremum; procedit ad inferiorem & eandem anteriorem partem b cornu secundæ.
c d Secundus, qui à superiore parte cornu secundæ c, procedit ad inferiorem & eandem anteriorem tertie d.
e f Tertius, qui à superiore parte cornu tertie e, procedit ad inferiorem & eandem anteriorem quartæ f.
g h Quartus, qui à superiore parte cornu quartæ g, procedit ad inferiorem & eandem anteriorem quintæ h.
i k Quintus, qui à superiore parte cornu quintæ i, procedit ad inferiorem & eandem anteriorem sextæ k.
Adde Fig. 3.
In Synaxi, Tab. VIII. n. o. p. q. r in colli sinistra parte. Dein in dextra; ubi tres superiores, n. o. p. ex parte subjacent Spinali cervicis z. Dein Tab. VII. p. q. r. s. t in cervicis; ubi superiores tres, r. s. t, pariter Spinali cervicis o ex parte subjacent; supremus t etiam Bventri cervicis l. Et quæ nudi ibi, in Tab. VI. subjacent Splenio capitis P in cervicis: supremus etiam ex parte nudus ab eo, mox infra O; subjacent Cucullari B in collo & dorſo Tab. V.

FIGURAE III.

Interspinales cervicis, à latere.

a b Primus. b origo à latere superioris partis spinæ colli imæ, juxta ejus tumorem extremum.
c Secundus. d Tertius. e Quartus. f Quintus. g &c. origo cujusque à superiore parte cornu spinæ.
Inferio cerni nequit, quippe pone cornu spinæ deliteſcit.
Adde Fig. 2.

FIGURAE IV.

Scalenus medius, à parte posteriore.

a z Origo à colla prima.
b Caput ad eum accedens à superiore parte extremi processus transverſi vertebrae colli primæ. c alterum à superiore parte extremi tuberculi posterioris processus transverſi secundæ.
d. e. f. g. h. i. k. l Extrema, inserta processibus transverſis vertebrae colli, d primæ, e secundæ, f tertie, g quartæ, h quintæ, i sextæ, extremo tendineo; k l septimæ, extremo maximam partem tendineo k, partim carneo l.
Adde Fig. 5.
In Synaxi, Tab. VIII. s &c. in collo; ubi infra testus Levator colli primæ z: supra, Intertransversario colli posteriore sexto d. Dein Tab. VII. E in cervicis; ubi præterea testus Scalenus postico F G H, Cervicali descendente D cum Superno Longissimo dorſi tendine, Transversali cervicis C, Trachelomastoideo z; & quod nudum, id in Tab. VI. subjacet Levatori scapulae Z in cervicis. A latere autem Tab. IX. x in collo.

FIGURAE V.

Scalenus medius, à parte priore.

a Pars tendinea principii, quo oritur b b à colla prima, totam tenens costæ altitudinem.
c d Cauda prima, d extremo tendineo pertinet ad priorem & eandem inferiorem partem processus transverſi vertebrae colli imæ.
e f Cauda secunda, f extremo tendineo pertinet ad inferiorem partem extremi tuberculi posterioris, & ad extremum lunatum marginem processus transverſi colli secundæ.
g h Cauda tertia, h extremo tendineo pertinet ad extremum lunatum marginem tertie.
i k Cauda quarta, k extremo tendineo pertinet ad extremum lunatum marginem quartæ.
l m Cauda quinta, m extremo tendineo pertinet ad extremum lunatum marginem, itemque ad inum tuberculum prius quintæ.
n o Cauda sextæ, o extremo tendineo pertinet ad priorem partem processus prope extremi sextæ.
p q r Cauda septima, extremo partim cæneo p, partim tendineo q, pertinet r ad priorem partem marginis inferioris processus transverſi atlantis, circa longitudinem ejus mediam.
Adde Fig. 4.
In Synaxi, Tab. IV. β γ &c. in collo; ubi à principio post clavicularum. Dein Tab. III. A B C &c. in collo; ubi à principio pariter post clavicularum, & magnam præterea partem testus Scalenus priore II &c. inque sine Recto capitis interno majori Γ. Dein Tab. II. s s in collo; testus Coracohyoideo π juxta clavicularum, & Sternocleidomastoideo τ A. Et quæ nuda sunt in illa Tabula, ea post Latissimum colli Ω &c. in collo Tab. I.

FIGURAE VI.

Longus colli.

a Caput tendineum, quo b oritur à media laterali parte corporis decimæ dorſi vertebrae.
c Tendinea pars capitis, quo oritur à corpore vertebrae undecimæ dorſi. Vide Fig. 7. c.
d Pars, e qua inferior pars musculi, ab externo latere sit, nonnihil oblique in latum procedens, abensque in caudam unam e f, partim carneam e, partim tendineam f, desinentemque g ad inferiorem partem tuberculi prioris processus transverſi vertebrae colli secundæ.
h Pars altera, præcipua musculi, ad corpora vertebrae pertinet.
i k Caput primum eorum, quæ ad partem illam præcipuam accedunt à processibus transverſis: principio tendineo i oriens à superiore & eadem inferiore, id est, corpora vertebrae spectante, parte tuberculi prioris processus transverſi secundæ colli vertebrae. k pars carnea.
l m Secundum, l principio tendineo oriens à superiore & eadem inferiore parte tuberculi prioris tertie. m pars carnea.
n o Tertium, n principio tendineo oriens ab eadem parte tuberculi quartæ. o pars carnea.
p q Quartum, p principio tendineo oriens ab eadem parte tuberculi quintæ. q pars carnea.
r Pars tendinea, ad extremum s inserta corpori vertebrae colli sextæ.
t Cauda tendinea, u inserta atlantis tuberculi, quod in media priore parte sua habet, parti inferiori.
Adde Fig. 7.
In Synaxi, Tab. IV. t &c. in collo. Dein Tab. III. Δ Θ in collo; ubi partim testus Recto capitis interno majore Γ; partim post Constrictorem inferiorem pharyngis u; partim post Sternothyroideum π deliteſcit, &c. Quod autem in Tabula illa nudum, id in Tab. II. deliteſcit post Sternomastoideum π A in collo.

FIGURAE VII.

Longi colli capita & caudæ.

a b Caput tendineum, quo a oritur à media laterali parte corporis decimæ dorſi vertebrae. b hic truncatum. Est a b Fig. 6.
c d Caput, quod tendineo principio c oritur à media laterali parte corporis undecimæ dorſi vertebrae. d pars carnea, truncata.
e f Caput, quod tendineo principio e oritur fere à media laterali parte corporis duodecimæ dorſi. f pars carnea, truncata.
g h Caput tendineum, quod g oritur circa mediam lateralem partem corporis primæ colli. h hic truncatum.
i k Caput tendineum, quod i oritur circa mediam lateralem partem corporis secundæ colli. k hic truncatum.
l m Caput, quod tendineo principio l oritur à principio costæ primæ. m pars carnea, truncata.
n o Caput, quod tendineo principio n oritur à superiore & eadem interiore, [D d]

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id est, corpus vertebrae spectante parte tuberculi prioris processus transversii vertebrae colli secundae. o pars carnea, truncata. Est i k Fig. 6.
 p q Caput, quod tendineo principio p oritur à superiore & eadem interiore, id est, corpus vertebrae spectante parte tuberculi prioris processus transversii vertebrae colli tertiae. q pars carnea, truncata. Est l m Fig. 6.
 r s Caput, quod tendineo principio r similiter oritur à tuberculo prioris processus transversii quartae. s pars carnea, truncata. Est n o Fig. 6.
 t u Caput, quod tendineo principio t pari modo oritur à tuberculo prioris processus transversii quintae. u pars carnea, truncata. Est p q Fig. 6.
 v w Cauda tendinea, quae inserta v corpori vertebrae colli tertiae, priori parti ejus, à latere, non longe à margine inferiore. w hic truncata.
 x y Cauda similis, simili modo x inserta vertebrae quartae. y hic truncata.
 z n Cauda, extremo tendineo z inserta corpori vertebrae quintae, ad praecedentium similitudinem. n pars carnea, truncata.
 β γ Cauda similis, sed multo insignior, extremo tendineo latiore β inserta circa mediam altitudinem prioris partis corporis vertebrae sextae, à latere. γ pars carnea, truncata.
 δ Cauda, quae extremo tendineo δ inserta inferiori parti tuberculi atlantis, quod in media prioris parte sua habet. δ pars carnea, una cum tendinea truncata. Est t u Fig. 6.
 ζ η Cauda, quae ζ inserta inferiori parti tuberculi prioris processus transversii vertebrae colli secundae. Constat è parte carnea η, & tendinea θ; utraque truncata. Est e f g Fig. 6.
 ι κ Cauda tendinea, pertinetens ι ad priorem partem radices spinas, quae est juxta priorem partem processus transversii primae colli. κ hic truncata.
 Adde Fig. 6.

FIGURAE VIII.

Intertransversarii priores colli.

a b Primus, qui ab eminentia vertebrae colli primae, quam illa habet loco radices prioris processus sui transversii, oritur a: inferiusque b inferiori eidemque priori parti tum radices tuberculi, tum ipsius tuberculi prioris processus transversii secundae.
 c d Secundus, cujus origo à superiore & eadem posteriore parte tuberculi prioris, radicisque processus transversii vertebrae secundae, hic, quod post tuberculum illud delitescit, nequit apparere: confer autem a Fig. decimae. d inferius inferiori eidemque priori parti radices, ipsiusque tuberculi prioris tertiae.
 e f Tertius, cujus origo, ut secundus, apparere nequit. f inferius vertebrae quartae, ut secundus tertiae.
 g h Quartus. Origo pari modo delitescit. f inferius vertebrae quintae, ut secundus tertiae.
 i k k Quintus. Origo pariter delitescit. i pars tendinea. k k inferius inferiori parti radices processus transversii vertebrae sextae, marginalisque prioris illius partis ejus, qua sustinet atlantem; & proximae corporis parti, mox infra marginem modo dictum.
 l m n Sextus, qui l oritur à priori parte radices prioris processus transversii vertebrae sextae; m inferius imò priori margini radices processus transversii septimae. n principii pars tendinea.
 Adde Fig. 10.
 In Syntaxi, Tab. IV. ξ quartus, ο tertius, π secundus, ς primus, in collo; ubi illi ex parte subjacent Scalenus medii caudae μ, λ, ι, η: & primus Longi colli caudae z & pertinenti ad processum transversium vertebrae colli secundae; secundus, tertius, & quartus, ejusdem Longi capitibus, quae oriuntur à processibus transversii vertebrae colli, x, w, v. Dein Tab. III. primus A in collo; ubi pariter ex parte subjacet Longi colli caudae θ pertinenti ad processum transversium vertebrae colli secundae; & praeterea Scalenus prioris caudae φ; reliqui autem tres delitescunt post Rectum capitis internum majorem Γ.

FIGURAE IX.

Intertransversarii posteriores colli.

a b Primus, qui tendineo principio a oritur à parte eadem & superiore & priore processus transversii primae colli vertebrae. b inferius inferiori & posteriori parti tuberculi posterioris, vicinoque margini extremo lunato secundae.
 c d Secundus, qui tendineo principio c oritur à superiore parte tuberculi posterioris processus transversii secundae. d inferius inferiori & eidem posteriori parti tuberculi posterioris, marginalisque lunati tertiae.
 e f Tertius, qui tendineo principio e oritur à vertebra tertia, ut secundus à secunda. f inferiusque quartae, ut secundus tertiae.
 g h Quartus, qui pariter tendineo principio g oritur à quarta, ut secundus à secunda. h inferiusque quintae, ut secundus tertiae.
 i k Quintus, qui tendineo principio i pariter oritur à quinta, ut secundus à secunda. k inferius autem inferiori eidemque posteriori parti processus transversii sextae.
 l m Sextus, qui tendineo principio l oritur à superiore parte extremi processus transversii sextae. m inferius septimae processus transversii extremi parti inferiori, juxta partem priorem. Adde Fig. 16. r. & Fig. 18. q. r.
 In Syntaxi, Tab. IV. jacent post Intertransversarios priores ξ, ο, π, ς in collo, & Scalenus medii caudae μ, λ, ι, η. A posteriore parte, Tab. VIII. δ, ε, ζ, η, θ, ι in collo; ubi sextus δ ex parte post Obliquum capitis inferiorem k.
 n. n Hic truncata tubercula priora harum vertebrae, ut Intertransversarii integri appareant.

FIGURAE X.

Intertransversarii prior quartus colli.

Hic separatim à latere exhibitus, ut origo ejus cerni possit. Ad ejus exemplum secundus, tertius, & quintus oriuntur.
 a Origo à superiore & eadem posteriore parte tuberculi prioris, radicisque processus transversii vertebrae colli quartae.

Adde Fig. 8.

FIGURAE XI.

Scalenus prior.

a Principium tendineum, quo oritur à summo margine costae primae, non longe ab ejus cartilagine.
 b c Cauda prima, eaque latior, c extremo tendineo inserta inferiori parti tuberculi prioris processus transversii vertebrae colli secundae: continuoque imò lunato margini.
 d e Cauda secunda, eaque quam prima angustior; e extremo tendineo inserta processui transversio vertebrae colli tertiae, ut prima secundae.
 f g Cauda tertia, eaque secundae angustior; g extremo tendineo inserta imò lunato margini, & proximae parti tuberculi prioris processus transversii vertebrae colli quartae.
 In Syntaxi, Tab. III. Π Σ &c. in collo; ubi infra post claviculari: caudae in fine subjacet Recto interno majori capitis Γ, Longique colli extremo Θ ad processum transversium vertebrae colli secundae pertinenti. Dein Tab. II. ε in pectore; ubi caeterum post claviculari, Coracohyoideum π in collo, Sternocleidomastoideo τ & λ. Et quae pars in Tabula illa nuda, ea Tab. I. post Pectoralem ξ in trunco.

FIGURAE XII.

Scalenus posterior.

a a Principium tendinosum, quo oritur ab exteriori parte marginis superioris costae secundae, inter illam partem, qua processui transversio inhaeret; illamque, qua se in priora curvatura est.
 b c Cauda prima, extremo tendineo c inserta extremo tuberculo posteriori processus transversii vertebrae colli secundae.
 d e Cauda secunda, extremo tendineo e inserta extremo tuberculo posteriori processus transversii vertebrae colli tertiae.
 In Syntaxi, Tab. VII. F G H in cervice & trunco; ubi in fine subjacet Cervicali descendenti D, & Transversali cervicis C C. Reliquum autem in Tab. VI. tegit Levator scapulae Z in cervice.

FIGURAE XIII.

Levator scapulae, à parte priore.

a a Principium tendinosum, quo oritur ab ora, quam scapula mox supra primum initium spinas suae habet.
 b Pars interior, c exterior.
 d e Cauda prima, extremo tendineo e inserta extremo cornu posteriori processus transversii vertebrae colli quartae.
 f g Cauda secunda, extremo tendineo g inserta extremo cornu posteriori processus transversii quintae.
 h i Cauda tertia, extremo tendineo i inserta inferiori & priori parti extremi processus transversii sextae.
 k l Cauda quarta, quae reliquis crassior, extremo tendineo l inserta priori eidemque inferiori parti processus transversii septimae, inter processus illius radicem extremumque.
 Quo quaque cauda superior, eo longior.
 Adde Fig. 14.

In Syntaxi, Tab. II. π in collo; ubi caeterum post claviculari, Coracohyoideum π supra claviculari, Sternocleidomastoideo λ. In Tab. I. post Cucullarem ψ in collo & trunco.

FIGURAE XIV.

Levator scapulae, à parte posteriore.

a Principium tendinosum, quo oritur ab ora scapulae, quam illa habet mox supra primum spinas suae initium.
 b Pars interior caudae quartae, ad postremum tendinea.
 Adde Fig. 13.
 In Syntaxi, Tab. VI. Z in cervicis; ubi extremo delitescit post Splenium capitis P. Dein Tab. V. A in collo; caeterum testis ibi Cucullari B, & Sternocleidomastoideo u; & ibi delitescens quoque post Splenium capitis z. Dein à latere, Tab. IX. ψ in collo; ubi similiter Cucullari u caeterum subjacet, & Sternocleidomastoideo ς.

FIGURAE XV.

Spinalis cervicis.

a b Caput tendineum primum, b oriens à posteriore eademque superiore parte processus transversii vertebrae dorsi septimae, ad tuberculum, in quod definit, radicem.
 c d Secundum, e f tertium, g h quartum, i k quintum, l m sextum; quae eodem modo oriuntur à vertebra d octava, f nona, h decima, k undecima, m duodecima.
 Quo quodque superius, eo brevius.
 n. o. p. q. r Extrema, quae se inferunt lateri imi marginis extremae spinas, n vertebrae colli secundae, o tertiae, p quartae, q quintae, r sextae. Et quod sextae inferunt, id crassum. Aliasque aliis incumbunt: quo fit, ut non nisi supremum cerni integre hic queat.
 In Syntaxi, Tab. VIII. a &c. in dorso & cervicis. Dein Tab. VII. o o in cervicis & trunco; ubi praeterea testis Biventre cervicis l i &c. & Complexo u, & Longissimo dorsi ψ Σ. Dein Tab. VI. ubi non distinctus à Semispinali dorsi z in dorso: caeterum subjacet Splenio colli T, & capitis P, in cervicis; & Serato postico superiori π b in dorso; & qua in sinistro latere cum Semispinali dorsi nudus z, in dextro subjacet Rhomboideo majori p p q in dorso.

FIGURAE

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FIGURAE XVI.

Transversalis cervicis, à parte posteriore.

a b Tendo primus, quo oritur b à superiore & eadem posteriore parte processus transversus vertebrae dorsii septimae, juxta ejus extremum.

c d e f Pars musculi exterior. d tendo, qui d Fig. 18; e tendo, qui f Fig. 18; f tendo, qui k Fig. 18.

g h i k l m n o p Pars musculi interior.

g h i Caput, tendineo principio g oriens h à posteriore parte processus obliqui adscendentis vertebrae colli primae, ad latus externum obliqui descendens secundae. i caro, in quam abit.

k l m Caput, tendineo principio k oriens l à posteriore parte processus obliqui adscendentis vertebrae colli secundae, ad latus externum obliqui descendens tertiae. m caro, in quam abit.

n o p Caput, tendineo principio n oriens o à posteriore parte processus obliqui adscendentis vertebrae colli tertiae, ad latus externum obliqui descendens quartae. p caro, in quam abit.

q Extremum tendineum, quod cum Intertransversario cervicis sexto posteriore & conjunctum, pertinet ad partem inferiorem & eandem priorem processus transversus atlantis.

Adde Fig. 17. & 18.

In *Syntaxi*, Tab. VII. CC in cervice; ubi praeterea Longissimo deest Ψ subjacet, & Cervicis descendenti D, & Trachelomastoideo z. Dein Tab. VI. Y in cervice; ubi etiam Serrato postico superiori se b subjacet, & Levatori scapulae Z, & Longissimo dorsii X: supra quoque delitescit sub Splenio colli T, & capitis P. Et quod in Tabula illa VI. nudum, id in Tab. V. subjacet Cucullari, B in collo & dorso.

r Intertransversarius cervicis sextus posterior.

Adde Fig. 18. p q r. & Fig. 9. l m.

FIGURAE XVII.

Transversalis cervicis capita prima quinque.

a b Caput primum tendineum, a oriens à superiore & eadem posteriore parte processus transversus vertebrae dorsii octavae, juxta ejus extremum. b hic truncatum. Est a b Fig. 16.

c Caput secundum tendineum, eodem modo oriens à vertebra nona.

d e Tertium, à decima, d principio tendineo, dein in carnem e abeunte.

f g Quartum, ab undecima, f principio tendineo, in carnem g abeunte.

h Quintum, à duodecima, h principio pariter tendineo, inque carnem i abeunte.

Omnia truncata, ut primum. Subjacent musculo in Fig. 16.

Adde Fig. 16. & 18.

FIGURAE XVIII.

Transversalis cervicis, à latere.

a Pars haec inferior ex Figura 16. petenda.

b e Tendo primus, inferus & parti inferiori & eidem posteriori cornu posterioris processus transversus vertebrae colli secundae.

d e Tendo secundus, inferus & vertebrae tertiae, ut primus secundae.

f g Tendo tertius, inferus & vertebrae quartae, ut primus secundae.

h i Tendo quartus, inferus & vertebrae quintae, ut primus secundae.

k l Tendo quintus, inferus & vertebrae sextae posteriori parti extremi processus transversus sextae.

Hi tendines per ventrem ab exteriori parte decurrunt, cuique fere ad finem usque caro inhaeret.

m Extremum, quod f cum Intertransversario cervicis sexto posteriore conjungit n, cum eoque extremo tendineo o inserit parti inferiori & eidem priori processus transversus atlantis.

Adde Fig. 16. & 17.

p Intertransversarius cervicis sexti posterioris principium, à superiore parte extremi processus transversus sextae colli vertebrae oriens.

q r Intertransversarius cervicis sexti posterioris pars posterior, cum qua conjungitur extremum Transversalis. r extremum tendineum.

Adde Fig. 16. r. & Fig. 9. l m.

CAPITIS & COLLI.

FIGURAE XIX.

Rectus internus major capitis.

a Caput primum, oriens à priore & eadem superiore parte tuberculi prioris processus transversus vertebrae colli secundae.

b Pars tendinea, qua caro tecta.

c e Extremum inferum imo margini ossis occipitis, qui respicit petrosam, fere ab illo hiatus, quo exit capitis nervus octavus, ad os multiforme fere usque.

d Pars ossis occipitis, quae est ante foramen ejus magnum.

e Lamella ossis occipitis, quae pertinet ad hiatus, quo exit vena jugularis interna & nervus octavus capitis.

Adde Fig. 20.

In *Syntaxi*, Tab. III. G in collo. Dein Tab. II. ξ in collo; ubi partim post Sternomastoideum π a. In Tab. I. ob superinductum collo Latissimum colli Ω , non apparet pars ejus, quae in Tab. II.

FIGURAE XX.

Recti interni capitis majoris capita.

a b Caput primum, totum carneum, oriens à priore & eadem superiore parte

te tuberculi prioris processus transversus vertebrae colli secundae: b hic truncatum. Est a Fig. 19.

c d Caput secundum, principio tendineo c oriens à vertebra tertia, ut primum à secunda. d pars carnea, una cum tendinea truncata.

e f Caput tertium, principio tendineo e oriens à vertebra quarta, ut primum à secunda. f pars carnea, una cum tendinea truncata.

g h Caput quartum, principio tendineo g oriens à vertebra quinta, ut primum à secunda. h pars carnea, truncata.

Caput secundum, tertium, & quartum, subjacent ventri, in posteriora ejus adscendentia.

Adde Fig. 19.

FIGURAE XXI.

Trachelomastoideus, à latere.

a b Capitis primi principium tendineum, b oriens à processu transverso vertebrae dorsii decimae.

c d Capitis secundi principium tendineum, d oriens à processu transverso vertebrae dorsii undecimae.

e f Capitis tertii principium tendineum, f oriens à processu transverso vertebrae dorsii duodecimae.

g h Capitis quarti principium tendineum, h oriens à posteriore & eadem superiore parte processus transversus vertebrae primae colli, juxta obliquum adscendentem.

i k Capitis quinti principium tendineum, k oriens à processu obliquo adscendente vertebrae colli secundae; ab exteriori & eadem posteriore parte radice processus illius, inde usque ab initio transversus.

l m Capitis sexti principium tendineum, m oriens ab obliquo adscendente tertiae, ut quintum à secundae.

n o Capitis septimi principium tendineum, o oriens ab obliquo adscendente quartae, ut quintum à secundae.

Quinti, sexti, & septimi capitis origo à processibus obliquis descendentibus cervicis, petenda ex Fig. 22.

p Plaga tendinea. Vide Fig. 22. n.

q Extremum tendineum, r: insertum posteriori margini processus mammillaris.

Adde Fig. 22.

FIGURAE XXII.

Trachelomastoideus, à parte posteriore.

a b Capitis primi principium tendineum, b oriens à posteriore & eadem superiore parte processus transversus fere extremi vertebrae dorsii decimae.

c d Capitis secundi principium tendineum, d oriens à vertebra undecima dorsii, ut primum à decima.

e f Capitis tertii principium tendineum, simili modo f oriens à vertebra duodecima dorsii.

Juxta g capitis quinti principium tendineum, oriens à posteriore parte marginis lateralis externi processus oblique descendens vertebrae colli tertiae; & infra eum ab obliquo adscendente secundae.

Juxta h i capitis sexti principium tendineum, oriens h à posteriore parte marginis lateralis externi processus oblique descendens vertebrae colli quartae; & infra eum i ab obliquo adscendente tertiae.

k l m Capitis septimi principium tendineum, oriens l à posteriore parte marginis lateralis externi processus oblique descendens vertebrae colli quintae; & infra eum m ab obliquo adscendente quartae.

n Plaga tendinea.

o Extremum tendineum, p insertum posteriori margini processus mammillaris.

Adde Fig. 21.

In *Syntaxi*, Tab. VII. z & c. in cervice; ubi & testus portione Longissimi dorsii Ψ , & Transversalis cervicis C. Dein Tab. VI. W in cervice; ubi praeterea Serrato postico superiori se b subjacet, & Levatori scapulae Z, & Longissimi dorsii portio X, & Splenio colli T, & Splenio capitis P: & quod nudum ibi, id in Tab. V. subjacet Cucullari, B in cervice & dorso. A priori parte, Tab. III. E in collo; ubi post Scalenum medium E, & Complexum E. Et qua nudus ibi, subjacet in Tab. II. Sternomastoideo λ in collo, & Biventre maxillae y.

FIGURAE XXIII.

Biventer cervicis cum Complexo, à parte posteriore.

a b c d e f g h i k l m n o p p Biventer cervicis.

a b Capitis primi principium tendineum, b oriens à posteriore & eadem superiore parte tuberculi, in quod definit processus transversus vertebrae dorsii sextae.

c d Capitis secundi principium tendineum, simili modo d oriens à vertebra septima.

e f Capitis tertii principium, simili modo f oriens ab octava.

g h Capitis quarti principium, simili modo h oriens à nona.

i k Capitis quinti principium, simili modo oriens k à decima.

l Portio, sive caput, ad Biventrem accedens, oriens à latere spinae vertebrae dorsii duodecimae. Accedit ad tendinem mediam, ventremque.

m Tendo medius inter ventres.

n Plaga tendinea ventres secundum.

o Extremum tendineum extrinsecum, p p insertum ossis occipitis parti posteriori, ad latus mediae, aliquanto inferius, quam ubi Cucullaris incipit.

Adde Fig. 24. a b c d e f g g.

In *Syntaxi*, Tab. VII. f--n in cervice & trunco; ubi infra testus Longissimi dorsii Ψ , & Transversalis cervicis. Dein Tab. VI. M N in cervice, & y in dorso; ubi testus Splenio capitis P, & colli T U V, & Serrato postico superiore se b: & quae ibi in sinistro latere ab inferiore parte nuda pars y, ea in dextro

TABULAE MUSCULORUM SEXTAE ET DECIMAE EXPLANATIO.

latere Rhomboideo majore p p q tecta. Dein Tab. V. y in cervice; ubi caeterum tectum Splenio capitis z, & Cucullari C, & Sternocleidomastoideo x.

q r s t u v w x Complexus.

q r Capitis primi principium tendineum, r oriens à posteriore & eadem superiore parte processus transversii fere extremi vertebrae dorsii decimae.

s t Capitis secundi principium tendineum, t oriens simili modo à vertebra undecima.

u v Capitis tertii principium tendineum, v oriens simili modo à duodecima.

w Plaga tendinea.

x Hic Biventrem subit, cum eo se conjungens, inferensque.

Adde Fig. 24. h--x.

In *Syntaxi*, Tab. VII. u v in cervice & trunco; ubi, ut hic, magnam partem subjacet Biventri f--n, & Trachelomastoideo z A, cum Transversali cervicis; & Longissimo dorsii Ψ . Et qua parte nudus illa in Tabula est, ea subjacet Splenio capitis P, & colli T, in cervice Tab. VI. A priori parte, Tab. III. E in collo; ubi tectus Obliquo superiore capitis \mathcal{E} ; & qua nudus ibi, sequitur in Tab. II. post Biventrem maxillae y in collo.

FIGURAE XXIV.

Biventer cervicis cum Complexo, à latere.

a b c d e f g g Biventer cervicis.

a Pars inferior, ex Fig. 23. pectenda.

b c Porto, sive caput, ad Biventrem accedens, oriens c à latere spinæ vertebrae dorsii duodecimae, non longe à spinæ illius mucrone.

d Tendo medius inter ventres.

e Plaga tendinea ventris secundi.

f Extremum, quod extrinsecus tendineum, g g insertumque ossis occipitis parti posteriori, ad latus mediae, aliquanto inferius, quam ubi Cucullaris incipit.

Adde Fig. 23. a--p.

In *Syntaxi*, Tab. IX. r in capite & collo; ubi tectus Splenio capitis v, & colli Φ , & Cucullari Γ μ , & Sternocleidomastoideo ϵ σ .

h i k l m n o p q r s t u v w x x Complexus.

h i Capitis primi principium tendineum, i oriens à posteriore & eadem superiore parte processus transversii fere extremi vertebrae dorsii decimae.

k l Capitis secundi principium tendineum, l oriens simili modo à vertebra undecima.

m n Capitis tertii principium tendineum, n oriens simili modo à duodecima.

o p Capitis quarti principium tendineum, p oriens à posteriore & eadem superiore parte processus transversii vertebrae colli primae, juxta obliquum adscendentem.

q r Capitis quinti principium tendineum, r oriens ab exteriori & eadem posteriore parte radice processus obliqui adscendentis vertebrae colli secundae, inde usque à radice transversii.

s t Capitis sexti principium tendineum, t oriens simili modo ab obliquo adscendente tertiae.

u v Capitis septimi principium tendineum, v oriens eodem modo ab obliquo adscendente quartae.

Quinti, sexti, & septimi capitis origo à processuum obliquorum descendendum tertiae, quartae, quintae vertebrae, margine laterali externo, cerni in figura ab hac parte nequit.

w Plaga tendinea ventris.

x x Hic Biventrem subit, ac post cum eo se conjungit, inferitque, mox infra eum.

Adde Fig. 23. q--x.

FIGURAE XXV.

Sternomastoideus cum Cleidomastoideo, à parte prior.

a Sternomastoideus.

b Principium tendineum, quo c c oritur ab ossis pectoris parte prior & eadem superiore, non longe à capite claviculae.

d Extremum tendineum, insertum e e exteriori parti processus mammillaris, ab imo ad summum, fere per amplitudinem ejus mediam.

f Cleidomastoideus.

g g Ortus ejus à superiore & eadem prior claviculae parte, juxta caput ejus, quo ossis pectoris innixa.

h Hinc conjungit se cum Sternomastoideo; cui caeterum subiectus.

Adde Fig. 26.

In *Syntaxi*, Tab. II. σ κ λ ν in collo. Dein Tab. I. Φ μ in collo; ubi caeterum tecti Latissimo colli D, & extremum post auriculam delitescit.

FIGURAE XXVI.

Sternomastoideus, cum Cleidomastoideo, à parte posteriore.

a b Sternomastoidei pars interior eademque prior. b principium tendineum.

c Cleidomastoidei pars interior & eadem prior.

d Sternomastoidei & Cleidomastoidei inter se conjunctorum pars exterior & eadem posterior.

e Extremum tendineum, incurvo ductu insertum f g exteriori parti processus mammillaris, ab imo ad summum, fere per amplitudinem ejus mediam; continuoque retrorsum vicinæ parti mammillari ossis tenoris, eique vicinæ parti ossis occipitis g h.

Adde Fig. 25.

In *Syntaxi*, Tab. V. & c. u in collo. A latere, Tab. IX. ϵ in collo; ubi ex parte tectus Latissimo colli μ .

FIGURAE XXVII.

Splenius capitis.

a Capitis primi principium tendineum, oriens à spina vertebrae dorsii undecimae.

b Capitis secundi principium tendineum, oriens à spina vertebrae dorsii duodecimae.

c Capitis tertii principium tendineum, oriens à primae colli vertebrae spina.

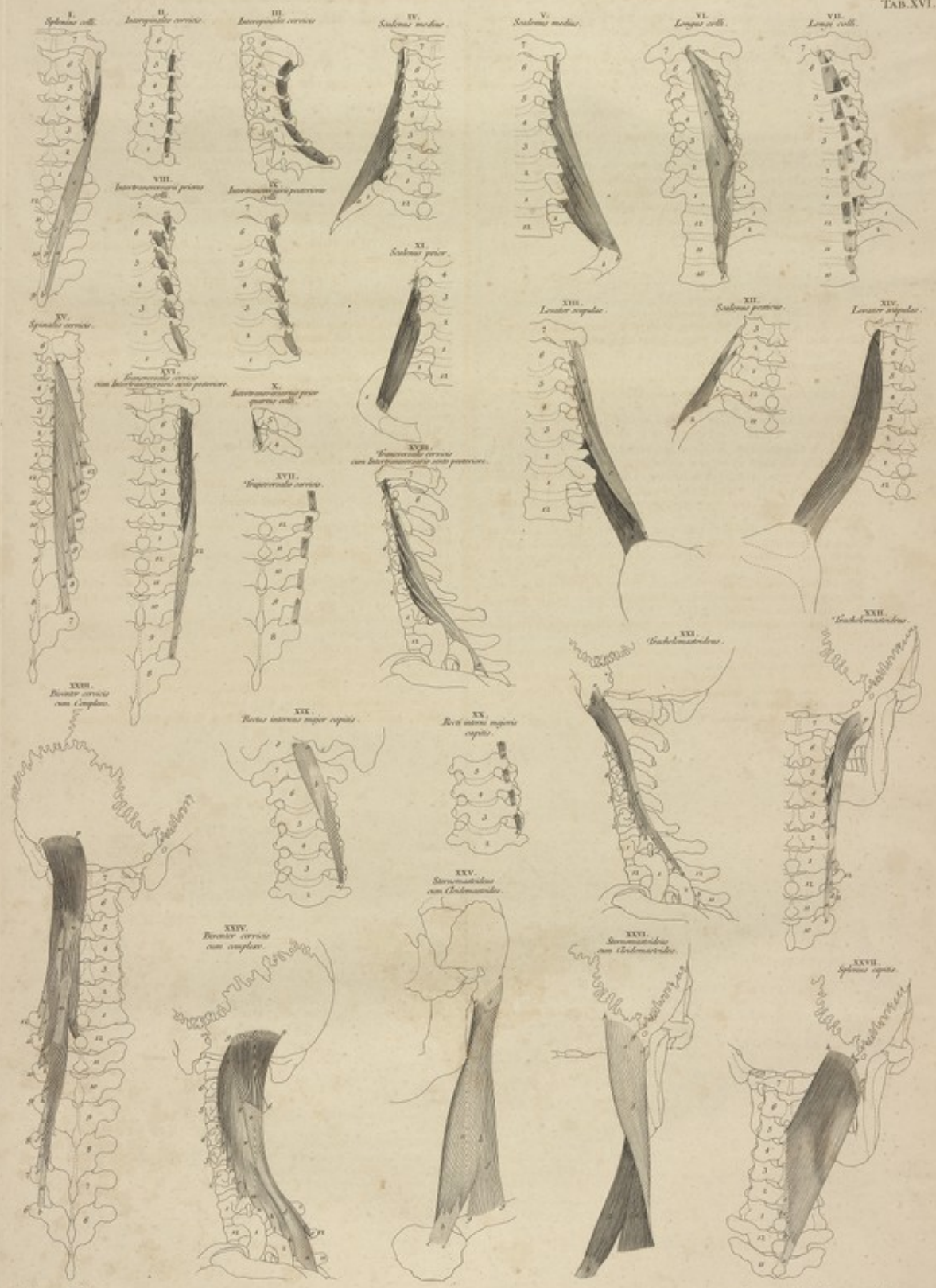
d d Hac parte procedit à ligamento cervicis. Cujus principii haec e pars tendinea.

f Extremum tendinosum, insertum g g posteriori & eadem laterali externae parti processus mammillaris, per ejus longitudinem totam; indeque retrorsum ossi mammillari, ac vicino occipitis h h, fere usque ad locum inter radicem processus mammillaris medianaeque occupat medium.

In *Syntaxi*, Tab. VI. P in cervice; ubi infra tectus Serrato postico superiore

z b. Dein Tab. V. z in collo, ea parte nudus; caeterum tectus Cucullari B, & in fine Sternocleidomastoideo u. Dein à latere, Tab. IX. v in collo, nudus ea parte; caeterumque tectus pariter Cucullari ω , & Sternocleidomastoideo ϵ .





THE
SEVENTEENTH ANATOMICAL TABLE
OF THE
HUMAN MUSCLES
EXPLAINED.

MUSCLES OF THE HEAD.

FIGURE I.

The rectus capitis posterior minor.

a The origin of it from the eminence in the atlas, which is instead of a spinal process; from which origin it is outwardly tendinous at b.
c c The extremity inserted into the occipital bone; namely into the excavation that is betwixt the great foramen and the end of the complexus, near the middle spine or ridge that is extended backward from the great foramen.
The systematic connexion of it appears in Tab. VIII. a &c. in the head and neck; where it is partly covered by the *rectus capitis posterior major* d: and what appears there to be uncovered, in Tab. VII. lies behind the complexus and biventer cervicalis, u l in the neck.

FIGURE II.

The rectus capitis posterior major.

a Its origin from that part of the upper edge of the spine of the sixth vertebra of the neck, that is near the root of the horn, and from the horn itself.
b b The end inserted into the occipital bone, near the middle betwixt that part of the appendix of the lamboide future, which is formed by the occipital and mammillary bone; and from the lateral part of the great foramen, that is behind the coronoid process; in the middle betwixt the end of the complexus, the upper obliquus, and the *rectus capitis minor*.
The systematic connexion appears in Tab. VIII. d &c. in the head and neck; where its end goes under the obliquus superior g. But in the VIIIth table it lies behind the complexus and biventer cervicalis, u l in the neck.

FIGURE III.

The obliquus capitis superior.

a The origin from the upper part of the end of the transverse process of the atlas: from which origin it is outwardly tendinous at b.
c c The extremity inserted into the occipital bone, betwixt that part of the appendix of the lamboide future, which is formed by the os occipitis and mammillare; and the part into which is inserted the *rectus capitis major*.
The systematic connexion appears in Tab. VIII. g &c. in the head and neck. Then in Tab. VII. w x in the neck; where the rest of it is covered by the complexus u, the biventer cervicalis l, and the trachelomastoides z B: and what appears there uncovered, is in Tab. VI. concealed behind the splenius capitis, P in the neck. Anteriorly it appears in Tab. IV. s in the head, and in Tab. III. E in the head.

FIGURE IV.

The obliquus capitis inferior.

a Its origin from the upper part of the side of the spine of the epistropheus, thro' the whole length of the spine, and a large part of its horn, by a tendinous beginning.
b The extremity, inserted into the posterior amplitude of the end of the transverse process of the atlas.
The systematic connexion appears in Tab. VIII. k &c. in the neck. Then in Tab. VII. y in the neck, where the rest of it is covered by the complexus u, and the trachelomastoides z B: and what there appears uncovered, is in Tab. VI. concealed behind the splenius capitis P in the neck.

FIGURE V.

The rectus capitis lateralis.

a Its origin from the anterior and upper part of the transverse process of the atlas.
b The extremity, which is outwardly tendinous, and inserted at c into the unequal surface of the occipital bone, that is near the mastoid process, and by the back part of that edge of the occipital bone which forms the posterior margin of the foramen, thro' which the internal jugular vein passes out.
The systematic connexion cou'd not be represented.
c Part of the occipital bone, that is before the great foramen.
d The lunar edge of the occipital bone, that belongs to the foramen, thro' which the internal jugular vein passes out.

FIGURE VI.

The rectus capitis internus minor.

a The tendinous beginning, by which it arises at b b from the anterior and upper part of the body of the atlas, near the root of the transverse process, and from the root itself.
c The tendinous end, by which it is inserted at d into the lower and back part of the edge of the occipital bone, which is slightly connected with the os petrosum; and particularly into the protuberance which stands out from the said edge before the coronoid process; and near the same at e, mixes itself

likewise with a sort of cartilaginous substance, that fills the space at the bottom of the occipital bone and os petrosum, that is placed before the fissure, thro' which passes out the eighth nerve of the brain.

The systematic connexion cou'd not be represented. It lies partly behind the *rectus internus major* Fig. 19. Tab. XVI: and lies partly naked on the outer side of the said *rectus major internus*.

f Part of the occipital bone, that is before the great foramen.

g The lunar edge of the occipital bone, that belongs to the foramen, thro' which passes out the internal jugular vein.

MUSCLES OF THE COCCYX.

FIGURE VII.

The coccygeus, in its back part.

a The tendinous beginning, arising at b from the tip of the acute process of the ischium.
c Part of the tendinous beginning, which proceeds from the inner part of the acute process.

betwixt a and c the tendinous beginning interweaves itself.

Add here Fig. 8.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. VI. d in the lower part of the trunk, where it lies behind a certain portion of the levator ani c. In Tab. V. it lies behind the *gluteus magnus* γ in the buttock.

FIGURE VIII.

The coccygeus, in its fore part.

a The tendinous beginning, by which it springs at b from the inner part of the tip of the acute process of the ischium.

c The tendinous end, by which it is inserted at d into the inner part of the edge of the os sacrum near its coccyx, and into the first bone of the coccyx e, to the second f, to the third g; and is also continued to the ligament h, that is placed betwixt the os sacrum and first bone of the coccyx; and the ligament i, that is betwixt the first and second bone of the coccyx, and that k, which is betwixt the second and third.

Add here Fig. 7.

MUSCLES OF THE THORAX.

FIGURE IX.

The ninth outer intercostal, in its back part.

The example here given is only of the outer intercostals: to which add Tab. VIII. H I K L M N O P Q R S in the back.

a b b Its origin from the outer and lower part of the ninth rib, particularly from the part a, where the rib begins to project beyond the transverse process to which it is connected.

c c c The insertion, into the outer and upper part of the tenth rib.

Add here Fig. 10.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. VIII. H I K L M N O P Q R S in the back; where they are in part covered by the short elevators of the ribs λ μ ρ ξ π ρ σ τ υ; and the ninth, tenth, and eleventh of them are likewise in part covered by the longer elevators of the ribs A F G. Then in Tab. VII. N O P Q R R. S S. T U. V W in the trunk; where they are covered by the sacrolumbalis r-Π, with the cervicallis descendens D; and (except the first, with the second N, the third O, and the fourth P) they are covered by the shorter elevators K. L. M: but the first of them lies hid behind the shorter elevator I, and the posterior scalenus F: and in part also are hid behind the longissimus doeri φ ψ ϕ, the fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth. Then in Tab. VI. φ χ ψ ω Γ Δ Α Θ Α in the left side of the back; where what appears naked of them in Tab. VII. is for the most part covered by the *ferratus posterior superior* α b, by the *ferratus magnus* Π-B, and by the *ferratus posterior inferior* C-L: the right side is also agreeable to this, except that the 4th part φ, the fifth χ, and the sixth ψ, which are naked in the left side, are in this covered by the *rhomboides major* q; and part of the seventh ω is also covered. And what appears naked in the right side of Tab. VI. the same is covered by the *latissimus doeri* Tab. V. P in the back.

Anteriorly it appears in Tab. IV. c. r. t. u. φ. χ. ψ. ω. A in the trunk: and in Tab. III. G. L. M. N. O. P. Q. R. S in the trunk. Then in Tab. II. K. K. K. K. K. K in the trunk; where they are covered by the *ferratus magnus* γ-G; and the *ferratus anticus* ρ in the breast, and the first also lies hid behind the *subclavius* σ in the breast. And the naked part of the first in Tab. II. is covered by the *pectoralis* ξ Tab. I. in the trunk: and of the rest by the *obliquus externus* of the abdomen δ, &c.

SEVENTEENTH MUSCULAR TABLE.

Interiorly the first appears in Tab. IV. τ , the second σ , the third τ within the thorax, below the neck; where the second τ is covered by the second inner intercostal C.

FIGURE X.

The ninth outer intercostal, laterally.

a a a Its origin from the outer and lower part of the ninth rib.
b b b Its insertion into the outer and upper part of the tenth rib.
Add here Fig. 9.

FIGURE XI.

The ninth inner intercostal, laterally.

We here give only one example of inner intercostals, to which Add Fig. 12. and 13.

FIGURE XII.

The ninth inner intercostal, anteriorly.

We here give only one instance among the inner intercostals: to which add Tab. VIII. T. U. V. W. X. Y. Z. a. b. c. in the back.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. VIII. T. U. V. W. X. Y. Z. a. b. c. in the back. But in the right side they lie concealed behind the outer intercostals H. I. K. L. M. N. O. P. Q. R. S. in the back, except part of the eleventh internal intercostal marked c, which also appears in Tab. VII. X in the trunk, and in Tab. VI. Ξ in the back, partly covered by the obliquus internus of the abdomen R. S; and what part there remains uncovered, is in Tab. V. covered by the obliquus externus of the abdomen, W in the trunk, and latissimus dorsi P in the back.

Anteriorly the systematic connexion appears in Tab. IV. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. in the left side of the trunk. Then in the right side B. C. D; where they are covered by the external intercostals ζ , σ , τ : but more fully in Tab. III. T. Y. Z. a. b. c. d. e. f. g. h. i. k. in the trunk, covered by the external ones G. L. M. N. O. P. Q. R. S. Then in Tab. II. L. L. $\&c.$ in the trunk; where they are likewise covered by the external ones K. K. $\&c.$ also the second, third, and fourth are covered by the serratus anticus ν in the breast; also the anterior separate portions of the fifth, sixth, and seventh, in part lie under the rectus of the abdomen Z. $\&c.$ And what parts appear naked in that last cited table, in Tab. I. lie behind the pectoralis ξ in the trunk, and obliquus externus of the abdomen d. $\&c.$

FIGURE XIII.

The ninth and tenth internal intercostals, internally.

a a b b c c d d d d The ninth internal intercostal.
a a The tendinous beginning, by which it arises at b b b from the lower edge of the inner side of the ninth rib, and from the upper edge of the groove in which are lodged the intercostal vessels.
c c The tendinous end, by which it inserts itself at d d d into the inner part of the upper edge of the tenth rib, and in the part e obliquely across the inner side or breadth of the rib.
f The portion of the ninth internal intercostal muscle, that descends lower than the rest, and passing over the tenth rib, is inserted into the eleventh.
g Its beginning, that is for good way tendinous.
h Its tendinous end, inserted at i i with the tenth intercostal, into the inner part of the upper edge of the eleventh rib.
k l l m n n n The tenth internal intercostal.
k The tendinous beginning, by which it arises at l l from the lower part of the inner side of the tenth rib; as the ninth does from the ninth rib.
m The tendinous end, by which it inserts itself at n n n into the inner part of the upper edge of the eleventh rib.
Add here Fig. 11. and 12.

The systematic connexion of the second, appears in Tab. IV. C. C below the neck within the thorax. That of the eleventh appears in Tab. IV. L. L. L. in the trunk; where the diaphragm U. Θ Π Π lies thereon, and upon the ninth at U. Σ Σ Ω . And in Tab. VIII. α in the right side of the back.

FIGURE XIV.

The elevator brevis of the tenth rib.

This is proposed as an example for the rest. See Tab. VIII. α , λ , μ , ν , ξ , ζ , σ , τ , ν in the back.
a a The origin from the transverse process of the fourth vertebra of the back, from the lower part almost of its whole length.
b The tendinous part of its beginning.
c c The extremity, inserted into the upper edge of the tenth rib; into the acute eminence which arises out from thence, where it begins to depart from the bodies of the vertebra; and beyond that it goes on a little farther than where the rib is jointed with the transverse process, or near the extremity where there is an unequal excavation or groove extended thro' it: also into the outer part of the upper margin a little beyond the said process.
d The tendinous part of the extremity.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. VIII. α , λ , μ , ν , ξ , ζ , σ , τ , ν in the back; where, except the three first, they are covered by the intertransversarii of the back l. g. h. i. k. l. m. n. o: the ninth, tenth, and eleventh, are covered by the longer elevators A. F. G: the three first are covered by the spinalis colli ϵ , γ , δ ; and again the fourth, fifth, and sixth in the same manner; but the seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth are covered by the semispinalis dorsi t. τ , η , θ ; and all of them by the multifidus. But in Tab. VII. they are likewise covered by the longissimus dorsi μ , Σ , Φ , and sacrolumbalis ν -II, with the cervicalis descendens, D in the trunk; and some of the uppermost are also

hid by the transversalis colli C. C, and by the complexus cervicalis ν ; over the first and second is spread the scalenus posticus P; those partly naked are the second I, the third K, the fourth L, the fifth M; and upon those parts, in Tab. VI. is seated the serratus posticus superior α b in the left side of the back; where only a part of the fifth ϕ lies naked, which in the right side is covered by the rhomboideus major q.

Anteriorly the systematic connexion of the first elevator brevis appears in Tab. IV. σ in the neck; is in part covered by the middle scalenus, the tail δ belonging to the transverse process of the first vertebra of the neck. And in Tab. III. Ξ in the neck; it is likewise covered by the tail c of the said middle scalenus.

FIGURE XV.

The elevator longus of the tenth rib.

This is given as an example of the rest. Add here Tab. VIII. F. G in the back.
a The origin from the lower edge of the back part of the transverse process of the fifth dorsal vertebra.
b The tendinous part of its beginning.
c The end, inserted into the back part of the upper edge of the tenth rib, near the outer side of the elevator brevis, where the rib more inclines itself downwards.
d The tendinous part of the extremity.
The systematic connexion appears in Tab. VIII. A. F. G in the back; where they lie partly under the intertransversarii of the back i. h. g. Then again they are covered over by the longissimus dorsi with the sacrolumbalis Tab. VII. μ $\&c.$ in the trunk.

FIGURE XVI.

The serratus posticus superior.

a The tendinous part, by which it begins and arises at b b from the ligament of the neck, from whence it is cut off about the second and third spinal process of the neck from the back; from the spine of the first cervical vertebra c, from the twelfth of the back d, and from the eleventh e; and in the intervals betwixt those spines f. g. they cohere with the next muscles.

h i k l The four extremities, into which this muscle divides itself, and which it inserts into the second, third, fourth, and fifth ribs, where they first begin to bend themselves forwards, and are inserted along the upper edge and outer side of the ribs.

m The tendinous end of the first, inserted into the second rib.
n The tendinous end of the second, inserted into the third rib.
o That of the third, inserted into the fourth rib.
p That of the fourth, inserted into the fifth rib.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. VI. α $\&c.$ in the left side of the neck and back; where it covers part of the elevator scapulae Z, and passing with its extremities under the scapula, it lies under the serratus magnus. Then in the right side α b; where also it in part covers the elevator scapulae Z: but the rest is covered by the rhomboideus minor m, and the rhomboideus major p q; and what part appears there naked, the same is in Tab. V. seated behind the cucullaris B in the neck and back.

FIGURE XVII.

The serratus posticus inferior.

a The tendinous part, which arises with the latissimus dorsi from the spine of the 3d dorsal vertebra b, from the spine of the 2d c, from the spine of the 1st d, from the 5th or uppermost of the loins e, from the 4th f, from the 3d g; and in the intervals betwixt the spines h i k l m, it coheres with the next muscles.

n The first extremity, which is broader than the rest, and inserted at o o into the ninth rib, into the outer part of its lower edge, almost where it bends itself in the side from the back forwards.

p The second end, inserted into the tenth rib q q. Much narrower than the last preceding head above it.

r The third extremity, inserted into the eleventh rib s s. Still narrower than that next above it.
t The fourth end or extremity, inserted into the twelfth rib u u; being still narrower than that next above it.

Add here Fig. 3. Tab. XIV.
The systematic connexion appears in Tab. VI. C. $\&c.$ in the lower part of the trunk; where its origin is covered over by the tendon U, by which the latissimus dorsi begins. In Tab. V. it lies wholly concealed behind the latissimus dorsi P. $\&c.$ in the back.

MUSCLES OF THE SHOULDER, COMPOSED OF THE SCAPULA AND CLAVICLE.

FIGURE XVIII.

The cucullaris.

a b c d e f g The tendinous beginning.
a The broader part of its beginning, arising at b b c from the middle and thick part of the occipital bone, and from its lateral edge.
From c to e it coheres with its fellow, and with that from c to d goes off from the cervical ligament, from whence it is here cut; from d to e it arises from the spines of the two lower vertebrae of the neck, and all those of the back, investing the back part of those spines. In the intervals of the spines it coheres with the left cucullaris.

f The tendinous part of its beginning, which is broader towards the bottom of the neck, and upper part of the back.
g The broad tendinous portion of the lower angle.

h The tendinous part of its extremity, which is inserted into the spine of the scapula at i; near its basis.

SEVENTEENTH MUSCULAR TABLE

Afterwards by the continued tendinous end k k, it is inserted at i l into the outer part of the upper edge of the spine of the scapula, and of its upper process.

m m The flesh of the muscle, whose upper fibres descend obliquely forwards to the clavicle; the lower ascend to the spine of the scapula; the fibres even with the neck and back are transverse, but incline more or less to descend or ascend, as they are higher or lower.

Add here Fig. 19.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. V. B &c. in the head, neck, and back. Laterally it appears in Tab. IX. u &c. in the head, neck, and back.

FIGURE XIX.

The anterior part of the cucullaris.

a a Its insertion into the upper and back part of the clavicle for that half its length, which is next the processus acromion scapulae.

Add here Fig. 18.

The systematic connexion of this part, appears in Tab. I. v in the neck, where it is in part covered by the latissimus colli &c.

MUSCLES OF THE CLAVICLE.

FIGURE XX.

The subclavius.

a The tendon by which it begins, running thro' the lower part of its flesh, and arising at b from the outer part of the cartilaginous end of the 1st rib.

c c The end, inserted into the lower part of the clavicle, all the way from a part not far distant from its fist, as far as that head which lies upon the coracoid process.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. II. e s e r in the breast, where part lies hid behind the coracoid process. In Tab. I. it lies behind the pectoralis & in the trunk, and the deltoides M in the shoulder; and betwixt them it lies hid behind the latissimus colli & in the trunk. Posteriorly its connexion appears in Tab. VI. q near the shoulder.

MUSCLES OF THE SCAPULA.

FIGURE XXI.

The serratus magnus.

a The first head, which arises at b from the outer and lower part of the 1st rib, and from its origin c adheres to the first external intercostal.

d The second head, which arises at e from the whole breadth or breadth of the 2d rib, and from its origin f adheres to the 1st outer intercostal muscle.

g The first and second head conjoined in one, the thick portion arising from which is inserted tendinous at h, principally into the inner side of the very short margin of the scapula, betwixt the basis and upper rim.

i The third head, arising at k k k from the outer part of the lower edge of the second rib. It grows broad in the shape of a triangle, and is inserted into the greater part of the basis of the scapula, on its inner side.

m The fourth head, which arises at n n from the outer part of the third rib, and from its beginning adheres at o o to the third outer intercostal, and is inserted by its tendinous end p into the basis of the scapula, below the 3d head.

q The fifth head, which arises at r r from the outer part of the fourth rib, and is inserted by its tendinous end s into the lower angle of the scapula, just beneath the fourth head.

t The sixth head, adhering at u v from its beginning to the fourth outer intercostal, and arising at v from the outer part of the fifth rib. It is inserted at w into the lower angle of the scapula, just beneath the fifth head, by a tendinous extremity.

x The seventh head, which from its origin y y adheres to the fifth outer intercostal, and arises at z from the outer part of the sixth rib. It is inserted at A in the bottom of the lower angle of the scapula, by a tendinous extremity, just beneath the sixth head.

B The eighth head, adhering from its beginning C C to the sixth outer intercostal, and arising at D from the outer part of the seventh rib.

E The ninth head, adhering from its beginning F F to the seventh outer intercostal, and arising at G from the outer part of the eighth rib.

H The tenth head, adhering from its origin I I to the eighth outer intercostal, and arising at K from the outer part of the ninth rib.

L The common tail or insertion of the eighth, ninth, and tenth heads, ending tendinous in the lower angle of the scapula. With this insertion the seventh head is likewise conjoined in some bodies.

M N N O The place from whence the scapula is removed, that the subjacent part of the serratus may appear. A very small edge of the scapula is left at M, betwixt the basis and upper edge; and at N N is left part of the basis; and of the lower angle at O.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. IX. K L M N O P Q in the trunk; where it is covered by the serratus anticus G, the pectoralis H, the latissimus dorsi &, and by the heads U V W of the obliquus externus of the abdomen.

Anteriorly its connexion appears in Tab. II. v & A B C D E F G &c. in the trunk; where it is also covered by the serratus anticus v &c. and lies hid behind the subclavius & &c. Then in Tab. I. x & a b in the trunk; where it is covered by the pectoralis & in the breast; and by the heads of the obliquus externus of the abdomen e. f. g. in the trunk, and by the latissimus dorsi &.

Posteriorly its connexion appears in Tab. VI. p & & A B in the side of the thorax, and & at the shoulder; where the rest lies under the scapula and the subscapularis muscle, that adheres to the inner side of the said bone, and under the adjacent muscles, as the triceps major & in the scapula, the rhomboides major x in the back, the elevator scapulae Z in the neck, and the coracobrachialis & at the shoulder. And what appears naked in that table, is in Tab. V. placed under the latissimus dorsi P in the back, and the cucullaris B in the neck and back.

FIGURE XXII.

The serratus anticus.

a b The first head, by which it arises at c c from the outer part of the upper edge of the end of the bony part of the third rib, and at d from its adjacent cartilage. b the thin tendinous part.

e f The second head, by which it arises at g g from the outer part of the fourth rib, in an oblique course, at its upper part, near its cartilaginous end, and from the adjacent cartilaginous part itself at h, whence it inclines downward and backward. f the thin tendinous part.

i k The 3d head, by which it arises at l from the outer part of the upper edge of the 5th rib, not far from its cartilaginous end. k its thin tendinous part.

m The tendinous end, which begins to appear tendinous before, at m in the margin of the muscle, that lies towards the axilla. It is inserted at n into the upper and inner part of the coracoid process of the scapula, not far from the extreme tip of that process.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. II. v &c. in the breast. In Tab. I. it lies under the pectoralis & in the trunk, and the deltoides M in the shoulder. Laterally it appears in Tab. IX. G in the trunk; where from the raised position of the arm, part of it appears uncovered by the pectoralis H.

FIGURE XXIII.

The rhomboides minor.

a The tendinous beginning, by which it arises from the ligament of the neck, near the spines of the three lower cervical vertebrae; where it is cut off from the ligament b b.

c c The end inserted into the scapula, at that part of its basis which is near the rising spine, where the basis forms an angle with the upper margin.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. VI. m in the back. In Tab. V. it lies under the cucullaris B in the neck and back.

FIGURE XXIV.

The rhomboides major.

a The tendinous origin, by which it springs at b from the side of the end of the tip of the spinal process of the first or lowest vertebra of the neck, the uppermost or twelfth of the back c, of the 11th d, of the 10th e, and of the 9th f. And in the spaces betwixt those spines it coheres with the adjacent or nearest muscles, from whence it is here cut off at g. g. g.

h i The part where the muscle bends itself in the direction of the basis of the scapula, but without inserting itself.

j From thence its extremity is inserted into the basis of the scapula, as far as its lower angle k.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. VI. p &c. in the back; where it lies partly under the rhomboides minor m. In Tab. V. it lies under the cucullaris B in the back, and the latissimus dorsi P, a small part being naked at L.



MUSCULORUM HOMINIS

EXPLANATIO

... musculi ...

... musculi ...

... musculi ...

... musculi ...

... musculi ...

... musculi ...

TABULAE MUSCULORUM SEPTIMAE ET DECIMAE EXPLANATIO.

FIGURAE XII.

Intercostalis internus novus, à parte posteriore.

Solus hic in exemplum interorum propositus. Adde Tab. VIII. T. U. V. W. X. Y. Z. a. b. c. in dorso. Adde Fig. 11. & 12.

