

**Anatomia uteri humani gravidi : tabulis illustrata = the anatomy of the human gravid uterus exhibited in figures / auctore Gulielmo Hunter = William Hunter.**

**Contributors**

Hunter, William, 1718-1783.

**Publication/Creation**

London : Printed for the Sydenham society, 1851 (London : Day.)

**Persistent URL**

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HUNTER'S  
GRAVID UTERUS.



SYDENHAM  
SOCIETY  
1851.





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ANATOMIA  
**UTERI HUMANI GRAVIDI**  
TABULIS ILLUSTRATA,

AUCTORE

**GULIELMO HUNTER,**

SERENISSIMÆ REGINÆ CHARLOTTÆ MEDICO EXTRAORDINARIO, IN ACADEMIA REGALI ANATOMIÆ  
PROFESSORE, ET SOCIETATUM REGIÆ ET ANTIQUARIÆ SOCIO.

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THE ANATOMY  
OF THE  
**HUMAN GRAVID UTERUS**  
EXHIBITED IN FIGURES,

BY

**WILLIAM HUNTER,**

PHYSICIAN EXTRAORDINARY TO THE QUEEN, PROFESSOR OF ANATOMY IN THE ROYAL ACADEMY, AND  
FELLOW OF THE ROYAL AND ANTIQUARIAN SOCIETIES.

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LONDON:  
PRINTED FOR THE SYDENHAM SOCIETY.

1851.



ANATOMY

UTERI HUMANI GRAVIDI

TABULIS ILLUSTRATA

ANATOMIA

GIUSEPPE HUNTER

ANATOMIA UTERI HUMANI GRAVIDI, TABULIS ILLUSTRATA, A GIUSEPPE HUNTER, ANATOMIAE PROFESSORE IN UNIVERSITATE PAVENSIS, ET ALEXANDRO HUNTER, ANATOMIAE PROFESSORE IN UNIVERSITATE EDIMBURGENSIS, COMPOSITA.

THE ANATOMY

LONDON: PRINTED BY DAY AND SON,

Engravers to the Queen,

17 GATE ST. LINCOLN'S-INN-FIELDS.

HUMAN GRAVID UTERUS

EXHIBITED IN FIGURES,

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ANATOMIA UTERI HUMANI GRAVIDI, TABULIS ILLUSTRATA, A GIUSEPPE HUNTER, ANATOMIAE PROFESSORE IN UNIVERSITATE PAVENSIS, ET ALEXANDRO HUNTER, ANATOMIAE PROFESSORE IN UNIVERSITATE EDIMBURGENSIS, COMPOSITA.

ANATOMIA

UTERI HUMANI GRAVIDI

1831

## PROŒMIUM.

Quos omnes fere homines, in studiis scientiarum versati, diu multumque desiderarunt, linguam scilicet per universum terrarum orbem cognitam atque perceptam, id nobis ex parte aliqua suppediat tabularum aenearum sculptura, ad veras rerum formas exhibendas adprimum accommodata. Insuper hujusce artificii ea est utilitas, ut in naturae explicatione saepe numero plus valeat quam quævis verborum copia, aut vis dicendi. Quodcumque enim oculo fidei inde subicitur (speciet modo aliquis argumenti haud ignarus) animo confestim arripitur, memorisque alte impressum haud prorsus excidit. Lentior sermonis mora, et vis hebetior.

Proinde ex quo tempore hoc artificium usibus hominum communiter inservit, via brevior faciliorque patefacta est ad inventa quolibet tum divulganda, tum conservanda; et rerum simul naturalium cognitio, ab exiguis profecta initiis, paulatim eo usque increvit, ut seculi hujusce, omnium crassissimi, summum fere ornamentum jam tandem extiterit.

Ceterarum artium incrementa, æquis saltem passibus, comitata est anatomia. Etiam non pauci recentiorum, viri excellentis ingenii atque judicii, labore plurimo, nec minori solertia, corporis humani tum fabricam tum reconditam pervestigarunt. Ex his plurimi artem hanc graphicam ancillam sibi adhibuerunt; præcipue inde repertis suis feliciter illustrata, effecerunt, ut ars anatomica, hominum generi, si qua alia, utilis et fructuosa, intellectui simul facili fieret, simul culta jucundior.

Restabat tamen pars una humani corporis, eaque sive structure sive perelegantis, sive numeris effluente ratione, primas tenens, a discipline hujus professoribus non satis explorata. Restabat scilicet uterus humanus. Abiit vero, ut viris hinc egregiis vitio datur, quod res quasi neglectam habuerint, cujus penitus perspicenda copia rara est et infrequens. Paucissimi enim contigerit necesse est, ut tot cadavera secernerent, quot ad conditionem uteri gravidæ, variis temporibus variam, pervestigandum, nedum demonstrandum, sufficerent. De aliis itaque silentium, ule laudare nefas. Quod ad auctorem attinet, anno ille primus MDCCCLII. felici usus est occasione id in humano corpore explorandi, quod in brutis jam olim quæsierat. Mulier quædam, graviditatis suæ mensibus prope exactis, repentinam obiit mortem. Cadaver, adhuc integrum, cultro subiectum est. Operi favit tempestas. Cera, vasis rite injecta, voto respondit. Repertus est pector, vir ille in suo genere adprimum solers. Partes singule, multis coram adstantibus, exploratæ sunt atque excussæ, ut cunctis rei veritas firma satis auctoritate conspiciari posset atque stabiliri.

Sub his auspiciis, aliquot mensium spatio decurso, decem primæ tabule perfecte delineatæ fuerunt; partes ipsæ identidem publice expositæ; et ea quæ de singulis animadversa fuerant se notata, palam dicta. Auctoris inde animum subit, se rem discipline hujusce fautoribus haud ingratis facturum, si historiam uteri gravidæ anatomicam eleret, his decem tabulis illustratam. Consilium placuit. Opus in manus artificum, maxima laude florentium, traditum est; et pecunia collatitia a plurimis pro more representata.

Alterum interea cadaver in manus incidit, quod quidem, cœli hec tempestas minus jam anatomie amica esset, haud nullo in pretio habendum fuit; quandoquidem huic acceptæ referuntur figure aliquot, ab hoc instituto haud alienæ, dignæque adeo visu, quæ operi, supplementi loco, adjucecerunt. Dum autem super his operam navabat sculptor, ex tertio cadaver quam opportune! Etiam illud non modo quædam, prius obscura, luci dedit, sed novis etiam figuris illustrandis materiam aptissimam subministravit.

Cum auctor huic se accingebat negotio, animo destinavit decem tabulas, modo dictas, in locum proferre, jactum quasi aliquod fundamentum, cui alia plura, de hac parte anatomie, postea adjuvare ac superstruere sperabat, si quando per eorum ipsi liceret hanc rem altius investigare. Jam vero majores quædam animo complecti, et etiam sepe fore assens est, fore ut opus aliquod exornare posset, quod ad perfectionem absolutionemque propriam perveniret. Previdit enim, in hac urbe, tanta hominum multitudine referta, annorum aliquot spatio, occasionem omnia ea quæ ad gravidæ uterum pertinent, observandi viro, hoc agenti, haud fortasse defuturam; unde sibi facultas dari posset aliquod quasi systema condere, varisque illas mutationes, singulis graviditatis mensibus proprias, figuris exprimere. Ejusmodi fere est hoc opus; quod, longo tempore promissum, tandem aliquando in medium prodit. Ut id sane ad exitum perducere posset, moras trahere necesse fuit, præter opinionem ducturnas. Quoties autem auctor secus reparat has moras operi minime infructuosas fuisse, abunde sentit, quo se consoletur.

Quod autem hoc argumentum illustrandi uni alicui mortali tam pulchra occasio toties obtigerit, in causa fuerunt tum vari casus, tum amicorum multorum gratissima subsidia. Tabularum harum ultima e manu artificis vix exresserat, cum datum fuit delineare embryonem mole minorem, quam quem antea vidisse auctori unquam contigerat; et haud ita pridem conceptus in tuba fallopiæ, res hanc animadversione egregie digna, figurarum numerum adauxit. Hæc figure, et si qua alia, ejusdem argumenti, occurrerunt, vel in tabula his adjicienda, vel cum uteri gravidæ descriptione anatomica, quam auctor secum meditatur, data occasione, in publicum aliquando proferentur. Hactenus quidem ipsi id otii non concessum est, quod ad hanc operis partem absolvendam esset satis. Quod si casu aliquo improvise impeditus fuerit, quo minus id, quod cupiat, possit exsequi, persuasum sibi habet, haud defuturum aliquem, huic muneri obsecro parem. Multi enim sunt, qui auctorem de his rebus publice disserterent saepe saepe audierint; multi quoque ille opinionis ac sententiae suæ participes fecerit.

Figurarum fere anatomicarum duplex est et diversa ratio. Ab altera simplex rei imago, qualis oculo visa est, talis delineatur. Altera, una cum visis, etiam excogitata exhibet; nec tam ad oculum artificis, quam ad ingenium memoriarum accommodatur. Prioris generis exempla apud Bidloo extant; posterioris apud Eustachium.

Fieri non potest, quin figura ista, quæ fit ex fidei naturæ imitatione, et ex rei unius contemplatione exascitur, in quibusdam saepe partibus indistincta aut minus perfecta esse videatur. Altera autem, ex ingenio nata, quæ autem non fit, nisi per laborem, et observationem et experientiam multiplicem, id uno intuitu videri exhibet, quod fortasse non nisi ex rerum varietate colligendum fuerat. Porro hæc est ea, quæ et meliorem ordinem, et compendium facilius, et majorem perspicacitatem admittit. Alteram quidem contemplans oculus, elegantia ac concinnitate naturæ oblectatur: in altera, geometrici ejusdem diagrammatis, accurati quidem exactique, sed nulli, sed inornati similitudinem agnoscit. Illa rem quilibet spectatori, tanquam presentem, subicit, et dat percipere: hæc tantummodo describitur vice fungitur, remque delineatam in animi conspectu ponit. Prior autem posteriori in hoc prestat maxime, quod ea, quæ revera visa sunt, exhibens, speciem quandam veritatis præ se fert; et fit propemodum æque nocua fallere, ac illud ipsum quod assimilatur.

## PREFACE.

THE art of engraving supplies us, upon many occasions, with what has been the great desideratum of the lovers of science, an universal language. Nay, it conveys clearer ideas of most natural objects than words can express; makes stronger impressions upon the mind; and to every person conversant with the subject gives an immediate comprehension of what it represents.

From the time when this art came more generally into use, it has been much more easy both to communicate and to preserve discoveries and improvements; and natural knowledge has been gradually rising, till it is at length become the distinguishing characteristic of the most enlightened age of the world.

Anatomy has, at least, kept pace in improvement with the other branches of natural knowledge. Many of the moderns, through much labour and patience, as well as ingenuity and judgment, have thrown considerable lights upon the structure and operations of the human body; and they have, particularly by engravings, made the study of that art, in which humanity is so much interested, both more easy and pleasant. Most of the principal parts of anatomy have, in this manner, been successfully illustrated.

One part, however, and that the most curious, and certainly not the least important of all, the pregnant womb, had not been treated by anatomists with proportionable success. Let it not, however, be objected to them, that they neglected what in fact it was rarely in their power to cultivate. Few or none of the anatomists had met with a sufficient number of subjects, either for investigating or for demonstrating the principal circumstances of utero-gestation in the human species. But let what cannot be praised in others be passed over in silence. With respect to the present undertaking, in the year 1751 the author met with the first favourable opportunity of examining, in the human species, what before he had been studying in brutes. A woman died suddenly, when very near the end of her pregnancy; the body was procured before any sensible putrefaction had begun; the season of the year was favourable to dissection; the injection of the blood-vessels proved successful; a very able painter in this way was found; every part was examined in the most public manner, and the truth was thereby well authenticated.

In the course of some months, the drawings of the first ten plates were finished, and from time to time the subject was publicly exhibited, with such remarks as had occurred in the examination of the several parts. Many lovers of this study approved of the author's proposal to publish the anatomy of the gravid uterus, illustrated by those ten plates: the work was immediately put into the hands of our best artists, and subscriptions were received.

In the meantime a second subject was procured; which, though the weather happened to be very unfavourable, afforded a few supplemental figures, of importance enough to be taken into the work. And before the engravings were finished a third subject occurred very opportunely, which cleared up some difficulties, and furnished some useful additional figures.

The original plan having been only to publish the first ten plates, as a groundwork for further improvements in this branch of anatomy, to be added whenever good opportunities should be offered, the author now began to entertain hopes of being able to give a much more complete work. He foresaw that, in the course of some years, by diligence he might procure in this great city so many opportunities of studying the gravid uterus, as to be enabled to make up a tolerable system; and to exhibit, by figures, all the principal changes that happen in the nine months of utero-gestation. Such is the work which, at length, is offered to the public. The execution of it has indeed taken up more time than what was at first expected; but it gives the author no small satisfaction to reflect, that the delay of publication has contributed not a little to the value of the work.

That one person should have had so many opportunities of illustrating this subject, has been owing to fortunate circumstances, as well as to the assistance of many friends. Even since the last plate was finished, he had an opportunity of making a drawing of a younger embryo than he had before seen; and he has likewise made some figures from a very curious case, which he lately met with, namely, a conception in the fallopiæ tube. These, and whatever may hereafter occur, he will offer to the public upon some future occasion; probably in the way of a supplemental plate, or with the anatomical description of the gravid uterus, which he proposes to publish at full length. He has not hitherto had leisure to finish that part of the work. But if he should be prevented from doing it, by any unforeseen accident, it will be in the power of many gentlemen of the profession to do it for him, as he has constantly explained his observations on this subject in his public lectures.

Anatomical figures are made in two very different ways; one is the simple portrait, in which the object is represented exactly as it was seen; the other is a representation of the object under such circumstances as were not actually seen, but conceived in the imagination. Bidloo has given us specimens of the first kind; Eustachius of the latter.

That figure which is a close representation of nature, and which is finished from a view of one subject, will often be, unavoidably, somewhat indistinct or defective in some parts: the other, being a figure of fancy, made up perhaps from a variety of studies after nature, may exhibit in one view what could only be seen in several objects; and it admits of a better arrangement, of abridgement, and of greater precision. The one may have the elegance and harmony of the natural object; the other has commonly the hardness of a geometrical diagram; the one shows the object, or gives perception; the other only describes, or gives an idea of it. A very essential advantage of the first is, that as it represents what was actually seen, it carries the mark of truth, and becomes almost as infallible as the object itself.



De hoc opere, quod nature ipsius specimen proponit, alii fortasse aliud iudicium ferent. Nisi enim auctorem fallat vana spes sua atque opinio, multi sunt apud quos ille nec consuetudinem operum inuenerit, nec in sepe erogasse pecuniam; apud quos scilicet figurarum magnitudo, elegantia, ac varietas aliqua in laude ponitur. Contra, non deerunt, quibus magna pars sumptus supervacanea omnino atque infructuosa fuisse videbitur. Contentent scilicet opera huiusmodi contracta fuisse; si sculptura manu minus delicta fuisse elaborata; si aliquot etiam figure, utpote aliis non abimiles, cernere emiserit.

Cum autem figure, de quibus agitur, ea mente atque consilio fingi soleant, ut ab illis, quantum fieri potest, explicetur tam vera natura partium (nempe earum habitudo et structura) quam forma externa, positura, ac nexus; magnitudo illis aliqua concedatur necesse est; aliter enim partes, ut aiunt, *componentes* haud satis distincte delineari possunt. Quod si magnitudo rei propria sculpture quodammodo apta sit ac conveniens, ea ipsa, utpote que observari dignissima est, haud dubio eligenda est percipienda. His de causis figure omnes, quotquot hic proferuntur, ad justam naturae modum perfecte sunt, paucis tantum excerptis, quae in formam naturalem angustiorum coguntur, necnon una atque altera ex rebus minutissimis, quas auctor ideo amplexandis curavit.

Idem etiam de canis constat huiusmodi figuris debere accuratorem quandam atque elegantiam. Profecto in pictura saepe fit, ut oculi levissima admiratione oblectentur; maxime ubi vel ipsam tabule argumentum adeo pervulgatum est, ut vis imaginandi facile excutitur, id, quodcumque defuerit, statim adimpletur (sicuti in in tabulis, ubi hominum effigies, aut aliae res, pariter nota, exhibentur) vel ubi partes rerum minutiores aciem pene oculorum fugiunt, ut ea in tabula photographica, quae, propter distantiam suam, parum cernuntur. Sed in anatomia, ut et in rei naturalis historia, argumentum tabulae spectatori vel omnino esse incognitum ponitur, vel non satis exploratum; partesque minime, pariter cum majoribus, studium diligentiamque requirunt. Operam quidem dare, ut summa arte elaborarentur, ea figurarum partes, per quas nihil, aut parum exprimitur, nisi quod prius sit expressum, hominis esset vehementer et opera sua et pecunia absentia. Harum igitur figurarum pars maxima ultra mediocritatem perfecta est; aliquot summa excolitione atque artificio ornata; leviora, vel ea quae prius fuerant aliqua ex parte illustrata, leviter tacta; ac vero quae secunda vice proferuntur, lineis fere exterioribus adumbrata.

Cuiuslibet homini, cui iudicium sit paulo severius, in proclivi erit id animi vitio dare, quod opus hoc haud satis iusto ordine processerit, nec formam pressam satis atque concinnam induit. Quod si ille difficultates, quotquot auctorem circumvenierint, contemplatione fuerit complexus, conamina haec, qualescumque sint, animo magis aequo excipiet. In pluribus aliis operibus, ad rem anatomicam quae spectant, veniam sibi haud facile impetrat vel defectus aliqua ex parte, vel materies confuse permixtaeque disposita. Quis enim, si modo laborem pati decesserit, primum quidem exercitatione et experientia intimam argumenti sui cognitionem adipisci poterit; deinde autem opera ejusdem, perfecti undique omnibusque numeris absoluti, formam atque imaginem animo effigere; et denique ex variorum cadaverum contemplatione rem institutam pro arbitrio suo ad exitum perducere.

Humani autem corporis uterum gravidum otiose secare paucis datum est. Pauci sunt, quibus, in omni vite spatio, nisi semel, aut etiam fortassis iterum hoc fuerit indultum. Penam quidem talem occasionem, faustam omnino atque felicem, cultori cuiquam anatomiae esse oblatam; necesse est ut continuo et sine mora de ratione ille instituti fixum aliquod certumque destinaret; et uno eodemque tempore duo consilia, inter se non bene convenientia, prosequatur. Primum enim, ut ipse rem penitus perspectam habeat, cadaver sua manus secet necesse est; ita tamen instituta est investigatio, ut artificii simul adstanti, praecipuas partes commode delineandi plena sit copia. Proinde vix fieri potest, quin consilium, optime susceptum, immutari oporteat, variisque rebus accommodari quae de improvviso et praeter expectationem possint occurrere. Ut autem id rite perfici possit, opus est longi temporis mora; partes interea aeri externo, inter pingendum, expositae plurimum detrimenti capient; praecipue si vir talis negotio obeundo praesentis cui curae est, ne facti quidpiam, aut ex memoria deponant, ipsi rei veritati inducatur, et ut nihil ibi locum habeat, nisi quod ex nature ipsius observatione, re alia nulla intercedente, acceptum fuerit.

Si auctor tot opportunitates, hanc ornandi provinciam, sibi prospexisset futuras, quot ipsi bona sua fortuna indulserit, figuris ille quidem aliquas emendatiores reddere potuisset; alias alius modis accommodare, et ita earum seriem in minorem numerum coecere. Figuram quidem nonnullas, jam delineatas, duasque tabulas, a sculptore proventus perfectas, apud se prudens detinuit; ne operis scilicet moles atque impendium plus aequo increverent. Et profecto plures, eadem ratione inductus, detinuisse, nisi ipse mentem subisset, longum fortasse fore tempus, priusquam ali-quod figurarum systema, hoc suo minus imperfectum, in lucem sit exiturum. Potius igitur duxit culpas in periculum incurere, eo quod rem nimis copiose, quam quod parcius ac negligenter tractaverit.

Operi, nimis iuxta magnitudinis nimisque sumptus, internam fortis anatomiam adhibere, supervacaneum fore visum est; praesertim cum alii isto munere sunt functi; et cuiuslibet, id qui de integro meditatur, haec omnia cognoscendi atque tractandi haud facile defutura est occasio.

In artem typographicam sumptus, major solito factus est, non quidem solam ob elegantiam, qua opera celeberrimi artificis JOHANNIS BASKERVILLE ornantur omnia; sed praecipue charta, qua ille utitur, atramentumque ratione habita. Talis est enim chartae huiusmodi levior, atramentumque tam cito arecit, ut folia, literis licet plenissima, tabulae cuiusque interpositae nitores integrum atque illesum conservata sint.

Ad summam, si auctori ea laus foret concessa, quod, in hac primaria parte humani corporis illustranda, neque opere suo, neque impensarum, neque temporis rationem habuerit, voti sane fit compos, nec aliud gratiae sibi apponi postulat. Harum autem laudum in partem plurimum merito suo evocandus est frater auctoris solertissimus JOHANNES HUNTER; nam in plurimis cadaveribus secundis partem ille laborem sustinuit; ejus quidem viri acumen et diligentia in huiusmodi pervertigationibus adeo omnium verissime celebrantur, ut de illo si silectur adhibere, operis ipsius pretio atque estimationi parum esset consultum. Artificibus etiam singulis, quorum ingenii atque industriae monumenta hic extant, gratias agit quas habet maximas; praeter ceteros autem viro optimo ac peritissimo artifice ROBERTO STRANGE, non modo quod in manu sua tabularum harum duas tanquam eternitati consecravit, sed etiam quod, ab incepto operis usque ad exitum, auctorem amicicia stabilis atque incorrupta dignatus, vel consilium vel auxilium expetenti haud unquam defuit.

With regard to this work, which is a faithful representation of what was actually seen, the judgment of the public will probably be divided. Many will approve of the labour and expense which will be bestowed upon it, and commend the largeness, elegance, and variety of the figures. Others will think that a great part of the expense might have been spared, and the work thereby rendered of more general use, if the figures had been made to a smaller scale, if the engraving had been less finished, and if some of the figures which are very similar to others had been omitted.

Anatomical figures being intended to show, as much as possible, the true nature, that is, the peculiar habit and composition of parts, as well as the outward form, situation, and connexion of them, should certainly be large; otherwise the smaller component parts cannot be distinctly represented; and if the natural size of the object be tolerably fit for an engraving, that must be of all others the very best, as it has the advantage of showing such an important circumstance. Upon these considerations, all the figures in this work were made of the natural size, except a few which were reduced in size, and one or two of minute objects, which, on that account, were magnified.

For the reason already given, it should seem obvious that anatomical figures ought to be likewise well finished. In many subjects of painting, indeed, the slight manner of producing an effect, without labour, is very agreeable; particularly when, either the subject is so well known, that a mere hint is enough to the imagination, which easily supplies all that is wanting; as, in designs where human figures and other well-known objects are introduced; or, when the smaller parts of objects are not to be seen distinctly, as the objects, especially the more distant ones, in a landscape. But in anatomy, as in natural history, the subject is supposed to be new, or only imperfectly known; and the smaller parts are to be studied with care, as well as the larger masses. In those parts of anatomical figures, indeed, which are mere repetitions, or nearly so, the labour and expense of finishing may well be saved. Accordingly, in this work the greater part is tolerably well finished; some very highly and delicately; matters of less moment, or approaching to repetitions, are executed in a slight manner; and what is merely a repetition, is commonly put down in bare outlines.

Any judicious person who examines this work with care, will naturally think that the plan might have been more regular and more compact; but it is presumed that he will be less dissatisfied with the author's best endeavours, when he shall consider the difficulties which lie in the way, and render the subject almost unmanageable. In many other works of anatomy, imperfections, and particularly a want of method, are not readily excused. For, if the author will but take the pains, he may first of all make himself master of his subject by repeated dissections and experiments; he may, at his leisure, lay down a studied plan for a complete and regular work; and with his own convenience he may execute his plan from a variety of dead bodies.

But opportunities of dissecting the human pregnant uterus at leisure very rarely occur. Indeed, to most anatomists, if they have happened at all, it has been but once or twice in their whole lives. Upon such occasions, therefore, even when attended with the most favourable circumstances, the anatomist must fix upon a plan, without loss of time, and at once carry on two schemes which are hardly compatible; that is to say, he must dissect for his own information, in the first place, and yet conduct the inquiry so as to have good drawings made of the principal appearances; and it is more than probable that he must alter any plan that he might have proposed, and adapt it to a variety of circumstances in the subject that could not be foreseen; and much time must be lost, and the parts must be considerably injured by long exposure to the air before the painter; especially if the work be conducted by an anatomist who will not allow the artist to paint from memory or imagination, but only from immediate observation.

If the author could have foreseen the numerous opportunities which have fallen to his share, he might have easily improved some of the figures; and by adapting them better to one another, he might have completed the series in a smaller number. He has actually kept back several drawings which had been made, and two plates which had been engraved, that the work might not be overcharged; and would have withheld more, for that reason, if he had not thought that it would probably be long before a more perfect system of figures would be offered to the public. This consideration induced him to risk the being censured rather for having done too much than too little.

In a work which was already become too large and expensive, it was thought proper to omit the internal anatomy of the child, especially as that part has been executed by others, and opportunities of studying it may be easily procured.

The additional expense of Mr. BASKERVILLE's art was not incurred for the sake of elegance alone, but principally for the advantage of his paper and ink, which render a leaf of his presswork an excellent preservative of the plates between which it is placed.

If it be allowed that the author has spared neither labour, nor time, nor expense, in improving an important part of anatomy, this is all the merit which he can claim. In most of the dissections he was assisted by his brother, Mr. JOHN HUNTER, whose accuracy in anatomical researches is so well known, that to omit this opportunity of thanking him for that assistance would be, in some measure, to disregard the future reputation of the work itself. He owes likewise much to the ingenious artists who made the drawings and engravings; and particularly to Mr. STRANGE, not only for having by his hand secured a sort of immortality to two of the plates, but for having given his advice and assistance in every part with a steady and disinterested friendship.



# DESCRIPTION OF PLATES.

## TABULA I.

Decem priores tabule mulierem exhibent, nono fere graviditatis mense exente, ann. 1750, subita morte extinctam. Arteriae a venis, cera diversi coloris injecta, distincte erant. In hac prima, contenta abdominis, integumentis decussatim incisa et reflexa, sub conspectum veniunt. Resumptum est activi situ cadaver, ut superior trunci pars haud paulo esset elatior, et viscera inde abdominis clarius contemplantur obicerentur.

Femora et podenda, utpote partes externae, eam, quam ceterae, notationem non desiderant. Podenda vero, in hoc cadavere, ut ex figura concipi potest, aqua inter cutem intumuerunt.

- AA* Pars anterior thoracis infra mammae, qua truncus erat transverse discissus, figuram a parte superiori terminans.
- BB* Integumentis, musculis, et peritoneo decussatim incisis, eorum anguli duo superiores in marginem thoracis cartilagineum reflexi.
- CC* Eorundem anguli duo inferiores, in inguen, femur, et ossis ilium spinam anteriorem, utrinque reclinati. In angulis illis, ad marginem inferiorem medio femori oppositum, observare licet partem rugosam et tensem, qua filum adhibitum fuit, ea mente, ut, angulo detracto, uterus et partes vicinæ manifestius apparerent.
- D* Incisionis longitudinalis, ad scrobiculum cordis a mucrone cartilaginis ensiformis ductæ, extremitas superior.
- E* Ejusdem incisionis, ad symphysis ossium pubis, extremitas inferior.
- F* Hepatis ligamentum falciforme, super faciem internam muscutorum abdominis, ad illius visceris fissuram, magnum inter lobum et parvum, protensum.
- GG* Arteria et vena epigastrica, in utroque muscutorum angulis inferioribus trans peritoneum sese projicientes.
- H* Hepatis lobus sinister, in parte summa regionis epigastricæ situs. Illius in superficie, arterie quædam parvæ, ex substantia illius glandulosa excurrentes, et in peritoneum quo vestitur diffusæ, delineantur.
- I* Omentum in regione epigastrica situm, intestinis tenuibus incumbens. Vasa quævis cera viridi coloris impleta, ob partem adipem cerni vix poterunt.
- K* Omenti pars inferior et media, ab utero antea elevata, que in plicaturas multas quasi minimas contracta jacuit et compressa.
- L* Omentum a latere dextro, post partem eam uteri, qua incipit tuba dextra, descendens.
- M* Omentum, quod in latere sinistro ante tubam fallopianam, &c. descenderat, securum positum, quo partes eæ in conspectum prodierunt.
- NN* Duo intestinorum tenuium gyri, quorum utrique, maxime autem inferior, omenti parte predicta tecti fuerant.
- O* Uterus, regionem totam umbilicalem et hypogastricam possidens. Superficies ejus vasorum ramulis tenuibus intertexta: horum pleraque venæ. Multa sanguine solummodo impleta, cadavere distans asserato, paulatim evanuerunt. Situs uteri paulo obliquus, et ad latus dextrum. Umbilicus parte qua stat hoc litera aliquanto altior fuit. Forma utriusquodammodo irregularis; alie ejus partes aliis eminentiores. Id ex eo ostendit, partim quod visceribus vicinis incumbens, præsertim ad fundum, se ad eorum formam fixerat; partim etiam quod contenta ejus formam irregularem præ se tulerant.
- P* Tumor ad latus sinistrum uteri, in ea scilicet parte cui media placenta interne adherescebat.
- Q* Uteri tumor in latere dextro, ubi fœtus nates jacebant, ubi etiam fœtum per substantiam ejus satis distincte tactu sentire licuit. Undique circum hanc partem uterus aliquanto depressus, et sacculi instar aqua repleti, tactum afficiebat.
- RR* Ligamenta rotunda. Sinistrum, propter uteri situm obliquum, dextro longius. Exitus amborum, angulis inferioribus integumentorum, &c. filo deductis, in conspectum veniebat. Que strictura ibi visetur, nihil aliud est, quam peritonæi in forma thebes duplicatio et protrusio, ea ligamenta per paululum spatii sequens, quæque ab eo peritonæi processu, funem spermaticum canis vel tauri comitante, gradu tantum differt.
- SS* Tubæ fallopianæ. In latere dextro, solum fere tubæ principium cernere licet, parte reliqua post uterum descendente. In latere sinistro, tubæ media pars sola in conspectum venit; tegitur enim ejus principium intestino ibi posito; finemque ejus, vel fimbrias, vasa spermatica occultant. Ea vasa, in latere sinistro, satis aperte conspiciuntur; spatium illud totum inter ligamentum rotundum et tubam occupant: vas parvum arteria; magnum ei adherens vena. Utræque ad uteri latas, in peritonæi duplicatione illa, que ligamentum latum appellatur, procedunt.

## TABULA II.

Constrictæ viscerum abdominis a latere dextro, partibus continentibus thoracis et hypochondrii ac maxima omenti parte sublatis.

- AA* Femora, ubi transverse scissa, linteis cooperta.
- B* Spina, supra diaphragma, transverse discissa.
- C* Costæ octavæ pars.
- DD* Integumenta et musculi, ad partem thoracis posteriorem, eo loco quo neglegenter sequentis erat truncus, rescissi.
- E* Muscutorum abdominis angulus inferior, in femur, ut in precedente figura, devolutus.
- F* Mons, ut dicitur, veneris pars, una cum musculus abdominis, devoluta.
- G* Ad sinistrum latas pars huc respondens.

## PLATE I.

THE first ten plates were made from the dissection of a woman, who died suddenly, in the end of her ninth month of pregnancy, in the year 1750. The arteries and the veins were injected with wax of different colours.

This plate represents the object, as it appeared when the abdomen was opened by a crucial incision, and the four angles of the containing parts turned outwards; the subject lying on its back, but so that the upper part of the trunk was considerably higher than the rest.

The thighs and podenda require no explanation: the latter of these were edematous in the subject, as they appear in this figure.

- AA* The forepart of the chest, just below the breasts, where the trunk was cut through, and which therefore terminates the figure above.
- BB* The two upper angles of the integuments, muscles, and peritoneum, turned back over the cartilaginous margin of the chest.
- CC* The two inferior angles, turned down over the groin, thigh, and anterior spine of the os ilium, on each side. In each of these, at its lower edge, and opposite to the middle of the thigh, a part may be observed to be stretched and puckered, where a thread was fixed, which pulled the flap down, in order more fully to expose the womb and adjacent parts.
- D* The upper end of the longitudinal incision, at the pit of the stomach, beginning just at the point of the ensiform cartilage.
- E* The lower end of the same incision carried down to the symphysis of the ossa pubis.
- F* The umbilical or falciform ligament of the liver, which runs upwards, on the inside of the abdominal muscles, to the fissure between the great and the small lobe of that viscus.
- GG* The epigastric artery and vein, projecting through the peritoneum, upon each of the lower angles of the muscles.
- H* The small lobe of the liver, situated in the highest part of the epigastric region. Upon its surface are represented some small arteries, which emerge from the glandular substance, and are diffused in the peritoneum that covers it.
- I* The omentum, spread over the small intestines in the epigastric region. The vessels of this part, though injected, were hardly visible, being obscured by fat.
- K* The lower and middle part of the omentum, which had been pushed up by the womb, and lay in numerous small folds pressed together.
- L* The omentum, in the right side, passing a little way down behind that part of the womb from which the right tube begins.
- M* The omentum, in the left side, which came down before the fallopian tube, &c. and which was thrown a little aside, that those parts might be seen.
- NN* Two turns of the small intestines; both of which, but especially the lower, were covered by the above-mentioned part of the omentum.
- O* The womb, possessing all the umbilical and hypogastric regions. Its surface is interspersed with a number of small vessels, the greater part of which are veins. They were filled with blood only, and therefore gradually disappeared after the subject had been preserved some time. Its situation is a little oblique, and towards the right side. The navel was a little higher than the part upon which this letter is placed. The form of the womb is a little irregular, at some places projecting more than at others. This seemed partly owing to its being moulded upon the neighbouring bowels, particularly at its fundus; and partly to its contents; whence,
- P* A swelling towards the left side of the womb, where the middle of the placenta adhered; and
- Q* A swelling on the right side of the womb, where the buttocks of the child lay; and where the child could be felt, pretty distinctly, through its substance. All around this part the womb was somewhat depressed, and felt like a bag of water.
- RR* The round ligaments. The left is longer than the right, because of the oblique situation of the womb. The exit of each was brought to view by drawing down the lower angles of the integuments, &c. with threads: and the appearance of a stricture there, was occasioned by a sheath-like doubling and protrusion of the peritoneum attending those ligaments some little way; which differed only in degree from that process of the peritoneum, which accompanies the spermatic rope in a dog or bull.
- SS* The fallopian tubes. In the right side, little more than the beginning of the tube is seen, the rest running down behind the womb. Of the left tube the middle part only is exposed: its beginning at the womb being concealed by the gut which lies upon that part, and the end or fimbriae being covered by the spermatic vessels. Those vessels are pretty distinctly seen in the left side; they fill up all the space between the round ligament and the tube: the small vessel is the artery, and the great, to which that clings, is the vein: both of them are passing up to the side of the womb, in that doubling of the peritoneum called the broad ligament.

## PLATE II.

A VIEW of the same object from the right side, after the upper abdominal flap and the containing parts of the right hypochondrium had been removed, that the whole mass of the abdominal viscera might appear in its natural situation, the subject lying on its back.

- AA* The thighs covered with a cloth where they had been cut through.
- B* The back-bone cut through above the diaphragm.
- C* Part of the eighth rib.
- DD* The integuments and muscles at the back part of the chest, cut rudely through in severing the trunk at that place.
- E* The inferior flap of the abdominal muscles, &c., turned down over the thigh, as in the preceding figure.
- F* Part of the mons veneris turned aside with the abdominal muscles.
- G* The respective part of the left side.



