

Syllabus anatomicus, ea omnia complectens, quae ad generalem corporis oeconomiam attinent, in usum Academiae Oxoniensis compositus, et praelectionibus ibi annuatim habitis adaptus / [Frank Nicholls].

Contributors

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SYLLABUS

ANATOMICUS,

Ea omnia complectens, quæ ad Generalem Corporis
OEconomiam attinent,

MEDICAL SOCIETY OF
In usum Academiae Oxoniensis compositus,

ET

Prælectionibus ibi annuatim habitis adaptus.

A. F. NICHOLLS è Coll. Exon. M. B. Præl. Anat.

*Neque enim, cum dolor intus incidit, scire, quid doleat, eum qui
qua parte quodque Viscus intestinumve sit, non cognoverit. Ne-
que curari id, quod ægrum est, posse ab eo, qui quid sit, ignoret.*
Corn. Cels.

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PRÆFATIO.

NEC inutile omninò sit nec ingratum, Academici, si Syllabo huic Anatomico pauca quædam de Ufu Anatomix prænotaverim; cum plerique medicæ artis Tyrones ita ab impiâ istâ & inutili, ut videatur, cadaverum laniatione abhorreant, ut Humano se Sanguine imbrui, crimen plusquam expiabile credant: Hinc religiosæ nimis & effæminatæ menti se victos tradunt, in oppositas Empiricorum partes abeunt, & curativas indicationes a solis juvantibus & lædentibus sumendas pronuntiant. Cum tamen fallax sit omnis medicinæ praxis, & de corio Humano sæpissimè lusura, quæ notæ corporis structuræ non innititur.

Qui fieri enim possit, ut intelligatur morbi Pathologia, nisi ex cognitâ priùs partis Structurâ, cui *πάθος* infedit: Varium omnino cum sit ejusdem morbi genium, pro varia partium indole, quæ eodem

P R Æ F A T I O.

dem morbo afficiantur. Ossium Fracturæ nihil per se habent periculi, eo tamen momenti sunt majoris, quo accuminata jam ossa has vel illas partes lacerant, quæ Inflammatione & Sphacelo facilius occupantur, & occupatæ mortem citiùs inducunt: Hinc quæ primo intuitu ejusdem fere indolis Fracturæ videantur, curationem tamen poscunt quam dissimillimam: Illis cum satis sit consultum, si dis-sitæ ossis partes fasciis componantur; His vero necesse sit, ut cum Membro auferantur, ne pars sincera totumque tandem corpus in Sphacelum trahatur: Hujus rei pro exemplo sit Cruris fractura, quæ si in superiorem incidat partem, nullius plerumque aut periculi est aut negotij, partes enim quæ ibi se lacerandas objiciunt, Membranosæ plerumque sunt & Musculosæ, quæ neque inflammationi adeo sunt aptæ, nec inflammatae ita pertinaciter in Sphacelum ducunt: Quod si Cruris inferiori parti obtingat Fractura, summi ibi res est periculi, plurimi quippe Tendines ibi adsunt lacerandi, qui & facillimè inflammantur, & inflammati ferè semper Sphacelum induunt.

Idem profecto de Morbis inflammatoriis dicendum sit; quæ quidem tantò pejoris sunt ominis quantò partes vitæ magis necessarias, ~~vel~~ in suis officiis

P R Æ F A T I O.

officiis obeundis impediunt vel destruant : Hæc tamen ab inflammatoriis morbis pericula, ut ut magno distent intervallo, non aliter tamen sæpe dignoscuntur quam ex bene perspectâ Corporis Structurâ: Distensiva Pulmonum inflammatio, cum dolore plerumque careat, ex cervicis erectione & Clavicularum elevatione maxime dignoscitur ; dictam interim Peripneumoniam a Cervicis erectione & Clavicularum elevatione indicari, iis solis constat, quibus muscutorum Scelenorum & Subclaviorum situs & usus prius innotuerunt ; neque ipsi tamen noscant quantum exinde periculi immineat, nisi Situm & Structuram eorum omnium intellexerint, quæ exinde ita aut comprimi aut destrui possint, ut tollatur Sanguinis motus.

Plura hujusmodi afferre possint exempla, hic vero loci satis sit observasse, unicuique Morbo propria quædam dari symptomata a partis affectæ Structurâ, pendentia, quæ, si a vagis fictisque symptomatibus sæpius seligerentur, medicinæ praxin homine digniorem, medicis faciliorem totique humano generi feliciorem redderent.

Utcunque vero manca claudicet Pathologia, quæ principiis Anatomicis non innititur, magis adhuc laborat ars Therapeutica, quæ nullis ducta consiliis
a
quasi

P R Æ F A T I O.

quasi in tenebris oberrat, ibi forsan maxime obfutura, ubi maxime profuturam se sperat. In omni operatione Chirurgicâ, facilis profecto est in errorem lapsus, nec retro pedem referre tum forsan licebit, cum alienæ ignorantix pœnas luiturus sit æger: ossi luxato quis succurrat, nisi ossium prius formas, juncturas & motus bene perspexerit, cum suus sit cuique ossi proprius reductionis modus? Cataractam quis deprimet, Calculum quis extrahet, nisi situm & structuram eorum omnium intellexerit quæ vulneranda, laceranda, aliove quocunque modo perturbanda occurrant?

Nec ab internis medicorum armis minus imminet periculi, nisi, quâ se torqueant, noscat Medicus: Quis enim aut purgans, aut Vomitorium quidpiam tutò adhibeat, nisi eorum operandi modum, eaque omnia, quæ exinde pati possint, noverit? Multis in morbis ita aut obsint, aut prosint vomitoria, ut nihil magis: Quâ tamen de causâ ita aut obsint aut prosint, iis solis constat, quibus corporis structura satis est perspecta: Vomitoria non modo in Ventriculum, sed in singula quæque Abdominis contenta pariter agunt: ea vero tantum a Vomitoriis impulsam absque insigni aliquo vel damno vel commodo passura vix credam.

P R Æ F A T I O.

Iniquè ideo ab iis factum est, qui, Anatomicis consiliis rejectis, medicamina sortiuntur ægris pro fortunâ vel læsura vel profutura. Hos ego Celsi verbis monitos velim, *Rationalem quidem Medicinam esse debere*; cum itaque in interioribus partibus & dolores & morborum varia genera nascentur, neminem putent his adhibere posse remedia, quæ ipse ignoret. *Necessarium ergo esse, incidere corpora Mortuorum, eorumque viscera atque intestina scrutari.* Non fideliter citatur

Rationalem quidem Medicinam puto esse debere... Incidere autem vivorum corpora & crudele & Superuacuum est, Mortuorum corpora discentibus necessarium.

PRÆLECTIONUM Ordo.

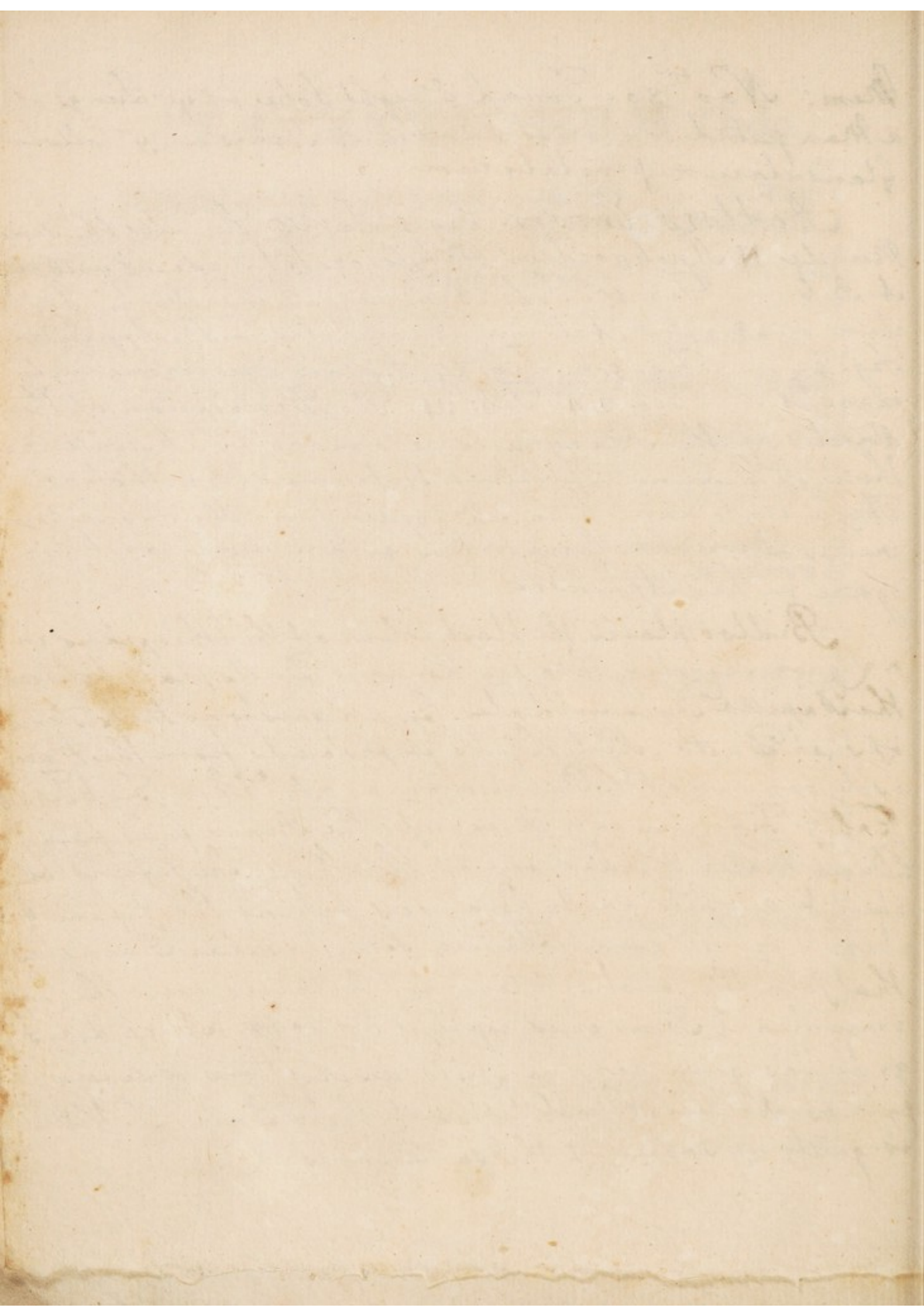
Prælectio 1 ^a —	<i>De Corpore Animali in genere,</i>	Page 1
2.—	<i>De Ossibus in genere, Ossificatione & Ossium Morbis,</i>	3
3.—	<i>De Articulationibus,</i>	4
4.—	<i>De Ossibus & Suturis Cranij,</i>	ibid.
5.—	<i>De Ossibus Faciei,</i>	7
6.—	<i>De Ossibus Trunci,</i>	9
7.—	<i>De Ossibus Artuum,</i>	10
8.—	<i>De Musculis Abdominis, Organis Chylopoëis & Digestione,</i>	13
9.—	<i>De Organis Ouropoëis & Paidopoëis Masculinis,</i>	19
10.—	<i>De Musculis Capitis, Scapulæ, Humeri & Ulnæ,</i>	23
11.—	<i>De contentis Thoracis, Musculis respirationis, Respiratione & motu Cordis,</i>	24
12.—	<i>De Musculis Colli, Dorsi, Lumborum & Coccygis,</i>	27
13.—	<i>De Musculis Ossis Hyoeidis, Linguae, Maxillarum & Glandulis Oris,</i>	28
14.—	<i>De Musculis Faciei, Oculi & Narium : de Oculo, Visu & Olfactu,</i>	29
15.—	<i>De Structurâ & Musculis Laryngis, Uvulae & Oesophagi,</i>	31
16.—	<i>De Organo Auditus & Auditu,</i>	33
17.—	<i>De Musculis Radij & Manus,</i>	35
18.—	<i>De Musculis Femoris, Tibiæ & Pedis,</i>	36
19.—	<i>De Integumentis & Secretione,</i>	38
20.—	<i>De Organis Paidopoëis Fæmininis & Generatione,</i>	39
21.—	<i>De Foetu in Utero, & utraque Sanguinis circulatione,</i>	41
22.—	<i>De Sanguine, Nutritione, Accretione & Marasmo,</i>	43
23.—	<i>De Cerebro, Nervis & Sensatione,</i>	44
24.—	<i>De Emeticis, Sternutatoriis, Purgantibus, Vesicantibus, & Alterantibus,</i>	48
25.—	<i>Generalis Oeconomiae Historia,</i>	50

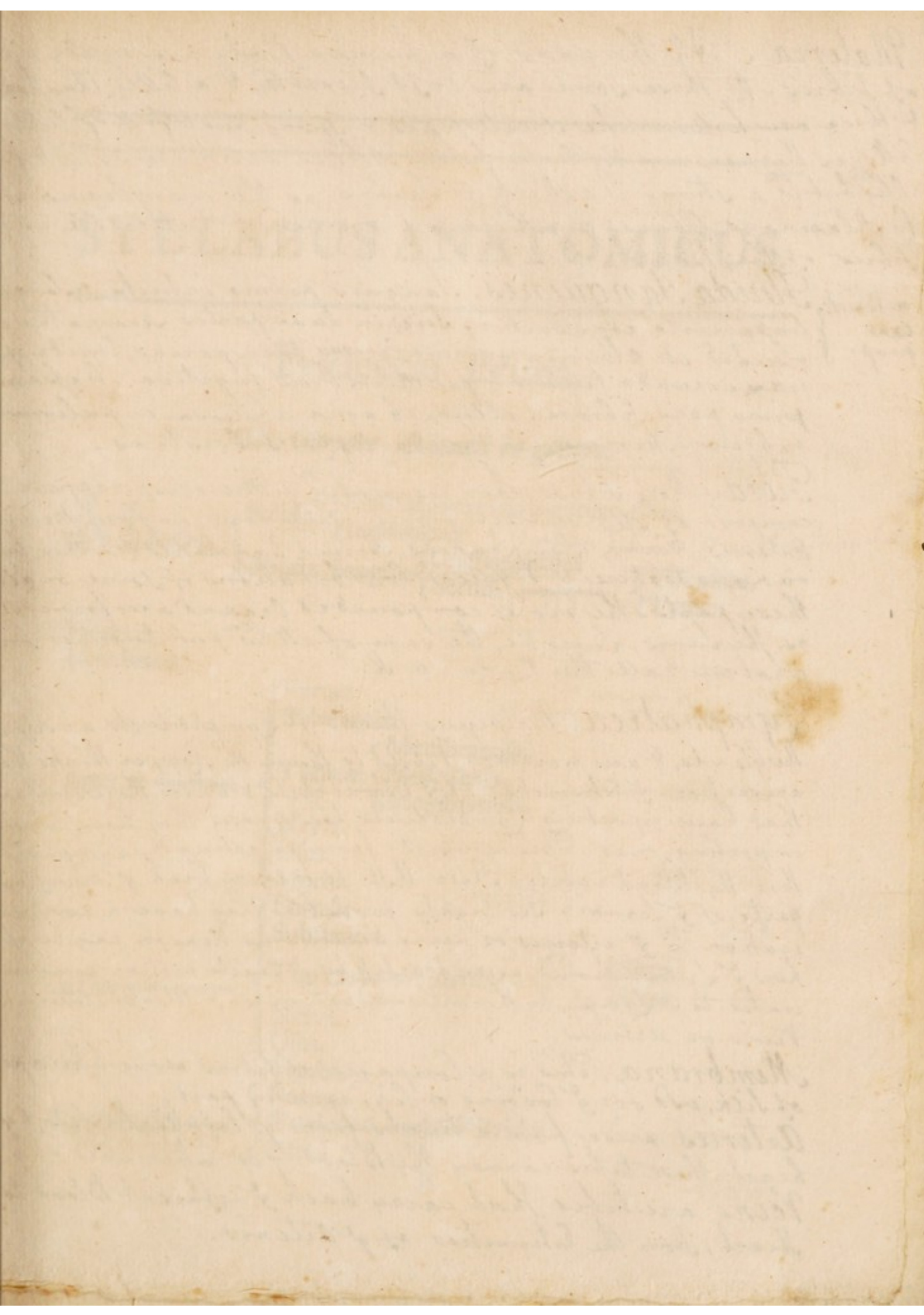
N. B. Prælectiones in hunc ordinem disponuntur, ut Membra quam citissimè a Trunco disjungerentur, quo commodius appropriatis menstruis a putrefactione & foetore conservantur.

Mem: Nov^r. 30. Found y^e right Lobe of y^e Lungs of
a Man putrid & a great number of Stones in y^e Cellula
Glandularum prostatae.

Bidloo's Errors. Fig. 1. Tab. 15. He calls the same
Muscle N Stylohyoideus & Stylocratohyoideus under
A. B. C. — Fig. 15. Tab: 23. is very ill express'd; his Sys-
tem of Nerves & Arteries is corrected in the Appendix
Fig. 4. — Fig. 5. b. Tab: 24 Figures are erroneously
express'd — Fig. 3, 4. Tab: 34. The Description of the
Muscles of the Pharynx is erroneous, as likewise are
those of Riclanus, Spigelius, Vestlingius, Bartholin &c.
They seem to have been all copied from the same Erro-
neous Draught. Cowper has given a more exact Fi-
gure in his Appendix

Bidloo places the black Colour of the Ethiopians in
a Liquor secreted thro the Aqueous Ducts plac'd between
the Papilla Pyramidales. Cowper questions the Existence
of such Ducts. Keil thinks it proceeds from the Mucos-
ity covering the Parenchyma of y^e Skin. Fig. 6 T. 4. p. 13
Tab. 9. Fig. 1. is very ill express'd the Brain freed from y^e
Dura Mater & taken out of the Skull. The Infundibu-
lum & 2 white protuberances behind the Infundibu-
lum very ill done. The two semicircular Branches
that join the Carotid & Cervical Arteries call'd the Com-
municant Branches express'd too large. At c, d, e, f,
g, he has given very confus'd descriptions of several
pair of Nerves, & hath left out the 7th Pair. P. Willis
is guilty of some of the same Errors.





Maleria. All the parts of a human Body are made up of fibres. Of these some are soft flexible, & a little Elastic & these are hollow like small pipes, or spongy & full of little cells, as the nervous & fleshy fibres. Others are more solid & flexible, but wth a strong Elasticity or Spring, as the membranous cartilaginous fibres: & a third sort are hard & inflexible as the fibres of the Bones. &c.

v. Boerh.
cxxx
prop. } **Fluida Sanguinis.** Sanguis primis introitu in Sess. c. capamento constituitur, Servit in duas partes seernatur viscidus ut albumen oorum; prima transparent, lipide opaca; secunda tenuis & per Alembicum fugitiva. Sanguis prima pars fibrosa, altera, ab aqua abotenssa, in pulverem rubicundissimum, in fundo Aquae subsistens.

Fibra. Most Fibres when examin'd wth a Microscope appear to be composed of still smaller fibres. These first compose, Membranes, Arteries, Veins, Lymphatics, Nerves ligaments &c. Then by various texture & different combinations of some or all these parts the more compounded Organs are formed such as, the Lungs, Liver &c, the sum of all w^{ch} put together form what we call the Body. v. &c.

Lymphatica. Malpighius thinks & Lymph ducts arise from the glands, & are excretory Vessels to them. M^r. Cowper thinks they arise from & Extremities of & Blood vessels; & where there are Glands that have exporting Lymph ducts he supposes they have likewise importing ones. This he asserts from injecting the Lymphatics thro' the Blood vessels. Their Use is to carry back & superfluous parts of & Serum. 'Tis highly probable they have a communication wth & arteries or veins because no Reason can be assigned how & Lymph should ascend unless by & hearts motion communicated to & Lymph, by the intermeditation of & Blood either in Veins or Arteries.

Membrana. This is a Compages of fibres wove like a piece of Silk, used for & covering or lining any part.

Arteries arise from 2 trunks from & left Ventricle of & heart, these tubes convey the Blood to & Extremities of & heart. **Veins** are tubes that carry back & sufficient Blood to Heart, from the Extremities of & Arteries.

SYLLABUS ANATOMICUS.

Prælectio Prima.

De Corpore Animali in genere.

[illegible]

Fibra
Membrana

Arteriæ — {
 Forma.
 Substantia.
 Tunicae { Membranosa.
 Muscularis.
 Membranosa.
 Nervi.
 Usus.
 Morbi.

