Principles of osteology, or the anatomy of the human bones. : Interspersed with chirurgical remarks, and illustrated with copper-plate engravings, drawn from nature, or copied from the works of the greatest masters. For the use of students. / By John Aitken, M.D.

PRINCIPLES OF OSTEOLOGY, OR THE ANATOMY OF THE HUMAN BONES.

Interſperſed with Chirurgical Remarks, and illuſtrated with Copper-Plate Engravings, drawn from Nature, or copied from the Works of the greateſt Maſters.

For the Uſe of STUDENTS.

By JOHN AITKEN, M. D.

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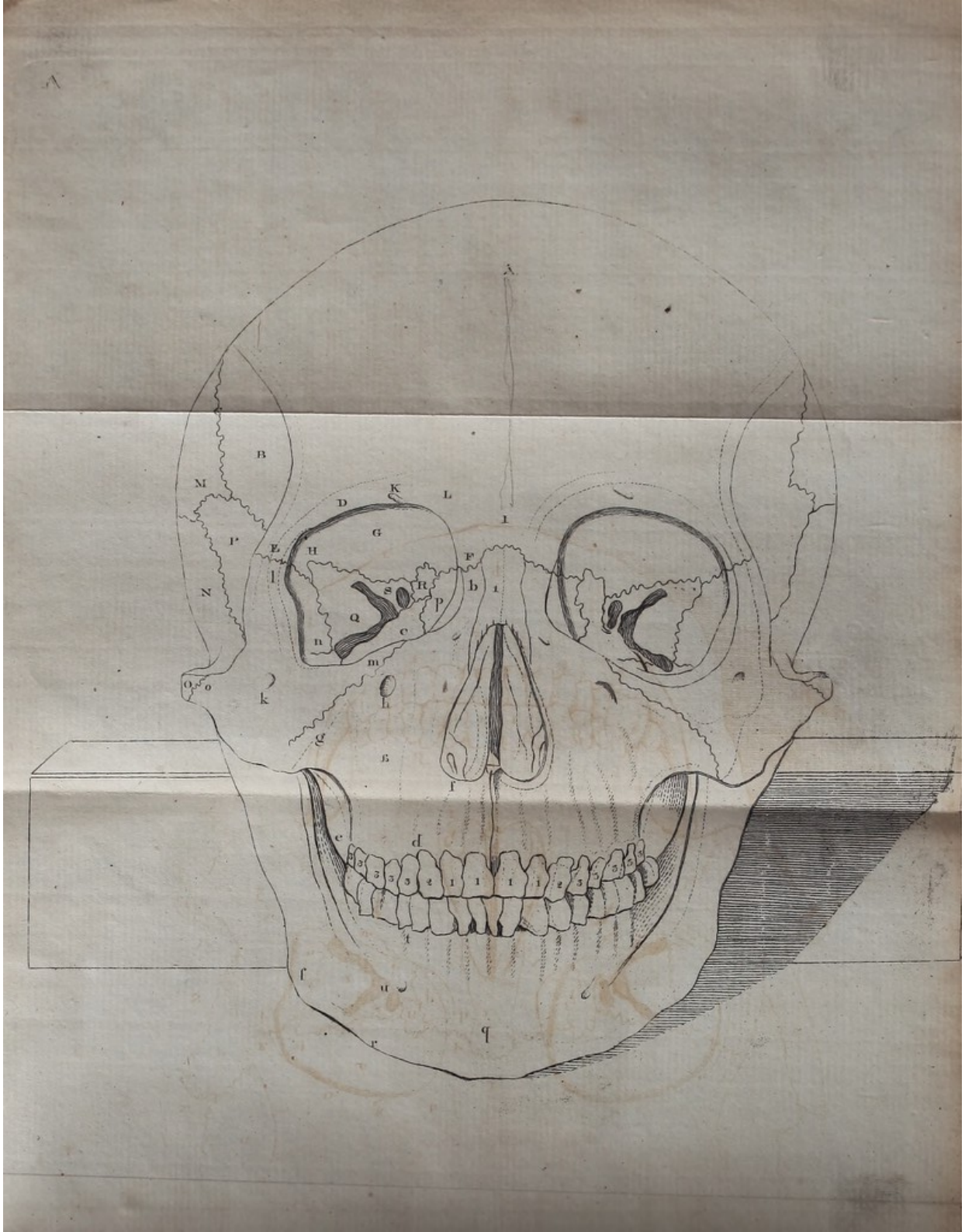
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EXPLANATON OF THE TABLES.

TABLE A.

A front View of the full-ſized adult Skull, and Bones of the Face.

Frontal Bone.

A Fore part.

B Portion of the temporal foſſa formed by this bone for lodging the cratophite or temporal muſcle.

C Part of the coronal ſuture, which is covered by the temporal muſcle.

D Superciliary proceſs.

E External angular proceſs.

F Internal angular proceſs.

G Orbitar proceſs.

H Foſſa in which the lachrymal gland is partly lodged.

I Junction of the frontal and naſal bones by a ſuture named tranſverſe, becauſe it extends from temple to temple.

The naſal or azygous proceſs lies immediately under, but covered by the naſal bones.

From A to I is the extent of the ſpine, to which the falx of the dura mater is fixed, and which is to be avoided in the operation of the trepan.

K Superciliary notch or hole.

L Eminences marking the ſituation of the frontal ſinus.

Parietal Bone.

M Anterior inferior angle or proceſs.

Temporal Bone.

N Part of the ſquamous portion.

O Anterior part of the zygomatic proceſs.

Sphenoidal Bone.

P Temporal proceſs.

Q Orbitar proceſs.

Ethmoidal Bone.

R Os planum.

S Optic hole in the bottom of the orbit, and the orbitar ſurface of the palate bone; and adjoining the ſuperior and inferior orbitar fiſſures.

Maxillary Bone.

a Its body.

b Naſal proceſs, to which the tendon of the orbicularis palpebrarum adheres, and which forms a part of the lachrymal duct.

c Orbitar proceſs.

d Alveolary

d Alveolary proceſs or border, with ridges correſponding to the ſockets.

e Tuberoſity, or end of the alveolary proceſs.

f Naſal notch, or inferior margin of the noſtril.

Within the noſtril are ſeen, the anterior grooved edge of the vomer, a part of the ſeptum naſi, or partition of the noſtrils, and the anterior ends of the os ſpongioſum, ſuperior and inferior.

g Malar proceſs.

h Oriſice of the external orbitar foramen.

Naſal Bone.

i Its dorſum, with its ſmall hole.

Malar Bone.

k Its middle.

l Superior orbitar proceſs.

m Inferior orbitar proceſs.

n Internal orbitar proceſs.

o Zygomatic proceſs.

Os Unguis.

p Its orbitar and lachrymal proceſſes.

Lower Jaw.

q Chin.

r Baſe.

ſ Angle.

t Alveolary proceſs, with ſockets like thoſe of the upper jaw.

u Oriſice that communicates with the canals within the jaw.

1, 1, 1, 1, Inciſor teeth in each jaw.

2, 2, Canine teeth in each ſide of each jaw.

3, &c. Grinders in each ſide of each jaw.

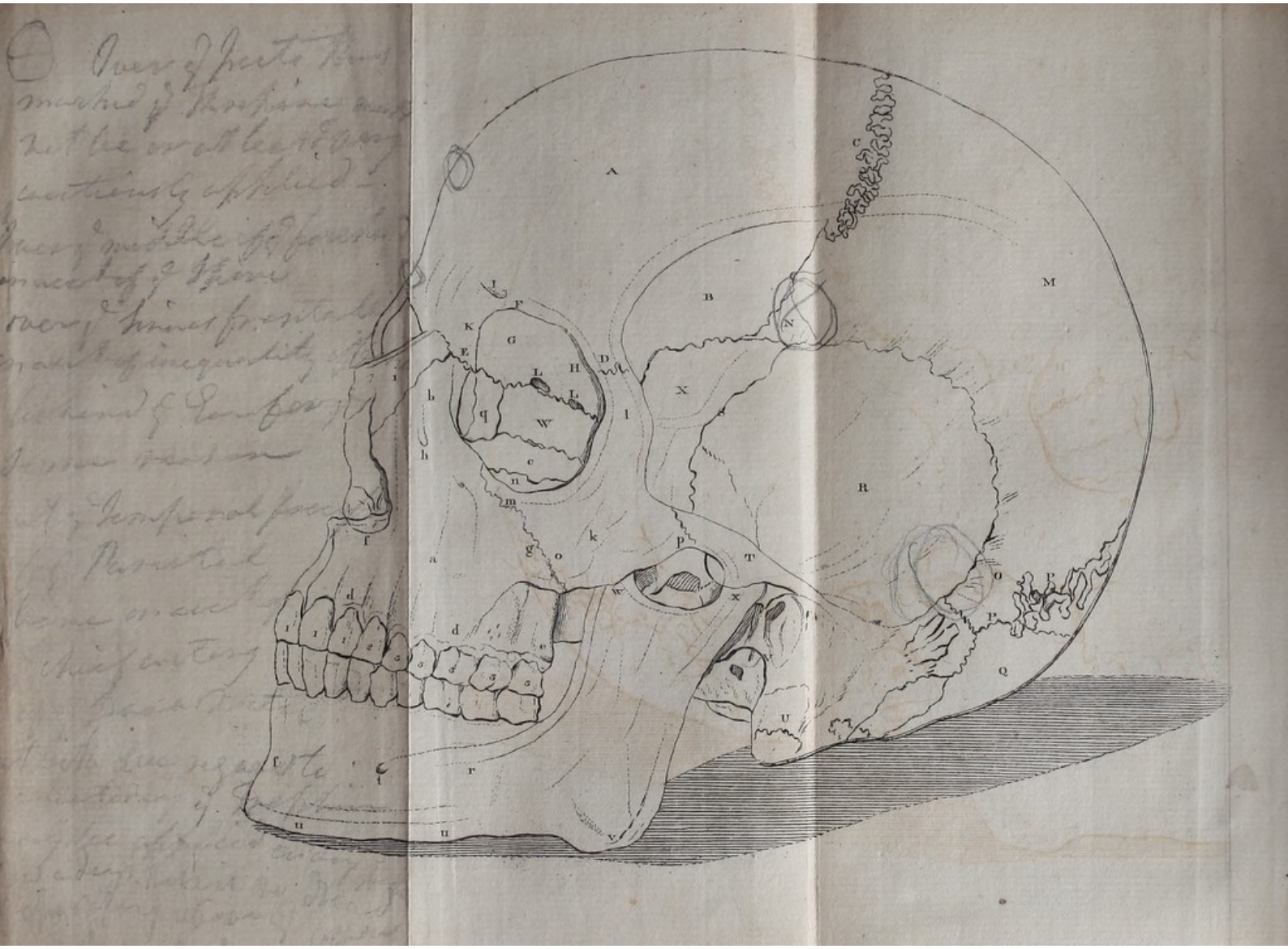
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TABLE B.

A lateral View or Profile of the full-ſized adult Skull, and Bones of the Face.

Frontal Bone.

A Its fore part.

B The portion which it contributes to the temporal foſſa, circumſcribed by the circular line bbb, to which the margin of the temporal muſcle adheres.

CC The left part of the coronal ſuture, which becomes ſomewhat rectilinear as it approaches to the ſphenoidal one in the temporal foſſa, where it is covered by the temporal muſcle.

D External angular proceſs.

E Internal angular proceſs.

F Superciliary proceſs.

G Orbitar proceſs.

H Foſſa of the lachrymal gland.

I Superciliary hole.

K Prominence cauſed by the frontal ſinus.

LL Orbitar holes, internal and external.

Parietal Bone.

M Left one.

N Anterior inferior angle or proceſs.

O Poſterior

O Poſterior inferior proceſs.

PP Left part of the lambdoidal ſuture, containing ſome oſſa triquetra.

Q A portion of the occipital bone.

Temporal Bone.

R Squamous portion.

SS Temporal or ſquamous ſuture.

T Zygomatic proceſs.

U Maſtoid proceſs.

V Auditory proceſs, and above it the meatus auditorius externus.

Ethmoidal Bone.

W Os planum.

Sphenoidal Bone.

X Temporal proceſs.

Maxillary Bone.

a Its body.

b Naſal proceſs, forming a ſhare of the lachrymal duct.

c Orbitar proceſs.

dd Alveolary proceſs, with eminences cauſed by the teeth.

e Tuberoſity, or end of the alveolary proceſs.

f Naſal notch, or under brim of the noſtril.

g Malar proceſs.
h External orbitar hole.
i Left naſal bone, with its hole.

Malar Bone.

k Its body.
l Superior orbitar proceſs.
m Inferior orbitar proceſs.
n Internal orbitar proceſs.
o Maxillary proceſs.
p Zygomatic proceſs.

Os Unguis.

q Orbitar and lachrymal portions.

Lower Jaw.

r Left ſide.
ſ Chin.
t Orifice leading to the canal.
uu Baſe.
v Angle.
w Coronoid proceſs.
x Condyloid proceſs.

Teeth.

1, 1, 1, Inciſors.
2, 2, Canine.
3, 3, *&c.* Grinders.


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TABLE C.

A View of the Baſe of the Skull, and Upper Jaw.

Parietal Bone.

A Inferior poſterior angle or proceſs.
BB Part of the lambdoidal ſuture.

Occipital Bone.

CC Tranſverſe line that is the limit between the upper or ſmooth, and inferior or unequal ſurface.
D Occipital hole tranſmitting the ſpinal marrow, vertebral arteries, *&c.*
E Cuneiform proceſs.
FF Condyles.
GG Venous holes behind the condyles.

Temporal Bone.

H Squamous portion.
II Squamous or falſe ſuture.
K Maſtoid proceſs.
L Root or beginning of the zygomatic proceſs.
M Styloid proceſs.
N External paſſage to the ear (meatus auditorius externus), bounded on the under part by the auditory proceſs.
O Maxillary or articular cavity for the lower jaw.

P Carotid hole.

Q Thimble-like cavity, or jugular foſſa, for the top of the internal jugular vein.

Sphenoidal Bone.

RR Pterygoid foſſæ, bounded by the external and internal alæ and intercepting the poſterior nares or openings of the noſe.

S Temporal proceſs.

T Spinous proceſs, and ſpinous hole.

Maxillary Bone.

a Under part of the body of this bone.

b Palatal proceſs making part of the roof of the mouth.

c Inciſive hole common to both maxillary bones.

Malar Bone.

d Cavity turned to the temporal foſſa.

e Zygomatic proceſs.

Palate Bone.

f Palatal proceſs.

Vomer.

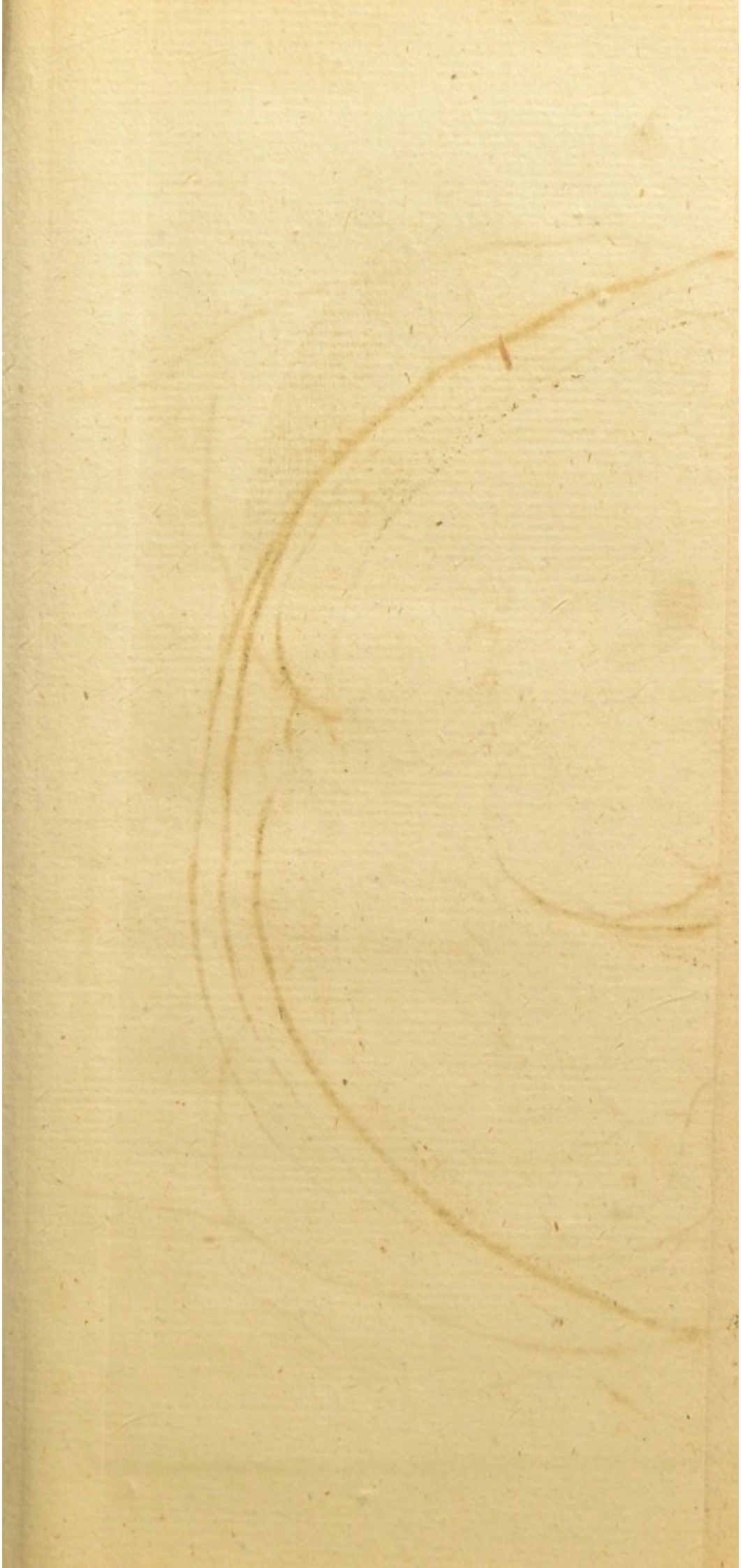
g Poſterior edge.

Teeth.

1, 1, 1, 1, The inciſor teeth.

2, 2, Canine teeth.

3, 3, &c. Malar teeth, or grinders.



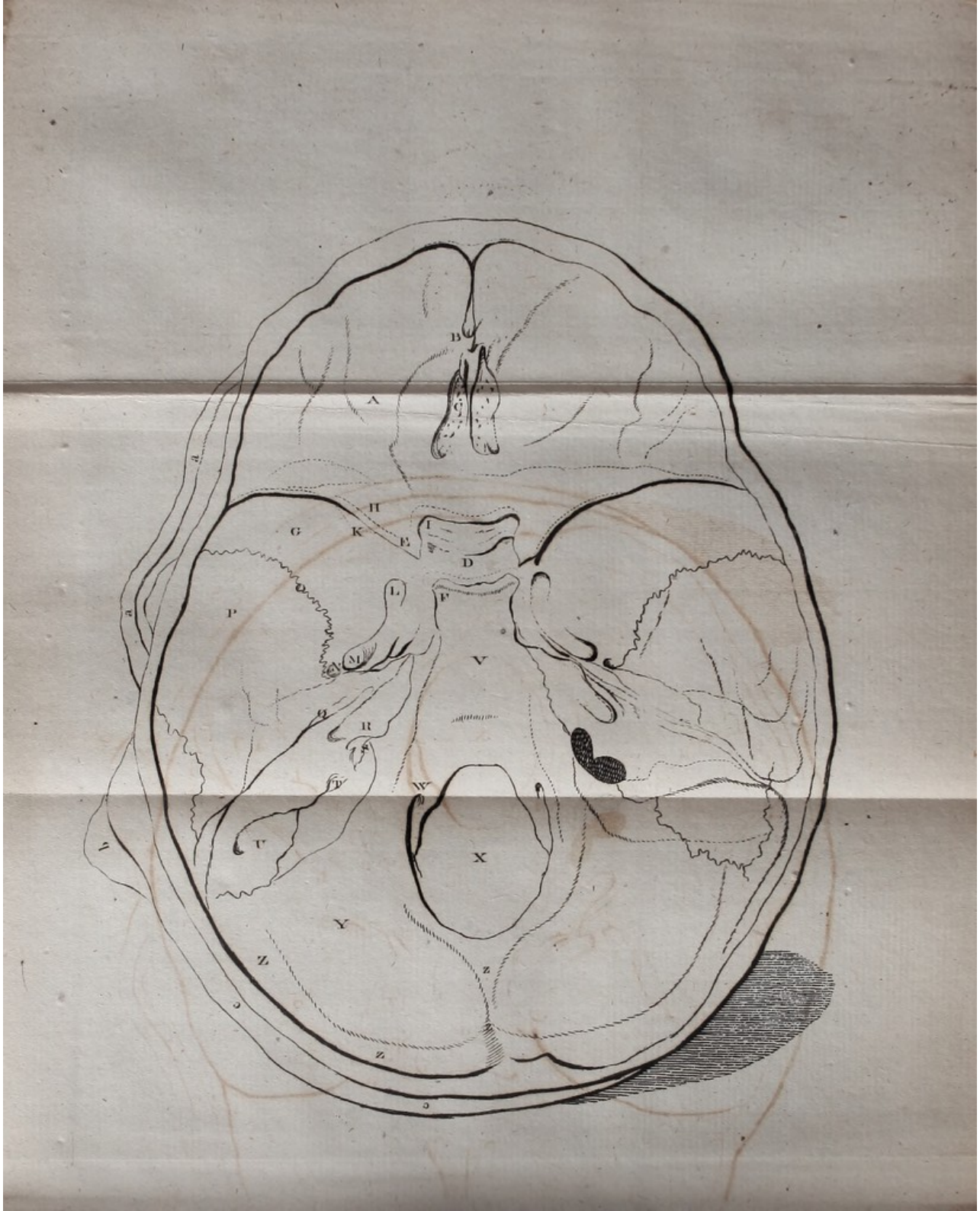

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TABLE D.

A View of the Baſe of the Skull, after the upper Part has been removed by the Saw.

Frontal Bone.

A Left anterior foſſa or cavity, that lodges one of the anterior lobes of the cerebrum, covered with waving ridges cauſed by the convolutions.

B Foramen cæcum or blind hole, and beginning of the ſpine, to which the fore part of the falx is attached.

Ethmoidal Bone.

C Left portion of the cribriform plate, divided from the right one by the criſta galli: its holes tranſmit the olfactory or firſt pair of nerves to the noſe.

Sphenoidal Bone.

D Sella turcica, in which the pituitary gland is lodged.

Under the ſella turcica, in the body of the bone are formed the ſinuſſes that are part of the naſal cavity.

E The anterior clinoid proceſs.

F Poſterior clinoid proceſs.

G Lateral portion, forming part of the left middle foſſa for the correſponding lobe of the cerebrum.

H Tranſverſe ſpinous proceſs.

I Optic hole, that gives paſſage to the optic or ſecond pair of nerves.

K Superior orbitar fiſſure that tranſmits the third, fourth, firſt branch of the fifth and ſixth pairs of nerves.

L Hole for the ſuperior maxillary, or ſecond branch of the fifth pair of nerves.

M Hole for the inferior maxillary, or third branch of the fifth pair of nerves.

N Spinous hole for the middle artery of the dura mater to enter by.

O Suture common to the ſphenoidal and temporal bones.

Temporal Bone.

P Squamous portion, which completes the middle foſſa or cavity of the baſe of the ſkull, to admit the middle lobe of the cerebrum.

Q Petrous portion, containing the tympanum and other cavities of the ear.

R Meatus auditorius internus, or hole for the ſeventh pair of nerves.

S Anterior part of the foramen lacerum, common to the temporal and occipital bones, through which the eighth pair of nerves paſſes outwards.

T Poſterior

T Posterior part of the foramen lacerum, by which the lateral sinus passes outwards to become the internal jugular vein.

U Occipital angle, with a share of the groove for the lateral sinus about to enter the foramen lacerum.

Occipital Bone.

V Cuneiform process on which the medulla oblongata rests.

W Hole by which the ninth pair of nerves pass forwards.

X Occipital hole for the spinal marrow, tenth pair of nerves, vertebral arteries, &c.

Y Posterior fossa of the base of the skull, which receives the corresponding lobe of the cerebellum.

ZZ Groove for the lateral sinus.

zz Inferior part of the spine to which the falx of the cerebellum is fixed.

a a Zygoma formed by the zygomatic processes of the temporal and malar bones, within which the temporal muscle passes.

b Mastoid process.

c c External surface of the occipital bone.

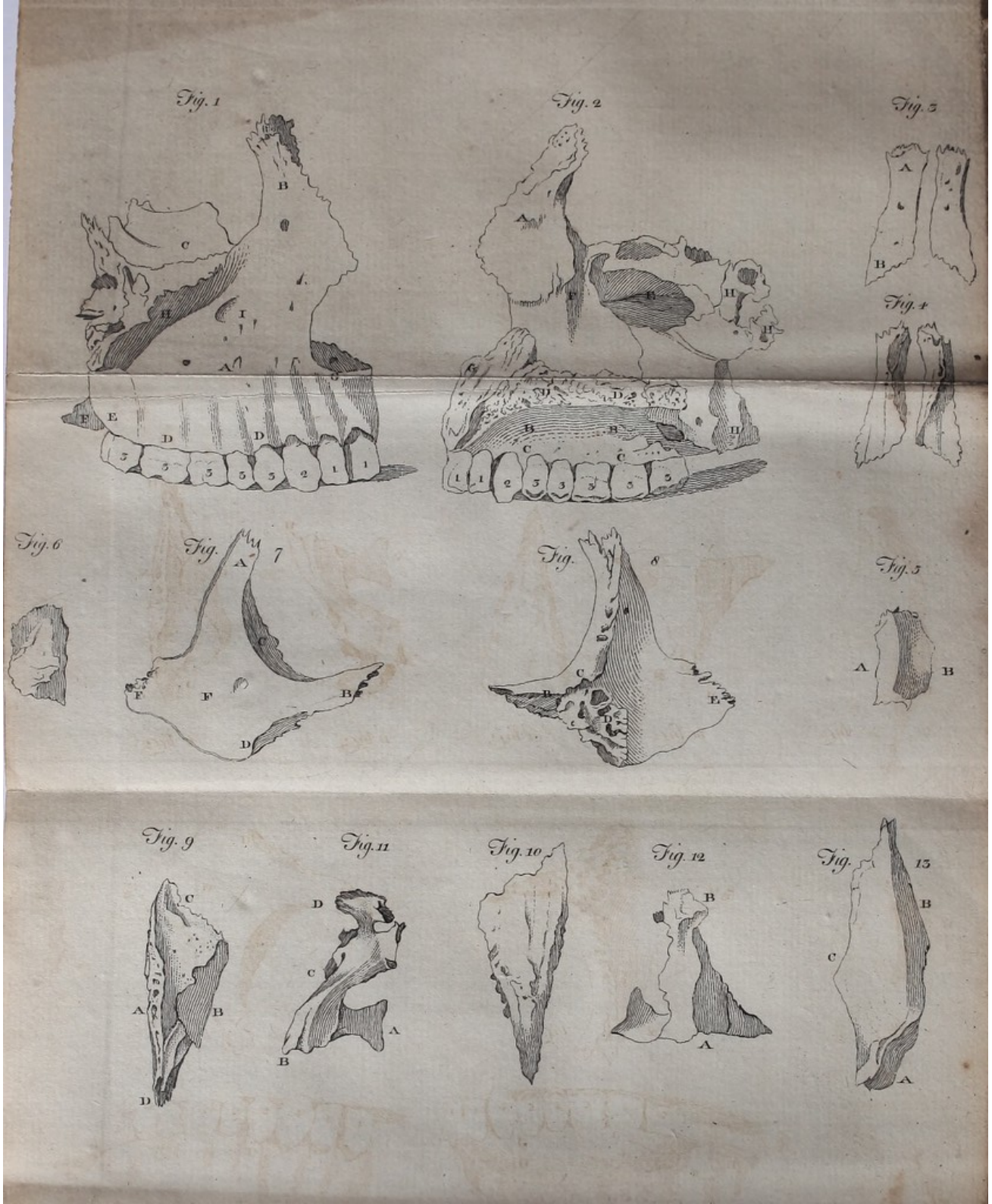
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Fig. 13

TABLE E.

A View of the Bones of the Upper Jaw, detached from the Skull, and from one another.

FIG. I.

An outside View of the Maxillary Bone.

A Body of the bone.
B Nasal process.
C Orbitar process.
D D Alveolary process.
E Tuberosity.
F A portion of the palate bone adhering.
G Nasal notch.
H Malar process.
I External orbitar foramen.
1, 1, Incisor teeth.
2, 2, Canine teeth.
3, 3, &c. Malar teeth.

FIG. II.

An inside View of the Maxillary bone.

A Nasal process.
BB Palatal process.
CC Alveolary process with the teeth.
DD Rough edge of the palatal process, by which it adheres to that of the other exactly

in

in the vertical plane that divides the body into halves.

E Orifice of the ſinus maxillaris.
F Under part of the lachrymal duct.
G Naſal notch.
HHH Palatal bone adhering in its place.

FIG. III.

An outſide View of the Naſal Bones.

AA Upper extremities, by which they reſt on the naſal proceſs of the frontal bone.
BB Under ends, thin and ragged, by which they are connected with the cartilaginous part of the noſe.

FIG. IV.

A View of the inſide of the Naſal Bones.

FIG. V.

A View of the outſide of the Os Unguis.

A Orbitar proceſs.
B Lachrymal proceſs.

FIG. VI.

An inſide View of the Os Unguis.

FIG. VII.

An outſide View of the Malar Bone.

A Superior orbitar proceſs.
B Inferior orbitar proceſs.

C Internal

C Internal orbitar proceſs.
D Maxilliary proceſs.
E Zygomatic proceſs.
F Small hole.

FIG. VIII.

An inſide View of the Malar Bone.

The letters mark the ſame parts as in Fig. VII.

FIG. IX.

A View of the Side of the right Os Spongioſum inferius that is turned outwards, or to the Maxillary Bone.

A Inferior convoluted edge.
B Superior edge, with a broad ſurface, by which it is partly fixed to the maxillary bone.
C Anterior extremity.
D Poſterior extremity that touches the os unguis.

FIG. X.

A View of the Side of the Os Spongioſum Inferius, that is turned inwards, or to the Septum of the Noſe, which is ſomewhat convex and ſpongy.

FIG. XI.

A View of the left Palate Bone.

A Palatal portion.
B Pterygoid portion.

C Naſal portion.
D Orbitar portion.

Fig. XII.

A View of the Palate Bone, from a point of view

A Notch that receives the internal alæ of the pterygoid proceſs of the ſphenoidal bone, and completes its foſſa.

B Orbitar portion, more directly ſeen than in the former figure.

Fig. XIII.

A Side View of the Vomer.

A Socket on its poſterior edge, to contain the azygous proceſs of the ſphenoidal bone.

B Anterior edge, with its fiſſure, to hold the middle cartilage of the noſe.

C Inferior edge, to be joined to the correſponding groove made by the palatal proceſſes of the maxillary bones immediately above the roof of the mouth.

