

**Myskotomia: or, the anatomical administration of all the muscles of an humane body, as they arise in dissection. As also an analitical table, reducing each muscle to his use and part ... / [William Molins].**

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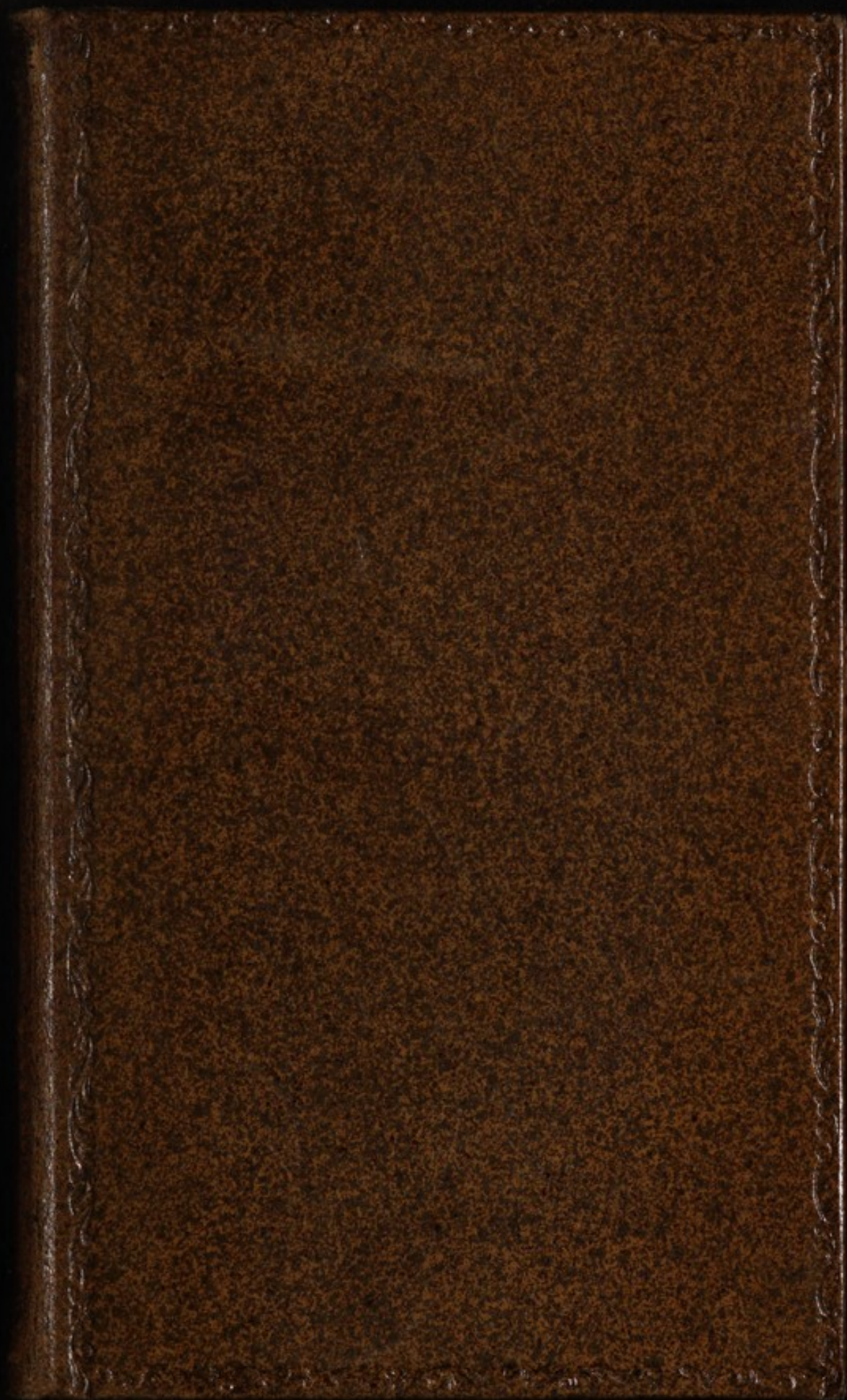
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ANATOMY OF THE MUSCLES.- W. MOLINS.-1648.











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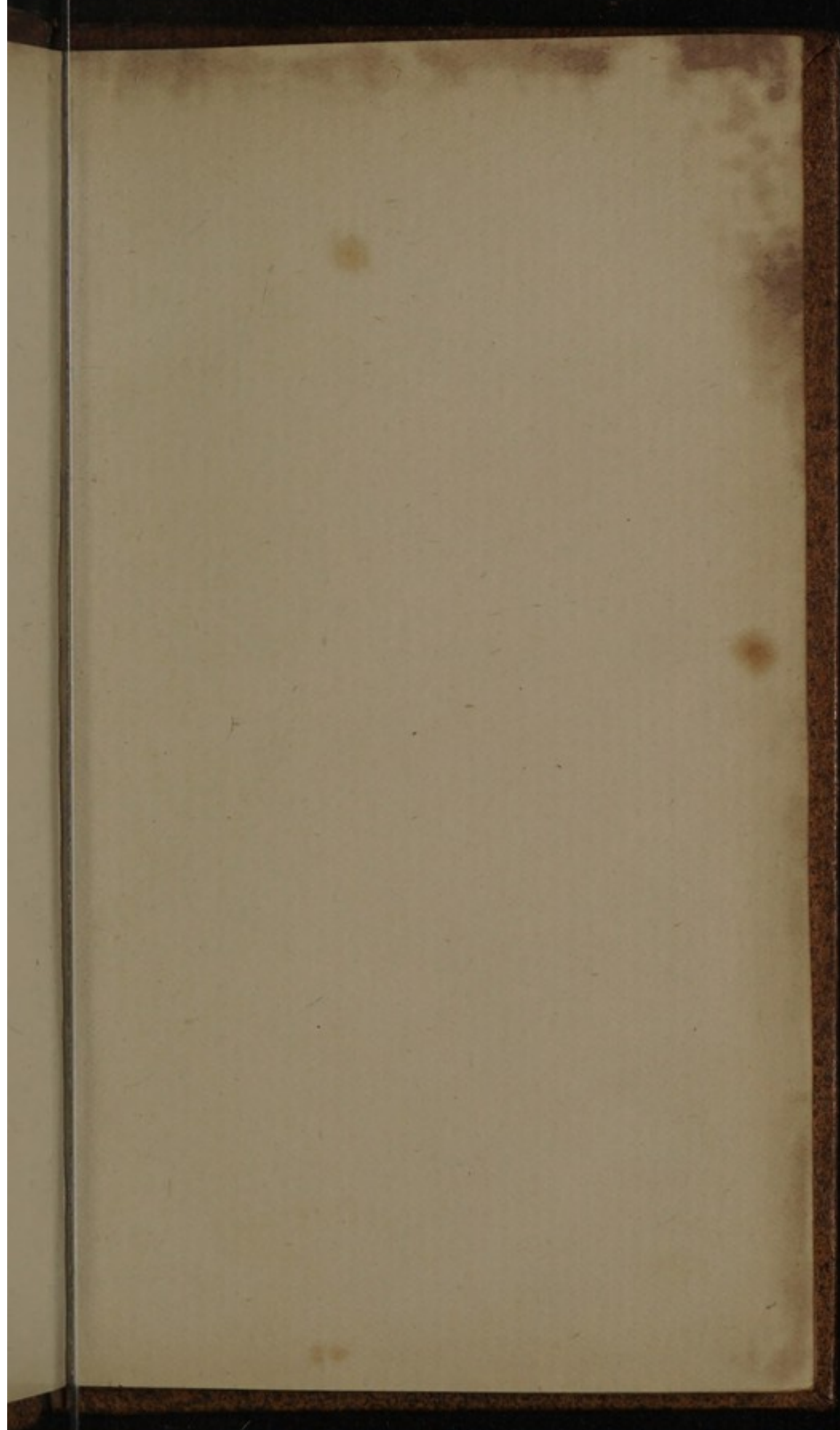
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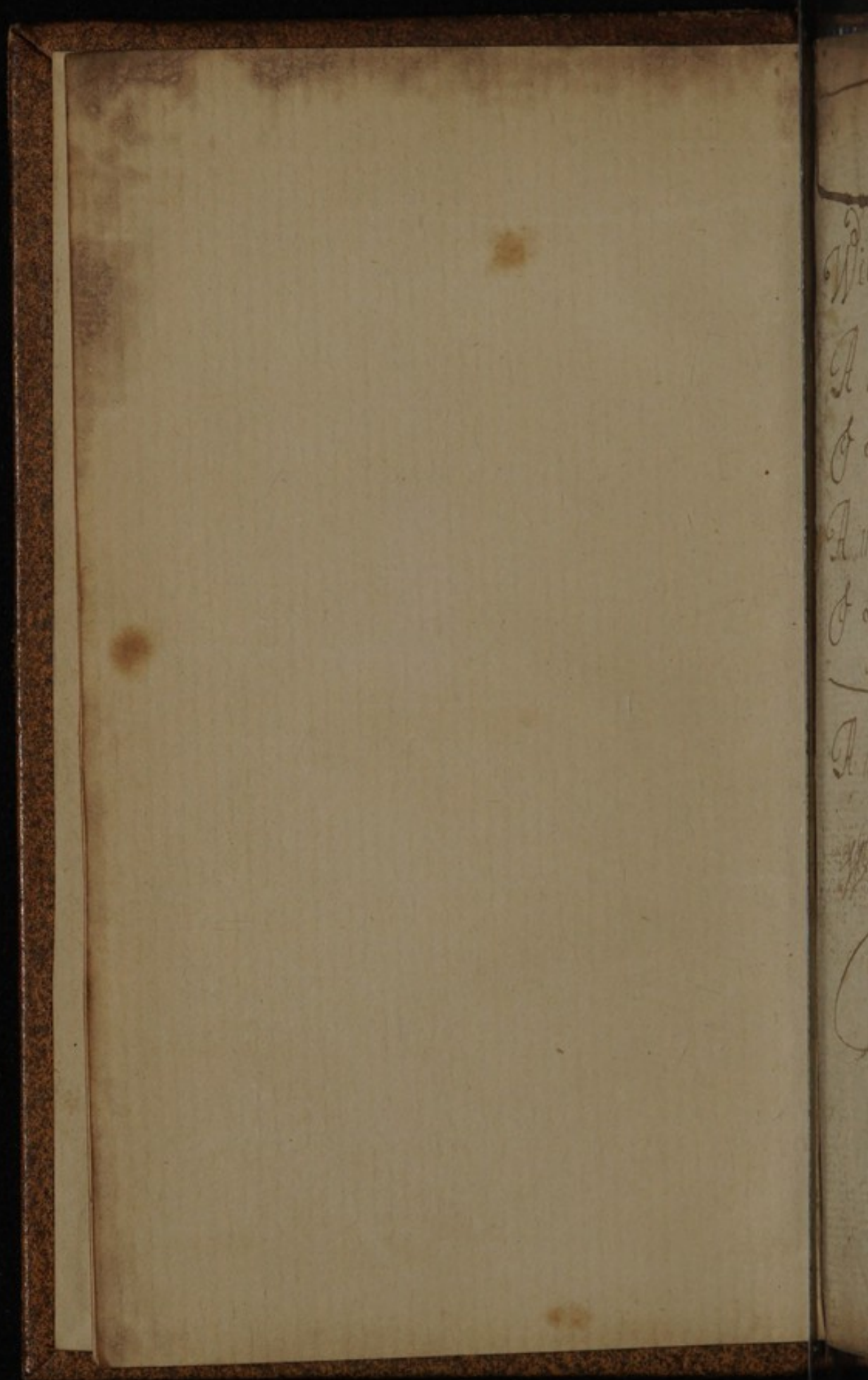
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MOLINS, W.