Venæ ——— { Forma.
Substantia.
Tunicæ ——— Valvulae } Situs
Nervi. } Ufus
Ufus.
Morbi.

Lymphatica ——— { Forma.
Tunicæ ——— ubi Valvulae. v. *Arteriae*
Ufus.

B

Nervi

Nervi	—	{ Quid ? Ufus.
Ligamenta	—	{ Quid ? Ufus.
		{ Quid ?
		Partes { Venter. Caput. Cauda.
		Tunica Propria.
		Substantia. Ex fasciculis fibrillarum.
Musculi	—	{ Recta Forma { Ovalis Pennæformis— { Simplex. Duplex.
		Vesiculæ—Opticis conspicuæ.
		Nervi.
		Morbi.
		Substantia.
Tendines	—	{ Forma. Ufus. Morbi.
		{ Quid ?
Glandulæ	—	{ Substantia—Tubulosa, <i>conglobata & conglomerata</i> Ufus. <i>ad secretiones perficiendas</i>
		{ Substantia.
Cartilagines	—	{ Ufus. Morbi.
Ossa.		
Corpus		{ Ossa. Caro.

Nervi are solid cylindrical bodies consisting of straight fibres & arise from the Medulla oblongata, & medulla spinalis, & terminate in all the sensitive parts. They are immediate organs of Sensation & the chief of Motion. v. Ch.

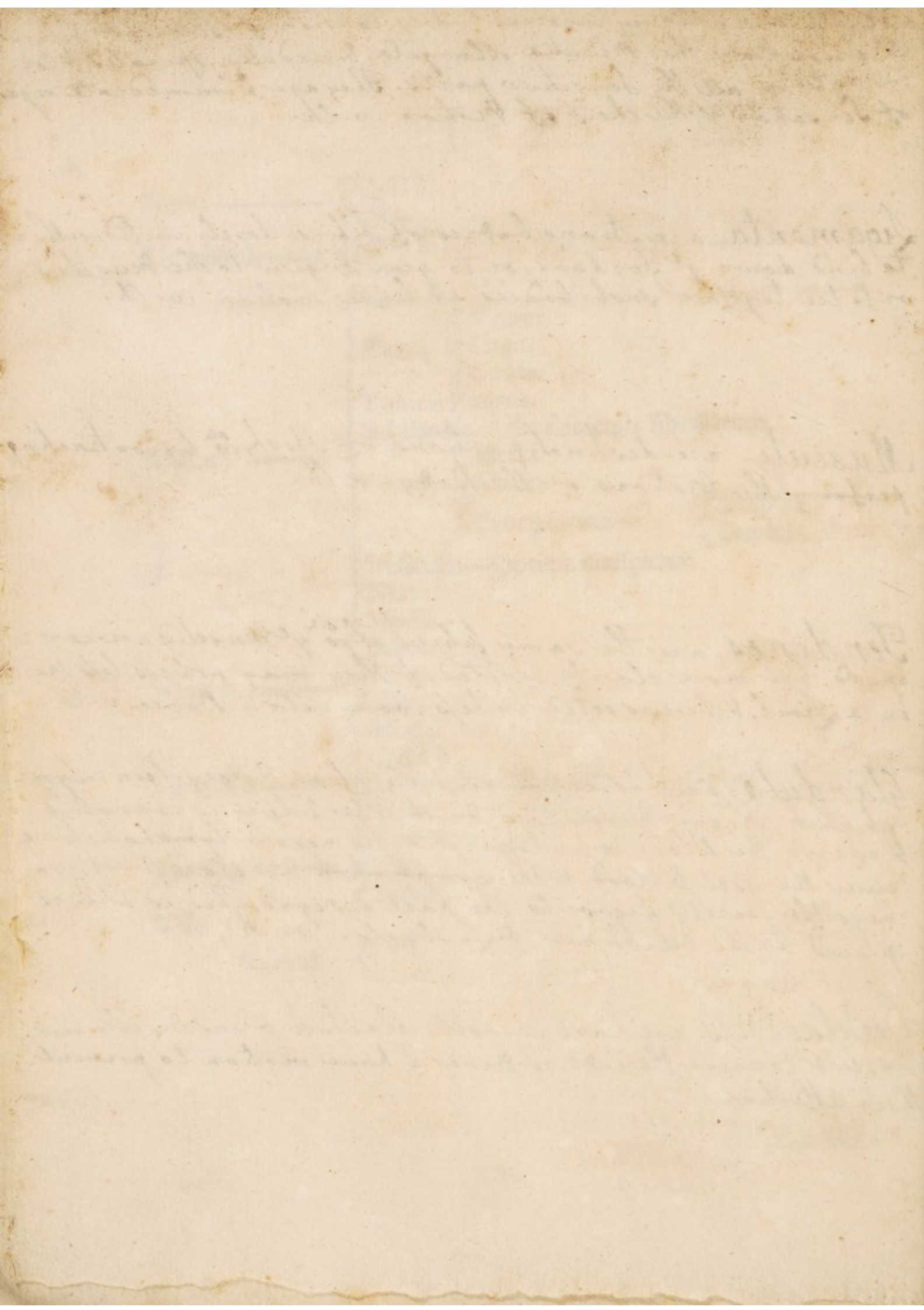
Ligamenta, are strong bodies of Fibres closely united, either to bind down y^e Tendons, or to give origin to the Muscles or to tie together such bodies as have motion. v. Ch.

Musculi. are distinct portions of Flesh, & by contracting perform the Motions of the Body. v. Ch.

Tendines, are the same fibres of ^{or} y^e Muscles are composed, but more closely united, & they may possess less space in a Limb, & be inserted in less room into a Bone. v. Ch.

Glandulae are bodies consisting of an Artery Vein, Lymphatick, Nerve, & excretory duct. The Artery is convoluted & carries the Blood to be depurated, the vein & lymphatick receive the useless blood, & the Lymphatick excretory duct conveys the secreted liquor to the part designed. This is well explained by the Intestines & Lactals. v. Ch.

Cartilagineae, are hard, smooth, elastic & insensible Bodies, used to cover the Ends of Bones & have motion to prevent their attrition.



The Bones are made up of hard Fibres tied together by transverse ones. In a Fetus these fibres are porous. Probably they are nourished by Lymph. The Macrow is to supply the Fibres of the Bones. The Periosteum has an exquisite Sense, perhaps it may be an Expansion of the tendinous fibres of the Muscles.

Flat Bones ^{or} have their Fibres directed to all Sides begin to ossify in a middle point, like the Radij from the Center to the Circumference of a Circle. Those flat Bones ^{or} have their Fibres nearly parallel, begin in a transverse middle Line in the middle of each fibre. The Cylindrical Bones in a middle Ring — The Bones wast — The Use of ^{the} Periosteum, is to make the Muscles slide easily on the Bones. Cutting ^{with} a Trephine does not put the Patient to any extraordinary pain. The pain arises from cutting & lacerating ^{the} Nerves. Galileo has demonstrated the Increase of the Strength of a Bone, from the Increase of the Diameter. A Cable is not so easily bent, as the same number of threads before they are twisted.

Ossa Sesamoides are found in ^{the} hands & feet, commonly two under ^{the} Bone of ^{the} Metatarsus that support the great Toe, one on each side of the articulation. There is an Interval between these two ^{or} are joined together by Ligaments ^{of} one cannot move ^{but} the other. There is a Tendon ^{of} goes between the two. When there happens but one Sesamoides on the brink of the Articulation, there is a cavity left in the middle, into ^{which} the Tendon passes, & is there fixed & this hinders the Compression. They are articulated by Ginglymus as the Rotula. When the Toe has no Sesamoides, nature supplies their want by Cartilages.

The Bones ossify from a point but not in straight lines but in such rather that resemble the Ramifications of an Artery. This relates only to those Bones ^{of} ossify begins in ^{the} Center

a] Galileo has demonstrated the Increase of the
Strength of Bones arise from the Increase of their
Diameters. v. than Keil & Chiselden.

A Cable is not so easily bent as the same Number
of Threads before they are twisted.

SYLLABUS OSTEOLOGICUS.

Prælectio Secunda.

De Ossibus in genere, Ossificatione & Ossium Morbis.

Ossis.	Substantia.	- Chymica. - Sal. - Terra. - Oleum. - Naturalis. - Fibræ Membranaceæ. <i>Ab Injectione patent.</i> - Creta. - Oleum. - Anatomica. - Compacta. <i>A</i> - Cellulosa. - Reticularis.
	Partes.	- Diaphysis. - Epiphysis. - Apophysis. <i>Externæ & Internæ Periosteum</i>
	Membranæ	- Periosteum - sus - sensibilitas <i>Unde-cum Verneio.</i>
	Ufus.	- Ad Corpus sustinendum. - Ad partes tenuiores <i>tutandas. tutandas</i> - Ad motus dirigendos.
	Morbi.	- Anchylosis. - Caries. - Tumor - Nodus. - Exostosis. - Tophus. - Gomma. - Friabilitas. - Mollities — Rachitis. <i>A maceratione inter Gallicos pauperum mis sopi aui a nimia vini auidi dejectione</i> - Spina Ventosa. - Fractura. - Luxatio. - Arthritis.

De ossificatione naturali & præternaturali:

Prælectio

Prælectio Tertia.

De Ossium Articulationibus.

sub-Synarthrosi negligitur Harmonia	Articulatio.	Diarthrosis.	{	Enarthrosis.	δεθρορ, articulus
				Arthrodia.	Primus. Τυρρορ & Cardo
				Ginglimus.	Secundus.
		Synarthrosis.	{	Tertius.	
				Syndesmus.	δεσμὸς ligamentum
				Synchondrosis.	Χονδρὸς Cartilago.
Symphysis.	{	Sutura.			
		Gomphosis.	γομφὸς & Cavis		
		Schindulosis.	Χονδρῶν & fissio apulatio		
				Synterosus & Synterosus	

Prælectio Quarta.

De Ossibus & Suturis Cranii.

	Caput	{	Cranium.
			Facies.
Sceleton.	{	Truncus.	
		Artus.	
		Frontale.	
		Ethmoeides.	
# Cranium.	{	Parietalia, duo.	
		Temporalia, duo.	
		Occipitale.	
		Sphænoeides.	

Suturæ

Διαρθρώσις, ἀρθρὸν articulus when the articulation is loose: 3. Sorts
Εὐαρθρώσις. When y^e head of y^e Bone is large & enters into
a deep cavity, as y^e thigh & Ischium.

Ἀρθρώδις, when y^e Head y^e puts but a little forward is
inserted in a shallow cavity as y^e OS Humeri to Scapula.

Πεζάρθρῳ. When 2 Bones mutually receive each other in
two y^e Cavities & Eminencies.

Γινγλίμνις primus When one Bone is received by another single
Bone, & at the same time doth receive itself another, as
you find in the Elbow bone & Arm.

secundus. When one bone receives another, & at the same time
is rec^d by another Bone, it did not receive itself, as
in y^e Vertebrae. A Vertebra receives y^e w^h is below, & is rec^d
by y^e w^h is above.

Tertius. When the part turns upon an Axis, as the first Ver-
tebra of y^e neck w^h y^e second.

Συναρθρώσις is made for y^e strengthening of y^e Bones, y^e are intended
only for a small motion

Συνδρόμος When Bones are joined by y^e intermediation of a
Ligament, of y^e wrist, Tarsus, Hyoides

Συνχόνδρῳσις, when by y^e mediation of a cartilage as y^e
At pubis.

Σutura, Ἐδρη, when Bones are joined like y^e teeth of saws.

Ἄρμονια, when by straight or oblique lines, like those of
the face.

Συμφύωσις y^e Union of 2 Bones: as y^e OS frontalis

Τομφοσις, as the teeth in y^e Sockets.

Suturae	{		Sagittalis.
	{		Frontalis.
	{		Squamosæ.
	{		Lambdoeidalis.
	{		Sphænoeidæa.
Frontale	{		Ethmoeidæa.
	{		Status in recens natis.
	{		Situs.
	Processus.	{	Tres externi.
		{	Tres interni.
	Sinus Nasales.	{	Situs.
		{	Ufus.
	Foveæ Orbitæ dictæ	{	Pro Trochleâ.
		{	Pro glandula lachrymali.
	Foramina	{	Cæcum.
		{	Supraorbitale.
		{	Infraorbitale.
Ethmoeides,	{		Laminæ.
	{		Connexio.
	{		Situs.
	{		Foramina.
	Processus.	{	Intra Cranium-Crista Galli.
		{	Intra Nares.
		{	Spongiosum.
		{	Papyracea.
		{	Turbinatum superius.
		{	Intra Orbitam-Ossa Plana.
	{		Ufus.
	{		Connexio.
	{		Situs.
Parietalia,	{		Forma.
	{		Foramina.
	Sulci	{	Pro Sinu Longitudinali.
		{	Pro Arteriis Duræ Matris.
	{		Laminæ.
	{		Connexio.

Temporalia	Pars Squamosa	{	Processus, Zygomaticus.
		{	Cavitas, Glene.
	Pars Petrosa.	Processus,	{
			{
			{
			{
			{
Occipitale		Foramina.	{
			{
			{
			{
			{
Sphaenoeides		Cavitates-Tympanum	{
			{
			{
			{
			{
		Connexio.	{
			{
			{
			{
			{
	Situs.		
	Forma.		
	Spina Cruciformis ubi Sulcus.		
	Processus,	{	
		{	
	Foramina,	{	
		{	
		{	
		{	
		{	
	Laminae.		
	Connexio--ubi ossa Triquetra.		
	Situs.		
	Processus.	{	
		{	
	Sinus,		
	Foramine 12. pro Nervis & Vasis.		
	Connexio.		

Prælectio Quinta.

De Ossibus Faciei.

Facies	{	Duo Lachrymalia.
		Duo Nasalia.
		Duo Zygomatica.
		Duo Maxillaria.
		Duo Turbinata.
		Duo Palatina.
		Vomer.
Lachrymale	{	Maxilla inferior.
		Hyoeides.
		Situs.
		Forma.
		Sulcus pro ductu lachrymali.
Zygoma	{	Connexio.
		Morbus. — Fistula cariosa.
		Situs.
		Forma.
		Processus tres.
Maxillare	{	Connexio.
		Situs.
		Processus. { Pro Oculi Angulo.
		{ Pro Articulo cum Zygomate.
		{ Pro Vomeris receptu.
		Foramina. — Infraorbitale.
		Antrum Highmorianum.
	{	Alveoli.
		Connexio.
		Morbus. — Ozæna in Antro.

Turbi-

Turbinatum	{ Situs. Forma. Usus. Connexio.
Palatinum,	{ Situs. Forma. Processus tres. Foramen pro quinti paris Nervorum ramo. Connexio.
<i>7</i> Vomer,	{ Situs. Forma. Connexio. Morbus — Caries, unde <u>Amaurosis Venerea</u> .
Mandibulum	{ Processus, { Duo Condylœides. Duo Corones. Tuberculum. Foramina, { Pro ingressu } Nervorum & Vasorum. Pro egressu } Alveoli 16 ^m Articulatio.
<i>ad: /</i> Dentes,	{ Forma. { Incisorum } Caninorum } Usus. Molarium } Foramina. Substantia { Interna ossa. Externa <u>Vitrea</u> . Articulatio. Morbi — Caries, unde ? Forma.
<i>e /</i> Hyoeides,	{ Situs. Basis. Cornua. Processus Graniformes. Connexio.

Prælectio Sexta.

De Ossibus Trunci Corporis.

Truncus.	- Claviculæ. - Sternum. - Vertebræ. - Costæ. - Ossa Innominata. - Os Sacrum. - Coccyx.
Claviculæ,	- Forma. - Ufus. - Connexio.
Sternum,	- Situs. - Ufus. - Connexio. - Status - in recens natis. - in adultis.
	Numerus.
	Atlas. Dentata. Perforati processus. Bifidæ Spinæ.
	Colli 7. Dorsi 12. Lumborum 5.
Vertebræ	- Spinalis. - Processus, - Duo Laterales. - Duo Obliqui superiores. - Duo Obliqui inferiores. - Foramen—Pro Medulla Spinali. - Ufus. - Connexio. - Morbus—Gibbositas.

Os Sacrum,	{	Forma.					
		Status,	{	In recens natis.			
			{	In adultis.			
		Foramina.					
	{	Connexio—	Coccyx	cujus quatuor ossa.			
Costæ,	{	Numerus					
		Divisio	{	Veræ			
			{	Nothæ			
		Sulcus.					
		Processus.					
		Ufus.					
		Connexio.					
		Status in recens natis.					
		Hium	{	Spina—	Labium	{	Exterius.
		Innominatum	{	Ischium—	Tuberculum.		
Pubis—	Foramen.						
Acetabulum.							
Ufus.							
Connexio.							
Status in Partu—	Divulsio,			a me semel observata.			
Differentia in diverso sexu,	Celso nota.						

M. H. H.

Prælectio Septima.

De Ossibus Artuum.

Ossa Artûs Superioris	Scapula.	
	Humerus.	
	Ulna.	
	Radius.	
	Ossa Carpi.	
	Ossa Metacarpi.	
	Ossa Digitorum Manus.	

Scapula

Scapula	{ Situs.	
	{ Forma.	
	{ Partes	{ Basis.
		{ Costæ.
		{ Caput.
		{ Spina.
	{ Processus	{ Acromion.
		{ Coracoeides.
	{ Acetabulum.	
	{ Usus.	
Humerus	{ Connexio.	
	{ Caput.	
		{ Superior ubi Sulcus.
		{ Externa.
		{ Interna.
	{ Sinus	
	{ Connexio.	
Ulna	{ Processus	{ Olecranon.
		{ Stylocides.
Radius	{ Spina.	
		{ Connexio.
	{ Caput.	
		{ Cervix.
	{ Spina.	
		{ Sulcus qui quandoque processus.
Ossa Carpi	{ Connexio.	
	{ Numerus.	
	{ Ordo.	
	{ Connexio.	
Ossa Metacarpi	{ Numerus.	
		{ Caput.
		{ Connexio.
Ossa Digitorum	{ Numerus.	
		{ Sulcus.
		{ Connexio.

	Caput,	
	Trochanter,	{ Major.
		{ Minor.
	Condylus <i>Condylus</i> ,	{ Externus.
		{ Internus.
Femur,	Processus	
	Spina Aspera,	
	Sinus	{ Superior.
		{ Inferior.
		pro Ligamenti origine.
	Connexio.	
	Caput.	
	Cavitates.	
Tibia	Processus.	
	Costæ.	
	Spinæ.	
	Connexio.	
	Spinæ.	
	Sulcus.	
Fibula	Caput.	
	Connexio.	
	Calcis.	
	Astragalus.	
	Cuboeides.	
Offa Tarfi	Cymbæforme.	
	Tria Cuneiformia.	
	Connexio.	
	Offa Metatarfi, 5.	
	Offa Digitorum Pedis.	
	Sesamoidea ubi Patella.	

SYLLABUS SARCOLOGICUS.

Prælectio Octava.

De Musculis Abdominis, Organis Chylopaïs & Digestione.

Corpus Humanum	{ Abdomen. Thorax. Caput. Artus.	Termini.
	Chylopæia	{ Omentum. Hepar. Lien. Pancreas. Ventriculus. Intestina. Via Lactea.
Abdomen in quo	Ouropæia	{ Renes. Ureteres. Vesica Urinaria.
	Paidopæia Maris	{ Vasa præparantia. Testes. Vasa Deferentia. Vesiculæ Seminales. Penis.
	Paidopæia Famellæ, <i>Famella</i>	{ Clitoris. Vagina. Uterus. Tubæ Fallopianæ. Ovaria.

vasa

*F. Hall
Famella*

Musculi Abdominis	Obliquus exterior	{ Origo. Insertio. Ufus.	
	Obliquus interior	{ Origo. Insertio Ufus	{ Primarius. Secundarius.
	Pyramidales	{ Origo. Insertio. Ufus--ad Vesicam relax-	
	<i>Rectus. Status</i>		<i>andam Rectorum</i>
	<i>ubi desunt</i>		<i>status ubi desunt.</i>
	Rectus	{ Origo. Insertio. Innervationes---Ufus. Vasorum inosculationes. Ufus. Status in Hydrope.	
	Transversalis	{ Origo. Insertio. Ufus. Musculus Cremaster.	

pro

Foramina per transitu vasorum præpa-
rentium.

