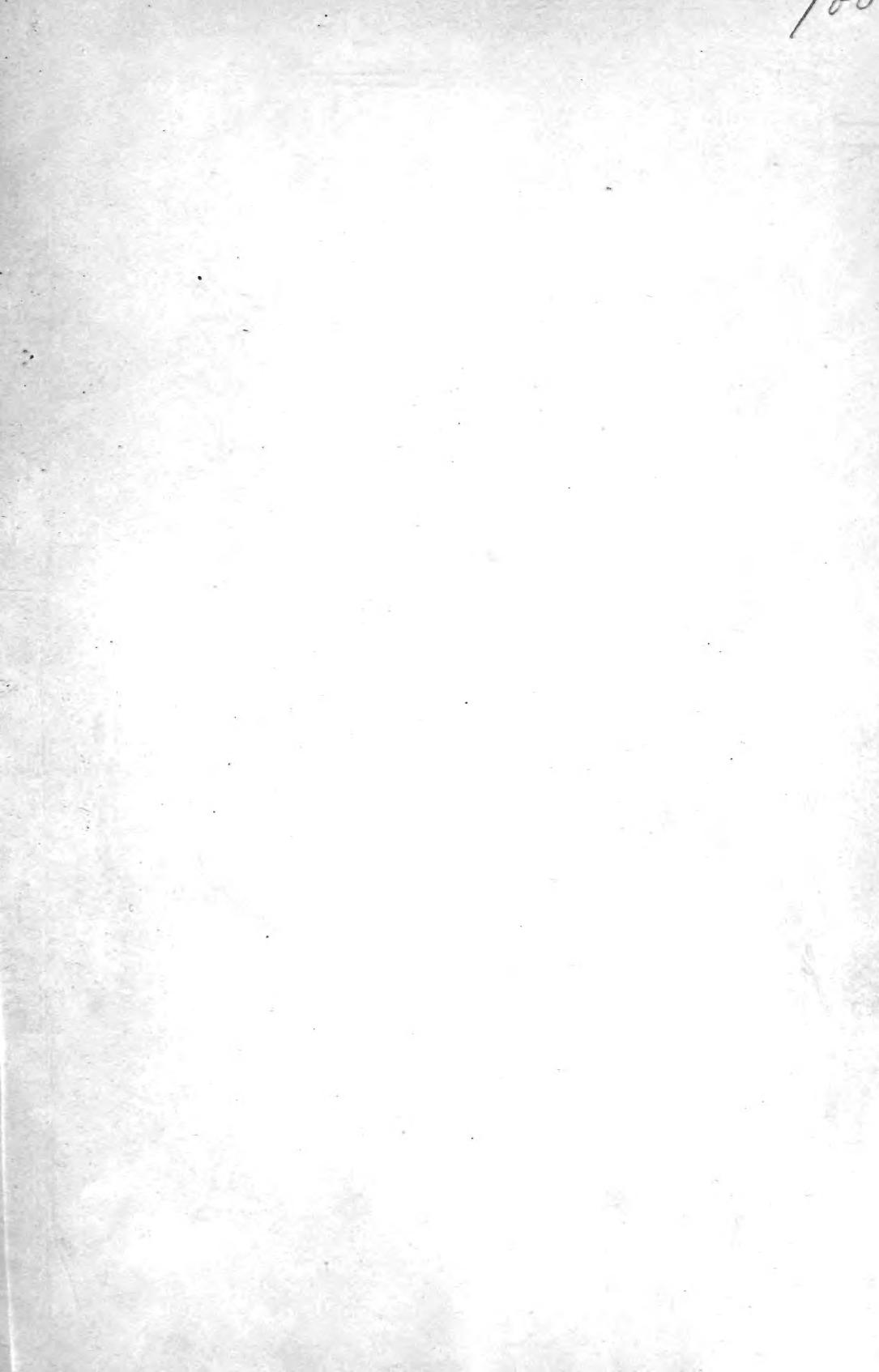


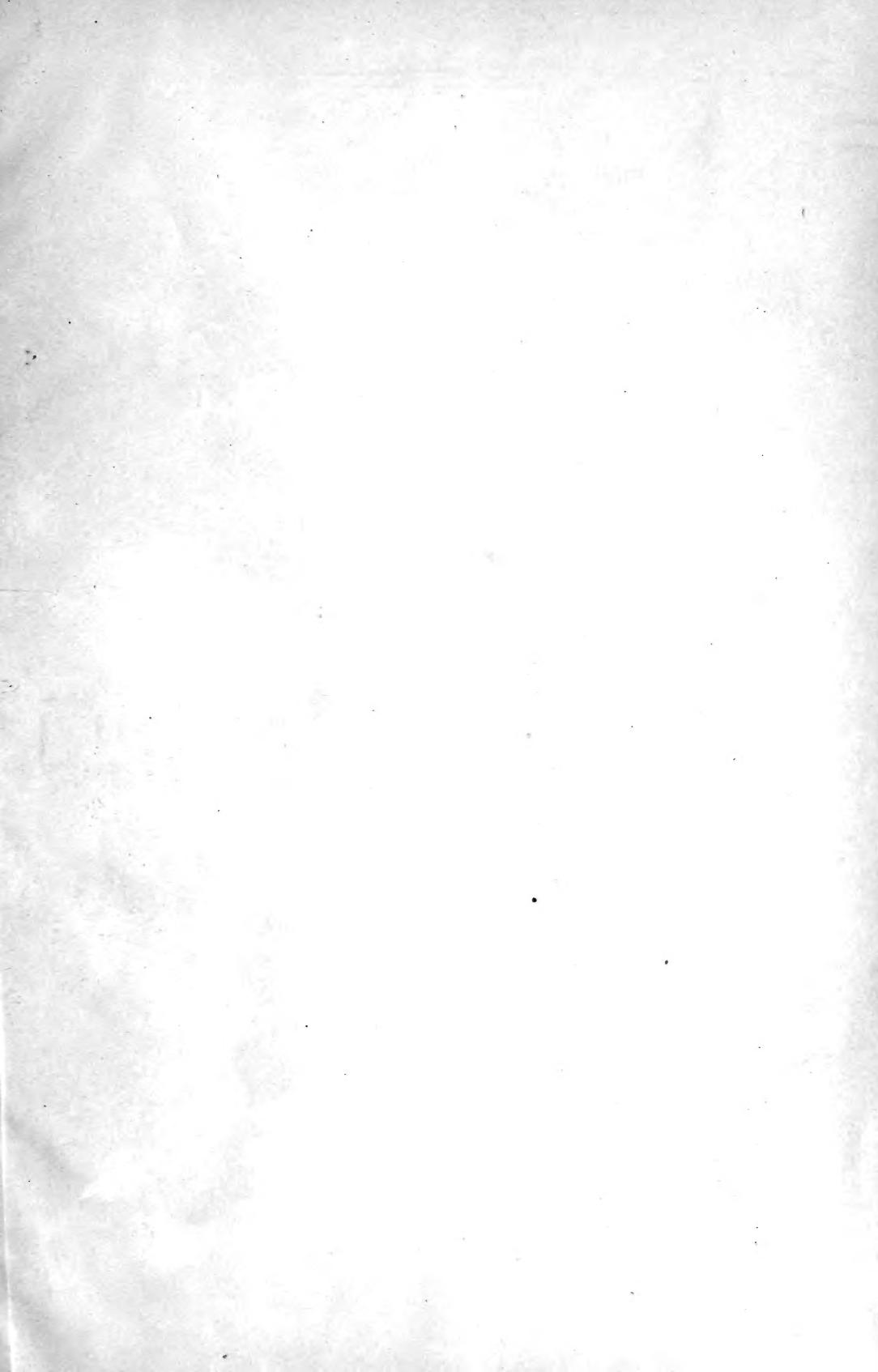
A standard linear barcode consisting of vertical black lines of varying widths on a white background.

3 1761 06704235 8

BNA







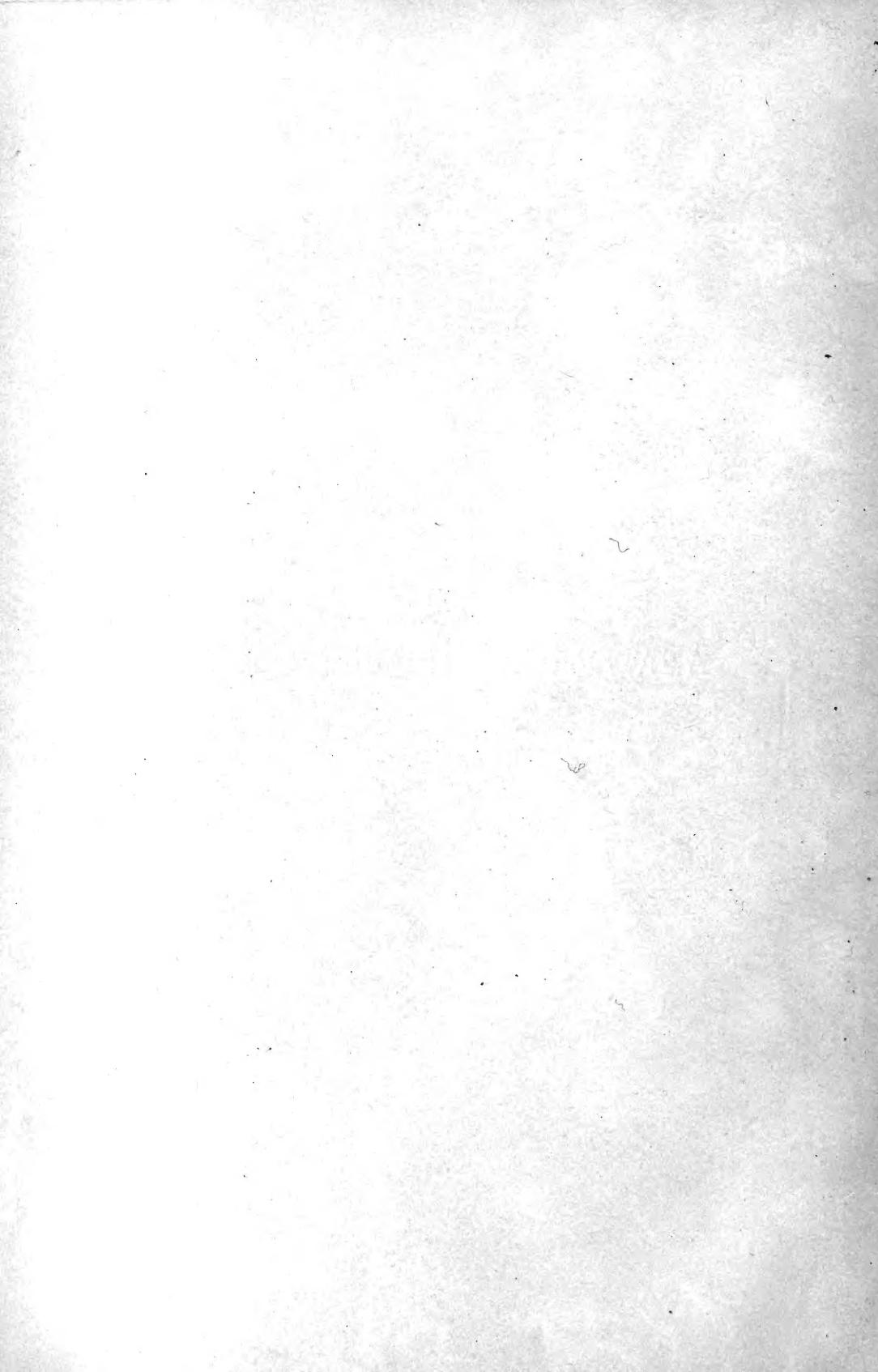


Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2007 with funding from
Microsoft Corporation



ANATOMICAL TERMINOLOGY

BARKER



ANATOMICAL TERMINOLOGY WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE [BNA]

BY

LEWELLYS F. BARKER, M.D.