65602/A







Ms. M<sup>r</sup> William Tade

~~William Bishop~~ ~~recl.~~ ~~William~~  
William Bishop

A man of understanding will  
& Lords' commandments fulfill

A man of understanding will  
& Lords' commandments fulfill  
COMPLAIND

A man of understanding will

William  
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ANATOMIA:  
OR, THE  
ANATOMICAL  
Administration  
Of all the  
MUSCLES  
Of an Humane  
BODY,

As they arise in *Dissection*.

As also an Analitical TABLE, reducing  
each Muscle to his Use and Part.

Collected for Private use,

By WILLIAM MOLINS

Mr. in Chyrurgery:

And Published for the general good of all  
Practitioners in the said Art.

London, Printed by John Field for Edward Husband,  
Printer to the Honorable House of Commons,  
and are to be sold at his Shop at the golden  
Dragon in Fleetstreet near the Middle  
Temple. 1 6 4 8.









To all his  
*Brethren in Chyrurgery,*

AND  
All others who affect  
Anatomical Dissection.

*Gentlemen,*

**H**is which I present  
you with at present,  
is not to inform  
you, but to invite you to  
second me, and in that to  
better me upon this deser-  
ving Theme. Had I either  
Talents or Time to have  
wrought this up to a Book,  
which is but now an *A.B.C.*

A 3

I had

563/97



*The Epistle Dedicatory.*

I had not wanted worthy men to have been bold with to have stood for my *Witnesses*; more especially that Gentleman who hath really enabled the Masters of Anatomy in particular (as well as the Company in general) to go through not onely the Charge (a great Encouragement now a-days) but the Dissection it self, by providing an able Physician, whose Science might give life to our Art, and whose Tongue might direct our Hand, that so the Learner might at once both know what was Dissected, and see how it was done: And truly, had



*The Epistle Dedicatory.*

thy had our Company many of  
rich the same temper, we might  
Pit- soon be Lenders, that have  
hat been so long Borrowers, and  
ally be Judges our selves of  
na- Truth and Error in this My-  
vell stery. Next to him, the two  
ral) old Masters equally deserve,  
the as having first entred this  
ge- Labyrinth, and managed  
the their Clew of Directions  
ro- for the extricating themselves  
an, there, where so many have  
give been lost; But I must not be  
nose bold to have such great Gos-  
our sips to so mean a Brat,

——— *Mihi curta Supellex.*

low If any of those many a-  
d see mong you, who (as *Era-*  
uly *mus* saith of our English-  
had men)



The Epistle Dedicatory.

men) are *Ingeniosi*, *utinam* &  
*laboriosi*, will mend me by  
doing more, I shall com-  
mend my self for doing this  
little to provoke you to so  
good a work: When any  
of your Suns shall arise, my  
little Star shall pull in his  
head; till then, if it give any  
light at all, I have my aym.  
Farewel.

The





The Names of the Muscles  
as they rise in Dissection.

**O**bliguus Descendens.  
Obliquus Ascendens.

Rectus.

Piramidalis.

Transversalis.

Frontalis.

Aperiens palpebram Rectus.

Claudens oculum Superior.

Claudens oculum Inferior.

Recti quatuor oculi.

Obliquus primus oculi.

Obliquus secundus oculi.

Attollens Aures.

Detrahens Aures.

Adducens Aures.

Abducens Aures.

Internus externus Auris.

Internus internissimus Auris.

Abducens Nasi Alas.

Attollens Nasi Alas.

Claudens Nasum externus.

Claudens Nasum internus.

Communis Claudens Alas.

Zygo-



*Zygomaticus Riolani.*  
*Abducens labia.*  
*Deprimens labii inferius.*  
*Constringens labios.*  
*Platasma Muodes.*  
*Buccinator.*  
*Massetor.*  
*Temporalis.*  
*Mastoidens.*  
*Biventer sive digastricus.*  
*Caracohyoidens.*  
*Sternohyoidens.*  
*Sternothyroidens.*  
*Hyothyroidens.*  
*Styloceratohyoidens.*  
*Mylohyoidens.*  
*Geniohyoidens.*  
*Myloglossus.*  
*Ceratoglossus.*  
*Genioglossus.*  
*Hypsioglossus.*  
*Styloglossus.*  
*Lingualis.*  
*Cricothyroidens Anticus.*  
*Oesophagiens.*  
*Stylopharyngæus.*  
*Cephalopharyngæus.*  
*Cricoarytenoidens posticus.*  
*Cricoarytenoidens lateralis.*  
*Arytenoidens.*

Thyro-



*Thyroarytenoides.*

*Sphenopharyngeus primus.*

*Sphenopharyngeus secundus.*

*Pterigoeideus externus.*

*Pterigoeideus internus.*

*Longus.*

*Scalenus sive Triangularis.*

*Pectoralis.*

*Subclavius.*

*Serratus Major Anticus.*

*Serratus Minor Anticus.*

*Intercostales externi.*

*Intercostales interni.*

*Cremasteres.*

*Erector penis.*

*Accelarator penis.*

*Levatores Ani.*

*Sphincter Ani.*

*Sphincter Vesicae.*

*Detrusor Urinae.*

*Diaphragma.*

Here let the Body be turned  
upon its face.

**C***Uccularis.*

*Latissimus.*

*Rhomboides.*

*Levator Patientiae.*

Ro-



*Rotundus.*

*Suprascapularis superior.*

*Suprascapularis inferior.*

*Nonus Humeri Placentini.*

*Subscapularis.*

If you please to take off the whole Arm with the Scapula now, the Dissection of these following Muscles will be the easier perform'd.

**D***Eltois.*  
*Biceps.*

*Octavus Humeri Placentini.*

*Brachialis.*

*Gemellus Major.*

*Gemellus Minor.*

*Palmaris.*

*Caro Musculosa quadrata.*

*Flexor Carpi interior.*

*Flexor Carpi exterior.*

*Flexor secundi internodii perforatus.*

*Flexor tertii internodii perforans.*

*Flexor tertii internodii pollicis.*

*Pronator Radii Teres.*

*Pronator Quadratus.*

*Flexores primi internodii digitorum.*

*Flexor primi internodii pollicis primus.*

*Flexor*



*Flexor eiusdem secundus.*

*Flexor secundi internodii pollicis primus*

*secundus.*

*tertius.*

*quartus.*

*Abductor minimi digitorum.*

*Pollicis Abductor.*

*Pollicis Adductor.*

*Interossei interiores.*

*Extensor Carpi exterior.*

*Extensor Carpi interior.*

*Extensor 2<sup>di</sup> & 3<sup>ii</sup> internodii digitorum*

*Extensor minimi digitorum.*

*Supinator Radii Longus.*

*Extensor Pollicis ossis tertii.*

*Extensor secundi & tertii Pollicis.*

*Abducens indicem.*

*Supinator Radii Brevis.*

*Extensores primi internodii.*

Here you return to the Body  
it self as it lyes.

**S***erratus posticus superior.*

*Serratus posticus inferior.*

*Splenius sive Triangularis.*

*Trigeminus.*

*Transversalis.*

*Spinatus.*

*Recti*



*Recti Majores.*  
*Recti Minores.*  
*Obliqui superiores.*  
*Obliqui inferiores.*  
*Dorsi Longissimus.*  
*Sacrolumbus.*  
*Sacer.*  
*Semispinatus.*  
*Quadratus.*  
*Psoas.*

Now if you please to take off  
the Thigh from the Trunk  
of the Body, by dividing  
the *Os Ileon* from the *Os Sa-*  
*crum*, the Dissection of the  
subsequent Muscles will be  
the better performed.

*Illicus internus.*  
*Gluteus Major.*  
*Gluteus Medius.*  
*Gluteus Minor.*  
*Piriformis.*  
*Obturator internus.*  
*Quadrageminus.*  
*Obturator externus.*

*Mem-*



*Membranosus.*

*Sartorius.*

*Gracilis.*

*Rectus.*

*Vastus externus.*

*Vastus internus.*

*Biceps.*

*Semimembranosus.*

*Seminervosus.*

*Triceps.*

*Lividus.*

*Gastrocnemius externus.*

*Plantaris.*

*Gastrocnemius internus.*

*Suprapliteus.*

*Flexor tertii internodii perforans.*

*Tibiaeus Posticus.*

*Flexor Pollicis.*

*Flexor secundi internodii perforatus.*

*Flexor primi internodii digitorum.*

*Abducens Pollicem.*

*Abducens minimum Digitorum.*

*Transversalis Placentini.*

*Tibiaeus Anticus.*

*Peroneus primus.*

*Peroneus secundus.*

*Extensor Pollicis.*

*Extensor secundi internodii digitorum.*

*Interossei.*



A 11





A N  
INTRODUCTION.



Muscle is an Organical part of our Body, appointed to a voluntary contraction towards its Original, for the motion of the part into which it is inserted, and of which part it is called the Muscle.

His action is properly *Contraction*.

His Motions four:

1. *Contraction*.
2. The *Conservation* of that or Tonick motion.
3. *Relaxation*.
4. The *Perseverance* of that Relaxation.

Each of these Motions have their extreme and middle Figure.

His Composition is of two parts, *Dissimilar* and *Similar*.

1. The first consisting of the beginning, end, and middle of the Muscle.
2. The second in (these seven) Veins,  
B Ar-



Arteries, Nerves, Membrains and Fat, which are called Common, and Flesh, and Tendon proper.

*Musculus Flesh* is the most peculiar and perfectest kinde of flesh, made out of coacted Blood by heat, adhering to the Fibers by one onely and simple order, according to its Longitude ; its use being to stuff out the divided Tendons.

A *Tendon* is a similiary part, simple and of its own kinde, diffused through the whole Body of the Muscle, according to its Longitude, and is sometimes united, then again divided, stuffed with flesh; and seeing it is most adapted to Contraction, being at our pleasure contracted, it moves at the same time the part into which it is inserted.

From hence it is concluded, That a Muscle is the true Organ of voluntary Motion, as having these four parts to make it up :

1. First, The Tendon, now united, then divided, which by and with himself contracts not onely the whole Muscle, but the part into which it is inserted, and from which primarily the action is.

2. Secondly, The Nerve, without which the action cannot be done.

3. Thirdly,



3. Thirdly, The Flesh helping Contraction. And

4. Fourthly, For its conservation, the Veins nourish, the Arteries bring life, the Membrains defend and cover, and the Fat does not onely moisten, but adapts the part for motion.

In which motion the Muscle acts, the Nerve brings the faculty, and the Brain transmits it.

The several differences of Muscles are these :

1. First, From the whole body of the Muscle, and to this relate the differences that arise either from Substance, Figure, Magnitude, Number or Site.

2. Secondly, From the dissimilar parts, and to these relate those that are distinguished either by their Head, Belly or Tail.

3. Thirdly, From his similer parts, and those that arise from hence are either from the Tendon, Veins, Nerves, Arteries or Membrains, Flesh not affording any difference.



(4)

THE  
MUSCLES  
themselves as they arise.

