THE

ANATOMIST'S

VADE-MECUM:

CONTAINING THE

ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY

OF THE

HUMAN BODY.

BY ROBERT HOOPER,

OF PEMBROKE COLLEGE, OXFORD, M. D. F. L. S. &c.

827

Nisi utile est quod facimus, fitulta est gloria.

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For THOMAS & ANDREWS, WEST & GREENLEAF,

John West, and Caleb Bingham.

1807.
It is the intention of the writer, in the following Compendium, to present to the student a useful anatomical conspectus, or pocket manual of anatomy and physiology; giving a short but accurate description of the different parts of the human body and their functions; with a glossary, or explanation of the principal terms used in that science.

The utility of such a performance will be generally acknowledged, especially when it is considered that there is no such work written upon a similar plan.

The motive that induced the author to form and collect together, in one small pocket volume, this elementary production, was his having himself experienced the want of such an assistant when applying to that branch of philosophy. He, therefore, solicits permission to recommend it to students, not as a work wherein any thing new is to be met with, but merely as their occasional companion in the prosecution of their studies.

St. Marylebone Infirmary,
September 23, 1800.
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Great intercostal Nerves

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Smelling

Seeing

Hearing

Tasting

Touching

Glands of the Skin

Granum

Neck

Thorax

Abdomen

Male Organs

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Physiology of Secretion

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Viscera of the Head

Dura Mater

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Pia Mater

Brain

Cerebellum

Medulla oblongata

Medulla spinalis

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Eye

Ear

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Physiology of Mastication
Tongue
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Pharynx
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Ventriloquism
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Breasts
Pleuræ
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Lungs
Physiology of Respiration
Pericardium
Heart
Circulation of the Blood
Of the Abdomen and its Visera
Peritoneum
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Chymification
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Mesentery
Liver
Gall-bladder
Spleen
Pancreas
Lacteals
Kidneys
Excretion of the Urine
Supra-renal Capsule
Of the Pelvis
Urinary Bladder
Male Organs of Generation
Penis
Testicles
Secretion and Excretion of the Semen
Vesiculae seminales
Female Organs of Generation
Vagina
Uterus
Physiology of Menstruation
ANATOMY,
ANATOMY,

A SCIENCE which explains the structure and use of every part of the human body.

The examination of brute animals, fishes, reptiles, plants, polypi, &c. in order to illustrate more clearly, or to demonstrate by analogy the structure and functions of man, is called Comparative Anatomy.

Anatomy is divided into nine parts—namely,

osteology, syndesmology, myology, bursalogy, angiology, neurology, adenology, splanchnology, hygrology,

or doctrine of the bones, ligaments, muscles, bursæ mucosæ, vessels, nerves, glands, viscera, fluids.

OSTEOLOGY,

OR

DOCTRINE OF THE BONES:

Bones are hard substances composed of animal earth and gluten, which support and form
form the stature of the body, defend its viscera, and give adhesion to its muscles. Sub-
stance. Compact, as in the bodies of the long bones; spongy, as in the extremities of the long bones; and reticular, called also the cancelli of bones, as in the cavities of bones which have marrow. Colour. Whitish. Figure. Various. Division. Long and irregular shaped bones are divided into a body and extremities; and flat bones into body and margins. Bones are variously named; some from their situation, as the frontal, parietal, occipital, nasal, malar, &c.; others, from their figure, as the ethmoid bone, clavicle, os cuboides naviculare, tibia, &c.; and some from their use, as the sphenoid bone, the maxillary bone, the femur, &c. The process and cavities of bones are named after their figure, as the acetabulum of the os innominatum, the odontoid process of the second cervical vertebra, the coracoid process of the scapula, &c.; or from their use, as the trochanters of the thigh bone; or from their situation, as the nasal, palatine, orbitar process, &c. &c.

When the bones are deprived of their soft parts, and hung together, in their natural situation, by means of wire, the whole is termed an artificial skeleton: but when they are kept together by means of their ligaments, it is called a natural skeleton.
### A Table of the Bones.

#### Bones of the Head.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bone</th>
<th>No</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Os frontis</em></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Os maxillaria sup.</em></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Incisores</em></td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Cuspids</em></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Molares</em></td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Sapientes</em></td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Os hyoides</em></td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Malleus</em></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Incus</em></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Stapes</em></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Os orbiculare</em></td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### The bones of the cranium, or skull

- *Os frontis*
- *Os maxillaria sup.*
- *Incisores*
- *Cuspids*
- *Molares*
- *Sapientes*
- *Os hyoides*

#### The bones of the face

- *Os maxillaria sup.*
- *Incisores*
- *Cuspids*
- *Molares*
- *Sapientes*

#### Dentes, or teeth.

- *Incisores*
- *Cuspids*
- *Molares*
- *Sapientes*

#### Bones of the internal ear, situated within the temporal bone

- *Malleus*
- *Incus*
- *Stapes*
- *Os orbiculare*

#### Bone of the tongue, or *Os hyoides*

- *Os hyoides*

#### The spine

- *Vertebrae*:
  - Cervical: 7
  - Dorsal: 12
  - Lumbar: 5
- *Sacro*: 1
- *Os coccygis*: 1

#### The thorax

- *Sternum*: 1
- *Ribs*: 24

#### The pelvis

- *Os innominata*: 2

Bones of the Trunk.

- Cervical: 7
- Dorsal: 12
- Lumbar: 5
- Sacrum: 1
- Os coccygis: 1
- Sternum: 1
- Ribs: 24
- Os innominata: 2
The skeleton is divided into head, trunk, and extremities.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bones of the Upper Extremities</th>
<th>No.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The shoulder</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The arm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The fore-arm</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carpus, or wrist</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The hand</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metacarpus</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phalanges</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bones of the Lower Extremities</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>The thigh</td>
<td>Os femoris - 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The leg</td>
<td>Patella - 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tibia - 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Fibula - 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Os calcis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>altragalus - 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>cuboides - 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>naviculare - 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>cuneiformia - 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tarsus</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Metatarsus</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phalanges</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sesamoid bones of the thumb and great toe, occasionally found - 8

Total 248
OF THE HEAD.

The head is divided into the cranium and face.

OF THE CRANIUM, OR SKULL.

Shape. Various, according to the customs of different nations, the bones of the child being so tender as to be moulded into almost any form. It is composed of eight bones—viz. one os frontis, which forms the forehead; two osa parietalia, situated at the upper part and sides of the head; two osa temporum, placed below the parietal bones; one occipital, forming the back part of the head; one sphænoidal, placed in the middle of the basis of the cranium; and one ethmoid, situated behind the root of the nose.

Upon viewing the superior part of a skull externally, several zigzag lines are observable: that which extends from one temple across over the head to the other temple is termed the coronal future; it unites the frontal bone to the two parietal: that which proceeds from behind one ear upwards across to the other is the occipital or lambdoidal future; it unites the occipital bone to the two parietal: and the future which extends upon the crown of the head, from the lambdoidal to the coronal, uniting the two parietal bones, is called the sagittal. They are sometimes termed the true futures, to distinguish them from two
two spurious or squamous, which are found, one on each side of the cranium, extending from the temple backwards, in the form of an arch, and uniting part of the temporal bone to the parietal. There are, sometimes, one or more triangular shaped bones observed in the course of some of the futures; these are called ossicula triquetra, triangularia, or Wormiana. Besides these futures, there are several prominences upon the upper part of the cranium; two in the frontal bone, one immediately over each eye between it and the future; one in the middle of each parietal bone; and one in the middle of the occipital: these eminences point out the centre of ossification of those bones.

Upon the internal surface of the upper part of the cranium there are a number of grooves, in an arborescent form; they are made by the spinous artery of the dura mater. The futures are here seen in the form of a line, not dove-tailed, and the whole surface appears more polished than the external.

The bones forming the upper part of the skull, or, as it is sometimes called, the calvaria, are composed of an external and an internal table, which are of a compact structure, and of a spongy intervening substance, called the meditullium, or diploë.

The internal surface of the basis of the cranium is divided naturally into eight considerable depressions, adapted to the lobes of the brain and cerebellum. The two anterior are immediately
immediately over the orbits, and are separated from each other by an obvious eminence, above the root of the nose, called *crista galli*. Immediately before this eminence is a small hole, called the *foramen caecum*; and on each side of it are a number of perforations, which transmit the olfactory nerves into the nose; they are called the *foramina cribrosa*. Passing backwards, there are two round holes, near each other, one going to the bottom of each orbit; these are for the passage of the optic nerves, and are called *foramina optica*. Beyond these holes there is a small cavity, which will admit the end of one's little finger, surrounded by four processes, two of which are anterior and two posterior; these are termed *clinoid processes*, and the cavity in their middle, which contains the pituitary gland, the *sella turcica*. Under each anterior clinoid process is a considerable fissure, the *foramen lacerum orbitale superius*, which communicates with the orbit, and transmits the third, fourth, the first branch of the fifth, and the sixth pair of nerves, and the ophthalmic artery. Beyond this fissure, proceeding backwards, there is a round and then an oval hole; the first is the *foramen rotundum*, through which the second branch of the fifth pair of nerves passes; the other, the *foramen ovale*, for the passage of the third branch of the fifth pair of nerves. Contiguous to the *foramen ovale* is a small hole, the *foramen spinosum*, through which the spinous artery of the dura
dura mater enters. Between the foramen ovale and the posterior clinoid process, on each side of the sella turcica, there is a considerable ragged aperture, the carotid canal, which is partly filled up with cartilage in the fresh subject, and is for the entrance of the carotid artery and the exit of the great intercostal nerve. A projecting portion of bone next presents itself, called the petrous portion of the temporal bone: it has upon its posterior surface an oval opening, the meatus auditorius internus, through which the nerve for the organ of hearing, and the facial nerve, enter. Immediately below this is an irregular oval opening, formed by the junction of the occipital with the temporal bone; this is the foramen lacerum in basi cranii: through the anterior parts passes the eighth pair of nerves, and the posterior part transmits the blood from the lateral sinus of the dura mater, whose course is marked by a deep groove leading to the foramen lacerum, into the jugular vein. The portion of bone which proceeds backwards from the posterior clinoid processes, between the petrous portions of the temporal bone, is the cuneiform process of the occipital bone; it is somewhat hollowed for the reception of the medulla oblongata, which lies upon it. At the bottom of this process of bone is a considerable opening, called the foramen magnum occipitale; it transmits the spinal marrow, the vertebral arteries, and the accessory nerves of Willis, and a process of
of the second vertebra of the neck lies in its anterior part. Between this opening and the foramen lacerum in basi cranii is the foramen condyloideum anterius, which gives passage to the lingual pair of nerves. Beyond the great occipital foramen is a crucial eminence, to which processes of the dura mater are attached; the horizontal eminence separates the two superior occipital cavities from the two inferior.

**FRONTAL BONE.**

**Situated** in the anterior part of the skull, forming the forehead and upper part of the orbits. **Figure** like a cockle-shell. **Processes.** Two frontal eminences, which mark the centre of ossification; two frontal tuberosities, which are situated over the frontal sinuses; two supra-ciliary ridges or arches, which give origin to the frontal muscles, and whose extremities are called the angular or orbitar processes; an external frontal spine, upon which the osa nasi rest; an internal frontal spine, to which the dura mater adheres; and two orbitar plates, which separate the orbits from the cavity of the cranium. **Cavities.** The cerebral cavity which contains the anterior portions of the hemispheres of the brain: a large notch between the orbitar plates for the situation of the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone; two frontal or pituitary sinuses within the bone, above the root of the nose; two orbital cavities, in which are two depressions
depressions for the situation of the lachrymal gland; a notch in each superciliary ridge for the trochlea of the superior oblique muscle; a superciliary foramen, through which passes the frontal artery and nerve; the foramen caecum, situated below the beginning of the internal frontal spine. Connexion. The frontal bone is connected with the two parietal by means of the coronal future; with the two ossanasi, the two superior maxillary bones and the two lachrymal bones, by means of what is called the transverse future; with the sphænoid bone by means of harmony, called harmonia sphœnoidalis; with the ethmoid bone by harmonia ethmoidalis, and with the os jugale, by means of future. The use of the frontal bone is to constitute the forehead, pituitary sinuses, part of the orbit, and to contain and defend the anterior lobes of the brain.

**Parietal Bones.**

**Situation.** One on each side of the superior part of the cranium. **Figure.** Arched, and somewhat quadrangular. **Division.** Into an external and an internal surface and four angles, viz. the frontal, sphœnoidal, called also the spinous process, the occipital and mastoid. **Cavities.** A semicircular ridge, from which the temporal muscle originates; and the foramen parietale, which is near the sagittal future, and transmits an artery and a vein of the dura mater. Upon its internal surface are the grooves of
of the spinous artery; and when the two bones are united, there is a deep cavity extending along the sagittal future, for the longitudinal sinus of the dura mater. Each parietal bone is connected with its fellow by means of the sagittal future; with the frontal bone by the coronal future; with the occipital by the lambdoidal future; and with the temporal by the squamous future. The use of these bones is, to form the superior part of the cranium.—Synonyms. Ossa verticis, syncephalus, verticalia vel bregmatis.

Occipital Bone.

Situation. In the posterior part of the cranium. Figure. Quadrato oblong. External processes. The occipital tubercle, in the middle of the bone to which the ligamentum nuchæ adheres; a transverse spine, proceeding from each side of the tubercle, to which the trapezius and complexus muscles are attached; a lesser transverse spine, below the former, for the insertion of the recti muscles; a prominent ridge running downwards from the occipital tubercle, and forming, with the above-mentioned ridges, a crucial spine; the cuneiform or basilar process, situated before the great foramen; two condylar processes or condyles, which are united to the first vertebra of the neck. Internal processes. An internal crucial spine; the superior branch gives adhesion to the longitudinal sinus of the dura mater,
mater, the two lateral, to the lateral sinuses and the inferior to the septum cerebelli. Cavities. The foramen magnum occipitale, through which the spinal marrow proceeds into the spine, and the vertebral arteries and accessory spinal nerves into the cranium; two anterior condyloid foramina, for the passage of the lingual pair of nerves; two posterior condyloid foramina (which are sometimes wanting), for the passage of the occipital vein into the lateral sinus; two notches, which, with two corresponding notches of the temporal bones, form the foramina lacera in base cranii, for the passage of the blood from the lateral sinuses into the jugular vein and the exit of the par vagum; a considerable groove leading to the above notches, in which the lateral sinuses are situated. The internal surface has also four considerable depressions formed by the crucial spine; the two superior contain the posterior lobes of the brain, and the two inferior, the two lobes of the cerebellum. Connexion. The occipital bone is connected by the cuneiform process to the sphænoid bone, in the adult by synostosis; hence Professor Sæmmering describes them as one bone, os occipito-sphænoidal; but in youth by synchondrosis; with the two parietal and two temporal bones by the lambdoidal sutures; with the first vertebra of the neck by ginglymus, and with the second by synodesmosis. The use of the occipital bone is to constitute the posterior and
and inferior part of the cranium; to contain the posterior lobes of the brain, the cerebellum and me dulla oblongata, and to serve for the articulation of the head with the spine. Synonims. Os basilare, os memoriae, and os nervosum.

Sphenoid Bone.

Situated in the middle of the basis of the cranium, extending underneath from one temple across to the other. Figure. Irregular, compared to a bat with its wings extended. External processes. Two alae majores, whose anterior part forms a portion of the orbit; the inner surface has lying upon it a portion of the middle lobe of the brain, and the whole external surface is covered by the temporal muscle. Two spinous processes, a narrow point projecting behind each foramen spinosum. The sphenoidal spine, or azygous process, upon which the basis of the vomer lies. Two pterygoid processes, each of which is distinguished into a root and two extended plates, or wings; one external, which gives origin on its external surface to the pterygoideus externus muscle, and on its internal surface to the pterygoideus internus muscle; and the other internal. Two hamular or hook-like processes, one on the end of the internal wing of each pterygoid process, over which the tendon of the circumflexus or tenfor palati muscle turns. Internal processes. Two
Two alæ minores, which form the upper part of the superior orbital fissures. Four clinoid processes, two anterior and two posterior. **EXTERNAL CAVITIES.** The sphenoidal pituitary sinus, which is in the middle of the bone, has a communication with the nostrils, and is divided by an intermediate septum. Two pterygoid depressions, one between each greater and lesser wing, for the reception of a part of the palate bone. Two foramina, each leading to a canal, called the pterygoid or Vidian canal, in the root of the pterygoid process, through which the recurrent or Vidian branch of the fifth pair of nerves passes into the cranium. **INTERNAL CAVITIES.** The **sella turcica,** or ephippium, which is surrounded by the four clinoid processes, and contains the pituitary gland. Two foramina optica, one before each anterior clinoid process, which transmit the optic nerves. Two grooves, one on each side of the sella turcica, between the anterior and posterior clinoid processes, formed by the pulsation of the carotid arteries. Two foramina lacera orbitalia superiora, between each greater and lesser wing, through which the third, fourth, first branch of the fifth, and the sixth pair of nerves, and the ophthalmic artery pass out of the cranium. Two foramina rotunda, for the passage of the second branch of the fifth pair of nerves. Two foramina ovalia, for the third branch of the fifth pair. Two foramina spinosa, through which the spinous artery of the dura mater enters the cranium. The
The sphenoid bone is connected with all the bones of the cranium; with the frontal, the ethmoid, the two parietal, and the two temporal by harmony, and with the occipital by synostosis: it is also united to the two cheek bones, the two superior maxillary bones, and the two palate bones, by harmony, and to the vomer by gomphosis. Its use is to form the basis of the cranium, to concur in forming the orbits, the pituitary sinuses of the nose, the temples, &c. and to contain the middle lobes of the brain.—Synonims.—Os multiforme, os cuneiforme, os pterygoideum.

**TEMPORAL BONES.**

**Situation.** At the sides and inferior part of the cranium. **Figure.** Irregular. **Division.** Into a squamous portion, which is flat, and forms the squamous future; and a petrous portion, which is very irregular, and is situated in the basis of the skull. **Processes.** The zygomatic process, which, with a process of the os jugale, forms the zygoma, yoke, or arch of the temples, underneath which the temporal muscle moves, and from whose lower edge several muscles of the face arise, particularly the masseter and zygomatic. The mastoid or mammary process, which projects from under the ear, and has inserted into its anterior part the sternocleido-mastoideus.
cleido-mastoideus muscle, and into its posterior part the complexus, the obliquus and trachelo-mastoideus. The styloid process, which is long and pointed, and gives origin to a ligament of the os hyoides, also to the stylo-hyoideus, stylo-pharyngeus, and stylo-glossus muscles. The vaginal process, which surrounds the root of the styloid. The auditory process, or outer bony circle of the auditory passage, to which the membrana tympani and cartilage of the ear are fixed. Cavities. The meatus auditorius externus, which leads to the cavity of the organ of hearing. The meatus auditorius internus, which begins on the internal and posterior surface of the petrous portion, and transmits the seventh pair of nerves; it has immediately within it the internal opening of the aqueduct of Fallopian. Each temporal bone is connected with the parietal by the squamous future; with the occipital by the lambdoidal future; with the sphenoid and jugal bones by harmony, and with the lower jaw by arthrodia. Substance. The squamous portion consists of two tables and a diploe; the mammary process of cells which communicate with the cavity of the organ of hearing; and the petrous portion is very hard and compact. Use. To contain the middle lobes of the brain, and the organ of hearing; and to concur in forming the temples and the basis of the cranium.
ETHMOID BONE.

SITUATION. In the anterior part of the basis of the cranium, above the root of the nose and between the orbits. FIGURE. Cube-like. PROCESSES. A cerebral or cribiform plate, which lies horizontally above the root of the nose within the cavity of the cranium: it is everywhere perforated by a number of small foramina, through which the olfactory nerves pass into the cavity of the nostrils. The crista galli, a process somewhat like a cock's comb, which proceeds upwards from the middle of the cribiform plate, and has attached to it the falciform process of the dura mater. Two orbitar plates, called also osa plana, and plana papyracea, which are very smooth externally, and form the inner side of the orbits. The septum ethmoidale, nasal plate, azygous process, or perpendicular lamina, a considerable process, descending directly under the crista galli into the cavity of the nose, and forming with the vomer the septum narium. Two cavernous substances, which are curled, like a piece of parchment, one on each side of the septum, called the superior turbinated, or spongy bones. CAVITIES. A number of cribiform foraminula, situated on each side of the crista galli. Two foramina orbitalia nasi, one situated in the line of union between the frontal bone and orbital plate of the ethmoid, for the passage of the...
nasal branch of the orbital nerve. A number of cells, which compose the internal part of the bone, and form the pituitary sinuses of the ethmoid bone. The ethmoid bone is connected with the os frontis, the two nasal bones, the two superior maxillary, the two palatine, the sphenoid bone, and the vomer by harmony. Use. To form an extensive surface for the organ of smell, to constitute part of the nose, orbits, and cranium.

OF THE FACE.

The bones of the face are fourteen in number, and are divided into those of the upper and under jaw. The upper jaw is formed of thirteen bones, viz. two superior maxillary, two nasal, two palatine, two jugal, or malar, two inferior spongy, two lachrymal, and the vomer, which are united to the cranium, and with one another, by harmony. The under jaw consists of one bone.

There is an obvious line, beginning at the external angle of the orbit, where the frontal bone is united to the cheek bone, which leads to the inferior opening in the orbit, proceeds upwards to the nose, whose root it crosses, and then traverses the other orbit to the external angle: this is called the transverse future. The other harmonies of the face are named after the bones which they unite, as the zygomatic, nasal, palatine harmonies, &c.
SUPERIOR MAXILLARY BONES.

Situated in the anterior and middle part of the face. Figure. Irregular. Processes. The nasal process, which forms the side of the nose. The orbitar process, or plate, which forms part of the orbit. The malar process, by which it is united to the cheekbone. The alveolar process, in which the teeth are situated. The palate process, which forms the palate. A spine, formed by the union of each palate portion, upon which the vomer rests. The orbital margin. Cavities. The antrum maxillare, called also, antrum Highmori and sinus maxillaris pituitarius, in the body of the bone, between the orbital and palate processes; it has an opening into the nostrils. The infra-orbital canal, which opens under the margin of the orbit, and transmits the infra-orbital nerve. The lachrymal depression, situated in the superior and internal part of the nasal process, for the situation of the lachrymal sac; it leads to the canalis nasalis, which conveys the tears into the nostrils. The posterior palatine foramen, near the last tooth on the inside, for the passage of the alveolar nerve. A notch on the anterior part of the palatine process, which with the corresponding notch of the other superior maxillary bone, forms the foramen palatinum anticum, or foramen incisivum, which transmits the anterior palatine nerve and artery. Con-

nexion.
Nexion. Each superior maxillary bone is connected with its fellow, with the os frontis, one os nasi, one lachrymal bone, the ethmoid, sphænoid, one os jugale, one palatine bone, and one inferior spongy bone, by harmony, and with the vomer and teeth by gomphosis. Use. The use of these bones is to form part of the face, palate, nose, nostrils and orbits, and to afford a convenient situation for the organ of mastication.

JUGULAR, OR MALAR BONES.

Situation. At the sides of the face. Figure. Almost quadrate. Processes. The upper orbitory process, which forms part of the orbit and the sharp edge of the temple. The inferior orbitary process, opposite to the former, and constituting in part the bottom of the orbit and the edge of the cheek. The internal orbitary process, which also forms a part of the orbit. The maxillary process, by which it is joined to the superior maxillary bone. The zygomatic process, which is joined to the temporal bone, to form the zygoma. Connexion. The os jugale is united to the frontal, superior maxillary, sphænoid and temporal bone. The use of these bones is to assist in forming the face and orbits.
OSSA NASI, OR BONES OF THE NOSE.

Situated in the superior and middle part of the nose. Figure. Quadrangular and oblong. Substance. Compact. Use. To form the bridge and external part of the nose. Each bone is connected with its fellow, and the superior maxillary bone by harmony and with the frontal and ethmoid by the transverse future.

LACHRYMAL BONES.

Situation. In the internal angle of the orbit. Figure, like the nail of the finger. Cavities. A groove, which holds the lachrymal sac. Synonim. Os unguis. Connexion. Each bone is connected with the frontal, ethmoid, superior maxillary and inferior spongy bone by harmony.

INFERIOR SPONGY BONES.

Situated in the side and lower part of the nostrils. Figure. Spiral, and convoluted. Use. To augment the surface of the organ of smelling. Connexion. Each bone is united with the superior maxillary, the palate, lachrymal and ethmoid bone by harmony. Synonims. Ossa turbinata inferiora, conchae inferiores.

PALATINE BONES.

Situated in the posterior part of the nose.
nose, from which they ascend laterally to the orbits. Figure. Irregular. Division. Into palatine, pterygoid, nasal, and orbital portions. Processes. The palatal plate, which forms the posterior part of the roof of the mouth. The pterygoid process, which is situated behind the last grinder. The nasal process, which arises perpendicularly from the palate, and covers a part of the antrum of Highmore. The orbital process, which is situated in the orbit. Cavities. The palatine cells, which communicate with, and form part of the sphænoid cells. Use. To form the posterior part of the palate and part of the nose and orbit. Each bone is connected with its fellow, with the superior maxillary bone, the sphænoid, ethmoid, inferior spongy bone and vomer by harmony.

VOMER.

Situated in the middle of the cavity of the nostrils, which it divides into two parts. Figure. It resembles a ploughshare. Use. To sustain and divide the cavity of the nostrils. Connexion. Superiorly it is united with the sphænoid bone by gomphosis, and with the ethmoid by harmony; inferiorly with the superior maxillary and palatine bones by harmony; anteriorly it is united to the cartilaginous septum of the nose.
LOWER JAW BONE.

Situation. In the inferior and anterior part of the face. Figure, like an horseshoe.

Processes. Two condyloid, or articulatory processes, which are received into the articulatory cavities of the temporal bones. Two coronoid processes, which are sharp pointed, and give adhesion to the temporal muscles. The alveolar processes, in which the teeth are fixed. The symphyses of the jaw, in the middle of the chin. The inferior margin, whose ends form the angles of the jaw.

Cavities. A semilunar notch, between each coronoid and condyloid process. Two posterior maxillary foramina, one above each angle, on the inner surface of the jaw, which transmit the lower maxillary nerve and artery into a canal in the middle of the bone, called canalis mentalis, which conducts the same artery and nerve to the anterior maxillary foramina, upon the external surface of the bone, one on each side of the chin, from whence the artery and nerve again emerge upon the chin.

Use. To retain the roots of the teeth in the alveolar margin; to constitute the inferior segment of the cavity of the mouth, and to afford a point of adhesion to the muscles of the face, neck, larynx, and tongue.

Connexion. The lower jaw is connected with the temporal bones by ginglymus, with the teeth by gomphosis, and with the os hyoides and other parts by sytilarcofis.

Synonym. Mandibula.
OF THE CAVITIES OF THE FACE IN PARTICULAR.

ORBITS.

Situated under the forehead, at the root of the nose. Figure, canoid. The angles of the orbits are called canthi. Cavities. A depression for the lachrymal gland; a notch of the orbital trochea; a depression for the lachrymal fac; the canalis nasalis for the passage of the tears; a superior and inferior, or spheno-maxillary orbital fissure. The superciliary foramen; the infra-orbital canal; the foramen nasale, and the optic foramen. Composed of seven bones; the frontal, maxillary, jugal, lachrymal; ethmoid, palatine, and sphænoid. Use, to contain and defend the organ of sight and its adjacent parts.

CAVITY OF THE NOSTRILS.

Situated under the anterior part of the cranium, in the middle of the face. Figure, pyramidal. Prominences. The septum narium; the cavernous substance of the ethmoid bone, improperly called the superior spongy bones; and the inferior spongy bones. Cavities. Three pair of pituitary sinuses, namely, the frontal, sphænoid, and maxillary; the caverns of the ethmoid labyrinth; the anterior foramina of the nostrils; the ductus nasalis; the sphæno-palatine foramina, and the anterior
terior palatine foramina. Composed of 14 bones, viz. the frontal; two maxillary; two nasal; two lachrymal; two inferior spongy; the sphenoid, vomer, ethmoid, and two palatine bones. Use, to form the organ of smelling and the pituitary sinuses of the nostrils, and to serve also for speech and respiration.

CAVITY OF THE MOUTH.

Situated between the upper and under jaw. Figure, anteriorly ovate. Divided into upper and under jaw. Composed of five bones, viz. two superior maxillary; two palatine; the lower jaw-bone, and 32 teeth. Use, for mastication, speech, and respiration.

TEETH.

Situated in the alveoli or sockets of the jaws. Number, commonly 32, 16 in each jaw. Divided into four kinds, incisores, or front teeth, four in each jaw; cuspidati, one on each side of the incisores; bicuspides, two on the side of each cuspidatus; and molares, or grinders. Each tooth is divided into a crown, neck, and root. The substance of the root and internal part of the crown is compact; the external surface is very hard, of a shining white colour, and is called the enamel. Use, for mastication, and pronunciation, of dental syllables. The teeth are connected with the jaws by gomphosis.
CAVITY OF THE FAUCES.