PROFESSOR OF MEDICINE, JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, BALTIMORE; (FORMERLY PROFESSOR OF ANATOMY, RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO).

With Vocabularies in Latin and English
and Illustrations

85045
10/12/07

PHILADELPHIA:
P. BLAKISTON'S SON & CO.
1012 WALNUT STREET.

1907

COPYRIGHT, 1907, BY P. BLAKISTON'S SON & Co.

WM. F. FELL COMPANY
ELECTROTYPEERS AND PRINTERS
1220-24 SANSOM STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CONTENTS

	PAGE
INTRODUCTION,.....	1
WHAT THE BNA IS,.....	2
WHY THIS REVIEW OF ANATOMICAL TERMINOLOGY WAS UNDERTAKEN,.....	2
THE SCOPE OF THE WORK AND THE WORKERS,.....	4
THE WAY THE WORK WAS DONE,.....	5
THE PRINCIPLES ARRIVED AT AS THE WORK PROCEEDED,.....	6
THE ADOPTION OF THE BNA IN AMERICA AND GREAT BRITAIN,.....	8
THE FUTURE OF ANATOMICAL TERMINOLOGY,.....	11
ANATOMICAL NAMES,.....	14
Terms Indicating the Position and Direction of Parts of the Body,.....	14
General Terms,.....	14
Terms Relating to the Extremities,.....	14
GENERAL ANATOMICAL TERMS,.....	15
PARTS OF THE HUMAN BODY,.....	17
Head,.....	17
Skull,.....	17
Face,.....	17
Eye,.....	17
Nose,.....	17
Mouth,.....	17
Neck,.....	17
Trunk,.....	17
Thorax,.....	17
Back,.....	17
Belly,.....	18
Pelvis,.....	18
Upper Extremities,.....	18
Lower Extremities,.....	18
OSTEOLOGY,.....	19
Vertebral Column, or Spine,.....	19
Atlas,.....	19
Epistropheus (O. T. Axis),.....	20
Sacrum,.....	20
Coccyx,.....	20
Thorax,.....	20
Ribs,.....	20
Breast Bone,.....	20
Thoracic Cavity,.....	20
Bones of the Skull,.....	20
Basilar Bone,.....	20
Occipital Bone,.....	20
Sphenoid Bone,.....	21
Temporal Bone,.....	22
Parietal Bone,.....	23
Frontal Bone,.....	23
Ethmoid Bone,.....	23
Inferior Turbinated Bone,.....	24
Lacrimal Bone,.....	24
Nasal Bone,.....	24
Vomer, or Ploughshare, Bone,.....	24
Bones of the Face,.....	24
Maxilla (O. T. Superior Maxillary Bone),.....	24
Palate Bone,.....	24

CONTENTS

	PAGE
OSTEOLOGY (<i>Continued</i>)	
Ligaments of the Girdle of Lower Extremity (O. T. Pelvic Girdle),	34
Sacro-Iliac Joint,	35
Symphysis of Pubic Bones,	35
Hip Joint,	35
Knee Joint,	35
Tibiofibular Joint (O. T. Superior Tibiofibular Articulation),	35
Tibiofibular Syndesmosis (O. T. Inferior Tibiofibular Articulation),	35
Joints of the Foot,	35
Ankle Joint,	35
Intertarsal Joints,	36
Talocalcaneonavicular Joint,	36
Talocalcanean Joint,	36
Chopart's Transverse Articulation of the Tarsus,	36
Talonavicular Joint,	36
Calcaneocuboid Joint,	36
Cuneonavicular Joint,	36
Interosseous Ligaments of Tarsus,	36
Dorsal Ligaments of Tarsus,	36
Plantar Ligaments of Tarsus,	36
Tarsometatarsal Joints,	36
Intermetatarsal Joints,	36
Metatarsophalangeal Joints,	36
Joints of the Toes,	37
MYOLOGY OR MUSCULATURE,	37
Muscles of the Back,	37
Muscles of the Head,	38
Muscles of the Hyoid Bone,	38
Muscles of the Neck,	38
Muscles of the Thorax,	39
Muscles of the Abdomen,	39
Coccygeal Muscles,	40
Muscles of the Upper Extremity,	40
Muscles of the Lower Extremity,	41
BURSÆ AND MUCOUS SHEATHS,	43
SPLANCHNOLOGY,	45
Digestive Apparatus,	45
Mouth Cavity,	45
Mucous Membrane of the Mouth,	45
Glands of the Mouth,	45
Teeth,	46
Tongue,	46
Fauces,	46
Muscles of the Palate and Fauces,	47
Pharynx,	47
Digestive Tube,	47
Oesophagus,	47
Stomach,	47
Small or Thin Intestine,	48
Large or Thick Intestine,	48
Rectum or Straight Gut,	49
Pancreas,	49
Liver,	49
RESPIRATORY APPARATUS,	50
Nasal Cavity,	50
External Nose,	51
Larynx,	51
Muscles of Larynx,	52
Cavity of Larynx,	52
Trachea and Bronchi,	52
Lung,	52
Thoracic Cavity,	53
Thyroid Gland,	53
Carotid Skein (O. T. Intercarotid Gland),	53

CONTENTS

v

RESPIRATORY APPARATUS (*Continued*)

	PAGE
Thymus,.....	53
UROGENITAL APPARATUS,	53
Uropoietic Organs,.....	53
Kidney,.....	53
Renal Arteries,.....	54
Renal Veins,.....	54
Ureter,.....	54
Urinary Bladder,.....	54
Suprarenal Gland,.....	54
Male Genital Organs,.....	55
Testicle,.....	55
Seminal Vesicle,.....	55
Spermatic Cord and Coats of the Testicle and Cord,.....	55
Prostate,.....	55
Bulbo-urethral Gland (O. T. Cowper's Gland),.....	56
Parts of External Genitals,.....	56
Penis,.....	56
Male Urethra,.....	56
Scrotum,.....	56
Female Genital Organs,.....	56
Ovary,.....	56
Uterine Tube (O. T. Fallopian Tube),.....	56
Uterus,.....	57
Vagina,.....	57
Epo-ophoron (O. T. Parovarium or Organ of Rosenmueller),.....	57
External Genital Parts,.....	57
Paro-ophoron,.....	57
Large Vestibular Gland of Bartholin,.....	57
Clitoris,.....	57
Female Urethra,.....	58
Perineum,.....	58
Peritoneum,.....	58
ANGIOLOGY,	60
Heart,.....	60
Right Atrium (O. T. right auricle),.....	61
Right Ventricle,.....	61
Left Atrium (O. T. Left Auricle),.....	61
Left Ventricle,.....	61
Arteries,.....	61
Pulmonary Artery,.....	61
Aorta,.....	61
Innominate Artery,.....	62
Common Carotid Artery,.....	62
External Carotid Artery,.....	62
Superior Thyroid Artery,.....	62
Ascending Pharyngeal Artery,.....	62
Lingual Artery,.....	62
External Maxillary Artery (O. T. Facial Artery),.....	62
Sternocleidomastoid Artery,.....	62
Occipital Artery,.....	62
Posterior Auricular Artery,.....	62
Superficial Temporal Artery,.....	62
Internal Maxillary Artery,.....	62
Internal Carotid Artery,.....	63
Ophthalmic Artery,.....	63
Cerebral Arteries,.....	63
Subclavian Artery,.....	63
Vertebral Artery,.....	63
Basilar Artery,.....	63
Internal Mammary Artery,.....	63
Thyrocervical Trunk (O. T. Thyroid Axis),.....	63
Inferior Thyreoid Artery,.....	63
Ascending Cervical Artery,.....	64

CONTENTS

	PAGE
ANGIOLOGY, Subclavian Artery (<i>Continued</i>)	
Superficial Cervical Artery,.....	64
Transverse Artery of Scapula (O. T. Suprascapular),.....	64
Costocervical Trunk (O. T. Superior Intercostal),.....	64
Transverse Artery of Neck (O. T. Transversalis Coli),.....	64
Axillary Artery,.....	64
Highest Thoracic Artery (O. T. Superior Thoracic Artery),.....	64
Thoraco-Acromial Artery (O. T. Thoracic Axis),.....	64
Lateral Thoracic Artery (O. T. Long Thoracic),.....	64
Subscapular Artery,.....	64
Anterior Circumflex Artery of Humerus,.....	64
Posterior Circumflex Artery of Humerus,.....	64
Brachial Artery,.....	64
Deep Artery of Upper arm (O. T. Superior Profunda),.....	64
Superior Ulna Collateral Artery (O. T. Inferior Profunda),.....	64
Inferior Ulna Collateral Artery (O. T. Anastomotica Magna),.....	64
Radial Artery,.....	64
Ulnar Artery,.....	65
Thoracic Aorta,.....	65
Intercostal Arteries,.....	65
Abdominal Aorta,.....	65
Inferior Phrenic Artery,.....	65
Lumbar Arteries,.....	65
Middle Sacral Artery,.....	65
Coeliac Artery,.....	65
Superior Mesenteric Artery,.....	66
Inferior Mesenteric Artery,.....	66
Middle Suprarenal Artery (O. T. Middle Capsular Artery),.....	66
Renal Artery,.....	66
Internal Spermatic Artery,.....	66
Testicular Artery,.....	66
Ovarian Artery,.....	66
Common Iliac Artery,.....	66
Hypogastric Artery (O. T. Internal Iliac),.....	66
Iliolumbar Artery,.....	66
Lateral Sacral Artery,.....	66
Obturator Artery,.....	66
Superior Gluteal Artery,.....	66
Inferior Gluteal Artery,.....	66
Umbilical Artery,.....	66
Inferior Vesical Artery,.....	66
Deferential Artery,.....	66
Uterine Artery,.....	66
Middle Hemorrhoidal Artery,.....	66
Internal Pudendal Artery,.....	66
External Iliac Artery,.....	66
Inferior Epigastric Artery (O. T. Deep Epigastric),.....	66
Deep Circumflex Iliac Artery,.....	67
Femoral Artery,.....	67
Popliteal Artery,.....	67
Anterior Tibial Artery,.....	67
Posterior Tibial Artery,.....	67
Veins,.....	68
Pulmonary Veins,.....	68
Veins of the Heart,.....	68
Superior Vena Cava,.....	68
Right and Left Innominate Veins,.....	68
Internal Jugular Vein,.....	68
Sinuses of the Dura Mater,.....	68
Cerebral Veins,.....	69
Superior Ophthalmic Vein,.....	69
Common Facial Vein,.....	69
Anterior Facial Vein,.....	69
Posterior Facial Vein,.....	69

