

Anatomia Britannica : a system of anatomy. Comprising the whole of Albinus's tables, with selections from Cowper, and other eminent anatomists / illustrated by 109 copper plates ... in three parts.

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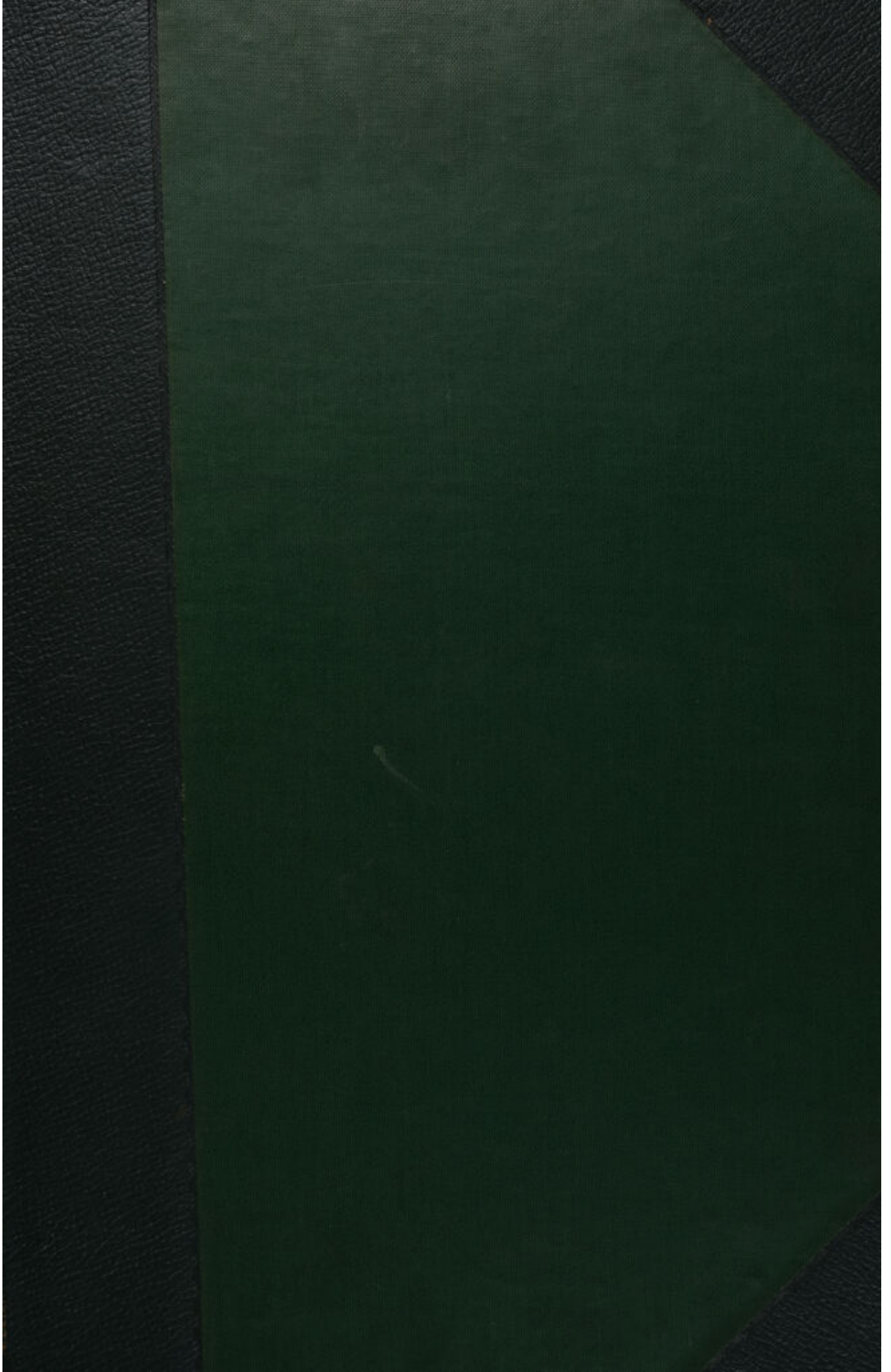
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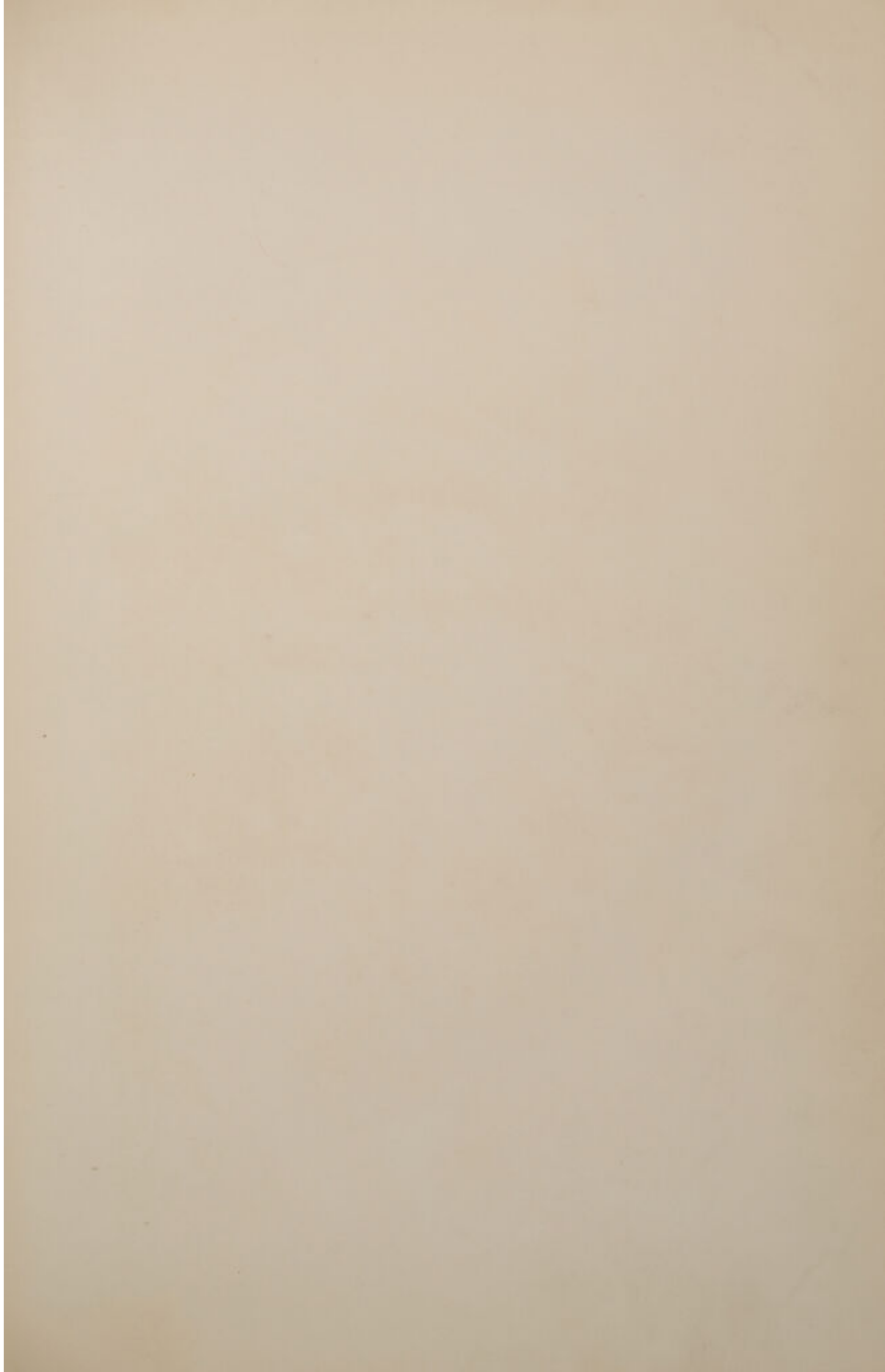
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A. Monro Lucas.
ANATOMIA BRITANNICA:

A

SYSTEM OF ANATOMY.

COMPRISING THE WHOLE OF ALBINUS'S TABLES, WITH SELECTIONS FROM COWPER,
AND OTHER EMINENT ANATOMISTS;

ILLUSTRATED BY

ONE HUNDRED AND NINE COPPER PLATES,

FROM

THE MOST CELEBRATED AUTHORS

IN

EUROPE.

IN THREE PARTS.

BY ANDREW BELL, F. S. A. S.

ENGRAVER TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

THE WORK APPROVED OF BY

DR. ALEX. MONRO, PROFESSOR OF ANATOMY, &c. IN THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

AND CONDUCTED

BY ANDREW FIFE, HIS ASSISTANT.

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T O

ALEXANDER MONRO, M. D.

PROFESSOR OF MEDICINE AND OF ANATOMY

I N T H E

UNIVERSITY of EDINBURGH.

S I R,

YOU have long filled the Anatomical Chair of this University with an ability and a reputation that have done honour to your country. Your desire to promote, on every occasion, the instruction of your pupils is universally acknowledged. A work of this kind, therefore, if properly executed, must naturally obtain your patronage and protection.

It was not without diffidence that I was prevailed upon to engage in an undertaking which requires so much labour and accuracy: But the specimens I laid before you having been so fortunate as to receive your approbation, this circumstance encouraged me to proceed in publishing the Tables of the celebrated ALBINUS upon the Bones and Muscles of the Human Body.

THE London Edition of this elegant and masterly performance is now scarce; and the Plates have become faint by frequent impressions. From these considerations, and others mentioned in the Preface, I flatter myself, that the present Edition will facilitate the study of Anatomy, the knowledge of which is so essentially necessary to all who design to follow the practice of Physic or of Surgery. I am,

S I R,

With the greatest Respect,

Your most obedient

And most humble Servant,

EDINBURGH, FEB. 17. }
1777. } 5

ANDREW BELL.



P R E F A C E.

THE parts of which the human body is composed, are extremely numerous and complicated. It is, perhaps, this circumstance alone which has deterred any single person from attempting to publish a set of Tables that should comprehend exact delineations of the whole,

THE Tables of Eustachius are the most extensive that have hitherto appeared: And, if he had been equally skilled in the arts of designing and engraving*, as he was accomplished in the science of anatomy, Albinus would never, perhaps, have bestowed so much time, labour, and expence in travelling over the same ground.

THOUGH Albinus was a compleat master of the subject, and though he was actuated by the most ardent desire of accomplishing his favourite design, and had the assistance of an able artist; yet he laid aside entirely the labour of several years, because the execution did not answer the ideas he had conceived. He set out with planning the muscles; and was very anxious to have them exactly expressed in the figures, not singly alone, but in the order they lie with respect to each other. But, as many of the muscles are situated behind others, it became necessary to divide them into certain orders or layers; the first of which should contain those that lie immediately under the integuments; the second, those next the former; and so of the rest. He was therefore desirous that the members should not only be kept in the same position, while the figures of the different layers were drawing, but that these layers should be exactly continued into one another, and that, by this means, they might all appear in the same manner as they do in the body when placed in the same light and attitude.

BUT, though the views drawn according to this plan were executed with much dexterity, Albinus found it impossible to point out to the engraver, the several sizes, directions, insertions, and connections of the internal muscles, in such a manner, that they could be distinctly expressed in the drawings. This circumstance obliged him to have recourse to another method, which he candidly acknowledges must have been that which Eustachius had followed: And, about the end of the year 1725, he prepared a male skeleton of full growth and firmness, and which discovered the signs of elegance, strength, and agility. After cleaning the bones, he allowed the ligaments which unite them to remain, in order to keep all the parts in their proper situations. And, having procured an iron tripod, for the purpose of suspending and fixing the skeleton, he next tied a cord round the upper part of the spine, and, passing the end of it through a ring fixed in the ceiling, he raised the trunk of the skeleton in such a manner as to let the lower end of it rest upon the back limb of the tripod; and then fixed the rope to a hook in the wall. By the assistance of other ropes, in various directions, the position of the skeleton was adjusted from a lean naked man standing in that natural and elegant attitude in which the tables of the skeleton are represented.

HIS next care, after finishing the posture of the skeleton, was to have an exact figure of it drawn. For this purpose, he provided a wooden quadrate, having the intermediate space as large as the skeleton, and the whole equally divided into little squares, all of the same size, by means of small cords stretched out between them. After fixing the proper point of view, the engraver directed his eye to the skeleton through a small hole: And, his paper being divided into the same number of squares with the quadrate, such parts of the skeleton as appeared through the squares of the quadrate, he drew in the correspondent squares upon the paper. By this method, the drawing was kept in exact proportion with the original; and the engraver, in the space of three months, finished the fore, the back, and the side views of the skeleton.

IN these three figures, the posture of the skeleton, together with the position and connection of all the bones, were accurately expressed: But the ligaments that remained on the joints, though they had been cut, in order to obtain a view of those parts of the bones which they concealed, prevented the drawings from being finished till the bones should be cleaned. He therefore took down the skeleton, and had all the bones perfectly cleaned: But he deferred the finishing of his figures, till he had each of the bones separately engraved of the natural size, which employed him till the year 1733, when he returned to the figures. The engraver having then examined all the bones according to their position in the figures, supplied every deficiency he could observe.

THE drawings being thus completed, Albinus, stimulated both by an affection to the work, and an earnest desire to improve anatomy, proposed, as soon as they should be engraved, to try if he could perfect what he had conceived, by adding the muscles to them. Neither was he unprovided for this attempt; as, from the time that the first draughts of the skeleton were made, he, by the consent of his pupils, every year traced the muscles carefully, in order to observe more particularly their position, connection, figure, thickness, and substance, and carefully preserved all of them he could in a proper liquor, together with the bones, and other parts to which they are connected. These were all chosen from the best subjects; so that, in process of time, having collected a great number of detached observations, he digested and composed from them his history of the Muscles; since the publication of which, he has added many improvements that were suggested by his frequent dissections.

THIS prepared, and animated with firmer resolution, and more sanguine hopes, he began to add the muscles to the figures of the skeleton in the year 1738. From a subject furnished with large and thick muscles, and upon a faint impression of the outline of the figure of the skeleton, he had drawn the external layer of the muscles of the trunk, neck, and extremities; those that were situated below them were taken from other subjects as like the first as possible; and the whole was adapted to the figure of the skeleton. But, in delineating the external layers of the muscles, it was difficult to discover their proper position with respect to the skeleton, because most part of it was covered by them. Although much care and attention were exerted; yet, as the internal layers, by the skeleton's being more exposed, showed what was defective, the external layers were afterwards, by this means, corrected.

* Eustachius both drew and engraved his Tables.

THERE are two kinds of tables in which the whole work is comprehended: The first contains the general connection and disposition of the muscles over the whole body; and the other contains the figures of each muscle when separated from the rest. The first set of tables exhibits four fore, and as many back views, and a side view of the whole body. In the fore and back views, all the different layers of the muscles are successively delineated; and, although, from these the situation of the muscles on the sides may be tolerably well understood, yet he has added a side view of the external layer, that his system might appear full and distinct. He has likewise delineated, apart, some classes of muscles, situated in the cavities of the orbit, under the jaws, about the pelvis, and in the soles of the feet, as these could not be properly exposed in the views of the whole body.

THE figures of the single muscles are considerably larger than those of the general tables, by which means they represent every part more fully and accurately.

HAVING thus given a short sketch of the nature of the work, and of the labour and attention with which it was executed, we shall conclude with a few remarks concerning the present edition.

1. THE former editions of Albinus are of such an enormous size, that they can neither be easily arranged in a library, nor read without standing and stooping. To obviate this inconveniency, after perceiving that all the parts and characters could be expressed with equal distinctness, the present size was adopted.

2. IN the London edition, as well as in that published by Albinus himself, the small Roman characters are employed in the explanations, and, to correspond with them, the small Italic letters are engraved on the plates; which is a great embarrassment to the student. This impropriety we have avoided, by making the characters in the explanations the same with those in the tables. But, in the former editions, a still greater difficulty arises from the frequent use of the Greek alphabet; many of the letters of which are so inaccurately represented in the engraving, that, though the reader should have a familiar acquaintance with the Greek, unless he be likewise master of the subject, he will be often at a loss to trace out the characters he is in quest of. Tho' these faults might have been corrected in this edition, it was thought more expedient, for the ease of those who are not versant in the Greek, to substitute Italic capitals in the place of the Greek capitals, and small Italic letters in place of the small Greek.

To render this edition of still more utility, we have added to the descriptions of the separate muscles, a short account of their uses in the system, in hopes that the giving reasons for the particular figure, situations, and connections of each muscle will be both more alluring to the student, and leave a deeper impression of them on his mind.

THE outlines are likewise engraved in a bolder manner than in the original, in order to make the expression of the different parts more distinct and apparent.

7. B. When the work is finished, for the more ready consulting the tables, the explanations will likewise be printed off in an octavo size, and sold separately, at a moderate price.



TAB. I.



A. Bell sculp.

W. Brown & Sons.

T H E

First Anatomical Table

O F T H E

HUMAN SKELETON

E X P L A I N E D.

THIS first Table contains chiefly a front view or figure of the Human Skeleton; whereunto are added some of the Ligaments and Cartilages, without which the connection or joints of the Bones would be interrupted.

In the Head.

- A The os frontis, or forehead bone.
- BB The superciliar foramina or holes, transmitting each a small artery and nerve out of the orbit, to the frontal bone: The left of these holes is entire; but the right is partly absent, forming only a kind of notch.
- CD The coronal suture. C the part of it which makes a serrated or trochiform suture: D the part which is squamose or like a fish-scale.
- E The left parietal bone.
- F A squamose or scale-like suture, which is formed by the conjunction of the parietal with the temporal bone.
- G A squamose suture, formed by a meeting of the parietal bone with the largest lateral process of the multiform or sphenoidal bone.
- H A squamose suture, formed by a conjunction of the os frontis with the largest lateral process of the multiform bone.
- I The largest lateral process of the multiform or sphenoidal bone.
- K A suture common to the os squamosum or temporal with the largest lateral process of the multiform bone.
- L The squamose or scale-like part of the temporal bone.
- M The bony entrance or passage of the ear.
- N The malleole or mammillary process of the temporal bone.
- O Zygomatic or jugal process of the temporal bone.
- P A suture common to the jugal or cheek bone, with the zygomatic process of the temporal bone.
- QQ The ossa jugalia, or cheek bones.
- RR Sutures which conjoin the frontal bone with the cheek bones, near the ends of the eye brows.
- SS Sutures formed by the union of the cheek bones with the upper jaw bones.
- TT Parts of the cheek bones which help to form the orbits or sockets for the eyes.
- Between T and W is a suture formed in the orbit by a conjunction of the cheek bone with the upper jaw bone.
- Between T and c: T and c appear sutures in common to the cheek bones with the forehead-bone, within the orbits or holes for the eyes.
- Between T and Y: T and Y appear sutures joining the cheek bones to the largest lateral process of the multiform bone.
- VV A channel appearing in the bottom of the orbits or holes of the eyes, which opens to the cheek (at t) and transmits the upper maxillary branch of the gustatory nerve to the lips, palate, &c.
- WX Part of the upper jaw bone belonging to the bottom of the orbit of the eye.
- Between W and X appears a suture running by the channel V, and extended along the bottom of the orbit of the eye. This suture passing over the lower margin of the orbit is extended towards the opening the said channel (at t) in the cheek.
- Between X and d is a suture common to the upper jaw bone and the os planum (d) of the multiform bone.
- Between X and e is a suture common to the upper jaw bone and the os unguis (e).
- YY The orbicular surfaces of the largest lateral processes of the multiform or sphenoidal bone.
- Between Y and c: Y and c appear sutures common to the largest lateral processes of the multiform bone with the frontal bone, in the orbits of the eyes.
- Z The foramen lacrum or hole through which the third pair of nerves of the brain, together with the fourth, sixth, and first branch of the fifth pair, pass out of the skull into the orbit for the muscles of the eye.
- a The thin process of the multiform or sphenoidal bone.
- b The hole through which the optic nerve passes out of the skull into the orbital cavity, accompanied with a branch of the internal carotid artery.
- Between a and c appears a suture within the orbit, common to the frontal bone with the thin process of the multiform bone.
- Between a and d is a suture common to the os planum and the thin process of the multiform bone.
- c c Parts of the frontal bone belonging to the orbits of the eyes.
- Between c and d is a suture common to the os planum and frontal bone.
- Between c and e f is a suture common to the frontal bone with the os unguis.
- d The os planum of the multiform bone.
- Between d and e is a suture common to the os planum with the os unguis.
- e f The os unguis; in which f denotes a fissure or cavity belonging to the nasal canal.
- Between f and g is a suture common to the os unguis with the nasal process of the upper jaw bone.
- g g The nasal process of the upper jaw bones.
- Between g and k: g and k appear sutures common to the nasal bones with the nasal process of the upper jaw bones.

- h A suture common to the frontal bone with the nasal process of the upper jaw bone.
- ii Separates common to the frontal and nasal bones.
- kk The ossa nasi, or bones of the nose.
- Between k and k is a suture common to the two nasal bones.
- l The interior part of the nasal process of the upper jaw bone, belonging to the cavity of the nose.
- m m The lower unstratified or spongy bones.
- Between l and m, on the right side, is a suture formed by the conjunction of the lower spongy bone with the upper jaw bone.
- no A thin plate of the ethmoidal or sieve-like bone, which makes part of the (specum narium) partition of the nostrils. o the extremity of the said bony plate which joins to the cartilaginous or gristly part of the partition.
- p The os vomer, or plow share bone.
- Between n and p is a kind of suture formed by the connection of the vomer (p) with the plate of the ethmoidal or cribriform bone.
- q Part of the upper jaw bone, which belongs to the bottom of the nostrils.
- r A suture common to the upper jaw bones.
- ss The upper jaw bones, next the cheeks.
- tt The foramina or holes of the channels (VV) which pass along the bottom of the orbits of the eyes.
- u The pterygoid or winged process of the multiform bone.
- w x y z The lower mandible or jaw bone. x a hole out of which pass a nerve of the fifth pair and blood vessels to the chin, after passing through a canal within the jaw. y the acute process. z the neck of the obtuse process or head, by which the mandible is articulated to the temporal bone.
- a The cartilage in the joint of the lower jaw, interposed betwixt its head and the temporal bone.
- b c d e f g h i i k x d e f g h i The left teeth in each of the jaws. b b The first of the incisive or cutting teeth. c c the second incisive teeth. d d the canine or dog-teeth. e e the first of the grinders. f f the second. g g the third. h h the fourth. i i the fifth, (called dentes sapientiae) or eye-teeth.

In the Spine.

- A The body of the atlas, or vertebra of the spine which sustains the head; and in this place it is connected to the epistropheus, or sixth vertebra.
- I The body of the epistropheus where it sustains the atlas.
- m The lower oblique process of the fifth vertebra of the neck.
- x y z The fourth vertebra of the neck. x its upper oblique process. y its lower oblique process. z its transverse process.
- r The lateral opening betwixt the third and fourth vertebra.
- aa, &c. The ligaments which are interposed betwixt the bodies of the vertebrae, and which tie them one to the other.
- ts x w x The third vertebra of the neck. t the body. w the transverse process. x the upper oblique process. y the lower oblique process.
- y y z c The second vertebra of the neck. yy the upper oblique process. z the transverse process. c the body.
- DD H L L X The first vertebra of the neck. DD the upper oblique processes. H H the transverse processes. L L the lower oblique processes. X the body.
- P P S N H T The twelfth vertebra of the back. P P its upper oblique processes. S the transverse process. N H the lower oblique processes. T the body.
- O a b h The seventh vertebra of the back. O the body. a a the upper oblique processes. b b the transverse processes.
- c The transverse process of the sixth vertebra of the back.
- d d c The third vertebra of the back. d d the body. c c the transverse process.
- f g g The second vertebra of the back. f its body. g g its transverse processes.
- h The body of the first vertebra of the back.
- i k k The fifth vertebra of the loins. i its body. k k its transverse processes.
- l m n The fourth vertebra of the loins. l its body. m m its transverse processes. n its upper oblique process.
- o p p The third vertebra of the loins. o its body. p p its transverse processes.
- q q r r s The second vertebra of the loins. q q the upper oblique processes. r r its transverse processes. s its body.
- t u u v v w The first vertebra of the loins. t t its upper oblique processes. u u its transverse processes. v v its lower oblique processes. w its body.
- x x y y z z x x z z A A A A The os sacrum or great bone of the spine. x x the upper oblique processes of its first vertebra. y y the sides of this bone. z z z the three upper and anterior foramina or holes to transmit the nerves on each side. A A A A the four upper bodies of this bone; betwixt which are bony lines that were formerly ligaments.
- B The fourth small bone of the coccyx.

In the Thorax, Clavicles, and Scapulae.

CDEF The sternum or breast bone consisting of three parts, of which C is the upper, D the middle, and E the lower; to which last is fixed the ensiform cartilage F.

GH The ligaments by which the bones of the sternum are connected together.

IKLM IKLM The first ribs. K the small head by which it is articulated with the transverse process of the twelfth vertebra of the back. L the former part of the said head, which is connected with the body of the same twelfth vertebra of the back. M its cartilaginous end by which it is continued to the sternum.

NNOP NNOP The second ribs. O the former part by which it is articulated with the bodies of the eleventh and twelfth vertebrae of the back. P the cartilaginous end of this rib.

QQR. QQQR The third ribs. R its cartilaginous end.

SSST. SSSST The fourth ribs. T its cartilaginous end.

VVVV. VVVVV The fifth ribs. W its cartilaginous end, spreading and adhering (on the left side X) to the cartilage belonging to the sixth rib.

YYYYZ. YYYYYZ The sixth ribs. Z its cartilaginous end, spreading in the part G, and adhering to the cartilage of the seventh rib.

DDH. DDDHL The seventh ribs. H the cartilaginous end which grows broad at L, and is attached to the cartilage of the eighth rib.

XXXXPS. XXXXP The eighth rib. P the cartilaginous end, which in some bodies spreads in the part S, and is attached to the cartilage of the seventh rib.

WWWWT. WWWW The ninth rib. T its cartilaginous end.

OOOOO. OOOOOO The tenth rib. O its cartilaginous end.

BBBB. BBBB The eleventh ribs. B its cartilaginous end.

de. de The twelfth ribs. e its cartilaginous end.

fgi. fgi The clavicles or collar-bones. g the head which is sustained by the sternum. i the head fastened to the upper process of the scapula or blade-bone.

kk Cartilages interposed betwixt the joints of the clavicles with the sternum.

ll The cartilages interposed betwixt the joints of the collar-bones and the upper processes of the scapulae or blade-bones.

llllllllllmnpq. lllllllllmnpq The scapulae or shoulder-blades. m its spine or ridge. n its coracoid or crow's-bill process. o its acromion or upper process. p the neck. q the cartilaginous crust which increases the neck.

In the Arms, Fore-arms, and Hands.

rstuvwxy. rstuvwxy The humeri or bones of the arms. r the head, incrufted with a smooth cartilage. s the greater unequal protuberance in the upper head of this bone. t the less unequal protuberance of the same. Between these protuberances is a sinus, through which passes the tendon of the longer head of the biceps muscle of the arm. u a sinus or cavity which receives the upper head of the radius, at the time when the fore-arm is bent as much as possible. x a sinus that receives the upper head of the ulna, when the cubit is bent as much as it can be. y a round head incrufted with a smooth cartilage, and articulated with the radius. a the lesser condyle. b the greater condyle.

cdefg. cdefg The ulna or greater bone in each fore-arm. d its upper head, upon which appears a roughness, wherein is inserted the brachialis internus muscle. ef its lower head which sustains the radius; and here f denotes an arch or concavity lined with a smooth cartilage.

g A Byloide or pointed process in the lower head of the ulna.

h i n o p q. h i k l m The radius or less bone in each fore-arm. i its upper head, k the circumference or rim of its upper head incrufted with a smooth cartilage. l a protuberance, at the posterior part of which the tendon of the biceps muscle of the arm is inserted, which bends the fore-arm toward the body when the palm of the hand is downwards. m n o p q the lower head of this bone. n denotes a sinus or groove through which pass the tendons of the long abductor, and less extensor muscles of the thumb. o a sinus through which goes the tendon of the longer radialis externus muscle. p a sinus through which goes the tendon of the shorter radialis externus muscle. q a sinus for the tendon of the greater extensor of the thumb.

rst. rs The navicular bones of the wrists. s the convexity or head which is articulated with the radius, incrufted with a smooth cartilage. t a concavity covered with a smooth cartilage, and received by the multangular bones.

uw. u The lunar bones of the carpus or wrist. w a convexity incrufted with a smooth cartilage, and articulated with the radius.

xx The cuneiform or wedge-like bones of the wrists. In the right hand this bone appears with a smooth cartilaginous crust, by which it is articulated with the lunar bone and with the ulna.

y The roundish or pea-like bone of the wrist.

z A A B. z A the unciform or hook-like bone. A A the part which is covered with a smooth cartilage, articulated to the cuneiform and lunar bones. B the unciform process.

C D. C D Olla magna vel capitata, the great or round-headed bones of the wrists. D the round head incrufted with a smooth cartilage, and articulated with the navicular and lunar bone.

E E The trapezoids, cubical, or least of the multangular bones in the wrists.

F F The greater trapezoid or multangular bones of the wrists.

G H. G H The metacarpal bones of the thumbs. H the lower head incrufted with a smooth cartilage, by which it is articulated with the first bone of the thumb, and with the sesamoid bones, I K.

I K The sesamoid bones (i. e. like sesamum seeds) fixed at the joint of the thumb with its metacarpal bone.

LM. LM The first bones of the thumbs. M the lower head incrufted with a smooth cartilage, by which it is articulated with the last bone of the thumb.

N A sesamoid bone placed at the last joint of the thumb.

O O The last bones of the thumbs.

PQRST: PQRST The metacarpal bones of the hands. P the metacarpal bone of the index or first finger. Q that of the middle finger. R that of the ring finger. S that of the auricular or little finger. T the lower head, incrufted with a smooth cartilage in the first joint of the finger: And the same holds in the rest of these bones.

V W Small sesamoid bones sometimes found at the first joints of the index and little finger.

XYZCD: XYZYZCD The first phalanx, order, or row, of bones in the fingers. X that of the index. Y that of the middle finger. Z that of the ring finger. C that of the little finger. D the lower head, covered with a smooth cartilaginous crust, at its articulation or joint with the second bone of the finger: The same holds also in the rest of the fingers.

HLXPS: HLXPS The bones in the fingers of the second phalanx or order. H that of the index. L that of the middle finger. X that of the ring finger. P that of the little finger. S the lower head incrufted with a smooth cartilage, and jointed to the third or last bone of the finger: And so in the rest of these bones.

WYOS. WYOS The bones of the third phalanx or last order of the fingers. W that of the index. Y that of the middle finger. O that of the ring finger. s that of the little finger.

In the Pelvis, Legs, and Feet.

bcdefghijklm. bcdefghijklm The innominate or basin bones, including three others. bc the os ilium or flank-bone. c the spine or ridge of that bone. d a tubercle from whence arises the rectus or straight muscle of the thigh. ef the ischion, or hitch bone. f a sinus or notch through which pass the internal iliac, and great psoas or lumbar muscle. g the sharp pointed process of the ischium. h the tubercle of the ischium. ikl the os pubis. l the spine or ridge of the os pubis, from whence arises the pectineus muscle of the thigh. l a tubercle, into which is inserted the lower and outer tendon of the double aponeurosis of the oblique external muscles of the abdomen. m the great foramen or hole of this bone.

n A cartilage or gristle interposed betwixt the bones of the pubis, and connecting them together.

opqrstuvwxy. opqrstuvwxy The thigh bones. o the head incrufted with a smooth cartilage. p the neck. q the greater trochanter or spoke. r a rough protuberance, to which is fixed a ligament that secures the joint of the hip. s the less trochanter or spoke. t the outer condyle of the lower head. u the inner condyle. v a sinus or cavity incrufted with a smooth cartilage next the joint of the patella or knee-pan bone. y so far extends the smooth cartilaginous crust that covers the condyles or lower heads of the thigh bone, at its juncture with the tibia, or great bone of the leg.

z The patella or knee-pan bone.

ab. ab The inferior femilunar cartilages in the joints of the knees: At bb, backwards, these turn into ligaments, and are inserted into the tibia.

cd. cd The outer femilunar cartilages, turning to ligaments in the back part of the joint dd, which are inserted into the tibia.

efghikl. efghikl The tibia or great bones of the legs. e the upper head, fg smooth cartilaginous incrustations covering the top of the tibia, next the femur, in the joint of the knee. h the protuberance into which is fixed the ligament of the patella, fastening the bone to that tibia. i the spine or edge of the tibia. kl its lower head. l the inner angle.

mno. mno The fibular or slender bones of the leg. m the upper head. n the spine or ridge. o the lower head, which makes the outer angle.

pqr. pqr The astragalus or cockal bone. q the smooth cartilaginous crust that covers its convexity next the bones of the leg to which it is jointed. r a like crust covering its head or fore part.

st. st The calcanei or heel-bones. t the part that sustains the neck of the astragalus.

u The navicular bones of the tarsus or ankle.

v The greater cuneiform bones of the tarsus.

w The small cuneiform bones of the tarsus.

x The middle cuneiform bones of the tarsus.

y The cuboid or cubical bone of the tarsus.

z ABCDE: z ABCDE The bones of the metatarsus or instep. z that of the fourth or little toe. A that of the third. B of the second. C of the first, and D of the great toe. E a smooth cartilaginous crust that covers the lower head at its juncture with the first bone of the great toe: Which crust is also in the rest of these bones.

FG: F G Sesamoid bones placed at the junctures of the great toes with their metatarsal bones.

H H The first bones of the great toes.

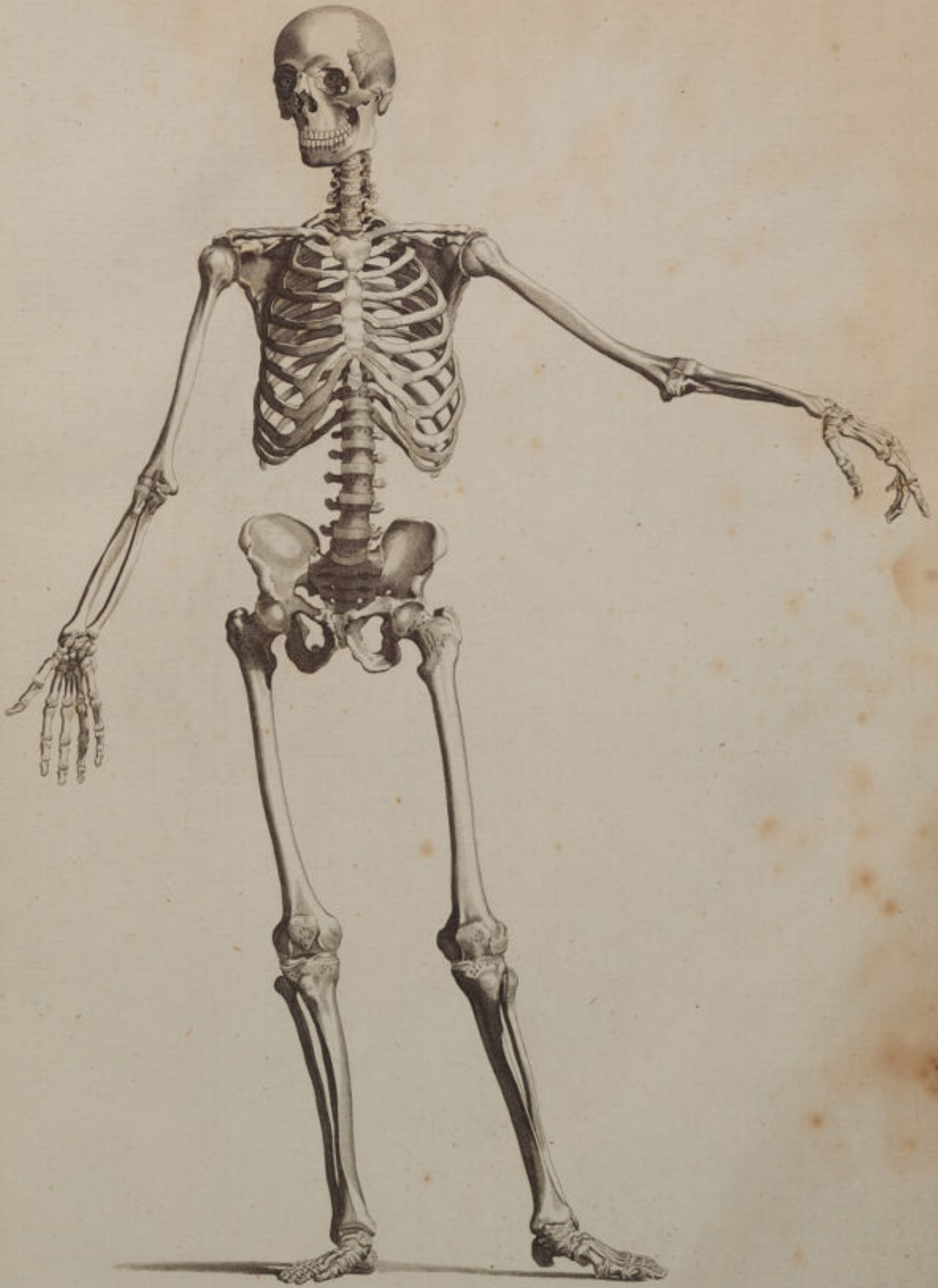
I I The last bones of the great toes.

KLMN: KLMN The bones of the first phalanx or order of the smaller toes. K that of the first toe. L of the second. M of the third, and N of the fourth or little toe.

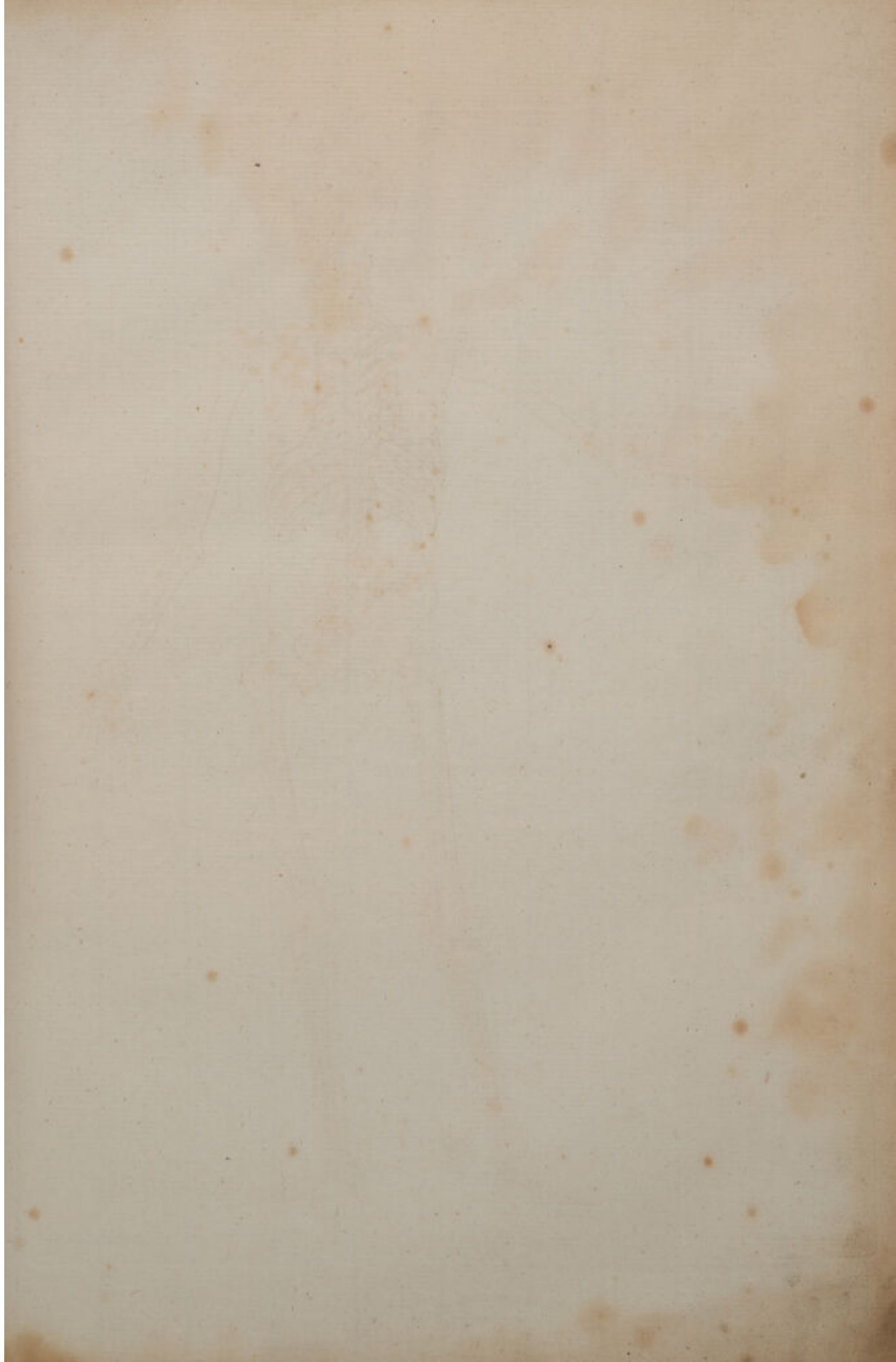
OPQR: OPQR The bones of the second phalanx or order of the smaller toes. O that of the first toe, P that of the second. Q of the third, and R that of the fourth or little toe.

STVW: STVW The bones of the last phalanx or third order of the smaller toes. S that of the first toe. T that of the second. V of the third, and W of the fourth or little toe.

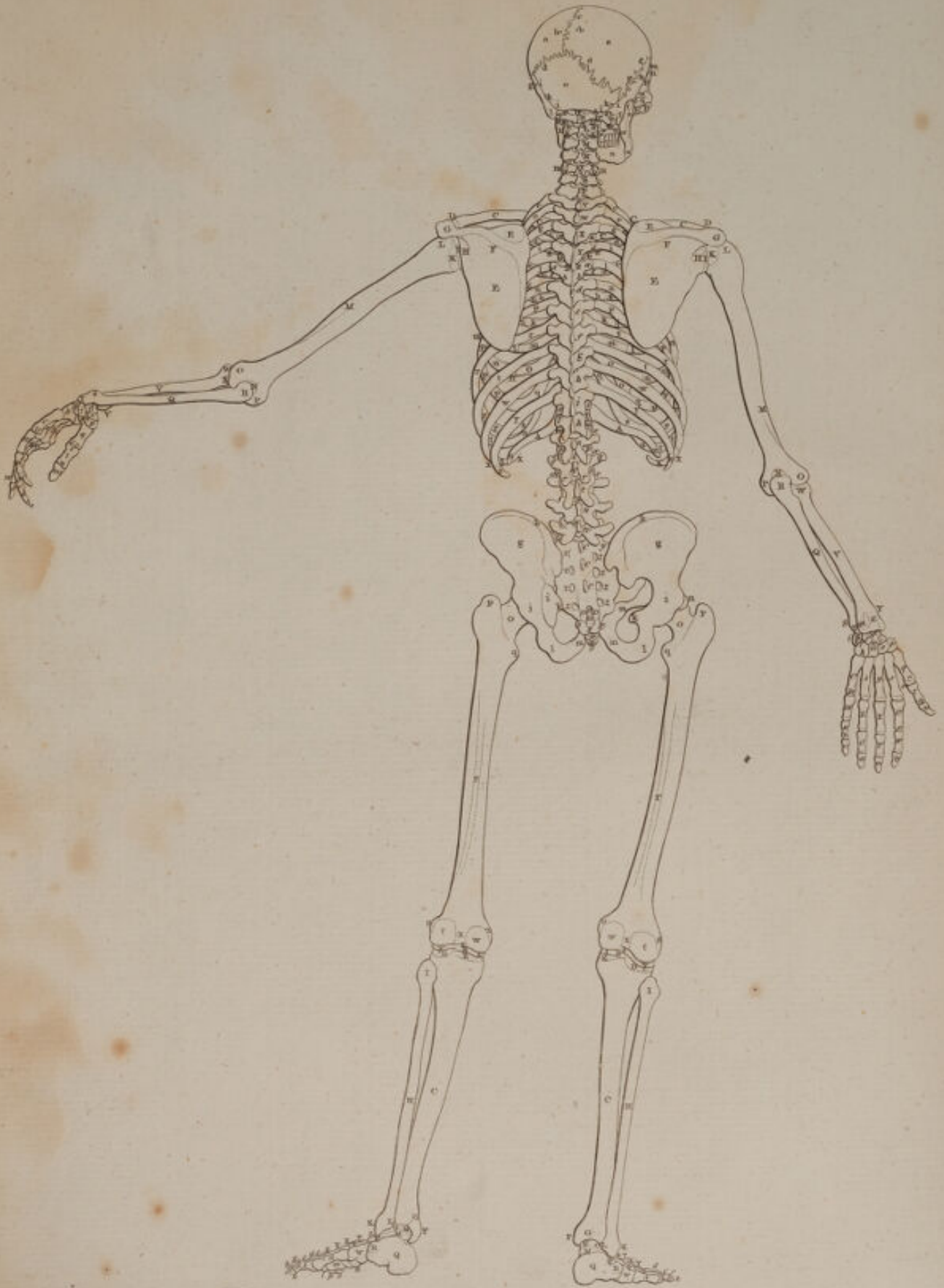
TAB. I.



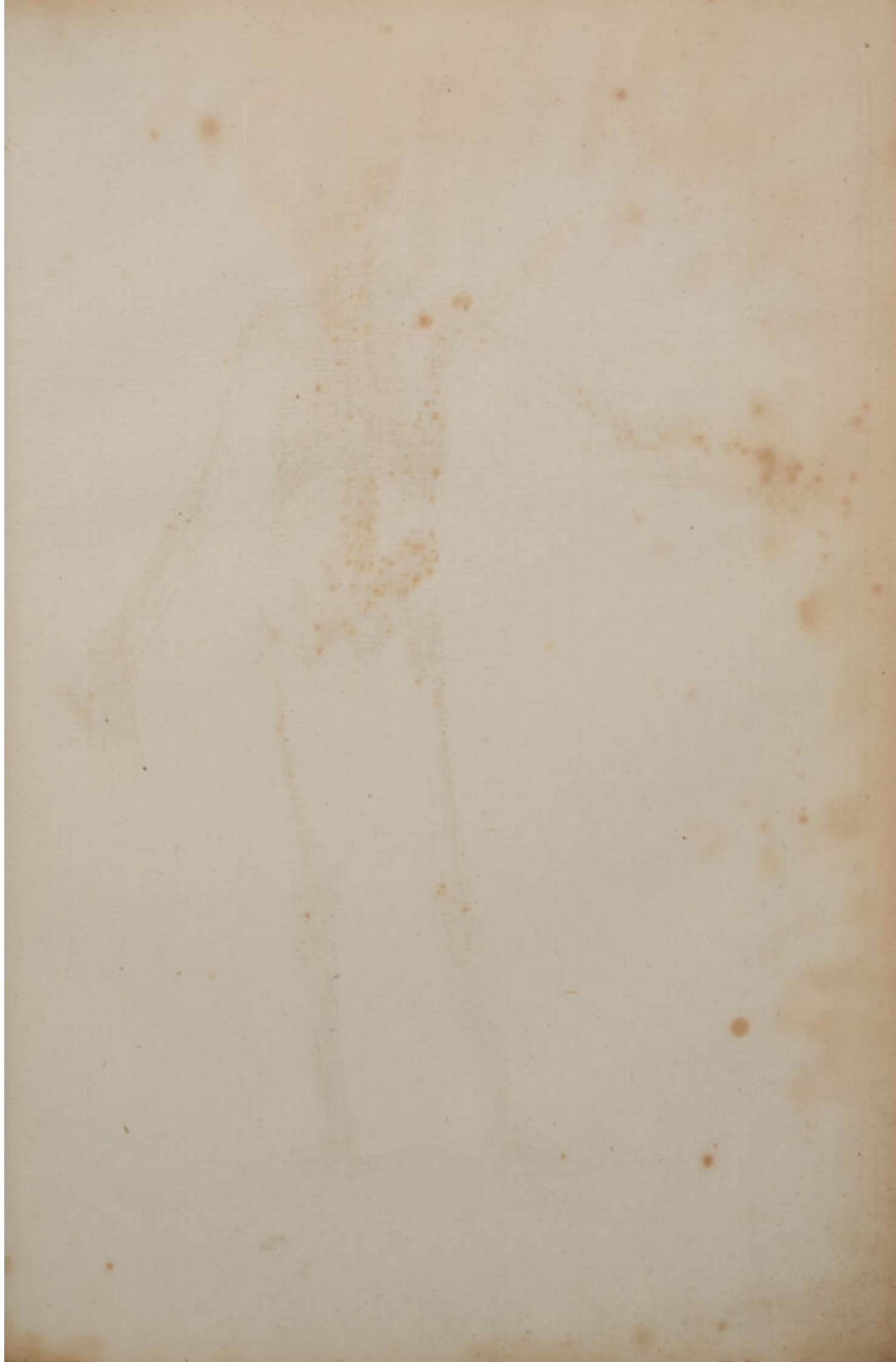




TAB. II.



A. Bell's Sculp.



TAB. II.



Second Anatomical Table

O F T H E

H U M A N S K E L E T O N

E X P L A I N E D.

THIS Table represents a back-view of the former Skeleton, and in the same position. We have likewise here added some of the ligaments and cartilages, where they appeared necessary to make up or continue the joints of the bones.

In the Head and Spine.

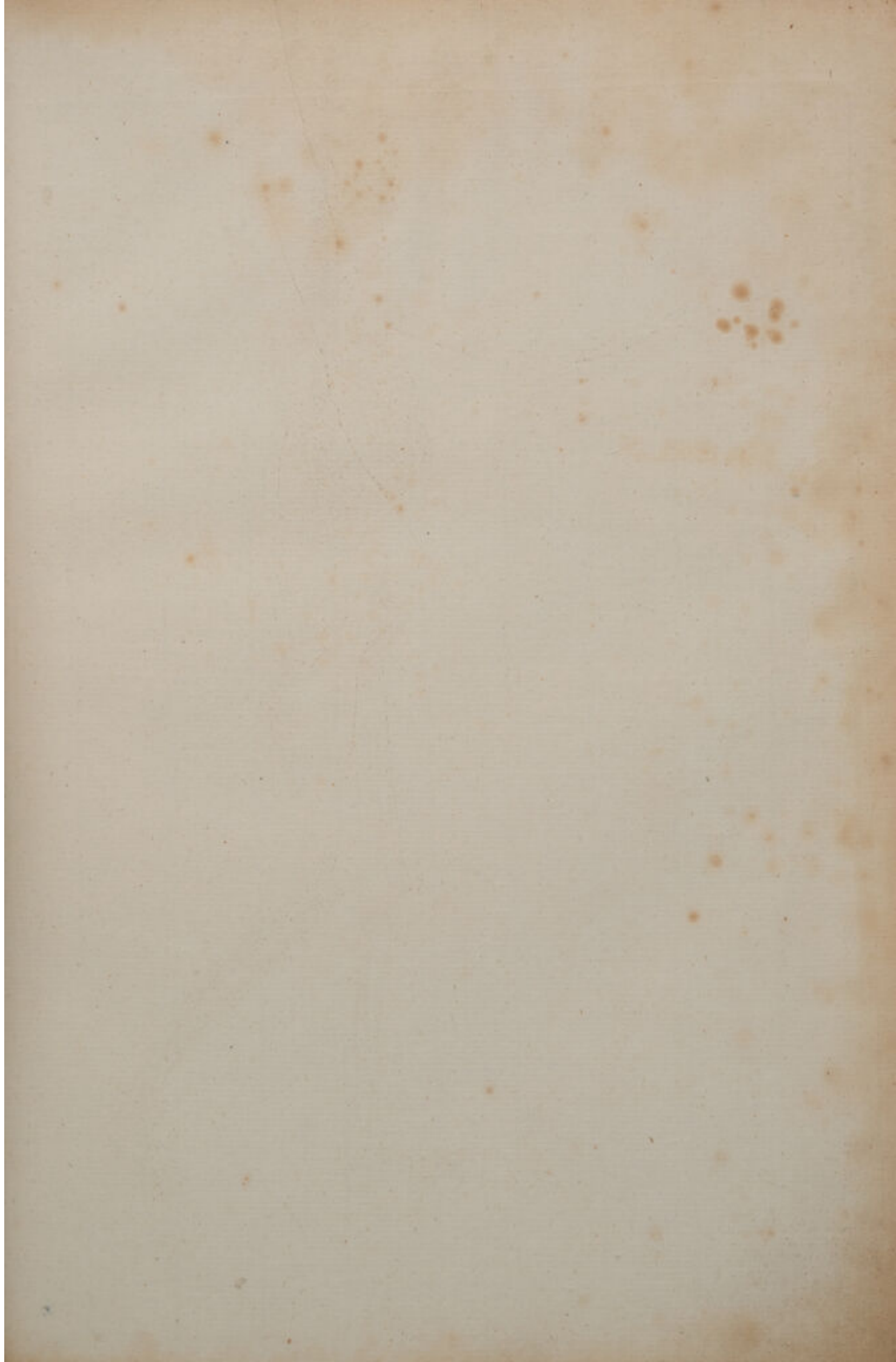
aa The vertice or parietal bones.
 bb The vertice foramina or holes transmitting small veins to the longitudinal sinus.
 c The sagittal or longitudinal suture.
 dd The lambdoid or occipital suture.
 e The occipital bone.
 f The squamous suture, formed by a conjunction of the scaly part of the temporal and parietal bones.
 gg True sutures, formed by a conjunction of the mastoid or dog-like process of the occipital bone with the parietal bones.
 h The os squamosum, or scaly part of the temporal bone.
 ii ii Appendages of the lambdoid suture.
 kk Foramina or holes, through which pass branches of the internal jugular veins, to the lateral ganglia of the dura mater.
 ll The mastoid or mammillary processes of the temporal bones.
 m The frontal or forehead bone.
 n A suture formed by the conjunction of the jugal with the frontal bone, near the extremity of the eye-brow.
 o A suture made by the conjunction of the jugal process of the temporal bone with the cheek bone.
 pp The os jugale or cheek bone.
 q The jugal process of the temporal bone.
 r Os maxillare superius, or the upper jaw-bone.
 Betwixt r and p is a suture formed by a conjunction of the jugal or cheek-bone with the upper jaw-bone.
 s A cartilaginous plate interposed betwixt the joint of the lower jaw with the temporal bone.
 tuuu The lower jaw or mandible. t the head which is joined to the temporal bone.
 ww Those parts of the upper jaw-bones which sustain the palate or roof of the mouth.
 The teeth in the jaws appear evidently of themselves.
 xx The styloid or pointed processes of the temporal bones.
 y y x A B C D D E The atlas, or uppermost vertebra, that sustains the head. y y its transverse process. x a hole in the transverse process. A an arch or curvature found in some bodies: And this, with the sinus through which the vertebral artery is inflected behind the body of the atlas, makes the hole B, through which that artery penetrates into the great cavity of the vertebrae; as at other times it passes through a sinus or notch, marked C in the left side. C a sinus or notch in that part of the body of the atlas where it sustains the head; through which sinus the vertebral artery bends itself, when it is about to enter the great spinal cavity of the vertebrae. D D the lower parts of its body, by which it is connected to the epistrophæus. E a rough protuberance, which is instead of a spinal process, and from whence arise the (musculi recti pollicis minores capiti) smaller, posterior, straight muscles of the head.
 F G H H I K K L The epistrophæus, or vertebra upon which the head and atlas turn laterally. F its axis. G the inner part of its body. H H the two vertice or turning points which sustain the atlas. I I the transverse processes, K K the lower oblique processes. L the spinal process.
 M N Two of the vertebrae of the neck. M the fifth. N the fourth in order, counting upwards.
 O P P Q Q R R The third vertebra of the neck. O the spinal process. P P the upper oblique processes. Q Q the lower oblique processes. R R the transverse processes. From hence the parts of the other vertebrae of the neck may be likewise understood.
 S T The two lower vertebrae of the neck. S the second, and T the first in order.
 V W X Y Vertebrae of the back. V the twelfth. W the eleventh. X the tenth. Y the ninth.
 Z Z a b b c The eighth vertebra of the back. Z Z its upper oblique processes. a a the transverse processes. b b the lower oblique processes. c the spinal process. From this the parts of the other vertebrae of the back may be understood.
 d e f g h i Vertebrae of the back. d the seventh. e the sixth. f the fifth. g the fourth. h the third. i the second.
 l l l m n o The first vertebrae of the back, in which l l denote the transverse processes, as if they were inflected behind the junctures of the upper oblique processes of this vertebra with the lower oblique processes of the second vertebra. m n o its body.
 p The fifth vertebra of the loins.
 q p p q r s t t t t The fourth vertebra of the loins. q the spinal process. p p the upper oblique processes. q q the transverse processes. r r the lower oblique processes. s s the body of this vertebra. The parts of the other vertebrae of the loins may without difficulty be understood from this.

t u w The remaining vertebrae of the loins. t the third. u the second, and w the first of them, reckoning upwards with Albucius, which is contrary to the custom of British Anatomists.
 x x, &c. The ligaments that are interposed betwixt the bodies of the vertebrae and connect them one to the other.
 y y z z z z z z z z G C C D D H L The os sacrum or great bone of the spine. y y the upper oblique processes. z z z z z z z z the posterior foramina or holes. G C C the spinal processes. D D the lower oblique processes, with which are conjoined the upper oblique processes of the first bone of the coccyx. H the body of the fourth of those vertebrae which compose the os sacrum. Betwixt H and L is a bony part which was formerly a ligament, intervening and contiguous with the bodies of the fourth and fifth of these false vertebrae. L the body of the fifth vertebra of the os sacrum.
 Betwixt L and X is a ligament, interposed between the bottom of the os sacrum and coccyx, and tying them together.
 X P S The first bone of the os coccygis. X the body. P the transverse process; the fellow to which is also in the other side. S the upper oblique process; the fellow to which is also in the other side.
 Betwixt X and W is a ligament that ties together the bodies of the first and second bones of the coccyx.
 W Y O The lower bones of the coccyx, W the second, Y the third, O the fourth.

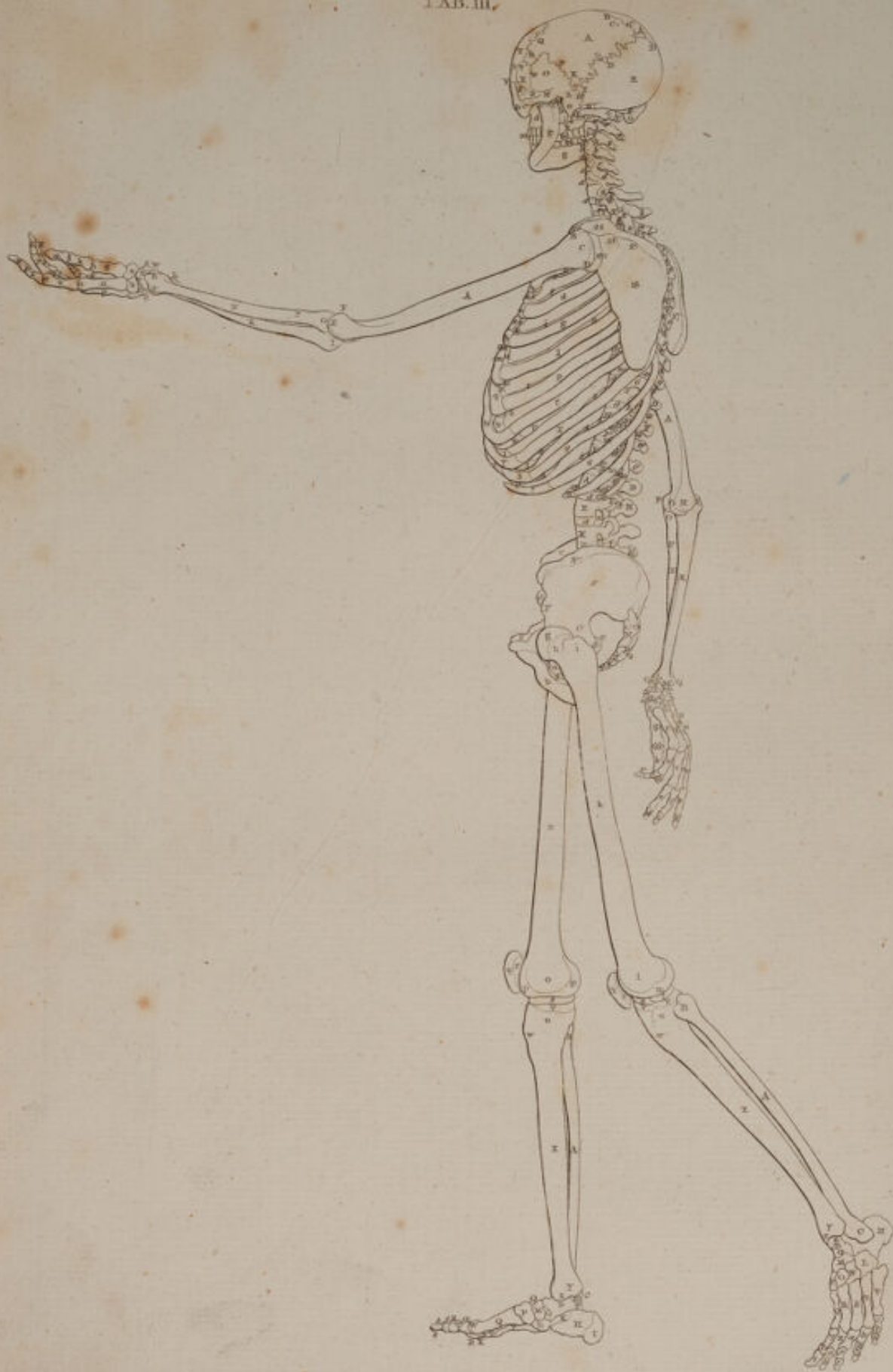
In the Thorax and Upper Extremities.

a a b b The sternum or breast-bone.
 c e d d. c e d d The first or uppermost ribs. d d the cartilaginous part.
 e e f. e e f The second ribs. f the cartilaginous part.
 g g h. g g h The third ribs. h the cartilaginous part.
 i i k i k The fourth ribs. k the cartilaginous part.
 l l m. l l m The fifth ribs. m the cartilaginous part.
 n n n n o. n n n n o The sixth ribs. o the cartilaginous part.
 p p p p q. p p p p q The seventh ribs. q the cartilaginous part.
 r r r r s. r r r r s The eighth ribs. s the cartilaginous part.
 t t t u. t t t u The ninth ribs. u the cartilaginous part.
 w x x. w x x The tenth ribs. x the cartilaginous part.
 y z. y z The eleventh ribs. z the cartilaginous part.
 A B. A B The twelfth ribs. B the cartilaginous part.
 C C C C. C C C C The clavicles or collar bones.
 D D Cartilaginous plates fastened betwixt the junctures of the clavicles with the acromion or upper processes of the scapulae or shoulder blades.
 E E F G H I. E E F G H I The scapulae or blade-bones. F the spine. G the acromion or upper process. H the neck. I the cartilage that lines the cavity of its neck.
 K L M N O P. K L M N O P The humeri or bones of the arms. K the head incrufted with a smooth cartilage where it is jointed or received into the cavity of the scapula. L the greater unequal protuberance of the upper head. M a sinus or groove through which the brachial artery, vein, and nerve pass along. N a sinus or cavity that receives the olecranon or head of the ulna when the fore-arm or cubit is extended. O the lesser condyle, and P the greater condyle or protuberance in the lower head of the humerus.
 Q R S T. Q R S T The ulna or greater bone of the cubit. R the protuberance of its upper head, called the olecranon or elbow. S its lower small head that sustains the radius. T the pointed process of its lower head.
 V W X. V X Y Z a b The radii or less bones of the cubit. W X the upper head. X the circumference or rim of the upper head incrufted with a smooth cartilage which moves in the concavity of the ulna. Y the sinus which contains the tendons of the long abductor of the thumb, and of the less extensor. Z a sinus that receives the tendons of the outer radial muscles. a the sinus or groove that conducts the tendon of the larger extensor of the thumb. b the sinus or groove that conducts the tendons of the common extensor of the fingers, with that of the extensor proper to the little finger, and to the index or first finger.
 e d e. e The navicular bones of the wrists. d the small head incrufted with a smooth cartilage where it is jointed to the radius. e the head covered with a smooth cartilage that meets the scutiform bones.
 f f The lunar bones, that on the right hand appears covered with a smooth cartilaginous crust where it is jointed to the radius.
 g h. g The cilla triquetra or cuneiform bones of the wrists. h the part covered with a smooth cartilage which is jointed with the scutiform bone (d).
 i i The cilla fibrostrunda, pisiformis, or pea-like bones.
 k l. k The unciform bones of the carpus. l the surface incrufted with a smooth cartilage that is jointed with the cuneiform bone (g).
 m n. m Ossa magna vel capitata, the great or round headed bones of the wrists.

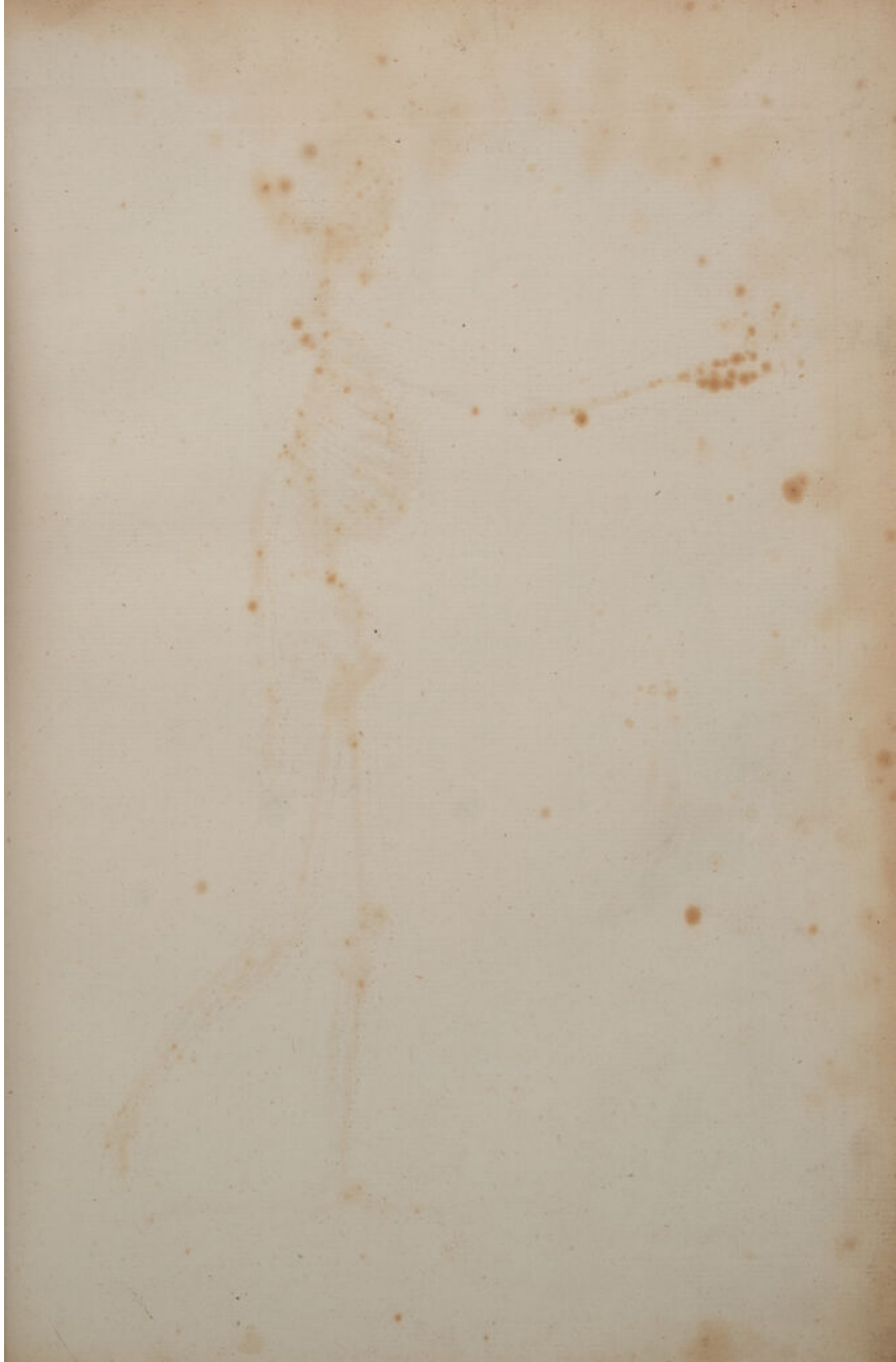
- h the round head incrufted with a smooth cartilage by which it is jointed to the lunar and navicular bone.
- oo The trapezoid or left of the multangular bones in the wrists.
- pp The trapezoid or great multangular bones of the carpus.
- q The metacarpal bones of the thumb, r the lower head covered with a smooth cartilaginous cruft, where it is jointed to the first bone of the thumb, and with the fefamoid bones. The fame is alfo true of the left thumb.
- rr The fefamoid bones placed at the joint of the thumb with its metacarpal bone.
- ra. ra The first bones of the thumbs, s a smooth cartilaginous cruft that covers the lower head where it is jointed to the last bone of the thumb.
- ra. ra The last phalanges or bones of the thumbs.
- xy. CD. xy. CD The bones of the metacarpus or hand. x that of the index or first finger, y that of the middle finger, z that of the ring finger, CD that of the little finger, D the cartilaginous cruft that covers its lower head where it is jointed to the bone of the first phalanx or order. The fame holds in the rest of these bones.
- HLNPS. HLNPS The bones of the fingers of the first phalanx or order, H that of the little finger, L that of the ring finger, X that of the middle finger, PS that of the index or first finger, S a cartilaginous cruft covering the lower head, where it is jointed to the bone of the second phalanx: The fame likewise holds in the other fingers.
- WYQ. h. WQ. a The bones of the fingers of the second phalanx or order, W that of the index, Y that of the middle finger, Q that of the ring finger, a h that of the little finger, b part of the lower head at its joint with the bone of the third and last order, incrufted with a smooth cartilage. The like in the other fingers.
- cdef. edef The bones of the fingers of the third and last phalanx or order.
- ghiklm. ghiklm The ossa innominata or haunch bones, gh the os ilium, hi or flank bone, h its spine or edge, i the ischium or hunch bone, k the sharp process of the ischium, l the tubercle or seat of the ischium, m the os pubis.
- noprstuvw. oprstuvw The thigh bones, n the round head, which being incrufted with a smooth cartilage is received or jointed into the acetabulum or cavity of the haunch bone, o the neck, p the great trochanter or spoke, q the less trochanter, r the linea aspera or roughness that is extended down the backside of the thigh bone, st the outer condyle or protuberance of the lower head of the femur, of which t denotes the part belonging to the joint of the knee, covered with a smooth cartilaginous cruft.
- uv the inner condyle; w the part of it that belongs to the joint of the knee incrufted with a smooth cartilage, x the sinus or cavity betwixt the condyles.
- yy The exterior femular cartilages which end in ligaments that are inserted into the head of the femur and tibia in the joint of the knee, z z.
- AA The interior femular cartilages, inferted in the joint of the knee; and affixed to the tibia or greater bones of the legs B b by their extremities, turned into ligaments.
- CDEFG. CDEFG The tibiae or greater bones of the legs, DE parts of the upper head of the tibia, which being incrufted with a smooth cartilage, belong to the joint of the knee, F the inner ancle, G a sinus or groove through which pass tendons of the tibialis posticus and long flexor of the toes.
- HIKL. HIKL The fibulae or slender bones of the legs, I the upper head which is fixed to the tibia, K the outer ancle, L the sinus or notch through which pass the tendons of the long and short peronei muscles.
- MNOP. MNOP The astragali or coxal bones, NO the smooth cartilaginous incruftation that covers its convexity; and N denotes that part which is jointed to the tibia; O that which is jointed to the os perone or fibula, P its head.
- QR. QR The calcanei or heel bones, R a protuberance at which the tendon of the peroneus longus muscle is inflected.
- SS The navicular bones of the tarsus or ancle.
- TT The less cuneiform bones of the tarsus.
- VV The middle cuneiform bones of the tarsus.
- WW The cubical bones of the tarsus.
- XYZ. a. XXYZ. a The bones of the metatarsus or instep, X that of the first of the smaller toes, Y that of the second, Z of the third, and a that of the fourth or little toe.
- bcd. bed The bones of the first phalanx or order of the smaller toes, b that of the fourth or little toe, c that of the third, d that of the second, e of the first.
- fg. f The bones of the second order or phalanx of the smaller toes; f that of the fourth, g of the third.
- hik. h The bones of the third or last phalanx of the smaller toes; h that of the fourth or little toe, i of the third, k of the second.
- l The first bone of the great toe.
- m The metatarsal bone of the great toe.
- n The greater cuneiform bone of the tarsus.
- op The small fefamoid bones that are placed at the joint of the great toe with its metatarsal bone, o the inner, and p the outer of these small bones.



TAB. III.



A. Bell, sculpt.



TAB. III



Third Anatomical Table

O F T H E

H U M A N S K E L E T O N

E X P L A I N E D.

THIS Table represents a side-view of the same Skeleton, as before; but in a different attitude or position. And to this figure we have likewise, in some places, added ligaments and cartilages, where they seemed necessary to continue the joints of the bones.

In the Head and Spine.

AA The vertical or parietal bones.
B The sagittal or longitudinal fissure.
CC The vertical foramina or holes transmitting small veins to the longitudinal sinus of the dura mater.
DD The lambdoid suture.
E The occipital bone.
F G G The mammillary process of the temporal bone. **F** a protuberance from whence arises the digastric muscle of the lower jaw.
H Two foramina or small holes; one in the mastoid process of the temporal bone, near the appendix of the lambdoid suture: The other in the appendix itself of that suture; through which last foramen a vein passes to the lateral sinus of the dura mater.
I An appendix or addition to the lambdoid suture.
K A A true suture, formed by a conjunction of the mastoid part of the temporal bone with the parietal bone.
L The mastoid or mammillary process of the temporal bone.
M The bony meatus or entrance of the ear.
N The zygomatic or jugal process of the temporal bone.
O The squamous or scaly part of the temporal bone.
P The squamous suture, formed by a conjunction of the temporal with the parietal bone.
Q R S The coronal suture, **Q** that part which is serrated or true suture. **R S** that part of the frontal bone which like a scale shoots under the parietal bone **R**. **S** the multiform or sphenoidal bone.
T The frontal bone.
V The squamous suture, formed by the conjunction of the multiform bone with the parietal bone.
W A suture formed by the conjunction of the largest lateral process of the multiform bone with the squamous part of the temporal bone.
X The largest lateral process of the multiform bone.
Y A suture common to the os frontis and cheek bone near the extremity of the eye-brow.
Z Part of the os jugale or cheek bone in the temporal cavity.
 Below **Z** is a suture common to the cheek bone with the upper jaw bone in the temporal cavity.
 Betwixt **Z** and **X** is a suture common to the cheek bone with the largest lateral process of the multiform bone.
a The os maxillare superius or upper jaw bone.
 Betwixt **a** and **X** is a fit or aperture that is left betwixt the upper jaw, cheek, and multiform bone.
b The outer part of the os jugale or cheek bone.
c A suture common to the cheek bone with the zygomatic process of the temporal bone.
d The os maxillare superius, or upper jaw bone.
e f g g The mandible or lower jaw. **e** its coronal or acute process. **f** its condyle or head that is jointed with the temporal bone. Just above **f** appears the moveable cartilaginous plate that is interposed in the articulation of the lower jaw.
h i The concave part of the left winged process of the multiform bone. **i** the little hook that supports and confines the tendon of the circumflex muscle of the palate.
kl The basis of the upper jaw bone. **k** that part which forms the gums or sockets of the teeth. **l** that which is in the palate.
m m m The teeth in each of the jaws.
n o o p p q The atlas or uppermost vertebra. **n** the left part of its body, into which is received the coronal process of the occipital bone, which sustains the head with a moveable joint. **o o** the two lower parts of its body by which it is fastened with moveable articulations to the epistrophæus. **p p** the transverse process. **q** the protuberance or inequality that is instead of a spinal process, and from whence arise the (M^{us}culi p^{ar}tes minores capitis) the left posterior and straight muscles of the head.
r r a u The epistrophæus or second vertebra of the neck. **r r** the two parts of its body which sustain the atlas or uppermost vertebra, with moveable junctures. **a** the transverse process, in which is a foramen or small hole to give a passage to the vertebral artery and vein. **u** the lower oblique process. **u** the spinal process, the extremity or end of which is furcated or divided into two.
v w x y z The fifth vertebra of the neck (if we reckon upwards, otherwise the third, if we count downwards, as is most usual). **v** its body. **w** its transverse process. **x** its upper oblique process. **y** its lower oblique process. **z** its spinal process.

aa, &c. The ligaments interposed betwixt the bodies of the vertebrae and tying them to each other.
b c d e The lower vertebrae of the neck. **b** the fourth. **c** the third. **d** the second. **e** the first. The parts or processes of these vertebrae are intelligible from the last explained.
f g h The twelfth or uppermost vertebra of the back. **f** the body. **g** the transverse process. **h** the spinal process.
i j k The eleventh vertebra of the back. **i** the transverse process. **j** the spinal process.
l The transverse process of the tenth vertebra of the back.
m n, &c. Openings made betwixt the vertebrae for the spinal nerves to come out, &c.
o p p r s The spinal processes of the vertebrae of the back. **o** that of the tenth. **p** of the ninth. **q** of the eighth. **r** of the seventh, and **s** of the sixth.
t u The fifth vertebra of the back. **t** the spinal process. **u** the body.
v w x y The fourth vertebra of the back. **v** the body. **y** the spinal process.
z c d The third vertebra of the back. **z** the body. **C** the lower oblique process. **D** the spinal process.
H H L X The second vertebra of the back. **H H** the body. **L** the upper oblique process. **X** the spinal process.
P S W The first vertebra of the back. **P** its body. **W** its spinal process.
Y Z O The uppermost vertebra of the loins. **Y Z** its body. **O** its spinal process.
A A E B C C D The fourth vertebra of the loins. **A A** the body. **E** the upper oblique process. **B** the transverse process. **C C** the lower oblique process. **D** the spinal process.
E F G H I The third vertebra of the loins. **E** the body. **F** the transverse process. **G** the upper oblique process. **H** the spinal process. **I** the lower oblique process.
K The second vertebra of the loins, the parts and processes of which may be understood from the last mentioned.
L M The lowest vertebra of the loins. **L** its upper oblique process. **M** its spinal process.
N O P The os sacrum, or great bone of the spine. **N** the unequal or rough part of its side below the os ilium. **O** the third spinal process. **P** the lower oblique process, which is jointed to the upper oblique process of the first small bone of the coccyx.
Q R The first small bone of the coccyx. **Q** its upper oblique process. **R** its body.
S T The lower small bones of the coccyx. **S** the second. **T** the third.

In the Thorax, Shoulder-blades, and Clavicles.

V W X The first rib of the left side. **V** the first head or anterior part of its spinal end that is fastened into the body of the twelfth vertebra of the back. **W** the second head that is jointed with the transverse process of the same vertebra.
Y Z a a b The second rib of the left side. **Y** the first head that is fastened into a sinus or small cavity, common to the bodies of the eleventh and twelfth vertebrae of the back. **Z** the second small head that is jointed with the transverse process of the eleventh vertebra of the back. **b** its cartilaginous end.
c The second rib of the right side.
d e e The third rib of the left side. **e** its cartilaginous end.
f f The third rib of the right side.
g h The fourth rib of the left side. **h** its cartilaginous end.
i k The fourth rib of the right side. **k** its cartilaginous end.
l m The fifth rib of the left side. **m** its cartilaginous end.
n o o o The fifth rib of the right side. **o o** its cartilaginous end.
p p q The sixth rib of the left side. **q** its cartilaginous end.
r r s s The sixth rib of the right side. **s s** its cartilaginous end.
t t u The seventh rib of the left side. **u** its cartilaginous end.
v w w w The seventh rib of the right side. **w w** its cartilaginous extremity.
x y The eighth rib of the left side. **y** its cartilaginous end.
z z z z The eighth rib of the right side. **z z** its cartilaginous end.
z z The ninth rib of the left side. **z z** its cartilaginous end.
4 4 4 4 The ninth rib of the right side. **4 4** its cartilaginous end.
5 5 5 5 The tenth rib of the left side. **5 5** its cartilaginous end.
6 6 6 6 The tenth rib of the right side. **6 6** its cartilaginous end.
8 8 8 8 The tenth rib of the right side. **8 8** its cartilaginous end.
10 10 10 10 The eleventh rib of the left side. **10 10** its cartilaginous end.
12 12 12 12 The eleventh rib of the right side. **12 12** its cartilaginous end.
14 14 14 14 The twelfth rib of the left side. **14 14** its first head that is fastened

- ed in the body of the lowermost vertebra of the back. 16 its cartilaginous end.
- 17 The inner side of the right scapula or shoulder-blade.
- 18 19 20 21 22 The left scapula. 19 its neck. 20 the cartilaginous part that enlarges its neck, and covers the cavity into which the humerus is jointed.
- 21 the spine. 22 its acromion or upper process.
- 23 The left clavicle, or collar-bone.
- 24 24 24 The os pectoris, or breast bone.

In the Upper Extremities.

- ABCDEF. AFGH The humeri, or bones of the arms. A in the left humerus denotes a protuberance where the deltoid muscle is inserted. BCC the upper head. B the left protuberance of the upper head. C the greater protuberance of the upper head. Between B and C is a sinus or groove where is lodged the tendon of the lower head of the biceps muscle of the arm. D a smooth cartilaginous crust that covers the part of the head which is jointed into the cavity of the scapula. E the left condyle of the lower head. F the head covered with a smooth cartilage with which the radius is articulated. G a convexity incruited with a smooth cartilage to which the ulna is articulated. H the greater condyle.
- IKL. IKLM The ulnae, or greater bones of the cubit. I the olecranon, or elbow. L a small head, in its circumference incruited with a smooth cartilage where it is articulated to the radius. M the styloid or pointed process.
- NOPQQ. NOPRS The radii, or less bones of the fore-arm. O the upper head. P a tubercle, at the back part of which the tendon of the biceps muscle of the arm is inserted, which bends the fore-arm towards the body when the palm of the hand is downwards. QQRS the lower head. R a sinus or groove through which pass the tendons of the left extensor and long abductor muscles of the thumb. S a sinus or groove that is again partitioned into two, through which pass the tendons of the external radial muscles.
- T V. T The navicular bones of the wrists. V the head incruited with a smooth cartilage by which it is jointed to the multangular bones.
- WW The lunar bones of the carpus.
- XY The os triquetrum, or cuneiform bone of the wrist. X that part which is incruited with a smooth cartilage, where it is jointed to the ulna by a ligament that passes from the bottom of the head of the ulna to the bottom of the radius, where the latter is jointed to the ulna.
- Z Z The ossa rotunda, or pea-like bones of the carpus.
- a a The trapezoid, or great multangular bone.
- bb The trapezoid, or less multangular bones of the carpus.
- ccc The ossa magna vel capitata, the great or round-headed bones of the wrists.
- d d f The uncliform bones of the wrists. e the part incruited with a smooth cartilage where it is articulated with the cuneiform bone (XY). f the uncliform process.
- ggh The metacarpal bones of the thumb. h a cartilaginous crust that covers the lower head where it is jointed to the first phalanx and the sesamoid bone. The same is also true in the right thumb.
- ii The sesamoid bones placed at the joint of the thumb with its metacarpal bone.
- kk The first phalanx, or bone of the thumb. l a cartilaginous crust covering the lower head where it is jointed with the last bone.
- mm The last phalanx, or bones of the thumb.
- nnpqr: nopr The metacarpal bones of the hands; n that of the index or first finger, p that of the middle finger, q that of the ring finger, r that of the little finger. o the smooth cartilaginous crust that covers the lower head of the metacarpal bone of the index, where it is jointed to the bone of the first phalanx; And the same holds of the rest of these bones in each hand.
- stuv: stuvw The bones of the first phalanx, or order of the fingers. s that of the little finger, t that of the ring finger, u that of the middle finger, v that of the index. w a smooth cartilaginous crust that covers the lower head where it is jointed to the bone of the second phalanx, or order. And the same also holds in the rest.
- xyzC: xyzCD The bones of the second phalanx, or order of the fingers; x that of the index, y that of the middle finger, z that of the ring finger,

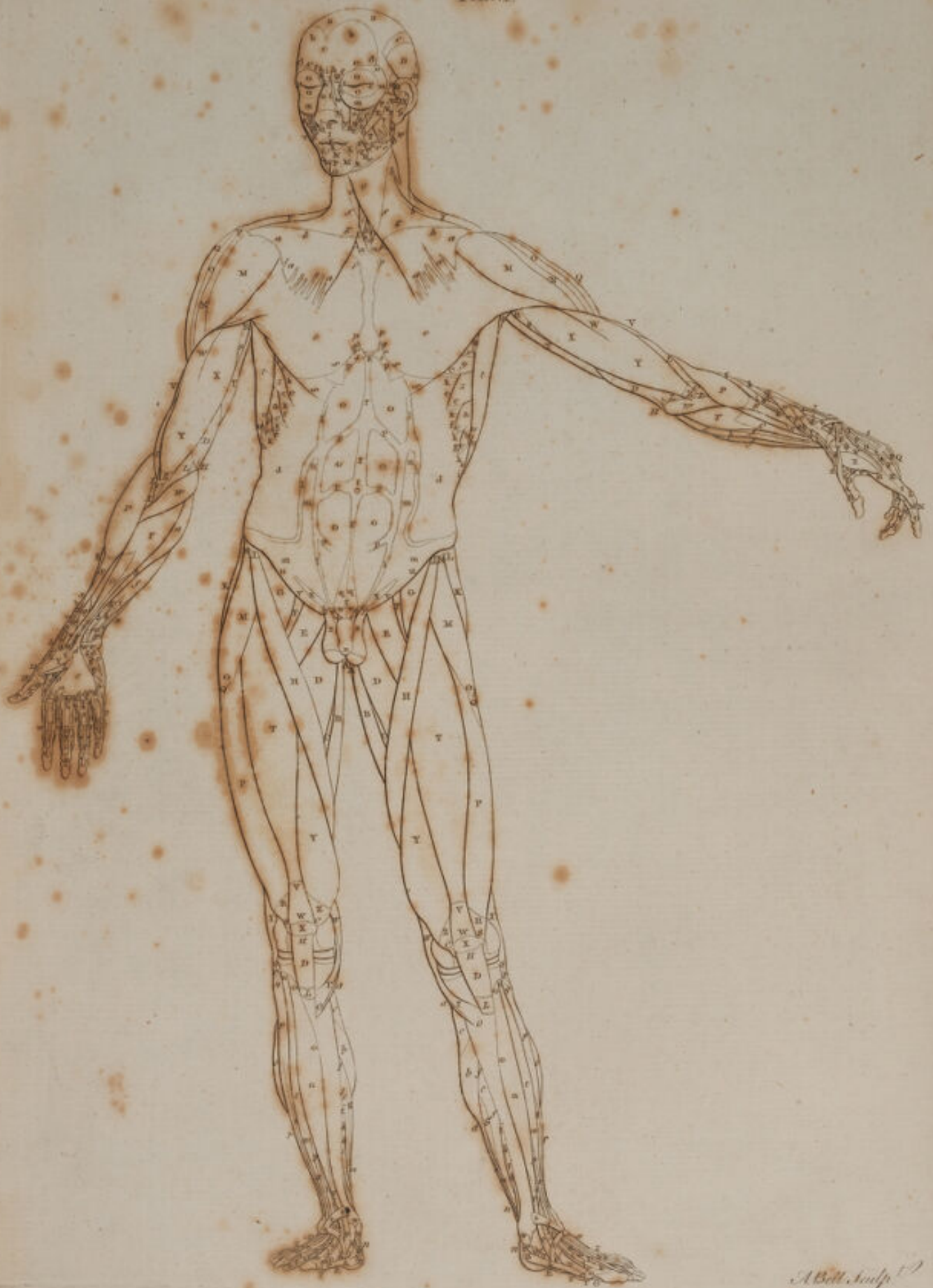
- C that of the little finger. D the lower head incruited with a smooth cartilage, where it is jointed to the bone of the third, or last order; And so of the rest.
- H L X P: H L X The bones of the third, or last phalanx of the fingers. H that of the index, L that of the middle finger, X that of the ring finger, P that of the little finger.

In the Pelvis and lower Extremities.

- SWWYQab The left os innominatum. SWY the os ilium, hip, or flank bone. W its spine. Y the protuberance from whence arises the rectus muscle of the leg. Q a the os ischium or hich bone, a the acute process of the ischium, b the os pubis.
- c d e f The right os innominatum. e the spine or edge of the os ilium. d the tubercle from whence arises the rectus muscle of the leg. e the acute process of the ischium. f f the os pubis.
- g h i k l m The left femur, or thigh bone. g the head incruited with a smooth cartilage where it is jointed in the acetabulum. h the neck. i the greater trochanter. l the outer condyle of the lower head. m so far extends the smooth cartilaginous crust that covers part of the condyles at their juncture with the knee.
- nno p p The right femur, or thigh bone. o the inner condyle. p p the boundaries of the smooth cartilaginous crust that covers the part of this condyle where it is jointed to the tibia and patella.
- qr. qr The patellae, or knee-pan bones. r that part which is covered with a smooth cartilaginous crust which forms part of the joint at the knee.
- s The inner femilunar cartilages that are interposed in the joints of the knees.
- t The outer femilunar cartilage in the joint of the knee.
- u v w x y z. u v w x y z The tibiae or greater bones of the legs. u the upper head, v that part of the upper head which belonging to the joint of the knee is covered with a smooth cartilaginous crust. w a protuberance in which terminates the ligament that comes from the patella, and ties the same to the tibia. y z the lower head, z the inner angle.
- ABC. ABC The fibulae, or small bones of the legs. B the upper head. C the outer angle.
- DEFG. DEG The astragali, or cockal bones. E that part which helps to form a juncture with the bones of the leg, covered with a smooth cartilaginous crust. F a sinus or groove through which passes the tendon of the long flexor muscle of the great toe. G the cartilaginous incrustation that covers this head of the astragalus.
- H. HIK The calcanei, or heel bones. I the tubercle by which it begins; and into the back and lower part of which is inserted the tendo Achillis with the tendon of the plantaris muscle; it is inclined upward and backward when we bend the leg and foot forwards. K the projecting part that sustains the head of the astragalus.
- LL The cubical bones of the tarsus, or ankle.
- MM The navicular bones of the tarsus.
- N The middle cuneiform bone of the tarsus.
- OO The less cuneiform bones of the tarsus.
- PP The greater cuneiform bones of the tarsus.
- QRSTV: QRSTVW The bones of the metatarsus, or instep; Q that of the great toe, R that of the first of the small toes, S that of the second, T that of the third, V that of the fourth. W the head of the metatarsal bone of the great toe covered with a smooth cartilaginous crust at its juncture with the bone of the first phalanx and sesamoid bones. The same is also true of the other bones of the metatarsus.
- X The sesamoid bones that are placed at the joint of the great toe with its metatarsal bone.
- YZa: YZabcd The bones of the first phalanx, or order of the great and small toes; Y that of the great toe, Z that of the first of the small toes, a that of the second, b that of the third, c that of the little toe. D the round head incruited with a smooth cartilage where it is jointed to the next bone. The same likewise holds in the rest of these bones.
- e e f g h The bones of the second phalanx, or order of the small toes; e that of the first toe, f that of the second, g of the third, and h of the little toe.
- ii The last bones of the great toes.
- kk: klmn The bones of the third and last phalanx, or order of the small toes; k that of the first, l of the second, m of the third, and n of the little toe.



TAB. I.



A. Bell. Sculp.



TAB. I.



First Anatomical Table

O F T H E

H U M A N M U S C L E S

E X P L A I N E D.

IN this Table are exhibited the outermost of the muscles, just as they are situated, behind the common integuments and tendinous fasciæ, throughout the whole anterior part of the body; to which we have added some of the ligaments belonging to those fasciæ, and to the Skeleton, or proper to some other parts, as those of the nose, ears, and pudends, which are not covered with muscles.

In the Head, Neck, and Trunk.

a a a b b c d e f g h i j k l The Epicranius or muscle of the scalp. **a a a** the tendinous expansion betwixt the occipital and frontal muscles. **b b, &c.** The frontal muscles. **b b** the round margins from whence they arise. **c** the conjunction of the frontal muscles along the middle of the forehead. **d-e** the termination of the frontal muscles at the orbicular muscles of the eye-lids. **e f** their inflexion along the eye-lids to the greater or inner corners of the eyes, according to the curve of the orbiculares palpebrarum. **g, g** the points that insert themselves into the greater angles. **h, h** portions that go to the elevators of the upper lip and wings of the nose. **i** the part that runs betwixt the eyebrows, and upon the nose. **k l** the conjunction of the frontal muscles with the compressores narium; with which, at **k**, they are interwove, and at **l** they are continued with them.

m n o o p q r. m o o p The orbicular muscles of the eye-lids. **m n** that part which is expanded round the margin of the orbit of the eye. **n** the part that comes from the corrugator of the eye-brow. **o o** the part that is spread over the eye-lid. **p** an intertexture or implication of the fibres, which, coming from the eye-lids, meet together near the lesser canthus or angle. **q r** the origin of the fibres from the ligament, by which the conjunction of the eye-lids in the greater canthus is tied to the nose.

s The ligament by which the cartilages, or cartilaginous edges of the eye-lids meeting in the greater canthus, are tied to the nose, and partly to that origin of it that springs from the upper jaw-bone.

t u The compressor of the nostril. **t** the fleshy part. **u** its tendinous expansion, by which the right and left of those muscles are conjoined, along the back of the nose.

w x y. y The elevators of the upper lip and of the nostril. **x** that part which goes along the side of the nose to the wing of the nostril. **y** that end which is expanded thro' the upper lip and there disappears.

z A z The elevators of the upper lip. **A** the extremity, which being extenuated, runs thro' the upper lip, and therein disappears.

B B Portions which come to the upper lip, from the orbicular muscles of the eye lids.

C C The left zygomatics, which, being extenuated thro' the upper lip, disappear.

D D, D The elevators of the corners of the mouth. **D D** continues itself partly to the depressor of the angle of the mouth, and partly bends itself round the said angle to the lower lip, and there it forms the outer part of the orbicular muscle of the mouth.

E F G, E The greater zygomatics. **F** the origin from the os jugale. **G** the lower extremity continued to the depressor of the angle of the mouth.

H H The nasal muscles of the upper lip. Here may be seen its origin from the nose, and the manner in which it is inserted into the orbicular muscle of the mouth.

I Part of the orbicular muscle of the mouth in the upper lip, where it goes round the angle of the mouth, it receives a portion from the elevator of the angle (**D D**) which passes round with it.

K K Part of the orbicular muscle of the mouth which is in the red margin of the lips.

L L Thin fasciæ or expansions, that come partly from the greater zygomatics, extended higher; and partly from the depressors of the corners of the mouth; they cross the fasciæ of the subjacent depressors of the lower lip.

M, M N The depressors of the lower lip, which decussate or traverse each other at N.

O P The elevators of the chin. **P** fibres that intermix with the fat of the chin.

Q R R S, Q The depressors of the corners of the mouth. **R R** its origin from the lower jaw. **S** its continuation to the greater zygomatic.

T The buccinator, or trumpet-muscle.

V W X Y, V The masseters. **V** the anterior and outer part. **W** the origin of part of it from the os jugale. **X** the posterior part which is naked before. **Y** the origin of this posterior part from the os jugale, and from the jugal process of the temporal bone.

Z The anterior muscle of the outer ear.

C D The elevator of the outer ear. **C** its tendinous beginning by which it goes off from the epicranius. **D** the fleshy part.

H The greater muscle of the helix.

L The muscle of the tragus.

X The leis muscle of the helix.

P The antitragicus muscle

S The digastric muscle of the lower jaw.

W The sternomastoid and cleinomastoid muscles conjoined together into one.

T I Part of the cucullares muscles.

Q u a a b b c c d d e e f f g g h h i i j j k k l l The quadratus genæ, or broad muscle of the neck. **u u u** its origin, consisting of thin and scattered fasciæ. **b b b** fasciæ or fibres, that in some people are detached to the side of the neck, **c c** scattered fibres, which, disappearing in the cheek, terminate this muscle. **d d** fasciæ that is extended towards the angle of the mouth, over the fore-part of the depressor of that angle. **e e** the lower jaw projecting under this thin and broad muscle of the neck (**f g h**), in like manner, the sternomastoides **f**, and cleinomastoides **g**, with the clavicle **h**, appear protuberant under this muscle.

ii The sternohyoidei muscles.

kk The spiræarteria, or wind-pipe.

lm. m The sternomastoides. **m** The tendinous beginning arising from the sternum.

n n The sternohyoidei muscles.

o p p q q r r s s t t u u v v w w x x y y z z The pectoral muscles. **p p** its origin from the sternum. **q** from the cartilage of the sixth rib. **r** from the seventh, by a beginning that is for some way thin and tendinous. **s** a cohesion with the aponeurosis of the oblique external muscle of the abdomen. **t** a part of this muscle, coming from the aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle; which part is in this subject

thin and tendinous, in others it is thicker and fleshy, varying its condition in various bodies.

z z The tres majores.

z u u. z u u The latissimi dorsi. **u u** two heads arising, the former from the tenth, and the latter from the sixth rib.

y z a b c c c c y z a b c c c c The serrati majores, **y z** antei inferiores. **x** the head arising from the fifth rib, **y** that from the sixth rib, **z** from the seventh, **a** from the eighth, **b** from the ninth. **c c c c** the origin of the heads themselves from the ribs.

d e f g h i k k k k l l l m m n o o o p p p q r r r r s t u v v w w x. d e f g h i k k k k l l m m n o o o p p p q r r r r s t u v v w w x. The external oblique muscles of the abdomen. **d** the fleshy part. **e** the head arising from the sixth rib, **f** from the seventh, **g** from the eighth, **h** from the ninth, **i** from the tenth. **k k** the origin of the heads themselves from the ribs. **l l m m n o o o p p p q r r r r s t u v v w w x** its aponeurosis or tendinous expansion, under which, at **m n**, is protuberant the fist of the internal oblique muscle, and under the aponeurosis of both these, at **n**, protuberates the fist of the transverse muscle. Here the recti **o o o**, and their intervarious **p p p**, appear through the said aponeurosis, and under the same at **q**, protuberates the pyramidal muscle. **r r r r** the linea alba, into which the aponeurosis of the oblique external muscles are continued, and cross each other, and are conjoined to the subjacent ones. **s** an aponeurosis inserted into the breast bone. The part **s** may be said to belong either to the aponeurosis of the oblique external, or to the pectoral muscle; and in either of arise from the cartilage of the seventh rib, or to be inserted into it. **t** an opening in the linea alba, through which, in the fetus, pass out the umbilical arteries, the umbilical vein, and urachus. **u** the bottom of the tendinous margin that is extended from the spine of the ilium to the pubes. **v v. w w** the two parts into which the aponeurosis splits itself, and contains distinct from thence to the pubes, under the appearance of a tendon, wherein is an aperture, through which passes out the chord of the spermatic vessels with the cremaster muscle, **x** a thin expansion continued from one tendon to the other, and connecting them together. Under this expansion the spermatic chord passes along, a little protuberant and conspicuous through it; till at length the said chord comes out from beneath the expansion, through an oblique ring or aperture, near the pubes; which ring is small, and formed betwixt the expansion **x**, the tendons **v v. w w**, and the os pubis. Lastly, the fibres of the aponeurosis that are expanded under the appearance of flesh or muscle, decussate each small and thin tendinous fibres; as sufficiently appears from the figure; and from both those kinds of fibres is formed the expansion **x**, that runs from one tendon through the other.

y. y The naked chords of the spermatic vessels.

z. z The cremaster muscles.

In the lower Extremities.

A, A The glutei majores.

B, B The graciles.

C, C The great abductors of the triceps of each thigh.

D, D The long abductors of the triceps of each thigh.

E, E The pedisai muscles.

F, F The great psoas or lumbal muscle of the thigh, coming out of the abdomen.

G, G The internal iliac muscles.

H, H I The Sartorius or Taylor's muscle. **I** its origin, which is outwardly tendinous from the spine of the ilium.

K, L, K The glutei medii. **L** its origin from the spine of the ilium.

M, N, O, M, N, O The faciales or extensors of the aponeurotic fasciæ of the thighs. **N** its origin from the spine of the ilium. **O** its extremity, when the tendinous part is cut off that joins the fascia or vagina of the thigh.

P, Q, R, S, P, Q, R, S The vasti externi. **Q** the tendinous part. **R** the lower tendon, inserted into the patella at S.

T, V, W, X, T, V, W, X The recti or straight muscles of the thighs. **V** the tendon inserted into the patella or knee-joint. **W** the place where the tendon inserts itself into the patella. **X** an aponeurosis that runs over the patella from the rectus, and afterward joins itself to the fore part of the ligament that ties the patella to the tibia.

Y, Z, Y, Z The vasti interni. **Z** the tendon of its end, inserted into the patella at G.

D, H, L, D, H, L The ligament that ties the patella to the tibia. **H** the part where it arises from the patella. **L** the whole space by which it is inserted into the tibia below.

X, P, S, X, P, S Part of the biceps muscle of each leg. **P, S** its tendinous end, of which the principal part **P** is inserted into the head of the fibula; **S** the part which belongs to the tibia.

W, T, O, W, T, O The gastrocnii (H). **T** the tendon which is inserted into the tibia at G.

a, a Lower end of the semitendinosus, or semimembranosus.

b, c, d, b, c The gemelli or gastrocnemii. **b** aponeurosis. **d** the tendon.

e, f, f, g, e, f, g The solei. **f** the origin from the tibia. **g** the tendinous surface.

h, h, h, h, h, h, h, h The long flexors of the toes. **h, h** the origin from the tibia. **i** the beginning of the tendon.

l, l The tendons of the tibiales postici.

m, m The tendons of the plantares musculi.

g, n, s The great tendons of the heel, called Achillis.

k, s The tarsi muscles.

p, q, r, p, q, r The peroneus longus. **q** its origin from the head of the fibula. **r** the tendon arising from the outer part of its fleshy body.

s, s The peroneus brevis.

t, u, t, u The long extensors of the toes conjoined into one with the peronei tertii.

a the origin from the tibia.

x, x, x, x, x, x, x, x The peronei tertii. **x, x** the tendon on the leg and foot.

y, z, a, b, c, y, z, a, b, c The long extensors of the toes. **y** the tendon which is divided into four other tendons, **a, b, c**, running over the back of the foot, and on the small toes.

efgh These *suturæ* are exposed only upon the first of the small toes of the right foot; (there not being room enough for them on the other small toes of each foot); but, from this one, the corresponding parts of the rest may easily be understood. *d* the common tendon of the long and short extensor of the toes, inserted into the base of the second phalanx. *e* the tendon running to the base of the third or last order, which tendon comes from the short extensor of the toes; but there is no such tendon goes to the little toe. *f* part of the common tendon of the long and short extensor, running to the third or last bone. *g* the common end of the two tendinous portions belonging to the third bone, into which they are inserted. *h* the aponeurosis that joins the tendon *d*, coming partly from the capsule of the joint of the toe with its metatarsal bone, partly from the tendon of the interossei and lumbrical muscle of this side, and, in part, from the side of the base of the first phalanx.

iii k. iii k The tendons of the extensors proper to the great toes. *k* the end inserted into the last bone of the great toe.
 iii l. iii l Branches of the tendons of the extensors proper to the great toes, which are sometimes found.
 m m Aponeuroses which the tendons proper to the great toes receive from the capsules of the joints of the said toes, with their metatarsal bones.
 n o p p p n o p p p The tibialis antick. o o the origin from the tibia, p p p the tendon.
 q r s t. q r s t The ligaments that cover and confine the tendons at the bottom of the foot, and on the back of the foot. *r* the upper horn affixed to the tibia at *s*, the lower horn.
 u v. u v The ligaments that retain the tendons near the inner angles. *v* its origin from the said angle.
 x x The ligaments that retain the tendons of the tibialis pollicis.
 y y. y The tendons of the tibialis pollicis inserted partly into the navicular bones, and running partly to the greater cuneiform bones.
 z z The muscular heads which arise from the calcaneal or heel-bone, and go to the long flexors of the toes in the soles of the feet.

A B C. A B C The abductors of the great toes. *B* the origin from the side of the heel-bone. *C* the tendon.
 D D The short flexor muscles of the great toes.
 E E The short flexor muscles of the other toes.
 F F F The tendons of the long flexors of the great toes.
 G The tendon of the long flexor of the great toe in the left foot, where it passes under the first phalanx, confined in a tendinous sheath that splits into two horns.
 H I K. H I The short extensors of the toes. *H* a part belonging to the great toe. *I* a portion running to that side of the first of the left toes, which is next the great toe; sometimes found. *K* a portion belonging to the first of the left toes.
 L L The first of the interossei muscles, belonging to the first of the small toes.

In the upper Extremities.

M N O P Q. M N O Q The deltoid muscles. *M* the first portion of the anterior order of fasciculi that compose this muscle. *N* the first of the lateral order. *O* P the third portion of the first or anterior order. *P* its origin from the acromion or upper process of the scapula. *Q* the middle portion of the second order.
 R S The coracobrachiales; for the part *R* they are conjoined with the lower head of the biceps muscle of the arm.
 T T The long portions of the triceps muscles of the arms.
 V V The short portions of the triceps muscles of the arms.
 W X Y Z C. W X Y Z C The biceps muscles of the arms. *W* the longer head. *X* the shorter head. *Y* the common belly. *Z* the aponeurosis that gives the tendons *W* to the fore-arm, here cut off. *C* the tendon by which it is inserted into the radius.
 D H. D H Portions of the triceps muscles of the arms, which are commonly called the brachii externi. *H* a tendon, which, arising from the surface, the said brachii externi goes to the posterior condyle of the humerus.
 L L L. L L L The brachioii interni muscles.
 X The short supinator muscle of the radius.
 P S. P S The long supinators. *S* the tendon.
 W W The round pronators of the radius.
 Y O. Y O The radialii interni. *O* the tendon.
 a b c d e f g h i k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z

a b c d e f g h i k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z The palmaris longi. *k* the tendon. *d e f g h i k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z* its aponeurosis, or tendinous expansion, first slightly distinguished into four portions, which become afterwards more distinct and strengthened by transverse tendinous fibres. *k* the portion which it sends off to the short abductor of the thumb. *d e f g h i k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z* the extremities which this aponeurosis sends to the roots of the fingers.
 f g h i k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z The sublimis. *g* a portion that belongs to the middle finger; *h* the tendon. *i k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z* the portion that belongs to the ring finger; *k* the tendon. *l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z* the portion to the index. *w* the portion to the little finger.
 a b c d e f g h i k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z The ulnaris lateralis. *s* the tendon, inserted into the pisiform bone of the wrist.
 q r. q The long flexor of the thumb. *r* the tendon.
 s The tendon of the profundus that goes to the index.
 t The pronator quadratus.
 u v The ligaments under which pass the tendons of the long abductors and less extensors of the thumb.
 w x y z b b. x z z a b b The long abductors of the thumb. *x* the upper part. *y* the lower part. *z z* the tendon of the upper part. *a* the portion which it sends off to the short abductor of the thumb. *b b* the tendon of its lower part.
 c d. c d The less extensors of the thumb. *d* the tendon.
 e The outer part of the annillary, or round ligament.
 f g h i k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z The longer external radialii muscle. *g h i k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z* the tendon inserted into the metacarpal bone of the index at *b*.
 i The tendon of the less radialii externus longior.
 k l i i i The shorter radialii externus longior. *l i i i* the tendon.
 m n o p q The common extensor of the fingers. *n o* the portion that belongs to the index, of which *o* denotes the tendon. *p* the tendon to the middle finger. *q* the tendon to the ring finger.

In the Left Hand.

r s The extensor proper to the little finger. *s* the tendon.
 t The aponeurosis by which the tendon of the index *o*, and that of the middle finger *p* are conjoined together. By *k i k* aponeuroses also are conjoined the tendons of the middle and ring finger, of the ring and little finger: But these, as well as the conjoinctions and divisions of the tendons of the common and proper extensor of the little finger, are not marked with letters; because the whole may be better understood from the first of the back views, which makes the fifth muscular table.
 u u The tendon of the indicator muscle.
 v The first or outermost interossei muscle of the index.
 w The abductor of the index.
 x The tendon of the greater extensor of the thumb.
 y The opposing muscle of the thumb.
 A B The common tendon of the greater and less extensor of the thumb, inserted into the *a b* base of phalanx at *b*.

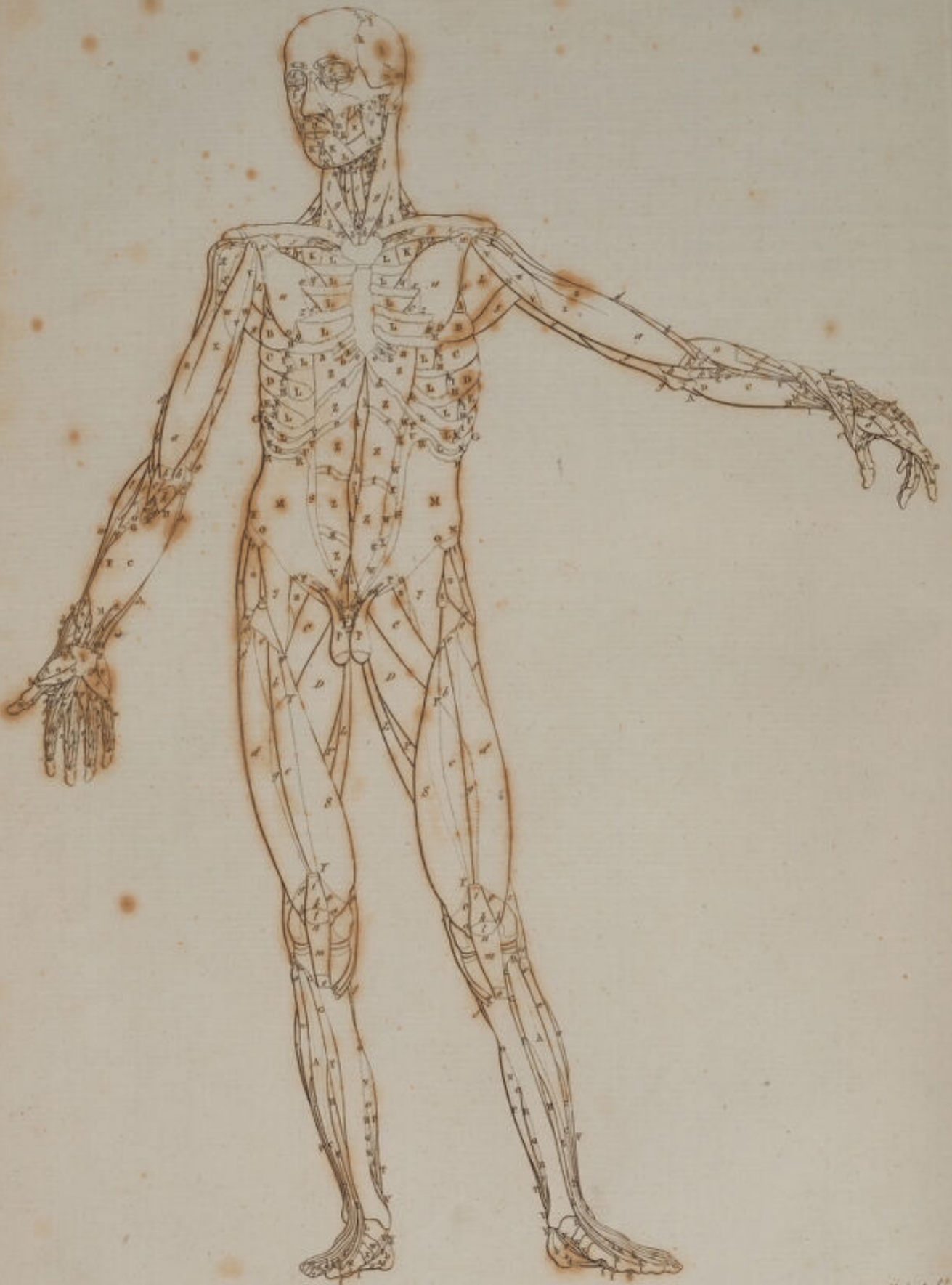
C The aponeurosis that invests the capsule of the joint of the thumb with its metacarpal bone, adhering to the said capsule and to the tendon of the common extensor of the thumb.
 D The posterior tail of the short flexor of the thumb.
 E The aponeurosis which the posterior tail of the short flexor of the thumb sends to the tendon of the common extensor of the thumb.
 F G The abductor of the thumb. *G* the tendinous end inserted into the first bone of the thumb.
 H The aponeurosis which, arising partly from the first lumbrical and abductor muscle of the index, joins itself to the tendon of the common extensor of the index.
 I The tendon of the first lumbrical muscle.
 K L The common tendon of the indicator and extensor muscles belonging to the index.
 M The tendon of the first lumbrical muscle, enlarged by a portion it receives from the common tendon of the extensors of the index, and running to the third or last bone of that finger.
 N The tendon of the posterior interossei muscle of the index, which being increased by a portion received from the common tendon of the extensors of the index, goes on to the third bone or phalanx of the index.
 O The common end of the tendons *M* and *N*, inserted into the third bone of the index, formed by the tendons of the interossei muscles (*M N*) conjoined into one.
 P P The tendons of the common extensor of the fingers, where they descend over the backs of the fingers, with the aponeurosis they receive.
 Q The common tendon of the extensors of the little finger, descending over the back of that finger.
 R A tendon common to the outer interossei muscle of the middle finger and second lumbrical muscle; which tendon being augmented by a portion it receives from the tendon of the common extensor, runs down to the last or third bone.
 S A tendon of the sublimis muscle.
 T A ligament that invests the tendon of the profundus, together with the extremities of the tendon of the sublimis.
 V A tendon of the profundus.
 The four (S T V) also holds in the other three fingers, in which the parts being very small, are not marked with letters.

In the Right Hand.

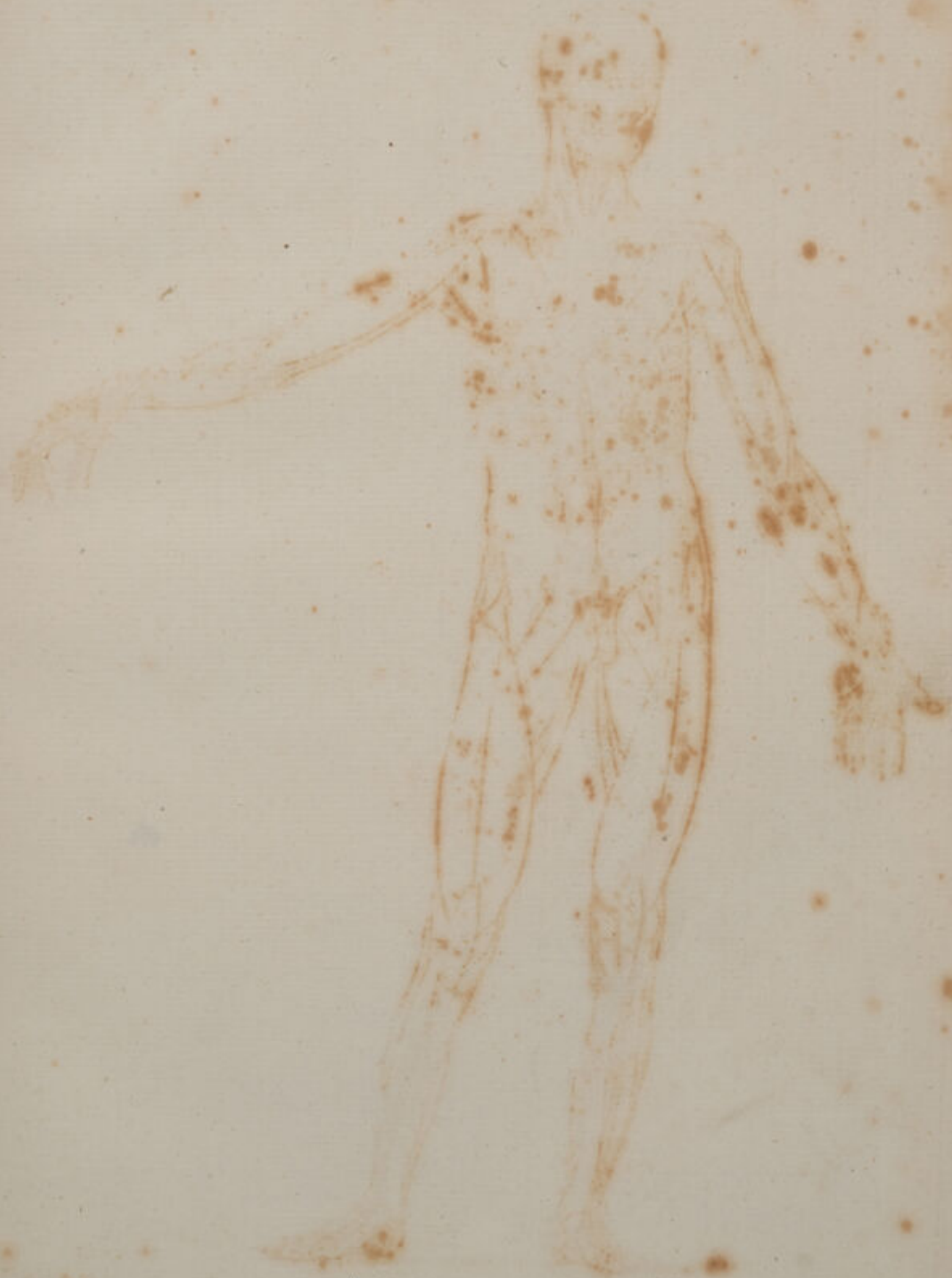
W W The ligament of the carpus that, with the hollow of the wrist, forms a canal that holds and confines the tendons which go to the fingers and thumb from the sublimis, profundus, and long flexor of the thumb.
 X The opponens muscle of the thumb.
 Y Z C D The short abductor of the thumb. *Z* its origin from the ligament of the wrist. *C* part of its tendinous end inserted into the first bone of the thumb. *D* tendinous fibres which pass over the back of the thumb, and join to the other part of the tendon of the extensors of the thumb, and continues itself to a like aponeurosis of the short flexor of the thumb.
 H The common tendon of the extensors of the thumb.
 I Part of the short flexor of the thumb, which may be reckoned another short abductor of the thumb: Its tendinous end being inserted into the first bone of the thumb.
 X X P The tendon of the long flexor of the thumb in a manner split in two. *P* the end that belongs to the last bone of the thumb.
 S The ligament by which the tendon of the long flexor of the thumb is retained upon the first phalanx; which ligament is oblique and simple at first, but is afterwards divided, or split into two extremities.
 H The posterior tail of the short flexor of the thumb.
 T The abductor of the thumb.
 O The first lumbrical muscle.
 a The anterior, or outer interossei muscle of the index.
 b The abductor of the index, its tendinous end being inserted into the first bone of the index.
 c d e The abductor of the little finger. *d* its origin from the ligament of the carpus, and from the round or pisiform bone of the wrist, *e*.
 f The abductor of the metacarpal bone of the little finger.
 g g The palmaris brevis, *e* square muscle of the palm.
 h The small flexor of the little finger.
 i The fourth lumbrical muscle.
 k The third lumbrical muscle.
 l The second lumbrical muscle.
 m The former interossei muscle of the middle finger.
 n The former interossei muscle of the ring finger.
 o The former interossei muscle of the little finger.
 p The common tendon of the small flexor, and abductor of the little finger.
 q The common tendon of the fourth lumbrical, and former interossei muscle of the little finger.
 r The tendon of the posterior interossei muscle of the ring finger.
 s The common tendon of the third lumbrical, and former interossei muscle of the ring finger.
 t The tendon of the posterior interossei muscle of the middle finger.
 u The common tendon of the second lumbrical, and former interossei muscle of the middle finger.
 v The tendon of the posterior interossei muscle of the index.
 w The tendon of the first lumbrical muscle.
 z The tendon of the sublimis: By the side of which, next the thumb, is a tendon of the profundus, on which there is not room for a letter to be marked.
 y z A tendon of the profundus, split as it were lengthwise, and inserted into the third bone or phalanx.
 z z The two horns or tails of a tendon of the sublimis.
 3 The ligament that invests the tendons of the sublimis and profundus as they pass along the first bone or phalanx: Which ligament is fixed on each side of the margin of the said first bone.
 4 4 4 Three small ligaments which retain the tendons of the sublimis and profundus, near the joint of the finger, with its metacarpal bone; they are thick and continued to each other, and to the next ligament, *3*, by thin tendinous fibres.
 5 The ligament that invests the tendon from the profundus, and the extremities or tails of the sublimis tendon, about the middle of the length of the second bone, or phalanx; which ligament is affixed on each side to the margin of the second bone.
 The same parts (*z y z z z*, *3*, *4 4 4*, *5*) are likewise in the rest of the fingers; and are sufficiently apparent, although they are not marked with letters.
 The parts of the Skeleton which appear betwixt the muscles are not marked with explanatory letters; since they may easily be understood from the first table of the Skeleton, in which the figure is plainly the same, and makes the basis or back-foundation of this; to the bones of which Skeleton the muscles are described to form this and the other muscular tables.



TAB. II.



A. Bell. sculp.



TAB. II.



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Second Anatomical Table

OF THE

HUMAN MUSCLES

EXPLAINED.

MOST of the primary or outermost muscles contained in the first Table, being here taken away; we exhibit in the present figure the next order of muscles, together with some of the ligaments and naked parts of the Skeleton, which make the foundation of those muscles.

The parts taken off from this figure are from the *head*, the epieranias, the elevator and anterior muscle of the outer ear, with the ear itself.—From the *face*, the orbiculars of the eye-lids, the compressors of the nostrils, the elevators of the upper lip and sides of the nose, the elevators proper to the upper lip, the portion detached from the orbiculars of the eye-lids to the upper lip, the greater and less zygomatics, and the depressors of the corners of the mouth.—From the *neck*, the latissimi dorii muscles, and the cucullares.—From the *trunk*, are taken the pectorales, latissimi dorii muscles, and oblique external coats of the abdomen, with the penis.—From the *thighs*, the extensors of their tendinous coverings, with the Taylors and straight muscles of the thighs and legs.—From the *leg* and *foot* are taken, the gastrocnemii, the tibialis antici, the ligaments that confine the tendons at the bottom of the leg and upon the back of the foot, the ligaments that retain the tendons near the inner angles, the ligaments that retain the tendons of the tibiales postici, the abductors of the great toes, the aponeurosis which the tendons of the extensors proper to the great toes receive from the capsules of the joints of those toes with their metatarsal bones.—From the *arm* are taken the deltoidei muscles. From the *fore-arm* and *hand*, the long supinators, the round pronators, the internal radiales, the palmares longi, the ligaments under which pass the tendons of the long abductors and less extensors of the thumbs. Also from the right hand are taken the short abductor of the thumb, the ligaments which retain the tendon of the long flexor of the thumb, the palmaris brevis, the ligaments confining the tendons of the sublimis and profundus where they pass along the fingers. Also from the left fore-arm and hand are taken, the common extensor of the fingers, the extensor proper to the little finger, the outer part of the round or carpal ligament, and the ligaments which confine the tendons of the sublimis and profundus in the fingers.

In the Head, Neck, Thorax, and Shoulders.

- a b. a b The corrugators of the eye-brows. b their origin from the os frontis.
- c d e. c d e The elevators of the upper eye-lids. e the fleshy part. d the part that is like a thin tendinous expansion, spread over the tarsus, which makes it project out in the part e.
- f f l. f l The membranous part of the eye-lids.
- g The ligament that ties the meeting of the eye-lids, in the greater canthus, to the nasal process of the upper jaw-bone. The same is also in the other side of the face.
- h h. h h Some continuations of the orbicular muscles of the eye-lids, arising from the extremity of the aforesaid ligament, and spread round the margin of the eye-lids in one continued curve.
- i k l m n The temporal muscles. k l m the first beginning of its origin, from the os frontis at k, from the parietal bone at l, and from the temporal bone m. n its tendon.
- o p q r s t u v w x. r The masseters. o the back part, where it is not covered, arising from the zygomatic process of the temporal bone p, and from the os jugale q. r the anterior and outer part. s its tendinous beginning. t u its origin from the upper jaw-bone t, from the os jugale u. w its tendinous ending, the extremity of which x is inserted into the lower jaw.
- y The digastric muscle of the lower jaw.
- z The buccinator muscle.
- A The external pterygoid muscle.
- B C D E. B. The elevators of the corners of the mouth. C its origin from the upper jaw. D the part where it joins to the nasal portion of the upper lip, and by which it joins the sphincter of the mouth. E the part by which it is continued to the depressor of the corner of the mouth, which is cut off near this part.
- F The depressor of the wing of the nostril into which it is inserted; part of the right is also visible.
- G. G The nates of the upper lip; in which may be seen the manner of their arising from the nose, and joining to the sphincter of the mouth.
- H I I The sphincter of the mouth. H that part which is in the upper lip. I I the part in the red margin of the lips.
- K L. K M The depressors of the lower lip. L the origin from the jaw. M the part where the right and left cross each other.

- N O The elevators of the chin. O fibres which mix with the fat of the chin.
- P The digastric muscle of the lower jaw.
- Q The mylohyoidei, inserted into the os hyoides.
- R The stylohyoideus muscle.
- S The basioglossus muscle.
- T The ceratoglossus muscle.
- V A ligament extended from the end of the horn of the os hyoides to the upper process of the thyroide cartilage, which it ties to the said horn.
- W The stylopharyngeus muscle.
- X The lower constrictor of the pharynx.
- Interix W and X is the upper process of the thyroide cartilage.
- Y Z. Y The myothyroidei. Z the origin from the os hyoides.
- a s k. a s k The coracohyoidei. s the end inserted into the basis of the os hyoides.
- c c c c c c d The sternohyoidei. d the end inserted into the basis of the os hyoides.
- e e e e e e e The sternothyroidei muscles.
- f The wind-pipe or trachea.
- g h i l l m. g h i l l m The sternal and clavicular portions of the malleole muscle conjoined. g h the sternal part or sternomalleoleus. h its origin from the sternum by a tendon, and afterwards tendinous. i l the clavicular portion or cleidomalleoleus. k its origin from the clavicle. l the conjunction of them both together into one. m the inner side of them. n the end which is inserted tendinous into the malleole process.
- p p p The middle scaleni.
- q q The elevators of the shoulder blades.
- r r r The interior scaleni where they arise from the first ribs.
- s s s s s s s The subclavian muscles. s their tendinous origin from the cartilaginous end of the first rib, the aponeurosis running along the lower side of the muscle. v v the end which is inserted into the clavicle.
- u u x y z C D H. u u x y z C D H. The anterior and upper serrati muscles. u the tendinous end that is inserted into the coracoid process of the scapula; the aponeurosis of which tendon begins to appear first in the margin of the muscle towards the axilla. x y z C D H the three heads. x the fleshy part of the first head. y the thin tendinous part arising from the upper side of the bony and cartilaginous end of the third rib. z the fleshy part of the second head arising in an oblique course from the whole breadth of the fourth rib, while its thin tendinous part C, arises from the bony and cartilaginous end of the same rib. D H the third head; H the thin tendinous part arising from the upper side of the bony end of the fifth rib.
- I I X P. I I X P The subscapular muscles. X the tendinous part of its end, inserted into the left protuberance of the upper head of the humerus; P the fleshy part, inserted into the humerus itself below the said protuberance.
- S, S The teres major on each side.
- W The tendinous end of the latissimus dorii joined with the teres major and inserted into the os humeri.

In the Trunk.

- Y O A B C D E F G. Y A B C D E F G The greater anterior and lower serratus muscle. Y the part that arises from the second rib. O the head arising from the third rib. A the head from the fourth. B from the fifth. C from the sixth. D from the seventh. E from the eighth. F from the ninth. G from the tenth rib.
- H H, &c. The origin of its heads from the ribs.
- I I, &c. The conjunction of its heads with the outer intercostals.
- K K, &c. The outer intercostal muscles.
- L L, &c. The internal intercostal muscles.
- M N O O P Q R R S T U V V. M N O O P Q R R S T U V W W W X X X Y The internal oblique muscles of the abdomen. M N O O P Q R R the fleshy part. N its origin from the spine of the ilium. O O the edge of it coming from the tendinous margin of the external oblique muscle of the abdomen. P the part under which runs the chord of the spermatic vessels, a little protuberating and conspicuous through it. Q the part under which the pyramidal muscle appears protuberant. R R the fleshy part inserted into the tenth rib. S T the aponeurosis which is simple in this part. T the aponeurosis inserted into the cartilage of the ninth

th. U the fleshy part of the transverse muscle protuberant under this aponeurosis. V V the anterior of the two plates cut off, into which this aponeurosis S, splits itself, near the rectus. W W W X X X Y the anterior of the two plates into which the left aponeurosis S divides near the rectus. This lamella is cut off according to the length of the abdomen, just by where it first joins to the aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle. W W W X X X the rectus here appears protuberant under the aponeurosis, divided into fleshy portions W W W, by tendinous lines X X X. The pyramidal muscle appears also protuberant under a part of this aponeurosis at Y.

Z Z Z Z a b c d e f g. Z Z Z Z a b c d e f g The straight muscles of the abdomen. a b c their ends, inserted into the fifth rib at a, the sixth at b, and the seventh at c d e f, g the tendinous lines. h i the white line. i an opening in that line, through which pass out, in the foetus, the umbilical arteries and vein with the arachus.

k k k k The aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle here cut off, together with the anterior of these lamellae into which the tendons of the internal oblique muscles divide themselves.

l m l m The pyramidal muscles. m their beginning from the ligaments by which the ossa pubis are tied together before, at their synchondroses.

n The synchondroses of the ossa pubis, tied by its ligaments.

o The penis cut off.

p q p q The cremasters. q their beginning, which goes off from the flesh of the internal oblique muscle.

In the Lower Extremities.

r r The chords of the spermatic vessels.

s t s t The middle gluteus. t its origin from the spine of the ilium.

u v w u v w The least of the glutei. v The origin from the spine of the ilium. w the tendon inserted at the root of the greater trochanter.

x x The beginning of the straight muscles of the thigh cut off.

y y The internal slices.

z z The great psoas, or lumbar muscles of the thighs.

CC The pectinei muscles of the thighs.

D H. D H The long adductors of the thighs. H its origin from the ligaments that tie the synchondroses of the ossa pubis.

L X. L X The gracilis. X its origin from the ligaments that tie the synchondroses of the ossa pubis.

P P The great adductors of the thighs.

S B Y T O a S B Y T O a The internal vassil. W the origin from the femur. Y Y the part where it joins to the tendon of the cruralis. O the tendon which is inserted into the patella at a. In this muscle, near the crureus, is an impression from the rectus.

te. te The crurei muscles. e the tendon.

de e f g h de e f g h The external vassil. ee the origin from the thigh bone, f part of the tendinous beginning. gg the tendon inserted into the patella h. Near the crureus is a considerable impression made in this muscle by the rectus. See Tab. I.

ik. ik The tendons of the straight muscles of the thighs cut off. k the place where it is inserted into the patella. i the aponeurosis which runs from the tendon of the rectus over the fore part of the patella to the ligament that ties the patella to the tibia; afterwards joining itself to the fore part of the said ligament.

m n o m n The ligament that belongs to the tibia from the patella. n the place where it arises from the patella. o in this part it is fixed to the tibia beneath.

p q. p q. The tendons of the graciles, inserted into the tibia at q.

r r The tendons of the fronsandinosi inserted into the tibiae.

ff The poplitei muscles.

v v v v v v The biceps in each thigh. v t its tendinous extremity, v its principal part inserted into the head of the fibula, t the part that belongs to the tibia.

u u The solei muscles.

w x y w x y The long peronei muscles. x the origin from the head of the fibula. y the tendon arising from the outer part of the muscular flesh.

z z The short peronei muscles.

A B C D E. A B C D E The long extensor of the toes of each foot, with the third peronei muscles. A the muscular flesh common to the extensor and peroneus; B its origin from the tibia. C the third peroneus, D its tendon. E the tendon of the long extensor of the toes, which divides into four tendons, belonging to the four small toes, of which, that belonging to the little toe arises sooner, and upon the leg itself, but the rest arise where they are about to pass the ligament q in Tab. I. Where the long extensor and peroneus are joined, there is a considerable impression from the tibialis anticus. See Tab. I.

F G G. F G G The tibiales postici. F the part that comes from the fibula; G G the part arising from the tibia.

H I K L M. H I K L M The proper extensors of the great toes. I the tendon inserted into the last bone of the said toe. L M a branch of the tendon, which I have sometimes found inserted into the first bone of that toe.

N O O P. N O O P The solei, O O the origin from the tibia. P the tendinous surface, where the tendon arises.

Q R R S. Q R R S The long flexors of the toes. R R the origin from the tibia. S the beginning of the tendon.

T. T The tendon of the plantaris in each leg.

V V W X. V V W X The tendons of the tibiales postici. W the end that is inserted into the navicular bone, and runs in part to the greater cuneiform bone.

Y Y The great tendon called Achillis.

Z Z The tendons of the long flexors of the toes.

a b. a b Muscular heads which go to the long flexors of the toes in the sole of the foot. b the origin from the calcaneum.

c d. c d The short flexors of the toes, arising from the calcaneum at d. e the outer tail of the short flexor of the great toe.

f f. f f The tendons of the long flexors of the great toes. At g it is confined in a ligamentary sheath, that is split into two horns.

h h The first interossei belonging to the first of the small toes.

i k. i k The short extensors of the toes. i the part that belongs to the great toe. k a portion running to that side of the first toe that is next the great toe, sometimes found. l the portion belonging to the first of the small toes,

m n o p q. m The common tendon of the long and short extensor of the toes, that is inserted into the bone of the second order. n a portion of the common tendon of the long and short extensor running to the third bone. o a tendon from the short extensor of the toes to the third bone. p the common end of the two portions belonging to the third bone into which it is inserted. q an aponeurosis joining the tendon m, in part from the capsule of the joint of the toe with its metatarsal bone, and in part from the lumbrical muscle and side of the bone of the first order. The same is to be understood of the rest of the toes in each foot; except that there is no portion from the short extensor of the toes, detached to the tendon of the little toe.

In the Arms.

r s. r s the supraspinati. s the tendon inserted into the great and rough tubercle of the humerus.

t t The common origin of the coracobrachialis and shorter heads of the biceps muscles of the arms, from the coracoid process of the shoulder blades.

u u The coracobrachiales, in the part v v. v v conjoined with the shorter heads of the biceps muscle of each arm.

w x y z. w x y z a b c The brachial muscles of the arms. w x the shorter head. w the part that is outwardly tendinous, x the fleshy part. y z the longer head; y the tendon by which it arises, running over the head of the humerus, and then through the sinus that is betwixt its two protuberances, z the fleshy part. a the common belly. b the aponeurosis, which it gives to the tendinous vagina of the fore-arm, here cut off. c the tendon by which it is inserted into the radius.

d e f g. d e f g The triceps extensor of each arm. d the short head, e the long head. f the brachialis externus. g the tendon which, arising from the surface of the brachialis externus, belongs to the posterior condyle of the humerus.

h i k. h i k the internal brachii muscles. i the lower part that lies near the supinator longus. k the tendinous surface.

l m The longer external radialis muscle of the right arm. m the tendon.

n o p q r The longer external radialis muscle of the left arm, here dividing itself into two, each of which forms a tendon. o the principal tendon of the chief part. p the tendon of the left part which joins itself to the other tendon. q the common tendon, inserted into the metacarpal bone of the index.

s s. s s The shorter radiales externi. s the tendon inserted into the metacarpal bone of the index and middle finger.

t t u u. t u The short spinators. t the end inserted into the root of the tubercle of the radius, and into the radius itself below that tubercle. u the posterior part.

x x x The profundus muscles bending the fingers.

y The round pronator of the radius cut off.

z z The common origins of the ulnaris interni and sublimis; arising tendinously from the greater condyles of the humeri.

A A A B The ulnaris internus. B the tendon inserted into the pisiform bone.

C D E F G H I K L M N N O O P Q Q C D E F H I M N The sublimis. D the thicker part arising from the greater condyle of the humerus. E the portion arising by a small tendon from the ulna, near the end of the internal brachialis. F G the thinner part arising from the radius, G its origin from the radius. H I I a portion belonging to the ring-finger, I I its tendon. K L the portion belonging to the little finger, L its tendon. M N N the portion belonging to the middle finger, N N its tendon. O O P Q Q the portion belonging to the index. P its tendon; Q Q the two horns into which the tendon splits, inserted into the bone of the second phalanx of the index. In like manner are divided into horns, and inserted the tendons I L N.

R The tendon of the profundus belonging to the index.

S T. S T V W The long flexors of the thumb. T V the tendon in the part V, as if it were split length-wise, and inserted into the last bone of the thumb.

X X The tendons of the long supinators cut off.

Y The pronator quadratus.

Z b d, a b c d The long adductors of the thumb. a the upper part. b the tendon of the upper part, a portion of which c, that it gives to the short abductor of the thumb, is here cut off. d the tendon of the lower part.

e f e The less extensors of the thumb. f the tendon.

g. g The greater extensor of the thumb.

h. h i The common tendons of the greater and lesser extensors of the thumb. i the insertion of the common tendon into the last bone of the thumb.

In the Right Hand.

k The end of the short abductor of the thumb cut off.

l m n o p The ligament of the wrist, which, with the carpal bones, forms a channel confining the tendons in their passage from the fore-arm to the fingers and thumb, viz. of the sublimis, profundus, and long flexor of the thumb, in the origin of the ligament from the pisiform bone of the wrist, the triangular bone n, and from the navicular bone o. p the canal thro' which passes the tendon of the internal radialis muscle.

q r s t The opposing muscle of the thumb, r its origin from the larger metacarpal bone, and ligament of the carpus s. t its tendon inserted into the metacarpal bone of the thumb.

u v w Part of the short flexor of the thumb, which may be reckoned a second short abductor of the thumb. v its origin from the ligament of the carpus, w its tendinous end inserted into the first bone of the thumb.

x The posterior tail of the short flexor of the thumb.

y The abductor of the thumb.

z The outermost interossei muscle of the index.

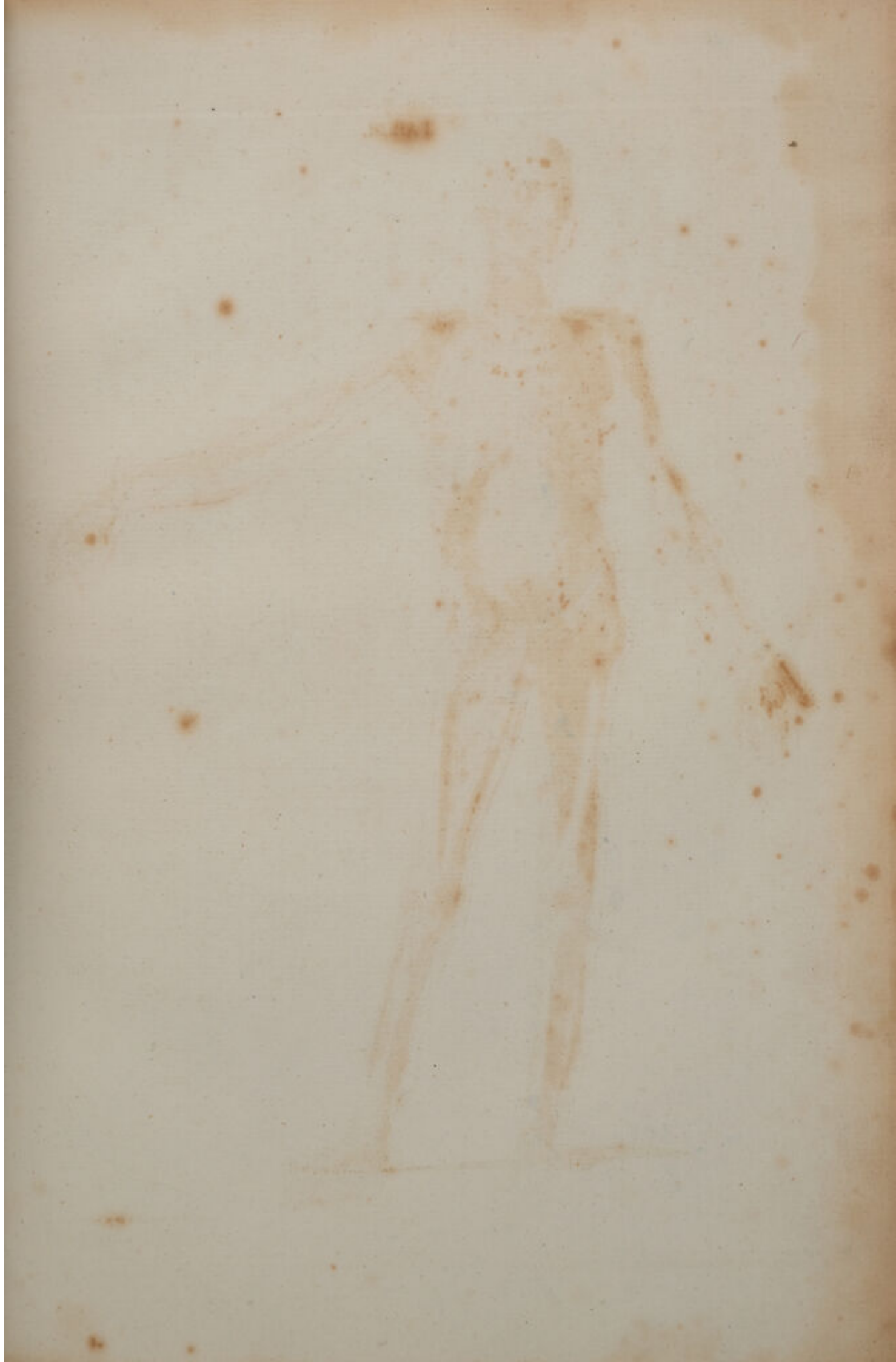
a b The abductor of the index. b the tendinous end inserted into the first bone of the index.

c d e The first lumbricalis. d its origin from the tendon of the profundus belonging to the index. e the cruxon that joins itself with the common tendon of the extensors of the index, and then goes to the third bone of the index.

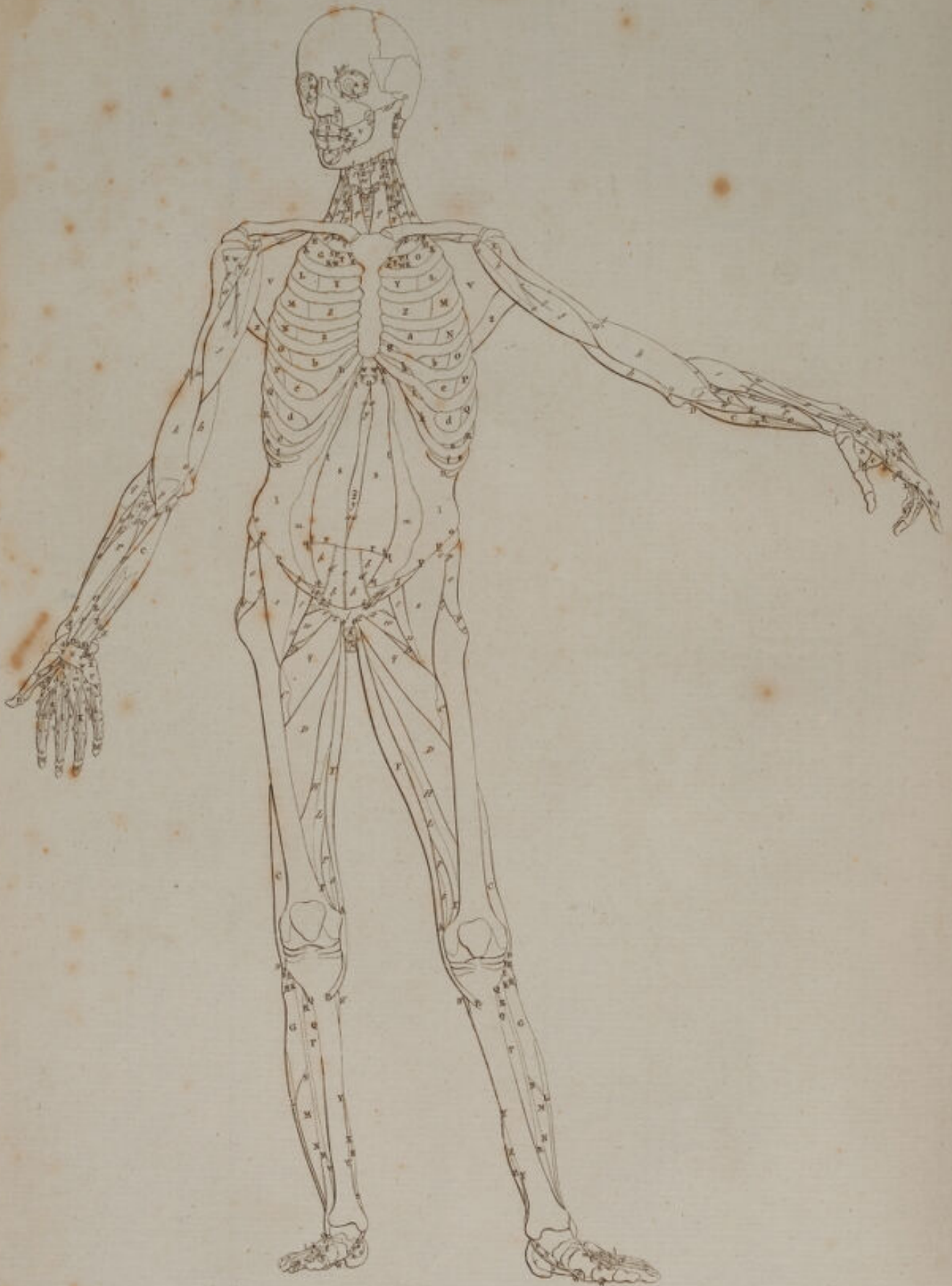
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TAB. III.





TAB. III.



A. Bell. sculp.

f, k Lumbrical muscles, *f* the second, *g* the third, *h* the fourth. They end in tendons like the first, which are not marked here on account of their minuteness. These tendons join with the tendons of the outer interossei.
iii. iii. iii. iii. The tendons of the profundus, sit in a manner lengthwise, and inserted into the bones of the third order, *h h h h.*
l The posterior or inner interosseus muscle of the index, with its tendon.
m The outer interosseus muscle of the middle finger.
n The common tendon of the second lumbrical and outer interosseus muscle of the middle finger.
o The posterior or inner interosseus muscle of the middle finger with its tendon.
p The outer interosseus muscle of the ring finger.
q The common tendon of the third lumbrical and outer interosseus muscle of the ring finger.
r The tendon of the inner interosseus muscle of the ring finger.
s The tendon of the outer interosseus muscle of the little finger.
t The common tendon of the fourth lumbrical and outer interosseus muscle of the little finger.
u The small flexor of the little finger. *a* its origin from the ligament of the carpus.
w The tendon common to the small flexor and abductor of the little finger.
x The abductor of the metacarpal bone of the little finger.
y The abductor of the little finger. *z* its origin from the pisiform bone and ligament of the wrist.

In the Left Hand.

E The opposing muscle of the thumb.
D The sponerosis encompassing the capsule of the joint of the thumb with its metacarpal bone, connected to the said capsule and to the common tendon of the extensor of the thumb.
H The inner tail of the short flexor of the thumb.
L The sponerosis which the inner tail of the short flexor of the thumb gives to the common tendon of the extensor of the thumb.
X P The abductor of the thumb, *P* the tendinous end inserted into the first bone of the thumb.
S The abductor of the index.

W The outer interosseus muscle of the index.

Y T The tendon of the indicator.

O The head of the outer interosseus muscle of the middle finger arising from the middle metacarpal bone.

1 The head of the inner interosseus muscle of the middle finger arising from the metacarpal bone of the ring finger.

2 The head of the inner interosseus, from the metacarpal bone of the little finger.

3 The common tendon of the extensors of the little finger cut off as it passes along the back of that finger.

4 *5* The tendons of the common extensor of the fingers cut off. *4* that of the ring finger. *5* that of the middle finger, passing afterwards over the backs of those fingers 6, 6 with the sponeroses they receive.

7 The tendon of the common extensor of the fingers belonging to the index cut off.

8, 9 The common tendon of the indicator and common extensor of the fingers belonging to the index. *9* its end inserted into the second bone of the index.

10 The sponerosis which, arising partly from the first lumbrical, and in part from the abductor of the index, joins itself to the common tendon of the extensor indicis.

11 The tendon of the first lumbrical muscle.

12 The tendon of the first lumbrical muscle, increased by a portion received from the tendon of the common extensor of the index, and running to the third bone of the index.

13 The tendon of the inner interosseus muscle of the index, which being enlarged by a portion received from the common tendon of the extensor of the index, runs to the third bone of the index.

14 The common tendinous end inserted into the third bone of the index. This is formed of the tendons 12 and 13 combined together.

15 The tendon common to the outer interosseus and second lumbrical muscle of the middle finger; which tendon being increased by a portion from the tendon of the common extensor, runs to the third bone of the middle finger.

Upon the inner side of the fingers may be seen the tendons of the sublimis and profundus.

T H E

Third Anatomical Table

O F T H E

H U M A N M U S C L E S

E X P L A I N E D.

HERE again, most of the parts in the preceding Table being removed, in this third Figure, we exhibit the next Order of Muscles, together with some of the Ligaments and parts of the Skeleton, which now appears more Naked.

In this figure are taken off, from the *head*, the temporal muscle, the masseters, the corrugator of the eye-brows, the elevators of the upper eye-lids, the ligaments by which the junctures of the eye-lids, in the greater angles, are tied to the nasal processes of the upper jaw-bones, the eye-lids themselves, with the continuations of the orbicular muscles which surround their margins, the nasals of the upper lip, the elevators of the corners of the mouth, the depressors of the lower lip. From the *neck*; the sternocleidomastoidei, the elevators of the scapulae, the coracobrachiales, the sternohyoides, the digastric of the lower jaw, the stylohyoides. From the *trunk*; the subclavians, the anterior serrati, both upper and lower, the recti, pyramidalis and internal oblique muscles of the abdomen, the cremasters and testicles. From the *thigh*; the middle glutei, pectinei, long abductors, the recti, internal and external vasts, with the crurali. From the *leg and foot*; the ligaments belonging to the knee-pan and shin-bones, the tendons of the femorotibiales, the proper extensors of the great toes, the long extensors of the toes, with the tendinous ends belonging to the first three of the smaller toes, the peronei tertii, the tendons of the plantares, the solei, the tendons of Achilles, the short flexors of the toes, the outer tail of the short flexor of the great toe, the capsule or sheath containing the tendon of the long flexor of the great toe, near the first bone of the toe. From the *arm*; the tricepsbrachii, the bicipital flexors, with the long and short extensors of the cubit. From the *fore-arm and hand*; the sublimis flexors, the ulnaris internus, ends of the long supinators, long abductors of the thumb, and left extensors of the thumb. From the *right hand*;

the end of the short abductor of the thumb, part of the short flexor, which may be reckoned a second abductor, the opposer of the thumb, the abductor of the index, the small flexor and abductor of the little finger. Also from the *cubit and left-hand* are taken the tendon of the indicator, the greater extensor of the thumb. The common tendon of the greater and less extensor of the thumb, with its adjoining sponerosis that invests the capsule of the joint of the thumb with its metacarpal bone, the opposer of the thumb, the abductor of the index, with its sponerosis that joins to the common tendon of the extensors of the index.

In the Head and Neck.

a a The balls of the eyes.

b The cartilage of the hole through which passes the tendon of the upper oblique muscle of the eye; which cartilage supports and conducts the said tendon.

c d The tendon of the superior oblique muscle of the eye, *c* part of it going to the notch or pulley near the internal side of the orbit. *d* the part that runs back to the globe of the eye after passing the pulley.

e e The straight muscles turning the eyes upward, and inserted into their hard coats.

f The rectus that turns the eye to the nose, fixed into the scleroticus.

g The rectus that turns the eye from the nose, fixed to the scleroticus.

h The recti depressing the eyes, fixed into the sclerotics.
i **ii** The lower oblique muscles of the eyes. **k** their origin from the upper jaw, in the bottom of the orbit, near its edge, betwixt the suture proper to the said jaw, and the os unguis.
l **lm** The depressors of the wing of the nostrils. **m** the end inserted round the root of the wing.
n **o** **pp** Part of the sphincter of the mouth in the upper lip. **o** the part that is in the red margin of the lip. **pp** denote where the depressors of the corners of the mouth are cut off, from their insertion into the said sphincter, where it surrounds the upper lip at the angles of the mouth.
q **qq** Part of the sphincter of the mouth that is in the lower lip. **q** the part in the red margin of the lip. **s** here it passes under the calculeus **x**, and is continued to the buccinator, and to part of the elevator of the corner of the mouth, and of the greater zygomatics joining it. **tt** portions to the sphincter of the mouth, which they join from the lower jaw; afterwards they pass under portions of the buccinators **x**, and join themselves to the said buccinators.
u A part or space betwixt the portion of the buccinator **x**, and the portion **t**, where the latter joins the sphincter of the mouth; in which space are fixed some glandules.
v **v** **w** **x** **x** **x** **x** **x** **x** **x** The buccinators. **w** the part that goes into the sphincter of the mouth in the upper lip. **x** here part of it joins to the elevator of the corner of the mouth, and to part of the greater zygomatics. **y** the portion that goes into the sphincter of the mouth in the lower lip. **x** the portion that goes to the upper lip, and there joins the internal part of the sphincter of the mouth. **x** here it continues itself to the portion **t**, that joins the sphincter of the mouth.
z **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** The elevators of the chin. **z** the part in which they are joined together. **z** the fibres they intermix with the fat of the chin.
z **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** The external pterygoides, having a tendinous end.
z **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** The internal pterygoides.
z **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** The mylohyoides, inserted into the base of the hyoid bone.
z **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** The basihyoides arising from the base and horn of the hyoid bone.
z **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** Cerauloglosses arising from the horn of the hyoid bone.
z **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** The os hyoides. **z** its base. **z** its horns.
z **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** The larynx. **z** the thyroide cartilage. **z** Betwixt **x** **y** and **z** is its upper process. **z** the cricoide cartilage.
z **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** The wind-pipe.
z **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** The cricothyroides muscles. **z** the anterior part arising from the cricoide cartilage. And a little below this part is its back part.
z **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** The thyrothyroides. **z** a separate portion that joins it; **z** part of its extremity inserted into an eminence of the thyroide cartilage, which runs obliquely through its external side; **z** a part that joins itself to the posterior edge of the hyothyroides, and with that belongs to the horn of the hyoid bone.
z **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** The hyothyroides. **z** the origin from the horn and base of the hyoid bone. **z** the extremity inserted at the bottom of the margin of the thyroide cartilage **z**, before the eminence which runs obliquely through the outside of the said cartilage. **z** the eminences themselves.
z **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** The common extremity into which the stylopharyngeus, palatopharyngeus, and otopharyngeus conjoin themselves, the part produced from the stylopharyngeus.
z **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** The ligament which belongs to the end of the horn of the hyoid bone, from the upper process of the thyroide cartilage.
z **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** The lower constrictor of the pharynx.
z **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** The internal great recti muscles of the head.
z **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** The longus colli. **z** the end coming from the back to the transverse process of the second vertebra of the neck; the tendinous part of which end, see in the table following.
z **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** The first anterior intertransversales of the neck.
z **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** The elevators of the first ribs.
z **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** P **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** The scali. **z** the origin from the first rib. **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** in three extremities, of which **z** belongs to the transverse process of the second vertebra of the neck, reckoning from the back; **z** to the third, and **z** to the fourth vertebra.
z **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** A **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** The middle scali. **z** the origin from the first rib. **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** the extremities of which **z** belongs to the transverse process of the first vertebra of the neck from the back, **z** to the fifth, and **z** to the sixth and seventh.
z **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** The trachelomastoides muscle.
z **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** The complexus muscle.
z **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** The upper oblique muscle of the head.
z **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** **z** Betwixt **z** and **z** appears the pleura.

In the Trunk and Thighs.

GHIKK. LMNOPQRS; GHIKK. LMNOPQRS The external intercostals. **G** **HIKK** the first, **L** the second, **M** the third, **N** the fourth, **O** the fifth, **P** the sixth, **Q** the seventh, **R** the eighth, **S** the ninth. The first arises from the cartilaginous end of the first rib, **H** from the bony part of the rib, is inserted into the bony part of the second rib **KK**; in the same manner the following muscles arise from the bony part of the upper rib, and are inserted into the bone of the lower rib.
TUVWXYZ. abcdef: TUVWXYZ. abcdef The internal intercostals. **T** **UVWX** the first, **Y** the second, **Z** the third, **a** the fourth, **b** the fifth, **c** the sixth, **d** the seventh, **e** the eighth, **f** the ninth. The first arises from the cartilaginous end of the first rib **U**, and from the sternum **V**; it is inserted into the bony part of the second rib **W**, and its cartilaginous end **X**. In the same manner appears in the following muscles how they arise from the cartilaginous end and bony part of the upper rib, and are inserted into the cartilaginous and bony part of the lower rib. **ghik: h** denote parts of these intercostals which are inserted betwixt the cartilages of these ribs, after the meeting or conjunction of their cartilages.
lmnopppqr. lmnopppqr The transverse muscles of the abdomen; **l** the fifth part, **m** the aponeurosis, **n** the origin from the cartilaginous end of the eleventh rib, **o** the origin from the spine of the ilium, **p** the margin that comes from the tendinous edge of the external oblique of the abdomen; **q** here is cut off a part of the aponeurosis, which passes before the rectus and pyramidalis muscle. **r** the bottom margin of the upper part of

the aponeurosis, which passes behind the rectus, and immediately adheres to the peritonaeum.
sttt. sttt The posterior lamellæ of the aponeurosis of the internal oblique muscles spread over the aponeurosis of the transverse muscles. **ttt** here it is cut off in the part where it first joins with the aponeurosis of the transverse muscles.
uvw. vw Here the aponeurosis of the transverse, with the posterior covering lamellæ of the aponeurosis belonging to the internal oblique muscles, insert themselves into the fore-part of the calciform cartilage, not far from its tip **u**, into the edges of the said cartilage **vv**, and into its bony part **w**.
x The triangular muscle of the sternum conjoined with the transversals of the abdomen, and inserted with it. The same also holds on the oscur side.
yy The linea alba. **x** The opening in it, through which, in the embryo, pass out the umbilical arteries, with the umbilical vein and urachus.
zz. zz From hence are cut off the aponeurosis of the external oblique muscles of the abdomen, with the anterior lamellæ of the aponeurosis belonging to the internal oblique muscles.
zzzzzzzz The peritonaeum. **zzzz** the footsteps of the ligament **z**, which was formerly the urachus, and of the ligaments **zz**, which were formerly the umbilical arteries.
zzzzzzzz The chords of the spermatic vessels. **zz** the two veins. **zz** the artery, the vein, together with the artery, pass along beneath the transverse muscle, through the peritonaeum to the upper part of the os pubis; to their vessels the vas deferens **zz** joins itself coming out of the pelvis, and then passes down together with them, through the groin to the scrotum.
zz The synchondrosis, or conjunction of the ossa pubis, tied together by their ligaments.
zz The penis cut off. See Table IV. following.
zz The external sphincter of the anus.
zz The accelerator urine; and the same is on the other side.
zz The erector penis, which is also on the other side.
zzzzzzzz The left glutei. **zz** the origin from the os ilium. **zz** the tendon which is inserted into the root of the great trochanter **zz**. **zz** the fore-part of the muscle.
zz. zz The internal iliac. **zz** the origin from the spine of the ilium.
zz. zz The great psoas, or lumbar muscles, **zz** the tendon to which joins the flesh of the iliacus internus.
zz. zz The external obcurators. **zz** the origin from the os pubis.
zz. zz. zz. zz The short abductores of the thighs, in which are impressed the footsteps of the long abductors and psoas; see Tab. II. **zz** the head, which is outwardly tendinous, arising from the os pubis near its junction. **zz** its tendinous end from the same part.
DDHLX. DDHLX The large adductores of the thighs. **DD** the part which is inserted into the ridge or spine of the thigh bone. **HLX** the other part belonging to the condyle of the thigh bone. **L** its tendinous surface, passing into the tendon **X**.
PSW. PSW The semimembranosæ. **S** the tendinous surface passing into a tendon. **W** the thinner portion which sends out the tendon belonging to the internal margin of the tibia, or shin bone.
YOAB. YOAB The gracilis, in which are impressed the footsteps of the long adductores of the thighs; see Tab. II. **O** the origin from the ligament, tying together the ossa pubis at their junction. **A** the tendon, inserted into the tibia **B**.
CDEF. CDEF The shorter heads of the bicipital muscles of the legs. **DEF** the tendinous end, of which the principal part **E**, is inserted into the head of the fibula; **F** the part belonging to the tibia.

In the Legs and Feet.

GHIKKL. GHIKKL The long peronei, in which are impressed the marks of the long extensors of the toes (see Tab. II.) **H** the beginning of its upper origin from the head of the fibula, and from the tibia **L**. **KK** the beginning of its lower part arising from the spine of the fibula. **L** the tendon arising from the outer part of its flesh.
MNN. MNNO The short peronei, in which are impressed the marks of the long extensors of the toes; see Tab. II. **NN** the origin from the fibula. **O** the tendon.
PQQRSSSTU. PQQRSSSTU The tibiales postici. **QQ** the origin from the tibia, and from the spine of the fibula. **RRSSSTU** the tendon, which being partly inserted into the navicular bone **T**, the portion **U** runs to the greater cuneiform bone.
VW. VW The long flexors of the great toes. **W** the tendon.
XYZz. XYZz The long flexors of the toes. **YY** the origin from the tibia. **Z** the beginning of the tendon, **a** the tendon itself.
bc. bc The portions which join the long flexors of the toes in the sole of the feet. **c** the origin from the calcaneum.
d The inner tail of the short flexor of the great toe, that is next the small toes.
efghikl. efghikl The short extensors of the toes, which divide into five portions. **f** the tendon of the portion belonging to the great toe, inserted into the first bone at **g**. **h** the tendon of a portion sometimes found running to the side of the first toe that is next to the great toe. **i** the tendon of the portion belonging to the first of the small toes, **k** that to the second, and **l** to the third.
m. m The first interosseus muscles of the first small toes. Betwixt **i** and **k** in the left foot is the second interosseus of the first small toe, betwixt **k** and **l**, left, is the second interosseus of the second small toe.
n. o. p. kfs. The tendons of the long extensors of the toes cut off. **n** that which belongs to the first of the small toes, **o** that of the second, **p** that to the third, and so likewise in the right foot.
q The common tendon of the long and short extensors of the toes inserted into the bone of the second phalanx. **r** part of the same, running to the third bone. **s** the tendon to the third bone from the tendon of the short extensor of the toes. **t** the common end of the two portions to the third bone, wherein it is inserted, **u** an aponeurosis joining to the tendon **q**, and going partly to the capsule of the joint of this toe, with its metatarsal bone, coming partly from the interosseus of that side, in part from the lumbrical muscle, and partly from the side of the bone of the first phalanx. The same holds in the second and third of the small toes of this foot, and in the three first of the left foot.

In the Shoulders, Arms, and Hands.

VWXYZ. *vx* The subscapulars, *w* & the tendinous part of its extremity, inserted into the less unequal protuberance of the upper head of the humerus, at *x*. *y* the fleshy part of its end inserted into the humerus below its head.

aa. *z* The *teres major*. *a* its tendinous end inserted into the humerus.

bedes, bedes Part of the shorter heads of the bicipital muscles of the arms, outwardly tendinous, and cut off at *ce*; having a common origin with the coracobrachiales at *dd*, from the coracoid process of the scapula; **see.** *ee* they are conjoined with the coracobrachiales.

fg. fg. The coracobrachiales, divided by a nerve that passes thro' in the part *g*.

hi. hi The external brachiales. *i* the tendon, which, arising from its surface, ends in the posterior condyle of the humerus.

klmnop. klmnop The brachiales internæ. *lm* the forked beginning by which it arises from the humerus. *n* its origin from the edge of the humerus. *s* the lower part upon which lies the long supinator. *p* the tendinous surface.

qr The longer external radialis muscle of the right hand. *r* the tendon.

qrsta The longer external radialis muscle of the left hand, which here divides itself into two. *s* the tendon of the principal part, which is also itself the most considerable. *t* the tendon of the less portion which joins itself with the other, and together forms the common tendon. *a* inserted into the metacarpal bone of the index *u*.

wx. wxyzj The shorter external radial muscles. *xx* the tendon inserted into the two metacarpal bones *y* of the index and middle finger.

CDH. z H The short supinator. *CD* the end which is inserted at the root of the tubercle of the radius, and into the radius itself, below the said tubercle *D*. *H* the back part.

L The extremity of the round pronator which is here cut off.

XX The pronator quadratus, or square pronator of the radius

PPSSNYOAB. PNYO The long flexors of the thumbs. *SS* its origin from the radius, *NY* the portion which joins it arising from the greater condyle of the humerus, but seldom found; and which forms a tendon *T*, that joins itself to the fleshy part of the flexor, and makes up the first rib of its tendon *OAB*, of which the part *O* adheres to the fleshy portion of the flexor, the part *A* going along by the metacarpal bone of the thumb, is there in a manner split longitudinally, and at length inserted into the extremity of the last bone of the thumb *B*.

CCDEFGHHIIKKLLMMM.CCDEFIKL. The profound flexors. *D* its origin from the ulna. *FFG* three tendons arising from its fleshy belly, and betwixt which are fleshy fibres. The first of these, *E*, goes into the tendon of the index *HH*; the second, *F*, into the middle tendon *II*; and the third, *G*, into the two *KK* *L*, of which one *KK* belongs to the ring finger, and the other to the little finger *LL*. Where these tendons run along the fingers and palm, they are in a manner slit longitudinally up to their extremities *M M M*, which are inserted backwards into the bones of the third or last phalanx.

In the right Hand.

NOPQR The ligament of the wrist, which, together with the carpal sacus, forms a canal that confines or retains the tendons coming from the five arms to the fingers and thumb, namely, of the sublimis, profundus, and long flexor of the thumb. *O* its origin from the navicular bone of the wrist, and from the internal protuberance of the larger multangular bone *P*, from the pisiform bone *Q*, and from the crooked process of the cuneiform bone *R*, *S* the canal through which passes the tendon of the internal radialis.

T The ligament from the pisiform bone belonging to the fourth metacarpal bone.

UVWXY The adductor of the metacarpal bone of the little finger. *V* its origin from the crooked process of the cuneiform bone, and of the ligament of the wrist *W*. It is inserted into the metacarpal bone of the little finger at *X Y*.

Z z The short flexor of the thumb, *a* its tendinous end inserted into the sesamoid bone of the thumb which is farthest from the index.

b b The adductor of the thumb. *c d e f* the first lumbrical. *d d* its origin from the tendon of the profundus belonging to the index; and from the thicker part of those two tendons, in which the profundus is in a manner divided longitudinally. *e* the aponeurosis which joins it with the aponeurosis of the abductor indicis, and with that communicates with the common tendon of the extensor indicis. *f* the tendon which joins itself with the common extensor of the index, and then goes to the third bone of the index.

g h i The second lumbrical muscle. *h i* its origin, from the tendon of the profundus of the middle finger *h*, and from the thicker part of those into which that tendon is in a manner split longitudinally. But the thinner part of it arises from the tendon of the profundus *i*, belonging to the index. Its tendon joins that of the former interosseus of the middle finger.

k l m The third lumbrical muscle. *l m* its origin from the tendon of the profundus belonging to the middle finger *l*, and from the thinner portion of those into which it is split in a manner longitudinally; also from the tendon of the profundus the thicker part of it belonging to the ring finger *m*. Its tendon joins the tendon of the outer interosseus of the ring finger.

n o The fourth lumbrical muscle. *n* its origin from the tendon of the profundus belonging to the little finger; and from the thicker of those portions into which the tendon is in a manner split longitudinally. Its tendon joins that of the outer interosseus of the little finger.

p The tendon common to the fourth lumbrical muscle with the outer interosseus of the little finger; which tendon joins itself with that of the common extensor, and goes to the third bone of the little finger.

q The tendon of the posterior or inner interosseus muscle of the ring finger, where it joins with the tendon of the common extensor, running afterwards to the third bone of the ring finger.

r The outer interosseus of the ring finger.

s The tendon common to the third lumbrical muscle, with the outer interosseus of the ring finger, which tendon joins itself with that of the common extensor, and goes to the third bone of the ring finger.

t u The inner interosseus of the middle finger. *u* the tendon by which it joins the tendon of the common extensor, and goes to the third bone of this finger.

v The outer interosseus of the middle finger.

w The tendon common to the second lumbrical and outer interosseus of the middle finger, which joining the tendon of the common extensor, goes to the third bone of the middle finger.

x y The inner interosseus of the index. *y* the tendon by which it joins the tendon of the common extensor of the index, and then goes to the third bone of the index.

z The outer interosseus of the index, its tendinous end being inserted into the first bone of the index.

In the left Hand.

a b The short flexor of the thumb. *b* the tendinous expansion, by which it joins the aponeurosis that invests the capsule of the joint of the thumb with its metacarpal bone, and therewith joins to the tendon of the common extensor of the thumb.

c d The adductor of the thumb. *d* the tendinous end inserted into the first bone of the thumb.

e f The outer interosseus of the index, arising from the metacarpal bone of that finger, and inserted with its tendinous end *f*, into the first bone of the index.

g The head of the outer interosseus of the middle finger, arising from the metacarpal bone of that finger.

h The head of the inner interosseus of the middle finger, arising from the metacarpal bone of the ring finger.

i The head of the inner interosseus of the ring finger, arising from the metacarpal bone of that finger.

k The tendon of the indicator muscle cut off.

l The tendon of the common extensor to the index cut off.

m The tendon common to the indicator, and common extensor belonging to the index; *n* its extremity inserted into the third bone of the index.

o p q The first lumbrical muscle. *p* the tendon. *q* the aponeurosis which joins it with the aponeurosis of the abductor indicis, and with that adheres to the tendon of the common extensors of the index. *r* the tendon of this muscle conjoined with the tendon of the common extensors of the index, and, being increased by a portion received from thence, it runs down *s*, to the third bone of the index.

t The tendon of the inner interosseus of the index, which being increased by a portion received from the tendon of the extensors common to the index, runs to the third bone of the index.

u The tendinous end common to the tendons *s* and *t* joined together in one, and inserted into the third bone of the index.

v w The tendons of the common extensors cut off, belonging to the middle finger *v*, and to the ring finger *w*; after which they run down the backs of the fingers with the aponeurosis which they receive.

x The tendon of the common extensor, to the little finger cut off, descending along the back of that finger.

y The tendon common to the outer interosseus of the middle finger, and second lumbrical muscle; which tendon having received a portion from the common extensor, that supplies the middle finger, is thereby enlarged, and joins itself with the tendon *z* of the inner interosseus of the same finger; it is also increased by a portion which it receives from the tendon of the common extensor belonging to the middle finger; and the common tendinous end, arising from this conjunction, then ends in the third bone of this finger.

Fourth Anatomical Table

O F T H E

HUMAN MUSCLES EXPLAINED.

IN this Figure, which represents the fourth order of the muscles, we have not only removed most of the outer parts of the Figure last preceding, but we have also taken away every thing from the bony cavities of the eyes, except the muscles; from the neck we have removed the whole pharynx and gula, together with the larynx and windpipe; from the opened thorax all the parts that are above the diaphragm, the heart, lungs, pericardium, and two pleuræ: Also the whole peritonæum, with the abdominal viscera which it contains, and whatever else lies near the loins on this side, except the muscles.

Here, from the third table, are taken off from the *head*, balls of the eyes, with the extremities of the muscles inserted into them, the cartilage of the notch or pulley through which the tendon of the obliquus superior passes to the eye, the depressors of the sides of the nose, the sphincter of the mouth, the buccinates, the elevators of the chin, the external pterygoidei. From the *neck*, the mylohyoidei, the basiloglossi, the cratogeomus, hyoid bone, larynx, windpipe, cricothyroidei, Bernothyroidei, hyothyroidei, the common extremity in which the stylopharyngeus, palatopharyngeus, and salpingopharyngeus join together, and the part produced from the stylopharyngeus; the ligament that goes from the upper process of the thyroid cartilage, to the end of the horn of the os hyoides, the lower constrictor of the pharynx, the larger internal straight muscles of the head, the first or anterior scaleni, the tracheloanalis, complexus, and two plicures. From the *trunk* are taken the left external intercostals, the anterior extremities of the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth ribs, together with the lower part of the breast-bone, and the intermediate intercostal muscles; the transverse muscles of the abdomen, with the posterior plates of the aponeuroses, belonging to the internal obliqui of the abdomen, the triangulares flexi, the linea alba, chords of the spermatic vessels, and peritonæum. From the *pelvis* are taken the left glutei. From the *legs*: the short abductors, the femorotibiales, graciles, and bicipital muscles of the legs. From the *leg* and *foot* are taken the long peronei, the long flexors of the great toes, the long flexors of the small toes, the muscular portions which join the long flexors of the toes in the soles of the feet, the short extensors of the toes, the tendons of the long extensors of the toes, together with the other tendons and aponeuroses stretched over the backs of the toes. Also from the left foot is taken the inner tail of the short flexor of the great toe. From the *shoulder blades* are taken the teretes majores. From the *arms* the coracoacromiales, together with the shorter heads of the bicipital muscles of the arms, and the brachiales externi and interni. From the *fore-arm* and *hand* are taken the longer and shorter external radiales, the long flexors of the thumb, and the profundus: From the *right* cubit is taken the extensor of the pronator teres. Also from the *right hand* is taken the internal ligament of the wrist, the ligament from the pisiform to the fourth metacarpal bone, the adductor of the metacarpal bone of the little finger, and the lumbricales. From the *left hand* are taken all the muscles, tendons, and aponeuroses, except the adductor and short flexor of the thumb.

In the Head, Neck, and Trunk.

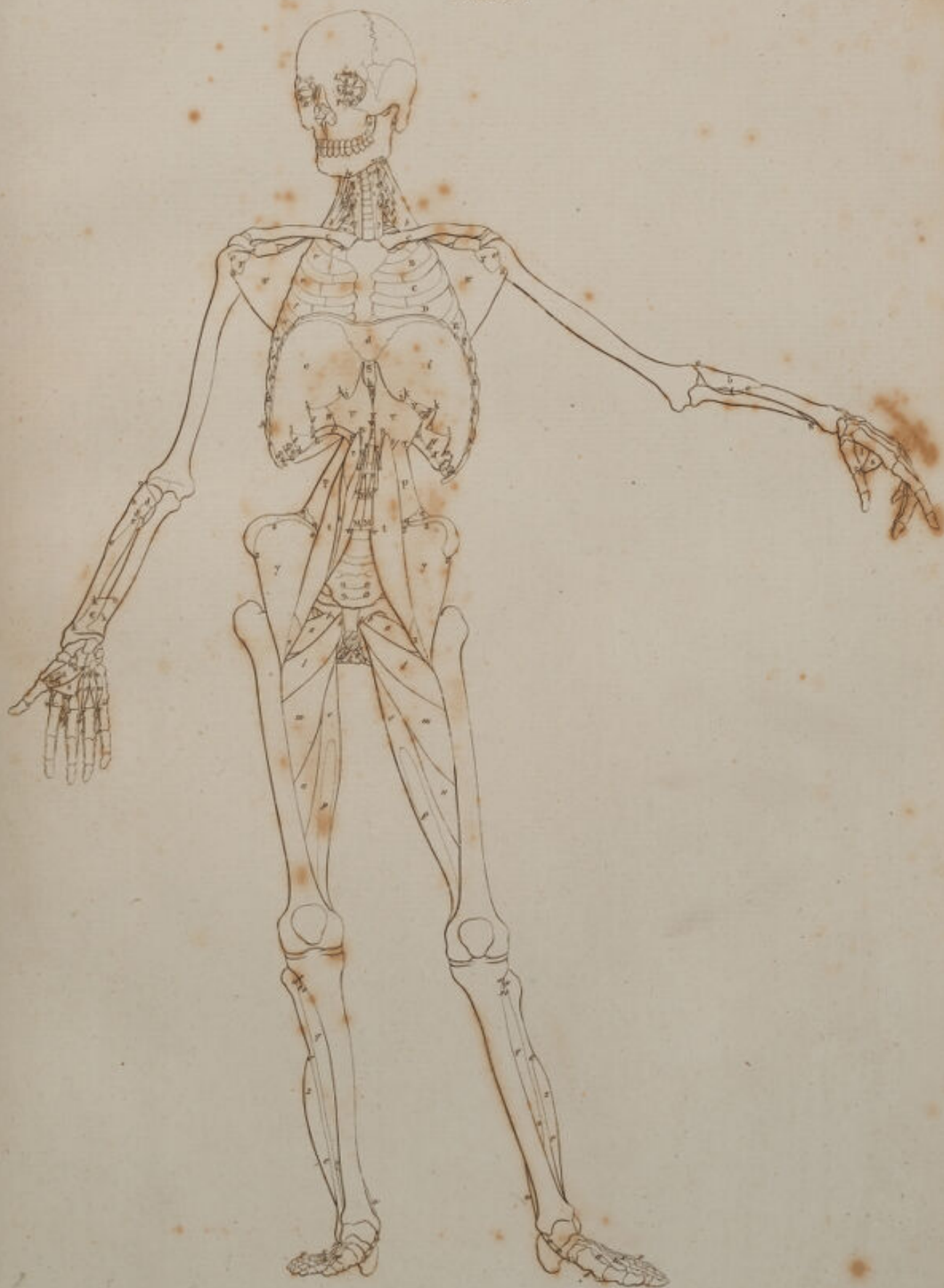
- a b h. b b The elevators of the upper eye-lids. b b the extremity cut off.
- c d The upper obliquus of the eye. e its origin from the internal side of the margin of the optical hole. d the end cut off, where it enters the pulley.
- e f i The straight elevators of the eyes. e the origin, partly from the upper side of the margin of the optical hole, and in part betwixt the said hole, and what follows below it. f the extremity cut off.
- g h The straight adductor of the eye. g its origin from the edge of the optical hole towards the nose. h its extremity cut off.
- i k l The straight abductor of the eyes. i the origin from the lower part of the margin of the hole that lies below the optical foramen; it beginning where the round hole is near the slit into which it opens. l the extremity cut off.
- l m. n The straight depressor of the eyes. m the origin from the lower part of the bony portion, which divides the optical hole, and from thence downward.
- o p q. o q The lower oblique muscles of the eyes cut off where they insert themselves into their globes. p the origin from the edge of the bony orbit. q the inner part.

- r The internal pterygoideus.
- s The upper oblique muscle of the head.
- t u v w x y z a. s u w x y z a The long muscles of the neck. t u v w x the principal part which belongs to the bodies of the vertebrae, a part of which, marked u, is tendinous. v w x the heads from a tendinous origin, arising from the transverse processes of the vertebrae of the neck: v that from the fourth, w from the third, x from the second. y z a the part which belongs to the transverse processes, the tail of which x a belongs to the transverse process of the second vertebra of the neck, being tendinous in the part x.
- b c d e f g h i k l m n. b d e f g h i k l The middle scaleni. e the origin from the first rib. d e the tail belonging to the transverse process of the second vertebra of the neck, e the tendinous end. f g the tail to the second, g the tendinous end. h i the tail to the third, i the tendinous end. k l the tail to the fourth, l the tendinous end. m the tail to the fifth. n the part which divides into the two last tails.
- o p q r. o r The intertransverseriles on the fore-side of the neck. o the fourth, p the third, q the second, r the first.
- f f The elevators of the first ribs inserted into those ribs.
- s s u v t t u w x y z a The external intercostals. s s the first, &c. the left are here taken away.
- B C C D E F G H I K L L B C C D L L L The internal intercostals. B B the first, &c. L L L L the seventh.
- M N N N O O P P Q Q R R S T U U V W X Y Z C D H L X P P S S S W Y O a b c c d e f g h i k k k k k l l l l m n n n o o The diaphragm. M M N N O O P P Q Q R R S T U U V W X Y Z C D H L X P P S S S W Y O a b c c that part which lies next the abdomen. d e f g h i k k k k l l l l m n n n o o the part which lies next the thorax. M N O P, M N O P the first heads; M M the tendinous expansions which arise from the ligaments, which run on the surfaces of the bodies of the vertebrae of the loins, and join to their heads outwardly; at N N below they arise with a thick tendon O, from the lower part of the body of the third vertebra of the loins; P P the fleshy portions in which those tendons terminate. Q Q the second heads. R R the third heads. S S the fourth head of the left side. T a beginning which I have sometimes found arising from the surface of the quadratus of the loins. U U the first fleshy parts of the diaphragm formed by the conjunction of its heads. V a portion of the left first head going to the first fleshy portion of the right side, and afterwards running through the right margin of the hole through which the gale passes out. W part of the first right head, which going behind the portion V, crosses the same, and goes beyond it in the first left fleshy part. X the hole through which the gale passes out. Y Z C D the left part of the middle tendon, of which the part Y arises from the first fleshy portion, and goes into the second fleshy portion of the left side Z; C a part climbing over the former and crossing the same. D climbs over the next part. C crosses it and goes into the second fleshy portion of the left side in the lower part. H the second left fleshy portion; L X its extremity inserted into the twelfth rib as well the bony part L, as the cartilaginous X; P P the margin of it cut off where it was continued to the transversals of the abdomen betwixt the two last ribs. S S W the second right fleshy portion, here W first climbing over and crossing, soon afterwards becomes tendinous.

In the Trunk and lower Extremities.

Y O a portion sometimes found in one, and sometimes in both sides, forming the lower margin of the diaphragm in this part; and which in this body (but variously in others) arises from the transverse process of the fourth ver-

TAB. IV.



A. Bell. Sculp.



TAB. IV.





In the Shoulders, Arms, and Hands.

trabeculae of the loins, and also from that of the fifth, first of all tendinous Y; (see differently in different subjects) and then the fleshy portion O joins itself to the second fleshy part S, uniting with it behind a, and is inserted into the cartilage of the twelfth rib h. e e the margin cut off which was continued to the transverse ribs of the abdomen betwixt the two last ribs. d the middle tendon in which the tendinous fibres cross each other. e f the fleshy parts right and left. g the extremity of the middle fleshy part that belongs to the uniform cartilage from whence it is cut off at h. i i the extremities which unite to the peroneum. k k k k the extremities cut off from the inner side of the seventh rib. l l l l those from the eighth rib. m m those from the ninth. n n those from the tenth. o o those inserted into the eleventh rib.

p q q. p q q The square muscles of the loins. q q the origin from the spine of the os ilium beginning outwardly tendinous.

r s The small psoas. s the tendon. The left is not exhibited.

t u v w x. t u v w x The great psoas or lumbar muscles. u the third head and its origin from the lower part of the body of the fourth vertebra of the loins, and from the ligament interposed betwixt that and the body of the third vertebra. v the fourth head, and its origin from the lower part of the body of the third vertebra of the loins and the ligament betwixt that and the second. w the fifth head and its origin from the lower part of the body of the second vertebra of the loins and the ligament betwixt that and the body of the first. x the tendon which joins to the fleshy part of the iliacus internus.

y z z. y z z z The internal iliac. z z z the origin from the edge of the os ilium.

a b. a b The external obstrutors. b The origin from the os pubis.

c d d e The penis cut off. d d the larger cavernous bodies. e the left cavernous body with the urethra.

f f The erectors of the penis.

g g The accelerators.

h The external sphincter of the anus.

i i The transverse muscles of the perineum.

k l m n p. k l m n p The large adductors of the thighs. k the origin from the os pubis. l m n The portions which are in some measure distinguished from each other chiefly by the course of their fibres, which all together make the upper part of this muscle inserted along the posterior rough line of the thigh bone. p the part which is more distinct going from thence to the lower extremity belonging to the inner condyle: p the tendon arising from the fleshy part.

q r s t u v w x y. q r s t u v w x y The tibiales pediculi. r the beginning that arises from the tibia. s the origin from the tibia. t the beginning of its origin from the fibula. u a the origin itself from the fibula. w x y the tendon inserted into the navicular bone x, and running along in a more slender portion to the great cuneiform bone y.

z C C D. z C C The short peronæ. C C the origin from the fibula. D the tendon.

H H The first interossei of the second toes arising from the metatarsal bones of those toes.

L L The heads of the second interossei of the second toes which arise from the metatarsal bones of the third toes.

X X The heads of the second interossei of the third toes arising from the metatarsal bones of the fourth toes.

P P The heads of the second interossei of the fourth toes which arise from the metatarsal bones of the fifth.

S The adductor of the great toe.