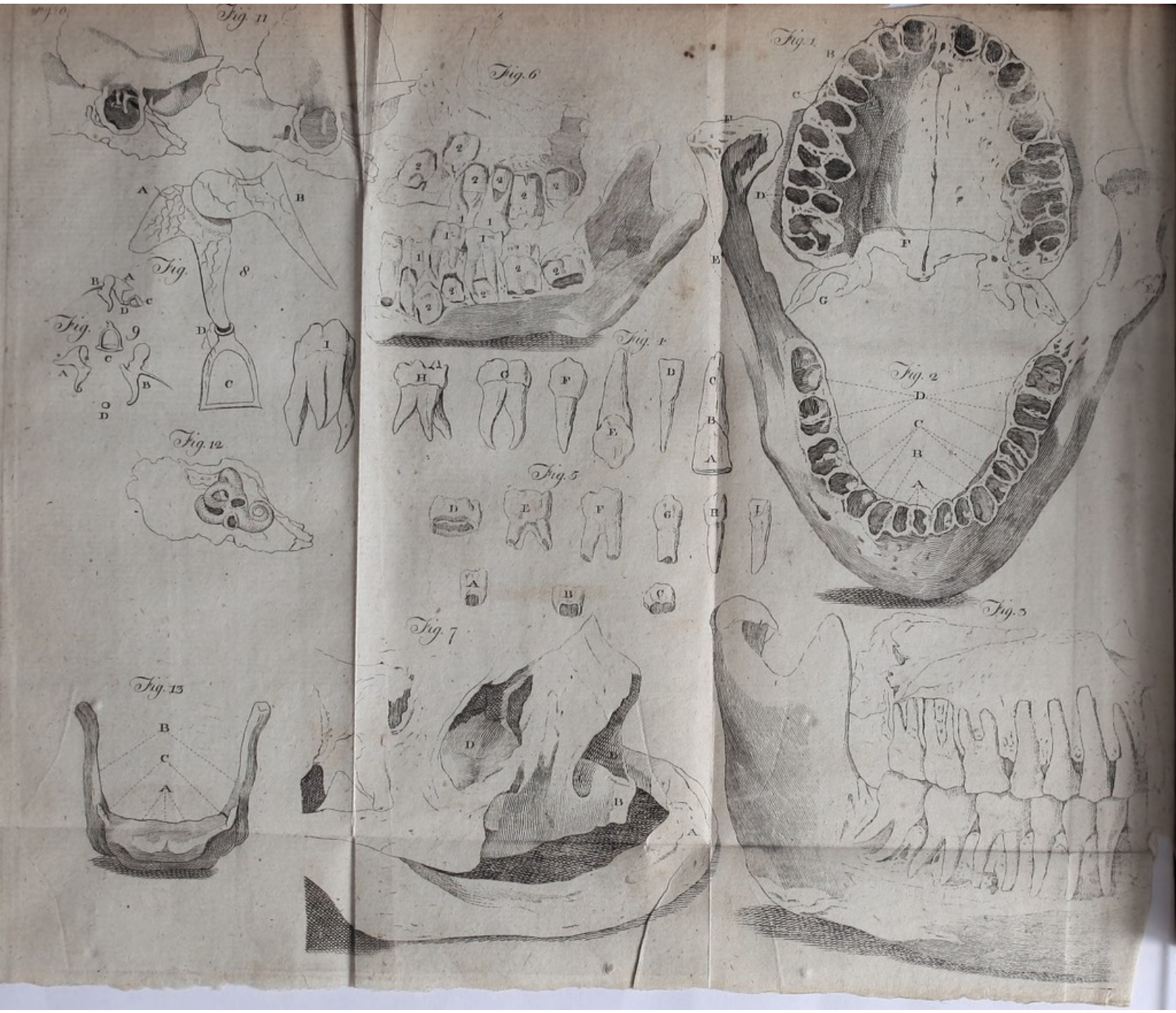
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TABLE F.

FIGURE I.

A View of the Sockets and Osseous Part of the Palate.

A Sockets of the two right incisors.

B Socket of the canine or eye-tooth.

C Sockets of the two small grinders, which, like the incisors and canine teeth are single-fanged.

D Sockets of the three large grinders with three fangs, the hindmost of which is that of the dens sapientiæ.

E Palatal process of the maxillary bone.

F Palatal portion of the palate bone.

G Points of the pterygoid process of the sphenoidal bone.

FIG. II.

A View of the Sockets of the Lower Jaw.

A Sockets of the incisors.

B Sockets of the canine teeth (cuspidati).

C Sockets of the four small grinders (bicuspides).

D Sockets of the large grinders, which in the lower jaw have each two fangs.

EE Coronoid processes.

FF Condyloid processes, which are each covered with a moveable cartilage.

Fig. III.

A View of the Manner in which the Fangs of the Teeth occupy their Sockets in both Jaws; the external Plate of the Alveolary Proceſſes being carefully ſeparated by the Saw.

Fig. IV.

A View of ſeven Teeth, entirely detached from their Sockets, that their various Form may be attended to.

A The body of an inciſor of the upper jaw, ſeen from within.

B Its cervix or neck where the enamel ends.

C Its ſtraight fang.

D An inciſor of the lower jaw, which is ſmaller than that of the upper one.

E Inſide of the pointed body of a canine tooth, with its ſtrong and long fang.

F A ſmall grinder with its ſtraight ſingle fang.

G A large grinder of the under jaw, with its fangs crooked at their points; a circumſtance which renders the operation of drawing difficult and painful; for it is obvious that either they or the ſocket muſt be broken.

H A large grinder of the upper jaw, with its three fangs, which are generally a good deal ſpread, by which it is more difficult

and

and painful to extract them than their fellows of the under jaw.

I A very large grinder, with the appearance of four fangs.

FIG. V.

A View of nine young Teeth in various Degrees of Growth.

A The body of an inciſor, the fang as yet not evolved.

B The body of a ſmall grinder.

C The body of a canine tooth.

D The body of a large grinder.

E The body and part of the fangs of a large grinder.

F The body and part of the fangs of a large grinder, in ſomewhat more progreſs than the former.

G A canine tooth, nearly complete.

H H Two inciſors in the ſame ſtate with the former.

FIG. VI.

A View of the Diſpoſition of the two Sets of Teeth, and their Sockets, in both Jaws, at the Time of ſhedding the Milk Teeth.

1, 1, 1, 1, The milk teeth in both jaws, about to fall out.

2, 2, 2, 2, The adult teeth proceeding to the edge of the alveolary borders.

FIG.

FIG. VII.

A View of both Jaws of the aged Subject from which the Alveolary Borders, or the Sockets and Teeth have fallen off; in Conſequence of which the Jaws become narrower, and the Chin gets an uncouth Projection; at the ſame Time the Cavity of the Mouth is leſſened.

A Chin.
B Upper jaw.
C C Naſal cavity.

FIG. VIII.

A View of the Bones of the Ear, or Tympanum, in proper Connection, and likewiſe detached from one another.

A Incus.
B Malleus.
C Stapes.
D Os orbiculare.

FIG. IX.

A View of the Bones of the Ear, in due Articulation, much magnified, and covered with their Perioſteum, and the Integuments in which Blood Veſſels are repreſented.

A Incus.
B Malleus.
C Stapes.

C Stapes.
D Os orbiculare.

Fig. X.

A View of the Temporal Bone of the young Subject, with the Bones of the Ear properly disposed in the Tympanum, from which the Membrane has been removed.

Fig. XI.

A View of the Tympanum, with its Membrane, through which the Bones of the Ear are observable.

Fig. XII.

A View of the Auditory Canals as they appear in the young Subject.

Fig. XIII.

A View of the Os Hyoides.

A The base.
B The cornua.
C The appendices.

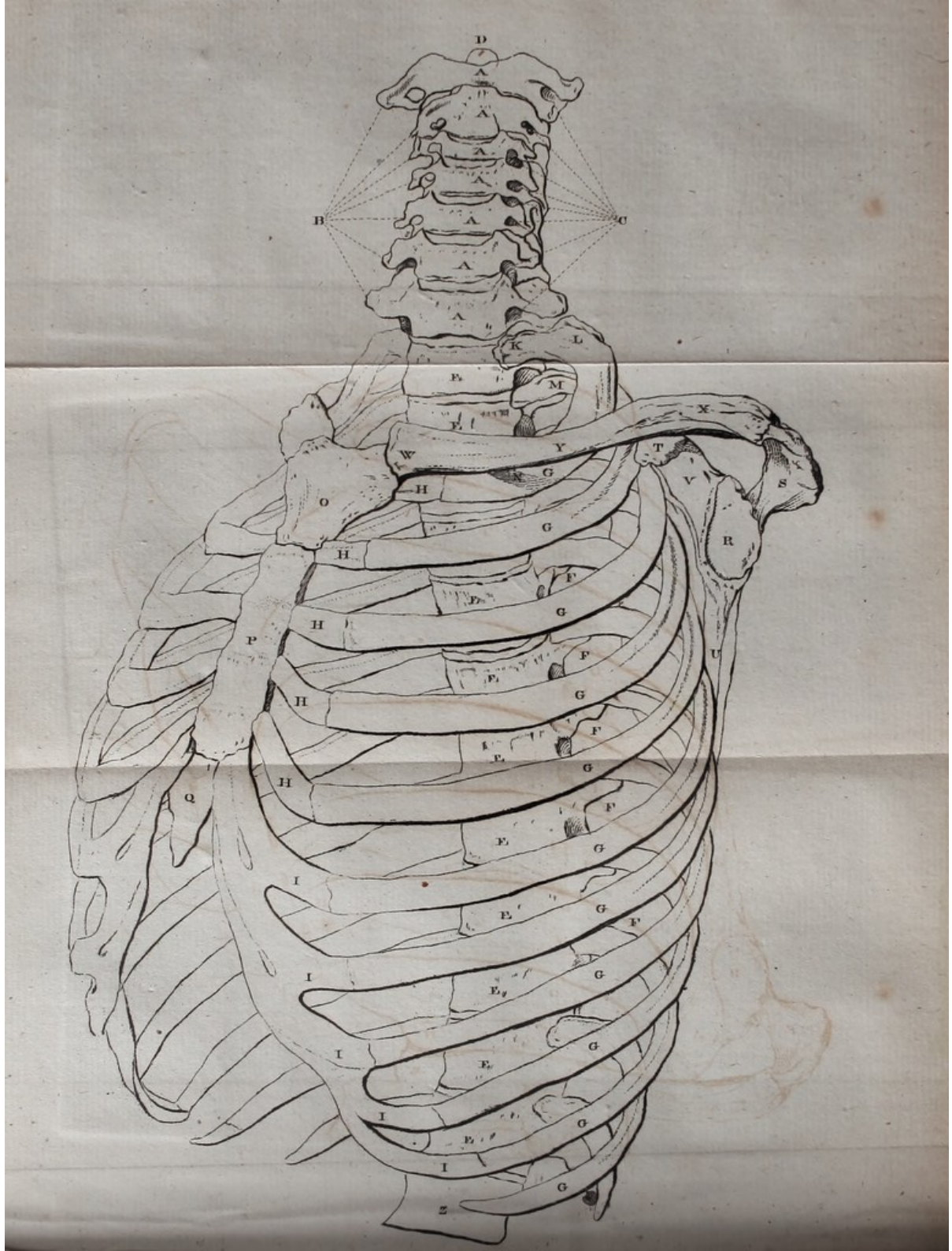
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TABLE G.

A View of the Bones of the upper Part of the Trunk.

Cervical Vertebræ.

A A, &c. Anterior part of their bodies.

B Tranſverſe proceſſes.

C Holes in the tranſverſe proceſſes, ſo arranged as to form a canal for one of the vertebral arteries.

D Odontoid proceſs of the ſecond vertebra, appearing above the firſt one after it has paſſed through its articular notch, ſo as to touch nearly the cuneiform proceſs of the occipital bone, to which it is connected by a ligament.

Dorſal Vertebræ.

E E, &c. Anterior part of their bodies, forming a backward curve by which the cheſt is enlarged.

F F, &c. Tranſverſe proceſſes to which the knobs of the ribs are joined.

G G, &c. Anterior ſurface of the ribs.

H H, &c. Cartilages of the ſeven uppermoſt or trne ribs, by which they are joined immediately to the ſternum.

I I I, &c. Cartilages of the five undermoſt or falſe ribs, by which they are connected with the ſternum intermediately.

K Head of the firſt rib in its cavity in the firſt dorſal vertebra.

L Knob or tuberoſity of the firſt rib, connected to the tranſverſe proceſs of the firſt vertebra.

M Groove formed by the ſubclavian artery.

N Head of the ſecond rib, lodged in its cavity formed by the firſt and ſecond dorſal vertebræ, with the tranſverſe proceſs of the laſt of which its knob is joined.

Sternum.

O Uppermoſt piece which ſupports the fore ends of the clavicles by its notched angles.

P Middle and longeſt piece, arched ſomewhat forwards.

Q Xiphoid cartilage, or loweſt pointed piece.

Scapula.

R Glenoid cavity that receives the head of the os humeri.

S Acromion proceſs, to which the end of the clavicle is articulated.

T Point of the coracoid proceſs.

U Inferior coſta which falls in with the poſterior border of the arm-pit.

V Part of the anterior hollow face of this bone.

Clavicle.

Clavicle.

W Sternal or fore end, joined to the breaſt-bone.

X Scapular or hind end, tied to the acromion.

Y Middle portion that arches forwards.

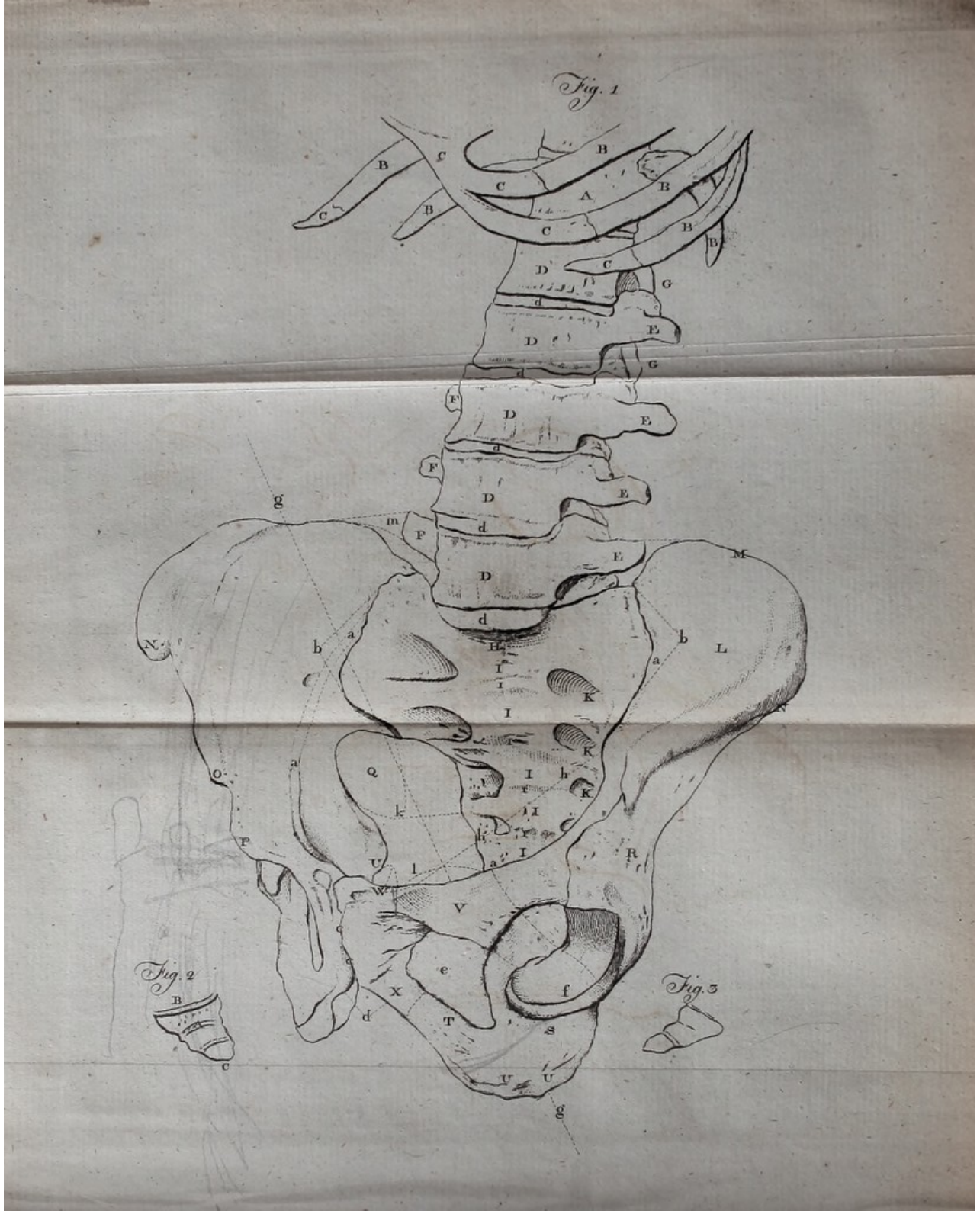
Fig. 1
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Fig. 3

TABLE H.

FIGURE I.

A View of the Bones of the under Part of the Trunk.

Dorſal Vertebræ.

A Body of the loweſt one.

Ribs.

B B, &c. Anterior extremities of the three loweſt ribs of the left, and two loweſt of the right ſide.

C C, &c. Their cartilages.

Lumbar Vertebræ.

D D, &c. Anterior part of their bodies, that arch conſiderably forwards oppoſite to the loins.

d d d d Intervertebral cartilages.

E E E E Left tranſverſe proceſſes.

F F F Points of the three undermoſt right tranſverſe proceſſes,

G G G Points of three ſpinous proceſſes.

Os Sacrum.

H Middle of its upper ſide, directly above which is the articular ſurface joined with the laſt lumbar vertebra.

IIIII Anterior

IIIII Anterior ſurface of five of the original pieces, called falſe vertebræ, on account of their concretion in the lines iiii, ſo diſpoſed as to form a hollow, named concavity of the os ſacrum.

KKKK Slanting orifices of the ſacral nerves, five on each ſide, which diminiſh as they deſcend and correſpond to the interſtices of the ſix falſe vertebræ.

Os Ilium.

L Foſſa iliaca, in which the iliacus internus muſcle is ſituated, and which is the under and lateral part of what ſome call the *great pelvis*.

M Spine or creſt.

N Anterior ſuperior ſpinous proceſs.

O Anterior inferior ſpinous proceſs.

P Point in which the os ilium and os pubis join, and to which the rectus femoris muſcle is attached.

Q Iſchiatic notch.

R Part of its outer ſurface or dorſum; a little below which the bone ends by forming a ſhare of the cotyloid cavity or acetabulum.

Os Iſchii.

S External ſurface of its body carrying a part of the acetabulum.

T Ramus, or proceſs that joins with the os pubis.

U U Tuberoſity, the loweſt point of its body, and of the trunk of the ſkeleton.

U Spina iſchii of the right ſide.

Os Pubis.

V External ſurface of its body, connected by its anterior end with its fellow, and by its poſterior one completing the acetabulum.

W Its creſt or lip, to which the rectus abdominis muſcle is fixed.

X Ramus, or proceſs that unites with that of the os iſchii, and completes the thyroid hole.

Fig. II.

A front View of the Os Coccygis, ſhewing that it originally conſiſted of ſeveral pieces.

A Anterior ſurface, ſomewhat hollow.

B Upper ſide that joins with the low angle of the os ſacrum ſo as to augment its concavity.

C Its low angle, which is the inferior point of the ſpine, is ſituated about an inch above the anus, and in the ſtanding attitude is nearly in the ſame horizontal plane with the upper part of the os pubis.

General Circumſtances.

a a a a Brim of the cavity encloſed by the os ſacrum, os coccygis, os ilium, os iſchii, and

os

os pubis, called *pelvis*, and by ſome *little pelvis*.

b b Poſterior, or ſacro-iliac ſymphyſis of the pelvis.

c Anterior ſymphyſis, or ſymphyſis pubis.

d Angle or arch of the oſſa pubis.

e Thyroid hole.

f Acetabulum, or cotyloid cavity for the head of the os femoris, formed by the three pieces of the innominatum, in the proportion nearly as marked by the dotted lines.

g g Axis of the pelvis, which forms an angle of about twenty-three degrees with the ſpine or general axis of the body.

h h The courſe of the tendon, called Paupart's ligament.

k Upper edge of the poſterior or broad ſacro-iſchiatic ligament marked by dotted lines that converts the iſchiatic notch into a hole, and extends from the edge of the os ſacrum to the tuberoſity of the os iſchii, leaving a ſmall hole between this and its ſpine for the tendon of the obturator internus.

l Inferior edge of the anterior or ſmall ſacro-iſchiatic ligament which croſſes the other, and is fixed to the ſpine of the os iſchii.

m m Ligaments between the laſt lumbar vertebra and ſpines of the oſſa ilia.

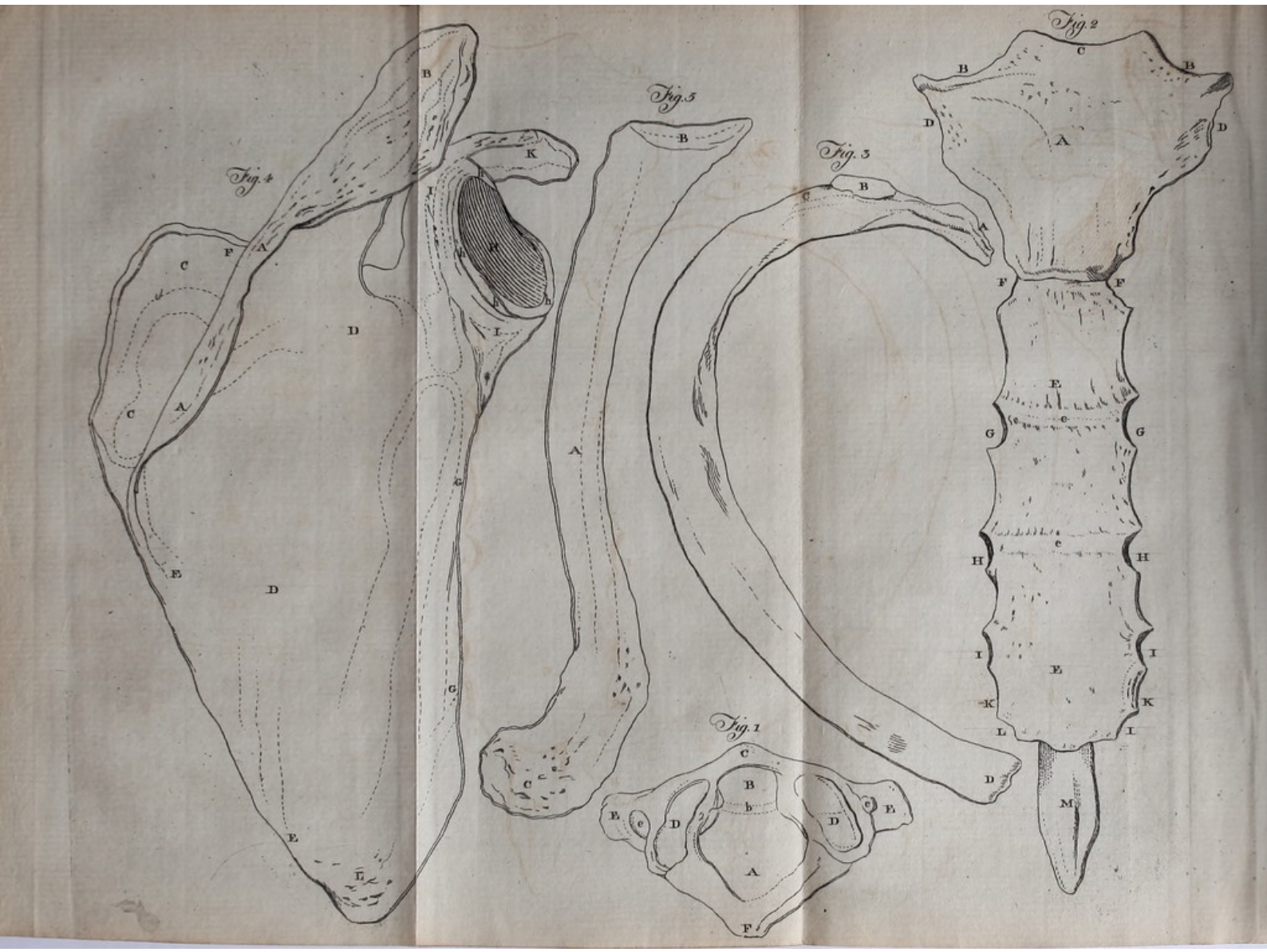
Fig. 4
Fig. 5
Fig. 3
Fig. 2
Fig. 1

TABLE I.

FIGURE I.

A View of the upper Face of the Atlas or firſt cervical Vertebra.

A The ſpinal hole that tranſmits the ſpinal marrow.

B The articular notch that receives the odontoid proceſs of the ſecond vertebra.

b The direction of the tranſverſe ligament which confines the odontoid proceſs in its place.

C Anterior part that correſponds to the body of the others.

D D The articular cavities that receive the condyles of the occipital bone.

E E Tranſverſe proceſſes which are comparatively large and prominent,

e e Holes in the roots of the tranſverſe proceſſes for the vertebral arteries.

F Spinous proceſs knob-like and ſomewhat forked.

FIG. II.

A front View of the Sternum or Breaſt Bone.

A Upper triangular piece.

B B Notched angles that receive the fore ends of the clavicles.

C Upper edge, a little circular, to enlarge the ſpace intercepted between it and the ſpine.

D D Impreſſions of the cartilages of the firſt ribs.

E E Middle and longeſt portion, which conſiſted originally of three pieces, joined at c c.

F F Impreſſions of the cartilages of the ſecond ribs.

G G Impreſſions of thoſe of the third ribs.

H H Impreſſions of thoſe of the fourth ribs.

I I Impreſſions of thoſe of the fifth ribs.

K K Impreſſions of thoſe of the ſixth.

L L Impreſſions of thoſe of the ſeventh.

M Inferior or enſiform piece.

Fig. III.

A View of a Rib.

A Its head, which is received into one of the vertebral cavities.

B Its tuberoſity, or knob that articulates with the correſponding ſurface on the anterior part of a tranſverſe proceſs of one of the dorſal vertebræ.

C The angle, which in this rib falls near its tuberoſity.

D Sternal extremity, with a hollow to receive the end of the cartilage.

Fig. IV.

A Back View of the Scapula.

A A The ſpine.

B Acromion proceſs, with its articular ſurface for the poſterior end of the clavicle.

C C Cavity

C C Cavity above the ſpine in which the ſupraſpinatus muſcle lies.

D D Cavity below the ſpine in which the infraſpinatus muſcle lies.

E E The baſe or ſide turned to the vertebræ, to which the ſerratus magnus is attached.

F Back part of the ſuperior coſta.

G G Inferior coſta.

H Glenoid cavity which articulates with the head of the os humeri.

h h h Brim of the glenoid cavity.

I I Cervix or neck.

K Coracoid proceſs.

L Inferior blunt angle to which the teres muſcles are attached.

M The poſterior angle to which the levator muſcle is fixed.


Fig. 1
Fig. 2
Fig. 4
Fig. 3

TABLE K.

A View of the Bones of the Extremities, thoſe of the Thumb and Fingers excepted.

FIGURE I.

A View of the Bones of the Shoulder and Arm.

A The conçave or anterior face, that reſpects the ribs in which the ſubſcapularis muſcle lies.

B Acromion proceſs connected with the clavicle.

C Superior coſta ; its notch that tranſmits veſſels and nerves is ſeen,

D D Inferior coſta.

E E Baſe to which the ſerratus magnus is attached or reflected ſo as to cover the ſubſcapularis when drawn from its ſituation backwards.

F Anterior angle, in which is the glenoid cavity, containing the head of the os humeri.

G Coracoid proceſs.

H Poſterior angle to which the levator muſcle is tied.

I Inferior angle to which the teres muſcles are fixed.

Clavicle.

K Poſterior end attached to the acromion of the ſcapula.

L Anterior

L Anterior extremity which articulates with the notched angle of the ſternum.

Os Humeri.

M Ball or head, articulated with the glenoid cavity.

N Margin of the ball to which the capſular ligament is fixed, and near it the cervix or neck.

O The innermoſt or ſmall tuberoſity.

P Round body.

Q Internal condyle.

R Trochlea or pulley for articulation with the ulna.

FIG. II.

A View of the Bones of the Fore-arm, Carpus, and Metacarpus.

Ulna.

A Great ſigmoid cavity which receives the pulley ſurface of the os humeri.

B Olecranon.

C Coronoid proceſs into which the tendon of the brachialis internus muſcle is inſerted.

D Its triangular body.

E Inferior extremity touching the carpus.

F Styloid proceſs.

Clavicle.

Radius.

G Head of this bone, occupying the ſigmoid cavity of the ulna.

H Cervix or neck.

I Tuberoſity into which the tendon of the biceps is inſerted.

K Its triangular body.

L Interſtice, filled nearly by the interoſſeous ligament.

M Expanded inferior end, articulated with the carpus.

Carpus,

N N Anterior concave or hollowed ſurface of the carpal arch.

Metacarpus.

O O O O O Metacarpal bones of the thumb and fingers.

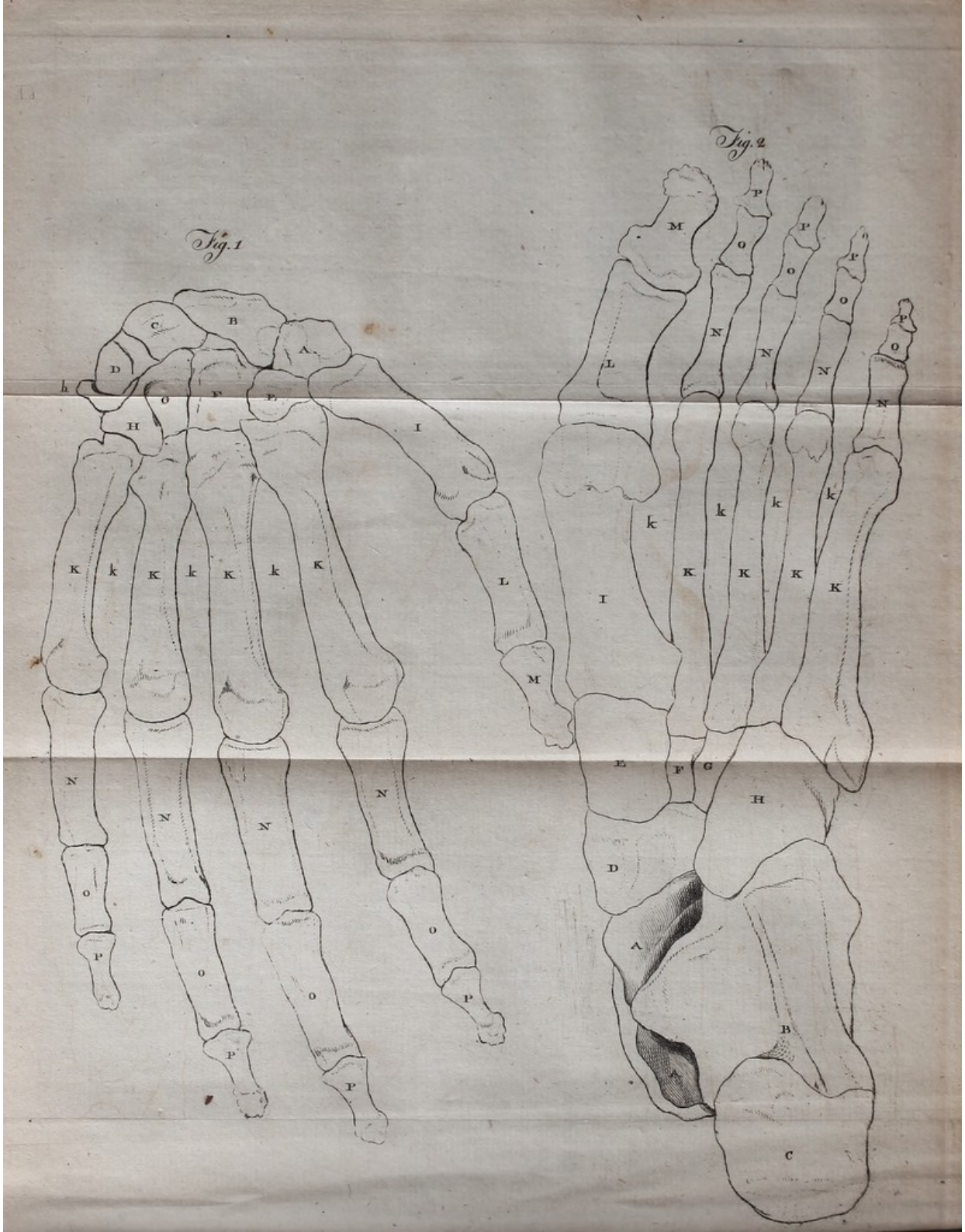
Fig. 1
Fig. 2

TABLE L.