*Obliquus Descendens*

**A** Riseth fleshy from the lower parts of the sixth, seventh, eighth and ninth Ribs, indenting himself with *Serratus Major Anticus*; as also membranous from the Transverse proceses of the Vertebres of the loyns, and part of the *Os Ileon*, and so runs by a broad nervous Tendon to the *Linea alba* and *Os pubis*, tis difficult to remove the Tendon of this Muscle from the subjacent Tendon as soon as you come to the *Rectus* without laceration: To dissect this Muscle exactly, you divide the *Latissimus* from him very low, that so you may come at his Lumbal origination the better.

*Obliquus*



*Obliquus Ascendens*

**A**Riseth fleshy from the Appendix of the *Os Ileon*, and membranous from the proceses of the same Vertebres as the former, and so ascending fleshy, inserts himself into the 11 and 12 Ribs; then extending himself into a large double Tendon (in which the *Rectus* is conveyed) proceeds to the *Linea alba*, and *Semi lunari* Membrain, and is implanted into the 8, 9 and 10 Ribs. Observe, that this Muscle is best raised, by finding the Nerve that runs between this and the Transverse at his origination from *Os Ileon*.

*Rectus*

**A**Riseth from the *Os pubis*, and running according to the longitude of the body, is inserted into the sides of the Sternon where the last true Ribs have their Cartilages; The interfections are various, now 3, then 4, and sometimes 3 and a half, sometimes all above, sometimes some below, as also the *Anastomasis* of the Mammary vessels external, and Epigastrick internal, always found in women, rarely in men; as also the multitude of Nerves sent to the Perigraphs is very observable: if you finde four Perigraphs, the *Piramidals* are wanting.

B 3

*Pira-*



*Piramidalis sive Falopii*

**A**Riseth from the external part of the *Os pubis*, broad and fleshy, and running something below the *Rectus*, is inserted by a long and round Tendon, into the *Linea alba*. These are sometimes wanting in such persons as have the origination of the ascendent not from the *Ileum*, but from the strong ligament which runs from the *Spine* up to the *Os pubis* internal, and have four Perigraphs in the *Rectus*.

*Transversalis*

**A**Riseth with a nervous Membrain from the same ligament as the former ; as also with a fleshy origination from the internal part of the bastard Ribs, and terminates in a broad Tendon at the semilunary Membrains, the *Linea alba*, and so down to the *Os pubis*, he adheres firmly to the subjacent *Peritoneum* in a maner all along, onely near the *Pubis* he divides himself. It is to be observed, That all the Muscles (except the *Rectus* and *Piramidal*) in their Tendons, have a double perforation, one for the umbelical vessels, the other for the seminary vessels in a man, and in a woman for the insertion of the rotund ligament of the Matrix into *Os pubis*.

*Aperiens*



*Frontalis*

**A**Riseth from the most elated part of the forehead, where the hair ends near the Temporal Muscle, and where the carnous Membrain adheres most firmly to the *Cranium*, and running downright, is inserted into the skin that covers the Eyes, and into the Eye-brows. In raising this from the *Cranium*, you shall finde Nerves that are sent through the *Cranium* to him.

*Aperiens palpebram Rectus*

**A**Riseth from the upper orbite of the Eye internal, near the *Elevator* of the Eye, where the optick Nerve hath his transmission, and holds the same course, and is of the same figure and substance, till he enlargeth himself into a broad Tendon, and is inserted into the Cartilage of the upper Eye-lid, according to his dimension; not to be shown, but with the other Muscles of the Eye, after he is taken out of the *Cranium*.



*Claudens five Semicircularis superior  
Deprimens*

**A**Riseth with a sharp beginning from the internal angle of the Eye, and from part of the Eyebrow near the Nose, and so falls something transverse toward the external angle of the Eye, becoming fleshy, and so broad, that he possesseth the whole space between the Eyebrow and the Cartilage, out of which the hairs of the Eyebrow grow, and is inserted into the external angle of the Eye.

*Inferior five Attollens Semicircularis*

**A**Riseth, being membranous and thin, from the top of the Nose near the angle of the lower Eye-lid, with a sharp point, and carried transversely about the middle of the lid, becomes fleshy, and is inserted into the same angle as the other. The question stands undecided among Authors, Whether these two Muscles be not properly one, and that *orbicularis*, and for the most part is so received; though the one doth depress, and the other attoll at the same time, to make a perfect close over the Eye.

*Rectus*



*Rectus oculi primus sive Elevator*

**A**Riseth from the upper part of the Orbit of the Eye, near where the optick Nerve comes forth, and is inserted into the Coat called *Cornea* of the Eye, where it is clear, and near the *Iris*, by a thin and membranous Tendon.

*Rectus secundus sive Depressor*

**A**Riseth in the inferior and opposite part, of the same Cavity, and hath his insertion as the former.

*Rectus tertius sive Adducens*

**A**Riseth from the Orbit of the Eye, near the origination of the Levator, and is inserted as the former.

*Rectus quartus sive Abducens*

**A**Riseth from the external angle of the Eye, and is inserted as the former.

*Obliquus*



*Obliquus primus oculi*

**A**Riseth from a Chinck which is in the lower part of the Orbit of the Eye, in his origination fleshy, small, and not altogether round, and is carried obliquely in his whole course, and ascending by degrees to the upper part of the Eye, is there inserted by a short, and sometimes round, but nervous Tendon, between the Tendons of the Attollent and Abducent Muscle, where the Tendon of the other oblique Muscle hath also his insertion, and they seem to be both one.

*Obliquus secundus sive Trochens*

**A**Riseth from the same place with the Abducent, and goes in a right line to the external part of the internal angle, where it grows indifferently thick, and is then attenuated, and grows round, and goes through a Pulley there planted, which so soon as it hath passed, it bends, yet so, as that it makes the right angle of the Eye, and running upward, begins to grow oblique, and going over the *Levator*, is inserted between the Abducent and oblique, as is before described.

*Attollens*



*Attollens Aurem*

**A**Riseth from the external termination of the Frontal Muscle, and so being thin and membranous, is carried over the Temporal, and is inserted (growing narrower) into the upper part of the Ear; This Muscle must be raised afore *Frontalis* be thrown down, and not onely this, but all the other external were dissected in this Body.

*Detrahens Aurem*

**A**Riseth fleshy, broad (and firbrous sometimes) from the backward part of the Head, near the Mammillary process, and so growing narrower in his progress, is inserted into the whole Grille that encompasseth the Ear. Be careful in raising the *Cutis*, lest you take up this Muscle, and so lose him.

*Adducens*



*Adducens Aurem ad Anteriora*

**I**S a Particle of that Muscle called *Platasma Muodes*, from whose insertion you shall finde a fleshy and fibrous Elongation implanted into the root of the Ear.

*Abducens ad Posteriora Aurem*

**A**Riseth above the Mammillary process from a knot of Muscles in the *Occiput*, with a narrow beginning, and being carried transversly downwards, is inserted into the hinder part of the Ear.

*Internus externus Auri*

**A**Riseth small from the internal membranous skin of the *Meatus auditorius*, and becoming fleshy, is inserted externally by a short Tendon into the *Timpanum*.

*Internus*



*Internus intermissimus Auri*

**B**Eing within the *Os Petrosum* hath his origination from the Basis of *Os Cunei formis*, and so becoming fleshy, though thin and small, and having made half his progress, divides himself into two very small and tender Tendons, the one of which is implanted into the upper process, the other into the neck of *Os Mallei*.

*Abducens Nasi Alam*

**A**Riseth small and fleshy from *Os Maxillæ superioris*, near the first *Par Proprium Labiorum*, and is inserted into the lower and upper part of the *Ale*.

*Attollens Nasi Alam*

**A**Riseth from the top of the bone of the Nose, with a sharp and fleshy beginning, and so descending according to the length of that bone, is inserted broad and fleshy into the *Alam Nasi*.

*Claudens*



*Claudens Nasum externus*

**A**Riseth externally and fleshy at the root of the *Alae*, and so climbing transversely, is inserted into the tip of the Nose.

*Claudens Nasum internus*

**A**Riseth under the Membrain that covereth the Nose internally from the bone, at its *Union* with the Cartilage, and running downward, is implanted into the *Alam Nasi*: These are confest on all hands to be rarely found but in Nasute persons, and whether not more by fancy then otherwise, doubtful.

*Communis Claudens Alas*

**I**S no other then *Orbicularis Labium sive Constringens*, when by his Contraction proper, these are contracted by accident.

*Zygomaticus*



*Zygomaticus Riolani*

**A**Riseth from the *Os Zygoma*, with a fleshy and broad beginning, and running obliquely downward and forward, is inserted into the side of the upper Lip, near *Primus Nasi*.

*Abducens Labios*

**A**Riseth from the *Os Zygoma* fleshy and round, with much fat, and is implanted into the Lips, where they are joyned both together.

*Labii inferius Deprimens*

**A**Riseth fleshy from the lowest and foremost part of the inferior *Maxilla*, whence running obliquely, it is broadly inserted into the middle of the Lip.

*Par Labium Constringens*

**I**S of a fungous substance, with Orbicular fibers arising from the middle of the bones of the superior and inferior *Maxilla*, and makes the whole body of those that we call Lips, which appear red to us.

*Platasma*



*Platysma Muodes*

**A**Riseth from the Vertebres of the Neck, *Scapula*, *Clavicula*, and *Sternon*, large, broad and thin, with store of membranous fibers, and so running up with oblique fibers, is inserted into the Chin, where both the superior and inferior Lips are joyned, and inlargeth himself so far as to make *Adducens Auri ad Anteriora*: Great care must be had to preserve this Muscle, for whether you raise the *Cutis* from above or from below, he adheres very close to it. In the raising this Muscle, be careful to leave his Elongation that makes *Adducens Aurem ad Anteriora*, which you will rarely miss.

*Buccinator*



*Buccinator*

**A**Riseth from the upper part of the upper Mandible, and from the lower part of the lower Mandible, where the Gums begin, and runs circular; the proper Coat of the Mouth adheres so firmly to him internally, that he is scarce separable, and externally he hath a large round Tendon implanted into the midst of him, which hath his origination from a glandulous substance growing to the *Os Zygoma*, close by the origination of the Muscle so called: This not taken notice of by any Author, but found by the Masters of Anatomy in a Body at the Theater in August, 1648.

*Massetor sive Lateralis*

**A**Riseth large, strong and nervous, first from that Suture where the 4 and 1 bone of the *Maxilla* superior joyn; Secondly, fleshy from the *Os jugale*, and is inserted firmly and largely into the whole lower Mandible external. If you throw this Muscle either from his origination or insertion, *Temporalis* will appear in his insertion.

C

*Tem-*



*Temporalis*

**A** Riseth from the *Os Frontis*, *Syn-*  
*pitis*, and *Sphenoides*, fleshy and  
 semicircular, and in his descension grow-  
 ing narrower, runneth under the *Os fuga-*  
*le*, with a short, but extraordinary strong  
 and fleshy Tendon, into the process of  
 the lower Mandible called *Koronum*. If  
 you please to raise the Muscle carefully,  
 you shall finde, That (contrary to the  
 Opinion of some) the *Periostion* is un-  
 der this Muscle.

*Mastoidens*

**A** Riseth with a double origination,  
 one from the *Sternon*, nervous, and  
 the other fleshy from the more elated  
 part of the *Clavicle*, and is inserted  
 obliquely into the *Process Mammillar* by  
 a round and fleshy Tendon.