W Y O a. W Y O a The subscapulars. Y the tendinous ends inserted into the left unequal protuberance of the upper head of the humerus O a: the fleshy part inserted into the humerus below the said tubercle.

b c d d e e l. b c e f The short supinator. e the tendon by which it begins. d d its insertion round the tubercle of the radius and into the radius itself below the said tubercle e c. The posterior part f appears betwixt the ulna and radius.

g h i k k The square pronators. h the tendinous surface. i the origin from the ulna. k k the insertion into the radius.

l m n o p q. l r The short flexors of the thumbs—m the origin from the left multangular bone, from the uniform bone n, and from the cuneiform bone o. p the other tail inserted by a tendinous end into the trapezoid bone that is farthest from the index. q the other inserted also by a tendinous end into the sesamoid bone that is nearest the index, and into the next part of the first bone of the thumb. r the aponeurosis which the short flexor tends cut, and which joins with the aponeurosis investing the capsule that joins the thumb with its metacarpal bone, and together therewith adheres to the common tendinous extremity of the extensors of the thumb, the extremity of which is here cut off.

s t u. s t The adductors of the thumbs. t the origin from the metacarpal bone of the middle finger. u the tendinous end inserted into the first bone of the thumb.

v w The outer interossei muscle of the index which is inserted by a tendinous end w, into the first bone of the said index.

x The posterior or inner interossei of the index. y its tendon, which being increased by a portion received from the tendon of the extensors of the index, runs to the third bone of the said index.

z The outer interossei muscle of the middle finger.

a The tendon of the second lumbrical muscle cut off.

b The tendon common to the second lumbrical and outer interossei muscles of the middle finger, which tendon being increased by a portion received from the tendon of the common extensor belonging to the middle finger, runs at last to the third bone of the said middle finger.

c The inner interossei muscle of the middle finger. d its tendon, which being increased by a portion received from the tendon of the common extensor belonging to the middle finger, runs at last to the third bone of the said middle finger.

e f The outer interossei muscle of the ring finger. f its origin from the metacarpal bone of that finger.

g The tendon of the third lumbrical muscle cut off.

h The tendon common to the third lumbrical and outer interossei muscle of the ring finger, which tendon being increased by a portion received from the tendon of the common extensor belonging to the ring finger, runs to the third bone of the said ring finger.

i k The inner interossei muscle of the ring finger. i its origin from the metacarpal bone of that finger. k its tendon, which being increased by a portion received from the tendon of the common extensor belonging to the ring finger, runs to the third bone of that finger.

m n The interossei muscle of the little finger. n its origin from the metacarpal bone of that finger.

o The tendon of the fourth lumbrical muscle cut off.

p The tendon common to the fourth lumbrical and interossei muscle of the little finger, which tendon being increased by a portion received from the tendon of the extensors of the little finger, then runs to the third bone of the said finger.

Fifth Anatomical Table

O F T H E

H U M A N M U S C L E S

E X P L A I N E D.

THE Figure of this table is the back part of that contained in the first muscular table; and it represents the whole system of the outer muscles together, after the common integuments and tendinous coverings are removed: It also represents many of the ligaments belonging to the muscles, with the ears, part of the scrotum, and naked parts of the Skeleton.

In the Head, Neck, Back, and Thighs.

a b c a b e d d. e The epicranii or occipito-frontal muscles. a b the occipitalis. a its tendinous beginning. b its fleshy part. c d d the tendinous expansion betwixt the occipitalis and frontalis. d d shows the temporal muscle through the said expansion protuberant. e the membranous part by which the occipitalis and their aponeuroses are joined together, arising above the origin of the cucullaris from the occipital bone.

f g The elevator of the outer ear. f its tendinous beginning which goes off from the epicranium. g the fleshy part.

h The frontal muscle.

i The orbicular muscle of the eye-lid.

k The anterior muscle of the outer ear.

l The left muscle of the helix.

m n o The three muscles drawing back the outer ear.

p q The masseter. p the back part of its inward portion, which is not covered by the outer portion. q the outward portion.

r The greater xygomatic muscle.

s The internal pterygoid muscle.

t The mylohyoid muscle.

u The latissimus colli or broadest muscle of the neck.

w x The sternocleidomastoides with the cleidomastoides conjoined together into one. w the tendinous end inserted into the occipital bone at x.

y y The biventral muscle of the neck inserted into the occipital bone.

z z The splenius muscles of the head.

A The elevator muscle of the scapula or shoulder-blade.

B C D E F G H H. B C D E F G H H The cucullaris. B the fleshy part. C D E F the tendinous beginning. C the part arising from the occipital bone and adhering outwardly with its fellow muscle along the tract D E F, which arises internally from all the spines of the back, the two lowermost of the neck, and the cervical ligament. E the tendinous expansion of its beginning which is broader towards the bottom of the neck and upper part of the back. F another part of the same in the lower angle. G the end of the tendinous part which is inserted into the spine of the scapula not far from its basis. H H the tendinous part of the extremity inserted into the spine of the scapula and its upper process.

I K I K The interspinatus on each side. K its origin from the basis of the scapula.

L L The larger rhomboidal muscles inserted into the basis of each scapula.

M M The sacrolumbalis muscles.

N N The left teretes.

O O The larger teretes.

P Q R R S T V. P Q R R S T V The latissimi dorsi or broadest muscles of the back. P the fleshy part. Q The broad tendon by which it arises. R R its origin from the spines of the vertebrae of the loins and os sacrum. S its origin from the oblique processes that are at the sides of the opening of the os sacrum. T its adhesion with the gluteus magnus. V its origin from the spine of the ilium.

W X. W X The fleshy parts of the external oblique muscles of the abdomen, X X their insertions into the spines of the ossa ilia.

Y Z. Y Z a The middle glutei. Z the origin from the os ilium. a the tendons. b b The extensors of the tendinous coverings of the thighs.

c d d. c d d The largest glutei. d d in this part it arises from the spine of the ilium and os sacrum, and coheres with the latissimus dorsi.

e The elevator of the anus. A small part of the right elevator may be also seen on the right side.

Betwixt f and g is the transverse muscle of the perineum.

g The external sphincter of the anus.

h h The large adductors of the thighs.

i k. i k The graciles. k the tendon.

l l The sartorii, or Taylor's muscles.

m n The internal vast muscles.

n n o. n n o The femorotibiales. n the origin of the tendon from the fleshy part. o the tendon.

q r. q r The feminovelli or femitendinosi. r the tendon.

s t u v x. s t u v x The bicipital muscles of the legs. s the longer head. t the shorter head. u v x the tendon. u the first portion arising from the surface of the fleshy part of the longer head, and afterwards increased by the joining of the shorter head x, w the extremity inserted into the upper head of the fibula.

y z. y z The external valli. y the tendinous surface.

C c. C c The plantaris.

In the Legs and Feet.

D D The poplitei or muscles of the hams.
H l, &c. H l, &c. The long peronei.

L X X P S S W. L X X P S S W The gemelli or gastrocnemii muscles. L X X the outer head. X X the tendinous surface. P S S the inner head, S S the tendinous surface. W the tendon which forms part of the tendo Achillis.

Y O. Y O The tendons called Achillis inserted into the heel bone O O.

a a b, a a b The fisci. b the tendinous surface.

c c The tendons of the plantar muscles.

d d The tendons of the tibiales pedici.

Betwixt the tendons d and y in the left foot; and d and the tendon of the right plantaris, appear the tendons of the long flexors of the toes.

e e The ligaments which confine the tendons near the internal ancles under which they pass along.

f f The long flexors of the great toes.

g h i k. g h i k The short peronei. h the origin of the tendon from the fleshy part. i the tendon. k its insertion into the fifth metatarsal bone.

l m n m. l m m m The long peronei. m m m the tendon.

n n The ligaments by which the tendons of the long and short peronei are retained at the outer ancles.

o o The ligaments proper to the short peronei.

p p The ligaments proper to the long peronei.

q q The ligaments by which the tendons are confined at the bottom of the leg and upon the back of the foot.

r r The tendons of the long extensors of the toes.

s s The tendons of the third peronei inserted into the metatarsal bones of the little toes.

t t The short extensors of the toes.

u v x y z. u v x y z The abductors of the little toes, in the part u covered with a tendinous expansion. w its origin from the calcaneum. x the aponeurosis that covers the part which is inserted into the metatarsal bone of the little toe. y the tendon of the abductor inserted into the first bone of the little toe. z the aponeurosis which joins the tendon of the long extensor belonging to the little toe.

a b. a The short flexors of the little toes. a the part inserted into the metatarsal bone of the little toe. b the part inserted by a tendinous end into the first bone of the little toe.

c c The tendon of the long flexor of the great toe, pulling along betwixt the sesamoidal bones.

d The abductor of the great toe.

e The short flexor of the toes.

In the Arms.

f g g h i k l m n. f g g h i k l m The deltoid muscles. f g g the first order of the portions of which it is composed, g g the second and posterior order, arising from the spine and upper process of the scapula. h i the posterior portion of the second order, arising from the upper process i. k l the fourth portion of the second order, arising with the flexor of the cubit from the upper process l. m n the middle portion of the second order, arising from the upper process n.

o p q r s t u v x. o p q r s t u v x The tricipital extensors of the arms. s the brevis. p the longus. q the brachialis externus. r the common tendon of these three heads. s the tendinous part that is formed by the longus and joins the common tendon. t the tendinous part in the right arm, formed by the external brachialis, and joining the common tendon; in the left arm t is placed at the origin of this tendon from the fleshy part. u the tendinous part arising from the surface of the external brachialis, and belonging to the greater condyle of the humerus. v the common tendon inserted into the elbow. x the thinner horn of the said tendon, inserted into the anterior edge of the elbow, and adjacent spine of the ulna.

y y The internal brachiales.

z z The long supinators.

In the Fore-arms and Right Hand.

A B C D D D D. A B C The longer external radiales. B the origin from the left condyle of the humerus. C its conjunction and common origin with the common extensor of the fingers and outer ulnaris. D D D D the tendon inserted into the metacarpal bone of the index.

E E The external brachiales arising from the roots of the left condyles.

F G. F The anconeus. G the tendon arising from the left condyle of the humerus.

H. H I I I The shorter external radiales. I I I the tendon.

K. K The profundus flexoris, arising from each ulna.

L L The long palmares.

M. M N O P Q The sublime flexors. N the portion belonging to the middle finger. O that to the index. P that to the ring finger. Q that to the little finger.

R S T V. R S T V The internal ulnaris. S T their originations, S arising from the greater condyle of the humerus and cohering with the common

TAB. V.



J. NEUMEYER PINXIT



TAB. V.



A. Bell. sculp.¹⁷⁷³



tendinous head of the muscles arising from that condyle: the other origin T is from the elbow. V the tendon inserted into the pisiform bone of the wrist.

W X Y Z. W X Y Z. The external ulnaris. X its beginning conjoined with the beginning of the common extensor of the fingers. Y Z the tendon belonging to the fourth metacarpal bone of the hand Z. Betwixt the tendon Z and the tendon c on the back of the right hand is a small tendon from this external ulnaris to the little finger.

a b c c. a b c c. The extensors proper to the little fingers. h the origin conjoined with the origin of the common extensors of the fingers. e c the tendon which runs in a small degree split, over the back of the hand.

d. d e f f g h i k l m n o p p q r r s. The common extensors of the fingers. e f f g h i k l m n o the portion belonging to the ring finger. f f the tendon which runs to the ring finger, having fissures as it passes along over the back of the hand. g a branch of this tendon which afterwards splits into two, one of which joins itself to the tendon c of the little finger, but is not always found; the other i divides again into two, of which k likewise joins the tendon c of the little finger, while the other (betwixt k and f below) goes to the trunk f of the little finger: l is a portion going off from the tendon f to the tendon e of the little finger: m the tendinous portion by which the trunk of the tendon f running to the ring finger joins the tendon of the little finger at the beginning of the fingers; which portion is composed of the two k and l, conjoined into one, below this, where the aponeurosis goes off from the tendon f. n the branch joining itself to the tendon p of the middle finger, not always found. o the tendinous portion by which the trunk of the tendon f running to the ring finger joins to the tendon p of the middle finger near its root or bend; and this portion is made up from the tendon n meeting with the aponeurosis which goes off from the trunk of the tendon f of the ring finger, near its root or joint. p p the tendon to the middle finger, in which is a fissure according to its course over the back of the hand. q r r the portion belonging to the index, r r the tendon. s the aponeurosis which, arising from the tendon p of the middle finger, goes to the tendon r of the index, and conjoins those tendons to each other at the roots of the fingers.

t The tendon of the indicator.

u The common tendon extending the index, formed of the tendon t of the indicator, and the tendon r of the common extensor to the index, joined together into one.

v w x y z z z z. The tendons of the extensors of the fingers conjoined with the tendons and aponeuroses of the interossei and lumbricales as they pass along the backs of the fingers, &c. v that of the index formed of the tendon t of the indicator conjoined with the tendon r of the common extensor. w that of the middle finger, x that of the ring finger, both which are from the common extensor; y that of the little finger, which is formed of the tendon c, of the proper extensor of the little finger, conjoined with the portions h and k l m from the common extensor, joining with a portion from the extensor carpi ulnaris externus. z z z z the extremities of these tendons inserted into the bones of the second phalanx.

a The aponeurosis, from the capsule of the joint of this finger, with its metacarpal bone, and belonging to the tendon of the extensor y.

b c The abductor of the little finger, e the tendon.

d e The common tendon of the abductor and short flexor of the little finger, conjoined at d with the tendon y, and being increased by a portion received from thence, it runs to the third bone of that finger.

f The aponeurosis which joins the tendon y, arising in its upper part from the capsule of the joint of this finger with the metacarpus, and below springing from the tendon g of the interossei of the little finger, with which tendon is conjoined the tendon of the fourth lumbricalis.

g The tendon of the interossei of the little finger, to which is joined the tendon of the fourth lumbricalis.

h i The common tendon of the interossei of the little finger and fourth lumbricalis, conjoined at h with the tendon y, and being increased by a portion received from thence runs to the third bone i.

k The common end in which the tendons e i unite, and go to the third bone.

l The aponeurosis which goes to the tendon x, in its upper part coming from the capsule of the joint of this finger with the metacarpus: and below springing from the tendon s of the inner interossei of the ring finger.

m n n p The inner interossei of the ring finger. s the tendon which afterwards joins at s with the tendon x, and being increased by a portion received from thence, runs to the third bone p.

q The aponeurosis which joins the tendon x, arising in its upper part from the capsule of the joint of this finger with the metacarpus: in its lower part springing from the tendon r of the outer interossei of the ring finger, with which tendon is conjoined the tendon of the third lumbricalis.

r The tendon of the outer interossei of the ring finger, to which the tendon of the third lumbricalis joins itself.

s t The tendon common to the outer interossei of the ring finger and third lumbricalis, conjoined at s with the tendon x, and being increased by a portion received from thence, runs to the third bone t.

u The common end in which the tendons p t unite, and go to the third bone.

v The aponeurosis that goes to the tendon w, coming in its upper part from the capsule of the joint of this finger with its metacarpus: below springing from the tendon y of the inner interossei of this middle finger.

x y z C The inner interossei of the middle finger. y the tendon which afterwards joins at x with the tendon w, and being increased by a portion received from thence, runs to the third bone C.

D The aponeurosis that joins the tendon w, coming above from the capsule of the joint of this finger with its metacarpus: in its lower part produced by the tendon X of the outer interossei of this middle finger, with which tendon is conjoined the tendon of the second lumbricalis.

H H H L X The outer interossei of the middle finger. H H H L the heads arising from the metacarpal bone of the index H H H and middle finger L, X the tendon with which is conjoined the tendon of the second lumbricalis.

P S The tendon common to the outer interossei of the middle finger with the second lumbricalis, conjoined at P with the tendon w, and being increased by a portion received from thence, runs to the third bone S.

W The common end in which the tendons C S unite and go to the third bone.

Y The aponeurosis that joins the tendon v, in its upper part coming from the capsule of this joint with the metacarpus: in its lower part produced from the tendon z of the inner interossei muscle of this finger, the index.

1 2 3 4 The inner interossei muscle of the index. 2 the tendon that afterwards joins itself to the tendon v, and being increased by a portion received from thence it runs to the third bone 4.

5 6 The aponeurosis that joins the tendon v, being in its upper part a production from the tendon of the abductor of the index; and in its lower part 6, from the first lumbricalis.

7 The tendon of the first lumbricalis, which afterwards conjoins itself 8 with the tendon v, and being increased by a portion received from thence, runs to the third bone 9.

10 The common end in which the tendons 4 and 9 unite themselves, belonging to the third bone.

11 The outer interossei muscle of the index.

12 The abductor of the index.

13 The tendon of the greater extensor of the thumb.

14 15 The ligament that confines the tendon of the ulnaris externus, arising from the radius betwixt the said ulnaris and exterior of the little finger, and terminating at the tendon of the ulnaris internus; in the part 15 it is conjoined with the ligament 16.

16 17 18 19 The outer annular ligament, which arises from the pisiform bone 17, from the conoid bone 18, and from the eminence of the radius 19, which terminates the fore part of the groove that conducts or gives passage to the tendons of the radiales externi.

20 The ligament that confines the tendons of the long abductor and left extensor of the thumb, in one part arising from the eminence of the radius, from which also arises the ligament 10.

21 22 23 24 The long abductor of the thumb. 22 the tendon of its upper part. 23 24 the tendon of its lower part.

25 26 The left extensor of the thumb. 25 the tendon.]

26 The common end in which are conjoined the tendons (23 and 25) of the greater and left extensors of the thumb, and belonging to the third bone.

27 28 The aponeurosis which joins itself to the common end (26) of the tendons of the extensors of the thumb, part of which aponeurosis (27) invets the capsule of the joint of the thumb with its metacarpal bone, and adheres to the said capsule; while the part (28) arises from the inner tail of the short flexor of the thumb.

Betwixt 27 and 29 is the inner tail of the short flexor of the thumb.

29 30 The adductor of the thumb. 30 the tendinous end inserted into the first bone of the thumb.

In the lower part of the Left Elbow, and Left Hand.

a b The outer annular ligament, inserted into the pisiform bone b, and conjoined to the ligament c d.

c d The ligament that confines the tendon of the ulnaris externus, ending by the tendon of the ulnaris internus at d.

e The square pronator muscle.

f The ligament, which with the groove of the wrist forms a channel wherein are confined the tendons passing from the elbow to the hand, namely, of the sublimis and profundus flexors, and of the long flexor of the thumb.

g Part of the tendon given from the long to the short abductor of the thumb.

h i The short abductor of the thumb. At i it receives a part from the aponeurosis of the long palmaris. k the tendinous end with the aponeurosis which it gives to the tendon of the extensors of the thumb.

l Part of the short flexor of the thumb, which may be altered a second short abductor of it: 'tis inserted with its tendinous end into the first bone of the thumb.

m Two ligaments which confine the tendon of the long flexor of the thumb; the one seated above, at the joint of the thumb with its metacarpal bone; the other, just below the former, is affixed to the edges of the first bone, beginning simple, but afterwards split into two horns.

n The tendon of the long flexor of the thumb, inserted into the last bone of the thumb.

o The inner tail of the short flexor of the thumb, inserted into the first phalanx and inner sesamoid bone.

p The first lumbricalis.

q The adductor of the thumb.

r The aponeurosis or tendinous expansion of the long palmaris muscle.

s The square or short palmaris muscle.

t u w The abductor of the little finger, u w its origin from the pisiform bone u, and from the inner ligament of the wrist w.

x The small flexor of the little finger.

y The tendon common to the small flexor and abductor of the little finger, conjoined with the tendon of the extensor of that finger.

z The end of the tendon of the extensor of the little finger belonging to the third bone.

C The tendon running to the third bone, formed of the tendon Y, and joined by a portion of the tendon of the extensor of the little finger.

D D The tendons corresponding to those of p t u q y z o, in the right hand.

H The ligament by which are confined the tendons of the sublimis and profundus, as they pass along the bone of the first phalanx or order.

L Three ligaments by which are retained the tendons of the sublimis and profundus at the joint of the finger with the metacarpus. We have fixed the letter only on the middle finger, but the same ligaments are also in the fore and ring finger.

X The tendons of the sublimis and profundus.

P The tendon of the profundus with one horn of the sublimis.

S The tendon of the profundus.

The same parts (H L X P S) are also pointed out in the other fingers.

THE
Sixth Anatomical Table

OF THE
HUMAN MUSCLES
EXPLAINED.

IN this Figure are expressed the second order of the muscles in the back part of the body, together with some of the ligaments and naked parts of the Skeleton, with part of the scrotum. This corresponds to the figure of the second table, of which this is the back view; but there is this difference, that in the present figure the Sternomastoidei and Cleidomastoidei muscles are taken away, the back parts of those muscles having been sufficiently represented in the fifth table.

The muscles exhibited in the last preceding table, and here taken away, are from the head, the epicranii, the elevator of the outer ear, the anterior and three retractive muscles of the outer ear, the ear itself, the orbicularis of the eye-lids, the greater zygomatic, and the latissimus colli. From the neck, back, and loins, are taken away the Sternocleidomastoidei, the cucullares, latissimi dorsi, and external oblique muscles of the abdomen, and also from the left side of the back is removed the greater and less rhomboides. From the hips and nates are taken the large glutei. From the thighs the vastusii. From the legs the gastrocnemii. From the feet the ligaments by which the tendons are confined near the inner angles, the ligaments by which the tendons of the long and short peronei are retained at the outer angles, the ligaments proper to the short peronei, the ligaments peculiar to the long peronei, the ligaments by which the tendons are confined at the bottom of the leg, and upon the backs of the feet, the abductors of the little toes; the aponeuroses joining the tendons belonging to the little toes to the tendons of the long extensors of the other toes. From the arms are taken the deltoidi. From the fore-arms and beginning of the hands are taken the long supinators, the common extensors of the fingers, the extensors proper to the little fingers, the external ulnares, the long palmares, the outer circular ligaments, the ligaments which confine the tendons of the outer ulnares. Also from the extreme part of the right fore arm is taken the ligament by which are confined the tendons of the long abductor and short extensor of the thumb. From the left hand likewise is taken the short palmaris, the short abductor of the thumb, the ligaments by which is confined the tendon of the long flexor of the thumb, the ligaments by which are confined the tendons of the sublimis and profundus at the joints of the fingers, with their metacarpal bones, and those by which the tendons are confined at the first bones of the fingers.

In the Head, Neck, and Back.

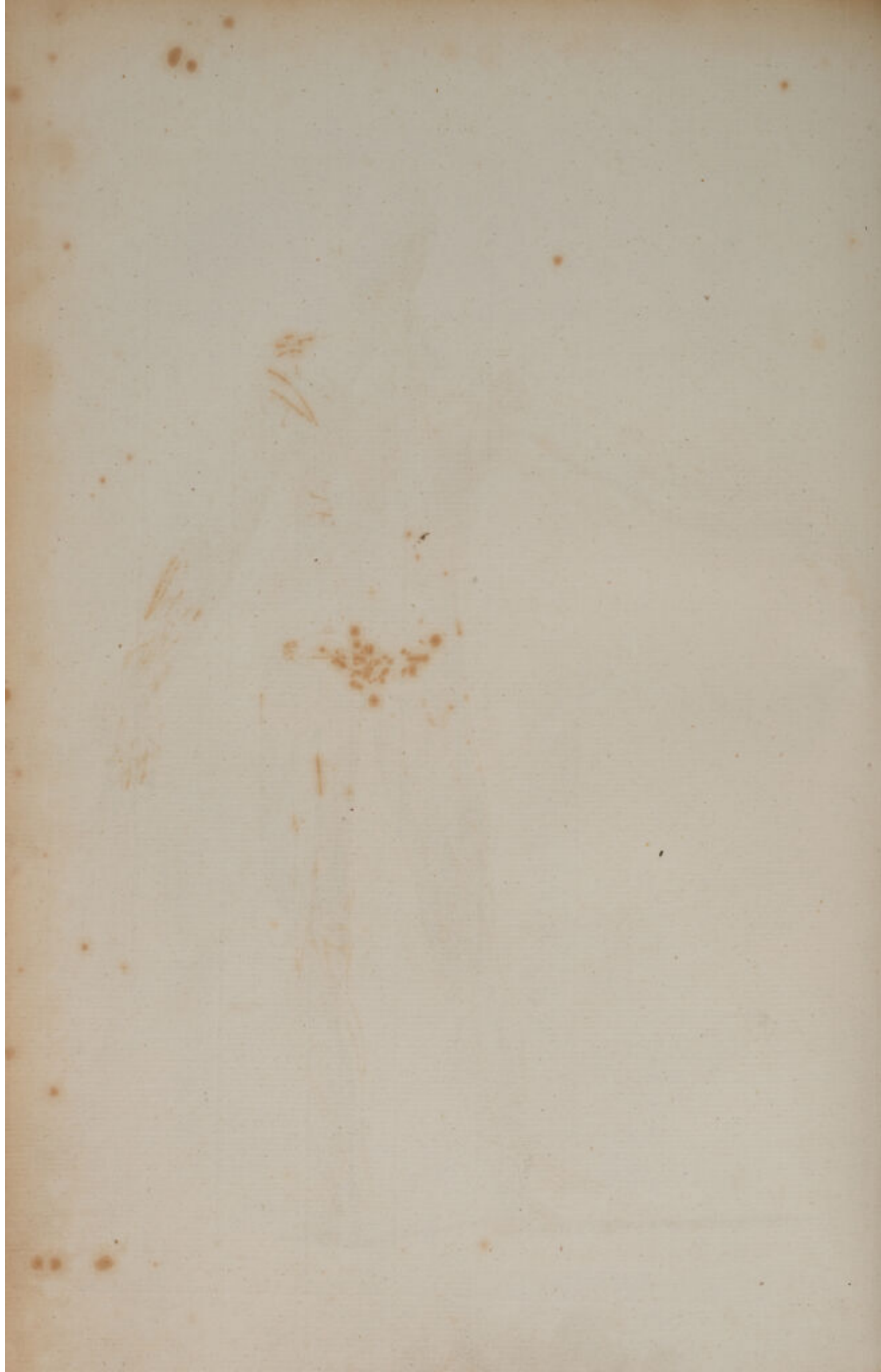
A B B C D The temporal muscle. **B B C** the first beginning of its origin from the convexity of the parietal bone **B B B**, and from the mammillary process **C**. **B** the tendon.
E F G H The masseter. **E F** the outer portion, **F** the extremity inserted into the lower jaw. **G H** the back part of the inner portion, which is not covered by the outer portion; **H** its origin from the zygomatic process of the temporal bone and from the os jugale.
I The internal pterygoides muscle, inserted into the lower jaw.
K The mylohyoides arising from the lower jaw.
L The first belly of the digastric muscle of the lower jaw.
M N. M N The biventer or digastric of the neck. **N** the tendinous end inserted into the occipital bone. Soon after **O** beneath appear the two interspinales colli betwixt the spine of the fifth and sixth vertebra of the neck.
P Q R S. P Q R S The spleni muscles of the head. **Q** the beginning or rising from the ligament of the neck. **R S** the tendinous end inserted into the occipital bone **R**, and into the mammillary bone and process **S**.
T. T U V The spleni muscles of the neck. **U V** the beginnings of which one **U** arises from the spine of the tenth vertebra of the back, and the other **V** from the ninth.
W W The trachelomastoidei muscles.
X X Portions of the longissimi dorsi muscles running to the neck.
Y Y The transverse muscles of the neck.
Z a. Z a The elevators of the shoulder blades, **a** arising from the scapula.
a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, k, l The posterior and upper serrati. **a** the tendinous part, **b** the fleshy part, **c, d, e, f** the origin from the ligament of the neck **c**, from the spine of the lower vertebra of the neck **d**, and the uppermost of the back **e**, and from the eleventh **f, g, h, i, k, l** the four extremities, of which **g** belongs to the second rib, **h** to the third, **i** to the fourth, and **k, l** to the fifth, inserted into that rib at **i**.
m n o The less rhomboides. **n** the tendinous beginning arising from the ligament of the neck. **o** the end inserted into the scapula, the left rhomboides is removed.
p p, q, r, s, t, u, v, w, x, x The greater rhomboides. **p p** the tendinous beginning, **q** the fleshy part. **r, s, t, u, v** the origin from the spines of the vertebrae, **r** that from the lowest of the neck, from the twelfth of the back **s**, from the eleventh **t**, from the tenth **u**, from the ninth **v**. **w** in this part it is incurva-

ted according to the basis of the scapula without inserting itself **x, x** into insertion. The left is removed.
y The biventer of the neck.
z The semispinalis muscle of the back.
a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i, a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, i The spinales of the back. **i** the portion that belongs to the spine of the eleventh vertebra of the back: **c** that to the tenth; **d** that to the ninth; **e** that to the eighth; **f** that to the seventh; **g** that to the sixth; **h** that to the fifth. **i** the head by which it arises from the spine of the third vertebra.
1, 1, 1 The longissimus dorsi muscle. **1** the tendinous part.
m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u, m, n, o, p, q, r, s, t, u The sacrospiniales. **m** the fleshy part. **n** the tendinous tail that belongs to the ninth rib; **s** that to the eighth; **p** that to the seventh; **q** that to the sixth; **r** that to the fifth; **t** that to the fourth; **u** that to the third; **1** that to the second; **u** that to the first.
x, y, z, C, D, D, H, L; z, C, D, D, H, L The outer intercostals. **w** the fourth with the elevator of the fifth rib, **x** the sixth, **y** the sixth, **z** the seventh, **C** the eighth, **D, D** the ninth, **H** the tenth, **L** the eleventh.
X, X The eleventh internal intercostals.

In the side of the Thorax, and lower part of the Trunk.

P S W Y O A B. P S W Y O A B The great serrati muscles. **S** the head that arises from the fifth rib: **W** that from the sixth; **Y** that from the seventh; **O** that from the eighth; **A** that from the ninth; **B** that from the tenth rib.
C D E E F G G H I K L. C D E E F G G H I K L The posterior and lower serrati. **C** the tendinous part. **D F H K** the fleshy part. **D** the first head inserted into the ninth rib **E**. **F** the second head inserted into the tenth rib **G G**. **H** the third head inserted into the eleventh rib **I**. **K** the fourth head inserted into the twelfth rib **L**.
M N O O P Q R S T. M N O O P Q R S T The internal oblique muscles of the abdomen. **M** the fleshy part. **N** the tendinous part. **O O** the tendinous beginning from the spine of the ilium. **P Q** the extremity inserted into the twelfth rib, into the bony part **P** and cartilage **Q**. **R S** the end inserted into the eleventh rib, into its bony part **R** and its cartilage **S**. **T** the end that belongs to the tenth rib.
U V W X Y Z a b b b. U V W X Y Z a b b b The broad tendons by which the latissimi dorsi begin. **V W** its origin from the spines of the two lower vertebrae of the back, and all those of the lumbi and os sacrum. **X Y** its origin from the two oblique processes which are placed at the sides of the opening of the canal of the os sacrum in its lower part. **Y Z** the part in which it adhered with the pectus major. **a** its origin from the spine of the ilium. **b b b** the broad tendon here cut off, where it no longer adheres with the tendon beneath, by which arise the lower serratus posterior and internal obliquus of the abdomen.
c c The multiceps muscle of the spine.
d d The coccygei muscles.
e e The elevators of the arms.
f f The external sphincter of the arms.
g g The secondary transverse muscles of the perineum arising from the ossa pubis.
h h The transverse muscles of the perineum arising from the tubercle of the ischia.
i k k k l. i k k k l The middle glutei in which are impressed the footholds of the largest glutei (consult Tab. V.) **k k k** the origin from the os ilium. **l** the tendon inserted into the greater trochanter.
m The great psoas.
n o p. n o p The pyriform muscles. **o** the origin from the os ilium, **p** the tendon.
q r. q r The upper of the gemini. **r** the tendinous extremity. **s t u. s t u** the lower of the gemini. **t** the origin from the tubercle of the ischium. **u** the tendinous end.
v v. v v The external obturators.
w x y. w x y The internal obturators. **w** the portion seated in the pelvis, where the part **x** arises from the anterior face and margin of the great foramen of the os ischio-pubicum. **y** the part which goes along the back of the os ilium betwixt the gemini.

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TAB. VI.



S. B. M. Sculp.



In the Thighs, Legs, and Feet.

Z a a. Z a a The quadrati of the thigh. a a the end inserted into the thigh bone.
 k e d d k e d d The external vassil. e the tendinous part. d d its origin from the thigh bone.
 e e f f g g h h e e f f g g h h The large adductors of the thigh. f f the origin from the tubercle of the ischium. g g part of the tendinous beginning. h h part of the extremity inserted into the thigh bone.
 k i l l m m n n k i l l m m n n The bicipital muscles of the leg. k i l the longer head. l l the tendon by which it begins and arises from the back of the tubercle of the ischium which joins the beginning of the semitendinosus. i l the shorter head. m n n the common tendon in which terminate the two heads; n arising first from the fleshy surface of the longer head, and then being increased by joining the shorter head a, at length terminates with a short extremity o in the upper head of the fibula.
 p q r s p q r s The semitendinosus. q the tendinous part of its origin, arising from the back of the tubercle of the ischium r, it then joins the tendinous beginning of the longer head of the biceps of the leg, from which beginning it departs. s the origin of the fleshy part which is sometimes tendinous arising from the back of the tubercle of the ischium. e the tendon.
 v t. v t The graciles. t the tendon.
 u a The internal vassil muscles.
 w x y z C w x y z C The femimembranosus. x the origin of the tendon from the fleshy part, y the tendon. z the more considerable part of the tendon inserted into the oblique rough eminence which is below the back part of the root of the upper head of the tibia, where it fulcins the inner condyle of the thigh bone. C the thinner portion which the tendon sends off to the inner edge of the tibia.
 D D The inner heads of the gemelli or gastrocnemii of the leg, H H the outer heads cut off.
 L L X P. L L X P The poplitei. X the tendon by which it arises. P the tendinous surface.
 S W. S W. The plantaris. W the tendon.
 Y Y O O A B B. Y Y O O A B B The solei muscles. O O O the tendinous surface by which the tendons of its back part begin. A the origin from the upper head of the fibula. B B a mark like a notch where is a tendinous part within the flesh, dividing the said muscular flesh like a tendinous partition.
 C C The tendons of the gemelli cut off.
 D E. D E The tendons of Achilles inserted into the heel bone E E.
 F F The tendons of the long flexors of the toes.
 G G The tendons of the tibialis pollicis.
 H H The long flexors of the great toes.
 I K L M. I K L M The short peronei. K the origin of the tendon from the fleshy part, L the tendon inserted into the metatarsal bone M of the little finger.
 N N O P Q R S T. N N O P Q R S T The long peronei. O the origin from the root of the upper head of the fibula. P the origin of the tendon from the fleshy part. Q R S T the tendon. R S T the knots or bendings. R that where the tendon inflects itself at the outer ankle; S the second which is at the eminence of the heel bone; T the third at the cubital bone.
 U U The tendons of the long extensors of the toes.
 V V The tendons of the third peronei inserted into the metatarsal bones of the little toes.
 W W The short extensors of the toes.
 Below X X is the mass or head which joins the long flexor of the toes in the sole of the foot.
 Y Y The short flexors of the toes. The four tendons of the left are visible.

In the Feet.

Z. Z a b c The short flexors of the little toes, arising from the metatarsal bones of those toes. a the part connected to the metatarsal bone of the little toe. b c the part belonging to the first bone of that toe, e the tendinous end.
 d d The tendons of the short flexors of the toes, together with the tendons of the long flexors belonging to the little toes.
 e e The tendon of the long flexor of the great toe, passing betwixt the sesamoid bone.

In the Shoulders and Arms.

f The great serratus muscle.
 g g The corachyoidi.
 h The subclavian muscle.
 i k. i k The supraspinati. k the origin from the scapula. i the tendinous end inserted into the larger unequal protuberance of the upper head of the humerus.
 m n o p q r s v. m n o p q r s v The infraspinati. m n the origin from the base of the scapula, o p the origin from the spine. q the tendon where it begins first to appear. r s the fleshy portions joining to that tendon. v the upper portion from the spine; f the lower portion from the lower angle. e the tendinous end, inserted into the larger unequal protuberance v of the upper head of the humerus.
 t u o x t u o x The left teretes. u the tendon inserted into the os humeri.
 w x The fleshy portions with the tendon inserted partly above w, and in part below x. The inflexion is into the larger unequal protuberance of the upper head and lower part of the neck of the humerus.
 y y. y y The larger teretes.
 z A B B C D E F G H I K L L M N N. z A B B C D E F G H I K L L M N N The tricipital extending muscles of the arms. z A B B the brevis, in the upper part of which is a sinus impressed by the deltoides: (see Tab. V.) A the tendinous part, B B the origin from the humerus, C D the long extensor in the upper part of which is a sinus impressed by the deltoides (see Tab. V.) D the tendinous part, E the external brachialis. F the common

tendon of these three heads. G the tendinous part formed by the long extensor and joining the common tendon. H the tendinous part formed by the external brachialis which joins the common tendon. I the tendinous part which arising from the surface of the external brachialis, belongs to the great condyle of the humerus. K the common tendon inserted into the elbow. L L the thinner horn of this tendon here cut off, which is inserted into the fore part of the olecranon and spine of the ulna next adjacent. M N N part of the external brachialis from the root of the lesser condyle N N, and arising from the margin of the os humeri above it.
 O O The bicipital muscles of the arms.
 P P The internal brachial muscles.
 Q R S T T U The longer external brachialis. R the origin from the lesser condyle and from the margin of the humerus above it. S the part where it was joined with the common extensor of the fingers and lateral ulnaris. T T U the tendon inserted into the metacarpal bone of the index.
 V. V W W X The shorter external radiates. W W the tendon inserted into the metacarpal bone X of the index and little finger.
 Y Z C C The anconeus. Z the tendon arising from the lesser condyle of the humerus. C C the extremity inserted into the fore part of the elbow and margin of the ulna below that part of the elbow.
 D. D H The short supinators. H the tendinous beginning arising from the less condyle of the humerus.
 L. L X P S W The long abductors of the thumb. X part of its origin. P the part from the radius. S the tendon of its upper part. W W the tendon of its lower part.
 T. T O The left extensors of the thumb. O the tendon.
 a b. a b c The larger extensors of the thumb. b the origin from the ulna. c the tendon.
 d e The common end in which unite the tendons of the greater c and left extensor O of the thumb, inserted into the third bone of the thumb e.
 f g. f g h The indicators. g the origin from the ulna. h the tendon.
 i k l. i k l The profundus. k k the origin from the ulna.
 l m n o p q. l m n o p q The internal ulnaris. m the beginning arising from the greater condyle of the humerus, and cohering with the common tendinous head of the muscles which arise from that condyle. n the beginning from the broad part of the elbow n o p; and departing from the tendinous fascia or covering of the cubit n o, and arising also from the ulna p, the tendon q is inserted into the pisiform bone of the wrist.
 r The square pronator muscle.

In the Left Hand.

a. a t s v w x y z a The sublime flexors. t the portion belonging to the middle finger; a that to the index, v that to the ring finger. w that to the little finger. x y z a the tendons. x that of the index. y that of the middle finger. z of the ring finger. a of the little finger.
 b c d e The lumbrical muscles of the fingers, b that of the index, c that of the middle finger, d that of the ring finger, e that of the little finger.
 f The small flexor of the little finger. g the origin from the interior ligament of the carpus.
 h i k The abductor of the little finger. i k the origin, from the pisiform bone of the wrist i, and from the inner ligament of the wrist k.
 l The tendon common to the small flexor and abductor of the little finger, conjoined to the tendon of the extensor of that finger.
 m The end of the extensor tendon of the little finger, belonging to the second bone.
 n The tendon running to the third bone, formed of the tendon l and joined by a portion of the extensor tendon of the little finger.
 o o The same tendons which in the right hand are marked v x y, t x y.
 p. p The tendons of the profundus.
 q The ligament which with the cavity in the wrist forms a canal, wherein are confined the tendons of the sublimis, profundus, and long flexor of the thumb, passing from the fore-arm to the hand.
 r s The opposent muscle of the thumb. r its origin from the inner ligament of the wrist. s its end inserted into the metacarpal bone of the thumb.
 t u w Part of the short flexor of the thumb, which may reckoned as a second short abductor of the thumb. u its origin from the inner ligament of the carpus. w its tendinous end inserted into the first bone of the thumb.
 x y The posterior tail of the short flexor of the thumb, inserted into the first interosseus y, and posterior ischioide bone of the thumb.
 z The adductor muscle of the thumb.
 C D The tendon of the long flexor of the thumb, in a manner split or divided. D its insertion into the last bone of the thumb.

In the Right Hand.

a b c d The tendons of the extensors of the fingers as they pass over the joints, conjoined with the tendons and sponseroties of the interossei, lumbrical, &c. muscles. They are cut off at the roots of the fingers, except in the index, in which that tendon only is cut off which it receives from the common extensor. e e e e the ends of those tendons inserted into the second order of bones.
 f g The abductor of the little finger. g the tendon.
 h The tendon common to the abductor and small flexor of the little finger joined with the tendon a, and being increased by a portion received from thence, runs to the third bone i of the little finger.
 i The aponeurosis, from the capsule of the joint of this finger with its metacarpal bone, belonging to the tendon a.
 j The tendon of the interossei of the little finger, to which is conjoined the tendon of the fourth lumbricalis.
 k The tendon common to the interossei of the little finger and fourth lumbricalis, conjoined with the tendon a, and being increased by a portion received from thence, runs to the third bone e.
 l The common tendinous end i n, belonging to the third bone.
 p The aponeurosis which joins the tendon a, coming in its upper part from the capsule of the joint of this finger with its metacarpus t and below it is preceded by the tendon j of the interossei of the little finger, with which tendon is conjoined the tendon of the fourth lumbricalis.

- r r* The inner interosseus of the ring finger. *r* one head of it arising from the metacarpal bone of the little finger. *r* the other head from the bone of the ring finger. *f* the tendon which afterwards joins itself at *e* with the tendon *b*, and being increased by a portion received from thence, runs to the third bone *v*.
- l* The aponeurosis which joins the tendon *b*, coming in its upper part from the capsule of the joint of this finger with its metacarpus; and below it is produced from the tendon of the inner interosseus *b*, of the ring finger *f*.
- n* The tendon of the outer interosseus muscle of the ring finger, to which is conjoined the tendon of the third lumbricalis.
- u* The tendon common to the outer interosseus of the ring finger and third lumbricalis, conjoined with the tendon *b*, and being increased by a portion received from thence, runs to the third bone *x*.
- y* The common end of the tendons *v*, *x*, belonging to the third bone.
- z* The aponeurosis which joins the tendon *b*, coming in its upper part from the capsule of the joint of this finger with its metacarpus; below produced from the tendon *s* of the outer interosseus of the ring finger, with which tendon is conjoined the tendon of the third lumbricalis.
- a b c* The inner interosseus of the middle finger. *a* one head arising from the metacarpal bone of the ring finger; *b* the other head from that of the middle finger. *c* the tendon which afterwards joins at *f* with the tendon *e*, and being increased by a portion received from thence, it runs to the third bone *g*.
- h* The aponeurosis that joins the tendon *e*, coming in its upper part from the capsule of the joint of this middle finger with the metacarpus; in its lower part produced from the tendon *e* of the inner interosseus of this middle finger.
- i l k k l* The outer interosseus of the middle finger. *i l* one head arising from the metacarpal bone of the middle finger; *k k* the other head from the bone of the index. *l* the tendon to which is joined the tendon of the second lumbricalis.
- m* The tendon common to the outer interosseus of the middle finger and second lumbricalis, conjoined with the tendon *e*, and being increased by a portion received from thence, it runs to the third bone *n*.
- o* The common end of the tendon, *g n* belonging to the third bone.
- p* The aponeurosis which joins the tendon *e*, coming in its upper part from the capsule of the joint of this finger with the metacarpus; in its lower part produced by the tendon *l* of the outer interosseus of this middle finger, with which tendon is conjoined the tendon of the second lumbricalis.
- q r* The inner interosseus of the index. *r* the tendon which afterwards joins at *s* with the tendon *d*, and being increased by a portion received from thence, it runs to the third bone *t*.
- u* The aponeurosis that joins the tendon *d*, coming in its upper part from the capsule of the joint of this finger with the metacarpus; below it is produced from the tendon *r* of the inner interosseus of this fore finger.
- v* The tendon of the first lumbricalis, which afterwards joins at *w* with the tendon *d*, and being increased by a portion received from thence, it runs to the third bone *x*.
- y* The common end in which meet the tendons *t x* belonging to the third bone.
- z* The aponeurosis that joins the tendon *d*, produced in its upper part *x* from the abductor of the index; in its lower part from the first lumbricalis *v*.
- 1* The outer interosseus muscle of the index.
- 2* The abductor of the index.
- 3* The aponeurosis which joins the common end of the extensor *d* of the thumb. Part of it *4* surrounds the capsule of the joint of this finger with its metacarpus, and adheres to the said capsule: the part *5* comes from the inner tail of the short flexor of the thumb.
- 6* The inner tail of the short flexor of the thumb.
- 7 8* The adductor of the thumb: *8* its tendinous end inserted into the first bone of the thumb.

T H E
Seventh Anatomical Table
O F T H E
H U M A N M U S C L E S
E X P L A I N E D.

HERE follows the third order of the muscles on the back part of the body, with some of the ligaments and naked parts of the Skeleton; for here we have removed most of the outer parts exhibited in the figure last preceding. This figure corresponds to that of the third table, and gives a back view thereof, with this difference, that, in the first place, the outer sphincter of the anus is here taken away, as being sufficiently represented before in the sixth table; and, secondly, that in the right hand of this figure, contrary to that of the third table, are represented the tendon of the abductor of the little finger, and the tendon common to that abductor with the small flexor; and this was done to avoid lessening the tendinous communication stretched over the back of the little finger.

The muscles here taken off are, from the head, the temporalis, the masseter, the digastric of the lower jaw. From the neck, back, and loins, the splenius of the head and neck, the elevators of the scapula, the greater and less rhomboidals, the posterior and upper serrati, the great serrati, the lower posterior serrati, and the internal obliqui of the abdomen, together with the broad tendons by which the latissimi dorsi begin. From the parts about the rates and hips are taken the middle glutei, the pyriformes the upper and lower gemelli, the quadrati of the thighs, coccygis, the elevators of the anus, the transverseals of the perineum both primary and secondary, with the outer sphincter of the anus, and the testicles. From the thigh the femitendinosi, the longer heads of the bicipitals of the legs, with the external and internal yalli. From the legs are taken the plantares and the solei, with the tendons of Achilles. From the feet the tendons of the common extensors of the toes and third peronei, the short flexors of the intermediate and little toes. From the shoulder blades: the coracohyoidei, subclavius, supra-spinati, infra-spinati, and levii teretes. From the arms are taken the bicipital flexors, with the long and short extensors of the elbow. From the fore-arms and hands, the second, the long abductors of the thumb with their greater and less extensors, the indicators, the outer ulnaris and sublimis. From the left hand the abductor and short flexor of the little finger, part of the short flexor of the thumb (which may be reckoned as a second short abductor of it) and the opposer of the thumb *b*. From the right hand the abductor of the little finger, the head of the inner interosseus of the ring finger, arising from the metacarpal bone of the little finger, the head of the inner interosseus of the middle finger arising from the metacarpal bone of the ring finger. The head of the outer interosseus of the middle finger arising from the metacarpal bone of the index, the abductor of the index, the aponeurosis which invests the capsule of the joint of the thumb with its metacarpal bone, fastened to the said cap-

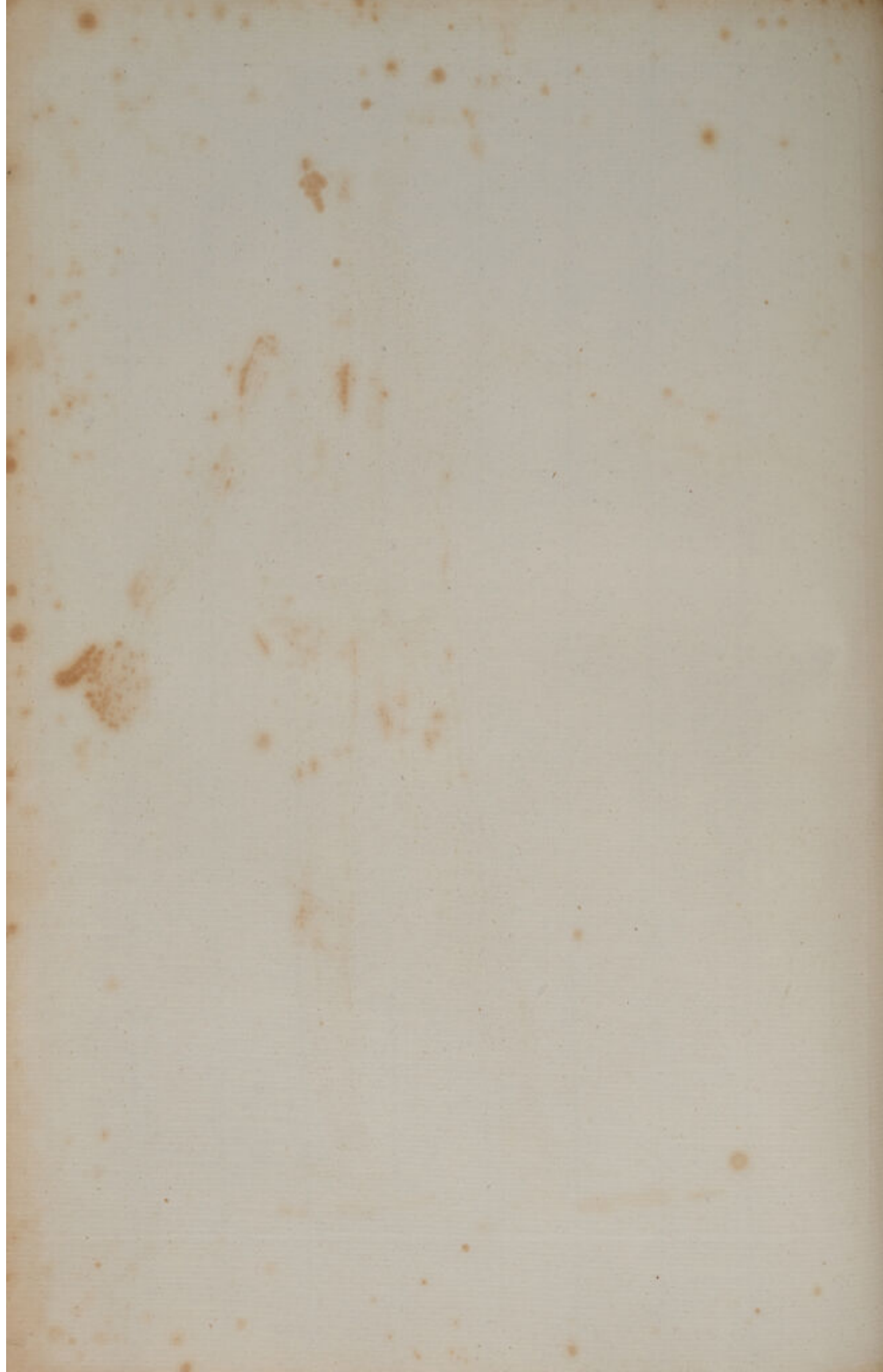
sule, and conjoining itself to the common end of the tendons of the extensors of the thumb.

In the Head, Neck, and Trunk.

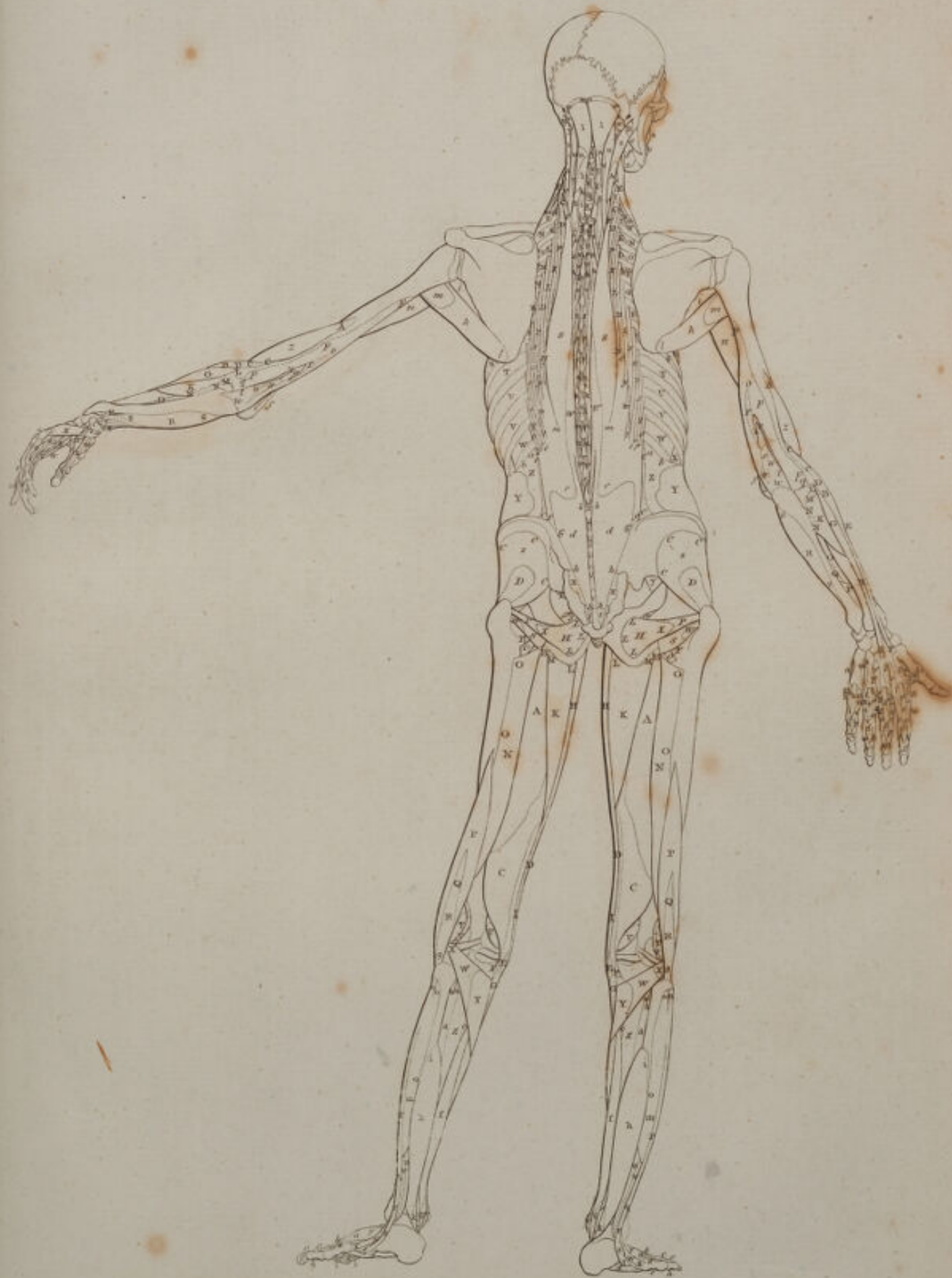
- a* The buccinator muscle.
- b* The portion that joins the orbicularis of the mouth, arising from the lower jaw.
- c* The internal pterygoideus inserted into the lower jaw.
- d e e* Mylohyoideus. *e e* the origin from the lower jaw.
- f g h i k l l m n n f g h i k l l m n* The biventeres of the neck. *f* the first belly. *g* the tendon betwixt the venters. *h* the portion arising from the uppermost vertebra of the spine, and detached partly to the middle tendon *l*, and in part to the second belly *k*. *l l* the second belly, inserted into the occipital bone by the tendinous end *m m*. *n* the tendinous part of the second belly.
- o o, o o* The spinal muscles of the neck.
- p q r s t* The left interspinals of the neck, close to which lie the right. *p* that betwixt the spines of the first and second vertebra of the neck; *q* between those of the second and third; *r* between those of the third and fourth; *s* between those of the fourth and fifth; *t* betwixt the spines of the fifth and sixth.
- u v u v* The complexi muscles. *v* the tendinous part.
- w w x* The upper oblique muscle of the head. *x* the parts inserted into the occipital bone.
- y y* The lower oblique muscles of the head.
- z A B, x A B* The trachelomastoidei. *A* the tendinous part. *B* the tendinous end, inserted into the mastoid process.

TAB. VII.





TAB. VII.



A. Bell. Sculp.

- m n* The interosseus of the little finger, arising from the metacarpal bone at *m* - *n* its tendon joined with the tendon of the fourth lumbricalis.
- o* The tendon common to the interosseus of the little finger and fourth lumbricalis, conjoined with the tendon *b*, and being increased by a portion received from thence, it runs to the third bone of the little finger.
- p* The common end of the tendons *k p*, belonging to the third bone of the little finger.
- q* The aponeurosis which joins the tendon *b*, coming in its upper part from the capsule of the joint of this finger with the metacarpus: below produced by the tendon *n* of the interosseus of the little finger, with which tendon it is conjoined the tendon of the fourth lumbricalis.
- r* The head of the inner interosseus of the ring finger arising from the metacarpal bone of that finger. *s* the end of the other head cut off, arising from the metacarpal bone of the little finger. *t* the tendon that at *v* joins the tendon *e*, and being increased by a portion received from thence, runs to the third bone of the ring finger. *w*.
- x* The aponeurosis that joins the tendon *c*, coming in its upper part from the capsule of the joint of this finger with the metacarpus: below produced from the tendon *n* of the outer interosseus of the ring finger.
- y* The outer interosseus of the ring finger, arising at *y* from the metacarpal bone of that finger. *z* its tendon, which joins the tendon of the third lumbricalis.
- a* The tendon common to the outer interosseus of the ring finger and third lumbricalis, joined with the tendon *e*, and being increased by a portion received from thence, runs to the third bone of the ring finger *b*.
- c* The common end of the tendons *w b*, belonging to the third bone of the ring finger.
- d* The aponeurosis that joins the tendon *c*, coming in its upper part from the capsule of the joint of this finger with the metacarpus: below produced from the tendon *z* of the outer interosseus of the ring finger, with which tendon it joins the tendon of the third lumbricalis.
- e* The head of the inner interosseus of the middle finger arising from the metacarpal bone of that finger. *f* the end of its other head cut off, which arises from the metacarpal bone of the ring finger. *g* the tendon which soon after joins at *h* with the tendon *d*, and being increased by a portion received from thence, runs to the third bone of the middle finger.
- i* The aponeurosis that joins the tendon *d*, coming in its upper part from the capsule of the joint of this finger with its metacarpus: below produced from the tendon *g* of the inner interosseus of this middle finger.
- j* The head of the outer interosseus of the middle finger arising from the metacarpal bone of that finger. *k* the end of its other head cut off, that arises from the metacarpal bone of the index. *l* the tendon that joins itself with the tendon of the second lumbricalis.
- m* The tendon common to the outer interosseus of the middle finger and second lumbricalis, which, after joining the tendon *d*, is increased by a portion received from thence, and runs to the third bone of the middle finger *p*.
- n* The common end of the tendons *i p*, belonging to the third bone of the middle finger.
- o* The aponeurosis that joins the tendon *d*, coming in its upper part from the capsule of the joint of this middle finger with its metacarpus: below produced from the tendon *k* of the outer interosseus of this middle finger, with which tendon it is conjoined the tendon of the second lumbricalis.
- p* The inner interosseus of the index, arising at *p* from the metacarpal bone of the index. *q* with the tendon *e*, and being increased by a portion received from thence, runs to the third bone of the index *t*.
- r* The aponeurosis that joins the tendon *e*, coming in its upper part from the capsule of the joint of this fore-finger with the metacarpus: in its lower part produced by the tendon *f* of the inner interosseus of this fore-finger.
- s* The tendon of the first lumbricalis which at *s* joins with the tendon *e*, and being increased by a portion received from thence, runs to the third bone of the index *y*.
- t* The common end in which unite the tendons *ty*, belonging to the third bone of the index.
- u* The aponeurosis which being produced from the first lumbricalis, joins with a like aponeurosis from the abductor of the index, and therewith joins the tendon *e*.
- v* The outer interosseus of the index, arising at *v* from the metacarpal bone of the index. *w* the tendinous end inserted into the first bone of the index.
- x* The short flexor of the thumb. *y* the aponeurosis which it sends out and joins with the aponeurosis investing the capsule of the joint of the thumb with the metacarpus, and therewith joins the common end of the extensor tendons of the thumb.
- z* The adductor of the thumb, *z* the tendinous end inserted into its first bone.

T H E

Eighth Anatomical Table

O F T H E

H U M A N M U S C L E S

E X P L A I N E D.

THIS is the fourth or last order of the muscles on the back part of the body, with the Skeleton laid more naked; because most of the outer muscles, in the preceding figure, are here removed. This figure is a back view of that contained in the fourth table, but not wholly so; since neither the internal pterygoidei, external sphincter of the anus, transversales of the perinaeum, nor interossei and tendons of the fingers in the right hand, are any of them represented here as in that figure: but we have represented the interossei, with the tendons in the left hand; since we expressed them in the third table, but omitted them in the fourth.

We have here taken away, from the head, that part of the buccinator which joins the orbicularis of the mouth, the internal pterygoideus, and mylohyoideus. From the neck, the cervical biventer, the descending cervicales, the posterior scaleni; and from the left side, the spinalis of the neck. From the back and loins, the *facis* lumbales, with the longissimi dorii and spinalis dorii; and from the left side of the spine, the semispinales dorii; from the left side of the thorax, the *axillares* elevators of the ribs, except the first; the long elevators and outer intercostals. From the sides, betwixt the thorax and hips are taken the *transversales* of the abdomen, together with the inner plates of the aponeuroses, common to the posterior and lower *transversales*, with the internal obliqui of the abdomen. From the hips and naves the left *glutei* and internal obliqui. From the thighs the *graciles*, *fasciomenbranos*, *bicipitales* of the legs, origins of the *gemelli* and *plantares*. From the legs and feet, the *poplitei*, the long *peronei*, the long flexors of the great toes, and the long flexors of the small toes. From the feet the short extensors of the toes, the

fleshy heads that join the long flexors of the toes in the folds of the feet, the interossei of the little toes, the tendons of the long flexors of the toes, with the lumbricales. From the shoulder-blades and arms, the larger *toraces*, the *coracobrachiales*, the internal *brachii*, and the *tricipital* extensor of the arms. From the fore-arms and hands, the longer and shorter *externi* radiales, the *profundi* flexores, and the long flexors of the thumb. Also from the left hand are removed the inner circular ligament, the ligament from the pisiform bone of the wrist to the fourth metacarpal bone. The adductor of the fourth metacarpal bone of the hand, the lumbricalis, the tendon of the extensors of the little finger, with the tendon common to the small flexor and abductor of the little finger, joined to its extensor tendon; the tendon common to the first lumbricalis and extensor of the index, belonging to the third bone of the index. From the right hand are taken all the muscles, tendons, and aponeuroses, except the adductor and short flexor of the thumb.

C C C C The transverse muscles of the neck.
 D D The cervicales descendentes.
 E E The middle scaleni.
 F G H F G H The posterior scaleni. F its origin from the second rib. G the tail belonging to the transverse process of the third vertebra of the neck, H to the second.
 I K L M: I K L M The elevators of the ribs. I of the second. K of the third. L of the fourth. M of the fifth.
 N O P Q R R S S T U V W: N O P Q R S S T U V W The outer intercostal muscles. N the second. O the third, &c.
 X X The twelfth of the inner intercostal muscles.
 Y Z a b Y Z a b The transverse muscles of the abdomen. Y the fleshy part, Z the broad tendon by which it arises, and adheres to the bottom of the edge of the lowermost or twelfth rib, as well the bony part a, as cartilage h, even to its tip.
 c c c c The inner plates of the common aponeurosis of the lower posterior breast, and inner oblique muscles of the abdomen; they are here cut off where they no longer adhere to the broad tendons by which the transverse muscles of the abdomen begin.
 d f g h i k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z C D H L X P S W Y O. d f g h i k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z C D H L X P S W Y O The sacrolumbales with the longissimi muscles of the back. a e f g h i k l m the common head by which they begin. d the tendinous part, e the fleshy part. f g h the origin of that head from the spine or edge of the os ilium, f the fleshy part, g h the tendinous part. i k l the part where it adheres to the gluteus magnus. m the tendinous part arising from the two upper tubercles near the opening of the end of the canal of the os sacrum. n o the tendinous part discontinued one from the other, composed of the tendons arising from the spines of the two lower lumbar vertebrae and all those of the os sacrum. p the tendon arising from the spine of the third lumbar vertebra. q the division of this common head into the sacrolumbalis and longissimus dorsi muscles.
 r s t u v w x y z C D H L X P. r s t u v w x y z C D H L X P The sacrolumbales. w x, &c. the tails belonging to the ribs; m s that to the eleventh rib, p q to the tenth, r s to the ninth, t u to the eighth, v w to the seventh, x y to the sixth, z to the fifth, C D to the fourth, H L to the third, X to the second, P to the first: a b c d e f g h the fleshy parts of these tails. e f g h i k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z C D H L X P The common head running thro' the longissimi. Y the tail ascending thro' the neck, where it gives a tendinous portion O to the trachelo-mastoides, and at last joins itself to the descending cervicis.

In the Trunk.

a b c d e g h. a b c d e g h The semispinales of the back. b the head arising from the transverse process of the sixth vertebra of the back, counting from the loins. c the tendinous end which is inserted into the spine of the second vertebra of the neck from the back; d that to the first of the neck; e that to the uppermost of the back; g to the eleventh of the back; h to the tenth.
 i k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z. i k l m n o p q r s t u v w x y z The spinales of the back. k the head arising tendinous from the spine of the third vertebra of the back, counting from the loins; l the head from that of the second; m from that of the first; n from that of the fifth vertebra of the loins; p from that of the fourth. q the extremity inserted (by the tendon which it forms) into the spine of the fifth vertebra of the back; r the end to the sixth; s to the seventh; t to the eighth; u to the ninth; v to the tenth; w to the eleventh.
 Betwixt the heads of the spinales dorsi, near the spines, and betwixt the parts of the longissimi dorsi i k appear the multiform spines.
 Betwixt the spines of the three lower vertebrae of the back appear the interspiniales of the back.
 Betwixt the spine of the lowest vertebra of the back and uppermost of the loins, appear the interspiniales lumborum, as also they appear betwixt the spines of the lumbar vertebrae, and between the lower lumbar spine and uppermost of the os sacrum. The spines are so minute that letters could not be fixed on them; but Tab. VIII. will give a better knowledge of them.
 x x The multiform spines.
 y y The great psoe or lumbar muscles of the thighs.
 z C C C D. z C C C D The least psoe. C C C the origin from the back of the os ilium. D the tendinous part by which the tendinous end begins from the outer part of the fibula.
 H L L L X P. H L L L X P The internal obturators. H the part seated in the pelvis, and there arising from the margin of the great foramen L L L of the os innominatum. X P the part which goes over the back of the ischium to the femur. P the tendon which it forms.
 S S W. S S W The external obturators. W the tendinous end.
 Y Y The internal iliacs, by their insertions.
 O O The tendons common to the great lumbar or psoe muscles and internal iliacs, inserted into the left trochanters.
 A B C D E F G. A B C D E F G The femimembranosæ. A the tendon by which it begins and arises at B from the back of the tubercle of the ischium. C the fleshy belly. D the origin of the tendinous tail from the flesh. E the principal part of the said tail belonging to the upper head of the tibia: F the posterior aponeurosis which this muscle inserts below the root of the upper head of the tibia: G the anterior aponeurosis which it inserts into the inner margin of the tibia. In its head and belly is a sinus impressed by the femimembranosus. See Tab. V.
 H I. H I The graciles. I the tendon.
 K L M N O O. K L M N O O The large adductors of the thighs, in which are impressed the marks of the large glands: See Tab. V. L the part arising from the os pubis. M its origin from the tubercle of the ischium, externally tendinous. N O O the upper end inserted into the femur O O.
 P Q R S. P Q R S The shorter heads of the biceps muscles of the legs. Q part of the tendon cut off which arises from the longer head. R part of the tendon which is increased by the accession of the flesh of the shorter head. S the tendinous end inserted into the upper head of the fibula.
 T T The outer heads of the gemelli of the legs. U U the inner, cut off.
 V V The plantaris muscles cut off.
 W X Y. W X Y The poplitei. X the tendon by which it begins. Y a tendinous part.

Z a b c d e. Z a b c d e The tibiales possidi. a the part which arises from the tibia, b the part from the fibula, c d the tendinous surface, e the tendon.
 f g. f g The long flexors of the toes. g the tendon.
 h i k l l. h i k l l The long flexors of the great toes. l the origin from the tibia: k the tendon. l l its course under the bottom of the foot and toe.
 m n o o p q r s t. m n o o p q r s t The long peronei. n one of its origins from the head of the fibula. o o the other from the spine of the fibula.
 p q r s t. The tendon, arising from the flesh at p: r s t the knots or turnings of the tendon, r the first by which it bends at the outer angle; s the second, at the protuberance in the outer side of the calcaneum; t the third at the cubiform bone.
 u v w x. u v w x The short peronei. v part of the tendon arising from the fibula: w the tendon, inserted at x into the metatarsal bone of the little toe.
 y z a b. y z a b The short extensors of the toes. z the tail belonging to the third of the small toes, a that to the second, b that to the first.
 c c c c The tendons stretched over the backs of these toes.
 d d The heads which join the long flexors of the toes in the sides of the feet.
 e e The interossei muscles of the little toes.
 f The tendons of the long flexors of the toes, joined with the lambricoides as they pass along.
 g The tail of the short flexor of the great toe, which belongs to the sesamoide bone near the first of the small toes.
 h h The tendons of the long flexors to the small toes.

In the Shoulders, upper Extremities, and left Hand.

i i The subscapular muscles.
 l m l m The larger triceps. l the origin from the angle of the scapula. m the tendinous part.
 n n The coracobrachiales.
 o p p p p r s. o p p p p r s The external brachiales; in which are impressed the marks of the long and short extensor of the elbow; see Tab. VI. p p p its origin from the humerus, and from the root of the anterior coracoid p. r the tendinous part, s a tendinous part arising from the surface of the outer brachialis, and belonging to the greater condyle of the humerus.
 t The fleshy part of the extensor longus cut off. v part of the brevis cut off, which is outwardly tendinous, inwardly fleshy. t the place from whence it cut off part of the common tendon of the three heads of the triceps brachialis, u w x y the common tendon of the triceps brachialis, inserted into the elbow or head of the ulna at u. z the tendinous part from the longus to the common tendon; y the tendinous part formed by the brachialis externus, which joins the common tendon.
 z A. z A The brachialis internus, wherein is a sinus impressed by the supinator longus: see Tab. VI. A the origin of the outer horn from the os humeri.
 B C C D. B C C D E F The longer of the external radiales. C C its origin from the anterior edge and condyle of the os humeri, D the part where it is conjoined and has a common origin with the common extensor of the fingers and outer ulnaris. E the tendon inserted at F into the metacarpal bone of the index.
 G. G H I The shorter external radiales, having a sinus impressed by the common extensor of the fingers: See Tab. VI. H the tendon inserted at I into the metacarpal bone of the index and middle finger.
 K L M N N. K L M N N The short supinators. L M part of the tendinous origin from the anterior condyle of the humerus at L, and connected at M with the capsule of the joint of the elbow. N N part of the origin from a protuberance of the ulna, outwardly tendinous.
 O O The long flexors of the thumbs.
 P P The square pronators.
 Q R S S. R S S T T U U U V V W W The profundus flexors. S S the origin from the ulna. T T the tendon belonging to the little finger. U U U the tendon to the ring finger, V V that to the middle finger, W W that to the index.
 X X Y The tendon of the long flexor of the thumb, inserted at Y into the last bone of the thumb.
 Z C D H The ligament, which with the carpal bones forms a channel wherein are confined the tendons of the sublimis and profundus from the forearm to the hand, with the long flexor of the thumb. C the origin of this ligament from the pisiform bone, from the scaphoid process of the carpal bone D, and from the larger multangular bone H.
 L The ligament that goes from the pisiform bone to the fourth bone of the metacarpus.
 X P S The adductor of the metacarpal bone of the little finger, arising at P from the carpal ligament, and inserted at S into the fourth metacarpal bone.
 W Y The short flexor of the thumb. W one tail inserted tendinous into the sesamoide bone of the thumb which is farthest from the index. Y the other tendinous end inserted into the first interosse and sesamoide bone of the thumb nearest the index.
 O The adductor of the thumb.
 1 2 3 4 The lumbrical muscles of the fingers; 1 that of the index, 2 that of the middle finger, 3 that of the ring finger, 4 that of the little finger.
 5 The tendon of the extensors of the little finger, belonging to the first bone of that finger at 6.
 7 The tendon common to the small flexor and abductor of the little finger, joined to the tendon of the extensor of that finger.
 8 The tendon running to the third bone of the little finger, formed of the tendon 7, joined by a portion of the extensor tendon of this finger.
 9 10 The same tendons which in the right hand are marked w d c, 1 2.

In the right Hand.

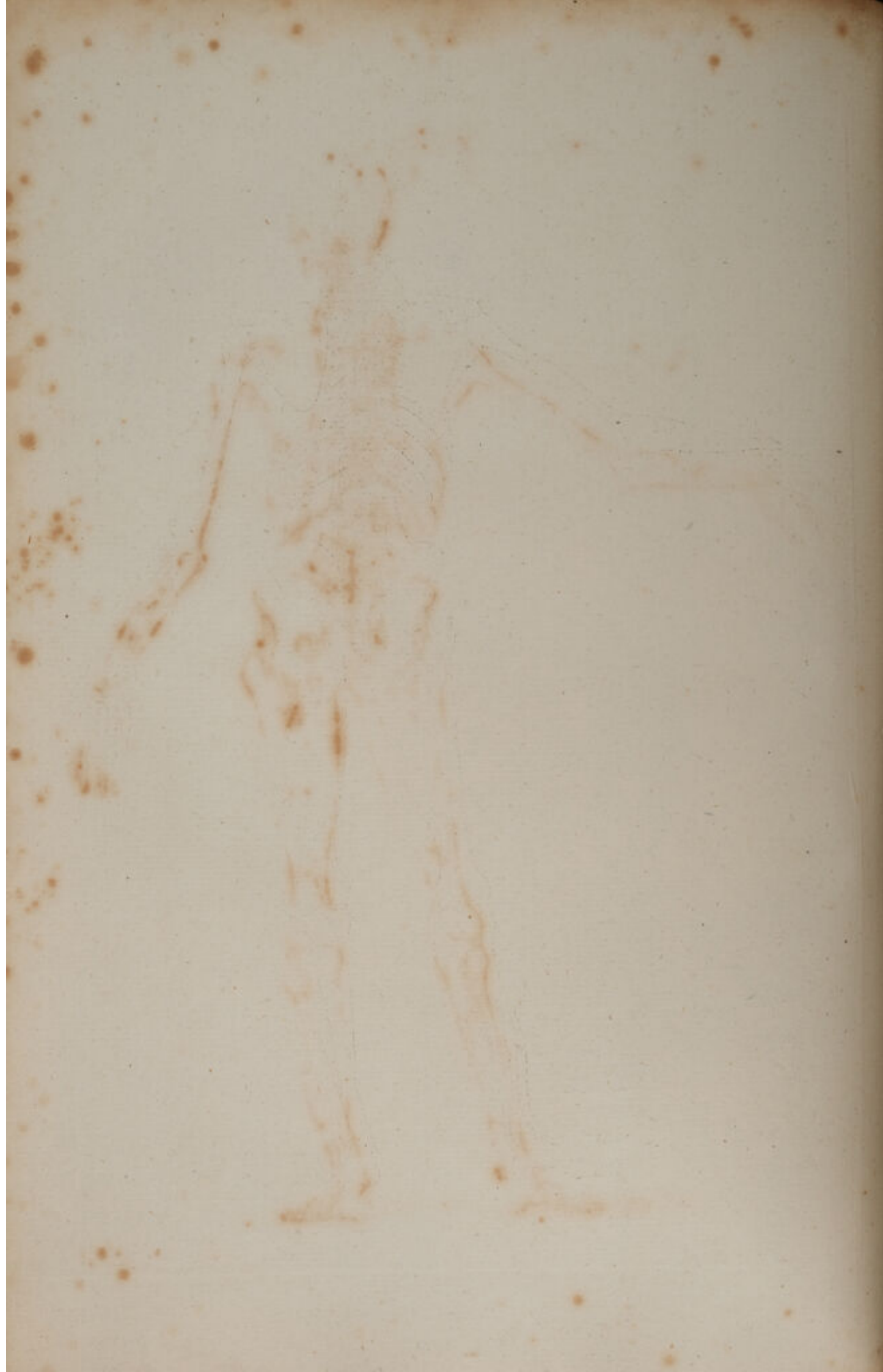
a The adductor of the fourth metacarpal bone.
 b c d e The extensor tendons of the fingers cut off at their roots, passing over their backs, and conjoined with the tendons and aponeuroses of the interossei, lumbrical, &c. muscles. f f f f the ends of these tendons inserted into the bones of the second order.
 g The part whence the abductor of the little finger is cut off. h its tendon.
 i The common tendon of the abductor and small flexor of the little finger joined with the tendon b, and being increased by a portion received from thence, runs to the third bone of the little finger, k.
 l The aponeurosis which arising from the capsule of the joint of this finger with its metacarpal bone, belongs to the tendon b.



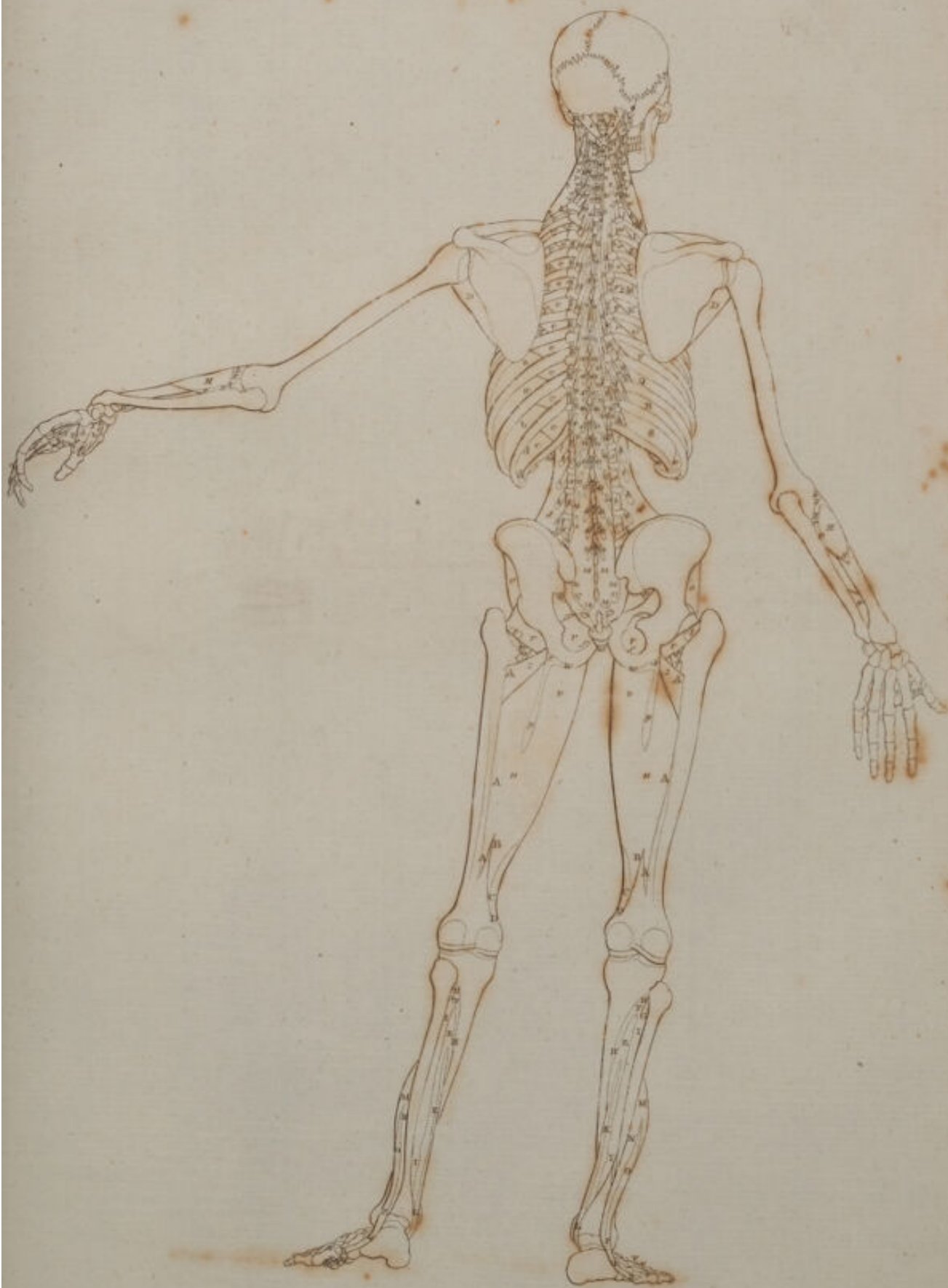
TAB. VIII.



W. FISCHER PINXIT A. 1771



TAB. VIII.



W. Woodcut

T H E

Ninth Anatomical Table

O F T H E

H U M A N M U S C L E S

E X P L A I N E D.

AS in the first Table, so in this, we exhibit the primary or outermost order of the muscles, after the common integuments and tendinous coverings have been removed; to these we have added some of the ligaments belonging to those muscles, and some parts of the third Skeleton, which makes the basis of the present figure; with some other parts which are not covered with muscles, as of the nose, ear, and genitals.

In the Head, Neck, and Trunk.

a b c a b e d e f The epicranialis. **a b** the occipitalis. **a** its tendinous beginning. **b** the fleshy part. **c d** the aponeurosis between the occipital and frontal muscles; through which at **d** the temporal muscle appears protuberant. **e** the membranous part by which the occipital muscles and their aponeurosis are joined to each other; arising above the origin of the occularis from the occipital bone. **f** the frontalis.

g h The elevator of the outer ear. **g** the tendinous beginning, by which it goes off from the epicranialis. **h** the fleshy part.

i The anterior muscle of the outer ear.

k l m The three retractor muscles of the outer ear.

n The greater muscle of the helix.

o The less muscle of the helix.

p Trapezius.

q Anastroficius.

r s t t The orbicularis of the eye-lids. **r** the part which surrounds the edge of the orbit of the eye. **s a** part which comes from the corrugator of the eyebrows. **t t** the part which is spread over the eye-lids.

u The compressor of the nose.

v The nasalis of the upper lip.

w x. w x The orbicularis of the mouth. **x** the part which is in the red margin of the lip.

y z The greater zygomaticus. **z** its origin from the os jugale.

a b The depressor of the corner of the mouth, **a** its origin from the lower jaw.

c The buccinator muscle.

d e f g h The masseter. **d e** the anterior and outer part; **e** its origin from the os jugale, from whence outwardly it is for a good way tendinous. **f g h** the back part which is not covered by the former; **g h** its origin from the os jugale at **g**, and from the jugal process of the temporal bone at **h**.

i k The internal pterygoides inserted into the mandible at **k**.

l The Stylohyoideus.

Between **k** and **l** is the styloglossus. See Tab. X. Fig. 2. m.

Immediately below the styloglossus is the hyoglossus. See Tab. X. 1. k. and Fig. 2. o.

m n o p q The latissimus colli or quadratus genæ. **m n**, &c. the muscular portions which join it on the sides of the neck in some people. **o** the dispersed fibres by which it ends and disappears in the upper part of the cheek. **p** the fasciculus or portion which is stretched through the fore part of the depressor of the angle of the mouth, towards the said angle. **q** the lower jaw protuberant under the platysmomyoides or squaræ muscle of the neck and cheek.

r s The sternomastoideus and cleidomastoideus joined together in one. **f** the tendinous end.

t The levator of the neck, inserted by its tendinous end into the occipital bone.

u The splenius of the head.

v The splenius of the neck.

x The middle scapularis.

y The elevator of the scapula.

z z C D. z C H L L X The carullares. **C D** the tendinous origin. **C** part of it arising from the occipital bone. **H** the broadest part of its tendinous origin about the bottom of the neck and top of the back. **L L** the tendinous part of its end which is inserted into the spine and upper process of the scapula, and into the next adjacent part of the clavicle. **X** the tendinous part of its end, by which it is inserted into the spine of the scapula not far from its base.

P S. P The infrahyoidæ. **S** the origin of the basis of the scapula.

T Teres minor.

T Teres major.

O. O A B C D E F The latissimi dorsi or broadest muscles of the back. **O** the fleshy part. **A** the broad tendon by which it begins. **B** its adhesion to the gluteus magnus. **C** its origin from the spine of the os ilium. **D E F** the heads which arise from the ribs: **D** that from the eleventh rib, **E** that from the tenth, **F** from the ninth.

G The upper serratus unless.

H I The pectoralis. **I** the portion which joins it from the aponeurosis of the external oblique muscle of the abdomen.

K L M N O P Q R, &c. The lower or great serratus. **K** The head which arises from the third rib; **L** that from the fourth, **M** from the fifth, **N** from the sixth, **O** from the seventh, **P** from the eighth. **R R**, &c. the origin of the heads themselves from the ribs.

S T U V W X Y Z a a a a a b b b b b b c c d d d e f f g h h h h i i k The external obliquus of the abdomen. **S** the fleshy part. **T U V W X Y Z** the serrated heads, of which **T** arises from the fifth rib, **U** from the sixth, **V** from the seventh, **W** from the eighth, **X** from the ninth, **Y** from the tenth, **Z** from the eleventh. **a, &c.** the tendinous part of each head at the origin. **b b**, &c. origin of the heads themselves from the ribs. **c c** the insertion of the fleshy part into the spine of the ilium. **d d d e f f g h h h i i k** the aponeurosis or tendinous part, inserted into the spine of the ilium at **e**, at **f f** the flesh of the internal obliquus appears protuberant under it, under the same tendon, and that of the internal obliquus at **g**, the flesh of the transversalis appears protuberant; and at **h h h h** the flesh of the rectus; at **i i i** appear the tendinous lines of the rectus through the said aponeurosis and at **k**, under the same appears the pyramidalis.

In the Left lower Extremity.

l The cremaster muscle of the testicle.

m The long adductor of the thigh.

n The pectineus.

o The great psoas or lumbal muscle of the left thigh.

p The sartorius.

q r s The extensor of the tendinous covering of the thigh. **r** its origin from the spine of the ilium. **s** its extremity from whence the tendinous part is cut off by which it joins the aponeurosis or vagina of the thigh.

t u v The middle gluteus, **u** its origin from the os ilium. **v** the tendon.

w x y The gluteus magnus, arising at **x** from the spine of the ilium, and cohering with the latissimus dorsi. **y** the tendon.

z The femiervosus or femitendinosus.

a b b c d e f The biceps muscle of the leg. **a** its longer head. **b b** its shorter head. **c d e f** the tendon, arising first at **c** from the flesh of the longer head, afterwards increased by the joining of the shorter head **d**, and inserted by its principal end **e**, into the upper head of the fibula, but finds off the small portion **f**, which belongs to the tibia.

g h i k The external vastus. **h** the tendinous surface. **i** the tendon, inserted into the patella at **k**.

l m n o p The rectus of the leg. **m** the tendinous part of its beginning. **n** the tendon, inserted at **o** into the patella. **p** the aponeurosis which runs from the tendon of the rectus over the fore part of the patella, and afterwards joins itself to the fore part of the ligament, which belongs to the tibia from the patella.

q r The internal vastus. **r** the tendon.

s t The ligament belonging to the tibia from the patella. **s** the part where it arises from the patella. **t** that whole part which is inserted behind the tibia.

w x y The outer head of the gemellus or gastrocnemius. **x** the tendinous surface. **y** the tendon.

z C D The soleus. **C** its origin from the upper head of the fibula. **D** the tendinous surface.

H L X The tendon of Achillis, **L** the inner part. **X** its insertion into the calcaneum.

P The tendon of the plantaris.

S W Y O O O The long peroneus. **W** its origin from the head of the fibula. **Y O O O** the tendon arising from the flesh at **Y**.

A The ligament proper to the long peroneus.

B H C C D D E The short peroneus. **C C** the origin of the tendon from the flesh. **D D** the tendon, inserted at **E** into the fifth bone of the metatarsus.

F The ligament proper to the short peroneus.

G H I K L M N O P Q R The long extensor of the toes with the third peroneus. **G** the common flesh of the extensor and peroneus. **H** its origin from the tibia. **I** the third peroneus. **K L M** its tendon, arising from the

In the Head and Neck.

- a b c a b c The left posterior recti muscles of the head. b the origin from the protuberance of the atlas which is instead of a spinal process, from which origin it is outwardly tendinous. c c the end inserted into the occipital bone.
- d e f d e f The larger posterior recti muscles of the head. e the origin from the spine of the epistropheus. f the end inserted into the occipital bone.
- g, h i i The upper obliqui of the head. h the origin from the transverse process of the epistropheus. i i the end inserted into the occipital bone near the appendix of the lambdoidal fovea.
- k l m k l m The lower obliqui of the head. l the origin from the spi near the epistropheus. m m its extremity inserted into the transverse process of the atlas.
- n n The fifth interspinales of the neck. o o the fourth. p p the third. q q the second. r r the first.
- s t u v w x y z a b c s t u v w x y z a b c The middle scaleni. s the origin from the first rib. u the head that joins it from the transverse process of the first vertebra of the neck, v that from the second. w x y z a b c the extremities inserted into the transverse processes of the vertebrae of the neck, viz. w of the fifth, x of the second, y of the third, z of the fourth. a of the fifth. b of the sixth. c of the seventh.
- d The posterior intertransversaries of the neck, the sixth in order. e the fifth, which is also expressed on the left side. f f the fourth. g the third, which is also in the right side. h h the second. i the first, which is also in the right side.

In the Back.

- l l, &c. The shorter elevators of the ribs, l l those of the first ribs, l of the second, m of the third, n of the fourth, o of the fifth, p of the sixth, q of the seventh, r of the eighth, s of the ninth, t of the tenth, u of the eleventh, v of the twelfth. w the tendinous beginning of the twelfth. x the tendinous part of the insertion, which is also represented in the eleventh, tenth, and ninth. y z z the parts of the fifth short elevator, y its origin from the transverse process of the eighth vertebra of the back, z its end inserted into the rib: from whence also the origin and insertion of the rest of these muscles may be understood. These muscles are taken off from the left side, except the first of them.
- A B C D E The longer elevator of the tenth rib: B its origin from the transverse process of the eighth vertebra of the back; C part of its origin which is outwardly tendinous; D the extremity inserted into the tenth rib, of which E denotes the tendinous part. This explanation belongs also to those longer elevators which follow. F the longer elevator of the tenth rib; G that of the twelfth rib. Those of the left side are removed.
- H I K, &c. The outer interscolis. H the first, I the second, K the third, L the fourth, M the fifth, N the sixth, O the seventh, P the eighth, Q the ninth, R the tenth, S the eleventh. Those of the left side are taken off.
- T U V W, &c. Denote the internal interscolis. T the first, U the second, V the third, W the fourth, X the fifth, Y the sixth, Z the seventh, a the eighth, b the ninth, c the tenth, e the eleventh, d d the origin of the last from the rib next above; which holds true likewise in the first, second, third, seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth.
- e, &c. Denote the pleura uncovered.
- f f g g, &c. The intertransversaries of the back, f f the first (reckoning upwards), g g the second, h h the third, i i the fourth, k k the fifth, l l the sixth, m m the seventh, n n the eighth, o o the ninth.
- p q r s t u v w x y z i The semispinalis of the back. q r s t four of the heads arising tendinous from the transverse process q, of the third vertebra of the back, coming from the loins, r that of the fourth, s of the fifth, t of the sixth. u v w x y z the seven tails turning into tendons, and belonging to the spine of the eighth vertebra of the back u, to the ninth v, to the tenth w, to the eleventh x, to the twelfth y, to the first of the neck z, to the second i. The left is taken off.

In the Back and Neck.

- 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 The spinalis muscle of the neck. 3 4 5 6 7 8 the six heads by which it arises tendinous; 9 the origin from the transverse process of the seventh vertebra of the back, from the loins, 4 from that of the eighth, 5 of the ninth, 6 of the tenth, 7 of the eleventh, 8 of the twelfth. 9 10 11 12 13 the tails inserted into the spinal process of the second vertebra of the neck, coming from the back, 10 to that of the third vertebra, 11 to the fourth, 12 to the fifth, 13 to the sixth. The left spinalis muscle of the neck is here taken away.
- 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 61 62 The musculi muscles of the spine. 15 the tendinous head which arises from the oblique descending process of the fourth vertebra of the neck; 16 a like head from the third vertebra, 17 that from the second; 18 that from the transverse process of the twelfth or uppermost vertebra of the back; 19 that from the eleventh; 20 that from the tenth; 21 from the ninth; 22 from the eighth; 23 from the seventh; 24 from the sixth; 25 from the fifth; 26 from the fourth; 27 from the third; 28 from the second; 29 the tendinous excursion of the head which arises from the transverse process of the first vertebra of the back; 30 the like arising from the oblique ascending process of the fifth or uppermost vertebra of the loins; 31 that from the oblique ascending process of the fourth lumbar vertebra; 32 that from the oblique ascending process of the third lumbar vertebra; 33 that from the second, 34 that from the first; 35 that from the first of the os sacrum; 36 37 the head which arises partly from the ligament (36) coming from the protuberance, which the os sacrum forms at the outer edge of its second and third opening, and continued down to the lower part of that bone; and partly from that protuberance itself; 38 the head which arises all the way from the third spine of the os sacrum, to the tubercle of that bone, which is formed by the concretion of the oblique descending process of its fourth vertebra, with the oblique ascending process of the fifth, and from that tubercle itself. 39 40 41, &c. the tendinous ends inserted into the spines of the vertebra; 39 that to the first or lowermost of the loins, 40 to

that of the second, 41 of the third, 42 of the fourth, 43 of the fifth, 44 of the first of the back, 45 of the second, 46 of the third, 47 of the fourth, 48 of the fifth, 49 of the sixth, 50 of the seventh, 51 of the eighth, 52 of the ninth, 53 of the tenth, 54 of the eleventh, 55 of the twelfth, 56 of the first of the neck, 57 of the second, 58 of the third, 59 of the fourth, 60 of the fifth, 61 of the sixth, and 62 into the oblique descending process of the said sixth vertebra of the neck.

C C D D The interspinales muscles of the back. C C the second, D D the first.

H H L L X X P P S S W W The interspinales of the loins. H H the sixth, L L the fifth, X X the fourth, P P the third, S S the second, W W the first.

In the Loins, Hips, and lower Extremities.

- Y T O O a a b b c c The intertransversaries muscles of the loins. Y Y the fifth, O O the fourth, a a the third, b b the second, c c the first. The manner of their origin from the lower transverse process, and insertion into the upper, is here apparent.
- d e h i k l d e g h i k l The quadrati of the loins. e the origin from the ligament f, that is extended from the transverse process of the first lumbar vertebra to the os ilium. g h i k tendinous portions belonging to the transverse processes of the lumbar vertebrae, g to the second, h to the third, i to the fourth, k to the fifth, l the extremity belonging to the twelfth rib.
- m Part of the diaphragm.
- n n The great psoas, or lumbar muscles of the thighs.
- o p, o p The internal iliac muscles.
- q q The tendons common to the great psoas and internal iliacs, inserted into the left trochanters.
- r r f i, r r f i The external obturators. f part of the origin from the inner margin of the great foramen or hole in the os ischioanatum; i the tendinous end.
- v w x y z A A A B C D. v w x y z A A A B C D The great adductors of the thighs, in the upper part of which, near the inner side, are impressed the marks of the largest glands, see Tab. V. and of the fringed ducts, see Tab. VI. w all that part which is concave from the impression of the ischioantrum. x s the origin from the back of the tubercle of the ischioantrum by the tendinous part w, z the tendon which runs through the muscular sheath y. x the part that comes from the fore side of the pelvis, where it arises along the whole height of the os pubis. A A A the broad end inserted into the thigh bone. B C D the lower end, which forming the tendon C, is inserted into the inner condyle of the thigh bone at D.
- E F G H H I K L E F G H H I K L The tibialis pollicis. F the origin springing from the tibia, G the origin from the fibula. H H its origination from the tibia, from whence it comes outwardly tendinous. I I the part that arises outwardly tendinous from the fibula. K L the tendon, arising from the fleshy part at K, and passing behind the inner ancle at L.
- M N O P Q R M N O P Q R The short peronei. N the origin from the fibula. G P Q R the tendon, arising from the fleshy part at O, becoming thicker and broader at P, where it bends round the outer ancle, and at Q passes through the second ligament near the upper part of the protuberance of the calcaneum; it is inserted into the fifth metatarsal bone at R.
- S S The heads of the second interossei of the little toes, which arise from the metatarsal bone of those toes.
- T The head of the second interossei of the third toe, which arises from the metatarsal bone of that toe.
- V The head of the second interossei of the second toe, arising from the metatarsal bone of that toe.
- W X The two tails of the short flexor of the great toe, inserted into the sesamoid bones.
- Y The second interossei of the fourth toe.
- Z The transversals of the foot.
- C The adductor of the great toe.

In the Shoulders, Arms, and Hands.

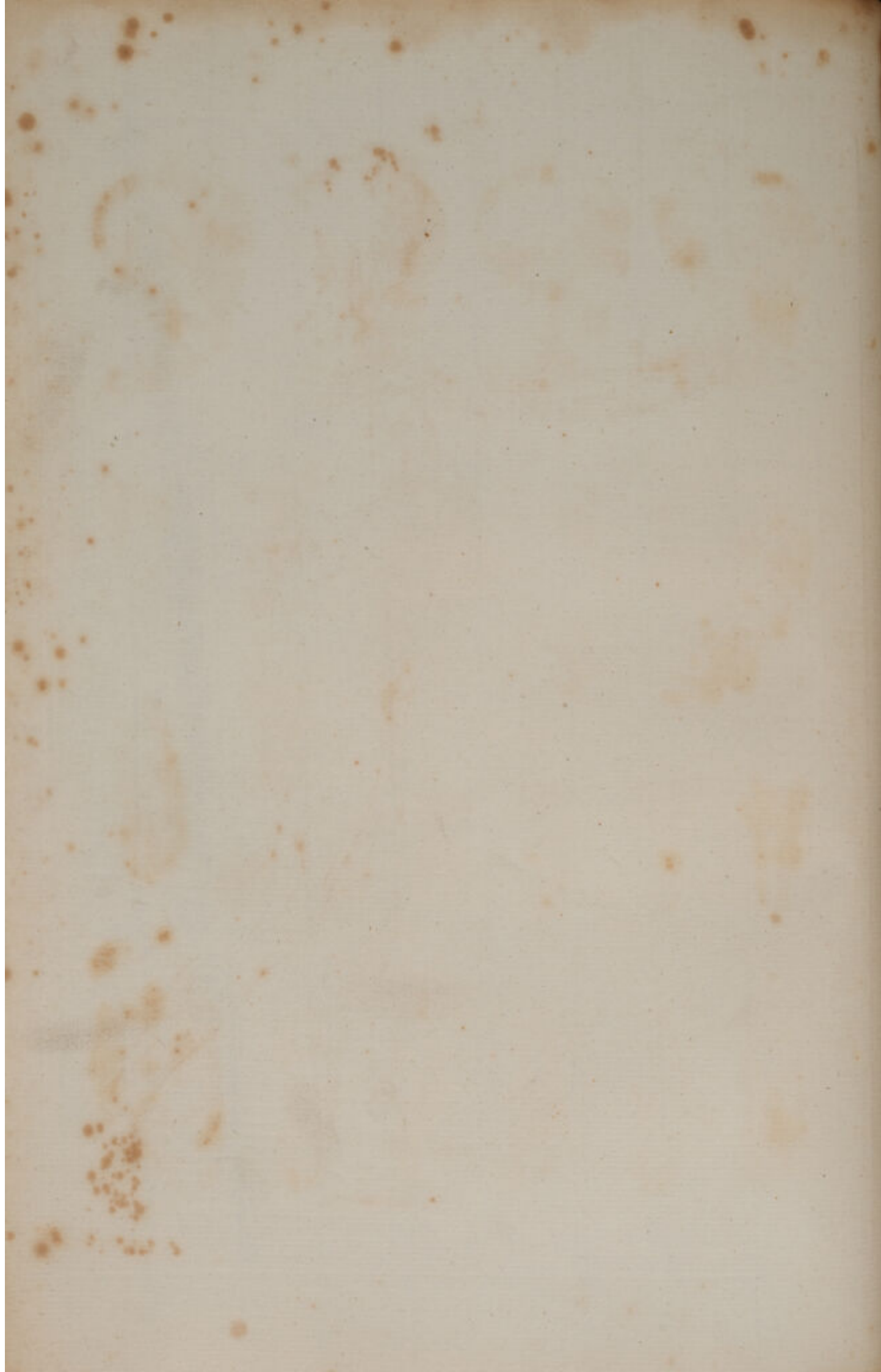
- D D The subscapulars.
- H L X X P P. H L X X P P S The short spinators. L the tendon arising from the less condyle. X X P P the part which is outwardly tendinous, arising from the capsule of the joint of the elbow at X X, and from the ulna at P P. S the end inserted into the radius.
- W W The square pronators.
- T O a b c d e. T The short flexors of the thumbs, O the origin from the inner protuberance of the larger multangular bone, and from the less multangular bone at a. b the anterior or outer tail, inserted by the tendinous end c, into the sesamoid bone of the thumb, which is farthest from the index. d the posterior or inner tail, inserted by the tendinous end e, into the sesamoid bone of the thumb, which is nearest the index, and likewise into the first bone of the thumb itself. f the aponeurosis which goes from the posterior tail, and joins itself to the common end of the tendons of the extensors of the thumb.
- g h, g h The adductors of the thumbs. h The tendinous end inserted into the first base of the thumb.
- i The posterior or inner interossei of the index. Near k appear the outer interossei of the middle finger.
- l l The posterior or inner interossei of the middle finger.
- m The outer interossei of the ring finger.
- n n The inner interossei of the ring finger.
- o The interossei of the little finger.
- p The tendon of the inner interossei of the index, which being increased by a portion received from the tendon of the extensor of the index, runs to the third bone of the index, joining in its common end with the tendon of the first lumbricalis, and is increased likewise by a portion from the extensor of the index.
- q The tendon common to the outer interossei of the ring finger and third lumbricalis, which being increased by a portion received from the tendon of the common extensor that belongs to this finger, runs to the third bone of this said finger.
- r The tendon of the inner interossei of the ring finger, which being increased by a portion from the common extensor to this finger, runs to the third bone of the said ring finger, and joins the tendon q in the common extremity.



TAB. IX.



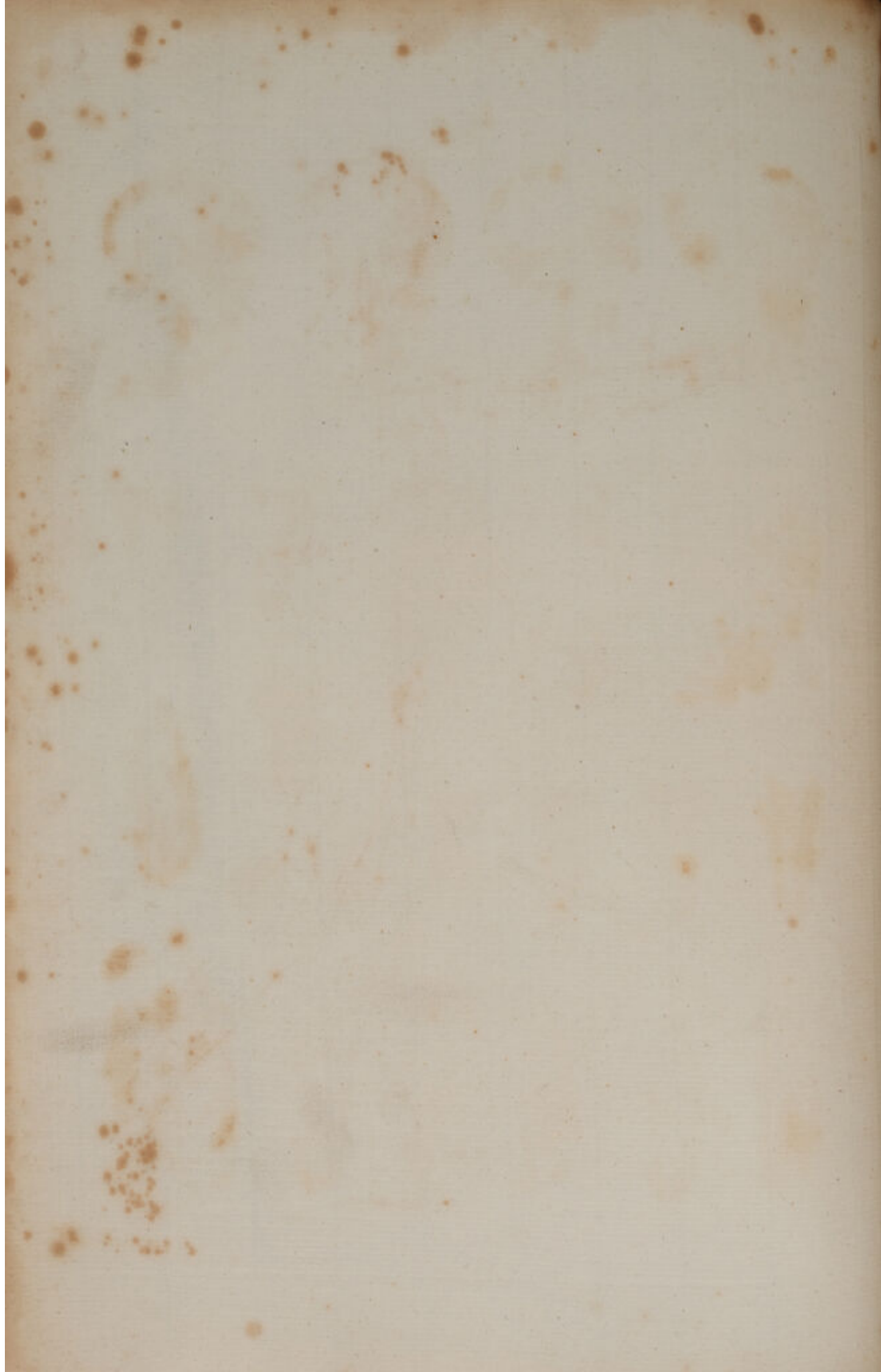
A. Bell. Sculp.



TAB. IX.



S. A. Ballechin fecit.



both at K, and inserted at M into the metatarsal bone of the little toe. N the tendon of the long extensor of the toes, which splits itself into four tendons O P Q R running over the back or instep of the foot.

S S S T The tendon of the proper extensor of the great toe, inserted at T into the last bone of the great toe.

U V W W The tibialis anticus. V its origin from the tibia, W W its tendon.

X Y Z The ligament by which the tendons are covered and confined at the bottom of the leg, and upon the back of the foot. Y its upper horn. Z the lower horn.

a a b c d e The short extensor of the toes, b c d e its tendons. b that belonging to the great toe, c that to the first of the small toes, d that to the second, e to the third.

f g h i k l Denote a tendon common to the long and short extensor of the toes, f the part produced from the longus, g the part from the brevis; and between them is a mark of division. h the end inserted into the bone of the second phalanx or order. i part of the common tendon running to the third bone. k the tendon running from one side to the third bone, which comes from the tendon of the short extensor. l the common end of the two portions belonging to the third bone into which it is inserted.

m The aponeurosis which comes from cutis side to the tendon of the short extensor of the toes. The like is also in the other toes; but in the little toe it joins the tendon of the long extensor: in the great toe it joins the tendon of its proper extensor.

n The first interosseus of the second toe.

o The thicker head of the second interosseus of the second toe.

p The larger head of the second interosseus of the third toe.

q The larger head of the second interosseus of the fourth toe.

r s t u v The abductor of the little toe in the part a, covered with an aponeurosis. t its origin from the calcaneum, u part of the aponeurosis by which it is covered, inserted into the metatarsal bone of the little toe. v the tendon of the abductor inserted into the first bone of the little toe.

w x The short flexor of the little toe. w the part which is inserted into the metatarsal bone of the little toe. x the part which by its tendinous end is inserted into the first bone of the little toe.

y z The tendons of the long and short flexor of the toes. Which are also to be seen in the next toe.

In the Right lower Extremity.

A B C The rectus muscle of the leg. B its tendon inserted into the patella. C the aponeurosis running from the tendon before the patella, and joining itself to the fore part of the ligament that belongs to the tibia from the patella.

D E F G The ligament belonging to the tibia from the patella. E the part where it arises from below the patella, and inserted into the tibia all below the part F. G its inner part.

H I The internal vascis, I its tendinous end inserted into the side of the patella.

K L M The sartorius. L its tendon, inserted into the tibia at M. N O The gracilis. O its tendon.

P Q R S The femicubrancheos. Q R the tendon, arising from the flesh at Q: S its anterior aponeurosis inserted into the inner margin of the tibia.

T U The semitendinosus. U the tendon.

V W X The inner head of the gemelli or gastrocnemius. W the tendinous surface. X the tendon which joins the outer part of the tendon of the soleus. Y the tendon of Achillis, inserted into the calcaneum at Z.

CDHH The tendo. D the tendinous surface. HH its origin from the tibia.

LX The tendon of the plantaris, inserted into the calcaneum at X. PS The long flexor of the great toe. S the tendon.

W The ligament which retains the tendon of the long flexor of the great toe.

YOO The long flexor of the toes. OO its origin from the tibia. a the tendon arising from its flexor.

bb c The tendon of the tibialis pollicis. c its end inserted into the inner tubercle of the articular bone.

de The ligament that covers the tendon of the long flexor of the toes, and of the tibialis pollicis, fastened to the inner angle at e.

f The ligament which retains the tendon of the tibialis pollicis.

g h i The tibialis anticus. h h h the tendon.

i The upper horn of the ligament fixed to the tibia, by which are confined the tendons at the bottom of the leg, and on the back of the foot. k the lower horn of the same ligament.

ll m The tendon of the extensor proper to the great toe, inserted at m into the last bone of the great toe.

n A branch of the tendon of the proper extensor of the great toe, inserted into the first bone of that toe, found in some bodies.

o An aponeurosis joining the tendon of the proper extensor of the great toe.

p The common tendons of the extensors upon these toes.

qg The two horns of the ligament by which the tendon of the long flexor of the great toe is confined in this place.

r The tendon of the long flexor of the great toe running under that toe.

s t i The abductor of the great toe. s its origin from the calcaneum, t the tendon, inserted at i into the first bone of the great toe.

u v w The short flexor of the great toe, adjoining itself to the tendon of the abductor at v.

x y The short flexor of the toes. y its origin from the calcaneum.

z The fleshy head that joins the long flexor of the toes in the sole of the foot, arising from the calcaneum.

In the left Arm and Hand.

A B B C D E F G H I K L M N O The deltoides. A B B the second and posterior of the first order of portions which make up this muscle, arising at B B from the spine and upper process of the scapula. C D the posterior portion of the second order, arising at D from the upper process. E F the

fourth portion of the first order, arising at F from the hollow and arch of the upper process. G H the middle portion of the second order arising at H from the upper process. I K the third portion of the first order arising at K from the upper process. L M the anterior portion of the second order, arising at M from the upper process. N O the first anterior portion of the first order; O its origin from the upper process.

P Q R The biceps. Q the tendon. R the aponeurosis cut off.

S The internal brachialis.

T U V W X The triceps extensor of the cubiti. T that part of it called the longus. U the brevis. V the tendon, inserted at W into the elbow. X the thinner part of the tendon inserted into the fore part of the elbow and next adjacent spine of the ulna.

Y The internal ulnaris.

Z a The supinator longus. a the tendon. b The pronator teres. c d The radialis internus. d the tendon. e e The sublimis flexor of the fingers. ff The long flexor of the thumb. g The tendon of the second longer radialis externus. h i i i k The longer radialis externus. i i i k the tendon; inserted at k into the metacarpal bone of the index. l m m m The shorter radialis externus. m m m the tendon. n o The ulnaris externus. o the tendon. p q r s t The common extensor of the fingers. q the tendon belonging to the index. r the tendon to the middle finger: which two tendons near the fingers are conjoined by the portion s, coming from the tendon of the middle finger to the tendon of the index. t the tendon belonging to the ring finger. u The indicator tendon. v w The extensor proper to the little finger. w the tendon. x y y z The long abductor of the thumb. y y the tendon of its upper portion, which is split at the end, of which one part belongs to the short abductor of the thumb, the other to the metacarpal bone of the thumb. z a the tendon of its lower portion. b The left extensor of the thumb. b the tendon. c z The tendon of the larger extensor of the thumb. d z The tendon common to the larger and left extensor of the thumb, belonging to the last bone of the thumb e ff The outer circular ligament of the wrist. g The ligament by which are confined the tendons of the long abductor and left extensor of the thumb. The inner ligament of the wrist. h i The short abductor of the thumb. i the aponeurosis which it joins to the common tendon of the extensors of the thumb. j The opposent muscle of the thumb, inserted into the outer edge of the metacarpal bone of the thumb. k The aponeurosis which joins the tendon of the larger extensor of the thumb, arising partly from the capsule of the joint of the thumb with its metacarpal bone, and in part from the short flexor of the thumb. l The abductor of the thumb, inserted by its tendinous end s into the first bone of the thumb. p The outer interosseus muscle of the index, arising from its metacarpal bone. q The abductor of the index. r The first lumbricalis. s The aponeurosis which proceeds partly from the abductor of the index, and in part from its lumbricalis, and joins the tendon of the extensors of the index. t v The tendon common to the extensors of the index. v its end inserted into the second bone of the index. z The tendon of the first lumbricalis, which being increased by a portion received from the common tendon of the extensors, runs to the third bone of the index a. w The tendon of the second interosseus of the index, together with a portion which it receives from the common tendon of the extensors running to the third bone of the index. z The common end of the tendons a and w belonging to the third bone of the index into which it is inserted. y The tendon common to the second lumbricalis and outer interosseus of the middle finger: which tendon being increased by a portion received from the extensor tendon of the middle finger, runs to the third bone of that finger, joining in its common end with a like tendon from the other finger of this side, and is inserted into the third bone of the said finger. z The tendon common to the fourth lumbricalis with the outer interosseus of the little finger: which tendon being increased by a portion received from the extensor tendon of this finger, runs to its third bone. Along the fingers within the hand run the tendons of the sublimis and profundus flexors, which tendons are retained or tied down by their ligaments, as may be better seen in Tab. I.

In the Right Arm.

a b c d e The triceps extensor of the elbow or fore-arm, a the part called extensor longus. b the part called brachialis externus. c the tendon of the triceps, inserted into the olecranon or elbow. d the thin tendon arising from the surface of the external brachialis, and belonging to the upper part of the posterior or larger condyle of the humerus. f The brachialis internus. g h i The biceps flexor of the fore-arm. h its aponeurosis cut off. Near i appears the tendon. k The supinator longus. l The pronator teres. m The radialis internus. n o The long palmaris. Immediately below o appears the beginning of its tendon. p The sublimis perforatus flexor of the fingers.

In the Right Hand.

- g f The ulnaris internus. *g* one of its origins from the posterior condyle of the humerus. *f* its other origin from the elbow.
 f The ulnaris externus.
 a The short abductor of the thumb. *b* the aponeurosis which going off from its tendon, joins itself to the common tendon of the extensors of the thumb.
 c Part of the short flexor of the thumb, which may be reckoned as a second short abductor of it, inserted by its tendinous end into the first bone of the thumb.
 d Part of the short flexor of the thumb, inserted into the sesamoid bone nearst the index, and into the next part of the first bone of the thumb.

- e The abductor of the thumb.
 f f The tendon of the long flexor of the thumb.
 g Two ligaments which contain the tendon of the long flexor of the thumb marked *ss* in the left hand of Tab. V.
 h The palmaris brevis quadratus.
 i The short flexor of the little finger.
 k The abductor of the little finger.
 l The abductor of the fourth metacarpal bone of the hand, inserted into that bone.
 Finally, we have omitted to fix letters on the tendons and aponeurosis *brevis*, ad over the back of the hand and fingers, because they may be more easily known from the fifth table.

T H E

Tenth Anatomical Table

O F T H E

H U M A N M U S C L E S

E X P L A I N E D.

F I G U R E I.

COMES next after that of the head and neck in the ninth table; and represents the muscles seated before the vertebrae of the neck, below the head, with the os hyoides, larynx, and part of the pharynx; to shew which the latifimus colli and mastoideus are here taken off. No other muscles are here figured either in the head or vertebrae; not even those which adhere to the fore part of the vertebrae behind the pharynx, as the rectus internus, major capitis, and longus colli, lest by these the other muscles should be obscured.

- a The pterygoideus externus.
 b c Pterygoideus internus, *c* its insertion into the lower jaw.
 d The mylohyoides, the end of which, inserted into the basis of the os hyoides, appears immediately below the tendon of the digastric *l* of the lower jaw.
 e f The stylohyoides inserted by its tendon *f* into the basis of the os hyoides.
 g h i The digastric of the lower jaw. *g* the first venter, *h* its second venter, *i* the middle tendon.
 k l The basiglossus. *l* part of its origin from the horn of the os hyoides; and immediately above *k* appears part of the styloglossus, as in Fig. 2. m.
 m The ceratoglossus arising from the horn of the os hyoides.
 n o The os hyoides, *n* the horn, *o* its basis.
 p The common end of the stylopharyngeus and palatopharyngeus. Part of the end of which also lies betwixt the ceratoglossus and heads of the middle constrictor of the pharynx; for which consult the figures following.
 Near *p* is a ligament belonging to the upper process of the thyroide cartilage from the horn of the hyoidal bone. See Fig. 4. x.
 q r s t The hyothyroides. *r* s its origin, from the horns of the hyoidal bone, and from its basis *s*. *t* its thyroidal insertion.
 u The thyroide cartilage.
 v w x y The cricothyroides. *v* its free part inserted into the thyroide cartilage. *w* x y its back part, of which a portion at *x* joins the lower constrictor of the pharynx. *y* its thyroidal insertion.
 z The cricoide cartilage.
 a The gula cut off.
 b c The lower constrictor of the pharynx. *c* its origin from the cricoide cartilage.
 d e f The middle constrictor of the pharynx. *e* the head which arises from the graniform bone of the os hyoides. *f* the head which arises from the end of the horn of the os hyoides.
 g The upper constrictor of the pharynx.

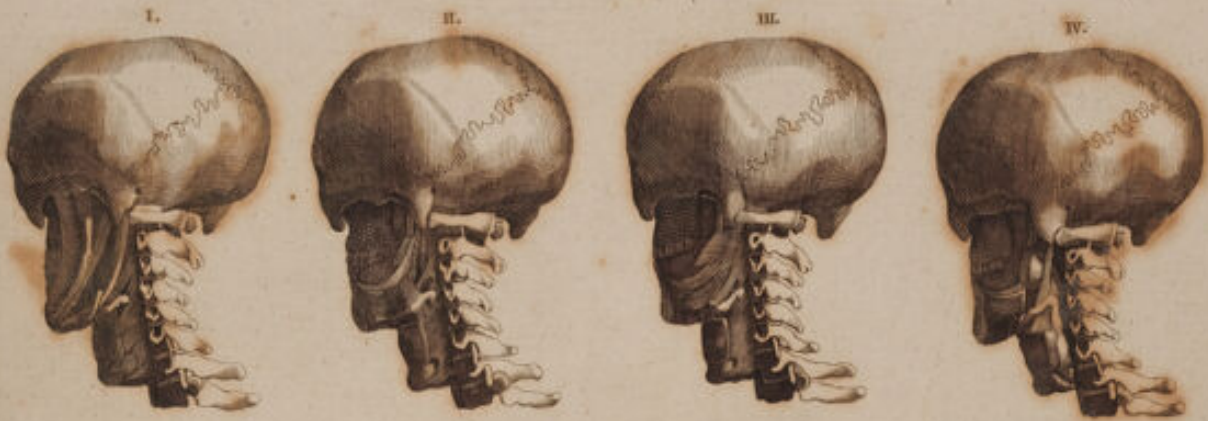
F I G U R E II.

In which the outer muscles of the first figure and left side of the lower jaw are taken off, represents the next order of

muscles, with the os hyoides, larynx, gula, and tongue. But with the left side of the lower jaw are removed the pterygoideus, externus and internus, the mylohyoides, stylohyoides, biventer maxilla, hyothyroides and cricothyroides.

- a The upper jaw bone.
 b The outer wing of the pterygoid process.
 c d Part of the palatebone, which being inserted betwixt the pterygoid process and upper jaw, connects them together. *c* part of it belonging to the cavity of the pterygoid process.
 e e The inner wing of the pterygoid process, in whose bottom is the hamulus or hooked process.
 f The circumflex muscles of the moveable palate.
 g The elevator of the moving palate.
 h The tongue.
 Near *i* is the constrictor of the isthmus of the fauces. See Fig. 4. l.
 k l m The styloglossus. *l* its continuation to the ceratoglossus, in its course from thence as it runs in the direction of the tongue, and is inserted into it.
 n The ceratoglossus arising from the horn of the os hyoides.
 o The basiglossus, whose origin appears from the horn of the os hyoides.
 p The lingualis.
 q The genioglossus arising from the lower jaw.
 r s Genioides. *s* its tendinous origin from the lower jaw. The rest of it is inserted into the basis and horn of the os hyoides; also part of its end runs behind the basiglossus.
 t The lower jaw cut in two.
 u v The os hyoides, *u* the basis, *v* the horn.
 Near the lower part of the end of the horn of the os hyoides is part of the ligament which goes from thence to the upper process of the thyroide cartilage. See Fig. 4. x.
 w The stylopharyngeus.
 x The common end of the stylopharyngeus and palatopharyngeus, the extremity of which appears betwixt the ceratoglossus and two heads of the middle constrictor of the pharynx. See Fig. 4. g.
 y z The upper constrictor of the pharynx. *z* a portion of it which arises partly from the lower jaw, and is in part continued to the buccinator; from both which it is cut off.
 a b c The middle constrictor of the pharynx. *b* the head which arises from the little grain like bone of the os hyoides. *c* the head which arises from the end of the horn of the os hyoides.
 d e f g h The lower constrictor of the pharynx. *e* f g the head by which it arises from the thyroide cartilage, from *e* to *f*, springing from *u* the side of the said cartilage, the part *f* from the lower edge thereof, and the part *g* from the lower process. *h* the head by which it arises from the annular cartilage.
 i The thyroide cartilage. *i* the protuberance from whence arises the middle constrictor of the pharynx.
 j A ligament tying the annular to the thyroide cartilage.
 k The annular cartilage.
 l The gula cut off.

TAB. X.





TAB. X.



A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. L. M. N. O. P. Q. R. S. T. U. V. W. X. Y. Z.

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FIGURE III.

Represents the next order of muscles after those which lie outermost in the preceding figure are taken off; namely, the styloglossus, ceratoglossus, basioglossus, genioglossus, and stylopharyngeus.

The upper jaw bone, with the processus pterygoideus, its wings, hook, and excursions, as also the palate bone with the lower jaw divided, have neither of them any letters added in the present, or two next succeeding figures; because these may be known from the second figure, and therefore there is no reason for loading their last figures with the former.

- a The circumflex muscle of the moveable palate.
- b The elevator of the soft or moveable palate.
- Near c is part of the constrictor of the isthmus of the fauces. See Fig. 4. l.
- d The tongue.
- e f The styloglossus, cut off at e, but in the part f, running according to the length of the tongue, and cohering with it.
- g The ceratoglossus and basioglossus cut off.
- h The lingualis.
- i k l m n o The genioglossus. k its origin from the lower jaw. At l the thin fasciculi of fibres are incurvated by the side of the pharynx; some of which fibres at m join the ceratoglossus and styloglossus; others at n join the upper constrictor of the pharynx, while others at o vanish in the membrane of the pharynx.
- p q r t u The upper constrictor of the pharynx. q the upper part which goes out of the circumflex muscle of the moveable palate. r the part which arises from the internal plate of the pterygoide process, and from the hook.
- s the part which is cut off from the base of the pterygoide process, and from the lower jaw. u the part going from the tongue; below which the part u joins it from the fibres of the genioglossus, which it incurvates through the side of the pharynx.
- v Denotes a space betwixt the upper and middle constrictor, thro' which the stylopharyngeus is detached, passing under the middle constrictor.
- w x y The middle constrictor of the pharynx. x one of the heads arising from the small grain-like bone of the os hyoides; y the other head arising from the end of the horn of the os hyoides.
- z a b c d The lower constrictor of the pharynx. a b c the head which arises from the thyroide cartilage; a and b denote its origin from the side of the thyroide cartilage, b from the lower edge of the said cartilage, and c from the lower process. d the head arising from the annular cartilage.
- e The common end of the stylopharyngeus and palatopharyngeus: part of which appears betwixt the heads of the middle constrictor of the pharynx x y: See Fig. 4. g.
- f g h The os hyoides. f the basis. g the grain-like little bone, h the horn. A little above g is a small part of the chondroglossus muscle. See Fig. 4. t.
- A little below f is a ligament which belongs to the upper process of the thyroide cartilage from the end of the horn of the os hyoides. See Fig. 4. x.
- i The thyroide cartilage, whose lower process is near i. See a.
- m The ligament by which the thyroide and cricoide cartilage are tied one to the other.
- n The cricoide cartilage.
- o The gula cut off.

FIGURE IV.

The outermost muscles of the third figure being removed, we here exhibit the next order, together with the tongue, os hyoides, larynx, pharynx, or beginning of the gula, also one of the tonsils, and the membrane of the fauces laid bare altogether. But we have here added the beginning of the stylopharyngeus, that this muscle might appear entire. In this figure are removed part of the genioglossus that is incurvated by the side of the pharynx; also the upper, middle, and lower constrictor of the pharynx.

- a The circumflex muscle of the moveable palate.
- b The elevator of the palate.
- c c c The membrane of the pharynx naked.
- d e The stylopharyngeus. e that part of it which joins itself to the upper part of the palatopharyngeus. See i. Fig. 2.
- f f The palatopharyngeus.
- g h i k The common end of the stylopharyngeus and palatopharyngeus. h part of it which is inserted into the external side of the edge of the thyroide cartilage, at the root of the upper process. i k another part, which as l is inserted into the remaining edge, and at k disappearing below in the membrane of the pharynx.
- l The constrictor of the isthmus of the fauces.
- m The tonsil.
- n The tongue.
- o p The styloglossus where it joins the tongue, cut off at p. See Fig. 2. k m.
- q The basioglossus and ceratoglossus cut off.
- r The lingualis.
- s The genioglossus. s its origin from the lower jaw. The contexture of fibres, incurvated by the side of the pharynx, is here removed, l. Fig. 3.
- t The chondroglossus arising from the grain-like bone of the os hyoides.
- u v w The os hyoides. u the basis, above v appears the small grain-like bone, w the horn.
- x The ligament which belongs to the upper process of the thyroide cartilage from the end of the horn of the os hyoides.
- y z a The thyroide cartilage. z its upper process, w its lower process.
- b The ligament by which the scutiform and annular cartilage are fastened together in this place.

- c The annular cartilage.
- Near d is the posterior cricoarytenoides muscle. See a Fig. 6.
- e The gula cut off.

FIGURE V.

In this figure are taken away, not only some of the outer muscles of the fourth figure, but also the pharynx is laid longitudinally, laid open, and the left part of it cut off, that not only the cavity thereof, but also the moveable palate, with the root of the tongue and epiglottis, might appear. The muscles taken off are the stylopharyngeus and palatopharyngeus, with its common extremity, and the chondroglossus.

- a The circumflex muscle of the moveable or soft palate.
- b The elevator of the palate.
- c The moveable palate. d the uvula. e the edge of the soft palate cut off.
- f The tonsil.
- g The constrictor of the isthmus of the fauces.
- h i The tongue. h the part which is contained in the mouth. i the part where it is incurvated within the fauces towards the basis of the tongue and os hyoides.
- k l The styloglossus muscle cut off at l.
- m The basioglossus and ceratoglossus cut off.
- n The lingualis.
- o p q The genioglossus. p its origin from the lower jaw. q the part which belongs to the tongue.
- r r z The epiglottis. r r the convex part, s the concave part.
- t u v The os hyoides. t the basis. u the horn. v the small grain-like bone.
- w The inner membrane of the larynx.
- x The ligament belonging to the upper process of the thyroide cartilage from the end of the horn of the os hyoides.
- y z a The thyroide cartilage. z The upper process, a the lower process.
- b The ligament by which the scutiform and annular cartilage are tied one to the other.
- c The annular cartilage.
- Near d is the posterior cricoarytenoides. See Fig. 6. z.
- e e The cavity of the pharynx laid open.
- f f The membrane of the pharynx cut open.
- g The gula cut off.

FIGURE VI.

This figure follows after that of the larynx contained in the figure last preceding. The left side of the thyroide cartilage being cut off, the remainder represents the larynx, with the muscles which lie next under the side of the thyroide cartilage, as also those which are seated in the back part of the larynx.

- We have not fixed letters on the scutiform and annular cartilage, with the epiglottis, posterior angle of the basis of the left arytenoid, and the small heads of the arytenoid cartilages; because these may be better known or understood from the seventh figure.
- a The posterior cricoarytenoides, arising from the annular cartilage, and inserted into the arytenoid.
 - b The lateral cricoarytenoides, arising from the upper margin of the cricoide cartilage.
 - c d The fasciculus, arising from the inner and upper part of the thyroide cartilage, not far from its notch or fisure, and inserted into the basis of the arytenoid cartilage. d the beginning cut off from the thyroide cartilage.
 - e The thyro-arytenoides muscle, arising in one part from the thyroide cartilage, and in the other from the ligament by which the annular and thyroide cartilage are tied together.
 - f g h A thin contexture of fleshy fibres, which arising from the thyroide cartilage near the outer part of the origin of the thyro-arytenoides, ascends by the outer part f of the said muscle behind g, by the side of the glottis and epiglottis h.
 - i The depressor of the epiglottis.
 - k The ligament by which the annular and thyroide cartilage are tied one to the other.
 - l The left oblique arytenoides muscle.
 - m n m The right oblique arytenoides, n that part of it which goes by the margin of the glottis to the epiglottis; and the other part, near and betwixt n m, is continued on to the thyro-arytenoides.
 - o The transverse arytenoides.
 - p The membrane which forms the lateral part of the glottis, extended from the little head of the arytenoid cartilage to the upper part of the epiglottis.

FIGURE VII.

Represents the same contexture of the cartilages of the larynx as the preceding figure, but wholly naked or freed from the muscles and membranes.

- a b c The inner side of the right half of the thyroide cartilage. b the left half, which is here cut off and removed. c the upper process.
- d e The cricoide cartilage. e the tubercle to which is tied the lower process of the thyroide cartilage.

f g h The arytenoide cartilages. **g h** the base; **g** the basis of the posterior angle, projecting like a tubercle; **h** the anterior angle of the basis, hollow in this part.
i The small beads added to the arytenoide cartilages.
k l m n The epiglottis. **k** the back. **l** the convex part. **m** a round body projecting like a filament in the concave part of the epiglottis, and arising from the inner part of the thyroide cartilage, below its fissure.

FIGURE VIII.

Represents the first order of the muscles which are seated round the larynx, as they appear viewed on the back part. To shew these muscles more distinctly, we have added not only the pharynx, and part of the gula, which is continued to it, but also the os hyoides, larynx, and part of the wind-pipe; likewise the naked bones of the head, to which the pharynx is connected.

We have not here added a full explanation of the bones or parts of the skull, because they may be better understood from the tables which I have prepared, wherein the figures of the bones are expressed in their natural magnitude.

- a b c d e** The lower constrictors of the pharynx. **b** the origin from the cricoid cartilage. **c** the point in which they terminate above, from **c** to **d** the fibres running together form an angle. **e** the part where the right fibres are continued to the left in a curved direction.
- f** The inner transverse fibres of the gula in this place laid bare. **g g** the outer fibres descending obliquely backwards on each side.
- h** The gula cut off.
- Just above **i i** is the annular cartilage. See Fig. 14. **i i h**.
- k k** The wind-pipe cut off.
- l l** The ends of the horns of the os hyoides.
- m m** The ligaments which belong to the upper processes of the thyroide cartilage from the ends of the horns of the os hyoides. See Fig. 9. **h h**.
- n n o** The middle constrictors of the pharynx. **o** the part where the fibres meet together in angles.
- p q r. p q r** The upper constrictors of the pharynx. **q** the origin from the lower jaw near the innermost of the grinding teeth. **r** the part where it is cut off from the buccinator.
- s s** The naked membrane of the pharynx.
- Just below **t t** is the circumflex muscle of the moveable palate.
- u v w. u v w** The stylopharyngei muscles. **v** the upper and left part. **w** the lower and larger part.
- x x** the styloide processes of the temporal bones. See Fig. 9. **m. m**.
- y y** The pterygoide process of the maxillary bone.
- z z** The upper jaw bone, where it forms the gums above the innermost of the grinding teeth.
- aa** The innermost of the upper grinders, which are the fifth in order.
- bb** The fifth of the lower grinding teeth.

FIGURE IX.

Exhibits the next view after the lower constrictor of the pharynx is taken off. But we have not added the bones of the head, that the upper parts of the pharynx might not be obscured, and because the manner in which the pharynx adheres to the bones of the head may be understood from the figure last preceding. But the styloide processes are added, to shew the origin of the stylopharyngei.

- a. a b c** The middle constrictors of the pharynx. **b** the upper point in which they meet. **c** the lower point. From **b** to **c** the fibres converge angularly.
- d e f. d e f** The upper constrictors of the pharynx. At **e** cut off from the buccinator. **f** the part which arises from the lower jaw.
- g h i i i** The naked membrane of the pharynx, in which is a sinusity at **h h** near the protuberant ends of the larger internal recti muscles of the head. **i i i** the parts where it is cut off from the holes of the cranium round the upper part of the Eustachian tubes and internal foramina of the nostrils.
- k k** The elevators of the moveable palate. See Fig. 13. and 14. **g. g**.
- l l** The circumflex muscle of the moveable palate. See Fig. 14. **n. n.** and 15. **h. h.**
- m n. m n** The styloide processes of the temporal bones cut off at their roots **n n**.
- o p q r. o p q r** The stylopharyngei. **p** the tendinous beginning arising from the styloide process. **q** the lower and larger part. **r** the upper and left part.
- s. s t u v v** Parts of the common ends of the stylopharyngei, and palatopharyngei, arising principally from the palatopharyngei, and in this place, from **t** to **u**, the fibres meet together, or run one betwixt the other, in the part from **u** to **v**, vanishing on the back side of the membrane of the pharynx; at **v** inserted into the thyroide cartilage.
- w x y. w x y** Parts of the common ends of the stylopharyngei and palatopharyngei, which arise chiefly from the stylopharyngei. **x** a portion of them inserted into the outer side of the edge of the thyroide cartilage to the root of the upper process. **y** the portion inserted into the remaining part of the margin of said cartilage down to the root of the lower process.
- z** The naked membrane of the lower part of the pharynx which is continued to the gula.
- aa** The ends of the horns of the os hyoides.
- bb** The ligaments which belong to the upper processes of the thyroide cartilage from the ends of the horns of the os hyoides.

CCDDEEFF The thyroide cartilage. **CC** the upper process. **DD** the tubercles which are in the outer sides at the roots of the upper process. **EE** the posterior edges. **FF** the lower process.
GG The annular cartilage. **HH** the wind-pipe cut off.
I The posterior cricoarytenoideus. In the other side may be perceived the left.

FIGURE X.

Represents the next view of the muscles after the middle constrictor of the pharynx is taken off. Also, we did not think the styloide processes necessary to be added in this figure, because they are in the ninth preceding.

- a b c d e f g** The upper constrictors of the pharynx. **a** the lower part which crosses the upper part **b. c d** the portion that is partly cut off from the buccinator at **c**, and is part arising from the lower jaw at **d. e f** portions which pass betwixt the upper and lower part of the stylopharyngei, and come thither through the upper part. **f** the upper tip or point in which the right and left of these constrictors meet together. From **f** to **g** the fibres of both of them meet in angles.
- h** The naked membrane of the pharynx, as in Fig. 9. **g h i i i**.
- l l** The elevators of the left or moveable palate. See Fig. 13. and 14. **g. g.**
- k k** The circumflex muscle of the palate. See Fig. 14. **n. n.** and Fig. 15. **h. h.**
- l m n o p. l m n o p** The stylopharyngei. **m** the tendinous beginning. **n** the part cut off from the styloide process. **o** the upper and left part that forms two fasciculi, which both of them pass separately under the fibres of the upper constrictor. **p** the lower and larger part.
- q r s. q r s** Parts of the common ends of the stylopharyngei and palatopharyngei, which are produced from the stylopharyngei. **r** the portion inserted into the outer side of the edge of the thyroide cartilage, at the root of the upper process. **s** the portion inserted into the subsequent part of the edge, down to the root of the lower process.
- t u v w** Parts of the common ends of the stylopharyngei and palatopharyngei, whose fibres run together from **u** to **v**; from **v w** the fibres vanish in the back part of the membrane of the pharynx, and at **w** they are inserted into the thyroide cartilage.
- x** The naked membrane of the lower part of the pharynx, which is continued to part of the gula.
- y y** The ends of the horns of the os hyoides.
- z z** The ligaments which belong to the upper processes of the thyroide cartilage from the ends of the horns of the os hyoides.
- aa b b c c d d** The thyroide cartilage. **aa** the upper processes. **bb** the protuberances in the outer sides at the roots of the upper processes. **cc** the posterior edges. **dd** the lower processes.
- ee** The annular cartilage.
- ff** The wind-pipe cut off.
- g** The posterior cricoarytenoideus. The left is also represented.

FIGURE XI.

Represents the next face of the muscles after the upper constrictor of the pharynx is taken off.

- a** The naked membrane of the pharynx. See Fig. 9. **h h i i i**.
- b b** The elevators of the moveable palate. See Fig. 13. and 14. **g. g.**
- c c** The circumflex muscle of the left palate. See Fig. 14. **n. n.** and 15. **h. h.**
- d d** The small hooks of the pterygoide process. See Fig. 16. **p. p.**
- e e** The palatopharyngei.
- f g h i k. f g h i k** The stylopharyngei. **g** the tendinous beginning. **h** the part where it is cut off from the styloide process. **i** the upper and left part. **k** the lower and larger part.
- l m n. l m n** Parts of the common ends of the stylopharyngei and palatopharyngei, which arise from the stylopharyngei. **m** a portion of them inserted into the outer side of the edge of the thyroide cartilage at the root of the upper process. **n** the portion which is inserted into the subsequent part of the margin down to the root of the lower process.
- o. o p q r** Parts of the common ends of the stylopharyngei and palatopharyngei, the fibres of which, from **p** to **q**, run together; from **q** to **r** they vanish in the back part of the membrane of the pharynx, and at **r** they are inserted into the thyroide cartilage.
- s** The naked membrane of the lower part of the pharynx, to which is continued part of the gula.
- t t** The ends of the horns of the os hyoides.
- u u** The ligaments which belong to the upper processes of the thyroide cartilage from the ends of the horns of the os hyoides.
- v v w x z y y** The thyroide cartilage. **v v** the upper processes. **w w** the tubercles which are in the outer sides, at the roots of the upper processes. **x x** the posterior edges. **y y** the lower processes.
- z z** The annular cartilage.
- A** The cricoarytenoideus posterior, which is also represented in the left side.
- B B** The wind-pipe cut off.

FIGURE XII.

Exhibits the internal surface of the pharynx entire, as it appears after the whole back part of the pharynx, and adjacent gula, are cut off longitudinally on each side, and removed. This figure we have added to render the four following more intelligible.

- a a b b c c** The edges, from whence is cut off the back part of the pharynx and gula.

d e d e The Eustachian tubes justing out e e the orifices by which they open laterally into the posterior foramina of the nostrils.
 f The Septum of the nostrils.
 g g The cavity of the nostrils, in which are seated the lower ossa spongiola h h, covered with the mucous membrane.
 i i k l The soft palate and uvula, k the part where the body of the uvula is protuberant. l the pendulous part of the uvula.
 m m The posterior arches which descend laterally from the soft palate thro' the sides of the pharynx.
 n n The tonsils, prominent beyond the posterior arches.
 o o p The tongue. p the middle fossula or cavity upon which the uvula is incumbent.
 q The epiglottis.
 r r The membranous sides of the glottis.
 s s The protuberance of the small heads which lie upon the arytenoide cartilages.
 Between q r r s s is included the glottis.
 t The rim or fit of the glottis.
 t That which is called the lateral ligament of the epiglottis, where part of it belongs to the side of the epiglottis, under the investing membrane and common end of the stylopharyngeus and palatopharyngeus. The same is also in the left side.
 u u concavities at the sides of the tube of the larynx, seated betwixt that and the thyroide cartilage.
 v The back part of the tube of the larynx projecting within the pharynx.
 w w The elevators of the soft palate. See Fig. 13. and 14 g g.
 x x The circumflex muscle of the soft palate. See Fig. 14. n n. and 15. h h.
 y y The small hooks of the pterygoide processes. See Fig. 16. p p.
 z z The palatopharyngei cut off.
 a a b b c c c The stylopharyngei. b the tendinous beginning cut off at c from the styloide process. d the lower and larger part. e the upper and left part.
 f f The ends of the horns of the os hyoides.
 g g The ligaments which belong to the upper processes of the thyroide cartilage from the ends of the horns of the os hyoides.
 h h i i k k The thyroide cartilage. h h the upper processes. i i the tubercles which are seated in the outer sides at the roots of the upper processes. k k the lower processes.
 l l The annular cartilage.
 m m The wind-pipe cut off.
 Here are also represented parts of the cricoarytenoidei politici, which may be understood from Fig. XI. last preceding.

FIGURE XIII.

Represents those muscles which lie immediately under the membrane that covers the parts expressed in the fourth and tenth figure; which membrane is here removed. The beginning of the gula and wind-pipe are also taken away, as they are not here necessary.

a a The place where the back part of the pharynx is cut off.
 b c b c The Eustachian tubes, as yet covered with their membrane which lines the inside of the fauces.
 c c The orifices by which they open at the sides of the posterior foramina of the nostrils.
 d d the cavities of the nostrils.
 e e The lower ossa spongiola covered with the mucous membrane.
 f The septum or partition of the nostrils.
 g h i. g h i The elevators of the soft or moveable palate. h the tendinous part of the beginning, i the lower part of it, forming a distinct portion.
 k l The circumflex muscle of the soft or moveable palate. See Fig. 15. h h.
 l l The small hooks of the pterygoide processes. See Fig. 16. p p.
 m The osyus or single muscle of the uvula, from its beginning interwove with the tendinous ends of the elevators of the soft palate, and with the tendinous membrane, which coming from the nose, passes through the upper part of the soft palate, m Fig. 14.
 n o p. n o p The palatopharyngei n the part which goes through the soft palate above the elevator of the said palate, and passing out at o from the tendinous membrane, which coming from the nose, passes through the upper part of the soft palate, m Fig. 14. p the part which afterwards passes under the elevator of the palate.
 q q The salpingopharyngei joining to the palatopharyngei.
 r s t u v. r s t u v The stylopharyngei. s the tendinous beginning, t the part where it is cut off from the styloide process. u the upper and left part of the stylopharyngeus, v the lower and larger part.
 w w Parts of the common ends of the palatopharyngei, salpingopharyngei, and stylopharyngei, which descend through the sides of the pharynx, are protuberant within the fauces, and form the posterior arches which descend along the sides of the fauces from the soft palate.
 x y. x y Parts of the common ends of the stylopharyngei and palatopharyngei produced from the stylopharyngei; of which the part x runs inward through the lateral ligament of the epiglottis, near the lateral margin or edge of the epiglottis; the part y is inserted into the upper edge of the thyroide cartilage betwixt its upper process and the epiglottis.
 z z The posterior edges of the soft or moveable palate.
 a The uvula.
 b b The tonsils, which are protuberant beyond the palatopharyngei muscles.
 c The tongue.
 d The epiglottis.
 e e The membranous sides of the glottis.
 f f The small heads which are added to the arytenoide cartilages.
 g g The oblique arytenoidei muscles which have two terminations, one upper, running through the membranous sides of the glottis to the epiglottis; the other lower, which continues itself to the thyro-arytenoideus.
 h h h h The arytenoidei transversus.
 i i k k The cricoarytenoidei politici, arising at k k from the cricoide cartilage.

l The cricoide cartilage.
 m m The thyroide cartilage.
 n n The ligaments which belong to the upper processes of the thyroide cartilage from the ends of the horns of the os hyoides.
 o o The ends of the horns of the os hyoides.

FIGURE XIV.

Represents the next face of the muscles, viz. of the arytenoidei obliqui, and transversus, with the posterior cricoarytenoidei and the membrane which forms the sides of the glottis betwixt the arytenoide cartilages and the epiglottis, after the salpingopharyngei, azygus of the uvula, and parts of the palatopharyngei which run over the ends of the elevators of the soft palate are taken away.

a a Denotes the place from whence the back part of the pharynx is cut off.
 b c b c The Eustachian tubes covered with the membrane which forms and lines the inside of the fauces. c c the orifices which open laterally in the posterior foramina of the nostrils.
 d d The cavities of the nostrils.
 e e The lower ossa spongiola covered with the mucous membrane.
 f The partition of the nostrils.
 g h i k l. g h i k l The elevators of the soft palate. h the tendinous part of its beginning. i the portion which is fastened by a small tendinous end to the tendinous membrane, which coming from the nostrils, is spread thro' the upper side of the soft palate. k the part where the right and left elevators are continued one to the other. l the lower part forming a distinct portion.
 m The tendinous membrane, which coming from the nostrils, is spread thro' the upper side of the soft palate.
 n n The circumflex muscle of the soft palate. See Fig. 15. h h, and 16. i i.
 o o The small hooks of the pterygoide processes. See Fig. 16. p p.
 p q r s t. p q r s t The stylopharyngei. q the tendinous beginning, r the part where it is cut off from the styloide process. s the upper and left part, t the lower and larger part.
 From u to v are cut off parts of the common ends of the stylopharyngei and palatopharyngei, which run through the back part of the membrane of the pharynx.
 w w Parts of the palatopharyngei which pass through the soft palate, under the ends of the elevators of the said palate. Those parts are here removed which pass above the foresaid ends, n n. Fig. 15.
 x x Parts of the common ends of palatopharyngei, salpingopharyngei, and stylopharyngei, which descend through the sides of the pharynx, are protuberant within the fauces, and form the posterior arches which descend along the sides of the fauces from the soft palate.
 y z. y z Parts of the common ends of the stylopharyngei and palatopharyngei produced from the stylopharyngei; of which the part y runs within through the lateral ligament of the epiglottis, to the lateral edge of the epiglottis; z the part that is inserted into the upper edge of the thyroide cartilage, betwixt its upper process and the epiglottis.
 a a The posterior edges of the soft palate.
 b The uvula.
 c c The tonsils.
 d The tongue.
 e e The epiglottis. f The round body like a ligament.
 g g The small heads added to the arytenoide cartilages.
 h h The arytenoide cartilages.
 i i k k The annular cartilage. k k the surface from whence arise the posterior cricoarytenoidei.
 l l m m The thyroide cartilage. l the inner part.
 n n The ligaments which belong to the upper processes of the thyroide cartilages from the ends of the horns of the os hyoides.
 o o The ends of the os hyoides.

FIGURE XV.

Represents the next face of the muscles, after the elevators of the soft palate, with the annular and arytenoide cartilages, and the additaments that are fastened to them, are taken away.

a a The place from whence the back part of the pharynx is cut off.
 b c d b c d The Eustachian tubes, as yet covered at b with the membrane that lines the inside of the fauces, at c they are naked, that part of them having been covered by the elevators of the soft palate. d d the orifices by which they open laterally into the posterior foramina of the nostrils.
 e e The lower ossa spongiola covered with the mucous membrane.
 f f The cavities of the nostrils.
 g The partition of the nostrils.
 h i k. h i k The circumflex muscle of the soft palate. i the tendon in which it ends. k the tendinous part of its beginning.
 l The outer side of the pterygoide process, which is also in the left side.
 m m The small hooks in their processes. See Fig. 16. p p.
 n n The aponeuroses of the circumflex muscles. See Fig. 16. m m n n.
 o o Parts of the upper constrictors of the pharynx cut off, which arise from the aponeuroses of the circumflex muscles of the soft palate.
 p q r. p q r Parts of the palatopharyngei which pass through the soft palate under the ends of the elevators of the said palate; at q they pass out from the aponeuroses of the circumflexi; at r they are continued one to the other.
 From s to s are cut off parts of the common ends of the stylopharyngei and palatopharyngei, which run through the back part of the membrane of the pharynx.

- t t Parts of the common ends of the palatopharyngei, salpingopharyngei, and stylopharyngei, which descend through the sides of the pharynx, are protuberant within the same, and form the posterior arches which descend from the soft palate through the sides of the fauces.
- v w, v w Parts of the common ends of the stylopharyngei and palatopharyngei produced from the stylopharyngei; of which the part v runs inward through the lateral ligament of the epiglottis, at the lateral edge of the epiglottis; the part w is inserted into the upper edge of the thyroide cartilage, betwixt its upper process and the epiglottis.
- x y x a b, x y x a b The stylopharyngei. y the tendinous beginning, cut off at x from the styloide process. a the upper and less part. b the lower and larger part.
- e The uvula.
- d d The posterior margins of the soft palate.
- e e The tonsils.
- f The tongue.
- g i The epiglottis. i the round body like a ligament. i its origin from the lesser part of the thyroide cartilage.
- k k l m n n o The thyroide cartilage. k k the inner sides. l the unequal protuberance. m n the lower processes. n n the upper processes, o o the protuberances in the external sides at the roots of the upper processes.
- p p The ligaments which belong to the upper processes of the thyroide cartilage from the ends of the horns of the os hyoides.
- q q The ends of the horns of the os hyoides.

FIGURE XVI.

Follow immediately after the upper part of the last preceding figure, the portions of the upper constrictors of the pharynx, and the next adjacent parts of the palatopharyngei being here removed.

- a a The place from whence the back part of the pharynx is cut off.
- b c d, b c d The Eustachian tubes, as yet covered at b d by the membrane which lines the inside of the fauces, at c c they are naked in those parts upon which lay the elevators of the soft palate. d d the orifices by which they open into the sides of the posterior fossamina of the nostrils.
- e e The lower ossi sphenoidis covered with the mucous membrane.
- f f The cavities of the nostrils.
- g The partition of the nostrils covered with the mucous membrane.
- h h The part from whence is cut the membrane which lines the inside of the cavity of the nostrils.
- i k l m, i k l m n The circumflex muscle of the soft palate. k the tendinous part of its beginning. l the tendon. m the aponeurosis inserted into the posterior edge of the palate bones. n the conjunction of the aponeurosis one with the other.
- o p, o p The external sides of the pterygoide processes. p p their small hooks.

FIGURE XVII.

Exhibits the open mouth and fauces, to shew the muscles which appear to belong to the soft or moveable palate on the fore-side, after the investing membrane is taken off.

- a a The gums.
- b b The tonsils.
- c c The posterior edges of the soft palate, betwixt which is the uvula.
- d d The fauces.
- e The tongue.
- f g, f g h i The constrictors of the isthmus of the fauces, which in the part f pass from the tongue to the palate before the tonsils. g the part that goes through the soft palate. h the place where they conjoin together, and afterwards smaller portions of them run into the uvula at i.
- k k Parts of the palatopharyngei which run through the soft palate above the forcial constrictors, under the elevators of the soft palate.

FIGURE XVIII.

Exhibits the bottom of the foot in which are expressed all the aponeuroses, muscles, and ligaments, which lie immediately next to the common integuments.

- A B C D E F G H The middle aponeurosis of the sole of the foot, on one side joined with the aponeurosis that covers the abductor of the little toe, on the other side with that which covers the abductor of the great toe. B its origin from the protuberance of the calcaneum. C D E F G the five parts of it which belong to the toes, and which, at last, being split at the ends, embrace the tendons, namely, of the long flexor of the great toe, and of the long and short flexors of the other toes; from their portions also this expansion can cut further through the body of fat, which is placed under the anterior ends of the metatarsal bones, at the roots of the toes; but these we have not added, to avoid obscuring the figure. H the portion which joins with the aponeurosis that covers the great toe, and goes to the origin of the short flexor of the great toe.
- I K L M N The aponeurosis that covers the abductor of the little toe. K its origin from the protuberance of the calcaneum. L a portion which it inserts into the first head of the metatarsal bone of the little toe. M a portion that joins the middle aponeurosis of the sole of the foot, but is not always found to do so. N the portion which it gives to the beginnings of the small flexor of the little toe and interosseous muscle of the same toe.
- O P The aponeurosis that covers the abductor of the great toe. P its origin from the calcaneum.
- Q R S The abductor of the great toe. R the tendon conjoined with the li-

gament S which belongs to the first bone of the great toe from the outer sesamoid bone, and, together with the said ligament, is inserted into that first bone.

T The ligament which arising from the outer sesamoid bone of the great toe belongs to the first bone of that toe whereto it is inserted, and conjoined with the tendon of the abductor of the great toe.

U V W Part of the short flexor of the great toe belonging to the outer sesamoid bone, and inserting itself into the said sesamoid bone at V; at W joining itself to the tendon of the long abductor of the great toe. X part of the same flexor belonging to the inner sesamoid bone.

Y Z The common tendinous end of the foot flexor and abductor of the great toe with the transverialis, inserted into the inner sesamoid bone of that toe, and afterwards being conjoined with the ligament that goes to the first bone of the toe from the said sesamoid bone, is therewith inserted into that bone at Z.

a The ligament which arising from the inner sesamoid bone of the great toe, conjoins itself with the tendinous end of the abductor of the said toe, and therewith belongs to the first bone of that toe into which it is inserted.

x a b The tendon of the long flexor of the great toe, inserted at b into the last bone of that toe.

c The ligament that confines the tendon of the long flexor of the great toe, at the joint of that toe, with its metatarsal bone.

d d Two ligaments which cross each other, and confine the tendon of the long flexor of the great toe, where it runs along the bone of the first phalanx of that toe.

e f g h The lumbricales; e the first, f the second, g the third, h the fourth.

i i The transversalis pedis.

k The second interosseus of the first of the small toes.

There is also a portion of the first interosseus of the other side to be seen betwixt the first lumbricalis and metatarsal bone of that toe with the bone at the first phalanx. This is too minute to admit of fixing a letter on it for the explanation; but Fig. 22. m. will help towards a better knowledge of it.

l The second interosseus of the second of the small toes.

There is also a part of the first interosseus of this toe, betwixt the bone of the first phalanx and the second lumbricalis. See Fig. 22. n.

m m The second interosseus of the third of the small toes.

There is also part of the first interosseus of this toe betwixt the third lumbricalis, the metatarsal bone, and the bone of the first phalanx of this toe. See Fig. 22. y.

n The short flexor of the toes.

o The interosseus of the little toe; part of which is also present betwixt the fourth lumbricalis and bone of the first phalanx of this toe. See Fig. 22. z.

p The short flexor of the little toe.

q r The abductor of the little toe. r the tendon inserted into the bone of the first phalanx of the little toe.

s, as in this toe, so in the rest of the small toes, are represented the ligaments which confine the tendons of the long and short flexors as they pass near the anterior heads of the metatarsal bones.

t, as in this, so in the other small toes, are exhibited the ligaments which confine the tendons of the long and short flexors, about the middle of the bones of the first phalanx.

u, as in this first, so in the other small toes, are seen the ligaments which confine the tendons of the long and short flexors, about the bones of the second internodes, or phalanx.

v w w The tendon of the short flexor of the toes; w w the horns of this last tendon, next the great toe, is the tendon of the long flexor. The same are also in the rest of the small toes.

x One of the tendons of the long flexor of the toes inserted into the third bone. A portion of the same tendon is also seen by the side of the short flexor tendon, v, which lies next the great toe; as also betwixt the horns w w of that tendon. See Fig. 19. The same is likewise to be understood of the other small toes.

FIGURE XIX.

Represents the first order of the muscles in the sole of the foot, after the aponeuroses and most of the ligaments in the preceding figure are taken away.

A B C D E The abductor of the little toe composed of two parts A and B. C D the origin from the protuberance of the calcaneum, whence it is outwardly tendinous in the part where it adheres to, and is covered by, the aponeurosis plantaris. E the tendon inserted into the first bone of the little toe.

F G H I The abductor of the great toe. G its origin from the protuberance of the calcaneum, whence it is outwardly tendinous, and coheres in that part for a considerable length with the aponeurosis that covers it. H the tendon which at last is conjoined with the ligament that belongs to the first bone of the great toe from the outer sesamoid bone of that toe, and is inserted with the same ligament into that first bone.

K The ligament which arising from the outer sesamoid bone of the great toe, is inserted into the first bone of that toe, and is conjoined with the tendon of the abductor of the great toe.

L M N O P Q R S T U V The short flexor of the toes. M its origin from the protuberance of the calcaneum, whence it is outwardly tendinous in the part where it coheres for a considerable length from its origin with the middle aponeurosis plantaris, so that it seems in a manner to arise from thence. N the portion belonging to the first of the small toes; O its tendon which at last ends in the two horns P Q. R the portion belonging to the second of the small toes; S its tendon divided in the same manner towards its end into two horns. T the portion belonging to the third toe; U its tendon, in like manner split, at its end, into two horns. V the tendon belonging to the fourth toe, at last, like the rest, divided into two horns.

W A tendinous portion which arises from the lower protuberance of the cubiform bone, and ends in the origin of the short flexor (a) of the little toe,

- its interosseous muscle Z, and in the second interossei of the third of the small toes X.
- X Y** The second interosseous muscle of the third of the small toes. Y the tendinous end inserted into the first bone of that toe.
- There is also a portion of the first interossei of this toe, on the other side betwixt its first bone, the metatarsal bone, and the third lumbricalis. See Fig. 22. y.
- Z** The interosseous muscle of the little toe whose end appears betwixt the fourth lumbricalis and the first bone of the said little toe. See Fig. 22. z.
- a b** The flexor flexor of the little toe. b its tendinous end inserted into the first bone of the little toe.
- c d e f** The lumbricales: c the fourth, d the third, e the second f the first. See Fig. 20. Z X. W S.
- g h** The transversalis muscle of the foot, h its tendinous origin. See Fig. 21. f.
- i** The second interossei of the second of the small toes.
- Part of the first interossei is also in the other side, betwixt the second lumbricalis, the metatarsal bone and first bone of this toe. See Fig. 22. s.
- k** The second interossei of the first of the small toes.
- Part of the first is also on the other side of this toe, betwixt the first lumbricalis, the metatarsal bone, and bone of the first phalanx of this toe. See Fig. 22. m.
- l m** One of the tendons of the long flexor of the toes, inserted into the third bone m. Part of this tendon of the long flexor is also seen above, on that side of the tendon of the short flexor which is next the great toe. The like tendon is also in the other small toes. See Fig. 20. N O P Q.
- n o** The tendon of the long flexor of the great toe, inserted into the last bone of that toe, o.
- p** The abductor of the great toe.
- q q** Part of the short flexor of the great toe, belonging to the inner sesamoid bone of that toe.
- r s t** The common tendinous end of the short flexor and abductor of the great toe, with the transversalis pedis, inserted at s into the inner sesamoid bone, at t conjoined with the ligament which belongs to the first bone of the toe from the inner sesamoid bone, and inserted with that ligament into the said bone.
- u** The ligament which belongs to the first bone of the great toe from the inner sesamoid bone, joins itself with that part of the common end of the short flexor and abductor of the great toe, with the transversalis pedis, which belongs to the abductor.
- v** Part of the portion which the middle aponeurosis plantaris gives to the origin of the short flexor of the great toe. See Fig. 18. H.
- w x y** Part of the short flexor of the great toe, belonging to the outer sesamoid bone of that toe. x the part where it joins the tendon of the abductor of the great toe, y its insertion into the sesamoid bone.

FIGURE XX.

Exhibits the second order of the muscles in the sole of the foot, after the abductor of the little toe, most part of the abductor of the great toe, and the short flexor of the toes are taken away.

- A B** The tendon of the long flexor of the toes: B the knot or induration where this tendon rubs against the calcaneum. C D E F G the muscular head which joins the long flexor of the toes in the sole of the foot, consisting of two portions distinct from the beginning C and D. The one part C arises from the calcaneum at E. The other part D, begins by a thin tendon F, arising from the calcaneum at G. H the portion that joins or continues the tendon of the long flexor of the toes to the tendon of the long flexor of the great toe. I K L M the four tendons into which it divides, with the head that joins it; which tendons belong to the four small toes, and are in a manner split longitudinally at N O P Q, being inserted into the third or last bones, as at R.
- S T V** The first lumbricalis, T its origin from the first and second tendon of the long flexor of the toes. V its tendon: from whence the tendons of the rest may be understood.
- W** The second lumbricalis.
- X Y** The third lumbricalis, Y its origin from the second and third tendon of the long flexor of the toes.
- Z a** The fourth lumbricalis, a its origin from the third and fourth tendon of the long flexor of the toes.
- b c d e** The tendon of the long flexor of the great toe, increased at c by a portion received from the tendon of the long flexor of the toes, is then in a manner split longitudinally at d, and is at last inserted at e into the last bone of the great toe.
- f g h** The tendon of the tibialis posterior. f its knot or turning which lies upon the head of the astragalus. g its insertion below into the navicular bone. h its insertion into the large cuneiform bone.
- i k** The two ends of the tendon of the tibialis anterior, one of which i is inserted into the large cuneiform bone, the other k belongs to the metatarsal bone of the great toe.
- l** Part of the portion which the middle aponeurosis plantaris gives to the beginnings of the short flexor of the great toe. See Fig. 18. H.
- m n** The tendon of the abductor of the great toe cut off. n the end by which it joins the ligament from the outer sesamoid bone to the first internode of the great toe, in which bone it is inserted.
- o** The ligament, which belongs to the first bone of the toe from its outer sesamoid bone conjoined with the end of the tendon of the abductor of the great toe.
- p q r** Part of the short flexor of the great toe, which belongs to the outer sesamoid bone of the great toe. q the part where it joins the tendon of the abductor of the great toe. r its insertion in the outer sesamoid bone.
- s** Part of the short flexor of the great toe, which belongs to the inner sesamoid bone of the great toe.

- t** The adductor of the great toe.
- u v w** The common tendinous end of the short flexor and abductor of the great toe, with the transversalis pedis: v its insertion into the inner sesamoid bone of the great toe, w its conjunction with the ligament which belongs to the first bone of the great toe from its inner sesamoid bone, and is inserted with that ligament into the said first bone of the great toe.
- x** The ligament which belongs to the first bone of the great toe from its inner sesamoid bone, and is conjoined with the tendinous end of the adductor of the great toe.
- y** The tendon of the peroneus brevis.
- z a b** The tendon of the long peroneus. z the knot or turning where it passes by a protuberance of the calcaneum. b another knot where it bends to the cuboid bone.
- c d e** The ligament which arising from the calcaneum d, infers itself into the eminence of the os cuboides, at which the tendon of the long peroneus bends itself. e its insertion into the said eminence.
- f** The tendinous part which arises from the bottom of the cuboid protuberance, and ends in the origin of the short flexor and interossei of the little toe, and second interossei of the third of the small toes. g an excursion of the ligament marked e, which joining itself to the tendinous part f, forms therewith the common tendinous part h, which joins the origins of the short flexor and interossei of the little toe, and both the interossei of the third of the small toes, with that of the abductor of the little toe.
- h** The short flexor of the little toe, h its insertion into the first bone of the little toe by its tendinous end.
- i** The interossei of the little toe, its tendinous end, which is inserted into the first bone of this toe, appears betwixt the fourth lumbricalis and the first bone of this toe. See Fig. 22. s.
- m n** The second interossei of the third of the small toes: n its tendinous end inserted into the first bone of that toe.
- o** The first interossei of the third of the small toes, the tendinous end of which is inserted into the base of the first order of the same toe, and may be seen betwixt the third lumbricalis of the metatarsal bone, and the first internode of this toe. See Fig. 22. y.
- p** The tendinous end of the second interossei of the second of the small toes, inserted into the first internode of the same toe.
- On the other side of this toe lies the tendinous end of its first interossei, betwixt the first lumbricalis, metatarsal bone, and first internode of this toe. See Fig. 22. s.
- q** The tendinous end of the second interossei of the first of the small toes, inserted into the first bone of the said toe.
- On the other side of this toe likewise is the tendinous end of the first interossei betwixt the first lumbricalis, the metatarsal bone, and the first internode of this toe. See Fig. 22. m.

FIGURE XXI.

Represents the third order of the muscles of the foot, having first taken away the muscular head which joins the long flexor of the toes in the sole of the foot, the tendons of the long flexor of the toes, the lumbricales and tendon of the long flexor of the great toe.

- A** the tendon of the short peroneus.
- B C D** The tendon of the long peroneus. C its knot or turning where it is applied to the calcaneum. D the other knot where it bends to the cuboid bone. betwixt r and l are the portions inserted into the large cuneiform bone. See Fig. 21. g h.
- E F G H I** The tendon of the tibialis posterior, cut off at E. F the knot or turning by which it is applied to the head of the astragalus. G its insertion below into the navicular bone. H its insertion into the large cuneiform bone. I the portion which it inserts to the third cuneiform bone, and then runs out to the second and third metatarsal bone, giving a portion to the short flexor of the great toe.
- K L M M** The ligament which arising from the calcaneum belongs to the cuboid bone, wherein it is inserted at M M.
- N** The tendinous part which arises from the bottom of the protuberance of the cuboid bone, and ends in the beginning of the short flexor of the little toe, the interossei of that toe and the second interossei of the third of the small toes. O the excursion of the ligament marked K, which joining the tendinous part N, forms therewith the common tendinous part P, which joins the origins of the short flexor and interossei of the little toe, both the interossei of the third of the small toes, and of the abductor of the great toe.
- Q R** The short flexor of the little toe, inserted by its tendinous end R into the first bone of the said little toe.
- S** The interossei of the little toe, whose tendinous end, near T, is inserted into the base of the first order.
- U V** The second interossei of the third of the small toes. V its tendinous end inserted into the base of the first order.
- W X** The first interossei of the third of the small toes. X its tendinous end inserted into the base of the first order.
- Y Z** The second interossei of the second of the small toes. Z its tendinous end inserted into the base of the first order.
- a b** The first interossei of the second of the small toes. b its tendinous end inserted into the base of the first order.
- c d** The second interossei of the first of the small toes. d its tendon inserted into the base of the first order.
- e** The tendon of the first interossei of the first of the small toes, inserted into the base of the first order.
- f g h i** The transversalis muscle of the foot, g the part which arises from the capsule investing the joint of the third of the small toes with its metatarsal

- bone. *h* its tendinous origin. *l* its extremity by which it joins the common tendinous end of the adductor and short flexor of the great toe.
- k l m n* The adductor of the great toe. *l* part of it in some measure divided from the rest. *m* the tendinous part of its origin. *n* its tendinous end.
- o p q r s* Part of the short flexor of the great toe which belongs to the inner sesamoid bone of that toe. *p* the tendon arising from the calcaneum *q*, part of which tendon goes into the beginning of this flexor. *r* the tendinous beginning of this part of the short flexor arising from the middle of the cuneiform bone. *s* the origin of the tendinous end.
- t u v* The common tendinous end of the short flexor and adductor of the great toe with the transversalis pedis; *u* its insertion into the inner sesamoid bone of the great toe. *v* its conjunction with the ligament which belongs to the first bone of the great toe from the inner sesamoid bone being inserted into the said first bone.
- w* The ligament which arises from the inner sesamoid bone of the great toe, and is inserted into the first bone of that toe conjoined with the tendon of the adductor.
- x* Part of that portion of the middle aponeurosis plantaris which goes into the origin of both parts of the short flexor of the great toe.
- y z a* Part of the short flexor of the great toe that belongs to the outer sesamoid bone of that toe, *z* it joins the tendon of the adductor of the great toe *a* its insertion into the outer sesamoid bone of the great toe.
- b c d* The adductor of the great toe cut off, compressed by its end *d* with the ligament which goes from the outer sesamoid bone of the great toe to its first interphalanx in which they are inserted together.
- e* The ligament which belongs to the bone of the first phalanx of the great toe from the outer sesamoid bone, and is conjoined with the tendon of the adductor of the great toe.
- f g* The two gemmæ of the end of the tendon of the tibialis anticus: of which one, *f*, is inserted into the large cuneiform bone: the other, *g*, belongs to the metatarsal bone of the great toe.

FIGURE XXIII.

Exhibits the fourth and last order of the muscles in the sole of the foot, in order to which are taken away the tendon of the tibialis posticus, the ligament which arising from the calcaneum belongs to the cuboid bone, the short flexor of the little toe, the transversalis of the foot, the adductor of the great toe, the short flexor of the great toe, the ligaments which go from the sesamoid bones to the first phalanx of the great toe, and the end of the adductor of the great toe.

- a* The tendon of the short peroneus.
- b c d e f g h i* The tendon of the long peroneus. *c* the knot or turning which is applied to the calcaneum. *d* the more considerable knee where this tendon bends at the eminence of the cuboid bone. *e* the end inserted into the metatarsal bone of the great toe. *f* a portion going off from the tendon, and dividing into two parts *g h*, inserted into the great cuneiform bone. *i* the portion going off the tendon, and inserted into the second metatarsal bone.
- k l* The two ends of the tendon of the tibialis anticus, the one of which, *k*, is inserted into the large cuboid bone, the other, *l*, into the metatarsal bone of the great toe.
- m n o* The first interosseus of the first of the small toes. *n* its origin from the second metatarsal bone. *o* the tendon inserted into the bone of the first order.
- p q r* The second interosseus of the first of the small toes. *q* the tendinous beginning arising from the second and third of the metatarsal bones. *r* the tendon inserted into the bone of the first phalanx.
- s t u* The first interosseus of the second of the small toes. *t* its origin from the second metatarsal bone. *u* the tendon inserted into the bone of the first phalanx.
- v w x* The second interosseus of the second of the small toes. *x* its origin from the third metatarsal bone. *w* the tendon inserted into the bone of the first phalanx.
- y z a* The first interosseus of the third of the small toes. *x* its origin from the fourth metatarsal bone. *a* the tendon inserted into the bone of the first phalanx.
- b c d* The second interosseus of the third of the small toes. *c* its origin from the fourth metatarsal bone. *d* the tendon inserted into the bone of the first phalanx.
- e f g* The interosseus of the little toe. *f* its origin from the fifth metatarsal bone. *g* the tendon inserted into the bone of the first phalanx.

FIGURE XXIII.

Represents the articulation of the bones of the foot viewed

from its bottom. This figure is added, that from thence may be understood the parts of the bones expressed in the other preceding figures of the foot; and it was the more necessary to add this view, as it could not be given in the figures of the skeletons.

- A B C D E* The os calcis. *B* the protuberance which forms the heel. *C* an eminence incrufted with a smooth cartilage which sustains the tendon of the long peroneus. *D* an eminence, from the bottom of which arises the ligament *K*. *E* a sinus or groove, through which passes the tendon of the long flexor of the great toe.
- F G H* The talus or albugalus. *G H* the lower head incrufted with a smooth cartilage, part of which head, *G*, belongs to the juncture with the calcaneum, but the part *H* is articulated by a ligament which passes under this head from the calcaneum to the navicular bone.
- I K L* The cuboid bone. *K* an eminence, by the side of which passes the tendon of the long peroneus. *L* a rising tubercle incrufted with a smooth cartilage, on which lies the most considerable knot or turning of the said tendon.
- M N* The navicular bone. *N* a rising tubercle, into which is inserted the tendon of the tibialis posticus.
- O P Q* The great cuneiform bone. *P* an eminence, into which is inserted the tendon of the tibialis posticus. *Q* an eminence, into which is inserted part of the tendon of the tibialis anticus, *k*, *Fig. 22*.
- R* The left cuneiform bone.
- S T* The middle cuneiform bone. *T* the protuberance from whence arises the tendinous beginning of the short flexor of the great toe, *r*, *Fig. 21*.
- U V W X* The first bone of the metatarsus, belonging to the thumb. *V* the place into which is inserted part of the tendon of the tibialis anticus, *l*, *Fig. 22*. *W* the surface into which is inserted the tendon of the long peroneus, *X* the anterior head incrufted with a smooth cartilage.
- Y Z* The sesamoid bones placed at the joint of the great toe with its metatarsal bone. *Y* the outer, *Z* the inner of them.
- a b c d e f* The metatarsal bones of the small toes. *a* that of the first, *b* of the second, *c* of the third, *d e* of the fourth, of which *e* is a rising protuberance, *f f f f* the anterior heads incrufted with a smooth cartilage.
- g h i k l m* The bones of the first order, *g* that of the great toe, *h i k l m* those of the small toes, *m* the round head incrufted with a smooth cartilage; and the like is in the other bones of the toes.
- n o p q r* The bones of the second order of the small toes. *r* the round head incrufted with a smooth cartilage; as are also the other bones.
- s t* The last bone of the great toe; *t* the protuberance at the end; the side of which is also in the last or third bones of the small toes.
- u v w x* The third or last bones of the small toes.

FIGURE XXIV.

Gives an internal view of the muscles seated under the sternum, with the next adhering parts of the ribs or thorax.

- a b c d e f g h i k l m n o p q r s t u v w* The triangularis muscle of the sternum. *a* the head arising from the third rib, with a tendinous beginning *b*; *c* the origin from the cartilaginous part of the rib, *d* from the bony part, *e* the head arising from the fourth rib, with a tendinous beginning *f*; *g* the origin from the bony part of the rib, *h* from the cartilaginous part. *i* the head arising from the fifth rib, by a tendinous origin *k*; *l* the origin from the cartilaginous part of the rib, *m* from the bony part. *n* the common tendinous part of the two upper heads, which in some bodies is conjoined with the tendinous part of the lower head *o*, but in others is separate; it is inserted into the extreme cartilage *p* of the fourth rib, and into the os pectoris *q* betwixt the cartilaginous ends of the fourth and fifth rib, into the end of the cartilage of the fifth rib *r*, into the os pectoris *s* betwixt the extreme cartilages of the fifth and sixth ribs, into the end of the cartilage of the sixth rib *t*, and of the seventh *u*, into the bone of the ensiform cartilage *v*, and into the ensiform cartilage itself *w*.
- x y z a* Is a small muscle here corresponding to the triangularis sterni, and found in some bodies. *y* its origin from the bony part of the second rib, and from the cartilaginous part *z*. *a* its tendinous end inserted into the cartilage of the third rib.
- b c d e f g h* The ribs: *b* the second, *c* the third, *d* the fourth, *e* the fifth, *f* the sixth, *g* the seventh, *h* the eighth. *i k l m n o p q* the cartilaginous ends of those ribs.
- r s t* The os pectoris. *q* the first and uppermost bone; *r* the second which is in the middle; *s* the third and lowest, which belongs to the ensiform cartilage. *t* the ensiform or pointed cartilage itself. We designedly pass by the other particulars of this os pectoris, as well because they do not relate to the present purpose, as because they will be explained in our tables of the bones.

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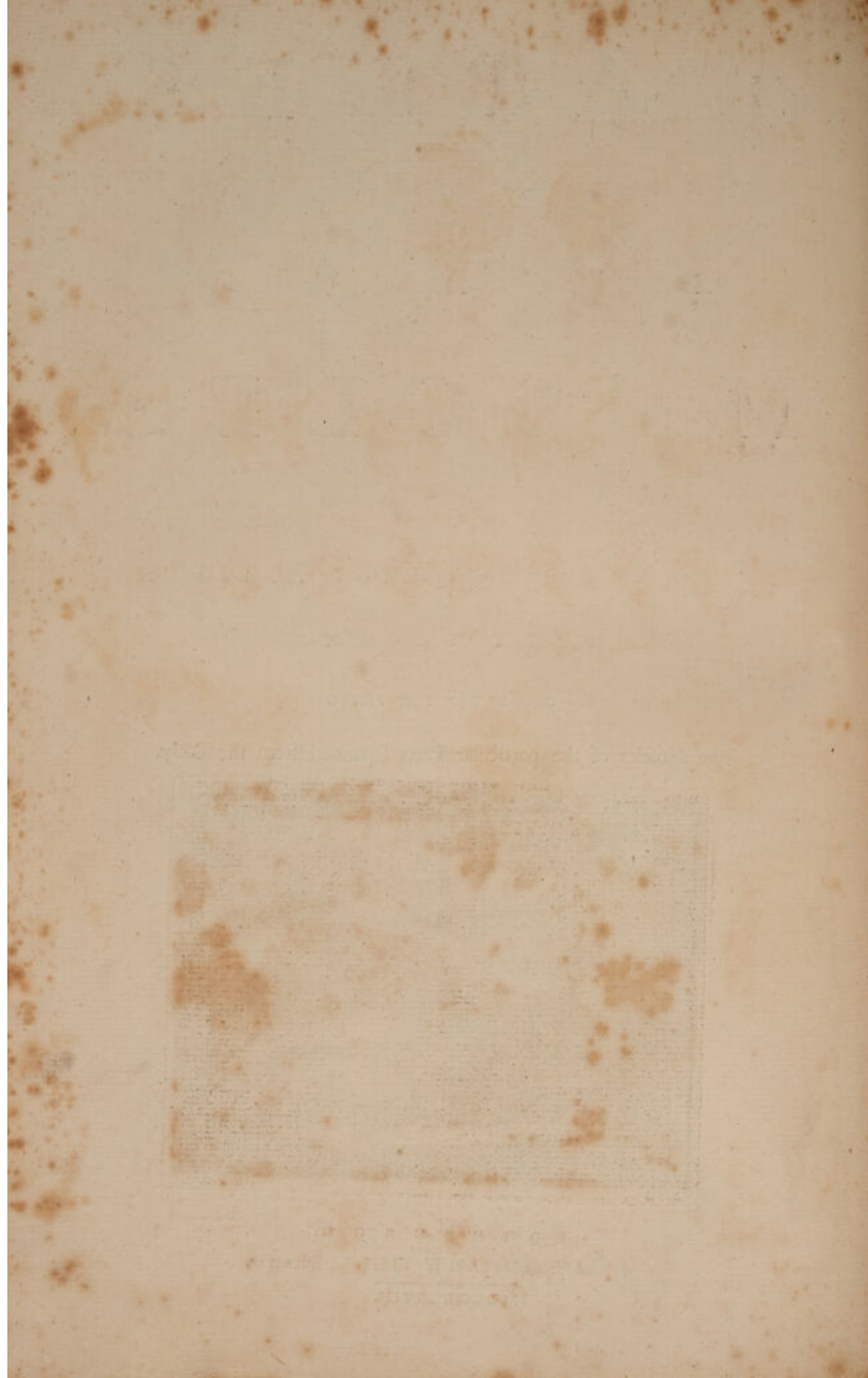
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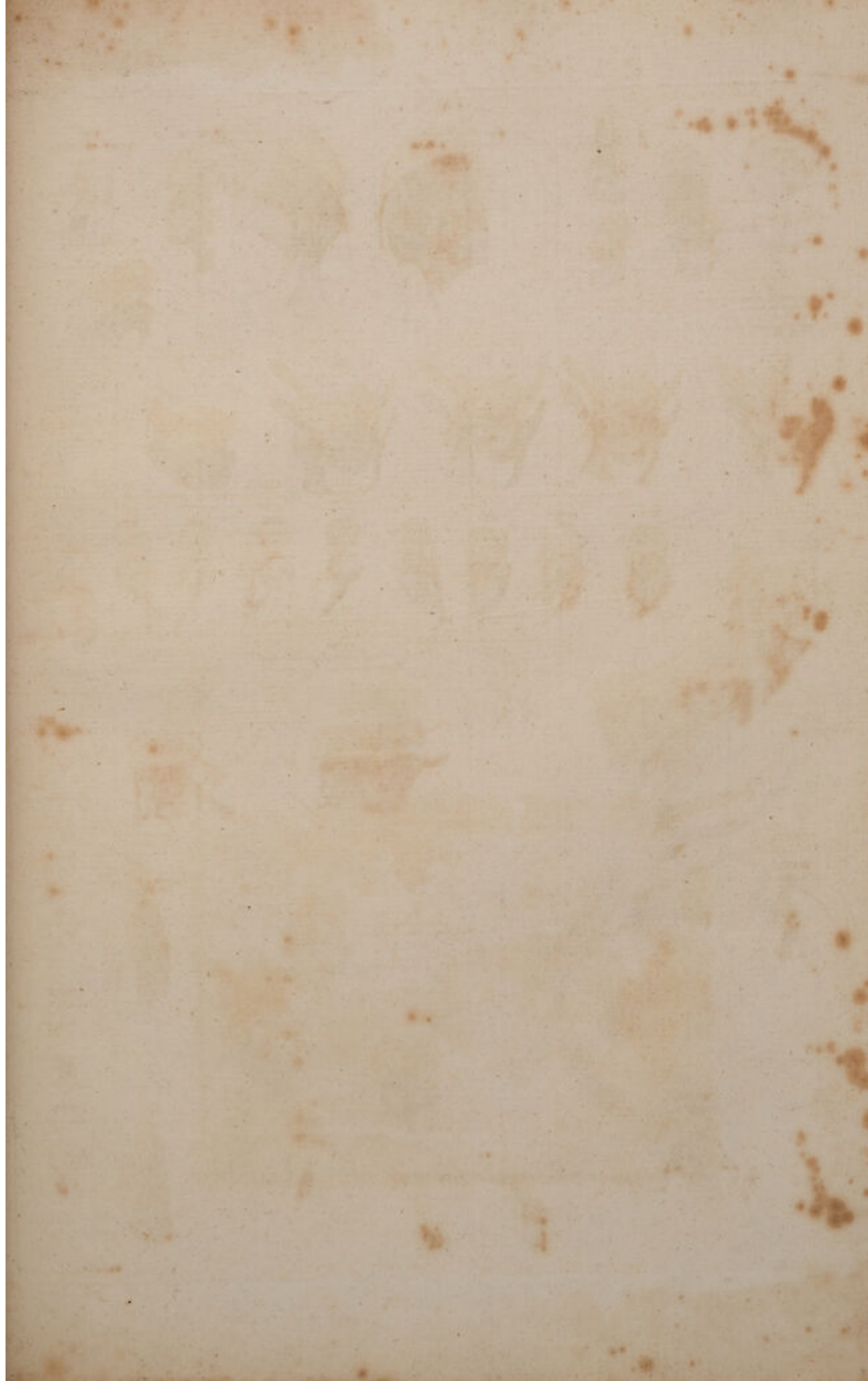
C O N T A I N I N G

The Muscles of the particular Parts separated from the Body.



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TAB. XI.

I. Orbicularis palpebrarum cum Ceratophoro superiorem.



III. Retrahentis.



IV. Nervi maxillares, Trigemini, Anterior.



V. Transversarius auricularis.



VI. Occipitalis externi Frontalis, Altilleus, et Retrahentis auricularis.

VII. Frontalis cum Ceratophoribus nasum, Altilleus et Anterior auricularis.



VIII. Propagator alae nasi.



X. Levator palpebrae superioris alaeque nasi, Levator labii superioris partis alae Orbicularis palpebrae superioris, Levator labii superioris, Levator anguli oris, Canalis labii superioris, Orbicularis oris.



XI. Levator anguli oris, Nervi labii superioris, Orbicularis oris, Levator palpebrae superioris.



XII. Levator palpebrae anguli oris, Orbicularis oris.



XIII. Zygomaticus major, Propagator anguli oris, Orbicularis oris, Buccinator.



XIV. Buccinator, Orbicularis oris.



XV. Levator menti.



XVI. Levator palpebrae inferae, Levator labii inferioris, Levator anguli oris inferioris.



XVII. Symplicus Musculus cum quo in cavo oris vasa vasa collata sunt a parte superiore, secunda.



XVIII. Symplicus Musculus cum quo in cavo oris vasa vasa collata sunt a parte superiore, secunda.



XIX. Levator palpebrae inferioris.



XX. Levator palpebrae inferioris, ab inferiore.



XXI. Levator palpebrae superioris.



XXII. Obliquus superior oculi.



XXIII. Rectus internus oculi.



XXIV. Rectus externus oculi.



XXV. Rectus internus oculi.



XXVII. Omnis globus oculi, cum Levatore palpebrae superioris.



XXVIII. Levator tympani, Tensor mallei, Tensor tympani, Stapedius.



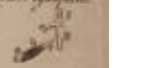
XXIX. Tensor tympani, Stapedius, Levator tympani.



XXX. Tensor mallei.



XXXI. Tensor tympani.



XXXV. Cervicohyoideus.



XXXVI. Cervicohyoideus.



XXXVIII. Sternohyoideus.



XXXIX. Sternohyoideus.



XL. Styloglossus, Cervicoglossus, Cervicohyoideus.



XXIX. Tensor tympani, Stapedius, Levator tympani.



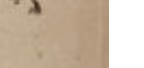
XLIII. Tensor tympani, Levator tympani, Styloglossus, Cervicoglossus, Cervicohyoideus.



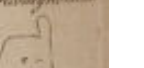
XXXIII. Tensor tympani.



XXXIV. Stapedius.



XLVII. Cervicohyoideus.



XXXVII. Stylohyoideus.



XXXVIII. Mylohyoideus.



XLV. Mylohyoideus.



XLVI. Cervicohyoideus.



XLII. Cervicohyoideus.



XLI. Chondroglossus, Cervicoglossus, Lingualis.



XLIV. Sternohyoideus.



XLVIII. Cervicohyoideus.



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of the lower of those cavities of the outer ear, into which the concha is divided by the eminence of the helix running through it.

Add to these Fig. 6. i k l.

FIGURE IV.

Represents the greater and less helical muscles, with the tragus and anti-tragus.

- a b The greater helical muscle arising by a tendinous origin from the upper part of the outer side of the acute process *a* of the helix.
- b The extremity here inserted, as in some bodies, outwardly into the helix; and in others running along the surface of the elevator of the outer ear. The systematic connection of this muscle is seen in Tab. I. H. in the head, and in Tab. IX. n. in the head.
- c The less helical muscle ascending near the helix *d* *e*, on the fore part of the outer ear, where the concha has an incisure or notch, the one end being fixed below the said notch, the other above it.
- The systematic connection is seen in the head of Tab. I. X. and in Tab. IX. o. in the head.
- f The tragus arising from the middle of the outer side of the cartilage of the concha *g*, near the tragus, and terminating in the upper part of the tragus and adjacent part of the concha.
- The systematic connection of the tragus is seen in the head of Tab. I. L. and Tab. IX. p. in the head.
- h k k The anti-tragus, arising at *h* from the outer part of the cartilage of the anti-tragus *l*, where it is most protuberant; inserted by a tendinous end *k* *k* into the edge of the concha *l*, in the angle of the notch that is in the cartilage of the outer ear behind the anti-tragus, at the bottom of the helix.
- The systematic connection is seen in the head of Tab. I. P. and in Tab. IX. q. in the head.

FIGURE V.

Transversus auriculæ.

- a b e d The part belonging to the antihelix, the fibres of which part are looser than the rest. *a* *b* its tendinous origin from the posterior part of the back of the upper cavity of the concha. Inserted by a tendinous extremity into a hollow on the back of the antihelix *c* *c*, and a small part of it into the protuberant back of the scapha *d*.
 - a e f The part belonging to the scapha, composed of shorter fibres, more loosely conjoined, and for a considerable length divided as into several less distinct, and almost tendinous muscles. It arises from the upper part of the back of the superior cavity of the concha *a* *f*; is inserted into the lower part of the protuberance in the back of the scapha *e* *e*.
- This, from its situation, could not be represented in the preceding tables.