A View of the Hand on the Side of the Palm.

FIG. I.

The Carpal Bone.

A Os ſcaphoides.
B Os lunare.
C Os cuneiforme.
D Os piſiforme.
E Os trapezium.
F Os trapezoides.
G Os magnum.
H Os unciforme.
h Unciform proceſs.

The Metacarpal Bone.

I Metacarpal bone of the thumb.
K K K K Metacarpal bones of fingers.
k k k Interſtices which hold the interoſſeous muſcles.

Finger Bones.

L Firſt bone of the thumb.
M Second bone of the thumb.
N N N N Bones of the firſt phalanx of the fingers.
O O O O Bones of the ſecond phalanx of the fingers.
P P P P Bones of the third phalanx.

Fig. II.

A View of the bones of the Foot, on the Side of the Sole.

Tarsal Bone.

A B Astragalus.

B Body of the os calcis or heel-bone.

C Scabrous portion which touches the surface on which one stands.

D Os naviculare os scaphoides.

E Os cuneiforme internum.

F Os cuneiforme medium.

G Os cuneiforme externum.

H Os cuboides.

Metatarsal Bones.

I Metatarsal bone of the great toe, thick and bulbous at its anterior extremity, on which the fore part of the foot principally rests when one stands.

K K K K Metatarsal bones of the small toes.

k k k k Interstices in which are placed the interosseous muscles.

Toe Bones.

L First bone of the great toe.

M Second bone of the great toe.

N N N N Bones of the first phalanx.

O O O O Bones of the second phalanx.

P P P P Bones of the third phalanx.

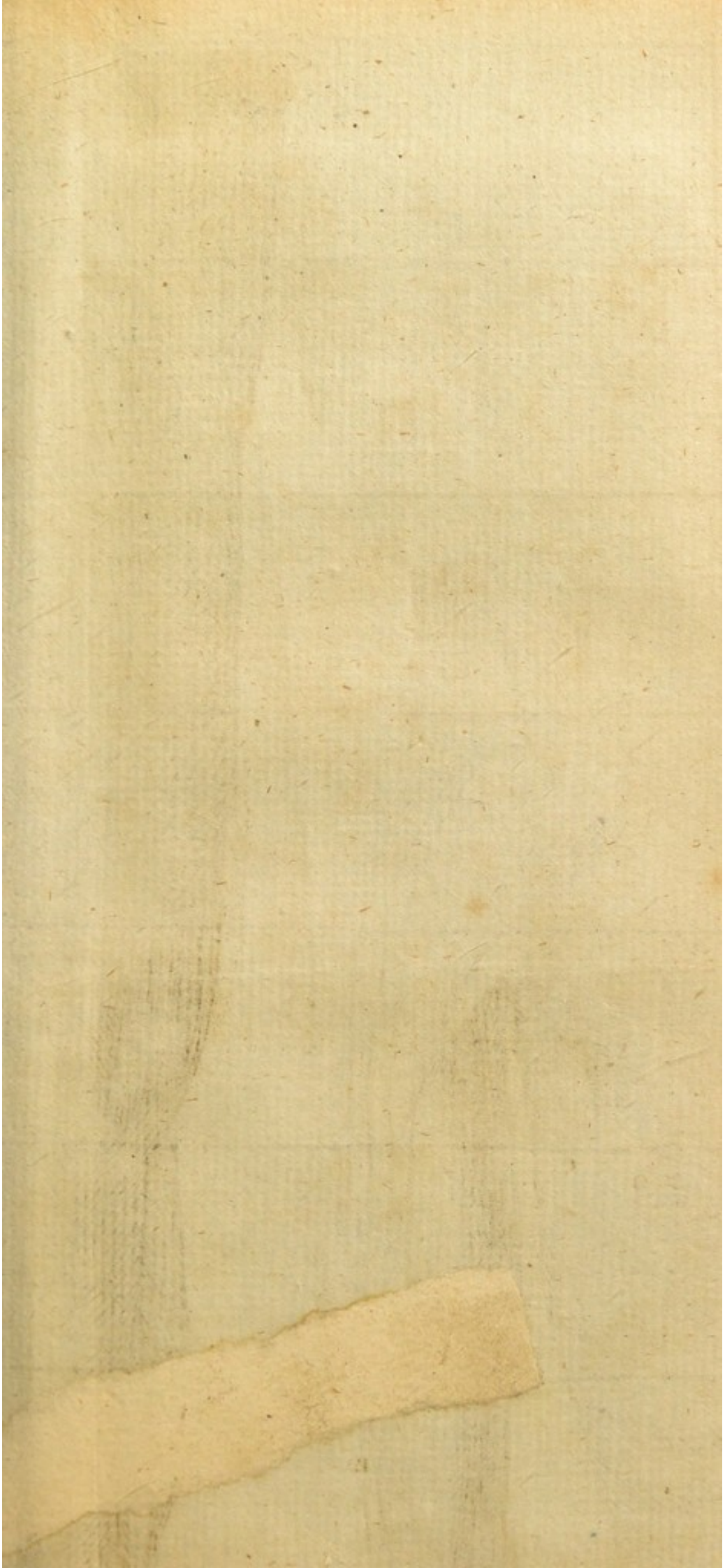

Fig 1

Fig 2

TABLE M.

FIGURE I.

A front View of the Muſcles on the anterior Part of the Body, immediately under the Integuments.

Muſcles on the Skull, Face, and Neck.

A Frontal part of the occipito-frontalis.

B Attollens aurem, lying on the aponeuroſis that covers the upper part of the temporal muſcle.

C Anterior auris.

D Orbicularis palpebrarum, with its tendon adhering to the naſal proceſs of the maxillary bone.

E Levator labii ſuperioris alaeque naſi.

F Levator anguli oris.

G Zygomaticus minor.

H Zygomaticus major.

I Compreſſor naris.

K Depreſſor anguli oris.

L Orbicularis oris.

M Platyſma myoides, with the ſterno-cleido maſtoidæus ſomewhat apparent through it.

Muſcles on the Trunk.

A Pectoralis major.

B B Part of the origin of the ſerratus magnus.

G Edge of the latiſſimus dorſi that forms the poſterior ala or border of the arm pit.

D D Obliquus externus.

E E Linea alba.

F Umbilicus or navel.

G G Linea ſemilunaris.

H H Interſections or tranſverſe lines.

I Ring of the obliquus externus tranſmitting the ſpermatic cord.

K Cremaſter, covering the ſpermatic cord, and reaching to the external ſurface of the coats of the teſticle.

L The teſticle deprived of the integuments.

Muſcles of the ſuperior Extremity.

A Upper and fore part of the trapezius.

B Deltoides.

C C Biceps flexor cubiti, from the low tendon of which the aponeuroſis is cut off.

D Edge of the triceps extenſor cubiti.

E Outer edge of the brachialis internus.

F Supinator longus.

G Pronator teres.

H Flexor carpi radialis

I Flexor ſublimis.

K Extenſor oſſis metacarpi pollicis.

L Extenſor primi internodii.

Muſcles

Muſcles of the inferior Extremity.

A Tenſor vaginæ femoris.
B Anterior edge of the glutæus maximus.
C Inferior end of the iliacus internus.
D Inferior end of the pſoas magnus.
E Pectinalis.
F Triceps longus.
G Gracilis.
H Upper part of the ſartorius.
I Upper part of the rectus cruris.

FIG. II.

A Rectus femoris.
B Sartorius.
C Triceps longus.
D Gracilis.
E Vaſtus externus.
F Vaſtus internus.
G Tibialis anticus.
H Peronæus longus.
I Extenſor longus digitorum pedis.
K Gaſtrocnemius.
L Solæus.
M Tibialis poſticus.
N Ligamentum tarſi annulare.
O Abductor policis pedis.

TABLE N.

A View of the Muſcles that appear when thoſe repreſented in the former Tables have been removed.

FIGURE I.

Muſcles on the Skull, Face, and Neck.

A Corrugator ſupercilii.
B Temporalis.
C Maſſeter.
D Levator anguli oris.
E Buccinator.
F Orbicularis oris.
f Naſalis labii ſuperioris of Albinus.
G Depreſſor labii inferioris.
H Sterno-cleido-maſtoidæus.
This muſcle is divided in the operation for the wry-neck.
I Sterno-hyoidæus.
K Omo-hyoidæus.
L Hyo-thyroidæus.
M Levator ſcapulæ.

Muſcles on the Trunk.

A Subclavius.
B Pectoralis minor.
C C Serratus magnus.
D D Rectus abdominis with its tendinous interſections.

E Pyramidalis.

F Obliquus internus.

G Cremaſter muſcle extended along the ſpermatic chord and going off from the obliquus externus.

Muſcles of the ſuperior Extremity.

A Biceps flexor cubiti.

a Its ſhort head.

b Its long head.

B Coraço-brachialis.

C Under portion of the brachialis internus.

D Edge of the triceps extenſor cubiti.

E Extenſor carpi radialis longior and brevior.

F F Extenſors of the thumb.

G Flexor ſublimus perforatus.

Muſcles of the inferior Extremity.

A Inferior part of the iliacus internus.

B Inferior part of the pſoas magnus.

C Pectinalis.

D Origin of the rectus cruris, the reſt being cut off.

E Anterior edge of the glutæus medius.

FIG. II.

A Cruræus with its tendinous ſurface to favour the motion of the Rectus femoris that lies upon it.

B Vaſtus

B Vaſtus internus.

C Vaſtus externus.

D Low tendon of the rectus adhering to the patella, and continued over this bone to the tibia.

E Triceps longus.

F Gracilis.

G Tendons of the gracilis and ſemitendinoſus.

H Tendon of the biceps flexor cruris.

I Peronæus longus.

K Bodies of the extenſor digitorum communis on the middle, and of the peronæus tertius on the outſide, and of the extenſor proprius pollicis on the inſide.

L Edge of the ſolæus.

M Edge of the flexor longus digitorum.

N Tendons of the tibialis poſticus and flexor longus digitorum.

O Flexor brevis digitorum.

TABLE O.

A View of the Muſcles that appear when thoſe repreſented in the former Tables have been removed.

FIGURE I.

Muſcles on the Face and Neck.

A Broad tendon of the abductor oculi, oppoſite to which is that of the adductor.

B Broad tendon of the levator oculi, oppoſite to it is that of the depreſſor oculi.

C Trochlea and part of the tendon of the obliquus major.

D Obliquus minor.

E Depreſſor labii ſuperioris.

F Orbicularis oris.

G Buccinator, behind which a ſmall ſhare of the pterygoidæus externus is ſeen, within the coronoid proceſs of the lower jaw.

H Levator labii inferioris.

I Sterno-thyroidæus.

K Hyo-thyroidæus.

L Scalenus anticus.

M Scalenus poſticus.

In the interſtice between theſe the brachial artery and nerves are tranſmitted.

N A portion of the trachelo-maſtoidæus.

O Rectus capitis anterior.

Muſcles

Muſcles on the Trunk.

A A, *&c.* Anterior portions of the external intercoſtal muſcles.

B B, *&c.* Anterior portion of the internal intercoſtal muſcles.

C Tranſverſalis abdominis, in contact with the peretonæum.

D Part of the tendon of the tranſverſalis, from which that which paſſes before the rectus and pyramidalis is cut off.

E E Part of the tendon of the tranſverſalis that paſſes behind the rectus to join its fellow in the linea alba.

F The anterior lamella of the tendon of the internal oblique muſcle that joins the tendon of the external oblique, to paſs before the rectus to the linea alba: this has been removed from the oppoſite ſide.

G G The poſterior lamella of the tendon of the internal oblique.

H Umbilicus.

I Upper part of the ſpermatic cord without the cremaſter.

Superior Extremity.

A Subſcapularis.

B Teres minor.

C Coraco-brachialis.

D Brachialis internus.

E Brachialis externus.

F Extenſor

F Extenſor carpi radialis longior.
G Extenſor carpi radialis brevis.
H Edge of the ſupinator radii teres.
I Flexor digitorum profundus.

Inferior Extremity.

A Glutæus minimus.
B Iliacus internus.
C Pſoas magnus.
D Obturator externus.
E Adductor brevis, or ſhort head of the triceps.
F Adductor magnus, a part of the triceps.
G Gracilis.

FIG. II.

A Under part of the adductor brevis.
B Under part of the adductor longus.
C Under part of the adductor magnus, between which and the former the crural artery paſſes to the ham.
D Gracilis.
E Inferior end of the biceps cruris.
F F Thigh bone.
G The patella naked; the capſular ligament being removed.
H Scabrous portion on the head of the tibia on which one kneels.
I I Edges of the ſemilunar cartilages included in the capſular ligament.

K Peronæus longus.

L Peronæus brevis.

M Tibialis poſticus.

m Its tendon lodged behind the inner ankle.

N Extenſor digitorum brevis communis; between its tendons the external interoſſeous muſcles appear.

P

Fig. 1

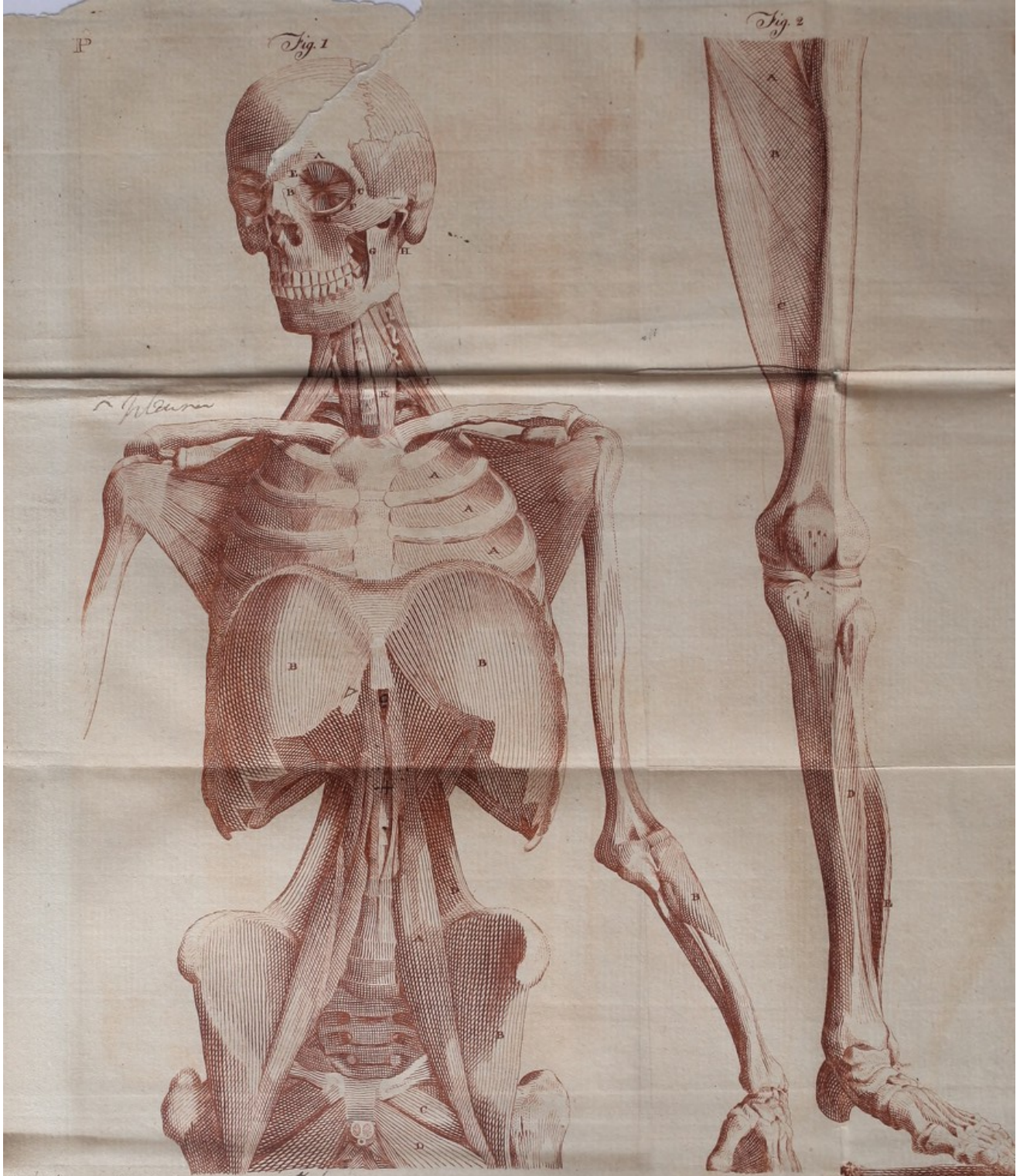

Fig. 2

TABLE P.

A View of the Muſcles that appear after thoſe repreſented in the former Tables have been removed.

FIGURE I.

Muſcles on the Face and Neck.

A Levator oculi.
B Adductor oculi.
C Abductor oculi.
D Depreſſor oculi.
E Obliquus major.
F Obliquus minor.
G Pterygoidæus internus.
H Obliquus ſuperior capitis.
I Scalenus medius.
K Longus colli.

Muſcles on the Trunk.

A A A Internal intercoſtals.
B B The diaphragm.
C Pſoas parvus, with its tendon ſtretching to the os pubis.
D Quadratus lumborum.

Muſcles of the ſuperior Extremity.

A Subſcapularis.
B Supinator brevis.

Muſcles of the inferior Extremity.

A Pſoas magnus.
B Iliacus internus.
C Obturator externus.
D Pectinalis.
E Section of the corpora cavernoſa penis and urethra.

FIG. II.

A Adductor brevis.
B Adductor longus.
C Adductor magnus.
Theſe three muſcles are called triceps femoris.
D Tibialis poſticus.
E Peronæus brevis.


Fig 1
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TABLE Q.

A View of the Muſcles on the back Parts that appear when the Integuments have been removed.

FIGURE I.

Muſcles on the Head, Neck, and Trunk.

A Back part of the occipito-frontalis.
B Attollens aurem.
C Anterior auris.
D Retrahentes aurem.
E Back part of the orbicularis oculi.
F Zygomaticus major.
G Maſſeter.
H Sterno-cleido-maſtoidæus.
III Trapezius or cucularis.
i i Tendinous portion of the trapezius, called ligamentum nuchæ.
KKK Latiſſimus dorſi
kk Tendon of the latiſſimus dorſi.
L Part of the obliquus externus abdominis.

Muſcles of the ſuperior Extremity.

A Deltoides.
B Infraſpinatus.
C Teres minor.
D Teres major.
E Triceps extenſor cubiti.

F Anconæus.

F Anconæus.
G Supinator radii longus.
H Extenſor carpi radialis longior.
I Extenſor carpi radialis brevior.
K Extenſor digitorum communis, ſending its four tendons under the annular ligament to the backs of the four fingers.
L Extenſor oſſis metacarpi pollicis.
M Extenſor primi internodii pollicis.
N Extenſor ſecundi internodii pollicis.
O Extenſor carpi ulnaris.
P Edge of the flexor ſublimis.
Q Flexor carpi ulnaris.
R Part of the flexor profundus.

Inferior Extremity.

A Glutæus maximus.
B Upper part of the glutæus.
C Edge of the tenſor vaginæ femoris.

FIG. II.

A Under part of the glutæus maximus.
B Vaſtus externus.
C Gracilis.
D Long head of the biceps flexor cruris.
E Short head of the biceps flexor cruris.
F Semitendinoſus.
G Semimembranoſus.
H Part of the adductor magnus.
I Edge of the vaſtus internus.
K K Gaſtrocnemius.

L Edge

L Edge of the ſolæus.

M Tendo Achillis with the tendon of the plantaris on the inſide.

N Peronæus longus.

O Peronæus brevis.

P Flexor digitorum longus.

Q Tendon of the peronæus tertius, or nonus Veſalii.

R Tendons of the extenſor digitorum longus.

S Abductor minimi digiti pedis.

TABLE R.

A View of the Muſcles on the back Parts after thoſe repreſented in Table Q have been removed.

FIGURE I.

Muſcles on the Head and Neck.

A Temporalis from which the covering aponeuroſis has been cut off; the under part paſſes the zygoma to the coronoid proceſs of the under jaw.

This is often wounded in trepanning.

B Maſſeter.

C Splenius.

D Upper part of the complexus.

Muſcles on the Trunk.

A Rhomboides major.

B Rhomboides minor.

C Serratus poſticus ſuperior of the left ſide.

D Serratus poſticus inferior.

E Under part of the ſerratus magnus.

F Part of the ſacro-lumbalis.

G Part of the longiſſimus dorſi.

H Part of the ſpinalis dorſi.

I I Broad tendon of the longiſſimus dorſi, from which that of the ſerratus poſticus inferior is inſeparable.

K Back part of the obliquus internus.
L L External intercoſtals.
M Caccygæus.
N Levator ani.
O Sphincter ani.

Muſcles of the ſuperior Extremity.

A Levator ſcapulæ.
B Supra-ſpinatus.
C Infra-ſpinatus.
D Teres minor.
E Teres major.
F Triceps extenſor cubiti.
f Long head.
f f Short head.
G Part of the third head of the triceps named brachialis externus.
H Edge of the brachialis internus.
I Anconæus.
K Extenſor carpi radialis longior.
L Extenſor carpi radialis brevior.
M Supinator radii brevis.
N Extenſor oſſis metacarpi pollicis.
O Extenſor primi internodii pollicis.
P Extenſor ſecundi internodii pollicis.
Q Indicator.
R Flexor carpi ulnaris.

Muſcles of the inferior Extremity.

A Glutæus medius.
B Pyriformis.

C Gemini.

C Gemini.

D Tendon of the obturator internus which paſſes between, and is concealed by the gemini on its way to the root of the trochanter major.

E Quadratus femoris.

F Upper part of the vaſtus externus.

Fig. II.

A Vaſtus externus.

B Biceps flexor cruris.

C Small ſhare of the vaſtus internus.

D Gracilis.

E Semitendinoſus.

F Semimembranoſus.

G Poplitæus.

H Solæus.

I Plantaris, with its long tendon.

K Remainder of the tendon of the gaſtrocnemius.

L Tendo Achillis with that of the plantaris.

M Peronæus longus.

N Peronæus brevis.

O Tendons of the extenſor digitorum pedis.

P Tendon of the peronæus tertius.

Q Flexor brevis minimi digiti pedis.

TABLE S.

A View of the Muſcles on the back Parts after thoſe repreſented in Tables Q and R have been removed.

FIGURE I.

Muſcles on the Head and Neck.

A Back part of the buccinator.
B Complexus.
C Trachelo-maſtoidæus.
D Scalenus medius.
E Scalenus poſticus.

Muſcles on the Trunk.

A Spinalis dorſi,
B Longiſſimus dorſi.
C Sacro-lumbalis.
D Multifidus ſpinæ, ſeen obſcurely.
E Semiſpinalis dorſi.
F Tranſverſalis abdominis.

Muſcles of the ſuperior Extremity.

A Teres major.
B Part of the caraco-brachialis.
C Part of the brachialis internus.
D Brachialis externus, or third head of the triceps extenſor cubiti.
E Extenſor carpi radialis longior.

E Extenſor

TABLE R.

A View of the Muſcles on the back Parts after thoſe repreſented in Table Q have been removed.

FIGURE I.

Muſcles on the Head and Neck.

A Temporalis from which the covering aponeuroſis has been cut off; the under part paſſes the zygoma to the coronoid proceſs of the under jaw.

This is often wounded in trepanning.

B Maſſeter.

C Splenius.

D Upper part of the complexus.

Muſcles on the Trunk.

A Rhomboides major.

B Rhomboides minor.

C Serratus poſticus ſuperior of the left ſide.

D Serratus poſticus inferior.

E Under part of the ſerratus magnus.

F Part of the ſacro-lumbalis.

G Part of the longiſſimus dorſi.

H Part of the ſpinalis dorſi.

I I Broad tendon of the longiſſimus dorſi, from which that of the ſerratus poſticus inferior is inſeparable.

K Back part of the obliquus internus.
L L External intercoſtals.
M Caccygæus.
N Levator ani.
O Sphincter ani.

Muſcles of the ſuperior Extremity.

A Levator ſcapulæ.
B Supra-ſpinatus.
C Infra-ſpinatus.
D Teres minor.
E Teres major.
F Triceps extenſor cubiti.
f Long head.
f f Short head.
G Part of the third head of the triceps named brachialis externus.
H Edge of the brachialis internus.
I Anconæus.
K Extenſor carpi radialis longior.
L Extenſor carpi radialis brevior.
M Supinator radii brevis.
N Extenſor oſſis metacarpi pollicis.
O Extenſor primi internodii pollicis.
P Extenſor ſecundi internodii pollicis.
Q Indicator.
R Flexor carpi ulnaris.

Muſcles of the inferior Extremity.

A Glutæus medius.
B Pyriformis.

C Gemini.

C Gemini.

D Tendon of the obturator internus which paſſes between, and is concealed by the gemini on its way to the root of the trochanter major.

E Quadratus femoris.

F Upper part of the vaſtus externus.

Fig. II.

A Vaſtus externus.

B Biceps flexor cruris.

C Small ſhare of the vaſtus internus.

D Gracilis.

E Semitendinoſus.

F Semimembranoſus.

G Poplitæus.

H Solæus.

I Plantaris, with its long tendon.

K Remainder of the tendon of the gaſtrocnemius.

L Tendo Achillis with that of the plantaris.

M Peronæus longus.

N Peronæus brevis.

O Tendons of the extenſor digitorum pedis.

P Tendon of the peronæus tertius.

Q Flexor brevis minimi digiti pedis.

TABLE S.

A View of the Muſcles on the back Parts after thoſe repreſented in Tables Q and R have been removed.

FIGURE I.

Muſcles on the Head and Neck.

A Back part of the buccinator.
B Complexus.
C Trachelo-maſtoidæus.
D Scalenus medius.
E Scalenus poſticus.

Muſcles on the Trunk.

A Spinalis dorſi,
B Longiſſimus dorſi.
C Sacro-lumbalis.
D Multifidus ſpinæ, ſeen obſcurely.
E Semiſpinalis dorſi.
F Tranſverſalis abdominis.

Muſcles of the ſuperior Extremity.

A Teres major.
B Part of the caraco-brachialis.
C Part of the brachialis internus.
D Brachialis externus, or third head of the triceps extenſor cubiti.
E Extenſor carpi radialis longior.

F Extenſor carpi radialis brevior.
G Flexor profundus.
H Supinator radii brevis.

Muſcles of the inferior Extremity.

A Glutæus minimus.
B Obturator internus.
C Tendon of the obturator externus.
D Upper part of the gracilis.
E Upper part of the ſemimembranoſus.
F Upper part of the adductor longus.

Fig. II.

A A Gracilis.
B Adductor longus.
C Semimembranoſus.
D Short head of the biceps flexor cruris.
E E Origin of the two heads of the gaſtracnemius.
F Origin of the plantaris.
G Poplitæus.
H Tibialis poſticus
I Flexor longus digitorm pedis.
K Flexor pollicis longus.
L Peronæus longus.
M Peronæus brevis.
N Flexor brevis digitorum pedis.
O Part of the tendon of the flexor longus digitorum pedis.

Fig. 1

Fig. 2

TABLE T.

A View of the Muſcles that appear after thoſe ſeen in the former Tables have been removed.

FIGURE I.

Muſcles on the Neck.

A Rectus capitis poſticus minor.
B Rectus capitis poſticus major.
C Obquus capitis ſuperior.
D Oliquus capitis inferior.
E Sclenus medius.
F Spialis colli.

Muſcles on the Trunk.

A Semiſpinalis dorſi
B B, &c. Multifidus ſpinæ.
C C, &c. Levatores coſtarum breviores.
D D Levatores coſtarum longiores.
E E, &c. Intercoſtales externi.
F Quadratus lumborum.
G G, &c. Intertranſverſalis lumborum.

Muſcles of the ſuperior Extremity.

A Subſcapularis.
B Supinator brevis.
C Pronatur quadratus.

Muſcles

Muſcles on the inferior Extremity.

A Iliacus internus.
B Obturator externus.
C Tendon of the pſoas magnus

FIG. II.

A A Adductor magnus.
B Tibialis poſticus.
C Peronæus brevis.

TABLE U.

A View of the Arterial Syſtem,---by HALLER.

FIG. I.

The thorax and abdomen are opened by the removal of the anterior portion of the including parts; and the contained organs are removed as far as is neceſſary.

A The body of the heart, containing the ventricles.

a a a The coronary arteries beautifully ſerpentine.

B The right auricle, in which the venæ cavæ terminate.

C The left auricle in which the four pulmonary veins end.

cc The trunks of the two left pulmonary veins, ending in the auricle

D The trunk of the pulmonary artery, going out from the right ventricle to be diſperſed through the lungs.

E The trunk of the aorta aſcending from the left ventricle.

F The arch or curvature of the aorta, from which three great branches go off in an upward direction.

f The ductus arterioſus, or communication between the trunks of the pulmonary artery and aorta, which is pervious only in the fœtus.

G The right trunk that goes off from the arch of the aorta.

I The right ſubclavian artery.

K The right carotid trunk.

The ſubclavian ſends off,

L The vertebral artery, tranſmitted through the holes in the tranſverſe proceſſes of the cervical vertebræ, to the poſterior part of the brain.

M The ſcalenus anticus muſcle, attached to the firſt rib, behind which the ſubclavian artery paſſes, and takes the name of axillary artery.

O The middle trunk, or left common carotid artery, that ariſes from the curvature of the aorta.

P The left ſubclavian artery, that having paſſed behind the ſcalenus anticus muſcle becomes axillary artery.

QQ, &c. The intercoſtal arteries, on each ſide the ſuperior come from the ſubclavian ones.

R R, &c. The lumbar arteries, analogous to the intercoſtal ones.

