

Myotomia; 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 its use and part. Reviv'd with additions, by William Molins Mr. in Chyrurgery. And publish'd for the general good of all practitioners in the said art. Whereunto is added Sir Charles Scarborough's Syllabus musculorum.

Contributors

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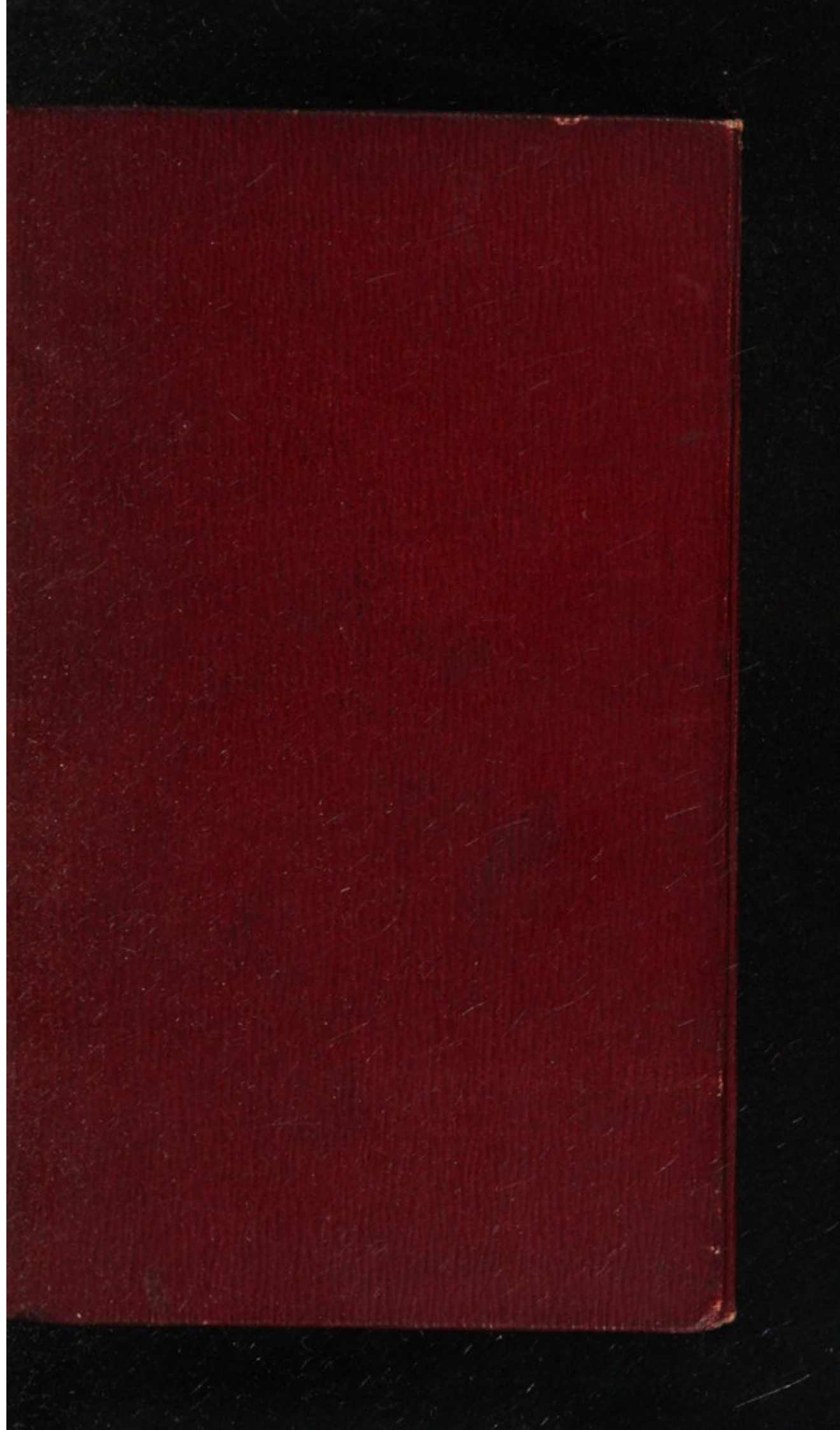
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MOLINS. ON THE MUSCLES.—1680.