Muscles of the skin of the head, forehead, eye-brows, and back of the nose.

FIGURE VI.

Exhibits the occipitalis with the frontalis; the elevator and retractants of the outer ear.

- a b b c d e e The occipitalis.
- a The tendinous origin springing from the bone of the occiput *b* *b*, and from that of the temple.
- c The fleshy part.
- d e e The aponeurosis in which the flesh ends. *e* *e* the part of that aponeurosis which is raised into a convexity by the subjacent temporal muscle.
- The systematic connection is seen in the head of Tab. V. a b c d d, and in Tab. IX. a b c d in the head.
- f The frontalis.
- The systematic connection of which is seen in the head of Tab. V. h.
- See Fig. 7. a a b, &c.
- g h The stylus auriculæ, or elevator of the outer ear.
- g The tendinous beginning of a rounding figure, gradually sent off by thin scattered fibres from the aponeurosis epicrani *e* *e*.
- h The fleshy part, passing under the outer ear.
- Add to this Fig. 7. o p p q, and Fig. 3. a b c c.
- The systematic connection is seen in the head of Tab. V. at f g, and Tab. IX. g h in the head.
- i k l The retractant muscles passing under the outer ear.
- i The superior retractant, and *k* the middle one, both arising tendinous from the occipital bone.
- l The lower retractant, arising also from the occipital bone.
- Add to these Fig. 3. h i k l m.
- The systematic connection is in Tab. V. m n o in the head, and in Tab. IX. k l m in the head.

FIGURE VII.

The frontales and compressors of the nose, with the elevator and anterior muscle of the outer ear.

- a a b b c d e f g h i k The frontales.
- a a The aponeurosis of the frontales where they are conjoined with the occipitals.
- b b The fleshy parts, beginning by oval tips, and conjoined together into one on the upper and middle part of the forehead *c*.
- d The part running over the glabella and back of the nose, on which at last it forms a thin aponeurosis, that unites with a like thin expansion from the compressors of the nose, with which it is interwove at *e*, and continued into at *f*.
- g The portion that joins the outer part of the beginning of the elevator of the upper lip and wing of the nose, from whence it is cut off.

h The point that inserts itself into the os frontis in the greater angle of the eye, a little above the ligament by which the greater canthus is tied to the upper jaw bone, n. Fig. 1.

- i The place where the fibres bend inward towards the greater angle.
- k The part that ends *a*: the orbicularis of the eye-lids. There, in some bodies, we observe fibres which join the corrugator near the temples, and therewith surround the lesser canthus.
- The systematic connection is seen in the head of Tab. I. a a b b c d d e e f f g g h h k k l.
- l m n n The compressors of the wings of the nose.
- l The origination, springing from the outer part of the root of the wing of the nose.
- m The part where it is extenuated in form of a membrane, which joins with a like membranous extremity of the frontales *f*, is interwove therewith at *e*, and rises with thin fibres over the back of the nose, till those fibres of the right and left side intermix at n n.
- The systematic connection is seen in the head of Tab. I. t u, where it is partly covered by the elevator of the upper lip and wing of the nose, x y.
- o p p q The elevator of the outer ear.
- o The tendinous beginning by thin and scattered fibres, p p going off from the epicranium.
- q The fleshy part passing under the outer ear. Add to this Fig. 6. g h, and Fig. 3. a b c c.
- The systematic connection is seen in the head of Tab. I. C D.
- r r s The anterior muscle of the outer ear.
- r r The tendinous beginning, springing, by thin scattered fibres from the epicranium, almost in the middle above the os jugale.
- s The fleshy part going under the outer ear.
- Add to this Fig. 3. e f g.
- The systematic connection is seen in the head of Tab. I. Z. Also in Tab. V. k in the head, and in Tab. IX. i in the head.
- t The occipital part of the aponeurosis.
- The systematic connection of which is seen in Tab. I. a.

Muscles of the Nose.

Here add the frontalis and compressor, Fig. 7. and elevator of the upper lip and wing of the nose, Fig. 10.

FIGURE VIII.

The depressor of the wing of the nose.

- a a b The beginning by which it arises from the upper jaw-bone, outwardly where the gums cover the sockets of the dentes incisores *a*, and canini *b*.
- c c Its insertion round the root of the wing of the nose.
- d Its insertion under or within the nostril, from the septum nasi, where that coheres with the lip to the wing of the nose.
- The systematic connection is seen in the head of Tab. III. l m; where it is in part covered by the orbicularis of the mouth *n*. Also in Tab. II. P. in the head; where it is in a great measure covered by the nasalis of the upper lip *G*, and the orbicularis of the mouth *H*.

Muscles of the mouth and lips, some of which belong to the gena or upper part of the cheek; some to the bucca or lower and lateral part of the cheek, and others, to the spaces at the sides of the chin.

To these add the latissimus colli or quadratus gena, Fig. 16.

FIGURE IX.

The depressors of the lower lips.

- a a. a The origin from the lower part of the outer jaw, a little above its lower edge at the side of the chin.
- b b The extremities which belong almost to the whole length of the lower lip, and terminating where it begins to be red.
- c The part where they cross each other.
- Add to this Fig. 16. m l.
- The systematic connection is seen in the head of Tab. II. K K L M, and then in Tab. I. M N in the head, in which last the greater part of this muscle is covered by the depressors of the corners of the mouth Q Q, and the thin fibres L L, which seem to come partly from the greater zygomatics, and in thin fibres from the depressors of the angles of the mouth.
- d e Part of the orbicular muscle of the mouth that is in the red margin of the lips. This is added, to shew in what manner the depressors of the lower lip terminate in the said orbicularis of the lower lip.

FIGURE X.

Represents the common elevator of the upper lip and wing of the nose. The proper elevator of the upper lip. A portion joining the upper lip from the orbicular muscle of the eye-lids. The greater and less zygomaticus. The depressor of the corner of the mouth. The nasalis of the upper lip. The orbicularis of the mouth.

These muscles are all figured together, because they cohere so strictly one to the other.

- a b c The elevator belonging to the upper lip and wing of the nose.
- a The origin, from the nasal process of the upper jaw-bone near the greater canthus of the eye, beginning tendinous.
- b The extremity which runs through the upper lip near the side of the nose, and being gradually extenuated over the fore part of the nasalis of the upper lip, at last vanishes in the said lip. As it passes near the wing of the

nostril, it usually inserts fibres into the upper part of the said wing near the cheek; which fibres could not be here represented.

c The thin portion which is found through the fat to the wing of the nose, towards which it gradually vanishes.

d The portion which joins the outer part of this muscle from the frontalis, g Fig. 7. from whence it is cut off.

The systematic connection is seen in the head of Tab. I. w x y. where its beginning is partly covered by the orbicularis of the eye-lids, q.

e e f The elevator of the upper lip.
e e Its origin, which is single, from above the hole that is beneath the bony orbit of the eye, in the direction of the lower edge of the said orbit.

f Its extremity which runs through the upper lip, over that part of the orbicularis of the mouth that is formed by the nasalis of the upper lip, and after being gradually extenuated, at length disappears.

Its systematic connection is seen in the head of Tab. L. z A, where its origin is covered by the orbicularis of the eye-lids, m.

g h The muscular portion that joins the upper lip from the orbicularis of the eye-lids.

g The part that is cut off from the said orbicularis.

h Its end, which on one side joins to the elevator of the upper lip; and afterwards, on the other side, to the left zygomaticus, being extenuated with those muscles through the upper lip in which it ends.

The systematic connection is seen in the head of Tab. L. B.

i k The left zygomaticus.
i Its origin from the fore part of the outer side of the os jugale, a little below the middle of that side.

k Its end extenuated, by which it runs through the upper lip, above the orbicularis of the mouth, like the preceding muscles.

The systematic connection is seen in the head of Tab. L. C. where its beginning is covered by the orbicularis of the eye-lids, m.

l m n The greater zygomaticus.
l Its origin from the outer side of the os jugale, a little above its lower edge, in the place where its posterior process begins.

m The place where it joins and enters into the depressor of the corner of the mouth.

n Thin fibres which run first through the outside of the depressor of the corner of the mouth, and then upon the depressor of the lower lip, from the corner of the mouth to the opposite side, through the adjacent part of the lower lip.

To this add Fig. 13. a b c d e.

The systematic connection is seen in the head of Tab. I. E F G; where its origin is partly covered by the orbicularis of the eye-lids, m.

o o m The depressor of the corner of the mouth.
o o Its origin, from the outergart of the lower edge of the mandible, at the side of the chin.

m Its extremity by which it is continued outwardly to the greater zygomaticus.

Add to this Fig. 11. a b c, Fig. 12. e f g, and Fig. 13. f g h i.

The systematic connection is seen in the head of Tab. I. Q R R S.

p Small fibres that seem to come off from the depressor of the angle of the mouth, and mixing with the like fibres n, from the greater zygomaticus, they run through the outer side of the depressor of the lower lip.

The systematic connection is seen in the head of Tab. I. L.

q r The nasalis of the upper lip, which may be reckoned an accessory head or portion of the orbicularis of the mouth.

q The beginning arising from the tip of the cartilage in the globe of the nose, from whence, with its fellow, it forms the greater part of the said globe, and from thence being continued along by the edge of the septum of the nose, it is extended out of its coverings down to the partition of the lip.

r The part where it joins the orbicularis of the mouth.

Add to this, Fig. 11. f.

The systematic connection is seen in the head of Tab. II. G. And in Tab. I. H in the head; in which last, as in the present figure, it is partly covered by the end of the elevator of the upper lip, and wing of the nose y, the elevator of the upper lip, A, the portion coming from the orbicularis of the eye-lids, B, and the left zygomaticus C.

s t The orbicularis niger of the mouth.
t The part which is in the red margin of the lips.

Add to this Fig. 11. g h i, Fig. 12. k l, Fig. 13. m o, and Fig. 14. f g h i k l.

The systematic connection is in Tab. I. I K K in the head; where, as here, it is covered in the lower lip by the greater zygomaticus L L, and depressors of the lower lip L Q. L Q.

u The depressor of the lower lip, here covered in a great measure by the depressor of the corner of the mouth o o m; also by thin fibres p, detached in a manner from thence; and the excursion of a thin portion of the greater zygomaticus n, as in the systematic connection of this muscle in the head of Tab. I. M N, covered Q L.

See Fig. 9. a b c.

The right muscles are easily understood from these left.

FIGURE XI.

Exhibits the greater zygomaticus. The depressor and elevator of the corner of the mouth. The nasalis of the upper lip. The orbicularis of the mouth.

k l m The greater zygomaticus.
l The outer part here cut off, which is continued into the depressor of the corner of the mouth, and runs through the lower lip. See Fig. 10. m o.

m A thin portion which runs behind the continuation of the depressor and elevator of the corner of the mouth, c Fig. 13.

a b The depressor of the corner of the mouth.
b The outer part here cut off, which continues itself to the greater zygomaticus. See Fig. 10. o o m.

c The part which goes into the nasalis of the upper lip, and from thence into the outer part of the orbicularis of the mouth, where it surrounds the upper lip at the corner of the mouth. This part of the depressor has under the fibres of the greater zygomaticus n, Fig. 10. which is here removed.

Add to this Fig. 12. e f g; and Fig. 13. f g h i.

d d e The elevator of the corner of the mouth, being here, from its origin, a kind of biceps.

d d Its origin from the small excavation in the fore part of the upper jaw, betwixt the first grinding teeth, and the hole that is below the bony orbit of the eye.

e The part by which it is continued to the depressor of the corner of the mouth.

Add to this fig. 12. a b c d.

The systematic connection is seen in the head of Tab. II. B C, and then in the head of Tab. I. D D; where it is covered by the outer part of the greater zygomaticus G, which continues itself to the depressor of the corner of the mouth, and runs through the lower lip; is also covered by the left zygomaticus C, with the portion from the orbicularis of the eye-lids joining the upper lip, H, and the elevator of the upper lip x A.

f The nasalis of the upper lip, naked; which joins itself to the orbicularis of the mouth in the upper lip, and is continued to the depressor of the corner of the mouth, e.

See Fig. 10. q r.

The systematic connection is seen in Tab. II. G in the head.

g h i The orbicularis of the mouth.
g The part that is in the upper lip; and its continuation to the depressor of the corner of the mouth at e.

h The part which is in the lower lip.

i i The parts which are fested in the red margin of the lips.

Add here Fig. 12. b i, Fig. 13. m, o, and Fig. 14. f h i k l.

The systematic connection is in the head of Tab. III. a o p p q r s. Also in Tab. II. H I I in the head, where in the lower lip it is covered by the depressors of the said lip K K M. And in Tab. I in the head, I K K; where in the lower lip it is covered by the depressors of that lip L Q. L Q, and by the greater zygomaticus L L.

FIGURE XII.

Exhibits the elevator and depressor of the corner of the mouth; and the orbicularis of the mouth.

a b c d The elevator of the corner of the mouth.
a b The part where it is a kind of biceps at its origin.

c Its continuation to the inner part of the depressor of the corner of the mouth.

d The portion that joins the outer part of the orbicularis of the mouth, where that bends itself round the lower lip.

See Fig. 11. d d e.

e The depressor of the corner of the mouth.
f The place from whence the outer part of the depressor is cut off, which partly continues itself to the greater zygomaticus, m Fig. 10, and b Fig. 11; it also partly joins the orbicularis of the mouth, c Fig. 11.

g The inner part which is continued to the elevator of the corner of the mouth.

See Fig. 10. o o m.

h i The orbicularis of the mouth.
h The part which is in the lower lip; and which has a continuation to the elevator of the corner of the mouth d.

i The part which is in the lower lip.

See Fig. 11. g h i i.

k The nasalis of the upper lip. See Fig. 11. f.

l The place where the orbicularis of the mouth is cut off, and that part of it removed which covers the elevator of the corner of the mouth in Fig. 11. k l m. The greater zygomaticus, as in Fig. 11. k l m.

FIGURE XIII.

Represents the greater zygomaticus; the depressor of the corner of the mouth; the orbicularis of the mouth; and the buccinator.

a b c d e The greater zygomaticus.
b The place where the outer part is cut off, that continues itself to the depressor of the corner of the mouth, and runs through the lower lip; as in Fig. 11. l.

c A thin portion which runs behind the continuation of the depressor and elevator of the corner of the mouth; being the same with m in Fig. 11. From hence, at

d it joins chiefly the outer part of the buccinator, and with that goes to the orbicularis of the mouth, forming afterwards a part of the upper lip; while

e Another portion, is incurvated downwards, and continued to the inner part of the depressor of the corner of the mouth.

f g h i The depressor of the corner of the mouth.
f g The place from whence the outer part is cut off, as in Fig. 12. f, which outer part is continued to the greater zygomaticus, m Fig. 10, and b Fig. 11, and it partly joins the orbicularis of the mouth, c Fig. 11.

h The inner part cut off, which is continued to the elevator of the corner of the mouth, g Fig. 12.

i The portion which joins the inner part of the orbicularis of the mouth in the upper lip.

k k The buccinator. See Fig. 14. s, &c.

l The nasalis of the upper lip, k Fig. 12.

m Part of the orbicularis of the mouth which is in the upper lip, i Fig. 12.

n The place where it is cut off, as at l, in Fig. 12.

o Part of the orbicularis of the mouth that is in the lower lip, h Fig. 12; p The place where it is cut off, and where it is outwardly joined by a part of the elevator of the corner of the mouth, d Fig. 12.

FIGURE XIV.

Exhibits the buccinator, and the orbicularis of the mouth.

a b c d e The buccinator.

b A portion which goes into that part of the orbicularis of the mouth that is in the upper lip.
 c The portion which goes into that part of the orbicularis of the mouth that is in the lower lip.
 d A muscular portion of the buccinator that goes to the upper lip, and there joins the inner part of the orbicularis of the mouth.
 e The place where the buccinator continues itself to the muscular portion or appendix k l, that joins to the orbicularis of the mouth.
 See Fig. 15. k l, and add, Fig. 25. Tab. XII.
 The systematic connection of the buccinator is seen in the head of Tab. III. v w x y z. And then in Tab. II. z in the head; where part of it is covered by the elevator of the corner of the mouth B, and the depressor E; and part lies hid behind the masseter. Then in Tab. I. T in the head; where it is also covered by the elevator of the corner of the mouth D, the depressor Q S, and lies concealed behind the masseter V; and is finally covered by the greater zygomaticus E G, and the latissimus colli or quadratus genæ d e e.
 Fig. 11 The orbicularis of the mouth.
 f The part which is in the upper lip.
 g The place from which is cut off the depressor of the corner of the mouth which goes into the outer part of the orbicularis, where that surrounds the upper lip, near the corner of the mouth c, Fig. 11.
 h Part of the orbicularis in the lower lip.
 i The part that goes under the portion d, and joins the buccinator. But outwardly it receives part of the elevator of the corner of the mouth, d Fig. 12, which is here taken off.
 k l The portion or appendix that joins the orbicularis of the mouth, springing from the lower jaw.
 l Its origin from the outer part of the lower jaw, beneath the protuberant socket of the canine tooth.
 l The place where it also joins the buccinator.
 Add here, Fig. 11. g h i i, and f, Fig. 12. h i d, and k, and Fig. 15. m o i and l.
 The systematic connection of the orbicularis is seen in Tab. III. t u in the head; where its first beginning is covered by the elevator of the chin A. And in Tab. II. where it lies betwixt the depressor of the lower lip K L, in the head, and part of the depressors of the corner of the mouth E, where it is also covered by them both, and what part appears naked, is in Tab. L covered by the depressor of the corner of the mouth Q R R S in the head.

Muscles of the Chin.

FIGURE XV.

Represents the elevators of the Chin.

a The beginning arising from the fore part of the lower jaw, immediately beneath its upper edge from the socket of the lateral incisor tooth, and extending from thence on one side to the socket of the middle incisor, and on the other side to the socket of the canine tooth.
 b The place where they are incorporated towards each other, partly continuing, and partly intermixing their fibres in the chin.
 c The fibres which they intermix with the fat of the chin.
 Their systematic connection is in Tab. III. b b c d in the head where they are covered at their origin by the orbicularis of the mouth e. And in Tab. II. N O in the head; where the greater part lies under the depressor of the lower lip K K. Finally, in Tab. I. O P in the head; where also the greater part lies under the depressor of the lower lip M M.

Muscles of the mouth, lower lip, adjacent cheek, ear, and skin of the neck which is extended from below the chest down to the breast and shoulder.

FIGURE XVI.

Represents the latissimus colli, with the depressor of the lower lip.

a a a, &c. The latissimus colli, or platysma myoides.
 a a a Its origin composed of this, and in a great measure scattered fasciculi; by which it arises upon the breast below the clavicle, and upon the shoulder.
 b b b Fasciculi or portions, which in some people join this muscle from the side of the neck.
 c c Scattered bundles of fibres, by which it ends and disappears in the cheek.
 d A portion that is stretched over the outer part of the depressor of the corner of the mouth, towards the said corner.
 e e A thin part that goes under the depressor of the corner of the mouth, with which it runs and adheres.
 f A portion which it goes to the depressor of the lower lip.
 g g The place where it is inserted into the lower jaw beneath the origin of the depressor of the corner of the mouth.
 h h The protuberance or rising of the lower jaw, which it here passes over.
 i k The protuberance of the sternomastoides i, and cleidomastoides k which it covers.
 l l The protuberance of the clavicle.
 The systematic connection is seen in Tab. I. O, &c. in the neck.
 m The depressor of the lower lip. See Fig. 9. a a b c.
 n The depressor of the corner of the mouth here cut off.

Muscles of the upper Eye-lid and Globe of the Eye.

FIGURE XVII.

Represents the systematic connection of the muscles which are placed in the bony cavity of the left eye, viewed from the upper

part, with the tarsus or cartilaginous edge of the upper eye-lid, the globe of the eye, the optic nerve, and cartilage of the ring or pulley belonging to the upper oblique muscle.

a The elevator of the upper eye-lid. See Fig. 21. From its origin it runs partly under the obliquus superior. See Fig. 21.
 b The tarsus of the upper eye-lid.
 c The rectus atollens, a great part of which lies under the elevator of the eye-lid. See Fig. 28.
 g The rectus depressens. See Fig. 18 d d, and Fig. 19. i k.
 f The rectus abducens. See Fig. 18. a b, and Fig. 19. a b c d. Its extremity or insertion lies partly under the elevator of the upper eye-lid; See Fig. 18. at its origin it lies under the rectus atollens; and also under the optic nerve; See Fig. 18.
 d The obliquus superior with the cartilage of the ring, round which it binds its tendon. See Fig. 22 The tendon at its end lies under the elevator of the upper eye-lid and rectus atollens. See Fig. 22.
 e The rectus adducens lying under the obliquus superior. See Fig. 18. e and Fig. 19. e f g h.
 h Obliquus inferior. See Fig. 19. l l m.
 i The globe of the eye. See Fig. 18. g.
 k The optic nerve, cut off. See Fig. 18. l.
 The beginning of the obliquus superior, of the elevator of the upper eye lid, and rectus atollens surround the optic nerve above; as that of the rectus adducens, depressens, and adducens, surround it below. See Fig. 20.

FIGURE XVIII.

The primary or upper muscles of the figure last preceding being taken away, (namely, the elevator and tarsus of the upper eye-lid, the rectus atollens, and the obliquus superior, with the cartilage of its ring or pulley) the present figure exhibits the next order or appearance of them.

a b The rectus abducens. b the tendon inserted into the sclerotica. The thicker part of its origination lies under the optic nerve. See Fig. 19. c.
 c The rectus abducens. The thicker head of which lies under the optic nerve. See Fig. 19. f.
 d d The rectus depressens. See Fig. 19. i k.
 e f The obliquus inferior. See Fig. 19. l l m.
 e The broad extremity of the said obliquus attached to the sclerotica on the outer side of the globe of the eye, betwixt the optic nerve and the middle sphericity of the eye that comes betwixt the said nerve and the cornea.
 g h The globe of the eye. h the cornea.
 i The optic nerve.

FIGURE XIX.

Exhibits the same muscles as the eighteenth figure preceding, after the globe of the eye and optic nerve are taken away.

a The rectus abducens, c its principal head which is tendinous from its beginning. See Fig. 26. a. b the lesser head which is tendinous. See Fig. 26. c. d the tendon in which it terminates. See Fig. 18. a b.
 e The rectus adducens. f the principal head, the greater of which is tendinous. See Fig. 25. a. g the lesser head which is tendinous. See Fig. 25. b. h the tendon in which it terminates. See Fig. 18. c.
 i The rectus depressens, which at its origin lies under the rectus abducens a, and the adducens e, k the tendon in which it terminates. See Fig. 18. d d.
 l l The obliquus inferior. m its tendinous origin. See Fig. 18. e f.

FIGURE XX.

Exhibits the systematic connection of the muscles belonging to the eighteenth figure, with their lower side turned up to the view.

a The rectus abducens, c the larger head, the greater part of which is tendinous. See Fig. 25. a. b the tendon in which it terminates. See Fig. 18. c, and Fig. 19. c.
 d e f The rectus abducens. e the lesser head which is tendinous. See Fig. 26. c. f the tendon in which it terminates. See Fig. 18. a, and Fig. 19. a.
 g g The rectus depressens. See Fig. 24. Fig. 18. d d, and Fig. 19. i k.
 h The obliquus inferior. i the tendinous origin, its extremity goes under the rectus abducens d. See Fig. 18. e f, and Fig. 19. l l m.
 k l The globe of the eye. l the cornea.
 m The optic nerve.

FIGURE XXI.

Exhibits the elevator of the upper eye-lid.

a a The tendinous origination, which adheres to the origin of the rectus atollens, and together with that arises from the upper and next adjacent inner part of the foramen or hole in the multiform or sphenoidal base, through which the optic nerve enters the bony orbit or cavity of the eye; and below it also coheres with the hard coat or vagina that contains the optic nerve, by small tendinous portions, resembling an aponeurosis or tendinous excursion.
 b The fleshy part.
 c The aponeurosis by which it terminates in the cartilaginous edge of the upper eye-lid, called the tarsus.
 d The tarsus of the upper eye lid.
 e e The globe of the eye.
 f f The optic nerve.
 The systematic connection is seen in Fig. 17. a; where its origin lies partly under the beginning of the obliquus superior d.
 Add to this also Fig. 27. a.

FIGURE XXII.

Exhibits the obliquus superior, vel trochlearis.

a The tendinous origin by which it springs from the anterior, upper, and lateral part of the edge of the hole through which the optic nerve enters; it also coheres below with the vagina of the optic nerve by a sort of tendinous excrescence.

b The fleshy belly.

c The tendon which at d bends round the cartilage of the ring or pulley through which it passes: afterwards it runs back to the upper part of the globe, near which it grows broader and thinner as it advances, inserting itself at last obliquely into the sclerotics e, in the upper side of the outer and posterior quarter of the globe, if we divide the same longitudinally and transversely, through the middle of its upper side.

f The cartilage of a sort of ring or pulley which is fixed to the os frontis under the eye-brow, near the inner corner of the eye; through which passes the tendon of the obliquus superior.

The systematic connection appears in Fig. 17. d; where the tendon runs first under the elevator of the upper eye-lid, and then under the rectus atollens. See Fig. 27. d.

g h The globe of the eye. h the cornea.

i The optic nerve.

FIGURE XXIII.

The rectus atollens.

a a The tendinous beginning which at first coheres with the elevator of the upper eye-lid, and together with that arises from the inner side of the upper part of the optical foramen: also from the edge of the multiform or sphenoidal bone that is betwixt the optical hole and the hole that immediately follows it: beneath it also adheres to the covering of the optic nerve by small tendinous portions like an aponeurosis.

b The fleshy belly.

c The tendinous surface that makes the beginning of the tendon d, whose extremity is inserted into the sclerotics.

The systematic connection is seen in Fig. 17. c; where it is partly covered by the elevator of the upper eye lid a. Add to this Fig. 27. b c e.

e f The globe of the eye. f the cornea.

The optic nerve.

FIGURE XXIV.

The rectus deprimens, with its lower side upwards.

a The tendinous origin, cohering in some measure with the covering of the optic nerve, and arising from the lower part of the bony portion that divides the optical foramen from that which follows immediately after it, and lies opposite the same bony cavity of the eye. I have also observed a small portion arising from the ligament that goes from the edge of the lower part of the optical foramen, where it looks towards the hole that immediately follows after it, to the opposite edge of the said foramen, where it is round, near the beginning of the slit in which its lower edge ends.

b The fleshy belly.

c The tendinous surface by which the tendon d begins here, and has its end inserted into the sclerotics.

The systematic connection is seen in Fig. 20. g g; and Fig. 19. i k, where at its origin and upper part it is covered by the rectus adducens e, and the abducens a. Add here Fig. 18. d d, Fig. 17. g, and Fig. 27. l.

e f The globe of the eye. f the cornea.

g The optic nerve.

FIGURE XXV.

A lateral view of the rectus adducens.

a The thick head which is tendinous and arises from the lower part of the optical hole, and the next adjacent side of it that is towards the nose. It also coheres in some measure with the covering of the optic nerve.

b The slender head, which is also tendinous, and coheres at its origin with the elevator of the upper eye-lid and rectus atollens, also with them to the obliquus superior; likewise with them it arises from the optical foramen, and coheres with the covering of the optic nerve.

c The fleshy belly.

d The tendinous surface by which the tendon e begins here, having its end inserted into the sclerotics.

The systematic connection is seen in Fig. 17. e; where its greater part lies under the obliquus superior d, and at its origin under the elevator of the upper eye-lid. Next see Fig. 18. c, Fig. 19. e, and Fig. 20. a. Add also Fig. 27. e f g.

f g The globe of the eye. g the cornea.

FIGURE XXVI.

A lateral view of the rectus abducens.

a The thicker head, tendinous at its beginning, which arises, first with the rectus deprimens, from the lower part of the optical foramen near the outer side; and from thence it is continued in its lower part from the ligament i, and where that ligament ends, the rest of its lower part (b, here cut off) arises from the nearest part of the edge of the foramen that follows next after the optical hole. And this head coheres in some measure with the vagina of the optic nerve.

c The smaller tendinous head which at first coheres with the rectus atollens, arising with that from the optical foramen, and coheres with the vagina of that nerve.

d The fleshy belly.

e The tendinous surface by which the tendon f here begins, its end being inserted into the sclerotics.

The systematic connection appears in Fig. 17. f. Fig. 18. a. Fig. 19. a. Fig. 20. d, to which add Fig. 27. h i k.

g h The globe of the eye. h the cornea.

i The ligament which arises from the side of the lower part of the foramen by which the optic nerve enters where the optical hole is opposite to the other that follows next below it, and from thence it belongs to its opposite margin of that foramen where it is round, near the lower edge of the beginning of the slit in which it ends.

FIGURE XXVII.

Exhibits a perpendicular section of all the muscles of the eye with the elevator of the upper eye-lid, contained in the bony cavity of the eye, and viewed in the fore part. The fore parts of the recti, upper obliquus, and elevator of the eye-lid, being here cut off.

This figure differs from that in the IVth table, as I have also found it vary in other subjects.

a The elevator of the upper eye-lid. The origination of which could not be represented because of the rectus atollens. See Fig. 21. a a.

The systematic connection is seen in Tab. IV. a b b in the head; but with its fore part cut off, in Tab. II. e d in the head: which fore part lies behind the orbicularis of the eye-lids Tab. I. o in the head.

b The rectus atollens arising at e e from the upper part of the optical hole, and from the edge of the multiform bone that lies in the middle betwixt the optical foramen, and the other foramen that immediately follows after it below. Add also Fig. 23. a a.

The systematic connection is seen in Tab. IV. c f in the head; where the fore part is cut off; and in Tab. III. e in the head; which in Tab. II. lies behind the elevator of the upper eye-lid, e d in the head.

d The obliquus superior: whose origination (lying behind the beginnings of the rectus adducens, the atollens, and elevator of the eye-lid) could not be here represented. Add Fig. 22. a.

The systematic connection is seen in Tab. IV. e d in the head, where the fore part is cut off; and in Tab. III. e d in the head; which there goes behind the rectus atollens e, and the part that here appears naked, lies behind the elevator of the upper eye lid, Tab. II. e d in the head.

e f g The rectus adducens, f the smaller head arising from the upper part of the external side of the optical foramen, where at its origin it coheres with the rectus atollens elevator of the upper eye-lid, and the obliquus inferior. Add Fig. 19. g, and Fig. 25. b.

g The thicker head, arising from the lower part of the optical foramen and from the nearest side of it near the nose. Add here Fig. 19. f and Fig. 25. a.

betwixt the thicker head and the optic nerve passes a small artery from the internal carotid.

The systematic connection is seen in the head of Tab. IV. g h, where the fore part is cut off; and in Tab. III. f in the head.

h i k The rectus abducens, i the small head arising from the edge of the multiform bone that lies betwixt the optical foramen and that which follows just below it; and by this head it coheres with the beginning of the rectus atollens. Add Fig. 19. b, and Fig. 26. c.

k The thicker head from the lower part of the optical foramen, near the external side. Add here Fig. 19. e, and Fig. 26. a b.

betwixt these heads the trunk of the sixth pair of nerves of the brain enters and passes along the bony orbit or cavity of the eye, as does also the trunk of the third pair, and the branch it gives to the rectus atollens.

The systematic connection appears in Tab. IV. i i in the head; where its fore part is cut off, and in Tab. III. g in the head.

l The rectus deprimens; whose origination could not be here shown, as it lies under the beginnings of the adducens and abducens g k. See Fig. 24. a.

The systematic connection appears in Tab. IV. m n in the head; where the fore part is cut off; and in Tab. III. h in the head.

m n o p The obliquus inferior. m its outer part, n its inner part. o its tendinous beginning, arising at the bottom of the orbit of the eye, near its edge from the upper jaw bone, betwixt the suture, proper to that bone in this place, and the os unguis. Add here Fig. 19. l l m.

p The end cut off from the globe.

The systematic connection is seen in Tab. IV. o p q in the head; and in Tab. III. i k in the head; where its end goes under the rectus abducens g.

q The foramen by which the optic nerve enters.

r The foramen that follows immediately after the optical hole.

Muscles of the malleus, stapes, and membrane of the tympanum.

These could not be represented in any of the views of the preceding tables. In this table, on account of their smallness, they are exhibited in their natural magnitude.

FIGURE XXVIII.

Represents the muscles of the internal ear, together with the small bones of hearing, and the temporal bone, in their natural positions; also part of the multiform or sphenoidal bone.

a The laxator tympani, arising from the upper part of the edge of the tympanum, near the end of the auditory passage, from the place to which the membrane of the tympanum adheres. It is inserted into the handle of the malleus, near the root of its shorter process. See Fig. 30.

b c d The-externus mallei.

b The origination from the outer part of the acute process, which the last angle of the multiform bone sends out betwixt the os squamosum and petrosulum.

c The fleshy belly a little protuberant.

d The tendon which enters the slit a that is left at the end of the fissure of the os squamosum and petrosulum; and afterwards it goes on through the same

both at both the longest and slenderest leg of the malleus, to that part of the bony extremity which contains the auditory passage, and affixes itself to the whole length of that process. See Fig. 31.

Just above *a* appears the tendon of the tensor tympani coming out of the small opening of the bony channel in which it is contained. See Fig. 29. *d* and Fig. 23.

Just below *i* is the tendon of the flapedius (passing out of the little opening in the neck of the cavity in which the flapedius itself is contained) running to the flapes. See Fig. 29. *f* and Fig. 34.

k The tympanum.
n The bony channel that contains the tensor tympani. See Fig. 29. *a*.
o The neck of the little cavity that contains the flapedius.
p Part of the auditory passage left entire, which lies in the os squamosum and mammillare.
q The place from whence part of the auditory canal is cut off, and which is formed by the os petrosum; *r* the place where the same is cut off from the os squamosum.

s A cleft or slit left at the end of the meeting or union of the os squamosum and petrosum, which meeting or commixture is here covered by the external muscle of the malleus; and by this cleft enters the externus mallei.

Above the said cleft *s*, in which the tendon *d* is conspicuous, in order to make it so conspicuous, that sinus is cut and laid open longitudinally which is contained in that part of the bony extremity that holds the auditory passage; that sinus through which the malleus extends its longest and slenderest process, and along which the tendon passes that belongs to the externus mallei, and is inserted into the said process.

t The os squamosum.
u The os petrosum.
v Part of the multiform bone. At the sharp process which the last angle of the multiform bone sends out betwixt the os squamosum and petrosum.

x The foramen, out of which passes the third branch of the fifth pair of nerves of the brain.

The malleus, incus, flapes, fenestra, and aqueduct, are pointed out in the figure next following.

FIGURE XXIX.

Represents the muscles called tensor tympani and flapedius, with the small bones of hearing, and the temporal bone in their proper situations; also part of the soft portion of the Eustachian tube. The laxator tympani and externus mallei being here taken off.

a b c d The tensor tympani.

a The very thin tendinous beginning, arising at *b* from the upper part of the Eustachian tube, where that tube looks towards the basis of the skull, and is of a cartilaginous nature, hard by the hole of the multiform bone that admits arteries to the dura mater, under the frons of the multiform bone which is connected to the os petrosum at the inner side of the said hole.

c The fleshy part where that passes through the beginning of the bony canal which is but half a canal; from whence it goes on through the said canal, and its tendon being got out of the opening of the said canal near *d*, bends itself round the said opening, and then goes to its insertion into the handle of the malleus, below its slenderest process, where the said handle lies towards the bottom of the tympanum opposite the membrane. See Fig. 32. and 33.

e f The flapedius.

e The belly lying in the little cavity of the os petrosum, which is fixed in the tympanum below the lower part of the Fallopius aqueduct, and arising from thence all the way from its origination. *f* The tendon which arising in the cavity, passes afterwards out of its round mouth or opening, and so soon as it is got out bends itself and then goes straight to the back part of the head of the flapes into which it inserts itself. Add here Fig. 28. *i* and see Fig. 34.

g The incus.

h The malleus. See Fig. 32. *d e f g*.

i The flapes, with its basis resting on the oval fenestra or aperture. See Fig. 34. *d e*.

k The aqueduct of Fallopius; part of which also appears betwixt the malleus and incus.

l The fore side of the little cavern or cavity which contains the flapedius, projecting within the tympanum longitudinally from the bottom of the cavern to its opening that is cut off.

m Part of the os petrosum cut off, where the auditory passage here ends. It is cut off down to the posterior part of the little cavern that contains the flapedius; and this part of the bone is thick.

Therefore, betwixt *l* and *m* the small cavern is laid open by cutting out the intermediate bone, that the flapedius might thus be entirely viewed.

n The fenestra rotunda, or round opening.

o Part of the os petrosum cut off down to the bony part of the Eustachian tube.

p The os squamosum cut off. See Fig. 28.

All that is bony betwixt the two parts *o* and *p* is here removed, that the canal *r r s*, and the muscle *e*, might be entirely viewed.

q The place from whence the frons of the os petrosum is cut off, which meeting with the os squamosum, divides the tympanum in this place from the cavity of the skull.

r r s The canal ossis, here at its origin but half a canal *r r*, afterwards compleat or entire *s*, (but in some bodies it is all the way but half a canal), which is fitted to receive the tendon of the tensor of the tympanum partly above the bony part of the Eustachian tube, and partly in the upper and fore part of the tympanum over against the membrane of the tympanum.

t u The bony part of the Eustachian tube. *u* its opening into the tympanum.

v w Part of the Eustachian tube which is very much of the nature of a cartilage. *x x x* the places from whence the membranous part is cut off.

y a portion of the membranous part that is cut off in a straight course to the end of the tube. *y y* the external parts of the portion which is of a cartilaginous nature; *w* the inner side thereof, forming a large concavity of the tube.

z Part of the os petrosum belonging to the cavity of the skull.

a The concavity of the tympanum.
b b The place from whence part of the auditory passage is cut off, formed by the os petrosum, as at *q q* in Fig. 28.
c That part of the auditory passage cut off which is a continuation of the os squamosum, as at *r* in Fig. 28.
d Part of the auditory passage entire, which is contained in the os squamosum and mammillare.
e The os petrosum.

FIGURE XXX.

The Laxator tympani.

a The Laxator tympani inserted into the handle of the malleus near the root of its shorter process.

The systematic connection is in Fig. 28. *a*, where the position is the same, and natural.

Concerning the malleus, See Fig. 32. *d e f g*.

FIGURE XXXI.

The externus mallei.

a The fleshy belly.
b The tendon, inserted into the whole length of the longest and slenderest process of the malleus.

The systematic connection is in Fig. 28. *b c d*, where the position is the same, as here.

Concerning the malleus, See Fig. 32. *d e f g*.

FIGURE XXXII.

The tensor tympani.

a The tendinous beginning.

b The belly.

c The tendon.

The systematic connection is in Fig. 29. *a b c d*, where the position is the same. Add Fig. 33.

d e f g The malleus. *d* the head. *e* the slenderest and longest process. *f* the shorter process. *g* the handle.

FIGURE XXXIII.

The tensor tympani, a posterior or inner view of it. See Fig. 32.

a the tendinous beginning.

b The belly.

c The tendon inserted at *d* into the handle of the malleus below its very slender process, where the handle lies towards the bottom of the tympanum opposite the membrane.

Concerning the malleus, see Fig. 32. *d e g*.

FIGURE XXXIV.

The flapedius.

a The belly.

b The tendon, inserted at *c* into the head of the flapes, where it inclines backward.

The systematic connection is in Fig. 28. *i*, and Fig. 29. *e f*, the position is the same in both.

d The little head of the flapes from whence two legs go on to the basis *e*.

Muscles of the os hyoides.

FIGURE XXXV.

The coracohyoideus.

a a The origin from the extreme edge of the upper margin of the scapula, near the half moon or notch that is at the root of the coracoid process, from whence it bends itself at *b*.

c The first belly.

d The middle tendon.

e The second belly.

f If its insertion into the lower and fore part of the basis of the os hyoides, near its horn, by a tendinous extremity.

The systematic connection is in Tab. II. *a a b* in the neck; where it is covered or concealed by the sternocleidomastoideus *g h i k*, and by the subclavius *j* at its origin behind the clavicle and the serratus magnus *l*. And those parts of it which appear naked in Tab. II. lie under the latissimus colli Tab. I. *O* in the neck. It lies also partly under the cucullaris.

FIGURE XXXVI.

The geniohyoideus viewed from below.

a The tendinous beginning by which it arises from the tubercle or rough eminence *b*, that is fixed on the inner side of the lower jaw opposite the chin.

c The fleshy body.

d e The end inserted into the excavation *d*, which is the upper and fore part of the basis of the os hyoides, near the middle of the said basis; and is

continued to the remaining part of the basis from the excavation to the horn and lesser part of the horn itself c. Its thicker at its insertion into the excavation, but thinner where it is inserted into the rest of the basis and horn.

The systematic connection is exhibited laterally in Tab. X. Fig. 2. r s; where its extremity is seated behind the basioglossus o. In Fig. 1. of that table it is not to be seen, as it lies behind the mylohyoideus d.

f f The under side of the lower jaw; the same as we have represented it in the tables of the bones.

g h i k k The lower part of the os hyoides. g h h the basis; g its anterior part, h h the posterior part. i i the horns. k k the small grain-like bones.

FIGURE XXXVII.

The thylohyoideus.

a The slender tendon by which it begins, and which arises from the back part of the styloide process of the temporal bone, hard by the small bone, which being joined to that process is in many people moveable.

b The fleshy belly.

c The tendon, inserted at d into the anterior and lower part of the basis of the os hyoides, where the horns is joined to it.

e The fit in the fleshy part and in the tendon through which passes the digastric of the lower jaw i and above that fit is a sinus impressed by the said adjacent digastric muscle.

The systematic connection is in Tab. X. Fig. 1. e f; where it is in part covered by the digastric of the mandible g i. Then in Tab. IX. l in the head; where it is in part covered by the latissimus colli m, and in part by the sternocleidomastoideus r. The fore part of it, in Tab. II. R in the neck.

g h i The os hyoides. g the basis, h the horn, i the small grain like bone.

k The mastoid process cut off near the root of the styloide process.

l l The styloide process of the temporal bone.

FIGURE XXXVIII.

The mylohyoideus viewed from below.

a a The beginning for the most part tendinous, arising from the eminence b that goes through the length of the jaw, from the innermost grinding tooth to the symphysis of the lower jaw, being extended from behind obliquely forward towards the chin.

c The place where the right and left join together and are continued in one fleshy part. e d the tendinous line formed by the meeting of the right and left. e the aponeurosis.

f The insertion of that aponeurosis into the anterior and lower part of the basis of the os hyoides.

g The convexity that is formed about the genioglossus.

The systematic connection is shown laterally in Tab. X. Fig. 1. d; where it covers part of the digastric of the lower jaw h i. In Fig. IX. no part of it appears being covered over by the latissimus colli m in the neck. The fore part is seen in Tab. III. g in the neck, and Tab. II. Q in the neck.

Concerning the lower jaw and os hyoides, see Fig. 36.

FIGURE XXXIX.

The sternohyoideus.

a b c d The tendinous beginning arising at a from the inner part of the breast bone, and particularly from that protuberant part of its margin which sustains the clavicle near the cartilage of the first rib; it continues also to arise from the upper and posterior part of the end of that cartilage b, and the ligament c, by which the clavicle is tied to that cartilage, likewise from the nearest posterior and lower part of the head of the clavicle d.

e The tendinous end, inserted into the lower part of the basis of the os hyoides near its middle.

The systematic connection is seen in Tab. II. e e d in the neck, where it is in part covered by the sternomastoideus g h; also by the clavicle, sternum, and cartilage of the first rib. Then in Tab. I. i in the neck, where the latissimus colli o is spread over the greater part of it.

f f g h The sternum, cut off f f, g the cartilage of the first rib, h the clavicle; that thus the beginning of the sternohyoideus behind it might appear to view.

Muscles of the Tongue.

FIGURE XL.

The styloglossus, ceratoglossus, and basioglossus.

a b c d The styloglossus.

a Its origin from the anterior, lower, and almost extreme part of the styloide process which is moveable in younger subjects.

b The place where it first joins the tongue near the end of the ceratoglossus, by which it goes along, is extended near to the end of the basioglossus, and runs on farther forwards to the tip of the tongue c.

d The place where it is incurvated a little downward, and continues itself to the ceratoglossus.

Add here Fig. 43. e f g.

The systematic connection is in Tab. X. Fig. 2. k l m; where at its origin, it lies concealed behind the mastoid process of the temporal bone. Then in Fig. 1. just above k; where the greater part is covered by the mylohyoideus d, the thylohyoideus e, and the digastric of the lower jaw g. And, lastly, in Tab. IX. betwix i and j in the neck; where it is covered by the thylohyoideus l.

e e f The ceratoglossus.

e e Its origin from the outer part of the lower edge of the horn of the os hyoides, from the extremity thereof, almost to that part which is connected with its basis.

f The part that belongs to the tongue.

d The place where it is continued to the styloglossus.

Add here Fig. 43. h.

The systematic connection is seen in Tab. X. Fig. 2. n, and in Fig. 1. m, where it is in part covered by the digastric of the lower jaw g i, in part by the thylohyoideus e. In Tab. IX. it lies concealed behind the sternomastoideus r in the neck. The anterior view of it is in Tab. III. j in the neck; and in Tab. II. T in the neck.

g h i The basioglossus.

g h Its origin g, from the lower and fore part of the basis of the os hyoides near its horn; and from the next adjacent and fore part of the horn itself h.

i The part that joins the tongue.

Add here Fig. 43. h.

The systematic connection is in Tab. X. Fig. 2. o, where part of its origin that springs from the os hyoides is covered by the genioglossus r. Then in Fig. 1. k l, where it is in part covered by the mylohyoideus d, and thylohyoideus e i, and digastric of the lower jaw i. Lastly, in Tab. IX. just below the styloglossus, which lies betwix i and j in the neck.

k Part of the lingualis. See Fig. 43. e.

l m The tongue, i the part contained in the mouth, m the part incurvated in the fauces. See Tab. X. Fig. 5. h i.

n The mastoid process here cut off, as in Fig. 37. k.

o The styloide process of the temporal bone.

The os hyoides is the same here as in Fig. 37.

FIGURE XLII.

The chondroglossus, genioglossus, and lingualis.

a b The chondroglossus.

a The origin from the upper part of the beginning of the small grain-like bone of the os hyoides.

b The place where it intermixes with the genioglossus, and then goes into the tongue near the beginning of the lingualis.

The systematic connection is in Tab. X. Fig. 4. t, and in Fig. 3. just above g; where its greater part is covered by the fibres of the genioglossus, which are incurvated by the side of the pharynx l; and what there appears naked, is in Fig. 2. concealed behind the ceratoglossus o.

c d The genioglossus.

d The tendinous beginning, by which it arises immediately above the genioglossus from the rough eminence k, that is fixed in the inner side of the lower jaw at its symphysis. From thence it goes to the tongue.

But here we have removed those fibres which insert it into the small grain-like bone of the os hyoides; as also we have removed those thin fibres which are incurvated laterally through the membrane of the pharynx.

Add here Fig. 43. and Fig. 43. k l l l m n o p.

The systematic connection is in Tab. X. Fig. 5. o p q, and then in Fig. 4. z i, Fig. 3. i k, and Fig. 2. q; where part of it is covered by the basioglossus o; and what there appears naked, in Fig. 1. lies behind the mylohyoideus d.

e The lingualis. See Fig. 43. a b c d.

The systematic connection is in Tab. X. Fig. 5. n, and in Fig. 4. r. Fig. 3. h. And then in Fig. 2. p; where it is partly covered by the basioglossus o.

f The styloglossus. See Fig. 40. a b c.

The ceratoglossus and basioglossus are here cut off betwix the styloglossus f, the chondroglossus a b, and the lingualis e. See Fig. 40. f i j.

g The epiglottis.

h The inner side of the lower jaw. i the part which is cut through, as in Tab. X. Fig. 2. i.

k The rough tubercle or eminence in the inner side of the lower jaw, at its symphysis.

Concerning the tongue, see Fig. 40. l m. And for the os hyoides, see Fig. 37. g h i.

FIGURE XLIII.

The genioglossus viewed from below.

a The tendinous beginning by which it arises immediately above the genioglossus from the rough eminence b, that is seated on the inner side of the lower jaw at its symphysis.

c d d e A thin tendinous part which at d d belongs to the basis of the os hyoides, and inserts itself at e into the small grain-like bone.

f These fibres here cut off which join the inner part of the ceratoglossus.

g Those fibres cut off which run through the side of the pharynx, and which are continued into the upper constriction of the pharynx.

Add here Fig. 43. e d, and Fig. 43. k l l l m n o p.

The lower jaw and os hyoides may be known from Fig. 36.

FIGURE XLIII.

Represents the tongue stretched out longitudinally with its lower side turned up to show the lingualis, genioglossus, and ends of the styloglossus, ceratoglossus, and basioglossus.

a b c d The lingualis.

a b Two beginnings by which it proceeds into the tongue at its root, betwix the fibres of the genioglossus: the first of them a, betwix that part of the genioglossus which is incurvated laterally and joins the ceratoglossus and the part that there inserts itself into the tongue.

c The place where it joins with the styloglossus, and with that runs afterwards to the tip of the tongue d.

See Fig. 41. e.

e f g The styloglossus.

e The place where it is cut off.

f The place where it joins with the lingualis and with that runs to the tip of the tongue g.

See Fig. 40. e c f. g h i.

k l l m n o p The genioglossus, which, because it is cut off from its origin, and the tongue stretched out longitudinally, has here changed its figure; as will appear if you consult Fig. 41. c d.

k The origination cut from the lower jaw.

l l l Here it belongs to the tongue near the lingualls.

m Fibres which join the inner part of the ceratoglossus and with that go to the tongue.

n Fibres which are incarcated through the side of the pharynx; some of which go to the upper constrictor of the pharynx.

o A thin tendinous part belonging to the basis of the os hyoides, a portion inserted into the upper part of the beginning of the small grain-like bone of the os hyoides.

See Fig. 41. c d.

q The tongue.

Concerning the os hyoides, see Fig. 36.

Muscles of the Larynx.

Add here the stylopharyngeus Fig. 27, 28, and 30. Tab. XII.

FIGURE XLIV.

The sternothyroideus.

a b c The broad origination from the internal amplitude of the breast-bone, opposite the lower part of the cartilage of the first rib, and from the edge of the same bone near the same part of the said cartilage; and the portion b c from the inner part of the termination of the said cartilage.

d e The other narrower origination from the upper and posterior part d of the middle of the cartilage belonging to the first rib, and from the adjacent ligament e, by which the clavicle is tied to that cartilage.

f g The broad and thin part of its termination, which is tendinous at g, and inserted into the external part of the side of the thyroide cartilage first a little above its lower edge in the fore part, and from thence obliquely upwards and backwards towards the tubercle which that cartilage has in the fore part of its upper process; in which place the thyroide cartilage is protuberant in some people.

h The narrower and thicker part of the end, inserted by a tendinous extremity i, into the fore-mentioned tubercle k.

The systematic connexion is in Tab. III. g f / r r in the neck, where its origin lies behind the clavicle, sternum, and cartilage of the first rib. Then in Tab. II. r r s s in the neck, where it is covered by the sternohyoideus c c, coracohyoideus u s, and sternocleidomastoideus g s: and what part of it there appears naked above and below the sternomastoideus, the same lies behind the latissimus colli, Tab. I. O in the neck. Then in Tab. I. s in the neck.

l m n a The thyroide cartilage. m m the upper processes. n the lower process.

o The cricoide or annular cartilage.

p p p The sternum cut off, with the cartilage of the first rib q r s; that thus the origin of this muscle, which is seated behind it, might appear to view.

FIGURE XLV.

The hyothyroideus.

a b The origination, a from the lower and inner part of the basis of the os hyoides near its horn; and from almost half of the horn itself that is next the basis b.

c d e Its insertion, c d into the lower part of the external side of the thyroide cartilage, just above the insertion of the broader end of the sternothyroideus, f g Fig. 44: and before the insertion of the part d e into the external and lower edge of the thyroide cartilage, near the middle of its fore part.

The systematic connexion is in Tab. III. s in the neck. Then in Tab. II. Y in the neck: where the greater part is covered by the coracohyoideus u s, and the sternohyoideus c c: and what there appears naked, lies behind the latissimus colli, Tab. I. O in the neck. It is seen laterally in Tab. X. Fig. 1. q.

FIGURE XLVI.

The cricothyroideus, a front view.

This muscle consists of two parts, the one anterior, the other posterior.

a b The anterior part which arises at a from the upper edge of the annular cartilage that belongs to its anterior and lateral part: b its insertion into the external part of the lower margin of the thyroide cartilage, near its middle.

c d d The posterior part, which arises at c from the external part of the annular cartilage, from the middle of its length-wise, and almost from its whole breadth; at its end d d, in its outer part it joins to the lower constrictor of the pharynx.

Add here Fig. 47, and 48.

The systematic connexion is in Tab. III. o in the neck, where a large part of it is covered by the sternothyroideus g f: and what there appears naked, in Tab. II. lies behind the sternohyoideus, c in the neck.

FIGURE XLVII.

The cricothyroideus, a lateral view.

a b The anterior part, which here arose at a from the external and fore side of the annular cartilage even to its lower edge. b its insertion into the outer part of the lower edge of the thyroide cartilage near the middle of its fore part.

c d d The posterior part, which in the end of its outer part d d joins to the lower constrictor of the pharynx, whence it is here cut off.

Add here Fig. 48, and 45.

The systematic connexion is in Tab. X. Fig. 1. v w x y.

e The thyroide cartilage.

f The cricoide cartilage.

FIGURE XLVIII.

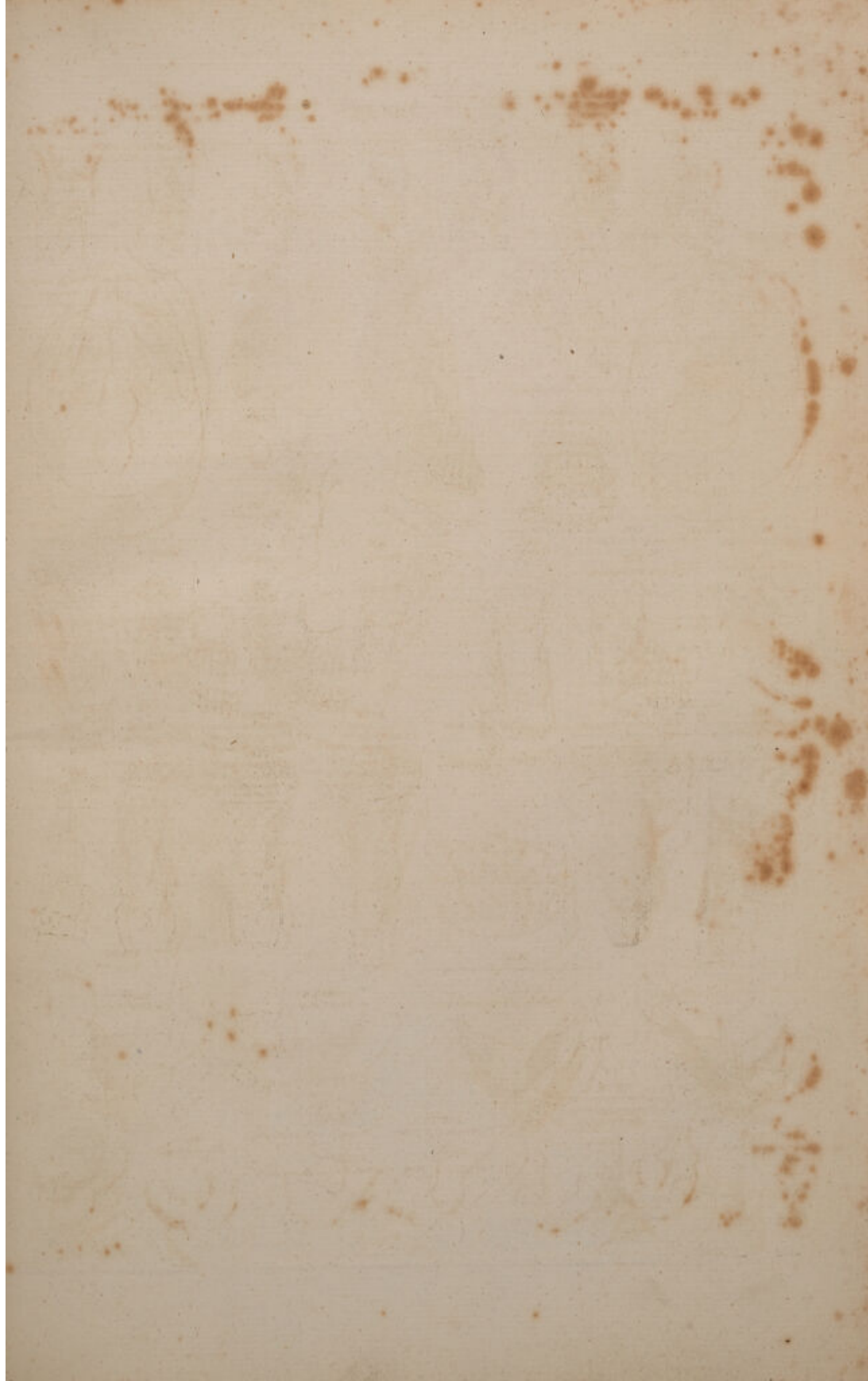
The posterior part of the cricothyroideus, a lateral view.

a a Its origin from the external part of the annular cartilage, for almost the whole breadth or height of its middle part length-wise.

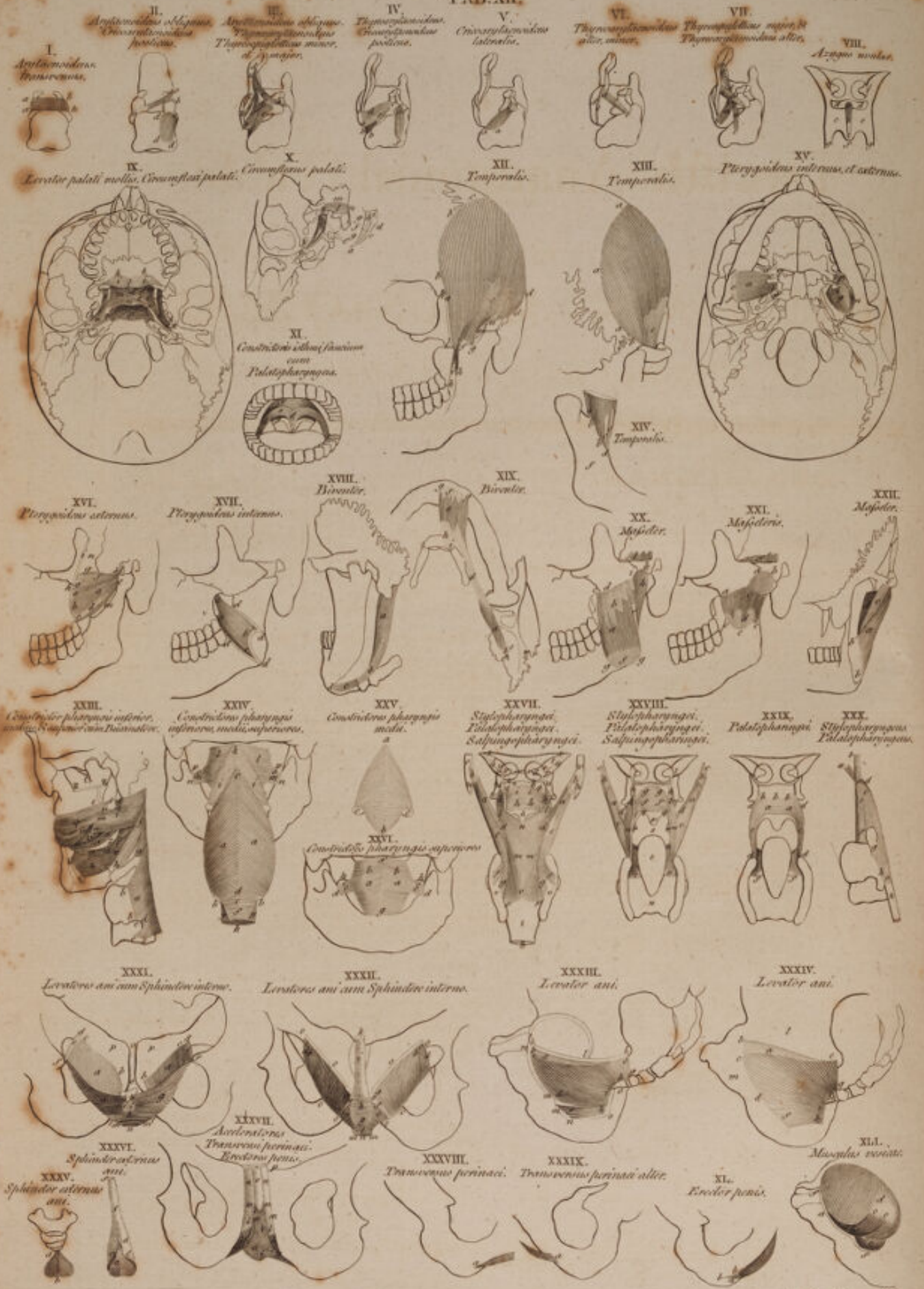
b The place from whence its outer part is cut off, which joins to the lower constrictor of the pharynx; under which it is inserted into the thyroide cartilage, occupying the whole lower edge c c c, that is formed as well by the lower process of the thyroide cartilage, as by the lower margin itself of that cartilage, from the said process even to the tubercle which projects in the middle of its edge longitudinally.

The part of this muscle that belongs to the inner margin of the thyroide cartilage could not be represented in this figure.

Add here Fig. 47.



TAB. XII.



A. Bell. Sculp.

T H E

Twelfth Anatomical Table

O F T H E

H U M A N M U S C L E S

E X P L A I N E D.

Muscles of the Glottis and Epiglottis.

FIGURE I.

Arytenoideus transversus, its posterior side.

a a Its insertion into the inner edge of the back part of the left arytenoide cartilage, above its basis.
f b A-like inferior of it into the right arytenoide cartilage.
 The *systematic connection* is seen in Tab. X. Fig. 13. *b b b b*: where it is partly covered by the arytenoidei obliqui *g. g.* Also in Fig. 12. it is covered by the membrane of the pharynx *v.* Laterally in Fig. 6. c, of the same table, it is in part covered by the obliqui *l. m. n.*
 The cartilages of the larynx as well in this as in the next figure may be known from Fig. 14. Tab. X.

FIGURE II.

The arytenoideus obliquus, and cricoarytenoideus posticus, the posterior view or side of them.

a b c The *arytenoideus obliquus*.
a Its origin from the upper and outer part of the posterior side of the basis of the arytenoide cartilage.
b The lower part of its extremity that is continued to the thyroarytenoideus.
c The upper part of its extremity that goes to the epiglottis.
 Before it ends in these extremities it bends itself forward and round the back part of the tip of the arytenoide cartilage, and round the additional cartilage or appendix of the said tip.
 Add here Fig. 3. *a b c d*.
 The *systematic connection* is seen in Tab. X. Fig. 13. *g*: where the right obliquus crosses the left. But in the 12th figure they are covered by the membrane of the pharynx *v.*
d d d The *cricoarytenoideus posticus*.
d d d Its origin from the cricoide cartilage, whose hollow surface it occupies, which it has in the back part and side of the middle eminence.
e The extremity inserted into the end of the protuberance that rises up in the back part of the outer side of the basis of the arytenoide cartilage.
 Add here Fig. 4. *f f g*.
 The *systematic connection* is seen in Tab. X. Fig. 13. *i*: in part going under the thyroide cartilage *m*. in Fig. 12. it is covered by the membrane of the pharynx *v.* except a small part below *k g* which is also to be seen in Fig. 11. A, and in Fig. 10. *g.* and in Fig. 9. *l*.

FIGURE III.

The arytenoideus obliquus, thyroarytenoideus, and thyroepiglotticus, greater and less viewed laterally.

a b c d *Arytenoideus obliquus*.
b The lower part of its end, which is continued to the thyroarytenoideus.
c d The upper part of its extremity, which is directed in course along by the margin of the glottis, between the arytenoide cartilage and the epiglottis, and having reached the latter is inserted into its lateral margin at *d*.
 Add here Fig. 2. *a b c*.
 The *systematic connection* is in Tab. X. Fig. 6. *l. m. n.* where the left *l* crosses the right *m. n.*
e The *thyroarytenoideus*. See Fig. 4. *a b c d e*.
f g h *Thyroepiglotticus major*.
g Its origin from the thyroide cartilage near the outer part of the upper portion of the thyroarytenoideus; from whence it ascends still over the outer part of the said thyroarytenoideus, and crossing its upper part it then goes up by the side of the glottis, and is inserted at *h* into the lateral edge of the epiglottis, adhering likewise to the extremity of the arytenoideus obliquus, inserted into the same margin of the epiglottis.

Add here Fig. 7. *a b c d e f g*.
 The *systematic connection* is in Tab. X. Fig. 6. *f g*; where it is partly covered by the second thyroarytenoideus *c*.
i The *left thyroepiglotticus, or depressor of the epiglottis*.
k Its origin from the inner part of the thyroide cartilage near its middle.
l Its insertion into the lateral edge of the epiglottis, above its root.
 The *systematic connection* is in Tab. X. Fig. 6. *l*, where its extremity lies concealed behind the second thyroarytenoideus *e*.
 The cartilages of the larynx in this and the four following figures may be explained by the 9th figure of Tab. X.

FIGURE IV.

The thyroarytenoideus, and cricoarytenoideus posticus, laterally.

a b c d e The *thyroarytenoideus*.
a a Its origin from the lower part of the internal side of the thyroide cartilage near its middle.
b Its other origin from the ligament by which the cricoide and thyroide cartilages are tied together in their fore part.
c The outer part which ascends higher.
d The part which going under the former crosses it and lies more transversely. Most of it lies under the said outer part.
e The end inserted into the outer part of the anterior edge of the arytenoide cartilage, above its basis, and so above the end of the cricoarytenoideus lateralis; *b* Fig. 3.
 Add here Fig. 3. *e*.
 The *systematic connection* is in Tab. X. Fig. 6. *e*; where part of it is covered by the thyroepiglotticus major *f g*, and the second thyroarytenoideus *c*.
f f g The *cricoarytenoideus posticus*.
f f Its origin from the cricoide cartilage.
g Its extremity inserted into the end of the tubercle that rises up in the back part of external side of the basis of the arytenoide cartilage.
 Add here Fig. 2. *d d d*.
 The *systematic connection* is in Tab. X. Fig. 6. *a*. And in Fig. 5. *d*; where the greater part lies concealed behind the thyroide cartilage *a*, and behind the membrane of the pharynx. So also what appears naked of it in Fig. 4. *d* lies concealed in Fig. 3. behind the lower constriction of the pharynx *a d*.

FIGURE V.

The cricoarytenoideus lateralis.

a a Its origin from the upper edge of the outer side of the cricoide cartilage, on one side, just beneath the arytenoide cartilage.
b Its end inserted into the basis of the arytenoide cartilage, on one side just before the end of the cricoarytenoideus posticus; *g* Fig. 4.
 The *systematic connection* is in Tab. X. Fig. 6. *b*;

FIGURE VI.

The second or left thyroarytenoideus.

a Its origin from the inner and upper part of the thyroide cartilage, not far from its hart-like fissure.
c Its extremity inserted into the arytenoide cartilage just above the cricoarytenoideus lateralis; *b* Fig. 5.
 Add here Fig. 7. *d d*.
 The *systematic connection* is in Tab. X. Fig. 6. *c d*.
d The left wing of the thyroide cartilage, cut off at *a*.

FIGURE VII.

The greater thyroepiglotticus, and second thyroarytenoideus.

a a b c The *thyroepiglotticus major* as we sometimes find it.
b Its origin from the thyroide cartilage, near the upper and outer part of the upper origin of the thyroarytenoideus; from whence it ascends still along

c The outer side of the said thyroarytenoides, by the side of the glottis to the epiglottis.
c The fascioides or portion that passes through the second thyroarytenoides *b*, while the rest goes behind it.
d d e The accessory portion, arising at *d* from the outer part of the upper edge of the cricoid cartilage, on one side.
f The common end inserted at *g* into the edge of the epiglottis.
 Add here Fig. 3, *f g h*.
b The second thyroarytenoides, cut from its origin at *i*. See Fig. 6 *a c*.

Of the uvula.

FIGURE VIII.

The azygus or single muscle of the uvula, viewed in its upper and posterior part.

a The origin which is first thin, tendinous, and interwove with the tendinous membrane *d d*, and with the tendinous ends of the elevators of the palate, close by the future meeting of the palate bones, so as seemingly to arise from thence.
b From thence it runs through the middle of the soft palate *e e*, and through the length of the uvula *c*.
The systematic connection is in Tab. X. Fig. 13. m.
d d The tendinous membrane which coming out of the nostrils runs through the upper part of the soft palate under its skin or covering, which is here in a manner represented as cut off by the circumference of this membrane. See Tab. X. Fig. 14. m.
e e The soft or movable palate.
f The uvula.
g g The posterior arches which descend from the soft palate through the sides of the fauces.
 The rest may be known from Fig. 27.

Muscles of the soft Palate.

Add here the palatopharyngeus, Fig. 27. *b*, &c. Fig. 28. *f*, &c. Fig. 29. *a*, &c. and Fig. 31. *f g*.

FIGURE IX.

The elevator and circumflex muscles of the soft palate viewed on the lower side with the soft palate, uvula, entrance into the nostrils, and the Eustachian tubes.

a b c d e f The elevator of the soft palate.
a The tendinous beginning by which it arises from the end of the os petrosum, where it is perforated by the Eustachian tube; and from the lower side of the end of the tube, immediately under that part of it which is all the way soft or cartilaginous.
b Its course to the palate, into which at *c* it spreads more and more, to
d Its insertion along the middle of the palate, almost from the posterior edge of the palate bones to the root of the uvula, where the right and left are continued one to the other. See Tab. X. Fig. 14. *k*.
e The lower part, forming a separate portion.
f The part which is connected by a thin tendinous end to the tendinous membrane, that is extended above upon the soft palate, coming from the nostrils; and with that membrane seems to be inserted into the middle and posterior edge of the palate bones. See Tab. X. Fig. 14. *l*.
The systematic connection of its posterior side is seen in Tab. X. Fig. 14. g h i k l. Then in Fig. 13. g h i; where part lies behind the salpingopharyngeus q, and the rest under the palatopharyngeus n. Then in Fig. 12. where a small part w appears at the side of the membrane of the pharynx. See also Fig. 11. b; and Fig. 10. i; and Fig. 9. k. Laterally, Tab. X. Fig. 5. and Fig. 4. b, and Fig. 3. b; where part lies concealed behind the upper constrictor of the pharynx q; and Fig. 2. g.
g h i k l The circumflex muscles of the palate.
h The origin from the end of the os petrosum, near the outer side of the elevator of the soft palate.
i Its broad tendon spread through the beginning of the soft palate, and inserted at *k* into the posterior lunar edge of the palate bones.
l The place where the broad tendons, right and left, meet and conjoin together.
 Add here Fig. 10.
The systematic connection of this circumflex muscle appears in its posterior part in Tab. X. Fig. 16. i—o. Then in Fig. 13. h i k; where the part in the palate is covered by the tendinous membrane n, which coming out of the nostrils goes through the upper part of the soft palate; covered also by the beginning of the palatopharyngeus q, and upper constrictor of the pharynx o. Then in Fig. 14. n; where again the greater part is covered by the elevator of the soft palate g. See it also in Fig. 13. k; and in Fig. 12. z, at the side of the membrane of the pharynx; in Fig. 11. e; and in Fig. 10. k; where it lies hid also behind the upper constrictor of the pharynx b; and in the same manner it appears in Fig. 9. l, and Fig. 8. t.
 Laterally it is seen in Tab. X. Fig. 5. a, and Fig. 4. a, Fig. 3. a, and Fig. 2. l.
m m The upper membrane of the soft palate.
n The uvula.
o o o The circumference round which the membrane of the fauces is cut off.
p The opening of the fauces into the nostrils.
q The Eustachian tube; which appears also in the other side.
r The membranous part of the Eustachian tube.
s The end of os petrosum, where it is perforated by the said Eustachian tube; from whence at *v* in the right side, the tube *r* is continued. It is marked *s* in Fig. 10.

The other bones of the head are the same as explained in the tables of the bones.

FIGURE X.

The circumflexus of the palate viewed in its lower part.

a The tendinous beginning arising from the end of the os petrosum *b*, where the same is perforated by the Eustachian tube; and from the lower part of the end of the said tube, just on the outer side of that part of it which is wholly soft or membranous; and arising in the same manner with respect to the beginning of the elevator of the soft palate. See Fig. 9. *b*.
a c From thence in its upper part the said tendinous beginning runs along the edge of the muscles to *c*. This tendinous excursion of its origin was observed broader along the outer side of the muscle, and adhered to a certain thin narrow and tendinous ligament, that was extended from the first rise of the muscle along the internal root of the acute eminence in the multiform bone, which is behind the hole for the exit of the third branch of the fifth pair of nerves; and so was continued along the inner side of the said oblong eminence that stands out from the multiform bone betwixt the said hole and the os petrosum.
d Its anterior beginning arising at *e* from the inner protuberant side of the oblong sinus (9 Fig. 15.) which is impressed in the root of the internal pterygoid process of the multiform bone, in its outer side, 9 Fig. 15.
f The tendinous beginning of the other portion or lamella, adhering to the upper part of the outer side of the Eustachian tube, where that is of a cartilaginous nature; from whence the part *g g* is cut off.
h The common fleshy belly.
i The beginning of the tendon which it forms, and which being broad at *i*, afterwards is drawn up in a narrow compass, when it bends itself round and behind the hook *l*, of the pterygoid process of the multiform bone.
l After this inflexion it expands at *f* through the beginning of the soft palate in form of an aponeurosis, and is inserted at *m*, into the posterior semilunar edge of the palate bone, as far as the palatine suture; and there at last it joins with its fellow, *l* Fig. 9, from whence it is cut off at *n*.
 Part of this muscle which is seen inserted by a tendinous end into the lower part of the pterygoid process, at the outer side of the root of its little hook, is not here expressed; as it may possibly be an exception from the general design of nature.
 Add here Fig. 9. *g—l*.
s The end of the os petrosum, where it is perforated by the Eustachian tube. See Fig. 9. *v*.

FIGURE XI.

The constrictors of the isthmus of the fauces, with the palatopharyngei, a fore view.

a b c d e The constrictor of the isthmus of the fauces.
a The place where it ascends, from the upper part of the edge of the tongue, round its root.
b Its course from the tongue to the palate, before the tonsil, and through the arch which is stated in the fauces by the side of the tongue, and belongs to the soft palate.
c Its course through the soft palate.
d The meeting of the right and left, from whence small portions run out into the uvula *e*.
The systematic connection is in Tab. X. Fig. 17. f g. Laterally in Tab. X. Fig. 5. g; Fig. 4. l; and Fig. 3. c; where the greater part lies hid behind the upper constrictor of the pharynx; and the same in Fig. 2. i.
f g The palatopharyngeus, that part of it which runs through the soft palate above the constrictor of the isthmus, under part of the elevator of the soft palate. *f* the part which is laid bare before the said constrictor. *g* the part that is naked behind it.
 Add here Fig. 27. *b*, &c. Fig. 28. *f*, &c. Fig. 29. and Fig. 30. *d*, &c.
The systematic connection is in Tab. X. Fig. 17. k l; where (as here) a great part is covered by the constrictor of the isthmus of the fauces g.
 From which last cited figure the rest of this may be understood.

Muscles of the lower Jaw.

FIGURE XII.

The temporalis in its fore part.

a b b c d d The first beginning of its origination, coming at *a* from the upper process of the os jugale; at *b b c* from the eminence that is in the side of the os frontalis, and in the parietal bone *c*; at *d d* from the temporal bone.
e The tendon.
f g h Its insertion, at *f*, into the top of the coronoid process of the lower jaw, its posterior edge *g*, and its anterior edge *h* going from thence into the point; and the other tip of the tendon which is longer and thicker, is fixed into the eminence *k*, which the coronoid process forms at the inner and fore side of its root. Near
m n The posterior and lower part of the tendon, bends itself round the hollow root of the zygomatic process in its descent under the os jugale to the lower jaw.
 Add here Fig. 13. and 14.
The systematic connection is in Tab. II. l, &c. in the head; where it passes under the os jugale, lying under and behind the masseter o r. In Tab. I. it also lies under the aponeurosis epicranii a in the head; and with that under the atollens auricularis C D, the anterior of ditto Z, the frontalis b d, and the orbicularis of the eye-lids m n.
l l Part of the os jugale cut off. *m* its process cut off which meets with the zygomatic process of the temporal bone, which is also cut off at *n*.

FIGURE XIII.

The temporalis in its back part.

a a b The first beginning of its origination from the eminence of the parietal bone *a a a*, and mamillary eminence *b*.

The rest of its origination from the breadth of the side of the skull, which is made up by the superior process of the os jugale, of the lower side of the os frontis, by the parietal bone and os squamosum, by the largest process of the multiform bone, and the eminences which are in the lower part of its side, could not be represented in these figures, as those parts from whence it arises lie underneath the muscle.

Outwardly part of it arises or descends from the tendinous membrane which covers it, and which is here removed.

c The tendon.

Add here Fig. 12. and 14.

The systematic connection of this part is in Tab. IV. A. &c. in the head; where it passes under the os jugale, and then goes behind the masseter E G. In Tab. V. it also lies under the aponeurosis of the epicranius *d d*, and with that under the artolimus *f g*, and the anterior muscle *k*, of the external ear.

FIGURE XIV.

The insertion of the temporalis in the inner side of the jaw.

a Denotes a thin tendinous part of its end, inserted into the posterior edge of the root of the coronoid process of the lower jaw.

b b The insertion of a fleshy part into the whole inner side of the root of the coronoid process.

c The thicker point of the tendon, inserted at *d* into the eminence which is in the fore part of the root of the coronoid process.

e The thinner point of the tendon.

Add here Fig. 12. and 15.

f The inner side of the left half of the lower jaw.

FIGURE XV.

The pterygoideus internus and externus viewed from below.

a The pterygoideus internus.

b Its origination by a tendinous beginning from the bottom of the cavity in the pterygoide process of the multiform bone; also arising from little less than the whole surface of the inner side of the outer plate or wing of the said process.

c Part of the origination from the lower side of the palate bone, where that is inserted betwixt the opening of the pterygoide process. From thence it has a tendinous beginning; and near the same place it also arises at *d* from the upper jaw bone.

e The tendinous end which is inserted into the lower and inner side of that part of the mandible which ascends to the head, even as far as its lower angle *ff*.

Add here Fig. 17.

g The pterygoideus externus.

h Its origination from almost the whole outer side of this outer plate of the pterygoide process.

i Its origin from the lower part of the edge of the said plate, that looks towards the pterygoide excavation.

k Its origination from the lower margin of the said plate.

l The place where it arises from the outer part of the pterygoide portion of the palate bone, and from the farthest part of the upper jaw.

m The tendinous part of its beginning.

n A part which comes from the lower part of the multiform bone, and from the outer side of the root of the pterygoide process.

o o o The tendinous end inserted at *o o* into the neck of the lower jaw, where the same becomes hollow on the inner side of its fore part, immediately after its round head: Also to the anterior and inner edge of the cartilaginous plate *a*, that is interposed betwixt the articulation of the lower jaw.

Add here Fig. 16.

p The protuberance of the inner plate of the oblong sinus, that is impressed at *q* in the root of the inner side of the pterygoide process of the multiform bone, in its outer part. From which protuberant plate arises the circumflexus of the palate, *r* Fig. 10.

The remaining bones of the head here are the same, as explained in our tables of the bones.

FIGURE XVI.

The pterygoideus externus, in its outer, or fore part.

a Its lower part.

b c Its origin behind the jaw from almost the whole external surface of the outer plate of the pterygoide process; and below, near *c*, from the outer part of the pterygoide portion of the palate bone, and extremity of the upper jaw.

d The tendinous part.

e The extremity inserted into the neck of the lower jaw, where it has an excavation in the inner part of its anterior edge, just below its head.

f The upper part, whose fibres meet in an acute angle with those of the lower part.

g g Its origin from the lower part of the multiform bone, near the outer side of the root of the pterygoide process.

h The extremity that is inserted above the lower part of the mandible.

Add here Fig. 15. *g—o*.

The systematic connection is in Tab. III. *e e* in the head, where it in part lies hid behind the buccinator *v*, the upper jaw and os jugale, also behind the zygomatic process, and the coronoid process of the lower jaw, about which it passes behind the insertion of the temporalis. Then, in Tab. II. A in the head; where also it lies hid behind the upper jaw, the os jugale, and the buccinator *z*; also behind the masseter *e*.

Laterally in Tab. X. Fig. 1. *a*, where it is partly covered by the pterygoideus internus *b*, and in part lies behind the lower jaw.

i The os jugale here cut off, *k* the upper jaw cut off, *l* the zygomatic process of the temporal bone here cut off, *m* the coronoid process of the lower

jaw-bone here cut off, which intermediate bones are cut out, that the muscle may come into view.

n The largest lateral process of the multiform bone.

o The upper jaw-bone.

FIGURE XVII.

The pterygoideus internus in its fore part.

a a Here its origination lies behind, in a cavity of the pterygoide process of the multiform bone.

b The tendinous end which at *c c* begins to insert itself into the lower portion of the inner side of that part of the lower jaw, which rises up to the head; where its insertion is extended as far as the lower angle. See *ff* Fig. 15.

Add here Fig. 15. *a—f*.

The systematic connection is in Tab. IV. *r* in the head; where (as here) at its origination it lies behind the pterygoide process, and also behind the lower jaw, upon which it descends behind the extremity of the temporalis. Then, in Tab. III. *f* in the head; where it also lies behind the buccinator *v*, and is covered by the external pterygoideus *e*. And what part appears naked in Tab. III. in Tab. II. lies behind the masseter *r* in the head.

Posteriorly it is seen in Tab. VII. *c* in the head; where it likewise is hid behind the mamillary process, and the trachelomastoideus *a B* in the neck. Then, in Tab. VI. *l* in the head, where it lies hid behind the splenius capitis *P* in the neck. Next, in Tab. V. *r* in the head, where it is in part covered by the latissimus colli *t*, behind the sternomastoideus *u* in the neck, and behind the outer ear.

Laterally Tab. X. Fig. 1. *b c*, it lies hid at its origin behind the mastoide process. In Tab. IX. *h h* in the head, it is partly covered by the latissimus colli *g g*; and, in part, it lies hid behind the sternomastoideus *r* in the neck, and, in part, behind the outer ear.

d d d d A portion of the lower jaw cut off, to show the muscle that is seated behind it.

FIGURE XVIII.

The biventer of the lower jaw viewed laterally.

a The first belly.

b The middle tendon.

c The second belly, inserted at *d* into the back part of the lower edge of the mandible, near the middle of the chin.

Add here Fig. 19.

The systematic connection appears in Tab. X. Fig. 1. *g h i i*; where its origination (as here) is hid behind the mamillary process, and is partly covered by the stylohyoideus *e f*. In Tab. IX. it is wholly covered by the latissimus colli *m* in the neck, by the sternocleidomastoideus *r* in the neck, by the splenius capitis *a*, the stylohyoideus *l*, &c.

Anteriorly it appears in Tab. II. *y p* in the head; where, in part, it lies hid behind the lower jaw, and in part is covered by the sternocleidomastoideus *l* in the neck, and partly by the stylohyoideus *R*. Then, in Tab. I. *S* in the head, where it is likewise hid behind the lower jaw, covered by the sternocleidomastoideus *W* in the neck, and goes behind the outer ear: And below (where it is naked in Tab. II.) it is covered by the latissimus colli *O*.

Posteriorly it is seen in Tab. VI. *L* in the head, where it is concealed behind the splenius capitis *P* in the neck, and elevator of the scapula *Z*. And what is here naked, in Tab. V. lies behind the sternocleidomastoideus *u* in the neck.

FIGURE XIX.

The Biventer of the mandible viewed from below.

a Its first belly, *b* the tendinous origin of it from an incisure *e e*, that divides the root of the mastoide process of the temporal bone on its inner side; and principally from the inner and lower edge of it.

d The middle tendon.

e The second belly inserted by a tendinous end *f* into the back part of the lower edge of the mandible *g g*, near the middle of the chin.

h The aponeurosis that comes out from the lower side of the tendinous insertion *f*, and from the tendinous beginning of the second belly, and afterwards lies itself at *i* into the fore part of the basis of the os hyoidei, near the lateral part of its lower edge, betwixt the ends of the mylohyoideus, sternohyoideus, and coracohyoideus.

Add here Fig. 18.

The bones here may be understood from the tables of the bones.

FIGURE XX.

The masseter, in its fore part.

a The outer and larger part.

b The tendinous part of its origin externally.

c Its origin from the anterior and lower part of the external process of the upper jaw that joins the os jugale; from whence it is continued all along externally from the lower edge of the os jugale, where it forms part of the zygomatic process, ceasing its origination a little before the lower part of the zygomatic fissure.

d The tendinous end inserted into the surface of the outer part of the side of the lower jaw, even as far as the extreme angle *g*.

h The inner and less portion of this muscle, where it lies uncovered.

i The origin of this portion from the lower edge of the os jugale, near the zygomatic process of the temporal bone; and at *k* it arises from the lower margin of the zygomatic process, as far as the tubercle that stands out for the articulation of the lower jaw.

l A portion that goes off above the os jugale from the inner part of the tendinous membrane, that covers the temporalis externally, and is fixed to the os jugale; from which membrane this portion is cut off.

Add here Fig. 21. and 22.

The systematic connection appears in Tab. II. *o—x* in the head. Then in Tab. I. *V W X Y* in the head; where it is in part covered by the zygomaticus major *E*, and the latissimus colli *e e*.

FIGURE XXI.

The interior and left portion of the masseter, in its fore part.

a a Its origin from the whole length of the os jugale; *a a* from the bottom part of the lower margin of the os jugale, all the way as it extends to the zygomatic process of the temporal bone; and from that process itself of the temporal bone at *b*, as far as the tubercle that stands out for the articulation of the lower jaw.

c A tendinous part of its origin.

d The tendinous end inserted into the external side of the coronoid process, from the top to the bottom of it; and also into the next adjacent part of the lower jaw, below the root of the said process *e e*.

f The portion that goes off above the os jugale from the inner part of the tendinous membrane, that covers the temporalis externally, and is fixed to the os jugale: from which membrane, here removed, this portion of the masseter is cut off.

Its origin from the inner side of the os jugale cannot be perceived in the figure.

Add here Fig. 20. and 21.

FIGURE XXII.

The masseter viewed in its back part.

a The outer and larger part, inserted at the inferior angle of the lower jaw *b b*.

c d The inner and left portion. *c* the outer part that is uncovered. *d* the inner part.

e Its origin from the zygomatic process of the temporal bone.

Add here Fig. 20. and 21.

The systematic connection appears in Tab. VI. E F G H in the head. Then in Tab. V. p q in the head; where part of it is covered by the latissimus colli *t*, part by the greater zygomaticus *r*, and part lies hid behind the external ear.

Laterally it appears in Tab. IX. *s s* in the head; where it is partly covered by the latissimus colli *e p*, and in part by the greater zygomaticus *y z*.

Muscles of the Pharynx.

Add here the Palatopharyngeus, Fig. 11. f g.

FIGURE XXIII.

The lower, middle, and upper constrictors of the pharynx with the buccinator viewed laterally.

a The lower constrictor of the pharynx.

b b c d The head which arises from thyroide cartilage; and particularly *b b* from the outer part of the upper margin before the superior process; and from the adjacent tubercle that is at the root of the said process; also from the oblong eminence that is in the side of the thyroide cartilage. *c* from the lower margin of the cartilage that is before its lower process. *d* from the outer part of its lower process.

e e The head arising from the lower part of the external side of the cricoid cartilage near its back part, immediately below the thyroide process, which receives that of the cricoid cartilage.

Between these two heads, near *e*, it receives a portion from the cricothyroides, *d d* Fig. 47. Tab. XI.

Add here Fig. 24. *a*.

The systematic connection is seen in Tab. X. Fig. 3. *x* and Fig. 2. *d*. Then in Fig. 1. *b*; where part of its origin lies under the hyothyroides *q*.

Anteriorly it is seen in Tab. III. *e* in the neck; where it is partly covered by the hyothyroides *t*, and part of it lies hid behind the sternohyoides *g*. Then in Tab. II. X. in the neck; where it is partly likewise covered by the hyothyroides *Y*, and also lies hid behind the sternocleidomastoides *l*. But what appears naked in Tab. II. lies hid in Tab. I. behind the latissimus colli *o* in the neck.

f The middle constrictor of the pharynx.

g One of the heads which is the broadest, arising from the upper and outer part of the end of the horn of the os hyoides.

h The other head arising from the small grain-like bone of the os hyoides.

Add here Fig. 24. *i* and Fig. 25.

The systematic connection is in Tab. X. Fig. 3. *w x y*; where (as here) its lower part is covered by the lower constrictor *z*. Then in Fig. 2. *a b s*; where also its lower part is covered by the lower constrictor *d*, and also by the origin of the ceratoglossus *n*, and basioglossus *o*. Then in Fig. 1. *d e f*; where also its lower part is covered by the lower constrictor *b*, and by the origin of the ceratoglossus *m*, the basioglossus *l*, and the biverter *g* of the lower jaw.

i The upper constrictor of the pharynx.

k The uppermost part, which comes out from the superior part of the posterior edge of the tendon of the circumflexus of the palate, where that passes from behind the hook into the palate. See its origin Tab. X. Fig. 15. *o*.

l The part that arises from the inner side of the whole length of the hook of the pterygoid process of the multiform bone, and from the inner plate of the said process, at the root of the little hook.

m That part that is joined to the middle origin of the buccinator.

n The part that arises from the inner side of the lower jaw, near the upper edge of the socket of the left grinding tooth; from whence it is cut off.

o The very thin part that arises from the side of the root of the tongue, where the styloglossus first meets the ceratoglossus.

p That part that comes from the fibres of the genioglossus, which are incurvated round the side of the pharynx.

Add here Fig. 24. *l* and Fig. 26.

The systematic connection is in Tab. X. Fig. 3. *p q r s t u n*; where (as here) it is in part covered by the middle constrictor *w*. Then in Fig. 2. *y y z*, where in like manner it is partly covered by the middle constrictor *a*; and it also lies hid behind the stylopharyngeus *v*, and the styloglossus *k*. Then in Fig. 1. *e*; where also it is in part covered by the middle constrictor *d*, and lies hid behind the biverter of the lower jaw *g*.

q The buccinator.

r Its origination from the outer part of the end of the hook of the pterygoid process of the multiform bone.

s The origin from the bottom of the space, that is between the hook and outer plate of the said process.

t The part where it arises from the outer side of the upper jaw, immediately above the gums, behind the innermost grinding tooth.

u The part which arises from the outer side of the lower jaw, from an oblong ridge sent out for that purpose, between the innermost grinder and the root of the coronoid process, from whence it is here cut off.

v The intermediate part of this muscle, that is continued to the upper constrictor of the pharynx.

Add here Tab. XI. Fig. 14. *u-e* and Fig. 13. *k k*.

The systematic connection is seen in Tab. IX. *c* in the head; where it is covered by the zygomaticus major *y*, the masseter *d*, and the latissimus colli *e p*.

w The tongue. See Tab. XI. Fig. 41.

x The styloglossus, here cut off at *x*. See Tab. XI. Fig. 41. *f*.

y The lingualis. See Tab. XI. Fig. 41. *e*.

z The ceratoglossus and basioglossus cut off. See Tab. XI. Fig. 41. *ba*. twist *f b e*.

a The genioglossus, arising at *b b* from the rough eminence that is in the inner side of the lower jaw near its symphysis. *c* thin fibres incurvated round the side of the pharynx, some of which ascend at *d* to the ceratoglossus and styloglossus, others vanish at *e* in the membrane of the pharynx, and others march at *p* to the upper constrictor of the pharynx. See Tab. XI. Fig. 41. *c d*, and Fig. 42.

f The lower jaw, cut off at *g g*.

The rest may be known from Fig. 2. Tab. X.

FIGURE XXIV.

The upper, middle, and lower constrictors of the pharynx, in their back part.

a a The lower constrictor of the pharynx.

b b The origination from the cricoid cartilage.

c The point in which they terminate above.

d-d The course in which the fibres meet in angles, more acute as they ascend higher.

e The part where the right and left fibres are continued one into the other in curves.

Add here Fig. 23. *a*.

The systematic connection is in Tab. X. Fig. 8. *a b a b c d e*.

f The inner fibres of the gula, which are transverse, laid bare in this place.

g g The outer fibres which descend obliquely backward on each side.

h The gula or oesophagus cut off.

The systematic connection of this part is in Tab. X. Fig. 8. *f g g*.

i i The middle constrictors of the pharynx, a great part of which lies under the lower *a a c*.

k The point in which they terminate above; and which in many bodies is found thin, tendinous, and inserted into the lower part of the occipital bone, before its great foramen.

Add here Fig. 25. and Fig. 25. *f g h*.

The systematic connection appears in Tab. X. Fig. 9. *a a b c*. Then in Fig. 8. *n n o*; where (as here) a great part lies under the lower constrictors *a a c*.

l l The upper constrictors of the pharynx, of which a great part lies under the middle constrictors *i i h*.

m m Parts which arise from the lower jaw at *n n*, near the innermost of the grinding teeth.

o o The parts cut off from the buccinators.

See Fig. 26. and add Fig. 25. *i-o*.

The systematic connection appears in Tab. X. Fig. 10. *a-g*, *a-g*; where they in part lie behind the stylopharyngei *o p o p*. Then in Fig. 9. *d e f d e f*; where they are also behind the stylopharyngei *r q r q*; and a great part of them (as here) lies behind the middle constrictors *a a*. The same also appear in Fig. 8. *p q r*, *p q r*; a great part being there under the middle constrictors *n n o*; and the stylopharyngei *v v w w*.

p p The inner grinding teeth.

The rest may be known, upon occasion, from Tab. X. Fig. 8.

FIGURE XXV.

The middle constrictors of the pharynx, in their back part.

a The upper point in which they meet.

b The lower point.

Between which points the fibres meet in angles, pointing upwards from *a a*; and more acute as they rise higher, till they become direct at *c c*; from whence they descend and meet in angles that are more acute as they go lower.

Add here Fig. 24. *i i h* and Fig. 25. *f g h*.

c c The ends of the horns of the os hyoides.

FIGURE XXVI.

The upper constrictors of the pharynx in their back part.

a The lower part which transverses the upper *b*.

b The part which arises at *d* from the inner side of the lower jaw, near the innermost grinding tooth.

c The portion that is cut off from the buccinator.

f The point in which the right and left portions meet together above. Between *f* and *g* their fibres meet in obtuse angles.

Add here Fig. 24. *l m n o l m n*, and Fig. 25. *i*, &c.

h h The innermost of the lower grinding teeth.

FIGURE XXVII.

The stylopharyngei, palatopharyngei, and salpingopharyngei.

a The stylopharyngeus.

b The tendinous beginning arising at *e* from the inner, posterior, and upper part of the bony portion, that is joined to the styloide process of the temporal bone, and which is moveable in young skulls.

* The superior and left portion of this muscle, which at / joins to the palatopharyngeus.

* The lower and larger portion, of which the part f is inserted into the outer side of the edge of the thyroid cartilage, at the root of its upper process; and the part g is inserted into the subsequent portion of the edge of the said cartilage, as far as the root of its lower process.

Add here Fig. 28. a, &c. and Fig. 30. a, &c.

The systematic connection is seen in Tab. X. Fig. 11. f. &c. Then in Fig. 10. l, &c. where it is in part covered by the upper constrictor of the pharynx a e c. Then in Fig. 9. o, &c. where it is also in part covered by the upper constrictor d, and by the middle one a. And in the same manner it is seen in Fig. 8. u, &c.

† The palatopharyngeus.

† The part that is spread through the soft palate, above the elevators of the said palate.

† Here it rises up, near the posterior edge of the palate bones, from the tendinous membrane that comes out of the nostrils, and goes through the upper part of the soft palate.

† Through the middle of the soft palate, the right and left stylopharyngeus are continued one into the other, almost from the posterior edge of the palate bones to the root of the uvula.

† The part, which at its origin lying under the elevator of the soft palate comes out from the aponeurosis of the circumflexus of the palate. See Fig. 29. h.

† Here the muscle coming out from the soft palate, is incurvated through the side of the pharynx, and goes on through its back part, till it joins with the stylopharyngeus d.

Add here Fig. 25. f, &c. Fig. 29. and 30. d, &c. and Fig. 11. f, g.

The systematic connection of the part that is in the pharynx appears in Tab. X. Fig. 11. e i and in Fig. 10. it lies behind the upper constrictor of the pharynx a. That of the portion in the palate appears in Tab. X. Fig. 13. n o p; where it lies partly hid behind the salpingopharyngeus q, and under the arygnæ of the uvula m.

‡ The common end of the stylopharyngei and palatopharyngei, running through the posterior part of the membrane of the pharynx.

‡ The meeting of the right and left fibres together, through the middle of the length of the pharynx p s p the place where they vanish in the back part of the membrane of the pharynx, and at p p are inserted into the thyroid cartilage.

Add here Fig. 30. l.

The systematic connection appears in Tab. X. Fig. 11. o. Then in Fig. 10. t; where in its upper part it lies under the upper constrictor of the pharynx a. Then in Fig. 9. s; where it also lies under the middle constrictor a; and what there appears naked is in Fig. 8. covered by the lower constrictor a.

§ The salpingopharyngeus; which joins itself to the inner part of the palatopharyngeus.

§ Its origin from the lower and anterior part of the Eustachian tube, where that is of a cartilaginous texture, near its extremity.

Add here Fig. 28. k l.

The systematic connection appears in Tab. X. Fig. 13. q. The pharynx is here laid open in its upper part, by cutting out all that lies betwixt the basis of the skull and the upper edge of the palatopharyngei.

* The place from whence the back part of the pharynx is cut off.

* The Eustachian tube, as yet covered at t with the membrane that lines the fauces internally; of which it is laid bare at a, upon which part lay the elevator of the soft palate. v the orifice that opens at the side of the posterior foramen of the nostril.

w The partition of the nostrils, covered with its mucous membrane.

x The cavity of the nostrils.

y The lower os spongiosum, covered with the mucous membrane.

z z The place from whence is cut off the membrane that lines the cavity of the nostrils internally.

The foregoing parts are the same as in Fig. 15. Tab. X.

a a The tendinous membrane, which coming out of the nostrils, is spread over the upper side of the soft palate.

b The external side of the pterygoide process of the multiform bone, with its little hook e, as in Tab. X. Fig. 16.

d The uvula as in Tab. X. Fig. 15.

e e The thyroid cartilage.

f The naked membrane of the lower part of the pharynx, to which part of the gula is continued; but is cut off at g.

The foregoing parts are the same as in Tab. X. Fig. 10.

h The styloide process of the temporal bone, as in Fig. 9. Tab. X.

FIGURE XXVIII.

The stylopharyngei, palatopharyngei, salpingopharyngei.

The whole back part of the pharynx being cut off from the top, and longitudinally from each side and removed, the internal part that then appears is here represented, with the internal membrane or covering also taken off, as in Tab. X. Fig. 13. The cricoid and arytenoid cartilages with their epiphyses or additaments are also removed here, as in Tab. X. Fig. 15.

a b c d e The stylopharyngeus.

† Its tendinous origin, cut off at e from the styloide process of the temporal bone.

† The upper and left part of the stylopharyngeus, e its larger and lower part.

Add here Fig. 27. a, &c. and Fig. 30. a, &c.

The systematic connection appears in Tab. X. Fig. 13. r, &c. Fig. 14. p, &c. and Fig. 15. 1, &c.

f g h The palatopharyngeus.

† The part that is spread through the soft palate above the elevator of the said palate; and which with its fellow is continued through the whole middle length of the palate.

† The place where it goes off from the tendinous membrane that is detached from the nostrils, and spread over the upper side of the soft palate.

† The part which at its origin lies under the elevator of the soft palate, and springs from the aponeurosis of the circumflexus palati. See Fig. 29. h.

From i to j are cut off the portions of the palatopharyngei and stylopharyngei which run down the posterior membrane of the pharynx, i d e in Fig. 27. Add here Fig. 27. h, &c. Fig. 29. and Fig. 30. d, &c. and Fig. 11. f, g.

The systematic connection appears in Tab. X. Fig. 13. n o p; where, as here, it lies hid in part behind the salpingopharyngeus, and under the arygnæ uvulae m.

† The salpingopharyngeus, which joins itself to the inner part of the palatopharyngeus.

† Its origin from the anterior and lower part of the Eustachian tube, which is of a cartilaginous nature, near its extremity.

Add here Fig. 27. q r.

The systematic connection appears in Tab. X. Fig. 13. q.

‡ The common end of the palatopharyngeus and salpingopharyngeus, which descends through the side of the pharynx, is protuberant within the same, and forms the posterior arch that goes down from the soft palate through the side of the fauces.

Add here Fig. 29. c.

The systematic connection appears in Tab. X. Fig. 13. w.

§ Part of the common end of the stylopharyngeus and palatopharyngeus, springing from the stylopharyngeus; of which the part a runs inward upon the lateral ligament of the epiglottis to the lateral edge of the epiglottis; and the part s is inserted into the upper edge of the thyroid cartilage, betwixt its upper process and the epiglottis.

Add here Fig. 29. e f.

The systematic connection appears in Tab. X. Fig. 13. x y, and Fig. 14. y z.

¶ The uvula.

¶¶ The posterior edges of the soft palate.

¶¶¶ The tonsils.

¶¶¶¶ The tongue.

¶¶¶¶¶ The epiglottis.

¶¶¶¶¶¶ The thyroid cartilage.

The foregoing parts as in Tab. X. Fig. 15.

The remaining parts of this figure are the same as those in Fig. 27.

FIGURE XXIX.

The palatopharyngei.

We have removed those parts of them that are spread through the soft palate, above the elevators of the said palate, f g, f g Fig. 28. The salpingopharyngei, i d e Fig. 28. are also here taken off.

* The part that is spread through the soft palate under the end of the elevator of the said palate; and which continues itself with its fellow, through the middle of the length of the palate.

† The place where it springs from the aponeurosis of the circumflexus of the soft palate.

The systematic connection is seen in Tab. X. Fig. 15. p, &c. Then in Fig. 14. w; where it is covered by the elevator of the soft palate k l.

‡ The part which descends through the side of the pharynx, is protuberant within the same, and forms the posterior arch that goes down by the side of the fauces from the soft palate.

The systematic connection is seen in Tab. X. Fig. 15. t, and Fig. 14. x.

§ From d to d are cut off the portions of the palatopharyngeus and stylopharyngeus, which run through the back part of the membrane of the pharynx, i d e in Fig. 27.

¶ Part of the common end of the stylopharyngeus and palatopharyngeus produced from the stylopharyngeus; of which the part s runs inward upon the lateral ligament of the epiglottis to the lateral edge of the epiglottis; and the part f is inserted into the upper margin of the thyroid cartilage, betwixt its upper process and the epiglottis.

The systematic connection appears in Tab. X. Fig. 15. v w.

Add here Fig. 28. f g h i k m n; and Fig. 27. h i k l m. Fig. 30. d, &c. and Fig. 11. f, g.

The rest of this figure may be known in part from Fig. 27. and in part from Fig. 28.

FIGURE XXXI.

The stylopharyngeus, and palatopharyngeus on one side.

* The stylopharyngeus cut off at h. It is that marked a b, &c. in Fig. 27. and a b, &c. in Fig. 28.

† The portion of it that joins itself to the upper part of the palatopharyngeus, a Fig. 27.

The systematic connection is seen in Tab. X. Fig. 4. d e. Then in Fig. 2. w; where it is partly covered by the middle constrictor of the pharynx h, and what there appears naked, in Fig. 1. lies under the biverter of the lower jaw g.

† The palatopharyngeus, cut off at a. It is that in Fig. 27. marked l.

The systematic connection appears in Tab. X. Fig. 4. f i; where (as here) it is in part hid behind the stylopharyngeus d.

‡ The common end of the stylopharyngeus and palatopharyngeus.

¶ That part of the stylopharyngeus which is inserted into the upper edge of the thyroid cartilage, betwixt its upper process and the epiglottis. See Fig. 28. u v; and Fig. 29. e f.

¶¶ Portions of the stylopharyngeus inserted into the edge of the thyroid cartilage, the part g into the external side of its margin at the root of its upper process; the part h into the rest of the margin. They are those marked f, g, Fig. 27.

† Part vanishing below in the membrane of the pharynx, marked s p in Fig. 27.

The systematic connection appears laterally in Tab. X. Fig. 4. g h i k; where part lies hid behind the horn of the os hyoides w; part behind the ligament z, that goes from the end of the horn of the os hyoides to the upper process of the thyroid cartilage; and part (as here) behind the thyroid cartilage y z. Then in Fig. 3. betwixt x y, and at z; where part also lies behind the horn h of the os hyoides, its ligament i, and the thyroid cartilage k; it is also there covered by the middle constrictor of the pharynx w x y, and the lower one z. Then in Fig. 2. it appears betwixt h and e, and at x; where besides lying behind the hyoid horn v, and its ligament, with the middle constrictor

of the pharynx *a b c*, and the lower one *d*, with the thyroid cartilage *i*, it is also behind the cricopharynx *n*. Then in Fig. 1, it appears betwixt *e* and *f*, and at *p* 1 where in like manner it lies behind the hyoidal horn *n* and its ligament, the middle constrictor *a e f*, the lower one *l*, and the thyroid cartilage: it moreover lies behind the hyothyroidens *q r*.

Anteriorly it appears in Tab. III. *x* in the neck, where part of it appears naked betwixt the hyoidal horn *l*, its ligament *y*, the thyroid cartilage and the hyothyroidens *r*, with the lower constrictor of the pharynx *z*, behind all which it is also placed. So also it appears in Tab. II. *w* in the neck; placed also behind the same hyoidal horn, and its ligament *v*, the thyroid cartilage, the hyothyroidens *Y Z*, and the lower constrictor *X*. And what part of it has appeared naked in the fore mentioned tables, lies hid in Tab. I. behind the latissimus colli *O* in the neck.

k The membrane of the pharynx, with the membrane of the gula that is continued to it.

Muscles of the Anus, Penis, Urethra and its Bulb, with the end of the Rectum, and the Anus.

FIGURE XXXI.

The elevators of the anus with the external sphincter, a posterior view.

a a-k The levators ani, in some measure resembling the shape of a funnel, and besides the portices fixed to the os coccyx, they together form a sort of tape, or swath, that is principally wound about the intestinum rectum, but is also attached by its extremities to the sides of the pelvis, to the angles of the penis and the bulb of the urethra, as will be here pointed out. Besides surrounding the rectum intestinum, it also takes in the lower part of the bladder with the seminal vesicles and prostate gland; also the vagina in women.

a a The anterior portions viewed on their inner side within the pelvis.
b c d Their origin from the inner side of the os pubis, at *b* near the lower end of the synchondrosis, from whence (the part *b c* is fleshy, the part *c d* tendinous) it ascends backward round the beginning of the obturator internus.

e The tendon which forms its upper edge, and arises in its highest part from the os pubis, and continues through the side of the pelvis, almost to the acute process of the ischium.

f Its origination from the acute process of the ischium.
g The posterior part seen in its outer side.
h The place where it is inserted behind into the anterior edge of the last, and last but one of the bones of the coccyx.

i i The tendinous ends that are continued to each other just below the coccyx, the fibres meeting together in angles that point upwards.

k The place where its fleshy parts are contained.
Add here Fig. 32. *a-g a-g*, and Fig. 33. and 34.

The systematic connection appears in Tab. VI. *e e* in the lower part of the trunk, where they pass under the external sphincter of the anus *f*. Then, in Tab. V. *e* in the buttocks, where they also pass under the outer sphincter *g* of the anus, and are hid behind the largest glutei *c c*.

l l The internal sphincter of the anus.
Add here Fig. 32. *l*.

The systematic connection is not represented.
m m The end of the intestinum rectum.
n The anus.

o o The synchondrosis, or cartilaginous juncture of the ossa pubis *p p*.

FIGURE XXXII.

The elevators of the anus, with its internal sphincter, seen from before.

a-g a-g The levators ani.

a b c The origination from the inner side of the os pubis, the part *a* near the lower end of the synchondrosis; and from thence it is continued (partly fleshy *a b*, partly tendinous *c*) upward and backward round the origin of the obturator internus.

d The tendon that forms the upper edge of this muscle from the highest part of its origination at the os pubis through the side of the pelvis, almost to the acute process of the ischium.

e The thin portion that comes out from the angle *f*, where the head of the penis joins the spongy body of the urethra; it is also continued from along the upper part of the side of the bulb of the urethra, as far as *g*.

Add here Fig. 31. *a-k a-k*, and fig. 35. and 34.
The systematic connection of this part of it is not to be seen, as it is covered by the erectors of the penis *f f*, Tab. IV. in the trunk; and by the transverse of the perinaeum *i i*.

h The bulb of the urethra, going into the spongy body of the urethra *l*.

i The urethra with its spongy body cut off.

l The internal sphincter of the anus.

Add here Fig. 31. *l l*.

m m The end of the intestinum rectum.

n The anus.

o o o o o o The places from whence portions of the ossa pubis are cut out, to view the elevators that lie behind.

FIGURE XXXIII.

The left elevator of the anus viewed in its outer and lateral part.

a The tendon that forms its upper edge from the highest part of its origin at the os pubis, along the side of the pelvis, almost to the acute process of the ischium.

b c d Its origination from the inner side of the os pubis, partly tendinous *b c*, and partly fleshy *c d*, where it passes round the origin of the obturator internus.

e The origin from the inner part of the acute process of the ischium.

f The thin portion that comes out of the angle of the ossa pubis, where the head of the penis joins with the spongy body of the urethra, and is thence continued laterally to the upper part of the bulb of the urethra.

g Its insertion into the anterior edge of the last but one, and the last *h*, of the bones of the coccyx.

i i The place where the fibres of one muscle are continuous with those of the other, below the coccyx.

Add here Fig. 34. and Fig. 31. *a-k*, and Fig. 32. *a-g*.

l l l The ischium cut off, *m m m* the os pubis, *n n n* the tubercle of the ischium, which bone being cut out, the elevator comes into view.

FIGURE XXXIV.

The right elevator of the anus, a lateral view of its inner side.

a The tendon that forms its upper edge from the highest part of its origination at the os pubis, through the side of the pelvis, almost to the acute process of the ischium.

b c d Its origination from the inner side of the os pubis, (partly tendinous *b c*, and partly fleshy *c d*) whence it goes round the origin of the obturator internus.

e Its origin from the inner part of the acute process of the ischium.

f The thin portion that comes out of the angle, in which the head of the penis joins with the spongy body of the urethra, and ascends laterally to the upper part of the bulb of the urethra.

g Its insertion into the anterior edge of the last but one, and the last *h*, of the bones of the coccyx.

i i The place where they are continuous with each other below the coccyx, tendinous at *i*, and fleshy at *k*; from whence the left elevator is cut off.

Add here Fig. 33. and Fig. 31. *a-k*, and Fig. 32. *a-g*.

l The left os ischium; *m* the os pubis.

FIGURE XXXV.

The external sphincter of the anus, seen in its back part.

a The posterior tip by which it adheres to the extremity of the coccyx, to which, from the anus *b*, the fibres meet together from each side in angles that point upwards, and are more acute as they ascend higher.

Add here Fig. 36. *a b c c*.
The systematic connection appears in Tab. VI. *f* in the lower part of the trunk. Then, in Tab. V. *g* near the buttocks.

FIGURE XXXVI.

The external sphincter of the anus, in its fore part.

a The fibres which meet together from each side, so as to form angles that point upwards; being more acute as they ascend higher, and more obtuse as they are lower.

b The tip or tail in which it ends, and at last vanishes in the perinaeum.

c c A portion that goes out above the fore said tip, into a sort of triangular point that is attached to the lower part of the accelerators, where they are conjoined together.

Add here Fig. 35.

The systematic connection appears in Tab. IV. *b* in the trunk, where the tip, or tail, is hid by the declivity of a portion of the spongy penis. Then in the same manner in the trunk of Tab. III. *l*.

d The bulb of the urethra going into the spongy body of the urethra *e*.

f The urethra, with its spongy body cut off.

FIGURE XXXVII.

The accelerators, transversus, first and second of the perinaeum, and the erectors of the penis.

a a b b c The accelerators, investing the bulb of the urethra, where that is protuberant.

The one joins the other along the middle of the bulb *b*. And where they meet the fibres form angles, which are hardly to be perceived in the posterior fibres, that meet almost in a direct course; the anterior fibres form angles more acute as they are farther from the posterior ones.

c c The anterior tips, or points, by which they go off from the penis. The rest of the origination, from the middle of the upper side of the urethra, is not to be seen in the figure.

The systematic connection appears in Tab. IV. *g g* in the trunk, where it is partly covered by the external sphincter of the anus *h*, partly by the transversus of the perinaeum *i i*; in part by the erectors of the penis *f f*, and part from the declivity of the portion of the penis is not to be seen. Then, in Tab. III. *m* in the trunk, where part is in like manner covered by the external sphincter *l*, and part by the erector penis *n*.

d The transversus of the perinaeum.

e The end that joins partly with the accelerator, partly with the external sphincter ani, and likewise usually joins with its fellow.

Add here Fig. 34.

The systematic connection appears in Tab. IV. *i* in the trunk, where it goes under the external sphincter of the anus *h*.

f The second transversus of the perinaeum.

g This bending its extremity to the erector penis, arose betwixt that and the accelerator, in the angle in which the head of the penis joins the bulb of the urethra.

Add here Fig. 39.

h h m, h h m The erectors of the penis.

i The tendinous end inserted into the larger cavernous body of the penis at *m m*, beyond its head. But it is also inserted into the head of the penis, where that does not lie under the ossa pubis, almost all the way from the beginning of its said head; and beyond the head it is inserted as far as *n n m*.
Add here Fig. 40.



I. *Obliquus externus abdominis.*



II. *Obliquus externus abdominis.*



III. *Obliquus internus abdominis.*



IV. *Obliquus internus abdominis cum crumatare.*



V. *Obliquus internus abdominis.*



VI. *Rectus abdominis.*



VII. *Pyramidalis.*



The systematic connection appears in Tab. IV. ff in the trunk, where its end is not to be seen for the declivity of the portion of the penis.
aa The penis. aa the larger cavernous, or spongy bodies. s the spongy body of the urethra. p the penis cut off.

FIGURE XXXVIII.

The transversus of the perinaeum in its posterior part.

a Its origin from the inner part of the tubercle of the ischium.
Add here Fig. 37. d e.
The systematic connection is in Tab. IV. h in the lower part of the trunk, where its end goes under the external sphincter of the anus g, and lies hid behind the largest gluteus.

FIGURE XXXIX.

The second transversus of the perinaeum in its back part.

a Its origin from the inner part of the os pubis, near about the middle, betwixt the tubercle of the ischium, and synchondrosis of the os pubis.
Add here Fig. 37. f l.
The systematic connection is in Tab. IV. g in the lower part of the trunk, where its end goes under the elevator e of the anus: And what is there naked in Tab. V. lies hid behind the largest gluteus c.

FIGURE XL.

The erector of the penis in its back part.

a The tendinous beginning which arises at ff from the inner side of the tubercle of the ischium, a little before it ends in the os pubis.
Add here Fig. 37. k / m.

Muscles of the Bladder.

FIGURE XLI.

The muscle of the bladder, laterally.

This muscle, although I have found it in but a very few bodies, I thought proper to exhibit here, on account of its elegance. Whether or no it is that which formerly seemed to belong to the prostate, called its Compressor?
a That part which arose from the inner side of the os pubis, almost in the middle space betwixt the bottom edge of the synchondrosis and the uppermost part of the great foramen, or hole, near the inner part or the origin of the elevator of the anus.
b Its incurvation round the side of the bladder, gradually expanding itself a little above the prostate, till at
c c It at last becomes exceeding thin, and continues itself with the fibres of the bladder, or rather goes into them.
d The bladder.
e The prostate.
ff The place from whence the left os pubis is cut off, and taken away with the rest of the os innominatum, in order to expose this muscle with the bladder and prostate to the view.

T H E

Thirteenth Anatomical Table

O F T H E

H U M A N M U S C L E S

E X P L A I N E D.

Muscles of the Abdomen and Testicle.

Add here Tab. XIV.

FIGURE I.

The external obliquus of the abdomen, laterally.

aa The fleshy part.
b c d d The first head. e the tendinous part of its origin. d d its origin from the fifth rib.
e f g g The second head. f the tendinous part. g g its origin from the sixth rib.
h i k k The third head. i the tendinous part. k k its origin from the seventh rib.
l m n n The fourth head. m the tendinous part. n n its origin from the eighth rib.
o p q q The fifth head. p the tendinous part. q q its origin from the ninth rib.
r s t t The sixth head. s the tendinous part. t t its origin from the tenth rib.
u v w w x The seventh head. v the tendinous part. w w its origin from the eleventh rib. x the part which is connected with the beginning of the transverse muscle of the abdomen, there coming out from the said tendinous part.

y x A The eighth head. x the tendinous part. A its origin from the twelfth rib.
The heads arise from the lower edge of each rib, with their sides placed obliquely, and proceed forward and upward over the outer side of the rib towards its upper edge.
B B B B C C D E E E E F F F G H H I K L M The tendinous expansion.
C C The protuberance of the fleshy part of the obliquus internus under the said expansion.
D The protuberance of the fleshy part of the transversus under the same, and also under the aponeurosis of the internal obliquus.
E E E E The protuberance of the fleshy body of the rectus.
F F F The places where the tendinous fibres, or interfections of the rectus, appear through the aponeurosis, or tendinous expansions of the two obliqui.
G The protuberance of the pyramidalis under the same aponeurosis.
H H I K The two portions into which the aponeurosis divides itself, from whence it is continued, even to the pubes, under the appearance of distinct tendons; and betwixt them a slit, or aperture, is formed, through which passes the chord of the spermatic vessels with the cremaster muscle.
K The place where the outer of the said portions inserts itself into a protuberance, that stands out in the upper and fore part of the os pubis, and into the adjacent spine that lies on the outer side of the said protuberance: And partly it joins into the ligaments that lie on the inner side of the said protuberance, and which invest the fore part of the synchondrosis, or cartilaginous juncture of the ossa pubis.

L The thin expansion that goes from one of the forefard tendons to the other, and conjoins them together. Under that expansion, the chord of the spermatic vessels passes along, accompanied with the beginning of the cremaster muscle; which both come out at M.

NN The lower tendinous edge, extended from the anterior extremity of the spine of the ilium to the pubis.

OP An aponeurosis, or tendinous part. PQ the part which is fleshy, and in some bodies is extenuated into a tendinous end, inserted along the upper and outer edge of the fore part of the spine of the os ilium.

R The aponeurosis inserted into the cartilage of the sixth rib.

For the manner in which the upper part of the aponeurosis is inserted into the bottom of the sternum, see Tab. I. s in the trunk.

Add here Fig. 2. following.

The systematic connection appears in Tab. IX. S, &c. in the trunk, where its upper part lies under the pectoralis H I; its heads under the serratus major N R O R P R Q, and under the latissimus dorsi O E D, and betwixt D and C.

FIGURE II.

The external obliquus of the abdomen, anteriorly.

a a The fleshy body.

b c d d The first head. c the tendinous part. d d its origin from the fifth rib.

e f g g The second head. f the tendinous part. g g its origin from the sixth rib.

h i k k The third head. i the tendinous part. k k its origin from the seventh rib.

m n n The fourth head. m the tendinous part. n n its origin from the eighth rib.

o p The fifth head. p its origin from the ninth rib.

q q q q r r r r t t t t u u u u v v v v w w x x y y z z A B B C D E F F G H I K The aponeurosis, or tendinous expansion of this muscle.

r r The part where the flesh of the internal obliquus is protuberant under the same aponeurosis.

s The place where the flesh of the transversus is protuberant under the said aponeurosis, and also under that of the obliquus internus.

t t t t The protuberances of the fleshy portions of the rectus.

u u u u The appearances of the tendinous lines, or interfections of the rectus, through the aponeuroses of the obliquus externus and internus.

v The protuberance of the pyramidalis under the same.

w w The lower tendinous edge, which goes from the extremity of the fore part of the spine of the ilium to the pubis.

x x y y The two portions into which the aponeurosis divides itself, and is thence continued to the pubis, under the appearance of two distinct tendons; And, through this division, or fissure, it is that the chord of the spermatic vessels, with the cremaster muscle, pass out to the scrotum; and, in women, it gives a passage to the round ligament of the uterus.

z The thin expansion extended from one of the forefard tendons to the other, and connecting them together all the way from the place where they first divide, or recede from each other. Under this expansion, the chord of the spermatic vessels, and beginning of the cremaster muscle pass along. And, below this, just above the pubis, the spermatic chord passes out through the small oblique ring A of this tendon, being a space left betwixt the expansion z, the tendons x y, and the os pubis.

R B B, &c. Slender, remote tendinous threads, which cross those fibres of the aponeurosis, that run in the same direction with the muscle. These compose the expansion z, which runs from one tendon y y, to the other x x, at the pubis.

C The uppermost part of the aponeurosis, inserted into the fore part of the cartilage of the sixth rib.

D The part which is inserted into the fore side of the end of the cartilage of the seventh rib.

E The part inserted into the bone of the costiform cartilage.

E F F F The linea alba, in which the aponeuroses of the two external oblique muscles of the abdomen cross each other, are intermixed, and also conjoined with the subjacent aponeurosis of the internal obliquus.

G The opening in the linea alba, through which the umbilical vessels passed out in the foetus.

H The place where the right and left aponeuroses, running down from above, cross each other, and are intermixed with the ligaments which invest the fore part of the synchondrosis of the pubis.

I The lowermost portion running down and mixing itself with the ligaments which invest the fore part of the synchondrosis of the pubis, and inserting itself with them into the opposite bone of the pubis.

Add here Fig. 1.

The systematic connection appears in Tab. I. d, &c. in the trunk, where in its upper part it lies under the pectoralis s in the trunk, it head lies under those of the serratus major s a b, then under the latissimus dorsi r a. Its posterior part appears in Tab. V. W in the back, where it is partly covered by the latissimus dorsi P Q.

L The synchondrosis, or cartilaginous junction of the ossa pubis, invested, or tied together in the fore part by ligaments.

FIGURE III.

The internal obliquus of the abdomen, in its back part.

a a The broad tendon which begins by aponeurosis, the outermost of which lies under the broad tendon i of the latissimus dorsi, which is spread over and attached to it.

b b The tendinous beginning arising from the upper part of the spine of the ilium.

c The fleshy part.

d e The extremity that is inserted into the outer part of the lower edge of the twelfth rib. d part of the bony end of that rib. e the cartilaginous part.

f g The end inserted into the outer part of the lower edge of the eleventh rib. f part of its bony end. g its cartilaginous extremity.

h The end that belongs to the tenth rib.

i The broad tendon by which the latissimus dorsi begins: which tendon see in Tab. XVIII. Fig. 2.

k k The place from whence the broad tendon of the latissimus dorsi is cut off, where that tendon no longer coheres with the broad tendinous beginning of the obliquus internus.

Add here Fig. 4. and 5.

The systematic connection appears in Tab. VI. M, &c. in the lower part of the trunk; whereas here it is covered at its beginning by the broad tendon U of the latissimus dorsi. And what part of it appears naked in that table, in Tab. V. lies under the latissimus dorsi P Q, and the external oblique muscle, W in the back.

FIGURE IV.

The internal obliquus of the abdomen, with the cremaster.

a The fleshy part.

b The origin from the upper part of the spine of the ilium.

c c The margin that springs from the tendinous edge of the obliquus externus.

d d The fleshy part inserted into the lower margin of the cartilage of the tenth rib.

e e e The aponeurosis as yet single, before it reaches the rectus, and inserted at ff into the lower part of the cartilage of the ninth rib.

g g g h The anterior lamella, or plate of those two, into which the aponeurosis divides near the rectus.

h The insertion of the said anterior lamella into the lower part of the ninth rib.

betwixt the lower g and lower l, that part of the aponeurosis that is below the middle space betwixt the navel and synchondrosis of the pubis, continues single, and is joined in its back part with the aponeurosis of the transversus, and together with that goes before the rectus.

iii Here the anterior lamella or plate, continuous with the lower part of the aponeurosis, which as yet continues single, is cut off according to the length of the abdomen, in the part where it first joins itself with the aponeurosis of the external obliquus; while the posterior part or lamella of it continues to invest the abdomen as far as the linea alba. And above, the anterior lamella disappears along the margin of the thorax in the aponeurosis itself of the obliquus externus. Below, this aponeurosis inserts itself, with the aponeurosis of the external obliquus, into the spine, tubercle, and ligament of the pubis.

l l l The posterior of these two lamellae into which the aponeurosis divides itself near the rectus; whence it passes behind the rectus. In the upper part of it some slender fibres appear crossing its principal fibres.

m n Its insertion into the lower margin of the thorax, which is formed by the cartilages of the seventh and eighth ribs m n, and m l.

o p Its insertion into the lateral margin of the bony part of the ensiform cartilage; and into the same side of that cartilage itself, at p q. q r its insertion into the fore part of the cartilage not far from its point.

s s s Its termination in the linea alba.

t Part of the flesh, under which runs the chord of the spermatic vessels, a little protuberant and conspicuous through the same. This portion runs upward for some length upon the spermatic chord.

u The portion which ends in the beginning of the cremaster; and behind which the spermatic chord y passes out.

Add here Fig. 3. and 5.

The systematic connection appears in Tab. II. M, &c. in the trunk; where the upper and larger part of the posterior of those plates (into which the aponeurosis divides itself at the rectus,) lies hid behind the rectus Z Z, &c. and below the spermatic chord r, the beginning of the cremaster q, goes down before it, as here. But in Tab. I. it lies behind the external obliquus d, &c. in the trunk.

v w x x The cremaster muscle.

w Its origin or beginning from the internal obliquus, from whence it joins itself to the chord of the spermatic vessels.

x x Its lower extremity extenuated and inserted into the vaginal tunica of the testicle. But in other bodies we have found it terminating otherwise: See our history of the muscles, Lib. III. Cap. 80.

Add here Fig. 5.

The systematic connection of the cremaster appears in Tab. II. p q in the trunk; where, as here, part of it lies hid behind the chord of the spermatic vessels, and testicle. Th. n in Tab. I. x in the trunk; where the beginning lies hid behind the aponeurosis of the external obliquus of the abdomen x.

y The chord of the spermatic vessels.

z The synchondrosis of the ossa pubis, constricted or tied together in their fore part by ligaments.

FIGURE V.

The internal obliquus of the abdomen, laterally.

a The outermost aponeurosis of those two by which it begins, and which lines the inner side of the broad tendon by which the latissimus dorsi begins; arising with that from the spines of the three lower vertebrae of the lumbi, and the following spines of the os sacrum; also from the upper part of the spine of the ilium b b.

For the inner of those aponeuroses by which it begins, see Tab. XIV. Fig. 3.

c c The broad tendon in which its double aponeurosis conjoins itself.

d d Its origin by a tendinous beginning from the upper part of the spine of the ilium.

e c The part which goes off from the margin of the external obliquus of the abdomen.

f f The fleshy part.

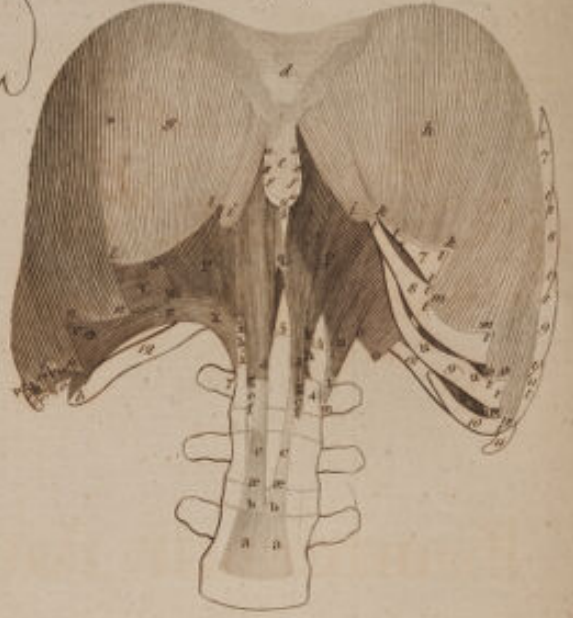
g h Its insertion into the outer part of the lower margin of the twelfth rib; as well into part of its bony extremity g, as its cartilage h.



IV.
Diaphragma.



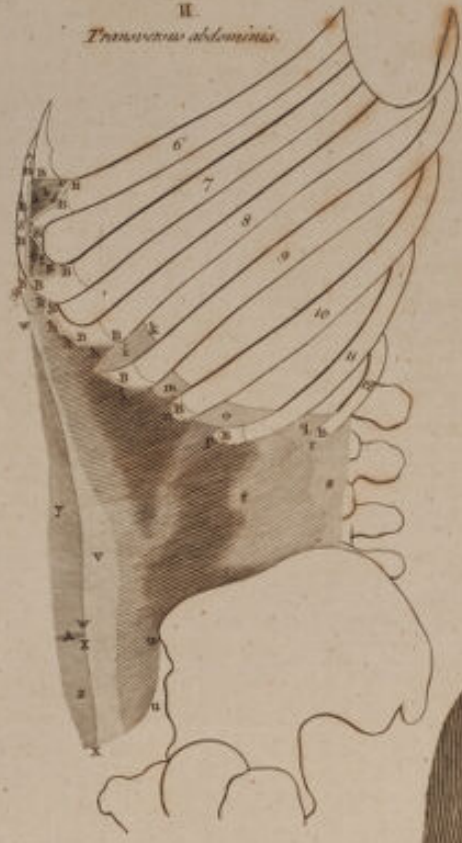
V.
Diaphragma.



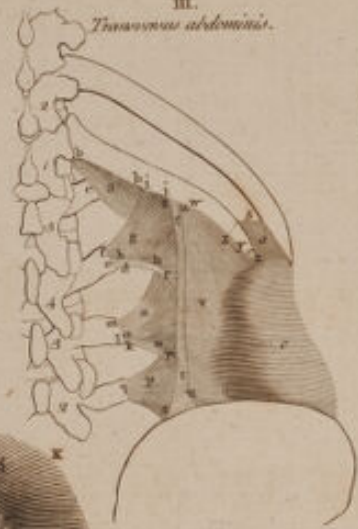
VII.
Diaphragma.



II.
Transversus abdominis.



III.
Transversus abdominis.



I.
*Transversus Abdominis
cum Transversariis Costarum.*



VI.
Diaphragma.



i The edge that goes along the side of the eleventh intercostal muscle.

k l Its insertion into the outer part of the lower margin of the eleventh rib; into the end of its bony part k, and its cartilaginous part l.

m The edge that ascends along with the tenth intercostal muscle.

n n Its insertion into the lower part of the cartilage of the tenth rib.

o o o The aponeurosis which is single in this part, before it reaches the rectus. And here the margin of it at p ascends along with the ninth intercostal muscle, and is then fixed at q q into the lower margin of the cartilage of the ninth rib.

r r The anterior of those two lamellae, into which the said aponeurosis divides itself near the rectus.

Between the lowest r and lowest s, that part of the aponeurosis that is below the middle space betwixt the navel and synchondrosis of the ossa pubis, continues single, and is joined in its back part with the aponeurosis of the transversus, passing along with that before the rectus.

t t t Here the anterior lamella or plate, continuous with the lower part of the aponeurosis, that as yet remains single, is cut off according to the length of the abdomen, in the place where it first conjoint itself with the aponeurosis of the external obliquus of the abdomen: the posterior portion of it involving the abdomen even as far as the linea alba.

u u The posterior of those two lamellae, into which the aponeurosis divides itself near the rectus, and which goes behind the rectus. In the upper part of this lamella, some slender tendinous threads cross the principal fibres of it.

v Part of its flesh, under which runs the chord of the spermatic vessels, a little protuberant and conspicuous through the same.

w The part that ends in the beginning of the cremaster.

Add here Fig. 3. and 4.

The systematic connection appears in Tab. IX. where it lies behind the external obliquus of the abdomen S, &c. in the trunk, and behind the latissimus dorsi O A.

x The beginning of the cremaster muscle, going off from the internal obliquus.

y The chord of the spermatic vessels.

z The cremaster muscle, with the chord of the spermatic vessels cut off.

The systematic connection of the cremaster muscle appears in Tab. IX. l in the trunk; where its beginning lies hid behind the aponeurosis of the external obliquus muscle of the abdomen f.

FIGURE VI.

The rectus muscle of the abdomen.

a b c The principal tendon by which it begins, and which springs at b from the upper and fore part of the ligament, that invols or ties together the fore part of the synchondrosis of the ossa pubis: and at c there is a small portion arises from the adjacent os pubis.

d e The second and longer tendon, by which it arises from the fore part of the same ligament, and conjoins into one with the tendon a.

f g h i The four fleshy portions or bellies.

k The half tendinous line or interfection, that is below the navel.

l The tendinous line, that is in the umbilical region.

m The tendinous line, that is in the middle betwixt the navel and the place where the rectus first climbs upon the thorax.

n The tendinous line, that is fixed where the rectus first ascends, or is about to ascend upon the thorax.

o o The extremity inserted into the lower and next adjacent outer part of the cartilaginous end of the seventh rib.

p p The end that is inserted into the outer part of the lower margin of the cartilage of the sixth rib, near the middle of its length, and on the outer side of the former end.

q q The end that is inserted into the outer and lower part of the cartilage of the fifth rib, almost where that cartilage begins, and on the outer side of the second end.

The systematic connection appears in Tab. II Z Z, &c. in the right side of the trunk; where at its origin it lies behind the pyramidalis l; in the left side also it is in part covered by the anterior of those two lamellae, into which the aponeurosis of the internal obliquus divides itself near the rectus; but beneath it lies the common aponeurosis of the obliqui and transversus, of which that part only can be seen here, that is formed by the anterior of those lamellae, into which the aponeurosis of the obliquus internus dividet itself near the rectus, W X, &c. But in Tab. I. the rest of it lies under the common aponeurosis of the obliqui and transversus, and then under the common aponeurosis of the obliqui, of which that part only can be seen, which is formed by the aponeurosis of the obliquus externus, o p, &c. in the trunk: and where it climbs upon the thorax only that of the aponeurosis of the external obliquus can be seen: and lastly under the aponeurosis of the pectoralis muscle s in the trunk.

r The synchondrosis of the ossa pubis, constricted or tied together with ligaments.

FIGURE VII.

The pyramidalis muscle of the abdomen.

a b The tendinous origin by which it springs from the upper part of the ligament, that ties together the fore part of the synchondrosis of the ossa pubis; and from the next adjacent part of the os pubis at b.

c The fleshy part.

d The broad extremity that belongs to the linea alba.

The systematic connection appears in Tab. II. l m in the trunk; where it is partly covered by the common aponeurosis of the transversus and obliqui, of which only the anterior of those two plates can be seen, into which the aponeurosis of the internal obliquus divides itself Y Q in the trunk. And what there appears naked (i. e. in Tab. II.) lies under the foresaid common aponeurosis in Tab. I. of which aponeurosis only that part can be seen, which belongs to the external obliquus, q w in the trunk.

e The synchondrosis of the ossa pubis, involsed or constricted by ligaments.

T H E

Fourteenth Anatomical Table

O F T H E

H U M A N M U S C L E S

E X P L A I N E D.

The remaining Muscles of the Abdomen.

Add here Tab. XIII.

FIGURE I.

The fore part of the transversus of the abdomen, with the triangularis of the sternum.

a—v The triangularis of the sternum.

a b c d The tendinous beginning of the head, which arises from the inner

part of the third rib, from the end of its bony part b c, and beginning of its cartilaginous part c d.

e f g h The tendinous beginning of the head, which arises from the inner part of the fourth rib; from the end of its bony part f g, and from the beginning of its cartilage g h.

i k l m The tendinous beginning of the head, which arises from the inner part of the fifth rib, from the end of its bony part k l, and from the beginning of its cartilage l m.

n n The tendinous part which is formed by the fleshy portion, that arises from the conjunction of the two upper heads; and which in some bodies is joined with the tendinous end of the lower head u n, and in others is separate. It is inserted into the inner part o of the extreme cartilage of the fourth rib.

and of the breast bone p, betwixt the ends of the cartilages of the fourth and fifth ribs, also of the extreme cartilages of the fifth rib q; of the breast-bone betwixt the ends of the cartilages of the fifth and sixth ribs; also into the inner side of the cartilaginous end of the sixth and seventh rib.

u The tendinous end in which the flesh of the third head terminates; inserted at v into the edge of the bone of the ensiform cartilage. But the manner in which it continues to be inserted into the rest of the edge of that bone, as far as the ensiform cartilage, and into the edge of the said cartilage itself, cannot be seen in this figure, because the inner plate of the aponeurosis belonging to the internal obliquus of the abdomen y, is here spread over it. But you may see Tab. X. Fig. 24. v w.

The systematic connection appears in Tab. III. x in the trunk, where its end is spread over the inner plate of the aponeurosis of the internal obliquus of the abdomen x; and the rest lies under the ribs, sternum, and the internal intercostals, as the sixth h, the fifth b, the fourth s, and the third Z. But what appears there naked, lies under part of the plate of the aponeurosis belonging to the internal obliquus, here cut off. In its back part see Tab. X. Fig. 24.

w-w The transversus of the abdomen. w The first head arising tendinous from the inner part of the sixth rib; from its bony end y, and its contiguous cartilage z. This head may be referred to the triangularis, as it joins sooner and in a more similar course with the lower head of that muscle, than with the head which next follows it.

x The second head arising tendinous at s from the inner part of the cartilage of the seventh rib e e.

y y y The beginning that is split into several portions (into four here) which arise from the inner part of the cartilage of the eighth rib d d d d.

z The aponeurosis by which it comes from the space betwixt the eighth and ninth rib. See Fig. 2. i.

aa The origin from the inner part of the cartilage of the ninth rib.

bb The aponeurosis that comes from the space betwixt the ninth and tenth rib. See Fig. 2. m.

cc The origin from the inner part of the cartilage of the tenth rib.

dd The origin from the inner part of the cartilage of the eleventh rib.

ee The origin from the spine of the ilium.

ff The edge that springs from the tendinous margin of the external obliquus of the abdomen.

gg The fleshy part. hh the aponeurosis in which it ends. Add here Fig. 2. and 3.

The systematic connection appears in Tab. III. l-q in the trunk; where its heads lie under the ribs: the first of them under the fifth internal intercostal b, and sixth h; the fourth under the eighth e, the fifth under the ninth f. The rest in Tab. II. lies under the internal obliquus M, &c. in the trunk.

ii The posterior plate of the aponeurosis of the internal obliquus cut off, where it first joins itself with the aponeurosis of the transversus, and with the tendinous end of the triangularis sterni.

jj The aponeurosis of the internal obliquus cut off, where it first joins itself with that part of the aponeurosis of the transversus, which goes before the rectus and pyramidalis.

kk The posterior plate of the aponeurosis of the internal obliquus of the abdomen, spread over that part of the aponeurosis of the transversus which lies under the rectus; and together with that is inserted at r into the fore part of the ensiform cartilage, near its tip; and into the lower part of the edge of the said cartilage at s, also into its upper edge and bony edge t, joined with the tendinous end of the triangularis sterni.

ll The aponeurosis of the internal obliquus where it is single, and spread over that part of the aponeurosis of the transversus, which goes before the rectus and pyramidalis.

mm The inferior of the aponeurosis of the transversus, (with the aponeurosis of the obliquus internus that is spread over it) into the linea alba.

nn The fissure or opening in the aponeurosis of the transversus, about its middle part, betwixt the navel and synchondrosis of the pubis; and this is formed by a transverse separation of the aponeurosis, extended to the linea alba, by which the upper part of the aponeurosis, that goes behind the rectus, is severed from the lower, that goes before the rectus and pyramidalis. The rectus therefore passes thro' this fissure, to the fix and figure of which it corresponds. But there is also found a thin continuation of the aponeurosis behind the lower part of the rectus, in some thicker, in others thinner, and in some more or less in a manner discontinued, and more or less in its breadth.

oo The linea alba, from whence at A A is cut off the aponeurosis of the obliquus externus, with the anterior lamella or plate of the aponeurosis of the obliquus internus.

pp, &c. the ribs here cut off, CDEF the cartilages of those ribs, C of the fourth, D of the fifth, E of the sixth, F of the seventh; GG the breast-bone cut off, to shew the triangularis and transversus that are seated behind it.

FIGURE II.

The transversus of the abdomen, laterally.

a b c d The first head. a the fleshy part. b the tendinous beginning arising from the sixth rib; from the end of the bony part c, and from its contiguous cartilage d.

e f g The second head. e the fleshy part. f the tendinous beginning arising at g from the inner part of the cartilage of the seventh rib.

h i k h The beginning that is split into several (here four) parts, arising from the inner part of the cartilage of the eighth rib h h h h.

i The aponeurosis that comes from the space betwixt the eighth and ninth rib, from the inner surface of the internal intercostal, and partly from the ninth rib itself. k the part cut off; for it has a longer thin origin.

l The origin from the inner part of the cartilage of the ninth rib.

m The aponeurosis that comes from the interval betwixt the ninth and tenth rib, like i.

n The origin from the inner part of the cartilage of the tenth rib.

o The aponeurosis that comes from the interval betwixt the tenth and eleventh rib; like l.

p The origin from the inner part of the cartilage of the eleventh rib.

q The aponeurosis that comes from the interval of the eleventh and twelfth rib; like l.

r The origin from the inner part of the extreme cartilage of the twelfth rib, tendinous.

s The broad tendon by which it begins in the loins. t the fleshy part.

u The edge that comes from the tendinous margin of the internal obliquus of the abdomen.

v The aponeurosis in which the flesh ends. Add here Fig. 1. and 3.

w w The posterior lamella of the aponeurosis of the internal obliquus cut off, see Fig. 1.

x x The aponeurosis of the internal obliquus cut off, see Fig. 1.

y The posterior lamella of the aponeurosis of the internal obliquus, see Fig. 1.

z The aponeurosis of the internal obliquus where it remains single, see Fig. 1.

A The slit in the aponeurosis of the transversus, see Fig. 1.

B B, &c. The ribs here cut off, to shew the transversus that is seated behind them.

FIGURE III.

The transversus of the abdomen, in its back part.

a-r The origins of the broad tendon, by which the transversus begins, together with the origins of the inner plate, which being common to the aponeurosis of the internal obliquus and lower posterior serratus, springs from the transverse process of the second, third, and fourth vertebra of the loins.

The systematic connection appears in Tab. VII. where they lie under the communis capitis, sacrolumbalis, and longissimus dorsi, s s in the trunk.

s The tendinous head of the transversus, which arises at b b from the outer part of the lower edge of the twelfth rib, and at c from the posterior extremity of the transverse process of the fifth vertebra of the loins.

d e f g h i The tendinous head which arises at e f from the posterior part of the end of the transverse process of the fourth lumbar vertebra. g is a thin tendon spread over it, and arising with it from the transverse process at f, and also at h h goes off from the head itself, and is inserted at i i into the outer part of the lower edge of the twelfth rib.

k l m n o o A like tendinous head which arises at l m from the outer part of the end of the transverse process of the third lumbar vertebra. n a thin tendon like the former, with which it is covered, and arises with it at m, but departs from it at o o.

p q The tendinous head, upon all of which is spread the thin tendon, arising with it at q from the back part of the end of the transverse process of the second lumbar vertebra.

r r The place where the fibres cross each other, and are interwove in a manner too obscure to be represented; but chiefly in this manner as in the body whence this figure was taken; varying more or less in others.

s s The part whence it is cut off the outer plate of the aponeurosis, common to the serratus posterior inferior, and the internal obliquus of the abdomen.

t t The aponeurosis common to the posterior lower serratus, and internal obliquus, cut off at u u, where it no longer coheres with the broad tendon by which the transversus begins.

v The broad tendon by which the transversus begins, adhering to the lower edge of the twelfth rib; to its bony part w x, and its cartilage y y to the tip.

x The origin from the inner part of the cartilage of the twelfth rib, beginning tendinous.

y The aponeurosis q, Fig. 2. here cut off at A.

z The fleshy part. Add here Fig. 2. and 1.

The systematic connection appears in Tab. VII. Y Z in the trunk; where its part it lies under the aponeurosis, common to the posterior lower serratus, and internal obliquus of the abdomen x x; and under the tenth internal intercostal X. But what there appears naked in Tab. VI. lies hid behind the posterior lower serratus CK, and the internal obliquus MN in the trunk.

o The cartilage of the twelfth rib cut off.

FIGURE IV.

The diaphragm, laterally.

a The second fleshy portion of the left side, that goes into the left lateral end.

b b Its end inserted into the inner part of the cartilage of the seventh rib.

c c That which is inserted into the inner part of the cartilage of the eighth rib.

d e f That to the inner side of the ninth rib, its cartilaginous part d e, and its bony part e f. d the tendinous part of this end.

g h i That to the inner part of the tenth rib, to its cartilaginous part g h, and its bony part h i. g the tendinous part of this end.

k l m That which in part belongs k l to the ligament w, and in part l m is inserted into the inner side of the bony part of the eleventh rib, near its cartilage. l the tendinous part.

n o p That whole part n o belongs to the ligament v, and part o p is inserted into the inner side of the twelfth rib: into its cartilage o, and its bony part o p. o the tendinous portion.

q r r s The aponeurosis marked p-s, Fig. 7. here q r r denote the tendinous part, r r r s the fleshy part.

t t The middle tendon of the diaphragm.

u The large left head, a x b c Fig. 5. Add here Fig. 5. 6. and 7.

v The ligament that is extended almost from the tip of the cartilage of the twelfth rib, to the bony part of the eleventh near its cartilage.

w The ligament that is extended almost from the beginning of the cartilage of the eleventh rib, to the bony part of the tenth rib near its cartilage. s, &c. The ribs cut off to shew the diaphragm that is seated behind them.

FIGURE V.

The diaphragm in its fore part.

a b t d. a b c d The two first heads, of which the left is less than the right. z z the thin tendinous part which arising from the ligaments that run along the surface of the bodies of the lumbar vertebrae, joins the diaphragm outwardly. w w here these heads arise beneath with thick tendons at c c from the lower part of the body of the third vertebra of the loins, and particularly from the sides of its fore part. In others as here, at b b they arise from the upper part of the body of the second vertebra. Some have these tendons on each side divided into two; others have fleshy portions on each side, as at d d in which the said tendons enter on the outer sides. The beginnings which usually join these heads from behind them are not here visible, as they lie underneath them.

e f g. e f g The second head arising tendinous at e e from the ligament f, that is interposed between the bodies of the third and fourth vertebra of the loins. g g the fleshy portions in which they end.

h i k. h i k The third head arising tendinous at h h, from the sides of the upper margin of the body of the fourth lumbar vertebra. k k the fleshy parts in which they end.

l m n. The fourth head of the left side. l the tendinous beginning, arising at m from the fore part of the root of the transverse process of the fourth lumbar vertebra. n the flesh in which it ends.

o o A beginning that is sometimes found, springing from the surface of the quadratus lumborum.

p p The first fleshy portion of the diaphragm formed by the conjunction of its heads.

q A portion of the first left head that joins the fleshy part of the first on the right side, and afterwards runs along through the right side of the hole, by which the gula, or oesophagus, comes out of the thorax.

r Part of the first right head, which going along behind the portion q crosses the same, and goes into the first left fleshy portion; so that it occasions a crossing of many of the fasciculi, or bundles of fibres.

s The hole through which the oesophagus comes out of the thorax into the abdomen.

t Part of its middle tendon.

u u u u The second fleshy part on the left side. See Fig. 6.

v v v v v w The second fleshy part on the right side, climbing over the first at v w, crossing the same, and soon after becoming tendinous.

x y z a b A portion as I have sometimes found it in one, and sometimes in both sides, forming the lower margin of the diaphragm on this side; and which here arises (but differently in others) from the transverse process of the fourth lumbar vertebra y, and also from the fifth; and first tendinous at x, (but differently both in substance and figure in various bodies) then fleshy at z, and joining the second fleshy portion v, unites with the same behind a, and is inserted at b into the cartilage of the twelfth rib.

c c The margin cut off, which is marked C C in Fig. 6.

d The anterior point of the middle tendon in which it ends, and wherein the fibres cross each other.

e The middle fleshy end which is extended along the inner part of the costiform cartilage almost to its end f f.

g h The two second fleshy portions, which go into two lateral ends.

i i The extremities of them which connect themselves to the peritonaeum.

k k The end inserted into the inner part of the cartilage of the seventh rib. It is cut off from thence at l l.

m m That inserted into the inner part of the cartilage of the eighth rib. It is cut off from thence at n n.

o o That inserted into the inner part of the cartilage of the ninth rib. It is cut off from thence at p p.

q That inserted into the inner part of the cartilage of the tenth rib. It is cut off from thence at r.

s s The ends inserted into the inner part of the cartilage of the eleventh rib.

Add here Fig. 6. 7. and 4.

The *obliquus externus* appears in Tab. IV. M—o in the trunk; where the left fourth head lies in part under the *psoas magnus* t; the right under the *psoas parvus* r, and the *magnus* t; the first head in part under the great *psoas*, between v and w.

t, &c. Here the ribs are cut off, to shew the diaphragm that lies behind them.

u u s The cartiform cartilage cut off. u u its cartilage, x x its bony part.

FIGURE VI.

The posterior part of the diaphragm, viewed from before.

a b c d. a b c d The two first heads, as in Fig. 5.

e f g. e f g The second heads, e f g. e f g Fig. 5.

h i k. h i k The third heads, as in Fig. 5.

l m n The left fourth head, as in Fig. 5.

o o The beginning, so marked in Fig. 5.

p The first left fleshy portion of the diaphragm; q the right, formed by a conjunction of the heads, and at length occupying the whole posterior lunate edge of its tendon.

r r The part which comes from the transverse process of the fourth lumbar vertebra, as at l m n; but it goes behind the part D E F, as in Fig. 7. c f.

s A portion of the first left head joining the first right fleshy part, q Fig. 5.

t Part of the first right head, going into the first left fleshy part, r Fig. 5.

u The hole in the first fleshy part, through which the gula passes.

v The upper angle of that hole, where the right and left fibres cross each other; the right being anterior.

w w x y The left part of the middle tendon. x part of the tendon climbing over the rest w, and crossing it. y a portion that runs over the part x, crosses it, and goes into the lower part of the second left fleshy portion.

z A certain aponeurosis that is stretched round the lateral tendon from the flesh, which is at the posterior point of the left tendon, coming forwards and crossing the fibres of the tendon, and ending forwards in the anterior fleshy portion.

a Part of the aponeurosis v x x, Fig. 7. penetrating to the lower part of the tendon, and receiving (when it has penetrated) a portion from the lower part of the tendon, near the left opening for the gula; it bends to the right, and goes above the said foramina at b to the fore part of the right fleshy end; and in part runs at c along the anterior edge of the hole for the cava, and joins itself to the aponeurosis z.

d A portion joining the aponeurosis a, and coming from the first left fleshy portion near the beginning of the tendon.

e f f f g Tendinous fibres which come out at e e from the tendon w, and backwards is partly interwove with the tendon f f, and partly continued on g.

h h Part of the second left fleshy portion, to which the tendon w w x y goes.

i i Its end inserted into the lower part of the twelfth rib into its bony part i, and its cartilage k.

l l The edge cut off where it was joined to the transversis of the abdomen between the two last ribs; but otherwise it arises from the ligament v, Fig. 4.

m m m The right portion of the middle tendon formed by the first right fleshy part.

n The broad aponeurosis coming from the flesh at the posterior point of the right tendon, and continued to the first fleshy portion s s, but coming out from the tendinous fibres p p near the second, whence it goes forwards crossing the fibres of the tendon; and, in the fore part at r r partly interweaves itself with the tendon, partly ends in the anterior flesh t t, and partly runs on along the right side of the hole for the cava.

u u u The aponeurosis u u u u, Fig. 7. penetrating (near the bottom of the hole for the cava) to the lower part of the tendon; and afterwards bending itself round the left side of that hole, goes to its edge. Behind it runs thro' the anterior point of the tendon.

x The same as marked A, Fig. 7.

y The tendinous part into which the first right fleshy part joins, and crosses the left in the upper angle of the hole through which the gula passes, and which afterwards runs behind the tendon h, and then along the lower part of the tendon z.

A The tendinous margin that belongs to the back part of the hole through which the vena cava passes, formed chiefly by that part of the tendon which goes to the right from the first fleshy portion to the second. It is marked B, Fig. 7.

B B The second right fleshy portion in which the tendon u u u ends.

C C Its margin cut off, marked l l in the left side.

D E F G H The portion x—d in Fig. 5. E its origin, D the tendinous part, F the fleshy part, conjoined at G with the second fleshy portion B, and inserted at H into the cartilage of the twelfth rib.

I The hole in the tendon through which the vena cava passes.

K K K K The anterior part of the diaphragm cut off from this circumference.

Add here Fig. 5. 7. and 4.

FIGURE VII.

The diaphragm, in its back part.

a b The two first heads.

c d, e f The second heads. c, e the tendinous origins. d, f the fleshy parts.

g The beginning marked o o, Fig. 5.

h Part of the first right head that joins the first left fleshy portion.

i The flesh that is formed by part of the first right head, joined with a portion of the first left head q, Fig. 5. and Fig. 6.

k l The first fleshy parts, k the right, l the left.

m Part of the first left fleshy portion crossing the right in the upper angle of the hole through which the gula passes.

n The hole in the first fleshy part through which the gula passes.

o o o The left part of the middle tendon, formed of the first fleshy part.

p, &c. The broad aponeurosis, which being gradually formed by the flesh at the side of the broad tendon p p p, thence along the lateral edge of the tendon, and through the beginning of the second fleshy portion between p p p q and r r r; and through the tendon between r r r and s s s it goes to the posterior tip of the tendon, and passing round the same, it continues itself partly beneath at t to the first fleshy portion, and partly goes on as v along the posterior lunate edge of the tendon: And at x x x penetrates into the lower part of the tendon, and forms s, Fig. 6. at l l l it runs to the right at u along the upper part of the hole for the cava. at w w the fasciculi cross each other.

y The broad aponeurosis, which arising from the first left fleshy portion, comes out here at v from under the aponeurosis z z; and being for a long way conjoined at s s s with the aponeurosis p p p q r r s s s, then departs from it, and runs partly at a along the upper edge of the hole for the cava joined with the aponeurosis w; and partly runs forward through the upper side of the tendon h.

z z The left second fleshy part in which the tendon o o o ends.

d Its margin cut off, marked l l in Fig. 6.

e Its end which it inserts into the twelfth rib; i i, Fig. 6.

f The right part of the middle tendon formed by the first fleshy portion.

g g g, &c. The broad aponeurosis, which being gradually formed by the flesh at the side of the broad tendon, by a thin aponeurosis g g g, is thence continued along the lateral edge of the tendon, chiefly through the beginning of the second fleshy part between g g g h and i i i; and through the tendon between the lower i i and k k, it passes to the posterior tip of the tendon, and passing round it goes along the posterior lunate edge of the tendon; and in its course penetrates to the lower part of the tendon, and forms u u in Fig. 6. at l l l it ends in the lower part of the foramen for the cava at s, and partly bends itself to the right of the hole for the cava at a. p the place where the fibres cross each other.

q r r r r r r r r r Certain portions detached in a manner from the fore said aponeurosis, running through the tendon, and joining themselves thereto at s s s s. Here at t t the fasciculi cross each other.

u u u u u u u u u u Tendinous fasciculi, which coming out of the tendon, run forwards through it.

v A tendinous bundle coming out of the tendon, and belonging to the second fleshy portion y.
 x Is the same with w in Fig. 6.
 A Part of the tendon here belonging to the edge of the hole through which the vena cava passes. It is marked z, Fig. 6.
 B The tendinous edge belonging to the back part of the hole through which the vena cava passes. It is formed chiefly by that principal tendinous part that goes to the right from the first fleshy portion to the second. It is marked A, Fig. 6.
 C The hole in the tendon through which the vena cava passes.

DD The second right fleshy portion into which goes the tendon z.
 EE Its margin cut off, marked CC, in Fig. 6.
 F The end of the portion marked DEFGH in Fig. 6.
 Add here Fig. 6. 5. and 4.
 The systematic connection appears in Tab. VIII. w in the loins, where part of it is covered by the quadratus lumborum l.
 But it ought to be observed here, once for all, that there being many and great varieties to be found in the structure of the diaphragm, we were obliged to single out this one.

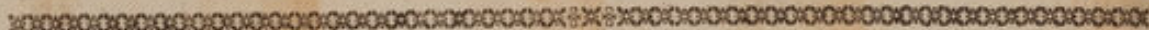
T H E

Fifteenth Anatomical Table

O F T H E

H U M A N M U S C L E S

E X P L A I N E D.



Muscles of the Spine.

FIGURE I.

The multifidus of the spine.

a The head which arises all the way from the third spinal process of the os sacrum, as far as the tubercle of the said bone, that is formed by the concretion of the fourth oblique descending process, with the oblique ascending process of the fifth vertebra, and from the said tubercle itself of the os sacrum.
 The other three heads which arise from the tubercles, formed by the concretion of the oblique descending process of the third vertebra of the os sacrum, with the ascending process of the fourth vertebra, of the second descending with the third ascending, and of the first descending with the second ascending processes; these heads I say cannot be seen in this figure, because they lie under the muscle.

b c The head which arises partly at b from the eminence which the os sacrum has in its back, at the outer side of the second and third of its holes; and partly at c, from the ligament that is extended from the fore said eminence to the lower part of the said bone.

d The part that lies under the os ilium, from whence it arises in this place.

e The tendinous excursion of the head that arises from the oblique ascending process of the first vertebra of the os sacrum. f a like excursion from the ascending process of the first lumbar vertebra. g that from the process of the second. h that from the third. i from the fourth. k from the fifth. l that from the upper part of the end of the transverse process of the first vertebra of the back.

m The tendinous head arising from the transverse process of the second vertebra of the back; and that from the upper and posterior part of the end of the said process.

n The like tendinous head which arises from the upper and posterior part of the transverse process of the third dorsal vertebra, betwixt its root and the root of the tubercle in which it ends. o a like head arising in like manner from the process of the fourth dorsal vertebra. p the like from the fifth. q from the sixth. r from the seventh. s from the eighth. t from the ninth. u from the tenth. v from the eleventh. w from the twelfth.

x The like head arising from the upper and posterior part of the oblique descending process of the second vertebra of the neck. y the like from the third. z from the fourth.

a The tendinous end which inserts itself into the lower edge of the spine (near its extremity) of the first or lowermost vertebra of the loins. b that to the second. c to the third. d to the fourth. e to the fifth. f to the first of the back. g to the second. h to the third. i to the fourth. k to the fifth. l to the sixth. m to the seventh. n to the eighth. o to the ninth. p to the tenth. q to the eleventh. r to the twelfth. s that to the first, or lower vertebra of the neck. t that to the second. u to the third. v to the

fourth. x to the fifth. But, from these terminations, all the fore said portions continue to insert themselves beneath into the lower edge of each vertebra as far as their oblique descending processes, as is represented in the uppermost extremity y z.

y z The uppermost tendinous end, inserted into the sixth vertebra of the neck; first into the lower edge of the spine near its extremity at y, and thence as far as the oblique descending process z, terminating outwardly tendinous.

The course of the heads and tails of these portions, and the conjunction of their fibres are externally, as they appear in the figure.

And, in the end that belongs to the sixth vertebra of the neck, appears the manner in which the portions from several heads, belonging to one and the same vertebra, meet together as it were at one tail, before they terminate or insert themselves. For the end y z that belongs to the said vertebra, is formed the three heads marked x. y. x; and that portion of it that comes from the nearest head x, is inserted just by the oblique process z; next to this the portion is inserted from the next lower head y; and next to that again at y, is inserted the portion from the next head x, each of them coming near the end of the spinal process as they are removed lower from the head. The same is also to be understood of the rest, of which only the long portions appear outwardly, as the shorter lie immediately under the longer portions.

Add here fig. 2.

The systematic connection appears in Tab. VIII. 13. 14. in the left side; where its uppermost end is covered by the lower obliquus capitis, kl in the head and neck. Then at 14. 14. in the right side, where it is also covered by the spinalis colli z. and semispinalis dorsi, p in the back. Then in Tab. VII. 1 in the trunk, where, except that part, it is covered all the way by the common head of the longissimus dorsi and cervicolumbalis, d z in the trunk, and the longissimus dorsi itself, S in the trunk; and by the spinalis dorsi, i in the trunk; and the complexus, u in the neck. But that part which is there marked in Tab. V. lies under the glutæus magnus, e in the buttock.

FIGURE II.

The multifidus of the spine, laterally.

We have here exhibited that portion of it which is in the loins and next adjacent part of the back, in order to show what could not be seen in the first figure.

a The part which comes from the os sacrum, from the ligament detached from that bone to the os ilium, and from the os ilium itself; a b c d Fig. 1.

b The tendinous head that comes from the oblique ascending process of the first vertebra of the os sacrum. The beginning of which head lying behind the os ilium cannot be seen in this figure. But it arises from that process in the same manner as the next head c does from the oblique ascending process of the first lumbar vertebra.

c d The tendinous head arising at d from the edge of the oblique ascending process of the first vertebra of the loins, near the outer side of the ob-

I. *Longissimus dorsi cum Sacrolumbali Multifida spinarum Cervicis descendente.*



VI. *Longissimus dorsi et Sacrolumbalis.*



X. *Intertransversarii lumborum.*



XI. *Intraspinalis lumborum.*



VIII. *Semispinalis dorsi.*



IX. *Intertransversarii dorsi.*



XII. *Quadratus lumborum.*



II. *Multifida spinarum.*



XIV. *Evans parvus.*



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ligae descending process of the second vertebra, to which it is attached as it ascends.

ef The like tendinous head from the oblique ascending process of the second lumbar vertebra f.

gh The like from the oblique ascending process of the third lumbar vertebra.

ik The like from the oblique ascending process of the fourth lumbar vertebra.

lm The like from the oblique ascending process of the fifth, or uppermost vertebra of the loins.

n The tendinous end that belongs to the spine of the second lumbar vertebra. o that to the third. p to the fourth. q to the fifth. r that to the spine of the sixth, or lowermost vertebra of the back. s that to the spine of the second.

t The place where it is cut off.

uvwx yz ab c Portions which may be either referred to the multifidus, or reckoned distinct muscles. Each of them is inserted into two of the lumbar vertebrae that are next to each other; and the uppermost of them is inserted into the lowermost vertebra of the back, and the fifth, or uppermost of the loins.

uv The first that arises at u from the outer part of the root of the oblique ascending process. Inserts itself at v into the lower part of the root of the tubercle, that projects betwixt the transverse and the oblique ascending process; also into the lower part of the edge of that oblique process itself. The rest are disposed in the same manner.

wx The second. w its origination. x its insertion.

yz The third. y the origin. z the insertion of it.

ab The fourth. a its origination. b its insertion.

c The fifth. c its origin.

But the second of them wx only can be entirely seen, since the ends of the rest are hid behind the transverse processes; the fifth has its whole upper end hid; and the first, at its origin, lies in part behind the os ilium.

Add here Fig. 1.

Muscles of the Back and Loins.

FIGURE III.

The longissimus dorsi, sacrolumbalis, and cervicalis descendens.

ab The common head by which the longissimus dorsi and sacrolumbalis arise. a the tendinous part. b the fleshy part.

cd e The origin of that head from the crista, or edge of the os ilium, fleshy at e, tendinous at d e. ef the part that coheres with the glutens magnum. gh the tendinous part which arises from the two upper protuberances, at the opening in the end of the channel of the os sacrum. hi the tendinous part descendens, formed by the tendons arising from the spines of the two lower lumbar vertebrae, and all the spines of the os sacrum.

klm Tendons which arise from the spines of the lumbar vertebrae, k of the third, l of the fourth, m of the fifth.

n The division of the common head into the longissimus dorsi and sacrolumbalis.

o The longissimus dorsi.

p The tendinous portion of the common head, joined with that which comes from the tendons i k l, and runs through the longissimus dorsi externally.

q The tail ascending through the neck and forming the tendon r, which at last joins with the tendon of the cervicalis descendens E E. And at the same place it goes off in another tendon, belonging to the lower part of the end of the horn of the posterior transverse process of the third vertebra of the neck.

The portion given by the tendon r to the trachelomastoides, Tab. VII. O in the neck, is here cut off.

Add here Fig. 5. and 6.

Under this lies partly the sacrolumbalis s. See Fig. 5.

s The sacrolumbalis.

t v, &c. Its tails belonging to the ribs; of which t. w. x. c. f. i. m. p. f denote the fleshy parts; u. z. a. d. g. h. o. p. r. w. y the tendons in which they end. These tendons are inserted into the ribs; y into the eleventh, r to the tenth, t to the ninth, s to the eighth, k to the seventh, l to the sixth, e to the fifth, r to the fourth, s to the third, x to the second, z to the first. The tail that belongs to the twelfth, see in Fig. 6. t.

They are inserted into the bottom part of the rough surface that is in the outer side of the rib not far from the spine, and into the bow itself of each rib; except the two uppermost belonging to the two upper ribs, which are inserted near the tubercle x. z, to which is affixed the ligament tying the rib to the transverse process of the vertebra. And that belonging to the first rib is inserted in the like part z, and also into the transverse process of the uppermost vertebra of the back.

Add here Fig. 4.

A The cervicalis descendens.

B The tendinous excursion of that head of it, which arises from the sixth rib. See Fig. 4.

CCC. DD. EE Its three tendinous tails, which bend themselves round the subjacent muscles, and end CCC in the second vertebra of the neck, DD in the third, EE in the fourth; at the bottom of the end of the horn of each of their transverse processes. Those to the fourth EE are conjoined with the tendon r of the longissimus dorsi.

Under the origin of this muscle lies the sacrolumbalis. See Fig. 4. z.

Add here Fig. 4.

The splanchnic connection appears in Tab. VII. d-o in the trunk, and D in the neck, where the last tendon of the longissimus dorsi is conjoined with the tendon of the cervicalis descendens, and bends itself behind the transverse process of the neck, CC in the neck. Then in Tab. VI. E-w in the trunk, and X in the neck; where the greater part is covered by the broad tendon, by which arise the serratus pecticus inferior and internal obliquus of the abdomen; over which is spread the broad tendon U by which the latissimus dorsi begins; covered also by the serratus pecticus superior a b, and the levator scapulae Z. And what appears naked in the right side of that table, the same is in Tab. V. covered by the latissimus dorsi P, and the cucullaris B in the back; except a small part there marked M.

FIGURE IV.

The sacrolumbalis with the cervicalis descendens.

abcdefghikl The tendinous tails of the sacrolumbalis cut off, which were seen entire in the third figure u. x. &c. where under them are concealed portions coming from the ribs.

m The portion that joins the sacrolumbalis from the twelfth rib. n that from the eleventh, o from the tenth, p from the ninth, q from the eighth, r from the seventh rib.

s, &c. The tendinous beginnings by which those portions arise from the ribs, from their back part a little nearer the spine, than where the tails of the sacrolumbalis are inserted.

t v w x The heads of the cervicalis descendens, of which t arises from the sixth rib, u from the fifth, v from the fourth, w from the third, x from the second.

y y, &c. The tendons by which those heads begin and arise from the back part of the ribs, a little nearer the spine than where the tails of the sacrolumbalis are inserted. These tendons soon produce fleshy portions, which run to a greater length inwardly than what appears outwardly.

z The cervicalis descendens so conjoined with the sacrolumbalis, that it appears a continuation of it, namely of those portions which it receives from the ribs.

a The tendinous excursion of the first head, namely of that which comes from the sixth rib t. But in other bodies it does not run to so great a length.

bb c dd e f f g Three tendinous tails of the cervicalis descendens, which bend themselves round the subjacent muscles; and belong bb to the second vertebra of the neck, dd to the third, ff to the fourth; and insert themselves into the posterior and lower part of the horn of their transverse processes c e g.

h The longissimus dorsi here cut off. See Fig. 3. n o. From whence also the rest of this figure may be known.

Add here Fig. 5.

FIGURE V.

The longissimus dorsi.

a The longissimus dorsi.

b c d e f g h i The tails which are here mostly tendinous; and inserted into the outer side of the ribs, soon after their departure from the transverse processes. b that inserted into the tenth. c to the ninth. d to the eighth. e to the seventh. f to the sixth. g to the fifth. h to the fourth. i to the third. But they grow broader as they ascend, and lie partly under each tail next following. Those inserted into the eleventh and twelfth ribs do not appear, because they lie under the muscle.

l The last of these tails which it inserts into the transverse process of the vertebrae of the back, ending by a long tendon l, in the posterior and lower part of the end of the transverse process m, and the next part of the adjacent first rib n.

o The tail ascending through the neck, and here dividing itself into two tails, which form the tendons p p q r s, which bend themselves round the subjacent muscles. The one of them p p inserts itself at q into the posterior and lower part of the end of the horn of the transverse process of the fourth vertebra of the neck; the other r s, into the same part of the third vertebra at s.

t The sacrolumbalis cut off from hence.

Add here Fig. 3. and 6.

The remaining parts of this figure are the same as in Fig. 3.

FIGURE VI.

The longissimus dorsi and sacrolumbalis.

The longissimus and sacrolumbalis are here cut off with their common head, leaving behind those portions which the common head inserts into the vertebrae of the loins and into the last rib; also those which the longissimus gives to the transverse processes of the vertebrae of the back, except that to the uppermost; those portions are also left which go to the longissimus. All which either lie under the common head, or under the longissimus.

abc defghik Five tails cut off from the common head; of which a b is inserted into the lower protuberance that is near the back part of the root of the transverse process of the first vertebra of the loins; c d to the second, e f to the third, g h to the fourth (which is inserted into the lower edge of the back part of the oblique ascending process of the fourth vertebra at h), i k to the fifth. Of these b, d, f, h, k denote the tendinous parts by which they insert themselves.

lm n o p q r s The six tails cut off from the common head; of which l m are inserted into the lower margin of the back part of the transverse process of the first vertebra of the loins, at the end of the said process; n o to that of the second, p q to that of the third, r to the fourth, s to the fifth. The two lower of these end in tendons m, o; the middle one is in part tendinous at q; the two upper are wholly fleshy.

t The broad portion which the common head of the sacrolumbalis (whence it is cut off) here, inserts itself at u into the lower edge of the outer part of the last rib. At its origin it is conjoined with the portion s, belonging to the end of the transverse process of the fifth vertebra of the loins.

v w x y, &c. The tails of the longissimus, which it inserts into the transverse process of the vertebrae of the back, at the lower and back part of their extremity. v w that inserted by the longissimus dorsi into the first vertebra in the back, where w denotes the tendinous end by which it is inserted. x y that to the second, of which y denotes the tendinous end by which it is inserted. z s that to the third, of which s denotes the tendinous end by

which it is inserted. *bc* that to the fourth, which is first split into two, and inserted by the common tendinous end *c*. *de* that to the fifth, which is also first split into two, before it is inserted by the common tendinous end *e*. *fg* that to the sixth, in like manner split into two, and then forming the common tendinous end *g* by which it is inserted. *hi* that to the seventh, inserted by the tendinous end *i*. To the eighth belongeth two tails with tendinous ends *hi*; and the like to the ninth *su*. To the tenth belongeth only one, inserted into it by the tendinous end *e*. The like to the eleventh *p*. All which are cut off from the longissimus dorsi. That tail which belongs to the transverse process of the twelfth dorsal vertebra, and the first rib, see in Fig. 5. 1m.

qrst The tendinous beginnings of the heads which join to the inner part of the longissimus dorsi, arising at *qrst* from the upper and back part of the transverse processes of the first, second, third, and fourth dorsal vertebra, from near the edges of the said processes. *usu* the places where they are cut off.

Add here Fig. 3. and 5.

Muscles of the Back.

Add here the interspinalis dorsi like those of the loins in Fig. 11. which see.

FIGURE VII.

The spinalis of the back.

abcde Five tendons by which it arises from the spines of the two upper vertebrae of the loins, and three lower of the back. The lower of them *a*, which arises from the fourth vertebra of the loins, is the longest and thickest; the next *b*, from the uppermost vertebra of the loins, is shorter and more slender; the other *c*, is still shorter and thinner than that, and comes from the first vertebra of the back; the fourth *d*, comes from the second vertebra of the back; the uppermost *e*, from the third vertebra of the back is the shortest and slenderest. They all at length end in

f The fleshy body.

ghiklm The seven tails in which the fleshy body ends. These tails are first fleshy and afterwards tendinous at *ghiklm* where they go to the spines of the seven dorsal vertebrae which follow next after the uppermost, and are inserted at the edges almost of their extrem ends or tips. The lower one is the shortest and slenderest; those next above are longer and larger as they are seated higher in order. The tendinous ends are also longer and more considerable, as the tails from whence they arise are higher in order. *g* that belonging to the spine of the fifth vertebra of the back, *h* to the sixth, *i* to the seventh, *k* to the eighth, *l* to the ninth, *m* to the tenth, *n* to the eleventh.

The systematic connection appears in Tab. VII. *i* in the trunk. Then in Tab. VI. *a* in the back, where a great part is covered by the serratus posterior inferior C, the rhomboideus major *ppq*, and spinosus colli V in the left side. And what appears naked in that table, is in Tab. V. covered by the latissimus dorsi P, and the cucullaris B in the back.

FIGURE VIII.

The semispinalis dorsi.

abcd *efgh* Four heads which are for a long way tendinous at *aceg*, and which arise from the posterior and upper part near the ends of the transverse processes of the third *b*, fourth *d*, fifth *f*, and sixth vertebra *h* of the back. The tendons are shorter as they are placed higher in order.

i The fleshy body.

klmnopq The seven tendons of the tails in which it ends, belonging to the lower part of the sides of the spines of the five upper vertebrae of the back, and two next of the neck, not far from the ends or tips of their spines; *k* that to the spinal process of the eighth dorsal vertebra, *l* to the ninth, *m* to the tenth, *n* to the eleventh, *o* to the twelfth; *p* to the first or lowermost of the neck, *q* to the second. They are longer as they go higher. But the upper tails, contrary to what they are, appear narrower in the figure on account of the perspective.

The systematic connection appears in Tab. VIII. *p* in the back. Then in Tab. VII. *abcd* *efgh*; where the rest is covered by the spinalis dorsi *i*, by the longissimus dorsi *S*, and the biventer cervicis *h* in the neck. Then in Tab. VI. *a* in the back, where it is also covered by the spinosus colli U V, and the spinosus capitis P in the neck; and what there appears naked, in the right side, lies behind the rhomboideus major, *ppq* in the back.

FIGURE IX.

The intertransversarii of the back.

ab The first which arises at *a* from the fore part of the transverse process of the first dorsal vertebra, and inserts itself into the lower and back part of the transverse process of the second vertebra of the back.

cd The second which arises at *c* from the upper and back part of the transverse process of the second dorsal vertebra, and is inserted into the lower and back part of the third transverse process.

e The third, *f* the fourth, *g* the fifth, *h* the sixth, *i* the seventh, *k* the eighth, *l* the ninth. All which arise and are inserted like the second.

The lowermost of them are the largest; those which follow are smaller, and slenderer, and less fleshy as they go higher; the uppermost of them being so slender and tendinous that they rather resemble ligaments than muscles.

The systematic connection appears in Tab. VIII. *fg* *hi* *klmnop* in the back in the left side. In the right side *h* denotes the third, *i* the fourth, *k* the fifth, and *l* the sixth, in part covered by the semispinalis dorsi *qrst*; *m* the seventh, *n* the eighth, *o* the ninth; *3-4-5* the fossalis colli. And what there appears naked in Tab. VII. lies under the longissimus dorsi, *S* in the trunk.

Muscles of the Loins.

FIGURE X.

The intertransversarii of the loins.

a b The first, which arises from the upper part of the transverse process of the lowest vertebra of the loins, not far from the end of its said process; and is inserted at *b* into the lower part of the second transverse process, near its end.

c d The second, arising in like manner at *c* from the upper part of the transverse process of the second vertebra, and inserted at *d* into the lower part of the transverse process of the third vertebra.

e f The third, arising in like manner at *e* from the upper part of the transverse process of the third vertebra, and inserted at *f* into the lower part of the transverse process of the fourth vertebra.

g h The fourth, arising in like manner at *g* from the upper part of the transverse process of the fourth vertebra, and inserted at *h* into the lower part of the transverse process of the fifth vertebra.

i k The fifth, arising in like manner at *i* from the upper part of the transverse process of the fifth vertebra of the loins, and is inserted at *k* into the protuberance that stands out from beneath the outer and back part of the transverse process of the lowest vertebra of the back.

The systematic connection appears in Tab. VIII. *FOabc* in the loins, which in Tab. VII. lies behind the common origin of the sacrolumbalis and longissimus dorsi, *de* in the trunk.

FIGURE XI.

The interspinalis of the loins, on one side.

We have here exhibited only one of them, which is that arising from the spinal process of the second lumbar vertebra, and inserted into that of the third.

a a The tendinous beginning that springs from the eminence in the spine at the bottom of the lower oblique process, and is continued from thence almost to the end of the spine.

b The tendinous end inserted into the lower part of the side of the spine, below the eminence before mentioned.

The like muscles are placed betwixt the rest of the spines of the lumbar vertebrae; and also betwixt the spines of the uppermost lumbar vertebra, and the last of the back.

The systematic connection appears posteriorly in Tab. VIII. *H L X P S W* along the spine, where laterally the multissimus lies near them on each side *14*, and in Tab. VII. But their edges, or back part, lies behind the broad tendon, by which the serratus posterior inferior, and internal obliquus of the abdomen arise, over which tendon again is spread the broad tendon by which the latissimus dorsi begins, U Tab. VI. in the trunk.

The interspinalis dorsi are like those of the loins, only less, and found betwixt the lower spines of the dorsal vertebrae.

The systematic connection of the interspinalis of the back, are also exhibited in Tab. VIII. *CD* along the spine, where the multissimus *14* lies at the side of them. These also have their back parts, or edges, placed behind the broad tendon, by which the serratus posterior inferior, and internal obliquus of the abdomen arise; over which again is spread the broad tendon, whereby the latissimus dorsi begins, U Tab. VI. in the trunk.

FIGURE XII.

The quadratus lumborum, viewed in its fore part.

a a The tendinous beginning which arises at *a a* from the upper and inner part of the crista, or edge of the os ilium, almost from the posterior half of its length, divided in the middle; and at *b* it arises from the ligament that goes across from the transverse process of the lowest lumbar vertebra to the os ilium.

c c The broad tendinous end that is inserted into the inner part of the lower edge of the twelfth rib, not far from its first head.

d e The small tendinous end that is inserted at *e* into the side of the body of the lowest vertebra of the back, near the last rib.

Add here Fig. 15.

The systematic connection appears in Tab. IV. *p* in the trunk, where the rest of it is covered by the psoas magnus *t*, lies hid behind the diaphragm *T S R* in the trunk, and *T R*.

f The ligament that runs across from the transverse process of the lowest lumbar vertebra to the os ilium.

FIGURE XIII.

The quadratus lumborum, viewed in its back part.

a Part of its origin from the ligament that goes across from the transverse process of the lowest lumbar vertebra to the os ilium.

b c d e f g h i Tendinous portions inserted into the lower part of the ends of the transverse processes; *e* to the second, *c* to the third, *g* to the fourth, *i* to the fifth of the lumbar vertebrae.

klmn Heads which arise tendinous from the upper part of the ends of the transverse processes; *k* of the second, *l* of the third, *m* of the fourth, *n* of the fifth of the vertebrae of the loins. The flesh in which they end is then joined to the back part of the muscle, as in the uppermost of them *n*, so in the rest before the transverse processes.

Add here Fig. 12.

The systematic connection appears in Tab. VIII. *d* in the loins, where in part it lies under the intertransversarii of the loins *F. O. a. b. c.* And what there appears naked is covered by the tendinous beginning of the transversarii of the abdomen, over which again is spread the common tendinous origin of the obliquus internus of the abdomen, and serratus posterior inferior, also by the common head of the sacrolumbalis and longissimus dorsi, *de* in the trunk. Tab. VII.

TAB XVI



J. Bellin sculp.

o The ligament that is extended across from the transverse process of the lower lumbar vertebra to the os ilium.
The *systematic connection* appears in Tab. VIII. f in the loins.

FIGURE XIV.

The psoas parvus.

a The tendinous beginning by which it adheres at b to the lower margin of the body of the lowest vertebra of the back, on one side; and likewise to the ligament c, interposed betwixt the body of that dorsal and the uppermost lumbar vertebra; and also at d from the superior margin of the uppermost vertebra of the loins.
f The other tendinous beginning, adhering at e to the lower margin of the

uppermost lumbar vertebra, and at f to the intervening ligament next following below.

g The tendon which it forms, and which begins about the middle part of the length of the loins. From thence the tendon bends itself to the psoas magnus. i the broad end by which it inserts itself into the margin of the os ischium, where it forms part of the upper rim of the pelvis before the os ilium, near the spine k, that is in the said rim above the great foramen.

11 Along this part the aponeurosis is cut off, that goes from this tendon and invests the psoas magnus, with the iliacus internus in their fore part, as they pass before the ischium.

The *systematic connection* appears in Tab. IV. r s in the trunk; where at its origin it lies hid behind the diaphragm R; and in its end behind the psoas magnus t.

T H E

Sixteenth Anatomical Table

O F T H E

H U M A N M U S C L E S

E X P L A I N E D.

Muscles of the Neck.

Add here the *cervicalis descendens*, Tab. XV. Fig. 3. A. and Fig. 4. z.

FIGURE I.

The splenius colli.

a b The tendinous head that arises at b from the side of the end of the spinal process of the sixth vertebra of the back.

c d The tendinous head that arises from the side of the end of the spinal process of the tenth dorsal vertebra, and which is shorter than the preceding.

e The fleshy belly.

f g h The end that is first fleshy at f, then tendinous at g, and belongs at h to the back part of the end of the posterior tubercle of the transverse process of the fifth vertebra of the neck.

i k l The end that is first fleshy at i, then tendinous at k, and is inserted at l into the lower part of the end of the transverse process of the sixth vertebra of the neck.

m n o The end which is first fleshy at m, then tendinous at n, and is inserted at o into the fore part of the tip that is most prominent at the transverse process of the seventh vertebra of the neck.

The *systematic connection* appears in Tab. VI. T U V in the left side of the neck and back, where, for the most part, it is covered by the upper serratus neck and back, and the elevator of the scapula Z. Then in the right side of the neck and back in the same table, where it is also covered by the elevator of the scapula Z, and by the serratus pectus superior s b, and in its lower part by the rhomboideus major p p q; and that part of it which there appears naked, is in Tab. V. placed under the cucullaris B in the neck and back. But laterally part of it appears naked in Tab. IX. w in the neck, where the rest of it is covered by the cucullaris z, and its upper end lies under the sternocleidomastoideus r.

FIGURE II.

The interspinales of the neck, a posterior view.

a b The first, which springing from the side of the upper part of the spine of the lowest cervical vertebra at a, near the end of its tubercle, goes to the lower and inner part b, of the horn of the second vertebra.

c d The second, which arising from the upper part of the horn of the second cervical vertebra, goes to the lower and same inner part of the third vertebra.

e f The third, which springing from the upper part of the horn of the third cervical vertebra at e, goes to the lower and same inner part of the fourth.

g h The fourth, which springing from the upper part of the horn of the fourth cervical vertebra at g, goes to the lower and same inner part of the fifth h.

i k The fifth, which arising from the upper part of the horn of the fifth cervical vertebra at i, goes to the lower and same inner part of the sixth vertebra k.

Add here Fig. 3.

The *systematic connection* appears in Tab. VIII. n o p q r in the left side of the neck. Then in the right side, where the three upper n o p, is part be under the spinalis colli z. Then in Tab. VII. p q r s t in the neck, where also the three uppermost r s t lie partly under the spinalis colli o, and the uppermost t under the bivertebralis l. And what there appears naked in Tab. VI. lies under the splenius capitis P in the neck; the uppermost is also in part uncovered by that muscle just below O; and in Tab. V. it lies under the cucullaris B in the neck and back.

FIGURE III.

The interspinales of the neck, laterally.

a b The first. b its origin from the side of the upper part of the spine of the lowest vertebra of the neck, near the end of its tubercle.

c The second. d the third. e the fourth. f the fifth. g, &c. The origin of each from the upper part of the horn of the spine.

The insertion cannot be seen, as lying behind the horn of the spine.

Add here Fig. 2.

FIGURE IV.

The middle scalenus, in its back part.

a a The origin from the first rib.

b The head joining it from the upper part of the end of the transverse process of the first, or lowest vertebra of the neck. c the other head from the upper part of the end of the posterior tubercle of the transverse process of the second vertebra.

d e f g h i k l The extremities inserted into the transverse processes of the vertebrae of the neck, d of the first, e of the second, f of the third, g of the fourth, h of the fifth, i of the sixth, by a tendinous end; k l of the seventh, chiefly tendinous at k, but partly fleshy at l.

Add here Fig. 5.

The *systematic connection* appears in Tab. VIII. a, &c. in the neck, where below it is covered by the elevator of the first rib l; above by the fifth intertransversarius in the back part of the neck d. Then in Tab. VII. E in the neck, where it is also covered by the scalenus pectus F G H, the cervicalis descendens D, and by the supreme tendon of the longissimus dorsii, the trans-

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n n The anterior tubercles of these vertebrae here cut off, that the intertransversarii may appear entire.

FIGURE IX.

The fourth anterior intertransversarii colli.

It is here represented laterally and apart, that its origin might be seen. After the same manner with this arise the second, third, and fifth.

a The origin from the upper and back part of the anterior tubercle, and root of the transverse process of the fourth vertebra of the neck. Add here Fig. 8.

FIGURE XI.

The anterior scalenus.

a The tendinous beginning, by which it arises from the upper edge of the first rib, not far from its cartilage.

b c The first tail, which is the broadest, inserted by the tendinous end c into the lower part of the anterior tubercle of the transverse process of the second vertebra of the neck; and is also continued to the lunar edge of the lower or first cervical vertebra.

d e The second tail, which is narrower than the first; and inserted by the tendinous end e into the transverse process of the third cervical vertebra, as the first was into the second.

f g The third tail, which is still narrower than the second, inserted by the tendinous end g into the lower lunar edge, and near adjacent part of the anterior tubercle of the transverse process of the fourth cervical vertebra.