In Syntaxi, Tab. VIII. T. U. V. W. X. Y. Z. a. b. c. e in dorso. In dextro autem latere delitebant post externos H. I. K. L. M. N. O. P. Q. R. S. in dorso; praeter partem undecimi e; quae & in Tab. VII. X in trunco, & in Tab. VI. II in dorso, ex parte tecta Obliquo interno abdominis R S; & quae ibi superest nuda pars, ea tecta Obliquo externo abdominis W in trunco Tab. V. & Latissimo dorso P.

A priori parte, Tab. IV. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. in sinistra trunci parte Dein in dextra B. C. D; ubi tecti externi s. s. r. plenus autem in Tab. III. T. Y. Z. a. b. c. d. e. f. g. h. i. k in trunco; tecti externi G. L. M. N. O. P. Q. R. S. Dein Tab. II. L. L. &c. in trunco; ubi pariter tecti externi K. K. &c. itemque secundus, tertius, & quartus, Serrato antico u in pectore; quintusque etiam, & sextus, & septimus portiones priores separatae, ex parte subjacent Recto abdominis Z &c. Dein quae nota in Tabula illa sunt, in Tab. I. subjacent Pectorali ξ in trunco, & Obliquo externo abdominis d &c.

FIGURAE XIII.

Intercostalis internus novus, & decimus, à parte anteriore.

a a b b b c c d d d e Novus.

a a Principium tendinosum, quo oritur b b b ab inferiore parte partis interioris costae nonae; & à superiore quidem margine sulci, cui vasa intercostalia insident.

c c Extremum tendinosum, quo se inserit d d d interiori parti marginis superioris costae decimae; & c hac etiam parte, oblique interiori costae amplitudini.

f Noni pars, quae longius descendit, costamque decimam praeterlapsum, ad undecimam pertinet.

g Principium ejus, diu tendinosum.

h Extremum tendinosum, i i insertum cum Intercostali decimo, interiori parti marginis superioris costae undecimae.

k l l m n n a Decimus.

k Principium tendinosum, quo l l oritur ab inferiore parte partis interioris costae decimae; ut nonus à nona.

m Extremum tendinosum, quo se inserit n n n interiori parti marginis superioris costae undecimae.

Adde Fig. 11. & 12.

In Syntaxi, secundus Tab. IV. C c infra collum, intus in thorace. Undecimi, Tab. IV. L. L. L. in trunco; ubi tecti Diaphragmate U O P P, U S S S S O. Novus, Tab. VIII. n in dorso parte dextra.

FIGURAE XIV.

Levator brevior costae decimae.

Hic propositus in reliquorum exemplum. Adde Tab. VIII. x. y. z. ξ. η. π. ρ. σ. τ. υ in dorso.

a a Origo à processu transverso vertebrae dorso quartae, fere à tota ejus longitudine, ab inferiore parte.

b Principii pars tendinosa.

c c Extremum, insertum superiori margini costae decimae; acutae eminentiae, quae se ex erigit, ubi à corporibus vertebrae incipit recedere; utraque eam, paulo longius, quam ubi costa processum transverso innititur, aut juxta extremum ejus incedit, porrectae scrobis inaequabili; itemque exteriori parti marginis superioris, aliquantum ultra processum eandem.

d Extremi pars tendinosa.

In Syntaxi, Tab. VIII. x. y. z. ξ. η. π. ρ. σ. τ. υ in dorso; ubi, praeter tres primos, tecti Intertransversarii dorso f. g. h. i. k. l. m. n. o: novus, decimus, & undecimus, tecti Levatoribus longioribus A. F. G; tres primi tecti Spinali colli 6. 7. 8; itemque quartus, quintus, sextus; septimus autem, octavus, novus, decimus, Semispinali dorso t. a. r. q; omnes Multifido. In Tabula autem VII. praeterea superinductus Longissimus dorso μ ξ ψ, & Sacrolumbalis r. II, cum Cervicali descendente D, in trunco; & superioribus aliquot etiam Transversalis cervicis C C, & Complexus u; primo & secundo Scalenus posticus F; ex parte autem nudus secundus I, tertius K, quartus L, quintus M; iisque partibus in Tab. VI. insidet Serratus posticus superior a b in dorso sinistra parte; ubi solius quinti pars nuda φ, quam in dextra parte integit Rhomboides major q.

A priori parte, primus Tab. IV. σ in collo; ex parte tectus Scalenus medii cauda δ ad processum vertebrae colli primae pertinet. Et Tab. III. ζ in collo; pariter tectus cauda Scalenus medii e mododieta.

FIGURAE XV.

Levator longior costae decimae.

In exemplum reliquorum propositus. Adde Tab. VIII. F. G in dorso.

a Origo ab inferiore parte partis posterioris processum transversum vertebrae dorso quintae.

b Principii pars tendinosa.

c Extremum, insertum posteriori parti marginis superioris costae decimae, juxta brevioris extremum lateris, ubi se colla jam magis doctum inclinat.

d Extremi pars tendinosa.

In Syntaxi, Tab. VIII. A. F. G in dorso; ubi ex parte subjacent Intertransversarii dorso i. h. g. Dein superinductus Longissimus dorso cum Sacrolumbali μ &c. in trunco Tab. VII.

FIGURAE XVI.

Serratus pecticus superior.

a Pars tendinea, qua incipit, oriturque b b à ligamento cervicis (unde rescifsa) circa tertiam secundamque colli à dorso spinam; c à spina primae colli, d duodecimae dorso, e undecimae; & in spinarum illarum intervallis f. g. cum proximis musciculis cohaeret.

h. i. k. l. Quatuor extrema, in quae se findit, quaeque inserit costae secundae, tertiae, quartae, quintae, ubi illae primum in priora incipiunt se curvare, ibique secundum superiorem marginem earum, ab exteriori parte.

m Primi extremum tendineum, insertum costae secundae.

n Secundi, insertum tertiae.

o Tertii, insertum quartae.

p Quarti, insertum quintae.

In Syntaxi, Tab. VI. n &c. in cervicis & dorso latere sinistro; ubi partem tegit Levator scapulae Z, extenuisque scapulam subit, Serrato magno subiectus. Dein in latere dextro n b; ubi pariter partem tegit Levator scapulae Z: caeterum autem tectus Rhomboides minor m, & majore p p q: quaeque nuda est pars, ea in Tab. V. subjacet Cucullari B in collo & dorso.

FIGURAE XVII.

Serratus pecticus inferior.

a Pars tendinea, quae (cum Latissimo dorso) oritur à spina dorso vertebrae tertiae b, secundae c, primae d, lumborum quintae e, quartae f, tertiae g; & in intervallis spinarum illarum h. i. k. l. m cohaeret cum proximis musciculis.

n Extremum primum, reliquis latius, insertumque o o costae nonae, exteriori parti marginis ejus inferioris, fere ubi se à dorso per latera in priora curvat.

p Extremum secundum, insertum costae decimae q q. Angustus proximo superiore.

r Extremum tertium, insertum costae undecimae s s. Angustus proximo superiore.

t Extremum quartum, insertum costae duodecimae u u. Rursus angustus proximo superiore.

Adde Fig. 3. Tab. XIV.

In Syntaxi, Tab. VI. C &c. in inferiore trunci parte; ubi principio ejus superinductus lateris tendo U, quo Latissimus dorso incipit. In Tab. V. post Latissimum dorso P &c. in dorso, totus delitecit.

HUMERI, EX SCAPULA ET CLAVICULA CONSTANTIS.

FIGURAE XVIII.

Cucullaris.

a b b c d e f g Principium tendineum.

a Pars principii amplior, oriens b b c à media crassa ossis occipitis parte, eique finitima laterali.

A c ad e cum parte sui cohaeret, & cum eo.

à c ad d abscedit à ligamento cervicis, unde hic rescifsum;

d ad e oritur à spina duarum inferiorum colli vertebrae, censumque dorso; posteriorum earum partem complectens. In spinarum intervallis cum Cucullari sinistro cohaeret.

f Principii plaga tendinea amplior, juxta imam cervicem, summumque dorsum.

g Plaga tendinea amplior anguli imi.

h Extremi pars tendinea, quae spinae scapulae non longe à basi insertum i. Post continuo.

k k extremo tendinosa insertus i l exteriori parti marginis superioris spinae scapulae, & processum superioris.

m m Caro; cujus fibrae superiores descendunt oblique in priora ad claviculari; inferiores ascendunt ad spinam scapulae; quae à confinio dorso & cervicis, transverse sunt; quibus quo tum superiores, tum inferiores propiores, eo etiam magis decursum similes.

Adde Fig. 19.

In Syntaxi, Tab. V. B &c. in capite, collo, dorso. A latere, Tab. IX. a &c. in capite, collo, trunco.

FIGURAE XIX.

Cucullaris pars prior.

a a Inserta parti superiori & eidem posteriori claviculari longitudinis dimidiae illius, quae juxta scapulae processum superiorem est.

Adde Fig. 18.

In Syntaxi, Tab. I. ψ in collo, ex parte tecta Latissimo colli Ω &c.

CLAVICULAE.

FIGURAE XX.

Subclavius.

a Tendo, quo incipit, per inferiorem carnis partem excurrens, b oriensque ab exteriori parte cartilaginis extremi costae primae.

c c Extremum, inferiori parti claviculari insertum, à loco modice à capite ejus primo distante, ad eum usque, ubi incumbit processum coracoideum.

In Syntaxi, Tab. II. σ ε ζ in pectore; ubi pars pone processum coracoideum delitecit. In Tab. I. subjacet Pectorali ξ in trunco, & Deltoïdi M in humero; interque eos delitecit post Latissimum colli θ in trunco. A posteriore parte, Tab. VI. θ circa humerum.

SCAPULAE

TABULAE MUSCULORUM SEPTIMAE ET DECIMAE EXPLANATIO.

SCAPULAE

FIGURAE XXI.

Serratus magnus.

a Caput primum, quod b oritur ab exteriori & eadem inferiore parte costae primae, & à principio etiam c inhaeret Intercostali externo primo.

d Caput secundum, quod c oritur à tota altitudine costae secundae, & à principio etiam f inhaeret Intercostali externo primo.

g Caput primum & secundum coeunda in unum, ex quo nata pars crassior est, extremo tendinoso inserta h praecipue interiori parti orae scapulae brevissimae, mediae inter basem oraeque superioem.

i Caput tertium, k k k oriens ab exteriori parte marginis inferioris costae secundae. Latet ad effigiem trianguli, IIII pertingitque ad majorem partem basii scapulae, ad interioriorem partem ejus.

m Caput quartum, quod n n oritur ab exteriori parte costae tertiae, & à principio etiam inhaeret o o Intercostali externo tertio. p extremo suo, coeque tendinoso, pertinet ad basem scapulae, infra caput tertium.

q Caput quintum, quod ceitur r r ab exteriori parte costae quartae, tendinosoque extremo s inseritur scapulae angulo inferiori, mox infra caput quartum.

t Caput sextum, u u inhaerens à principio Intercostali externo quarto, & v oriens ab exteriori parte costae quintae. Insertum w angulo inferiori scapulae, mox infra quintum caput, extremo tendinoso.

x Caput septimum, quod ab initio y y inhaeret Intercostali externo quinto, z oriturque ab exteriori parte costae sextae. Pertinet A ad imum anguli inferioris scapulae, mox infra caput sextum, extremo tendinoso.

B Caput octavum, ab initio C C inhaerens Intercostali externo sexto, & D oriens ab exteriori parte costae septimae.

E Caput nonum, ab initio F F inhaerens Intercostali externo septimo, & G oriens ab exteriori parte costae octavae.

H Caput decimum, ab initio I I inhaerens Intercostali externo octavo, & K oriens ab exteriori parte costae nonae.

L Communis cauda capitis octavi, noni, & decimi, ad scapulae angulum inferioriorem extremo pertinet tendinoso. Cum quo extremo alias etiam conjunctum caput septimum.

M N N O Hinc relicta scapula, ut apparet subjacens ei Serrati pars. Relicta M scapulae ora brevissima, media inter basem & oram superioem: & N N basii pars: & O angulus inferior.

In Syntaxi, Tab. IX. K L M N O P Q in trunco; ubi textus Serrato antico G, Pectorali H, Latissimo dorsi Q, Obliqui externi abdominis capitibus U. V. W.

A parte priore, Tab. II. Ψ Ω A B C D E F G &c. in trunco; ubi & textus Serrato antico v &c. & delitescit post Subclavium σ &c. Dein Tab. I. χ ψ u a b in trunco; ubi textus Pectorali ξ in pectore, & Obliqui externi abdominis capitibus e. f. g in trunco, & Latissimo dorsi 7.

A parte posteriore, Tab. VI. Π Σ Φ Ψ Ω A B in latere thoracis, & ζ circa humerum; ubi caeterum sub scapula, ejusque interiori parti insidente Subcapula-

ri; proximisque musculis, Terete majore ψ in scapula, Rhomboideo majore x in dorso, Levatore scapulae Z in cervice, Coracochoyideo n circa humerum. Et quod nudum illa in Tabula, id in quinta sub Latissimo dorsi P in dorso, & Cucullari B in collo & dorso.

FIGURAE XXII.

Serratus anticus.

a b Caput primum, quo oritur c c ab exteriori parte marginis superioris extremitatis partis ossae costae tertiae, & d à proxima cartilagine ejus. b pars tendinea tenuis.

e f Caput secundum, quo oritur g g ab exteriori parte costae quartae, ductu obliquo, à superiore ejus parte, juxta cartilagineam ipsius portionem, & à proxima cartilaginea parte ipsa h, deorsum in posteriora inclinato, f pars tendinea tenuis.

i k Caput tertium, quo ceitur l ab exteriori parte marginis superioris costae quintae, non longe à cartilaginea ejus portione. k pars tendinea tenuis.

l m Extremum tendineum, quod in margine, qui axillam speclat, citius appere incipit m. Insertum n superiori & eidem internae parti proceffus coracoidei scapulae, haud longe à mucrone ejus extremo.

In Syntaxi, Tab. II. v &c. in pectore. In Tab. I. subjacet Pectorali ξ in trunco, & Deltoidi M in humero. A latere, Tab. IX. G in trunco; ubi ob sublatum brachium, ea parte nudatus à Pectorali H.

FIGURAE XXIII.

Rhomboideus minor.

a Principium tendineum, quo oritur à ligamento cervicis, juxta spinas trimum primarum colli vertebrae: à quo ligamento reficissum b b.

c c Extremum scapulae insertum, illi parti basii, quae est juxta nascentem spinam, ubi angulum basii cum ora superiore efficit.

In Syntaxi, Tab. VI. m in dorso. In Tab. V. subjacet Cucullari B in collo & dorso.

FIGURAE XXIV.

Rhomboideus major.

a Principium tendineum, quo oritur à latere extremi mucronis spinae vertebrae colli primae b, dorsi duodecimae c, undecimae d, decimae e, nonae f. Et in intervallis illarum spinarum cum proximis musculis cohaeret, unde hic reficissus g g g.

h i Haec parte secundum scapulae basem se curvat, non autem inserit.

i Inde extremum basi scapulae insertum, ulque ad angulum inferioriorem k.

In Syntaxi, Tab. VI. p &c. in dorso; ubi ex parte sub Rhomboideo minore m. In Tab. V. subjacet Cucullari B in dorso, & Latissimo dorsi P; parva parte nodus L.



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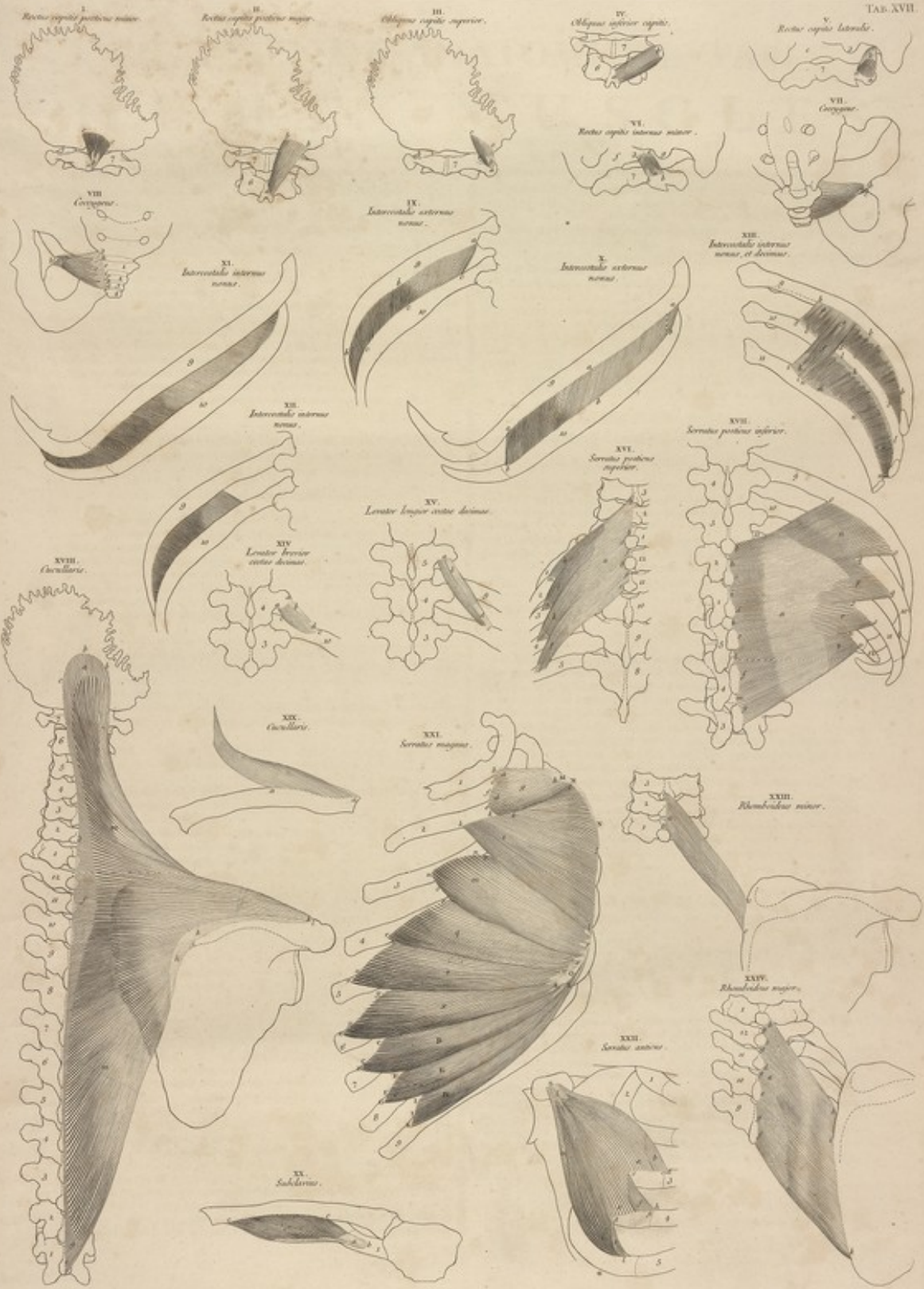
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THE
EIGHTEENTH ANATOMICAL TABLE
OF THE
HUMAN MUSCLES
EXPLAINED.

MUSCLES OF THE HUMERUS.

FIGURE I.

The latissimus dorsi, laterally.

a a The broad tendon, by which it begins.
b The fleshy part.
c d The place where the broad tendon is cut off, where it coheres with the middle of the spine of the ilium.
d e The origin of the broad tendon, from the outer part of the margin of the middle of the spine of the ilium.
f, g, h The heads, which arise in the side of the body from the outer part of the ribs: f that from the eleventh rib, g that from the tenth, h from the ninth. That from the twelfth rib, lies under the part that springs from the os ilium, and therefore does not appear in the figure.
i The place where it bends itself to the *teres major*.
k l The inner portion: of which k denotes the fleshy part; l the tendon in which it ends.
Add here Fig. 2. and 3.
The *systematic connexion* appears in Tab. IX. Ω &c. in the trunk; where at its origin 'tis covered by the *cucullaris s*, and with its end passes under the arm.

FIGURE II.

The latissimus dorsi, posteriorly.

a a The broad tendon, by which it begins.
b b Its origin from the ends of the spines of the six lower vertebrae of the back, from the spines of the lumbar vertebrae, and from those of the os sacrum.
c d Its origin from the oblique processes, that are at the sides of the opening in the os sacrum, where the canal of the *spina dorsi* terminates.
d e The part that coheres with the beginning of the *gluteus magnus*, from whence it is cut off.
e f Its origin from the outer edge of the middle portion of the spine of the ilium.
g The fleshy portion.
h The place where it bends itself to the *teres major*.
i k The inner portion: of which i denotes the fleshy part; k the tendon, in which it ends.
Add here Fig. 1. and 3.
The *systematic connexion* appears in Tab. V. P &c. in the back, where it is covered at its origin by the *cucullaris B F*, while its end passes under the *teres major O*.

FIGURE III.

The latissimus dorsi, anteriorly.

a b The heads, which arise from the ribs. a that from the tenth rib. b that from the ninth.
c The anterior fleshy portion.
d The inner fleshy portion, coming from the back; here cut off at e c.
f The tendon, in which it ends, inserted at g g a little below the left unequal protuberance in the upper head of the os humeri, into the fore part of the eminence h h, that terminates the sinus or channel backward, thro' which descends the tendon of the *biceps* muscle of the arm; and then running lower than the said sinus, where it meets the tendon of the *pectoralis*, it in part joins and continues itself thereto.
Add here Fig. 1. and 2.
The *systematic connexion* appears in Tab. I. τ & ϕ in the trunk; where in its upper part it lies behind the *pectoralis ξ* . In Tab. II. part of the end ϕ in the humerus, is covered by the *coracobrachialis* and *biceps* of the arm u y z; which in Tab. I. is covered by the *pectoralis ξ* in the trunk, and the *deltoideus M* &c. in the humerus.

FIGURE IV.

The pectoralis, anteriorly.

a a Its origin from almost all the fore side of that part of the clavicle, which is incurvated towards the thorax.
b b Its origin from the anterior part of the os pectoris, all the way from the root of that part which sustains the clavicle, as far as the insertion of the cartilage that sustains that sixth rib.
c Its origin from the outer part of the end of the cartilage of the 6th rib.
d e Its origin from the upper part of the outer side of the cartilage of the seventh rib, almost at its end, where the origination is for some way thin and tendinous; and of which the lower part e may be said to belong to the *pectoralis*, or to the *aponeurosis* of the *obliquus externus* of the abdomen.
f f The part where it coheres with the *aponeurosis* of the external *obliquus* of the abdomen, from whence it is cut off.
g The portion that joins this muscle from the *aponeurosis* of the external *obliquus* of the abdomen. h h the place where 'tis cut off from that *aponeurosis*.

The portion of this muscle that arises from the fore part of the whole cartilage, and often from the bony end itself of the sixth rib, lies here under the muscle; as also do the portions, which it receives from the fore parts of the cartilages, which the four upper ribs send to the os pectoris, and from the adjacent parts of the os pectoris itself.

i i The foot-steps or marks impressed on this muscle by the *deltoideus*, under which it in part lies.
k The tendon, in which the upper part ends; inserted at l l into the oblong eminence of the os humeri, that is seated in its inner side, a little below the large unequal protuberance of the upper head of the humerus, lying along the side of the sinus, and terminating the same before, thro' which the *biceps* detaches one of its heads. But the tendon ends in that part of the ridge or eminence, that looks towards the sinus.
Add here Fig. 5.

The *systematic connexion* appears in Tab. I. ξ in the trunk; where it is in part covered by the *latissimus colli a a s*, and by the *deltoideus M* &c. in the shoulder.

Laterally its connexion appears in Tab. IX. H I in the trunk.

FIGURE V.

The end of the pectoralis, in its back part.

a b Portions of its anterior extremity, of which a is tendinous throughout, b is a thin tendinous surface. The rest is covered by the posterior extremity.
c The lower portion, that coming from the anterior part, bends itself round the upper.
d d The posterior tendinous end, which in its upper part crosses the first end applied to it, and in the end connected with it.
e e f Its insertion into the os humeri. See Fig. 4. l l.
g g g g A part of the os humeri cut out, in such a manner as to shew the end of the muscle, as it is inserted.
Add here Fig. 4.

FIGURE VI.

The infraspinatus.

a b Its origin from the back of the scapula, along its basis; and from the lower part of the spine b-c. The rest continues to arise from beneath the said spine, as far as the root of its processus acromion, and below that also from the sinus, that is extended along the anterior and lower rim of the scapula.
d The tendon, that first begins to appear externally.
e f The fleshy portions, that join to that tendon. e the upper, that goes off from the spine. f the lower portion, that comes from the lower angle.
g The tendinous end, inserted at h into the upper and back part of the larger unequal protuberance, in the upper head of the os humeri.
The *systematic connexion* appears in Tab. VI. μ &c. in the scapula; where it in part lies under the *teres minor τ* , and by its extremity passes in some measure under the processus acromion scapulae. Then in Tab. V. I K in the back, where it is partly covered by the *latissimus dorsi P*, and the *cucullaris B G*, and likewise the *deltoideus ζ* &c. in the shoulder.
Laterally its connexion appears in Tab. IX. Π in the trunk; where it is likewise covered in part by the *latissimus dorsi Q*, and the *cucullaris E*, and in part by the *deltoideus A* &c. in the left arm.

FIGURE VII.

The coracobrachialis, in its fore part.

a a The *coracobrachialis* muscle.
b Its common origin together with the shorter head of the *bicipital* muscle of the arm, from the coracoid process of the scapula.
c Part of the shorter head of the *biceps brachialis*, externally tendinous, and conjoined with the *coracobrachialis*; d d the place where the said short head is cut off.
e The tendinous excursion or *aponeurosis* that runs along the flesh of the *coracobrachialis*, where the short head of the *biceps* no longer coheres with it.
f The division or slit in this muscle, thro' which a nerve passes.
g Its insertion, into the back part of the inner side of the os humeri, beneath the middle longitudinal portion of that bone.
Add here Fig. 8.

The *systematic connexion* appears in Tab. III. ζ & β &c. in the humerus, where at its end it is in some measure covered by the *brachialis internus μ* . Then in Tab. II. u in the arm; where it is in a great measure covered by the *biceps brachialis w x*. Then in Tab. I. R S in the arm, where it is likewise covered by the *biceps brachialis X*, the *pectoralis ξ* in the trunk, and the *deltoideus M* in the shoulder.

FIGURE VIII.

The coracobrachialis, in its back part.

a The tendon, which here springs from two originations b c.
[H h]

EIGHTEENTH MUSCULAR TABLE.

d The division of slit in its fleshy part, thro' which passes a nerve.
Add here Fig. 7.
The systematic connexion appears in Tab. VII. τ in the arm; where part lies under the *teres major* μ , and the *subscapularis* ι , in the scapula: part behind the *brachialis externus* ξ in the arm: and part is hid by the *os humeri*. And what there appears naked, is in Tab. VI. covered by the *extensor longus C*, and the *extensor brevis* ω , in the humerus: a small portion appears naked betwixt them and the *teres major* ψ in the scapula; and which in Tab. V. is covered by the *deltoides* ζ &c. in the shoulder.

FIGURE IX.

The *teres major*, in its fore part.

a The tendinous end, inserted at b b into the oblong eminence c c, that is a little below the less unequal protuberance in the upper head of the *os humeri*.
Add here Fig. 10.
The systematic connexion appears in Tab. III. α in the scapula, where it is in part cover'd by the *subscapularis* ν , and in part by the *coracobrachialis* σ ζ in the arm. Then in Tab. II. Σ in the scapula, where it is likewise covered by the *subscapularis* A in the scapula, and by the *coracobrachialis* u in the arm, and moreover by the extremity of the *latissimus dorsi* ϕ in the scapula. Then in Tab. I. σ in the trunk, where it is covered by the *latissimus dorsi* τ , and is hid behind the *pectoralis* ξ : but in the right arm which hangs down, that part which appears uncovered in the left arm from its elevated position, is obscured or hid from the view.

FIGURE X.

The *teres major*, in its back part.

a a Its origin, from the outer part of the lower angle of the scapula, and from the extreme part of its anterior edge.
b The tendinous part of its end.
Add here Fig. 9.
The systematic connexion appears in Tab. VII. $\kappa \lambda \mu$ in the scapula, where its extremity passes under the *os humeri*. Then in Tab. VI. $\psi \psi$ near the shoulder, where part lies under the *infraspinatus* τ , part under the *teres minor* ν , and part behind the *extensor longus C D* in the arm: and in the left arm behind the *extensor brevis* A. Then in Tab. V. O in the back, where likewise part of it lies behind the *infraspinatus* I, the *teres minor* N, and the *extensor longus* σ in the arm; also behind the *latissimus dorsi* P, and the *deltoides* ζ in the shoulder.
Laterally its connexion appears in Tab. IX. ψ in the trunk, where part of it lies under the *infraspinatus* Π , part under the *latissimus dorsi* Ω , and part under the *deltoides* A &c. in the left arm.

FIGURE XI.

The *deltoides*, in its fore part.

a The first portion of the first order, of which this muscle is composed, arising tendinous at b b from the fore part of the clavicle c c, where that part is concave: and sometimes also from the tip of the *processus acromion scapulae*.
d The anterior portion of the second order, arising tendinous at e from the tip of the *processus acromion scapulae* f, betwixt the origins of the portions a and g, betwixt which it is placed and connected.
g The third portion of the first order, arising with a tendinous beginning h, from the extremity of the *processus acromion scapulae*, being from its origin conjoined with the tendinous beginnings of the portions, betwixt which it is placed.
k The middle portion of the second order, which arises by a tendinous part l, conjoined with the tendinous beginning of the next portion g, from the *processus acromion scapulae*, betwixt the origin of the portion g, and that marked g in Fig. 12. 'Tis inserted into the middle part m, betwixt the two oblong protuberances that are fixed in the *os humeri*, just above its middle; and it coheres in its extremity with the *brachialis internus*.
n The tendinous end, formed by the portions a d, and inserted at o into the anterior of the fore said protuberances of the *os humeri*.
Add here Fig. 12.
The systematic connexion appears in Tab. I. M &c. in the humerus; where at its beginning 'tis covered by the *latissimus colli* $\alpha \sigma$, and at its insertion is covered by the *biceps* muscle of the arm W.

FIGURE XII.

The *deltoides*, in its back part.

a The second and posterior of the first order of portions, of which this muscle is composed, arising with a tendinous origin b b, (running for some way on its external surface) from the lower edge of the spine, and from a large part of the *processus acromion scapulae*.
d The posterior portion of the second order, arising with a tendinous beginning e, from the lower edge of the *processus acromion scapulae* f, betwixt the portions a and g, and from its origin conjoined together with the tendinous beginnings of the portions, betwixt which it is placed.
g The fourth portion of the second order, arising with a tendinous beginning h, from the *processus acromion*, bending itself into an arch i i, and conjoined with the tendinous beginnings of the portions, betwixt which it is placed.
k The middle portion of the second order, which arises by a tendinous beginning l, from the edge of the *processus acromion*, and is conjoined into one with the tendinous beginning of the next portion g.
m n The tendinous end, formed by the portions a d, and inserted at n n into the hindermost of the oblong protuberances in the *os humeri*, that are fixed just above its middle part: into which also the portion g inserts itself.
o o The place where the flesh is cut off, from its cohesion with the *brachialis internus*.

Add here Fig. 11.
The systematic connexion appears in Tab. V. ζ &c. in the shoulder; where at its beginning it lies under the *cucullaris G* in the back; at its end under the *extensor brevis* ξ in the arm.
Laterally its connexion appears in Tab. IX. A &c. in the left arm; where its end lies behind the *brachialis internus* S.

FIGURE XIII.

The *teres minor*, in its back part.

a a Its origin, from the anterior and lower margin of the scapula, and from the whole outer part of the said margin, from the lower angle of the scapula as far as its neck.
b The tendon, inserted into the *os humeri* at c.
d c Fleishy portions that are inserted together with the tendon, the one above at d, the other below at c.
They are inserted into the lower and back part of the larger unequal protuberance in the upper head of the *os humeri*, and into the extremity of the lower part of its neck.
Add here Fig. 14.
The systematic connexion appears in Tab. VI. τ in the scapula; where at its beginning it is partly covered by the *infraspinatus* τ , and the *teres major* ψ . Then in Tab. V. N in the back, where it is also covered by the *infraspinatus* I, the *teres major* O, and likewise by the *deltoides* ζ in the shoulder.
Laterally its connexion appears in Tab. IX. ϕ in the trunk; where also at its beginning it is partly covered by the *infraspinatus* Π , the *teres major* ν , and after that by the *deltoides* A &c. in the left arm.

FIGURE XIV.

The *teres minor*, in its fore part.

a a The tendinous part of its beginning.
b b Its origin from the anterior and lower margin of the scapula.
Add here Fig. 13.

FIGURE XV.

The *subscapularis*.

a b c d e Five of the first order of the fasciculi or portions of which it is composed, and which arise from eminences in the hollow part of the scapula near its basis: the first (a) from a little below the upper angle: the fifth e from the root of the lower angle: the three others b c d arise with tendinous portions f. f. f. f. f. in the middle betwixt the former.
g h i k l Five of the second order of the bundles of which it is composed; the four lower of which h i k l are placed betwixt the five of the first order; the uppermost g above the superior of the former. m n m m m the originations of them from the inner part of the scapula.
The third order of portions lie under the first in the intervals betwixt the fasciculi of the second order. These three orders in their origination take up the whole internal surface of the scapula, from its back part almost to its neck; and likewise occupy almost the whole lower part of the round margin of its anterior and lower rim of the *colla inferior*.
n n The common end of the muscular portions.
o The tendinous end which it forms; inserted at p p into the less unequal protuberance of the upper head of the *os humeri*, from top to bottom.
q The fleshy part of the extremity, inserted beneath the fore said tendinous part into the *os humeri*, below the said less protuberance.
r The less unequal protuberance in the upper head of the *os humeri*.
The systematic connexion appears in Tab. IV. ϕ &c. in the scapula. Then in Tab. III. v v &c. in the scapula; where it is partly covered by the *coracobrachialis*, with the shorter head of the *biceps* muscle of the arm θ &c. in the arm. Then in Tab. II. A A H H E in the scapula; where it is likewise covered by the *coracobrachialis* with the shorter head of the *biceps brachialis* w in the arm; and it is also hid behind the *scerratus anticus* v ϕ , and the *subclavius* ν , in the breast. And what part of it appears naked in Tab. II. is in Tab. I. covered by the *deltoides* M &c. in the shoulder, and the rest is hid behind the *pectoralis* ξ in the trunk.

FIGURE XVI.

The *supraspinatus*, in its back part.

a The fleshy part lodged in the cavity, that is above the spine of the scapula.
b b Its first origin from the back part of the cavity, that is above the spine: from thence continuing to arise as far as the lunar notch, that is at the root of the *coacoid* process.
c The tendinous end, inserted at d into the tip of the larger unequal protuberance in the upper head of the *os humeri*.
Add here Fig. 17.
The systematic connexion appears in Tab. VI. ι in the scapula. In Tab. V. it is covered by the *cucullaris* B H H in the neck and back.

FIGURE XVII.

The *supraspinatus*, in its fore part.

a The tendon in which it ends, inserted at b into the tip of the larger unequal protuberance in the upper head of the *os humeri*.
c c The *coacoid* process cut off.
Add here Fig. 16.
The systematic connexion appears in Tab. II. τ in the arm, where it lies partly under the juncture of the scapula with the clavicle in the top of the shoulder; the rest of it lies behind the *coacohyoides*, where that arises from the scapula, and is concealed behind the *subclavius* ν in the breast. And what appears naked of it in that table, is in Tab. I. seated under the *deltoides* M &c. in the shoulder.

TABULAE ANATOMICAE OCTAVAE ET DECIMAE MUSCULORUM HOMINIS EXPLANATIO.

OSSIS HUMERI.

FIGURAE I.

Latissimus dorsi, à latere.

a a Latus tendo, quo incipit.
b Pars carnea.
c d Hic latus tendo à Glutei magni principio, cum quo cohaeret, refectus.
d e Lati tendinis origo ab exteriori margine partis mediae cristae ilium.
f g h Capita, quae ab exteriori costarum parte oriuntur in latere corporis: f quod ab undecima. g quod à decima. h quod à nona. Quod à duodecima, id subjacet parti illi, quae procedit ab officium: coque in Figura non apparet.
i Hic se ad Teretem majorem inflectit.
k l Pars interior: cujus k pars carnea; l tendo, in quem definit.
Adde Fig. 2. & 3.
In Syntaxi, Tab. IX. Ω &c. in trunco; ubi à principio Cucullari ω testis, in fine subit brachium.

FIGURAE II.

Latissimus dorsi, à parte posteriore.

a a Latus tendo, quo incipit.
b b Ortus ejus ab extremis spinis vertebrarum docti sex inferiorem, spinis vertebrarum lumborum, & ossis sacri.
c d Ortus à processibus obliquis, qui sunt à latere hiatus ossis sacri, in quem spinas canalus exit.
d e e Hac parte cum principio Glutei magni cohaeret, à quo refectus.
e f Ortus ab exteriori margine partis mediae cristae ilium.
g Pars carnea.
h Hic se ad Teretem majorem inflectit.
i k Pars interior: cujus i pars carnea; k tendo, in quem definit.
Adde Fig. 1. & 3.
In Syntaxi, Tab. V. P &c. in dorso; testis à principio Cucullari B F, in fine subeunt Teretem majorem O.

FIGURAE III.

Latissimus dorsi, à parte priore.

a b Capita, quae à costis oriuntur. a quod à decima. b quod à nona.
c Pars carnea prior.
d Pars carnea interior, à dorso veniens: e e hic truncata.
f Tendo, in quem abit; g g insertus aliquantum infra capitis superioris ossis illius tuber inaequabile minus, priori parti eminentiae h b, quae finem ossis humeri, per quem descendit tendo Bicipitis brachii, à posteriore parte terminat; inque ipsam finem excurrens, ubi occurrit Pectoralis tendini, eisque se ex parte continuat.
Adde Fig. 1. & 2.
In Syntaxi, Tab. I. $\tau \phi$ in trunco; ubi à superiore parte post Pectoralem ξ delinquit. In Tab. II. pars extremi Φ in humero, testis Coracobrachialis & Bicipite brachii u w y z: quae in Tab. I. testis Pectorali ξ in trunco, & Deltoide M &c. in humero.

FIGURAE IV.

Pectoralis, à parte priore.

a a Origo à priori parte fere tota claviculari partis illius, quae ad thoracis speciem incurva est.
b b Origo à priori margine ossis pectoris, à radice sustentaculi claviculari, usque ad eum locum, ubi cartilago costae sextae inserta.
c ab exteriori parte extremae cartilaginis costae sextae.
d e ab superiore parte partis exterioris cartilaginis costae septimae fere extremae; principio aliquandem tendineo tenui: cujus pars inferior e aut dici potest ad Pectoralem, aut ad Obliqui externi abdominis aponeurosem pertinere.
f f Hac parte cohaeret cum aponeurosi Obliqui externi abdominis; unde refectus.
g Portio ab aponeurosi Obliqui externi abdominis accedens; quae hic tendinea. h h hic refectus ab aponeurosi illa.
Pars oriens à peiore parte totius cartilaginis, & saepe ipsius extremae ossis partis, costae quintae, subjacet musculo; quemadmodum & subjacent portiones, quas accipit à priore parte, & ea ossi pectoris vicina, cartilagineis, quibus costae superiores quantos ad os pectoris pertinent.
i i Velligium à Deltoide impressum; cui hac parte subjacet.
k Tendo, in quem pars superior abit; l l insertus eminentiae ossis humeri oblongae m, in parte ejus interiore, aliquantum infra tuber inaequabile magnum capitis superioris, per longitudinem jacenti, ac finem, per quem Bicipite caput alterum se demittit, à priori parte terminant. Illi autem parti ejus insertus, quae hanc finem spectat.
Adde Fig. 5.

In Syntaxi, Tab. I. ξ in trunco; ubi ex parte velatus Latissimo colli $\alpha \alpha$, & testis Deltoide M &c. in humero.
A latere, Tab. IX. H I in trunco.

FIGURAE V.

Pectoralis extremum, à parte posteriore.

a b Partes extremi prioris: quarum a tendinea, b in superficie tendinosa, tenuis. Caeterum testis extremo posteriore.
c Pars inferior, quae à priori parte veniens, se circum superiorem flectit.
d d Extremum tendineum posterius, quod à superiore parte decussat extremum prius, ipsi applicatum, & in fine cum eo connexum.
e e f Insertio ossis humeri. Vide Fig. 4. l l.
g g g Os humeri truncatum, excisum, quanta ad extremum Musculi cerendum necessarium est, parte.
Adde Fig. 4.

FIGURAE VI.

Infraspinatus.

a--b Origo à dorso scapulae, secundum basem. b--c ab inferiore parte spinas. Caeterum subtus ori pergit usque ad radicem processus superioris, & infra etiam ex illo finis, qui secundum eam priorem eandemque inferiorem porrectus.
d Tendo, ubi extus primum incipit apparere.
e f Portiones carnae, quae ad tendinem illum accedunt. e superior, quae à spina procedit. f inferior, quae ab angulo inferiore.
g Extremum tendineum, h insertum superiori & eidem posteriori parti tuberis inaequabilis majoris capitis superioris ossis humeri.
In Syntaxi, Tab. VI. μ &c. in scapula; ubi ex parte sub Terete minore τ , & extremo suo superiorem scapulae processum aliquantum subit. Dein Tab. V. I K in dorso; ubi ex parte & Latissimo dorso P testis, & Cucullari B G, & Deltoide ζ &c. in humero.
A latere, Tab. IX. Π in trunco; ubi pariter pars Latissimo dorso Ω testis, pars Cucullari B, pars Deltoide A &c. in brachio sinistro.

FIGURAE VII.

Coracobrachialis, à parte priore.

a a Coracobrachialis.
b Communis ortus cum capite breviori Bicipitis brachii, à processu coracoideo scapulae.
c Pars capitis brevioris Bicipitis brachii, extrinsecus tendinosa, & conjuncta cum Coracobrachiali; d d hic refectus.
e Excursus tendinosus per carnem Coracobrachialis, inde ubi caput breve Bicipitis cum eo non amplius cohaeret.
f Hic divisus est, penetrante nervo.
g Insertio, posteriori parti amplitudinis interioris ossis humeri, infra mediam illius ossis longitudinem.
Adde Fig. 8.
In Syntaxi, Tab. III. $\zeta \eta \theta$ &c. in humero; ubi in fine aliquantum testis Brachiali interno μ . Dein Tab. II. u in brachio; magnam partem testis Bicipite brachii w x. Dein Tab. I. R S in brachio; ubi pariter testis Bicipite brachii X, & praeterea Pectorali ξ in trunco, & Deltoide M in humero.

FIGURAE VIII.

Coracobrachialis, à parte posteriore.

a Tendo, qui hic duobus principiis b. e exoritur.
d Carnis divisio, per quam nervus penetrat.
Adde Fig. 7.
In Syntaxi, Tab. VII. ν in brachio; ubi pars subjacet Tereti majori μ , & Subscapulari ι , in scapula; pars Brachiali externo ξ in brachio; pars ossis humeri. Et quae pars ibi nuda, ea in Tab. VI. testis Longo C, & Brevis ω , in humero: exigua parte, inter eos & Teretem majorem ψ in scapula, nuda; quam in Tab. V. Deltoides integre, ζ &c. in humero.

FIGURAE IX.

Teres major, à parte priore.

a Extremum tendineum, b b insertum eminentiae oblongae c c ossis humeri, quae est aliquantum infra tuber capitis ejus superioris inaequabile minus.
Adde Fig. 10.
In Syntaxi, Tab. III. $\alpha \alpha$ in scapula; ubi partem Subscapularis ν tegit, partem Coracobrachialis ζ in humero. Dein Tab. II. Σ in scapula; ubi pariter testis Subscapulari A in scapula, & Coracobrachiali u in brachio; & praeterea extremo Latissimo dorso Φ in scapula. Dein Tab. I. $\epsilon \epsilon$ in trunco, ubi testis Latissimo dorso τ , & delinquit post Pectoralem ξ : in brachio autem dextro, quia pendet,
[H b]

TABULAE MUSCULORUM OCTAVAE ET DECIMAE EXPLANATIO.

ita delitefcit post eos pars illa, quae in finifiro, quia fublratum, nuda; ut nihil cerni ejus queat.

FIGURAE X.

Teres major, à parte posteriore.

a a Ortus ab exteriori parte anguli inferioris fcapulae, ac finitimae partis orae prioris.

b Extremitas pars tendinofa.

Adde Fig. 9.

In *Syntaxi*, Tab. VII. $\alpha \lambda \mu$ in fcapula; ubi extremo fuo os humeri fubit. Dein Tab. VI. $\psi \psi$ circa humerum; ubi pari fubjacet Infracapinato $\sigma \sigma$, pars Tereti minori τ , pars Longo C D in brachio: in brachio finifiro, etiam Brevis A. Dein Tab. V. O in dorfo; ubi pariter pars Infracapinato I fubjacet, & Tereti minori N, & Longo ϵ in humero; & praeterea Latiffimo dorfi P, & Deltoidei ζ in humero.

A latere, Tab. IX. Φ in trunco; ubi pars fubjecta Infracapinato II, pars Latiffimo dorfi Ω , pars Deltoidei A &c. in brachio finifiro.

FIGURAE XI.

Deltoides, à parte priore.

a Primi ordinis portionum, è quibus confiat, prima, b b principio tendinofa oriens c c à parte priore claviculae, qua pars illa concava eft: & alias quoque à mucrone proceffus fuperioris fcapulae.

d Secundi ordinis prior, e principio tendinofa, ab initio cum principio tendinofa portionum, quibus interfertum, conjuncto, oriens f à mucrone proceffus fuperioris fcapulae, inter ortum portionis a & g.

g Primi ordinis tertia, h principio tendinofa, quod ab initio cum principio tendinofa portionum, quibus interfertum, conjunctum, oriens i ab extremo proceffus fuperioris fcapulae.

k Secundi ordinis media, quae principio tendinofa l, cum proximae portionis g principio tendinofa conjuncto in unum, oritur à proceffu fuperiore fcapulae, inter ortum portionis g, & g Fig. 12. Pertinet m ad locum medium inter duo tubera oblonga, quae os humeri ftatim fupra medium longitudinis fuae habet: & cohaeret in fine cum Brachiali interno.

n Extremum tendinofum, effectum à portionibus a, d, inferunturque o offis humeri tuberum modo didictorum priorum.

Adde Fig. 12.

In *Syntaxi*, Tab. I. M &c. in humero; ubi à principio velatus Latiffimo colli $\alpha \alpha \sigma$, in fine teftus Bicipite brachii W in brachio.

FIGURAE XII.

Deltoides, à parte posteriore.

a Primi ordinis portionum, è quibus confiat, fecunda eademque posterior, principio tendinofa b b, aliquandiu per exteriora excurrente, oriens c c à margine inferiore fpinae, magnaefque partis proceffus fuperioris fcapulae.

d Secundi ordinis portio posterior, e principio tendinofa, ab initio cum principio tendinofa portionum, quibus interfertum, conjuncto in unum, oriens f à margine inferiore proceffus fuperioris, inter portiones a & g.

g Primi ordinis portio quarta, h principio tendinofa, cum principio tendinofa portionum, quibus interfertum, conjuncto, oriens i à cubito flectentis fe proceffus fuperioris.

k Secundi ordinis portio media, quae principio tendinofa l, cum proximae portionis g principio tendinofa conjuncto in unum, oritur à margine proceffus fuperioris.

m n Extremum tendinofum, quod portiones a, d efficiunt, n n inferuntur posteriori tuberum offis humeri oblongorum, quae ftatim fupra medium longitudinis fuae habet: cui fe etiam portio g inferit.

o o Hinc refcifla caro, qua cum Brachiali interno cohaeret.

Adde Fig. 11.

In *Syntaxi*, Tab. V. ζ &c. in humero; ubi à principio fubjacet Cucullari G in dorfo, in fine Brevis ξ in humero.

A latere, Tab. IX. A &c. in brachio finifiro; ubi in fine poff Brachialem internum S.

FIGURAE XIII.

Teres minor, à parte posteriore.

a a Origo, à margine fcapulae eodem & peiore & inferiore; & quidem ab ejus exteriori parte tota, ab angulo inferiore fcapulae ad ufque cervicem.

b Tendo, c offis humeri inferius.

d, e Portiones carnae cum tendine inferatae: d altera à parte fuperiore, e altera ab inferiore.

Inferius inferiori & eidem posteriori parti tuberis inaequabilis majoris capitis fuperioris offis humeri, finitimaefque inferiori parti cervicis.

Adde Fig. 14.

In *Syntaxi*, Tab. VI. τ in fcapula, ubi ab initio ex parte teftus Infracapinato σ , & Terete majore ψ . Dein Tab. V. N in dorfo; ubi pariter teftus Infracapinato I, & Terete majore O, & praeterea Deltoide ζ in humero.

A latere, Tab. IX. Φ in trunco; ubi quoque ex parte ab initio teftus Infracapinato II, & Terete majore ψ , dein Deltoide A &c. in brachio finifiro.

FIGURAE XIV.

Teres minor, à parte priore.

a a Principii pars tendinofa.

b b Origo à margine fcapulae eodem & priore & inferiore.

Adde Fig. 13.

FIGURAE XV.

Subfcapularis.

a, b, c, d, e Fasciculorum, è quibus confiat, primi ordinis quinque, qui oriuntur ab eminentiis, quae in cava fcapulae parte juxta bafem ejus funt: primus a mox infra angulum fuperiorem: quintus e ad radicem anguli inferioris: tres reliqui b, c, d medio inter hos loco. f, f, f, f, f principia tendinae.

g, h, i, k, l Fasciculorum, è quibus confiat, fecundi ordinis quinque; quorum quatuor inferiores h, i, k, l interjecti primi ordinis quinque; fuperior g fupra eorundem fuperiorem. m, m, m, m, m origo eorum ab interiore parte fcapulae.

Oedo tertius in intervallis fasciculorum fecundi ordinis, fubjectus primo. Et tres hi ordines ortu fuo occupant interiorem amplitudinem fcapulae, à posteriore ejus parte fere ufque cervicem; & prope totam inferiorem marginem rotunduli orae prioris ejusdemque inferioris.

n n Extremum commune.

o Tendineum extremum, quod efficit; p p inferuntur tuberis inaequabilis minoris capitis fuperioris offis humeri, à fummo ad imum.

q Carnea extremi pars, infra tendineam modo didictam inferata offi humeri infra tuber modo didictum.

r Tuber inaequabile minus capitis fuperioris offis humeri.

In *Syntaxi*, Tab. IV. ϕ &c. in fcapula. Dein Tab. III. v v &c. in fcapula; ubi ex parte teftus Coracobrachialis cum capite brevioris Bicipitis brachii β &c. in humero. Dein Tab. II. AAH in fcapula; ubi pariter teftus Coracobrachialis cum capite brevioris Bicipitis brachii w in brachio, & praeterea delitefcit poff Serratum anticum σ ϕ , & Subclavium σ , in peftore. Et quod nudum in Tab. II. ejus pars in l. tefta Deltoide M &c. in humero, reliquo delitefcente poff Peftoralem ξ in trunco.

FIGURAE XVI.

Suprascapularis, à parte posteriore.

a Pars carnea infidens cavo, quod fupra fpinam fcapulae eft.

b b Prima origo à posteriore parte cavi, quod fupra fpinam eft: inde ufque ad humulam, quae ad radicem proceffus coracoidei, oriri pergens.

c Extremum tendinofum, d inferuntur vertici tuberis inaequabilis majoris capitis fuperioris offis humeri.

Adde Fig. 17.

In *Syntaxi*, Tab. VI. τ in fcapula. In Tab. V. teftus Cucullari BHH in collo & dorfo.

FIGURAE XVII.

Suprascapularis, à parte priore.

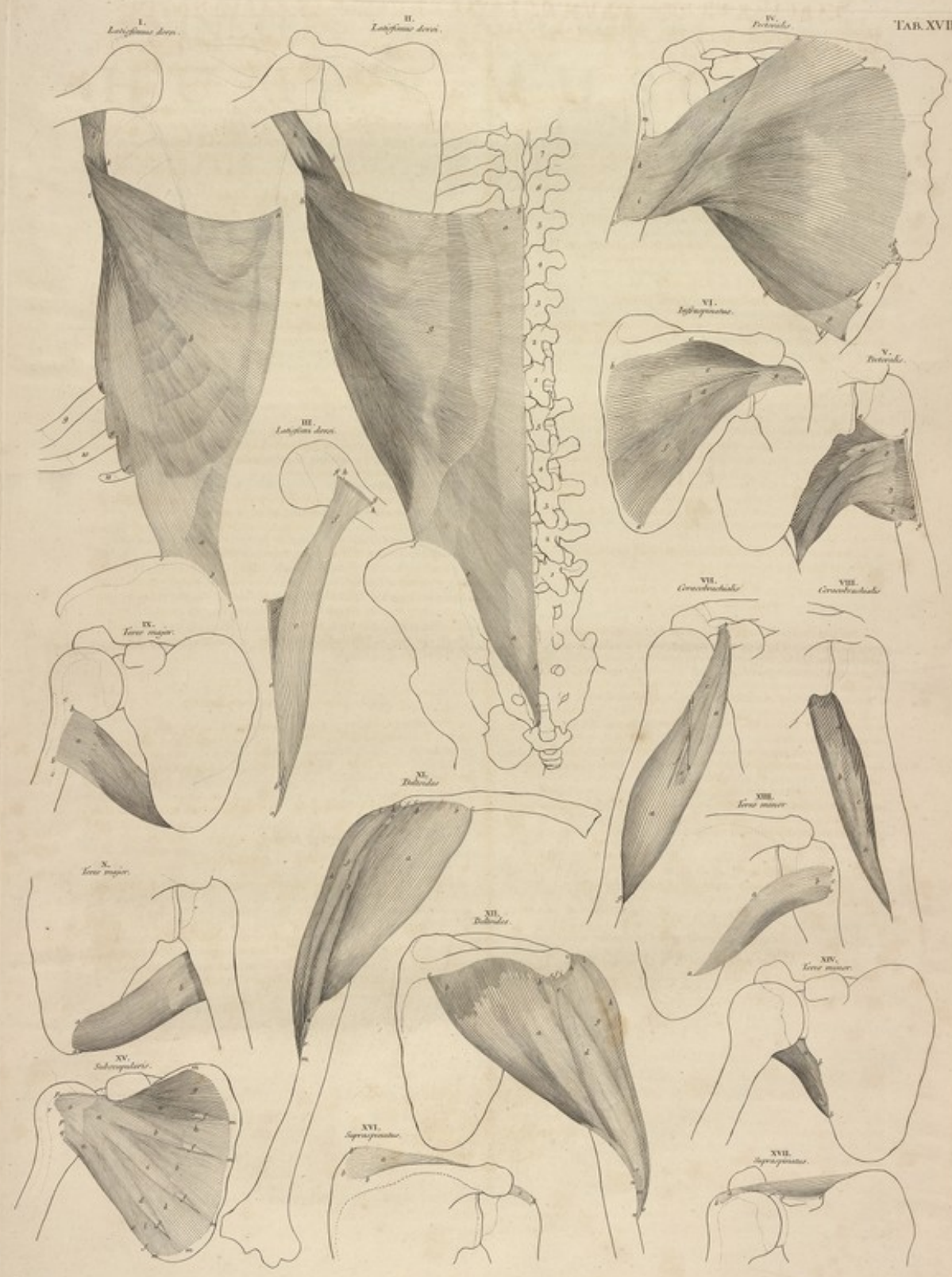
a Tendo, in quem abit, b inferuntur vertici tuberis inaequabilis majoris capitis fuperioris offis humeri.

c c Truncatus proceffus coracoideus.

Adde Fig. 16.

In *Syntaxi*, Tab. II. τ in brachio; ubi ex parte fub conjunctione fcapulae & claviculae in fummo humero: caeterum ibi poff Coracohyoideum, qua in de fcapula furgit; & delitefcens poff Subclavium σ in peftore. Et quod nudum illa in Tabula, fubjacet id Deltoidei M &c. in humero Tab. I.





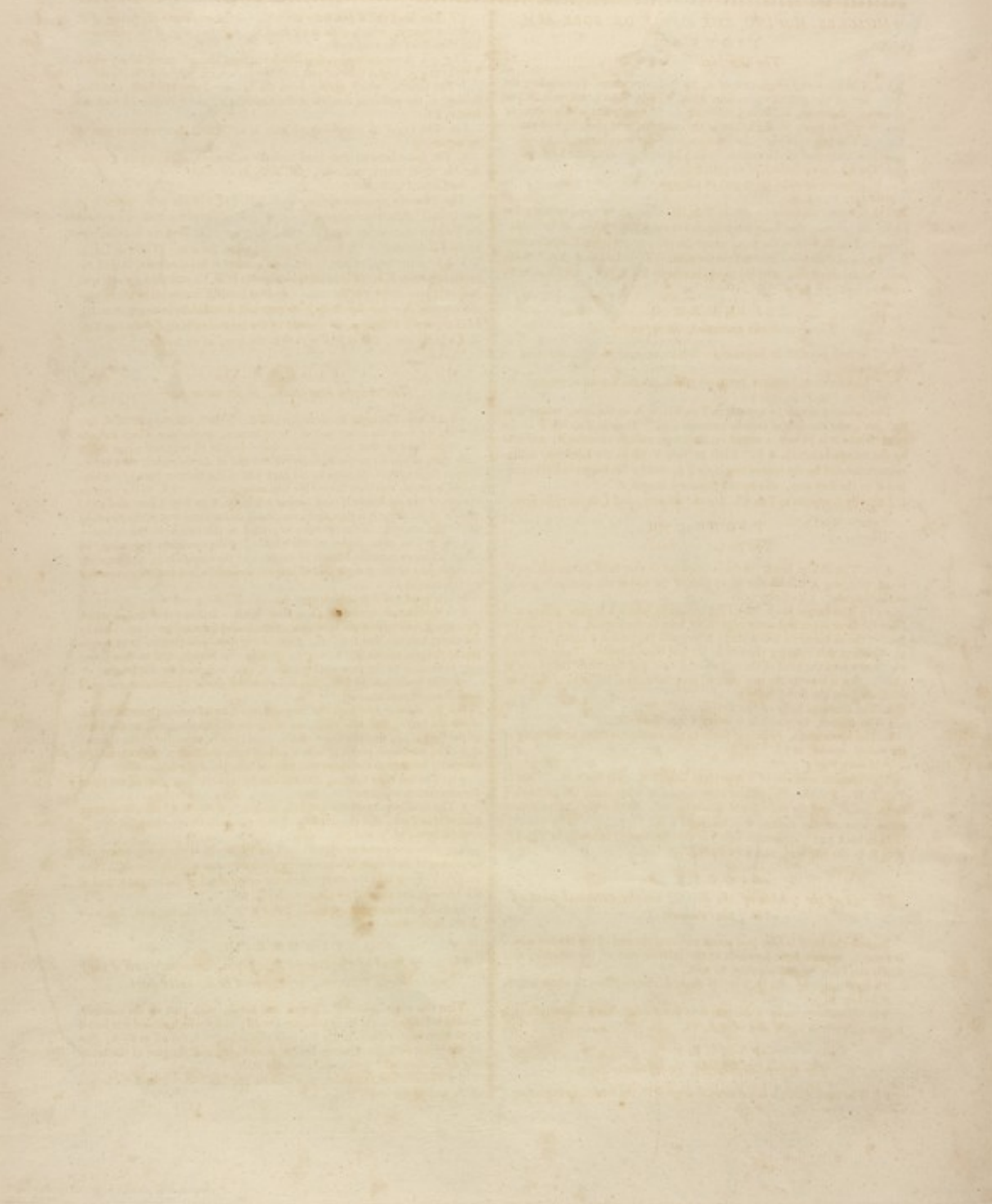
G. B. Sculp.

Impressit J. B. Knapton, Londini, 1794.