*Biventer*



*Biventer five Digastricus*

**A** Riseth with a broad and nervous beginning from the process *Styloidis*, and presently becomes round, fleshy and small, and so soon as he comes to recurvate under or through the *Stylohyoidens*, he becomes a nervous round Tendon, and then becomes fleshy again, and is inserted into the middle interior part of the nether Mandible.

*Caracohyoidens*

**A** Riseth near the neck of *Os Scapula*, from its process *Caracoides* fleshy, and running under the *Levator Patientie*, is carried obliquely under the *Mastoidens*, and there becomes a small round Tendon, and then fleshy again, and so is implanted into the horns of the *Os Hyoidis*. If you leave this Muscle in his origination, at the dissection of the *Levator* you will finde his origination perfect.

*Sternohyoidens*

**A** Riseth broad and fleshy from the internal part of the *Sternum*, and running on (the same in substance and breadth) all along the *Aspera Arteria*, is inserted into the Basis of the *Os Hyoidis*.



*Sternothyroidens*

**A** Riset fleshy and broad from the upper, but inner part of the *Sternon*, and keeping his dimensions, runs up with straight Fibers along by the *Aspera Arteria*, and is inserted into the lower side of the *Cartilago Thyroidis*.

*Hyothyroidens*

**A** Riset from the whole side of *Os Hyoidis* at his Basis, and running down broad with right Fibers, is inserted into the lowest and lateral part of the *Cartilago Thyroidis*. If you take off this Muscle clear from his origination and insertion, you will be the less troubled to finde those of the *Larinx*.

*Styloceratothyroidens*

**A** Riset from the root of the Process *Styloidis*, and being small and round, is implanted into the horn of the *Os Hyoidis*, found infallibly by *Digastricus* his running through or under him.

*Mylo-*



*Mylohyoidens Riolani*

**A**Riseth laterally from the nether Mandible internal, under the *Dentes Molares* fleshy, and is inserted into the Basis of the *Os Hyoidis* externally; He is to be thrown upward in Dissection.

*Geniohyoidens*

**A**Riseth internally from that middle part of the lower Mandible, called the *Chin*, and running down short and fleshy, is inserted in a proper Cavity, at the Basis of the *Os Hyoidis* internally.

*Myloglossus*

**A**Riseth from the innermost lateral part of the lower Mandible, just under *Dentes Molares*, in the beginning broad, and is inserted into the ligament that ties the Basis of the Tongue to the Fauces. At the origination of *Mylohyoidens*, you will certainly finde this, and he is best shown when the Mandible is divided.



*Ceratoglossus*

**A**Riseth from the upper horn of the *Os Hyoidis*; but if he be wanting, then from the lower horn, and so is implanted laterally into the Tongue near its root.

*Genioglossus*

**A**Riseth with a narrow beginning, about the middle of the lower Mandible, and then enlarging himself, is inserted into the root of the Tongue.

*Hypsioglossus*

**A**Riseth fleshy from the middle and upper part of the *Os Hyoidis*, and is inserted into the middle of the Tongue, according to its Longitude.

*Styloglossus*

**A**Riseth fleshy and small from the Process *Styloides* with a sharp beginning, and growing more broad and fleshy, is inserted into the lateral part of the Tongue, is best found by discovering with your fingers *Styloides*, and then your eye will lead you to this Muscle at the lateral part of the Tongue.

*Lingualis*



*Lingualis*

**A**Riseth fleshy and large from the Basis of the *Os Hyoidis*, and so runs according to its Longitude forward to the tip of the Tongue, and is disputed whether Muscle or no.

*Cricothyroidens Anticus*

**A**Riseth fleshy from the external part of the *Cartilago Cricoidis*, and is inserted into the lateral part of the *Cartilago Thyroidis*.

*Oesophagiens*

**I**S a broad Muscle fleshy, wholly encompassing the *Posterior* and *Anterior* part of the *Oesophagus* arising laterally, according to the Longitude of the *Cartilago Thyroidis*: This being carefully raised and cleared, you will the better finde *Stylopharyngæus* and *Cephalopharyngæus*.



*Stylopharyngeus*

**A**Riseth with a small beginning from the internal part of the Process *Styloidis*, and is implanted by a membranous Tendon, into the *Thyroidis*, the sides of the *Os Hyoidis*, and the root of the Tongue.

*Cephalopharyngeus*

**A**Riseth from the *Cranium*, and the first Vertebre of the Neck, where they are joyned, and so descending, is implanted into the lateral parts of the *Os Hyoidis*, *Cartilago Thyroidis*, and the beginning of the *Oesophagus*, for whom he seems to make a Coat.

*Cricoarytenoidens Posticus*

**A**Riseth fleshy from the hinder and lower part of the *Cricoidis*, and running up with right Fibers, and repleating the Cavity of the *Cricoidis*, it is nervously implanted into the inner Seat of the *Arytenoidis*.

*Crico-*



*Cricoarytenoidens Lateralis*

**A**Riseth from the lateral part of the *Cricoidis*, and is inserted into the lateral external part of the *Arytenoidis*.

*Arytenoidens*

**A**Riseth from the *Cartilago Arytenoidis*, and is inserted into it again, encompassing with its Partner (to whom laterally he is joyned) the Cartilage from whence he receives his denomination.

*Thyroaritenoidens*

**A**Riseth fleshy, broad, and transversely in the Cavity of the *Larinx*, from the middle internal part of the *Thyroidis*, and being carried upward according to his Longitude, is inserted into the lateral part of the *Arytenoidis*, which makes the *Glottis*. This Muscle is best found, by carefully dividing the *Cartilago Thyroidis* from the *Cricoidis*, *Arytenoidis*, and subjacent Muscles, the Coats of them being carefully preserved, and then will plainly appear this.

*Spheno-*



*Sphenopharyngeus primus*

**A**Riseth thin and nervous from the sharp appendix of *Os Cuneiformis*, and descending (by the internal Cavity of the *Pterigoidis*) is inserted by a small Tendon into that skinny part of the Pallat, from which the *Uva* seems to proceed.

*Sphenopharyngeus secundus*

**A**Riseth as the former, but is inserted not onely into the lateral, but also into the posterior part of the Fauces.

To finde these, you must (after you have raised the *Larinx* and *Oesophagus*) leave the Fauces intire, and then divide the Fauces themselves from the *Os Palati*, till you come into the Cavity; then carry your Knife close as you can internally to the *Os Cuneiformis*, and being so divided, you will easily finde both their originations, and may as easily dissect them: It was proposed to clear the external Coat off the *Pharinx*, and then to dissect these Muscles, and follow them to their originations.



*Pterygoideus externus sive Adducens*

**A**Riseth from the external part of the *Processus Aliformis* in part, as also from the rough and sharp line of *Os Cuneiformis*, strong, nervous and fleshy, and so runs down large, and is inserted by a strong broad Tendon, into the internal part of the lower Mandible lateral, just under the Tendon of the temporal Muscle.

*Pterygoideus internus sive Abducens*

**A**Riseth thick and short from the internal Cavity of the *Processus Aliformis*, first nervous, and then fleshy, and is inserted by a broad, strong and nervous Tendon, into the lower Mandible internally lateral: These two Muscles appear not, till the whole Dissection of the Tongue *Larinx* and *Gula* be fully completed.

*Longus*



*Longus*

**A**Riseth sharp and fleshy from the forepart of the Body, of the fifth Vertebre of the *Thorax*, where the Rib joyns himself to him, and so running up under the *Oesophagus*, is joyned to the sides of the bodies of all the Vertebres, ascending till he comes to the first of them, where meeting with *Scalenus*, they insert themselves by a sharp nervous Tendon into the transverse Process of the first Vertebre of the Neck.

*Scalenus sive Triangularis*

**A**Riseth from the first and uppermost Rib of the *Thorax* broad and fleshy, and then narrowing himself in his course upward, he bestows transverse Fibers upon all the transverse Processes of the Neck, and is inserted as the former.

*Pectoralis*

**A**Riseth  
the *Clavi*  
next the  
the *Sterna*  
annexed to  
the *Cartila*  
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**A**Riseth  
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*Sterna*,  
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*Clavicula*  
Process *A*  
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section,



*Pectoralis*

**A** Riseth first from the middle of the *Clavicle*, where he is most round and next the breast fleshy : Secondly, from the *Sternon*, according to his length, and is annexed to his Cartilages : Thirdly, from the Cartilages of the 6, 7 and 8 Ribs, and there is nervous in his origination, and so proceeds fleshy and large, till he comes to the lateral part of the *Thorax*, where he is converted into a short broad and strong Tendon, and inserted into *Os Humeri*, according to his Longitude, between the *Deltois* and *Biceps*.

*Subclavius*

**A** Riseth fleshy from the rising part of the first Rib, where he is joyned to the *Sternon*, and running as it were transversly, is inserted into that part of the *Clavicula*, that faceth the Rib and the Process *Acromion*, with a fleshy and broad end ; others, and that many, invert his origination to his insertion, and so è contrario : This Muscle is left standing in dissection, unless for particular satisfaction.

*Serratus*



*Seratus Major Anticus*

**A**Riseth from the eight lower Ribs with a Saw-like nervous and accute beginning, hence growing fleshy upon the Ribs, he ascends and inserts himself fleshy into the whole Basis of the *Scapula* internally. This is controverted whether the origination and insertion be not *è contrario*.

*Seratus Minor Anticus*

**A**Riseth from the four first upper Ribs by so many Saw-like originations, and so descending towards the *Scapula*, narrows himself, and is inserted broad, fleshy and nervous into it.

*Intercostales externi*

**H**Ave their originations from the transverse Processes of the Back, where the Ribs are joyned, and so proceeding fleshy, fix themselves along from the lower part of the upper Rib external, to the upper part of the lower Rib external, and so proceed to the Cartilage of the *Sternon*.

Inter-



*Intercostales interni*

**H**AVE their origination where the Ribs begin to curve internal, and run from the lower to the upper part of the Ribs, not onely to the Cartilage, but under that to the *Os Pectoris* five *Sternon*.

*Cremasteres*

**T**AKE their origination (from the termination of the transverse Muscle of the *Abdomen*) oblong, and tender with red, fleshy and right Fibers; and so passing through the Perforations of the Abdominal Muscles, he joyns himself to the Spermatique vessels, and encompasseth the *Testes*.

*Erector Penis*

**A**Riseth from the Appendix of the Coxendix, below the beginning of the *Penis*, and proceeding nervous, becomes fleshy, and ascends obliquely, and is inserted laterally into the *Penis*.

*Accele-*



*Accelerator Penis*

**A** Riset fleshy from *Sphinctor Ani*, and joyning with his Partner internally lateral, and running up the forepart of the *Penis*, is inserted into the *Vrethra*.

*Levatores Ani*

**A** Rise from the ligaments of the *Pubis Coxendix* and *Sacrum* under the Bladder, small, thin, broad and membranous, and are inserted into each side of the *Podex*; These are best discovered afore you remove the *Intestinum rectum vesica*, and parts adjacent.

*Sphinctor Ani*

**A** Riset from the lower Vertebrae of the *Os Sacrum* round and broad, adjoyning himself largely circular to the *Intestinum rectum* with transverse Fibers, much thicker above then below, where he adheres so firmly to the *Cutis*, that it is very hardly divideable, which was the occasion that some took it for two, calling the last *Cuticulosus*.

*Sphinctor*



*Sphincter Vesicae*

**I**S placed Orbicular in the neck of the Bladder, scarcely distinguishable from the substance of it; onely where you finde a rotund induration, that is he.