Peritonæum.	Situs.	
	Lamellæ	{ Exterior, cujus fibræ Longitudinales. Interior, cujus fibræ Transversales.
	Processus.	
	Glandulæ.	
	Vasa.	
	Ufus.	
	Morbi.	ubi Paracentesis.

Omentum

Omentum	Situs.		
	Forma.		
	Connexio.		
	Vasa.		
	Cellulæ adiposæ.		
	Nervi.		
	Ufus.		
	Morbi.	{	Vulnus.
		{	Tabes.
	Substantia.		
Hepar,	Situs.		
	Ligamenta	{	Lata duo.
		{	Rotundum.
	Tunica	—	a Peritonæo.
	Pars	{	Gibbosa
		{	Concava ubi
		{	Porta.
		{	Sedes vesicæ fellis.
		{	Vena Portæ.
		{	Vena Cava.
	Vasa	{	Constituentia
		{	Nutrientia
		{	Pori Biliarij.
		{	Cæliacæ Ramus.
	Capsula Glissonij.		
	Ductus excretorij	{	Hepatici.
		{	Cystihepatici.
		{	Cysticus.
		{	Communis.—Exitus ejus in Duo-
			denum.
g	Lymphatica.		
	Glandula Portæ.		
	Nervi.		
	Situs in Jejunio	—	ad Umbilicum fere accedens.
	Ufus.		
	Morbi.		

Vesica Fellea {
 Situs
 Forma { Fundus.
 Cervix.
 Tunicae—inter quas Glandulae sunt. *ad liquorem retinendum
 Ductus Cysti hepatici. bile nimis acris accommodatur huiusmodi.*
 Vasa—Cysticae gemellae. *contorbo nino modo.*
 Usus.
 Morbi.

Lien {
 Substantia
 Situs
 Forma
 Membrana
 Vasa { Exsecto, Animalia fiunt { Salaciora.
 Lymphatica { Exciso { Voraciora.
 Nervi
 Usus *It is a succenturiate viscus to y Liver, be-
 cause there otherwise could not be blood con-
 veyed to the Liver.*
 Morbi

Pancreas {
 Substantia.
 Situs.
 Forma.
 Membrana.
 Vasa.
 Ductus excretorius Virtus fungij.
 Nervi.
 Usus.
 Morbi.

Ventriculus

The Bile assists digestion in uniting the aqueous & Oily parts of Aliments like Soap & Water. F. N.

Pancreas has another Use besides discharging a Juice to attenuate the Aliments for Chylification. It is a discharge or purging of the vitiated parts of the Blood. The Accidental Use it is of in a Diarrhoea; this Use is common to the Pancreas & the other Glands of the Intestines.

Digestion is breaking y^e Molecules of the Alim^{ts} into such minute parts that they may enter y^e Lachals. The Saliva, Succus of the Glands in y^e Stomach, y^e Liquors we drink; the rarifying Heat of y^e Stomach, the pressure of its vermicular Motion contribute to this End. Therefore viscid Liquors are bad, as well as spirituous ones. Tho' sometimes they assist digestion by irritating the Muscular Coat of y^e Stomach to a stronger Contraction. Keil.

D^r. Pilearn computes y^e muscular force of y^e Stomach to be = 117088 to w^{ch} being added y^e absolute force of y^e Diaphragm & a Dominal Muscles the Sum will amount to near 250734. This force of the Muscular Coat of y^e Stomach is near 40 times greater than w^{ch} Borelli assigns to y^e Heart & D^r. Keil has undertook to Demonstrate that force not to be thrice as many. Eas Borelli computes to be 1000 p^{ds}. His plain y^e Abdominal Muscles & Diaphragm do not dissolve y^e Liver & Viscera. D^r. Drake supposes Digestion to be formed as in Papin's digester; w^{ch} is highly improvable yet it acc^{ts} for the Bits of Bones not tearing y^e Stomachs of Dogs.

Granivorous Birds have two Stomachs y^e first moistens, y^e other grinds the Aliment by y^e Assistance of little Stones. Snakes, some birds & several kinds of fish seem to perform digestion by a Menstruum, as they swallow their prey whole. In Horses & Oxen, It seems to be performed by

triculo inflato nulla existerent Rugae. In abstantibus igitur non evanescent, & papillae in tunica interiori contrahuntur adeo ut nulla se cornatur Lympha imenta attenuanda. Papillae a N. primus observatae in tunica cuticulari.

[17]

Ventriculus	Forma.	Bagpipe
	Situs.	
	Orificia	{ Cardia. Pylorus ubi Valvula. a Rugis interna Tunica.
	Tunicæ	{ Membranacea.
		{ Muscularis { Longitudinalis. Spiralis.
		{ Vasculosa.
	Villosa	{ Status in Brutis. Papillae.
		{ Usus. Ad Lympha Separanda
		{ Cuticularis — in Bobus conspicuus. Papillae.
	Glandulæ.	
Intestina.	Vasa.	
	Nervi.	
	Lymphatica.	
	Usus.	{ Inflammatio.
	Morbi.	{ Ulcus.
		{ Prostratio Appetitûs.
		{ Appetitus Caninus.
	Tenuia	{ Duodenum { Situs. Ductuum orificium.
		{ Glandulæ Bruneri. viz: Solitaria
		{ Jejunum { Situs. Valvulæ conniventes.
		{ Longitudo diversa.
		{ Ileum { Situs { Solitariae.
		{ Glandulæ { Congregatae.
	Crassa	{ Cæcum { Situs.
		{ Longitudo.
		{ Appendicula { in gallo.
		{ in Piscibus.

Ute more than the extracting a Tincture; for the Texture of their Food is not totally altered. In & Excrements of Man the Signs of putr are frequently seen. Hence tis probable & digestion is performed by Attrition, fermentation, & a Menstruum, & perhaps assisted by common principle of Corruption, w^{ch} is in all Bodies. The

Intestina	Speciatim	Colon	Situs.	
			Connexio.	
			Ligamenta	{ ³ ia Lateralia. Triangulare.
	Crassa	Rectum	Valvulae	
			Glandulae solitariae.	
			Appendiculæ adiposæ.	<i>In femina nostr. magn. usus 2.</i>
	In genere	Tunicæ	Situs.	
			Appendiculæ adiposæ.	
			Musculi	{Sphincter. Levatores.
			Membranacea.	
			Muscularis,	{Longitudinalis. <i>Transvers.</i> Spiralis. <i>salis Coup.</i>
			Vasculosa.	
<i>Oritur a Spasmo.</i>			Villofa.	
			Arteriæ Mesentericæ	{Superior. Inferior.
			Venæ ad Portam abeuntes.	
			Lymphatica in Lactea hiantia.	
			Glandulae quædam Lymphaticæ.	
			Nervi.	
			Ductus excretorii, Lactea dicti.	
			Usus.	<i>bonisectio</i>
			Motus totius canal. Peristalticus.	{Colica--ubi Iliaca passio. Alvi suppressio. Diarrhœa.
		Morbi		{Dysenteria. Vermes. Ulcus Inflammatio & Abscessus.

Ventriculi Tunica Villosa. This coat according to F. N. is supposed to be glandulous, & is a different one from that commonly taken notice of; for that only contains y^e solitary glands both in the Stomach & Guts. Their use in y^e Stomach he supposes to be to discharge a Lymph to soften the Aliment, by w^{ch} means it is rendered more capable of being communicated by Intestines. NB. No Rugs in the Stomach distended. Tho' these vil-
lous glands in the Intestines is discharged the aqueous humour that comes away by purges. F. N.

Mucus Intestinorum. Cowper supposes a Mucus secreted from glands on the internal surface of the Peritoneum w^{ch} lubricates them in their Peristaltic motion. Tho' a Dropsy proceeds frequently from the Rupture of Lymphatics in the Abdomen; he thinks it not unlikely it should sometimes be occasion'd by large Exudations thro' these glands in the Peritoneum seems much thickened at such a times.

	Forma.			
	Situs.			
	Origo.			
			Arteriæ	{ Ductus Arcuati.
			Venæ	
Mesenterium	Lamellæ inter quas	{	Lactea generis	{ Primi. Secundi.
			Glandulæ Mesentericæ.	
	Vasa			
			{ Lymphatica.	
			{ Sanguinea.	
	Nervi.			
	Ufus.			
	Morbi.			
Via Lactea	Receptaculum	{	Situs.	
			Magnitudo.	
	Ductus Thoracicus	{	Divisio.	
			Situs.	
			Terminus.	
	De Digestione & Fame.			

Prælectio Nona.

De Organis Ouropæis & Paidopæis.

Organa Ouropœia	{	Renes.
		Ureteres.
		Vesica Urinaria.
		Glandulæ Renales.

Penes

Renes

Substantia	{ Vasculosa. Tubulosa.	<i>Bellini</i>
Situs.		
Figura.		
Tunicæ	{ Adiposa. Propria.	
Partes	{ Corpus pars Pelvis	{ Vasculosa. Tubulosa. Membrana Villosa. Columnæ. Papillæ.
Vasa		
Nervi		
Status in	{ Recens natis. Urso. Cane aquatico seu Lutrâ.	
Ufus.		
Morbi---	Inflammatio, Ulcus, Calculus, Diabetes.	

Renes in Cane & animalibus variis
diverso collocantur, ordine, ac
in hominibus. Sinister in Cane in-
ferius locatur, ne Venter nimis
violenter quædam comprimat. Dexter
superius. In Homine Dexter inferius
& Sinister superius ponitur. In
ambobus vadit dilatatur & par-

Cornea hoc 2^o corpora raro linea
recta inter ureters, nec obliqua
sed oblique deorsum lata ad Lon-
gitudinem. Ex Ureteres quosdam
in manibus vidit lineam deorsum
promissam, illigz Urethra promi-
nentia quam Gallinaceum Cap.
vocant continuatam. Hæc linea utriusq. corporibus digiti apice deorsum tracta
contrahi ureterum oscula & coarctari videntur.

Substantia.	
Cursus.	
Insertio.	
Musculi	a Morgagnio observati. ad occludenda Offic- cia Ureterum in Vesica. Hos delineavit de Graaf sed non explicavit
Tunicæ.	
Vasa.	
Ufus.	

Vesica Urinaria

Substantia.	
Forma.	
Situs.	
Connexio.	
Partes	{ Fundus. Cervix.

Vesica

Ossa molim. Pristina in labe vel
tame crectis retinent.

Tame Enectom Sanguis sine Sero
observatur.

Confluxus Spiritus animalis interclusus
Atrophiam habet Comitum. Formelis non
Materialis.

Simile producit sibi Simile, Ergo con:
tinet in se Sanguis. Ossa membranacea
Nutritio est Restauratio partis deperdita
Accretio est augmentatio partis Solidarum

Alimentum est Nutritio Corpori humani.
Ergo Chylus.

Quicquid est in Effectu praexistet
in Causa

Causa est principium per se influens
in aliud.

Inhibent Saccas nutritivas san:
guini ut Subiecto.

An Corpus Humanum nutriatur
Sanguine? Aff.

Omnes partes corporis non.
Ossa non. Corpus Fluidum non
nutrit corpus Densum. Omne simile
generat sibi simile.

Corpus Humanum nutriatur alijs humo-
ribus. Nutritur Chylo, & Bile.

Bile non est pars Sanguinis; Sanguis
quidem non amarus est. Nihil datq.
non habet.

Si Corpus Humanum nutr. &c. Ergo major
Sanguinis quantitas, majorem nutritionem effi-
cit. Ergo in ^{latente} Plethoricis major nutritio, Ergo
Adempta Sanguinis quantitate nutritio oritur
ut in Tamisio Catamenio ^{suppreffione} laborantibus.

Corpus Humanum non de Lum Ossa
non nutriuntur postquam ad Aerem
sua attingant.

Sanguis est Fluidum in venis &
arterijs contentum, sed nullo modo potest
esse nutrimentum corporis quoniam credit
& Spatia intra capillares vasa sunt

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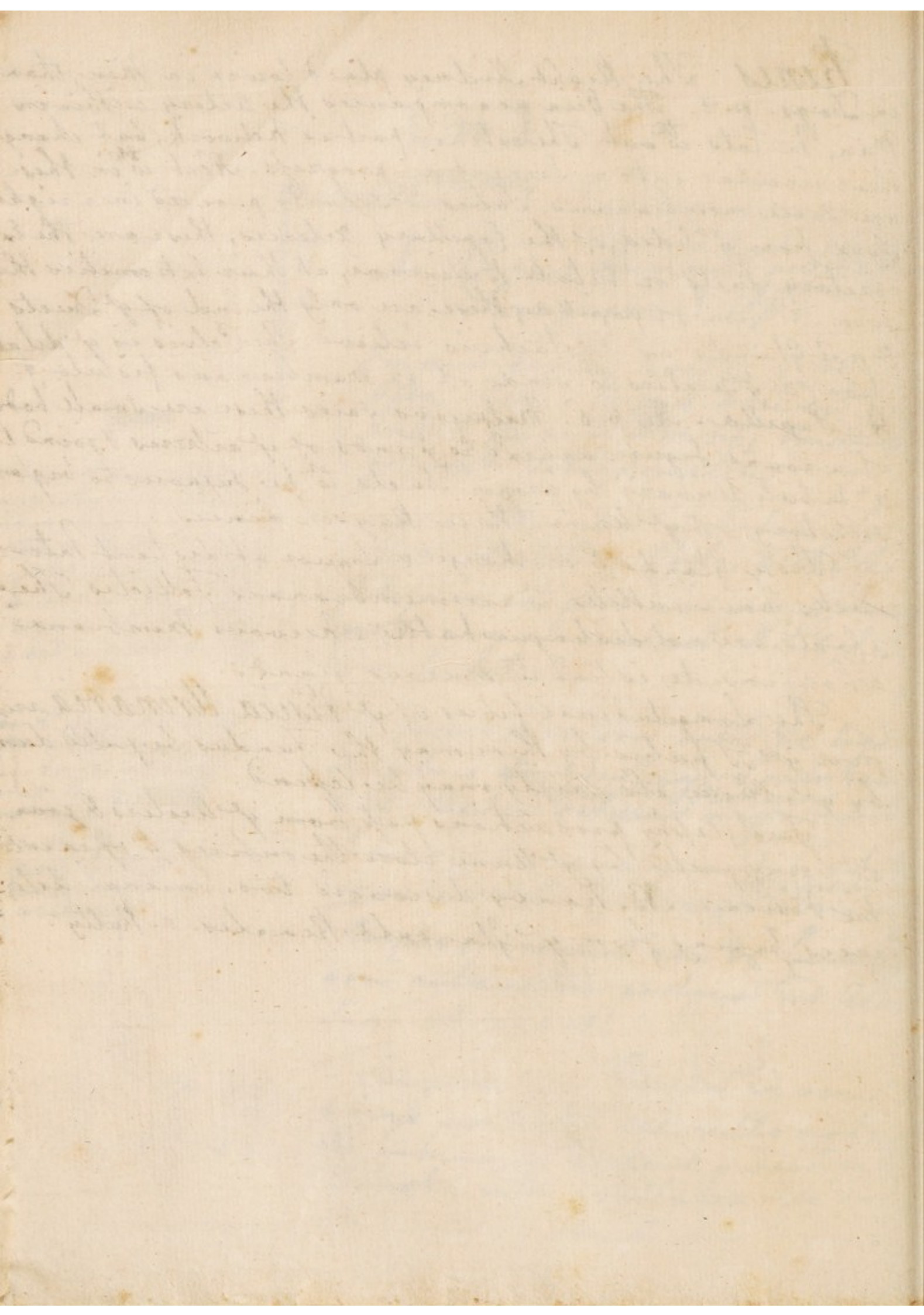
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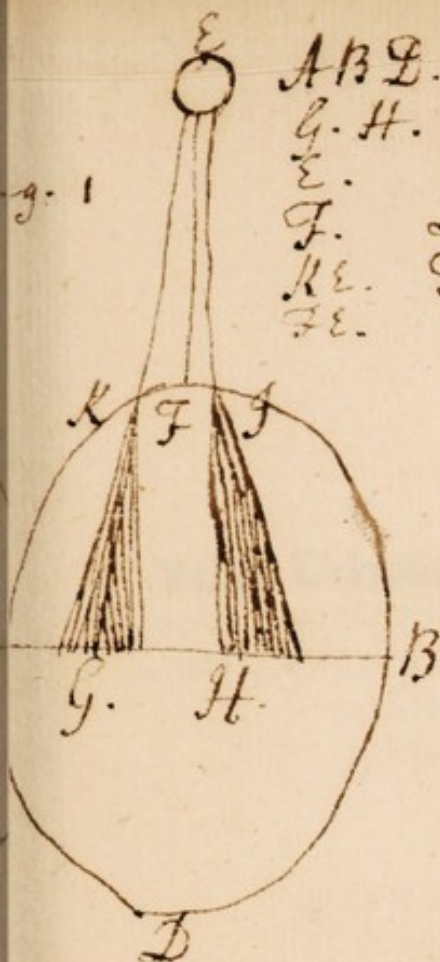
Renes The Right Kidney placed lower in Men, than in Dogs. p. 2. The Vein accompanies the Artery within in Man, In Cats wth out. The exterior part is Network, but change their circular into a Serpentine progress. Next wth in these are some membranous Tubes w^{ch} seem to proceed in a right Line from y^e Sides of the Capillary Arteries, these are the Excretory ducts or tubuli Belliniani, at their Extremities they join & form 12 papillae, these are only the End of y^e Ducts & not Glands as Eustachius believ'd. The Pelvis is y^e dilatation of y^e Ureters w^{ch} leads of 12 Membranous fistulae to the Papilla. p. 6. Malpighius says these are small bodies of a round figure annex'd to y^e ends of y^e Arteries & join'd to y^e tubuli Urinarij by proper Ducts w^{ch} he supposes to be glands secretory of y^e Urine, these Ruysch denies.

Those Glands y^e discharge a Liquor at distant Intervals have outletts, w^{ch} are membranous Follicles. The 3 Coats are not distinguishable; a Nervous Membrane whose inside is tied to Mucous glands.

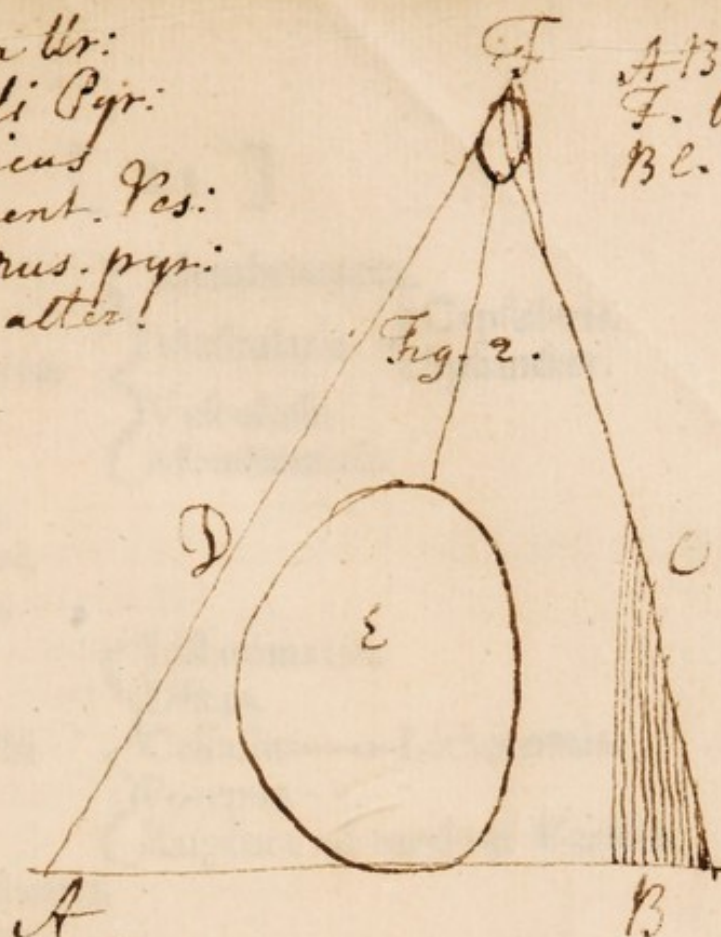
The Longitudinal fibres of y^e Vesica Urinaria arise from y^e os pubis: by these may the Fundus be pull'd down by y^e oblique it's cavity may be enlarg'd.

Two fleshy productions pass from y^e Ureters & join w^{ch} being press'd by y^e Urine close the orifices y^e open into the Vesica. M. Ranby discovered two Seminal Arteries passing from y^e Glandulae Renales. v. Rutty.