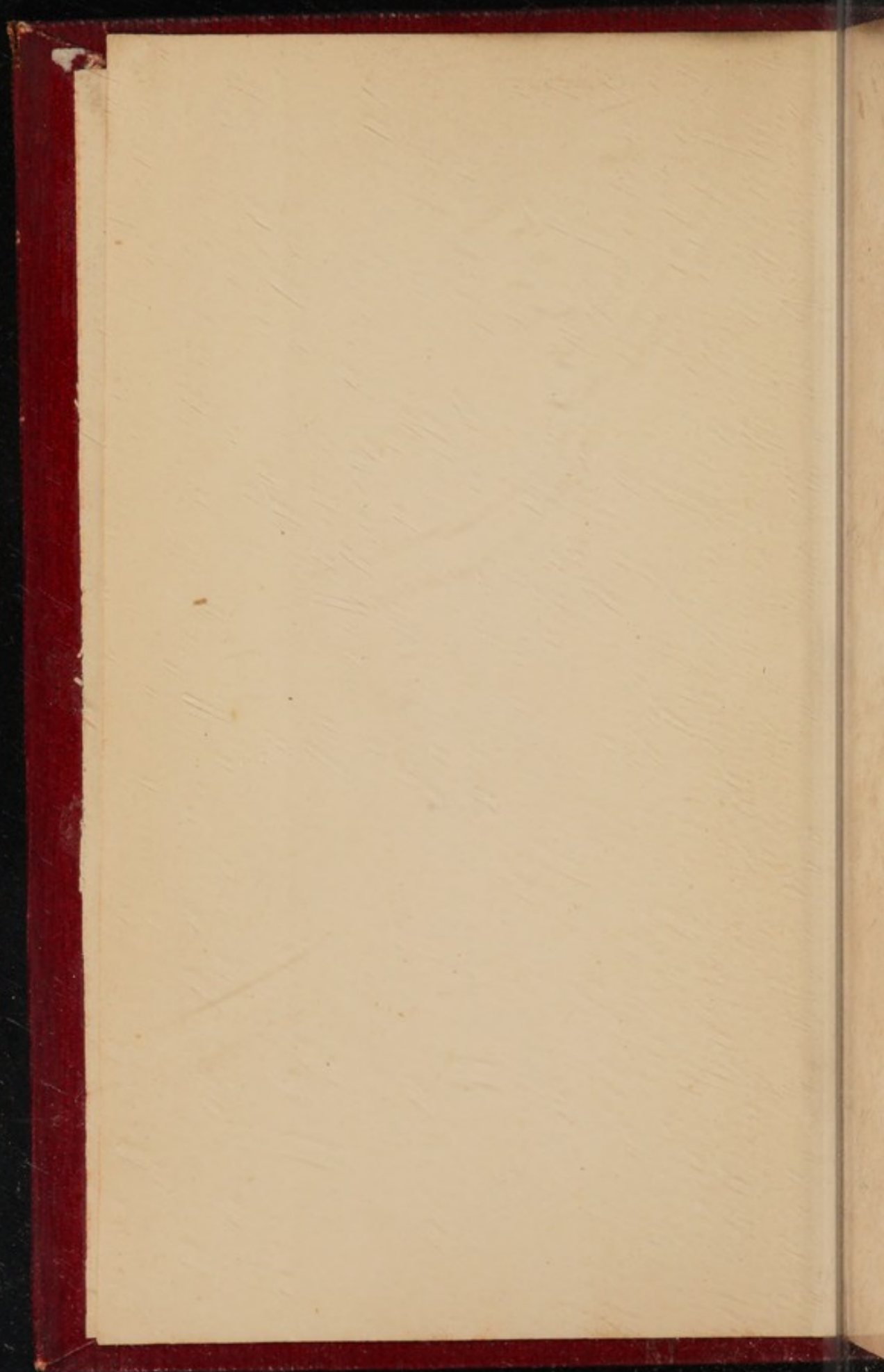


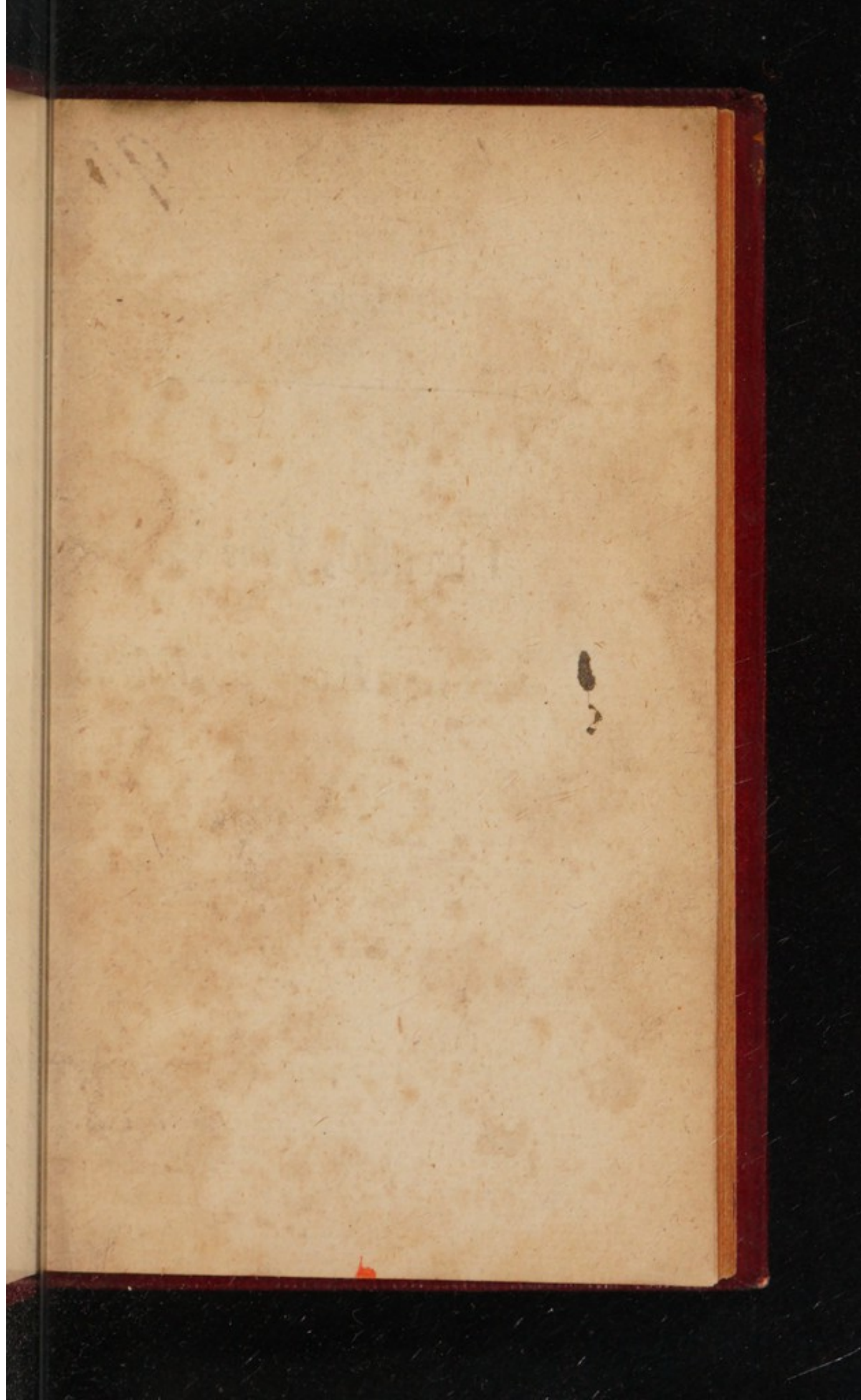


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94

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Roger L' Estrange

94
M T O T O M I A ;
OR THE
ANATOMICAL
Administration

Of all the
MUSCLES

Of an Humane

167
B O D Y ,

As they arise in *Dissection*.

As also an Analytical TABLE, reducing
each Muscle to its Use and Part.

Reviv'd with Additions,

By W I L L I A M M O L I N S
Mr. in Chyrurgery.

And Publish'd for the general good of all
Practitioners in the said ART.

Whereunto is added

Sir CHARLES SCARBOROUGH'S
Syllabus Musculorum.

London: Printed, and are to be Sold by W. Rogers,
at the Sun over-against St. Dunstan's Church
in Fleet-street. 1 6 8 0.

796

M. T. O. M. I. A.
O. R. T. H. E.
A. N. A. T. O. M. I. C. A. L.
A. d. m. i. n. i. s. t. r. a. t. i. o. n.
O. f. t. h. e.
M. U. S. C. L. E. S.
O. f. t. h. e. H. u. m. a. n.
B. O. D. Y.

As they arise in Dissection.

As also in ANATOMICAL TABLES, &c.

with a view to the Life and Death.

Revised with Additions.

By WILLIAM GOWAN.

1796.

Printed for the General Good of all.

By the Author, in the said City of London.

W. GOWAN, in the said City of London.

By the Author, in the said City of London.

By the Author, in the said City of London.

Printed for the General Good of all.

By the Author, in the said City of London.

1796.

To all his
Brethren in Chyrurgery,
AND
All others who affect
Anatomical Dissection.

GENTLEMEN,

THis 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 deserving Theme.
Had I either Talents or Time
to have wrought this up to
a Book, which is but now
an *A. B. C.* I had not wanted
Worthy Men to have been

A 3

bold

The Epistle Dedicatory:

bold with to have stood for
my *Witnesses* ; more especiall
ly that Gentleman who hath
really inabled the Masters of
Anatomy in particular (as
well as the Company in ge
neral) to go through not on
ly the Charge (a great Em
couragement now a days
but the Dissection it self, by
providing an able Physiciam
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 our Company many of
the same temper, we might
soon

The Epistle Dedicatory.

Soon be Lenders, that have
been so long Borrowers, and
be Judges our selves of
Truth and Errour in this My-
stery. Next to him, the two
old Masters equally deserve,
as having first entred this
Labyrinth, and managed
their Clew of Directions for
the extricating themselves
there, where so many have
been lost: But I must not be
bold to have such great Gos-
sips to so mean a Brat,

— *Mihi curta supellex.*

If any of those many a-
mong you, who (as *Erasmus*
saith of our English-men) are

The Epistle Dedicatory.

Ingeniosi, utinam & laboriosi
will mend me by doime
more, I shall commend m
self for doing this little to
provoke you to so good
work: When any of you
Suns shall arise, my little Star
shall pull in his head; till
then, if it give any light at
all, I have my aim. Fare
wel.