CONTENTS

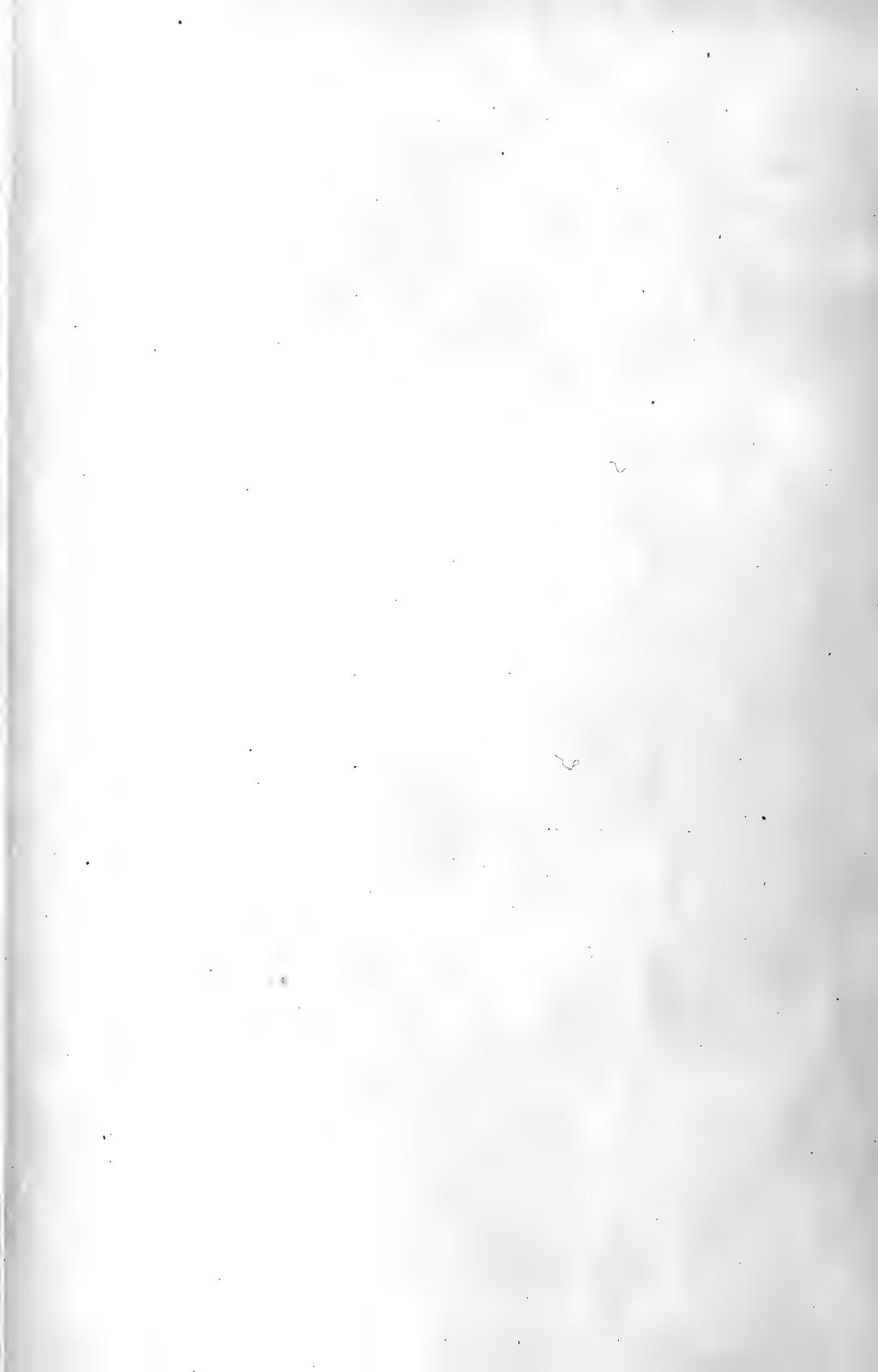
vii

	PAGE
ANGIOLOGY, Veins (<i>Continued</i>)	
External Jugular Vein,.....	69
Subclavian Vein,.....	70
Axillary Vein,.....	70
Azygos Vein (O. T. Vena Azygos Major),.....	70
Inferior Vena Cava,.....	70
Portal Vein,.....	70
Common Iliac Vein,.....	71
Hypogastric Vein (O. T. Internal Iliac Vein),.....	71
External Iliac Veins,.....	71
Lymphatic System,.....	71
Lymphatic Vessels,.....	71
Thoracic Duct,.....	72
Lymph Glands,.....	72
Lymphatic Plexuses,.....	72
NEUROLOGY,.....	73
Central Nervous System,.....	73
Spinal Cord,.....	73
Sections of the Spinal Cord,.....	73
Brain,.....	74
Medullary or After-Brain,.....	74
Medulla Oblongata,.....	74
Sections of Medulla Oblongata,.....	74
Fourth Ventricle,.....	75
Hind-Brain,.....	75
Pons ("Bridge") Varolii,.....	75
Sections of the Pons,.....	75
Cerebellum or Small Brain,.....	75
Sections of Cerebellum,.....	76
Isthmus of Rhombencephalon,.....	76
Sections of Isthmus,.....	76
Cerebrum (Large Brain),.....	76
Midbrain,.....	76
Inferior Surface,.....	76
Peduncle of Cerebrum (O. T. Crus Cerebri),.....	77
Sections of Cerebral Peduncle,.....	77
Quadrigeminal Bodies (O. T. Optic Lobes),.....	77
Sections of Quadrigeminal Bodies,.....	77
Forebrain,.....	77
Interbrain,.....	77
Hypothalamus (O. T. Subthalamic Region),.....	77
Sections of the Hypothalamus,.....	77
Thalamic Brain,.....	78
Thalamus (O. T. Optic Thalamus),.....	78
Metathalamus,.....	78
Epithalamus,.....	78
Sections of the Thalamic Brain,.....	78
End-Brain,.....	78
Hemisphere,.....	78
Brain Mantle,.....	78
Medial Surface of Hemisphere,.....	79
Fornix,.....	79
Transparent Septum,.....	80
Lateral Ventricle,.....	80
Olfactory Brain,.....	80
Sections of End-Brain,.....	80
Membranes of Brain,.....	81
Peripheral Nervous System,.....	81
Cerebral Nerves,.....	81
Olfactory Nerves,.....	81
Optic Nerve,.....	81
Oculomotor Nerve (O. T. Third Nerve),.....	81
Trochlear Nerve (O. T. Patheticus or Fourth Nerve),.....	81
Trigeminal Nerve (O. T. Fifth Nerve),.....	82

CONTENTS

NEUROLOGY, Peripheral Nervous System, Cerebral Nerves (<i>Continued</i>)	PAGE
Ophthalmic Nerve,.....	82
Maxillary Nerve (O. T. Superior Maxillary),.....	82
Mandibular Nerve (O. T. Inferior Maxillary),.....	82
Abducent Nerve (O. T. Sixth Nerve),.....	83
Facial Nerve,.....	83
Acoustic (O. T. Auditory Nerve),.....	83
Glossopharyngeal Nerve,.....	83
Vagus Nerve (O. T. Pneumogastric Nerve),.....	84
Accessory Nerve (O. T. Spinal Accessory),.....	84
Hypoglossal Nerve,.....	84
Spinal Nerves,.....	84
Cervical Nerves,.....	85
Brachial Plexus,.....	85
Median Nerve,.....	85
Ulnar Nerve,.....	85
Radial Nerve (O. T. Musculospiral),.....	86
Thoracic Nerves,.....	86
Lumbar, Sacral, and Coccygeal Nerves,.....	86
Lumbosacral Plexus,.....	86
Lumbar Plexus,.....	86
Iliohypogastric Nerve,.....	86
Ilio-inguinal Nerve,.....	86
Genitofemoral Nerve (O. T. Genitocrural Nerve),.....	86
Lateral Cutaneous Nerve of Thigh (O. T. External Cutaneous),.....	86
Obturator Nerve,.....	86
Femoral Nerve (O. T. Anterior Crural),.....	87
Sacral Plexus,.....	87
Sciatic Nerve (O. T. Great Sciatic),.....	87
Pudendal Plexus,.....	87
Coccygeal Nerve,.....	87
Sympathetic System of Nerves,.....	88
Cephalic and Cervical Portions of the Sympathetic System,.....	88
Thoracic Portion of the Sympathetic System,.....	88
Abdominal and Pelvic Portions of the Sympathetic System,.....	88
SENSE ORGANS AND COMMON INTEGUMENT,.....	89
Organ of Vision,.....	89
Eye,.....	89
Optic Nerve,.....	89
Eyeball,.....	89
Fibrous Tunic of Eye,.....	89
Sclera (O. T. Sclerotic Coat),.....	89
Cornea,.....	89
Vascular Coat of Eye,.....	89
Choroid,.....	89
Ciliary Body,.....	90
Iris or Diaphragm of the Eye,.....	90
Layer of Pigment,.....	90
Retina,.....	90
Anterior Chamber of the Eye,.....	90
Posterior Chamber of the Eye,.....	90
Vitreous Body,.....	90
Crystalline Lens,.....	90
Ciliary Zonule (O. T. Zonule of Zinn),.....	91
Accessory Organs of the Eye,.....	91
Eye Muscles, Orbital Fasciae,.....	91
Eyebrow,.....	91
Eyelids,.....	91
Conjunctiva,.....	91
Lacrimal Apparatus,.....	91
Organ of Hearing,.....	92
Internal Ear,.....	92
Membranous Labyrinth,.....	92
Osseous Labyrinth,.....	92