S The cœliac artery, that divides into hepatic, gaſtric, and ſplenic, immediately below the diaphragm.

T The ſuperior meſenteric artery.

U U The kidnies.

V V The renal glandules (capſulæ renales).

W W The renal or emulgent arteries (of which there are ſometimes two on one ſide) going

going to the kidnies, and ramifying before entering their ſciſſures

Above the renal or emulgent arteries two ſmall branches are ſent off to the renal capſules.

X The ſpermatic arteries which go to the ovaria in the female, and to the teſtes in the male.

Y Inferior meſenteric arteries.

a a The common iliac arteries.

b b The external iliac arteries.

c c The ilio-lumbar arteries.

d The right epigaſtric artery.

e e The bottom (fundus) of the bladder of urine, with the ureters lying behind it.

f The inteſtinum rectum.

g g The internal iliac or hypogaſtric arteries, that ſend off various large branches to the parts within and near the pelvis, viz. the genitals, &c.

h h The ſmall iliac arteries.

The Face and Neck.

A The trachea.

B The larynx or upper part of the trachea.

C The thyroid gland, divided into two lobes, lying on the lateral and under part of the larynx.

D D Inferior thyroid arteries.

E E Internal carotid arteries that paſs through their proper holes to the brain.

F F External carotid arteries.

G G Superior thyroid arteries, ariſing from the external carotids.

H Maxillary gland.

I I Facial arteries ariſing from the external carotids; the left one partly covered by the maxillary gland.

Theſe, in a ſerpentine courſe, incline to the angles of the mouth reſpectively, and running along the lips in the ſame diſpoſition anaſtomoſe under the name of labial arteries.

Theſe ſend branches to the ſeptum and ſides of the noſe that join with the arteries of the forehead, near the inner angles of the eye-lids, under the name of angular arteries.

K Parotid gland of the right ſide.

L Trunk of the temporal artery lying before the ear, ſeen by removing the parotid gland.

This ſends off from its upper part two principal branches,---the frontal and temporal arteries.

Superior Extremities.

A Axillary artery of the right ſide.

B Internal ſcapulary artery to the axillary glands, &c.

C Beginning of the brachial artery, ſending inwards the branch called humeral.

From this to the flexure of the arm, various collateral branches ariſe.

D The

D The trunk of the brachial artery, a little below the flexure of the elbow.

E Radial artery.

F Ulnar artery.

G Internal interoſſeous artery.

FIG. II.

A view of the Arteries of the lower part of the Trunk, and fore part of the lower Extremities.

A Part of the body of the urinary bladder.

B Inferior part of the right ſpermatic artery going to the teſticle.

C Some of the inguinal glands.

D Crural artery, which is a continuation of the external iliac one cut off.

E Arteria profunda, beſtowed on the upper and outer part of the thigh.

F The trunk of the crural artery, as it paſſes backwards between the triceps longus and the bone, to reach the ham, under the name of popletæal artery, which gives off the anaſtomoſing branches that furround the knee joint.

G G The anterior tibial artery, (tibialis antica) after giving off numerous branches, ſupplying the upper part of the foot.

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

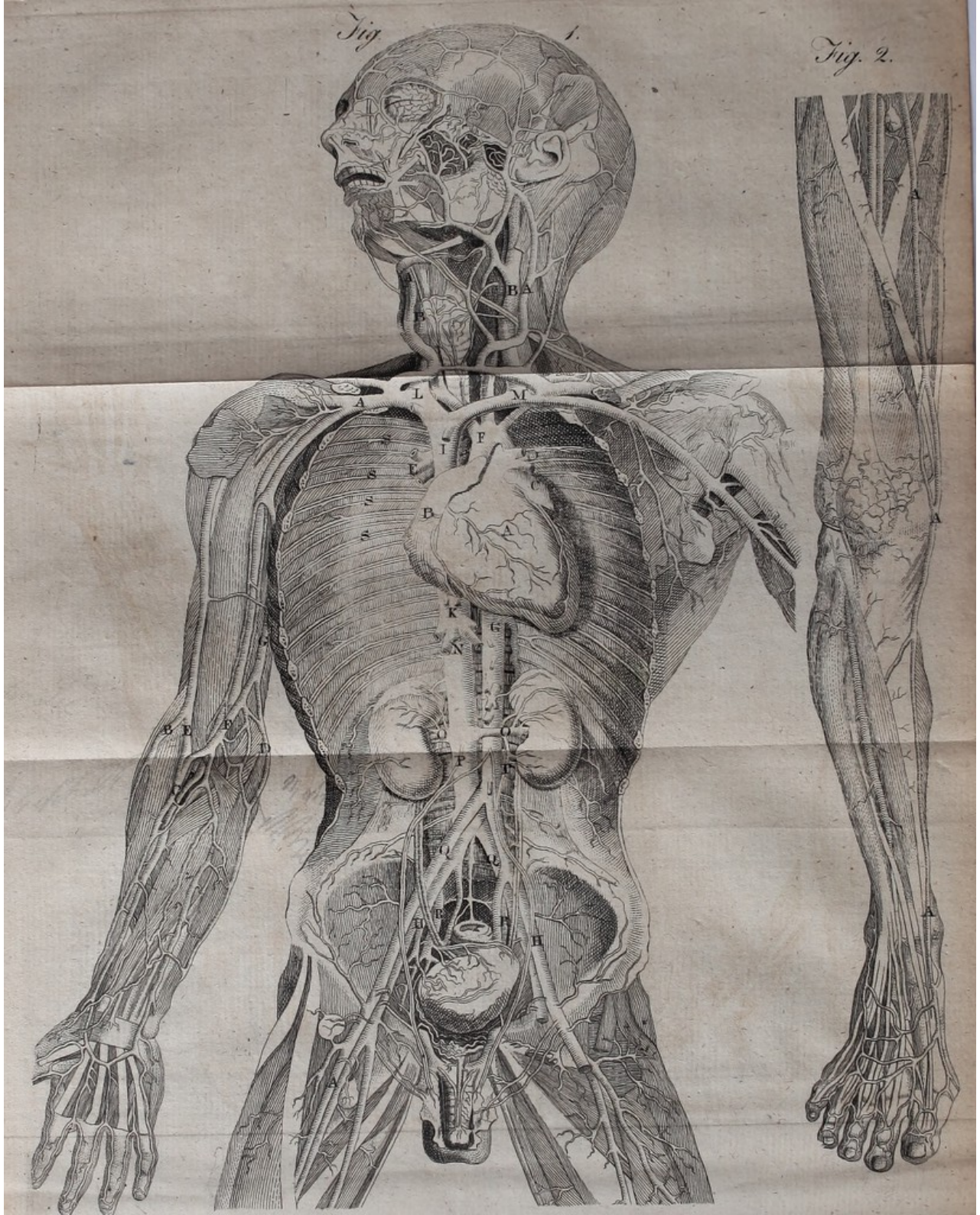

TABLE V.

FIG. I.

A view of the Venous and Arterial Syſtems,---by MEYERS.

The Trunk.

A The heart with the coronary veſſels.

B The right auricle.

C The angle of the left auricle.

D The pulmonary veins of the left ſide, going into the auricle.

E The pulmonary veins of the right ſide alſo going into the left auricle.

F The arch of the aorta.

G Aorta deſcendens.

H H Iliac arteries.

I The ſuperior vena cava about to end in the right auricle.

K Inferior vena cava, tending to the ſame auricle.

L Right ſubclavian vein.

M Left ſubclavian vein, longer than the right one.

N The terminations of the hepatic veins immediately behind the liver, and below the diaphragm.

O O The emulgent veins.

P P The ſpermatic veins, the left one ending in the left emulgent; a little below they are aſſociated with the ſpermatic arteries, going to the teſtes.

Q Q Common iliac veins.

R R Internal iliac veins.

S S, &c. Intercoſtal veins; they fall into vena azygos.

The Head and Neck.

A A External jugular veins, at their bottoms anaſtomoſing by a croſs branch, and terminating in the ſubclavian veins.

B B Internal jugular veins communicating with the external ones, and ending in the ſubclavian veins.

Superior Extremity.

A Axillary vein.

B Cephalic vein below the flexure of the elbow, which, continued upwards, ends in the external jugular vein.

C Median vein.

D Baſilic vein.

E Median cephalic vein.

F Median baſilic vein.

G Trunk of the baſilic vein on its way to become axillary, &c.

Inferior Extremity.

A Crural vein.

FIG. II.

A A A The vena ſaphæna, the principal ſuperficial vein of the leg, aſcending to the crural one below the groin.

TABLE

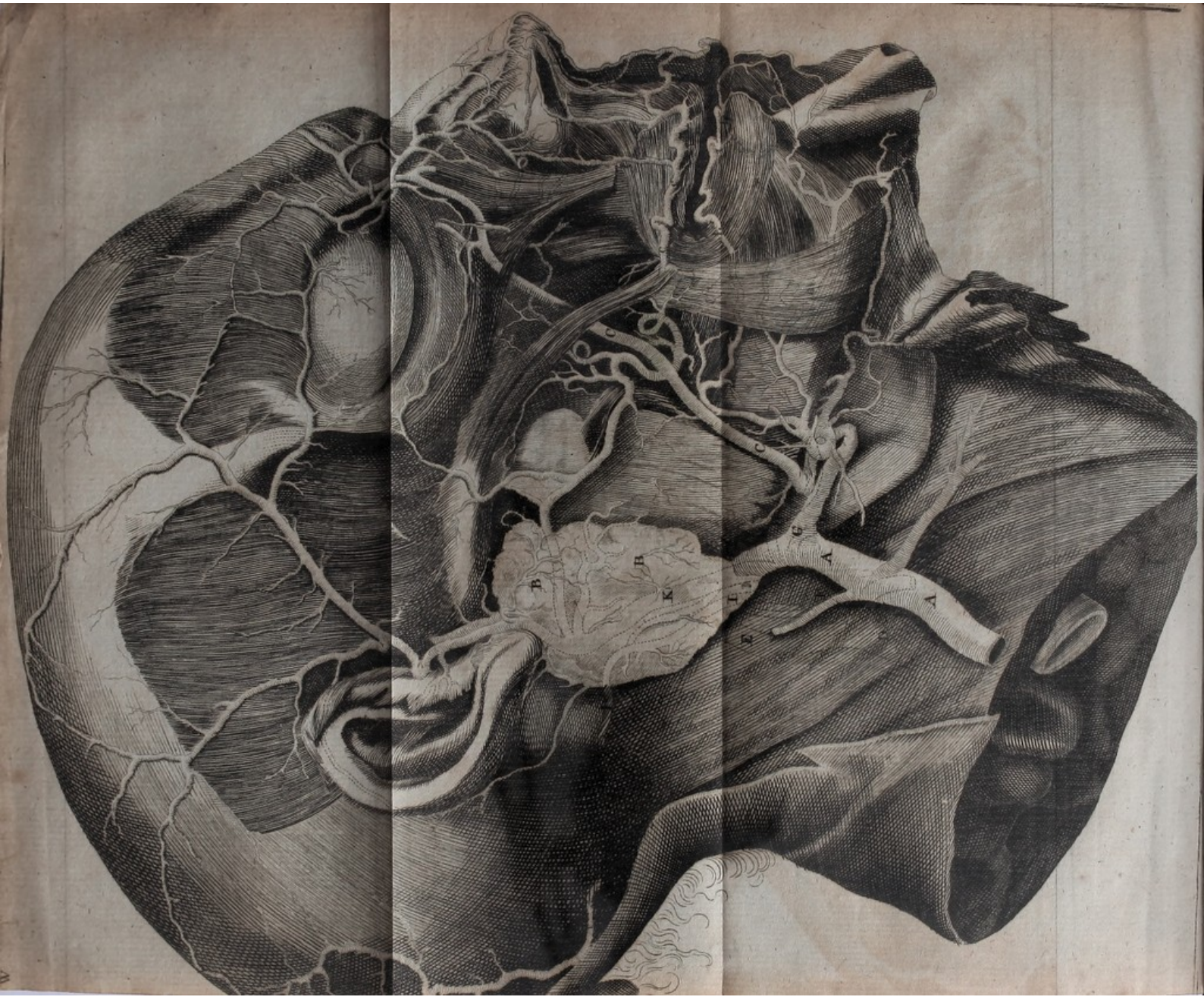
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TABLE W.

A View of the Blood Veſſels on the Neck and Head, of the natural adult Size---by HALLER.

A A Trunk of the external jugular vein, which ariſes principally from the parotid gland.

B B Parotid gland, appearing ſomewhat lobular.

C C The facial vein, correſponding to the facial artery, ending below the jaw in the internal jugular vein.

D Situation of the common carotid, marked by dotted lines, as alſo that of

E Internal carotid artery, tending to its proper hole to reach the brain.

F External carotid, giving off the following great branches:

G Sublingual artery;

H Facial artery, that becomes ſuperficial at the baſe of the jaw, and is divided into,

a a Mental or maxillary artery;

b b Inferior lateral artery;

c c Superior lateral artery.

I I Occipital artery, which becomes ſuperficial on the occiput.

K Trunk of the temporal arteries, covered by the parotid gland.

This trunk is divided into temporal and frontal branches, which beautifully anaſtomoſe with one another, with the angular and occipital arteries.

TABLE X.

A View of the principal Arteries of the Hands and Feet---by HALLER.

FIG. I.

Exhibits thoſe of the inferior Part of the Fore-arm and Palm of the left Hand, both without the Integuments, and the latter without the Palmar Aponeuroſis.

A Radial artery.

B Ulnar artery.

C C Palmar arterial arch, formed by the union of the radial and ulnar arteries, from the convexity of which diverging branches, D D D D, deſcend to the fingers; three of theſe are each divided into two branches d d d d, that run down along the ſides of the fingers or ſheaths of their flexor tendons.

The veins have nearly a ſimilar courſe.

FIG. II.

A View of thoſe of the upper Part of the left Fore-arm and Hand.

A The radial artery; its trunk ſinking above the thumb to the ſpace between it and the fore finger.

B The ulnar artery paſſing downwards behind the palmar aponeuroſis (here removed) to form

CC The palmar arch, from which the diverging or digital branches are cut and drawn downwards, to ſhew the deep ſeated branches.

FIG. III.

A View of the Arteries on a Part of the left Fore-arm and Hand, the Integuments, Tendons, &c. removed.

A Branches from the external interoſſeous arteries.

B Continuation of the radial artery.

C Branches from the ulnar.

Theſe anaſtomoſe variouſly with one another, and with thoſe of the palm.

FIG. IV.

A View of the Arteries of the upper Part of the right Foot.

A The trunks of the tibialis antica, a little above the ankle, is continued downwards, and ramified principally below the tendons of the extenſors; the extreme branches ſupply the tendons of the toes.

FIG.

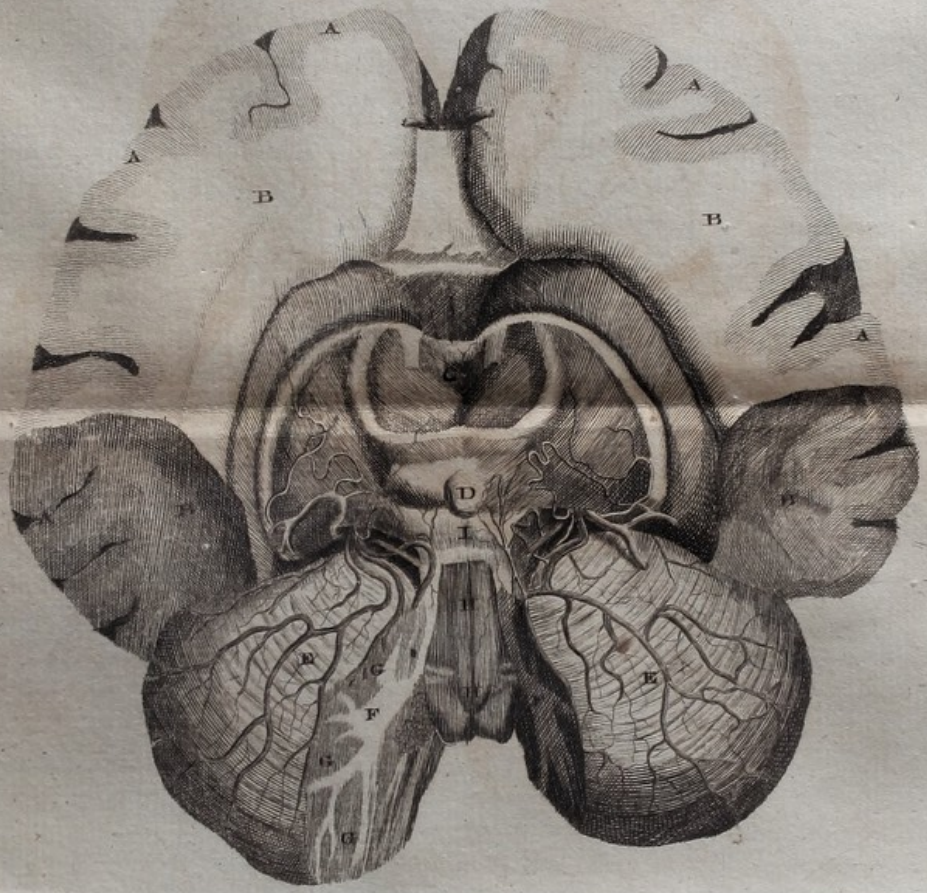
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FIG. V.

A View of the Arteries on the Sole of the right Foot, ſeen after the Integuments are removed.

A Continuation of the trunk of the tibialis poſtica below the ankle.

B External plantar artery.

FIG. VI.

A View of the Arteries on the Sole, ſeen after the Integuments and Flexor Muſcles are removed.

A Continuation of the trunk of the tibialis poſtica.

B External plantar artery.

C Internal plantar artery.

D The plantar arterial arch that gives off branches to the toes, like the palmar arterial arch to the fingers.

E Tranſverſalis pedis muſcle.

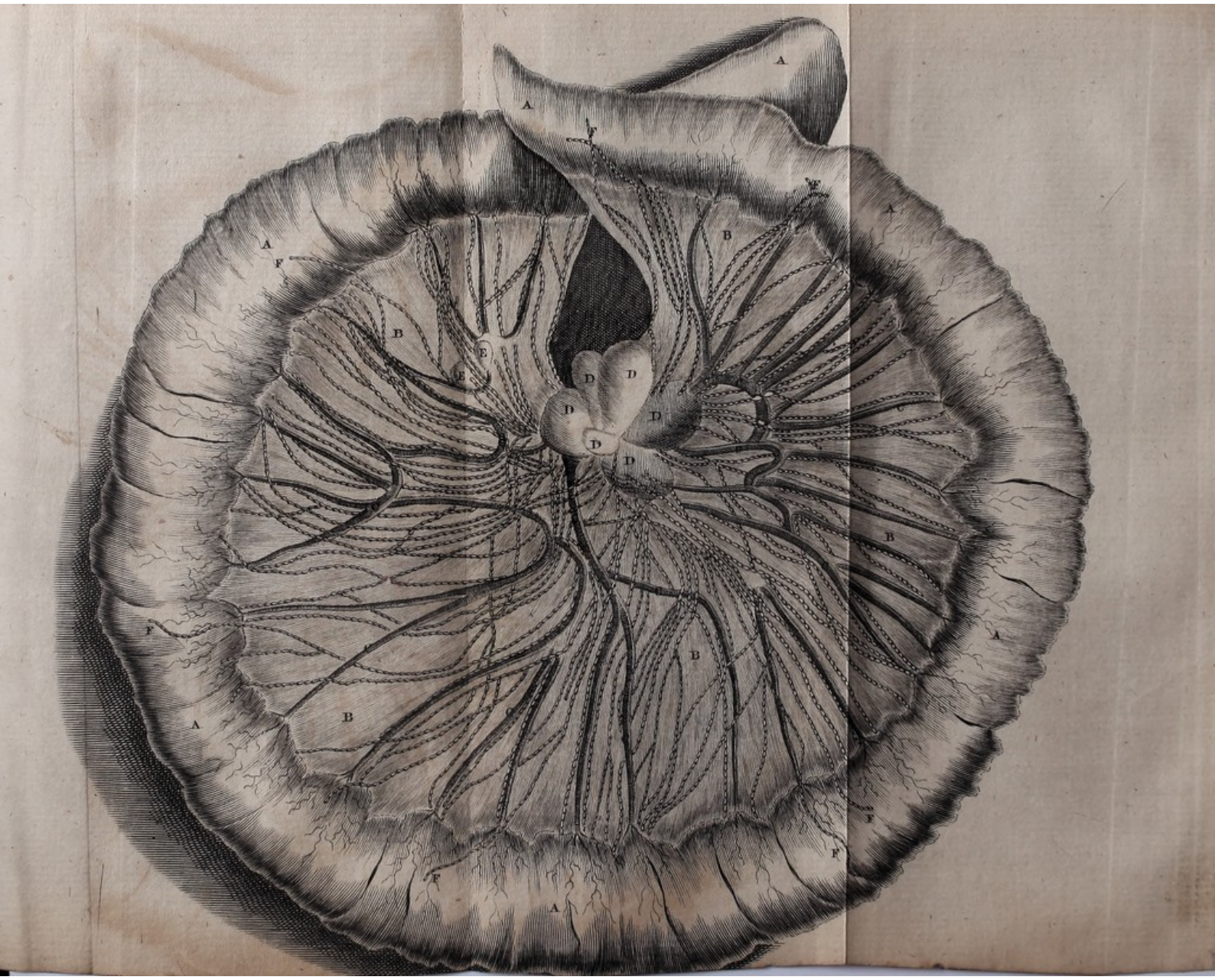
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TABLE Y.

A View of the abſorbent Veſſels called Lacteals, beautifully filled with Chyle; painted from thoſe of a Man who died on his Wedding-day of Surfeit and Intoxication.

AA, &c. Aperture of the ſmall inteſtine, its cut extremeties lapping over one another, and ſo ſpread as to ſhew the correſponding piece of the meſentery, &c.

BB, &c. The meſentery in thoſe pl ces in which there are no veſſels.

CCC, &c. The meſenteric arteries and veins, the former going to, and the latter returning from the inteſtine, beautifully anaſtomoſing and forming arches.

DDD, &c. A cluſter of meſenteric and conſequently conglobate glands of a ſecondary ſize.

EE Small meſenteric glands.

FF, &c. Apparent beginnings of the lacteals; they are not nearly ſo longitudinal with reſpect to the inteſtine as thoſe in the following figures, but the number is greater, and perhaps it is ſtill inferior to nature.

The little interruptions mark the numerous valves, which perhaps are upon the whole nearer than they ought to be.

Many of the lacteals enter the body of the glands directly, while others mount ſo far on their ſurface before they penetrate.

I lament

I lament exceedingly that I was not allowed to examine the lacteal ſyſtem more extenſively. The friends and neighbours of the unhappy man, who were preſent, were much prejudiced, and very watchful.

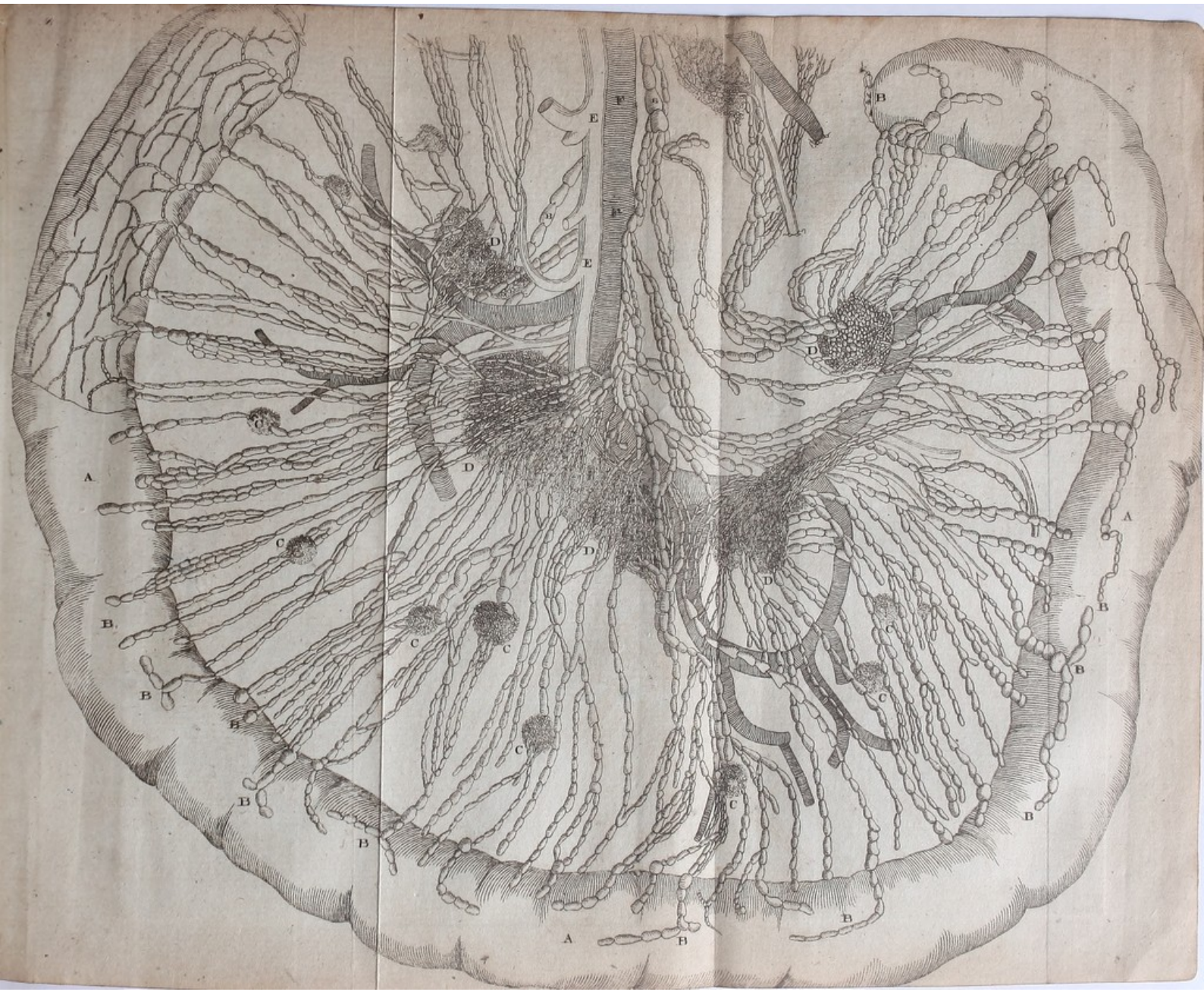
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TABLE Z.

A View of a conſiderable Share of the Lacteal Veſſels filled with Quickſilver--by WERNER and FELLER.

A A A A portion of the ſmall inteſtine, with its extremities tied.

B B B, &c. The lacteal trunks as they emerge from the inteſtine, but covered by the peritonæal coat. They converge beautifully in their courſe to the root of the meſentery, and are ſubdivided with ſurpriſing minuteneſs as they paſs through the conglobate glands.

C C, &c. Small glands.

D D, &c. Large glands.

E E Trunk of the inferior meſenteric artery.

F F Trunk of the inferior meſenteric vein, or vena portarum, near which the lacteals form larger trunks, a a, about to produce the receptaculum chyli from a ſmall part of the inteſtine.

On the left the peritonæum is diſſected to ſhew the lacteals near their beginnings, running in various directions, and forming many anaſtomoſes before they unite into the trunks ſeen on the ſurface.

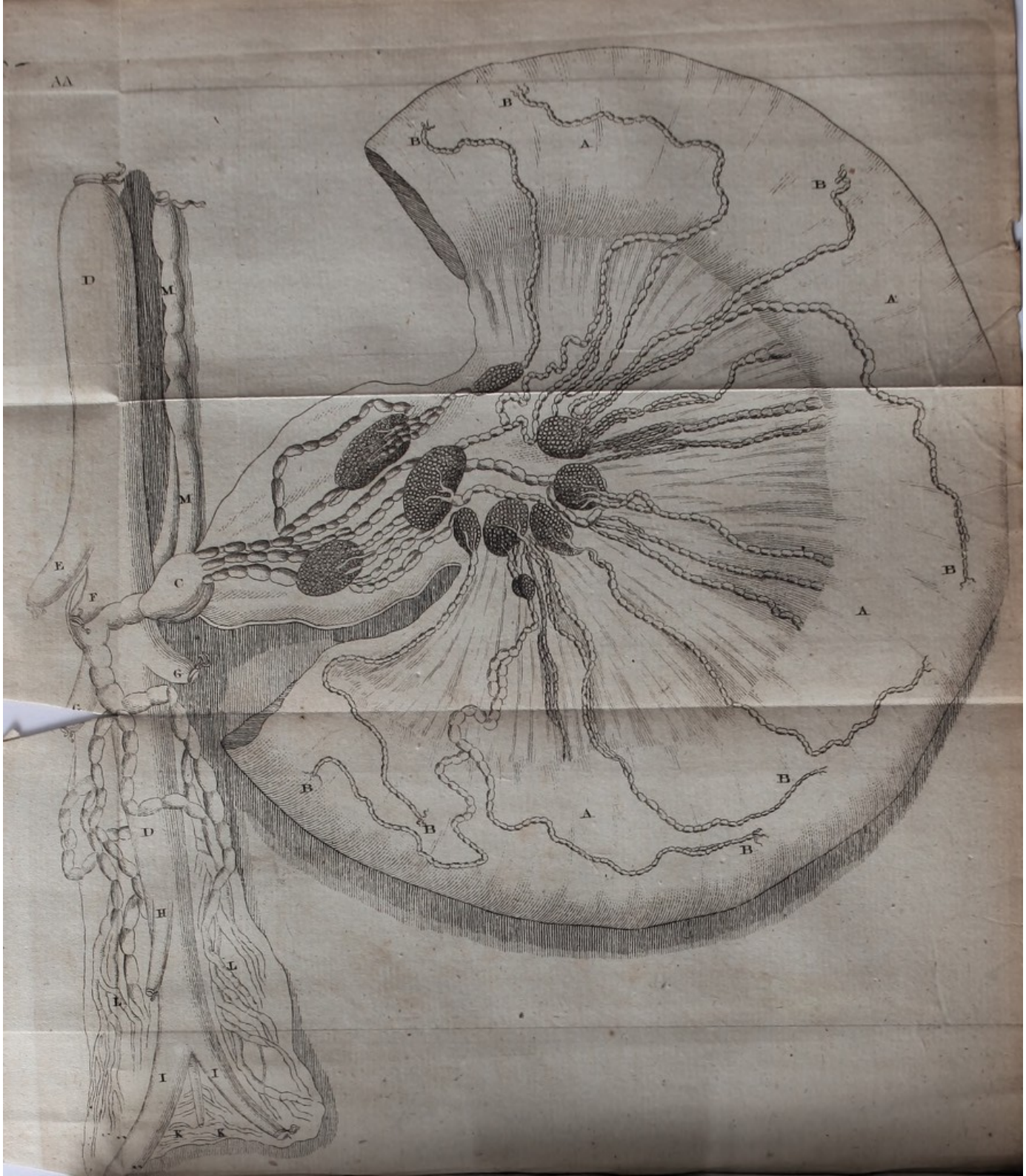
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TABLE AA.