The

The Names of the Muscles,
as they rise in Dissection.

Oblíquus Descendens.

Obliquus Ascendens.

Rectus.

Piramidalis, five Succenturiatus.

Transversalis.

Frontalis five Erector.

Aperiens palpebram Rectus.

Claudens oculum Superior.

Claudens oculum Inferior.

Recti quatuor oculi.

Obliquus Minor.

Obliquus Major cum Troclea.

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.

Zygomaticus Riolani five Distortor.

Ab

Abducens labia.
Deprimens labii inferius.
Constringens labios.
Platysma Muodes sive Quadratus.
Buccinator cum Ligamento.
Massetor.
Temporalis sive Crotaphites.
Mastoidens.
Biventer sive Digastricus sive Graphoeides.
Coracohyoideus.
Sternohyoideus.
Sternothyroideus.
Hyothyroideus.
Styloceratothyroideus.
Mylohyoideus.
Geniohyoideus.
Myloglossus.
Ceratoglossus.
Genioglossus.
Hypsioglossus.
Styloglossus.
Lingualis.
Cricothyroideus Anticus.
Oesophagiæus.
Stylopharyngæus.
Cephalopharyngæus.
Cricoarytenoideus posticus.
Cricoarytenoideus lateralis.
Arytenoideus.

Thyro.

Thyroarytenoideus.
 Sphænoparyngeus primus.
 Sphænoparyngeus secundus.
 Pterigoeideus externus.
 Pterigoeideus internus.
 Longus.
 Scalenus sive Triangularis.
 Pectoralis.
 Subclavius.
 Serratus Major Anticus.
 Serratus Minor Anticus.
 Intercostales externi.
 Intercostales interni.
 Pectoralis Internus sive Triangularis.
 Cremasteres.
 Erector penis.
 Accelerator penis.
 Musculi Clitoridis.
 Levatores Ani.
 Sphincter Ani.
 Sphincter Vesicæ.
 Detrusor Urinæ.
 Diaphragma.

Here let the Body be turned
 upon its Face.

C Uccularis sive Trapezius.
 Latissimus Dorsi sive Anisclptor.
 Rhomb-

Rhomboides.

Levator Patientiae.

Rotundus Major.

Suprascapularis superior.

Suprascapularis inferior.

Nonus Humeri Placentini sive Rotundus

Minor.

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.

Deltois.

Biceps Internus.

Octavus Humeri Placentini sive Coraco-
brachialis.

Brachieus Internus.

Gemellus Major, sive Biceps Externus.

Gemellus Minor, sive Brachieus Externus.

Palmaris Longus, Anconeus.

Palmaris Brevis.

Caro Musculosa Quadrata.

Flexor Carpi interior, sive Ulnaris.

Flexor

Flexor Carpi exterior, five Radialis.

Flexor secundi internodii perforatus.

Flexor tertii internodii perforans.

Flexor tertii internodii pollicis.

Pronator Radii Teres.

Pronator Quadratus.

*Flexores primi internodii digitorum, five
Lumbricales.*

Flexor primi internodii pollicis primus.

Flexor ejusdem secundus.

Flexor secundi internodii pollicis primus.

secundus.

tertius.

quartus.

Abductor minimi digitorum.

Pollicis Abductor.

Pollicis Adductor.

Interossei interiores.

Extensor Carpi exterior, five Bicornis.

*Extensor Carpi interior, five Cubiteus In-
ternus.*

*Extensor secundi & tertii internodii digi-
torum.*

Extensor minimi digitorum.

Supinator Radii Longus.

Extensor Pollicis ossis tertii.

Extensor secundi & tertii Pollicis.

Abducens indicem.

Supinator Radii Brevis.

Extensores primi internodii.

Here

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

Serratus posticus superior.
Serratus posticus inferior.
Splenius sive Triangularis.
Trigeminus sive Complexus.
Transversalis.
Spinatus Colli.
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
subse.

subsequent Muscles will be
the better performed.

Iliacus internus.

Glutæus Major.

Glutæus Medius.

Glutæus Minor.

Piriformis sive Iliacus Externus.

Obturator internus sive Marsupialis.

Quadrageminus.

Obturator externus.

Membranosus.

Sartorius sive Fascialis.

Gracilis.

Rectus.

Vastus externus.

Vastus internus.

Cruralis.

Biceps.

Semimembranosus.

Seminervosus.

Triceps.

Lividus sive Pectinalis.

Gasterocnemius externus.

Plantaris.

Gasterocnemius internus sive soleus.

Suppopliteus.

Flexor tertii internodii perforans.

Tibialis

Tibialis Posticus, sive Nauticus.
Flexor Pollicis.
Flexor secundi internodii perforatus.
Flexor primi internodii digitorum, sive
Lumbricales.
Abducens Pollicem.
Abducens minimum Digitorum.
Transversalis Placentini sive Minor Ab-
ductor.
Tibialis Anticus, seu Musculus Catene.
Peroneus primus, seu Fibularis.
Peroneus secundus, seu Semifibularis.
Extensor Pollicis.
Extensor tertii internodii digitorum, sive
Crimodaetylius.
Extensor secundi internodii digitorum, sive
Pediens.
Interossei.

AN
INTRODUCTION.

A 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 kind of flesh, made out of coacted Blood by heat, adhering to the Fibers by one only 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 kind, 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 make it up:

1. First, The Tendon, now united then divided, which by and with himself contracts not only 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 only 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 similar parts, and those that arise from hence are either from the Tendon, Veins, Nerves, Arteries, or Membrains, Flesh not affording any difference.

THE
MUSCLES
themselves as they arise.

Obliquus Descendens.

ARiseth 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 *Oleum*, 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 Riset from the Appendix of the *Os Ileon*, and membranous from the processes 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 *Semilunari* 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 Riset 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 intersections are various, now 3, then 4, and sometimes 3 and a half, sometimes all above, sometimes some below, as also the *Anastomosis* of the Mammillary 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 find four Perigraphs, the *Piramidals* are wanting.

Piramidalis five Succenturiatus.

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 *Ileon*, 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 Membraine 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 Membranes, the *Linea alba*, and so down to the *Os pubis*, he adheres firmly to the subjacent *Peritoneum* in a manner all along, only 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 umbilical 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, five Erector.

ARiseth 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 Eyebrows. In raising this from the *Cranium*, you shall find Nerves that are sent through the *Cranium* to him.

Aperiens palpebram Rectus.

ARiseth 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*

ARiseth 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 off which the hairs of the Eyebrow grow, and is inserted into the external angle off the Eye.

Inferior five Attollens Semicircularis

ARiseth, 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 attol at the same time, to make a perfect close over the Eye.

Rectus

Rectus oculi primus five Elevator

ARiseth 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 five Depressor

ARiseth in the inferiour and opposite part of the same Cavity, and hath his insertion as the former.

Rectus tertius five Adducens

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

Rectus quartus five Abducens

ARiseth from the external angle of the Eye, and is inserted as the former.

Obliquus

Obliquus Minor.

ARiseth from a Chink 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 Major cum Troclea.

ARiseth 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.

ARiseth 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 only this, but all the other external were dissected in this Body.

Detrahens Aurem.

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

Adducens

Adducens Aurem ad Anteriora

IS a Particle of that Muscle called *Platasma Muscles*, from whose insertion you shall find a fleshy and fibrous Elongation implanted into the root of the Ear.

