

Summary of the arrangement of the Hunterian collection, in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons : for the use of visitors.

Contributors

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Royal College of Surgeons of England

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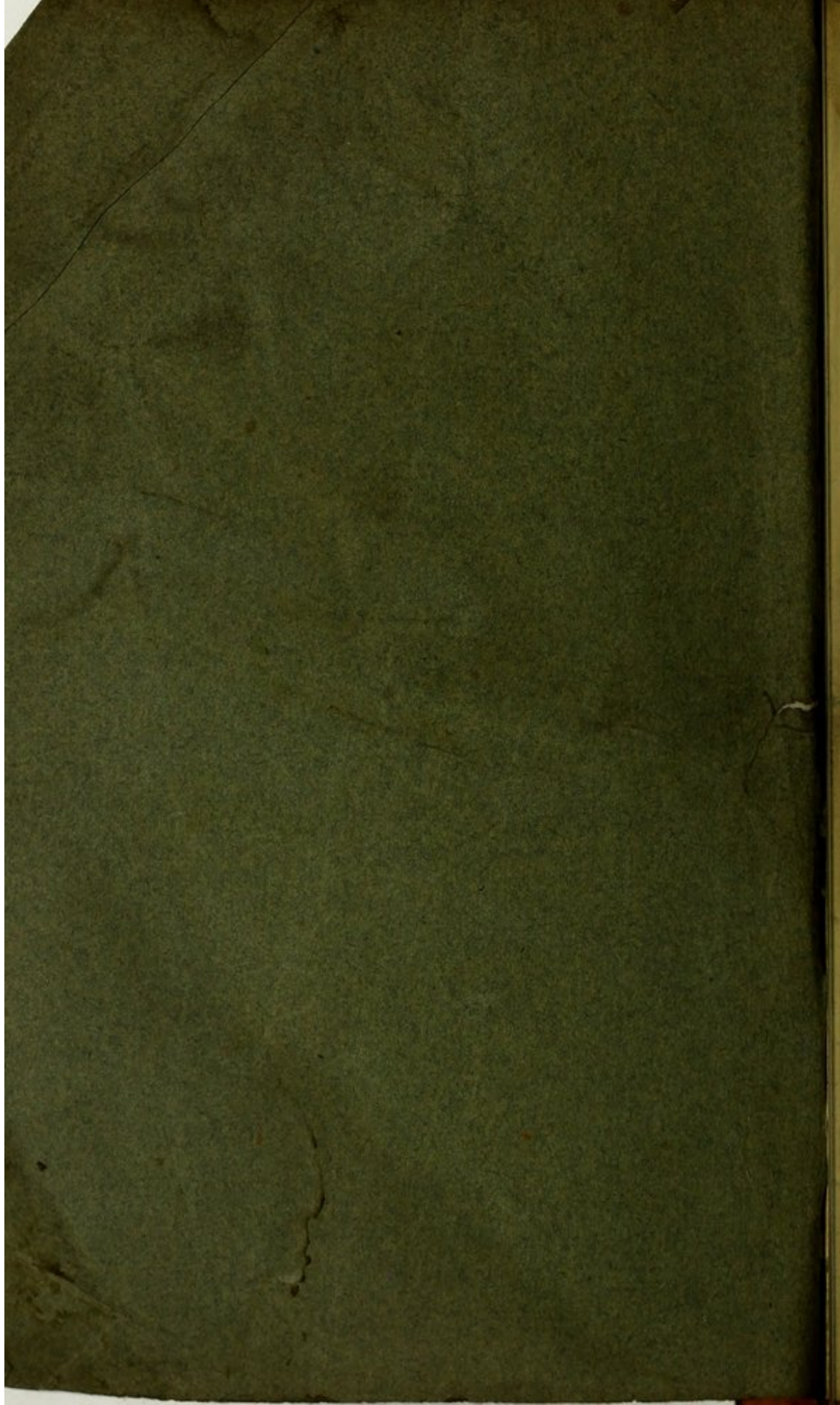
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SUMMARY
OF THE
ARRANGEMENT OF THE
HUNTERIAN COLLECTION,

IN THE

Museum

OF THE

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS:

FOR THE USE OF

VISITORS.

LONDON:

PRINTED BY T. BAYLEY, DEVONSHIRE STREET, BISHOPSGATE.

1813.

The BOARD OF CURATORS caution
VISITORS against TOUCHING the
Preparations.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS.

Museum.

THERE not being a printed Catalogue of the HUNTERIAN COLLECTION, the following SUMMARY, of the arrangement of the Preparations, is made for the help of VISITORS.

The collection of comparative Anatomy is a chain, the links of which are distinct series of the different organs in Animals, from the most simple to the most complex in structure.

The whole of this chain is displayed in the GALLERY: except such parts of it as consist of Specimens which are too large for preservation in spirit, or which are better preserved or seen in a dried state; and these are on the FLOOR of the Museum.

GALLERY.

SERIES.

A

PARTS, fitted for the different Functions of LIFE; and for PROGRESSIVE MOTION.

The most conspicuous moving powers manifested in vegetables.

Coagula of fluids in vegetables, and in animals; from which the different parts are formed.

Structures of muscle, in animals.

Elastick ligaments, employed to economise muscular action.

Growth, and structure, of bone.

Growth of horn, in the stag.

Growth of shell.

Structure of joints.

B

DIGESTIVE ORGANS.

The hydatid; which is all stomach, forming the distinguishing link between vegetables and animals. Vegetables having no stomach: animals consisting of a stomach only; or of that organ, and other parts superadded.

The simple stomachs of carnivorous animals.