Situated under the basis of the cranium, within the superior bodies of the vertebrae and posterior part of the nostrils. Figure, superiorly quadrate. Composed of 10 bones, viz. the occipital; two palatine; the vomer; the bodies of the three first vertebrae; the os hyoides, and the two temporal bones. Use, for the situation of the fauces, larynx, pharynx, and os hyoides.

OS HYOIDES.

Situated in the fauces, between the basis of the tongue and larynx. Figure, semilunar. Prominences, two cornua majora, and two cornua minora. Use, to serve for the adhesion of the tongue; for deglutition; and for a point of adhesion to many muscles. Synonim. Os linguale. Connexion. It is connected with the styloid process of the temporal bone, the scapulae, lower jaw, and sternum, by various muscles, and with the larynx by ligament.

CAVITY OF HEARING.

Situated internally in the petrous portion of each temporal bone. Division, into meatus auditorius externus; cavity of the tympanum; labyrinth; and meatus auditorius internus. In the cavity of the tympanum are,
are, the orifice of the Eustachian tube; the mastoid sinusity; the fenestra ovalis; the fenestra rotunda, and the ossicula auditus. The labyrinth consists of the cochlea, vestibulum and semicircular canals. The cochlea has a basis, apex, modiolus, scala vestibula, scala tympani, and a spiral lamina. The vestibulum has a foramen ovale, and the orifices of the semicircular canals. Use. The cavity of hearing is the organ in which hearing is performed.

**Ossicula Auditus.**

Situat ed in the cavity of the tympanum, number 4, viz. malleus; incus; stapes, and os orbiculare. Substance, compact. Use, for hearing.

**Of the Trunk.**

The trunk of the skeleton is divided into the spine, chest, loins, and pelvis.

**Spine.**

A long column, or pillar, which extends in the posterior part of the trunk from the occipital bone to the os sacrum. Composed of 24 bones, called vertebrae, viz. 7 of the neck, 12 of the back, and 5 of the loins. Each vertebrae is divided into a body, and 7 processes; viz. the spinous, 2 superior oblique, 2 inferior oblique, and 4 transverse processes. Cavi ties. The spinal canal, called specus, or theca vertebralis;
vertebralis; and the lateral foramina of the vertebrae. Connexion. The first bone of the spine is connected with the occipital bone by ginglymus. The second vertebra is united with the first by trochoïdes, and with the occipital bone by syndesmosis. The bodies of the vertebrae are connected with one another by a peculiar intervertebral substance; and posteriorly by a yellow elastic ligament and by their oblique processes. Use, to support the head and trunk, and to contain and defend the spinal marrow. Synonims. Spina dorsi, columna spinalis, columna vertebralis.

CERVICAL VERTEBRAE.

The first vertebrae is called atlas. Peculiarities. No body nor spinous processes, but forms an arch, which anteriorly surrounds the dentiform process of the second vertebra. Instead of upper oblique processes, there are two articular sinusæ. The second vertebrae is termed epistropheus, or dentatus. Peculiarities. An odontoid or dentiform process at the upper part of the body. All the transverse processes of the remaining cervical vertebrae have a peculiar foramen for the passage of the vertebral arteries.

DORSAL VERTEBRAE.

Peculiarities. At the sides of the bodies is a depression, and a superficial one in the points of the transverse processes, for the attachment of the great and little heads of the ribs.

LUMBAR
LUMBAR VERTEBRAE.

PECULIARITIES. They are much larger than the dorsal, and the transverse processes have no depressions.

OF THE CHEST, OR THORAX.

The thorax is composed of 12 dorsal vertebrae, 24 ribs, and the sternum.

RIBS.

 Situated obliquely from the dorsal vertebrae to the sternum. Figure, semicircular. Number 24, twelve on each side. Division, into 7 true, which are uppermost, and 5 spurious. EMINENCES. The great head, which is connected to the bodies of the dorsal vertebrae; the neck; the lesser head, which is joined to the transverse processes of the dorsal vertebrae; and the angle of the rib. CAVITIES, a longitudinal groove, for the intercostal artery. SUBSTANCE, anterior part cartilaginous, rest bony and compact. CONNEXION. Anteriorly with the sternum, and posteriorly with the bodies and transverse processes of the dorsal vertebrae. USE, to form the thorax; to serve for respiration; to defend the vital viscera, and to give adhesion to muscles.

STERNUM.

 Situated in the anterior part of the thorax, between the true ribs. Figure, somewhat
what like a dagger. Cavities, the jugular sinus, at the superior and inner part; two clavicular sinuses, for the attachment of the clavicles; and 7 costal depressions, to which the ribs adhere. Substance, somewhat spongy. Use, to form the thorax, and give adhesion to the mediastinum. Connexion. The sternum is connected by arthrodia with the clavicle, and with the seven true ribs by synchondroses.

OF THE LOINS.

The bones of the loins are five lumbar vertebrae.

OF THE CAVITY OF THE PELVIS.

Situated in the lower region of the trunk. Figure, somewhat like a barber's basin. Composed of 4 bones, viz. two osa innominata, the os sacrum, and os coccygis. Use, to contain the organs of generation; the bladder; intestinum rectum; and to support the spine.

Ossa innominata.

Situated at the sides of the pelvis. Figure, irregular. Division, each bone into three portions, viz. ilium the uppermost, ilchium the lowest, and pubis the anterior. Eminences. The crista of the ilium, from which the oblique and transverse muscles of the abdomen arise—at its posterior part are two spinous processæ, which give adhesion to ligaments—at its anterior part are also two spinous
spinous processes, the superior gives adhesion to the sartorius, tensor vaginae femoris, and the ligament of the thigh; the inferior anterior spinous process, about an inch from the former has arising from it the rectus femoris. The external surface of the iliac portion is covered by the glutæi muscles; the internal by the internal iliac. Upon the internal surface there is a line even with the pubis; this is called linea innominata, or rim of the pelvis; it divides the cavity of the abdomen from the pelvis. Upon the ischiatic portion or ischium are, the tuberosity of the ischium, upon which we sit; the spinous process of the ischium, which projects backwards, and gives adhesion to the uppermost sacro-isciatic ligament; the ramus ischi, which joins the pubis. Upon the public portion, or pubis, are the body, near the socket; the angles and arches of the pubis. Cavities, a notch between the anterior spines of the ilium; an anterior and posterior ischiatic notch; the acetabulum, which receives the head of the os femoris, and the foramen thyroideum, or ovale. Each os innominatum is connected with its fellow anteriorly by symphysis, with the facrum posteriorly by strong cartilages and ligaments, and with the head of the thigh bone by enarthrosis. Use, to form the pelvis; to retain the gravid uterus in its situation, and to constitute the acetabulum for the thighs.
OS SACRUM.

Situated at the posterior part of the pelvis. Figure, triangular, bent forwards. Eminences, two superior oblique processes; appearances of the spinous processes; appearances of the oblique and transverse processes, and the appearances of the vertebral bodies. Cavities, four pair of external, and four pair of internal foramina, and five longitudinal middle canals. Use, to constitute the pelvis, and sustain the spine. Connexion. Superiorly with the last lumbar vertebrae, laterally with the os innominata, and inferiorly with the os coccygis.

OS COCCYGIS.

Situated at the apex of the sacrum. Figure, irregular. Use, to sustain the rectum, and prevent the rupture of the perineum in parturition. It is connected to the apex of the sacrum.

OF THE SUPERIOR EXTREMITIES.

The bones of the upper extremities are, on each side, the clavicle, scapula, humerus, radius, ulna, bones of the carpus, metacarpus, and fingers.

CLAVICLE.

Situated obliquely in the upper and lateral parts of the thorax. Figure, like the letter / . Cavities, a furrow, or groove of the subclavian vessels on the inferior surface. Use,
Use, to connect the scapula and humerus to the thorax, and to defend the subclavian vessels. **Connexion.** Anteriorly it is articulated to the sternum, and posteriorly to the scapula, by arthrodia.

**SCAPULA.**

SITUATED in the upper and lateral part of the back. **Figure,** triangular. **Eminences.** The spine, which is in the middle of the external surface. Its anterior termination is called the *acromion.* The *coracoid process* which stands out opposite to the acromion. The borders of the bone are called *costae,* and the corners *angles.* The circle below the articular cavity is called the *neck.* **Cavities.** The *articular* or *glenoid* cavity, which receives the head of the humerus. The scapula is united with the clavicle by arthrodia, with ribs and os hyoides by muscle, and with the humerus by arthrodia. **Use,** to defend the back, and give articulation to the humerus. **Synonim.** Omoplata.

**OS HUMERI, OR OS BRACHII.**

SITUATED between the scapula and forearm. **Figure,** long. **Eminences,** the *head,* which is rounded on its superior part; the *neck,* which is immediately below the head; the *greater tubercle,* near the neck, which receives the supraspinatus muscles; and the *lesser tubercle,* which is near the former, and has fixed to it the subscapularis. **On the inferior extremity are three condyles,** namely, an *external*
and an internal condyle, which give origin to the flexor and extensor muscles of the arm; and the trochlea of the humerus. Cavities, a furrow between the tubercles, for the long tendon of the biceps. In the inferior extremity, a posterior fossa for the anconoid process of the ulna, and an anterior depression, for the coronoid process. Use, to constitute the arm.

**Connexion.** The humerus is connected with 3 bones; with the scapula by arthrodia, and the cubit and radius by ginglymus.

**Cubit, or Ulna.**

Situated in the inside of the fore-arm, towards the little finger. Figure, long, and thicker above than below. Eminences, the olecranon, or anconoid process, upon which we lean, and the coronoid process which is opposite to it. In the lower extremity are the lower head, the neck, and the styloid process, which gives a strong adhesion to the ligament which secures the wrist. Cavities, the sigmoid cavity, at the upper end. Use, to constitute the chief support of the fore-arm.

**Connexion.** Superiorly with the trochlea of the humerus by arthrodia, inferiorly with the carpus by arthrodia, and with the radius by trochoides, as in pronation and supination.

**Radius.**

Situated in the external side of the fore-arm, towards the thumb. Figure, long. Eminences,
Eminences, upper head, which is excavated; the little head and the styloid process at the inferior extremity. Cavity, the glenoid cavity. Use, to assist in forming the fore-arm, and to serve for flexion, supination and pronation. The radius is connected to the humerus by ginglymus, to the cubit by an interosseous ligament and trochoïdes; and to the carpus by arthrodia.

Carpus, or Wrist.

Composed of 8 bones, which lie close to each other, in a double row. Situated between the fore-arm and metacarpus. Division, into two rows, superior and inferior. In the superior row are (from the thumb to the little finger), os scaphoides, or naviculare; os lunare; os cuneiforme; and os orbiculare, or sub-rotundum. In the lower row, os trapezium, os trapezoides, os magnum, and os unciforme.

Metacarpus.

Situated between the carpus and fingers. Composed of 5 longitudinal bones; one of the thumb, and four metacarpal bones of the fingers. Use, to form the middle part of the hand.

Fingers.

Situated at the inferior extremity of the metacarpus. Composed of a thumb and four fingers. The thumb has two bones, and each finger three, which are called phalanges.
Use, to form the fingers, which are the instruments of touch, defence, and labour.

OF THE INFERIOR EXTREMITIES.

The bones of the inferior extremity are, the femur, patella, tibia, fibula, the bones of the tarsus, metatarsus, and toes.

FEMUR.

Situated between the pelvis and tibia. Figure, long. Eminences, the head, which is received into the acetabulum of the os innominatum, and has a small dimple in its middle, for the attachment of the round or restraining ligament; the neck, upon which the head stands, it is rough, and gives attachment to the capsular ligament; the great trochanter, which is a large eminence below the neck, for the insertion of the glutæi muscles; the little trochanter, which receives the psoas and iliacus internus; and a rough line on the body of the bone, called linea aspera.

On the inferior extremity are the external and internal condyle, and between them posteriorly a deep notch, for the passage of the great artery, vein, and nerve of the leg. Use, to form part of the lower extremity. The femur is connected to the acetabulum of the os innominatum by arthrosis, and to the tibia and patella by ginglymus. Substance. Compact on its outside; spongy in the extremities; and cancellated internally.

TIBIA.
TIBIA.

Situated in the inside of the leg, between the femur and tarsus. **Figure,** longitudinal. **Eminences,** the *upper head* of the tibia; the *spine* of the tibia, to which the great ligament of the patella is fixed; and the *lower head* of the tibia, which forms the outer ankle. **Cavities,** two *articular sinuses,** in the upper head, for the reception of the condyles of the femur; and the *articular cavity* at the side of the head for the reception of the fibula. **Use,** to support the leg, and serve for the flexion of the lower extremity. The tibia is **connected** to the femur and patella by ginglymus, to the fibula by synarthrosis, and to the astragalus by arthrodia.

FIBULA.

Situated in the outer part of the leg, by the side of the tibia. **Figure,** longitudinal. **Eminences,** the *head* of the fibula, at the upper part, and the *malleolus externus,* or outer ankle, at the lower end. **Connexion.** It is connected to the tibia by an interosseous ligament, and to the astragalus by arthrodia. **Use,** to form a fulcrum for the tibia, and assist in forming the leg.

PATELLA, ROTULA, OR KNEE-PAN.

Situated in the sinus between the condyles of the femur, and above the tibia. **Figure,** somewhat resembles an heart. The patella
tella is connected to the condyles of the femur, by ginglymus, and with the tibia by syneurosis. Use, to strengthen the knee-joint, and to serve as a common pulley for the extensor muscles of the tibia.

**Tarsus.**

Situated between the leg and metatarsum. **Figure**, in the superior part, headed, and broad below. Composed of seven bones, placed in a double row: *in the first row* are the astragalus and os calcis; *in the second row*, the os naviculare; os cubiforme; and three cuneiform bones, which are placed close to each other. Eminences, head of the astragalus, and the tuberosity of the heel. Use, to form the basis of the foot, and to serve for its motion. The connexion of the bones of the tarsus is with the tibia and fibula by arthrodia, and with the metatarpal bones, and also with one another, by amphiarthrosis.

**Metatarsus.**

Situated between the tarsus and toes. Composed of five longitudinal bones. Use, to form the back and sole of the foot.

**Toes.**

Composition. The great toe is composed of two small bones; each toe, of three small bones, called phalanges.

**Sesamoid Bones.**

Situated in the joints, under the phalanges of the thumb and of the great toe.

**Periosteum.**
PERIOSTEUM.

Definition. A membrane which invests the external and internal surface of all the bones except the crowns of the teeth. Names. Pericranium on the cranium; periorbita on the orbits; perichondrium, when it covers cartilages; and peridefinium, when it covers ligaments. Substance, fibrous, furnished with arteries, veins, nerves, and absorbent vessels. Use, to distribute the vessels on the external and internal surfaces of bones.

CARTILAGES.

Definition. White, elastic, glistening substances, growing to the bones. Division, into obducent, which cover the articulatory surfaces of bones; inter-articular, which are not accreted to the bones, but adhere to the capsular ligament, and lie between the articulating extremities, as in the knee-joint, &c.; and uniting cartilages which unite bones firmly together, as the symphysis pubis, bodies of the vertebrae, &c. Use, to lubricate the articulation of the cartilages; to connect some bones by an immovable connexion; and to facilitate the motion of some articulations.

OSTEOGENY,
OSTEOGENY.

OR

DOCTRINE OF THE FORMATION AND GROWTH OF BONES.

Ossification is a specific action of small arteries, by which ossific matter is separated from the blood, and deposited where it is required.

The first thing observable in the embryo, where bone is to be formed, is a transparent jelly, which becomes gradually firmer, and is formed into cartilage. The cartilage gradually increases to a certain size, and when the process of ossification commences, vanishes as it advances. Cartilages previous to the ossific action are solid, and without any cavity; but when the ossific action of the arteries is about to commence, the absorbents become very active, and form a small cavity in which the bony matter is deposited; bone continues to be separated, and the absorbents model the mass into its required shape.

The process of ossification is extremely rapid in utero: it advances slowly after birth, and is not completed in the human body till about the twentieth year.

Ossification in the flat bones, as those of the skull, always begins from the central points, and
and the radiated fibres meet the radii of other ossifying points or the edges of the adjoining bone.

In long bones, as those of the arm and leg, the clavicle, metacarpal and metatarsal bones, a central ring is formed in the body of the bone, the head and extremities being cartilage, in the centre of which ossification afterwards begins. The central ring of the body shoots its bony fibres towards the head and extremities, which extend towards the body of the bone. The head and extremities at length come so close to the body as to be merely separated by a cartilage, which becomes gradually thinner until the twentieth year.

Thick and round bones, as those of the tarsus, carpus, sternum and patella are at first all cartilage; ossification begins in the centre of each.

At birth the bones of the foetus are very imperfect. The extremities and processes of almost all the long bones are connected to the body of the bone by cartilage. These portions of bone are called epiphyses. The cranium has no sutures; its bones are connected together by a firm and, almost cartilaginous membrane. On the anterior part of the cranium, between the parietal bones and the frontal, is a considerable membranous space, called the anterior frontanel, and a similar but smaller one between the parietal bones and the occipital, termed the posterior frontanel. The frontal bone consists
of two bones, and the occipital of four. The teeth are partly formed, especially the enamel, and are placed in a double series. The external auditory foramen is surrounded by a bony circle, in which there is a groove for the attachment of the membrana tympani. This circle gradually elongates into the meatus auditorius. The articular cavities of all the bones are much more shallow than in the adult. The os innominatum consists of three bones, the ilium, ischium, and pubis, which are connected together by very firm cartilage. The bodies of the vertebrae and its processes are united by cartilages.

**OF THE CONNEXION OF BONES:**

Bones are connected with one another, so as to admit of motion, and this kind of union is termed diarthrosis; or so as to admit of no motion, which is termed synarthrosis; and when connected with one another by an intervening substance, the union is termed symphyysis. Diarthrosis, synarthrosis, and symphyysis, are to be considered as the genera only of articulations, each genus comprehending several species, which are arranged as follows.
**Genera.**

**Species.**

*Enarthrosis*, when the round head of one bone is received into the deep cavity of another, so as to admit of motion in every direction; as the head of the os femoris with the acetabulum of the os innominatum.

*Arthrodia*, when the round head of a bone is received into a superficial cavity of another, so as to admit of motion in every direction; as the head of the humerus with the glenoid cavity of the scapula.

*Ginglymus*, when the motion is only flexion and extension; thus the tibia is articulated with the os femoris; and the cubit and radius with the os humeri.

*Trochoïdes*, when one bone rotates upon another; as the first cervical vertebra upon the odontoid process of the second, and the radius upon the ulna, or cubit.

*Amphiarthrosis*, when there is motion, but that very obscure; as the motion of the metacarpal and metatarfal bones.

*Symphyses*, when the union is by means of dentiform margins; as in the bones of the cranium: hence the sagittal, lambdoidal, or occipital and coronal sutures.

*Harmony*, when the connexion is by means of rough margins, not dentiform; as in the bones of the face.

*Gomphosis*, when one bone is fixed within another, like a nail in a board; as the teeth in the alveoli of the jaws.

**Symphysis.**
Synchondrosis, when a bone is united with another by means of an intervening cartilage; as the vertebrae and bones of the pubis.

Synarthrosis, when a bone is connected with another by means of an intervening muscle; as the os hyoides with the sternum.

Synneurosis, when a bone is united to another by an intervening membrane; as the bones of the head of the fetus.

Syndesmosis, when a bone is connected to another by means of an intervening ligament; as the radius with the ulna, &c.

Synostosis, when two bones, originally separated, are united to one another by bony matter.

SYNDESMOLOGY,

OR

DOCTRINE OF THE LIGAMENTS.

Ligaments are elastic and strong membranes connecting the extremities of the moveable bones. Division, into capsular, which surround joints like a bag, and connecting ligaments. Use. The capsular ligaments connect the extremities of the moveable bones, and prevent the efflux of synovia; the external and internal connecting ligaments strengthen the extremities of the moveable bones.
Ligaments of the lower jaw. The condyles of the lower jaw are connected with the articular sinuses of the temporal bone by two ligaments, the capsular and lateral ligament.

Ligaments of the occipital bone, and vertebrae of the neck. The condyles of the occipital bone are united with the articular depressions of the first vertebrae by the capsular, broad, anterior, and posterior ligaments, the ligaments of the odontoid processes, and ligamentum nuchae.

Ligaments of the vertebrae. The vertebrae are connected together by means of their bodies and oblique processes. The bodies by a soft cartilaginous substance, and the processes by ligaments, viz. the transverse ligament of the first vertebrae; the anterior and posterior common; the interspinous; the intertransverse; the intervertebral ligaments; the capsular ligaments of the oblique processes; and the ligaments of the last vertebrae of the loins with the os sacrum.

Ligaments of the ribs. The posterior extremity of the ribs is united with the vertebrae; the anterior with the sternum. The ligaments of the posterior extremity are, the capsular ligaments of the greater and lesser heads; the internal and external ligaments of the neck of the ribs; and a ligament peculiar to the last rib. The ligaments of the anterior extremity are, the capsular ligaments of
the cartilages of the true ribs, and the ligaments of the ribs inter se.

**Ligaments of the Sternum.** The ligaments connecting the three portions of the sternum to the ribs are, the membrana propria of the sternum; and the ligaments of the ensiform cartilage.

**Ligaments of the Pelvis.** The ligaments which connect the osa innominata with the os sacrum are, three ligamenta ileo-sacra; two facro-ischiatic ligaments; two transverse ligaments of the pelvis; the ligamentum obturans of the foramen ovale, and the ligamentum Poupartii, or inguinale.

**Ligaments of the Os Coccygis.** The basis of the os coccygis is connected to the apex of the os sacrum, by the capsular and longitudinal ligaments.

**Ligaments of the Clavicle.** The anterior extremity is connected with the sternum and first rib; and the posterior extremity with the acromion of the scapula, by the interclavicular, the capsular ligament, the ligamentum rhomboideum, and in the posterior extremity, the capsular ligament.

**Ligaments of the Scapula.** The proper ligaments which connect the scapula with the posterior extremity of the clavicle are the conoid and trapezoid ligaments.
Ligaments of the humerus. The head of the humerus is connected with the glenoid cavity of the scapula by the capsular ligament.

Ligaments of the articulation of the cubit. The elbow joint is formed by the inferior extremity of the humerus, and superior extremities of the ulna and radius. The ligaments connecting these bones are, the capsular, the brachio-cubital, and the brachioradial ligaments.

Ligaments of the radius. The radius is affixed to the humerus, cubit, and carpus, by peculiar ligaments, namely, the superior, inferior, oblique, and interosseous ligaments.

Ligaments of the carpus. The ligaments which connect the eight bones of the wrist together, and with the fore-arm and metacarpus, are, the capsular ligament of the carpus; the first and second transverse ligament; the oblique ligament; and the capsular ligament proper to the bones of the carpus.

Ligaments of the metacarpus. The bones of the metacarpus are in part connected with the second row of bones of the carpus, and in part together, by the articular and interosseous ligaments.

Ligaments of the fingers. The fingers and phalanges are connected together, and with the metacarpus; and the thumb with the carpus, by the lateral ligaments of the fingers, and ligament of the thumb with the os trapezium of the carpus.
Ligaments which keep the tendons of the muscles of the hand in their proper place. The ligaments which keep the tendons of the muscles of the hand in their place, are situated partly in the palm, and partly on the back of the hand. In the back of the hand are, the external transverse ligament of the carpus, the vaginal, and the transverse ligaments of the extensor tendons. In the palm of the hand are, the internal transverse ligament of the carpus, the vaginal or crucial ligaments of the flexor tendons of the phalanges, and the accessory ligaments of the flexor tendons.

Ligaments of the articulation of the femur. The head of the os femoris is strongly annexed to the acetabulum of the os innominatum, by two very strong ligaments, the capsular ligament, and ligamentum teres, or restraining ligament.

Ligaments of the articulation of the knee. The knee joint is formed by the condyles of the os femoris, head of the tibia, and the patella. The ligaments are the capsular, the posterior, the external and internal lateral ligaments, the crucial and the alar ligaments, the ligaments of the semilunar cartilages, and ligaments of the patella.

Ligaments of the fibula. The fibula is connected with the tibia by means of the capsular ligament of the superior extremity, the
the interosseous ligament, and the ligaments of
the inferior extremity.

**Ligaments of the Articulation of the Tarsus.** The inferior extremity of the tibia and fibula forms the cavity into which the astragalus of the tarsus is received. This articulation is effected by the anterior, middle, and posterior ligament of the fibula, the ligamentum tibiae deltoides, the capsular ligament, and the ligaments proper to the bones of the tarsus.

**Ligaments of the Metatarus.** The bones of the metatarus are connected in part together, and in part with the tarsus, by means of the capsular ligament, the articular ligaments, the transverse ligaments in the back and sole of the foot, and the interosseous ligaments of the metatarus.

**Ligaments of the Toes.** The phalanges of the toes are united partly together, and partly with the metatarus, by the capsular and lateral ligaments.

**Ligaments which Retain the Tendons of the Muscles of the Foot in their Proper Place.** These ligaments are found partly in the back and partly in the sole of the foot. They are the vaginal ligament of the tibia, the transverse or crucial ligaments of the tarsus, the ligaments of the tendons of the peronei muscles, the lacinated ligament, the vaginal ligament of the extensor muscle, and
and flexor pollicis, the vaginal ligaments of
the flexor tendons, the accessory ligaments of
the flexor tendons, and the transverse liga-
ments of the extensor tendons.

MYOLOGY,

OR

DOCTRINE OF THE MUSCLES.

A MUSCLE is a fibrous body. Division,
into head, belly, and tail. Adhesion, the
head and tail are firmly attached to the bones;
the place of attachment of the former is called
its origin; it is usually that part nearest the
trunk of the body: the latter is termed the
insertion, which is more remote from the trunk
of the body, and is implanted into the part to
be moved. The body adheres laxly to other
parts, by means of the cellular membrane,
in order that it may swell when the muscle
acts. Substance, fleshy in the belly, ten-
dinous in the extremities. The former is com-
posed of fleshy fibres, which are irritable and
fensible; the latter of white fibres, which are
neither sensible nor irritable. When the ten-
dinous extremity of a muscle is rounded, it is
called a tendon; when broad and expanded,
aponeurosis, and sometimes fascia. Muscles are
variously named, according to the arrangement
of their fibres, or from their action; or from
their origin and insertion; or from their figure
or situation: thus when the fibres go to the same direction, it is said to be a simple muscle; when they are in rays, a radiated muscle; when arranged like the plume of a feather, a penniform muscle; and when two penniform muscles are contiguous, a compound penniform. Muscles sometimes surround certain cavities of the body, forming a thin lamina, as in the intestinal canal, bladder, &c. When they are situated around any opening, so as to shut or open it, they are termed sphincters. There are many muscles named from their action, as the flexors, extensors, depressors, levators, corrugatores supercilii, &c. The muscles which receive names from their origin and insertion are very numerous; as the sternocleido-mastoidus, stylo-hyoideus, stylo-glossus, &c. The deltoid, pectineus, pyramidalis, &c. are named from their figure, and the pectoralis, lingualis, temporalis, pterygoideus, &c. from their situation. Muscles that concur in producing the same action, are called congeneres; but those that act contrary to each other antagonista. Vessels: Arteries, veins, and absorbents, abound in the fleshy part; but very few indeed in the tendinous. Nerves of muscles are also numerous in the fleshy parts, and wanting in the tendinous. Use. Muscles are the organs of motion.
MUSCLES OF THE INTEGUMENTS OF THE CRANIUM.

Name. | Arises from | Inserted into | Use.  
---|---|---|---
Occipito-frontalis* | The upper ridge of the occipital bone; its aponeurosis covers the upper part of the head. | The skin of the eyebrows and root of the nose. | To pull the skin of the head backwards—raise the eyebrows and skin of the forehead. |
Corrugator supercilii† | Above the root of the nose. | The inner part of the occipito-frontalis. | To wrinkle the eyebrows. |

MUSCLES OF THE EYELIDS.

Orbicularis palpebrarum. | Around the edge of the orbit. | The inner corner of the eyes. | To shut the eye. |
Levator palpebrae superioris. | The bottom of the orbit, near the optic foramen. | The cartilage of the tarsus of the upper eyelid. | To open the eye, by raising the upper eyelid. |

† The reader will be pleased to observe, that although all the muscles (a few only excepted, which are marked thus*) are in pairs, mention is made here only of the muscles of one side.
MUSCLES OF THE EYEBALL.

**Rectus superior.**

Around the optic foramen of the sphenoid bone, at the bottom of the orbit.

To raise it upwards. To pull it downwards. To turn it to the nose. To move it outwards. To roll the eye, and is reflected to be

**Rectus inferior.**

Near the optic foramen, and passes through a trochlea in the inter- nal canthus of the eye, and is reflected to be

**Rectus internus.**

The ductus nasi, and is reflected to be

**Oblique superior.**

The nasal process of the superior maxillary bone. It raises the upper lip, and dilates the

**Oblique inferior.**

The middle of the upper lip. To pull the upper

**Trochlearis.**

The upper lip, under the orbit.