*Detrusor Urinae*

**S**Aid to arise between the common and second proper Coat of the Bladder; the first proper Coat being properly his, if not him.

*Diaphragma*

**H**Ath his origination from a Nerve in his own Center, and is inserted in the forepart to the *Sternon* and terminations of the true Ribs, and to the twelfth Rib; as also to the extremities of the bastard Ribs on the sides, and in the hinder part to the flesh, wanting Vertebres of the loyns, to which he is firmly annexed.

D

Here



Here let the Body be turned  
upon its face.

*Cucularis*

**A** Riseth fleshy from the inferior part of the *Os Occipitis*, and from the *Spines* of the *Vertebres* of the neck, and the eight upper *Spines* of the *Vertebres* of the *Thorax*, and springeth membranous, broad, and running externally towards the *Scapula*, grows narrower, and is inserted into the whole *Spine* of the *Scapula*, and near half his *Basis*, as also to part of the *Clavicula*, by a broad, nervous and fleshy termination. This Muscle is to be divided from his Partner, at their origination from the *Spines* of the *Vertebres*; and being so followed, and well cleared from the *Os Occipitis*, the Muscles underneath will the better appear.

*Latissimus*



*Latissimus five ani-scalptor*

**A**Riseth from the *Spines* of the *Ver-*  
*tebres* of the *Thorax*, from part of  
the *Os Sacrum*, as also from the up-  
per part of the *Os Ileon*: Here his ori-  
gination is meerly membranous, but run-  
ning higher, so soon as it attains the cur-  
vation of the *Ribs*, he grows fleshy, and  
in his ascension becoming narrower, is  
carried over the lower Angle of the *Scap-*  
*pula*; and by a strong and short, but  
broad Tendon, he is implanted below  
the upper head of the *Os Humeri*, be-  
tween the pectoral and rotund Muscles.  
Great care must be had, lest in the raising  
of this Muscle from his origination, you  
take up the origination of the subjacent  
Muscle *Seratus inferior Posticus*. If you  
take not great care, this Muscle will bor-  
row from *Quadratus Lumbi*, as you raise  
him from the *Ileon*, to which he firmly  
adheres; as also near the *Scapula*, *Sera-*  
*tus Major Anticus* will rise with him,  
unless carefully observed.



*Rhomboidis*

**A**Riseth broad and fleshy (immediately under the *Cucularis*) from the Spinal Processes of the three lower Vertebres of the Neck, and three upper Vertebres of the *Thorax*; whence running with thin Fibres, he descends down to the *Scapula*, to whose whole Basis externally he adheres broad and fleshy: In raising this, be careful that you do not raise the Tendon of *Seratus superior Posticus*, who lies just under him.

*Levator Patientie*

**A**Riseth from the first, third, fourth and fifth transverse Processes of the Neck, and hath as many several originations, with their Interstitiums; These joyning, descend, and adjoyn to the whole superior side of the *Rhomboidis*, till it is inserted by a broad fleshy Tendon to the highest Angle of the *Scapula*.

*Rotundus*



*Rotundus*

**A** Riseth fleshy from the lower Angle of the *Scapula*, and adhering fleshy to his lower *Costa*, proceeds, and having gone half way, deserts, and being indifferently dilated, is inserted by a short, broad and strong Tendon into that part of the *Os Humeri*, where *Pectoralis* hath his insertion.

*Superscapularis superior*

**A** Riseth fleshy from the whole Basis of the *Scapula*, above the *Spine*, and going backward to the neck of it, there passeth under the second ligament of the *Humeri*, as the *Biceps* doth, and is inserted by a broad and strong Tendon, obliquely into the neck of the *Os Humeri*.



*Superscapularis inferior*

**A**Riseth from almost the whole Basis of the lower part of the *Scapula*, and possessing the major part of that Cavity fleshy, running backward, narrows himself according to the form of the part, and by a broad Tendon, is inserted into the ligament of *Os Humeri*.

*Nonus Humeri Placentini*

**A**Riseth sharp, and fleshy from the lowest Angle of the *Scapula*, at his Basis, and growing more fleshy to its *Venter*, decreases again, and terminates himself by a sharp Tendon into the ligament of the *Os Humeri*.

*Subscapularis*

**A**Riseth fleshy from the whole internal Basis of the *Scapula*, and so running forward according to the dimension of the bone, narrows himself, and by a broad Tendon, is inserted into the fourth ligament of the *Humeris*.



If you please to take off the whole Arm with the *Scapula* now, the Dissection of these following Muscles will be the easier performed.

*Deltoid*

**A**riseth generally nervous, first, forward from the middle of the *Clavicle*, where he is broadest, next the *Os Humeri*: Secondly, from the top of the *Scapula*, where he is joyned to the *Clavicle*: Thirdly, from the whole *Spine* of the *Scapula*; These originations presently growing fleshy, descend, and narrowing, becomes a strong Tendon, externally fleshy, internally nervous, and is implanted transversly under the neck of the *Os Humeri*.



*Biceps*

**A**Riseth first externally from the top of the *Acetabulum Scapulae*, by a long and round Tendon, and so runs under the ligament of that juncture over the head of *Os Humeri*, and through a Channel insclupt for him there; where he is bound in by a proper ligament: Secondly, he ariseth broad, fleshy and nervous from the Process *Anchoriformis*, and is carried over the internal head of *Os Humeri*, and so descending, meets with the other, and makes one strong and fleshy Muscle, and narrowing himself, becomes a strong thick, large, round and nervous Tendon, and is inserted into an oblong Prominence under the upper head of the *Radius*.

*Octavus*



*Octavus Humeri Placentini*

**A**Riseth by a short and nervous origination, from the Process *Anchoriformis*, near the origination of the *Deltoides*, and so descending, becomes something long, large and fleshy, and is by a strong Tendon implanted into the middle of the *Os Humeri*.

Through the body of this Muscle doth pass a Nerve, which serves the rest of the Muscles. But in this Dissection the Masters had no perforation nor Nerve through him, for the Nerve ran by.

*Brachieus*

**A**Riseth (about the middle of the *Os Humeri*, near the insertion of the *Deltoides* and *Pectoralis*) double, broad and fleshy, partly by the external, partly by the internal side of the said Bone, but joyning presently, and firmly adhering to the Bone: He in descension becomes large, till at last he terminates broad and fleshy in the ligament of the joynt, as well as in the Appendices of the *Cubitus* and *Radius*.

*Gemellus*



*Gemellus Major*

**A**Riseth doubly, first, broad and strong, partly fleshy, partly nervous, from the lower part of the *Scapula*, where it hath a peculiar Cavity a little under the neck of it, and growing fleshy, descends, and joyns himself to the internal side of the *Os Humeri*, where he meets with his other fleshy origination, and so making one, is carried down to the internal side of the Process of the *Olecranium*, and is there implanted.

*Gemellus Minor*

**A**Riseth nervous from the neck of the *Os Humeri*, and so becoming fleshy, descends to the middle of *Os Humeri*, and mixeth himself with the former inseparably, and at length is inserted partly fleshy, partly nervous, into the external side of the *Olecranium*.

*Palmaris*



*Palmaris*

**A**Riseth round and nervous from the internal extuberance of the *Os Humeri*, presently becoming fleshy and narrow, about the midst of the Cubite is carried something obliquely, and is converted into a long and round Tendon, and passing over the internal ligament of the Wrist, comes to the Palm, and there expands himself into a most broad Tendon, and is inserted laterally into the first joynts of the Fingers.

*Caro Musculosa Quadrata*

**A**Riseth from the *Membrana Carnosa*, under *Mons Luna*, where the eighth Bone of the *Carpus* is placed, and from thence goes under *Palmaris* to the middle of the Palm, and is inserted into the outside of that Tendon that separates the little Finger from the rest.

*Flexor*



*Flexor Carpi interior*

**A**Riseth sharp, fleshy and nervous from the inner extuberance of the *Os Humeri*, and so running fleshy the whole length of the Cubite to whom he adheres, at the Wrist hath his insertion into the fourth bone of it, partly nervous, partly fleshy.

*Flexor Carpi exterior*

**A**Riseth as the former from the same extuberance, and so running something transversely, (near the external part of *Primi Digitorum flectentium*) is fixed to the *Radius*; and a little before he comes to the *Carpus*, becomes a round Tendon, which cleaving to the transverse ligament, runs under him, and enlarging himself, is inserted in that *Os Metacarpi* that stands before the little Finger.

*Flexor*



*Flexor secundi internodii perforatus*

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**A**Riseth round and nervous from the same part of *Os Humeri*, under the former, and so growing more broad and fleshy about the middle of *Cubitus* and *Radius*, something adhering to them, goes forward, and becomes totally round and fleshy near the Wrist, where he is divided into four fleshy portions, from which proceed so many round Tendons; all which are involved in one proper Mucaginous and thin Coat; and so running internally under the ligament, get through the Palm, and then distribute to the first and second joynts of the four Fingers, as many Tendons which are perforated a little before their insertion, for transmission of the Tendons of *Tertii internodii Flexor*.

*Flexor*



*Flexor tertii internodii perforans*

**A**Riseth membranous some small part of him from the same extuberance as the former; the rest from the root of the forward Process of the *Olecranium*; then he becomes exactly round and fleshy, running under the former, and adhering on the internal side to the *Cubitus*, on the external to the *Primi Pollici Flexor*, and descending about the middle of the Cubite, they divide and make their progress through the Fissures of the other, and are inserted into the third joynt of the Fingers.

*Flexor tertii internodii Pollicis*

**A**Riseth round and fleshy from the *Oscubiti*, and so running along by the *Radius*, to which he adheres; as also to the Membrain, that joyns the *Cubitus* and *Radius*, he comes to the Wrist, where he becomes a round nervous Tendon, having also a proper thin Mucaginous Membrain, and so running forward, is inserted into the third joynt of the Thumb by a something broad Tendon.

*Pronator*



*Pronator Radii Teres*

**A**Riseth from the root of the inward Prominens of the *Os Humeri*, and from the internal side of the *Os Cubiti*, and is there joyned by a large fleshy beginning to the *Radius*; and so descending obliquely by his inner side, a little above the middle, is implanted to him fleshy; from whence a nervous head proceeds, which is inserted into the external part of the *Radius*.

*Pronator Quadratus*

**A**Riseth from the inferior and internal part of the Cubite near the Wrist, running transversely over the ligament that joyns the *Cubite* and *Radius*, and so implants himself fleshy to the internal part of the *Radius*.

*Flexores*



*Flexores primi internodii*

**A**Rise round, long and slender from the Membrains that involve the Tendons of *Tertii internodii Flexores*, and so passing on fleshy, are inserted by a round nervous Tendon into the first joynts of the Fingers, and are best shown by raising one from his origination, and leaving him in his insertion, and the other *è contrario*.

*Primi internodii pollicis flexor primus*

**A**Riseth from the upper part of the Annular ligament near the Thumb fleshy, and ascending, encompasseth the first joynt of the Thumb intirely, and is inserted into the head of that joynt fleshy.

*Secundus*

**A**Riseth fleshy partly from the same ligament, and partly from *Os Carpi* next the Thumb, and running under the other, is implanted into the same joynt, from the root, even to the middle of him.

*Secundi*



*Secundi internodii pollicis flexor primus*

**A**Riseth broad, thin and fleshy from that *Os Metacarpi* that receives the fore-Finger, a little below his head, and running towards the Thumb, grows something Triangular, is inseretd by a membranous Tendon into the head of the second joynt of the Thumb, on the side next the fore-Finger.