NINETEENTH ANATOMICAL TABLE

HUMAN MUSCLES

EXPLANATION



THE
NINETEENTH ANATOMICAL TABLE
OF THE
HUMAN MUSCLES
EXPLAINED.

MUSCLES MOVING THE CUBIT OR FORE-ARM.

FIGURE I.

The brachialis internus.

a b The bifurcated origination of it, from the os humeri, surrounding the lower part of the protuberances into which the deltoideus is inserted: below which protuberances, it likewise arises all the way from the whole extent or breadth of that bone, almost as low as the condyles, and along its fore part.
c c c The origin of the posterior horn from the os humeri.
d The lower part of this muscle, which lies near the supinator longus.
e The tendinous surface of its extremity.
f Its insertion into the inner part of the upper head of the ulna.
Add here Fig. 2.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. III. x &c. in the arm, where it lies under the portion that joins the long flexor of the thumb, Φ in the cubit. Then in Tab. II. θ -x in the arm, where the rest lies under the biceps brachialis $\alpha\beta\gamma$, and under the sublimis D in the cubit. Then in Tab. I. A A A in the arm; where also it lies under the biceps brachialis Y Z Γ , the pronator teres Φ , and the supinator longus Ω .

FIGURE II.

The brachialis internus, in its outer part.

a The first horn of its beginning. b b its origination from the bone of the humerus.
c c Its inferior and hollow part; on which lies the supinator longus.
Add here Fig. 1.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. VII. α A in the arm; where it in part lies under the longer radialis externus C C. Then in Tab. VI. P in the arm; where it is likewise covered by the longer radialis externus R, and also by the triceps brachialis ξ F. Then in Tab. V. Ψ in the humerus, in like manner covered by the triceps brachialis ξ G, and by the longer radialis externus B in the fore-arm, also by the supinator longus ω .

Laterally it appears in Tab. IX. S in the left arm, and ζ in the right arm.

FIGURE III.

The biceps brachialis.

a b c The shorter head. a the origination of that head outwardly tendinous, springing at b from the upper part of the end of the coracoid process of the scapula. c its fleshy belly.
d e f g The longer head. d e f the tendon by which it begins: arising at d from the same upper and outer edge of the sinus in the scapula, into which the head of the os humeri is articulated; where also the tendon is continuous with the ligament that enlarges the rim of the said sinus scapulae. From thence it runs down over the head of the os humeri d-e: and then thro' the groove or channel that is betwixt the two unequal protuberances at the head of that bone e-f, to form the fleshy belly g.
h The common belly of this muscle.
i The tendon, by which it is inserted into the radius.
k The aponeurosis, (which it sends to the tendinous fascia or covering of the cubit), cut off at l.
Add here Fig. 4.

The systematic connexion of it appears in Tab. II. w--y in the arm. Then in Tab. I. W--I in the arm; where at its beginning it lies under the pectorals ξ in the breast, and the deltoideus M &c. in the arm; at its end, under the pronator teres of the radius, Φ in the right arm.
In its back part it appears in Tab. VI. O in the arm. Laterally in Tab. IX. P Q R in the left arm, and α θ ι in the right arm.

FIGURE IV.

The end of the tendon of the biceps, on the external part of the radius.

Because the hand is here in a prone posture, the end of the tendon which is smooth, appears bent forwards to the anterior part of the tubercle, that stands out from the radius below its neck.

a a Its insertion into the back part of the said tubercle, thro' its whole length.
Add here Fig. 3.
The systematic connexion of this part does not appear: but it follows after the supinator brevis Δ in the arm of Tab. VI.

FIGURE V.

The triceps brachialis, in its inner part.

a b The head which is call'd *extensor longus*. b the tendinous beginning.

c d The head call'd *brachialis externus*. d the tendinous beginning of its posterior margin, which arises at c c from the posterior edge of the os humeri, and then from the tendon f f.

f f g g h A certain tendon that stands out from the os humeri, along which it arises at g g, and is inserted at h into the posterior condyle of that bone.

i The tendon, which arising from the surface of the brachialis externus, belongs to the posterior condyle of the humerus k, and is conjoined with the tendon f f.

l m The caput or *extensor brevis* as it is call'd: m the tendinous part of its beginning.

n The space betwixt that head and the os humeri, thro' which a considerable nerve, artery, and vein, pass along to the cubit.
Add here Fig. 6. and 7.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. II. δ ζ in the arm; where it in part lies hid behind the coracobrachialis u, and the biceps brachialis x α π ; and the longus ϵ in its upper part goes under the teres major Σ in the scapula; the brevis δ is covered by the brachialis internus θ in the arm. Then in Tab. I. T V Δ Θ in the arm; where in the same manner it lies concealed behind the coracobrachialis R S, and the biceps brachialis W X Y; and the longus T goes under the teres major σ in the trunk; and the brevis V is covered by the brachialis internus A. But separately, the part call'd brachialis externus Tab. III. θ ι in the arm; is there partly covered by the coracobrachialis ζ ; then in Tab. II. ζ in the arm; and in Tab. I. Δ Θ in the arm; as we said before.

FIGURE VI.

The triceps brachialis, in its outer part.

a b c c c d The caput brevis as it is call'd. b the tendinous part of it, arising at c c c from the outer part of the os humeri, at the root which sustains the upper head of that bone, thence descending in its origination, at first a little obliquely as far as the back part of the end of the deltoideus, then according to the length of the bone by the back part of the anterior horn of the brachialis internus, and then behind the said inner brachialis itself, to the anterior margin of the os humeri; and having left a space (n Fig. 5.) at about the middle of the arm, it is then again continued on for some way in the direction of the said margin. d the finisity impressed on this muscle by the deltoideus.

e f g h The caput longus of this muscle. f the tendinous beginning, by which it springs from the bottom of the neck of the scapula at g, and from the extreme part of the margin that is beneath its neck. h a finisity impressed by the deltoideus.

i The head call'd *brachialis externus*.

k The common tendons of these three heads. In the outer part of which the caput brevis terminates here very suddenly and sooner than usual, close by the caput longus; and the fleshy fibres of the same join themselves in a continued straight course all the way to those of the longus, and in their lower part externally to the tendinous portion l, that is formed by the longus.

m The tendinous portion, that is formed by the brachialis externus, and joins the common tendon.

But the manner in which the longus forms a broad tendon internally, towards the brevis, and how the fibres of the brevis join the same, as the fibres of the longus join the brevis outwardly, could not be expressed in the figure.

n The tendinous portion, which arising from the surface of the brachialis externus, belongs to the larger and interior condyle of the humerus.

p q The common tendon, inserted chiefly into the outer part of the tip of the olecranon or elbow.

r The smaller point of the common tendon, inserted at q f into the anterior part of the elbow, and the ridge that stands out from thence along the ulna.

Add here Fig. 5. and 7.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. VI. ω -N in the arm; where the beginning of the longus D is covered by the teres minor τ in the scapula. Then in Tab. V. ξ -X E in the arm; where the originations of the longus ϵ , and of the brevis δ , are covered by the deltoideus ζ , &c.

Laterally its connexion appears in Tab. IX. T-X in the left arm, and α - ϵ in the right arm.

FIGURE VII.

The lower head of the triceps brachialis, commonly call'd the brachialis externus, represented in its outer part.

That this may appear, the longus and brevis, with part of the common tendon belonging to the three heads are cut off; under which tendon it is fixed in its outer part. Particularly the flesh of the longus is cut off at a-b; that of the brevis with the common tendon from b-c; and the part of the brevis cut off is outwardly tendinous, inwardly fleshy.

d c The brachialis externus, in which are impressed the marks of the longus at d, and of the brevis at c.

NINETEENTH MUSCULAR TABLE.

fff Its origin from the outer part of the os humeri, taking its beginning first near the bottom of the place into which the teres major is inserted, and from thence with its anterior side or edge it takes an oblique course to the anterior margin of the os humeri, and thence to the root of the anterior condyle of that bone; and from the outer part of that root at g thro' the whole extent or height of the fame.

And from its origin it occupies the whole breadth of the bone, that is contained betwix its anterior and posterior margin e c ff Fig. 5.

h A part that is tendinous.

i The tendinous portion, arising from the surface of the brachialis externus, and belonging to the larger condyle of the humerus k.

l The tendon common to the triceps.

m The tendinous part, that is form'd by the longus, and joined to the common tendon.

Here then appears the manner in which the flesh of the outer brachialis joins partly with the flesh of the brevis and longus, partly with the tendons of those two, and in part with the interior common tendon.

n The tendinous part, which the external brachialis forms and joins to the common tendon.

o o The common tendon, inserted into the outer part of the tip of the olecranon or elbow.

p Here the brachialis externus extends its fleshy part with the common tendon to the elbow.

Add here Fig. 5, and 6.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. VII. ξ--ψ in the arm.

FIGURE VIII.

The anconacus.

a The tendon, by which it begins, and arises at b from the outer and lower part of the lesser condyle of the humerus.

c c Its extremity, inserted into the fore part of the elbow, just below the brachialis externus; also into the outer edge of the ulna below the said part of the elbow.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. VI. Y &c. in the arm. Then in Tab. V. F in the cubit or fore-arm; where it is partly covered by the tendon of the triceps brachialis X, and the outer ulnaris W.

MUSCLES MOVING THE HAND.

Add here the *biceps brachialis* Fig. 3, and 4.

FIGURE IX.

The radialis internus carpi.

a The tendinous beginning, by which it springs at b from the end of the posterior condyle of the os humeri.

But it is to be observed that the radialis internus, palmaris longus, ulnaris internus, and sublimis, arise with one common tendinous head from the said posterior condyle of the humerus; with which head also the beginning of the pronator teres coheres: and that the said head detaches a set of branches or partitions to which at their originations those muscles adhere, or the parts of which tendinous head belong to each of those muscles, in the manner represented in the shorter radialis externus Fig. 11. l. But we have here represented each of those muscles separated from one another according to the course of their fibres, in the same manner with the last mentioned. The fore-mentioned muscles likewise in part arise from, or rather cohere with, the tendinous covering of the cubit.

c The tendon, in which this muscle ends, and which at d being increased in thickness, passes thro' the oblong sinus that is seated on the inner part of the larger multangular bone, and is at last inserted at e into the middle of the internal and upper part of the head of the first metacarpal bone that sustains the index.

The manner in which the tendon enters the membranous canal, that is at the fore part of the ligament, which covers the tendons running from the cubit to the hand or the inner side of the wrist, see in Tab. I. Ω W in the right hand. The channel itself see in Tab. II. p in the right hand, and in Tab. III. S in the right hand.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. I. Ψ Ω in the arm; where at its origin it lies under the pronator teres Φ, and the palmaris longus ε; then under the supinator longus II: in the end the tendon passes into the middle of the palm.

Laterally its connexion appears in Tab. IX. μ in the right arm, and ε d in the left arm.

FIGURE X.

The ulnaris internus, in its interior part.

a The tendinous beginning, arising at b from the greater condyle of the humerus, and cohering with the common tendinous head of the muscles which arise from the said condyle; from which head it is separated in the manner mentioned in the radialis internus Fig. 9. Part of this common tendinous head runs along way thro' the fore part of the muscle at c.

d The origin of it from the elbow.

e c The thin and broad portion, that is a set of continuation of the said origin d; and which here at f f goes off from the tendinous vagina or covering of the cubit g. Unless we shou'd rather say that this part arises tendinous from the ulna, together with the said vagina, being strictly conjoined with that into one.

h The tendon, in which it ends, inserted at i into the prominent part of the pisiform bone of the wrist, where that bone is most protuberant towards the palm. We have sometimes seen this tendon, after inserting itself into the

pisiform bone, continue itself further on, to the crooked process of the cuneiform bone of the carpus, and to be there inserted.

Add here Fig. 11. a--h.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. II. A A B in the arm; where it is in part covered by the sublimis C D H, and beneath that, also under the profundus. Then in Tab. I. ξ in the arm; where it is also covered by the sublimis ζ, &c.

k The ligament, that is extended from the pisiform bone of the wrist l, to the inner and upper part of the superior head of the fourth metacarpal bone of the hand at m.

FIGURE XI.

The ulnaris internus, and shorter radialis externus, externally.

a--k The ulnaris internus.

a Its beginning, arising at b from the lower and back part of the greater condyle of the humerus, and cohering with the common tendinous head of the muscles, which arise from the said condyle.

c The beginning of it from the posterior edge of the olecranon, but little below the end of the tendon of the triceps brachialis.

d The thin and broad portion, which is a set of continuation of the said beginning c, and which in this part e e goes off from the tendinous vagina of the cubit; if it does not rather arise with a thin tendinous beginning i, conjoined into one with the said vagina, from the spine of the ulna k k, and which continuation stands out from the back part of the olecranon. In the part f g it arises below from the same spina ulna.

h The tendon, inserted into the pisiform bone.

Add here Fig. 10.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. VI. l--q in the arm. Then in Tab. V. R--V in the cubit.

Laterally it appears in Tab. IX. π ε σ in the right arm, and Y in the left arm. l--r The shorter radialis externus.

l Its origin, from the anterior and left condyle of the humerus, with a tendinous head common to the extensor digitorum communis, the extensor articularis proprius and the ulnaris externus. But these muscles cohere so together in their origin, that they may be either said to spring from the os humeri by a common tendon, that sends out branches or partitions dividing them into so many portions, from which partitions their fibres also continue to arise, and by which they cohere together: or else those partitions may be esteemed as a tendinous excursion of the beginning of any two of the muscles betwix which they are placed, and from which the fibres of each proceed. Altho' more properly a portion of the common tendinous origin, and of the partition, belongs to each apart; but the parts thereof so strictly cohere and are conjoined one with the other, that they resemble and may be accounted a tendinous origin common to them all, and branches or partitions common to each two next continuous muscles. But here we have represented this radialis separated according to the course of its fibres from the extensor digitorum communis; because whether we chuse to say they have one common origin and partition, or refer the partition to one muscle from whence the other may proceed, or rather ascribe a part of the partition to each particular muscle; in all these cases the origin is still from the anterior condyle of the humerus.

m The tendinous beginning, separated from the said common head. The tendinous part runs along for a considerable way at n n; where a sinus is impressed by the common extensor of the fingers.

o The inner portion, which is tendinous.

p The tendon, in which it ends; inserted chiefly at q into the anterior and outer part of the root of the upper head of the metacarpal bone, that belongs to the middle finger; and likewise into the next adjacent upper head of the metacarpal bone of the index.

r The course of the tendon thro' the back part of the sinus, which is the first or most anterior of those in the outer or back part of the lower head of the radius; and it is retained or tied down by the outer armillary ligament of the carpus Tab. V. 16 in the right hand; and in Tab. IX. ζ in the left hand.

Add here Fig. 12.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. VII. G H I in the cubit; it partly lies under the longer radialis externus B E, and the supinator brevis K. Then in Tab. VI. V W X in the arm; where it also lies under the longer radialis externus Q T, and the supinator brevis Δ, with the long abductor of the thumb A, the left extensor of it Ψ, and the larger extensor a ε, with the indicator f h. Then in Tab. V. H I I I in the cubit; placed also under the longer radialis externus A D, the long abductor of the thumb 21, the left extensor of it 24, and the larger 13; and also under the common extensor of the fingers d r.

Laterally its connexion appears in Tab. IX. l m m in the left arm.

FIGURE XII.

The shorter radialis externus, in its fore part.

a The tendinous beginning.

b The tendon, in which it ends; inserted chiefly at c into the upper and outer part of the root of the upper head of the metacarpal bone, that belongs to the middle finger; also into the next adjacent upper head of the metacarpal bone of the index.

d Its course thro' the posterior part of the sinus, which is the most anterior of those in the outer or back part of the lower head of the radius; and it is there tied down by the outer armillary ligament e in the left arm of Tab. I.

Add here Fig. 11. l &c.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. III. φ φ χ ψ in the left fore-arm, and φ χ in the right; where it in part lies under the longer radialis externus σ--τ in the left, and π ε in the right cubit or fore-arm. Then in Tab. II. σ σ σ σ in the left cubit, and τ ε in the right; where in like manner it lies under the longer radialis externus ξ σ in the left, and λ μ in the right fore-arm; also

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also under the long abductor of the thumb Z, the left extensor e, and the larger extensor g, with the indicator Ψ in the left hand. Then in Tab. I. k k l l l in the left arm, placed likewise under the longer radialis externus f g i, the long abductor of the thumb Φ , with the left extensor of it c, and the larger γ in the hand; also under the tendon of the common extensor of the fingers, belonging to the index o, and that to the supinator longus $\Pi \Sigma$ in the arm.

FIGURE XIII.

The longer radialis externus, in its outer or back part.

a a Its origin from the anterior edge of the os humeri, and continued along at b from the anterior or left condyle of that bone.
 c The place where it joins and has a common origin with the extensor digitorum communis of the hand, and with the ulnaris externus. See Tab. V. C in the cubit or fore-arm.
 d The tendinous part of its beginning.
 e The tendon, in which it ends; inserted at f into the outer and fore part of the root of the upper head of the metacarpal bone of the index.
 ∞ The course of the tendon thro' the fore part of the second sinus, that is the most anterior of those in the back part of the lower head of the radius; and it is tied down or confined by the outer armillary ligament 16 in the right hand of Tab. V. and which in Tab. IX. is marked ζ in the left hand.
 g The interior part of this muscle.
 Add here Fig. 14.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. VII. B--F in the cubit; where its fore part is covered by the shorter radialis externus G H. Then in Tab. VI. Q--U in the arm; where at its origin it lies under the triceps brachialis L: but its tendon under the long abductor of the thumb A, the left extensor of it Ψ , and the larger a c: also its fore part is covered by the shorter radialis externus V. Then in Tab. V. A--D in the cubit; where in like manner it lies under the triceps brachialis, ξ in the arm, the long abductor of the thumb 21 in the cubit, its left extensor 24, and the larger 13, with the shorter radialis externus H, and the supinator longus ∞ .
 Laterally its connexion appears in Tab. IX. g h i i k in the left arm.

FIGURE XIV.

The longer radialis externus, in its fore part.

a The tendinous beginning.
 b c The division of it into two parts, of which b is the principal.
 d The tendon, in which the chief portion ends; and which is larger than the other.
 e The tendon in which the less portion ends; and which conjoins itself with the other tendon d, and forms therewith.
 f The common tendon, inserted at g into the outer and fore part of the root of the upper head of the metacarpal bone that sustains the index.
 h The course of the tendon thro' the fore part of the second sinus, which is the most anterior of those in the back part of the lower head of the radius; and it is tied down by the outer armillary ligament, Tab. I. e in the left wrist.
 Add here Fig. 13.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. III. σ -- ν in the left cubit, and π ξ in the right cubit; where at its origination it lies behind the brachialis internus ξ . Then in Tab. II. γ -- ξ in the left cubit, and λ μ in the right cubit; where, as before, it lies behind the brachialis internus ι , and is also covered by the long abductor of the thumb Z, (and a b d in the right cubit) with the left extensor of the thumb e, and the larger extensor g. Then in Tab. I. f g h i in the left arm, and g h in the right; there likewise seated under the long abductor of the thumb Φ (χ b in the right arm) the left extensor c, and the larger extensor γ , in the left hand, and also under the long supinator Π in the arm.

FIGURE XV.

The ulnaris externus.

a The tendinous beginning arising at b from the outer part of the anterior condyle of the os humeri; where it is separated from the origin of the common extensor of the fingers, and proper extensor of the little finger, as also from the common head of the shorter radialis externus, Fig. XI. See it conjoined in Tab. V. X in the cubit.

Also a pretty broad and thin portion is sent off by this tendinous origin, from below the end of the anconus, at the outer part of the anterior edge in the middle of the ulna, to this muscle.

c Part of the tendinous vagina or covering seated next under the common integuments, and binding together the muscles that lie on the outer part of the cubit; arising together with the tendinous beginning a from the condyle b. From the inner side of this portion the ulnaris externus arises, and conjoins the beginnings of its fibres therewith.

d d The place where the vagina is cut off a little below the origin of the ulnaris from it.

e The tendon in which it ends. f the course of it thro' the anterior and outer sinus or groove in the lower end of the ulna; where it is retained or tied down by a ligament 14. 15. 17 in the right hand of Tab. V. and in the left hand γ ∞ , and in Tab. IX. ζ in the left hand.

g Its insertion into the upper part of the eminence that is in the back part of the upper head of the fourth metacarpal bone of the hand.

The systematic connexion of it appears in Tab. V. W--Z in the cubit; where at its end it goes a little way under the abductor of the little finger β in the right hand.

Laterally its connexion appears in Tab. IX. n o in the left arm, and τ in the right.

FIGURE XVI.

The supinator longus.

a b The tendinous beginning which has here a division, and arises at c d d from the lower part of the anterior edge of the os humeri, just above the origin of the longer radialis externus.

a b e The finosity that is impressed by the brachialis internus.

f The tendon in which it ends, and is inserted at g into the fore part of the lower head of the radius, at the beginning of that sinus thro' which the tendons of the long abductor, and left extensor of the thumb, pass from the cubit to the hand.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. I. $\Pi \Sigma$ in the arm, where at its beginning it lies under the brachialis internus A, and towards its insertion under the long abductor of the thumb χ b, and the left extensor c.

Posteriorly its connexion appears in Tab. V. ω in the cubit or fore-arm; where at its origin it is covered by the triceps brachialis ξ ξ in the arm, and then by the longer radialis externus, A in the cubit.

Laterally its connexion appears in Tab. IX. Z a in the left arm, and κ in the right.

FIGURE XVII.

The supinator brevis in its outer part.

a The tendon, arising at b from the lower part of the end of the anterior condyle of the os humeri.

c c The part that is outwardly tendinous, arising all the way tendinous at d e from the outer part of the capsular ligament, that investeth the juncture of the radius with the humerus and ulna, from which ligament it is cut off; e f its origin from the fore part below the sinus of the ulna, by which its head is articulated with the radius, from whence it is continued for some way downwards.

g Its extremity inserted into the radius.
 Add here Fig. 18.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. VIII. Θ , &c. in the arm. Then in Tab. VII. K, &c. in the cubit; where it is partly covered by the shorter radialis externus G. Then in Tab. VI. Δ in the arm, where it is partly covered by the said radialis externus V, and in part by the anconus Y; and what is there naked, in Tab. V. lies under the ulnaris externus W, the common extensor of the fingers d, and the proper extensor of the little finger a b, in the cubit.

FIGURE XVIII.

The supinator brevis in its interior part.

a The tendon by which it begins.
 b The place where it inserts itself near the upper eminence of the radius, into which the biceps brachialis is inserted. It is also inserted at c c c round the margin of the tubercle that is next above the said eminence; from the upper part of it forward and downward. After this it is continued obliquely forward along the inner part of the radius almost to the middle of its length; and from thence outward, on the back of the cubit; add here Fig. 17.

c The back part of this muscle is seen betwixt the radius and ulna.
 Add here Fig. 17.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. IV. b--f in the cubit. Then in Tab. III. ω -- Θ in the cubit, where it is in part covered by the brachialis internus ξ ξ , by the longer radialis externus π (and σ in the left arm) and by the shorter ditto Φ , the pronator teres A, the long flexor of the thumb $\Pi \Sigma$, and the profundus C. Then in Tab. II. τ -- Φ in the cubit; covered likewise, as in Tab. III. by the brachialis internus ι ι , the longer radialis externus λ (and ν in the left arm) the shorter ditto σ , the pronator teres Ψ , and the profundus χ ; and moreover by the tendon of the biceps brachialis γ , and the sublimis G. Then in Tab. I. Ξ in the arm; covered by the tendon of the biceps brachialis Γ , the brachialis internus A, the supinator longus Π , and the pronator teres Φ .

FIGURE XIX.

The pronator teres, in its inner part.

a a Its origination from the inner and upper part of the posterior condyle of the os humeri.

b The part that is outwardly tendinous.

c The tendon in which it ends.
 Add here Fig. 20.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. I. Φ in the arm; where its end goes under the supinator longus Π . Then in Tab. II. where its extremity Ψ in the cubit goes under the shorter radialis externus σ c. So in Tab. III. the extremity of it A in the cubit goes under the same radialis Φ χ . Laterally its connexion appears in Tab. IX. λ in the right, and b in the left.

FIGURE XX.

The extremity of the pronator teres, in its outer part.

a The tendinous end, inserted at b b into the unequal surface that is formed for that purpose in the gibbous part of the radius.
 Add here Fig. 19.

NINETEENTH MUSCULAR TABLE.

The *systematic connexion* appears in Tab. VI. lying under the shorter *radialis externus* V, and the long abductor of the thumb A, in the arm.

FIGURE XXI.

The pronator quadratus in its inner part.

- a a The tendinous surface.
- b b Its origin, from the oblong eminence in the inner and back part of the ulna, not much above the lower head of that bone.
- c c Its insertion into the lower part of the radius, as well into the flat interior surface of it, as into the side that is next the ulna, and which cannot be seen in the figure.

Add here Fig. 22.

The *systematic connexion* appears in Tab. IV. g-k in the cubit. Then in Tab. II. $\Xi \Xi$ in the cubit; where the greater part is covered by the long flexor of the thumb $\Pi \Sigma$, and the profundus EFG. Then in Tab. II. Y in the cubit; covered as before by the long flexor of the thumb S T, also by the long abductor of the thumb a b d, and ulnaris internus A B. Then

likewise in Tab. I. τ in the arm; where it is covered by the long flexor of the thumb π , and by its long abductor $\chi \omega b$, and ulnaris internus ϵ .

Posteriorly its connexion appears in Tab. VIII. Φ in the right arm. Then in Tab. VII. P in the right cubit. But in Tab. VI. it lies under the indicator f h, the larger extensor of the thumb a c, and the left extensor of ditto, ψ with the long abductor A in the arm.

Add to these Tab. VIII. Φ in the left arm. Then Tab. VII. P in the left cubit, where it is in part covered by the profundus S T, &c. Then in Tab. VI. τ in the left arm; where it is covered by the ulnaris internus l q. So likewise in Tab. V. ϵ in the extremity of the left cubit; where it is also covered by the ulnaris internus R V.

FIGURE XXII.

The pronator quadratus laterally.

- a a Its tendinous surface.
 - b b Its origination from the oblong eminence in the inner and back part of the ulna, not much above its lower head.
- Add here Fig. 23.



TABULAE ANATOMICAE NONAE ET DECIMAE MUSCULORUM HOMINIS EXPLANATIO.

CUBITI.

FIGURAE I.

Brachialis internus.

a b Biceps principium, quo ab osse humeri oritur, ambiens inferiorem partem tuberum, quibus Deltoideus infertus. Unde porro oritur ab amplitudine ossis illius, quae infra tubera illa, inde fere usque ad condylos; ad proceam usque.

- c c c Coeni posterioris origo ab osse humeri.
- d Pars depressior, cui Supinator longus adjacet.
- e Superficies tendinosa extremi.
- f Infertus interiori parti capitis superioris ulnae.

Adde Fig. 2.

In *Syntaxi*, Tab. III. a & c. in humero; ubi in fine subjacet portioni ad Flexorem longum pollicis accedenti Φ in cubito. Dein Tab. II. δ — κ in brachio; ubi caeterum Bicipiti brachii α β γ subjacet, & Sublimi D in cubito. Dein Tab. I. AAA in brachio; pariter caeterum subiectus Bicipiti brachii Y Z T, & praeterea Pronatori tereti Φ , & Supinatori longo II.

FIGURAE II.

Brachialis internus, à parte exteriori.

- a Principii cornu prius. b b cetus ejus ab osse humeri.
- c e Pars depressior, sinuataque; cui Supinator longus infidet.

Adde Fig. 1.

In *Syntaxi*, Tab. VII. a in brachio; ubi ex parte subjacet Radiali externo longiori C C. Dein Tab. VI. P in brachio; ubi pariter tectus Radiali externo longiore R, & praeterea Tricipite brachii μ F. Dein Tab. V. ψ in humero, pariter tectus Tricipite brachii ξ g, & Radiali externo longiore B in cubito, & praeterea Supinatori longo ω .

A latere, Tab. IX. S in brachio sinistro, ζ in dextro.

FIGURAE III.

Biceps brachii.

a b c Caput brevius. a principium extrinsecus tendinosum, b oriens à superiore parte extus processus coracoidei scapulae. c venter.

d e f g Caput longius. d e f tendo, quo incipit: d oriens à parte eadem & superiore & exteriori marginis finis illius scapulae, cum quo caput humeri committitur; ubi & continuus tendo ille ligamento, quo augetur oes finis. Inde decurrit d—e supra caput ossis humeri; & deinde e—f per finem, qui est inter capitis illius duo tubera inaequalia. g venter.

h Venter communis.

i Tendo, quo se radio infert.

k Aponeurosis, quam dat vaginae tendinosa cubiti, II hic truncata.

Adde Fig. 4.

In *Syntaxi*, Tab. II. w—y in brachio. Dein Tab. I. W—F in brachio; ubi à principio subjacet Pectorali ξ in pectore, & Deltoidei M δ c. in humero; in fine Pronatori tereti Φ in brachio dextro.

A posteriore parte, Tab. VI. O in brachio. A latere, Tab. IX. PQR in brachio sinistro, α δ in dextro.

FIGURAE IV.

Bicipitis extremus tendo, à parte exteriori.

Extremus hic tendo, quia manus prona, inflexus ad priorem partem, quae laevis est, tuberculi, quod è radio infra cervicem ejus eminet.

a a Infertus tuberculi mododidi parti posteriori, per longitudinem ejus totam.

Adde Fig. 3.

In *Syntaxi* non conspicuum: sequitur autem post Supinatoem brevem Δ in brachio Tab. VI.

FIGURAE V.

Triceps brachii, à parte interiori.

a b Caput, quod Longus vocatur. b principium tendinosum.

c d Caput, quod vocatur *Brachialis externus*. d principium tendinosum marginis ejus posterioris, qui e c oritur à margine posteriore ossis humeri, & deinde porro à tendine f f.

f f g h Tendo quidam eminens, qui ab osse humeri g g per longitudinem oritur, & ad postremum condylo infertus h.

i Tendo, qui è superficie Brachialis externi ortus, ad humeri condylum posteriorem pertinet k; conjunctus cum tendine f f.

l m Caput, quod Brevis vocatur. m principii pars tendinosa.

n Intervallum inter eum & os humeri, per quod insignis nervus cum arteria & vena procedit.

Adde Fig. 6. & 7.

In *Syntaxi*, Tab. II. δ ϵ ζ in brachio; ubi ex parte post Coracobrachialem u, Bicipitemque brachii x x e delitefcit: & Longus σ à superiore parte subit Teretem majorem Σ in scapula, Brevis θ tectus Brachiali interno θ in brachio. Dein Tab. I. TV Δ Θ in brachio; ubi eodem modo post Coracobrachialem R S, & Bicipitem brachii W X Y delitefcit: & Longus T subit Teretem majorem τ in trunco, Brevis V tectus Brachiali interno A. Separatim autem Brachialis externus Tab. III. θ ι in humero, ex parte tectus Coracobrachiali ζ ; dein Tab. II. ζ in brachio, & Tab. I. Δ Θ in brachio; ut dictum est.

FIGURAE VI.

Triceps brachii, à parte exteriori.

a b c e d Caput, quod Brevis vocatur. b pars tendinosa, c e c oriens ab exteriori parte ossis humeri, à radice cervicis caput superius sustentis, per longitudinem humeri; primum leniter incurvo ductu usque ad posteriorem partem finis Deltoidei, dein secundum eum, secundumque posteriorem partem cornu prioris Brachialis interni, ipsiusque deinde Brachialis, usque ad humeri marginem proceam; reliquoque in medio longitudinis humeri intervallo, n Fig. 5. rursum deinde aliquandiu secundum marginem eundem. d finis à Deltoide impressus.

e f g h Caput, quod vocatur Longus. f principium tendinosum, quo g oritur ab imo cervicis scapulae, finitimaque partis orae, quae infra cervicem est. h finis à Deltoide impressus.

i Caput, quod vocatur *Brachialis externus*.

k Tendo communis trium horum capitum. In quem hic extrinsecus Brevis jam cito abit, & juxta Longum, quam alibi, citius: eique è Longi fibrae carnaeae continuae per longitudinem serie adjungunt; & inferiore quoque parte extrinsecus l tendinea pars, quam Longus efficit.

m Pars tendinea, quam Brachialis externus efficit, & tendini communi adjungit.

Quomodo autem ab interiore parte Longus tendinem latum à parte Brevis efficiat, & ad eum Brevis fibrae, ut extrinsecus Longi ad Brevem accedant; apparet in Figura nequit.

n Pars tendinea, quae è superficie Brachialis externi oriens, ad condylum humeri majorem pertinet o.

p q Tendo communis infertus praecipue exteriori parti verticis olecrani.

r Tendinis communis mucro tensor, q s infertus priori parti olecrani, & spinae, quae continuo ab ea ex ulna eminet.

Adde Fig. 5. & 7.

In *Syntaxi*, Tab. VI. ω —N in brachio; ubi principium Longi D tectum Tereti minore τ in scapulae. Dein Tab. V. ξ —X E in humero; ubi Longi σ & Brevis ξ principium tectum Deltoide ζ & c.

A latere, Tab. IX. T—X in brachio sinistro, α — ι in dextro.

FIGURAE VII.

Tricipitis brachii caput, quod vocatur Brachialis externus, à parte exteriori.

Quo apparet, recessus Longus & Brevis cum parte tendinis communis trium capitum; quibus subjacet ab exteriori parte. Et Longi quidem caro recessa hinc a—b: Brevis cum tendine communi hinc b—c; Brevisque truncata pars extus tendinea est, intus carnea.

d e Brachialis externus; cui vestigium impressum, d hic à Longo, e hic à Brevi.

f f f Ortus ejus ab exteriori parte ossis humeri: summo quidem initio suo juxta inferiorem partem illius, cui Teres major infertus; inde, hoc margine suo priore, obliquo ductu usque ad marginem priorem humeri: post à margine illo usque ad radicem condyli; poroque g ab exteriori parte radice illius, per altitudinem ejus totam.

Et initio suo occupat amplitudinem ossis, quae hoc priore ortus margine, & posteriore e e f f Fig. 5. continetur.

h Pars tendinosa.

i Pars tendinea è superficie Brachialis externi oriens, & ad condylum humeri majorem pertinet k.

l Tendo communis Tricipitis.

m Pars tendinea, quam Longus efficit, & tendini communi adjungit.

Apparet, quomodo Brachialis sua se carne partim jungat carni Brevis & Longi, partim tendinibus eorum, partique interiori communi.

n Pars tendinea, quam Brachialis externus efficit, adjungitque tendini communi.

o o Tendo communis infertus exteriori parti verticis olecrani.

p Hic Brachialis externus ad olecranon cum tendine communi pertingit, portione carnea.

Adde Fig. 5. & 6.

In *Syntaxi*, Tab. VII. ξ — ψ in brachio.

TABULAE MUSCULORUM NONAE ET DECIMAE EXPLANATIO.

longo pollicis ϕ (χ b in brachio dextro), Extensori minori c, majori γ , in manu sinistra, & praeterea Supinatori longo II in brachio.

FIGURAE XV.

Ulnaris externus.

a Principium tendinum, b oriens ab exteriori parte condyli prioris ossis humeri. Separatum à principio Extensoris communis digitorum manus, & Extensoris proprii articularis, ut à communi Radialis externus brevior Fig. 11. Coniunctum vide Tab. V. X in cubito.

Pars praeterea tenuis, fatiguae lata, se circa medium ulnae longitudinem, infra finem Anconae, à margine ulnae eodem & priore & exteriori ad hunc musculum demittit.

c Pars vaginae tendinae, quae post integumenta communia complectitur musculos, qui in exteriori cubiti parte siti sunt; cum principio tendinea a orta à condylo b. Ab ea subtus Ulnaris hic oritur, aut fibrarum principia cum ea coniungit.

d Hic reclusa, mox infra ortum Ulnaris ab ea.

e Tendo, in quem abit. Is hac parte f procedit per finem eundem & priorem & exteriorem extremitatis ulnae: ibique retinetur ligamento 14, 15, 17 in manu dextra Tab. V. quod & in manu sinistra γ ϵ ; & in Tab. IX. ζ in manu sinistra.

g Infertus superiori parti eminentiae, quae ad posticam partem capitis superioris ossis metacarpi manus quarti.

In *Syntaxi*, Tab. V. W--Z in cubito; ubi in fine aliquantum subit Abductoris digiti articularis β in manu dextra.

A latere, Tab. IX. n o in brachio sinistro, τ in dextro.

FIGURAE XVI.

Supinator longus.

a b Principium tendinosum, hic interruptum: quo oritur c d d ab inferiori parte marginis prioris ossis humeri, mox supra ortum Radialis externi longioris.

a b e Simus à Brachiali interno impecffus.

f Tendo, in quem abit; g infertus priori parti capitis inferioris radii, ad principium illius finis, per quem se à cubito ad manum demittunt tendines pollicis Abductoris longi, & Extensoris minoris.

In *Syntaxi*, Tab. I. II Σ in brachio; ubi à principio subjacet Brachiali interno A, juxta finem Abductoris longi pollicis χ b, & Extensoris minoris c.

A posteriore parte, Tab. V. ω in cubito; ubi à principio tectus Tricipitis brachii ξ g in humero, dein Radiali externo longiore A in cubito. A latere, Tab. IX. Z a in brachio sinistro, π in dextro.

FIGURAE XVII.

Supinator brevis, à parte exteriori.

a Tendo, b oriens à parte inferiori extremi condyli prioris humeri.

c Pars extrinsecus tendinosa, d--e hac parte, ab initio tota tendinea, oriens ab exteriori parte capsulae articulum radii cum humero & ulna continentis, unde reclusa; e--f hac ab eminentia, quae in priore parte ulnae infra finem ejus, cum quoradiica put commiffum, incipiens, deorsum aliquantum exprorecta.

g Extremum radio infertum.

Adde Fig. 18.

In *Syntaxi*, Tab. VIII. Θ &c. in brachio. Dein Tab. VII. K &c. in cubito; ex parte tectus Radiali externo brevior G. Dein Tab. VI. Δ in brachio; ex parte tectus eodem Radiali V, ex parte Anconae Y; & quod nudum, id in Tab. V. subjacet Ulnari externo W, Extensori communi digitorum d, & articularis proprio a b, in cubito.

FIGURAE XVIII.

Supinator brevis, à parte interiori.

a Tendo, quo incipit.

b Hac parte se infert juxta superiora eminentiae radii, cui infertus Biceps brachii. Porro autem infert c c secundum ambitum tuberculi, quod est pro-

xime ante dictam eminentiam; à superiore parte ejus per priorem ad inferiorem. Post d d fere usque ad medium radii longitudinem, per internam radii partem oblique in priorem, perque hanc in exteriorem: adde g Fig. 17.

c Pars posterior, inter ulnam & radium conspicua.

Adde Fig. 17.

In *Syntaxi*, Tab. IV. b--f in cubito. Dein Tab. III. ω -- Θ in cubito; ex parte tectus Brachiali interno ξ s, Radiali externo longiore π (τ in brachio sinistro), brevior ϕ , Pronatore terete A, Flexore longo pollicis II Σ , Profundo C. Dein Tab. II. τ -- ϕ in cubito; caeterum tectus, ut in Tab. III. Brachiali interno π , Radiali externo longiore λ (τ in brachio sinistro), brevior σ , Pronatore terete ψ , Profundo χ ; & praeterea tendine Bicipitis brachii γ , & Sublimi G. Dein Tab. I. Σ in brachio; caeterum tectus tendine Bicipitis brachii γ , Brachiali interno A, Supinatore longo II, Pronatore terete ϕ .

FIGURAE XIX.

Pronator teres, à parte interiori.

a a Principium, oriens ab interiori & eadem superiore parte condyli posterioris ossis humeri.

b Pars tendinosa extrinsecus.

c Tendo, in quem abit.

Adde Fig. 20.

In *Syntaxi*, Tab. I. Φ in brachio; ubi extremum subit Supinatorem longum II. Post in Tab. II. extremum illud ψ in cubito, subit Radialem externum brevior σ t. Sic & in Tab. III. extremum A in cubito, subit Radialem eundem ϕ χ .

A latere, Tab. IX. λ in brachio dextro, b in sinistro.

FIGURAE XX.

Pronatoris tertis extremum, à parte exteriori.

a Tendo extremum, b b infertus superficiei inaequabili, quae ejus crassa in media gibba parte radii est.

Adde Fig. 19.

In *Syntaxi*, in Tab. VI. subjacet Radiali externo breviori V, & Abductoris longo pollicis A, in brachio.

FIGURAE XXI.

Pronator quadratus, à parte interiori.

a a Superficies tendinosa.

b b Ortus ab oblonga eminentia, quae in interiori & eadem posteriore ulnae parte, non multum supra caput ejus inferius est.

c c Inferio inferiori parti radii, tum amplitudini ejus interiori, tum (quod cerni nequit in figura) margini, qui ex adverso ulnae est.

Adde Fig. 22.

In *Syntaxi*, Tab. IV. g--k in cubito. Dein Tab. III. Σ Σ in cubito; majorem partem tectus Flexore longo pollicis II Σ , & Profundo E F G. Dein Tab. II. Y in cubito; eodem modo tectus Flexore longo pollicis S T, praeterea Abductoris longo pollicis a b d, & Ulnari interno A b. Dein eodem modo Tab. I. τ in brachio; tectus Flexore longo pollicis π , Abductoris pollicis longo χ u b, & Ulnari interno s.

A parte posteriore, Tab. VIII. Φ in brachio dextro. Dein Tab. VII. P in cubito dextro. In Tabula autem VI. subjacet Indicatori f b, Extensori majori pollicis a c, minori ψ , Abductoris longo A, in brachio.

Adde Tab. VIII. Φ in brachio sinistro. Dein Tab. VII. P in cubito sinistro; ubi partem tegit Profundus S T &c. Dein Tab. VI. r in brachio sinistro; ubi tectus Ulnari interno I q. Sic & Tab. V. s in extrema parte cubiti sinistri; eodem modo tectus Ulnari interno R V.

FIGURAE XXII.

Pronator quadratus, à latere.

a a Superficies tendinosa.

b b Ortus ab oblonga eminentia, quae in interiori & eadem posteriore ulnae parte, non multum supra caput ejus inferius est.

Adde Fig. 21.



| PROVINCE | ÉTENDUE | POPULATION | PRODUCTION | COMMERCE | INDUSTRIE |
|-----------|------------------------|------------|--------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| Normandie | 100,000 lieues carrées | 2,500,000 | Blé, seigle, avoine | Commerce maritime | Industrie textile |
| Champagne | 150,000 lieues carrées | 3,000,000 | Blé, vin, céréales | Commerce de détail | Industrie agricole |
| Paris | 10,000 lieues carrées | 1,000,000 | Produits manufacturés | Commerce international | Industrie manufacturière |
| Provençe | 120,000 lieues carrées | 2,000,000 | Olives, fruits, céréales | Commerce méditerranéen | Industrie agricole |
| Alsace | 80,000 lieues carrées | 1,500,000 | Céréales, vin | Commerce transalpin | Industrie textile |
| Dauphiné | 110,000 lieues carrées | 2,200,000 | Blé, vin, soie | Commerce local | Industrie textile |
| Normandie | 100,000 lieues carrées | 2,500,000 | Blé, seigle, avoine | Commerce maritime | Industrie textile |
| Champagne | 150,000 lieues carrées | 3,000,000 | Blé, vin, céréales | Commerce de détail | Industrie agricole |
| Paris | 10,000 lieues carrées | 1,000,000 | Produits manufacturés | Commerce international | Industrie manufacturière |
| Provençe | 120,000 lieues carrées | 2,000,000 | Olives, fruits, céréales | Commerce méditerranéen | Industrie agricole |
| Alsace | 80,000 lieues carrées | 1,500,000 | Céréales, vin | Commerce transalpin | Industrie textile |
| Dauphiné | 110,000 lieues carrées | 2,200,000 | Blé, vin, soie | Commerce local | Industrie textile |



G. Sottin sculp.

Impensis Aet. P. Kington Londini. 1748.

TWENTIETH MUSCULAR TABLE.

b b Its origin from the ulna, below the unequal surface into which the brachialis internus is fixed. Below which also its origin occupies more than half the upper part of the inner side of the ulna; arising also from the adjacent part of the ligament that is placed betwixt the radius and ulna. And its origination is here figured separated from its cohesion with the sublimis and ulnaris internus.

c Part of the tendinous beginning.
d, e, f Three tendons arising from the flesh. The first of which d goes into the tendon g h of the index. The second e ends in the tendon i k of the middle finger. The third f divides into two, one of which l m goes to the ring-finger, the other n o to the little-finger. As those tendons run along the palm and fingers, they are in a manner split longitudinally, and appear as if formed of two conjoined together h. k. m. o: at last they are inserted at p. p. p into rough surfaces, that are in the inner sides of the bones of the third phalanx or order, at the root of the upper head of each of them.

g, i, l, n The passage of the tendons thro' the inner carpal sinus, and under the inner carpal ligament; for which see Tab. III. N in the right hand.

The vaginae or sheaths by which these tendons, and those of the sublimis, are covered as they pass along the joints of the fingers with the metacarpus, see in Tab. I. 4, 4 &c. in the right hand. Also the ligamentary sheath, by which these and the tendons of the sublimis are tied down at the joints of the bones of the first phalanx, may be seen at 3, &c. in the right hand of the same Table; in which also may be seen those at 5, &c. in the same hand, that cover the tendons as they pass over the bones of the second phalanx.

Add here Fig. 2.

The *systematic connexion* appears in Tab. III. C C &c. in the cubit; where part of it lies under the long flexor of the thumb Π Φ, and the tendons K L lie partly under the abductor of the fourth metacarpal bone of the hand U, and all of them H. I. K. L under the lumbricales c. g. k. n. Then in Tab. II. X X R 11 x, &c. in the cubit and right hand (X in the left cubit, and hand for the tendons); where it lies under the sublimis C &c. in the cubit, and the tendons of the sublimis L. I. N. P; the tendon belonging to the little finger, also lies under the abductor of the fourth metacarpal bone X in the hand, and the small flexor of the little finger τ. Then in Tab. I. ε in the arm, and γ z, &c. in the right hand, (V, &c. in the left hand); where the rest of it lies under the sublimis ζ ζ, &c. in the arm, and the pronator teres Φ; its tendons lie under the aponeurosis of the palmaris longus γ, with the tendons of the sublimis x, &c. in the hand.

Then again in Tab. VII. R—W in the left cubit and hand. Also in Tab. VI. i the left arm, and s. o in the hand. Also in Tab. V. K in the left cubit, and Π Π Σ, &c. in the hand. And laterally in Tab. IX. in the fingers of the left hand.

q—t The *first lumbricalis*; r r its origination, the thicker portion of those two parts into which the tendon of the profundus belonging to the index, is in a manner split longitudinally. And it arises from that side of the tendon, that is over-against the aponeurosis of the palmaris longus.

s The tendon, that joins the common tendon of the extensor of the index, and then ends in the third bone of the index.

t The aponeurosis, that it joins with the aponeurosis of the abductor indicis, and together with that joins the common tendon of the extensor indicis.

Add here Fig. 1. φ &c. and Fig. 6. β.

u—y The *second lumbricalis*; its most considerable part w arising from the thicker portion of those two into which the tendon of the profundus belonging to the middle finger, is in a manner split longitudinally; and from that side of the tendon that is opposed to the aponeurosis of the palmaris longus; then again by a less considerable and slenderer portion w, it arises from the tendon belonging to the index; and principally from that part of the said tendon, which is next the bottom of the palm.

x The tendon of it, that is afterwards conjoined with the tendon of the anterior interossei of the middle finger, and with that forms the common tendon y conjoining itself with the tendon of the extensor communis, and ending in the third bone of the middle finger.

Add here Fig. 8. c, and Fig. 1. C.

z—δ The *third lumbricalis*; arising like the second with its most considerable part α α from the thicker of those portions, in which the tendon of the profundus belonging to the ring-finger, is in a manner split longitudinally; and its less considerable part β, from the tendon belonging to the middle finger, but from the slenderer portion thereof.

γ Its tendon, which being conjoined with the tendon of the anterior interossei of the ring-finger, therewith forms the common tendon δ, conjoining itself with the tendon of the extensor communis, and belonging to the third bone of the ring-finger.

Add here Fig. 7. h, and Fig. 1. I.

ε—ζ The *fourth lumbricalis*; arising like the second with its more considerable part ζ ζ from the thicker of those portions, into which the tendon of the profundus belonging to the little finger, is in a manner split longitudinally; and its less considerable part η η arises from the slenderer portion of the tendon belonging to the ring-finger.

θ Its tendon, which being afterwards conjoined with the tendon of the anterior interossei of the little finger, forms therewith the common tendon ι, that joins the tendon of the extensor of the little finger, and ends in the third bone of the said finger.

Add here Fig. 7. q, and Fig. 1. P.

The *systematic connexion* appears in Tab. III. c f e g w. k. s. n p in the right hand; where the fourth in part lies under the abductor of the fourth metacarpal bone of the hand U: but at its origin it lies hid behind the inner annular ligament of the wrist N. Then in Tab. II. γ ε. ζ η. π x. θ ε in the right hand; where it is partly covered by the tendons of the sublimis P. N. I. L; the first being hid by the second short abductor of the thumb v, the fourth by the

short flexor of the little finger τ; and they are also hid behind the inner annular ligament of the wrist l. Then in Tab. I. Ω w. l. u. k. s. i. q in the right hand; where the greatest part of it is covered by the aponeurosis of the palmaris longus γ; and the first is also covered by the second short abductor of the thumb A. Add here Tab. IV. α β. s. δ. ζ η in the right hand.

Moreover in Tab. III. o p q in the left hand. In Tab. II. 11. 10 in the left hand. In Tab. I. I H in the left hand. In Tab. VII. φ τ in the right hand. In Tab. VI. v z in the right hand. In Tab. V. γ. 6 in the right hand. In Tab. VII. 1. 2. 3. 4 in the left hand. In Tab. VI. β. γ. δ. ε in the left hand. In Tab. V. s in the left hand. In Tab. IX. ε τ ε in the left hand.

FIGURE IV.
The sublimis.

a The tendinous beginning, arising at b from the inner part of the greater condyle of the humerus. But it is separated from the common tendinous head, by which it arises with the other muscles from that condyle, in the manner we described in speaking of the radialis internus at a Fig. 9. Tab. XIX.

c The portion arising with a small tendon c from the fore part of the eminence of the ulna, into which the brachialis internus is inserted, near the end of the said brachialis.

e The broad and thin head from the radius.

f The tendinous part of the origin from the radius.

g g The origin of this head from the radius, from the inner side nearly of its middle, beginning the near end of the supinator brevis and pronator teres; and from thence also continuing to arise at g h.

i The portion belonging to the index. k the tendon in which it ends.

l The portion belonging to the middle finger. n the tendon in which it ends.

o The portion belonging to the ring-finger. o the tendon in which it ends.

p The portion belonging to the little finger. q the tendon in which it ends.

k m o q The passage of the tendons thro' the inner concave part of the wrist, under the inner ligament of the wrist; for which see l in the right hand of Tab. II.

r The tendon split in a manner longitudinally; which is also in the rest.

s t The two horns, into which the tendon splits itself; inserted at u v into the inner part of the edge in the middle of the bone of the second phalanx; the one into the anterior, the other into the posterior edge. The rest are inserted after the same manner with this.

w The thin portion, by which these horns cohere together under the tendon of the profundus. The same also takes place in the other fingers as in this.

The ligamentary sheaths by which these, with the tendons of the profundus are tied down as they pass over the bones of the first phalanx, may be seen in Tab. I. 3. &c. in the right hand. As also the sheaths that cover them at the joints of the fingers with the metacarpus, there marked 4. 4. 4. &c. with those which their extreme horns pass under, at 5. &c.

Add here Fig. 5.

The *systematic connexion* appears in Tab. II. C—Q in the cubit; where part of it is covered by the pronator teres ψ; the tendons I and L in the hand lie partly under the small flexor of the little finger τ; the tendon P, under the second abductor of the thumb u; and all of them at their extremities under the tendons of the profundus s. t. s. t. Then in Tab. I. ζ—μ in the arm; where it in part lies under the palmaris longus α β, partly under the radialis internus φ Ω, in part under the supinator longus Π Σ, and pronator teres Φ; also in the right hand its tendons appear at x. z. &c. where a great part of them are covered by the aponeurosis of the palmaris longus γ, and at their extremities they lie partly under the tendons of the profundus γ. &c.

Moreover in Tab. VI. s—π in the arm; where in the cubit it in part lies behind the ulnaris internus l, and the profundus i. And in Tab. V. M—Q in the cubit, placed also under the same muscles; and moreover the tendons Π II &c. appear in the left hand. Laterally in Tab. IX. c e in the left arm, and the tendons in the hand; and in the right arm s. Also in Tab. II. the tendons appear in the fingers of the left hand. Also in Tab. I. S &c. in the left hand.

FIGURE V.
The sublimis.

a The ligament, that goes from the lower part of the posterior condyle of the humerus, to the back part of the upper head of the ulna, near the bottom of its lunar sinus.

b c c Part of the sublimis cut off, where it arises from the condyle b, and that from the ligament a, and from the upper and back part of the rough edge or ridge of the ulna, into which the brachialis internus is inserted.

Add here Fig. 4.

FIGURE VI.
The inner interossei of the hand, view'd in their outer surface.

a The *interossei of the little finger*, arising at b b from that side of the metacarpal bone of the said finger, that lies next the metacarpal bone of the ring-finger, and particularly from more than its upper half, just below the root of its upper head; except that part of its breadth that is near the back of the hand, and from whence the smaller head of the posterior interossei of the ring-finger arises at a Fig. 9.

c Its tendon, which having received a part from the inner side of the tendon of the fourth lumbricalis, conjoins itself with the tendon of the proper extensor of the little finger, and being increased by a portion received from thence, runs to the third bone of the little finger c.

f g The aponeurosis, that joins the tendon of the extensor; and is produced in its lower part f from the tendon c; in its upper part g coming from the capsular ligament of the joint of this finger with its metacarpal bone.

Add here Fig. 1. P &c. and Fig. 7. n &c.

The

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The systematic concavus appears in Tab. VII. in a o p r in the right hand; where it is partly covered by the posterior interosseus of the ring-finger s.

h The tendon of the proper extensor of the little finger. i the tendon common to the abductor and small flexor of the little finger. See Fig. 1. R. &c.

k The anterior interosseus of the ring-finger, arising at l l from that side of the metacarpal bone of the said finger, that lies next the metacarpal bone of the middle finger, and particularly from more than its upper half, below the root of its upper head; except that part of its breadth which is next the back of the hand, and from whence the smaller head of the posterior interosseus of the middle finger arises, m Fig. 9.

m Its tendon, which having received on its inner side the tendon of the third lumbricalis, conjoins itself with the tendon of the common extensor belonging to this finger, and being increased by a portion received from thence, runs to the third bone o of the said finger.

p q The aponeurosis, that joins the tendon of the extensor; produced in its lower part p from the tendon m; and springing in its upper part from the capsule of the joint of this finger with its metacarpal bone.

Add here Fig. 1. I &c. and Fig. 7. h &c.

The systematic concavus appears in Tab. VII. y x a b d in the right hand; where it is partly covered by the posterior interosseus of the middle finger s. Then in Tab. VI. v in the right hand; where almost the whole lies under the posterior interosseus of the middle finger a b. The like appears in Tab. V. e in the right hand.

r The tendon of the common extensor belonging to this finger. s the tendon of the posterior interosseus of the ring-finger. See Fig. 1. O. L. &c.

t The posterior interosseus of the index, arising at u u from that side of the metacarpal bone of the index, that lies next the metacarpal bone of the middle finger; and particularly from more than half its length, just below the root of the upper head of that bone; except the margin of that side which is next the back of the hand, from whence arises the smaller head of the anterior interosseus of the middle finger, x Fig. 9.

v Its tendon, that conjoins itself with the tendon of the extensor of the index, and being increased by a portion received from thence, runs to the third bone x of the index.

y z The aponeurosis, that joins the tendon of the extensor indicis; produced in its lower part y by the tendon v; and coming in its upper part from the capsule of the joint of this finger with its metacarpal bone.

Add here Fig. 1. P &c. and Fig. 7. c &c.

The systematic concavus appears in Tab. VII. e r r v in the right hand; where it is partly covered by the anterior interosseus of the middle finger s. Then in Tab. VI. q r in the right hand; where the rest of it is under the anterior interosseus of the middle finger i k. The like also appears in Tab. V. i. z. P in the right hand.

a The tendon of the extensor indicis. b the tendon of the first lumbricalis. See Fig. 1. h. q. &c.

y The anterior interosseus of the index, arising at d d from the anterior side of the metacarpal bone of the index; and particularly from more than its upper half, from the root of the upper head of the said metacarpal bone.

x The end of its tendon, inserted at z into the fore part of the upper head of the first bone of the index.

Add here Fig. 7. z &c.

The systematic concavus appears in Tab. VII. z z in the right hand. Then in Tab. VI. z in the right hand; where it is partly covered by the abductor indicis z z. Likewise in Tab. V. 11. in the right hand.

Moreover it appears in Tab. III. e f in the left hand. Then in Tab. II. phi in the left hand. And in Tab. I. w in the left hand; laterally in Tab. IX. phi in the left hand.

FIGURE VII.

The internal interossei of the hand, viewed on their inner side.

a The anterior interosseus of the index, arising at b b b from the fore side of the metacarpal bone of the index; and particularly from more than the upper half of its length, just below the root of its upper head.

c The tendinous end, inserted at d into the fore part of the upper head of the first bone of the index.

Add here Fig. 6. y &c.

The systematic concavus appears in Tab. IV. v w in the right hand; where the greater part of it is covered by the adductor of the thumb s, and the short flexor of it l. Then in Tab. III. z in the right hand; covered also by the abductor of the thumb b, and by the short flexor Z, also by the first lumbricalis c. Then in Tab. II. z in the right hand, where it likewise lies under the abductor of the thumb y, and the first lumbricalis gamma, with the abductor indicis alpha beta; and just in that manner it appears in Tab. I. a in the right hand.

e The posterior interosseus of the index, arising at f f from that side of the metacarpal bone of the index, that lies next the metacarpal bone of the middle finger; and particularly from more than half of its length, just below the root of its upper head.

g Its tendon, which being increased by a portion received from the extensor indicis, runs to the third bone of the index.

The said tendon also adheres by thin fibres to the capsule of the joint of this finger with its metacarpal bone, as it passes over the same towards the palm of the hand. In the same manner likewise are disposed the anterior interosseus of the ring-finger, and the anterior interosseus of the little finger.

Add here Fig. 6. t &c.

The systematic concavus appears in Tab. IV. x y in the right hand, where the greater part of it is covered by the adductor of the thumb s, and the short flexor l. Then in Tab. III. x y in the right hand; covered also by the ad-

ductor of the thumb b, and that tendon of the profundus which belongs to the index H. Then in Tab. II. lambda in the right hand, covered also by the tendon of the sublimis P that belongs to the index. Then in Tab. I. v in the right hand, covered by the aponeurosis of the palmaris longus gamma.

Moreover in Tab. VIII. i in the left hand.

h The anterior interosseus of the ring-finger, arising at i i from that side of the metacarpal bone of that finger, which lies next the metacarpal bone of the middle finger; and particularly from more than half its length, just below the root of its upper head.

k Its tendon, to which the tendon of the third lumbricalis (x gamma Fig. 3.) joins itself; and the common tendon formed by them m, being increased by a portion received from the tendon of the common extensor of this finger, runs to its third bone.

Add here Fig. 6. k &c.

The systematic concavus appears in Tab. IV. z z in the right hand, partly covered by the third lumbricalis z. Then in Tab. III. r in the right hand; where the rest of it is covered by the third lumbricalis k, and the tendon of the profundus belonging to the middle finger l. Then in Tab. II. z in the right hand; where also it is covered by the third lumbricalis z, and the tendon of the sublimis N belonging to the index. Then in Tab. I. n in the right hand, covered by the third lumbricalis k, and the aponeurosis of the palmaris longus gamma.