Abducens ad Posteriora Aurem

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

Tympani externus Auris

ARiseth 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 Tympani Auris

BEing 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

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

Attollens Nasi Alam

ARiseth 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 *Ale*, 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 confessed on all hands to be rarely found but in *Nasute* persons, and whether not more by fancy than otherwise, doubtful.

Communis Claudens Alas.

IS no other than *Orbicularis Labium* five *Constringens*, when by his *Contraction* proper, these are contracted by accident.

Zygomaticus

Zygomaticus Riolani, five Distortor.

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 inferiour *Maxilla*, whence running obliquely, it is broadly inserted into the middle of the Lip.

Par Labium Constringens

IS of a fungous substance, with Orbicular fibers arising from the middle of the bones of the superiour and inferiour *Maxilla*, and makes the whole body of those that we call Lips, which appeared to us.

Platasma

Platysma Muscles five Quadratus

ARiseth from the Vertebres of Neck, *Scapula*, *Clavicula*, and *Sit non*, large, broad, and thin, with fibres of membranous fibers, and so running up with oblique fibers, is inserted into the Chin, where both the superiour and inferiour Lips are joyned, and enlarges himself so far as to make *Adductor 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 *Adductor Auri ad Anteriora*, which you will rarely miss.

Buccinator

Buccinator cum Ligamento

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, and Tendon implanted into the midst of him, which hath his origination from a glandulous substance growing to the *Os gomae*, close by the origination of the muscle so called: This not taken notice by any Author, but found by the Masters of Anatomy in a Body at the Theatre in August, 1648.

Massetor sive Lateralis

Riseth large, strong and nervous, first from that Suture, where the 4 and 5 bone of the *Maxilla* superiour joyn. Secondly, fleshy from the *Os Jugale*, and is inserted firmly and largely into the whole lower Mandible external. If you follow this Muscle either from his origination or insertion, *Temporalis* will appear in his insertion.

C

Tem.

Temporalis sive Crotaphites

A Riset from the *Os Frontis*, *Synpitis*, and *Sphenoides*, fleshy and semicircular, and in his descension growing narrower, runneth under the *Os maxillare*, with a short, but extraordinary strong and fleshy Tendon, into the Process of the lower Mandible called *Gonion*. If you please to raise the Muzzle carefully, you shall find, that (contrary to the Opinion of some) the *Periosteum* is under this Muscle.

Mastoidens

A Riset with a double origination, one from the *Sternon*, nervous, and the other fleshy, from the more clavicular part of the *Clavicle*, and is inserted obliquely into the *Processus Mammillares* by a round and fleshy Tendon.

Biventer

Biventer, Digastricus five Graphioeides.

A Riset 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 *Stylohyoideus*, he becomes a nervous round Tendon, and then becomes fleshy again, and is inserted into the middle interior part of the nearer Mandible.

Coracohyoideus

A Riset near the neck of *Os Scapula*, from its process *Coracoides* fleshy, and running under the *Levator Patientiae*, is carried obliquely under the *Mastoides*, 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 find his origination perfect.

Sternohyoideus

A Riset 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*.

Sternothyroideus

A Riseth fleshy and broad from the upper, but inner part of the *Sterno* 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*.

Hyothyroideus

A Riseth from the whole side of the *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 the Muscle clear from his origination and insertion, you will be the less troubled to find those of the *Larinx*.

Styloceratohyoides

A Riseth from the root of the *Processus Styloideus*, and being small and round is implanted into the horn of the *Hyoidis*, found infallibly by *Digastricus* his running through, or under him.

Mylohyoideus Riolaris

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

Geniobyoides

A Riseteth 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 Riseteth from the innermost lateral part of the lower Mandible, just under *Dentes Molares*, in the beginning road, and is inserted into the ligament that tyes the Basis of the Tongue to the Fauces. At the origination of *Mylohyoideus*, you will certainly find this, and it 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.

Hypoglossus

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 Riset 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.

Cricothyroideus Anticus

A Riset 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 incompassing 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 find *Stylopharyngeus* and *Cephalopharyngeus*.

Stylopharyngeus

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

Cephalopharyngeus

ARiseth 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.

Cricoarytenoides Posticus

ARiseth 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

Cricoarytenoideus Lateralis

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

Arytenoideus

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

Thyroarytenoideus

ARiseth 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-

Sphenopharyngæus primus

ARiseth 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.

Sphenopharyngæus secundus

ARiseth as the former, but is inserted not only into the lateral, but also into the posterior part of the Fauces.

To find 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 find 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.

Pre--

Pterygoideus externus sive Adducens

ARiseth 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

ARiseth 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

ARiseth 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 five Triangularis

ARiseth 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

Pectoralis

ARiseth 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 *Deltoides* and *Biceps*.

Subclavius

ARiseth 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

ARiseth from the eight lower Ribs with a Saw-like nervous and acute 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

ARiseth 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

HAVE 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 *Sternum*.

Inter-

Intercostales interni

HAve their origination where the Ribs begin to curve internal, and run from the lower to the upper part of the Ribs, not only to the Catilage, but under that to the *Os Peëtoris sive Sternon*.

Peëtoralis Internus sive Triangularis

ARiseth from the internal part of the *Sternon*, and adheres to the *Cartilages* of the upper Ribs.

Cremasteres, sive Suspensorii

TAKE 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 incom-
passeth the *Testes*.

Erector

Erector Penis sive Collateralis

ARiseth 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*.

Accelerator Penis

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

Musculi Clitoridis

TAKE their origination from the Margent of the Bones of the Coxendix, and are fixed to the Clitoris its self: By some they are called, the Ligaments of the Clitoris.

Levatores Ani

ARise from the Ligaments of the *Pubis Coxendix* and *Sacrum* under the Bladder, small, thin, broad, and membranous,

membranous, and are inserted into each side of the *Podex*. These are best discovered before you remove the *Intestinum rectum* and *Vesica*, and parts adjacent.

Sphinctor Ani

ARiseth from the lower Vertebres of the *Os Sacrum* round and broad, adjoining himself largely circular to the *Intestinum rectum* with transverse Fibers, much thicker above than 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 Vesicae

IS placed Orbicular in the neck of the Bladder, scarcely distinguishable from the substance of it; only where you find a rotund induration, that is he.

Detrusor Urinae

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

D

Dia-

Diaphragma

Hath his origination from a Nerve in his own Centre, and is inserted in the forepart to the *Sternum*, and termination 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.

Here let the Body be turned upon its Face:

Cucularis sive Trapezinus

Ariseth 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

muscle is to be divided from his Partner,
 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 Dorsi sive ani-scalptor

Riseth from the *Spines* of the *Ver-*
tebres of the *Thorax*, from part of
Os Sacrum, as also from the up-
 per part of the *Os Ileon*. Here his origi-
 nation 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-*
ula; 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
 it from the *Ileon*, to which he firmly

adhères; as also near the *Scapula*, *Serratus Major Anticus* will rise with him unless carefully observed.

Rhomboidis

A Riset 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 issuing with thin Fibres, he descends diagonally 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 *Serratus superior*, who lies just under him.

Elevator five Levator Patientie

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

Rotunda

Rotundus Major

A Riset 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.

*Suprascapularis superior sive supra
spinatus*

A Riset 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*.

Suprascapularis inferior, sive infra Spinatus

ARiseth 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 the *Os Humeri*.