- H* Thoracis margo, ad latus scrobiculi cordis sinistram, peritoneo et musculus inversis tectus.
- I* Cartilago mucronata.
- KK* Costae inferiores, partesque eae continentes sectione longitudinali se junctae, adeo ut, si quae sectionem et scrobiculum cordis interjacerent remotis, viscera hypochondrii dextri sese viderentur.
- L* Pars ima atque posterior cavi dextri thoracis.
- M* Aorta descendens, eo loco, quo cadaver transverse dissecum fuerat, deligata; nec non, colorata cera impleta.
- N* Oesophagus ileum deligatus.
- O* Superficies superior convexa diaphragmatis; quod, pleura tectum, in situ suo naturali manet.
- P* Diaphragmatis centri tendinei pars quae in dextro latere sita est.
- Q* Venae cavae inferioris truncus, juxta diaphragmatis superficiem superiorem deligatus.
- RR* Pleurae sectae margo, loco quo reflexa de superficie superiori diaphragmatis faciem internam costarum contegebat.
- SS* Peritonei secti margo, loco quo scilicet a superficie diaphragmatis inferiori, membranae investientis more, ad faciem internam musculorum abdominis cursum tenebat.
- Superficies inter margines pleurae (*RR*) et peritonei (*SS*) connexio est diaphragmatis ex facie interna costarum disrupta.
- T* Facies interna musculi transversarii peritoneo tecta.
- U* Hepatis lobus magnus, vel dexter; in cujus crepidine, ex adverso literae *U*, exiguum videre est fossulam, quam vesicula felle figurae suae aptaverat, faciei internae hepatis hic loci apposita.
- V* Hepatis lobus parvus, in hypochondrium sinistram sese extendens.
- W* Ligamentum hepatis falciforme, seu venae umbilicalis reliquiae, loco quo fissuram hepatis intrat, recium.
- X* Colon ex caeco ad hepatis sursum transiens.
- YY* Colon, cum appendiculis suis adiposis, sinistrorsum cursum, hepatis inter et intestina tenuia.
- ZZ* Omenti principium vel radix, quod ex intervallo hepatis et intestinorum tenuium nascitur.
- aaaa* Illicum intestinum tenuium gyri aliqui, omento paulo infra marginem hepatis excisio, in conspectum veniunt.
- b* Uterus. In facie ejus externa, venas, aliquantulum obscurius, notare licet. Haec, cum cadaver primum apertum posui, cera etiam impleta, colore tantum distinguebantur. Tempore autem quo tabula haec erat delineata, venae, parte jam excisae, sese magis propieiebant, ut in figura quodammodo se viderentur offerunt.
- c* Ligamentum rotundum in inguen descendens.
- d* Tuba fallopiana, juxta faciem internam ossis ilium retrorsum cursum.
- e* Tubae extremitas fimbriata, pone latus uteri jacens, hic paululum educta, nunc ut conspicitur. Ligamentum rotundum inter et tubam, vasa spermatica, praesertim vena, conspicitur, ad partem uteri anteriorem, cui placenta adhaerebat praecipue tendentia.
- f* Uteri angulus prominens, loco quo fetus natus, utero nondum aperto, tactu sentire licebat.
- N.B. Costis nothi lateris dextri remotis, ille quo ad latus erat sinistram, ex vi resiliendi, margine thoracis (*H*) et exinde cartilagineo ensiformem elevavit; unde facies ejus anterior in dextrum latus oblique tendebat.
- Figura haec nondum delineata uterum observari sensim subsedisse; quapropter ope quoniam minime cannula, uterum, spiritu vinoso injiciendo, in pristinam figuram restituere conatus sum.

## TABULA III.

- PARTIS TRUCCI inferioris prospectus; oculo scilicet a parte sinistri lateris superioris, oblique deorsum ita collato, ut universa viscerum compages, una cum diaphragmate, in situ suo naturali apparet.
- A* Femur sinistram. Uteri prominentia femur dextrum oculo subtrahit.
- B* Clavis sinistra.
- C* Integumentorum et musculorum abdominis, lateris sinistri, angulus inferior in inguen et femur inversus.
- DD* Integumentorum et musculorum abdominis sectio transversa.
- EE* Partium abdominis continentium sectio longitudinalis, ab ilium osse sursum ducta. Hac sectione angulus superior partium continentium omnino auferitur, ut viscera hypochondrii sinistri in conspectu ponantur.
- FF* Partium thoracis continentium posteriorum sectio transversa.
- G* Vertebrae transversae scissae.
- H* Medulla spinalis.
- II* Cavum thoracis partes inferiores postice, quae, palmonibus sublati, vacuae conspici possunt.
- KK* Diaphragma superficiem convexam hepatis complectens.
- L* Cartilago mucronata, diaphragmati adhuc adhaerens.
- M* Diaphragmatis ad latus dextrum convexitas magna; quae in hoc cadavere, parte huic consentanea in latere sinistro elatior comparuit. Ibi etiam vasa nonnulla conspiciuntur; quorum majora, venae scilicet phrenicae, cera impleta sunt a vena cava; hinc alius extantia.
- N* Diaphragmatis superficies, qua pericardio annectitur, quaeque cor sustinet.
- O* Vena cava, ubi per diaphragma transit, deligata.
- P* Oesophagus supra diaphragma deligatus. Hunc cera injecta, dum per arterias fuscabat, materia colorante amissa, in ventriculorum transiens, implevit.
- Q* Aorta, eodem modo, ubi corporis truncus transverse fuerat scissus, supra diaphragma, deligata.
- Oesophagus et aorta, una cum spinæ prominentia, cavum satis magnum in diaphragmatis parte postica et superiori efficiunt.
- RSTU* Diaphragma in hypochondrio sinistro recium. Ex parte posteriori labia (*TU*) ejusdem fissure in diaphragmate natum recedunt; et ex parte anteriori anguli (*RS*) inversi sunt, semper ut viscera hypochondrii sinistri in conspectum veniant.
- V* Hepatis extremitas sinistra.
- WW* Ventriculi extremitas sinistra.
- XX* Lienis margo anterior denticulatus.

- H* The margin of the chest at the left side of the scrobiculus cordis, covered by the peritoneum and muscles, which are turned over it.
- I* The ensiform cartilage.
- KK* The lower ribs and other containing parts, cut down longitudinally, by which means all the parts between this section and the scrobiculus cordis were removed, that the viscera of the right hypochondrium might be exposed to view.
- L* The posterior and lower part of the right cavity of the chest.
- M* The trunk of the descending aorta, tied up where it was cut, and filled with injection.
- N* The oesophagus, tied up at the same place.
- O* The upper convex surface of the diaphragm, which remains covered by the pleura, in its natural situation.
- P* That part of the centrum tendinosum of the diaphragm which is in the right side.
- Q* The trunk of the lower cava tied, close to the upper surface of the diaphragm.
- RR* The cut edge of the pleura, where it was reflected, from the upper surface of the diaphragm, to line the inside of the ribs.
- SS* The cut edge of the peritoneum, where it was continued as an investing membrane from the inferior surface of the diaphragm, to the inside of the abdominal muscles.
- The surface which is seen between the edge of the pleura (*RR*) and that of the peritoneum (*SS*) is the attachment of the diaphragm cut off from the inside of the ribs.
- T* The inside of the transversus muscle covered with the peritoneum.
- U* The great, or right lobe of the liver; at the lower edge of which, over against the letter *U*, there is a small notch formed by the concave bed of the gall-bladder, which lies upon the inside of the liver at this place.
- V* The small lobe of the liver, which stretches over into the left hypochondrium, and is therefore seen in perspective.
- W* The falciform ligament, or remains of the umbilical vein, cut off as it enters the fissure of the liver.
- X* The colon passing up from the caecum to the liver.
- YY* The colon with its appendiculae adiposae running towards the left side, between the liver and small guts.
- ZZ* The beginning or root of the omentum, coming downwards from the interstice of the liver and small guts.
- aaaa* Some turns of those small intestines brought to view by cutting off the omentum a little below the edge of the liver.
- b* The womb. Upon its surface we can trace, though obscurely, its veins. These, though injected, were distinguishable only by their colour when the subject was first opened. But when this drawing was made, the part, having been some time in the air, had become a little dry, and the veins projected, as they appear in the figure.
- c* The round ligament running down to its passage into the groin.
- d* The fallopian tube running backwards on the inside of the os ilium.
- e* The fimbriated end of the tube, lying behind the side of the womb; but drawn a little out that it might be seen.
- Between the round ligament and the tube are seen the spermatic vessels, especially the vein, which go chiefly, or by the largest branches, to the forepart of the womb, where the placenta adhered.
- f* The prominent corner of the womb, where the buttocks or loins of the child were distinctly felt before the part was opened.
- N.B. The false ribs of the right side having been removed, those of the left side, by their elasticity, raised up the margin of the chest (*H*) and consequently the ensiform cartilage; the anterior surface of which was thereby turned obliquely to the right side.
- Just before this figure was made, I had observed that the womb had insensibly subsided, and therefore by the cannula of a very small trocar I injected some spirits to raise it up, as nearly as I could guess, to the figure it had when the abdomen was first opened.

## PLATE III.

- A VIEW, from the left side and downwards, of the lower part of the trunk; so prepared as to show the whole mass of the bowels, with the diaphragm, in their natural situation.
- A* The left thigh. The right thigh is covered from our view by the projection of the womb.
- B* The left buttock.
- C* The lower flap of the integuments and abdominal muscles on the left side, turned down over the groin and thigh.
- DD* The section of the integuments and muscles, made by the transverse incision of the belly.
- EE* A longitudinal section of the containing parts of the belly, carried upwards from the os ilium, or posterior extremity of the transverse incision, parallel to the spine; whereby the upper flap of the containing parts is entirely removed, to show the viscera of the left hypochondrium.
- FF* A transverse section of the posterior containing parts of the chest.
- G* The body of the vertebra cut through.
- H* The spinal marrow.
- II* The lower posterior parts of the cavities of the chest, which are seen empty, the lungs being removed.
- KK* The diaphragm, embracing the convex surface of the liver.
- L* The ensiform cartilage left adhering to the diaphragm.
- M* The great convexity of the diaphragm in the right side, which in this subject was much higher than the analogous part in the left. Upon this part some vessels are seen: the larger are the phrenic veins, which were filled with wax from the cava, and are therefore prominent.
- N* The surface of the diaphragm, where the pericardium is united with it, and upon which the heart rests.
- O* The vena cava tied, as it passes through the diaphragm.
- P* The oesophagus, tied above the diaphragm. It was filled by the injection, which passed, without the red colour, from the arteries into the stomach.
- Q* The aorta, in the same manner tied above the diaphragm, where the trunk of the body was cut through.
- The oesophagus and aorta, as well as the projection of the spine, make a considerable notch upon the upper posterior part of the diaphragm.
- RSTU* The diaphragm, slit up in the left hypochondrium. At the posterior part, the lips of the fissure in the diaphragm (*TU*) recede from each other; and forwards, the corners (*RS*) are inverted, to show the viscera in the left hypochondrium, viz.
- V* The left extremity of the liver;
- WW* The left, or great extremity of the stomach; and
- XX* The spleen: its anterior edge indented.



- a* Hepatis lobus dexter.  
*b* Ligamentum falciforme, fissuram hepatis intrans.  
*c* Hepatis lobi sinistri ex pars que in regione epigastrica sedem habet.  
*dddd* Omenti radix dextrosum de ventriculo et colo, hepatis inter et intestina tenuis descendens.  
*eeff* Omenti radix in hypocondrio sinistro ita disposita, ut curvum suum exhibeat. Ea pars, que maris omenti anteriorem partem facit (*ee*), quoque de ventriculo descendit, ventriculo iam et hepatis incumbit replicata: omenti autem pars posterior, que colo connectitur (*ff*), ante intestina tenuia in proprio manet sita.  
*gg* Omenti radix, ventriculum inter et lienem.  
*hh* Omenti pars ad latus sinistrum, in situ suo naturali, tenuia inter intestina et peritoneum faciem internam transversalis abdominis integens.  
*iiii* Intestinorum tenuium gyri multo inferiores et frequentiores hac in parte, quam eorum, que in latere dextro jacent; partim propter obliquitatem uteri, precipue autem quod in latere dextro hepatis moles minus spatium intestinis permittit.  
*k* Uterus. Tempore quo figura hanc delinebatur, pars uteri superior areolae cuperat, unde vasa infecta magis conspicua sese exhibebant: minorum plerumque arterie sunt; majora omnia venae.  
*l* Ligamentum rotundum.  
*m* Tuba.  
*n* Arteriae spermaticae ramus magnus, trans ligamentum latum ad uterum repens.  
*oo* Ramorum, venae scilicet spermaticae, majorum fasciculus, per ligamentum latum ad uterum ascendendum.

## TABULA IV.

- UTERUS et contenta pelvis a parte anteriori: ossa pubis, cum integumentis et superiori pudendorum parte, omnino fuerant abscissa, quo cervix uteri, et vesica simul urinaria ei preterea, oculo incidere.  
*AA* Femora transverse abscissa.  
*BB* Musculorum abdominis et peritonaei anguli inferiores in latera reflexi.  
*C* Uterus: ejus in tota superficie, perque substantiam, vasa cetera impleta, et exinde prominunt, conspicuntur.  
*DD* Os pubis utrinque supra foramen magnum ischii resectum.  
*EE* Ischii processus parvus, eo in loco ubi ossa pubis committitur resectus.  
*F* Perineum.  
*GG* Labia pudendi: horum pars superior, symphae etiam et clitoridis extremitas, abscinduntur.  
*HH* Caruncula myrtiformis insignis.  
*I* Vagina. In parte hujus introitus inferiore (nigricet scilicet in hac tabula), vaginæ cavum, tam retrosum quam sursum ducens, representatur. Ad litteram (*I*) conspicitur vaginæ pars superior et anterior, que cum vesica urinaria et urethra connectitur, quoque a visceribus incumbens depressitur. Ad punctum etiam eriguntur, fusi, orati superius, urethrae extremitas prominens, meatuque urinarii orificium conspicuntur.  
*K* Clitoridis corpus transverse discissum: in medio, duas arteriolas fere contiguas, scilicet in utroque corpore cavernoso unum, cernere licet.  
*LL* Clitoridis crura et erectores. Hæc, ossibus pubis quibus annectuntur sublatis, magis horizonti ad libellam, quam in situ suo naturali, respondentia jacent. Sejunctione autem ossium pelvis, nempe ut contenta ejus melius possint conspici, extenduntur.  
*M* Vesicæ urinariæ pars superior, simul utero, pone sito, et caput fortis continens, simul ossibus pubis unitis, tam exadversum ambientibus, compressa.  
*NN* Peritoneum reflexum, telaque cellulosa, latera integens pelvis, et ei uteri parti quam ossa pubis amplectuntur circumjacens.  
*O* Ex peritoneo et tela cellulosa resectis, margo, eo loco ubi de vesica urinaria ad faciem internam musculorum abdominis tegendam, supra ossa pubis, ascendunt.  
*PP* Ligamenta rotunda, abdominis intra cavum.  
*QQ* Ligamenta rotunda, eo in loco ubi ex abdomine recedunt sese in montis veneris lateribus sensim recondunt.  
*RR* Musculi femoris, ossibus pubis exorti, resecti.

## TABULA V.

- UTERI pars anterior et dextra, cum manu ab adherentibus secundinis separata, et in sinistram latus reflexa. Id eo factum est consilio, ut pars membrana decidua ac placentia, cum vasis carandem cera repleta, et superficies uteri cui adhererant interna, oculis exponeretur. Partes lineis designatas proximæ sequens tabula exhibet integras. Priorem autem hic habet locum linearum de sequenti tabula explanatio, ne littere insculptæ nimis illam obscurarent.  
*AA* Femur superiora.  
*BB* De angulis interioribus partium continentium abdominis, quod superest, in ossa ilium reflexum. Anguli utrinque, peritoneo vasis distincto integuntur; quod vero, ex parte, præsertim in latere sinistro, ad cursum vasorum epigastricorum relegendum, excindebantur.  
*CC* Ossa pubis supra foramina ischii transverse scissa.  
*DD* Ischium processus ascendentes transverse scissi.  
 Ossa hæc pelvis, symphysis pubis sublata, laxa evaserunt; et in latere sinistro, ad descensum uteri in cavum pelvis magis illustrandum, extrorsum fuerunt evulsa.  
*EE* Arteriae inguinales.  
*FF* Venae inguinales.  
*GG* Arteriae epigastricæ.  
*HH* Venae epigastricæ.  
*I* Arteria obturatoria sinistri lateris, epigastricæ scilicet ramus.  
*KKK* Ligamenta rotunda ex abdomine ad exteriora vasorum epigastricorum descendunt.  
*LL* Sectio integumentorum et musculorum, in utroque inguine, facta nimirum dum partes pelvis anteriores continentes amovebantur.  
*M* Perineum.  
*NN* Labiorum pudendi partes intæ.  
*O* Hymenis reliquie.  
*P* Vagina.  
*QQ* Clitoridis crura.  
*R* Urethra ex parte superiori in longum diffusæ et expansæ.

## PLATE IV.

- A FORE-VIEW of the womb and of the contents of the pelvis; the ossa pubis, with the muscles and integuments which cover them, being removed.  
*AA* The thighs cut through.  
*BB* The lower angles or flaps of the abdominal muscles and peritoneum turned aside.  
*C* The womb. All over its surface the injected vessels are seen projecting through its substance.  
*DD* The os pubis of each side cut through, above the foramen magnum ischii.  
*EE* The small branch of the ischium which joins the os pubis, cut through.  
*F* The perineum.  
*GG* The labia pudendi. The upper part of those, the nymphæ and the extremity of the clitoris, are cut off.  
*HH* A large caruncula myrtiformis.  
*I* The vagina. At the lower part of this passage, the deeper black part of the surface, in this figure, represents the cavity of the vagina, leading backwards as well as upwards: and where this letter (*I*) stands, is seen the upper or anterior part of the vagina, which is united to the bladder and urethra, and which is pressed downwards by the viscera that lie over it. At the upper point of this dark oval orifice the tuberculous extremity of the urethra is seen, with the orifice of the meatus urinarius.  
*K* The body of the clitoris cut through; in the middle of which two small arteries are seen almost contiguous, viz. one in each corpus cavernosum.  
*LL* The crura and erectores clitoridis. These lie more horizontally than in the natural state, the ossa pubis, &c. which suspend them, being removed: and they are stretched or lengthened, from the bones of the pelvis being drawn a little asunder, that the contents might be better seen.  
*M* The upper part of the bladder, which was compressed between the womb containing the child's head, which lay behind it, and the united ossa pubis, which had embraced it forwards.  
*NN* The reflected peritoneum and cellular membrane, which lines the sides of the pelvis, surrounding that part of the womb which was embraced by the ossa pubis.  
*O* The cut edge of the peritoneum and cellular membrane, where these ascend from the bladder to line the abdominal muscles above the ossa pubis.  
*PP* The round ligaments within the cavity of the abdomen.  
*QQ* The round ligaments after they have passed out of the abdomen, where they are inseparably lost in the sides of the mons veneris.  
*RR* The muscles of the thigh, which spring from the ossa pubis, cut through.

## PLATE V.

- THE first view of the opened womb. Its substance is cut through on the right side and turned to the left; by which means part of the decidua and of the placenta, as well as the inside of that portion of the womb, are exposed in the injected state. All the parts represented in outlines are seen finished in the next plate. The explanation is given here, that the other might not be obscured with engraved letters.  
*AA* The upper part of the thighs.  
*BB* Part of the lower corners of the containing parts of the abdomen turned down over the ossa ilium. They are covered by the vascular peritoneum; which (in the left side especially) was partly cut away, to show the course of the epigastric vessels.  
*CC* The ossa pubis cut through above the foramina ischii.  
*DD* The ascending processes of the ischia cut through.  
 These bones of the pelvis became loose, from the loss of the symphysis at the pubis; and on the left side they were drawn outwards, to show more fully the descent of the womb into the cavity of the pelvis.  
*EE* The inguinal arteries.  
*FF* The inguinal veins.  
*GG* The epigastric arteries.  
*HH* The epigastric veins.  
*I* The obturator artery of the left side, a branch of the epigastric.  
*KKK* The round ligaments descending from the abdomen upon the outside of the epigastric vessels.  
*LL* The section of the integuments and muscles in each groin, which was made in removing the anterior containing parts of the pelvis.  
*M* The perineum.  
*NN* The lower extremities of the labia pudendi.  
*O* The remains of the hymen.  
*P* The vagina.  
*QQ* The crura clitoridis.  
*R* The urethra slit on its upper part through its whole length, and spread out.



**SSSS** Vesica urinaria, anteriorem inferioris extremitatis uteri portionem ambiens.  
**T** Vesicae urinae cavum, partem ejus anteriorem ab urethra sursum incidendo, oculis subiectum.

**UU** Uteri extremitas parva vel inferior, in cavo pelvis posita. Ea pars, quae circumdata fuerat margine pelvis, satis evidenter constricta fuit: quam super uterum statim emittentur exivit, quippe partes quae facilius cedunt cum his amplectebantur.

**FFV** Uteri facies exterior.

**X** Vasorum spermaticorum in latere sinistro chorus.

**YY** Uteri substantia, ad dextrum latus, ab fundo penitus dissecta. In hac sectione vasa resecta occurrunt: quod autem ad figuram attinet inordinata, quippe cera friabili adimpleta. Venae coloris sunt lucidioris ac grandis; coloris arteriae, atque fuscae; fundum versus uteri utroque minores quam in parte inferiori, ubi a lateribus uteri ad placentam transibant. Uteri crassitudo cum magnitudine vasorum his in locis proportionis legem quodammodo servat.

**ZZ** Decidua, sive membrana exterior, ramulis venarum ab facie interna uteri ad eam transeuntium distincta.

**a** Hic decidua vasis resecta et opaca, cauta manu sublata fuit. Nulla hic loci, vel in chorio, vel in amnio, venarum, ex injectione cere, species fuit. Altera enim pars per alteram adeo perhibebat, ut fetus eam distincte cernere liceret.

**bb** Externe superficiei placentae portio, hic cera extra venas uteri effusa, illi venis ipsi cera impleta, a facie interna uteri ad eam transeuntibus intermixta.

**c** Arteria cera rubri coloris impleta, quae ab utero abrupta fuit, et, semel circumvoluta, in placentam se immisit.

**dd** Ejus partis uteri, quae decidua (**ZZ**) antea obtexerat, facies interna. In hac superficiei venae quae per deciduam ramos suas diffuderunt, abrupte conspiciuntur.

**ee** Ejus partis uteri, quae placentam (**bb**) obtexerat facies interna. Haec quidem superficies cera extra vasa effusa specimen prae se tulit. Quae autem aspectu primo, extra vasa effusio videbatur, re vera, venarum complanatarum, cum anastomosibus frequentioribus, ex utero ad placentam peribique transcurrentium, cera adimpletarum, species fuit. Cujus quod sequitur sit specimen.

**f** In substantia uteri vena.

**g** Ejusdem venae in placentam continuatio.

**h** Uteri facies interna hic cavata, et venae dimidium, quae cursu peribique transibat, formans.

**SSSS** The bladder spread round the forepart of the lower end of the womb.

**T** The cavity of the bladder exposed by an incision through its forepart from the urethra upwards.

**UU** The small or lower extremity of the womb, lodged in the cavity of the pelvis. There was a manifest constriction upon that part of it which was surrounded by the brim of the pelvis; above which the womb swelled out immediately, being there embraced by more yielding parts.

**FFV** The outside of the body and fundus of the womb.

**X** The cluster of spermatic vessels of the left side.

**YY** The substance of the womb cut quite through, from the fundus downwards, on the right side. In this section the cut vessels bear an irregular figure, which was occasioned by the crumbling of the wax with which they were filled. The veins are of a light colour, and large; the arteries dark, and small in proportion. At the upper part of the womb, both of them are small in comparison with what they are lower down, where they were passing from the sides of the womb to the placenta: and the thickness of the womb bears some proportion to the size of its vessels in these different places.

**ZZ** The external membrane, or decidua, full of small branching veins, which passed into it from the internal surface of the womb.

**a** At this place the vascular and opaque decidua was carefully removed: there was no appearance of injected veins upon the chorion, or in the amnion; both of which were so transparent, that the child's skin could be seen distinctly through them.

**bb** A portion of the external surface of the placenta, interspersed partly with extravasated wax, from the venal system of the womb, and partly with injected veins, passing into it from the interior surface of the womb.

**c** An artery filled with red wax, which was broken off from the womb. It made one circumvolution, and plunged into the placenta.

**dd** The inner surface of that part of the womb which was in contact with the decidua (**ZZ**). Upon this surface the veins are seen broken off, which dispersed their branches through the decidua.

**ee** The inside of that part of the womb which covered the placenta (**bb**). Upon this surface there was indeed some extravasated wax; but the greatest part of what seemed, at first sight, to be extravasation, proved to be injected veins, of a flattened figure, with numerous anastomoses, passing from the womb to the placenta in a very slanting direction. The following instance may serve as a specimen.

**f** A vein in the substance of the uterus.

**g** The same vein continued into the placenta.

**h** The inner surface of the womb hollowed, and forming half of the vein, which passed here in a very slanting direction.

## TABULA VI.

Partes in utero prout a natura posuit.

Omnes hujus figure partes, utero et his quae in eo continentur exceptis, eandem fere sunt cum his, quae, in tabula praecedenti lineis exterioribus literisque jamjam explanatae sunt. In hoc tantum discrepant, nimirum hic vesicae urinae pars superior omnino sublata est, ad fetus caput in parte uteri inferiori exhibendum. Uteri et secundinarum pars anterior, una cum placenta, omnino sublata est. Punctum umbilicis est dissociatum, deligatum, et in marginem uteri resecti sinisterrimus reflexus. Ad fundum uteri membranae investientes etiam in marginem uteri quo melius possint conspici inversae sunt. Caput fetus in uteri parte inferiori, in pelvis scilicet cavo, ponitur; corpus ejus praecipue in latere dextro jacet. Positio obliqua, vel ad lineam diagonalem appropinquans; unde partes posteriores antroversum sunt et ad matris latus dextrum; partes anteriores retroversum et ad latus sinistrum versae. Pes dexter inter femur sinistram et tibiā occurrit. Corpus, uti infantibus denovo utero exclusis plerumque fit, musco albo pinguiculis fodatum: scilicet hic muscus, ad dorsi partem superiorem, ex rugis in corpore factis, motuque suo lineis intersecta, oculis subjicitur. Representatur quoque pars eodem modo quo primum occurrebat, ne quidem vel digiti articulo deturbato, partem aliquam magis illustrandi, aut tabulam elegantiorē reddendi gratia.

## TABULA VII.

SUBLATO feto, paries uteri conspiciuntur intimus et posticus, membranis suis adhuc vestitus. Partes lineis adumbrate in praecedenti tabula se ad plenum dedere.

**A** Partis uteri projectio versus internam. Haec nata est a spina, vasis magnis, et praecipue ex aorta, quae hic loci in arterias duas iliacas se dividit. Pars projecta, cadaveris situ supinato adscissa, superiorem et posticam uteri partem in cavā duo lateralia retroversum dividit. Cavum dextrum, propter obliquitatem hujus uteri, sinistro majus fuit, et maximam fetus partem continuit.

**BB** Partes duae eodem modo projectae, scilicet ob projectionem muscolum prae vasorumque iliacorum. Obliqua haec juga, uteri cava superiora lateralia ab inferiore arxgo, in pelve posito, secernunt; in parte hujus una posteriore oculis subjicitur.

**C** Os tunc, paulo ad latus dextrum versum. Uterus in statu laxo, rugoso, uti feto vacuo apparebat, representatur. Paries totus internus membranis suis vestitus. Per eas venae cere impletae, tales quales in hac figura, distincte se videndas exhibuerunt.

## TABULA VIII.

PARTES proximae post gravidum uterum sitae; utero ipso sede sua amoto et in pendenda devoluta. Ossa pubis, &c. prius fuerant abscissa, ut in tabula quarta.

Femora, partesque ceteras lineis adumbratas, in tabula quinta jamjam explanata, cernere licet.

**AAA** Uterus.

**BBBB** Intestina tenuia quae fundo uteri arcte circumjacebant.

**CCCC** Intestinorum tenuium (cum mesenterio **DDD**) gyri, qui, post uterum, in latere sinistro, spinam, inter et os ilium, superque partem oblique prominentem, e musculo scilicet proa et vasis iliac formatam, jacebant.

## PLATE VI.

THIS represents the child in the womb, in its natural situation.

All the parts of this figure, except the womb and its contents, are nearly the same as those represented by outlines in the fifth plate, where they are lettered and explained. The only difference is, that here all the upper part of the bladder is cut away, in order to show the situation of the child's head in the lower part of the womb. All the forepart, both of the womb and of the secundines (which included the placenta), is removed. The navel-string is cut, tied, and turned to the left side, over the edge of the womb. At the fundus the investing membranes are likewise turned over the edge of the womb, that they might be more apparent. The head of the child is lodged in the lower part of the womb, or in the cavity of the pelvis; and its body lies principally in the right side. Its position is diagonal or oblique; so that its posterior parts are turned forwards and to the right side of the mother, and its foreparts are directed backwards, and to the left side. Its right foot appears between its left thigh and leg. Its body was covered with a white, greasy mucus, which is commonly seen on children at their birth. This is represented at the upper part of its back, where it was intersected with lines, from the wrinkles and motion of the child's body. Every part is represented just as it was found; not so much as one joint of a finger having been moved to show any part more distinctly, or to give a more picturesque effect.

## PLATE VII.

A FORE-VIEW of the cavity of the womb, as it appeared when the child was taken out, and the investing membranes left adhering. The parts which are expressed by outlines are nearly the same as in Plate V. and VI., the first of which may be consulted for the explanation.

**A** An internal projection of the womb, occasioned by the spine and great vessels, especially the aorta, which divides at this place into the two iliac arteries. This projection, which is increased by the supine position of the subject, divides the upper part of the womb backwards into two lateral cavities. The right cavity, from the obliquity of the womb in this case, was larger than the left, and contained the greatest part of the child.

**BB** Two similar projections, occasioned, in the same manner, by the projection of the psoe muscles and of the iliac vessels. These oblique ridges divide the upper lateral cavities of the womb from the arxgo lower cavity, which is situated in the pelvis; at the lower posterior part of which is seen

**C** The os tunc, in this case a little on the right side. The womb is represented in the loose rugous state, as it appeared when empty; and its whole internal surface is covered by the membranes. Through these the injected veins were distinctly seen, as they appear in this figure.

## PLATE VIII.

A VIEW of the parts which lay immediately behind the womb, and which were in contact with it. They were brought to view by turning down the empty womb over the pendendum; the ossa pubis, &c. having been removed, as in the preceding figures.

The thighs and other parts expressed by outlines are nearly in the same state as in Plate V. where the explanation is given.

**AAA** The womb.

**BBBB** The small intestines which lay around, and in contact with the upper part of the womb.

**CCCC** Those turns of the small intestines (and **DDD** the mesentery) which lay behind the womb in the left side, between the spine and os ilium, and above the oblique ridge formed by the psoa and iliac vessels.



- E* Intestini ilei pars inferior (cujus mesenterium *F*), utrum inter et furcam aortae decurrens ad  
*G* Terminacionem suam in caeco.
- HHH* Cecum in cellas coarctatum propter ligamenta carnea per longitudinem ejus tendentia.  
*I* Caei ligamentum arterius.  
*K* Appendix caeci vermiformis.  
*L* Cecum in colon continuatum.  
*M* Colon cum omento, loco in quo sursum et sinistrosum sub hepar ascendit, lineis adumbratum.  
*N* Sinistri lateris colon, post intestina tenuia in faciem internam ossis ilium descendens.  
*OO* Colon vasa ilia transiens, et in pelvis cavum decurrens rectum continuo appellatum. Id suspensum cernitur de parte extrema mesocoli, supra vasa ilia sinistra expansi. Hoc in loco intestinum coarctatum fuit, et adipe involutum.  
*PP* In cavo sacri, intestini recti priores gyri.  
*Q* Trunci venae caeve extremitas, quae hic in iliacas se dividit.  
*R* Vertebrae lumborum laevae facies anterior.  
*S* Substantia ligamenti natura praedita, vertebrae inter proximae dictam et sacri partem summam.  
*T* Osis sacri summi facies anterior.  
*U* Vena sacra.  
 Partes quae literis *Q, R, S, T, U* notantur, per peritoneum illis incumbens conspiciuntur.  
*V* Ureter dexter vasa ilia transiens, et in pelvis latus decurrens.  
*W* Arteriae dexterae iliacae truncus.  
*X* Venae dexterae iliacae truncus.  
*Y* Psoas dexter.  
*Z* Arteria ilia externa.  
*a* Vena ilia externa.  
 Ut partes, quae literis *V, W, X, Y, Z* et *a* notantur, in conspectum venirent, peritoneum illas obtegens fuerat percissum, membranaeque cellulosa quae circumjacebat cultro anatomico sublata.  
*b* Vena ilia interna.  
*c* Ureter sinister per membranam cellulosa post peritoneum, et ante arteriam iliacam, ad pelvis transiens. Quo hic in conspectum prodiret, peritoneum et mesocoli pars inferior fuerat percissa, paululum etiam membranae cellulose sublata.  
*dd* Vasa spermatica dextri lateris post caecum, peritoneo tecta, descendunt.  
*ee* Eadem vasa ad terminum superiorum ligamenti lati, in utrum, tubum, et ovarium se diffundunt.  
*ff* Tube dexterae pars.  
*g* Ovarii dextri pars.  
*h* Sinistri lateris vasa spermatica.  
*i* Tuba sinistra.  
*k* Ovarium sinistrum.

- E* The lower part of the intestine ileon, and (*F*) its mesentery. It passed between the womb and the bifurcation of the aorta to  
*G* Its termination in the caecum, where it was covered externally with an appendicula epiploica.  
*HHH* The caecum, corrugated into cells by its longitudinal fleshy bands or ligaments.  
*I* The anterior band or ligament of the caecum.  
*K* The appendix caeci vermiformis.  
*L* The continuation of the caecum into the colon.  
*M* The colon and omentum represented in outlines, where this intestine mounts upwards, and to the left, under the liver.  
*N* The colon in the left side, coming down, from behind the small intestines, upon the inside of the os ilium.  
*OO* The colon passing over the iliac vessels into the cavity of the pelvis, where its continuation is called rectum. It is here suspended by the extremity of the mesocolon, which is expanded over the left iliac vessels. At this part the gut was contracted, and involved in fat.  
*PP* The first turns of the rectum in the hollow of the sacrum.  
*Q* The extremity of the trunk of the vena cava, which divides at this place into the iliac veins.  
*R* The forepart of the lowest vertebra of the loins.  
*S* The ligamentous substance between the last-mentioned vertebra and the upper part of the sacrum.  
*T* The forepart of the uppermost bone of the sacrum.  
*U* The vena sacra.  
 The parts which are marked *Q, R, S, T, U*, are seen through the peritoneum that covers them.  
*V* The right ureter, passing over the iliac vessels into the side of the pelvis.  
*W* The common trunk of the right iliac artery.  
*X* The common trunk of the right iliac vein.  
*Y* The right psoas muscle.  
*Z* The external iliac artery.  
*a* The external iliac vein.  
 The parts marked *V, W, X, Y, Z*, and *a*, were brought to view by slitting the peritoneum which covered them, and dissecting away the cellular membrane at that place.  
*b* The internal iliac vein.  
*c* The left ureter passing in the cellular membrane behind the peritoneum, and before the iliac artery, to the pelvis. This was brought to view, by making a long slit in the peritoneum, and lower part of the mesocolon, and taking away a small quantity of the cellular membrane.  
*dd* The spermatic vessels of the right side, coming down from behind the caecum and covered by the peritoneum.  
*ee* The same vessels at the upper end of the broad ligament, diffusing themselves into the womb, tube, and ovary.  
*ff* Part of the right tube.  
*g* Part of the right ovary.  
*h* The spermatic vessels of the left side.  
*i* The left tube.  
*k* The left ovary.

## TABULA IX.

PELVIS a latere ad plenum conspecta, una cum contentis ejus partibusque contiguis; per medium scilicet divisa, ut osium flexura, et situs partium internarum oculo facilis exhiberi possent. Imperfecta est haec figura ad pubem, extrorsum pariter atque introversum. Partes quae hic deficient, cultro separatim sunt, dum cadaver ad aliquas tabularum praecedentium pingendas parabatur. Defectum autem abunde supplēbit Tab. XXII. in hunc finem delineata.