Moreover in Tab. VIII. it appears at m in the left hand.

n The interosseus of the little finger, arising at o o from that side of the metacarpal bone of the said finger, that lies next the metacarpal bone of the ring-finger; and particularly from more than half its length, just below the root of its upper head.

p The tendon of this interosseus, which joins the tendon of the 4th lumbricalis (y delta Fig. 3.) cut off at q; and the common tendon r, which is formed of it, being increased by a portion received from the extensor proper to the little finger, runs to the third bone of the said finger.

Add here Fig. 6. z &c.

The systematic concavus appears in Tab. IV. mu mu in the right hand; where it is partly covered by the fourth lumbricalis xi. Then in Tab. III. above p in the right hand, where the rest of it is covered by the fourth lumbricalis n, and tendon of the profundus L, belonging to the adductor of the fourth metacarpal bone U. Then in like manner in Tab. II. sigma in the right hand; and in Tab. I. o in the right hand.

Moreover in Tab. VIII. at o it appears in the left hand.

FIGURE VIII.

The bicipital or external interossei of the hand viewed on their inner side.

a-f The anterior interosseus of the middle finger.

a The smaller head which arises from the metacarpal bone of the index.

b The thicker head, arising at c c from a little more the upper half of that side of the metacarpal bone of the middle finger that lies next the metacarpal bone of the index.

d The tendon of it that joins the tendon of the second lumbricalis (u x y Fig. 3.) cut off here at e; and the common tendon formed thence f, being increased by a portion received from the tendon of the common extensor, belonging to this finger, runs to the third bone of the said finger.

The extremity also that lies under the former, usually inserts itself into the eminence that is just beneath the first head of the first bone. After the same manner are disposed the posterior external interosseus of the middle finger, and of the ring finger.

Add here Fig. 9. v x, &c.

The systematic concavus appears in Tab. IV. z in the right hand; where the greater part lies under the posterior interosseus of the index x, the adductor of the thumb s, and the short flexor l, with the second lumbricalis alpha. Then in Tab. III. v in the right hand, placed likewise under the posterior interosseus of the index x, the adductor of the thumb b, and the second lumbricalis gamma. Then in Tab. II. mu in the right hand; placed under the posterior interosseus indicis lambda, the second lumbricalis zeta, and the tendon of the sublimis P belonging to the index. Then in Tab. I. m in the right hand; placed under the posterior interosseus of the index v, the second lumbricalis l, and the aponeurosis of the palmaris longus gamma.

Moreover in Tab. VIII. near k in the left hand.

g-k The posterior interosseus of the middle finger.

g The smaller head, which arises from the metacarpal bone of the ring-finger.

h The thicker head, arising at i i from a little more than the upper half of that side of the metacarpal bone of the middle finger, that lies next the metacarpal bone of the ring-finger.

k The tendon of it, which being increased by a portion received from the tendon of the common extensor belonging to the middle finger, runs to the third bone of the said finger.

Add here Fig. 9. m o &c.

The systematic concavus appears in Tab. IV. gamma delta in the right hand; where a great part is covered by the anterior interosseus of the ring-finger s. Then in Tab. III. t u in the right hand; where it is covered by the anterior interosseus of the ring-finger s, and the tendon of the profundus belonging to the middle finger l. Then in Tab. II. xi in the right hand; covered by the anterior interosseus of the ring-finger s, and tendon of the sublimis belonging to the middle finger N. Then in Tab. I. t in the right hand; covered by the anterior interosseus of the ring-finger s, and the aponeurosis of the palmaris longus gamma.

Likewise in Tab. VIII. l l in the left hand.

l-o The posterior interosseus of the ring-finger.

l The thinner head, that arises from the metacarpal bone of the little finger.

[M m]

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m The thicker head, arising from a little more than the upper half of that side of the metacarpal bone of the ring-finger, that lies next the metacarpal bone of the little finger.

n The tendon of it, which being increased by a portion received from the tendon of the common extensor belonging to the ring-finger, runs to the third bone of the said finger.

Add here Fig. 9. a c &c.

The *systematic connexion* appears in Tab. IV. 1 x in the right hand; where a great part of it is covered by the interosseus of the little finger μ . Then in Tab. III. q in the right hand; covered by the fourth lumbricalis n, and tendon of the profundus K. Then in Tab. II. g in the right hand; in like manner covered by the fourth lumbricalis θ , and tendon of the profundus belonging to the ring-finger. Then in Tab. I. r in the right hand; covered also by the fourth lumbricalis i.

Also in Tab. VIII. a n in the left hand.

FIGURE IX.

The bicipital or external interossei of the hand, viewed in their outer side.

a-h The posterior interossei of the ring-finger.

a The thinner head, arising at b b from the outer edge of that side of the metacarpal bone of the little finger, that lies next the metacarpal bone of the ring-finger, from the root of its upper head almost to its lower head.

c The thicker head, arising at d d from a little more than the upper half of that side of the metacarpal bone belonging to the ring-finger, which lies next the metacarpal bone of the little finger.

e Its tendon, that joins itself with the tendon f of the common extensor belonging to the ring-finger, and being increased by a portion received from thence, runs to the third bone g of the said finger.

h i The aponeurosis, that joins to the tendon of the common extensor belonging to the ring-finger; produced in its lower part h from the tendon e; in its upper part i springing from the capsule of the joint of this finger with its metacarpal bone.

Add here Fig. 1. L &c. and Fig. 8. l m &c.

The *systematic connexion* appears in Tab. VI. $\pi \epsilon \zeta \tau$ in the right hand. Then in Tab. V. $\mu \mu \tau \xi \circ \lambda$ in the right hand; where the rest of it lies under the tendons of the common extensor of the fingers f i, &c. and under the tendon of the extensor proper to the little finger c.

Moreover in Tab. VII. s t &c. in the right hand. Also in Tab. III. i in the left hand; and in Tab. II. z in the left hand.

k The tendon, belonging to the ring-finger from the common extensor. l The tendon common to the anterior interossei of the ring-finger and third lumbricalis. See Fig. 1. δ l &c.

m-t The posterior interossei of the middle finger.

m The thinner head, arising from the outer edge of that side of the metacarpal bone of the ring-finger, that lies next the metacarpal bone of the middle finger; from the root of its upper head almost to the lower head of the said bone.

n The thicker head, arising at p p from a little more than the upper half of that side of the metacarpal bone of the middle finger, that lies next the metacarpal bone of the ring-finger.

q The tendon of it that joins with the tendon r of the common extensor to the middle finger, and being increased by a portion received from thence, runs to the third bone s of the middle finger.

t u The aponeurosis that joins the tendon of the common extensor belonging to the middle finger, produced in its lower part t from the tendon q; coming its upper part u from the capsule of the joint of this finger, with its metacarpal bone.

Add here Fig. 1. E, &c. and Fig. 8. g h, &c.

The *systematic connexion* appears in Tab. VI. a b c f g h in the right hand. Then in Tab. V. $\chi \psi \theta \Gamma \phi$ in the right hand, where the rest lies under the tendons of the common extensor of the fingers f n o p.

Likewise in Tab. VII. ζ &c. in the right hand. Also in Tab. III. h in the left hand. And in Tab. II. s in the left hand.

v-s The anterior interossei of the middle finger.

v The thicker head, arising at w w from a little more than the upper half of that side of the metacarpal bone of the middle finger, that lies next the metacarpal bone of the index.

x The thinner head, arising at y y from the outer edge of that side of the metacarpal bone of the index, that lies next the metacarpal bone of the middle finger; from the root of its upper head almost to its lower head.

z Its tendon, which being received by the inner part of the tendon of the second lumbricalis, joins itself at π with the tendon of the common extensor belonging to the middle finger, and being increased by a portion received from thence, it runs to the third bone β of the middle finger.

γ The common end, in which the tendons s, β are conjoined, inserted at δ into the third bone.

ζ The aponeurosis, that joins the tendon of the common extensor belonging to the middle finger; produced in its lower part s from the tendon z, in its upper part ζ from the capsule of the joint of this finger with its metacarpal bone.

Add here Fig. 1. C &c. and Fig. 8. a b &c.

The *systematic connexion* appears in Tab. VI. i i k l m n p in the right hand; where it lies partly under the tendon of the indicator muscle. Then in Tab. V. $\Theta \Theta \Lambda \Xi \Pi \Sigma \Delta$ in the right hand; where in part also it lies under the tendon of the indicator, and likewise under the tendon r of the common extensor, and its aponeurosis s.

Moreover in Tab. VII. at $\lambda \mu$ &c. in the right hand. And in Tab. III. g in the left hand; and Tab. II. Ω in the left hand.

n The tendon of the common extensor belonging to the middle finger. See Fig. 1. 1 a.

MUSCLES OF THE LITTLE FINGER.

Add here the *extensor proper to the little finger*, Fig. 1. a &c.

FIGURE X.

The small flexor of the little finger.

a Its origin from the outer part of the carpal ligament, and at b from the middle of the extremity of the crooked process of the cuneiform bone of the wrist.

c The tendon, in which it ends; and by which, joining the tendon of the abductor, it forms the common tendon d; and that conjoins itself with the tendon of the extensor proper to the little finger; and being increased by a portion received from thence, it runs to the third bone of this finger. See Fig. 1. R \circ S T U.

Add here Fig. 1. R &c. and Fig. 6. i.

The *systematic connexion* appears in Tab. II. $\tau \circ \phi$ in the right hand. Then in Tab. I. f h p in the right hand; where it is partly covered by the palmaris brevis g g, and partly by the aponeurosis of the palmaris longus γ .

Moreover in Tab. VI. ζ in the left hand. Also in Tab. V. χ in the left hand. And in Tab. IX. i in the right hand.

FIGURE XI.

The abductor of the little finger.

a Its origin from the inner and back part of the round protuberance in the pisiform bone; and from the adjacent inner ligament of the wrist at b.

c One of the tendons, in which it ends; inserted at d into the back part of the upper head of the first bone of the little finger, just beneath its upper edge.

e The other tendon, that joins itself to the tendon of the small flexor, here cut off at f; and the common tendon thence produced, immediately inserts itself beneath the said tendinous end d, into the same head of the bone where it is unequally protuberant; then at g (which is d Fig. 10.) it joins the tendon of the extensor proper to the little finger.

The aponeurosis, which this tendon gives to the extensor tendon of the little finger, see in Tab. V. α in the right hand; and in Tab. VI. α in the right hand; and Tab. VII. l in the right hand.

Add here Fig. 1. R &c. and Fig. 6. i.

The *systematic connexion* appears in Tab. II. $\psi \theta$ in the right hand; partly covered by the small flexor $\tau \circ \phi$. Then in Tab. I. c in the right hand; in part also covered by the small flexor h p, and in part by the palmaris brevis g g.

Moreover in Tab. VI. θ in the left hand; and ζ in the right hand. Also in Tab. V. τ in the left hand; and β in the right. And in Tab. IX. k in the right hand.

MUSCLES OF THE INDEX OR FORE-FINGER.

FIGURE XII.

The indicator.

a The tendinous beginning, arising at b b near the back part of the extensor major of the thumb, from the outer spine of the ulna, beginning near the middle of that bone; afterwards, below the origin of the said extensor major of the thumb from the ulna, it arises from the interosseus ligament of the cubit near the ulna.

c The tendon in which it ends, and which runs together with the common extensor of the fingers under the outer annular ligament of the wrist (16 Tab. V. in the right hand) thro' the common sinus.

d The conjunction of this tendon with the tendon of the common extensor of the fingers belonging to the index e, here cut off; and with that it forms the common tendon f.

Add here Fig. 1. V h $\kappa \lambda \mu \xi$, &c.

The *systematic connexion* appears in Tab. VI. f g h in the arm. Then in Tab. V. t in the right hand, where part of it is covered by the tendon r of the common extensor of the fingers; and in the cubit it lies under the said common extensor d, &c. and under the extensor proper to the little finger a, with the ulnaris externus w.

Moreover in Tab. II. $\psi \psi$ in the left hand; and in Tab. I. it appears at u u in the left hand. Also in Tab. IX. u in the left hand.

g The tendon of the posterior interosseus of the index. See ψ Fig. 1.

h The tendon of the first lumbricalis. See ϕ Fig. 1.

FIGURE XIII.

The abductor indicis, externally.

a The tendinous beginning, by which it arises at b from the back of the larger multangular bone.

c Its origin from the upper part of the edge of the metacarpal bone of the thumb, that lies next to the index.

d The portion that arises from the inner and upper part of the metacarpal bone of the index.

e The aponeurosis which it conjoins with the tendon of the first lumbricalis, and with the common tendon of the extensors of the index, h Fig. 1; from whence it is here cut off at f.

Add here Fig. XIV.

The *systematic connexion* appears in Tab. VI. z z in the right hand, where it lies partly under the tendon c of the extensor major of the thumb. And in Tab. V. z z, ξ in the right hand; covered in like manner by the tendon r of the extensor major of the thumb.

TWENTIETH MUSCULAR TABLE

Moreover in Tab. II. it appears at Σ in the left hand; and in Tab. I. at x in the left hand; also in Tab. IX. at π in the left hand.

FIGURE XIV.

The abductor of the index, in its inner side.

a Part of its tendinous beginning.
b The tendinous end, by which it is inserted at c into the upper head of the first bone of the index.
Add here Fig. 13.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. II. $\alpha\beta$ in the right hand; where the greater part of it is covered by the adductor of the thumb γ , and the short flexor x , with the first lumbricalis γ . And in Tab. I. b in the right hand; covered in the same manner by the adductor of the thumb Ψ , and the short flexor Φ , with the first lumbricalis Ω w.

MUSCLES OF THE THUMB.

FIGURE XV.

The opposer of the thumb.

a Its origin from the anterior of those eminences in the larger multangular bone, that help to form the fossa, thro' which the tendon of the radialis internus passes to the hand; and at b b b from the carpal ligament, with a tendinous beginning.

c The tendinous portion of its extremity.

d d Its insertion at the inner side of the metacarpal bone of the thumb, at its lower head. It is also inserted along the whole anterior edge of that side of the bone.

e The impression formed by the short abductor of the thumb, and by its second short abductor.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. II. q &c. in the right hand; in part covered by the second short abductor of the thumb u, and the tendon f of the left extensor of the thumb. Then in Tab. I. X in the right hand; in a great measure covered by the short abductor of the thumb Y, and a small part by the tendon d of the left extensor of the thumb.

Moreover in Tab. VI. g in the left hand. And in Tab. II. Γ in the left hand. Also in Tab. I. z in the left hand. And in Tab. IX. λ in the left hand.

FIGURE XVI.

The abductor brevis of the thumb.

a a Its origin from the inner carpal ligament.
b Its tendinous end, of which the part c is inserted into the inner and fore part of the upper head of the first bone of the thumb.

d A thin tendinous portion, that climbs on the back of the thumb, and joins with the fore part of the tendons of the extensors of the thumb, and is continued over the surface of those tendons to a like aponeurosis of the short flexor of the thumb.

e The portion, which the tendon of the upper part of the long abductor of the thumb sends to the short abductor. See Fig. 19. e: from whence it is here cut off.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. I. Y Z F in the right hand. And in Tab. II. k in the right hand.

Moreover in Tab. V. θ π in the left hand. And in Tab. IX. ι π in the left hand; and a b in the right hand.

f The tendon of the left extensor of the thumb here cut off.
g The common tendon of the extensors of the thumb.

FIGURE XVII.

The second short abductor of the thumb.

a Its origin, from the lower and outer part of the inner carpal ligament.
b Its tendinous end, inserted at c into the inner and fore part of the upper head of the first bone of the thumb.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. II. u &c. in the right hand; at its end covered by the aponeurosis of the short abductor of the thumb k. Then in Tab. I. A in the right hand; where it is also covered by the short abductor Y T, and the aponeurosis of the palmaris longus γ .

Moreover in Tab. VI. it appears at ν in the left hand. And in Tab. V. λ in the left hand. Also in Tab. IX. c in the right hand.

FIGURE XVIII.

The long abductor of the thumb, in its outer part.

a a The tendinous beginning, arising at b b from the spine of the ulna, just above the middle of that bone, from its outer part, near the lower portion of the supinator brevis.

d The part that arises at e e from the outer side of the radius, near the lower part of the supinator brevis, opposite its origin from the ulna.

Also beneath it arises from the outer part of the interosseous ligament, that is seated betwixt the radius and ulna, and between the two foregoing originations of it from the radius and ulna.

f The tendinous portion of the said intermediate part.
g The tendon of its upper part.

h The tendon of its lower part, here cut off at i.
The tendons slide down thro' the anterior sinus that is in the lower head of the radius, under the ligament, 20 in the right hand of Tab. V. and in Tab. IX. s in the left hand.

Add here Fig. 19.
The systematic connexion appears in Tab. VI. A— Φ in the arm; where it is covered by the shorter radialis externus V, the supinator brevis Δ , the extensor

major of the thumb a, and left extensor Ψ Ω . Then in Tab. V. 21—23 in the cubit; covered by the shorter radialis externus H, the common extensor of the fingers d, the proper extensor of the little finger a, and the left extensor of the thumb 24, 25.

Moreover in Tab. II. it appears in the left cubit at Z a b. And in Tab. I. Φ χ ψ μ b b in the left arm. And in Tab. IX. x y z z in the left arm and hand.

FIGURE XIX.

The long abductor of the thumb, in its inner part.

a Its inner part, that lies next the supinator longus and radialis externus.
b Its upper part. c the tendon, in which it ends; of which the part d is inserted into the inner side of the larger multangular bone, near the thumb; and the portion e joins the short abductor of the thumb, here cut off, V. e Fig. 16.

f Its lower part. g the tendon, in which it ends; inserted at h into the tubercle, that is in the inner and fore part of the upper head of the metacarpal bone of the thumb, above its internal edge.

The tendons slide down thro' the anterior sinus in the lower head of the radius, under the ligament to be seen at ν in Tab. I. in the arm.
Add here Fig. 18.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. II. a b c d in the right cubit; where its end is covered by the opposer of the thumb q in the hand. Then in Tab. I. χ μ μ a b b in the right arm; where likewise its end lies under the opposer X, in the hand.

Moreover it appears in Tab. V. π in the left hand.

FIGURE XX.

The short flexor of the thumb.

a Its origin, from the inner and lower part of the left multangular bone, from the os magnum vel capitatum b, and from the cuneiform bone c. It arises also from the inner eminence of the larger multangular bone. And below its origination from those bones, it likewise springs from the adjacent heads of the metacarpal bones, belonging to the index and middle finger, and often from those of the ring-finger and thumb.

d One of its tails, inserted by the tendinous end e into the upper part of that sesamoid bone f, which is placed outermost or furthest from the index; at the joint of the thumb with its metacarpal bone.

g The other tail, inserted by the tendinous end h into the sesamoid bone i, that is nearest the index; into the upper part of it, and that side which is nearest the index; and a little below that, it is inserted at k into the nearest lateral part of the upper head of the first bone of the thumb.

The aponeurosis, produced from the tail which is nearest the index, and which joins the aponeurosis investing the capsule of the joint of the thumb with its metacarpal bone, and with that adheres to the common end of the extensor tendon of the thumb, may be seen in Tab. IV. r in the left hand.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. IV. 1—q in the right hand; where a small part is covered by the adductor of the thumb a. Then in Tab. III. Z Z in the right hand; where it is cover'd by the adductor of the thumb b, and by the tendon A of the long flexor of the thumb, and by the first lumbricalis c; and at its origin it lies hid behind the inner annular ligament of the wrist N. Then in Tab. II. x in the right hand; covered by the adductor of the thumb γ , by the tendon of the long flexor of the thumb V, with the first lumbricalis γ , the short abductor of the thumb u, and the opposer q. So also in Tab. I. at ϕ in the right hand, it appears cover'd with the same muscles.

Moreover it appears in Tab. VIII. Ψ —e in the left hand. Also in Tab. VII. ϕ ψ in the left hand. Tab. VI. χ in the left hand. Tab. V. ξ in the left hand. And Tab. IX. d in the right hand.

In its outer part it appears in Tab. VIII. Ψ f in the right hand. In Tab. VII. 4, 5 in the right hand. In Tab. VI. 6, g in the right hand. Tab. V. between 27 and 29 in the right hand. Then in Tab. IV. 1 r in the left hand. Tab. III. a b in the left hand. Tab. II. Θ A in the left hand. Also in Tab. I. D in the left hand. And in Tab. IX. μ in the left hand.

FIGURE XXI.

The long flexor of the thumb.

a a The first origin of it from the radius; whose inner side it occupies, from near the tubercle into which the biceps of the arm is inserted, almost down to the pronator quadratus. And it also arises from the interosseous ligament that is betwixt the radius and ulna.

b The tendinous part of its origin.

c The portion that joins this muscle, arising by a slender tendon d, from the greater condyle of the humerus e, and is not often to be met with. f the tendon in which the said portion ends; joins the fleshy part of the flexor, and forms the first beginning of its tendon g.

The tendon passes thro' the inner sinus of the carpus under the inner ligament, which see in Tab. III. N in the right hand.

h The tendon passing betwixt the sesamoid bones of the thumb.

i Its course along the thumb and its metacarpal bone, where it is in a manner split longitudinally.

k Its insertion nearly into the middle of the rough eminence, that is in the posterior side of the last bone of the thumb.

The ligament, that confines it in passing along the fist b s e of the thumb. See in Tab. I. Σ in the right hand.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. III. II—B in the fore-arm and hand, where a small part lies hid behind the pronator teres A, and the shorter radialis externus χ ; but the accessory portion at its beginning lies behind the brachialis internus ν s. Then in Tab. II. S T V W in the cubit, &c.; where it lies behind the sublimis CO, the supinator longus X, and the short abductor of the thumb

[N a]

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u in the right hand. Then in Tab. I. π g in the arm, and $\Xi \Pi$ in the right hand; where it lies under the sublimis ζ , the supinator longus Σ , the radius intermus Ω in the arm: and the short abductor of the thumb A in the right hand.
Moreover it appears in the left cubit and hand of Tab. VII. at XXY . In Tab. VI. $\Gamma \Delta$ in the left hand. And in Tab. V. $\ast \ast$ in the left hand. Also in Tab. IX. $f f$ in the left arm: and $f f$ in the right hand.

FIGURE XXII.

The larger extensor of the thumb.

a a Its origin from the outer part of the ulna, almost in the middle of it longitudinally. And at b it arises beneath from the ligament that is extended betwixt the radius and ulna.
c The tendinous part of its beginning.
d The tendon, in which it ends; and which runs down thro' the small sinus of the radius, that is just behind the sinus, thro' which pass the tendons of the radiales externi: and it runs under the outer armillary ligament of the wrist, which see in Tab. V. 16 in the right hand.
e The tendon of the left extensor of the thumb, here cut off, see Fig. 23. c.
f The common end, in which the tendons of the larger and left extensor of the thumb unite; inserted at g into the oblong transverse protuberance, that stands out from the upper and fore part of the last bone of the thumb.
The systematic connexion appears in Tab. VI. a b c d e in the arm; where it lies under the anconaeus Y, and the indicator f g h. Then in Tab. V. 13. 26 in the right hand, where it lies under the common extensor of the fingers d in the cubit, under the proper extensor of the little finger a, and the ulnaris externus W.
Moreover in Tab. II. g g h in the left cubit. And in Tab. I. γ A in the left hand. And in Tab. IX. $\gamma \gamma \delta$ in the left arm and hand.
h The aponeurosis, that joins itself to the tendon of the common extensor of the thumb, here cut off. Part of it encompasses the capsule of the joint of this thumb with its metacarpal bone, connected to the said capsule: part of it springs from the posterior tail of the short flexor of the thumb. See 4 and 5 in the left hand of Tab. VI.
The aponeurosis, which the common tendon receives on the other side from the short abductor of the hand, see in Fig. 16. d.

FIGURE XXIII.

The left extensor of the thumb.

a The tendinous part of its beginning, arising at b from the outer part of the spine of the ulna, to which is connected the ligament that lies betwixt the bones of the cubit. And below that origin it arises from the fore said ligament.
c The tendon, in which it ends; and which here passes thro' the anterior sinus that is in the lower head of the radius, and under the ligament π o in Tab. V. in the right hand, and Tab. I. ω in the arm, and Tab. IX. \ast in the left hand.
d The tendon of the larger extensor of the thumb, here cut off; d Fig. 22.
e The common end, in which the tendons of the larger and left extensor of the thumb unite; inserted at f into the oblong transverse protuberance, that stands out in the upper and fore part of the last bone of the thumb.
The systematic connexion appears in Tab. VI. $\forall \Omega$ d in the arm; where at its origin it lies under the extensor major of the thumb a c. Then in Tab. V. 24. 25. 26; in part covered by the common extensor of the fingers d, and the extensor proper to the little finger a.
Moreover in Tab. II. c f in the cubit. And in Tab. I. c d in the arms. And in Tab. IX. $\alpha \beta$ in the left arm and hand.
g The same aponeurosis, that is marked h, Fig. 22.

FIGURE XXIV.

The adductor of the thumb.

a Its origin from the fore part of the upper head of the metacarpal bone of the ring-finger, near the metacarpal bone of the middle finger; and afterwards at b from the inner side of the metacarpal bone of that middle finger.
c The tendinous end, inserted at d into that part of the upper head of the first bone of the thumb that lies next the index.
The systematic connexion appears in Tab. IV. \ast sec. in the right hand; in some measure covered by the short flexor of the thumb l, and posterior intercostus of the middle finger γ . Then in Tab. III. b b in the right hand; covered by the short flexor of the thumb Z, the 1st and 2d lumbricalis c, g, with the tendon of the profundus H and I. Then in Tab. II. γ in the right hand, where as before it is covered by the short flexor of the thumb x, the first lumbricalis,

the second lumbricalis ζ , and the tendons of the profundus that belong to the index and middle finger, and the tendon of the sublimis P that belongs to the index. Also in Tab. I. \forall in the right hand, covered by the same muscles.
Moreover it appears in Tab. VIII. g h in the left hand. Tab. VII. Ω in the left hand: and in Tab. VI. ω in the left hand. Tab. V. \ast in the left hand. And in Tab. IX. c in the right hand.
In its fore part it appears in Tab. VIII. g g h in the right hand. Tab. VII. 6. 7 in the right hand. Tab. VI. 7. 8 in the right hand. Tab. V. 29. 30 in the right hand. Then in Tab. IV. s u in the left hand. In Tab. III. c d in the left hand. In Tab. II. $\Xi \Pi$ in the left hand. In Tab. I. F G in the left hand. And in Tab. IX. $\ast \xi$ in the left hand.

MUSCLES OF THE METACARPUS.

FIGURE XXV.

The adductor of the metacarpal bone of the little finger.

a Its origin from the posterior and almost extreme part of the crooked process of the cuneiform bone of the wrist, a little below its middle: and at b from the adjacent outer part of the inner carpal ligament, below the said process.
c c In these parts it is inserted into the metacarpal bone of the little finger, near its head: and betwixt them thro' its whole length: namely into the posterior and inner part of that bone.
The systematic connexion appears in Tab. III. U sec. in the right hand. Then in Tab. II. $\chi \chi$ in the right hand, covered by the abductor of the little finger ψ , and the small flexor τ . Then in Tab. I. f in the right hand, covered by the abductor of the little finger c, by the small flexor h, the palmaris brevis g g, and the aponeurosis of the palmaris longus γ .
Moreover in Tab. VII. it appears at $\Xi \Pi \Sigma$ in the left hand; and a in the right hand. Also in Tab. IX. l in the right hand.

MUSCLES OF THE PALM.

FIGURE XXVI.

The palmaris longus and brevis.

a-o The palmaris longus.
b The tendinous beginning, arising from the end of the inner part of the posterior condyle of the os humeri; which beginning afterwards runs thro' it at c: but belongs to the common tendinous head, by which it arises with the other muscles from this condyle; and from which it is separated in the same manner with that of the radius intermus Tab. XIX. Fig. 9. a.
d The tendon, in which it ends.
e The aponeurosis, in which the said tendon expands; and which partly arises from the inner ligament of the wrist. The said aponeurosis is first slightly distinguished into the four portions f. g. h. i, going to the fingers; which are afterwards so far divided that they only cover by the transverse tendinous threads k k k.
l l l l l l l l l l The bifurcated extremity, in which each portion ends upon the finger to which it belongs; and which are inserted into the transverse ligament that is at the roots of the fingers, as well into the parts m m m that lie betwixt the two horns of each portion, as into the parts n. n. n that are immediately covered by the portions themselves betwixt those horns. And at the upper part of the said ligament, they are inserted by a small portion into the middle of the inner side of the metacarpal bones.
o The portion cut off, which it gives to the short abductor of the thumb.
The systematic connexion appears in Tab. I. \ast in the arm; where at its origin it lies under the pronator teres Φ . Also in Tab. V. L in the cubit, and c in the left hand. And in Tab. IX. $\ast \xi$ in the right arm.
p p The palmaris brevis, unequally divided into portions.
q q Its detachment from the beginning of the aponeurosis of the palmaris longus. It also goes off from the outer part of the inner carpal ligament near the thumb.
r r The extremities, which are inserted into the tendinous covering of the hand that lies next to the common integuments, and belonging to the fourth metacarpal bone.
The systematic connexion appears in Tab. I. g g in the right hand; where (as here) part of its origin lies under the aponeurosis of the palmaris longus γ .
Moreover in Tab. V. it appears at $\ast \ast$ in the left hand. And in Tab. IX. h in the right hand.



TABULAE MUSCULORUM VIGESIMAE EXPLANATIO.

cedunt, una cum Sublimis tendinibus obducti, vide Tab. I. 4. 4. 4. &c. in manu dextra. Itemque illas, quibus, qua secundum ossa digitorum primi ordinis, una cum illis tendinibus obducti, Tab. eadem, 3. &c. in manu dextra. Itemque illas, quibus obducti, qua incedunt secundum ossa ordinis secundi, 5. &c. in manu dextra.

Adde Fig. 2.
In *Synaxi*, Tab. III. C. C. &c. in cubito; ubi pari subjacet Flexori longo pollicis Π φ, tendines K. L. ex parte subjeti Abductoris ossis metacarpi manus quarti U, omnes H. I. K. L. Lumbricalibus e. g. k. n. Dein Tab. II. χ χ R. I. I. &c. in cubito & manu dextra (χ in cubito sinistro, & tendines in manu); ubi subjacet Sublimi C. &c. in cubito, & tendinibus ejus L. I. N. P; tendo ad digitum minimum pertinens, etiam Adductori ossis metacarpi quarti χ in manu, & Flexori parvo digiti minimi τ. Dein Tab. I. σ in brachio, & γ z &c. in manu dextra (V &c. in manu sinistra); ubi caeterum subjacet Sublimi ζ ζ &c. in brachio, & Pronatori tereti φ; tendinibus suis aponeurosi Palmaris longi γ, & Sublimis tendinibus x. &c. in manu.

Præterea Tab. VII. R--W in cubito sinistro, manoque. Et Tab. VI. i in brachio sinistro, & s. o in manu. Et Tab. V. K in cubito sinistro, & E Π Z &c. in manu. Et Tab. IX. in digitis manus sinistrae.

q-t *Lumbricalis primus*; r r oriens à crassiore parte duarum illarum, in quas tendo Profundi ad indicem pertinens, per longitudinem fissus quodammodo est. Et ab illa tendinis parte oritur, quae obversa aponeurosi Palmaris longi.

s Tendo, qui se conjungit cum communi tendine Extensorum indicis, & deinde ad indicis os tertium pertinet.

t Aponeurosis, quam conjungit cum aponeurosi Abductoris indicis, unaque cum ea adjungit communi tendini Extensorum indicis.

Adde Fig. 1. φ &c. & Fig. 6. β.
u-y *Lumbricalis secundus*: insigniore parte v v oriens à crassiore parte eorum, in quas tendo Profundi ad digitum medium pertinens, per longitudinem fissus quodammodo est; & ab illa quidem partis illius parte, quae obversa aponeurosi Palmaris longi; dein minus insigni w à tendine ad indicem pertinente, tensiore autem parte ejus; & ab illa quidem praecipue partis hujus parte oritur, quae spectat profunda volae.

x Tendo ejus, qui deinde conjungitur cum tendine Interossii prioris digiti medii, communem cum eo tendinem y efficit, conjungentem se cum tendine Extensoris communis, & ad os tertium digiti media pertinentem.

Adde Fig. 8. e, & Fig. 1. C.
z-δ *Lumbricalis tertius*: ad similitudinem secundi insigniore parte α α oriens à crassiore parte eorum, in quas tendo Profundi ad digitum annularem pertinens, per longitudinem fissus quodammodo est: & minus insigni β à tendine ad digitum medium pertinente, tensiore autem parte ejus.

γ Tendo ejus, qui deinde conjungitur cum tendine Interossii prioris digiti annularis, communem cum eo tendinem δ efficit, conjungentem se cum tendine Extensoris communis, & ad os tertium digiti annularis pertinentem.

Adde Fig. 7. l, & Fig. 1. I.
ε-ι *Lumbricalis quartus*: ad similitudinem secundi insigniore parte ζ ζ oriens à crassiore parte eorum, in quas tendo Profundi ad digitum auricularem pertinens, per longitudinem fissus quodammodo est: & minus insigni η à tenuiore parte tendinis ad annularem pertinentis.

θ Tendo ejus, qui deinde conjungitur cum tendine Interossii prioris digiti auricularis, communem cum eo tendinem i efficit, conjungentem se cum tendine Extensoris auricularis, & ad os tertium digiti illius pertinentem.

Adde Fig. 7. q, & Fig. 1. P.
In *Synaxi*, Tab. III. e f e. g. w. k. s. n. p in manu dextra; ubi quartus ex parte subjacet Adductori ossis metacarpi manus quarti U: à principio autem delitescunt post ligamentum carpi annulare interius N. Dein Tab. II. γ s. ζ r. x. δ e in manu dextra; ubi ex parte tecti tendinibus Sublimis P. N. I. L. l. primus Abductor pollicis brevis altero u, quartus Flexore brevi digiti minimi r: pariterque delitescunt post ligamentum carpi annulare interius L. Dein Tab. I. Ω. lu. ka. i q in manu dextra; ubi maximam partem tecti aponeurosi Palmaris longi γ; primus etiam Abductore brevi altero pollicis A. Adde Tab. IV. α β. ε δ. ζ θ in manu dextra.

Præterea Tab. III. o p q in manu sinistra. Et Tab. II. 11. 10 in manu sinistra. Et Tab. I. I H in manu sinistra. Et Tab. VII. φ i in manu dextra. Et Tab. VI. v i in manu dextra. Et Tab. V. 7. 6 in manu dextra. Et Tab. VII. 1. 2. 3. 4 in manu sinistra. Et Tab. VI. β γ. δ. ε in manu sinistra. Et Tab. V. o in manu sinistra. Et Tab. IX. γ τ φ in manu sinistra.

FIGURAE IV.
Sublimis.

a Principium tendineorum, b oriens ab interiore parte condyli majoris humeri. Separatum autem à capite tendineo communi, quo cum aliis musculis ab hoc condylo oritur; eo modo, quo in Radiali interno dictum, ad a Fig. 9. Tab. XIX.

c Portio exili tendine c oriens d à priori parte ulnae eminentiae, cui Brachialis internus insertus, juxta finem Brachialis illius.

e Caput amplum & tenue, à radio procedens.

f Tendinosa pars principii à radio orientis.

g g Ortus hujus capitis à radio, ab interiore parte longitudinis fere mediae, juxta finem Supinatoris brevis & Pronatoris teretis incipiens: & hinc quoque g h oriri peregris.

i Portio ad indicem pertinens. k tendo, in quem abit.

n Portio ad digitum annularem pertinens. o tendo, in quem abit.

p Portio ad digitum auricularem pertinens. q tendo, in quem abit.

k m o q Hic tendines procedunt per interiorum concavam partem, sub ligamento carpi interiore; quod vide Tab. II. I in manu dextra.

r Tendo per longitudinem quodammodo fissus: ut hic, sic reliqui.

s t Cornua duo, in quae se tendo fadit; u. v inserta interiori parti modine

longitudinis marginum ossis secundi ordinis; alterum praeci, alterum posteriori. Ut in hoc, sic in reliquis.

w Pars tenuior, qua cornua illa sub tendine Profundi coherent inter se. Ut in hoc digito, sic in reliquis.

Vaginae, quibus una cum Profundi tendinibus, qua simul secundum ossa digitorum primi ordinis incedunt, obducti, vide Tab. I. 3. &c. in manu dextra. Itemque illas, quibus obducti, qua incedunt secundum articulos digitorum cum metacarpo, ibidem 4. 4. 4. &c. Et illas etiam, quas extremis cornubus suis foveant, 5. &c.

Adde Fig. 5.
In *Synaxi*, Tab. II. C--Q in cubito; ubi partem tegit Pronator teres ψ; tendines I & L in manu, ex parte subjacent Flexori parvo digiti minimi τ; tendo P Abductoris brevi alteri pollicis υ; omnes in fine tendinibus Profundi i. i. i. t. Dein Tab. I. ζ--z in brachio; ubi partim subiectus Palmaris longi α β, partim Radiali interno φ Ω, partim Supinatoris longo Π Σ, & Pronatori tereti φ; porroque in manu dextra tendines ejus x z. 2. &c.; ubi magnam partem tecti aponeurosi Palmaris longi γ, & in fine ex parte subiecti tendinibus Profundi y. &c.

Præterea Tab. VI. s--a in brachio; ubi in fine tendinibus Profundi i ex parte subjacet, & Profundo i. Et Tab. V. M--Q in cubito, subiectus & infidens; ac porro tendines E Π. &c. in manu sinistra. Et Tab. IX. e e in brachio sinistro; & tendines in manu: & in brachio dextro s. Et Tab. II. tendines in digitis manus sinistrae. Et Tab. I. S. &c. in manu sinistra.

FIGURAE V.
Sublimis.

a Ligamentum, quod ab inferiore parte condyli posterioris humeri ad porticam capitis superioris ulnae, juxta imam sinus ejus lunati pertinet.

b c e Refralli Sublimis portio, b qua oritur à condylo, c e qua à ligamento a, & à superiore eademque posteriore parte eminentiae inaequalis ulnae, cui Brachialis internus insertus.

Adde Fig. 4.
FIGURAE VI.
Interossii manus interni, ab exteriori parte.

a *Interossii digiti auricularis*, b b oriens ab amplitudine illa ossis metacarpi digiti illius, quae spectat os metacarpi annularis; & quibus ab ejus longitudinis superiore plus quam dimidia parte, mox à radice capitis superioris; praeter amplitudinis illius partem, quae est propter dorsum manus, ut à qua caput tenuius oritur Interossii posterioris annularis, a Fig. 9.

c Tendo ejus, qui accepto ab interiore parte tendine Lumbricalis quarti, d conjungit se cum tendine Extensoris proprii auricularis, acceptaque ab eo portione auctus, & decurrit ad os tertium auricularis.

f g Aponeurosis, quae accedit ad tendinem Extensoris; inferiore parte f producta à tendine c; superiore g veniens è capsâ articuli hujus digiti cum suo metacarpo.

Adde Fig. 1. P &c. & Fig. 7. n &c.
In *Synaxi*, Tab. VII. m o p r in manu dextra; ubi partem integrit Interossii posterioris digiti annularis s. Dein Tab. VI. λ in manu dextra; ubi fere totus subjacet posteriori annulari π q Similiter Tab. V. s ζ in manu dextra.

h Tendo Extensoris auricularis proprii. i tendo communis Abductoris Flexorisque parvi digiti auricularis. Vide Fig. 1. r. R. &c.

k *Interossii prior auricularis*, l l oriens ab amplitudine illa ossis metacarpi digiti illius, quae spectat os metacarpi medii; & quidem ab ejus longitudinis superiore plus quam dimidia parte, mox à radice capitis superioris; praeter amplitudinis illius partem, quae est propter dorsum manus, ut à qua caput tenuius oritur Interossii posterioris medii, m Fig. 9.

m Tendo ejus, qui accepto ab interiore parte tendine Lumbricalis tertii, conjungit se cum tendine Extensoris communis ad hunc digitum pertinente, acceptaque ab eo portione auctus, & decurrit ad os tertium digiti hujus.

p q Aponeurosis, quae accedit ad tendinem Extensoris; inferiore parte p producta à tendine m; superiore q veniens è capsâ articuli hujus digiti cum suo metacarpo.

Adde Fig. 1. I &c. & Fig. 7. h &c.
In *Synaxi*, Tab. VII. y z α β δ in manu dextra; ubi partem integrit Interossii posterioris digiti medii t. Dein Tab. VI. θ in manu dextra; ubi fere totus subjacet posteriori medii a b. Similiter Tab. V. ε π in manu dextra.

r Tendo Extensoris communis ad hunc digitum pertinens. s tendo Interossii posterioris digiti annularis. Vide Fig. 1. θ. L. &c.

t *Interossii posterior indicis*, u u oriens ab amplitudine illa ossis metacarpi indicis, quae spectat os metacarpi medii; & quidem ab ejus longitudinis plus quam dimidia parte, mox à radice capitis superioris; praeter amplitudinis illius marginem, qui est propter dorsum manus; ut à quo caput tenuius oritur Interossii prioris medii, x Fig. 9.

v Tendo ejus, qui se conjungit cum tendine extensoris indicis, acceptaque ab eo portione auctus, x decurrit ad os tertium indicis.

y z Aponeurosis, quae accedit ad tendinem extensoris indicis; inferiore parte y producta à tendine v; superiore z veniens è capsâ articuli hujus digiti cum suo metacarpo.

Adde Fig. 1. ψ &c. & Fig. 7. e &c.
In *Synaxi*, Tab. VII. σ σ τ θ in manu dextra; ubi partem integrit Interossii prior digiti medii λ. Dein Tab. VI. q r in manu dextra; ubi caeterum subiectus priori medii i k. Similiter Tab. V. 1. 2 ψ in manu dextra.

α Tendo extensoris indicis. β tendo Lumbricalis primi. Vide Fig. 1. h. φ. &c.

γ *Interossii prior indicis*, δ δ oriens ab amplitudine prioris ossis metacarpi indicis; & quidem ab ejus longitudinis superiore plus quam dimidia parte, mox à radice capitis superioris.

ε Ejus tendinem extremum, ζ ζ insertum priori parti capitis superioris ossis primi indicis.

Adde Fig. 7. a &c.
In *Synaxi*, Tab. VII. 2. 3 in manu dextra. Dein Tab. VI. 2 in manu dextra;

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tra; ex parte teſtus Abductoris indicis β . Similiter Tab. V. α in manu dextra. Præterea Tab. III. e f in manu ſiniſtra. Et Tab. II. ϕ in manu ſiniſtra. Et Tab. I. w in manu ſiniſtra: & Tab. IX. θ in manu ſiniſtra.

FIGURAE VII.

Interſſei manus interni, ab interiore parte.

a Interſſeus prior indicis, b b b oriens ab amplitudine prioris offis metacarpi indicis; & quidem ab ejuſ longitudinis ſuperiore plus quam dimidia parte, mox à radice capitis ſuperioris.

c Extremum tendineum, d inferum priori parti capitis ſuperioris primi offis indicis.

Adde Fig. 6. γ & c.

In Syntaxi, Tab. IV. v w in manu dextra; majorem partem teſtus Adductore pollicis s, & Flexore brevis l. Dein Tab. III. x in manu dextra; teſtus pariter Adductore pollicis b, & Flexore brevis z, & præterea Lumbricali primo e. Dein Tab. II. z in manu dextra; ſimiliter ſubjectus Adductori pollicis y, & Lumbricali primo γ , & præterea Abductori indicis α β . Similiter plane Tab. I. a in manu dextra.

c Interſſeus poſterior indicis, f f oriens ab amplitudine illa offis metacarpi indicis, quæ ſpectat os metacarpi medi; & quidem ab ejuſ longitudinis plus quam dimidia parte, mox à radice capitis ſuperioris.

g Tendo ejuſ, qui accepta à tendine extenſorum indicis portione auſtus, decurrit ad os tertium indicis.

Et tendo ille ſe etiam ſubſililibus fibris innedit capſæ, quæ continet articulum hujus digiti cum metacarpo, quæ ſecundum eam à parte volæ incedit. At ejuſ ſimilitudinem prior quoque annularis, & prior auricularis.

Adde Fig. 6. t & c.

In Syntaxi, Tab. IV. x y in manu dextra; majorem partem teſtus Adductore pollicis s, & Flexore brevis l. Dein Tab. III. x y in manu dextra; teſtus Adductore pollicis b, & Profundi tendine ad indicem pertinente H. Dein Tab. II. λ in manu dextra; teſtus etiam Sublimis tendine ad indicem pertinente P. Dein Tab. I. v in manu dextra; teſtus etiam Aponeuroſi Palmaris longi γ & c.

h Interſſeus prior annularis, i i oriens ab amplitudine illa offis metacarpi digiti illius, quæ ſpectat os metacarpi medi; & quidem ab ejuſ longitudinis plus quam dimidia parte, mox à radice capitis ſuperioris.

k Tendo ejuſ, cui ſe adjungit tendo Lumbricali tertii (z γ & Fig. 3.), hic truncatus: communicatq; ex in factus tendo m, accepta à tendine Extenſoris communis hujus digiti portione auſtus, decurrit ad os tertium digiti hujus.

Adde Fig. 6. k & c.

In Syntaxi, Tab. IV. ζ ξ in manu dextra; ex parte teſtus Lumbricali tertio α . Dein Tab. III. r in manu dextra; teſtus caeterum Lumbricali tertio k, & Profundi tendine ad digitum medium pertinente I. Dein Tab. II. δ in manu dextra; ubi & Lumbricali tertio η teſtus, & Sublimis tendine N ad indicem pertinente. Dein Tab. I. n in manu dextra; teſtus Lumbricali tertio k, & Aponeuroſi Palmaris longi γ & c.

Præterea Tab. VIII. m in manu ſiniſtra.

n Interſſeus digiti auricularis, o o oriens ab amplitudine illa offis metacarpi digiti hujus, quæ ſpectat os metacarpi annularis; & quidem ab ejuſ longitudinis plus quam dimidia parte, mox à radice capitis ſuperioris.

p Tendo ejuſ, cui ſe adjungit tendo Lumbricali quarti (θ & Fig. 3.), q hic truncatus: communicatq; ex in factus tendo r, accepta à tendine Extenſoris auricularis propriæ portione auſtus, decurrit ad os tertium hujus digiti.

Adde Fig. 6. a & c.

In Syntaxi, Tab. IV. μ ν in manu dextra; ex parte teſtus Lumbricali quarto ξ . Dein Tab. III. ſupra p in manu dextra; ubi caeterum teſtus Lumbricali quarto n, & tendine Profundi ad digitum minimum pertinente L, & Adductore offis metacarpi quarti U. Dein eodem modo Tab. II. σ in manu dextra: & Tab. I. o in manu dextra.

Præterea Tab. VIII. o in manu ſiniſtra.

FIGURAE VIII.

Interſſei manus bicipites, ſeu externi, à parte interiore.

a—f Interſſeus prior digiti medi.

a Caput tenuius, quod ab offe metacarpi indicis oritur.

b Caput craſſius, c c oriens à longitudine paulo plus quam dimidia ſuperiore illius amplitudinis offis metacarpi digiti medi, quæ ſpectat os metacarpi indicis.

d Tendo ejuſ, cui ſe adjungit tendo Lumbricali ſecundi (u x y & Fig. 3.), c hic truncatus: communicatq; ex in factus tendo f, accepta à tendine Extenſoris communis ad hunc digitum pertinente portione auſtus, decurrit ad os tertium digiti hujus.

Solet quoque extremum, præcedenti ſubjacens, affigere eminentiæ, quæ eſt mox infra caput primum offis primi. Sic & poſterior medi, poſteriorque annularis.

Adde Fig. 9. v x & c.

In Syntaxi, Tab. IV. z in manu dextra; majorem partem ſubjacens Interſſeo poſteriori indicis x, Adductori pollicis s, & Flexori brevis l, & Lumbricali ſecundo α . Dein Tab. III. v in manu dextra; pariter ſubjectus Interſſeo poſteriori indicis x, Adductori pollicis b, & Lumbricali ſecundo g. Dein Tab. II. μ in manu dextra; ſubjectus Interſſeo poſteriori indicis λ , Lumbricali ſecundo ζ , & tendini Sublimis ad indicem pertinente P. Dein Tab. I. m in manu dextra; ſubjectus Interſſeo poſteriori indicis v, Lumbricali ſecundo l, & Aponeuroſi Palmaris longi γ & c.

Præterea Tab. VIII. juxta k in manu ſiniſtra.

g—k Interſſeus poſterior digiti medi.

g Caput tenuius, quod ab offe metacarpi annularis oritur.

h Caput craſſius, i i oriens à longitudine paulo plus quam dimidia ſuperiore illius amplitudinis offis metacarpi digiti medi, quæ ſpectat os metacarpi annularis.

k Tendo ejuſ, qui accepta deinde à tendine Extenſoris communis ad digitum medium pertinente portione auſtus, decurrit ad os tertium medi.

Adde Fig. 9. m o & c.

In Syntaxi, Tab. IV. γ δ in manu dextra; magnam partem teſtus Interſſeo prior annularis ϵ . Dein Tab. III. t u in manu dextra; teſtus prior annularis r, & Profundi tendine ad digitum medium pertinente l. Dein Tab. II. ξ in manu dextra; teſtus prior annularis ϵ , & Sublimis tendine ad digitum medium pertinente N. Dein Tab. I. t in manu dextra; teſtus prior annularis n, & Aponeuroſi Palmaris longi γ & c.

Præterea Tab. VIII. l l in manu ſiniſtra.

l—o Interſſeus poſterior digiti annularis.

l Caput tenuius, quod ab offe metacarpi auricularis oritur.

m Caput craſſius, n n oriens à longitudine paulo plus quam dimidia ſuperiore illius amplitudinis offis metacarpi digiti annularis, quæ ſpectat os metacarpi auricularis.

o Tendo ejuſ, qui accepta deinde à tendine Extenſoris communis ad annularem pertinente portione auſtus, decurrit ad os tertium digiti hujus.

Adde Fig. 9. a c & c.

In Syntaxi, Tab. IV. ι κ in manu dextra; magnam partem teſtus Interſſeo auricularis μ . Dein Tab. III. q in manu dextra; teſtus Lumbricali quarto n, & Profundi tendine K. Dein Tab. II. η in manu dextra; ſimiliter teſtus Lumbricali quarto δ ; & Profundi tendine ad digitum annularem pertinente. Dein Tab. I. r in manu dextra; teſtus pariter Lumbricali quarto l.

Præterea Tab. VIII. n n in manu ſiniſtra.

FIGURAE IX.

Interſſei manus bicipites, ſeu externi, ab exteriori parte.

a—h Interſſeus poſterior digiti annularis.

a Caput tenuius, b b oriens ab exteriori margine illius amplitudinis offis metacarpi digiti auricularis, quæ ſpectat os metacarpi annularis, à radice capitis ejuſ ſuperioris, ſere uſque ad inferius.

c Caput craſſius, d d oriens à longitudine paulo plus quam dimidia ſuperiore illius amplitudinis offis metacarpi annularis, quæ ſpectat os metacarpi auricularis.

e Tendo ejuſ, qui ſe conjungit f cum tendine Extenſoris communis ad annularem pertinente, acceptaque ab eo portione auſtus, g decurrit ad os tertium hujus digiti.

h f Aponeuroſis, quæ accedit ad tendinem Extenſoris communis ad annularem pertinentem; inferiore parte h producta à tendine e; ſuperiore i veniens è capſa articuli hujus digiti cum ſuo metacarpo.

Adde Fig. 1. l & c. & Fig. 8. l m & c.

In Syntaxi, Tab. VI. π ρ σ τ in manu dextra. Dein Tab. V. μ ν ξ λ in manu dextra; ubi caeterum ſubjacet Extenſoris communis digitorum tendinibus f f & c. & Extenſoris propriæ auricularis tendini c.

Præterea Tab. VII. a t & c. in manu dextra. Et Tab. III. i in manu ſiniſtra.

Et Tab. II. z in manu ſiniſtra.

k Tendo ab Extenſore communis ad digitum annularem pertinens. l Tendo Interſſeo prior annularis cum Lumbricali tertio communis. Vide Fig. 1. δ l & c.

m—t Interſſeus poſterior medi digiti.

m Caput tenuius, n n oriens ab exteriori margine illius amplitudinis offis metacarpi annularis, quæ ſpectat os metacarpi medi; à radice capitis ejuſ ſuperioris, ſere uſque ad inferius.

o Caput craſſius, p p oriens à longitudine paulo plus quam dimidia ſuperiore illius amplitudinis offis metacarpi digiti medi, quæ reſpicit os metacarpi annularis.

q Tendo ejuſ, qui ſe conjungit r cum tendine Extenſoris communis ad digitum medium pertinente, acceptaque ab eo portione auſtus, s decurrit ad os tertium medi.

t u Aponeuroſis, quæ accedit ad tendinem Extenſoris communis ad digitum medium pertinentem; inferiore parte t producta à tendine q; ſuperiore u veniens è capſa articuli hujus digiti cum ſuo metacarpo.

Adde Fig. 1. E & c. & Fig. 8. g h & c.

In Syntaxi, Tab. VI. a b c f g h in manu dextra. Dein Tab. V. χ ψ ω Γ ϕ in manu dextra; ubi caeterum ſubjacet Extenſoris digitorum manus tendinibus f n o p.

Præterea Tab. VII. ϵ ζ & c. in manu dextra. Et Tab. III. h in manu ſiniſtra. Et Tab. II. i in manu ſiniſtra.

v—t Interſſeus prior digiti medi.

v Caput craſſius, w w oriens à longitudine paulo plus quam dimidia ſuperiore illius amplitudinis offis metacarpi digiti medi, quæ ſpectat os metacarpi indicis.

x Caput tenuius, y y oriens ab exteriori margine illius amplitudinis offis metacarpi indicis, quæ ſpectat os metacarpi medi; à radice capitis ejuſ ſuperioris, ſere uſque ad inferius.

z Tendo ejuſ, qui accepto ab interiore parte tendine Lumbricali ſecundi, conjungit ſe π cum tendine Extenſoris communis ad digitum medium pertinente, acceptaque ab eo portione auſtus, β decurrit ad os tertium digiti medi.

γ Commune extremum, in quod ſe conjungunt tendines α β , inferum δ offi tertio.

ζ Aponeuroſis, quæ accedit ad tendinem Extenſoris communis ad digitum medium pertinentem; inferiore parte ϵ producta à tendine z; ſuperiore ζ veniens è capſa articuli hujus digiti cum ſuo metacarpo.

Adde Fig. 1. C & c. & Fig. 8. a b & c.

In Syntaxi, Tab. VI. i i k k l m n p in manu dextra; ubi ex parte ſubjacet Indicatoris tendini h. Dein Tab. V. Θ Θ Λ Π Σ Δ in manu dextra; ubi ex parte pariter Indicatoris tendini t ſubjacet, & præterea Extenſoris communis digitorum tendini r, & Aponeuroſi ν .

Præterea Tab. VII. λ μ & c. in manu dextra. Et Tab. III. g in manu ſiniſtra.

[M m]

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Et Tab. II. Ω in manu sinistra.
 a Tendo, ab Extensore communi pertinet ad digitum medium. Vide Fig. 1. λ .

DIGITI MINIMI MANUS.

Adde Extensorem proprium auricularis, Fig. 1. α & c.

FIGURAE X.

Flexor parvus digiti minimi manus.

a Ortus ab exteriori parte ligamenti carpi, b à media parte extremi processus incurvi ossis cuneiformis carpi.
 c Tendo, in quem abit. Quo cum tendine Abductoris conjuncto, fit tendo communis d: is conjungit se cum tendine Extensoris auricularis proprio, acceptaque ab eo portione auctus, decurrit ad os tertium hujus digiti. Vide Fig. 1. R & S T U.

Adde Fig. 1. R & c. & Fig. 6. i.
 In Synaxi, Tab. II. $\tau \phi$ in manu dextra. Dein Tab. I. f h p in manu dextra; partim tectus Palmari brevi g g, partim sponerosi Palmari longi y.
 Praeterea Tab. VI. ζ in manu sinistra. Et Tab. V. χ in manu sinistra. Et Tab. IX. i in manu dextra.

FIGURAE XI.

Abductor digiti minimi manus.

a Ortus ejus ab interiore & à posteriore parte eminentiae rotundae partis ossis subrotundi; b à proxima ligamenti carpi interioris.
 c Tendo alter, in quem abit; d insertus posteriori parti capitis superioris ossis primi digiti minimi, mox infra summum ejus marginem.
 e Tendo alter, qui se conjungit cum tendine Flexoris parvi, hic f truncato. Communiquè ex eo factus tendo, subeus se flacim infra extremum tendinum supradictum d, eidem capiti, ubi id inaequabiliter emittit, inserit; dein g (est d Fig. 10.) adjungit se tendini Extensoris proprio auricularis.
 Aponeurosem, quam hic tendo dat tendini extensori digiti auricularis, vide Tab. V. π in manu dextra, & Tab. VI. π in manu dextra, & Tab. VII. l in manu dextra.

Adde Fig. 1. R & c. & Fig. 6. i.
 In Synaxi, Tab. II. ψ in manu dextra; ex parte tectus Flexore parvo $\tau \phi$. Dein Tab. I. c in manu dextra; ex parte tectus Flexore parvo h p, ex parte Palmari brevi g g.
 Praeterea Tab. VI. θ in manu sinistra; & ζ in dextra. Et Tab. V. τ in manu sinistra; & β in dextra. Et Tab. IX. k in manu dextra.

INDICIS MANUS.

FIGURAE XII.

Indicator.

a Principium tendineum, b b oriens juxta posteriorem partem Extensoris majoris pollicis ab exteriori parte spinæ ulnae, circa medium ulnae longitudinem incipiens; post & infra Extensoris modioliti ab ulna ortum, à ligamento cubiti ossibus interjecto, juxta ulnam.
 c Tendo, in quem abit; qui cum Extensore digitorum communi sub ligamento manus armillari exteriori, π in manu dextra Tab. V. per communem cum Extensore illo finem decurrit.
 d Hinc tendo se conjungit cum tendine Extensoris communi digitorum ad indicem pertinente e, hic truncato; cum eoque efficit communem tendinem f.

Adde V h λ μ ν ξ & c. Fig. 1.
 In Synaxi, Tab. VI. f g h in brachio. Dein Tab. V. c in manu dextra; ubi pars tecta Extensoris communi digitorum tendine r: & in cubito subjacet Extensori illi communi d & c. & Extensori auricularis proprio a, & Ulari externo W.

Praeterea Tab. II. ψ ϕ in manu sinistra. Et Tab. I. u u in manu sinistra. Et Tab. IX. u in manu sinistra.
 g Tendo Interossei posterioris indicis. Vide ψ Fig. 1.
 h Tendo Lumbicalis primi. Vide ϕ Fig. 1.

FIGURAE XIII.

Abductor indicis manus, à parte exteriori.

a Principium tendineum, b oriens à dorso ossis multanguli majoris.
 c Origo à superiore parte marginis ossis metacarpi pollicis, quo id indicem respicit.
 d Portio oriens ab interiore & eadem superiore parte ossis metacarpi indicis.
 e Aponeurosis, quam conjungit cum tendine Lumbicalis primi, & adjungit communis tendini Extensorum indicis, h Fig. 1: à quo hic f rescissa.

Adde Fig. XIV.
 In Synaxi, Tab. VI. ζ z in manu dextra; ex parte subiectus tendini e Extensoris majoris pollicis. Et Tab. V. ν z in manu dextra; eodem modo tectus tendine ν z Extensoris majoris pollicis.
 Praeterea Tab. II. ξ in manu sinistra. Et Tab. I. x in manu sinistra. Et Tab. IX. π in manu sinistra.

FIGURAE XIV.

Abductor indicis manus, à parte interiori.

a Tendinosa principii pars.

b Extremum tendineum, quo insertus c capiti superioris ossis primi indicis. Adde Fig. 13.
 In Synaxi, Tab. II. α β in manu dextra; ubi majorem partem tectus Abductoris pollicis y, & Flexore brevi x, & Lumbicalis primo y. Et Tab. I. b in manu dextra; eodem modo tectus Abductoris pollicis ν , & Flexore brevi ϕ , & Lumbicalis primo Ω w.