SENSE ORGANS AND COMMON INTEGUMENT, Organ of Hearing (<i>Continued</i>)	PAGE
Vestibule,.....	92
Cochlea,.....	92
Internal Acoustic Meatus,.....	93
Cavity of Tympanum,.....	93
Membrane of the Tympanum (O. T. Drumhead),.....	93
Auditory Ossicles,.....	93
Joints of the Auditory Ossicles,.....	94
Ligaments of the Auditory Ossicles,.....	94
Muscles of the Auditory Ossicles,.....	94
Tympanic Mucous Coat,.....	94
Auditory or Eustachian Tube,.....	94
External Acoustic Meatus,.....	94
External Ear,.....	94
Organ of Smell,.....	95
Organ of Taste,.....	95
Common Integument,	
Skin,.....	95
Epidermis or Scarf Skin,.....	95
Corium or Leather Skin,.....	95
Subcutaneous Tissue,.....	95
Terminal Corpuscles of the Nerves,.....	95
Hair,.....	95
Nails,.....	96
Glands of the Skin	
Coil Glands,.....	96
Sebaceous Glands,.....	96
Breast,.....	96
REGIONS OF THE HUMAN BODY,.....	97
of the Head,.....	98
of the Face,.....	98
of the Neck,.....	98
of the Breast,.....	99
of the Abdomen,.....	99
of the Back,.....	99
of the Upper Extremity,.....	99
of the Lower Extremity,.....	100
EXPLANATORY NOTES TO CERTAIN TERMS,.....	101
COLORED PLATES OF REGIONS,.....	105-107



THE BASLE ANATOMICAL NOMENCLATURE [BNA].

Introduction.

Now that the BNA is being followed in medical and scientific schools throughout the world, and has been adopted as the language used in several of the newer English and American anatomical text-books and atlases, it has occurred to the publishers of Morris's Anatomy that a concise statement concerning the origin and exact nature of this list of anatomical terms would be interesting and helpful to anatomists, physiologists, biologists, pathologists, and clinicians. They have asked me to prepare this statement, and I do so gladly, in the hope that it may bring the terminology to the attention of many who do not yet know of it, and make clear, perhaps, certain misunderstandings that have existed in the minds of some who have heard of it, but are not yet really familiar with it. To know its origin, nature, and aims is, I feel sure, in the majority of instances at least, to decide to use it. That the sooner a general decision to adopt it is reached the better it will be for anatomical instruction and research, and the easier it will be for teacher and taught, it is the aim of the following paragraphs to show. They have not been difficult to write, for, aside from the experience I have gained by personally using the BNA in anatomical laboratories during the past ten years, the material for the account lay ready at hand in the articles of Krause* and His† and it has been necessary only to adapt it to the needs of readers in America and Great Britain. The article by Professor His has been followed especially closely, and parts of my account are no other than a free translation of his lucid paragraphs. The actual list of Latin names of the BNA is to be published at once by Messrs. P. Blakiston's Son & Co. and Messrs. J. & A. Churchill. It will be accompanied by a list of literal English equivalents which Dr. Benson A. Cohoe, Assistant Resident Physician in the Johns Hopkins Hospital, has been kind enough to help me to prepare. The English vocabulary is simply explanatory; in many instances it would be unwise to use the English synonyms given, and in many more instances anatomists would differ as to the most suitable English equivalent to be chosen. Each anatomist is of course at liberty to use whatever English equivalent he desires for the official Latin terms. Students are strongly advised, however, to use the original Latin terms as English words. The Latin terms are the only authorized ones.

* Krause, W.: Die anatomische Nomenclatur. Internat. Monatsschr. f. Anat. u. Physiol., 1893, x, 313.

† His, W.: "Die anatomische Nomenclatur. Nomina anatomica, Verzeichniss der von der anatomischen Gesellschaft auf ihrer IX. Versammlung in Basel aufgenommenen Namen Eingeleitet und im Einverständniss mit dem Redactionsausschuss erläutert. Mit dreissig Abbildungen in Text und zwei Tafeln": Leipzig, Veit & Co., 1895. (Reprinted from the Arch. f. Anat. u. Physiol. anat. Abth. Leipzig, 1895, Supplement-Band.)

What the "BNA" is.

The expression BNA is a shorthand title for a list of some 4500 anatomical terms (*nomina anatomica*) accepted at Basle in 1895 by the Anatomical Society as the most suitable designations for the various parts of the human anatomy which are visible to the naked eye. The terms are all in correct Latin and have been selected by a group of the most distinguished anatomists in the world, working six years at their task, as the shortest and simplest available names for the different structures; the majority of the terms were already in use in the various text-books, but some of them were selected from anatomical monographs not considered in the text-books, and a few of them are brand-new, introduced into the list, where an examination of the literature and of anatomical preparations showed that none of the terms hitherto coined was satisfactory.

One name only is given to each structure, and the mass of synonyms which encumbered the text-books can thus be swept away. If one of the larger text-books of gross anatomy be examined, as many as 10,000 terms will be found employed, the half of which are synonyms; and if the anatomical terms used in the various standard text-books be collected into one list, the total number amounts to more than 30,000. It is no small achievement to have reduced the necessary number of terms in gross anatomy, as it is known to-day, to less than 5000,—an achievement for which both students and teachers of the subject must be thankful.

Even more important is the exclusion from the list of all obscure or ambiguous terms, each name employed having a definite and easily ascertainable meaning. The construction of the list has led, too, to the establishment of certain general principles regarding the formation and use of anatomical terms, and these principles promise to be of great service in simplifying terminology and keeping it uniform as anatomical science continues to develop.

Why this revision of anatomical terminology was undertaken.

Previous to undertaking this revision of the names used in gross anatomy, the burden of terms which had to be carried by text-book, teacher, and pupil had been growing progressively heavier. Anatomical structures had been christened in a most haphazard way. From the beginning of the science each investigator gave names as he would to the parts he studied, and as one investigator was often ignorant of the work done by others the same parts were frequently differently dubbed. The authors of anatomical text-books, especially those who read widely, gradually collected these terms, though each author selected and jettisoned names from the lists used by his predecessors as he thought fit.

It has thus come about that we have inherited from previous centuries an excess of anatomical terms, many single structures carrying double or even multiple designations. Examples come at once to mind: The pneumogastric nerve is also the vagus nerve as well as the tenth cerebral nerve; the trapezius muscle is known to some as the *musculus cucullaris*; the laryngeal prominence is also Adam's apple; the aqueduct of the cerebrum is also, in many books, the iter *e tertio ad quartum ventriculum*; *m. levator palati* is synonymous with *m. petrosalpingostaphylinus*. These double and multiple terms were passed on from lecture to lecture and from text-book to text-book, and as a result of this anarchy in the creation and use of terms the weight became terribly grievous. Teachers and pupils writhed under it. Anatomical research was, to some extent at least, retarded by it. When the *valvula coli* was known also variously as the *valvula ileocecalis*, the *valvula Bauhini*, the *valvula Tulpiae*, and the *valvula Falloppii*, a certain historical sense may have been aroused and opportunity

given, as His suggests, for the discussion of fossil questions of priority, but the inconveniences of such ballast were sufficiently obvious.

As this naming went on by the authors of individual text-books or monographs, a great many terms were proposed which never became current; others were gradually employed in a sense other than that originally intended; some attained to general anatomical parlance. It was the success that a name met with which justified its adoption in the science, although often, as examination has shown, it was fashion which in her imperious way decided, sometimes suddenly replacing an entirely suitable anatomical term by another, no better. The names arising, as it were, by chance and at totally different periods in the various anatomical systems, it was scarcely possible that anatomical terminology as a whole could manifest any general plan or have much uniformity of character; it was necessarily chaotic and incoherent,—full of inequalities, contradictions, and obscurities.

The distinguished German anatomist, J. Henle, when writing his well-known treatise, felt keenly the faults of the inherited terminology and made a great effort at improvement. In his text-book of anatomy he gave only one name to each structure, banishing all synonyms to the footnotes; he waged war against personal names, and replaced them by objective terms, urging that historical injustice was frequently done by their retention. It is to Henle, also, that we owe the introduction and consistent use of those excellent terms of orientation,—the words sagittal, frontal, medial, lateral, etc. But even as great an anatomist as Henle could not simplify anatomical terminology satisfactorily without the sympathetic coöperation of other anatomists. Each great medical school had to a certain extent its own anatomical language, and the physician who tried to read articles in which the terms of schools other than that in which he had been brought up were used met with irritating difficulties. A student going from one university to another often found that the anatomical expressions acquired with great difficulty in the one had to be supplanted by another set of terms, equally hard to learn, in the other.

This harmful and humiliating state of affairs stirred up in anatomists in various countries a strong feeling for the necessity of remedy. Anatomical societies in America, in Germany, and in Great Britain interested themselves much in the problem. In America it was Professor Burt G. Wilder, of Ithaca, who felt most keenly the need of reform in terminology. He deserves great credit for his efforts to stimulate other American anatomists to a realization of this need, as well as for the time and labor he has given to attempt to improve and simplify anatomical terms.* He writes me that the matter of terminology was definitely brought before the American Association for the Advancement of Science as long ago as 1880, and states that in connection with the revision of terminology in America the names of Messrs. Gage, Gerrish, Gould, Huntington, Leidy, and the Spitzkas, father and son, should be mentioned.

The movement for revision of terminology which originated in Germany in the enlarged Anatomical Society at its first meeting in Leipsic, in 1887, is the

* Cf. Wilder, B. G.: "The Fundamental Principles of Anatomical Nomenclature" (*Med. News, Phila.*, 1891, December 19); "Macroscopic Vocabulary of the Brain," presented to the Association of American Anatomists at Boston, Mass., December 20, 1890; "American Reports upon Anatomical Nomenclature," 1889-1890, with notes by B. G. Wilder, Cornell University, February 5, 1892; "Anatomical Terminology," by B. G. Wilder and S. H. Gage, in the first edition of Wood's Reference Handbook of the Medical Sciences; "Neural Terms, International and National," 1896; "Some Misapprehensions as to the Simplification of the Nomenclature of Anatomy," 1898. The Reports of the Committee of the Association of American Anatomists may also be consulted.

one which resulted finally in the production of the BNA. The Society in that year voted that its officers undertake at once a revision of anatomical terms, with the hope of remedying the obvious evils existing. No sooner did these officers begin their work, however, than unforeseen difficulties began to appear, and these did not lessen in number or significance as the work progressed. Anatomists may rejoice that the difficulties were not insuperable. How they were overcome and what the results achieved were, I shall try to explain in the paragraphs which succeed.