A View of the Lacteal Veſſels through their whole Courſe, and of their Union with the Lymphatic Syſtem in general in the Receptaculum Chyli and Thoracic Duct--------by SHELDON.

AA, &c. A portion of the inteſtine with its meſentery.

BB, &c. The beginnings of the lacteal trunks, tied at the points, into which the injecting tube had been inſerted: their courſe is converging and ſerpentine; they are not repreſented ſo diſtinctly ramified in the glands as in the former figure.

C The receptaculum chyli in which the lacteals end.

DD Trunk of the aorta.

E Trunk of the cœliac artery, immediately below the diaphragm.

F Trunk of the ſuperior meſenteric artery.

GG Trunks of the emulgents or renal arteries, near which the lacteals fall into the receptaculum chyli.

H Trunks of the inferior meſenteric artery.

II Common iliac arteries, which divide nearly oppoſite to the laſt lumbar vertebra.

KK A plexus of lymphatics.

LL Lymphatics aſcending from the legs, &c. to reach the receptaculum chyli.

MM The thoracic duct, aſcending in the courſe of the ſpine.

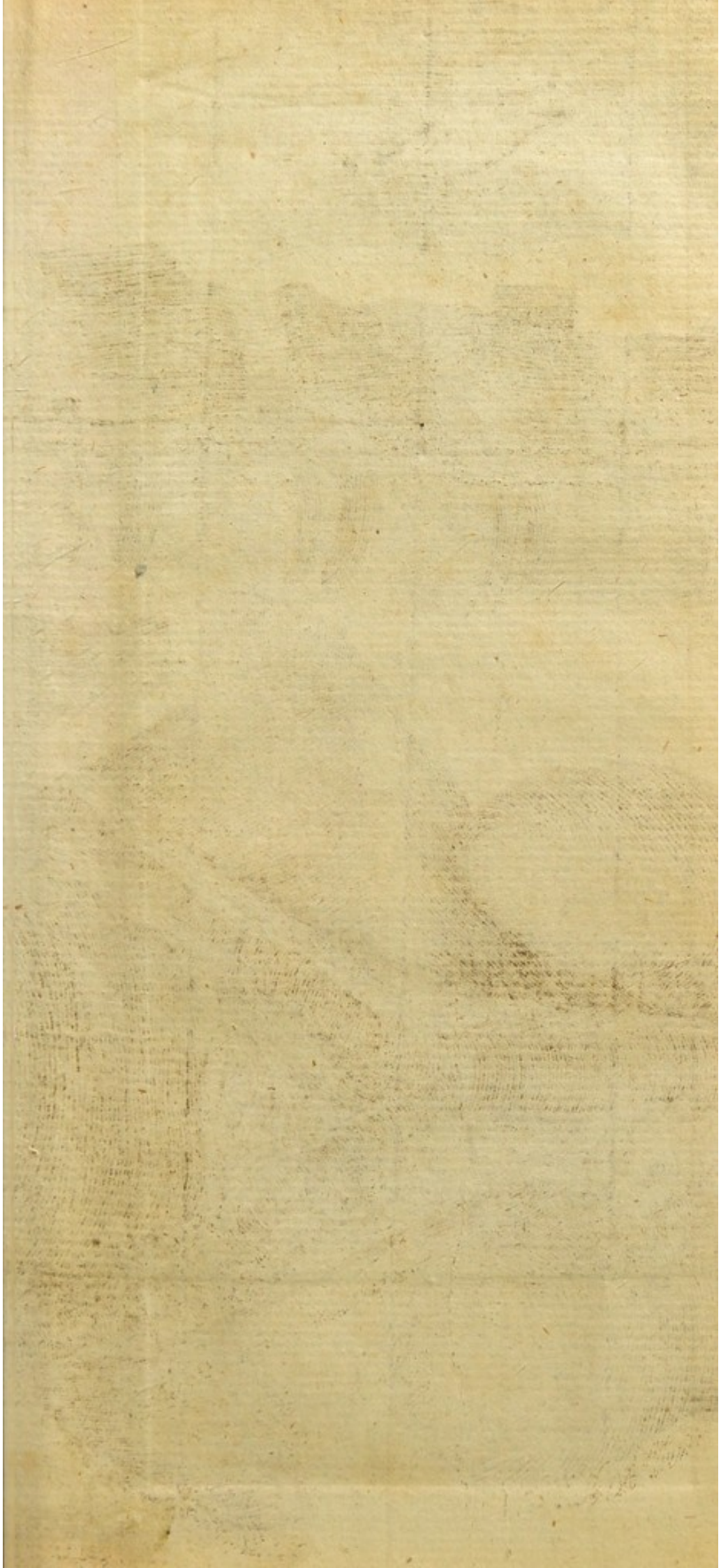


TABLE BB.

A View of the Adunation of the principal Lymphatic Veſſels in the Thoracic Duct, and of this Duct itſelf.

FIG. I.

A front View of the Trunks of the Body, after the anterior Segment of the thoracic and abdominal containing parts, and all the viſcera except the Kidnies, have been removed.

A The trunk of the aorta cut off juſt where it emerges from the left ventricle of the heart, and tied to the left ſide by the ſtring a.

B B Common carotid arteries.

C C The aorta deſcending along the ſpine within the cheſt.

D Trunk of the cœliac artery, ſent off from the aorta immediately below the diaphragm.

E Trunks of the ſuperior meſenteric artery, and ſome portion of its branches.

F F Emulgent arteries going ſlantingly to the kidnies, f f, of which the right one is a little lower than the left.

G Trunk of the inferior meſenteric artery.

H H Common iliac arteries.

I I External iliac arteries.

K Internal iliac artery of the left ſide.

L The fundus of the urinary bladder.

M The

M The ſuperior vena cava, cut from the right auricle of the heart, and turned ſomewhat to the right ſide by the cord m.

N N The ſubclavian vein of the left ſide longer than the other.

O O The vena azygos running up along the right ſide of the ſpine to the ſuperior vena cava, in which it ends; receiving the intercoſtal veins, o o o, in its way.

P Lymphatics deſcending from the neck and ſuperior parts.

Q Q Lymphatics from the inferior parts, ſeen on each ſide of the bladder.

R A plexus of lymphatics at the lower part of the lumbar region.

S S Lymphatic trunks, forming various anaſtomoſes.

T Lacteals lying along the ſuperior meſenteric artery, in their way to the receptaculum chyli, behind the right emulgent artery, where they fall in with the lymphatics from the inferior parts.

U U The thoracic duct, or common lymphatic trunk, running up to the left ſubclavian vein, which it enters near the termination of the internal jugular vein.

The upper part of this duct inclines to the left; this deflection is behind the heart: it then paſſes behind the arch of the aorta, which is drawn aſide to ſhew the top of the duct.

FIG. II.

A View of ths Thoracic Duct, from the Diaphragm nearly to its Termination in the left Subclavian, as large as Life----by ALBINUS.

A A Trunk of the duct, the upper part of it making a curvature before it ends in the left ſubclavian vein.

C Subdiviſions of the duct ſometimes obſerved, eſpecially where the thoracic lymphatics fall into it.

FIG. III.

A View of the inferior Part of the Thoracic Duct, and its Formation.

A The receptaculum chyli, or beginning of the thoracic duct.

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

TABLE CC.

FIG. I.

A View of a Diſſection of the upper Part of the Cheſt----by HEWSON.

A Trachea cut acroſs below the larynx.

BB The trunks of the carotid arteries running along the ſides of the trachea.

C Common trunk of the right carotid and ſubclavian arteries.

D Arch or ſuperior part of the aorta.

EE Internal jugular vein.

F The vena cava ſuperior cut from the auricle.

G Lymphatics deſcending on the neck.

HH Lymphatics from the arms.

FIG. II.

A View of the ſuperficial or cutaneous Lymphatics of the fore Part of the left Fore-arm and Hand----by HEWSON.

AA Principal Lymphatics running upwards.

B Lymphatic gland above the elbow, near the internal condyle.

FIG. III.

A View of the Lymphatics of the inside of the Arm, above the Elbow----by HEWSON.

A A A Principal lymphatics, forming frequent anastomoses.

B B B Lymphatic glands, the uppermost in the axilla.

FIG. IV.

A View of the Lymphatics on the back Part of the right Fore-arm and Hand----by HEWSON.

A A A Principal lymphatic trunks, which, above the elbow, incline inwards.


Fig. 3.
Fig. 2.
Fig. 1.

TABLE DD.

FIG. I.

A View of the ſuperficial Lymphatics of the left Thigh and Leg----by HEWSON.

AAA Numerous lymphatics with frequent anaſtomoſes, tending to the inguinal glands.

FIG. II.

A View of the ſuperficial Lymphatics about the Ankle.

FIG. III.

A View of the deep-ſeated Lymphatics of the left Thigh and Leg.

AAA Principal lymphatics going to the groin.

FIG. IV.

A View of the Lymphatics about the Ankle.

Fig. 1.

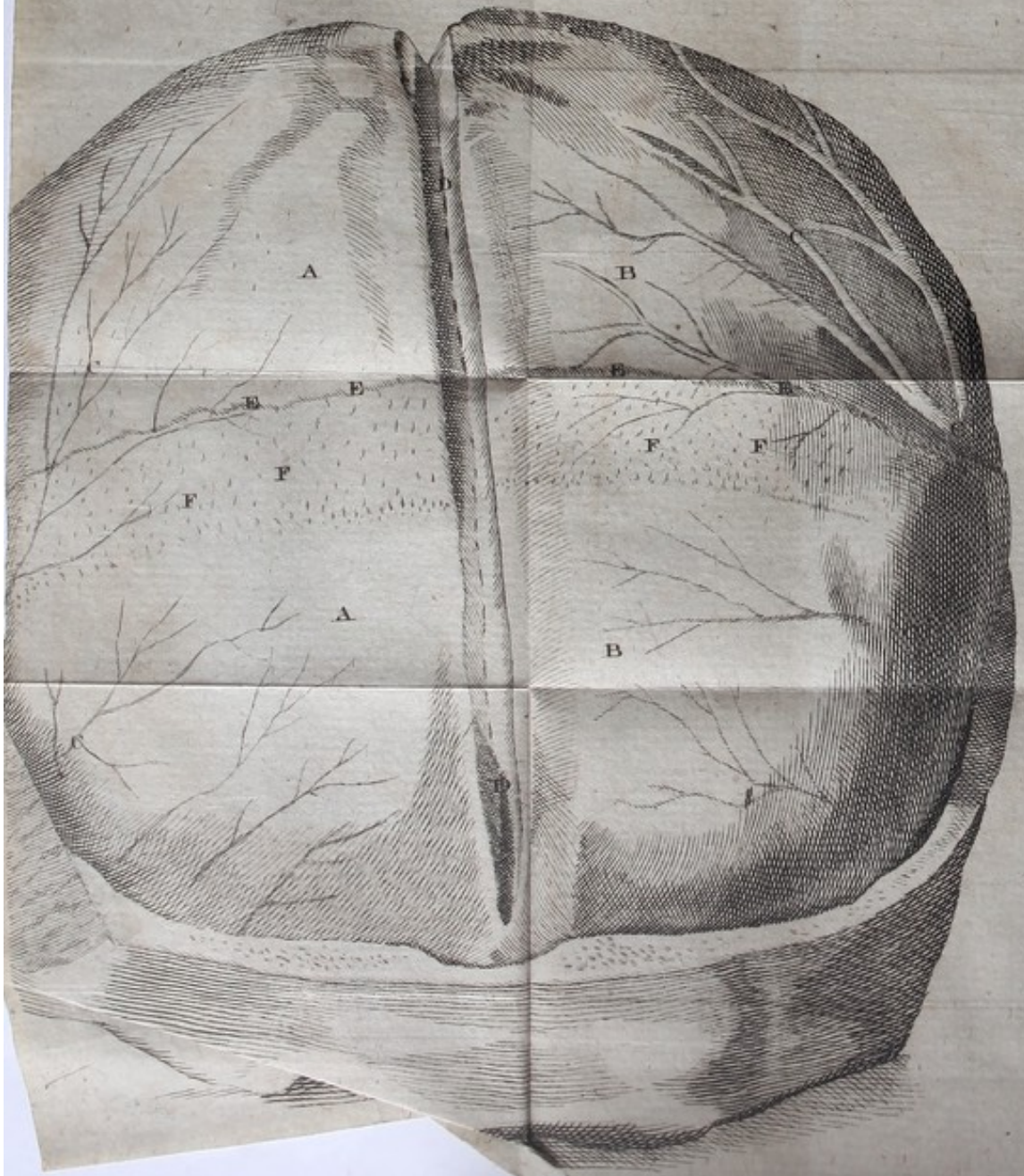


Fig. 2.

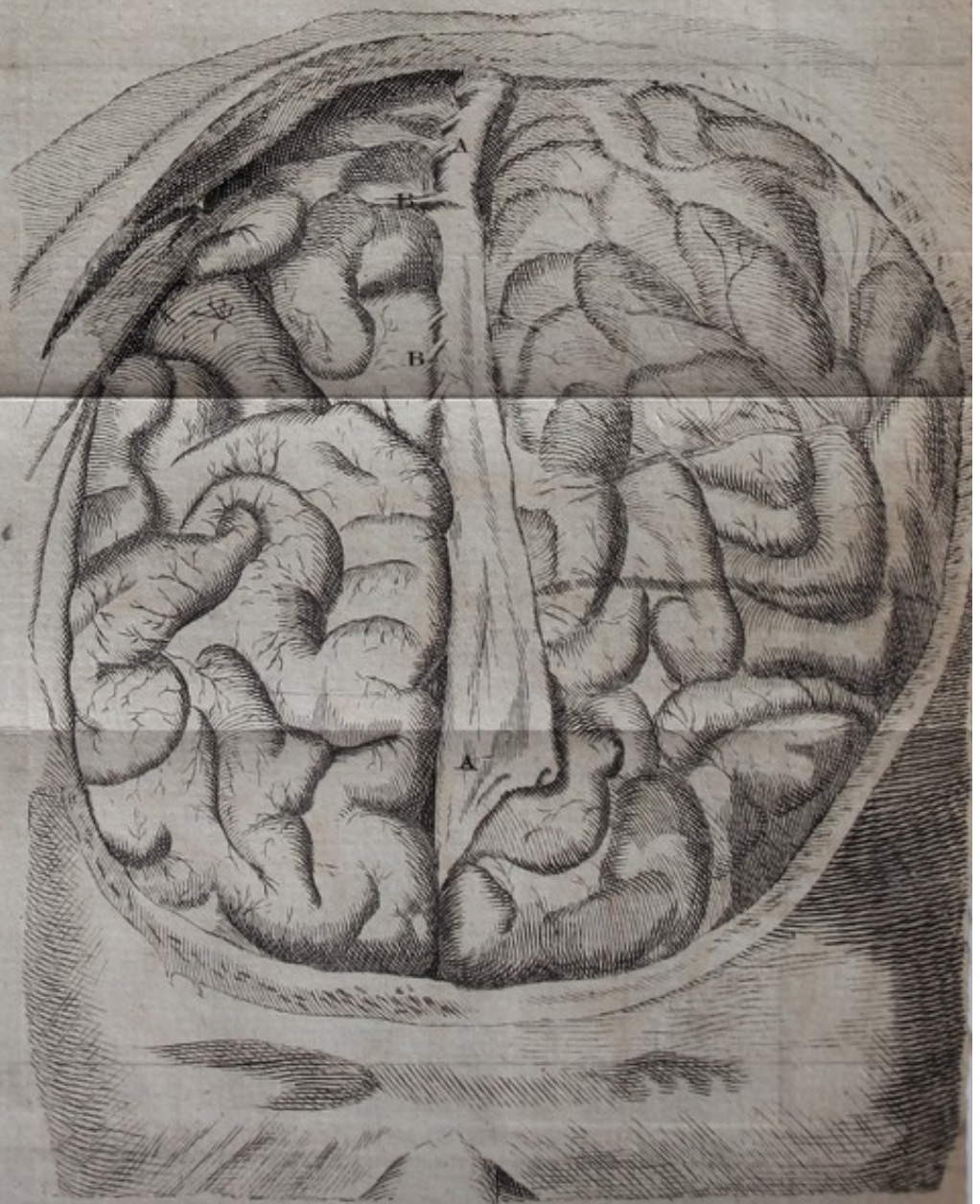


TABLE EE.

FIG. I.

A View of the Dura Mater after the ſuperior Segment of the Skull is ſawn off-------by BIDLOO.

AA That part of the dura mater that covers the right hemiſphere or ſide of the cerebrum.

BB That portion of the dura mater that covers the left hemiſphere.

CCCC The arteries of the dura mater that in general run backwards and upwards, and have correſponding furrows in the ſkull.

DD Superior longitudinal ſinus opened: immediately below which in a vertical plane hangs the falx.

EE, &c. The line that correſponds to the coronal ſuture where the adheſion is greateſt.

FF, &c. The lacerated orifices of veſſels that paſs between the dura mater and ſkull.

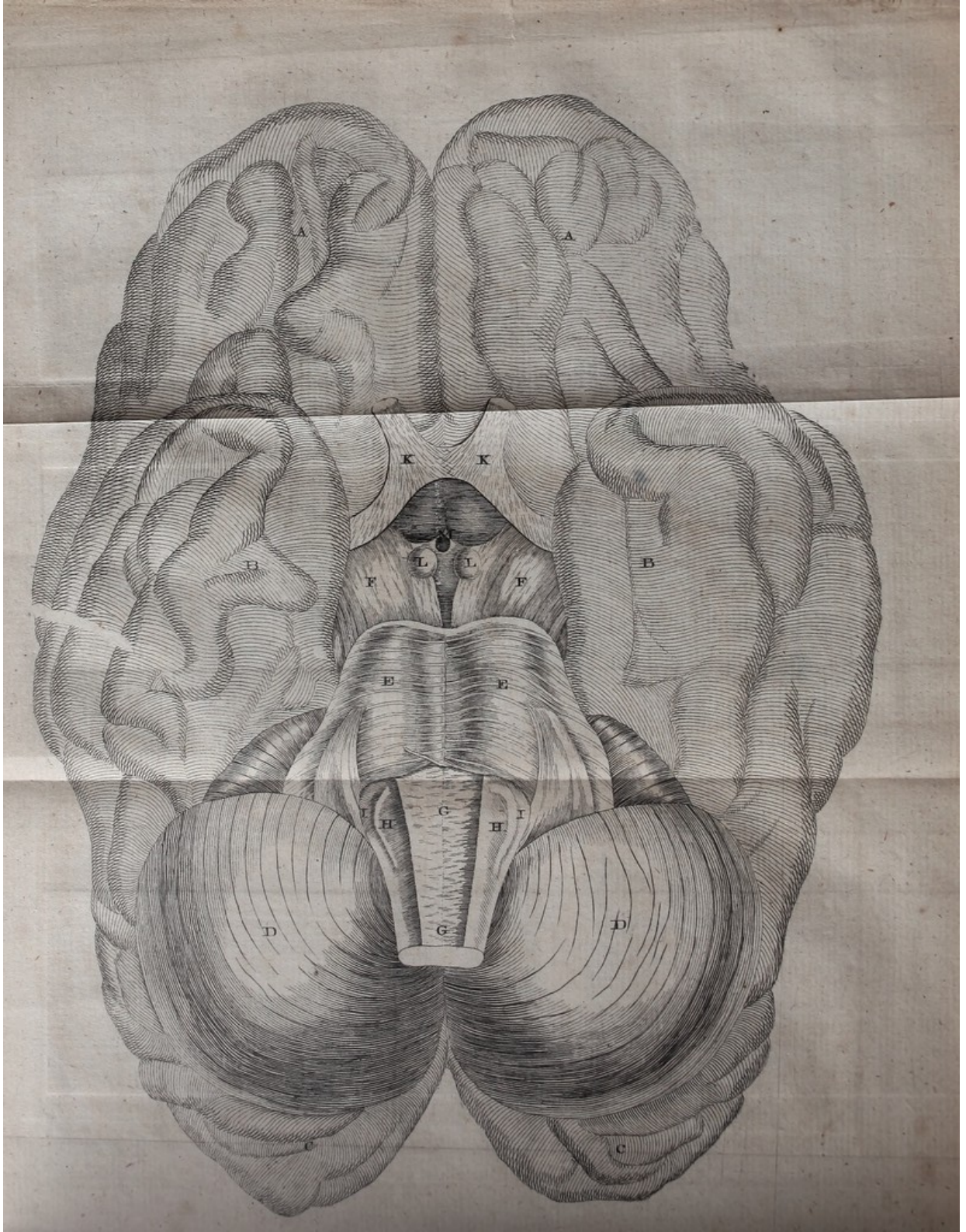
FIG.

FIG. II.

A View of the Pia Mater as it covers the ſuperior part of the Brain, carrying numerous ſmall Blood Veſſels: through it the convolutions of the brain are ſeen.

A A A portion of the dura mater, between the hemiſpheres of the brain, where it forms the ſuperior longitudinal ſinus and falx.

B B Veins tending to the ſuperior longitudinal ſinus, into which they enter obliquely.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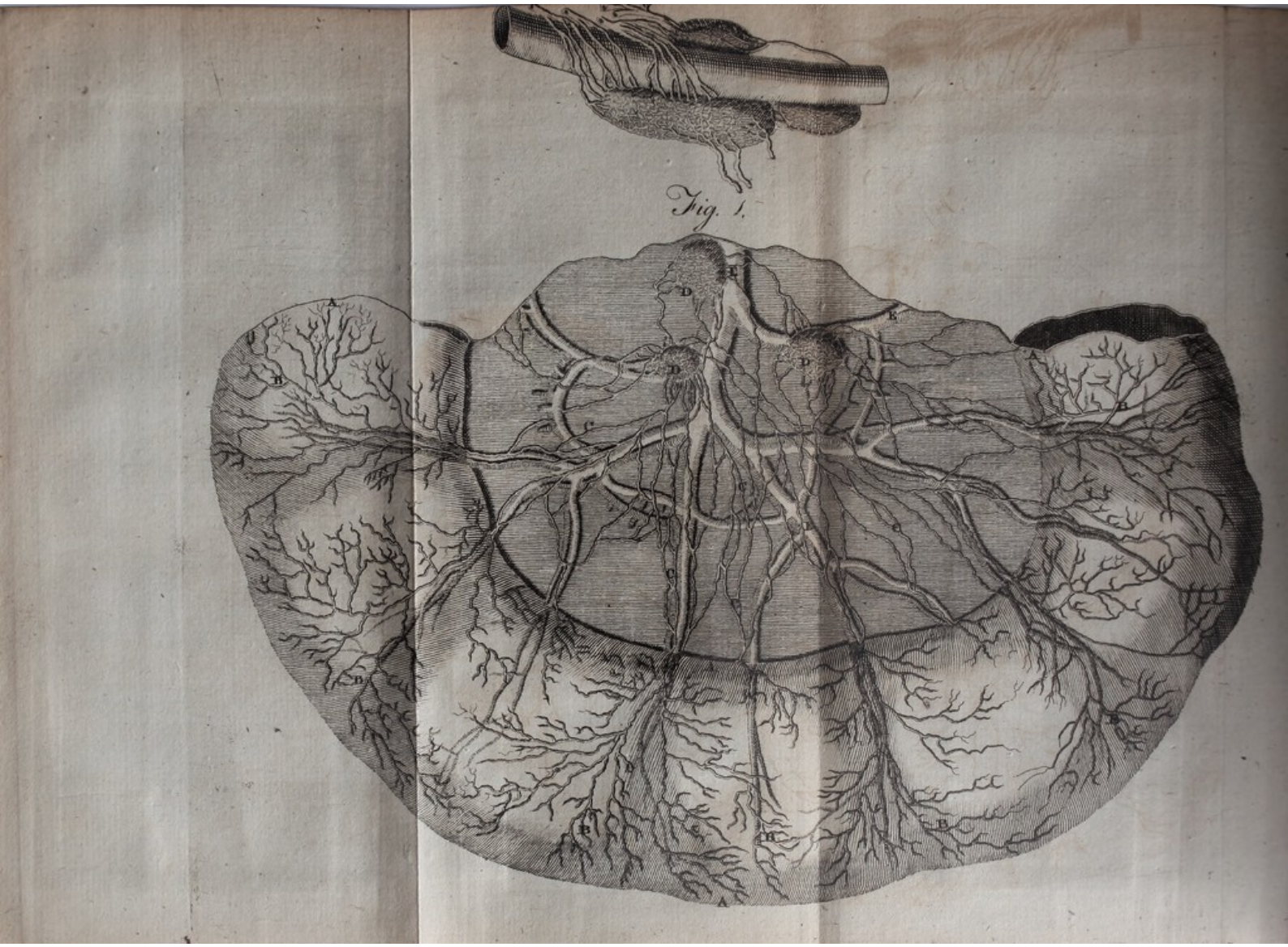

Fig. 1.

TABLE EEE.

FIG. I.

A View of the Origin and Progreſs of the Lacteals--by MASCAGNI.

AAAA A portion of the ſmall inteſtine.

BBB, &c. The origin of the lacteals from the coats of the inteſtine.

CCC. &c. The trunks of the lacteals variouſly connecting and ſeparating in their way to the meſenteric glands.

DDD Meſenteric glands, ſeemingly cellular, in which the veſſels diſappear.

EEE Meſenteric artery cloſely attended by the correſponding vein, near which the lacteals principally run.

It is proper to remark here, that the ingenious Anatomiſt from whoſe publication this and the following figures are copied, has repreſented the ramifications of the lacteals differently from other celebrated authors; he paints them exactly ſimilar to thoſe of the blood-veſſels; a circumſtance in general not to be obſerved in the lymphatic ſyſtem, and therefore not a little doubtful. Moreover the number is not nearly ſo great as is repreſented in table Y, which is accurately drawn from nature.

FIG. II.

A View of three conglobate Glands, with numerous Lymphatics entering into and going out from them.

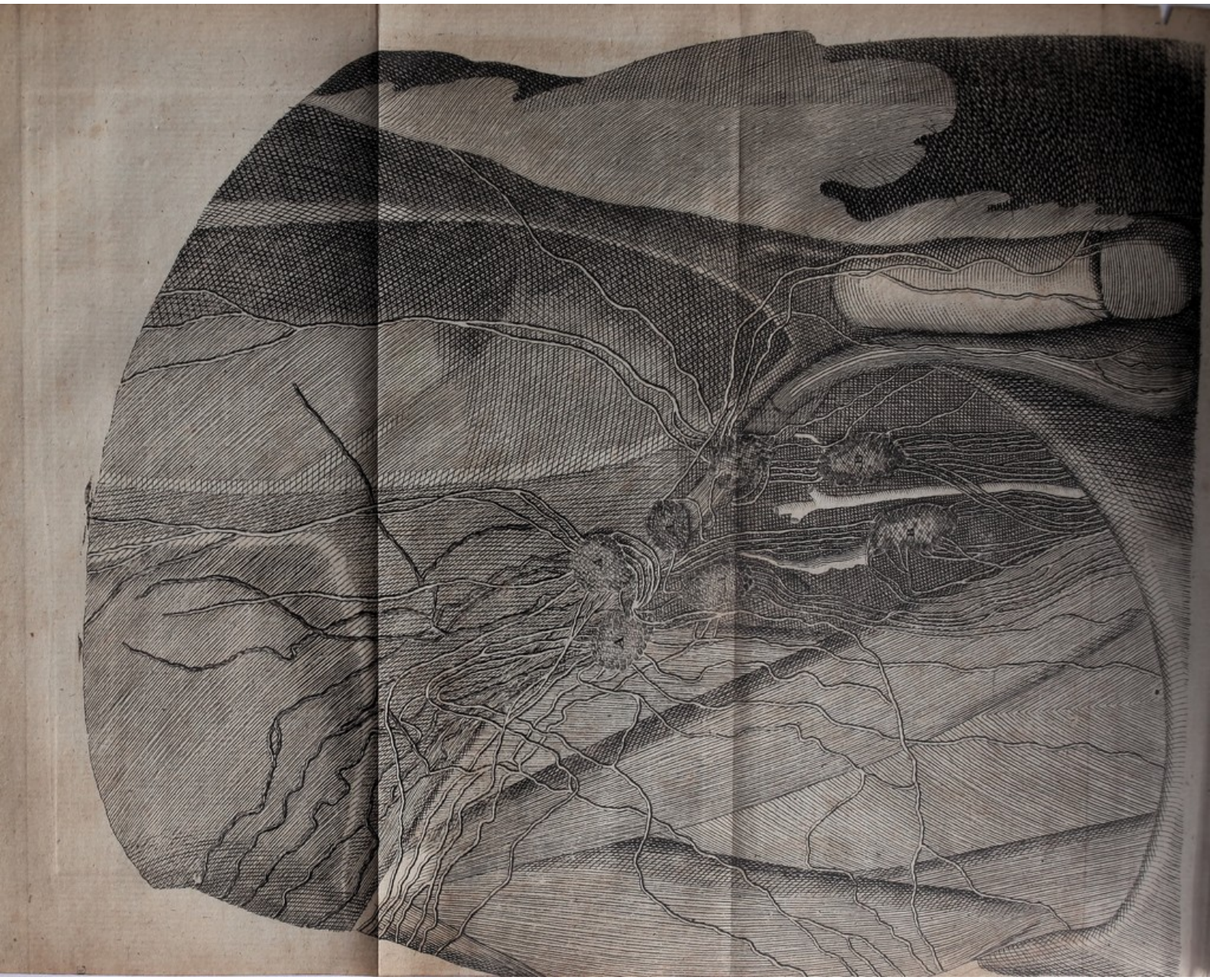

TABLE 4 E.

A View of the Groin and adjacent parts, deprived of their Integuments, to ſhew the ſuperficial Lymphatics---by MASCAGNI.

A A A Superior inguinal glands.

B B Inferior inguinal glands, that in ſome meaſure may be called femoral.

To the ſuperior glands the lymphatics tend from the ſcrotum, penis, perinæum, abdomen, and external parts of the thigh; to the inferior ones thoſe from the thigh and leg principally.

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

TABLE 5 E.

A View of the ſuperficial Lymphatics of the inferior Extremity---by MASCAGNI.

FIG. I.

A View of the Lymphatics on the inſide of the Foot and Leg---by MASCAGNI.

FIG. II.

A View of the Lymphatics on the inſide of the Knee and Thigh; the whole tend upwards, and paſs through the inguinal Glands A A A A---by MASCAGNI.

FIG. III.

A View of the Lymphatics on the outſide of the Foot and Knee---by MASCAGNI.


Fig. 1.
Fig. 2.
Fig. 3.

TABLE 5 E.

FIG. I.

A View of the ſuperficial Lymphatics of the Palm, inſide of the Fore-arm, and Elbow, tending upwards---by MASCAGNI.

A A Two ſmall conglobate glands near the internal condyle of the os humeri.

FIG. 2.

A View of the Lymphatics of the internal Surface of the Fore-arm, proceeding to the Axillary conglobate Glands A A A, through which they paſs to enter the Chords---by MASCAGNI.

B Trunk of the bracheal artery.
C Trunk of the bracheal vein.

FIG. III.

A View of the ſuperficial Lymphatics, on the Back of the Hand and Arm---by MASCAGNI.