POLLICIS MANUS.

FIGURAE XV.

Opponens pollicis manus.

a Ortus ab ossis multanguli majoris eminentia priore eorum, quae faciunt finem, per quem decurrit tendo Radialis interni; & b b à ligamento carpi; principio tendinosa.
 c Tendinea extremi portio.
 d d Insertio internae amplitudinis ossis metacarpi pollicis, ad caput ejus inferius. Praeterea autem amplitudinis illius margini peiori tori insertus.
 e Vestigium impressum ab Abductore brevi pollicis, & Abductore brevi altero.

In Synaxi, Tab. II. q & c. in manu dextra; tectus ex parte Abductore brevi altero pollicis u, & tendine Extensoris pollicis minoris f. Dein Tab. I. X in manu dextra; magnam partem tectus Abductore pollicis brevi Y; parva autem, tendine Extensoris minoris pollicis d.
 Praeterea Tab. VI. ϵ in manu sinistra. Et Tab. II. Γ in manu sinistra. Et Tab. I. z in manu sinistra. Et Tab. IX. λ in manu sinistra.

FIGURAE XVI.

Abductor brevis pollicis manus.

a a Origo à ligamento carpi interiore.
 b Extremum tendineum, cujus pars c inserta internae eidemque priori parti capitis superioris ossis primi pollicis.
 d Tendinea tendinea, quae descendit dorsum pollicis, & colt cum priore parte tendinum Extensorum pollicis, & se parvo per exteriora eorundem tendinum continuat simili aponeurosi Flexoris brevis pollicis.
 e Portio, quam tendo partis superioris Abductoris longi pollicis manas dat huic Abductori brevi. Vide Fig. 19. c: à quo hic rescissa.
 In Synaxi, Tab. I. Y Z Γ in manu dextra. Et Tab. II. k in manu dextra.
 Praeterea Tab. V. δ π in manu sinistra. Et Tab. IX. π π in manu sinistra; & a b in dextra.
 f Tendo Extensoris minoris pollicis manus, hic truncatus.
 g Tendo communis Extensorum pollicis.

FIGURAE XVII.

Abductor brevis alter pollicis manus.

a Ortus ejus ab inferioe eademque exteriori parte ligamenti carpi interioris.
 b Extremum tendinosa, c insertum internae eidemque priori parti capitis superioris ossis primi pollicis.
 In Synaxi, Tab. II. u & c. in manu dextra; in fine tectus aponeurosi Abductoris brevis pollicis k. Dein Tab. I. A in manu dextra; ubi & tectus Abductore brevi Y Γ , & aponeurosi Palmari longi y.
 Praeterea Tab. VI. τ in manu sinistra. Et Tab. V. λ in manu sinistra. Et Tab. IX. c in manu dextra.

FIGURAE XVIII.

Abductor longus pollicis manus, à parte exteriori.

a a Principium tendineum, b b oriens ab ulnae spina, flacim supra ulnae medium, ab exteriori parte, juxta inferiorem partem Supinatoris brevis.
 d Pars, quae e c oritur à radii amplitudine exteriori, juxta inferiorem partem Supinatoris brevis, è regione ortus ab ulna.
 Et subus quoque oritur à ligamenti, quod inter ulnam radiumque interjectum intermedium, parte exteriori, inter duas illas ab ulna & radio originis media.

f Tendinosa partis illius pars.
 g Tendo partis superioris.
 h Tendo partis inferioris, i hic truncatus.
 Delabuntur tendines per finem priorem capitis inferioris radii, sub ligamento, π in manu dextra Tab. V. & Tab. IX. π in manu sinistra.
 Adde Fig. 19.

In Synaxi, Tab. VI. A-- ϕ in brachio; tectus Radiali externo brevior V, Supinatori brevi Δ , Extensore majore pollicis a, minore ψ Ω . Dein Tab. V. 21--23 in cubito; tectus Radiali externo brevior H, Extensore communi digitorum d, auricularis proprio a, Extensore minore pollicis 24. 25.
 Praeterea Tab. II. Z a b in cubito sinistro. Et Tab. I. ϕ χ ψ ω b b in brachio sinistro. Et Tab. IX. x y y z z in brachio sinistro, manaque.

FIGURAE XIX.

Abductor longus pollicis manus, à parte interiori.

a Pars ejus interior, quae Supinatori longo & Radialibus externis adjacet.
 b Pars superior. c tendo, in quem abit: cujus pars d inserta internae parti ossis multanguli majoris, juxta pollicem; portio e accedit ad Abductorem brevem pollicis manus, hic truncata, e Fig. 16.
 f Pars inferior. g tendo, in quem abit; h insertus tuberculo, quod est in peiore

TABULAE MUSCULORUM VIGESIMAE EXPLANATIO.

priore & eadem interna parte capitis superioris ossis metacarpi pollicis, super marginem ejus internum.

Tendines delabuntur per finem priorum capitis inferioris radii, sub ligamento, quod vide Tab. I. v in brachio.

Adde Fig. 18.

In *Syntaxi*, Tab. II. a b c d in cubito dextro; ubi in fine testus Opponenti q in manu. Dein Tab. I. x u a b b in brachio dextro; pariter in fine subjectus Opponenti X in manu.

Præterea Tab. V. a in manu sinistra.

FIGURAE XX.

Flexor brevis pollicis manus.

a Origo ab interiore parte inferioris partis ossis multanguli minoris, b capitati, c cuneiformis. Oritur & ab eminentia interna multanguli majoris. Infraque ortum ab ossibus illis, etiam oritur à capitibus vicinis ossium metacarpi indicis & medii digiti, sæpe & annularis, & pollicis.

d Cauda altera, e extremo tendine inserta superiori parti illius ossium sesamoidorum, quae apposita ad articulum pollicis cum metacarpo ejus, quod ab indice remotius.

g Altera, h extremo tendine inserta i ossi sesamoido, quod indici proprii, & superiori quidem ejus parti, illique, quae indici proprii: dein & mox infra illud, k proximae parti laterali capitis superioris ossis primi pollicis.

Aponeurosem, quam cauda, quae indici proprii, producit, quaeque se cum aponeurosi ambiante capsam articuli pollicis cum metacarpo suo conjungit, unaque cum ea adjungit extremo communi tendinum Extensorum pollicis, vide Tab. IV. r in manu sinistra.

In *Syntaxi*, Tab. IV. 1-q in manu dextra; exigua parte testus Adductore pollicis a. Dein Tab. III. Z Z in manu dextra; ubi testus Adductore pollicis b, tendine A Flexoris longi pollicis, & Lumbicali primo c; & à principio delitescit post ligamentum carpi armillare interius N. Dein Tab. II. x in manu dextra; testus Adductore pollicis y, tendine V Flexoris longi pollicis, Lumbicali primo y, Adductore pollicis brevis altero u, Opponente q. Sic & Tab. I. φ in manu dextra, testus Eisdem.

Præterea Tab. VIII. ψ-ε in manu sinistra. Et Tab. VII. φ ψ in manu sinistra. Et Tab. VI. χ in manu sinistra. Et Tab. V. ξ in manu sinistra. Et Tab. IX. d in manu dextra.

Ab exteriori parte, Tab. VIII. φ in manu dextra. Et Tab. VII. 4. 5 in manu dextra. Et Tab. VI. 6. 5 in manu dextra. Et Tab. V. inter 27 & 29 in manu dextra. Dein Tab. IV. 1 r in manu sinistra. Et Tab. III. a b in manu sinistra. Et Tab. II. φ A in manu sinistra. Et Tab. I. D in manu sinistra. Et Tab. IX. μ in manu sinistra.

FIGURAE XXI.

Flexor longus pollicis manus.

a a Prima origo à radio; cujus amplitudinem internam, prope à tuberculo cui insertus Biceps brachii, fere ad Pronatorem quadratum ulque, suo occupat initio. Oritur & à ligamento interjecho ulnae radioque.

b Principii pars tendinea.

c Portio, quae ad eum accedit, d exili tendine oriens e à condylo majore humeri, rarius occurrens. f tendo, in quem portio illa abit; qui ad carnem Flexoris se adjungit, efficitque primam initium tendinis ejus g.

Tendo transit per finem carpi interiore, sub ligamento carpi interiore; quod vide Tab. III. N in manu dextra.

h Tendo inter ossa sesamoida pollicis incedens.

i Qua secundum metacarpum pollicis, pollicemque incedit, per longitudinem quodammodo fissus est.

k Insertus ossa ultimi pollicis parti pollicae fere mediae, quae eminet asperata.

Ligamentum, quo coeëctur, ubi secundum os primum pollicis incedit, vide Tab. I. z in manu dextra.

In *Syntaxi*, Tab. III. Π-B in cubito manuum; ubi parva parte delitescit post Pronatorem tertium A, & Radialem externum breviterem χ; portio autem accessoria à principio subjecta Brachiali interno ρ s. Dein Tab. II. S T V W in cubito &c; ubi subjacet Sublimi C O, Supinatori longo X, pollicis Abductori brevis alteri u in manu dextra. Dein Tab. I. π ζ in brachio, & ε Π in manu dextra; ubi subjectus Sublimi ζ A, Supinatori longo z, Radiali interno Ω, in brachio: Abductori pollicis brevis alteri A in manu dextra.

Præterea Tab. VII. X X Y in cubito sinistro manuum. Et Tab. VI. Γ Δ in manu sinistra. Et Tab. V. ρ ρ in manu sinistra. Et Tab. IX. ff in brachio sinistro: & ff in manu dextra.

FIGURAE XXII.

Extensor major pollicis manus.

a a Ortus ab exteriori parte ulnae, fere in medio longitudinis ejus. Et b infra quoque oritur à ligamento, quod ab ulna ad radium deductum.

c Principii pars tendinea.

d Tendo, in quem abit; qui decurrit per eum parvum radii finem, qui est mox posse illius, per quem Radialium externorum tendines: & decurrit sub carpi ligamento armillari exteriori; quod vide Tab. V. 16 in manu dextra.

e Tendo Extensoris minoris pollicis manus, hic truncatus, c Fig. 23.

f Commune extremum, in quod conflunt tendines pollicis Extensoris majoris & minoris; g insertum tuberculo oblongo & transverso, è priore eademque superiore parte pollicis ultimi ossis eminenti.

In *Syntaxi*, Tab. VI. a b c d e in brachio; ubi subjectus Anconeo Y, & Indicatori f g h. Dein Tab. V. 13. 26 in manu dextra, ubi in cubito subjectus Extensori communi digitorum d, auriculari proprio a, Ulnari externo W.

Præterea Tab. II. g g h in cubito sinistro. Et Tab. I. γ A in manu sinistra. Et Tab. IX. γ γ φ in brachio sinistro, manuum.

h Aponeurosis, quae se adjungit tendini communi Extensorum pollicis; hic truncata. Pars ejus ambit capsam articuli pollicis cum metacarpo suo, in qua capsae illi: pars procedit à cauda posteriore Flexore brevis pollicis manus. Vide 4. 5 in manu dextra Tab. VI.

Aponeurosem, quam tendo communis ab altero latere accipit ab Abductore brevis pollicis manus, vide Fig. 16. d.

FIGURAE XXIII.

Extensor minor pollicis manus.

a Pars tendinea principii, b oriens ab exteriori parte spinæ ulnae, cui adnexum ligamentum, quod inter cubiti ossa intercedit. Infraque illam originem, à modico ligamento oritur.

c Tendo, in quem abit; qui hic procedit per finem priorum capitis inferioris radii, sub ligamento, quod vide Tab. V. 20 in manu dextra, & Tab. I. u in brachio, & Tab. IX. π in manu sinistra.

d Tendo Extensoris majoris pollicis manus, hic truncatus; d Fig. 22.

e Commune extremum, in quod conflunt tendines Extensoris minoris & majoris; f insertum tuberculo oblongo & transverso, è priore eademque superiore parte pollicis ossis ultimi eminenti.

In *Syntaxi*, Tab. VI. φ Ω d in brachio; à principio subjectus Extensori majori pollicis a c. Dein Tab. V. 24. 25. 26; ex parte testus Extensore communi digitorum d, & Extensore auricularis proprio a.

Præterea Tab. II. e f in cubiti. Et Tab. I. c d in brachio. Et Tab. IX. π β in brachio sinistro, manuum.

g Aponeurosis eadem, quae Fig. 22. h.

FIGURAE XXIV.

Adductor pollicis manus.

a Origo ab interiore parte capitis superioris ossis metacarpi digiti annularis, juxta os metacarpi digiti medii; indeque b b ab interna amplitudine ossis metacarpi digiti medii.

c Extremum tendineum, d insertum ei capitis superioris ossis primi pollicis parti, quae spectat indicem.

In *Syntaxi*, Tab. IV. s &c. in manu dextra; aliquantum testus Flexore brevis pollicis l, & Interosseo posteriore modii γ. Dein Tab. III. b b in manu dextra; testus Flexore brevis pollicis z, Lumbicali primo c, & secundo g, Profundi tendine H, & I. Dein Tab. II. y in manu dextra; testus ceterum Flexore pollicis brevis x, Lumbicali primo y, secundo ζ, Profundi tendinebus ad indicem & medium digitorum pertinentibus, Sublimis tendine P ad indicem. Et Tab. I. ψ in manu dextra, testus Eisdem.

Præterea Tab. VIII. g h in manu sinistra. Et Tab. VII. Ω in manu sinistra. Et Tab. VI. π in manu sinistra. Et Tab. V. π in manu sinistra. Et Tab. IX. c in manu dextra.

Ab exteriori parte, Tab. VIII. g g h in manu dextra. Et Tab. VII. 6. 7 in manu dextra. Et Tab. VI. 7. 8 in manu dextra. Et Tab. V. 29. 30 in manu dextra. Dein Tab. IV. u u in manu sinistra. Et Tab. III. c d in manu sinistra. Et Tab. II. ε Π in manu sinistra. Et Tab. I. F G in manu sinistra. Et Tab. IX. ρ ζ in manu sinistra.

METACARPI MANUS.

FIGURAE XXV.

Adductor metacarpi digiti minimi manus.

a Origo à posteriore eademque paulo infra mediam parte extremi fere processus incurvi ossis cuneiformis carpi: & b à proxima exteriori ligamenti carpi interioris, infra processum illum.

c c Ha partibus insertus est ossi metacarpi minimi, juxta caput ejus: & inter ea etiam per totam longitudinem; posteriori scilicet & eadem interiori parti ossis illius.

In *Syntaxi*, Tab. III. U &c. in manu dextra. Dein Tab. II. χ χ in manu dextra, testus Abductore digiti minimi manus ψ, & Flexore parvo τ. Dein Tab. I. f in manu dextra, testus Abductore digiti minimi c, Flexore parvo h, Palmare brevis g, aponeurosi Palmaris longi y.

Præterea Tab. VII. ε Π Σ in manu sinistra: & a in dextra. Et Tab. IX. l in manu dextra.

VOLAE.

FIGURAE XXVI.

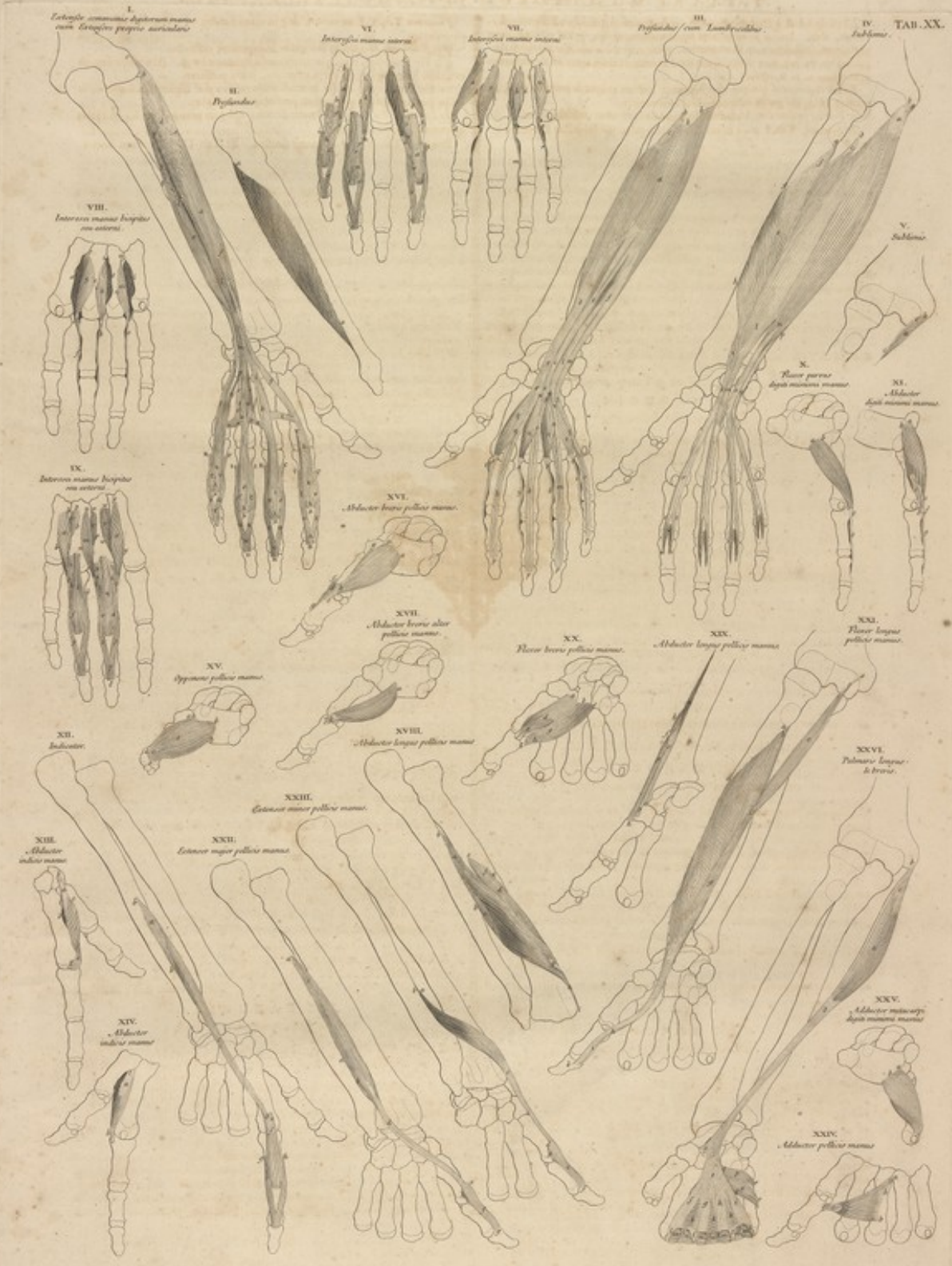
Palmaris longus, & brevis.

a--o *Palmaris longus.*

b Principium tendineum oriens ab extrema interiore parte condyli posterioris ossis humeri; quod principium deinde per eum excurrit c. Pertinet autem ad caput tendineum commune, quo cum aliis ab hoc condylo oritur. Separatumque ab eo, illo modo, quo in Radiali interno dictum, ad a Fig. 9. Tab. XIX.

d Tendo, in quem abit.

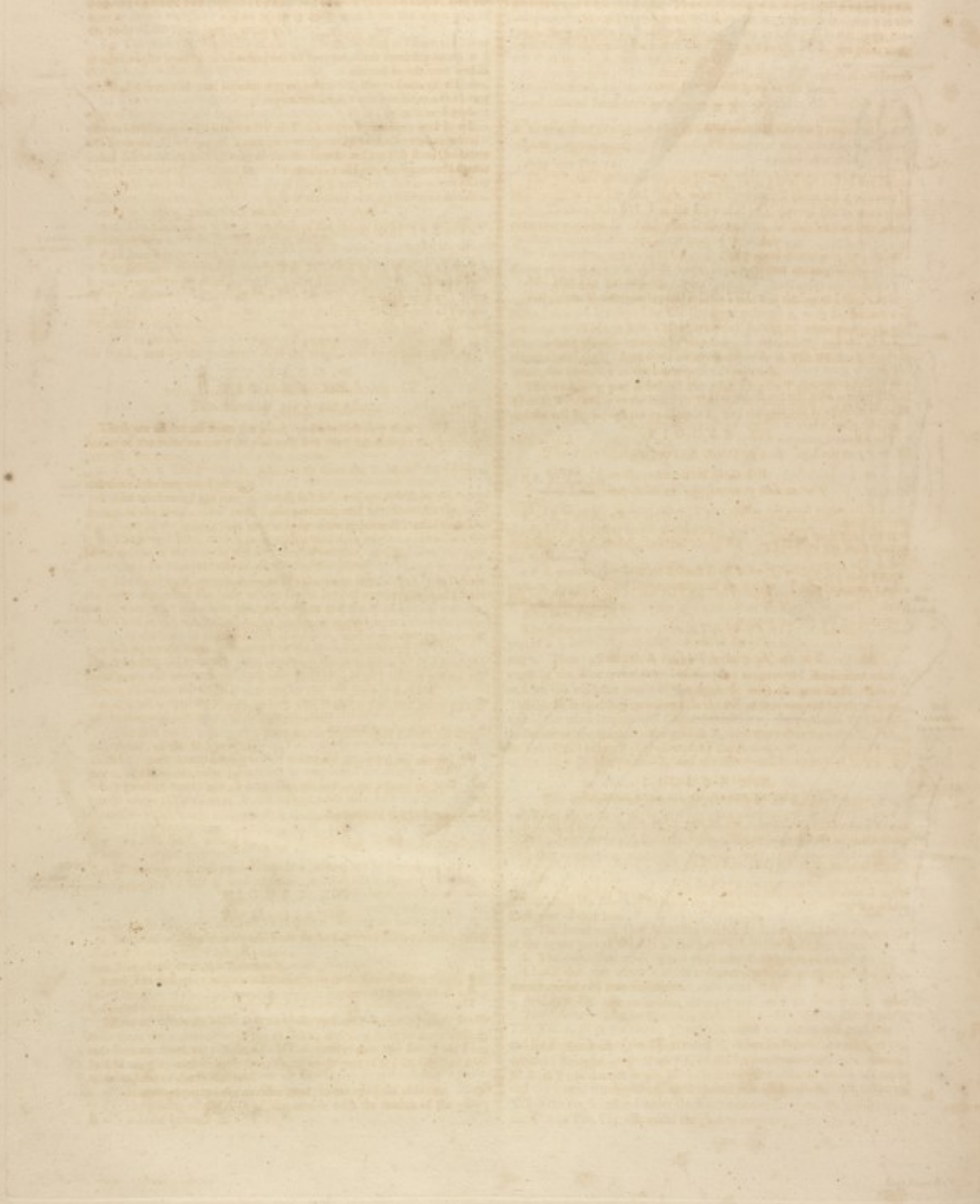
e Aponeurosis, in quam tendo ille dilatescit; partem accipiens à ligamento carpi interiore. Eaque aponeurosis in quatuor portiones f. g. h. i, ad digitos procedentes, primum leviter distincta, deinde magis, ut non nisi filis tendinis transversis k. k. cohaerent.



L. B. Oudart. Sculp.

Superius J. K. N. Neapoli. Londini. 1740.

PLATE I
TWENTY-FIRST ANATOMICAL TABLE
H. J. A. N. M. U. S. C. L. P. S.
L. I. N. E. I. D.



THE
TWENTY-FIRST ANATOMICAL TABLE
 OF THE
HUMAN MUSCLES
 EXPLAINED.

MUSCLES OF THE THIGH.

Add here Tab. XXII. Fig. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. And the *abductor fasci-
 alis femoris*, Fig. 8. Tab. XXIII.

FIGURE I.

The gluteus magnus.

The flesh of this muscle is outwardly collected into small bundles loosely
 cohering together.

a a Its origin from the os ilium at the outer edge of the back part of its
 spine, by which that bone is extended backwards over the os sacrum. It affixes
 with a tendinous beginning.

It also adheres so firmly to the ligamentum sacro-sciaticum, and to the
 ligament that goes from the os sacrum, to the spine or crista of the os ilium;
 as also to the tendinous vagina that covers it outwardly, that it seems to arise
 from each of them. Its said origin (a a) is also continued to the tendinous
 origin of the latissimus dorsi, and common heads of the longissimus dorsi
 and sacrolumbalis. See Tab. V. § § in the buttock.

b The place where it arises from the outer edge of the os sacrum.

c Its origin from the first protuberance, at the side of the opening in which
 the canal of the spina dorsi, including the spinal medulla, terminates.

d Its origin from the juncture of the oblique processes of the os sacrum
 and coccygi.

e Its origin from the side of the os coccygis.

f The tendon, in which it ends; and which is inserted into the protuberance
 of the thigh-bone, that is extended along its back part downwards from
 the root of the great trochanter; and it principally inserts itself into the upper
 part of this eminence, where it is generally the most rough and protuberant.
 It also coheres with the tendinous fascia or covering that binds together the
 adjacent muscles of the thigh.

g The place where it coheres to the vastus externus.

The *systematic connexion* appears in Tab. V. y in the buttock. Also in Tab.
 IX. w x y in the hip. And in Tab. I. A in the thigh.

FIGURE II.

The middle gluteus, in its back part.

a a a Its origin from the whole extent of the back of the os ilium, from
 near its spine.

b Its tendinous extremity, inserted obliquely at c c into the trochanter
 major, from the tip to its root.

d d The impressions made in it by the gluteus magnus.

Add here Fig. 3.

The *systematic connexion* appears in Tab. VI. i &c. in the lower part of the
 trunk. Then in Tab. V. Y in the buttock, where the remaining part of it
 is covered by the gluteus magnus w.

FIGURE III.

The middle gluteus, in its fore part.

a Its outer part. b its inner part.

c c Its origin from the spine of the ilium.

d The tendinous portion, by which the tendinous end begins internally.

Add here Fig. 2.

The *systematic connexion* appears in Tab. II. s in the trunk; where the rest of
 it is covered by the gluteus minor u. Then in Tab. I. K in the thigh; where
 it lies partly behind the tensor or abductor fasciialis femoris M.

FIGURE IV.

The gluteus minor, in its back part.

a a a The first of its origination from the back of the os ilium, from all that
 part of it which lies betwixt the origins of the middle gluteus and beginning of
 the ischium, and from the posterior edge of the upper part of the ischium itself.

b The tendinous portion, that begins outwardly from its tendinous insertion.

Add here Fig. 5.

The *systematic connexion* appears in Tab. VII. z &c. in the hip. In Tab. VI.
 it lies under the gluteus medius i in the lower part of the trunk, and the
 pyriformis n.

FIGURE V.

The gluteus minor in its fore part.

a a Its origin from the os ilium.

b Its outer part. c its inner part.

d Its tendinous end that terminates in that fore part of the trochanter
 major that is near its outer side from the root to its tip. See Tab. III. g
 in the trunk.

Add here Fig. 4.

The *systematic connexion* appears in Tab. III. §--§ in the trunk, where it
 lies under the iliacus internus e. Then in Tab. II. u in the trunk; placed
 under the iliacus internus y in the thigh, and the rectus x. In Tab. I. i
 it lies under the abductor fasciialis femoris M in the thigh.

FIGURE VI.

The pyriformis, in its back part.

a Its origin from the outer part of the posterior and lower edge of the os
 ilium, near the os sacrum.

b The tendon, in which it ends; for it is inserted into the inner and middle
 part of the mount of the trochanter major.

Add here Fig. 7.

The *systematic connexion* appears in Tab. VI. n in the lower part of the trunk;
 where it is partly covered by the gluteus medius i, in part by the upper of the
 gemini q, and in part lies behind the os sacrum. In Tab. V. it lies under
 the gluteus magnus y in the buttock.

FIGURE VII.

The pyriformis, in its fore part.

a b. c. d. e. f. Three portions, by which it arises from the fore part of the
 os sacrum; being tendinous at their beginning b d f.

g The uppermost of them, arising from the fore part of the body of the
 second vertebra of the os sacrum, just above its second foramen.

h The middle portion, from the fore part of the process that lies betwixt
 the second and third foramen.

i The lower portion, from the fore part of the process that is betwixt the
 third and fourth foramen.

k The place where the muscle is cut off.

Add here Fig. 6.

FIGURE VIII.

The quadratus femoris, in its back part.

a The tendinous part of its beginning.

b b The extremity, inserted into the oblong eminence of the thigh bone,
 that stands out partly from the posterior side of the root of the trochanter
 major, and partly below the same.

Add here Fig. 9.

The *systematic connexion* appears in Tab. VI. z in the lower part of the trunk;
 in part seated under the lower of the gemini s, and hid behind theiceps of
 the thigh t, with the femimembranosus. And what there appears naked
 in Tab. V. lies under the gluteus magnus y in the buttock.

FIGURE IX.

The quadratus femoris, anteriorly.

a a Its origin from the outer edge of the tuberculum ischii.

Add here Fig. 8.

FIGURE X.

The obturator internus.

a a a Its tendinous origin from the fore part, and more than half the cir-
 cumference of the great foramen in the os pubis; whence it first proceeds
 backwards thro' the side of the pelvis, and then bends round the margin of
 the ischium at b, goes thro' the sinus or notch that is betwixt the acute process
 and the tuberculum ischii; and afterwards it runs along the back of the ischium.

c The tendon, in which it ends; inserted at the inner and fore part of the
 mount of the trochanter major.

The *systematic connexion* appears in Tab. VII. Θ--Π in the hip; where, as
 in this figure, the extremity lies hid behind the trochanter major. Then in
 Tab. VI. w x x y in the lower part of the trunk; where at its origin it lies
 hid behind the levator ani e, and the coccygis d; the extremity being under
 the gemini q. s. And what there appears naked, is in Tab. V. covered by the
 gluteus magnus y in the buttock.

FIGURE XI.

The gemini or gemelli.

a The uppermost of the gemini, arising at b from the outer part of the end
 of the acute process of the ischium, near the sinus or notch thro' which the
 obturator internus bends itself.

c The tendinous extremity.

d The lower of the gemini, arising at e e from the outer part of the tuber-
 culum ischii, near the lower part of the sinus thro' which the obturator inter-
 nus bends itself.

f The inner part of its beginning, arising outwardly at gg from the ischium, and
 from the lunar edge of the sinus thro' which the obturator internus bends itself.

h The tendinous ending.

The extremities being conjoined with the tendon of the obturator internus,
 are inserted therewith into the inner and fore part of the mount of the trochanter
 major.

The *systematic connexion* appears in Tab. VI. q. s in the lower part of the
 trunk; where part of it is covered by the obturator internus w y; and the
 extremities themselves lie hid behind the trochanter major, as in the present
 figure. In Tab. V. it lies under the gluteus magnus y in the buttock.

TWENTY-FIRST MUSCULAR TABLE.

FIGURE XII.

The psoas magnus.

a The tendinous beginning of its first head, arising at b from the lower edge of the body of the first dorsal vertebra, and at c from the ligament that is placed betwixt the body of that and the uppermost lumbal vertebra. And in some it arises from the next upper part of the body of that vertebra.

d e The tendinous beginning of the second head, arising at d from the lower edge of the body of the fifth or uppermost lumbal vertebra, and at e from the ligament that is placed betwixt the body of that and the body of the next or fourth vertebra: and in others it arises even from the upper part of the body of the same fourth vertebra.

f g The tendinous beginning of the third head, arising at f from the lower margin of the body of the fourth lumbal vertebra, and from the ligament g that is betwixt the body of that and the body of the third vertebra: and in others also from the next adjacent upper part of the body of the 3d vertebra.

h i The tendinous beginning of the fourth head, arising at h from the lower edge of the body of the third lumbal vertebra, and at i from the ligament that is betwixt the body of that and of the second vertebra: and in others also from the next adjacent upper part of the body of the second vertebra.

k l The tendinous beginning of the fifth head, arising at k from the lower edge of the body of the second lumbal vertebra, and from the ligament l that is betwixt the body of that and the body of the first vertebra: and in others also it arises from the next adjacent upper part of the body of the 1st lumbal vertebra.

m The tendon, in which it ends.

n n The place from whence the flesh of the iliacus internus is cut off, at its conjunction with the tendon of that muscle.

Add here Fig. 12. and 15.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. IV. t &c. in the trunk; where it is in part covered by the psoas parvus r s, and the diaphragm Q R. Then in Tab. III. r v in the thigh; where only that part which is in the thigh appears. Then in Tab. II. z in the thigh; in part covered by the internal obliquus of the abdomen O in the trunk, and also by the pectineus I in the thigh. Then in Tab. I. F in the thigh, covered by the obliquus externus of the abdomen u in the trunk, and by the pectineus E in the thigh, and by the sartorius H.

FIGURE XIII.

The heads of the great psoas.

These are all cut off from the psoas, under which they that arise from the bodies of the vertebrae are partly fused; but those heads from the transverse processes are entirely seated under the muscle.

a. d. g. k. n The five heads, which arise from the bodies of the vertebrae and their intermediate ligaments.

a The tendinous beginning of the first head, arising at b from the lower margin of the body of the lowest dorsal vertebra, and at c from the ligament that is betwixt the body of that and the body of the uppermost lumbal vertebra.

d The second head, which arises with a tendinous origin e f, at e from the lower margin of the body of the fifth lumbal vertebra, and at f from the ligament that is betwixt the body of that and of the 4th or next lumbal vertebra.

g The third head, which arises with a tendinous beginning h i, at h from the lower margin of the body of the fourth lumbal vertebra, and at i from the ligament that is betwixt the body of that and the third lumbal vertebra.

k The fourth head, arising with a tendinous origin l m, at l from the lower margin of the body of the third lumbal vertebra, and at m from the ligament that is betwixt the body of that and of the second vertebra of the loins.

n The fifth head, which arises with a tendinous origin o p, at o from the lower margin of the body of the second lumbal vertebra; and at p from the ligament betwixt the body of that and of the first lumbal vertebra.

q. s. u. w. y The five heads, which arise from the fore and lower part of the transverse processes of the lumbal vertebrae.

q The first head, arising with a tendinous beginning at r from the transverse process of the fifth vertebra.

s The second head, arising with a tendinous origin t from the transverse process of the fourth vertebra.

u The third head, arising with a tendinous origin v from the transverse process of the third vertebra.

w The fourth head, arising with a tendinous origin x from the transverse process of the second lumbal vertebra.

y The fifth head, arising with a tendinous origin z from the transverse process of the first vertebra.

Add here Fig. 12. and 15.

FIGURE XIV.

The iliacus internus.

a The portion, by which it arises from the back part of the transverse process of the first or lowermost lumbal vertebra.

b The origin from the ligament k.

c d The first of its origin from the inner surface of the os ilium, just below the spine of that bone; and its origin is continued from the whole upper surface of that bone.

Below d, where the crista or spine of the os ilium terminates before, it also arises from the anterior part of the os ilium, and then from its inner surface, and from the lower part of the root of the protuberance that stands out from its said margin; and likewise from the adjacent part of the capsule that contains the joint of the thigh bone.

e The concave part of the muscle, next the cavity of the abdomen.

ff The joining of the flesh of this muscle with the tendon of the psoas; it also covers beneath it.

g The insertion also of the fleshy part itself of this muscle, below the tendon of the said psoas magnus.

h The place where the psoas magnus is cut off.

i The tendon common to the psoas magnus and iliacus internus. Add here Fig. 15.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. IV. y in the trunk; where it lies partly under the psoas magnus t; then in Tab. III. e in the thigh; where only that portion of it can be seen which enters into the thigh; it is also in part covered by the transversus of the abdomen p p in the trunk, and partly by the psoas magnus r s in the thigh. Then in Tab. II. y in the thigh; covered by the obliquus internus of the abdomen O O in the trunk, the psoas magnus z in the thigh, the pectineus I, and the rectus x. Then in Tab. I. G in the thigh; covered by the obliquus externus of the abdomen u in the trunk, the psoas magnus F in the thigh, and the sartorius H.

k The ligament, that is extended from the transverse process of the lowest lumbal vertebra, to the nearest part of the spine of the ilium.

FIGURE XV.

The insertion of the psoas magnus and iliacus internus, in its back part.

a The iliacus internus. Add here Fig. 14.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. VIII. e (and the rest of the iliacus internus z) in the hip and thigh, where the external obturator e covers it in part. Then in Tab. VII. v in the hip and thigh; covered also in part by the obturator externus z. And what is there naked, in Tab. VI. lies behind the quadratus femoris z in the lower part of the trunk.

b The tendon, common to the psoas magnus and iliacus internus, inserted at c into the left trochanter, which it in a manner encompasses.

Add here Fig. 12. and 15.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. VIII. n in the hip and thigh, where part of the end is covered by the obturator externus e, with the adductor of the thigh w. Then in Tab. VII. o in the hip and thigh, where part of the end is in the same manner covered by the obturator externus z, and the adductor magnus femoris O. And what is there uncovered, in Tab. VI. lies behind the quadratus femoris z in the lower part of the trunk.

The remaining part is behind the psoas magnus Tab. VIII. v in the hip. Then in Tab. VII. y in the hip. In Tab. VI. in the lower part of the trunk; and the rest lies behind the pyriformis n, and the glutæus medius i.

FIGURE XVI.

The adductor magnus of the thigh, in its fore part.

a a Its origin from the outer part of the anterior edge of the os pubis, near its synchondrosis; from whence it continues to arise as far as the tubercle of the ischium.

b. c. d Portions which are in some degree distinguished one from the other, chiefly by the different course of the fibres; and which together make the upper extremity of this muscle, inserted along the rough line on the back part of the thigh bone.

e f A portion that is more distinct from the rest, ending in the lower extremity, inserted at the lower condyle of the femur. f The tendon that arises from the fleshy part.

Add here Fig. 17.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. IV. x l m s z in the thigh; where part of it is covered by the common end of the psoas magnus and iliacus internus x. Then in Tab. III. Δ Δ O A E in the thigh, where the rest of it is covered by the same common end of the psoas magnus and iliacus internus s z, and by the adductor brevis of the thigh ψ, with the gracilis v. Then in Tab. II. n in the thigh; where also the rest of it is covered by the common end of the psoas magnus and iliacus internus x y, the pectineus I, the long adductor of the thigh Δ, the gracilis A, and the vastus internus z. Then in Tab. I. C in the thigh; covered by the sartorius H, the adductor longus of the thigh D, the gracilis B, and the other muscles remarked in Tab. II.

FIGURE XVII.

The adductor magnus of the thigh, in its back part.

a b Its origin from the outer part of the tuberculum ischii, as far as its bottom: a the tendinous portion, b the aponeurosis that runs thro' the fleshy part at c.

d The portion that springs from the fore part, where it arises along the height of the os pubis.

e e The broad extremity, which ends in some measure tendinous, at its insertion along the femur at f f into the linea aspera, that runs along the whole back part of that bone.

g The lower end, that forms the tendon h, inserted at i into the middle of the upper part of the side of the inner condyle of the thigh-bone.

k The impression made in this muscle by the glutæus magnus.

l l All that part which is made concave, by the impression of the femimembranosus and femitendinosus.

Add here Fig. 16.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. VIII. e—D in the thigh. Then in Tab. VII. K N in the thigh; placed also under the femimembranosus A C, and the shorter head of the biceps cruris P. Then in Tab. VI. s s in the thigh; covered also by the biceps cruris q λ, by the femitendinosus s π, the femimembranosus φ; and at its origin hid behind the transversus of the perineum h, and the second transversalis g, in the lower part of the trunk. Then in Tab. V. θ in the thigh; placed under the femimembranosus τ, and the femitendinosus π, as in Tab. VI; also under the glutæus magnus γ in the buttock.

TABULAE ANATOMICAE PRIMAE ET VIGESIMAE MUSCULORUM HOMINIS E X P L A N A T I O.

F E M O R I S.

Adde Tab. XXII. Fig. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. Adde & *Tenorem vaginæ femoris*, Fig. 8. Tab. XXIII.

FIGURAE I.

Gluteus magnus.

Caro in fasciculos inter se laxius coherentes extrinsecus coepta.
 a a Ortus ab osse ilium, ad exteriorem marginem partis posterioris cruræ, qua hoc os ultra sacrum retrorsum porrectum. Oritur principio tendinoso.
 Quin & tam pertinaciter adhaeret ligamento, quod ab osse sacro ad cruram ilium, illique, quod ab eodem osse ad iction deductum; itemque vaginæ tendinosæ, qua extrinsecus obductus, ut ab illi etiam orti videatur. Et à principio continuatus est tendineo principio Latissimus dorsi, communique capitæ Longissimi dorsi & Sacrospinosis. Vide Tab. V. § 2 in nate.
 b Hac parte oritur à margine externo ossis sacri.
 c Hac à tuberculo primo corum, quæ sunt à latere hiatus, in quem spinæ dorsi canal, medullam spinalem continens, exit.
 d Hac ab articulo processuum obliquorum ossis sacri coccygisque.
 e Hac à latere coccygia.
 f Tendo, in quem abit. Is se inserit eminentiæ femoris, quæ per posteriorem ejus partem à radice trochanteris majoris deorsum porrecta; & superiori quidem parti ejus se inserit, quoad illa maxime eminere & inaequalitas esse solet. Et conjungit se quoque cum vagina tendinæ, quæ femori adjacentes musculos completitur.
 g Hac parte conjungit se cum Vaso externo.
In Synaxi, Tab. V. y in nate. Præterea Tab. IX. w x y in coxa. Et Tab. I. A in femore.

FIGURAE II.

Gluteus medius, à parte posteriore.

a a a Origo à dorso ossis ilium latitudine tota, juxta cruram ejus.
 b Extremum tendineum, c c trochanteri majori, à radice ejus ad summum verticem, oblique affixum.
 d d Vestigium à Gluteo magno impressum.
 Adde Fig. 2.
In Synaxi, Tab. VI. i & c. in inferiore trunci parte. Dein Tab. V. Y in nate; ubi caeterum testus Gluteo magno y. Præterea Tab. IX. t in coxa, pari modo testus Gluteo magno w.

FIGURAE III.

Gluteus medius, à parte priorè.

a Pars exterior. b interior.
 c c Origo à crista ilium.
 d Pars tendinæ, qua extremum tendineum ab interiore parte incipit.
 Adde Fig. 2.
In Synaxi, Tab. II. s in trunco; ubi caeterum post Gluteum minorem u. Dein Tab. I. K in femore; ubi ex parte post Tenorem vaginæ femoris M.

FIGURAE IV.

Gluteus minor, à parte posteriore.

a a a Prima origo à dorso ossis ilium; à cujus amplitudine illa tota oritur, quæ est inter ortum Glutei medii, ischiique principium, & ab ipsius ischii orae posterioris superiore parte.
 b Pars tendinæ, qua extremum tendineum ab exteriorè parte incipit.
 Adde Fig. 5.
In Synaxi, Tab. VII. z & c. in coxa. In Tab. VI. subjacet Gluteo medio i in inferiore trunci parte, & Pyriformi n.

FIGURAE V.

Gluteus minor, à parte priorè.

a a Ortus ab osse ilium.
 b Pars exterior. c interior.
 d Extremum tendineum, quod definit ad eam prioris partis trochanteris majoris partem, quæ est juxta latus ejus externum, à radice ejus usque ad partem superiorem. Vide Tab. III. e in trunco.
 Adde Fig. 4.
In Synaxi, Tab. III. e--e in trunco; ubi subjacet Iliaco interno e. Dein Tab. II. u in trunco; subjacet Iliaco interno y in femore, & Recto cruris x. In Tab. I. subjacet Tendini vaginæ femoris M in femore.

FIGURAE VI.

Pyriformis, à parte posteriore.

a Ortus ab exteriorè parte orae posterioris ejuſdemque inferioris ossis ilium, juxta sacrum.

b Tendo, in quem abit: quique pertinet ad internam partem mediæ cacuminis trochanteris majoris.

Adde Fig. 7.

In Synaxi, Tab. VI. n in inferiore trunci parte; ubi partem Gluteus medius i tegit, partem Geminarum superior q; pars pose os sacrum. In Tabula V. subjacet Gluteo magno y in nate.

FIGURAE VII.

Pyriformis, à parte priorè.

a b c d e f Portiones tres, quibus à priorè parte ossis sacri oritur; ab initio tendinæ, b. d. f.
 g Earumque superior oritur à peiori parte corporis secundis ossis sacri, mox supra foramen secundum.
 h Media à priorè parte illius processus, qui inter foramen secundum & tertium est.
 i Inferior à priorè parte processus, qui inter foramen tertium & quartum.
 k Hæ truncatus.
 Adde Fig. 6.

FIGURAE VIII.

Quadratus femoris, à parte posteriorè.

a Principii pars tendinæ.
 b b Extremum inferum ossis femoris oblongæ eminentiæ, quæ partim à posteriorè parte radice trochanteris majoris, partim infra eam, eminet.
 Adde Fig. 9.
In Synaxi, Tab. VI. z in inferiore trunci parte; ex parte subjacet Geminarum inferiori s, & delinascens post Bicipitem cruris x in femore, cum Semimembranæo. Et quod ibi nudum, id in Tab. V. subjacet Gluteo magno y in nate.

FIGURAE IX.

Quadratus femoris, à parte priorè.

a a Origo ab exteriorè margine tuberis ischii.
 Adde Fig. 8.

FIGURAE X.

Obturator internus.

a a a Origo à priorè parte, eaque plus quam dimidia, ambitus foraminis magni ossis coxæ, principio tendinoso: unde primum per latus pelvis procedit retrosum; deinde se circum ischii marginem flectit b, per finem, qui inter ejus acutum processum imumque tuber est: posteaque decurrit per dorsum ischii.
 c Tendo, in quem abit; pertinet ad internam eandemque priorè partem cacuminis trochanteris majoris.
In Synaxi, Tab. VII. e--f in coxa; ubi, ut hic, ipso extremo delinascit post trochanterem majorem. Dein Tab. VI. w x x y in inferiore trunci parte; ubi à principio delinascit post Levatorem ani e, & Coccygem d; extremo subjacet Gemini q. s. Et quod nudum, id in Tab. V. testum Gluteo magno y in nate.

FIGURAE XI.

Gemini.

a Geminarum superior, b oriens ab exteriorè parte extremi processus acuti ischii, juxta finem, per quem Obturator internus se flectit.
 c Extremum tendineum.
 d Geminarum inferior, e e oriens ab exteriorè parte tuberis ischii, juxta inferiorem partem sinus, per quem se Obturator internus flectit.
 f Principii pars interior, g g oriens extrinsecus ab ischio, à lunato termino illius sinus, per quem Obturator internus se flectit.
 h Extremum tendineum.
 Extrema cum tendinæ Obturatoris interni conjuncta, cum eo se inserunt internæ eademque peiori parti cacuminis trochanteris majoris.
In Synaxi, Tab. VI. q. s in inferiore trunci parte; ubi pars testis Obturatore interno w y; ipsa extrema, ut hic, delinascunt post trochanterem majorem. Caeterum in Tab. V. subjacet Gluteo magno y in nate.

FIGURAE XII.

Psoas magnus.

a Capitis primi principium tendineum, b oriens ab imo margine corporis vertebrae primæ dorsi, & c à ligamento, quod inter corpus illud corpusque quintæ lumborum intercedit. Aliis & à proxima superiore parte corpora illius quintæ.

TABULAE MUSCULORUM PRIMAE ET VIGESIMAE EXPLANATIO.

d e Capitis secundum principium tendineum, d oriens ab imo margine corporis vertebrae quintae lumborum, & e à ligamento, quod inter corpus illud & corpus quartae intercedit: & alius ab ipsa etiam proxima superiore parte corporis quartae.

f g Capitis tertium principium tendineum, f oriens ab imo margine corporis vertebrae quartae lumborum, & g à ligamento, quod inter corpus illud & corpus tertiae intercedit: & alius etiam à corporis tertiae parte proxima superiore.

h i Capitis quartum principium tendineum, h oriens ab imo margine corporis vertebrae tertiae lumborum, & i à ligamento, quod inter corpus illud & corpus secundae intercedit: & alius etiam à corporis secundae parte proxima superiore.

k l Capitis quintum principium tendineum, k oriens ab imo margine corporis vertebrae secundae lumborum, & l à ligamento, quod inter corpus illud & corpus primae intercedit: & alius etiam à corporis primae parte proxima superiore.

m Tendo, in quem abit.

n n Hinc caro iliaci interni, quae se ad tendinem illum adjungit, rescissa. Adde Fig. 13. & 15.

In Synaxi, Tab. IV. t & c. in trunco; ubi ex parte tectus Psoa parvo r s, & Diaphragmate Q.R. Dein Tab. III. r v in femore; ubi non nisi pars, quae in femore est, apparet. Dein Tab. II. z in femore; ex parte tectus Obliquo interno abdominis O in trunco, itemque Pedineo f in femore. Dein Tab. I. F in femore, tectus Obliquo externo abdominis u in trunco, & Pectineo E in femore, & Sartorio H.

A latere, Tab. IX. o in sinistra coxa.

FIGURAE XIII.

Psoae magni capita.

Omnia à Psoa rescissa, cui illa, quae à corporibus vertebrarum oriuntur, ex parte subiecta: illa autem, quae à processibus transversis, in totum.

a. d. g. k. n Capita quinque, quae à corporibus vertebrarum ligamentisque intermediis oriuntur.

a Primi principium tendineum, b oriens ab imo margine corporis vertebrae primae dorsi, & c à ligamento, quod inter corpus illud & corpus quintae lumborum intercedit.

d Secundum, quod tendineo principio e f oritur e ab imo margine corporis vertebrae quintae lumborum, & f à ligamento, quod inter corpus illud & corpus quartae intercedit.

g Tertium, quod tendineo principio h i oritur h ab imo margine corporis vertebrae quartae lumborum, & i à ligamento, quod inter corpus illud & corpus tertiae intercedit.

k Quartum, quod tendineo principio l m oritur l ab imo margine corporis vertebrae tertiae lumborum, & m à ligamento, quod inter corpus illud & corpus secundae intercedit.

n Quintum, quod tendineo principio o p oritur o ab imo margine corporis vertebrae secundae lumborum, & p à ligamento, quod inter corpus illud & corpus primae intercedit.

q. s. u. w. y Capita quinque, quae oriuntur à priori & eadem inferiore parte processuum transversorum vertebrarum lumborum.

q Primum, tendineo principio r oriens à processu transverso quintae.

Secundum, tendineo principio t oriens à processu transverso quartae.

u Tertium, principio tendineo v oriens à processu transverso tertiae.

w Quartum, principio tendineo x oriens à processu transverso secundae.

y Quintum, principio tendineo z oriens à processu transverso primae. Adde Fig. 12. & 15.

FIGURAE XIV.

Iliacus internus.

a Haec portio oritur à posteriore parte processus transversus vertebrae primae lumborum.

b Origo à ligamento k.

c d Prima origo ab interna amplitudine ossis ilium, mox infra cristam: à cujus poro amplitudinali parte superiore tota oriri pergit.

Intra d, ubi crista à priori parte definit, praeterea oritur ab ora prioris ossis ilium, ac deinde ab ambitu interno, ac poro ab inferiore parte radialis tuberculi, quod ex eadem illa ora emittit; atque etiam à vicina parte capsulae articulum coxae continentis.

e Pars concava, quae cavum abdominis spectat.

f f Hic caro ad tendinem Psoae magni accedit: accedit & subius.

g Infra quem tendinem se caro ipsi quoque femori inserit.

h Hinc rescissa Psoa magnus.

i Tendo communis Psoae magni cum Iliaco interno.

Adde Fig. 15.

In Synaxi, Tab. IV. y in trunco; ex parte subiectum Psoae magni t. Dein Tab. III. s in femore; ubi non apparet nisi pars quae in femore est; tecta e.

tiam partim Transverso abdominis p p in trunco, partim Psoa magni r v in femore. Dein Tab. II. y in femore; tectus Obliquo interno abdominis O O in trunco, Psoa magni x in femore, & Pectineo f, & Recto cruris x. Dein Tab. I. G in femore; tectus Obliquo externo abdominis u in trunco, Psoa magni F in femore, & Sartorio H.

k Ligamentum, à processu transverso primae lumborum ad proximam partem cristae ilium pertinens.

FIGURAE XV.

Psoae magni & Iliaci interni extremum, à parte posteriore.

a Iliaci interni.

Adde Fig. 14.

In Synaxi, Tab. VIII. o [& reliquum quoque hujus Iliaci s] in coxa & femore; ubi partem extremi tegit Obturator externus s. Dein Tab. VII. v in coxa & femore; pariter tecta parte Obturatore externo s. Et quod nudum, id in Tab. VI. post Quadratum femoris z in inferiore trunci parte.

b Tendo communis Psoae magni cum Iliaco interno, c c insertus trochanteri minori, eumque quasi comprehendens. Adde Fig. 12. & 13.

In Synaxi, Tab. VIII. π in coxa & femore; ubi pars extremi tecti Obturatore externo s, & Adductore magno femoris s. Dein Tab. VII. Ω in coxa & femore; ubi extremi pars eodem modo tecta Obturatore externo s, & Adductore magno femoris O. Et quod nudum, id in Tab. VI. post Quadratum femoris z in inferiore trunci parte.

Reliquum autem Psoae magni, Tab. VIII. ρ in coxa. Dein Tab. VII. y in coxa. Dein Tab. VI. m in inferiore trunci parti; caeterum delitescens post Pyramiden n, & Gluteum medium i.

FIGURAE XVI.

Adductor magnus femoris, à parte prioris.

a a Origo ab exteriori parte marginis extremi ossis pubis, juxta symphyseos: unde usque ad tuber ischii oriri pergit.

b. c. d Partes, inter se leviter, & maxime filarum decursu, distinctae; quae simul efficiunt extremum superius, femoris lineae posteriori per longitudinem insertum.

e f Pars magis distincta, abeunt deinde in extremum inferius, quod ad condylum anteriorem pertinet. f tendo è carne nascens.

Adde Fig. 17.

In Synaxi, Tab. IV. x λ μ & ζ in femore; ubi pars tecta extremo communi Psoae magni & Iliaci interni x. Dein Tab. III. Δ Δ Θ Λ Ξ in femore; ubi caeterum tectus eodem communi extremo Psoae magni & Iliaci interni ρ s, & Adductore brevi femoris ψ, & Gracili φ. Dein Tab. II. Π in femore; caeterum tectus communi extremo Psoae magni & Iliaci interni z y, Pedineo Γ, Adductore longo femoris Δ, Gracili Λ, Vaso interno Σ. Dein Tab. I. C in femore; caeterum tectus Sartorio H, Adductore longo femoris D, Gracili B, caeterisque, quibus in Tab. II.

FIGURAE XVII.

Adductor magnus femoris, à parte posterioris.

a b Origo ab exteriori parte tuberis ischii, ad anum ejus usque: a parte tendinosa, b tendinea, quae c per carnem excurrit.

d Pars è priori parte veniens, ubi per altitudinem ossis pubis oritur.

e e Extremum latum, quod sine aliquantulum tendinoso, ossi femoris f f f insertum; asperae lineae, quae est in ejus postica parte, totam lineam illius tenens longitudinem.

g Extremum inferius, quod in tendinem h abit, i insertum mediae superiori parti lateris interni condyli interni femoris.

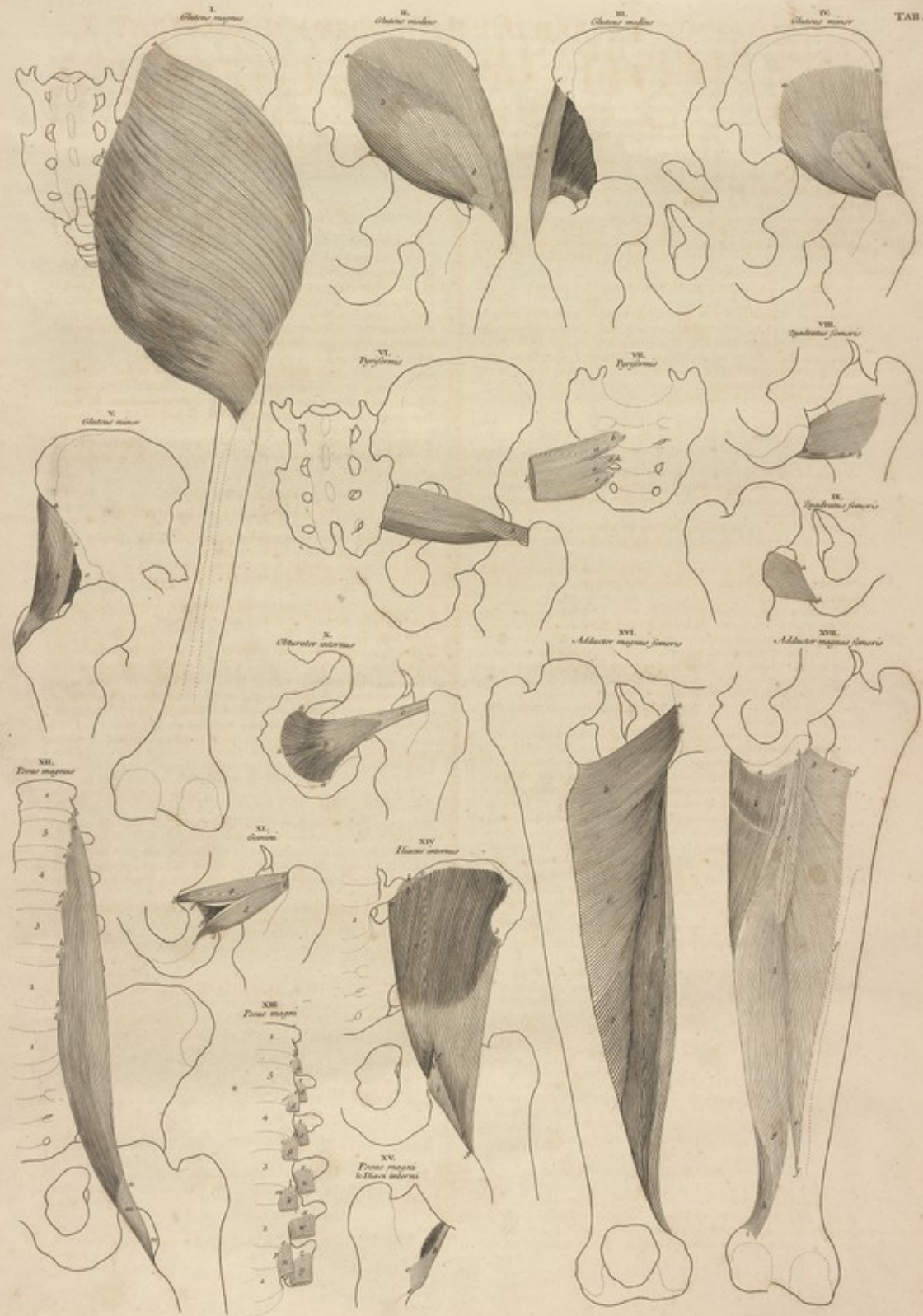
k Vestigium à Gluteo magno impressum.

l l Tota haec pars concava, ob vestigium impressum à Semimembranofo & Semitendinoso.

Adde Fig. 16.

In Synaxi, Tab. VIII. σ--D in femore. Dein Tab. VII. K N in femore; subiectus praeterea Semimembranofo A C, & Bicipiti cruris capiti breviori P. Dein Tab. VI. * in femore; praeterea subiectus Bicipiti cruris θ λ, Semitendinoso π, Semimembranofo φ; & à principio delitescens post Transversum perinacii h, & Transversum alterum g, in inferiore trunci parte. Dein Tab. V. θ in femore; subiectus Semimembranofo ρ, & Semitendinoso π, ut Tab. VI; praetereaque Gluteo magno y in nate.





TWENTY SECOND ANATOMICAL TABLE
H. B. M. A. N. M. U. S. C. L. E. S.
P. L. A. T. E. D.

THE
TWENTY-SECOND ANATOMICAL TABLE
 OF THE
HUMAN MUSCLES
 EXPLAINED.

REMAINING MUSCLES OF THE THIGH.

Add here Tab. XXI.

FIGURE I.

The adductor longus of the thigh, in its fore part.

a The tendinous beginning, arising at b from the ligament by which the synchondrosis of the ossa pubis is tied together in its fore part, immediately above the protuberance that is in the anterior and upper part of the os pubis; and at c from the said protuberance itself.

d The tendinous part of its extremity.