The Scope of the Work and the Workers.

It soon became clear that a permanent commission on terminology could deal more effectively with the problem than the officers of the Society. Again, an editor-in-chief, who should devote himself almost entirely to the work for a number of years, must of necessity be appointed. These suggestions, emanating from Professor His, were adopted by the Society in 1889. The Commission on Nomenclature was at once appointed, with Professor von Kölliker as Chairman and Professors O. Hertwig, His, Kollmann, Merkel, Schwalbe, Toldt, Waldeyer, and v. Bardeleben as members,—a list of names as likely, surely, as any that could have been chosen to insure success from the start.

This Commission began its work most happily by securing the services of Professor W. Krause, of Berlin, as editor-in-chief. Krause's literary ability made the choice especially suitable. During the six years' work which followed his appointment he set an example, his collaborators tell us, of indefatigable diligence and inexhaustible patience. The necessary correspondence of such an editor was almost interminable; letters often passed to and fro for weeks in order to set a single term right or to get it into its proper place in the list.

The cost of the undertaking was a matter for early consideration. The work, while largely a labor of love, entailed unavoidably certain expenses. The original estimate of the Commission of 10,000 marks (\$2500) was exceeded only a little. It seems almost incredible that the work could have been accomplished with so small an outlay. A large proportion of the cost (some 8000 marks) was defrayed by the scientific academies of Munich, Berlin, Vienna, Leipsic, and Hungary; the rest of the amount (3800 marks) was contributed by the Anatomical Society itself.

The exact scope of the work had, of course, to be clearly before the minds of the members of the Commission from the outset. It was decided, therefore, to consider descriptive anatomy solely, and this only in as far as the structures are visible to the naked eye or through a simple hand lens. No attempts were to be made to settle the terminology in domains of lively contemporary investigation, nor were the terms of microscopic anatomy to be included. The list was to be constructed in one language—viz.: Latin; those who use the terminology were left, therefore, to translate, at will, the terms more or less freely, into their own tongues.

The question in how far the terminology should attempt to be international in character was a delicate one for the Commission to determine. The Anatomical Society, while organized in Germany and meeting usually only in cities in which the German language is spoken, has never been exclusively German in membership or character. Indeed, the list of members includes names from America, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, England, France, Hungary, Italy, Russia, Sweden, and Switzerland. The majority of members are German, it is true; in 1895 there were 145 German members to 129 members belonging to other countries. A society with such a membership might, perhaps, without criticism,

undertake the establishment of a terminology intended for international use. It was decided, however, not to make the undertaking too wide at the beginning, to try rather to form a list of terms which should, in the first place, be acceptable to German-speaking anatomists and, later on, to attempt to gain the coöperation of anatomists who speak other languages. Though the names of the Commission originally appointed are all those of German or Austrian anatomists, the lists of anatomical terms considered were, from the beginning, taken from French and English as well as from German books. In 1890 several anatomists from Great Britain and other European countries were invited to join the Commission, and, later, Professor Thane of London was included. It was partly owing, doubtless, to the relatively undeveloped state of anatomy at the time in American universities, partly to the fact that few, if any, of our anatomists then attended the meetings of the Anatomical Society, that no one from this country was invited to join the Commission. Were another revision to be made by the Society to-day, American anatomists would undoubtedly be requested to act. The terminology which the Commission prepared and which was accepted by the Society in Basle, in 1905, was, in origin and in execution, therefore, the affair of the Anatomical Society and is to be regarded as international only in as far as that Society and its affiliations may be so regarded.

The Way the Work was done.

It is interesting to learn the methods followed by the Commission in the accomplishment of its task. The plan adopted at the beginning was greatly modified as the work proceeded. Myology, as it promised to be much the easiest, was the first subject undertaken. The editor took as a basis the names used in the latest large text-book of gross anatomy.* These terms were written down in a vertical column and the synonyms from a number of other much-used text-books placed in parallel columns. The lists were manifolded and a copy sent to each commissioner with the request that he mark the term of his choice, or if he found none suitable to propose a new one for the structure concerned. Each commissioner was to return his list with comments to Professor Krause.

When the first vote on myological terms was counted it was found that the names of 85 per cent. of the structures had received a majority vote,—more than 40 per cent. receiving practically unanimous approval. This surprising result was most encouraging. A second list was then made out indicating the accepted names, the terms still not decided upon, and the list of new terms proposed, and it, together with the comments made by the various commissioners, was again distributed. After the second vote any terms left undetermined were discussed and settled in personal sittings of the Commission. By June, 1891, the myological terminology was complete with a list of some 300 terms.

As a result of its early experience the Commission found that a second and third vote made by correspondence gave results but little better than the first vote. Further, it was soon learned that the new terms proposed and the comments made by the members, often as a result of hard work and special knowledge, were insufficiently considered unless each new term and comment were verbally discussed in personal meetings of the commissioners. On attempting such verbal discussion, however, in 1892, it was found that progress was made too slowly in the full Commission and it became necessary to parcel out the work to special committees. Thus the list of terms in Angiology was assigned to Professors Merkel, Thane, and Toldt; that in Regional Anatomy to Pro-

* This happened to be C. Gegenbaur's "Lehrbuch der Anatomie des Menschen."

fessors Merkel, Rüdinger, and Toldt, while Professor Toldt was made a committee of one to consider the terminology of joints.

Another important step consisted in the appointment of a special editing committee consisting of Professors His, Krause, and Waldeyer. To this committee was delegated the task of giving a uniform character to the terminology as a whole, a matter of no little difficulty. Since the single systems had been voted upon at long intervals, the different terms accepted had received variable majorities. There was a considerable residue of terms still undetermined in the parts already considered and the whole list contained inequalities and even contradictions which had to be corrected. Indeed, this editing committee found itself deeply immersed in the hardest kind of work for no less than three years after it was appointed. The terminology of the nervous system and of the viscera proved to be the most difficult of all. In these chapters the completed list is deeply indebted especially to Professor His and to the support and advice he received from Professors von Kölliker, Toldt, and Waldeyer.

During the last three of the six years' work it was found that results were most quickly and satisfactorily reached by adopting the following program: First, the members of the Commission were asked to send in their special suggestions and comments for the unfinished lists even before the first vote was taken, so that they could be considered on the primary ballot. The editor-in-chief, after this vote had been made, rearranged the lists and turned them over to the editing committee, the members of which reconsidered each term separately and decided doubtful questions. This committee often found it necessary to refer to the bibliography and even to dissections to help it in its decisions. The lists thus edited were returned to the Commission for final comments. These, when received, were thoroughly studied by the editing committee, and in 1895 the definitive list was presented by the Commission to the Anatomical Society as a whole at its meeting in Basle. The Society voted its adoption.

The Principles arrived at as the Work proceeded.

As the six years' work of the Commission proceeded certain principles of terminology crystallized out and simplified the further revision. It was found, however, that while these principles were of value as general rules, none of them could be employed absolutely without exception. The more important decisions arrived at were the following:

- (1) Each part shall have only one name.
 - (2) Each term shall be in Latin and be philologically correct.
 - (3) Each term shall be as short and simple as possible.
 - (4) The terms shall be merely memory signs and need lay no claim to description or to speculative interpretation.
 - (5) Related terms shall, as far as possible, be similar—*e. g.*, Femur, Arteria femoralis, Vena femoralis, Nervus femoralis.
 - (6) Adjectives, in general, shall be arranged as opposites—*e. g.*, dexter and sinister, major and minor, anterior and posterior, superficialis and profundus.
- The Commission was occasionally forced to deviate from these rules. Thus, the first one was violated with the mitral valve, which is named valvula bicuspidalis and valvula mitralis, neither term being omitted (a concession to clinicians). The third rule, while usually easily followed (few would care to retain the terms crotaphitico-buccinatorius or petrosalpingostaphylinus), could not always be obeyed; for instance, it did not seem wise to abolish that popular term, sternocleidomastoideus. The fifth rule was ignored in making the arteria meningea media go through a foramen spinosum (instead of through a

foramen meningeum medium), and other examples might be given. But only when compromise appeared to be unavoidable did the Commission consent to depart from the principles mentioned.

There was much difference of opinion regarding the retention of personal names. Some desired to continue their use; others wished to abolish them altogether. Much can be said on each side. The arguments pro and con have been marshalled by His. On the one hand (1) historical injustice is frequently done, the name borne by a part being not that of its real discoverer but of some later worker; (2) the personal names employed may vary in different countries, Lieberkühn's glands in Germany being Galeati's in Italy, Vater's corpuscles in the one country being those of Pacini in the other; (3) in the literature of the specialties personal names are often used in great excess, names of no importance figuring in the bibliography; and (4) no systematic plan seems to have been followed in adopting personal names; thus, even from among the immortals, the names of Eustachius and Malpighi have in more than one instance been chosen for anatomical structures, while the names of Vesalius and Harvey do not appear at all. On the other hand it is argued that (1) the personal names are usually good mnemotechnic material, a student easily retaining the names of Poupart's, Gimbernat's and Colles's ligaments and having the impulse to find out what each signifies; whereas, his interest is much less for a ligamentum inguinale, a ligamentum lacunare, or a ligamentum inguinale reflexum; (2) a certain feeling of piety should restrain us from sacrificing, to a principle arbitrarily established, terms which for centuries have been found good and useful; and (3) it is to the student's advantage in his first session in the medical school to become familiar with the names of Fallopia, Eustachius, Malpighi, etc., for through them his historical sense may be awakened; and it is, perhaps, matter of secondary importance whether or not the names are always rightly used, this being a function of the history of anatomy rather than of anatomical terminology. The Commission compromised by giving each part an objective name and putting widely used personal names in brackets. Though this makes the terms less simple, it has the advantage of leaving to time the final decision. The personal names are all put in the genitive case, following the precedent set by the Zoölogical Commission on terminology. Thus Poupart's ligament becomes Lig. inguinale [Pouparti]. In time it will be known whether it is to be called ultimately the inguinal ligament or by Poupart's name.