- A* Femur dextrum a parte interiori.  
*BBBB* Lumborum vertebrae quatuor inferiores. Has inter cernitur substantia ligamentosa, extensa, inaequalis, circa medium praesertim ubi mollissima est, et facile tumescit, si quando secta fuerit, et in aqua macerata.  
*CCCC* Vertebrae carundem processus spinales.  
*D* Vertebrae lumborum canal, in quo reliquae quaedam caudae equinae, obaeque licet, conspiciuntur.  
*EE* Musculorum lumbos extendentium partes inferiores.  
*F* Lumborum membrana adiposa et cutis.  
*GGG* Sacri ossa tria superiora.  
*HH* Sacri ossa duo inferiora, primumque coccygis, firmiter coalita.  
*I* Coccygis os secundum, quod, ope mediae cartilaginis, ad primum facile movetur.  
*K* Coccygis ossa duo inferiora in unum coalita, parique ad secundum mobilitate praedita.  
*L* Sacri spina.  
*M* Sacri canal.  
*N* Musculorum abdominis et integumentorum anguli inferioris pars, in ossis ilium spinam reflexa.  
*O* Vena inguinalis magna epigastricam emittens, quam etiam arteria ejusdem nominis comitatur.  
*P* Femoris musculus, ex osse pubis orti, quique in osse eo sejungendo fuerat percissus.  
*Q* Os pubis supra foramen magnum dissectum.  
*R* Idem os, ubi ramo parvo ischii committitur, dissectum.  
 In loco quo litera *P* occurrit, lineis punctis adumbrata representatur partis ejus ossis pubis, quae aloccissa fuerat, figura. Nota \* isdem lineis adumbratam symphyse ostendit.  
*S* Pars carnea anum inter et os coccygis.  
*T* Anus omnino apertus.  
*U* Recti pars inferior hac sectione exposita. In hac figura videas, intestinum idem ab ano sursum progrediens oculo dum persequeris, id se retroversum deflectisse, neque ut ad faciem internam ossis coccygis veniret.  
*V* Hic rectum ad latus sinistrum se deflexit, solamque membranam suam cellulosa in hac sectione cernere licet.  
*WW* Rectum sectione apertum, ubi ante coccygis os primum, sacrique ossa tria inferiora, decurrebat.  
*X* Hic rectum omnino in latere dextro jacebat, nec id aperuit scissura.  
*Y* Rectum dissectum, ubi de latere dextro ad os secundum sacri decurrebat, et in flexuram coli sigmoideam cursum suum tenebat.

## PLATE IX.

A FULL side-view of the pelvis with its contents and adjacent parts, cut down through the middle, to show the turns of the bones and the situation of the internal parts. This figure is imperfect at the pubes, both externally and internally; the defective parts having been cut away in preparing the subject for some of the preceding figures. But what is wanting in these may be seen in Plate XXII., which was intended as a supplement to this.

- A* The inside of the right thigh.  
*BBBB* The bodies of the four lowermost lumbar vertebrae.  
 Between these the ligamentous substances are represented prominent and unequal, especially near the centre, where they are softest and most disposed to swell when soaked in water and cut through.  
*CCCC* The spinal processes of the same vertebrae.  
*D* The canal of the lumbar vertebrae, in which some remains of the cauda equina are indistinctly seen.  
*EE* The lower part of the extending muscles of the loins.  
*F* The adipose membrane and skin of the loins.  
*GGG* The three superior component bones of the os sacrum.  
*HH* The two lowermost bones of the sacrum, and the first of the coccyx, firmly ankylosed.  
*I* The second bone of the coccyx, movable on the first by means of an intermediate cartilage.  
*K* The two last bones of the coccyx grown into one, and movable on the second bone by the intervention of a cartilage.  
*L* The spine of the sacrum.  
*M* The spinal canal in the sacrum.  
*N* Part of the lower flap of the abdominal muscles and integuments turned over the spine of the os ilium.  
*O* The great inguinal vein, sending off the epigastric, which is accompanied with the artery of the same name.  
*P* The muscles of the thigh which arose from the os pubis, and which were cut through when that bone was removed.  
*Q* The os pubis cut through above the foramen magnum.  
*R* The same bone cut through at its conjunction with the small branch of the ischium.  
 Where the letter *P* stands, is represented, in dotted outlines, the figure of that part of the os pubis which was cut off, and the mark \* is upon the symphysis in the same outlines.  
*S* The fleshy part between the os coccygis and the anus.  
*T* The anus considerably opened.  
*U* The lower part of the rectum laid open by the section. In tracing the gut from the anus upwards, we see, from this figure, that it takes a bend backwards, to get at the inside of the os coccygis.  
*V* Here the rectum made a turn to the left side, and its surrounding cellular membrane only was seen in the section.  
*WW* The rectum laid open by the section, where it runs before the first bone of the coccyx, and the three lowermost pieces of the sacrum.  
*X* Here the rectum lay entirely in the right side, and was not opened by the section.  
*Y* The rectum cut through by the section, where it passed from the right side across the second bone of the sacrum, and was continued into the sigmoid flexure of the colon.



- Z* Vena cava.  
*a* Arteria iliaca dextra.  
*b* In hoc loco vena iliaca sinistra fuerat dissociata; cetera autem, quae injecta fuerat, utpote friata, jam delapsa, vena haud satis clare se in conspectum dedit.  
*c* Perinei sectio.  
*d* Labii dextri, ad partem inferiorem, facies interna.  
*e* Nymphae dextrae, ad partem inferiorem, facies interna.  
*f* Coarctatio, hymenaeae reliquiae, ubi incipit vagina.  
*g* Meatus urinarii extremitas.  
*h* Vaginae cavi.  
*i* In hoc loco vagina et rectum sunt coacta. Rectum vagina densius.  
*k* Vaginae pars anterior, cum urethra et vesica urinaria conjuncta.  
*ll* Os uteri in vagina, ad os coecygis vergens.  
 Quamvis in hoc cadavere fundus uteri dextrosum inclinatus fuerat, os uteri tamen adeo ad dextrum se tenebat, ut cultrum anatomicum has partes secantem fugeret.  
*mm* Ad os tinea, uteri et vaginae substantia coacta.  
*nn* Uteri in duas partes aequales secti marginis posterior.  
*oo* Uteri secti pars anterior. Sectio hoc nequaquam per medium uteri se habebat, sed ad latas dextrum haud paululum; etenim ut figure praecedentes commodè possent delineari, cadaver hoc modo necesse habui disponere.  
*p* Os uteri intus.  
*q* Uteri paries internus membranis suis vestitus.  
 Fundus uteri in hac figura non representatur; tum quoniam id a proposita ratione alienum duxi, tum quoniam uterus adeo flaccidus et tener tunc temporis erat, ut in situ suo naturali, ad arbitrium et usum pictoris, minime potuerit retineri.  
 Membranae, tempore quo tabula haec delineabatur, ipse se ab utero fere prorsus sejunxerant. In parte superiori, decidua, ubi se ab utero receperat, venulis abundavit; juxta os uteri, vix ullum horum vasorum vestigium apparuit.  
*r* Meatus urinae.  
*s* Vesicae urinariae pars inferior, uteri cervicem inter et vaginae partem superiorem sita. Omnis vesicae portio post symphysin pubis situ jam dudum abscissa fuerat. Melius autem mihi visum est, figuram vel curtam dare, quam aliquod ingenio excogitatum pingere.

## TABULA X.

FIG. I.

UTERI PARS ANTERIOR ET EXTIMA, prout se videndam praebuit, omnino siccata, exhibens faciem vasorum uterinorum, qualem illa prae se ferunt, eo loci ubi placenta utero adheret.

Vena cava flava impleta, ab arteriis, magnitudine, colore lucidiori, anastomosibus pluribus, facile distinguuntur. Arteriae enim, minores, pauciores, flexuosae, coloris magis luridi hic loci sunt. Arteriae omnes convolutae; pauciores autem videbantur, quia multi earum ramuli, cava flava, venis prius injecta, impleti fuerint. Illius exemplum unum est ad literam A.

Venas profundius sitas, per uterum siccatum cerere non licuit; indistincte igitur, nulloque ordine, ita uti visae sunt delineantur.

FIG. II.

Facies interna placentae, cujus vasa per funiculum umbilicalem cava sunt repleta.

- A* Cannula aenea in arteriarum alteram umbilicalem inserta, per quam utraque arteria cava viridi implebatur.  
*B* In vena cannula, per quam cava cerulea illi injecta fuit.  
*CC* Amnion, in parte quadam placentae, laxum relictum.  
*DD* Placentae, qua amnion sublatum est, superficies intima chorion producto cooperta. Hoc in loco rami primi vasorum umbilicalium conspiciuntur. Arteriae colore lucidiori facile possunt dignosci.

Hic arteriae quidem lucidiores, ut in figura, apparebant: tunicis scilicet earum pellucidis colore ceri injectae videntur lucidiores transmittentibus. In funiculo autem umbilicali alter se res habet; quippe vena, in medio posita, undique glutinosa funiculi substantia fuit injecta; unde cava cerulea ad livorem propius accedens visa est.

- E* Deciduae pars in margine placentae relicta, inque faciem ejus internam reflexa; nempe ut superficies ejus exterior, utero quae adhererat, vasis parvulis (cava flava per venas uteri impleta) repleta, possit exhiberi.  
 Placenta cava flava ubique turgida, quae substantiam ejus cellulosem adeo implevit, ut in facie interna ubique per chorion transluceret. Cava ubique quasi in grana abiit, quod inde cava naturalia impleverat, indicium certum exhibens: si enim placentam, vasis effusa implevisset, in massas majores, irregulares formatam, se ad conspectum dedisset. Cava in hanc spongiosam, sive cellulosem partem, injecta, placentae crassitudo naturali duplo major evaserat.

FIG. III.

Mulieris, die secundo post partum extinctae, uteri superficiei internae pars.

Decem his tabulis jam delineatis, eas statim in lucem edere proposui; et simul hanc tertiam figuram, quasi supplementum, addere, utpote solam quod tunc temporis potui. Discrimen exhibet inter superficiem uteri (*A, B, C*) cui membranae adhererant, et superficiem (*D, E, F*) cui placenta se immiserat; illam quidem levem et unius forae; hanc autem orificiis magnis venarum repletam. Ubi primum haec orificia sub examen venerant, omnia grunni coagulati sanguinis repleta comperi, in eorum utri nonnulli extantibus. Utero vero aliquandiu in aqua macerato, coagula haec magis albidia evaserunt; nonnulla exciderunt; et aliqua etiam extracta sunt, ut venarum orificia clarius monstrari possent. Ita se res habuit, cum figura haec delineabatur.

- Z* The vena cava.  
*a* The right iliac artery.  
*b* Here the left iliac vein was cut through; but the brittle wax with which it was filled had fallen out, and the vein was seen indistinctly.  
*c* The section of the perineum.  
*d* The inside of the lower part of the right labium.  
*e* The inside of the lower part of the right nympha.  
*f* The stricture at the beginning of the vagina, or remains of the hymen.  
*g* The extremity of the meatus urinarius.  
*h* The cavity of the vagina.  
*i* The compound substance of the vagina and rectum, the latter of which is considerably the thickest.  
*k* The forepart of the vagina united with the urethra and bladder.  
*ll* The mouth of the womb in the vagina, directed towards the os coecygis.  
 Though the bottom of the womb, in this case, was directed towards the right side, its mouth lay so much on the right side that it was not touched in making the middle section of all the parts.  
*mm* The substance of the womb and vagina blended at the os tinea.  
*nn* The edge of the bisected womb backwards.  
*oo* The edge of the womb forwards. This section was not in the middle, but considerably on the right side. It had been made to prepare the subject for some of the preceding figures.  
*p* The mouth of the womb internally.  
*q* The inside of the womb lined with the membranes.  
 The bottom of the womb is not represented in this figure; both because it was not very material here, and because it was become so flaccid and tender that it could not be well kept out, in its natural situation, before the painter.

The membranes were almost entirely separated from the womb, of themselves, when this figure was made. In the upper part the decidua was full of small veins, even where it parted of itself from the womb; but near the mouth of the womb hardly any such vessels appeared.

- r* The meatus urinae.  
*s* The lower part of the bladder, placed between the neck of the womb and the upper part of the vagina. The upper part of the bladder, which was situated behind the symphysis of the pubes, had been cut away before this section was made; and we chose to leave the figure imperfect rather than venture to delineate from fancy.

## PLATE X.

FIG. I.

A VIEW of the outside of the forepart of the womb, as it appeared when quite dry; exhibiting a specimen of the uterine vessels, at the part where the placenta adhered.

The veins were filled with yellow wax, and are readily distinguished by the largeness, light colour, and frequent anastomoses, from the arteries, which are here smaller, less numerous, serpentine, and of a darker colour. The arteries were all convoluted; but they did not appear to be so numerous, because many of the branches were filled with yellow wax, which had been thrown into the veins. This is seen, in one instance, at the letter A.

The deeper-seated veins could not be distinctly seen through the dried substance of the womb, and are therefore represented with the same obscurity and confusion which appeared in the object itself.

FIG. II.

The inside of the placenta, which was injected by the umbilical vessels after it was taken out of the womb.

- A* A brass pipe tied into one of the umbilical arteries, by which the two arteries were filled with green wax.  
*B* A pipe in the vein, by which it was filled with blue wax.  
*CC* The amnion left loose upon one part of the placenta.  
*DD* The internal surface of the placenta, where the amnion was removed, covered by a continuation of the chorion: upon this are seen the first branches of the umbilical vessels. The arteries are sufficiently distinguishable by their lighter colour.

They appeared so from being filled with a lighter-coloured green wax, and from the transparency of their coats: but on the navel-string it was the contrary; because the vein, being the most central, was covered with a greater thickness of the gelatinous substance of the string, and therefore did not allow the darker-coloured blue wax to be so well seen.

- E* Part of the decidua left at the edge, and turned over the inside of the placenta, so as to show its outer surface (which had adhered to the womb), full of small vessels, injected with yellow wax from the uterine veins.  
 The body of the placenta was uniformly filled with the yellow wax. This had so completely filled all the cellular substance of the placenta, that upon the inside it appeared everywhere through the chorion. And the wax was everywhere manifestly granulated; so that it had plainly filled natural cavities: for if it had filled the substance of the placenta by common extravasation, it would have formed itself into irregular and large masses. From this injection of the spongy or cellular part, the placenta had acquired at least double its natural thickness.

FIG. III.

A portion of the internal surface of the womb, from a woman who died two days after delivery.

When these ten plates were finished, I intended to have published them immediately, and this third figure was added, as the only supplement which I could give at that time. It shows the difference between the surface of the womb (*A, B, C*) where the membranes had adhered, and that surface (*D, E, F*) to which the placenta had been fixed. The first was much more smooth and uniform; the latter was full of large venous orifices. At the first examination, all these orifices were found filled up with plugs of coagulated blood, which projected some way into the cavity of the womb. The part being steeped some time in water, they became whiter, and many of them fell out, or were pulled out, to show the orifices of the veins more clearly. In this state the drawing was made.



## TABULA XI.

AN ALIA MULIERE, NONO graviditatis mense hæmorrhagia uterina e medio sublata. Conspicitur uterus, et ossa pubis juxta naturam sita. Vasa, injecta cera, turgida; quæque ad partem inferiorem et cervicem uteri dignoscuntur esse amplissima, arguant placentam parti illi adhæsisse.

- A Fundi uteri pars media et summa.  
 B Uteri pars quæ scilicet in cadavere fuit ex adverso umbilici.  
 C Symphysis ossium pubis.  
 D Membrana adiposa ad fundum vesicæ urinariæ.  
 EE Os pubis utrinque, ad locum fere quo ossi illum committitur, percissum.  
 FF Utriusque ossis ischii ramus parvus, ad locum quo ossi pubis adjungitur, percissus.  
 GGG Contenta pelvis omnia, antroverum ossibus pubis oblecta.  
 H Infra hanc literam aeneus urinarii orificium.  
 I Ab hac litera sursum ad meatum urinariam vaginæ principium; infraque hanc literam aditus ad rectum.  
 K Strabo intimo ani sphincteris circumtectus.  
 Labia pudendi, perineum et anus hic non habent locum; in situ enim suo relictæ erant in cadavere, quippe illud externe mutilum et deforme reddere non liceret.  
 LL Tubæ.  
 MM Fimbriæ.  
 NN Ligamenta rotunda.  
 O Ovarii pars.  
 PP Vasorum spermaticorum utrinque ad uterum ascendentium fasciculus.  
 QQ Vasa hypogastrica, in latere uteri, ad conjunctionem cum spermaticis ascendentiis.  
 R Uteri venæ magnæ in loco cui placenta interne adhærebat.

## TABULA XII.

AN eadem, qua præcedens, muliere, exhibet apertum plane a parte postica uterum cum vagina, quo situs foetus, parsque inferior placente, sub foetus capite, indicantur. Placenta scilicet orificio uteri interno accreverat, eoque sub finem graviditatis dilatata, separata est: unde hæmorrhagia, et mors.

- AA Tubæ fallopianæ.  
 B Ovarium sinistrum; cuius ad extremitatem inferiorem videre est  
 C Corpus luteum extans.  
 D Ovarium dextrum.  
 E Vasorum spermaticorum ad uterum ascendentium fasciculus.  
 FFF Substantia uteri sectio.  
 G Vaginæ per incisionem apertæ et expansæ facies interna.  
 HH Os uteri.  
 I Placentæ partis inferioris facies externa, in lobos partita, quæ quondam cervici et ori uteri interne adhæserat; tempore autem parturienti instante, partium illarum dilatactione sejuncta fuerat, unde necessario hæmorrhagia.  
 KK Membranae de margine placente excurrentes, capitique foetus partem inferiorem amplectentes, percissæ. Spatium, quod inter cervicem uteri partem inferiorem, et secundas, vacuum occurrit, in cadavere sanguine coagulato repletum comperi.  
 Situs partisque foetus explanatione non eget.

## TABULA XIII.

A TERTIO cadavere, nono graviditatis mense. Uteri conspectus ab anteriori, cum vagina et vesica urinaria. Pariete hujus anteriori, cum secunda ei adhærentibus, inciso, et in fundum ejus reclinato, situs foetus crecti conspiciuntur. Vasa uteri, cera prius injecta, turgida fuerant.

- A Vesica urinaria in situ suo naturali, respectu habito ad uterum.  
 B Vaginæ pars superior et externa, quæ sub symphysis ossium pubis jacet, quæque ibi cum urethra connectitur.  
 C Vaginæ cavum in conspectu positum, cum labia partesque aliæ externæ fuerant abscissæ, quo speciem hinc e cadavere eximiretur.  
 DD Vasa spermatica, ad uteri latera ascendentiis.  
 EE Tubæ; quarum extremitates, seu fimbriæ, sub racemo vasorum spermaticorum, occultantur.  
 F In uteri latere dextro, vena magna, ab anastomosi venarum, hypogastricæ scilicet et spermaticæ, ortum suum ducentis.  
 GG Ligamenta rotunda.  
 HH Uteri pars anterior, cum portione placente quæ ei adhærebat, incisa, et in fundum uteri reclinata, ut foetus in conspectum prodiret.  
 III Uteri substantiæ et membranarum investientium sectio.  
 KK Eadem sectio per placente substantiam ducta, quæ uteri parti anteriori in latere dextro adhærebat. Ex figura inversa lateris dextrum sinistrum sit.  
 L Funis umbilicalis, a foetu ad placentam transiens.

## TABULA XIV.

A QUARTO cadavere, nono itidem graviditatis mense. Fasciculi fibrarum muscularium, in parte interna uteri, triplici figura exhibentur.

Hæc parte uteri per aliquot dies in aqua macerata, decidua jam tenera abstergebatur.

FIG. 1.

Uteri inversi, et in latius paululum reclinati, facies posterior interna.

## PLATE XI.

FROM a second subject, viz. a woman who died of a flooding in the ninth month of pregnancy. It represents a fore-view of the womb, with the ossa pubis in the natural situation. The situation of the large vessels, which were injected, shows that the placenta was attached forwards, and to the lower part of the womb.

- A The middle and highest part of the bottom of the womb.  
 B That part of the womb which, as it lay in the dead body, was directly opposite to the navel.  
 C The symphysis of the ossa pubis.  
 D The adipose membrane upon the fundus of the bladder.  
 EE The os pubis of each side, cut through near its union with the os ilium.  
 FF The small branch of each os ischii, cut through near its conjunction with the os pubis.  
 GGG The whole contents of the pelvis covered forwards by the ossa pubis.  
 H Immediately below this letter is seen the orifice of the meatus urinarius.  
 I From this letter upwards to the meatus urinarius is seen the beginning of the vagina; and immediately below this letter I is seen the passage into the rectum, surrounded by  
 K The inner stratum of the sphincter ani.  
 The labia, perineum, and anus were left in the body, that it might not be disfigured outwardly.  
 LL The tubes.  
 MM The fimbriæ.  
 NN The round ligaments.  
 O Part of the ovary.  
 PP The group of spermatic vessels, on each side, approaching the womb.  
 QQ The hypogastric vessels mounting upon the sides of the womb to join the spermatic.  
 R The great vein of the womb in that place to which, internally, the placenta was attached.

## PLATE XII.

FROM the same subject, a view of the womb and vagina fully opened on the back part, to show the situation of the child, and of the lower part of the placenta at the inside of the mouth of the womb, under the child's head, and detached from the womb; the occasion of the fatal hæmorrhage.

- AA The fallopian tubes.  
 B The left ovary, at the lower end of which is seen  
 C The projecting corpus luteum.  
 D The right ovary.  
 E The group of spermatic vessels approaching the sides of the womb.  
 FFF The section of the substance of the womb.  
 G The inside of the vagina, which is laid open by a longitudinal incision, and spread out.  
 HH The mouth of the womb.  
 I The external lobulated surface of the lower part of the placenta; which had originally stuck to the inside of the neck and mouth of the womb; but as parturition approached, the dilatation of these parts occasioned a separation, which was necessarily followed by an hæmorrhage.  
 KK The membranes cut through where they were coming out from the border of the placenta, and enclosing the most depending part of the child's head. The vacant space which is seen between the inside of the neck of the womb and the secundines was full of clotted blood in the dead body.  
 The situation and the several parts of the child require no explanation.

## PLATE XIII.

FROM a third subject, in the ninth month of pregnancy. A fore-view of the womb (with the vagina and vesica urinaria), in which all the enclosing parts were cut through, and turned up, to show the situation of the child with its head upwards. The vessels of the womb had been previously injected.

- A The bladder, in its natural situation with respect to the womb.  
 B The upper and external part of the vagina, which lies under the symphysis of the ossa pubis, and where the urethra is united with it.  
 C The cavity of the vagina exposed, where the labia and other external parts had been cut off, in taking this part from the dead body.  
 DD The spermatic vessels, passing up towards the sides of the womb.  
 EE The tubes, of which the extremitates, or fimbriæ, are concealed behind the group of spermatic vessels.  
 F The great vein on the right side of the womb, formed by the anastomosing hypogastric and spermatic veins.  
 GG The round ligaments.  
 HH The forepart of the womb, with that part of the placenta which adhered to it, cut up, and turned back over the fundus of the womb, to bring the child to view.  
 III The section of the substance of the womb and of the investing membranes.  
 KK The same section carried through the substance of the placenta, which, in this case, was fixed to the forepart and right side (which is the left in this inverted figure) of the womb.  
 L The navel-string passing from the child to the placenta.

## PLATE XIV.

FROM a fourth subject at nine months. This shows the disposition of the muscular fasciculi on the inside of the womb, in three different views.

The part was steeped in water some days, whereby the decidua was made tender, and then brushed off.

FIG. 1.

The inner surface of the posterior part of the womb, turned a little to one side.



- A* Uteri os relaxatum; supra quod, paulo obscurius licet, cervicis rugae, ramorum adnatarum dispositae, cernuntur.  
*BB* Uteri pars angusta, margine pelvis antea circumscincta.  
*CC* Seta in orificio utriusque tubae; quam circum fasciculi fibrarum ad musculos pertinentium, in orbem, eodem centro terminatos, se disponunt.  
*D* Hic fasciculi, in orbem dispositi, uterum cingunt.  
*E* Uteri fundi pars media, qua ordines hi duo fibrarum, tubas cingentium, inter se coeunt, sive se invicem contingunt.  
*F* Interstitium triangulare, tres inter ordines fibrarum praedictarum, ubi mutuo inter se coeunt, diversumque ordinem et cursum tenent.

FIG. II.

- Ejusdem uteri, forma minuta, conspectus a latere.  
*A* Uteri os.  
*B* Seta in orificio tubae.  
*C* Fibrarum, sine ordine dispositarum, stratum, faciem internam fasciculorum, qui in circulum flectuntur, obtegentes.

FIG. III.

- Ejusdem uteri partis anterioris facies interna.  
*A* Os uteri; supra quod rugae anteriores, in ramos abeuntes, se in conspectum dant.  
*B* Superficies cui placenta adhaeserat pars media, ubi fibrae fascias sine ullo ordine formabant; quas inter, venarum orificia, in placenta partem spongiosam cursum tenentium, passim occurrunt.  
 Ad cervicem uteri, fibrae musculosae, in fasciculos collectae, nullae conspiciuntur.

## TABULA XV.

A QUINTO cadavere, nono etiam gestationis mense, systema arteriosum uteri quintuplici figura expressum. Mulier haec, post partum nequitiam difficilem, in animi deliquium inciderat, causa quidem adstantes latente; horis autem duabus a partu nondum lapsis, illam mors adtulit. Arteriae cera rubri coloris impletae.

FIG. I.

- Facies uteri inversi, quo praesertim loco placenta adhaeserat.  
*A* Pars media superficiei, cui placenta adhaeserat, in fundi parte postica, et paulo ad latus sinistrum sita.  
*BB* Arteriae convolutae quampulchras, quarum extremitates, quo loco per deciduam ad placenta decurrerant, ruptae sunt.  
*CC* Orificia venarum uteri (vulgo sinus appellata) quae per deciduam ad placenta decurrerant: haec multo plura quam quae in figura representantur; minora praesertim innumera. Ex venarum illarum cursu, utriusque scilicet superficiei parallelo, aere non prius inflato, orificia vix possunt conspici. Earum igitur flatu distensarum maxima pars delineatur, nimirum ut ambrosia insertis, magis conspicuae evaderent, et cursus etiam eorum obliquus, nec non orificia ramorum inter se coeuntium, in conspectum venirent.  
*D* Uteri superficiei pars cui membrane adhaeserant. Vasa hujus partis, omnia quam minima. Pars etiam ipsa levior, quam ea cui placenta se immiserat. Faciei deciduae externae perfectam quandam similitudinem pra se ferebat.  
*E* Uteri internae lamellae pars, cultro anatomico sublata, et reclinata, ea mente, ut conspiceretur.  
*F* Uteri fibrarum fasciculi, quorum maxima pars circulos cohaerent.  
*G* Oris uteri dilatati margo, vesiculis glutinosis distinctus.  
*H* Cervicis uteri, ad partem posticam, rugae pennatae, quae vulgo valvulae appellantur.  
*I* Vaginae inversae pars.

FIG. II.

Arteriae partem uteri ejusdem anteriorem perreptantes. Uteri facies externa jam siccata fuerat, et inde pellucida adeo facta, ut arteriae in conspectum distincte venirent, pariter ac si in superficiei extima dispersae fuissent. Uterus hic duodecim fuit pollices longus: unde facile patebit, quantum mole contrahatur in hac figura; quantum etiam in figura tertia et quarta, quae ad eandem normam delineantur. Pars haec dum arescebat, in longitudinem quam latitudinem magis distensa fuit; quapropter uterus, in hac, et in figura proxime sequenti, longior est quam ex natura.

- A* Peritonei resecti margo, eo loci quo, ab utero ad vesicam urinariam reflectitur.  
*BB* Tubae.  
*C* Ovarium sinistrum.—*D* Ovarium dextrum. Vid. Fig. V.  
*EE* Ligamenta rotunda; quorum in sinistro est arteria magna flexuosa, ab ramo spermaticae, per anastomosin conjuncte cum hypogastrica, transmissa: in dextro aliquot sunt minores.  
*F* Truncus arteriae sinistrae spermaticae, ad cervicem uteri latus ascendens.

- G* Truncus arteriae sinistrae spermaticae, in ligamenti lati duplicationem transiens.  
 Arteriarum distributionem in utero explanare haud opus est. Cursus enim eorum flexuosi, anastomosque plurimae, per se satis patent.

FIG. III.

- Eandem exhibet uterum a parte postica visum.  
*BB C D E E*. Vid. Fig. II.—*F* Arteria hypogastrica dextra.  
*GG* Arteriae spermaticae ad ligamenta lata excurrentes.  
*HH* In ea parte uteri cui placenta adhaeserat arteriae flexuosae confertae.

Si arteriae in hac figura cum iis in figura praecedenti conferamus, eas multo majores, magisque convolutas esse, in latere eo uteri, cui placenta adhaeserat, cernere licet. In utero gravido, cursus sanguinis maxime in placenta diriguntur.

FIG. IV.

- Fundum exhibet uteri, parte postica sursum versa.  
*BB* Tubae.—*D* Ovarium sinistrum.  
*C* Ovarium dextrum.—*HH* Vid. Fig. III.

- A* The relaxed mouth of the womb, over which are faintly seen the branching rugae of the neck of the womb.  
*BB* The narrow part of the womb, which was embraced by the brim of the pelvis.  
*CC* A bristle put into the orifice of each tube, round which the fasciculi or muscular fibres are ranged into concentric circles.  
*D* The fasciculi going circularly round the body of the womb.  
*E* The middle of the fundus of the womb, where the two orders of circular fibres, which surround the tubes, meet, or become reciprocally tangents.  
*F* The triangular interstice between the three orders of circular fibres, where they are all blended, and take a variety of directions.

FIG. II.

- A side-view of the same womb, in miniature.  
*A* The mouth of the womb.  
*B* A bristle in the orifice of the tube.  
*C* An irregular stratum of fibres, upon the inside of the circular fasciculi.

FIG. III.

- The inner surface of the anterior part of the same womb.  
*A* The mouth of the womb: over which are seen the anterior branching rugae.  
*B* The centre of the surface to which the placenta adhered, where the fibres formed irregular interwoven bands; in the interstices of which were the orifices of the veins which went into the spongy part of the placenta.  
 At the cervix no distinct muscular fibres appear on the internal surface of the womb.

## PLATE XV.

FIVE figures, from a fifth subject at the full time, to explain the arterial system of the pregnant womb. This woman, immediately after a natural labour, grew faint, as was said, without an apparent cause, and died within the space of two hours. The arteries were injected with red wax.

FIG. I.

- The womb, inverted.  
*A* The centre of the surface to which the placenta had been fixed; which was at the back part of the fundus, and a little on the left side.  
*BB* Innumerable convoluted arteries, with broken extremities where they had passed through the decidua into the placenta.  
*CC* The orifices of those uterine veins commonly called sinuses, which had passed through the decidua to the placenta. These orifices were much more numerous than they are represented in this figure. The smaller especially were innumerable. The passage or direction of these veins was almost parallel to the surface of the womb, so that their orifices were scarcely perceptible without being inflated. Most of them are represented in that state, both that they may be more distinct, by having a little shade, and that their oblique direction, and the orifices of their communications, or anastomosing branches, may be seen.  
*D* Part of the surface of the womb where the membranes had adhered. This was furnished with very small vessels only, and was much smoother than that part to which the placenta had adhered. In every respect it was like the outer surface of the decidua.  
*E* Part of the inner lamella of the womb, raised by dissection and turned to one side, to show.  
*F* The fasciculated fibres of the womb, most of which at this place were nearly circular.  
*G* The border, formed by the dilated mouth of the womb, and studded with gelatinous vesicles.  
*H* The branching rugae commonly called valves, at the posterior part of the neck of the womb.  
*I* Part of the inverted vagina.

FIG. II.

A fore-view of the outside of the same womb after it was dried, and become so transparent that the arteries could be seen distinctly, as if they had been dispersed on its outer surface. The object was twelve inches long; from which it will be understood how much the scale is reduced, in this as well as in the third and fourth figures, which are delineated to the same proportion. In drying, the preparation was unavoidably more stretched in its length than its width; whence, in this and the following figure, the womb is more oblong than it is naturally.

- A* The edge of the cut peritoneum, where it was reflected from the womb to the bladder.  
*BB* The tubes.  
*C* The left ovary.—*D* The right ovary. See Fig. V.

- EE* The round ligaments. In the left there is one large serpentine artery sent down from an anastomosing branch of the spermatic and of the hypogastric: in the right there are several small arteries.  
*F* The trunk of the left hypogastric artery, mounting upon the side of the neck of the womb.  
*G* The trunk of the left spermatic artery, passing into the duplicature of the broad ligament.

The distribution of the arteries upon the womb requires no explanation. Their serpentine course and frequent anastomoses are apparent.

FIG. III.

- A back view of the same subject.  
*BB C D E E* See Fig. II. *F* The right hypogastric artery.  
*GG* The spermatic arteries passing into the broad ligaments.  
*HH* The crowded serpentine arteries in that part of the womb where the placenta adhered.

By comparing the arteries in this figure with those of the preceding, we see that they are much larger, and more convoluted, in that side of the womb to which the placenta is fixed, the great current of blood being towards the placenta.

FIG. IV.

- A full view of the fundus of the same womb, the back part being upwards.  
*BB* The tubes.—*D* The left ovary.  
*C* The right ovary.—*HH* See Fig. III.



FIG. V.

- Ovarium dextrum et tuba ejusdem uteri.  
*A* Tuba.—*B* Tuba ligamentum, mesenterio quodammodo respondens.  
*CC* Tuba orificium externum, fimbriis folia referentibus circumdatum.  
*D* Fimbriae a latere uteroque orificii tubae, per ligamentum, ad ovarii extremitatem externam, continuatae.  
*EE* Ovario jam aperto, arteriae flexuosae, per substantiam ejus sparsae, conspiciuntur.  
*FF* Haec in parte corpus luteum, per medium divisum, in ovarii substantia cernitur. Neilla conspicuntur vasa in centro, quod colore est albido. Circa centrum illud undiqueque, substantia ejus vasculis abundat.

## TABULA XVI.

A SIXTO cadavere, octavo mense, uterus a latere dextro visus, atque ita injecta cera preparatus, et scalpello anatomico denudatus, ut vasorum ad eum accessus, eorumque primae ramificationes quam clarissime appareant. A parte postica, adhuc peritoneo levi coopertus est uterus. In parte autem anteriori, qua placenta interne adhaerebat, stratum externum uteri substantiae cultro anatomico sublato fuit.

- AA* Cervix uteri, nullo modo dilatata, facies exterior. Os uteri lateri inferiori *A* oppositum; ab qua parte decursum, pars vaginae, adipem tecta, relinquunt.  
*BB* In uteri superficie strictura, ubi margine pelvis antea fuit circumdata.  
*CC* Tuba; post quam ovarium oblitescit.  
*DD* Ligamentum rotundum, cultro anatomico dissectum; nimirum ut vena, ex parte inferiore tortuosa, binisque arteriis convoluta, ex vasis spermaticis omnes ortum ducentes, in conspectum venient.  
*E* Arteria hypogastrica.—*F* Vena hypogastrica.  
 Vasa haec ramos quam plurimos ad vaginam dimittunt, et per latum uteri ascendunt, nimirum ut per anastomosis cum spermaticis suis propriis coeant. Partem utriusque trunci, administratione infusoria necessario destructam, ingenium pictoris supplevit.  
*G* Arteria spermatica.—*H* Vena spermatica.  
 Vasa haec dum ad uterum accedunt, ramos quam plurimos, antrosum ad tubam, et retrosum ad ovarium mittunt; deinde, ad uteri latum adventantia, per anastomosis cum hypogastricis coeant. Rami praecipui utriusque, hic, ad fundi uteri partem anteriorem, cui placenta adhaerebat, cursum tenent.  
*II* Peritonii, posticum uteri superficiem tegentis, margo.

## TABULA XVII.

IDEM uterus a fronte. Primo, sive extimo substantiae strato sublato, vasorum distributio majorum, eorumque versus placentam (quae hic parti anteriori et fundo uteri adhaerebat) progressus, melius conspiciuntur.

- A* Vaginae extremitas summa, incisione aperta.  
*B* Uteri orificium contractum.  
*C* Uteri cervix nondum dilatata.—*DD* Ligamenta rotunda.  
*EE* Tuba; ovaria pone absconditis.  
*FF* Fasciculus vasorum spermaticorum, ad latum uteri ascendendum.  
*GG* Fasciculus vasorum hypogastricorum, ad latum cervicis uteri accedendum.  
*HH* Trunci vasorum spermaticorum et hypogastricorum, ex anastomosis communes, ad uteri latera decurrentium. In fundi parte anteriori, arteriae et venae, cursum versus placentam tenentes, conspiciuntur: vasa minora, rotundiora, magisque convoluta, arteriae sunt; majora et planiora, vena.

## TABULA XVIII.

EUDEM uteri fundus, eodem modo preparatus, ut amplissimorum vasorum, venarum praesertim, placentae ex adverso objectarum, crebrae inter se commissurae contemplandae prostarent.