*Secundus*

**A**Riseth broad and fleshy from the *Os Metacarpi* of the middle Finger, and running to the Thumb, is inserted into the middle of the second joynt of it.

*Tertius*

**A**Riseth broad and fleshy from the *Os Metacarpi* of the third Finger, and is implanted in the same place with the former.

*Quartus*

**A**Riseth fleshy from the *Os Metacarpi* of the little Finger, about the middle of it, and running under the other, is inserted into the same joynt as the former.

E

*Minimi*



*Minimi Digiti Abductor*

**A**Riseth fleshy from the fourth bone of the *Carpus*, and so extending himself by the *Metacarpe*, is inserted into the external side of the first bone of the little Finger.

*Pollicis Abductor*

**A**Riseth nervous near the *Flexor primus internodii pollicis*, from the *Os Carpi* that sustains the Thumb, and becoming fleshy, implants himself by a membranous Tendon into the first joynt of the Thumb.

*Pollicis Adductor*

**A**Riseth fleshy from the outward and hinder part of that *Os Metacarpi* that sustains the fore-finger, and is inserted fleshy and broad to the internal side of the Thumb at the first joynt.

*Interossea*



*Interossei*

**A**Rise fleshy, round and long from the bones of the *Metacarpe*, and at the roots of the Fingers become Tendons, and are inserted laterally from the first to the second joynts.

*Extensor Carpi exterior*

**A**Riseth from the edge which is above the exterior extuberance of the *Os Humeri*, by a broad nervous beginning; then growing more fleshy, he runs by the *Radius* according to its length, and being got half-way, he converts himself into a strong Tendon, which presently divides himself into two more broad, then thick, and so descending by the *Radius*, passes under the Annular ligament beyond the *Carpus*, and are inserted into the *Metacarpi* of the fore-Finger and second Finger.



*Extensor Carpi interior*

**A**Riseth from the root of the external eminency of the *Os Humeri*; as also from the top of the *Cubite*, and being carried according to his Longitude, near the *Carpus* is converted into a strong and round Tendon, by which he is inserted into a *Sinus* above the lower Appendix of the *Cubite*, and into the upper part of the *Os Metacarpi* of the little Finger.

*Digitorum 2<sup>di</sup> & 3<sup>ii</sup> internodii tensor*

**A**Riseth partly fleshy, partly nervous from the external extuberance of the *Os Humeri*, and suddenly becoming more fleshy, descending between the two Extensors of the *Carpus*; and narrowing, divides himself into three round Tendons, who are included in a common thin mucaginous Coat, and are so carried under the Annular ligament; passing which, they divide themselves, and are inserted into the fore, middle, and third Fingers, at the second and third joynts.

*Minim*



*Minimi Digiti tensor*

**A**Riseth sharp and nervous from the same part as the former, and for almost half-way is so united to him, that they seem all one; but coming to the transverse ligament, he becomes a round nervous Tendon, which is implanted into the first and second joynts of the little Finger.

*Supinator Radii Longus*

**A**Riseth fleshy from the middle of *Os Humeri*, and running obliquely over the *Radius*, at the bottom of it he becomes a membranous Tendon, and is fastened to the upper part of the Appendix of the said *Radius*, tending something inward.

*Pollicis tertii ossis tensor*

**A**Riseth fleshy from the external part of the *Cubite*, where the ligament that joyns it and *Radius* grows membranous, and runs obliquely to the said *Radius*, whose Appendix so soon as it reacheth, it becomes a round Tendon, and getting under the transverse ligament, is inserted in the third bone of the Thumb.



*Secundi & tertii Pollicis tensor*

**A**Riseth fleshy from the same place of the Cubite as the former, and ascends obliquely over the *Radius*, and divides himself into two unequal parts; yet sticking together, and is carried not onely in a proper ligament, but in a proper Chanel at the Appendix of the *Radius*; the upper part remaining something fleshy, yet at last becomes a round Tendon, and is inserted into the *Os Carpi* that receives the Thumb; the other is presently subdivided into two small portions of flesh, and they become Tendons: The first of which is inserted into the root of the first joynt of the Thumb; the other by a Membrain fixeth himself to the second and third joynts of the Thumb.

*Indicem*



*Indicem Abducens*

**A**Riseth with an exact fleshy beginning from the middle of the Cubite, and so running obliquely to the Appendix of the *Radius*, he becomes two Tendons, which by a proper *Sinus* in the said Appendix, are transmitted under the Annular ligament over the *Metacarpe*, and the upper Tendon is carried to the root of the little Finger; the other is implanted into the root of the second Finger, both obliquely.

*Supinator Radii Brevis*

**A**Riseth fleshy from the external part of the ligament of the lower head of the *Os Humeri*, and from the posterior Process of the *Cubite*, and running obliquely (outwardly membranous, inwardly fleshy) recovers the middle of the *Radius*, and is there strongly implanted into it.



*Primi internodii Extensores*

**A**Rise fleshy, long, round and slender from the bones of the *Metacarpe*, and so running to the roots of the Fingers, are inserted laterally to the first and second joynts of the Fingers, and are to be raised as the *Flexores primi internodii*.

Here you return to the Body  
it self as it lyes.

*Seratus Posticus superior*

**A**Riseth very thin and membranous (just over the *Splenius*) from the *Processes Spinal* of the three last Vertebres of the Neck, and the first of the *Thorax*; and in his oblique progression towards the *Convex*, part of the *Thorax*, he becomes fleshy, and is inserted into the four superior *Costæ* by so many distinct terminations.

*Seratus*



*Seratus Posticus inferior*

**A**Riseth thin and membranous from three, sometimes from four of the lower *Spines* of the *Vertebres* of the Back, and so marching transversly, becomes fleshy, and is inserted into the four inferior *Costæ*, by so many distinct terminations.

*Splenius sive Triangularis*

**A**Riseth doubly, first from the *Spines* of the fifth, fourth, third, second and first *Vertebres* of the *Thorax*; Secondly, from the *Spines* of the five lower *Vertebres* of the Neck, and so running broad and long, about the third *Vertebre* of the Neck both the originations joyn; and by oblique *Fibers* both *Muscles* insert themselves into the middle of the *Occiput*. You must throw off this from his originations, and preserve as many of his *Ansule* as you can between the *Spines*, by running between and recovering his Tendon.

*Trigeminus*



*Trigeminus*

**A**Riseth threefold ; First, from the fourth and fifth transverse Processes of the Vertebres of the *Thorax*, and immediately becoming fleshy, ascends over the rest of those Vertebres, till he comes to the lowest Vertebre of the Neck, where he becomes a round Tendon ; but not far off from thence he becomes fleshy again, and inserts himself into the middle of the *Occiput* : The second origination is by a short round Nerve from the same Process of the last Vertebre of the Neck ; and from thence becoming fleshy, is conjoyned with the other before his implantation : The third origination is partly fleshy, partly nervous, from the transverse Processes of the first and second Vertebres of the *Thorax* ; and running obliquely outward (after conjunction with the others) is inserted to the root of the Mammillary Process, bestowing an *Ansu-  
la* upon every transverse Process of the *Cervix*. To finde him fairly, divide the sides of *Spinatus* and *Dorsi Longissimus*, and his origination will more plainly appear.

*Trans-*



*Transversalis*

**A**Riseth from the transverse Processes of the six superior Vertebres of the *Thorax*, and so growing thicker, is implanted externally into all the transverse Processes of the Neck.

*Spinatus*

**A**Riseth with many beginnings from the roots of the *Spines* of the seven uppermost Vertebres of the *Thorax*; and ascending, gets a Tendon out of every transverse Process of the Vertebres of the Neck, and is firmly implanted into the whole inferior part of the second *Spine* of those Vertebres, and there the right and left meet, and are indeed so united all the way, that they are neither divisible nor distinguishable, but by the *Spine*.

*Recti Majores*

**A**Rise from the points of the *Spines* of the second Vertebre of the Neck, and ascending, are inserted into the middle of the *Occiput*.

*Recti*



*Recti Minores*

A Rise under the other (from a small Tubercle of the first Vertebre of the Neck) round, and ascending, are implanted as the former underneath them.

*Obliqui superiores*

A Rise from the external side of the *Recti* at their implantations, and descending obliquely, are inserted into the Process of the first Vertebre of the Neck called *Transverse*.

*Obliqui inferiores*

A Rise from the *Spine* of the second Vertebre of the Neck, and ascending obliquely, are inserted with the *Obliqui superiores*.

*Dorsi*



*Dorsi Longissimus*

**A**Riseth from all the *Spines* of the *Os Sacrum*, and *Vertebres* of the *Loyns*, and from the internal part of the *Os Ileon* (where he joyns himself to the *Sacrum*) his beginning is externally strong, nervous, and something accute, but within fleshy; and so ascending, fixeth himself to the transverse Processes of the loyns, and becomes more fleshy; then continuing his course, he narrows himself, and bestows a small nervous Tendon upon every transverse Process of the *Thorax*, but the twelfth, and inserts himself into the said Process of the first Vertebre of the *Thorax*, though sometimes he makes his progress up to the Mammillary Process: In this Body it did terminate at the Mammillary Process.

*Sacrolumbus*



*Sacro-lumbus*

**H**Ath the same origination *in toto* with the *Dorsi Longissimus*, and adheres to him externally lateral, according to its Longitude, till it hath attained the twelfth Vertebre of the *Thorax*, where they seem to be two (although by Dissection to be divided most difficult) and so growing thinner, inserts himself by two small Tendons into every Rib of the *Thorax* at their incurvation.

*Sacer*



*Sacer*

**A** Riseth from the external part of the *Os Sacrum*, where he is joyned to the *Spine*, and so arising fleshy, hath three several Tendinous insertions; The first into the upper part of the transverse Processes of the Vertebre of the Loyns; The other into the roots of the same Processes; and the third into every *Spine* of the same Vertebre. To finde *Sacer* (not dissected afore this Body) you must raise *Dorsi Longissimus* and *Sacrolumbus* from their membranous origination at *Os Ileon*, *Os Sacrum*, and from the *Spines* of the *Lumbi*, and immediately under that, will appear this in *Situ*, and in clearing him well, you will remove the scruple some make of the origination of *Semispinatus* and *Spinatus*, one beginning where the other ends.

*Semispinatus*

**A** Riseth by a sharp beginning from the *Spine* of the last Vertebre of the *Thorax*, and becoming fleshy, bestows a nervous Tendon upon every *Spine* of the Vertebres, ascending, and terminates accutely in the *Spine* of the first Vertebre of the *Thorax*.

*Qua-*



*Quadratus*

**A**Riseth from the hindermost and most superior Cavity of the *Os Ileon*, as also from the superior part of the *Os Sacrum*, broad, thick and fleshy; and so ascending over the Vertebres of the Loyns, he adheres to their transverse Processes internally, and inserts himself, being grown narrower, to the internal part of the twelfth Rib fleshy.

*Psoas*

**A**Riseth livid and fleshy from the sides of the Bodies of the two last Vertebres of the *Thorax*, and the three uppermost of the Loyns, and from their transverse Processes descending something round, from the inner part of the *Os Ileon* to the *Os Pubis*, where he becomes a strong and round Tendon, and running through his *Sinus*, is implanted into the upper part of the lesser *Rotator*. In this Body there did appear *Psoas Parvus*, mentioned by *Riolanus*.