**Levator labii superioris alaeque nasi.**

To pull the upper

**Levator labii superioris proprius.**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Arises from</th>
<th>Inserted into</th>
<th>Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Levator anguli oris</td>
<td>The orbitar foramen of the sup. max. bone.</td>
<td>The orbicularis, at the angle of the mouth.</td>
<td>To raise the corner of the mouth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zygomaticus major</td>
<td>The os jugale, near the zygomatic future, and runs downwards.</td>
<td>The angle of the mouth, with the depressor of the lip.</td>
<td>To inflate the cheek and raise the angle of the mouth.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zygomaticus minor</td>
<td>Above the zygomaticus major.</td>
<td>The angle of the mouth.</td>
<td>To raise the angle of the mouth outwards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buccinator</td>
<td>The sockets of the last molares, and the coronoid process of the lower jaw.</td>
<td>The angle of the mouth, and is perforated by the duct of the parotid gland.</td>
<td>To contract the mouth, and draw the angle of it outwards and backwards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depressor anguli oris</td>
<td>The lower edge of the under jaw, near the chin.</td>
<td>The angle of the mouth.</td>
<td>To draw the corner of the mouth downwards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Depressor labii inferioris</td>
<td>The inferior part of the lower jaw, next the chin.</td>
<td>The middle of the under lip.</td>
<td>To draw the under lip downwards and outwards.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Orbicularis oris*. This muscle surrounds the lips, and is in a great measure formed by the buccinator, zygomatici, and others, which move the lip.

Depressor labii superioris alaeque nasi. The sockets of the upper incisor teeth.

Constrictor nasi. The root of one wing of the nose, and

Levator menti vel labii inferioris. The lower jaw, at the root of the incisors.

MUSCLES OF THE EXTERNAL EAR.

Superior auris, or attollens aurem. The tendon of the occipito-frontalis, above the ear.

Anterior auris. Near the back part of the zygoma.

Posterior auris, or retrahens auris. The mastoid process, by two and sometimes three fasciculi.

To shut the mouth, by contracting the lips.

To pull the ala nasi and upper lip down.

To compress the wings of the nose.

To raise the under lip and skin of the chin.

To draw the ear upwards, and make it tense.

To raise this eminence forwards.

To draw the ear back, and stretch the concha.

Heliac
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Arises from</th>
<th>Inserted into</th>
<th>Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Helicis major</td>
<td>The upper, anterior, and acute part of the helix.</td>
<td>The cartilage of the helix, a little above the tragus.</td>
<td>To depress the upper part of the helix.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Helicis minor</td>
<td>The inferior and anterior part of the helix.</td>
<td>The crus of the helix.</td>
<td>To contract the fissure.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tragicus</td>
<td>The outer and middle part of the concha, near the tragus.</td>
<td>The upper part of the tragus.</td>
<td>To depress the concha, and pull the tragus a little outwards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Antitragus</td>
<td>From the root of the inner part of the helix.</td>
<td>The upper part of the antitragus.</td>
<td>To dilate the mouth of the concha.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transversus auris</td>
<td>The upper part of the concha.</td>
<td>The inner part of the helix.</td>
<td>To draw these parts towards each other.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MUSCLES OF THE INTERNAL EAR.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Arises from</th>
<th>Inserted into</th>
<th>Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Lanator tympani</td>
<td>The spinocephal part of the sphenoid bone.</td>
<td>The long process of the malleus.</td>
<td>To draw the malleus obliquely forwards, towards its origin.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Tensor tympani. The cartilaginous extremity of the Eu-
stachian tube.

Stapedius. A little cavern in the petrous portion, near the cells of the mastoid process.

The handle of the malleus.

The posterior part of the head of the stapes.

To pull the malleus and membrane of the tympanum towards the petrous portion.

To draw the stapes obliquely upwards towards the cavern.

MUSCLES OF THE LOWER JAW.

Temporalis. The lower part of the parietal bone and os frontis; squamous part of the temporal bone; back part of the os jugale; the temporal processes of the sphænoid bone, and the aponeurosis which covers it.

The coronoid process of the lower jaw, its fibres being bundled together and pressed into a small compass, so as to pass under the jugum, or zygoma.

To move the lower jaw upwards.

M. Masseter.
Name.  
Masticeter. 

**Arises from**  
The sup. max. bone, near the os jugale; and from the anterior part of the zygoma.

**Inserted into**  
The angle of the lower jaw upwards to the basis of the coronoide proc. 

**Use.**  
To raise and move the jaw a little forwards and backwards.

---

*Pterygoideus internus.*

**Arises from**  
The internal pterygoide proccss of the sphenoid bone.

**Inserted into**  
The lower jaw, on its inner side, and near its angle.

**Use.**  
To raise the lower jaw, and draw it a little to one side.

---

*Pterygoideus externus.*

**Arises from**  
The external pterygoide proc.

**Inserted into**  
The condyloid proc. of the lower jaw and capsular ligament.

**Use.**  
To move the jaw, and to prevent the ligament of the jaw from being pinched.

---

**MUSCLES WHICH APPEAR ABOUT THE ANTERIOR PART OF THE NECK.**

---

*Platysma myoides.*

**Arises from**  
The cellular membrane covering the pectoral and deltoid muscles.

**Inserted into**  
The side of the chin and integuments of the cheek.

**Use.**  
To draw the cheeks and skin of the face downwards.

---

*Sterno-cleido-mastoid.*

**Arises from**  
The upper part of the sternum, and fore part of the clavicle.

**Inserted into**  
The mastoid processes, and as far back as the occipital future.

**Use.**  
To move the head to one side and bend it forwards.
MUSCLES SITUATED BETWEEN THE LOWER JAW AND OS HYOIDES.

Digastricus.

Mylohyoideus.

Geniohyoideus.

Genio-glossus.

Hyoglossus.

Lingualis.

MUSCLES SITUATED BETWEEN THE OS HYOIDES AND TRUNK.

Sternohyoideus.

The hyoideus.

The femur and clavicle.

A fossa at the root of the mandible, called the chin. To draw the lower jaw downwards. To move the os hyoideus upwards. To move the tongue in various directions.

The inner surface of the jaw-bone. The basin of the os hyoideus. The basin of the os hyoideus. To shorten and draw the tongue backwards.

The chin. The chin. The cartilage of the os hyoideus. The extremity of the tongue laterally. To shorten and draw the tongue backwards.

The horn, basin, and cartilage of the os hyoideus. The root of the tongue laterally. Into the tongue laterally.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Arises from</th>
<th>Inserted into</th>
<th>Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Omohyoides</td>
<td>Near the coracoid process of the scapula.</td>
<td>The basis of the os hyoides.</td>
<td>To draw the os hyoides downwards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sterno-thyroides</td>
<td>The upper and inner part of the sternum.</td>
<td>The thyroid cartilage.</td>
<td>To pull the thyroid cartilage downwards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thyreo-hyoides, or</td>
<td>Part of the basis and horn of the os hyoides.</td>
<td>The fide of the thyroid cartilage.</td>
<td>To raise the cartilage, and depress the bone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyo-thyroides.</td>
<td></td>
<td>The inferior horn of the thyroid cartilage.</td>
<td>To pull the thyroid cartilage towards the cricoid.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crico-thyroides.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MUSCLES SITUATED BETWEEN THE LOWER JAW AND OS HYOIDES, LATERALLY.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Arises from</th>
<th>Inserted into</th>
<th>Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stylo-glossus</td>
<td>The apex of the styloïd process.</td>
<td>The fide of the root of the tongue.</td>
<td>To pull the tongue backwards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stylo-hyoideus</td>
<td>The basis, and about the middle of the styloïd process.</td>
<td>The basis of the os hyoides.</td>
<td>To draw the os hyoides upwards.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1. **Stylo-pharyngeus.**

- The root of the pharynx, and back of the palate.
- To dilate the pharynx, and raise the cartilage.

2. **Circumflexus.**

- Near the Eustachian tube, and by the hamulus of the petryoid process, to be the point of the os pharynchi, and the sphenoid bone.

3. **Tensor palati.**

- The middle of the palate, near the root of the tongue, on each side, velum palatinum, and draw the velum towards it.

4. **Locatores palati.**

- To raise the tongue, and draw the velum towards it.

**MUSCLES SITUATED ABOUT THE ENTRY OF THE FOACES.**

**Constrictor** of the buccopharynx.

**Pharynx**
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Arises from</th>
<th>Inserted into</th>
<th>Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Palato-pharyngeus</td>
<td>The middle of the soft palate, goes round the entry of the fauces, the tendon of the circumflexus palati, and velum pendulum palati, to be</td>
<td>The upper and posterior part of the thyroid cartilage.</td>
<td>To contract the arch of the fauces.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arygos uvula.*</td>
<td>The commissure of the osa palati.</td>
<td>The extremity of the uvula.</td>
<td>To shorten and raise the uvula.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MUSCLES SITUATED ON THE POSTERIOR PART OF THE PHARYNX.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Arises from</th>
<th>Inserted into</th>
<th>Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Constrictor pharyngis</td>
<td>The cricoid and thyroid cartilages.</td>
<td>The middle of the pharynx.</td>
<td>To compress part of the pharynx.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>inferior</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constrictor pharyngis</td>
<td>The horns, and appendix of the os hyoides.</td>
<td>The ambit of the pharynx.</td>
<td>To compress the pharynx, and draw the os hyoides upwards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>medius</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Constrictor pharyngis superior. The pterygoid process, the lower jaw, and the cuneiform process of the os occipitis.

The middle of the pharynx. To move the pharynx upwards and forwards, and to compress its upper part.

**MUSCLES SITUATED ABOUT THE GLOTTIS.**

- Crico-arytenoideus posterior. The cricoid cartilage posteriorly.
- Crico-arytenoideus lateralis, or obliquus. The side of the cricoid cartilage.
- Thyreo-arytenoideus. The back of the thyroid cartilage.
- Arytenoideus obliquus*. The root of one arytenoid cartilage.
- Arytenoideus transversus*. One of the arytenoid cartilages.
- Thyreo-epiglottideus. The thyroid cartilage.

The back of the arytenoid cartilage.

The side of the arytenoid cartilage.

The fore part of the arytenoid cartilage.

The extremity of the other.

The other arytenoid cartilage.

The side of the epiglottis.

To open the glottis. To open the glottis.

To draw the arytenoid cartilage forward. To draw them towards each other.

To shut the glottis.

To pull the epiglottis obliquely downwards.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Arises from</th>
<th>Inserted into</th>
<th>Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aryteno-epiglottideus</td>
<td>The upper part of the arytenoid cartilage laterally.</td>
<td>The side of the epiglottis.</td>
<td>To move the epiglottis outwards.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MUSCLES SITUATED ON THE ANTERIOR PART OF THE ABDOMEN.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Obliquus descendens externus</th>
<th>The lower edges of the eight inferior ribs near their cartilages.</th>
<th>The linea alba†, ossa pubis, and spine of abdomen.</th>
<th>To compress the ilium‡.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Obliquus ascendens internus</td>
<td>The spinous processes of the three last lumbar vertebrae, back of the sacrum, and spine of the ilium.</td>
<td>The cartilages of all the false ribs, linea alba, and pubis, and sternum, by a flat tendon.</td>
<td>To compress the abdomen.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

† A long, but narrow, tendinous expansion, which reaches from the cartilago ensiformis of the sternum; down to the middle of the pubis.
‡ In this course it forms Poupart’s ligament.
The cartilages of the seven lower ribs, and the transverse processes of the four lower lumbar vertebrae and spine of the ilium.

The outside of the sternum and xyphoid cartilage.

The anterior upper part of the pubis.

The linea alba, throughout its whole length, and into the ensiform cartilage.

The side of the symphysis of the pubis.

The linea alba, below the umbilicus.

To compress the abdominal viscera.

To compress the abdomen; and bend the trunk.

To assist the lower portion of the rectus.

MUSCLES ABOUT THE MALE ORGANS OF GENERATION.

Dartos. By some said to be a muscle: appears, however, to be no more than a condensation of cellular membrane lining the scrotum, which admits of being corrugated and relaxed.

Cremaster. The inguinal ring, and Poupard's ligament.

The tunica vaginalis of the testicle. To draw up the testicle.
Name.

Erector penis.

Arises from

The tuberosity of
the ischium, embraces
one crus of the penis.

Inserted into

A strong tendinous
membrane, that covers
the corpora cavernosa.

Use.

To compress the
urethra.

Accelerator urinae
feu

Ejaculator feminis.

Transversus perinæi.

The sphincter of the
anus, and above the
bulb of the urethra.

The line in the mid-
dle of the bulb.

To compress the
urethra.

The fatty membrane
covering the tuberosity
of the ischium.

The accelerator urinæ, and sphincter ani.

To dilate the bulb
of the urethra.

MUSCLES OF THE ANUS.

Sphincter ani*.

The skin and fat
surrounding the anus
on both sides.

The perinæum, ac-
celeratores urinæ, and
transversus perinæi.

To shut the passage
through the anus into
the rectum.

† There is often another muscle behind this, called Transversus perinæi alter. It assists the former.
Levator ani. The internal surface of the pubis, ilium, and ischium, of both sides, in a radiated manner.

MUSCLES OF THE FEMALE

Erector clitoridis. The crus of the ischium internally.

Sphincter vaginae. The sphincter ani, and sides of the vagina which it surrounds.

MUSCLES SITUATED WITHIN THE PELVIS

Obturator internus. The foramen ovale, obturator ligament, ilium, ischium, and pubis.

ORGANS OF GENERATION

The sphincter ani, acceleratores urinae, & os coccygis; and surrounds the rectum, neck of the bladder, &c. like a funnel.

To draw the rectum up after the dejection of the faces, and to assist in shutting it.

To draw the clitoris downwards, and make it tense.

To contract the mouth of the vagina.

A large pit between the trochanters of the femur.

To roll the femur obliquely outwards.

Coccygeus.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Arises from</th>
<th>Inserted into</th>
<th>Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Coccygeus</td>
<td>The spinous process of the ischium.</td>
<td>The extremity of the sacrum and os coccygis.</td>
<td>To move the coccyx forwards and inwards.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MUSCLES SITUATED WITHIN THE CAVITY OF THE ABDOMEN.**

- **Diaphragma**. The student will find described in **Splanchnology**.
- **Quadratus lumbarum**. The posterior part of the spine of the ilium.
- **Psoas parvus**. The transverse processes of the last dorsal vertebrae.
- **Psoas magnus**. The bodies and processes of the last dorsal and all the lumbar vertebrae.
- **Iliacus internus**. The internal surface of the spine of the ilium.

To support the spine and draw it to one side.

To bend the loins forwards.

The os femoris, a little below the trochanter minor.

The femur in common with the psoas magnus.
MUSCLES SITUATED ON THE ANTERIOR PART OF THE THORAX.

Pectoralis major.   The clavicle, sternum and seven true ribs.   The upper and inner part of the humerus.   To draw the arm forwards, or obliquely forwards.

Subclavius.   The cartilage of the first rib.   The under surface of the clavicle.   To move the clavicle downwards.

Pectoralis minor.   The third, fourth, and fifth ribs.   The coracoid process of the scapula.   To roll the scapula.

Serratus major anterior.   The eight superior ribs.   The basis of the scapula.   To bring the scapula forwards.

MUSCLES SITUATED BETWEEN THE RIBS AND WITHIN THE THORAX.

Intercostales externi.   The lower edge of each upper rib.   The superior edge of each lower rib.   To elevate the ribs.

Intercostales interni. Like the former, their fibres are directed from behind forwards.

Triangularis vel.   The middle and inferior part of the sternum.   The cartilages of the five last true ribs.   To depress the cartilages of the ribs.

MUSCLES
MUSCLES SITUATED ON THE ANTERIOR PART OF THE NECK, CLOSE TO THE VERTEBRAE.

Name: Longus colli.

Arises from the anterior tubercle of the dentatus, and the four upper dorso-lateral processes of the seven cervical vertebrae.

Uses: To pull the neck to one side.

MUSCLES SITUATED ON THE POSTERIOR PART OF THE TRUNK.

Name: Trapezius.

Arises from the spinous processes of the spine of the scapula, all the vertebrae of the neck, and the upper part of the thoracic vertebrae.

Uses: To move the scapulae, to bend the neck, and pull the head back.
**Psoas Major.**

The spine of the ilium, spurious processes of the sacrum, lumbar and inferior dorsal vertebrae; adheres to the scapula and inferior false ribs.

**Serratus Posticus Inferior.**

The spinous processes of the two last dorsal and three lumbar vertebrae.

**Rhomboideus.**

The spinous processes of the three last cervical, and four first dorsal vertebrae.

**Splenius.**

The spines of the four last cervical, and four superior dorsal vertebrae.

The os humeri, between its two tuberosities in the edge of the groove for the tendon of the biceps muscle.

To draw the os humeri backwards, and to roll it upon its axis.

The lower edge of the three or four lowermost ribs, near their cartilages.

To draw the ribs outwards, downwards, and backwards.

The basis of the scapula, at its upper and lower part.

To move the scapula upwards and backwards.

The two first cervical vertebrae, and the side of the os occipitis.

To move the head backwards, and also to one side.

Serratus.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Name</strong></th>
<th><strong>Arises from</strong></th>
<th><strong>Inserted into</strong></th>
<th><strong>Use</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>Serratus superior</em></td>
<td>The spinous processes of the three last cervical, and two superior dorsal vertebrae.</td>
<td>The second, third, and fourth ribs, by three neat fleshy tongues.</td>
<td>To expand the thorax, by elevating the ribs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Spinalis dors.</em></td>
<td>Two spinous processes of the loins, and three lower of the back.</td>
<td>All the spinous processes of the back, except the first.</td>
<td>To extend the vertebrae.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Levatores costarum,</em></td>
<td>The transverse processes of the last cervical and the dorsal vertebrae.</td>
<td>The angles of the ribs.</td>
<td>To lift the ribs upwards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>or Supra-costales.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Sacro-lumbalis,</td>
<td>The sacrum, spine of the ilium, and the spinous and transverse processes of the lumbar vertebrae.</td>
<td>The lower edge of each rib, by a flat tendon.</td>
<td>To draw the ribs downwards, to move the body upon its axis, to assist the long. dorso, and to turn the neck back, or to one side.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Longissimus dorsi. The same parts as the former, and by one common broad tendon.

Complexus. The transverse processes of all the dorsal and one cervical vertebrae.

Trachelo-mastoideus. The transverse processes of the four inferior cervical, and seven superior dorsal vertebrae.

The middle of the os occipitis, at its tubercle.

To stretch the vertebrae of the back, and keep the trunk erect.

To draw the head backwards.

Levator scapulae. The transverse processes of the five lower cervical and three upper dorsal vertebrae.

The os occipitis, behind the mastoid processes of the temporal bone.

The upper angle of the scapula.

To draw the head backwards.

To move the scapula forwards and upwards.

To extend the spine obliquely backwards.

Semi-spinalis dorsi. The transverse processes of the 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th dorsal vertebrae.

The spinous processes of the four superior dorsal and the last cervical vertebrae.

Multifidus
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Arises from</th>
<th>Inserted into</th>
<th>Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Multifidus spinæ</td>
<td>The facrum, ilium, oblique and transverse processes of the lumbar, the transverse of the dorsal, and four cervical vertebrae.</td>
<td>The spinous processes of the lumbar, dorsal, and cervical vertebrae, except the atlas.</td>
<td>To extend the back, and draw it backwards or to one side, and prevent the spine from being too much bent forwards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Semi-spinalis colli, or</td>
<td>The transverse processes of the six upper dorsal vertebrae.</td>
<td>The spinous processes of the five middle cervical.</td>
<td>To stretch the neck obliquely backwards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spinalis cervicis.</td>
<td>The transverse processes of the five upper dorsal vertebrae.</td>
<td>The transverse processes of the cervical vertebrae.</td>
<td>To turn the neck obliquely backwards, and to one side.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transversalis colli.</td>
<td>The transverse processes of the second cervical vertebrae.</td>
<td>The lower ridge of the os occipitis.</td>
<td>To extend the head, and draw it backwards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rectus capitis posticus</td>
<td>The first vertebra of the neck.</td>
<td>The os occipitis at its tubercle.</td>
<td>To assist the rectus major.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>major.</td>
<td>The transverse process of the atlas.</td>
<td>The end of the lower occipital ridge.</td>
<td>To draw the head backwards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rectus capitis posticus</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>minor.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obliquus capitis superior.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Obliquus capitis inferior.

Scalenus.

The spinous process of the dentatus.
The upper surface of the first and second rib.

Interspinales.

Between the spinous processes of the six inferior cervical vertebrae.

Inter-transversales.

Between the transverse processes of the vertebrae.

The transverse processes of the atlas.
The transverse processes of the cervical vertebrae.

The spinous processes of the vertebrae above.
The transverse processes of the vertebrae above.

To draw the face to one side.
To move the neck forwards, or to one side.
To draw the spinous processes towards each other.
To draw the transverse processes towards each other.

MUSCLES OF THE SUPERIOR EXTREMITIES.

Supra-spinatus.

The basis, spine, and upper edge of the scapula.

A large tuberosity at the head of the os humeri.
To raise the arm.

Infra-spinatus.

The cavity below the spine of the scapula.
The upper part of the same tuberosity.
To roll the os humeri outwards.

Teres
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Arises from</th>
<th>Inserted into</th>
<th>Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Teres minor.</td>
<td>The inferior edge of the scapula.</td>
<td>The greater tuberosity of the humerus.</td>
<td>To assist the former.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Teres major.</td>
<td>The inferior angle and edge of the scapula.</td>
<td>The side of the groove for the long tendon of the biceps.</td>
<td>To assist in rotating the arm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deltoides.</td>
<td>The clavicle, and the acromion and spine of the scapula.</td>
<td>The anterior and middle part of the os humeri.</td>
<td>To raise the arm.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coraco-brachialis.</td>
<td>The coracoid process of the scapula.</td>
<td>The middle and inner side of the os humeri.</td>
<td>To roll the arm forwards and upwards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subscapularis.</td>
<td>The basis, superior and inferior edge of the scapula.</td>
<td>The protuberance at the head of the os humeri.</td>
<td>To roll the arm inwards.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MUSCLES SITUATED ON THE OS HUMERI.

Biceps flexor cubiti. Two heads; one from the coracoid process, the other, called the long head, from the edge of the glenoid cavity of the scapula.

Brachialis internus. The os humeri at each side of the tendon of the deltoides.

Triceps extensor cubiti. The neck of the scapula, and the neck and middle of the humerus.

Anconeus. The external condyle of the humerus.

The tuberosity at the upper end of the radius, at its fore part, and a little below its neck.

The coronoid process of the ulna.

The upper and outer part of the olecranon.

The back part or ridge of the ulna.

To bend the fore-arm, which it does with great strength, and to assist the supinators.

To assist in bending the fore-arm.

To extend the fore-arm.

To assist in extending the fore-arm.

MUSCLES
MUSCLES SITUATED ON THE FORE-ARM.

Name.                  Arises from                   Inserted into                  Use.
Supinator radii longus. The external condyle of the humerus.  The radius, near the styloid process.  To assist in turning up the palm of the hand.
Extensor carpi radialis longior. The external condyle of the humerus.  The metacarpal bone of the fore-finger.  To extend the wrist.
Extensor carpi radialis brevior. The external condyle of the humerus.  The metacarpal bone of the middle finger.  To assist the former.
Extensor digitorum communis. The external condyle of the os humeri.  The back of all the bones of the fingers.  To extend the fingers.
Extensor minimi digiti. The outer condyle of the humerus.  The second joint of the little finger.  To assist in extending the fingers.
Extensor carpi ulnaris. The outer condyle of the os humeri.  The metacarpal bone of the little finger.  To assist in extending the wrist.
Flexor carpi ulnaris. The inner condyle of the humerus and olecranon.  The os pisiforme, at its fore-part.  To assist in bending the hand.
Palmaris longus.

The internal condyle of the os humeri.

Flexor carpi radialis.

The internal condyle of the os humeri.

Pronator radii teres.

The internal condyle of the humerus and coronoid process of the ulna.

Supinator radii brevis.

The outer condyle of the humerus, and edge of the ulna.

Extensor offis metacarpi pollicis manus.

The middle of the ulna, interosseous ligament, and radius.

Extensor primi interosdii.

Near the middle of the ulna, interosseous ligament, and radius.

The annular ligament of the wrist, and there forms the aponeurosis of the hand.

The metacarpal bone of the fore-finger.

The outer ridge of the radius, about the middle of its length.

The anterior, inner, and upper part of the radius.

The os trapezium, and first bone of the thumb.

The convex part of the second bone of the thumb.

To bend the hand.

To bend the hand.

To roll the hand inwards.

To roll the radius outwards, and assist the anconeus.

To stretch the first bone of the thumb outwards.

To extend the second bone of the thumb outwards.

Extensor
Name.
Extensor secundi inter-
nodii.

Arises from
The back of the ulna
and interosseous liga-
ment.
The middle of the ul-
na.
The inner condyle of
the os humeri, coronoid
process of the ulna, and
upper part of the ra-
dius.
The upper part of
the ulna, and interos-
sseous ligament.
The upper and fore
part of the radius.
The inner and lower
part of the ulna.

Inserted into
The third and last
bone of the thumb.
The metacarpal bone
of the fore-finger.
The second bone of
each finger, after being
perforated by the ten-
dons of the profundus,
The fore part of the
last bone of each of the
fingers.
The last joint of the
thumb.
The radius opposite
to its origin.

Use.
To stretch the thumb
obliquely backwards.
To extend the fore-
finger.
To bend the second
joint of the fingers up-
on the first, and the first
upon the metacarpal
bones.
To bend the last
joint of the fingers.
To bend the last
joint of the thumb.
To roll the radius in-
wards.
**MUSCLES SITUATED CHIEFLY ON THE HAND.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Muscle</th>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ambricales.</strong></td>
<td>The tendons of the flexor profundus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Flexor brevis pollicis manus.</strong></td>
<td>The os trapezoides, ligament of the wrist, and the os magnum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Opponens pollicis.</strong></td>
<td>The os scaphoides and ligament of the wrist.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Abductor pollicis manus.</strong></td>
<td>The annular ligament, and os trapezium.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Abductor pollicis manus.</strong></td>
<td>The metacarpal bone of the middle finger.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Abductor indicis manus.</strong></td>
<td>The first bone of the thumb, and os trapezium.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Palmaris brevis.</strong></td>
<td>The annular ligament, and palmar aponeurosis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The tendons of the extensor digitorum communis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The os sesamoidea and second bone of the thumb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The first bone of the thumb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The root of the first bone of the thumb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The root of the first bone of the thumb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The first bone of the fore finger posteriorly.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The metacarpal bone and skin of the little finger.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To bend the first and extend the second phalanx.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To bend the second joint of the thumb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To bend the thumb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To draw the thumb from the fingers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To pull the thumb towards the fingers.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To move the forefinger towards the thumb.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>To contract the palm of the hand.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Abductor</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Name.
*Abductor minimi digitii manus.*

Arises from
The annular ligament and os pisiforme.

Inserted into
The first bone of the little finger.

Use.
To draw the little finger from the rest.

*Abductor minimi digitii.*

The os cuneiforme and carpal ligament.

The metacarpal bone of the little finger.

To move that bone towards the rest.

*Flexor parvus minimi digitii.*

The annular ligament and os cuneiforme.

The first bone of the little finger.

To draw the little finger from the rest.

*Interossei interni* and *Interossei externi.*

Between the metacarpal bones, to the sides of which they are attached.

To extend the fingers, and move them towards the thumb.

MUSCLES OF THE INFERIOR EXTREMITIES.

*Pectinealis.*

The anterior edge of the os pubis.

The upper part of the linea alba of the femur.

To bend the thigh.
To bend the thigh.

The middle and back part of the linea alba.

The upper and front part of the pubis.

The fore part and ramus of the os pubis.

The whole length of the linea alba.

The femur near the root of the great trochanter.

To extend the thigh, and affilit in its rotatory motion.

The spine of the ilium, posterior facroid, and iliac ligament, and os facrum.

The spine and superior surface of the ilium.

The great trochanter, of the os femoris.

The upper part of the linea alba.

The obturator ligament, and half of the pubis.

The lower and fore part of the ramus of the pubis.

The femur near the hip joint, and affilit in its rotatory motion.

The spine of the ilium, posterior facroid, and iliac ligament, and os facrum.

The spine and superior surface of the ilium.

The great trochanter, of the os femoris.

Gluteus maximus.

Gluteus medius.

Gluteus minimus.

Adductor longus.

Adductor brevis.

Adductor magnus.

Oblurator externus.

Oblurator internus.

Oblurator internus.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Arises from</th>
<th>Inserted into</th>
<th>Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gluteus minimus</td>
<td>The outer surface of the ilium and border of its great notch.</td>
<td>The root of the great trochanter.</td>
<td>To afflat the two former.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pyriformis</td>
<td>The anterior part of the os sacrum.</td>
<td>A cavity at the root of the great trochanter.</td>
<td>To roll the thigh outwards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gemini</td>
<td>The spine and tuberosity of the ischium.</td>
<td>The same cavity as the pyriformis.</td>
<td>To roll the thigh outwards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Quadratus femoris</td>
<td>The tuberosity of the ischium.</td>
<td>A ridge between the two trochanters.</td>
<td>To move the thigh outwards.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MUSCLES SITUATED ON THE THIGH.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Arises from</th>
<th>Inserted into</th>
<th>Use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Facialis, or Tenor vagina femoris</td>
<td>The upper spinous process of the ilium.</td>
<td>The inner side of the membranous fascia which covers the thigh.</td>
<td>To stretch the fascia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sartorius</td>
<td>The upper spinous process of the ilium.</td>
<td>The upper and inner part of the tibia.</td>
<td>To bend the leg inwards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gracilis</td>
<td>The fore part of the ischium and pubis.</td>
<td>The upper and inner part of the tibia.</td>
<td>To bend the leg.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Rectus femoris, vel Rectus cruris.