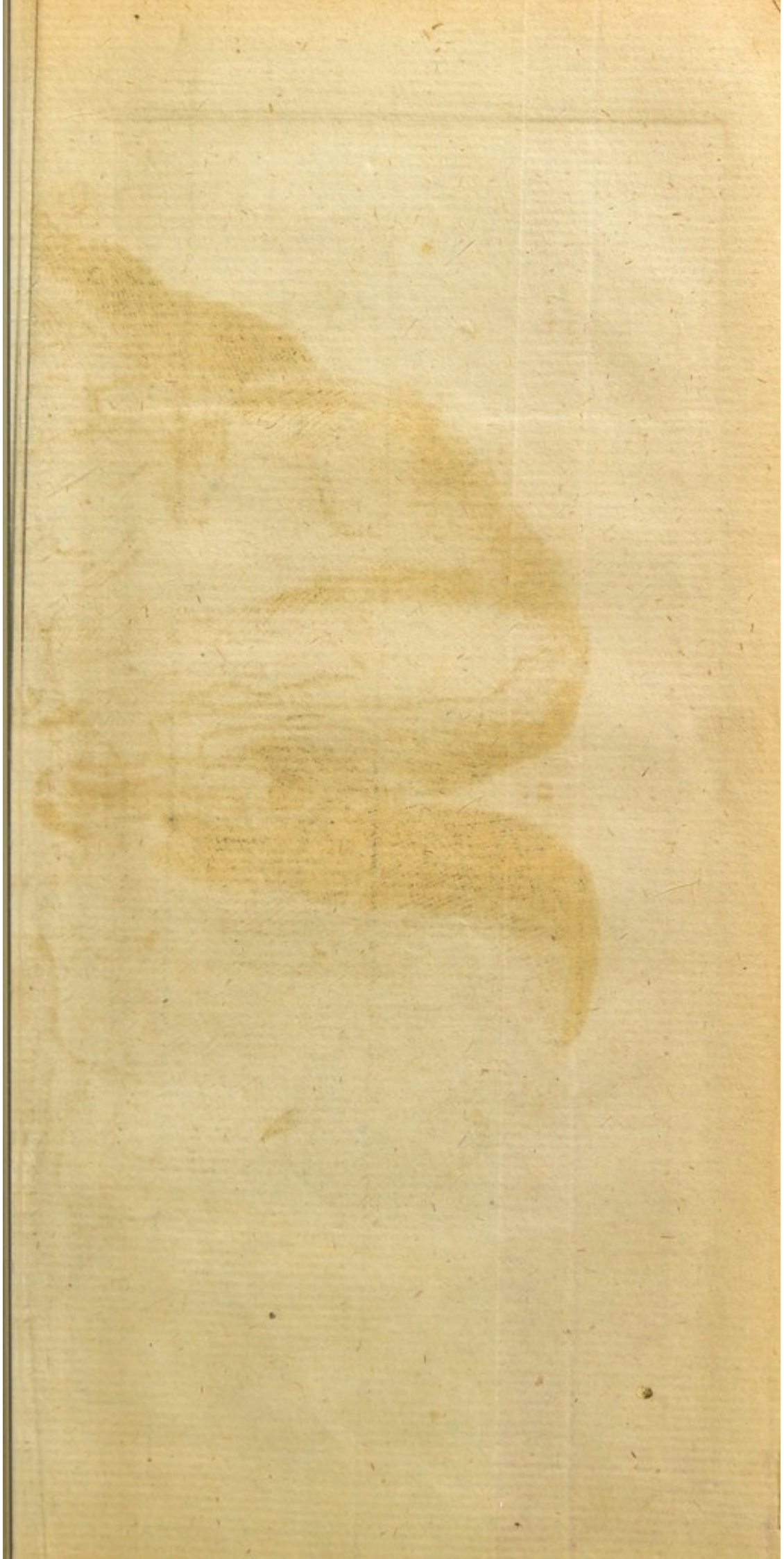

TABLE GG.

A view of the Baſe of the Senſorium Commune, with its Nerves, Arteries, &c.----by HALLER.

A A Anterior lobes of the cerebrum.

B The interſtice between theſe lobes.

C C Middle lobes of the cerebrum.

The exterior lamina of the pia mater is cut, and the right middle lobe kept backwards by a probe, to ſhew the deep diviſion between it and the anterior lobe, named fiſſura SYLVII, containing the middle arteries of the brain.

D D Extremities of the poſterior lobes of the brain, projecting beyond the cerebellum.

F E Lobes of the cerebellum, with their concentric arches.

F F Lateral or lobular portions of the pons VAROLII, or tuber annulare.

G Cauda medullæ oblongatæ, with its protuberances.

H Infundibulum, leading from the third ventricle.

Nerves.

I I The proceſſus mamillares, or trunks of the olfactory or firſt pair of nerves, running forward under the anterior lobes of the brain to reach their proper holes in the ethmoid bone.

2 2 The trunks of the ſecond pair, or optic nerves, uniting and then diverging to fall into the optic holes, on their way to the orbits and eye-balls.

3 3 The trunks of the third pair of nerves, or motorii oculorum, ſtretching to the ſuperior obitar fiſſures.

4 4 The trunks of the fourth pair of nerves, or trochleatores, taking the ſame courſe with the former.

5 5 The trunks of the fifth pair, or trigemini.

6 6 The trunks of the ſixth pair, or adducentes.

7 7 The trunks of the ſeventh pair, or auditory nerves (portio mollis & dura) going to the meatus auditorii interni.

8 8 The trunks of the eighth pair of nerves, or par vagum, tending to the holes common to them and the lateral ſinuſſes.

9 9 The trunks of the ninth pair of nerves, or linguales, pointing to their holes in the occipital bone, above the condyles, to reach the tongue.

10 10 The trunks of the tenth pair, that go out under the baſe of the occipital bone by the ſpinal hole.

Arteries.

a a Trunks of the internal carotids as they ariſe by the ſides of the ſella turcica, immediately below the optic nerves.

b b Anterior

b b Anterior anaſtomoſing branches.

c c Poſterior anaſtomoſing branches.

d d Trunks of the vertebral arteries as they enter the ſkull by the occipital hole.

e e Arteria baſilaris, formed by the union of the vertebrals lying in the groove of the tuber annulare, ſending off many lateral branches to the medulla oblongata, cerebellum, &c.

f f Anaſtomoſing branches between the arteria baſilaris and the the poſterior ones of the carotids.

b a c f f c a b Circus arterioſus WILLISII, or arterial circle of WILLIS, formed by the anaſtomoſing branches of the carotids and vertebrals, from the outſide of which the following branches go off:

g g Anterior branches that enter between the anterior lobes, and are diſperſed to both hemiſpheres, reaching to their upper parts;

h h Middle or lateral branches that run along the Sylvian fiſſures to the adjacent parts.

i i Poſterior branches that are diſtributed between the poſterior lobes and the cerebellum.

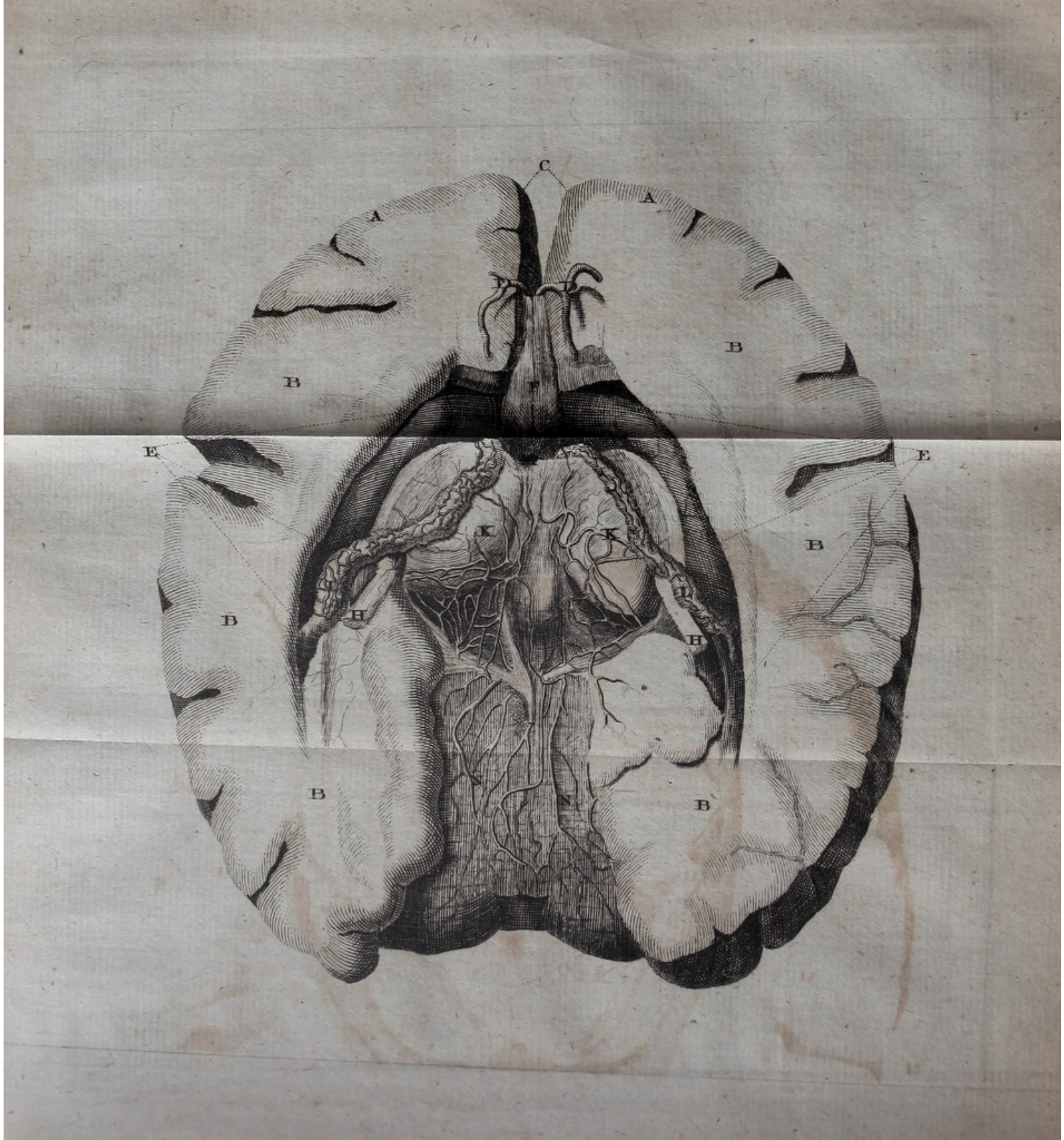
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TABLE HH.

A View of a tranſverſe Section of the Brain ----by HALLER.

A A The cortical or cineritious part, every where on the outſide of the

B B, &c. Medullary ſubſtance.

C Diviſion between the anterior lobes.

D D Anterior arteries.

E E Lateral ventricles.

F Fornix turned forward.

G G Anterior pillars } of the fornix.
H H Poſterior pillars }

I I Corpora ſtriata in the anterior part of the ventricles.

K K Thalami of the optic nerves.

L L Plexus choroidæi, which communicate through the opening or hole M.

N N Part of the ſuperior ſurface of the cerebellum covered with the pia mater, carrying many blood veſſels.

TABLE II.

A View of a tranſverſe Section of the Brain, in a deeper point than the former one---by HALLER.

A A A, &c. The cortical ſubſtance.

B B, &c. The medullary ſubſtance.

C A point correſponding to the third ventricle.

D The pineal gland, lying between the four tubercles, viz. the nates and teſtes.

E E The lobes of the cerebellum, conſiſting of concentric arches, that correſpond to the convolutions of the cerebrum, drawn aſide in conſequence of an inciſion.

F Medullary ſubſtance of the cerebellum that reſembles a tree with foliage, called therefore arbor vitæ.

G G, &c. The cortical part, which is much extended by the foliated diſpoſition of the medullary ſubſtance; a circumſtance that has either been overlooked or ſlightly deſcribed by anatomiſts.

H H The fourth ventricle cut open from above. It communicates with the third one under the pineal gland, by what is called the iter a tertio ad quartum ventriculum.

I The ſuperior part of the medulla oblongata, which, like an iſthmus, connects the cerebrum and cerebellum.

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TABLE KK.

A View of a perpendicular Section of the Head----by MONRO.

AA The cranium.

B Part of the frontal ſinus.

C Part of the left ſphenoidal ſinus.

D The naſal lamella of the ethmoidal bone.

E The vomer.

F The cartilaginous part of the ſeptum.

G The opening from the right noſtril into the throat.

H The palatal proceſs of the right maxillary bone, with the alveolary one carrying the teeth.

II The cancellated portion of the cuneiform proceſs of the occipital bone, and body of the ſphenoidal one very abundant.

LLL The root of the falx, the reſt being removed to ſhew the convolutions on the inner ſide of the right hemiſphere of the brain.

MM Part of the tentorium cerebello ſuperextenſum, carrying the ſinus named torcular HEROPHILI.

NN The corpus calloſum.

O The ſeptum lucidum.

P The body of the fornix.

QQ The two anterior crura of the fornix.

R Commiſſura cerebri anterior.

S The paſſage by which the lateral ventricles of the brain communicate with each other, and with the third ventricle.

T Right ſurface of the third ventricle.

U Infundibulum, beginning from the third ventricle.

V The glandula pituitaria in the ſella turcica.

W Left optic nerve.

X Left tuberculum albicans, behind the infundibulum.

Y Part of the choroid plexus.

Z The pineal gland, with two peduncles, one connecting it with the ſide of the third ventricle, and the other to the commiſſura cerebri poſterior a.

b The iter ad quartum ventriculum.

c d Left natis and teſtis.

e The valvula *Vieuſſenii*.

f The arbor vitæ cerebelli.

g The cavity of the fourth ventricle.

h The cavity of the fourth ventricle, ſhut by the choroid plexus and pia mater.

i Tuber annulare.

k The cauda of the medulla oblongata.

l Upper part or beginning of the ſpinal marrow.

m Arteria baſilaris.

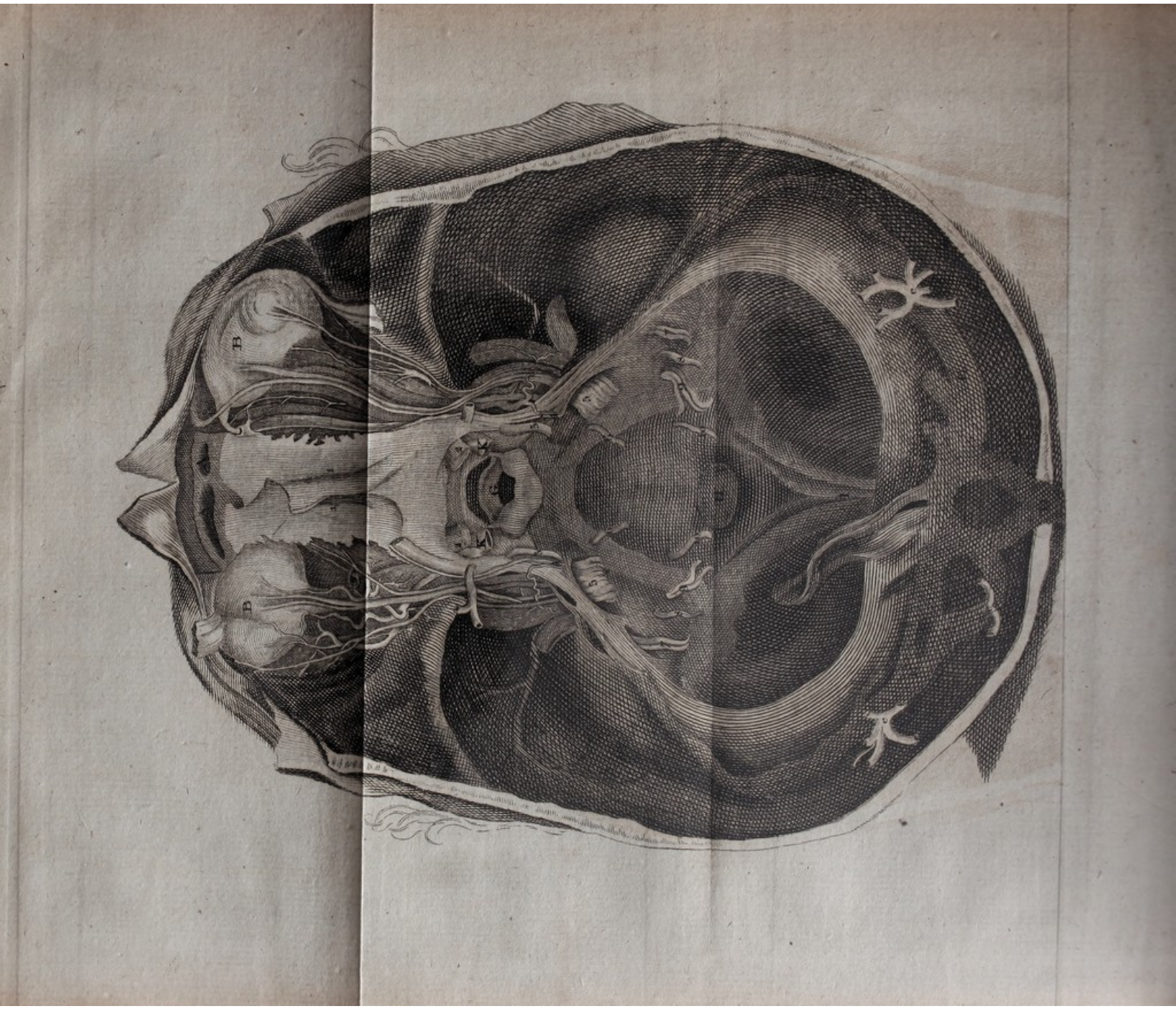

TABLE LL.

AA View of the internal Surface of the Baſe of the recent Skull, covered by the Dura Mater; containing Sinuſſes, Nerves, &c.---by HALLER.

A A The frontal ſinuſſes.

B B The eye-balls; the upper part of the orbits being removed.

C A part of the tentorium cerebelli, containing the torcular HEROPHILI ending in the lateral ſinuſſes.

D Loweſt part of the ſuperior longitudinal ſinus, ending in the lateral ones by a bifurcation.

E E Lateral ſinuſſes receiving veins e e e, in their courſe.

F F Cavernous ſinuſſes cut open.

G Sella turcica, containing the glandula pituitaria.

H Top of the ſpinal marrow appearing through the occipital hole.

I Falx cerebelli, adhering to the inferior part of the vertical ſpine of the occipital bone.

K K Trunks of the carotids as they ariſe by the ſides of the ſella turcica, immediately behind the optic nerves.

L L Arteries of the dura mater derived from the external carotids.

Nerves.

1 1 Filaments of the firſt or olfactory pair, paſſing downwards in the holes of the cribriform lamella of the ethmoidal bone to be ſpread in the noſe.

2 2 Trunks of the ſecond pair or optic, entering their proper holes to reach the bottom of the orbits in their way to the poſterior ſurface of the eye-balls.

3 3 Trunks of the third pair, or motorii oculorum, running through the cavernous ſinuſſes, principally to muſcles of the eye-balls.

4 4 Trunks of the fourth pair. very ſmall, paſſing through the cavernous ſinuſſes to the trochleares muſcles chiefly.

5 5 Trunks of the fifth pair, large, paſſing into the cavernous ſinuſſes, in which each is divided into three branches, hence named trigimini, which go to the orbit, the upper and under jaws, reſpectively through their proper holes.

6 6 Trunks of the ſixth pair, entering the dnra mater, behind the ſella turcica, to reach the cavernous ſinuſſes and orbits.

7 7 Trunks of the ſeventh pair, or auditory nerves, entering the meatus auditorii interni; each is double, conſiſting of portio mollis and dura.

9 9 Trunks of the ninth pair, or hypogloſſal nerves.

10 10 Trunks of the tenth pair.

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

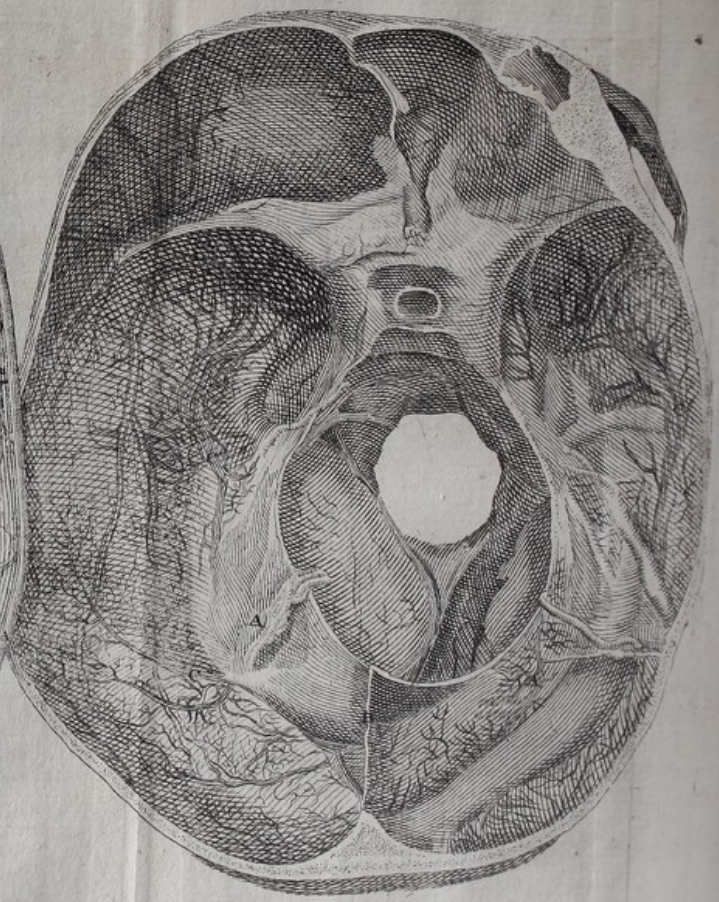

TABLE LLL.

A View of the Veins of the Dura Mater, in ſitu--by Dr. WALTER, ſen.

FIG. I.

Repreſents the upper Segment of the Dura Mater adhering to the correſponding Segment of the Skull.

AAAA The edge of the ſkull.

BB The falx of the dura mater.

CCCC The veins of the dura mater, ſome of them running to the ſuperior longitudinal ſinus, and others to the baſe of the ſkull.

FIG. II.

Repreſents the Baſe of the Skull with its Dura Mater in Situ.

AA Tentorium cerebelli, or ſeptum durae matris.

B The line from which the poſterior extremity of the falx is cut.

CCCC The veins paſſing to the principal ſinuſſes of the dura mater; many of which are likewiſe called ſinuſſes.

Fig. 3.

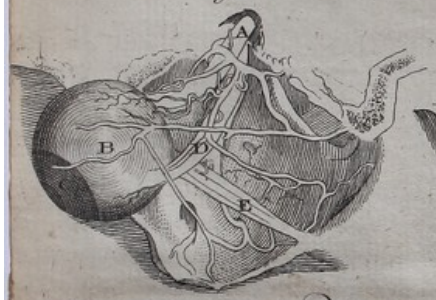

Fig. 2.

Fig.

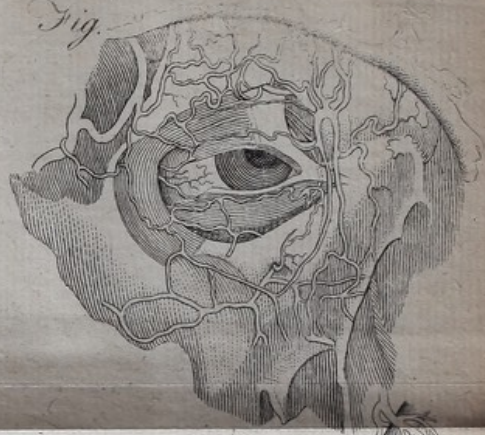

Fig. 8.

Fig. 7.

Fig. 6.

Fig. 5.

Fig. 4.

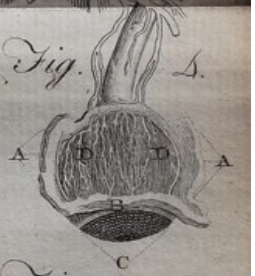

Fig. 9.

Fig. 10.

Fig. 11.

Fig. 12.

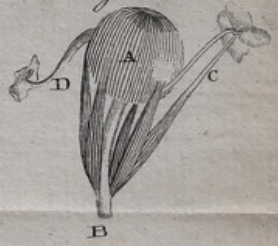

Fig. 13.

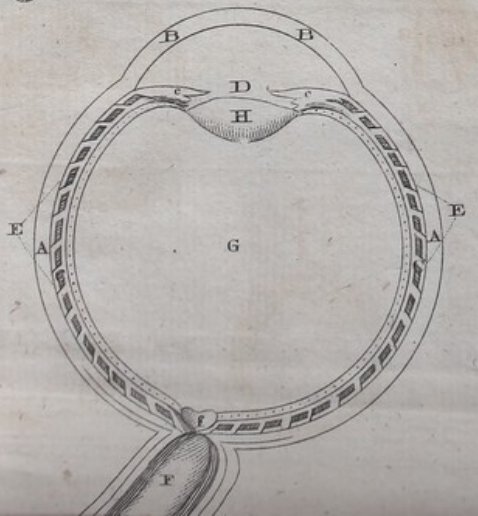

Fig. 14.

Fig. 15.

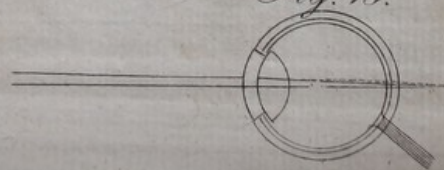

TABLE MM.

Views of the Eye-ball, its Veſſels, Muſcles, &c. ----by HALLER, ALBINUS, and others.

FIG. I.

A View of the external Veſſels of the Eye; to obtain which the Integuments and a conſiderable ſhare of the Orbicularis Muſcle are removed.

The principal branches are derived from the angular veſſels, while a general anaſtomoſis takes place with thoſe of the forehead, temple, and cheek, and the opening of the lids is ſurrounded with a kind of circle, like that of the mouth.

FIG. II.

A View of the upper ſide of the Eye-ball and its parts, obtained by removing the ſuperior Segment of the Orbit, the Levator Palpebræ, and Rectus ſuperior Muſcles.

A Optic nerve, ſomewhat curved.
B Muſculus trochlearis.
C Lachrymal gland.
D Tarſus ſuperior.

Fig. III.

A View of the inferior Veſſels of the Eye-ball; to obtain this it is drawn very much aſide.

A The optic nerve.

B The opaque cornea, or ſclerotic coat of the eye-ball, freed from muſcles, &c.

C The lucid cornea, or ſclerotis.

D The rectus inferior muſcle.

E The obliquus minor muſcle.

Fig. IV.

A View of the Eye-ball, after the outer Coat or Sclerotis is partly detached and turned off.

A A The opaque ſclerotis, partly detached by diſſection.

B B Poſterior and anterior portions, entire.

C Lucid cornea, and part of the pupil appearing through it.

D D The choroid coat, with numerous veſſels beautifully anaſtomoſing on its ſurface.

Fig. V.

A View of the Eye-ball, entirely deprived of the opaque and livid Cornea, and conſequently of the exterior Surface of the choroid Coat, Uvea, and Pupil, with their Veſſels.

A A Ciliary circle or ligament (orbiculus ciliaris, or ligamentum ciliare) to which the anterior

anterior part of the opaque cornea ſlightly adheres.

B The uvea, or iris, or that part of the choroid coat ſituated before the ciliary ligament, containing the circular hole called the pupil.

C C Vaſa vorticoſa, ſo named from the manner of their diſperſion.

Fig. VI.

A front View of the Eye-ball, from which the lucid Cornea is removed, to ſhew the Iris, the Pupil, and the diſpoſition of the Veſſels.

Fig. VII.

A ſide View of the Eye-ball, from the ſclerotic and choroid Coats are partly removed or turned off, to ſhew the Retina and the diſperſion of the central Artery on it.

Fig. VIII.

A View of the Eye-ball, nearly the ſame as in Figure 7.

A Ciliary proceſſes on the ſuperior ſurface of the uvea, near the root.

B Retina, with its veſſels including the vitreous humour and its capſule.

C The cryſtalline humour or lens covered with its capſule.

Fig.

FIG. IX.

A View of the Eye-ball magnified, from which the opaque and lucid Corneæ have been removed, to ſhew the choroid Coat, Uvea, and Pupil with the beautiful diſtribution of the Blood-veſſels---by MEYERS.

A A Part of the opaque ſclerotis.

B B Vaſa vorticoſa on the exterior ſurface of the choroid coat, anaſtomoſing with one another, and with thoſe of the uvea, the laſt of which are continued over

C The pupil, to ſhew their diſtribution on the membrana pupillaris of the fœtus, which fills up the pupil.

FIG. X.

A View of the Eye-ball and its Muſcles---by ALBINUS.

A A The eye-ball.

B The optic nerve.

C Levator palpebræ ſuperioris.

D Rectus ſuperior.

E Trochlearis, within which a little of the rectus internus is ſeen.

FIG.

FIG. XI.

A View of the Eye-ball deprived of ſome of its Muſcles.

A The eye-ball.
B The optic nerve.
C Rectus internus.
D Rectus externus.
The rectus inferior ſomewhat appears below the optic nerve.

FIG. XII.

A View of the Eye-ball and all its Muſcles.

A The eye-ball.
B The optic nerve.
C The trochlearis, with its tendon tranſmitted through the trochlea.
D Obliquus minor.

FIG. XIII.

A View of an horizontal Section of the Eye-ball, to ſhew the Diſpoſition of the Coats and Humours----by LE CAT.

A A Opaque cornea.
B B Lucid cornea.
C C Choroid coat.
c c Uvea.
D Pupilla.
E E Retina.

F Trunk of the optic nerve with its coats, of which thoſe of the eye-ball are repreſented as continuous.

f Inſenſible point from which the retina is expanded.

G Vitreous humour contained in its capſule.

H Cryſtalline humour or lens, contained in its capſule, between the anterior ſurface of which, and the poſterior one of the uvea, is a ſpace called poſterior chamber of the aqueous humour; and the ſpace before the iris is anterior chamber of the ſame humour; becauſe this humour poſſeſſes both.

FIG. XIV.

Shews how the image of an object, A, is inverted, B, by the rays being refracted by the lens, C, and conſequently the diſpoſition of the picture of an object on the retina.

FIG. XV.

Shews how a pencil of rays is refracted by the humours of the eye, ſo as to have its focus fall on the retina.