Add here Fig. 2.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. II. $\Delta \Theta$ in the thigh; covered by the vastus internus $\Phi \Sigma$, and the gracilis A E; and hid also behind the testicle and cremaster muscle p. Then in Tab. I. D in the thigh, covered by the fartorius H, the gracilis B; and likewise hid behind the testicle and cremaster z. Laterally it appears in Tab. IX. m in the left hip and thigh.

FIGURE II.

The end of the long adductor of the thigh, in its back part.

a a The fleshy part cut off.

b The tendinous part of its end, inserted at c e along the middle of the thigh bone, into the rough line that appears along the posterior side of that bone.

Add here Fig. 1.

FIGURE III.

The end of the adductor brevis femoris, in its back part.

a a The fleshy part cut off.

b, c, d The extremity divided into three portions, of which portions the part e is tendinous.

f, g, h Their insertion into the rough eminence or line that runs along or divides the back part of the femur; and particularly into the upper part of it that is next below the trochanter minor.

Add here Fig. 4.

FIGURE IV.

The adductor brevis of the thigh, in its fore part.

a The head which is outwardly tendinous, arising at b from the fore part of the os pubis at the synchondrosis or cartilaginous juncture, and below the origin of the adductor longus; arising also at c from the ligament that covers or confines the said synchondrosis.

d The tendinous end.

In the middle is an impression or cavity made in this muscle, by the pectineus and long adductor of the thigh.

Add here Fig. 3.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. III. $\Psi \Gamma$ in the thigh; covered by the gracilis Ω , and the iliacus internus with the psoas magnus $\epsilon \sigma$, and hid with its extremity behind the thigh bone. And what there appears naked, is in Tab. II. placed behind the long abductor of the thigh $\Delta \Theta$, with the pectineus Γ , and vastus internus $\Phi \Sigma$.

FIGURE V.

The pectineus, in its fore part.

a a b Its origin at a a from the oblong eminence which runs all along the upper part of the os pubis, as far as the protuberance that stands out from its fore part near the synchondrosis; and at b from the said protuberance itself.

c The tendinous end.

Add here Fig. 6.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. II. Γ in the thigh, covered by the long abductor of the thigh Δ , the vastus internus $\Phi \Sigma$, the psoas magnus z, with the iliacus internus y, and the internal obliquus of the abdomen Θ in the trunk; and hid also behind the cremaster p q in the trunk. Then in Tab. I. E in the thigh; covered likewise by the long abductor of the thigh D, and by the fartorius H, and the external obliquus of the abdomen v in the trunk; hid also behind the cremaster z in the trunk.

Laterally its connexion appears in Tab. IX. n in the left hip and thigh.

FIGURE VI.

The end of the pectineus, in its back part.

a a The fleshy part here cut off.

b The tendinous end, inserted at c e into the linea aspera of the thigh bone, where it is continued downward a little below the left trochanter.

Add here Fig. 5.

FIGURE VII.

The obturator externus, in its back part.

a The part that stops up the great foramen in the os pubis.
 b b Part of its origin from the inner edge of the great foramen in the os pubis.
 c The tendinous part of its extremity; the tendinous end of which is inserted into the back part of the inner side of the root of the great trochanter.

Add here Fig. 8.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. VIII. $\epsilon \epsilon \sigma \tau$ in the ischium, partly hid behind the great abductor of the thigh ω . Then in Tab. VII. $\Sigma \Sigma \Phi$ in the ischium, covered by the obturator internus $\Theta - \Pi$, and partly hid behind the adductor magnus of the thigh Θ , and the femimembranosus B in the thigh. Then in Tab. VI. $\sigma \tau$ in the lower part of the trunk; covered by the obturator internus w y, and the lower of the gemini s, and the quadratus femoris z; partly hid also behind the coccygeus d; and what is there uncovered, in Tab. V. lies behind the gluteus magnus γ in the buttock.

FIGURE VIII.

The obturator externus in its fore part.

a a The tendinous beginning, arising at b b b from the fore part of the os pubis and ischium, and from the anterior half part of the circumference of the great foramen in the os pubis, continuing to arise from the top of the foramen to its bottom.

Add here Fig. 7.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. IV. $\alpha \beta$ in the trunk; covered by the great abductor of the thigh $\omega \lambda$, in the thigh, and the psoas magnus, with the iliacus internus x. Then in Tab. III. $\Phi \chi$ in the trunk and thigh, covered in like manner by the adductor magnus of the thigh Δ , and the psoas magnus with the iliacus internus v, and also by the short abductor of the thigh $\Psi \omega$. And what is there (in Tab. III.) naked, in Tab. II. lies behind the pectineus Γ in the thigh.

MUSCLES OF THE LEG.

Add here Tab. XXIII. Fig. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7.

FIGURE IX.

The semimembranosus, in its fore part.

a The tendon, by which it begins.

b The origin of the tendinous tail from its fleshy part, which is afterwards wholly tendon at c, and inserted chiefly at d into the upper head of the tibia, just below its upper round edge that is near the back part of its inner side.

c The anterior aponeurosis, inserted into the edge of the tibia, on that side where the principal part of the tendon inserts itself.

Add here Fig. 10. a--g.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. III. $\Pi \Sigma \Phi$ in the thigh; covered by the gracilis Ψ A B, the adductor magnus of the thigh $\Delta \Theta$ A, and above the quadratus. And what appears naked in Tab. III. is in Tab. II. covered by the vastus internus Σ in the thigh. And in the first table it appears behind the inner head of the gemellus.

FIGURE X.

The semimembranosus, and short head of the biceps of the thigh, in their back part.

a-g The semimembranosus.

a The tendon, by which it begins, arising at b from the upper part of the back of the tuberculum ischii, near its outer side.

c The fleshy belly.

d The origin of its tendinous tail from the fleshy belly of the muscle.

e The principal part of the said tail, inserted into the upper head of the tibia.

f The posterior aponeurosis of the said tail, inserted into the rough oblique eminence that is below the back part of the root of the upper head of the tibia, where it sustains the inner condyle of the femur.

g The anterior aponeurosis, which it inserts into the inner edge of the tibia. In the head and upper part of the belly of this muscle, is a cavity impressed by the femitendinosus.

Add here Fig. 9.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. VII. A-G in the thigh; covered by the gracilis H I. Then in Tab. VI. $\phi - \Gamma$ in the thigh; covered in like manner by the gracilis $\epsilon \tau$, and by the femitendinosus $\epsilon - \tau$, and the biceps of the leg $\theta \lambda$. Then in Tab. V. $\sigma \tau \xi$ in the thigh, covered by the same muscles as in Tab. VI. and moreover by the gemellus $\Pi \Sigma$ in the leg.

[P P]

TWENTY-SECOND MUSCULAR TABLE.

Laterally its connexion appears in Tab. IX. P Q R S in the right leg.
 h-m The shorter head of the biceps muscle of the leg.
 i Its origin near the middle of the thigh-bone, from the lower part of the rough line that is extended along the back part of that bone. It also arises from the tendinous partition, that is placed betwixt itself and the vastus internus muscle.
 k k Part of the tendon cut off, which arises from the longer head of this muscle.
 l Part of the tendon, that is increased by the accession of the flesh of the shorter head.
 m The tendinous end, inserted at n into the outer part of the upper head of the fibula.
 Add here Fig. 11. g--p. and Fig. 12. a--g.
 The systematic connexion appears in Tab. VII. P &c. in the thigh. Then in Tab. VI. a & c. in the thigh; covered by the longer head e n.

FIGURE XI.

The semitendinosus and biceps of the leg, posteriorly.

a--f The semitendinosus.
 a The tendinous part of its origin, arising at b from the back of the tuberculum ischii, together with the longer head of the biceps; and then joining the tendinous beginning of that head at c c; from whence its beginning goes off.
 d The fleshy part of its origin, which in some other subjects is tendinous, arising from the back of the tuberculum ischii.
 e The tendon, in which it ends.
 f The impression made by the gluteus magnus.
 Add here Fig. 12. h--m.
 The systematic connexion appears in Tab. VI. o--t in the thigh; covered by the longer head of the biceps s, and in the end placed behind the semimembranosus Γ. Then in Tab. V. π ε in the thigh; covered also by the longer head of the biceps r, the semimembranosus s, and the gluteus magnus γ in the buttock.
 Laterally its connexion appears in Tab. IX. T U in the right leg, and x in the left thigh.
 g--p The biceps of the leg.
 g The longer head of the biceps.
 h The tendon, by which it begins, and arises at i from almost the middle of the upper part of the back of the tuberculum ischii, conjoined at its origin with the beginning of the semitendinosus.

k k The shorter head of this muscle.
 l The common tendon, in which the two heads terminate; arising first at l from the surface of the flesh of the longer head, then increased by the accession of the flesh of the shorter head, and afterwards inserted by the short end n, into the outer part of the upper head of the fibula at o.
 p The impression made in this muscle by the gluteus magnus.
 Add here Fig. 10. h--n. and Fig. 12. a--g.
 The systematic connexion appears in Tab. VI. θ λ ξ in the thigh. Then in Tab. V. φ--χ in the thigh, covered by the gluteus magnus γ in the buttock. Laterally its connexion appears in Tab. IX. α--ζ in the left leg.

FIGURE XII.

The biceps and semitendinosus, in their fore part.

a--g The biceps of the leg.
 a The longer head of the biceps. b the tendon, by which it begins, and which runs a considerable way thro' its origination, from that part where it joins the semitendinosus.
 c The shorter head of this muscle.
 d The tendon, in which it ends; and of which principal part e is inserted into the outer part of the upper head of the fibula; g the part belonging to the tibia, at its outer part before the head of the fibula.
 Add here Fig. 11. g--p. and Fig. 10. h--n.
 The systematic connexion appears in Tab. III. CDEF in the thigh; where the rest lies behind the thigh bone and the large adductor of the thigh Δ Δ Θ. Then in Tab. II. ε σ τ in the leg and thigh; placed in like manner behind the vastus externus φ. Then in Tab. I. ε η ζ in the thigh and leg; covered in like manner by the vastus externus P, and placed behind the outer head of the gemelli, and beginning of the plantaris.
 h--m The semitendinosus.
 i The tendinous part of its beginning; which at k k is conjoined with the tendinous origin of the longer head of the biceps; from whence the beginning of this muscle goes off.
 l l The tendon, in which it ends; inserted at m into the inner side of the tibia, just below the gracilis.
 Add here Fig. 11. a--f.
 The systematic connexion appears in Tab. II. ε in the leg; where the rest of it is placed behind the gracilis π s, and the adductor magnus of the thigh. Then in Tab. I. α in the thigh; placed under the sartorius φ.



TABULAE ANATOMICAE SECUNDAE ET VIGESIMAE MUSCULORUM HOMINIS E X P L A N A T I O.

FEMORIS RELIQUI.

Adde Tab. XXI.

FIGURAE I.

Adductor longus femoris, à parte prior.

a Principium tendineum, b è ligamento, quo synchondrosi ossium pubis ab externore parte confluita, oriens, statim juxta internam partem tuberculi, quod in pubis ossis prioris eademque superiore parte: & c ab ipso illo tuberculo.

d Pars tendinea extremi.

Adde Fig. 2.

In *Synaxi*, Tab. II. $\Delta \Theta$ in femore; testis Vasto interno $\Phi \Sigma$, & Gracili $A \Xi$; & delitescens etiam post testem cum Cremasteri p. Dein in Tab. I. D in femore, testis Sartorio H, Gracili B; & pariter delitescens post testem cum Cremasteri z.

A latere, Tab. IX. m in sinistra coxa, pedeque.

FIGURAE II.

Adductor longi femoris extremum, à parte posteriore.

a a Pars carnea truncata.

b Extremi pars tendinea, c e inserta mediae fere longitudini femoris, ibique asperae eminentiae, quae longitudinem illam à posteriore parte discernit.

Adde Fig. 1.

FIGURAE III.

Adductor brevis femoris extremum, à parte posteriore.

a a Pars carnea truncata.

b, c, d Ad extremum tripartita est: quarum portionum haec pars e tendinea. f, g, h h Insetae asperae eminentiae, quae longitudinem femoris à posteriore parte discernit: & superiori quidem ejus parti, quae mox infra trochanterem minorem est.

Adde Fig. 4.

FIGURAE IV.

Adductor brevis femoris, à parte prior.

a Caput extrinsecus tendinosum, b oriens à priori parte ossis pubis juxta synchondrosim, infra ortum Adductoris longi: & c nascens etiam è ligamento synchondrosim illam continente.

d Extremum tendinosum.

Vestigia à Pectineo & Adductore longo femoris impressa.

Adde Fig. 3.

In *Synaxi*, Tab. III. $\Psi \omega \Gamma$ in femore; testis Gracili Ω , Iliaco interno cum Psoa magno $\epsilon \theta$, & extremo suo post os femoris delitescens. Et quod ibi nudum, id in Tab. II. sub Adductore longo $\Delta \Theta$ in femore, & Pectineo Γ , & Vasto interno $\Phi \Sigma$.

FIGURAE V.

Pectineus, à parte prior.

a a b Origo, a a ab oblonga eminentia, quam superior pars ossis pubis per longitudinem suam usque ad tuberculum, quod in prioris parte juxta synchondrosim habet, exigit: b & ab ipso illo tuberculo.

c Extremum tendineum.

Adde Fig. 6.

In *Synaxi*, Tab. II. Γ in femore; testis Adductore longo femoris Δ , Vasto interno $\Phi \Sigma$, Psoa magno z cum Iliaco interno y, Obliquo interno abdominalis O in trunco; & delitescens etiam post Cremasterem p q in trunco. Dein Tab. I. E in femore; pariter testis Adductore longo femoris D, & praeterea Sartorio H, & Obliquo externo abdominalis v in trunco; & delitescens quoque post Cremasterem z in trunco.

A latere, Tab. IX. n in sinistra coxa, pedeque.

FIGURAE VI.

Pectinei extremum, à parte posteriore.

a a Pars carnea hic truncata.

b Extremum tendineum, c c insertum asperae ossis femoris lineae, à trochantere minore aliquantum deorsum ductae.

Adde Fig. 5.

FIGURAE VII.

Obturator externus, à parte posterior.

a Pars quae foramen magnum ossis coxae obturat.

b b Originis pars ab anteriore margine foraminis magni ossis coxae,

c Extremi pars tendinea. Tendo extremus inferius posteriori parti lateris interni radices trochanteris majoris.

Adde Fig. 8.

In *Synaxi*, Tab. VIII. $\epsilon \epsilon \tau$ in coxa; ex parte delitescens post Adductorem magnum femoris ω . Dein Tab. VII. $\Sigma \Sigma \Phi$ in coxa; testis Obtutore interno Θ II, & ex parte delitescens post Adductorem magnum femoris O, & Semimembranosum B, in femore. Dein Tab. VI. v v in inferiore trunci parte; testis Obtutore interno w y, Gemisorum inferiori z, Quadrato femoris x; delitescensque ex parte post Coccygem d: & qua nudus, post Gluteum magnum in Tab. V. y in nate.

FIGURAE VIII.

Obturator externus, à parte prior.

a a Principium tendinosum, b b b procedem à priori parte ossis pubis è lischii, ab usque, qua dividiam, eamque priorem, partem ambitus foraminis magni ossis coxae faciunt, à superiore foraminis parte ad ima usque oriens.

Adde Fig. 7.

In *Synaxi*, Tab. IV. $\alpha \beta$ in trunco; testis Adductore magno femoris $\pi \lambda$ in femore, & Psoa magno cum Iliaco interno x. Dein Tab. III. $\Phi \chi$ in trunco & femore; eodem modo testis Adductore magno femoris Δ , & Psoa magno cum Iliaco interno ω , & praeterea Adductore brevi femoris $\Psi \omega$. Et quod nudum in Tab. III. id in II. subjacet Pectineo Γ in femore.

CRURIS.

Adde Tab. XXIII. Fig. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7.

FIGURAE IX.

Semimembranosus, à parte prior.

a Tendo, quo incipit.

b Caudae tendinae ortus ex carne: c quae post in totum tendo, d praecipue inferius capiti superiori tibiae, mox sub summo rotundulo margine ejus, ab interno latere, juxta partem posteriorem.

c Aponeurosis prior, inserta margini tibiae, ab ea parte, cui ipsa se caudae pari praecipuus affigit.

Adde Fig. 10. a--g.

In *Synaxi*, Tab. III. $\Pi \Sigma \Phi$ in femore; testis Gracili $\Psi A B$, Adductore magno femoris $\Delta \Theta A$, & supra Quadrato. Caeterum, quod in hac III. Tab. nudum, in II. testis Vasto interno Σ in femore. In prima etiam post caput inferius Gemelli.

FIGURAE X.

Semimembranosus, & Bicipitis cruris caput breve, à parte posterior.

a--g *Semimembranosus.*

a Tendo, quo incipit, b oriturque à superiore parte dorsii tuberis lischii, juxta externum latus.

c Venter carnis.

d Caudae tendinae ortus ex carne.

e Pars caudae illius praecipua, pertinens ad caput superius tibiae.

f Ejsdem aponeurosis posterior, quam inserit eminentiae obliquae & inaequabili, quae infra posteriorem partem radices capitis superioris tibiae, qua id sustinet condylum internum femoris.

g Aponeurosis prior, quam inserit margini interno tibiae.

Capiti ejus, superiusque parti ventris, à Semitendinoso sinu impressus.

Adde Fig. 9.

In *Synaxi*, Tab. VII. A--G in femore; testis Gracili H I. Dein Tab. VI. Φ -- Γ in femore; testis eodem modo Gracili $\epsilon \tau$, & praeterea Semitendinoso ω -- ϵ , & Bicipite cruris $\delta \lambda$. Dein Tab. V. $\nu \nu \xi$ in femore; testis iisdem, quibus in Tab. VI. & praeterea Gemello $\Pi \Sigma$ in crure.

A latere, Tab. IX. P Q R S in pede dextro.

h & c. *Bicipitis cruris caput breve.*

i Oritur fere in media longitudine femoris, ab inferiore parte asperae eminentiae, quae per longitudinem posticae partis femoris porrecta. Oritur & à sepimento tendineo, quod ipsi Vastoque externo interjectum.

k k Rectissima pars tendinis, quae à capite longiore oritur.

l Pars tendinis, quae augetur accessione carnis capitis brevioris.

m Extremus tendo, n insertus exteriori parti capitis superioris fibulae.

Adde Fig. 11. g--p. & Fig. 12. a--g.

In *Synaxi*, Tab. VII. P & c. in femore. Dein Tab. VI. $\lambda \lambda$ & c. in femore; testis capite longiore $\theta \mu$. Sic & Tab. V. $\tau \tau$ & c. in femore; testis longiore $\nu \nu$.

TABULAE MUSCULORUM SECUNDAE ET VIGESIMAE EXPLANATIO.

FIGURAE XI.

Semitendinosus & Biceps cruris, à parte posteriore.

- a--f *Semitendinosus.*
- a Principii pars tendinea, b oriens à dorso tuberis ischii, cum capite longiore Bicipitis cruris; & deinde c c conjuncta cum principio tendineo capitis illius; à quo principio abscedit.
- d Carnea principii partis, quae aliis tendinea, ortus à dorso tuberis ischii.
- e Tendo, in quem abit.
- f Vestigium à Gluteo magno impressum.
- Adde Fig. 12. h--m.
- In *Syntaxi*, Tab. VI. e--f in femore; textus Bicipitis cruris capite longiore & in fine post *Seminembranosum* Γ. Dein Tab. V. π ε in femore; textus pariter Bicipitis cruris capite longiore ε, & *Seminembranosus* σ, praetercaque Gluteo magno γ in nate.
- A latere, Tab. IX. T U in pede dextro, & x in femore sinistro.
- g *Sec. Biceps cruris.*
- h Caput longius.
- i Tendo, quo incipit, i oriturque fere à medio partis superioris dorfi tuberis ischii, à principio conjunctus cum principio *Semitendinosi*.
- k k Caput brevius.
- l Tendo communis, in quem desinunt duo capita; l oriens primum è superficie carnis capitis longioris, m auctus deinde accessione capitis brevioris, posteaque n brevi extremo pertinet o ad exteriorem partem capitis superioris fibulae.
- p Vestigium à Gluteo magno impressum.
- Adde Fig. 10. h--n. & Fig. 12. a--g.
- In *Syntaxi*, Tab. VI. θ--ξ in femore. Dein Tab. V. σ--χ in femore; textus

Gluteo magno γ in nate.

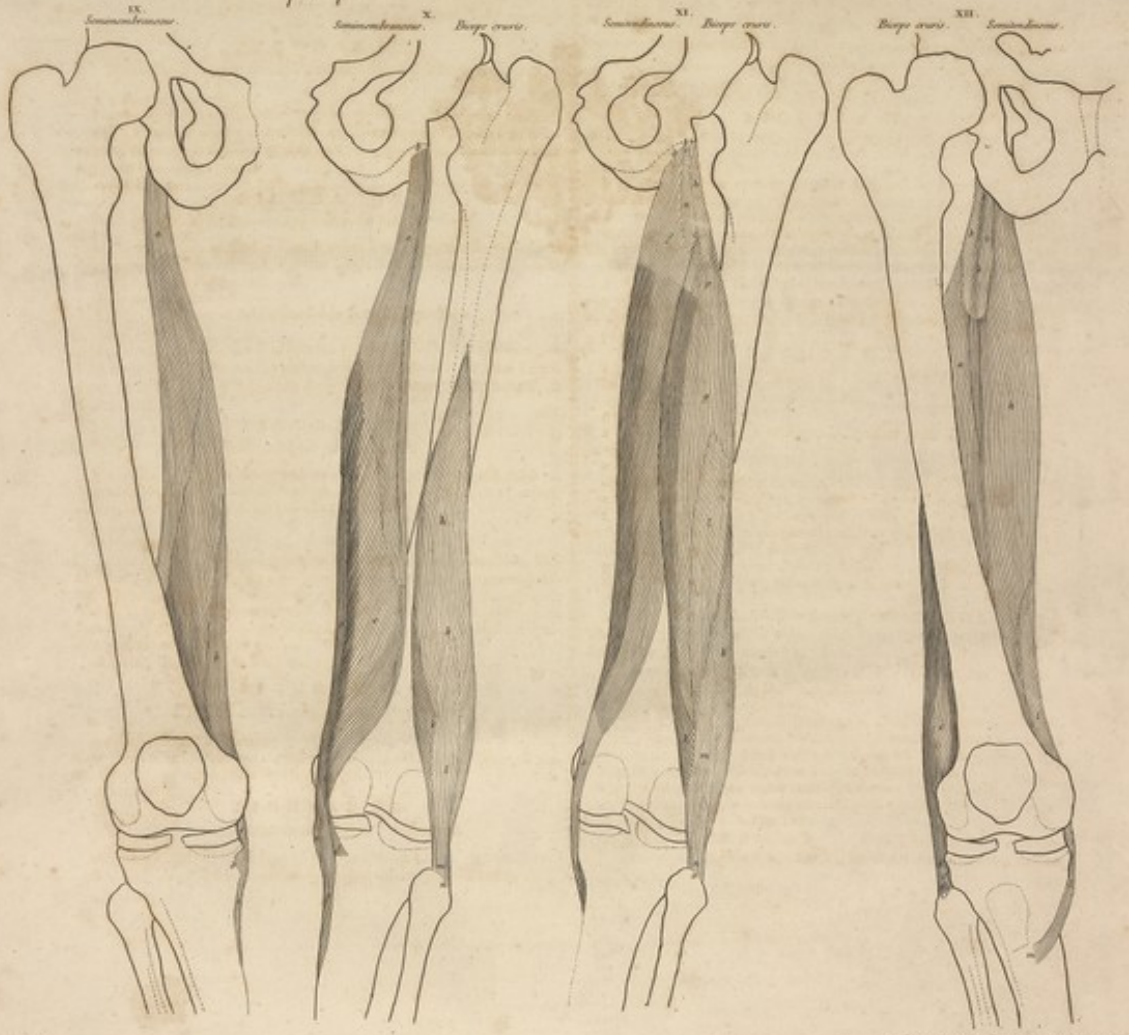
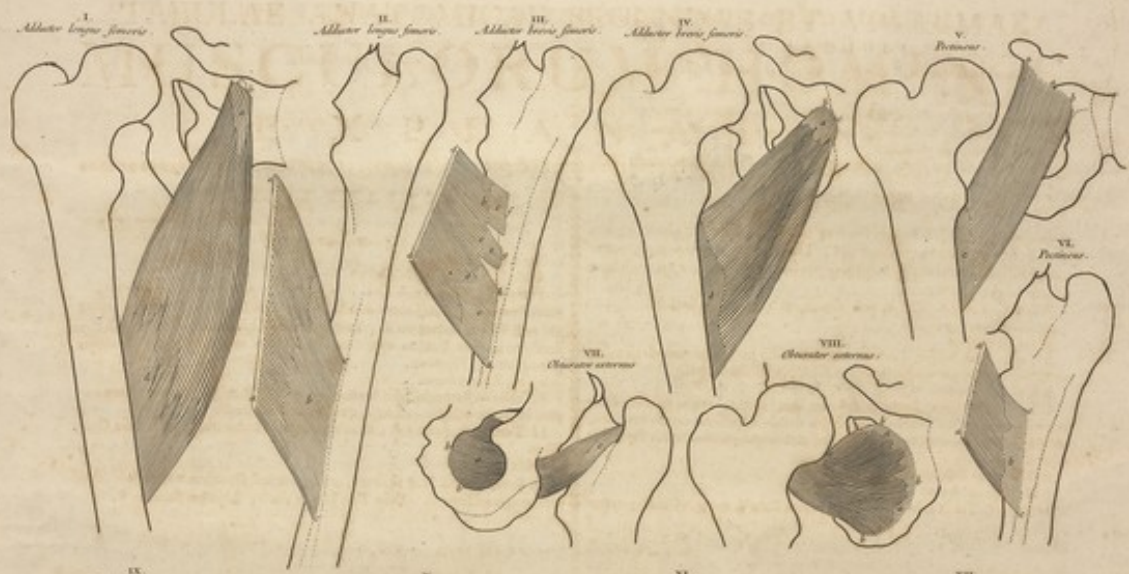
A latere, Tab. IX. π--ζ in pede sinistro.

FIGURAE XII.

Biceps, & Semitendinosus, à parte prioris.

- a--g *Biceps cruris.*
- a Caput longius. b tendo, quo incipit, quoque per ejus principium, ab ea parte, qua contingit *Semitendinosum*, diu excurrit.
- c Caput brevius.
- d Tendo extremus: cujus e pars praecipua, f exteriore parti capitis superioris fibulae inserta: g pars ad tibiā pertinet, ad exteriorem partem ejus, ante caput fibulae.
- Adde Fig. 11. g--p. & Fig. 10. h--n.
- In *Syntaxi*, Tab. III. C D E F in femore; ceterum post os femoris, & *Adductorem magnum femoris* Δ Δ Θ. Dein Tab. II. ε ρ τ in femore & crure; ubi post *Vastum externum* δ. Dein Tab. I. Η Π Σ in femore & crure; eodem modo post *Vastum externum* P, postque caput externum *Gemelli*, principiumque *Plantaris*.
- h--m *Semitendinosus.*
- i Tendinea pars principii; quae k k conjuncta cum principio tendineo capitis longioris Bicipitis cruris; à quo principio abscedit.
- ll Tendo, in quem abit; m insertus lateri interno tibiae, mox infra *Gracilem*.
- Adde Fig. 11. a--f.
- In *Syntaxi*, Tab. II. ε in crure; ceterum post *Gracilem* π σ, & *Adductorem magnum femoris*. Dein Tab. I. π in crure; subjectus *Sartorio* ψ.





G. Goussier Sculp.

J. Neumeister del. R. Knapton Londini. 1740

THE TWENTY-THIRD ANATOMICAL TABLE OF THE HUMAN MUSCLES EXPLAINED.

REMAINING MUSCLES OF THE LEG.

Add here Tab. XXII. Fig. 9. 10. 11. 12.

FIGURE I.

The popliteus.

a The tendon, by which it begins, and arises at b from a fossa that is in the middle of the lower part of the outer side of the external condyle of the femur, just above the margin of that part which rests on the tibia.

That part which usually arises either from the outer edge of the femoral cartilage of the knee, or from the broad ligament of the joint of the knee, could not be here represented.

c The tendinous portion.

d d The extremity, by which it inserts itself into that part of the back side of the tibia, that is betwixt the root of its upper head and the oblique eminence, from whence the soleus arises: and the whole breadth by which it terminates is inserted into the inner edge of the tibia, that is next the other leg.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. VII. WXY in the leg; covered by the biceps cruris RS in the thigh, and the outer head of the gemellus T in the leg, with the femimembranosus G. Then in Tab. VI. AEF in the leg; covered also by the biceps Z in the thigh, and the outer head of the gemellus O in the leg, and the femimembranosus I, with the plantaris S, and the soleus A V. Then in Tab. V. A in the leg; covered by the biceps P X in the thigh, and the gemellus A II in the leg.

FIGURE II.

The rectus of the leg, laterally.

a The principal tendon, by which it arises at b b from the upper part of the protuberance, that is in the fore edge of the os ilium.

c Another tendinous beginning, arising at d d from the upper and posterior part of the edge of the acetabulum, and from the adjacent part of the capsule of the joint or upper head of the femur.

e The surface of the fleshy belly, which continues for some way outwardly tendinous, from those originations.

f The tendon, in which it ends, beginning its origination suddenly from the inner part of the muscle at g.

h The place where the tendon is cut off.

Add here Fig. 3.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. IX. A--a in the left leg; covered by the sartorius p, and the extensor vaginalis of the thigh q: and ABC in the right leg.

FIGURE III.

The rectus cruris, in its fore part.

a The principal tendon, by which it arises at b b from the inner part of the protuberance, that is in the anterior edge of the os ilium.

Near c is the other tendinous origination.

d That part of the fleshy belly, which is for some length outwardly tendinous, from an excursion of its tendinous originations.

e e The oblique declension of the fibres, in each side of the surface of the muscle, from the middle downwards.

f The tendon, in which it terminates; and which inserts itself at g g into the patella, and afterwards joins to the fore part of the ligament that belongs to the tibia and patella.

Add here Fig. 2.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. I. T--X in the thigh; covered by the sartorius H, and the extensor vaginalis of the thigh M. Then in Tab. II. x, and x x in the thigh; cover'd by the iliacus internus y, and the gluteus minor u in the trunk.

i The ligament that joins the tibia and patella.

k k The place where the said ligament arises below from the patella.

l l The place of its insertion into the tibia, and all the way under the part m.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. I. A O A in the leg. And in Tab. II. mu X in the leg.

Laterally its connexion appears in Tab. IX. DEFG in the right leg; and e r v in the left leg.

FIGURE IV.

The sartorius.

a The origin, which is outwardly tendinous, springing at b from the anterior extremity of the spine of the os ilium, and from the next adjacent part of the anterior edge of that bone.

c The tendon, in which it ends; inserted at d d into the inner side of the tibia near the lower part of the protuberance, to which is fixed the ligament that joins the patella to the tibia.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. I. HI O O in the leg and thigh; in part concealed behind the vastus internus Y.

Laterally its connexion appears in Tab. IX. KLM in the right leg; and p in the left leg.

In its back it appears in Tab. V. A in the thigh.

FIGURE V.

The gracilis.

a The tendinous beginning, near the synchondrosis of the pubis, springing from the ligament at b that ties together the said synchondrosis. It also arises below the same from the edge of the os pubis.

c The impression made in this muscle by the adductor longus of the thigh.

d The tendon, in which it ends; inserted at e into the tibia, just below the insertion of the tendon of the sartorius.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. III. V--B in the thigh. Then in Tab. II. AEF in the thigh and leg; where in the end it is a little covered by the sartorius e; and is partly hid behind the vastus internus Z, and by the testicle with its cremaster muscle p in the trunk. Then in Tab. I. B in the thigh; covered by the sartorius H O V, and hid behind the vastus internus Y, and by the testicle with its cremaster muscle z in the trunk.

In its back part the connexion appears in Tab. VII. HI in the thigh, along its inner side, by the femimembranosus CDE. Then in Tab. VI. r r in the thigh, below seated behind the femitendinosus s, and above concealed behind the transverse muscles of the perineum h. g in the lower part of the trunk. Then in Tab. V. x x in the thigh; below seated behind the femitendinosus s, and the sartorius A, above it lies behind the gluteus magnus gamma in the buttock.

Laterally its connexion appears in Tab. IX. NO in the right leg.

e The ligament, by which the synchondrosis of the pubis is tied together in its fore part.

FIGURE VI.

The vastus internus and externus, in their posterior part.

a a b The vastus internus.

a a Its origination from the oblique eminence, that stands out from below the left trochanter, from the bottom of the root of the femur to the long rough line or posterior spine of the femur; and then continues to arise all the way from the inner side of the said linea aspera, thro' its whole extent.

b The portion that is tendinous from the whole beginning for a considerable way.

Add here Fig. 7. k--p.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. VI. w in the thigh; covered by the gracilis r r, the femimembranosus O O X, and the adductor magnus of the thigh t. Then in Tab. V. mu in the thigh, covered by the free-mentioned muscles, and by the sartorius A.

c c c c The vastus externus.

c c Its origination from the outer part of the root of the trochanter major, and along the whole extent of the spine call'd linea aspera, which stands out from the great trochanter almost to the outer condyle of the thigh bone.

It goes off partly likewise from the tendinous partition, that divides it from the shorter head of the biceps; which partition is here taken away.

d e The tendinous part. e the impression made in this muscle by the gluteus magnus.

Add here Fig. 7. a--i.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. VI. beta--delta in the thigh; where it is covered by the biceps muscle of the leg theta lambda mu r. Then in Tab. V. psi omega in the thigh; covered also by the biceps cruris e r v o phi, and it is also hid behind the gluteus magnus gamma in the buttock.

FIGURE VII.

The vastus externus and internus, with the cruræus, in their fore part.

a b c d e f f f g h i i The vastus externus.

b c Its origin from the oblique eminence, that is in the fore part of the femur at the root of its neck betwixt the trochanters: and at c d from the outer part of the root of the great trochanter itself.

e A tendinous portion of its origin.

f f f g The considerable impression that is made in this muscle by the rectus extensor of the leg.

g h The tendon, inserted at i i into the edge of the patella, on its external side, and upper margin.

Add here Fig. 6. c c d e.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. II. delta--theta in the thigh; covered by the rectus cruris i x. Then in Tab. I. P--S in the thigh; cover'd by the rectus cruris T V, and the extensor vaginalis of the thigh M O.

[Q 4]

TWENTY-THIRD MUSCULAR TABLE.

Laterally its connexion appears in Tab. IX. $\pi \delta \epsilon \kappa$ in the left leg.
 $k l m n o p p$ The *vagus internus*.
 $l l$ The impression made in this muscle by the rectus cruris.
 m Its origin from the oblique eminence, that is stretched out below the left trochanter at the root of the neck of the femur.
 $n n$ The part wherein the flesh of this muscle joins the tendon of the crureus.
 o The tendon, inserted at $p p$ into the margin of the patella, on its inner side. But above it joins the tendon of the vastus externus, and being connected with that, proceeds to the edge of the patella.
 Add here Fig. 6. $a a b$.
 The *systematic connexion* appears in Tab. II. $\Sigma--a$ in the thigh; covered by the rectus cruris κ . Then in Tab. I. $Y Z F$ in the thigh; covered by the rectus cruris $T V$, and the *factorius* H.
 Laterally its connexion appears in Tab. IX. $H I$ in the right leg: and πe in the left.
 $q r s$ The *crureus* or *cruralis* muscle.
 r The tendon, arising from the fore part of the flesh. This tendon joins itself to the tendons of the vastus externus and internus, a little above the knee, and is then inserted behind them into the upper part of the patella.
 s The highest part of the origin of the rectus from the oblique eminence, that is in the fore part of the femur at the root of its neck, betwixt the two

trochanters. It also continues to arise from more than the upper half of the whole length of the thigh bone, from its anterior and outer part.
 The *systematic connexion* appears in Tab. II. $\beta \gamma$ in the thigh; covered by the vastus externus $\delta--\delta$, and the vastus internus $\Sigma--\pi$; also by the rectus cruris κ . And what is there naked, in Tab. I. lies behind the rectus T in the thigh.

MUSCLES OF THE TENDINOUS VAGINA, OR SWATH OF THE THIGH.

FIGURE VIII.
The tensor vaginae femoris.

a The tendinous beginning, arising at b from the outer part of the anterior extremity of the spine of the os ilium.
 c The extremity, from whence the tendinous part that joins it to the tendinous vagina or fascia of the thigh is cut off.
 The *systematic connexion* appears in Tab. I. $M N O$ in the thigh; where it is cover'd by the *factorius* H I.
 Laterally its connexion appears in Tab. IX. $q r s$ in the left hip and thigh.



TABULAE ANATOMICAE TERTIAE ET VIGESIMAE MUSCULORUM HOMINIS EXPLANATIO.

CRURIS RELIQUI.

Adde Tab. XXII. Fig. 9. 10. 11. 12.

FIGURAE I.

Popliteus.

a Tendo, quo incipit, b oriturque è finu, qui est in medio partis inferioris lateris externi condyli exterioris femoris, mox supra marginem, quo is in tibia insinatur.

Pars, quae ceteri folet aut à genu cartilagineo femilunari exteriori, aut à ligamento lato genui articulari, ea, quia subjacet musculo, exprimi nequivit.

c Pars tendinosa.
d d Extremum, quo se infert illi parti amplitudinis posterioris tibiae, quae est inter radicem capitis ejus superioris, eminentiamque obliquam, unde Solci origo: totaque ultimi extremi latitudine pertinet ad internum marginem tibiae, qui nempe spectat alterum crus.

In *Syntaxi*, Tab. VII. W X Y in crure; testus Bicipite cruris R S in femore, Gemelli capite exteriori T in crure, Semimembranoso G. Dein Tab. VI. A B Π in crure; testus pariter Bicipite cruris ξ in femore, Gemelli capite exteriori Θ in crure, Semimembranoso Γ, & praeterea Plantari Σ, & Solo A Ψ. Dein Tab. V. Δ in crure; testus Bicipite cruris φ χ in femore, & Gemello A Π in crure.

FIGURAE II.

Rectus cruris, à latere.

a Tendo praecipuus, quo b b oritur à superiore parte tuberculi, quod in ora priore ossis ilium.

c Principium tendineum alterum, d d oriens à superiore & eadem posteriore parte marginis acetabuli, & à vicina parte capiae articulum coxae continentis.

e Ab his principii venter extrinsecus aliquandiu tendinosus.
f Tendo, in quem definit, g ex interiore parte musculi cito nasci incipiens. h hic truncatus.

Adde Fig. 3.
In *Syntaxi*, Tab. IX. λ--σ in pede sinistro; testus Sartorio p, & Tenore vaginae femoris q: & A B C in dextro.

FIGURAE III.

Rectus cruris, à parte priore.

a Tendo praecipuus, b b oriens ab interiore parte tuberculi, quod in ora priore ossis ilium.

Juxta c principium tendineum alterum.
d Venter aliquandiu tendinosus, excurrentibus principii tendinosis.
e e Hinc fibrae ventris, quae in superficie sunt, à latitudine media in utrumque latus oblique deorsum vergunt.

f Tendo, in quem definit; g, g quaque se hic patellae infert: & subtus etiam inter g, g.
h Aponeurosis, quae à tendine Recti excurrit per priora patellae, posteaque se priori parti ligamenti adjungit, quod à patella ad tibiam pertinet.

Adde Fig. 2.
In *Syntaxi*, Tab. I. T--X in femore; testus Sartorio H, & Tenore vaginae femoris M. Dein Tab. II. x, & x λ in femore; testus iliaco interno γ, & Gluteo minore u in trunco.

i Ligamentum à patella ad tibiam pertinens.
k k Locus ubi subtus à patella oritur.
l l Hic tibiae infertum, totaque subtus hac parte m.
In *Syntaxi*, Tab. I. Δ Θ Λ in crure. Et Tab. II. μ ξ in crure.
A latere, Tab. IX. D E F G in pede dextro; & σ τ υ in sinistro.

FIGURAE IV.

Sartorius.

a Principium extrinsecus tendinosum, b oriens ab extremo priore crurae ilium, proximamque parte orae prioris.
c Tendo, in quem abit; d d tibiae interno lateri juxta inferiorem partem tuberi, cui adnexum ligamentum à patella procedens, infertur.

In *Syntaxi*, Tab. I. H I φ ψ Ω in femore & crure; ex parte delitescens post Vastum internum Y.
A latere, Tab. IX. K L M in pede dextro; & p in sinistro.
A parte posteriore, Tab. V. λ in femore.

FIGURAE V.

Gracilis.

a Principium tendineum, juxta synchondrosam pubis oriens b à ligamento

synchondrosam illam conflingente. Oritur & infra eam, à margine ossis pubis.
c Vestigium ab Adductore longo impressum.
d Tendo, in quem abit; e tibiae infertur, mox sub infertione tendinis Sartorii.

In *Syntaxi*, Tab. III. Ψ--B in femore. Dein Tab. II. A Z σ π in femore & crure; in fine aliquantum testus Semitendinoso ε; ex parte delitescens post Vastum internum Σ, & testem cum Cremastere p in trunco. Dein Tab. I. B in femore; ceterum testus Sartorio H φ ψ, & delitescens post Vastum internum Y, & testem cum Cremastere z in trunco.

A parte posteriore, Tab. VII. H I in femore; supra post os pubis, infra post Semimembranoseum E. Dein Tab. VI. ε τ in femore; infra post Semitendinosum ε, supra delitescens post Transversos perinaei h, g in inferiore trunci parte. Dein Tab. V. ι κ in femore; infra post Semitendinosum ε, & Sartorium λ; supra post Gluteum magnum γ in nate.

A latere, Tab. IX. N O in pede dextro.
c Ligamentum, quo synchondrosam pubis à priori parte conficitur.

FIGURAE VI.

Vastus internus, & externus, à parte posteriore.

a a b Vastus internus.
a a Origo ab obliquo eminentia, quae infra trochanterem minorem porrecta, ab ima radice colli femoris ad longum illum posteriorem femoris spinam pertinet; & deinde secundum hujus longitudinem totam, à parte ejus interiore.

b Pars à tota principii latitudine diu tendinosa.
Adde Fig. 7. k--p.

In *Syntaxi*, Tab. VI. υ in femore; testus Gracilis ε τ, Semimembranoso φ ψ χ, Adductore magno femoris ι. Dein Tab. V. μ in femore; testus ilidem, & praeterea Sartorio λ.

c c d e Vastus externus.
c c Origo ab externa parte radice trochanteris majoris, & secundum posteriorem spinam totius, quae à trochantere majore fere usque ad condylum externum eminet.

Partim quoque abscedit à sepimento tendineo, quo distinguitur à Bicipiti parte brevioris; hic remoto.
d e Pars tendinosa. e vestigium à Gluteo magno impressum.

Adde Fig. 7. u--i.
In *Syntaxi*, Tab. VI. β--δ in femore; testus Bicipite cruris θ λ μ ν. Dein Tab. V. ψ ω in femore; testus pariter Bicipite cruris τ υ φ, & praeterea post Gluteum magnum γ in nate.

FIGURAE VII.

Vastus externus, & internus, cum Crurali, à parte priore.

a b c d e f f f g h i i Vastus externus.
b c Ortus ejus ab eminentia obliqua, quae in priori parte femoris ad radicem colli inter trochanteres est: c d ab externa parte radice trochanteris majoris.

e Pars principii tendinosa.
f f f g Insigne vestigium à Recto cruris impressum.
g h Tendo, i i infertur margini patellae, à parte externa, eique finitima funtione.

Adde Fig. 6. c c d e.
In *Syntaxi*, Tab. II. δ--θ in femore; testus Recto cruris ι κ. Dein Tab. I. P--S in femore; testus Recto cruris T V, & Tenore vaginae femoris M O.

A latere, Tab. IX. η θ ι κ in pede sinistro.
k l m n o p p Vastus internus.
l l Hic vestigium à Recto cruris impressum.

m Ortus ab obliquo eminentia, quae infra trochanterem minorem ab ima radice colli femoris porrecta.
n n Hac parte carnem adjungit ad tendinem Crurali.

o Tendo, p p infertur margini patellae, à parte interna. Supra autem pone tendinem Vastus externi, connexus cum eo, procedit ad patellae marginem.

Adde Fig. 6. a a b.
In *Syntaxi*, Tab. II. Σ--π in femore; testus Recto cruris ι κ. Dein Tab. I. Y Z Γ in femore; testus Recto cruris T V, & Sartorio H.

A latere, Tab. IX. H I in pede dextro; & π ρ in sinistro.
q r s Crurali.
r Tendo è priori parte carnis nascens. Is se non multum supra genu, Vastorum tendinibus adjungit, ac dein post eos infert superiori parti patellae.

s Summus ceteris, ab eminentia obliqua, quae in priori parte femoris ad radicem colli inter trochanteres. Porro autem à superiore plusquam dimidia parte longitudinis femoris orti pergit, à priore exterioraque ejus parte.

In *Syntaxi*, Tab. II. β γ in femore; testus, ut hic, Vastus externo δ--θ, & interno Σ--π; praetereaque Recto cruris ι κ. Et quod ibi nudum, id in Tab. I. post Rectum cruris T in femore.

TABULAE MUSCULORUM TERTIAE ET VIGESIMAE EXPLANATIO.

VAGINAE TENDINEAE FEMORIS.

FIGURAE VIII.

Tenfor vaginac femoris.

a Principium tendinum, b oriens ab exteriori parte extremi prioris crurae

ilium.
c Extremum, unde refissa pars tendinea, quam adjungit vaginac tendineae femoris.
In Synaxi, Tab. I. MNO in femore; textus Sartorio H.I.
A latere, Tab. IX. q r s in sinistra coxa, pedeque.





G. Leake Sculp.

Impressit A. Bell. Knapton. Londini. 1749.

THE TWENTY-FOUR ANATOMICAL TABLES
HUMAN MUSCLES
BY
W. B. RAY

[The page contains extremely faint, illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page. The text is arranged in columns and appears to be a detailed anatomical description or list of muscles.]

THE
TWENTY-FOURTH ANATOMICAL TABLE
 OF THE
HUMAN MUSCLES
 EXPLAINED.

MUSCLES OF THE FOOT.

Add here the *peroneus tertius* Tab. XXV. Fig. 1. a & x.

FIGURE I.

The peroneus brevis, in its back part.

a Part of its origin from the fibula. Below the said part it continues to arise from the spine, which terminates the outer edge or side of the fibula in its back part; ceasing to arise from the said spine near the outer ankle.

b c d The tendon. c the broader and thicker portion of the said tendon, which bends itself round the ankle, where it is tied down by a ligament, which see in Tab. V. n in the leg; d the part which is also thicker and broader than the rest, where it passes thro' the second ligament near the upper part of the protuberance of the calcaneum; which see in Tab. V. o in the foot, and Tab. IX. F in the left foot.

e Its insertion into the upper and back part of the root of the tubercle in the fifth metatarsal bone, at the outer part of its first head.

Add here Fig. 2.

The *systematic connexion* appears in Tab. VIII. M--R in the leg and foot. Then in Tab. VII. u--x in the leg and foot, covered by the *peroneus longus* m p q &c. Then in Tab. VI. l--M in the leg and foot; covered in like manner by the *peroneus longus* N P Q &c. Then in like manner in Tab. V. g--k in the leg and foot; covered by the *peroneus longus* l m.

FIGURE II.

The peroneus brevis, in its fore part.

a a Its origin from the outer side of the fibula, and below from the spine, which terminates the outer side of that bone in its back part.

It also arises in part from the tendinous vagina or covering of the leg, and from the continuation of that vagina that on one side lies betwixt the *peroneus longus* and *brevis*, and on the other side it has the long extensor of the toes and the *peroneus tertius*.

Add here Fig. 1.

The *systematic connexion* appears in Tab. IV. u Γ Δ in the leg. Then in Tab. III. M O in the leg; covered by the *peroneus longus* G L. Then in Tab. II. u in the leg, covered by the *peroneus longus* φ ψ, and the long extensor of the toes, with the *peroneus tertius* τ φ χ ψ.

Laterally its connexion appears in Tab. IX. B B C C D D E in the left leg, placed behind the *peroneus longus* Z φ Δ.

Also in Tab. X. Fig. 20. γ, and 21. A, and 22. a.

FIGURE III.

The peroneus longus, in its back part.

a One of its originations, arising at b from the lateral outer and fore part of the root of the upper head of the fibula.

c d e The other head, arising at c d e from more than the upper half of that part of the spine of the fibula which is in its outer side, and begins to project or stand out a little below its upper head: but from d to e it arises beneath.

f The tendon, whose first knot g bends behind the outer ankle; and the second h is at the eminence in the outer side of the calcaneum; i the third, which is at the cubiform bone of the foot.

The ligaments, by which the tendon is tied down at the ankle, and at the protuberance of the calcaneum; see Tab. V. n and p in the leg and foot. Add A in the left foot of Tab. IX.

Add here Fig. 4. and 5.

The *systematic connexion* appears in Tab. VII. m--t in the leg and foot. Then in Tab. VI. N O--T in the leg and foot; covered also by the *soleus* Ω φ. Then in Tab. V. Θ l m in the leg and foot; covered likewise by the *soleus* a b.

FIGURE IV.

The peroneus longus, in its fore part.

a The origin of its upper part from the lateral outer side of the fore part of the root of the upper head of the fibula; and at b from the adjacent fore part of the tibia.

c d d The origin of the lower portion, from more than the upper half of that spine of the fibula, which is in its external side, not much below where its upper head begins to protuberate.

It also in part goes off from the tendinous covering of the leg, and from that branch of the said covering, which lies betwixt the *peroneus longus* and the long extensor of the toes.

e e The impression made in this muscle by the long extensor of the toes.

f The lower sinuated portion, in which the *peroneus brevis* is lodged.

g The tendon, arising from the outer part of the flesh.

Add here Fig. 3. and 5.

The *systematic connexion* appears in Tab. III. G--L in the leg; where it is partly covered by the *peroneus brevis* M. Then in Tab. II. φ χ ψ in the leg;

covered by the *peroneus brevis* u, and the long extensor of the toes A. Then in Tab. I. ο π ρ in the leg; covered in like manner by the short *peroneus* σ, and the long extensor of the toes τ u.

Laterally its connexion appears in Tab. IX. Σ--Ω in the left leg; placed behind the *soleus* u.

FIGURE V.

The peroneus longus, in the sole of the foot.

a The tendon, in which b denotes a knot that is placed at the protuberance of the calcaneum, which is in its outer side: and c denotes a more considerable knot, where it bends round the eminence that is in the lower part of the cubiform bone of the tarsus, a little after the sinus of the said bone which is before its eminence.

d Its extremity, inserted into the bottom and back of the most protuberant part of the metatarsal bone belonging to the great toe.

e The portion that goes off from the tendon, and which passing round the cubiform bone of the tarsus, divides into two parts f. g. inserted at h. i into the great cuneiform bone of the foot.

k Another portion going off from the tendon, inserted at l into the second metatarsal bone.

For the manner in which it is confined in the sinus of the cubiform bone by its ligament, see in Tab. X. Fig. 21. N O.

Add here Fig. 3. and 4.

The *systematic connexion* appears in Tab. X. Fig. 22. b--i. Then in Fig. 21. B C D, and betwixt r and l; where it lies under the ligament N O; and covered by the adductor of the great toe l m, and short flexor o p r. Then in Fig. 20. z α β; placed behind the same muscles as in Fig. 21. and behind the long flexor of the toes and lumbricals. And what appears naked in Fig. 20. the same is in Fig. 19. covered by the abductor of the little toe A B.

FIGURE VI.

The tibialis anticus.

a a Its origin from the tibia, in its uppermost end a little before the origin of the long extensor, whence its origination takes up the whole outer flat side of the tibia, extending in breadth from its head along its anterior spine as far as the middle of the tibia; and is also partly attached to the adjacent interosseous ligament of the leg. But from the said middle it arises for a long way according to the length of the leg from the said interosseous ligament, and especially from the tibia near the said ligament; and so it goes on for about two thirds of the length of the tibia.

b Part of the tendinous covering of the leg, from the inner surface of which the *tibialis* here arises: c c the place where the said covering is cut off, where the muscle no longer continues to arise from it.

It arises also from that branch of the said covering, that is placed betwixt this *tibialis* muscle and the long extensor of the toes.

d The tendon, in which it ends. The manner in which the said tendon goes under the horns of the ligament, by which the tendons are confined in the bend of the foot as far as the end of the leg, see in Tab. I. r t in the leg and foot; and in Tab. IX. t x in the right foot, and y z in the left.

Add here Fig. 7.

The *systematic connexion* appears in Tab. L. n--p in the leg and foot; where in part it is covered at the bottom by the abductor of the great toe A.

Laterally its connexion appears in Tab. IX. U V W in the left foot; and x θ in the right foot.

FIGURE VII.

The bifurcated end of the tibialis anticus, in the sole of the foot.

a One of the horns of the end, inserted at b into the round and smooth surface in the inner and lower part of the cuneiform bone, and into the edge of the first metatarsal bone.

d The other and smaller head, inserted at d just before the preceding into the eminence that is in the head of the first metatarsal bone of the great toe, at its inner side, and almost in the middle.

Add here Fig. 6.

The *systematic connexion* appears in Tab. X. Fig. 22. k. l. Then in Fig. 21. ζ. η; where in part it is covered by the short flexor of the great toe y. Then it appears in like manner at Fig. 20. i. k; in part covered by the short flexor of the great toe p. And what there appears naked, is in Fig. 19. covered by the abductor of the great toe F.

FIGURE VIII.

The soleus, in its fore part.

a a b c c Its origin from the upper head of the fibula, and from a large part of the spine, which stands out below its head in the back part of the bone.

d e f f Its origin, at d e from the eminence of the tibia which is in its back part, and stands out obliquely below from its upper head; and where that

[R :]

TWENTY-FOURTH MUSCULAR TABLE.

eminence ends, it continues to arise at *eff* from the posterior margin of the inner spine of the tibia, beyond the middle of the said length of the bone.

g, h The tendinous surface running out a considerable way.

i The tendinous portion, which like a partition divides the fleshy part. But it begins internally almost in the beginning of the muscle itself.

k, l Flethy fibres which descending from each side, run together and join the tendinous partition *l*.

m, n The two points in which the flesh of each side terminates; and of which the inner, marked *n*, is thicker, larger, and runs out longer.

I have also seen these two fleshy parts joined in one at their ends; so as to form a single tip or point, but larger, in their end.

o The tendon, by which the soleus is inserted into the calcaneum at *p*, from whence it is cut off.

q The tendinous surface, from whence the tendon on that side begins.

Add here Fig. 9.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. I. $\xi + s$ in the leg; where the rest of it is covered by the peroneus longus $\sigma + \pi$, and by the long flexor of the toes $\delta + x$, with the tibialis posticus λ : to these add ν in the same figure. Also in Tab. II. $\nu + N P$ in the leg; covered in the same manner by the peroneus longus $\phi + \psi$, and the long flexor of the toes $Q S$, with the tibialis posticus V : to which add Y .

r + r The tibia or great bone of the leg cut off from before the muscle.

s The fibula or less bone of the leg cut off in like manner.

FIGURE IX.

The soleus, in its back part.

a Its origin from the back part of the upper head of the fibula.

b A tendinous part of its beginning, which arises from the tibia *c, c*. But it springs from that eminence of the tibia, which stands out obliquely from the back part of its upper head.

d, d The tendinous surface, whence the tendon of its back part arises.

e, e The mark which resembles an indentation, where the fleshy part is divided within by a tendinous partition.

f The tendon, in which it ends.

g, g The tendon of the gemellus here cut off, where it first joins itself to the tendon of the soleus. It joins that tendon in an oblique course, sooner on the outer side of the leg.

h The tendo Achillis, inserted at *i* into the posterior and lower protuberant part of the tubercle of the calcaneum, which forms the heel.

Add here Fig. 8.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. VI. $\Omega - E$ in the leg; where it is partly covered by the plantaris Φ . Then in Tab. V. *a, b* in the leg; covered by the gemellus $A - \Phi$.

Laterally its connexion appears in Tab. IX. $\omega + \Delta \Theta$ in the left leg; covered by the gemellus $\phi + \psi$; and $\Gamma \Delta$ in the right leg; covered by the gemellus $W X$, and the plantaris Λ .

FIGURE X.

The gemellus.

a, b, c, d, e, f The inner head, beginning by two tendinous origins *b, d*, of which

b the lower tendon is thick and arises at *c* just above the back part of the inner condyle of the femur, near its inner side.

d The upper thin head, which arises at *e* from the edge of the back part of the femur, near its inner side, just above its lower origin.

f The tendinous surface, formed by an excursion of the tendinous surface.

g, h, i, k The outer head, arising with a tendinous beginning *h*, from the oblong eminence *i*; that is in the outer side of the femur, near its back part, just above the sinus from whence the popliteus arises.

k The tendinous surface, which the tendinous origin forms by an excursion.

l, m The two points or tips in which the flesh ends.

n The tendon, that joins the tendon of the soleus.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. V. $A - \Phi$ in the leg; lying under the outer head of the bicipital muscle of the leg $\tau + \phi$ in the thigh; and within the femimembranosus $\xi + \sigma$. Also in Tab. VI. Δ and Θ in the thigh: and in Tab. VII. T and U in the thigh.

Moreover its connexion appears in its fore part in Tab. I. $\beta + \gamma + \delta + \nu$ in the leg. And laterally in Tab. IX. $\phi + \chi + \psi + \Theta$ in the left leg: and $V - Y$ in the right.

o The tendon of the soleus, here cut off at *p*.

q The tendo Achillis, inserted at *r* into the posterior and most eminent part of the protuberance of the calcaneum, that forms the heel.

FIGURE XI.

The plantaris.

a Its origin from the root of the outer condyle of the femur, near the inner part of the origin of the gemellus.

b The tendon, in which it ends; inserted into the inner side of the calcaneum, near the end of the tendo Achillis: which see in Tab. IX. Ξ in the right foot.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. VI. $\Sigma + \Phi$ in the thigh and leg; at its origin seated behind the outer head of the gemellus Θ , and of the bicipital muscle of the leg λ ; in its end behind the tendo Achillis D . Then in Tab. V.

$\Gamma + c$ in the thigh and leg; placed likewise behind the gemellus $A - \Phi$, and the slips of the leg τ ; in the end behind the tendo Achillis Ψ . Moreover in Tab. VII. V in the thigh.

In the fore part its connexion appears in Tab. II. T in the leg. And in Tab. I. μ in the leg. And laterally its connexion appears in Tab. IX. $\Delta \Xi$ in the right foot: and Π in the left.

FIGURE XII.

The tibialis posticus, in its back part.

a, a Its origin from the tibia, from whence it arises outwardly tendinous at *b, b*. It arises from the flat side of the tibia at the root of that part to which the fibula is joined, and is in some measure extended downwards over that part which lies next the fibula.

c The origin from the fibula, from whose whole flat surface it continues to arise for more than two thirds of its length, extending from beneath the upper head of that bone towards the tibia: see Tab. IV. $\omega + \nu$ in the leg. It arises partly also from the ligament that is fixed betwixt the bones of the leg, where they are most apart from each other.

d, d The tendinous surface of that part, which arises from the fibula.

e, f The tendon, arising at *e* from the fleshy part, and passing behind the inner angle at *f*, where it is thicker and harder. How it is retained there by the ligament, see in Tab. V. *e* in the leg, and in Tab. I. *u* in the leg and foot, and in Tab. IX. δ in the right foot.

Add here Fig. 13. and 14.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. VIII. $E - L$ in the leg. Then in Tab. VII. $Z - d$ in the leg; behind the popliteus $W Y$, and the long flexor of the great toe *h*, and the long flexor of the toes *f*. Then in Tab. VI. G in the leg; where the rest is covered by the soleus Ω &c. So also in Tab. V. *d* in the leg.

FIGURE XIII.