Vasius externus. The root of the great trochanter, and linea aspera.

Vasius internus. The trochanter minor, & the linea aspera.

Cruralis, or Crureus. The anterior part of the lesser trochanter.

Semi-tendinosus. The tuberosity of the ischium.

Semi-membranosus. The tuberosity of the ischium.

Biceps flexor cruris. The tuberosity of the ischium.

To extend the leg.

The upper and fore part of the patella.

The upper and lateral part of the patella.

The upper and inner part of the patella.

The upper part of the patella.

The upper and inner part of the tibia.

The back part of the head of the tibia.

The upper and back part of the tibia, forming the outer hamstring.

Popliteus.
Name
Popliteus.

**Arises from**
The external condyle of the thigh bone.

**Inserted into**
The upper and inner part of the tibia.

**Use.**
To assist in bending the leg.

---

**MUSCLES SITUATED ON THE LEG.**

_Gastrocnemius externus, or Gemellus._
The internal and external condyle of the femur.
The head of the fibula, and back part of the head of the tibia.
The outer condyle of the os femoris and capsular ligament.

_Gastrocnemius internus, or Soleus._

_Plantaris._

_Tibialis anterior._

_Tibialis posterior._
Peroneus longus. The head of the tibia, and upper and outer part of the fibula.

Peroneus brevis. The outer and fore part of the fibula.

Extensor longus digitorum pedis. The upper part of the tibia, interosseous ligament, and inner edge of the fibula.

Extensor proprius pollicis pedis. The upper and fore part of the tibia.

Flexor longus digitorum pedis; profundus, perforans. The upper and inner part of the tibia.

The metatarsal bone of the great toe.

The metatarsal bone of the little toe.

The first joint of the smaller toes by four tendons.

The convex surface of the bones of the great toe.

The last bones of all the toes, except the great toe, by four tendons.

To move the foot outwards.

To affist the peroneus longus.

To extend the toes, and separate them from one another.

To extend the great toe.

To bend the last joint of the toes.

† The tendons of this muscle pass through the perforations in those of the flexor digitorum brevis. There is, about the middle of the foot, a fleshy mass, which unites with this muscle, called after Jacobus Sylvius, who first described it.
Name.                  Arises from                     Inserted into                  Use.
**Flexor longus pollicis pedis.**                  A little below the head of the fibula.                  The last bone of the great toe.                  To bend the great toe.

**Muscles chiefly situated on the foot.**

**Extensor brevis digitorum pedis.**                  The upper and anterior part of the os calcis.                  The first bone of the great and other toes, except the little.                  To extend the toes.

**Flexor brevis digitorum pedis, perforatus sublimis.**                  The lower part of the os calcis.                  The second phalanx of each of the small toes, by four tendons, which are perforated by those of the flex. long. dig. ped.                  To bend the second joint of the toes.

**Lumbricales pedis.**                  The tendons of the flexor longus digitorum pedis.                  The tendinous expansion at the upper part of the toes.                  To draw the toes inwards.

**Flexor brevis pollicis pedis.**                  The fore part of the os calcis, and external unciform bone.                  The first joint of the great toe, by two tendons.                  To bend the first joint of the great toe.
Abductor pollicis pedis. The inner and lower part of the os calcis.

Adductor pollicis pedis. The ligament extended from the os calcis to the os cuboides.

Abductor minimi digiti pedis. The tuber of the os calcis, and metatarsal bone of the little toe.

Flexor brevis minimi digiti pedis. The root of the metatarsal bone of the little toe.

Transversales pedis. The ligament connecting the bones of the tarsus.

Interossei pedis interni. Between the metatarsal bones.

Interossei pedis externi. To move the great toe from the reft.

To draw the great toe nearer to the reft, and to bend it.

To draw the little toe outwards.

To bend the little toe.

To contract the foot.

To draw the smaller toes towards the great toe, and afflift in extending the toes.
PHYSIOLOGY AND PHENOMENA OF MUSCULAR MOTION.

Muscular motions are of three kinds; namely, voluntary, involuntary, and mixed. The voluntary motions of muscles are such as proceed from an immediate exertion of the active powers of the will: thus the mind directs the arm to be raised or depressed, the knee to be bent, the tongue to move, &c. The involuntary motions of muscles are those which are performed by organs, seemingly of their own accord, without any attention of the mind or consciousness of its active power; as the contraction and dilatation of the heart, arteries, veins, absorbents, stomach, intestines, &c. The mixed motions are those which are in part under the control of the will, but which ordinarily act without our being conscious of their acting; as is perceived in the muscles of respiration, the intercostals, the abdominal muscles, and the diaphragm.

When a muscle acts, it becomes shorter and thicker; both its origin and insertion are drawn towards its middle. The sphincter muscles are always in action; and so likewise are antagonist muscles, even when they seem at rest. When two antagonist muscles move with equal force, the part which they are designed to move remains at rest; but if one of the antagonist muscles remains at rest, while the
the other acts, the part is moved towards the centre of motion.

All the muscles of living animals are constantly endeavouring to shorten themselves.

When a muscle is divided, it contracts. If a muscle be stretched to a certain extent, it contracts, and endeavours to acquire its former dimensions, as soon as the stretching cause is removed: this takes place in the dead body; in muscles cut out of the body, and also in parts not muscular, and is called by the immortal Haller \textit{vis mortua}, and by some \textit{vis elastica}. It is greater in living than in dead bodies, and is called the \textit{tone} of the muscles.

When a muscle is wounded, touched, or otherwise irritated, it contracts independent of the will; this power is called \textit{irritability}, and by Haller \textit{vis insita}; it is a property peculiar to and inherent in the muscles. The parts of our body which possess this property are called irritable, as the heart, arteries, muscles, &c. to distinguish them from those parts which have no muscular fibres. With regard to the degree of this property peculiar to various parts, the heart is the most irritable, then the stomach and intestines; the diaphragm, the arteries, veins, absorbents, and at length the various muscles follow; but the degree of irritability depends upon the age, sex, temperament, mode of living, climate, state of health, idiosyncrasy, and likewise upon the nature of the stimulus.

When
When a muscle is stimulated, either through the medium of the will or any foreign body, it contracts, and its contraction is greater or less in proportion as the stimulus applied is greater or less. The contraction of muscles is different according to the purpose to be served by their contraction: thus, the heart contracts with a jerk; the urinary bladder, slowly and uniformly; puncture a muscle, and its fibres vibrate; and the abdominal muscles act slowly in expelling the contents of the rectum. Relaxation generally succeeds the contraction of muscles, and alternates with it.

The use of this property is very considerable; for upon it depends all muscular motion, and the function of every viscus, except that of the nerves.

**BURSALOGY,**

**OR**

**DOCTRINE OF THE BURSÆ MUCOSÆ.**

*Bursæ mucosæ* are mucous bags, composed of a proper membrane, containing a kind of mucous fat, formed by the exhaling arteries of their internal surface. They are of different sizes and firmness, and are connected here and there by cellular membrane, with the capsular ligaments of cavities, tendons, bones, or ligaments. Their *internal surface*
surface is highly vascular, smooth, and shining.

**Situation.** Various. **Division,** into vaginal and vesicular. **Use.** To lubricate the muscles and tendons, which are very frequently in motion.

**BURSÆ MUCOSÆ OF THE HEAD.**

1. *A bursa of the superior oblique muscle* of the eye situated behind its trochlea in the orbit. 2. *The bursa of the digastricus,* situated in the internal surface of its tendon. 3. *A bursa of the circumflexus,* or tensor palati, situated between the hooklike process of the sphenoid bone and the tendon of that muscle. 4. *A bursa of the sterno hyoideus muscle,* situated between the os hyoideus and larynx.

**BURSÆ MUCOSÆ, SITUATED ABOUT THE SHOULDER JOINT.**

1. *The external acromial,* situated under the acromion, between the coracoid process, deltoid muscle, and capsular ligament. 2. *The internal acromial,* situated above the tendon of the infra-spinatus and teres major: it often communicates with the former. 3. *The coracoid bursa,* situated near the root of the coracoid process: it is sometimes double, and sometimes triple. 4. *The clavicular bursa,* found where the clavicle touches the coracoid process. 5. *The subclavian bursa,* between the tendon of the subclavicularis muscle and the first rib. 6. *The coraco-brachial,* placed between the common origin of this muscle and the
the biceps and the capsular ligament. 7. The *bursa of the pectoralis major*, situated under the head of the humerus, between the internal surface of the tendon of that muscle and another bursa placed on the long head of the biceps. 8. *An external bursa of the teres major*, under the head of the os humeri, between it and the tendon of the teres major. 9. *An internal bursa of the teres major*, found within the muscle where the fibres of its tendon diverge. 10. *A bursa of the latissimus dorsi*, between the tendon of this muscle and the os humeri. 11. *The humero-bicipital bursa*, in the vagina of the tendon of the biceps. There are other bursæ mucosæ about the humerus, but their situation is uncertain.

**Bursæ Mucosæ, Situated Near the Elbow Joint.**

1. *The radio-bicipital*, situated between the tendon of the biceps, brachialis, and anterior tubercle of the radius. 2. *The cubito-radial*, between the tendon of the biceps, supinator brevis, and the ligament common to the radius and ulna. 3. *The anconeal bursa*, between the olecranon and tendon of the anconaeus muscle. 4. *The capitulo-radial bursa*, between the tendon common to the extensor carpi radialis brevis, and extensor communis digitorum and round head of the radius. There are other bursæ, but as their situation varies, they are omitted.

**Bursæ**
BURSAE OF THE INFERIOR PART OF THE FORE-ARM AND HAND.

On the Inside of the Wrist and Hand.

1. A very large bursa, for the tendon of the flexor pollicis longus. 2. Four short bursae on the fore part of the tendons of the flexor sublimis. 3. A large bursa behind the tendon of the flexor pollicis longus, between it and the fore part of the radius, capsular ligament of the wrist, and os trapezium. 4. A large bursa behind the tendons of the flexor digitorum profundus and on the fore part of the end of the radius, and fore part of the capsular ligament of the wrist. In some subjects it communicates with the former. 5. An oblong bursa, between the tendon of the flexor carpi radialis and os trapezium. 6. A very small bursa between the tendon of the flexor carpi ulnaris and os pisiforme.

On the back Part of the Wrist and Hand.

7. A bursa between the tendon of the abductor pollicis longus and the radius. 8. A large bursa between the two extensores carpi radiales. 9. Another below it, common to the extensores carpi radiales. 10. A bursa, at the insertion of the tendon of the extensor carpi radialis. 11. An oblong bursa, for the tendon of the extensor pollicis longus, and which communicates
municates with 9. 12. A bursa for the tendon of the extensor pollicis longus, between it and the metacarpal bone of the thumb. 13. A bursa between the tendons of the extensor of the fore, middle, and ring fingers. 14. A bursa for the extensors of the little finger. 15. A bursa between the tendon of the extensor carpi ulnaris and ligament of the wrist. There are also bursæ mucosæ between the musculi lumbricales and interossei.

**Bursæ Situated near the Hip Joint.**

On the fore Part of the Joint.

1. The ileo-puberal, situated between the iliacus internus, psoas magnus, and the capsular ligament of the head of the femur. 2. The pectineal, between the tendon of the pectineus and the thigh-bone. 3. A small bursa of the gluteus medius muscle, situated between it and the great trochanter, before the insertion of the pyriformis. 4. A bursa of the gluteus minimus muscle between its tendon and the great trochanter. 5. The gluteo-fascial, between the gluteus maximus and vastus externus.

On the posterior Part of the Hip Joint.

6. The tubero-ischiatic bursa, situated between the obturator internus muscle, the posterior spine of the ischium, and its tuberosity. 7. The obturator bursa, which is oblong, and found between

**Bursae Mucosae, Situated Near the Knee Joint.**

1. *The supra-genual*, which adheres to the tendons of the vastus and cruralis and the fore part of the thigh bone. 2. *The infragenual bursa*, situated under the ligament of the patella, and often communicates with the above. 3. *The anterior genual*, placed between the tendon of the vastorius gracilis and femitendinosus and internal and lateral ligament of the knee. 4. *The posterior genual*, which is sometimes double, and is situated between the tendons of the semi-membranosus, the internal head of the gastrocnemius, the capsular ligament, and internal condyle. 5. *The popliteal*, conspicuous between the tendon of that muscle, the external condyle of the femur, the femilunar cartilage, and external
nal condyle of the tibia. 6. The bursa of the biceps cruris, between the external part of the tendon, the biceps cruris, and the external lateral ligament of the knee.

**Bursæ Mucosæ, Situated in the Foot.**

**On the Back, Side, and Hind Part of the Foot.**

1. *A bursa of the tibialis anticus*, between its tendon, the lower part of the tibia, and capsular ligament of the ankle. 2. *A bursa* between the tendon of the extensor pollicis pedis longus, the tibia and capsular ligament of the ankle. 3. *A bursa of the extensor digitorum communis*, between its tendons, the tibia and ligament of the ankle. 4. *A large bursa*, common to the tendons of the peronei muscles. 5. *A bursa of the peroneus brevis*, proper to its tendon. 6. *The calcaneal bursa*, between the tendo Achillis and os calcis.

**In the Sole of the Foot.**

1. *A bursa for the tendon of the peroneus longus*. 2. *A bursa* common to the tendon of the flexor pollicis pedis longus, and the tendon of the flexor digitorum pedis communis longus profundus. 3. *A bursa of the tibialis posticus*, between its tendon, the tibia, and astragalus. 4. *Five bursæ for the flexor tendons*, which begin a little above the first joint of each toe, and extend to the root of the third phalanx or insertion of the tendons.

**Angiology,**
ANGIOLOGY,

or

DOCTRINE OF THE VESSELS.

Vessels are long, membranous canals, which carry blood, lymph, or chyle. Division, into arteries, veins and absorbents. Situation. Except the epidermis, membrana arachnoidea, and nails, every part of the body has vessels, which injections demonstrate.

OF ARTERIES.

Arteries are elastic membranous canals, which pulsate: they always become narrower as they proceed from the heart towards the extremities. Origin, from the ventricles of the heart; namely, the pulmonary artery from the right, and the aorta from the left, ventricle: so that there are only two arteries, of which the rest are branches. Termination, in veins, exhaling vessels, or they anastomose with one another. Composed of three membranes, called coats; an external one, a middle coat, which is muscular, and an inner one, which is smooth. Use, to convey blood from the heart to the different parts of the body, for nutrition; preservation of life; generation of heat; and the secretion of different fluids.
OF THE AORTA.

The aorta arises from the left ventricle of the heart, forms an arch towards the dorsal vertebrae, then descends through the opening of the diaphragm into the abdomen, in which it proceeds by the left side of the spine to the last vertebra of the loins, where it divides into the two iliac arteries. In this course it gives off, just above its origin, two coronary arteries to the heart, and then forms an arch.

The ARCH OF THE AORTA, gives off three branches, which supply the head, neck, and arms, with blood; these are,

I. Arteria innominata, which divides into the right carotid and right subclavian arteries.

II. The left carotid.

III. The left subclavian.

The carotid arteries, having emerged from the chest, run up along the neck one on each side of the trachea, to the angle of the lower jaw, where they divide into external and internal.

The external carotid gives off eight branches to the neck and face.

1. Arteria Thyroidea, which is very tortuous, supplies the thyroid gland, and gives off branches to several adjacent muscles.

2. A Lingualis, which lies flat upon the side of the tongue, and gives off the ramus hyoideus, dorsalis linguae, sublingualis, and ranina.

3. A
3. A. Labialis, called also the external maxillary, the angular, and facial artery: it gives off the palatina inferior, the submentalis, and the coronary of the lips.

4. A. Pharyngea inferior, which sends a number of small twigs about the fauces and basis of the cranium.

5. A. Occipitalis, from which the posterior temporal arises.

6. A. Posterior auris, which furnishes the parts about the cartilages of the ear with blood, and transmits the artery tympani and stylo-mastoidea.

7. A. Maxillaris interna, which is extremely tortuous, and gives off—the spinous artery to the dura mater—the lower maxillary artery, which is included in the lower jaw, and supplies the teeth and face—the pterygoid arteries, which nourish the pterygoid muscles—two deep temporal arteries, which lie wider than the temporal muscle. The internal maxillary then gives off a branch, which almost immediately divides into the alveolar and infra-orbital; then an artery to the palate, the superior palatine; the upper pharyngeal, which plays about the sphænoid sinus; and, lastly, the nasal artery, which is transmitted through the sphæno-palatine foramen to the cavity of the nostrils.

8. A. Temporalis, which perforates the parotid gland, and sends off the transversalis faciei, which inosculates with the arteries of the face:
face; and several branches which go to the ear, forehead, and about the temples.

The internal carotid leaves the external at the angle of the jaw, and proceeds by the par vagum and intercostal nerve to the carotid canal in the petrous portion of the temporal bone, where it is shaped like the letter \( f \), and enters the cranium at the side of the sella turcica, having given off two very small twigs to the pituitary gland, and 3d, 4th, and 5th pair of nerves; and when it has reached the anterior clinoid process, it sends off—

1. *Arteria Ophthalmica*, which is distributed on the eye.

2. *A. Anterior cerebri*, which proceeds before the sella turcica, unites with its fellow, and forms the circle of Willis, from which a branch proceeds to the third ventricle, septum lucidum and the *arteria corporis callosi*.

3. *A. Media cerebri*, which runs between the anterior and middle lobes of the brain, gives off the *artery of the choroid plexus*, and is lost on the middle lobe of the brain.

4. *A. Communicans*, which proceeds backwards, and soon inosculates with the vertebral.

The subclavian artery arises on the right side from the arteria innominata, and on the left from the arch of the aorta. Each subclavian gives off five branches.

1. The *internal mammary*, from which arise the *A. thymica*, *A. comes phrenici*, the *pericardiac*, and the *phrenico-pericardiac*.

2. The
2. The inferior thyroid, from which arise the ramus thyroideus, the tracheal arteries, the ascending thyroid, and the transversalis humeri.

3. A. Vertebralis, which proceeds into the vertebral foramina, to ascend into the cavity of the cranium, where it unites upon the cuneiform process of the occipital bone with its fellow of the other side, and forms the basilar artery, which immediately gives off the posterior artery of the cerebellum; it then proceeds upon the tuberculum annulare, to give off four branches, two to the right, and two to the left, which constitute the A. anterior cerebelli, which branch to the cura cerebelli, the cerebellum, vermis, cura cerebri, corpora quadrigemina, pineal gland, and fourth ventricle; and the A. posterior cerebri, which is joined by the communicans, and supply the thalmi nervorum opticorum, the centrum geminum, infundibulum, and crura fornicis, and the posterior lobes of the brain, inosculating with several arteries.

4. A. Cervicalis profunda.

5. A. Cervicalis superficialis, both of which are distributed about the muscles of the neck.

6. A. Intercostalis superior, which lies between the two upper ribs.

7. A. Supra-scapularis, which sometimes arises from the A. thyroidea, when it is called the transversalis humeri.
As soon as the subclavian has arrived in the axilla, it is called the **Axillary Artery**, which runs into the arm, where it is termed the **Brachial**.

The **Axillary Artery** gives off,

1. The four mammary arteries, called thoracica superior; thoracica longier; thoracica humeriana, and thoracica alaris or axillaris, which supply blood to the muscles about the breast.

2. The **sub-scapularis**, which supplies the lower surface of the scapula.

3. The **circumflexa posterior**.

4. **Circumflexa anterior**, which ramify about the joint.

The **Brachial or Humeral** artery gives off,

1. Many lateral vessels.

2. A. **Profunda humeri superior**.

3. A. **Profunda humeri inferior**.

4. **Ramus anastomoticus magnus**, which anastomoses round the elbow joint.

The brachial then becomes the ulnar, and gives off the **Radial**.

The **Ulnar or Cubital Artery** sends off,

1. The **recurrent branches**, which anastomose with the ramus anastomoticus magnus.

2. A. **Interossea communis**. It then sends small branches to the adjacent muscles, as it proceeds down to the wrist; just before it arrives
rives here, it gives off \( A. \text{dorsalis ulnaris} \), which goes round to the back of the little fin-
sier. At the wrist it gives off \( A. \text{palmaris profunda} \); then forms a great arterial arch, call-
ed the superficial palmer arch, which supplies branches to the fingers.

The radial gives off the radial recurrent, proceeds to the wrist, where the pulse is felt, and gives off the superficialis volae, and then divides into the \( A. \text{dorsalis pollicis}, A. \text{radialis indicis}, A. \text{magna pollicis}, \) and \( A. \text{palmaris profunda} \).

The descending aorta gives off in the breast,

1. The bronchial, which nourish the lungs.
2. The æosophageal, which go to the æosophagus.
3. The intercostals, between the ribs.
4. The inferior diaphragmatic.

Within the abdomen, it gives off eight branches.

1. The coeliac, which divides into three branches.

1. Arteria Hepatica, which, gives off,
\( a. \ \text{A. Duodeno-gastrica}, \) which sends off the right gastro-epiploic and the pancreatico-duodenalis. The latter transmits the pilorica inferior or and the transverse pancreatic.
\( b. \ \text{A. pilorica superior hepatica} \).
The hepatic artery then ramifications through the liver.

2. \( A. \text{Coronaria ventriculi}, \) or \( \text{Gastrica}, \) which
which gives off the superior coronary and superior piloric arteries.

3. A. Splenica, from which arise the pancreatica magna and pancreaticae parvae, the posterior gastric arteries, the left gastro-epiploic artery, and the vasa brevia.

2. The superior mesenteric, or mesenteric, of which the colica media, colica dextra, and the ileo-colica are branches.

3. The renal arteries, or emulgents, which are short, and divide into three or four branches in the pelvis of the kidney.

4. The spermatic arteries, which are very small and long, and proceed with the spermatic cord to the testicles.

5. The inferior mesenteric, from which arises the left colic artery and the internal hemorrhoidal.

6. The lumbar arteries, which nourish the muscles and vertebrae of the loins.

7. The middle sacral artery, which is distributed about the sacrum.

The aorta then bifurcates, and becomes the iliac arteries.

The iliacs soon divide into internal and external.

Each internal iliac or hypogastric artery gives off five branches:

1. The lateral sacral arteries, three or four in number.

2. The gluteal, which ramify upon the back of the haunch bone, and supply the gluteal muscles.

3. The ischiatic, which turns downwards along
along the hip, and gives off the coccygeal artery.

4. *Arteria pudica communis*, which is sometimes a branch of the sciatic artery; it proceeds out of the pelvis, through the sciatic notch, returns into the pelvis, and runs towards the symphysis of the pubis. In this course it gives off branches to the vesiculae seminales and prostrate gland; and the lower or external haemorrhoidal artery to the anus, and then forms the *A. perinei*, the *A. penis*, which proceed one on each side; and a branch which plunges deep into the substance of the penis.

5. *The obturatory*, which passes through the oval foramen, and is distributed on the thick muscles in the centre of the thigh.

Each external iliac gives off,

1. *The epigastric*, which is reflected from Poupart's ligament upwards, along the abdomen.

2. *A. Circumflexa iliaca*, which runs backwards along the crista ili.

The external iliac then passes under Poupart's ligament, becomes the femoral or crural artery, and is continued along the thigh into the popliteal. In this course it gives off near the groin,

1. *The profunda femoris*, which gives off the *A. perforans prima*; the *A. perforans secunda magna*; the *A. perforans teritia*; the *A. perforans quarta*, which nourish the muscles of the thigh. The femoral artery then makes a spiral turn round the os femoris, and sends off
small branches of no importance to adjacent muscles. About two hands breadth from the knee it gives out,

2. The Ramus anastomoticus magnus, which ramifies about the knee joint.

The femoral artery having reached the ham is called the popliteal, which gives off several small branches about the joint, and divides below the ham into the tibialis antica and tibialis postica.

The TIBIALIS ANTICA soon perforates the interosseous ligament, and passes along the tibia over the bones of the tarsus, and then inosculates with the back arteries. In this course it gives off,

1. The recurrent, which inosculates with the articular branches of the popliteal: it then sends off small branches to neighbouring muscles, as it passes down the leg.

2. A. Malleolaris interna, about the inner ankle.

3. A. Malleolaris externa, about the outer ankle.

4. A. Tarsea, which lies upon the bones of the tarsus.

5. A. Metatarsea, to the tendons of the peronei muscles.

6. Dorfas externa hallucis, which runs along the metatarsal bone of the great toe.

The TIBIALIS POSTICA passes along the back part of the tibia, goes round the inner ankle, and divides at the heel into the two plantar arteries. In this course it sends off,
1. *A. Nutritia tibia*, which gives branches to the popliteus, soleus and tibialis anticus muscles, before it enters the bone.

2. Many small branches, as it passes downwards.

3. *A. Plantaris interna*, which runs along the inner edge of the sole of the foot, and sends off four branches about the foot.

4. *A. Plantaris interna*, which forms an arch and inosculates with the anterior tibial artery, and gives off the *digital branches* to the toes.

**PULMONARY ARTERY.**

The pulmonary artery arises from the right ventricle of the heart, and conveys the blood into the lungs, that is returned to the heart by the veins; not for their nutrition, but to receive from the air in the lungs a certain principle, necessary for the continuance of life, and which the arterial blood distributes to every part of the body. It soon divides into a right and left, the right going to the right lung and the left to the left lung, where they divide into innumerable ramifications, and form a beautiful *net-work*, or *plexus of vessels*, upon the air vesicles, and then terminate in the pulmonary veins.

**THE ACTION OF THE ARTERIES.**

The arteries, by the impulse of the blood from the ventricles of the heart, are dilated and
and irritated, and by means of their muscular coat contract upon the blood, and thus propel it to the glands, muscles, bones, membranes, and every part of the body for their nutrition and the various secretions, and then into the veins. This dilatation and contraction is called the pulse, which is perceptible in the trunks and branches of the arteries, but not in the capillary vessels, except when inflammation is going on.

OF VEINS.

Veins are membranous canals which do not pulsate: they gradually become larger as they advance towards the heart, in which they terminate, and bring back the blood from the arteries. Origin. From the extremities of the arteries by anastomosis. Termination of all the veins is into the auricles of the heart. Division, into trunks, branches, ramuli; &c. Situation. They run by the sides of arteries, but more superficially. Composed like arteries of three membranes, but which are semi-transparent and more delicate. Valves are thin semi-lunar membranous folds, which prevent the return of the blood in the vein.

The blood is returned from every part of the body into the right auricle:—the vena cava superior receives it from the head, neck, thorax, and superior extremities:—the vena cava inferior from the abdomen and inferior extremities;
extremities;—and the coronary vein receives it from the coronary arteries of the heart.

**THE VENA CAVA SUPERIOR.**

This vein terminates in the superior part of the right auricle, into which it evacuates the blood, from

The right and left subclavian veins and the vena azygos.

The right and left subclavian veins receive the blood from the head and upper extremities, in the following manner.

The veins of the fingers, called *digitals*, receive their blood from the digital arteries, and empty it into,

1. The *cephalic of the thumb*, which runs on the back of the hand along the thumb, and evacuates itself into the external radial.

2. The *falvatella*, which runs along the little finger, unites with the former, and empties its blood into the internal and external cubital veins. At the bend of the fore-arm are three veins, called the great cephalic, the basilic, and the median.

The great cephalic runs along the superior part of the fore-arm, and receives the blood from the external radial.

The basilic ascends on the under side, and receives the blood from the external and internal cubital veins, and some branches which accompany the brachial artery, called *vena satellitum*.
The median is situated in the middle of the fore-arm, and arises from the union of several branches. These three veins all unite above the bend of the arm, and form

the brachial vein, which receives all their blood, and is continued into the axilla, where it is called

the axillary vein. This receives also the blood from the scapula, and superior and inferior parts of the chest, by the superior and inferior thoracic vein, the vena muscularis, and the scapularis.

The axillary vein then passes under the clavicle, where it is called the subclavian, which unites with the external and internal jugular veins, and the vertebral vein which brings the blood from the vertebral sinuses; it receives also the blood from the mediastinal, pericardiac, diaphragmatic, thymic, internal mammary and laryngeal veins, and then unites with its fellow, to form the vena cava superior, or, as it is sometimes called, vena cava descendens.

The blood from the external and internal parts of the head and face is returned in the following manner into the external and internal jugulars, which terminate in the subclavians.

The frontal, angular, temporal, auricular, sublingual, and occipital veins receive the blood from the parts after which they are named; these all converge to each side of the neck, and form a trunk, called the external jugular vein.
The blood from the brain, cerebellum, medulla oblongata, and membranes of these parts, is received into the lateral sinuses, or veins of the dura mater, one of which empties its blood through the foramen lacerum in basi cranii into the internal jugular, which descends in the neck by the carotid arteries, receives the blood from the thyroideal and internal maxillary veins, and empties itself into the subclavians within the thorax.