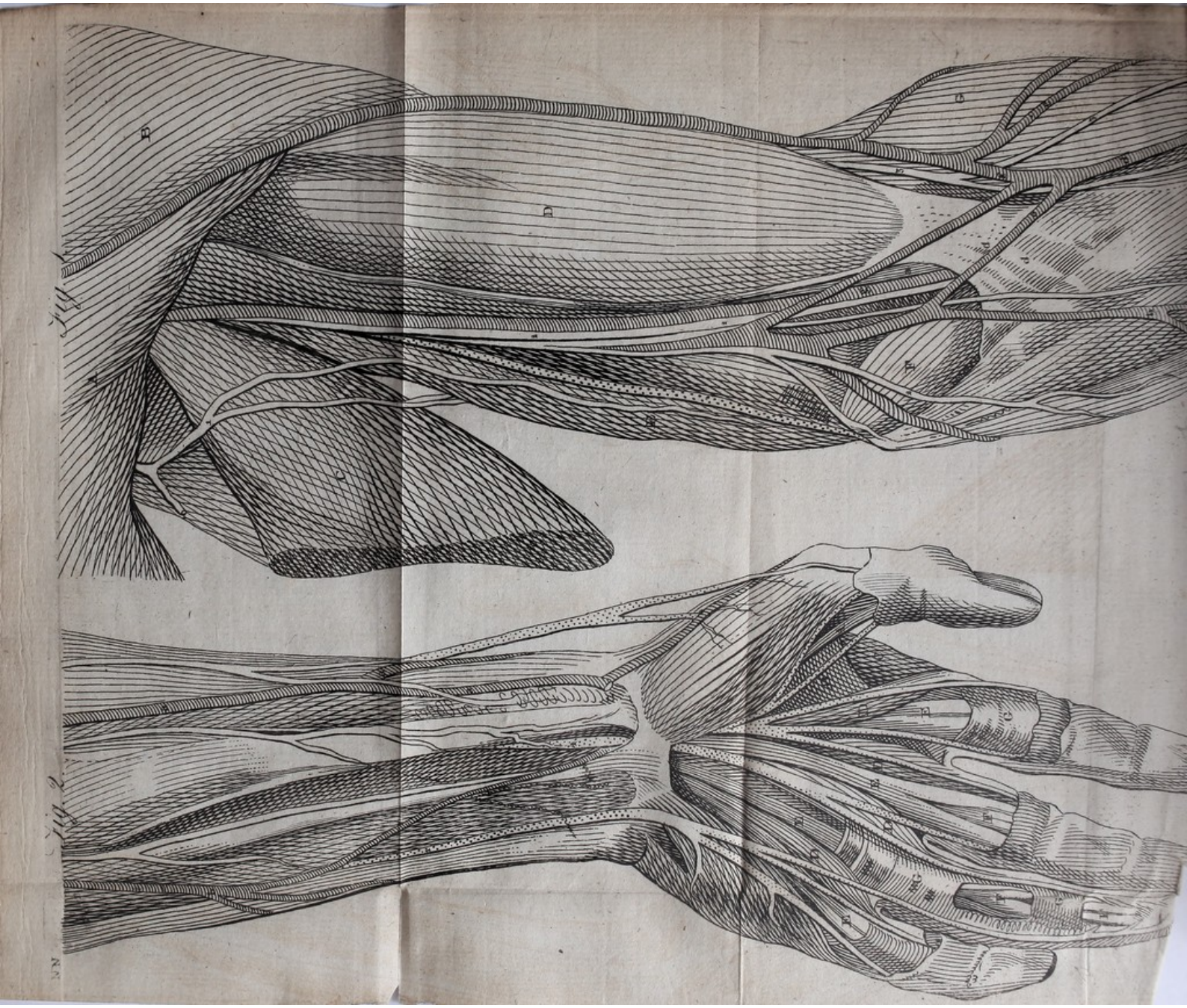

TABLE NN.

A View of the cutaneous Veſſels, &c. of the left ſuperior Extremity, from which the Integuments have been removed----by CAMPER,

FIG. I.

Muſcles.

A Pectoralis major.
B Deltoides.
C Latiſſimus dorſi.
D Biceps flexor cubiti.
d d Round tendon of the biceps, with its aponeuroſis extended to the inſide of the forearm, concealing all the parts except the ſuperficial veins.
E Triceps extenſor cubiti.
F Pronator teres.
G Supinator radii longus.

Artery and Veins.

a Brachial artery, appearing near the inner edge of the tendon of the biceps, where it may always be felt.
b Baſilic vein, near the internal condyle.
c Cephalic vein, near the external condyle.
d Median vein, near the middle of the arm.
e Median baſilic vein.
f Median cephalic vein.

g Deep-ſeated vein, accompanying the artery, and cloſely attached to it.

Nerves.

1 Axillary branch from the brachial plexus.
2 2 2 Cutaneous nerve.
3 3 3 Muſculo-cutaneous nerve.

FIG. II.

Muſcles.

A Tendon of the flexor pollicis longus, paſſing through the flexor pollicis brevis.
B Adductor pollicis.
C Abductor indicis.
D D D D Muſculi lumbricales, lying in the interſtices of the flexor tendons.
E E E E Tendons of the extenſor digitorum ſublimis, or perforatus.
F F F Tendons of the extenſor digitorum profundus, or perforans, appearing through the ſlits of the perforatus.
G G G The mucous ſheaths, containing the aforeſaid tendons in the grooves of the finger bones.

Veins.

a a a Branches forming the median vein.
b Branches forming the baſilic vein.

Nerves.

Nerves.

1 Ulnar nerve, which, after paſſing behind the annular ligament and palmar aponeuroſis, is diſtributed to the little and ring fingers.

2 Radial nerve, that in the palm is divided into branches that go to the ring, middle, fore fingers, and thumb.

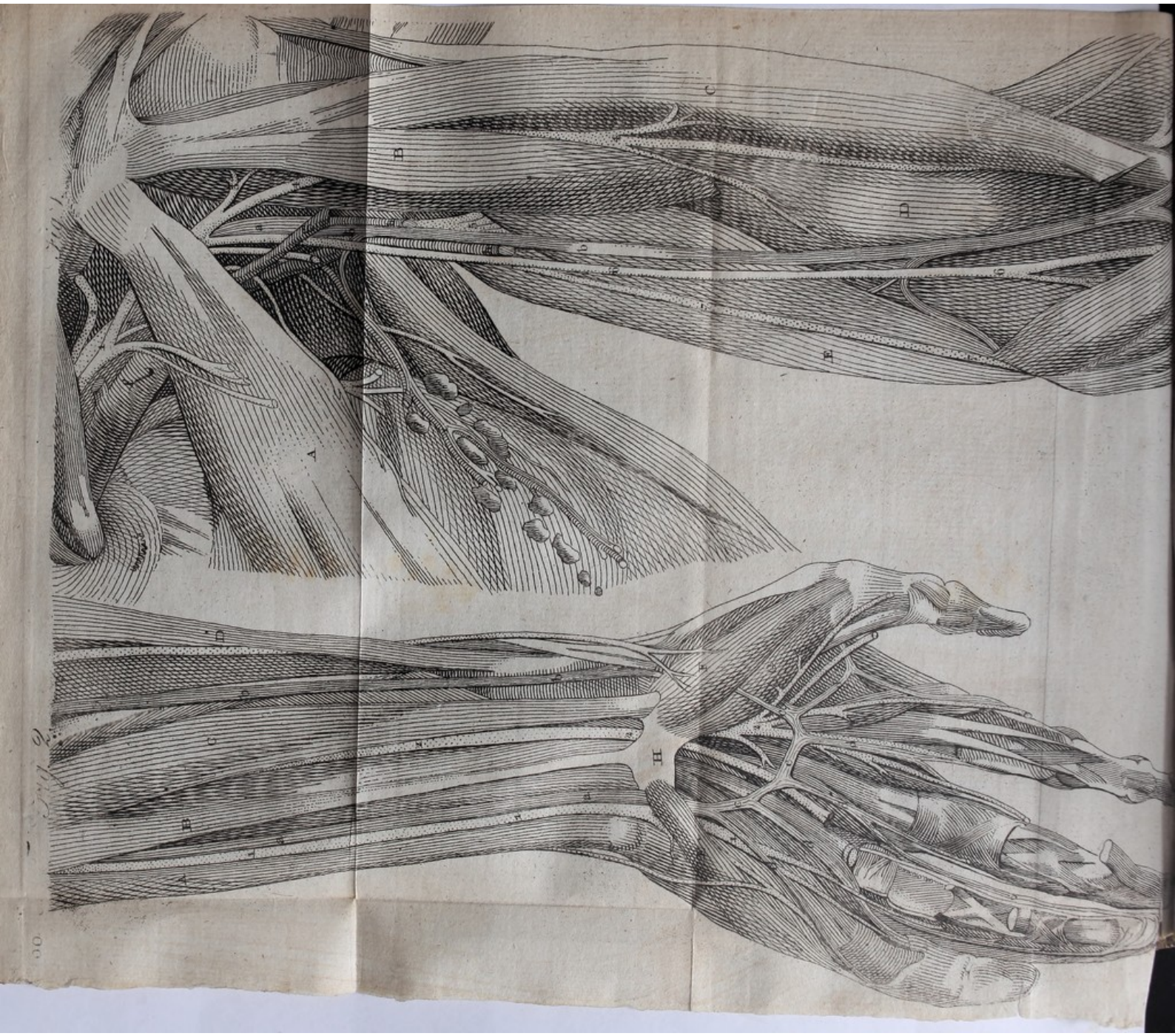

TABLE OO.

A View of the left ſuperior Extremity, in a farther Progreſs of Diſſection---by CAMPER.

FIG. I.

Muſcles.

A Pectoralis minor.

B Coraco-brachialis.

C Biceps, drawn a little aſide, and the aponeuroſis cut from its inferior tendon.

D Brachialis internus.

E Triceps extenſor cubiti.

Arteries and Vein.

a a Trunk of the axillary.

b b b Trunk of the humeral artery, ſending off the arteriæ reflexæ, or reflected branches.

c Point of diviſion of the brachial artery, behind the aponeuroſis of the biceps, and on the inſide of the tendon.

d Radial, &c.

e Ulnar branches.

f Trunk of the axillary vein, lying lower and more ſuperficial than the artery.

g Cut trunks of the ſuperficial veins.

h h Cut trunks of the deep-ſeated veins that accompany the artery.

i i Arteries and veins of the axillary glands.

Nerves.

Nerves.

1 Part of the axillary or brachial plexus, from which the brachial nerves are derived.

2 Nervus ſcapularis.

3 Nervus articularis.

4 4 Nervus muſculo-cutaneus, or perforans CASSERII.

5 5 Nervus muſcularis.

6 6 Nervus radialis, which, near the flexure of the elbow, lies on the inſide of the artery, and is alſo covered by the bicipital aponeuroſis.

7 7 Nervus ulnaris, that paſſes behind the internal condyle of the os humeri to reach the fore-arm and hand.

FIG. II.

Muſcles.

A Flexor carpi ulnaris.
B Palmaris longus.
C Flexor carpi radialis.
D Supinator radii longus.
E Palmaris brevis.
F Opponens pollicis.
G Flexor pollicis brevis.
H Ligamentum carpi annulare anterius.

Arteries.

Arteries.

a a Ulnar artery.

b b Radial artery.

c c c Palmar arterial arch, formed by the radial and ulnar arteries.

d d d d d Branches ariſing from the palmar arch, running to the ſide of the little finger, and to the interſtices of the others. The three middlemoſt, at the beginnings of the fingers, are each divided into two, and accompany the nerves along the ſides of the ſheaths of the tendons.

Nerves.

1 1 1 Ulnar nerve.

2 2 2 Radial nerve.


Fig. 1.
Fig. 2.
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TABLE PP.

FIG. I.

A View of a Diſſection of the left Side of the Neck and correſponding Arm---by CAMPER.

Muſcles.

A A Scalenus anticus.
B B Scalenus medius.
C Scalenus poſticus.
D D Subſcapularis.
E Teres minor.
F Teres major.
G Long tendon of the biceps, paſſing through the capſular cavity.
H Short tendon of the biceps, going to the coracoid proceſs.
I Coraco-brachialis.
K K K Intercoſtales.

Nerves.

a a a a Portion of the left intercoſtal nerve.
b b b, &c. Axillary or brachial plexus, that ſends branches to the arm.
c Scapularis.
d Perforans CASSERII.
e Muſcularis.

FIG. II.

A View of a Diſſection of the Back of the Fore-arm and Hand.

A Tendons of the extenſor communis digitorum.

B Ligamentum carpi annulare poſterius.

C D E Extenſors of the thumb.

F Extenſor carpi ulnaris.

G G Extonſores carpi radiales longior & brevior.

H Abductor indicis.

I Adductor pollicis.

K K Interoſſei appearing in the interſtices of the extenſor tendons.

Nerves.

a Branch of the muſcularis.

b Branch of the ulnaris.

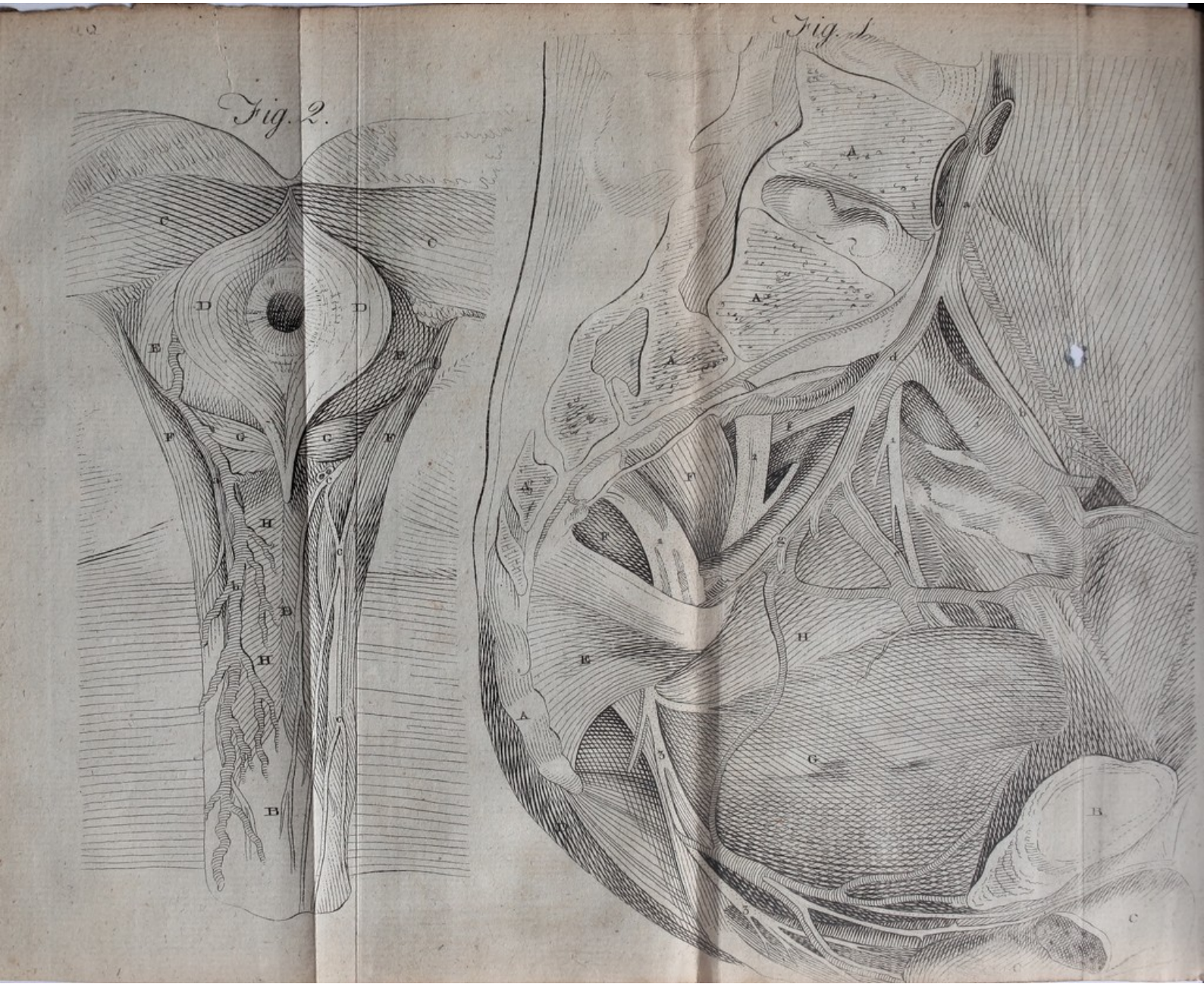
Fig. 2.
Fig. 1.

TABLE QQ.

FIG. I.

A View of a Section of the Pelvis---by CAMPER.

A A, &c. Laſt lumbar vertebra, os ſacrum, and os coccygis, cut vertically.

B Left os pubis, cut from its fellow at the ſymphyſis.

C C Crura of the corpora cavernoſa penis.

D Glutæus maximus

E Coccygæus, covering a part of the ſacro-iſchiatic ligaments.

F F Pyriformis.

G Levator ani.

H Obturator internus.

Arteries and Veins.

a Left common iliac artery.

b External iliac artery.

c Epigaſtric artery.

d Internal iliac artery.

e Obturator artery.

f Arteria glutæa.

g Arteria pudenda, or pudica communis, ſweeping along to the arch of the pubes and corpora cavernoſa penis.

h Common iliac vein.

i External iliac vein.

Nerves.

Nerves.

1 Obturator or poſterior crural.

2 2 Part of the ſacral plexus, that ſends off the iſchiatic nerve.

3 3 Branches running to the penis, &c.

FIG. II.

A View of the Perinæal Parts----by CAMPER.

A The anus.

B B The penis.

C C Glutæi muſcles.

D D Sphinctor ani.

E E Levator ani.

F F Erectores covering the crura of the corpora cavernoſa.

G G Tranſverſalis perinæi.

H H, &c. Ejaculatores covering the bulb of the urethra.

Artery, Vein, and Nerves.

a Arteria pudica.

b Vena pudica.

c c Nerves going to the penis.

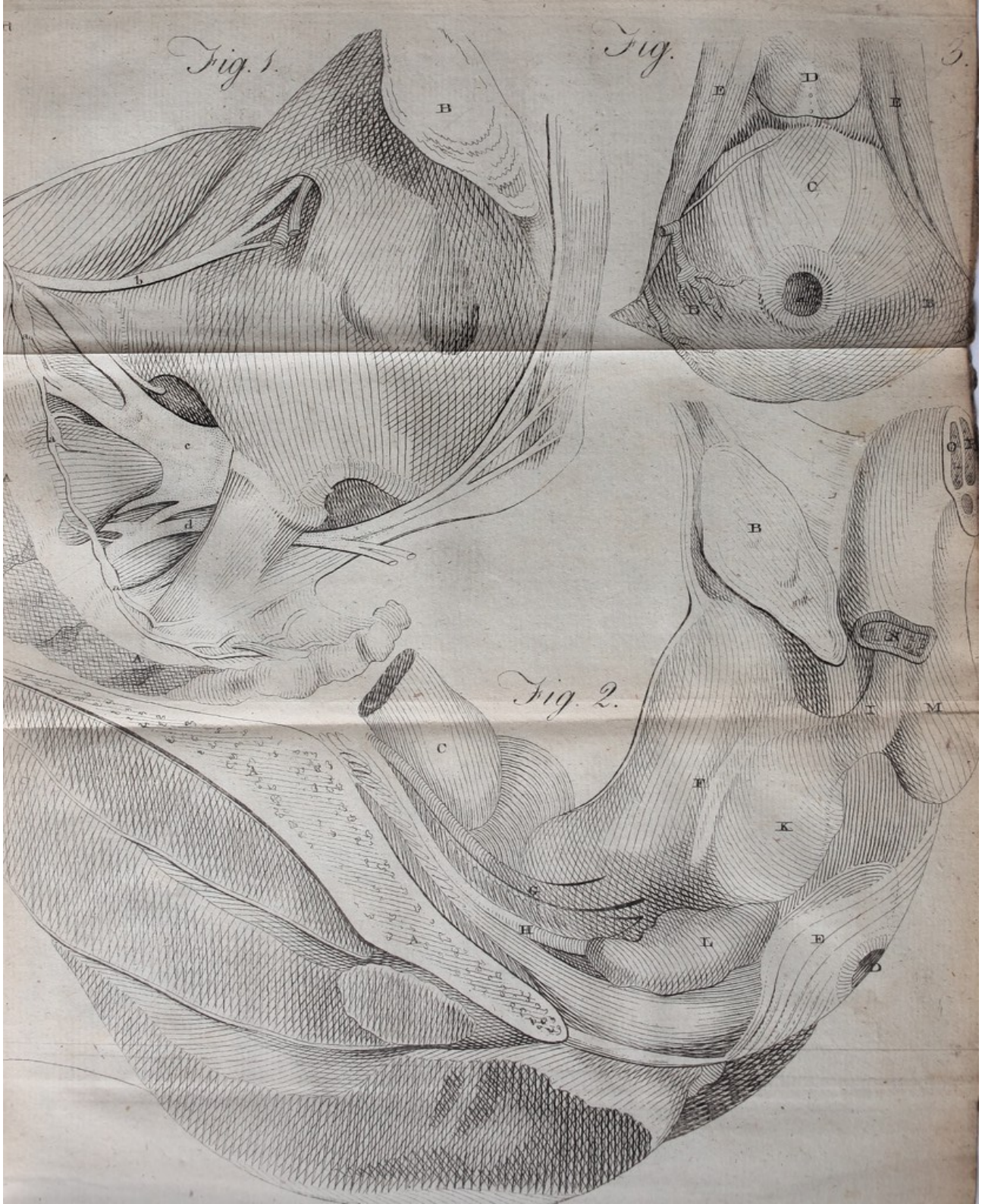
Fig. 1.
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Fig. 3.
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Fig. 2.
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TABLE RR.

FIG. I.

A View of a vertical Section of the Pelvis---by CAMPER.

A A Section of the os ſacrum and coccygis.
B A ſection of the ſymphyſis pubis.
a a a Inferior part of the intercoſtal nerve.
b Poſterior crural or obturator nerve.
c Iſchiatic nerve, formed by the ſacral plexus, going out by the iſchiatic notch above the ſacro-iſchiatic ligaments.
d Nerve running forward to the penis, &c.

FIG. II.

A View of a vertical Section of the Pelvis---by CAMPER.

A A Section of the os innominatum.
B A ſection of the ſymphyſis pubis.
C Upper part of the rectum in the concavity formed by the os ſacrum and os coccygis.
D The anus.
E Sphincter ani.
F Body of the bladder of urine, in a flaccid ſtate.
G The ureter.
H Vas deferens.
I Veſicula ſeminalis.

K Proſtate

K Proſtate gland, partly covered by the levator ani.

L Membranous part of the urethra, lying under the arch of the pubes.

M A ſection of the crus of the right corpus cavernoſum, cut off from the os pubis.

N A ſection of the ſame corpus cavernoſum above the ſcrotum.

O A ſection of the left one.

P A ſection of the urethra.

FIG. III.

A View of the Anus and Perinæum--------by CAMPER.

A The anus.

B B Levator ani.

C Proſtate gland.

D Bulb of the urethra.

E E Crura of the corpora cavernoſa, and the erectores.


Fig. 1.
Fig. 3.
Fig. 4.
Fig. 2.

TABLE SS.

Three Views of the Spinal Marrow--------by HALLER.

FIG. I.

A View of the Spinal Marrow, covered by its Membranes.

A Upper point, by which it joins with the cauda of the medulla oblongata.

The forty pair of ſpinal nerves are ſeen going off on each ſide, alſo covered by their membranes.

FIG. II.

A View of the Spinal Marrow from which the Dura Mater is diſſected off, and pinned back.

A Upper part of the ſpinal marrow.

B The termination of it in what is called cauda equina.

FIG. III.

A View of the Spinal Marrow, and the Manner in which it is ſupplied with Blood; the Spine being cut open laterally.

A Upper part of the ſpinal marrow.

B Under point, where the cauda equina begins.

D Trunk of the aorta.
E E Right carotid artery.
F F Right vertebral artery.
G G Deſcending aorta.

From theſe veſſels branches are repreſented going off and entering the ſpinal canal, by its lateral holes, and beautifully diſperſed on the ſpinal marrow, and anaſtomoſing with branches from above.

Fig. IV.

The inferior part of figure third.

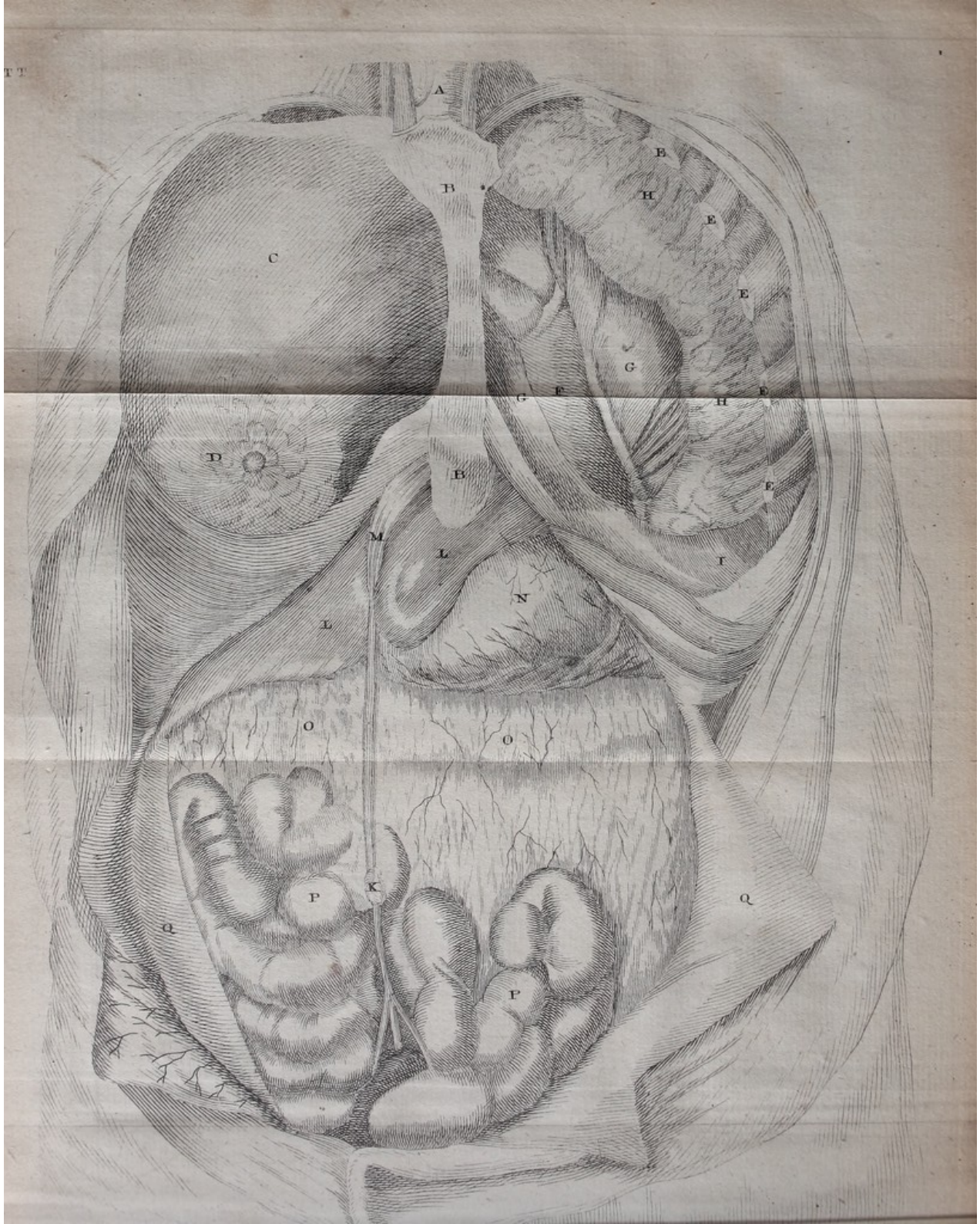
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TABLE TT.

A Diſſection of the anterior Part of the Trunk ----by JENTY.

A Trachea arteria.

B B Sternum.

C Pectoralis major.

D The right mamma.

E E, &c. Cut extremities of the uppermoſt ribs of the left ſide.

F A part of the ſurface of the heart appearing through

G G The pericardium cut open.

H H Left lungs.

I Upper ſurface of the diaphragm.

K Umbilicus, to which the remains of the umbilical veſſels and urachus are ſeen connected.

L L The liver, divided into right and left lobes by

M The ſuſpenſory ligament.

N The ſtomach.

O O The great omentum, through which the arch of the colon is apparent.

P P Convolutions of the inteſtines.

Q Q Peritonæum and abdominal muſcles folded back.

Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

TABLE UU.

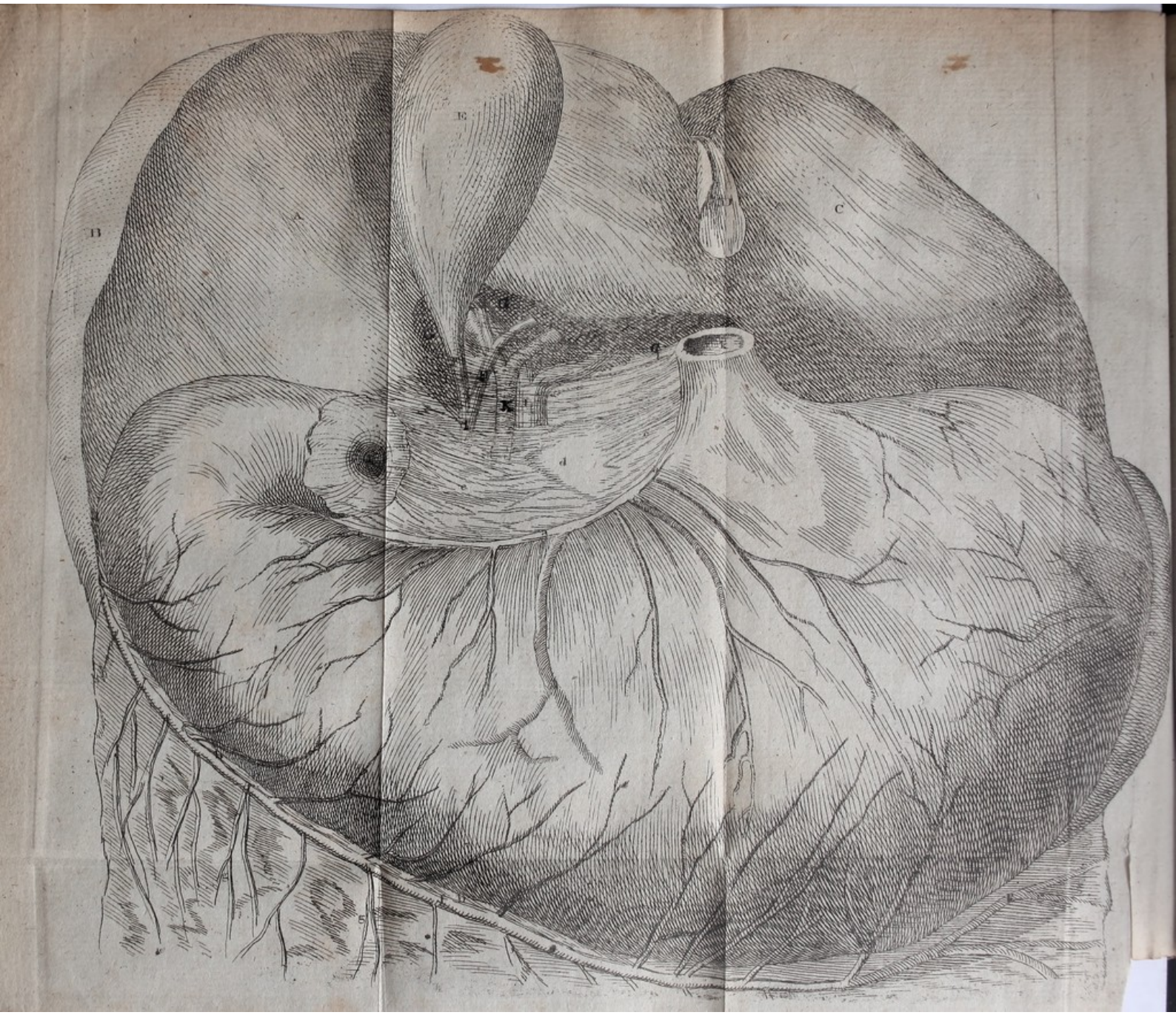
Two Views of the Abdominal Parts--------by HALLER.