Now



Now if you please to take off the Thigh from the Trunk of the Body, by dividing the *Os Ileon* from the *Os Sacrum*, the Dissection of the subsequent Muscles will be the better performed.

*Illiatus internus*

Proceeds from the whole *Spine* of the *Os Ileon*, semicircular, broad, and internally fleshy; then narrowing, and growing thicker, becomes Tendinous, and passing through the same *Sinus* with the *Psoas*, is implanted into the same *Rotator* a little below him.

F

*Glutens*



*Glutens Major*

**A**Riseth first from the whole *Spine* of the *Os Ileon* externally: Secondly, from the lower part of the *Os Sacrum* laterally: Thirdly, from the *Os Coccy's* large and fleshy, running down obliquely over the *Juncture* of the *Coxendix*; and growing narrower, is implanted by a broad and strong Tendon into the first impression of the great *Rotator*.

*Glutens Medius*

**A**Riseth under the former, from the forepart of the *Spine*, as also from the back of *Os Ileon*, fleshy, broad, and semicircular, and descending obliquely, narrows, and runs over the *Juncture* as the other, and is implanted by a broad, strong and membranous Tendon transversly into the fourth impression of the great *Rotator*.

*Glutens*



*Glutens Minor*

**A**Riseth livid, broad, semicircular and fleshy about the lower part of the back of the *Ileon*, near the *Acetabulum* of the *Coxendix*, and so runs obliquely forward, fibrous, adhering to the ligament that bindes in the head of the *Os Femoris*, and is implanted by a broad and strong Tendon into the third impression of the great *Rotator*.

*Piriformis*

**A**Riseth round, thick and fleshy from the three lower Vertebres of the *Os Sacrum*, and running transversly, becomes a round Tendon, and is inserted into the fourth impression of the great *Rotator*.



*Obturator internus*

A Riset fleshy and large from the Membrain internally, that covers the great perforation of the *Os Pubis*, and covering the whole internal face of that bone and *Coxendix*, grows narrower, and sends forth three or four Tendons, which are carried through the *Sinus* of the *Coxendix* (which is arch'd over *Secundum Longitudinem* with a strong ligament) back wards to the external part of the *Coxendix*, where they are received in a fleshy purse, and so making one Tendon, are implanted into the *Sinus* of the great *Rotator*. This Muscle must be raised internally, and got through the *Sinus* under the ligament, and then his purse will plainly appear. This by *Riolanus* is in its *Marsupium* made two, and called *Quadragemini*, but not to be dissected.

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Obturator

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Qua-



*Quadrageminus*

**A**Riseth fleshy from the external rising of the *Os Ileon*, and from the Appendix of the *Coxendix*, and runs broad, short and fleshy towards the hinder part of the great *Rotator*, and is inserted into that space of the bone which is between the two *Rotators*. The head of *Lividus*, and part of *Triceps*, must be thrown off, afore the origination of this will be well cleared, or *Obturator externus* found.

*Obturator externus*

**A**Riseth large and fleshy from the Membrain that encompasseth the perforation of the *Os Pubis* externally; and so running transversly to the back part of the *Femor*, becomes narrower, and is inserted by a strong Tendon into the *Sinus* of the great *Rotator*. Carry your Knife internally about the edge of the perforation of the *Os Pubis*, and he will arise the better.



*Membranofus*

**A**Riseth sharp, externally nervous, internally fleshy from the *Spine* of the *Os Ileon* (on that side that is forward next the *Sartorius*;) so descending, is joyned to the great *Rotator*, and then becomes broad, and nervously membranous, encompassing in himself all the Muscles of the Thigh; then covering the *Patella*, *Tibia* and *Fibula* in the exterior part of them, is there implanted. As much of this Membrain is to be kept as may be in *Dissection*, and the division of it to be made in the posterior part.

*Sartorius*

**A**Riseth sharp, fleshy and nervous from the forepart of the *Spine* of the *Os Ileon*; and then becoming fleshy and broad, runs obliquely internally over the Muscles of the Thigh, becoming Tendinous and broad at the internal Appendix of the *Os Femoris*, and is implanted by a broad Tendon (say some) round (others) into the *Tibia*.

*Gracilis*



*Gracilis*

**A**Riseth large and nervous from the *Os Pubis*, according to the Longitude of its *Cartilage*; and so descending internally towards the Ham fleshy, there becomes a round Tendon at the internal head of the *Os Femoris*, inserting himself into the *Tibia* beneath the former.

*Rectus*

**A**Riseth sharp and nervous from the small internal extuberance of *Os Ileon*, and then growing fleshy and round, when he comes to the *Patella*, he expands himself into a broad strong Tendon, covering it intirely, and running downward, is inserted into the external part of the *Tibia*, at a Prominency provided for him.



*Vastus externus*

**A**Riseth broad and nervous from the root of the great *Rotator*, cleaving to the upper and external part of the *Os Femoris*, so descending fleshy to the *Patella*, he becomes a membranous broad Tendon, and mixing with the Tendon of the *Rectus*, makes the same Tegument for the *Patella*, and hath the same insertion.

*Vastus internus*

**A**Riseth nervous from part of the great *Rotator*, and from the neck of the *Os Femoris*; and growing fleshy, adheres to the forward and internal part of the said *Os Femoris*, and recovering the *Patella*, he there with the other two former mixeth himself, covers the *Patella*, and takes his insertion in the same place as they do.

*Biceps*



*Biceps*

**A**Riseth, first, sharp and nervous from the Appendix of the *Os Coxendix*, and growing fleshy, runs down externally, and being got half-way, he attenuates, and grows nervous, as if tending to a Tendon, where he joyns himself with his other head, which arises from the *Os Femoris*, where *Glutens Major* hath his insertion; and so growing thicker, outwardly nervous, becomes a strong Tendon, and runs through the external *Sinus* of the external part of the head of *Os Femoris*, and fixeth himself firmly to the external side of the upper Appendix of the *Fibula*.

*Semimembranosus*

**A**Riseth where the former did with a small membranous beginning, and running downward by the back part of the Thigh, continues membranous half his progress, and then becomes more fleshy and thick, and in the Ham by a round Tendon, inserts himself into the internal side of *Tibia*.

*Semi-*



*Seminervosus*

**A**Riseth small and nervous from the same Appendix as the former, and continuing so half-way in his descension, then becomes fleshy, running by the back part of the *Os Femoris* to the Ham, near which he becomes a round Tendon, and reflecting himself, is inserted in the forepart of *Tibia*.

*Triceps*

**A**Rises with three heads: the first fleshy, and nervous from the Appendix of the *Coxendix*, which growing big-belly'd, delates himself by the hinder part of the *Femor*, and growing smaller, ends in a round Tendon at the internal head of the said *Os Femoris*: The second ariseth fleshy from the *Coxendix* at his conjunction with the *Pubis*, and terminates himself at the root of the less *Rotator*: The third ariseth fleshy from the lower part of the *Os Coxendix*, and is implanted into the *Linea aspera* of the said *Os Femoris*.

*Lividus*



*Lividus*

**A**Riseth broad and fleshy from the forepart of the *Os Pubis*, near his *Cartilage*, descending obliquely, and is inserted by a large and short Tendon to the internal side of the *Os Femoris* near his middle.

*Gasterocnemius externus*

**A**Riseth broad & fleshy from the internal head of *Os Femoris*, as also from the external head of the same bone; so descending according to their originations, about midway they are united and converted into one intire, broad, strong and nervous Tendon, and become one with the Tendon of *Gasterocnemius internus*, and insert themselves into the posterior part of the *Os Calcis*.

*Plantaris*



*Plantaris*

**A**Riseth fleshy, round and slender (under the former) from the external head of *Os Femoris*, and after some dilatation, he becomes a slender round Tendon, and running obliquely from the external, internally between both the *Gasterocnemii*, and being joyned with their Tendon near the Heel laterally, running forward, inserts himself (after dilatation over the Sole of the Foot) into each of the five Toes at the first joynt. The dilatation of this Muscle over the Sole of the Foot, as also his insertions will not be found, unless you allow him to insert himself into *Flexor primi internodii*, at his origination in the Cavity of the *Os Calcis*.

*Gasterocnemius internus*

**A**Riseth livid, strong and nervous from the posterior Appendix of the *Fibula*, and growing larger, adheres both to that and *Tibia*, and descending, at half-way, he becomes narrower, and Tendinous, making one with the former in origination and insertion.

Sup-



*Suppoplitens*

**A**Riseth broad and nervous from the external head of *Os Femoris*, and growing fleshy, runs obliquely to the posterior and internal part of the Root of the upper Appendix of the *Tibia*, and is there implanted.

*Flexor Digitorum tertii internodii  
perforans*

**A**Riseth fleshy and long from the back part of the *Tibia*, running and adhering according to its Longitude, to the middle of it, and there becoming a Tendon, is carried to the internal *Maleolus*; where he becomes round, and is carried under the ligament that proceeds from the lower Appendix of the *Tibia* to the *Os Calcis*, and then divides himself into four Tendons, which terminate in the third joynts of the four lesser Toes.

*Tibiaeus*



*Tibialis posticus*

**A**Riseth fleshy from the ligament that joyns the *Fibula* and *Tibia*, according to their Longitude, and from both bones backward, and becomes a round Tendon at or near the internal *Maleolus*; where being bound by a strong ligament, he overruns him, and recovering the Sole of the Foot, is inserted into the inferior part of that *Os Tarsi* that joyns himself with *Os Cubiformis*.

*Flexor Pollicis*

**A**Riseth sharp and fleshy about the middle of the posterior part of the *Fibula*, descending larger near the internal *Maleolus*, runs obliquely under the said *Maleolus*, and is inserted into the third joynt of the great Toe. Under this ligament lie the *Os Sesamoides*.

*Flexor*



*Flexor secundi internodii perforatus*

**A**Rises fleshy and membranous from the extremity of *Os Calcis*, and marching half-way the Sole of the Foot, divides himself into four round Tendons, which at their insertion into the second joynts of the four lesser Toes, are perforated for the transmission of the *Tertii internodii flexor*.

*Flexor primi internodii digitorum*

**A**Rise round and fleshy from the Tendons of *Tertii internodii flexor*, and are inserted by small Tendons laterally to the first joynts of the Toes. If you examine this carefully, you shall finde these to have their origination from a musculous portion of flesh, seated in the internal Cavity of *Os Calcis*, and proceeding fleshy half the Sole, there makes these, and from him sometimes proceeds a Tendon to the first of the Toes, and makes *Secundi internodii*; as also you shall always finde, That the Tendon of the *Tertii internodii flexor* runs through the body of this, and is not perfectly divisible.

*Abducens*



*Abducens Pollicem*

**A**Riseth nervous from the internal part of the Heel, and from the ligament that keeps that and the *Talus* together; and so growing fleshy and round, becomes Tendinous, inserting himself into the lateral part of the first *Juncture* of the great Toe.

*Abducens minimum digitorum*

**A**Riseth nervous from the external part of the Heel, growing fleshy, in his progress is adjoyned by a small fleshy Tendon to the *Os Metatarsi*, preceding *Minimus Digitorum*, running forward with another to *Digitorum Minimus*, laterally.

*Transversalis Placentini*

**A**Riseth from the ligament of the first *Juncture* of the little Toe fleshy, running transversly over all the first joynts of the Toes, and inserts himself into the first joynt of the great Toe internally lateral.