The vena azygos receives the blood from the bronchial, superior asophageal, vertebral and intercostal veins, and empties it into the superior cava.

Vena Cava Inferior.

The vena cava inferior is the trunk of all the abdominal veins and those of the lower extremities, from which parts the blood is returned in the following manner. The veins of the toes, called the digital veins, receive the blood from the digital arteries, and form on the back of the foot three branches, one on the great toe called the cephalic, another which runs along the little toe, called the vena saphe- na, and one on the back of the foot, vena dor-salis pedis; and on the sole of the foot they evacuate themselves into the plantar veins.

The three veins on the upper part of the foot coming together above the ankle, form the anterior tibial; and the plantar veins with a branch from the calf of the leg, called the sural vein, form the posterior tibial: a branch also
also ascends in the direction of the fibula, called the peroneal vein. These three branches unite before the ham, into one branch, the sub-popliteal vein, which ascends through the ham, carrying all the blood from the foot: it then proceeds upon the anterior part of the thigh, where it is termed the crural or femoral vein, receives several muscular branches, and passes under Poupart's ligament into the cavity of the pelvis, where it is called the external iliac.

The arteries which are distributed about the pelvis evacuate their blood into the external hemorrhoidal veins, the hypogastric veins, the internal pudendal, the vena magna ipsius penis, and obturatory veins, all of which unite in the pelvis, and form the internal iliac vein.

The external iliac vein receives the blood from the external pudendal veins, and then unites with the internal iliac at the last vertebra of the loins, and form the vena cava inferior, or ascendens, which ascends on the right side of the spine, receiving the blood from the sacral lumbar, right spermatic veins, and the vena cava hepatica; and having arrived at the diaphragm, it passes through the right foramen, and enters the right auricle of the heart, into which it evacuates all the blood from the abdominal viscera and lower extremities.
VENA CAVA HEPATICA.

This vein ramifies in the substance of the liver, and brings the blood into the vena cava inferior from the branches of the VENA PORTÆ, a great vein which carries the blood from the abdominal viscera into the substance of the liver. The trunk of this vein, about the fissure of the liver in which it is situated, is divided into the hepatic and abdominal portions. The abdominal portion is composed of splenic, mesenteric and internal haemorrhoidal veins. These three venous branches carry all the blood from the stomach, spleen, pancreas, omentum, mesentery, gall-bladder, and the small and large intestines, into the sinus of the vena portæ. The hepatic portion of the vena portæ enters the substance of the liver, divides into innumerable ramifications, which secrete the bile, and the superfluous blood passes into corresponding branches of the vena cava hepatica.

THE ACTION OF THE VEINS.

Veins do not pulsate; the blood which they receive from the arteries flows through them very slowly, and is conveyed to the right auricle of the heart, by the contractility of their coats, the pressure of the blood from the arteries, called the vis a tergo, the contraction of the
the muscles, and respiration; and it is prevented from going backwards in the vein by the valves, of which there are a great number.

OF THE ABSORBENTS.

Absorbents are very thin and pellucid vessels, which carry the lymph from every part of the body; substances applied to the surface of the body, and the chyle from the intestines; into the thoracic duct. Division, into lacteals and lymphatics. They are called lacteals in the intestines and mesentery, and lymphatics in every other part. Figure, branching, becoming broader as they proceed towards their termination. Valves, numerous, giving them a knotted appearance. Situation. It is supposed that they exist in every part of the body, although they have not been as yet detected in some, as the brain, &c. Origin. The cellular membrane, the viscera, the excretory ducts of the viscera, the external surface, and every part of the body. Termination, in the thoracic duct, or subclavian veins. Lymphatic or conglobate glands are situated everywhere in the course of the lymphatics. Substance. They consist of tender, pellucid, strong tunics. The use of the absorbents is to carry back the lymph from different parts; to convey the chyle from the intestines to the thoracic duct, where they become mixed and diluted; and to absorb substances from
from surfaces and parts on which they originate.

**ABSORBENTS OF THE HEAD AND NECK.**

Absorbents are found on the scalp and about the viscera of the neck, which unite into a considerable branch that accompanies the jugular vein. Absorbents have not been detected in the human brain; yet there can be no doubt of there being such vessels: it is probable that they pass out of the cranium through the canalis caroticus and foramen lacerum in basi cranii, on each side, and join the above jugular branch, which passes through some glands as it proceeds into the chest to the angle of the subclavian and jugular vein.

**ABSORBENTS OF THE UPPER EXTREMITIES.**

The absorbents of the upper extremities are divided into superficial and deep-seated. The superficial absorbents ascend under the skin in every direction to the wrist, from whence a branch proceeds upon the posterior surface of the fore-arm to the head of the radius, over the internal condyle of the humerus, up to the axilla, receiving several branches as it proceeds. Another branch proceeds from the wrist along the interior part of the fore-arm, and forms a net-work with a branch coming over the ulna from the posterior part, and ascends on the inside of the humerus to the glands of the axilla.

The deep-seated absorbents accompany the larger blood-vessels, and pass through two glands.
glands about the middle of the humerus, and ascend to the glands of the axilla: The superficial and deep-seated absorbents having passed through the axillary glands, form two trunks, which unite into one, to be inserted with the jugular absorbents into the thoracic duct, at the angle formed by the union of the subclavian with the jugular vein.

**ABSORBENTS OF THE INFERIOR EXTREMITIES.**

These are also superficial and deep-seated. The superficial ones lie between the skin and muscles. Those of the toes and foot form a branch which ascends upon the back of the foot over the tendon of the cruræus anticus, forms with other branches a plexus above the ankles, then proceeds along the tibia over the knee, sometimes passes through a gland, and proceeds up the inside of the thigh to the subinguinal glands.

The deep-seated absorbents follow the course of the arteries, and accompany the femoral artery, in which course they pass through some glands in the leg and above the knee, and then proceed to some deep-seated subinguinal glands.

The absorbents from about the external parts of the pubis, as the penis, perineum, and from the external parts of the pelvis, in general proceed to the inguinal glands. The subinguinal and inguinal glands send forth several branches, which pass through the abdominal ring into the cavity of the abdomen.
ABSORBENTS OF THE ABDOMINAL AND THORACIC VISCERA.

The absorbents of the lower extremities accompany the external iliac artery, where they are joined by many branches from the uterus, urinary bladder, spermatic chord, and some branches accompanying the internal iliac artery: they then ascend to the sacrum, where they form a plexus, which proceeds over the psoas muscles, and meeting with the lacteals of the mesentery form the thoracic duct, or trunk of the absorbents, which is of a serpentine form, about the size of a crow-quill, and runs up the dorsal vertebrae, through the posterior opening of the diaphragm, between the aorta and vena azygos, to the angle formed by the union of the subclavian and jugular veins. In this course it receives

The absorbents of the kidneys, which are superficial and deep-seated, and unite as they proceed towards the thoracic duct.

The absorbents of the spleen, which are upon its peritoneal coat, and unite with those of the pancreas.

A branch from a plexus of vessels passing above and below the duodenum, and formed by the absorbents of the stomach, which come from the lesser and greater curvature, and are united about the pylorus with those of the pancreas and liver, which converge from the external surface and internal parts towards the porta.
portae of the liver, and also by several branches from the gall-bladder.

PHYSIOLOGY OF ABSORPTION.

Absorption is the taking up of substances which are applied to the mouths of absorbing vessels; thus the chyle is absorbed from the intestinal tube by the lacteals, the vapour of circumscribed cavities, and of the cells of the cellular membrane by the lymphatics of those parts; and thus mercury and other substances are taken into the system, when rubbed on the skin.

The principle by which this absorption takes place is a power inherent in the mouths of absorbing vessels, a vis insita, dependent on the high degree of irritability of their internal membrane by which the vessels contract and propel the fluid forwards. Hence the use of this function appears to be of the utmost importance, viz. to supply the blood with chyle; to remove the superfluous vapours of circumscribed cavities, otherwise dropsies, as hydrocephalus, hydrothorax, hydrocardis, ascites, hydrocele, &c. would constantly be taking place; to remove the superfluous vapour from the cells of the cellular membrane diffused throughout every part of the body, that anasarca may not take place; to remove the hard and soft parts of the body; and to convey
convey into the system medicines which are applied to the surface of the body.

SANGUIFICATION.

Sanguification appears to be nothing more than the mixing, by the action of the blood-vessels, of the chyle with the blood; for as it passes from the subclavian vein, it changes its colour, and when it has reached the heart, cannot be distinguished from the mass of circulating blood.

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NEUROLOGY;

OR

DOCTRINE OF THE NERVES.

Nerves are long whitish cords, composed of bundles or fasciculi of fibres, which serve for sensation. Origin. The cerebrum, cerebellum, medulla oblongata, and medulla spinalis. Termination. The organs of sense; viscera; vessels; muscles; bones, &c. Figure, branched. Divided into trunks, branches, ramuli, capillary fibres, papillae, nervous plexuses, and ganglions, or knots. Substance, pulpy. Division, into cerebral and spinal. Number, thirty-nine pair; nine pair of cerebral nerves, and thirty pair of spinal. The nine pair of cerebral nerves are,

1. The
1. The olfactory. 2. The optic. 3. Oculorum motorii. 4. The pathetic, or trochleatores. 5. The trigemini, or divisi. 6. The abducent. 7. The auditory and facial. 8. The par vagum, or great sympathetic nerves. 9. The lingual pair. The thirty pair of spinal nerves are divided into eight pair of cervical, twelve pair of dorsal, five pair of lumbar, and five pair of sacral nerves. Use, for sensation in sensible parts, for the five external senses, as touch, sight, hearing, smelling, and taste; and for the motion of muscles.

OF THE NERVES OF THE BRAIN.

The first pair, or Olfactory nerves, arise from the corpora straita, pass forwards over the sphenoid and frontal bones, one to each side of the crista galli, where they send off a number of branches, which go through the eribriform foramina of the ethmoid bone, to be distributed on the pituitary membrane of the nose. Use, for smelling.

The second pair, of Optic nerves, arise from the thalmi nervorum opticorum, decussate each other, then pass through the foramina optica, and perforate the bulb of the eye, and in it form the retina, which is the organ of vision.

The third pair, of Oculorum motorii, arise
rise from the crura cerebri, near the pons Va-
rolii, pass forward towards the top of the pes-
trous portion of the temporal bone, where
they perforate the dura mater, and proceed to
the orbital fissure, to be inserted into the
muscles of the bulb of the eye, which they
move.

The fourth pair, or The Pathetic nerves,
arise from the crura of the cerebellum laterally,
pass forward, and pierce the dura mater below the third pair, and proceed with them
through the orbital fissure, to be inserted into
the trochlearis muscle of the eye.

The fifth pair, or Trigemini, arise from
the anterior part of the crura of the cerebel-
rum, and are divided within the cavity of the
cranium into three branches, viz. the opthal-
mic or orbital, and the superior and inferior
maxillary.

The orbital nerve gives off a branch, near
its origin, which unites with a branch of the
sixth pair, to form the great intercostal nerve:
it then divides into three branches, the frontal,
which goes through the superciliary foramen
to the muscles and integuments of the fore-
head; the lachrymal, which goes to the lachrymal gland; and the nasal, which goes for-
ward to the inner canthus of the eye, where
it gives off a branch or two, then returns into
the cranium, and passes through the cribri-
form plate of the ethmoid bone, and is distrib-
uted on the pituitary membrane.
The superior maxillary nerve goes through the foramen rotundum, is divided into 1st. the sphenopalatine, which goes through the sphenopalatine foramen, sends twigs to the internal pterygoid muscle, then enters the cavity of the nostrils, and is lost on the Eustachian tube, soft palate, and pituitary sinus of the sphenoid bone; 2d. the posterior alveolar branch, which descends through the foramen by the last grinder, and is distributed to the molares; 3d. the infra-orbital nerve, which goes through the infraorbital foramen, and is distributed on the muscles of the cheek, nose, lips, and communicates with the facial nerve.

The inferior maxillary goes out of the cranium, through the foramen ovale, giving branches to the muscles and glands in its course, and to the facial nerve, and divides as it passes over the pterygoid muscle, into, 1st. the internal lingual, which is connected with the chorda tympani, and supplies the sublingual glands and contiguous muscles, but more especially the tongue: 2d. the more proper inferior maxillary, which goes into the canalis mentalis of the lower jaw, and gives a branch to each tooth, and comes out again to supply the lower lip and chin.

The sixth pair, or Abducent nerves, arise from the posterior part of the pons Varolii, proceed forwards, perforates the dura mater, and send off some branches near the sella.
fella turcica, which unite with branches of the ophthalmic nerve of the fifth pair, to form the great intercostal nerve; they then accompany the third and fourth pair through the orbital fissure, and are distributed on the recti externi muscles of the bulb of the eye.

The seventh pair, or Auditory nerves, as they are commonly called, originate on each side by two branches, the portio dura and portio mollis. The portio dura is, in fact, a nerve of the face, and is therefore, with more propriety, called the Facial nerve: it arises from the fourth ventricle of the brain, passes through the petrous portion of the temporal bone, where it gives off the chorda tympani, proceeds through the stylo-mastoid foramen, perforates the parotid gland, and then divides into seven or eight branches, which constitute the pons asferinus, and supply the ear, parotid gland, and muscles of the face, and communicate with the branches of the fifth pair on the face.

The portio mollis arises from the medulla oblongata and the fourth ventricle, enters the internal auditory passage, and is distributed by innumerable branches on the membrane of the cochlea, vestibulum, forming the immediate organ of hearing.

The eighth pair, or Par vagum, arise by several branches, partly from the medulla oblongata and partly from the fourth ventricle behind the pons Varolii. It is connected at its origin with the accessory nerves of Willis, which ascend
ascend through the great occipital foramen from the fifth cervical nerve: these nerves proceed together through the foramen lacerum in basi cranii. The accessory nerves then separate from the par vagum, and vanish in the sternoclido mastoideus and cucullaris muscles: the par vagum then gives off branches in the neck to the tongue, larynx, and thyroid gland, from which parts they acquire names, and then descends into the cavity of the thorax, where it gives off,

1st. The right and left recurrent; the former arises on the right side, near the subclavian artery, which it surrounds, and then returns upwards to the thyroid gland: the latter arises under the arch of the aorta, which it surrounds, and then ascends to the oesophagus. Both nerves are lost in the muscles of the larynx and pharynx.

2dly. Several branches which proceed to the superior part of the pericardium, to form with other nerves the cardiac plexus, which sends branches to the heart.

3dly. The par vagum then extends on the posterior surface of the lungs, on each side, and gives off some branches, which, with others from the cardiac plexus and recurrent nerves, form a right and left pulmonic plexus, which supplies the lungs and trachea.

4thly. Both trunks of the par vagum then descend with the oesophagus, and give off many ramifications, which form the oesophageal plexus.
plexus, from which the oesophagus and adjoining parts are supplied.

5thly. Having passed the diaphragm with the oesophagus, they form, about the cardia, two stomachic plexuses: the anterior is expanded over the anterior surface of the stomach and its greater curvature; the posterior over the posterior surface and lesser curvature, and it transmits also branches to the liver, pancreas, and diaphragm.

6thly. The par vagum also sends some branches to unite with the great intercostal, and thus concurs in forming the hepatic, splenic, and renal plexuses.

The ninth, or Lingual pair of nerves, arise from the medulla oblongata, between the corpora olivaria and pyramidalia, pass out of the skull through the foramina condyloidea anteriora, and communicate with the par vagum and first pair of cervical nerves: they then proceed forwards between the jugular vein and carotid artery, to be distributed on the muscles of the tongue and os hyoides.

Thus it appears that the olfaactory, ophthalmic, and oculorum motorii arise from the cerebrum; the trochleatores and trigemini from the cerebellum; and the auditory, par vagum, and linguales, from the medulla oblongata.
OF THE NERVES OF THE MEDULLA SPINALIS.

Those nerves are called spinal which pass out through the lateral or intervertebral foramina of the spine.

They are divided into cervical, dorsal, lumbar, and sacral nerves.

CERVICAL NERVES.

The cervical nerves are eight pairs. The first are called the occipital; they arise from the beginning of the spinal marrow, pass out between the margin of the occipital foramen and atlas, form a ganglion on its transverse process, and are distributed about the occiput and neck.

The second pair of cervical nerves send a branch to the accessory nerve of Willis, and proceed to the parotid gland and external ear.

The third cervical pair supply the integuments of the scapula, cucullaris, and triangularis muscles, and send a branch to the diaphragmatic nerve.

The fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth pair all converge to form the brachial plexus, from which arise the six following

NERVES OF THE UPPER EXTREMITIES.

1. The axillary nerve, which sometimes arises from the radial nerve. It runs backwards and outwards around the neck of the humerus,
humerus, and ramifies in the muscles of the scapula.

2. The external cutaneous, which perforates the coraco-brachialis muscle to the bend of the arm, where it accompanies the median vein as far as the thumb, and it is lost in its integuments.

3. The internal cutaneous, which descends on the inside of the arm, where it bifurcates. From the bend of the arm, the anterior branch accompanies the basilic vein, to be inserted into the skin of the palm of the hand; the posterior branch runs down the internal part of the fore-arm, to vanish in the skin of the little finger.

4. The median nerve, which accompanies the brachial artery to the cubit, then passes between the brachialis internus, pronator rotundus, and the perforatus and perforans, under the ligament of the wrist to the palm of the hand, where it sends off branches in every direction, to the muscles of the hand, and then supplies the digital nerves, which go to the extremities of the thumb, fore and middle fingers.

The ulnar nerve, which descends between the brachial artery and basilic vein, between the internal condyle of the humerus, and the olecranon, and divides in the fore-arm into an internal and an external branch. The former passes over the ligament of the wrist and sesamoid bone to the hand, where it divides into three.
three branches, two of which go to the ring and little finger, and the third forms an arch towards the thumb in the palm of the hand, and is lost in the contiguous muscles. The latter passes over the tendon of the extensor carpi ulnaris and back of the hand, to supply also the two last fingers.

6. The radial nerve, which sometimes gives off the axillary nerve. It passes backwards, about the os humeri, descends on the outside of the arm between the brachialis externus and internus muscles to the cubit; then proceeds between the supinator longus and brevis to the superior extremity of the radius, giving off various branches to adjacent muscles. At this place it divides into two branches: one goes along the radius, between the supinator longus and radialis internus to the back of the hand, and terminates in the interosseous muscles, the thumb and three first fingers:—the other passes between the supinator brevis and head of the radius, and is lost in the muscles of the fore-arm.

**Dorsal Nerves.**

The dorsal nerves are twelve pairs in number. The first pair gives off a branch to the brachial plexus. All the dorsal nerves are distributed to the muscles of the back, intercostals, serrati, pectoral, abdominal muscles and diaphragm. The five inferior pairs go to the cartilages of the ribs, and are called costal.
LUMBAR NERVES.

The five pair of lumbar nerves are bestowed about the loins and muscles, and skin of the abdomen and loins, scrotum, ovaria, and diaphragm. The second, third, and fifth pair unite and form the obturator nerve, which descends over the psoas muscle into the pelvis, and passes through the foramen thyroideum to the obturator muscle, triceps, pectineus, &c.

The third and fourth, with some branches of the second pair, form the crural nerve, which passes under Poupart's ligament with the femoral artery, sends off branches to the adjacent parts, and descends in the direction of the sartorius muscle to the internal condyle of the femur, from whence it accompanies the saphena vein to the internal ankle, to be lost in the skin of the great toe.

The fifth pair are joined to the first pair of the sacral nerves.

SACRAL NERVES.

There are five pair of sacral nerves, all of which arise from the cauda equina, or termination of the medulla spinalis; so called from the nerves resembling the tail of a horse. The four first pair give off branches to the pelvic viscera, and are afterwards united to the last lumbar, to form a large plexus, which gives off the ischiatic nerve, the largest in the body. The ischiatic nerve immediately at its origin sends.
fends off branches to the bladder, rectum, and parts of generation; proceeds from the cavity of the pelvis through the ischiatic notch, between the tuberosity of the ischium and great trochanter, to the ham, where it is called the popliteal nerve. In the ham it divides into two branches. 1. The peroneal, which descends on the fibula, and distributes many branches to the muscles of the leg and back of the foot. 2. The tibial, which penetrates the gastrocnemius muscles to the internal ankle, passes through a notch in the os calcis to the sole of the foot, where it divides into an internal and external plantar nerve, which supply the muscles and aponeurosis of the foot and the toes.

OF THE GREAT INTERCOSTAL OR SYMPATHETIC NERVES.

The great intercostal nerve arises in the cavity of the cranium from the union of a branch of the sixth with a recurrent branch of the fifth pair, called the Viduan nerve. It passes out of the cranium through the carotid canal, and descends on the sides of the cervical, dorsal, and lumbar vertebrae and sacrum, in which course it is joined by filaments from all the spinal nerves, forming small ganglions at their junctions.

In the neck it forms only three cervical ganglions, from which arise the cardiac nerves and pulmonic plexuses, which send nerves to the heart and lungs. In the thorax there arise five branches from the third, fifth, seventh, eighth,
eighth, and ninth ganglions, which descend in the course of the vertebrae, and pass through the diaphragm, where they unite on each side into one trunk, the splanchnic or anterior intercostal nerve, which soon unite together, and form the great semilunar ganglion, from which nerves are given off to all the abdominal viscera, forming ten plexuses, which communicate with one another, and are named after the adjacent viscera, viz. the cæliac plexus, situated near the cæliac artery, and supplying the stomach; the splenic, near the spleen; the hepatic, near the portæ of the liver; the superior, middle, and inferior mesenteric plexus; two renal and two spermatic plexuses.

PHYSIOLOGY OF THE FUNCTIONS OF THE NERVOUS SYSTEM.

Nerves are the organs of our senses. Bodies applied to certain parts of our system produce changes in those parts, which changes are conveyed in an unknown manner to the brain by means of the nerves only, and sensation is produced; so that sensation is a property peculiar to the nervous fibre, as irritability is to the muscular fibre: and hence all sentient parts are supplied with nerves, although they cannot be detected by the eye.

The senses are distinguished into internal and external.
The internal senses are ideas which the sensorium commune, or mind, forms to itself, and may be produced from the external senses, or they may be excited spontaneously; such are, memory, imagination, conscience, the passions of the mind, and reasoning, by the superior excellence of which, man differs so eminently from the brute.

The external senses are, smelling, seeing, hearing, tasting, and touching.

Of Smelling.

Smelling is a sensation by which we perceive the smell of substances. The organ of smell is the nervous papillae of the olfactory or first pair of nerves, which are distributed on every part of the pituitary membrane of the nose.

Of Seeing.

Seeing is a sensation by which we perceive bodies around us, and their visible qualities. The organ of sight is the retina, an expansion of the optic or second pair of nerves. The object of sight is the rays of light which penetrate the bulb of the eye and stimulate the retina. Light is a subtile and solid material, which emanates from the sun or any lucid body with a very rapid motion, in right lines, which are called rays of light, and penetrate to the retina in the following manner: the rays of light fall on the pellucid and convex cornea of the eye, by whole density and convexity they are
are united into a focus, which passes the aque-
ous humour and pupil of the eye, to be more
condensed by the crystalline lens. The rays
of light thus concentrated, penetrate the vitre-
ous humour, to stimulate the retina, upon
which they impress the image of external ob-
jects to be represented to the mind through
the medium of the optic nerves.

OF HEARING.

Hearing is a sensation by which we per-
ceive the sound of any sonorous body.

Sound is a tremulous motion of the air ex-
cited by striking any sonorous body. Sound
is conveyed to an enormous distance in the at-
mosphere, in straight lines, which are called
sonorous rays. Soft bodies diminish or stifle
sound; elastic ones increase it. The organ of
hearing is the portio mollis of the seventh
pair of nerves, whose pulp is beautifully dis-
tributed in the vestibulum, semicircular ca-
nals, and cochlea of the ear. Hearing is per-
formed in the following manner: the rays of
sound emanating from a sonorous body ar-
rive at the ear, which by its elasticity and pe-
culiar formation, concentrates them, that they
may pass along the external auditory foramen,
to the membrana tympani, which they cause
to vibrate. The trembling tympanum com-
municates its vibrations to the malleus, which
is in contact with it: the malleus conveys
them to the incus, the incus to the os orbicu-
lare, and the os orbiculare to the stapes. The
stapes
flapes adhering to the fenestra ovalis causes it to vibrate. The trembling fenestra ovalis communicates its vibrations to the water contained in the vestibulum and semicircular canals, and causes very gentle motions of the nervous expansion contained therein, which transmit them to the sensorium commune, where the mind is informed of the presence of sound, and judges of its difference. Gravity and acuteness of sound depend upon the number of vibrations given at the same time.

OF TASTING.

Tasting is a sensation by which we distinguish the qualities of bitter, sweet, sour, &c. substances. The nervous papillae of the ninth or lingual pair of nerves, which are situated in the apex and margins of the tongue, are the chief organs of taste. The parts subservient to taste are—The tongue, which gives a convenient situation to the nervous papillæ, and by its extensive motion applies them to the substance to be tasted—The epidermis of the tongue, which moderates any excessive stimuli—The saliva and mucus of the mouth, which assist the organ of taste when it is necessary that the substances should be dissolved in order to be tasted, and which also keep the nervous papillæ moist.

OF TOUCHING.

Touching is a sensation by which we distinguish
tistinguish the qualities of hardness, softness, heat and cold, &c. of substances, and by which we perceive any substance that comes in contact with the skin, particularly at the points of the fingers. The organs of touch are the nervous papillae of the skin, which are extremely numerous and sensible at the points of the fingers.

Too great a sensation is moderated by the epidermis, which also defends the papillae from being dried by the air.

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**ADENOLOGY, or DOCTRINE OF THE GLANDS.**

A gland is a small round body, which serves for the secretion or alteration of a fluid. Division, into folliculose, globate, glomerate, and conglomerate; they are also divided from the liquid they secrete or change, into sebaceous, muciparous, lymphatic, lachrymal, salival, bilious, lacteal, &c.

A folliculose gland consists of an hollow vascular membrane, having an excretory duct; as the muciparous and sebaceous glands.

A globate gland consists of a glomer of lymphatic vessels, connected together by cellular membrane, and has no cavity nor excretory duct, as the lymphatic glands of the lymphatic vessels.

A glomerate gland is formed of a glomer of
sanguineous vessels; has no cavity, but is furnished with an excretory duct, as the lachrymal and mammary glands.

A *conglomerate gland* is a gland composed of many glomerate glands, whose excretory ducts unite, and form one large canal, or duct. The pancreas and salival glands belong to this class.

The *excretory duct* of glands is a thin canal, which goes out of the gland, and excretes the secreted fluid, by the contractility of its coats.

The *nerves and vessels* of glands are numerous, and come from the neighbouring parts.

Glands are connected with other parts by cellular membrane. They are larger in infants than in adults. Use, to secrete or change a fluid.

**Glands of the skin.** The *subcutaneous glands* are sebaceous, and situated under the inferior surface of the skin, which they perforate by their excretory ducts.

**Glands in the cavity of the cranium.** 1. *Glands of the dura mater*, called also, after their discoverer, *Bacchonian*, are situated near the superior longitudinal sinus of the dura mater, in peculiar foveolæ of the os frontis and parietal bones. They appear to be globate. 2. *Glands of the choroid plexus* are globate, and situated in the choroid plexus of the lateral ventricles of the brain. 3. The *pituitary gland*, situated in a duplicature of the dura mater, in the sella turcica of the sphenoid
The infundibulum of the brain terminates in this gland.

GLANDS OF THE EYES. 1. Meibomius's glands. These are small and numerous sebaceous glands, situated under the skin of the eyelids, near their margins. Their excretory ducts open on the margins of the tarsi, and are called puncta ciliaria. 2. The lachrymal gland, which is glomerate, and situated above the external angle of the orbit, in a peculiar depression of the os frontis. This gland has six or eight excretory canals, through which the tears are conveyed, and which open upon the internal surface of the upper eyelids. 3. The caruncula lachrymalis, a small and red prominence, obvious in the internal angle of the eye, between the tarsi of the eyelids. It consists of small sebaceous glands, which secrete a fæculent humour.

GLANDS OF THE NOSTRILS. The pituitary membrane lining the nostrils and its sinuses, is everywhere furnished with muciparous glands, which secrete the mucus of the nose.

GLANDS OF THE EAR. The ceruminous glands are situated under the skin of the meatus auditorius externus, and secrete the wax of the ears.

GLANDS OF THE MOUTH. The glands of the mouth, which secrete the saliva, are called salival, and are, 1. The parotid, two large conglomerate glands, situated under the ear between the mamillary process of the temporal bones and angle of the lower jaw. The excretory
excretory canal of this gland opens in the mouth, and is called, from its discoverer, the Stenonian duct. 2. The maxillary, which are conglomerate glands, situated under the angles of the lower jaw. The excretory ducts of these glands are also called, after their discoverer, Warthonian. 3. The sublingual glands, situated under the tongue. 4. The glands of the cheek, situated on the internal surface of the cheeks. 5. The labial glands, on the internal surface of the lips, under the common membrane of the mouth. 6. The molar glands, situated on each side of the mouth, between the malleter and buccinator muscles, and whose excretory ducts open near the last dens molaris.