The systematic connection appears in Tab. III. P S, &c. in the neck; where below it is seated behind the clavicle; the insertion of its end is behind the larger rectus internus capitis C, and extremity of the longus colli N, belonging to the transverse process of the second vertebra of the neck. Then in Tab. II. r in the breast; where the rest of it lies behind the clavicle, the coracohyoideus a in the neck; and the sternocleidomastoideus p ll. And what appears naked of it in that table, is in Tab. I. seated behind the pectoralis e in the trunk.

FIGURE XII.

The posterior scalenus.

a b The tendinous beginning, by which it springs from the outer part of the upper edge of the second rib, betwixt that part of it that is fixed to the transverse process, and that which forms the curvature forwards.

b c The first tail, inserted by the tendinous end c into the end of the posterior tubercle of the transverse process of the second vertebra of the neck.

d e The second tail, inserted by the tendinous end e into the extremity of the posterior tubercle of the transverse process of the 3d vertebra of the neck.

The systematic connection appears in Tab. VIII. F G H in the neck and trunk; where at its insertion it lies behind the cervicalis descendens D, and the transversus cervicalis C C. But the rest in Tab. VI. is covered by the elevator scapulae Z in the neck.

FIGURE XIII.

The elevator scapulae, in its fore part.

a a The tendinous beginning, by which it springs from the margin of the scapula, just above the beginning of its spine.

b The inner part of it. c the outer part.

d e The first tail, inserted by the tendinous end e into the extremity of the posterior horn of the transverse process of the fourth vertebra of the neck.

f g The second tail, inserted by the tendinous end g into the extremity of the posterior horn of the transverse process of the fifth vertebra.

h i The third tail, inserted by the tendinous end i into the lower and fore-part of the end of the transverse process of the sixth vertebra.

k l The fourth tail, which is thicker than the rest, and inserted by the tendinous end l into the anterior and lower part of the transverse process of the seventh vertebra, betwixt the root and extremity of the said process.

The tails are each longer as they are higher. Add here Fig. 14.

The systematic connection appears in Tab. II. g in the neck; where the rest lies behind the clavicle, and the coracohyoideus a above the clavicle, and the sternocleidomastoideus l. In Tab. I. it lies behind the cucullaris T in the neck and trunk.

FIGURE XIV.

The elevator of the scapula, in its back part.

a The tendinous beginning, by which it springs from the edge of the scapula, and which it forms just above the first beginning of its spine.

b The inner part of the fourth tail, as last tendinous. Add here Fig. 13.

The systematic connection appears in Tab. VI. Z in the neck; where its insertion lies hid behind the splenius capitis P. Then in Tab. V. A in the neck; where the rest is covered by the cucullaris B, and sternocleidomastoideus; and there concealed also behind the splenius capitis a. Then laterally in n; and there concealed also behind the splenius capitis a. Then laterally in n; and there concealed also behind the splenius capitis a, and sternocleidomastoideus r.

FIGURE XV.

The spinalis colli.

a b The first tendinous head, arising at b from the posterior and upper part of the transverse process of the seventh vertebra of the back, at the tubercle in which its root ends.

c d The second head, e f the third, g h the fourth, i k the fifth, l m the sixth; which arise in the same manner from the eighth vertebra d, from the ninth f, from the tenth h, from the eleventh k, and the twelfth m.

They are each of them shorter as they are higher.

n o p q r The ends, which insert themselves into the side of the lower edge of the end of the spine of the second vertebra of the neck n, of the third o, of the fourth p, of the fifth q, and the sixth r. The portion or end inserted into the sixth is thicker. They lie one upon the other, whence it is that only the uppermost can be entirely seen in the figure.

The systematic connection appears in Tab. VIII. z, &c. in the back and neck. Then in Tab. VII. n o in the neck and trunk; where it is also covered by the biventer cervicahs li, &c. and by the complexus u, with the longissimus dorsii P S. Then in Tab. VI. where it is not distinct from the semispinalis dorsii z in the back; the rest lies under the splenius colli T in the neck; and splenius capitis P in the neck; also behind the serratus posterior superior x b in the back; and where it appears not covered by the semispinalis dorsii, z in the left side: in the right side it lies under the rhomboideus major p p q in the back.

FIGURE XVI.

The transversalis of the neck, in its back part.

a b The first tendon, by which it arises at b from the upper and back part of the transverse process of the seventh vertebra of the back near its extremity.

c d e f The outer part of the muscle. d the tendon which is marked d Fig. 18. e the tendon that is marked e Fig. 18. f the tendon that is marked k Fig. 18.

g h i k l m n o p The inner part of the muscle.

g h i The head, springing by a tendinous origin at h from the posterior part of the oblique ascending process of the first or lowest vertebra of the neck, at the outer side of the oblique descending process of the second vertebra. i the flesh in which it ends.

k l m The head, which springs by a tendinous origin k from the back part of the oblique ascending process of the second cervical vertebra, at the outer side of the oblique descending process of the third vertebra. m the flesh in which it ends.

n o p The head, that springs by a tendinous origin n from the back part of the oblique ascending process of the third cervical vertebra o, at the outer side of the oblique ascending process of the fourth vertebra. p the flesh in which it ends.

q The tendinous end, which being conjoined with the sixth posterior intertransversarius colli r, is inserted into the anterior and lower part of the transverse process of the atlas.

Add here Fig. 17. and 18.

The systematic connection appears in Tab. VII. CC in the neck; where it also lies under the longissimus dorsii Y, the cervicalis descendens D, and the trachelomastoideus z. Then in Tab. VI. Y in the neck; where it also lies under the serratus posterior superior x b, and the elevator of the scapula Z, with the longissimus dorsii X; above it also lies hid behind the splenius colli T, and splenius capitis P. And what appears naked in that table (i. e. VI.) in Tab. V. lies under the cucullaris B in the neck and back.

r The sixth posterior intertransversarius of the neck. Add here Fig. 18. p q r. and Fig. 9. l m.

FIGURE XVII.

The first five heads of the transversalis colli.

a b The first tendinous head, arising from the upper and back part of the transverse process of the eighth vertebra of the back, near its end. b the place where it is cut off. It is marked a b in Fig. 16.

c The second tendinous head, arising in the same manner from the ninth vertebra.

d e The third, arising from the tenth vertebra. d the tendinous beginning, afterwards forming the flesh e.

f g The fourth head, arising from the eleventh vertebra by the tendinous beginning f, ending in the flesh g.

h i The fifth head, arising from the twelfth vertebra in like manner by the tendinous beginning h, and then forming the flesh i.

They are all cut off, like the first; and lie under the muscle in Fig. 16. Add here Fig. 16. and 18.

FIGURE XVIII.

The transversalis colli, laterally.

a The lower part to be observed in Fig. 16.

b c The first tendon, inserted at c into the lower and back part of the posterior horn of the end of the transverse process of the second cervical vertebra.

d e The second tendon, inserted at e into the third cervical vertebra, as the first is into the second.

f g The third tendon, inserted at g into the fourth vertebra, like the first into the second.

h i The fourth tendon, inserted at i into the fifth vertebra, like the first into the second.

k l The fifth tendon, inserted at l into the lower and back part of the end of the sixth transverse process.

These tendons run from the external part thro' the belly of the muscle, and are lodged therein almost to the extremity of the flesh.

m The end, which conjoins itself to the sixth posterior intertransversarius colli at n, and is therewith inserted by the tendinous end o, into the lower and fore part of the transverse process of the atlas.

Add here Fig. 16. and 17.

p The beginning of the sixth posterior intertransversarius colli, from the upper part of the end of the transverse process of the sixth cervical vertebra.

q r The back part of the sixth posterior intertransversarius colli, with which is conjoined the end of the transversalis. r the tendinous end. Add here Fig. 16. r. and Fig. 9. l m.

Muscles of the Head and Neck.

FIGURE XIX.

The rectus major internus capitis.

- a The first head, arising from the upper and fore part of the anterior tubercle of the transverse process of the second cervical vertebra.
 - b The tendinous part by which the flesh is covered.
 - c c The end, inserted into the lower edge of the occipital bone that is towards the os petrosum, almost at the opening by which the eighth nerve of the head passes out, almost as far as the multifidus bone.
 - d Part of the occipital bone that is before the great foramen.
 - e The lunar edge of the occipital bone, that belongs to the opening thro' which pass out the internal jugular vein, with the eighth nerve of the head. Add here Fig. 20.
- The *systematic connectio* appears in Tab. III. C in the neck. Then in Tab. II. e in the neck; where in part it lies behind the *sternomastoideus* g. h. In Tab. I. the part does not appear that is seen in Tab. II. as being covered by the latissimus colli O.

FIGURE XX.

The heads of the rectus internus capitis major.

- a b The first head, wholly fleshy, arising from the upper and fore part of the anterior tubercle of the transverse process of the second cervical vertebra; b the place from whence it is cut off. It is marked a Fig. 19.
 - c d The second head, arising by a tendinous beginning c from the third vertebra, as the first does from the second. d the fleshy part cut off, together with its tendinous part.
 - e f The third head, arising by a tendinous beginning from the fourth vertebra, as the first does from the second. f the fleshy part cut off, together with the tendinous part.
 - g h The fourth head, arising by a tendinous beginning g from the fifth vertebra, like as the first does from the second. h the fleshy part cut off.
- The second, third, and fourth heads lie under the belly of the muscle in its posterior ascending parts. Add here Fig. 19.

FIGURE XXI.

The trachelomastoideus, laterally.

- a b The tendinous beginning of the first head, arising at b from the transverse process of the tenth dorsal vertebra.
 - c d The tendinous beginning of the second head, arising at d from the transverse process of the eleventh dorsal vertebra.
 - e f The tendinous beginning of the third head, arising at f from the transverse process of the twelfth dorsal vertebra.
 - g h The tendinous beginning of the fourth head, arising at h from the upper and back part of the transverse process of the first or second cervical vertebra, near the oblique ascending process.
 - i k The tendinous beginning of the fifth head, arising at k from the oblique ascending process of the second vertebra of the neck; from the outer and back part of the root of the said process, whence it is continued almost as far as the beginning of the transverse process.
 - l m The tendinous beginning of the sixth head, arising at m from the oblique ascending process of the third cervical vertebra, as the fifth head does from the second vertebra.
 - n o The tendinous beginning of the seventh head, arising at o from the oblique ascending process of the fourth cervical vertebra, as the fifth head does from the second vertebra.
- The origin of the fifth, sixth, and seventh heads, from the oblique descending process, cannot here be seen, but may be observed in Fig. 22.
- p The tendinous part. See Fig. 22. n.
 - q The tendinous end, inserted at r into the posterior edge of the mastoid process. Add here Fig. 22.

FIGURE XXII.

The trachelomastoideus, in its back part.

- a b The tendinous beginning of the first head, arising at b from the upper and back part, almost at the extremity of the transverse process of the tenth dorsal vertebra.
 - c d The tendinous beginning of the second head, arising at d from the eleventh dorsal vertebra, as the first head does from the tenth vertebra.
 - e f The tendinous beginning of the third head, arising in like manner at f from the twelfth vertebra of the back.
- Near g is the tendinous origin of the fifth head, arising from the back part of the outer lateral edge of the oblique descending process of the 3d vertebra of the neck; and below that from the oblique ascending process of the 2d vertebra.
- Near h i is the tendinous beginning of the sixth head, arising at h from the back part of the external lateral edge of the oblique descending process of the fifth cervical vertebra; and below that from the oblique ascending process i of the third vertebra.
- k l m The tendinous beginning of the seventh head, arising at l from the back part of the outer lateral edge of the oblique descending process of the fifth cervical vertebra; and below that from the oblique ascending process of the fourth vertebra u.
- n The tendinous portion.
 - o The tendinous end, inserted at p into the posterior edge of the mastoid process. Add here Fig. 22.
- The *systematic connectio* appears in Tab. VII. z, &c. in the neck, where it is covered by a portion of the longissimus dorsi Y, and transversalis colli C.

Then in Tab. VI. W in the neck, where it also lies under the serratus posterior superior z b, the elevator scapulae Z, and part of the longissimus dorsi X, splenius colli T, and splenius capitis P; and what there appears naked in Tab. V. lies under the cucullaris B in the neck and back. Anteriorly it appears in Tab. III. g in the left side of the neck, where it lies behind the middle scalenus E, and complexus E'. And what there appears naked in Tab. II. seated behind the sternomastoideus f in the neck, and biverter of the lower jaw y.

FIGURE XXIII.

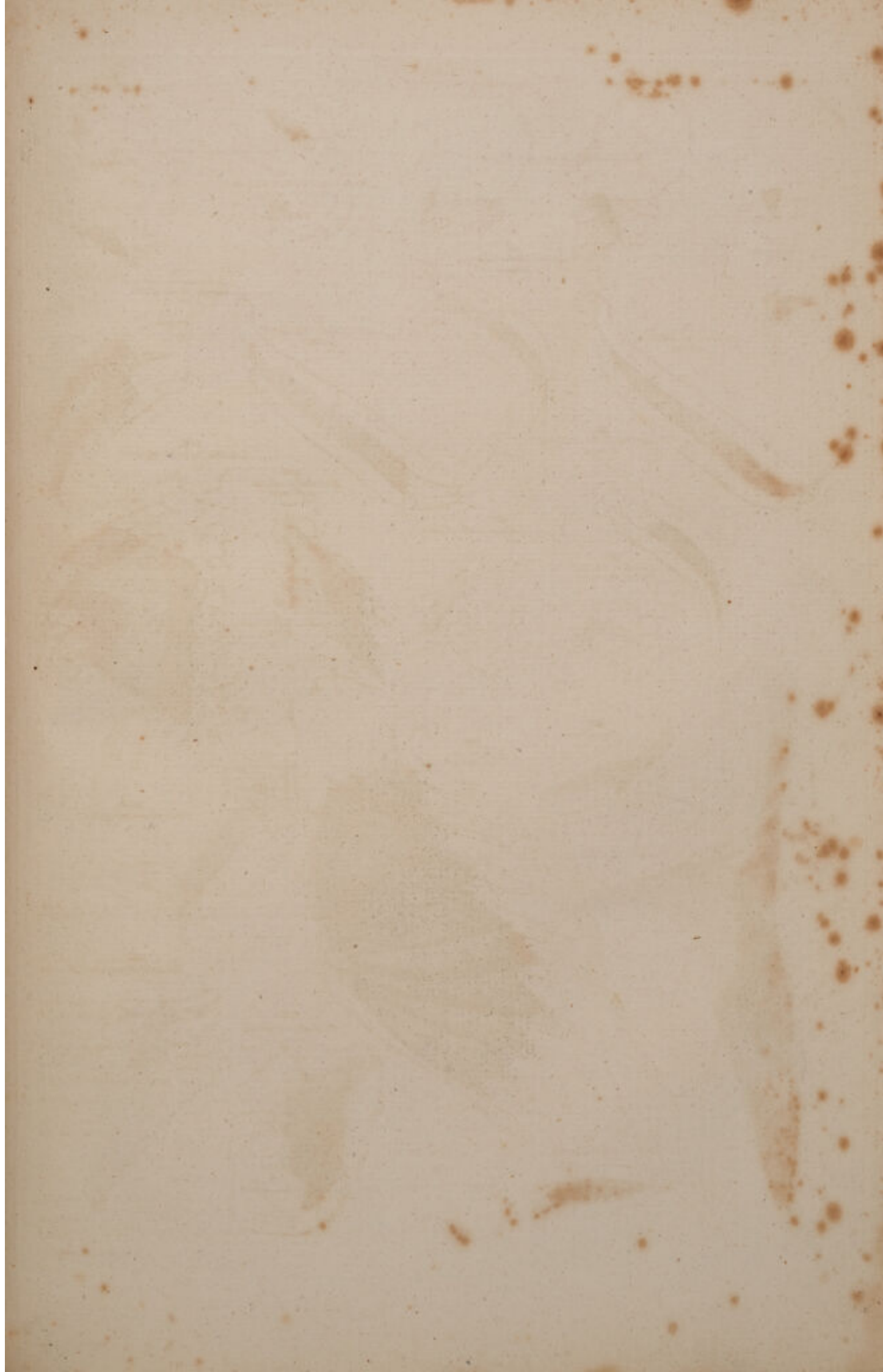
The biverter cervicalis and complexus, posteriorly.

- a b c d e f g h i k l m n o p p The *biverter cervicalis*.
 - a b The tendinous beginning of the first head, arising at b from the posterior and upper part of the tubercle, in which the transverse process of the fifth dorsal vertebra terminates.
 - c d The tendinous beginning of the second head, arising, like the former, from the seventh dorsal vertebra.
 - e f The beginning of the third head, arising in like manner at f from the eighth dorsal vertebra.
 - g h The beginning of the fourth head, arising in like manner at h from the ninth vertebra.
 - i k The beginning of the fifth head, arising in like manner at k from the tenth vertebra.
 - l The portion, or head that joins the biverter cervicalis, arising from the side of the spine of the twelfth dorsal vertebra. It joins to the middle tendon and belly.
 - m The middle tendon betwixt the bellies.
 - n The tendinous portion of the second belly.
 - o The extremity that is outwardly tendinous, and inserted at p p into the back part of the occipital bone, at the side of its middle, a little lower than where the cucullaris begins.
- Add here Fig. 24. a b c d e f g g.
- The *systematic connectio* appears in Tab. VII. f-n in the neck and trunk, where below it is covered by the longissimus dorsi Y, and transversalis colli. Then in Tab. VI. M N in the neck, and y in the back, where it is covered by the splenius capitis P, the splenius colli T U V, and serratus pollicis superior z b; and what there appears naked in the lower part of the left side at y, the same is in the right side covered by the rhomboides major p p q. Then in Tab. V. y in the neck, where the rest of it is covered by the splenius capitis z, the cucullaris C, and sternocleidomastoideus x.
- q r s t u v w x The *complexus cervicalis*.
 - q r The tendinous beginning of the first head, arising at r from the posterior and upper part of the transverse process of the tenth dorsal vertebra, near its end.
 - s t The tendinous beginning of the second head, arising in like manner at t from the eleventh vertebra of the back.
 - u v The tendinous beginning of the third head, arising in like manner at v from the twelfth, or uppermost dorsal vertebra.
 - w The tendinous portion, which enters at
 - x The biverter, and is conjoined and inserted therewith. Add here Fig. 24. h-n.
- The *systematic connectio* of the complexus appears in Tab. VII. u v in the neck and trunk, where, as here, a great part of it lies behind the biverter f-n, and trachelomastoideus z A, with the transversus cervicalis, and longissimus dorsi Y. Those parts of it which appear naked in the said Tab. VII. lie behind the splenius capitis P, and splenius colli T, Tab. VI. in the neck. Anteriorly it appears in Tab. III. E' in the left side of the neck, where it is covered by the obliquus superior capitis B; and what is there uncovered it in Tab. II. seated behind the biverter of the lower jaw y in the neck.

FIGURE XXIV.

The biverter cervicalis and complexus, laterally.

- a b c d e f g g The *biverter cervicalis*.
 - a The lower part, to be observed in Fig. 23.
 - b c The portion, or head that joins the biverter, arising at c from the side of the spine of the twelfth dorsal vertebra, near the tip, or end of the said spine.
 - d The middle tendon betwixt the bellies.
 - e The tendinous portion of the second belly.
 - f The extremity that is outwardly tendinous, and inserted at g g into the back part of the occipital bone, at the side of its middle, a little lower than where the cucullaris begins.
- Add here Fig. 23. a-p.
- The *systematic connectio* appears in Tab. IX. r in the head and neck, where it is covered by the splenius capitis u, the splenius colli w, the cucullaris C z, and sternocleidomastoideus r f.
- h i k l m n o p q r s t u v w x x The *complexus*.
 - h i The tendinous beginning of the first head, arising at i from the posterior and upper part of the transverse process of the tenth dorsal vertebra, near its extremity.
 - k l The tendinous beginning of the second head, arising in like manner at l from the eleventh dorsal vertebra.
 - m n The tendinous beginning of the third head, arising in like manner at n from the twelfth, or uppermost vertebra of the back.
 - o p The tendinous beginning of the fourth head, arising at p from the posterior and upper part of the transverse process of the first, or lowermost vertebra of the neck, near its oblique ascending process.
 - q r The tendinous beginning of the fifth head, arising at r from the outer and back part of the root of the oblique ascending process of the second vertebra of the neck, whence it is continued as far as the root of the transverse process.
 - s t The tendinous beginning of the sixth head, arising in like manner at t from the oblique ascending process of the third cervical vertebra.
 - u v The tendinous beginning of the seventh head, arising at v in the same manner from the oblique ascending process of the fourth cervical vertebra.





A. Bell. sculp.

The origin of the fifth, sixth, and seventh heads of this muscle, from the external lateral edge of the oblique descending process of the third, fourth, and fifth cervical vertebrae, cannot be seen in this figure.

w The tendinous portion of the belly.
x x The place where the complexus passes under the biventer, and afterwards joins and inserts itself therewith just below it.
Add here Fig. 23. q-a.

FIGURE XXV.

The sternocleidomastoideus, anteriorly.

a The sternocleidomastoideus.
b The tendinous beginning, by which it arises at c c from the anterior and upper part of the sternum, near the head of the clavicle.
d The tendinous end, inserted at e e into the outer part of the mastoid process, almost through its middle breadth from the top to the bottom.
f The cleidomastoideus.
g g Its origin, from the upper and fore part of the clavicle, near its head that is joined to the sternum.
h Thence it joins itself with the sternomastoideus, behind which the rest is seated.
Add here Fig. 26.
The systematic connection appears in Tab. II. g k k k in the neck. Then in Tab. I. W w in the neck, where the rest is covered by the latissimus colli O, and its extremity is hid behind the outer ear.

FIGURE XXVI.

The sternocleidomastoideus, posteriorly.

a b The inner and fore part of the sternomastoideus. b the tendinous beginning.
c The inner and fore part of the cleidomastoideus.

d The outer and back part of the sternomastoideus and cleidomastoideus conjoined together.

e The tendinous end, inserted in a crooked course at f g into the outer part of the mastoid process, from the top to the bottom, almost through the middle of its breadth, being continued backward to part of the temporal bone, and of the occipital bone g h, that are adjacent to the said mastoid process.

Add here Fig. 25.
The systematic connection appears in Tab. V. u, &c. in the neck. Laterally in Tab. IX. r in the neck, where it is partly covered by the latissimus colli m.

FIGURE XXVII.

The splenius capitis.

a The tendinous beginning of the first head, arising from the spinal process of the eleventh vertebra of the back.

b The tendinous beginning of the second head, arising from the spinal process of the twelfth vertebra of the back.

c The tendinous beginning of the third head, arising from the spinal process of the first vertebra of the neck.

d d The part which proceeds from the ligament of the neck, of which the beginning e is tendinous.

f The tendinous end, inserted at g g into the posterior lateral, and outer part of the mastoid process, through its whole length; and thence it is continued backward to an adjacent part of the temporal and occipital bone h h, almost to the part that is in the middle betwixt the root of the mastoid process and middle of the occiput.

The systematic connection appears in Tab. VI. P in the neck, where it is covered below by the serratus posterior superior x b. Then in Tab. V. z in the neck, naked in that part; but the rest is covered by the encollaris B, and in the end by the sternocleidomastoideus u. Then laterally in Tab. IX. a in the neck, naked in that part; but in the rest covered by the cocullaris z, and the sternocleidomastoideus v.

T H E

Seventeenth Anatomical Table

O F T H E

H U M A N M U S C L E S

E X P L A I N E D.

Muscles of the Head.

FIGURE I.

The rectus capitis posterior minor.

a The origin of it from the eminence in the atlas, which is instead of a spinal process; from which origin it is outwardly tendinous at b.

c c The extremity inserted into the occipital bone; namely, into the excavation that is betwixt the great foramen and the end of the complexus, near the middle spine or ridge that is extended backward from the great foramen.

The systematic connection of it appears in Tab. VIII. n, &c. in the head and neck, where it is partly covered by the rectus capitis major d; and what appears there to be uncovered in Tab. VII. lies behind the complexus and biventer cervicalis, u l in the neck.

FIGURE II.

The rectus capitis posterior major.

a Its origin from that part of the upper edge of the spine of the sixth vertebra of the neck, that is near the root of the horn, and from the horn itself.

b b The end inserted into the occipital bone, near the middle betwixt that part of the appendix of the lambdoide future, which is formed by the occi-

pital and mammillary bone; and from the lateral part of the great foramen, that is behind the coronoid process; in the middle betwixt the end of the complexus, the upper obliquus, and the rectus posterior minor.

The systematic connection appears in Tab. VIII. d, &c. in the head and neck, where its end goes under the obliquus superior g. But, in the seventh table, it lies behind the complexus and biventer cervicalis, u l in the neck.

FIGURE III.

The obliquus capitis superior.

a The origin from the upper part of the end of the transverse process of the atlas; from which origin it is outwardly tendinous at b.

c c The extremity inserted into the occipital bone betwixt that part of the appendix of the lambdoide future, which is formed by the os occipital and mammillary, and the part into which is inserted the rectus capitis major.

The systematic connection appears in Tab. VIII. g, &c. in the head and neck. Then in Tab. VII. w x in the neck, where the rest of it is covered by the complexus u, the biventer cervicalis l, and the trachelomastoideus z B; and what appears there uncovered, is in Tab. VI. concealed behind the splenius capitis, P in the neck. Anteriorly it appears in Tab. IV. s in the head, and in Tab. III. E in the head.

FIGURE IV.

The obliquus capitis inferior.

a Its origin from the upper part of the side of the spine of the epistropheus, through the whole length of the spine, and a large part of its horn, by a tendinous beginning.

b The extremity, inserted into the posterior amplitude of the end of the transverse process of the atlas.

The systematic connection appears in Tab. VIII. k, &c. in the neck. Then in Tab. VII. y in the neck, where the rest of it is covered by the complexus u, and the trachelomastoidens z B; and what there appears uncovered, is in Tab. VI. concealed behind the splenius capitis P in the neck.

FIGURE V.

The rectus capitis lateralis.

a a Its origin from the anterior and upper part of the transverse process of the atlas.

b The extremity, which is outwardly tendinous, and inserted at c into the unequal surface of the occipital bone, that is near the mastoid process, and by the back part of that edge of the occipital bone which forms the posterior margin of the foramen, through which the internal jugular vein passes out.

The systematic connection could not be represented.

c Part of the occipital bone that is before the great foramen.

d The lunar edge of the occipital bone that belongs to the foramen, through which the internal jugular vein passes out.

FIGURE VI.

The rectus capitis internus minor.

a The tendinous beginning, by which it arises at b b from the anterior and upper part of the body of the atlas, near the root of the transverse process, and from the root itself.

c The tendinous end, by which it is inserted at d into the lower and back part of the edge of the occipital bone, which is slightly connected with the os petrosum; and particularly into the protuberance which stands out from the said edge before the coronoid process; and near the same at e, mixes itself likewise with a sort of cartilaginous substance, that fills the space at the bottom of the occipital bone and os petrosum, that is placed before the fissure, through which passes out the eighth nerve of the brain.

The systematic connection could not be represented. It lies partly behind the rectus internus major, Fig. 19. Tab. XVI. and lies partly naked on the outer side of the said rectus major internus.

f Part of the occipital bone that is before the great foramen.

g The lunar edge of the occipital bone that belongs to the foramen, through which passes out the internal jugular vein.

Muscles of the Coccyx.

FIGURE VII.

The coccygeus, in its back part.

a The tendinous beginning arising at b from the tip of the acute process of the ischium.

c Part of the tendinous beginning, which proceeds from the inner part of the acute process.

Between a and c the tendinous beginning interweaves itself.

Add here Fig. 8.

The systematic connection appears in Tab. VI. d in the lower part of the trunk, where it lies behind a certain portion of the levator ani e. In Tab. V. it lies behind the gluteus magnus e in the buttock.

FIGURE VIII.

The coccygeus, in its fore part.

a The tendinous beginning, by which it springs at b from the inner part of the tip of the acute process of the ischium.

c The tendinous end, by which it is inserted at d into the inner part of the edge of the os sacrum near its coccyx, and into the first bone of the coccyx e, to the second f, to the third g; and is also continued to the ligament h, that is placed between the os sacrum and first bone of the coccyx; and the ligament i, that is between the first and second bone of the coccyx; and that k, which is between the second and third.

Add here Fig. 7.

Muscles of the Thorax.

FIGURE IX.

The ninth outer intercostal, in its back part.

The example here given is only of the outer intercostals, to which add Tab. VIII. H I K L M N O P Q R S in the back.

a b b Its origin from the outer and lower part of the ninth rib, particularly from the part z, where the rib begins to project beyond the transverse process to which it is connected.

c c c The insertion into the outer and upper part of the tenth rib.

Add here Fig. 10.

The systematic connection appears in Tab. VIII. H I K L M N O P Q R S in the back, where they are in part covered by the short elevators of the ribs

Imnopqrsf, t u; and the ninth, tenth, and eleventh of them are likewise in part covered by the longer elevators of the ribs A F G. Then in Tab. VII. N O P Q R S S T U V W in the trunk, where they are covered by the sacro-lumbalis x—P, with the cervicalis descendens D; and (except the first, with the second N, the third O, and the fourth P) they are covered by the shorter elevators K L M; but the first of them lies hid behind the shorter elevator I, and the posterior scalenus F; and in part also are hid behind the longissimus dorsi W S T, the fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth. Then in Tab. VI. w x y z C D D H L in the left side of the back, where what appears naked of them in Tab. VII. is for the most part covered by the serratus posterior superior a b, by the serratus magnus P—B, and by the serratus posterior inferior C—L: The right side is also agreeable to this, except that the fourth part w, the fifth x, and the sixth y, which are naked in the left side, are in this covered by the rhomboides major q; and part of the seventh z is also covered. And what appears naked in the right side of Tab. VI. the same is covered by the latissimus dorsi Tab. V. P in the back.

Anteriorly it appears in Tab. IV. f s t u w x y z A in the trunk; and in Tab. III. G L M N O P Q R S in the trunk. Then in Tab. II. K K K K K K K in the trunk, where they are covered by the serratus magnus T—G, and the serratus anticus u in the breast, and the first also lies hid behind the subclavius f in the breast. And the naked part of the first in Tab. II. is covered by the pectoralis e Tab. I. in the trunk; and of the rest by the obliquus externus of the abdomen d, &c.

Interiorly the first appears in Tab. IV. s, the second o, the third t with the thorax, below the neck, where the second o is covered by the second inner intercostal C.

FIGURE X.

The ninth outer intercostal, laterally.

a a a Its origin from the outer and lower part of the ninth rib.

b b b Its insertion into the outer and upper part of the tenth rib.

Add here Fig. 9.

FIGURE XI.

The ninth inner intercostal, laterally.

We here give only one example of inner intercostals, to which Add Fig. 12. and 13.

FIGURE XII.

The ninth inner intercostal, anteriorly.

We here give only one instance among the inner intercostals, to which add Tab. VIII. T U V W X Y Z a b c in the back.

Add here Fig. 11. and 13.

The systematic connection appears in Tab. VIII. T U V W X Y Z a b c in the back. But in the right side they lie concealed behind the outer intercostals H I K L M N O P Q R S in the back, except part of the eleventh inner intercostal marked c, which also appears in Tab. VII. X. in the trunk, and in Tab. VI. X in the back, partly covered by the obliquus internus of the abdomen R S; and what part there remains uncovered, is in Tab. V. covered by the obliquus externus of the abdomen, W in the trunk, and latissimus dorsi P in the back.

Anteriorly the systematic connection appears in Tab. IV. B C D E F G H I K in the left side of the trunk. Then in the right side B C D, where they are covered by the external intercostals s t; but more fully in Tab. III. T Y Z a b c d e f g h i k in the trunk, covered by the external ones G L M N O P Q R S. Then in Tab. II. L L, &c. in the trunk, where they are likewise covered by the external ones K K, &c. also the second, third, and fourth are covered by the serratus anticus a in the breast; also the anterior separate portions of the fifth, sixth, and seventh, in part lie under the rectus of the abdomen Z, &c. And what parts appear naked in that last cited table, in Tab. I. lie behind the pectoralis e in the trunk, and obliquus externus of the abdomen d, &c.

FIGURE XIII.

The ninth and tenth internal intercostals, internally.

a a b b b c c d d d e The ninth internal intercostal.

a a The tendinous beginning, by which it arises at b b b from the lower edge of the inner side of the ninth rib, and from the upper edge of the groove in which are lodged the intercostal vessels.

c c The tendinous end, by which it inserts itself at d d d into the inner part of the upper edge of the tenth rib, and in the part e obliquely across the inner side, or breadth of the rib.

f The portion of the ninth internal intercostal muscle, that descends lower than the rest, and passing over the tenth rib, is inserted into the eleventh.

g Its beginning, that is for a good way tendinous.

h Its tendinous end, inserted at i i with the tenth intercostal, into the inner part of the upper edge of the eleventh rib.

k l l m n n n The tenth internal intercostal.

k The tendinous beginning, by which it arises at l l from the lower part of the inner side of the tenth rib, as the ninth does from the ninth rib.

m The tendinous end, by which it inserts itself at n n n into the inner part of the upper edge of the eleventh rib.

Add here Fig. 11. and 12.

The systematic connection of the second appears in Tab. IV. C C below the neck within the thorax. That of the eleventh appears in Tab. IV. L L L in the trunk, where the diaphragm U H P P lies thereon, and upon the sixth at U S S O. And in Tab. VIII. x in the right side of the back.

FIGURE XIV.

The elevator brevis of the tenth rib.

This is proposed as an example for the rest. See Tab. VIII. *Alm n o p q r f s* in the back.

a The origin from the transverse process of the fourth vertebra of the back, from the lower part almost of its whole length.

b The tendinous part of its beginning.

c The extremity, inserted into the upper edge of the tenth rib, into the acute eminence which arises out from thence, where it begins to depart from the bodies of the vertebrae; and beyond that it goes on a little farther than where the rib is jointed with the transverse process, or near the extremity where there is an unequal excavation or groove extended through it; also into the outer part of the upper margin a little beyond the said process.

d The tendinous part of the extremity.

The systematic connection appears in Tab. VIII. *Alm n o p q r f s t u* in the back, where, except the three first, they are covered by the intertransversarii of the back *f g h i k l m n o*; the ninth, tenth, and eleventh, are covered by the longer elevators *A F G*; the three first are covered by the spinous colli *o p q*; and again the fourth, fifth, and sixth in the same manner; but the seventh, eighth, ninth, and tenth are covered by the semispinalis *dorsal t r q*; and all of them by the multifidus. But in Tab. VII. they are likewise covered by the longissimus *dorsal s s Y*, and facrolumbalis *u—P*, with the cervicalis *deflexus D* in the trunk; and some of the uppermost are also hid by the transversalis colli *C C*, and by the complexus cervicalis *u*; over the first and second is spread the scalenus *posticus F*: These partly naked are the second *L*, the third *K*, the fourth *L*, the fifth *M*; and upon those parts in Tab. VI. is found the serratus *posticus superior x h* in the left side of the back, where only a part of the fifth *w* lies naked, which in the right side is covered by the *rhomboideus major q*.

Anteriorly the systematic connection of the first elevator brevis appears in Tab. IV. *f* in the neck; it is in part covered by the middle scalenus, the tail *d* belonging to the transverse process of the first vertebra of the neck. And in Tab. III. *X*. in the neck, it is likewise covered by the tail *e* of the said middle scalenus.

FIGURE XV.

The elevator longus of the tenth rib.

This is given as an example of the rest. Add here Tab. VIII. *F G* in the back.

a The origin from the lower edge of the back part of the transverse process of the fifth dorsal vertebra.

b The tendinous part of its beginning.

c The end, inserted into the back part of the upper edge of the tenth rib, near the outer side of the elevator brevis, where the rib more inclines itself downwards.

d The tendinous part of the extremity.

The systematic connection appears in Tab. VIII. *A F G* in the back, where they lie partly under the intertransversarii of the back *i h g*. Then again they are covered over by the longissimus *dorsal* with the *facrolumbalis* Tab. VII. *w, &c.* in the trunk.

FIGURE XVI.

The serratus posticus superior.

a The tendinous part, by which it begins and arises at *b b* from the ligament of the neck, from whence it is cut off about the second and third spinal process of the neck from the back; from the spine of the first cervical vertebra *c*, from the twelfth of the back *d*, and from the eleventh *e*; and in the intervals betwixt those spines *f g* they cohere with the next muscles.

h i k l The four extremities into which this muscle divides itself, and which it inserts into the second, third, fourth, and fifth ribs, where they first begin to bend themselves forwards, and are inserted along the upper edge and outer side of the ribs.

m The tendinous end of the first, inserted into the second rib.

n The tendinous end of the second, inserted into the third rib.

o That of the third, inserted into the fourth rib.

p That of the fourth, inserted into the fifth rib.

The systematic connection appears in Tab. VI. *x, &c.* in the left side of the neck and back, where it covers part of the elevator *scapular Z*, and passing with its extremities under the *scapula*, it lies under the *ferratus magnus*. Then in the right side *x h*, where also it in part covers the elevator *scapular Z*; but the rest is covered by the *rhomboideus minor m*, and the *rhomboideus major p q*; and what part appears there naked, the same is in Tab. V. fastened behind the *occularis h* in the neck and back.

FIGURE XVII.

The serratus posticus inferior.

a The tendinous part, which arises with the longissimus *dorsal* from the spine of the third dorsal vertebra *b*, from the spine of the second *c*, from the spine of the first *d*, from the fifth or uppermost of the loins *e*, from the fourth *f*, from the third *g*; and in the intervals betwixt the spines *h i k l m, &c.* coheres with the next muscles.

a The first extremity, which is broader than the rest, and inserted at *o o* into the sixth rib, into the outer part of its lower edge, almost where it bends itself in the side from the back forwards.

p The second end, inserted into the tenth rib *q q*. Much narrower than the last preceding head above it.

r The third extremity, inserted into the eleventh rib *s s*. Still narrower than the next above it.

t The fourth end or extremity, inserted into the twelfth rib *u u*, being still narrower than the next above it.

Add here Fig. 3. Tab. XIV.

The systematic connection appears in Tab. VI. *C, &c.* in the lower part of the trunk, where its origin is covered over by the tendon *U*, by which the latissimus *dorsal* begins. In Tab. V. it lies wholly concealed behind the latissimus *dorsal P, &c.* in the back.

Muscles of the Shoulder, composed of the Scapula and Clavicle.

FIGURE XVIII.

The cucullaris.

x b b c d e f g The tendinous beginning.

a The broader part of its beginning, arising at *b b c* from the middle and thick part of the occipital bone, and from its lateral edge.

From *c* to *e* it coheres with its fellow, and with that

From *c* to *d* goes off from the cervical ligament, from whence it is here cut.

From *d* to *e* it arises from the spines of the two lower vertebrae of the neck, and all those of the back, investing the back part of those spines. In the intervals of the spines it coheres with the left cucullaris.

f The tendinous part of its beginning, which is broader towards the bottom of the neck, and upper part of the back.

g The broad tendinous portion of the lower angle.

h The tendinous part of its extremity, which is inserted into the spine of the scapula at *l*, near its base.

Afterwards by the continued tendinous end *k k*, it is inserted at *l l* into the outer part of the upper edge of the spine of the scapula, and of its upper process.

m m The flesh of the muscle, whose upper fibres descend obliquely forwards to the clavicle; the lower ascend to the spine of the scapula; the fibres even with the neck and back are transverse, but incline more or less to descend or ascend as they are higher or lower.

Add here Fig. 19.

The systematic connection appears in Tab. V. *H, &c.* in the head, neck, and back. Laterally it appears in Tab. IX. *x, &c.* in the head, neck, and back.

FIGURE XIX.

The anterior part of the cucullaris.

a Its insertion into the upper and back part of the clavicle for that half of its length, which is next the process *acromion scapulae*.

Add here Fig. 18.

The systematic connection of this part appears in Tab. I. *F* in the neck, where it is in part covered by the latissimus colli *O, &c.*

Muscles of the Clavicle.

FIGURE XX.

The subclavius.

a The tendon by which it begins, running through the lower part of its flesh, and arising at *b* from the outer part of the cartilaginous end of the first rib.

c The end, inserted into the lower part of the clavicle, all the way from a part not far distant from its first, as far as that head which lies upon the coracoid process.

The systematic connection appears in Tab. II. *f, v, v* in the breast, where part lies hid behind the coracoid process. In Tab. I. it lies behind the pectoralis *h* in the trunk, and the *deltoideus M* in the shoulder; and betwixt them it lies hid behind the latissimus colli *h s* in the trunk. Posteriorly its connection appears in Tab. VI. *A* near the shoulder.

Muscles of the Scapula.

FIGURE XXI.

The ferratus magnus.

a The first head, which arises at *b* from the outer and lower part of the first rib, and from its origin *c* adheres to the first external intercostal.

d The second head, which arises at *e* from the whole height or breadth of the second rib, and from its origin *f* adheres to the first outer intercostal muscle.

g The first and second head conjoined in one, the thick portion arising from which is inserted tendinous at *h*, principally into the inner side of the very inner margin of the scapula, betwixt the hafts and the upper rim.

i The third head, arising at *k k* from the outer part of the lower edge of the second rib. It grows broad in the shape of a triangle, and is inserted into the greater part of the hafts of the scapula, on its inner side.

m The fourth head, which arises at *n n* from the outer part of the third rib, and from its beginning adheres at *o o* to the third outer intercostal, and is inserted by its tendinous end *p* into the base of the scapula, below the third head.

q The fifth head, which arises at *r r* from the outer part of the fourth rib, and is inserted by its tendinous end *s* into the lower angle of the scapula, just beneath the fourth head.

t The sixth head, adhering at *u u* from its beginning to the fourth outer intercostal, and arising at *v* from the outer part of the fifth rib. It is inserted at *w* into the lower angle of the scapula, just beneath the fifth head, by a tendinous extremity.

x The seventh head, which from its origin *y y* adheres to the fifth outer intercostal, and arises at *z* from the outer part of the sixth rib. It is inserted at *A* in the bottom of the lower angle of the scapula, by a tendinous extremity, just beneath the sixth head.

Q

B The eighth head, adhering from its beginning CC to the fifth outer intercostal, and arising at D from the outer part of the seventh rib.

E The ninth head, adhering from its beginning FF to the seventh outer intercostal, and arising at G from the outer part of the eighth rib.

H The tenth head, adhering from its origin II to the eighth outer intercostal, and arising at K from the outer part of the ninth rib.

L The common tail or insertion of the eighth, ninth, and tenth heads, ending tendinous in the lower angle of the scapula. With this insertion the seventh head is likewise enjoined in some bodies.

M N N O The place from whence the scapula is removed, that the subjacent part of the serratus may appear. A very small edge of the scapula is left at M, betwixt the basis and upper edge; and at N N is left part of the basis, and of the lower angle at O.

The systematic connection appears in Tab. IX, K L M N O P Q, in the trunk, where it is covered by the serratus anticus G, the pectoralis H, the latissimus dorsi O, and by the heads U V W of the obliquus externus of the abdomen.

Anteriorly its connection appears in Tab. II, Y Z A B C D E F G, &c. in the trunk, where it is also covered by the serratus anticus a, &c. and lies hid behind the subclavius f, &c. Then in Tab. I, x y z a b in the trunk, where it is covered by the pectoralis s in the breast; and by the heads of the obliquus externus of the abdomen e f g in the trunk, and by the latissimus dorsi z.

Posteriorly its connection appears in Tab. VI, P S W Y Z A B in the side of the thorax, and f at the shoulder, where the rest lies under the scapula and the subscapularis muscle that adheres to the inner side of the said bone, and under the adjacent muscles, as the teres major y in the scapula, the rhomboideus major x in the back, the elevator scapulae Z in the neck, and the coracobrachialis g at the shoulder. And what appears naked in that table, is in Tab. V, placed under the latissimus dorsi P in the back, and the cucullaris B in the neck and back.

FIGURE XXII.

The serratus anticus.

a b The first head, by which it arises at c c from the outer part of the upper edge of the end of the bony part of the third rib, and at d from its adjacent cartilage. b the thin tendinous part.

e f The second head, by which it arises at g g from the outer part of the fourth rib, in an oblique course, at its upper part, near its cartilaginous end, and from the adjacent cartilaginous part itself at h, whence it inclines downward and backward. f the thin tendinous part.

i k The third head, by which it arises at l from the outer part of the upper edge of the fifth rib, not far from its cartilaginous end. k is thin tendinous part.

m The tendinous end, which begins to appear tendinous before, at m in the margin of the muscle that lies towards the axilla. It is inserted at n into the upper and inner part of the coracoid process of the scapula, not far from the extreme tip of that process.

The systematic connection appears in Tab. II, a, &c. in the breast. In Tab. I, it lies under the pectoralis s in the trunk, and the deltoideus M in the shoulder. Laterally it appears in Tab. IX, G in the trunk, where, from the raised position of the arm, part of it appears uncovered by the pectoralis H.

FIGURE XXIII.

The rhomboideus minor.

a The tendinous beginning, by which it arises from the ligament of the neck, near the spines of the three lower cervical vertebrae, where it is cut off from the ligament b b.

c e The end inserted into the scapula, at that part of its basis which is near the rising spine, where the basis forms an angle with the upper margin.

The systematic connection appears in Tab. VI, m in the back. In Tab. V, it lies under the cucullaris B in the neck and back.

FIGURE XXIV.

The rhomboideus major.

The tendinous origin, by which it springs at b from the side of the end of the tip of the spinal process of the first or lowest vertebra of the neck, the uppermost or twelfth of the back c, of the eleventh d, of the tenth e, and of the ninth f. And in the spaces betwixt those spines it coheres with the adjacent or nearest muscles, from whence it is here cut off at g g g g.

h i The part where the muscle bends itself in the direction of the basis of the scapula, but without inserting itself.

j From thence its extremity is inserted into the basis of the scapula, as far as its lower angle k.

The systematic connection appears in Tab. VI, p, &c. in the back, where it lies partly under the rhomboideus minor m. In Tab. V, it lies under the cucullaris B in the back, and the latissimus dorsi P, a small part being naked at L.

T H E

Eighteenth Anatomical Table

O F T H E

H U M A N M U S C L E S

E X P L A I N E D.

Muscles of the Humerus.

FIGURE I.

The latissimus dorsi, laterally.

- a a The broad tendon, by which it begins.
- b The fleshy part.
- c d The place where the broad tendon is cut off, where it coheres with the origin of the gluteus magnus.
- e e The origin of the broad tendon, from the outer part of the margin of the middle of the spine of the ilium.
- f g h The heads, which arise in the side of the body from the outer part of the ribs; f that from the eleventh rib, g that from the tenth, h from the ninth. That from the twelfth rib, lies under the part that springs from the os ilium, and therefore does not appear in the figure.
- i The place where it bends itself to the teres major.
- k l The inner portion, of which k denotes the fleshy part, l the tendon in which it ends.

Add here Fig. 2. and 3.
The systematic connection appears in Tab. IX, O, &c. in the trunk, where at its origin it is covered by the cucullaris z, and with its end passes under the arm.

FIGURE II.

The latissimus dorsi, posteriorly.

- a a The broad tendon, by which it begins.
- b b Its origin from the ends of the spines of the six lower vertebrae of the back, from the spines of the lumbar vertebrae, and from those of the os sacrum.
- c d Its origin from the oblique processes that are at the sides of the opening in the os sacrum, where the canal of the spina dorsi terminates.
- d e The part that coheres with the beginning of the gluteus magnus, from whence it is cut off.
- e f Its origin from the outer edge of the middle portion of the spine of the ilium.
- g The fleshy portion.
- h The place where it bends itself to the teres major.
- i k The inner portion; of which i denotes the fleshy part, k the tendon in which it ends.

Add here Fig. 1. and 3.
The systematic connection appears in Tab. V, P, &c. in the back, where it is covered at its origin by the cucullaris B F, while its end passes under the teres major O.

TAB. XVIII.



A. Belli del.



FIGURE III.

The latissimus dorsi, anteriorly.

a b The heads which arise from the ribs, a that from the tenth rib, b that from the sixth.
 c The anterior fleshy portion.
 d The inner fleshy portion coming from the back, here cut off at e e.
 f The tendon in which it ends, inserted at g g a little below the left unequal protuberance in the upper head of the os humeri, into the fore part of the eminence h h, that terminates the sinus or channel backward, through which descends the tendon of the biceps muscle of the arm; and then running lower than the said sinus, where it meets the tendon of the pectoralis, it in part joins and continues itself thereto.

Add here Fig. 1. and 2.

The *systematic connection* appears in Tab. I. *z* *z* w in the trunk, where in its upper part it lies behind the pectoralis *s*. In Tab. II. part of the end *W* in the humerus, is covered by the coracobrachialis and biceps of the arm *u* *w* *y* *x*, which in Tab. I. is covered by the pectoralis *s* in the trunk, and the deltoideus *M*, &c. in the humerus.

FIGURE IV.

The pectoralis, anteriorly.

a a Its origin from almost all the fore side of that part of the clavicle which is incurved towards the thorax.

b b b Its origin from the anterior part of the os pectoris, all the way from the root of that part which sustains the clavicle, as far as the insertion of the cartilage that sustains that sixth rib.

c Its origin from the outer part of the end of the cartilage of the sixth rib.

d e Its origin from the upper part of the outer side of the cartilage of the seventh rib, almost at its end, where the origination is for some way thin and tendinous; and of which the lower part e may be said to belong to the pectoralis, or to the aponeurosis of the obliquus externus of the abdomen.

f f The part where it coheres with the aponeurosis of the external obliquus of the abdomen, from whence it is cut off.

g The portion that joins this muscle from the aponeurosis of the external obliquus of the abdomen. h h the place where it is cut off from that aponeurosis.

The portion of this muscle that arises from the fore part of the whole cartilage, and often from the hoay end itself of the fifth rib, lies here under the muscle as also do the portions which it receives from the fore parts of the cartilages which the four upper ribs send to the os pectoris, and from the adjacent parts of the os pectoris itself.

i i The foot-steps, or marks impressed on this muscle by the deltoideus, under which it in part lies.

k The tendon in which the upper part ends, inserted at l l into the oblong eminence of the os humeri, that is seated in its inner side, a little below the large unequal protuberance of the upper head of the humerus, lying along the side of the sinus, and terminating the same before, through which the biceps detaches one of its heads. But the tendon ends in that part of the ridge or eminence that looks towards the sinus.

Add here Fig. 5.

The *systematic connection* appears in Tab. I. *z* in the trunk, where it is in part covered by the latissimus colli *a a a*, and by the deltoideus *M*, &c. in the shoulder.

Laterally its connection appears in Tab. IX. H I in the trunk.

FIGURE V.

The end of the pectoralis, in its back part.

a b Portions of its anterior extremity, of which a is tendinous throughout, b is a thin tendinous surface. The rest is covered by the posterior extremity.

c The lower portion, that coming from the anterior part, bends itself round the upper.

d d The posterior tendinous end, which in its upper part crosses the first end applied to it, and in the end connected with it.

e e f Its insertion into the os humeri. See Fig. 4. l l.

g g g g A part of the os humeri cut out, in such a manner as to show the end of the muscle, as it is inserted.

Add here Fig. 4.

FIGURE VI.

The infraspinatus.

a b Its origin from the back of the scapula, along its basis; and from the lower part of the spine b—C. The rest continues to arise from beneath the said spine, as far as the root of its processus acromion, and below that also from the sinus, that is extended along the anterior and lower rim of the scapula.

d The tendon that first begins to appear externally.

e f The fleshy portions that join to that tendon. e the upper, that goes off from the spine. f the lower portion, that comes from the lower angle.

g The tendinous end, inserted at h into the upper and back part of the larger unequal protuberance in the upper head of the os humeri.

The *systematic connection* appears in Tab. VI. *u*, &c. in the scapula, where it in part lies under the teres minor *t*, and by its extremity passes in some measure under the processus acromion scapulae. Then in Tab. V. I K in the back, where it is partly covered by the latissimus dorsi *P*, and the cucullaris B G, and likewise the deltoideus *f*, &c. in the shoulder.

Laterally its connection appears in Tab. IX. *P* in the trunk, where it is likewise covered in part by the latissimus dorsi *Q*, and the cucullaris A, and in part by the deltoideus A, &c. in the left arm.

FIGURE VII.

The coracobrachialis, in its fore part.

a a The coracobrachialis muscle.
 b Its common origin together with the shorter head of the bicipital muscle of the arm, from the coracoidei process of the scapula.

c Part of the shorter head of the biceps brachialis, externally tendinous, and conjoined with the coracobrachialis; d d the place where the said short head is cut off.

e The tendinous excursion, or aponeurosis that runs along the 8th of the coracobrachialis, where the short head of the biceps no longer coheres with it.

f The division or slit in this muscle through which a nerve passes.

g Its insertion into the back part of the inner side of the os humeri, beneath the middle longitudinal portion of that bone.

Add here Fig. 8.

The *systematic connection* appears in Tab. III. *f* g h, &c. in the humerus, where at its end it is in some measure covered by the brachialis internus *u*. Then in Tab. II. *u* in the arm, where it is in a great measure covered by the biceps brachialis *w* *x*. Then in Tab. I. R S in the arm, where it is likewise covered by the biceps brachialis X, the pectoralis *s* in the trunk, and the deltoideus M in the shoulder.

FIGURE VIII.

The coracobrachialis, in its back part.

a The tendon, which here springs from two originations b c.

d The division or slit in its fleshy part, through which passes a nerve.

Add here Fig. 7.

The *systematic connection* appears in Tab. VII. *u* in the arm; where part lies under the teres major *w*, and the subscapularis *t*, in the scapula; part behind the brachialis externus *z* in the arm; and part is hid by the os humeri. And what there appears naked is in Tab. VI. covered by the extensor longus C, and the extensor brevis *z*, in the humerus; a small portion appears naked betwixt them and the teres major *y* in the scapula; and which in Tab. V. is covered by the deltoideus *f*, &c. in the shoulder.

FIGURE IX.

The teres major, in its fore part.

a The tendinous end, inserted at b b into the oblong eminence e c, that is a little below the left unequal protuberance in the upper head of the os humeri.

Add here Fig. 10.

The *systematic connection* appears in Tab. III. *z* *z* in the scapula, where it is in part covered by the subscapularis *v*, and in part by the coracobrachialis *f* in the arm. Then in Tab. II. *S* in the scapula, where it is likewise covered by the subscapularis *L* in the scapula, and by the coracobrachialis *u* in the arm, and moreover by the extremity of the latissimus dorsi *W* in the scapula. Then in Tab. I. *ff* in the trunk, where it is covered by the latissimus dorsi *t*, and is hid behind the pectoralis *s*; but in the right arm which hangs down, that part which appears uncovered in the left arm from its elevated position, is obscured or hid from the view.

FIGURE X.

The teres major, in its back part.

a a Its origin, from the outer part of the lower angle of the scapula, and from the extreme part of its anterior edge.

b The tendinous part of its end.

Add here Fig. 9.

The *systematic connection* appears in Tab. VII. *t* *t* in the scapula, where its extremity passes under the os humeri. Then in Tab. VI. *z* *z* near the shoulder, where part lies under the infraspinatus *s* *f*, part under the teres minor *t*, and part behind the extensor longus C D in the arm; and in the left arm behind the extensor brevis A. Then in Tab. V. O in the back, where likewise part of it lies behind the infraspinatus I, the teres minor N, and the extensor longus *z* in the arm; also behind the latissimus dorsi P, and the deltoideus *f* in the shoulder.

Laterally its connection appears in Tab. IX. *T* in the trunk, where part of it lies under the infraspinatus *P*, part under the latissimus dorsi *Q*, and part under the deltoideus A, &c. in the left arm.

FIGURE XI.

The deltoideus, in its fore part.

a The first portion of the first order, of which this muscle is composed, arising tendinous at b b from the fore part of the clavicle c c, where that part is concave; and sometimes also from the tip of the processus acromion scapulae.

d The anterior portion of the second order, arising tendinous at e from the tip of the processus acromion scapulae *f*, betwixt the origins of the portions a and g, betwixt which it is placed and connected.

g The third portion of the first order, arising with a tendinous beginning h, from the extremity of the processus acromion scapulae, being from its origin conjoined with the tendinous beginnings of the portions, betwixt which it is placed.

k The middle portion of the second order, which arises by a tendinous part l, conjoined with the tendinous beginning of the next portion g, from the processus acromion scapulae, betwixt the origin of the portion g, and that marked g in Fig. 12. It is inserted into the middle part m, betwixt the two oblong protuberances that are fixed in the os humeri, just above its middle; and it coheres in its extremity with the brachialis internus.

n The tendinous end, formed by the portions a d, and inserted at o into the anterior of the forisid protuberances of the os humeri.

Add here Fig. 12.

The *systematic connection* appears in Tab. I. M, &c. in the humerus: where at its beginning it is covered by the *latissimus colli a a s*, and at its insertion is covered by the *biceps* muscle of the arm W.

FIGURE XII.

The deltoides, in its back part.

a The second and posterior of the first order of portions, of which this muscle is composed, arising with a tendinous origin b b, (running for some way on its external surface) from the lower edge of the spine, and from a large part of the processus acromion scapulae.

d The posterior portion of the second order, arising with a tendinous beginning e, from the lower edge of the processus acromion scapulae f, betwixt the portions a and g, and from its origin conjoined together with the tendinous beginnings of the portions, betwixt which it is placed.

g The fourth portion of the second order, arising with a tendinous beginning h, from the processus acromion, bending itself into an arch i i, and conjoined with the tendinous beginnings of the portions, betwixt which it is placed.

k The middle portion of the second order, which arises by a tendinous beginning l, from the edge of the processus acromion, and is conjoined into one with the tendinous beginning of the next portion g.

m n The tendinous end, formed by the portions a d, and inserted at n n into the hindermost of the oblong protuberances in the os humeri, that are fixed just above its middle part: into which also the portion g inserts itself.

o o The place where the flesh is cut off, from its cohesion with the brachialis internus.

Add here Fig. 11.

The *systematic connection* appears in Tab. V. f, &c. in the shoulder; where at its beginning it lies under the cucullaris G in the back; at its end under the exterior brevis s in the arm.

Laterally its connection appears in Tab. IX. A, &c. in the left arm; where its end lies behind the brachialis internus S.

FIGURE XIII.

The teres minor, in its back part.

a a Its origin, from the anterior and lower margin of the scapula, and from the whole outer part of the said margin, from the lower angle of the scapula as far as its neck.

b The tendon, inserted into the os humeri at c.

d e Fleishy portions that are inserted together with the tendon, the one above at d, the other below at e.

They are inserted into the lower and back part of the larger unequal protuberance in the upper head of the os humeri, and into the extremity of the lower part of its neck.

Add here Fig. 14.

The *systematic connection* appears in Tab. VI. r in the scapula; where at its beginning it is partly covered by the infraspinatus f, and the teres major y. Then in Tab. V. N in the back; where it is also covered by the infraspinatus I, the teres major O, and likewise by the deltoides f in the shoulder.

Laterally its connection appears in Tab. IX. B in the trunk; where also at its beginning it is partly covered by the infraspinatus P, the teres major Y, and after that by the deltoides A, &c. in the left arm.

FIGURE XIV.

The teres minor, in its fore part.

a a The tendinous part of its beginning.

b b Its origin from the anterior and lower margin of the scapula.

Add here Fig. 15.

FIGURE XV.

The subscapularis.

a b c d e Five of the first order of the fasciculi or portions of which it is composed, and which arise from eminences in the hollow part of the scapula near its basis: the first (a) from a little below the upper angle: the fifth e from the root of the lower angle: the three others b c d arise with undulous portions f f f f in the middle betwixt the former.

g h i k l Five of the second order of the bundles of which it is composed; the four lower of which h i k l are placed betwixt the five of the first order; the uppermost g above the superior of the former. m m m m m the originations of them from the inner part of the scapula.

The third order of portions lie under the first in the intervals betwixt the fasciculi of the second order. These three orders in their origination take up the whole internal surface of the scapula, from its back part almost to its neck; and likewise occupy almost the whole lower part of the round margin of its anterior and lower rim of the costa inferior.

n n The common end of the muscular portions.

o The tendinous end which it forms; inserted at p p into the less unequal protuberance of the upper head of the os humeri, from top to bottom.

q The fleshy part of the extremity, inserted beneath the foresaid tendinous part into the os humeri, below the said less protuberance.

r The less unequal protuberance in the upper head of the os humeri.

The *systematic connection* appears in Tab. IV. W, &c. in the scapula. Then in Tab. III. v v, &c. in the scapula; where it is partly covered by the coracobrachialis, with the shorter head of the biceps muscle of the arm l, &c. in the arm. Then in Tab. II. L L P X in the scapula; where it is likewise covered by the coracobrachialis with the shorter head of the biceps brachialis w in the arm; and it is also hid behind the *feratus anticus a o w*, and the *subclavius f* in the breast. And what part of it appears naked in Tab. II. is in Tab. I. covered by the deltoides M, &c. in the shoulder, and the rest is hid behind the *pectoralis s* in the trunk.

FIGURE XVI.

The supraspinatus, in its back part.

a The fleshy part lodged in the cavity, that is above the spine of the scapula.

b b b Its first origin from the back part of the cavity, that is above the spine; from thence continuing to arise as far as the lunar notch, that is at the root of the coracoid process.

c The tendinous end, inserted at d into the tip of the larger unequal protuberance in the upper head of the os humeri.

Add here Fig. 17.

The *systematic connection* appears in Tab. VI. f in the scapula. In Tab. V. it is covered by the cucullaris B H H in the neck and back.

FIGURE XVII.

The supraspinatus, in its fore part.

a The tendon in which it ends, inserted at b into the tip of the larger unequal protuberance in the upper head of the os humeri.

c c The coracoid process cut off.

Add here Fig. 16.

The *systematic connection* appears in Tab. II. r s in the arm, where it lies partly under the juncture of the scapula, with the clavicle in the top of the shoulder: the rest of it lies behind the coracohyoideus, where that arises from the scapula, and is concealed behind the *subclavius f* in the breast. And what appears naked of it in that table, is in Tab. I. fastened under the deltoides M, &c. in the shoulder.

THE
Nineteenth Anatomical Table
OF THE
HUMAN MUSCLES
EXPLAINED.

Muscles moving the Cubit or Fore-arm.

FIGURE I.

The brachialis internus.

a b The bifurcated origination of it, from the os humeri, surrounding the lower part of the protuberance into which the deltoides is inserted; below

which protuberance, it likewise arises all the way from the whole extent of breadth of that bone, almost as low as the condyles, and along its fore part.

c c c The origin of the posterior horn from the os humeri.

d The lower part of this muscle, which lies near the supinator longus.

e The tendinous surface of its extremity.

f Its insertion into the inner part of the upper head of the ulna.

Add here Fig. 2.

The *systematic connection* appears in Tab. III. t, &c. in the arm, where it lies under the portion that joins the long flexor of the thumb, W in the cubit.

TAB. XIX.





Then in Tab. II. *h-k* in the arm, where the rest lies under the biceps brachialis *h-k*, and under the sublimis *D* in the cubit. Then in Tab. I. *L-L* in the arm; where also it lies under the biceps brachialis *Y-Z*, the pronator teres *W*, and the supinator longus *P*.

FIGURE II.

The brachialis internus, in its outer part.

a The first horn of its beginning. *b b* its origination from the bone of the humerus. *c c* Its inferior and hollow part; on which lies the supinator longus. Add here Fig. 1. The systematic connection appears in Tab. VII. *x A* in the arm; where it in part lies under the longer radialis externus *C C*. Then in Tab. VI. *P* in the arm; where it is likewise covered by the longer radialis externus *R*, and also by the triceps brachialis *z F*. Then in Tab. V. *y* in the humerus, in like manner covered by the triceps brachialis *z e*, and by the longer radialis externus *B* in the fore arm, also by the supinator longus *x*. Laterally it appears in Tab. IX. *S* in the left arm, and *f* in the right arm.

FIGURE III.

The biceps brachialis.

a b c The shorter head. *a* the origination of that head outwardly tendinous, springing at *b* from the upper part of the end of the coracoid process of the scapula. *c* its fleshy belly. *d e f g* The longer head. *d e f* the tendon by which it begins; arising at *d* from the same outer and upper edge of the sinus in the scapula, into which the head of the os humeri is articulated; where also the tendon is continuous with the ligament that enlarges the rim of the said sinus scapulae. From thence it runs down over the head of the os humeri *d-e*; and then thro' the groove or channel that is betwixt the two unequal protuberances at the head of that bone *e-f*, to form the fleshy belly *g*. *h* The common belly of this muscle. *i* The tendon by which it is inserted into the radius. *k* The aponeurosis, (which it sends to the tendinous fascia or covering of the cubit) cut off at *l*. Add here Fig. 4. The systematic connection of it appears in Tab. II. *w-e* in the arm. Then in Tab. I. *W-C* in the arm; where at its beginning it lies under the pectoralis *a* in the breast, and the deltoides *M*, &c. in the arm; at its end, under the pronator teres of the radius, *W* in the right arm. In its back part it appears in Tab. VI. *O* in the arm. Laterally in Tab. IX. *P Q R* in the left arm, and *g h i* in the right arm.

FIGURE IV.

The end of the tendon of the biceps, on the external part of the radius.

Because the hand is here in a pennis posture, the end of the tendon which is smooth, appears bent forwards to the anterior part of the tubercle, that stands out from the radius below its neck. *a* Its insertion into the back part of the said tubercle, thro' its whole length. Add here Fig. 3. The systematic connection of this part does not appear; but it follows after the supinator brevis *D* in the arm of Tab. VI.

FIGURE V.

The triceps brachialis, in its inner part.

a b The head which is called *extensor longus*. *b* the tendinous beginning. *c d* The head called *brachialis externus*. *d* the tendinous beginning of its posterior margin, which arises at *e e* from the posterior edge of the os humeri, and then from the tendon *f f*. *g g h* A certain tendon that stands out from the os humeri, along which it arises at *g g*, and is inserted at *h* into the posterior condyle of that bone. *i* The tendon, which arising from the surface of the brachialis externus, belongs to the posterior condyle of the humerus *k*, and is conjoined with the tendon *f f*. *l m* The caput or *extensor brevis* as it is called; *m* the tendinous part of its beginning. *n* The space betwixt that head and the os humeri, through which a considerable nerve, artery, and vein, pass along to the cubit. Add here Fig. 6. and 7. The systematic connection appears in Tab. II. *d e f g* in the arm; where it in part lies hid behind the coracobrachialis, and the biceps brachialis *x z*; and the longus *e* in its upper part goes under the teres major *S* in the scapula; the brevis *d* is covered by the brachialis internus *h* in the arm. Then in Tab. I. *T V D H* in the arm; where in the same manner it lies concealed behind the coracobrachialis *R S*, and the biceps brachialis *W X Y*; and the longus *T* goes under the teres major *f* in the trunk; and the brevis *V* is covered by the brachialis internus *L*. But separately, the part called brachialis externus Tab. III. *h i* in the arm, is there partly covered by the coracobrachialis *f*. Then in Tab. II. *f g* in the arm; and in Tab. I. *D H* in the arm; as we said before.

FIGURE VI.

The triceps brachialis, in its outer part.

a b c c d The *caput brevis* as it is called. *b* the tendinous part of it, arising at *c c c* from the outer part of the os humeri, at the root which sustains the upper head of that bone, thence descending in its origination, at first a little obliquely as far as the back part of the end of the deltoides, then according to the length of the bone by the back part of the anterior horn of the bra-

chialis internus, and then behind the said inner brachialis itself, to the anterior margin of the os humeri; and having left a space (*n* Fig. 5) at about the middle of the arm, it is then again continued on for some way in the direction of the said margin. *d* the sinuosity impressed on this muscle by the deltoides. *e f g h* The *caput longus* of this muscle. *f* the tendinous beginning, by which it springs from the bottom of the neck of the scapula at *g*, and from the extreme part of the margin that is beneath its neck. *h* a sinuosity impressed by the deltoides.

i The head called *brachialis externus*. *k* The common tendon of these three heads. In the outer part of which the caput brevis terminates here very suddenly and sooner than usual, close by the caput longus; and the fleshy fibres of the same join themselves in a continued straight course all the way to those of the longus, and in their lower part externally to the tendinous portion *l*, that is formed by the longus. *m* The tendinous portion, that is formed by the brachialis externus, and joins the common tendon.

But the manner in which the longus forms a broad tendon internally, towards the brevis, and how the fibres of the brevis join the same, as the fibres of the longus join the brevis outwardly, could not be expressed in the figure.

n The tendinous portion, which arising from the surface of the brachialis externus, belongs to the larger and interior condyle of the humerus. *p q* The common tendon, inserted chiefly into the outer part of the tip of the olecranon or elbow.

r The smaller point of the common tendon, inserted at *q f* into the anterior part of the elbow, and the ridge that stands out from thence along the ulna. Add here Fig. 5. and 7.

The systematic connection appears in Tab. VI. *z-N* in the arm; where the beginning of the longus *D* is covered by the teres minor *r* in the scapula. Then in Tab. V. *s-x* *E* in the arm; where the originations of the longus *p*, and of the brevis *n*, are covered by the deltoides *f*, &c. Laterally its connection appears in Tab. IX. *T-X* in the left arm, and *s-e* in the right arm.

FIGURE VII.

The lower head of the triceps brachialis, commonly called the brachialis externus, represented in its outer part.

That this may appear, the longus and brevis, with part of the common tendon belonging to the three heads are cut off; under which tendon it is seated in its outer part. Particularly the flesh of the longus is cut off at *a-b*; that of the brevis with the common tendon from *b-c*; and the part of the brevis cut off is outwardly tendinous, inwardly fleshy.

d e The brachialis externus, in which are impressed the marks of the longus at *d*, and of the brevis at *e*.

f f f Its origin from the outer part of the os humeri, taking its beginning first near the bottom of the place into which the teres major is inserted, and from thence with its anterior side or edge it takes an oblique course to the anterior margin of the os humeri, and thence to the root of the anterior condyle of that bone; and from the outer part of that root at *g* through the whole extent or height of the fame.

And from its origin it occupies the whole breadth of the bone, that is *e-a*; raised betwixt its anterior and posterior margin *e f f* Fig. 5.

h A part that is tendinous. *i* The tendinous portion, arising from the surface of the brachialis externus, and belonging to the larger condyle of the humerus *k*. *l* The tendon common to the triceps.

m The tendinous part, that is formed by the longus, and joined to the common tendon.

Here then appears the manner in which the flesh of the outer brachialis joins partly with the flesh of the brevis and longus, partly with the tendons of those two, and in part with the interior common tendon.

n The tendinous part, which the external brachialis forms and joins to the common tendon.

o o The common tendon, inserted into the outer part of the tip of the olecranon or elbow.

p Here the brachialis externus extends its fleshy part with the common tendon to the elbow. Add here Fig. 5. and 6.

The systematic connection appears in Tab. VII. *s-y* in the arm.

FIGURE VIII.

The anconacus.

a The tendon, by which it begins, and arises at *b* from the outer and lower part of the lesser condyle of the humerus.

c c Its extremity, inserted into the fore part of the elbow, just below the brachialis externus; also into the outer edge of the ulna below the said part of the elbow.

The systematic connection appears in Tab. VI. *Y*, &c. in the arm. Then in Tab. V. *F* is the cubit or fore-arm; where it is partly covered by the tendon of the triceps brachialis *x*, and the outer ulnaris *W*.

Muscles moving the Hand.

Add here the biceps brachialis Fig. 3. and 4.

FIGURE IX.

The radialis internus carpi.

a The tendinous beginning, by which it springs at *b* from the end of the posterior condyle of the os humeri.

But it is to be observed that the radialis internus, palmaris longus, ulnaris internus and sublimis, arise with one common tendinous head from the said posterior condyle of the humerus; with which head also the beginning of the

pronator teres covers; and that the said head detaches a sort of branches or partitions to which at their originations those muscles adhere, or the parts of which tendinous head belong to each of those muscles, in the manner represented in the shorter radialis externus Fig. 11. L. But we have here represented each of those muscles separated from one another according to the course of their fibres, in the same manner with the last mentioned. The forementioned muscles likewise in part arise from, or rather cohere with, the tendinous covering of the cubit.

c The tendon in which this muscle ends, and which as d being increased in thickness, passes through the oblong sinus that is seated on the inner part of the larger triangular bone, and is at last inserted at e into the middle of the internal and upper part of the head of the first metacarpal bone that sustains the index.

The manner in which the tendon enters the membranous canal, that is at the fore part of the ligament, which covers the tendons running from the cubit to the hand or the inner side of the wrist, see in Tab. I. QW in the right hand. The channel itself see in Tab. II. p in the right hand, and in Tab. III. S in the right hand.

The systematic connection appears in Tab. I. YG in the arm; where at its origin it lies under the pronator teres F, and the palmaris longus A; then under the supinator longus P; in the end the tendon passes into the middle of the palm.

Laterally its connection appears in Tab. IX. n in the right arm, and c d in the left arm.

FIGURE X.

The ulnaris internus, in its interior part.

a The tendinous beginning, arising at b from the greater condyle of the humerus, and cohering with the common tendinous head of the muscles which arise from the said condyle; from which head it is separated in the manner mentioned in the radialis internus Fig. 9. Part of this common tendinous head runs a long way through the fore part of the muscle at c.

d The origin of it from the elbow.

e e The thin and broad portion, that is a sort of continuation of the said origin d; and which here at f goes off from the tendinous vagina or covering of the cubit g. Unless we should rather say that this part arises tendinous from the ulna, together with the said vagina, being firstly conjoined with that into one.

h The tendon, in which it ends, inserted at i into the proximal part of the pisiform bone of the wrist, where that bone is most protuberant towards the palm. We have sometimes seen this tendon, after inserting itself into the pisiform bone, continue itself further on, to the crooked process of the trapeziform bone of the carpus, and to be there inserted.

Add here Fig. 11. a—h.

The systematic connection appears in Tab. II. A A B in the arm; where it is in part covered by the tubulus C D H, and beneath that, also under the profundus. Then in Tab. I. x x p in the arm; where it is also covered by the tubulus f, &c.

k The ligament, that is extended from the pisiform bone of the wrist l, to the inner and upper part of the superior head of the fourth metacarpal bone of the hand at m.

FIGURE XI.

The ulnaris internus, and shorter radialis externus, externally.

a—k The ulnaris internus. a Its beginning, arising at b from the lower and back part of the greater condyle of the humerus, and cohering with the common tendinous head of the muscles, which arise from the said condyle.

c The beginning of it from the posterior edge of the olecranon, but little below the end of the tendon of the triceps brachialis.

d d The thin and broad portion, which is a sort of continuation of the said beginning c, and which in this part e e goes off from the tendinous vagina of the cubit; if it does not rather arise with a thin tendinous beginning i, conjoined into one with the said vagina, from the spine of the ulna k k, and which continuation bands out from the back part of the olecranon. In the part f g it arises below from the same spina ulnae.

h The tendon, inserted into the pisiform bone.

Add here Fig. 10.

The systematic connection appears in Tab. VI. l—q in the arm. Then in Tab. V. K—V in the cubit.

Laterally it appears in Tab. IX. q r s in the right arm, and Y in the left arm.

l—v The shorter radialis externus.

1 Its origin from the anterior and left condyle of the humerus, with a tendinous head common to the extensor digitorum communis, the extensor carpi radialis proprius and the ulnaris externus. But these muscles cohere so together in their origin, that they may be either said to spring from the os humeri by a common tendon, that sends out branches or partitions dividing them into so many portions, from which partitions their fibres also continue to arise, and by which they cohere together; or else these partitions may be esteemed as a tendinous excursion of the beginning of any two of the muscles betwixt which they are joined, and from which the fibres of each proceed. Altho' more properly a portion of the common tendinous origin, and of the partition, belongs to each apart; but the parts thereof so closely cohere, and are conjoined one with the other, that they resemble and may be accounted a tendinous origin common to them all, and branches or partitions common to each two next continuous muscles. But here we have represented this radialis separated according to the course of its fibres from the extensor digitorum communis; because whether we chuse to say they have one common origin and partition, or refer the partition to one muscle from whence the other may proceed, or rather ascribe a part of the partition to each particular muscle; in all these cases the origin is still from the anterior condyle of the humerus.

m The tendinous beginning, separated from the said common head. The tendinous part runs along for a considerable way at n n; where a sinus is impressed by the common extensor of the fingers.

o The inner portion, which is tendinous.

p The tendon, in which it ends; inserted chiefly at q into the anterior and

outer part of the root of the upper head of the metacarpal bone, that belongs to the middle finger; and likewise into the next adjacent upper head of the metacarpal bone of the index.

r The course of the tendon through the back part of the sinus, which is the first or most anterior of those in the outer or back part of the lower head of the radius; and it is retained or tied down by the outer armillary ligament of the carpus Tab. V. 16. in the right hand; and in Tab. IX. f in the left hand. Add here Fig. 12.

The systematic connection appears in Tab. VII. G H I in the cubit; it partly lies under the longer radialis externus B E, and the supinator brevis K. Then in Tab. VI. V W X. in the arm; where it also lies under the longer radialis externus Q T, and the supinator brevis D, with the long abductor of the thumb L, the left extensor of it T, and the larger extensor a c, with the indicatæ f h. Then in Tab. V. H I I I in the cubit; placed also under the longer radialis externus A D, the long abductor of the thumb z, the left extensor of it 24, and the larger 23; and also under the common extensor of the fingers d e.

Laterally its connection appears in Tab. IX. l m n in the left arm.

FIGURE XII.

The shorter radialis externus, in its fore part.

a The tendinous beginning.

b The tendon, in which it ends; inserted chiefly at c into the upper and outer part of the root of the upper head of the metacarpal bone, that belongs to the middle finger; also into the next adjacent upper head of the metacarpal bone of the index.

d Its course through the posterior part of the sinus, which is the most anterior of those in the outer or back part of the lower head of the radius; and it is there tied down by the outer armillary ligament e in the left arm of Tab. I. Add here Fig. 11. l, &c.

The systematic connection appears in Tab. III. w w x y z in the left fore-arm, and w x in the right; where it in part lies under the longer radialis externus f—i in the left, and q r in the right cubit or fore-arm. Then in Tab. II. f f f f f in the left cubit, and f i in the right; where in like manner it lies under the longer radialis externus s o p in the left, and l w in the right fore arm; also under the long abductor of the thumb Z, the left extensor e, and the larger extensor g, with the indicatæ J in the left hand. Then in Tab. I. k k l l l in the left arm, placed likewise under the longer radialis externus f g i, the long abductor of the thumb w, with the left extensor of it c, and the larger y in the hand; also under the tendon of the common extensor of the fingers, belonging to the index o, and that to the supinator longus P S in the arm.

FIGURE XIII.

The longer radialis externus, in its outer and back part.

a a Its origin from the anterior edge of the os humeri, and continued along at b from the anterior or left condyle of that bone.

c The place where it joins and has a common origin with the extensor digitorum communis of the hand, and with the ulnaris externus. See Tab. V. C in the cubit or fore-arm.

d The tendinous part of its beginning.

e The tendon in which it ends, inserted at f into the outer and fore part of the root of the upper head of the metacarpal bone of the index.

g The course of the tendon through the fore part of the second sinus, that is the most anterior of those in the back part of the lower head of the radius; and it is tied down or confined by the outer armillary ligament 16, in the right hand of Tab. V. and which in Tab. IX. is marked f in the left hand.

h The interior part of this muscle.

Add here Fig. 14.

The systematic connection appears in Tab. VII. B—F in the cubit, where its fore part is covered by the shorter radialis externus G H. Then in Tab. VI. Q—U in the arm, where at its origin it lies under the triceps brachialis L; but its tendon under the long abductor of the thumb Z, the left extensor of it T, and the larger a c; also its fore part is covered by the shorter radialis externus V. Then in Tab. V. A—D in the cubit, where in like manner it lies under the triceps brachialis r in the arm, the long abductor of the thumb z, in the cubit, its left extensor 24, and the larger 23, with the shorter radialis externus H, and the supinator longus s.

Laterally its connection appears in Tab. IX. g h i i i k in the left arm.

FIGURE XIV.

The longer radialis externus, in its fore part.

a The tendinous beginning.

b c The division of it into two parts, of which b is the principal.

d The tendon in which the chief portion ends, and which is larger than the other.

e The tendon in which the left portion ends, and which conjoins itself with the other tendon d, and forms therewith.

f The common tendon, inserted at g into the outer and fore part of the root of the upper head of the metacarpal bone that sustains the index.

h The course of the tendon through the fore part of the second sinus, which is the most anterior of those in the back part of the lower head of the radius; and it is tied down by the outer armillary ligament, Tab. I. e in the left wrist. Add here Fig. 15.

The systematic connection appears in Tab. III. f—u in the left cubit, and q r in the right cubit, where at its origination it lies behind the brachialis internus s. Then in Tab. II. c—w in the left cubit, and l w in the right cubit, where, as before, it lies behind the brachialis internus l, and is also covered by the long abductor of the thumb Z, (and a b d in the right cubit) with the left extensor of the thumb e, and the larger extensor g. Then in Tab. I. f g h i in the left arm, and g h in the right; there likewise seated under the long abductor of the thumb w (x b in the right arm) the left extensor e, and the larger extensor y in the left hand, and also under the long supinator P in the arm.

T H E

Twentieth Anatomical Table

O F T H E

H U M A N M U S C L E S

E X P L A I N E D.

Muscles of the Fingers.

FIGURE I.

The common extensor of the fingers, with the proper extensor of the little finger.

a-x The *extensor communis digitorum manus*.
 b The tendinous beginning, arising at c from the end of the anterior condyle of the os humeri. But it is a part of the common tendinous head of which we spoke in describing the *flexor radialis externus* l Fig. 11. Tab. XIX. And as there the said radialis is separated according to the course of its fibres from this extensor, so this extensor, with the proper extensor of the little finger, is on one side separated in like manner from the said radialis, and on the other side from the *ulnaris externus*.

d Part of the tendinous vagina or case, that binds together the muscles that lie on the outer part of the cubit, immediately after the common integuments; and springing with a tendinous origin b from the condyle c. But this part of the said vagina or case, is that from under which the present common extensor of the fingers arises, or with which the beginnings of its fibres are conjoined.

e e The edge from whence the rest of the said tendinous swath or vagina is cut off, where the fibres of the muscle no longer arise from it.

f The portion belonging to the index. g the tendon in which it ends, and which is afterwards conjoined with the tendon of the indicator V, whence it forms the common tendon h.

i The tendon belonging to the middle finger, and in which tendon is formed the slit k, as it descends over the back of the hand. The fleshy portion that forms this tendon, lies under the two other portions l l.

l The portion belonging to the ring finger. m the tendon in which it ends, and which in its descent over the back of the hand has the slit n. o the branch of it that joins the tendon of the middle finger, and is not always to be found. p the branch of the same tendon that afterwards divides into two, one of which q joins the tendon s of the little finger, but is not constantly found: The other r again divides into two, and sends one portion s to join the tendon of the little finger *ef*, or rather to the tendon q, that is conjoined with the tendon belonging to the little finger.

v The tendinous portion by which the trunk of the tendon m a belonging to the ring finger is conjoined with the tendon *ef* of the little finger, near its beginning; which portion is formed of the two parts s and v, going off from the aponeurosis w. of the tendon m a conjoined together below into one.

x The tendinous portion by which the trunk of the tendon m a belonging to the ring finger, is conjoined with the tendon i of the middle finger. And this portion is formed of the tendon e conjoined with the aponeurosis y, that goes off from the trunk of the tendon m a of the ring finger, near the root of the said finger.

z The aponeurosis, which arising from the tendon i of the middle finger, goes to the tendon g of the index, and conjoins together near the roots of the fingers.

This figure shows the manner in which the tendons pass through the third sinus in the lower head of the radius, and which is the most posterior of those in the outer side of the wrist; but for the manner in which they are tied down therein by the outer annular ligament, see Tab. V. 16 in the right hand, and Tab. I. e in the left arm; also Tab. IX. f in the left hand.

The *systematic connection* appears in Tab. V. d, &c. in the cubit. Also in Tab. I. m n o p q in the left arm. And in Tab. IX. p q r s in the left arm and hand.

a-f The *extensor proper to the little finger*.
 f Its beginning, conjoined with the beginning of the common extensor of the fingers.

e Part of the tendinous swath of the cubit before mentioned at d. From beneath which the fibres of this muscle arise.

d d The edge from whence the rest of the swath is cut off, where the fibres no longer proceed from it.

e The tendon in which it ends, having a small slit at f in its descent over the back of the hand.

For the manner in which it is retained by the outer annular ligament, see Tab. V. 16 in the right hand, and in Tab. I. e in the left arm, and in Tab. IX. f in the left hand.

The *systematic connection* appears in Tab. V. a, &c. in the cubit. Also in Tab. I. r s in the left arm. And in Tab. VII. 5 in the left hand. Also in Tab. IX. v w in the left arm and hand, and in the right hand.

g h i k The extensor tendons, conjoined on the backs of the fingers with the aponeuroses and tendons of the muscoli interosii, lumbricales, &c. of which g, belonging to the little finger, is formed by the tendon z of the proper extensor of the little finger, conjoined with the portions q s w from the common extensor. h that of the ring finger, and i that of the middle finger, are from the common extensor. k That of the index is formed by the tendon of the indicator V, conjoined with the tendon g from the common extensor.

l l l l The ends of these tendons, inserted each of them at m into the trans-

verse oblong protuberance in the outer part of the upper head of each bone of the second phalanx or order.

n o The conjunction of the tendon of the index with the tendon of the left lumbricalis n; and with the tendon s of the posterior interosii of the index.

p q The conjunction of the tendon of the middle finger with the tendon p, that is common to the anterior interosii of the middle finger and second lumbricalis; and with the tendon of the posterior interosii of the middle finger.

r s The conjunction of the tendon of the ring finger with the tendon r, that is common to the anterior interosii and third lumbricalis of the ring finger.

t u The conjunction of the tendon of the little finger with the tendon t, that is common to the anterior interosii and fourth lumbricalis of the little finger; and with the tendon u that is common to the abductor and small flexor of the little finger.

v w The tendon of the first lumbricalis here cut off; which tendon conjoins itself with the tendon of the index s, and being increased by a portion received from thence, runs to the third bone x. Add here q r r s t Fig. 3.

y The tendon of the posterior interosii of the index, here cut off; which tendon conjoins itself with the tendon s of the index, and being increased by a portion received from thence, it runs to the third bone z. See t, &c. Fig. 6.

A The common end, in which the tendons x z conjoin themselves, inserted at B into the middle protuberance in the outer part of the upper head of the third bone.

C The tendon common to the anterior interosii and second lumbricalis of the middle finger, here cut off; which tendon conjoins itself at p with the tendon of the middle finger, and being increased by a portion received from thence, it runs to the third bone D. Add here v, &c. Fig. 9.

E The posterior interosii of the middle finger, here cut off; which tendon conjoins itself with the tendon q of the middle finger, and being increased by a portion received from thence, it runs to the third bone F. Add here m, &c. Fig. 9.

G The common end, in which the tendons D and F conjoin themselves, inserted at H into the middle protuberance in the outer part of the upper head of the third bone.

I The tendon common to the anterior interosii and third lumbricalis of the ring finger, here cut off; which tendon conjoins itself with the tendon r of the ring finger, and being increased by a portion received from thence, it runs to the third bone K. Add here k, &c. Fig. 6.

L The tendon of the posterior interosii of the ring finger, here cut off; which tendon conjoins itself with the tendon f of the ring finger, and being increased by a portion received from thence, it runs to the third bone M. Add here a, &c. Fig. 9.

N The common end, in which the tendons KM conjoin themselves, inserted at O into the middle protuberance in the outer part of the upper head of the third bone.

P The tendon common to the anterior interosii and fourth lumbricalis of the little finger, here cut off; which tendon conjoins itself with the tendon t of the little finger, and being increased by a portion received from thence, it runs to the third bone Q. Add here a, &c. Fig. 6.

R The tendon common to the abductor and short flexor of the little finger, here cut off; which tendon conjoins itself with the tendon u of the little finger, and being increased by a portion received from thence, it runs to the third bone S. See Fig. 10. and 11.

T The common end, in which the tendons QS conjoin themselves, inserted at U into the middle protuberance in the outer part of the upper head of the third bone.

The *systematic connection* appears in Tab. V. *γ x c d e g h i k. x z n o p q r s t u w x y z C X P S W. v x z 3 4 7 8 9 10* in the right hand. Also in Tab. VI. *u v g h i k m n o. h e f i v u w x y. c c c c g l m n o. d e r s t v w x y* in the right hand. Likewise in Tab. VII. *b f g h i k n o p q. c l u v w x a d e. d f g h i n o p q. c l u v t w x y z* in the right hand.

See also Tab. I. K L I M N O. P R. P. Q in the left hand. And in Tab. II. 8 9 11 12 13 14. 6 15. 6 3 in the left hand. In Tab. III. *m n r s t u. v x y z. w. x* in the left hand. Then in Tab. V. *z c D D* in the left hand. Also in Tab. VI. *l m n o* in the left hand. Then in Tab. VII. *5 6 7 8 9 10* in the left hand. Also in Tab. VIII. *q r. p* in the left hand. Then in Tab. IX. *v w x y z* in the left hand, and in the right hand.

Concerning the aponeuroses which join the extensor tendons from the interosii, lumbricales, &c. see those muscles.

V The tendon of the indicator cut off. See Fig. 12. d.

FIGURE II.

The profundus, in its outer part.

a a Its origination from the back part of the ulna, beginning below the root of the olecranon or elbow.

Add here Fig. 3.

The *systematic connection* appears in Tab. VII. *R S S* in the right cubit. Then in Tab. VI. *l k k* in the right arm, where it is partly covered by the *ulnaris internus* l. Then in Tab. V. *K* in the right cubit, where it is also in part covered by the *ulnaris internus* R, and is likewise hid behind the *ulnaris externus* W.

TAB. XX.



A. Hall. Sculp.



FIGURE III.

The profundus, in its inner part, with the lumbricales.

- a-p The profundus flexor of the fingers.
- b b, its origin from the ulna, below the unequal surface into which the brachialis internus is fixed. Below which also its origin occupies more than half the upper part of the inner side of the ulna; arising also from the adjacent part of the ligament that is placed between the radius and ulna. And its origination is here figured, separated from its cohesion with the flexor and ulnaris internus.
- c Part of the tendinous beginning.
- d, e, f Three tendons arising from the flexor. The first of which d goes into the tendon g h of the index. The second e ends in the tendon i k of the middle finger. The third f divides into two, one of which l m goes to the ring finger, the other n o to the little finger. As these tendons run along the palm and fingers, they are in a manner split longitudinally, and appear as if formed of two conjoined together h. k. m. o: at last they are inserted at p. p. p. into rough surfaces, that are in the inner sides of the bones of the third phalanx or under, at the root of the upper head of each of them.
- z, l, s. A The passage of the tendons through the inner carpal bones, and under the inner carpal ligament; for which see Tab. III. N in the right hand.
- The vagina or sheath by which these tendons, and those of the sublimis, are covered as they pass along the joints of the fingers with the metacarpus, see in Tab. L. 4 4 &c. in the right hand. Also the ligamentary sheath, by which these and the tendons of the sublimis are tied down at the joints of the bones of the first phalanx, may be seen at y, &c. in the right hand of the same Table; in which also may be seen those at z, &c. in the same hand, that cover the tendons as they pass over the bones of the second phalanx.
- Add here Fig. 2.
- The *synsarcotic connexion* appears in Tab. III. C C &c. in the cubit; where part of it lies under the long flexor of thumb P W, and the tendons K L lie partly under the abductor of the fourth metacarpal bone of the hand U, and all of them H. L. K. L. under the lumbricales e. g. k. n. Then in Tab. II. x x R. i i k, &c. in the cubit and right hand (x is in the left cubit, and hand for the tendons); where it lies under the flexor C &c. in the cubit, and the tendons of the sublimis L. I. N. P; the tendon belonging to the little finger, also lies under the abductor of the fourth metacarpal bone x in the hand, and the small flexor of the little finger t. Then in Tab. L. f in the arm, and y z, &c. in the right hand (V, &c. in the left hand) where the rest of it lies under the sublimis f f, &c. in the arm, and the pronator teres W; its tendons lie under the aponeurosis of the palmaris longus c, with the tendons of the sublimis x &c. in the hand.
- Then again in Tab. VII. R-W in the left cubit and hand. Also in Tab. VI. i the left arm, and p, p in the hand. Also in Tab. V. K in the left cubit, and X P S, &c. in the hand. And laterally in Tab. IX. in the fingers of the left hand.
- q-r The *seff lumbricalis*; r r its origination, the thicker portion of those two parts into which the tendon of the profundus belonging to the index, is in a manner split longitudinally. And it arises from that side of the tendon, that is over-against the aponeurosis of the palmaris longus.
- s The tendon, that joins the common tendon of the extensor of the index, and then ends in the third bone of the index.
- t The aponeurosis, that it joins with the aponeurosis of the abductor indicis, and together with that joins the common tendon of the extensor indicis.
- Add here Fig. 1. w &c. and Fig. 6. k.
- u-y The *second lumbricalis*; its most considerable part w arising from the thicker portion of those two into which the tendon of the profundus belonging to the middle finger, is in a manner split longitudinally; and from that side of the tendon that is opposed to the aponeurosis of the palmaris longus; then again by a less considerable and slenderer portion w, it arises from the tendon belonging to the index; and principally from that part of the said tendon, which is next the bottom of the palm.
- z The tendon of it, that is afterwards conjoined with the tendon of the anterior interosseus of the middle finger, and with that forms the common tendon y conjoining itself with the tendon of the extensor communis, and ending in the third bone of the middle finger.
- Add here Fig. 8. e, and Fig. 1. C.
- aa The *third lumbricalis*; arising like the second with its most considerable part a a from the thicker of those portions, into which the tendon of the profundus belonging to the ring finger, is in a manner split longitudinally; and its less considerable part b, from the tendon belonging to the middle finger, but from the slenderer portion thereof.
- c Its tendon, which being conjoined with the tendon of the anterior interosseus of the ring finger, therewith forms the common tendon d, conjoining itself with the tendon of the extensor communis, and belonging to the third bone of the ring finger.
- Add here Fig. 7. l, and Fig. 1. I.
- ee The *fourth lumbricalis*; arising like the second with its most considerable part e e from the thicker of those portions, into which the tendon of the profundus belonging to the little finger, is in a manner split longitudinally; and its less considerable part f arises from the slenderer portion of the tendon belonging to the ring finger.
- g Its tendon, which being afterwards conjoined with the tendon of the anterior interosseus of the little finger, forms therewith the common tendon h, that joins the tendon of the extensor of the little finger, and ends in the third bone of the little finger.
- Add here Fig. 7. q, and Fig. 1. P.
- The *synsarcotic connexion* appears in Tab. III. c f e. g w. k s n p in the right hand; where the fourth in part lies under the abductor of the fourth metacarpal bone of the hand U; but at its origin it lies hid behind the inner annular ligament of the wrist N. Then in Tab. II. c c. f. n. p. q. b; in the right hand; where it is partly covered by the tendons of the sublimis P. N. L. L.; the first being hid by the second short abductor of the thumb u, the fourth by the short flexor of the little finger t; and they are also hid behind the inner annular ligament of the wrist l. Then in Tab. L. O w. l. n. k. s. i. q in the right hand; where the greater part of it is covered by the aponeurosis of the palmaris longus c; and the first is also covered by the second short abductor of the thumb L. Add here Tab. IV. a b. p. k. e. p in the right hand.

Moreover in Tab. III. o p q in the left hand. In Tab. II. 11. 10 in the left hand. In Tab. L. I H in the left hand. In Tab. VII. w t in the right hand. In Tab. VI. v t in the right hand. In Tab. V. 7. 6 in the right hand. In Tab. VII. a. z. p. 4 in the left hand. In Tab. VI. k c d e in the left hand. In Tab. V. p in the left hand. In Tab. IX. r t f in the left hand.

FIGURE IV.

The sublimis.

- a The tendinous beginning, arising at b from the inner part of the greater condyle of the humerus. But it is separated from the common tendinous head, by which it arises with the other muscles from that condyle, in the manner we described in speaking of the radius internus at a Fig. 9. Tab. XIX.
- c The portion arising with a small tendon c from the fore part of the eminence of the ulna, into which the brachialis internus is inserted, near the end of the said brachialis.
- e The broad and thin head from the radius.
- f The tendinous part of the origin from the radius.
- g g The origin of this head from the radius, from the inner side nearly of its middle, beginning the near end of the supinator brevis and pronator teres; and from thence also continuing to arise at g h.
- i The portion belonging to the index. k the tendon in which it ends.
- l The portion belonging to the middle finger. m the tendon in which it ends.
- n The portion belonging to the ring finger. o the tendon in which it ends.
- p The portion belonging to the little finger. q the tendon in which it ends.
- k m o q The passage of the tendons thro' the inner concave part of the wrist, under the inner ligament of the wrist; for which see l in the right hand of Tab. II.
- r The tendon split in a manner longitudinally; which is also in the rest.
- s t The two horns, into which the tendon splits itself; inserted at s. v into the inner part of the edge in the middle of the base of the second phalanx; the one into the anterior, the other into the posterior edge. The rest are inserted after the same manner with this.
- w The thin portion, by which those horns cohere together under the tendon of the profundus. The same also takes place in the other fingers as in this.
- The ligamentary sheath by which these, with the tendons of the profundus are tied down as they pass over the bones of the first phalanx, may be seen in Tab. L. 3. &c. in the right hand. As also the sheath that cover them at the joints of the fingers with the metacarpus, three marked 4. 4. 4. &c. with those which their extreme horns pass under, at 5. &c.
- Add here Fig. 3.
- The *synsarcotic connexion* appears in Tab. II. C-Q in the cubit; where part of it is covered by the pronator teres y; the tendons l and I. in the hand lie partly under the small flexor of the little finger z; the tendon P, under the second abductor of the thumb u; and all of them at their extremities under the tendons of the profundus i. l. h. l. Then in Tab. I. f-m in the arm; where it in part lies under the palmaris longus s b, partly under the radius internus P O, in part under the supinator longus P S, and pronator teres W; also in the right hand its tendons appear at x. z. &c. where a great part of them are covered by the aponeurosis of the palmaris longus c, and at their extremities they lie partly under the tendons of the profundus y. &c.
- Moreover in Tab. VI. s-a in the arm; where it in part lies behind the ulnaris internus l, and the profundus l. And in Tab. V. M-Q in the cubit, placed also under the same muscles; and moreover the tendons X P &c. appear in the left hand. Laterally in Tab. IX. c c in the left arm, and the tendons in the hand; and in the right arm p. Also in Tab. II. the tendons appear in the fingers of the left hand. Also in Tab. I. S &c. in the left hand.

FIGURE V.

The sublimis.

- a The ligament, that goes from the lower part of the posterior condyle of the humerus, to the back part of the upper head of the ulna, near the bottom of its lesser fossa.
- b c c Part of the sublimis cut off, where it arises from the condyle b, and c c that from the ligament a, and from the upper and back part of the rough edge or ridge of the ulna, into which the brachialis internus is inserted.
- Add here Fig. 4.

FIGURE VI.

The inner interossei of the hand, viewed in their outer surface.

- a The interossei of the little finger, arising at b b from that side of the metacarpal bone of the said finger, that lies next the metacarpal bone of the ring finger, and particularly from more than its upper half, just below the root of its upper head; except that part of its breadth that is near the back of the hand, and from whence the smaller head of the posterior interosseus of the ring finger arises at a Fig. 9.
- c Its tendon, which having received a part from the inner side of the tendon of the fourth lumbricalis, conjoins itself with the tendon of the proper extensor of the little finger, and being increased by a portion received from thence, runs to the third bone of the little finger e.
- f g The aponeurosis, that joins the tendon of the extensor; and is produced in its lower part f from the tendon c; in its upper part g coming from the capsular ligament of the joint of this finger with its metacarpal bone.
- Add here Fig. 1. P &c. and Fig. 7. n &c.
- The *synsarcotic connexion* appears in Tab. VII. m n o p r in the right hand; where it is partly covered by the posterior interosseus of the ring finger u. Then in Tab. VI. f in the right hand, where almost the whole of it lies behind the posterior annularis q r. The like appears in Tab. V. g f in the right hand.
- h The tendon of the proper extensor of the little finger. i the tendon common to the abductor and small flexor of the little finger. See Fig. 1. p R &c.
- k The anterior interossei of the ring finger, arising at l l from that side of the metacarpal bone of the said finger, that lies next the metacarpal bone of the

middle finger, and particularly from more than its upper half, below the root of its upper head; except that part of its breadth which is next the back of the hand, and from whence the smaller head of the posterior interosseus of the middle finger arises, in Fig. 9.

m Its tendon, which having received on its inner side the tendon of the third lumbricalis, joins itself with the tendon of the common extensor belonging to this finger, and being increased by a portion received from thence, runs to the third bone of the said finger.

p q The aponeurosis, that joins the tendon of the extensor; produced in its lower part p from the tendon m; and springing in its upper part from the capsule of the joint of this finger with its metacarpal bone.

Add here Fig. 1, f &c. and Fig. 7, h &c.

The *systematic connexion* appears in Tab. VII. r x s t u in the right hand; where it is partly covered by the posterior interosseus of the middle finger s. Then in Tab. VI. u is the right hand; where almost the whole lies under the posterior interosseus of the middle finger s b. The like appears in Tab. V. r q in the right hand.

r The tendon of the common extensor belonging to this finger. s the tendon of the posterior interosseus of the ring finger. See Fig. 1, k L. &c.

t The posterior interosseus of the index, arising at u u from that side of the metacarpal bone of the index, that lies next the metacarpal bone of the middle finger; and particularly from more than half its length, just below the root of the upper head of that bone; except the margin of that side which is next the back of the hand, from whence arises the smaller head of the anterior interosseus of the middle finger, x Fig. 9.

v Its tendon, that joins itself with the tendon of the extensor of the index, and being increased by a portion received from thence, runs to the third bone s of the index.

y z The aponeurosis, that joins the tendon of the extensor indicis; produced in its lower part y by the tendon v; and coalescing in its upper part from the capsule of the joint of this finger with its metacarpal bone.

Add here Fig. 1, j &c. and Fig. 7, e &c.

The *systematic connexion* appears in Tab. VII. f j g t u in the right hand; where it is partly covered by the anterior interosseus of the middle finger t. Then in Tab. VI. g t in the right hand; where the rest of it is under the anterior interosseus of the middle finger i k. The like also appears in Tab. V. i, z. P in the right hand.

z The tendon of the extensor indicis. i the tendon of the first lumbricalis. See Fig. 1, h, m, &c.

z The anterior interosseus of the index, arising at d d from the anterior side of the metacarpal bone of the index; and particularly from more than its upper half, from the root of the upper head of the said metacarpal bone.

z The end of its tendon, inserted at f into the fore part of the upper head of the first bone of the index.

Add here Fig. 7, a &c.

The *systematic connexion* appears in Tab. VII. z, 3 in the right hand. Then in Tab. VI. z in the right hand; where it is partly covered by the abductor indicis z t. Likewise in Tab. V. z t, in the right hand.

Moreover it appears in Tab. III. e f in the left hand. Then in Tab. II. W in the left hand. And in Tab. I. w in the left hand; laterally in Tab. IX. p in the left hand.

FIGURE VII.

The internal interossei of the hand, viewed on their inner side.

a The anterior interosseus of the index, arising at b b b from the fore side of the metacarpal bone of the index; and particularly from more than the upper half of its length, just below the root of its upper head.

c The tendinous end, inserted at d into the fore part of the upper head of the first bone of the index.

Add here Fig. 6, e &c.

The *systematic connexion* appears in Tab. IV. v w in the right hand; where the greater part of it is covered by the adductor of the thumb s, and the short flexor l. Then in Tab. III. x is the right hand; covered also by the abductor of the thumb b, and by the short flexor Z, also by the first lumbricalis c. Then in Tab. II. x in the right hand, where it likewise lies under the abductor of thumb y, and the first lumbricalis z, with the abductor indicis s t; and just in that manner it appears in Tab. I. x in the right hand.

e The posterior interosseus of the index, arising at f f from that side of the metacarpal bone of the index, that lies next the metacarpal bone of the middle finger; and particularly from more than half of its length, just below the root of its upper head.

g Its tendon, which being increased by a portion received from the extensor indicis, runs to the third bone of the index.

The said tendon also adheres by thin fibres to the capsule of the joint of this finger with its metacarpal bone, so it passes over the same towards the palm of the hand. In the same manner likewise are disposed the anterior interosseus of the ring finger, and the anterior interosseus of the little finger.

Add here Fig. 6, t &c.

The *systematic connexion* appears in Tab. IV. x y in the right hand, where the greater part of it is covered by the adductor of the thumb s, and the short flexor l. Then in Tab. III. x y in the right hand; covered also by the abductor of the thumb b, and that tendon of the profundus which belongs to the index H. Then in Tab. II. f in the right hand, covered also by the tendon of the sublimis P that belongs to the index. Then in Tab. I. v in the right hand, covered by the aponeurosis of the palmaris longus z z.

Moreover in Tab. VIII. i in the left hand.

h The anterior interosseus of the ring finger, arising at i i from that side of the metacarpal bone of that finger, which lies next the metacarpal bone of the middle finger; and particularly from more than half its length, just below the root of its upper head.

k Its tendon, to which the tendon of the third lumbricalis (x z d Fig. 1.) l joins itself; and the common tendon formed by them m, being increased by a portion received from the tendon of the common extensor of this finger, runs to its third bone.

Add here Fig. 6, k &c.

The *systematic connexion* appears in Tab. IV. z f in the right hand, partly covered

by the third lumbricalis g. Then in Tab. III. v in the right hand; where the rest of it is covered by the third lumbricalis k, and the tendon of the profundus belonging to the middle finger l. Then in Tab. II. p in the right hand; where also it is covered by the third lumbricalis g, and the tendon of the sublimis N belonging to the index. Then in Tab. I. u in the right hand, covered by the third lumbricalis k, and the aponeurosis of the palmaris longus z z.

Moreover in Tab. VIII. it appears at m in the left hand.

n The interosseus of the little finger, arising at o o from that side of the metacarpal bone of the said finger, that lies next the metacarpal bone of the ring finger; and particularly from more than half its length, just below the root of its upper head.

p The tendon of this interosseus, which joins the tendon of the fourth lumbricalis (e z d Fig. 3.) cut off at q; and the common tendon e, which is formed of it, being increased by a portion received from the extensor proper to the little finger, runs to the third bone of the said finger.

Add here Fig. 6, a &c.

The *systematic connexion* appears in Tab. IV. m n in the right hand; where it is partly covered by the fourth lumbricalis o. Then in Tab. III. above p is the right hand, where the rest of it is covered by the fourth lumbricalis o, and tendon of the profundus L, belonging to the adductor of the fourth metacarpal bone U. Then in like manner in Tab. II. f in the right hand; and in Tab. I. o in the right hand.

Moreover in Tab. VIII. at o it appears in the left hand.

FIGURE VIII.

The bicipital or external interossei of the hand, viewed on their inner side.

a—f The anterior interosseus of the middle finger.

a The smaller head, which arises from the metacarpal bone of the index.

b The thicker head, arising at c c from a little more than the upper half of that side of the metacarpal bone of the middle finger, that lies next the metacarpal bone of the index.

d The tendon of it that joins the tendon of the second lumbricalis (u x y Fig. 1.) cut off here at e; and the common tendon formed thence f, being increased by a portion received from the tendon of the common extensor belonging to the finger, runs to the third bone of the said finger.

The extremity also that lies under the former, usually inserts itself into the eminence that is just beneath the first bone of the left bone. After the same manner are disposed the posterior external interossei of the middle finger, and of the ring finger.

Add here Fig. 9, v x, &c.

The *systematic connexion* appears in Tab. IV. x in the right hand; where the greater part lies under the posterior interosseus of the index x, the adductor of the thumb s, and the short flexor l, with the second lumbricalis m. Then in Tab. III. v in the right hand, placed likewise under the posterior interosseus of the index x, the adductor of the thumb b, and the second lumbricalis g. Then in Tab. II. m in the right hand; placed under the posterior interosseus indicis i, the second lumbricalis f, and the tendon of the sublimis P belonging to the index. Then in Tab. I. m in the right hand; placed under the posterior interosseus of the index v, the second lumbricalis l, and the aponeurosis of the palmaris longus z z.

Moreover in Tab. VIII. near k in the left hand.

g—k The posterior interosseus of the middle finger.

g The smaller head, which arises from the metacarpal bone of the ring finger.

h The thicker head, arising at i i from a little more than the upper half of that side of the metacarpal bone of the middle finger, that lies next the metacarpal bone of the ring finger.

k The tendon of it, which being increased by a portion received from the tendon of the common extensor belonging to the middle finger, runs to the third bone of the said finger.

Add here Fig. 9, m o &c.

The *systematic connexion* appears in Tab. IV. e d in the right hand; where a great part is covered by the anterior interosseus of the ring finger e. Then in Tab. III. t u in the right hand; where it is covered by the anterior interosseus of the ring finger e, and the tendon of the profundus belonging to the middle finger l. Then in Tab. II. e in the right hand; covered by the anterior interosseus of the ring finger p, and tendon of the sublimis belonging to the middle finger N. Then in Tab. I. t in the right hand; covered by the anterior interosseus of the ring finger e, and the aponeurosis of the palmaris longus z z.

Likewise in Tab. VIII. i in the left hand.

l—o The posterior interosseus of the ring finger.

l The thinner head, that arises from the metacarpal bone of the little finger.

m The thicker head, arising from a little more than the upper half of that side of the metacarpal bone of the ring finger, that lies next the metacarpal bone of the little finger.

o The tendon of it, which being increased by a portion received from the tendon of the common extensor belonging to the ring finger, runs to the third bone of the said finger.

Add here Fig. 9, a c &c.

The *systematic connexion* appears in Tab. IV. i k in the right hand; where a great part of it is covered by the interosseus of the little finger m. Then in Tab. III. q is the right hand; covered by the fourth lumbricalis n, and tendon of the profundus K. Then in Tab. II. r in the right hand; in like manner covered by the fourth lumbricalis h, and tendon of the profundus belonging to the ring finger. Then in Tab. I. r in the right hand; covered also by the fourth lumbricalis i.

Also in Tab. VIII. n n in the left hand.

FIGURE IX.

The bicipital or external interossei of the hand, viewed in their outer side.

a—h The posterior interosseus of the ring finger.

- The thinner head, arising at b b from the outer edge of that side of the metacarpal bone of the little finger, that lies next the metacarpal bone of the ring finger, from the root of its upper head almost to its lower head.
- The thicker head, arising at d d from a little more than the upper half of that side of the metacarpal bone belonging to the ring finger; which lies next the metacarpal bone of the little finger.
- Its tendon, that joins itself with the tendon f of the common extensor belonging to the ring finger, and being increased by a portion received from thence, runs to the third bone g of the little finger.
- The aponeurosis, that joins to the tendon of the common extensor belonging to the ring finger; produced in its lower part h from the tendon e; in its upper part i springing from the capsule of the joint of this finger with its metacarpal bone.

Add here Fig. 1. L &c. and Fig. 8. l &c.

The *fibrotic connexion* appears in Tab. VI. q r; r t in the right hand. Then in Tab. V. m n x p l in the right hand; where the rest of it lies under the tendons of the common extensor of the fingers ff, &c. and under the tendon of the extensor proper to the little finger e.

Moreover in Tab. VII. a t &c. in the right hand. Also in Tab. III. i in the left hand; and in Tab. II. z in the left hand.

- The tendon, belonging to the ring finger from the common extensor. l the tendon common to the anterior interossea of the ring finger and third lumbricalis. See Fig. 1. s l &c.

m—t The *posterior interossea of the middle finger.*

n The thinner head, arising from the outer edge of that side of the metacarpal bone of the ring finger, that lies next the metacarpal bone of the middle finger; from the root of its upper head almost to the lower head of the said bone.

o The thicker head arising at p p from a little more than the upper half of that side of the metacarpal bone of the middle finger, that lies next the metacarpal bone of the ring finger.

q The tendon of it that joins with the tendon r of the common extensor r belonging to the middle finger, and being increased by a portion received from thence, runs to the third bone s of the middle finger.

r The aponeurosis that joins the tendon of the common extensor belonging to the middle finger, produced in its lower part t from the tendon q; covering its upper part u from the capsule of the joint of this finger, with its metacarpal bone.

Add here Fig. 1. E, &c. and Fig. 8. p h, &c.

The *fibrotic connexion* appears in Tab. VI. a b c f g h in the right hand. Then in Tab. V. x y z C w in the right hand, where the rest lies under the tendon of the common extensor of the fingers f a o p.

Likewise in Tab. VII. e f, &c. in the right hand. Also in Tab. III. h in the left hand. And in Tab. II. t in the left hand.

v— The *anterior interossea of the middle finger.*

v The thinner head, arising at w w from a little more than the upper half of that side of the metacarpal bone of the middle finger, that lies next the metacarpal bone of the index.

x The thicker head, arising at y y from the outer edge of that side of the metacarpal bone of the index, that lies next the metacarpal bone of the middle finger; from the root of its upper head almost to its lower head.

z Its tendon, which being received by the inner part of the tendon of the second lumbricalis, joins itself at a with the tendon of the common extensor belonging to the middle finger; and being increased by a portion received from thence, it runs to the third bone s of the middle finger.

• The common end, in which the tendons x, s are conjoined, inserted at d into the third bone.

• The aponeurosis, that joins the tendon of the common extensor belonging to the middle finger; produced in its lower part e from the tendon x, in its upper part f from the capsule of the joint of this finger with its metacarpal bone.

Add here Fig. 1. C &c. and Fig. 8. a b &c.

The *fibrotic connexion* appears in Tab. VI. i k k l m n p in the right hand; where it lies partly under the tendon of the indicator muscle. Then in Tab. V. H H H L X P S D in the right hand; where in part also it lies under the tendon t of the indicator, and likewise under the tendon r of the common extensor, and its aponeurosis e.

Moreover in Tab. VII. at f &c. in the right hand. And in Tab. III. g in the left hand; and Tab. II. O in the left hand.

• The tendon of the common extensor belonging to the middle finger. See Fig. 1. i l.

Muscles of the little finger.

Add here the *extensor proper to the little finger*, Fig. 1. a &c.

FIGURE X.

The small flexor of the little finger.

- Its origin from the outer part of the carpal ligament, and at b from the middle of the extremity of the crooked process of the cariform bone of the wrist.
- The tendon, in which it ends; and by which, joining the tendon of the abductor, it forms the common tendon d; and that conjoins itself with the tendon of the extensor proper to the little finger; and being increased by a portion received from thence, it runs to the third bone of this finger. See Fig. 1. R a S T U.

Add here Fig. 1. R &c. and Fig. 6. i.

The *fibrotic connexion* appears in Tab. II. s a w in the right hand. Then in Tab. I. f h p in the right hand; where it is partly covered by the palmaris brevis g g, and partly by the aponeurosis of the palmaris longus c.

Moreover in Tab. VI. y in the left hand. Also in Tab. V. s in the left hand. And in Tab. IX. i in the right hand.

FIGURE XI.

The abductor of the little finger.

- Its origin from the inner and back part of the round protuberance in the pisiform bone; and from the adjacent loose ligament of the wrist at b.

c One of the tendons, in which it ends; inserted at d into the back part of the upper head of the first bone of the little finger, just beneath its upper edge.

e The other tendon, that joins itself to the tendon of the small flexor, here cut off at f; and the common tendon thence produced, immediately inserts itself beneath the said tendinous end d, into the same head of the bone where it is usually protuberant; then at g (which is d Fig. 10.) it joins the tendon of the extensor proper to the little finger.

The aponeurosis, which this tendon gives to the extensor tendon of the little finger, see in Tab. V. a in the right hand; and in Tab. VI. t in the right hand; and Tab. VII. l in the right hand.

Add here Fig. 1. R &c. and Fig. 6. i.

The *fibrotic connexion* appears in Tab. II. y z in the right hand; partly covered by the small flexor t a w. Then in Tab. I. c in the right hand; in part also covered by the small flexor h p, and in part by the palmaris brevis g g.

Moreover in Tab. VI. s in the left hand; and f in the right hand. Also in Tab. V. t in the left hand; and s in the right. And in Tab. IX. k in the right hand.

Muscles of the index or fore-finger.

FIGURE XII.

The indicator.

a The tendinous beginning, arising at b b near the back part of the extensor major of the thumb, from the outer spine of the ulna, beginning near the middle of that bone; afterwards, below the origin of the said extensor major of the thumb from the ulna, it arises from the interossea ligament of the cubit near the ulna.

c The tendon in which it ends, and which runs together with the common extensor of the fingers under the outer annular ligament of the wrist (16 Tab. V. in the right hand) through the common sinus.

d The composition of this tendon, with the tendon of the common extensor of the fingers belonging to the index e, here cut off; and with that it forms the common tendon f.

Add here Fig. 1. V h l m n o, &c.

The *fibrotic connexion* appears in Tab. VI. f g h in the arm. Then in Tab. V. t in the right hand, where part of it is covered by the tendon r of the common extensor of the fingers; and in the cubit it lies under the said common extensor d, &c. and under the extensor proper to the little finger a, with the ulnaris externus w.

Moreover in Tab. II. z' z' in the left hand; and in Tab. I. it appears at u u in the left hand. Also in Tab. IX. v in the left hand.

g The tendon of the posterior interossea of the index. See y Fig. 1.

h The tendon of the first lumbricalis. See w Fig. 1.

FIGURE XIII.

The abductor indicis, externally.

a The tendinous beginning, by which it arises at b from the back of the larger multangular bone.

c Its origin from the upper part of the edge of the metacarpal bone of the thumb, that lies next to the index.

d The portion that arises from the inner and upper part of the metacarpal bone of the index.

e The aponeurosis which it conjoins with the tendon of the first lumbricalis, and with the common tendon of the extensors of the index, h Fig. 1: from whence it is here cut off at f.

Add here Fig. 14.

The *fibrotic connexion* appears in Tab. VI. y z in the right hand, where it lies partly under the tendon e of the extensor major of the thumb. And in Tab. V. 12. y in the right hand; covered in like manner by the tendon 13 of the extensor major of the thumb.

Moreover in Tab. II. it appears at S in the left hand; and in Tab. I. at x in the left hand; also at Tab. IX. at y in the left hand.

FIGURE XIV.

The abductor of the index, in its inner side.

a Part of its tendinous beginning.

b The tendinous end, by which it is inserted at c into the upper head of the first bone of the index.

Add here Fig. 13.

The *fibrotic connexion* appears in Tab. II. a b in the right hand; where the greater part of it is covered by the abductor of the thumb y, and the short flexor x, with the first lumbricalis c. And in Tab. I. b in the right hand; covered in the same manner by the abductor of the thumb y, and the short flexor w, with the first lumbricalis O w.

Muscles of the thumb.

FIGURE XV.

The opponent of the thumb.

a Its origin from the anterior of those eminences in the larger multangular bone, that help to form the sinus, through which the tendon of the radialis internus passes to the hand; and at b b b from the carpal ligament, with a tendinous beginning.

c The tendinous portion of its extremity.

d Its insertion at the inner side of the metacarpal bone of the thumb, at its lower end. It is also inserted along the whole anterior edge of that side of the bone.

e The impression formed by the first abductor of the thumb, and by its second short abductor.
The *systematic connection* appears in Tab. II. q &c. in the right hand; in part covered by the second short abductor of the thumb u, and the tendon f of the left extensor of the thumb. Then in Tab. I. X in the right hand; in a great measure covered by the first abductor of the thumb Y; and a small part by the tendon d of the left extensor of the thumb.
Moreover in Tab. VI. r in the left hand. And in Tab. II. C in the left hand. Also in Tab. I. s in the left hand. And in Tab. IX. I in the left hand.

FIGURE XVI.

The abductor brevis of the thumb.

a Its origin from the inner carpal ligament.
b Its tendinous end, of which the part c is inserted into the inner and fore part of the upper head of the first bone of the thumb.
d A thin tendinous portion, that climbs on the back of the thumb, and joins with the fore part of the tendons of the extensors of the thumb, and is contained over the surface of these tendons to a like aponeurosis of the short flexor of the thumb.
e The portion, which the tendon of the upper part of the long abductor of the thumb frays to the short abductor. See Fig. 19. c: from whence it is here cut off.
The *systematic connection* appears in Tab. I. Y Z C in the right hand. And in Tab. II. k in the right hand.
Moreover in Tab. V. f d in the left hand. And in Tab. IX. i d in the left hand; and a b in the right hand.
f The tendon of the left extensor of the thumb here cut off.
g The common tendon of the extensors of the thumb.

FIGURE XVII.

The second short abductor of the thumb.

a Its origin, from the lower and outer part of the inner carpal ligament.
b Its tendinous end, inserted at c into the inner and fore part of the upper head of the first bone of the thumb.
The *systematic connection* appears in Tab. II. v &c. in the right hand; at its end covered by the aponeurosis of the short abductor of the thumb h. g Then in Tab. I. L in the right hand; where it is also covered by the short abductor Y C, and the aponeurosis of the palmaris longus z.
Moreover in Tab. VI. it appears at t in the left hand. And in Tab. V. I in the left hand. Also in Tab. IX. e in the right hand.

FIGURE XVIII.

The long abductor of the thumb, in its outer part.

a The tendinous beginning, arising at b b from the spine of the ulna, just above the middle of that bone, from its outer part, near the lower portion of the supinator brevis.
d The part that arises at c c from the outer side of the radius, near the lower part of the supinator brevis, opposite its origin from the ulna.
Also beneath it arises from the outer part of the interosseous ligament, that is fastened betwixt the radius and ulna, and between the two foregoing originations of it from the radius and ulna.
f The tendinous portion of the said intermediate part.
g The tendon of its upper part.
h The tendon of its lower part, here cut off at l.
The tendons slide down thro' the anterior sinus that is in the lower head of the radius, under the ligament, 20 in the right hand of Tab. V. and in Tab. IX. g in the left hand.
Add here Fig. 19.
The *systematic connection* appears in Tab. VI. L—W in the arm; where it is covered by the shorter radial extensor V, the supinator brevis D, the extensor major of the thumb a, and left extensor F O. Then in Tab. V. 21—23 in the cubit; covered by the shorter radial extensor H, the common extensor of the fingers d, the proper extensor of the little finger a, and the left extensor of the thumb 24, 25.
Moreover in Tab. II. it appears in the left cubit at Z s b. And in Tab. I. w x y z b b in the left arm. And in Tab. IX. x y z a in the left arm and hand.

FIGURE XIX.

The long abductor of the thumb, in its inner part.

a Its inner part, that lies next the supinator longus and radial extensor.
b Its upper part. c the tendon, in which it ends; of which the part d is inserted into the inner side of the larger multangular bone, near the thumb; and the portion e joins the short abductor of the thumb, here cut off, V. e Fig. 16.
f Its lower part. g the tendon, in which it ends; inserted at h into the tubercle, that is in the inner and fore-part of the upper head of the metacarpal bone of the thumb, above its internal edge.
The tendons slide down thro' the anterior sinus in the lower head of the radius, under the ligament to be seen at u in Tab. I. in the arm.
Add here Fig. 18.
The *systematic connection* appears in Tab. II. a b c d in the right cubit; where its end is covered by the opposent of the thumb q in the hand. Then in Tab. I. s z a b b in the right arm; where likewise its end lies under the opposent X, in hand.
Moreover it appears in Tab. V. g in the left hand.

FIGURE XX.

The short flexor of the thumb.

a Its origin, from the inner and lower part of the left multangular bone, from the os magnum vel capitatum b, and from the cuneiform bone c. It arises also from the inner eminence of the larger multangular bone. And below its origination from these bones, it likewise springs from the adjacent heads of the metacarpal bones, belonging to the index and middle finger, and often from those of the ring finger and thumb.
d One of its tails, inserted by the tendinous end e into the upper part of the scaphoid bone f, which is placed outermost or farthest from the index, at the joint of the thumb with its metacarpal bone.
g The other tail, inserted by the tendinous end h into the scaphoid bone i, that is nearest the index; into the upper part of it, and that side which is nearest the index; and a little below that, it is inserted at k into the acroell lateral part of the upper head of the first bone of the thumb.
The aponeurosis, produced from the tail which is nearest the index, and which joins the aponeurosis investing the capsule of the joint of the thumb with its metacarpal bone, and with that adheres to the common end of the extensor tendons of the thumb, may be seen in Tab. IV. r in the left hand.
The *systematic connection* appears in Tab. IV. l—q in the right hand; where a small part is covered by the abductor of the thumb s. Then in Tab. III. Z Z in the right hand; where it is covered by the adductor of the thumb b, and by the tendon A of the long flexor of the thumb, and by the first lumbrical c; and at its origin it lies hid behind the inner arillary ligament of the wrist n. Then in Tab. II. x in the right hand; covered by the adductor of the thumb y, by the tendon of the long flexor of the thumb V, with the first lumbrical c, the short abductor of the thumb a, and the opposent q. So also in Tab. I. at W in the right hand, it appears covered with the same muscles.
Moreover it appears in Tab. VIII. P—c in the left hand. Also in Tab. VII. W P in the left hand. Tab. VI. s in the left hand. Tab. V. o in the left hand. And Tab. IX. d in the right hand.
In its outer part it appears in Tab. VIII. P f in the right hand. In Tab. VII. 4, 5 in the right hand. In Tab. VI. 6, 5 in the right hand. Tab. V. between 27 and 29 in the right hand. Then in Tab. IV. l r in the left hand. Tab. III. a b in the left hand. Tab. II. H L in the left hand. Also in Tab. I. D is the left hand. And in Tab. IX. m in the left hand.

FIGURE XXI.

The long flexor of the thumb.

a The first origin of it from the radius; whose inner side it occupies, from near the tubercle into which the biceps of the arm is inserted, almost down to the pronator quadratus. And it also arises from the interosseous ligament that is betwixt the radius and ulna.
b The tendinous part of its origin.
c The portion that joins this muscle, arising by a slender tendon d, from the greater condyle of the humerus e, and is not often to be met with. f the tendon in which the said portion ends; joins the fleshy part of the flexor, and forms the first beginning of its tendon g.
The tendon passes thro' the inner sinus of the carpus under the inner ligament, which see in Tab. III. N in the right hand.
h The tendon passing betwixt the scaphoid bones of the thumb.
i Its course along the thumb and its metacarpal bone, where it is in a manner split longitudinally.
k Its insertion nearly into the middle of the rough eminence, that is in the posterior side of the last bone of the thumb.
The ligament, that confines it in passing along the first bone of the thumb. See in Tab. I. S in the right hand.
The *systematic connection* appears in Tab. III. P—E in the fore-arm and hand, where a small part lies hid behind the pronator teres L, and the shorter radial extensor x; but the accessory portion at its beginning lies behind the brachialis internus s p. Then in Tab. II. S T V W in the cubit, &c; where it lies behind the sublimis C O, the supinator longus X, and the short abductor of the thumb n in the right hand. Then in Tab. I. p e in the arm, and X X P in the right hand; where it lies under the sublimis f, the supinator longus S, the radial extensor O in the arm, and the short abductor of the thumb L in the right hand.
Moreover it appears in the left cubit and hand of Tab. VII. at X X Y. In Tab. VI. C D in the left hand. And in Tab. V. s s in the left hand. Also in Tab. IX. f f in the left arm, and f f in the right hand.

FIGURE XXII.

The larger extensor of the thumb.

a Its origin from the outer part of the ulna, almost in the middle of it longitudinally. And at b it arises beneath from the ligament that is extended betwixt the radius and ulna.
c The tendinous part of its beginning.
d The tendon, in which it ends; and which runs down thro' the small sinus of the radius, that is just behind the sinus, thro' which pass the tendons of the radiales externi; and it runs under the outer arillary ligament of the wrist, which see in Tab. V. 16 in the right hand.
e The tendon of the left extensor of the thumb, here cut off, see Fig. 23. c.
f The common end, in which the tendons of the larger and left extensor of the thumb unite; inserted at g into the oblong transverse protuberance, that stands out from the upper and fore part of the last bone of the thumb.
The *systematic connection* appears in Tab. VI. a b c d e in the arm; where it lies under the anconatus Y, and the indicator f g h. Then in Tab. V. 15, 16 in the right hand, where it lies under the common extensor of the fingers d in the cubit, under the proper extensor of the little finger a, and the ulnaris externus W.
Moreover in Tab. II. g g h in the left cubit. And in Tab. I. y A in the left hand. And in Tab. IX. e c d in the left arm and hand.

b The aponeurosis, that joins itself to the tendon of the common extensors of the thumb, here cut off. Part of it encompasses the capsule of the joint of this thumb with its metacarpal bone, connected to the said capsule: part of it springs from the posterior tail of the short flexor of the thumb. See 4 and 5 in the left hand of Tab. VI.

The aponeurosis, which the common tendon receives on the other side from the short abductor of the hand, see in Fig. 16. d.

FIGURE XXIII.

The left extensor of the thumb.

a The tendinous part of its beginning, arising at b from the outer part of the spine of the ulna, to which is connected the ligament that lies betwixt the bones of the cubit. And below that origin it arises from the forepart of the ligament.

c The tendon, in which it ends; and which here passes thro' the anterior fossa that is in the lower head of the radius, and under the ligament 20 in Tab. V. in the right hand, and Tab. I. s in the arm, and Tab. IX. g in the left hand.

d The tendon of the larger extensor of the thumb, here cut off; d Fig. 22.

e The common end, in which the tendons of the larger and left extensor of the thumb unite; inserted at f into the oblong transverse protuberance, that stands out in the upper and fore part of the last bone of the thumb.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. VI. F O d in the arm; where at its origin it lies under the extensor major of the thumb a c. Then in Tab. V. 24. 25. 26; in part covered by the common extensor of the fingers d, and the extensor proper to the little finger a.

Moreover in Tab. II. e f in the cubit. And in Tab. I. c d in the arms. And in Tab. IX. s t in the left arm and hand.

z The same aponeurosis, that is marked h, Fig. 22.

FIGURE XXIV.

The adductor of the thumb.

a Its origin from the fore part of the upper head of the metacarpal bone of the ring finger, near the metacarpal bone of the middle finger; and afterwards at b b from the inner side of the metacarpal bone of that middle finger.

c The tendinous end, inserted at d into that part of the upper head of the first bone of the thumb that lies next the index.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. IV. s &c. in the right hand; in some measure covered by the short flexor of the thumb l, and posterior interosseus of the middle finger e. Then in Tab. III. b b in the right hand; covered by the short flexor of the thumb Z, the 1st and 2d lumbricalis c, g, with the tendon of the profundus H and I. Then in Tab. II. y in the right hand, where as before it is covered by the short flexor of the thumb z, the first lumbricalis e, the second lumbricalis f, and the tendons of the profundus that belong to the index and middle finger, and the tendon of the sublimis P that belongs to the index. Also in Tab. I. F in the right hand, covered by the same muscles. Moreover it appears in Tab. VIII. g h in the left hand. Tab. VII. O in the left hand; and in Tab. VI. z in the left hand. Tab. V. q in the left hand. And in Tab. IX. e in the right hand.

In its fore part it appears in Tab. VIII. g g h in the right hand. Tab. VII. 6. 7 in the right hand. Tab. VI. 7. 8 in the right hand. Tab. V. 29. 30 in the right hand. Then in Tab. IV. e v in the left hand. In Tab. III. c d in the left hand. In Tab. II. X P in the left hand. In Tab. I. F G in the left hand. And in Tab. IX. s q in the left hand.

Muscles of the metacarpus.

FIGURE XXV.

The adductor of the metacarpal bone of the little finger.

a Its origin from the posterior and almost extreme part of the crooked process of the conciform bone of the wrist, a little below its middle; and at b from the adjacent outer part of the inner carpal ligament, below the said process.

c In these parts it is inserted into the metacarpal bone of the little finger, near its head; and betwixt them through its whole length, namely, into the posterior and inner part of that bone.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. III. U &c. in the right hand. Then in Tab. II. s e in the right hand, covered by the abductor of the little finger y, and the small flexor z. Then in Tab. I. f in the right hand, covered by the abductor of the little finger c, by the small flexor h, the palmaris brevis g g, and the aponeurosis of the palmaris longus e.

Moreover in Tab. VII. it appears at X P S in the left hand; and a in the right hand. Also in Tab. IX. l in the right hand.

Muscles of the palm.

FIGURE XXVI.

The palmaris longus and brevis.

a—o The palmaris longus.

b The tendinous beginning, arising from the end of the inner part of the posterior condyle of the os humeri; which beginning afterwards runs thro' it at e t but belongs to the common tendinous head, by which it arises with the other muscles from this condyle; and from which it is separated in the same manner with that of the radialis internus Tab. XIX. Fig. 9. a.

d The tendon, in which it ends.

e The aponeurosis, in which the said tendon expands; and which partly arises from the inner ligament of the wrist. The said aponeurosis is first slightly distinguished into the four portions f. g. h. i, going to the fingers; which are afterwards so far divided, that they only cohere by the transverse tendinous threads k k k.

l. l. l. l. l. l. The bifurcated extremity, in which each portion ends upon the finger to which it belongs; and which are inserted into the transverse ligament that is at the roots of the fingers, as well into the parts m m m that lie betwixt the two horns of each portion, as into the parts n. n. n that are immediately covered by the portions themselves betwixt those horns. And at the upper part of the said ligament, they are inserted by a small portion into the middle of the inner side of the metacarpal bones.

o The portion cut off, which it gives to the short abductor of the thumb.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. I. s—e in the arm; where at its origin it lies under the pronator teres B. Also in Tab. V. L in the cubit, and r in the left hand. And in Tab. IX. s s in the right arm.

p p The palmaris brevis, unequally divided into portions.

q q Its detachment from the beginning of the aponeurosis of the palmaris longus.

It also goes off from the outer part of the inner carpal ligament near the thumb.

r r The extremities, which are inserted into the tendinous covering of the hand that lies next to the common integuments, and belonging to the fourth metacarpal bone.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. I. g g in the right hand; where (as here) part of its origin lies under the aponeurosis of the palmaris longus e.

Moreover in Tab. V. it appears at ff in the left hand. And in Tab. IX. h in the right hand.

L

T H E

Twenty-first Anatomical Table

O F T H E

H U M A N M U S C L E S

E X P L A I N E D.

Muscles of the thigh.

Add here Tab. XXII. Fig. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. And the *abductor facialis femoris*, Fig. 8. Tab. XXIII.

FIGURE I.

The *gluteus magnus*.

- The *flesh* of this muscle is outwardly collected into small bundles loosely cohering together.
- a a Its origin from the *os ilium* at the outer edge of the back part of its spine, by which that bone is extended backwards over the *os sacrum*. It arises with a tendinous beginning.
- It also adheres so firmly to the *ligamentum sacro-ischiatricum*, and to the ligament that goes from the *os sacrum*, to the spine or crista of the *os ilium*, as also to the tendinous vagina that covers it outwardly, that it seems to arise from each of them. Its fixed origin (a a) is also continued to the tendinous origin of the *latus dorsi*, and common heads of the *longissimus dorsi* and *sacro-lumbalis*. See Tab. V. d d in the buttock.
- b The place where it arises from the outer edge of the *os sacrum*.
- c Its origin from the first protuberance, at the side of the opening in which the canal of the *spina dorsi*, including the *spinal medulla*, terminates.
- d Its origin from the junction of the oblique processes of the *os sacrum* and *coccygia*.
- e Its origin from the side of the *os coccygia*.
- f The tendon, in which it ends; and which is inserted into the protuberance of the thigh-bone, that is extended along its back part downwards from the root of the great trochanter; and it principally inserts itself into the upper part of this eminence, where it is generally the most rough and protuberant. It also coheres with the tendinous fascia or covering that binds together the adjacent muscles of the thigh.
- g The place where it coheres to the *vallis externus*.
- The *systematic connexion* appears in Tab. V. c in the buttock. Also in Tab. IX. w x y in the hip. And in Tab. I. A in the thigh.

FIGURE II.

The middle *gluteus*, in its back part.

- a a a Its origin from the whole extent of the back of the *os ilium*, from near its spine.
- b Its tendinous extremity, inserted obliquely at c c into the trochanter major, from the tip to its root.
- d d The impression made in it by the *gluteus magnus*.
- Add here Fig. 5.
- The *systematic connexion* appears in Tab. VI. i &c. in the lower part of the trunk. Then in Tab. V. Y in the buttock, where the remaining part of it is covered by the *gluteus magnus* w.

FIGURE III.

The middle *gluteus*, in its fore part.

- a Its outer part. b Its inner part.
- c c Its origin from the spine of the *ilium*.
- d The tendinous portion, by which the tendinous end begins internally.
- Add here Fig. 2.
- The *systematic connexion* appears in Tab. II. s in the trunk; where the rest of it is covered by the *gluteus minor* u. Then in Tab. I. K in the thigh; where it lies partly behind the *tensor* or *abductor fascialis femoris* M.

FIGURE IV.

The *gluteus minor*, in its back part.

- a a a The first of its origination from the back of the *os ilium*, from all that part of it which lies between the origins of the middle *gluteus* and beginning of the *ischium*, and from the posterior edge of the upper part of the *ischium* itself.

- b The tendinous portion, that begins outwardly from its tendinous insertion. Add here Fig. 5.
- The *systematic connexion* appears in Tab. VII. x &c. in the hip. In Tab. VI. h lies under the *gluteus medius* i in the lower part of the trunk, and the *pyramis* n.

FIGURE V.

The *gluteus minor*, in its fore part.

- a a Its origin from the *os ilium*.
- b Its outer part. c Its inner part.
- d Its tendinous end that terminates in that fore part of the trochanter major that is near its outer side from the root to its tip. See Tab. III. r in the trunk. Add here Fig. 4.
- The *systematic connexion* appears in Tab. III. o-f in the trunk, where it lies under the *iliacus internus* z. Then in Tab. II. u in the trunk; placed under the *iliacus internus* y in the thigh, and the *rectus z*. In Tab. I. it lies under the *abductor fascialis femoris* M in the thigh.

FIGURE VI.

The *pyriformis*, in its back part.

- a Its origin from the outer part of the posterior and lower edge of the *os ilium*, near the *os sacrum*.
- b The tendon, in which it ends; for it is inserted into the inner and middle part of the lesser of the trochanter major.
- Add here Fig. 7.
- The *systematic connexion* appears in Tab. VI. n in the lower part of the trunk; where it is partly covered by the *gluteus medius* i, in part by the upper of the *gemini* q, and in part lies behind the *os sacrum*. In Tab. V. it lies under the *gluteus magnus* c in the buttock.

FIGURE VII.

The *pyriformis*, in its fore part.

- a b c d e f Three portions, by which it arises from the fore part of the *os ilium*; being tendinous at their beginning b d f.
- g The uppermost of them, arising from the fore part of the body of the second vertebra of the *os sacrum*, just above its second foramen.
- h The middle portion, from the fore part of the process that lies between the second and third foramen.
- i The lower portion, from the fore part of the process that is between the third and fourth foramen.
- k The place where the muscle is cut off.
- Add here Fig. 6.

FIGURE VIII.

The *quadratus femoris*, in its back part.

- a The tendinous part of its beginning.
- b b The extremity, inserted into the oblong eminence of the thigh-bone, that stands out partly from the posterior side of the root of the trochanter major, and partly below the same.
- Add here Fig. 9.
- The *systematic connexion* appears in Tab. VI. z in the lower part of the trunk; its part seated under the lower of the *gemini* s, and hid behind the *biceps* of the thigh t t, with the *femimembranosus*. And what there appears naked, in Tab. V. lies under the *gluteus magnus* c in the buttock.

FIGURE IX.

The *quadratus femoris*, anteriorly.

- a a Its origin from the outer edge of the *tuberculum ischii*. Add here Fig. 8.

I. *Gluteus Magnus*



II. *Gluteus medius*



III. *Gluteus minimus*



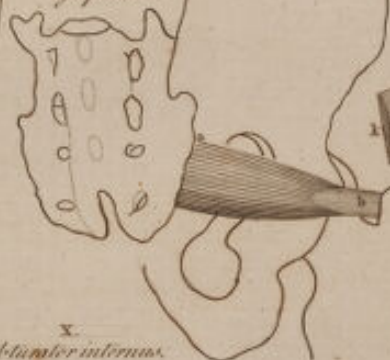
IV. *Gluteus maximus*



V. *Gluteus minor*



VI. *Pyriformis*



VII. *Pyriformis*



VIII. *Quadratus femoris*



IX. *Quadratus femoris*



X. *Obturator internus*



XVI. *Adductor magnus femoris*



XVII. *Adductor magnus femoris*



XII. *Psoas magnus*



XI. *Gemini*



XIV. *Iliacus internus*



XIII. *Psoas magni*



XV. *Psoas magni & Iliacus interni*





FIGURE X.

The obturator internus.

- a a Its tendinous origin from the fore part, and more than half the circumference of the great foramen in the os pubis; whence it first proceeds backwards through the side of the pelvis, and then bends round the margin of the ischium at b, goes through the fissa or notch that is betwixt the acute process and the tuberculum ischii; and afterwards it runs along the back of the ischium.
- c The tendon, in which it ends; inserted at the inner and fore part of the mount of the trochanter major.
- The systematic connexion appears in Tab. VII. H—P in the hip; where, as in this figure, the extremity lies hid behind the trochanter major. Then in Tab. VI. w x y in the lower part of the trunk; where at its origin it lies hid behind the levator ani e, and the coccyges d; the extremity being under the gemelli q. s. And what there appears naked, is in Tab. V. covered by the gluteus magnus e in the buttock.

FIGURE XI.

The gemini or gemelli.

- a The uppermost of the gemini, arising at b from the outer part of the end of the acute process of the ischium, near the fissa or notch through which the obturator internus bends itself.
- c The tendinous extremity.
- d The lower of the gemini, arising at e e from the outer part of the tuberculum ischii, near the lower part of the fissa through which the obturator internus bends itself.
- f The inner part of its beginning, arising outwardly at g g from the ischium, and from the lower edge of the fissa through which the obturator internus bends itself.
- h The tendinous ending.
- The extremities being conjoined with the tendon of the obturator internus, are inserted therewith into the inner and fore part of the mount of the trochanter major.
- The systematic connexion appears in Tab. VI. q. s in the lower part of the trunk; where part of it is covered by the obturator internus w y; and the extremities themselves lie hid behind the trochanter major, as in the present figure. In Tab. V. it lies under the gluteus magnus e in the buttock.

FIGURE XII.

The psoas magnus.

- a The tendinous beginning of its first head, arising at b from the lower edge of the body of the first dorsal vertebra, and at c from the ligament that is placed betwixt the body of that and the uppermost lumbar vertebra. And in some it arises from the next upper part of the body of that vertebra.
- d e The tendinous beginning of the second head, arising at d from the lower edge of the body of the fifth or uppermost lumbar vertebra, and at e from the ligament that is placed betwixt the body of that and the body of the next or fourth vertebra; and in others it arises even from the upper part of the body of the same fourth vertebra.
- f g The tendinous beginning of the third head, arising at f from the lower margin of the body of the fourth lumbar vertebra, and from the ligament g that is betwixt the body of that and the body of the third vertebra; and in others also from the next adjacent upper part of the body of the third vertebra.
- h i The tendinous beginning of the fourth head, arising at h from the lower edge of the body of the third lumbar vertebra, and at i from the ligament that is betwixt the body of that and of the second vertebra; and in others also from the next adjacent upper part of the body of the second vertebra.
- k l The tendinous beginning of the fifth head, arising at k from the lower edge of the body of the second lumbar vertebra, and from the ligament l that is betwixt the body of that and the body of the first vertebra; and in others also it arises from the next adjacent upper part of the body of the first lumbar vertebra.
- m The tendon, in which it ends.
- n The place from whence the flesh of the iliacus internus is cut off, at its conjunction with the tendon of that muscle.
- Add here Fig. 13. and 15.
- The systematic connexion appears in Tab. IV. t &c. in the trunk; where it is in part covered by the psoas parvus r s, and the diaphragm Q R. Then in Tab. III. z s in the thigh; where only that part which is in the thigh appears. Then in Tab. II. x in the thigh; in part covered by the internal obliquus of the abdomen O in the trunk, and also by the pectineus G in the thigh. Then in Tab. I. F. in the thigh, covered by the obliquus externus of the abdomen u v in the trunk, and by the pectineus E in the thigh, and by the fastorius H.

FIGURE XIII.

The heads of the great psoas.

- These are all cut off from the psoas, under which they that arise from the bodies of the vertebrae are partly seated; but those heads from the transverse processes are entirely seated under the muscle.
- a. d. g. k. s The five heads, which arise from the bodies of the vertebrae and their intermediate ligaments.
- a The tendinous beginning of the first head, arising at b from the lower margin of the body of the lowest dorsal vertebra, and at c from the ligament that is betwixt the body of that and the body of the uppermost lumbar vertebra.
- d The second head, which arises with a tendinous origin e f, at e from the lower margin of the body of the fifth lumbar vertebra, and at f from the ligament that is betwixt the body of that and of the fourth or next lumbar vertebra.
- g The third head, which arises with a tendinous beginning h i, at h from the lower margin of the body of the fourth lumbar vertebra, and at i from the ligament that is betwixt the body of that and the third lumbar vertebra.

- k The fourth head, arising with a tendinous origin l m; at l from the lower margin of the body of the third lumbar vertebra, and at m from the ligament that is betwixt the body of that and of the second vertebra of the loins.
- n The fifth head, which arises with a tendinous origin o p; at o from the lower margin of the body of the second lumbar vertebra, and at p from the ligament betwixt the body of that and of the first lumbar vertebra.
- q. r. u. w. y The five heads, which arise from the fore and lower part of the transverse processes of the lumbar vertebrae.
- q The first head, arising with a tendinous beginning at r from the transverse process of the fifth vertebra.
- s The second head, arising with a tendinous origin t from the transverse process of the fourth vertebra.
- u The third head, arising with a tendinous origin v from the transverse process of the third vertebra.
- w The fourth head, arising with a tendinous origin x from the transverse process of the second lumbar vertebra.
- y The fifth head, arising with a tendinous origin z from the transverse process of the first vertebra.
- Add here Fig. 12. and 15.

FIGURE XIV.

The iliacus internus.

- a The portion, by which it arises from the back part of the transverse process of the first or lowermost lumbar vertebra.
- b The origin from the ligament k.
- c d The first of its originations from the inner surface of the os ilium, just below the spine of that bone; and its origin is continued from the whole upper surface of that bone.
- Below d, where the arista or spine of the os ilium terminates before, it also arises from the anterior part of the os ilium, and then from its inner surface, and from the lower part of the root of the protuberance that stands out from its said margin; and likewise from the adjacent part of the capsule that contains the joint of the thigh-bone.
- e The concave part of the muscle, next the cavity of the abdomen.
- f f The joining of the flesh of this muscle with the tendon of the psoas; it also coheres beneath it.
- g The insertion also of the fleshy part itself of this muscle, below the tendon of the said psoas magnus.
- h The place where the psoas magnus is cut off.
- i The tendon common to the psoas magnus and iliacus internus.
- Add here Fig. 15.
- The systematic connexion appears in Tab. IV. y in the trunk; where it lies partly under the psoas magnus t; then in Tab. III. z in the thigh, where only that portion of it can be seen which enters into the thigh; it is also in part covered by the transversus of the abdomen p p in the trunk, and partly by the psoas magnus r s in the thigh. Then in Tab. II. y in the thigh; covered by the obliquus internus of the abdomen O O in the trunk, the psoas magnus x in the thigh, the pectineus G, and the rectus z. Then in Tab. I. G in the thigh; covered by the obliquus externus of the abdomen u in the trunk, the psoas magnus F in the thigh, and the fastorius H.
- k The ligament, that is extended from the transverse process of the lowest lumbar vertebra, to the neck part of the spine of the ilium.

FIGURE XV.

The insertion of the psoas magnus and iliacus internus, in its back part.

- a The iliacus internus.
- Add here Fig. 14.
- The systematic connexion appears in Tab. VIII. p (and the rest of the iliacus internus e) in the hip and thigh, where the external obturator r covers it in part. Then in Tab. VII. P in the hip and thigh; covered also in part by the obturator externus S. And what is there naked, is in Tab. VI. lies behind the quadratus femoris s in the lower part of the trunk.
- b The tendon, common to the psoas magnus and iliacus internus, inserted at c c into the less trochanter, which it is a manner encompasseth.
- Add here Fig. 12. and 15.
- The systematic connexion appears in Tab. VIII. q in the hip and thigh, where part of the end is covered by the obturator externus r, with the adductor of the thigh z. Then in Tab. VII. Q in the hip and thigh, where part of the end is in the same manner covered by the obturator externus S, and the adductor magnus femoris O. And what is there uncovered, is in Tab. VI. lies behind the quadratus femoris x in the lower part of the trunk.
- The remaining part is behind the psoas magnus Tab. VIII. w in the hip. Then in Tab. VII. y in the hip. In Tab. VI. m in the lower part of the trunk; and the rest lies behind the pyriformis n, and the gluteus medius i.

FIGURE XVI.

The adductor magnus of the thigh, in its fore part.

- a a Its origin from the outer part of the anterior edge of the os pubis, near its symphysis; from whence it continues to arise as far as the tubercle of the ischium.
- b. c. d Portions which are in some degree distinguished one from the other, chiefly by the different course of the fibres; and which together make the upper extremity of this muscle, inserted along the rough line on the back part of the thigh-bone.
- e f A portion that is more distinct from the rest, ending in the lower extremity, inserted at the lower condyle of the femur. f The tendon that arises from the fleshy part.
- Add here Fig. 17.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. IV. *l m n p* in the thigh; where part of it is covered by the common end of the psoas magnus and iliacus internus *x*. Then in Tab. III. *DD H L X* in the thigh, where the rest of it is covered by the same common end of the psoas magnus and iliacus internus *x y*, and by the abductor brevis of the thigh *y*, with the gracilis *Z*. Then in Tab. II. *P* in the thigh; where also the rest of it is covered by the common end of the psoas magnus and iliacus internus *x y*, the pectineus *C*, the long abductor of the thigh *D*, the gracilis *L*, and the vastus internus *S*. Then in Tab. I. *C* in the thigh; covered by the factories *H*, the abductor longus of the thigh *D*, the gracilis *B*, and the other muscles remarked in Tab. II.

d The portion that springs from the fore part, where it unites along the height of the os pubis.
e e The broad extremity, which ends in some measure tendinous, at its insertion along the femur at *fff* into the linea aspera, that runs along the whole back part of that bone.
g The lower end, that forms the tendon *h*, inserted at *i* into the middle of the upper part of the side of the inner condyle of the thigh-bone.
k The impression made in this muscle by the pectus magnus.
ll All that part which is made concave, by the impression of the femimembranosus and semitendinosus.

FIGURE XVII.

The adductor magnus of the thigh, in its back part.

a b Its origin from the outer part of the tuberculum ischii, as far as its bottom
a the tendinous portion. b the spongy part that runs thro' the fleshy part at c.

Add here Fig. 16.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. VIII. *β-D* in the thigh. Then in Tab. VII. *K N* in the thigh; placed also under the femimembranosus *A C*, and the shorter head of the biceps cruris *P*. Then in Tab. VI. *ee* in the thigh; covered also by the biceps cruris *t t*, by the semitendinosus *p q*, the femimembranosus *u*; and at its origin hid behind the transversus of the perineum *h*, and the second transversalis *g* in the lower part of the trunk. Then in Tab. V. *h* in the thigh; placed under the femimembranosus *n*, and the semitendinosus *g*, as in Tab. VI.; also under the pectus magnus *c* in the buttock.

T H E

Twenty-second Anatomical Table

O F T H E

H U M A N M U S C L E S

E X P L A I N E D.

Remaining muscles of the thigh.

Add here Tab. XXI.

FIGURE I.

The adductor longus of the thigh, in its fore part.

a The tendinous beginning, arising at *b* from the ligament by which the synchondrosis of the ossa pubis is tied together in its fore part, immediately above the protuberance that is in the anterior and upper part of the os pubis; and at *c* from the said protuberance itself.
d The tendinous part of its extremity.
Add here Fig. 2.
The systematic connexion appears in Tab. II. *D H* in the thigh; covered by the vastus internus *W S*, and the gracilis *L X*; and hid also behind the testicle and cremaster muscle *p*. Then in Tab. I. *D* in the thigh, covered by the factories *H*, the gracilis *B*; and likewise hid behind the testicle and cremaster *x*. Laterally it appears in Tab. IX. *m* in the left hip and thigh.

FIGURE II.

The end of the long adductor of the thigh, in its back part.

a a The fleshy part cut off.
b The tendinous part of its end, inserted at *c c* along the middle of the thigh-bone, into the rough line that appears along the posterior side of that bone.
Add here Fig. 3.

FIGURE III.

The end of the adductor brevis femoris, in its back part.

a a The fleshy part cut off.
b. c. d The extremity divided into three portions, of which portions the part *e* is tendinous.
f g h Their insertion into the rough eminence or line that runs along or divides the back part of the femur; and particularly into the upper part of it that is next below the trochanter minor.
Add here Fig. 4.

FIGURE IV.

The adductor brevis of the thigh, in its fore part.

a The head which is outwardly tendinous, arising at *b* from the fore part of the os pubis at the synchondrosis or cartilaginous juncture, and below the origin of the adductor longus; arising also at *c* from the ligament that covers or confines the said synchondrosis.
d The tendinous end.
In the middle is an impression or cavity made in this muscle, by the pectineus and long adductor of the thigh.
Add here Fig. 3.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. III. *y = C* in the thigh; covered by the gracilis *G*, and the iliacus internus with the psoas magnus *x y*, and hid with its extremity behind the thigh-bone. And what there appears naked, is in Tab. II. placed behind the long abductor of the thigh *D H*, with the pectineus *C*, and vastus internus *W S*.

FIGURE V.

The pectineus, in its fore part.

a a b Its origin at *a a* from the oblong eminence which runs all along the upper part of the os pubis, as far as the protuberance that stands out from its fore part near the synchondrosis; and at *b* from the said protuberance itself.
c The tendinous end.
Add here Fig. 6.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. II. *C* in the thigh, covered by the long abductor of the thigh *D*, the vastus internus *W S*, the psoas magnus *x*, with the iliacus internus *y*, and the internal obliquus of the abdomen *O* in the trunk; and hid also behind the cremaster *p q* in the trunk. Then in Tab. I. *E* in the thigh; covered likewise by the long abductor of the thigh *D*, and by the factories *H*, and the external obliquus of the abdomen *v* in the trunk; hid also behind the cremaster *x* in the trunk.
Laterally its connexion appears in Tab. IX. *n* in the left hip and thigh.

FIGURE VI.

The end of the pectineus, in its back part.

a a The fleshy part here cut off.
b The tendinous end, inserted at *c c* into the linea aspera of the thigh-bone, where it is continued downward a little below the lsa trochanter.
Add here Fig. 5.

I
Abductor longus femoris.

II
Abductor longus femoris.

III
Abductor brevis femoris.

IV
Abductor brevis femoris.

V
Polivius.



IX.

Semimembranosus.

X.

Semimembranosus. Biceps cruris.

XI.

Semitendinosus. Biceps cruris.

XII.

Biceps cruris. Semitendinosus.





FIGURE VII.

The obturator externus, in its back part.

- a The part that slopes up the great foramen in the os pubis.
 - b Part of its origin from the inner edge of the great foramen in the os pubis.
 - c The tendinous part of its extremity; the tendinous end of which is inserted into the back part of the inner side of the root of the great trochanter.
- Add here Fig. 8.
- The systematic connexion appears in Tab. VIII. *r r f t* in the ischium, partly hid behind the great abductor of the thigh *z*. Then in Tab. VII. *S S W* in the ischium, covered by the obturator internus *R-P*, and partly hid behind the adductor magnus of the thigh *O*, and the femimembranosus *B* in the thigh. Then in Tab. VI. *s s* in the lower part of the trunk; covered by the obturator internus *w y*, and the lower of the gemini *z*, and the quadratus femoris *x*; partly hid also behind the coccygens *d*; and what is there uncovered, in Tab. V. lies behind the gluteus magnus *c* in the buttock.

FIGURE VIII.

The obturator externus, in its fore part.

- a The tendinous beginning, arising at b b b from the fore part of the os pubis and ischium, and from the anterior half part of the circumference of the great foramen in the os pubis, continuing to arise from the top of the foramen to its bottom.
- Add here Fig. 7.
- The systematic connexion appears in Tab. IV. *a b* in the trunk; covered by the great abductor of the thigh *t t*, in the thigh, and the psoas magnus, with the iliacus internus *x*. Then in Tab. III. *w x* in the trunk and thigh, covered in like manner by the adductor magnus of the thigh *D*, and the psoas magnus with the iliacus internus *a*, and also by the short abductor of the thigh *y z*. And what is there (in Tab. III.) naked, in Tab. II. lies behind the peti-
 acus *C* in the thigh.

Muscles of the leg.

Add here Tab. XXIII. Fig. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7.

FIGURE IX.

The femimembranosus, in its fore part.

- a The tendon, by which it begins.
 - b The origin of its tendinous tail from its fleshy part, which is afterwards wholly tendon at c, and inserted chiefly at d into the upper head of the tibia, just below its upper round edge that is near the back part of its inner side.
 - c The anterior aponeurosis, inserted into the edge of the tibia, on that side where the principal part of the tendon inserts itself.
- Add here Fig. 10. *a-g*.
- The systematic connexion appears in Tab. III. *P S W* in the thigh; covered by the gracilis *T A B*, the adductor magnus of the thigh *D H L*, and above the quadratus. And what appears naked in Tab. III. is in Tab. II. covered by the vastus internus *S* in the thigh. And in the first table it appears behind the inner head of the gemellus.

FIGURE X.

The femimembranosus, and short head of the biceps of the thigh, in their back part.

- a-g The femimembranosus.
 - a The tendon, by which it begins, arising at b from the upper part of the back of the tuberculum ischii, near its outer side.
 - c The fleshy belly.
 - d The origin of its tendinous tail from the fleshy belly of the muscle.
 - e The principal part of the said tail, inserted into the upper head of the tibia.
 - f The posterior aponeurosis of the said tail, inserted into the rough oblique eminence that is below the back part of the root of the upper head of the tibia, where it sustains the inner condyle of the femur.
 - g The anterior aponeurosis, which it inserts into the inner edge of the tibia. In the head and upper part of the belly of this muscle, is a cavity impeded by the femitendinosus.
- Add here Fig. 9.
- The systematic connexion appears in Tab. VII. *A-G* in the thigh; covered by the gracilis *H I*. Then in Tab. VI. *u-c* in the thigh; covered in like manner by the gracilis *v s*, and by the femitendinosus *p-u*, and the biceps of the

leg *t L*. Then in Tab. V. *u s t* in the thigh, covered by the same muscle, as in Tab. VI. and moreover by the gemellus *P S* in the leg.
 Laterally its connexion appears in Tab. IX. *P Q R S* in the right leg.
h-m The short head of the biceps muscle of the leg.
 i Its origin near the middle of the thigh-bone, from the lower part of the rough line that is extended along the back part of that bone. It also arises from the tendinous partition, that is placed betwixt itself and the vastus internus muscle.
 k k Part of the tendon cut off, which arises from the longer head of this muscle.
 l Part of the tendon, that is increased by the accession of the flesh of the shorter head.
 m The tendinous end, inserted at n into the outer part of the upper head of the fibula.
 Add here Fig. 11. *g-p*, and Fig. 12. *a-g*.
 The systematic connexion appears in Tab. VII. *P, &c.* in the thigh. Then in Tab. VI. *t t*, &c. in the thigh; covered by the longer head *f s*.

FIGURE XI.

The femitendinosus and biceps of the leg, posteriorly.

- a-f The femitendinosus.
 - a The tendinous part of its origin, arising at b from the back of the tuberculum ischii, together with the longer head of the biceps; and then joining the tendinous beginning of that head at c c; from whence its beginning goes off.
 - d The fleshy part of its origin, which in some other subjects is tendinous, arising from the back of the tuberculum ischii.
 - e The tendon, in which it ends.
 - f The impression made by the gluteus magnus.
- Add here Fig. 12. *h-m*.
- The systematic connexion appears in Tab. VI. *p-u* in the thigh; covered by the longer head of the biceps *t*, and is the end placed behind the femimembranosus *C*. Then in Tab. V. *q r* in the thigh; covered also by the longer head of the biceps *f*, the femimembranosus *p*, and the gluteus magnus *c* in the buttock.
 Laterally its connexion appears in Tab. IX. *T U* in the right leg, and *a* in the left thigh.
g-p The biceps of the leg.
 g The longer head of the biceps.
 h The tendon, by which it begins, and arises at i from almost the middle of the upper part of the back of the tuberculum ischii, cojoined at its origin with the beginning of the femitendinosus.
 k k The shorter head of this muscle.
 l The common tendon, in which the two heads terminate; arising first at l from the surface of the flesh of the longer head, then increased by the accession of the flesh of the shorter head, and afterwards inserted by the short end *n*, into the outer part of the upper head of the fibula at o.
 p The impression made in this muscle by the gluteus magnus.
 Add here Fig. 10. *h-m*, and Fig. 12. *a-g*.
 The systematic connexion appears in Tab. VI. *t-u* in the thigh. Then in Tab. V. *q-x* in the thigh, covered by the gluteus magnus *c* in the buttock.
 Laterally its connexion appears in Tab. IX. *s-f* in the left leg.

FIGURE XII.

The biceps and femitendinosus, in their fore part.

- a-p The biceps of the leg.
 - a The longer head of the biceps. b the tendon, by which it begins, and which runs a considerable way through its origination, from that part where it joins the femitendinosus.
 - c The shorter head of this muscle.
 - d The tendon, in which it ends; and of which principal part e is inserted into the outer part of the upper head of the fibula; g the part belonging to the tibia, at its outer part before the head of the fibula.
- Add here Fig. 11. *g-p*, and Fig. 10. *h-m*.
- The systematic connexion appears in Tab. III. *C D E F* in the thigh; where the rest lies behind the thigh-bone and the large adductor of the thigh *D D H*. Then in Tab. II. *f v t* in the leg and thigh; placed in like manner behind the vastus externus *z*. Then in Tab. I. *X P S* in the thigh and leg; covered in like manner by the vastus externus *P*, and placed behind the outer head of the gemellus, and beginning of the plantaris.
h-m The femitendinosus.
 i The tendinous part of its beginning; which at k k is cojoined with the tendinous origin of the longer head of the biceps; from whence the beginning of this muscle goes off.
 l l The tendon, in which it ends; inserted at m into the inner side of the tibia, just below the gracilis.
 Add here Fig. 11. *a-e*.
 The systematic connexion appears in Tab. II. *r* in the leg; where the rest of it is placed behind the gracilis *q p*, and the adductor magnus of the thigh. Then in Tab. I. *s* in the thigh; placed under the factorius *F*.

Twenty-third Anatomical Table

OF THE

HUMAN MUSCLES
EXPLAINED.

Remaining muscles of the leg.

Add here Tab. XXII. 9. 10. 11. 12.

FIGURE I.

The popliteus.

- a The tendon, by which it begins, and arises at b from a sinus that is in the middle of the lower part of the outer side of the external condyle of the femur, just above the margin of that part which rests on the tibia.
- b That part which usually arises either from the outer edge of the femoral cartilage of the knee, or from the broad ligament of the joint of the knee, could not be here represented.
- c The tendinous portion.
- d d The extremity, by which it inserts itself into that part of the back side of the tibia, that is betwixt the root of its upper head and the oblique eminence, from whence the soleus arises: and the whole breadth by which it terminates, is inserted into the inner edge of the tibia, that is next the other leg.
- The systematic connexion appears in Tab. VII. W X Y in the leg; covered by the biceps cruris R S in the thigh, and the outer head of the gemellus T in the leg, with the femimembranosus G. Then in Tab. VI. L X P in the leg; covered also by the biceps s in the thigh, and the outer head of the gemellus H in the leg, and the femimembranosus C, with the plantaris S, and the soleus A P. Then in Tab. V. D in the leg; covered by the biceps w s in the thigh, and the gemellus A P in the leg.

FIGURE II.

The rectus of the leg, laterally.

- a The principal tendon, by which it arises at b b from the upper part of the protuberance, that is in the fore edge of the os ilium.
- c Another tendinous beginning, arising at d d from the upper and posterior part of the edge of the acetabulum, and from the adjacent part of the capsule of the joint or upper head of the femur.
- e The surface of the fleshy belly, which continues for some way outwardly tendinous, from those originations.
- f The tendon, in which it ends, beginning its origination suddenly from the inner part of the muscle at g.
- h The place where the tendon is cut off.
- Add here Fig. 3.
- The systematic connexion appears in Tab. IX. l-p in the left leg; covered by the sartorius p, and the extensor vaginalis of the thigh q; and A B C in the right leg.

FIGURE III.

The rectus cruris, in its fore part.

- a The principal tendon, by which it arises at b b from the inner part of the protuberance, that is in the anterior edge of the os ilium.
- Near c is the other tendinous origination.
- d That part of the fleshy belly, which is for some length outwardly tendinous, from an excursion of its tendinous originations.
- e e The oblique declension of the fibres, in each side of the surface of the muscle, from the middle downwards.
- f The tendon, in which it terminates; and which inserts itself at g g into the patella, and afterwards joins to the fore part of the ligament that belongs to the tibia and patella.
- Add here Fig. 2.
- The systematic connexion appears in Tab. I. T-X in the thigh; covered by the sartorius H, and the extensor vaginalis of the thigh M. Then in Tab. II. x, and i i in the thigh; covered by the iliacus internus y, and the gluteus minor u in the trunk.
- i The ligament that joins the tibia and patella.
- k k The place where the said ligament arises below from the patella.
- l l The place of its insertion into the tibia, and all the way under the part m.
- The systematic connexion appears in Tab. I. D H L in the leg. And in Tab. II. w g s in the leg.
- Laterally its connexion appears in Tab. IX. D E F G in the right leg; and i i in the left leg.

FIGURE IV.

The sartorius.

- a The origin, which is outwardly tendinous, springing at b from the anterior extremity of the spine of the os ilium, and from the next adjacent part of the anterior edge of that bone.
- c The tendon, in which it ends; inserted at d d into the inner side of the tibia near the lower part of the protuberance, to which is fixed the ligament that joins the patella to the tibia.
- The systematic connexion appears in Tab. I. H I N Y O in the leg and thigh; is part concealed behind the vastus internus Y.
- Laterally its connexion appears in Tab. IX. K L M in the right leg, and p in the left leg.
- In its back it appears in Tab. V. i in the thigh.

FIGURE V.

The gracilis.

- a The tendinous beginning, near the synchondrosis of the pubis, springing from the ligament at b that ties together the said synchondrosis. It also arises below the same from the edge of the os pubis.
- c The impression made in this muscle by the adductor longus of the thigh.
- d The tendon, in which it ends; inserted at e into the tibia, just below the insertion of the tendon of the sartorius.
- The systematic connexion appears in Tab. III. Y-B in the thigh. Then in Tab. II. L X p q in the thigh and leg; where in the end it is a little covered by the sartorius r; and is partly hid behind the vastus internus S, and by the adductor with its cremaster muscle p in the trunk. Then in Tab. I. B in the thigh; covered by the sartorius H W T; and hid behind the vastus internus Y, and by the testicle with its cremaster muscle x in the trunk.
- In its back part the connexion appears in Tab. VII. H I in the thigh, along its inner side, by the femimembranosus C D E. Then in Tab. VI. s t in the thigh, below seated behind the femitendinosus s, and above concealed behind the transverse muscles of the perineum h. g in the lower part of the trunk. Then in Tab. V. i i in the thigh; below seated behind the femitendinosus r, and the sartorius i; above, it lies behind the gluteus magnus c in the buttock. Laterally its connexion appears in Tab. IX. N O in the right leg.
- e The ligament, by which the synchondrosis of the pubis is tied together is in fore part.

FIGURE VI.

The vastus internus and externus, in their posterior part.

- a a b The vastus internus.
- a Its origination from the oblique eminence, that stands out from below the left trochanter, from the bottom of the root of the neck of the femur, to the long rough line or posterior spine of the femur; and then continues to arise all the way from the inner side of the said linea aspera, through its whole extent.
- b The portion that is tendinous from the whole beginning for a considerable way.
- Add here Fig. 7. k-p.
- The systematic connexion appears in Tab. VI. a in the thigh; covered by the gracilis v t, the femimembranosus w w x, and the adductor magnus of the thigh c.
- Then in Tab. V. m in the thigh, covered by the fore-minionoid muscles, and by the sartorius l.
- c c d e The vastus externus.
- c Its origination from the outer part of the root of the trochanter major, and along the whole extent of the spine called linea aspera, which stands out from the great trochanter almost to the outer condyle of the thigh-bone.
- It goes off partly likewise from the tendinous partition that divides it from the shorter head of the biceps; which partition is here taken away.
- d e The tendinous part. e the impression made in this muscle by the gluteus magnus.
- Add here Fig. 7. a-i.
- The systematic connexion appears in Tab. VI. b-d in the thigh; where it is covered by the biceps muscle of the leg b i w s. Then in Tab. V. y z in the thigh; covered also by the biceps cruris f t u w, and it is also hid behind the gluteus magnus c in the buttock.









FIGURE VII.

The vastus externus and internus, with the cruraus, in their fore part.

- a b c d e f f f f h i i The vastus externus.
 - b e Its origin from the oblique eminence that is in the fore part of the femur at the root of its neck betwixt the trochanters, and at c d from the outer part of the root of the great trochanter itself.
 - c A tendinous portion of its origin.
 - f f f f The considerable impression that is made in this muscle by the rectus extensor of the leg.
 - h i The tendon, inserted at i i into the edge of the patella, on its external side, and upper margin.
- Add here Fig. 6. c d e.
- The systematic connexion appears in Tab. II. d—b in the thigh; covered by the rectus cruris i k. Then in Tab. I. P—S in the thigh; covered by the rectus cruris T V, and the extensor vaginalis of the thigh M O. Laterally its connexion appears in Tab. IX. g b i k in the left leg.
- k l m n o p p The vastus internus.
 - l l The impression made in this muscle by the rectus cruris.
 - n Its origin from the oblique eminence, that is stretched out below the less trochanter at the root of the neck of the femur.
 - n n The part wherein the flesh of this muscle joins the tendon of the cruraus.
 - o The tendon, inserted at p p into the margin of the patella, on its inner side. But above it joins the tendon of the vastus externus; and being connected with that, proceeds to the edge of the patella.
- Add here Fig. 6. a a b.
- The systematic connexion appears in Tab. II. S—e in the thigh; covered by the

- rectus cruris i k. Then in Tab. I. Y Z C in the thigh; covered by the rectus cruris T V, and the factorius H.
 - Laterally its connexion appears in Tab. IX. H I in the right leg, and q r in the left.
 - q r s The cruraus or cruralis muscle.
 - r The tendon, arising from the fore part of the flesh. This tendon joins itself to the tendons of the vastus externus and internus, a little above the knee, and is then inserted behind them into the upper part of the patella.
 - s The highest part of the origin of the rectus from the oblique eminence, that is in the fore part of the femur at the root of its neck, betwixt the two trochanters. It also continues to arise from more than the upper half of the whole length of the thigh-bone, from its anterior and outer part.
- The systematic connexion appears in Tab. II. s c in the thigh; covered by the vastus externus d—b, and the vastus internus S—e; also by the rectus cruris i k. And what is there naked, in Tab. I. lies behind the rectus T in the thigh.

Muscles of the tendinous vagina, or sheath of the thigh.

FIGURE VIII.

The tenor vaginae femoris.

- a The tendinous beginning, arising at b from the outer part of the anterior extremity of the spine of the os ilium.
 - c The extremity, from whence the tendinous part that joins it to the tendinous vagina or fascia of the thigh is cut off.
- The systematic connexion appears in Tab. I. M N O in the thigh; where it is covered by the factorius H I.
- Laterally its connexion appears in Tab. IX. q r s in the left hip and thigh.

T H E

Twenty-fourth Anatomical Table

O F T H E

H U M A N M U S C L E S
E X P L A I N E D.

Muscles of the foot.

Add here the peroneus tertius, Tab. XXV. Fig. 1. a b i k.

FIGURE I.

The peroneus brevis, in its back part.

- a Part of its origin from the fibula. Below the said part it continues to arise from the spine, which terminates the outer edge or side of the fibula in its back part; ceasing to arise from the said spine near the outer angle.
 - b c d The tendon. c The broader and thicker portion of the said tendon, which bends itself round the ankle, where it is tied down by a ligament, which see in Tab. V. n in the leg; d the part which is also thicker and broader than the rest, where it passes thro' the second ligament, near the upper part of the protuberance of the calcaneum; which see in Tab. V. o in the foot, and Tab. IX. F in the left foot.
 - e Its insertion into the upper and back part of the root of the tubercle in the fifth metatarsal bone, at the outer part of its first head.
- Add here Fig. 2.
- The systematic connexion appears in Tab. VIII. M—R in the leg and foot. Then in Tab. VII. u—x in the leg and foot, covered by the peroneus longus m p q &c. Then in Tab. VI. l—M in the leg and foot; covered in like manner by the peroneus longus N P Q &c. Then in like manner in Tab. V. g—k in the leg and foot; covered by the peroneus longus l m.

FIGURE II.

The peroneus brevis, in its fore part.

- a a Its origin from the outer side of the fibula, and below from the spine which terminates the outer side of that bone in its back part.

It also arises in part from the tendinous vagina or covering of the leg, and from the continuation of that vagina that on our side lies betwixt the peroneus longus and brevis, and on the other side it has the long extensor of the toes and the peroneus tertius.

Add here Fig. 1.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. IV. z C D in the leg. Then in Tab. III. M O in the leg; covered by the peroneus longus G L. Then in Tab. II. z in the leg, covered by the peroneus longus w y, and the long extensor of the toes, with the peroneus tertius t w z y. Laterally its connexion appears in Tab. IX. B B C C D D E in the left leg, placed behind the peroneus longus S T O. Also in Tab. X. Fig. 20. y, and 21. A, and 22. z.

FIGURE III.

The peroneus longus, in its back part.

- a One of its originations, arising at b from the lateral outer and fore part of the root of the upper head of the fibula.
 - c d e The other head, arising at c d e from more than the upper half of that part of the spine of the fibula which is in its outer side, and begins to project or stand out a little below its upper head: but from d to e it arises beneath.
 - f The tendon, whose first knot g bends behind the outer ankle; and the second h is at the eminence in the outer side of the calcaneum; i the third, which is at the cubiform bone of the foot.
- The ligaments, by which the tendon is tied down at the ankle, and at the protuberance of the calcaneum; see Tab. V. s and p in the leg and foot. Add A in the left foot of Tab. IX.
- Add here Fig. 4. and 5.
- The systematic connexion appears in Tab. VII. m—t in the leg and foot. Then in Tab. VI. N O—T in the leg and foot; covered also by the fulcus O T. Then in Tab. V. H l m in the leg and foot; covered likewise by the fulcus b.

FIGURE IV.

The peroneus longus, in its fore part.

- a The origin of its upper part from the lateral outer side of the fore part of the root of the upper head of the fibula; and at b from the adjacent fore part of the tibia.
- c d d The origin of the lower portion, from more than the upper half of that spine of the fibula, which is in its external side, not much below where its upper head begins to protuberate.
- It also in part goes off from the tendinous covering of the leg, and from that branch of the said covering which lies betwixt the peroneus longus and the long extensor of the toes.
- e e The impression made in this muscle by the long extensor of the toes.
- f The lower situated portion, in which the peroneus brevis is lodged.
- g The tendon, arising from the outer part of the tibia.
- Add here Fig. 3. and 5.
- The systematic connexion appears in Tab. III. G—L in the leg; where it is partly covered by the peroneus brevis M. Then in Tab. II. w x y in the leg; covered by the peroneus brevis z, and the long extensor of the toes A. Then in Tab. I. p q r in the leg; covered in like manner by the short peroneus f, and the long extensor of the toes s.
- Laterally its connexion appears in Tab. IX. S—O in the left leg; placed behind the folcus z.

FIGURE V.

The peroneus longus, in the sole of the foot.

- a The tendon, in which b denotes a knot that is placed at the protuberance of the calcaneum, which is in its outer side; and c denotes a more considerable knot, where it bends round the eminence that is in the lower part of the cubiform bone of the tarsus, a little after the fissa of the said bone which is before its eminence.
- d Its extremity, inserted into the bottom and back of the most protuberant part of the metatarsal bone belonging to the great toe.
- e The portion that goes off from the tendon; and which, passing round the cubiform bone of the tarsus, divides into two parts f, g, inserted at h, i into the great cuneiform bone of the foot.
- k Another portion going off from the tendon, inserted at l into the second metatarsal bone.
- For the manner in which it is confined in the fissa of the cubiform bone by its ligament, see in Tab. X. Fig. 21. N O.
- Add here Fig. 3. and 4.
- The systematic connexion appears in Tab. X. Fig. 22. b—l. Then in Fig. 21. B C D, and betwixt r and i; where it lies under the ligament N O; and covered by the adductor of the great toe l m, and short flexor o p r. Then in Fig. 20. z s t; placed behind the same muscles as in Fig. 21. and behind the long flexor of the toes and lumbricals. And what appears naked in Fig. 20. the same is in Fig. 19. covered by the abductor of the little toe A B.

FIGURE VI.

The tibialis anticus.

- a Its origin from the tibia, in its uppermost end a little before the origin of the long extensor, whence its origination takes up the whole outer flat side of the tibia, extending in breadth from its head along its anterior spine as far as the middle of the tibia; and is also partly attached to the adjacent interosseous ligament of the leg. But from the said middle it arises for a long way according to the length of the leg from the said interosseous ligament, and especially from the tibia near the said ligament; and so it goes on for about two thirds of the length of the tibia.
- b Part of the tendinous covering of the leg, from the inner surface of which the tibialis here arises: c e the place where the said covering is cut off, where the muscle no longer continues to arise from it.
- It arises also from that branch of the said covering, that is placed betwixt this tibialis muscle and the long extensor of the toes.
- d The tendon, in which it ends. The manner in which the said tendon goes under the horns of the ligament, by which the tendons are confined in the bend of the foot as far as the end of the leg, see in Tab. I. r t in the leg and foot; and in Tab. IX. i k in the right foot, and y z in the left.
- Add here Fig. 7.
- The systematic connexion appears in Tab. I. n—p in the leg and foot; where in part it is covered at the bottom by the abductor of the great toe A.
- Laterally its connexion appears in Tab. IX. U V W in the left foot; and g b in the right foot.

FIGURE VII.

The bifurcated end of the tibialis anticus, in the sole of the foot.

- a One of the horns of the end, inserted at b into the round and smooth surface in the inner and lower part of the cuneiform bone, and into the edge of the first metatarsal bone.
- d The other and smaller head, inserted at d, just before the preceding, into the eminence that is in the head of the first metatarsal bone of the great toe, at its inner side, and almost in the middle.
- Add here Fig. 6.
- The systematic connexion appears in Tab. X. Fig. 22. k. l. Then in Fig. 21. f. g. i; where in part it is covered by the short flexor of the great toe y. Then it appears in like manner at Fig. 20. i. k; in part covered by the short flexor of the great toe p. And what there appears naked, is in Fig. 19. covered by the abductor of the great toe F.

FIGURE VIII.

The folcus, in its fore part.

- a b c c Its origin from the upper head of the fibula, and from a large part of the spine, which stands out below its head in the back part of the bone.
- d e f f Its origin, at d e from the eminence of the tibia which is in its back part, and stands out obliquely below from its upper head; and where that eminence ends, it continues to arise at e f f from the posterior margin of the inner spine of the tibia, beyond the middle of the said length of the bone.
- g h The tendinous surface running out a considerable way.
- i i The tendinous portion, which, like a partition, divides the fleshy part. But it begins internally almost in the beginning of the muscle itself.
- k k i i Fleshy fibres, which, defending from each side, run together, and join the tendinous partition i i.
- m n The two points in which the flesh of each side terminates; and of which the inner, marked n, is thicker, larger, and runs out longer.
- I have also seen these two fleshy parts joined in one at their ends; so as to form a single tip or point, but larger, in their end.
- o The tendon, by which the folcus is inserted into the calcaneum at p, from whence it is cut off.
- q The tendinous surface, from whence the tendon on that side begins.
- Add here Fig. 9.
- The systematic connexion appears in Tab. I. s r g in the leg; where the rest of it is covered by the peroneus longus p q r, and by the long flexor of the toes s t, with the tibialis posticus l; to these add u in the same figure. Also in Tab. II. a N P in the leg; covered in the same manner by the peroneus longus w x, and the long flexor of the toes Q S, with the tibialis posticus V; to which add Y. r r r The tibia or great bone of the leg cut off from before the muscle.
- a s The fibula or less bone of the leg cut off in like manner.

FIGURE IX.

The folcus, in its back part.

- a Its origin from the back part of the upper head of the fibula.
- b A tendinous part of its beginning, which arises from the tibia c c. But it springs from that eminence of the tibia, which stands out obliquely from the back part of its upper head.
- d d The tendinous surface, whence the tendon of its back part arises.
- e e The mark which resembles an indentation, where the fleshy part is divided with i by a tendinous partition.
- f The tendon, in which it ends.
- g g The tendon of the gemellus here cut off, where it first joins itself to the tendon of the folcus. It joins that tendon in an oblique course, sooner on the outer side of the leg.
- h The tendo Achillis, inserted at i i into the posterior and lower protuberant part of the tubercle of the calcaneum, which forms the heel.
- Add here Fig. 8.
- The systematic connexion appears in Tab. VI. O—E in the leg; where it is partly covered by the plantaris W. Then in Tab. V. a a b in the leg; covered by the gemellus L—N.
- Laterally its connexion appears in Tab. IX. c D H in the left leg; covered by the gemellus w x; and C D in the right leg; covered by the gemellus W X, and the plantaris L.

FIGURE X.

The gemellus.

- a b c d e f The inner head, beginning by two tendinous origins b, d, of which b the lower tendon is thick, and arises at c e, just above the back part of the inner condyle of the femur, near its inner side.
- d The upper thin head, which arises at e e from the edge of the back part of the femur, near its inner side, just above its lower origin.
- f The tendinous surface, formed by an excursion of the tendinous surface.
- g h i k The outer head, arising with a tendinous beginning h, from the oblong eminence i i that is in the outer side of the femur, near its back part, just above the fissa from whence the popliteus arises.
- k The tendinous surface, which the tendinous origin forms by an excursion.
- l m The two points or tips in which the flesh ends.
- n The tendon, that joins the tendon of the folcus.
- The systematic connexion appears in Tab. V. L—N in the leg; lying under the outer head of the bicipital muscle of the leg t w in the thigh; and within the femimembranosus x o p. Also in Tab. VI. D and N in the thigh; and in Tab. VII. T and U in the thigh.
- Moreover, its connexion appears in its fore part in Tab. I. b c d n n in the leg. And laterally in Tab. IX. w x y H in the left leg, and V—Y in the right.
- o The tendon of the folcus, here cut off at p.
- q The tendo Achillis, inserted at r r into the posterior and most eminent part of the protuberance of the calcaneum, that forms the heel.

FIGURE XI.

The plantaris.

- a a Its origin from the root of the outer condyle of the femur, near the inner part of the origin of the gemellus.
- b The tendon, in which it ends; inserted into the inner side of the calcaneum, near the end of the tendo Achillis: which see in Tab. IX. X in the right foot.
- The systematic connexion appears in Tab. VI. S N in the thigh and leg; at its origin seated behind the outer head of the gemellus H, and of the bicipital muscle of the leg t; in its end behind the tendo Achillis D. Then in Tab. V. C e in the thigh and leg; placed likewise behind the gemellus L—N, and theiceps of the leg t; in the end behind the tendo Achillis T. Moreover in Tab. VII. V in the thigh.

PLATE 1



*Extensor longus digitorum pedis
non interosus Tertio.*

Interossei pedis interni seu bicipites.

*Flexor brevis digitorum
pedis.*

Flexor longus digitorum pedis.

Flexor longus digitorum pedis.

*IX
Extensor brevis digitorum
pedis.*

*III
Interossei pedis interni
seu bicipites.*

*IV
Interossei pedis interni.*

*VIII
Flexor longus digitorum
cum lumbrocrurali &
Flexor longus pollicis
pedis.*

*XVII
Abductor digiti minimi pedis.*

*XVIII
Abductor digiti minimi pedis.*

*X
Flexor longus pollicis
pedis.*

*XI
Extensor proprius pollicis pedis.*

*XVI
Flexor brevis digiti
minimi pedis.*

*XV
Flexor brevis digiti
minimi pedis.*

*XII
Abductor pollicis pedis
cum Flexore brevi.*

*XIV
Abductor pollicis pedis
Transversalis.*

*XIII
Abductor pollicis pedis
cum Flexore brevi.*



In the fore part its connexion appears in Tab. II. T in the leg. And in Tab. I. w in the leg. And laterally its connexion appears in Tab. IX. Z X in the right foot, and P in the left.

FIGURE XII.

The tibialis posticus, in its back part.

- a Its origin from the tibia, from whence it arises outwardly tendinous at b b. It arises from the flat side of the tibia, at the root of that part to which the fibula is joined, and is in some measure extended downwards over that part which lies next the fibula.
 - c The origin from the fibula, from whose whole flat surface it continues to arise for more than two thirds of its length, extending from beneath the upper head of that bone towards the tibia: See Tab. IV. u u in the leg. It arises partly also from the ligament that is fixed betwixt the bones of the leg, where they are most apart from each other.
 - d The tendinous surface of that part which arises from the fibula.
 - e f The tendon, arising at e from the fleshy part, and passing behind the inner ankle at f, where it is thicker and harder. How it is retained there by the ligaments, see in Tab. V. e in the leg, and in Tab. I. u in the leg and foot, and in Tab. IX. d in the right foot.
- Add here Fig. 13. and 14.
- The systematic connexion appears in Tab. VIII. E—L in the leg. Then in Tab. VII. Z—d e in the leg; behind the popliteus W Y. and the long flexor of the great toe h, and the long flexor of the toes f. Then in Tab. VI. G in the leg; where the rest is covered by the soleus O &c. See also in Tab. V. d in the leg.

FIGURE XIII.

The tibialis posticus, in its fore part.