Nonus Humeri Placentini sive Rotundus Minor

ARiseth 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

ARiseth 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

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

Deltoids

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 transversely under the neck of the *Os Humeri*.

Biceps Internus

Ariseth first externally from the top of the *Acetabulum Scapulae*, by a long and round Tendon, and so runs under the ligament of that Junction over the head of *Os Humeri*, and through a Channel insculpt 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 sive Coracobrachialis

ARiseth 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.

Brachialis Internus

ARiseth (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 joining 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 five Biceps Externus

ARiseth 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 seu Brachieus Externus:

ARiseth 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 Longus

ARiseth 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 sive Palmaris
Brevis*

ARiseth from the *Membrana Carnosa*, under *Mons Lunæ*, 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 sive Ulnaris

ARiseth 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 sive Radialis

ARiseth 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
sive Sublimis*

ARiseth 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 sive
Profundus.*

ARiseth 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 Pollicis 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

ARiseth round and fleshy from the *Os Cubiti*, 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 Terres

ARiseth 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 sive Inferior

ARiseth from the inferior and internal part of the Cubite near the Wrist, running transversly 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 sive Lumbricales

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 contrary *è contrario*.

Primi internodii pollicis flexor primus

A Rise from the upper part of the Annular ligament near the Thumb fleshy, and ascending, incompasseth the first joynt of the Thumb intirely, and inserted into the head of that joynt fleshy.

Secundus

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

Secundus

Secundi internodii pollicis flexor primus

A Riset 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 inserted by a membranous Tendon into the head of the second joynt of the Thumb, on the side next the fore-finger.

Secundus

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

Quartus

A Riset 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 Flethy 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 Carpum* that sustains the Thumb, and becoming Flethy, implants himself by a membranous Tendon into the first Joynt of the Thumb.

Pollicis Adductor.

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

Interossea

Interossei

ARise 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 fiſt to the ſecond Joynts.

*Extensor Carpi exterior ſive Radiens
Externus ſeu Bicornis*

ARiſeth 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*, paſs under the Annular ligament beyond the *Carpus*, and are inserted into the *Os Metacarpi* of the fore-Finger and ſecond Finger.

*Extensor Carpi interior sive Cubiteus
Internus*

ARiseth 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 secundi & tertii internodii Ten-
sor Communis sive Extensor Magnus*

ARiseth 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.

Minimi

Minimi Digiti tensor

A Risetsh 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 Risetsh 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 Risetsh 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 Flethy 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 only in a proper ligament, but in a proper Chanel at the Appendix of the *Radius*; the upper part remaining something Flethy, yet at last becomes a round Tendon, and is inserted into the *Os Carpæ* 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

ARiseth with an exact Flethy 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 sive Anconens.

ARiseth Flethy 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 Flethy) recovers the middle of the *Radius*, and is there strongly implanted into it.

Primi internodii Extensores

ARise 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

ARiseth 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 superiour *Costæ* by so many distinct terminations.

Seratus

Seratus Posticus inferior

A Riset 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 inferiour *Costæ*, by so many distinct terminations.

Splenius sive Triangularis

A Riset 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 five Complexus

ARiseth threefold : First, from the fourth and fifth transverse Processes of the Vertebres of the *Thorax*, and immediately becoming Flethy, 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 Flethy 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 Flethy, is conjoyned with the other before his implantation. The third origination is partly Flethy, 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 *Ansula* upon every transverse Process of the *Cervix*. To find him fairly, divide the sides of *Spinatus* and *Dorsi Longissimus*, and his origination will more plainly appear.

Transf.

Transversalis

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

Spinatus Colli

A Riset 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 inferiour 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

ARise 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

ARise 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

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

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 *os 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 Processes.

Sacrolumbus

Sacrolumbus

Hath 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.

Sacra

Sacer

ARiseth 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 find *Sacer* (not dissected afore this Body) you must raise *Dorsi Longissimus* and *Sacro-lumbus* 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

ARiseth 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 accurately in the *Spine* of the first Vertebre of the *Thorax*.

Qua

Quadratus

A Riseth from the hindermost and most superiour Cavity of the *Os Ileon*, as also from the superiour part off the *Os Sacrum*, broad, thick and fleshy; and so ascending over the Vertebres off 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 five Lumbalis

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.

Illiaceus 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 *Sin-*
es with the *Psoas*, is implanted into the *Rotator* a little below him.

F

Glutens

Glutæus Major

A Riset first from the whole *Spine* of the *Os Ileon* externally: Secondly, from the lower part of the *Coccyx* laterally: Thirdly, from the *Coccyx* 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* and part of it also in the *Linea Aspera*.

Glutæus Medius

A Riset 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 transversely into the fourth impression of the great *Rotator*.

Glutæus

Gluteus Minor

A Riset 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 binds in the Head of the *Ossis Femoris*, and is implanted by a broad and strong Tendon into the third impression of the great *Rotator*.

Piriformis seu Iliacus Externus

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

Obturator internus Marsupialis

A Riset fleshy and large from the Membrain internally, that covers the great perforation of the *Os Pubii*. 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 strong ligament) backwards to the external part of the *Coxendix*, where they are received in a fleshy Purse; and making one Tendon, are implanted into the *Sinus* of the great *Rotator*. The Muscle must be raised internally, and go 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.

Quadragesimus

A Riset 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, before the origination of this will be well cleared, or *Obturator externus* found.

Obturator externus

A Riset large and fleshy from the Membrain that incompasseth 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 Riset 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, incompassing 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 seu Fascialis.

A Riset 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

ARiseth 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 *Reclus*, makes the same Tegument for the *Patella*, and hath the same insertion.

Vastus internus

ARiseth nervous from part of the great *Rotator*, and from the neck off 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.

Cruialis

HAth its origination between the two *Rotators*, and so descending, hath his insertion in the same place with the *Vasti*.

Biceps

Biceps

ARiseth 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 *Glutæus 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

ARiseth 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

ARiseth 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

ARises 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*, and in the upper part of the *Linea Aspera*: 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 five Pedinalis

ARiseth 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.

Gastrocnemius five Gemellus Externus

ARiseth broad and fleshy from the internal head of *Os Femoris*, as also from the external head of the same bones, so descending according to their originations, about mid-way they are united and converted into one intire, broad, strong and nervous Tendon, and become one with the Tendon of *Gastrocnemius internus*, and insert themselves into the posterior part of the *Os Calcis*.

Plantaros

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 *Gastrocnemii*, 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*.

Gastrocnemius seu Gemellus Internus
five Soleus

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 Risetb 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 seu Sublimis

A Risetb 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.

Tibians

Tibialis Posticus seu Nauticus

ARiseth 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 over-runs him, and recovering the sole of the Foot, is inserted into the inferiour part of that *Os Tarsi* that joyns himself with *Os Cubiforme*.

Flexor Pollicis

ARiseth 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 seu
Profundus*

ARises fleshy and membranous from the extremity of the *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*.

*Flexores primi Internodii Digitorum seu
Lumbricales*

ARise 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 find 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 find, that the Tendon of the *Tertii internodii flexor* runs through the body of this, and is not perfectly divisible.

Abducens

Abducens Pollicem

ARiseth 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, interting himself into the lateral part of the first *Juncture* off the great Toe.

Abducens minimum digitorum

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

Transversalis Placentini sive Minor Adductor

ARiseth 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.