Another matter which the Commission had to decide concerned the anatomical terms used in the medical specialties,—*e. g.*, in neurology, ophthalmology, otology, and laryngology. In recent years clinicians have been reworking the anatomy of their special domains quite independently of the anatomical laboratories. An examination of the literature of the specialties reveals an anatomical terminology and description which varies markedly from the language and presentation of the ordinary anatomical text-books. The Commission soon convinced itself that the creation of this special language was due to the insufficiency of the anatomies of the schools; it was its duty, therefore, to accept the terms introduced by the specialists or to supply better ones. While the average medical student cannot, in his course in anatomy, be expected to master completely the anatomical terms of all the medical specialties, still, as far as his training goes in that direction, he has the right to demand that it shall be correct and modern. For completeness' sake, therefore, the Commission has included a full list of the names of macroscopic structures in the special organs, being led to do so by the repeated assurance of distinguished specialists that they were ready to accept the nomenclature of the anatomists as soon as it covered their needs.

It is surprising to find how few really new terms were coined by the Commission. Indeed, the first plan was so conservative that it expected to make no new terms at all but only to choose the most suitable terms then in use in the text-books. Fortunately this plan was not adhered to. The only terms available in the text-books for some structures were antiquated and unworthy of retention; but, worse and oftener, among the terms used in the text-books are some that are employed by one author in one sense and by another in another, owing, in certain cases at least, to obscure or inexact views. The Commission was therefore sometimes compelled to search the bibliography, to study dissections, and even to make original investigations in connection with a given term. For the sake of clarity and accuracy a certain number of new terms had to be introduced, and in the explanatory notes which accompanied the publication of the BNA Professor His has indicated the exact meaning of these new terms. Now that the new anatomical text-books and atlases are being written in the language of the BNA the student and physician will have no difficulty in understanding the few terms which otherwise might have seemed unfamiliar to him. The fact, however, remains that the list consists chiefly of carefully selected old names; it gives quite a wrong impression, therefore, to speak of the BNA as the "new terminology" or "new nomenclature."*

The adoption of the BNA in America and in Great Britain.

Having reviewed the history of the origin and construction of the BNA let us now turn for a moment to the matter of its adoption in this and in other English-speaking countries. It was thought by some, at first, that there would be great difficulties in the way.

(1) Thus, though granting the desirability of an anatomical terminology which shall be the same in all civilized countries, some think that the time is not yet ripe for it; the needs of the anatomists of different countries as regards anatomical terms are, they argue, not yet fully identical. When it is remembered, however, that the terms of the BNA deal only with well-established gross anatomical structures and do not relate to microscopic parts or to parts concerning which views are still unsettled, it is not difficult to conceive of international coöperation in the use of them for the sake of uniformity. The work of all anatomists, physiologists, biologists, pathologists and clinicians would be made much easier thereby. The speed of progress in these days has compelled every scientific medical man to read articles on his subject appearing in several languages; unless he does so he falls hopelessly behind his colleagues. Even medical students, in the schools with the higher requirements, are now asked to read one or two modern languages other than their own before admission. How obviously the reading of medical articles in the international bibliography would be facilitated if all writers would make it a point to use the same anatomical terms in texts and at the sides of illustrative plates and figures! Certainly the vast majority of the terms of the BNA would be understandable of all and agreeable to all. Even if a small residue of names might be found objectionable and remain unused in each country, it would matter but little, though most of us, surely, would be willing temporarily, for the sake of uniformity, to use a few terms not wholly to our liking.

(2) There are, it is said, a few anatomists in America and in England who are prejudiced against the BNA because it was prepared by the German Anatomical Society and is largely the result of the work of German anatomists.

* Through an oversight in proof-reading, I have myself fallen into this error in my "Laboratory Manual."

Aside from the facts referred to above—that the Anatomical Society had almost as many non-German as German members and that the Commission on Terminology contained English, Belgian and Italian anatomists as well as German, Austrian and Swiss—it would not, it seems to me, have mattered much, or hindered its acceptance by us, if the BNA had been wholly German in origin. If anatomists of worthily world-wide fame like His, Toldt, Waldeyer, Krause, and their colleagues are willing and able to give a large part of their time and energies for six years to such a task, to secure the money to defray the expense thereof, and then to present it freely to the rest of us,—if what they have done is really excellent,—are we to be sulky and reject it simply because it was “made in Germany”? I cannot believe that any one who reflects for a moment can be other than extremely grateful for the very valuable gift these men have made us; such a Chauvinistic attitude as I have described can surely not be assumed by more than a minute minority. On the contrary, it is characteristic of the people of this country that they seek out and adopt as their own the “best” wherever it is to be found, even if it chance to be “made in Thibet” or in Timbuctoo.

(3) The fact that the list of terms is written entirely in the Latin language has been the ground of objection on the part of a few. But this, I feel sure, is due to a misunderstanding of the intention of the Commission. Its members had no idea that, in actual use, the Latin form would always be employed; it is matter of indifference whether one says “biceps muscle” or “musculus biceps,” “femoral nerve” or “nervus femoralis,” “temporal bone” or “os temporale,” “yellow spot” or “macula lutea.” As a matter of fact, a student learning an anatomical term for the first time will usually find that the Latin term goes as trippingly on the tongue, often more so, than its English equivalent. There are marked individual preferences, however, in this regard and I have known some teachers and students who would fly from a Latinized form as though from Satan. Certainly in this country fewer teachers than in Germany use the Latin consistently, though, as the feeling for precision and uniformity grows, it is possible that the custom may increase, in which event all the Latin names would actually become English words, as has already happened with conjunctiva, retina, plexus, fornix, thalamus, ganglion, ependyma, cranium, abdomen, pelvis, perineum, and of the like many more. The Commission at first had the idea of placing translations for the various languages in parallel columns with the Latin names, but wisely, I think, refrained therefrom, thus leaving everyone free to supply the equivalent in his own tongue as he will. In the German dissecting-rooms, even, the Latin forms are not strictly adhered to; one hears “Rückenmark” rather than “Medulla spinalis,” “Kopfnicker” (not “Brustschlüsselzitzenfortsatzmuskel”) rather than “M. sternocleidomastoideus.” It is in books, and more particularly in atlases, that it is especially desirable that the BNA be used in its Latin form. Where there is, too, any likelihood of international use of book or altas, or of translation from one tongue into another, it would be helpful if this rule were followed.

(4) It has been objected, further, that since English and American textbooks have been written without regard to the BNA, students and teachers will only add the burden of a lot of additional names to their already overcrowded memories,—that we shall have a “confusion worse confounded” than before. It has been asserted, tooo, that students passing from anatomical laboratories in which the BNA is employed into the clinics which are manned by professors who learned their anatomy years ago will taken with them a tongue unintelligible to their instructors and will find in use there a form of anatomical language unknown to themselves.

There is a minimum of truth in these objections, but the difficulties to be encountered are far less real than would at first sight appear. For, in the first place, experience has taught that the use of the BNA along with the older text-books is not an impracticable task. The older books contain a majority of the BNA terms and a great many others besides, so that the use of the BNA resolves itself, in these circumstances, largely into an emphasizing of the names of choice and the omission of the unnecessary synonyms; the addition of the few new terms required meets with no difficulty if the instructors be well versed in them. Since Professor Mall called my attention to the BNA in 1895 and recommended it to me I have used it more or less consistently and with satisfaction ever since in my anatomical and clinical teaching in Baltimore and in Chicago. Other American teachers who have done the same tell me that they have found its employment easy and rewarding, and students, often unsolicited, express marked approval of the BNA terms where they differ from those formerly in use. The BNA is now used regularly in several of the American anatomical laboratories and, in large part though not exclusively, in others.

That the student's text-books and atlases should be written in the BNA is, nevertheless, obviously desirable. In 1899, in writing a book on the nervous system, I found it satisfactory to employ it (with minor exceptions), exclusively, for the domains which it covered. Soon after, in the dissecting-room teaching in Chicago, I was impressed with the idea that the student's task could be greatly simplified if a guide to dissection were written in terms of the BNA, each term being brought in at the moment the pupil meets with the structure named in his practical work. To meet this need, I prepared and had published, with the help of Drs. D. D. Lewis and D. G. Revell, in 1904, "A Laboratory Manual of Human Anatomy." Meanwhile, three excellent anatomical atlases,—those of Spalteholz, Sobotta and Toldt,—had appeared in Germany, each with the BNA terms printed at the sides of the figures. In order to make the task of students and teachers still lighter, and again encouraged by Professor Mall, I undertook during the years 1900–1904 the translation into English of the text of Professor Spalteholz's work, and since then its beautiful illustrations and brief, precise, anatomical descriptions have been available to American and English readers. The kind way in which these books have been received by American anatomists and clinicians makes it evident that there exists in this country a warm sympathy with the movement to render anatomical terminology more simple, less cumbersome, and more precise.

In 1902, Dr. Hardesty used the BNA exclusively in his useful "Neurological Technique," and in the small text of Dr. Whitehead (1900) and the monograph of Dr. Sabin (1901), both on the brain, it had also been adopted. Indications, indeed, now point to its general acceptance by American and British writers. Besides Spalteholz's Atlas that of Sobotta and that of Toldt are now available in English translation. The new edition of that popular text-book, Morris's Anatomy, edited by Mr. Henry Morris, of London, and Professor McMurrich, of Ann Arbor, just now being published, is couched in the BNA terms. It would take too long to cite all the books and important articles in which these names figure. A monograph recently published by Dr. Potter, of St. Louis, entitled "Topographical Anatomy of the Viscera of the Thorax and Abdomen," should not, however, be omitted, as it is most valuable as a companion to any one studying, for the first time, a series of cross-sections through the trunk of a human being; the BNA names are used throughout in its plates and descriptions. That biologists find the BNA satisfactory is indicated by its use in Professor J. B. Johnston's book, "The Anatomy of the Nervous System of

Vertebrates." And, now that the newest edition of Gould's Medical Dictionary is also to consider the BNA, there would seem to be no longer reason for delay in general recognition and employment.

The assumption that students who have been taught the BNA and their clinical teachers will be reciprocally embarrassed in one another's presence—that a sort of anatomical Babel will prevail—gives scarcely due credit to either student or clinician. For, on the one hand, the student is sure during this transition period to become acquainted quickly with the old synonyms of the few new anatomical terms foreign to the ordinary clinical vocabulary; he can scarcely escape, for instance, learning that clinicians almost invariably speak of the "atria" of the heart as its "auricles," or of the "omental bursa" as the "lesser peritoneum." And, on the other hand, we may be certain that the modern scientific clinician, worthy of a clinical chair in a medical school, will not be unfamiliar with those more recent studies in the anatomy of his field which are of sufficient permanent importance to have been reflected in the BNA. The internist who has not brought his anatomy of the lungs, the heart, the liver, the spleen, the kidneys and the peritoneum at least up to the level of precision indicated by the BNA list, handicaps himself in his work. So with the surgeon with regard to the bones, the articulations, the blood-vessels and nerves, the neck, the abdomen and the pelvis. There need be little fear, we may feel tolerably sure, of delinquency here. Should the nobler motives prove ineffective—they will not—the fierceness of competition among clinicians, the rivalry for prestige among the occupants of clinical chairs, would from now on, if it has not always so done in the past, compel the teachers of the practical branches to keep pace with progress in the fundamentals. We have seen above, as a matter of fact, how clinicians in the medical specialties have not only kept pace with the anatomists but, in part, have outstripped them in the race. Investigating the anatomy of their own special domains anew and independently, their inquiries have expanded knowledge and necessitated an enrichment of anatomical vocabulary. This process has begun in America. That it will go on and become an engine of great power in furthering the development of our knowledge of the human form in regions yet obscure, who can doubt?