- AA* Sectio per fundum uteri transverse ducta; inter  
*AAB* Uteri parietem posteriorem, in statu suo naturali (scilicet, peritoneo levi coopertum), et  
*AAC* Uteri parietem anteriorem, ubi stratum substantiae ejus extimum sublato est, ut vasa, ex adverso placentae sita, conspici possent. Vasa majora et planiora, ut in figura praecedenti, venae sunt.  
*DD* Tuba. Post, sive infra eas, ovaria istiusmodi situm habebant, qui illa conspici non sineret.  
*EE* Ligamenta rotunda, deorsum, paulo ante tubas, cursum tenentia.  
 In hoc cadavere, uteri paries anterior posteriori tumidior fuit; ita ut si uterus a vertice deorsum per tubas transmissus fuisset pars interior, altera major extitisset. Re vera tamen, inter eas discrimen haud tantum fuit, quantum in hac tabula videtur; quippe uterus, paulo oblique oculo se offerens, plus superficiei anterioris, quam posterioris, exhibebat.

## TABULA XIX.

IDEM uterus; ejus facie anteriori incisa et in fundum revoluta, illa secunda, per quam exortus factus, obscurius licet, cernitur. Hic igitur visui sese offert cum superficies externa placentae, dimidiata quidem, tum pars superficiei interae uteri, ei respondens, una cum vasis quae inter uterum et placentam intercedunt. Partes uteri exteriores lineis solummodo expressae sunt.

- A* Vaginae extremitas superior incisione aperta.  
*B* Uteri orificium contractum.

FIG. V.

- The right ovary and tube of the same womb.  
*A* The tube.—*B* The ligament of the tube, analogous to the mesentery.  
*CC* The external orifice of the tube, surrounded by foliage-like fimbriae.  
*D* The fimbriae continued from each side of the orifice of the tube, all along the ligament, between that and the outer end of the ovary.  
*EE* The ovary cut open, with serpentine arteries interspersed through its substance.  
*FF* Here, in the substance of the ovary, the corpus luteum is seen, split through the middle. No vessels appear at its centre, which is of a white complexion; but all around that centre its substance is very vascular.

## PLATE XVI.

FROM a sixth subject at eight months. A full view from the right side of the womb, so injected and dissected as to show the approach and first general branchings of the uterine vessels. The back-part of the womb is still covered by the smooth peritoneum; but at the fore-part, to which the placenta adhered internally, the outer stratum of the substance of the womb was removed by dissection.

- AA* The outside of the neck of the womb, which was not in the least dilated. The os uteri was opposite to the lower letter *A*; from which downwards there is a part of the vagina left, covered with fat.  
*BB* A stricture on the womb, where it was surrounded by the brim of the pelvis.  
*CC* The tube; behind which the ovary lay concealed.  
*DD* The round ligament dissected to show a vein in its middle (twisted at the inferior part) and two convoluted arteries; all from the spermatic vessels.  
*E* The hypogastric artery.—*F* The hypogastric vein.  
 These vessels send down numerous branches to the vagina, and mount upon the side of the womb, to anastomose with the respective spermatics. By fixing pipes for the injection, and tying up these vessels, a part of each trunk was lost, and then supplied by fancy.  
*G* The spermatic artery.—*H* The spermatic vein.  
 These vessels, in their approach to the womb, send up numerous branches, forwards to the tube, and backwards to the ovary; then, passing to the side of the fundus uteri, they anastomose with the hypogastric. The principal branches of both, in this case, go to the fore-part of the fundus uteri, where the placenta was attached.  
*II* The edge of the peritoneum which covers the posterior surface of the womb.

## PLATE XVII.

FROM the same subject. A direct fore-view of the womb, after the outer stratum of its substance had been dissected off, to show the distribution of the larger uterine vessels in their way to the placenta, which, in this case, adhered to the fore-part and fundus of the womb.

- A* The upper extremity of the vagina laid open.  
*B* The orifice of the womb, contracted.  
*C* The neck of the womb, not stretched.—*DD* The round ligaments.  
*EE* The tubes; the ovaries being concealed behind them.  
*FF* The group of spermatic vessels, mounting up towards the sides of the fundus of the womb.  
*GG* The group of hypogastric vessels, coming to the side of the neck of the womb.  
*HH* The common, or anastomosing trunks of the spermatic and hypogastric vessels, running along the sides of the womb. On all the fore-part of the fundus are seen the arteries and veins, passing toward the placenta: the smaller, rounder, and convoluted vessels are the arteries; the larger and flattened vessels are the veins.

## PLATE XVIII.

FROM the same subject. The very fundus, or upper part of the womb, which was previously dissected to show, in the preceding figure as well as in this, the plexus of large vessels, especially the veins, opposite to the placenta.

- AA* The transverse section across the fundus of the womb, between  
*AAB* The posterior side of the womb left in its natural state; that is, covered with the smooth peritoneum, and  
*AAC* The anterior side of the womb at its fundus, the outer stratum of its substance being removed, to show the vessels opposite to the placenta. The larger and more flattened vessels, as in the preceding figure, are veins.  
*DD* The tubes. The ovaries lay behind; that is, below them in this attitude, and farther from the eye of the spectator, so as to be hidden.  
*EE* The round ligaments, going downwards, a little before the tubes.  
 In this case, the anterior side of the womb made a greater swelling, or was more stretched than the posterior; so that if the womb had been vertically cut down through the two tubes, the anterior portion would have been larger than the other. Yet the difference was not so considerable as may be imagined from a view of this figure, because the object was placed a little obliquely to the eye, which thence took in more of the anterior than of the posterior surface.

## PLATE XIX.

FROM the same subject. A fore-view of the womb. Its substance is cut through and turned up over the fundus, to show a part of the membranes, through which the child's head is obscurely seen, and about half of the placenta; together with the corresponding internal surface of the womb, and the vessels passing between the womb and the placenta. The external parts of the womb are represented in outlines only.

- A* The upper part of the vagina laid open.  
*B* The orifice of the womb, contracted.



- C* Uteri cervix nondum dilatata.  
*DD* Ligamenta rotunda.  
*EE* Tubes; ovaria, postea sita, oculus fugiant.  
*FF* Vasa spermatica.—*GG* Vasa hypogastrica.  
*HHH* Uteri substantia incisa.  
*III* Uteri paries anterior a secundis separatus, et supra fundum uteri reflexus.  
*K* Chorion, amnion tegens. Per membranas illas pelliculas fetus caput conspicitur.  
*LLL* Decidua, qua uteri parieti intimo adhaerebat. Vasa quaedam parva, in eam ex utero transmissa, conspiciuntur.  
*MMM* Uteri superficies interna, parti hinc deciduae respondens.  
*NN* Superficies externa partis illius placentae quae ab utero avulsa fuit.  
*OO* Superficies uteri interior hinc respondens.  
*PP* In uteri superficie interna arteriae convolutae, quae ad placenta ante transierant, jam vero disruptae, dum uterus a placenta separabatur.  
*QQ* Arteriae in placenta superficie illi respondentes.  
*RR* Venae ex placenta substantia excurrentes; in ea scilicet parte superficiei ejus disruptae, quae ad uterum transibant.  
*SS* Venae in facie uteri interna, venis proximae dictis respondentes.  
*T* In angulo, superficiem externam placentae inter et superficiem internam inversam uteri, arteria convoluta, ab utero in placenta continuata, conspiciuntur.  
*V* Vena, arteriam proximae dictam juxta posita, et illi respondens, ex placenta in uterum continuata.

## TABULA XX.

Idem denovo uterum, sed omnino apertum, ut fœtum in situ naturali ostendat. Circa fundum quasquaversus substantia tam placentae quam uteri incisa conspiciuntur.  
 Uteri partes exteriores, lineis leviter adumbrate, eodem sunt, quae in praecedenti figura, et in tabula decima septima ad plenum sunt expressae.

- AAA* Utero per medium diviso, dimidii inferioris substantiae sectio, ad eam partem scilicet qua membranae adhaerebant.  
*BBB* Uteri dimidii superioris substantiae sectio, ad partem qua placenta adhaerebat.  
*CCC* Placentae sectio; illius cava spongiosa cera flava, ex uteri arteriis, et cera rubra, ex venis impleta sunt.  
*DDD* Gyri nonnulli funis umbilicalis, brachia inter et crura fetus positi.  
*EE* Sectioni uteri superimposita funis umbilicalis extremitas, ad partem illam placentae, quae fœtum præparebat, excisa.  
 Fœtus iconem explanare supervacuum foret.

## TABULA XXI.

A septimo cadavere, septimo graviditatis mense. Aperto cruciformi incisione utero, et reclinatis rite cornibus, per membranas fœtum continentes, fœtus ipse aquis innatus conspiciuntur. Reliquae partes nudis lineis distinctae sunt.

- AA* Femora.  
*B* Mons veneris, ad partem qua abdominis incisionis longitudinalis desinit.  
*C* Scrobiculus cordis, qua abdominis incisionis incipit.  
*DDDD* Partium continentium abdominis anguli quatuor reflexi, ut viscera plene patere.  
*EE* Omentum, in latere dextro abdominis.  
*FF* Colon, ad latus sinistrum abdominis transiens.  
*GGG* Intestina tenuia, uteri latus sinistrum versus, quorum gyri nonnulli, tempore quo cadaver primo apertum fuit, ante uterum jacebant.  
*HHHH* Uteri, cruciformi incisione aperti, anguli quatuor, a secundis subitis positis liberati et reflexi, ut contenta ejus in conspectum prodirent.  
*I* Uteri superficiei intimae pars exigua, cui placenta adhaerebat, minus quidem complanata, magis autem sanguine imbuta quam pars illa quae membranis vestita fuerat.  
*K* Lobi parvi placentae superficiei parti proximae dictae respondens.  
*L* Membranae liquorem amnii continentes, quae ad partem uteri inferiorem, propter cadaveris declivem situm, fœtus partes superiores e conspectu fere tollunt; ad fundum autem uteri subsidentes, fœtus partes satis distincte in conspectu locant.  
*M* In hoc angulo, uterum inter et secundas, pictor id exprimeret voluit quod in cadavere satis manifestum fuit, scilicet, uteri et secundarum substantiam inter se mutuo continuatam: dum autem hanc partem separabamus, tenera illa internectens membrana, decidua, in duas lamellas abiit; quarum hanc utero, illa chorion, adhaerebat.

## TABULA XXII.

Idem cadaver. Contenta pelvis, quo situ disposita sunt, ex duplici patet figura: in altera, lineis nudis expressa, vaginam integram vides; in altera, magis elaborata, dextro vaginae latere dissecto et devoluto, os uteri in conspectum prodit.

- A* Femoris sinistri facies interna.—*B* Nates sinistrae.  
*C* Abdominis pars anterior.—*D* Mons veneris.  
*E* Labium sinistrum.—*F* Labii dextri pars.  
*GGG* Cutis et membranae adiposae sectio, eo consilio facta, ut in latere dextro partes continentis pelvis removerentur.  
*H* Ossis sacri superficiei cartilaginea, qua ossi ilium dextro commissa fuerat.  
*II* Os pubis dextrum, prope symphyon, transverse scissum.  
*KK* In pelvis parte postica musculi externi secti.  
*LL* Musculi in facie ossis pubis externa etiam secti.  
*M* Clitoridis crus dextrum, ubi ischio, quod hic sublatum est, connectebatur.  
*N* Vaginae sphincter.—*O* Musculus transversalis perinaei.  
*P* Ani sphincter.

- C* The neck of the womb, not stretched.  
*DD* The round ligaments.  
*EE* The tubes; the ovaries concealed behind them.  
*FF* The spermatic vessels.—*GG* The hypogastric vessels.  
*HHH* The substance of the womb, cut through.  
*III* The fore-part of the womb raised up from the secundines, and turned over the fundus.  
*K* The chorion covering the amnion; through which transparent membranes the child's head is seen.  
*LLL* The decidua where it adhered to the inner surface of the womb, in which are seen some small vessels sent into it from the womb.  
*MMM* The corresponding inner surface of the womb.  
*NN* The outer surface of that part of the placenta from which the womb was separated.  
*OO* The corresponding internal surface of the womb.  
*PP* Convolved arteries upon the inner surface of the womb, which had passed to the placenta, and were broken through in separating the placenta.  
*QQ* The corresponding arteries on the surface of the placenta.  
*RR* Veins emerging from the substance of the placenta, and broken through at its surface, where they were passing into the womb.  
*SS* The corresponding veins on the inside of the womb.  
*T* In the angle between the outer surface of the placenta, and the inverted inner surface of the womb, is here seen a convoluted artery, continued from the womb into the placenta.  
*V* A corresponding vein, near that artery, continued from the placenta to the womb.

## PLATE XX.

From the same subject. A fore-view of the womb, fully opened, to show the child in its natural situation. All around, at the fundus, the substance of the placenta, as well as that of the womb itself, is seen cut through.  
 The external parts of the womb, slightly sketched in outlines, are the same as in the preceding plate, and were fully expressed in Plate XVII.

- AAA* The section of the substance of the lower half of the womb, where the membranous part of the secundines adhered.  
*BBB* The section of the substance of the upper part of the womb, where the placenta adhered.  
*CCC* The section of the placenta; the spongy cavities of which contained both some of the yellow wax, from the arteries of the womb, and of the red wax, from the veins.  
*DDD* Some turns of the navel-string, lying between the arms and the legs of the child.  
*EE* The end of the navel-string laid over the section of the womb. It was cut off from its attachment at that part of the placenta which lay before the child. The parts of the child require no explanation.

## PLATE XXI.

From a seventh subject, at seven months. The womb opened by a crucial incision, and the four corners carefully separated and turned aside from the secundines, so as to show the child and waters through the enclosing membranes.  
 The adjacent parts of the subject are represented in outlines.

- AA* The thighs.  
*B* The mons veneris, where the longitudinal incision of the abdomen terminates.  
*C* The pit of the stomach, where the longitudinal incision of the abdomen begins.  
*DDDD* The four angles of the containing parts of the abdomen inverted, to expose the bowels.  
*EE* The omentum, in the right side of the abdomen.  
*FF* The colon passing towards the left side of the abdomen.  
*GGG* The small intestines on the left side of the womb, some turns of which, when the body was first opened, lay before the womb.  
*HHHH* The four angles of the womb (which was opened by a crucial incision) separated from the subjacent secundines, and inverted, to expose the contents.  
*I* A small part of the inner surface of the womb, to which the placenta had adhered, more unequal and more bloody than what had been lined by the membranes.  
*K* The corresponding surface of a small lobe or extremity of the placenta.  
*L* The membranes containing the liquor amnii, which, at the lower part of the womb, from the declivity of the object, cover the upper parts of the child from our view; and towards the fundus uteri collapse, so as to show the parts of the fetus not indistinctly.  
*M* In this angle, between the womb and secundines, the artist endeavoured to express what was very apparent in the object, viz. the continuity of the substance of the womb and of the secundines; in parting which, the tender connecting medium, the decidua, separated into two layers, one of which clung to the womb, and the other to the chorion.

## PLATE XXII.

From the same subject, showing the situation of the contents of the pelvis. In the figure which is expressed by outlines the vagina is whole; but in the more finished figure its right side is cut out and turned down, to show the mouth of the womb.

- A* The inside of the left thigh.—*B* The left nates.  
*C* The anterior part of the abdomen.—*D* The mons veneris.  
*E* The left labium.—*F* Part of the right labium.  
*GGG* The section of the skin and adipose substance, which was made to remove the containing parts, on the right side of the pelvis.  
*H* The cartilaginous surface of the sacrum, by which it was joined to the right os ilium.  
*II* The right os pubis cut through near the symphysis.  
*KK* The external muscles on the back part of the pelvis cut through.  
*LL* The muscles which lie on the outside of the os pubis cut through.  
*M* The right crus clitoridis, where it was fixed to the ischium, which is removed.  
*N* The sphincter vaginae.—*O* The transverse muscle of the perineum.  
*P* The sphincter ani.



- Q** Tumor ex utero in cavi pelvis parte superiori.  
**R** Vesica urinaria, fere vacua, parte anteriori uteri et latere superiori vaginæ compressa.

*Litteræ sequentes ad lineas adumbratas spectant.*

- SS** Vaginæ facies externa situ suo naturali vesicam urinariam inter et  
**TT** Rectum.  
**VV** Musculi, levator ani scilicet et coccygeus lateris dextræ, cultro anatomico a pelvis contentis separati, et in superficiem recisam devoluti.

*Litteræ sequentes ad figuram magis elaboratam spectant.*

- XX** Totius vaginæ substantia ex uteri cervicis et vesicæ urinariæ excisa et in rectum devoluta, ut os uteri in conspectum prodiret.  
**Y** Oris uteri labium anterius.  
**Z** Ejusdem labii posterius.  
 Vagina ad hunc modum aperta, os uteri, nimirum adminiculo suo jam a latere sublato, dextroreus propendebat.

- Q** The swelling formed by the womb in the upper part of the cavity of the pelvis.  
**R** The bladder, almost empty, compressed between the anterior part of the womb and the upper side of the vagina.

*The following letters refer only to the figure of outlines, viz.*

- SS** The outside of the vagina in its natural situation between the bladder and  
**TT** The rectum.  
**VV** The levator ani and coccygeus muscles of the right side, by dissection turned down from the contents of the pelvis over the cut surface.

*The following letters relate only to the more finished figure, viz.*

- XX** The whole substance of the vagina, in the right side, cut from the neck of the womb and bladder, and turned down over the rectum, to show the orifice of the womb.  
**Y** The anterior lip of the orifice.  
**Z** The posterior lip of the same.  
 When the vagina was thus opened, the lateral support being removed, the os uteri pushed out towards the right side.

## TABULA XXIII.

OCTAVUM cadaver, sexto gestationis mense. Uteri ac membranarum parte anteriori sublata, exhibetur fœtus cum parte placentæ et funiculi umbilicalis. Uteri vasa cæra impleta fuerant.

- A** Vesica urinaria, respectu habito ad uterum, in situ suo naturali; modice distenditur, et ramis quibusdam majoribus venarum hypogastricarum circumtegitur.  
**B** Vaginæ partis posticæ facies interna.  
**CC** Vasa hypogastrica ad cervicem uteri decurrentia et ramos ad vesicam urinariam et vaginam transmittentia.  
**DD** Vasa spermatica, duplicationem ligamenti lati intrantia.  
**EE** Tubes.—*FF* Fimbriæ.  
**GG** Ligamenti lati lamella posterior: anterior cultro anatomico sublata fuerat, ut vasa spermatica, ad fundum uteri ascendentia, oculo plenius occurrerent.  
**HH** Ligamenta rotunda. In sinistro, arteria præcipua, convoluta, a spermatica descendens conspicitur.  
**III** Uteri substantiæ totius et membranarum sectio, qua uteri et secundarum paries anterior, ad eorum contenta exhibenda, sublata fuerat.  
**K** Funis umbilicalis, prope locum ubi in placenta desinit. Placenta uteri parti posticæ, versus fundum, adhaerebat. Funis umbilicalis, primo deorsum, super humerum sinistram, deinde sursum, pone corpus infantis, ad finem suum in placenta transibat.

## TABULA XXIV.

As eodem cadavere.

FIG. I.

Placenta uteri fundo et parti posticæ adhaerescens; substantia ejus spongiosa, injecta per vasa uterina cera, turgescit. Peræque partes lineis adumbratæ, in tabula præcedenti ad plenum sunt expositæ.

- A** Vesica urinaria.—*B* Vagina.  
**CC** Vasa hypogastrica.—*DD* Vasa spermatica.  
**EE** Tubes.—*FF* Fimbriæ.  
**GG** Ligamenta lata.—*HH* Ligamenta rotunda.  
**III** Uteri et membranarum sectio.—*K* Funis umbilicalis.  
**LL** Placenta utero adhaerescens.  
 Nulla pars cere, in vasa uterina injecta, ad ramos vasorum illorum quæ funem umbilicalem constituunt, transierat; vasa illa sanguinem solummodo continentia, obscure designata erant, ubi ex fune umbilicali in faciem internam placentiæ se immittebant. Cellule autem in placentiæ parte spongiosa, omnes eodem modo cera, vel cærulea in venas uteri injecta, vel rubra in arterias infusa, turgesciebant. Hanc rem indicat figura secunda.

- M** Membræ ex margine placentiæ exeuntes, et uterum undique investientes.

Placentiæ margo hic paulo elatior est, et magis conspicuus, substantia ejus spongiosa cera distensa.

FIG. II.

Portio aliqua placentiæ transverse secta, ut substantia ejus spongiosa apparet, ejusdemque cera adimpleta crassitudo.

- A** Placentiæ superficies interna.—*B* Placentiæ superficies externa.  
**C** Membranarum portio, ex margine placentiæ, cera injecta turgescens, et in figuram rotundiorē adacta, exiens.  
 Cera cærulea, primum per venas uteri injecta, maxima pars ad superficiem ejus internam propulsa fuerat; ceræque rubra, postea per arterias injecta, in partibus exterioribus restabat; per totam autem ejus substantiam colores hi duo plus minusve commixti sunt.

FIG. III.

Arterias exhibet illius partis membranæ deciduæ, quæ parietem uteri anteriorem investierat.

FIG. IV.

Venæ ejusdem partis deciduæ. Figure hæc duæ separatim, aliqua ne fieret confusio, delineatæ sunt.

## PLATE XXIII.

FROM the eighth subject, at six months. A fore-view of the womb, which was injected; the anterior part, both of the womb and of the membranes, having been cut away, and the liquor amnii taken out to show the fœtus, with a part of the placenta and of the navel-string.

- A** The bladder, in its situation with respect to the womb. It is moderately distended, and is covered with some large branches of the hypogastric veins.  
**B** The inside of the posterior part of the vagina.  
**CC** The hypogastric vessels, going into the neck of the womb, and sending branches to the bladder and vagina.  
**DD** The spermatic vessels, going into the duplicature of the broad ligament.  
**EE** The tubes.—*FF* The fimbriæ.  
**GG** The posterior lamella of the broad ligament: the anterior had been removed by dissection, to give a clearer view of the spermatic vessels, in their ascent to the fundus of the womb.  
**HH** The round ligaments. In the left is seen a large convoluted artery, coming down from the spermatic.  
**III** The section of the whole substance of the womb, and of the membranes, by which the fore-part of the womb and of the secundines was removed, to expose their contents.  
**K** The navel-string, near its termination in the placenta.  
 The placenta adhered to the posterior part of the womb, towards the fundus. The navel-string passed first downwards, over the left shoulder, and then upwards, behind the body of the child, to its termination at the placenta.

## PLATE XXIV.

FROM the same subject.

FIG. I.

The placenta, adhering to the fundus and back-part of the womb: its spongy substance is filled by the injection of the uterine vessels. Most of the parts in outlines were more fully represented and explained in the preceding plate.

- A** The urinary bladder.—*B* The vagina.  
**CC** The hypogastric vessels.—*DD* The spermatic vessels.  
**EE** The tubes.—*FF* The fimbriæ.  
**GG** The broad ligaments.—*HH* The round ligaments.  
**III** The section of the womb and membranes.—*K* The navel-string.  
**LL** The placenta, adhering to the womb.  
 None of the wax, injected into the vessels of the womb, had passed into the branches of those vessels which compose the navel-string; and as they contained only some blood, they were not distinctly marked, where they spread, from the navel-string, over the internal surface of the placenta. But the cells, or interstices in the spongy part of the placenta, were universally loaded with wax; either the blue, which was injected into the veins of the womb, or the red, which was thrown into the arteries. This is illustrated by Fig. II.  
**M** The membranes, coming out from the edge of the placenta, and investing the womb all around.  
 The edge of the placenta, in this case, was much more elevated and distinct, its spongy substance being distended.

FIG. II.

A section of half of the placenta, principally to show what thickness it had acquired, by its spongy cavities being filled with wax.

- A** Its internal surface.—*B* Its external surface.  
**C** A small portion of the membranes going off from the edge of the placenta, which was thickened, and rounded, by the injected wax.  
 Most of the blue wax, which was first injected by the veins of the womb, was driven on towards the internal surface; and the red wax, which was afterwards injected by the arteries, was lodged principally in the outer parts; but the two colours were, more or less, blended through the whole.

FIG. III.

The decidua, from the fore-part of the same womb, with the convoluted uterine arteries, which are dispersed through it.

FIG. IV.

The same part of the decidua, with the uterine veins, which ramify through it. These two figures were drawn separately, to avoid confusion.



## TABULA XXV.

Nonum cadaver, quinto mense. Apertus omnino uterus, ac fœtus inde exemptus; quo subilinis iudicium feratur de fœtu ipso, de partibus ejus secum invicem comparatis et dimensis, nec non de conditione cervicis uterine quæ sub hoc tempore obtinet.

Fœtus ipse, funisque umbilicalis illustratione non egent.

*AAA* Vulnus per membranas factum, quo fœtus eximeretur; unde interne faciei placentæ pars, circa finem funis umbilicalis, cernitur.

*BBB* Amnion et chorion collapsa, et decidua reflexa (quæ nondum corperat decidua ipsi adherescere) externe cooperta.

*CC* Tubes.—*DD* Ligamenta lata.

*Litteræ sequentes alteri figura separationem insculptas invenies.*

*E* Decidua, omnia illam partem uteri, quam placenta non occupaverat, investiens.

*FFFF* Substantia cervicis uteri, ab altero latere ad alterum secta.

*G* Pars superior, angustior, et levior introitus cervicis uteri, ubi decidua manifeste continuata fuit in membranam ejus internam.

*H* Pars inferior, latior, et rugosa ejusdem.

*I* Facies interna posterioris labii oris uterini, vesiculis, glutine repletis, bullata.

*K* Facies interna vicine partis vaginæ.

*LL* Portiuncule hæc duæ membranas fluitantes exhibent, imperfecte quidem, partes duæ cuticulæ vaginæ investientis, quæ in cadavere, de quo agitur, distincte admodum, separabatur usque ad ipsam oris uteri prominentiam.

## TABULA XXVI.

Decimum cadaver, quinto graviditatis mense. Exhibetur status uteri retroversi.

FIG. I.

Apertus cruciali incisione abdomen, contractiori autem forma exhibitum, cum vesica urinaria præter morem distenta.

*A* Incisio longitudinalis a scrobiculo cordis incipiens.

*B* Quæ ad montem veneris desinentem.

*CC* Partium continentium anguli superiores, super hypochondria reflexi.

*DD* Anguli inferiores utriusque, supra spinam ossis ilium reflexi.

*E* Vesica urinaria, ita urina sanguinolenta distenta, ut fundus ejus ad dimidium spatii, umbilicum inter et scrobiculum cordis, porrigeretur.

FIG. II.

Vesica urinaria, forma pariter minores, per medium divisa, et ad imam partem aperta, ut situs oris uterini, hic præter naturam sursum spectantis, appareat.

*AA* Pars dimidia vesicæ super spinam ossis ilium utriusque reflexa.

*B* Incisionis, a vertice ductæ, quæ vesicæ urinae aperta fuit, finis anterior.

*C* Unus recti intestini circuitus, qui in conspectum prodit ad ejusdem finem posteriorem.

Duas inter has litteras *BC*, vesicæ pars ima tumore, qui universum pelvis occupavit, elevata fuit: hic quoque, facta cruciali incisione parva, inter et paulo ante fines ureterum, os uteri in conspectum venit, pone situm, ut in hac figura, et paulo elatius quam pars superior symphyseos ossium pubis.

FIG. III.

Contenta pelvis omnia a parte postica; inter quæ, uterus retroversus maximum locum habet.

*A* Rectum, ubi in cavum pelvis transibat, deligatum.

*BBB* Margines posteriores sectionis vesicæ a vertice ductæ.

*CC* Rectum, uterum inter et ossa, sacrum et coccygis, compressum.

*DD* Peritoneum, quod, ad sinistram recti intestini latus, pelvis investierat, ope catheteris, hanc partem inter et uterum immisi, elevatum.

*EEF* Pars peritonæi, parti modo descriptæ respondens, ad dextrum recti intestini latus, persecta, et margo ejus *F* sepositus.

*G* Uteri facies anterior, retrosum versa.

*H* Tube ascendens ab utero fundo, qui scilicet ad partem pelvis infimam devoluta fuerat.

*I* Ovarium ante tubam positum.

FIG. IV.

Uteri portione, ac deciduæ parte sublata, fœtus per pellucidas membranas, chorion nuppe et amnion, conspiciuntur.

*A* Os uteri sursum versum. Circum undique conspiciuntur partium vaginæ contiguarum interiora.

*BB* Uteri substantia divisa.

*C* Facies externa partis alicujus deciduæ. Membrana hæc densa, opaca, et arteriis parvis, injecta ab utero cæra impleta, abundavit.

*D* Facies interna alius partis membranæ ejusdem. Quæ parte ablata fuerat decidua, per chorion pellucidum et amnion conspiciuntur fœtus, cujus caput dependet, et collum fune umbilicali circumcingitur.

Liquor albus super chorio leviter adumbratus, vasorum tenuium, quæ inde in deciduam transeunt, reliquias representant.

Cum hæc tabula delinebatur, liquor amnii sanguine exudante infectus fuerat. Membranas autem pellucidarum facies convexa figuram satis distinctam, forma quidem contractam, fenestram, lacuna admittentis, dedit.

Tubarum et ovariorum figuram huicce tabulæ inserere supervacuum duxi.

## TABULA XXVII.

Undecimum cadaver, mense quinto ineunte. Duæ figure. Arteriae et venæ cæra diversi coloris implete sunt.

## PLATE XXV.

From the ninth subject, in the fifth month. The womb fully opened, and the fœtus taken out, to show the exact dimensions and proportions of the child, and the state of the cervix uteri at this period of utero-gestation.

The child and its navel-string require no explanation.

*AAA* The opening made in the membranes for the extraction of the child, through which is seen the inside of the placenta around the termination of the navel-string.

*BBB* The collapsed amnion and chorion, covered externally with the decidua reflexa, which had not as yet contracted an adhesion to the decidua.

*CC* The tubes.—*DD* The broad ligaments.

The following letters are engraved on a separate figure in outlines.

*E* The decidua, lining that part of the womb where the placenta did not adhere to it.

*FFFF* The section, from side to side, of the substance of the cervix uteri.

*G* The upper, narrower, and smaller part of the passage in the cervix uteri, where the decidua was evidently continued down into the inner membrane of that passage.

*H* The lower, wider, and rugous part of that passage.

*I* The inside of the posterior lip of the os uteri, studded with small bags of jelly.

*K* The inside of the adjacent part of the vagina.

*LL* The two small pieces of floating membranes represent, though very imperfectly, two portions of the cuticular lining of the vagina; which, in this subject, was separated distinctly and evidently as far up as the projection of the os uteri.

## PLATE XXVI.

From the tenth subject, in the fifth month, showing the circumstances of a retroverted womb.

FIG. I.

Shows, in miniature, the abdomen fully opened by a crucial incision, and the bladder enormously distended.

*A* The beginning of the longitudinal incision at the pit of the stomach.

*B* Its termination in the mons veneris.

*CC* The upper angles of the containing parts, turned over the hypochondria.

*DD* The lower angles; each turned over the spine of the os ilium.

*E* The bladder, so distended with bloody urine, that its fundus reached half-way between the navel and the pit of the stomach.

FIG. II.

Drawn in miniature to the same scale, shows the bladder cut down through its middle, and opened at its lower part, to show the situation of the os uteri.

*AA* Half of the bladder, on each side, turned over the spine of the os ilium.

*B* The anterior extremity of the vertical incision by which the bladder was opened.

*C* One turn of the rectum which was seen at the posterior end of the same incision.

Between these two letters, *BC*, the depending part of the bladder was raised up by a tumour which possessed the whole cavity of the pelvis: and here, a small crucial incision having been made between and a little before the ends of the ureters, the os uteri was seen, as in this figure, situated behind, and a little higher than the upper part of the symphysis of the ossa pubis.

FIG. III.

A back-view of the whole contents of the pelvis, consisting principally of the retroverted womb.

*A* The rectum tied, where it passed down into the cavity of the pelvis.

*BBB* The posterior edges of the vertical section of the bladder.

*CC* The rectum, where it was pressed and flattened, between the womb and the sacrum and os coccygis.

*DD* The peritoneum, which lined the pelvis on the left side of the rectum, raised up by a large catheter, introduced between it and the womb.

*EEF* The corresponding part of the peritoneum on the right side of the rectum, slit down, and the edge *F* turned off.

*G* The anterior surface of the womb, turned backwards.

*H* The tube, coming up from the fundus uteri, which was turned down into the lowest part of the cavity of the pelvis.

*I* The ovary placed before the tube.

FIG. IV.

The womb opened, to show the secundines and their contents.

*A* The os uteri, turned upwards. All around it is seen the inside of the adjacent parts of the vagina.

*BB* The substance of the womb, cut through.

*C* The external surface of part of the decidua. This membrane was thick and opaque, and full of small arteries, which were injected from the womb.

*D* The internal surface of another part of the same membrane. Where the decidua was removed, through the transparent chorion and amnion, is seen the fœtus, with its head depending, and the funis round its neck.

The white loose lines on the chorion are the remains of the filamentous vessels, which pass from it into the decidua.

The liquor amnii was become bloody, by transudation, when this figure was drawn, and the convex surface of the transparent membranes reflected a distinct miniature picture of the window which gave light.

It was thought unnecessary to introduce the tubes and ovary.

## PLATE XXVII.

Two figures from the eleventh subject in the beginning of the fifth month. The arteries and veins were injected with wax of different colours.



FIG. I.

Uterus a tergo visus, una cum vagina eo consilio incisa, ut status cervicis et orisque uteri oculo obijceretur.

- A* Clitoris.—*BB* Nymphae.  
*C* Proxime hanc supra lateralem, orificium urethrae conspicitur.  
*DD* Vaginae pars extrema inferior, rugis aspera.  
*EE* Ejusdem pars extrema superior, altera levior, praecipue a parte postica.  
*F* Uteri orificium, in terminum vaginae superiecta se projiciens.  
*GG* Tubae.—*HH* Fimbriae.—*II* Ovaria.  
*KK* Vasorum spermaticorum fasciculus, per ligamenta lata, ad ovaria, tubas, et fundum uteri ascendendum.

FIG. II.

Utero omnino aperto, membrana decidua reflexa, chorio super extensa (per quas membranas foetum videmus) et cervicis orisque uterini facies interna apparent.

- A, BB, C, DD, EE, F, GG, HH, II, KK* Vid. Fig. I.  
*L* Cervicis uteri facies interna rugosa, per gluten pellucidum cernitur.  
*MM* Substantia tam uteri quam deciduae percussa.  
*NN* Decidua reflexa, membranas pellucidas investiens, alba, opaca, striata, distenta adeo tenuata, ut in locis plurimis fere pellucida videretur: deciduae, quae hanc obtegebat, adhærescere nondum coeperat.  
*O* Arteria convoluta, per deciduam reflexam, a margine placentae excurrentis.  
*P* Vena huius similis.  
 Vasa foetus sub cute repentina, sanguine adeo distincte adimpleta sunt, ut profecto vasorum cadaveris, cera injecta turgentium, imago praese ferrent.  
 Funis umbilicalis pars altera foetus collum ambrabat, talem sinistram altera.

## TABULA XXVIII.

FIG. I.

Idem uterus quem exhibet figura secunda tabulae praecedentis, sed inversus (i. e. fundo decliviori); ut, contentis suo pondere a cervicis fundum versus devolutis, margo placentae clarius distinguatur; ac decidua, quae ibidem ab interno uteri pariete in externam chorionis superficiem reflexa, nonnisi deciduae reflexae assumit, melius conspicitur.

Partes lineis adumbratae in tabula praecedenti modo expositae sunt atque expressae: scilicet *A, BB, C, DD, EE, F, GG, HH, II, et KK*, in figura prima; atque *L* et *MM* in figura secunda.

- NN* Decidua crassa, faciem internam uteri, ubi placenta non adhærescebat, investiens.  
*OOO* Placentae margo, ubi lamina interna deciduae a facie interna uteri, ad faciem membranarum externam, inflexa fuit atque continuata; quo in loco efficitur.  
*PP* Deciduum reflexum, eo magis attenuatum, quo longius a margine placentae distat.  
*Q* Hic patuit, deciduum non eodem modo, quo externae membranae, trans aditum in cervicem uteri se porrexisset; sed per paululum spatii intra hunc aditum, more investientis membranae, esse continuatum; tandemque sensim evanuisse, aut cum glutine illo, quod vice cementi fungitur, esse confusum.

FIG. II.

Ejusdem uteri facies interna, qualis apparuit, placenta jam separata.