- a The tendon going to the inner ankle, behind which it bends and goes along the inner side of the foot, where it is confined by a ligament: See x in the foot of Tab. I. and f in the right foot of Tab. IX.
- b The principal part of the tendon, inserted into the lower and most eminent part of the thick and rough protuberance, that stands out from the navicular bone, in the inner side of the foot.
- d A thin portion running out from the tendon, and inserted at e into the lower part of the first cuneiform bone, near its posterior edge.

Add here Fig. 12. and 14.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. IV. p—q in the leg and foot. And in Tab. III. P—R S—U in the leg and foot. Then in Tab. II. F V W X in the leg and foot; covered by the long extensor of the toes A, and the proper extensor of the great toe H I. Then in Tab. I. l y in the leg and foot; where what appears of it naked in Tab. II. lies behind the tibialis anticus n in the leg; the extremity being covered by the abductor of the great toe A in the foot.

Laterally its connexion appears in Tab. IX. l l c in the right foot.

FIGURE XIV.

The tendon of the tibialis posticus, in the sole of the foot.

- a The place where the tendon is cut off.
- b The knot of this tendon, which lies close upon the head of the astragalus, and on the lower and back part of the protuberance in the navicular bone; only the ligament lying betwixt which sustains the head of the astragalus, and passes along the sole of the foot, from the calcaneum and navicular bone.
- c The principal part of the tendon here inserted beneath the navicular bone, into the lower and most eminent part of the thick rough protuberance, that stands out from that bone on the inner side of the foot.
- d d The thin expanded portion, inserted in the lower and back part of the first cuneiform bone.
- e The thin portion, which is inserted at f into the bottom and back part of the protuberance in the third cuneiform bone; and it runs on at g to the second metatarsal bone, and at h to the third; and inserts itself into the lower part of the head of the former, on that side which is next the little toe. It also gives off the portion i to the short flexor of the great toe, which portion is cut off at k.
- l Another portion going off from the tendon, and dividing into two m. o: of which m is inserted into the lower part of the calcaneum at n, near the cuboide bone, near the edge which is next the astragalus: the other part o is inserted at p into the lower part of the cuboide bone, near the posterior edge of the third cuneiform bone.

Add here Fig. 13. and 12.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. X. Fig. 21. E F G H I; where it is in part covered by the short flexor of the great toe p, the abductor of the great toe l k, and by the tendons of the long peroneus. Then in Fig. 20. f g h i covered by the tendon of the long flexor of the toes A B, and by the head that joins it in the sole of the foot C D, with the tendon b of the long flexor of the great toe. Afterwards in Fig. 19, behind the abductor of the great toe.

T H E

Twenty-fifth Anatomical Table

O F T H E

H U M A N M U S C L E S

E X P L A I N E D.

Muscles of the small toes.

FIGURE I.

The long extensor of the toes with the third peroneus, laterally.

- a The long extensor of the toes conjoined with the third peroneus into one.
- b b c The first part of its origin, springing from the root of the upper head of the tibia at b b, just before the upper head of the fibula; and at c c from the anterior spine of that head of the fibula.
- d Part of the tendinous vagina or sheath of the leg, from the lower or inner surface of which the flesh of this part of the origin of the muscle springs; and is cut off at e e, where the flesh no longer goes off from it.
- e It arises also from the production which the said tendinous sheath sends in betwixt this anterior and the tibialis anticus.
- f g h h The other part of the beginning, which from its origin is tendinous at g, and arises from the anterior spine of the fibula h h, and from the margin of it that lies next the tibia.
- i i The third portion of its origin, which for the most part is tendinous from its

beginning at i i, and arises at k k from the anterior spine of the fibula, and from the flat side in which that spine terminates in its lower part. Part of this extensor belonging to the peroneus, arises also from the production of the tendinous sheath of the leg.

- l The tendon of the long extensor of the toes, which divides itself into four tendons m. n. o. p, running over the back of the foot to the four small toes.
- The manner in which it runs under the transverse ligament at the extremity of the leg and foot, see in Tab. IX. X in the left foot; and in Tab. I. q in the foot.
- q The tendon of the long extensor running over the back of the little toe. r The extremity of that tendon, inserted into the oblong transverse tubercle that is in the posterior head of the second bone or phalanx of this toe, in its upper side.
- s t Portions of the tendon running to the third bone, and ending in the common extremity u, inserted at v into the upper part of the first.
- w The aponeurosis, which goes from this side to the tendon q; and is produced from the abductor of the little toe, from whence it is here cut off at x.
- The aponeurosis, that joins to the other side of this and the rest of the tendons, see in Tab. I. h in the foot, and in Tab. II. q in the foot; and Tab. III. u in the foot. And the said aponeurosis arises partly from the capsule of the joint of the toe with the metatarsus, in part from the first intertarsus and the lambriculus, and partly from the side of the bone of the first phalanx.

y, y, y The cut tendons of the foot extensor of the toes.
 z The common tendon of the long and short extensor. z the portion that is produced by the short extensor; a that produced by the long extensor; and between them is a mark of division. b the end inserted into the bone of the second order, as that of r into the little toe. c, d portions running to the third bone, of which the one c is from the short extensor; the other d from the long extensor. e the common end of them inserted at f into the upper part of the posterior head of the last bone.
 The aponeurosis, which from this side joins that part of the common tendon that is formed by the tendon of the short extensor. This goes off from the second interosseus of the fine toe, and from the capsule of the joint.
 The fine is observable also in the second and third toe.
 The tendon of the third peroneus, here arising from the flesh at h, and inserted at i into the upper part of the root of the posterior head of the fifth metatarsal bone, near its junction with the fourth, and thence is continued along the spine in the upper side of the said fifth metatarsal bone.
 The manner how it runs under the ligament at the extremity of the leg and foot, see in Tab. IX. X in the left foot, and Tab. I. q in the foot.
 The systematic connexion appears in Tab. IX. G—R and f—m in the left extremity; partly covered by the long peroneus S, and the short peroneus B C. In the foot part its connexion appears in Tab. II. A—E and m—q in the leg and foot; partly covered by the extensor proper to the great toe H L. Then in Tab. I. s—h in the leg and foot, placed in part behind the extensor proper to the great toe h, and the tibialis anticus a.
 Moreover, in Tab. III. a, o, p, q, r, s, t, u in the feet. And in Tab. V. r, s, s in the foot. In Tab. VI. UV in the foot. And in Tab. VII. x, x in the foot. And in Tab. IX. p in the right foot.

FIGURE II.

The external or bicapital interossei of the foot, in their upper side.

a b b c d d e f The second interossei of the fourth toe.
 a The thicker head, arising at b b from more than the posterior half of the inner side of the fifth metatarsal bone, that is opposite the fourth.
 c The smaller head, arising at d d from the back part of the lower side of the fourth metatarsal bone, that lies next the fifth bone.
 e The tendon, inserted at f into the lower part of that side of the posterior head of the first bone of the fourth toe, that lies next the little toe.
 Add here Fig. 2. a—e.
 The systematic connexion appears in Tab. IV. P in the foot. Then in Tab. VIII. S in the foot; and in Tab. IX. q in the left foot; covered by the tendon O of the long extensor of the toes.
 g h h i k k l m The second interossei of the third toe.
 g The thicker head, arising at h h from more than the posterior half of the side of the fourth metatarsal bone that lies next the third.
 i The smaller head arising at k k from the posterior part of the lower margin of the side of the third metatarsal bone that lies next the fourth.
 l The tendon, inserted at m in the lower part of that side of the posterior head of the first bone of the third toe, that lies next the fourth toe.
 Add here Fig. 3. l—k.
 The systematic connexion appears in Tab. IV. X in the foot. Then in Tab. III. between k and l in the left foot; covered by the short extensor of the toes k. In Tab. II. covered also by the tendon of the long extensor of the toes A E that belongs to the fourth toe. Then in Tab. VIII. T in the foot; and in Tab. IX. p in the left foot; covered by the short extensor of the toes d, and by the tendon of the long extensor P.
 n o o p q q r s The second interossei of the second toe.
 n The thicker head, arising at o o from more than the posterior half of the side of the third metatarsal bone, that lies next the second.
 p The thinner head, arising at q q from the posterior half of the side of the second metatarsal bone, that lies next the third, and particularly from the lower margin of the oblong eminence that is extended along that side.
 r The tendon, inserted at s into the lower part of that side of the posterior head of the first bone of the second toe, that lies next the third toe.
 Add here Fig. 3. l—q.
 The systematic connexion appears in Tab. IX. L in the foot. Then in Tab. III. between i and k in the left foot, covered by the short extensor of the toes l. In Tab. II. it is also covered by the tendon of the long extensor of the toes A E belonging to the third or middle toe. Then in Tab. VIII. V in the foot; and in Tab. IX. o in the left foot; covered by the short extensor of the toes c, and the tendon of the long extensor Q.
 t u u v w x y z a The first interossei of the second toe.
 t The thicker head, arising at u from more than the posterior half of that side of the second metatarsal bone, that lies next the first bone. v The tendinous part of its beginning.
 w The thinner head, arising with a tendinous beginning x from the upper part of the tip of the larger cuneiform bone at y, and is inserted into the first and second metatarsal bone.
 z The tendon inserted at a into the lower part of that side of the posterior head of the first bone of the second toe, that lies next the great toe.
 But the fibres of each head of this muscle meet together at acute angles.
 Add here Fig. 3. v—w.
 The systematic connexion appears in Tab. IV. H in the foot. Then in Tab. III. m in the foot; covered by the short extensor of the toes f h. Then in Tab. II. h in the foot; covered by the short extensor of the toes i k, and by the tendon of the extensor proper to the great toe I K. And so in Tab. I. z, z in the foot; and in Tab. IX. n in the left foot; covered by the short extensor of the toes a b, and by the tendon of the extensor proper to the great toe S.

FIGURE III.

The external bicapital or interossei muscles of the toes, viewed in their lower part.

a b c d e The second interossei of the fourth toe.
 b Part of the tendinous beginning.

c Its origin from the posterior head of the fourth metatarsal bone, that lies next the fifth.

It also arises from the ligament that confines the tendon of the long peroneus in the sole of the foot; see Tab. X. Fig. 21. U P.

d The tendon, inserted at e into the lower part of that side of the posterior head of the first bone of the fourth toe, that lies next the fifth.

Add here Fig. 2. a—f.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. X. Fig. 22. b, c, d; covered by the interossei of the little toe e. Then in Fig. 21. U V; covered by the interossei of the little toe S, the transversalis of the foot f g. Then in Fig. 20. m, n, i covered by the interossei of the little toe l, the transversalis of the foot r, and the fourth lumbricalis Z, with the tendon of the long flexor of the toes M Q. Then in Fig. 19. X Y; covered by the interossei of the little toe Z, the transversalis of the foot g, and the fourth lumbricalis c, and the tendon of the long and short flexor of the foot V, with the short flexor of the toes T. Then in Fig. 18. m, n; covered by the interossei of the little toe o, the transversalis of the foot i, the fourth lumbricalis b, and the tendon of the short flexor of the toes, that belongs to the little toe; also by the middle portion of the aponeurosis plantaris, belonging to the little toe G.

Its connexion is also seen in Tab. VIII. Y in the foot.

f g h i k The second interossei of the third toe.

g The tendinous part of its beginning.

h Its origin from the root of the posterior head of the third metatarsal bone, where it lies next the fourth.

i The tendon, inserted at k into the lower part of the posterior head of the first bone of the third toe, that lies next the fourth toe.

Add here Fig. 2. g—m.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. X. Fig. 22. v, w, x; covered by the first interossei of the fourth toe y. Then in Fig. 21. Y Z; covered by the first interossei of the fourth toe W, the transversalis of the foot f, and the adductor of the great toe k. Then in Fig. 20. o; covered by the transversalis of the foot r, the third lumbricalis X, and the tendons O, P of the long flexor of the toes, and the adductor of the great toe t. Then in Fig. 19. i; placed under the same parts; and Fig. 18. l; placed under the same, and under the middle portion E of the aponeurosis plantaris.

l m n o p q The second interossei of the second toe.

m The tendinous part of its beginning.

n Its origin from the second metatarsal bone, before the root of its posterior head, that lies next the third metatarsal bone.

o Its origin from the third metatarsal bone, near the root of its posterior head, next the second metatarsal bone.

p The tendon, inserted at q into the lower part of the side of the posterior head of the first bone of the second toe, next the third or middle toe.

Add here Fig. 2. n—s.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. X. Fig. 22. p, q, r; placed under the first interossei of the third or middle toe s. Then in Fig. 21. c, d; placed under the first interossei of the middle toe a, under the transversalis of the foot f, and the adductor of the great toe k. Then in Fig. 20. g; covered by the transversalis of the foot r, the second lumbricalis W, and the tendon of the long flexor of the toes N. Then in Fig. 19. k, and Fig. 18. k; covered by the same parts.

r s t u v The first interossei of the first toe.

r The thicker head.

s t Tendinous parts of the origin.

u Its origin from more than the posterior half of that side of the second metatarsal bone that lies next the first.

v The tendon, inserted at w into the lower part of that side of the posterior head of the first bone of the second toe, that lies next the great toe.

Add here Fig. 2. t—s.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. X. Fig. 22. m, n, o. Then in Fig. 21. t; covered by the transversalis of the foot f, and the adductor of the great toe k l. Then in Fig. 20. between the first lumbricalis, the metatarsal bone, and the first bone of the second toe; covered as before in Fig. 21. and also by the first lumbricalis V. So likewise in Fig. 19. and 18.

FIGURE IV.

The inner interossei of the foot, viewed in their lower part.

a b b c d e The interossei of the little toe.
 b b Its origin from the back part of the lower edge of that side of the fifth metatarsal bone, that lies next the great toe.
 c The tendinous part of its origin.
 The manner how it arises from the ligament that confines the tendon of the long peroneus in the sole of the foot, see in Tab. X. Fig. 21. S N.
 d The tendon, inserted at e into the lower part of that side of the posterior head of the first bone of the fifth or little toe, that lies next the great toe.
 The systematic connexion appears in Tab. X. Fig. 22. e, f, g. Then in Fig. 21. S T; covered by the short flexor of the little toe Q, and the transversalis of the foot f h. Then in Fig. 20. f; covered by the short flexor of the little toe h, and the transversalis of the foot r, by the tendon M Q of the long flexor of the toes, and the fourth lumbricalis Z. Then in Fig. 19. Z; covered by the short flexor of the little toe a, and the transversalis of the foot g h, and the tendon V of the short flexor of the toes, with the tendon of the long flexor that belongs to the little toe, and the fourth lumbricalis c. And so in Fig. 18. o; covered as before.
 Moreover in Tab. VII. it appears at e in the foot.
 f g g h i k The first interossei of the fourth toe.
 g f Its origin from the back part of the lower edge of that side of the fourth metatarsal bone, that lies next the great toe.
 h The tendinous part of its beginning.
 The manner how it further arises from the ligament that confines the tendon of the long peroneus in the sole of the foot, see in Tab. X. Fig. 21. W P.
 i The tendon, inserted at k into the lower part of that side of the posterior head of the first bone of the fourth toe, that lies next the great toe.
 The systematic connexion appears in Tab. X. Fig. 22. y, z, a; covered by the second interossei of the fourth toe b. Then in Fig. 21. W X; covered by the second interossei U, the transversalis of the foot f g, and the adductor of the

great toe *k*. Then in Fig. 20. *e*; covered by the second interosseus *m*, the transversalis of the foot *r*, the adductor of the great toe *t*, the fourth lumbricalis *Z*, and the third *X*, with the tendons of the long flexor of the toes *M Q* and *P*. Then in Fig. 19. *b* betwixt the third lumbricalis *d*, the metatarsal bone, and the first bone of this fourth toe; also betwixt the fourth lumbricalis *e*, the tendon *U*, and the transversalis of the foot *g*; and covered by the same parts as in Fig. 20. with the addition of the long flexor of the toes *T R*. Then in Fig. 18. betwixt the third lumbricalis *g*, the metatarsal bone, and the first bone of this fourth toe; also betwixt the fourth lumbricalis *h*, the transversalis of the foot *l*, and the portion *F* of the aponeurosis plantaris; covered by the parts as before in Fig. 19. and by the portion *F* of the aponeurosis plantaris.

- 1 *m* *n* *o* *p* The *first interosseus of the third toe*.
 - m* *n* Its origin from the posterior part of the lower edge of that side of the third metatarsal bone, that lies next the great toe.
 - n* The tendinous part of its origination.
 - o* The tendon, inserted at *p* into the lower part of that side of the posterior head of the first bone of the third toe, that lies next the great toe.
- The *systematic connexion* appears in Tab. X. Fig. 22. *s* *t* *u*; covered by the second interosseus *Y*, and the transversalis of the foot *f*, with the adductor of the great toe *k*. Then in Fig. 20. betwixt the second lumbricalis *W*, the metatarsal bone, and the first bone of the third toe; covered as before in Fig. 21. and by the second lumbricalis *W*. So likewise in Fig. 19. betwixt the second lumbricalis *e*, the metatarsal bone, and the first of the third or middle toe. And in Fig. 18. betwixt the second lumbricalis *f*, and first bone of the third toe.

FIGURE V.

The short flexor of the toes.

- a* Its origin from the lower part of the calcaneum, near the root of the protuberance that forms the heel: from whence it arises outwardly tendinous at *b*: in which part it coheres for a considerable way with the middle aponeurosis plantaris, in such a manner that it seems to arise from thence.
 - c* The portion, belonging to the second toe. *d* its tendon, having a slit in it marked *e*, and afterwards dividing into two tails *f*, *g*: which cohere together again by a thinner portion *h*, and are at last inserted at *i* *k* into the tubercles, that are fixed at the lower part of each margin of the second bone of this toe, before the head of its first bone.
 - l* The portion, belonging to the third toe. *m* its tendon, terminating like the tendon *d* of the first portion.
 - n* The portion belonging to the fourth toe. *o* its tendon, terminating like the tendon *d*.
 - p* The tendon, belonging to the little toe, and terminating like the tendon *d*.
- For the ligaments by which the tendons are confined, see Tab. X. Fig. 18. *s* *t*.
- The *systematic connexion* appears in Tab. X. Fig. 19. *L—V*; where part of the tendons lies under those of the long flexor of the toes *l*, &c. Then in Fig. 18. *v* *w* *x*, &c. where the tendons are placed also under those of the long flexor *x*, &c. but the rest of the muscle is covered by the middle aponeurosis plantaris *A B C D E F G*.
- Moreover in Tab. IX. it appears at *x* *y* in the right foot, and *y* *z* in the left foot. And in Tab. II. *e* *d* in the foot. Tab. I. *E* in the foot. Tab. VI. *Y* and *d* in the foot. And Tab. V. *e* in the foot.

FIGURE VI.

The long flexor of the toes, in its back part.

- a* The tendinous part of its uppermost origin, arising at *b* from the back part of the tibia, below the middle of the long eminence, from whence the soleus arises.
 - c* Another tendinous part of its origin, arising at *d* *d* from the back part of the tibia, and at *e* from the next adjacent part of the interosseus ligament, that is betwixt the tibia and fibula. This tendinous portion, with the adjacent fleshy portion *f*, are placed under the tibialis posterior.
 - g* The tendon.
 - The ligament, by which it is confined near the inner angle, see in Tab. V. *e* in the leg and foot.
- Add here Fig. 7. and Fig. 8. *a—s*.
- The *systematic connexion* appears in Tab. VII. *f* *g* in the leg; covered by the long flexor of the great toe *h*, and by the popliteus *Y*. Then in Tab. VI. *F* in the leg; covered by the soleus *O*, &c. And in Tab. V. betwixt the tendons *d* and *y* in the left foot, also betwixt *d* and the tendon of the plantaris in the right foot.

FIGURE VII.

The long flexor of the toes, in its fore part.

- a* Its origin from the edge of the tibia.
 - b* *c* The tendon, arising here at *b* from the flesh, and running along the inner side of the ankle at *c* to the sole of the foot.
 - The ligament, by which it is confined near the ankle, and at the eminence of the calcaneum, that sustains the head of the astragalus, (under which eminence it goes along the side of the foot) see in Tab. I. *u* in the leg and foot, and in Tab. IX. *d* in the foot.
 - d* The fleshy head, that joins the long flexor in the sole of the foot. *e* *e* its origin from inner side of the protuberance of the calcaneum, that forms the heel.
- Add here Fig. 6. and Fig. 8. *a—s*.
- The *systematic connexion* appears in Tab. III. *X—c* in the leg and foot; covered by the tendon of the tibialis posterior *S—U*. So also in Tab. II. *Q R R S Z a b* in the leg and foot; covered in the same manner by the tendon of the tibialis posterior *V V*. And in Tab. I. *d* *i* *k* *x* in the leg and foot, covered in like manner by the tendon of the tibialis posterior *l* *y*, and the adductor of the great toe *A B*.
- Laterally its connexion appears in Tab. IX. *r* *o* *a* in the right foot.

FIGURE VIII.

The long flexor of the toes, with the lumbricalis and tendon of the long flexor of the great toe, in the sole of the foot.

- a* *b* The tendon of the long flexor of the toes. *b* the knot where the tendon rubs against the calcaneum.
 - c* The portion, by which the tendon of the long flexor of the toes, joins itself to the tendon of the long flexor of the great toe.
 - d* *e* *f* *g* *h* *i* The fleshy head, that joins the long flexor of the toes in the sole of the foot, composed of two portions at its origination *e* and *f*: of which
 - e* The one part arises at *g* *g* from the bottom of the calcaneum before the inner and lower part of the tubercle, that forms the heel. The continuation of this part, see in Fig. 7. *d* *e* *e*.
 - f* The other part, begins by a thin tendon *h*, from the lower part of the calcaneum at *i*, before the lower and outer part of the protuberance that forms the heel.
 - k* *l* *m* *n* The four tendons, into which the tendon of the long flexor of the toes, with the head that joins it, divides or splits itself. Which tendons belong to the four small toes *o* *p* *q* *r*; and being slit or divided according to their length, they are inserted at *s* *s* *s* *s* into the third or last bones of the toes.
- The ligaments, by which these tendons are tied down or confined to the bones of the toes, see in Tab. X. Fig. 18. *s* *t* *u*.
- Add here Fig. 7. and 6.
- The *systematic connexion* appears in Tab. X. Fig. 20. *A—R*, where the lumbricalis *S*, *W*, *X*, *Z* cover part of the tendons. Then in Fig. 19. *l* *m*, and on that side of the short flexor of the toes that lies next the great toe; and the rest of it is covered by the lumbrical muscles *c*, *d*, *e*, *f*, and the short flexor of the toes *L—V*, the adductor of the little toe *A B*, and the adductor of the great toe *F G*. Then in Fig. 18. *x*, &c. on that side of the tendons of the short flexor of the toes *v*, that is next the great toe, and betwixt the heads of those tendons *w* *w*: the rest being covered by the same muscles as in Fig. 19. and also by the middle aponeurosis plantaris *D E F G*.

Moreover in Tab. VII. its connexion appears at *d* *f* *h* in the foot. And in Tab. VI. below *X*, and *d* in the foot. Laterally in Tab. IX. *y*, *z* in the foot.

t *u* *v* The *first lumbricalis*, arising at *u* from the first and second tendons of the long flexor of the toes. *v* the tendon, in which it ends.

Its connexion appears in Tab. X. Fig. 20. *S T V*. Then in Fig. 19. *f*; covered by the short flexor of the toes *N O R*. Then in Fig. 18. *e*; covered by the middle aponeurosis plantaris *A D*.

w *x* The *second lumbricalis*. *x* the tendon, in which it ends.

The *systematic connexion* of it appears in Tab. X. Fig. 20. *W*; covered by the first lumbricalis *S*, and the third *X*. Then in Fig. 19. *e*; covered by the first lumbricalis *f*, and the short flexor of the toes *R S*. Then in Fig. 18. *f*, covered by the middle aponeurosis plantaris *A D E*.

y *z* The *third lumbricalis*, arising at *z* from the second and third tendons. *z* its tendon.

The *systematic connexion* appears in Tab. X. Fig. 20. *X Y*. Then in Fig. 19. *d*; covered by the short flexor of the toes *R S T U*. Then in Fig. 18. *g*; covered by the middle aponeurosis plantaris *A E F*.

h *i* *d* The *fourth lumbricalis*, arising at *i* from the third and fourth tendons of the long flexor. *d* the tendon, in which it ends.

The *systematic connexion* appears in Tab. X. Fig. 20. *Z a*. Then in Fig. 19. *c*; covered by the short flexor of the toes *R S T U V*. Then in Fig. 18. *h*; covered by the middle aponeurosis plantaris *A F G*.

The tendons insert themselves into the tubercles of the bones of the first order of the toes, that stand out on that side of their posterior heads, which lies next the great toe; and a thin aponeurosis joins them to the tendons of the long extensor of the toes.

e The tendon of the long flexor of the great toe; which being increased by the portion *f* received from the tendon of the long flexor of the toes, is then in a manner split according to its length *g*, at last inserted at *h* into the last bone of the great toe, into the rough protuberance in the lower part of the posterior head of that bone.

The ligament, by which it is confined, see in Tab. X. Fig. 10. *c*, *d*, *d*. Add here Fig. X.

The *systematic connexion* appears in Tab. X. Fig. 20. *b* *c* *d* *e*; covered by the tendon of the long flexor of the toes *A*, and by the head *C* that joins it in the sole of the foot. Then in Fig. 19. *n* *o*; covered by the short flexor of the toes *N*, and the adductor of the great toe *F G*. Then in Fig. 18. *x* *a* *b*; covered by the middle aponeurosis plantaris *A C*.

Moreover in Tab. VII. it appears at *l* *l* in the foot. In Tab. VI. *e* *e* in the foot. In Tab. V. *e* *e* in the foot. In Tab. III. *w* *w* in the foot. In Tab. II. *f* *f* *g* in the foot; and in Tab. I. *F F G* in the foot. Laterally in Tab. IX. *r* in the foot.

Muscles of the great toe, and of the three next toes.

FIGURE IX.

The short extensor of the toes.

- a* Its origin from the upper part of the anterior protuberance, that stands forward from the calcaneum.
- b* The portion, that goes to the great toe. *c* the tendon, in which it ends; inserted at *d* into the oblique eminence that is in the upper part of the first bone of the great toe, just before its posterior head, on that side that lies next the small toes.
- e* The portion belonging to the second toe. *f* its tendon.
- g* The portion going to the third or middle toe. *h* its tendon.
- i* The portion going to the fourth toe. *k* its tendon.
- l* *l* *l* Those tendons conjoined with the tendons of the long extensor of the toes, so as to form common tendons, which are distinguished by an intermediate line.
- m*, *m*, *m* The cut tendon of the long extensor of the toes.
- n* *l* The common tendon formed by the conjunction of the tendon *n* from the long extensor, and *l* from the short extensor. *c* the extremity inserted into the boat

of the 3d phalanx. p, q portions which run to the third bone, of which the one p belongs to the extensor longus, and the other q to the brevis. r the common end of both these portions, inserted at s into the upper part of the posterior head of the bone of the first order. The same may be also observed in the third and fourth toe.

And here Fig. 1.
The systematic connection appears in Tab. IX. a—e in the left foot; covered by the tendon of the extensor proper to the great toe S, and the tendon of the long extensor of the toes R, Q, P, O, by the tendon of the third peroneus L, M, of the short peroneus D, E, and by the ligament which covers the tendons at the joint of the foot, and upon the instep X.
And in Tab. III. e—l in the foot. Then in Tab. II. i k l in the foot, covered by the tendon of the extensor proper to the great toe I K, and by the tendons of the long extensor of the toes A E, and the tendon of the third peroneus D. Also in Tab. I. H I K in the foot; covered in like manner by the tendon of the extensor proper to the great toe i, and by the tendons of the long extensor of the toes e b a s, and by the tendon of the third peroneus s.
And in Tab. VII. y z a b in the foot; covered by the tendon of the short peroneus w. Then in Tab. VI. W in the foot, covered by the tendons of the extensor longus U, of the third peroneus V, and of the short peroneus L. Then in Tab. V. t; covered in like manner by the tendons of the long extensor of the toes r, and by the tendon s of the third peroneus, and of the short peroneus i; and moreover by the ligament q, by which the tendons are confined upon the back and head of the foot.

Muscles of the great toe.

FIGURE X.

The long flexor of the great toe.

- a a Its origin from the posterior flat side of the fibula, beneath a third part of its length; and from thence its fibre is continued along the two lower thirds of the bone, almost to the acule b b.
- c c The line wherein the descending fibres converge or meet from each side.
- d The tendon.
- The ligament, that confines the tendon, see in Tab. IX. W in the right foot. Add here Fig. 8. e f g h.
- The systematic connection appears in Tab. VII. h i k in the leg. Then in Tab. VI. H in the leg; covered by the folium O, &c. In like manner too it is seen in Tab. V. f in the leg.
- Laterally its connection appears in Tab. IX. P S in the right foot. And in Tab. III. V in the leg.

FIGURE XI.

The extensor proper to the great toe, laterally.

- a a Its origin from the flat side of the fibula, that lies next the tibia in the fore part of the leg; and from that side along almost the whole anterior spine; but below, where the said spine is flattened, it arises from the flat side which it forms. And along the extent of this origination, it arises too from the ligament which occludes most of the space or interval between the bones of the leg; and below, a small part arises also from the tibia b, next the ligament.
- c The tendinous portion of its origin.
- d The tendon, inserted at e into the upper part of the posterior head of the last bone of the great toe.
- The manner in which it is retained by the ligament that is in the fore part of the leg at the head of the foot, see in Tab. IX. Y Z in the left foot; and in Tab. I. r, t in the leg and foot.
- f The aponeurosis, that joins the tendon on this side from the capsule of the joint of the great toe, with its metatarsal bag.
- The aponeurosis that joins it on the other side, see in Fig. 13. f.
- The systematic connection appears in Tab. IX. S S S T in the left foot, covered by the long extensor of the toes, with the third peroneus G I N.
- In its fore part the connection appears in Tab. II. H I K L M in the leg and foot; covered by the long extensor of the toes, with the third peroneus. Then in Tab. I. i i i k l l l in the leg and foot; covered by the long extensor of the toes, with the third peroneus t y w, and the tibiais asticus s. Moreover in Tab. IX. P S in the right foot.

FIGURE XII.

The abductor and short flexor of the great toe, in their lower side.

- a—c The abductor of the great toe.
- a Its origin from the root of the protuberance of the calcaneum, that forms the heel; from whence it is outwardly tendinous at b, and in that part coheres for a long way with the aponeurosis that covers it.
- c The tendon, at last conjoined at d with the ligament f, that ties the outer scaphoid bone to the first bone of the great toe, with which ligament it is inserted at e into the inner and lower part of the posterior head of the first bone of the great toe.
- Add here Fig. 13. a—c.
- The systematic connection appears in Tab. X. Fig. 19. F—K; covered by the short flexor of the toes L M N. Then in Fig. 18. Q—S; covered by the aponeurosis O.
- Moreover in Fig. 20. m n, and Fig. 21. j e d. And in Tab. V. d in the foot.
- f The ligament, which arising at g from the outer scaphoid bone of the great toe, is inserted at e, conjointly with the tendon of the abductor d, into the first bone of the great toe.
- The systematic connection of this ligament, see in Tab. X. Fig. 21. s. And Fig. 20. p; in part covered by the tendon of the long flexor of the great toe d e. So also in Fig. 19. K, and Fig. 18. T.
- h—i The short flexor of the great toe.

- h The longer tendinous head, arising at i from the lower anterior extremity of that side of the calcaneum which lies next the other foot, just behind its juncture with the cubiform bone.
- k The shorter tendinous beginning, arising at l from the lower part of the middle cuneiform bone of the tarsus.
- m Part of that portion of the middle aponeurosis plantaris, that goes into the beginning of the short flexor of the great toe.
- The portion which it receives from the tendon of the tibiais pollicis, see in Tab. XXIV. Fig. 14. i.
- n Part of the short flexor, which belongs to the outer scaphoid bone of the great toe.
- o The part in which the short flexor joins the tendon of the abductor of the great toe. p its insertion into the outer scaphoid bone of the great toe, into the lower and back part of that side of the bone which lies next the other foot.
- q That part of the short flexor which belongs to the inner scaphoid bone of the great toe.
- r The tendon, in which it ends, inserted at s into the back part of the inner scaphoid bone of the great toe. But being conjoined at t with the tendinous end of the abductor pollicis, it has one extremity common to that and the transversalis of the foot.

Add here Fig. 13. d e.
The systematic connection appears in Tab. X. Fig. 21. e—n and y z a; covered by the abductor of the great toe i e. Then in Fig. 20. s v p q r; covered by the abductor of the great toe m n, the tendon of the long flexor of the great toe d, and by the long flexor of the toes C D, &c. with the first lumbricalis S. Then in Fig. 19. q q s w x y; covered by the abductor of the great toe F H, the tendon of the long flexor of the great toe n, the first lumbricalis f, and the short flexor of the toes N O. Then in Fig. 18. U V W X, and t-twist Y and C; covered by the abductor of the great toe Q R, and by the middle aponeurosis plantaris A C.

Moreover in Tab. VIII. it appears at w x in the foot. And in Tab. VII. g in the foot.
u The place whence the abductor of the great toe is cut off, with the transversalis of the foot.
v The tendinous end, common to the abductor of the great toe, and the transversalis pedis. w the place of its juncture with the ligament y, that goes from the inner scaphoid bone of the great toe, to the insertion of it at x, in the first bone of the great toe.
y The ligament which arises at z from the inner scaphoid bone of the great toe, and being conjoined with the common tendinous end of the abductor pollicis v and transversalis pedis, is inserted therewith at a into the first bone of the great toe.
The systematic connection appears in Tab. X. Fig. 21. w. And Fig. 20. x; in part covered by the tendon of the long flexor of the great toe d e. So also in Fig. 19. u, and Fig. 18. z.

FIGURE XIII.

The abductor and short flexor of the great toe, laterally.

- a a b b c The abductor of the great toe.
- a a Its origin from the lower part of the inner side of the root of the tubercle of the calcaneum, where it forms the heel.
- b b The meeting together of the fibres in angles.
- c The tendon, in which it ends.
- Add here Fig. 12. a—c.
- The systematic connection appears in Tab. IX. f—t in the right foot. Also in Tab. I. A B C in the foot.
- d e The short flexor of the great toe.
- e The lower part that joins itself to the tendon of the abductor pollicis.
- Add here Fig. 12. b—e.
- The systematic connection appears in Tab. IX. a s w in the right foot; covered by the abductor of the great toe f v.
- Also in Tab. III. d in the foot. And in Tab. II. e in the foot. And in Tab. I. D in the foot; covered by the abductor of the great toe A C.
- f The aponeurosis, coming partly from the tendon of the abductor of the great toe g, and partly from the capsule h of the joint of this toe, with its metatarsal bone, and joins the tendon i of the extensor proper to the great toe.
- The systematic connection appears in Tab. IX. e in the right foot. And in Tab. I. m in the foot.
- k The tendon of the extensor proper to the great toe, here cut off at l, and inserted at m into the last bone of the great toe.

FIGURE XIV.

The adductor of the great toe, with the transversalis pedis.

- a b b c c The ligament, which arising from the calcaneum at b b, is inserted at c c into the eminence of the cubical bone of the tarsus.
- d The excursion of the fore said ligament, which outwardly joins the ligament a in Fig. 15. And together they go into the origination e e of the adductor of the great toe.
- The systematic connection appears in Tab. X. Fig. 21. K—O. Then in Fig. 20. d d e g; covered by the head D F that joins the long flexor of the toes in the side of the foot. In Fig. 19. the rest is covered by the abductor of the little toe B A, and short flexor of the toes L.
- f—m The adductor of the great toe. Internally it arises from the bottom part of the fourth metatarsal bone, near the root of its posterior head, and in its lower part it springs from almost the whole posterior head of the third and second metatarsal bone.
- f Part of the adductor of the great toe, which is in a manner dilated or separated from the rest.
- g The other more considerable portion. h the tendinous part of its origin.
- i The tendinous end, which being first conjoined at k with the tendinous end p of the short flexor of the great toe, and is with that inserted into the posterior and lower part of that side of the inner scaphoid bone of the great toe, that lies

next the second toe; and being joined at l with the ligament a, that goes from the inner sesamoid bone to the first phalanx of the great toe, inserts itself there- with at m into the first bone of the phalanx, into the lower part of that side of its posterior head, that lies next the second toe, not much beyond the posterior edge of the said head.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. X. Fig. 21. k—o r; covered by the short flexor of the great toe a. Then in Fig. 20. t t u w, covered by the short flexor of the great toe s, and by the long flexor of the toes D M L K, with the lumbricals Z. X. W. S. Then in Fig. 19. p r t; covered by the short flexor of the great toe q, and the first lumbricalis f, with those in Fig. 20. and also by the short flexor of the toes L T. Then in Fig. 18. Y Z; covered by the short flexor of the great toe, the first lumbricalis c, and the rest mentioned in Fig. 19.

Moreover in Tab. VIII. it appears at C in the foot. And Tab. IV. S in the foot.

a The ligament, which arises at o from the inner sesamoid bone of the great toe, and being conjoined with the tendon l, from the end of the abductor of the great toe i, is with that inserted into the first bone of the great toe at m. See Fig. 12.

p The tendinous end of the inner tail of the short flexor of the great toe, here cut off at q, inserted at r into the inner sesamoid bone of the great toe.

r The ligamentary excursion d cut off, together with the ligament a Fig. 15.

t—y The transversalis of the foot.

u The tendinous beginning, whose first origination w, springs from the capsule that covers and includes the joint of the little toe with its metatarsal bone. The part that arises from the capsule of the fourth toe with its metatarsal bone, and next adjacent aponeurosis that covers the interossei muscles of that toe.

y The extremity, by which it joins the tendinous end that is common to the abductor and short flexor of the great toe.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. X. Fig. 21. f g h i. Then in Fig. 20. r r s; covered by the lumbricals s V W X Z, and by the tendon of the long flexor of the toes N. O. P. Q. Then in Fig. 19. g g h i covered by the lumbricals f. e. d. c, with the tendons of the long flexor of the toes, and those of the short flexor O. S. U. V, with the abductor of the little finger E. Then in Fig. 18. i i j; covered by the lumbricals e. f. g. h, by the tendons of the long and short flexor of the toes v, z, c, and by the middle aponeurosis plantaris D E F G, and the abductor of the little toe r.

Moreover in Tab. VIII. Z is in the foot.

Muscles of the little toe.

FIGURE XV.

The short flexor of the little toe, in its bottom part.

a b The broad ligament, that arises from the lower eminence of the cubiform bone, and is inserted into the posterior heads of the 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th of the metatarsal bones; and which contains the tendons of the long peroneus in the sole of the foot, like a sheath. Externally it is partly covered by meeting the excursion b of the ligament a Fig. 14; which excursion is here cut off at c.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. X. Fig. 21. N O P. Then in Fig. 20. f f g; partly covered by the head D, that joins the long flexor of the toes in the sole of the foot. Then in Fig. 19. W; covered by the short flexor of the toes L T R, and the abductor of the little toe B. And what there appears naked, is in Fig. 18. covered by the portion M; by which the aponeurosis that covers the abductor of the little toe, is conjoined with the middle aponeurosis plantaris.

d e f g The short flexor of the little toe.

h Its origin from the ligament a. But inwardly it arises from the middle of the lower side of the root of the posterior head of the fifth metatarsal bone.

i The tendinous end, inserted at g into the lower part of the posterior head of the first bone of the little toe.

Add here Fig. 16.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. X. Fig. 21. Q R; covered by the transversalis pedis h. Then in Fig. 20. i i; covered as before, by the transversalis

pedis f. Then in Fig. 19. a b; covered in like manner by the transversalis pedis h, and the abductor of the little toe B E. So likewise in Fig. 18. p; covered by the transversalis pedis i, and the abductor of the little toe q r.

k The place whence the interossei of the little toe is cut off at its origin from the ligament a b. l That whence the second interossei of the fourth toe is cut off. k That whence the first interossei of the same toe is cut off. ll The origin of the principal part of the abductor of the great toe g h Fig. 14. And m that cut from its other left part f Fig. 14. See P. Fig. 21. Tab. X.

FIGURE XVI.

The short flexor of the little toe, laterally.

a The origin from the outer edge of the fifth metatarsal bone, that stands downward, near its posterior head.

b The part that is inserted at c c into the outer edge of the lower side of the metatarsal bone of the little toe, just behind its anterior head.

d The other and more considerable part, which is inserted into the first bone of the little toe. e The tendinous end, in which it terminates.

Add here Fig. 15. d—g.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. IX. w x in the left foot; covered by the abductor of the little toe r v.

And in Tab. VI. Z—y in the foot. Then in Tab. V. a b in the foot, covered by the abductor of the little toe y.

FIGURE XVII.

The abductor of the little toe, laterally.

a The fleshy part uncovered.

b The tendon, in which it at last ends; inserted at c into the outer part of the root of the posterior head of the first bone of the little toe.

d The part which is covered by a tendinous expansion.

e c Its origin from the whole outer side of the root of the tubercle belonging to the os calcis, where it forms the heel.

f Part of the aponeurosis that covers it, inserted at g into the back part of the great rough eminence that stands out from the posterior head of the metatarsal bone, belonging to the little toe, in the outer side of the foot.

The aponeurosis, which it sends to the tendon of the long extensor of the toes, see in Fig. 1. w.

Add here Fig. 18.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. IX. r—v in the left foot; covered by the aponeurosis a.

And in Tab. V. u—y in the foot; covered by the aponeurosis u.

FIGURE XVIII.

The abductor of the little toe, in its lower part.

a b The two parts of which it is composed; and of which the part a forms here a distinct tendon, but in other subjects is often joined into one with the other tendon, and in others again it is perfectly distinct.

c c Its origin from the whole lower part of the protuberance of the calcaneum, that forms the heel; from whence the one part at d. that is outwardly quite tendinous, and the part at e, cohere together with the aponeurosis and tendinous parts that cover them.

f The tendon inserted at g into the outer part of the root of the posterior head of the first bone of the little toe.

The aponeurosis, that goes off from its end to the tendon of the extensor belonging to the little toe, see in Fig. 1. w.

Add here Fig. 17.

The systematic connexion appears in Tab. X. Fig. 19. A B C D E; covered by the short flexor of the toes M L. Then in Fig. 18. q r; covered by the aponeurosis I K L.

I N D E X

O F T H E

H U M A N M U S C L E S,

W I T H T H E I R P R O P E R U S E S.

Numero majore tabula, minore figura indicata.

ABDUCTOR *brevis pollicis manus*,—draws the thumb from the fingers. XX. 17.
Abductor brevis pollicis manus,—has the same use with the former. XX. 16.
Abductor digiti minimi manus,—extends, and draws the little finger from the rest. XX. 11.
Abductor digiti minimi pedis,—draws the little toe outwards from the rest. XXV. 17. 18.
Abductor indicis manus,—brings the fore finger towards the thumb. XX. 13. 14.
Abductor longus pollicis manus,—draws the thumb from the fingers. XX. 18. 19.
Abductor pollicis pedis,—pulls the great toe from the rest. XXV. 12. 13.
Accelerator,—drives the urine or semen forward, grasps the bulb of the urethra, pushes the blood towards its corpus cavernosum and the glans, which last it serves more particularly to distend. XII. 37.
Abductor brevis femoris. XXII. 3. 4. } bring the thigh inwards and upwards.
Abductor longus femoris. XXII. 1. 2. }
Abductor magnus femoris. XXI. 16. 17. }
Abductor ossis metacarpi minimi digiti manus,—bends, and brings the little finger towards the rest. XX. 25.
Abductor pollicis manus,—pulls the thumb towards the fingers. XX. 24.
Abductor pollicis pedis,—brings the great toe nearer the rest. XXV. 14.
Accersus,—assists in extending the fore arm. XIX. 8.
Anterior auris,—draws a little forwards and upwards, a small eminence of the helix, opposite to the cochlea. XI. 3. 7.
Antitragicus,—turns the tip of the antitragus a little outwards, and depresses the extremity of the antihelix towards it. XI. 4.
Arytenoideus obliquus,—pulls the arytenoid cartilages towards each other. XII. 2. 3.
Arytenoideus transversus,—shuts the rima glottidis. XII. 1.
Atrialis auricula,—draws the ear upwards, and makes the parts tense into which it is inserted. XI. 3. 6. 7.
Angulus oris,—raises the oris upwards and inwards, and shortens it. XII. 8.
Bistylifissus,—draws the tongue laterally and backwards. XI. 40.
Biceps brachii,—bends the fore arm, and turns it supine. XIX. 3. 4.
Biceps cruris,—bends the leg. XXII. 10. 11. 12.
Biventer cervicis,—draws the head backwards, and to one side. XVI. 23. 24.
Biventer maxillæ,—pulls the lower jaw a little downwards and outwards; and when the jaws are shut, raises the larynx and pharynx. XII. 18. 19.
Brachialis internus,—bends the fore arm. XIX. 1. 2.
Buccinator,—draws the angle of the mouth backwards, and contracts its cavity, by pressing the cheek inwards, by which the food is thrust between the teeth. XI. 13. 14. XII. 23.
Cervicofissus. See *Genioglossus*. XI. 40.
Cervicalis descendens,—turns the neck obliquely backwards, and to one side. XV. 4.
Cleidoglossus. See *Genioglossus*. XI. 41.
Collaris,—shuts the eye, by drawing both lids close together; the fibres contracting from the outer angle towards the inner, press the eye-ball, squeeze the lachrymal gland, and convey the tears towards the puncta lachrymalia. XI. 2.
Compressor palati molli,—ditches the velum, draws it downward, and to a side, towards the hook. XII. 9. 10.
Cleidomastoides,—turns the head to one side, and bends it forwards. XVI. 25. 26.
Coccygeus,—moves the os coccygis forwards, and defends the ligament in the time of the exclusion of the fetus or hardened feces. XVII. 7. 8.
Complexus,—draws the head backwards, and to one side. XVI. 23. 24.
Compressor nasæ,—compresses the ala towards the septum nasi, particularly when we want to snuff acutely; but if the fibres of the frontal muscle, which adhere to it, act, the upper part of this thin muscle assists to pull the ala outwards. XI. 7.
Constrictor inferior pharyngis,—compresses that part of the pharynx which it covers, and raises it a little upwards. XII. 23. 24.
Constrictor (Boni factionis),—draws the velum towards the root of the tongue, and with its fellow contracts the passage between the two arches, by which it shuts the opening into the fauces. XII. 11.
Constrictor medius pharyngis,—compresses and draws upwards that part of the pharynx which it covers. XII. 23. 25.
Constrictor superior pharyngis,—compresses the upper part of the pharynx, and draws it forwards and upwards. XII. 23. 26.
Coraco-brachialis,—raises the arm upwards. XVIII. 7. 8.
Coraco-humeralis,—pulls the os hyoides obliquely downwards. XI. 35.
Corrugator supercilii,—draws the eye-brow of that side towards the other, and makes it project over the inner canthus of the eye. XI. 1.

Cranialis,—suspends and draws up the testicle, and compresses it in the act of coition. XIII. 4.
Crico-arytenoideus lateralis,—opens the rima glottidis. XII. 5.
Crico-arytenoideus posterior,—has the same use with the former. XII. 2. 4.
Crico-thyroideus,—dissipates the thyroid, or elevates the cricoid cartilage. XI. 26. 47. 48.
Cruentus,—assists in the extension of the leg. XXIII. 7.
Curvator,—moves the scapula, according to three different directions of its fibres. The upper descending fibres, draw it obliquely upwards; the middle transverse straight fibres, draw it directly backwards; and the inferior ascending ones, draw it obliquely downwards and backwards. XVII. 18. 19.
Deltoides,—pulls the arm directly upwards, and a little forwards and backwards, according to the different directions of its fibres. XVIII. 11. 12.
Depressor labii superis,—draws the upper lip and ala nasi downwards. XI. 8.
Depressor anguli oris,—pulls down the corner of the mouth. XI. 10. 11. 12. 13.
Depressor labii inferis,—pulls the under lip and skin of the chin downwards, and a little outwards. XI. 9. 16.
Diaphragma,—is the principal agent in respiration, particularly in inspiration: For when in its action, the fibres, from their different attachments, endeavour to bring themselves into a place towards the middle tendon, by which the cavity of the thorax is enlarged, particularly at the sides where the lungs are chiefly situated; and as the lungs must always be contiguous to the inside of the thorax, and upper side of the diaphragm, the air rushes into them, in order to fill up the increased space. This muscle is constantly assisted by the two rows of intercostals which cleave the ribs, and the cavity of the thorax is more enlarged. In time of violent exercise, or whatever cause drives the blood with unusual celerity towards the lungs, the subclavian, and pectoral, and several other muscles, are brought into action. And, in laborious inspiration, the muscles which arise from the upper part of the trunk, when the parts into which they are inserted are fixed, likewise assist. In expiration, the diaphragm is relaxed and pushed up, by the pressure of the abdominal muscles upon the viscera of the abdomen; and, at the same time that they press upwards, they also, together with some others, pull down the ribs, and are assisted in a powerful manner by the elasticity of the cartilages that join the ribs to the sternum; by which the cavity of the thorax is diminished, and the air suddenly pushed out of the lungs: And in laborious expiration, the quadratus lumborum, sacro-lumbales, and longissimi dorsi, concur in pulling down the ribs. XIV. 4. 5. 6. 7.
Epirranus. See *Frontalis et Occipitalis*.
Erector penis,—compresses the crus penis, by which the blood is pressed into the corpora cavernosa, and the penis is by that means more completely erected. XII. 37. 40.
Extensor brevis digitorum pedis,—extends the toes. XXV. 9.
Extensor communis digitorum manus,—extends all the joints of the fingers. XXI. 1.
Extensor longus digitorum pedis,—extends all the joints of the four small toes. XXV. 1.
Extensor major pollicis manus,—extends the last joint of the thumb obliquely backwards. XX. 22.
Extensor minor pollicis manus,—extends the second bone of the thumb obliquely outwards. XX. 23.
Extensor proprius digiti caricularis. XX. 1.
Extensor proprius pollicis pedis,—extends the great toe. XXV. 11.
Extensor molli,—draws the malleus forward towards its origin, and consequently the membrana tympani, by which that membrane is relaxed. XI. 31. 28.
Flexor brevis digiti minimi pedis,—bends the little toe. XXV. 15. 16.
Flexor brevis digitorum pedis,—bends the second joint of the toes. XXV. 5.
Flexor brevis pollicis manus,—bends the second joint of the thumb. XX. 20.
Flexor brevis pollicis pedis,—bends the first joint of the great toe. XXV. 12. 13.
Flexor longus pollicis manus,—bends the last joint of the thumb. XX. 21.
Flexor longus digitorum pedis,—bends the toes. XXV. 6. 7. 8.
Flexor longus pollicis pedis,—bends the last joint of the great toe. XXV. 10. 8.
Flexor parvus digiti minimi manus,—bends the little finger, and assists the adductor. XX. 10.
Frontalis,—pulls the skin of the head backwards, raises the eye-brows upwards, and at the same time draws up and wrinkles the forehead. XI. 6. 7.
Gemellus,—extends the foot, by bringing it backwards and downwards. XXIV. 18.
Gemini,—roll the thigh outwards. XXI. 11.

Gleno-pharyngeus.—This muscle, according to the direction of its fibres, draws the tip of the tongue backwards into the mouth, the middle downwards, and renders its dorsum concave; draws its root and os hyoides forwards, and thrusts the tongue out of the mouth. XI. 41. 42. 43.

Gleno-hyoideus.—draws the os hyoides upwards and forwards. XI. 46.

Glenos magnus.—extends the thigh, by pulling it directly backwards, and a little outwards. XXI. 1.

Glenos medius.—affixes the former. XXI. 2. 3.

Glenos minor.—affixes the two former, in pulling the thigh outwards. XXI. 4. 5.

Gracilis.—moves the leg obliquely inwards, or brings one leg and thigh cross the other. XXIII. 5.

Hyo-thyroideus.—pulls the thyroid cartilage upwards, or the os hyoides downwards. XI. 45.

Iliacus internus.—affixes the psoas in bending the thigh, and brings it directly forwards. XXI. 14. 15.

Indicator.—affixes in extending the fore finger. XX. 22.

Insuperator.—pulls the arm upwards and backwards, and pulls the ligament from between the bones. XVIII. 6.

Intercostalis externus.—closes the ribs during the time of inspiration. XVII. 9. 10.

Intercostalis internus.—have the same use. XVII. 11. 12. 13.

Interossei externi, seu bicipites digitorum manus.—draw the fingers outwards. XX. 8. 9.

Interossei interni digitorum manus.—draw them inwards. XX. 6. 7.

Interossei interni, seu bicipites digitorum pedis.—draw the toes outwards. XXV. 2. 3.

Interossei interni digitorum pedis.—pull the toes inwards. XXV. 4.

Interossei cervicis.—connect the transverse processes of the vertebrae with each other. XVI. 2. 3.

Interossei dorsales.—connect the spinous processes of the vertebrae of the back with each other. XV. 11.

Interossei lumborum.—connect the vertebrae of the loins with each other. XV. 11.

Interossei cervicis dorsales.—connect the vertebrae of the back with each other. XV. 9.

Interossei lumborum dorsales.—draw the vertebrae of the loins towards each other. XV. 10.

Interossei cervicis posteriores colli. XVI. 9. 10. 15. } draw the vertebral processes of the
Interossei cervicis anteriores colli. XVI. 6. 10. } neck towards each other, & turn the neck a little to one side.

Latissimus colli.—affixes the depressor anguli oris. XI. 16.

Latissimus dorsi.—pulls the arm backwards and downwards, and rolls the os humeri. XVIII. 1. 2. 3.

Levator tympani. See *Extensor mallei*. XI. 30. 28.

Levator anguli oris.—draws the corner of the mouth upwards, and makes that part of the chin opposite to the mouth prominent, as in smiling. XI. 11. 22.

Levator ani.—draws the rectum upwards after the evacuation of the faeces, and affixes in shutting it. It also fills the contents of the pelvis, and helps in ejecting the semen, urine, and contents of the rectum. XII. 31. 32. 33. 34.

Levator brevis oris. XVII. 14. } assist in raising the ribs.

Levator longus oris. XVII. 15. }

Levator labii superioris.—raises the upper lip. XI. 10.

Levator labii superioris alaque nasi.—serves the same purpose, and likewise dilates the nostril, by drawing the skin of the nose upwards and outwards. XI. 10.

Levator menti.—pulls upwards the under lip and skin of the chin. XI. 15.

Levator palati molli.—draws the velum upwards and backwards, so as to shut the passage from the fauces into the nose. XII. 9.

Levator palpebrae superioris.—opens the eye, by drawing the eye-lid upwards. XI. 21.

Levator scapulae.—pulls the scapula upwards, and a little forwards. XVI. 13. 14.

Lingualis.—contracts the substance of the tongue, and brings it backwards. XI. 41. 43.

Longissimus dorsi.—extends the vertebrae, raises and keeps the trunk of the body erect. XV. 3. 5. 6.

Longus colli.—bends the neck gradually forward, and to one side. XVI. 6. 7.

Lumbosacralis manus.—assist in bending the fingers. XX. 3.

Lumbosacralis pedis.—assist in bending and drawing the toes inwards. XXV. 2.

Majeor helix.—moves the cartilage below the tragus a little forwards and downwards. XI. 4.

Minor helix.—pulls the lower jaw upwards, and a little forwards and backwards. XII. 20. 21. 22.

Mioar helix.—contracts the fissure of the helix. XI. 4.

Multiceps spinae.—extends the back obliquely, moves it laterally, or backwards. XV. 1. 2.

Myo-hyoideus.—pulls the os hyoides forwards, upwards, and to a side. XI. 38.

Nasalis labii superioris.—affixes in shutting the mouth. XI. 10. 11.

Obliquus externus abdominis.—supports and compresses the peritonaeum and abdomen; affixes the evacuations of faeces and urine, and the exclusion of the faeces; thrusts the diaphragm upwards, and draws down the ribs in expiration; bends the body when the ribs are fixed, and raises the pelvis obliquely. XIII. 1. 2.

Obliquus inferior capitis.—affixes in turning the head to one side, and giving it a rotatory motion. XVII. 4.

Obliquus inferior oculi.—draws the globe of the eye forwards and inwards, and turns the pupil upwards. XI. 18. 19. 20. 27.

Obliquus internus abdominis.—affixes the *obliquus externus*, but in a contrary direction. XIII. 3. 4. 5.

Obliquus superior capitis.—turns the head obliquely to one side. XVII. 5.

Obliquus superior oculi.—rolls the globe of the eye, and turns the pupil inwards and outwards. XI. 22.

Obligator externus.—rolls the thigh-bone obliquely outwards. XXII. 7. 8.

Obligator internus.—moves the os femoris a little upwards, and rolls it obliquely outwards. XXI. 10.

Ocipitalis. See *Frontalis*. XI. 6.

Opponens pollicis manus.—brings the thumb inwards, opposite to the other fingers. XX. 15.

Orbicularis oris.—shuts the mouth, by contracting and drawing both lips together. XI. 20. 21. 22. 33. 34.

Orbicularis palpebrarum. See *Cilicis*. XI. 7.

Orbicularis palpebrarum partis ad labium superioris accedens. XI. 10.

Palato-pharyngeus.—draws the uvula and velum backwards, and at the same time pulls the pharynx upwards, and shortens it. XII. 11. 27. 28. 29. 30.

Palmaris brevis.—affixes in contracting the palm of the hand. XX. 26.

Palmaris longus.—bends the hand, and stretches the membrane expanded on the palm. XX. 26.

Pectineus.—brings the thigh upwards and forwards. XXII. 5. 6.

Pectoralis.—moves the arm forwards, and obliquely upwards towards the sternum. XVIII. 4. 5.

Pectoreus brevis.—pulls the foot outwards and upwards. XXIV. 1. 2.

Pectoreus longus.—moves the foot outwards, and bends it a little. XXIV. 3. 4. 5.

Pectoreus tertius.—affixes in extending the foot. XXV. 1.

Plantaris.—affixes in extending the foot, and brings the ligament from between the bones. XXIV. 13.

Popliteus.—moves the leg obliquely outwards, and affixes in bending it; it also pulls the ligament from between the bones. XXIII. 1.

Profundus.—bends the last joint of the fingers. XX. 2. 3.

Proneator quadratus.—turns the radius, together with the hand, inwards. XIX. 21. 22.

Proneator tertius.—has the same use with the former. XIX. 19. 20.

Psoas magnus.—bends the thigh forwards; or, when the extremity is fixed, affixes in bending the body. XXI. 12. 13. 15.

Psoas parvus.—affixes the former. XV. 14.

Pterygoideus externus.—pulls the lower jaw forwards, to a side, thrusts the teeth out beyond those of the upper jaw, and pulls the ligament from the joint, that it may not be pinched during these motions. XII. 15. 16.

Pterygoideus internus.—draws the jaw upwards, and to one side. XII. 15. 17.

Pyramidalis.—affixes the inferior part of the rectus abdominis. XIII. 7.

Pyramidalis.—moves the thigh a little upwards, and rolls it outwards. XXI. 6. 7.

Quadratus femoris.—rolls the thigh outwards. XXI. 8. 9.

Quadratus lumborum.—moves the loins to one side, pulls down the last rib, and bends the loins forwards. XV. 12. 13.

Radialis externus brevis. XIX. 11. 12. } extend, and bring the hand backwards.

Radialis externus longus. XIX. 13. 14. }

Radialis internus.—bends the wrist, together with the hands. XIX. 9.

Rectus abdominis.—compresses the liver part, but more particularly the looser part of the belly; bends the trunk forwards, and raises the pelvis. By its tendinous interstices, it is enabled to contract at any of the intermediate spaces; and by its connection with the tendons of the other muscles, it is prevented from changing place, and from rising into a prominent form when it relaxes. XIII. 6.

Rectus abducens oculi.—moves the globe of the eye outwards. XI. 20.

Rectus adducens oculi.—turns the eye towards the nose. XI. 23.

Rectus atollens oculi.—raises the globe of the eye. XI. 25.

Rectus cruris.—extends the leg, and in a powerful manner, by the intervention of the patella, like a pulley. XXIII. 2. 3.

Rectus depressor oculi.—pulls the globe of the eye downwards. XI. 24.

Rectus internus major capitis.—bends the head forwards. XVI. 10. 20.

Rectus internus minor capitis.—bends the head forwards. XVII. 6.

Rectus lateralis capitis.—bends the head a little to one side. XVII. 7.

Rectus plicatus major capitis.—pulls the head a little backwards. XVII. 2.

Rectus plicatus minor capitis.—affixes the foregoing. XVII. 1.

Retroarticularis auricularis.—draws the ear back, and stretch the cochlea. XI. 3. 6.

Rhomboides major. XVII. 24. } draw the scapula obliquely upwards, and diversify
Rhomboides minor. XVII. 23. } backwards.

Sacro-lumbalis.—pulls the ribs down. XV. 3. 4. 6.

Sublingualis-pharyngeus. XII. 27. 28.

Sartorius.—moves the leg obliquely inwards, or brings one leg and thigh cross the other. XXIII. 4.

Scalenus medius. XVI. 4. 5. } elevate the ribs, and dilate the thorax; or, when the
Scalenus plicatus. XVI. 12. } ribs are fixed, bend the neck to one side.

Scalenus primus. XVI. 11. }

Semimembranosus.—bends the leg, and brings it directly backwards. XXII. 9. 10.

Semispinalis dorsi.—extends the spine obliquely backwards. XV. 8.

Semitendinosus.—bends the leg backwards, and a little inwards. XXII. 11. 22.

Serratus anterior.—raises the ribs upwards, or brings the scapula forwards. XVII. 22.

Serratus magnus.—dilates the thorax, by pulling up the ribs, and moves the scapula forwards and downwards. XVI. 21.

Serratus plicatus inferior.—depresses the four inferior ribs. XVII. 17.

Serratus plicatus superior.—elevates the ribs, and depresses the thorax. XVII. 16.

Soleus.—extends the foot, by bringing it backwards and downwards. XXIV. 8. 9.

Sphincter ani externus.—shuts the passage through the anus into the rectum; pulls down the bulb of the urethra, by which it affixes in ejecting the urine and semen. XII. 35. 36.

Sphincter ani internus. XII. 31. 32.

Spinatus cervicis.—extends the neck obliquely backwards. XVI. 15.

Spinatus dorsi.—erects and fixes the vertebrae, and affixes in raising the spine. XV. 7.

Spinatus capitis.—brings the head and upper part of the neck backwards laterally, and pulls the head directly backwards. XVI. 27.

Spinatus colli.—affixes the former. XVI. 1.

Stapedius.—draws the stapes obliquely upwards, towards the cavern. XI. 34. 29.

Sternohyoideus.—pulls the os hyoides downwards. XI. 39.

Sternomastoideus.—turns the head to one side, and bends it forwards. XVI. 25. 26.

Sternothyroideus.—draws the larynx downwards. XI. 44.

Stylo-glossus.—draws the tongue laterally, and backwards. XI. 40. 43.

Stylo-hyoideus.—draws the os hyoides to one side, and a little upwards. XI. 37.

Stylo-pharyngeus.—dilates and raises the pharynx upwards. XII. 27. 28. 30.

Subclavius.—pulls the first rib upwards. XVII. 20.

Sublimis.—affixes in bending the fingers. XX. 4.

Subopularis.—brings the arm inwards, and rolls it towards the ribs. XVIII. 15.

Supinator brevis.—rolls the radius outwards. XIX. 17. 18.

Supinator longus.—has the same use with the former. XIX. 16.

Supraplacatus.—raises the arm upwards, and at the same time pulls the capsular ligament from between the bones, that it may not be pinched. XVIII. 16. 17.

- Temporalis*,—pulls the lower jaw upwards, and presses it against the upper at the same time, drawing it a little backwards. XII. 12. 13. 14.
- Tergo tympani*,—pulls the malleus and membrana tympani towards the pars petrosa. XI. 29. 31. 33.
- Tennis vagina femoris*,—stretches the membranous fascia, extends the leg, and turns it a little outwards. XXII. 8.
- Teres major*,—moves the arm backwards and downwards, and rolls the head of the os humeri. XVIII. 9. 10.
- Teres minor*,—assists the former, brings the arm more directly forwards, and pulls the ligament from between the bones. XVIII. 13. 14.
- Tyro-arytenoides*,—opens the external rim, and relaxes the upper side of the ventriculus laryngis, and the ligaments. XII. 3. 4.
- Tyro-arytenoides alter minor*. XII. 6. 7.
- Tyro-epiglotticus major*. XII. 3. 7. } draw the epiglottis downwards, and
- Tyro-epiglotticus minor*. XII. 3. } expand that soft cartilage.
- Tibialis anticus*,—bends the foot, by drawing it upwards and inwards. XXIV. 6. 7.
- Tibialis posticus*,—brings the foot inwards and upwards. XXIV. 12. 13. 14.
- Trachelo-mastoides*,—pulls the head backwards, and to one side. XIV. 21. 22.
- Tragicus*,—pulls the point of the tragus a little forwards. XI. 4.
- Transversalis cervicis*,—turns the neck obliquely backwards, and a little to one side. XVI. 16. 17. 18.
- Transversalis pedis*,—brings the little toe towards the great one. XXV. 14.
- Transversus abdominis*,—assists the *obliquus externus et internus*. XIV. 1. 2. 3.
- Transversus articuli*,—draws the parts to which it is connected towards each other, and stretches the scapula and cuneus. XI. 5.
- Transversus perinei*,—sustains and keeps the perineum in its proper place. XII. 37. 38.
- Transversus perinei alter*,—dilates the bulb of the penis, and draws the prepuce and verge of the anus a little outwards and backwards. XII. 37. 39.
- Triangularis sterni*,—depresses the ribs and cartilages of the sternum. XIV. 1.
- Triplex brachii*,—extends the arm. XIX. 5. 6. 7.
- Vastus externus*,—extends the leg. XXIII. 6. 7.
- Vastus internus*,—assists the former. XXIII. 6. 7.
- Vesica vesicalis*. XII. 41.
- Ulnaris externus*,—assists in extending the hand. XIX. 15.
- Ulnaris internus*,—assists in bending the hand. XIX. 10. 11.
- Zygomaticus major*,—makes the cheek prominent, by drawing the corners of the mouth asunder, as in laughing. XI. 10. 11. 15.
- Zygomaticus minor*,—draws the corner of the mouth obliquely outwards and upwards towards the external canthus of the eye. XII. 10.

F I N I S.

ANATOMIA BRITANNICA:

A

SYSTEM OF ANATOMY.

ILLUSTRATED BY UPWARDS OF

THREE HUNDRED COPPERPLATES,

FROM

THE MOST CELEBRATED AUTHORS

IN

EUROPE.

IN SIX PARTS.

BY ANDREW BELL, F. S. A. S.

ENGRAVER TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

THE WORK APPROVED OF BY

DR ALEX. MONRO, PROFESSOR OF ANATOMY, &c. IN THE UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

AND CONDUCTED

BY *ANDREW FYFE*, HIS ASSISTANT.

DUM AUDES ARDUA VINCES.

PART III.

EDINBURGH:

PRINTED FOR ANDREW BELL, ENGRAVER.

M,DCC,XCVIII.

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PART III

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P R E F A C E.

THE progress of improvement, in every Art and Science, may justly be said to have been greater, and more extensively disseminated, within the short space of time which has elapsed since the Arts of Printing and Engraving were invented, than for thousands of years previous to that period.

Not only is almost every Science now taught by learned Professors, but complete Treatises of each are published, which afford opportunities to the curious inquirer of procuring an intimate acquaintance with the objects of his favourite study.

Though the progress of improvement in Anatomy has kept pace with that of the other Sciences, yet that knowledge, which might otherwise have been acquired, has, in some degree, been retarded by the want of a complete and comprehensive System, accompanied with proper delineations of the numerous parts of which the Human Body is composed: For, without such delineations, no language is sufficient to convey just ideas of those parts, and of their mutual influence upon one another. Whether this defect has proceeded from the very great labour and expence which must necessarily attend the Publication of a series of Plates, so extensive as to exhibit all the parts employed in performing the different functions of the Body, or from other causes, it is certain, that no such System has appeared since the commencement of this century. Since that æra, however, many ingenious and learned men, both in Britain and in other countries, have favoured the Public with the result of their labours in those various branches of Anatomy, which accident or inclination led them more especially to cultivate. By collecting these different Works, a Library might indeed be formed, which would contain all the Anatomical knowledge that has hitherto been acquired. But, besides the enormous expence of such a collection, some of the most valuable Works are scarce, and others are entirely out of print. Hence this interesting Science is less generally understood than its importance deserves.

To remove these inconveniences, by giving as complete a view as possible of the various parts which compose the Human Body, is the professed object of the present Work. This undertaking was in contemplation for several years before its commencement; and it is now upwards of twenty since it was seriously begun. During that period, the Plan has been considerably enlarged by the acquisition of new Publications; and it is presumed, that, when finished, it will be found the most extensive Work of the kind that was ever offered to the Public. It will consist of upwards of three hundred Plates, selected from the Works of the most eminent Anatomists, particularly those of Eustachius, Duverney, Zin, Albinus, Haller, Morgagni, Waltherus, Monro, Hunters, Hewson, the Vicq. d'Azir, &c. &c.; and from that scarce and valuable Publication of Bidloo, which appeared under the name of Cowper's Anatomy. Such a Publication, by exhibiting exact representations of the Human Body, as a whole, and of all the different parts of which it is composed, and by conjoining with these full explanations of the different parts, cannot fail greatly to facilitate the studies of those Gentlemen whose profession renders a thorough knowledge of Anatomy indispensably necessary. It will likewise afford to every man of learning and taste, who is desirous of acquiring natural knowledge, and consequently anxious to obtain an acquaintance with the structure of his own Body, an easy method of gratifying that rational curiosity.

IN every Work of this kind, the Engravings constitute the principal part; the importance of Engraving, to illustrate Physical Science, cannot be more clearly pointed out than it has been by the late learned Dr Hunter, in the Preface to his GRAVID UTERUS.

"THE Art of Engraving," says he, "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 more easy both to communicate and preserve discoveries and improvements; and natural knowledge has been gradually rising, till it has 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 judgement, have thrown considerable light 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."

BUT, though Engraving be of such consequence to the illustration of Anatomy, it does not follow, that every Engraver must be an Anatomist; and the Reader may be disposed to ask, What induced me to turn my attention particularly to that Science? To this question, which is natural, I give the following answer.

IN 1742, the Members of the Medical Society of Edinburgh, commenced the laudable attempt of compiling a Set of Tables for the use of the Students in the University, and the engraving of them was committed to Mr Richard Cooper, the principal Artist at that time in his line. I was then his Pupil, with my much esteemed friend, the late Sir Robert Strange, whose works will continue to be admired while a taste for the Fine Arts remains.

THOUGH the design of the Medical Society was soon frustrated, the concern which I had in the Engravings, excited my attention to the Science of Anatomy, and led me to perceive many of the advantages that would have resulted from its success: I therefore resolved, so soon as my other avocations would permit, to contribute my endeavours to supply what appeared of so much importance.

ACCORDINGLY, in 1778, I published a commodious edition of Albinus's Tables of the Bones and Muscles; and this Work meeting with the approbation of Dr Monro, and other Professors, both here and at London, I was encouraged to proceed to engrave the whole Fasciculli of Haller, which appeared to be so comprehensive, that I concluded with the addition of a few Plates selected from the most eminent Authors, it would serve as a Supplement to Albinus, and when conjoined, would form what might be termed a System of Anatomy. But, after having arranged and spread out the whole Tables before me, I discovered so many blanks and vast chasms, which it was necessary to fill up, in order to make one whole, that, despairing of ever being able to complete the Plan which I had conceived, I abandoned the undertaking.

I WAS in this state of despondency, with regard to my intended System, when fortunately I met with Cowper's
Anatomy,

Anatomy, a Work which I had not seen for upwards of forty years. The Plates are in folio, delineated and engraved by some of the best Flemish masters, who flourished at the close of the last century. They are designed in a systematic arrangement, and correspond so well one with another, that they appeared to me fully to supply what was wanting to complete this undertaking; which induced me again to direct my attention to the subject.

THOUGH few authors have attempted to publish a complete System of Anatomy, deterred, perhaps, by the expence of the Plates which it would require; yet many have favoured the Public with accurate delineations of such parts as their different inclinations led them more minutely to examine.—Vesalius of Brussels, about the middle of the sixteenth century, published his Anatomy, which was of the utmost service, by the important discoveries he made; and his Figures were esteemed masterpieces of Painting.

EUSTACHIUS, at Venice, in 1563, published several of his discoveries, but the great Work which he promised was not seen till 150 years after, when the Plates were found in an old cabinet, and published in 1714, by Lancisi, the Pope's Physician, who, as the writings of Eustachius could not be found, added to them a short explanatory text; and soon after another edition was published by Albinus, with fuller explanations.

EXCEPTING Libavius's description, in 1616, of Transferring the Blood of one Animal into another, no remarkable discovery was made after Eustachius, till 1628, when the immortal Harvey discovered, and demonstrated, that important phenomenon, the Circulation of the Blood.

IN the course of last century, several other useful discoveries were made, such as the Pancreatic Duct, in 1642, by Virfungus; and the Lymphatic Vessels, by Bartholini. But none attempted to publish a System which should contain the new discoveries, till Johannes Swammerdam published several Treatises; and in that on Respiration, he mentions his having Figures of all the parts of the Human Body cut on Copperplates, which he intended to publish, with a complete System of Anatomy. These Plates, however, were never made public by Swammerdam; but in 1683, Gothofridus Bidloo, Professor of Anatomy at Leyden, published a Work, entitled, *Anatomia Corporis Humani*, where all the parts are delineated almost as large as the life. Mr Cowper, an English Surgeon, bought 300 copies of these Plates, and, in 1698, published them, with large Explanations in English, after adding several important Figures of his own, and prefixed his name to the Work. This edition was afterwards revised and published by Albinus; and many believe that these are the Tables promised by Swammerdam, and which Bidloo had got from his Widow. These are the Tables mentioned above; and from them I have selected a considerable number, which are engraved in this Work.

SINCE the commencement of the present century, Albinus, endued with an ample fortune, and assisted by an accomplished Artist, certainly proposed to himself to complete a System; but, notwithstanding the ardour with which he persevered in his design*, he lived only to complete his excellent System of the Bones and Muscles. How much, then, is it to be regretted, that the learned Haller, Waltherus, and others, did not enter into his ideas, and publish their valuable Works in a Systematic Arrangement!

M. Vicq. D'Azir, in the year 1785, many years after this Work was begun, announced his design of publishing an Universal System of Anatomy and Physiology; but the design was too extensive to be accomplished within the period of a single life. His elegant Plates of the Brain, are all that have been published; and from them I have been enabled to enrich considerably that part of the subject.

b

Now

* See his Preface to his System of the Bones and Muscles.

Now that every essential discovery has been published by the most eminent men, it is not to be expected that any set of Anatomists will combine to go over a-new, and publish, what has been so accurately performed by their predecessors; and it is evident, that they would think it beneath them to compile and become the publishers of the Works of others; which proves it in vain to expect that what is so much wanted will ever be supplied from that quarter.

This furnishes a reason for my having undertaken and persevered in so arduous a task, which, I hope, will prove beneficial to young Practitioners, and, as connected with a branch of learning worthy of the attention of the Philosopher, may excite men of curiosity to cultivate a knowledge of the structure and disposition of the parts of the Human Body, their economy and use; to observe the springs which give life and action, and the mechanism by which so many different functions are performed: A knowledge not less interesting than many of the branches of Natural Philosophy, which, to the honour of the present age, seem universally to be the prevailing objects of inquiry.

The Work is divided into Six Parts. The two First Parts comprehend the complete System of the Bones and Muscles of the Human Body, as published by Albinus. The Authors from which the subsequent Parts are compiled, are mentioned in the general contents of the Work, subjoined to the annexed Plan. To the late Dr Hunter of London, and his brother, I was much indebted for their approbation of my undertaking, and for their friendly permission to make use of any thing they had published, that could enrich this Work.

P L A N.

To give a more accurate idea of the different particulars included in this Work, it may not be improper to subjoin the principal Contents of each Part.

P A R T I.

Shews the front, back, and side views of the Human Skeleton; a front view of the first, second, third, and fourth layers or orders of muscles; the first, second, third, and fourth layers of muscles, on the back parts; and a view of the primary, or outermost order of muscles, on the left side of the Body; the muscles seated before the vertebrae of the neck, below the head, with those of the larynx and pharynx, muscles of the mouth, bottom of the feet, inside of the sternum, &c.

P A R T II.

Contains the muscles of all the particular parts separated from the Body, together with the outlines of the bones to which they are affixed, or on which they lie; and such other parts belonging to them as seemed necessary, figured twice as large as the former Tables, but in the same position, and in all other respects the same, as far as they are represented in the whole figures, excepting a few of the muscles, which required either to be drawn in a different position, or in the natural magnitude, of which the reader is informed.

P A R T III.

Exhibits the proportions of the Human Body of both sexes in a living state; microscopic views of the texture and formation of the skin, and of the hairs, on different parts of the body; the external muscles, showing their proper situation in the fore and back views of the Body, when in action, after the skin, fat, and membranes, are removed; various positions and sections of the brain and medulla spinalis; the falx, sinuses, and a microscopic view of part of the brain, and of a nerve; the skull, shewing the passages of the blood-vessels, the egress of the medulla oblongata, and nerves issuing from the brain to the organs of the senses; upwards of fifty figures of the eye, with its different parts and appendages; near seventy figures of the ear, and of the various parts which compose that organ; the nose, mouth, and tongue, with the glands which secrete the juices, and discharge them in masticating the food; the larynx, pharynx, aspera arteria, &c.; the muscles of the head and neck, with their different uses in moving the parts. And, as there is frequent occasion to mention the bones, &c. which always serve as an index to the parts described, a familiar acquaintance with their different forms is absolutely necessary. It is therefore hoped, that it will not be thought improper to conclude this section with the different bones, cartilages, and ligaments, represented nearly as large as the life. The bones, cartilages, and ligaments, &c. of the extremities, will be given at the end of Part VI.

P A R T IV.

Exhibits the mammæ of both sexes, with a microscopic view of the papillæ and areolæ of a woman, shewing the lactiferous tubes leading to the top of the papillæ, &c.; different muscles on the superior and anterior part of the trunk of the Body; the viscera contained in the thorax and abdomen, *in situ*; the fore-part of all the viscera within the cavity of the thorax taken out together; the heart injected with wax, shewing the figure of the auricles and ventricles, with the course of the vessels; various views of the heart, shewing the contortion of its fibres, some fasciculi of its fibres; the auricles expanded, shewing the tricuspid valves; the heart opened, shewing its ventricles, &c.; the heart cut transversely; various views of the heart and lungs, exhibiting the foramen ovale, Eustachian valve, &c.; dissections of the lobes of the lungs, shewing the ramifications of the bronchia, and pulmonary arteries and veins accompanying them; the aspera arteria, together with the bronchia, or ramifications of it, freed from the lungs; parts of the lobes of the lungs, with the bronchia injected with wax, and with quick-silver, to shew the lobuli, or distinct clusters of the vesiculæ, &c.; the cavity of the thorax, after the viscera are removed; the diaphragm; the muscles of the back, shewing the direction of their fibres, with full explanations of their uses; the common integuments of the abdomen, and the external appearance of its muscles; the texture of the peritonæum examined with a microscope, &c.; the omentum; the mesentery; the stomach, with various figures of the different membranes, glands, blood-vessels, &c. which compose it; the lower part of the stomach, and a portion of the intestinum duodenum continued to it, together with the pancreas and spleen, with their ducts entering the duodenum; the convex and concave surfaces of the liver and gall-bladder, their blood-vessels injected with wax, and freed from the glandular substance; portions of the intestines, shewing their structure, coats, membranes, lacteals, blood-vessels, and valves; the receptaculum chyli filled with quick-silver, with the neighbouring lymphatic glands in their proper situation, together with the adjacent parts; the lumbar glands, with the receptaculum chyli, and part of the thoracic duct, filled with mercury, and freed from the Body; the thoracic duct at its entrance into the subclavian vein, with its branches filled with wax; a gland injected with quick-silver; the kidneys, testicles, bladder of urine, and spermatic vessels, freed from the Body, and displayed; various views of the internal parts of the kidney and ureters; the membranes of the ureter viewed with a microscope; the inferior or back part of the bladder

der of urine; near thirty Tables, exhibiting the male and female parts of generation, with the external and internal state of the gravid uterus, from the most early period of impregnation, to the full term of gestation; also, numerous Tables of the bones, cartilages, and ligaments, of the trunk of the Body.

P A R T V.

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P A R T VI.

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INTRODUCTION.

BEFORE proceeding to the Anatomical descriptions of the parts of the Human Body, let us take a brief view of the variations in the external forms of the foetus in utero from the first appearance of the embryo, and then observe the proportions in the different stages, from infancy to a full grown state; when we shall exhibit a Table of the most beautiful proportions of a man and of a woman, as they were fixed by the ancients, and measured by *Monf. Audran*, from the *Apollo-Pithius* in the garden of the Vatican at Rome, and the *Venus-Aphroditus* belonging to the family of Medicis. To these we have added the measures of the Male and Female Skeletons, which, as they nearly correspond with the former, prove *Monf. Audran's* measures to be correct, and likewise demonstrate the symmetry and different proportions of the sexes.

If the pre-existence of parts in embryo was allowable, that at twenty-five days after conception would incline us to think the brain and whole head had a precedency, since its magnitude, then, exceeds the whole bulk of the rest of the parts. But when the time of the birth approaches, the head of the foetus does not commonly exceed one fourth part of its whole length.

The centre, or middle part between the two extremes of the head and feet of a new-born child, is in the navel, but that of an adult is in the os pubis; and the practice of dividing the measures of children into four, five, or six parts, whereof the head is one, is used by Painters and Sculptors.

A CHILD of two years old has about five heads in its whole length, but one of four or five years old has near six; about the fifteenth or sixteenth year, seven heads are the proportions or measure, and the centre inclines to the upper parts of the pubis. Hence it appears, that as the growth of the body advances, there is a gradual approach to the proportion of an adult, of near eight heads in the whole length, of which, as mentioned above, the head makes one.

The measures being regulated by those of the head. The head is divided into four-parts, one of which reaches from the lower part of the chin to the lower part of the nose; another from the lower to the upper part of the nose between the eye-brows; a third from between the eye-brows to the hairs upon the forehead; and a fourth from thence to the top of the head. Each part is divided into twelve minutes, and the minutes into halves, thirds, and fourths.

PROPORTIONS of a MAN and of a WOMAN,

MEASURED FROM THE ANTIQUE.



THE whole height of the APOLLO, supposing him to stand upright, and to be equally poised on both his feet, from the sole of the foot to the top of the head, measures 7 heads, 3 parts, 6 minutes.

THE whole height of the VENUS, supposing her also to stand erect, measures 7 heads 3 parts.

TABLE OF THE MEASURES.

Head and Trunk of the Body Lengths.

	APOLLO.			VENUS.		
	Heads.	Parts.	Min.	Heads.	Parts.	Min.
From the top of the head to the bottom of the chin, 4 parts, or	1			1		
From the bottom of the chin, to the top of the sternum or breast-bone,		1	7		1	8
From the top to the bottom of the sternum, or pit of the stomach,		3	10		3	6
From the pit of the stomach to the navel,		2	10		2	7
From the navel to the pubis,		3	6		3	9
Length of the head and trunk of the body,	5	3	9	3	3	6

Lower Extremities Lengths.

From the pubis to the small of the thigh, above the patella or knee-pan,	1	2	6	1	2	3
From the small of the thigh, to the joint or middle of the knee,		1	9		1	6
From the joint of the knee, to the small of the leg above the ankle,	1	1	9	1	2	
From the top to the bottom of the ankle,		1			1	
From the bottom of the ankle to the bottom of the heel,			9			9
Length of the lower extremities,	3	3	9	3	3	6
Length of the head and trunk,	3	3	9	3	3	6
Length of the whole figures,	7	3	6	7	3	

Length of the Upper Extremities.

From the top of the shoulders to the elbow,	1	2	3	1	2	3
From the elbow to the hand,	1	1	2	1		6
From the joint of the hand to the root of the middle finger,		1	8		1	6
From the root to the tip of the middle finger,		1	10		1	7
Length of the fore-arm and hand,	3	2	11	3	1	10

Breadth of Different Parts.

Between the outward angles of the eyes,
Of the face at the temples,
Upper part of the neck,
At the shoulders,
Below the armpits,
Between the nipples,

N. B. From the bottom of the chin to the horizontal line of the nipples, length,

At the small of the waist,
At the loins, or os ilium,
At the haunches, or tops of the thigh-bones,
Of the thigh at top,
Of the thigh below the middle,
Of the thigh above the knee,
Of the leg below the knee,
At the calf of the leg,
Below the calf,
Above the ankle,
Ankle,
Below the ankle,
Middle of the foot,
At the roots of the toes,
Of the arm over the biceps muscle,
Above the elbow,
Below the elbow over the long spinator,
At the wrist
Over the first joint of the thumb,
Over the roots of the fingers,

APOLLO.			VENUS.		
Head.	Parts.	Meas.	Head.	Parts.	Meas.
	1	6		1	7
	2	2		2	2
	2			1	11
2			1	3	8
1	2	5	1	1	8
1		7	3		8
1		7			1
1	1		1		8
1	1	3	1	1	6
1	1	5	1	2	3
	3		3		1
	2	8½	2		7
	1	8	2		2
	1	6	1	10½	
	2	4		3	
	1	7	1	11½	
	1	2	1	2	
	1	4	1	3	
	1	11	1	1	
	1	4	1	3	
	1	7	1	7	
	1	8	1	9	
	1	6	1	5	
	1	10	1	7	
	1	1	1		
	1	9	1	8	
	1	7	1	6	

Side-View Length.

From the top of the head to the shoulder,
From the top of the shoulder to the loins above the hip,
From the loins to the lower part of the hip,
From the hip to the hollow of the thigh,
From the hollow of the thigh to the heel,

Length of the figures,

1	1	8	1	1	6
1	3	3	1	1	7
1		2	1	2	1
1	2		1		11
2		5	2		11
7	3	6	7	3	

Side View.

From the forehead to the back of the skull,
From the wing of the nose to the tip of the ear,
The neck,
From the breast to the back, over the nipples,
At the small of the back,
From the belly, above the navel, to the back of the loins,
From the bottom of the belly to the round of the hips,
From the fore-part of the thigh to the bottom of the hip,
At the middle of the thigh,
Above the knee,
Middle of the knee below the patella,
Below the knee,
At the calf of the leg,
Below the calf,
At the ankle,
Thickest part of the foot,
Length of the foot,

	3	6	3	4	
	1	8½	1	6	
	2		1	11	
1		6	1	6	
	3	6	3	7	
	3	9	1	2	
1			1	5	
	3	2	3	7	
	3	3	3	6½	
	2	1	2	3	
	2	1	2	2	
	1	9	1	11	
	2	1½	2	3	
	1	8	1	9	
	1	5½	1	4	
			1	3	
1		6	1	4½	

Measures

*Measures of the Skeleton of a Man, from Table I. Part I. and of a Woman,
Table XLIX. Part III.*

N. B. The head of the female skeleton is turned, which apparently shortens its length, but if the scale is applied from the crown of the head to the top of the sternum, it will exactly answer the Table.

From the top of the head to the bottom of the lower jaw, - - - - -

From the lower jaw to the top of the sternum, - - - - -

Length of the sternum, - - - - -

From the sternum to the top of the os ilium, - - - - -

From the top of the os ilium to the bottom of the pelvis, - - - - -

From the pelvis to the joint of the knee, - - - - -

From the joint of the knee to the lower joint of the tibia or leg-bone, - - - - -

From the tibia to the bottom of the calcanei or heel-bone, - - - - -

Length of the skeleton, - - - - -

APOLLO.			VENUS.		
Head.	Part.	Min.	Head.	Part.	Min.
1			1		
	1	8			
	3	8½			
	2	9			
1		10½			
1	3	2			
1	3	4			
		10			
7	3	6	1		

THE most remarkable differences of the symmetry or proportions of a man and of a woman to be observed from the Table are: First, the shoulders of a man are broader, measuring two heads; and the haunches narrower, measuring one head, one part, five minutes; whereas the shoulders of a woman measure only one head, three parts, eight minutes; and the haunches measure one head, two parts, three minutes. The sternum or breast-bone of a man is longer, measuring three parts eight minutes; and the sternum of the woman only three parts three minutes. On the contrary, the pelvis of a man is less, measuring from the top to the bottom only four parts; whereas the pelvis of a woman measures from the top to the bottom, four parts three minutes.





ANATOMIA BRITANNICA,

A

SYSTEM OF ANATOMY.

PART III.

T H E

First Anatomical Table

O F T H E

H U M A N B O D Y

E X P L A I N E D.

BEFORE we enter upon the Anatomical Description of the Human Body, it may not be improper to take a view of the Proportions of the different Parts of a well-formed Man, and of the relative Proportions of the Male and Female, in the living State.

From the crown of the head *r*, which is covered with the hair, to the upper part of the forehead *A*, is the third part of a face.

The face *B*, begins at the roots of the lowest hairs, which are upon the forehead *A C*, and ends at the bottom of the chin *K*.

The face is divided into three proportionable parts; the first contains the forehead *A C*; the second, the nose *G*; and the third, the mouth and the chin *H I K*.

From the chin to the upper part of the sternum, or breast bone,—two lengths of a nose.

From the top of the sternum to the bottom of the breast, called *scrobiculus cordis*, *O*,—one face.

From the pit of the stomach to the umbilicus or navel *R*, one face;—the Apollo has half a nose more.

From the umbilicus to the pudendum *U*, one face.

From the pudendum to the small of the thigh above the patella or knee-pan *Z*,—two faces.

From the lower part of the knee to the small of the leg above the ankle *D*, two faces.

From the ankle, or malleolus internus, to the bottom of the heel,—half a face.

A man, when his arms are stretched out, is, from the extremity of the longest finger of his right hand to the extremity of the longest of his left, as broad as he is long.

From one side of the breasts to the other below the nipples *N N*, two faces.

From the pit of the throat to the top of the shoulder, or extremity of the spine of the scapula,—one face; from thence to the bending of the cubit or elbow,—one face and a half; thence again to the wrist, one face and a nose. The hand with the fingers extended, contain one face: So that four faces, a nose, and half a face, is the distance between the pit of the throat and extremity of the middle finger; which, upon extension of the whole arm, &c. will amount to five faces, rather more than less.

The foot, a face and a nose in length.

As to the breadth of the limbs, no precise measure can be given, because the measures themselves not only vary according to the quality of the persons, but according to the motion of the muscles.

A man is two lengths or faces from the point of each shoulder; that is to say, from the upper part of the sternum between the clavicles, called the pit of the throat, to the extremity of the spine of the scapula, called the top of the shoulder, one length; and so, on the other side.

The breadth of the hips of a man is one length and a half; that is, from the great trochanter of the thigh-bone of one side to that of the other; the precise places of which bones are intersected by an horizontal line drawn from the pubes on each side.

L The *pomum adami*, or protuberant part of the larynx, which is much larger in men than in women.

M The sternum or breast-bone appearing under the skin, &c. between the two pectoral muscles.

O The *scrobiculus cordis*, commonly called the pit of the stomach, under the skin, &c. Precisely in this place is the *cartilago ensiformis*.

P The epigastrium.

Q Q The hypochondria, or spaces under the short ribs.

R The region of the umbilicus.

S The hypogastrium.

T One of the ilia.

U The pubes.

V One of the inguina, or groins.

W The penis.

X The scrotum.

Y Y The thighs.

Z Z The knees.

a a The legs.

b b The tarsus, or bending of the foot.

c c The metatarsus, or fore-foot.

d d The toes.

e e The shoulders.

f f The arms.

g g The fore and back parts of the elbows.

h h The fore-arms.

i i The carpus or wrist.

k k The metacarpus.

l l The fingers.

T H E

Second Anatomical Table

O F T H E

H U M A N B O D Y

E X P L A I N E D.

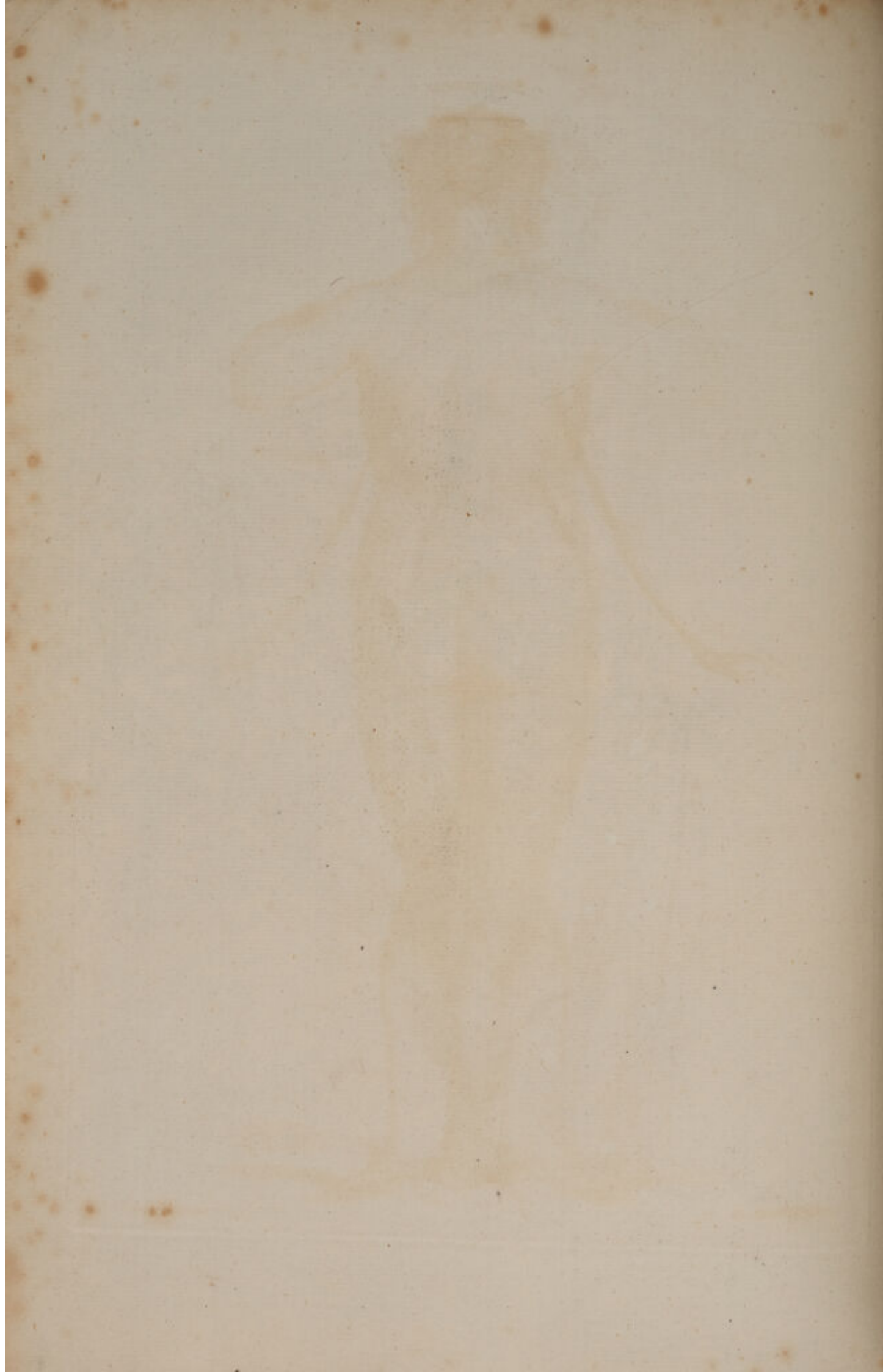
REPRESENTS the fore-part of a Woman, in whom the symmetry or proportion differs from that of a Man: First, Most remarkably in this, that the shoulders are narrower; the Man having two lengths or faces in the breadth of his shoulders, and one and a half in his hips; whereas a Woman, on the contrary, has but one face and a half in her shoulders, and two in her hips. Secondly, The clavicles, or collar-bones, and muscles in general, do not appear in Women as in Men; whence it is that the outline of the one, as painters express it, differs very much from that of the other. Nor will any action, in which a Woman uses her utmost strength, occasion such a swelling or rising of the muscles and other parts to appear, as is the case in Men; the great quantity of fat placed under the skin of Women, covering their muscles, &c. so as to prevent any such appearance.

A A The mammae:

B The pudendum.

T H E







T H E

Third Anatomical Table

O F T H E

H U M A N B O D Y

E X P L A I N E D.

WHAT has been said under the preceding Table, concerning the appearance of the external parts of a Man or Woman, is equally applicable in this place; we shall therefore next proceed to take a view of the external appearance of the muscles in various actions. If a strong person is to be represented in vigorous action, (such as a Hercules, &c.), after a suitable proportion to such a figure, and the action is designed, the next thing the painter or sculptor ought to consider is, which are those parts or members chiefly employed in action. And if the figure is in a standing attitude, let him be sure one leg, and particularly its foot, be in a right line, or perpendicular to the trunk of the body, where the centre of its gravity may be placed in an equilibrium. This centre is determined by the heel; or if the figure is on tip-toe, as it is called, then the ball of the great toe is the centre. The muscles of this leg, which thus supports the body, ought to be expressed more in action, or their bellies more swelled, and their tendons more extended, than those of the other leg, which is placed only to receive the weight of the body towards that way to which the action inclines it. For example, imagine a Hercules with a club, or the like, striking at something which stood before him, towards his left-side. In this case, let his right-leg be so placed as to support the whole weight of his body, and the left slightly touching the ground only with its toes. Here the external muscles of the right-leg ought to be expressed very strong, or much tumified; but those of the left scarcely appearing more than if the whole figure was in a sedentary posture; except as in the case now mentioned; where the foot being extended, the muscles which compose the calf of the leg, are then in action, and appear very strong; as is well expressed in the right-leg of that excellent figure of the ancients, The Gladiator in Prince Borghese's Palace at Rome, of which we have only a copy or cast, placed by the canal in St James's Park, London. When we say the external muscles of the right-leg, or of that which supports the weight of the body, ought to be expressed very strong, it is not meant that all these muscles should be expressed equally swelled, or in action; but those chiefly concerned in that action or posture, in which the leg then is. For example, if the leg is extended, then the extending muscles, placed on the thigh, are most swelled; if bended, then the bending muscles and their tendons appear most prominent. The same may be observed of the whole body in general, when engaged in some vigorous action; as appears in the figure of the Gladiator last mentioned.

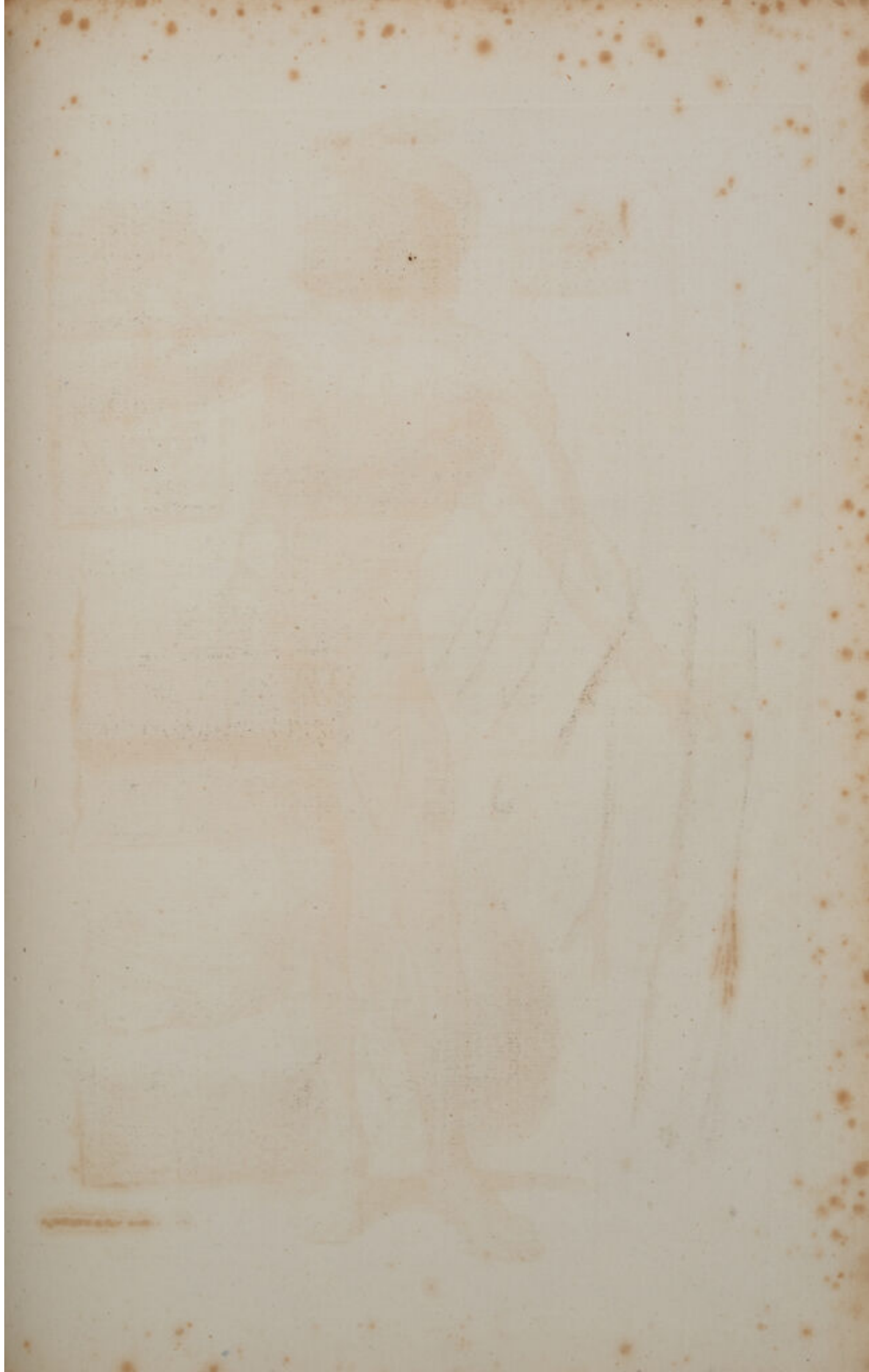
The Laocoon, in the Vatican Garden at Rome, also furnishes an example of this muscular appearance throughout the whole. But in the Antinous, Apollo, and some other figures of the ancients in the Vatican and elsewhere, where no considerable action is designed, we find their muscles expressed but faintly, or scarcely appearing; from which it must be believed, that the sculptors of these times were well acquainted with these observations.

The ancient Greeks, indeed, were accustomed to see Nudities very frequently, and almost constantly, yet the difficulty of copying these things from the life is so great, that unless they were well acquainted with similar remarks, they would fall short of nature in such performances, since even life itself, when exposed to the view of the Artist, cannot continue these vigorous actions for any length of time: The muscles therefore fall, and the parts lose their necessary appearance in action, though the attitude be the same. Hence it is, that limbs, though cast or moulded from the life itself, are not to be strictly followed, unless the life could continue the whole spirit or force of the action during the time the mould was making from it; which is scarcely possible. It might however be attempted, at least in some particular parts. Wherefore a rational theory must help us, at least, to such hints, that when we see, we may know what to observe, and the reason why it appears so in the life.

This is indeed a very entertaining study, with which many of our modern painters and sculptors, are least acquainted.

Thus far in general concerning the muscles, &c. Let us, in the next place, take notice of some particular appearances of the external muscles and other parts.—First, of the musculi sterno-mastoidei, (vid. Tab. V. 14. 14.) If either of these act, the head is turned to the contrary side, and the muscle, which performs the action, appears very plain under the skin, and is often well expressed both by painters and sculptors; as is represented in the neck of the figure of the first Table.

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T H E

Fourth Anatomical Table

O F T H E

H U M A N B O D Y

E X P L A I N E D.

FIGURE I.

REPRESENTS a portion of the cuticle or scarf-skin, raised from the back of the hand, and viewed through a microscope.

- A A The perforations or pores by which the sweat is discharged.
- B B The indentures or furrows.
- C C The bladder-like protuberances; both these arise from the inequality of the papillary surface of the skin itself.
- D D The hairs which penetrate the cuticle.
- E E The asperities or filaments by which the cuticle is fixed to the true skin.

By the assistance of the microscope, the cuticle appears composed of various strata or beds of scales, adhering to the papillary surface of the skin, and are so interwoven with each other, that they appear a continued membrane or pellicle, when raised from the true skin, whether by the application of blisters in living people, or scalding water, hot irons, or the like, in dead bodies. According to the number of these strata or beds of scales, the skin appears more or less fair, and the person is commonly said to have a thicker or thinner skin; though very often the jaundice and other diseases give it an ill tincture. The cuticle, like the true skin, is not uniform; in various parts of it the number of its scales, and their strata, exceed those of others; on the lips, not above two strata appear; on other parts more, seldom less. On the bottom of the feet of those who walk much, and the palms of the hands of laborious mechanics, these strata are not only very numerous, but each scale is thickened. If you macerate the cuticle in water, after some days the scales will appear, and you may divide it into two, sometimes three or four pellicles. The like division of it may also be observed in vesicatories, or blisters, raised on living persons.

FIGURE II.

A portion of the cuticle raised from the bottom of the foot, and viewed with the same microscope as the former; where its remarkable thickness appears.

FIGURE III.

A portion of the cuticle raised from the back, in which the indentures, furrows, &c. agree with those in Fig. 1. the surface of the true skin being exactly similar to that of the other; but at the extremities of the fingers and thumbs, the cuticle is variously wreathed and contorted, conformable to the subjacent papillary protuberances of the true skin, as appears from the following Figure.

FIGURE IV.

The upper and inner side of the thumb, likewise drawn by the assistance of the microscope.

PART. III.

- A From the point arise
 - B B Two lines of a circular form.
 - C C Others which form triangles.
 - D Other lines variously contorted.
- The cuticle being removed, the cutis or skin itself appears.

FIGURE V.

A portion of the skin of the arm, as it appears on its external surface to the naked eye.

FIGURE VI.

The external surface of the skin, when viewed with a microscope; where its internal structure, or rete of blood-vessels, are also expressed.

A A C D The papillæ pyramidales, which Cowper considered as sudoriferous glands.

E E The hairs arising between the papillæ pyramidales. Besides these parts, the skin is furnished with arteries, veins, nerves, and lymphatics: The trunks of the two former are well expressed in this Figure F F.

FIGURE VII. VIII.

Two of the hairs of the head, as they appear viewed through a microscope. Here we observe,

A villous appearance, a division at the extremity, and, near the bottom of Fig. 8. a portion of the cuticle which commonly adheres to the hair when extracted.

FIGURE IX.

The branches which sometimes appear on the top of the hair, as observed by the help of the microscope.

FIGURE X. XI. XII.

The different thickness of hairs extracted from various parts of the body, viewed with the same microscope.—Fig. 10. A hair from the groin.—Fig. 11. A hair from the nostril.—Fig. 12. Hairs from the eye-lids.

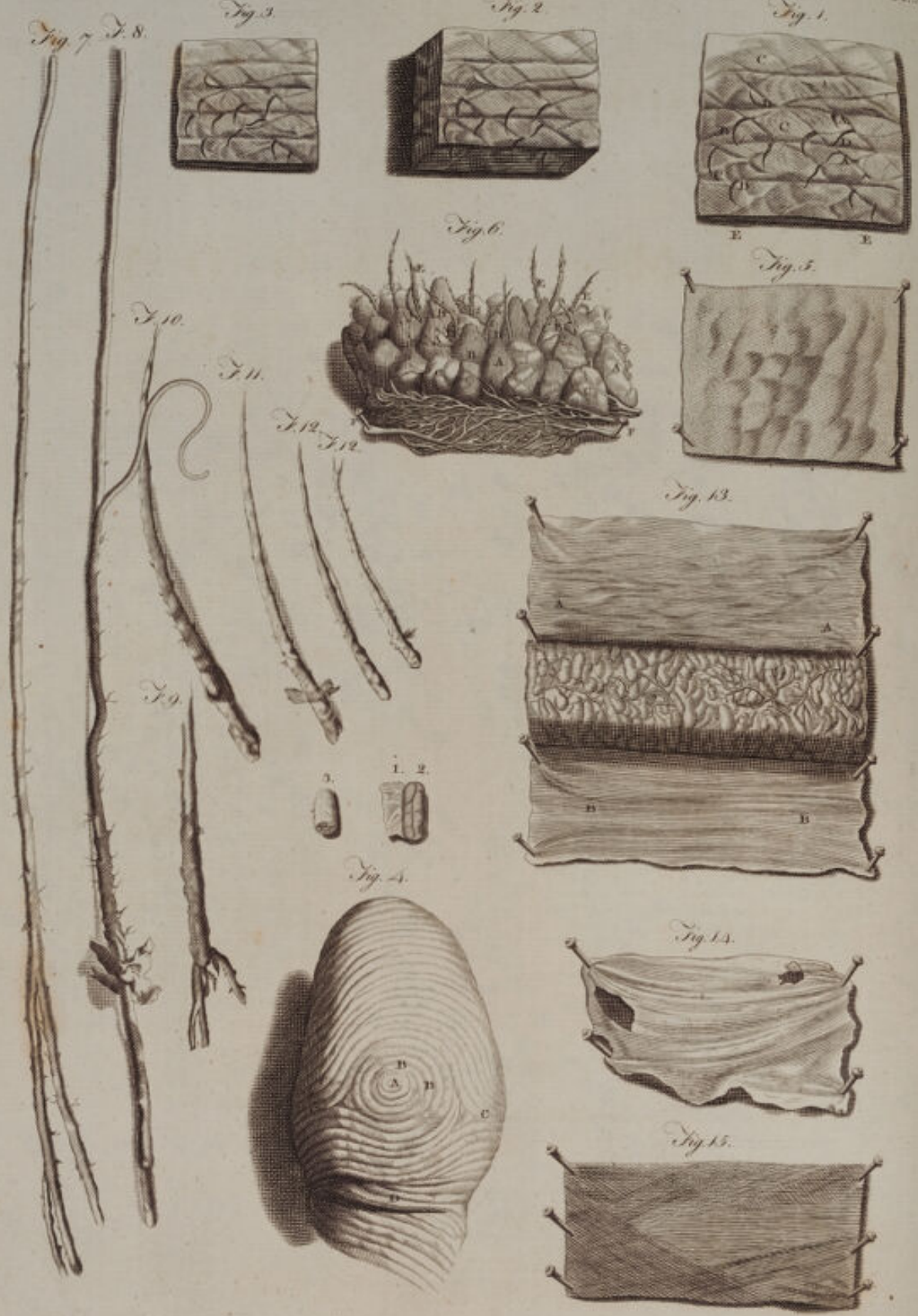
FIGURE XIII.

A portion of the fat of the abdomen.

- A A Its external membrane.
- B B Its internal membrane.

B

CC



T H E

Fifth Anatomical Table

O F T H E

H U M A N B O D Y

E X P L A I N E D.

REPRESENTS the supposed appearance of the external muscles, while in action, on the anterior part of the body; the common teguments being removed.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>1. The musculus frontalis.
 2. The orbicularis palpebrarum.
 3. Levator labii superioris aequae nasi.
 4. Depressor labii superioris.
 5. Part of the levator anguli oris.
 6. Orbicularis oris.
 7. Depressor labii inferioris.
 8. Depressor anguli oris.
 9. Zygomaticus major.
 10. Buccinator.
 11. Temporalis.
 12. Masseter.
 a The parotid gland.
 b The zygoma.
 c The duct of the parotid gland.
 d The lower jaw laid bare.
 e The insertion of the right sterno-mastoid muscle.
 13. The musculus genio-hyoideus.
 14 14. The sterno-mastoides.
 15. The sterno-hyoideus of the left-side.
 16 16. The omohyoidei.
 17 17. Part of the scaleni.
 18. Part of the levator scapulae.
 19 19. Part of the trapezius on each side inserted to the clavicle.
 20. The deltoides.
 21 21. The two pectorales majores.
 f f The clavicles.
 g The upper part of the sternum.
 h The scrobiculus cordis, or pit of the stomach.
 22. The biceps flexor cubiti.
 23 23. Part of the coraco brachialis on each side.
 24 24. Part of the brachiales interni.
 25 25. Part of the tricipites.
 i A branch of the ulnar nerve.
 k The internal protuberance of the os humeri.
 l The trunk of the humeral artery.
 m A thin tendinous membrane arising from the biceps muscle, and covering all the muscles on the inside of the fore-arm.
 26. Part of the brachialis internus.
 27. The pronator radii teres.
 28 28. Flexor carpi radialis, on each side.
 29 29. Palmaris longus, on each side.
 30 30. Part of the musculi flexores perforati of the fingers.
 31 31. The flexor carpi ulnaris, on each side.
 32 32. The supinator radii longus, on each side.
 33. Part of the extensor carpi radialis.
 34. A tendon of the flexor longus pollicis.
 35 35. The abductor pollicis, on both hands.</p> | <p>n The ligamentum carpi annulare.
 o o The tendinous expansion of the palm of the hand.
 36. The palmaris brevis.
 37. The abductor minime digiti.
 38 38. The fleshy parts of the obliquus descendens abdominis, on both sides.
 41 42. p q Their tendons running over the recti abdominis, to the linea alba.
 39 39. Parts of the latissimi dorsi.
 40 40. Part of the serrati majores antici.
 41 41. The recti abdominis, as they appear under the tendons of the oblique muscles.
 p The linea alba.
 q q The tendons of the two oblique muscles forming the linea simularis, before they pass over the rectus to the linea alba.
 r r The fore-part of the spines of the ossa ilia.
 s s The inguinal glands.
 t The ossa pubis.
 u u The spermatic cord.
 42. The musculi pyramidales.
 43 43. The tensor vaginae femoris, on each side.
 44 44. The sartorius, on each side.
 45. Part of the glutaeus medius passing over the great trochanter.
 46 46. The rectus femoris, on both thighs.
 47 47. The vasti externi.
 48 48. The vasti interni.
 49. Part of the pectinalis.
 50 50. The triceps longus femoris, on both sides.
 51 51. The gracilis, partly expressed on both sides.
 w w The patellae.
 x Part of the tendon of the tensor vaginae femoris, fixed to the head of the fibula.
 y The right tibia laid bare.
 z The malleolus internus.
 * The malleolus externus.
 † † The ligamentum tarsi annulare.
 52. The musculus tibialis anticus.
 53 53. The extensor pollicis pedis longus, on each side.
 54. Part of the peroneus brevis.
 55. Part of the peroneus longus.
 56 56. Part of the gastrocnemii externi.
 57. Part of the flexor longus digitorum pedis.
 58. Part of the gastrocnemius internus.
 59. Abductor pollicis.
 60. Part of the extensor brevis digitorum pedis.
 61. The tendon of the extensor brevis digitorum, which is inserted into the great toe.
 62. The extensor longus digitorum pedis.</p> |
|--|---|

T H E

CC The globules of the fat, with their blood-vessels passing to them, whence their only contents are derived.

1. The integument or covering of the globules of fat raised.
2. The globules of fat themselves.
3. Some of the globules separated from the rest, in which the breakings off of their membranes and blood-vessels are expressed. Hence it appears, that the fat is a congeries of membranous cells, which, by the microscope, appear distended with oil.

FIGURE XIV.

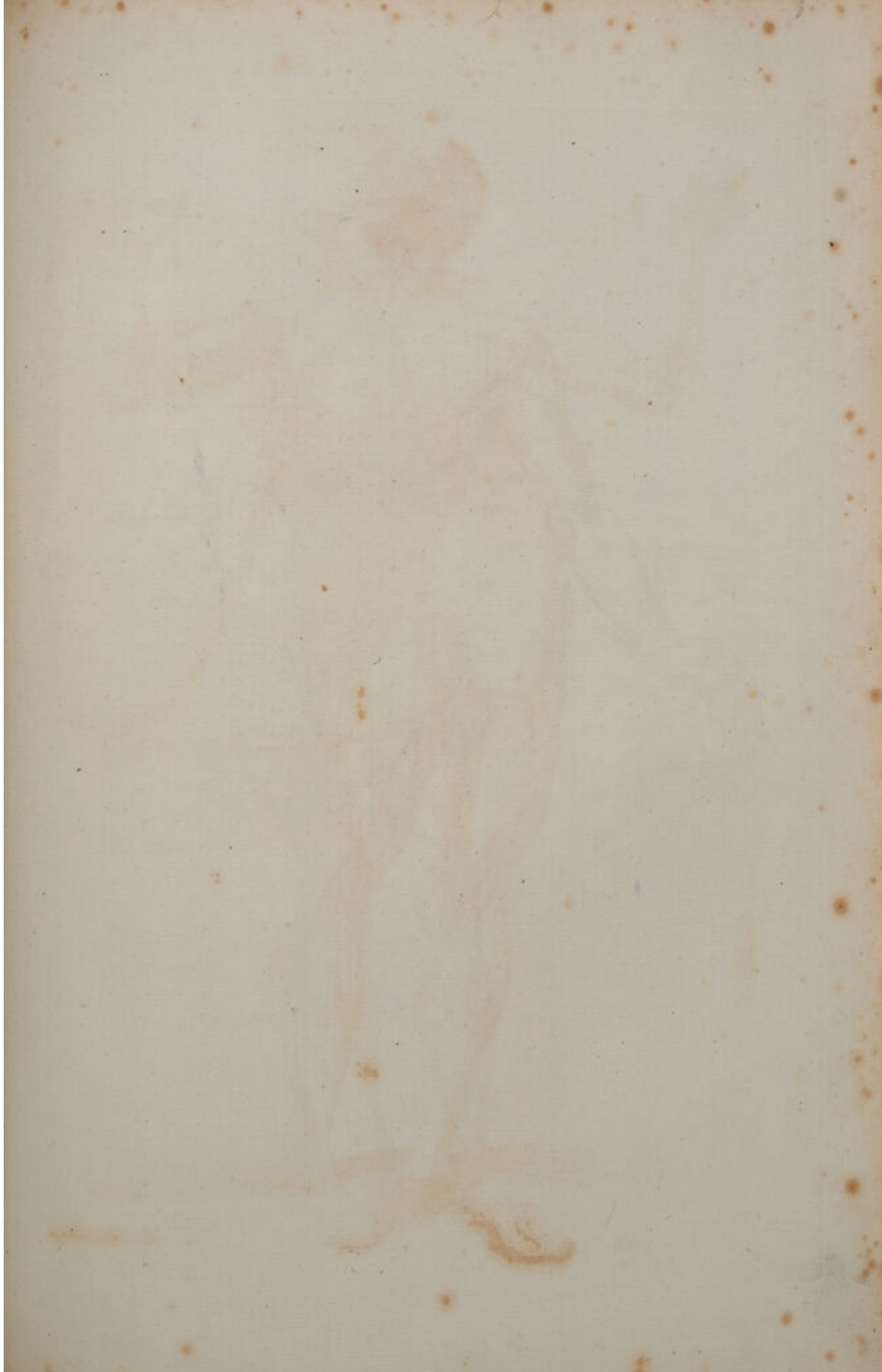
The external surface of the last common integument of the whole body, called the common membrane of

the muscles. This is divided by some into two membranes, which they distinguish by the names of *caruosa*, and *communis musculorum*.

FIGURE XV.

The internal surface of the last-mentioned membrane. The origin of this membrane is commonly said to be from the spines of the vertebrae of the back, because, as is supposed by our Author, that is the most stable part to which it is connected. It is co-extended with the skin itself, as appears in most parts, and has its corresponding foramina for the eyes, nostrils, ears, mouth, anus, and pudendum.

The whole Figures of this Table are copied from Cowper; but neither the Figures, nor the descriptions of them, are to be much attended to, both being deficient in accuracy. As they are the only delineations, however, of these parts, of which we could avail ourselves, we have thought proper to insert them; correcting, at the same time, the opinions and observations of the Author, as far as circumstances would admit.





T H E

Fifth Anatomical Table

O F T H E

H U M A N B O D Y

E X P L A I N E D.

REPRESENTS the supposed appearance of the external muscles, while in action, on the anterior part of the body; the common teguments being removed.

1. The musculus frontalis.
 2. The orbicularis palpebrarum.
 3. Levator labii superioris alaeque nasi.
 4. Depressor labii superioris.
 5. Part of the levator anguli oris.
 6. Orbicularis oris.
 7. Depressor labii inferioris.
 8. Depressor anguli oris.
 9. Zygomaticus major.
 10. Buccinator.
 11. Temporalis.
 12. Masseter.
 a The parotid gland.
 b The zygoma.
 c The duct of the parotid gland.
 d The lower jaw laid bare.
 e The insertion of the right sterno-mastoid muscle.
 13. The musculus genio-hyoideus.
 14 14. The sterno-mastoides.
 15. The sterno-hyoideus of the left-side.
 16 16. The omohyoidei.
 17 17. Part of the scaleni.
 18. Part of the levator scapulae.
 19 19. Part of the trapezius on each side inserted to the clavicle.
 20. The deltoides.
 21 21. The two pectorales majores.
 f f The clavicles.
 g The upper part of the sternum.
 h The scrobiculus cordis, or pit of the stomach.
 22. The biceps flexor cubiti.
 23 23. Part of the coraco brachialis on each side.
 24 24. Part of the brachiales interni.
 25 25. Part of the tricipites.
 i A bunch of the ulnar nerve.
 k The internal protuberance of the os humeri.
 l The trunk of the humeral artery.
 m A thin tendinous membrane arising from the biceps muscle, and covering all the muscles on the inside of the fore-arm.
 26. Part of the brachialis internus.
 27. The pronator radii teres.
 28 28. Flexor carpi radialis, on each side.
 29 29. Palmaris longus, on each side.
 30 30. Part of the musculi flexores perforant of the fingers.
 31 31. The flexor carpi ulnaris, on each side.
 32 32. The supinator radii longus, on each side.
 33. Part of the extensor carpi radialis.
 34. A tendon of the flexor longus pollicis.
 35 35. The abductor pollicis, on both hands.
 n The ligamentum carpi annulare.
 o o The tendinous expansion of the palm of the hand.
 36. The palmaris brevis.
 37. The abductor minime digiti.
 38 38. The fleshy parts of the obliquus descendens abdominis, on both sides.
 41 42. p q Their tendons running over the recti abdominis, to the linea alba.
 39 39. Parts of the latissimi dorsi.
 42 40. Part of the serrati majores antici.
 41 41. The recti abdominis, as they appear under the tendons of the oblique muscles.
 p The linea alba.
 q q The tendons of the two oblique muscles forming the linea simularis, before they pass over the rectus to the linea alba.
 r r The fore-part of the spines of the ossa ilia.
 s s The inguinal glands.
 t The ossa pubis.
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 42. The musculi pyramidales.
 43 43. The tensor vaginae femoris, on each side.
 44 44. The sartorius, on each side.
 45. Part of the gluteus medius passing over the great trochanter.
 46 46. The rectus femoris, on both thighs.
 47 47. The vasi externi.
 48 48. The vasi interni.
 49. Part of the pedialis.
 50 50. The triceps longus femoris, on both sides.
 51 51. The gracilis, partly expressed on both sides.
 w w The patella.
 x Part of the tendon of the tensor vaginae femoris, fixed to the head of the fibula.
 y The right tibia laid bare.
 z The malleolus internus.
 * The malleolus externus.
 † † The ligamentum tali annulare.
 52. The musculus tibialis anticus.
 53 53. The extensor pollicis pedis longus, on each side.
 54. Part of the peroneus brevis.
 55. Part of the peroneus longus.
 56 56. Part of the gastrocnemii externi.
 57. Part of the flexor longus digitorum pedis.
 58. Part of the gastrocnemius internus.
 59. Abductor pollicis.
 60. Part of the extensor brevis digitorum pedis.
 61. The tendon of the extensor brevis digitorum, which is inserted into the great toe.
 62. The extensor longus digitorum pedis.

T H E

T H E

Sixth Anatomical Table

O F T H E

H U M A N B O D Y

E X P L A I N E D.

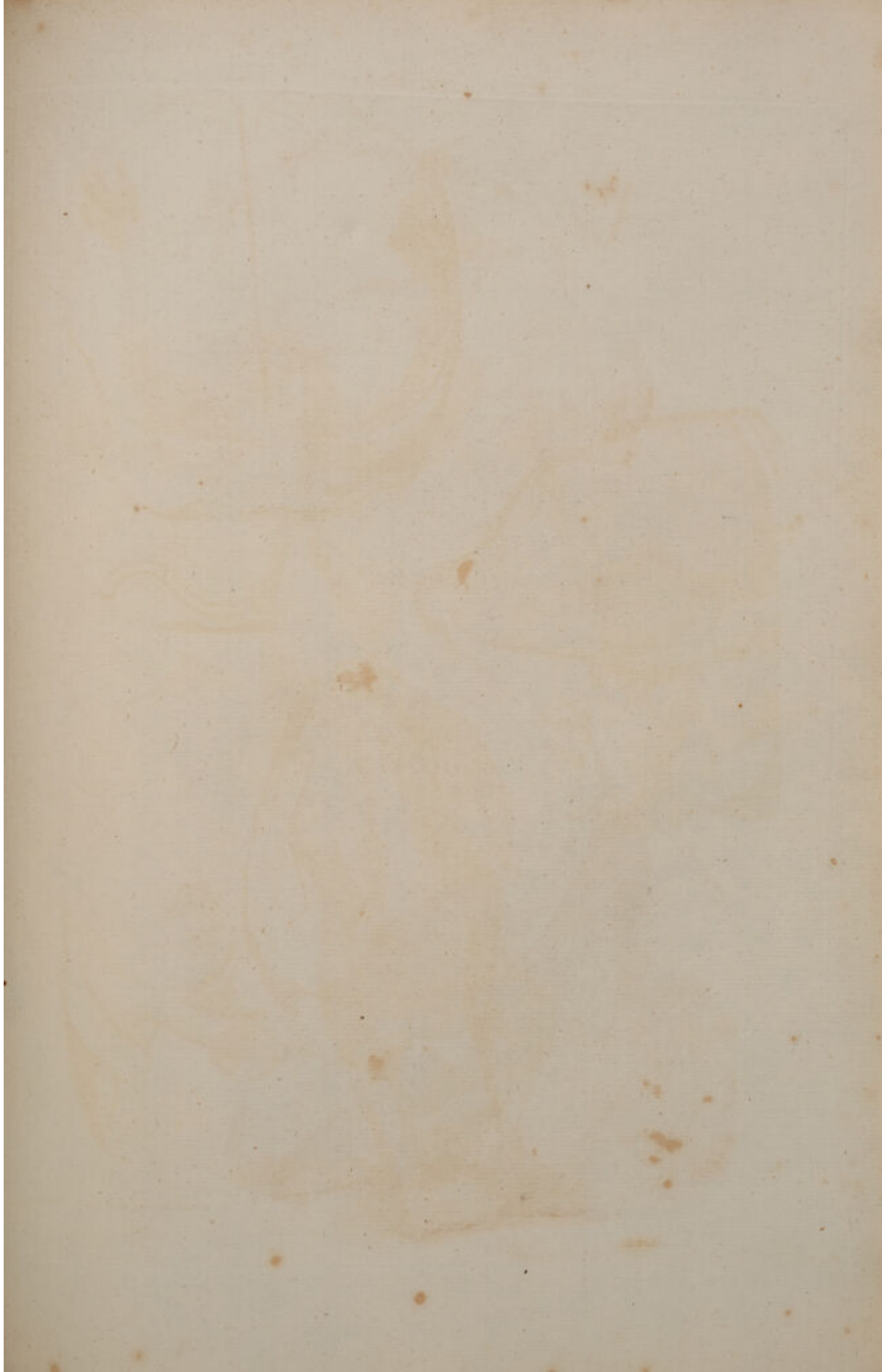
A View of the muscles in action on the posterior part of the Body, the Teguments being removed.

1. The musculus temporalis.
2. The orbicularis palpebrarum.
3. Part of the zygomaticus major.
4. The depressor anguli oris.
5. The masseter.
6. Part of the sterno-mastoideus.
7. Part of the levator scapulae.
8. Part of the splenius.
9. Part of the occipitalis.
- 10 10. &c. The cucullaris or trapezius, on each side.
- a The os parietale.
- b The os occipitis.
- c Part of the sagittal future.
- d The lambdoidal future.
- e The zygoma.
- f The parotid gland.
- g The spinous process of the seventh vertebra of the neck.
- h h The tendons of the cucullaris, on each side, inserted to the spine of the scapula.
- i i The extremity of the spine of the scapula, on each side, to which the clavicle is connected.
- k k The lower angles of the scapula.
- l l The basis of each scapula.
- m m The upper end of each ulna, called Olecranon.
- n n The external protuberance of each os humeri.
- o o The inferior extremity of the ulna.
11. The musculus deltoideus, on the right-side.
- 12 12. The infra spinati.
- 13 13. Part of the teretes minores.
- 14 14. The teretes majores.
- 15 15. The latissimi dorsi.
- * * Their tendinous parts passing over the sacrolumbales and longissimi dorsi.
- 16 16. Part of the rhomboides.
- 17 17. The triceps extensor cubiti, on each side.
- 18 18. Part of the brachiales interni.
- 19 19. Part of the supinator radii longus, on both sides.
- 20 20. The anconeus.
- 21 21. The extensor carpi radialis, on each side.
- 22 22. The extensores digitorum communes.
- 23 23. The extensor minimi digiti, on each side.
- 24 24. The extensor carpi ulnaris, on each side.
- 25 25. Part of the flexor sublimus.
- 26 26. The flexor carpi ulnaris, on each side.
27. Part of the tendons of the flexor carpi radialis and palmaris longus.
- 28 28. The adductor minimi digiti, on each side.
29. The adductor pollicis.
30. The extensor muscles of the thumb.
- 31 31. Part of each obliquus descendens abdominis.
32. The gluteus maximus.
- 33 33. Part of the gluteus medius.
34. The tensor vaginae femoris.
- p p The back-part of the spine of each os ilium.
- q The os sacrum.
- r A prominence made by the great trochanter under the tendon of the gluteus maximus.
- s s The nervus popliteus, on each side.
- t The upper end of the fibula.
- u u The lower end of the fibula, called Malleolus externus.
- w The lower end of the tibia, or malleolus internus.
- x The tendon of the gastrocnemius, or tendo Achillis.
- y The os calcis.
- 35 35. Part of each vastus externus.
- 36 36. The biceps flexor cruris, on each side.
- 37 37. The semitendinosi.
- 38 38. The semimembranosi.
- 39 39. The triceps adductor femoris, on both sides.
40. Part of the gracilis.
41. Part of the sartorius.
42. Part of the vastus internus.
- 43 43. The gastrocnemii externi.
- 44 44. The gastrocnemii interni, covered with the tendons of the externi.
45. The peroneus longus.
- 46 46. The abductor minimi digiti, on each side.
47. Part of the extensor digitorum longus, on the right-side.

T H E









T H E

Seventh Anatomical Table

O F T H E

H U M A N B O D Y

E X P L A I N E D.

FIGURE I.

A VIEW of the Teguments and other parts on the outer side of the Cranium.

A A A The hairy scalp cut in a crucial direction, and turned down.

B B The fore-part of the occipito-frontalis muscle, with its tendinous expansion cut and turned down.

C A portion of the tendon of the occipito-frontalis adhering to the pericranium.

D D D The pericranium raised and turned to the right-side. The small dots express the cut extremities of blood-vessels of that membrane and of the skull.

E E The ossa frontis and parietale.

F The upper part of the temporal muscle, divested of its aponeurosis.

G Part of the coronal future.

H The sagittal future.

I The frontal vessels and nerves passing through the foramen supra orbitarium.

FIGURE II.

The upper part of the Brain in situ, with its Membranes, the top of the Skull being removed.

A A The dura mater covering the brain on the right-side.

B B The left hemisphere of the brain covered with the pia mater only, the circumvolutions of the brain appearing distinctly through it.

C C The dura mater on the left-side divided and reclined laterally.

D D A faint appearance of the brain through the dura mater.

E The blood-vessels of the dura mater.

F That part of the dura mater which was contiguous to the coronal future.

G G The veins of the brain entering the superior longitudinal sinus.

H H The cut edge of the skull.

T H E

Eighth Anatomical Table

O F T H E

H U M A N B O D Y

E X P L A I N E D.

GIVES different Views of the Dura Mater and its Blood-vessels.

FIGURE I.

The upper and fore part of the Dura Mater as it appears after the Skull has been removed.

- A A The cut edge of the fore-part of the skull.
- B Part of the temporal muscle.
- C C The dura mater covering the two hemispheres of the brain.—The dark line behind these letters corresponds with the coronal future, at which place the adhesion is greatest.
- D D The lacerated extremities of vessels which run between the dura mater and skull.
- E E The blood-vessels of the dura mater.
- F F The superior longitudinal sinus opened, from near its origin at the crista galli, to near its termination in the lateral sinuses.

FIGURE II.

The upper and back part of the Dura Mater.

- A A The superior longitudinal and left lateral sinus laid open.
- B B The os occipitis turned back.
- C The left os petrosum.
- D The orifice of the fourth sinus, called Torcular Herophili, at the junction of the longitudinal and lateral sinuses.
- E Some of the strong transverse ligaments situated within the lateral sinus.
- F F Termination of veins of the brain in the superior longitudinal sinus.
- G G That part of the dura mater which adhered strongly to the lambdoidal future.
- H The medulla oblongata going out through the foramen magnum occipitis.
- I The cerebellum covered with the dura mater.

FIGURE III.

- A Part of the superior longitudinal sinus opened.
- B B The veins of the brain running towards the sinus.
- C C Their terminations within the sinus.

FIGURE IV.

A view of the posterior and lateral parts of the Dura Mater, &c.

- A A The posterior and lateral part of the dura mater covering the brain; various branches of blood-vessels are seen running upon it.
- B B The os petrosum turned back.
- C Part of the os occipitis separated from the cranium.
- D The left lateral sinus opened.—In this the ligaments expressed in Fig. 2. E, are seen.
- E The specus or cavity in the temporal bone, which receives the varicose part of the lateral sinus, or beginning of the internal jugular vein.
- F The internal jugular vein, represented too small.
- G A probe introduced by the sinus into the vein.
- H The varicose part of the sinus mentioned above.

FIGURE V.

Represents the termination of the Lateral Sinus, and beginning of the internal Jugular Vein.

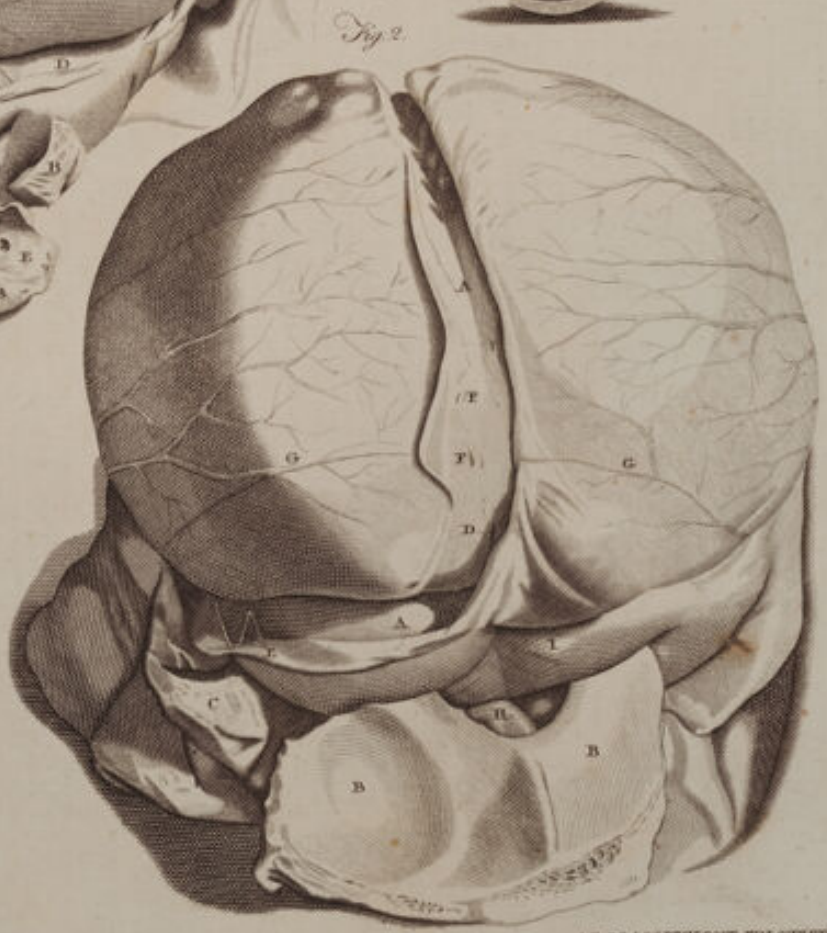
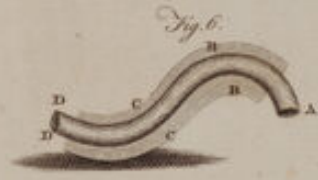
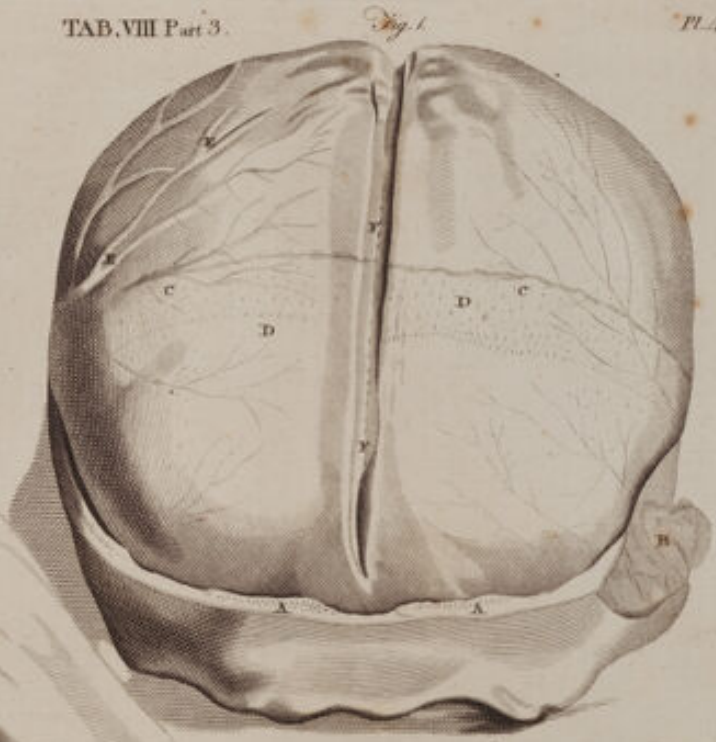
- A A Part of the lateral sinus.
- B B The dura mater which covered the sinus cut open and expanded.
- C The varicose part of the sinus which lay in the specus of the temporal bone.
- D D D The filaments of the dura mater broken off.
- E The beginning of the internal jugular vein.

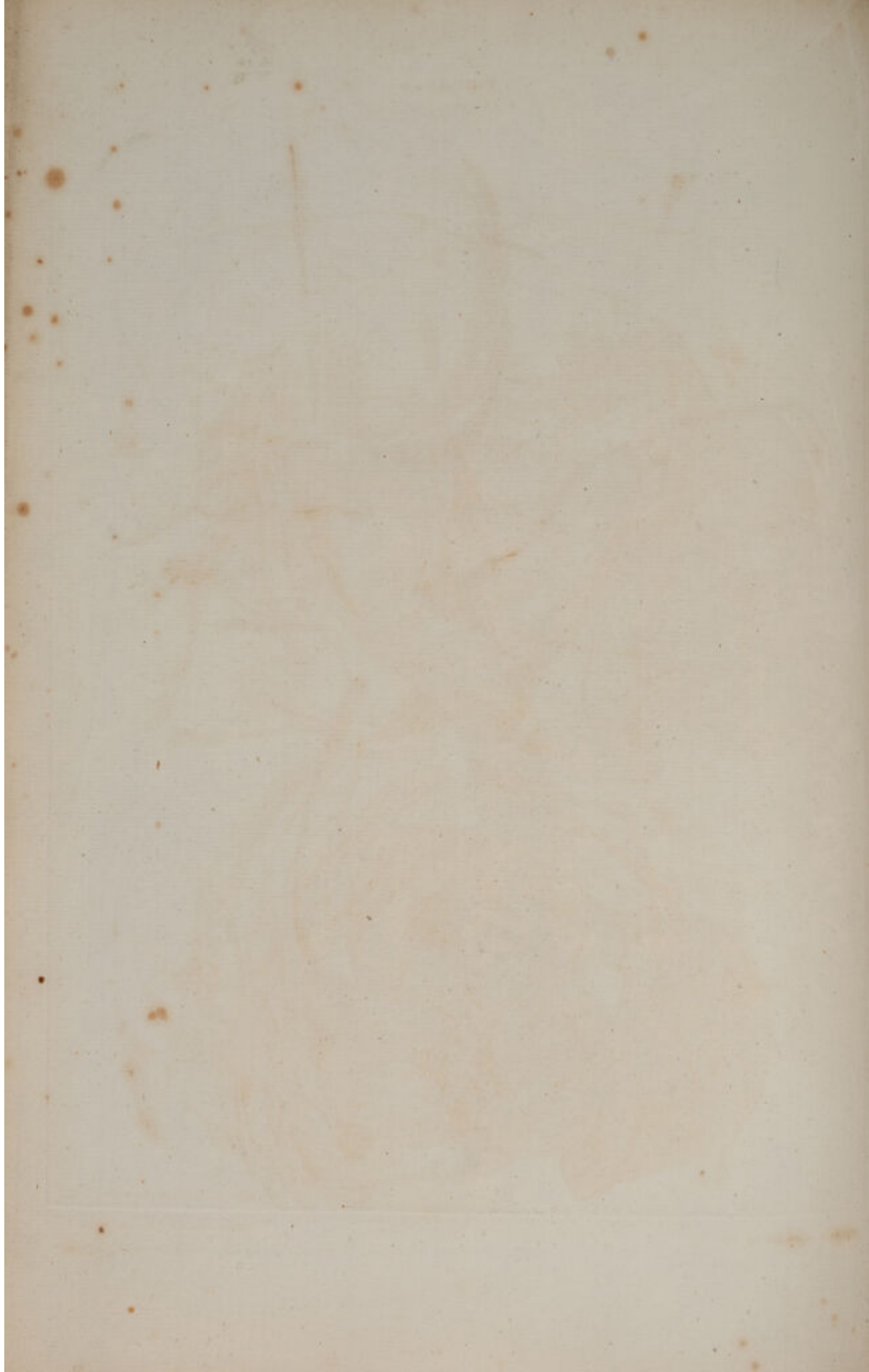
FIGURE VI.

The course of the internal carotid artery through the base of the cranium.

- A The artery passing towards the brain.
- B C Part of its membrane received from the dura mater, separated and turned back.
- D D The lower part of the artery next the heart.

T H E





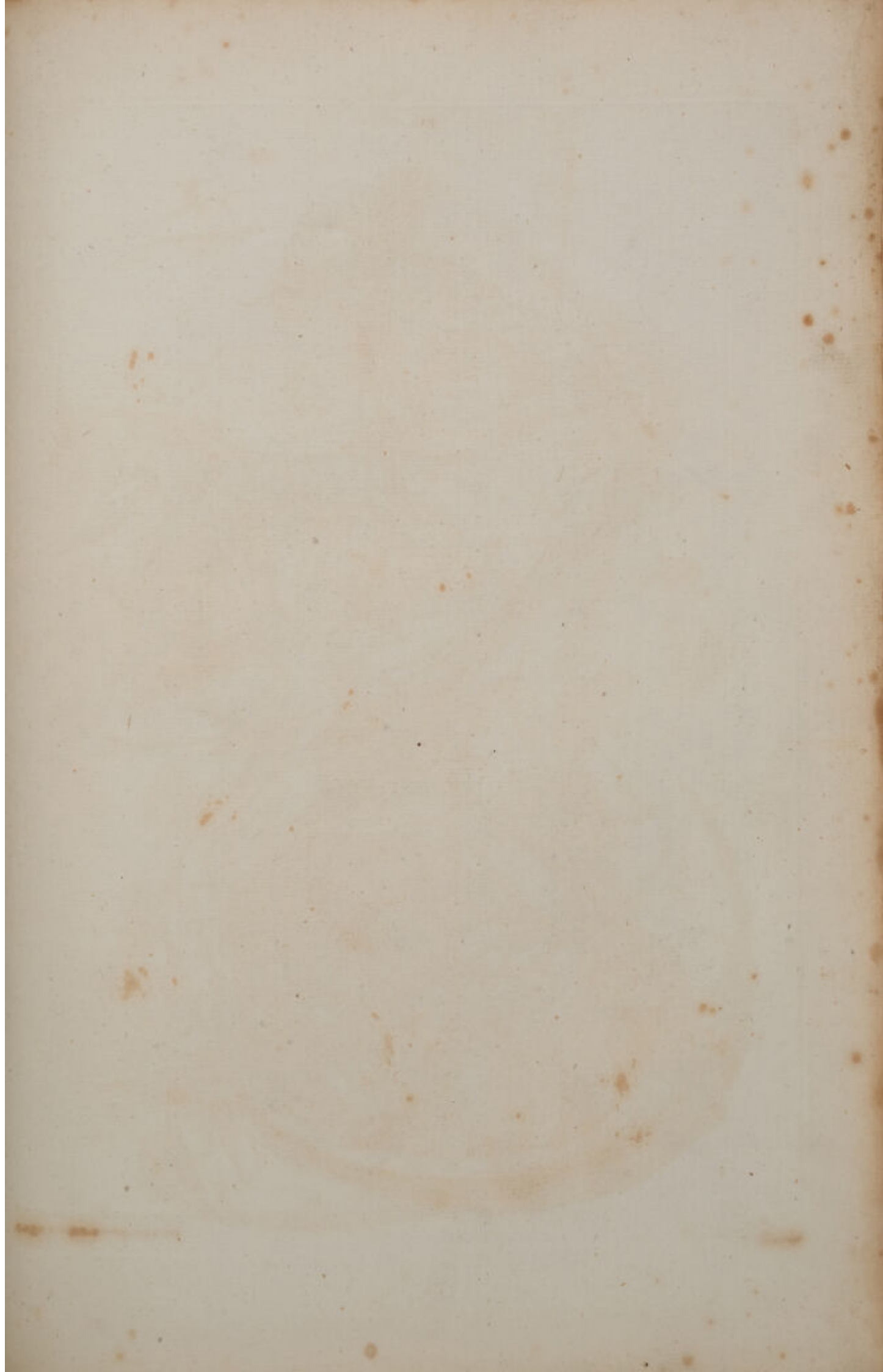


Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



ABH. CA. SUP. PHARYNG. - SEE SEPT. 1788.

T H E

Ninth Anatomical Table

O F T H E

H U M A N B O D Y

E X P L A I N E D.

FIGURE I.

THE back-part of the Brain, and upper part of the Cerebellum.

AA The posterior lobes of the brain raised and drawn forwards.

BC Ligatures and pieces of wood supporting the brain in this position.

DD Folds of the dura mater.

EE The left lateral process of the dura mater cut, to show F The cerebellum.

GH The right lateral process covering the corresponding part of the cerebellum.

III The cut edge of the os occipitis.

KK The common integuments of the head.

FIGURE II.

The Cerebellum raised from its cavity in the Occipital Bone.

AA The cerebellum drawn towards the fella tursica.

BB The back-part of the medulla oblongata in its passage through the foramen magnum occipitis.

b The processus vermiformes of the cerebellum.

CCC Roots of the eighth, ninth, and part of the tenth pair of nerves.

a a The accessory nerves accompanying the eighth pair, at their egress.

DD, &c. The dura mater.

EE, &c. The edge of the skull.

FF The integuments dissected.

G Part of the pericranium raised.

H The left-ear.

T H E

T H E

Tenth Anatomical Table

O F T H E

H U M A N B O D Y

E X P L A I N E D.

VIEW'S of the Brain and Dura Mater.

FIGURE I.

The Falx and some other parts of the Dura Mater dried.

A A The falx supported so as to show its figure and extent.

B B The superior longitudinal sinus opened.

C The situation of the inferior longitudinal sinus.

D D Veins running to, and their situation in the superior longitudinal sinus.

E The beginning of the superior longitudinal sinus at the crista galli.

F F The left lateral sinus.

G G Part of the tentorium which lies between the brain and cerebellum.

H H, &c. Instruments used to support the membrane in drying it.

FIGURE II.

Parts of the above-mentioned Sinuses distended; but they are represented much smaller than nature; nor is their situation, with respect to each other, properly attended to.

A The longitudinal sinus.

B B The two lateral sinuses.

C The fourth sinus, or Torcular Herophili.

D A large vein which terminates in the union of the sinuses.

At the sides of the sinuses, the dura mater is spread out.

FIGURE III.

The connection of the Falx with the Crista Galli of the Ethmoid Bone.

A The cribriform plate of that bone:

B The crista galli.

C The beginning of the falx adhering firmly to the crista galli.

FIGURE IV.

The Falx dried.

A The fore-part of the falx.

B The back-part.

C The lower part, where the inferior longitudinal sinus is situated.

D D Veins of the brain running to the superior longitudinal sinus.

E The triangular appearance of this sinus when cut across.

F Part of the dura mater which covered the left hemisphere of the brain. The continuation of this part is seen farther back, supported upon the uppermost pins.

G G The dura mater covering the upper part of the superior longitudinal sinus.

FIGURE V.

A view of the upper part of the Brain and Cerebellum, after being removed from the head, and laid upon their basis.

A A The two hemispheres of the brain.

B B The cerebellum covered with the dura mater.

C The processus vermiformis.

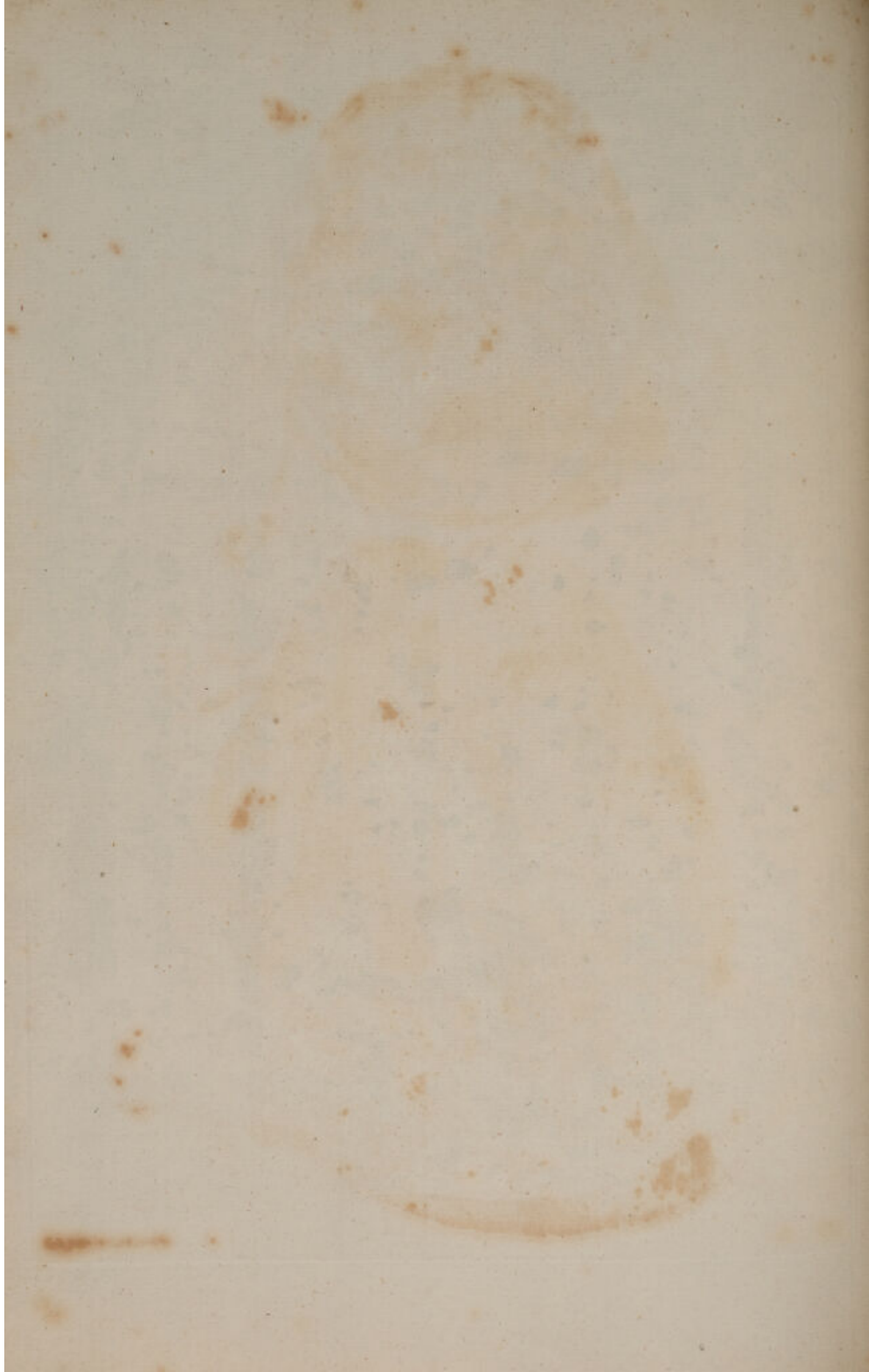
D The medulla oblongata cut across.

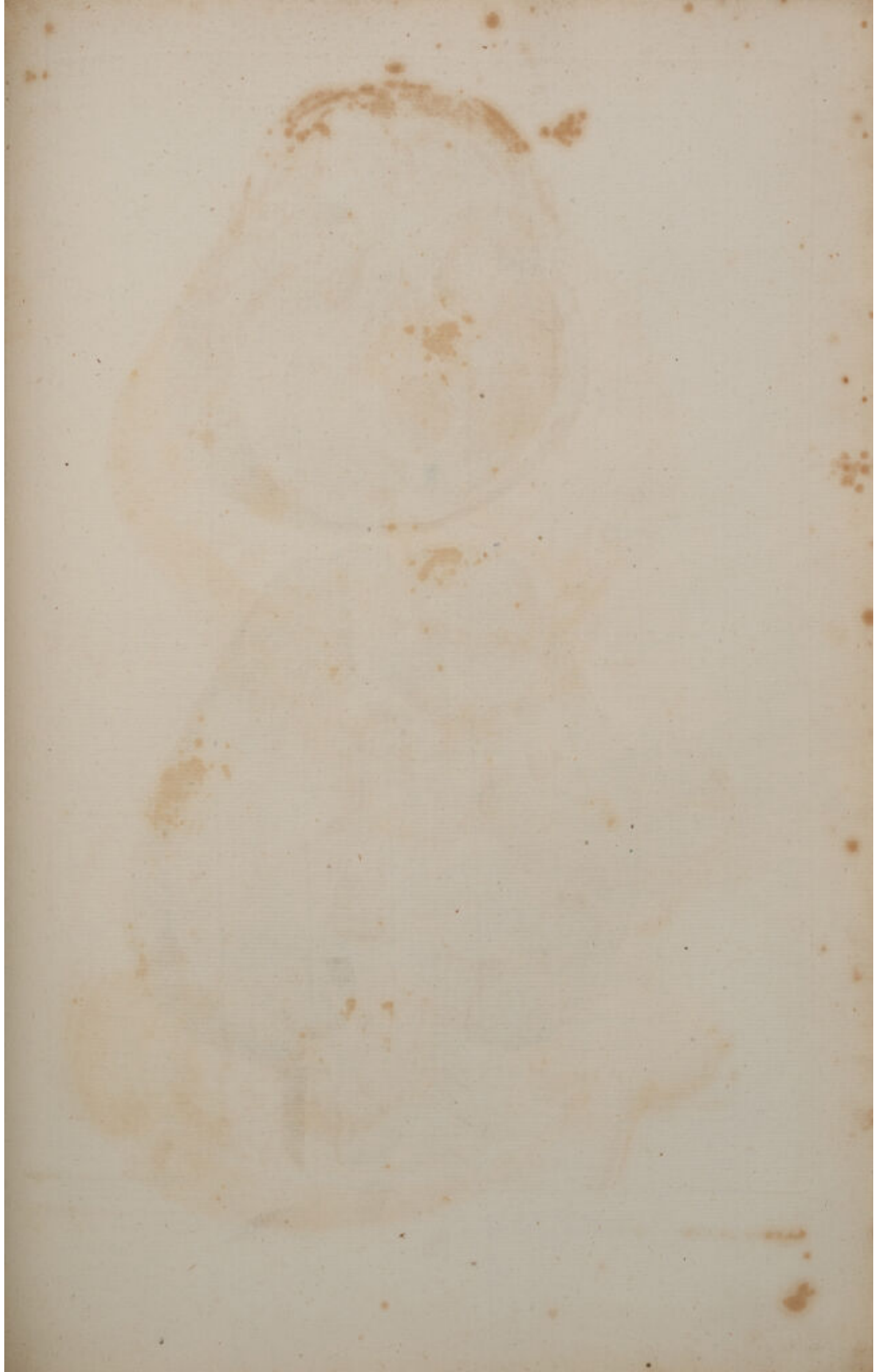
E F The fissure between the hemispheres where the falx is situated.

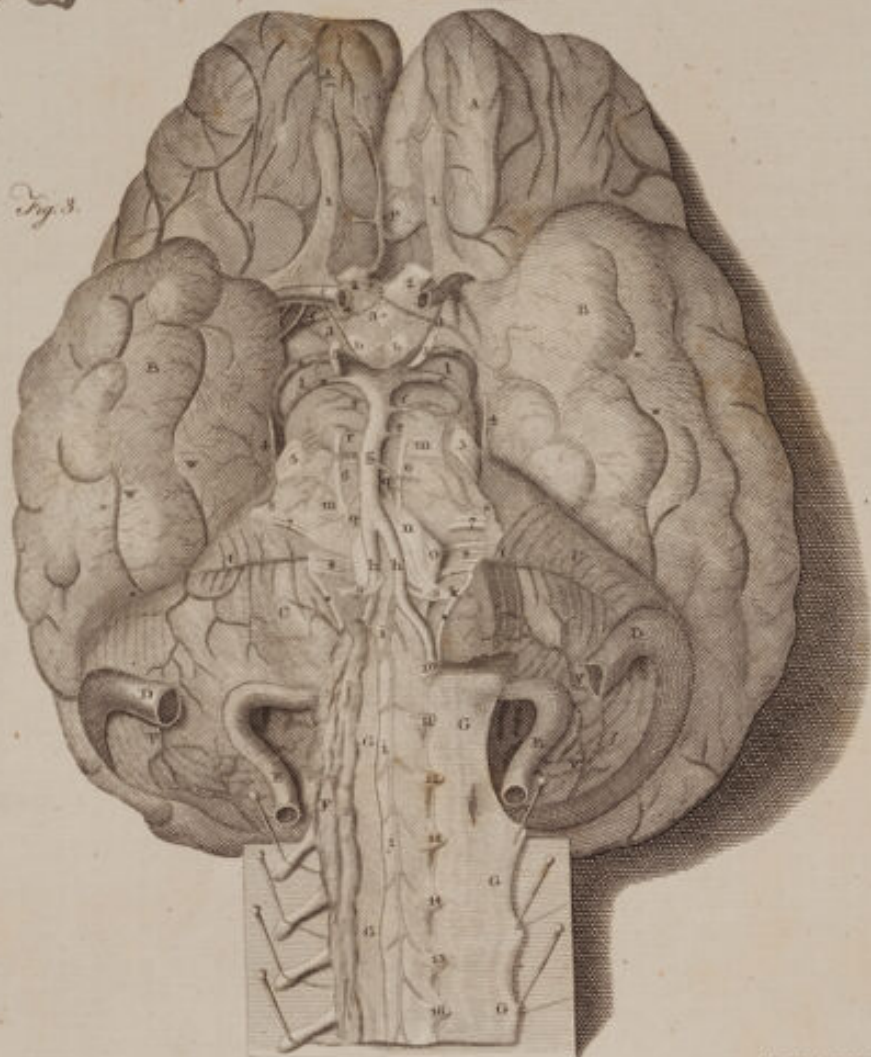
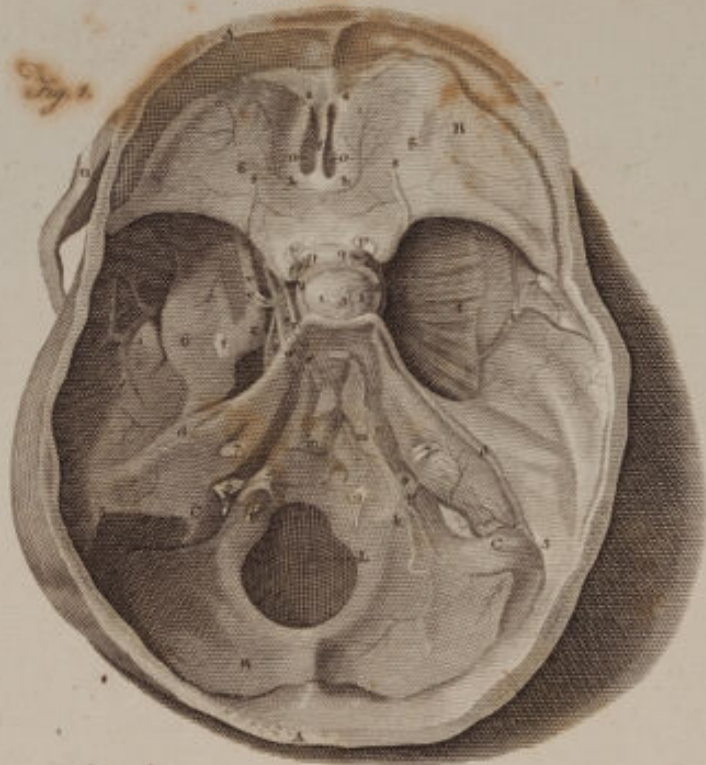
G G Part of the tunica arachnoïdes and pia mater separated, and turned to one side.

H H I I K K L The surface of the brain divided into various convolutions, and these covered by the pia mater, and tunica arachnoïdes, upon which numerous blood-vessels are spread. The largest of these are veins, the trunks of which are seen running towards the superior longitudinal sinus, which is here separated.

M M Blood-vessels of the pia mater.







T H E

Eleventh Anatomical Table

O F T H E

H U M A N B O D Y

E X P L A I N E D.

FIGURE I.

INTERNAL surface of the basis of the Cranium, with the Dura Mater lining it, represented immediately after the Brain was taken out; the Blood-vessels having been previously injected with wax.

- A A The cut edge of the skull.
- B B The dura mater adhering to the base of the skull.
- C C The two lateral sinuses filled with wax in the course of their passage to their egress at the base of the skull.
- d d The two superior petrosal sinuses, which communicate between the circular sinus 2 2, and lateral sinuses.
- e e Two inferior petrosal sinuses, which also discharge themselves into the two lateral ones at their egress.
- f The *Crista Galli*, or middle process of the ethmoid bone.
- g g Several blood-vessels of the dura mater.
- h h The anterior arteries of the dura mater.
- i i The middle or principal arteries of the dura mater. After these arteries enter the skull, their larger branches lie on the exterior surface of the dura mater, and run in furrows on the internal surface of the cranium.
- k The third branch of the arteries of the dura mater, which enters the cranium where the eighth pair of nerves pass out.
- L The foramen magnum of the os occipitis, through which the medulla oblongata passes to the spinal canal.
- m m Some veins of the dura mater which communicate with the inferior petrosal sinuses.
- n Part of the zygoma.
- o o The os ethmoides, through which the olfactory nerves pass out of the cranium.
- p p The optic nerves cut off at their egress.
- q q The large branches of the carotid arteries cut off at their entrance into the cavity of the skull.
- r One of the nerves of the third pair on the left-side, dissected from the duplicature of the dura mater, in which it passes before it goes out of the skull with the following pair.
- s s The fourth pair of nerves freed from the above-mentioned duplicature, and turned back at their passage through the foramen lacerum of the os sphenoides.
- t t The fifth pair of nerves expanded before its division into three branches. On the opposite side its trunk is entire.
- v The first branch of the fifth pair of nerves on the left-side, before it passes out of the cranium.
- w The nerve of the sixth pair on the left-side, disengaged from the duplicature of the dura mater, in which it is inclosed for a considerable way before it accompanies the third, fourth, and anterior branch of the fifth pair of nerves, at its egress.

- x The intercostal nerve of the left side, formed of two branches from the fifth pair, (as represented by Cowper), and united with the body of the sixth.
- y The two branches of the fifth pair of nerves, which contribute to the formation of the intercostal nerve.
- z z The contortion of the carotid artery near the sella turcica.
- 1 1. The pituitary gland situated in the sella turcica.
- 2 2. The circular sinus or vein surrounding the pituitary gland.
- 3. The infundibulum.
- 4 4. Two arteries which pass out of the cranium to the glandular membranes of the foramina narium, and adjacent parts.
- 5 5. The bended portions of the lateral sinuses, as they pass that part of the cranium where the ossa temporum, os parietale, and os occipitis, meet.
- 6. Part of the dura mater raised, and turned to a side, to shew the progress of the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth pair of nerves.
- 7 7. The portio mollis and portio dura of the auditory, or seventh pair of nerves, entering the os petrosum.
- 8 8. The eighth pair of nerves, or par vagum, together with the accessory nerves (¶ ¶) accompanying them at their egress.

FIGURE II.

The Trunk of the Fifth Pair of Nerves, with its ganglion, and division into three branches.

- A The trunk.
- B Its ganglion.
- C D E Its first, second, and third branches.

FIGURE III.

The basis of the Brain, with the large trunks of its arteries and veins injected with wax; some of their branches being freed from the Pia Mater, together with the Ten Pair of Nerves of the Brain, and a portion of the Spinal Marrow, &c.

- A A The anterior.
- B B The lateral lobes of the brain.
- C C The cerebellum.
- D D The two lateral sinuses cut off, where they pass through the base of the cranium.
- E E The trunks of the vertebral arteries as they pass the transverse processes of the first vertebra of the neck, in their

their winding progress through the foramen magnum of the occipital bone to the medulla oblongata and brain.

F The vertebral sinus or large vein, in the external membrane of which the wax is extravasated, whence it appears with an unequal surface, as here expressed.

G G G G G Continuation of the dura mater divided longitudinally, one side lying on the medulla spinalis, the other raised and pinned out.

a The mouth of the infundibulum.

b b Two white protuberances behind the infundibulum, commonly called Corpora albicantia.

c c The trunks of the internal carotid arteries cut off, before they reach the brain.

d d Two communicating branches between the carotid and vertebral arteries, forming a part of the circle of Willis.

e e e e The divisions of the vertebral artery supplying the cerebellum, &c. From the anterior of these, chiefly arise the arteries of the choroid plexus;—from the two posterior arise these branches which go to the choroid plexus of the fourth ventricle of the brain.

f Two small branches of the carotids.

h h The two trunks of the vertebral arteries which form the basilar artery.

i i The spinal artery not dilated like the rest.

k A small branch of an artery running between the fasciculi of the nerve of the ninth pair, on the right-side, near their origin.

l l Portions of the crura of the medulla oblongata, immediately before they meet at their conjunction under the Pons Varolii.

m m The annular protuberance, or Pons Varolii.

n That part of the medulla oblongata on the left-side, called Corpus pyramidale.

o That part on the same side, called Corpus olivare.

p A branch of the carotid arteries which passes between the two anterior lobes of the brain, from whence some small branches go off, which accompany the olfactory nerves at their egress through the cribriform bone.

q q Small branches from the basilar artery running under the pia mater, which covers this part, and sometimes proceeding farther to the choroid plexus in the fourth ventricle and cerebellum.

r r r r Other branches passing into the tuber annulare.

s s The two first medullary processes of the cerebellum, which are continued to the tuber annulare, and seem to form part of it.

t t Veins on the cerebellum, the progress of which differs much from those of the brain itself.

v v v Other veins variously distributed over the cerebellum, which empty themselves into the lateral sinuses.

w w w w The *falci* of the brain, in which large branches of veins, and sometimes of arteries, may be seen.

x x x Their capillary branches as they appear under the pia mater on the external surface of the brain.

From 1 to 10. The ten pair of nerves of the brain.

From 11 to 16. Six of the cervical nerves.

* * The accessory spinal nerves, as they ascend under the vertebral arteries to the eighth pair.

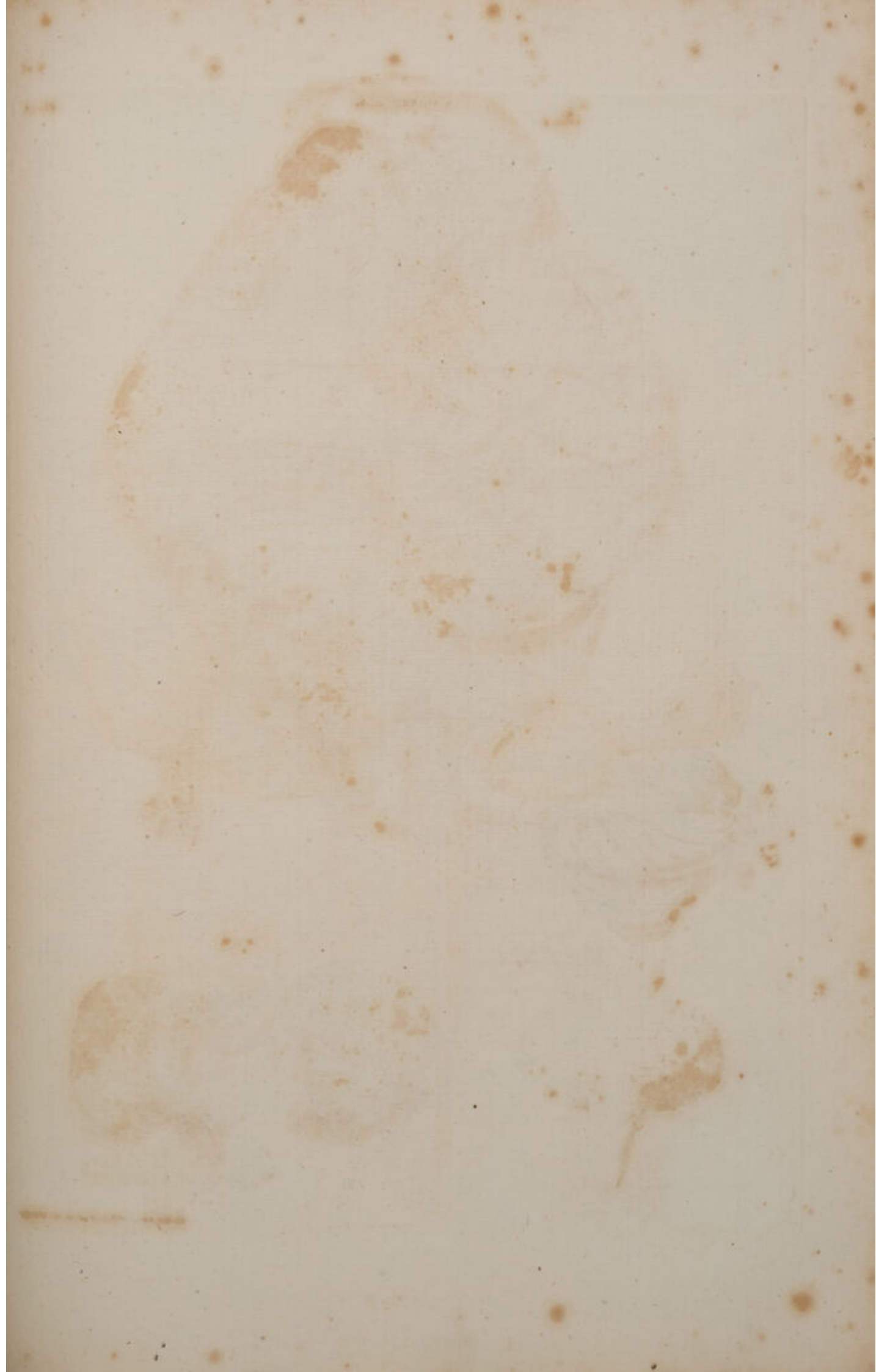


Fig. 1.



Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.



Fig. 3.

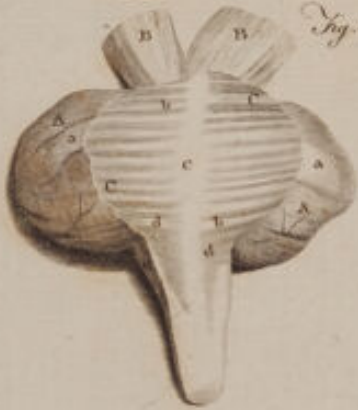
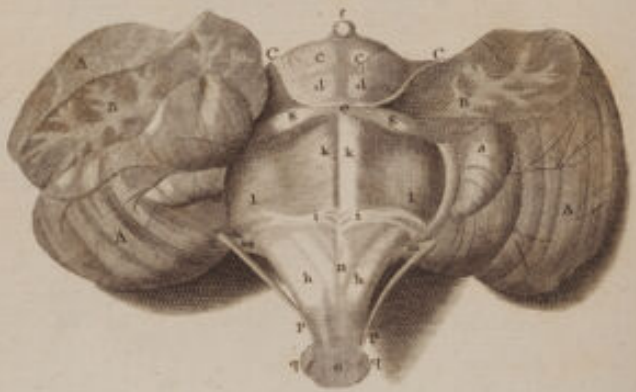


Fig. 2.



ADRIANUS VAN NELLE, SCULPTOR.

T H E

Twelfth Anatomical Table

O F T H E

H U M A N B O D Y

E X P L A I N E D.

FIGURE I.

THE Brain lying on its base, after its two Hemispheres are cut off, and the arteries and veins injected with wax; the Cerebellum remaining entire.

A A The inferior part of the fornix cut off from its roots b b, and turned back, part of the corpus callosum remaining on it.

a a Blood-vessels appearing on this surface of the fornix.

b b The roots of the fornix.

c c The thalami optici, or origin of the optic nerves.

d d The corpora striata, that of the left-side remaining entire, the right being divided, to shew its *Stria*.

d d The crura of the fornix, where they begin to wind down on the sides of the crura medullæ oblongatæ.

e e The choroid plexus, the arteries of which arise from the first branches of the vertebral artery.

f The meeting of the plexus, at the root of the fornix, where its two veins pass to the other part of it, g g.

g g The other part of the choroid plexus, the arteries of which arise from the second branches of the vertebral artery, joined with the first by communicating branches, which are not seen here, as they lie under the crura fornix, d d.

h h Two veins which arise from the upper parts of the choroid plexus, and pass the third ventricle to the other part of the same plexus, g g, near the testes and testes.

iiii Branches of the carotid arteries cut off, as they appear injected with wax, and passing between the cortical foldings of the brain.

k A branch of a vein running along the corpus striatum of the left-side, and discharging itself into the veins of the choroid plexus, the left being removed to shew the *Stria*.

l Part of the *rima* of the third ventricle, which appears under the vein, h.

m A long medullary tract between the corpus striatum and optic thalamus, called by Willis *Processus medullaris transversus*.

n n n The *Centrum ovale* of Vicussens.

o That part of the corpus callosum, called the Fornix vera, between which and the fornix, p, is placed the septum lucidum, dividing the anterior part of the right ventricle of the brain from the left. This septum is a continuation of the internal membrane which invests the two lateral ventricles.

o The fourth sinus of the dura mater, called Torcular Herophili, filled with wax.

p The longitudinal sinus cut off, where it meets the two lateral sinuses.

q q The two lateral sinuses also distended with wax.

r A vein filled with wax, on the tentorium cerebelli.

r Some branches of veins as they appear on the tentorium, or second process of the dura mater.

p The fornix cut off near its two roots.

q q A supposed appearance of lymphatics upon the choroid plexus.

s s s s The cerebellum covered with the second process of the dura mater on the upper, and with the dura mater itself on the under part.

t t Some branches of veins which appear on the dura mater, covering the back part of the cerebellum, differing in their course from those subjacent vessels on the pia mater, which are immediately distributed on the cerebellum itself, and appear faintly in those strokes running somewhat parallel with the lateral sinuses.

t t Parts of the vertebral arteries.

v v The vertebral sinuses, on which the wax appears extravasated.

w w The posterior part of the medulla oblongata covered with the dura mater.

x x A probe supporting the large veins of the choroid plexus in the third ventricle of the brain.

† † † The medullary part of the brain.

* * * The cineritious part.

FIGURE II.

The back part of the Cerebellum cut through, and reclined laterally,—with a portion of the Spinal Marrow.

A A A The cerebellum covered with the pia mater only, where its circular furrows, in which its large blood-vessels pass, are expressed, together with several ramifications of blood-vessels, which decussate those of its furrows, as they pass under the pia mater.

B B Distribution of the branches of the medullary part of the cerebellum, as it appears when divided.

C C The fourth pair, or two pathetic nerves, near their origin.

e e The testes.

d d The testes, on the surface of which blood-vessels appear distributed under the pia mater.

f The pineal gland.

g g The first processes of the cerebellum passing to the testes.

e The transverse process uniting the two first processes of the cerebellum, from whence the pathetic, or fourth pair of nerves arise.

h h The third or cordal processes arising from the cerebellum, and descending on both sides of the medulla oblongata.

i i Some *Stria* appearing in the fourth ventricle of the brain, and

and which contribute to the formation of the medullary trunks of the auditory nerve.

- k k l l n The fourth ventricle opened.
- o Origin of the medulla spinalis.
- p p The accessory nerves.
- q q Those parts of the tenth pair of nerves which arise from the posterior part of the medulla spinalis.
- m m Parts of the eighth pair of nerves, where they meet the accessory nerves.

FIGURE III.

- A A Part of the cerebellum.
- B B The crura of the medulla oblongata cut off from the brain.
- C C The tuber annulare divided through the middle, its external surface being cut off.
- b b Cineritious and medullary strise which appear in this section of the tuber annulare.
- c The middle medullary tract to which the lateral strise run.
- d d The cineritious part of the medulla oblongata under the corpora pyramidalia: In this section the corpora olivaria are divided.
- e The left cordal process partly in situ.

FIGURE IV.

Represents one of the hemispheres of the Cerebellum expanded in two or three places, to shew the deep circles of which its surface is composed.

A Portion of the section by which this hemisphere of the cerebellum is divided from the other.

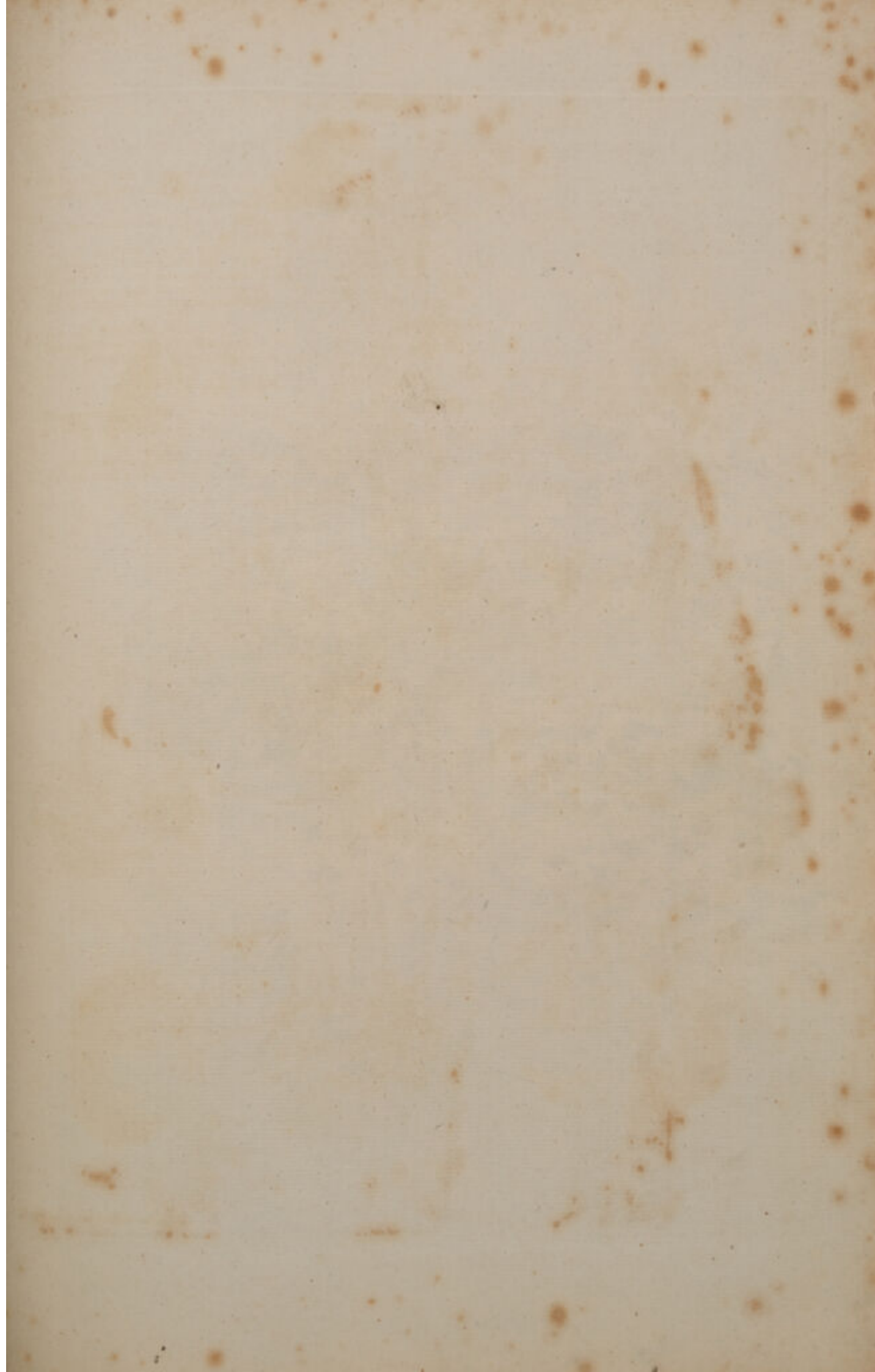
B C The surface of two deep circles, which in the natural state are in contact, but which are here separated, that those segments of circles into which they are distributed may appear, and to shew how some of these are intermixed, and others extended from one of these surfaces to the other.

D The surface of the other circle, in which the segments of the circles appeared with more elegance, and more parallel one to another, than is here expressed.

FIGURE V.

Shews the Posterior Surface of the Sella Equina viewed anteriorly, with the Pituitary Gland removed from its place.

- a Posterior surface of the sella, concave in the middle.
- b Pituitary gland, with its appendix, taken from the sella, and inverted.
- c Appendix of the pituitary gland.



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T H E

Thirteenth Anatomical Table

O F T H E

H U M A N B O D Y

E X P L A I N E D.

FIGURE I.

A VIEW of the Brain, Spinal Marrow, &c. separated from the Bones.

- AA The dura mater cut and turned forwards.
 aa Part of the falx.
 BB Part of the brain cut transversely.
 C Separation of the convolutions from each other.
 DD The cortical or cineritious part of the brain.
 EE The medullary part.
 ff The back-part of the brain which was supported by the tentorium.
 FGH The two lateral ventricles opened; where the blood-vessels of the pia mater which line them may be seen.
 F Their large upper and fore part.
 G Their small under and back part.
 HH The corpus callosum.
 IK The roots of the fornix.
 L The right thalamus nervi optici; the left not being lettered.
 M The corpus transversale of the corpus callosum.
 NN The corpora striata.
 OO The testes.
 PP The testes.
 Q The glandula pinealis.
 R The plexus choroides.
 SS The first processes of the cerebellum going to the testes.
 T A transverse process joining the fourth pair of nerves and last mentioned process.
 s The fourth ventricle.
 VV The pathetic, or fourth pair of nerves.
 WW Two processes of the spinal marrow which compose the sides of the fourth ventricle.
 XYZ The arbor vitæ, or medullary part of the cerebellum, shown by a perpendicular cut through that substance.
 a b, a b, &c. The dura mater which incloses the spinal marrow, slit open and turned back.
 c c The pia mater adhering to the dura mater, and inclosing the medulla spinalis, but raised on a probe, where it invests the cauda equina.—See Tab. XIV.

1 2 3, &c. The origin of the spinal nerves and their passage through the dura mater. The first of these passes out between the os occipitis, and first vertebra of the neck—and is reckoned the tenth of the brain: The rest go out between the vertebrae of the neck, back, loins, and perforations of the os sacrum, successively.

FIGURE II.

- AA Part of the brain boiled, and viewed through a microscope.
 BB The three membranes of the brain separated.
 CD The distribution of the blood-vessels.
 EE A granulated appearance on the surface of the brain.
 FF What have been considered as tubes derived from these.
 HH Complicated tubular appearances.
 II Nervous fibres arising from these.

FIGURE III.

Part of the Choroid Plexus delineated by the help of a magnifying glass.

- AA The membranes which inclosed the vessels separated.
 BC The blood-vessels injected.
 DD An appearance of lymphatic vessels somewhat distended with air.
 E Nervous tubuli, as described by *Bilbo*, but not observed by other Anatomists.
 FF Vesicular bodies which have been considered by some as glands.

FIGURE IV.

A Nerve as viewed through a microscope.

- A A branch of one of the cervical nerves.
 B The blood-vessels passing in the nervous fibrillæ.
 CDE The fibres into which the nerve divides at its termination.

T H E

Fourteenth Anatomical Table

O F T H E

H U M A N B O D Y

E X P L A I N E D.

FIGURE I.

Is a Continuation of Fig. First, Plate Thirteenth.

FIGURE II.

A Portion of the Medulla Spinalis cut in a longitudinal and lateral direction, and expressed somewhat larger than nature.

A A D D The upper part of the spinal marrow.

B B The fore and back part.

C C The nervous fibrillæ arising from the fore and back parts.

E E Portions of the dura mater left to show the passage of the nerves through it.

F F F Ganglia formed by the nerves at their egress from between the vertebræ.—Beyond the ganglia, the trunks of the nerves are seen.

FIGURE III.

A Portion of the Medulla Spinalis cut off about the third Vertebra of the Back.

A The upper part.

B B The dura mater expanded.

C C The nervous fibrillæ arising from the fore and back parts of the spinal marrow.

D The nervous fibrillæ collectively passing through the dura mater.

E One of the ganglia at the beginnings of the nerves.

F A section of the spinal marrow.