The Future of Anatomical Terminology.

No matter how many revisions of terminology are made, and entirely independently of those who make them, we can be sure that, in the long run, only those names will survive which are wisely selected, which are precise in expression, and which are organically connected with whatever great general plan our anatomical nomenclature ultimately assumes. Anatomical terms, to live, must satisfy the needs of, and be adopted by, a majority of anatomists and clinicians. It would be folly to attempt to force the use of the BNA or any other list of anatomical terms upon any man or group of men. A terminology must rely upon its intrinsic merits, not upon the influence of authority. The better it satisfies the needs of teaching and investigation, the greater its chances of general acceptance and permanence. Those of us who are convinced of the value of the BNA should set an example by using it and may recommend its use to others. More than this we ought not to do.

The fact should be emphasized that the BNA makes no attempt to limit the language of research, but only to supply a list of simple terms, free from ambiguity, for common use in the medical schools. Research must, of course, retain absolute freedom of expression. Investigators, to make themselves understood, are compelled to use temporarily many expressions consciously

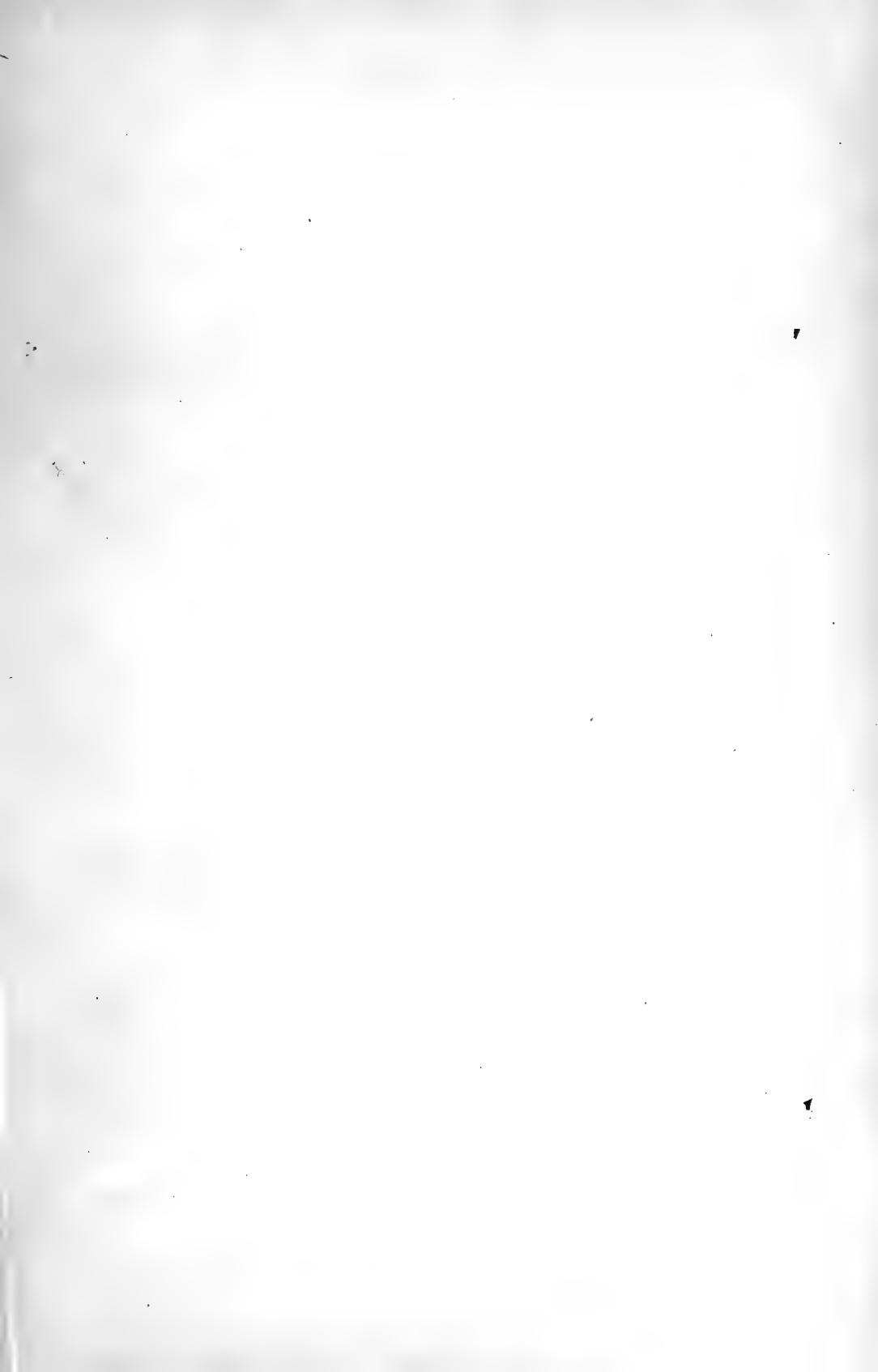
wholly provisional in character. Only when time has brought a certain repose to scientific activity in a given region do more permanent terms crystallize out.

It should be easy in a country like America, for anatomists to agree with their colleagues in the rest of the world upon the adoption of a common set of terms for school use. It is fair to assume that the tendency to coöperation, so characteristic of the energies of this country, notably manifest in industrial combinations no less than in the team-work of athletes, will not be found lacking among anatomists.

Even when compromises have to be made, there is a certain special honor and satisfaction to be derived from the sacrifices involved when they contribute to the common weal. That some concessions must necessarily be made in using the BNA cannot be denied; almost every coöperative measure demands some self-denial among participants. This need not, however, be great. Where the list does not supply in full the requirements of the individual teacher, there is no reason why he should not extend it at will. On the other hand, where the list contains terms in excess of the needs of a given instructor or school, it is an easy matter to omit those which seem superfluous. It may seem a little hard for one who has spoken of the "M. complexus" all his life to get used to calling it the "M. semispinalis capitis," or for another who has been brought up with an "anterior crural" to abandon it for the "femoral" nerve. But when the good reasons for the change are known and appreciated, good-will will carry one far. It is only when a term is found to be incompatible with one's scientific convictions that reasonable difficulty arises. The BNA has, however, been constructed with such great care and has so sedulously avoided affixing labels to structures still in dispute that we need have little fear on that score. Even should there be a few terms, or even a few hundred, which we find hard at this time to digest, the general acceptance of the other 4000 will be a great gain, cutting the labors of students, as it will, in two.

That conditions will arise, perhaps soon, when another revision will be desirable and demanded there can be no doubt. Investigation is ever extending; our criteria of values are constantly changing; scientific needs in terminology vary, in spite of us, with the years; at intervals revision becomes unavoidable. But with foundations so well laid as in the BNA, a subsequent review should be facilitated. The development of the BNA has taught us the necessity of observing certain rules in the coining of new anatomical terms. If these rules be good ones, the work of extension will be easy. It would not be difficult, for instance, to merge the names of this list into a nomenclature which considers, more satisfactorily than the BNA does, the needs to which a fusion of Human Anatomy with Comparative Anatomy gives rise. And I, for one, hope that such a "merger" may be promoted in our time. I trust too that, at another revision, the terms in Professor Wilder's lists which differ from those of the BNA may be carefully considered, and that his terms, where they are better than those of the present BNA, may be adopted.

Of one thing I am convinced,—coöperation is, from now on, essential for the welfare of a satisfactory anatomical language. Simplicity, accuracy, and serial connection will be favored if anatomists agree to use terms, in common, for the structures studied in the schools. The teacher's work will be simplified and the pupil's task will be lightened; instruction will be unhampered, research will flourish and anatomical science will gain in dignity and in precision.



Nomina anatomica¹

Termini, situm et directionem partium corporis indicantes

Termini generales

Verticalis	Anterior	Longitudinalis
Horizontalis	Medius	Transversus
Medianus	Posterior	Cranialis
Sagittalis	Ventralis	<i>Rostralis</i>
Frontalis	Dorsalis	Caudalis
Transversalis	Internus	Superior
Medialis	Externus	Inferior
Intermedius	Dexter	Superficialis [sublimis]
Lateralis	Sinister	Profundus

Termini ad extremitates spectantes

Proximalis	Ulnaris
Distalis	Tibialis
Radialis	Fibularis

? *transversans*

? *Volaris*

¹ In the lists the following explanations are necessary:

1. Oval brackets () indicate variations (Varietates anatomicae).
2. Angular brackets [] contain explanatory additions, among which are included double names and personal names.
3. Italics are used for ontogenetic expressions (e.g., *M. decidua*, *A. umbilicalis*, etc.)

Anatomical names¹

Terms indicating the position and direction of parts of the body

General terms

Vertical	Anterior	Longitudinal
Horizontal	Middle	Transverse
Median	Posterior	Cranial
Sagittal	Ventral	<i>Rostral</i>
Frontal	Dorsal	Caudal
Transversal	Inner	Superior
Medial	Outer	Inferior
Intermediate	Right	Superficial
Lateral	Left	Deep

Terms relating to the extremities

Proximal	Ulnar
Distal	Tibial
Radial	Fibular

¹ The letters O. T. following a name indicate that it belongs to the older terminology.