FIG. I.

A A The liver turned upwards.
B Gall-bladder and biliary ducts.
C The ſtomach.
D Little omentum inflated.
E E Arch of the colon inflated.
F F Convolutions of the ſmall inteſtine.

FIG. II.

A A Liver turned upwards.
B Small omentum inflated.
C C C Great omentum inflated.
D D D Convolutions of the ſmall inteſtine.


B
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d
d

TABLE VV.

A View of the Liver, Stomach, &c. the former a little drawn upwards.

The Liver.

A Concave or under ſurface of the right or great lobe.

B A ſmall part of its convexity, or upper ſurface.

C Concave or under ſurface of the left, or ſmall lobe.

D A portion of the ſuſpenſory ligament, remaining in the notch, and ſinking into its canal; the cord-like part of this was umbilical vein.

E The gall-bladder, partly lodged in a peculiar foſſa in the great lobe.

F Cyſtic duct.

GGGG The ſinus, or tranſverſe ſciſſure, common to both lobes, called ſinus portarum.

H Hepatic duct emerging from the ſinus portarum, and ending in the cyſtic one.

I The ductus communis choledochus, or cyſtic and hepatic ducts conjoined, running downwards to the duodenum.

K Trunk of the hepatic artery, a branch of the cœliac one dividing into two or three branches

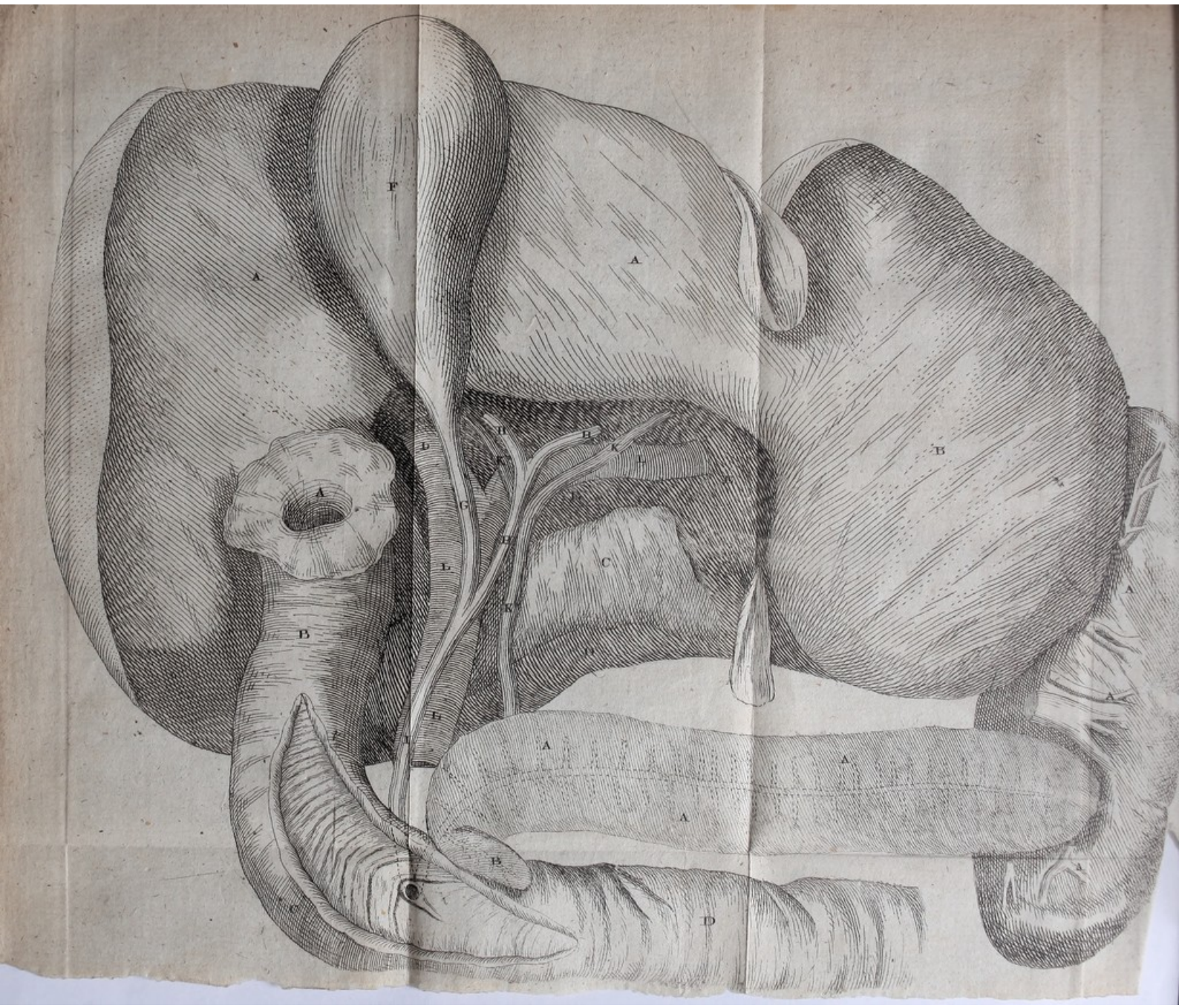
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TABLE WW.

A View of the Liver, Spleen, Pancreas, and Duodenum, from below, after the Stomach is removed, and the anterior edge of the Liver drawn a little upwards.

The Liver.

A Concavity of the great lobe.

B Convexity of the ſmall lobe.

C Lobulus SPIGELLII.

D Notch in the poſterior or thick edge, that correſponds to the ſpine.

EEE Sinus portarum, or ſciſſure by which the veſſels are tranſmitted.

F Gall bladder.

G Cyſtic duct.

H Hepatic duct ariſing from the ſinus by two branches.

I Ductus communis choledochus.

KKK Hepatic artery, a branch of the cœliac.

LLLL Trunk of the vena portarum, entering the ſinus in two branches.

Spleen.

AAA The concave ſurface that correſponds to the great extremity of the ſtomach, with its ſciſſure or ſinus. tranſmitting veſſels.

The convex ſurface is turned to the diaphragm and ribs.

Pancreas.

A A A The great pancreas, and that ſurface which is ſeen from the omental cavity. The one end is attached to the ſpleen, and the other to the duodenum.

The dotted lines repreſent the excreting duct running longitudinally, and receiving numerous lateral branches, and enlarging as it approaches the duodenum, into which it opens, along with, or near to the biliary duct.

B The little pancreas; the dotted lines ſhew the manner and courſe of its duct.

Duodenum.

A The pylorus, ſurrounded with a ſmall ſhare of the adjacent ſubſtance of the ſtomach.

B Upper part of the duodenum, covered by the liver when in ſitu.

C The arch, or curvature, ſlit open to ſhew the valves or rugæ, and the common orifice of the biliary and pancreatic ducts.

D The duodenum, tending to the left ſide, acroſs the ſpine, where it is concealed by the laminæ of the meſocolon, as in a ſheath.

Fig. 1.

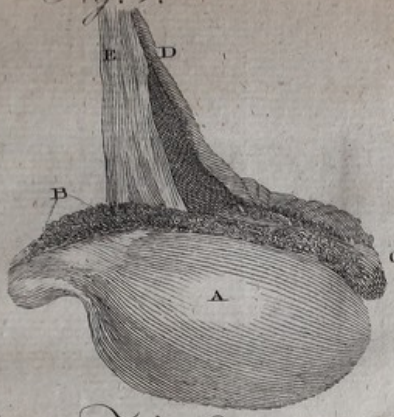


Fig. 2.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 5.

Fig. 8.

Fig. 7.

Fig. 6.

TABLE XX.

Various views of the Teſticle.

FIG. I.

A The body of the teſticle, covered by the tunica adnata or propria; the tunica vaginalis being entirely removed.

B Beginnings of the epididymis, ſometimes called, caput epididymidis.

C The other extremity of the epididymis, where it is reflected upon itſelf, and goes on to produce

D The vas deferens, which joins

E The remainder of the ſpermatic cord.

FIG. II.

A The tunica adnata, drawn off from the body of the teſtis, ſtill, however, adhering to its dorſum, where ſome of the delicate convoluted ſeminal veſſels appear.

FIG. III.

The body of the teſticle ſomewhat opened, after the tunica adnata is ſeparated, to ſhew the manner in which the convoluted cones of ſeminal veſſels lie, and tend to its dorſum.

FIG. IV.

The Teſticle, ſo diſſected as to ſhew the Manner in which the ſeminal Cones produce

A The vaſa efferentia that conſtitute the caput epididyminis, and that, uniting into one tube,

tube, much convoluted, forms the reſt of the epididymis, that ends in vas deferens.

Fig. V.

A View of the Teſticle and Spermatic Veſſels, ſo opened and prepared as to ſhew, after the Body of the Teſticle is opened,

A A The ſeminal convoluted ducts, tending to the dorſum of the teſticle, to iſſue under the name of vaſa efferentia, B, that form the epididymis, C C, and the vas deferens, at firſt much convoluted, D D D.

E E Numerous lymphatic veſſels that ariſe in the body of the teſticle, and paſs beyond the epididymis, and aſcend along the ſpermatic cord.

Fig. VII.

A The vas deferens, ſeparated from the reſt of the veſſels in the ſpermatic cord, which gradually becomes ſmaller.

B Termination of the epididymis.

C Beginning of the epididymis, formed by the vaſa efferentia.

D Body of the teſticle covered by the tunica adnata.

Fig. VIII. and IX.

The Veſiculæ Seminales, with which the Vaſa Deferentia are connected, immediately at their opening into the Urethra.

TABLE D.

FIG. I.

The Uterine Syſtem---by HALLER.

A A Ovaria, the left one enlarged.
B B The Fallopian tubes diſtended.
C C Fringed extremities of the tubes.
D D Body of the uterus cut open.
E E Uterine cavity.
F Os internum.
G G Ligamenta lata.
H H Vagina cut open on its poſterior ſide.
I Urethra.
K Clitoris.
L L Nymphæ.
M M Labia.

FIG. II.

A view of the Os Internum, and part of the Vagina.

A The rima.
B B Vagina.

FIG. III.

A view of the Os Externum.

A A Labia.
B Clitoris.
C C Nymphæ.

C C Nymphæ.
D Hymen of a ſemilunar form.

FIG. IV.

A view of the Os Externum.

A A Labia.
B Clitoris.
C Urethra.
D D D Hymen of a circular form.

FIG. V.

A view of the Os Externum.

A A Labia.
B Clitoris.
C Urethra.
D Hymen, large and ſemilunar.

TABLE 2 D.

FIG. I.

A View of the Uterus of a Woman who died 36 Hours after Parturition, with its Arteries filled with Wax--by Dr. WALTER, ſen.

A A The uterine arteries ſtretching along the margins of the uterus, and mutually anaſtomoſing by numerous branches beautifully ſerpentine.

B B Internal ſpermatic arteries, anaſtomoſing largely with the uterine ones near the fundus uteri.

C C External ſpermatic arteries, or thoſe that run along the ligamenta rotunda, anaſtomoſing with the others.

FIG. II.

A View of the Uterus of a Woman that died 24 Hours after Parturition, with its Arteries and Veins filled with Wax, from which the Cellular Matter has been ſomewhat diſſected---by Dr. WALTER, ſenior.

A A The arteries moderately filled beautifully intermixing with the veins.

B B, &c. The veins, comparatively large, and exceedingly numerous and ſerpentine, with branches correſponding to the ſpermatic arteries external and internal.

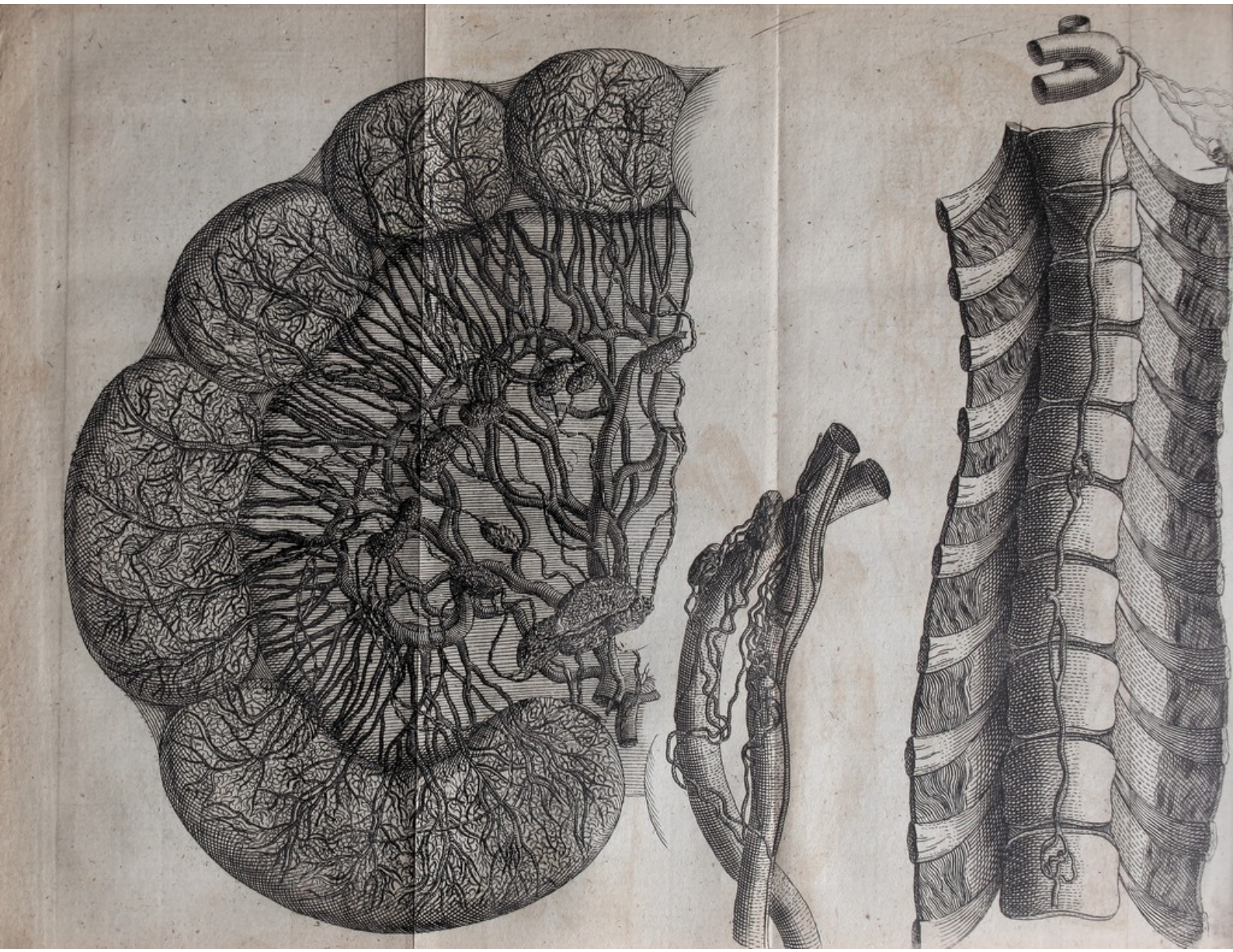


TABLE DD.

FIG. I.

A view of the Uterus a few days gravid----by RUYSCH.

A A The body of the uterus cut open, ſo that its thickneſs and part of its cavity are ſeen.

B The os internum, or tranſverſe rima, between the protuberances, that from ſimilarity have occaſioned it to be called os tincæ.

C C The line to which the vagina adhered.

D D The ovaria, the left one cut open.

E A veſicle enlarged or impregnated, (ovum fœcundatum).

F Veſicles not enlarged (ovula non fœcundata).

G Blood-veſſels running in the cellular or common texture.

H Prominences cauſed by the contained veſicles, or ova.

I I The ligaments of the ovaria.

K K The Fallopian tubes, ſlit open near their fimbriated extremities.

L L Parts of the ligamenta lata uteri.

M M Parts of the ligamenta rotunda uteri.

FIG. II.

A view of a Uterus, taken from a woman who was killed a few hours after coition---- by RUYSCH.

The cavity of the uterus, and its tubes, were diſcovered filled with the male ſemenal fluid.

A The ſemen in the uterine cavity.

B The ſame matter appearing at the os internum.

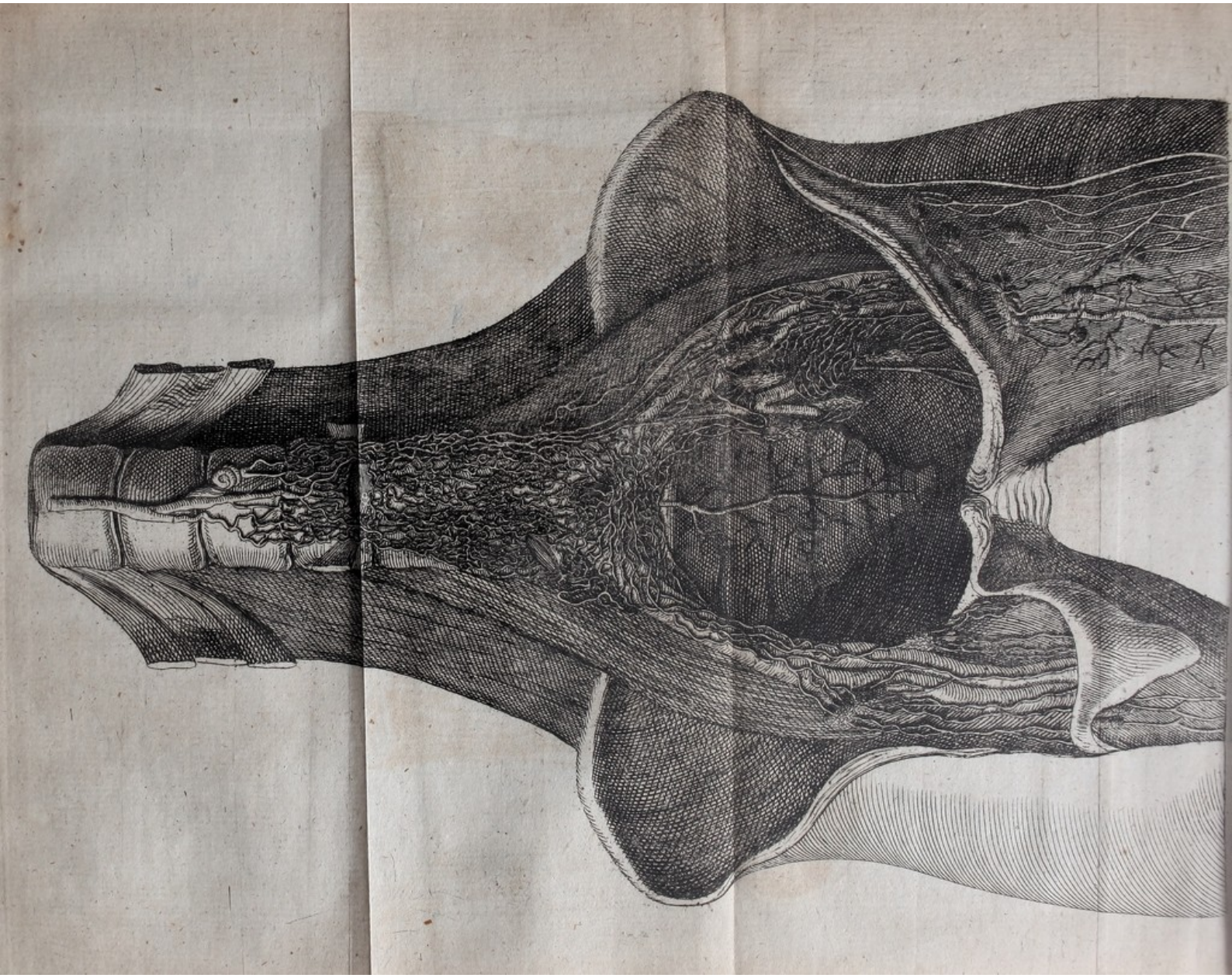


TABLE DDD.

A view of the Uterine Syſtem, in conſequence of a tranſverſe and lateral ſection of the Pelvis----by SMELLIE.

A A The ovaria.

B B The Fallopian tubes; the fimbriated extremity of the left one is applied to the correſponding ovarium, while that of the right one is turned forward to ſhew its orifice.

C The uterus, its fundus or bottom.

D Its corpus, or body,

E Its cervix, or contracted portion.

e e e e The ſpace from which the cervix of the bladder has been cut off.

F The os internum.

The dotted lines ſhew the form, extent, and ſituation of the uterine cavity.

G G The ligamenta lata.

H H The ligamenta rotunda.

I I The vagina, cut open.

K K The ſuperior part of the rectum.

L The inferior part.

M The laſt lumbar vertebra.

N N The oſſa innominata at the place of diſſection.

O O Cellular ſubſtance between the integuments and muſcles.

P P The integuments of the nates.

Q The region of the os coccygis.

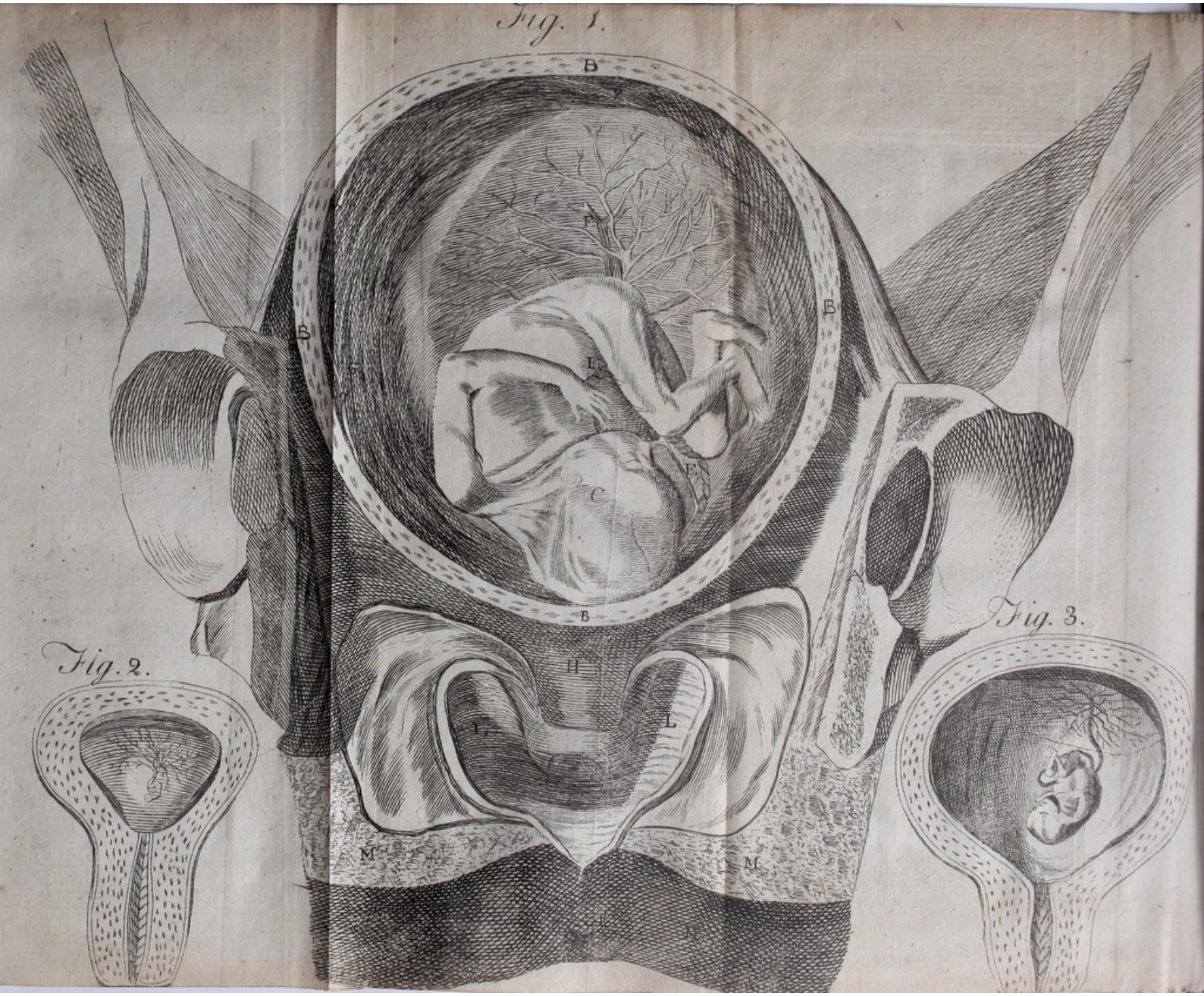


Fig. 1.
B
B
B
F
L
C
B
H
L
L
M
M
Fig. 2.
Fig. 3.

TABLE DDDD.

FIG. I.

A view of the Gravid Uterus, in ſitu, in the fourth or fifth month, cut vertically and tranſverſely----by SMELLIE.

AA The oſſa innominata cut as repreſented in the former plate.

BBBB The poſterior ſegment of the uterus, containing numerous veſſels.

C The fœtus, with its vertex preſented, or downwards.

EE Accidental flexions of the umbilical chord.

F The placenta, its concave ſurface covered by the chorion and amnios.

GG The membranes adhering to the uterus, from which the light waved lines, gggg, repreſent their edges as ſomewhat detached.

H The cervix uteri ſhortened, from which the bladder has been diſſected.

I The os internum.

K The ligamenta lata.

LL The vagina cut open on the fore part.

MM Cellular ſubſtance.

NN The integuments of the nates.

O The anus.

FIG. II.

A view of the gravid Uterus in the ſecond month, cut vertically and tranſverſely; in which the Placenta and membranes are diſtinctly ſeen----by SMELLIE.

The cervix uteri is not ſhortened.

FIG. III.

A view of the gravid Uterus in the ſecond month, cut vertically and tranſverſely.---- The fœtus and its parts are more evolved than in the former figure----by SMELLIE.

The cervix uteri is conſiderably ſhortened.

TABLE FF.

FIG. I.

A View of the Veſſels that form the Umbilical Chord, &c.--by BIDLOO.

A The umbilical ring or opening in the tendons of the abdominal muſcles, about the middle of the linea alba.

B Part of the umbilical chord, drawn upwards, and tied by a thread to a nail.

C C The convex ſurface of the liver.

D D The inteſtines convoluted.

E The bladder of urine.

F F The internal iliac or hypogaſtric arteries, reflected on each ſide of the bladder, and running to the umbilical ring, to become umbilical arteries. They lie without the peritonæum.

G The umbilical vein, in its courſe from the umbilicus to the notch and canal of the liver, and to the ſinus venæ portarum, from which the canalis venoſus runs backwards to the vena cava. This is entirely without the peritonæum, and partly involved in the duplicature of it, which is called the broad or ſuſpenſory ligament of the liver, that divides the lobes.

H The

H The urachus, extended from the fundus of the bladder to the umbilicus, between the two arteries.

FIG. II.

A View of the Heart of the Fœtus, diſſected ſo as to ſhew,

A The ſeptum, or partition of the auricles.

B The foramen ovale, with its valve nearly filling it.

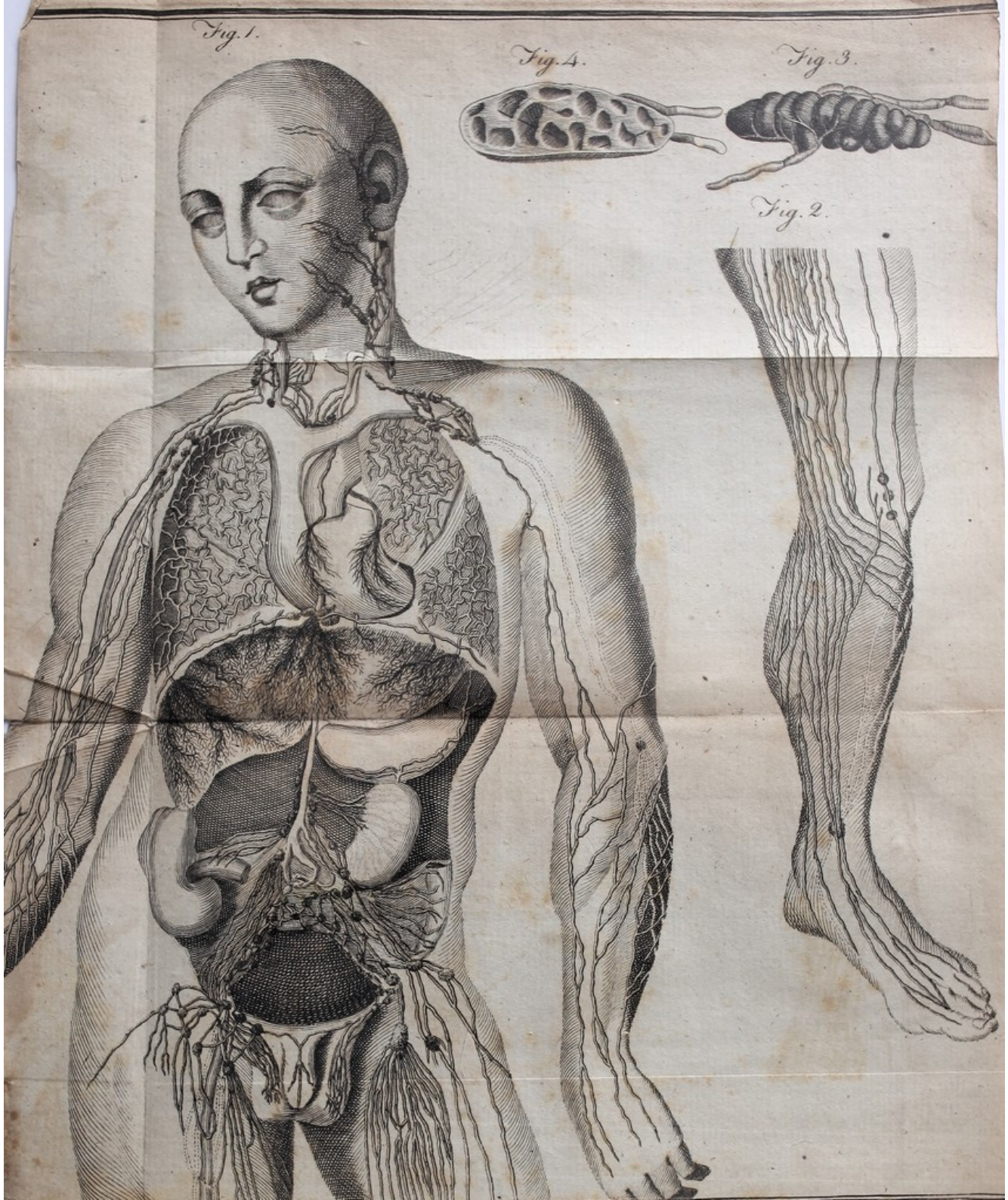
FINIS.

Fig. 1.

Fig. 4.

Fig. 3.

Fig. 2.



Langsdorff

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Canton

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