The tibialis posticus, in its fore part.

a The tendon going to the inner angle, behind which it bends and goes along the inner side of the foot, where it is confined by a ligament, see *a* in the foot of Tab. I. and ζ in the right foot of Tab. IX.

c The principal part of the tendon, inserted into the lower and most eminent part of the thick and rough protuberance, that stands out from the navicular bone, in the inner side of the foot.

d A thin portion running out from the tendon, and inserted at *e* into the lower part of the first cuneiform bone, near its posterior edge.

Add here Fig. 12. and 14.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. IV. $\mu - \psi$ in the leg and foot. And in Tab. III. $P - R S - U$ in the leg and foot. Then in Tab. II. $F V W X$ in the leg and foot; covered by the long extensor of the toes A , and the proper extensor of the great toe $H I$. Then in Tab. I. $\lambda + \gamma$ in the leg and foot; where, what appears of it naked in Tab. II. lies behind the tibialis anticus θ in the leg: the extremity being covered by the abductor of the great toe A in the foot.

Laterally its connexion appears in Tab. IX. $\beta + \gamma$ in the right foot.

FIGURE XIV.

The tendon of the tibialis posticus, in the sole of the foot.

a The place where the tendon is cut off.

b The knot of this tendon, which lies close upon the head of the astragalus, and on the lower and back part of the protuberance in the navicular bone: only the ligament lying betwixt which sustains the head of the astragalus, and passes along the sole of the foot, from the calcaneum and navicular bone.

c The principal part of the tendon here inserted beneath the navicular bone, into the lower and most eminent part of the thick rough protuberance, that stands out from that bone on the inner side of the foot.

d, d The thin expanded portion, inserted in the lower and back part of the first cuneiform bone.

e The thin portion, which is inserted at *f* into the bottom and back part of the protuberance in the third cuneiform bone: and it runs on at *g* to the second metatarsal bone, and at *h* to the third; and inserts itself into the lower part of the head of the former, on that side which is next the little toe. It also gives off the portion *i* to the short flexor of the great toe, which portion is cut off at *k*.

l Another portion going off from the tendon, and dividing into two *m, o*: of which *m* is inserted into the lower part of the calcaneum at *a*, near the cuboide bone, near that edge which is next the astragalus: the other part *o* is inserted at *p* into the lower part of the cuboide bone, near the posterior edge of the third cuneiform bone.

Add here Fig. 13. and 12.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. X. Fig. 21. $E F G H I$; where it is in part covered by the short flexor of the great toe *p*, the adductor of the great toe *l, k*, and by the tendons of the long peroneus. Then in Fig. 20. f, g, h ; covered by the tendon of the long flexor of the toes A, B , and by the head that joins it in the sole of the foot C, D , with the tendon *b* of the long flexor of the great toe. Afterwards in Fig. 19, behind the abductor of the great toe.

TABULAE ANATOMICAE QUARTAE ET VIGESIMAE MUSCULORUM HOMINIS EXPLANATIO.

P E D I S E X T R E M I.

Addē Peroneum tertium Tab. XXV. Fig. 1. a & x.

FIGURAE I.

Peroneus brevis, à parte posteriore.

a Pars originis à fibula. Infra partem illam subitus pergit oriri à spina, quae à posteriore parte latitudinem lateris externi fibulae terminat; haud ita procul à malleolo oriri à spina illa desinens.

b c d Tendo. e hac parte, quae ad malleolum inflectit, latior & crassior; ubi continetur ligamento, quod vide Tab. V. n in crure: d hac quoque parte crassior & latior; ubi juxta superiorem partem eminentiae calcanei per ligamentum alterum incedit; quod vide Tab. V. o in pede extremo, & Tab. IX. F in pede sinistro.

e Infertus superioei eidemque posteriori parti radice illius tuberis, quod est in ossis metatarsi quinto, ab exteriori parte capitis ejus primi.

Addē Fig. 2.

In Synaxi, Tab. VIII. M--R in crure & pede extremo. Dein Tab. VII. u--x in crure & pede extremo; testis Peroneo longo m p q &c. Dein Tab. VI. I--M in crure & pede extremo; testis eodem modo Peroneo longo N P Q &c. Dein eodem modo Tab. V. g--k in crure & pede extremo; testis Peroneo longo l m.

FIGURAE II.

Peroneus brevis, à parte priorē.

a a Origo à latere externo fibulae; infraque à spina, quae à posteriore parte latitudinem lateris externi terminat.

Ex parte etiam oritur à vagina tendinae cruris, ejusque propagine, interfecta Peroneo huic longoque ab una parte, ab altera Extensori longo digitorum & Peroneo tertio.

Addē Fig. 1.

In Synaxi, Tab. IV. a Γ Δ in crure. Dein Tab. III. MO in crure; testis Peroneo longo G L. Dein in Tab. II. a in crure; testis Peroneo longo φ ψ, & Extensore longo digitorum pedis cum Peroneo tertio A--E. Dein Tab. I. σ in crure; eodem modo testis Peroneo longo ε ζ, & Extensore longo digitorum pedis cum Peroneo tertio τ φ χ ψ.

A latere, Tab. IX. BBCCDDE in pede sinistro; subjectus Peroneo longo Z φ Ω.

Practerea Tab. X. Fig. 20. γ, & 21. A, & 22. a.

FIGURAE III.

Peroneus longus, à parte posteriore.

a Principium alterum, b oriens à laterali externa parte partis prioris radice capitis superioris fibulae.

c d e Alterum, c d e oriens à plusquam dimidia, eaque superiore, parte illius spinae fibulae, quae in externo ejus latere, non multum infra caput superius eminere incipit: sed à d ad e subitus oritur.

f Tendo: cujus g nodus primus, quae ad posteriora malleoli externi flectit: h secundus, quae ad eminentiam, quae est in latere externo calcanei: i tertius, quae ad os cubiforme.

Ligamenta, quibus tendo ad malleolum, & ad calcanei tuberculum reinetur, vide Tab. V. n, & p in crure & pede extremo. Addē A in pede sinistro Tab. IX.

Addē Fig. 4. & 5.

In Synaxi, Tab. VII. m--t in crure pedisque extremo. Dein Tab. VI. N O--T in crure pedisque extremo; testis Soleo Ω φ. Dein Tab. V. Θ l m in crure pedisque extremo; testis pariter Soleo a b.

FIGURAE IV.

Peroneus longus, à parte priorē.

a Principii superioris ortus à laterali externa parte partis prioris radice capitis superioris fibulae: b à vicina à priori parte tibiae.

c d d Principii inferioris ortus à plusquam dimidia, eaque superiore, parte illius spinae fibulae, quae in externo ejus latere, non multum infra caput superius eminere incipit.

Ex parte etiam abscedit à vagina tendinae cruris, ejusque propagine, quae inter hunc Peroneum & Extensorem longum digitorum interjecta.

e e Vestigium ab Extensore longo digitorum impressum.

f Pars interior, sinuata, cui Peroneus brevis insidet.

g Tendo, è carnis parte exteriori nascens.

Addē Fig. 3. & 5.

In Synaxi, Tab. III. G--L in crure; ubi partim testis Peroneo brevi M. Dein Tab. II. φ χ ψ in crure; testis Peroneo brevi a, & Extensore longo digitorum pedis A. Dein Tab. I. σ π γ in crure; eodem modo testis Peroneo

brevi σ, & Extensore longo digitorum pedis τ u.

A latere, Tab. IX. Σ--Ω in pede sinistro; subjectus Soleo a.

FIGURAE V.

Peroneus longus, in planta pedis.

a Tendo; cujus b nodus, quae applicatus ad calcanei eminentiam, quae est in latere ejus externo: c nodus insignior, quae se flectit ad eminentiam, quam os cubiforme ab inferiore parte habet; perque finem illam ejus incedit, qui ante eminentiam illam.

d Extremo suo infertus imae dorsum maxime eminenti parti ossis metatarsi pollicis.

e Portio à tendine abscedens, quae se circum tuber ossis cubiformis flectit, inque duas partes abit f. g. infertus h. i ossi cuneiformi magno.

k Portio alia à tendine abscedens, l infertaque ossi metatarsi secundo.

Quomodo in finis cubiformis reinetur à ligamento, id vide Tab. X. Fig. 21. N O.

Addē Fig. 3. & 4.

In Synaxi, Tab. X. Fig. 22. b--i. Dein Fig. 21. B C D, & inter τ & l; ubi sub ligamento, quo reinetur, sub N O; & testis Adductore pollicis l m, & Flexore brevi o p r. Dein Fig. 20. z π β; ceterum sub iisdem, ac in Fig. 21. & sub Flexore longo digitorum cum Lumbricalibus. Et quae nodus in Fig. 20. ea in 19. testis Abductore digiti minimi pedis A B.

FIGURAE VI.

Tibialis anticus.

a a Ortus à tibia; primum mox ante Extensoris digitorum longi ortum, occupans deinde ortu suo totam plantici externae tibiae, à capite ejus secundum spinam priorem fere usque ad medium tibiae longitudinis, latitudinem; & ex parte etiam affixus proximo ligamento, cruris ossium intervallo interfecto. Sed & inde per cruris longitudinem ab eodem ligamento, & insuper à tibia, juxta ligamentum illud, oriri dicitur, & ad duas tertias longitudinis tibiae partes plus minus usque, pergit.

b Pars vaginae tendinae cruris, à qua Tibialis hic subitus abscedit: c c hic truncata, ubi si non amplius abscedit ab ea.

Oritur & à vaginae illius propagine, quae interfecta Tibiali huic & Extensori longo digitorum pedis.

d Tendo, in quem abit. Quomodo is incedat sub cornubus ligamenti, quo tendines in flexu ad pedem extremum coeherent, id vide Tab. I. r t in crure & pede extremo, & Tab. IX. i x in pede dextro, & Y Z in sinistro.

Addē Fig. 7.

In Synaxi, Tab. I. n--p in crure & pede extremo; ubi ex parte in ima testis Abductore pollicis pedis A.

A latere, Tab. IX. U V W in pede sinistro; & x x in dextro.

FIGURAE VII.

Tibialis anticus extremum bicornis, in planta pedis.

a Extremitas cornu alterum, b insertum rotundae illi lacinae superficiali, quae in ossis cuneiformis magni parte interiore eademque inferiore & finitima ossi metatarsi primo.

c Alterum, idque tenuius, mox ante finem praecedentis insertum d eminentiae, quae in capite primo ossis metatarsi pollicis, ab interno latere, atque ibi fere in medio.

Addē Fig. 6.

In Synaxi, Tab. X. Fig. 22. k. l. Dein Fig. 21. ζ, η; ubi pars testis Flexore brevi pollicis pedis y. Dein eodem modo Fig. 20. i. k; testis parte Flexore brevi p. Et quod nodum, id in Fig. 19. testis Abductore pollicis F.

FIGURAE VIII.

Soleus, à parte priorē.

a a b c c Origo à capite superiore fibulae, magnaue portione spinae, quae infra caput illud à posteriore parte eminet.

d e f f Origo, d e à tibiae eminentia, quae in ejus posteriore parte, non longe à capite superiore obliqua jacet; & ubi illa desinit, e f f continuo à a - gine posteriore spinae interioris tibiae, ultra mediam ossis hujus longitudinem.

g. h Superficies tendinosae, longe excurrentes.

i i Pars tendinea, carnem bifariam sepi modo distinguens. Intus autem in carne fere in ipso summo initio musculi incipit.

k k. l l Carnes, quae ex utroque latere descendendo convergunt, acceduntque ad septem tendinum i l.

m. n Mucrones, in quos caro ab utroque latere abit; quorum interior n crassior, insignior, excurrentique longior.

Inveni & carnes illas ab inferiore parte conjunctas in unum, unoque simul mucrone, eoque insigniore, desinentes.

o Tendo, in quem abit; p hic relictus à calcaneo.

[R 1]

TABULAE MUSCULORUM QUARTAE ET VIGESIMAE EXPLANATIO.

q Superficies tendinosa, qua tendo ab hac parte incipit.
 Adde Fig. 9.
 In *Syntaxi*, Tab. I. ξ in crure; ubi caeterum tectus Peroneo longo π ζ, & Flexore longo digitorum pedis θ κ, & Tibiali postico λ: adde r. Et Tab. II. * N P in crure; eodem modo tectus Peroneo longo φ ψ, & Flexore longo digitorum pedis Q S, & Tibiali postico V: adde Y.
 r r r r Hic truncatus os tibiae.
 * * * Hic truncata fibula.

FIGURAE IX.

Soleus, à parte posteriore.

a Ortus à fibulae capitis superioris posteriore parte.
 b Pars tendinea principii, quod à tibiae oritur c c. Oeitur autem à tibiae eminentia, quae in ejus posteriore parte, non longe à capite superiore, obliqua jacet.
 d d Superficies tendinosa, qua tendo in posteriore parte incipit.
 e e Nota incisurae similis, ubi istus in carne pars tendinea, carnem illam septi tendinei modo distinguens.
 f Tendo, in quem abit.
 g g Hinc recessus Gemelli tendo, ubi se primum tendini Solei adjungit. Adjungit obliquo ductu, citius ab exteriori parte pedis.
 h Tendo Achillis, i i insertus posticae eidemque inferiori parti prominentis tuberis calcanei, quod calcem efficit.
 Adde Fig. 8.
 In *Syntaxi*, Tab. VI. Ω--E in crure; ubi partem integram Plantaris φ. Dein Tab. V. a a b in crure; tectus Gemello A--φ.
 : A latere, Tab. IX. ω Δ Θ in pede sinistro; tectus Gemello φ ψ: & Γ Δ in dextro; tectus Gemello W X, & Plantari A.

FIGURAE X.

Gemellus.

a b c e d e f Caput interius, principii duobus, usque tendinosa b. d, incipiens. Quorum
 b inferius crassius tendo est, oriturque e c mox supra posteriorem partem condyli interni femoris, juxta latus internum:
 d superius tenue, e c oritur à margine partis posterioris femoris, juxta latus externum, mox supra principium inferius.
 f Superficies tendinosa, ab excurrente principio tendineo effecta.
 g h i k Caput exterius, h principio tendineo i i oriens ab eminentia oblonga, quae in latere externo femoris, juxta partem posteriorem, mox supra finem, è quo nascitur Popliteus.
 k Superficies tendinosa, quam efficit excurrente principio tendineum.
 l m Musculi duo, in quos caro definit.
 n Tendo, qui se tendini Solei adjungit.
 In *Syntaxi*, Tab. V. A--φ in crure; capite exteriori subjacens Bicipiti cruris τ φ in femore: interiore Semimembrano φ ξ θ. Et praeterea Tab. VI. Δ & Θ in femore: & Tab. VII. T & U in femore.
 Praeterea à priori parte, Tab. I. β γ δ r r in crure. Et à latere, Tab. IX. φ χ ψ Θ in pede sinistro: & V--Y in dextro.
 o Tendo Solei, p hic truncatus.
 q Tendo Achillis, r r insertus posticae eidemque inferiori parti prominentis tuberis calcanei, quod calcem efficit.

FIGURAE XI.

Plantaris.

a a Ortus à radice condyli externi femoris, mox juxta internam partem ortus Gemelli.
 b Tendo, in quem abit. Insertus interno lateri calcanei, juxta finem tendinis Achillis: quod vide Tab. IX. H in pede dextro.
 In *Syntaxi*, Tab. VI. Σ φ in femore & crure; à principio subjactus Gemelli capiti exteriori Θ, & Bicipiti cruris λ, in fine post tendinem Achillis D. Dein Tab. V. Γ e in femore & crure; subjactus itidem Gemello A--φ, & Bicipiti cruris τ; in fine post tendinem Achillis φ. Et praeterea Tab. VII. V in femore.
 Praeterea à priori parte, Tab. II. T in crure. Et Tab. I. μ in crure. Et à latere, Tab. IX. A H in pede dextro: & Π in sinistro.

FIGURAE XII.

Tibialis posticus, à parte posteriore.

a a Origo à tibia: unde extrinsecus tendinosus b b. Oritur autem à tibiae planitie, quae mox à radice illius partis, cui fibula innixa, decursum per eam partem, qua fibulam spectat, aliquantum porrecta.
 c Principium à fibula oriens. A cujus deinde planitie illa tota eriri pergit, quae à superiore capite ejus, per plus quam duas tertias partes longitudinis, qua tibiae obversa, se extendit: vide Tab. IV. ω ω in crure. Ex parte etiam à ligamento incipit, quod inter cruris ossa, qua delibescunt, medium.
 d d Superficies tendinosa partis illius, quae à fibula oritur.
 e f Tendo, e hac parte ex carne oriens, f hac pone malleolum internum procedens, qua crassior & durior. Juxta malleolum quomodo ligamento retineatur, exhibitum Tab. V. e in crure, & Tab. I. u in crure & pede extremo, & Tab. IX. δ in pede dextro.
 Adde Fig. 13. & 14.
 In *Syntaxi*, Tab. VIII. E--L in crure. Dein Tab. VII. Z--d e in crure; subjactus Popliteo W Y, Flexori longo pollicis pedis h, Flexori longo digitorum pedis f. Dein Tab. VI. G in crure; caeterum tectus Soleo Ω &c. Sic & Tab. V. d in crure.

FIGURAE XIII.

Tibialis postici, à parte priore.

a Tendo ad malleolum internum procedens: post infra eum, b per latus internum pedis extremi; ubi ligamento retinetur, x in pede extremo Tab. I. & ζ in pede dextro Tab. IX.
 c Tendinis pars praecipua inserta in inferiora maxime eminenti parti tuberis crassi & inaequalis, quo os naviculare ab interno pedis latere eminet.
 d Tendinis excurrente portio tenuior, inserta e ossis cuneiformis primi parti inferiori, juxta posteriorem.
 Adde Fig. 12. & 14.
 In *Syntaxi*, Tab. IV. π--ψ in crure & pede extremo. Et Tab. III. P--R S--U in crure & pede extremo. Dein Tab. II. F V W X in crure & pede extremo; tectus Extensor longo digitorum pedis A, & Extensor proprio pollicis H L. Dein Tab. I. A y in crure & pede extremo; ubi quod in crure Tab. II. nudum, id subjectum Tibiali antico n in crure: extremum tectum Abductor pollicis pedis A in pede extremo.
 Praeterea à latere, Tab. IX. β β γ in pede dextro.

FIGURAE XIV.

Tibialis postici tendo, in planta pedis.

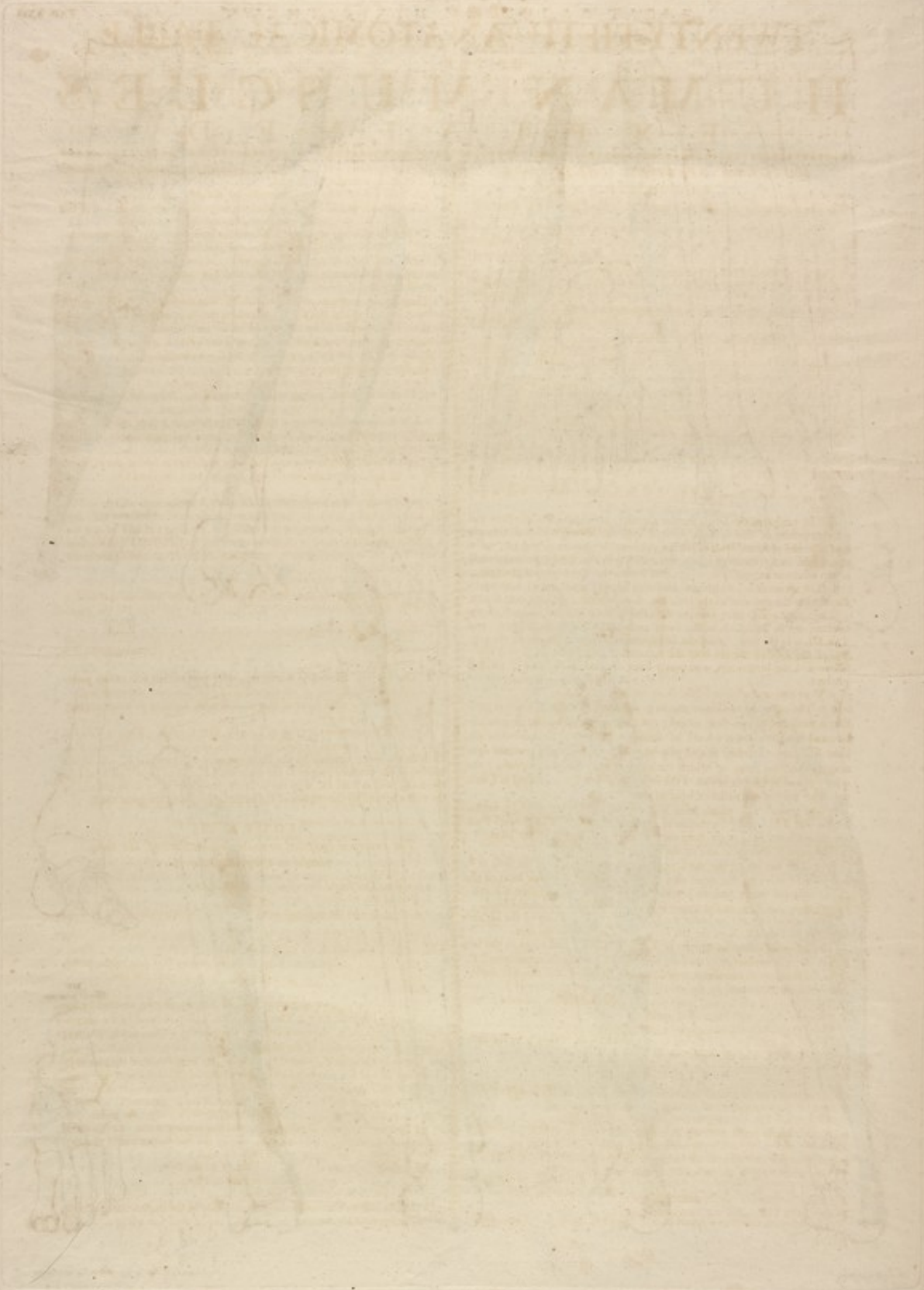
a Hic truncatus.
 b Nodus, qua ad tali caput (interveniente ligamento, quod à calcaneo ad os naviculare per plantam deducitur, sustinet tali caput) & ad inferiorem quoque & eandem posteriorem partem tuberis ossis navicularis applicatus.
 c Hic tendinis pars praecipua subros naviculari inserta, in inferiora maxime eminenti parti tuberis crassi & inaequalis, quo os illud ab interno pedis latere eminet.
 d d Hic excurrente portione tenuiore insertus ossis cuneiformis primi parti inferiori, juxta posteriorem.
 e Portio tenuior, quae se f inserit imae decursum protuberanti parti ossis cuneiformis tertii: excurruntque praeterea g ad os metatarsi secundum, & h ad tertium; eorumque capitula primi parti inferiori se inserit, ab illo latere, quo spectant digitorum minimum. Dat & portionem i Flexori pollicis brevi, k hic ab eo recessum.
 l Alia à tendine abcedens portio, in duas m. o abeunt: quarum altera m, inserta n calcanei inferiori parti, prope cubiforme, haud longe à margine ejus illo, qui est juxta talum: altera o, inserta p inferiori parti ossis cubiformis, haud longe à postica parte cuneiformis tertii.
 Adde Fig. 13. & 12.
 In *Syntaxi*, Tab. X. Fig. 21. E F G H I; ubi pars tecta Flexore brevi pollicis pedis p, Adductore pollicis l k, & tendinibus Peronei longi. Dein Fig. 20. f g h; tectus tendine Flexoris longi digitorum pedis A B, capiteque ad eum in planta accedente C D, & Flexoris longi pollicis tendine b. Post in Fig. 19. subjactus Abductor pollicis pedis F.





G. Scaja Sculp.

Impensis Th. P. Knapton Londini, 1798.



THE
TWENTY-FIFTH ANATOMICAL TABLE
 OF THE
HUMAN MUSCLES
 EXPLAINED.

MUSCLES OF THE SMALL TOES.

FIGURE I.

The long extensor of the toes with the third peroneus, laterally.

a The long extensor of the toes conjoined with the third peroneus into one.
 b b c c The first part of its origin, springing from the root of the upper head of the tibia at b b, just before the upper head of the fibula: and at c c from the anterior spine of that head of the fibula.

d Part of the tendinous vagina or sheath of the leg, from the lower or inner surface of which the flesh of this part of the origin of the muscle springs; and is cut off at e e, where the flesh no longer goes off from it.

It arises also from the production which the said tendinous sheath sends in betwixt this extensor and the tibialis anticus.

f g h h The other part of the beginning, which from its origin is tendinous at g, and arises from the anterior spine of the fibula h h, and from the margin of it that lies next the tibia.

i i The third portion of its origin, which for the most part is tendinous from its beginning at i i, and arises at k k from the anterior spine of the fibula, and from the flat side in which that spine terminates in its lower part. Part of this extensor, belonging to the peroneus arises also from the production of the tendinous sheath of the leg.

l The tendon of the long extensor of the toes, which divides itself into four tendons m. n. o. p, running over the back of the foot to the four small toes.

The manner in which it runs under the transverse ligament at the extremity of the leg and foot, see in Tab. IX. X in the left foot; and in Tab. I. q in the foot.

q The tendon of the long extensor running over the back of the little toe. r the extremity of that tendon, inserted into the oblong transverse tubercle that is in the posterior head of the second bone or phalanx of this toe, in its upper side. s t portions of the tendon running to the third bone and ending in the common extremity u, inserted at v into the upper part of the first.

w The aponeurosis, which goes from this side to the tendon q; and is produced from the abductor of the little toe, from whence it is here cut off at x.

The aponeurosis, that joins to the other side of this and the rest of the tendons, see in Tab. I. h in the foot; and in Tab. II. q in the foot; and Tab. III. u in the foot. And the said aponeurosis arises partly from the capsule of the joint of the toe with the metatarsus, in part from the first interosseus and the lumbricals, and partly from the side of the base of the fifth phalanx.

y. y. y The cut tendons of the short extensor of the toes.

z z The common tendon of the long and short extensor. z the portion that is produced by the short extensor; z that produced by the long extensor: and betwixt them is a mark of division. β the end inserted into the bone of the second order, as that of r into the little toe. γ. δ portions running to the third bone, of which the one γ is from the short extensor; the other δ from the long extensor. α the common end of them inserted at ζ into the upper part of the posterior head of the last bone.

α The aponeurosis, which from this side joins that part of the common tendon that is formed by the tendon of the short extensor. This goes off from the second interosseus of the same toe and from the capsule of the joint. The same is observable also in the second and third toe.

§ 1 x The tendon of the third peroneus, here arising from the flesh at δ, and inserted at α into the upper part of the root of the posterior head of the fifth metatarsal bone, near its junction with the fourth, and thence is continued along the spine in the upper side of the said fifth metatarsal bone.

The manner how it runs under the ligament at the extremity of the leg and foot, see in Tab. IX. X in the left foot, and Tab. I. q in the foot.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. IX. G--R, and f--m in the left extremity; partly covered by the long peroneus Z, and the short peroneus B C.

In the fore part its connexion appears in Tab. II. A--E and m--q in the leg and foot; partly covered by the extensor proper to the great toe H I. Then in Tab. I. r--h in the leg and foot, placed in part behind the extensor proper to the great toe i, and the tibialis anticus n.

Moreover in Tab. III. n. o. p. q. r. s. t. u in the foot. And in Tab. V. z. z. s in the foot. In Tab. VI. U. V in the foot. And in Tab. VII. γ. γ in the foot. And in Tab. IX. s in the right foot.

FIGURE II.

The external or bicipital interossei of the foot, in their upper side.

a b b c d d e f The second interossei of the fourth toe.

a The thicker head, arising at b b from more than the posterior half of the inner side of the fifth metatarsal bone, that is opposite the fourth.

c The smaller head, arising at d d from the back part of the lower side of the fourth metatarsal bone, that lies next the fifth bone.

e The tendon, inserted at f into the lower part of that side of the posterior head of the first bone of the fourth toe, that lies next the little toe.

Add here Fig. 3. a--c.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. IV. II in the foot. Then in Tab.

VIII. S in the foot; and in Tab. IX. q in the left foot; covered by the tendon O of the long extensor of the toes.

g h i k k l m The second interossei of the third toe.

g The thicker head, arising at h h from more than the posterior half of the side of the fourth metatarsal bone, that lies next the third.

i The smaller head, arising at k k from the posterior part of the lower margin of the side of the third metatarsal bone, that lies next the fourth.

l The tendon, inserted at m in the lower part of that side of the posterior head of the first bone of the third toe, that lies next the fourth toe.

Add here Fig. 3. f--k.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. IV. E in the foot. Then in Tab. III. betwixt k and l in the left foot; covered by the short extensor of the toes k. In Tab. II. covered also by the tendon of the long extensor of the toes A E that belongs to the fourth toe. Then in Tab. VIII. T in the foot; and in Tab. IX. p in the left foot; covered by the short extensor of the toes d, and by the tendon of the long extensor P.

n o o p q q r s The second interossei of the second toe.

n The thicker head, arising at o o from more than the posterior half of the side of the third metatarsal bone, that lies next the second.

p The thinner head, arising at q q from the posterior half of the side of the second metatarsal bone, that lies next the third, and particularly from the lower margin of the oblong eminence that is extended along that side.

r The tendon, inserted at s into the lower part of that side of the posterior head of the first bone of the second toe, that lies next the third toe.

Add here Fig. 3. l--q.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. IX. A in the foot. Then in Tab. III. betwixt i and k in the left foot, covered by the short extensor of the toes i. In Tab. II. it is also covered by the tendon of the long extensor of the toes A E belonging to the third or middle toe. Then in Tab. VIII. V in the foot; and in Tab. IX. o in the left foot; covered by the short extensor of the toes e, and the tendon of the long extensor Q.

t u u v w x y z α The first interossei of the second toe.

t The thicker head, arising at u u from more than the posterior half of that side of the second metatarsal bone, that lies next the first bone. v the tendinous part of its beginning.

w The thinner head, arising with a tendinous beginning x from the upper part of the tip of the larger cuneiform bone at y, and is inserted into the first and second metatarsal bone.

z The tendon, inserted at α into the lower part of that side of the posterior head of the first bone of the second toe, that lies next the great toe.

But the fibres of each head of this muscle meet together at acute angles.

Add here Fig. 3. r--v.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. IV. Θ in the foot. Then in Tab. III. m m in the foot; covered by the short extensor of the toes f h. Then in Tab. II. h in the foot; covered by the short extensor of the toes i k, and by the tendon of the extensor proper to the great toe I K. And so in Tab. I. at L in the foot; and in Tab. IX. n in the left foot; covered by the short extensor of the toes a b, and by the tendon of the extensor proper to the great toe S.

FIGURE III.

The external bicipital or interossei muscles of the toes, view'd in their lower part.

a b c d e The second interossei of the fourth toe.

b Part of the tendinous beginning.

c Its origin from the posterior head of the fourth metatarsal bone, that lies next the fifth.

It also arises from the ligament that confines the tendon of the long peroneus in the sole of the foot; see Tab. X. Fig. 21. U. P.

d The tendon, inserted at e into the lower part of that side of the posterior head of the first bone of the fourth toe, that lies next the fifth.

Add here Fig. 2. a--f.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. X. Fig. 22. β γ δ; covered by the interossei of the little toe t. Then in Fig. 21. U. V; covered by the interossei of the little toe S, the transversalis of the foot f g. Then in Fig. 20. μ ν; covered by the interossei of the little toe λ, the transversalis of the foot g, and the fourth lumbricalis Z, with the tendon of the long flexor of the toes M Q. Then in Fig. 19. X Y; covered by the interossei of the little toe Z, the transversalis of the foot g, and the fourth lumbricalis c, and the tendon of the long and short flexor of the foot V, with the short flexor of the toes T. Then in Fig. 18. m n; covered by the interossei of the little toe o, the transversalis of the foot i, the fourth lumbricalis h, and the tendon of the short flexor of the toes, that belongs to the little toe; also by the middle portion of the aponeurosis plantaris, belonging to the little toe G.

Its connexion is also seen in Tab. VIII. Y in the foot.

f g h i k The second interossei of the third toe.

g The tendinous part of its beginning.

h Its origin from the root of the posterior head of the third metatarsal bone, where it lies next the fourth.

TWENTY-FIFTH MUSCULAR TABLE.

4 The tendon, inserted at k into the lower part of the posterior head of the first bone of the third toe, that lies next the fourth toe.

Add here Fig. 2. g--m.

The *systematic connexion* appears in Tab. X. Fig. 22. v w x; covered by the first interosseus of the fourth toe y. Then in Fig. 21. Y Z; covered by the first interosseus of the fourth toe W, the transversals of the foot f, and the adductor of the great toe k. Then in Fig. 20. o; covered by the transversals of the foot g, the third lumbricalis X, and the tendons O. Part of the long flexor of the toes, and the adductor of the great toe t. Then in Fig. 19. i; placed under the same parts; and Fig. 18. l; placed under the same, and under the middle portion E of the aponeurosis plantaris.

l m n o p q The second interosseus of the second toe.

m The tendinous part of the beginning.

n n Its origin from the second metatarsal bone, before the root of its posterior head, that lies next the third metatarsal bone.

o Its origin from the third metatarsal bone, near the root of its posterior head, next the second metatarsal bone.

p The tendon, inserted at q into the lower part of the side of the posterior head of the first bone of the second toe, next the third or middle toe.

Add here Fig. 2. n--s.

The *systematic connexion* appears in Tab. X. Fig. 22. p q r; placed under the first interosseus of the third or middle toe s. Then in Fig. 21. c d; placed under the first interosseus of the middle toe z, under the transversals of the foot f, and the adductor of the great toe k. Then in Fig. 20. π; covered by the transversals of the foot g, the second lumbricalis W, and the tendon of the long flexor of the toes N. Then in Fig. 19. k, and Fig. 18. k; covered by the same parts.

r s t u v The first interosseus of the second toe.

t The thicker head.

s t Tendinous parts of the origin.

u Its origination from more than the posterior half of that side of the second metatarsal bone that lies next the first.

v The tendon, inserted at w into the lower part of that side of the posterior head of the first bone of the second toe, that lies next the great toe.

Add here Fig. 2. t--s.

The *systematic connexion* appears in Tab. X. Fig. 22. m n o. Then in Fig. 21. o; covered by the transversals of the foot f, and the adductor of the great toe k l. Then in Fig. 20. between the first lumbricalis, the metatarsal bone, and the first bone of the second toe; covered as before in Fig. 21. and also by the first lumbricalis V. So likewise in Fig. 19. and 18.

FIGURE IV.

The inner interossei of the foot, viewed in their lower part.

a b c d e The interossei of the little toe.

b b Its origin from the back part of the lower edge of that side of the fifth metatarsal bone, that lies next the great toe.

c The tendinous part of its origin.

The manner how it arises from the ligament that confines the tendon of the long peroneus in the sole of the foot, see in Tab. X. Fig. 21. S N.

d The tendon, inserted at e into the lower part of that side of the posterior head of the first bone of the fifth or little toe, that lies next the great toe.

The *systematic connexion* appears in Tab. X. Fig. 22. s t u. Then in Fig. 21. S T; covered by the short flexor of the little toe Q, and the transversals of the foot f h. Then in Fig. 20. λ; covered by the short flexor of the little toe t, and the transversals of the foot g, by the tendon M Q of the long flexor of the toes, and the fourth lumbricalis Z. Then in Fig. 19. Z; covered by the short flexor of the little toe s, and the transversals of the foot g h, and the tendon V of the long flexor of the toes, with the tendon of the long flexor that belongs to the little toe, and the fourth lumbricalis c. And so in Fig. 18. o; covered as before.

Moreover in Tab. VII. it appears at e in the foot.

f g h i k The first interosseus of the fourth toe.

g g Its origin from the back part of the lower edge of that side of the fourth metatarsal bone, that lies next the great toe.

h The tendinous part of its beginning.

The manner how it further arises from the ligament that confines the tendon of the long peroneus in the sole of the foot, see in Tab. X. Fig. 21. W P.

i The tendon, inserted at k into the lower part of that side of the posterior head of the first bone of the fourth toe, that lies next the great toe.

The *systematic connexion* appears in Tab. X. Fig. 22. y z π; covered by the second interosseus of the fourth toe β. Then in Fig. 21. W X; covered by the second interosseus U, the transversals of the foot f g, and the adductor of the great toe k. Then in Fig. 20. ξ; covered by the second interosseus μ, the transversals of the foot g, the adductor of the great toe t, the fourth lumbricalis Z, and the third X, with the tendons of the long flexor of the toes M Q and P. Then in Fig. 19. between the third lumbricalis d, the metatarsal bone, and the first bone of this fourth toe; also between the fourth lumbricalis c, the tendon U, and the transversals of the foot g; and covered by the same parts as in Fig. 20. with the addition of the short flexor of the toes T R. Then in Fig. 18. between the third lumbricalis g, the metatarsal bone, and the first bone of this fourth toe; also between the fourth lumbricalis h, the transversals of the foot i, and the portion F of the aponeurosis plantaris; covered by the parts as before in Fig. 19. and by the portion F of the aponeurosis plantaris.

l m n o p The first interosseus of the third toe.

m m Its origin from the posterior part of the lower edge of that side of the third metatarsal bone, that lies next the great toe.

n The tendinous part of its origination.

o The tendon, inserted at p into the lower part of that side of the posterior head of the first bone of the third toe, that lies next the great toe.

The *systematic connexion* appears in Tab. X. Fig. 22. s t u; covered by the second interosseus of this third toe v. Then in Fig. 21. d b; covered by the second interosseus Y, and the transversals of the foot f, with the adductor of the great toe k. Then in Fig. 20. between the second lumbricalis W, the metatarsal bone, and the first bone of the third toe; covered as before in Fig. 21. and by the second lumbricalis W. So likewise in Fig. 19. between the second lumbricalis c, the metatarsal bone, and the first of the third or middle toe. And in Fig. 18. between the second lumbricalis f, and the first bone of the 3d toe.

FIGURE V.

The short flexor of the toes.

a Its origin from the lower part of the calcaneum, near the root of the protuberance that forms the heel: from whence it arises outwardly tendinous at b; in which part it coheres for a considerable way with the middle aponeurosis plantaris, in such a manner that it seems to arise from thence.

c The portion, belonging to the second toe. d its tendon, having a slit in it marked e, and afterwards dividing into two tails f, g; which cohere together again by a thinner portion h, and are at last inserted at i k into the tubercles, that are fixed at the lower part of each margin of the second bone of this toe, before the head of its first bone.

l The portion, belonging to the third toe. m its tendon, terminating like the tendon d of the first portion.

n The portion, belonging to the fourth toe. o its tendon, terminating like the tendon d.

p The tendon, belonging to the little toe, and terminating like the tendon d. For the ligaments by which the tendons are confined, see Tab. X. Fig. 18. s t.

The *systematic connexion* appears in Tab. X. Fig. 19. L--V; where part of the tendons lies under those of the long flexor of the toes l, &c. Then in Fig. 18. v w x, &c. where the tendons are placed also under those of the long flexor x, &c. but the rest of the muscle is covered by the middle aponeurosis plantaris A B C D E F G.

Moreover in Tab. IX. it appears at x ψ in the right foot; and y z in the left foot. And in Tab. II. c d in the foot. Tab. I. E in the foot. Tab. VI. Y and z in the foot. And Tab. V. s in the foot.

FIGURE VI.

The long flexor of the toes, in its back part.

e The tendinous part of its uppermost origin, arising at b from the back part of the tibia, below the middle of the long eminence, from whence the soleus arises.

c Another tendinous part of its origin, arising at d d from the back part of the tibia, and at c from the next adjacent part of the interosseus ligament, that is between the tibia and fibula. This tendinous portion with the adjacent fleshy portion f, are placed under the tibialis posterior.

g The tendon.

The ligament, by which it is confined near the inner ankle, see in Tab. V. c in the leg and foot.

Add here Fig. 7. and Fig. 8. a--s.

The *systematic connexion* appears in Tab. VII. f g in the leg; covered by the long flexor of the great toe h, and by the popliteus Y. Then in Tab. VI. F in the leg; covered by the soleus D, &c. And in Tab. V. between the tendon d and ψ in the left foot, also between d and the tendon of the plantaris in the right foot.

FIGURE VII.

The long flexor of the toes, in its fore part.

a a Its origin from the edge of the tibia.

b c The tendon; arising here at b from the flesh, and running along the inner side of the ankle at c to the sole of the foot.

The *ligament*, by which it is confined near the ankle and at the eminence of the calcaneum, that sustains the head of the astragalus, (under which eminence it goes along the side of the foot) see in Tab. I. u in the leg and foot; and in Tab. IX. v in the foot.

d The fleshy head, that joins the long flexor in the sole of the foot. e c its origin from the inner side of the protuberance of the calcaneum, that forms the heel.

Add here Fig. 6. and Fig. 8. a--s.

The *systematic connexion* appears in Tab. III. X--c in the leg and foot; covered by the tendon of the tibialis posterior S--U. So also in Tab. II. Q R R S Z a b in the leg and foot; covered in the same manner by the tendon of the tibialis posterior V V. And in Tab. I. θ i i x z in the leg and foot, covered in like manner by the tendon of the tibialis posterior θ y y, and the adductor of the great toe A B.

Laterally its connexion appears in Tab. IX. φ Ω Ω π π in the right foot.

FIGURE VIII.

The long flexor of the toes, with the lumbricalis and tendon of the long flexor of the great toe, in the sole of the foot.

a b The tendon of the long flexor of the toe. b the knot where the tendon rubs against the calcaneum.

c The portion, by which the tendon of the long flexor of the toes, joins itself to the tendon of the long flexor of the great toe.

d e f g g h i The fleshy head, that joins the long flexor of the toes in the sole of the foot, composed of two portions at its origination e and f; of which

e the one part arises at g g from the bottom of the calcaneum before the inner and lower part of the tubercle, that forms the heel. The continuation of this part, see in Fig. 7. d e c,

f The

TWENTY-FIFTH MUSCULAR TABLE.

f The other part, begins by a thin tendon h, from the lower part of the calcaneum at i, before the lower and outer part of the protuberance that forms the heel.

k. l. m. n The four tendons, into which the tendon of the long flexor of the toes, with the head that joins it, divides or splits itself. Which tendons belong to the four small toes o. p. q. r, and being slit or divided according to their length, they are inserted at s. t. u. into the 3d or last bones of the toes.

The ligaments, by which those tendons are tied down or confined to the bones of the toes, see in Tab. X. Fig. 18. s. t. u.

Add here Fig. 7. and 6.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. X. Fig. 20. A—R, where the lumbricals S. W. X. Z cover part of the tendon. Then in Fig. 19. l. m, and on that side of the short flexor of the toes that lies next the great toe; and the rest of it is covered by the lumbrical muscles c. d. e. f, and the short flexor of the toes L—V, the abductor of the little toe A. B, and the abductor of the great toe F. G. Then in Fig. 18. x. &c. on that side of the tendon of the short flexor of the toes v, that is next the great toe, and betwixt the horns of those tendons w. v: the rest being covered by the same muscles as in Fig. 19. and also by the middle aponeurosis plantaris D. E. F. G.

Moreover in Tab. VII. its connexion appears at δ ζ η in the foot. And in Tab. VI. below X, and δ in the foot. Laterally in Tab. IX. y. z in the foot. t. u. v The first lumbrical, arising at u from the first and second tendons of the long flexor of the toes. v the tendon, in which it ends.

In connexion appears in Tab. X. Fig. 20. S. T. V. Then in Fig. 19. f; covered by the short flexor of the toes N. O. R. Then in Fig. 18. e; covered by the middle aponeurosis plantaris A. D.

w. x The second lumbrical, x the tendon, in which it ends.

The systematic connexion of it appears in Tab. X. Fig. 20. W; covered by the first lumbrical S, and the third X. Then in Fig. 19. e; covered by the first lumbrical f, and the short flexor of the toes R. S. Then in Fig. 18. f, covered by the middle aponeurosis plantaris A. D. E.

y. z. The third lumbrical, arising at z from the second and third tendon. α its tendon.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. X. Fig. 20. X. Y. Then in Fig. 19. d; covered by the short flexor of the toes R. S. T. U. Then in Fig. 18. g; covered by the middle aponeurosis plantaris A. E. F.

β γ δ The fourth lumbrical, arising at γ from the third and fourth tendon of the long flexor. δ the tendon, in which it ends.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. X. Fig. 20. Z. α . Then in Fig. 19. c; covered by the short flexor of the toes R. S. T. U. V. Then in Fig. 18. h; covered by the middle aponeurosis plantaris A. F. G.

The tendons insert themselves into the tubercles of the bones of the first order of the toes, that stand out on that side of their posterior heads, which lies next the great toe: and a thin aponeurosis joins them to the tendons of the long extensor of the toes.

e The tendon of the long flexor of the great toe, which being increased by the portion ζ received from the tendon of the long flexor of the toes, is then in a manner split according to its length α , as last inserted at δ into the last bone of the great toe, into the rough protuberance in the lower part of the posterior head of that bone.

The ligament, by which it is confined, see in Tab. X. Fig. 18. c. d. d. Add here Fig. X.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. X. Fig. 20. b. c. d. e; covered by the tendon of the long flexor of the toes A, and by the head C that joins it in the sole of the foot. Then in Fig. 19. n. o; covered by the short flexor of the toes N, and the abductor of the great toe F. G. Then in Fig. 18. m. n. b; covered by the middle aponeurosis plantaris A. C.

Moreover in Tab. VII. it appears at l in the foot. In Tab. VI. s. s in the foot. In Tab. V. γ γ in the foot. In Tab. III. w. w in the foot. In Tab. II. f. f in the foot: and in Tab. I. F. F. G. in the foot. Laterally in Tab. IX. ϵ in the foot.

MUSCLES OF THE GREAT TOE, AND OF THE THREE NEXT TOES.

FIGURE IX.

The short extensor of the toes.

- a. s Its origin from the upper part of the anterior protuberance, that stands forward from the calcaneum.
- b The portion, that goes to the great toe. c the tendon, in which it ends; inserted at d into the oblique eminence that is in the upper part of the first bone of the great toe, just before its posterior head, on that side that lies next the small toes.
- e The portion belonging to the second toe. f its tendon.
- g The portion going to the third or middle toe. h its tendon.
- i The portion going to the fourth toe. k its tendon.
- l. l. l Those tendons conjoined with the tendons of the long extensor of the toes, so as to form common tendons, which are distinguished by an intermediate line.
- m. m. m The cut tendons of the long extensor of the toes.
- n. l The common tendon formed by the conjunction of the tendon n from the long extensor, and l from the short extensor. o the extremity inserted into the bone of the 2d phalanx. p. q portions which run to the third bone, of which the one p belongs to the extensor longus, and the other q to the brevis. r the common end of both those portions, inserted at s into the upper part of the posterior head of the bone of the first order. The same may be also observed in the third and fourth toe.

Add here Fig. 1.
The systematic connexion appears in Tab. IX. a—c in the left foot; covered by the tendon of the extensor proper to the great toe S, and the tendons of the long extensor of the toes R. Q. P. O, by the tendon of the third peroneus L. M, of the short peroneus D. E, and by the ligament which covers the tendons at the joint of the foot and upon the instep X.
And in Tab. III. c—l in the foot. Then in Tab. H. i. k. l in the foot, covered by the tendon of the extensor proper to the great toe I. K, and by the tendons of the long extensor of the toes A. E, and the tendon of the third peroneus D.

Also in Tab. L. H. I. K in the foot; covered in like manner by the tendon of the extensor proper to the great toe i, and by the tendons of the long extensor of the toes c. b. a. w, and by the tendon of the third peroneus X.

And in Tab. VII. y. z. α β in the foot; covered by the tendon of the short peroneus w. Then in Tab. VI. W in the foot, covered by the tendon of the extensor longus U, of the third peroneus V, and of the short peroneus L. Then in Tab. V. v; covered in like manner by the tendon of the long extensor of the toes r, and by the tendon s of the third peroneus, and of the short peroneus i; and moreover by the ligament q, by which the tendons are confined upon the back and bend of the foot.

MUSCLES OF THE GREAT TOE.

FIGURE X.

The long flexor of the great toe.

- a. s Its origin from the posterior flat side of the fibula, beneath a third part of its length; and from thence its rib is continued along the two lower thirds of the bone almost to the ankle b. b.
- c. c The line wherein the descending fibres converge or meet from each side.
- d The tendon.
- The ligament, that confines the tendon, see in Tab. IX. ϕ in the right foot. Add here Fig. 8. ϵ ζ η .
- The systematic connexion appears in Tab. VII. h. i. k in the leg. Then in Tab. VI. H in the leg; covered by the soleus Ω , &c. In like manner too it is seen in Tab. V. f in the leg.
- Laterally its connexion appears in Tab. IX. Π Σ in the right foot. And in Tab. III. V in the leg.

FIGURE XI.

The extensor proper to the great toe, laterally.

- a. s Its origin from the flat side of the fibula, that lies next the tibia in the fore part of the leg; and from that side along almost the whole anterior spine: but below, where the said spine is flatted, it arises from the flat side which it forms. And along the extent of this origination, it arises too from the ligament which occludes most of the space or interval betwixt the bones of the leg; and below, a small part arises also from the tibia b, next the ligament.
- c The tendinous portion of its origin.
- d The tendon, inserted at e into the upper part of the posterior head of the last bone of the great toe.

The manner in which it is retained by the ligament, that is in the fore part of the leg at the bend of the foot, see in Tab. IX. Y. Z in the left foot; and in Tab. I. r. t in the leg and foot.

f The aponeurosis, that joins the tendon on this side from the capsule of the joint of the great toe, with its metatarsal bone.

The aponeurosis, that joins it on the other side, see in Fig. 13. f.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. IX. S. S. S. T in the left foot, covered by the long extensor of the toes, with the third peroneus G. I. N.
In its fore part the connexion appears in Tab. II. H. I. K. L. M in the leg and foot; covered by the long extensor of the toes, with the third peroneus. Then in Tab. I. i. i. i. k. l. l. l in the leg and foot; covered by the long extensor of the toes, with the third peroneus T. Ψ Φ , and the tibialis anticus n. Moreover in Tab. IX. λ λ μ μ in the right foot.

FIGURE XII.

The abductor and short flexor of the great toe, in their lower side.

- a—c The abductor of the great toe.
- a Its origin from the root of the protuberance of the calcaneum, that forms the heel: from whence it is outwardly tendinous at b, and in that part coheres for a long way with the aponeurosis that covers it.
- c The tendon, at last conjoined at d with the ligament f, that ties the outer sesamoid bone to the first bone of the great toe, with which ligament it is inserted at e into the inner and lower part of the posterior head of the first bone of the great toe.

Add here Fig. 13. a—c.
The systematic connexion appears in Tab. X. Fig. 19. F—K; covered by the short flexor of the toes L. M. N. Then in Fig. 18. Q—S; covered by the aponeurosis O.

Moreover in Fig. 20. m. n, and Fig. 21. β γ δ . And in Tab. V. δ in the foot. f The ligament, which arising at g from the outer sesamoid bone of the great toe, is inserted at e, conjointly with the tendon of the abductor d, into the first bone of the great toe.

The systematic connexion of this ligament, see in Tab. X. Fig. 21. e. And Fig. 20. e; in part covered by the tendon of the long flexor of the great toe d. c. So also in Fig. 19. K and Fig. 18. T.

- h—s The short flexor of the great toe.
- h The longer tendinous head, arising at i from the lower and anterior extremity of that side of the calcaneum which lies next the other foot, just behind its juncture with the cubiform bone.
- k The shorter tendinous beginning, arising at l from the lower part of the middle cuneiform bone of the tarsus.
- m Part of that portion of the middle aponeurosis plantaris, that goes into the beginning of the short flexor of the great toe.
- The portion, which it receives from the tendon of the tibialis posticus, see in Tab. XXIV. Fig. 14. l.
- n Part of the short flexor, which belongs to the outer sesamoid bone of the great toe.
- o. o The part in which the short flexor joins the tendon of the abductor of the great toe. p its insertion into the outer sesamoid bone of the great toe, into the lower and back part of that side of the bone which lies next the other foot.
- q That part of the short flexor which belongs to the inner sesamoid bone of the great toe.
- r The tendon, in which it ends, inserted at s into the back part of the inner sesamoid bone of the great toe. But being conjoined at t with the tendinous end of the adductor pollicis, it has one extremity common to that and the transversalis of the foot.

Add here Fig. 13. d. e.

TWENTY-FIFTH MUSCULAR TABLE.

The *systematic connexion* appears in Tab. X. Fig. 21. o--u and yzα; covered by the abductor of the great toe βγ. Then in Fig. 20. ssvpqγ; covered by the abductor of the great toe m n, the tendon of the long flexor of the great toe c d, and by the long flexor of the toes C D, &c. with the first lumbricalis S. Then in Fig. 19. q q s w x y; covered by the abductor of the great toe F H, the tendon of the long flexor of the great toe n, the first lumbricalis f, and the short flexor of the toes N O. Then in Fig. 18. U V W X and betwixt Y and G; covered by the abductor of the great toe Q R, and by the middle aponeurosis plantaris A C.

Moreover in Tab. VIII. it appears at w x in the foot. And in Tab. VII. n in the foot.

u The place whence the abductor of the great toe is cut off, with the transversalis of the foot.

v The tendinous end, common to the abductor of the great toe, and the transversalis pedis, w the place of its juncture with the ligament y, that goes from the inner sesamoid bone of the great toe, to the insertion of it at x, in the first bone of the great toe.

y The ligament, which arises at z from the inner sesamoid bone of the great toe, and being conjoined with the common tendinous end of the abductor pollicis v and transversalis pedis, is inserted therewith at x into the first bone of the great toe.

The *systematic connexion* appears in Tab. X. Fig. 21. w. And Fig. 20. x; in part covered by the tendon of the long flexor of the great toe d e. So also in Fig. 19. u, and Fig. 18. a.

FIGURE XIII.

The *Abductor and short flexor of the great toe, laterally.*

- a a b b c The *Abductor of the great toe.*
- a a Its origin from the lower part of the inner side of the root of the tubercle of the calcaneum, where it forms the heel.
- b b The meeting together of the fibres in angles.
- c The tendon, in which it ends.

Add here Fig. 12. a--c.

The *systematic connexion* appears in Tab. IX. s--v in the right foot. Also in Tab. I. A B C in the foot.

d e The *short flexor of the great toe.*

e The lower part that joins itself to the tendon of the Abductor pollicis.

Add here Fig. 12. h--i.

The *systematic connexion* appears in Tab. IX. v u φ in the right foot; covered by the abductor of the great toe s r.

Also in Tab. III. d in the foot. And in Tab. II. e in the foot. And in Tab. I. D in the foot; covered by the Abductor of the great toe A C.

f The aponeurosis, coming partly from the tendon of the Abductor of the great toe g, and partly from the capsule h of the joint of this toe, with its metatarsal bone, and joins the tendon i i of the extensor proper to the great toe.

The *systematic connexion* appears in Tab. IX. ξ in the right foot.

And in Tab. I. m in the foot.

k The tendon of the extensor proper to the great toe, here cut off at l, and inserted at m into the first bone of the great toe.

FIGURE XIV.

The *Abductor of the great toe, with the transversalis pedis.*

- a b b c c The ligament, which arising from the calcaneum at b b, is inserted at c c into the eminence of the cubical bone of the tarsus.
- d The excursion of the foreaid ligament, which outwardly joins the ligament a in Fig. 15. And together they go into the origination c e of the abductor of the great toe.

The *systematic connexion* appears in Tab. X. Fig. 21. K--O. Then in Fig. 20. s s γ s s; covered by the head D F that joins the long flexor of the toes in the sole of the foot. In Fig. 19. the rest is covered by the Abductor of the little toe B A, and short flexor of the toes L.

f--m The *Abductor of the great toe.* Internally it arises from the bottom part of the fourth metatarsal bone, near the root of its posterior head, and in its lower part it springs from almost the whole posterior head of the third and second metatarsal bone.

f Part of the Abductor of the great toe, which is in a manner distinct or separate from the rest.

g The other more considerable portion. h the tendinous part of its origin.

i The tendinous end, which being first conjoined at k with the tendinous end p of the short flexor of the great toe, and is with that inserted into the posterior and lower part of that side of the inner sesamoid bone of the great toe, that lies next the second toe; and being joined at l with the ligament n, that goes from the inner sesamoid bone to the first phalanx of the great toe, inserts itself therewith at m into the said first bone or phalanx, into the lower part of that side of its posterior head, that lies next the second toe, not much beyond the posterior edge of the said head.

The *systematic connexion* appears in Tab. X. Fig. 21. k--n v; covered by the short flexor of the great toe o s. Then in Fig. 20. t t u w cover'd by the short flexor of the great toe s, and by the long flexor of the toes D M L K, with the lumbricalis Z. X. W. S. Then in Fig. 19. p s t; covered by the short flexor of the great toe q, and the first lumbricalis f, with those in Fig. 20, and also by the short flexor of the toes L T. Then in Fig. 18. Y Z; covered by the short flexor of the great toe, the first lumbricalis e, and the rest mentioned in Fig. 19.

Moreover in Tab. VIII. it appears at Γ in the foot. And Tab. IV. Σ in the foot.

n The ligament, which arises at o from the inner sesamoid bone of the great toe, and being conjoined with the tendon l, from the end of the abductor of the great toe i, is with that inserted into the first bone of the great toe at m. See y Fig. 12.

p The tendinous end of the inner tail of the short flexor of the great toe, here cut off at q, inserted at r into the inner sesamoid bone of the great toe.

s The ligamentary excursion d cut off, together with the ligament a Fig. 15. t--y The *transversalis of the foot.*

u The tendinous beginning, whose first origination w, springs from the capsule that covers and includes the joint of the little toe with its metatarsal bone.

x The part that arises from the capsule of the joint of the fourth toe with its metatarsal bone, and next adjacent aponeurosis that covers the interossei muscles of that toe.

y y The extremity, by which it joins the tendinous end that is common to the abductor and short flexor of the great toe.

The *systematic connexion* appears in Tab. X. Fig. 21. f g h i. Then in Fig. 20. s s s s; covered by the lumbricalis S. V. W. X. Z, and by the tendons of the long flexor of the toes N. O. P. Q. Then in Fig. 19. g g h; covered by the lumbricalis f. e. d. c, with the tendon of the long flexor of the toes, and those of the short flexor O. S. U. V, with the abductor of the little finger E. Then in Fig. 18. i i i; covered by the lumbricalis e. f. g. h, by the tendons of the long and short flexor of the toes v, &c. and by the middle aponeurosis plantaris D E F G, and the abductor of the little toe r.

Moreover in Tab. VIII. Z in the foot.

MUSCLES OF THE LITTLE TOE.

FIGURE XV.

The *short flexor of the little toe, in its bottom part.*

a b The broad ligament, that arises from the lower eminence of the cubiform bone, and is inserted into the posterior heads of the 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th of the metatarsal bones: and which confines the tendons of the long peroneus in the sole of the foot, like a sheath. Externally it is partly covered by meeting the excursion b of the ligament a Fig. 14; which excursion is here cut off at c.

The *systematic connexion* appears in Tab. X. Fig. 21. NOP. Then in Fig. 20. ζ η θ, partly cover'd by the head D that joins the long flexor of the toes in the sole of the foot. Then in Fig. 19. W; covered by the short flexor of the toes L T R, and the abductor of the little toe B. And what there appears naked, is in Fig. 18. covered by the portion M, by which the aponeurosis that covers the abductor of the little toe, is conjoined with the middle aponeurosis plantaris.

d e f g The *short flexor of the little toe.*

e Its origin from the ligament a. But inwardly it arises from the middle of the lower side of the root of the posterior head of the 5th metatarsal bone.

f The tendinous end, inserted at g into the lower part of the posterior head of the first bone of the little toe.

Add here Fig. 16.