A B D. Vesica Ur:
 G. H. Musculi Pyr:
 E. Umbilicus
 F. Ligament. Ves:
 K E. Tendo Mus. pyr:
 F E. Tendo alter!



A B. Os pubis
 F. Umbilicus
 B C. Mus. pyr.

When G Musculus Pyramidalis pulls
 down G Umbilicus G Ligamentum
 Vesicae is relax'd, & vesica approach
 more to a sphere & G Expulsion of
 Urine is most assisted.

Glandulae Renales are not proportionably larger in
Children than in Adults. F. N.

Castration may be performed by cutting the Vasa de-
ferentia. S. W. then can become a S. Semen after it
is duly elaborated & secreted. No vessels appear for its
Conveyance. F. N.

					Membranacea.
		Tunicæ		Muscularis	{ Capsularis.
					{ Sphincter.
				Vasculosa.	
				Membranosa.	
		Vasa.			
Vesica Urinaria	{	Nervi.			
		Ufus.			
				Inflammatio.	
				Ulcus.	
		Merbi		Calculus	—— Lithotomia.
				Polypus.	
				Ruptura ad modum Varicis.	
		Substantia.			
		Figura.			
		Situs.			
Glandulæ Renales	{	Vasa.			
		Nervi.			
		Ductus excretorius.			
		Ufus verus ab antiquis forsan designatus.			
		Substantia.			
		Forma.			
				Communis--Scrotum ubi	{ Substantia.
					{ Sutura.
					{ Septum.
		Tunicæ			
				Propria	{ Vaginalis
					{ Albuginea
					{ Communis
					{ Propria.
Testes	{	Appendicula (Epididymis dicta)	Quid ?		
		Ductus excretorius.			
		Vasa—ubi dispositio		Arteriæ Sparmaticæ.	<i>Spermaticæ</i>
		Lymphatica <i>venis inserta</i>		Tubulorum Seminiferorum.	
				Vasis Deferentis.	
				Vasorum Nutrientium.	
		Nervi.			
		Ufus.			
		Morbi—	Hydrops, &c.		

	Substantia	{ Apparens. Vera.
	Forma.	
	Situs.	
	Exitus.	
	Ulus.	
Vesiculæ Seminales	Musculi Levatores Ani.	
	Morbi	{ Relaxatio, unde Pollutio nocturna. Inflammatio-quæ forsan Pryapismus Semen--ubi Animalcula. Desunt Canibus & Lutræ.
	Tunicæ	{ Cutis ubi { Frœnum. Præputium. Nervea--ubi Ligamentum Pubis.
	Partes	{ Glans { Substantia cavernosa. Corona—Glandulæ Odoriferæ. Cervix. Cuticula sub quâ Villi. Corpus { Corpora Cavernosa tria. Urethra—ubi Lacunæ. <i>v. Morg.</i>
	Vasa	{ ubi situs { Venæ. Arteriæ. Vasa communicantia.
Penis	Prostata	{ Substantia Cellularis. Orificia--Caput gallinaginis. Deest Lutræ.
	Glandulæ	{ Tres Cowperi. * <i>v. Cowp.</i> Una Litrij. <i>v. Hist. de l'Acad. Roy.</i> Odoriferæ.
	Musculi	{ Erectores. Acceleratores. Transversales. Elevatores Ani.
	Nervi.	
	Modus erigendi.	
	Ufus.	
	Morbi	{ Pryapismus. Paralyfis. Morbus Venereus.

v. l. in Vena penis

Urethra. In superiore urethrae pariete multa interiorius peculiariora Foramina in eadem recta linea secundum Urethrae longitudinem disponuntur. Ipsa liquorum emittant subalbidum & crassiusculum, consimile isti ex Mucosis Cowperi glandulis exiretum. Progreffus oblique sursum, ne aliquid Seminis & Urinae intecceperint. Interior Foraminum pars eadem membranâ, quâ Urethra, obducitur. Surgentibus spongioso Urethrae Corpore & Penis corporibus fortasse exprimitur Liquor. Eodem processu modo subrotunda corpora in Muliebri Urethra conspiciuntur. Methodus inveniendi hoc parvula foramina. Aperta secundum longitudinem Urethra super tabellam sic extendatur, ut nihil digitis exprimat, nihil abstergat, Sole vel proclara luce, vane admittas tum alba quoddam vascula expectentur. v. Morgagn.

Tres Cowperi. Circa digiti quadrantem infra prostatas duas alias glandulas menores, figurae Ovalis depresso, magnitudines Phaseolum aequantes, utrinque a latere Ure-

Utriusque aliquanto supra bulbum corporis cavernosi
eius locatas observavi. Anterior Musculi Acceleratoris
partibus superstitibus utrinque Urethra tactui sese offerunt
duo corpora dura, quae sunt haec Glandulae. Tertia
Glandula in angulo curvaturae Urethrae sub offibus pubis
in ea parte Perinei, quae Ano adjacet. Ut felicius
quis hanc Glandulam investiget, Corpus cavernosum
secundum longitudinem incidendum usque fere ad
Membranam Urethrae internam, tum Corpus cavernosum
caute a Membrana separandum, quod dum fit, in
dicto loco sese ostendit Glandula. Ductuum Excre-
toriorum ostiola quærenda in Urethra circa digiti
quadrantem infra priores. v. Coup. de Gland. nov.

Prælectio Decima.

De Musculis Capitis, Scapulæ, Humeri & Ulnæ.

Musculi Capitis	{	Mastoideus.	
		Rectus anterior	{ Major.
			{ Minor.
		Caput concutiens.	
		Rectus lateralis.	
		Splenius.	
		Trachelomastoideus.	
		Complexus.	
		Rectus posterior	{ Major.
			{ Minor.
Musculi Scapulæ	{	Obliquus	{ Superior.
			{ Inferior.
		Proprij	{ Trapezius.
			{ Elevator.
			{ Rhomboides.
Musculi	{	Communes	{ Serratus anterior major.
			{ Serratus anterior minor.
		Humero proprij	{ Deltoeides.
			{ Pectoralis.
			{ Coracobrachialis.
			{ Supraspinatus.
			{ Infraspinatus.
			{ Latissimus Dorsi.
			{ Teres Major.
			{ Teres Minor.
			{ Subscapularis.
			{ Axillaris.
		Ulnæ	{ Biceps internus.
			{ Brachiaëus internus.
			{ Biceps externus.
			{ Brachiaëus externus.
			{ Anconæus.

Prælectio Undecima.

De contentis Thoracis & Musculis Respirationis, Respiratione & Motu Cordis.

Thorax	{	Forma.		
		Termini.		
	{	Pleura ubi	{	Lamellæ.
				Mediastinum — Usus.
				Vasa.
	{		{	Usus.
				Morbi { Pleuritis.
	{	Contenta	{	Empyema.
				Thymus.
				Pulmones.
				Cor.
				Gula.
	{		{	Vasa { Venosa.
				Arteriosa.
	{	Musculi.		

Thymus	{	Substantia.		
		Situs		
		Magnitudo in	{	recens natis.
				Adultis.
		Nervi.		
	{	Usus---	secundum Cowperum.	

Pulmones

Respiratio. This is interrupted when the arms are in
Action, because the Scapula at the same time engages the Musculi
Serrati, & assists in drawing the Ribs upwards & enlarging
of the Sternum & Thorax.

		Vena		Tunicæ	{ Membranosa.
		Arteria			Ligamentosa.
		Aspera Arteria, ubi			Vasculosa.
		Pleura			Membranosa.
	Substantia			Cartilaginee pene An-	
				nulares.	
	Forma			Musculi annulos confi-	
	Situs			cientes.	
	Connexio			Vasa--Ruyschij.	
	Divisio in Lobos	{ Majores.		Glandulæ Bronchiales,	
		{ Minores.		in interna facie conspi-	
	Tunica			cuæ.	
				Nervi.	
				Ufus.	
				Arteria Pulmonaris.	
				Arteria Aspera.	
				Vena Pulmonaris.	
				Arteria } Ruyschij.	
				Vena }	
	Vasa	{ Constituentia			
		{ Nutrientia			
	Ligamenta nostra.				
	Ufus.				
	Nervi.				
	Morbi.				
	Substantia.				
	Situs.				
	Tunica--Pericardium, in quo Humor.			Unde?	<i>Transudatione.</i>
	Compositio	{ ex duabus Auriculis.			
		{ ex Ventriculis duobus.			
	Auricula dextra ubi	{ Vena Cava descendens			
		{ Vena Cava ascendens			
		{ Foraminis Ovalis locus.			
		{ Tuberculum Loweri			
	Auricula Sinistra ubi	--Vena Pulmonalis.			
	Ventriculus dexter	{ Valvulæ Tricuspides.			
		{ Columnæ Carneæ--Quid?			<i>Musculi</i>
		{ Valvulæ Semilunares.			
	H				Ventriculus

H

Ventriculus

e/e/

Cor	{	Ventriculus sinister	{		Valvulae mitrales-ubi fibrae Musculares.
			{		Columnae Carneae.
			{		Valvulae semilunares.
			{		Foramina Thebesij.
			{		Fibrae Muscularis in Valvulis.
		Vasa {	Situs		
			Ufus		
		Vasa Sanguinea propria		{	Arteria
				{	Vena
					Coronaria.
		Nervi.			
		Ufus.			

De Sanguinis circulatione & Motu Cordis.

Gula	{	Substantia.			
		Forma.			
		Tunicæ	{	Membranacea.	
				Muscularis {	rectis
					circularibus
					Fibris.
		Vasculosa	—	ubi Glandulae.	
		Membranosa.			
		Vasa.			
		Nervi.			
		Ufus.			
		Morbi.			

Thoracis	{	Expansores	{	Scalenus.
				Subclavius.
				Serratus anterior major.
				Serratus anterior minor.
				Serratus posterior superior.
				Cervicalis descendens.
				Costarum Levatores Stenonis.
				Intercostalium ordo.
				Diaphragma.

Cot. Lower supposes the Mitral & Tricuspid
Valves are relax'd in the Systole of the Heart & by their
rising up stop up the passages of the Veins. W. Cooper rather
supposes these valves to be drawn downwards. Bidloo
has given a very good Description of the Heart. Tab.
22. Fig: 7.

Musculi Intercostales



Interni are in Number eleven on each Side, arising from the upper edge of each inferior rib, & inserted into the lower edge of each immediately above it: the course of their fibres ascending obliquely forwards. But we have observed that some parts of these Muscles lying next the vertebra, pass over the rib immediately above their Origin & are inserted into the next as represented. These seem to depress the Ribs. Externi, are equal in N^o to the Interni. They arise from the lower Edges of the upper Ribs & descending obliquely forwards are inserted into the upper Edge of the Rib next below, their fibres decussating those of the internal order. The Levatores Costarum arising from the transverse Processes of the Vertebrae of the Back, & are inserted into the upper Edge of each Rib except the first; we esteem these as parts of those external Intercostals. These appear internally by separating the pleura with your Fingers. Vid Cowp: Myotomia.

Compressores.	{	Triangularis.	
		Serratus posterior inferior.	
		Sacrolumbalis.	
		Intercostalium ordo.	
		Costarum depressores Cowperi.	
		Obliquus externus	
Obliquus internus			
Rectus.			
		Transversalis.	
De respiratione.			

Prælectio Duodecima.

De Musculis Colli, Dorsi, Lumborum, Coccygis & Femoris.

Musculi Colli	{	Longus.
		Spinalis.
		Transversalis.
		Interspinalis.
		Intertransversalis.
		Intervertebralis.

Musculi Dorsi	{	Longissimus.
		Semispinalis.
		Transversalis.

Musculi Lumborum & Coccygis.	{	Spinalis.
		Transversalis.
		Quadratus.
		Inter transversalis.
		Psoas parvus.
		Coccygæus.

Prælectio Decima Tertia.

De Musculis Ossis Hyoeidis, Linguae & Maxillarum.

*Koraxoeidns axapvovs. Est princeps Omoplate
equus & acutus ab interna eius parte moriens
sic dictus quia cornu rectum, finis eius for-
as inclinet v. g. m.*
Ossis Hyoeidis
*Stuloeids. Est princeps Ossis petrosi ab
inferiori eius sede moriens, solidus, tenuis
& oblongus instar styli, graphij vel aquæ.
Unde Galenus ὑπαγοείδης & βελονοείδης se
appellare scribit lib. de Ossibus.*

Linguae

Sternohyoeidæus. *σερρον. pectus*
Coracohyoeidæus. *falso dictus*
Thyrohyoeidæus. *θυροειδης xovdov. scutiformis cartilago prima & anterior len-*
Geniohyoeidæus noster. *carthago prima & anterior len-*
Mylohyoeidæus. *μυλος, mola. viz dentis molar-*
Geniohyoeidæus. *τερεον. mentum*
Stylohyoeidæus.
Stylocondrohyoeidæus.

Genio glossus.
Cerato glossus. *κερατα γλωσσον*
Stylo glossus.
Lingualis.

*Ad Lingua Radicem selecta
posterior limitis anterior ipsius gland
glossa Expansionis quæ postrema
Lingua superficiem occupat, For-
men in medio hiat, interdum ac-
epius interdum latum. Non samp.
amen invenendum est.*

v. Adv. 1. p. 4.

a/

Maxillæ inferioris

Tunicæ
Substantia
Glandulæ
Vasa
Nervi
Ufus
Foramen *obs. a Morgagni primo*
Digestricus--ubi Cartilago annularis.
Temporalis.
Masseter.
Pterygoeidæus externus.
Pterygoeidæus internus.

Glandulæ

As Hyocides is joined to γ Tongue. & Larynx, therefore γ Muscles ^{can} move it ought to be esteemed common to both.

Sternohyoideus. Origin, internal part of γ clavicle, Insertion the Basis of γ forebone of γ Os Hyocides, this pulls γ Os directly downward.

Coracohyoideus. Origin. Superior costa of γ Scapula marching under γ Mastoideus, becomes tendinous, grows fleshy again, it is inserted into γ forebone of γ Os Hyocides. Action. This pair assists γ former in pulling γ Bone tongue. & Larynx downwards & ~~forwards~~ ^{upwards}.

Stylohyocides. Origin Processus Styloides, Insertion os Hyocides. Sometimes divided for γ passage of γ Digastricus thro it. These Muscles ^{are} γ Styloglossi & Stylopharyngei acting on each side draw γ Os Hyocides, Tongue & Larynx, whereby γ masticated Aliment. is not only compressed into γ Larynx, but γ Epiglottis depressed, exactly covers the Rimula of γ Larynx.

Mulohyocides. Origin Maxilla inferior near γ Dentes molares. Insertion os Hyocides. Action to move γ Os tongue & Larynx upwards & forwards. This muscle presses γ glandula sublingualis, ^{which} lie immediately under γ on each side.

Geniohyocides. This pair is short, thick & fleshy. Origin Chin. Insertion, superior part of γ forebone of γ Os Hyocides. These pull the Os Hyocides & upwards & forwards & assist γ Genioglossi in thrusting γ tongue out of γ mouth.

Genioglossus. This pair have a fleshy Origin from γ forepart of γ lower Jaw internally. Inserted into γ middle part of whole body of γ tongue. By γ action of γ different series of Fibres of these Muscles γ Tongue is either drawn in or out of γ Mouth.

Ceratoglossus. Origin, upper part of γ Os Hyocides laterally. Insertion, γ Root of γ tongue. Use These Muscles acting together draw the tongue into γ mouth directly, if one acts alone, it draws it on one side.

Styloglossus. Origin, Apex of γ processus Styloides. Inserted into γ root & side of γ tongue. This pulls γ tongue upwards & inwards in deglutition.

Basioglossus. The Fibres of this muscle at γ origine are from γ Basis of γ Os Hyocides & are intersected by γ hinder

parts of γ Genioglossi, but afterwards pass distinctly according to γ length of γ Tongue to its tip. NB. Cowper question γ existence of this pair in his former Edition.

[12]

Partis qui color Sacerdotis
Mentis qui color Sacerdotis
Sacerdotis qui color Sacerdotis
Partis qui color Sacerdotis
Mentis qui color Sacerdotis
Sacerdotis qui color Sacerdotis
Partis qui color Sacerdotis
Mentis qui color Sacerdotis
Sacerdotis qui color Sacerdotis
Partis qui color Sacerdotis
Mentis qui color Sacerdotis
Sacerdotis qui color Sacerdotis

Prædicationes Decem Quarta

De Mysterio Fidei, Cuius et Nominis et Cuius, Fidei
et Nominis

Capitulum I. De Mysterio Fidei.

De Mysterio Fidei.

De Mysterio Fidei.

De Mysterio Fidei.

De Mysterio Fidei.

De Mysterio Fidei.

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De Mysterio Fidei.

De Mysterio Fidei.

De Mysterio Fidei.

De Mysterio Fidei.

Labiorum Ligamenta a deo evidenter nemo adhuc memoravit.
Utrumque labrum & prosertim superius, subiecto in mandibulis medij
gingivae cæ quodam vinculo commixtum est, ne quando labia nimis
extra locum suum avellantur. Morg. Adv. 1. p. 3.

Glandulæ salivales	Parotis cum ductu Stenonis.
	Maxillaris cum ductu Wharton.
	Sublingualis cum ductu Bartholini.
	Tonfillæ.
	Palatinæ.
	Buccales.
	Linguales.
	Labiales.
	Gingivarum.
	Salivæ usus.
	Morbi.

Prælectio Decima Quarta.

*De Musculis Faciei, Oculi & Narium, de Oculo, Visu
& Olfactu.*

Calvæ & Frontis		Occipito-frontales.		
Labiorum Musculi	Communes	{	Zygomaticus major.	
			Elevator.	
			Depressor.	
			Sphincter.	
			Risorius--Sant.	
	Proprij	{	Zygomaticus minor-Santorini	
			Elevator superior.	
			Elevator inferior.	
			Depressor superior.	
			Depressor inferior.	
			Productor superior.	
			Productor inferior Sant.	
			Pyramidalis Labri superioris.	
			I	Genæ

Genæ Musculi { Quadratus.
Buccinator.

Narium Musculi { Socio-Pyramidalis-Sant.
Procerus Narium.
Transversus.
Infra transversales.
Orbiculares.

Oculi Musculi { Trochlearis—ubi Trochlea.
Obliquus inferior.
Rectus superior.
Rectus interior.
Rectus inferior.
Rectus exterior.
Productor Trochleæ noster.
Retractor Trochleæ Noster.

*Non appaeruerunt Musculi novi
eius existentiam dubitatur a
N. & Cowpero. A Mullineto pri-
mi observati.*

Oculi partes { Situs.
Forma.
Tunicæ { Adnata.
Cornea.
Sclerotica.
Choroecides { exterior.
interior papillaris.
Uvea.
Retina-ubi Vasa Sanguifera.
Nervi.
Humores { Aqueus cujus camera { anterior.
posterior.
ChrySTALLINUS { Tunica Aranea.
Vasa in bobus.
Vitreus.

Tab. ii.
 F. 5. L. *Glandula Lacrymales.* Bidloo takes
 notice of 2 Lacrymal Glands. The first plac'd
 near γ Externus Canthus, emits Excretory Ducts
 that are receiv'd into other smaller Glands whose
 Orifices open into the internal part of the Palpebra.
 This secreted Liquid convey'd thro' small Tubes
 moistens the internal parts of the Palpebra & γ
 exterior Bulb of the Eye. The other Bidloo calls
 the Glands Lacrymalis, ^{10th} has 2 Excretory ducts γ
 convey the superfluous moisture of γ Palpebra
 p. 194 into the foramina narium. Heil calls these Orifi-
 :ces puncta lacrymalia. He says the Tears fall-
 :ing from the Cornea are stop'd by the under Eyelid,
 along w^{ch} they run, till they fall into the puncta
 lacrymalia. These lead to a small Vesica situate
 on the Os lacrymale; from whence issue a small
 299 Tube that pierces this Bone into the Nose. Christ-
 :den & Blaneard call the first the Lacrymal Gland.
 Cowper says in the former place on Bidloo, that
 in the Canthus Internus Impostumations happen
 that occasion Fishulas in the Eye. He gives di-
 299 :rections for the cure of it.

Musculus
Orbicularis Palpebrarum ^{aperiens}
 draws the Eyelids together. Galen & the Ancients not
 knowing The Palpebrarum aperiens rectus divided
 this into 2. Bidloo fell into this mistake tho Fallopi-
 :us long discover'd it. v. Bidl: Tab: 12. Fig: iv. D.D.