- A, BB, C, DD, EE, F, GG, HH, II, KK* Vide tabulae praecedentis figuram primam.  
*L, MM* Vide ejusdem tabulae figuram secundam.  
*NNN* Pars deciduae, undique circa placentae marginem, etiamnum utero intus adhærescens.  
*O* Centrum superficiei orbiculatae, in uteri parte anteriori, cui placenta hoc in cadavere adhærescebat. Haec arteriae vasaque abundabat, quae scilicet utero ac placentae communes fuerant, quasque necessario perrupti, duas has partes dum separabam. Arteriae quidem parvae erant, convolutae, colorisque magis lucidi, ut ad litteram *P*; venae autem perruptae speciem macularum fusciorum, vel foeculorum, magnitudinis haud exiguae, praese feriebant, ut ad litteram *Q*.  
 Linea inequalis quae superficiem hanc scabram, cui placenta adhærescebat, ambit, extremum marginem placentae a membranis abscisse designat; eadem etiam indicat locum quo deciduae lamina interna reflexa fuerat, circum undique, in faciem chorionis externam.

## TABULA XXIX.

TALES figurae ad idem exemplar depictae; quibus adiciuntur duae aliae, tanquam appendices.

FIG. I.

Ovum utero exemptum, faciem placentae externam representans, laciniisque marginem ejus undique ambientes, membranae scilicet deciduae reflexae dilaceratae reliquias. Haec figura cum figura secunda praecedentis tabulae congruit, faciem ori exhibens, quod isti utero intus adhærescebat.

- AAAA* Decidua reflexa, undique a margine placentae, ad chorion integendum, extensa.  
*BBB* Limbus, marginem placentae circumambiens, ortus scilicet ex sectione deciduae reflexae, ubi illa separata fuit a decidua, aut, si ita loqui mavis, a facie uteri interna.  
 Circulus, limbo isto circumdatus, faciem externam placentae exhibet, quae utero adhærebat. Has partes dum separabam, arteriae vasaque plurimae dilaceratae sunt, quarum pars altera utero adhaerens est, altera placentae. Arteriae quidem, ut in figura praecedenti, parvae, convolutae, et colore sunt lucidiores, ut ad litteram *C*; venae autem maculae late ac fuscae representant, ut ad litteram *D*.

FIG. II.

Partis membranae deciduae facies interna, ope vitri optici amplius visa, ut textura ejus propria, cribrum haud male referens, explicari posset.

FIG. I.

A back-view of the womb, with the vagina slit up to show the state of the cervix and os uteri.

- A* The clitoris.—*BB* The nymphae.  
*C* Immediately over this letter is the orifice of the urethra.  
*DD* The lower end of the vagina, which is rugous.  
*EE* The upper end, which is more smooth, especially behind.  
*F* The orifice of the womb, projecting into the upper end of the vagina.  
*GG* The tubes.—*HH* The fimbriae.—*II* The ovaries.  
*KK* The bundle of spermatic vessels, passing up, in the broad ligaments, to the ovaries, tubes, and fundus of the womb.

FIG. II.

The same womb fully opened, showing the decidua reflexa upon the chorion (through which the child appears), and the inside of the neck and orifice of the womb.

- A, BB, C, DD, EE, F, GG, HH, II, KK* See Fig. I.  
*L* The rugous inside of the neck of the womb, seen through the transparent cement.  
*MM* The substance, both of the womb and of the decidua, cut through.  
*NN* The decidua reflexa, covering the transparent membranes, in white and opaque striae. It was become so thin, by extension, as to be rendered almost transparent in many places. It had not as yet contracted an adhesion with the decidua which covered it.  
*O* A convoluted artery, branching through the decidua reflexa, from the edge of the placenta.  
*P* A vein of the same kind.  
 The cutaneous vessels of the child were as distinctly filled with blood as if they had been injected.  
 One turn of the navel-string was round the child's neck, and another was twisted round the left ankle.

## PLATE XXVIII.

FIG. I.

The womb, from the same subject, turned upside down, that the weight of its contents might carry them towards the fundus; to show the border of the placenta, where the decidua is reflected from the inside of the womb to the outside of the chorion, at which last place it makes the decidua reflexa.

The parts represented in outlines were seen and explained in the preceding plate, viz. *A, BB, C, DD, EE, F, GG, HH, II*, and *KK*, in the first figure, and *L, MM*, in the second.

- NNN* The thick decidua lining the inside of the womb, where the placenta was not attached.  
*OOO* The edge of the placenta, where the inner layer of the decidua was continued, by inflexion, from the inside of the womb to the outside of the membranes; at which last place it constitutes.  
*PP* The decidua reflexa, which becomes thinner in proportion as it is farther distant from the edge of the placenta.  
*Q* Here it was evident that the decidua was not, like the other membranes, extended across the passage in the neck of the womb, but was continued a little way down that passage, and there insensibly lost, or blended with the glutinous cement.

FIG. II.

The inside of the same womb, after the placenta had been separated.

- A, BB, C, DD, EE, F, GG, HH, II, KK* See the first figure of the preceding plate.  
*L, MM* See the second figure of the preceding plate.  
*NNN* Part of the decidua, all around the edge of the placenta, left adhering to the inside of the womb.  
*O* The centre of the circular surface at the forepart of the womb, to which the placenta, in this case, adhered. It was full of arteries and veins, which had passed between the womb and placenta, and which we broke through in separating these two parts: the arteries were small and convoluted, and of a lighter colour, as at the letter *P*; the broken veins had the appearance of dark spots or holes, of some considerable size, as at the letter *Q*.  
 The irregular line, which surrounds this rough surface to which the placenta adhered, points out the extreme border of the placenta, which was cut off from the membranes, and where the inner layer of the decidua, all around, was reflected upon the upper surface of the chorion.

## PLATE XXIX.

THREE figures from the same subject, and two supplemental.

FIG. I.

The ovum taken out of the womb, showing the external surface of the placenta, and the ragged edge all round, where the decidua reflexa was torn through. This figure corresponds with the second figure in the preceding plate, showing the surface of the ovum, which was attached to the inside of that womb.

- AAAA* The decidua reflexa going off, all round, from the edge of the placenta, to cover the chorion.  
*BBB* The edge, formed all round the brim or border of the placenta, by cutting the decidua reflexa where it came off from the decidua, or, in other words, from the inside of the womb.  
 The round surface, enclosed by that edge, is the outer surface of the placenta, which had adhered to the womb. In separating those two parts many arteries and veins were torn through, one part of each remaining with the womb, and the other with the placenta. The arteries, as in the preceding figure, are small, convoluted, and of a lighter colour, as at the letters *C*; the veins make broad dark spots, as at the letter *D*.

FIG. II.

The internal surface of a portion of the decidua, considerably magnified, to show its peculiar cribriform or lace-like appearance.

FIG. III.

Ovarium, corpusque luteum percissa. Corpus luteum, etiam ad hoc tempus, cavatum esse manifeste apparuit.

FIG. IV.

*Figura addita.*

Pars aliqua membranae deciduae, pertinentis ad partum legitimum, mensibus scilicet novem rite exactis.

FIG. V.

*Alia figura addita.*

Portio aliqua uteri et secundarum, nono mense, ita disposita, ut earum partium strata diversa distincte conspiciantur. Arteries cera rubra, venis flava est injecta.

*AAA* Uteri substantia discissa.

*BB* Placenta ei adhaerens, prope marginem percissa.

*CC* Decidua ea in parte utero adhaerens.

*DD* Decidua in illa parte ab uteri facie interna elevata, chorioque adhaerens.

*E* Chorion, supra faciem internam placentae continuatum, ubi separari non potest.

*F* Amnion elevatum a chorio, cui non, nisi per gluten aliquod molliissimum, adhaesit.

FIG. III.

The ovarium and corpus luteum cut through; the latter of these, even at this time, had an apparent cavity.

FIG. IV.

*A supplemental figure.*

A portion of the decidua, from a common delivery at nine months; its vessels filled with red blood.

FIG. V.

*Another supplemental figure.*

Part of the womb and secundines, at nine months, so disposed as to exhibit distinctly the different strata of those parts. The arteries had been injected with red wax, the veins with yellow.

*AAA* The substance of the womb cut through.

*BB* The adhering placenta cut through, near its edge.

*CC* The decidua, at that part left adhering to the inside of the womb.

*DD* The decidua, at this part raised from the inside of the womb, and adhering to the chorion.

*E* The chorion, which is continued upwards over the inside of the placenta, where it cannot be separated.

*F* The amnion, raised up from the chorion, to which it adhered by a tender jelly only.

## TABULA XXX.

A PROXIMO cadavere, quarto mense decurrente. Uterus a parte antica apertus, vasis cera repleti. Praecipue hic notanda occurrunt, superficies placentae externa; vasa ex utero se immergentia in placentam; cervicis uteri externa, qualis facies, sit, et, respectu ad vesicam urinariam urethraeque habito, quem situm obtineat.

Placentae superficies, sectione uteri substantiae circumdata, adeo refert prodestem, scilicet Fig. I. ut explanatione minime indigeat.

*AA* Vasa spermatica.—*BB* Fimbriae, sive tubarum partes extremae.

*CC* Ovaria. Horna sinistram corpore latoe nonnulla auctum fuit.

*DD* Ligamenta rotunda.—*E* Cervix uteri contracta.

*F* Facies interna portiois istius vesicae, quae vaginae subjecta adhaeret. Utroque in latere, et haec litera paulo superius, censitur orificium urethrae.

*G* Urethra universa omnino aperta.

## PLATE XXX.

FROM the twelfth subject, in the fourth month, shows the injected womb opened on its fore-part, to give a full view of the external surface of the placenta, with the vessels passing into it from the womb. It shows likewise the state of the cervix uteri externally, and its relation to the bladder and urethra.

The surface of the placenta, surrounded by the section of the substance of the womb, is so much like that of the first figure in the preceding plate, that it requires no explanation.

*AA* The spermatic vessels.—*BB* The fimbriae, or ends of the tubes.

*CC* The ovaria. The left was enlarged by the corpus luteum.

*DD* The round ligaments.—*E* The cervix uteri, in a contracted state.

*F* The inside of that portion of the bladder which adheres to the subjacent vagina. On each side, and a little higher than this letter, is seen the orifice of the ureter.

*G* The urethra opened in its whole length.

## TABULA XXXI.

TRAZ figure ab eodem cadavere.

FIG. I.

Uterus a parte postica ita apertus, ut facies membranae deciduae externa ac status cervicis uterinae visu exponantur.

Literas tabulae huic explanandae accommodatas omnes praeter *II*, *K*, et *L*, in figura secunda videtur.

*AA* Vasa spermatica.—*BB* Fimbriae.—*CC* Ovaria.

*D* Vagina universa, quae in longum extenditur, omnino aperta.

*E* Os uteri in vaginam se protendens.

*F* Via rugosa, per cervicem uteri decens, unde gluten illud consolidans jam existerat.

*GG* Sectio substantiae cervicis uteri.

*HH* Sectio substantiae uteri, unde

*II* Pars posterior totius substantiae uteri de decidua sublata, et in fundum uteri revoluta cernitur.

*K* Decidua, adhuc membranis adhaerens, superficiei suae scabrae externam exhibens, unde uterus fuerat separatus. Membrana haec vasis, cera impletis, vasis maxima de parte abundavit. Plerumque autem in locis, cera, vasis effusa, haec vasa indistincta reddiderunt.

*L* Membranae pellucidae, amnion scilicet et chorion, decidua reflexa tenuissima et pellucida obiecta, in aditum cervicis uteri, ubi decidua ipsa deficit, viam sibi facientes.

FIG. II.

Idem uterus; postquam scilicet inversa pars uteri fuerat abscissa, et decidua ablata, ea mente, ut fetus, in liquore amni natans, per pellucidas membranas appareret.

Decidua reflexa hic adeo tenuis fuit, ut, nisi ad marginem placentae, vix percipi posset.

Fetus, cujus crura fove umbilicali circumvincta sunt, per se satis est manifestus.

FIG. III.

Corpus luteum ovario in sinistro percissum, ut appareat quale sit ejus cavum, sub hoc tempore gestationis. Qualem se habet cicatricula illa, in externa facie corporis lutei ovarii sinistri, ibi cernitur, ubi stat litera *C*, in figuris prima et secunda.

## PLATE XXXI.

THREE figures from the same subject.

FIG. I.

A back-view of the womb, so opened as to expose the outer surface of the decidua, and to show the state of the neck of the womb.

The letters for explanation, except *II*, *K*, and *L*, are seen in Fig. II.

*AA* The spermatic vessels.—*BB* The fimbriae.—*CC* The ovaries.

*D* The vagina laid open in its whole length.

*E* The os uteri protruding into the vagina.

*F* The rugous passage through the neck of the womb, from which the viscous cement had, by this time, fallen out.

*GG* The section of the substance of the cervix uteri.

*HH* The section of the substance of the womb; whence

*II* The posterior part of the whole substance of the womb, raised up from the decidua, and turned over the fundus of the womb.

*K* The decidua left upon the membranes, showing its scabrous outer surface, from which the womb was separated. It was crowded with injected vessels, especially veins; and in many places the wax was extravasated, which occasioned indistinctness.

*L* The transparent membranes, viz. amnion and chorion, covered with a very thin and transparent decidua reflexa, pushing down into the passage of the cervix uteri, where the decidua is wanting.

FIG. II.

The same object, after the inverted portion of the womb had been cut off, and the decidua removed, to show the fetus, in the liquor amni, through the transparent membranes.

The decidua reflexa in this subject was so thin that it was scarcely perceptible, except near the edge of the placenta.

The fetus, with the navel-string round its legs, requires no explanation.

FIG. III.

The corpus luteum, in the left ovary, cut through, to show its cavity at this period. The appearance of the cicatricula, upon the outside of the corpus luteum, in the left ovary, is seen where the letter *C* stands in the first and second figures.

## TABULA XXXII.

FIGURE duae, a decimo tertio cadavere, tertio mense praeter exacto.

FIG. I.

Uterus a parte antica apertus, unde fetus cervicisque uteri status in conspectum prodessent.

*AA* Ligamenta lata.—*BB* Ligamenta rotunda.

*CC* Tubes.—*DD* Fimbriae.

*EE* Ovaria.—*F* Vagina omnino aperta.

*G* Oris uterini labium posterius.

*HH* Via per cervicem uterinam.

*III* Sectio substantiae uteri, portione quodam ovali excisa, ut contenta ejus sub examen venirent.

*K* Membranae percissae.

*L* Facies internae uteri pars.

## PLATE XXXII.

Two figures, from the thirteenth subject, at full three months.

FIG. I.

A fore-view of the womb, opened to show the child and the state of the cervix uteri.

*AA* The broad ligaments.—*BB* The round ligaments.

*CC* The tubes.—*DD* The fimbriae.

*EE* The ovaries.—*F* The vagina laid open.

*G* The posterior lip of the os uteri.

*HH* The passage through the cervix uteri.

*III* The section of the substance of the womb, where an oval piece was taken out to show its contents.

*K* The membranes cut through.

*L* Part of the internal surface of the womb.



- M* Pars ista deciduae, quae inde separata fuit. Prope hanc literam cernitur foramen quoddam (locus nimirum ubi decidua deest) viz. quae per cervicem uteri ducit, exadversum situm.
- N* Decidua reflexa, necnon chorion et amnion, percissa.
- O* Placenta parti posteriori uteri adherens.
- Fetus, cum collo fune umbilicali his circumdato, abunde patet.

FIG. II.

- Uteri, placentae, et membranarum secundum longitudinem sectio, cum fœtu iuxta sito, funiculo utero umbilicali nouum ducto.
- AA* Vaginae facies interna.—*BB* Os uteri percissum.
- CC* Cervix uteri percissa.
- DE* Via quae per cervicem ducit, cuius, in parte posteriore *E*, rugae penniformes conspiciuntur.
- FFFF* Sectio fundi uteri, ubi conceptus sedens habebat.
- GG* Sectio placentae, quae retrosum adhererat, ubi uterus, de quo agitur, praeter morem crassus visus est.
- HH* Placentae superfacies interna, amnio et chorio obiecta.
- I* Uteri superfacies interioris pars.
- K* Pars parva deciduae, inde separata.
- LL* Deciduae facies interna, sive eam ipsam inter et deciduam reflexam.
- M* Angulus prope marginem placentae, ubi decidua lamella interior super chorion reflectitur, nempe ad deciduam reflexam faciendam.
- N* Deciduae reflexae facies externa, sive eam membranam illam inter et deciduam.
- O* Margines secti deciduae reflexae et chorii, quae inter se intime connectuntur.
- P* Margo amnii sectus.

## TABULA XXXIII.

Ova tria abortiva, sex figuris expressa.

FIG. I.

- Orum nonne circiter hebdomada abortivum, ab ista scilicet parte quae membranacea est adspicuum. Decidua lacerata est, et aliquantulum revoluta, ut decidua reflexa lavis et opaca in conspectum prodiret.
- AA* Decidua ab utero separate facies externa scabra.
- B* Facies externa portio nuda ejusdem placentae, cuius reliqua pars sedem suum exadversum habebat.
- CCCC* Deciduae facies interna cribriformis, quae primis mensibus graviditatis membranis inclusis non adherescit.
- DDDD* Deciduae margo laceratus, qui in marginem *EEE* membranae ejusdem curvam suam tenet.
- F* Decidua reflexa per faciem externam chorii diffusa.
- GG* Angulus partis reflexae, ad marginem scilicet placentae, ubi lamella interior deciduae in chorion reflectitur, simili fere modo quo lamella interior pericardii reflectitur ad superficiei externae cordis obtegendam.
- H* Extrema pars deciduae ad cervicem uteri.

FIG. II.

- Ejusdem sectio a vertice ad imum usque.
- AAA* Sectio placentae, quam superfacies superiori et posteriori uteri adhæsisse suspensum est.
- BB* Deciduae partis anterioris sectio.
- CC* Deciduae partis posterioris sectio.
- D* Pars extrema deciduae ad cervicem uteri.
- EE* Amnii cavum, in quo fœtus, ope funiculi tenuissimi umbilicalis, a facie interna placentae suspenditur.
- F* Sectio trium membranarum, scilicet amnii, chorii, et deciduae reflexae, quae non solum sunt contiguae, sed et sibi invicem adherescunt.
- GG* Angulus ad marginem placentae, ubi lamella interior deciduae in faciem externam chorii reflectitur.
- H* Hic tres istae membranae paululum sejunguntur, ut situs earum, respectu habito ad placentam, manifestus appareat.

FIG. III.

- Orum octo circiter hebdomadarum abortivum. Pars quaedam exigua deciduae excissa est, et sursum reflexa, ut cavum inter eam et ceteras membranas cerneretur.
- A* Deciduae pars exigua excissa.
- B* Conceptus pars ubi deest decidua, exadversum scilicet aditus per uteri cervicem ducens.
- CCC* Deciduae superfacies externa.
- D* Decidua reflexa obtegens chorion et amnion, quae membranae se protendentes cavum deciduae adimplent.
- E* Partis superioris placentae facies externa.

FIG. IV.

- Idem ovum, decidua jam incisione decussatim aperta, angulis quatuor revolutis deciduaeque reflexae portione rotunda cultro sublata et devoluta, nempe ut vascula in superfacie externa chorii in conspectum prodirent.
- A, B* Vide Fig. III.
- CCCC* Facies interna quatuor angularum in quos decidua cruciali incisione fuerat divisa.
- DDD* Decidua reflexa ceteras membranas investiens.
- EE* Angulus ad placentae marginem, ubi lamella interior deciduae protenditur supra faciem externam chorii, nomenque deciduae reflexae obtinet.
- F* Deciduae reflexae portio rotunda, ex facie externa chorii cultro anatomico sublata et devoluta.
- G* Chorion cum vas suis hirsutis expositum. Vasa ista deciduae reflexae aere adherent, et eorum nonnulla una cum membrana illa abscissa sunt.

FIG. V.

- Orum eodem fere tempore abortu separatum, constans ex chorio solo, cum vas et contentis ejus; quippe decidua, vel pars secundaria uterina, in utero remanebat.
- AAA* Vasorum hirsutorum rami majores et frequentiores, ex quadam parte superfacies externae chorii emergentes, et cum decidua, vel parte uterina, ad placentam conficiendam se commiscuentes.
- BB* Chorion ea portio quae postea membrana uniformis et pellucida evadit; vas parvioribus, subtilioribus, fluitantibus, quae in decidua reflexa evanescent, abundat: per eam conspicitur embryo.

- M* That part of the decidua which was separated from it. Near this letter is the hole, or deficiency of the decidua, opposite to the passage through the cervix uteri.
- N* The decidua reflexa, chorion, and amnion, cut through.
- O* The placenta, adhering to the posterior part of the womb. The fetus, with two turns of the navel-string round its neck, requires no explanation.

FIG. II.

- A longitudinal section of the womb, placenta, and membranes, with the child near it, but still attached by the navel-string.
- AA* The inside of the vagina.—*BB* The os uteri cut through.
- CC* The cervix uteri cut through.
- DE* The passage through the cervix; in the posterior part of which, *E*, the penniform rugae are conspicuous.
- FFFF* The section of the fundus uteri, in which the conception was lodged.
- GG* The section of the placenta, which adhered backwards, where this womb was remarkably thick.
- HH* The internal surface of the placenta, covered with the amnion and chorion.
- I* Part of the inner surface of the womb.
- K* A small part of the decidua separated from that inside of the womb.
- LL* The internal surface of the decidua, or the cavity between the decidua and decidua reflexa.
- M* The angle, near the edge of the placenta, where the inner layer of the decidua is turned over the chorion to form the decidua reflexa.
- N* The outside of the decidua reflexa, or the cavity between that membrane and the decidua.
- O* The cut edges of the decidua reflexa and chorion, which are intimately connected.
- P* The cut edge of the amnion.

## PLATE XXXIII.

Six figures of three different abortions.

FIG. I.

- An abortion of about nine weeks, seen on that side which is membranous. The decidua is torn, and turned somewhat aside, to show the smooth and opaque decidua reflexa.
- AA* The rough external surface of the decidua, which exfoliated from the womb.
- B* The outside of a small portion of the placenta, the rest of which was situated on the back part of this object.
- CCCC* The internal cribriform surface of the decidua, which, in the first months of pregnancy, does not adhere to the membranes which it encloses.
- DDDD* The lacerated edge of the decidua, which had been continued into the edge *EEE* of the same membrane.
- F* The decidua reflexa spread over the outside of the chorion.
- GG* The angle of reflection at the edge of the placenta, where the inner layer of the decidua is turned over the chorion; much in the same manner as the inner lamella of the pericardium is reflected to cover the outer surface of the heart.
- H* The termination of the decidua at the cervix uteri.

FIG. II.

- A vertical section of the same.
- AAA* The section of the placenta; which, we must suppose, had adhered to the upper and back part of the womb.
- BB* The section of the anterior portion of the decidua.
- CC* The section of the posterior portion of the decidua.
- D* The termination of the decidua at the cervix uteri.
- EE* The cavity of the amnion, in which the embryo hangs by a slender navel-string from the inside of the placenta.
- F* The section of the three membranes, which are not only contiguous, but adhere to one another, viz. the amnion, the chorion, and the decidua reflexa.
- GG* The angle, at the edge of the placenta, where the inner layer of the decidua is reflected over the outside of the chorion.
- H* Here those three membranes are a little separated to show their course at the placenta.

FIG. III.

- An abortion of about eight weeks. A small strap of the decidua is cut out and turned up, to show the cavity between it and the other membranes.
- A* The cut slip of the decidua.
- B* The part of the conception where there is no decidua, viz. opposite to the passage through the cervix uteri.
- CCC* The external surface of the decidua.
- D* The decidua reflexa covering the chorion and amnion, which project and fill up the cavity of the decidua.
- E* The outside of the upper part of the placenta.

FIG. IV.

- The same, when the decidua had been opened by a crucial incision, and the four angles had been turned off, and then round a piece of the decidua reflexa dissected off, and turned to one side, to show the loose vessels on the outside of the chorion.
- A, B* See Fig. III.
- CCCC* The inside of the four angles or flaps into which the decidua was reduced by a crucial incision.
- DDD* The decidua reflexa covering the other membranes.
- EE* The angle at the edge of the placenta, where the interior lamella of the decidua is continued over the outside of the chorion, forming the decidua reflexa.
- F* A round portion of the decidua reflexa dissected from the outside of the chorion, and turned aside.
- G* The chorion, with its shaggy vessels, laid bare. These vessels adhered firmly to the decidua reflexa, and parts of them were cut off with that membrane.

FIG. V.

- An abortion of the same age, consisting of the chorion only, with its vessels and contents, that is, without the decidua or uterine part of the secundines.
- AAA* The larger and more crowded branches of the shaggy vessels which shoot from the external surface of one part of the chorion, to mix with the decidua or uterine part, to form the placenta.
- BB* That portion of the chorion which afterwards becomes the uniform transparent membrane. It is covered with fewer and more delicate floating vessels, which lose themselves in the decidua reflexa. The embryo is seen through it.



C Vesicula umbilicalis in facie externa amnii per chorion conspicienda: filum exalbidum (reliquiae arteriae et venae) ab ea ad umbilicum embryonis transit.

FIG. VI.

Idem ovum apertum. Membranis antice parti insidentibus a placenta abscissis et reflexis, distincte conspicitur embryo.

A Vesicula umbilicalis, ex qua

BB Reliquiae arteriae et venae, filo albo similes, ad umbilicum embryonis transeunt. Intestinales gyri quidam in principio funis umbilicalis includuntur.

## TABULA XXXIV.

FIG. I.

Ovum, scilicet chorion, cum omnibus ejus contentis, quintam, ut licet coniecere, circiter hebdomadam. Latere, antea usitate, ad dignoscendas partes, minime desideratur. Maculae quae maxime fuscæ sunt, sanguinis coagulati reliquias parvas representant. In medio, globi instar, conspicitur amnion, per quod fetus indistincte apparet. Ovum ipsum haud paululum mole sua complanatum expressumque fuit, eorum pictore in patella dum jacebat.

FIG. II.

Idem ovum præparatum, magna satis parte chorii abscissa, amnionque cum feto incluso, ut partes circa umbilicum ejus conspicuerentur, in latum reflexo, vitri optici ope, ut partes minores magis distincte possent conspici, amplificatum fuit. Vasa hirsuta fluitantia, ex facie externa chorii excurrentia, per se satis patent.

AA Spacium inter chorion et amnion. Hoc refertum erat gelatina tenera, adeo pellucida ut vix cerni posset; unde arteriae venosae ramosae, sanguine rubro impletae, in facie interna placentae distincte per eam conspiciuntur.

B Amnion liquore pellucido colorisque experte, purissima veluti aqua fontana, distendebatur; per quem factus partes minores apparebant.

C Vesicula umbilicalis humore distensa: neque amnio illa, neque chorio connexa fuit; gelatina autem tenera circumdata, umbilico foetus per arteriam et venam, quasi per pediculum, adnexa; quibus quidem vas tanta inter se vicinitas fuit, ut vas unum sanguine rubro impletum, et ramos in vesicula umbilicali solum emittens, videretur.

Caput fetus trunco ejus longius fuit; brachia et crura non nisi per paululum emiculerant; viscera abdominis rondsium fuerant vestita; pars eorum magis fusca hepatis fuit; funis umbilici nondum orto, fetus faciei internae chorii et amnii, quae eo loci contigua erant, medio abdomine, adnectebatur.

FIG. III.

Ovum integrum, quartæ hebdomadæ, ut licet coniecere. Ovi pars superior, latior, et plana, sacculus fuit, textura tenera, per deciduam solum formata; hinc ad angulos superiores foramen drutatum utrinque fuit, ubi tubus intrasse coniecere licebat; et ad ovi partem inferiorem portio crassa angustaque ex membranis omnibus contentisque eorum constabat.

FIG. IV.

Ejusdem ovi, sectione a vertice ad inferum ducta aperti, facies interna. Ovum totum adhuc fundi uteri formam triangularem retinebat.

Pars lata superior, deciduae faciem internam brevior, cribro similis, ostendit; et pars angusta inferior, omnium membransarum sectionem curvaturam in conspectu ponit. Partes primordiales omnino solutæ fuerant. Amnion a chorio sejuncta fuerat, et in cavo ejus fluitabat. Ex duobus ab eodem centro circulis albis, interior est chorii sectio; ejus in facie externa stratum spongiosum, cui vasa ex chorio se immittunt, cernitur; circulus albus exterior, ad partem inferiorem, deciduam, placentam obtegunt, et ad partem superiorem deciduam reflexam representant.

FIG. V.

Ovum integrum tertiam circiter hebdomadam.

AA Seta in cavum ovi trajecta per foramen ad utrumque angulum superiorem, quod scilicet tubus fallopiæ extremitatem esse coniecere licet.

BB Eadem seta per foramen majus exeuntes ad angulum inferiorem, quod cervici uteri exadversum esse ponitur.

C Hydatidis, molis admodum exiguae, per deciduam sese projiciens, et filamenta gracilia ramosa ex superficie sua emittens: chorion esse, vix dubitandum.

FIG. VI.

Idem ovum, maxima parte parietis anterioris excissa.

AA, BB, C Vide Fig. V.

Manifestum est deciduam, hocce in ovo, membranam fuisse densam, texture glutinosæ, quæ toti cavo triangulari fundi uteri, tanquam vestimentum, adhaeserat; constabat etiam tubas in facie ejus interna fuisse terminatas; chorion inter duplicem ejus membranam situm fuisse, vel substantia ejus circumdata; parique passu cum incremento chorii, procedente uteri gestatione, eorum deciduae coarctasse, lamellam ejus interiorem (sive deciduam reflexam) distendens, donec tandem, delecto cavo, lamella illa interna faciei interiori deciduae fuisset contigua. Progressus hic, de quo agitur, mutationis planities intelligitur, si proxime his figuræ inter se conferantur, ordine eorum inverso, primo scilicet nonam, deinde octavam, et postremo septimam.

FIG. VII.

Status ovi (qualem scilicet animo licet concipere) in utero ætate proventiois, ubi chorion, decidua reflexa obtectum, per plurimum spatium in cavum deciduae porrigitur.

AA Deciduae sectio, ubi certo temporis progressu, lamellam externam duplicis membranae, spongiosam vel solum chorion vulgo dictæ, conficiet.

B In hoc loco, decidua partem placentæ, uterinam dictam conficiet.

C Amnii cavum.

D Cavum, vel spatium, amnion inter et chorion.

E Cavum deciduae, vel spatium membranam illam inter et deciduam reflexam.

FF Tubæ in faciem internam deciduae sese aperientes.

G Cervix uteri nullam partem ovi continens.

FIG. VIII. et IX.

Dux hæc figuræ, in hoc fere solo ab ultima differunt, nimirum chorii in deciduae cavum projectio eo minor est, quo ovum ætate minus.

## PLATE XXXIV.

FIG. I.

A CONCEPTION, viz. the chorion, with all its contents, supposed to be about five weeks. The parts will be understood without letters of reference. Some of the darkest spots represent the little remnants of clotted blood. In the middle the amnion is seen like a round ball, through which the fetus appears indistinctly. The whole object was considerably flattened and spread out by its own weight, as it lay in a little dish before the painter.

FIG. II.

The same conception, prepared by cutting away a considerable part of the chorion, and turning aside the amnion with the enclosed fetus, that the parts about the navel might be seen. It is considerably magnified, to show the small parts more distinctly. The shaggy floating vessels, which shoot from the outer surface of the chorion, require no explanation.

AA The space between the chorion and amnion. This was filled with a tender jelly, so transparent as to be almost invisible; whence the branching arteries and veins, filled with red blood, upon the inside of the placenta, were distinctly seen through it.

B The amnion, distended with a liquor as transparent and void of colour as the clearest water; through which the minute parts of the fetus were distinctly seen.

C The vesicula umbilicalis, distended with a fluid. It was neither attached to the amnion nor the chorion; surrounded with the tender jelly; connected, as by a pedicle, to the navel of the fetus by an artery and a vein, which lay so close together as to appear like one vessel filled with red blood, and dispersing its branches on the vesicula umbilicalis alone.

The head of the fetus was longer than the trunk: the arms and legs had shot out but a little way; the abdominal viscera were not covered; the darker part of these was the red liver: there being no navel-string, the fetus was attached at its abdomen to the inside of the amnion and of the chorion, which were contiguous at that place.

FIG. III.

An entire conception, supposed to be in the fourth week. The broad and flat upper part of the object was a bag of a tender texture, formed of the decidua only, with a ragged perforation at each of the two upper angles, where the tubes were supposed to have entered; and the thick and narrow portion, at the lower part of the object, consisted of all the membranes and their contents.

FIG. IV.

The inside of the same object, laid open by a vertical section. The whole conception retained still the triangular shape of the fundus uteri.

The broad upper part shows the smoother and cribriform internal surface of the decidua; and the narrow part below shows the section and cavity of all the membranes. The rudiments of the fetus were dissolved. The amnion had separated from, and lay loose in, the cavity of the chorion. Of the two concentric white circles, the interior is the section of the chorion, upon the outside of which is seen the stratum of spongy substance into which the vessels shoot from the chorion. The outer white circle represents, at its lower part, the decidua covering the placenta, and at its upper part the decidua reflexa.

FIG. V.

A complete conception, of about three weeks.

AA A bristle passed into the cavity of the conception, through a hole at each of the upper angles, which was supposed to be the termination of the fallopian tube.

BB The same bristles coming out through a larger hole at the lower angle, supposed to be opposite to the cervix uteri.

C A small hydatid, projecting through the substance of the decidua, which had slender branching filaments shooting from the surface, supposed to be the chorion.

FIG. VI.

The same conception, after a considerable portion of its fore-part had been cut off.

AA, BB, C See Fig. V.

It plainly appears that the decidua, in this case, was a thick membrane (of a gelatinous texture) which had lined and adhered to the whole triangular cavity of the fundus uteri; that the tubes terminated on its internal surface; that the chorion was lodged in its duplicature, or was surrounded with its substance; and that in proportion as the chorion would have been extended, in the progress of gestation, it would have encroached upon the cavity of the decidua, stretching its interior lamella (or decidua reflexa), till at length the cavity being obliterated, that interior lamella would have come into contact with the inside of the decidua. This progressive change will be more clearly understood by comparing the three following figures in the inverted order, viz. IX., VIII., and VII.

FIG. VII.

The more advanced state of a supposed conception in the womb, when the chorion, covered by the decidua reflexa, is stretched a great way out into the cavity of the decidua.

AA The section of the decidua, where, in process of time, it would constitute the external lamella of the double membrane, which has been commonly named the spongy or false chorion.

B Here the decidua constitutes the uterine part of the placenta.

C The cavity of the amnion.

D The cavity or space between the amnion and chorion.

E The cavity of the decidua, or the space between that membrane and the decidua reflexa.

FF The tubes opening upon the inside of the decidua.

G The cervix uteri, containing no part of the conception.

FIGS. VIII. and IX.

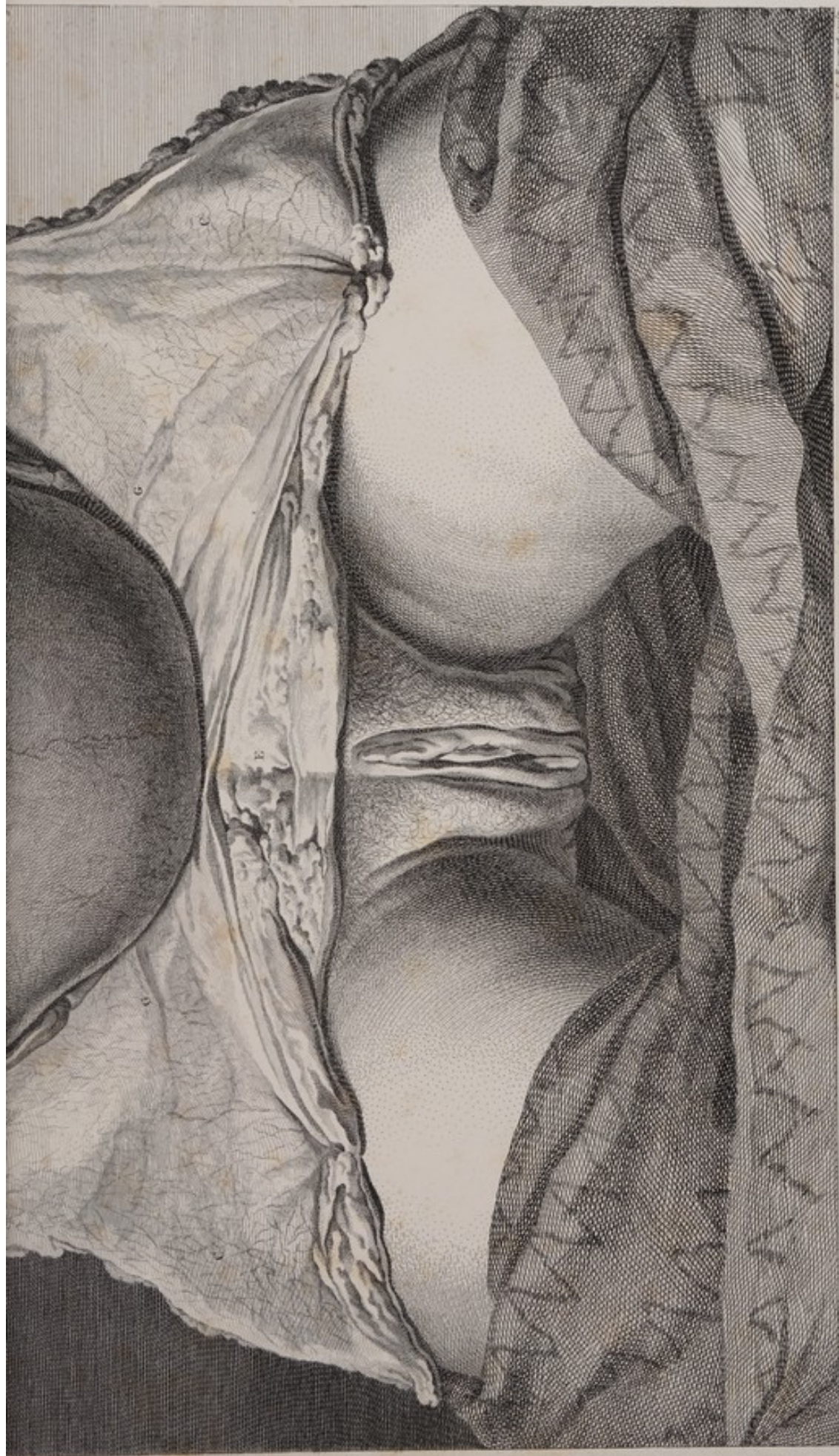
These two figures differ from the preceding almost in this respect alone, that the projection of the chorion into the cavity of the decidua is less in proportion as the conception is younger.