G Some vestiges of blood-vessels on the outside of the spinal marrow.

FIGURE IV.

A Portion of the Medulla Spinalis taken out of the Vertebræ of the Back, together with its membranes.

A A The back part of the spinal marrow.

B B C The sheath which lines the spinal canal, raised and supported by a probe.

D D The dura mater which lies within the sheath, and covers the spinal marrow.

E E E Various fatty substances which are situated between this sheath and the dura mater.

F F, &c. The spinal nerves passing through the dura mater.

FIGURE V.

The Inferior Surface of the first Vertebra of the Thorax.

A Its spinous process.

B B Its oblique or articulating process.

C C The transverse process.

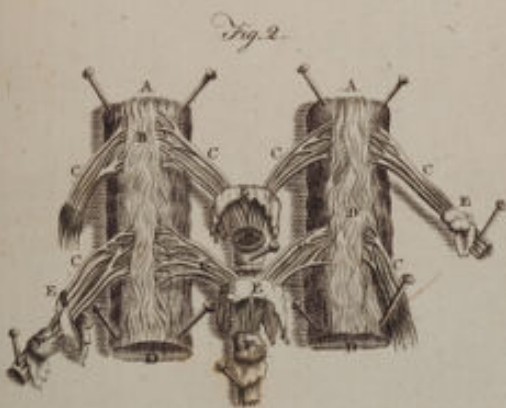
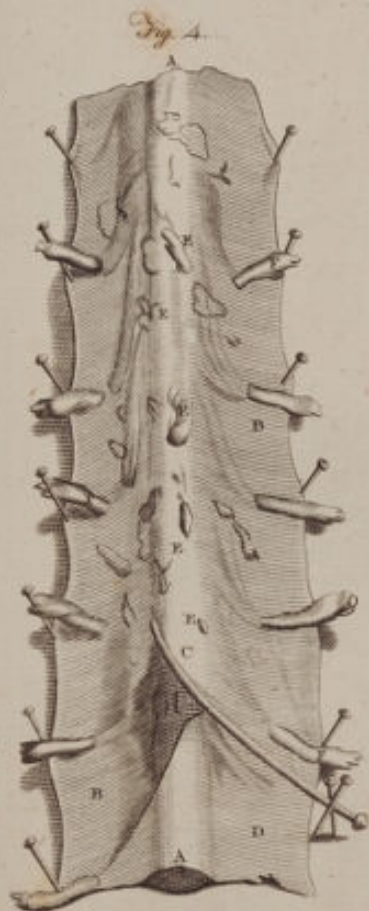
D The body of the vertebra.

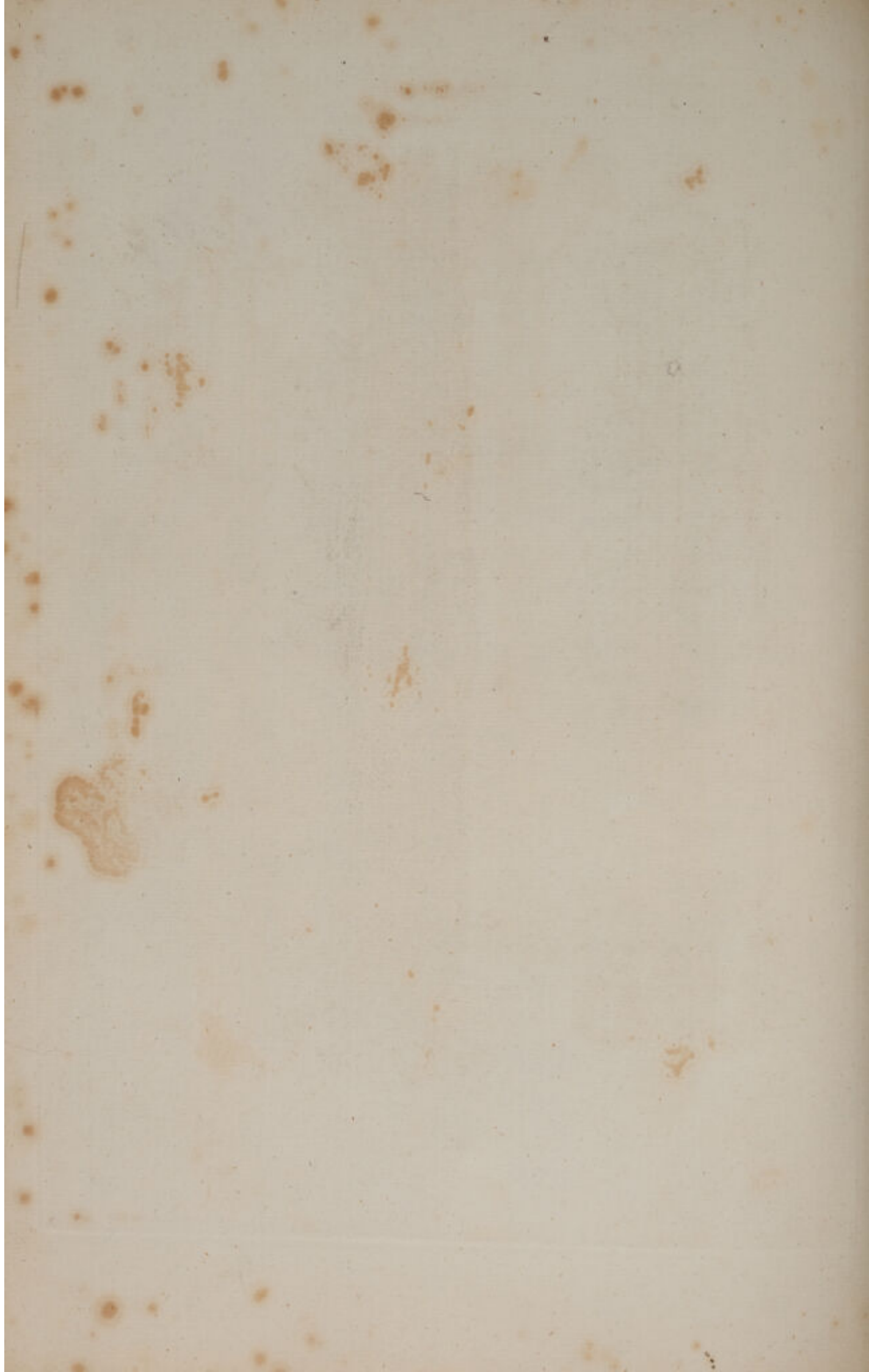
E The great foramen for the passage of the spinal marrow.

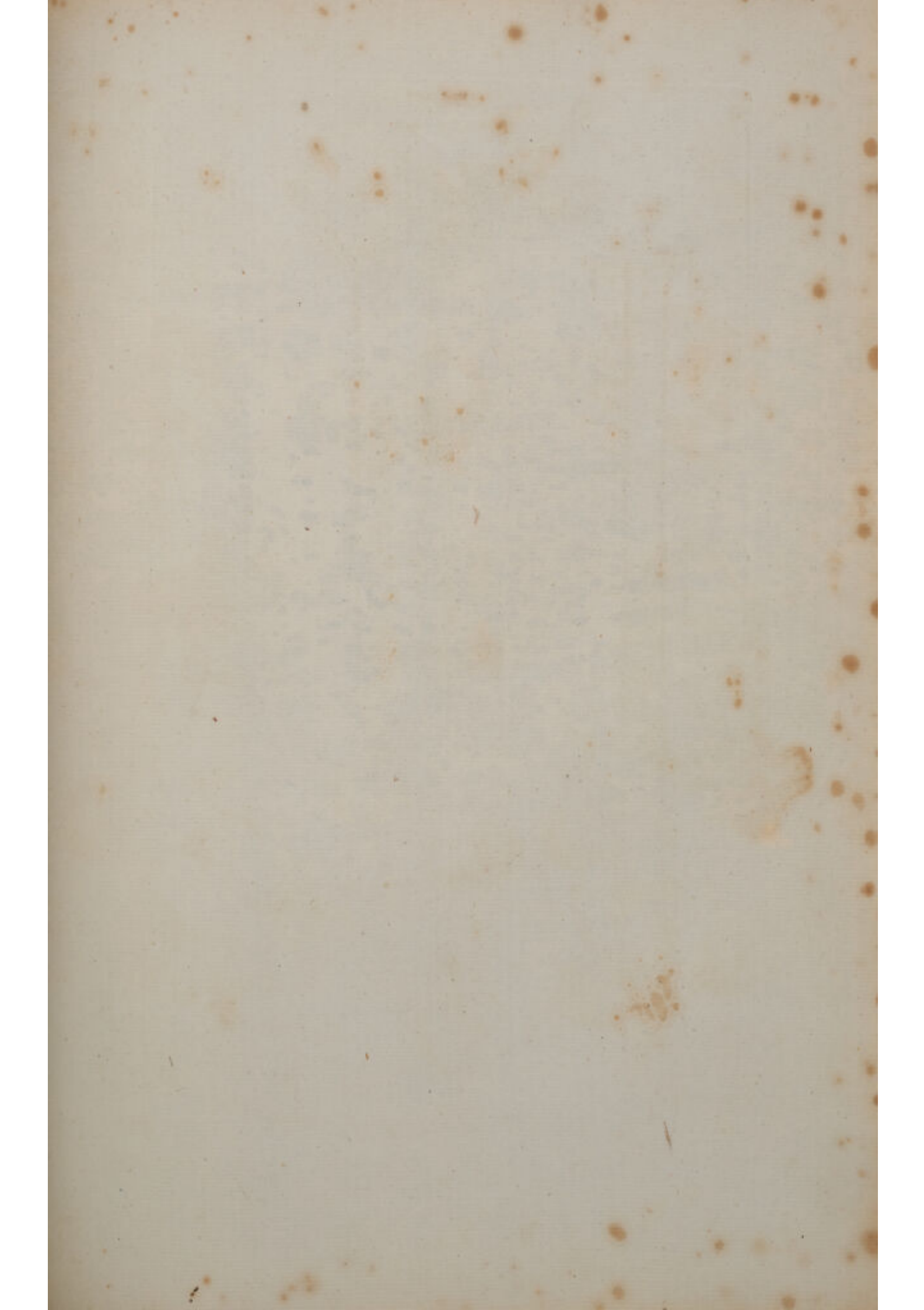
F F Fatty mucilaginous substances which are continued through the whole of the spinal canal.

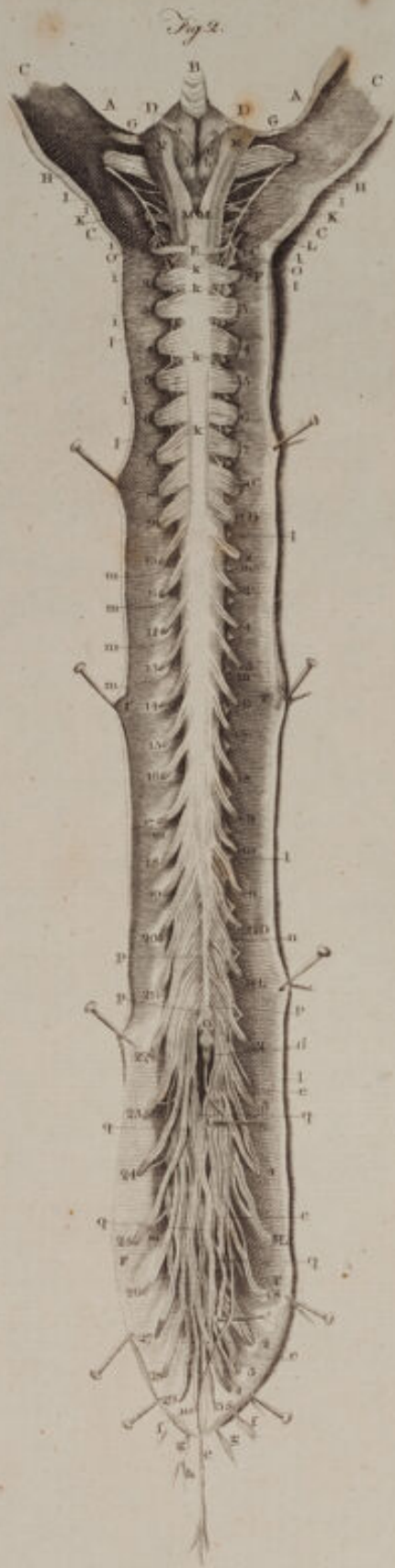
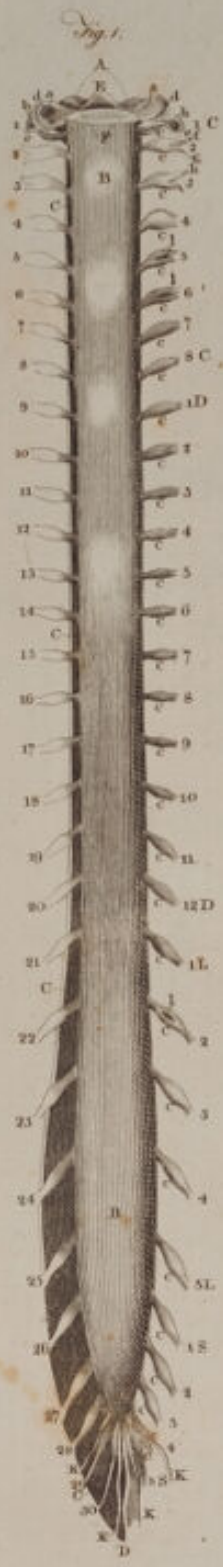
T H E

Continuation of Fig. 1. Tab. 13.









T H E

Fifteenth Anatomical Table

O F T H E

H U M A N B O D Y

E X P L A I N E D.

VIEWS of the Spinal Marrow and its Membranes.

FIGURE I.

Represents the Spinal Marrow, or rather production of the Dura Mater, investing the Spinal Marrow and its nerves, as in its natural situation; together with the whole Vertebral Nerves, their direction, situation, and natural size in the specus of the vertebræ; viewed posteriorly.

- A Anterior portion of the first vertebra, raised a little obliquely.
- a a Its articular *surfaces*.
- b b Its transverse processes, with their foramina.
- B B Covering of the spinal marrow, produced from the dura mater, continued from the os occipitis to the middle of the os sacrum, nearly resembling a sac.
- C C Cavity or interstice within the osseous sheath of the dura mater.
- D Ligament going from the bottom of the sac of the dura mater, and descending in a straight direction among the undermost nerves to the os coccygis, into which it is inserted. The ancients considered this as the *nervus impar*.
- E The processus dentatus of the second vertebra.
- F Spinal marrow dissected at its origin.
- 1 to 30. All the spinal nerves of the left-side, with their ganglia.
- C to 8 C Eight cervical nerves of the right-side.
- 1 D to 12 D Twelve dorsal nerves.
- 1 L to 5 L Five lumbar nerves.
- 1 S to 5 S Five nerves of the os sacrum.
- c c, &c. Thirty pairs of ganglia, varying according to their various situation, exactly corresponding to each other on each side; those on the right-side only being marked with letters.
- d Branch of the nerve of the first pair, not much smaller than the anterior, winding in its final sinus, near the articular sinus or surface, and proceeding forwards.
- e Another branch of it going backward towards the neck.
- f Large branch of the nerve of the second pair, which goes backward, and a small one g, going forward.
- h Large branch of the ganglion of the third pair, which proceeds forward to the neck.
- i A smaller going to the spine.
- k k Four filaments or ligaments going from the lower apex of the dura mater, two on each side, and inserted into the adjacent bones.
- l l l Foramina in the ganglia themselves, or between them, for the passage of the vessels within the osseous sheath, frequently observed in these places.

FIGURE II.

The Second Figure also viewed posteriorly, like the First, represents part of the Medulla Oblongata, situated in the under Base of the Cranium, and shows the whole Spinal Marrow produced from it, in situ, and in its natural connection within the sheath of the vertebræ, (which however cannot be seen), and stripped of all its coverings, except the Pia Mater. Where it is to be observed, that the hind-part of the Occipital Bone, as far as the passage of the Vertebral Artery, and its associate nerve, as also the hind-part of the Vertebræ, are removed;—the Anterior Portion of the Os Occipitis, and a Portion of the Os Petrosum, is seen, a little raised and turned backward. The Lobes of the Cerebellum, with the Vermiform Process, are inclined forwards, that the Fourth Ventricle, and parts adjacent to it, may be more conveniently seen and pointed out.

- A A The space which the reclined lobes of the cerebellum, and their vermiform process,
- B Rudely expressed, occupy.
- C C C C Portions of the os petrosum and os occipitis, covered with dura mater.
- D D Part of the medulla oblongata from which the spinal marrow descends in a continued series.
- a a White medullary strise arising from the furrow of the fourth ventricle, and proceeding, on both sides, to the nervus mollis of the seventh pair.
- b b Fourth ventricle.
- c c Its longitudinal furrow continued with the Rima calami scriptorii.
- E E Spinal marrow.
- d Its two eminences, almost circular, in which the lower apex of the medulla terminates, which are wholly smooth, sending off no nervous filaments.
- e e A ligament produced from the lower apex of the pia mater, with blood-vessels, which are not here expressed, proceeding over the middle of the cauda equina, and perforating the lower apex of the dura mater, and thus resembling the nervus impar, and at last dispersed over the os coccygis, where it terminates. It is raised by pins, that it may be more distinctly seen.
- f f Ganglion of the twenty-ninth pair of nerves.
- g g Ganglion of the thirtieth pair, from which, on the left-side, besides the nerve of the same number, another small

small nerve goes off, marked h, which forms a peculiar gangli-form excrescence.

FF Sheath of the spinal marrow produced from the dura mater, here dissected through the middle, turned to each side, and extended by the help of the pins.

GG Nerve of the seventh pair.

HH Nerve of the eighth pair, having a double foramen in the dura mater on the right-side; on the left, one.

II The accessory nerve from its first origin between the posterior filaments of the sixth and seventh nerve, expressed more distinctly on the left-side than on the right, as far as its exit through the dura mater.—On the left-side it passes under a peculiar foramen of the dura mater, on the right it takes a common course with the inferior filaments of the nerve of the eighth pair.

Opposite to ii are its small roots.

kk Nervous communicating filaments, passing obliquely from the lower part of the filaments of one nerve, to the upper part of the filaments of another.

KK Nerve of the ninth or last pair of the brain, consisting on both sides of four filaments, which unite on the right-side, and pass under the common foramen of the dura mater; but on the left they pass through two distinct and separate foramina.

L Origin of the denticulated ligament, or its first adhesion to the dura mater, after which all its teeth, l—l, are seen successively inserted at the interstices of the nerves of the dura mater, represented only on one side.

MM Corpus pyramidalis posica, } not well expressed.

NN ——— olivaria posica, }

OO Vertebral arteries passing out of their foramina with nerve 1 P. (1 C.)

mm Nervous filaments coming from the anterior surface of the medulla, and entering along with the posterior ones, the

foramina of the dura mater, to be seen here and there, expressed only in part.

n Place where the nervous filaments begin to unite, and the base of the cauda equina is formed. There the remaining portion of the medulla is no longer seen in situ.

o Place where nervous filaments cease to arise.

pp Origin, from the spinal marrow, of the filaments which form the cauda equina. These filaments are turned back a little on both sides, to shew the nature and form of the medulla concealed in the middle.

qqq Cauda equina.

1 to 30. Posterior origins of the thirty vertebral nerves, and their exit from the dura mater.

1 C to 8 C Nervous filaments of the eight cervical nerves.

1 D to 12 D, and 1 L to 5 L, also 1 S to 5 S, as in the former figure.

FIGURE III.

Figure Third presents a Portion of the Spinal Marrow, taken from the upper part of the Back, and viewed from the anterior surface, corresponding to the Bodies of the Vertebrae.

A Ligament produced from the pia mater, and inserted into the medullary substance.

B B Eminences somewhat resembling a silk-worm.

C C Anterior origins of the spinal nerve, where several small twigs form two filaments for each nerve.

D The medulla cut transversely, where the medullary or white portion E is seen within the circumference, and the figure and size of the cineritious substance is shown in the centre F.

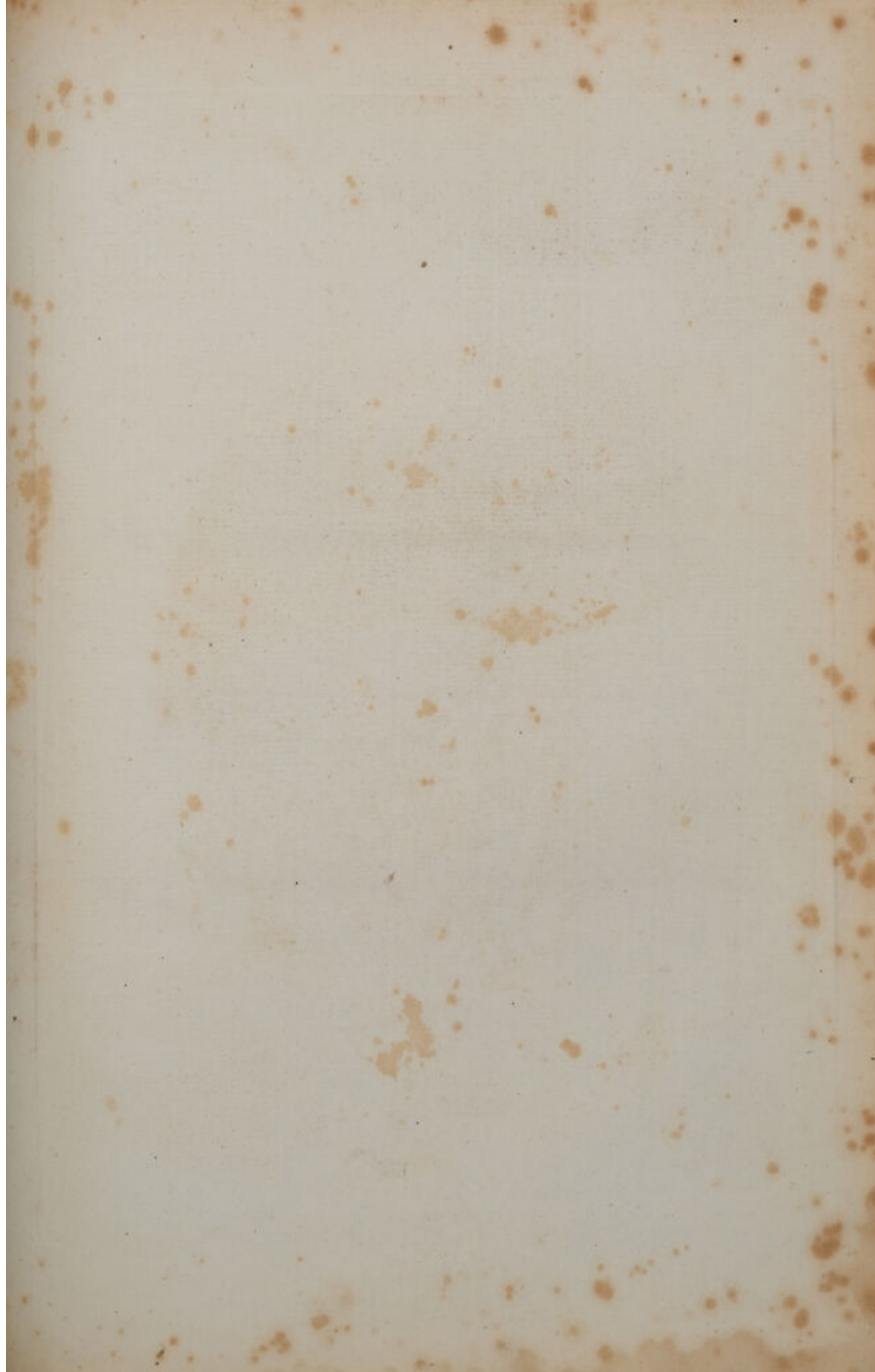


Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.



Fig. 1.



Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.



Fig. 7.



T H E

Sixteenth Anatomical Table

O F T H E

H U M A N B O D Y

E X P L A I N E D.

FIGURE I.

REPRESENTS the Dura Mater, the upper-part of the Skull being removed.

AA The cut edge of the cranium.

BB The course of the superior longitudinal sinus.

CCC Little pits and scattered fibres of the dura mater, which are commonly occupied by the glands of Pacchioni.

DD Part of the dura mater which covers the left hemisphere of the brain.

EE Depressions between the convolutions of the brain appearing through the dura mater.

FF The convolutions of the brain appearing through the dura mater.

G The principal artery of the dura mater dividing into branches which have corresponding furrows in the skull.

HI Branches from the trunk, G.

FIGURE II.

A portion of the Dura Mater taken from above the Posterior Lobe of the Brain, near the Superior Longitudinal Sinus.

A The superior part.

B The anterior. The direction of the fibres here is oblique. At the upper and under part branches of the artery are seen.

FIGURE III.

A portion of the Dura Mater at the side of the Superior Longitudinal Sinus.

A The superior,

B The anterior part. Many vascular divisions and various planes of fibres of a white and ligamentous or tendinous nature, cross obliquely at different angles.

FIGURE IV.

A portion of the Dura Mater over one of the Anterior Lobes of the Brain.

A The superior,

B The anterior part. In this we find many fissures and scattered fibres, especially at the fore-part. There are also several planes of oblique fibres. The dura mater is thinner here than in the parts already delineated.

FIGURE V.

A portion of the Dura Mater from the under and middle part of one of the Hemispheres.

A The superior,

B The anterior part. The fibres run chiefly in curved lines. In these different sections, the direction of the fibres of the external layer is found to differ from that of the internal.

FIGURE VI.

Shews the Direction of the Fibres of a portion of the Dura Mater, cut from a similar part with that of the former Figure, but from a different subject.

A The superior,

B The anterior part.

FIGURE VII.

Shews the Direction of the Fibres of the Dura Mater, in a portion cut from the upper part of one of the Hemispheres of a subject different from either of the former.

T H E

Seventeenth Anatomical Table

O F T H E

H U M A N B O D Y

E X P L A I N E D.

THE First and Second Figures represent the Vessels of the Pericranium and Dura Mater of a Fœtus of Eight Months from Conception. The Parts were injected and prepared by Ruysch.

FIGURE I.

The outer side of the Cranium covered by the Pericranium.

- AA The arteries of the pericranium injected.
 BB The bregma formed of a ligamento-cartilaginous substance.
 cc A kind of posterior bregma, generally much less evident than the former.
 D A small portion of the occipital bone.
 EE The two parietal bones.
 FF The frontal bone separated by a continuation of the sagittal future.
 GG The coronal; and H, The sagittal future appearing through the pericranium.

FIGURE II.

The Skull-cap removed to shew the Dura Mater and Vessels.

- AA The cut edge of the cranium.
 BB Branches of the arteries of the dura mater, the greater part of which grow from one principal trunk on each side.
 CC Arteries larger than the rest: They run almost parallel, and supply the bregma.
 DD The edges of the dura mater which correspond with the bregma.
 EE The superior longitudinal sinus.
 FF Marks made on the dura mater by the coronal future.

FIGURE III.

The Circumvolutions of the Brain appearing through the Pia Mater, after the Skull-cap and Dura Mater have been raised.

- AA The skin and muscle which covered the cranium turned down.
 BB The cut edge of the cranium.
 CC The left hemisphere of the cerebrum.
 DD The right hemisphere. Between the two hemispheres is the space which was occupied by the falx of the dura mater.
 EE The anterior circumvolutions of the cerebrum which were lodged in the cavity of the frontal bone. They are smaller than those which correspond with the parietal bone; nor do they resemble those on the opposite side of the head.
 FF The middle circumvolutions of the cerebrum: They are situated obliquely; and are larger, longer and straighter, than those in the other parts of the cerebrum.
 GG The posterior circumvolutions of the cerebrum, which are nearly of the same size with the former, but more convoluted and numerous.
 HH The posterior and inferior circumvolutions of the cerebrum, smaller than the preceding, and their disposition similar to that of the anterior circumvolutions.
 I The appearance of an union of two circumvolutions into one: Examples of this kind are frequently met with upon the surface of the brain. Over the surface of the pia mater are seen small arteries, which, after being spread out on that membrane, plunge into the substance of the brain.

The above Figure is taken from the Brain of a Man of 37 years of age.

T H E

Fig. 2.

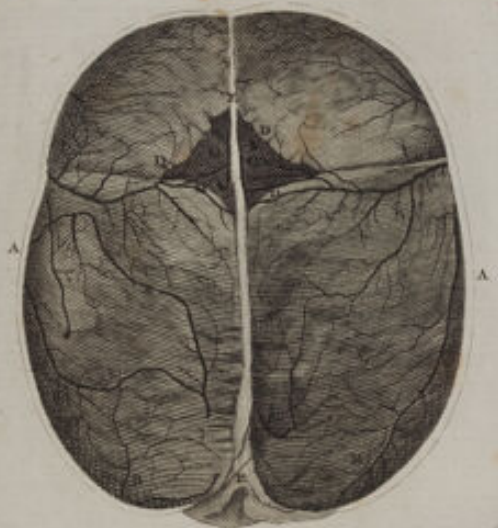
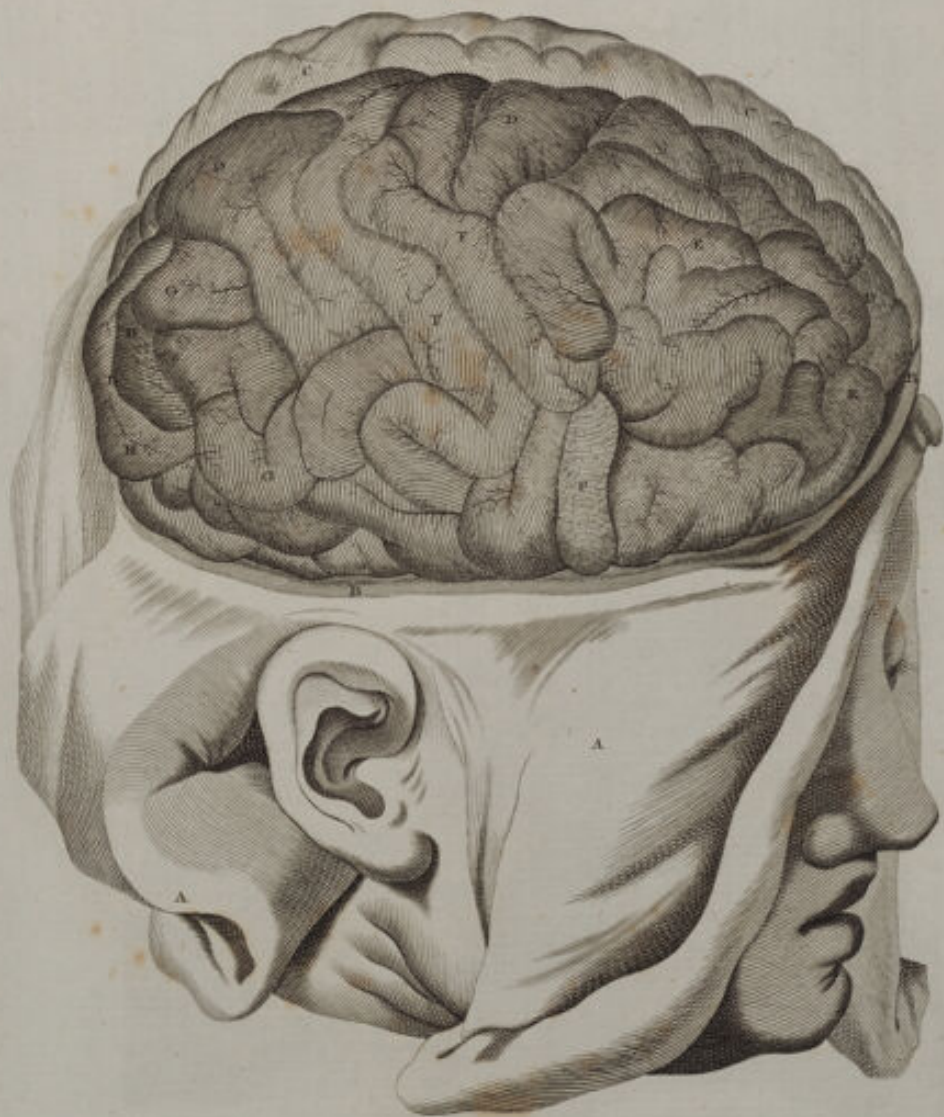
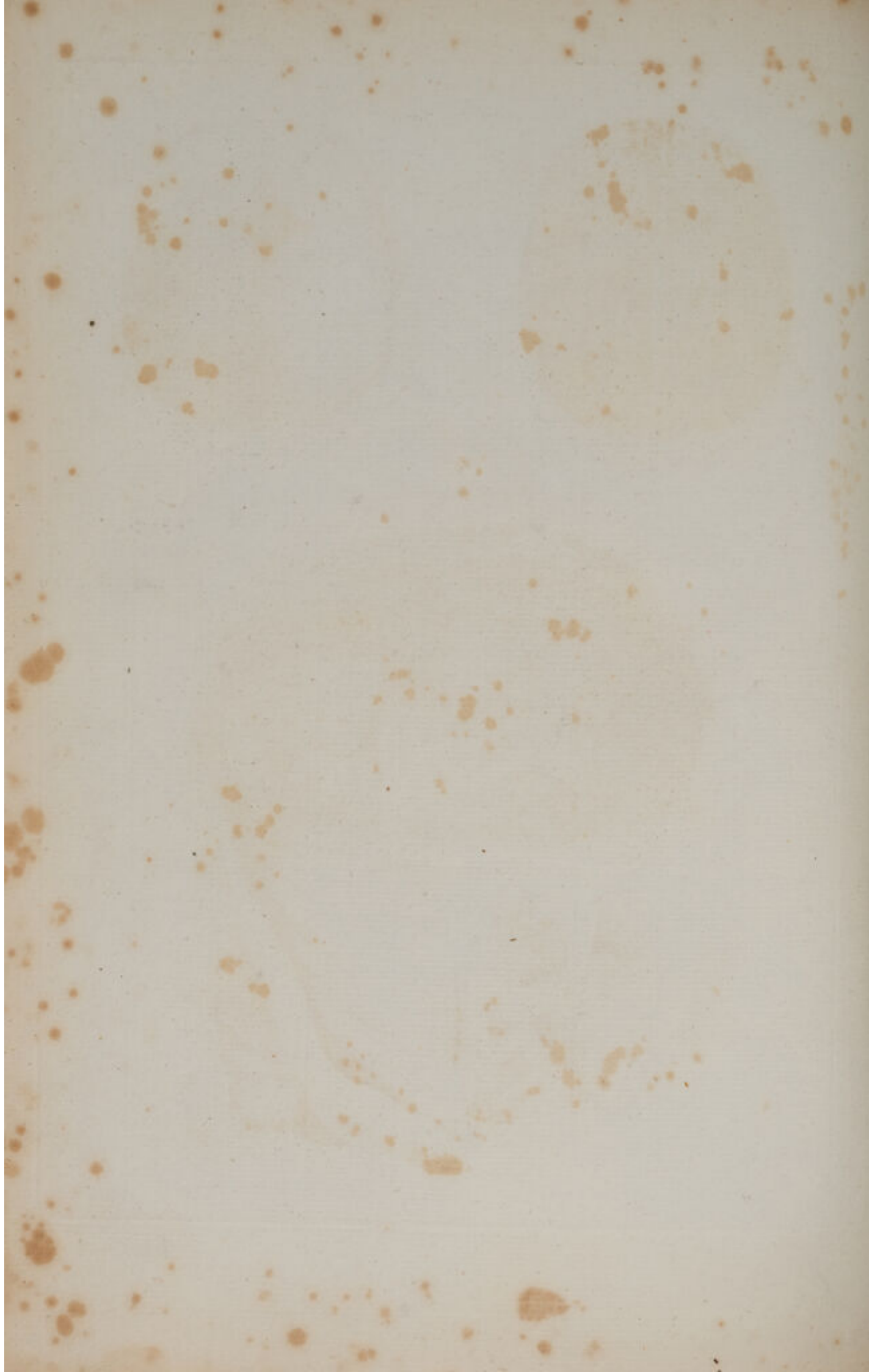


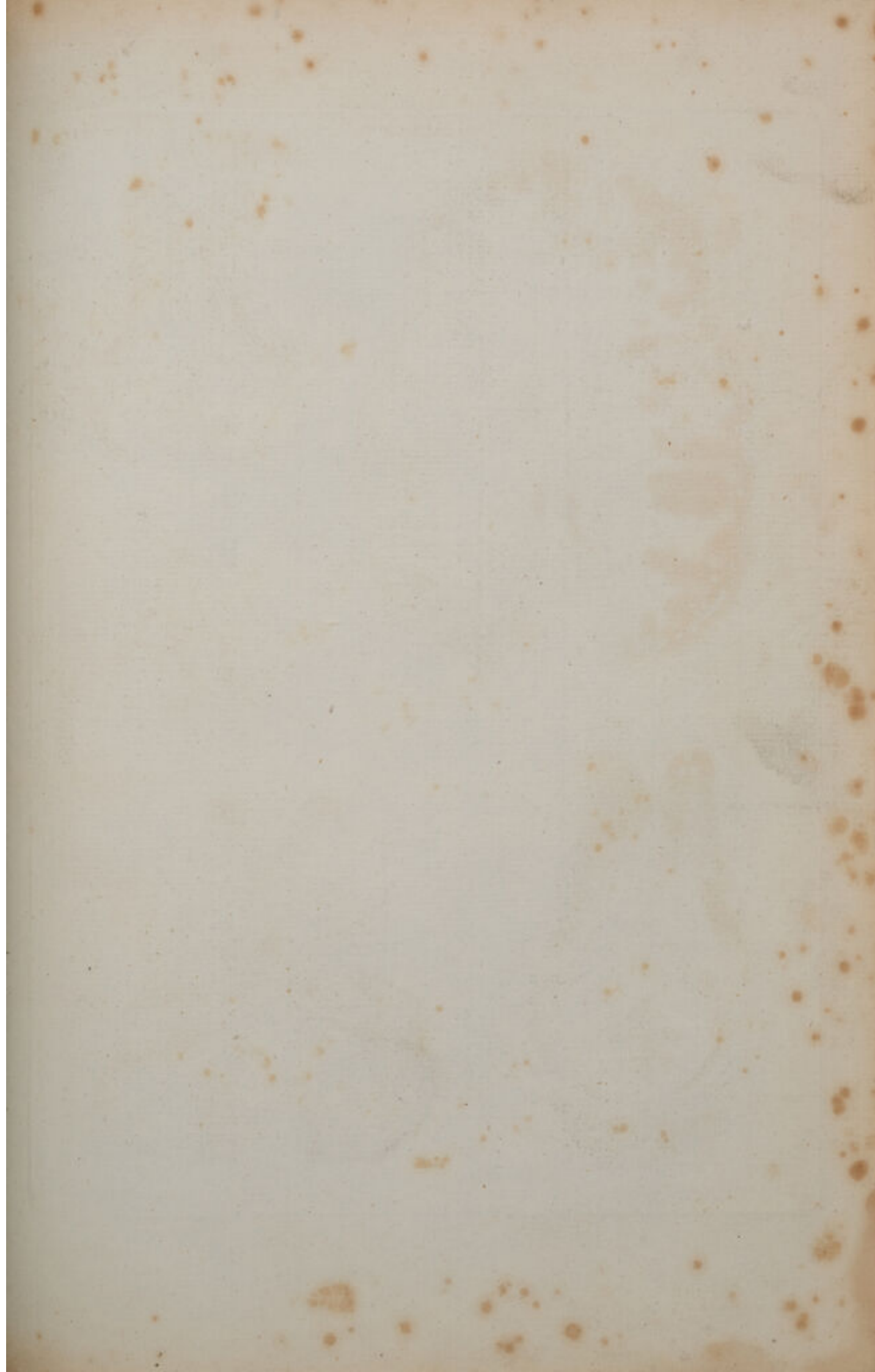
Fig. 1.



Fig. 3.







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T H E

Eighteenth Anatomical Table

O F T H E

H U M A N B O D Y

E X P L A I N E D.

FIGURE I.

A View of a Transverse Section of the Brain upon a level with the Corpus Callosum.

- AA** The cranium sawed at its greatest diameter.
BB The dura mater turned back.
CC, &c. The cortical part of the brain.
DD The fissures between the circumvolutions.
EE The arteriæ callosæ, which were placed upon the corpus callosum, and which are now drawn forwards.
FF Some portions of the cortical substance separated from the rest: They belonged to that portion of the brain which was raised from this.
GG The medullary substance, in which are seen the cut canals of many blood-vessels.
H The branch of an artery which sinks into the fossa of Sylvius.
IKL The corpus callosum.
L A raphe or suture in the middle of the corpus callosum; on each side of which is a medullary cord, broad behind, narrow before, which accompanies it through its whole length.
KK Transverse lines which run under the medullary cords, are connected to them, and pass from one hemisphere to the other, so as to assist in forming the raphe.

FIGURE II.

A Deeper Section of the middle of the Brain. The Outer Parts, being nearly the same with the former, are not here represented. The Corpus Callosum is removed to shew the Lateral Ventricles, to which the following Parts belong.

- AA** The corpora striata, on which are seen vessels which form the vena Galeni, which opens into the torcular Herophili. The outer edge of the corpora striata was covered by the edge of the corpus callosum, and that joined to the medullary part of the brain.
BB The anterior extremities or cornua of the lateral ventricles.
C The septum lucidum, improperly so called, being almost entirely opaque. This is connected above to the corpus callosum, below to the fornix, and separates the lateral ventricles from each other.
DD The two laminae of the septum lucidum; each of which is composed of two thin membranes, the internal medullary, the external cimeteritious.
E A space or fissure, somewhat of a triangular form, placed between the laminae of the septum lucidum, and called Fossa Sylvii. It is a natural cavity always present, varying in

different subjects, but never communicating with the third ventricle.

- FF** The two posterior crura of the fornix; the anterior crura are hid by the septum lucidum.
G The back-part of the corpus callosum joined to the fornix and septum lucidum.
HH The continuation of the crura fornicis.
II The anterior bandelette of the cornua ammonis, the origin only of which is here seen. It is known by the name of *corpus fimbriatum*, or more properly by that of *tania bipocampi*.
KK The vascular or choroid plexus. It is situated over the outer edge of the fornix and upper part of the thalami nervorum opticorum.
LL The centrum semicirculare geminum of *Vieussens*. Limbus posterior corporis striati *Willisii*. Tania semicircularis *Halleri*. Bandelette demi-circulaire of Vicq. d'Azyr. Two medullary bands placed between the corpora striata and thalami nervorum opticorum.
MM The posterior prolongations of the lateral ventricles.
NN Projections in form of a cockspur.
OO The edge of the cortical substance forming various circumvolutions.
P The external margin of the ancyroid cavity.
Q The extremity, prolongation, or *cornu posterius*, of the posterior cavity of the lateral ventricles.

FIGURE III.

This Figure differs from the former in having the Septum Lucidum removed from the Fornix, and the Choroid Plexus raised from the Optic Thalami. Here also, the proportion of the Lateral Ventricles is somewhat different.

- A** The place which the anterior extremity of the septum lucidum occupied.
BB The anterior broad extremity of the corpora striata.
CC The outer edge of the corpora striata.
DD The posterior narrow extremities.
EE The anterior veins of the corpora striata.
FF The posterior veins.
GG The trunks of these veins; they pass into the Vena Galeni under the fornix.
aa A passage by which the lateral ventricles communicate with each other and with the third one.
HH The centrum semicirculare geminum.
II The upper surface of the thalami optici, joined together before, and separated behind.
K The fornix, in the middle of which is the vestige of the septum lucidum.
LL The outer sharp edge of the fornix. Small blood-vessel.

vessels are observed here which terminate in the choroid plexus.

- MM The convex posterior part of the fornix.
 NN The outer ends divided into two bands: The anterior edge is called Corpora Fimbriata, the posterior is connected with the cornu ammonis.
 OO The origin of the cornu ammonis.
 PP Blood-vessels which lie in the posterior prolongations of the lateral ventricles, and pass to the veins of Galen.
 QQ The continuation of the lateral ventricles, called Digital, or Ancyroid.
 RR A projection joined to the cornu ammonis, and named by *Morand*, Ergot, or Cockspur; or, it may be called Hippocampus Minor.
 S The division between the posterior lobes.
 T The dura mater turned back.
 U The cut edge of the skull.

FIGURE IV.

Represents the different Branches which terminate in the Veins of Galen.

- A The common trunk of the veins of Galen. It is very short and terminates in the torcular herophili. A little farther forwards is seen the termination of the two veins of Galen into the common trunk.
 BB The right and left veins of Galen: The space between them is covered by numerous branches, which are chiefly arterious.
 CC The posterior branches of the veins of Galen, the distribution of which belongs to the parts in the neighbourhood of the testes, and to the back-part of the lateral ventricles.
 DD Middle branches of the venæ Galeni. They are dispersed about the origin of the pedes hippocampi, &c.
 EE Anterior branches of the venæ Galeni which belong to the anterior part of the thalami optici; the corpora striata and choroid plexus.
 F The anterior extremity of the venæ Galeni, each of which divides into two principal branches.
 One G, the author of this figure calls the Choroid Vein. The other H, he names, Great Vein of the Corpus Striatum.
 I The choroid plexus, very narrow anteriorly, expanding in the middle, and contracting behind, where it sinks, by the side of the cornu ammonis.
 KK The posterior crura of the fornix.
 L The anterior crura fornix.
 MM The outer edge of the corpora striata.
 NN The anterior extremity of the corpora striata, which corresponds with the anterior extremity of the lateral ventricles.
 OO Branches of the posterior cerebral arteries.
 PP Other branches passing with the former to the choroid plexus, after having formed, in some parts, curious plexus.
 QQ Small branches of the superior arteries of the cerebellum.

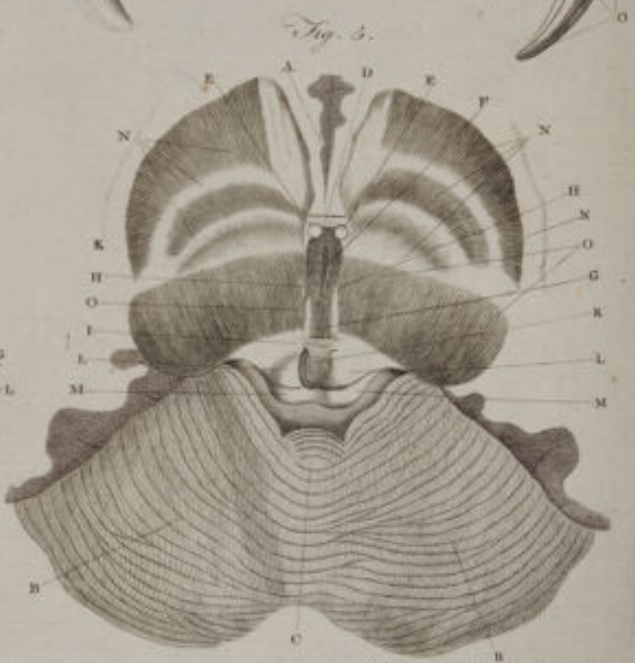
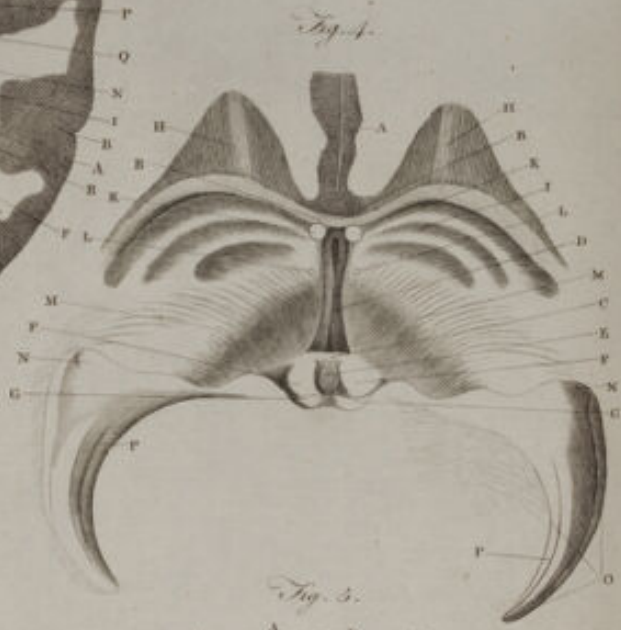
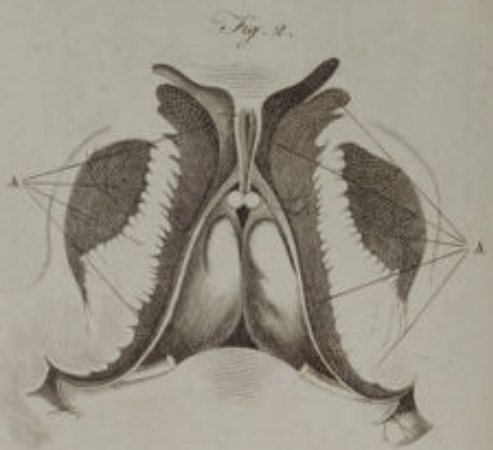
FIGURE V.

Part of the Brain cut horizontally, to show the Corpora Striata, the Thalami Optici, the Pineal Gland,

the Nates, Testes, &c. The Cerebellum is cut perpendicularly from before backward, and the Lateral Parts separated a little from each other.

- The Figure is Haller's, improved by the Vicq. d'Azyr.
 A The middle of the brain which surrounds the corpora striata.
 BB The corpora striata, with some blood-vessels upon their surface.
 C A section of the anterior pillars of the fornix.
 D The commissura anterior and posterior of the brain.
 EE The tania semicircularis, or centrum semicirculare geminum.
 FF, &c. The thalami optici covered with many vessels. At the fore-part, the letters FF point out also the anterior tubercles of the thalami.
 GG The bottom of the third ventricle.
 H The origin of the infundibulum.
 I The commissura mollis of the optic thalami, concealing part of the third ventricle.
 KK The peduncles of the pineal gland. Behind they cover part of the posterior commissure of the brain, but are distinct from it.
 L The pineal gland. It is chiefly composed of cineritious substance.
 MM The tubercula quadrigemina superior, or nates, over which the pineal gland is placed.
 NN The tubercula quadrigemina inferior, or testes.
 O A medullary lamina between the testes and valvula Vieussenii; which last ends here.
 PP The origin of the fourth pair of nerves.
 QQ Two medullary tracts called Processus ad Testes, Columnæ valvule Vieussenii, &c.
 RR The medullary part of the cerebellum, called Arbor Vite.
 S The cavity of the fourth ventricle, in the bottom of which runs a furrow, called Calamus Scriptorius.
 T The end of the fourth ventricle and calamus scriptorius. It is situated over the back-part of the medulla oblongata.
 UU The cerebellum.
 VV A perpendicular cut of the brain.
 WW The cornu ammonis, or great hippocampi.
 XX The corpus fimbriatum, or band of the great hippocampus.
 YY The choroid plexus.
 a A principal branch of the deep cerebral artery, which comes from the vertebral one. This sends small branches inwards to the tubercula quadrigemina, pineal gland, and its peduncles. The principal branches run forwards to the thalami optici and choroid plexus; these frequently anastomose and cross each other. A few branches run from the former to the tania semicircularis, and back-part of the corpora striata.
 b b The superior arteries of the cerebellum. The first part of these sends branches to the tubercula quadrigemina, and parts near them; and some small twigs run to the fourth ventricle, where they communicate with the superior arteries of the cerebellum. On the left-side of the tubercula, the deep and superficial branches of the superior arteries of the cerebellum communicate freely.
 c c The continuation of the superficial arteries of the cerebellum. They spread over its surface, sink into its substance, and there communicate with the arteries which come from its under part.





M. de la Roche, del. J. de la Roche, fecit.

T H E

Nineteenth Anatomical Table

O F T H E

H U M A N B O D Y

E X P L A I N E D.

FIGURE I.

AN Horizontal Section of the Brain, a little deeper than the Corpus Callosum.

- A A, &c. The cortical part.
 B B The fissures which separate the convolutions.
 C The separation of the anterior lobes.
 D The separation of the posterior lobes; or rather, the posterior separation of the hemisphere of the brain.
 E The dura mater turned back.
 F F The medullary substance of the brain, in which numerous orifices of cut blood-vessels appear. Between the cortical and medullary substance, sometimes a thin lamina appears, but of a different colour from either, approaching sometimes to a white, at other times to a yellow, and sometimes to a horny colour: But this, having been met with in a few subjects only, cannot be given as the general structure G G.
 H H The fossa sylvii, a division between the anterior and lateral lobes of the brain.
 I I Medullary threads; they are the remains of the anterior and posterior parts of the corpus callosum.
 K K The anterior extremities or cornua of the lateral ventricles.
 L A section of the two anterior pillars of the fornix.
 M The anterior part of the septum lucidum. In the fore-part is seen a fissure between the laminae, under the name of Fossa Sylvii.
 N N A section of the posterior crura of the fornix.
 O P The thalami optici.
 O The anterior tubercles of the optic thalami.
 Q Q The tertia femicircularis.
 R R The anterior part of the digital cavity of the lateral ventricles.
 S S The corpora striata. The upper and outer part is cut horizontally to shew their medullary and striated structure.

FIGURE II.

An horizontal Section immediately under the preceding; but the Corpora Striata are cut obliquely upwards and downwards.

A A The corpora striata, in which are seen the internal and external parts cortical; the middle part medullary, and somewhat striated. The other parts are similar to what are found in the other figure.

PART III.

FIGURE III.

A Section still deeper than the former, including also the Optic Thalami, which are cut a little higher than the Anterior Commissure.

- A The cut edge of the cranium.
 B The septum lucidum, in which appears the fossa sylvii.
 C The anterior crura fornix.
 D D A section of the anterior part of the tertia femicircularis.
 E A fissure forming the bottom of the third ventricle.
 F Glandula pinealis turned back. At the posterior extremity of the third ventricle, is the beginning of a passage which runs under the tubercula quadrigemina, by the name of Iter ad Quartum Ventriculum.
 G The plexus choroides of the third ventricle, which is placed under the vascular membrane lining the fornix. In this membrane the veins of Galen are situated.
 H A section of the posterior crura of the fornix.
 I The beginning of the cornua ammonis, or great hippocampi.
 K K The digital cavities.
 L L The Ergots, Cockspurs, or small hippocampi.
 M M The union of the great and small hippocampi.
 N N A section of the optic thalami, in which a mixture of cineritious and medullary substance appears: Curved medullary lines run at the inner edge of these bodies.
 O O The anterior round extremities of the corpora striata.
 P P The outer part of the corpora striata, composed of many cineritious and medullary parts.
 Q A striated appearance common to the thalami optici and corpora striata.
 R R The same continued into the corpora striata. From the above it appears, that the optic thalami are separated from the corpora striata, by a range of medullary laminae.

FIGURE IV.

An horizontal Section of the brain upon a level with the two Commissures, to shew the Parts about the Third Ventricle.

- A A fissure between the anterior lobes.
 B The commissura anterior running through the substance of the corpora striata.

C The

G

C The commissura posterior.
 D The third ventricle appearing like a furrow.
 E The pineal gland.
 FF The tubercula quadrigemina superior, or nates.
 GG The tubercula quadrigemina inferior, or testes.
 HH Medullary striæ observed in many subjects passing from the anterior convex part of the anterior commissure to the medullary part of the anterior lobes.
 II Portions of the corpora striata placed behind the anterior commissures, and forming cineritious and medullary arches.
 KK A section of the anterior crura of the fornix.
 LL Two little medullary cords unobserved by the ancients. They run from the corpora albicantia to the anterior tubercles of the optic thalami, marked O, in Fig. 1.
 MM A section of the optic thalami, in which numerous cineritious and medullary striæ appear in curved lines.
 NN The origin of the great hippocampi.
 OO The digital cavity.
 PP The small hippocampi.

FIGURE V.

The middle of the Brain cut horizontally at the height of the Commissures. The Lateral Parts are cut obliquely outwards and downwards.

A The division of the anterior lobes.
 BB The cerebellum entire.
 C The superior vermiform process of the cerebellum.
 D The commissura anterior, of a fibrous texture.
 EE The anterior crura of the fornix cut and separated to show the third ventricle.
 F The upper end of the infundibulum.
 G The posterior part of the third ventricle.
 HH Its sides.
 I The commissura posterior.
 K The pineal gland, from the bottom of which medullary threads run to be connected with the peduncles seen in Fig. 5. Tab. XVIII.
 LL The nates.
 MM The testes.
 NN The corpora striata, forming medullary and cineritious arches.
 OO The thalami optici appearing cineritious: But in these, as well as in the cineritious arches of the corpora striata, there is throughout a mixture of medullary striæ, which, however, are here not fully represented.

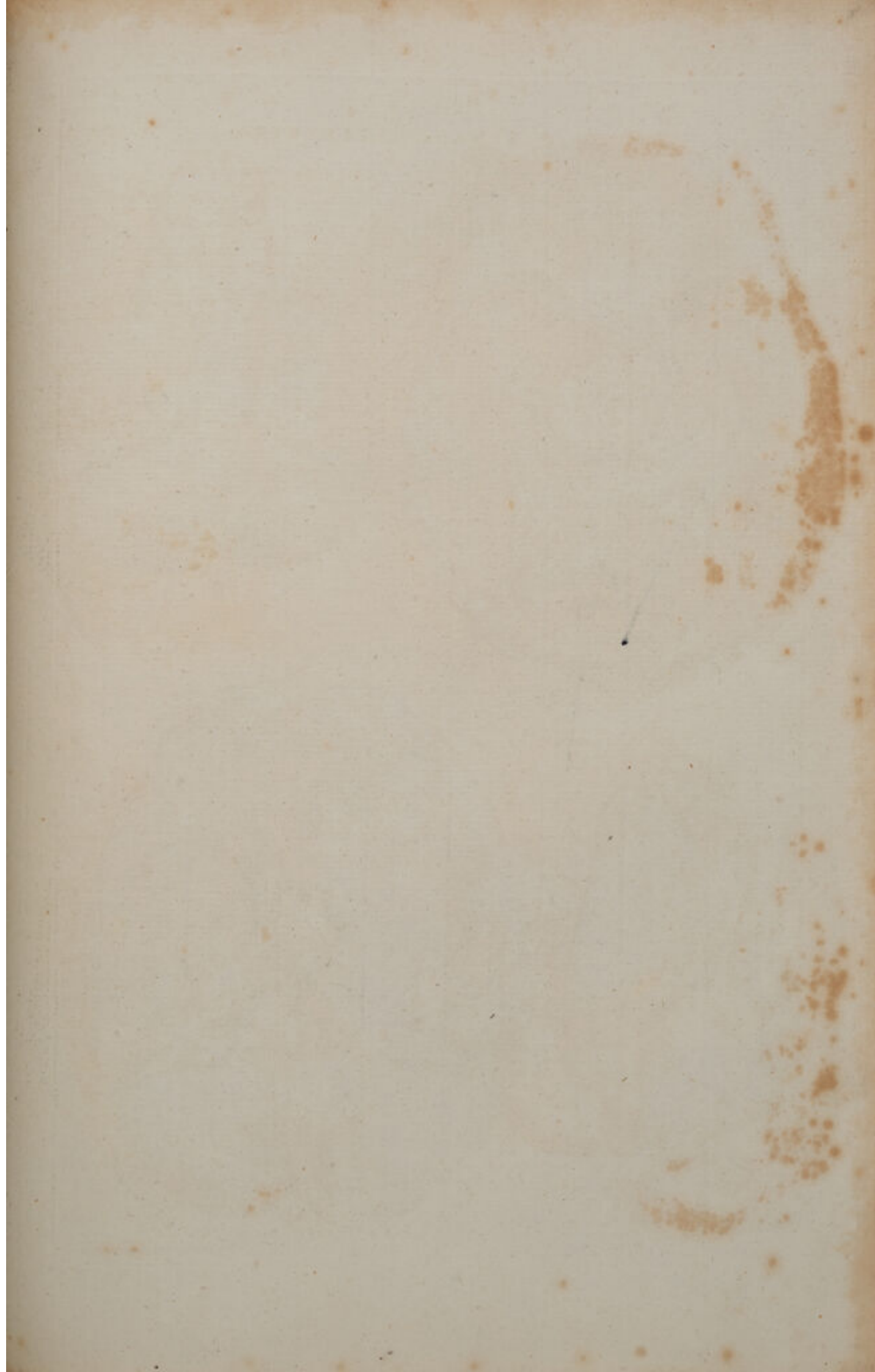


Fig. 2.

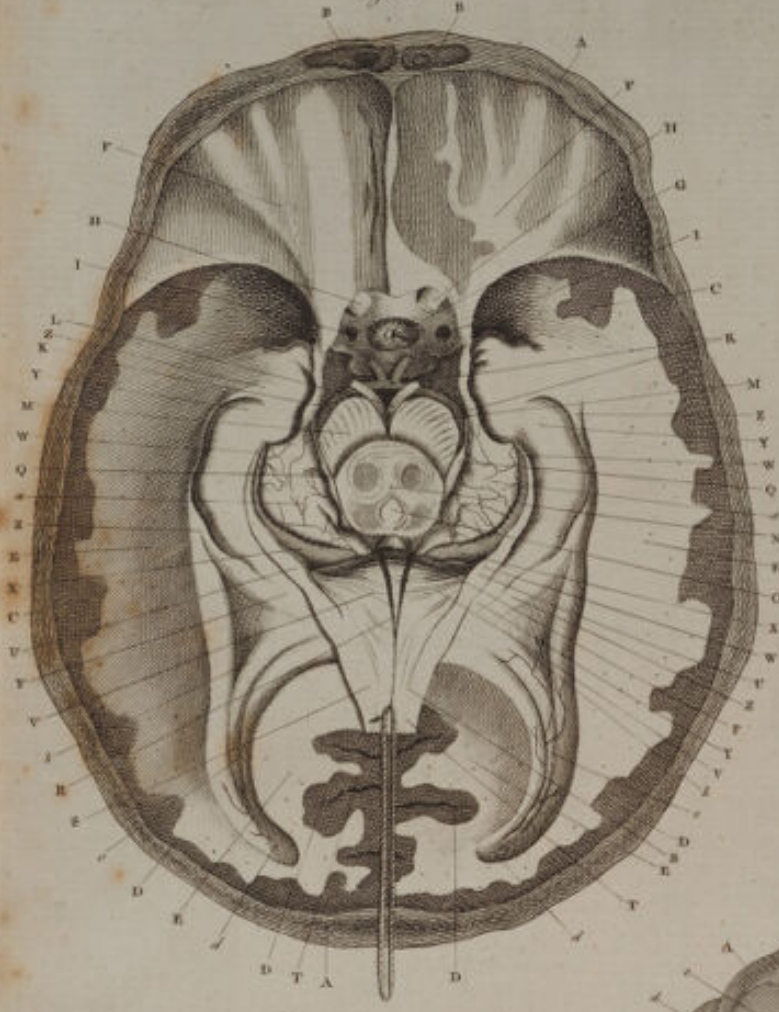


Fig. 1.

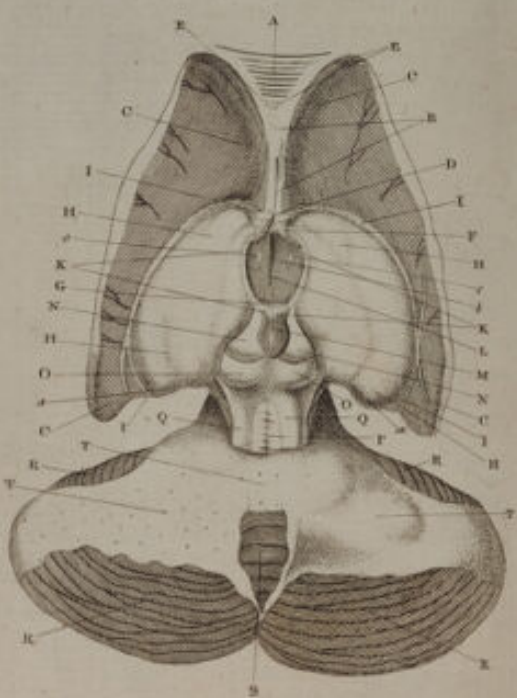


Fig. 4.

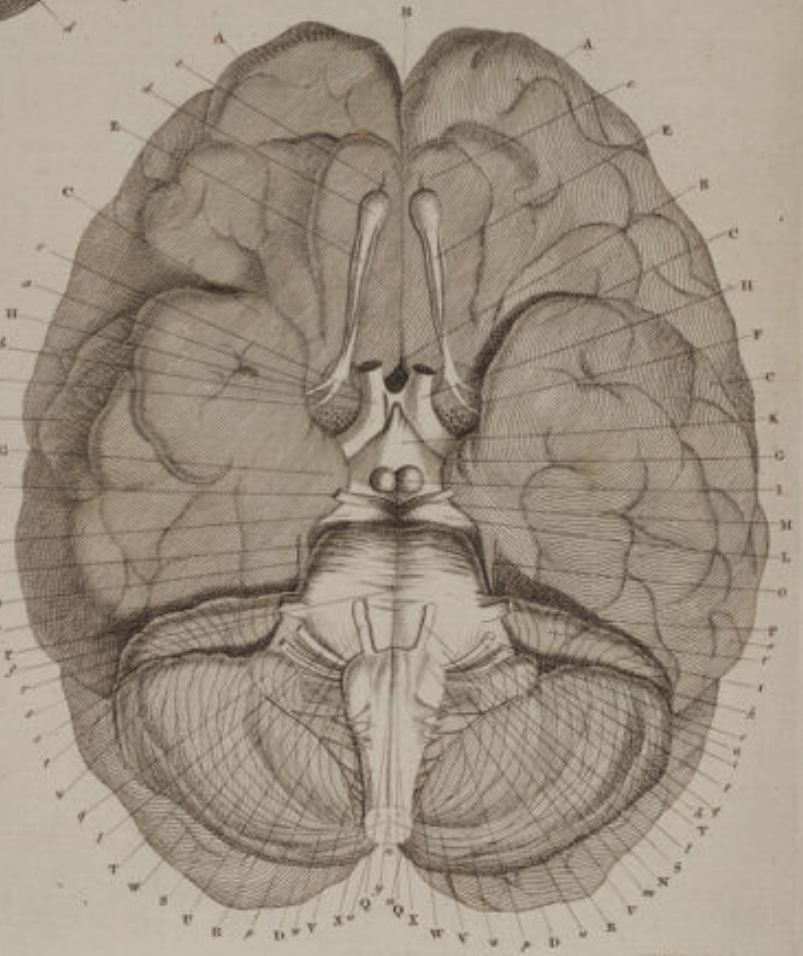
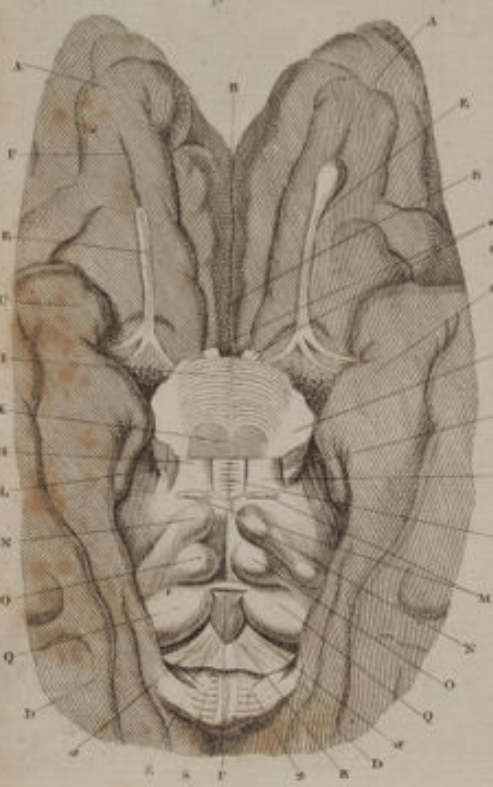


Fig. 3.



W. Bl. del. H. G. Kneller fecit.

T H E

Twentieth Anatomical Table

O F T H E

H U M A N B O D Y

E X P L A I N E D.

FIGURE I.

AN horizontal Section of part of the Brain and Cerebellum.

A The remains of the anterior part of the corpus callosum.

B The inferior part of the septum lucidum.

C C The corpora striata.

D A section of the anterior crura of the fornix.

E E The anterior cornua of the lateral ventricles.

F The anterior commissure of the brain.

G The posterior commissure.

H H The thalami optici.

a Their posterior tubercles.

I I The tenia fenuicularis, detaching threads behind, which are not constant.

K K The peduncles of the pineal gland at the upper and inner side of the thalami optici.

L The cavity of the third ventricle, the sides of which are separated by force.

b The opening of the infundibulum.

c c The remains of the commissura mollis of the optic thalami which have been lacerated.

M The pineal gland.

N N The testes.

O O The testes.

P The valvula Vieussenii.

Q Q Medullary columns, called by Haller, "Processus ad Testes."

R R The cortical or cineritious part of the cerebellum, where the circumvolutions do not run parallel, but in different places cut each other in sharp angles.

S A portion of the superior vermiform process of the cerebellum.

T T The centrum medullare cerebelli, in which is seen a middle portion uniting the two lateral ones, as in the brain.

FIGURE II.

Part of the Brain remaining in the base of the Cranium, to shew the Fornix, Cornua Ammonis, and parts connected with them.

A A The cut edge of the cranium.

B B The frontal sinuses, with their openings into the nose.

C C The cortical substance of the lateral lobes of the brain.

D D The fame of the posterior lobes.

E E The medullary substance, with numerous small dots, which are the orifices of cut arteries.

F F The orbital plates of the frontal bone, upon which the anterior lobes of the brain were placed.

G The glandula pituitaria, in the middle of which is the end of the infundibulum.

H H The optic nerves.

I I The internal carotid arteries.

K The bifurcation of the vertebral or basilar artery. The anterior branches communicate with the internal carotids.

L The origin of the third pair of nerves.

M M N A section continued obliquely downwards and forwards, through the tuber annulare and crura cerebri, in all of which parts a mixture of cineritious and medullary matter is observed.

M M The crura cerebri.

N The tuber annulare, in which there are four cineritious parts, which answer in a great measure to the tubercula quadrigemina.

O A section to the Iter ad quartum ventriculum.

P The pineal gland.

Q Q The inner edge of the tentorium.

R The plexus choroides of the pineal gland and third ventricle, supported by a thread.

S The fornix cut at its fore-part, and turned back.

T The two anterior crura of the fornix.

U U The two posterior crura of the fornix.

V V The lyre,—transverse medullary lines upon the under surface of the fornix.

W W The tenia or bands of the great hippocampi: The outer edge is fixed to the great hippocampi, the inner edge is loose.

X X The plaited or serrated portion of the great hippocampi.

Y Y The cornua ammonis, or great hippocampi.

Z Z Z The inferior prolongations of the lateral ventricles.

a a Deep convolutions of the brain with small blood-vessels running upon them. The author of this figure considers these convolutions as a sort of inferior floor to the great hippocampi.

b c d The digital cavity of the lateral ventricles, in which are placed **c**, The ergot of former authors, and hippocampus minor of Vicq. d'Azyr. The surface of this cavity, as well as that of the cornua ammonis, is covered with medullary substance, which also prevails in the superior prolongations of the lateral ventricles.

FIGURE III.

FIGURE III.

A view of part of the Base of the Brain, after the Dura Mater and Cerebellum have been removed. The Tuber Annulare and Tubercula Quadrigemina are raised and brought forwards, so that their situation is inverted.

- A A The anterior lobes.
 B The inner sides of these lobes contiguous.
 C D Part of the lateral and posterior lobes.
 E E The olfactory nerves, in which are seen three medullary cords forming each of them; their body large at its origin, smaller in the middle, and forming a large bulb anteriorly, composed chiefly of cineritious matter. The right nerve is cut across, to show its triangular form.
 F A depression in which the nerve is placed: In the natural situation, these nerves converge a little anteriorly; here, they diverge, because the anterior lobes are somewhat separated from each other. At the inner side of the olfactory nerves, the convolutions run parallel to them and to the anterior lobes.
 G The valve of Vieussens, or middle medullary lamina of the cerebellum.
 H H The crura cerebri.
 I I A vertical section of the tuber annulare, in which is seen the raphe running longitudinally, and medullary and cineritious lines placed transversely.
 K Two rounded spaces of cineritious substance, forming the bottom of the fourth ventricle.
 L L Two projections at the sides of the crura cerebelli.
 M M The fourth pair, or pathetic nerves, each beginning by two or three diverging roots.
 N N The tubercula quadrigemina inferior, or testes, which are contracted in their middle, and terminate behind by rounded eminences.
 O O The tubercula quadrigemina superior, or nates.
 P The pineal gland, which is here in a pendent state, while naturally it is situated obliquely upon the nates. At the root of the gland are placed some transverse medullary fibres which belong to the commissura posterior.
 Q Q The posterior enlargements or tubercles of the optic thalami.
 R R The posterior part of the fornix.
 a a The beginning of the serrated portion of the cornua ammonis. The continuation is seen in Fig. 2. x. This disposition distinguishes the human brain from that of quadrupeds in general, in which this part of the cornu ammonis is of great size. The ape-kind, however, are an exception, for in them it is somewhat similar to that in man.
 S S The posterior part of the corpus callosum, in the middle of which is its raphe.

FIGURE IV.

A view of the Base of the Brain, and of the Nerves, which take their origin from it.

- A A The anterior lobes of the brain.
 B The division of the anterior lobes.
 C C The lateral lobes. Between the lateral and anterior lobe is the fissure of Sylvius.
 D D The posterior lobes. The separation between the posterior and lateral lobes is uncommonly distinct in this figure.
 E E The olfactory or first pair of nerves, which, contrary to other nerves, converge in running along the base of the brain.
 a The external root which comes from the fissure of Sylvius, and is at first hid by the lateral lobe of the brain.
 b The middle root which is longer than the former, and comes also from the fissure of Sylvius.
 c The internal root, not a thread like the two preceding, but a prolongation of the medullary substance. The body of

the nerve is thick at its beginning, and smaller some way farther forwards, with the under surface slightly depressed.

d The anterior extremity, forming a bulb of soft cineritious matter, mixed with some streaks of medullary substance, and in the natural situation, supported upon the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone.

e Extremity of the fissure in which the nerve is placed.

F F A perforated part of the brain for the passage of many small arteries.

G G Circumvolution answering to the cornu ammonis.

H H The optic or second pair of nerves: Their union is partly concealed by the infundibulum. They are cut across near their entry into the orbits.

I The corpora albicantia, medullary without and cineritious within.

K The infundibulum, formed of medullary substance, continued from the sides of the third ventricle, and covered with the pia mater. It is impervious at its under extremity, where it is inserted into the glandula pituitaria.

L L The crura cerebri formed of fibrous medullary substance. At their inner edge the cut extremities of blood-vessels are seen.

M M The nerves called Oculo Musculares, or third pair.

N N The protuberantia annularis, or pons Varolii.

f An impression made by the arteria basilaris.

g g The transverse medullary tracts which compose the inferior surface of the protuberantia.

O O The pathetic or fourth pair of nerves.

P P The nervi trigemini, or fifth pair arising from the crura cerebelli, where they join the tuber annulare. Each nerve is composed of two portions or nervous fasciculi, an anterior small one, and a posterior large.

Q Q The corpora pyramidalia.

R R The corpora olivaria.

S S The nervi abductores oculorum, or sixth pair, the origin of which varies a little in different subjects; but, in general, they grow from the beginning of the corpora pyramidalia, and sometimes also from the tuber annulare, near this place. The sixth pair has a small thread at its inner side, separate from the principal trunk.

I I The seventh pair of nerves arising from a fossa between the corpora olivaria, crura cerebelli, and tuber annulare.

h The portio dura of the seventh pair.

i The portio mollis of the seventh pair, or auditory nerve, properly so called.

k *Wriberg's* Portio media inter communicantem faciei et auditivum nervum. Vicq. d'Azyr finds this portion commonly formed of two, but sometimes of three small intermediate trunks.

U U The eighth pair of nerves, composed of glosso-pharyngeus and par vagum.

l l The nervus glosso-pharyngeus. It is distinct from the par vagum, and passes through a hole in the dura mater proper to itself.

m The par vagum of the eighth pair, composed of several small threads united into fasciculi.

V V The lingual, or ninth pair, formed of three fasciculi of small threads, which at first are distinct from each other.

W W The nervus accessorius of the eighth pair, the beginning of it is cut away with the spinal marrow, X X.

Y A section of the spinal marrow, in which is seen medullary substance externally, and cineritious matter within, under a cruciform appearance.

& & The cerebellum.

n Separation of the lobes of the cerebellum.

o o A furrow of the crura cerebelli, which is continued with the lateral and circular, or great furrow of the cerebellum.

p p Projections which may be called Lobules of the medulla oblongata.

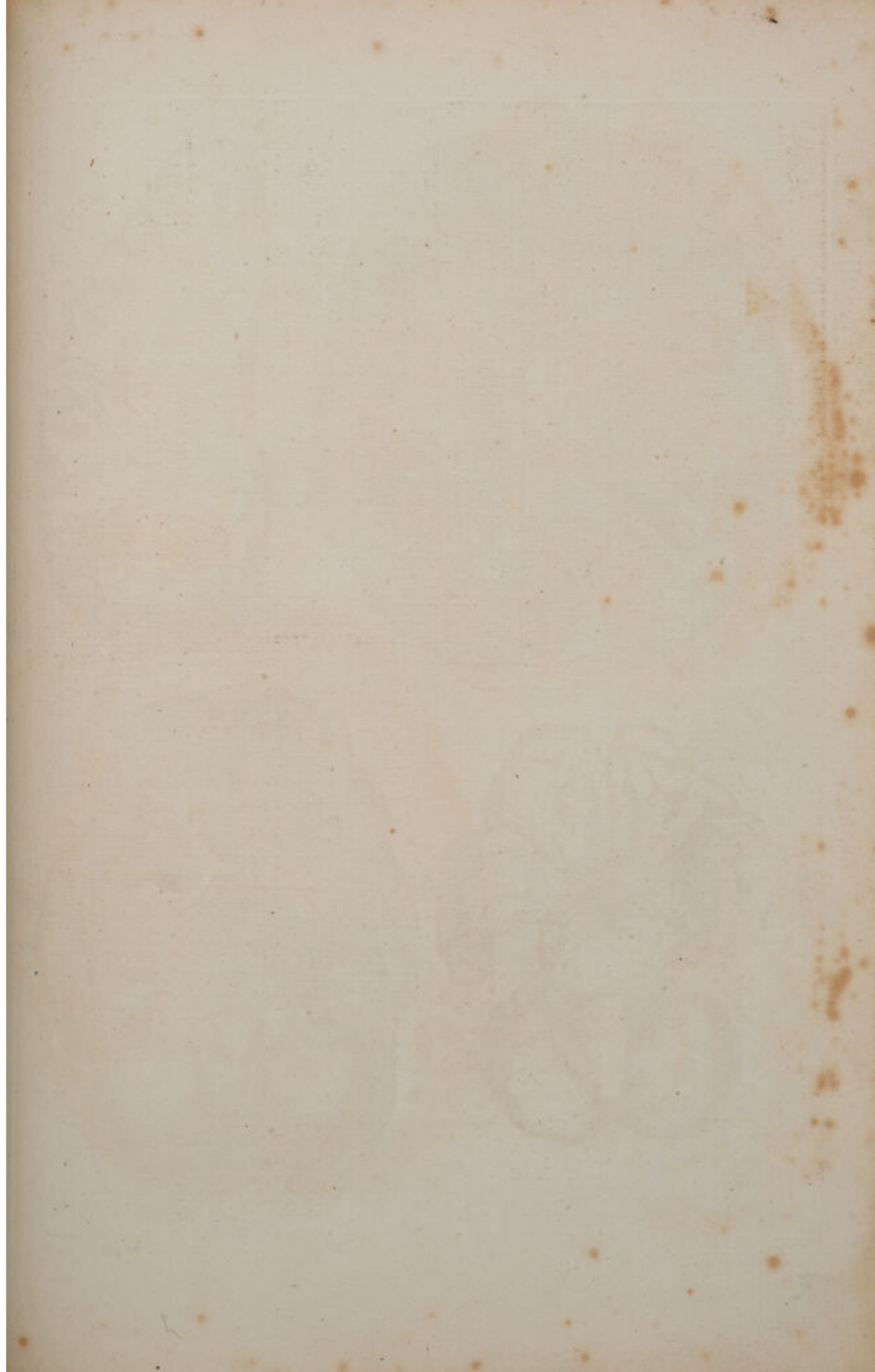
q q Elevations which may be called Lobules of the par vagum.

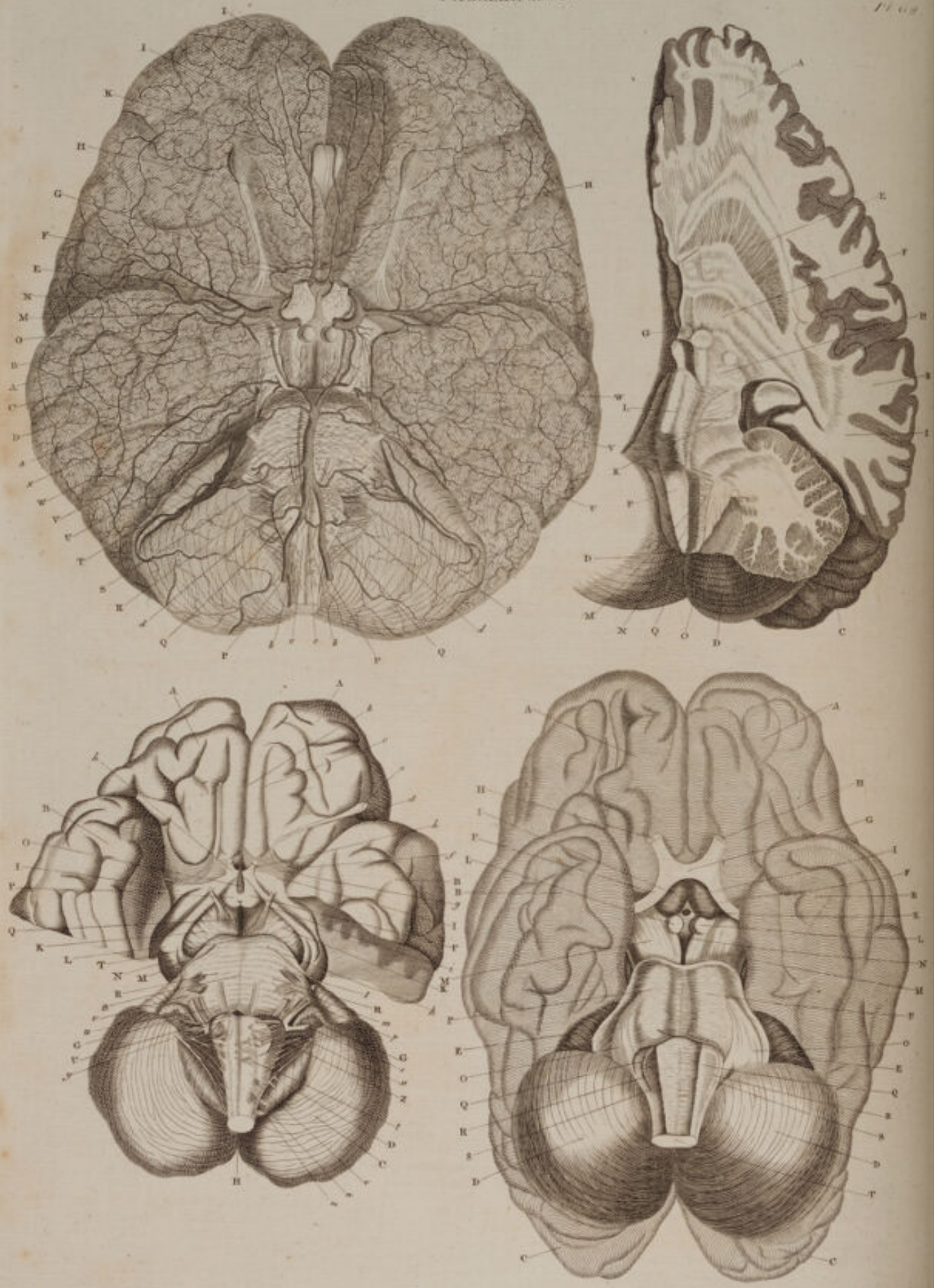
r r Superior and internal lobule of the cerebellum.

s s The superior and external lobule of the cerebellum.

t The temporal surface of the cerebellum.

u The occipital surface of the cerebellum.





T H E

Twenty-first Anatomical Table

O F T H E

H U M A N B O D Y

E X P L A I N E D.

FIGURE I.

A VIEW of a large share of the Base of the Brain: The Posterior Lobes are removed to shew the Course of the Thalami Optici, &c. The Cerebellum is left entire. By *Soemmerring*.

- AA The anterior lobes of the brain.
- BB The lateral lobes.
- CC The cerebellum.
- DD Portiones cerebelli processus vermiformes æmulantes of *Kayser*. Tubercula lateralia anteriora interiora cerebelli of *Tarin*. Lobules de la Moëlle allongee of *Vicq. d'Azyr*.
- EE Processes of the cerebellum to which *Soemmerring* gives the name of Partis anterioris superioris cerebelli portio quedam fulcis notata. By others they are divided into the superior and external, and superior and internal lobules of the cerebellum.
- FF Lobules of the par vagum, upon which are situated this pair, and the plexus choroides of the fourth ventricle.
- GG The choroid plexus of the fourth ventricle.
- H The separation of the lobes of the cerebellum.
- II A part common to the anterior and lateral lobes of the brain, and where the fissure of Sylvius begins.
- KK The crura or pedunculi cerebri.
- LMN The posterior tubercles of the thalami optici.
- O The infundibulum.
- PP The eminentiæ mammillares, or candicantes.
- Q An excavation called by *Vicq. d'Azyr*, the Fossa of the Nervi Oculo-musculares. The medullary substance forming the bottom of this cavity is called by authors, Pons *Tarini*.
- RR Pons Varolii or tuber annulare.
- S A depression made by the arteria basilaris. Numerous transverse medullary tracts are seen upon the surface of the tuber.
- T Foramen cæcum anterior.
- U Foramen cæcum posterius. This and the former penetrate a little into the tuber annulare, and receive a plexus of vessels.
- VV The right crus cerebelli.
- W The end of the medulla oblongata, and beginning of the spinal marrow.
- XX The corpora pyramidalia.
- YY The corpora olivaria.
- ZZ The corpora pyramidalia lateralia.
- a A medullary tract observed by *Sanctorinus*, which in many subjects extends from the upper end of the corpora pyramidalia, to the under end of the corpora olivaria.
- b Separation of the anterior lobes of the brain.
- c Furrow made by the olfactory nerve.
- d The left olfactory nerve turned aside.

PART. III.

- e The bulb of this nerve.
- f The long and external root.
- g The long internal root. The internal and short root is not here represented. The right olfactory nerve is cut across to shew its triangular form.
- h The optic nerve continued from the tractus opticus.
- i The oculo-muscularis.
- k The pathetic nerve. In its course it adheres to the superior internal lobule of the cerebellum.
- lm The nervus trigeminus, divided into two portions, of which the anterior is the smaller.
- n The nervus abductor oculi, formed of a large external and small internal part.
- o The facial nerve, or portio dura of the seventh pair.
- p The auditory nerve, or portio mollis of the seventh pair.
- q *Wrisberg's* Fibrillæ nervæ ad par communicans faciei accessoria.
- rsss The eighth pair of nerves.
- rr The ramus glosso-pharyngeus. The right nerve is in its natural situation, the left one is turned inwards.
- sss The par vagum of the eighth pair. In the right-side the nerve is in its natural situation, in the left-side some of the branches are turned inwards.
- tt The lingual nerve, the right one in its proper place, part of the left turned inwards, to shew the roots of the nervus accessorius.
- uuu The nervus accessorius ad par vagum.
- v First cervical nerve, or sub-occipital nerve.
- w Second cervical nerve.

FIGURE II.

The Arteries of the Base of the Brain, the Lobes of which are a little separated from each other, the more distinctly to shew the Vessels. Most of the Parts shewn in the two preceding Figures are also represented here; but a description of them, in this place, is thought unnecessary.

- A The right internal carotid artery cut across at its last curvature within the cranium.
- B The origin of the ophthalmic artery.
- C Two little branches sent off from the convexity of the curvature of the internal carotid artery. The posterior is the choroid branch of the carotid; it communicates with the choroid plexus of the lateral ventricles.
- D The communicating artery which forms a large share of the Circle of Willis. This artery sends numerous small branches to the eminentia mammillaris, infundibulum, tractus opticus, nervus oculo-muscularis, and fossa of this nerve.
- a A branch more remarkable than the rest, which runs to

the

the inferior extremity of the choroid plexus, and may be called the Choroid branch of the communicating artery. The carotid artery afterwards divides into two principal branches, the one anterior, the other posterior.

E The anterior branch running between the optic nerve and brain, and then continued forwards under the name of Arteria Callosa.

F A branch by which the carotids communicate with each other.

G Branches to the optic and olfactory nerves, and to the neighbouring circumvolutions.

H The inferior cerebral branches of the arteria callosa. They give branches to the olfactory nerve, and communicate with the extremities of the Sylvian artery.

I I The anterior and internal cerebral branches of the arteria callosa, dispersed upon the internal surface of the anterior lobes.

K The arteria callosa reflecting upon the corpus callosum, which it follows almost to its posterior extremity. In this course it gives branches to the inner side of the cerebral hemispheres. The falx, and the anterior part of the tentorium receive numerous branches from it. One branch penetrates into the third ventricle, and gives small branches to the fornix, commissura anterior, and fore-part of the septum lucidum; from it also the choroid plexus of the lateral ventricle receives some branches.

L The external branch of the carotid, and which may be considered as the trunk: It is called by some, Sylvian artery, from its situation in the fossa of that name. The first branches sent from it are very delicate, they go to the substance of the brain at the roots of the olfactory nerves.

M N O The three branches into which the Sylvian artery commonly divides. The middle one N, is placed in the bottom of the fissure of Sylvius, and makes a separation between the anterior and lateral lobe of the brain. These branches afterwards divide into numerous smaller ones, which plunge into the substance of the brain. Anteriorly they communicate with branches of the arteria callosa, and posteriorly with those of the deep cerebral arteries.

P P The vertebral arteries at their entry into the cranium.

b b Small branches sent to the spinal marrow and its nerves.

Q Q The large deep or inferior arteries, called by Haller, Arteria Cerebelli Profunda. They commonly differ from each other, either in their size or direction in the opposite sides. After giving branches to the surface of the medulla oblongata and cerebellum, they turn round between these bodies, and penetrate to the fourth ventricle, sending branches to it, to its choroid plexus, and to the cerebellum itself.

c c The anterior spinal arteries arising near the preceding, and sending off a communicating branch near their origin.

d d Many small arteries sent from the vertebral arteries, to the top of the medulla oblongata and its nerves.

R The arteria basilaris, formed of the two vertebral arteries.

S S The small deep or inferior arteries of the cerebellum, on each side, called by Haller, Ramus Cerebelli inferior alius.

T The division of the basilar artery into four principal branches.

U U The arteria cerebelli superior; the Ramus anterior of Haller.

FIGURE III.

The Brain inverted, on which are seen the Crura Cerebri and Cerebelli, the Tuber Annulare, and Medulla Oblongata, the Arachnoid Coat and Pia Mater being removed, in order to show the general direction of their Medullary Fibres.

A A B B C C The anterior, middle, and posterior lobes of the brain, slightly sketched.

D D The hemispheres of the cerebellum.

E E The superior and anterior vermiform processes of the cerebellum.

F F The two optic nerves cut horizontally.

G The intimate intermixture of their medullary substance.

H H The optic nerves cut across near the foramina optica.

I I Cineritious substances intimately connected to the optic nerves, and furnishing some part of their medullary substance: Between these there is a fissure, through which the pia mater and blood-vessels pass.

K A section of the infundibulum.

L L The corpora albicantia behind the infundibulum.

M M The crura cerebri, consisting on their surface, of bundles of medullary fibres.

N A cineritious substance joining the crura cerebri, and corpora albicantia of opposite sides of the brain.

O O The principal crura cerebelli.

P P The tuber annulare, or Pons Varolii, the surface of which consists of medullary fibres laid chiefly in transverse bundles.

Q Q Anterior, oblong, and somewhat pyramidal bodies, composed, on their surface, of medullary fibres, disposed transversely, and passing from one side to the other of the medulla oblongata, or joining these two pyramidal bodies intimately together. Between these pyramidal bodies, there is a fissure above a quarter of an inch deep, into which the pia mater enters, and, still deeper, vessels pass between the decussating bundles of medullary fibres.

R R The bodies commonly called Olivaria.

S S A small part seen of oblong, medullary and somewhat pyramidal bodies, which form the back-part of the medulla oblongata.

T The end of the medulla oblongata, or top of the spinal marrow.

FIGURE IV.

Represents a Section of the Brain and Cerebellum, with their Crura, the Tuber Annulare, and Medulla Oblongata, in order to show a great intermixture of cineritious substance with the Medullary, and very various directions and interlacing of the bundles of the Medullary Fibres.

A B The anterior and middle lobes of the brain cut.

C The posterior lobe of the brain entire.

D D The hemisphere of the cerebellum.

E The corpus striatum.

F The thalamus nervi optici.

G One of the corpora albicantia, composed of a medullary crust containing cineritious matter.

H The crus cerebri.

I The crus cerebelli.

K The tuber annulare cut perpendicularly from right to left.

L The tuber annulare cut perpendicularly from before backwards, to more than the depth of a quarter of an inch.

M N O The medulla oblongata cut perpendicularly from right to left.

P The medulla oblongata entire on the left-side of the fissure into which the pia mater enters.

Q The end of the medulla oblongata, or top of the spinal marrow.

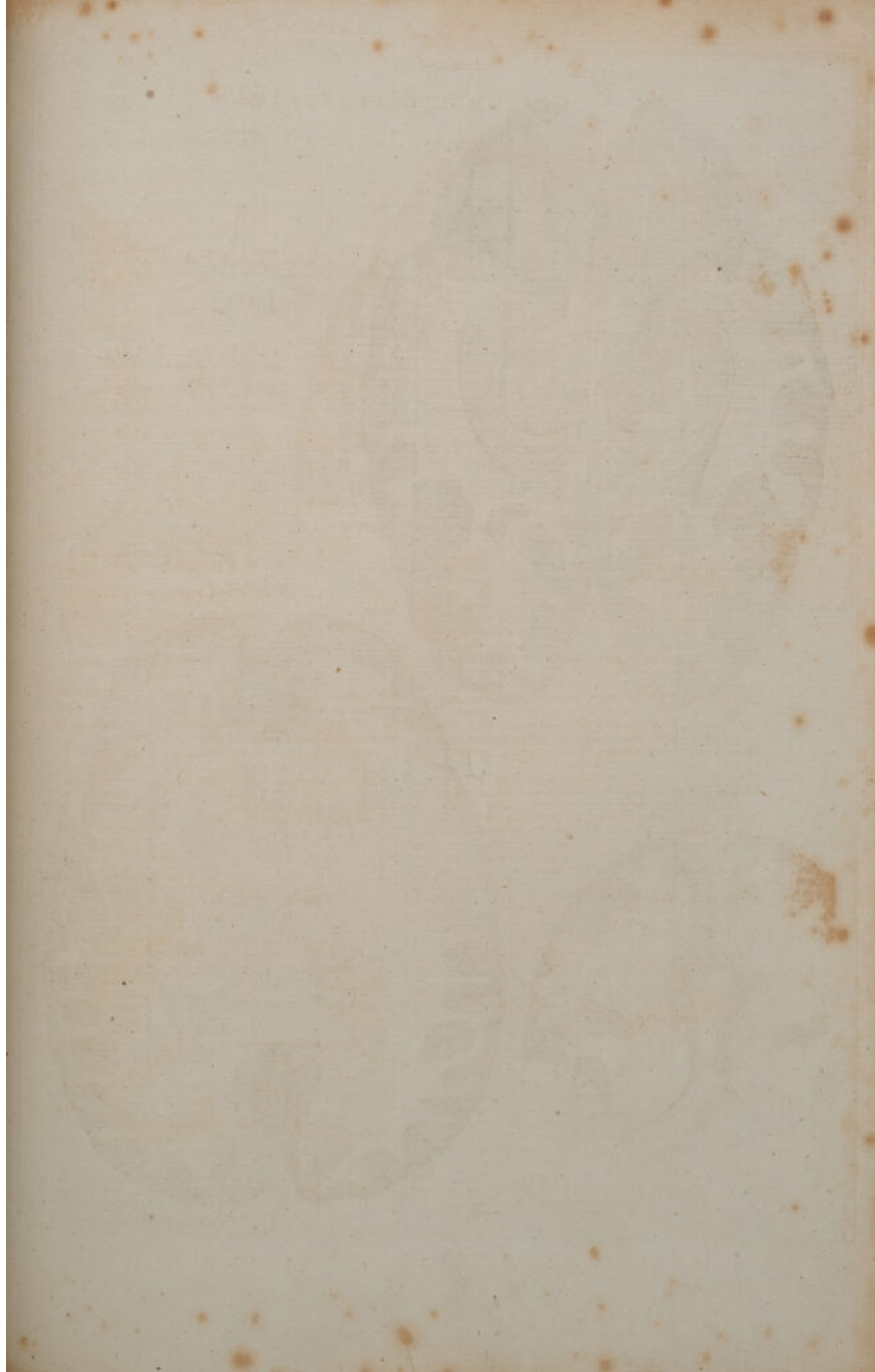


Fig. 1.



Fig. 5.

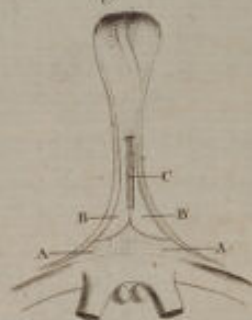


Fig. 4.

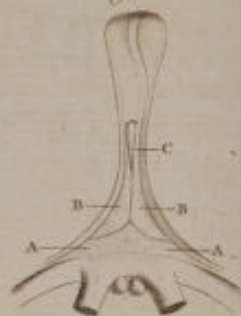


Fig. 2.

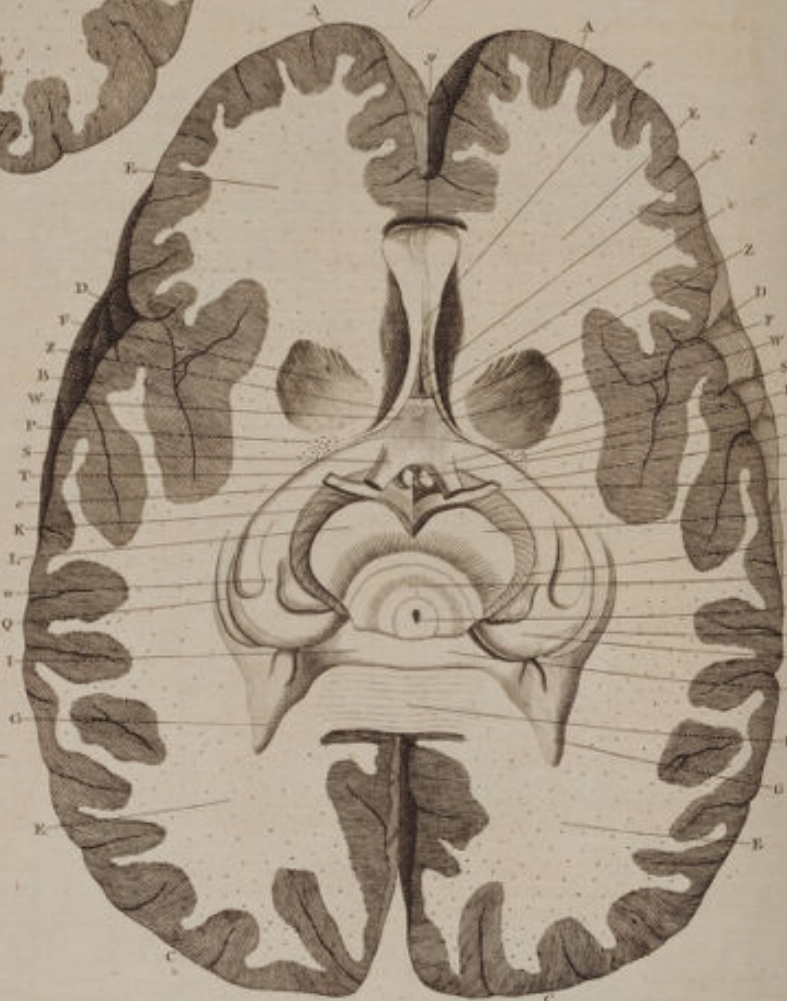


Fig. 3.



T H E

Twenty-second Anatomical Table

O F T H E

H U M A N B O D Y

E X P L A I N E D.

FIGURE I.

REPRESENTS the Brain viewed on its Base, and dissected in such a manner as to shew an horizontal incision of the Cornua Ammonis, or great Hippocampi. The gray and white substances, and the indented portion of these productions, are seen. Each of the Optic Thalami have been cut obliquely from without internally, and from top to bottom, and the inferior surface of the vault, is discovered.

- A A A A Anterior lobes of the brain.
- B B B B The middle lobes.
- C C C C The posterior lobes.
- D Anterior boundary of the corpus callosum.
- E E Peduncles of the corpus callosum.
- F F Olfactory nerves, right and left, the latter of which is not *in situ*.
- * Long olfactory furrow, in which the left nerve of that name was situated.
- G G The optic nerves.
- H The junction of these nerves.
- I I I I The *tractus opticus*.
- K Posterior enlargement, or tubercle of the optic thalami.
- L L L Optic thalamus cut obliquely from top to bottom, and from right to left, in that place where the crura of the brain are inserted.
- M M Horizontal section of the mammillary eminences.
- N Commissura anterior.
- O O Anterior pillars of the medullary triangle, or vault with three pillars.
- P P Continuation of the same columns or pillars, which become enlarged.
- Q Q Posterior and inferior portion of the medullary triangle, or vault with three pillars; where may be seen a minute embroidery, or small fibres, which may be compared to the cords of a lyre.
- R R R R Posterior columns or pillars of the medullary triangle, terminating in a white medullary small fillet, named *Tania Hippocampi*, and, improperly, *Corpus Fimbriatum*.
- S S Enlargement of the great hippocampus, which is found towards the anterior and inferior part of the brain, where is seen a mixture of a white and gray substance forming irregular spires.
- T T Posterior boundary of the corpus callosum.
- U A portion of the raphe of the same corpus, which is curved behind and below.

V V Origin of the cornu ammonis, or great hippocampus on the sides of the corpus callosum.

W W White cover of the cornua ammonis, which shews their section under the form of a small medullary fillet. This white substance is continued along with that of the neighbouring cerebral circumvolutions.

X X X X Great hippocampi cut horizontally, and very near their middle.

Y Y The tract of the cortical substance which accompanies the great hippocampus towards its internal margin, and which white substance of the corpus callosum is contiguous to the cortical substance of the nearest cerebral circumvolutions.

Z Z Inner edge, concavity, or indented margin, of the great hippocampus. This margin is formed of a gray substance, and is contiguous to the *tania hippocampi*.

a a Anterior and inferior portion of the case of the great hippocampus, which forms the inferior prolongation of the lateral ventricles.

b b Portion of the posterior prolongation of the same ventricles, or of the ancyroid cavity.

c c Posterior portion of the choroid plexus of the lateral ventricles.

FIGURE II.

This Figure represents the Brain dissected through its Base, and cut almost horizontally at the height of the Nerves and Optic Tract. This preparation is intended to bring into view the anterior and inferior part of the Corpus Callosum; the Medullary partition of the third Ventricle; the passage of the Optic Nerves into the Base of the Brain; the inferior extremity of the *Tania semicircularis*, and a section of the Crura of the Brain, near the Annular Protuberance.

- A A The anterior lobes of the brain.
- B B The lateral lobes.
- C C The posterior lobes.
- D D Ridge of *Sylvius*, with its divisions.
- E E E E Medullary substance of the brain, in which are observed points of a red colour, which are occasioned by the section of the small arteries.
- F F Deep portion of the corpora striata.
- G G Part of the posterior prolongation of the lateral ventricles, in which the *spur*, or small hippocampus, is shut up.
- H Horizontal section of the posterior boundary of the corpus callosum. Here the white transverse fibres are seen.
- I I A somewhat oblique section of the corpora quadrigemina.
- K K The

KK The crura of the brain, which a little farther off are dissected from right to left, in the region where these productions are blended with the annular eminence, and under the oculo-muscular nerves.

L L Medullary portion of the crura of the brain.

M Various segments of a white, ash, or red colour, somewhat concentric, which are disposed round the opening marked **N**.

N Section of a narrow conduit, which passing under the tubercula quadrigemina, reaches to the third or fourth ventricle.

O O Oculo-muscular nerves, or those of the sixth pair. They arise in a fossa, situated between the crura of the brain.

P P Perforated substance into which numerous vessels enter. It is found near the fibres where the olfactory nerves partly arise.

Q Q Inferior portion of the tænia semicircularis. The small threads which compose the extremity, are observed sometimes separate from one another, instead of being reunited.

R Mammillary eminences, called *Eminentie Candicantes*.

S S Optic nerves cut at their entrance into the orbit, and turned backward, to obtain a view of the partition of the third ventricle.

T T *Tractus* opticus in the form of a rounded cord, which on one part is continued with the optic nerves **S S**, and which on the other becomes enlarged at **U U**. It becomes still larger behind, where it forms three kinds of projections or eminences. The *tractus* opticus is blended with the thalamii which bear the same name.

V Commissura anterior.

W W Pulposus partition of the third ventricle. *Tarin* (*Advers. Anat. Pag. 3.*) has distinguished it by the name of *Pars infundibuli anterior sua peculiari substantia circumscripta*.

X Place where the corpus callosum becomes smaller.

Y Anterior boundary of the corpus callosum.

Z Z White cords or tracts, which proceed in a diverging direction from the corpus callosum, towards the perforated

substance, near the origin of the olfactory nerves, called Peduncles of the Corpus Callosum.

& A very strait longitudinal excavation, which is formed by two small imboffes, or cords, situated between the peduncles of the corpus callosum.

FIGURE III. IV. V.

The explanation of the letters is in general the same as in Figure II.

Notice is taken only of some varieties in the size and direction of the fibres of the lamina, which shuts up the third ventricle. This lamina covers entirely the anterior commissure in Figures IV. V.

The anterior and inferior portion of the corpus callosum varies much also in Figures III. IV. and V.

The peduncles of the corpus callosum are here seen as in Figure II, **Z Z**.

The cords situated between these two peduncles are much more voluminous than in Figure II.

They are seen in **B B**, Figure III. IV. and V.

The cavity of the case of the septum lucidum, is also very different in these three subjects.

In **C**, Fig. III, it is so narrow as to exhibit only the appearance of a simple line.

In **C**, Fig. V. it is lengthened and strait; and in **C**, Fig. IV. it is triangular.

In Fig. II. III. this excavation extends to the anterior commissure.

In Fig. IV. V. it is separated from it by a space more considerable in Fig. IV. than in Fig. V.

When a vertical section of the brain is made into two parts, the one right and the other left, it is necessary to make the incision with much caution, in the same direction as in Figures II. III. IV. V. in order to separate the two laminae of the septum lucidum, in such a manner that they may be left one on each side. This Anatomical problem is certainly of very difficult solution. It is on this account it has been thought necessary to describe all these various circumstances.

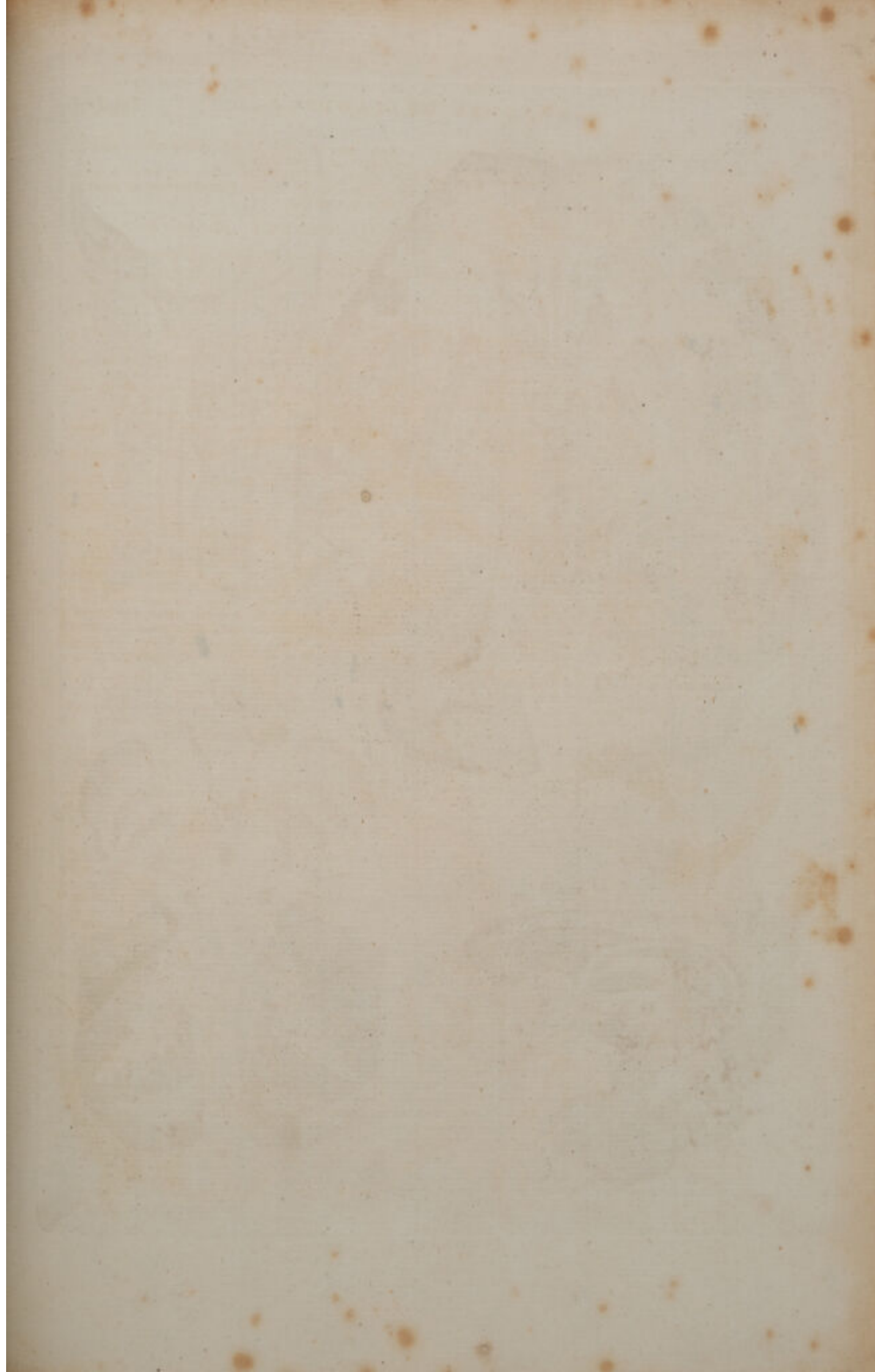


Fig. 1.



Fig. 3.

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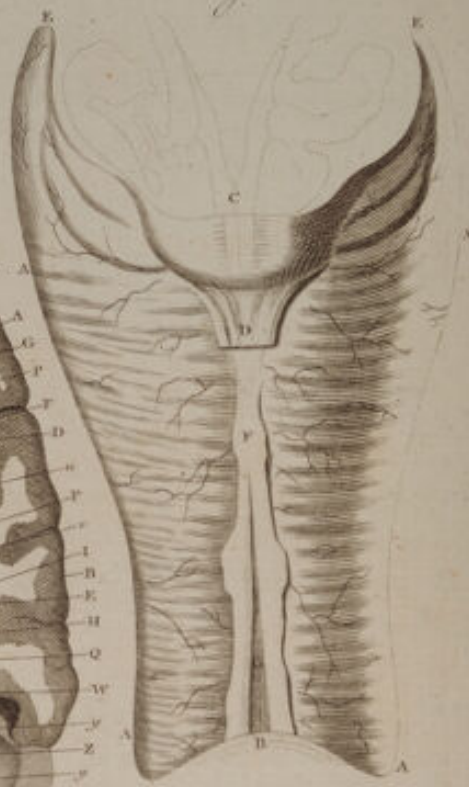


Fig. 2.

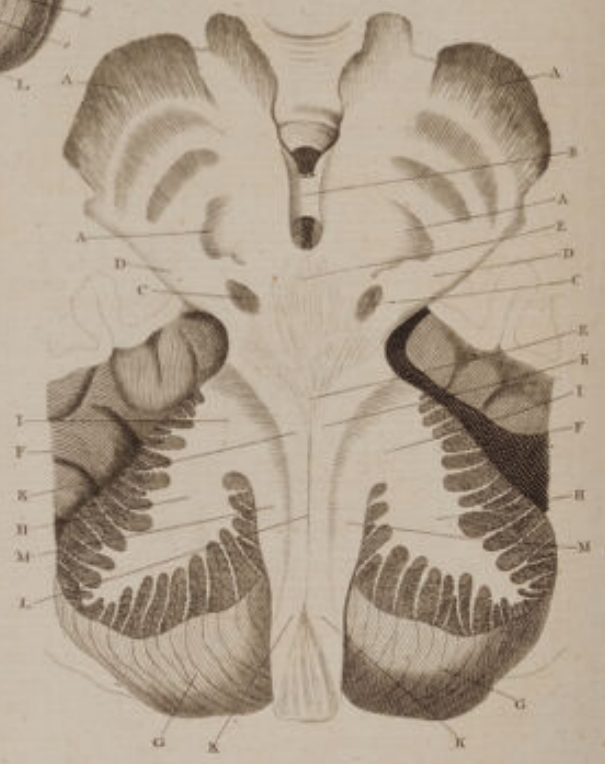
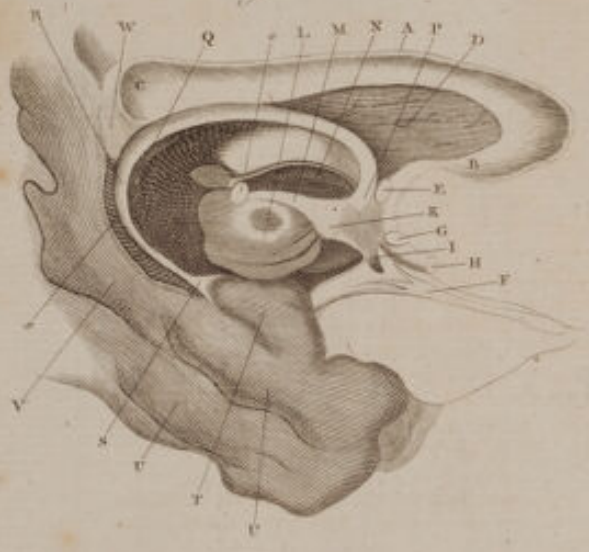


Fig. 4.



T H E

Twenty-third Anatomical Table

O F T H E

H U M A N B O D Y

E X P L A I N E D.

FIGURE I.

THE Brain being reversed so as to present the Base uppermost; if a horizontal incision be made, commencing in a level with the corpora pyramidalia, and continued along the thickness of the Tuber Annulare, of the Crura of the Brain, of the Corpora Striata, laterally, anteriorly, and backwardly, and of the corresponding parts of the two Hemispheres; such a preparation as this is obtained.

The study of this plate is interesting, as it represents to better purpose than any possible descriptions the relations of the Medulla Oblongata, and Corpora Pyramidalia with the Tuber Annulare, with the Crura and the whole Medullary substance of the Brain. The Corpora Striata, the third Ventricle open beneath, and the Anterior Portion of the Corpus Callosum, are here seen.

- AAA Anterior lobes of the brain.
- BB Lateral.
- CC Posterior lobes of the brain.
- D Cortical substance of the brain forming different windings in the circumvolutions of this viscus.
- EEEE White substance of the brain, on which are observed red points, produced by the section of the blood-vessels.
- FF Ridge of Sylvius, with the circumvolutions which accompany it.
- GG Very faint cortical tracts, which are found between the ridge of Sylvius and the corpora striata.
- HH Section of the cornu ammonis, the exterior of which is formed of a white thalamus, and the interior of an ash-coloured substance.
- II Portion of the choroid plexus of the great ventricles, which has been cut in this preparation.
- KKK Circumference of the cerebellum.
- LLMO View of the under part of the cerebellum; where its circumvolutions are observed, forming various small elevations decussating each other in several points.
- MM Lobule of the nervus vagus.
- NN Groove of the crura cerebelli.
- OO Portion of the anterior and inferior surface of the cerebellum, the circumvolutions of which proceed in a different direction to those LL.
- PPPPPP Various arches of the corpora striata, the thalamus nervi optici, the crura cerebri, composed of an intermixture of cineritious and medullary substance.

PART III.

- QQ The *Locus niger crurum cerebri*.
- R Section of the anterior boundary of the corpus callosum, the bands of which are situated transversely.
- SS Inferior surface of the anterior portion of the corpus callosum.
- TT Division of the septum lucidum, the two blades of which are very distinct; they are very narrow, especially before.
- U Cavity of the third ventricle open below, and which is bounded superiorly by an interlacement of vessels, named the Choroid plexus.
- V Commissura posterior, seen inferiorly.
- WW The crura cerebri.
- XX White substance of the crura cerebelli, cut horizontally.
- YYYY The tuber annulare cut horizontally, in a level with the corpora pyramidalia, &c.
- ZA *Raphe*, which seems to divide the tuber annulare into two parts, the one right, the other left.
- a a Origin of the medulla oblongata.
- b b The medulla spinalis, separated into two cords by the small ridge, c.
- d d Eminentie olivaria.
- e e Corpora pyramidalia, situated on the anterior part of the medulla oblongata.

FIGURE II.

This incision made upon the Brain, a view of the Base of which is given, is deeper than the preceding. The Medulla Oblongata has been cut to the middle, and the Section continued horizontally throughout the whole extent of the Brain. The greater part of the *tracts*, bands, or arches, which are seen in the foregoing Figure, are found here. This dissection of the Brain, made either from above or from below, by successive cuts from its surface towards its centre, shows the structure of each of the parts which compose the Brain. The Brain employed for this preparation, was hardened by the action of a mixture of Spirit of Wine and Marine Acid. A detailed explanation of those parts only, which are peculiar to this Figure, is here given.

- AAA Internal parts of the corpora striata, composed of an intermixture of medullary and cineritious substance, variously striated.
- B Commissura mollis of the optic thalami, seen below.
- CC The black spot, or *locus niger* of the crura of the brain.

I

brain. They are here much smaller than in the preceding figure.

D D The crura cerebri.

E E Filaments intermixed with the white and ash-coloured substance, resembling a pencil. They are found about the middle of the annular protuberance.

F F Posterior lobes of the brain.

G G Occipital surface of the cerebellum.

H H White substance situated in the middle of the cerebellum.

I I And white substance of the crura cerebelli, cut horizontally.

K K K K White *tracels* seen on the two sides of the chink, or very narrow groove of the anterior surface of the medulla oblongata.

L Chink or groove of the anterior region of the medulla oblongata.

M M Lateral spaces of the medulla oblongata, which correspond to the part where the corpora olivaria were, and a part of the corpora pyramidalia. The transverse filaments are seen here.

FIGURE III.

Represents the under-part of the Corpus Callosum, the remainder of the *Septum lucidum*, and of the medullary triangle, the superior part of the Lateral Ventricles, and a Portion of the Posterior Prolongation of the same Cavities.

A A A A The corpus callosum.

B Anterior margin of the corpus callosum, the transverse fibres of which are seen blended in the horizontal section of the brain.

C Posterior edge of the corpus callosum, with a portion of its raphe, and the transverse fibres situated laterally.

D Posterior portion of the medullary triangle, which is attached to the posterior and inferior region of the corpus callosum.

E E Posterior prolongation of the lateral ventricles.

F G The course of the septum lucidum, the two laminae of which are distinctly seen, especially in G.

FIGURE IV.

In this Figure is seen a perpendicular Section of the Brain, made through its Base, and represented in an oblique direction, for the purpose of shewing how the superior prolongations of the Lateral Ventricles may be

penetrated without injuring any part of the Brain. It is sufficient to raise up carefully in the Base of this viscus that part which is called the *Crochet* of the Great Hippocampi. In this Figure the indented or plaited margin of these productions is distinctly seen.

The Optic Thalamus is cut deep, the Posterior Pillar of the Medullary Triangle is removed from the Pineal Gland; a great extent of the Choroid Plexus is seen, and the inferior prolongation of the Lateral Ventricles is more open than in the natural state, to obtain a view of all the parts of this design.

A B C The corpus callosum cut vertically and horizontally through the middle.

D Left limb of the septum lucidum, upon which are several ramifications, which are furnished by the great choroid plexus.

E Section of the anterior commissure.

F Olfactory nerve, with its roots.

G Section of the optic nerves at the place of their junction.

H Left optic nerve.

I Section of the infundibulum, or pituitary stalk.

K Left mammillary eminence.

L Reddish spot environed with a circle of white substance, in the thickness of the optic thalamus, which is here cut obliquely in a level with the mammillary eminence.

M Whitish space, which extends from the mammillary eminence to the posterior commissure.

N Remainder of the commissura mollis of the optic thalami.

O The posterior commissure.

P Anterior pillar of the vault, or medullary triangle.

Q Portion of the great choroid plexus.

R Posterior pillar of the medullary triangle, which extends on one part in P, and on the other, in S, to the extremity of the cornu ammonis.

S This last portion of the pillar of the medullary triangle, called *Tenia hippocampi*, and improperly *Corpus fimbriatum*, is formed of a white substance, and expands over a portion of the cerebral substance, which forms the base of the great hippocampus, or cornu ammonis.

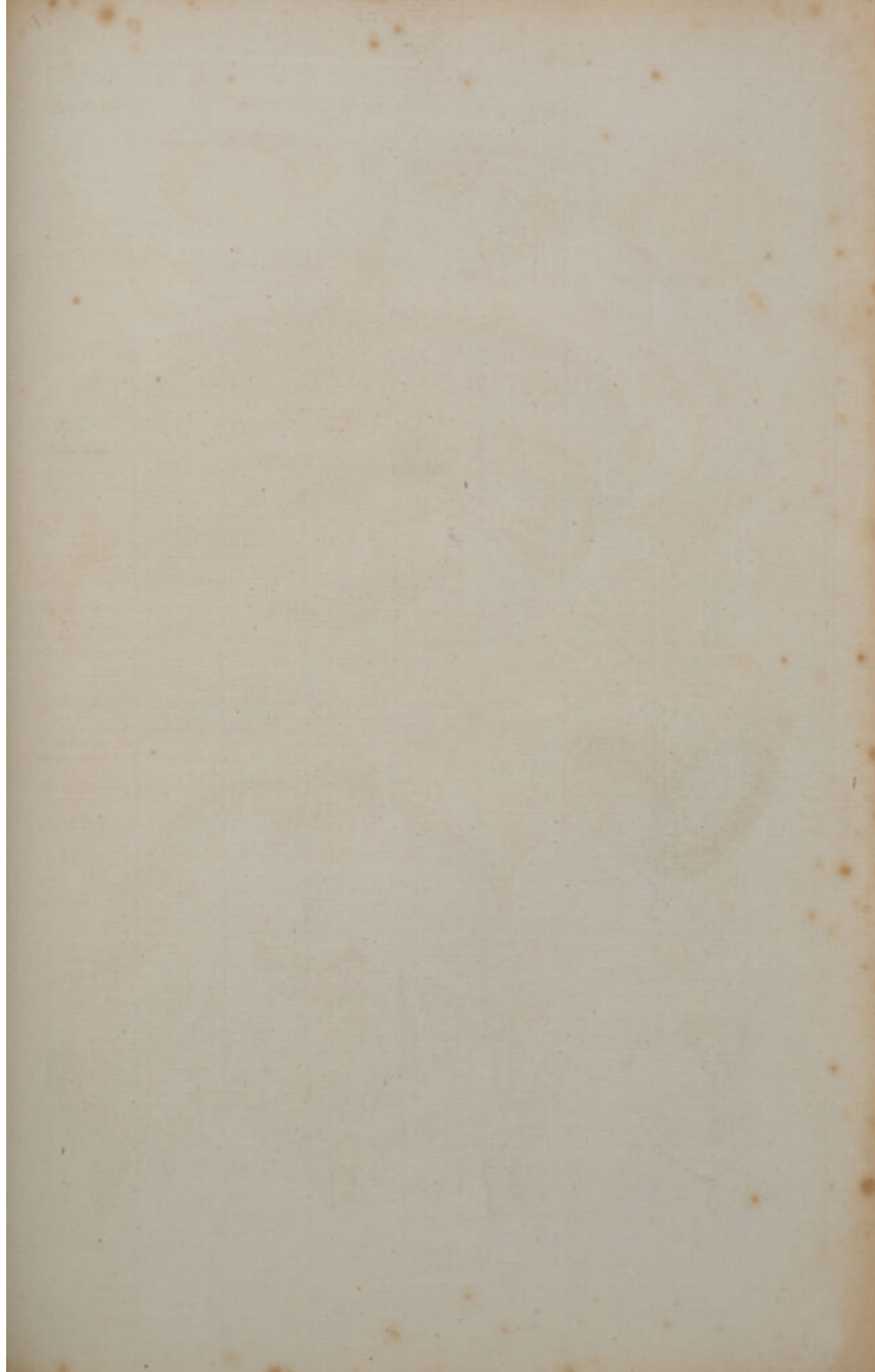
T Cerebral circumvolution, which forms what is called *Crochet* of the great hippocampus.

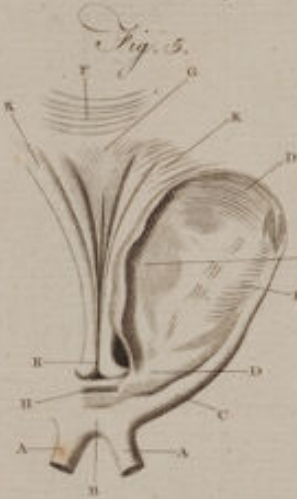
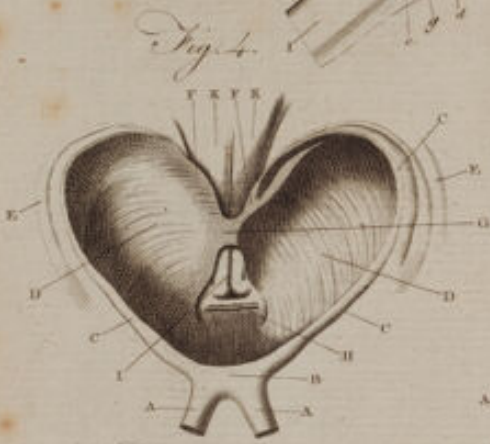
U Cerebral circumvolutions situated near the *Crochet* of the great hippocampus.

V Circumvolutions situated near the great hippocampus, or cornu ammonis, and which serve to form its Case, or Sheath.

W Origin of the great hippocampus in a tract of ash-coloured substance.

X Indented border or notched portion of the great hippocampus.





W. Blunt Pin. del. J. Wandelaar fecit.

T H E

Twenty-fourth Anatomical Table

O F T H E

H U M A N B O D Y

E X P L A I N E D.

FIGURE I.

REPRESENTS the left half of the Brain. This preparation is extremely difficult to make. It has been designed from a Brain viewed on its Base, the convex surface of which was turned downward. This position was necessary to prevent the numerous projections which the Base of this organ presents to view, from being deformed by pressure.

- A Anterior lobe of the brain.
- B Posterior lobe of the brain.
- C Deep portion of the middle lobe, which is received into the middle *fossa* of the brain.
- D Middle lobe of the brain.
- E A circumvolution, the windings of which are parallel.
- FGH The corpus callosum cut vertically and horizontally through the middle. In G is seen a portion of its superior surface and raphe.
- I Left limb of the septum lucidum, upon which are several ramifications which are furnished by the great choroid plexus.
- K Section of the commissura anterior.
- L Section of the optic nerves at the place of their junction.
- M Left optic nerve.
- N Section of the infundibulum, or pituitary stalk.
- O Left mammillary eminence.
- P Motor-oculi, or nerve of the third pair.
- Q Internal surface of the optic thalamus.
- RR Left portion of the medullary triangle, or vault with three pillars.
- S Very small portion of the tenia semicircularis.
- T Portion of the great choroid plexus; where also is seen the anterior and internal tubercle of the optic thalamus.
- U The pineal gland, in which is observed a small white tract produced by the posterior part of the peduncle.
- V The peduncle of the pineal gland. It becomes rounded anteriorly, and disappears near the anterior pillar of the medullary triangle.
- W Posterior commissure.
- xy *XX Tubercula quadrigemina*, superior and inferior.
- z *Z* Communication of the third ventricle, or ventricle of the optic thalami, with the fourth ventricle, or ventricle of the cerebellum.
 - a Trunk and principal branches of the medullary substance in the interior of the cerebellum, from which
 - b b b The medullary ramifications are seen to issue, the reunion of which forms what is commonly called the *Arbor vite*.
 - c Posterior margin of the cerebellum.
 - d Portion of the choroid plexus of the cerebellum.
 - e f Various tracts of the more or less white substance, and which are extended over the medulla oblongata.

FIGURE II.

Presents a view of the same parts with the centre of the preceding Figure: But the organs are prepared in such a manner, as to represent the proportions of the different cords or tracts, with the Medullary eminence and intermediate space. A portion of the internal partition of the Optic Thalamus has been elevated, to obtain a view of the prolongation of the Medullary tracts. The Anterior Pillar of the Medullary Triangle has been detached and cut, to obtain a view of the whole extent of the Tenia Semicircularis, of which there is only a small portion seen in the preceding Figure. Here the Corpus Callosum is raised up, and the Posterior and narrow portion of the Septum Lucidum is seen, which is not perceivable in Figure I.

- A The corpus callosum cut vertically and horizontally through the middle, and raised up so as to show the posterior and narrow portion of the septum lucidum.
- B Anterior portion of the septum lucidum, upon which are several ramifications supplied by the choroid plexus.
- D Section of the anterior commissure.
- E Left optic nerve.
- F Section of the optic nerves at the place of their junction.
- G Left mammillary eminence.
- H Stalk of the medullary substance, which proceeds from the junction of the anterior pillar of the medullary triangle, cut in M, with the peduncle of the pineal gland.
- I A white cord which rises from the mammillary eminence G, and proceeds in a curved direction to the anterior and internal tuber of the optic thalamus. In the mammillary eminence it mixes with the stalk H, and with
- K K Some white tracts of the medulla oblongata.
- L Anterior portion of the tenia semicircularis, the fibres of which divide and disappear towards the anterior and internal part of the corpora striata, in the white substance which it there meets with, and before the commissura anterior.
- M The anterior pillar of the medullary triangle dissected. The subsequent letters pointing to parts already explained in the preceding figure: the Reader is therefore referred to it.

FIGURE III.

Represents a perpendicular Section of the Brain, from right to left, in the middle region of this organ.

- A A Vertical section of the bones of the cranium, which are composed of two *ossicus laminae* and of the *diploe*.

B Section

B Section of the same bones in the part which corresponds to the crown of the head, or vertex.

C C Section of the temporal bone in the mastoid region.

D D Cartilages of the ears.

E E Circumvolutions of the brain, composed of cortical substance, which forms various hollows in the medullary.

FFFF The medullary portion of the hemispheres of the brain.

G H Section of a vertical production of the dura mater, called the Falx of the brain. In H is seen a section of the superior longitudinal sinus, of an irregular triangular form. Different black points observed in the thickness of the falx, mark the veins which spread between the membranes of this production. Their orifices possess this peculiarity, that almost all of them are of an oval, instead of a round form. It may be farther observed, that the inferior extremity of the falx does not reach the corpus callosum, marked K K; which shows how ill-founded is the assertion of those who have advanced, that the use of the falx was to support this corpus.

K K Vertical incision of the corpus callosum.

L Perpendicular section of the medullary triangle.

M M Oblique and narrow chink, formed by the lateral or superior ventricles.

N N Superior and anterior portion of the corpora striata.

O P Q Vertical incision of the third ventricle, also called Ventricle of the optic thalami. In O Q is the superior, and in P, the inferior portion of this ventricle.

R R R R S S Vertical incision of the optic thalami, seen exteriorly and interiorly. Their circumference is marked in R R R.

In S is a reddish spot environed with a white circle.

T T U U V Vertical incision of the crura of the brain, near the tuber annulare.

In T is a reddish spot; and in V is a femicircular trace of the black spot, or *leus niger crurum cerebri*.

W Section of the tuber annulare, the transverse fibres of which are seen.

X X Very faint filaments of an ash-coloured substance, which rises from the tuber annulare along the external border of the crura of the brain, and of the optic thalami.

Y Y Posterior cerebral artery divided.

Z Z Section of the choroid plexus which is situated along the great hippocampi.

a a Perpendicular section of the cornu ammonis, or great hippocampus; in which is seen a medullary lamina of a spiral shape, terminating in a small hook, and also a cortical substance distributed in the interior of this production.

b b b b Triangular section of the corpora striata, on which

different arches are seen, some of a cortical, and others of a medullary substance.

FIGURE IV. V. and FIG. I. of the following Table.

These three Figures represent the Internal Structure of the Optic Thalami, and the intimate origin of the nerve of the same name.

This Dissection has been made by excavating the Optic Thalami the whole length of the Nerve, and of the Optic tract itself.

The Fifth Figure, and Fig. I. of Tab. XXV. express the hollow incisions at a greater depth than the fourth.

These Figures are intended to demonstrate how the Thalami Optici contribute to the formation of the Nerves of the Second Pair.

A A The optic nerves dissected very near their entrance into the orbit.

B The junction of these nerves.

C C C The optic tract, which becomes smaller in proportion as it proceeds backward. It is along the course of this tract that a hollow section of the optic thalamus has been made, to obtain a view of the roots of the nerve with which it is connected.

D D White filaments which, from the interior of the optic thalamus, extend in a winding direction to the optic tract, which increases in size in proportion as it receives them.

E E Posterior and inferior extremity of the *Tania femicircularis*.

F F Posterior view of the whitish and exterior portion of the thalami optici.

G The commissura mollis of the thalami optici.

H Anterior commissure.

I Anterior view of the two pillars, or columns of the medullary triangle.

K K The same two pillars viewed posteriorly.

FIGURE V.

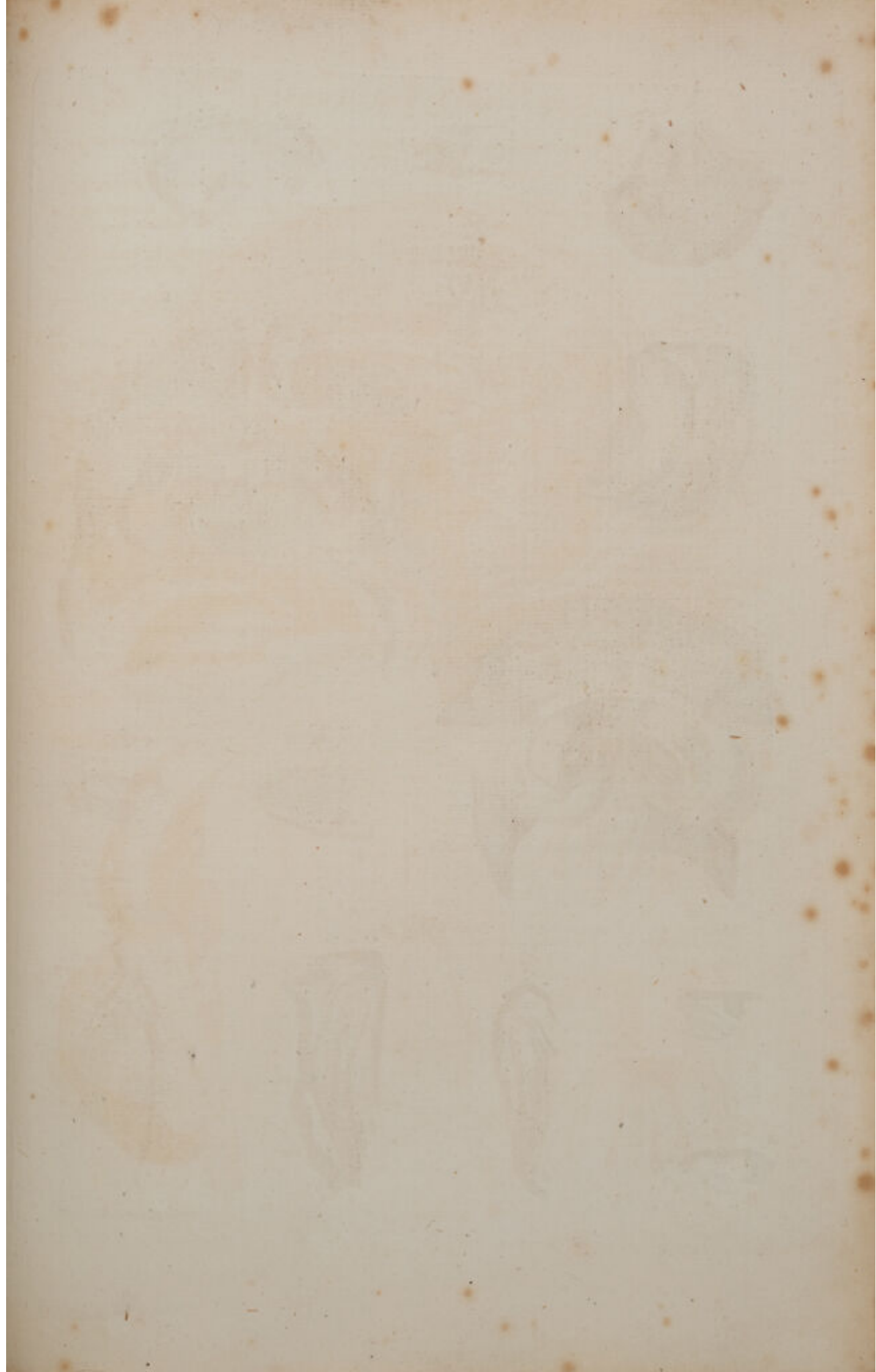
A A B C As in the foregoing figure.

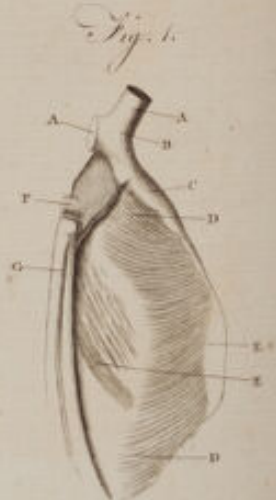
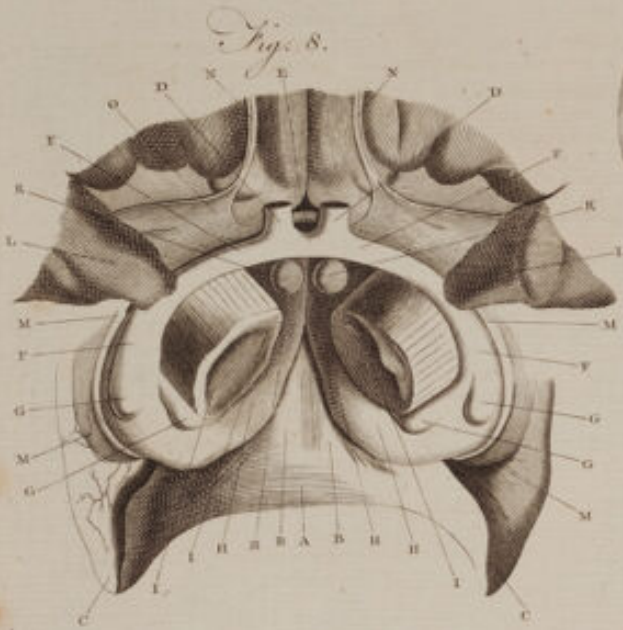
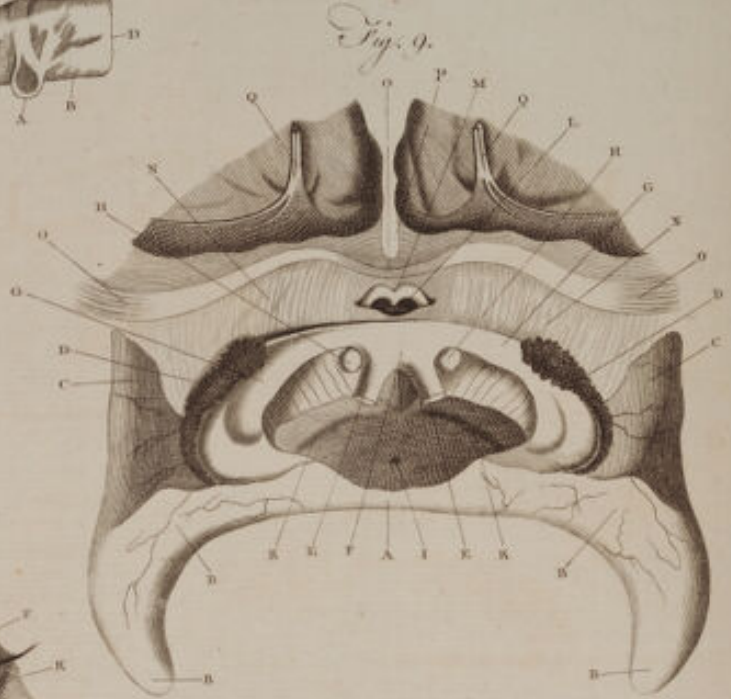
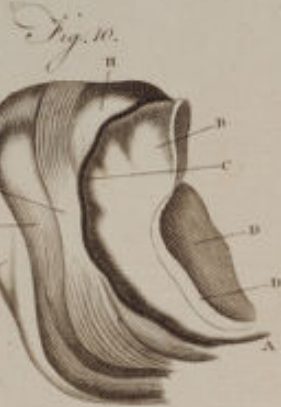
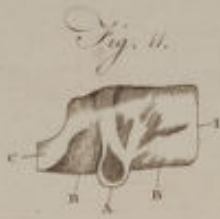
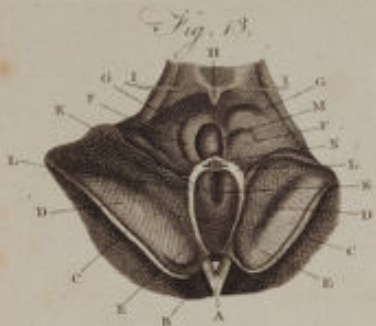
D D E E Excavation of the optic thalamus, made along the tract of the same name.

F Transverse fibres of the corpus callosum.

G Filaments which have been compared to a harp, between the posterior pillars of the vault K K K.

H As in Figure IV.





T H E

Twenty-fifth Anatomical Table

O F T H E

H U M A N B O D Y

E X P L A I N E D.

FIGURE I.

THE letters point out the same parts as in the two last Figures of the preceding Table. Here the excavation made along the Tractus Opticus, is more considerable than in Figures IV. & V. Tab. XXIV. to which this Figure belongs. A view is likewise given of the Medullary Fibres D E, which run in different directions.

FIGURE II. III.

Having explained in several designs the disposition and exterior structure of the great Hippocampi, or Cornua Ammonis in their entire state, it is thought necessary to explain their interior structure by different Sections. Figures II. & III. of this Plate represent a Longitudinal Section, from top to bottom, along the great Hippocampus of the right-side. Figure II. represents the external, and Figure III. the internal portion of this production.

- A The inferior and anterior extremity: It is too large.
- B The posterior extremity, which is somewhat too elevated, and is too small.
- C The superior margin.
- D The inferior margin.
- EE A portion of the neighbouring cerebral circumvolutions.
- FF Medullary substance which forms the sheath of the great hippocampus on the side of the superior margin.
- GH Two white tracts which follow longitudinally the direction of the great hippocampus, in the interior of which they are situated. They are curved at the bottom; they become thinner towards the small, and larger towards the thick extremity of the great hippocampus; and it is in this region, and between these two tracts, that a small excavation is found. This excavation opens beneath the enlargement of the great hippocampus, and is analogous to the narrow and irregular cavities which are seen between the circumvolutions of the brain.
- IK A gray or cortical substance, situated between the tracts or medullary fibres, G H.
- L The rounded enlargement of the cornu ammonis.
- M Neighbouring cerebral circumvolutions.

FIGURES IV. V. VI. VII.

These designs are meant to represent incisions made vertically from right to left, along the great Hippocampus. The Section represented in Figure IV. has been

PART. III.

made very near the origin of this production, backward, where it is narrowest. Figure VII. represents this production, divided towards its inferior extremity in the very enlargement of the great Hippocampus. The Sections of Figures V. & VI. have been made in the intermediate space; that of Figure V. nearer the small extremity, and that of Figure VI. nearer the enlargement or thick extremity of this production.

- A The inferior,
- B The superior,
- C The internal,
- D The external margins.
- E Vertical section of the *Tenia hippocampi*, or corpus limbriatum.
- F A portion of the indented border of the great hippocampus, consisting of a gray or cortical substance.
- GG A tract or white fibre, which forms the sheath of the great hippocampus, and which is interiorly of a spiral form.
- H Cortical substance, which composes the greater part of this production.
- I White or medullary substance of the neighbouring circumvolutions.
- K Cortical substance of the same circumvolutions.

FIGURE V.

With regard to this Figure, it need only be remarked, that the space included between E F, that is, between the *Tenia Hippocampi*, and indented border, is somewhat larger than in Figure IV.

FIGURE VI.

Here the external and internal Medullary Spiral lines are more extended than in the preceding Figures, as may be seen in E G.

FIGURE VII.

In this Vertical Section of the enlargement of the great Hippocampus, is seen the same excavation as in Figure II. & III. marked L.

In L is the oval and irregular circumference of the enlargement of the great Hippocampus.

FIGURE VIII.

This design shews the place occupied by the Crura of the Brain, the Nerves and *Tractus Optici*, the inferior

PART

K

part of the *Tenia Semicircularis*, and the inferior surface of the Medullary Triangle.

A B B The inferior surface of the medullary triangle. In **A** are seen the transverse fibres which are the remains of the corpus callosum; and towards the middle of this surface, between **B B**, are the small threads resembling the cords of a lyre.

C C Part of the superior prolongations of the lateral ventricles.

D D The optic nerves.

E The union of the optic nerves.

F F F F *Tractus opticus*.

G G G G Posterior tubercles of the optic thalami.

H H H H Internal margin of the optic thalami.

I I I Circumference and section of the crura of the brain. Through the space which the crura occupy, the thalami optici are seen to extend, from whence they proceed to the annular protuberance. In **I I** is also seen the *locus niger*, of which mention has been formerly made.

K K The mammillary eminence.

L L A portion of the lateral lobes situated near the hook, or crochet of the hippocampi, which is not here seen.

M M M M Inferior portion of the striated bandelette, or *tenia semicircularis*.

N N Olfactory nerves.

O The roots of the same nerves. A perforated substance is observed between the optic nerves and the external and long roots of the olfactory nerves.

FIGURE IX.

This Figure represents a Section of the Brain viewed on its Base, and prepared in such a manner as to shew the whole extent of the Commissura Anterior.

A Medullary portion belonging to the corpus callosum.

B B B B Posterior part of the lateral ventricles.

C C A fragment of the middle lobes of the brain.

D D The choroid plexus seen in the sheath of the great hippocampi, along the external margin of the *tractus opticus*.

E E The optic nerves pulled backwards, to shew the anterior pillars of the vault, or medullary triangle.

F Union of the optic nerves.

G *Tractus opticus*.

H H The mammillary eminences, which are here much farther separated from one another than in the natural state, on account of the forced position of the optic nerves.

I Section of the conduit which proceeds under the tubercula quadrigemina of the third ventricle, towards the fourth.

K K The *locus niger* of the crura of the brain.

L The choroid plexus of the third ventricle, a portion of which is here seen.

M Anterior columns or pillars of the vault, or medullary triangle.

N N A portion of the corpora striata, which are found between the commissura anterior and the *tractus opticus*.

O O O The commissura anterior, which in the middle is narrow and fibrous, and becomes gradually larger, till it is blended with the medullary substance found above the cornu ammonis.

P The commencement of the furrow which, inferiorly, separates the two anterior lobes of the brain.

Q Q Section of the olfactory nerve, cut perpendicularly from right to left.

FIGURE X.

Shews the Cornu Ammonis, or great Hippocampus of the right-side, with part of the Case which contains it, and which is opened laterally.

A B C The great hippocampus, the origin of which is found in **A**, the enlargement in **B**, and the convex margin in **C**.

D D *Tenia hippocampi*, or corpus simbratum. It is situated in the concave or internal margin of the cornu ammonis.

E F G H The sheath or case of the great hippocampus open on the side **E**. The concavity of this cell or case is formed, in some parts of a gray, and in others of a white substance.

Various *striae*, composed of these substances, cross one another in various directions; and in **H** are *laminae* of different gradations of colours.

The design of this figure is to make known the internal structure of this sheath or case of the great hippocampi.

FIGURE XI. XII.

A perpendicular and longitudinal Section of one of the Mammillary Eminences. Each of these two Figures represents one of the Proportionate Parts which result from this Section.

A The rounding of the eminentia mammillaris, the outside of which is composed of a white substance.

B B The margin which corresponds to the base of the brain.

C Section of the optic nerve.

D The posterior extremity.

FIGURE XIII.

This Figure is intended to represent a View of the small Calculi of the Pineal Gland.

A Anterior columns of the medullary triangle.

B Anterior commissure.

C C *Tenia semicircularis*.

D D Thalami optici.

E E Anterior tubercles of these thalami.

F F Tubercula quadrigemina superiora.

G G Tubercula quadrigemina inferiora.

H A medullary lamina, improperly called Valve of Vieussens.

I I Nerves of the fourth pair, or pathetic.

K K Internal margins of the optic thalami, which form the third ventricle.

L L Peduncles of the pineal gland.

M The pineal gland.

The peduncles of this gland, in the place of their enlargement, frequently form a sort of small funnel, in which (or near which) is placed

N A collection of small calculi, called by Soemmerring, "*Acerculus Cerebri*."

The small calculi of the pineal gland are distributed in three different ways.

1. They are united and grouped so as to form the *Acerculus* of Soemmerring, at the base of the pineal gland, near the posterior commissure, and under the choroid plexus.

2. They are sometimes observed scattered at the sides of the pineal gland, where they form some small peculiar *acervuli*.

3. They are also frequently planted in an irregular manner, in the substance of the gland itself.

FIGURE XIV.

This design shews the Interior Structure of the Corpus Striatum, and the manner in which the Olfactory Nerve issues from it. The Section which it represents was made on the Base of the Brain, longitudinally and perpendicularly, following the direction of the Olfactory Nerve.

A Section of the *tractus opticus*.

B Section of the commissura anterior.

C C C Various rows of *striae* running in different directions.

D Section of a part of the optic thalamus, the colour of which is reddish.

E E Portion of the cavity of the lateral ventricles, which corresponds to the superior margin of the corpus striatum.

F G Olfactory nerve, the enlarged extremity of which is seen in **G**, and the tuber triangulare in **I**. It is blended in **I** and **H**, with the medullary substance with which the base of the corpora striata is encompassed. This substance penetrates into the interior of these corpora, where it appears under the form of irregular filaments, intermixed with different fibres of a gray substance. Such is one of the principal origins of the olfactory nerve.

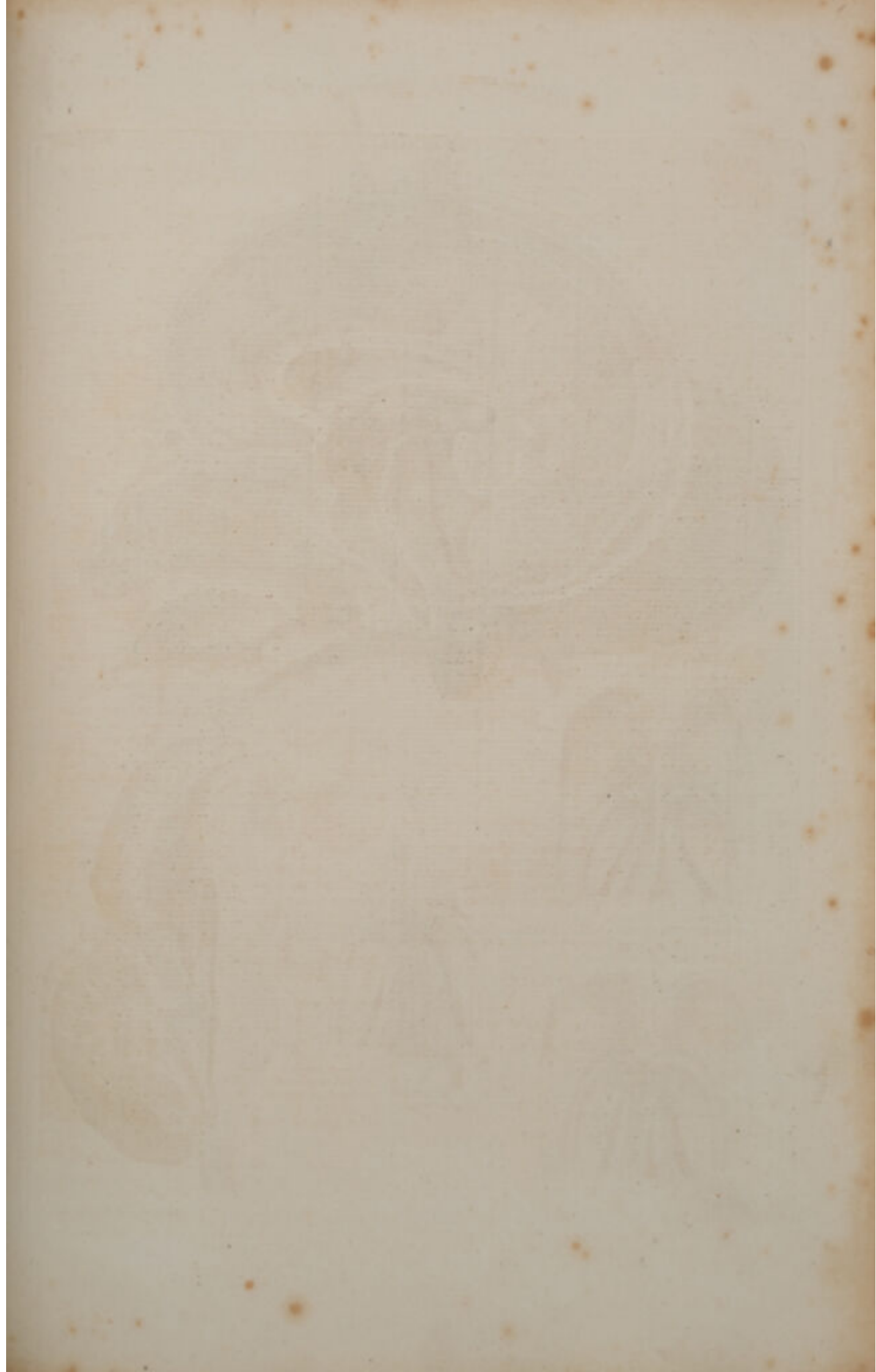


Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 5.

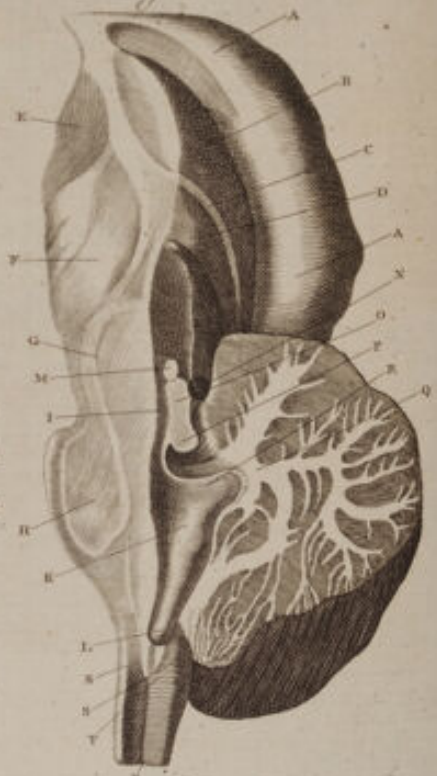


Fig. 4.

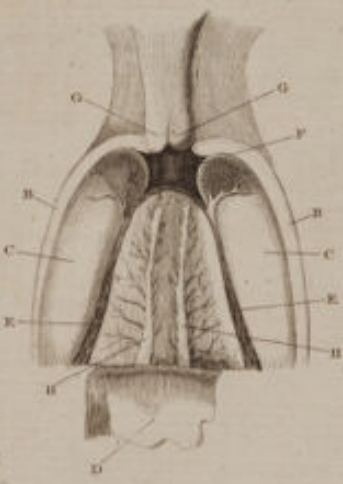
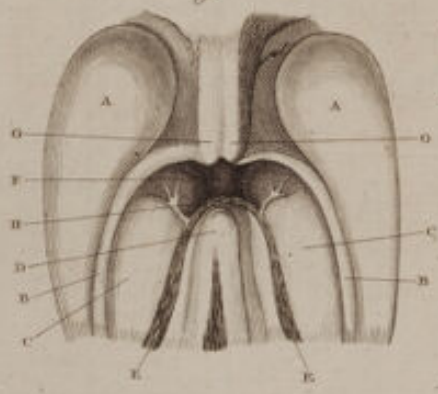


Fig. 3.



T H E

Twenty-sixth Anatomical Table

O F T H E

H U M A N B O D Y

E X P L A I N E D.

FIGURE I.

THE Cranium, Brain, and Nose, cut perpendicularly, close to the right side of the Falx Cerebri, and Septum Narium.

- A A A The section of the cranium.
 B Part of the right frontal sinus.
 C Part of the right sphenoidal sinus.
 D The nasal lamella of the ethmoid bone.
 E The vomer; and F a cartilage composing the septum narium.
 G The opening from the left-side of the nose into the throat.
 H The roof of the mouth, and teeth of the left-side of the upper throat.
 I Cancelli of the cuneiform process of the occipital bone, and from it, upwards to the sella turcica K, numerous and large cancelli were continued in this subject.
 L L The roof of the falx.
 M M The inner side of the left hemisphere of the brain.
 N N A section of the corpus callosum.
 O The septum lucidum.
 P The body of the fornix.
 Q The two anterior crura of the fornix.
 R A section of the commissura anterior.
 S The passage by which the lateral ventricles of the brain communicate with each other, and with the third ventricle.
 T The left-side of the third ventricle, situated under the left thalamus nervi optici.
 U The infundibulum at the bottom of the third ventricle.
 V The glandula pituitaria, lodged in the sella turcica.
 W A section of the right optic nerve.
 X A section of the right corpus albicans, behind the infundibulum.
 Y Part of the choroid plexus.
 Z The pineal gland, with two peduncles, one of which connects it to the side of the third ventricle, and the other to a which is a section of the commissura cerebri posterior.
 b The iter ad quartum ventriculum.
 c d A section of the testes and testes.
 e The Valvula Vicusseni.
 f The arbor vite of the cerebellum.
 g The cavity of the fourth ventricle.
 h The bottom of the fourth ventricle, shut by the vascular, or choroid plexus and pia mater.
 i A section of the tuber annulare.
 k The basilar artery.
 l A section of the medulla oblongata.
 m A section of the upper part of the spinal marrow.

FIGURES II. III. IV.

Communication of the Lateral Ventricles of the Brain with each other, and with the third Ventricle.

FIGURES II. III.

- A A A A Represents the fore-part of the corpus striatum.
 B B B B The centrum semicirculare genium.
 C C C C The thalami nervorum opticorum.
 D D The body of the fornix.
 E E E E The choroid plexuses.
 F F Figure II. A crooked pin conveyed through the passage, by which the lateral ventricles communicate with each other.
 F Figure III. Shows the hole or passage, under the middle of the communication of the lateral ventricles with each other, by which the lateral ventricles communicate with the third ventricle.
 G G Figure III. The anterior crura of the fornix.
 H The union of the two choroid plexus, situated at the back-part of the passage between the two lateral ventricles.

FIGURE IV.

In this Figure the Fornix, which was represented in Figure III. cut across, is represented raised and turned backwards.

- B B The centrum semicirculare genium.
 C C The thalami nervorum opticorum.
 D The under-part of the body of the fornix, which was cut across and turned back.
 E E The choroid plexuses of the two ventricles.
 F The passage by which the lateral ventricles communicate with the third.
 G G The anterior crura of the fornix.
 H H A membrane with many vessels containing red blood, which covers and conceals the third ventricle, ties together the choroid plexuses, and adheres so closely to the thalami nervorum opticorum, as to allow under it no communication of the lateral ventricles with the third ventricle. The letters H H are placed at two principal veins of this membrane, and which, farther back, unite to form a vein which terminates in the torcular Herophilii, and which was observed by Galen, and has been named after him, Vena Galeni.

FIGURE

FIGURE V.

A perpendicular Section of the Corpus Striatum, Thalamus Nervi Optici, Crus Cerebri, Tuber Annulare, Pineal Gland, Commissura Cerebri Posterior, Nates, Testes, Cerebellum, and Fourth Ventricle, with the back-view of the Medulla Oblongata.

- A A The under or inner side of the corpus callosum.
- B The top of the corpus striatum.
- C The centrum semicirculare geminum.
- D The top of the thalamus nervi optici.
- E F A perpendicular section of the corpus striatum, and thalamus nervi optici.
- G A perpendicular section of the crus cerebri.
- H A perpendicular section of the tuber annulare.
- I The *lter*, a *tertio ad quartum ventriculum*.
- K The middle of the fourth ventricle.

L The bottom of the fourth ventricle, shut by the vascular or choroid plexus.

M The section of the commissura cerebri posterior.

N The section of the pineal gland which adheres to the brain by two medullary peduncles.

O P The nates and testes.

Q The medullary part of the cerebellum, called Arbor vite.

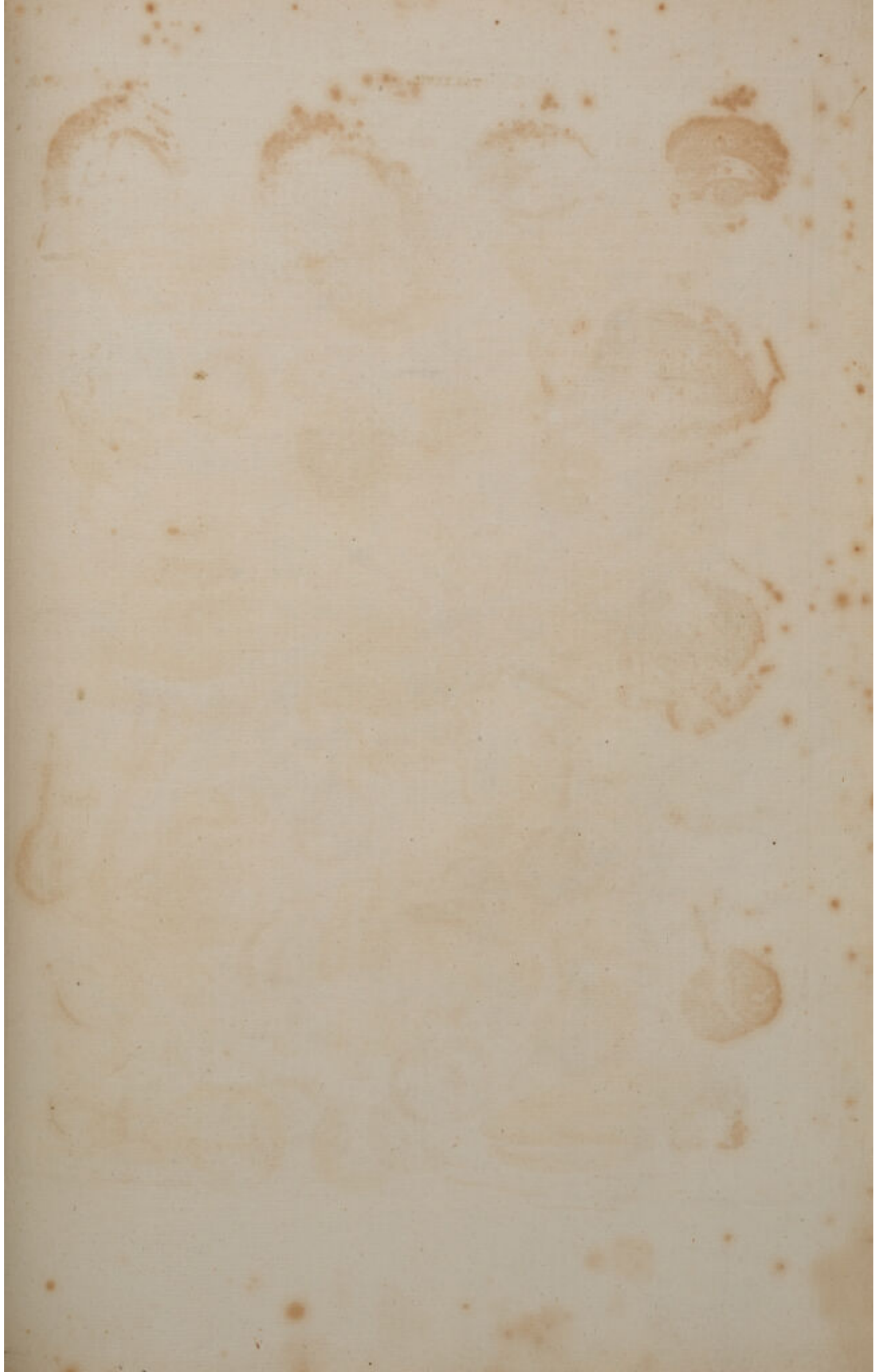
R The Valvula Vieussenii, a medullary substance covered with cineritious matter.

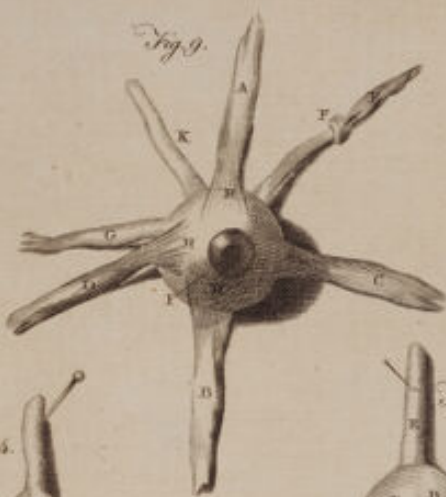
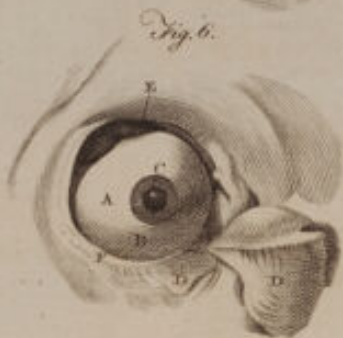
S S The two posterior oblong, somewhat pyramidal parts, which compose the medulla oblongata, and which are separated from each other to about the depth of a quarter of an inch, by a fissure, into which the pia mater enters.

T Transverse medullary bundles, joining the two pyramidal columns.

U The bottom of the medulla oblongata, or upper end of the spinal marrow.

THE





T H E

Twenty-seventh Anatomical Table

O F T H E

H U M A N B O D Y

E X P L A I N E D.

FIGURE I.

THE external parts of the Eye, as they appear when the Eye-lids are opened.

- A B The eye-brow : B The various disposition of its hairs.
- C The canthus major of the eye, or that next the nose.
- D The canthus minor.
- E The upper eye-lid.
- F The under.
- G The white of the eye, covered with the tunica adnata, or conjunctiva.
- H The caruncula lacrymalis.

FIGURE II.

The Eye-lids shut.

- A B The eye-brow, as in the former figure.
- C The canthus major of the eye.
- D The canthus minor.
- E The upper,
- F The under eye-lid.

FIGURE III.

- A A The skin, with the orbicularis palpebrarum muscle removed.
- B The bone of the upper part of the orbit of the eye laid bare.
- C The lacrymal gland involved with fat.
- D D A faint view of the excretory ducts of the lacrymal glands.
- E E Several small glands placed between the last-mentioned ducts.

FIGURE IV.

Parts of the Muscles of the Eye-lids.

- A Part of the levator palpebrae superioris muscle, at its insertion into the upper eye-lid.
- B C A portion of the upper part of the orbicularis palpebrarum, turned down, and still adhering to the upper eye-lid.

FIGURE V.

Represents parts which are certainly not to be met with in nature. We shall, however, give the Author's description.

The Lacrymal Glands, &c. within the Orbit of the Eye, represented larger than the life.

PART. III.

- A A The upper part of the bones of the orbit.
- B B C C The lacrymal gland.
- D D D The vasa lacrymalia.
- E E E Several lacrymal glands placed between these glands.
- F F G G The cartilages of the cilia, joined together by numerous membranes, C.
- H H The hairs of the eye-lids turned upwards.
- I Part of the lacrymal gland.
- K K The bones of the nose broken off, to obtain a view of the following ducts.
- L M Ducts which convey the superfluous moisture of the vasa lacrymalia from between the eye-lids, and ball of the eye, into the foramina nasium.

FIGURE VI.

The Ball of the Eye lying within the Orbit, after the upper Eye-lid is removed.

- A B The tunica adnata, placed on the fore-part of the sclerotic.
- C The iris, in the centre of which is the pupil.
- D D The under eye-lid in situ, together with the upper dissected.
- E The bone of the orbit.
- F The margin of the under eye-lid, from which the hairs grow.

FIGURE VII. VIII.

The Muscles of the Eye, as they appear within the Orbit, when cleared of the Fat and adjacent parts.

- A The attollens muscle.
- B Figure VIII, The adducens muscle.
- C The depressens.
- D Abducens.
- E E The internal part of the bones of the orbit.
- H The tendon of the obliquus superior muscle, passing through the trochlea K, to its insertion behind the attollens muscle.
- I The external part of the bones of the orbit next the nose.
- K The trochlea, or small cartilage, on which the tendon of the obliquus superior muscle is reflected.
- X The optic nerve.

FIGURE IX.

The anterior parts of the Muscles of the Right-Eye, taken out of the Orbit, expanded, and cleared of the Fat, Membranes, Glands, &c.

A Attollens.

- A Attollens.
 B Deprimens.
 C Adducens.
 D Abducens.
 E The trochlearis muscle, with the trochlea.
 F The cartilage of the trochlea, expressed *in situ*, Figure VII. K.
 G The obliquus inferior muscle.
 H H H The tunica adnata, together with another membranous tegument derived from the tendons of the four straight muscles.
 I The pupil.
 K Optic nerve.

FIGURE X.

Posterior view of the Muscles of the same Eye, when taken out of the Orbit, &c.

- A The abducens muscle.
 B Adducens.
 C Obliquus inferior.
 D Attollens.
 E Deprimens.
 F Obliquus superior.
 G The cartilage of the trochlea.
 H A portion of the optic nerve.
 I The back-part of the ball of the eye, formed by the tunica sclerotica.

FIGURE XI.

The Ball of the Eye and Optic Nerve, freed from the Muscles and their common Membranes, that the proper Membranes on their surfaces may be seen.

- A Part of the tunica adnata, which is continued to the internal part of the eye-lids.
 B D The tunica sclerotica.
 C The tunica cornea covering the iris, in the centre of which is the pupil.
 E The optic nerve, covered by a continuation of the dura mater.

FIGURE XII.

- A A The sclerotis opened, to shew the tunica choroides immediately under it.
 B The tunica choroides.
 C The cornea, &c. as in the preceding figure.

FIGURE XIII.

Part of the Ligamentum Ciliare, viewed with a microscope.

- A A B B The ligamentum ciliare, consisting of two sorts of fibres, one extending through its whole breadth A A, the other terminating in the mid-way B B.

FIGURE XIV.

The Ball of the Eye, together with a portion of the Optic Nerve, where the Tunica Sclerotica and Choroides are divided, to obtain a view of the Tunica Retina.

FIGURE XV.

Part of the Optic Nerve, together with the Coats of the Eye (Figure XIX. and XX.) taken out.

- A The internal surface of the tunica retina.

FIGURE XVI.

Another view of the External and Internal Coats of the Eye, after the Humours are discharged.

- A A The tunica sclerotica.
 B The cornea.
 C Part of the optic nerve.

FIGURE XVII.

The internal and fore-part of the Coats of the Eye, the back-part of the Ball and Humours being removed.

- A The tunica cornea.
 C The inner surface of the iris, next the ligamentum ciliare.
 D The tunica retina, choroides, and sclerotica.

FIGURE XVIII.

The Inner Surface of the back-part of the last-mentioned Coats of the Eye.

- A The optic nerve cut off, in which the distribution of its blood-vessels are expressed.
 B The tunica sclerotica.
 C The tunica retina, *in situ*.

FIGURE XIX. XX.

The Vitreous and Crystalline Humours of the Eye, when taken out of the Coats.

- A The crystalline humour.
 B The impressions of the ciliary processes on the vitreous humour, and margin of the crystalline.
 C The vitreous humour.

FIGURE XXI.

- A B The crystalline humour taken out.
 A Its fore-part next the aqueous humour.
 B As it appears laterally.

FIGURE XXII.

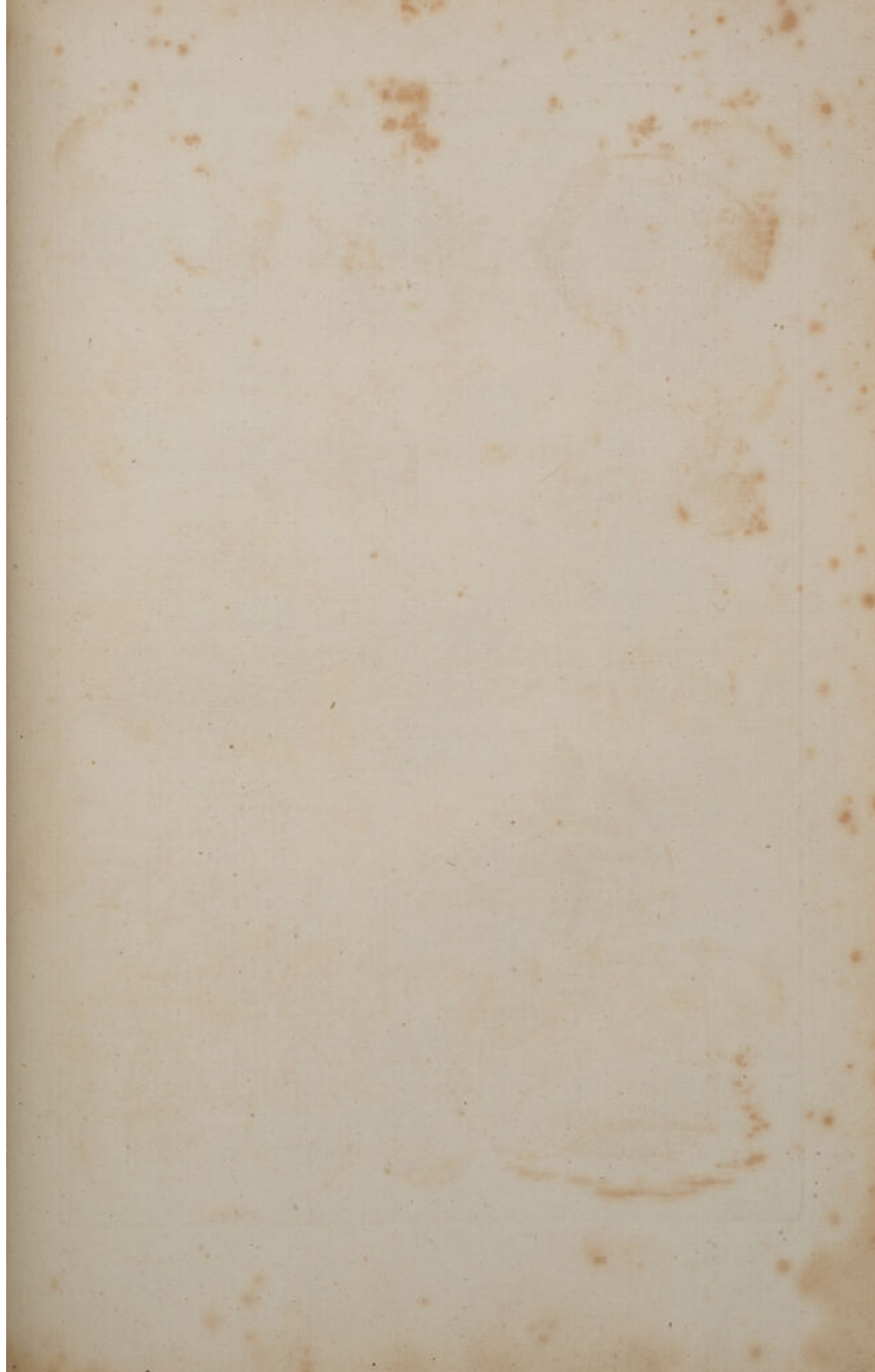
- A The anterior external part of the vitreous humour.
 B A cavity in the vitreous humour, which receives the crystalline.

FIGURE XXIII.

- A B The crystalline humour dried.

FIGURE XXIV.

- A B The vitreous humour dried in like manner, leaving the supposed investing membrane only.





T H E

Twenty-eighth Anatomical Table

O F T H E

H U M A N B O D Y

E X P L A I N E D.

T H E E Y E.

FIGURE I.

THE External Vessels of the Eye. A great part of the Orbicular Muscle is removed; the Nose and its Vessels not very accurately added, as they do not belong to this place.

- A The ciliaris superior muscle, which belongs to the orbicularis palpebrarum.
- B Part of the upper eye-lid, from which that ciliary muscle is dissected.
- C The ciliaris inferior muscle.
- D The ligament of the eye-lids.
- E The extremity of the nasal bone.
- F The foramen infra-orbitarium.
- G A branch of the temporal artery.
- H The trunk of the ocular artery.
- I A branch of the ocular artery going to the eye-lids.
- K Its cutaneous branch forming an arch with the infra-orbitar.
- L A branch running to the under eye-lid.
- M A branch from the upper palpebral to the joining of the eye-lids.
- N The superciliary branch of the ocular artery.
- O The upper tarsal arch.
- P A branch emerging from the infra-orbitar to the lower tarsal arch.
- Q A branch from the infra-orbitar to the same arch.
- R The trunk of the infra-orbitar, passing through the foramen infra-orbitarium.
- S The descending branch.
- T Its continuation forming the transverse artery of the face.
- V A branch from the infra-orbitar to the lower tarsus.
- X Its small trunk cut off at the orbicularis muscle.
- Y The lower tarsal arch.
- Z A mixed branch from the temporal and transverse artery of the face to the lower tarsal arch.
- a Part of the orbicularis beyond the orbit.
- b An inferior branch from the temporal artery to the eye-lids.
- c A branch from the lacrymal artery to the inferior tarsal arch.
- d A branch from the same to the superior tarsal arch.
- e The upper branch from the temporal artery to the eye-lids.
- f A branch to the conjunctiva.
- g The upper tarsal arch.
- h The superciliary branch of the supra-orbitar artery, joined with a branch of the temporal.
- h h An anastomosis between the palpebral artery h, and the superciliary a.

- i The deep branch of the supra-orbitar artery.
- k The superficial supra-orbitar branch joined with the temporal.
- l A deep branch arising from the temporal artery, joined in the eye-brow with the upper branch of the ocular artery.
- m The superficial branch of the temporal artery.
- n Its anastomosis, with a twig of the ocular artery.
- o Another branch of the supra-orbitar artery, passing through the foramen of that name.
- p The deep frontal branch of the supra-orbitar artery.
- q Another branch of the ocular artery, to the orbicularis muscle.
- r A ligament completing the foramen supra-orbitale.
- s Branches of the ocular artery to the tendon of the trochlearis muscle.
- t The deep frontal branch from the ocular artery.
- u The subcutaneous frontal branch from the same.
- x A branch descending from the nasal artery.
- y A branch from the nasal artery to the space between the eye-brows.
- z The second external branch descending from the nasal artery.
- a The origin of a branch going to the inside of the nostrils.
- b An anastomosis, with the labial artery.
- c d Two other anastomoses.
- e The labial artery.

FIGURE II.

The Orbit laid open by breaking off its arched roof; the Levator Palpebrae and Rectus Superior Muscles moved from their place, every thing else remaining *in situ*.

- A The optic nerve a little curved as usual.
- B The bare globe of the eye.
- C The lacrymal gland.
- D The orbicular muscle of the upper eye-lid.
- E The pulley of the obliquus superior muscle.
- F The foramen orbitarium internum anterius.
- G A foramen in the fissura lacerata, for the lacrymal artery.
- H The thick part of the os maxilla.
- I Part of the os frontis.
- K The levator palpebrae muscle laid back.
- L The levator oculi muscle.
- M Part of the periosteum of the orbit.
- N The trochlearis muscle.
- O The adductor muscle.
- P The tendon of the trochlearis muscle.
- Q The upper and under eye-lid.

R The

- R The abductor muscle of the eye.
 S The depressor.
 T The internal carotid artery.
 V The ocular artery.
 X The lacrymal artery.
 Y The external ciliary artery.
 Z A branch to the levator palpebrae, and abductor muscle.
 a The central artery of the retina.
 b c Small branches cut off at the rectus superior and levator palpebrae.
 d A branch to the adductor muscle.
 e The upper ciliary artery.
 f The origin of the lower artery of the eye.
 f f Its branches to the depressor.
 g The inferior ciliary branches arising from thence.
 g Some branches of it.
 h Another branch to the adductor muscle.
 i Another.
 k The internal ciliary artery.
 l The supra-orbital artery.
 m The anterior ethmoid artery.
 n A branch to the periosteum.
 o A branch to the adductor muscle and sclerotica.
 p q Two branches to the trochlea and its tendon.
 r The common trunk of the palpebral artery.
 s The upper tarsal arch.
 t Its communication at the lower palpebral artery.
 u The superciliary branch cut off.
 x The nasal branch.
 y A branch from the lacrymal artery to the levators of the eye-lid and eye.
 z A branch to the periosteum of the orbit.
 a The perforating branch.
 b A branch to the orbicularis muscle and tunica sclerotica.
 c A branch to the lower eye-lid.
 d Another inoculated with a twig of the temporal artery.
 e Branches to the eye-brows and orbicularis muscle.
 f A branch from the temporal artery to the upper tarsal arch.

FIGURE III.

The Eye stripped of its upper Muscles, and pulled outwards, that its inferior vessels may be seen.

- A The optic nerve.
 P The posterior ethmoid cell.
 I The os frontis.
 S The anterior ethmoid cell.
 X The division of the cells.
 Q The inferior oblique muscle.
 S The rectus inferior.
 B The tunica sclerotica.
 V The ocular artery very much distorted, that the anterior ethmoidal may keep it back to the os planum, while the extremity of the trunk is pulled outward along with the eye.
 f The lower branch of the eye.
 c The upper ciliary artery.
 L Branches to the obliquus inferior.
 m A branch to the obliquus superior.
 l The inferior internal ciliary branch.
 o The external ciliary artery.
 p A branch to the tunica sclerotica.
 q An anastomosis of the branch t, with w, a branch of the inferior artery of the eye.
 r An artery from the inferior tarsal to the nasal sac anastomotic, with
 s A branch of the infra-orbital.
 t Another branch of the same towards the nasal sac.
 u Another anastomosis of the same, with the inferior artery of the eye.
 w The trunk of the infra-orbital artery.
 y The bottom of the nasal sac laid open.

FIGURE IV.

- a The optic nerve.
 b b The sclerotica laid open.
 c The cornea.
 d The ocular artery.
 e One of the ciliary arteries.

- f Another.
 g The central branch of the retina.
 h A branch to the dura mater of the optic nerve.
 i The ring at the insertion of that nerve.
 k One of the long ciliary arteries.
 l The other.
 m The four anterior ciliary arteries.
 n The posterior ciliary arteries, perforating the tunica sclerotica.

FIGURE V.

The Tunica Sclerotica being wholly removed, the Choroid Coat appears, and the greater part of the Ciliary Circle, with the Iris.

- a a The vorticose veins.
 b The ciliary circle.
 c One of the long ciliary arteries.
 d Another of the same.
 e The insertion of the artery c into the ring of the iris.
 f The ring of the iris.
 g The insertion of the artery d into the ring of the iris.
 h The other half of that ring.
 i Branches to the iris.
 k The anterior ciliaries inserted into the ring of the iris.

FIGURE VI.

The Cornea being removed, the Iris is seen with its Ring, and Seat of the adjacent vessels.

- a One of the long arteries.
 b c Its two divaricated branches, inserted into the circle of the iris.
 d A small artery passing over that circle, and going into the iris.
 e The circle, or posterior part of the iris.
 f The other long artery.
 g Its branch, inserted into the ring.
 h Another of the same, inserted into the circle.
 i The ciliary circle.
 k The anterior artery, inserted into the circle.
 l Another of the same.
 m The crystalline lens.

FIGURE VII.

The Choroides removed, but in such a manner that the Ciliary Ligaments and Cornea may be preserved.

- a The optic nerve.
 b The central artery of the retina.
 c The ocular artery.
 d The choroid coat opened.
 e Part of the sclerotica.
 f The ciliary processes.
 g The retina, which is here imperfectly represented as extending to the lens.
 h Streaks formed by the ciliary processes.
 i The central artery of the retina.

FIGURE VIII.

Almost the same with the Seventh;—but the Cornea, and Ciliary Processes removed, so that the Crystalline Lens and Retina only remain.

- d f g i As in Figure VII.
 k The crystalline lens, and its anterior plain surface.
 l Streaks formed by the ciliary processes.

FIGURE IX.

The three Coats of the Eye removed on one side, that the Humours may be seen in their natural situation.

- a The optic nerve.
 b The three coats of the eye turned back.
 c The vitreous humours.
 d The crystalline lens.

e The

- e The retina lying under the vitreous humour.
- f The anterior termination of the retina, according to the author.
- g The posterior and striated part of the ciliary processes.
- h The plaits of the ciliary processes, with white radii.
- ii The place where, on each side of the lens, the white rays appear at a distance from it.
- k The pupil.

FIGURE X.

The Veins of the Eye.