Glandula Arytenoides ubi laryngi succum maxime inter Dend-
 rit. vomerandum exprimunt. Morg.
Epiglottis foraminibus perrivis & foveis excavata: inaequalibus, quibus
 suam acti glandulam incipit, polipimus proprius basim veluti comosa est.

Ab Arteria Horij circulari secumitur Humor Aquosus. N. Liquor injectus pervasit
hanc arteriam in Cameram Aquei humoris.

[31]

Oculi partes	{	Glandulæ La-	{	Superior	{	Pterygion.
		chrymales		Inferior nostra.		Aiglia.
		Nervus Opticus.				Phlyctænæ.
		Vasa--ubi circulus Arteriosus.				Hemeralopiasis.
		Morbi.				Proptosis Ragoci-
Palpebræ	{	Structura	{	Cutis	{	des.
				Cartilago arcuformis		Myopiasis.
				Cilia		Amblyopiasis.
		Puncta	{	Lachrymalia.	{	Gutta Serena.
		Caruncula		Membrana Semilunaris.		Cataracta.
		Ufus.				
		De Visu.				
		De depressione Cataractæ.				
Nares	{	Forma.				
		Divisio ubi septum.				
		Membrana ubi	{	Glandulæ.		
				Villi.		
		Motus.				
		De Olfactu.				

Prælectio Decima Quinta.

De Structurâ & Musculis Laryngis, Uvulæ, & Oesophagi
& Oris Glandulis.

Larynx	{	Membranæ	{	Externa vasculosa	{	in Pulmones continuatæ.
				Interna glandulosa		
Cartilagines	{	Veræ	{	Thyroeides ubi processus & glandula.	{	
				Cricoeides.		
		Notha---	{	2æ Arytænoeides Glandulæ. a Morgagni observatæ.	{	
				2º Arytænoeidum capituli.		
				Epiglottis--ubi glandulæ. Morg. descript. p. 2. & Larynx. 1. una tantum.		

Gemina Epiglottidis Ligamenta, præter illud q. præter memorabo. hæc
enim tunica, qua radix Lingua & Cornua Osii Hyoidis super-convexa sunt
duplicata, & surgit in duo vincula, quæ proximis convexa Epiglottidis lateri-
bus singula ubiq; conjunguntur. Obs. a Morg. p. 3. ad. 1.

Epicoerdns lachryformis
Epicoerdns Annuliformis
Epicoerdns gutturalis
Laryngis Carchilago mobilis
in angustum desinens, ut in
fundibulum.

Larynx

Musculi

Sternothyroceidæus. *v. Morg. Adv. 1. p. 3*
 Crico-thyroceidæus.
 Crico-arytænoeidæus posterior.
 Crico-arytænoeidæus lateralis.
 Thyro-Arytænoeidæus.
 Arytænoeidæus.
 Aryepiglottidæus Sant.
 Thyro-epiglottidæus major } Sant.
 Thyro-epiglottidæus minor }

Sinus.

Vasa.

Nervi.

Ufus.

Motus.

Morbi { Catarrhus.
 Synanche.

De Bronchotomiâ.

Tragulin Uvula. sed morbum
potius quâ partem denotat.
Parte agrolantis superor tenuis
gracilisq; apte respon. Uvula
det uno pedunculo, inferior ax.
tem crassa, rotunda, nigra.
si granosissima, neq; magis
nitiditate dispar. v. Gorr.

Substantia.

Situs.

Musculi.

Ufus.

Morbi.

De vociferatione.

Forma.

Substantia.

Tunica
 Membranæ

Membranacea.

Muscularis — *cujus ordo*

{ Rectus.
 Circularis.

Vasculo glandulosa.

Membranacea.

Pharynx

Musculi

{ Thyropharyngæus.
 Expansor Pharyngis.

Vasa.

Glandulæ

{ Tonsillæ.
 Pharyngææ.

Nervi.

Ufus.

Prælectio

*Sternothyroideus & Hyothyroideus. Hi Musculi
in Basi Scutiformis Cartilagineis implantare dicuntur
sed falsissime. Morg.*

*In Sternohyordis & Sternothyroideis
Musculis tendines inscriptiones apparent.*

*

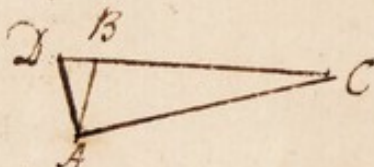
Muscles of the Uvula. Globostaphylinus

discovered by Valsalva. Origin on each side of Tongue near its Root, inserted by an Expansion on 4th part of Uvula. They bring Uvula downwards.

Sphenostaphylinus. Origin, Process of Ala Sphenoides, inserted laterally into 3rd posterior part of Uvula. These draw Uvula upwards & backwards; & hinders Aliment from regurgitating thro' 3rd foramina narium in deglutition.

Pterigostaphylinus. Origin like last, directly between Ala Vespertilionis & processus Styloides, becoming tendinous marches over processus Pterygoides & is inserted into 4th part of Uvula. This Muscle by passing over 3rd process has a different Direction from 3rd of 3rd former Muscle tho' both have 3rd Origin from 3rd same place. This draws the Uvula forwards & downwards.

Prop:



The Direction of every moved Muscle is in 3rd direction of a Line intercepted between 3rd part to be moved & 3rd first immovable point. Let D be Uvula, AB 3rd processus, C 3rd origin of 3rd Muscle, I say 3rd part to be moved D is moved in 3rd direction AD. Was 3rd Muscle to pass directly from C to D, the Uvula would be moved in the direction of 3rd line CD, this would draw 3rd Uvula upwards & backwards; this is 3rd Action of 3rd Sphenostaphylinus. But as the direction of 3rd Muscle is altered by 3rd passage of 3rd Pterigostaphylinus on 3rd processus Pterygoides, tho' it has the same origin & insertion, therefore this can draw Uvula forwards & downwards.

Przebieg Decyma Seta

To Ono jest to jest to

Przebieg

Przebieg

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Prælectio Decima Sexta.

De Organo Auditûs & Auditu.

	Substantia	Helix.
		Antihelix.
		Septum.
		Tragus.
		Antitragus.
	Partes	Lobus.
		Scapha.
		Cavitas innominata.
		Concha.
Auris externa		Meatus externus { duæ Valvulæ in Lepore. ubi Glandulæ.
		Septi depressor noster.
		Elevator Helicis noster.
		Helicalis major Sant.
		Helicalis minor Sant.
	Musculi	Antihelicalis constrictor noster.
		Conchæ elevator-Sant.
		Dilatator Conchæ-Sant.
		Tragæus--Vulsalvæ.
		Antitragæus.
		Meatus constrictor--Sant.
Ufus	Aeris vibrationes moderari & dirigere.	

Morbi { Tinnitus.
Surditas.

Auris Externa

Differentia in

Fele.
Lepore.
Agno.
Cane.
Bove.
Ave.

Magnitudo.

Membrana duplex.

Processus { Longus.
Brevis.
Ravianus.
Musculi { Internus.
Externus Casserij.
Externus Valsalvæ.

Malleus

Musculi

Offa

Incus
Orbiculare.

Auris media seu
Tympanum

Stapes

Situs.
Crura.
Basis.
Musculus.
Ufus.

Chorda.

Fenestræ

Ovalis.
Rotunda.
Meatus ad Palatum.

Ufus.

Status in Ayibus.

Morbi.

Vestibulum.

Ductus Semicirculares.

Auris Interna

Cochlea

ubi { Scala superior.
 { Scala inferior.

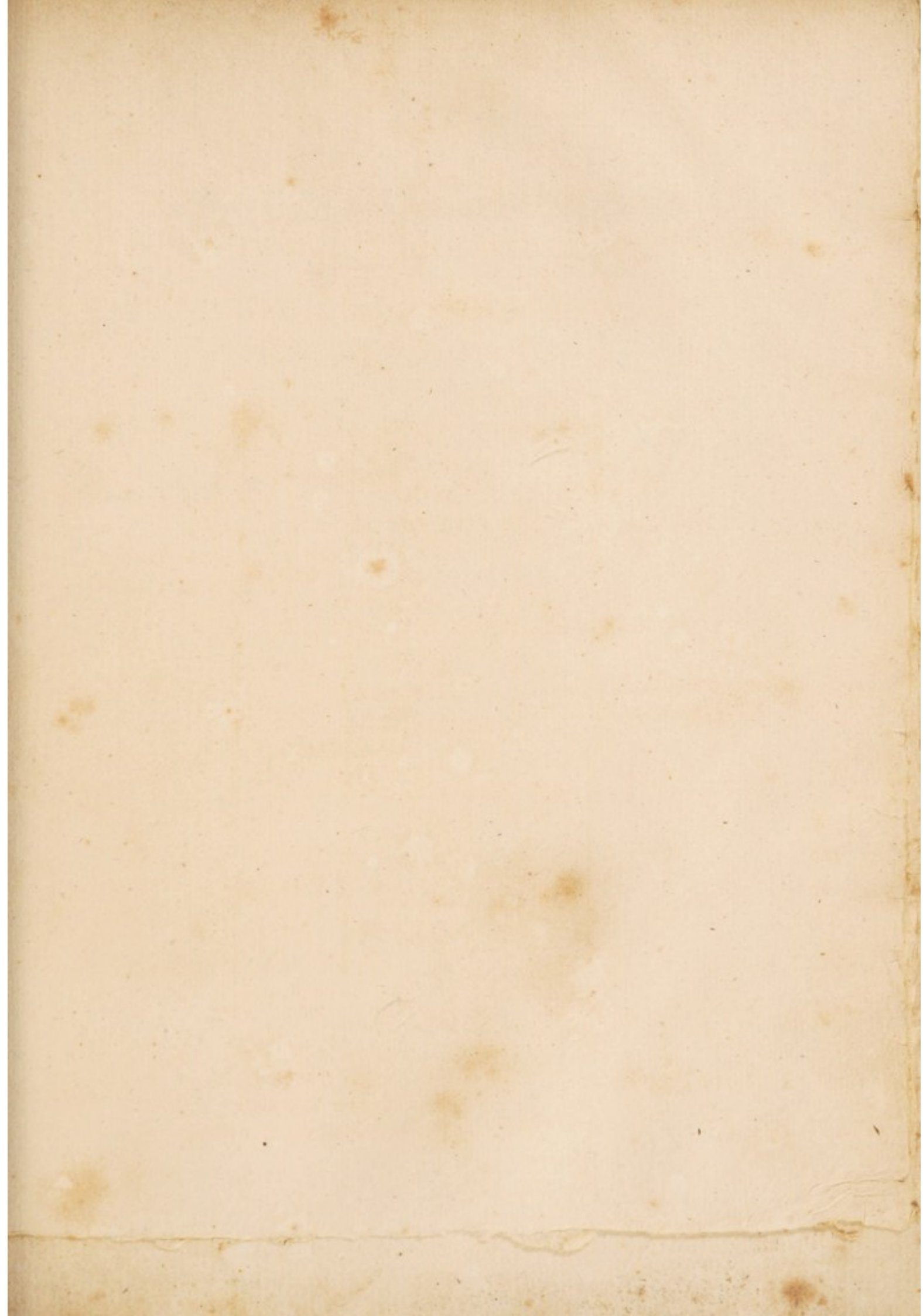
Ductus

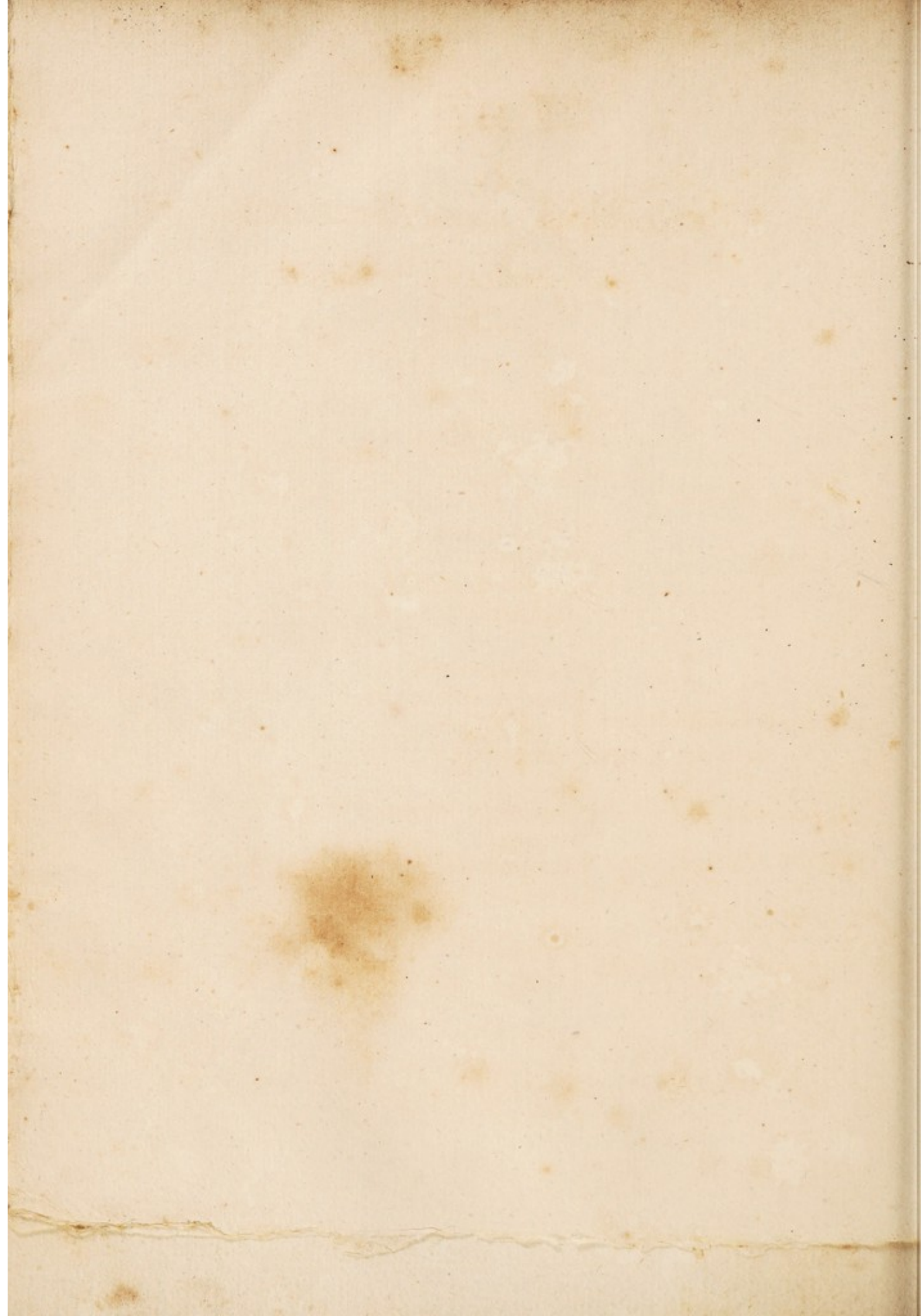
} Pro Nervo auditorio.
 } Pro Parte portionis duræ.

Ufus.

De Auditu.

Prælectio





Prælectio Decima Septima.

De Musculis Brachij & Manûs.

Humeri Musculi {
 Deltocides.
 Supraspinatus.
 Infraspinatus.
 Teres minor.
 Teres major.
 Latissimus Dorsi.
 Subscapularis.
 Pectoralis.
 Coraco Brachialis.
 Axillaris.

Ulnæ & Radii Musculi {
 Biceps internus.
 Brachiaëus internus.
 Triceps Cubiti.
 Anconæus.

Radij Musculi {
 Supinator longus.
 Supinator brevis.
 Pronator longus.
 Pronator brevis.

Volæ Manûs Musculi {
 Palmaris longus.
 Palmaris brevis.

Carpi Musculi {
 Flexor Radialis
 Flexor Ulnaris
 Extensor Radialis
 Extensor Ulnaris } ubi Ligamenta.

Del:

Digitorum Musculi communes { Perforatus.
Perforans.
Lumbricales.
Extensor communis.
Interossei.

Indicis Musculi { Indicator.
Extensor tertij internodij.
Abductor Indicis.

Minimi Digiti Musculi { Abductor.
Flexor primi internodij.

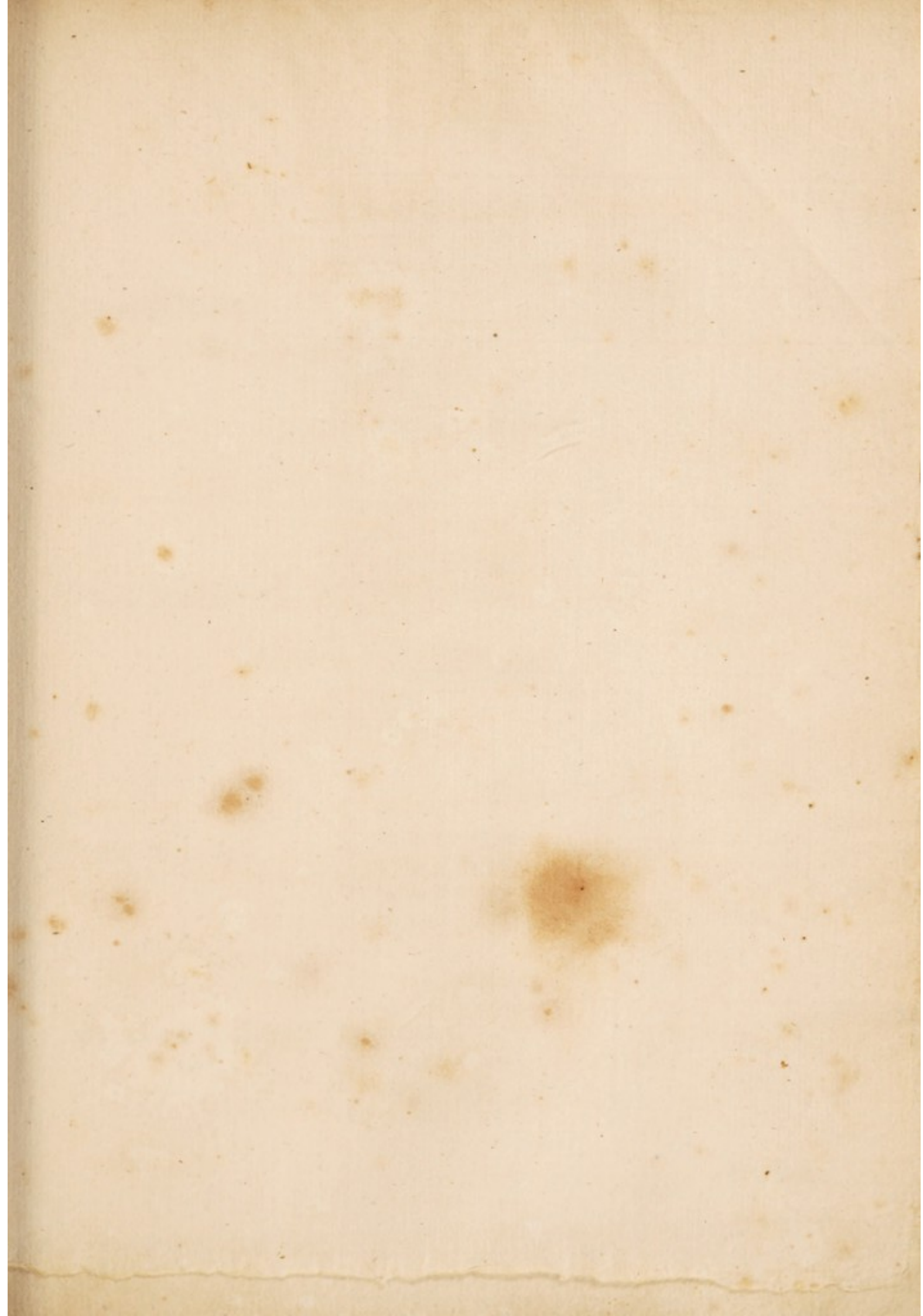
Pollicis Musculi { Flexor tertij internodij.
Flexor secundi internodij.
Flexor primi internodij.
Extensor primi internodij.
Extensor secundi internodij.
Extensor tertij internodij.
Abductor Pollicis.
Abductor ad Indicem.
Adductor ad minimum Digitum.