External glands of the neck. 1. The jugular glands, which are globate, and found under the skin of the neck about the external jugular veins: they are in general about 20 in number. 2. The submaxillary glands, also globate, and situated in the fat under the jaw. 3. The cervical, found under the cutis in the fat about the neck. 4. The thyroid, a large gland lying upon the cricoid cartilage, trachea, and horns of the thyroid cartilage. It is uncertain whether it be globate or conglomerate. Its excretory duct has never been detected, and its use is unknown.

Glands of the fauces. The glands situated under the membrane which lines this cavity, are muciparous, and divided, from their situation, into palatine, uvular, tonsil, lingual, laryngeal, and pharyngeal.
Glands of the breasts. The mamma-
ry, or lacteal glands, are situated under the fat
of the breasts. Their excretory ducts are call-
ed tubuli lactiferi, tabuli galactoferi, and run
from them to the nipple, in which they open.

Glands of the thorax. 1. The thymus,
a large gland, peculiar to the fetus, and which
disappears soon after birth: it is situated in the
anterior duplicature or space of the mediastinum,
and above the pericardium. An excretory duct
has not been as yet detected, but lymphatics
are seen going from this gland to the thoracic
duct. 2. The bronchial, which are large
blackish glands near the end of the trachea,
and beginning of the bronchia, and which fe-
crete a blackish mucus. 3. The oesophageal
glands, found under the internal membrane of
the oesophagus, and which secrete the mucus of
that canal. 4. The dorsal glands, situated up-
on the 4th or 5th vertebra of the back, be-
tween them and the posterior surface of the
oesophagus. They have no excretory ducts.

Glands of the abdomen. 1. The gastric
glands, which are muciparous, and situated
under the external membrane of the stomach.
2. The intestinal glands, which are also mucip-
arous, and found under the internal mem-
brane of the intestines, especially the large. 3
The mesenteric glands, situated here and there
in the cellular membrane of the mesentery. The
chyle from the intestines passes through these
glands to the thoracic duct. 4. The hepatic
glands, also called acini biliosi, which form the substance of the liver, and separate the bile into small ducts, which, at length, terminate in the ductus hepaticus. 5. The cystic glands, which are muciparous, and found under the internal membrane of the gall-bladder, especially about its neck. 6. The pancreatic glands, which constitute the pancreas; a small duct arises from each gland, which unite to form the ductus pancreaticus. See Splanchnology. 7. The epiploic, or omental glands, which are globate, and situated in the omentum.

Glands of the loins. 1. The suprarenal glands, situated in the adipose membrane, one above each kidney. An excretory duct has never been detected, and their use is unknown. 2. The kidneys. See Splanchnology. 3. The lumbar glands, which are globate, and situated about the beginning of the thoracic duct. 4. The iliac glands, found about the beginning of the iliac vessels. 5. The sacral, which are globate glands, and adhere to the os sacrum.

Glands of the organs of generation of man. 1. The odoriferous glands of the glans penis, which are sebaceous, and situated around the corona glandis. 2. The mucous glands of the urethra, situated under the internal membrane of the urethra. The mouths of their excretory ducts are called lacunae. 3. Cowper's glands (so called from their inventor) are three large muciparous glands, two of which are situated before the prostrate gland under
under the acceleratores urinae, and the third
more forward before the bulb of the urethra.
4. The prostrate, a very large, heart-like, firm
gland, situated between the neck of the urina-
ry bladder and bulbous part of the urethra. It
secretes a lacteal fluid, which is emitted into the
urethra by ten or twelve ducts near the verum-
montanum, during coition.

Glands of the female organs of
generation. 1. The odoriferous glands of
the labia majora and nymphæ, which are seba-
ceous, and situated under the skin of those
parts. 2. The odoriferous glands of the clitoris,
which are numerous, situated about the basis
of the clitoris, and are of the same nature as
the former. 3. The mucous glands of the ure-
thra, situated under the internal membrane of
the female urethra. 4. The mucous glands of
the vagina, situated under the internal mem-
brane of the vagina.

Glands of the extremities. The
glands in the groin, or inguinal glands, are glo-
bate, or lymphatic, are situated in great num-
bers in the cellular membrane of the inguinal
region, and receive the lymphatic vessels from
the glans penis, and lower extremities. The
subaxillary glands are also globate, and are sit-
uated in the cellular membrane of the arm-
pit: they are also numerous, and receive the
lymphatic vessels from the breasts and supe-
rior extremities.

Glands of the joints. The small fat-
like masses, situated within the moveable joints,
are erroneously called *synovial glands*: their structure is not glandular, they are composed of adeps and an arrangement of the internal vascular membrane of the joint, which gives them a fimbriated appearance. By these little masses the synovia is separated from the blood for the easy motion of the joint.

PHYSIOLOGY OF SECRETION...

Secretion is a particular function in an animal body, by which a fluid is separated from the blood, different in its properties from the blood.

The organs which secrete the various humours are the glands. The *proximate* or *immediate cause* of secretion is a specific action of the arteries of the glands; for every secretion is formed from the extremities of arteries (the secretion of the bile is no exception to this law, for the *vena portae* takes upon itself the function of an artery); thus the mucous glands secrete mucus, the salivary glands saliva; the acini of the liver, bile; the penicelli of the kidneys, urine, &c.

The secreted fluids are the proper stimuli to the receptacles and ducts through which the secretion is to pass to its place of destination; so that the secretions move along the excretory.
tory ducts by means of the contractility of the coats of the ducts and the assistance of neighbouring moving powers.

SPLANCHNOLOGY,

OR

DOCTRINE OF THE VISCERA.

Body, divided externally into head, trunk, and extremities. Head, divided into face, and hairy part. Hairy part, into vertex, or crown, sinciput, or the fore part, occiput, or hinder part, and sides. Face, into forehead, temples, nose, eyes, mouth, cheeks, chin, and ears. Trunk, divided into neck, thorax, and abdomen. Neck, into anterior and posterior part. Thorax, into anterior and posterior part and sides. Abdomen, into anterior, posterior, and lateral regions. Anterior region, subdivided into three regions, 1. the epigastric, which lies over the stomach, and whose sides are termed the hypochondriac regions; 2. the umbilical, surrounding the navel, and whose sides are called the flanks; 3. the hypogastric, which lies over the urinary bladder, and whose sides are called groins. The pubes is the hairy part under the abdomen, between the groins. Under the pubes are the parts of generation—
in men, the scrotum and penis—in women, the labia and rima vulvae. The space between the genitals and anus is called the *perinaeum.*

**Extremities,** divided into superior and inferior. **Superior extremity,** into top of the humerus, brachium, fore arm, and hand. **Hand,** into carpus, metacarpus, and fingers. **Fingers,** into pollex, index, digitus medius, digitus annularis, digitus auricularis. **Inferior extremity,** divided into femur, or thigh, crus, or leg, and extremity of the foot. **Foot,** into tarfus, metatarsus, and toes.

**Internal division** of the body, into three cavities, viz. cavity of the cranium, thorax, and abdomen.

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**COMMON INTEGUMENTS.**

These are so called, because they are the common coverings as it were to the body; they consist of epidermis, rete nucosum, cutis, and membrana adiposa.

**EPIDERMIS, OR SCARF-SKIN.**

A thin, pellucid, insensible membrane, covering the external surface of the body. **Connection,** with the cutis, hairs, exhaling and inhaling vessels. **Colour,** white. **Use,** to cover the sensible cutaneous papillae.
Rete Mucosum.

A mucous substance, disposed in a net-like form, between the epidermis and cutis. Colour, white in Europeans, black in Ethiopians, &c. &c. Use, to cover the sensible cutaneous papillae, to connect the epidermis with the cutis, and give the colour to the body. Synonims. Mucus Malpighianus.

Cutis, or True Skin.

A thick membrane between the rete mucosum and adipose membrane, covering the whole body. Substance, fibrous, valcular, and nervous. Use, for the situation of the organ of touch, exhalation, and absorption. See pages 128 and 144.

Physiology of Perspiration.

Perspiration is a species of secretion by which the blood is freed of a quantity of aqueous fluid by the exhalent arteries of the skin. It is divided into insensible and sensible perspiration: The former is continually going on, by which means the surface of the body is kept smooth and moist, and may be detected by placing any part of the skin near a looking-glass, which will become foiled. The latter commonly termed sweat, is observed only occasionally.

Ungues, or Nails,

Are horny laminae, situated in the extremities
ties of the fingers and toes. **Use**, to defend the nervous papillæ from contusion.

**PILI, OR HAIRS.**

Thin, elastic, dry filaments, growing out from the skin. **Colour and situation,** various. **Called** capilli on the head; supercilia, or eye-brows, above the eyes; cilia, or eyelashes, on the margin of the eyelids; vibrissæ in the nostrils; pili auriculares in the meatus auditorius; mystax on the upper lip; barba on the lower jaw, &c. &c.

**ADIPOSE AND CELLULAR MEMBRANE.**

A membrane formed of small membranous cells, which are sometimes distended with fat. **Situation,** under the cutis, and in some soft parts. **Use,** to cover and defend the muscles; to unite the soft parts; and to render the muscular fibres flexible. When without fat, it is called *tela cellulae,* or cellular membrane, which forms the substance of almost all the membranes, and connects various parts together.

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**OF THE HEAD.**

The parts which form the head, are divided into external and internal. The **external parts** are the common integuments; hair; a tendinous expansion; three pair of muscles; pericranium; and cranium itself. The **internal**
nal parts are, the dura mater; membrana arachnoidea; pia mater; cerebrum; cerebellum; medulla oblongata; nine pair of nerves; four arteries, and twenty-two venous sinuses.

**DURA MATER.**

A thick membrane, which strongly adheres to the internal surface of the cranium, especially about the futures. **Processes.** The **falciform process**, which divides the hemispheres of the brain; **tectum cerebelli**, which separates the brain from the cerebellum; and **septum cerebelli**, which separates the two lobes of the cerebellum. Composed of two strong membranous layers adhering together by fibrous texture. **Arteries.** Meningea anterior, media and posterior. **Veins** are called venous sinuses; in number they are twenty-two, the principal of which are the **superior longitudinal, lateral, and inferior longitudinal**; all of which evacuate their blood through the foramen lacerum in basi cranii, into the internal jugular veins. **Nerves**, none. **Glands**, situated about the longitudinal sinus, are called Bacchonian. **Use**, to form the internal periosteum of the cranium, and to contain and defend the cerebrum and internal parts of the brain from compression.

**MEMBRANA ARACHNOIDEA.**

A very delicate and transparent membrane, situated between the dura and pia mater, surrounding the cerebrum, cerebellum, medulla oblongata,
oblongata, and medulla spinalis. Substance, very thin and filamentous, and apparently without vessels and nerves. Use, not known.

**PIA MATER.**

A thin membrane, firmly accreted to the convolutions of the cerebrum, cerebellum, medulla oblongata and spinalis. Substance, almost wholly vascular. Use, to distribute the vessels to, and contain the substance of, the cerebrum.

**CEREBRUM, OR BRAIN.**

A great viscus in the cavity of the cranium. Figure, oval. Size, larger in man, in proportion to his size, than in any other animal. Substance, cortical and medullary. Divided into two hemispheres, right and left. Each hemisphere subdivided on its inferior surface into three lobes, an anterior, middle, and posterior. Principal cavities, two anterior or lateral ventricles, in each of which are several eminencies and a loose vascular production of the pia mater, called the plexus choroides; a third and fourth ventricle. Principal parts; corpus callosum, seen when the hemispheres are separated from each other; septum pellucidum, which divides the lateral ventricles; the fornix; the digital processes; pedes hippocampi; corpora striata, and thalami nervorum opticorum, which are found in the lateral ventricles; valvula magna cerebri; commissura anterior et posterior; corpora quadrigemina, i. e. nates and testes;
testes; glandula pinealis; glandula pituitaria; eminentiæ candicantes, and the crura cerebri, all of which can only be learnt upon the subject. Arteries, branches of the internal carotids and vertebrals. Nerves, none, but emits nine pair. Veins, return from the cortex of the cerebrum, and evacuate themselves into twenty-two venous sinuses of the dura mater. Use. It is the organ of all the senses.

CEREBELLUM, OR LITTLE BRAIN.

A small brain situated under the tentorium in the inferior occipital depression. Figure, round. Division, into a right and left lobe. Substance, externally cortical; internally medullary. Eminences, two crura cerebelli; an anterior and posterior vermiform process, and the arbor vitae. Cavities, none. Vessels, common with the cerebrum. Use, the same as the cerebrum.

MEDULLA OBLONGATA.

A medullary part lying upon the basilar or cuneiform process of the occipital bone, formed by the connexion of the crura of the cerebrum and cerebellum. Eminences, pons varolii; corpora pyramidalia; and corpora olivaria. Use, the same as the cerebrum.

MEDULLA SPINALIS.

A continuation of the medulla oblongata, which descends into the specus vertebralis, from the foramen magnum occipitale to the third vertebra
vertebra of the loins, in which course it transmits between the vertebrae thirty pair of nerves. 

Figure, cylindrical. Terminates, in various nerves, which form the cauda equina. Integuments, the dura mater; tunica arachnoidea; and pia mater. Substance, externally medullary; internally cortical. Arteries, anterior spinal. Use, to emit thirty pair of nerves, called spinal.

OF THE ACTION OF THE CEREBRUM, CEREBELLUM, MEDULLA OBLONGATA, AND MEDULLA SPINALIS.

The most important functions of an animal body are those of the brain. In order to explain these accurately, it is necessary to mention a few experiments which have been made upon animals.

Upon dividing, compressing, or tying a nerve, the muscles to which the nerve goes become paralytic. If the nerve thus divided, compressed, or tied, had any particular sensation, that sensation no longer exists; but upon untying or removing the compression, its peculiar sense returns.

If the cerebrum, cerebellum, or medulla oblongata, be irritated, dreadful convulsions take place all over the body.

If any part of the brain be compressed, that part of the body is deprived of motion which has nerves from the compressed part.

From these phenomena, it is evident that the
the cause of every sensation and motion in an animal body arises from the brain and spinal marrow, and that from these parts it is conveyed to every sentient part through the medium of the nerves. Hence it follows, that the nerves are the organs by which the various sensations are produced. The manner, however, in which the nerves exercise sense and motion; how the will is conveyed from the brain to the different parts, and how, from the different parts sensations are conveyed to the brain, remains involved in obscurity; several hypotheses have been deduced to explain it, but none appear to be satisfactory. See also page 141.

EYE.

The parts which form the eye are divided into external and internal. The external parts are the supercilia, or eyebrows; the palpebrae, or eyelids; the cilia, or eyelashes; the lachrymal gland; the lachrymal caruncle, a small fleshy substance at the inner angle of the eye; the puncta lachrymalia, two small openings on the nasal extremity of each eyelash; the canalis lachrymalis, formed by the union of the ducts leading from the puncta lachrymalia, which meet and constitute it at the internal angle of the eye; the saccus lachrymalis, a dilatation of the canalis lachrymalis, and which ends in the ductus nasalis, a continuation of the same canal, which con-
veys the tears into the nose; the muscles of
the eyelids; the muscles of the bulb of the
eye, and the fat of the orbit. The bulb of
the eye consists of eight membranes, two
chambers, and three humours. The bulb is
covered anteriorly by an exquisitely sensible
and delicate membrane, which begins from
the edge of the eyelash, and is reflected over
the eye to the edge of the other eyelash. This
membrane is the seat of inflammations of the
eye, and is called the tunica conjunctiva.

Membranes. 1. The sclerotic, which is
white, and the outermost. 2. The choroid,
which is highly vascular, and whose vessels
are called, from their direction, the vasa vort-
ticosa. 3. The retina, which is the innermost;
and, 4. The hyaloid, or arachnoid, which in-
cludes the vitreous humour. In the anterior
part are, 5. The cornea transparents, which is
a part of the sclerotic. 6. The iris, a part of
the choroid: it is of various colours; hence
white, black, blue eyes, &c. 7. The uvea,
which is the posterior part of the iris; and;
8. The capsule of the crystalline lens. The
chambers of the eye are distinguished into
anterior and posterior. The anterior is the
space between the transparent cornea and the
fore part of the iris; the posterior the space
between the uvea and capsule of the crystall-
line lens. The humours are the aqueous,
the crystalline lens, and the vitreous. See
Hygrology. Connexion of the bulb. An-
teriorly, it is connected with the membrana
conjunctiva;
conjunctiva; posteroiily, with the orbit, by means of muscles and the optic nerve. Arteries, orbitalis interna, the central, and the optic. Veins, empty themselves into the external jugulars.—Nerves. The optic, or first pair, and branches from the third, fourth, fifth, and sixth pair. Use. It is the organ of vision. See Physiology of Vision, page 142.

EAr.

The soft parts which form the ear are divided into external and internal. The external soft parts are, the auricula, in which are various prominences and sinuses, as the helix, antihelix, tragus, antitragus, concha auriculæ, scapha, seu fossa navicularis, and lobulus; the meatus auditorius externus, and membrana tympani. The internal soft parts are the periosleum, a proper membrane, which lines every part of the internal ear, and the Eustachian tube, which begins by a large opening in the fauces, and gradually diminishes as it passes along its bony canal into the ear. Arteries, auditoria interna and externa. Veins, empty themselves into the external jugular. Nerves of the external ear are, branches of the seventh pair, or nervus auditorius durus; and those of the internal part are branches also of the seventh pair, but of the portio mollis. Use. It is the organ of hearing. See Physiology of Hearing, page 143.

Nose.
NOSE.

A prominence of the face between the eyes and mouth. Division, into root, back, apex, and alae. Soft parts. Common integuments, muscles, cartillages, periosseum, perichondrium. Soft parts of the nostrils. A pituitary membrane, which lines the internal surface of the nose and all its cavities, contains the mucous glands, and has distributed on it the olfactory nerves; and the periosseum. Arteries, branches of the internal maxillary. Veins, empty themselves into the internal jugulars. Nerves, branches of the olfactory, ophthalmic, and superior maxillary. Muciparous glands, situated everywhere in the pituitary membrane. Use, for smelling, respiration and speech. See Physiology of smelling, page 142.

CAVITY OF THE MOUTH.

The parts which form this cavity are external and internal. The external are the lips, the philtrum, the chin, and the cheeks. Composition, common integuments and the muscles of the upper and under jaw. Arteries of the external part are branches of the infra-orbital, inferior alveolar, and facial. Veins, empty themselves into the external jugular. Nerves, from the fifth and seventh pair. The internal parts of the mouth are the palate, two alveolar arches, the gums, tongue, cavity of the cheeks, and three pair of
salivary glands. Use, for mastication, speech, respiration, deglutition, suction, and taste.

**Physiology of Mastication.**

Mastication is the comminution of the food between the teeth, effected by the jaws, the tongue, cheeks, and lips. The powers which move these parts are their various muscles, by which the lower jaw is pulled from the upper and again brought to it, whilst the tongue perpetually puts the food between the teeth, and the cheeks and lips impede it, when masticated, from falling out of the mouth. By this process, the food is divided, lacerated, and, as it were, ground, and mixed with the saliva and mucus of the mouth and the atmospheric air, and thus rendered fit to be swallowed and digested; so that mastication is in fact an incipient digestion.

**Tongue.**

A muscular body, moveable in every direction, situated in the cavity of the mouth. Division, into basis, body, fides, apex. Connexion, with the os hyoides, bottom of the infra-lingual cavity, and lower jaw. The nervous papillæ, which are situated at the apex of the tongue, are pyramidal, fungiform, or conoid. Substance, fleshy, covered by cuticle, rete mucosum, cutis, and cellular membrane. Lingual arteries, branches of the external carotid. Veins, empty themselves into the external jugulars. Nerves, from the
the fifth, eighth, and ninth pair. Glands are muciparous. Use, for speech, mastication, deglutition, suction, and taste. See page 144.

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**OF THE NECK.**

The parts which form the neck are divided into external and internal. The external parts are the common integuments; the muscles of the neck; eight pair of cervical nerves; two carotid arteries; two vertebral arteries; two external jugular veins; two internal jugular veins; the jugular glands; the thyroid gland; the eighth pair of nerves of the cerebrum; and the great intercostal. The internal parts are, the fauces; pharynx; oesophagus; larynx, and the trachea.

**FAUCES.**

The cavity behind the tongue and the curtain of the palate, or velum palatinum. Soft parts, common integuments and muciparous glands. Arteries, branches of the external carotid. Veins, empty themselves into the internal jugular. Muscles, see Myology. Nerves, from the fifth and eighth pair. Use, for deglutition, respiration, speech, and hearing.

**PHARYNX.**

A muscular sac, like a funnel, situated behind the larynx, adhering to the fauces, and terminating
terminating in the oesophagus. Connected, by means of muscles, with the cranium; vertebrae; and os hyoides. Use, to receive the masticated food, and convey it into the oesophagus.

**Oesophagus.**

A membranous muscular tube, descending from the pharynx to the stomach. Composed of three membranes, viz. a common, muscular, and villous. Arteries, branches of the aorta. Veins, empty themselves into the vena azygos. Nerves, from the eighth pair and great intercostal. Muciparous glands, everywhere. Use, for deglutition.

**Physiology of Deglutition.**

Deglutition is the conveying of the masticated food from the cavity of the mouth into the fauces, and from the fauces through the oesophagus into the stomach. This is performed by the jaws shutting, so as to prevent the food from falling out of the mouth; the tongue is then applied to the palate; by which the food lying upon the back of the tongue is pressed into the cavity of the fauces, where it is received by the dilated pharynx. The pharynx then is irritated to contract, by which the food is expelled into the oesophagus, by the contraction of whose muscular fibres it is conveyed through the cardia into the stomach.

The pharynx is dilated by its dilatatory muscles, and by the root of the tongue, os hyoides,
hyoides, and larynx being drawn forwards and backwards by their proper muscles.

The food is prevented during the act of swallowing from passing into the posterior opening of the nostrils, the Eustachian tube, and larynx, by the velum pendulum palati and uvula being pressed against the former, and the epiglottis being bent backwards over the glottis.

When a fluid is to be drank, the head inclines backwards, the same actions take place, and the fluid passes on each side of the epiglottis. During deglutition the food is covered with the mucus of the fauces and oesophagus.

**LARYNX.**

A cartilaginous cavity, situated behind the tongue in the anterior part of the fauces. Composed of five cartilages; various muscles; and an internal nervous membrane. Cartilages, the epiglottis, at the root of the tongue; the thyroid, or scutiform, which is the largest, and two arytenoid cartilages; and the cricoid cartilage, which is below the thyroid. A very sensible membrane covers their internal surface. The superior opening of the larynx, through which the air passes, is called the glottis. Arteries, branches of the external carotid. Veins, empty themselves into the external jugular. Nerves, branches of the eighth
eighth pair. **Glands**, the thyroid. *Use.* It is the organ of the voice, and serves also for respiration.

**PHYSIOLOGY OF THE VOICE.**

The voice is caused by the sound of the air propelled through the glottis; so that the organ of the voice is the larynx and its muscles.

The shrillness and roughness of the voice depends on the diametre of the glottis, its elasticity, mobility, and lubricity, and the force with which the air is expelled: thus when the diameter is increased, the voice is more bass, and *vice versa.*

**SPEECH**

Is the modification of the voice in the cavity of the mouth and nostrils.

**VENTRILIOQUISM**

Consists in the motion of the uvula, epiglottis, and fauces, by which the sounds are modulated without the lips, teeth, or palate. The mouth being nearly shut, and the voice resounding between the larynx and cavity of the nose, the sound is returned as if emitted by some one at a distance.

**TRACHEA.**

A tube, composed of cartilaginous rings continued from the larynx, and situated before the oesophagus. It descends to the sternum, and there divides into two branches called *bronchiae.*
bronchia. The bronchia, entering the substance of the lungs, divide into innumerable little branches, which terminate in the vesiculae pulmonales, or air-cells. The cartilaginous rings of the trachea and bronchia are not completely cartilaginous, but fleshy on the back part. The internal surface is lined by a very sensible membrane continued from the larynx. Vessels and nerves, common with the larynx. Use, for respiration and speech.

OF THE THORAX.

The cavity situated between the neck and abdomen is called the thorax, or breast. The external parts are, the common integuments; the mammae, or breasts; various muscles and bones. The internal parts are, the pleura; lungs; heart; thymus gland; oesophagus; thoracic duct; the arch of the aorta; branches of the vena cava; the vena azygos; the eight pair of nerves, and part of the great intercostal nerve.

Mammae, or breasts.

Two soft hemispheres adhering to the anterior and lateral region of the thorax, most conspicuous in females. On the middle of the external surface is the papilla, around which is the coloured orb or disc of the papilla,
pilla, called areola. Substance, common integuments; adipose substance; lacteal glands and vessels. Arteries, external and internal mammary. Veins, empty themselves into the axillary and subclavian vein. Nerves, branches of the costalis superior. Lymphatics, empty themselves into the subaxillary glands. Use, to suckle new-born infants.

PLEURA.

A membrane lining the internal surface of the thorax, and covering its viscera. It forms a great process, called the mediastinum, which is a membranous septum to the cavity of the thorax, dividing it perpendicularly into two cavities, arising from the duplicature of the pleura. It is connected with the ribs, muscles, sternum, bodies of the dorsal vertebrae, pericardium, and diaphragm. Substance, fibrous and vascular. Arteries, from the intercostals. Veins, empty themselves into the intercostals. Nerves, very few. Use, to divide the thorax into two cavities, and render the surface moist by the vapour it exhales, and to give a membrane to the lungs and pericardium.

DIAPHRAGM.

A fleshy and tendinous division, separating the cavity of the thorax from the cavity of the abdomen. Adhesion, anteriorly with the sternum and ribs, posteriorly with the vertebrae. Substance, in the centre, tendinous; in
in the ambit, fleshy; its superior surface is covered by the pleura; its inferior by the peritoneum. Apertures, a right foramen, through which the vena cava ascendens passes to the right auricle of the heart, a left foramen, through which the oesophagus and the par vagum pass into the cavity of the abdomen, and a posterior opening, which transmits the aorta into the abdomen, and the thoracic duct and vena azygos, into the thorax. Arteries, from the descending aorta. Veins, empty themselves into the vena azygos. Nerves. The diaphragmatic, or phrenic nerves, arise from the spinal nerves of the neck. Use, for respiration, situation of the heart, expulsion of fæces, and parturition.

LUNGS.

Two viscera, situated in the cavities of the thorax, by which we breathe. Division, into right and left lung; the right has three lobes, the left only two. Connexion, with the neck and heart. Substance, vesicular, vascular, and bronchial, connected together by a parenchymatous substance. It has an external membrane from the pleura. Vessels, pulmonary and bronchial. Nerves, from the eighth pair and great intercostal. Lymphatics, are to be seen on its external surface. Glands, called bronchial. Use, for respiration, sanguification, and voice.
PHYSIOLOGY OF RESPIRATION.

Respiration consists of inspiration, or the ingress of the air into the lungs, and expiration, or the egress of the air from the lungs.

During sleep, respiration is performed without our knowledge, and therefore termed spontaneous; but when it can be augmented or diminished according to our will, it is termed voluntary. The exciting cause of inspiration is the air rushing into the lungs and irritating its nerves, which irritation is by consent of parts communicated to the diaphragm and intercostal muscles, and compels them to contract. The contraction of the intercostal muscles and diaphragm, and the pressure of the elastic air, therefore dilate the chest. The air being deprived of its stimulus, the intercostal muscles and diaphragm become relaxed, the cartilages of the ribs and abdominal muscles, before expanded, return to their former state, and thus the air is expelled from the lungs. The small branches of the pulmonary artery form a beautiful net-work of vessels on the internal membrane of the air vessels. During expiration, the air-vessels are collapsed; consequently the blood-vessels become tortuous, and the blood is prevented passing. In inspiration then, the air vessels being dilated, the tortuous vessels are elongated, and a free passage afforded to the blood: the very delicate coats of these vessels are also rendered so thin as to suffer a chemical action to take place between the air...
air in the vessels and the blood in the vessels. This constitutes the primary use of respiration; viz. the blood absorbing the oxygen from the atmospheric air, by which the nervous energy is increased, and it is generally believed, heat generated; but this subject is yet undetermined.

PERICARDIUM.

A membranous sac surrounding the heart. Adhesion, with the diaphragm, pleura, sternum, cartilages of the ribs, oesophagus, aorta descendens, and the veins and great arteries going to and from the heart. Arteries, branches of the internal mammary and mediastinal. Veins, empty themselves into the internal mammary. Nerves, from the superficial cardiacls. Use, to contain the heart, and to separate a fluid, which may lubricate and preserve it from concretion with the pericardium.

HEART.

A muscular viscus situated in the cavity of the pericardium, which serves for the motion of the blood. Division, externally into base, surfaces, and margins; internally, into auricles and ventricles. Situation, oblique, not transverse. The cavities of the heart are called auricles and ventricles. The auricles are situated upon the base of the heart, and are so named from their resemblance to dogs' ears. They are composed of muscular fibres,
fibres, which are very delicate, and are lined by an extremely sensitive and contractible membrane. They surround the origin of the aorta and pulmonary arteries, when distended, and are separated from each other by the septum auricularum.