Tibiens

Tibiens Anticus seu Musculus Catena

A Riset sharp and fleshy from the uppermost Appendix of the *Fibula* and *Tibia* forward, as also from the ligament that binds 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 seu Fibularis

A Riset 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 joyns to the *Os Pollicis*.

G

Peroneus

Peroneus secundus five Semifibularis

ARiseth 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

BEgins 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 tertii internodii digitorum
seu Cnimodactylius

A Riseth with a nervous and acute beginning from the upper and forward Appendix of the *Tibia*, presently becometh fleshy (and adhering to the ligament which joyns the *Tibia* and *Fibula*) he descends rightly according to the length of the *Fibula*, and passing under the Annular ligament, he is divided into four Tendons, which expand themselves into the fourth, third, and second Internodes of the Fingers.

Extensor secundi internodii digitorum
seu Pedicus

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.

Anchoneus.

Ariseth from the inferiour and backward part of the *Os Humeri*, and being implanted between the *Cubitus* & *Radius*, is inserted with a nervous Tendon into the lateral part of the Cubit, a Thumbs length below the *Olecranon*.

Place this Muscle, pag. 42. after *Brachiius Externus*.

The Reduction of the Muscles each to his proper use and part.
 The Forehead is lifted up by *Frontalis sive Erector*.

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

Upward by *Attollens*.

Downward by *Deprimens*.

Inward by *Adducens*.

Outward by *Abducens*.

Upwards by *Obliquus Major cum Troclea Circumagens in-*
terior.

Downwards by *Obliquus Minor Circumagens exterior*.

G 3

The

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 Zygomaticus Riolani* sive *Distortor.*
 { Drawn down by *Deprimens.*
 { Purled up by *Labium Constringens.*

The Cheeks { Drawn downward by *Plasma Myodes* sive *Quadratus.*
 { Drawn inward by *Buccinator cum ligamento.*

The

Upward by *Temporalis* five *Crotaphites*.
 Downward by *Digastricus* five *Graphoideus*.
 Laterally by *Masseter*.
 Forward by *Pterigoidens externus*.
 Backward by *Pterigoidens internus*.

The Ears which are moved	Externally	Upwards by <i>Attollens</i> . Downwards by <i>Deprimens</i> . Forward by <i>Adducens</i> . Backward by <i>Abducens</i> .
	Internally	By <i>Externus</i> . By <i>Internus</i> .

In Constriction } by the Lingualis.
In Dilatation }

The Tongue
is moved

- Forward by Genioglossus.
- Backward by Hyoglossus.
- Upward by Myelohyoidus.
- Downward by Ceratoglossus.
- Laterally by Styloglossus.

The Os Hy-
oidis is mo-
ved

- Rightly } Upwards by Mylohyoidus.
- } Downwards by Geniohyoidus.
- Obliquely } Upwards by Sternohyoidus.
- } Downwards by Caracohyoidus.

The

... by the ... [88]

The Fauces are Dilated by { *Spbenopharyngeus primus.*
Contracted by { *Spbenopharyngeus secundus*
 { *Oesophagiæ.*
 { *Cephalopharyngeus.*
 { *Stylopharyngeus.*

The Larynx is Dilated { when *Thyroidis* is { Extended { *Sternothyroides.*
Contracted { while { Bene { *Cricothyroides Anticus.*
Shut { the *A-* { Bended by *Hyothyroides.*
 { *rytenoi-* { Rightly by *Thyroarytenoides.*
Opened { *dis* is { Extended { Obliquely lateral by *Arytenoides.*
 { Rightly by *Cricothyroides posticus.*
 { obliquely lateral by *Cricothyroides lateralis*

ant

The

Whole Anatomy of the Human Body
[166]

Bended by {
Mastoidem, { Rightly if both move.
Laterally if but one.

The Head is { Extended by {
Splenius sive Triangularis.
Trigemini sive Complexus.
Recti Majores

Turn'd about by {
Recti Minores.
Obliqui superiores.
Obliqui inferiores.

The Neck is { Bent by {
Longus.
Scalenus sive Triangularis.
Transversalis.
Spinatus.
Extended by {

The

The
Thorax
is mo-
ved

Primarily by his proper Muscles, which do	{	Dilate in breathing	{ freely the Diaphragma alone contracted.	
		Constrict in breathing	{ Coactively Diaphragma and Intercostales interni. freely Diaphragma alone relaxt.	
		Extend as	Coactively Diaphragma and Intercostales interni & Pectoralis Internus five Triangularis.	
			{	Dorsi Longissimus which are Serratus minor } Semispinatus retain'd in Serratus major } Sacrolumbus loco by } Musculi Recti } Obliqui Ascendentes } Abdominis.
				Posterior.
Secondarily by the Lumbal Muscles, as	{	Turn about Transversi.		
		Bent by Quadratus.		
		Extended by the Sacer.		

The

The *Abdomen* is prest { Laterally by { *Obliqui Ascendentes.*
 { Forward by the *Recti.*
 { *Obliqui Descendentes.*

The *Loyns* { Downward by { *Piramidales* sometimes,
 { Bent by *Quadratus.*
 { Extended by *Sacer.*
 { or *Transversi.*

The *Stones* are raised by *Cremasteres seu suspensorii.*
 Retains by *Sphincter Vesicæ.*

The *Bladder* { Excreates by { *Petrus for Urinæ.*
 { *Piramidales* sive *Succenturiati.*
 { *Obliqui Ascendentes Abdominis.*

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

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

The *Clitoris* is extended by *Muſculi Clittoridis.*

{ Variously by *Cucullaris ſive Trapezius.*

The *Scapula* { Upward by *Levator Patientiæ ſive Elevator.*

is moved { Backward by *Rhomboides.*

{ Forwardly upwards by *Serratus Minor*

{ Forwardly downwards by *Serratus Major* { *Anticus.*

...
[56]

Forward by Pectoralis.

Upwards by Deltoidis

The Os

by

Ostaeus Humeri Placentini sive Coracobrachialis.

Humeri

Downwards by Rotundus Major.

is mo-

is carried about

External

Suprascapularis inferior sive Infra Spinatus.

towards

part by

Suprascapularis superior sive Supraspinatus.

the

Internal

Part by Subscapularis.

the

Extended by

Gemellus Major sive Biceps Externus.

The Cubite

is Bended by

Gemellus Minor sive Brachiius Externus.

is Bended by

Biceps Internus.

Brachiius Internus.

The

The Radius is { Pronated by { Pronator Quadratus sive Inferior.
 { Pronator Teres.

{ Supinated by { Longus.
 { Brevis sive Anconaeus,

The Carpus is { Bended by { Flexor Carpi interior sive Ulnaris.
 { Flexor Carpi exterior sive Radialis.

{ Extended by { Extensor Carpi interior sive Cubitens Internus.
 { Extensor Carpi exterior sive Radiens Externus seu Bicornis.

The

Bended by

{ Flexor primi internodii seu Lumbricales.
Flexor secundi internodii perforatus siue sublimis.
Flexor tertii internodii perforans seu Profundus.

The Fingers
arc

Extended by

{ Primus
secundus & Tertius
Interossei extendentium Digitorum.

Moved laterally by

{ Interossei Digiti.
Abductor Minimi Digiti.
Abductor Indicis.

The

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

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

Thirdly, by Tertii internodii Flexor.

The Thumb

is

Extended by { Extensor primus.
Extensor secundus.