The more complex structures, for the digestion of vegetable food ; the most complex of which is in ruminants.

The changes of the stomach : fitted for sucking, in the infant stage ; and, afterwards, for digesting vegetable food.

The stomach, after death, digested by its own solvent liquor.

Gizzards of birds ; in which the masticating power is connected with the digestive organ.

Similar structure in some fishes.

C

ALIMENTARY CANAL.

A series of structures of this tube.

Peculiarities, in different classes of animals.

D

GLANDS, connected with the ALIMENTARY CANAL.

Liver.

Spleen.

Pancreas.

Bags, at the anus of carnivorous animals.

E

*VESSELS which convey the matter of NUTRI-
TION, from the ALIMENTARY CANAL,
into the CIRCULATION.*

Roots of plants: analogous in use to the vessels
of this series; and most simple in structure.

Lacteal vessels.

Lymphatick vessels, and glands.

Many of these are preserved, in a dried state, in
cabinets, on the floor.

F

*VASCULAR SYSTEM, in the different
CLASSES of ANIMALS.*

The heart, in its varieties: from that of a simple
vessel, to the complex organ of the human body.

Structure of arteries.

Structure of veins.

G

*ORGANS of RESPIRATION; by means of
which BLOOD is fitted for the VITAL
FUNCTIONS.*

This organ in the egg: consisting of a vascular

lining to the shell, through the pores of which air is applied to the blood.

The gills of fishes, which breathe air contained in water.

The lungs of animals which respire atmospherical air; the cells of which are smallest in the human subject.

H

KIDNEYS; or ORGANS for separating, from the BLOOD, superfluous FLUIDS, &c.

Conglobate.

Conglomerate.

I

BRAIN; and NERVES.

The brain in the more simple animals: expressed by a distinct circle, from which nervous branches are sent to the different parts of the body.

The brain, in its more complex form; and increased proportion.

Coverings of the brain.

Various structures of the spinal marrow.

Peculiarities in the nerves; as ganglion, and plexus.

lining to the shell, through the pores of which air

ORGAN of TOUCH.

The nervous villi for conveying sensation: vascular, in proportion to their sensibility; and various in structure, according to the cuticular medium through which sensation is produced.

L

ORGAN of TASTE.

As this sense is a modification of that of touch, the preparations are intended, principally, to shew the secondary uses of the tongue, in different animals. The palate and fauces are parts of this series.

M

ORGAN of SMELL.

The various structures of this organ: in those animals which have the smelling sense in water; and in those which have it in air.

N

ORGAN of HEARING.

The structure of this organ: in those animals which hear through the medium of water; and in those which hear through the medium of air.

ORGAN of SIGHT.

The various structures of this organ; adapted for vision in water, and in air.

As appendages to this series, are, lachrymal gland; eye-lids; eye-lashes; membrana-nictitans; and puncta lachrymalia.

CELLULAR MEMBRANE.

Its texture, divested of adipous matter.
Different animal oils.

EXTERNAL COVERINGS.

Cuticle.

Rete-mucosum, of various colours.

Scales.

Hair.

Feather.

The process of covering animals.

R

*INSTRUMENTS of OFFENCE; and
of DEFENCE.*

Horn.

Hoof.

Spur.

Sting.

S

PECULIARITIES of particular ANIMALS.

Electrical organs of certain fishes.

The poison-glands of animals.

Glands peculiar to certain animals.

The generating powers of the tail of the lizard.

The renewal of the shell, and the lining of the
stomach, in some sea-insects.

T

*TEETH.*The growth of teeth, in different classes of
animals.

Their different situations : in the mouth ; in the throat ; and in the stomach.

The greater part of the preparations of teeth is, in a dried state, in cabinets, on the floor.

V

ORGANS of GENERATION; in Hermaphroditical PLANTS, and ANIMALS.

Animals, and Vegetables, in which these organs are not visible.

Male and female organs, in the same animal.

Animals in which the double organs require a double copulation, with other animals of the same species.

U

MALE ORGANS; and their APPENDAGES.

Changes which the testes of animals undergo at different seasons.

Varieties in the structure of the penis ; vesiculæ seminales ; and glands, at the neck of the bladder.

Many of these parts are preserved in a dried state.

W

FEMALE ORGANS, in the VIRGIN STATE.

Hymen.

Unimpregnated uterus.

X

STATES of IMPREGNATION.

Copulative processes; double, and single.

Different circumstances under which the seeds of plants are brought to maturity.

Eggs of insects.

Changes in the silk worm.

Spawn of Fish.

Eggs of Amphibia.

Formation, and incubation, of the egg, in birds.

Utero-gestation, in different animals; and in the human species.

Y

PECULIARITIES of STRUCTURE, adapted to FETAL LIFE.

Fetal circulation.

Membrana pupillaris.

Z

MODES of nourishing the YOUNG, in different ANIMALS.

The change of structure in the crop of the breeding pigeon, producing a secretion analogous to milk.

Teats of Animals.

The other parts of the COLLECTION comprehend SPECIMENS of external FORMS of Animals; and of the CHANGES in Animal Productions.

CLOSET.

Monstrous productions, in various tribes of animals.

CABINET ROOM.

Extraneous fossils.

Specimens of birds, dried.

FLOOR.

A series of animals; from the most simple to the most complex in structure.

Morbid parts.

Calculi.

Various preparations, which have relation to the series in the GALLERY.

BOARD OF CURATORS.

14th Day of May, 1813.

DONATIONS, of such *Preparations, Books, &c.*
as may conduce to the illustration of the structure
and economy of animals, to the advancement of
the knowledge of diseases, and to the improvement
of Surgery, will be thankfully received by the
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