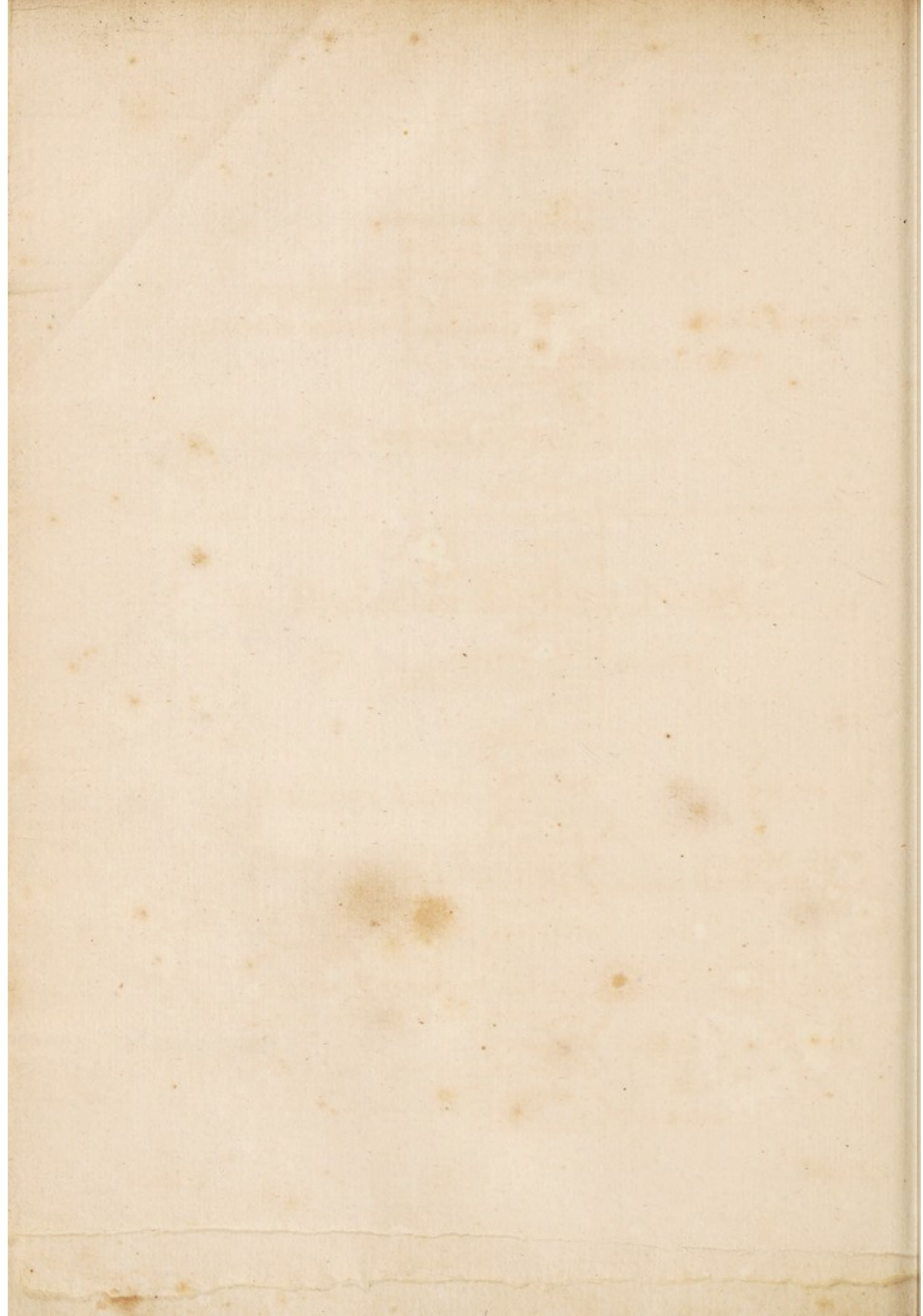
Prælectio Decima Octava.

De Musculis Femoris, Tibiæ & Pedis.

Femoris Musculi { Psoas magnus.
Iliacus internus.
Pectinalis.
Membranosus.
Glutæus maximus.

Femoris





Femoris Musculi

Glutæus maximus.
 ——— medius.
 ——— minimus.
 Iliacus externus seu Pyriformis.
 Marſupialis ſeu Obturator internus.
 Gemini.
 Quadratus.
 Triceps.
 Obturator externus.

Cruris Musculi

Sartorius.
 Gracilis.
 Rectus.
 Vastus externus.
 Vastus internus.
 Crureus.
 Seminervofus.
 Semimembranofus.
 Biceps.
 Poplitæus.

Tarſi Musculi

Suralis.
 Plantaris.
 Tibialis anterior.
 Tibialis poſterior.
 Peronæus anterior.
 Peronæus poſterior.

Digitorum Pedis Mus-
 culi.

Extenſor longus.
 Extenſor brevis.
 Perforatus.
 Perforans.
 Lumbricales.
 Interofſei.

Pollicis Pedis Musculi	{	Extensor longus.
		Extensor brevis.
		Flexor longus.
		Flexor brevis.
		Adductor.
		Abductor.
		Adductor ad minimum Dig. um.
		<i>Transversalis dictus.</i>
Minimi digiti Pedis Musculi	{	Abductor.
		Flexor primi internodij.

Prælectio Decima Nona.

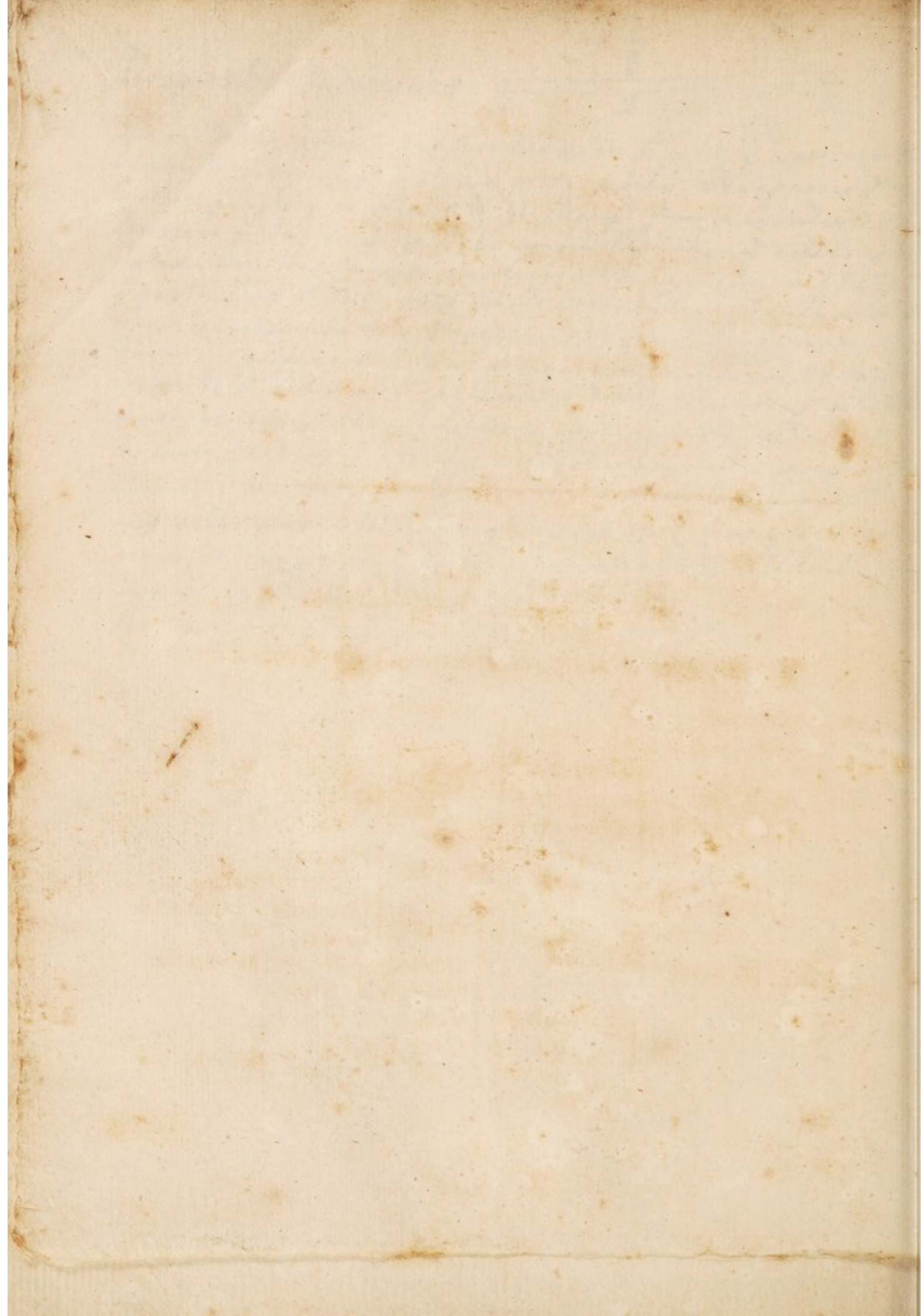
De Integumentis & Secretione.

Cutis	Membrana Adiposa	{	Venæ	}	Ufus.
			Arteriæ		
			Nervi		
			Cellulæ adiposæ		
	Membrana falso dicta-Nervosa.				
	Rete Mucosum	{	Origo secundum Boerhaave.	}	
			Forma.		
			Ufus.		
			Ubi visibiles inermi Oculo.		
			An non Glandulæ perspiratoriae?		
Ufus					
Papillæ Pyramidales	{	Origo	}		
		Morbi			
Cuticula. nulla va.	{	Sudor.	}		
		Scabies.			
		Schirri.			

foramina duo ad
duos papill. ordin. recip.
duo ordines.
sa sanguinea, qual
vis ab Andm. rejecta.

 Papilla Pyramidalis cera injecta homini pectorens, os
tendens vasculum serpens, & aliud ex illo erumpens.

 Vasa sanguinea in papilla pyramidalis ex Boue extra
= ctâ, viz ex tunica villosa Ventriculi.



Secretio quæ vel	Simplex in	- Liene. - Pericardio. - Pleura. - Peritonæo. - Cuticulâ.
	Composita in	- Hepate. - Renibus. - Testiculis.

9

Prælectio Vigesima.

De Organis Paidopæis Femininis & Generatione.

Partes Externæ	Mons Veneris	Unde?	<i>Ab aucta pinguedine subimposita</i>
		Ufus.	<i>ne utriusq; ossa pubis minus collidantur.</i>
	Labia	Quid?	
		Situs.	
	Clitoris	Forma	- Naturalis. - Præternaturalis. <i>In Hermaphroditis</i>
		Partes	- Glans ubi Præputium. - Crura. <i>Cavernosa</i>
		Substantia-Nerveo cavernosa.	
		Musculi Erectores.	
		Vasa.	
		Unde Erectio.	<i>Erectoribus ad os Pubis trahitur, ubi</i>
		Ufus.	<i>dena. Saques quodammodo sustinet</i>
			<i>Caverna implentur, & larget Act.</i>

Partes

Sebaceæ. Nympharum Glandulæ existerunt at Glandulæ in hominis præputio. v. Morg.

Nymphæ { Situs.
Substantia-cavernosa.
Papillæ.
Glandulæ odoriferæ. Ad venere irrita.
Ufus. In Coitu intum: & arate &
Carunculæ { Unde. penem amplectuntur.
Ufus? ad Pen: fricandus.

Hymen { Situs.
Forma.
Ufus.
Situs.

Partes Externæ

Urethra { Longitudo. *unius digiti lat.*
Glandulæ { Prostata. Juxta Vesicæ
Lacunares. in maribus
Musculus-depressor Sant. Constrictor
Ufus. nullus habetur.
Substantia.

Vagina. Corpus glandulosum
or part Analogous to ~~os~~ *os*
Prostate in Men divided. Bidl:
Tab: 51. Fig. 3. Cl. 2.

Lacuna. Hi ductus
liquore in foem
adomunt Semen
falso dictus.

Vagina { Forma { Longitudo. 9^{to} Pollices.
Latitudo.
Rugæ in { Virginibus conspicuæ,
Vetulis—nullæ.
Lacunæ. *Museum. Secernunt ad penem in
lubricandus.*
Musculus—Constrictor.
Vasa—unde Plexus duo.
Nervi.
Ufus.

Fluor Albus. arises from too lax a lig^{mt} pollic: long:
hor in the Lacuna; by co the Secretion
are larger. Sometimes a Scorbatic Symptom.

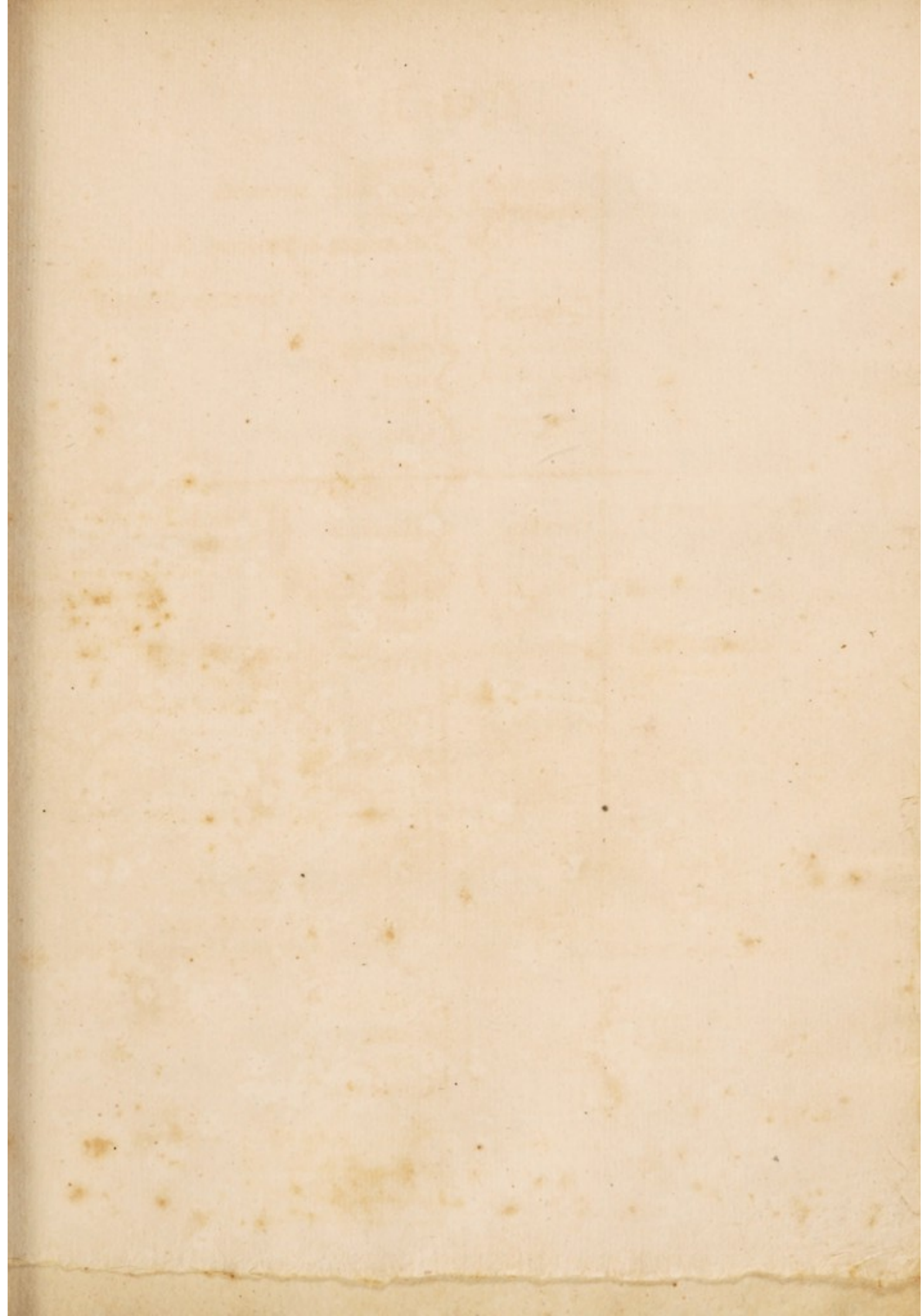
Gonorrhœa. Lacuna first discovered by Brown &
made the seat of this disease; Tho Coxburn claims
the first discovery to himself

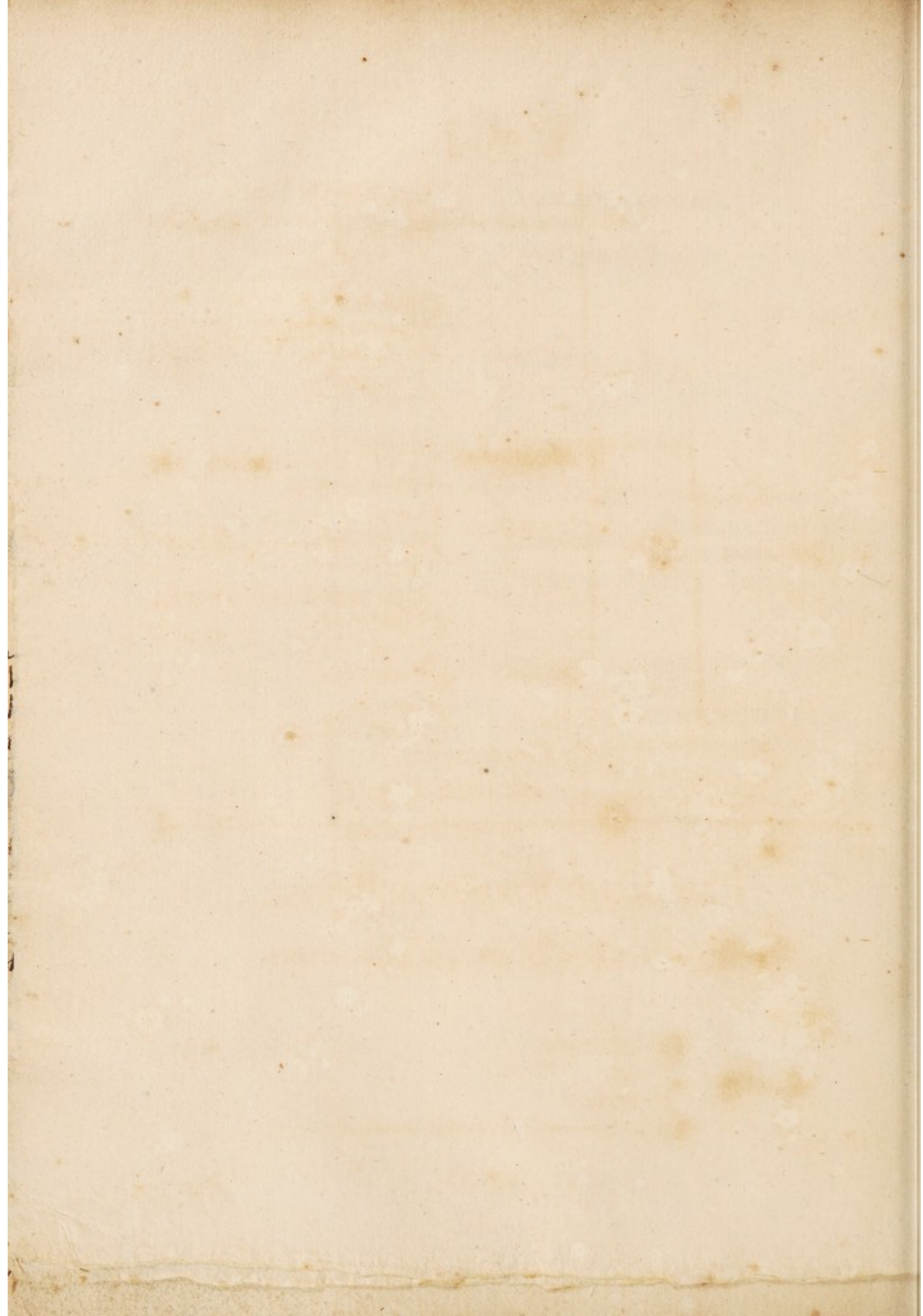
Morbi { Fluor Albus.
Gonorrhœa.
Furor Uterinus.

Furor Uterinus. Arises from too saline
liquor secreted by Partes internæ
the Lacuna & Glandulæ odorifera. This
disease is like the Salpinxitis in Men.
is to be cur'd by Evacuations, & washing in Cold water.

Uterus { Substantia.
Forma
Situs.
Connexio.