The right auricle has opening into it at its upper part, the vena cava superior, at its lower part the vena cava inferior, and at one side the large coronary vein; so that its office is that of receiving the blood from every part of the body. Besides these openings, it has one much larger, communicating with the right ventricle, from the margin of which there hangs into the right ventricle, connected with the chordæ tendineæ, a valve, called, from its shape, the tricuspid, or triglochine valves.

The left auricle is composed of the same materials as the right; it has opening into it the four pulmonary veins; so that the blood of the pulmonary artery passes through the lungs into the left auricle. Besides the openings of the four pulmonary veins, the left auricle has a communication with the left ventricle, and from the margin of this opening there hangs into the left ventricle a valve, which, from its resemblance to a bishop’s mitre, is termed the mitral valve. It is also connected to the chordæ tendineæ of the ventricle.

The ventricles are situated in the substance of the heart, and are divided from each other by a thick muscular septum, called septum cordis. The parietes of the ventricles are very thick,
thick, and composed of strong muscular fibres. In the ventricles are a number of fleshy cords, running in various directions; these are called carneae columnae, and many of them are connected with the valves of the auricular openings by tendinous cords, termed chordae tendineae. The ventricles are lined by a similar membrane to that which lines the auricles.

The right ventricle has a communication with the right auricle, as before mentioned, in order to receive its blood; it has also an opening into the pulmonary artery, which arises from it, and through which organ the blood is expelled from the ventricle. At the origin of the artery three large valves are placed, called, from their shape, semilunar valves.

The left ventricle is much stronger than the right: besides the opening for the entrance of the blood from the left auricle, it has also an opening through which it transmits its blood, and this is into the aorta, which arises from it, and has, like the pulmonary artery, three semilunar valves placed at its origin.

Vessels are common and proper; the common are the aorta, pulmonary artery and veins, and the vena cavae; the proper are the coronary arteries and veins. Nerves, branches of the eighth pair and great intercostal. Use. It is the primary organ of the motion of the blood.
Circulation of the Blood.

The blood is continually in motion, passing from the auricles of the heart into the ventricles; from the ventricles into all the arteries of the body, and from the arteries into the veins, which return it again to the auricles. The blood is brought from every part of the body to the heart by the two venae cavae (the superior bringing it from the head, upper extremities, and thorax, and the inferior from the abdomen and inferior extremities,) which terminate in the right auricle. The right auricle, when distended with blood, contracts, and empties itself into the right ventricle; the right ventricle then contracts, and propels the blood into the pulmonary artery, the opening between the ventricle and auricle being shut by the tricuspid valves. The pulmonary artery conveys the blood by its numerous ramifications into the small branches of the air-cells of the lungs, where it undergoes a change, and passes into the veins which bring it by four trunks into the left auricle of the heart. It is prevented returning from the pulmonary artery into the right ventricle, by the three semilunar valves which are placed at its origin. The blood having thus passed through the lungs, and become of a florid colour, distends the left auricle, which is then stimulated to contract, and pours the blood into:
into the left ventricle. The left ventricle next contracts, and propels the blood through the aorta, to be conveyed by its branches to every part of the body. The mitral valves, which are placed at the auricular opening into the left ventricle, prevent the blood from returning, when the ventricle contracts, into the auricle: and left the blood should be prevented by any impediment passing immediately along the aorta, the three semilunar valves placed at its origin prevent its regurgitating into the ventricle. From the numerous arteries of the aorta the blood is conveyed into the veins, where it loses its florid colour, and becomes darker, to be returned, in the way above mentioned, to the right auricle. Thus the blood of the right auricle and ventricle, and of the pulmonary arteries, is of a dark colour; and that of the pulmonary veins, left auricle, ventricle, and all the arteries (except the pulmonary,) of a florid hue.

From what has been said, it is evident that the action of the heart consists in the alternate contraction and dilatation of its auricles and ventricles.

The dilatation of the heart is termed diaztole, and the contraction systole. The excessive sensibility of the membrane which lines the auricles and ventricles disposes them to contraction, which is effected by the irritation of the stimulus of the blood, and by that of the distension of its cavities.
OF THE ABDOMEN.

A cavity situated between the thorax and pelvis. Divided into several regions, as has already been mentioned. The external parts are the common integuments, five pair of abdominal muscles, and the peritoneum. The internal parts, or viscera, are the omentum, stomach, small and large intestines, liver, gall-bladder, mesentery, lacteal vessels, spleen, pancreas, kidneys, supra-renal glands, aorta descendens, and vena cava ascendens.

PERITONEUM.

A membrane lining the internal surface of the abdomen, and covering all its viscera. Connected, by means of cellular membrane, with the diaphragm, abdominal muscles, vertebræ of the loins, bones of the pelvis, urinary bladder, uterus, intestinum rectum, and all the viscera of the abdomen. Vessels of the peritoneum, from the adjoining parts. Use, to contain and strengthen the abdominal viscera, and to exhale a vapour to lubricate them.

OMENTUM, OR EPIPOLOON.

An adipose membrane, a production of the peritoneum, attached to the stomach, and lying on the anterior surface of the intestines. Division,
Division, into large and small omentum. The former hangs pendulous from the great curvature of the stomach. The small omentum fills up the space between the small curvature of the stomach, liver, &c. Immediately behind the biliary ducts there is an opening which will admit the finger, called the fora-men of Winslow. Arteries, branches of the coeliac. Veins, empty themselves into the vena portæ. Use, to lubricate the intestines; keep them warm; and to preserve them from concretion.

Stomach.

A membranous receptacle, which receives the ingesta from the oesophagus. Situated in the epigastric region. Divided, when empty, into an anterior and a posterior surface; a great and little curvature; the cardia, or superior opening; and the pylorus, or inferior opening. Connexion, with the oesophagus, duodenum, omentum, and pancreas. Composed of three membranes, or coats, viz. a common, muscular, and villous coat. Arteries, branches of the coeliac—the coronaria, which goes to the small curvature—the gastrica sinistra, which is distributed to the great and arises from the splenic artery,—gastrica dextra, which passes to the great curvature, and the pylorica, supplying the pylorus; all of which unite with each other, and form a net-work of blood-veissels. Gastric veins empty themselves into the vena portæ, corresponding
ponding with the trunks of the arteries. **Nerves**, branches of the par vagum. **Absorbents**, those of the small curvature terminate in thoracic duct, where the cœliac artery is given off, and those passing along the great curvature join with the absorbents of the spleen. **Glands**, muciparous, under the internal tunic. **Use**, to receive the ingesta from the oesophagus, and to retain, mix, digest, and expel it into the duodenum.

**Digestion, or Chymification.**

Digestion, or chymification, is the change which food undergoes in the stomach, by which it is converted into chyme.

The circumstances necessary to effect a healthy digestion of the food are—
1. A certain degree of heat of the stomach.
2. A free mixture of saliva with the food in the mouth.
3. A certain quantity of healthy gastric juice.
4. The natural peristaltic motion of the stomach.
5. The pressure of the contraction and relaxation of the abdominal muscles and diaphragm. From these circumstances, the particles of the food are softened, dissolved, diluted, and intimately mixed into a soft pap, called chyme, which passes through the pylorus of the stomach into the duodenum.

**Intestines.**
INTESTINES.

The membranous tube, six times longer than the body, in the cavity of the abdomen, variously contorted from the pylorus of the stomach to the anus, is so called. Division, into small and large. The small are the duodenum, which begins at the pylorus of the stomach, and is reflected over the spine under the peritoneum. It is about twelve fingers breadth in length, and has an oblique perforation near its middle, which is the common opening to the pancreatic duct and ductus communis choledochus. The jejunum and ileum compose the remainder of the small intestines. They always hang from the mesentery into the cavity of the pelvis. There is no alteration of structure in any part of the small intestines, the termination of the one and beginning of the other is imaginary. The jejunum constitutes the first half from the duodenum, the other half is ileum. The small intestines have internally a number of annular folds, which augment the surface for the situation of the lacteal and other vessels; these are called valvulae conniventes. They are peculiar to the small intestines. The large intestines are divided into the cæcum, colon, and rectum. The cæcum lies upon the right hip over the iliacus internus muscle, to which it is attached by cellular membrane: it is a large cul de sac: the small intestine opens obliquely into it, in such a manner as to form a valve to impede
impede the return of the faeces; and nearly opposite to this valve there arises from the caecum a small vermiform canal, imperforated at its extremity, called the appendicula caeci veriformis. The intestine is now called colon; it ascends towards the liver, and is called the ascending portion of the colon, and having reached the liver, forms a transverse arch across to the other side. The colon then descends, forming what is termed its sigmoid flexure into the pelvis, where the gut is termed the rectum, which terminates in the anus. The large intestines are lobulated; have sometimes little fat portions adhering to them called appendicula epiplioica, and also three longitudinal bands upon their external surface. Composed of three membranes, or coats, one common, a muscular one, and the third villous. Connection, with the mesentery, kidneys, os coccygis, and urinary bladder, and in women with the vagina. Arteries, branches of the superior and inferior mesenteric, duodenal, and internal haemorrhoidal. Veins, run into the mesoepicolic. Their nerves are, productions of the eighth pair and intercostals. Lacteal vessels. These arise from the small intestines, and run into the mesenteric glands. Glands, muciparous, under the villous coat. Use, to receive the chyme, and retain it for a time; to mix it with the enteric juice and bile; to separate and propel the chyle into the lacteal vessels; and to eliminate the faeces.

CHYLIFICATION.
CHYLIFICATION.

This is the change of the chyme in the small intestines into chyle. The chyme in the duodenum is mixed with the pancreatic juice, the bile, and enteric juice; from which mixture, effected by the continual peristaltic motion of the intestines, a milk-like fluid is separated, which is termed chyle, and is absorbed by the pendulous opening of the lacteals, and conveyed through the mesentery into the thoracic duct, to be sent into and mixed with the blood, to form new blood.

Chylification is performed quicker than chymification, and both are effected within three hours.

The excrementious particles of the food, called the fæces, are propelled into the cæcum, through the colon, and where they acquire a peculiar form, into the rectum, to be expelled.

EXPULSION OF THE FÆCES.

The irritation of the fæces in the rectum induces it to contract, the sphincter relaxes, and the fæces are protruded through the aperture of the anus, by the pressure of the abdominal muscles, and the anus closed again by the contraction of its sphincter and levator muscles.

MESENTERY.

A membranous duplicature, formed of a production of the peritoneum, to which the intestines
intestines adhere. Division, into mesentery, to which the intestines adhere, and mesocolon, to which the colon adheres. Connexion, with the lumbar vertebrae. Arteries, inferior and superior, mesenteric, branches of the aorta descendens. Veins, empty themselves into the vena portæ. Nerves, branches of the eighth pair and intercostals. The glands, which are situated in the mesentery, are called mesenteric glands. The lacteals proceed to the glands, and from them to the thoracic duct. Use, to strengthen the intestines, and afford a situation to the lacteal vessels, glands, and nerves, blood-vessels, &c. of the intestines.

LIVER.

The largest of the abdominal viscera, placed in the right hypochondriac region, and somewhat in the epigastric. Division, into three lobes; the great, small, and a less one, called the Spigelian. Connexion, with the diaphragm, by means of the suspensory and other ligaments. Substance, vascular. The glands which compose the substance of the liver are called acini biliosi. The excretory ducts of the glands are termed pori biliaris: They arise from the acini of the liver, form larger trunks, called ductus hepatici, which converge together, and constitute a common canal, the ductus hepaticus, which unites with the cystic duct, and forms the ductus communis choledochus. Use, to secrete bile.

Q 2 CALL-BLADDER.
GALL-BLADDER.

An oblong membranous receptacle, situated under the liver, in the right hypochondrium. Division, into bottom, body, and neck, which terminates in the ductus cysticus. The ductus cysticus arises from the gall-bladder, proceeds to the duodenum, and unites with the ductus hepaticus, to form the ductus communis choledochus, which perforates the duodenum, and conveys the bile into the intestines. The gall-bladder is composed of three membranes, a common, fibrous, or muscular and villous. Arteries, branches of the hepatic. Veins, empty themselves into the vena portæ. Absorbents, very numerous. Nerves, from the eighth pair and intercostals. Glands, muciparous. Use, to retain the gall, which regurgitates from the hepatic duct, there to become thicker, more bitter, and acrid.

SLEEN.

A spongy viscus, situated in the left hypochondrium, near the fundus of the stomach, under the ribs. Figure, oval. Connexion, with the omentum, diaphragm, pancreas, and colon. Arteries, the splenic artery is a branch of the coeliac. Veins, empty themselves into the vena portæ. Absorbents, very numerous. Nerves, from the par vagum and great intercostal. Use, unknown.

PANCREAS.
PANCREAS.

A glandular body, of a long figure, compared to a dog's tongue, situated in the epigastric region, under the stomach. Composed of innumerable small glands, the excretory ducts of which unite and form the pancreatic duct. Its external membrane is from the mesocolon. Arteries, from the neighbouring parts and splenic artery. Veins, evacuate themselves into the splenic. The pancreatic duct perforates the duodenum with the ductus communis choledochus, and conveys its secretion into the intestines. Use, to secrete a humour similar to saliva, and carry it into the duodenum.

LACTEAL VESSELS.

The absorbing vessels of the mesentery are so termed, because they convey the chyle, a milk-like fluid, from the intestines into the thoracic duct. Origin, from the surface of the duodenum, jejunum, and ileum. Termination, in the thoracic duct, or trunk of the absorbents, which runs near the aorta on the spine, and empties its contents into the jugular vein. As they run through the mesentery, they pass through a number of glands, in which the chyle is altered, and then proceed to their trunk. Use. To carry the chyle from the intestines into the blood. See the Physiology of Absorption and the Absorbents, pages 124. 128.

KIDNEYS.
KIDNEYS.

Two viscera, which secrete the urine. Situated behind the face of the peritoneum, near the bodies of the superior lumbar vertebrae. Substance, of three kinds; cortical, tubular, and papillous. Integuments, or coverings, adipose membrane, and a membrana propria. The renal arteries, or emulgents, are branches of the aorta descendens. The veins empty themselves into the cava inferior. The nerves of the kidneys are branches of the eighth pair and intercostal. The excretory ducts of the kidneys are called the ureters, canals which convey the urine from the kidneys into the bladder. Use, to secrete urine.

EXCRETION OF THE URINE.

The urine is separated from the blood by the extremities of the renal arteries, which open in the substance of the kidney into the tubuli uriniferi, from whence it is received into the pelvis of the kidney, and passes along the ureter into the urinary bladder guttatim, where it usually remains a few hours, in consequence of the sphincter of the bladder being contracted. It is prevented returning into the ureters by their entrance being oblique and valvular. The urine having remained a few hours in the bladder, excites a desire to void it, by which stimulus the sphincter becomes
comes relaxed, the muscular structure of the bladder contracts, and by the assistance of the abdominal muscles and the acceleratores urinæ the urine is propelled along the urethra.

SUPRA-RENAL GLANDS.

Two triangular flat bodies, situated, one above each kidney. Use, not known.

OF THE PELVIS.

The pelvis is a cavity below the abdomen and under the pubes, containing the urinary bladder, rectum, and organs of generation.

URINARY BLADDER.

A membranous sac under the peritoneum, in the cavity of the pelvis. Situation, in men, between the pubes and rectum; in women, between the pubes and uterus. Division, into fundus, body, and neck. Composed of three membranes, like the intestines. Arteries, branches of the hypogastric and hæmorrhoidal. Veins, empty themselves into the hypogastric. Nerves, branches from the intercostal and sacral nerves. Glands, muciparous. Use, to receive, retain, and expel the urine.
THE MALE ORGANS OF GENERATION.

These are, the penis, testicles, and vesiculae feminales.

PENIS.

Also called membrum virile, or yard, is that cylindrical part which hangs under the mons Veneris, before the scrotum. Division, into root, body, and head, called glans. The hairy prominence, which covers the pubes, is called mons Veneris. Substance. It consists of common integuments, two corpora cavernosa; the corpus spongiosum urethrae; and the urethra. The corpora cavernosa, which form the chief bulk of the penis, are composed of a cellular and very elastic substance, and arise by two crura, one from each ascending ramus of the ischium. The corpus spongiosum begins before the prostrate gland, and surrounds the urethra. At its beginning it forms the bulbous part of the urethra, and then proceeds forwards, to be expanded at the extremity of the penis into a very vascular substance, called glans penis, which is naturally covered by a fold of the skin, called the prepuce. The urethra is a membranous canal, which proceeds from the bladder through the corpus spongiosum urethrae to the meatus or opening in the glans penis. It is endowed with a high degree of sensibility and contractility. The verumontanum,
verumontanum, or caput gallinaginis, is a cutaneous eminence in the urethra, before the neck of the bladder. Glands, muciparous; odorous; Cowper's glands; and the prostatic. See Adenology. The penis is connected with the urethra, pubes, and ischium. Arteries are branches of the hypogastric and ischiatic. The dorsal vein of the penis, called vena magna ipsius penis, empties itself into the vena hypogastrica. Absorbents, run under the common integuments, to the inguinal glands. Nerves, branches of the sacral nerves and ischiatic. Use, for erection, coition, effusion of semen, and of urine.

TESTICLES.

Two oval bodies contained in the cavity of the scrotum. The epididymis is an hard vascular substance, formed of convoluted vas deferens, lying on the testicle. Integuments of the testicle are, the scrotum; tunica albuginea, which is smooth, and adheres very firmly to the body of the testicle; and the tunica vaginalis, which descends with the spermatic chord, and surrounds the testicle, as the pericardium does the heart. Composed of white slender canals, which terminate in the epididymis, and form into one great canal, the vas deferens, which proceeds from the testicle into the abdomen, over the os pubis, and then descends
descends into the pelvis, to be inserted into the vesiculæ feminales. Spermatic arteries, are branches of the aorta. Spermatic veins, empty themselves into the vena cava, and left vena renalis. Nerves, branches of the lumbar and great intercostal. Absorvents, ascend from the testicle through the chord. The funiculus spermaticus, or spermatic chord, consists of the vas deferens, spermatic artery and vein, spermatic nerves, absorbent vessels, and tunica vaginalis, which the cremaster muscle surrounds. Use, to secrete and prepare semen.

SECRETION AND EXCRETION OF THE SEMEN.

The semen is secreted by minute branches of the spermatic arteries, that deposit it into corresponding seminal vessels, which compose the greatest part of the body of the testicle. The semen is the proper stimulus to these vessels, which are therefore stimulated to contract, and by a very slow motion convey it into the epididymis and vas deferens, by which it is carried through the inguinal ring into the pelvis, to be deposited in the vesiculæ feminales, where it excites a desire to emit it. The cells of the corpora cavernosa penis are distended with blood by the venereal stimulus; hence the penis swells, and is inclined for coition, during which action, at the time of the actum venereum, the vesiculæ feminales contract,
tract, and the semen is thrown with an immense force, through the ejaculatory ducts, opening into the urethra, where it is mixed with the secretion from the prostrate gland, which is expelled at the same moment, and passes with it along the urethra, to be propelled by the contraction of the ejaculatory muscles into the cavity of the uterus.

**VESICULÆ SEMINALES.**

Two membranous receptacles, which receive and contain the semen from the vasa deferentia. They are situated on the back part of the bladder, above its neck. Substance, membranous, white, and covered with a fibrous substance. The ejaculatory ducts are some lines long, and enter the cavity of the urethra from each vesicle, by a peculiar orifice at the top of the verumontanum. Vessels and nerves, from the neighbouring parts. Absorbent vessels, arise from the vesiculæ seminales, and run to the lymphatic glands about the loins. Use, to contain, retain, infusillate, and excern the semen into the urethra.

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**THE ORGANS OF GENERATION IN WOMEN.**

The parts which serve for generation in women are divided into external and internal.
The **EXTERNAL PARTS** are the mons Veneris; the *labia majora*, two cutaneous folds, situated externally; the *labia minora*, or *nymphae*, also two cutaneous folds, like a cock's-comb, placed at the sides of the vagina; the *clitoris*, a small glandiform body, like a penis in miniature, placed under the superior commissure of the *nymphae*; and the *hymen*, a membrane for the most part semilunar, situated at the entrance of the virgin vagina. The **INTERNAL PARTS** are the vagina; uterus; Fallopian tubes; ovaria; broad and round ligaments of the uterus; and the urethra.

**VAGINA.**

An elastic canal leading from the external opening of the vulva to the uterus. Composed of three membranes; the outermost is cellular, the middle muscular, and the internal rugous. **Glands**, mucous; situated under the internal membrane. Use to receive the penis, and for the passage of the child in delivery.

**UTERUS, OR WOMB.**

A spongy receptable, like a flattened pear; situated in the pelvis between the urinary bladder and rectum. **Division**, into fundus, body, neck, and orifice, called *os tincae*. **Substance of the uterus**, spongy, interwoven with muscular fibres. **Arteries**, the *spermatic* which are branches of the aorta; and the *uterine*, which are from the hypogastric and
and hæmorrhoidal. Uterine veins are without valves, and empty themselves into the spermatic, hypogastric, and external hæmorrhoidal veins. Absorbents run into the iliac glands. Nerves are branches of the facral and ischiatic glands. Use, for conception, nutrition of the foetus, parturition, and menstruation.

**Physiology of Menstruation.**

By a law of nature women menstruate in this climate from about the age of fifteen to forty-five. Menstruation is the efflux (by some thought to be a secretion) of blood from vessels opening into the cavity of the uterus. During pregnancy, the catamenia, or menses, for so the discharge is called, stop, except in some few instances, where it is supplied by the vessels of the vagina.

The nature of menstrual blood, if women be healthy, differs only from other blood in its not coagulating, which may be caused by its slow exit, and its mixture with the secretions of the uterus and vagina. It differs, however, in quantity, the period of its first appearance, its duration, and the symptoms which precede and accompany it, according to the age, temperament, habit of body, climate, season of the year, mode of living, and other circumstances.

Women are said to be most susceptible of the
action of the vivifying principle of the semen during the period of menstruation.

PHYSIOLOGY OF CONCEPTION.

The congress between man and woman is called coition, which is so well known as to require no description.

During coition the nymphæ and clitoris are tumid with blood, and the fimbriæ of the Fallopian tubes, by a power inherent in them, are stretched out, and applied over the surface of an ovum in the ovarium.

The pleasure which women experience during coition is very great, and a quantity of mucus is suddenly emitted from the glands of the vagina, during the venereal orgasm, which in former times was erroneously supposed to be the semen of the female, but now it is the opinion of physiologists that women have no semen, as anatomy cannot detect any organ by which it can be secreted.

In order that a woman may conceive, it is requisite that she shall have menstruated; that the ovum in the ovarium shall have arrived at a state of maturity, and that the fimbriæ of the Fallopian tube shall be stretched around the mature ovum, so as to let the cavity of the Fallopian tube come immediately over it. In this state, the male semen is emitted into the uterus, and its vivifying part, which is extremely subtile, and called the aura feminis, flies
flies through the cavity of the uterus along the Fallopian tube to the mature ovum, to which it imparts a principle by which it begins to circulate its fluids and is animated. The ovum being thus vivified, enlarges and ruptures the slender tunic of the ovarium, in which it was enclosed. At the time of its rupturing, the fimbræ of the Fallopian tube embrace it, and it is rolled, by the peristaltic motion of the latter, into the cavity of the uterus, there to be perfected, and at the expiration of nine months to be sent into the world.

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OF THE GRAVID UTERUS.

The parts of the gravid uterus are, the uterine placenta, the umbilical chord, the membranous ovum of the foetus, the liquor amnii, and the foetus.

UTERINE PLACENTA.

A spongy mass, like a cake, generally adhering to the fundus of the gravid uterus, composed of a network of very numerous vessels. Substance, cellular, like a sponge filled with vessels. Absorbtents have been lately discovered. Nerves, nine. Use, to receive and prepare the blood from the uterus for the foetus, and give off branches to the umbilical vein.
FUNICULUS UBILICALIS, OR UMBILICAL CHORD.

A chord of an intestinal form, which runs from the navel of the foetus to the centre of the placenta. **Length**, mostly about half a yard. **Composed** of a cutaneous vagina, or sheath, a cellular substance, one umbilical vein, and two umbilical arteries. **Use.** The umbilical vein of the foetus conveys the blood from the placenta to the foetus, and the two umbilical arteries return it from the foetus to the placenta.

MEMBRANOUS OVUM OF THE FOETUS.

The foetus is inclosed in a membranous ovum or bag within the cavity of the uterus. The ovum consists of three membranes; an outer, or filamentous, called decidua; a middle one, called the chorion; and an inner one, termed the amnion. **Use.** To include the liquor amnii, to prevent its flowing into the uterus, and at the commencement of parturition, to assist in dilating the os uteri.

LIQUOR AMNII, OR LIQUOR OF THE AMNION.

A lymphatic liquid, enclosed in the cavity of the ovum surrounding the foetus, secreted by the exhaling arteries of the membranes of the ovum. **Quantity,** about the time of parturition, two or three pounds. **Property,**
TV, gelatinous, like turbid serum of milk. Use, to defend the foetus from the pressure of the uterus, to give it nourishment, to dilate the orifice of the uterus in labour, and to lubricate the vagina.

**Foetus.**

During the first month of pregnancy, the ovum is about the size of a pigeon’s egg; the foetus swims in the middle of the liquor amnii, and represents a little cloud, which gradually enlarges, and its parts become more firm and perfect. The parts of the foetus at birth differ from the adult, in having a foramen ovale, a canalis arteriosus, and a canalis venosus. The lungs are black, collapsed, and sink in water. The liver is large. All the small glands are also proportionately large, and the large intestines are filled with meconium. All the canals and vessels peculiar to the foetus are obliterated after birth, and become ligaments.

**Peculiarities in the Arterial and Venal System of the Foetus.**

The foetus has—an umbilical vein, which goes to the liver, and two umbilical arteries which arise from the internal iliac—a canalis venosus, or vein, which proceeds from the sinus of the vena portae into the vena cava inferior—an opening in the septum of the auricles, called the foramen ovale, and a canalis arteriosus, or artery which arises from the pulmonary
monary artery, and passes obliquely into the aorta. After birth these vessels gradually become impervious, and at length are removed by the absorbents.

CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD IN THE FŒTUS.

The fœtus receives its blood from the mother through the umbilical vein of the funis, which transmits it along the ductus venosus into the vena cava, to be carried to the right auricle of the heart; from the right auricle it passes partly through the foramen ovale into the left auricle, and partly into the right ventricle. From the right ventricle it is propelled into the pulmonary artery, which sends a very small proportion through the lungs and the remainder through the canalis arteriosus into the aorta. The blood is returned from the fœtus by the two umbilical arteries, along the chord, to the mother.

HYGROLOGY,

OR

DOCTRINE OF THE FLUIDS.

The fluids of the body are divided into ærude, as the chyle; sanguineous, as the blood; lymphatic as the lymph of the lymphatic vessels; secreted, or those separated from the blood; and excrementitious, as urine, faeces, &c.
The secreted fluids are subdivided into lacteal, as the juice of the prostrate gland; aqueous, as the aqueous humour of the eye; mucous, as the mucus of the nostrils; albuminous, as the serum of the blood; oleous, as the oil of the adipose membrane; and bilious, as the bile.

Fluids are also divided, from their motion, into circulatory, which continually circulate in the vessels; commorant, which circulate with a slow motion, as the semen, oil of the adipose membrane; stagnant, which remain for a certain time in any receptacle, as cystic bile, &c.

FLUIDS COMMON TO THE WHOLE BODY.

THE BLOOD.

A red fluid, which circulates in the cavities of the heart, arteries, and veins. Colour, in the arteries, of a florid hue; in the veins darker, except in the pulmonary veins, in which it is of a lighter cast. Blood exposed to the atmosphere spontaneously separates by degrees into two parts, viz. the serum a yellow and somewhat greenish fluid; and a cæke, called also the cruor, or cressamentum, which resembles a red mass swimming like an island in the serum. Use, to stimulate the cavities of the heart and vessels to contraction; to generate...
erate the heat of the body, and propagate it to every part; to nourish every part; and to supply all the secretions, they being all separated from the blood.

THE LYMPH OF THE LYMPHATIC VESSELS.

A tasteless crystalline liquid, contained in the lymphatic vessels. Absorbed from the surface; tela cellulosa; viscera; and cavities of the viscera of the whole body; and conveyed into the thoracic duct. Use, to return the superfluous nutritious fluid, the vapours of cavities, and substances applied to the skin, to the thoracic duct.

THE VAPOUR OF THE SHEATHS OF THE NERVES.

The aqueous vapour contained in the vaginæ and between the fibrils of the nerves. Secretory organ, the arteries of the sheath. Use, to moisten the nervous fibrils.

FLUIDS PROPER TO EACH PART.

IN THE CAVITY OF THE CRANIUM.

THE VAPOUR IN THE VENTRICLES OF THE BRAIN. A thin vapour contained in the cavity of the ventricles of the brain, and secreted by the exhaling arteries of the choroid plexus. Use, to prevent the concretion
tion of the ventricles, and keep the medulla moist.

IN THE CAVITY OF THE NOSTRILS.