*Tibialis*



*Tibiens Anticus*

**A**Riseth sharp and fleshy from the uppermost Appendix of the *Fibula* and *Tibia* forward, as also from the ligament that bindes them together ; then being dilated, is about the middle of the *Tibia* narrowed, growing into a Tendon strong and round, running obliquely over the *Tibia*, and under the Annular ligament, is implanted into the internal side of that *Os Tarfi* that is before *Os Pollicis*.

*Peroneus primus*

**A**Riseth strongly nervous from the upper Appendix of the *Fibula*, descending, he adheres to the external part of it, being round externally, livid internally, next the Muscles red, coming half-way, he becomes a Tendon, running obliquely backward through the *Sinus* under the external *Maleolus*, and is inserted into the Root of *Os Tarfi*, that adjoyns to the *Os Pollicis*.

G

*Peroneus*



*Pronens secundus*

**A**Riseth long and fleshy from the *Fibula*, to which he adheres; and having made half his progress, becomes a round Tendon, running to the back part of the *Fibula* under the external *Maleolus*, is implanted by two Tendons into that *Os Tarsi* adjoyning to *Minimus Digitorum*; In this body but one Tendon.

*Tensor Pollicis*

**B**Egins fleshy from the *Fibula*, where he parts from the *Tibia*; as also from the ligament that joyns them, to which he sticks strongly, and so becoming a Tendon, runs over the lower part of the *Fibula*, and under the transverse ligament, and is inserted into all the three joynts of the great Toe.

*Extensor*



*Extensor secundi internodii digitorum*

**A**Riseth broad and fleshy from the transverse ligament upon the top of the Foot, and then seems to divide himself into four several Muscles; which coming to the Toes, send forth Tendons to the first joynt of each Toe, but more especially to the second joynts, where they are joyned to their ligaments.

*Interossei*

**A**Riseth fleshy from the sides of the bones of the Foot, and are inserted by something broad, but short Tendons, into the first bones of the Toes.



Interosseus secundus intermetatarsalium

Which broad and fleshy from the  
transverse ligament upon the top of  
the foot, and then seems to divide him-  
self into four several Minors; which  
belonging to the four fourth Tendons  
of the fifth joint of each foot, but more  
especially to the second joints, where  
they are joined to their ligaments.

Interossei

Which fleshy from the sides of the  
bones of the foot, and are inserted  
by something broad, but short Tendons,  
into the fifth bones of the foot.

The

C 2



*The reduction of the Muscles each to his proper use and part.*

The Forehead is lifted up by *Frontalis*.

The Eye-brows, { The upper { Lifted up by *Aperiens Rectus*.  
 { The nether lifted up by *Claudens inferior*.

The Eyes are moved { Rightly { Upward by *Attollens*.  
 { Obliquely { Downward by *Deprimens*.  
 { Inward by *Adducens*.  
 { Outward by *Abducens*.  
 { Downward externally by *Circumagens exterior*.  
 { Upward internally by *Circumagens interior*.



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The Nose is { Dilated by { *Primus Aperiens.*  
                  { Contracted by { *Secundus Aperiens.*  
                                  { *Primus Constringens.*  
                                  { *Secundus Constringens.*

The Lips are { Lifted up by *Attollens.*  
                  { Drawn laterally by *Abducens.*  
                  { Drawn down by *Deprimens.*  
                  { Purged up by *Labium Constringens.*

The Cheeks { Drawn downward by *Platasma Mnodes.*  
              { Drawn inward by *Buccinator.*

The

(87)



( 87 )

The nether  
Mandible  
is drawn

{ Upward by *Temporalis*.  
Downward by *Digastricus*.  
Laterally by *Massetor*.  
Forward by *Pterigoides externus*.  
Backward by *Pterigoides internus*.

The Ears  
which are  
moved

{ Externally { Upwards by *Attollens*.  
Downwards by *Deprimens*.  
Forward by *Adducens*.  
Backward by *Abducens*.  
Internally { By *Externus*.  
By *Internus*.



{ In Constriction } by the *Lingualis*.  
 { In Dilatation }  
 Forward by *Geneoglossus*.  
 Backward by *Hypoglossus*.  
 Upward by *Myloglossus*.  
 Downward by *Ceratoglossus*.  
 Laterally by *Styloglossus*.

The Tongue  
 is moved

The *Os Hy-*      { Rightly  
*oidis* is mo-      {  
 ved      { Obliquely  
             {  
             { Upwards by *Mylohyoidens*.  
             { Downwards by *Geniohyoidens*.  
             { Upwards by *Sternohyoidens*.  
             { Upwards by *Styloceratohyoidens*.  
             { Downwards by *Caracohyoidens*.



The Fauces are

{	Dilated by	{ <i>Sphenopharyngæus primus.</i>
	Contracted	{ <i>Sphenopharyngæus secundus.</i>
{	by	{ <i>Oesophagiæus.</i>
		{ <i>Cephalopharyngæus.</i>
		{ <i>Stylopharyngæus.</i>

The Larynx is

{	Dilated	{	when <i>Thyroidis</i> is	{	Extended	{	<i>Sternothyroidæus.</i>
{	Shut	{	the <i>A-rytenoidis</i>	{	Obliquely lateral by <i>Arytenoidæus.</i>		
						{	Opened
{	The	{	obliquely lateral by <i>Cricothytenoidæus lateralis.</i>				



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*Mastoidens*, { Rightly if both move.  
                  { Laterally if but one.

*Splenius sive Triangularis.*

*Trigemianus.*

*Reſti Majores.*

*Reſti Minores.*

*Obliqui superiores.*

*Obliqui inferiores.*

Bended by

Extended by

Turn'd a-  
bout by

The Head is

Longus.

{ Scalenus five Triangularis.

*Transversalis.*

*Spinatus.*

Bent by

Extended by

# The Neck is

The

(16)



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<p>The Thorax is moved</p>	<p>Primarily by his proper Muscles, which do</p>	<p>{</p>	<p>Dilate in breathing</p>	<p>{ freely the Diaphragma alone contracted. Coactively Diaphragma and Intercostales externi.</p>
			<p>Constrict in breathing</p>	<p>{ freely Diaphragma alone relax. Coactively Diaphragma and Intercostales interni.</p>
			<p>Extend as</p>	<p>{ Dorsi Longissimus which are Serratus minor } P o s t i c u s . Semi spina tus } retaind in Sacro lumbus } loco by Serratus major } Serratus minor } P o s t i c u s .</p>
			<p>Bend as</p>	<p>{ Musculi Recti } Abdominis. Obliqui Ascendentes }</p>
			<p>Turn about Transversi.</p>	
			<p>Secondarily by the</p>	<p>{ Bent by Quadratus. Extended by the Sacer.</p>
			<p>Lumbal Muscles, as</p>	

The



( 92 )

Laterally by { *Obliqui Ascendentes.*  
Forward by the Recti. { *Obliqui Descendentes.*  
Downward by { *Piramidales* sometimes,  
or *Transversi.*

The *Abdomen* is prest

The Loyns are { Bent by *Quadratus.*  
Extended by *Sacer.*

The Stones are raised by *Cremasteres.*

The Bladder { Retains by *Sphincter Vesicae.*  
Excretes by { *Detrusor Urinae.*  
*Piramidales.*

{ *Obliqui Ascendentes Abdominis.*

The

( 93 )



(93)

The *Anus* is { Purged up by *Sphincter Ani.*  
Elevated by *Levatores Ani.*

The *Penis* is { Erected by *Erectores.*  
Accelerated by *Acceleratores.*

The *Scapula* is moved { Variously by *Cucullaris.*  
Upward by *Levator Patentie.*  
Backward by *Rhomboides.*  
Forwardly upwards by *Serratus Minor* { *Anticus.*  
Forwardly downwards by *Serratus Major* {

The



(94)

Forward by *Pectoralis*.

Upwards by { *Deltoidis*.

Downwards by { *Ostavius Humeri Placentini*.

Is carried about { *Rotundus*.

towards the { *Superscapularis inferior*.

{ *Superscapularis superior*.

{ *Nonus Humeri Placentini*.

{ *Subscapularis*.

Extended by { *Gemellus Major*.

{ *Gemellus Minor*.

Bended by { *Biceps*.

{ *Brachius*.

The *Cubite*

is

The

(95)



(95)

Pronated by { *Quadratus.*  
*Teres.*

The *Radius*  
is

Supinated by { *Longus.*  
*Brevis.*

Bended by { *Flexor Carpi interior.*  
*Flexor Carpi exterior.*

The *Carpus*  
is

Extended by { *Extensor Carpi interior.*  
*Extensor Carpi exterior.*

The



(96)

Bended by { *Flexor primi*  
                  { *Flexor secundi internodii.*  
                  { *Flexor tertii*

Extended by { *Primus*  
                  { *Secundus* extendentium Digitorum.  
                  { *Interossei*

The Fingers  
are

Moved laterally by { *Interossei.*  
                          { *Abductor Minimi.*  
                          { *Abductor Indicis.*

(97)

The

(97)

*Flexor primi internodii primus.*



(97)

First, by { *Flexor primi internodii primus.*  
*Flexor secundi ejusdem internodii.*

Secondly, by { *Primus*  
*Secundus* } *Flexor internodii.*  
*Tertius*  
*Quartus*

Thirdly, by *Tertii internodii Flexor.*

Extended by { *Extensor primus.*  
*Extensor secundus.*

{ *Laterally internal by Adducens.*  
*Laterally external.*

H

Bended

Extended by {  
 Moved

The Thumb  
 is



(98)

Obliquely { Backward by *Glutens Major.*  
Forward by *Glutens Medius.*

Rightly by *Glutens Minimus.*

Rightly by { *Psoas.*

*Iliacus internus.*

Obliquely by { *Triceps.*

*Lividus.*

Upward by *Piriformis.*

Inward by *Obturator externus.*

Outward by *Obturator internus.*

Backward by *Quadrageminus.*

Extended

Bended

Moved about

The Thigh is

The

(99)



(99)

Bended by { Sartorius.  
Gracilis.  
Semimembranosus.  
Semimembranosus.

Biceps.

Membranous.

Extended by { Rectus externus.  
Vastus internus.

Obliquely moved by Suppopleus.

H 3



(100) H 3

Extended by *Gastrocnemius* { *externus*.  
*internus*.

Bended by { *Tibialis Anticus*.  
*Peroneus secundus*.

Moved obliquely lateral { Internally by *Tibialis posticus*.  
Externally by *Peroneus primus*.

The Ankle  
is

The

(101)

(101)



Bended by { Perforans in the third  
Lumbricales in the first } Joynnt.  
Perforatus in the second }

Interossei in the first Joynnt.

Extended by { Secundi internodii Tensor.  
Tertii internodii Tensor.

The four lesser Toes are

Obliquely moved by { Interossei.  
Minimi digiti Abductor.



(102)

Bended by *Flexor.*

Extended by *Tensor.*

Obliquely moved by *Abductor.*

The great  
Toe is

The first Joynts of the Toes are kept together by *Transversalis Placem.*

The Skin

Of the Sole of the Foot is moved by *Plantaris.*

Of the Palm of the Hand by *Palmaris.*

Of the Palm of the Hand by *Carpi Musculosa quadrata.*

Bended by *Transversalis in the first*

*Flexor in the third*

(101)

An



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Clandens



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F I N I S.

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John Willson

John



Typogr  
Poffice  
Poffice  
Poffice  
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Alus  
inter

Comitatus

F. N. T. S.