*I. V. Kymalyk dolyn.*

*Tab. I. Decem priores Tabulae Mulierem exhibent, nono fere graviditatis mense exente, subita morte extinctam. Uterus a venis ceteri diversis coloribus injectis distincte erant. In his primis contentis. Abdominis, integumentis decussatum incisus et reflecti, sub conspectum veniant. Respondendum est ita, ac-  
-cideri sita, cadaver, ut superior Trunci pars haud paulo post elatior et viscera inde abdominibus clarius contemplanda obicerentur.*

London. Printed by D. Dwyer & Son









*J. V. Rymer delin.*

*TAB. II. Conspcctus viscerum abdominalium a later  
ac maximâ o*





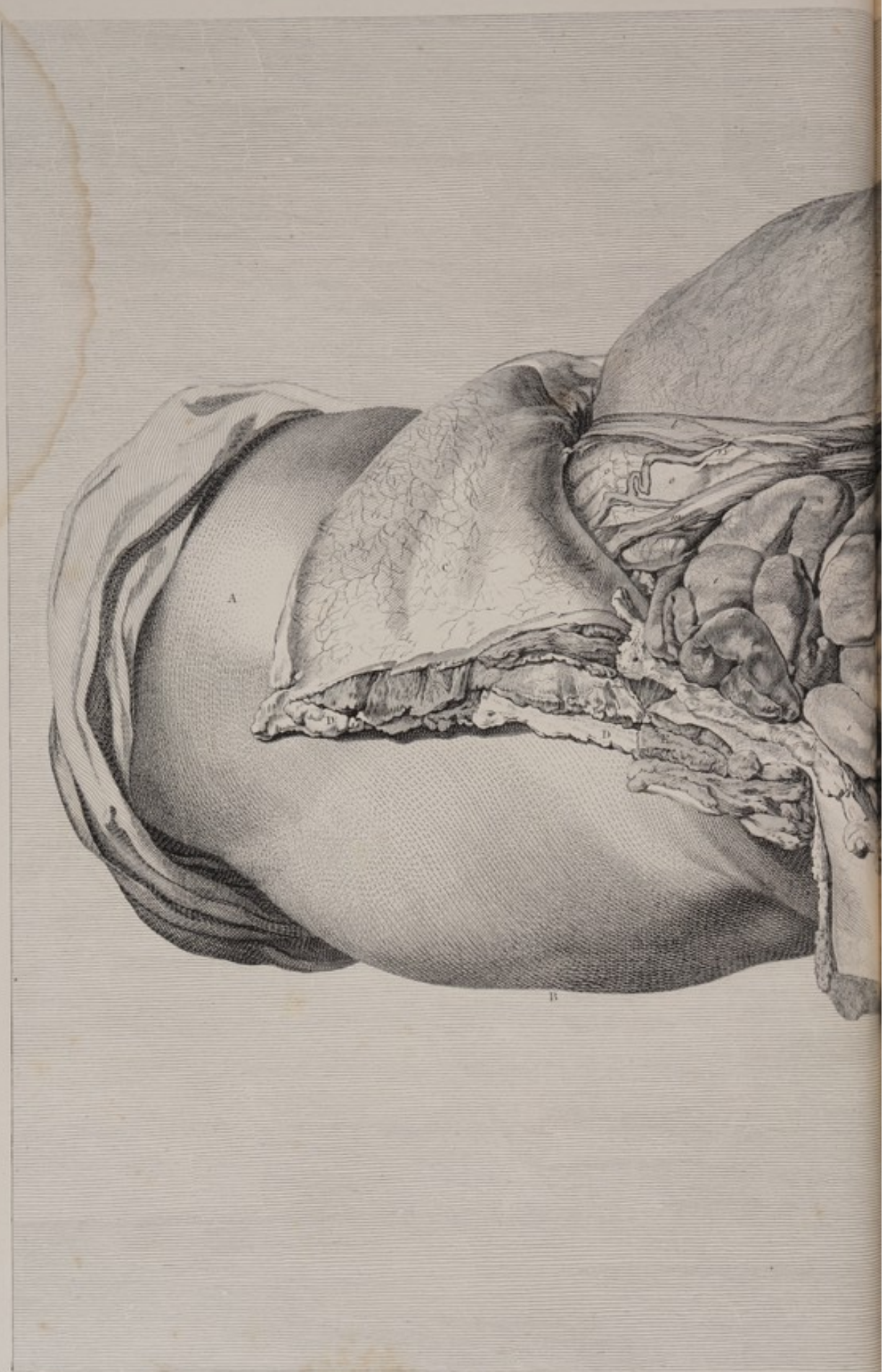
tro, partibus continentibus Thoracis, et Hypochondrii.  
parte sublatis.

*G. Section Ampel.*





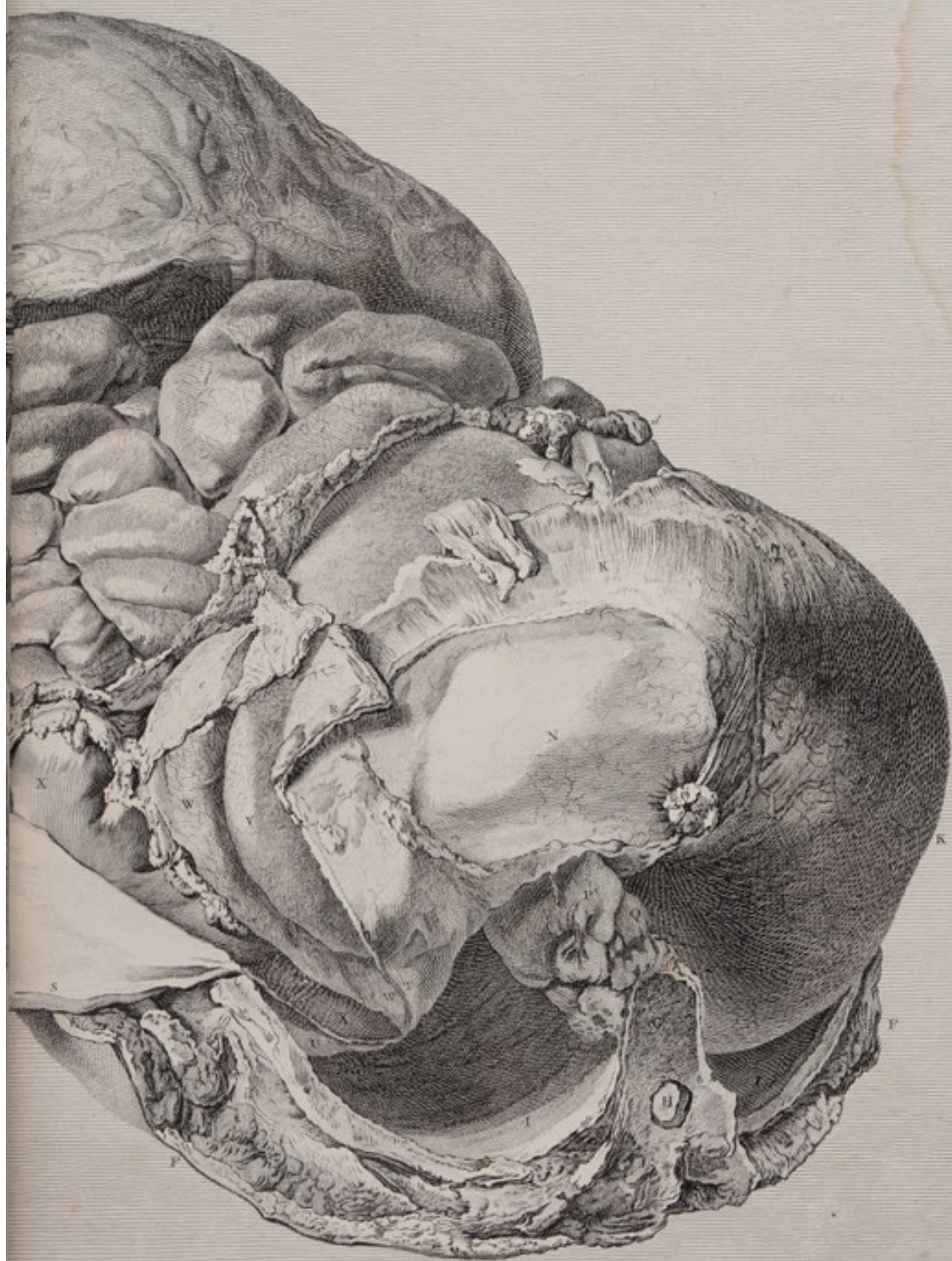




*J. V. Weynand delin.*

*TAB. III. Viscera eadem abdominalia a sinistro latere, unâ cum D  
conjectum oculi fuisse a parte lateris superiori oblique deorsum*





The Major sculp.

agmate iis supertenso. Facile apparet in delineandâ hac figurâ,  
 us quippe protuberans semur dextrum visui intercludebat.













W. Cheselden delin.

R. Whiston sculp.

TAB. IV. Uterus, et contenta Pelvis a parte anteriori, ossa pubis, cum integumentis, et superiori pudendorum parte, omnino fuerant abscessa, quò cervix uteri, et vesica simul urinaria ei protensa in vicum incurrent.

London, Printed by W. Stansfeld, 1714.



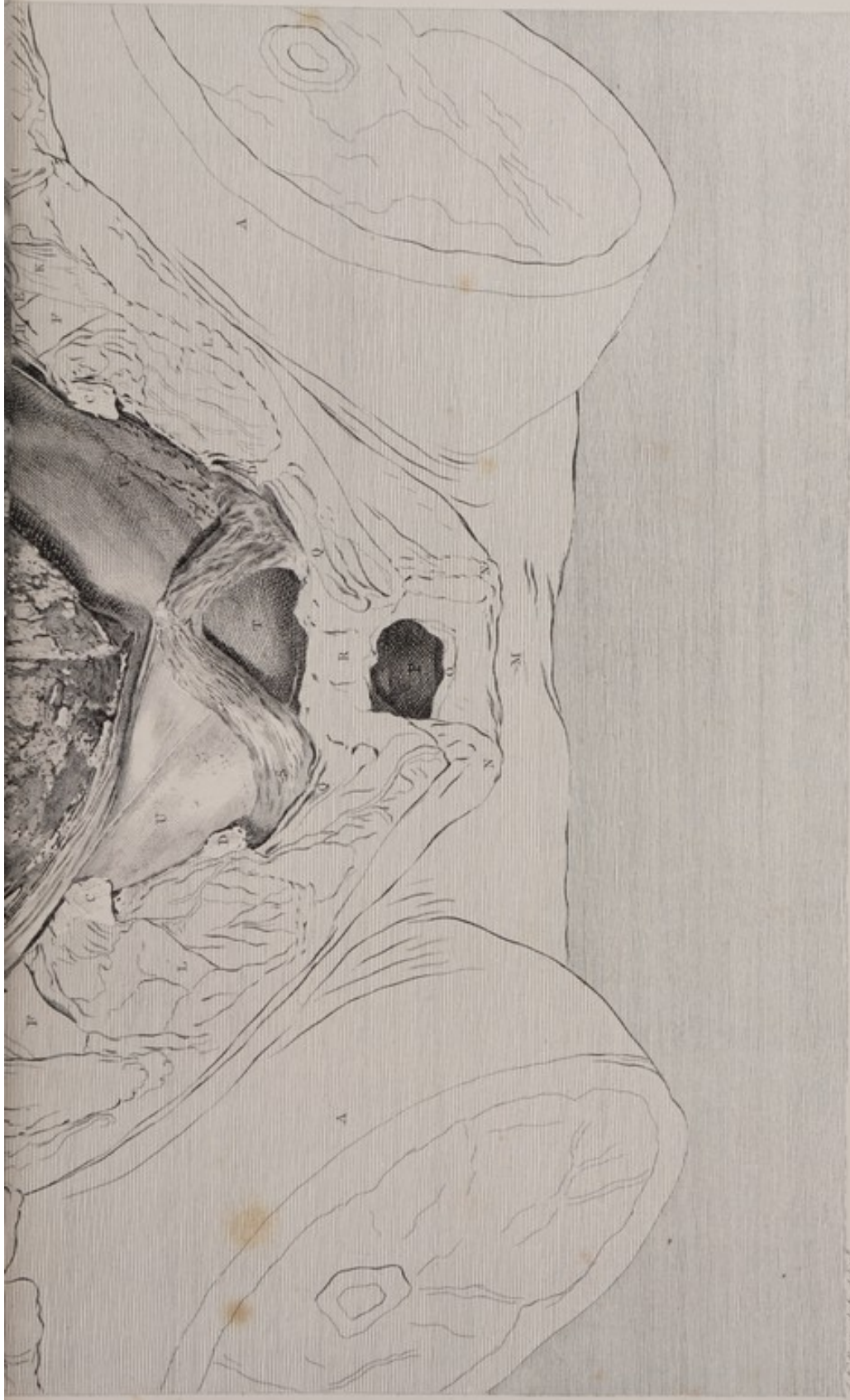




Plate 5.







*J. C. W. delin.*  
**TAB. V.** Altera pars anterior et dextra, cuncta manu ab adherentibus secundinis separata, et in sinistram latus reflecta. Ad eo factum  
 est consilio, ut pars membranae decidua de Placenta, cum vasis eundem vena replatis, et suppositis illi, cui adhererent,  
 interna oculi exponeretur. Partes lineis designatas proximè sequens tabula rectè integras.













*A. N. Reynolds delin.*

*R. Strange sculp.*

*TAB. VI. Fœtus in utero, prout a natura positus, rescissis omnino parte uteri anteriori,  
ac Placentâ, ei adherente.*

*London, Printed by J. K. & Co.*







Plate 7







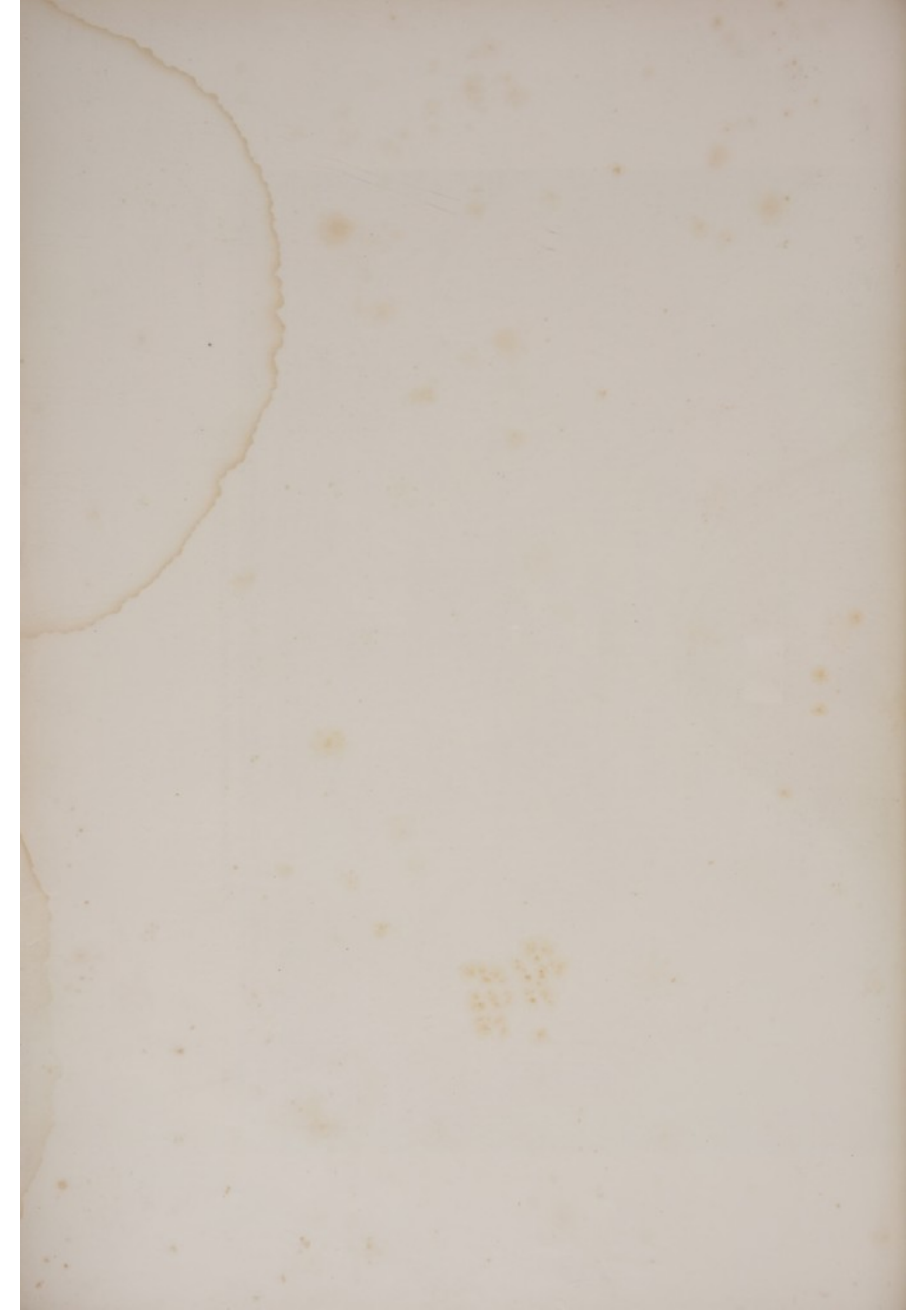
J. C. Weyland delin.

J. C. Weyland sculp.

TAB. VII. Sublato Foetu, paries uteri conspicitur intimus et posticus, membranis suis adhuc vestitus.

Partes lineis adumbrate precedenti tabula se ad plenum dedere.

London. Printed by Day & Son.

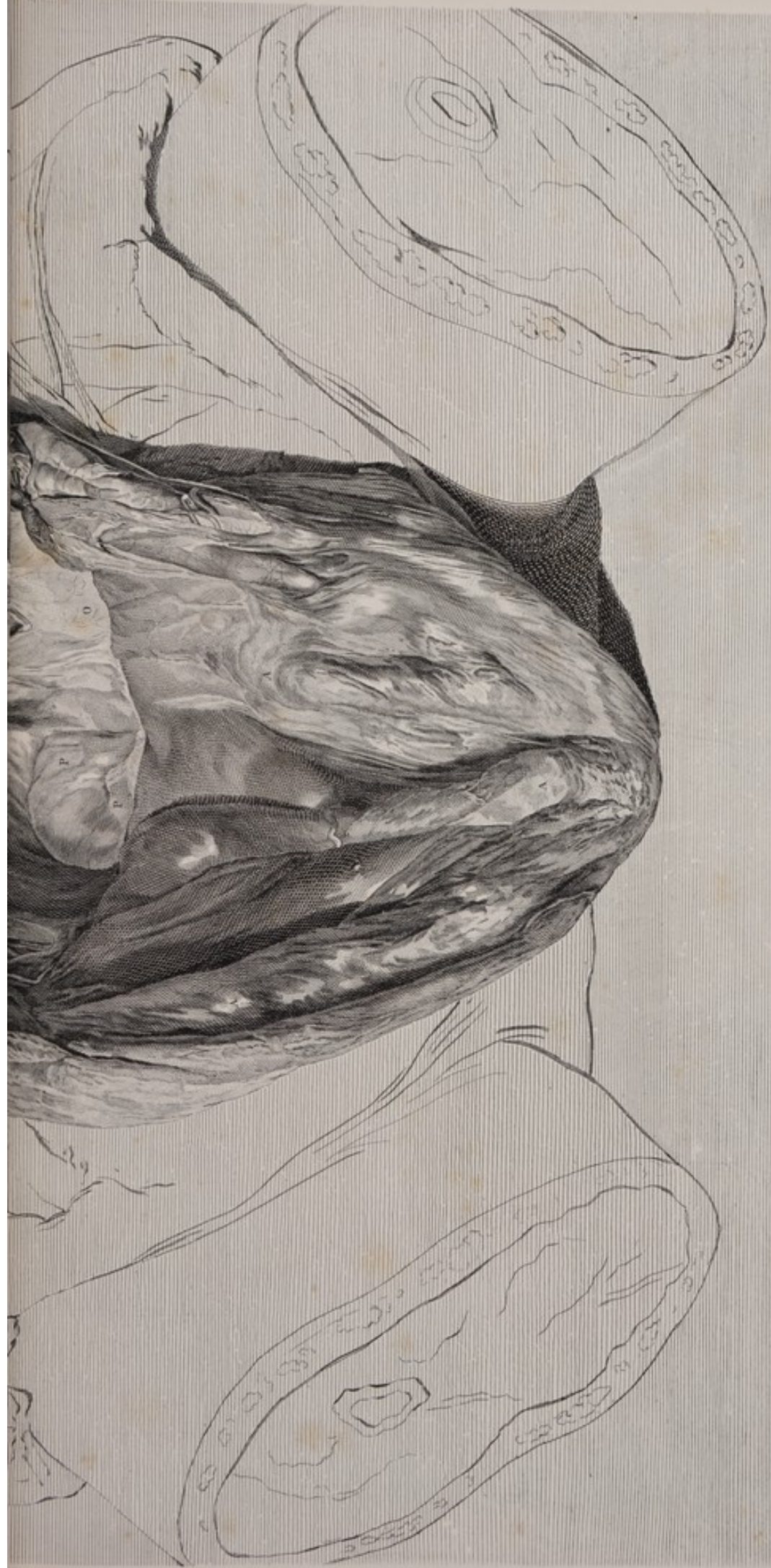












J. G. Scutellari delin.

TAB. VIII. Partes immediatè post imprægnatum uterum ade; utero ipso sedenti amoto, et in pendenda devoluta. Opus pulvis, 86.  
prius fuerant abscissa. Confer TAB. IV.

J. G. Scutellari delin.

Londini. Pressed by Day & Son.







At. Anatomical Plate

TAB. IX.

Truncus a vertice per medium spinam divisio, hinc figura representat pelvim, quaeque continetur, sita, suo naturali, cum aliquot et femoris dextrae et lumborum parte. Quod hic defuit circa pubem, ad delineandas praecedentes tabulas, motura in et multum, abunde, supplere. Tabula 22<sup>a</sup>

St. Anatomical Plate

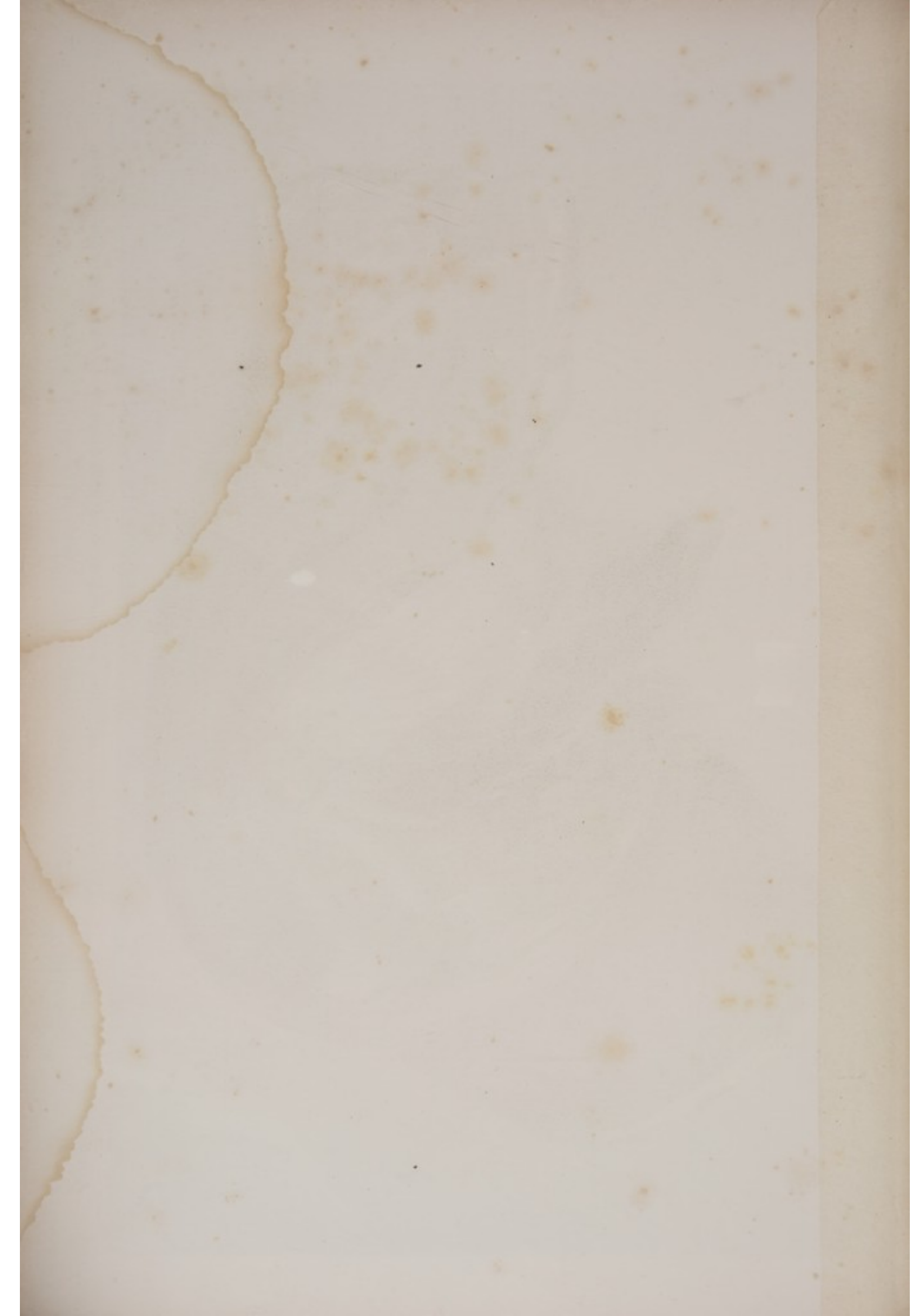






Fig. III.



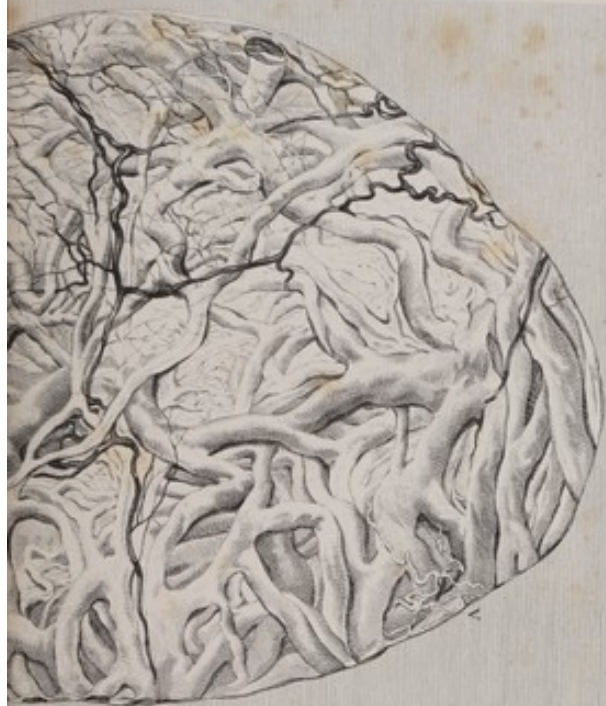
Fig. II.



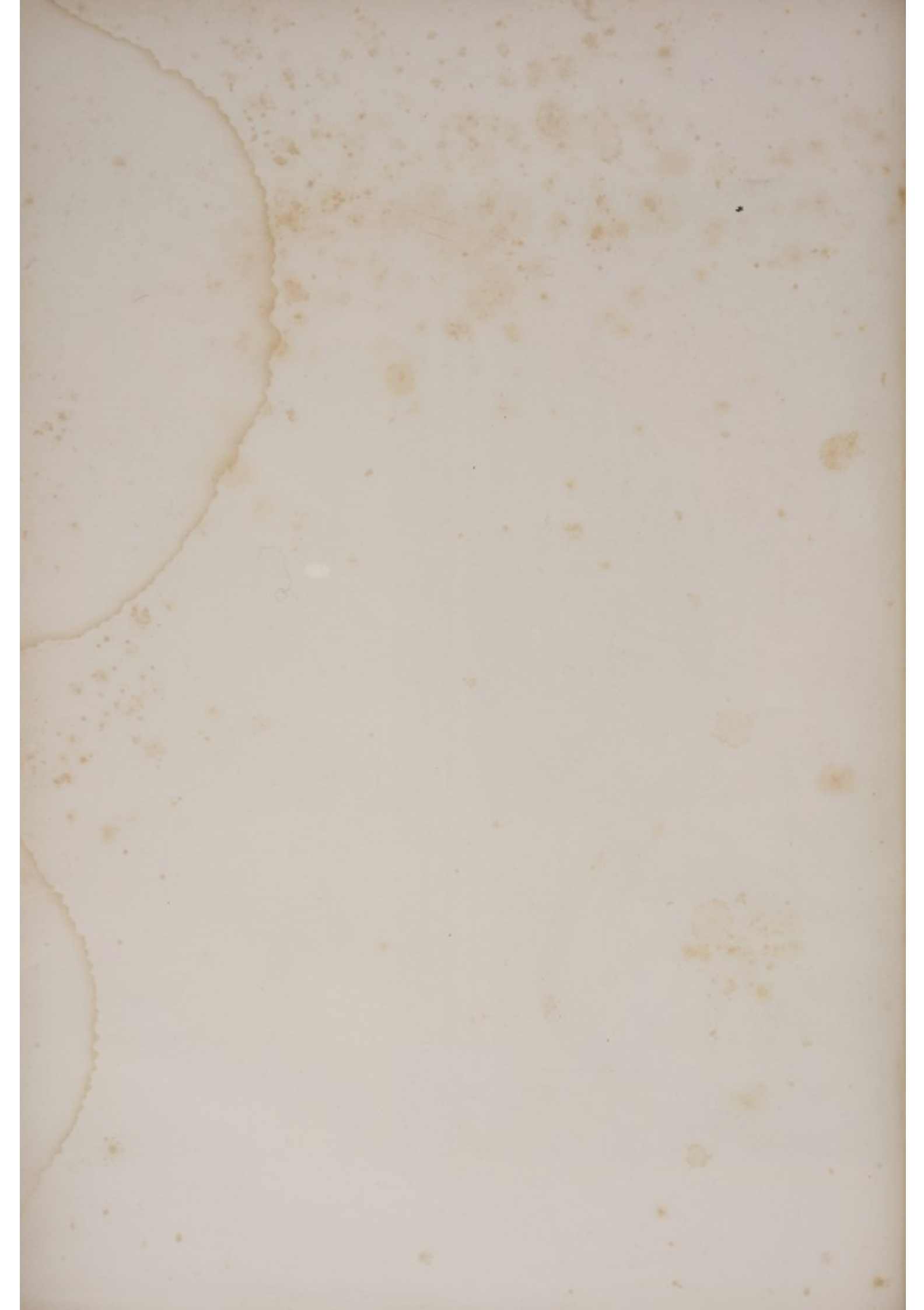
Fig. I.



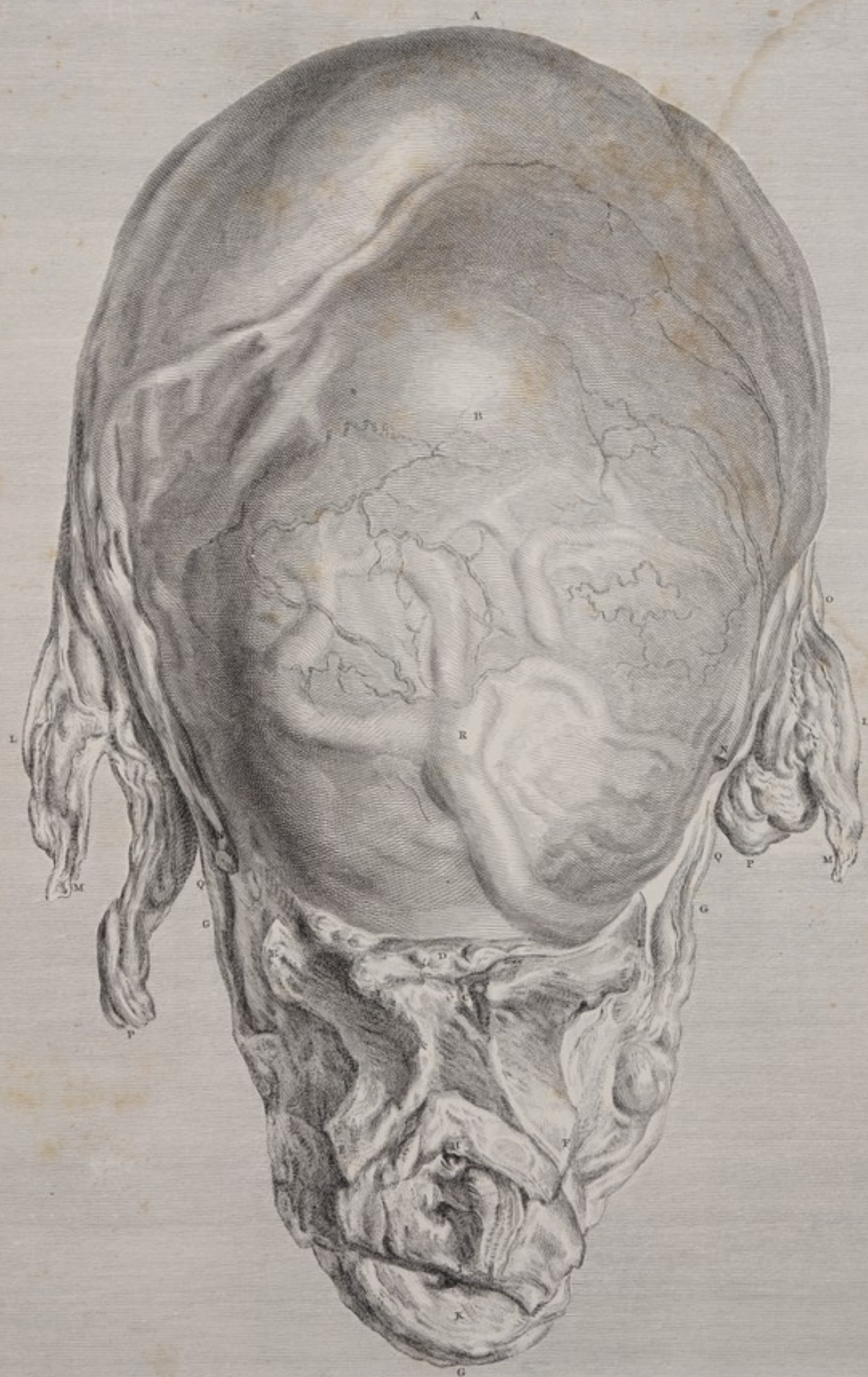




TAB. X. Fig. I. *Utero pars anterior et externa, prout se præbuit omnino. siccata, exhibens faciem vasorum uterinorum, quidem præ se  
ferunt eo loco, ubi Placenta utero adhæret. Fig. II. Facies interna Placentæ, cujus vasa per funiculum umbilicalem cerni, aut repleri.*  
Fig. III. *Ab alia muliere biduo post partum extincti, exhibet partem superficiem internam uteri.*







J. V. Rymsdyk delin.

F. Alabaster sculp.

TAB. XI. ab aliâ muliere, nono graviditatis mense hæmorrhagiâ uterina e medio sublata. Conspicitur uterus, et ossa pubis juxta naturam sita. Vasa injectâ cerâ turgida, quæque ad partem inferiorem et cervicem uteri dignoscuntur esse amplissima, arguunt Placentam parti illi adhæsisse.