The mucus of the nostrils. The mucus secreted by the muciparous glands of the pituitary membrane, lining the septum and conchæ of the nostrils. Use, to preserve the nervous papillæ of the olfactory nerves moist, and to moderate excessive sensibility.

IN THE CAVITY OF THE MOUTH.

The saliva. A fluid secreted by the salivary glands into the mouth. The secretory organ is composed of the parotid; sub-maxillary; and sub-lingual glands. Use, to augment the taste of the food; to mix with, dissolve, and resolve the food into its principles; and to moderate thirst.

IN THE CAVITY OF THE FAUCES.

The mucus of the fauces. A mucus secreted by the muciparous glands of the tonsils, pharynx, &c. Use, to lubricate the fauces.

IN THE EYES.

The aqueous humour of the eye. The very limpid water which fills the anterior and posterior chambers of the eye. Secretory organ, the floating vessels of the corpus ciliare, and exhaling vessels of the iris. Use, to distend the cornea; retain the crystalline lens and
and vitreous humour in their places; and to transmit the focus of the rays of light to the crystalline lens.

The crystalline lens. A lentiform, pellucid, cellular body, distended by a very limpid aqueous fluid, enclosed in a membranous capsule, and situated in a depression in the anterior surface of the vitreous humour. Use, to transmit and refract the focus of the rays of light to the vitreous humour.

The vitreous humour. The pellucid vitriform body, which fills the whole bulb of the eye behind the crystalline lens. Composed of small cells distended with a limpid water. Use, to expand the bulb, and transmit and moderately augment the focus of the rays of light from the crystalline lens to the retina.

The water in the capsule of the crystalline lens. Secreted by the pellucid branches of the artery of the crystalline lens. Use, to prevent the concretion of the crystalline lens with its capsule.

The pigment of the iris. The coloured mucus, which covers the anterior and posterior surface of the iris. Use, to reflect the rays of light.

The pigment of the choroid membrane. The black or brownish mucus, which covers the anterior surface of the choroid membrane, and the interior of the corpus ciliare.
The tears. A limpid fluid secreted by the lachrymal gland, and flowing on the surface of the eye. Use, to moisten the surface of the eye and eyelids.

The juice of Meibomius's glands. The unctuous humour secreted by the sebaceous glands of Meibomius, and lubricating the tarsi of the eyelids. Use, to lubricate the tarsi of the eyelids, and involve the saline acridity of the tears.

IN THE CAVITY OF THE EARS.

The cerumen, or wax of the ears. The bitter ceraceous fluid secreted by the ceruminous glands of the meatus auditorius externus. Use, to lubricate the sensible membrane of that canal, and to prevent insects from entering.

The water of the labyrinth. An infipid water contained in the cavity of the tympanum. Use, to preserve the nervous fibrils of the auditory nerve soft and moist, and to moderate the tremors of sounds.

IN THE NECK.

The juice of the thyroid gland. Of a yellowish white colour, especially in infants. Use, not known.

The mucus of the œsophagus. Secreted by the muciparous glands, situated in the cellular membrane. Use, to lubricate the cavity of the œsophagus, and prevent the concretion of its sides.
IN THE CAVITY OF THE THORAX.

The mucus lining the internal surface of the _trachea_, _bronchia_, and _vesiculae pulmonales_. _Secretory organ_, the muciparous glands situated under the internal membrane of those parts. Use, to prevent the surface of the _trachea_, _bronchia_, and _vesiculae pulmonales_ from becoming dry by the continual passing of the air.

The vapour in the cavity of the thorax. A vapour which exhalles from the _exhaling vessels_ of the _pleura_ of the _lungs_ and _ribs_, into the cavity of the _thorax_. Use, to preserve the _pleura_ soft, moist, and _flexile_; and to defend and prevent it from the friction of, and _concretion_ with, the _lungs_.

The vapour or liquor pericardii, Secreted by the _arterious exhaling vessels_, which open upon the external surface of the _heart_ and internal of the _pericardium_. Use, to prevent the _concretion_ of the _heart_ with the _pleura_; to _diminish_ the _friction_; and _preserve_ the parts soft.

The juice of the thymus gland. A milky _juice_ secreted by the _arteries_ opening into the _cells_ of this _gland_. Use, not known.

IN THE BREASTS.

The milk of the breasts. A white, sweetish fluid, secreted by the _glandular fabric_. 
ric of the breasts of women. Use, to be an aliment to new-born children.

IN THE ABDOMEN.

The gastric juice. A limpid colourless fluid, secreted by the exhaling vessels of the very numerous arteries, which bedew every part of the stomach. Use, to digest the food.

The pancreatic juice. The limpid juice secreted by this gland, and conveyed through its excretory duct into the duodenum. Use, to assist in the formation of chyle.

Bile. A yellowish-green bitter juice, secreted by the glandular substance of the liver, and conveyed by the biliary ducts, in part, into the duodenum, and in part into the gall-bladder: hence cystic and hepatic byle. Use, to extricate the chyle from the digested masses of food; to stimulate the intestines; and to prevent the abundance of mucus and acidity in the primæ viæ.

Chyle. A white fluid, separated from the food in the primæ viæ, and observed some hours after eating in the lacteal vessels of the mesentery, and in the thoracic duct. Use, to form the blood.

The enteric juice. A limpid liquor, secreted by the exhaling arteries in the whole course of the small and large intestines. Use, to assist in digestion; and to cleanse and moisten the intestines.
The mucus of the primæ viæ. Secreted by the muciparous glands situated under the villous coat of the primæ viæ. Use, to lubricate that canal.

The vapour or fluid in the cavity of the abdomen. An aqueous vapour, secreted by the exhaling arteries of the peritoneum. Use, to preserve moist and prevent the concretion of the abdominal viscera.

Urine, A saline liquid, of a citrine colour, secreted in the kidneys, and dropping down from them guttattim through the ureters into the cavity of the urinary bladder. Use, to liberate the body from the superfluous water, &c.

The mucus of the bladder. Secreted by the muciparous glands situated under the innermost membrane. Use, to lubricate and defend the internal and very sensible surface of the urinary bladder.

In the parts of generation in mèn.

The mucus of the urethra. Secreted by the muciparous glands situated under the internal membrane. Use, to lubricate and defend the very sensible surface of the urethra against the acridity of the urine.

The smegma of the glans penis. An unctuous humour, secreted by the sebaceous follicles on the surface of the glans and prepuce.
puce. Use, to lubricate and defend the sensible surface of the glans, and prevent its concretion with the prepuce.

*The vapour of the tunica vaginalis testis.* The aqueous vapour, which exhales from the arteries into the cavity of the tunica vaginalis testis. Use, to prevent the concretion of the testes with the tunica vaginalis, and preserve them moist.

*The liquor of the prostate gland.* A milky juice, separated by the arteries of the prostate gland, and sent through its ducts, sub coitu, into the urethra with the semen. Use, to serve as a vehicle to the semen.

*The semen.* The prolific liquor secreted in the testes, and carried through the epididymis and vas deferens into the vesiculae feminales. Use, to be emitted, sub coitu, into the female vagina, and there, by its aura, to penetrate to, and impregnate, the ovulum in the female ovariun.

IN THE PARTS OF GENERATION IN WOMEN.

*The smegna of the labia and vulva.* The unctuous juice secreted by the sebaceous glands, and covering the internal surface of the labia and nymphæ. Use, to lubricate their sensible surface, and prevent any irritation post mictum.

*The mucus of the vagina.* Secreted by the muciparous glands under the internal membrane. Use, to lubricate the vagina, left it...
it be pained by friction, sub coitu, and to prevent the concretion of its sides.

The liquor of the cavity of the uterus. Secreted into it by the exhaling arterial vessels. Consistence, in the virgin uterus, serous and turbid; in the gravid, milky. Use, to moisten the cavity, and prevent its concretion.

In the articulations.

The synovia. An unctuous fluid, secreted by the internal membrane of the capsular ligaments surrounding the articulations of the bones. Use, to lubricate the cartilaginous surfaces of the articulatory bones, and facilitate their motions.

The juice of the bursæ mucosæ. An unctuous and somewhat mucilaginous juice, secreted by the vessels of the internal membrane of the bursæ mucosæ. Use, to lubricate the tendons for motion.

In the bones.

The marrow of bones. The oily substance secreted by the arteries of the internal periosteum, and contained in the medullary cavities of the long bones, and spongy substance of others.

Fluids of the common integuments.

The mucus of Malpighi, or rete mucosum. The mucus situated between the epidermis
epidermis and cutis of the whole body, and secreted by the arterious vessels of the skin. Use, to conglutinate the epidermis to the cutis; to moderate the sense of touch; to moisten the nervous cutaneous papillae; and give the external colour to the body; hence it is white in Europeans, black in Æthiopians, &c.

The oil of the adipose membrane. Secreted by the arteries of the cellular membrane. Use, to facilitate muscular motion.

Sweat. The aqueous perspirable matter excreted through the exhaling arteries of the skin. Use, to keep the skin moist.
A

GLOSSARY,

or

EXPLANATION

of

ANATOMICAL TERMS.

A.

ABDOMEN. The cavity of the belly; from abdo to hide, as including the intestines and other viscera.

Acetabulum. The cavity which receives the head of the thigh bone; from acetum vinegar: so called, because it represents the acetabulum or faucer of the ancients, in which vinegar was held for the use of the table.

Acini. The glands of the liver; from acinus a grape.

Acromion. A process of the scapula; from acroex- tremity, and oinous the shoulder.

Adenology. The doctrine of the glands; from ad a gland, and oinous a discourse.

Amnion. A membrane that surrounds the fetus, which is soft and shaggy; from amnos a lamb’s skin.

Amphyarthrosis. A species of connexion of bones, which admits of an obscure motion; from amboth, and opeo an articulation.

Anastomosis. The communication of vessels with one another; from through, and o c a mouth.

Anatomy.
Anatomy. The dissection of the human body; from αυτή and ταύτω to dissect.

Ancon. The elbow; from ἀγκών, from ἀγκώσαμει to embrace, απο τα ἀγκέσαμει έτερω συνω το στενω, because the bones meeting, and being there united, are fold-ed one into another.

Anconeus. A muscle; so called, from ἀγκών the elbow.

Anconoid. Process of the cubit; from ἀγκών the elbow, and στενός shape.

Angiología. The doctrine of the vessels; from ἀγκώσιον a vessel, and λόγος a discourse.

Aorta. Ἀστή; from ἀνε air, and στενός to keep: an artery, so called, because the ancients supposed that only air was contained in it. It may rather be derived from ἀστη to convey, as serving to convey the blood to the rest of the body.

Aponeurosis. A tendinous expansion; from από from, and νεύρα a nerve; from an erroneous supposition of the ancients, that it was formed by an expansion of a nerve.

Apophysis. A process of a bone; from ἀποφεύ to proceed from. A synonym of process.

Arachnoides. A net-like membrane; from αράχνα a spider, and εἰδός likeness.

Artery. From ἀνε air, and στενός to keep; because the ancients supposed, that only air was contained in them.

Artrodia. A species of connexion of bones; from αρθρόω to articulate.

Arytenoides. The name of two cartilages of the larynx; also applied to some muscles of the larynx; from αρτένων a funnel, and εἰδός shape.

Artrágalus. A bone of the tarsus; so called, from its resemblance to a die, used in ancient games, from αργαύλος a cockal or die.

Atlas. The first vertebra of the neck; so called, because it sustains the head; from the fable of Atlas being.
being supposed to have supported the world; or from αὐλαω to sustain, because it sustains the head.

Azygos. A term applied to parts without a fellow; from a priv. and ζυγος a yoke, because it has no fellow.

B.

Brachium. The arm; hence os brachii, brachialis externus, &c. from βραχις short, because in a well-proportioned man it is shorter from the shoulder to the hands than from the hip to the feet.

Bronchia. The ramifications of the trachea, or wind-pipe; from βραχις to pour, because the ancients believed, that the fluids were conveyed into the stom-ach by the bronchia.

Bursa. A bag; from βυγος: generally applied to the bursae mucosae.

Bursialogy. The doctrine of the bursae mucosae; from βυγος a bag, and λογος a discourse.

C.

Calvaria. The top of the cranium; from calculus bald.

Cancelli. Lattice work; generally applied to the reticular substance in bones.

Cardia. The superior opening of the stomach; from καρδια the heart, because it is situated near it.

Carotid. The name of some arteries of the neck and head; from καρτίς to cause to sleep; for, if tied with a ligature, the animal becomes comatose, or has the appearance of being asleep.

Carpus. Καρπος; the wrist.

Chorion. The external membrane of the fetus in utero. Χοριος, from χορις to escape, because it always escapes from the uterus with the fetus.

Choroid membrane and plexus; from χοριος the chorion, and ενδος likeness; so called, on account of its many blood vessels resembling the chorion.
Clavicula. *The clavicle, or collar bone, a diminutive of clavis a key; so called, from its resemblance to an ancient key.*

Clinoid. *Four processes of the sella turcica of the ethmoid bone; are so called, from κλιμ a bed, and ὑδος likeness, from their supposed resemblance to a couch.*

Clitóris. *A part of the female pudenda, enclosed by the labia majora; from κλω to enclose or hide.*

Colon. *The first of the large intestines; from κολον, quasi κολυ, from κολος hollow; it generally being found empty, and full of wind, in the dead body.*

Condýle. *An eminence in any of the joints; νουδυλος, from νοοδ an ancient cup, shaped like a joint.*

Coráco. *Names compounded with this word belong to muscles, which are attached to the coracoïd processes of the scapula; as coraco-hyoides, &c.*

Corácoïd process of the scapula; from κρακ a crow, and ὑδος resemblance, it being shaped like the beak of a crow.

Corómary. *From corona a crown. The vessels of the heart, stomach, &c. are so called, because they surround the parts in the manner of a crown.*

Corónoid. *A process, so called, from κρακων a crow, and ὑδος likeness, from its resemblance to a crow’s beak.*

Côtýloid cavity of the os innominatum, which receives the head of the thigh bone; from κοτυλις the name of an old measure, and ὑδος resemblance.

Cránium. *The skull; κρανιον, quasi κρανιον, from κρανι the head.*

Cremafter. *A muscle, so called; from κρεμαω to suspend, because it suspends the testicle.*

Cribríform, or ethmoid bone of the skull; from cribrum a sieve, it being perforated like a sieve.

Cricoid. *Annular, round, like a ring; from κρικως a ring, and ὑδος likeness.*

Crura.
Crura. The plural of *crus*, a leg or root; applied to some parts of the body, from their resemblance to a leg or root, as crura cerebelli, &c.

Cuboides. *A bone of the foot*; from *κυβερν* a cube, and *σίδος* likeness; because it resembles a cube.

Cuneiform. *Some bones are so called*; from *κυνής* a wedge, and *forma* likeness; being shaped like a wedge.

D.

Dartos. *A muscle of the scrotum*; from *διγω* to ex-coriate.

Deltoid. *A muscle resembling the Greek letter Δ*; from *Δ*, and *σίδος* resemblance.

Diaphragm. *The muscle which separates the thorax from the abdomen*; from *διαφέρω* to divide.

Diarthrosis. *A moveable connexion of bones*; from *διαρθρίσω* to articulate.

Digastric muscle; from *δις* twice, and *γαστρ* a belly; having two bellies.

Diplöe. *The spongy substance between the two tables of the skull*; from *διπλος* to double.

Duodenum. *The first portion of the small intestine*; so called, because the ancients supposed, that it did not exceed the breadth of twelve fingers; from *δωδέκα* denus, consisting of twelve.

Durä matér. *The outermost membrane of the brain*; called *dura*, because it is much harder than the other membranes, and *mater*, from the ancients supposing it was the source of all the other membranes.

E.

Embryo. *The child in the womb* is so called before the fifth month, after which it is termed *fetus*; from *εμβρυω* to bud forth.

Enarthrosis. *An articulation of the bones*; from *ἐν* in, and *εσχην* a joint or articulation.
Enteric. Belonging to the intestines; from ἐντερον an entrail or intestine.

Epidermis. The scarf or outermost skin; from ἐπι up-
on, and δέχεσθαι the skin.

Epididymis. The small oblong body, which lies above
the testicles; from ἐπι upon, and δίδυμος a testicle.

Epigastric. The superior part of the abdomen; from
ἐπι upon, and γαστήρ the stomach.

Epiglottis. A cartilage of the larynx, so called; from
ἐπι upon, and γλωττίς the aperture of the larynx,
being situated upon the glottis.

Epiphysis. A portion of bone growing upon another
bone, but separated from it by cartilage; from ἐπι
upon, and φυσεῖν to grow.

Epiploon. The membranous viscus of the abdomen,
which covers the intestines, and hangs to the bottom of
the stomach; from ἐπιπλωμα to swim upon.

Epistropheus. The second vertebra of the neck; from
ἐπιστρέφων to turn round, because the head is turned
upon it.

Ethmoid bone of the cranium; so called, from ἐθμός a
sieve, and ἤθος resemblance, it being perforated like
a sieve.

F.
Fascia. An expansion of a muscle, enclosing others like a
band; from φασία a band.

Falciform. Shaped like a scythe; from falk a scythe.

Fasciculus. A little bundle.

Fauces. The plural of fons, the top of the throat.

G.
Galactophorous ducts of the breasts of women; from
γάλα milk, and φέρω to carry, because they convey
the milk to the nipples.

Ganglion. Γαγγλίων, a knot in the course of a nerve.

Gastrocnemius. The muscle which forms the thick of
the leg; from γαστήρ a belly, and κνήμιος the leg.
Genio: Names compounded with this word belong to muscles which are attached to the chin; as Genio-glossus—Genio-hyoideus—Genio-pharyngeus, &c. from γένειον the chin.

Genu. The knee; from γόνον, πέρι το εἰς γόνιν, because by it the body is bent towards the earth.

Ginglymus. An articulation; from γυγυλόμος a hinge.

Glénoid cavity; from γλώσσα a cavity, and οἶδος resemblance.

Glomér. A convoluted bundle of vessels; generally applied to the lymphatic glands.

Glosto. Names compounded with this word belong to muscles, from their being attached to the tongue; as Glosto-pharyngeus—Glosto-staphylinus, &c. from γλωσσα the tongue.

Glottis. The superior opening of the larynx at the bottom of the tongue; from γλώσσα the tongue.

Glutæus. The name of a muscle; from γλυται the buttocks.

Gompholís. Γομφωτις inclavation, a species of immovable connexion of bones; from γομφαν a nail, because one bone is fixed in another bone, like a nail in a board.

H.

Harmonía. A species of immovable connexion of bones; from ἀρμα to fit together.

Helix. The outward circle of the ear; from Ὑλος to turn about.

Hépar. The liver. Ηπαρ, an abdominal viscus.

Hyàloid membrane of the eye; from ύλος glass, and οἶδος likeness; so called, from its transparent and glafty appearance.

Hygrólógy. The doctrine of the fluids; from υγρας a fluid, and λόγος a discourse.

Hyýmen. The membrane situated at the entrance of the virgin vagina; from ηύμιν hymen.
Hyo. Names compounded with this word belong to muscles, which are attached to the os-hyoides; as: hyo-glossus—hyo-pharyngeus—hyo-thyroides; from boiides the os-hyoides.

Hyoides. A bone of the tongue, so called, from its resemblance to the Greek υ̂; from υ̂ and idos resemblance.

Hypochondrium. That part of the body, which lies under the cartilages of the spurous ribs; from υ̂ under, and χοιδες a cartilage.

Hypogastric. The lower region of the fore part of the abdomen; from υ̂ under, and ɣαςνγε the stomach.

I.

Ilēum. A portion of the small intestines; from ιλειω to turn; being always convoluted.

Ilium. Part of the os innominatum, so called, because it supports the ιλειω or small intestines.

Ischiium. The part of the os innominatum upon which we sit; from ωκυο to sustain.

L.

Lacūna. The excretory duct of the glands of the urethra and vagina; from lacus a channel.

Lamoidal future; so called, because it is shaped like the letter λ; from λ, and idos resemblance.

Larynx. The superior part of the windpipe; λαγυνξ the larynx.

M.

Masseter. A muscle of the face, which assists in the action of chewing; from μασσαται on to chew.

Masloid process; so called, from μασςας α a breast, and idos likeness, being shaped like a nipple or breast.

Mediastinum. The production of the pleura, which divides the thorax into two cavities; from medium the middle, quasi in medio stare.
Mefentery. The membranes to which the intestines are attached; from μησός the middle, and εντετεῖν an intestine, because it is in the middle of the intestines.

Mesocolon. That part of the mesentery in the middle of the colon; from μησός the middle, and κόλον the colon.

Metacarpus. That part of the hand between the carpus and fingers; from μετα after, and υάς the wrist.

Metatarsus. That part of the foot between the tarus and toes; from μετα after, and ταρσός the tarus.

Mylo. Names compounded with this word belong to muscles, which are attached near the grinders; as mylo-hyoides; mylo-pharyngeus, &c.; from μυλη a grinder tooth.

Myología. The doctrine of the muscles; from μυς a muscle, and λόγος a discourse.

N.

Neurology. The doctrine of the nerves; from νεύρα a nerve, and λόγος a discourse.

O.

Odontoid, or-tooth-like process; from ὀδος a tooth, and ἴδος resemblance.

Oesophagus. The canal leading from the pharynx to the stomach; from ὀς to carry, and θαυμ to eat; because it carries the food into the stomach.

Olecranon. The elbow or head of the ulna; from ὀλευριν the cubit, and κεφαλιν the head.

Omentum. An abdominal viscus; so called, from omen a guess; because the toothfayers prophesied from the inspection of this part.

Omo. Names compounded with this word belong to muscles which are attached to the scapula; as omo-hyoides, &c. from ὀμοιος the shoulder.

Omoplita. The scapula, or shoulder blade; from ὀμοιος the shoulder, and πλάτος broad.

Orgasm.
Orgasm. A violent salaciousness, attended with turgescence in the parts; from ὄγραω to desire vehemently.

Osteology. The doctrine of the bones; from ὀσούν a bone, and λόγος a discourse.

P.

Pancreas. A viscus of the abdomen; so called, from its felthy consistence; from παν all, and κρέας flesh.

Parenchyma. The substance connecting together the vessels, &c. of the lungs, is so called, from πνεύμων, to pour through.

Parotid gland; from παρά near, and οὖς the ear; because it is situated near the ear.

Pelvis. A bony cavity shaped like a basin; from πέλυς a basin.

Pericardium. The membrane which surrounds the heart; from περί around, and καρδία the heart.

Pericranium. The membrane which covers the bones of the skull; from περί around, and κρανίον the cranium or head.

Peristeleum. The membrane which surrounds the bones; from περί around, and ὀσοῦν a bone.

Peristaltic motion of the intestines; from περίστελλω to contract.

Peritoneum. The membrane lining the abdomen, and covering its visceræ; from περίστελλω to extend around.

Phalanx. The bones of the fingers and toes are called phalanges, from their regular situation, like a φαλάρις, or army of soldiers.

Pharynx. A membranous bag at the end of the mouth; αὐτὸ to φάγειν, because it conveys the food into the stomach.

Phrenic or diaphragmatic nerve. Φθέγξε, the diaphragm; from φθέγξις the mind; because the ancients supposed it to be the seat of the mind.

Physiology. That part of natural history which treats of the actions and functions of an animated body; from φύσις nature, and λόγος a discourse.

Pia mater,
Pla mater. The innermost membrane of the brain; so called, because it embraces the brain as a good mother folds her child.

Placenta. The after birth; from πλάτης a cake, from its resemblance to a cake.

Platyśma-myoides. A muscle of the neck; from πλάτης broad, μυς a muscle, and αίδος resemblance.

Pleura. The membrane lining the thorax; πλαύζε the side.

Plexus. A kind of net-work of vessels or nerves; from plecto, to weave together.

Præpuce, or foreskin of the penis; from præputio, to cut off before, because the eastern nations usually cut it off.

Psoas. A muscle, so called; from ψωσ the loin, being situated in the loins.

Pterygoid process; from πτερυξ a pen, or wing, and αίδος likeness; so called, from its likeness to a pen, or wing.

Pylorus. The lower orifice of the stomach, which opens into the intestines; from πυλόω to guard an entrance, because it guards, as it were, the entrance of the bowels.

R.

Raphē. A future. Ῥαφή, from γαρέω to few.

Renēs. The kidneys, απὸ τοὺς γλῶ, because through them the urine flows.

Retīna. The net-like expansion of the optic nerve, on the inner surface of the eye; from rete a net.

Rhomboidēs. A muscle, so called from its shape; from ἐγκλάως a geometrical figure, whose sides are equal but not right-angled, and αίδος a likeness.

Rotūla. The knee pan; a dim. of ῥοτά a wheel, from its shape.

S.

Sacrum. A bone, so called; from sacer sacred, because it was once offered in sacrifices.
Salvatella. *A vein of the foot;* so called, because it was thought the opening it preferred health, and cured melancholy; from *salvo* to preserve.

Sanguis. *The blood;* *ἀπὸ τῆς σειρᾶς ἰουν*, because it preserves the body.

Sartorius. *A muscle, so called, because tailors cross their legs with it;* from *sartor* a tailor.

Scapha. *The depression of the outer ear before the antihelix;* from *σκαφῆ* a little boat or skiff; from *σκαφέω* to dig, because skiffs were formerly only trees made hollow.

Scaphoïdes. *A bone of the carpus, so called, from its resemblance to a skiff;* from *σκαφῆ* a skiff, and εἴδος a likeness.

Sclerotic. *A term applied to the outermost or hardest membrane of the eye;* from *σκληροῦ* to make hard.

Sella Turcica. Part of the sphenoid is so called, from its supposed resemblance to a Turkish saddle.

Sesamoid bones; from *σαμοῦ* an Indian grain, and εἴδος a likeness, from their resemblance to the semen fæami.

Sigmoid. *Parts are so called, from their resemblance to the letter Σ;* from Σ the letter Sigma, and εἴδος likeness.

Sphenoid bone; from *σφην* a wedge, and εἴδος likeness, it being shaped like a wedge.

Sphincter. *The name of several muscles, whose office it is to shut up the aperture around which they are placed;* from *σφιγγω* to shut up.

Splanchnology. *The doctrine of the viscer*a; from *σπλαγχνου* an entrail, and λόγος a discourse.

Symphyysis. *A connexion of bones;* from *συμφυσῶ* to grow together.

Synarthrosis. *A connexion of bones;* from *συν* with, and ἀρθρόν a joint.

Synchondrosis. *A species of union of bones by means of cartilage;* from *συν* with, and χόνδρος a cartilage. *Syndesmology.*
Syndemology. The doctrine of the ligaments; from συνδέωμαι a ligament, and λογος a discourse.

Syndemosis. A species of union of bones by means of ligament; from συνδέωμαι a ligament.

Syneurosis. A species of connexion of bones by means of membrane; from συν with, and νευρός a nerve; because membranes, ligaments, and tendons, were by the ancients considered as nerves.

Syneurosis. A species of connexion of bones by means of muscle; from συν with, and σῶς flesh.

Syntole. The contractile motion of the heart and arteries; from συντάλλω to contract.

T.

Tendon. From τενω to extend.

Thèca. The spinal canal is called theca vertebolaris; from θηκα from ὑμιν to put.

Thorax. θώραξ. The breast or chest; from θωράω to leap, because in it the heart beats.

Thyro. Names compounded with this word belong to muscles, which are attached to the thyroid cartilage.

Thyroid cartilage; from θωραξ a shield, and σῶς likenes, because it is shaped like a shield.

Trachea. The wind-pipe; so called, from its roughness, from τραχώς rough.

Trapezoid bones of the carpus; from τραπεζίων a four-sided figure, and σῶς likenes.

Trochanter. A process of the thigh bone, so called, from τραχώς to run, because the muscles inserted in these parts perform the office of running.

Trochlea. A kind of cartilaginous pulley, through which the tendon of one of the muscles of the eye passes; from τραχώς to run.

Trochoïdes. A species of articulation of bones; from τραχώς a wheel, and σῶς likenes; because one bone moves round upon another, like a wheel upon its axle-tree.

Ulna.
U.  
**Ulna.** A name for the cubit; from ὁμοιος the cubit.
**Ureter.** The canal which conveys the urine from the kidney to the bladder; from ὑγρος urine.
**Urethra.** The passage through which the urine passes from the bladder; from ὑγρος the urine.
**Uvea.** The posterior lamina of the iris, so called, because in beasts (which the ancients chiefly dissected) it is of the colour of unripe grapes; from ὑβα a unripe grape.
**Uvula.** The glandular substance which hangs down from the middle of the soft palate; so called, from its resemblance to a grape. A dim. of ὑβα a grape.

V.  
**Valves.** Little membranes, that prevent the return of the blood in the veins and arteries; from valva folding doors.
**Vertebræ.** The bones of the spine are so called, from verto to turn.
**Vomer.** A bone of the nose, so called, from its resemblance to a ploughshare; from vomo to turn up.

X.  
**Xiphoid cartilage,** so called, from its resemblance to a fword; from ξυφος a fword, and ιδος likenes.

Z.  
**Zygoma.** The cavity under the zygomatic process of the temporal bone; from ζυγος a yoke, because it transmits the tendon of the temporal muscle like unto a yoke.

THE END.