Moved { Laterally internal by Adducens.
Laterally external by Abducens.

H

The

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

Rightly by *Glutens Minimus*.

The Thigh is Bended

Rightly by *Psoas*.

Iliacus internus.

Obliquely by *Triceps*.

Lividus sive Pectinalis.

Moved about

Upward by *Piriformis sive Iliacus externus*.

Inward by *Obturator externus*.

Outward by *Obturator internus sive Marsupialis*.

Backward by *Quadrageminus*.

The

198

Sartorius seu Fascialis.

Gracilis.

Seminervosus.

Seminembranosus

Biceps.

Bended by

The Leg is

Extended by

Membranosus.

Rectus { externus.

Vastus { internus.

Obliquely moved by Suprapopliteus.

Obliquely moved by Suppopliteus.

H 2

H 2

The

Extended by *Gastrocnemius* { *externus* seu *Gemellus externus*.
sive Gemellus internus seu *Soleus*.

The Ankle is Bended by { *Tibialis Anticus* seu *Musculus Cane*.
Peroneus secundus seu *Semifibularis*.

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

The

Bended by $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Perforans five Sublimis in the third} \\ \text{Lumbricales in the first} \\ \text{Perforatus five Profundus in the second} \end{array} \right\}$ Joynt:

The four lesser Toes are
 Extended by $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Interossei in the first Joynt:} \\ \text{Secundi internodii Tensores} \\ \text{Tertii internodii Tensor.} \end{array} \right\}$

Obliquely moved by $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Interossei.} \\ \text{Minimi digiti Abductor.} \end{array} \right\}$

The great
Toe is

{ Bended by *Flexor*.
{ Extended by *Tensor*.
{ Obliquely moved by *Abductor*.

The first Joints of the Toes are kept together by *Transversalis Placentini* & the Minor
Abductor.

The Skin

{ of the Sole of the Foot is moved by *Plantaris*.
{ of the Palm of the Hand by *Palmaris Longus*.
{ *Caro Musculosa Quadrata* & *See Palmaris*
Brevis.

SYLLABUS MUSCULORUM

Corporis Humani eo ordine dis-
positus, quo à Carolo Scarburgio,
Med. D. & Anatomes Profes-
sore Ordinario in uno, eodemq;
cadavere administrari, & publicè
exhiberi solebant in ejus de Mus-
culis Prælectionibus anniversariis
triduum habitis in Theatro Anato-
mico Chirurgorum Londinensium.

MUSCULI TRUNCTI

& Capitis in Supino Corpore.

Prælectio Prima

Matutina.

Musculi	{	Obliquus	{	Descendens
Abdominis		Rectus		Ascendens
Compressor	{	Pyramidalis	{	
		Transversus		
		H 4		Mus-

Musculi	{	Testium	}	Cremasteres
		Scroti		Dartos

Prælectio Secunda
Pomeridiana.

*Musculi Faciei, tum anteri-
ores Capitis.*

Musculi Superciliorum	{	Frontalis, seu Erektor
		Corrugator

Musculi Palpebrarum	{	Orbicularis, seu Clausor
		Ciliaris
		Elevator Palpebræ

Musculi Oculorum	{	Obliquus	{	Major cum Trochleâ.	
				Minor	
				Elevator	{
		Depressor			
		Adductor			
		Abductor			

Mus-

Musculi Nafi { Elevator }
 { Dilatator } Alæ Nafi
 { Constrictor }

Musculi Labiorum { Elevator } Labri Superi-
 { Depressor } oris.
 { Elevator } Labri inferi-
 { Depressor } oris.
 { Zygomaticus. seu Distortor }
 { Sphincter Labiorum }
 oris.

Musculi Genarum { Bucco, seu Constrictor }
 { Quadratus }

Musculi Auriculæ { Elevator }
 { Depressor } Auriculæ
 { Adductor }
 { Abductor }

Musculi Membranæ Tympani Auris { Tensor } Externus
 { Internus }

Musculi

Musculi
 Maxillæ
 Inferioris
 Musculi
 Maxillæ
 Inferioris
 Musculi
 Capitis
 Flexores
 Musculi
 Capitis
 Flexores

Temporalis. Elevator
 Digastricus. Depressor
 Masseter
 Temporalis. Elevator
 Digastricus. Depressor
 Pterygoideus
 Pterygoideus
 Mastoidæi.

Internus. Ad-
 ductor.
 Externus. Ab-
 ductor.
 Externus.

Prælectio Tertia.

Matutina

Prælectio Tertia.

Musculi

OSSIS HYOIDIS.

Motores

Introrsum

Sursum

Deorsum

Styloceratohyoidæus } } Coracohyoidæus

Motores

Styloceratohyoidæus } } Coracohyoidæus

Motores

Antrorsum Retrorsum
Sursumq; Deorsumq;

Mylohyoidéus Retrorsum
Geniohyoidéus Sternohyoidéus

Mylohyoidéus Sternohyoidéus
Geniohyoidéus

Motores
L I N G U A E.

Introrsum

Sursum Deorsum

Styloglossus Ceratoglossus

Styloglossus Ceratoglossus

Motores

Antrorsum Retrorsum
Sursumq; Deorsumq;

Myloglossus Basiloglossus.

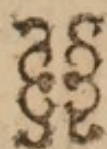
Myloglossus Basiloglossus L A.

LARYNGIS

Elevator

Depressor

Hyothyroidéus



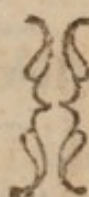
Sternothyroidéus

THYROIDIS

Dilatator

Constrictor

Cricothyroidéus

Anticus. Externus,
seu Convexus

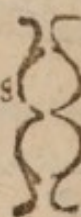
Cricothyroidéus

Posticus. Internus
seu Concavus.

ARYTÆNOIDIS.

Apertor

Claufores

Cricoarytænoidéus
vulgò posticus.

Thyroarytænoidéus

Arytænoidéus. scil.

Semisphincter, sive
singularis muscu-
lus sit, sive Geminus.

PHA-

PHARYNGIS

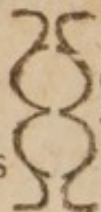
Dilatatores

Constrictores

Stylopharyngéus

Sphenopharyngéus

Cephalopharyngéus



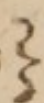
Oesophagéus

Vagina Gulæ

GARGAREONIS

Musculi Suspensores

Pterygstaphylinus



Internus

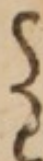
Externus

*His peractis, Pterygoidéi supra cum
Maxillaribus musculis nominati,
jam sunt maxime conspicui.*

Musculi

Colli

Flexores



Longus

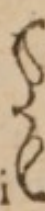
Scalénus

Musculi

Thoraci

anteriùs

Superstrati



Pectoralis

Serratus

Minor

Major



anticùs

Muscle

Musculi	Subclavius	
Thoracis	Triangularis	
anterius	Subclavius	Externi
Musculi	Triangularis	Interni.
Thoracis	Intercostrales	Externi.
anterius	Diaphragma	Interni.
spectandi		
Lumborum		
anterius	Parvus	
Musculi	Quadratus	Magnus
Lumborum	Ploas	Flexor.
anterius		Parvus
spectandi	Quadratus.	Lumborum
		Flexor.
	Penis	Erector Penis
		Accelerator Urinae
Musculi	Vesicae	Sphincter
		Detrusor Urinae.
	Ani.	Cutaneus
Musculi		Sphincter
		Carnosus
		Vaginalis
	Ani.	Interni
		Externi
	Levatores	Superior
		Inferior

Hi Musculi è corpore exempti, & super
tabellam commodè strati exhibentur.