- A A portion of the upper Eye-lid slightly delineated.
- B The lacrymal gland.
- C The musculus abductor.
- D The back-part of the levator muscle cut through.
- E The fore-part.
- F The posterior part of the levator palpebræ cut off.
- G The fore-part.
- H The superior oblique muscle, with the trochlea.
- I The optic nerve entering the foramen opticum.
- K The fourth pair of nerves.
- L The first branch of the fifth pair of nerves.
- a The trunk of the ophthalmic vein entering its receptacle.
- b The small posterior ethmoidal vein.
- c A small branch from the optic nerve.
- d The little upper ciliary vein.
- e Three twigs coming out of the sclerotica.
- f Small branches from the sclerotica.
- g The lower muscular branch.
- h The lacrymal branch.
- i An anastomatic branch between the lacrymal and inferior.
- k The trunk passing above the bulb.
- l A small branch from the musculus levator.
- m The interior branch.
- n A branch of the trunk, from
- o The anastomatic branch between the trunk and lacrymal branch.
- p The anterior ciliary vein.
- q The anterior ethmoidal vein.
- r A trunk going out of the orbit, communicating with
- f The superior palpebral, and with
- t The nasal vein.
- u The small anterior ciliary vein, entering the muscular branch, after perforating the sclerotica.

FIGURE XI.

The Structure of the Iris and Ciliary Nerves, the Eye being somewhat magnified.

- a The optic nerve.
- b The tunica sclerotica turned back.
- c, &c. The ciliary nerves; the largest divided anteriorly into branches.
- d Others smaller, with scarcely any branches.
- e e Two of the veins of the eye, commonly called Vasa Vorticosa, slightly delineated.
- f A hole in the sclerotica, through which the vein passes.
- g A smaller vein.
- h The ciliary circle.
- i The larger ring of the iris.
- k The serpentine parallel fibres of the iris.
- l The larger fibres joined among themselves by arches, of which a great number constitute the smaller circle of the iris.
- m The smaller anterior ring of the iris.
- n Straight fibres, stretching from the convexity of the arches to the pupil.
- o The pupil.

FIGURE XII.

Veins of the Choroides and Iris.

- a The sheath of the optic nerve cut off from the dura mater, and turned back.
- b The optic nerve.
- c The central vein emerging from the substance, and then running along the surface of the optic nerve.
- d d d The four corners of the sclerotica turned back.

PART III.

- e e e The angles of the cornea.
- f f f A black circle, which distinguishes the cornea from the sclerotica.
- g g g Small holes of the sclerotica near the cornea, for the passage of the anterior ciliary arteries and veins.
- h A larger hole for the vorticosæ vein.
- ii Two other larger vorticosæ vessels, divided on each side into numerous branches.
- k Small branches going backward, of which some meet with
- ll The posterior ciliary veins perforating the sclerotica, near the insertion of the optic nerve.
- m The anterior small branches going to the iris.
- n The smaller vorticosæ vessel, less elegant.
- o The small intermediate accessory vein, joined with both the larger vorticosæ vessels, divided into many branches.
- p The long ciliary little vein.
- q The ciliary nerve, the perpetual companion of the long small vein.
- r Two small branches, into which the long ciliary vein is divided below the ciliary circle.
- f f The three small anterior ciliary veins cut off.
- t t The lateral branches, by which the small veins, passing out of the choroides into the iris, communicate with each other.
- u The small serpentine parallel veins of the iris.
- x The anterior lamella of the iris turned back.

FIGURE XIII.

The Nerves of the Bulb and Muscles of the Eye.

- A The bulb of the Eye.
- B The lacrymal gland.
- C The musculus abductor.
- D The levator muscle.
- E The levator palpebræ.
- F The depressor Muscle.
- G The adductor muscle.
- H The obliquus superior.
- I The trochlea.
- K Part of the superior oblique muscle.
- L The course of the carotid in its receptacle.
- M The carotid penetrating into the cavity of the skull.
- N The ocular artery derived from the carotid.
- a The optic nerve passing through its hole.
- b The fifth pair of nerves in the cavity of the skull.
- c The third branch of the fifth pair of nerves.
- d The second branch of the same.
- e The first branch.
- f The frontal branch of the first branch e, again divided into two.
- g The nasal branch of the first branch e.
- h h Small ciliary branches of the branch g, proceeding above the nerve.
- i The lacrymal branch of the branch e.
- k The fifth pair of nerves.
- l The sixth pair of nerves, double in its receptacle
- m The double root of the intercostal nerve, from the sixth pair.
- n The insertion of the sixth pair into the adducens muscle.
- o The trunk of the third pair of nerves.
- p The upper and smaller branch of the third pair.
- q Small branches of the branch p, to the atollens muscle.
- r A small branch of the branch p, to the levator palpebræ.
- f The inferior and larger branch of the third pair of nerves.
- t A branch of the branch f, to the adducens muscle.
- u A branch of the branch f, to the depressens muscle.
- x A branch of the branch f, to the obliquus inferior.
- y The ophthalmic ganglion, loosed from its connection with the optic nerve, and turned outward, that the division of the third pair of nerves may appear.
- z The shorter root of the ophthalmic ganglion, from the nerve of the obliquus inferior.
- 1. The longer root of the ganglion, from the nasal branch of the fifth pair.
- 2. The upper bundle of ciliary nerves, formed by four little nerves in this place.
- 3. The lower bundle.
- 4. A small branch of the lower bundle a little to the outside of the rest.

M

5. A

5. A small branch to each twig, derived from the nasal nerve, inserted at the outside of the optic nerve, ascending below the upper bundle.
6. The lower interior ciliary nerve of the lower bundle.

FIGURE XIV.

The Ophthalmic Ganglion, with the Small Ciliary Nerves.

- A The attollens muscle turned a little round, that its lower surface, in which the nerve is inserted, may appear.
B The levator palpebræ.
C The fleshy portion of the trochlearis.
D The tendon of the trochlearis, with the trochlea.
E A portion of the musculus adducens, with a branch of the third pair of nerves.
F A portion of the depressens, with a nervous branch inserted into it.
G The abducens muscle seen on its internal surface.
H The insertion of the obliquus inferior.
I A portion of the upper eye-lid slightly delineated.
a The optic nerve.
b The fourth pair of nerves cut off.
c The sixth pair of nerves inserted into its muscle.
d The third pair of nerves.
e The upper branch.
f f Twigs of the branch e, to the attollens muscle.
g A branch of the branch e, to the levator palpebræ.
h The lower branch of the third pair of nerves.
i A branch to the depressens.
k A branch to the adducens muscle, both slightly delineated.
l A branch to the obliquus superior muscle.
m The frontal branch of the fifth pair of nerves cut off.
n The frontal branch of the same.
o o Two small ciliary nerves derived from the nasal.
p The ophthalmic ganglion, annexed to the exterior side of the optic nerve.
q The longer root, from the nasal branch of the fifth pair.
r The shorter root, from the nerve l, of the oblique inferior muscle.
f The upper bundle of small ciliary nerves, composed of three small nerves.
t The lower and larger bundle.
u A Twig always bent outwards, and passing by a long circuit to the bulb.
x The lower and inner branch of this bundle, inserted into each branch derived from the nasal.

FIGURE XV.

The Membranula Coronæ Ciliaris, by the assistance of which the Crystalline Lens is joined with the Vitreous humour, and the Canal of Petit inflated.

- A The vitreous humour.
b The crystalline lens.
c A serrated ring composed of a black pigment, laid upon the anterior part of the vitreous humour and corona ciliaris.

- d d Small vesicles, in which the membranula coronæ ciliaris is elevated by air blown into it.
e A small perforation by which the air was introduced.

FIGURE XVI. XVII.

An Artery of the Crystalline Lens conspicuous in its Posterior Surface.

- Figure I. Of its natural size.
Figure II. Magnified by a microscope.

FIGURE XVIII. XIX. XX.

Three Figures of the Crystalline Lens, from subjects of different ages.

- Figure 18. From a child newly born.
Figure 19. From a child of some years, and
Figure 20. From a grown up person of about twenty years of age, by which it appears, that the younger the person is, the more convex is the lens.

FIGURE XXI.

The Crystalline Lens, which, when macerated in Water, begins to split into Triangular Scales.

FIGURE XXII.

The Glandulæ Sebacæ Meibomianæ, seen from the Posterior Surface of the Eye-lids.

- a The tarsus of the upper eye-lid.
b The tarsus of the lower eye-lid.
c The inner canthus.
d d Glandular plexus which are commonly called Meibomian, or Sebaceous glands.
e e The orifices of these plexuses, in the edge of the eye-lids.

FIGURE XXIII.

The insertion of the Levator Palpebræ Superioris.

- a The internal canthus of the eye.
b The lower eye-lid.
c The aponeurosis of the levator muscle of the eye-lid.
d The Meibomian glands, seen through the aponeurosis.

FIGURE XXIV.

The Passages of the Tears.

- a The orifices of the sebaceous glands.
b The membrana semi-lunaris before the lacrymal caruncle.
c The caruncula lacrymalis.
d The puncta lacrymalis.
e e The two lacrymal ducts, near the nasal sac, joined together.
f The lacrymal sac.

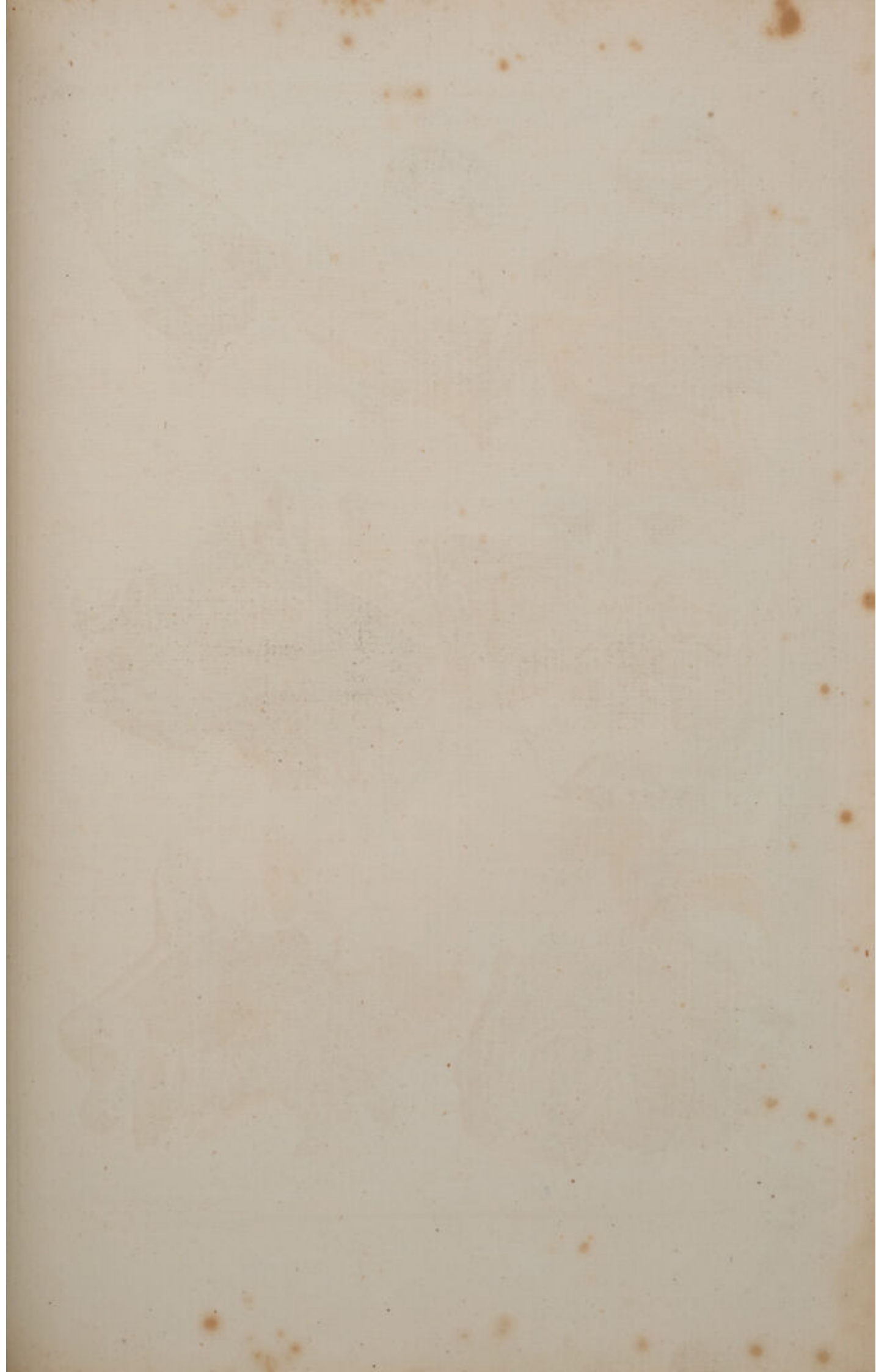


Fig. 2.



Fig. 1.



Fig. 7.



Fig. 4.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.

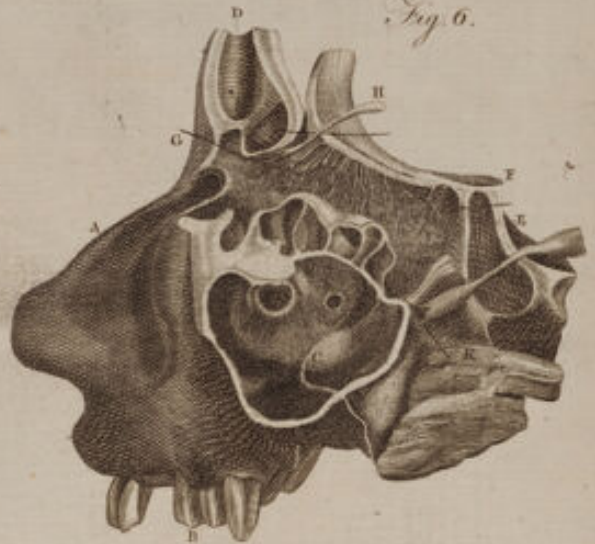


Fig. 8.



Fig. 9.



T H E
Twenty-Ninth Anatomical Table

O F T H E
H U M A N B O D Y
E X P L A I N E D.

FIGURE I.

REPRESENTS the Left Eye.

- a The internal angle of the palpebræ, in which is the caruncula lacrymalis.
- b The membrana semi-lunaris of a reddish colour, partly seen, together with the caruncula, and margins of the palpebræ, as much of them as this natural position of the eye-lids admits: This membrane, though it corresponds neither in use nor size, answers in its situation to that of the membrana nictitans of Brutes.
- c That portion of the margin of the upper eye-lid in which the prominence is situated, in the extremity of which prominence is the punctum lacrymale.

FIGURE II.

Shews the Palpebræ of the Right Eye, viewed from the Posterior or Interior part, and the Glandulæ Meibomiannæ of the same, besides the Caruncula, and Puncta Lacrymalia, and passages by which these reach to the Nostriis.

- A A The interior coat of the palpebræ.
- B The cilia.
- C The upper tarsus, with its sebaceous glands, each terminating in a peculiar small foramen at the margin of the eye-lid.
- D The under tarsus with similar glands.
- E E The puncta lacrymalia, each in a peculiar prominence, and continued into their passages.
- F The ductus major, into which these two passages run; and also that oblong tubercle, which is placed between each passage: It is called the Caruncula Lacrymalis, which is pulled backward and outward, and is covered with small tubercles, from which very fine and short hairs stick out.
- G The continuation of the same ductus major open in the cavity of the nose,
- H A small portion of the coat of which is left around it.

FIGURE III.

Represents the Upper Eye-lid of the Right Side, with the Glandula Innominata GALENI, or Lacrymal Gland.

- a The inner side of the upper eye-lid.
- p The two puncta lacrymalia, into which the different ends of a bit of wire are introduced.
- b Part of the under eye-lid.
- c The external canthus.

- d The thicker conglomerated part of the lacrymal gland.
- e A number of smaller lacrymal glands, lying between d, and the conjunctiva, which, for distinction's sake, are called (by our author), Glandulæ Lacrymales congregatæ.
- f Four bristles introduced into the ducts of the lacrymal gland.
- g One of these ducts, into which quicksilver was injected, which is hid where it passes between the glandulæ congregatæ e, but appears again, where it comes out of the glandula innominata, composed of three branches.
- h A part of the tunica conjunctiva, at which, before the preparation was immersed in spirits, the orifices of two or three very small lacrymal ducts could be perceived.

FIGURE IV.

Represents the Like Parts on the Left Side, viewed from the upper and outer side.

- a The outer side of the tunica conjunctiva of the left eye.
- b c d d e e The same as in figure 3.
- f The artery of the lacrymal gland injected.
- g The end of a bristle put into one of the lacrymal ducts h, after the duct had been injected with quicksilver.
- i i Two branches joining to compose the duct h.

FIGURE V.

Shews an Anterior Section of the Head, dissected almost perpendicularly from the Base of the Cranium, to the first Dentes Molares.

- A A Part of the os frontis forming the anterior base of the cranium.
- B B The frontal sinuses, very large, open on both sides.
- c The process of the sphenoid bone, rising like a spine along the middle of its internal surface.
- d The foramen situated in the interval lying between this process, and Crista Galli: Though this foramen was of a circular figure, yet as it is here viewed obliquely, it appears elliptical.
- e The process of the os ethmoides, frequently called Crista Galli.
- f f The ethmoid sinuses.
- G G The orbits.
- H H The maxillary sinuses.
- i i The septum nasi.
- k The thickest part of the same septum.
- ll The right and left cavity of the nose, with a bristle in each, pointing out, rather than giving a distinct view of the foramina Stenosis into which they are fixed.
- m A place in the anterior region of the palate, to which there is a passage from these foramina Stenosis.

Some

Some way above n n, at the outer side of the ossa turbinata inferiora, are seen the orifices of each of the large lacrymal ducts.

- o o The ossa turbinata inferiora.
p p Ossa turbinata superiora.
q q Ossa turbinata suprema, or minima.

FIGURE VI.

Represents the distribution of the Branches of the First, or Olfactory Pair of Nerves, and of the Nasal Branch of the Fifth Pair, upon the Membrane of the Nose.

- A The ridge of the nose.
B The teeth of the left side.
C The left antrum maxillare cut open.
D The left frontal sinus cut open.
E The left sphenoidal sinus cut open.
F G The ends of a bristle passed between the membrane which lines the left side of the nose, above the upper part of the os spongiosum superius, (from which the bone has been cut off), and the branches of the first pair, or olfactory nerves. These branches join and separate again repeatedly, forming a very elegant net-work on the outside of the membrane, or between it and the bones.
H Represents the nasal branch of the first branch of the fifth pair of nerves, ending partly in the septum narium, and partly in the membrane which lines the outer side of the nose.
I The nasal branch of the second branch of the fifth pair of nerves.
K Its division into branches, which are dispersed on the membrane which lines the outer side of the nose.

FIGURE VII.

This Figure represents a principal part of the Nasal Branch of the First Branch of the Fifth Pair, ending on the Septum Narium.

FIGURE VIII.

The Olfactory, or First Pair of Nerves, as they are seen upon the Membrane of the Septum Narium.

The Bony Septum is removed to expose the Nerves of the right Nostril, as they pass at first between the Membrane and Bone.

- A The os frontis.
B The frontal sinus.
C The cartilaginous part of the septum narium.
* * * * The cut edge from which the septum has been separated all around.
D The surface of the common skin, where it is lost in the membrane of the nose.
E The upper lip.

F Part of the alveolar process of the maxillary bone next the symphysis.

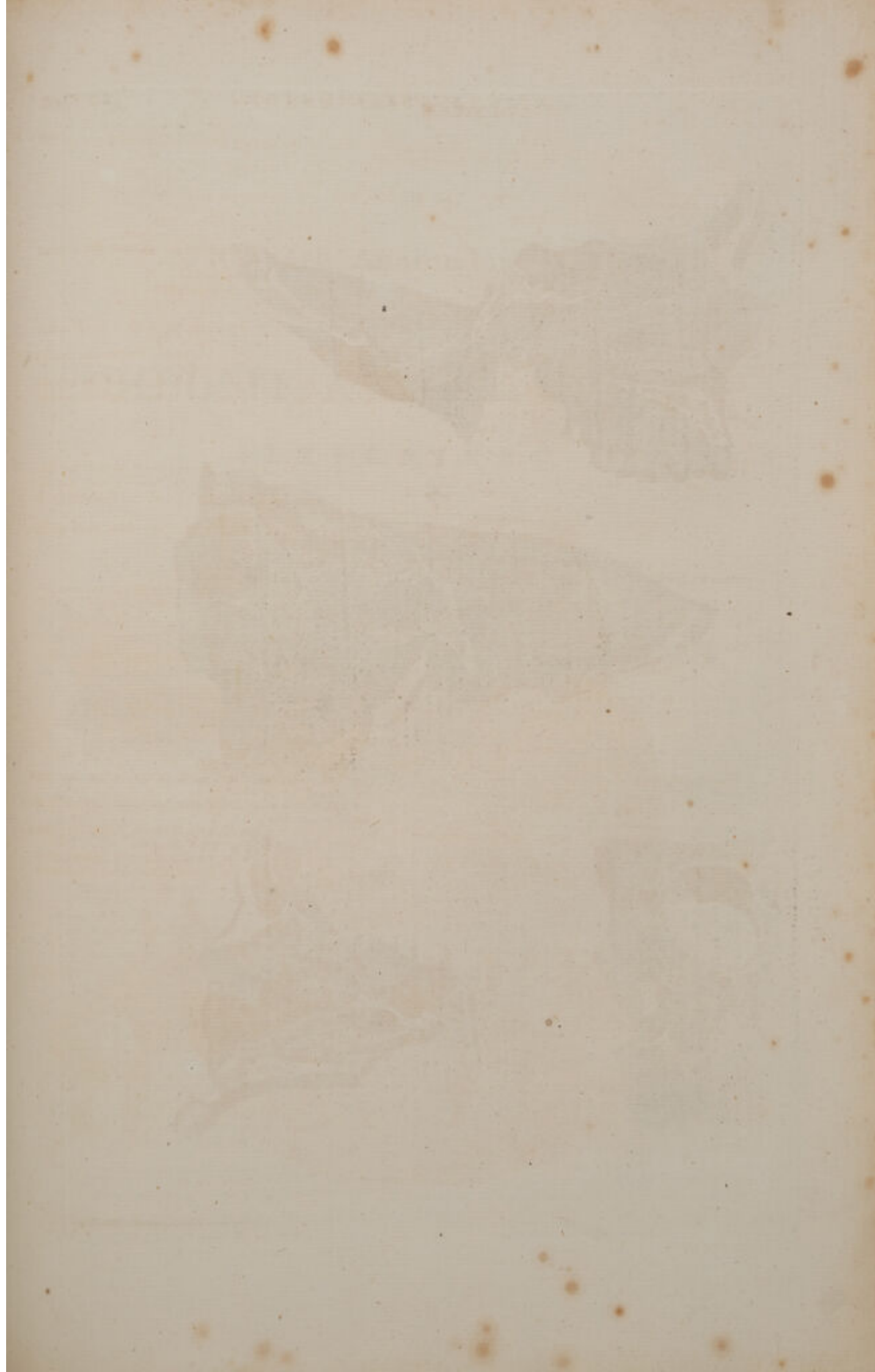
- G The roof of the mouth.
H The bony palate.
I The uvula, and palatum molle.
K The upper part of the fauces.
L The opening of the eustachian tube.
M The cuneiform process of the os occipitis.
N The inside of the cuneiform process, near the foramen magnum occipitale.
O The posterior clinoid process.
P The sphenoid sinus, with its septum.
Q The sella turcica.
R The crista galli.
S S The membrane of the right nostril, which lined the septum; the septum being removed.
T A branch of the fifth pair of nerves, which comes through the foramen commune, sphenopalatinum.
U U U The first pair of nerves, having passed through the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone, ramifying on the membrane of the septum.

FIGURE IX.

The Olfactory, or first pair of Nerves, as they are seen upon the membranes of the nose, which covers the turbinated bones;—the exterior part of the Face being removed.

This engraving was taken from the same head as Figure VIII.

- A The os frontis.
B The os nasi.
C The cartilaginous and membranous part of the nose.
D The ala nasi, with the skin left on.
E The septum narium.
F The upper lip.
G Section of the upper lip.
H H H The alveolar process of the superior maxillary bone.
I Part of the antrum.
K The os occipitis.
L The body of the sphenoid bone.
M The groove made by the carotid artery.
N The posterior clinoid process.
O The sphenoid sinus.
P The crista galli.
Q The membrane of the nose.
R The membrane a little more convex, where the inferior turbinated bone is situated.
S The same, where the superior turbinated bone is situated.
T The branch of the fifth pair of nerves, which was supposed to be lost on the membrane of the nose.
U U U The trunk of the first pair of nerves, which is afterwards lost upon that part of Sneider's membrane which covers the turbinated bones.



T H E

Thirtieth Anatomical Table

O F T H E

H U M A N B O D Y

E X P L A I N E D.

FIGURE I.

THE Right Portion of the Base of the Head, divided from the Septum Narium, by a perpendicular Section, proceeding in a straight direction from before, backward.

A Part of the os frontis, which is in the space between the eye-brows.

a A great deal of diploe there.

b The lamina which separates the diploe from the frontal sinus.

c The anterior thick lamina of the os frontis.

d The posterior thin lamina, called *Varea*.

e Suture dividing the os frontis from the os maxillare superius.

B The part of the superior maxillary bone called the Nasal process.

C The interior part of the same bone, which forms the middle passage of the nostrils, painted with vessels, which arise from those of the os spongiosum inferius.

D Part of the same bone, which forms the origin of the lower passage of the nostrils.

E The alveolar part.

f The diploe of this part.

F Dens incisivus. The other teeth are the dens caninus and dentes molares.

G Descending or alveolar part of the ossicous palate.

H The upper part of the palate or cœlum.

I The uncus of the os sphenoides.

K The ala pterygoidea interna.

L The tube, with some part of the membrane which surrounds the fauces preserved.

M The spinous process of the os multiforme.

N Part of the os temporum forming the anterior wall of the meatus auditorius.

O O O Part of the os occipitis.

P The mammillary process of the os temporum.

Q Some part of the os occipitis, in the cavity of the cranium.

R Section of the cuneiform process, into which the os occipitis and multiforme run.

S Posterior process of the fella equina.

T Right part of the anterior processes of the same.

V The whole right sphenoid sinus opened.

g One half of the orifice, by which it opens into the posterior and upper passage of the nostrils.

X That part of the os sphenoides which shuts up the sinus above, and below hangs over the back-part of the fauces.

Y A portion of the os cribrosum, which completes the ethmoid cells.

PART III.

Z The adjacent portion of the os frontis.

h The wall of the ethmoidal cell, principally of the anterior, entire.

i The lower part of the right frontal sinus.

k A portion of the left frontal sinus.

l The first free or open part of the ethmoid cell.

m The wall by which it is separated from the second.

n The second ethmoid cell divided at the middle, by

o A half-partition.

p The third ethmoid cell.

q The partition by which it is separated from the second.

r Part of the os cribrosum, which completes the third cell below.

s The process of the os ethmoides.

t The excretory orifice of the third ethmoid cell.

u The last and upper passage of the nostrils.

x The mouth of the ethmoid cell, of an unusual appearance.

y The nasal vessels in that foramen through which they pass from the sphenomaxillary fissure to the nostrils.

z Part of the os cuneiforme.

1. The upper, inner, and entire part of the os spongiosum superius.

2. Part of the same bone resembling the shell of a snail.

3. Its anterior obtuse, and

4. Posterior acute extremity.

5. The middle passage of the nostrils.

6. The lamina descendens of the os spongiosum superius.

7. A part before it, by which the membrane of the maxillary sinus is completed,

8. And the posterior part, also membranous.

9. Part of the palate bone, which shuts up that sinus.

10. Os spongiosum inferius.

11. The anterior extremity.

12. The posterior extremity.

13. The feat of the opening of the lacrymal duct.

14. The lowest passage of the nostrils.

FIGURE II.

The Anterior part of the Bones of the Head, which is taken off by one longitudinal Section by which it is separated from the Septum, and by another Transverse Section by which it is separated from the Posterior part. The two surfaces of this Figure are delineated. The inner belongs to the internal part of the Nostrils, and agrees with the Anterior part of the former Figure, excepting that the Pituitary Membrane is wholly preserved.

N

A The

- A The anterior lamina of the os frontis.
 B The posterior.
 C The frontal sinus.
 D The orifice of the frontal sinus by which it opens into the first ethmoid cell.
 E E The first ethmoid cell.
 F Part of its internal wall, (fig. I. h).
 G The nasal process of the upper maxillary bone.
 H A section of the os spongiosum.
 I The wall of the middle passage of the nostrils, by which it is separated from the superior appendix of the maxillary process.
 K That appendix which is continued to V, with the maxillary sinus.
 L M The internal wall of the orbit. Part of it, as far as L, belongs to the os ethmoides,
 M Part to the upper maxillary bone.
 N An ossous wall terminating the appendix of the maxillary sinus.
 O O O Cells in the thickness of the upper maxillary bone and its orbital part, not yet described. The uppermost of these opens into the anterior or first ethmoid cell.
 P A section of the orbit.
 Q Part of the orbit belonging to the os frontis.
 R Part belonging to the os male.
 S The outside of the maxillary sinus.
 T The cavity of the maxillary sinus.
 V The foramen by which it is continued, with its appendix.
 X The ossous bridge by which this appendix is separated from the maxillary sinus, but so as to communicate with the cavity.
 Y A section of the os spongiosum inferius.
 Z The partition by which the maxillary sinus is separated from the cavity of the nostrils.
 a The orifice of the lacrymal duct.
 b The lowest passage of the nostrils.
 c The middle.
 d The thickness of the upper jaw-bone.
 e Part of the palate.
 f The lateral dens incisivus.
 g Dens caninus.
 h h The two anterior molares.

FIGURE III.

The Posterior and larger part of the left half of the Bones of the Head, of which there are also two surfaces, the Anterior and Internal. The one is adapted to and corresponds with the Posterior part of the former Figure; the other completes the cavity of the Nostrils.

The Anterior Structure.

- A Part of the os frontis.
 B B Part of the os maxillare inferius.
 C Part of the os male.
 D Part of the os multiforme.
 E The inferior orbital fissure.
 F F F The three dentes molares postici.
 G The sinus Highmori opened.
 H The partition by which it is separated from the nostril.
 I The wall between the appendix of the maxillary sinus and nostril.
 K The appendix of the maxillary sinus. (fig. II. I K.)
 L L L The orbital cells, (fig. II. O O.)
 M Their communication with the first ethmoidal cell.
 N The partition between the first and second cells of the os ethmoides.
 O The wall of the orbit.

- P The partition between the orbital cells and the appendix of the sinus Highmori.
 Q A section of the os spongiosum superius,
 R And of the os spongiosum inferius.

The Internal Surface of this Figure.

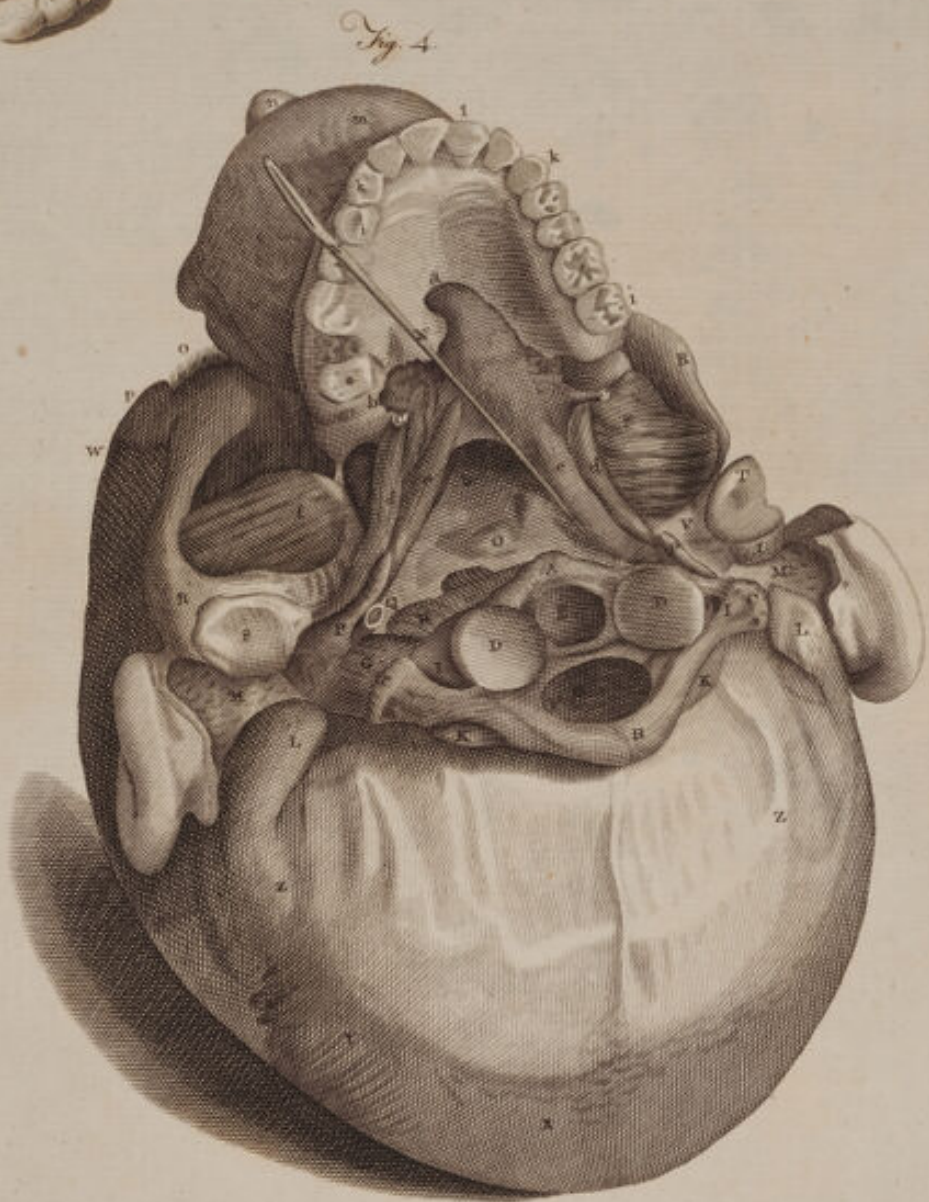
- S The second ethmoidal cell.
 T The wall which closes the third.
 V The surface of the os spongiosum inferius, which respects the septum narium.
 X The same in the os superius.
 Y Its posterior extremity.
 a The lowest passage of the nostril.
 b The middle.
 c The uppermost.
 d A great part of the sphenoid sinus of the left side.
 e Part of the same sinus on the right.
 f The division of the sinuses.
 g The os spongiosum supremum of Morgagni.
 h Part of the fourth ethmoidal cell.
 i A portion of it open.
 k A duct from the left sphenoid sinus to the nostrils.
 l The posterior process of the sella equina.
 m The anterior.
 n Part of the cavity of the cranium.
 o o o The thickness and diploe of the os multiforme, seen in various places.
 p The cuneiform process of the pterygoid wing.
 q The external wing.
 r The mouth of the eustachian tube.
 s Part of the fauces contiguous to the nostrils.
 t The styiform process.
 u The mammillary process.
 x The condyle of the os occipitis.
 y Foramen for the ninth pair of nerves.
 z A prominent line in that bone.
 1. The os petrosum.
 2. The anterior semicircular canal.
 3. The posterior.
 4. The foramen auditorium.
 5. The osseous margin of the palate.
 6. Margin of the Membrana Schneideriana.

FIGURE IV.

The left surface of the Septum Narium.

- A The os frontis and diploe.
 B Part of the frontal sinus.
 C The Crista Galli.
 D Part of the os planum on the left side, which is free of ethmoid cells.
 E The foramina cribrosa.
 F The lamina of the ethmoid bone which forms the septum narium.
 G The place where it is joined with the Vomer.
 H The Vomer.
 I The cartilaginous part of the septum.
 K Part of the upper jaw-bone.
 L L The interior incisivi.
 M The posterior line of the vomer, covered with a membrane.
 N Part of the cuneiform process.
 O Part of the left sphenoid sinus belonging to the part (fig. III. e.)
 P The posterior clinoid process.
 Q The anterior.
 R The sella turcica.
 S S Portions of the septum between the two sphenoid sinuses.
 T Margin between that sinus and the nostrils.





T H E

Thirty-first Anatomical Table

O F T H E

H U M A N B O D Y

E X P L A I N E D.

THE EAR, &c.

FIGURE I.

A A The external margin of the outward ear, called Helix, and Capreolus, from its tortuous structure.

B B Anthelix auriculæ.

C Hircus auriculæ, by some called Antitragus.

D E These letters circumscribe the concha. D The tragus auriculæ, below which is the lobe.

F The atollens auriculæ muscle, deriving its origin, which is partly fleshy and partly membranous, from above the temporal muscle, and descending over it to its insertion into the superior part of the cartilage of the root of the auricle.

G H H The retrahens auriculæ muscle, arising from the mastoid process. The whole muscle is here expressed much larger than life.

I I Part of the parotid gland adhering to the external ear.

K L L The excretory ducts arising from that gland, and forming the ductus salivaris superior.

M Portion of the superior salival duct.

F The foramen magnum, through which the medulla spinalis passes.

G A small muscle, which, from its situation, is called by the author, Rectus Lateralis.

H The rectus anterior minor muscle.

I I Perforations in the transverse processes of the first vertebra, through which the trunks of the vertebral arteries and veins pass.

K K The trunks of the vertebral arteries, in their contorted passage between the transverse processes of the first vertebra, and foramen magnum, F, of the os occipitis.

L L The mamillary process.

M M Cartilages of the meatus auditorius.

N N A probe inserted into the Meatus a palato ad aurem.

O The glandular membrane, continued from the foraminarium to the inside of the fauces.

P P The styloid process.

Q The carotid artery, cut off near its entry into the os petrosum.

R R Inferior parts of the ossa jugalia.

S A cartilaginous body in the depression of the os temporum, where the processus condyliformis of the lower jaw is articulated.

T The same intermediate cartilage of the articulation raised.

V The smooth sinus in the temporal bone, which received the last-mentioned cartilage.

t Part of the mucilaginous gland of this articulation, adhering to the above-mentioned cartilage.

W The upper part of the temporal bone cut off.

X The os occipitis in like manner sawed off.

Y The occipitalis muscle.

Z Z The thinner part of the os occipitis, where the muscles of the head are inserted.

a The Uvula, supported by the probe N N, inserted into the Iter a palato ad aurem.

b Small glands which appear on cutting off the fauces.

c c The extremities of the pterygoid process.

d d The spheno-ptyergo-staphylini muscles, so called from their origin, progress, and insertion.

e e The spheno-staphylini.

f The musculus pterygoideus externus.

g The musculus pterygoideus internus.

h Some appearance of the septum narium backwards.

i i The dentes molares.

k k The canini.

l The incisores.

m The glands of the lips, as they appear in the inside of the upper lip.

n The tip of the nose.

o The eye-lashes.

FIGURE II.

Represents the superior part of the Auricle cut off.

A The skin, &c. divided from the hairy scalp, and freed from the cranium.

B The internal, or hind-part of the ear next the skull.

C The inferior part of the auricle.

D The meatus auditorius.

E The thickness of its cartilage.

FIGURE III.

Represents the Ramifications of the Salival Duct injected with wax, and freed from the Parotid Gland.

A The trunk of the salival gland, cut off at its passage over the masseter muscle.

B B C The ramifications of the salival duct exposed.

FIGURE IV.

The Base of the Skull, the first Vertebra of the Neck, various Muscles, and other parts remaining on it.

A B C C D D The first vertebra of the neck: A Its anterior part, behind which the tooth-like process of the second vertebra is placed: B Its posterior part, wanting the spinous process: C C The transverse processes: D D Two processes of the first vertebra, which move laterally on the corresponding processes on the upper part of the second vertebra of the neck.

E A cavity immediately behind the fore-part of the first vertebra, furnished with a strong ligament, backwards next the medulla spinalis, in which the tooth-like process of the second vertebra is received.

T H E

T H E

Thirty-second Anatomical Table

O F T H E

H U M A N B O D Y

E X P L A I N E D.

FIGURE I.

REPRESENTS the Ear in its natural situation.

- A B C D The Ear.
 A B C Its three folds.
 D The end or lobe of the ear.
 E The concha. Near E, the orifice of the auditory passage is seen.
 F The situation of the tympanum: The two dotted lines shew the length of the passage.
 G G The squamous part of the temporal bone.
 H The attollens aurem, which is here represented as lying upon the squamous part of the os temporis, because it is divested of the temporal muscle.—For a better view of this muscle, see Part I. Table I. C D.
 I The processus zygomaticus.
 K The processus styloides.

FIGURE II.

Represents the Ear reversed, to shew its second Muscle and its Integuments.

- A The ear reversed.
 B The retrahentes auris muscles, the fibres of which have been divested of their membranes, to render their origins and insertions the more distinct—See Plate 77. Figure IV. c c c.
 C The place where the second muscle is inserted, stripped of the skin.
 D The skin of the ear, furnished in the lower part with a little fat.
 E The cellular membrane.
 F The pars squamosa.
 G The processus mammillaris.

FIGURE III.

Represents the Arteries which are distributed on the fore-part of the Ear.

- A The external carotid, cut off above the angle of the jaw.
 B The branch which passes behind the ear.
 C The temporal artery.
 D A branch of this artery, which is distributed to the lobe of the ear.
 E A branch of an artery, which perforates the cartilage from

the back to the fore-part, and is distributed to the inside of the concha.

FIGURE IV.

Represents the back-part of the Ear, to shew the Arteries which are behind it.

- A The same trunk of the carotid.
 B D The branch which passes behind the ear, and furnishes it with many ramifications.—It is represented too large.
 C Branch which is distributed to the cells of the mammillary process.
 E The branch which passes through the cartilage, to be distributed to the inside of the concha.

FIGURE V.

Represents the Cartilage of the Ear, and the Cartilaginous passage, divested of all their Integuments.

- A The cartilage of the ear, with its folds.
 B The cartilaginous passage, somewhat flattened.
 C The part of the cartilage which forms the entrance of the passage, and which makes a projection at the fore-part of the concha.
 1. 2. 3. The three interruptions, or fissures, of the cartilaginous passage.

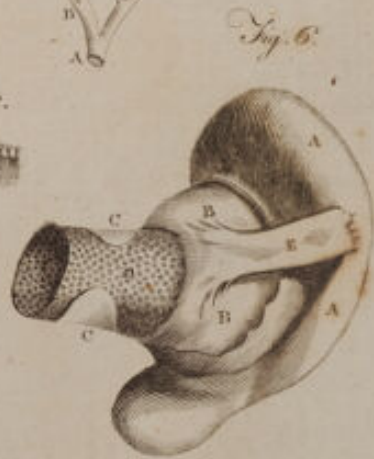
FIGURE VI.

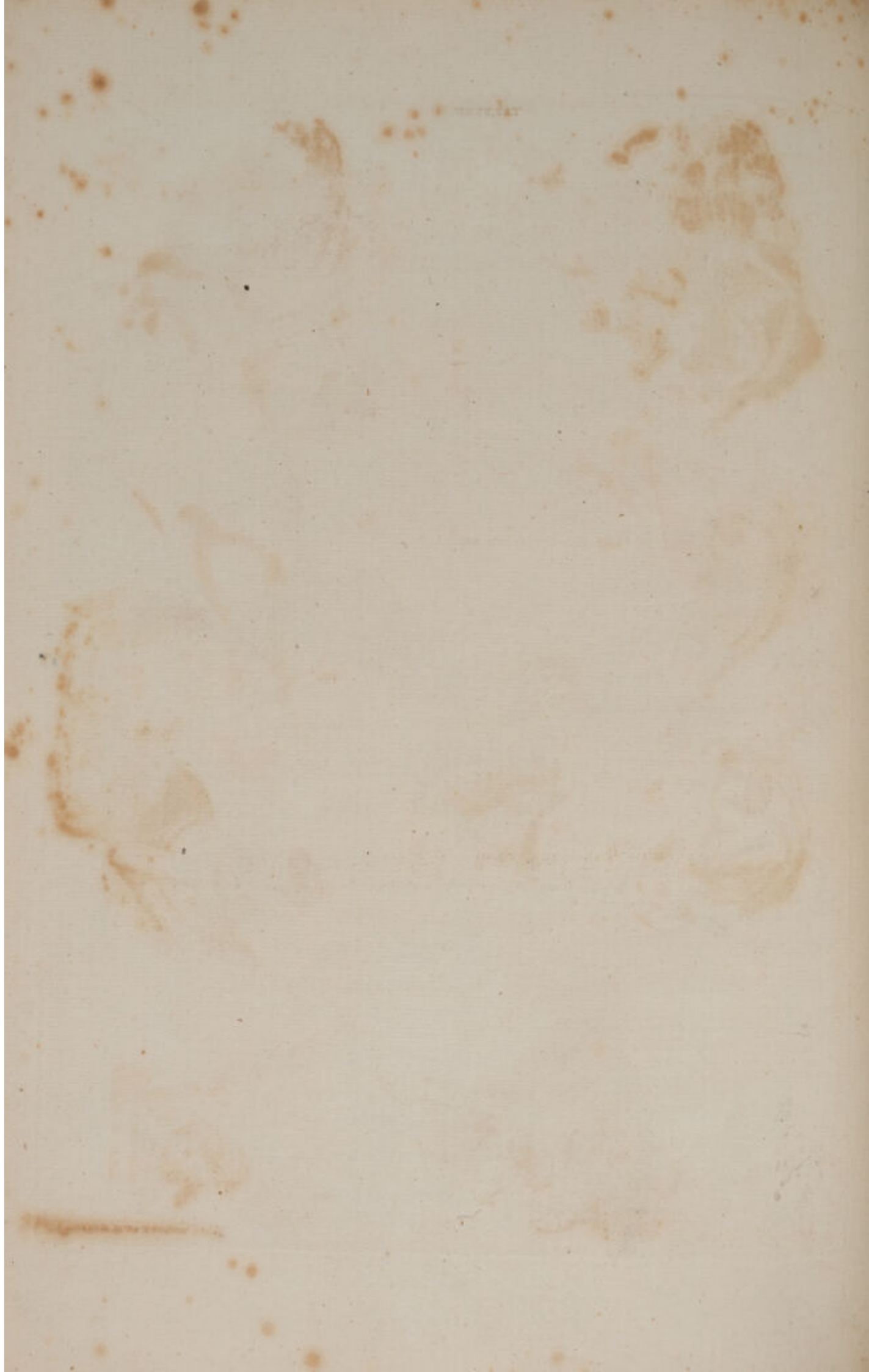
Represents the back-part of the Ear, and the upper part of the Cartilaginous Passage, and the Ligament which ties the Concha to the Temporal Bone.

- A A The back-part of the ear.
 B B The back-part of the concha, divested of the skin.
 C C The appendices which terminate the cartilage in the upper part.
 D The superior part of the passage, which is formed of a merely glandular membrane.
 E The ligament of the Ear reversed.

FIGURE VII.

Represents the Glandular Membrane which invests the Cartilaginous Passage. It appears in this place three times





times larger than nature, the better to distinguish the parts.

- A The exterior part of the glandular membrane.
- B The passage opened, in which the small hairs, and the orifices of the excretory ducts of the glands, called *Glandule Ceruminosæ*, are visible.

FIGURE VIII.

Represents the diameter of part of the Passage, to shew that the glands are half-buried in the thickness of the membrane: Some of them are drawn out, to point out more plainly how deep they are situated.

FIGURE IX.

Represents the *Os Temporis*.

- A The *pars squamosa*.
- B B The *processus zygomaticus*.

C The little cavity, into which the ligament of the ear is inserted.

- D The entrance of the bony passage of the ear.
- E The inequalities which are on that side of the entrance next the face.
- F The *membrana tympani in situ*.
- G The *processus mammillaris*.
- H The *processus styloides*.
- I The tube which incloses the internal carotid.
- K A small sinus, which is between the bony passage and the *pars squamosa*, through which the external muscle of the malleus penetrates into the tympanum.
- L The extremity of the bony part of the Eustachian tube.
- M The cavity which receives the condyloid process of the lower jaw.

FIGURE X.

Represents the Bony Passage taken off from the Temporal Bone.

T H E

Thirty-third Anatomical Table

O F T H E

H U M A N B O D Y

E X P L A I N E D.

FIGURE I.

REPRESENTS the Temporal Bone, twice as large as nature, in which all the squamous part is cut off, and only as much of the bony part taken away as was necessary to shew the Membrana Tympani bare.

- A The membrana tympani in its natural situation, viewed externally.
- B The handle of the malleus, which is joined to the back-part of this membrane.
- C The long branch of the incus, which appears across this membrane, but is at a little distance from it.
- D The head of the malleus.
- E The body of the incus, with its short branch F, which in this section appears plainly.
- G The bony passage, half of which is cut off.
- H The processus mammillaris.
- I The processus styloides.
- K The external muscle of the malleus in situ.
- L A punctured line, which shews the thin process of the malleus, into which this muscle is inserted.

FIGURE II.

Represents the Membrana Tympani, to shew the obliquity of its natural situation.

FIGURE III.

Represents the Membrana Tympani in the same view, and fixed in the extremity of the Bony Passage; it also shews in what manner the side of this Passage next the Face recedes, at the lower part, from the Membrana Tympani, and how it approaches insensibly nearer to it as it ascends.

- A A A The inside of the bony passage next the face.

FIGURE IV.

Represents a Lateral View of the Incus and Stapes in situ.

- A The body of the incus.
- B The short branch of the incus, which, in this situation, appears exactly in front.
- C Its long branch.
- D The head of the stapes, which is joined with the long branch of the incus, by the intervention of the os orbiculare.

FIGURE V.

Represents part of the Bones of the former Figure, four times larger than nature.

- A The beak of the long branch of the incus.
- B The os orbiculare.
- C The head of the stapes, with its cavity.

FIGURE VI.

Represents the Stapes, five times larger than nature.

- A The head of the stapes.
- B Its collum, or neck.
- C C Its branches, which are grooved upon the inside.
- D Its basis.
- E The membrane of the stapes.

FIGURE VII.

A similar View of the Basis of the Stapes.
D The basis of the stapes.

FIGURE VIII.

Represents the Stapes, with its Muscle, in situ.

- A The stapes.
- B Its muscle: The whole represented twice as large as nature.

FIGURE IX.

Represents the Officula, seen as if the Eye were placed posteriorly, or in that passage which penetrates into the Processus Mammillaris.

- A The body of the incus.
- B Its short branch, seen in front.
- C Its long branch.
- D The back-part of the handle of the malleus.
- E The upper part of the stapes.

FIGURE X.

Represents the Officula in situ, viewed from the opposite side, the Eye being placed in the posterior extremity of the Eustachian Tube.

A The



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 9.



Fig. 10.



Fig. 7.



Fig. 8.



Fig. 14.



Fig. 12.



Fig. 13.



Fig. 16.

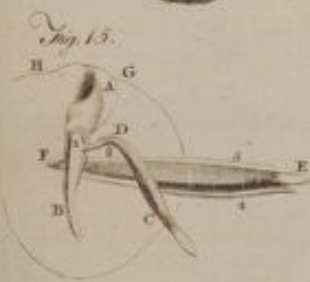


Fig. 20.



Fig. 18.

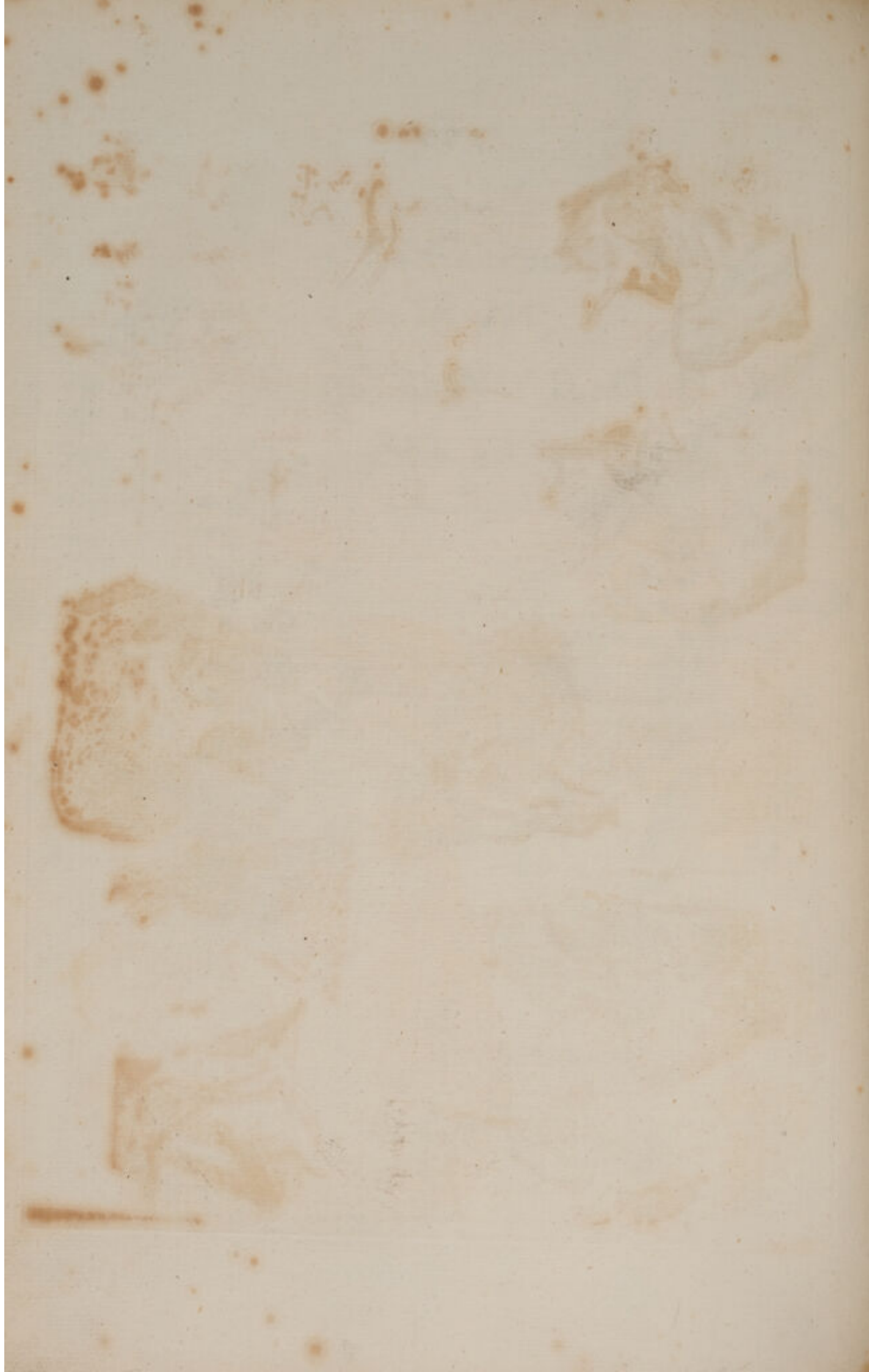


Fig. 21.



Fig. 19.





A The head of the malleus, which covers the body of the incus and its short branch.
 B The handle of the malleus.
 C The long branch of the incus.
 D The flaps seen laterally.—The virgula which crosses the ossicula is placed here, to distinguish which are situated before, and which behind, in these different views.

FIGURE XI.

Represents the same Bone as Figure I. and cut in the same manner. The whole is also twice as large as nature;—only, the membrana tympani is taken off, to shew the Ossicula in situ, and the inside of the Tympanum, with its contents.

A The malleus.
 B The incus.
 C The flaps seen in front, its head covered by the beak of the long branch of the incus, and its basis stopping up the fenestra ovalis.
 D The bottom of the tympanum, which is formed by the surface of the os petrosum.
 E The fenestra rotunda.
 F G The semi-canal, which incloses the internal muscle of the malleus,—the anterior part being seen without, and the posterior part within the tympanum.
 H I The bony part of the Iter a palato ad aurem, or Eustachian tube; half of it being cut off, to shew its cavity.
 i The end of the tube which incloses the muscle of the flaps.

FIGURE XII.

Represents the Incus, on that side where it is articulated with the Malleus.

A The body of the incus.
 B The short branch placed almost in front.
 1. The first cavity.
 2. The second.
 3. The eminence between the other two cavities.

FIGURE XIII.

Represents the Malleus, on the side where it is articulated with the Incus, to shew its eminences and cavity, which serve for its articulation.

A Its head.
 B Its handle.
 C The large process.
 1. The first eminence.
 2. The second.
 3. The cavity which is between them.

FIGURE XIV.

Represents the Malleus with two Muscles, the Eye being placed in the Eustachian Tube, to shew the extent of the two Muscles, particularly that of the Internal, which crosses the Tympanum in its progress to be joined to the Malleus.

A B The malleus.
 C The external muscle.
 D The internal muscle.

FIGURE XV.

Represents the circumference of the Tympanum, and the fore-part of the Malleus, with its Muscles, in situ.

A The head of the malleus.
 B The handle.
 C The external muscle of the malleus.
 D Its insertion.
 E The internal muscle.
 F The place where it bends to be inserted into the handle of the malleus, below the external muscle.
 G H The circumference of the tympanum.

1. The large process of the malleus seen in front.
 2. The thin process into which the external muscle is inserted.
 3. 4. The cellular coat of the internal muscle opened, to shew the muscle.

This figure serves to explain the manner in which two muscles of the malleus act, in the contraction and relaxation of the membrana tympani:—For their insertions make it easy to be conceived, that when the external muscle C D acts alone, the extremity of the handle, marked B, is drawn outwards, because the head of the malleus rests against the tympanum, at the part G;—but when the two muscles act together, the extremity of the malleus being drawn inwards, by the internal muscle E F, causes a tension in the membrana tympani; because the external muscle C D draws, or at least supports the head of the malleus, which does not rest against the tympanum at H, as it does at G.

FIGURE XVI.

Represents the Back-part of the Temporal Bone, with as much of it cut off as was necessary to shew the Membrana Tympani, upon which the back-part of the Malleus and Incus is seen,—with the small branch of a Nerve, called the Chorda Tympani, and the Tendon of the external Muscle of the Malleus, besides the cavity upon which the head of the Malleus, and the body of the Incus rests,—all in their natural situation.

A The back-part of the squamous process of the temporal bone.
 B The processus mammillaris in the same view.
 C C The os petrosum cut off.
 D The membrana tympani.
 E The malleus.
 F The incus, with its short branch, resting upon the entrance of the passage into the cells of the mastoid process.
 G The foramen of the auditory nerve.
 1. The tendon of the external muscle of the malleus.
 2. 3. The chorda tympani.

FIGURE XVII.

Likewise represents the Back-part of the Os Temporis, twice as large as nature, all the Squamous Process of which is taken away, and it is sawed from top to bottom in such a manner, that it is divided through the middle of the Mastoid Process: By this is shewn the Groove which receives the Membrana Tympani, and the place where this Groove is wanting: It also shews how the side of the Bony Passage next the Face grows flat near its bottom, and covers a part of the Membrana Tympani: And, lastly, it discovers all the Cells of the Mastoid Process.

A A The groove.
 a a The part where it is wanting.
 B The side of the bony passage next the face, which grows flat in this place.
 C The malleus.
 D The chorda tympani, which is drawn inwards, to shew how it passes over the external muscle.
 2. 3. The small sinus which is excavated out of the bone above the groove, and which serves as a pulley to the muscle.
 E The external muscle, which is also drawn inwards.
 F F The bony part of the Eustachian tube.
 G The passage which leads into the mastoid process.
 H H H The cells of the same process.

FIGURE XVIII.

Represents the Temporal Bone, twice as large as nature, the Squamous Process being removed, and part of the Bony passage taken away, and in general all the parts of the Tympanum which might obstruct the view of the Surface of the Os Petrosum, which makes one of the Parietes of the Tympanum.

A Part

- A Part of the bony passage.
 B The protuberance which is on the surface of the os petrosum, and which covers the lamina spiralis.
 C The fenestra ovalis.
 d The fenestra rotunda.
 e The bony canal which incloses the muscle of the stapes, from which the tendon is shewn extruded, to be inserted into the head of the stapes.
 f The canal which incloses the portio dura of the auditory nerve.
 g A punctured line to shew the circumference which the membrana tympani takes up, and the size of the tympanum.
 H I The semi-canal which incloses the internal muscle of the malleus.
 H That part of this semi-canal which is extruded from the tympanum.
 I The part which is in the tympanum.
 K Half of the bony passage which leads from the ear to the palate.

FIGURE XIX.

Represents the Temporal Bone nearly in the same view as the preceding Figure, but not larger than nature, to shew the stapes in situ and the Eustachian Tube in its natural direction.

- A The stapes in situ.
 B C The bony part of the canal.
 D Its cartilaginous part, which grows thicker and larger at its extremity.
 E Its membranous part turned back.

FIGURE XX.

Represents the Temporal Bone, twice as large as nature, all the Squamous Process being removed, and sawed perpendicularly down, a little distance before the Groove, to shew the depth of the Tympanum, and the Cells of the Mastoid Process, to discover their Vessels, and those which are spread upon the Membrane which lines the Tympanum.

- A A considerable artery, which is a branch from that of the dura mater.
 B A vein which is sent off at the entrance of the internal jugular, which is at the bottom of the tympanum.
 C The vessels which are sent off from the cells of the mastoid process to be distributed to the tympanum.

FIGURE XXI.

Represents the Right-side of the Upper Jaw, one third less than nature. All the upper part of the Cranium is taken off, and the rest cut perpendicularly through the middle of the Nose, to shew the Orifice of the Eustachian Tube.

- A A The cavity of the nose, with its lamina.
 B The bottom of the palate.
 C The orifice of the Eustachian tube.
 I Its cartilaginous side, which forms a border in the shape of a crescent.
 D The uvula cut through the middle.





T H E

Thirty-fourth Anatomical Table

O F T H E

H U M A N B O D Y

E X P L A I N E D.

FIGURE I.

REPRESENTS the Temporal Bone, twice as large as nature. It is prepared in such a manner as to shew the Cochlea and the Semicircular Canals in situ.

- A The vault of the vestibulum.
- B The fenestra ovalis marked by a punctured line.
- C The fenestra rotunda open.
- D The lamina spiralis marked by a punctured line, divested of the spiral canal which covers it, and of the membrane which connects it to the surface of this canal.

1. 2. 3. The three semicircular canals in their natural situation.

- 1. The superior.
 - 2. The middle.
 - 3. The inferior.
- The middle and inferior are open, to shew their cavities.

FIGURE II.

Represents the inside of the covering of the Cochlea taken off, to shew the Semi-oval Spiral Canal.

FIGURE III.

Represents the height of the Cochlea much larger than nature. To obtain this view of it, the fore-part of its covering only is taken off by a perpendicular Section: This shews how the Lamina makes two turns and a half round the Axis; how it is fixed to the surface of the Canal, which serves as an arch to it; and how the sides of this Canal, which are connected to the Axis, become as thin as the Lamina.

A The inferior portion of the vestibulum, left to shew how the lamina spiralis proceeds out of its cavity, and passes before the fenestra rotunda.

B The fenestra rotunda closed up by a thin membrane, like the membrana tympani.

1. 2. 3. The two circumvolutions and a half of the lamina spiralis round the axis.

4. 5. 6. The two turns and a half round the spiral canal.

FIGURE IV.

Represents the Lamina Spiralis separated from the surrounding bone, much larger than nature, with the Membrane which connects it to the surface of the Canal.

PART III.

- 1. 2. 3. The lamina spiralis.
- 4. 5. 6. The membrane which is fixed to it, and which is distinguished from it by a line which is drawn between both.

FIGURE V.

Represents the Axis much larger than nature, upon which the Traces of the Circumvolutions of the Lamina Spiralis and of the Spiral Canal are observable.

1. 2. 3. The traces of the windings of the lamina spiralis, which are perforated by a great many minute holes, affording a passage to the filaments of the auditory nerve.

5. 6. The traces of the side of the spiral canal.

FIGURE VI.

Represents the Cochlea standing, and half of it cut perpendicularly off, much like Figure III. excepting that here the Bone is entirely removed. This Figure is meant to illustrate the Third; and for its explanation, it is sufficient to remark, that the Lamina appears here disengaged from the surface of the Canal, that it may shew the inside of this same Canal, and how its sides are elongated, to be connected to the Axis.

FIGURE VII.

Represents the Vestibulum and the three Semicircular Canals laid open, to shew the distribution of their Vessels.

- a The branch of an artery which enters the vestibulum.
- b A ramification of this artery, which passes through the common orifice of the vestibulum, and which is distributed into the superior and inferior canals.
- c The small branch which belongs to the middle canal.

FIGURE VIII.

Represents the Arteries of the Cochlea, Vestibulum, and three Semicircular Canals.

- A The fenestra rotunda.
- B The orifice of the passage which gives entrance to the vessels, and which is situated at the entrance of the scala inferior of the cochlea: It shews that one part of these vessels is distributed to the cochlea, and the other to the vestibulum and the three semicircular canals.

FIGURE

FIGURE IX.

Represents a Portion of the Vestibulum and the three Semicircular Canals, to shew their natural situation and their Orifices.

- A The inferior portion of the vestibulum.
 B The superior semicircular canal.
 C The inferior.
 D The middle.
 1. The orifice of the superior semicircular canal.
 2. The first orifice of the middle canal.
 3. The orifice of the inferior canal.
 4. The other orifice of the middle canal.
 5. The common orifice to the superior and inferior canal.
 6. The first foramen, which gives entrance to one of the branches of the portio mollis.
 7. The second foramen, which gives entrance to another branch of the same nerve.

FIGURE X.

Represents the Vestibulum in the same disposition as in the preceding Figure, with the Nerves of the three Semicircular Canals.

a A branch of a nerve which enters the vestibulum by a foramen marked 6. in Figure IX. It is divided into three branches, the first of which enters into the orifice of the superior semicircular canal; the second into the superior orifice of the middle canal; and the third, which is the least, descends into the common orifice.

b The branch which enters by the foramen marked 7. in Figure IX. and is divided into two ramifications, the inferior of which enters the orifice of the inferior canal, and the other passes into the common orifice, and unites with the third ramification of the branch marked a.

These nerves are represented somewhat larger than nature.

FIGURE XI.

Represents the Basis of the Brain, divested of all its Vessels, to shew the Origin of the Ten Pair of Nerves, which proceed from the Medulla Oblongata. The Posterior Lobes are cut off, i. e. the Incision passes through the part where a great Lateral Branch of the Carotid Artery is sent off upon the substance of the Brain into the Interstices of its Lobes.

- A A The fore part of the brain reversed.
 B B The cerebellum.
 C C The place where a part of the brain has been cut off.
 D D The corpora striata. Their posterior part is here shown, and a portion of them is cut off with the brain.
 E E The Thalami nervorum opticorum.
 F The crura of the brain, uniting at the fore part of
 G The tuber annulare.
 H H The first pair of nerves, named the Olfactory, which take their origin from the basis of the corpora striata, by medullary fibres, marked h h, and which increase in size in the place where they wind about near the optic nerves.
 I I The optic, or second pair of nerves, from their origin from the thalami, to their exit out of the brain.
 K K The third pair of nerves, called Oculorum Motorii.
 L L The fourth pair of nerves, called Psthetic.
 M M The fifth pair of nerves.

NN The sixth pair of nerves.
 O O The auditory nerves, which form the seventh pair. They are divided from their origin into two branches, the larger and uppermost of which is the *Portio Mollis*.

PP The eighth pair of nerves, arising from the medulla oblongata.

Q Q The ninth pair of nerves, marked on one side only of the medulla, and removed out of its natural situation. On the other side the origin only is shewn.

R R The tenth pair of nerves, which likewise proceed from the medulla oblongata.

S The medulla cut off at its entrance into the spinal canal.

T T The nervi accessorii, which arise from the upper part of the spinal marrow.

u The infundibulum.

x x The corpora albicantia.

y y Two eminences of the medulla oblongata, called Corpora Pyramidalia.

z z Two small filaments of nerves, arising from the medulla, which contribute to the formation of the nervi accessorii.

FIGURE XII.

Represents the back-part of the Os Petrosum, much larger than nature, and as much of it taken off as was necessary to discover the three Semicircular Canals, and the extremity of the Canal of the Auditory Nerve, together with the Foramina there situated.

A The canal of the auditory nerve taken off.
 B The semicircular canals.
 C The basis of the axis of the cochlea, pierced by numerous small holes, which give entrance to the nervous filaments which are distributed to all the turnings of the lamina spiralis.

D The entrance of the canal which incloses the portio dura.

e The foramen which gives entrance to the branch marked e, in Figure XIII.

f Another foramen which gives entrance to the third ramification of the portio mollis, marked f in Figure XIII.

FIGURE XIII.

Represents the Auditory Nerve much larger than nature, which appears as if it were torn off from the Os Petrosum, to shew how it is divided at the bottom of the Passage.

A The auditory nerve divided into two branches.
 B B The portio mollis.
 C C The portio dura, part of which is placed at the top of the figure, to shew the filaments of one of the branches of the portio mollis. The trunk of the portio dura enters into the foramen marked D, in Figure XII.

D A large branch of the portio mollis, which is divided into a great many small filaments which enter the little holes situated at the basis of the axis of the cochlea, and are distributed to all the circumvolutions of the lamina spiralis.

e Another branch of the portio mollis, which enters the foramen marked f, in Figure XII. See the distribution of these two last branches in Figure X. of this plate. The branch e is there marked by the letter a, and the branch f by the letter b.

N. B. The Figures of the above Table are accurately copied from the original;—but several of them deviate, very considerably, from nature.

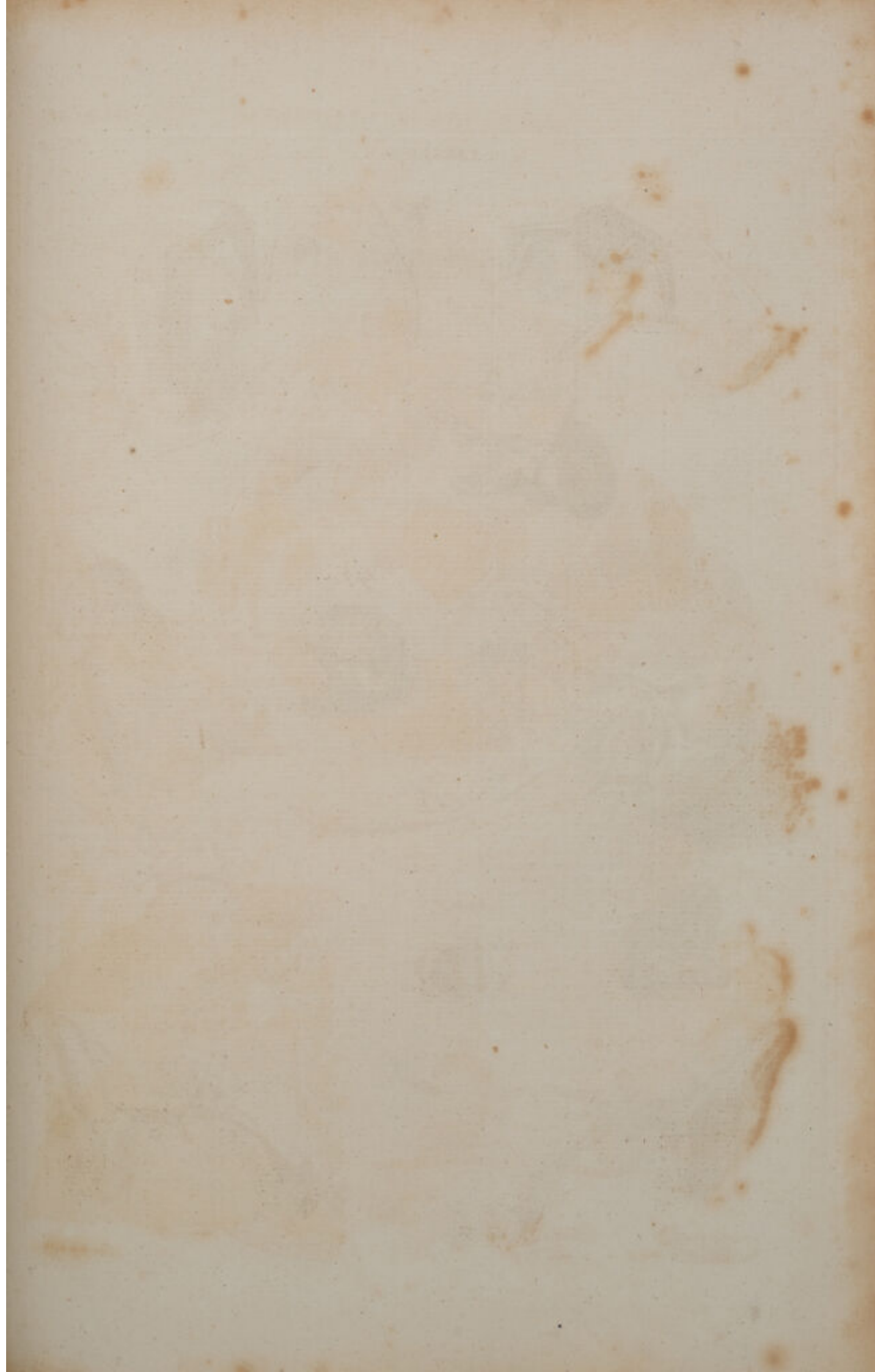


Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.

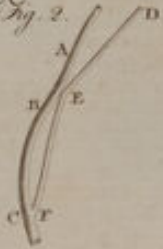


Fig. 3.



Fig. 6.



Fig. 4.



Fig. 7.



Fig. 5.



Fig. 8.



Fig. 11.



Fig. 9.



Fig. 10.



Fig. 12.



Fig. 14.



Fig. 13.



T H E
Thirty-fifth Anatomical Table

OF THE
H U M A N B O D Y
E X P L A I N E D.

FIGURE I.

REPRESENTS the surface of the Os Petrofum, twice as large as nature, to shew the Bony Canal through which the Portio Dura passes, and that through which the Chorda Tympani descends to be joined to the Portio Dura.

- A The mastoid process.
- B C The bony canal in the tympanum.
- C D Part of the same canal, which is situated without the tympanum, and is excavated out of the os petrofum. Its extremity lies between the mastoid process and the styloides.
- E The little canal of the os petrofum, through which the small nerve of the tympanum passes to be joined to the portio dura.

FIGURE II.

Represents the Portio Dura extracted from its Canal, and likewise the Chorda Tympani.

- A B Part of the portio dura which is included in the tympanum.
- B C Part of the portio dura which is concealed in the os petrofum.
- D E That part of the chorda which crosses the tympanum.
- E F Part of the same chorda, which, passing out of the tympanum, is concealed in the little canal marked E, in the preceding figure, and which is joined to the portio dura.

FIGURE III.

Represents the Ear drawn forward, to shew the ramifications of the Portio Dura which are distributed upon it.

- A The ear drawn forward.
- B The mastoid process.
- C The trunk of the portio dura, passing out of the os petrofum.
- D D The first branch of this nerve, which ascends behind the ear, and distributes a great many filaments to it and the mastoid process.
- E The division of the portio dura into two branches.
- F The superior,
- G The inferior branch.

FIGURE IV.

This represents the whole Temporal Bone as large as nature, somewhat reversed, and the under part shewn, with the branch of the fifth pair of nerves, which is distributed to the Lower Jaw, to shew the origin and course of the Chorda Tympani, and the distribution of another ramification of the same Nerve, which goes to the External Ear.

- A The squamous process of the temporal bone.
 - B The mastoid process.
 - C The styloid process.
 - D The zygomatic process.
 - E The passage which goes from the ear to the palate.
 - F The branch of the fifth pair, called the Inferior Maxillary Nerve, because it is particularly distributed to the lower jaw, and to the part which surrounds it.
 1. 2. 3. 4. Four ramifications which this branch furnishes immediately after its exit from the cranium.
 1. That which goes to the temporal muscle.
 2. To the external masseter.
 3. To the buccinator, and to the glands of the cheek.
 4. To the pterygoideus internus.
 - G Another ramification, which it also sends off at its exit.
 - H A branch of this ramification, which goes to that of the portio dura, which descends by the angle of the lower jaw.
 - I The distribution of the ramification G to the external ear, the branches of which are cut off.
 - K The branch which enters into the lower jaw cut off.
 - L L The branch which goes to be distributed to the point of the tongue.
 - M M The chorda tympani, which comes from the portio dura of the seventh pair, to join the lingual branch.
 - N The external muscle of the malleus in situ.
- The nerve F and its branches are represented too large.*

FIGURE V.

- A The mastoid process.
- B The back-part of the Ear.
- C The trunk of the second vertebral pair of nerves.
- 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. Many branches cut off, which this nerve sends to the neighbouring muscles and nerves.
- D D The branch of the nerve which ascends to the external ear.

E E The

E E The branch which is lost in the lobe of the ear, and cartilaginous passage.

FIGURE VI.

Represents the Ear of a Child one year old.

- A The upper part of the ear.
- B Its cartilaginous passage.
- C The membrane which connects the cartilaginous passage to the bony ring, and afterwards indurates to form the beginning of the ossific part of the meatus auditorius externus.
- D The bony ring.
- E The zygomatic process.

FIGURE VII.

Represents the fore-part of the Temporal Bone of a Fœtus.

A The squamous process, the small bony fibres of which are easily distinguished, as they also are in all the other bones which compose the cranium of a fœtus.

2, 3. The sides of its circumference, which are yet cartilaginous.

- B The zygomatic process.
- C The membrana tympani.
- D The bony ring, which receives the membrana tympani.
- E The styloid process, which is as yet cartilaginous.
- F The mastoid process, which is yet very small.
- 4. The foramen, through which the portio dura passes out.
- G Marks an obscure line, which is the part where the squamous is separated from the mastoid process.—These two bony parts are firmly united in adults.
- H The canal which incloses the internal carotid.
- I The foramen, where the tube which goes from the ear to the palate is connected.

FIGURE VIII.

Represents the back-part of the Temporal Bone.

- A The squamous process.
- B B The part were it is separated from the os petrosum.
- C The superior femicircular canal, which is seen without any preparation.
- D The inferior.
- E The place where they communicate.
- F A considerable fossa which is situated under the superior canal, and which is filled up and effaced as the fœtus grows older.
- G A foramen which is in the passage of the portio dura.
- H The foramen of the auditory nerve.

FIGURE IX.

Represents the Bony Ring, somewhat reclined to shew the Groove.

- A The bony ring inclined to one side.

FIGURE X.

Represents the same Ring, inclining in another direction, to shew the rest of its Groove.

FIGURE XI.

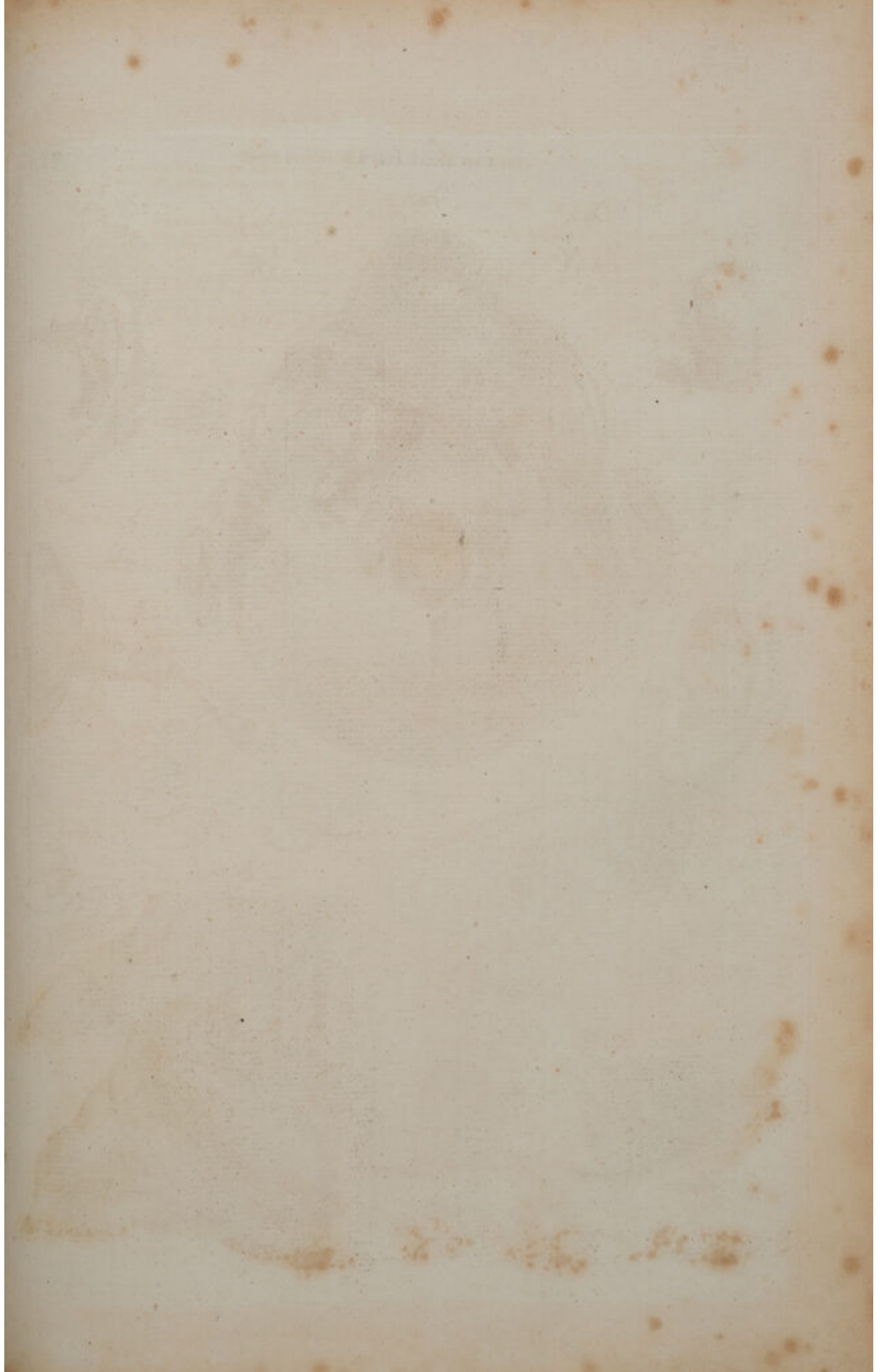
Represents the Membrana Tympani, twice as large as nature, half of it divested of a Membrane which covers it.

- A The membrana tympani.
- B A mucilaginous matter, indurated into a membrane, which covers it in the fœtus.

FIGURE XII.

Represents the Ear, from the inferior part, or where it looks towards the Face, but turned a little towards the Occiput.

- a The extremity of the fallopian aqueduct.





T H E
Thirty-sixth Anatomical Table

O F T H E
H U M A N B O D Y
E X P L A I N E D.

FIGURE I.

THIS Figure represents the External Surface of the Base of the Skull, raised anteriorly, in order to obtain a distinct view of the Eustachian Tubes, Muscles of the Palate, Fissures of the Meatus Auditorii, and the respective situations of each.

- A A The os occipitis.
 B B The lambdoid future.
 C C The mammillary processes.
 c c c c The sutures of the ossa temporum, with the os occipitis.
 D The foramen magnum occipitis, through which the spinal marrow and vertebral arteries pass.
 d d Two passages, not very constant, for the transmission of veins into the lateral sinuses.
 E E The two processes of the occipital bone, by which it is articulated with the first vertebra of the neck.
 e e Foramina, through which the vertebral veins pass from the diverticulum jugularium.
 F F The external ears.
 f f f f The cartilages of the meatus auditorii, with their fissures.
 G G The styloform processes.
 g g The foramina stylo-mastoidea.
 H H Holes through which the lateral sinuses pass, to form the internal jugular veins.
 h h Holes for the transmission of the nerves of the ninth pair.
 I I Holes for the entrance of the internal carotid arteries.
 i i The membrane lining the interior parts of the nostrils, reaching from thence to the pharynx, and left *in situ*.
 K K, K K The Eustachian tubes, two of which, K K, towards the styloform processes, point out their osseous part; and the other two, K K, mark their cartilago-ligamentous part.
 L L The mouths of the tubes.
 s s The internal wings of the pterygoid processes, over the inferior part of which the circumflexores palati transmit their tendons.
 M M The external wings of the pterygoid processes.
 m m The circumflexores palati, the tendons of which pass over the inferior part of the wings, s s, and then again coming into view, terminate in the palate.
 n n The levatores palati, the right of which is *in situ*, but the left cut off from its fellow, and drawn aside, that the progress and termination of the tube placed under it may be more distinctly observed, and likewise to obtain a complete view of the insertion of the former muscle of the tube into the tube itself.

PART III.

- O The part where the above left-muscle was cut from its fellow.
 o o Holes for the entrance of the arteries of the dura mater, and immediately before these are seen, at
 P P, Holes through which the greater branches of the fifth pair of nerves pass.
 p p p p Sutures of the temporal and sphenoid bones.
 Q Q The internal foramina of the nose.
 q q The zygomatic sutures.
 r r Sutures between the superior maxillary and malar bones.
 S S Holes for the passage of the blood-vessels to the palate.
 T Suture between the two palate bones.
 V Suture between the superior maxillary bones.
 Between T and V is seen the transverse suture of the palate.
 u u u u Dentis molares.
 x x Dentis canini.
 y y y y Incisores.
 2. The foramen incisivum.

FIGURE II.

Represents the External Ear, with the Parotid Gland and its Duct.

- A A A The helix.
 B B B The anthelix.
 C The antitragus.
 D The tragus.
 E The lobe of the ear.
 F F The Cavitas Innominata.
 G The scapha.
 H H The concha, divided, as it were, into two cavities, namely, the superior and inferior.
 I I The parotid gland.
 K L The lymphatic glands.
 M M The duct of the parotid.
 N The orifice of the duct, opening into the cavity of the mouth, with part of the lining of the mouth.

FIGURE III.

Represents the Cartilage of the External Ear, and Meatus Auditorius, with its Fissures.

- A A A The cartilage of the external ear.
 B B The cartilage of the meatus auditorius.
 C C Its fissures.
 D The acute process of the cartilage of the auricle.

E That

E That portion of the same cartilage, which is separated from the remaining cartilage of the auricle, at the extremity of the helix.

FIGURE IV.

Shews the Muscles common to the Ear and Head.

- A The superior muscle.
- BB The helix turned towards the anterior parts, that the posterior muscles and transverse fibres may be more distinctly brought into view.
- CCC The posterior muscles.
- DD The transverse fleshy fibres on the back part of the ear.
- E The anterior muscle.

FIGURE V.

Shews, along with the Ear, the Meatus Auditorius, and its Glands; the Membrana Tympani, and Cord, the Incus, the Malleus, and Eustachian Tube;—all joined together in such a manner, that the true connection of each with the other, and likewise their position, may be exactly seen. They are all viewed from the posterior part, and also somewhat inclined towards the same part, in order that the two small bones which are shewn may be more distinctly seen.

- A The glands of the meatus auditorius, with its reticular body *in situ*.
- B The incus.
- C The malleus.
- D The osseous portion of the division of the mastoid sinusity, namely, that to which the shorter process of the Incus is connected.
- E The chorda tympani.
- F The membrana tympani, raised towards the inside, from the malleus.
- G The Eustachian tube.
- H The origin of the tube.
- I The end of the same.

FIGURE VI.

Shews the Malleus and its Processes, larger than nature.

- A That part of the head of the malleus, by which it is articulated with the incus.
- B The Handle.
- C The opposite part of the head of the malleus.
- D The process minor.
- E The process minimus.
- F The process major; from which processes the handle is formed.

FIGURE VII.

Shews the Incus, and Os Orbiculare, larger than nature.

- G That part of the body of the incus which is articulated with the malleus.
- H The long process of the incus.
- I The os orbiculare, which is united to the extremity of the same long process.
- K The short process of the incus.

FIGURE VIII.

Represents the Stapes, and Membrane, by which its Base is fixed round the Fenestra Ovalis, also exceeding the natural size.

FIGURE *IX.

Shews the Stapes, and Os Orbiculare, likewise the Base of the same Stapes, seen on its Internal and External surface;—all larger than nature.

- P The Stapes.
- Q The small head of the stapes, over the small cavity of which the os orbiculare is placed.
- R The internal surface of the base of the stapes, or that which looks towards the vestibulum, which is convex.

S The internal surface of the same base, or that which looks towards the crura of the flaps, which is concave.

FIGURE X.

Represents the Cavity of the Labyrinth entire, where it looks towards the Cerebrum.

- a The femicircular canals.
- b The vestibulum.
- c The foramina in the fornix of the vestibulum, for the entrance of the nerves;—five in number.
- d The canal of the cochlea.

FIGURE XI.

Represents the Semicircular Canals, on the part where they look towards the Cerebrum;—a little larger than nature.

- e The canalis major.
- f The canalis minor.
- g The common canal.
- h h The canalis minimus.
- 1. The proper orifice of the canalis major.
- 2. The proper orifice of the canalis minor.
- 3. The common orifice.
- 4. The narrow orifice of the smallest canal.
- 5. The larger orifice of the same.

FIGURE XII.

Represents the Labyrinth where it looks towards the Cerebrum, in the same manner as in Figure X; but prepared, by the removal of the upper part of the Vestibulum, in such a manner, that the Cavity of the Vestibulum itself, and in it the Orifices of the Canals of the Fenestra Ovalis, and also of the Scala Vestibuli, are all shewn *in situ*.

The Orifices of the Canals are not lettered, as they may be sufficiently known from Figure XI.

- i The fenestra ovalis, seen open in the bottom of the vestibulum.
- k The orifice of the scala vestibuli.

FIGURE XIII.

Shews the two Scale of the Cochlea, with their Processes and Orifices.

- l The orifice of the scala tympani, or the fenestra rotunda itself.
- m The orifice of the scala vestibuli.
- n The scala tympani.
- o The scala vestibuli.

FIGURE XIV.

Shews the Septum Cochleæ, and its two Substances.

- p Its harder substance, or lamina spiralis.
- q Its softer substance, or zona cochleæ.

FIGURE XV.

Represents the Portio Mollis of the Auditory Nerves, separated from the Bones of the Labyrinth.

FIGURE XVI.

Shews the Portio Mollis of the Auditory Nerves, and the Blood-vessels descending along with it from the Cerebrum into the Labyrinth; likewise the Expansion of the same Portio Mollis into the Membrana Vestibuli, and from thence into the Zones of the Semicircular Canals.

FIGURE XVII.

Represents the Right Os Petrosum of an adult entire, separated from the other adjacent Bones, and also from the pars squamosa; viewed from the internal posterior side,

side, which, anteriorly, forms the Camara, as it is commonly called, of the Cerebellum. In which view is seen the larger part, chiefly, of its inferior side.

a a The superior angle, formed by the meeting of the internal sides, namely, of the posterior and superior; into which the anterior margin of the right tentorium of the dura mater is fixed. In this a furrow appears, inclosing the small venous sinus of the dura mater, which sinus is named the Petrosus Superior, and is discharged into the lateral sinus.

b The elevated portion of the upper side, under which is hid the superior femicircular canal. Figure XX. c.

c c The posterior side of the os petrosum.

d d That part imprinted in the os petrosum of the Fovea sigmoidea dextra, in which the right lateral sinus of the dura mater is lodged.

e e e The margin by which the os petrosum was united with the middle sides.

f The interior surface of the larger mammillary process.

g The smaller mammillary process, contiguous, on the inside, to the base of the larger.

h A furrow between the two processes, which gives origin to the digastric muscle of the under jaw.

i The styliform process.

k The orifice of the canal, by which the internal carotid enters the cavity of the cranium.

l l A furrow for the reception of the sinus of the dura mater, called Petrosus inferior.

m m A fissure contiguous to the fovea sigmoidea, in which the ossous part of the aqueduct of the vestibulum terminates.

n The foramen for the passage of the veins from the interior part of the os petrosum, to the dura mater.

o o The foramen auditorium for the entrance of the nerves of the seventh pair, from which the common canal of the nerves arising, is extended within the os petrosum.

1. The superior semi-canal, placed in the anterior surface of the common canal of the nerves.

2. The inferior semi-canal of the same surface.

3. The intermediate spine.

p p An ossous arch, forming the entrance of the inferior orifice of the aqueduct of the cochlea.

q A semi-canal, contiguous to the same inferior orifice of the aqueduct of the cochlea, through which the anterior portion of the nerve of the eighth pair is conveyed without the cranium.

r The foramen, through which the vena cochlear passes out.

f The internal orifice of the canal, through which the trunk of the occipital vein empties itself into the lateral sinus.

t The external orifice of the same canal, to which the other remaining portion of the canal was joined in the os occipitis. For the occipital vein, in this subject, entered its canal by a foramen formed in the os occipitis.

u Some mastoid cells discovered, not in consequence of their being broken, but because, in this subject, these going beyond the limits of the os petrosum extended within the very middle of the annexed os occipitis.

x The superior margin of the furrow, by which the trunk of the ninth pair of nerves descends.

FIGURE XVIII.

Shews the Os Temporis of a Fœtus of nine months, entire, viewed from that part which looks to the Cavity of the Skull.

a The concave squamous portion.

b The extremity of the jugal process.

c c The pars petrosa.

d The orifice of the common canal of the nerves.

e The superior portion of the upper femicircular canal, which, in the fœtus, is distinctly elevated above the os petrosum.

f The superior portion of the posterior femicircular canal, which, in the fœtus, is in like manner frequently elevated.

g The ossous tube of the aqueductus vestibuli, Figure XX. h i.

h A cavity imprinted in the bone, receiving the extremity of the ossous tube of the aqueduct.

i A bristle introduced into the foramen of the aqueduct.

k A bristle introduced into the foramen of the vena vestibuli.

l l The entrance, or arched margin, of the inferior orifice of the aqueduct of the cochlea. Figure XVII. p p. Figure XX. k.

m A bristle introduced into the aqueduct.

n A foramen, which is the opening of the Fallopian aqueduct within the cranium, for the passage of a branch of the nervus durus to the Vidian canal, over the top of which there is an acute impending process of the bone, which shews the division of the foramen.

o Foramina which are observed in the internal surface of the os squamosum, over against the origin of the jugal process, for the passage of blood-vessels.

p A cavern under the superior femicircular canal, which is found in the fœtus, formed of a production of the dura mater, contributing in a wonderful manner to the vertical increase of this canal. This in the adult is contracted into a foramen. Vid. Fig. XVIII. n.

q The anterior wing of the upper side of the os petrosum covering the caelum of the cavity of the tympanum.

r r The joining of this wing with the pars squamosa.

FIGURE XIX.

Represents part of the Left Os Petrosum of an adult, from which the Vestibulum and Canals are removed: The first circle only of the Cochlea is left open, and the Anterior part of the Bone is scraped off in such a manner, that the progress of the Aqueductus Vestibuli, and Vena Cochlear is most distinctly seen.

a a The first circle of the cochlea opened longitudinally.

b b The aqueductus cochlear open through its whole length.

c The ossous semi-canal contiguous to the inferior orifice of the aqueduct, likewise divided longitudinally, Figure XVII. p. Figure XX. n.

d d The descent of the vena cochlear.

e The place, within the semi-canal, in which the ossous canal, which conveys the vein, terminates.

f The superior orifice of the aqueductus cochlear, very near to the insertion of the vein.

g Two branches of the vena cochlear, which emerge from the trunk, and begin to proceed through the first circle of the cochlea.

h Another branch of the same vein belonging to the vestibulum.

FIGURE XX.

This Figure shews the Right Labyrinth entire, with the common Canal of the Nerves, and Aqueducts, seen in situ on the part which looks to the Occiput, and laid open by the removal of the surrounding Bone. This Figure ought to be compared with Figure XVII. by which it will appear how each of the Parts of the Labyrinth within the Os Petrosum, represented in this Figure, are relatively placed.

a The orifice of the common canal of the nerves, Figure XVII. o o.

b The tuber under which part of the vestibulum and cochlea are hid.

c The superior femicircular canal, which was concealed under the tuber b b, Figure XVII.

d d The posterior femicircular canal.

* The place where the superior and posterior canal run into the common canal.

e Part of the exterior canal visible, in hoc situ.

f The common canal formed by the union of the superior and posterior.

g The first part of the aqueductus vestibuli, which is narrower than represented in the figure, in which the tube forming the aqueduct is left entire, and the surrounding bone therefore appears thicker.

h Part of the same aqueduct gradually increasing into a horn, and compressed in some places.

i The broad extremity of the ossous cornu of the aqueduct, corresponding to fissure, Figure XVII. m m.

k The arched entrance of the aqueduct of the cochlea corresponding to Figure XVII. p p.

l The narrow part of the same aqueduct towards the scala tympani, going to the fenestra rotunda, which is much thicker than in proportion to the contained cavity, on account of the bone left around, as will appear by comparing this Figure with Figure XIX. b b.

m The inferior orifice of the aqueduct of the cochlea.

n The semi-canal descending through the anterior and inferior part of the above orifice, corresponding to Figure XVII. q.

o A small foramen, through which the vena cochlear passes, corresponding to Figure XVII. r.

FIGURE XXI.

The same Labyrinth, which in the preceding Figure is viewed Posteriorly, is, in this Figure, shewn from the Anterior Part, where it is turned towards the Temple, but raised somewhat above its natural situation, that the other parts may be brought into view.

a The anterior part of the common canal of the nerves.

b Part of the superior semicircular canal seen in this view.

c The posterior semicircular canal.

d The exterior semicircular canal.

e e The vestibulum around the fenestra ovalis, which is erased; the middle part of it only is seen, in which the following parts are found.

f The orifice of the common canal.

g The semi-oval cavity partially seen.

h A portion of the hemispheric cavity observable in this view.

i The intermediate spine.

k The pyramid of the vestibulum, indifferently represented.

l The orifice of the aqueductus vestibuli.

m The broad extremity of the same aqueduct, corresponding to Figure XX. h i.

n The circles of the cochlea.

o Part of the first circle of the cochlea, opened for some way from the vestibule, to obtain a view of the lamina spiralis and scala.

1. The scala vestibuli.

2. The scala tympani.

p The foramen, or superior orifice of the aqueduct of the cochlea, situated in the origin of the scala tympani, and occupying the centre of the small infundibulum.

q The remainder of the tube which forms this aqueduct, answering to Figure XX. k.

r Part of the spiral lamina, from which the white circle is removed, that in this position of the cochlea, the upper orifice of the aqueduct of the cochlea may appear.

s The place in which the second circle of the cochlea, drawn within the first, does not yet immediately adhere to it, but by the intervention of an osseous substance.

t The place of immediate accretion.

u The cupula, or fornix, of the apex of the cochlea.

FIGURE XXII.

Represents the Right Posterior Part only of the Internal Base of the Skull, still covered with the Dura Mater, in which the whole of the Os Petrosum, and Base of the Right Camara of the Occiput, is seen, with the Membranous Cavity of the Aqueductus Vestibuli opened, with the Lymphatic Veins which arise from it, and the Trunks of all the Nerves which go from the Brain, from the Third to the Ninth Pair.

A The right base of the middle cavity of the skull, in which the head of the posterior lobe of the brain is situated.

B The arteria meningea major, which entering the cavity of the skull by the spinous foramen of the os sphenoides, is distributed over the dura mater.

C Part of the dura mater hanging outward.

D Right portion of the fella equina.

E Right part of the base of the posterior camara of the skull, in which the right lobe of the cerebellum is situated.

F Another portion of the dura mater turned outward.

G G The right half of the foramen magnum, through which the spinal marrow passes.

H The origin of the spinal marrow separated from the termination of the medulla oblongata, in which is seen part of the foramen which was contiguous to the fissure of the calamus scriptorius.

I The jugum semilunare, which arises in the posterior margin of the foramen magnum, when the head is pressed backward against the atlas.

K K The right portion of the falx cerebelli, in which are two remarkable folds.

L M The right lateral sinus of the dura mater opened, the tentorium being cut off.

N The inferior part of the longitudinal sinus contiguous with the right lateral sinus.

O Foramen, by which the longitudinal and right lateral sinus communicate with the left lateral sinus, and the inferior occipital sinus of Santorinus.

P P The remaining broader part of the lateral sinus descending behind the right os petrosum, covered with the dura mater.

Q The place under which is the extremity of the lateral sinus, terminated in the diverticulum of the jugular vein.

R The triangular orifice of the superior sinus petrosus, by which it communicates with the lateral sinus.

S The arteria meningea posterior of the dura mater.

T V The bare margins of the cut bone of the skull.

X The right vertebral artery cut off at its entrance into the skull.

a The right nerve of the third pair of nerves of the brain, which perforating the dura mater is conveyed to most of the muscles of the eye, &c.

b The nerve of the fourth pair, or patheticus, dispersed over the trochlearis muscle of the eye.

c c The nerve of the fifth pair.

d The orifice of the vaginal sinus of the dura mater, through which the trunk of the nerve of the fifth pair passes.

e The nerve of the sixth pair, which goes to the rectus externus muscle of the eye.

f The portio dura of the nerve of the seventh pair.

g The portio mollis of the same seventh pair.

1. The superior, and anterior fasciculus.

2. The middle fasciculus.

3. The superior and posterior fasciculus.

h h The orifice of the common canal of the nerves of the seventh pair.

i The anterior portion of the eighth pair, penetrating under the entrance of the inferior orifice of the aqueductus cochlear.

k The arched entrance of the inferior orifice of the aqueductus cochlear.

l The other fasciculus of the eighth pair.

m m The nervus accessorius of Willis.

n n n n Its roots separated from the termination of the medulla oblongata.

* Another inferior root proceeding from the posterior part of the origin of the spinal marrow.

o The nerve of the ninth pair.

p p The superior angle of the os petrosum, from which the tentorium is dissected.

q q The elevation of the upper side of the os petrosum, under which is the superior semicircular canal. Figure XVII. b b.

r r The posterior side of the os petrosum, in which the aqueductus vestibuli terminates.

s The membranous cavity of the aqueductus vestibuli opened.

t t A chink, in which the osseous part of the aqueductus vestibuli terminates, and in the direction of which the first incision of the cavity is made. Figure XVII. m m. Figure XX. i.

u u The dissected sides of the membranous cavity turned back.

x x x x Small lymphatic veins, filled with quicksilver, arising from the membranous cavity of the aqueduct, and spread over the lateral sinus.

z z A small sinus in which the two inferior veins proceeding from the cavity of the aqueduct were united, in this subject, with other small veins of the dura mater.

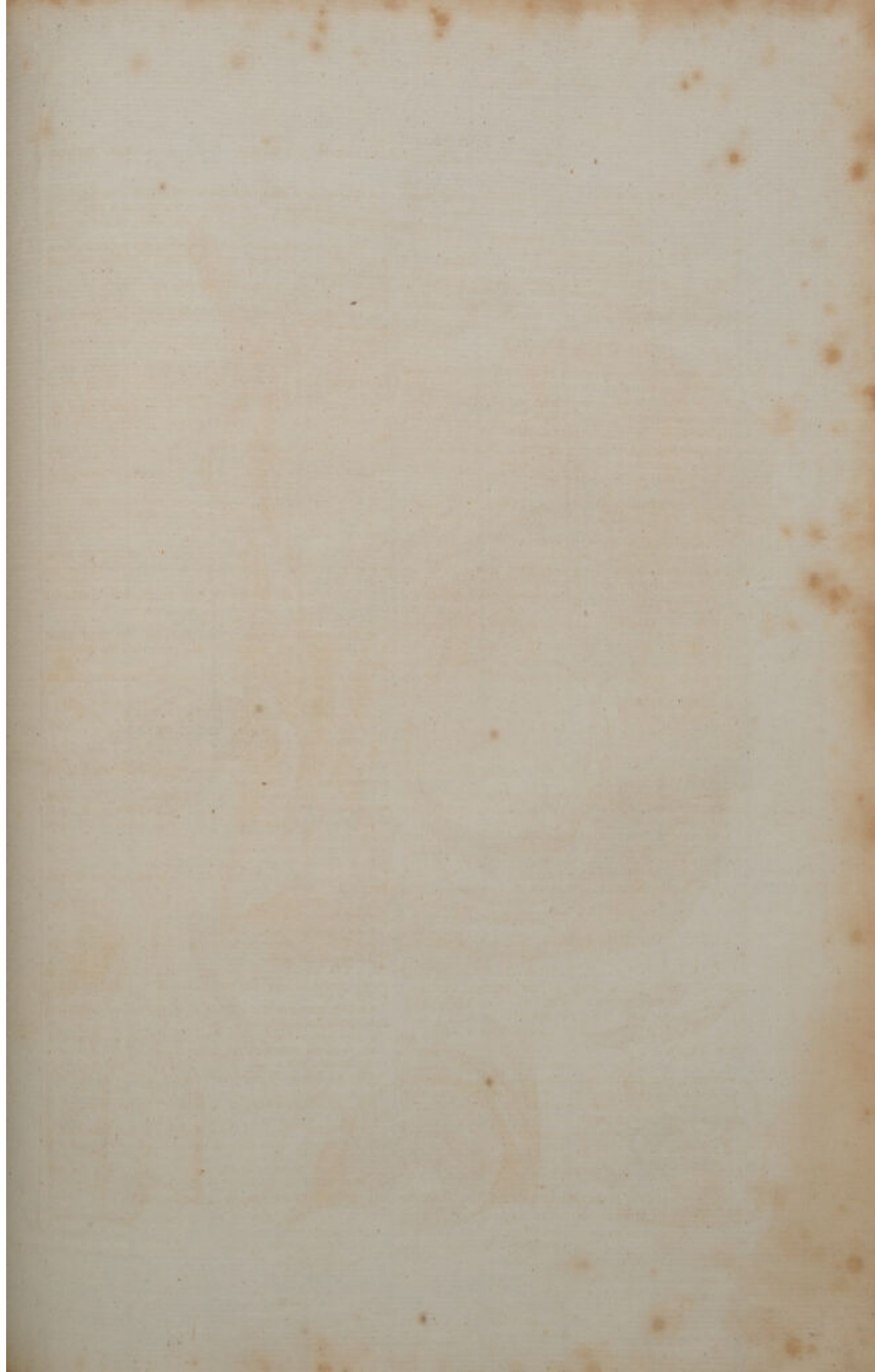




Fig. 9.



Fig. 10.



Fig. 11.



Fig. 12.



Fig. 13.



Fig. 14.



Fig. 15.



Fig. 16.

Fig. 17.



T H E

Thirty-seventh Anatomical Table

O F T H E

H U M A N B O D Y

E X P L A I N E D.

THIS Table presents various views of the Labyrinth of the Human Ear;---the Superior and Posterior Semicircular Canals of the Ear cut open, &c.;---the bottom of the Meatus Auditorius Internus, six times larger than nature;---a Dissection of the Os Petrosum;---the Portio Dura and Mollis, &c.;---and the Membrane which lines the Human Cochlea, together with the Nerves of the Portio Mollis from the Seventh Pair.

FIGURE I.

Represents the Labyrinth of an Adult, of the Left Side, viewed posteriorly.

- d Diverticulum vestibuli.
- e Broad extremity of the diverticulum cochleæ.
- h Common portion of the superior k, and posterior i, perpendicular semicircular canals.
- l Horizontal semicircular canal.
- m Apex of the petra.
- n Foramen acousticum internum.
- o Narrow portion of the diverticulum vestibuli.

FIGURE II.

The same Labyrinth represented anteriorly and inferiorly.

- a Commencement of the diverticulum vestibuli,
- b End of the diverticulum cochleæ.
- c Common opening of the perpendicular canal.
- d Exterior portion of the diverticulum vestibuli.
- e Diverticulum cochleæ, now wholly appearing.
- f Origin of the spiral lamina of the cochlea.
- g Apex of the cochlea.
- h i k l As in Figure I. but the canals open.
- m As in Figure I.

FIGURE III.

Represents the entire Diverticulum Vestibuli of an Adult, seen posteriorly, into which a bristle is introduced.

- a The broad exterior portion of it.
- b Narrow origin of the opening into the vestibulum.
- c Portion of the introduced bristle visible through an artificial aperture.

FIGURE IV.

The Diverticulum Cochleæ, within which is a Bristle.

- a Broad inferior extremity.
- b Narrow origin.

PART III.

FIGURE V. VI.

Are the same with I. and II. only of the opposite side.

FIGURE VII.

Left Labyrinth of a Fœtus viewed posteriorly.

- d Beginning of the diverticulum vestibuli.
 - e Beginning of the diverticulum cochleæ.
- Other parts the same as in Figure I.

FIGURE VIII.

The same Labyrinth open on the Anterior and Inferior part; the Semicircular Canals shut; but their Mouths are distinct.

The letters indicate the same parts as in Figure II.

The Three following Figures represent the Semicircular Canals and Cochlea of the Left Ear, with the holes in the Bones for the passage of the Seventh Pair of Nerves.

FIGURE IX.

Represents the Inner part of the Left side of the Base of the Cranium, with the Canal for the Seventh Pair of Nerves, and the Superior and Posterior Semicircular Canals of the Ear cut open, viewed from the back-part of the opposite side of the Head.

- A The supra-orbital plate of the frontal bone.
- B The temporal wing of the sphenoid bone.
- C The inner side of the scale of the temporal bone.
- D The print made by the middle artery of the dura mater.
- E The hollow under part of the occipital bone, in which the left hemisphere of the cerebellum was lodged.
- F The foramen magnum of the os occipitis.
- G The print made by the lateral sinus.
- H The hole at which the left lateral sinus and the eighth pair of nerves go out.
- I The back of the posterior clinoid process of the sphenoid bone.
- K The anterior clinoid process.

R

L The

- L The cella Turcica.
 M The edge of the oval hole of the sphenoid bone for the inferior maxillary nerve.
 N The inner end of the os petrosum.
 O O The upper and under cut sides of the canal for the seventh pair, called, improperly, Meatus Auditorius Internus.
 P A bristle passed from the scala of the cochlea into the vestibule, and from the vestibule into the anterior end of the superior semicircular canal, Q.
 R The posterior semicircular canal cut open.
 S The common canal formed by the joining of the semicircular canals, Q and R, going into the vestibule.
 T The under end of the posterior semicircular canal going into the vestibule.
 U A bristle, the two ends of which are introduced into the external inferior horizontal semicircular canal.
 V A bristle put into a passage, which is open in the skeleton at its inner end, and which is situated about a quarter of an inch farther out than the hole for the seventh pair, then passes under the superior perpendicular semicircular canal, and terminates by a blind end within the os petrosum.
 W A bristle put into the beginning of the canal, for the portio dura.
 X A bristle put into a hole in the central pillar, or modiolus of the cochlea, through which a principal branch of the portio mollis enters.
 Y Z Principal holes, through which branches of the portio mollis pass to the vestibule.
 a The hole for the aqueduct from the cochlea, described by Cotunnus.
 b The hole said by Cotunnus to transmit an aqueduct from the vestibule.

FIGURE X.

Represents the bottom of the Meatus Auditorius Internus, or Canal for the Seventh Pair of Nerves, as it appears when magnified to about six diameters.

- W X Y Z Point out the same parts as in Figure IX.
 c c Indicate a cribriform plate through which the other nerves of the cochlea pass.
 d e Shew cribriform parts through which the other nerves to the vestibule pass, and from it to the semicircular canals.

FIGURE XI.

Represents the Os Petrosum dissected, so as to shew the Cochlea and Semicircular Canals, with the Passages for the Nerves, viewed from the fore and outer side of the Head.

- A The cella Turcica.
 B The posterior clinoid process.
 C The anterior clinoid process.
 D The round hole in the sphenoid bone for the passage of the second branch of the fifth pair.
 E The oval hole for the passage of the third branch of the fifth pair.
 F The hole for the largest artery of the dura mater.
 G The future which divides the temporal bone H, from the sphenoid.
 I The inner end of the os petrosum.
 K The canal for the internal carotid artery.
 L A hole cut to shew the beginning of the canal for the carotid artery.
 M N The outer or osseous end of the Eustachian tube laid open.
 O A bristle passed into the first turn of the posterior scala of the cochlea, which is cut open, and from it into the foramen rotundum. The diameter of the modiolus is seen here.
 P Q U V W X Point out the same parts as in Figures IX. & X. shews the second turn of the cochlea and its apex laid open. The osseous part of the modiolus terminates in the second turn of the cochlea.
 s The cavity of the tympanum cut open.
 t A probe put from the cavity of the tympanum into the foramen ovale.
 v A probe put from the cavity of the tympanum into the foramen rotundum.

FIGURES XII. XIII.

Shew the Portio Dura and Mollis, with the Membrane of the Cochlea, separated from the Bones which cover them.

FIG. XII.

- G The portio dura, turned to the outer side, so as to shew fully I K L, the half sheath of the portio mollis, in which the portio dura was lodged.
 I The inner side, or branch of the portio mollis, ending in M, the membrane of the cochlea, the turns and apex of which are seen distinctly.
 K The outer side, or branch of the portio mollis, which terminates in N the vestibule.
 L A thin middle portion, by which these two sides or branches are joined together.
 O A small thread which seems to be nervous, and which joins the portio dura to the outer side of the portio mollis.

FIG. XIII.

Represents the same parts as the preceding Figure, and they are distinguished by the same letters; but with this difference, that the Trunk of the Portio Mollis is turned forwards, so as to shew the under part of I K L.

FIGURE XIV.

Represents the Membrane of the Cochlea, and the Branch of the Portio Mollis sent to it, of their natural size.

FIGURE XV.

Represents the same parts magnified to six diameters.

- A The branch of the portio mollis which is sent to the cochlea, composed of many bundles of threads.
 B B Part of it lacerated by the shaking of the preparation in the liquor in which it had been preserved, for upwards of twenty years before a drawing of it was made.
 C Some of the fasciculi running upon the membrane at the first turn of the cochlea.
 D E F The double edge of the membrane of the different turns of the cochlea.
 G The apex of the cochlea.
 H A large branch of the nerve which passes through the centre of the modiolus, and from that is continued to the apex of the cochlea, where it forms a circle I.

FIGURE XVI.

Represents part of the Branches of the Portio Mollis, distributed on the first turn of the Cochlea, magnified to six diameters.

FIGURE XVII.

Represents some of the Branches in Figure XVI. magnified to about thirty diameters. In both Figures, similar parts are distinguished by the same letters.

- A The trunk of the branch of the portio mollis, which supplies the cochlea.
 B B Part of it lacerated.
 C C The fasciculi of nervous fibres, disposed in a regular manner, and beginning to spread out on the membrane of the cochlea.
 D D An elegant plexus which they form.
 E E F F The plexus continued; but the structure and connection of parts is seen here much less distinctly, not only from the nerves dividing into much smaller parts, but that these, with the membrane, become suddenly much less white, or more pellucid.
 G The edge of the membrane of the cochlea which is the most distant from the root of the lamina spiralis.

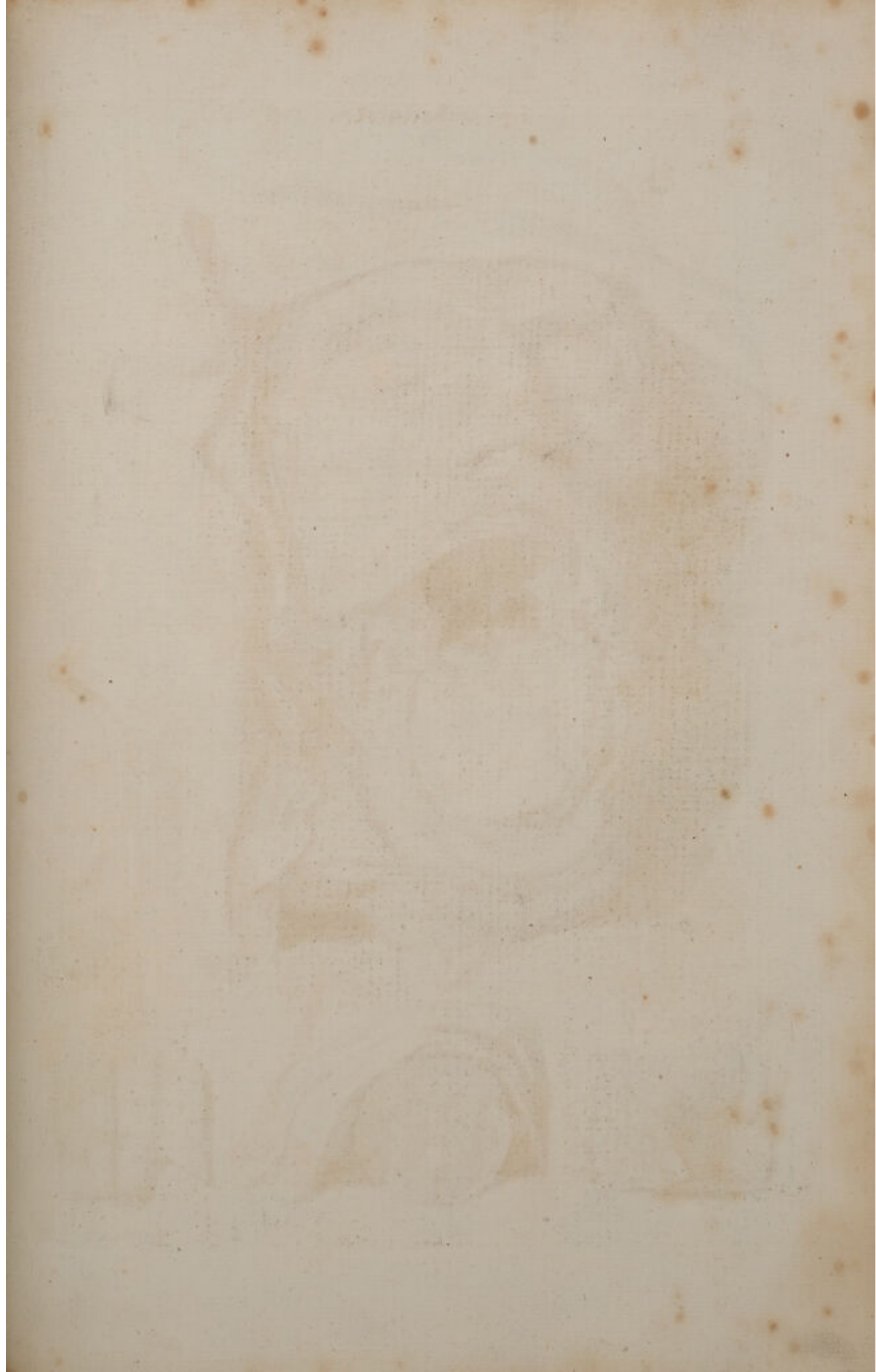


Fig. 1.



Fig. 5.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 4.



Fig. 3.



T H E

Thirty-eighth Anatomical Table

O F T H E

H U M A N B O D Y

E X P L A I N E D.

FIGURE I.

THE External parts of the Nose, with the Tongue, Fauces, Uvula, &c. in situ.

- A The back of the nose.
- B The spine.
- C The tip.
- D The septum narium, or bridge.
- E The alæ nasi, or sides of the nose.
- F F F The cheeks divided, that the parts within the mouth may appear.
- G The tongue.
- H The uvula, in situ, covered with the glandular membrane of the palate.
- I The tonsil.
- K K The gums of both jaws.
- L L The palate, or roof of the mouth.
- M The upper part of the epiglottis, raised by the depression of the tongue.

FIGURE II.

The Muscular Structure of the Tongue.

- A A A The external order of longitudinal fibres, extending from the base to the tip of the tongue. Between these, numerous glands and lobes of fat, B B B, are found interspersed.
- C D The second order of the fibres of the tongue, which descend from the upper part to its base.
- E F Other fibres arising from the base, and going to the surface of the tongue.
- G H Others going from the middle of the tongue to its sides. The tendinous extremities of these fibres are fixed to the teguments of the tongue. At the middle of the lower part of the

tongue, are two distinct classes of fibres, very intricately disposed, which contribute to those various motions of which the tongue is capable.

FIGURE III.

The structure of the Gums, magnified by a Microscope.

- A A Part of the gums.
- B B Two of the fore-teeth.
- C The tegument of the gums raised.
- D The ducts of the fibres.
- E E The glands situated between the fibres.
- F F Part of the upper jaw broken off.

FIGURE IV.

The Inner Surface of the Membrane of the Palate, as it appears when raised and viewed by a Microscope.

- A A The tunica palatina raised from the bone, and extended by pins.
- C C D D The glands and fleshy fibres which form the membrane.
- E E Two dentes incisores.
- F Part of the ossæous palate, the surface of which is covered with impressions from the adhesion of the tunica palati.

FIGURE V.

The External Surface of one of the Glandulæ Tonsillæ or Amygdalæ, on which many large Foramina of its Excretory Ducts appear, by which its Pituinous Matter, which mixes with the Food in its descent to the Gula, is discharged into the Fauces.

T H E

T H E

Thirty-ninth Anatomical Table

O F T H E

H U M A N B O D Y

E X P L A I N E D.

FIGURE I.

VARIOUS Muscles of the Tongue, Os Hyoides, and Larynx, appearing in situ, the side of the jaw being removed.

- A A B The tongue pinned up, B.
 C The musculus stylo-glossus, in situ. Arising from the processus styloides, it is inserted into the root of the tongue, immediately below the insertion of the cerato-glossus. It draws the tongue upwards and inwards in the action of deglutition.
 D D The musculus cerato-glossus; arising fleshy from the cornua of the os hyoides, and is thus inserted into the tongue. When this acts along with its partner, they draw the tongue directly into the mouth;—when one only acts, it pulls the tongue to one side.
 E F G I The musculus genio-glossus, in situ. It arises from the middle of the internal part of the lower jaw, and is inserted into the root of the tongue. When this acts along with its partner, the tongue is drawn forwards, and thrust out of the mouth.
 H Part of the fauces agreeing to the root of the tongue.
 L Part of the coraco-hyoideus.
 M The stylo-cerato-hyoideus muscle.
 N The mylo-hyoideus muscle, cut from its origin at the internal part of the under jaw-bone, and left at its insertion into the middle and upper part of the os hyoides.
 O The genio-hyoideus muscle, *in situ*.
 P The middle part of the under jaw-bone, which forms the chin, broken off.
 Q The internal surface of the upper lip.
 R The inside of the cheek.
 S The nervus gultatorius, which is a branch of the fifth pair of nerves in its way to the tongue.
 T The nervus linguae motorius, arising from the ninth pair of the brain.

- t A small branch of the ninth pair going to the larynx.
 V The left cornu of the os hyoides.
 W The trunk of the carotid artery.
 X X The digastric muscle, left at its origin from the mastoid process.

FIGURE II.

The Internal Surface of the Upper Jaw, the Under jaw being removed.

- A The roof of the mouth, or palate.
 B B The glandular membrane of the fauces, near the tonsilla.
 C C Various foramina in the surface of the glandular membrane of the mouth, or palate, through which issues a liquor secreted by its glands;—expressed in Figure III. B B C C.
 D E The anterior part of the palate, near the dentes incisivos, where the bone underneath is perforated for the transmission of various blood-vessels and nerves.
 F F A probe passed through the left nostril into the fauces.
 G The uvula hanging down from the palate.
 H The glandular membrane, which contributes to the formation of the posterior part of the fauces.
 I I Part of the flexores capitis muscles.
 K K Portion of the longi capitis.
 L L Vertebra of the neck.

FIGURE III.

The Foramina narium opened, by removing a large share of the Osseous Palate.

- A A B B The pituitary, or glandular membrane, which invests the foramen of the left nostril, separated from the septum narium, B.
 C C The glandular membrane extended by the probe D D.

T H E

Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.

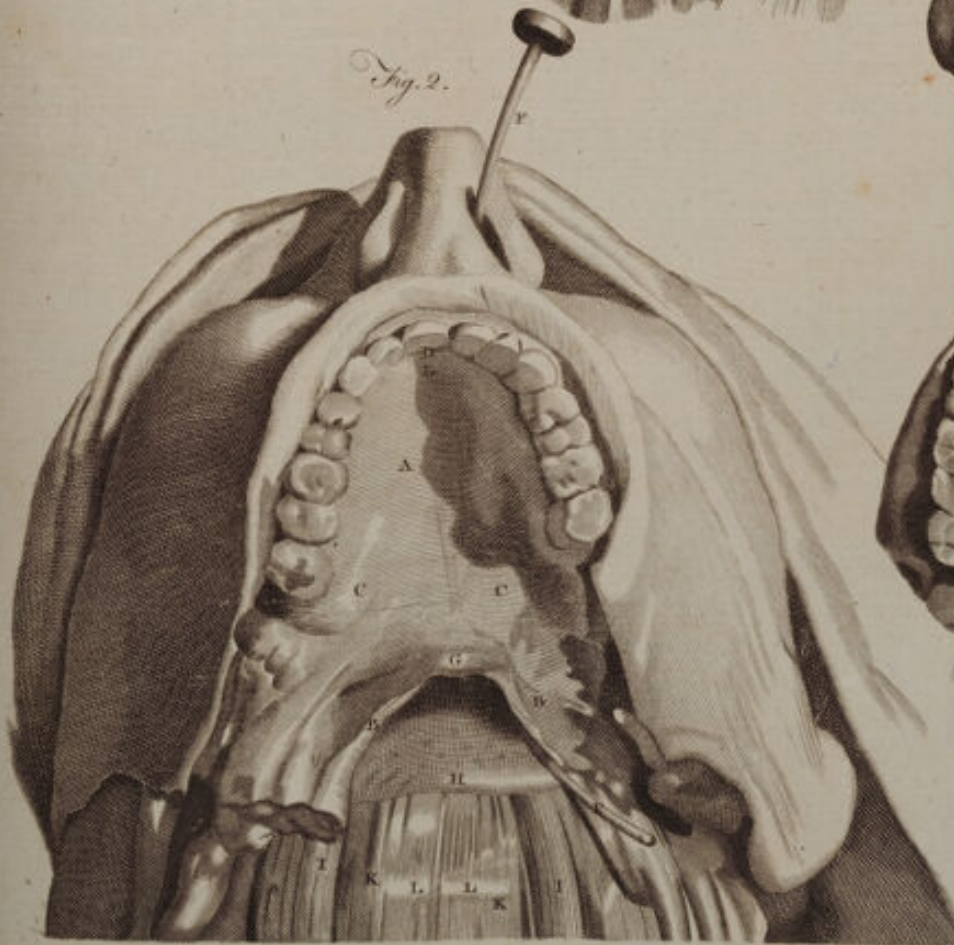
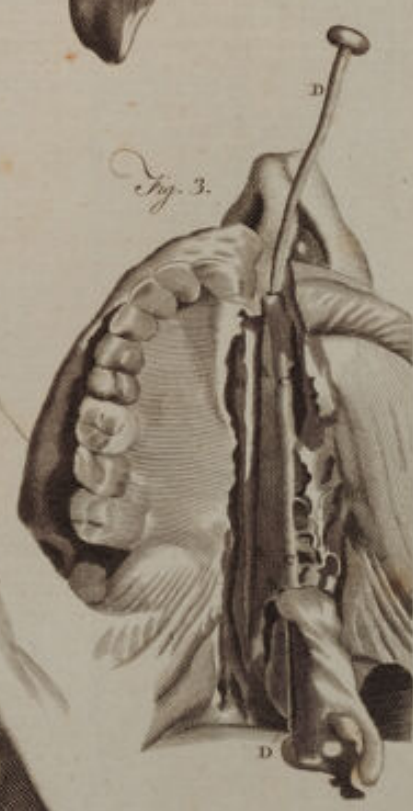
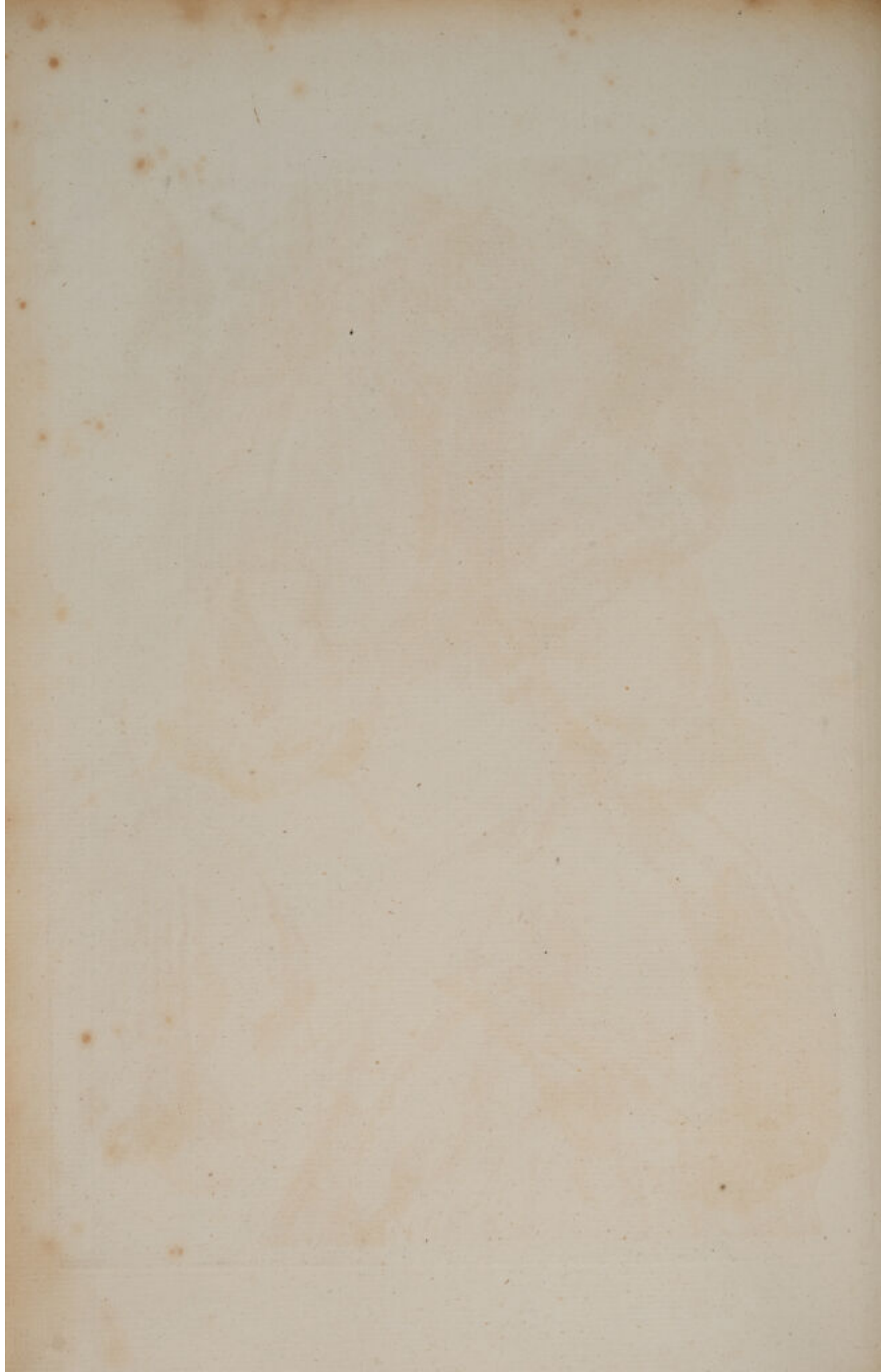
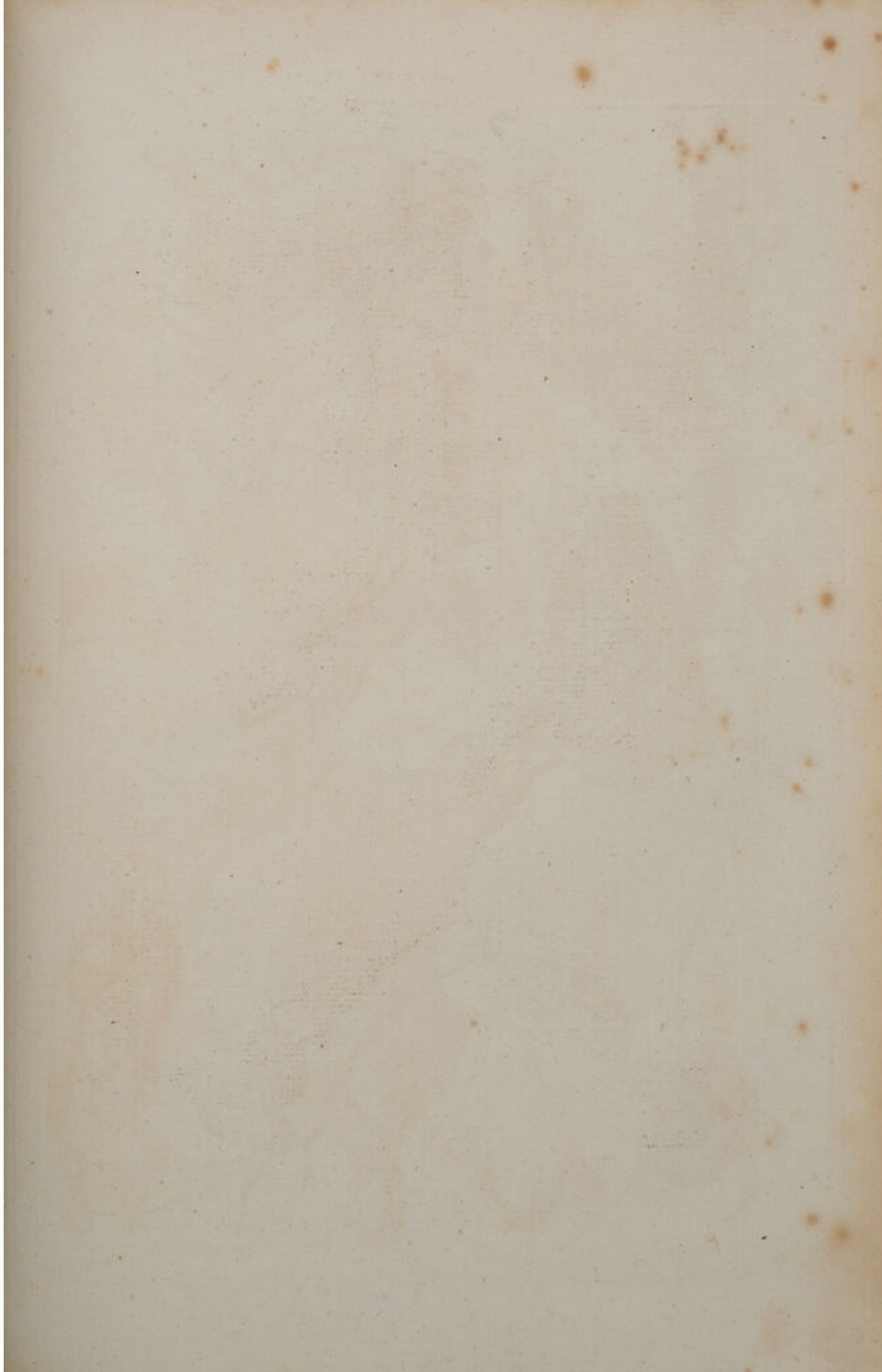
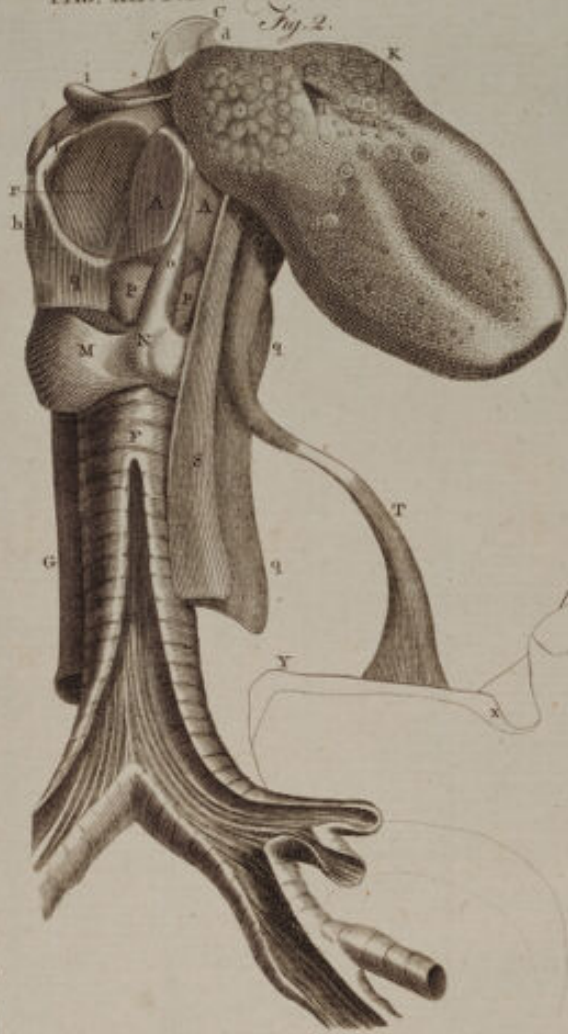


Fig. 3.









T H E

Fortieth Anatomical Table

O F T H E

H U M A N B O D Y

E X P L A I N E D.

FIGURE I.

THE Under Jaw, with some of the Muscles of the Under Lip remaining to it.

- A The external left-side of the bone made bare.
- B The condyloid process.
- C The coronoid process.
- D An acute process on the internal part of the lower jaw, beyond the dentes molares, under which the trunks of nerves and blood-vessels pass into the middle of the bone, and give branches to each tooth.
- d d Some branches of the same nerves and blood-vessels, again passing out of the bone, to the muscles, glands, and membranes of the under lip.
- E The inside of the under lip, covered with its proper membrane.
- F F The internal surface of the *Depressor labii inferioris proprius* muscle.
- G G Some of the small salivary glands which appear under the membrane E.
- H H The *Elevator labii inferioris proprii*.

- i One of the cornua of the os hyoides.
- K The tongue, and glandular expansion spread over its root, at the anterior limits of which expansion,
- l A sort of foramen cæcum is commonly found.
- M One of the lobes of the thyroid gland.—In order to explain the three muscles, the other is not brought into view.
- N The isthmus, as it is called, of the same gland.
- o The appendix of this gland, extending upward, as was the case in this subject.
- P P The crico-thyroid, or thyro-cricoid muscles.
- q q q The sterno-thyroid muscles, the greater part of the right of which is dissected away.
- r One of the hyo-thyroid muscles.
- S One of the sterno-hyoid muscles.
- T One of the coraco-hyoid muscles also, frequently so called by Anatomists, although it is not inserted into any part of that process of the scapula which is called
- V Coracoides; but, beyond the opening of the same scapula, which, by Vesalius and others, is called
- x The semi-circular-like process, inserted into
- Y The superior margin of the same scapula.

FIGURE II.

The Larynx, and Trachea, or *Aspera Arteria*, with the *Œsophagus*, and Tongue, the Thyroid Gland, and outlines of one of the Scapulæ, almost all viewed anteriorly.

- A A The cartilago scutiformis.
- b One of its prominences.
- C The epiglottis.
- d The middle ligament of the same.
- e One of its lateral ligaments.
- F The arteria trachea, and a part of the bronchia, opened longitudinally, that their long internal branches, and the gaping excretory orifices of the glands situated between these, and which are delineated Table XLII. Figure II. o o o, may be seen.
- G A portion of the *Œsophagus*;
- h The superior part of which, or pharynx, is expressed as far as is necessary.

PART III.

r

S

FIGURE III.

The upper part of the Tongue, as it appears when taken out with its proper Muscles.

- A The tip of the tongue.
 - B Its root, freed from the epiglottis and os hyoides.
 - a a The villous-nervous bodies of the tongue, placed obliquely from the apex to the root of the tongue.
 - b b The glands situated at the root of the tongue, the pores of which emit the saliva.
 - C C The musculi hyo-glossi.
- The musculi stylo-glossi are shewn extended by pins.

FIGURE IV.

The Inferior Maxillary, and Sublingual Salivary Glands.

A A The

A A The two inferior maxillary glands, formed of various lobes, inclosed in one membrane.

B B The sublingual glands, covered with their common membrane.

C C The trunks of the two arteries which arise from the carotids, and convey blood into the above-mentioned salivary glands.

D D Two branches of arteries arising from these trunks, which go to the tongue.

E The trunk of the vein arising from the extremities of the arteries of these glands, and those of the adjacent parts.

F A branch of the fifth pair of nerves.

G G The salivary ducts of the inferior maxillary glands, as they pass to their two papillary terminations under the tongue.

H The two above-mentioned papillae, where the excretory ducts of the sublingual glands also empty themselves at the same pores with the two salivary ducts.

I The salivary duct of the right-side, opened longitudinally, and expanded.

K A small stone, of a bright yellow colour, as it appeared lying in the above duct. The smaller end of it was broken off in dissection, as here represented.

FIGURE V.

The Larynx, or upper part of the Trachea, after the Scutiform cartilage is taken off;—viewed laterally.

A The epiglottis.

B Its root cut from the tongue.

C The arytenoid cartilage.

D The posterior part of the cricoid, or annular cartilage.

d The anterior portion, which appears immediately under the thyroid.

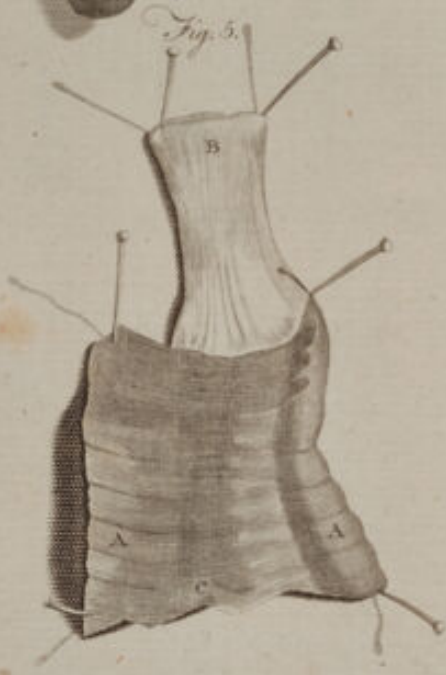
E The musculus Crico-arytenoideus posticus.

F The thyro-arytenoideus, freed from the scutiform cartilage, and left at its insertion into the arytenoid cartilage, laterally.

G The crico-arytenoideus lateralis. It arises from the cricoid cartilage, and is inserted into the arytenoides. It assists, with its partners, in opening the glottis, or arytenoid cartilages.

H Beginning of the trachea.





T H E

Forty-first Anatomical Table

O F T H E

H U M A N B O D Y

E X P L A I N E D.

FIGURE I.

THE Anterior part of the Larynx, and Arteria Aspera, with the common Muscles of the Larynx, &c.

A B The sterno-hyoideus muscle not well expressed, it being here delineated as it were contiguous to the hyo-thyroideus C E.

D The os hyoides turned to one side.

F The superior and anterior portion of the Epiglottis, *in situ*.

G The anterior portion of the scutiform cartilage.

HH The crico-thyroidei muscles on the left-side; one of them hanging down from its origin, the other remaining *in situ*.

I O The anterior part of the annular cartilage laid bare.

FIGURE II.

The Os Hyoides, with the Anterior part of the Cartilages which form the Larynx, and part of the Aspera Arteria.

A The external and convex part of the scutiform cartilage.

B The internal and concave part of the os hyoides, which part of it necessarily comes in view in this position.

C The annular cartilage.

D The epiglottis expressed with the internal concave part forwards, as is well represented in the following Figure. Here, however, its external and convex part should have been shown, as in Figure I, F.

E Part of the aspera arteria.

FF The thyroid gland.

GG Two long processes of the thyroid or scutiform cartilage tied to the extremities of the os hyoides.

FIGURE III.

The Os Hyoides, and Posterior Part of the Larynx.

A The external convex part of the os hyoides. This bone of the tongue appears, from the preceding Figure, to be composed of three bones. The middle bone A, is joined

to one of the extremities of the two lateral bones, by a cartilaginous interposition; the two other extremities of these lateral bones are tied to the two long extremities of the processes of the thyroid cartilage G G, Figure II. by a ligament.

B The internal concave part of the epiglottis next the glottis.

CC The arytenoid cartilages covered with the glottis, or internal membrane of the œsophagus.

D The cricoid cartilage, covered with the internal membrane of the œsophagus, which forms the glottis.

EE The two sides, or back part of the thyroid cartilage, which give origin to part of the pharynx.

FF The posterior part of the thyroid gland.

G The posterior part of the trachea, where it is membranous, and receives the anterior part of the œsophagus in its way to the stomach.

Having examined the anterior and posterior parts of the whole larynx, we proceed to consider those cartilages which compose it when separated from each other.

No. 1. The external convex part of the thyroid cartilage.

2. The internal concave part of the same cartilage. In these two Figures, the two different processes of the thyroid cartilage are remarkable; the two superior or long processes are joined with the extremities of the os hyoides G G, Figure II. the two inferior are fastened to the cricoid cartilage, laterally.

3-4. The cricoid cartilage.

3. The anterior,

4. The posterior part of this cartilage.

5. 6. 5. 6. Two different views of the arytenoid cartilages, which are articulated with the superior parts of the cricoid cartilage.

FIGURE IV.

The Larynx, with a Portion of the Trachea.

A The epiglottis, by which the whole larynx is suspended, which makes it appear longer than nature.

B That part of the epiglottis cut from the root of the tongue.

CC The sides of the scutiform cartilage separated from each other.

- a a Its superior long processes fixed to the extremities of the os hyoides.
 b One of its two inferior short processes adhering to the annular cartilage.
 c One of the arytenoid cartilages, (which form the rimula of the larynx), covered by the glottis.
 d d The annular cartilage.
 D A portion of the trachea.
 E The membranous part of the trachea which touches the œsophagus in its descent to the stomach.
 e The crico-arytenoideus posticus muscle.
 f The crico-arytenoideus lateralis.
 g The crico-arytenoideus arising from the internal concave part of the thyroid cartilage, and inserted into the back-part of the arytenoid cartilage, above the insertion of the crico-arytenoideus lateralis.

FIGURE V.

- A Portion of the Trachea opened and pinned out, to shew its Internal Surface.
 A Its cartilages divided longitudinally.

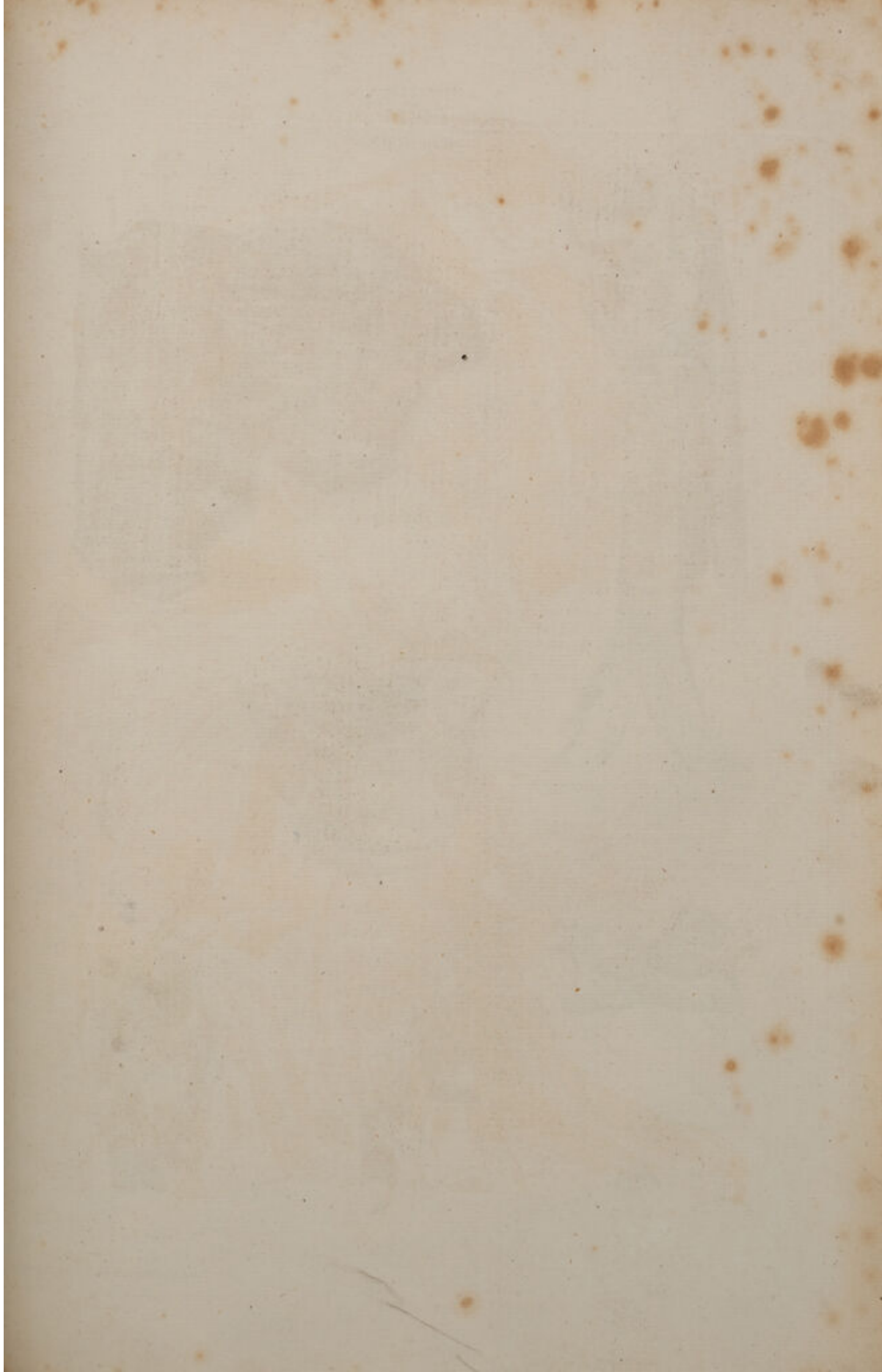
B Its internal membrane formed of longitudinal fibres, raised. This draws the cartilages nearer each other, and shortens the trachea.

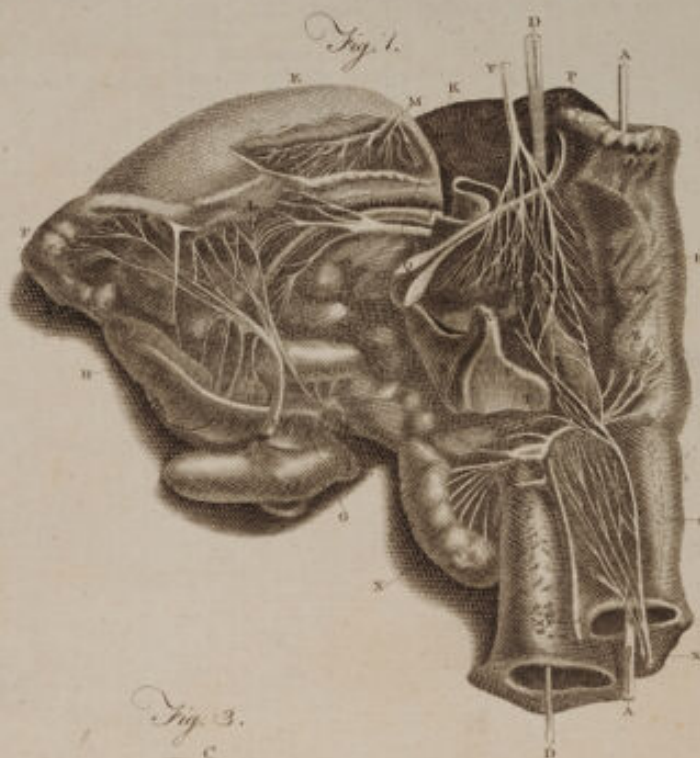
C The transverse series of fibres lying on the membranous part of the trachea next the œsophagus. These pull the extremities of the cartilages of the trachea nearer each other, whereby they strengthen its canal.

FIGURE VI.

The Posterior Parts of the Muscles of the Pharynx and Œsophagus.

- A A A That part which forms the pharynx.
 B B The pterygo-pharyngeus muscle.
 C C The tonsille.
 D D The stylo-pharyngei muscles, which draw the fauces upwards, and dilate them.
 E E The inferior constrictor of the pharynx.
 F Part of the superior long processes of the scutiform cartilage, from whence the last-mentioned muscle partly arises.
 G The œsophagus.





T H E

Forty-second Anatomical Table

O F T H E

H U M A N B O D Y

E X P L A I N E D.

FIGURE I.

THIS Figure is chiefly intended to shew a Plexus formed by the joining of the Recurrent Nerves with the Superior Laryngeal, and the termination of their Branches in the Muscles and Ligaments of the Larynx. The Nerves of the tongue are likewise delineated.

A A A probe passed through the pharynx B, and œsophagus C.

D D A probe passed through the larynx and the trachea.

E F The dorsum and apex of the tongue.

G H The inferior maxillary gland and its duct, and the sublingual gland.

I The lingual branch of the third branch of the fifth pair of nerves.

K The lingual branch of the ninth pair, and lingual artery.

L A small plexus formed by the joining of the fifth with the ninth pair.

M The lingual branch of the eighth pair.

N Part of the gland, commonly, but improperly, called Thyroid.

O The inferior thyroideal artery.

P The cornu of the os hyoides.

Q The base or anterior part of the os hyoides.

R The epiglottis.

S The thyroid cartilage drawn downwards, after cutting the ligaments which tie it to the os hyoides.

T The posterior and inferior corner of the thyroid cartilage, articulated with the cricoid cartilage.

U A bristle passed under the musculus crico-arytenoideus posticus.

V A bristle passed under the musculus crico-arytenoideus lateralis. Immediately above V, the musculus thyro-arytenoideus is seen obscurely.

W A bristle passed through the musculus arytenoideus transversus.

X The recurrent nerve.

Y The superior laryngeal nerve.

Z A plexus formed by the joining of the recurrent and superior laryngeal nerves, from which branches are sent off to each of the muscles, and also to the proper ligaments of the larynx or glottis vera.

The recurrent and superior laryngeal nerves, by being macerated at the time of drawing, appeared much larger to the painter than they are in a recent subject.

PART III.

FIGURE II.

Shews the Larynx and some of its Muscles, also the Musculi Sterno-hyoidei, and Trachea Arteria, with the First Bronchia, and some of their Glands and Fibres, all viewed posteriorly.

A A The scutiform cartilage.

b One of its prominences, the other of which is shewn, Table XL. Figure II. d.

C The cricoid cartilage.

d d The apices of the superior processes of the two arytenoid cartilages.

e e The upper part of each of the arytenoid glands.

F The epiglottis.

g The top of one of the ventricles of the larynx, as it appeared in this subject. The appendages of the ventricles are in some of a larger, and in others of a smaller size, which accounts for the variety of tone in different voices.

h One of the musculi thyro-arytenoidei, occupying the lower region of the same ventricle, which is partly brought into view by the removal of the musculus crico-arytenoideus lateralis.

i i The musculi crico-arytenoidei postici.

k The posterior or exterior arytenoid fibres.

l l The os hyoides.

M M The musculi sterno-hyoidei.

n n Their tendinous impressions, or aponeurosis.

O O O A large portion of the trachea arteria, where the rings terminate, and of the first bronchia into which it is divided, stripped of the external coat, that the glands immediately underneath and their blood-vessels may appear. Their excretory orifices are described, Table XI. Figure II. letter F. On the top of the trachea, that coat is separated, and pulled downwards, in order that the internal

p Transverse fleshy fibres may be seen.

FIGURE III.

Shews the Larynx divided posteriorly in a longitudinal direction, and expanded, that the various Internal Parts may be seen.

A A The scutiform cartilage.

B B The cricoid cartilage, in the sections of which small cells are seen.

C The

C The epiglottis.
 D D The arytenoid cartilages.
 E E The long crura of the arytenoid glands: The shorter crura lie under the following ligaments.
 f f g g The superior and inferior ligaments, by which the arytenoides and thyroides are connected with each other.
 h h The orifices of the ventricles of the larynx.
 I I The first cartilage of the trachea arteria. The excretory orifices of the subjacent glands are seen in the coat which covers both this and the following cartilage, and likewise the cricoid, epiglottis, &c.

FIGURE IV.

Is a part of the preceding Figure inclined forward; the Epiglottis being pulled down and turned back, that the Orifices of the Ventricles being thus dilated, the Origins of their Appendages a a, may be brought into view.

FIGURE V.

Shews the size and Figure of the Left Ventricle of the Larynx.

FIGURE VI.

Shews the Epiglottis dissected through the middle, nearly in a longitudinal direction, in order that all the parts given in Figure IV. may be seen in this Section.

a The concave superior, or interior surface of the epiglottis, perforated with excretory orifices.
 b The substance of the same cartilage perforated with these small foramina, or tubes, and also with larger apertures, and with these hollows on each excavated and corroded-like surface, which are mentioned in Figure IV.
 c c The gland of the epiglottis extended over both its surfaces, situated in the above-mentioned hollows, and transmitted by these openings to both sides.

FIGURE VII.

Represents one of the Articulations of the Cricoid with the Arytenoid, likewise its Cavities, and one of the Arytenoid Glands, &c.

a The right portion of the cricoid viewed anteriorly, and dissected perpendicularly through the middle.
 b Also the right arytenoid, which is inclined outward and backward, in order that
 c Its sinus may be seen, by means of which, and
 d Its small head bunching out in the cricoid, its articulation is formed.
 e The superior arytenoid process.
 f The inferior process of the same.
 g One of the cavities in the anterior surface of the arytenoid, in the deep posterior part of which is situated
 h The arytenoid gland, which is here represented detached.
 i The shorter crus of the arytenoid gland.
 k The longer crus of the same.
 l A small pillar extending along this crus.

FIGURE VIII.

The Posterior Surface of the Larynx.

a The epiglottis.
 b b The margin of the ala of the scutiform cartilage.
 c c The cornua of the os hyoides.
 d The cricoid cartilage.
 e e The posterior concave surface of the arytenoid cartilages.
 f f The posterior obtuse process into which the musculus crico-arytenoideus is inserted, and which is articulated with the cricoid, which articulation is defended by a capsular membrane observable in the Figure, and swelling out on the right articulation, but which, on account of its smallness, is not lettered.
 g g The ligaments of the inferior process of the scutiform cartilage.
 h The common ligament of the arytenoid cartilages, in which two filaments, as ligaments of the small heads, descend obliquely.
 i i The proper posterior ligaments.
 k k An ossific granula between the cornua of the scutiform cartilage and os hyoides.
 l l Impressions, where the thyroid gland adheres.
 m m The cartilages of the origin of the trachea.

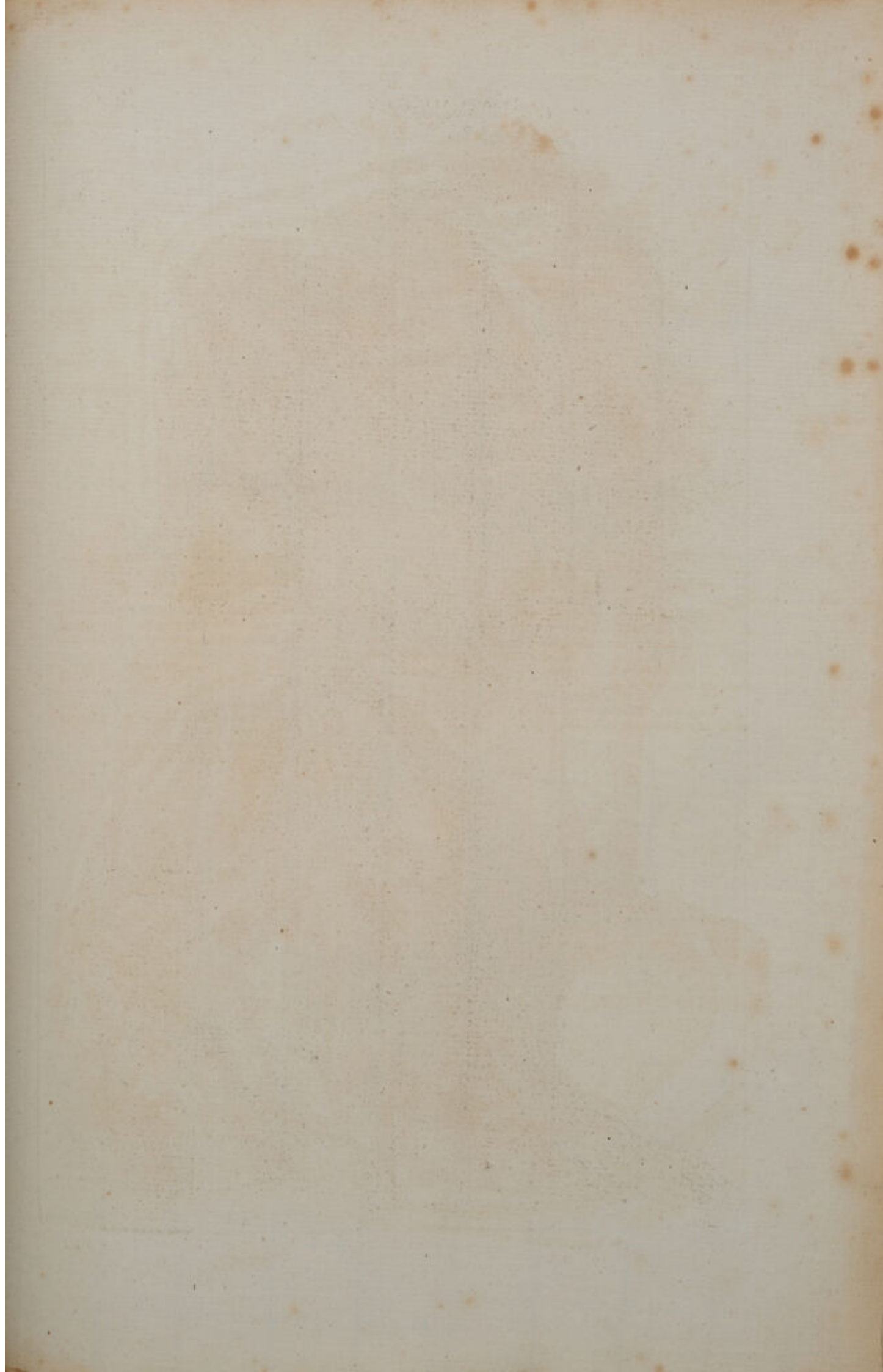


Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



T H E

Forty-third Anatomical Table

O F T H E

H U M A N B O D Y

E X P L A I N E D.

FIGURE I.

VARIOUS Muscles of the Lower Jaw and Os Hyoides in situ, the Skin and Quadratus Colli being removed.

- A A B C** The musculus digastricus, or biventer.
B Its fleshy origin from the mammillary process.
C The middle tendon passing through the musculus stylo-cerato-hyoideus, and an annular ligament arising from the os hyoides at its fleshy termination **A A**, in the under jaw **D D**.
D D The inferior edge of the under jaw-bone laid bare.
E E The musculus mylo-hyoideus, which derives its fleshy origin from the internal part of the under jaw, partly under the inferior maxillary glands, and partly at the insertions of the digastric muscle, from whence descending with a double series of muscles, it is inserted into the superior and anterior part of the os hyoides. Immediately under this muscle lie the sublingual glands and salivary ducts of the inferior maxillary gland; both of which are compressed by it, and their continued saliva conveyed forwards into the mouth when this muscle acts, as in deglutition, &c.
F F The musculi sterno-hyoidei arising from the internal and superior part of the clavicles, and inserted into the inferior and anterior part of the os hyoides.
G G Parts of the omo-hyoidei, coming from under the mastoid muscles.
H H Parts of the sterno-thyroidei which arise from the superior and internal part of the sternum, and pass under the sterno-hyoidei to their terminations in the thyroid cartilage, as appears in the following Figure.
I I The mastoidei.
K Part of the masseter, on the right-side.
L Part of the parotid gland, on the same side.
M M The glands of the under jaw.
N That part of the musculus stylo-hyoideus which is perforated for the transmission of the middle tendon of the biventer muscle of the under jaw.
O Part of the internal jugular vein.
P Part of the carotid artery.
Q A blood-vessel cut off and tied.

FIGURE II.

Various Muscles lying under those expressed in the former Figure.

- A A A** The inferior margin of the under jaw laid bare.
B B B B The musculi sterno-hyoidei freed from their insertions, and left at their origins.
C C C C The omo-hyoidei: they are a pair of digastric muscles; they arise fleshy from the upper edge of the scapula, and ascend under the mastoid muscles, where they become tendinous, but, growing fleshy again, are inserted at the base of the anterior bone of the os hyoides.
D Part of the stylo-hyoideus muscle, at its insertion.
E E E The mylo-hyoideus muscle on the right-side, not quite freed from its origin, and raised on the left, so that the sublingual gland **W** appears.
F F The genio-hyoidei: They arise fleshy from the internal part of the under jaw, which forms the chin, and are inserted into the superior and anterior part of the os hyoides.
G G The digastric muscles of the lower jaw cut from their insertions.
H H The mastoidei muscles; that of the right-side being cut from its origin, and left at its insertion; that of the left remaining in situ.
I The scutiform cartilage of the larynx, which forms what is called the *Pomum Adami*.
K The aspera arteria.
L L The thyroid glands.
M The masseter muscle in situ.
N The musculus pterygoideus internus in situ. It arises partly tendinous, and partly fleshy, from the cavity of the wing-like process of the os sphenoides, whence it descends to its insertion into the internal and inferior part of the under jaw-bone.
O Part of the parotid gland.
P The musculus hyo-thyroideus, arising from the os hyoides: it is inserted into the lower part of the scutiform cartilage. This draws the larynx upwards, in an acute tone of the voice.
Q The crico-thyroideus.
R The sterno-thyroideus, terminating in the scutiform cartilage.
S The internal jugular vein.
T The carotid artery.
V A large vein proceeding from the thyroid gland to the subclavian branch.
W The sublingual gland lying immediately under the musculus mylo-hyoideus.

T H E

T H E

Forty-fourth Anatomical Table

O F T H E

H U M A N B O D Y

E X P L A I N E D.

VARIOUS Muscles of the Head and Neck, which appear on the fore-part, after the Under Jaw, Tongue, Larynx, Aspera Arteria, and Gula, are removed.

A A The muscoli longi colli, which arise, partly tendinous, but chiefly fleshy, from the anterior parts of the five superior vertebrae of the thorax, and after dilating, in the middle of their progress into fleshy bellies, are inserted in the same manner as they arise, into the anterior parts of all the vertebrae of the neck. These, from their use, may be called *Flexores colli*.

B B The three scaleni in situ. The first of these muscles arises fleshy from the anterior part of the second, third, and fourth transverse processes of the vertebrae of the neck, and descending obliquely forwards, becomes tendinous at its insertion into the first rib: The axillary nerves pass between this and the following, the scalenus secundus, which likewise arises from the second, third, fourth, and fifth transverse processes of the neck, and is inserted into the second, and sometimes third rib. The scalenus tertius arises from the same transverse processes with the former, and likewise from the fifth and sixth, and is soon inserted into the first rib.

I I The mastoidei, which arise, partly tendinous and partly fleshy, from the superior part of the os pectoris, or sternum, and near half the clavicle M, with two, and sometimes, as here, three distinct origins, K K K, which ascend obliquely, and unite in the middle of their progress, forming a somewhat round, thick, fleshy muscle, and passing over the upper part of the elevator scapulae muscle, becomes broader again, and tendinous, at its insertion into the back part of the mammillary process, and the adjoining part of the os occipitis, above the insertion of part of the splenius.

L L The recti interni majores antici, by some called Par rectum internum colli, and from their use *Flexores capitis*. They arise, partly fleshy, but chiefly tendinous, from the anterior part of all the transverse processes of the vertebrae of the neck, except the first and second; becoming fleshy, they are inserted into the interior appendix of the os occipitis, before the foramen magnum, which transmits the medulla oblongata. They are employed in bending the head forwards.

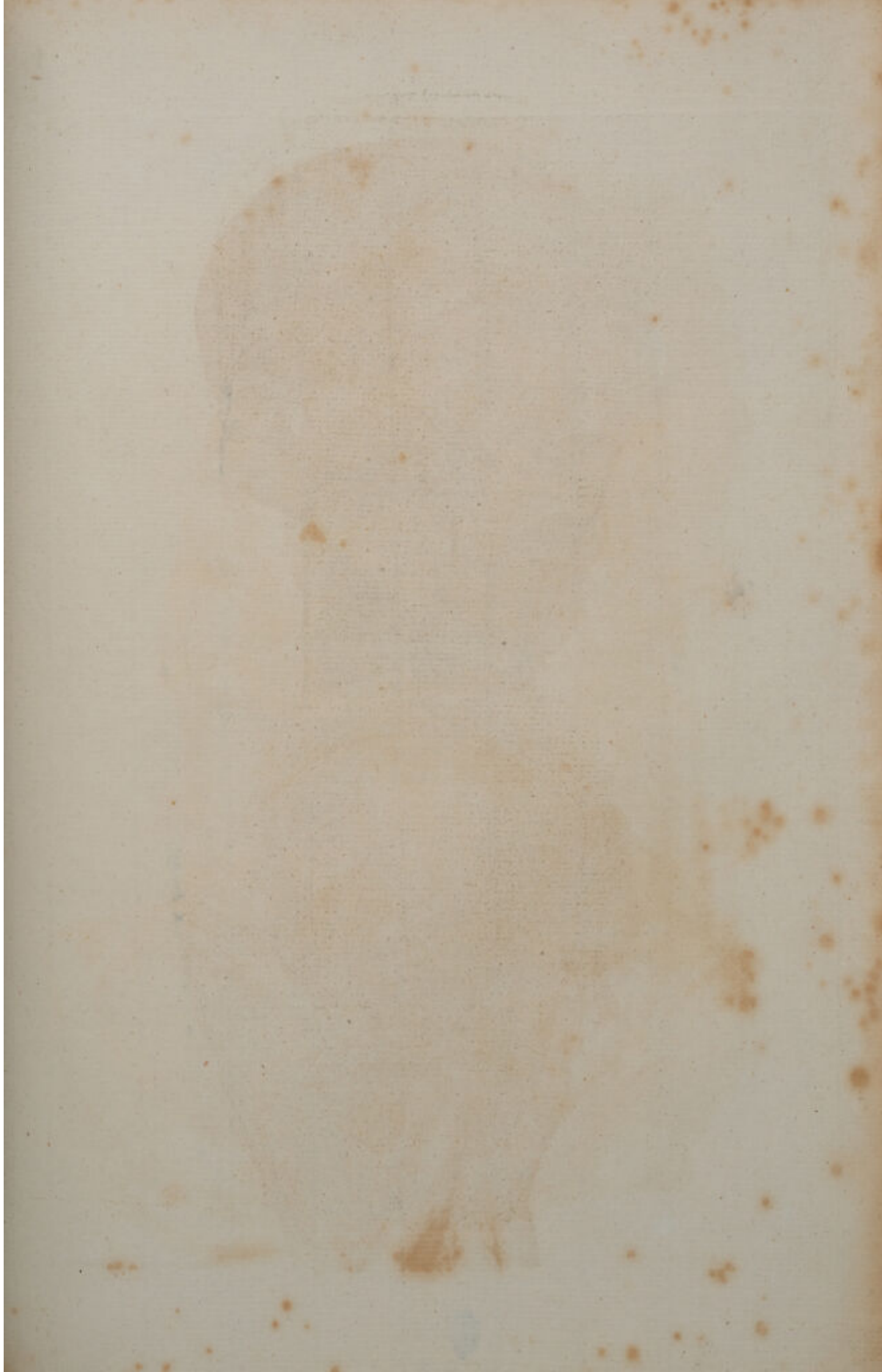
M M The clavicles.

O The uvula.

P P The bodies of the vertebrae of the neck.







T H E

Forty-fifth Anatomical Table

O F T H E

H U M A N B O D Y

E X P L A I N E D.

FIGURE I.

THE Muscles of the Face, as they appear after the Skin, Fat, Membranes, and Musculi Quadrati Genarum, are removed.

- A A The musculi frontales.
 B B The orbiculares palpebrarum.
 C The musculus dilatator alae nasi.
 D The elevator labiorum communis.
 E E The elevator labii superioris proprius.
 F F The sphincter labiorum.
 G G The zygomatici, or distortores oris.
 H The depressor labiorum communis.
 I The depressor labii inferioris proprius.
 K The buccinator.
 L The temporalis.
 M The elevator auriculæ.
 N The masseter.
 a Part of the os jugale.
 b The cartilage of the auricle, freed from the skin.
 c c The parotid gland.
 d The superior salivary duct of the parotid gland, as it descends over the masseter, through the buccinator, into the mouth.
 e e A branch of the carotid artery, which passes through the inferior maxillary gland.
 f Part of the lower jaw-bone laid bare.
 g Part of the inferior maxillary gland.
 O Part of the biventer muscle, in situ.
 P The mastoideus.
 Q Part of the cucullaris.
 R Part of the elevator scapulae.

S S Parts of the musculi sterno-hyoidei.
 T T Parts of the coraco-hyoidei.

FIGURE II.

Shews various Muscles employed in the motions of the Head and Vertebrae of the Neck, which appear on the back-part.

- A Part of the hairy scalp remaining on the fore-part of the head.
 B The os occipitis laid bare.
 C The musculus splenius left at its insertion.
 a Part of the os jugale.
 D D D The musculus complexus raised, to shew its inside.
 E E The recti majores; that on the right side remaining in situ, that on the left hanging down from its origin.
 F F The obliqui superiores in situ.
 G G The inferiores in situ.
 H H The minores, also in situ.
 b The mastoid process of the left-side laid bare.
 c The back-part of the first vertebra of the neck made bare.
 d Part of the complexus inserted into the mammillary process.
 I I I I The spinales colli; that of the left remaining in situ, the right being raised from its inferior part, and turned to one side, to shew its subjacent muscle, the transversalis colli.
 K The transversalis colli, which arises from the transverse processes of the inferior vertebra of the neck, and is inserted into the spinal processes of its superior vertebra.
 L L The musculi interspinales colli.
 e e e The apices of the double spinal processes.

T H E

Forty-sixth Anatomical Table

O F T H E

H U M A N B O D Y

E X P L A I N E D.

FIGURE I.

REPRESENTS various Muscles of the Face, after the Quadratus Genæ is removed.

- A The compressor naris muscle.
 B The elevator alæ nasi, or, from its figure, pyramidalis.
 C The elevator labii superioris proprius.
 D D The orbicularis palpebrarum.
 E The zygomaticus, or distortor oris.
 F A branch of an artery which arises from the carotid in the neck, and perforating the inferior maxillary gland, passes over the under jaw-bone, at the insertion of the masseter muscle, as is here expressed.
 G The os jugale.
 H The os maxillare inferius laid bare, the skin, and musculus quadratus colli, being removed.
 I Part of the carotid artery.
 K M The temporal muscle; K, its external surface; M, its internal surface, next the cranium, turned down.
 L Part of the parotid gland, the greater part of which is dissected, to obtain a view of the following muscle.
 O The masseter muscle in situ. The origin, progress, and insertion of this and the temporal muscle, are distinctly expressed in this and the following figure.

FIGURE II.

Shews the Muscles of the Lips, and some of those of the under Jaw.

A B C The buccinator muscle, freed from its origin at the processus coronæ of the under jaw, near N, and left at its insertion at the angle of the lips.

D The elevator labiorum communis. This muscle arises from the fourth bone of the upper jaw, and descends directly to its insertion under the termination of the zygomaticus.

E E The elevator labii superioris proprius, and the dilator alæ nasi muscle.

F The musculus zygomaticus.

G The depressor labiorum communis.

H The depressor labii inferioris proprius.

I The constrictor labiorum.

K M N The temporalis: N its insertion at the processus coronæ of the under jaw.

L Part of the parotid gland.

O The masseter cut from its origin at the os jugale, and left at its insertion into the lower jaw.

P Q Part of the origin of the musculus pterygoideus externus in situ. It arises from the external part of the pterygoid process, and superior part of the os sphenoides, and runs backwards to its insertion into the neck of the condyloid process. To discover the progress of this muscle, the processus coronæ should be cut off.

R The processus condyliformis of the under jaw, most of which is laid bare.

S Part of the digastric muscle of the under jaw.

T H E

Fig. 1.

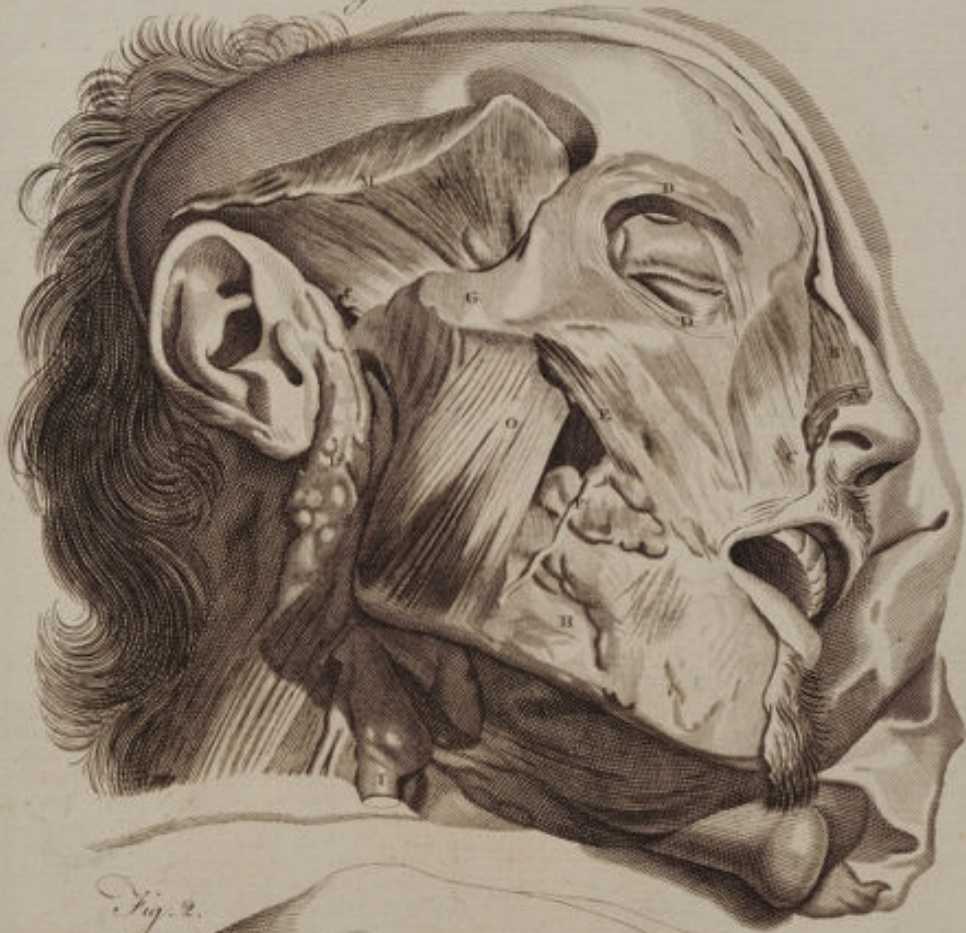
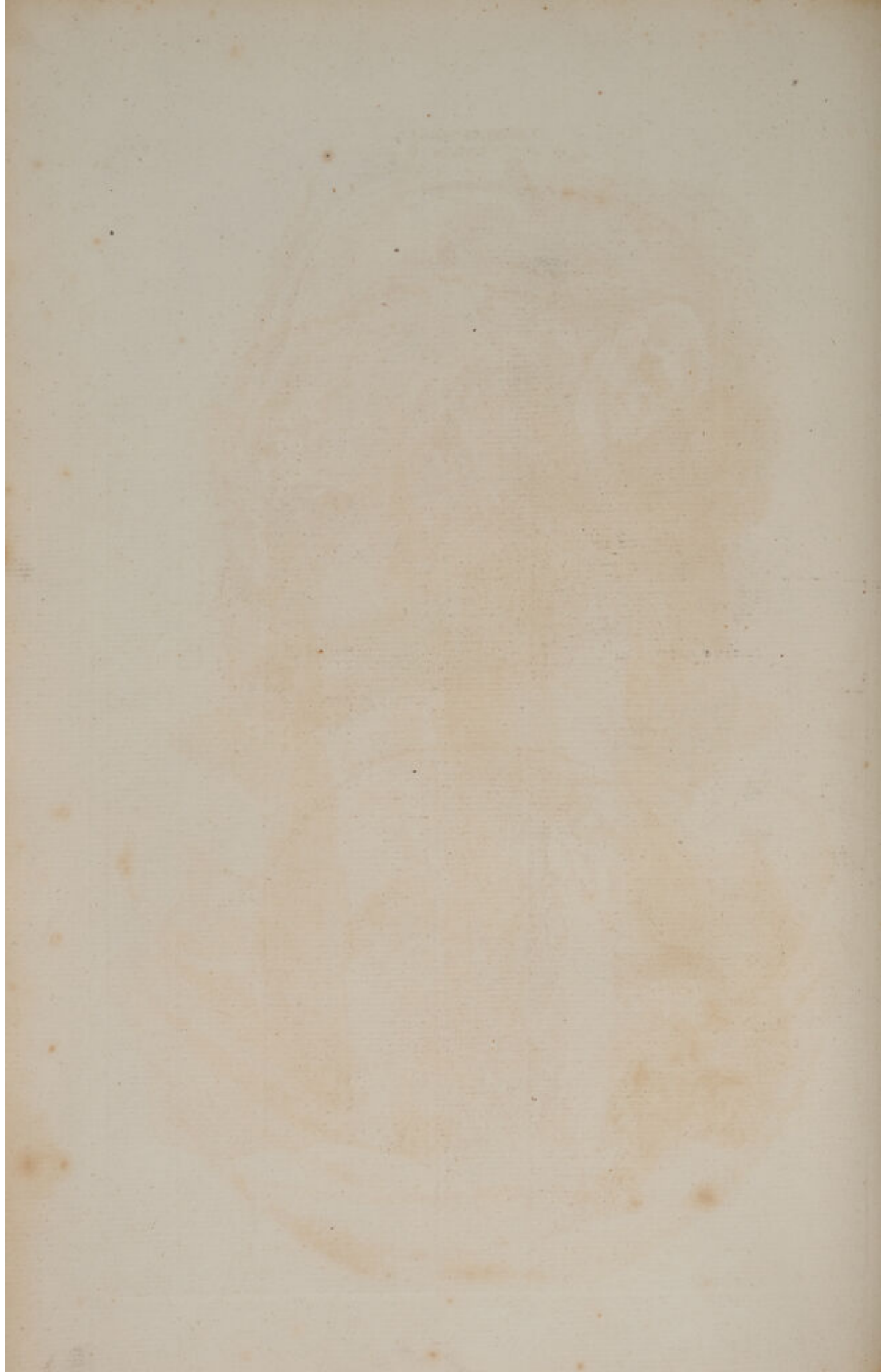
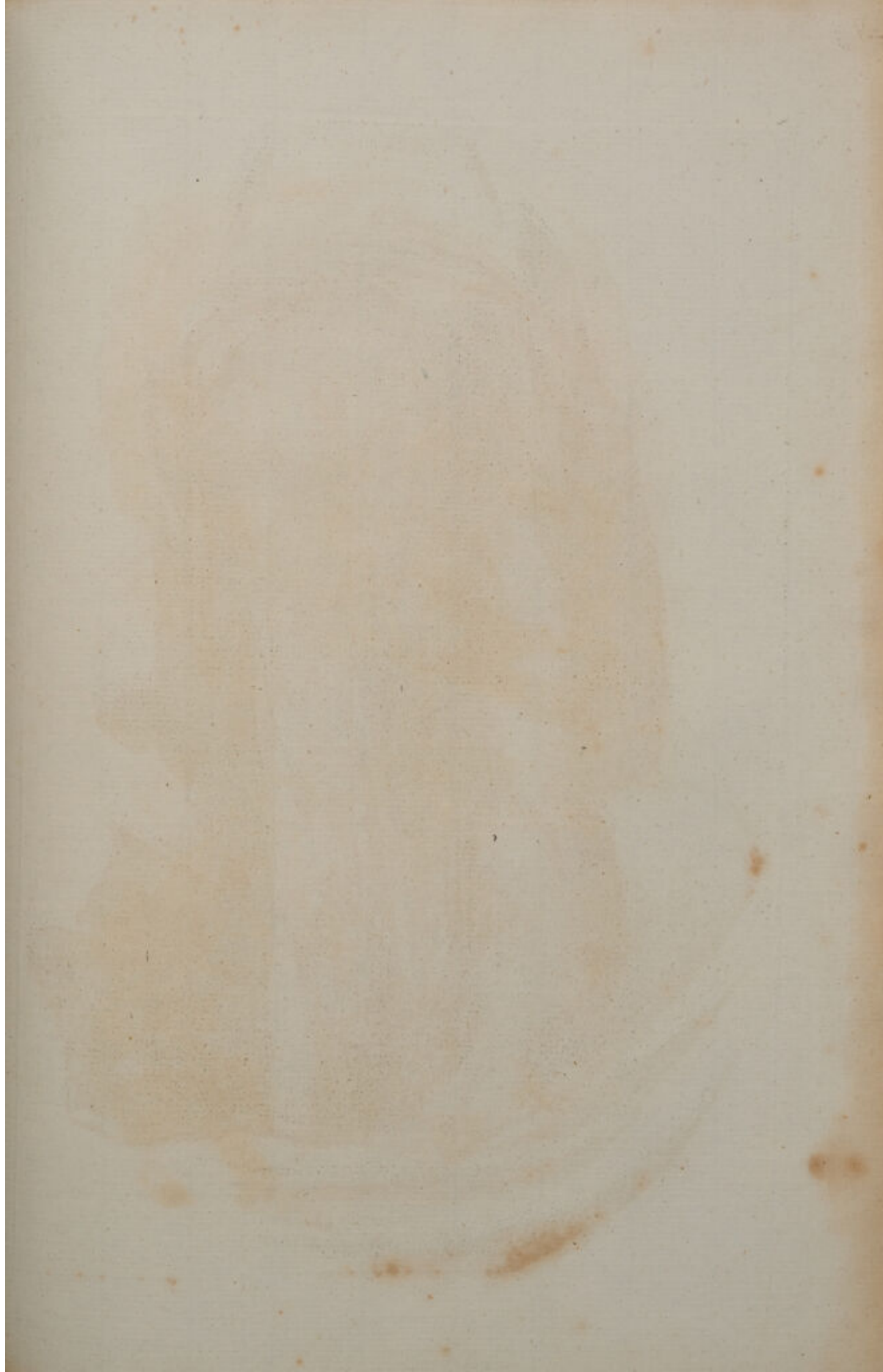


Fig. 2.









T H E

Forty-seventh Anatomical Table

O F T H E

H U M A N B O D Y

E X P L A I N E D.

THE External Muscles which move the Head as they appear on the Back-part; the Upper part of the Cucullaris being taken off, and some Muscles of the Shoulder-blade and Thorax raised and reclined laterally.

A A The splenius muscle in situ.