Uteri Substantia est Muscularis. Motus est Vermicularis a Fundo Partes
ad Cervicem in tota Excludendo, ut patet in Canis vivæ Sectione.
Motus est vermicularis a Cervice ad fundum, ut Semen ad Orificia tubarum pro
vehatur. Primus motus nunquam in Feminis conspiciebatur, Alter mente
fabum modo fundum excogitatur.





Partes internæ	Uterus	Cornua	Partes	Os Tincæ
				Cervix-ubi Glan- dulæ.
				Fundus. est Substantia dura
			Situs.	<i>Tuba sunt Musculars, quibus</i>
			Exitus.	<i>duo diversi motus uterini ad-</i>
			Substantia.	<i>tribuantur ut in Utero.</i>
			Fimbria.	<i>Musculars</i>
			Ufus.	
			Vasculosa.	
			Musculosa-unde Motus.	
Partes internæ	Uterus	Cornua	Membranosa.	<i>a. Audito observo.</i>
			Ligamenta	Lata. <i>Interna Lamina Peritonei, falso, Ligan-</i>
			Rotunda	Quid sint? <i>Musculosa</i>
			Nervi.	<i>Non perveniunt Musculos</i>
			Vasa-unde Pampiniformia.	<i>ut in Homine.</i>
			Quid?	<i>vasa prope sentia</i>
			Situs.	<i>N. contra af. Bid.</i>
			Connexio.	
			Forma.	
			Morbi.	
			De Generatione.	
				<i>Tuba Fallopiana</i>

Prælectio Vicesima Prima.

De Fætu in Utero & utraque circulatione.

Uterus	{	Magnitudo.
		Situs.
		Status.
		Morbi — Inflammatio — abortio.

M

Mammæ

Mammæ { Substantia.
Magnitudo — unde diversa.
Ufus.

Placenta { Substantia. *Fungosa a Matre*
Forma. *Membranosa a Fœtu*
Situs.
Ufus.

Membranæ { Chorion ubi Vasorum contortio.
Amnios.

Funis { Vena } contortio-usus.
Arteriæ duæ

Viscus { Unde?
Ufus.

De Partu Cæsareo.

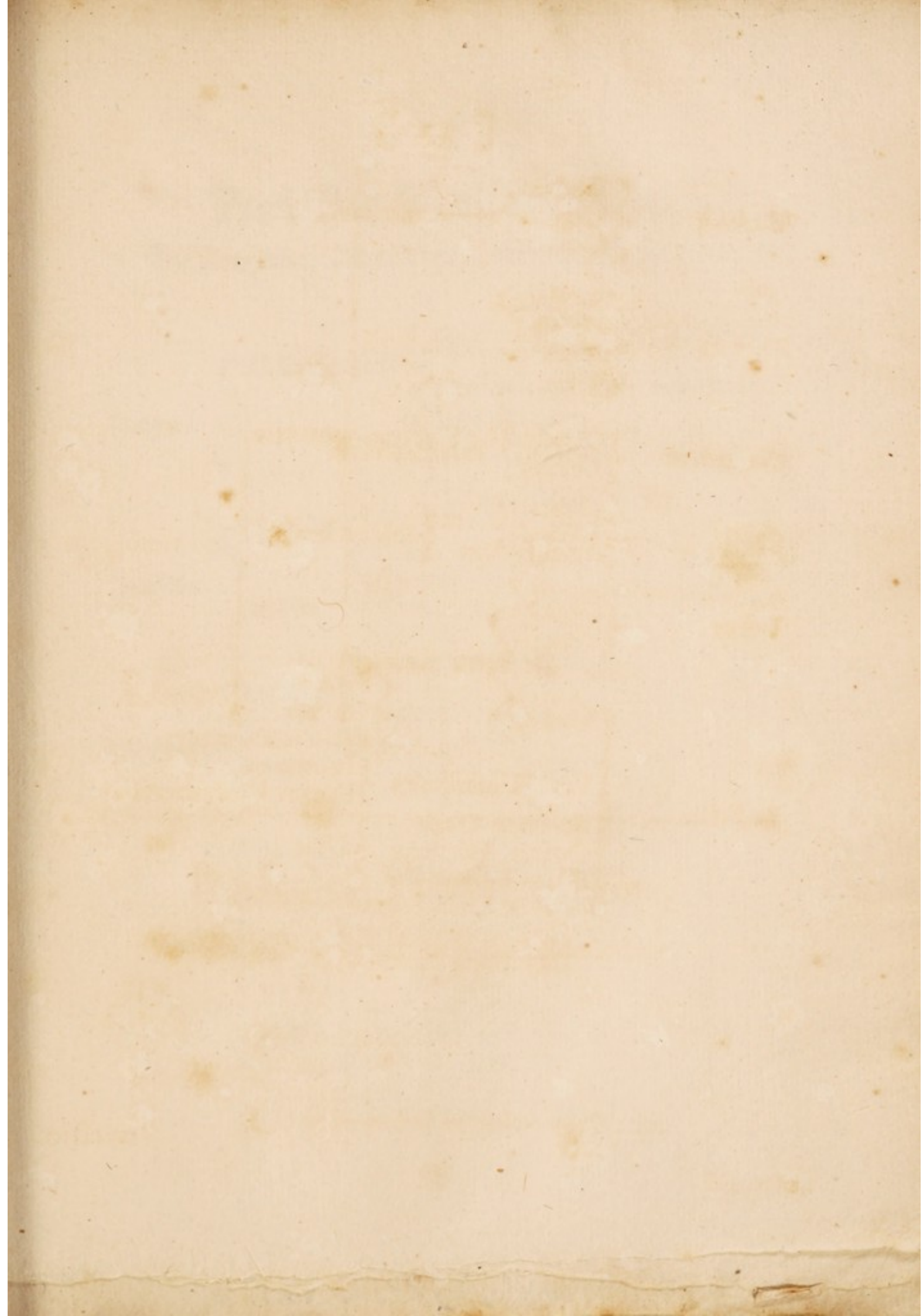
In Fœtu { Situs. { Primis } Mensibus.
Ultimis }
Paulo ante partum.
Venæ Umbilicales { Insertio-cur.
Ductus Venosus-usus.

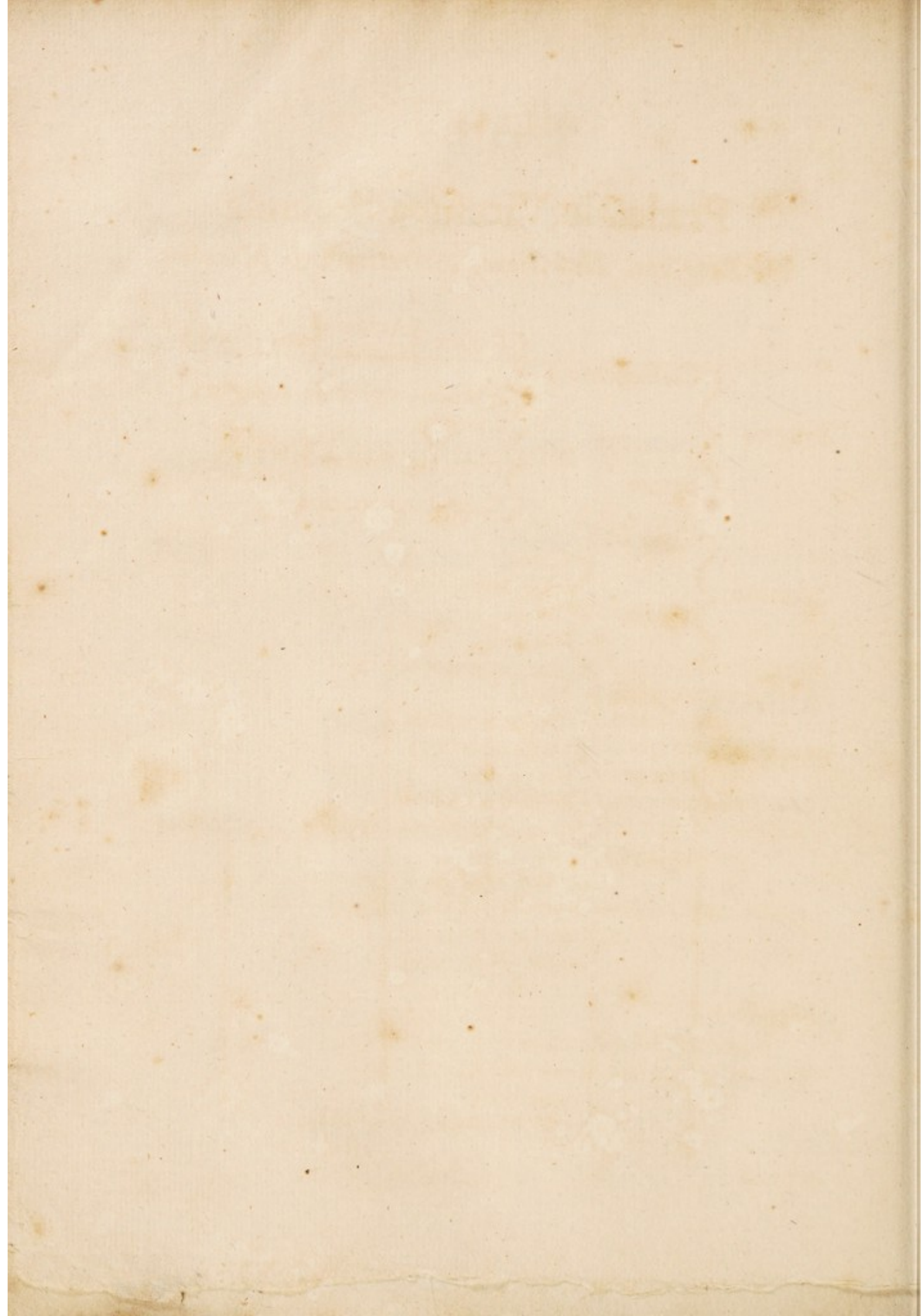
{ Foramen Ovale }
Ductus Arteriosus } Ufus.
Status Pulmonum }

Arteriæ Umbilicales — Insertio. *in Iliacas*

De Fœtûs educatione.

De utraque circulatione.





Prælectio Vicefima Secunda.

De Sanguine, Nutritione, Accretione, & Marafmo.

			<i>particula</i>	
Sanguis	Crassamentum	{	Rubræ { Acidis } coagulandæ.	
			{ Calore }	
	Serum	{	Fibrosæ—agitando colligendæ.	
			Lympha.	
			Particulæ solidæ { Salinæ.	
			{ Viscidæ.	
			Calore concrefcibile.	
Nutritio	Quid fit?	{	Calor.	
	Indicia	{	Habitus.	
			Vires.	
			Animus.	
			Excrementorum ratio.	
Accretio	Quid fit?	{	Dolores artuum,	
	Unde	{	Ante morbos	
			In morbis } major. ✱	
			Post morbos	
				Præpropera mali ominis.
Marasmus	Quid fit?	{	Phthifi Pulmonum.	
	a	{	Tumore Hepatis.	
			Doloribus.	
			Moerore.	
			Mania.	
	unde	{	Laffitudine.	
			Squallore vultûs.	
			Linguâ albâ.	
	cum	{	Urinis { Oleofis.	
			{ Fœtidis.	
			{ Rubris.	
			Sudoribus viscidis.	

San-

Sanguinis morbi a { Qualitate { sancta — Febres.
 { diminuta — affectus Nervosi.
 { Qualitate { Viscida { Febres malignæ.
 { Salina — Scorbutus. { Inflammationes omnes.

Prælectio Vicesima Tertia.

De Cerebro, Nervis & Sensatione.

Cerebri Tunicæ	{	Dura Mater	{	Substantia.		
				Processus	{ Falciformis. Laterales duo.	
				Sinus	Major	{ Longitudinalismajor. Laterales duo. Translateralis.
					Minor	{ Longitudinalisminor. Circularis. Intralaterales duo. Infracirculares duo. Infralaterales.
						Chordæ.
	Exitus — ubi diverticulum.					
	Glandulæ Pacchioni.					
	Connexio.					
	Vasa.					
	Nervi.					
	Status in aliis animalibus.					
	Ufus — an per se movetur.					
	Morbi.					

De Cranij Paracentesi.

*Sinus. Cooper reckons but 4. Longitudinalis Cerebri
 Laterales duo, & rectus. Where these meet is called Foramen
 Hiernophili. These Sinus receive the Blood from the Veins
 & discharge it into the internal Jugulars. Feb: 8.*

Cowper denies Sensation to arise from an Impetus on the Fluidum Nervosum. He thinks the Apparent con- texture of the Nerves invalidates that Opinion. He rather believes the Contiguities of the Globular Cells are the Me- diums between the Objects & the Commune Sensorium. He observes neither the Fibrilla of the Brain or the Nerves appear tubulated according to their Lengths; but that their Cavities are frequently interrupted by divers Cells. ^{or} make a globular Appearance. This Structure he says may be proved from Microscopical Observations on the Tunica Retina of the Eye. App. Tab: 10. Fig. 26. 3.

Infundibulum; in the Cavity of this the Export- ing Lymphatics pass from the Pineal Gland; besides ^{or} the Aqueous Humour of the Ventricles of the Brain is transmitted from the Cavity of the Infundibulum itself into the Pituitary Gland where it joins ^{to} the above mention'd Lympha. Cowp. App. Tab: 6. Fig: 26. 3. Lower in his treatise of Catarrhs denies the possibility of the Phlegm's arising from the Lymph that passes from the Glandula pituitaria. For if Ink be injected thro' the perforations of the Sella Turcica, it immediately passes into the Jugular Veins. This was tried on Humane.

Nervi. Willis supposes the Nerves of voluntary motion are separated in the Cerebrum, of involuntary in the Cerebellum. But Fowls have no Cerebellum, yet their Hearts move. Par vagum th arise out of the Medulla oblongata assist the motion of the Heart th is involuntary, & the Larynx ^{or} is voluntary. Therefore Willis's Hypothesis is very erroneous.

Nervus Olfactorius. Willis says this pair besides serving for Sensation, discharge a Rheum ^{into} the Nostrills thro the Os cribiforme. This is a very unreasonable Conjecture.

Nervorum Liquidum. Keil imagined ^{re} must be a Liquidum in the Nerves ^{or} he supposes to be Tubes to convey it to its several parts. If Sensation be performed by the Nerves it must be either by the Undulation of a Fluid in the Nerves or by Vibrations of their Substances. It can't be by a Vibration, they are too thick & too much surrounded by other bodies. Therefore it must be by a Fluid. p. 92

Cerebrum. Lewenhoeck observ'd the Cerebral part of the Brain to be pellucid & Oily. He observ'd a Moisture distill from this part in small globules of ^{or} $36 = 1$ Red Globule. These Globules This Observation was made from the Cerebrum of a Gallina Indica. He observ'd besides some other Globules, $6 = 1$ Blood Globule. These Globules distill'd from some minute disrupted Blood Vessels. Besides these he observ'd some other irregular pellucid Globules equal to & some bigger than the Globules of Blood. He saw some very small blood vessels, ^{or} $\frac{1}{50}$ of a Blood Globule could scarce pass thro. Hence he supposes the particles of Blood are divided in the

may be to the external jugulars. Feb: 8.

Brain, so that they may enter the Orifices of these minute Vessels. He supposes from hence that the Cortical or pellucid part of the Cerebrum is colour'd from the pellucid Globules, & the subfuscous Colour from a mixture of the Red Globules ^{to} these pellucid ones. When he separated the Cortical from the medullary parts he saw a prodigious Number a great Number of fine Blood Vessels interspersed like Membranes. Besides these some infinitely smaller, so that 1000 of a Blood Globule could but just enter their Orifices. The Medullary part consists of pellucid particles & the Fibrilla appear'd like a fishing Net. He compar'd the Globules in the Cerebrum to a Sand, & found the Diameter of a Sand to exceed that of a Globule by 100, thence he concluded the Periphery of a Sand = 100,000 Globules by ^{on} the Blood is ting'd red. He observ'd the minute blood vessels & guesses that if one of the Globules was divided into 64 parts, it could scarce enter the Orifices therefore $\frac{1}{64}$ of a grain of Sand would be too big. But then he supposes the Globule to be flexile. These last Observations were made on the Cerebrum of a Sheep. NB. The D^r Glauber must magnifie wondrously. Common Microscopes can but just discover the Blood globules; but the D^r discovered in the minutest Vessels of the Cerebrum are = $\frac{1}{50}$ of a Common Blood Globule. v. Blancard. Anat. p. 151.

From Leuwenhoeck's Observations may be collected that the Nervous Fibrilla are hollow, ^{on} will much confirm the Hypothesis concerning the Exis.

of the Liquidum Nervorum; & do some Service
to the Vesicular Hypothesis of Muscular Mo-
tion grounded on the Supposition of the Exis-
tence of such a Fluid.

Lateral Sinus of the Dura Mater The left, there
is a bulbous protuberance contained in the ca-
vity of the Os Petrosum; ^{it} is a Diverticulum
to the Refluent Blood, lest it should enter &
press too suddenly into the Internal jugular
vein. Comp. Tab. 6

Veins as well as **Arteries** in the Brain have a
very peculiar Organisation. Their trunks are
very tortuous, ^{to} hinder the rapid Motion of
the Blood into the Brain, ^{as} being near the
Heart might suffer very much from the dis-
orderly Motions of that Organ.

Nerves. The — 1st Pair the Olfactory — 2^d — The Op-
tich; near these lie the great Branches of the
Carotid Arteries, ^{as} in a Plethora press on the
Nerves & cause those disorderly appearances.
— 3^d — Arise from the upper & fore part of the
Annular process, where the Cereb. medulla Ob-
longata meet. — 4th — Arise out the lower p.
of the Medulla oblongata — 5th — Arise
at the upper & Lateral part of the Processus
Annularis or Pons Varolij. — 6th — Arise—
from the hinder part of the Annular process
near the Basis of the Corpora Pyramidalia.

... into the internal jugulars. Tab. 8.

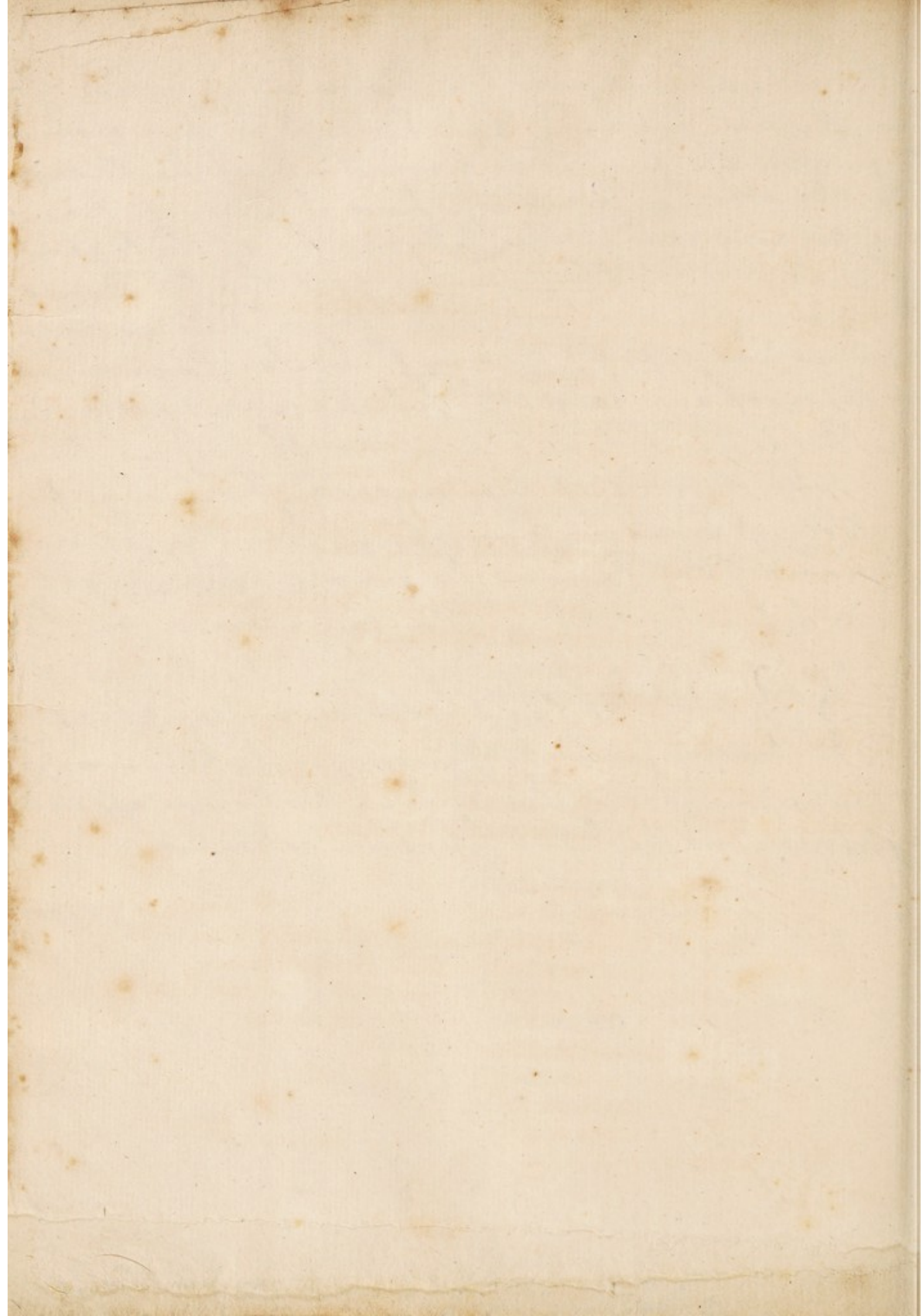
Cerebri Tunicæ	Arachnoides	Substantia. Forma. Vasa—Nulla Sanguifera conspicua. Ufus. Quæ distinguenda.
	Pia Mater	Substantia. Processus ad { Cerebri anfractus. Ventriculos anteriores. Vasa—Quorum mira distributio. Ufus.
Cerebri	Divisio in	{ Cerebrum { Hemisphærias. Cerebellum { Lobos. <i>Part. 50</i>
	Magnitudo respectu Animalium aliorum.	
	Substantia	{ Corticalis { Quid sit? Medullaris seu Tubulosa. { Unde cineritia?
	Nervus	{ Quid sit? Ufus.