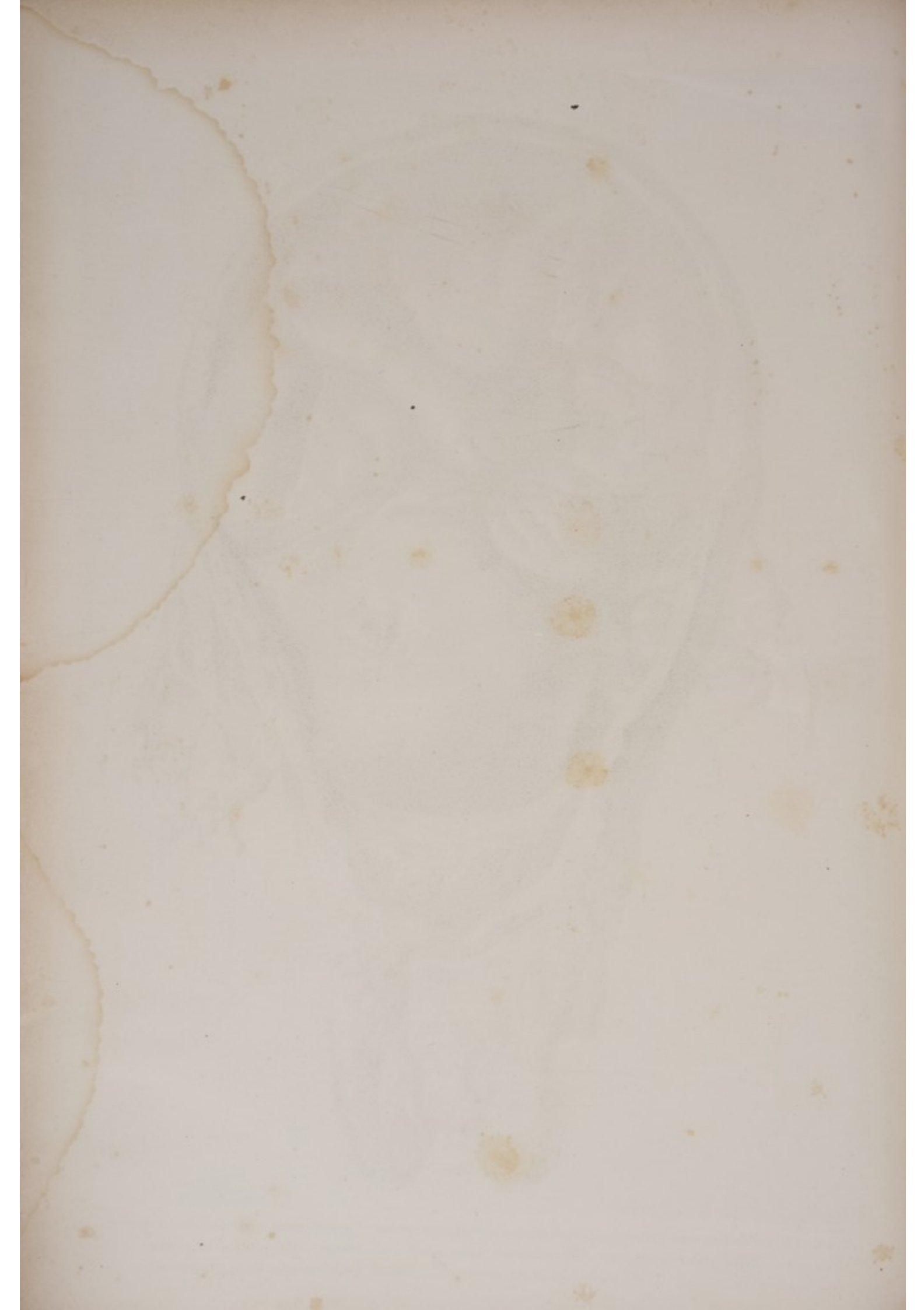




J. B. Remy delin.

J. A. Knecht sculp.

TAB. XII. ab eadem, quâ præcedens, muliere, exhibet apertum plani a parte posticâ uterum cum vagina, quò situs Fœtus, paræque inferior Placentæ sub Fœtus capite indicantur. Placentæ scilicet orificio uteri interno accreverat; eoque sub finem graviditatis dilatato, fatali inde divisione separata est.







*Figurae delat.*

*Michx. sculp.*

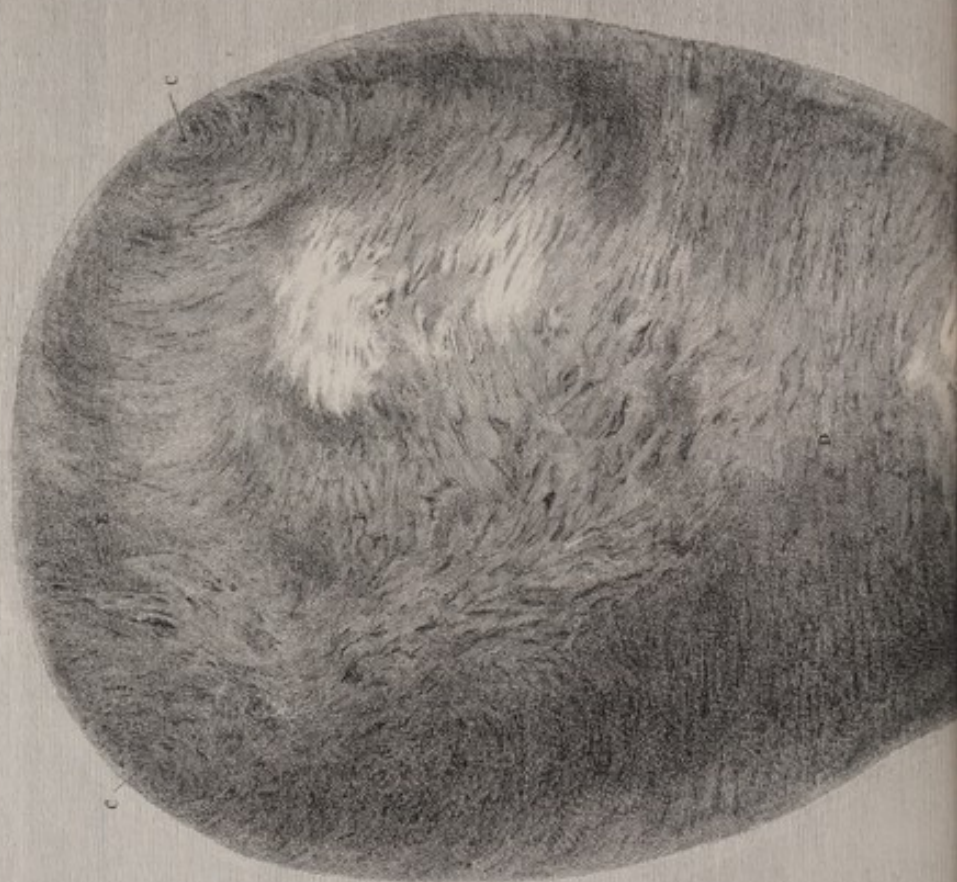
TAB. XIII. *A tertio cadavere, nono graviditatis mense. Aperto Utero (Vagina et Vesica urinaria integris) incisis scilicet, una cum anteriori Uteri pariete, secundinis, ei adhaerentibus, et in fundum Uteri reclinatis, situs Fœtus (qui huc erectus est) conspicitur. Vasa Uteri cerâ erant repleta.*



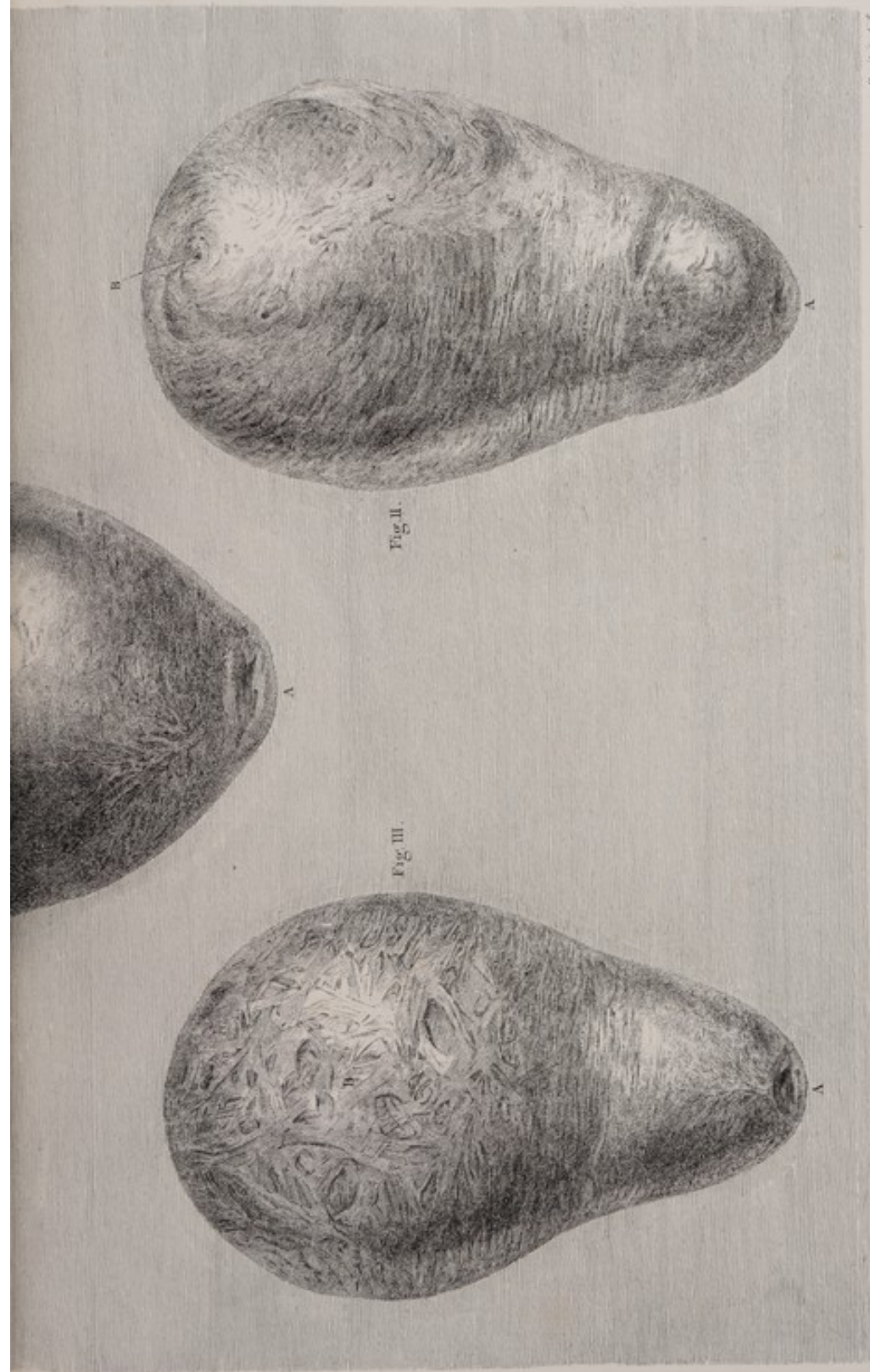




Fig. 1.







TAB. XIV. A quarto Cadavere, nono itidem graviditatis mense. Fasciculi fibrarum  
muscularium, in parte internâ uteri, triplici figura exhibentur.

London. Printed by Dug. & Son.







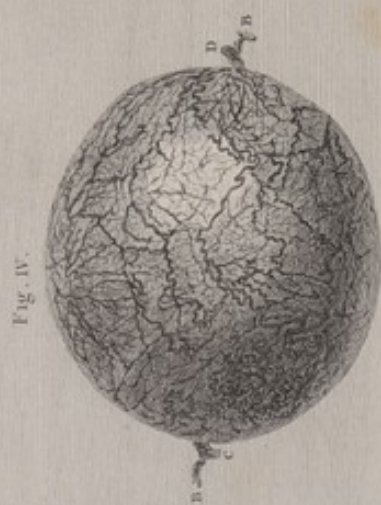


Fig. IV.



Fig. I.

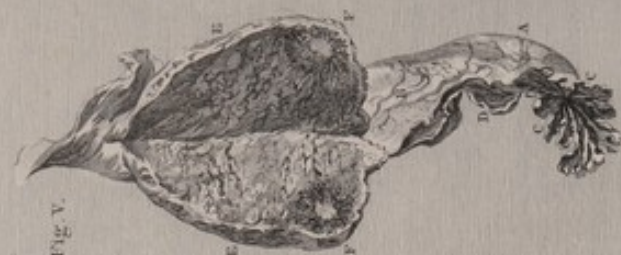


Fig. V.



Fig. II.



Fig. III.

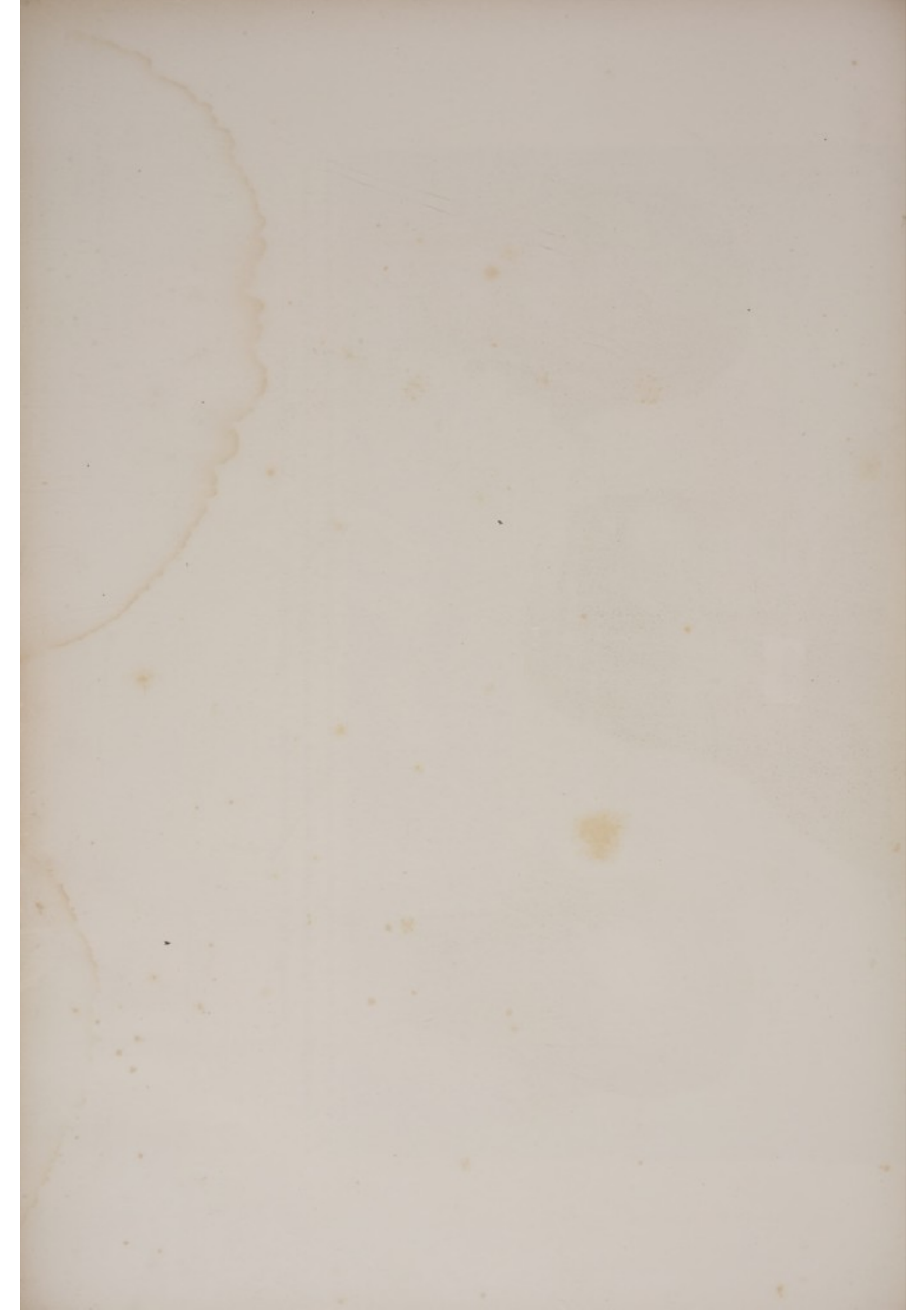


*J. J. Apudscripti ad hunc*

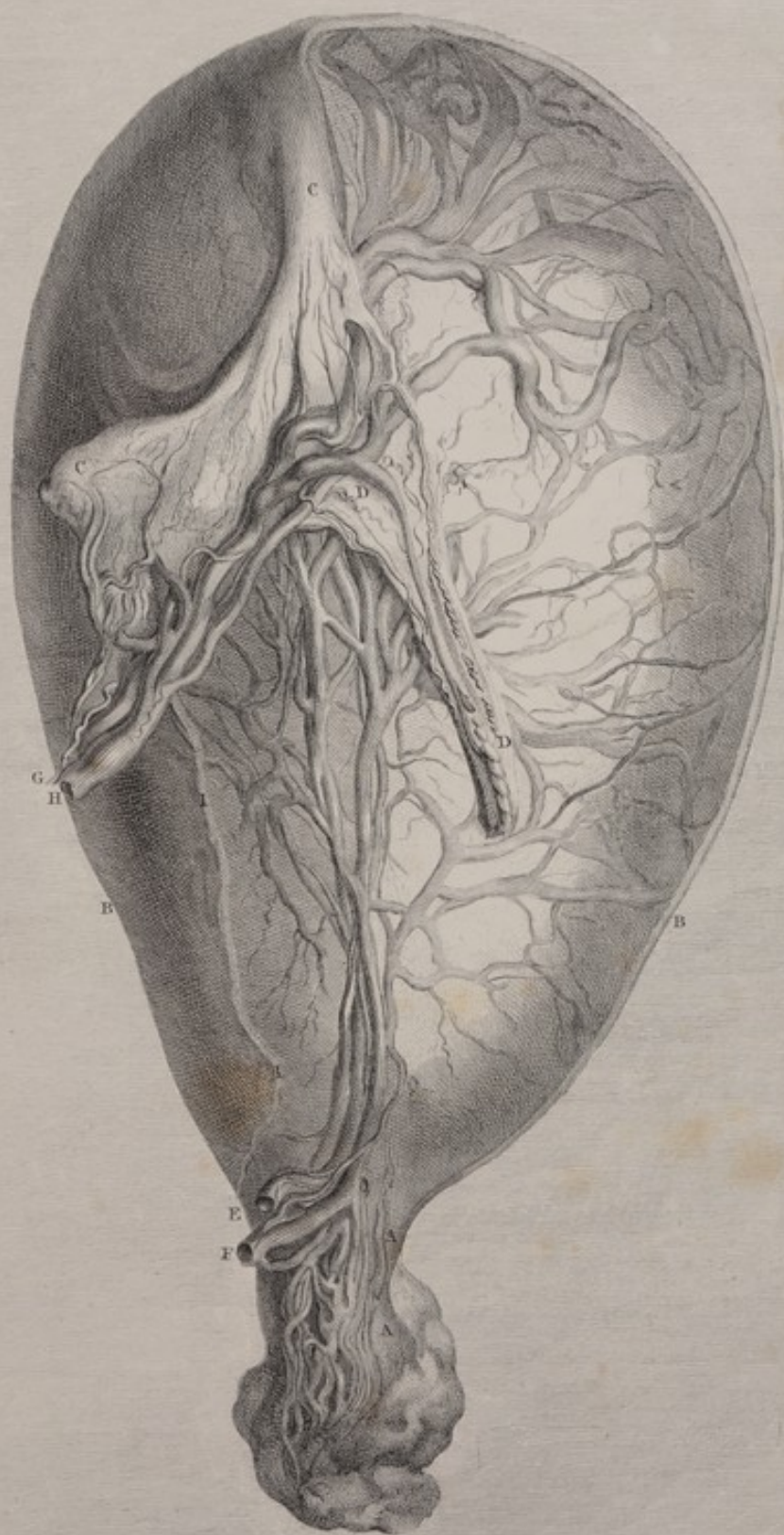
*TAB. XV. d. quinto Cadavere, nunc etiam Gestationis mense. Systema arteriosum Uteri quintuplici figura expressam. Fig. I. Facies Uteri inversa quo puerum loco Placenta adherent. Fig. II. Arteria partem Uteri anteriorem perforantes. Fig. III. Eodem per partem posteriorem distributa. Fig. IV. Eodem Perfundum permittens. Fig. V. Corpus Suteum in Ovario per medium diviso, & Fimbriae Tubae Fallopianae.*

*Freder. Willmann sculp.*

*London, Printed by R. D. & Co.*



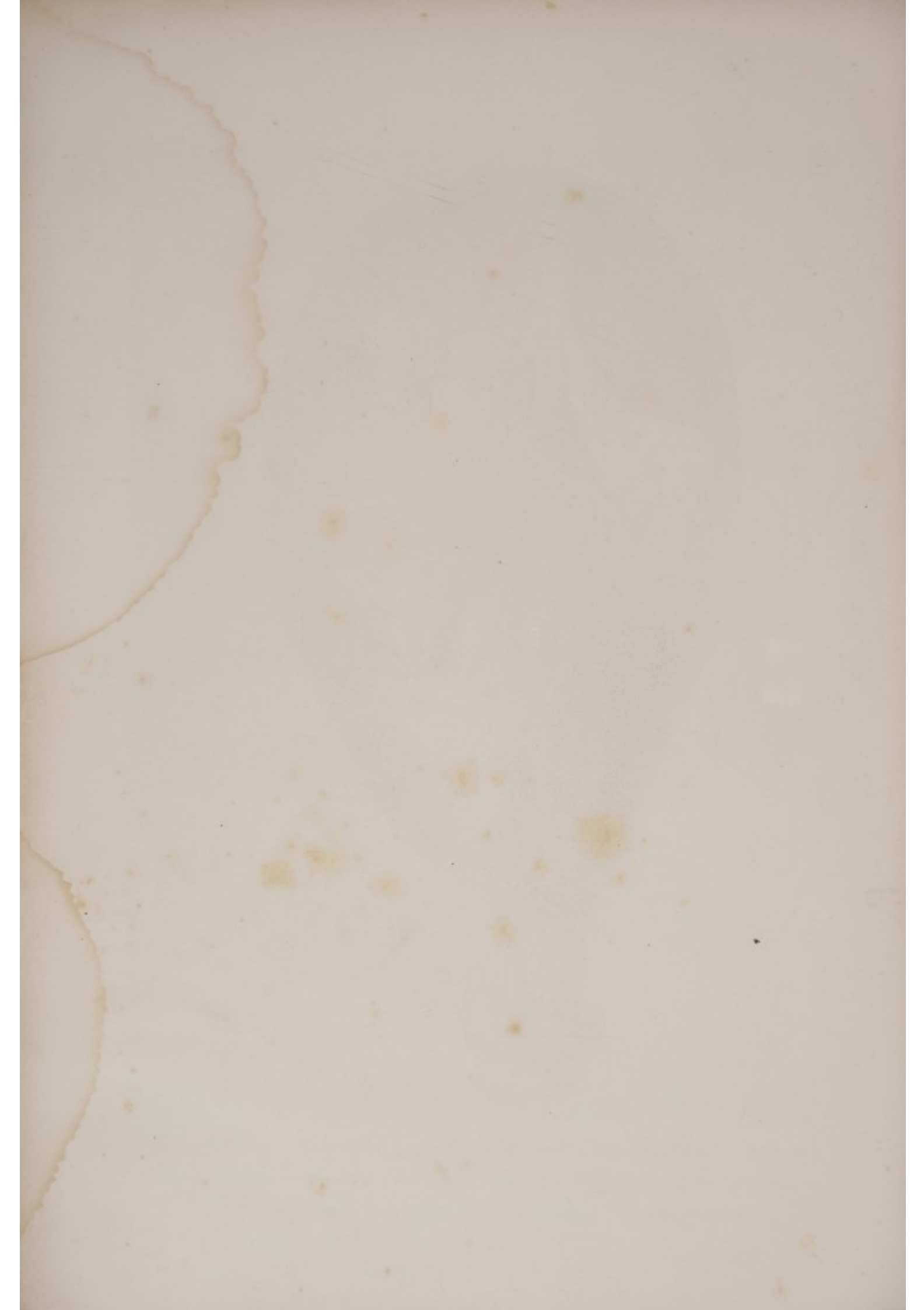




*C. Alvarado delin.*

*Mitchell sculp.*

*TAB. XVI. . A sexto Cadavere, octavo mense, Uterus a latere dextro visus, atque da  
injecta cera præparatus, et scalpello anatomico denudatus, ut vasorum ad eum accessus,  
eorumque primæ ramificationes quàm clarissimè apparerent.*







J. J. Rymer delin.

H. R. Sculp.

TAB. XVII. Idem Uterus a fronte. Primo sive extremo substantia strata sublato, vasorum ampliorum distributio, eorumque versus Placentam (quæ hic parti anteriori et fundo Uteri adhaerebat) progressus melius conspiciuntur.



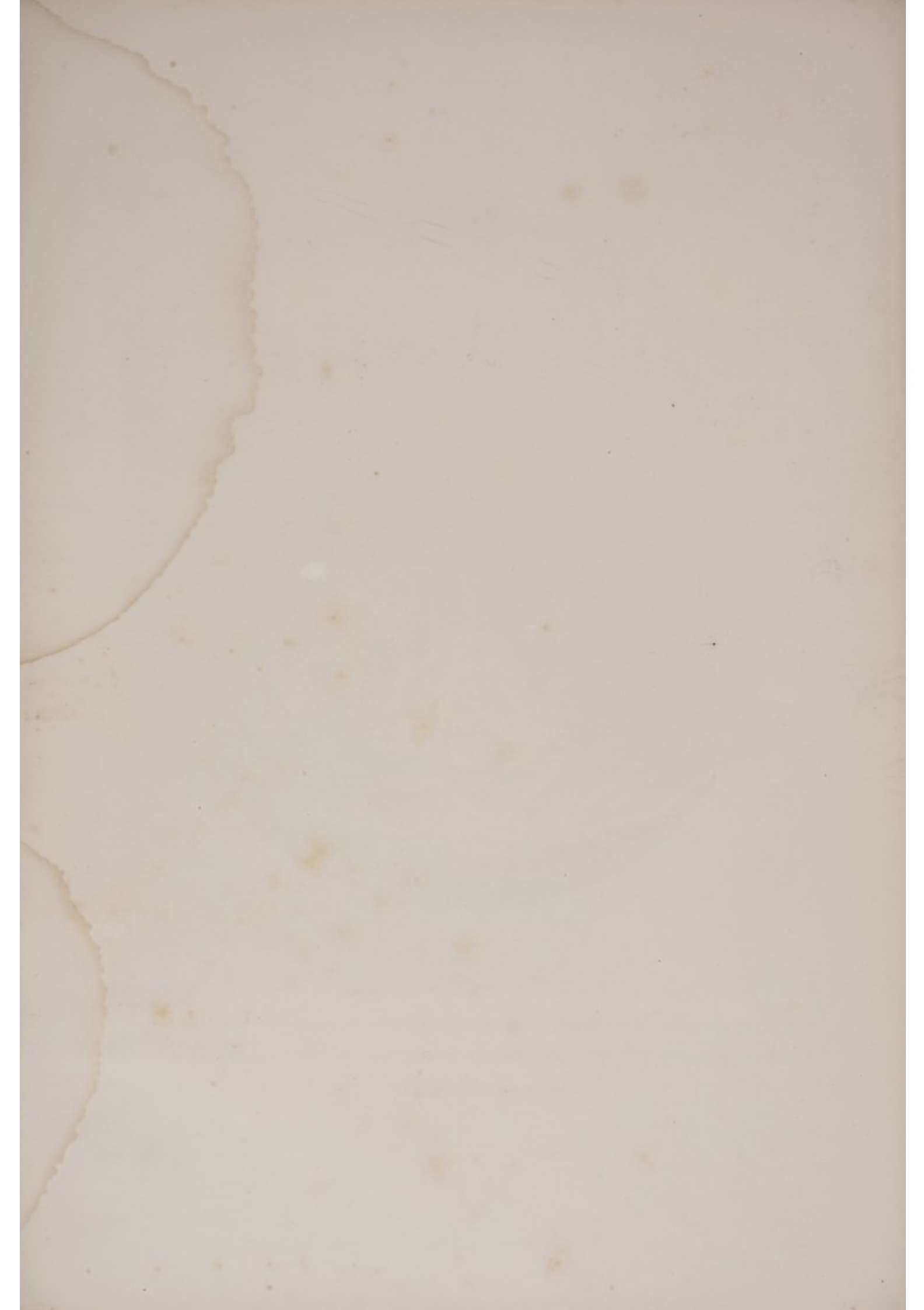




J. V. Pignatelli delin.

Mend. Sculpsit.

TAB. XVIII. *Ejusdem Uteri Fundus, eodem modo preparatus, ut amplissimorum vasorum, Venarum præsertim Placentæ ex adverso objectarum, frequentes inter se commisuræ contemplandæ præstarent.*



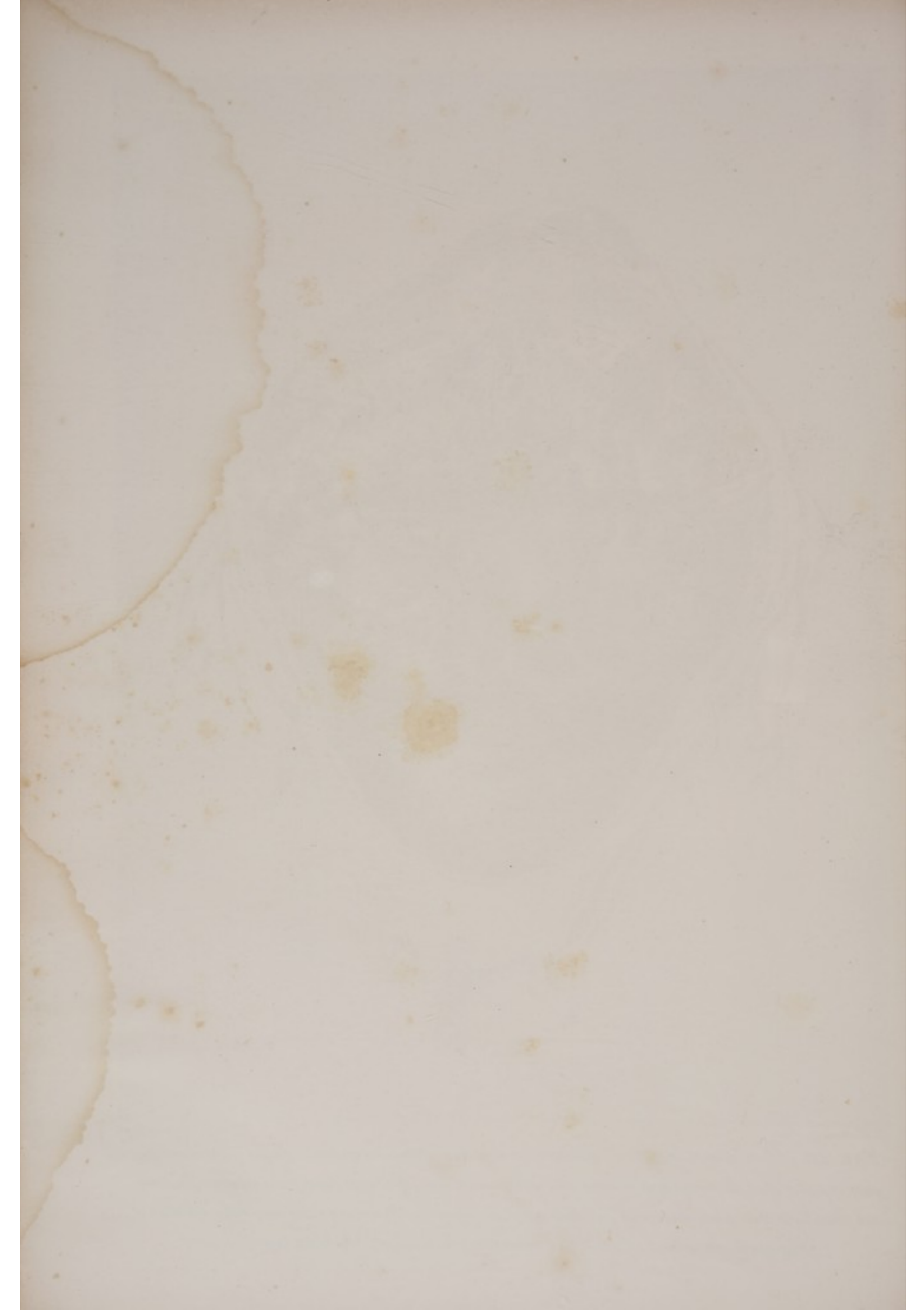




*J. Van Roonwijck delin.*

*J. Fongerius sculp.*

**TAB. XIX.** *Idem Uterus, ejus facie anteriori incisa et in Fundum revoluta illæsis secundinis, per quas caput Fetus, obscurus licet, videtur. Hic igitur visui sese offert cum Superficie externa Placentæ sed dimidiata, tum pars superficiei internæ uteri, ei respondens, una cum vasis quæ inter Uterum et Placentam intercedunt. Partes Uteri exteriores solis linearum ductibus expressæ sunt.*







J. V. Rymer delin.

N. Boyer sculp.

*TAB. XX. Idem denuo Uterus, sed omnino apertus, ut Fixtum in situ naturali ostendat. Circa Fundum quaquaversus substantia, tam Placentæ quam Uteri, incisa conspicitur.*

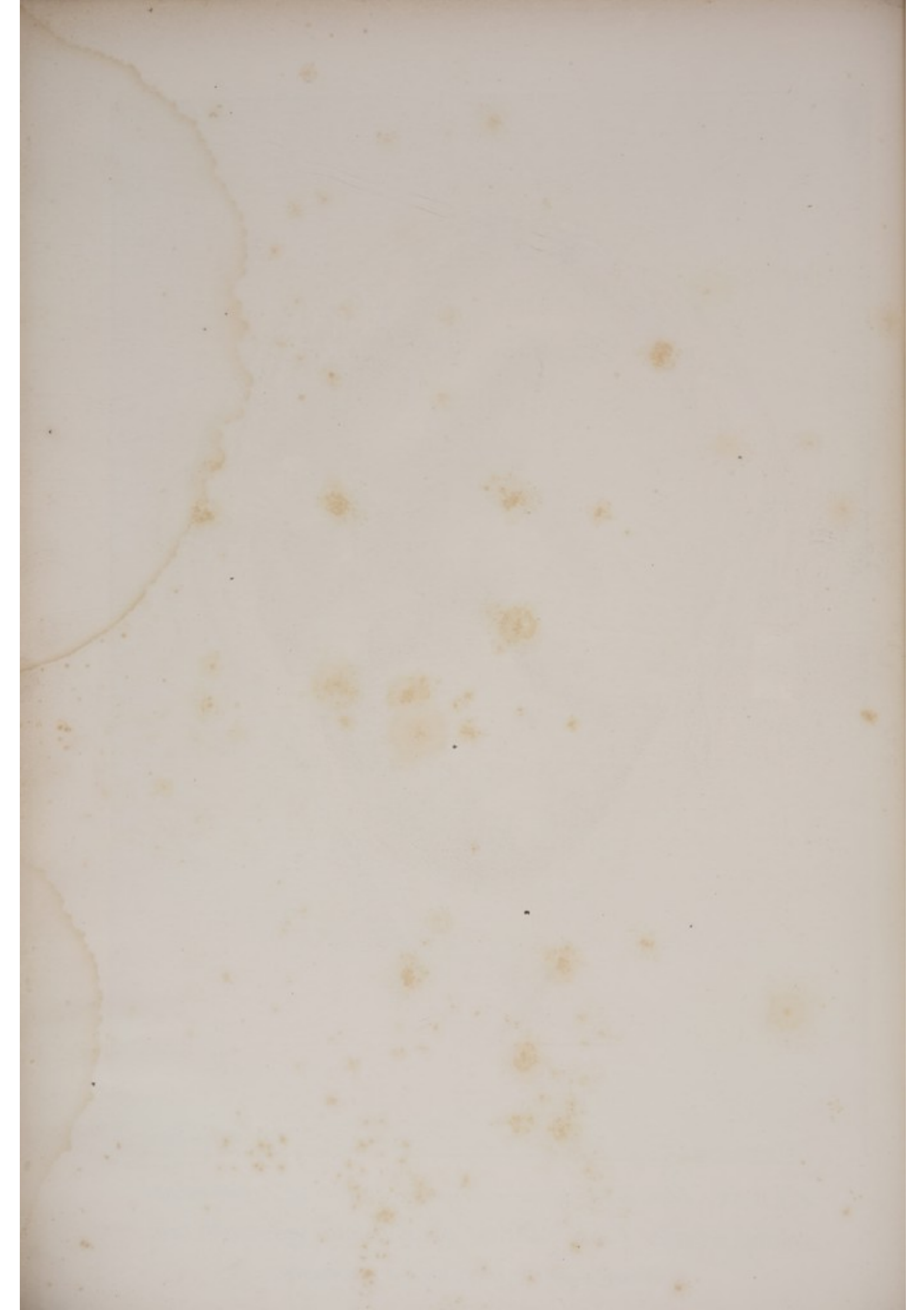






Plate 21.