B B, &c. Its partly tendinous and partly fleshy origin from the five or six spines of the superior vertebræ of the thorax. The lower part of this muscle appears, in general, distinct from its superior, and is inserted to the transverse processes of the third, fourth, and fifth vertebræ of the neck, as is expressed at e e e.

C C, &c. The origin of the superior part of the splenius from the spines of the inferior vertebræ of the neck; D D, its fleshy insertion into the os occipitis.

E E The splenius on the left side, raised and reclined laterally.

e e e Its three, sometimes four, tendinous terminations inserted into as many of the transverse processes of the neck. These muscles are common to the head and neck, so that if either of them acts, it draws the head together with the vertebræ of the neck, to which it is inserted, to that side back-

wards; if they both act, they pull the head directly backwards, together with those vertebræ of the neck.

F G H, &c. The musculus complexus, on both sides in situ, the left being laid bare.

H H Its partly tendinous and partly fleshy origin from the transverse processes of the vertebræ of the thorax, which becomes still more fleshy in its ascent F G, and is so inserted into the os occipitis I I, immediately under the termination of the splenius D D.

f f A part of the complexus muscle inserted into the mammillary process.

K The serratus superior posticus, raised.

L The rhomboides likewise raised and reclined laterally.

M The upper part of the longissimus dorsi, and sacrolumbalis.

N The musculus levator scapulae, partly appearing.

T H E

T H E

Forty-eighth Anatomical Table

O F T H E

H U M A N B O D Y

E X P L A I N E D.

SEVERAL Muscles of the Head and Neck lying under those represented in the preceding Table.

A The musculus rectus poslicus major dissected from its insertion at the occiput D, on the left side, and hanging down from its origin at the double spine of the second vertebra of the neck.

B The same muscle in situ, on the right side.

C C E The rectus minor poslicus on the left side laid bare, and remaining in situ on the right side. It is partly hid by the rectus major.

D D The insertion of the recti minores into the os occipitis. They arise from the back-part of the first vertebra of the neck. They pull the head backward on the first vertebra of the neck, and from their use are called *Reuertes*, or Noddors backwards, and are antagonists to a small pair of muscles, which are called *Recti Minores Antici*, and from their use, *Annuentes*.

F The obliqui inferiores, that on the right side remaining in situ, the left being freed from its insertion, and remaining at its origin. Each of them arises from one of the double spinal processes of the second vertebra of the neck, and after an oblique ascent, is inserted into the transverse process of the first vertebra.

When either of these inferior oblique muscles acts, it draws the transverse process of the first vertebra near the spine of the second; if both act, they contribute to preserve the head more steady.

G H The obliqui superiores, the right remaining in situ G; the left being cut from its insertion at the os occipitis, and left at its origin at the transverse process of the first vertebra of the neck. They perform the same office as the recti majores.

I I An asperity of the os occipitis, where the musculi splenii and complexi terminate.

K K The inferior surfaces of the complex muscles, as they appear when raised and reclined laterally, the greater part of that on the right side being removed.

L Parts of the longissimus dorsi, and sacro-lumbalis.

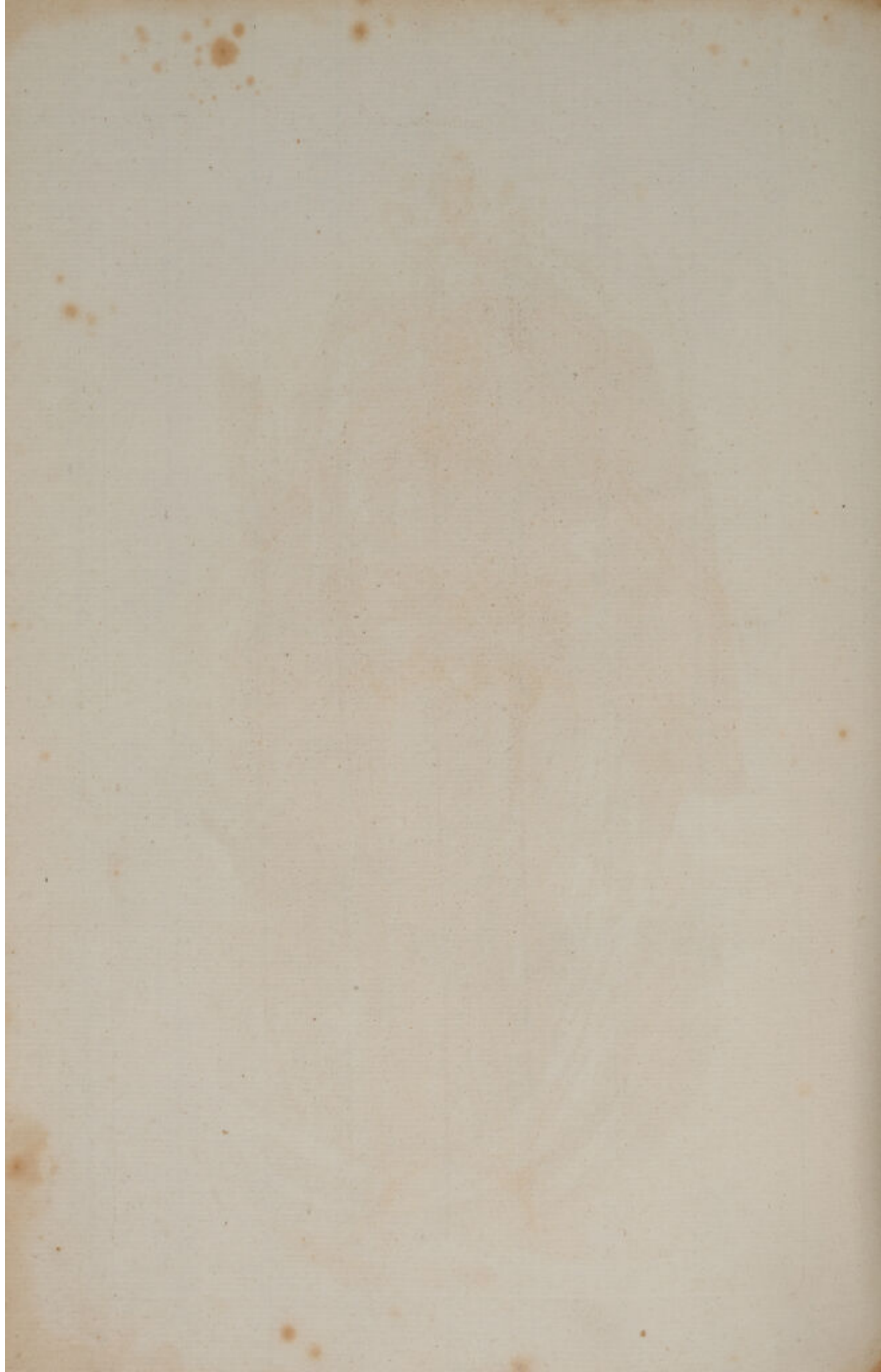
M M N N The spinalis colli muscle.

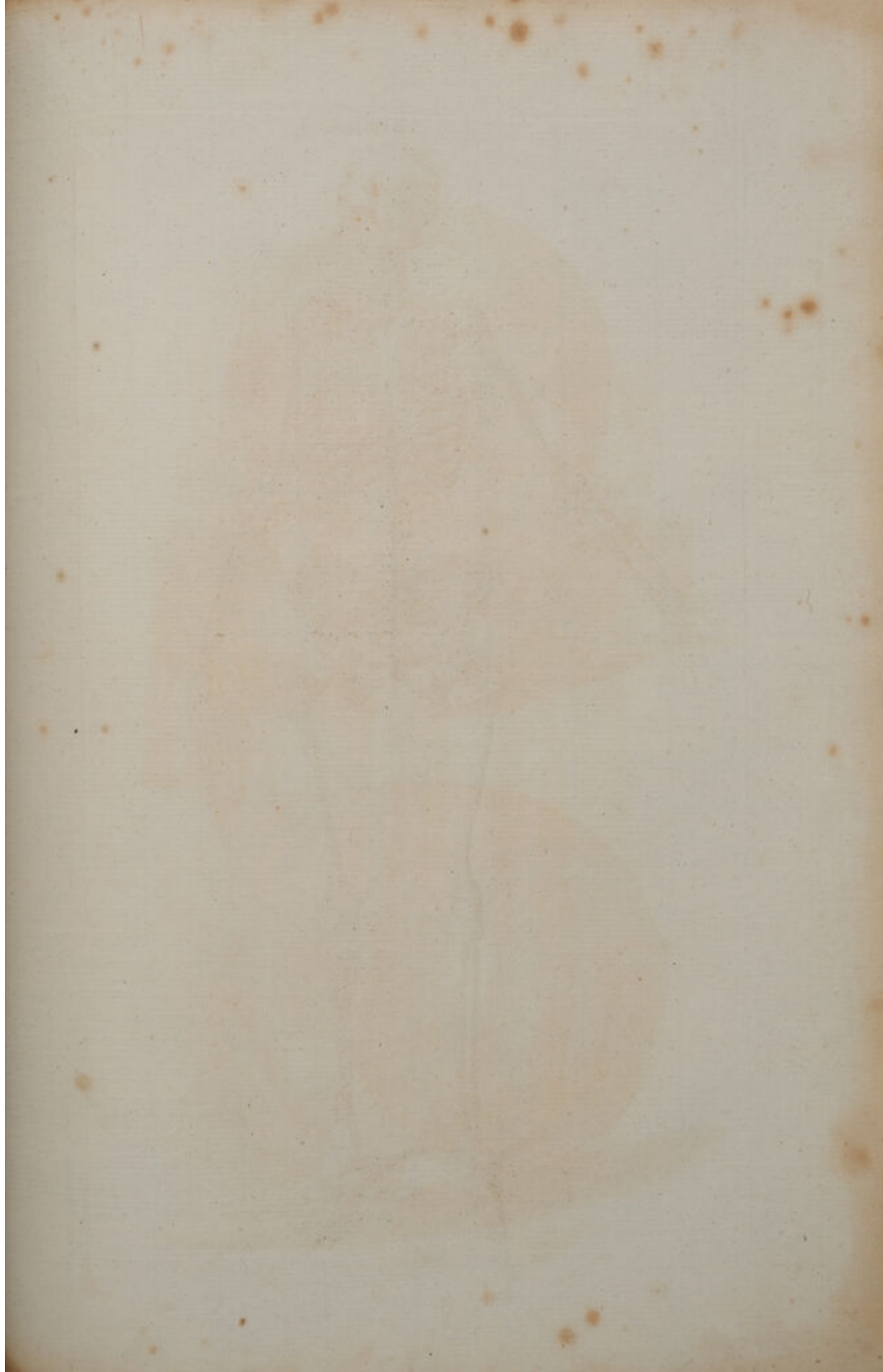
O O The spines of the vertebrae of the neck.

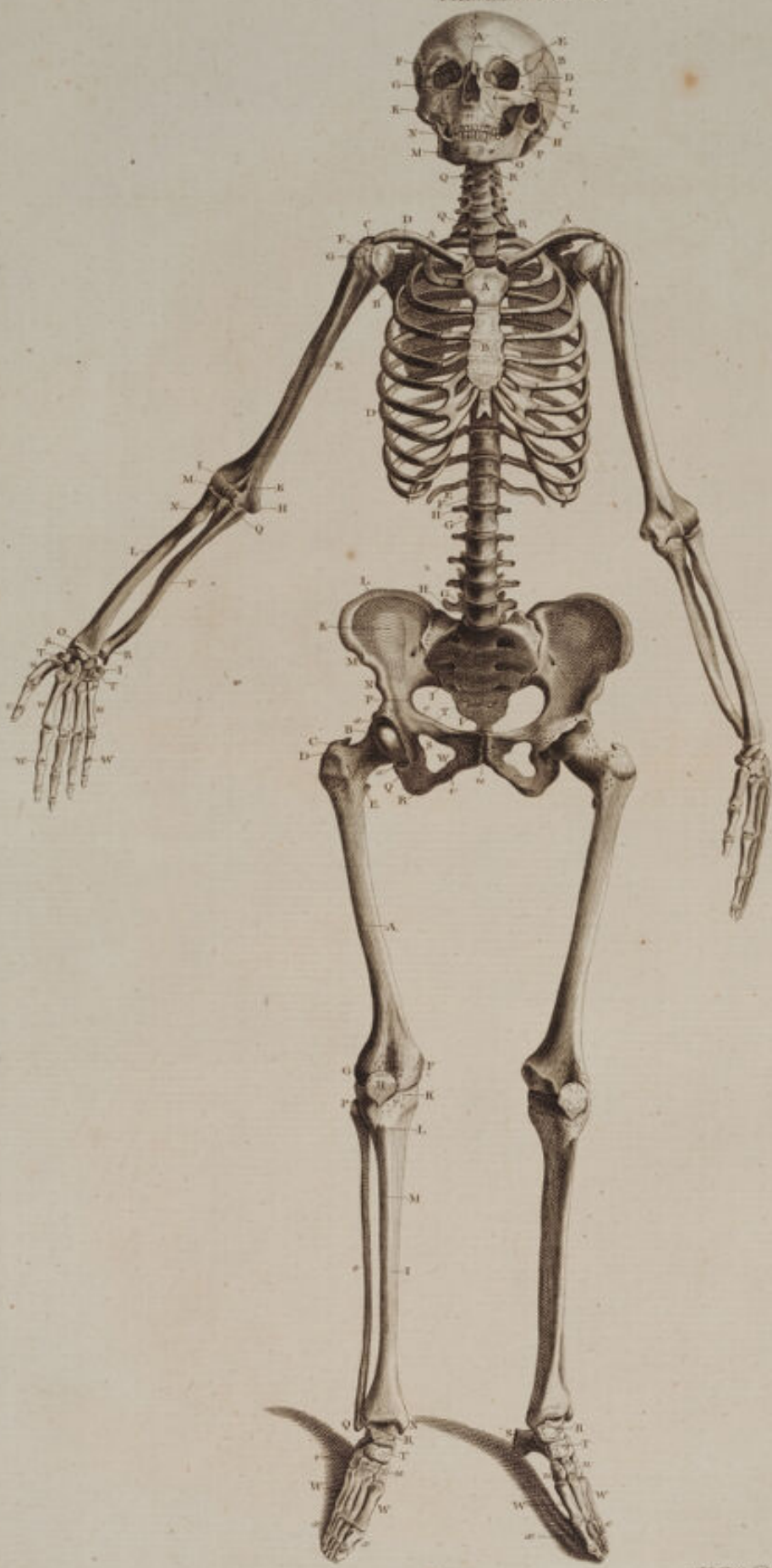
P P The musculi interspinales.

Q The elevator scapulae.

T H E







T H E

Forty-ninth Anatomical Table

O F T H E

H U M A N B O D Y

E X P L A I N E D.

THIS Figure is intended to shew the difference between the Male and Female Skeleton. It is taken from a Female Skeleton five feet high, which being viewed in front, we observe that the Head is, in the Female, smaller than in the Male; that the Bones are less capacious, and the Processes also smaller; that the Thorax is less elevated, and the Sternum more convex; that the Vertebrae of the Loins project more forward, and the Bones of the Pelvis more backward; that the Os Sacrum, as well as all the other Bones of the Pelvis, are larger and wider, and the Os Coccygis straighter; that the Bodies of the Ossa Pubis are less elevated, and their Superior Branches longer; that the Spines and Tuberosities of the Ossa Ischia are at a greater distance from each other; that the Branches of the Ossa Ischia converge more, so that the angle formed by the union of these Bones with the Inferior Branches of the Ossa Pubis, is much larger in the Female. We find also that the Necks of the Thigh-bones are longer, and the Trochanters farther from the Acetabula; hence the upper ends of the Thigh-bones are at a greater distance from each other in the Female than in the Male Skeleton.

Upon examining the particular Bones of this Skeleton, we observe,

1. In the head, that the sagittal suture is continued to the root of the nose, which circumstance is more frequently remarked in the female than in the male. We see almost the whole of the frontal bone, a part of the left parietal, a portion of the temporal process of the sphenoid, a share of the temporal bone, the orbits, the ossa nasi, the fossae nasales, the maxillary and cheek-bones, the lower jaw and teeth of both jaws.
2. The bodies and transverse processes of the cervical vertebrae.
3. The bodies of the last dorsal vertebrae.
4. The internal surface of the os sacrum.
5. The disposition of the sternum, ribs and their cartilages.
6. The superior extremities, of which, the right is a little elevated, and the fore-arm in a state of supination, the left fore-arm being in the state of pronation.
7. The ossa innominata, the connection of which with the os sacrum forms the pelvis.
8. The inferior extremities, of which the right is seen in front, while the left is turned a little outwards, especially the leg and foot.

Bones of the Head and Neck.

- A The sagittal suture extending to the nose.
- B A portion of the parietal bone.
- C Part of the temporal bone.
- D Temporal process of the sphenoid bone.
- E The orbit.
- F The ossa nasi.
- G Part of the septum narium, and the entry of the nostrils.
- H The middle of the ossa maxillaria.
- I The angle of one of the ossa maxillaria.
- K The union of the ossa maxillaria.

PART III.

- L One of the ossa malarum.
- M The symphysis of the lower jaw.
- N The teeth of both jaws.
- O The base of the lower jaw.
- P The process of this bone.
- Q Q The bodies of the cervical vertebrae.
- R R Their transverse processes.

Bones of the Trunk.

- A The upper part of the sternum.
- B The middle of the same bone.
- C The cartilago eniformis.
- D The seventh, or last of the true ribs.
- E The twelfth, or last rib.
- F The twelfth dorsal vertebra.
- G G The lumbar vertebrae.
- H H Their transverse processes.
- I I The os sacrum.
- K The os ileum.
- L The crest or spine of the os ileum.
- M The superior anterior, and
- N The inferior anterior process of this bone.
- O The brim of the pelvis.
- P The ischiatic notch.
- Q The os ischium.
- R The tuberosity of that bone.
- S The spinous process of the os ischium.
- T The os pubis.
- U The symphysis pubis.
- V The union between the crus of the os pubis, and that of the os ischium.
- W The foramen thyroideum.
- X X The acetabulum.

X

Bones

Bones of the Upper Extremity.

- A The clavicle.
 B The scapula.
 C The acromion scapulae.
 D The coracoid process of that bone.
 E The body of the os humeri.
 F The head of the os humeri.
 G Processes of the upper part of the body of the os humeri.
 H The internal condyle.
 I The external condyle.
 K The trochlea.
 L The radius.
 M The head of the radius.
 N The tubercle, and
 O The inferior extremity of this bone.
 P The ulna,
 Q The upper, and
 R The under part of the ulna.
 S S The first, and
 T T Second row of carpal bones.
 U U The metacarpal bones.
 V The two bones of the thumb.
 W W The three bones of each of the fingers.

Bones of the Inferior Extremity.

- A The os femoris.
 B The head of the os femoris.
 C The cervix of this bone.
 D The trochanter major, and
 E The trochanter minor.
 F The internal,
 G The external condyle.
 H The patella.
 I The tibia.
 K Its head.
 L Its tubercle.
 M The spine.
 N The malleolus internus.
 O The fibula.
 P The head of the fibula.
 Q The malleolus externus.
 R The astragalus.
 S The os calcis.
 T The os scaphoides.
 U The three ossa cuneiformia.
 V The os cuboides.
 W W The five metatarsal bones.
 X X The bones of the toes.

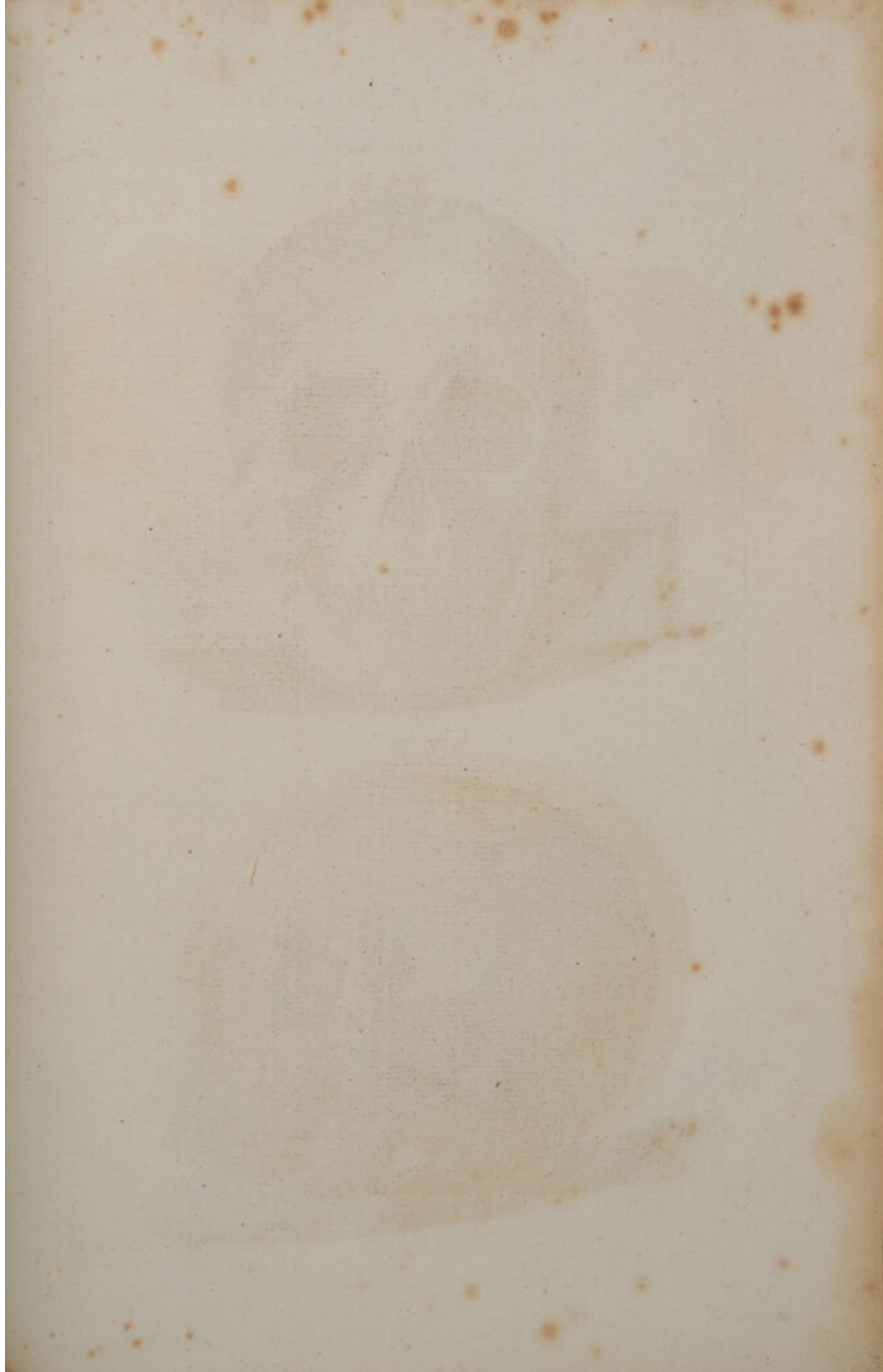


Fig. 1.

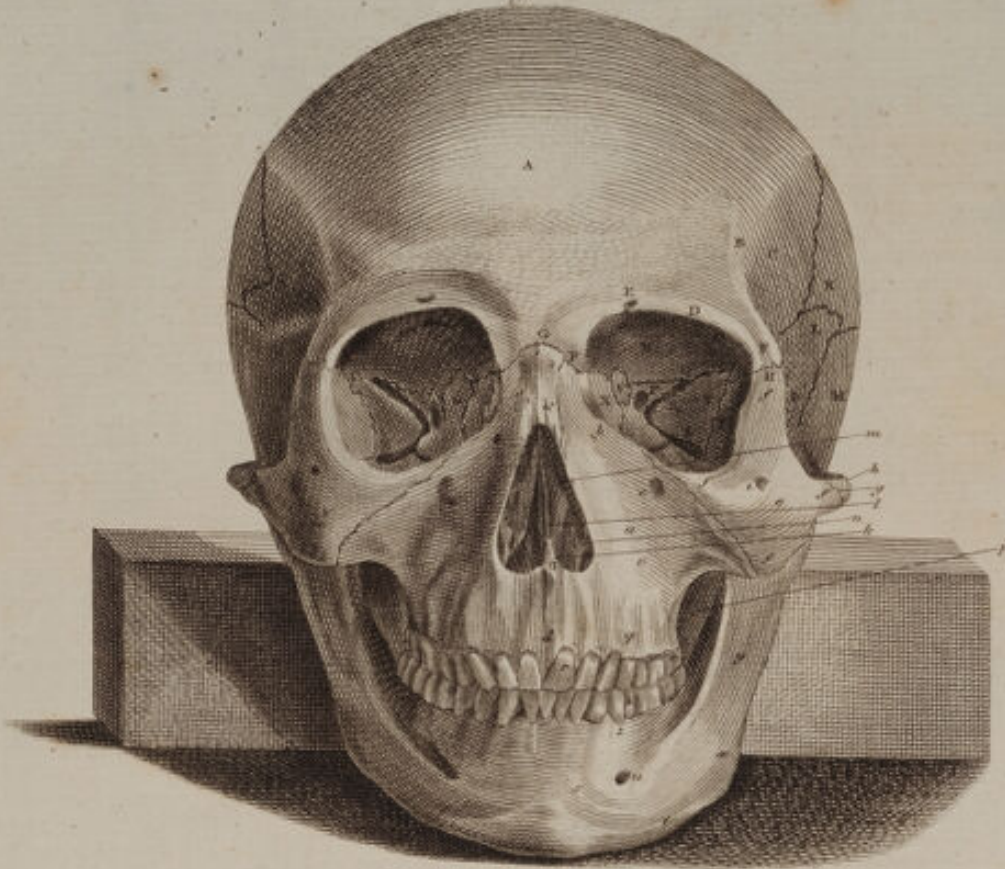
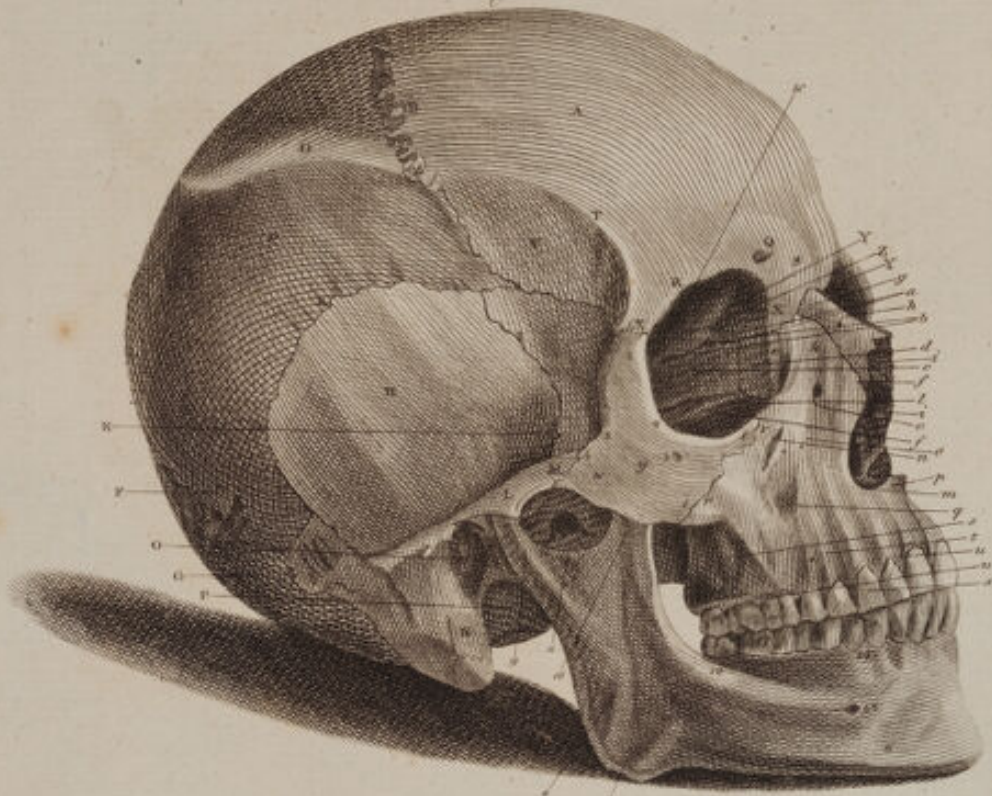


Fig. 2.



Albert Pinx. del. Sculpit. fecit.

T H E
Fiftieth Anatomical Table

O F T H E
H U M A N B O D Y
E X P L A I N E D.

REPRESENTS a Front and Side View of the Bones of the Head.

FIGURE I.

- A The os frontis.
 B The lateral part of the os frontis, with muscular prints upon it.
 C A portion of the os frontis which makes part of the temporal fossa.
 D The superciliary ridge.
 E The foramen superciliare, through which the frontal nerves and arteries pass.
 F The orbital process.
 G Part of the transverse future.
 H Another portion of the transverse future.
 I The middle of the temporal fossa.
 K The anterior angle of the parietal bone.
 L The temporal process of the sphenoid bone.
 M A portion of the squamous part of the temporal bone.
 N The upper part of the orbit.
 O Fossa for lodging the lacrymal gland.
 P The foramen opticum.
 Q Part of the transverse future.
 R The foramen lacerum of the sphenoid bone.
 S The inferior orbital, or sphenomaxillary fissure.
 T The orbital plate of the sphenoid bone.
 V Part of the ossa plana of the ethmoid bone.
 X The os unguis.
 Y The orbital plate of the os male.
 Z The upper part of the os nasi.
 & A hole for transmitting vessels into this bone.
 a The middle of the os maxillare.
 b The base of the nasal process of the os maxillare, where vessels frequently pass into the substance of this bone.
 c The external orbital hole, through which the infra-orbital nerves and arteries pass.
 d The connection of the superior maxillary bones by the mylarchial future.
 e The os male.
 f f, &c. The different processes of the os male.
 g The zygomatic future.
 h The zygomatic process of the temporal bone.
 i Passage through the os male, for the transmission of blood-vessels.
 k The entry of the fossa nasalis.
 l The septum narium.
 m The os spongiosum superius.

- n The os spongiosum inferius.
 o The fossa maxillaris.
 p The tuberosity at the back-part of the superior maxillary bone.
 q The alveoli of the upper jaw for receiving the teeth.
 r r The teeth of the upper jaw.
 s The symphysis of the maxilla inferior, or lower jaw.
 t The base of the lower jaw.
 u Hole at the side of the chin where the inferior maxillary vessel and nerve come out.
 x The angle of the lower jaw.
 y The parts where the coronoid and condyloid processes are sent up.
 z z, &c. The alveoli for the teeth.
 & The teeth of the lower jaw.

FIGURE II.

- A The os frontis.
 B Part of the coronal future.
 C The os parietale.
 D An arched ridge which gives origin to the temporal muscle.
 E The squamous future.
 F Part of the lambdoid future.
 G A small portion of the os occipitis.
 H The squamous part of the temporal bone.
 I Part of the squamous future between the temporal and sphenoid bones.
 K The middle of the temporal fossa.
 L The zygomatic process of the temporal bone.
 M The zygomatic future.
 N The mastoid process of the temporal bone.
 O The meatus auditorius externus.
 P Part of the base of the pars petrosa.
 Q The foramen superciliare.
 R The superciliary ridge.
 S An elevation formed by the frontal sinus.
 T A small ridge, under which is
 V A depression, where part of the temporal muscle rises.
 X The angular processes of the frontal bone.
 Y Y The orbital plate of the frontal bone.
 & Part of the lacrymal fossa.
 a a That part of the transverse future which unites the os frontis to the os planum and os unguis.

b The

- b The foramina orbitaria interna, which transmit small vessels and nerves from the orbit to the nose.
- c The pars plana of the ethmoid bone.
- d The os unguis.
- e That part of the lacrymal groove which is formed by the os unguis.
- f A part of the orbit which belongs to the os maxillare superius.
- g The upper part of the right os nasi.
- h A passage for blood-vessels.
- i i The edge of the os nasi, and os maxillare superius, to which the cartilage of the nose is fixed.
- k The nasal process of the superior maxillary bone.
- l The depression of the os maxillare which belongs to the orbit.
- m A semicircular notch of the os maxillare, forming the under part of the entry into the nostril.
- n The foramen orbitarium externum.
- o Small holes for the transmission of vessels, chiefly into the substance of the bone.
- p A spine or ridge formed by the union of the ossa maxillaria, to which the under part of the septum narium is fixed.
- q The fossa maxillaris.
- r r The malar process to which the cheek-bone is fixed.
- s The larger tuber or bulge of the os maxillare.

- t The elevations of the alveoli over the roots of the teeth.
- u u The edge of the alveoli.
- x The dentes incisivi, canini, et molares of the upper jaw.
- y The os male.
- z The superior orbital process of the os male.
- z The zygomatic process of this bone.
1. The maxillary process.
 2. The orbital plate.
 3. A cavity for lodging part of the temporal muscle.
 4. The zygomatic suture.
 5. The external orbital passage of the os male.
 6. The base of the maxilla inferior.
 7. The angle of the same bone.
 8. Many muscular prints upon this bone.
 9. The condyloid process.
 10. The coronoid process.
 11. A niche between the processes.
 12. The sharp edge of the coronoid process.
 13. The hole at the side of the chin, for the passage of the inferior maxillary vessels and nerves.
 14. The edge of the alveoli of the under-jaw.
 15. The dentes incisivi, canini et molares of the lower jaw.

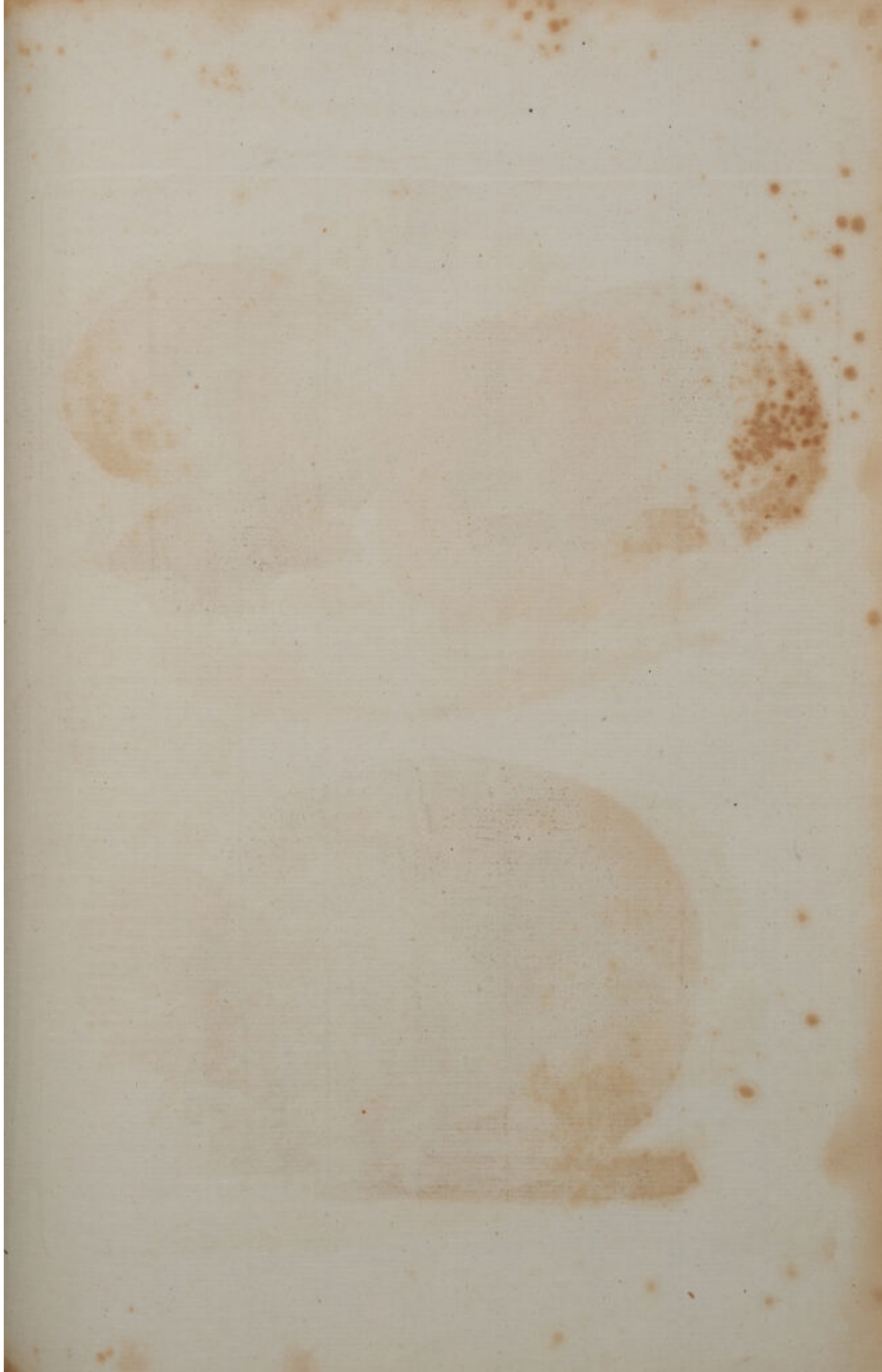


Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.

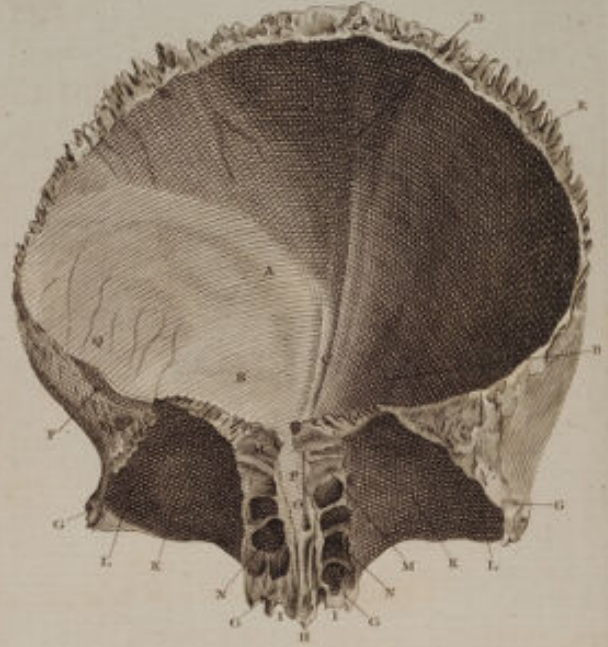


Fig. 1.



T H E

Fifty-first Anatomical Table

O F T H E

H U M A N B O D Y

E X P L A I N E D.

FIGURE I.

REPRESENTS the Posterior and Right Side of the Bones of the Head.

- A The lateral part of the os frontis.
- B A depression of the frontal bone, forming part of the temporal fossa.
- C C The ossa parietalia.
- D The coronal suture.
- E The sagittal suture.
- F F The lambdoid suture.
- G G Ossa triquetra.
- H H The parietal holes, through which small vessels pass into the dura mater.
- I An arched ridge which gives origin to the temporal muscle.
- K K K K The angles of the parietal bone.
- L The os occipitis.
- M Part of the transverse arch or ridge from which the occipital and trapezii muscles have their origin.
- N The squamous suture.
- O The squamous part of the temporal bone.
- P The mastoid process.
- Q The zygomatic process.
- R The meatus auditorius externus.
- S Part of the temporal fossa.
- T The temporal process or wing of the sphenoid bone.
- V The external surface of the orbital plate of the os maxillae.
- X The temporal fossa of this bone.
- Y The zygomatic suture.
- Z The superior orbital process.
- & The zygomatic process.
- a Part of the os maxillare superius.
- b Part of the external plate of the pterygoid process.
- c Some of the teeth of the upper jaw.

FIGURE II.

Represents the Outer Side of the Os Frontis.

- A The middle and convex part of the os frontis.
- B The elevations of this bone.

PART III.

- C The muscular print of the right-side.
- D Part of the temporal fossa.
- E E The external and internal angular processes.
- F The nasal process.
- G G The eminences and cavities to which the proper nasal and superior maxillary bones are fixed.
- H The superciliary arch.
- I I The superciliary holes through which the vessels and nerves pass to the fore-head.
- K The orbital plate.
- L The cavity for lodging the lacrymal gland.
- M One of the foramina orbitaria interna.
- N The inequalities which unite this bone to the os sphenoides.

FIGURE III.

Represents the Inner Side of the Os Frontis.

- A The internal concave part of the os frontis.
- B B The cavities which lodge the anterior lobes of the brain.
- C The spine to which part of the falx of the dura mater is fixed.
- D The furrow which lodges a portion of the superior longitudinal sinus.
- E E The rugged edge of the bone which assists in forming the coronal suture.
- F F Other inequalities which join the frontal to the sphenoid bone.
- G G G G The internal surfaces of the four angular processes.
- H The posterior surface of the nasal process.
- I I Other inequalities near the nasal process.
- K K The orbital plates of the frontal bone.
- L L The fossae lacrymales, or cavities for lodging the lacrymal glands.
- M M The cells which correspond with those of the ethmoid bone.
- N N The passages from the frontal sinuses.
- O A passage in which a process of the falx is lodged, and through which vessels run into the substance of the bone.
- P The opening which receives the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone.
- Q The furrows which lodge the blood-vessels of the dura mater.

Y

T H E

T H E

Fifty-second Anatomical Table

O F T H E

H U M A N B O D Y

E X P L A I N E D.

REPRESENTS the different Parts of the Parietal and Temporal Bones.

FIGURE I.

- A The outer convex part of the left os parietale.
 B The upper ragged edge of the bone, which, when joined to its fellow, forms the sagittal future.
 C The anterior edge, which assists in forming the coronal future.
 D The posterior edge, which joins the occipital bone, and forms part of the lambdoid future.
 E The inferior semicircular edge, which is joined to the squamous part of the temporal bone.
 F The parietal hole, which commonly transmits a small vein from the integuments of the head to the longitudinal sinus.
 G An arched ridge which gives origin to a large share of the temporal muscle.
 H The anterior and superior angle.
 I The anterior and inferior angle.
 K L The posterior angle.

FIGURE II.

- A The inner concave part of the left os parietale.
 B B The inner surface of the superior edge, where the indentations are more apparent than those of the outer side.
 C The parietal hole shewn in the former figure.
 D The anterior serrated edge.
 E The posterior edge more strongly marked with indentations.
 F F The superior angles.
 G The inferior anterior angle, where the beginning of a furrow is seen, which lodges the trunk of the principal artery of the dura mater.
 H H The principal ramifications of this furrow.
 I I Furrows which lodge other arteries of the dura mater.
 K A small depression which lodges part of the lateral sinus.
 L The inferior edge, which is considerably thinner than the rest.

FIGURE III.

Represents the Outer Surface of the Temporal Bone of the Left Side.

- A The upper and squamous part of the os temporis.
 B The middle part of the same bone.
 C The inferior part of the pars squamosa, which lodges a portion of the temporal muscle.

- D A niche in the pars squamosa, to be connected with the under and back part of the parietal bone.
 E The zygomatic process.
 F The base of this process.
 G The transverse or articular process.
 H The mastoid process.
 I Several small holes which transmit vessels to the substance of the bone or to the dura mater.
 K Two other holes of a similar nature, at the root of the zygomatic process.
 L The meatus auditorius externus.
 M The inequalities at the beginning of the meatus.
 N The glenoid cavity for the articulation of the lower jaw.
 O A fissure to which part of the articular ligament is fixed.
 P The vaginal process.
 Q Part of the mastoid groove, where the digastric muscle has its origin.
 R The styloid process.
 S The foramen mastoideum, through which a vein passes into the lateral sinus.
 T The base or upper part of the mastoid process.
 V The inferior and anterior part of the temporal bone, which is joined to the os sphenoides.
 X A portion of the Eustachian tube.
 Y Part of the pars petrosa.

FIGURE IV.

Represents the Inner Side of the Temporal Bone.

- A A The upper edge of the squamous process.
 B B Depressions which correspond with the circumvolutions of the brain.
 C A part which is joined to the os sphenoides.
 D The niche which receives the inferior and posterior angle of the parietal bone.
 E The upper part of the pars petrosa.
 F The groove which lodges the superior petrosal sinus.
 G The fossa which lodges a part of the lateral sinus.
 H The meatus auditorius internus.
 I A niche which assists in forming the foramen lacerum.
 K Part of the fossa which lodges the beginning of the internal jugular vein.
 L The posterior part of the temporal, which is joined to the occipital bone.
 M The foramen mastoideum.

Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.



Fig. 7.

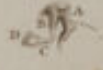


Fig. 1.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 8.



Fig. 9.



Fig. 10.



Fig. 11.



Fig. 12.



Fig. 13.

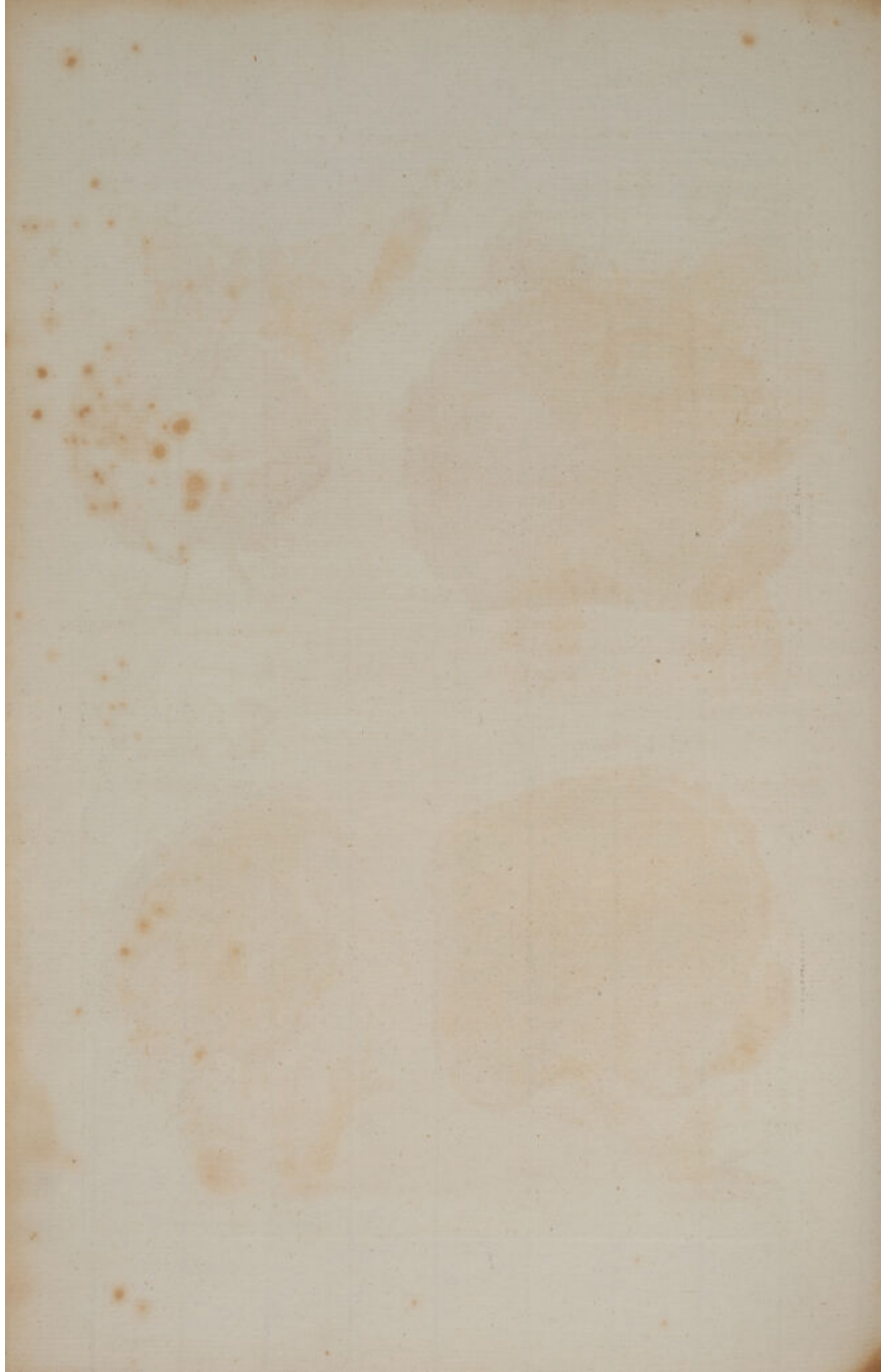


Fig. 2.



Fig. 4.





N A portion of the mastoid process.
 O A considerable part of the mastoid groove.
 P The styloid process.
 Q The extremity of the pars petrosa divided into two portions.

FIGURE V.

Represents the External Surface of the Osseous Circle which terminates the Meatus Auditorius Externus.

A The posterior, or great extremity of the osseous circle.
 B The anterior or small extremity.
 C The superior niche.
 D A small part of the groove in which the edge of the membrana tympani is fixed.

FIGURE VI.

Represents the Internal Surface of the Osseous Circle.

A The small tuberosity which is opposite to the posterior extremity of the osseous circle.
 B The anterior extremity.
 C C The groove in which the edge of the membrana tympani is fixed.

FIGURE VII.

Represents the situation of the small Bones of the Ear and their connection with each other.

A The malleus.
 B The incus.
 C The os orbiculare.
 D The stapes.

FIGURE VIII. IX. X. XI.

Represent the small Bones of the Ear in their natural size. At the bottom of the Table, the same Bones are seen somewhat magnified.

FIG. VIII.

The Malleus.

A The head.
 B The neck.
 C The small cavity which is articulated with the incus.
 D The large process or handle.

E The small process.
 F The slender process.

FIG. IX.

The Incus.

A The body.
 B The eminences and cavities by which this bone is articulated with the malleus.
 C The short branch of the incus.
 D The long branch, which is bended a little at the extremity to be fixed to the os orbiculare.

FIG. X.

The Stapes.

A The head of the stapes with a small depression in which the os orbiculare is fixed.
 B The base.
 C The long limb.
 D The short limb.
 Within is seen the groove in the base of the stapes to which a membrane is attached.

FIG. XI.

A The os orbiculare.

FIGURE XII.

Represents the Exterior Surface of the Labyrinth.

A The different turns of the cochlea.
 B A large share of the superior femicircular canal.
 C Part of the horizontal one.
 D All the vertical canal.
 E The fenestra ovalis.
 F The fenestra rotunda.

FIGURE XIII.

Represents a part of the Pars Petrofa which forms the Labyrinth, and this divided into Cochlea, Vestibulum, and Semicircular Canals.

A The hollow part of the cochlea which forms a share of the meatus auditorius internus.
 B The superior femicircular canal.
 C The horizontal canal.
 D The vertical canal.

T H E

Fifty-third Anatomical Table

O F T H E

H U M A N B O D Y

E X P L A I N E D.

REPRESENTS different views of the Sphenoidal, Oethmoidal, and Occipital Bones.

FIGURE I.

The Internal, or Upper Surface of the Os Sphenoides.

- A A** The superior and anterior part of the os sphenoides, which is joined to the under and back part of the frontal bone.
B B The temporal plates, or processes of the sphenoid bone.
C C The transverse processes.
D The small anterior process, which unites with the œthmoid bone.
E The protuberance which is situated before the separation of the optic nerve.
F F The foramina optica, through which the optic nerves pass.
G G The anterior clinoid processes.
H H The posterior clinoid processes.
I I Part of the foramina lacera, through which the third, fourth, sixth, and first part of the fifth pair of nerves, go into the orbit, and a vein returns into the cavernous sinus.
K K The lateral parts of the cella turcica.
L The cella turcica, for lodging the glandula pituitaria.
M M The cavities of the temporal processes, which receive the lateral lobes of the brain.
N N The foramina rotunda, which transmit the superior maxillary nerves.
O O The foramina ovalia, which transmit the inferior maxillary nerves, and sometimes veins from the dura mater.
P P The foramina spinalia, which transmit the principal arteries of the dura mater.
Q Q The ragged edge of the bone, which assists in forming the sphenoidal suture.
R The part which joins the cuneiform process of the occipital bone.
S S Part of the spinous processes.
T T A portion of the pterygoid processes.

FIGURE II.

The external surface of the Os Sphenoides.

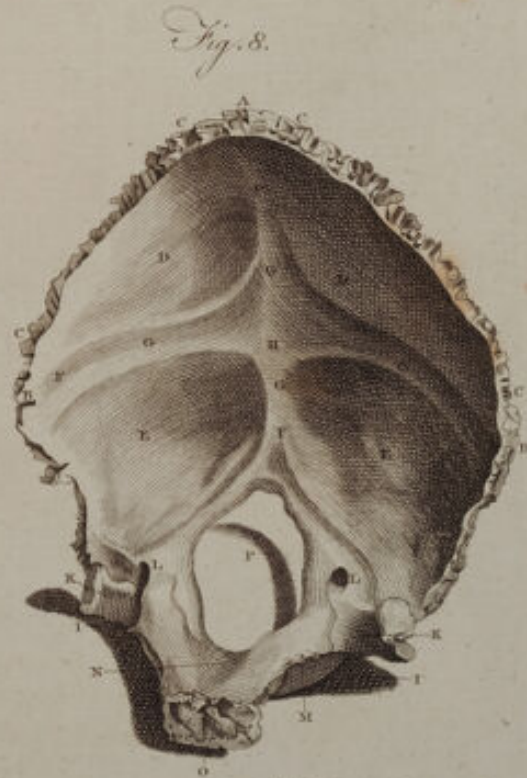
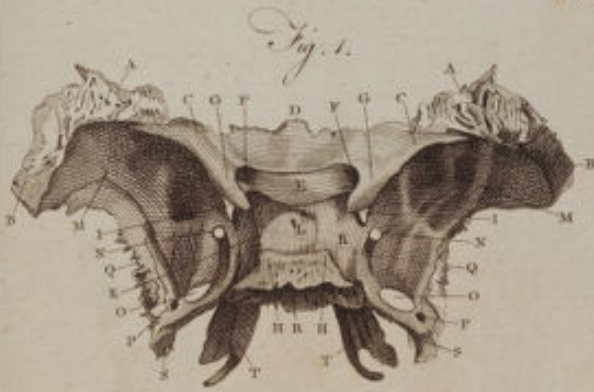
- A** The processus azygos, or ridge which is joined to the back-part of the vomer.
B B The small triangular processes which grow from the body of the bone.
C C The orifices of the sphenoidal sinus.
D D The foramina lacera, which transmit the nerves and vessels mentioned in the former figure.

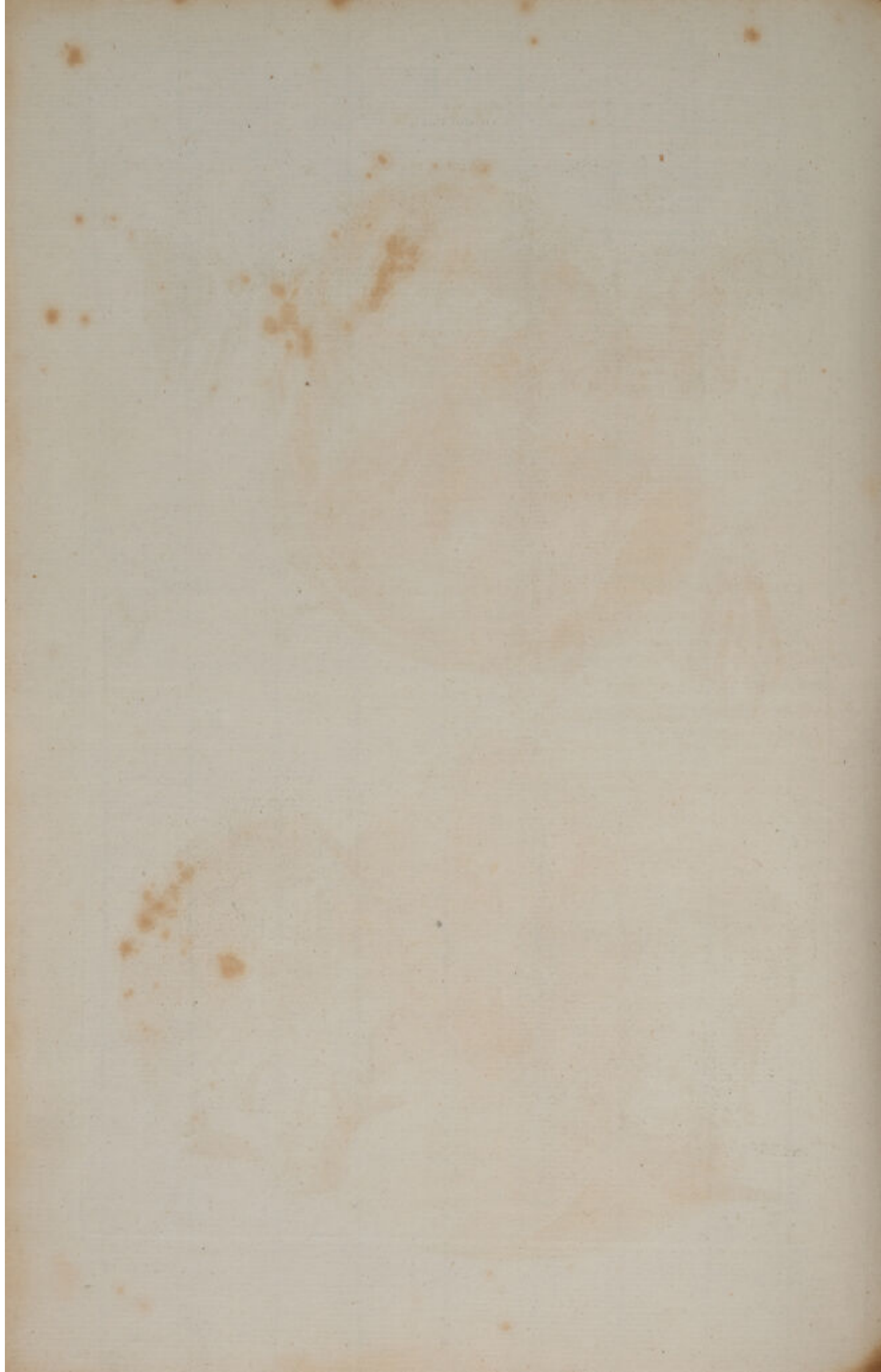
- E** The anterior and superior part of the body of the os sphenoides.
F F The external surface of the transverse processes.
G G The orbital plates, or processes.
H H The superior extremities of the temporal processes.
I I The middle of these processes, which forms a share of the temporal fossæ.
K K The asperities by which this bone is joined to the ossa malarum.
L L The gutters which lodge branches of the third pair of nerves.
M M The foramina rotunda.
N N The foramina pterygoidea, which transmit reflected branches of the fifth pair of nerves.
O O The anterior openings which assist in forming the sphenomaxillary fissures.
P P The foramina ovalia.
R R The roots of the pterygoid processes.
S S The internal plates of these processes.
T T The hook-like processes at the extremities of the internal plates.
V V Small sinuosities over which the tendons of the circumflex muscles of the palate pass.
X X The external plates of the pterygoid processes.
Y Y Parts adapted to the palate bones.
Z Z The posterior openings common to these bones and the ossa temporum: Over these openings, the internal carotid arteries pass.

FIGURE III.

An External View of the Os Oethmoides.

- A** The anterior extremity of the nasal plate which forms the superior part of the septum narium.
B The posterior extremity of this plate, which is very thin.
C C The œthmoidal grooves or chinks which separate the nasal plate from the ossa spongiosa superiora.
D D The passages for the different branches of the olfactory nerves.
E E The ossa spongiosa superiora.
F F The cavities of these bones.
G G Part of the œthmoidal cells.
H H The inequalities by which this bone is joined to the os frontis.
I I The posterior extremity which is joined to the os sphenoides.
K K The





KK The small cornua which are joined to the body of the sphenoid bone.

FIGURE IV.

An Internal View of the Os Œthmoides.

- A The anterior extremity of the os Œthmoides, terminating in a small flat process.
- B The upper part of the Crista galli.
- C C The cribriform plate, with the different passages of the olfactory nerves.
- D D Some of the cells of the Œthmoid bone.
- E The posterior extremity of the nasal plate, which forms part of the septum narium.
- F F The posterior edges of the os Œthmoides.
- G A great part of the os planum of the right-side.
- H H The superior part of the triangular processes, which are joined to the body of the sphenoid bone.
- I I The joining of these processes with the os Œthmoides.

FIGURE V.

The Right Sphenoidal Corner, or Os Triangulare, represented in the two former Figures.

- A The internal surface of this bone.
- B The small niche found at the internal and superior angle.
- C The small Œthmoidal or external process.
- D The anterior sphenoidal process.
- E The posterior sphenoidal or sharp process.

FIGURE VI.

- A The external and convex surface of the right sphenoidal cornu.
- B The Œthmoidal or external process of this bone.
- C The small niche formed near the internal and superior angle.
- D The anterior sphenoidal process.
- E The posterior sphenoidal process.

FIGURE VII.

Represents the External Surface of the Os Occipitis.

- A The superior angle.
- B B The ragged edge of the bone which assists in forming the lambdoid suture.
- C C The irregularities at the lateral and inferior parts, where this bone is joined to the ossa temporum.

- D D The transverse process.
- E E The lower or small arch, or transverse process.
- F F The perpendicular spine. Under the two upper arches are seen prints made by the muscles, which come from the spine to be fixed to this bone.
- G The foramen magnum which transmits the medulla oblongata.
- H H The occipital condyles, which are articulated with the first vertebra of the neck.
- I I The posterior condyloid foramina, which transmit branches of the cervical veins into the lateral sinuses.
- KK The inner side of the right, and the outer side of the left anterior condyloid foramina, which transmit the ninth pair of nerves.
- L L Niches where the lateral sinuses pass out of the head.
- M The extremity of the cuneiform process, upon which are seen prints which give origin to some of the flexor muscles of the head.

FIGURE VIII.

Represents the Internal Surface of the Os Occipitis.

- A The superior angle.
- B B The middle or lateral angles.
- C C The eminences and cavities which assist in forming the lambdoid suture.
- D D The superior occipital fossie, which lodge a share of the posterior lobes of the brain.
- E E The inferior occipital fossie, which lodge a part of the cerebellum.
- FFFF The extremities of the crucial spine or ridge: The falx major is fixed to the upper part of the perpendicular limb, the falx minor to the under part, and the tentorium to the two lateral limbs.
- G G G The fossie which lodge the three large sinuses. The perpendicular contains a share of the superior longitudinal sinus, and the transverse receive the lateral sinuses.
- H The middle of the crucial ridge in form of a tuberosity.
- I I The openings which form part of the foramina lacerata, for the exit of the lateral sinuses.
- KK The small processes which assist in forming these openings.
- L L The posterior condyloid holes.
- M The anterior condyloid hole.
- N The concave surface of the cuneiform process, over which the medulla oblongata passes.
- O The inequalities by which this process is united with the sphenoid bone.
- P The foramen magnum.

T H E

Fifty-fourth Anatomical Table

O F T H E

H U M A N B O D Y

E X P L A I N E D.

FIGURE I.

REPRESENTS a View of the Internal Surface of the Base of the Cranium.

- A A A A part of the substance of the diploe.
 B The upper edge of the zygoma.
 C A portion of the external temporal fossa of the same side.
 D The mastoid process.
 E A part of the frontal spine.
 F A hole at the bottom of this spine, which lodges a process of the dura mater and small blood-vessels.
 G Part of the groove which lodges the beginning of the superior longitudinal sinus.
 H H The frontal fossæ which support, and are marked with the contortions of the anterior lobes of the brain.
 I I The cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone, through which the olfactory nerves pass.
 K The crista galli to which the falx is fixed.
 L The small process of the sphenoid, which projects some way into the posterior part of the ethmoid bone.
 M M A part of the sphenoidal suture, which joins the frontal and sphenoidal bones together.
 N N The transverse spinous processes of the sphenoid bone.
 O O The foramina optica through which the optic nerves and ocular arteries pass.
 P The processus semi-olivaris, which is contiguous to the separation of the optic nerves.
 Q Q The anterior clinoid processes.
 R R A portion of the foramina lucera of the sphenoid bone, through which the third, fourth, sixth, and first part of the fifth pair of nerves pass to the orbits, and the ocular veins return from them.
 S The cella turcica, or fossa pituitaria.
 T T The fossæ in which the two internal carotid arteries run, after they have entered the skull.
 V The posterior clinoid processes.
 X X The foramina rotunda which transmit the superior maxillary nerves.
 Y Y The foramina ovalia which transmit the inferior maxillary nerves.
 Z Z The foramina spinalia which transmit the principal arteries of the dura mater.
 & & The sphenoidal fossæ which lodge the lateral lobes of the brain.
 a a Part of the sphenoidal suture, by which the sphenoid and temporal bones are united.
 b b Part of the openings at the point of the petrosal processes, over which the internal carotid arteries run to the brain.

- c c The posterior surface of the petrosal processes of the temporal bones.
 d d Passages through which reflected nerves go between the fifth and seventh pairs.
 e e Grooves which lodge the superior petrosal sinuses.
 f f The points of the petrosal processes.
 g g The internal auditory passages.
 h h The fossæ which contain a share of the lateral sinuses.
 i i The passages common to the temporal and occipital bones, through which the lateral sinuses pass out of the head.
 k k Part of the temporal fossæ which are marked by the middle part of the brain.
 l The cuneiform or basilar process of the occipital bone which is hollow to receive the medulla oblongata.
 m Passages which allow blood-vessels to go into the substance of the bone.
 n n Part of the holes common to the occipital and temporal bones; through these the eighth pair and accessory nerves go out of the cranium, a membranous partition being placed between them and the lateral sinus.
 o o The anterior condyloid holes, which give passage to the ninth pair of nerves.
 p The foramen magnum through which the medulla oblongata goes to the spine.
 q q Small protuberances at the side of the foramen magnum, which give origin to the capsular ligament of the first vertebra of the neck.
 r r The inner edge of the foramen magnum.
 s The inferior limb of the cruciform spine of the occipital bone, to which the third process of the dura mater is fixed.
 t t The fossæ which contain the lateral sinuses.
 u u The inferior occipital fossæ which lodge the cerebellum.
 x x Portions of the lambdoid suture.

FIGURE II.

Represents a View of the External and Under Surface of the Base of the Cranium and Upper Jaw.

- A A A A The four dentes incisores.
 B B The two dentes canini.
 C C C C The five dentes molares.
 D The foramen incisivum, which is filled up by cellular substance, with small vessels and nerves belonging to the nose and mouth.
 E E The palate plates of the superior maxillary bones.
 F The longitudinal palate suture.
 G G The palate plates of the ossa palati.
 H H The foramina gustativa, or palatina posteriora, through which the palatine vessels and nerves pass.

I The

Fig. 1.

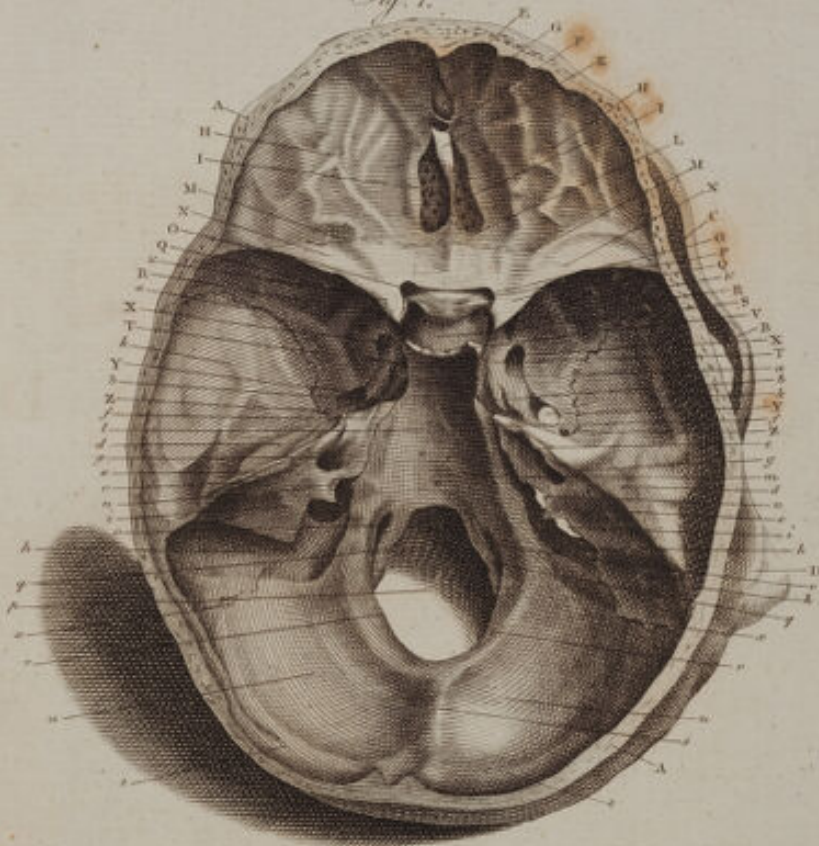
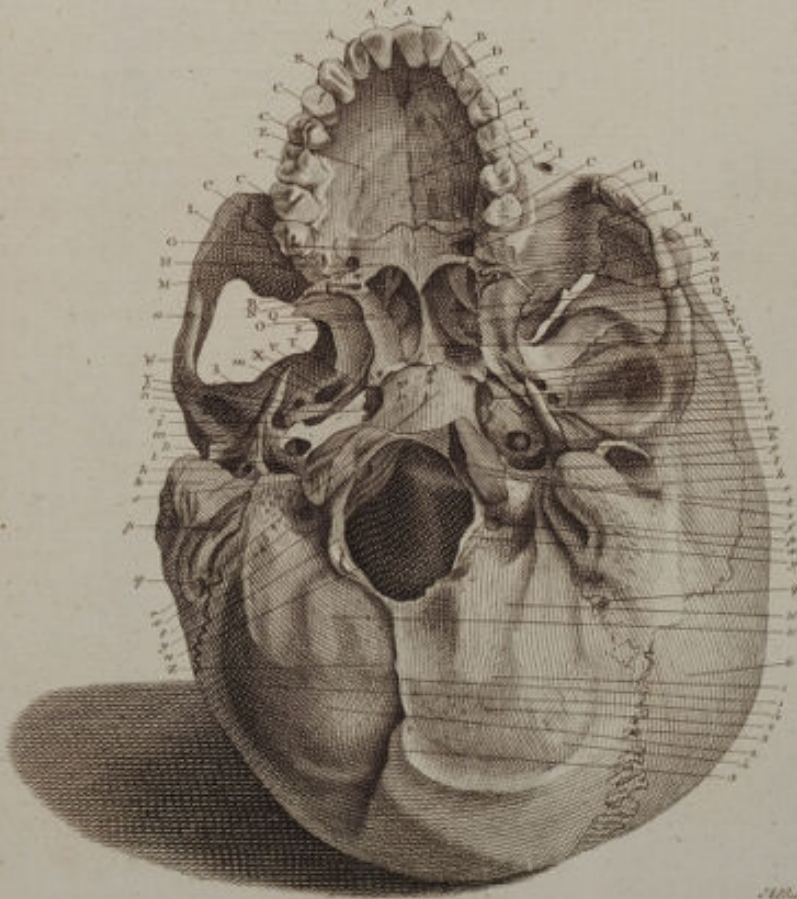


Fig. 2.





I The foramen infra-orbitarium, or orbitarium externum, through which the superior maxillary vessels and nerves pass to the face.

K Part of the tuberosity of the superior maxillary bone.

LL Part of the internal surface of the ossa malarum.

MM The under edge of the zygoma.

NN The anterior part of the ossa spongiosa inferiora.

OO The posterior part of the same bones.

P The posterior part of the Vomer.

QQ The pterygoid processes of the sphenoid bone.

RR The hook-like processes round which the circumflex muscles of the palate move.

SS The fossie which give rise to the internal pterygoid muscles.

TT The foramina pterygoidea, where branches of the fifth pair of nerves pass through.

VV The outer part of the sphenoid bone, which gives origin to the external pterygoid muscles.

XX The foramina ovalia.

YY The foramina spinalia.

Z The foramen lacerum inferius of the orbit, or sphenomaxillary fissure.

& & The zygomatic processes of the temporal bones.

a a The zygomatic sutures.

b b The articular process of the temporal bones.

c c The glenoid, or articular cavities.

d The glenoid fissure of the left-side, to which part of the articular ligament is fixed.

e The squamous part of the temporal bone.

f The squamous suture of the left-side.

g The meatus auditorius externus.

h h The mastoid processes.

i i The styloid processes.

k k The capsular or vaginal processes.

ll The fossie which lodge the beginning of the internal jugular veins.

m m The passages of the internal carotid arteries.

n n The point of the spinous processes of the sphenoid bone.

o o The passages at the point of the petrosal processes, which are filled up by a ligamentous substance, over which the internal carotid arteries run to the brain.

p p Part of the mastoid grooves which give rise to the digastric muscles.

q q The foramina mastoidea.

r The cuneiform, or basilar process of the occipital bone.

s s The condyles of the occipital bone.

t t The tuberosities which give origin to the capsular ligament of the vertebra atlas.

u The middle of the foramen magnum occipitis.

x x The posterior condyloid foramina.

y y The external edge of the foramen magnum.

z z The perpendicular occipital spine.

& & Small fossie which give origin to the muscoli recti posteriores capitis.

1 1. The inferior arch of the occipital bone, which separates the former muscles from the muscoli complexi.

2 2. The small fossie which give rise to the muscoli complexi.

3. The middle of the superior arch which separates the complex from the trapezii muscles.

4 4. Muscular prints along this arch.

5. Part of the lambdoid suture.

6. Part of the parietal bone.

T H E

Fifty-fifth Anatomical Table

O F T H E

H U M A N B O D Y

E X P L A I N E D.

REPRESENTS the different Bones of the Face, to which are added Views of the Teeth and Os Hyoides.

FIGURE I.

- A View of the External Surface of the *Ossa Nasi*.
 A A The upper part which is joined to the frontal bone.
 B B The middle part.
 C C The holes through which small blood-vessels pass into the substance of the bones or nose.
 D D The inferior ragged edge which is fixed to the cartilage of the nose.

FIGURE II.

- A View of the Internal Surface of the *Ossa Nasi*.
 A A The superior extremity.
 B B The inner edge which projects a little to be fixed to the anterior part of the septum narium.
 C C The cavity which forms part of the arch of the nose.
 D D The holes through which blood-vessels pass into the nose.
 E E The inferior edge, which is broader and thinner than the parts above.

FIGURE III.

- The External Surface of the *Os Maxillare Superius* of the Left-side, with a small share of the *Os Palati*.
 A The nasal process of the *os maxillare*.
 B The inequalities by which this bone is joined to the *os frontis*.
 C The angle which is joined to the under end of the *os nasi*, and to the cartilage of the nose.
 D The edge of the orbit.
 E The orbital plate.
 F The groove which belongs to the superior maxillary canal.
 G The unequal surface by which this bone is joined to the *os maxil.*
 H H The malar process.
 I The orifice of the superior maxillary canal, through which blood-vessels go into the substance of the bone.
 L The maxillary fossa.
 M The opening into the nose.
 N The spine which is joined to the under part of the septum narium.
 O Part of the palate plate.

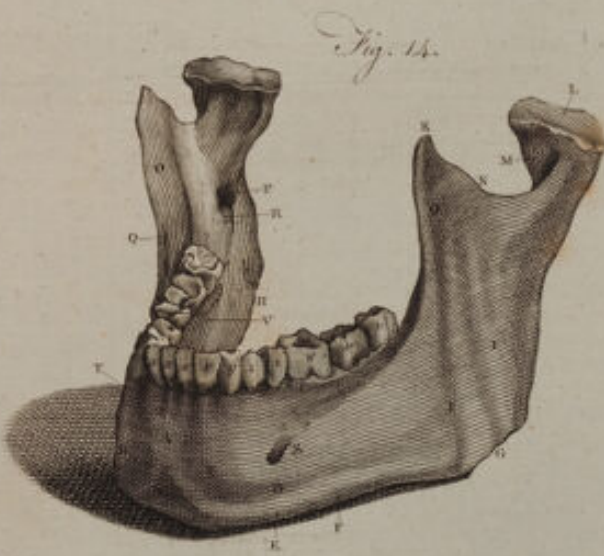
- P The maxillary tuberosity.
 Q A small part of the *os palati*.
 R R The alveolar arch.
 S S The edge of the dentes incisores.
 T The dens caninus.
 V V The small or anterior dentes molares.
 X X X The large or posterior dentes molares.

FIGURE IV.

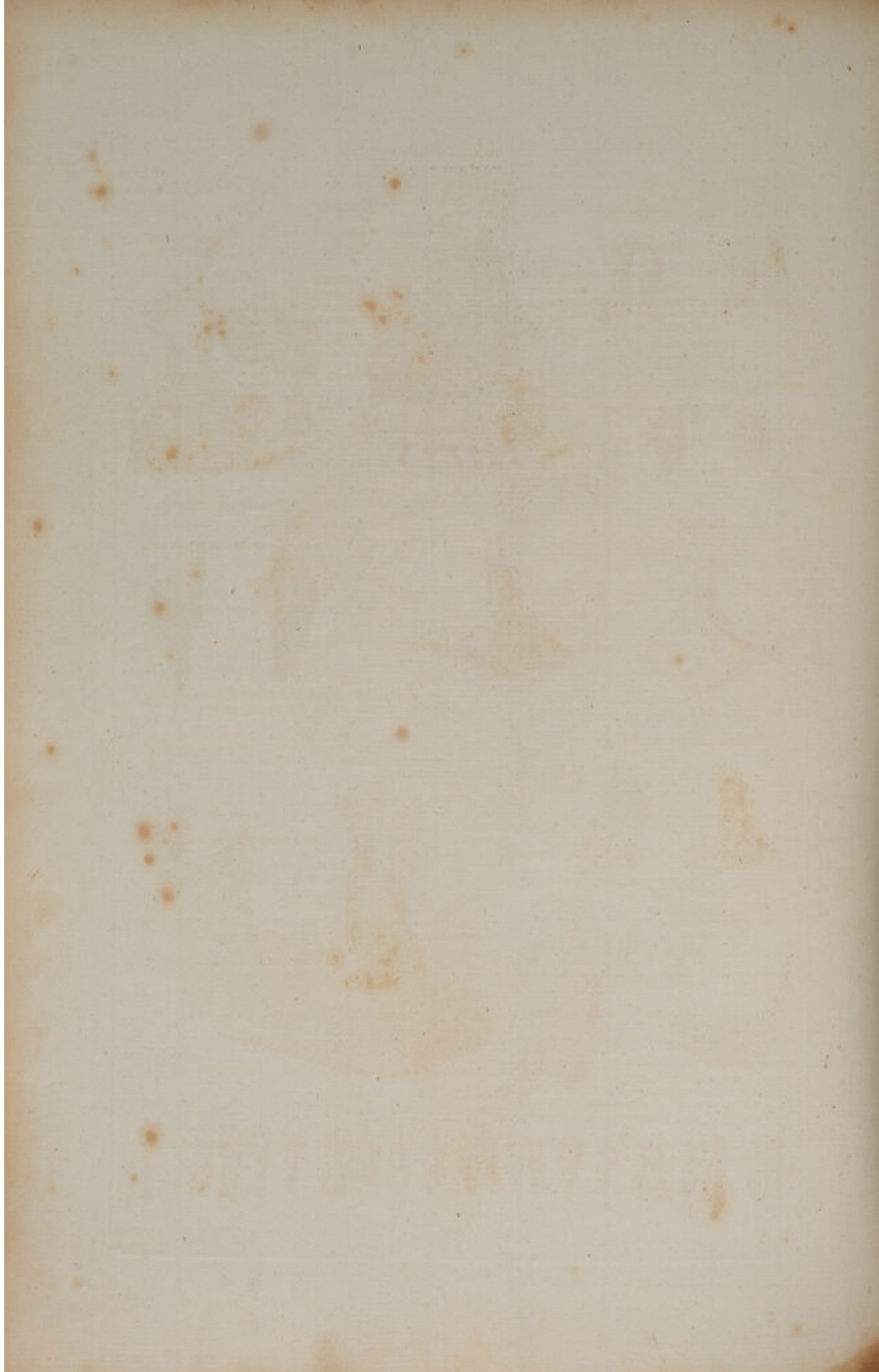
The Internal Surface of the *Os Maxillare Superius* of the Left-Side, with the *Os Palati*.

- A The nasal process.
 B The base of the nasal process.
 C The part to which the *os spongiosum inferius* is connected.
 D The under end of the lacrymal groove.
 E The opening into the antrum maxillare.
 F F Parts belonging to the *os palati*.
 G The small sinus frequently found in the *os palati*.
 H H The little cells situated in the upper part of the superior maxillary bone.
 I The palatine opening which assists in forming the foramen incisivum.
 K The suture which unites the palate and maxillary bones.
 L The nasal plate of the *os palati*, which forms part of the nose and antrum maxillare.
 M The eminence by which the *os palati* and *os spongiosum inferius* are joined.
 N The part of the *os maxillare*, which forms the largest share of the nasal fossa.
 O O The irregular surface, the upper part of which is joined to the septum narium, and the under part to its fellow on the opposite side.
 P P A surface still more irregular, by which the superior maxillary and palate bones are joined to those of the opposite side.
 Q The anterior extremity of the palate bone.
 R The proper hole of this bone through which the vessels and nerves pass.
 S The foramen palatinum posterius, through which a nerve and vessels pass to the palate.
 T The palate arch of the superior maxillary bone.
 V The pterygoid process of the *os palati*.
 X X The two dentes incisivi.

Y The



W. Woodcut by J. G. Kneller



- Y The dens caninus.
 Z Z The two small dentes molares.
 & & & The three large dentes molares.

FIGURE V.

The External Surface of the Os Unguis of the Right Side.

- A The posterior plane surface, which forms part of the orbit.
 B The anterior part, which makes a share of the canal for lodging the lacrymal sac and duct. Many small holes into which filaments from the membrane which lines the bone enter, to make the adhesion more secure.
 C The small ridge which separates the two parts of the bone from each other.

FIGURE VI.

The Internal Surface of the Right Os Unguis.

- A The upper,
 B The inferior part.
 C C Many eminences and cavities which belong to the ethmoidal cells.

FIGURE VII.

The External Surface of the Left Os Mala.

- A External surface of the os mala, which forms the eminence of the cheek.
 B The external orbital hole for the transmission of blood-vessels from or into the orbit.
 C The edge of the orbit.
 D The orbital plate.
 E The external orbital process, which joins that of the os frontis.
 F The zygomatic niche.
 G The zygomatic process.
 H The inferior orbital process.
 I The maxillary process.

FIGURE VIII.

The Internal Surface of the Left Os Mala.

- A The internal fossa of the os mala, which contains part of the temporal muscle.
 B The orbital plate of this bone.
 C The unequal surface, which is joined to the superior maxillary bone.
 D D The anterior edge, which is also joined to the superior maxillary bone.
 E The internal surface of the zygomatic process.
 F The superior orbital process.
 G The subaltern process.
 H The zygomatic opening.

FIGURE IX.

The External Surface of the Os Spongiosum Inferius of the Right Side.

- A The external surface spread over with numerous small holes, which mark its porosity.
 B The inferior edge turned somewhat outwards; it is thick and strong.
 C The superior edge, from which a thin plate is sent downwards to cover a portion of the antrum maxillare.
 D The large and anterior extremity of this bone, where the connection is chiefly made with the superior maxillary bone.
 E The posterior extremity, which is narrow and irregular on its surface.
 F The superior process which joins the os unguis, to form a share of the lacrymal groove.

PART III.

FIGURE X.

The Internal Surface of the same Os Spongiosum. It is convex, and, like the External Surface, is also of a Spongy Texture.

- A The middle and anterior part.
 B The upper edge, which, through its whole length, is joined to the superior maxillary and palate bones.
 C The under edge, which is turned somewhat outwards.
 D The anterior extremity.
 E The anterior and inferior process.
 F The anterior and superior process.
 G The posterior extremity, which is united to the os palati.

FIGURE XI.

Represents the Posterior and almost all the External Surface of the Right Os Palati.

- A The small process which makes part of the bottom of the orbit.
 B The nasal plate.
 C A groove which forms part of the passage for the palatine vessels and nerves.
 D The pterygoid process.
 E The proper palate process, which makes part of the fossa nasalis.

FIGURE XII.

The Anterior and almost all the External Surface of the same Os Palati.

- A The upper part of this bone, which forms a share of the orbit.
 B The small sinus, which is similar to those of the ethmoid bone.
 C The opening which concurs in forming the foramen pterygo-palatinum, through which the lateral nasal vessels and nerves pass.
 D The external surface of the nasal process.
 E The small hole which penetrates the thickness of the bone.
 F The beginning of the groove, which helps to form the foramen gustativum.
 G The small gutter observable on the inner side of the bone.
 H The pterygoid process.
 I The posterior edge of the bone to which the velum palati is fixed.
 K The surface by which the two ossa palati are connected to each other.

FIGURE XIII.

Represents the Right Side of the Vomer.

- A A The upper edge which belongs to the nasal plate of the ethmoid bone, and to the middle cartilage of the nose.
 B A small ridge on the right side of the bone.
 C The inferior edge of the bone, which is somewhat irregular, and is connected to the superior maxillary and palate bones.
 D The posterior, inferior, and sharp edge of the vomer.
 E The posterior and superior extremity, which is broad and hollow, to receive the processus azygos of the sphenoid bone.

FIGURE XIV.

Represents a View of the External Surface of the Lower Jaw.

- A The middle of the lower jaw, which has the name of Symphysis of the Chin.
 B B Prints which are formed by the muscles of the under lip.
 C A small fossa which points out the middle of the chin.

A *

D The

- D The external lip of the lower jaw.
- EF The base of the lower jaw.
- G The angle of the lower jaw.
- H The inner side of the right angle.
- I I Prints formed by the masseter muscle.
- K The coronoid process.
- L The condyloid process.
- M The fossa to which the external pterygoid muscle is fixed.
- N The opening between the processes.
- OO The anterior edge of the coronoid processes.
- P The orifice of the inferior maxillary canal, through which the vessels and nerves of this name pass.
- Q Groove on the inner side of the coronoid process, which gives attachment to muscles.
- R A small sharp process which juts out from the under and fore part of the beginning of the inferior maxillary canal.
- S The orifice at the side of the chin, where the inferior maxillary vessels and nerves pass out.
- T The external edge of the sockets for the teeth.
- V The internal edge of the sockets.
- XXXX The dentes incisivi.
- Y The dens caninus of the left side.
- Z Z The anterior or small dentes molares.
- & & The posterior or large dentes molares.

FIGURE XV.

Represents the Anterior and Posterior Surfaces of the different Classes of the Teeth.

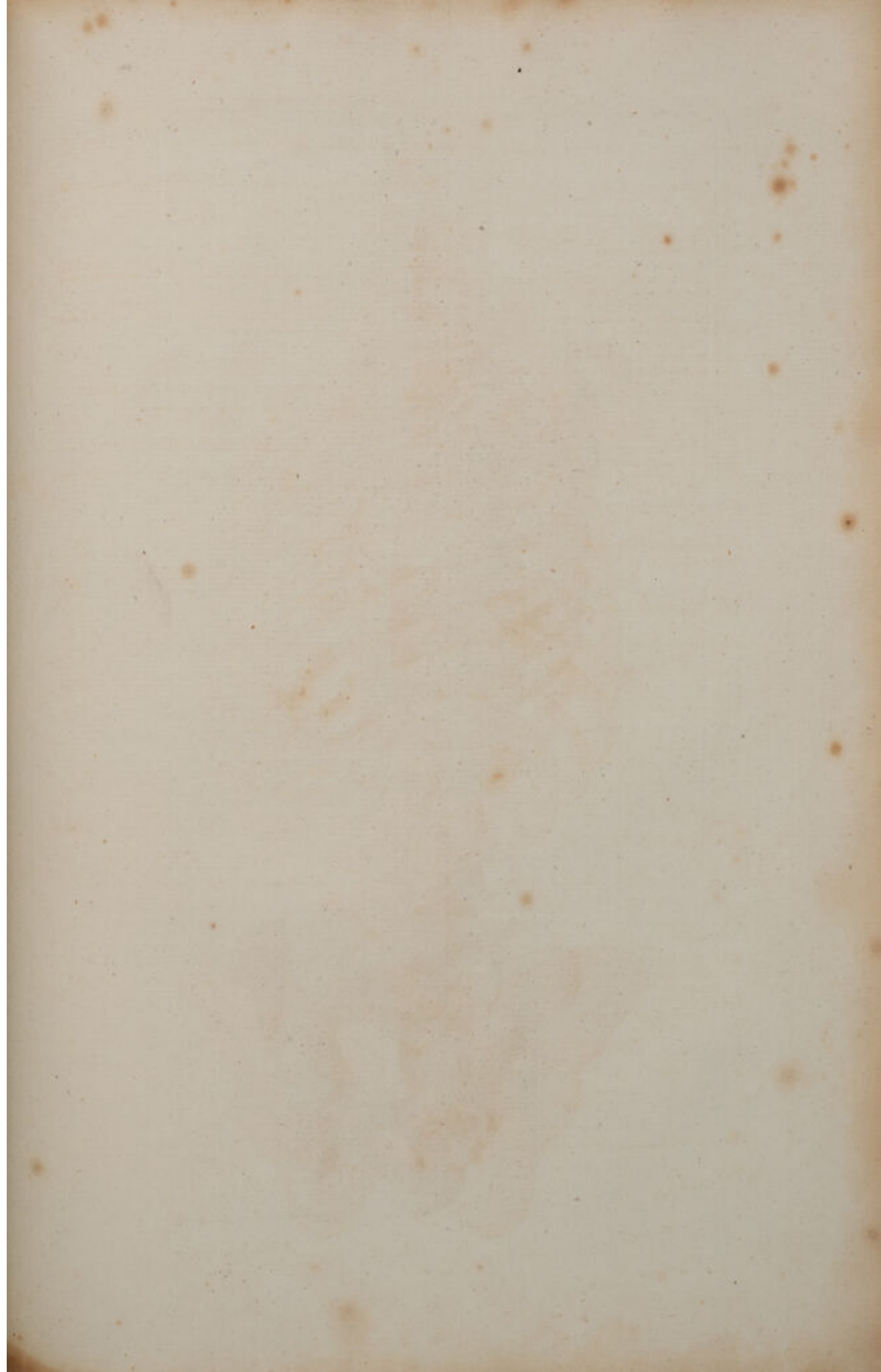
- 1 2. A fore and back view of the two anterior dentes incisivi of the lower jaw.
- 3 4. The similar teeth of the upper jaw.
- 5 6. A fore and back view of the dentes canini.
- 7 8. The anterior molares.
- 9 10 11. The posterior molares.
- 12. A dens incisivus, the root of which is of a zig-zag shape.
- 13. Two coronee, covered with enamel, on one common root.
- 14. A tooth with all the roots bended to one side;
- 15. Is singular for the size and length of its roots;
- 16. Is a twin, both on account of its body and one of its roots: It is also considerable in size.

FIGURE XVI.

Represents the External Surface of the Os Hyoides.

- A The middle of the body of the os hyoides.
- BB Two small pits, where muscles arising from the trunk are fixed.
- CC Two other prints, where muscles descending from the head are fixed.
- DD The extremities of the base which are joined to the cornua of the bone.
- EE The great cornua of the os hyoides.
- FF The posterior part of the cornua.
- GG The tuberosities at the extremities of the cornua.
- HH The small cornua or appendices of the os hyoides.

THE





W. Woodcut. R. De la Roche del.

T H E

Fifty-sixth Anatomical Table.

O F T H E

H U M A N B O D Y

E X P L A I N E D.

REPRESENTS the Trunk of the Body, as seen Anteriorly, and somewhat Laterally.

- A The middle of the first cervical vertebra.
 B B The bodies of the six other cervical vertebrae.
 C C The transverse processes of these vertebrae.
 D D The hole in each transverse process which transmits the vertebral artery and vein.
 E The upper part of the processus dentatus.
 F F The outer and middle part of each of the ribs of the right side.
 G G The internal and posterior extremities of the ribs of the right side.
 H H The external and anterior extremities of these ribs.
 I I The cartilages of the ribs.
 K K The internal surface of the ribs of the left side.
 L L The two pieces which compose the sternum.
 M The cartilago ensiformis.
 N N The bodies of the dorsal vertebrae.
 O O Part of the transverse processes of the right side.
 P P The intermediate cartilages of the lumbar vertebrae.
 Q Q The bodies of these vertebrae.
 R R The transverse processes of the same vertebrae.
 S The right clavicle.
 T The internal or sternal extremity of the clavicle.
 V The external or humeral extremity of the clavicle.
 X The inferior anterior margin of the right scapula.
 Y The glenoid cavity of the scapula.
 Z The coracoid process.
- & The acromion.
 a a The different pieces which compose the os sacrum.
 b b The holes in the internal surface of the os sacrum, through which an equal number of spinal nerves run.
 c c The connection between this bone and the two ossa ilia.
 d d The internal surface of the ossa innominata.
 e Part of the external surface of the right os ilium.
 f f The external edge, or spine of the right os ilium.
 g g The anterior superior spinous processes of the ossa ilia.
 h h The anterior inferior spinous processes of these bones.
 i The canal of the left os ilium, through which the blood-vessels pass into the substance of the bone.
 k The spinous process of the left os ischium.
 l The acetabulum of the right os innominatum.
 m m The tuberosity of each os ischium.
 n The foramen thyroideum.
 o The crus of the right os ischium.
 p p A portion of the left os ischium.
 q q The superior branches of the ossa pubis.
 r r The tuberosities of the same bones.
 s The body of the right os pubis.
 t The inferior opening of the great branch of the os pubis.
 u The inferior branch or crus of the os pubis, which assists in forming the foramen thyroideum.
 x The symphysis pubis.
 y The sciatic niche of the left side.

T H E

T H E

Fifty-seventh Anatomical Table

O F T H E

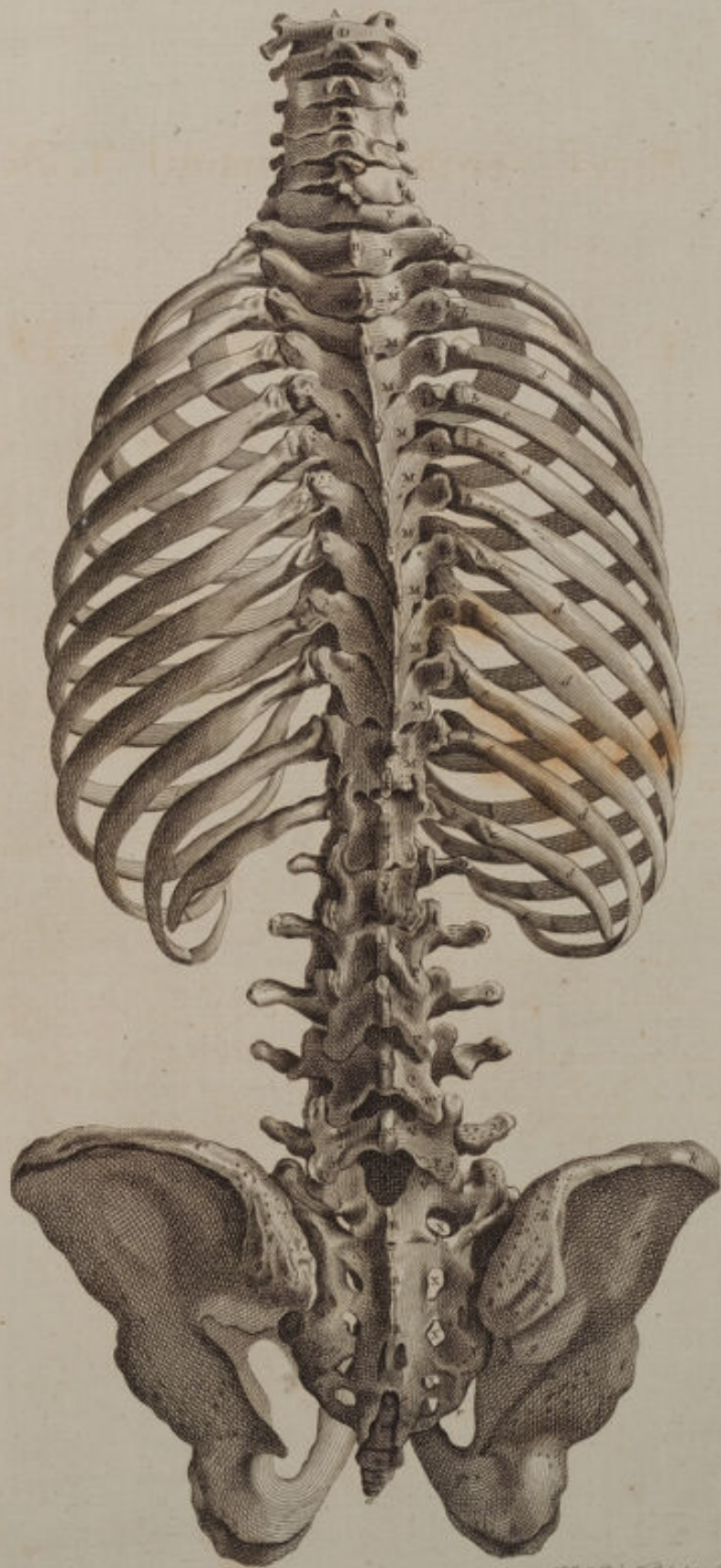
H U M A N B O D Y

E X P L A I N E D.

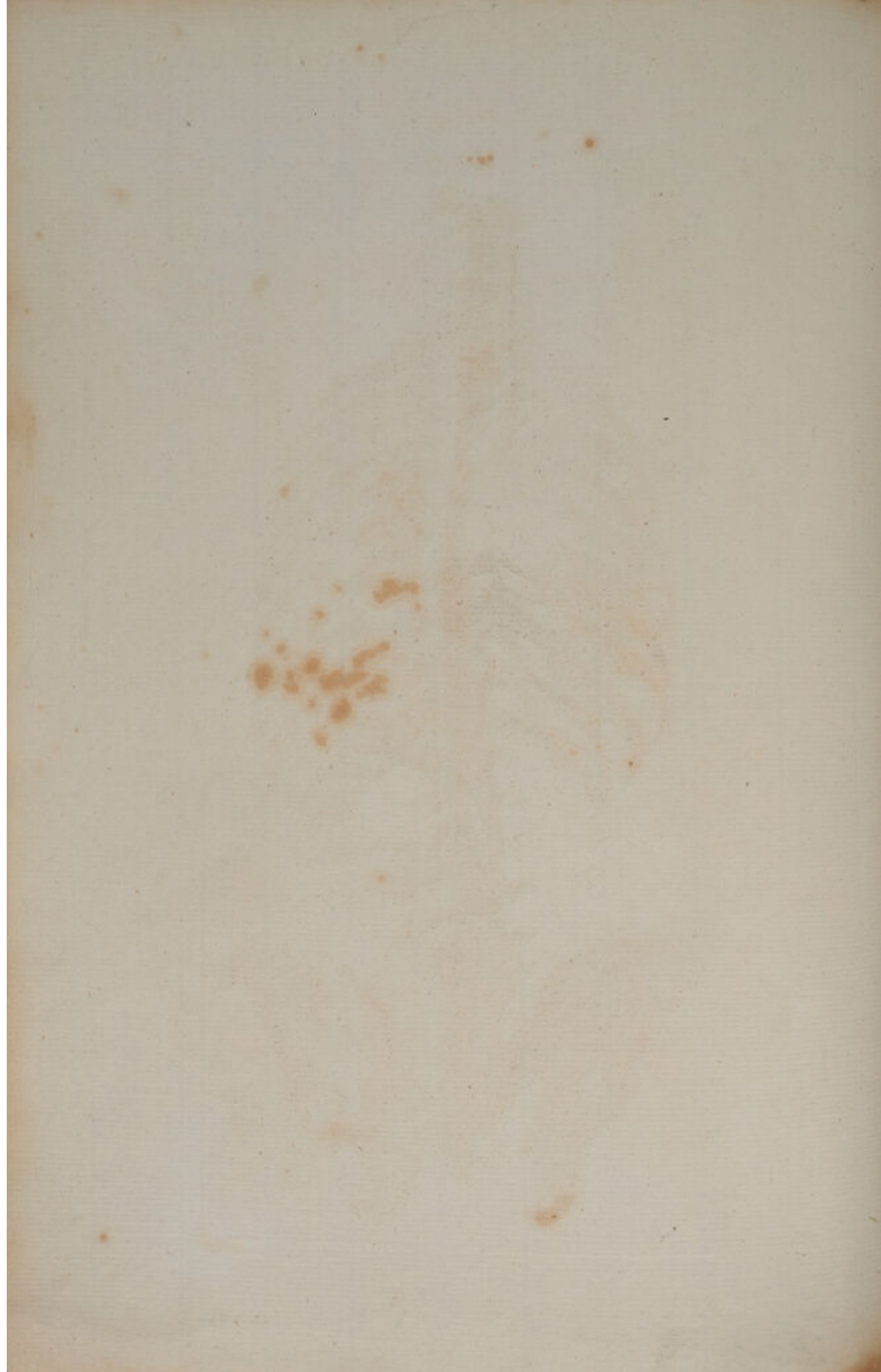
REPRESENTS a View of the Posterior Part of the Skeleton.

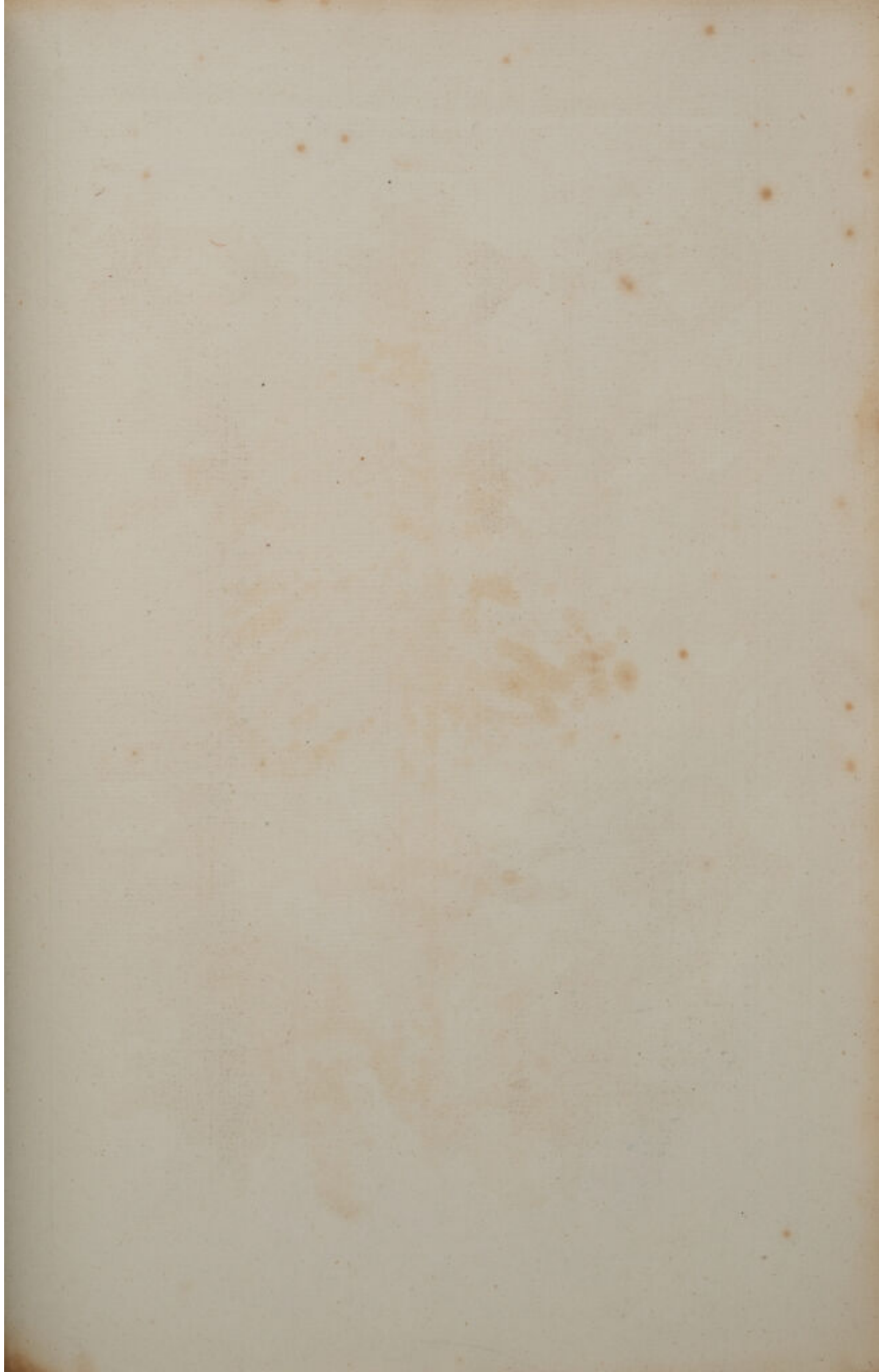
- A The upper part of the first cervical vertebra.
 B One of the obliqua, and
 C One of the transverse processes of this bone.
 D Muscular prints on the back-part of this vertebra.
 E E The spinous processes of the six other cervical vertebrae, of which the four first are bifurcated.
 F F The oblique processes of these vertebrae.
 G G The transverse processes.
 H H The spinous processes of the three first vertebrae of the back.
 I I The spinous processes of the six middle vertebrae, which are long, and sloping downwards over each other.
 K K Spinous processes of the three last dorsal vertebrae, which are short and straight.
 L L The transverse processes of all the dorsal vertebrae.
 M M The oblique processes of all these vertebrae.
 N N The spinous processes of the lumbar vertebrae.
 O O The posterior part of the transverse processes of these vertebrae.
 P P The oblique processes of the same vertebrae.
 Q Q The bodies of the same bones.
 R R The spinous processes of the os sacrum.
 S S The lateral and superior tuberosities of this bone.
 T The superior orifice of that part of the spinal canal which belongs to the os sacrum.
 V V One of the superior oblique processes of the os sacrum.
 X X The holes in the back-part of the os sacrum, which transmit small vessels and nerves to the neighbouring parts.
 Y Y The eminences and cavities at the lateral parts of this bone.
 Z Z The cornua of the os sacrum.
 & The inferior orifice of the spinal canal.
 a a The external surface of the os coccygis.
 b b The posterior extremity of the ribs.
 c c The neck of the ribs.
 d d The angle of the same bones.
 e e The cartilages of the false ribs.
 f The external surface of the os ilium.
 g g The posterior spinous processes of this bone.
 h The great tuberosity of the same bone.
 i The spine of this bone.
 k A portion of the anterior tuberosity of this bone.
 l The posterior edge of the acetabulum.
 m The ischiatic niche.
 n n The spinous processes of the ossa ischia.
 o A portion of the internal surface of the superior branch of the ossa pubis.
 p The tuberosity of the os ischium.
 q The internal surface of the branch of this bone.
 r The foramen ovale seen from behind.

T H E



Abbat. P. ... del. Sculp. ... fecit.







W. Woodcut.

T H E

Fifty-eighth Anatomical Table

O F T H E

H U M A N B O D Y

E X P L A I N E D.

REPRESENTS Two Views of the Spine.

FIGURE I.

A View of the Anterior and Left Side of the Spine.

- A The first cervical vertebra.
 B The second cervical vertebra.
 C C The bodies of the five other cervical vertebrae.
 D D The transverse processes of the vertebrae of the neck.
 E E The oblique processes of the left side of the cervical vertebrae.
 F F The bodies of the dorsal vertebrae.
 G G The small cavities in the sides of the dorsal vertebrae, for receiving the heads of the ribs.
 H H The oblique processes of the dorsal vertebrae.
 I I The transverse processes of the dorsal vertebrae.
 K K The small depressions at the points of the transverse processes, to which the tubercles of the ten uppermost ribs are fixed.
 L L The bodies of the lumbar vertebrae.
 M M The transverse processes of the lumbar vertebrae.
 N N The extremities of these processes, where muscular prints are observed.
 O O The oblique processes of the lumbar vertebrae.
 P P The intervertebral cartilages.
 Q Q Many small holes of different sizes, for the passage of blood-vessels and ligamentous fibres into the substance of the bones.
 R R The lateral and superior parts of the os sacrum.
 S The middle of this bone.
 T The inferior extremity of the same bone.
 V V The holes in the anterior part of the os sacrum, which give passage to some of the largest nerves of the body.
 X The lateral part of the os sacrum which is connected with the corresponding os ilium.
 Y The anterior part of the os coccygis.

- A The middle of the first cervical vertebra.
 B The posterior part of the same vertebra.
 C The body of the second cervical vertebra.
 D The spinous process of the same bone.
 E E The five other cervical vertebrae.
 F F The oblique processes of these vertebrae.
 G G The spinous processes of the same bones.
 H H The bodies of the dorsal vertebrae.
 I I The small cavities in these vertebrae, where the condyles, or heads of the ribs, are connected.
 K K The small cavities for the articulation of the heads of the eleventh and twelfth ribs.
 L L The superior and inferior notches of the dorsal vertebrae, through which the spinal nerves pass.
 M M The oblique processes of these vertebrae.
 N N The transverse processes of the same bones.
 O O The articular depressions upon the anterior parts of these processes.
 P P The spinous processes of the three first dorsal vertebrae.
 Q Q The spinous processes of the six middle dorsal vertebrae.
 R R The spinous processes of the three last: They are considerably shorter than those of the preceding.
 S S The bodies of the five lumbar vertebrae.
 T T The transverse processes of these vertebrae.
 V V The notches in the superior and inferior parts of these bones for the transmission of the lumbar nerves.
 X X The holes formed by the meeting of these notches.
 Y Y The oblique processes of the lumbar vertebrae.
 Z Z The spinous processes of the same bones.
 & The superior and anterior part of the os sacrum.
 a The inferior part of this bone.
 b b The spinous processes of the same bone.
 c c The muscular prints of this same bone.
 d d The oblong surface, by which the os sacrum is joined to that of the os ilium.
 e e The different pieces which compose the os coccygis.

FIGURE II.

A View of the Right Side of the Spine.

PART III.

B b

T H E

T H E

Fifty-ninth Anatomical Table

O F T H E

H U M A N B O D Y

E X P L A I N E D.

VIEWS of the different Vertebrae.

FIGURE I.

The Inferior Surface of the *Atlas*, or first Vertebra of the Neck.

- A The anterior part of the *atlas*, or first vertebra of the neck.
 B B The oblique inferior processes of this vertebra.
 C A small eminence, under the form of a muscular impression, on the posterior part of the same vertebra.
 D D The transverse processes of this bone, which terminate in a tuberosity.
 E E The inferior orifice of the oblique holes situated at the roots of these processes.
 F F The inferior slopes or excavations of the first vertebra of the neck.
 G The large vertebral hole, through which the spinal marrow passes.

FIGURE II.

Shews the Superior Surface of the same Vertebra.

- A The anterior part of the *atlas*, or first vertebra of the neck.
 B B Its oblique superior processes.
 C C The protuberances, or ligamentous impressions, situated under the internal margin of these processes.
 D D The superior orifice of the oblique holes, situated near the root of the transverse processes. These holes transmit the vertebral arteries.
 E E The external margin of the transverse processes: It is rounded into an eminence.
 F F The posterior slopes where the vertebral arteries are reflected, in their ascent to the cranium.
 G The spinous process on the posterior part of the first vertebra of the neck.
 H The large vertebral hole of the *atlas*. It is divided by a transverse ligament into two unequal portions, the anterior, or smallest of which is designed for the reception of the odontoid process of the second vertebra, and the other portion transmits the spinal marrow.

FIGURE III.

Gives a second view of the Superior Surface of the *Atlas*, or first Cervical Vertebra, but in a position nearly

horizontal, and most favourable for bringing into view the small Articular Cavity, which receives the eminence of the Odontoid Process of the second Vertebra.

- A The small articular cavity of the anterior and internal surface of the *atlas*. It is into this cavity that the odontoid process is received.
 B B The superior oblique processes: They are very hollow, and receive the occipital condyles.
 C C Protuberances seen interiorly below these processes: The transverse ligament, which divides the large vertebral hole into two unequal portions, is attached to these protuberances.
 D D The posterior slopes where the vertebral arteries are reflected, that they may enter the cranium. The course which they describe along these slopes, defends them against all accident and danger of compression.
 E E The oblique holes situated at the roots of the transverse processes.
 F F The extremities of these processes, which terminate in the form of a tuberosity.
 G A muscular impression situated on the posterior part, or at the spinous process of the first vertebra.
 H H The large vertebral hole.

FIGURE IV.

The whole Superior Surface of the second Vertebra of the Neck, seen anteriorly and posteriorly.

- A The superior part of the odontoid process of the second vertebra.
 B B Its superior oblique processes.
 C C Its transverse processes.
 D D The superior slopes or excavations of this bone.
 E E A portion of the inferior oblique processes.
 F F The extremities of the spinous processes of a forked shape.
 G G The muscular impressions on the two sides of the spine.

FIGURE V.

The whole Anterior, Middle-inferior, and Posterior-inferior Surfaces of the second Vertebra.

A The

Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.

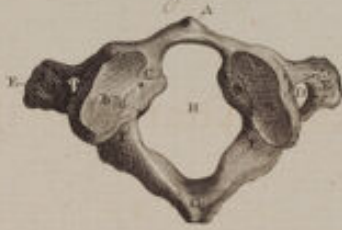


Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.



Fig. 6.



Fig. 8.



Fig. 5.



Fig. 7.

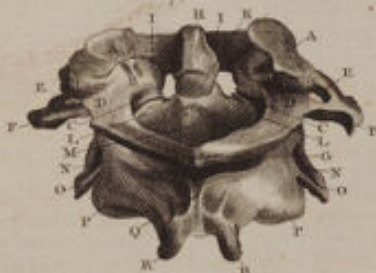


Fig. 9.



Fig. 10.



Fig. 11.

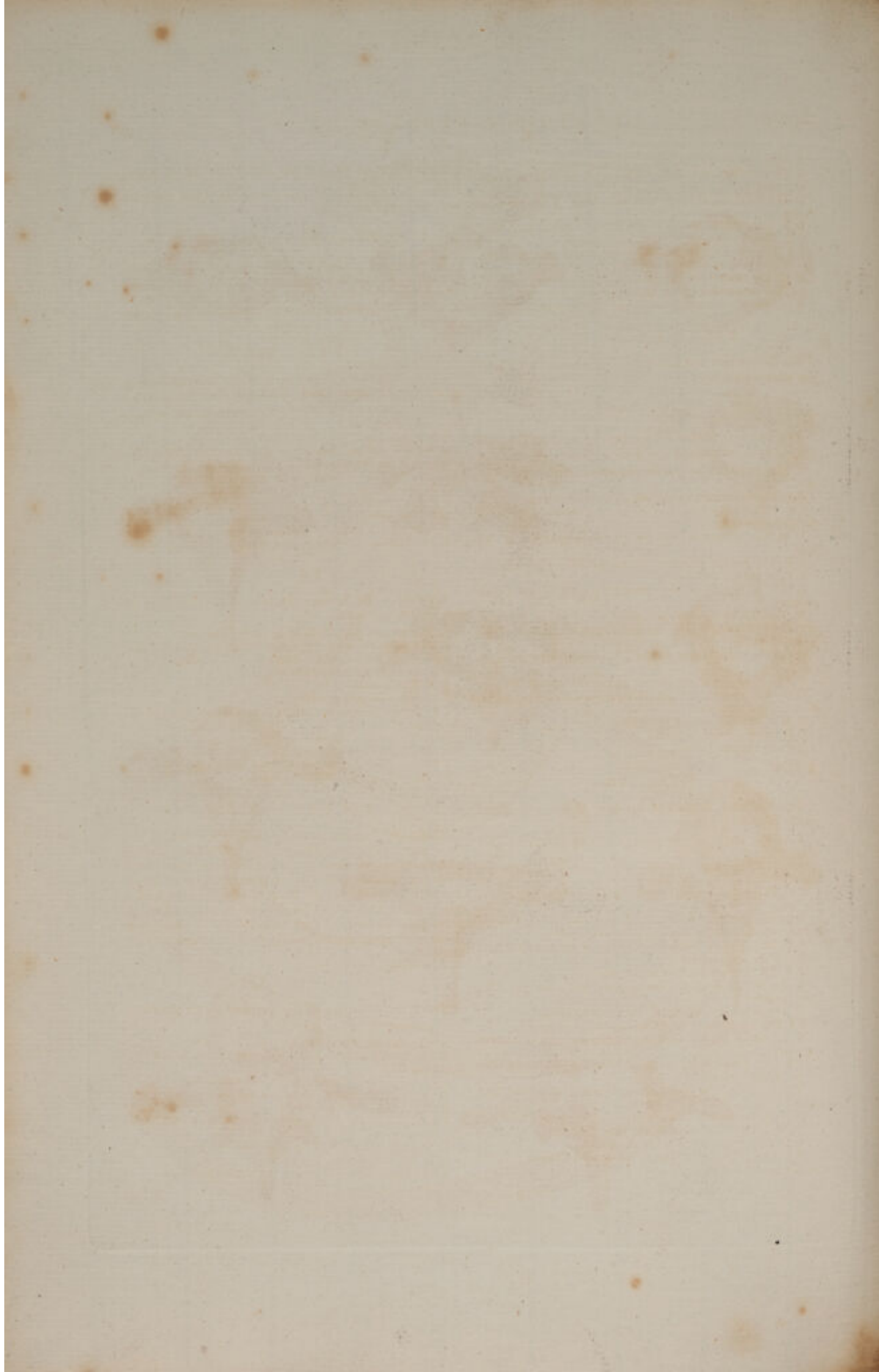


Fig. 13.



Fig. 12.





- A The superior part of the odontoid process.
- B The anterior and middle surface of the body of the second vertebra.
- C The inferior surface of the same body; it is somewhat convex.
- DD The anterior margin of the superior oblique processes.
- EE The extremity of the transverse processes.
- FF The oblique holes situated at the root of these processes.
- GG The inferior slopes or excavations.
- HH The inferior oblique processes.
- II The bifurcation of the spinous process.
- K A furrow, on the internal surface of this process.

FIGURES VI. VII.

The Connection and Conformity of the two first Vertebrae with each other.

FIG. VI.

The Anterior Surface of the first and second Vertebra of the Neck, articulated one with another.

- A The eminence, or anterior impression of the body of the atlas.
- BB The two superior excavations of this vertebra.
- CC The anterior margin of the superior oblique processes of the same vertebra.
- DD The extremities of the transverse processes of the same.
- EE The anterior margin of its inferior oblique processes.
- FF Its inferior hollows.
- G The extremity of the odontoid process of the second vertebra.
- H The base of the same process.
- I The small eminence of the middle part of the body of the second vertebra.
- KK The fossa, or impressions, excavated laterally upon this body.
- L The convexity of the inferior part of the same body.
- MM The anterior margin of the superior oblique processes of the second vertebra.
- NN Its inferior oblique processes.
- OO Its transverse processes.
- PP Its inferior hollows.

FIG. VII.

The Posterior Surface of the same Bones, articulated in the preceding Figure.

- AA The cavity of the superior oblique processes of the atlas.
- BB The ligamentous protuberances, situated interiorly below the inferior margin of these processes.
- CC The posterior margin of the inferior oblique processes of the atlas.
- DD The posterior hollows of this vertebra, where the vertebral arteries, and the tenth pair of nerves pass.
- EE The superior orifice of the holes of the transverse processes of the same vertebra.
- FF The extremity of these processes.
- G An eminence of the first vertebra, in the form of a spinous process.
- H The superior extremity of the odontoid process.
- II The ligamentous impressions upon this extremity.
- K The neck of the odontoid process; it is tied by a lateral ligament.
- LL The posterior margin of the superior oblique processes of the second vertebra.
- M The middle of the large vertebral hole of the same bone.
- NN The posterior orifice of the holes situated at the root of the transverse processes of the same bone.
- OO The extremities of these processes.
- PP The posterior margin of the inferior oblique processes of the second vertebra.

- Q A crest projecting from the superior part of the spinous process of this bone.
- RR The extremities of this process, on which there are muscular impressions.

FIGURES VIII. IX.

Shew one of the first Dorsal Vertebrae. There being scarcely any remarkable difference in the general structure of the Vertebrae of the Back, the explanation of one only is sufficient for the understanding of the rest.

FIG. VIII.

An anterior and posterior view of the Superior Surface of the first or upper Dorsal Vertebra.

- A The superior surface of the body of this vertebra, which is irregularly triangular.
- BB Its superior oblique processes.
- C A portion of the body of this vertebra which assists in the formation of the vertebral hole.
- D The thin, sharp margin of the vertebral hole.
- EE The posterior part of the transverse processes.
- FF The inferior margin of the inferior oblique processes.
- GG The posterior hollows.
- H The prominent line of the spinous process of this bone.
- I The extremity of this process, which is commonly thin.

FIG. IX.

Represents the Inferior Surface of the Vertebra of the preceding Figure.

- A The anterior part of the body of this vertebra.
- B The inferior surface of the same body; it is bordered with a small osseous lamina, which is an epiphysis in young subjects.
- CC The superior excavations.
- DD The inferior.
- EE The transverse processes.
- FF The small articular cavities, which receive the tuberosities of the ribs.
- GG The inferior oblique processes.
- H The large vertebral hole.
- I The inferior fossa, or groove of the spinous process.
- K The inferior extremity of this process.

FIGURES X. XI.

These two Figures represent another Vertebra of the Back taken from the inferior ranks, to shew the minute differences which may be found between two Dorsal Vertebrae, according as they are situated higher or lower. It is seen at once, that the Body of this Vertebra is of a larger size. The same difference will be observed in the proportion of each of the other parts, by comparing them with their corresponding parts in a Superior Vertebra.

FIG. X.

The Inferior Surface of the Vertebra shewn anteriorly and posteriorly.

- A The anterior part of the body of this vertebra.
- B The inferior surface of this body, which is of a somewhat triangular figure.
- CC A portion of the superior oblique processes.
- DD The superior and inferior excavations.
- EE The transverse processes.
- FF The articular cavities which receive the tuberosities of the ribs.
- G The superior orifice of the large vertebral hole.
- HH The inferior oblique processes.
- I The superior-internal part of the spinous process.

K The

K The extremity of this process, which forms a small tuberosity.

FIG. XI.

The Superior Surface of the preceding Vertebra; it is viewed in a plane almost horizontal, which shews distinctly the oval form of the Body of this Bone.

- A The superior oval surface of the body of this vertebra.
- BB The superior slopes, or hollows.
- CC The superior oblique processes.
- DD The posterior part of the transverse processes.
- EE A portion of the inferior excavations.
- F The large vertebral hole.
- G The prominence which reaches exteriorly along the spinous process.
- H The tuberosity which terminates this process.

FIGURE XII.

The Inferior Surface of the third Lumbar Vertebra.

- A The middle of the inferior surface of the body of the third lumbar vertebra.
- BB The osseous lamina which borders the whole circumference of this surface.
- CC The inferior excavations.
- DD The transverse processes.
- EE The inferior oblique processes.

- FF The superior excavations.
- G The large vertebral hole.
- H A small groove on the internal surface of the spinous process.
- I The rounded extremity of this process.

FIGURE XIII.

The same Lumbar Vertebra, represented in a plane nearly horizontal: The whole Superior Surface is seen anteriorly and posteriorly.

- A The centre of the body of this vertebra, which is very spongy.
- BB The small cartilaginous lamina, which borders the whole of this surface.
- C The portion of the body of this bone, which forms part of the vertebral hole.
- DD The superior excavations.
- EE The extremity of the transverse processes.
- FF The superior oblique processes.
- GG The inferior excavations.
- HH The posterior excavations.
- II The inferior oblique processes.
- K The large vertebral hole.
- L The prominent line which extends along the exterior part of the spinous process.
- M The extremity of this process, which is rounded in the form of a tuberosity.

THE

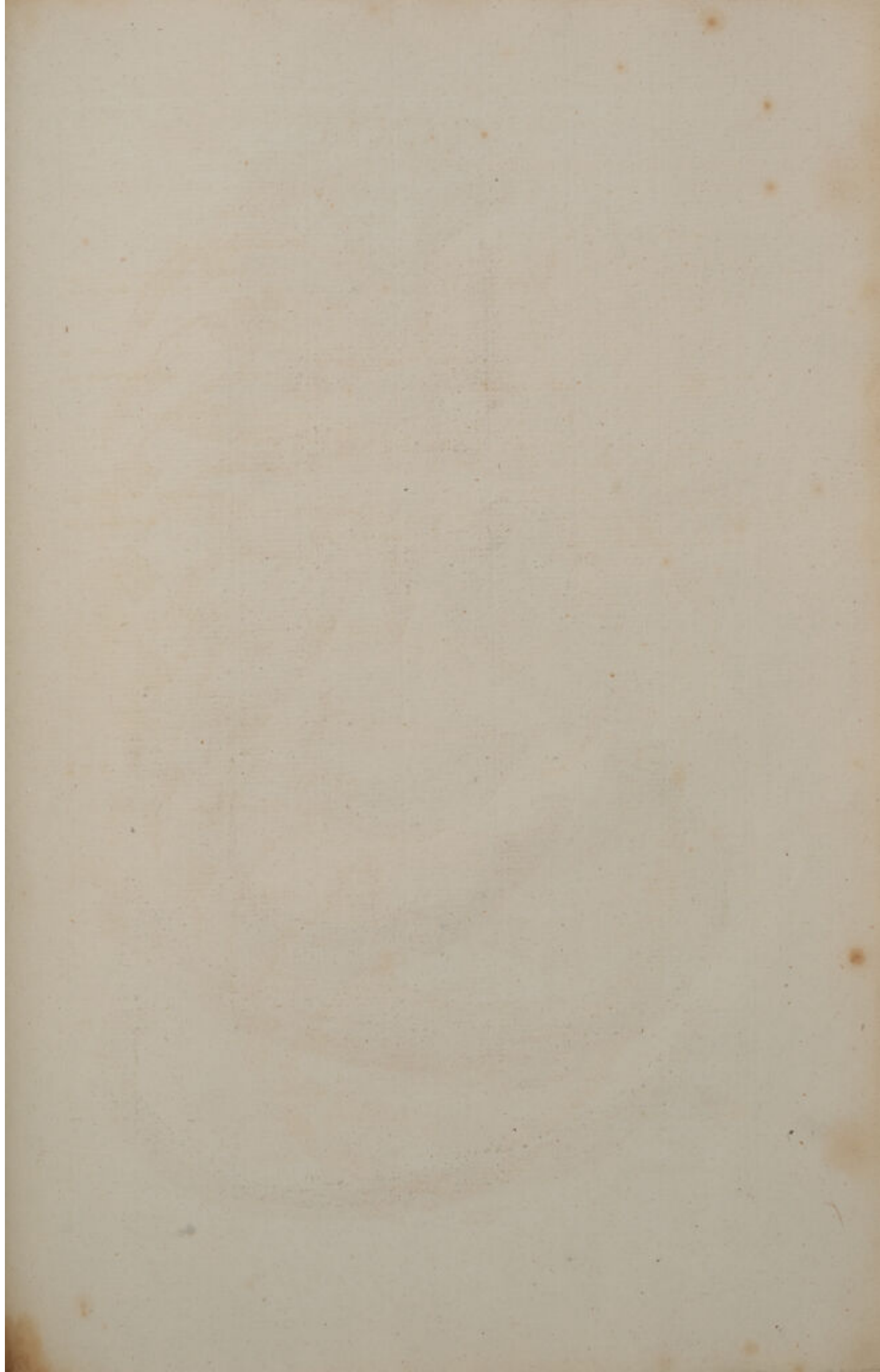
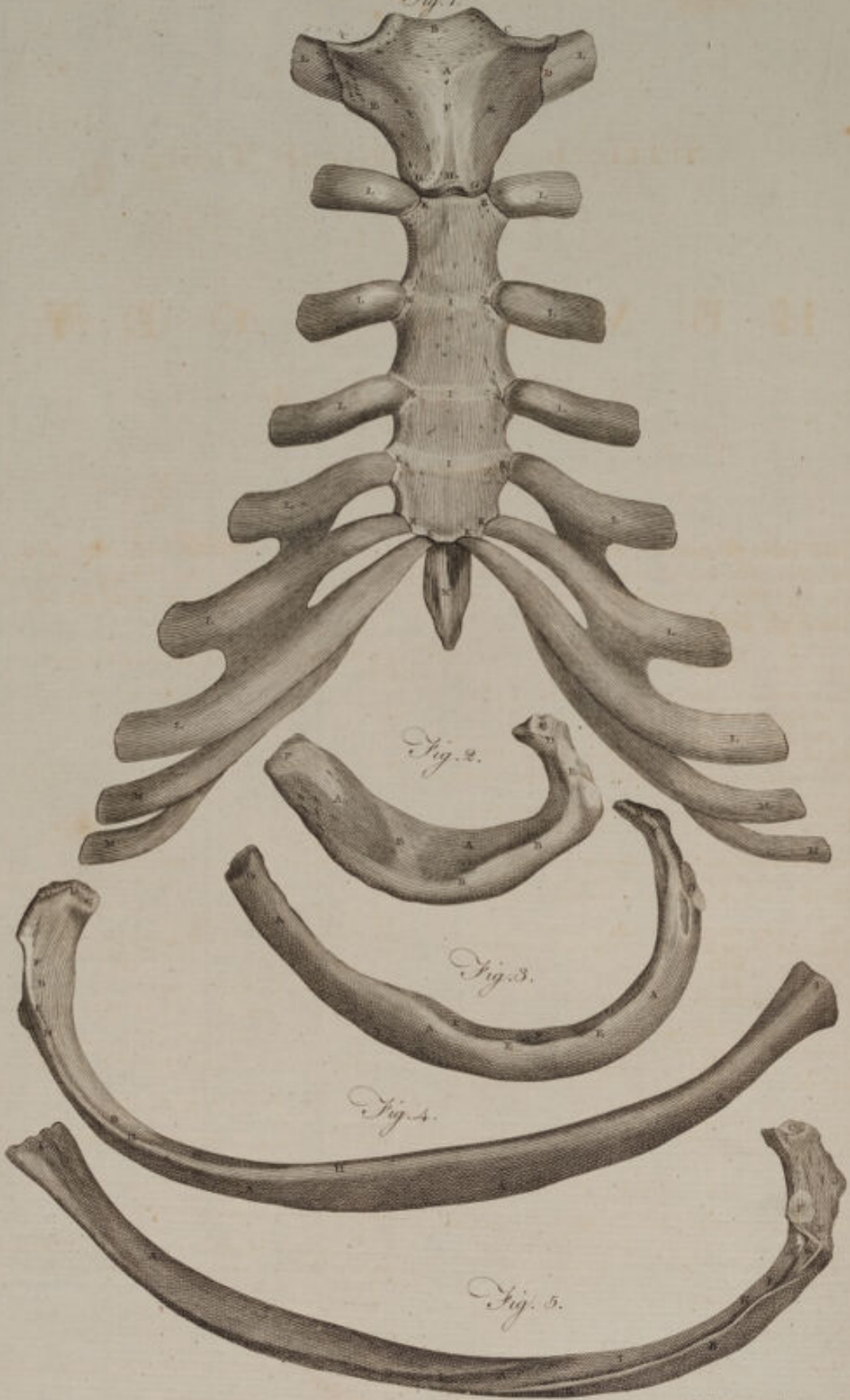


Fig. 1.



T H E

Sixtieth Anatomical Table

O F T H E

H U M A N B O D Y

E X P L A I N E D.

THIS Table contains five Figures, the first of which represents the Sternum, with its corresponding Cartilages: The second and third give a view of the External Surface of the First and Second Rib of the Left Side: The fourth shews the Outside, and the fifth the Inside of the last of the true Ribs of the Right Side.

FIGURE I.

The External Surface of the Sternum. The several pieces of which this Bone is composed, are distinctly seen, with their eminences and cavities, and also the Cartilages of the true and false Ribs, which are inserted into it.

- A The middle and superior part of the sternum, which is a little hollow.
 B The fork, or superior excavation of this osseous piece.
 C C The cavities which receive the internal extremities of the clavicles.
 D D The lateral parts of the sternum, into which the cartilages of the first or true ribs are inserted, on each side.
 E E The hollows, where a part of the large pectoral muscles is inserted.
 F The prominent line, or muscular impression, in form of a triangle, upon the middle of the first or superior piece of the sternum.
 G G The demi-cavities in the inferior part of this piece.
 H The extremity of the same piece, where it is united with the second.
 I I The transverse lines which are found on the surface of the second piece: They mark the points of re-union of the different bits of which this piece has been originally formed.
 K K The small lateral cavities of this second piece, for the reception of the cartilages of the true ribs.
 L L, &c. The cartilages of the true ribs.
 M M The cartilages which correspond to the two first false ribs.
 N The xyphoid cartilage.

FIGURE II.

The External Surface of the first Rib of the Left Side.

- A A The superior external part of the first rib.
 B B The inequalities observed on the external surface.
 C Its condyle.
 D The neck of this rib.
 E Its tuberosity.
 F Its anterior extremity.

FIGURE III.

The External Surface of the second true Rib of the Left Side.

PART III.

- A A The external surface of this rib, at full length.
 B The condyle.
 C The cervix.
 D The tuberosity.
 E E The external lip.
 F A portion of the internal lip.
 G The anterior extremity.

FIGURE IV.

The greater part of the External Surface of the last of the true Ribs of the Right Side. Some part of the Internal Surface is likewise seen on its posterior extremity.

- A A The whole external surface of the body of this rib.
 B B A part of its internal surface.
 C C The two facets which terminate the condyle.
 D The small superficial line between the two facets.
 E The neck of the rib.
 F A part of the tuberosity of this rib.
 G The origin of the hollow fossa on the internal surface of the same rib.
 H H A portion of the external lip of this bone.
 I The anterior extremity of the same bone.

FIGURE V.

Almost the whole of the Internal Surface of the preceding Rib.

- A A The internal surface of the last of the true ribs of the right side.
 B A portion of its external surface.
 C The condyle.
 D A ligamentous impression, which extends from this part of the rib as far as the corresponding transverse process.
 E The cervix of the rib.
 F The tuberosity.
 G Another muscular impression under the tuberosity.
 H The inferior edge of the rib, under which is the depression, or fossa.
 I I The groove, or fossa, at the internal and inferior margin of the bone.
 K The margin of the external lip.
 L The internal extremity.

C c

T H E

T H E

Sixty-first Anatomical Table

O F T H E

H U M A N B O D Y

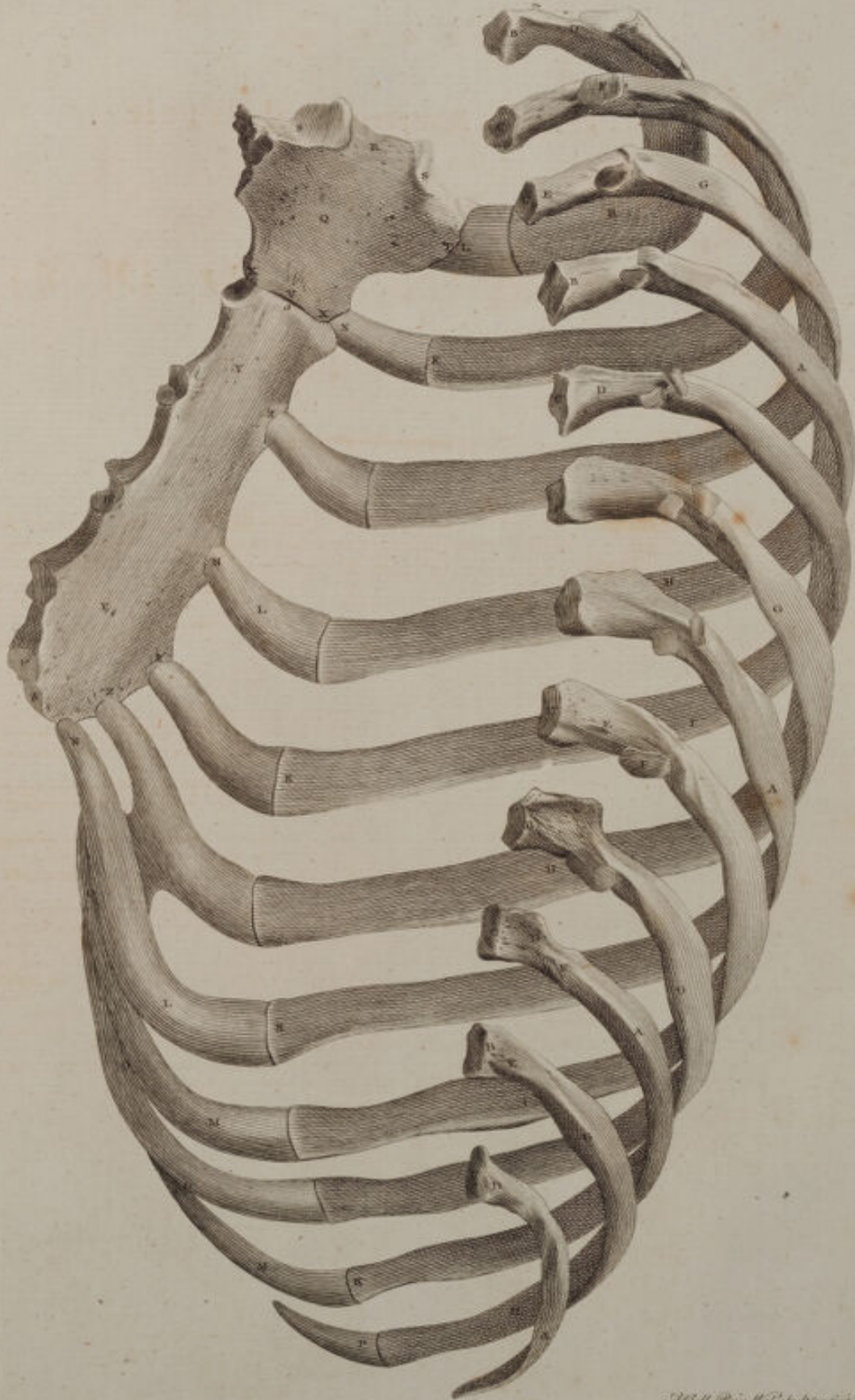
E X P L A I N E D.

THIS Table gives a view of all the Ribs of the Right Side in their natural position. They are detached indeed from the Spine; but they preserve, notwithstanding, their true situation, as is easily perceived. They are found fixed at their Anterior part, by the Cartilages, which extend as far as the Sternum. In viewing them on their Posterior part, their External Surface only is seen; but in advancing beyond the Angle of these Bones, they present their Internal Surface, as far as their connection with the Cartilages, which are as it were a continuation, or sort of Epiphysis. It is easy to distinguish the Adhesions which these form with the Sternum. This last Bone presents a profile, the whole extent of its Internal Surface. Lastly, the Ribs are seen where there is a double Tuberosity.

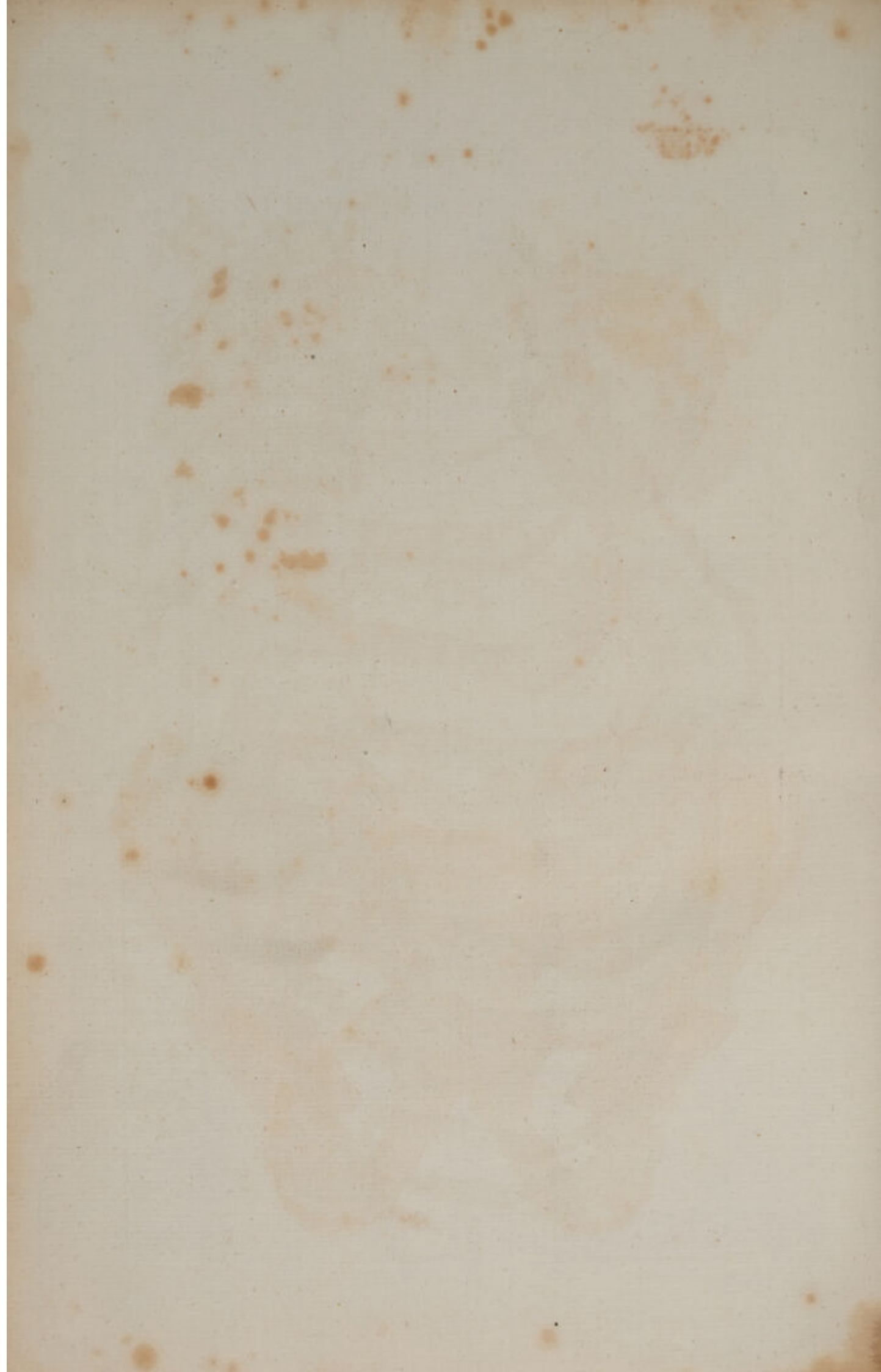
A A A The middle external part of the ribs.
B B B The condyle of each rib.
C C C The small facet observed on each condyle: It is here distinguished by a small superficial line.
D D D The cervix of the ribs.
E E E The small openings situated at the posterior part of each of these bones, for the transmission of vessels.
F F F The tuberosity of the ribs which is double in each.
G G G The inferior angle of each rib.
H H H Their middle and internal part.
I I I The groove, or fossa, situated interiorly at the inferior part of each rib, for the reception of the intercostal artery.
K K K The anterior extremity of the ribs; it is very broad and thin.
L L L The cartilages of the true ribs.
M M M The cartilages of the false ribs.
N N N The union of the cartilages with the sternum.
O O O The connection which the cartilages of the false ribs have with each other.
P The cartilage of the fourth of the false ribs, which is insulated.
Q The middle internal part of the superior piece of the sternum, which is a little excavated, and furnished with several irregular holes for the passage of vessels.

R The superior part of this bone, called the Furcula.
S S S The superior cavities of the same bone: They are incrustated with a cartilaginous substance, for the reception of the clavicles.
T T T The lateral cavities of the same piece, which are somewhat irregular: They serve for the insertion of the cartilages of the two first ribs.
V The inferior part of the first piece of the sternum, which is united with the second piece of the same bone.
X X X The demi-cavities, situated on the lateral and inferior part of this first piece.
Y Y Y The internal surface of the second piece of the sternum, which is somewhat concave, and on which several holes are found, for the passage of vessels which penetrate its substance.
Z Z Z The small lateral cavities of the right rib, which are occupied by the cartilages of the true ribs.
& & The corresponding cavities of the left side.
a The superior part of the second piece of the sternum, the surface of which is united to that of the first.
b Its inferior portion, at the extremity of which the xyphoid cartilage is situated.

T H E



W. Hall Pinx. H. P. Sculp. pinx.



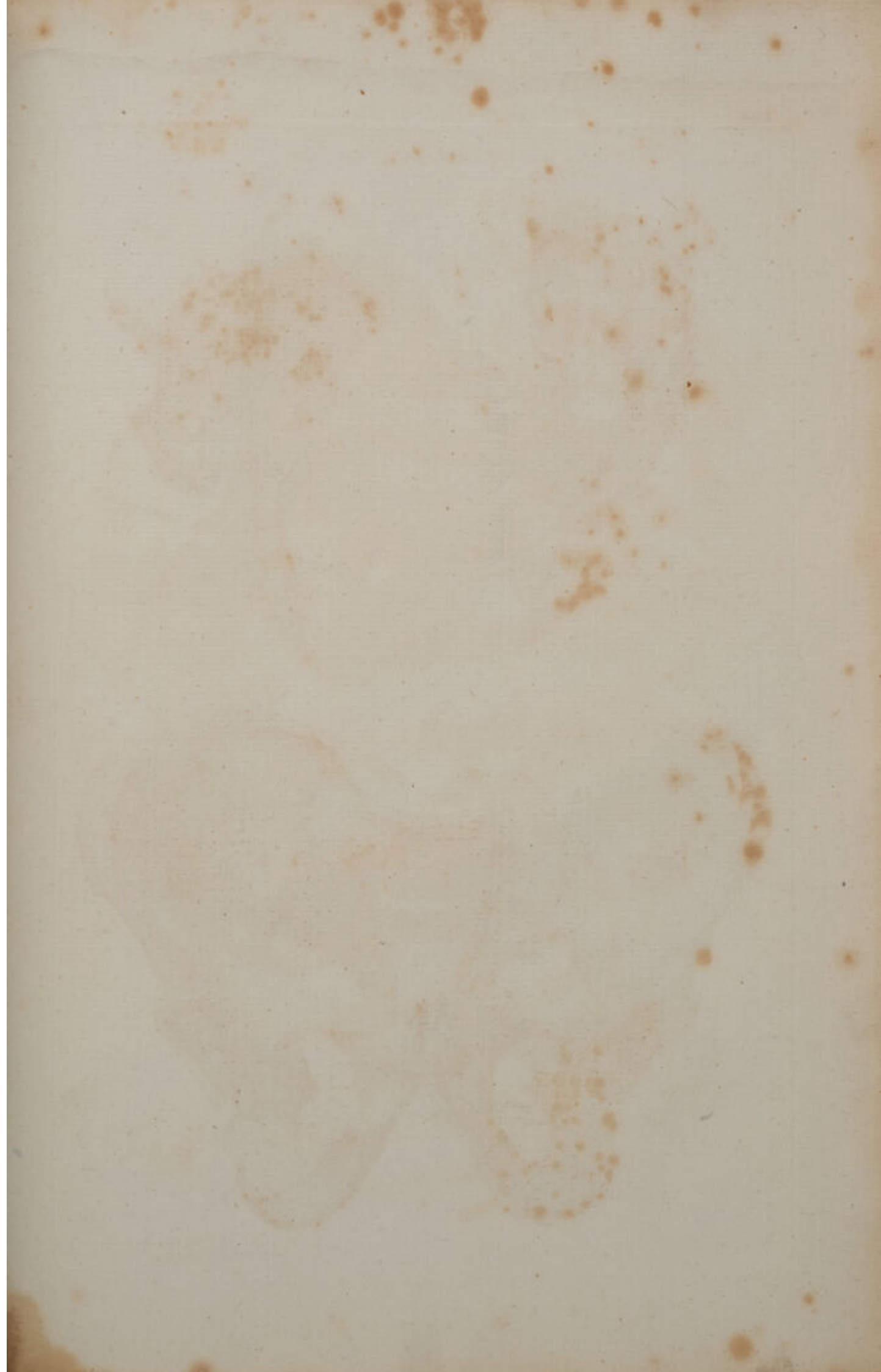


Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.



T H E

Sixty-second Anatomical Table

O F T H E

H U M A N B O D Y

E X P L A I N E D.

THIS Table contains five Figures, the first of which represents the External Surface of the Os Sacrum: The second, its Internal Surface: The third and fourth shew the External and Internal Surfaces of the Os Coccygis; and the fifth, the Internal Surface of the Pelvis.

FIGURE I.

Shews about three fourths of the External Surface of the Os Sacrum.

- A A portion of the superior surface of the os sacrum.
- B B The superior oblique processes.
- C C The superior notches.
- D The origin of the canal.
- E E The spinous processes.
- F F The appendages, or cornua.
- G G The holes, four on each side.
- H The termination of the canal of the spinal marrow:
- I I The inferior notches.
- K The point of the os sacrum, which is united to the os coccygis.
- L L The eminences and cavities found over the whole convexity of the os sacrum, and which are so many ligamentous and muscular impressions.
- M A portion of the articular surface, by which the os sacrum is united to the ossa ilia.

FIGURE II.

The Internal Surface of the Os Sacrum, represented in an Oblique position, and turned a little towards the Right.

- A The surface, or superior part of the os sacrum, which receives the body of the last lumbar vertebra.
- B B A small ossious lamina which surrounds this surface.
- C C A portion of the oblique processes.
- D D The superior notches.
- E E The large lateral eminences.
- F F The holes, four on each side, the orifices of which are oblique.
- G G The small transverse lines, which point out the union of the different pieces, of which the os sacrum is originally composed.
- H H The small fossæ situated between each of these pieces.
- I I The inferior notches.
- K The point of the os sacrum.
- L A small portion of the articular surface of the left side, by which this bone is united laterally with those of the ossa ilia.

FIGURE III.

The External Surface of the Os Coccygis: Its position is Oblique, and inclined a little from Left to Right, in the same manner as the Os Sacrum, in the preceding Figure.

- A A A The three pieces which form the os coccygis: Sometimes four are found.
- B The large notch.
- C C The cornua.
- D D The lateral notches.
- E E The lateral processes.
- F The point, or inferior extremity.

FIGURE IV.

The Internal Surface of the Os Coccygis, inclined from Right to Left.

- A A A The three pieces which compose the os coccygis.
- B The large notch.
- C C The Cornua.
- D D The small notches.
- E E The lateral processes.
- I The inferior extremity, or point of the os coccygis.

FIGURE V.

The Internal Surface of the Pelvis, represented in its full extent, and in a position nearly horizontal.

- A The middle internal part of the os sacrum.
- B B The small transverse elevations, which mark the reunion of the pieces of which this bone has been originally composed.
- C The superior surface, which serves to support the last lumbar vertebra.
- D D The oblique processes of the os sacrum.
- E E The holes in this bone.
- F F Its superior notches.
- G G G G The margins of this bone, by which it is laterally articulated with the ossa ilia.
- H H The internal and middle surface of the ossa ilia.
- I I The orifice of the iliac conduits.

K K The

- K K The posterior margins of the ossa ilia, by which they are united with the os sacrum.
 L L Part of the posterior eminence of these bones, which serves as a base to the posterior and superior spine.
 M M The internal margin of the ossa ilia.
 N N A part of their line, or crest.
 O O Their superior and anterior spines.
 P P Their anterior and inferior spines.
 Q Q The anterior notches.
 R R A large portion of the ischiatic notch.
 S S A portion of the iliac line, which is united to that of the os pubis.
 T T The large iliac sinuosity.
 V V A small elevation, which indicates the union of the os ilium with the os pubis.
 X X The superior part of the cotyloid cavity.
 Y Y The middle portion of the bodies of the ossa pubis.
 Z Z The middle of their superior branch.
 & & Their tuberosity.
 a a Their line or crest.
 b b The superior notch.
 c c The inferior notch.
 d d A portion of the os pubis, which forms part of the cotyloid cavity.
 e e The fossie which are situated anteriorly on the body of the os pubis, and which are muscular impressions.
 f f The ligamentous margins, which form the symphysis of the ossa pubis.
 g The angle below the symphysis of these bones.
 h h Their inferior branch, which is united with that of the ossa ischia.
 i i The notch of these last bones, which contributes to the formation of the oval hole.
 k k Their spine.
 l l The inferior portion of the cotyloid cavity.
 m m The anterior part of the ossa ischia, a little laterally and externally.
 n n A portion of their tuberosity.
 o o Their branch.
 p p The muscular and cavernous impressions on the inferior and lateral part of this branch.
 q q The superior part of the branch of the ossa ischia.
 r r Their notch.
 s s The oval hole.

THE

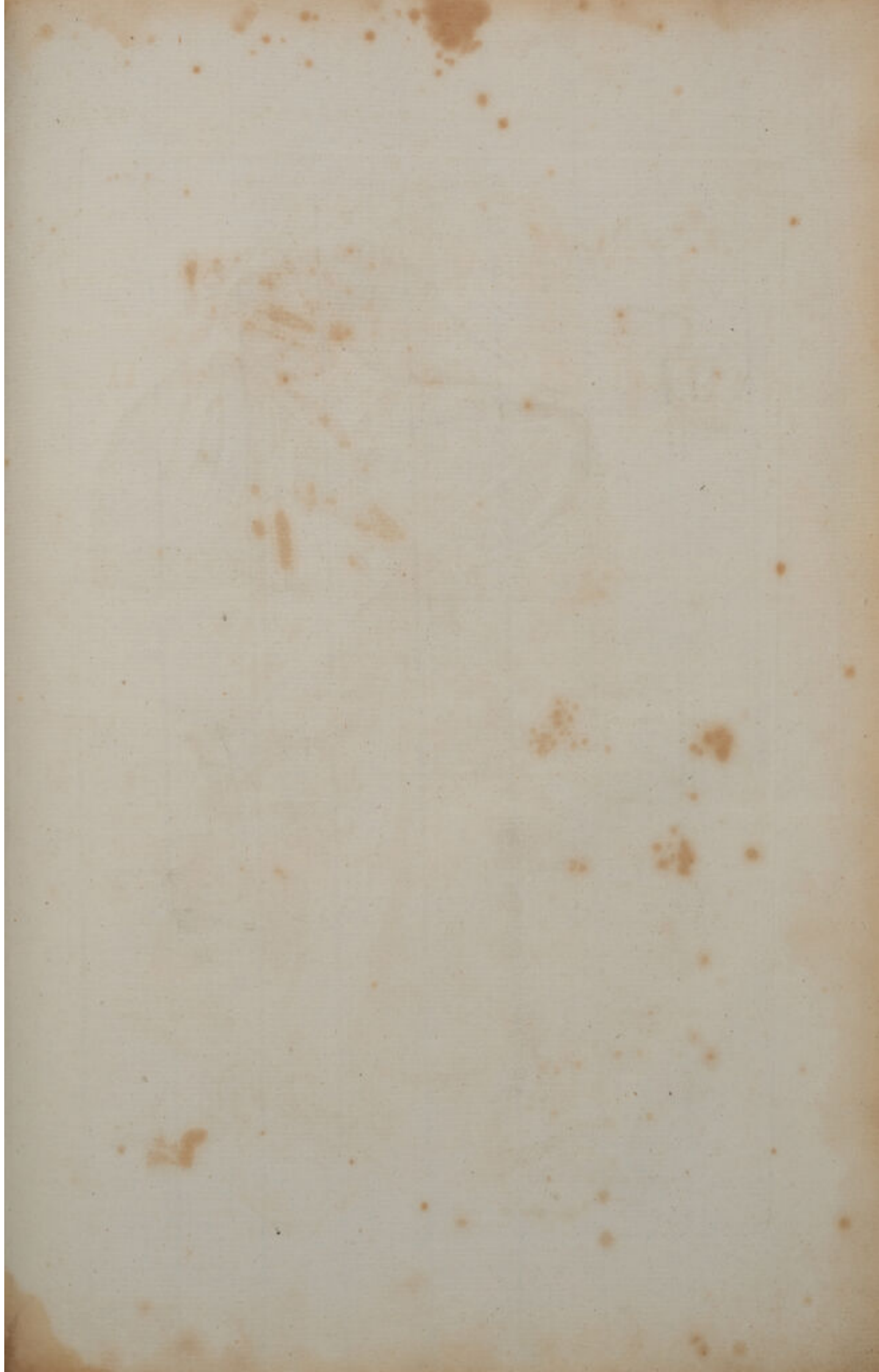


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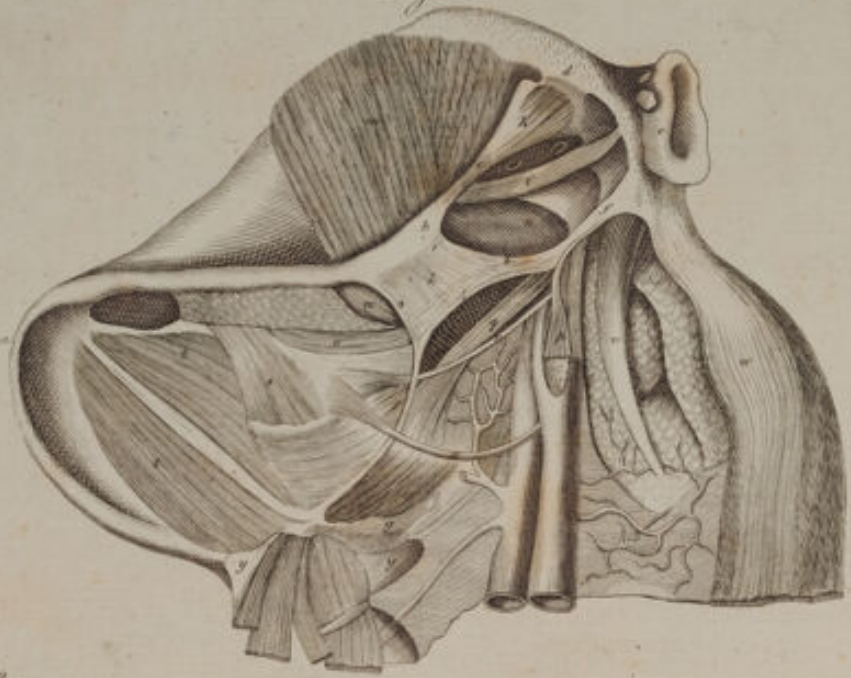


Fig. 1.



Fig. 3.

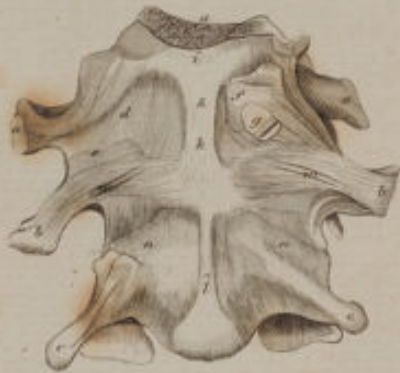


Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.



T H E

Sixty-third Anatomical Table

O F T H E

H U M A N B O D Y

E X P L A I N E D.

FIGURE I.

THE Tubercle of the Os Jugale, with the Fovea situated between it and the Meatus Auditorius.

- a The jugal process of the os temporum.
- b The transverse tuber.
- c The fovea, or glenoid sinus behind that tuber.
- d d The capsular membrane, produced from the intermediate cartilage, and surrounding the whole margin of the articulation.

FIGURE II.

The Ligaments of the Under Jaw, viewed on the Left Side, with the adjacent parts.

- a The anterior angle of the under jaw, or chin.
- b The posterior angle.
- c The posterior condyloid process.
- d The border of the zygomatic process of the os temporum.
- e The remains of the ear cut off.
- f The styloid process.
- g The left cornu of the os hyoides, covered by the fibres of the hyo and thyro-pharyngeus.
- h The ligament of the maxillary joint.
- i The lateral ligament.
- k The ligamentum suspensorium of the stylo-glossus muscle.
 1. The anterior,
 2. The superior,
 3. The inferior,
 4. The posterior side of this ligament.
- l The ligamentum suspensorium of the os hyoides.
- m The masseter muscle.
- n n The internal pterygoid muscle.
- o The stylo-glossus muscle.
- p The stylo-hyoideus muscle.
- q The stylo-pharyngeus muscle, on which
- r A small nerve going to the pharynx, runs obliquely.
- s The musculus hyo-glossus, freed from the os hyoides.
- t t Each of the genio-glossi muscles.
- v The digastric muscle dissected.
- w The sterno-mastoideus muscle.
- x The lingual nerve.
- y The larynx, with some of the muscles which cover it turned back.

FIGURE III.

The Anterior Surface of the first and second Vertebrae, joined with the Occiput.

- a a A portion of the os occipitis.
- b b The transverse processes of the first vertebra.
- c c Those of the second.
- d The ligament which occupies the anterior opening between the occiput and first vertebra.
- e The capsular ligament of the right articulation of the occiput.

PART III.

- f The ligament of the left articulation cut off, that the articulation itself, and
- g The distance of the origin of the ligament, may be seen.
- h A slip adhering to the middle of this ligament.
- i The origin of the slip in the occiput.
- k Its termination in the tubercle of the first vertebra.
- l A slip uniting the first and second vertebra.
- m m The ligamentum proprium of the first vertebra.
- n n The ligament of the articulation of the first vertebra with the second.

FIGURE IV.

The Ligaments by which the Occiput is united with the Tooth-like process of the second Vertebra.

- a A portion of the occiput.
- b The second vertebra.
- c c The remains of the back-part which is cut off.
- d d Intervals occasioned by the removal of the first vertebra.
- e e The corone of the os occipitis.
- f The processus dentatus of the second vertebra.
- g The superior slip of the lateral ligaments, by which the occiput is connected with the tooth-like process.
- h The inferior slip.
- i The lateral ligamentous membrane.

FIGURE V.

The Ligaments which fix the Tooth-like process in its place.

N. B. The Crura of the Spinous Processes are cut off.

- a The anterior part of the occiput.
- b The second vertebra.
- c c The transverse processes of the first vertebra.
- d d The superior slips of the ligaments which unite the occiput with the tooth-like process.
- e The transverse ligament which fixes the tooth-like process.
- f Its inferior appendix.
- g Its superior appendix turned back.
- h The opening between the tooth-like process and occiput.
- i The articulations of the vertebrae, the small membranes being removed.

FIGURE VI.

The Figure and Origin of the Ligament which fixes the Tooth-like process, the process itself being removed.

- a a The superior glenoid sinus of the first vertebra, for its articulation with the occiput.
- b b The posterior ring cut off.
- c The transverse ligament.
- d d Its origins.
- e The superior appendix of the transverse ligament.
- f The inferior appendix.
- g Some small membranes in their way to the occiput.

D d

T H E

T H E

Sixty-fourth Anatomical Table

O F T H E

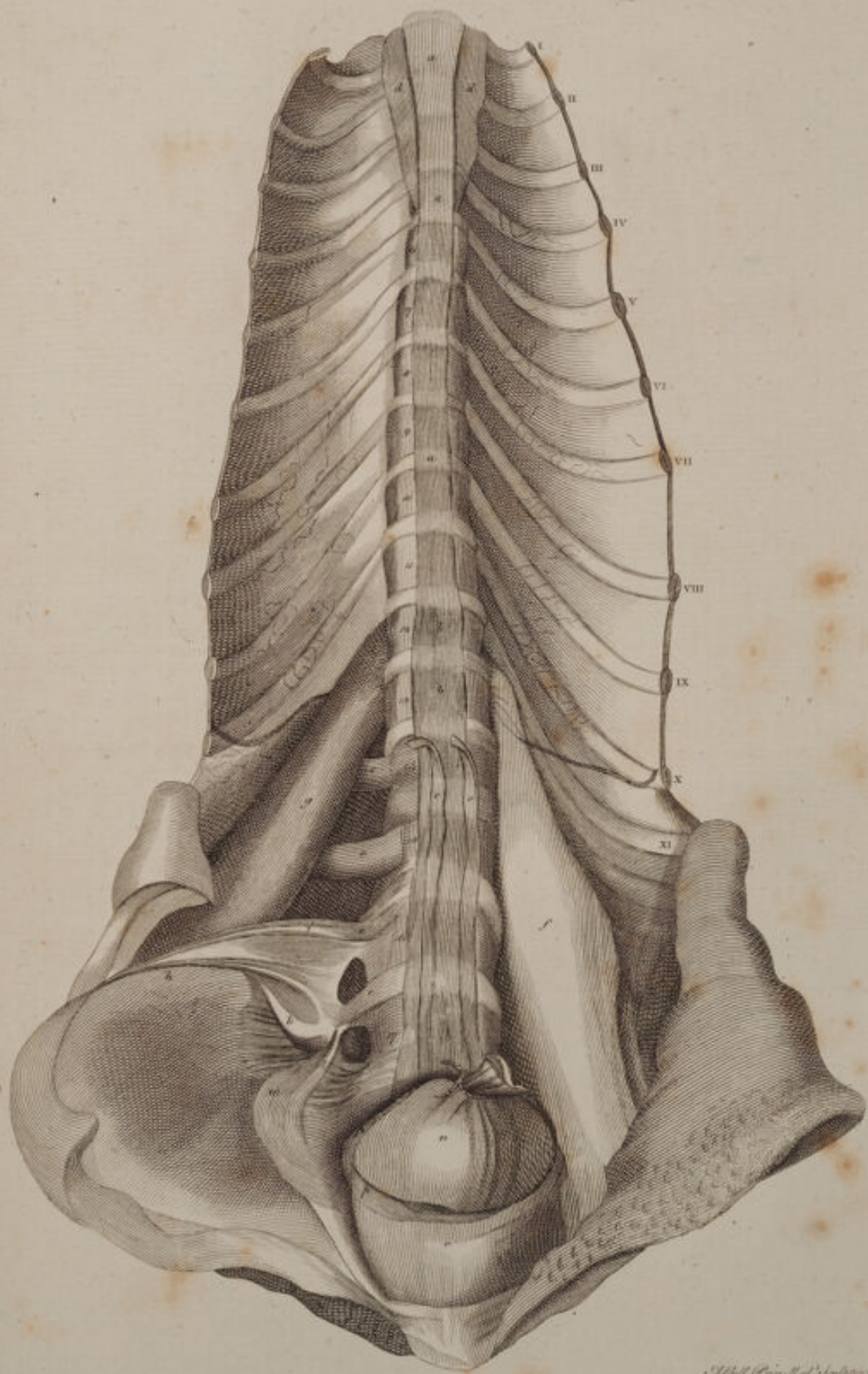
H U M A N B O D Y

E X P L A I N E D.

THE whole *Carina* of the Spine of the Back, with the Ribs and Pelvis.

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>1.—12. The bodies of the dorsal vertebræ.
 13.—17. The bodies of the lumbar vertebræ.
 I.—XI. The ribs of each side cut off.
 a a The anterior common ligament of the bodies of the vertebræ, or anterior longitudinal fascia.
 b b The place where it is as it were obliterated; but in this subject, it is very distinct.
 c The tendons of the muscles of the diaphragm.
 d The remains of the musculus rectus colli.
 e e e The transverse processes of the lumbar vertebræ of the right side.
 f The psoas muscle of the left side. The right is removed.</p> | <p>g The musculus quadratus lumborum.
 h The right os ilium laid bare.
 i The superior anterior triangular ligament of the pelvis.
 k The round anterior inferior ligament of the pelvis.
 l The longitudinal ligamentous filaments of the processus ilioformis.
 m The symphysis of the ilium with the os sacrum.
 n The intestinum rectum.
 o The vesica urinaria.
 p The ligament which forms a sort of sac between the sides of the bladder and intestinum rectum.</p> |
|---|--|

T H E



W. Woodcut. R. Sculp.

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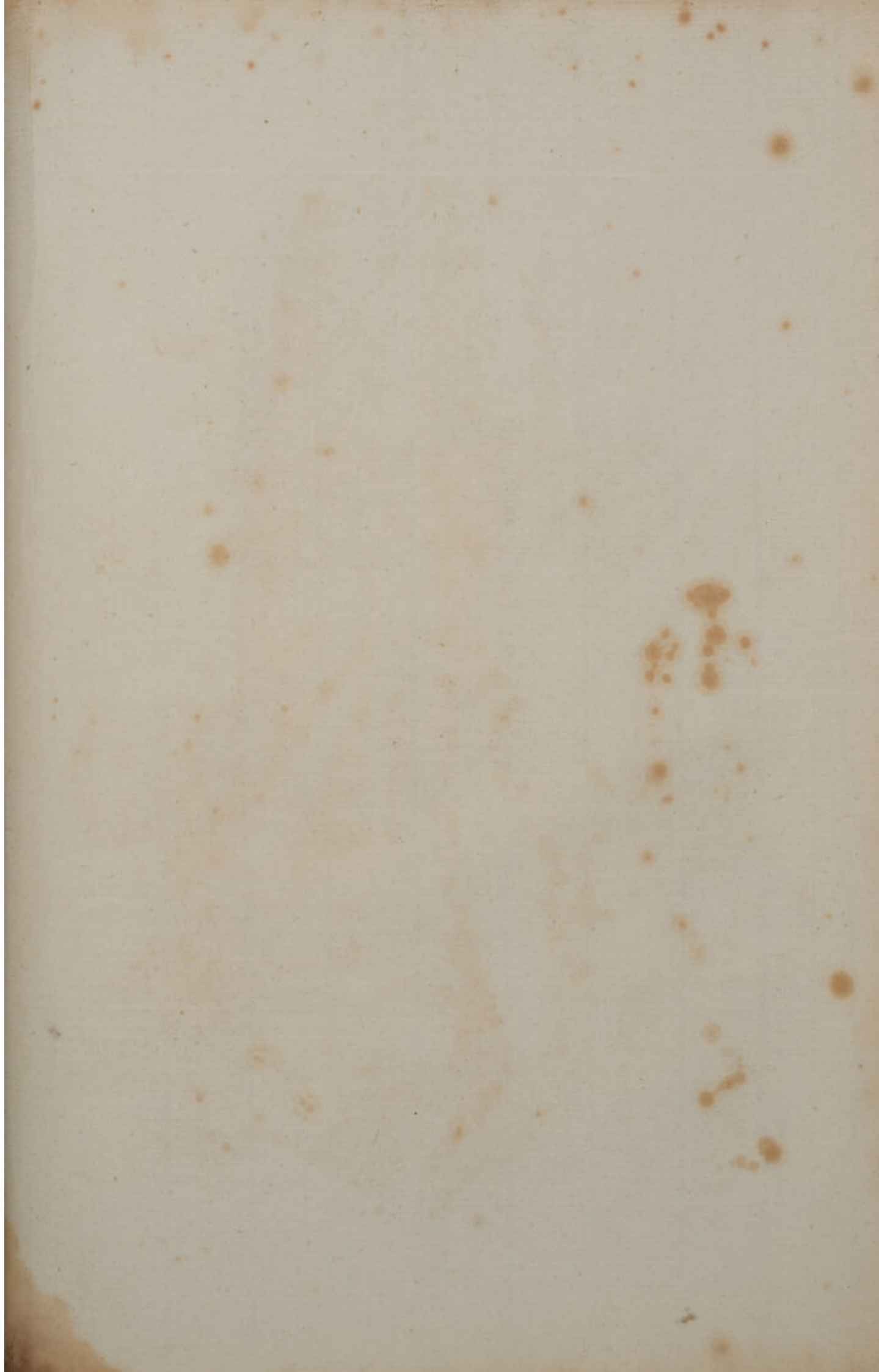


Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



Fig. 3.



Fig. 4.



Fig. 5.



Fig. 6.

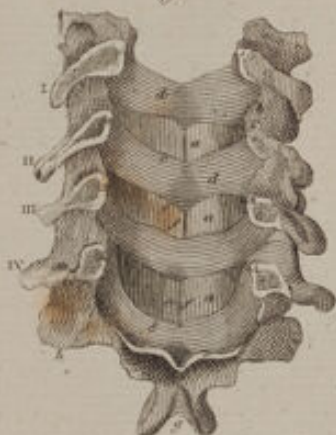
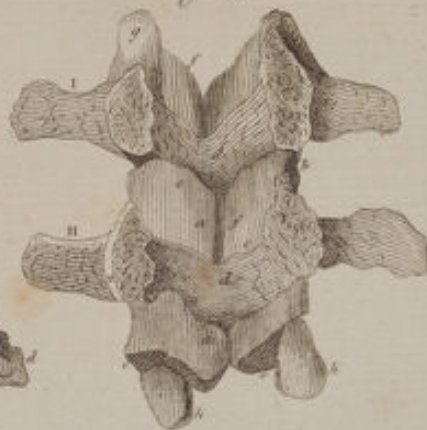


Fig. 8.



Fig. 7.



T H E

Sixty-fifth Anatomical Table

O F T H E

H U M A N B O D Y

E X P L A I N E D.

FIGURE I.

THE Ligamentous Apparatus, by which the Occiput is connected with the Vertebrae of the Neck.

- a A portion of the occiput.
- b b b b The transverse processes of the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th vertebrae of the neck.
- c The ligamentous apparatus.
- d Its deeper lateral part.
- e e Its termination in the third and fourth vertebra.

- 1. The first lumbar vertebra.
- 2. The second.
- a The highest elevation of the vertebrae, over the bodies of which blood-vessels are distributed.
- b b The lamina of the exterior stratum of the intervertebral ligament.
- c The second stratum.
- d The third.
- e The fourth.

FIGURE II.

The exit of the Dura Mater from the Cranium, together with a portion of its Anterior Sheath, or the Longitudinal Posterior Fascia of the Vertebrae.

- N. B. The Crura of the Processes are cut off.
- a A portion of the occiput.
 - b b b b The transverse processes of the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 4th vertebrae of the neck.
 - c The exit of the dura mater from the cranium.
 - d The place where the transverse ligament of the tooth-like process swells out.
 - e Its process in the dorsal canal.
 - f The posterior longitudinal fascia of the vertebrae freed from the dura mater.
 - g Part of the dura mater turned back.
 - h A portion of the vertebral artery.
 - i The articulation between the first and second vertebra laid bare.

FIGURE VI.
The Posterior Part of the Vertebrae of the Neck, seen on its Anterior Surface, with the Yellowish Ligaments of the Crura.

- 1. II. III. IV. The transverse processes of the 3d, 4th, 5th, and 6th vertebrae of the neck.
- a a a The yellowish ligaments of the crura of the spinous processes.
- b Their terminations at the lateral articulations.
- c c c Their terminations at the margins of the crura.
- d d d The crura of the spinous processes.
- e The natural thickness of the ligaments.
- f The intermediate rima.
- g The spinous process of the sixth vertebra.
- h The descending process.

FIGURE III.

The Continuation of the Posterior Longitudinal Fascia of the Vertebrae in the Neck and beginning of the Back.

- a a a a The transverse processes of the vertebrae.
- b b The vertebral arteries.
- c c The remains of the spinous processes which are cut off.
- d d The whole breadth of the posterior longitudinal fascia.

FIGURE VII.
The Yellowish Ligaments in the Lumbar Vertebrae.

- 1. II. The transverse processes of the first and second lumbar vertebrae.
- a a The yellowish ligaments of the crura.
- b b Their terminations at the lateral articulations.
- c c Their terminations at the margins of the crura.
- d d The crura of the spinous processes.
- e The natural thickness of the ligaments.
- f The intermediate rima.
- g The ascending posterior processes.
- h The descending anterior processes.

FIGURE IV.

The Continuation of the same Fascia in the Loins.

- a The first lumbar vertebra, and
- b The second.
- c c The traces which mark the crura of the spinous processes cut off.
- d The posterior longitudinal fascia of the vertebrae.
- e e Its expansion over the cartilaginous intervals.

FIGURE VIII.
The Spinous Processes of two Lumbar Vertebrae, with the interposed Membrane.

- a a The spinous processes of the lumbar vertebrae.
- b b b b The transverse processes.
- c c The superior, or ascending processes.
- d d The inferior, or descending processes.
- e The interspinous membrane.
- f f The small ligamentous cords, to which the spines are joined.
- g The articular ligament.

FIGURE V.

The Cartilaginous Intervertebral Ligament between the Lumbar Vertebrae.

T H E

T H E

Sixty-sixth Anatomical Table

O F T H E

H U M A N B O D Y

E X P L A I N E D.

FIGURE I.

THE Left Side of the Back, with the Spine, Ribs, and Ligaments belonging thereto.

- I. II. III. &c. The twelve ribs.
 1. 2. 3. &c. The apices of the twelve transverse processes of the vertebrae of the back.
 12.—14. The transverse processes of the lumbar vertebrae.
 a a The external transverse ligaments of the ribs.
 b b The remains of the ligaments of the cervix of the ribs.
 c c The straight, longitudinal, small ligaments of the transverse processes, with the accessory fasciculi, to the VI. VII. VIII. IX. ribs.
 d Small ligamentous cords between the apices of the spinous processes.
 e Ligamentous expansions extending to the last rib.

FIGURE II.

Three Vertebrae of the Back, with Portions of the three attached Ribs, and their Ligaments seen within the Thorax.

I. II. III. The bodies of the three vertebrae.

1. 2. 3. Portions of the three ribs.
 a a a The ligaments of the small head of the ribs, by which they are fixed to the bodies of the vertebrae.
 b b b The internal ligaments of the cervix of the ribs, by which they are fixed to the tuberosities of the next superior transverse processes.
 c The remains of the membrane of the intercostal muscles.
 d The spinous process.

FIGURE III.

The same three Vertebrae of the Back, with the same portions of Ribs and their Ligaments, viewed posteriorly.

- I. II. III. The crura of the three spinous processes.
 1. 2. 3. The three portions of ribs.
 a a a The external transverse ligaments.
 b b The internal ligaments of the cervix of the ribs.
 c c The external ligaments of the cervix of the ribs.

Fig. 1.

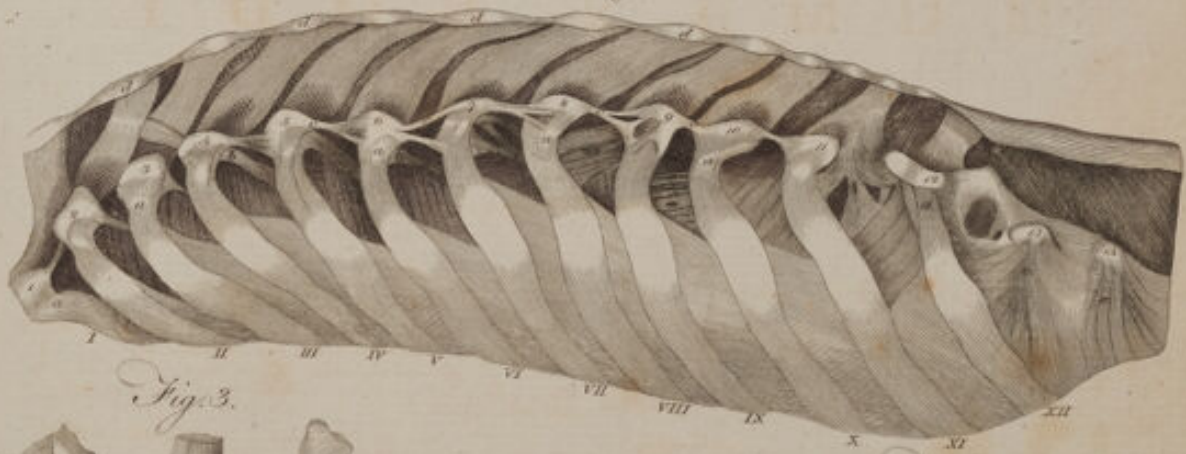


Fig. 3.



Fig. 2.



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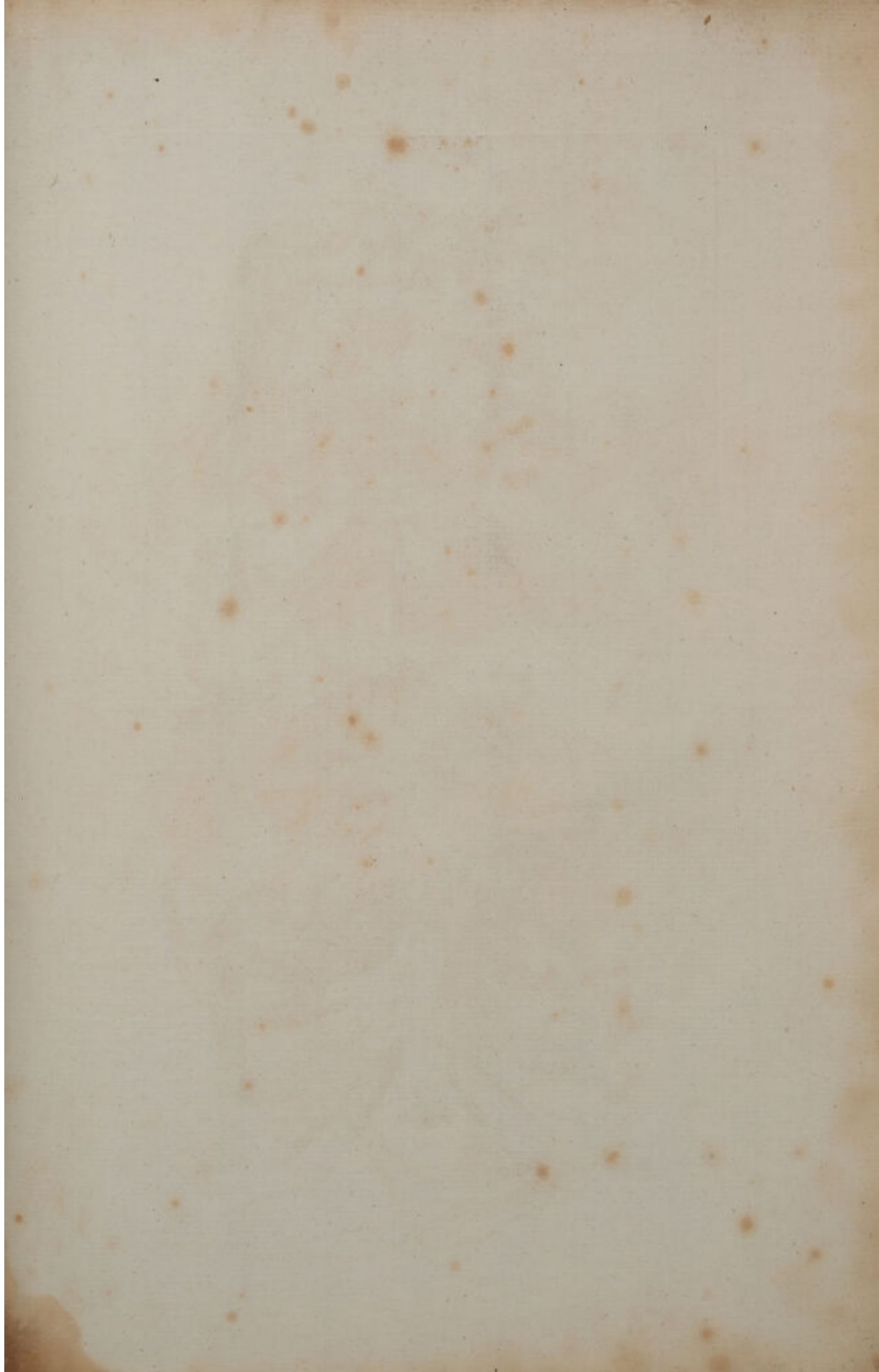
Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.



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T H E

Sixty-eighth Anatomical Table

O F T H E

H U M A N B O D Y

E X P L A I N E D.

FIGURE I.

THE Posterior Surface of the Os Sacrum, and Os Ilium of the Left Side.

- a The os sacrum.
- b The os coccygis.
- c The os ilium.
- d The tuber of the os ischium.
- e The sinus between the inferior posterior spine of the ilium, and spine of the ischium.
- f The posterior long ligament of the os ilium.
- g Its posterior short ligament.
- h Its posterior lateral ligament.
- i The ligamenta accessoria vasa, on the back of the os sacrum.
- k The large sacro-ischiatric ligament.
- l Its appendix, or superior membranous production.
- m The small sacro-ischiatric ligament.
- n The flesh of the levator coccygis muscle.
- o Various irregular ligamentous expansions about the margins of the foramina in the os sacrum.
- p The longitudinal ligaments of the os coccygis.
- q The origin of the musculus quadratus of the thigh.
- r The origin of the musculus feminovosus.

FIGURE II.

The Right Cavity of the Pelvis, the Os Ilium of the Left Side being removed.

- a The os sacrum.
- b The right os ilium.
- c The os ischium.
- d The os pubis.
- e The beak-like cartilaginous lateral surface of the os sacrum, for the articulation of the os ilium.
- f A protuberance covered with ligamentous villi, for the same articulation.
- g The right wing-like process of the os sacrum.
- h The linea alba, which marks the articulation of the os ilium and sacrum.
- i The spinous process of the os ischium.
- k The cervix of this bone.
- l The small internal sacro-ischiatric ligament.
- m The remains of the adjacent levator coccygis muscle.
- n A portion of the large external sacro-ischiatric ligament.
- o Its inferior falciform production of Winslow.
- p The foramen majus, for the transmission of the musculus pyriformis.
- q The foramen minus for the transmission of the obturator internus.
- r The superior oblique sinus of the foramen thyroideum.
- s The membrana obturans.
- t The transverse ligament.
- u A portion of the tendon of the psoas minor muscle.
- x x The ligamentous ring of the os pubis, with the interposed cartilage.
- y Its protuberance.

END OF PART THIRD.

T H E

Sixty-seventh Anatomical Table

O F T H E

H U M A N B O D Y

E X P L A I N E D.

FIGURE I.

THE Anterior Surface of the Sternum, with the Cartilages of Eight of the Ribs, and Cartilago Eniformis.

- A The handle of the sternum.
- B The cartilago eniformis.
- I. II. VIII. Cartilages of eight of the ribs.
- a a The ligaments of the cartilages of the ribs distributed in the form of radii.
- b b Fibres arising obliquely.
- c c Transverse, horizontal, and arched fibres.
- d d The intercostal muscles.

- e e The waving ligaments of the cartilages.
- f f The ligaments of the cartilago eniformis.

FIGURE II.

The Posterior and Interior Surface of the Sternum.

- A The handle of the sternum.
- B The xiphoid cartilage.
- I. II. III. Cartilages of eight of the ribs.
- a The plain interior membrane of the sternum, strengthened with longitudinal fibres.
- b The articulation of the handle.
- c The juncture of the eniform cartilage.
- d The intercostal muscles.



Fig. 1.



Fig. 2.