Nervorum paria	Par primum-ad Nares.	
	Secundum-ad Oculos.	
	Tertium ad	{ Oculi tunicas. Musculum attollentem Musculum deprimentem Musculum adducentem Obliquum inferiorem Angulum internum Musculos Palpebrarum.
		} Oculi.
	Quartum ad Trochlearem.	

Nervorum paria	Quintum ad	Faciei Gingivas & Dentes. Oculi glandulas & Palpebras. Nares. Fauces. Auris Musculos. Linguam. Genitalia. Nervum intercostalem. Musculos. Tegumenta.
	Sextum ad	Musculum abducentem Oculi. Nervum intercostalem.
	Intercostalis ad contenta	Thoracis Abdominis Omnia.
	Septimum	Portio Mollis. Dura. Labyrinthum Auris-Mollis Linguam Offis Hyoeidis Mus- culos Labia Os Faciei Musculos Auris Musculos Portio. Dura
	Octavum ad	Vasa Magna. Cor & Pericardium. Pulmones. Ventriculum. Hepar. Mesenterium.
	Nonum ad	Linguæ Offis Hyoeidis Musculos.

- 7th - Are the Auditory, each of w^{ch} are composed of two Nerves, one hard, the other soft, w^{ch} have distinct Originals. The first arise from the Medulla Oblongata, the other very remote from it. The soft Nerves are expanded w^{ch} in the Labyrinth of the Organs of hearing; the hard Nerves pass thro the Bones & expand themselves in a larger Field as Vesalius has expressed them - 8th - Par Vagum Each of these have 10 or 12 Tibilla. springing from the Medulla oblongata under the Corpora Ovaria; At their Egress they meet wth the Spinal Accessory Nerves - 9th - Arise from the Corpora Ovaria. The Various Originals of the right Side differ from the Left - 10 - Brain or the 5th of the Neck pass out of the 5th Vertebra of the Neck & the Os Occipitis. Cowp. App. Tab: 28.

M^r. Cowper found by Microscopes the Nervous Tibilla composed of Fibres w^{ch} in the Nerves appear Globular, in the Corpus Callosum reticular.



Corpus Callosum { Situs.
Lancisij opinio.

Ventriculi Anteriores { Plexus Choroeides.
Corpora Striata.
Thalami Nervorum Opticorum.
Septum Lucidum.
Fornix { Crura.
Basis.

Ventriculus Tertius { Glandula Pinealis { Situs.
Forma.
Stirps-Quid?
Cartesiana opinio-Cur?
Nates.
Testes.
Valvula magna.
Vulva--ad Infundibulum ducens.
Anus.

Ventriculus Quartus { Situs.
Forma.

Cerebri propriè dicti { Vasa.
Ufus--Secundum Willisium.

Cerebellum { Situs.
Substantia { Cortex.
Ductus medullares--Arbor Vitæ.
Pedunculi { Ad Medullam oblongatam duo.
Ad protuberantiam annularem duo.
Ad Medullam spinalem duo.
Ufus—Secundum Willisium.

Glandula

Glandula Pituitaria { Situs.
Forma.
Ufus.

De Cerebri Morbis { Apoplexia
Phrenitis
Paralyfis
Hydrocephalus.
De Senatione.

{ Carus.
Lithargus.
Catalepfis.

Prælectio Vicesima Quarta.

*De Emeticis Sternutatoriis, Purgantibus, Vesicantibus,
Balneis & Alterantibus.*

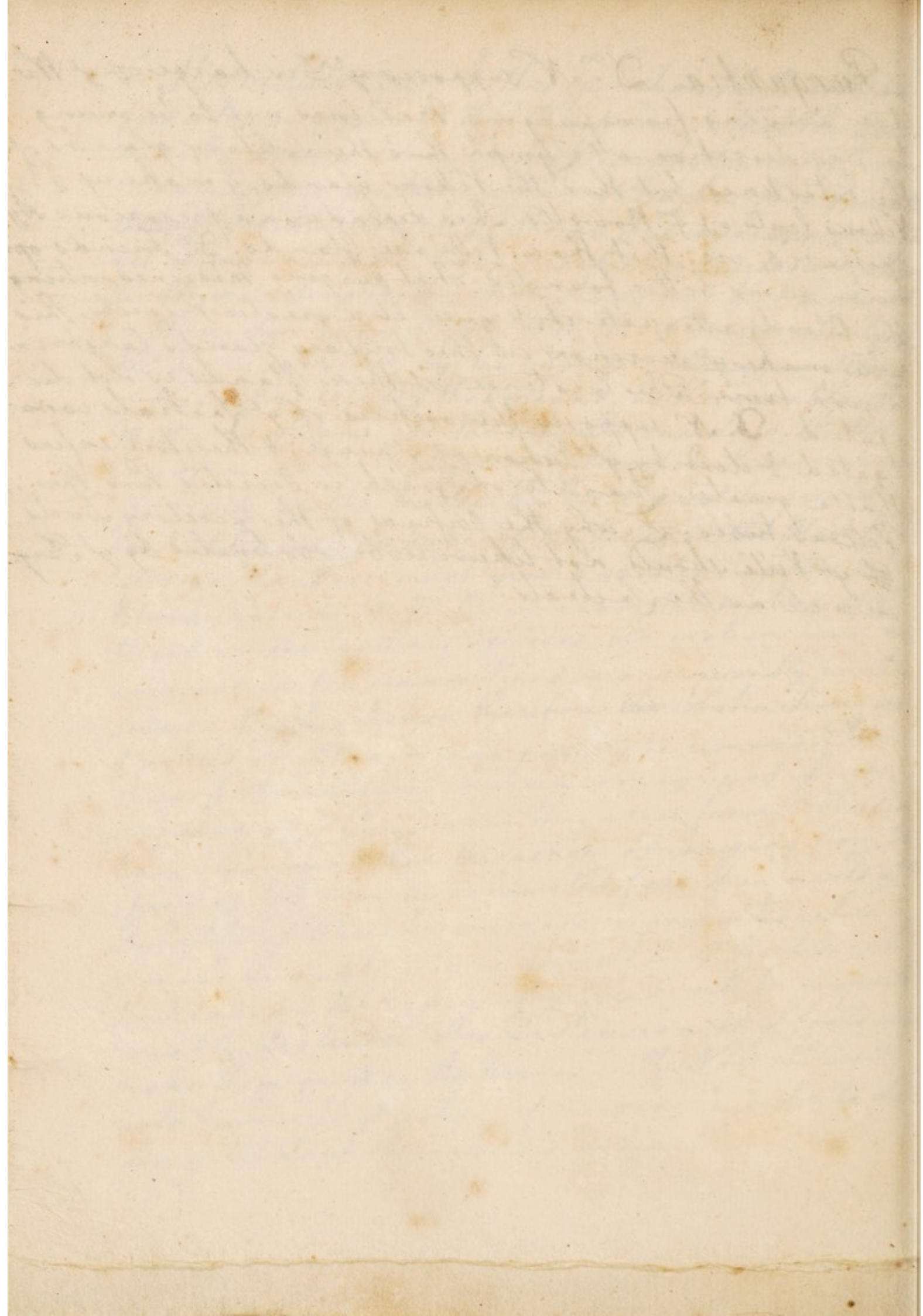
eg. Phthysicis

	Quid sit ?	
	Quænam afficit	{ Thoracis Abdominis Capitis } Contenta
		{ Phthysicis. Ictericis. Nephriticis. Calculosis. Intestinatorum indispositionibus. Convulsionibus. Menstruis } Suppressis. Nimiis.
Vomitio	Profit	{ Hæmoptysicis. Inflammationibus majoribus. Aneurismaticis.
	Obfit	{ Quid agunt ? Profunt Capitis morbis.
Sternutatoria		Purgantia

Sensatio.] Performed by the Nerves lodged in the Papilla
Pyramidales; thus tasting by those on the tongue, feel-
ing by those under the Cuticula. Smelling by a Perforated
Membrane expanded wth in the Nose, Os Frontis, Os Sph-
eroides, Septa Turcica. Hearing, The Fonticulus of the
Auricula transmit the Air into the Meatus Auditorius.
The winding progress of this seems designed to prevent
any sudden jerks of the Air, w^{ch} communicates
its motion to the Process of the Malleus; w^{ch} this the
Incus is articulated & moved, & then the Stapes by the
Mediation of the Os Orbiculare. There is an Aperture
from the Tympanum to the Palate, by this the Sounds
are impressed on the Auditory Nerve. Seeing. By the
Light refracted thro the Tunics & Humours of the
Eye. The Object is inverted. Cowper Attempts to give
a reason for this, but unsatisfactorily.

Sternutatoria. In this operation the Breath is forced from y^e Lungs thro' the Nose; so that the Uvula must be drawn down by Glossostaphylinus & Pharyngo-staphylinus & the Passage from y^e Trachea thro' y^e mouth stopp'd. The Muscles of y^e Thorax & Diaphragm seem to act wth more strength than in ordinary Expiration. The Air w^{ch} in ordinary Expiration should pass thro' the Mouth or Nose, now is forced only thro' the Nose, the velocity of the Air is increased by the stronger Attraction Action of these Muscles. By this means, as the quantity of Matter is y^e same but the velocity increased, the Momentum must be increased, therefore the pressure on the Vessels on the Inside the Nose must be greater. This additional pressure of the Air upon the Blood Vessels in the Nose must give a greater impetus to y^e Blood contained in y^m. By increased the motion of y^e Blood in the Capillary arteries, its motion must be increased in the Sinus's Veins & consequently in the Sinus's. By this Action therefore the obstructions in y^e vessels of y^e Brain may possibly be removed. This shews y^e Sternutatory medicines may be of efficacy in pains of y^e Head when they arise from obstructions. Upon this Foundation the Action of sneezing from taking of Cold may be accounted for. If in a cold y^e Quantity of Fluid be increased, a proportional increased Quantity will be carried by y^e Carotids into the Head. All the Vessels of y^e Head will be proportionably distended. This Distension of y^e Coats will make them press on the Nerves in the Nose, w^{ch} will excite Nature to y^e Action of sneezing, in order to discharge the Load she labours under.

Purgantia. D^r. N. supposes y^e Discharge of y^e Water arising from purging Medicines not to be owing to any Secretion of Lymph thro' the Solitary glands of the Intestines, but thro' the Villous glands, y^e make up y^e Villous Coats of y^e Bowells. This depends on a precarious Hypothesis, viz: that those Villi are Glands. D^r. Friends opinion seems better founded; That purging Medicines entering the Blood, attenuate it, & give it a greater Velocity. This will make y^e Secretion in the Solitary Glands larger in a given time. The Existence of these Glands is not disputed. D^r. N. supposes the Orifices of y^e Sactrals congested & closed by y^e Action of y^e purge; & therefore infers that a greater Quantity of Lymph is secreted thro' the Villous tubes. & why the Orifices of the Excretory Ducts of y^e Villi should not likewise be obstructed by y^e Purge as well as the Sactrals?



Quid agunt?

Purgantia { Leviora { Caput
 { Pulmones } exonerant.
 { Viscera
 { Draastica { Plethoram } tollunt
 { Obstructiones
 { Phthisi Pulmonali } Pulmonali / n / l.
 { Obsunt { Omni, boni moris } Ulceri.
 { Abscessui.
 { Craffiori Sanguinis Crafi.

Quid agunt?

Veficantia { Profunt { Febribus malignis.
 { Rheumatismo viscido.
 { Viscidiori Sanguinis crafi.
 { Obsunt — Hæmoptycis.

Frigida-fibras astringunt.

Balnea { Calida { Fibras relaxant.
 { Deobstruunt.
 { Revellunt. *A Capite ad pedes habent Potag.*

Incrassantia { Glutinosa.
 { Coagulantia.
 { Salina.
Alterantia { Attenuantia { Ponderantia.
 { Corrugantia.
 { Coagulantia.
 { Relaxantia — Emollientia.

Prælectio Vicesima Quinta.

Generalis Æconomiae Historia.

Machina Chylifica
quæ spectat ad

- { Masticationem.
- { Deglutionem.
- { Digestionem
- { Translationem in Sanguinem.
- { Comminutionem.
- { Solutionem.

Machina Sanguifica

- { Cor.
- { Pulmones

No account yet given of the communication between the trachea & aorta pulmonalis. F.N.

Machina Depuratoria

- { Hepar.
- { Renes.
- { Glandulæ
- { Salivales.
- { Perspiratoriae.

Machina sensitiva

- { Oculi.
- { Aures.
- { Nares.
- { Lingua.
- { Cutis.

Machina Vocifica

- { Musculi respirationis.
- { Larynx.
- { Lingua.

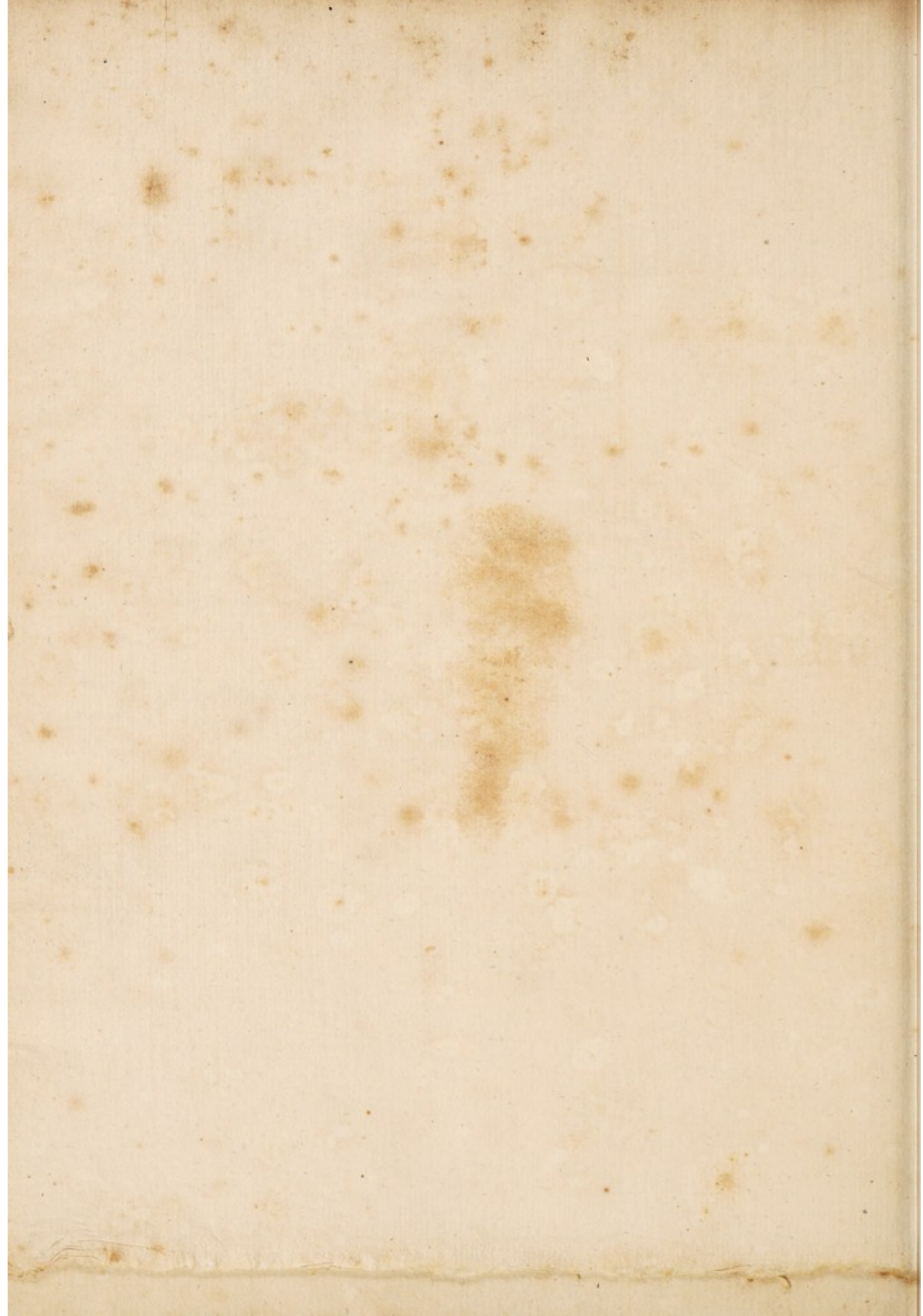
Spleen thickens & more red Particles of the Blood

Machina

Spleen makes the red particles of the Blood thicker, & more red. F.N.

Machina Chylifera. When the Aliments are well
mashed by the Teeth & Saliva, sufficiently dissolved in
ye Stomach, it is thrust out into the Stomach by y^e Contraction
of its Muscular Coat into ye Intestines. When they pass into
the Duodenum, the Bile & pancreatic Juices mix with it
attenuates & probably separates y^e Forces from the Chyle; tho
the Lactals contribute much to this. The Peristaltick mo-
tion of y^e Bowels thrusts the grosser parts downwards
by y^e Assistance of the pressure of y^e Diaphragm, & the
abdominal Muscles. The finer parts are squeezed into y^e
Orifices of y^e Lactals, & seems to be the Use of y^e Valves
of y^e Intestines, least y^e Aliments should pass by too har-
shly. By the Lactals it passes to y^e Mesenterick Glands
where it is diluted by the Juices the secretes. From
hence it is conveyed to the Chyli Receptaculum. Here
the Chyle meets the Lymphatick fluids, & being perfected
by this mixture to incorporate wth y^e Blood, & passes up
y^e Ductus Thoracicus & mixes wth the Blood in the left
Subclavian vein, & is then conveyed to y^e Heart. K & L.

Cowper supposes Hunger to arise from an Irritation
of y^e Stomach caused by a copious quantity of a Menstruum
when it has nothing to act upon. This conjecture is
founded on the natural Inclination there is not to
swallow & Spitte at y^e times. The Bile abounds wth a Lixi-
vial Salt, cleanses the Cavities of the Bowels from the
Mucus, & stimulates the Gutts in their Peristaltick mo-
tion. The Chyle is much retarded by the Valvula Con-
junctes formed by the Rugae of the inner Coat of the In-
testines. The Peristaltick motion is attributed to the
alternate Contraction of y^e Longitudinal & circular fibres,
or rather Semicircular, & not Spiral.





The Tubes Fallopiana must have two vermicular motions one to carry the Semen to the Ovarium so as to impregnate the Ovary the other to bring back the Impregnated Egg to the Cavity of the Uterus.

FINIS.

[2]

Compos. Pyramidalis

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Alachia Polilla

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