Haecenus Musculi Trunci, & Capitis
qui anterius siti sunt, & supino in
corpore artificiosè administrari &
ostendi possint.

M U S.

MUSCULI TRUNCII

Capitis in prono Corpore

MUSCULI TRUNCII

Capitis in prono Corpore.

Pomeridiana.
Prælectio Quarta

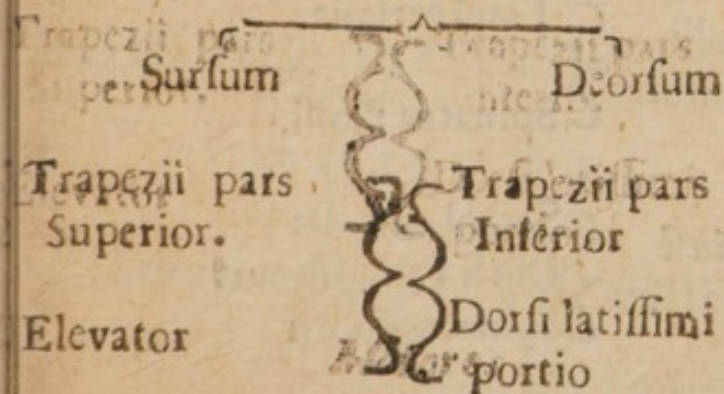
MUSCULI SCAPULARUM

MUSCULI SCAPULARUM

Superum

Inferum

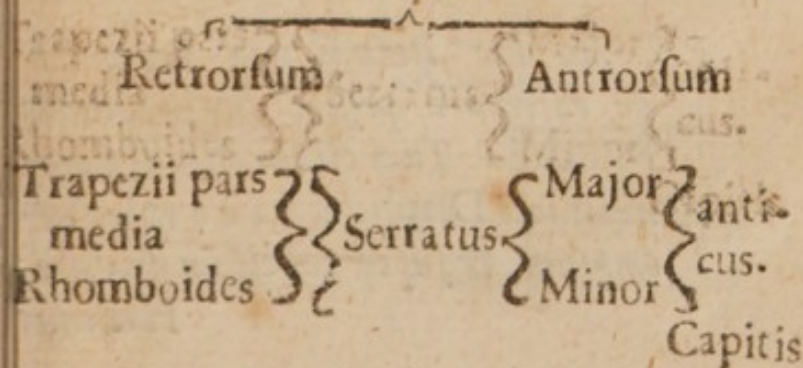
Motores



Posteriorum

Anteriorum

Motores



Capitis } Splenius
 Extensores } Complexus
 } Recti } Majores
 } Minores

Capitis } Obliqui } Superiores
 Rotatores } Inferiores

Costarum } Serratus } Superior } Posti-
 Elevatores } Inferior } cus.

Colli } Transversalis
 Extensores } Spinatus Colli.

Dorsi } Sacrolumbalis
 Extensores } Dorsi Longissimus
 } Spinatus Dorsi

Lumborum } Sacri
 Extensores }

Postremo hic iterum non incommo-
 dè observari possint Intercostrales
 Musculi : Tum etiam ostendi Coro-
 nidis loco Diaphragma è corpore ex-
 emptum, & super tabellam stratum.
 Hactenus

*Haftenus Musculi Trunci & Capitis
omnes, tum anteriores, tum
posteriores.*

Sequuntur jam

MUSCULI ARTUUM.

*Praelectio Quinta
Matutina.*

MUSCULI TOTIUS MANUS.

HUMERI

Elevatores

Depressores

Deltoides

Supraspinatus

Infraspinatus



Rotundus minor

Subscapularis

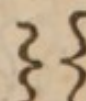
HUMERI

Adductores

Abductores

Pectoralis

Coracobrachialis



Rotundus major

Dorsi latissimus

CUBITI

Flexores

Extensores

Biceps internus

Brachialis internus

Biceps externus

Brachialis externus

Anconéus

VOLÆ MANUS

Constrictor

Expansor

Palmaris

Caro Quadrata

CARPI

Flexores

Extensores

Flexor

Radialis

Ulnaris

Extensor

Radialis

Ulnaris

DIGITORUM

Flexores

Extensores

Flexor

Perforatus

Perforans

Lumbricales

Extensor

Communis

Indicis

Auricularis

Interossei

POL

[115]
POLLICIS

Flexores

Extensores

Flexor Tertii
Internodii

}} Extensor Tertii
Internodii

Flexor Primi
Internodii

Geminus

Flexor secundi
Internodii

Tergeminus

Extensor

Primi
&
Secundi

Inter-
nodii

POLLICIS

Abductor

Adductor

INDICIS

Adductor

Abductor

AURICULARIS

Adductor

Abductor

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R A D I I.

Pronatores

Supinatores

Prona-
tor

{ Quadratus
{ Teres

{ Supi-
nator

{ Longus
{ Brevis

Prælectio Sexta
Pomeridiana.

MUSCULI TOTIUS PEDIS.

FEMORIS

Flexores

Extensores

Psoas magnus
iliacus

{
{
{

Glutæus

{ Maximus
{ Medius
{ Minimus

FEMORIS

Adductores

Abductor

Sartorius
Triceps

{
{

Membranofus

F E M C

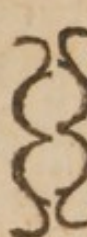
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FEMORIS.

Rotatores

Introrsum

Extrorsum

Pectinalis



Piriformis
Marsupialis
Quadratus femoris
Obturator internus
Obturator externus

TIBIÆ

Extensores

Flexores

Rectus

Vastus

Cruralis

{ externus
internus



Biceps
Seminervosus
Semimembranosus
Gracilis
Popliteus

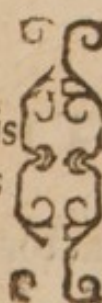
TARSI

Flexor

Extensores

Tibialis

Anticus



Gastrocnemius externus
Plantaris
Gastrocnemius internus
Tibialis Posticus
Peroneus

{ primus
secundus

I 3

DIGI-

DIGITORUM

Extensores

Flexores

Extensor	{	Tertii Internodii	{	Flexor	{	Perforans
		Secundi Internodii				Perforatus
		Interossei				Lumbricales

POLLICIS

Extensores

Flexores

Extensor	{	Secundi Internodii	{	Flexor	{	Secundi Internodii
		Primi Internodii				Primi Internodii

POLLICIS

Abductor

Adductor

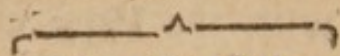
MINIMI DIGITI

Abductor

Adductor

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PEDIS



Transversalis

*Hic Musculus à Pollice usque ad
minimum digitum transversim
exporrectus est, ad firmandum
& colligandum Metatarsum, &
Digitos pedis adversus totius
corporis pondus & innixum,
adeòq. Musculum Antagonistam
non habet.*

AN

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the Muscles, with the Page cited in
which each Muscle is treated on.

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<i>Transversalis Placentini</i>	80
<i>Tibialis Anticus</i>	81
<i>Tensor Pollicis</i>	82

V

V <i>Astus externus</i>	72
<i>Vastus internus</i>	ibid.
<i>Ulnaris</i>	52

Z

Z <i>Igomaticus Riolani</i>	15
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