*Max. Cyprian delin.*

*Fra. Blumh. sculp.*

TAB. XVI. A. Septimo cadavere, Septimo graviditatis mense. Aperto cruciformi incisione utero, & reclinatis rite cornibus, per membranas Fetus ipse aquis immixtus conspicitur. Reliquae partes nudis lineis distincte sunt.

*Unum. Pinxit by J. J. de S.*



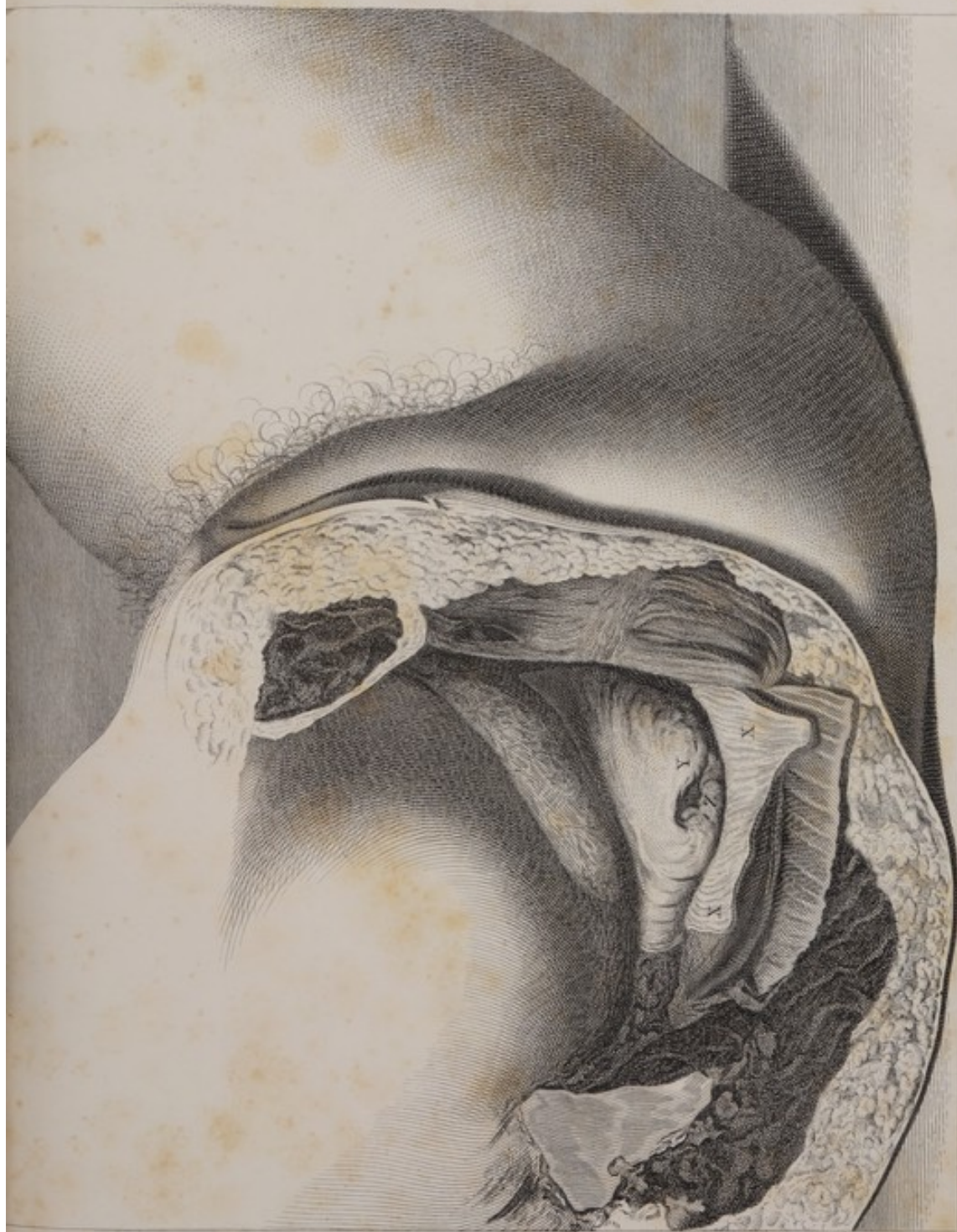




Plate 22.







W. Cheselden del.

First Edition 1714

TAB. XXII. Idem Cadaver. Contenta Pelvis, quo situ disposita sunt, ex duplici patet figura.

In illa elaboratione, dextro Vagino latere dissecto & devoluto, Os Uteri in conspectum prodit.

London. Printed by J. Stiles.







J. V. Rymsdyk delin.

Ment. Sculp.

TAB. XXIII. Octavum Cadaver, Sexto Gestationis mense. Uteri ac membranarum parte anteriori sublata, exhibetur Fœtus cum parte Placentæ et Funiculi umbilicalis. . .  
 Uteri Vasa cerâ impleta erant.







Fig. 1.













*TAB. XXV. Nonum cadaver, quinto mense. Apertus omnino Uterus, ac Fœtus inde exemptus, quo subtilius  
judicium feratur de Fœtu ipso, de partibus ejus secum invicem comparatis et dimensis; nec non de conditione  
Cervicis Uterinæ quæ sub hoc tempus obtinet.*









Fig. III.



Fig. 1.



Fig. IV.



TAB. XXVI. *Decimum cadaver, quinto graviditatis mense. Exhibetur status Uteri retroversus. Fig. I. Apertum decussata incisione. Abdomen, ad contractiori formâ exhibitum, cum Vesicâ Urinariâ propter morem distentâ. Fig. II. Vesicâ Urinariâ, formâ pariter minuenti, per mediam divisa et ad unam partem aperta, ut scilicet Oris Uterini hîc propter naturam sacram spectantis appareret. Fig. III. Contenta Pelvis omnia a parte posticâ Fig. IV. Uteri portam ac Deciduum parte sublati. Fetus per pellucidâ membranas, Chorion nempe et, Amnion, conspicitur.*

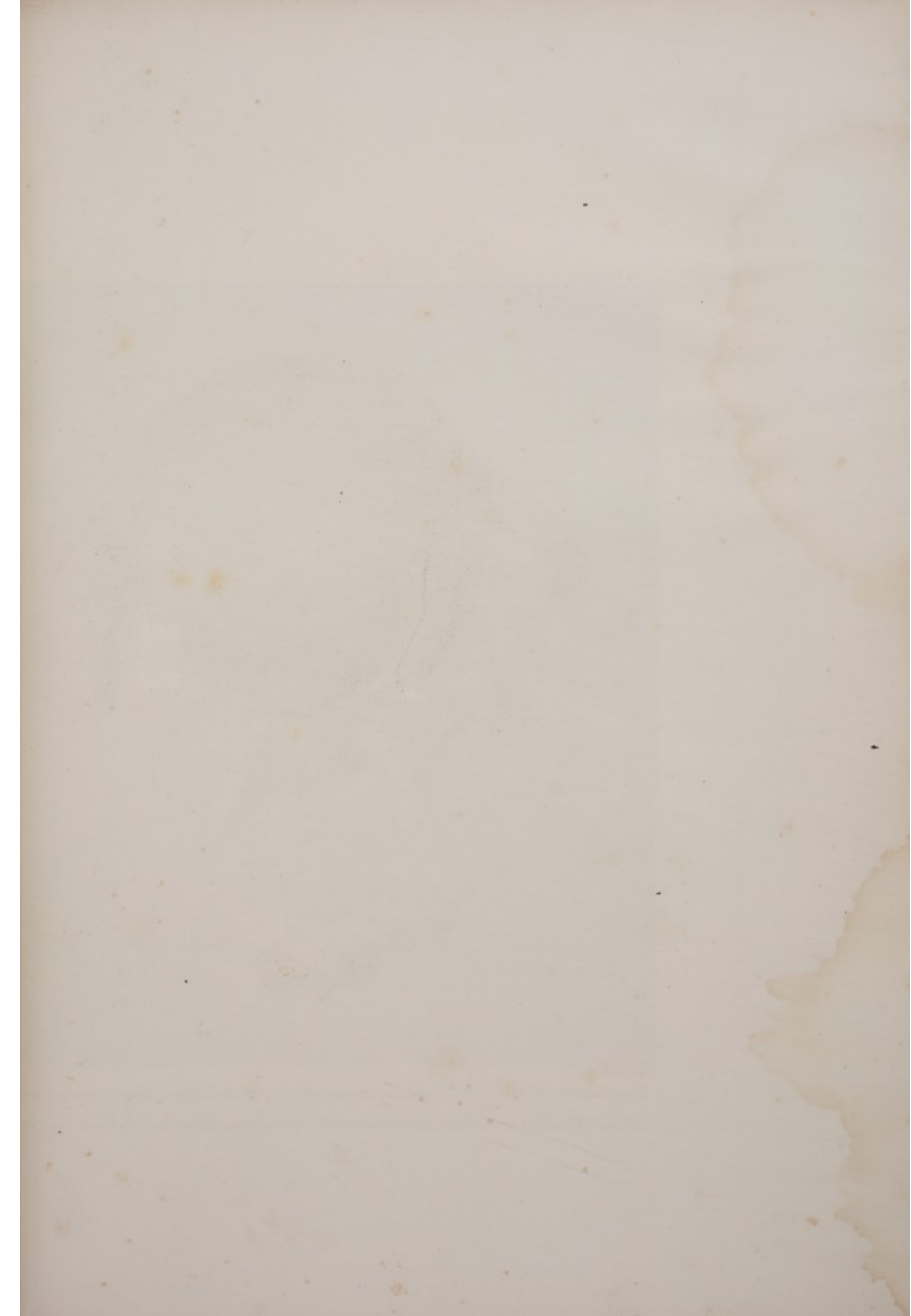
*J. W. de Graaf delin.*

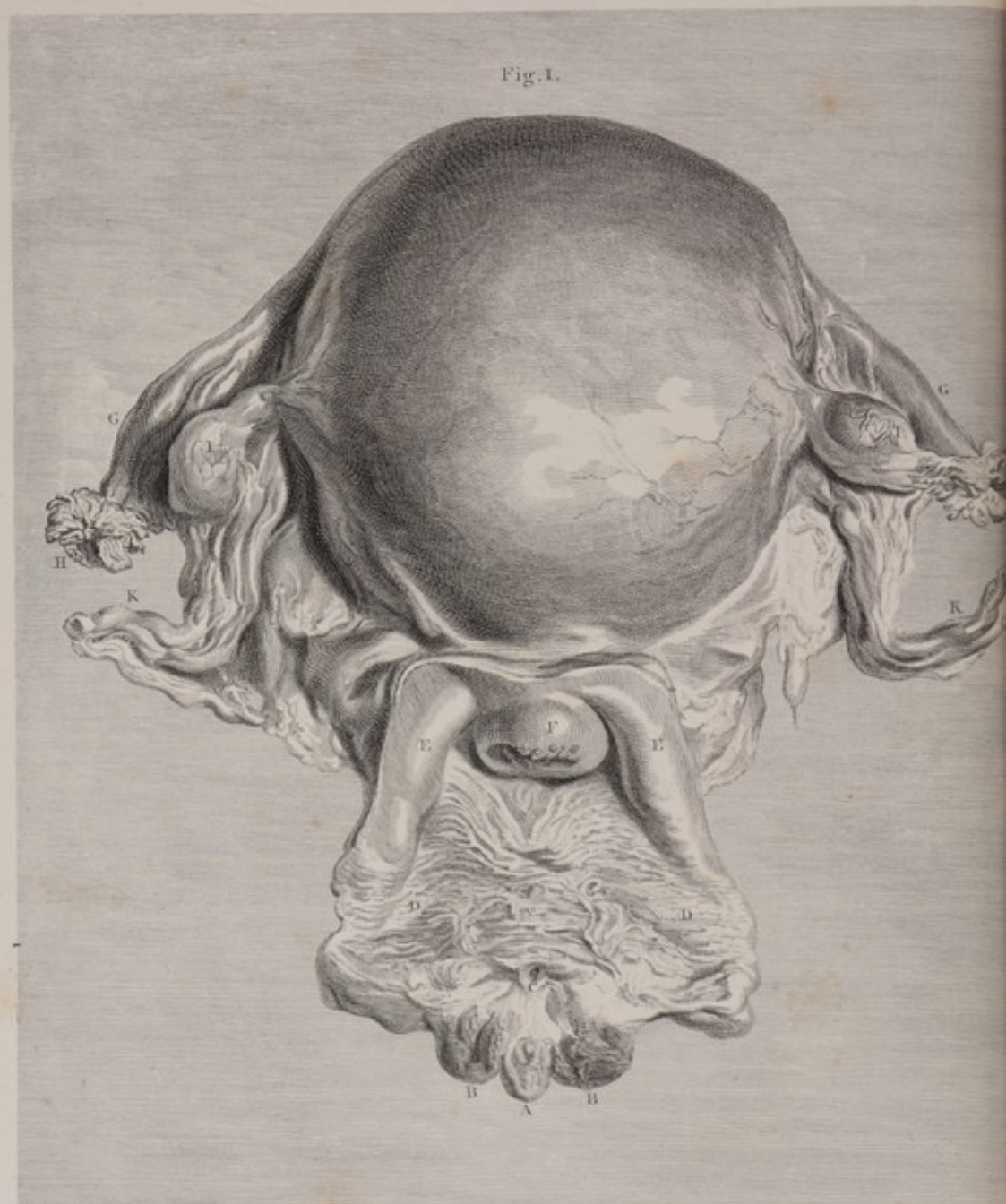
*Alcander sculp.*

*London. Printed by J. J. de la Harpe.*









*J. F. W. de Meijer delin.*

*TAB. XXVII. Undecimum Cadaver, mense quinto incunte. Fig. I. Uterus cum appendiculis suis, ut status apparet. Fig. II. Utero omnino aperto, membrana Decidua Reflexa, Chorion.*



Fig. II.



T. C. Goulet delin.

visus à tergo; Vagina secundum longitudinem incisa, Cervicis et Oris uterini  
iens, cernitur, cum Foetu translucente, et Cervicis Orisque uterini facies interna.

London. Printed by Day & Son.





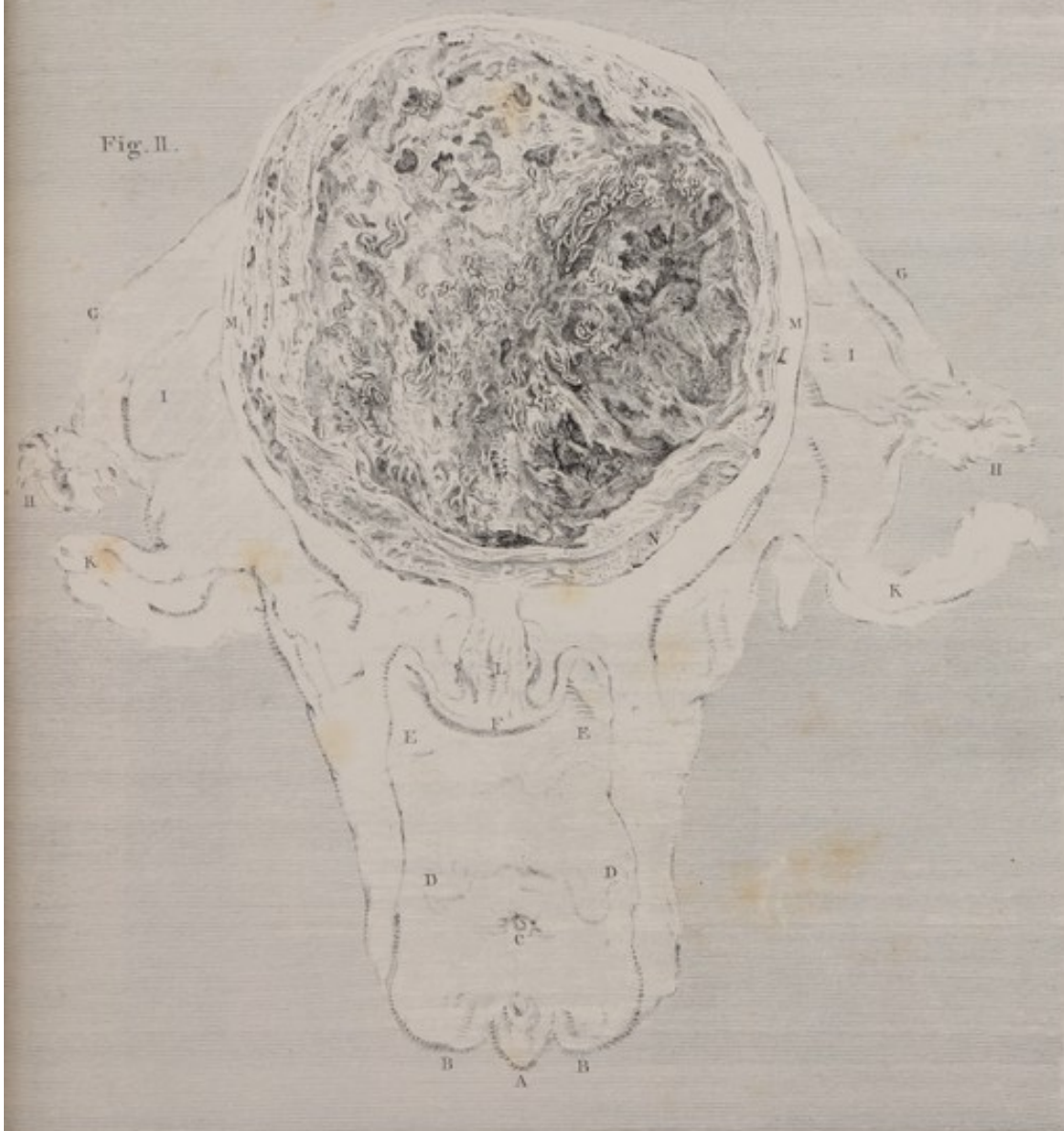




J. V. Brynmagor delin.

TAB. XXVIII. Fig. 1. Idem Uterus quem exhibet figura secunda Tabulae, Fundum versus devolutis, margo Placentae clarius distinguitur, ac Decidua Reflexa assumit, melius conspiciatur. Fig. II. Facies externa asperam et inaequalem superficiem circumscribens, extremos indicat

Fig. II.



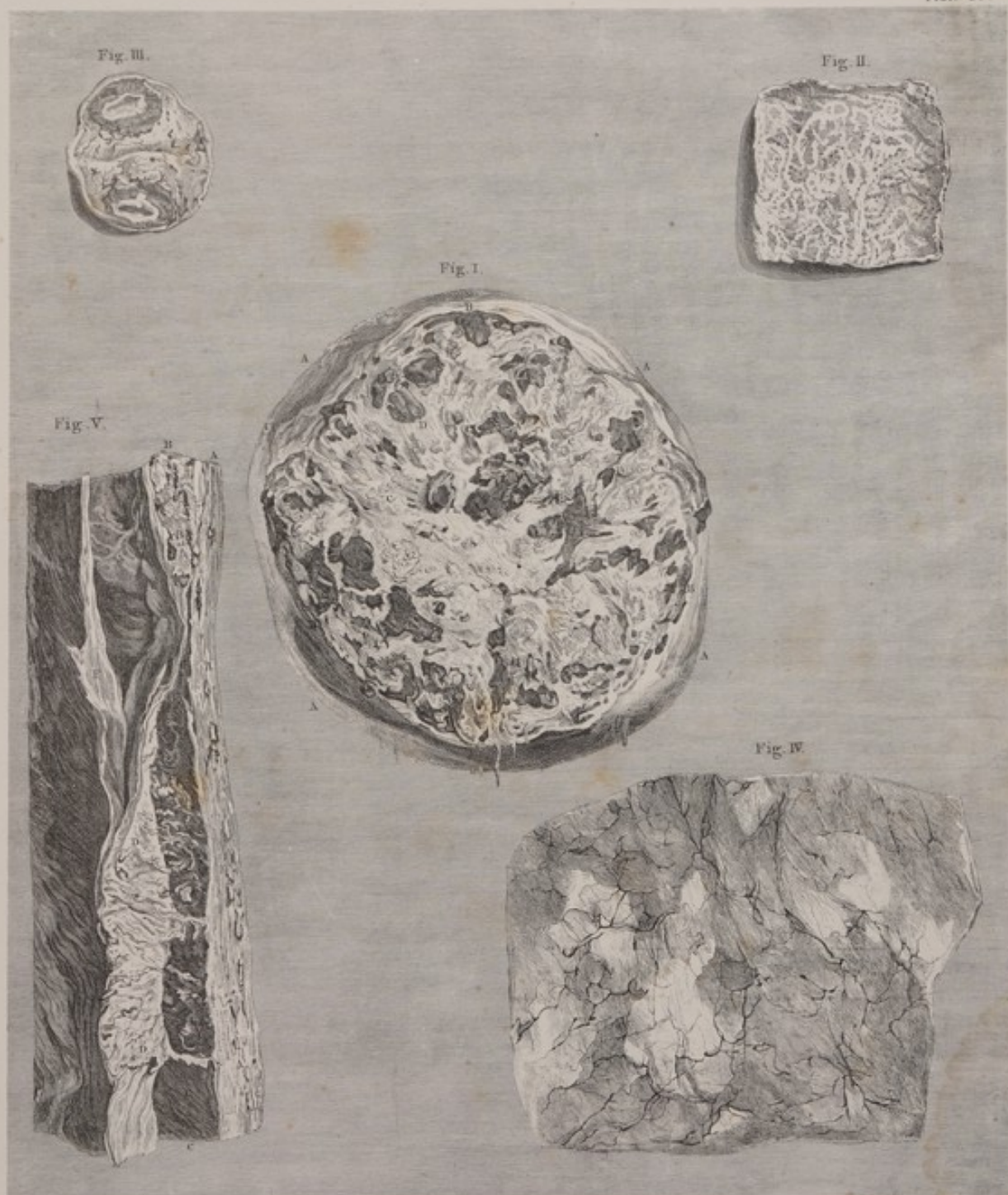
*entis, sed inversus (i.e. fundo decliviori) ut contentis suo pondere a Cervice  
 na ibidem ab interno Uteri pariete in externam chorii superficiem reflexa,  
 uteri interna prout avulsâ. Placenta se exhibuit. Linea illa irregularis  
 limites, ubi Decidua ab Utero circumquaque in Chorion fuerat reflexa.*

*Mans. sculp.*

*London. Printed by J. G. S.*







*J. V. Reynolds & Co. Ltd.*

*P. C. Gilbert, Secy.*

T. F. Knechtel delin. T. C. Gannet sculp.

TAB. XXIX. *Quinque figuras exhibet, quarum tres priores ex eodem sunt Cadavere. Fig. I. Ovum Utero exemptum. Fig. II. Pars Dauidua vitro adhaerens amplificata. Fig. III. Ovarium cum Corpore luteo. Fig. IV. (Portio membrinarum nono mense. Fig. V. Pars Uteri et Placentae cum membrinis.*







J. V. Spangenberg delin.

P. C. Cooper sculp.

TAB. XXX. A duodecimo Cadavere, quarto mense decurrente. Uterus a parte antica apertus, vasis ceri repletus. Principae hic notanda occurrunt, Superficies Placentae externa; Vasa in Placentam ex Utero se immergentia; Cervicis uteri externa; Facies, qualis sit, et respectu ad Vescicam Urinariam Urethraeque habito, quem situm obtineat.









*J. V. Goussier del.*

*TAB. XXXI. Trés figures ab eodem Cadavere. Fig. I. Uterus a parte postica ita apertus ut decidua membrana sublatâ, Fœtus ipse per pelliculam deciduam*



Fig. II.



Muscul. Sculp.

ut. Facies Membranae Deciduae externa, ac status Cervicis uterinae visui exponantur.

membranas apparet. Fig. III. Ovarium apertum Corporis Lutei cavum ostendit.

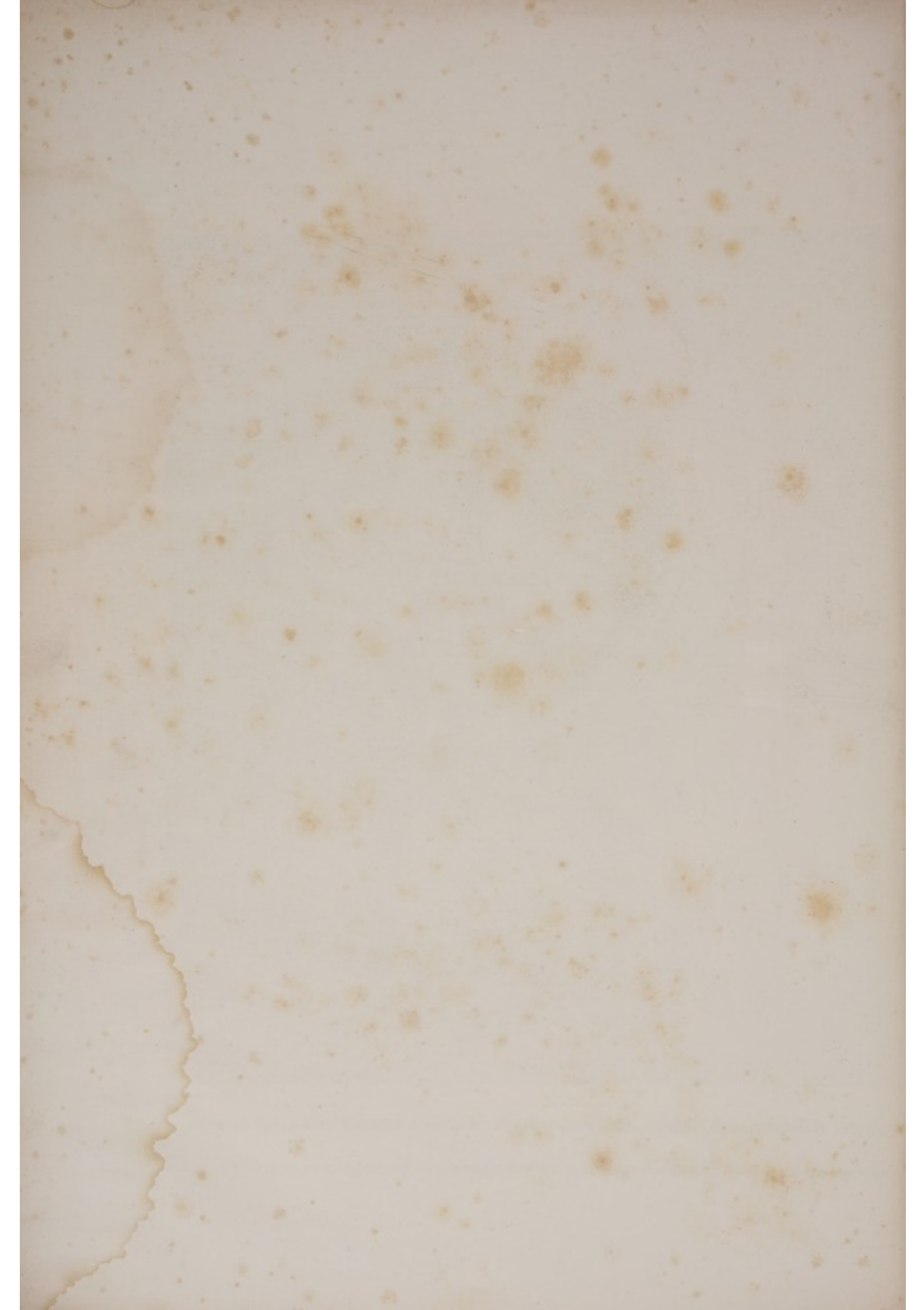




Fig. I.



Fig. II.



Fig. III.



J. F. W. B. delin. & sculp.

TAB. XXXII. *Due a dextro tertio Cadaveri. Figure, tertio mense elapso. Fig. I. Uterus a parte anteriori patfactus, Fetus cum Cervix Uterici contemplandum obicit. Fig. II. Idem Uterus secundum longitudinem, cum Placenta et membranis, divisus, adjacentem etiam Fetus, ac per funiculum umbilicalem adjacentem*



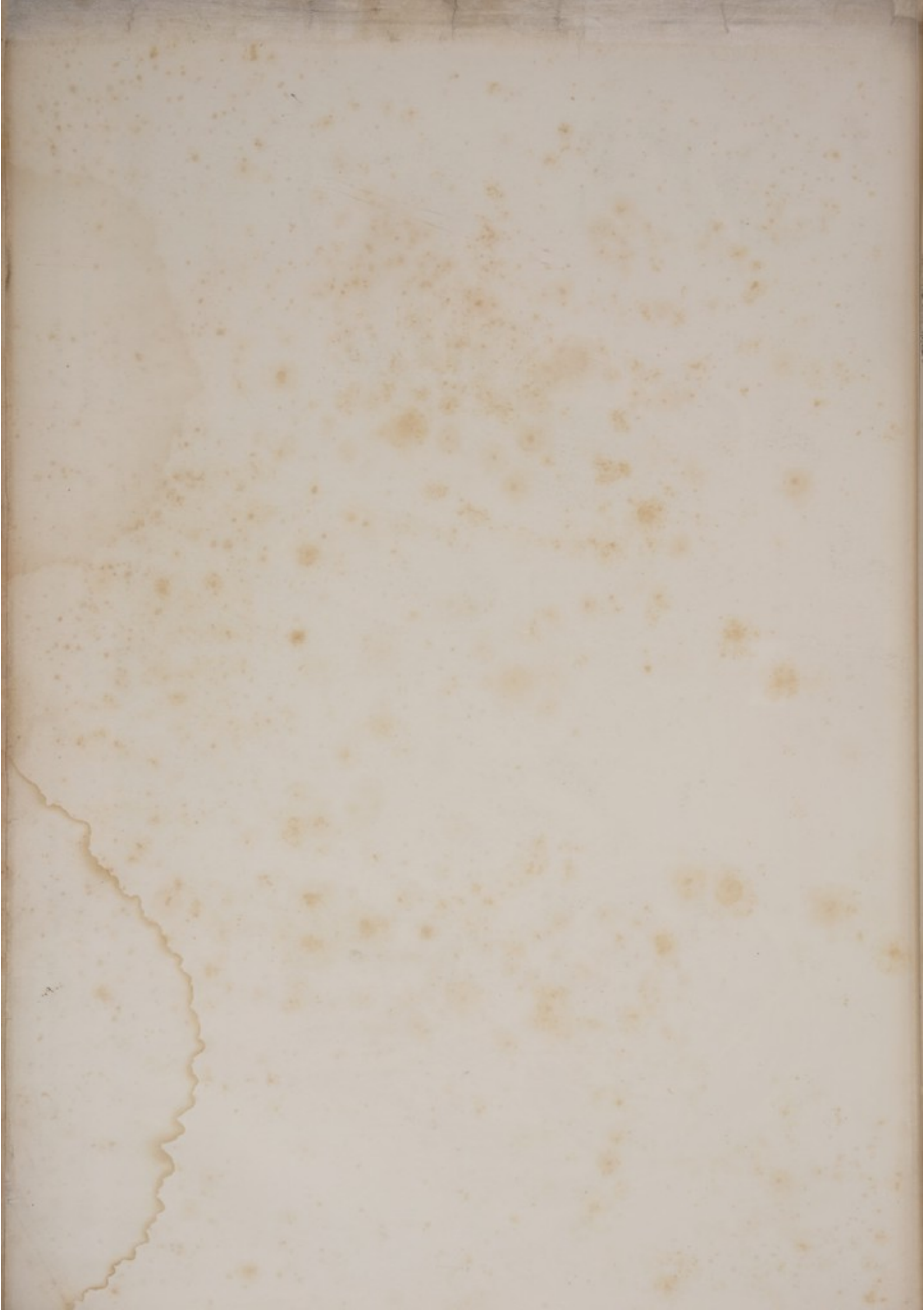


Fig. I.

F. I. *Linnaeus*.



Fig. II.

F. II. *Linnaeus*.



Fig. III.

F. III. *Linnaeus*.



Fig. IV.

F. IV. *Linnaeus*.



Fig. V.

F. V. *Linnaeus*.



Fig. VI.

F. VI. *Linnaeus*.



*17 Remondino delin.*

*T. Worthington Sculp.*

TAB. XXXIII. Ova tria abortu peritura, sex figuris expressa. Fig. I. Conceptus novem circiter hebdomadarum, à parte quæ tota membrana est oculis objecta. Fig. II. Eiusdem sectio secundum longitudinem. Fig. III. Conceptus alter post octo fere hebdomadas. Fig. IV. Idem Conceptus ad examen paulo curiosius revocatus. Fig. V. Chorion nudum, i. e. ab ambiente Decidua expeditum. Fig. VI. Idem Conceptus apertus.





Fig. II.



Fig. I.

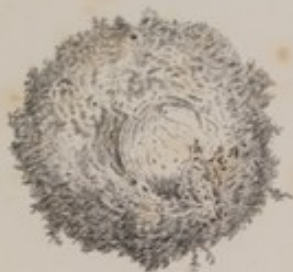


Fig. III.



Fig. V.

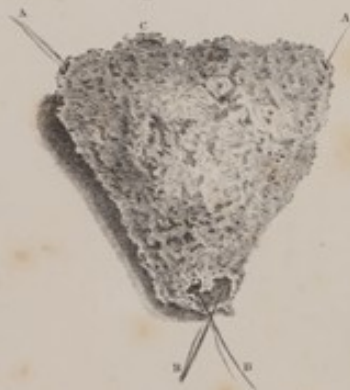


Fig. VI.



Fig. IV.



Fig. VII.

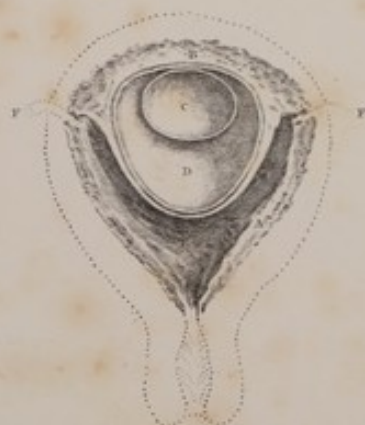


Fig. VIII.



Fig. IX.



T. J. H. H. H. H.

H. H. H. H. H.

TAB. XXXIV. Fig. I. Conceptus, quinta circiter hebdomade, nempe Chorion cum omnibus suis contentis. Fig. II. Idem conceptus, con-  
 quicillo amplificatus, Chorū parte anteriori excisā, et Amnio Embryonem continente in latus reflexo. Fig. III. Conceptus integer, quartae  
 circiter Hebdomadis. Fig. IV. Partes ejusdem interiores, sectione a vertice ad imam ducta, patefactae. Fig. V. Conceptus integer, circa  
 tertiam Hebdomadem. Fig. VI. Idem, parte anteriori sublata. Fig. VII. VIII. IX. Figure Quaedam ficti Uteri, in gravidis, secundum longi-  
 tudinem dissecti, ut ejus diversus, in primis Gravitudinis Hebdomadis, status, qualis mihi videbatur, innotesceret.