The *systematic connexion* appears in Tab. X. Fig. 21. Q R; covered by the transversalis pedis h. Then in Fig. 20. α; covered, as before, by the transversalis pedis r. Then in Fig. 19. a b; covered in like manner by the transversalis pedis h, and the abductor of the little toe B E. So likewise in Fig. 18. p; covered by the transversalis pedis i, and the abductor of the little toe q r.

h The place whence the interossei of the little toe is cut off at its origin from the ligament a b. i that whence the second interossei of the fourth toe is cut off. k that whence the first interossei of the same toe is cut off. l l the origin of the principal part of the Abductor of the great toe, g h Fig. 14. And in that cut from its other left part f Fig. 14. See P. Fig. 21. Tab. X.

FIGURE XVI.

The *short flexor of the little toe, laterally.*

a The origin from the outer edge of the fifth metatarsal bone, that stands downward, near its posterior head.

b The part that is inserted at c c into the outer edge of the lower side of the metatarsal bone of the little toe, just behind its anterior head.

d The other and more considerable part, which is inserted into the first bone of the little toe. e the tendinous end, in which it terminates.

Add here Fig. 15. d--g.

The *systematic connexion* appears in Tab. IX. w x in the left foot; covered by the abductor of the little toe r v.

And in Tab. VI. Z--γ in the foot. Then in Tab. V. α β in the foot, covered by the abductor of the little toe γ.

FIGURE XVII.

The *abductor of the little toe, laterally.*

a The fleshy part uncovered.

b The tendon, in which it at last ends; inserted at c into the outer part of the root of the posterior head of the first bone of the little toe.

d The part which is cover'd by a tendinous expansion.

e e Its origin from the whole outer side of the root of the tubercle belonging to the os calcis, where it forms the heel.

f Part of the aponeurosis that covers it, inserted at g into the back part of the great rough eminence that stands out from the posterior head of the metatarsal bone, belonging to the little toe, in the outer side of the foot.

The aponeurosis, which it sends to the tendon of the long extensor of the toes, see in Fig. 1. w.

Add here Fig. 18.

The *systematic connexion* appears in Tab. IX. r--v in the left foot; covered by the aponeurosis s.

And in Tab. V. u--y in the foot; covered by the aponeurosis u.

FIGURE XVIII.

The *Abductor of the little toe, in its lower part.*

a, b The two parts of which it is composed; and of which the part a forms here a distinct tendon, but in other subjects is often joined into one with the other tendon, and in others again it is perfectly distinct.

c c Its origin from the whole lower part of the protuberance of the calcaneum, that forms the heel; from whence the one part at d, that is outwardly quite tendinous, and the part at e, cohere together with the aponeurosis and tendinous parts that cover them.

f The tendon, inserted at g into the outer part of the root of the posterior head of the first bone of the little toe.

The aponeurosis, that goes off from its end to the tendon of the extensor belonging to the little toe, see in Fig. 1. w.

Add here Fig. 17.

The *systematic connexion* appears in Tab. X. Fig. 19. A B C D E; covered by the short flexor of the toes M L. Then in Fig. 18. q r; covered by the aponeurosis I K L.

TABULAE ANATOMICAE QUINTAE ET VIGESIMAE MUSCULORUM HOMINIS EXPLANATIO.

DIGITORUM PEDIS MINORUM.

FIGURAE I.

Extensor longus digitorum pedis cum Peroneo tertio, à latere.

a Extensor longus digitorum pedis cum Peroneo tertio conjunctus in unum. b b c Prima pars principii, oriens b b à radice capitis superioris tibiae, mox ante fibulae caput superius: & c c à spina priore fibulae capitis illius.

d Pars vaginae tendinae cruris, à qua solum caro hujus principii procedit; hic e e, ubi nulla amplius abscedit caro, restitit.

Oritur etiam à propagine, quam vagina illa interfertur Extensori huic & Tibiali antico.

f g h Principii pars altera, quae ab initio tendinae g, oritur h h à fibulae spinae priore, & quidem à margine ejus, qui spectat tibiam.

i i Principii tertia pars, ab initio i i maximum partem tendinae, k k orientur à fibulae spinae priore, & à planitie, in quam spina illa ab inferiore parte abit. Pars ejus, quae ad Peroneum pertinet, oritur etiam à propagine vaginae tendinae cruris.

l Tendo Extensoris longi digitorum, qui se in quatuor tendines m, n, o, p dividit, per dorsum pedis ad digitos quatuor minores decurrentes.

Quomodo decurrat sub ligamento transverso, ad cruris pedisque extremi confinium, id vide Tab. IX. X in pede sinistro, & Tab. I. q in pede.

q Tendo Extensoris longi per dorsum digiti minimi decurrens. r extremum, insertum tuberculo oblongo transversoque, quod in capite primo ossis secundi ordinis hujus digiti, à superiore parte. s, t portiones ad os tertium procurrentes, quae in extremum commune u abeunt, v superiori parti capitis primi ossis tertii insertum.

w Aponeurosis, quae ab hoc latere ad tendinem q accedit; producta ab Abductore minimi, à quo hic x refecta.

Aponeurosem, quae ad alterum hujus, & caeterorum tendinum latus accedit, vide Tab. I. h in pede extremo: & Tab. II. q in pede extremo: & Tab. III. u in pede extremo. Eaque partim à capsula articuli digiti cum metatarsi, partim ab Interosseo primo, partim à Lumbicali, partimque à latere ossis primi ordinis, procedit.

y, y, y Truncati tendines Extensoris brevis digitorum pedis.

z z Tendo communis Extensoris longi & brevis. z pars à brevi producta; a pars à longo: intermedia est divisionis nota. b extremum ossis secundi ordinis insertum, ut r in digito minimo. g, g portiones ad os tertium procurrentes; quarum altera g est Extensoris brevis, altera h longi. s carum commune extremum, z superiori parti capitis primi ossis tertii insertum.

* Aponeurosis, quae ab hoc latere ad tendinis communis partem illam accedit, quae ab Extensoris brevis tendine effecta. Abscedit illa ab Interosseo secundo hujus digiti, & à capsula articuli.

Eadem in digito tertio, & in secundo.

† Tendo Peronei tertii, h hic ex carne oriens, * hic insertus superiori parti radicae capitis primi ossis metatarsi quinti, juxta commissuram cum quarto; indeque continuo superiori spinae ejusdem illius quinti.

Quomodo ad cruris pedisque extremi confinium decurrat sub ligamento, id vide Tab. IX. X in pede sinistro, & Tab. I. q in pede.

In Synopsi, Tab. IX. G-R, & f-m in pede sinistro; tecta parte Peroneo longo Z, & brevis B C.

A priori parte, Tab. II. A-E, & m-q in crure & pede extremo; tecta parte Extensoris proprio pollicis pedis H L. Dein Tab. I. r-h in crure pedis; subiecta parte Extensori proprio pollicis pedis i, & Tibiali antico n.

Practerea Tab. III. n, o, p, q, r, s, t u in pedibus extremis. Et Tab. V. r, s in pede extremo. Et Tab. VI. U V in pede extremo. Et Tab. VII. y, y in pede extremo. Et Tab. IX. s in pede dextero.

FIGURAE II.

Interossei pedis externi, seu bicipites, à superiore parte.

a b b c d d e f Interosseus secundus digiti quarti.

a Caput crassius, b b oriens à plusquam dimidia posteriore parte lateris ossis metatarsi quinti, quod est e regione quarti.

c Caput tenuius, d d oriens à posteriore parte marginis inferioris ossis metatarsi quarti, quo respicit quintum.

e Tendo, f insertus inferiori parti illius lateris capitis primi ossis primi ordinis digiti quarti, quo spectat quintum.

Adde Fig. 3. a-c.

In Synopsi, Tab. IV. II in pede extremo. Dein Tab. VIII. 8 in pede extremo. Dein Tab. IX. q in pede sinistro; tectus Extensoris longi digitorum tendine O.

g h h i k k l m Interosseus secundus digiti tertii.

g Caput crassius, h h oriens fere à plusquam dimidia posteriore parte longitudo lateris ossis metatarsi quarti, quo respicit tertium.

i Caput tenuius, k k oriens à posteriore parte marginis inferioris lateris ossis metatarsi tertii, quo respicit quartum.

l Tendo, m insertus inferiori parti illius lateris capitis primi ossis primi ordinis digiti tertii, quo spectat quartum.

Adde Fig. 3. f-k.

In Synopsi, Tab. IV. B in pede extremo. Dein Tab. III. inter k & l pedis extremi finitri; tectus Extensor brevis digitorum k. In Tab. II. tectus praeterea tendine Extensoris longi digitorum A E ad digitum quartum pertinet.

Dein Tab. VIII. T in pede extremo. Dein Tab. IX. p in pede sinistro; tectus Extensor brevis digitorum d, & Extensoris longi tendine P.

n o o p q q r s Interosseus secundus digiti secundi.

n Caput crassius, o o oriens à plusquam dimidia posteriore parte medii lateris ossis metatarsi tertii, quo spectat secundum.

p Caput tenuius, q q oriens à posteriore parte lateris ossis metatarsi secundi, quo tertium respicit, & quidem ab inferiore margine eminentiae oblongae, quae per latus illud porrecta.

r Tendo, s insertus inferiori parti illius lateris capitis primi ossis primi ordinis digiti secundi, quo spectat tertium.

Adde Fig. 3. l-o.

In Synopsi, Tab. IV. A in pede extremo. Dein Tab. III. inter i & k in pede sinistro; tectus Extensor brevis digitorum i. In Tab. II. tectus praeterea tendine Extensoris longi digitorum A E ad digitum tertium pertinet.

Dein Tab. VIII. V in pede extremo. Dein Tab. IX. o in pede sinistro; tectus Extensor brevis digitorum c, & Extensoris longi tendine Q.

t u v v w x x x Interosseus primus digiti secundi.

t Caput crassius, u u oriens à plusquam dimidia posteriore parte illius lateris ossis metatarsi secundi, quo primum spectat. v tendinea pars principii.

w Caput tenuius, x principio tendinea oriens y à superiore parte macronis ossis cuneiformis magni, qui ossi metatarsi primo secundoque insertus.

z Tendo, a insertus inferiori parti illius lateris capitis primi ossis primi ordinis digiti secundi, quo pollicem spectat.

Coniungunt autem capita fibrae conjungunt inter se ad angulos acutos.

Adde Fig. 3. r-w.

In Synopsi, Tab. IV. O in pede extremo. Dein Tab. III. m m in pede extremo; tectus Extensor brevis digitorum f h. Dein Tab. II. h in pede extremo; tectus Extensor brevis digitorum i k, & tendine Extensoris proprio pollicis pedis J K. Sic & Tab. I. L in pede extremo. Dein Tab. IX. n in pede sinistro; tectus Extensor brevis digitorum a b, & tendine Extensoris proprio pollicis S.

FIGURAE III.

Interossei pedis externi, seu bicipites, à parte inferiore.

a b c d e Interosseus secundus digiti tertii.

b Tendinea principii pars.

c Ortus ab ossis metatarsi quarti capite primo, qua parte quintum respicit. Oritur & à ligamento, quod tendinem Peronei longi in planta retinet: vide Tab. X. Fig. 21. U P.

d Tendo, e insertus inferiori parti illius lateris capitis primi ossis primi ordinis digiti quarti, quo spectat quintum.

Adde Fig. 2. a-f.

In Synopsi, Tab. X. Fig. 22. b y d; tectus Interosseo minimi t. Dein Fig. 21. U V; tectus Interosseo minimi S, & Transversali pedis f g. Dein Fig. 20. a r; tectus Interosseo minimi A, Transversali pedis g, Lumbicali quarto Z, & Flexore longi digitorum pedis tendine M Q. Dein Fig. 19. X Y; tectus Interosseo minimi Z, Transversali pedis g, Lumbicali quarto c, tendine Flexoris digitorum pedis longi & brevis V, Flexore brevi digitorum T. Dein Fig. 18. m m; tectus Interosseo minimi o, Transversali pedis i, Lumbicali quarto h, tendine Flexoris brevis digitorum, ad digitum minimum pertinente; portione mediae aponeurosis plantae, ad digitum minimum pertinente G.

Practerea Tab. VIII. Y in pede extremo.

f g h i k Interosseus secundus digiti tertii.

g Tendinea pars principii.

h Ortus à radice capitis primi ossis metatarsi tertii, qua parte quartum respicit.

i Tendo, k insertus inferiori parti illius lateris capitis primi ossis primi ordinis digiti tertii, quo spectat quartum.

Adde Fig. 2. g-m.

In Synopsi, Tab. X. Fig. 23. v w x; tectus Interosseo primo digiti quarti y. Dein Fig. 21. Y Z; tectus Interosseo primo digiti quarti W, Transversali pedis f, Adductore pollicis k. Dein Fig. 20. e; tectus Transversali pedis g, Lumbicali tertio X, tendinibus O. P Flexoris longi digitorum, Adductore pollicis t. Dein Fig. 19. i j subiectus infirmis: & Fig. 18. i; iisdem subiectus, & portione E mediae aponeurosis plantae.

l m n o p q Interosseus secundus digiti secundi.

m Tendinea pars principii.

n a Ortus ab ossis metatarsi secundo, ante radicem capitis ejus primi, qua parte tertium respicit.

o Ortus ab ossis metatarsi tertii, juxta radicem capitis ejus primi, qua parte secundum spectat.

p Tendo, q insertus inferiori parti illius lateris capitis primi ossis primi ordinis digiti secundi, quo spectat tertium.

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Adde Fig. 2. n--s.
 In *Syntaxi*, Tab. X. Fig. 22. p q r; subiectus Interoffico primo digiti tertii a. Dein Fig. 21. c d; subiectus Interoffico primo digiti tertii a, Transversali pedis f, Adductore pollicis k. Dein Fig. 20. x; tectus Transversali pedis g, Lumbicali secundo W, tendine N Flexoris longi digitorum. Dein Fig. 19. h, & Fig. 18. k; tectus iisdem.
 r s t u v Interofficus primus digiti secundi.
 s Caput crallina.
 s t Tendineae partes principii.
 u Ortus à plufquam dimidia posteriore parte illius lateris ossis metatarsi fecundi, quo primum spectat.
 v Tendo, w insertus inferiori parti illius lateris capitis primi ossis primi ordinis digiti secundi, quo spectat pollicem.
 Adde Fig. 2. t--n.
 In *Syntaxi*, Tab. X. Fig. 22. m n o. Dein Fig. 21. e; tectus Transversali pedis f, & Adductore pollicis k l. Dein Fig. 20. inter Lumbricalem primum, & os metatarsi, oque primi ordinis digiti fecundi; tectus iisdem, quibus in Fig. 21. & praeterea Lumbicali primo V. Sic & Fig. 19. & 18.

FIGURAE IV.

Interoffici pedis interni, ab inferiore parte.

a b b e d e Interofficus digiti minimi.
 b b Ortus à posteriore parte marginis inferioris illius lateris ossis metatarsi quinti, quo respicit pollicem.
 c Pars tendinae principii.
 Quomodo praeterea oriatur à ligamento, quod Peronei longi tendinem in planta retinet, id vide Tab. X. Fig. 21. S N.
 d Tendo, e insertus inferiori parti illius lateris capitis primi ossis primi ordinis digiti quinti, quo id pollicem spectat.
 In *Syntaxi*, Tab. X. Fig. 22. s t u. Dein Fig. 21. S T; tectus Flexore brevis digiti minimi Q, & Transversali pedis f h. Dein Fig. 20. 2; tectus Flexore brevis digiti minimi t, Transversali pedis g, tendine M Q Flexoris longi digitorum, Lumbicali quarto Z. Dein Fig. 19. Z; tectus Flexore brevis minimi a, Transversali pedis g h, tendine V Flexoris brevis digitorum, tendineque Flexoris longi ab minimum pertinente, & Lumbicali quarto c. Sic & Fig. 18. o; tectus iisdem.
 Praeterea Tab. VII. s in pede extremo.
 f g h i k Interofficus primus digiti quarti.
 g g Ortus ejus à posteriore parte marginis inferioris illius lateris ossis metatarsi quarti, quo respicit pollicem.
 h Pars tendinae principii.
 Quomodo praeterea oriatur à ligamento Peronei longi tendinem in planta retinente, id vide Tab. X. Fig. 21. W P.
 i Tendo, p insertus inferiori parti illius lateris capitis primi ossis primi ordinis digiti quarti, quo id pollicem spectat.
 In *Syntaxi*, Tab. X. Fig. 22. y z a; tectus Interoffico secundo digiti ejusdem quarti b. Dein Fig. 21. W X; tectus Interoffico secundo U, Transversali pedis f g, Adductore pollicis k. Dein Fig. 20. 5; tectus Interoffico secundo u, Transversali pedis g, Adductore pollicis t, Lumbicali quarto Z, & tertio X, Flexoris longi digitorum tendinibus M Q & P. Dein Fig. 19. inter Lumbricalem tertium d, & os metatarsi, oque primum digiti hujus quarti; & inter Lumbricalem quartum c, tendinem U, & Transversalem pedis g; caeterum tectus iisdem, quibus in Fig. 20. & praeterea Flexore brevis digitorum T R. Dein Fig. 18. inter Lumbricalem tertium g, & os metatarsi, oque primi ordinis digiti hujus quarti; & inter Lumbricalem quartum h, Transversalem pedis i, & aponeurosis plantae portione F; tectus iisdem, quibus in Fig. 19. & praeterea aponeurosis plantae portione F.
 l m n o p Interofficus primus digiti tertii.
 m m Ortus ejus à posteriore parte marginis inferioris illius lateris ossis metatarsi tertii, quo respicit pollicem.
 n Tendinea pars principii.
 o Tendo, p insertus inferiori parti illius lateris capitis primi ossis primi ordinis digiti tertii, quo id pollicem spectat.
 In *Syntaxi*, Tab. X. Fig. 22. s t u; tectus Interoffico secundo digiti hujus tertii v. Dein Fig. 21. a b; tectus Interoffico secundo Y, Transversali pedis f, Adductore pollicis k. Dein Fig. 20. inter Lumbricalem secundum W, & os metatarsi, oque primum digiti tertii; caeterum tectus iis, quibus in Fig. 21. & praeterea Lumbicali secundo W. Sic & Fig. 19. inter Lumbricalem secundum c, & os metatarsi, oque primi ordinis digiti tertii. Et Fig. 18. inter Lumbricalem secundum f, & os primi ordinis digiti tertii.

FIGURAE V.

Flexor brevis digitorum pedis.

a Ortus ab ima parte calcanei, juxta radicem tuberis, quo calc efficitur: unde extrinsecus tendinosus b; qua parte à principio dia cohaeret cum media plantae aponeurosi, ut ori ab ea videtur.
 c Portio ad digitum secundum pertinens. d tendo ejus, e hic divisionis notam habens, post abeum in caudas duas f g: quae cohaerent inter se parte tenuiore h; & ad postremum i. k insertae tuberculis, quae sunt in inferiore parte utriusque marginis ossis secundi ordinis digiti hujus, ante caput ossis illius primum.
 l Portio ad digitum tertium pertinens. m tendo ejus, desinens ut tendo d portionis primae.
 n Portio ad digitum quartum pertinens. o tendo ejus, desinens ut tendo d.
 p Tendo ad digitum minimum pertinens, desinensque ut tendo d.
 Ligamenta, quibus tendines retinentur, vide Tab. X. Fig. 18. s t.
 In *Syntaxi*, Tab. X. Fig. 19. L--V; ubi tendinum pars subiecta Flexoris longi digitorum tendinibus l. &c. Dein Fig. 18. v w w. &c. pariter subiecti tendinibus hñ Flexoris longi digitorum tendinibus x. &c.: reliquo autem musculi

tecto media plantae aponeurosi A B C D E F G.
 Praeterea Tab. IX. x ψ in pede dextro; & y. z. &c. in sinistro. Et Tab. II. c d in pede extremo. Et Tab. I. P. in pede extremo. Et Tab. VI. y & δ in pede extremo. Et Tab. V. e in pede extremo.

FIGURAE VI.

Flexor longus digitorum pedis, à parte posteriore.

a Pars tendinea summi principii, b oriens à posteriore tibiae parte, infra longitudinem prope mediam illius eminentiae, à qua Soleus oritur.
 c Pars tendinea principii, oriens d d à posteriore parte tibiae, & e à parte proxima ligamenti, quod inter tibiae & fibulam intermedium. Haec pars tendinea, una cum carne proxima f, subiecta Tibiali postico.
 g Tendo.
 Ligamentum, quo juxta malleolum internum retinetur, vide Tab. V. c in crure & pede extremo.
 Adde Fig. 7. & Fig. 8. a--s.
 In *Syntaxi*, Tab. VII. f g in crure; tectus Flexore longo pollicis h, & Popliteo Y. Dein Tab. VI. F in crure; tectus Soleo Ω &c. Sic & Tab. V. inter tendinem d & ψ in sinistro pede, & inter d & tendinem Plantaris in dextro.

FIGURAE VII.

Flexor longus digitorum pedis, à parte prior.

a a Ortus à tibiae margine.
 b c Tendo; b hic ex carne oriens, c hic per latus pedis extremi internum decurrens ad plantam.
 Ligamentum, quo juxta malleolum, & ad eam, quae tali caput sustinet, calcanei, sub qua in latere pedis extremi procedit, eminentiam, retinetur, vide Tab. I. u in crure & pede extremo: & Tab. IX. δ in pede dextro.
 d Caput ad Flexorem hunc in planta accedens. e c ortus ejus à latere interno tuberis calcanei, quod calcem facit.
 Adde Fig. 6. & Fig. 8. a--s.
 In *Syntaxi*, Tab. III. X--c in crure & pede extremo; tectus tendine Tibialis posticus S--U. Sic & Tab. II. Q R R S Z a b in crure & pede extremo; eodem modo tectus Tibialis postici tendine V V. Et Tab. I. δ i i x z in crure & pede extremo; similiter tectus Tibialis postici tendine λ y y, & Abductore pollicis pedis A B.
 A latere, Tab. IX. φ Ω Ω α ω in pede dextro.

FIGURAE VIII.

Flexor longus digitorum pedis, cum Lumbicalibus, & tendine Flexoris longi pollicis, in planta.

a b Tendo Flexoris longi digitorum pedis. b nodus, ubi se ad calcaneum attertit.
 c Portio, quam tendo Flexoris longi digitorum adjungit, continuatque tendini Flexoris longi pollicis.
 d e f g h i Caput, quod ad Flexorem digitorum longum in planta accedit, è duabus à principio constans portionibus, c & f; quarum
 e Altera oritur g g ab imo calcanei, ante partem anteriorem eandemque inferiorem tuberis, quod calcem efficit. Hujus portiois continuationem vide Fig. 7. d e c.
 f Altera tenui tendine h incipit, i ab inferiore parte calcanei, ante inferiorem eandemque posteriorem partem tuberis, quod calcem efficit, oriente.
 k. l. m. n Quatuor tendines, in quas tendo Flexoris longi digitorum, una cum capite, quod ad eum accedit, abit. Qui tendines ad digitos quatuor parvos pertinent o. p. q. r, per longitudinem quodammodo fissi, s. s. s. s. infertique ossibus tertii.
 Ligamenta, quibus tendines illi retinentur, vide Tab. X. Fig. 18. x. t. u.
 Adde Fig. 7. & 6.
 In *Syntaxi*, Tab. X. Fig. 20. A--R; ubi tendinum partem Lumbricales S. W. X. Z integunt. Dein Fig. 19. l m, & ab illo Flexoris digitorum brevis latere, quo spectat pollicem; caeterum tectus Lumbicalibus c. d. e. f, Flexore brevis digitorum L--V, Abductore minimi A B, Abductore pollicis F G. Dein Fig. 18. x. &c. & ab illo tendinum Flexoris brevis digitorum v latere, quod pollicem respicit; & inter tendinum illorum comam w. w. caeterum tectus iisdem, quibus in Fig. 19. & praeterea media plantae aponeurosi D E F G.
 Praeterea Tab. VII. δ ζ in pede extremo. Et Tab. VI. infra X, & δ in pede extremo. Et Tab. IX. y. z in pede sinistro.

t u v Lumbicalis primus, oriens u à tendine primo & secundo Flexoris longi digitorum. v tendo, in quem abit.
 In *Syntaxi*, Tab. X. Fig. 20. S T V. Dein Fig. 19. f; tectus Flexore brevis digitorum N O R. Dein Fig. 18. e; tectus media plantae aponeurosi A D.
 w x Lumbicalis secundus. x tendo, in quem abit.
 In *Syntaxi*, Tab. X. Fig. 20. W; tectus primo S, & tertio X. Dein Fig. 19. e; tectus primo f, & Flexore brevis digitorum R S. Dein Fig. 18. f, tectus media plantae aponeurosi A D E.
 y z α Lumbicalis tertius, oriens z à tendine secundo & tertio. α tendo ejus.
 In *Syntaxi*, Tab. X. Fig. 20. X Y. Dein Fig. 19. d; tectus Flexore brevis digitorum R S T U. Dein Fig. 18. g; tectus media plantae aponeurosi A E F.
 β γ δ Lumbicalis quartus, oriens γ à tendine tertio & quarto. δ tendo, in quem abit.
 In *Syntaxi*, Tab. X. Fig. 20. Z α. Dein Fig. 19. c; tectus Flexore brevis digitorum R T U V. Dein Fig. 18. h; tectus media plantae aponeurosi A F G.
 Tendines se affigunt tuberculis digitorum ossium primi ordinis, quae sunt in inferiore parte illius lateris capitis primum, quo pollicem spectant: tenuioreque aponeurosem adjungunt tendinibus Exterioris longi digitorum.
 * Tendo Flexoris longi pollicis pedis, qui ζ accepta à tendine Flexoris longi digitorum portione auctus, dein s per longitudinem quodammodo fissus, ad post-

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postremum & inferius est ossi ultimo pollicis, & asperae quidem eminentiae, quam ab inferiore parte juxta caput primum habet.

Ligamenta, quibus continentur, vide Tab. X. Fig. 18. c. d. d.

Adde Fig. X.

In *Syntaxi*, Tab. X. Fig. 20. b e d e; testis Flexoris longi digitorum tendine A, & capite, quod ad eum in planta accedit C. Dein Fig. 19. n o; testis Flexoris brevis digitorum N, & Abductoris pollicis F G. Dein Fig. 18. x y z; testis mediae plantae sponerosi A C.

Praeterea Tab. VII. 11 in pede extremo. Et Tab. VI. e e in pede extremo. Et Tab. V. y y in pede extremo. Et Tab. III. W W in pede extremo. Et Tab. II. f f g in pede extremo. Et Tab. I. F F G in pede extremo. Et Tab. IX. g in pede dextro.

POLLICIS PEDIS ET DIGITORUM PROXIMORUM TRIUM.

FIGURAE IX.

Extensor brevis digitorum pedis.

a a Origo à superiore parte tuberis, quo pars prior calcanei in superiori eminent.

b Portio ad pollicem procedens. c tendo, in quem abit, d inferius eminentiae obliquae, quae in superiore parte ossis primi pollicis, mox ante caput ejus primum, juxta illud latas, quo spectat digitus parvus.

e Portio ad digitum secundum pertinet. f tendo ejus.

g Portio ad digitum tertium procedens. h tendo ejus.

i Portio ad digitum quartum procedens. k tendo ejus.

l l l Tendines illi cum tendinibus Extensoris longi digitorum conjuncti in communes tendines, intermedia divisionis nota.

m. m. m Truncati tendines Extensoris longi digitorum.

n l Tendo communis, factus ex conjunctione tendinis a Extensoris longi, & l brevis. o extremum ossi secundi ordinis inferum. p. q portiones ad os tertium procedentes, quarum altera p est Extensoris longi, altera q brevis. r carum commune extremum, s superiori parti capitis primi ossis tertii ordinis inferum. Eadem in digito tertio, & in quarto. Adde Fig. 1.

In *Syntaxi*, Tab. IX. a--e in pede sinistro; testis tendine Extensoris proprii pollicis S, tendinibus Extensoris longi digitorum R. Q. P. O, tendine Peronei tertii L M, Peronei brevis D E, & ligamento, quo tendines in confinio cruris & dorsi pedis obducti X.

Et Tab. III. e--l in pede extremo. Dein Tab. II. i k l in pede extremo; testis tendine Extensoris proprii pollicis I K, tendinibus Extensoris longi digitorum A B, & Peronei tertii tendine D. Sic & Tab. I. H I K in pede extremo; testis eodem modo tendine Extensoris proprii pollicis i, tendinibus Extensoris longi digitorum c. b. a. u, & Peronei tertii tendine z.

Et Tab. VII. y z & ß in pede extremo; testis Peronei brevis tendine w. Dein Tab. VI. W in pede extremo; testis tendinibus U Extensoris longi digitorum, tendine V Peronei tertii, & Peronei brevis L. Dein Tab. V. r; testis eodem modo tendinibus r Extensoris longi digitorum, tendine s Peronei tertii, & Peronei brevis i; praetereaque ligamento q, quo tendines in confinio cruris dexterae pedis obducti.

POLLICIS PEDIS.

FIGURAE X.

Flexor longus pollicis pedis.

a a Origo à fibulae plantae posteriore, ante tertiam partem longitudinis ejus incipiens; indeque à duabus sequentibus fere ad mallicum usque pergens b b.

c c Hic fibrae ab utroque latere descendentes convergent.

d Tendo.

Ligamentum, quo retinetur tendo, vide Tab. IX. φ in pede dextro.

Adde Fig. 8. ζ η θ.

In *Syntaxi*, Tab. VII. h i k in crure. Dein Tab. VI. H in crure; testis Soloio Ω &c. Eodem modo Tab. V. f in crure.

A latere, Tab. IX. Π Ξ in pede dextro. Praeterea Tab. III. V in crure.

FIGURAE XI.

Extensor proprius pollicis pedis, à latere.

a a Origo à plantae fibulae, quae tibiae à priori parte obversa; ab eaque plantae secundum totam fere longitudinem spinae prioris: infra autem, ubi spina illa quasi reclusa, à plantae inde nata. Perque originis hujus longitudinem citius etiam à ligamento, quod ad tibiam pertinet, crurisque ossium intervallum maximam partem occultidit: & exigua quoque portione infra à tibia b, proxime ligamentum.

c Pars tendinea principii.

d Tendo, & inferius superiori parti capitis primi ossis ultimi pollicis.

Quomodo retinetur ligamento, quod à priori parte cruris, juxta pedis extremi principium est, vide Tab. IX. Y Z in pede sinistro: & Tab. I. r. t in crure pedis extremo.

f Aponeurosis, quae ad tendinem ab hoc latere accedit, veniens è capsula articulari pollicis cum metatarsio.

Aponeurosem, quae ab altero latere accedit, vide Fig. 13. f.

In *Syntaxi*, Tab. IX. SSS T in pede sinistro; testis Extensoris longo digitorum cum Peroneo tertio G I N.

A priori parte, Tab. II. H I K L M in crure & pede extremo; testis Extensoris longo digitorum cum Peroneo tertio A E C. Dein Tab. I. i i i k l l l l in crure pedis extremo; testis Extensoris longo digitorum cum Peroneo tertio τ ψ φ, & Tibiali antico n. Praeterea Tab. IX. λ λ μ ρ in pede dextro.

FIGURAE XII.

Abductor pollicis pedis cum Flexore brevi, ab inferiore parte.

a--c Abductor pollicis pedis.

a Ortus à radice tuberis calcanei, quo calcem efficit: unde extrinsecus tendinosus b, eaque parte à principio sua cohaeret cum aponeurosi tegente.

c Tendo, ad postremum d conjunctus cum ligamento f, quod ab offe sesamoideo pollicis exterioris pertinet ad os pollicis primum, cum eoque ligamento inferius e interiori & eidem inferiori parti capitis, quo os primum pollicis incipit.

Adde Fig. 13. a--c.

In *Syntaxi*, Tab. X. Fig. 19. F--K; testis Flexore brevi digitorum L M N. Dein Fig. 18. Q--S; testis aponeurosi O.

Praeterea Fig. 20. m n, & Fig. 21. β γ δ. Et Tab. V. δ in pede extremo.

f Ligamentum, quod ab offe sesamoideo pollicis exterioris ortum g, pertinet ad os primum pollicis, eique se inferit e, conjunctum d cum tendine Abductoris pollicis.

In *Syntaxi*, Tab. X. Fig. 21. t. Et Fig. 20. o; ex parte testem Flexoris longi pollicis tendine d e. Sic & Fig. 19. K, & Fig. 18. T.

h--i Flexor brevis pollicis pedis.

h Principium tendineum longius, i oriens ab inferiore eademque pedem alterum spectante parte extremi prioris calcanei, mox pone commissuram ejus cum cubiformi.

k Principium tendineum brevius, l oriens ab ima parte ossis cuneiformis, quod medium magnitudine.

m Pars illius portiois sponerosi plantae mediae, quae abit in principium Flexoris brevis pollicis.

Partem, quam accipit à tendine Tibiali pollicis, vide Tab. XXIV. Fig. 14. l.

n Flexor brevis pars, quae pertinet ad os sesamoideum exterioris pollicis.

o o Hac parte accedit ad tendinem Abductoris pollicis. p hac inserta offi sesamoideo exteriori pollicis, inferiori eademque alterum pedem spectanti parti ejus posteriori.

q Pars, quae pertinet ad os sesamoideum interioris pollicis.

r Tendo, in quem abit, s inferius parti posteriori ossis sesamoidei interioris pollicis. Conjunctus autem t cum tendine extremo Abductoris pollicis, commune cum eo & cum Transversali pedis extremum habet.

Adde Fig. 13. d e.

In *Syntaxi*, Tab. X. Fig. 21. o--u, & y z; testis Abductore pollicis β γ. Dein Fig. 20. s s v p q r; testis Abductore pollicis m n, Flexoris longi pollicis tendine c d, Flexore longo digitorum C D &c. Lumbicali primo S. Dein Fig. 19. q q s w x y; testis Abductore pollicis F H, Flexoris longi pollicis tendine n, Lumbicali primo f, Flexore brevi digitorum N O. Dein Fig. 18. U V W X & inter Y & C; testis Abductore pollicis Q R, & mediae plantae aponeurosi A C.

Praeterea Tab. VIII. W X in pede extremo. Et Tab. VII. w in pede extremo.

u Hinc recessus Abductor pollicis cum Transversali pedis.

v Extremum tendineum commune Abductoris pollicis & Transversalis pedis, w hic conjunctum cum ligamento y, quod ab offe sesamoideo interioris pollicis ad os primum pollicis pertinet, cum eoque x offi illi primo inferum.

y Ligamentum, quod ab offe sesamoideo interioris pollicis oritur z, & conjunctum cum extremo tendineo communi v Abductoris pollicis & Transversalis pedis, cum eo se inferit x offi primo pollicis.

In *Syntaxi*, Tab. X. Fig. 21. w. Et Fig. 20. x; ex parte testem Flexoris longi pollicis tendine d e. Sic & Fig. 19. u, & Fig. 18. a.

FIGURAE XIII.

Abductor pollicis pedis cum Flexore brevi, à latere.

a a b b c Abductor pollicis pedis.

a a Origo à parte inferiore lateris interni radice tuberis calcanei, quo is calcem efficit.

b b Hic fibrae in angulos conveniunt.

c Tendo, in quem abit.

Adde Fig. 12. a--c.

In *Syntaxi*, Tab. IX. σ--τ in pede dextro.

Et Tab. I. A B C in pede extremo.

d e Flexor brevis pollicis pedis.

e Pars haec inferior adjungit se tendini Abductoris pollicis.

Adde Fig. 12. h--i.

In *Syntaxi*, Tab. IX. w φ in pede dextro; testis Abductore pollicis σ τ.

Et Tab. III. d in pede extremo. Et Tab. II. e in pede extremo. Et Tab. I. D in pede extremo; testis Abductore pollicis A C.

f Aponeurosis, procedens partim g à tendine Abductoris pollicis, partim h à capsula articulari pollicis cum metatarsio; accedensque i i ad tendinem Extensoris proprii pollicis.

In *Syntaxi*, Tab. IX. ξ in pede dextro.

Et Tab. I. m in pede extremo.

k Tendo Extensoris proprii pollicis, l hic truncatus, m hic inferius offi primo pollicis.

FIGURAE XIV.

Abductor pollicis pedis, cum Transversali pedis.

a b b c c Ligamentum, quod à calcaneo b b oriens, pertinet ad os cubiforme, hic c c inferum tuberis ejus.

d Excursum ligamenti mododicti, qui extrinsecus accedit ad ligamentum a Fig. 15. Unaque abeunt e e in primum principium Abductoris pollicis.

In *Syntaxi*, Tab. X. Fig. 21. K--O. Dein Fig. 20. δ δ γ η θ; testis capite ad Flexorem longum digitorum in planta accedente D F. In Fig. 19. reliqua [T t]

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tectum Abductore digiti minimi B A, & Flexore brevi digitorum L.

f-m *Abductor pollicis*. Subtus oritur ab ima parte ossis metatarsi quarti, juxta radicem capitis ejus primi: & à parte inferiore fere tota capitis primi ossis metatarsi tertii, proximamque secundam.

f Adductorem pollicis pars quodammodo separata.

g Pars altera, insignior. h pars tendinea principii.

i Extremum tendineum, quod primum conjunctum k cum extremo tendinoo p Flexoris brevis pollicis, cum eoque se inferit posteriori & eadem inferiori & digitorum secundum spectanti parti ossis sesamoides pollicis, quod è duobus ejus vicinis digito secundo: conjunctum dein l cum ligamento n, quod ab ossis sesamoides interiore pollicis ad os ejus primum pertinet; & cum eo se inferit m ossi illi primo, inferiori parti illius lateris capitis ejus primi, quo digitorum secundum respicit, non multum ultra primum capitis illius marginem.

In *Syntaxi*, Tab. X. Fig. 21. k-n v; tectus Flexore brevi pollicis o s. Dein Fig. 20. t t u w; tectus Flexore brevi pollicis s, Flexore longo digitorum D M L K, Lumbicalibus Z, X, W. S. Dein Fig. 19. p r t; tectus Flexore brevi pollicis q, Lumbicali primo f, ceterisque, quibus in Fig. 20. & praeterea Flexore brevi digitorum L. T. Dein Fig. 18. Y Z; tectus Flexore brevi pollicis, Lumbicali primo c, ceterisque, quibus in Fig. 19.

Praeterea Tab. VIII. F in pede extremo. Et Tab. IV. Z in pede extremo.

n Ligamentum, quod ab ossis sesamoides interiore pollicis oritur o, conjunctumque l cum tendineo extremo i Abductoris pollicis, cum eo se ossi primo pollicis inferit m. Vide y Fig. 12.

p Tendineum extremum caudae interioris Flexoris brevis pollicis, q hic truncatum, r hic insertum ossi sesamoides interiore pollicis.

s Hic truncatus excursus d, una cum ligamento a Fig. 15.

t-y *Transversalis pedis*.

u Principium tendineum, cujus primum principium w nascitur è capiti, qua continetur articulus digiti quinti cum metatarsi.

x Haec parte nascitur è capiti articulum digiti quinti cum suo ossis metatarsi coniente, & à proxima aponeurosi vestiente ibi Interossios digiti illius.

y y Extremum, quo se adjungit extremo tendineo communi pollicis Abductoris Flexorisque brevis.

In *Syntaxi*, Tab. X. Fig. 21. f g h i. Dein Fig. 20. e g e r; tectus Lumbicalibus S V. W. X. Z, & Flexoris longi digitorum tendinibus N. O. P. Q. Dein Fig. 19. g g h; tectus Lumbicalibus f. c. d. e, cum tendinibus Flexoris longi digitorum, tendinibus Flexoris brevis digitorum O. S. U. V, Abductore minimi E. Dein Fig. 18. i i i; tectus Lumbicalibus e. f. g. h, tendinibus Flexoris digitorum longi & brevis v. &c. media plantae aponeurosi D E F G, Abductore minimi r.

Praeterea Tab. VIII. Z in pede extremo.

DIGITI MINIMI PEDIS.

FIGURAE XV.

Flexor brevis digiti minimi pedis, à parte inferiore.

a b Ligamentum latum, quod oritur à cubiformis tubere imo, inferiturque capitis primi ossium metatarsi secundi, tertii, quarti, quinti. Continet tendinem Peronei longi in planta, vaginae instar. Extrinsicus ex parte vestitur accedente excursu b ligamenti a Fig. 14; qui excursus hic c truncatus.

In *Syntaxi*, Tab. X. Fig. 21. N O P. Dein Fig. 20. Z n ð; parte tecta capite ad Flexorem longum digitorum in planta accedente D. Dein Fig. 19. W; tegentibus ceterum Flexore brevi digitorum L T R, & Abductore minimi E. Et quod nodum, id in Fig. 18. tectum portione M, qua aponeurosi Abductorem minimi tegens, conjuncta est cum aponeurosi plantae media.

d e f g *Flexor brevis digiti minimi pedis*.

e Hic oritur à ligamento a. Subtus autem etiam à media inferiore parte radice capitis primi ossis metatarsi quinti,

f Extremum tendineum, g insertum imae parti capitis primi ossis primi digiti minimi.

Adde Fig. 16.

In *Syntaxi*, Tab. X. Fig. 21. Q R; tectus Transversali pedis h. Dein Fig. 20. r x; tectus eodem modo Transversali pedis s. Dein Fig. 19. a b; tectus similiter Transversali pedis h, & praeterea Abductore minimi B E. Eodem modo Fig. 18. p; tectus Transversali pedis i, & Abductore minimi q r.

h Hinc Interosset digiti minimi ortus à ligamento a b respicit. i hinc Interosseti secundi digiti quinti. k hinc primi, digiti ejusdem. l hinc partis praecipuae Abductoris pollicis, g h Fig. 14. Hinc m partis ejus alterius, f Fig. 14. Vide P Fig. 21. Tab. X.

FIGURAE XVI.

Flexor brevis digiti minimi pedis, à latere.

a Origo ab ossis metatarsi quinti margine externo, spectante inferiora, juxta caput primum.

b Pars, quae c e inserta exteriori margini amplitudinis inferioris ossis metatarsi digiti minimi, mox pone caput ejus primum.

d Pars altera, caeque praecipua, quae inserta ossi primo digiti minimi. e extremum tendineum, in quod abit.

Adde Fig. 15. d-g.

In *Syntaxi*, Tab. IX. w x. in pede sinistro; tectus Abductore minimi r v.

Et Tab. VI. Z--y in pede extremo. Dein Tab. V. a ð in pede extremo; tectus Abductore minimi y.

FIGURAE XVII.

Abductor digiti minimi pedis, à latere.

a Pars carnea nuda.

b Tendo, in quem ad postremum abit; e insertus externae parti radice capitis primi ossis primi digiti minimi.

d Haec parte tectus aponeurosi.

e e Ortus ab exteriori parte tota radice tuberis calcanei, quo calcem efficit.

f Pars aponeurosi, qua interceptus est, g inserta postice parti tuberis magni & inaequalis, quod è capite primo ossis metatarsi digiti minimi in externam pedis latus eminet.

Aponeurosem, quam adjungit tendini Extensoris longi digitorum pedis, vide Fig. 1. w.

Adde Fig. 18.

In *Syntaxi*, Tab. IX. r-v in pede sinistro; tectus aponeurosi s.

Et Tab. V. u-y in pede extremo; tectus aponeurosi u.

FIGURAE XVIII.

Abductor digiti minimi pedis, à parte inferiore.

a b Duae partes, ex quibus constat. Quamvis haec s separatim tendineum efficit, qui se in alios cum tendine partis alterius conjungit in unum, in aliis totus separatus.

c c Origo ab inferiore parte tota radice tuberis calcanei, quo calcem efficit: unde pars altera extrinsecus in totam tendinosi d; altera ex parte e; partibusque illis tendinosi cum aponeurosi, qua teguntur, coherent.

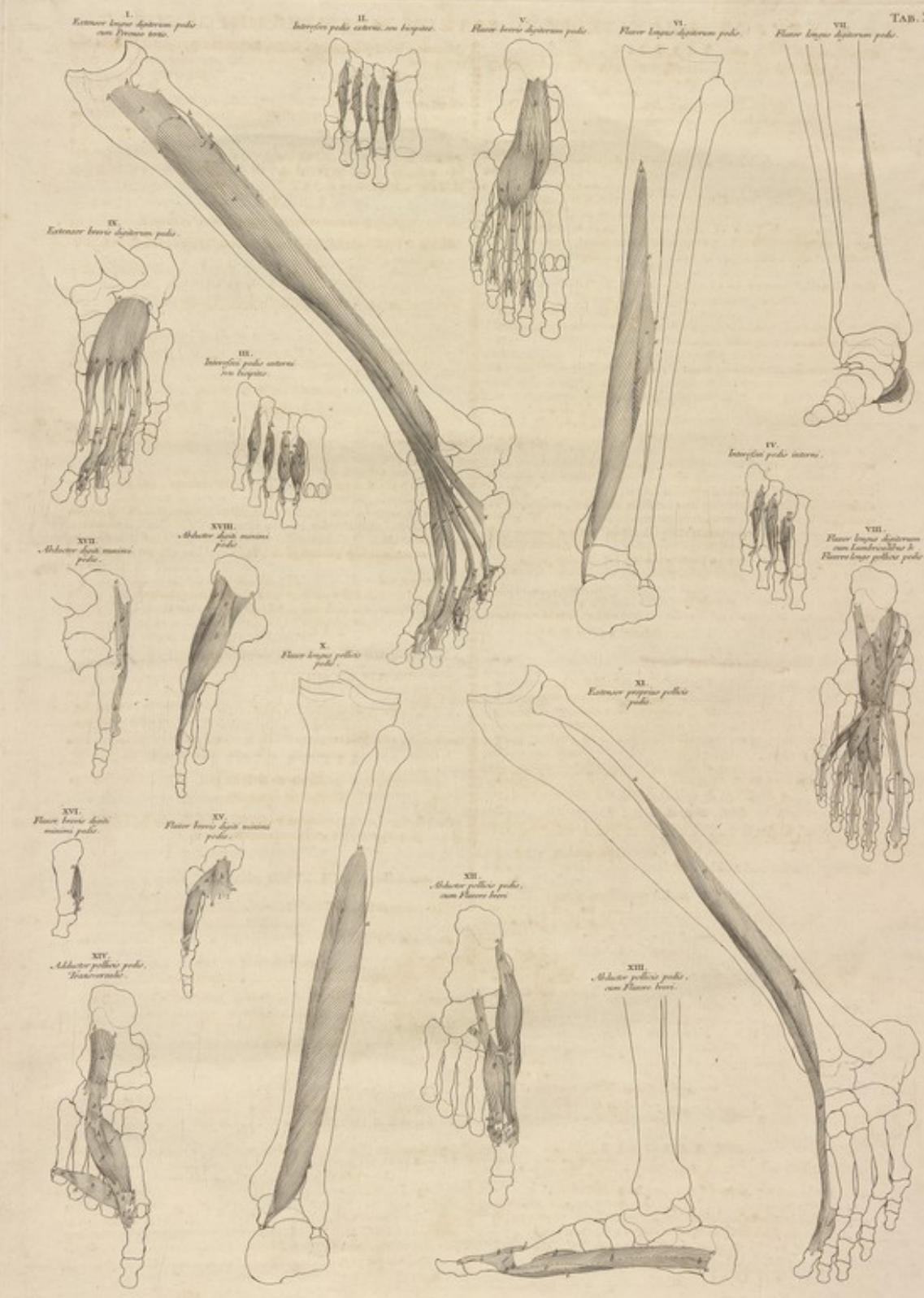
f Tendo, g insertus externae parti radice capitis primi ossis primi digiti minimi.

Aponeurosem, quae ab ejus extremo abscedit, pertinetque ad Extensoris tendinem, qui digiti minimi est, vide Fig. 1. w.

Adde Fig. 17.

In *Syntaxi*, Tab. X. Fig. 19. A B C D E; tectus Flexore brevi digitorum M L. Dein Fig. 18. q r; tectus aponeurosi I K L.





G. Sclero Sculp

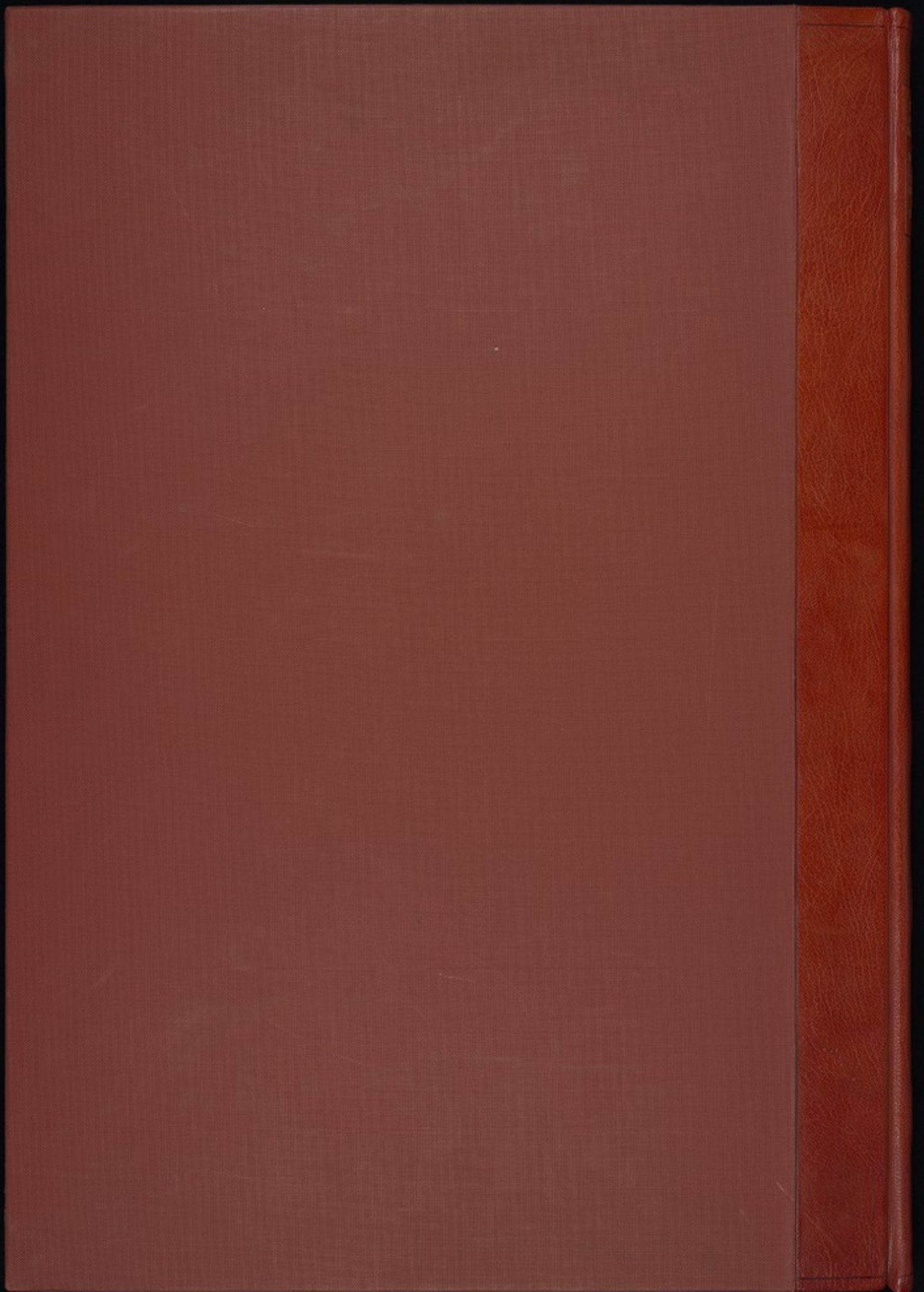
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F I N I S.



TABLES
OF THE
SKELETON
AND
MUSCLES
IN
ENGLISH
& LATIN
—
ALBINUS

1749

NINETEENTH MUSCULAR TABLE.

also under the long abductor of the thumb Z, the left extensor c, and the larger extensor g, with the indicator Ψ in the left hand. Then in Tab. I. k k l l l in the left arm, placed likewise under the longer radialis externus f g, the long abductor of the thumb Φ , with the left extensor of it c, and the larger γ in the hand; also under the tendon of the common extensor of the fingers, belonging to the index α , and that to the supinator longus $\Pi \Sigma$ in the arm.

FIGURE XIII.

The longer radialis externus, in its outer or back part.

- a a Its origin from the anterior edge of the os humeri, and continued along at b from the anterior or left condyle of that bone.
- c The place where it joins and has a common origin with the extensor digitorum communis of the hand, and with the ulnaris externus. See Tab. V. C in the cubit or fore-arm.
- d The tendinous part of its beginning.
- e The tendon, in which it ends; inserted at f into the outer and fore part of the root of the upper head of the metacarpal bone of the index.
- f The course of the tendon thro' the fore part of the second sinus, that is the most anterior of those in the back part of the lower head of the radius; and it is tied down or confined by the outer annillary ligament α b in the right hand of Tab. V. and which in Tab. IX. is marked ζ in the left hand.
- g The interior part of this muscle.

Add here Fig. 14.
The systematic connexion appears in Tab. VII. E-F in the cubit; where its fore part is covered by the shorter radialis externus G H. Then in Tab. VI. Q-U in the arm; where at its origin it lies under the triceps brachialis L; but its tendon under the long abductor of the thumb A, the left extensor of it Ψ , and the larger α c; also its fore part is covered by the shorter radialis externus V. Then in Tab. V. A-D in the cubit; where in like manner it lies under the triceps brachialis, ϵ in the arm, the long abductor of the thumb α in the cubit, its left extensor Ψ , and the larger α , with the shorter radialis externus H, and the supinator longus ω .

Laterally its connexion appears in Tab. IX. g h i i k in the left arm.

FIGURE XIV.

The longer radialis externus, in its fore part.

- a The tendinous beginning.
- b c The division of it into two parts, of which b is the principal.
- d The tendon, in which the chief portion ends; and which is larger than the other.
- e The tendon in which the left portion ends; and which conjoins itself with the other tendon δ , and forms therewith.
- f The common tendon, inserted at g into the outer and fore part of the root of the upper head of the metacarpal bone that sustains the index.
- h The course of the tendon thro' the fore part of the second sinus, which is the most anterior of those in the back part of the lower head of the radius; and it is tied down by the outer annillary ligament, Tab. L e in the left wrist.

Add here Fig. 13.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. III. σ - ν in the left cubit, and π ϵ in the right cubit; where at its origination it lies behind the brachialis internus ξ . Then in Tab. II. γ - ϵ in the left cubit, and λ μ in the right cubit; where, as before, it lies behind the brachialis internus α , and is also covered by the long abductor of the thumb Z, (and α b d in the right cubit) with the left extensor of the thumb c, and the larger extensor g. Then in Tab. I. g h i in the left arm, and g h in the right; there likewise fastened under the long abductor of the thumb Φ (α b in the right arm) the left extensor c, and the larger extensor γ , in the left hand, and also under the long supinator Π in the arm.

FIGURE XV.

The ulnaris externus.

- a The tendinous beginning arising at b from the outer part of the anterior condyle of the os humeri; where it is separated from the origin of the common extensor of the fingers, and proper extensor of the little finger, as also from the common head of the shorter radialis externus, Fig. XI. See it conjoined in Tab. V. X in the cubit.
- Also a pretty broad and thin portion is sent off by this tendinous origin, from below the end of the anconeus, at the outer part of the anterior edge in the middle of the ulna, to this muscle.
- c Part of the tendinous vagina or covering fastened next under the common integuments, and binding together the muscles that lie on the outer part of the cubit; arising together with the tendinous beginning a from the condyle b. From the inner side of this portion the ulnaris externus arises, and conjoins the beginnings of its fibres therewith.
- d d The place where the vagina is cut off a little below the origin of the ulnaris from it.
- e The tendon in which it ends. f the course of it thro' the anterior and outer sinus or groove in the lower end of the ulna; where it is retained or tied down by a ligament α b. γ δ in the right hand of Tab. V. and in the left hand γ α , and in Tab. IX. ζ in the left hand.
- g Its insertion into the upper part of the eminence that is in the back part of the upper head of the fourth metacarpal bone of the hand.
- The systematic connexion of it appears in Tab. V. W-Z in the cubit; where at its end it goes a little way under the abductor of the little finger β in the right hand.

Laterally its connexion appears in Tab. IX. ω o in the left arm, and τ in the right.

FIGURE XVI.

The supinator longus.

- a b The tendinous beginning which has here a division, and arises at c d d from the lower part of the anterior edge of the os humeri, just above the origin of the longer radialis externus.
- a b e The finisity that is impressed by the brachialis internus.
- f The tendon in which it ends, and is inserted at g into the fore part of the lower head of the radius, at the beginning of that sinus thro' which the tendons of the long abductor, and left extensor of the thumb, pass from the cubit to the hand.
- The systematic connexion appears in Tab. I. $\Pi \Sigma$ in the arm, where at its beginning it lies under the brachialis internus A, and towards its insertion under the long abductor of the thumb α b, and the left extensor c.
- Posteriorly its connexion appears in Tab. V. ω in the cubit or fore-arm; where at its origin it is covered by the triceps brachialis ξ ϵ in the arm; and then by the longer radialis externus, A in the cubit.
- Laterally its connexion appears in Tab. IX. Z α in the left arm, and π in the right.

FIGURE XVII.

The supinator brevis in its outer part.

- a The tendon, arising at b from the lower part of the end of the anterior condyle of the os humeri.
- c c The part that is outwardly tendinous, arising all the way tendinous at d e from the outer part of the capsular ligament, that invests the juncture of the radius with the humerus and ulna, from which ligament it is cut off; e f its origin from the fore part below the sinus of the ulna, by which its head is articulated with the radius, from whence it is continued for some way downwards.
- g Its extremity inserted into the radius.
- Add here Fig. 18.
- The systematic connexion appears in Tab. VIII. Θ , &c. in the arm. Then in Tab. VII. K, &c. in the cubit; where it is partly covered by the shorter radialis externus G. Then in Tab. VI. Δ in the arm, where it is partly covered by the said radialis externus V, and in part by the anconeus Y; and what is there naked, in Tab. V. lies under the ulnaris externus W, the common extensor of the fingers d, and the proper extensor of the little finger a b, in the cubit.

FIGURE XVIII.

The supinator brevis in its interior part.

- a The tendon by which it begins.
- b The place where it inserts itself near the upper eminence of the radius, into which the biceps brachialis is inserted. It is also inserted at c c c round the margin of the tubercle that is next above the said eminence; from the upper part of it forward and downward. After this it is continued obliquely forward along the inner part of the radius almost to the middle of its length; and from thence outward, on the back of the cubit; add here Fig. 17.
- c The back part of this muscle is seen betwixt the radius and ulna.
- Add here Fig. 17.
- The systematic connexion appears in Tab. IV. b-f in the cubit. Then in Tab. III. ω - Θ in the cubit, where it is in part covered by the brachialis internus ξ ϵ , by the longer radialis externus π (and σ in the left arm) and by the shorter ditto Φ , the pronator teres A, the long flexor of the thumb $\Pi \Sigma$, and the profundus C. Then in Tab. II. τ - ϕ in the cubit; covered likewise, as in Tab. III. by the brachialis internus α , the longer radialis externus λ (and μ in the left arm) the shorter ditto σ , the pronator teres Ψ , and the profundus χ ; and moreover by the tendon of the biceps brachialis γ , and the sublimis G. Then in Tab. I. Ξ in the arm; covered by the tendon of the biceps brachialis Γ , the brachialis internus A, the supinator longus Π , and the pronator teres Φ .

FIGURE XIX.

The pronator teres, in its inner part.

- a a Its origination from the inner and upper part of the posterior condyle of the os humeri.
- b The part that is outwardly tendinous.
- c The tendon in which it ends.
- Add here Fig. 20.
- The systematic connexion appears in Tab. I. Φ in the arm, where it goes under the supinator longus Π . Then in Tab. II. τ - ϕ in the cubit goes under the shorter radialis externus σ , and the extremity of it A in the cubit goes under the same σ .
- Laterally its connexion appears in Tab. IX. λ in the left arm.

FIGURE XX.

The extremity of the pronator teres, in its

- a The tendinous end, inserted at b b into the ulnar notch that is formed for that purpose in the gibbous part of the radius.
- Add here Fig. 19.

[K k]