Termini generales

Accessorius	Corona	Glandula
Acinus	Corpus	Glomerulus
Aditus	Corpusculum	Glomus
Ala	Crista	Hilus
	Crus	Humor
Alveolus	Decussatio	Junctura
Ampulla	Dorsum	Impressio
Angulus	Ductulus	Incisura
Ansa	Ductus	Infundibulum
Antrum	Eminentia	Intestinum
Apertura	Endothelium	Isthmus
Apex	Epithelium	Labium
Appendix	Extremitas	Lacuna
Arcus	Facies	Lamina
Area	Fascia	Latus
Basis	Fasciculus	Ligamentum
Brachium	Fibra	Limbus
Canalculus	Fibrocartilago	Limen
Canalis	Filum	Linea
Capsula	Fissura	Liquor
Caput	Flexura	Lobulus
Capitulum	Folium	Lobus
Cartilago	Folliculus	Macula
Caruncula	Foramen	Margo
Cauda	Formatio	Massa
Caverna	Fornix	Meatus
Cavum	Fossa	Medulla
Cellula	Fossula	Membrana
Circulus	Fovea	Membrum
Cisterna	Foveola	Mucus
Collum	Frenulum	Musculus
Columna	Fundus	Nervus
Commissura	Funiculus	Nodulus
	Geniculum	Nucleus
Cornu	Genu	Organon

General Anatomical Terms

Accessory	Wreath, garland, or crown	Gland
Berry	Body	Little skein
Entrance	Little body or corpuscle	Skein
Wing (contraction of axilla)	Crest	Hilus
Little hollow	Leg or limb	Liquid or fluid
Flask	Decussation or crossing	Joint
Angle	Back	Impression
Handle or loop	Little duct	Incision or notch
Cave	Duct	Funnel
Opening	Eminence or protuberance	Intestine or inward
Tip	Endothelium	Isthmus
Appendage	Epithelium	Lip
Arch	Extremity	Gap, defect
Space	Face or surface	Plate or layer
Base	Bandage or band	Broad; flank
Arm	A little bundle or packet	Ligament
Small channel	Fibre or filament	Border or fringe
Canal	Fibrocartilage	Threshold, boundary
Capsule	Thread	Line
Head	Fissure or cleft	Fluid or liquid
Little head	Bending	A little lobe
Cartilage	Leaf	Lobe
Small piece of flesh	Little sac or bag	Spot
Tail	Hole, aperture, or opening	Margin
Cavern	Formation	Mass
Hole or cavity	Arch or vault	Way or passage
Little chamber or cell	Ditch or trench	Marrow
Circle	Little fossa	Membrane
Cistern	Pit	Limb or member
Neck	Little pit	Mucus
Column or pillar	Cord or rein	Muscle
Connection or commis-	Bottom	Nerve
sue	Thin rope, cord, or string	Nodule
Horn	Little knee or knot	Nucleus or kernel
	Knee	Organ

Orificio	Septum	Tunica
Os [oris]	Sinus	Tunica propria
Os [ossis]	Spatium	Umbo
Ostium	Spina	Uvula
Papilla	Stratum	
Parenchyma	Stria	Vagina
Paries	Stroma	Vallecula
Perichondrium	Substantia	Vallum
Perosteum	Succus	Valvula
Plexus	Sulcus	Vas
Plica	Taenia	Velum
Polus	Tegmen	
Processus	Tela	Vertex
Prominentia	Tela conjunctiva	Vesica
Punctum	Tela elastica	Vesicula
Radix	Torus	
Ramulus		Vestibulum
Ramus	Trabecula	
Raphe	Tractus	Villus
Recessus	Trigonum	Viscus [viscera]
Regio	Trochlea	
Rete	Truncus	Vortex
Rima	Tuber	Zona
Rudimentum	Tuberculum	
Septulum	Tubulus	

-par-
Planum

Orifice	Partition	Coat or covering
Mouth	Sinus	Proper coat
Bone	Space	Boss or prominence
Entrance	Spine or thorn	Little cluster or bunch
Papilla or nipple	Layer or covering	
Parenchyma	Furrow, stripe, or ridge	
Wall	Stroma, or bed	
Perichondrium	Substance	Wall or fortification
Perosteum	Juice	Valve
Plexus	Sulcus or furrow	Vessel
Fold	Ribbon; tape-worm	Sail, covering or curtain
Pole	A cover	
Process	Web	Crown of head
Prominence or projection	Connecting web	Bladder
Point or small puncture	Elastic web	Vesicle or little bladder
Root	Round swelling or protuberance	
Little branch or twig	Little beam	Vestibule or antechamber
Branch	Tract	Shaggy hair
Raphe or seam	Trigone or triangle	Organ, internal organ
Recess	Pulley	Whirlpool
Region or territory	Trunk	Girdle or zone
Net or network	Swelling or hump	
Slit or fissure	Tubercl ^e	
Rudiment	Tubule or little tube	
Little septum		

Partes corporis humani

C a p u t

C o l l u m

Vertex

Sinciput

Frons

Occiput

T r u n c u s

E x t r e m i t a t e s

C a p u t

C r a n i u m

Tempora

Auris

Auricula

O c u l u s

Palpebra superior

Palpebra inferior

Rima palpēbrarum

Bulbus oculi

Supercilium

Sulcus infrapalpebralis

O s

Sulcus nasolabialis

Philtrum

Labium superius

Labium inferius

Rima oris

Cavum oris

Lingua

Fauces

Bucca [Mala]

Sulcus mentolabialis

Mentum

N a s u s

Dorsum nasi

Apex nasi

Ala nasi

C o l l u m

Cervix

Larynx

Prominentia laryngea

Pharynx

Trachea

Oesophagus

T r u n c u s

T h o r a x

Cavum thoracis

Pectus

Mamma

Papilla mammæ

D o r s u m

Columna vertebralis

Canalis spinalis

Parts of the human body

Head

Neck

Crown of the head
Sinciput; bregma
 Forehead
Occiput

Head

Skull

Trunk

Extremities

Temples
Ear
External ear, or pinna

Face

Eye

Upper eyelid
Lower eyelid
Lid-slit
Eyeball
Eyebrow
Infrapalpebral furrow

Mouth

Nasolabial furrow
Infranasal depression
Upper lip
Lower lip
Mouth slit
Mouth cavity

Nose

Back of the nose
Tip of the nose
Wing of the nose

Tongue
Throat

Cheek
Mentolabial furrow
Chin

Neck

Neck (posterior part)
Larynx
 Laryngeal prominence (O.
 T. Adam's apple)

Pharynx
Trachea
Oesophagus

Trunk

Thorax

Thoracic cavity
Breast
Mammary gland
 Mammary nipple

Back

Vertebral column
Spinal canal

Abdomen

Cavum abdominis	Latus
Scrobiculus cordis	Lumbus
Umbilicus	Inguen

Pelvis

Cavum pelvis	Anus
Mons pubis	Crena ani
Coxa	Perineum
Nates [Clunes]	

Extremitas superior

Axilla	Manus
Plica axillaris anterior	Carpus
Plica axillaris posterior	Metacarpus
Acromion	Dorsum manus
Brachium	Vola manus [Palma]
Facies anterior	Thenar
Facies posterior	Hypothenar
Facies lateralis	Digitus manus
Facies medialis	Pollex [Digitus I]
Sulcus bicipitalis lateralis	Index [" II]
Sulcus bicipitalis medialis	Digitus medius [Digitus III]
Cubitus	Digitus annularis [" IV]
Antibrachium	Digitus minimus [" V]
Facies dorsalis	Facies dorsales
Facies volaris	Facies volares
Margo radialis	Margines radiales
Margo ulnaris	Margines ulnares

Extremitas inferior

Femur	Crus
Facies anterior	Facies anterior
Facies posterior	Facies posterior
Facies lateralis	Sura
Facies medialis	Malleolus lateralis
Sulcus glutaeus	Malleolus medialis
Genu	Pes
Poples	Tarsus
Patella	Metatarsus

Belly

Abdominal cavity	Flank
"Heart fossa"; pit of stomach	Loin
Navel	Groin

Pelvis

Pelvic cavity	Anus
Pubic eminence	Anal cleft
Hip	Perineum
Buttock	

Upper extremity

Axilla; prominence of shoulder	Hand
Anterior axillary fold	Wrist
Posterior axillary fold	Metacarpus
Acromion; tip of shoulder	Back of the hand
Arm	Palm of the hand
Anterior surface	Thenar or radial palm
Posterior surface	Hypothenar or ulnar palm
Lateral surface	Fingers
Medial surface	Thumb
Lateral bicipital groove	Index finger
Medial bicipital groove	Middle finger
Elbow	Ring finger
Forearm	Little finger
Dorsal surface	Dorsal surfaces
Volar surface	Volar surfaces
Radial margin	Radial margins
Ulnar margin	Ulnar margins

Lower extremities

Thigh	Leg
Anterior surface	Anterior surface
Posterior surface	Posterior surface
Lateral surface	Calf
Medial surface	Lateral malleolus
Gluteal furrow	Medial malleolus
Knee	Foot
Posterior surface of knee	Root of foot
Knee-cap	Metatarsus

Dorsum pedis	Digitii II-IV
Planta	Digitus minimus [Digitus V]
Margo pedis lateralis	Facies dorsales
Margo pedis medialis	Facies plantares
Calx	Margines laterales
Digitii pedis	Margines mediales
Hallux [Digitus I]	

Osteologia

Os longum	<i>Synchondrosis epiphyseos</i>	Cavum medullare
Os breve	Apophysis	Medulla ossium
Os planum	Facies articularis	Medulla ossium flava
Os pneumaticum	Substantia compacta	Medulla ossium rubra
Epiphysis	Substantia corticalis	Foramen nutricium
Diaphysis	Substantia spongiosa	Canalis nutricius

Columna vertebralis

Vertebrae cervicales	Tuberculum anterius [vertebrarum cervicalium]
Vertebrae thoracales	Tuberculum caroticum [vertebrae cervicalis VI]
Vertebrae lumbales	Foramen transversarium
Vertebrae sacrales	Tuberculum posterius [vertebrarum cervicalium]
Vertebrae cocygeae	Processus articulares superiores
Corpus vertebrae	Facies articulares superiores
Fovea costalis superior	Processus articulares inferiores
	Facies articulares inferiores
Fovea costalis inferior	Processus costarius
	Processus accessorius [vertebrarum lumbalium]
Canalis vertebralis	Processus mammillaris
Foramen vertebrale	
Arcus vertebrae	
Radix arcus vertebrae	
Incisura vertebralis superior	
Incisura vertebralis inferior	
Foramen intervertebrale	
Sulcus n. spinalis	
Processus spinosus	
Vertebra prominens	
Processus transversus	
Fovea costalis transversalis	

Atlas

Massa lateralis
Arcus anterior
Tuberculum anterius
Foveae articulares superiores
Facies articulares inferiores
Fovea dentis

Back of the foot	II-IV toes
Sole	Little toe
Lateral margin of the foot	Dorsal surfaces
Medial margin of the foot	Plantar surfaces
Heel	Lateral margins
Toes	Medial margins
Great toe	

Osteology

Long bone	<i>Epiphyseal synchondrosis</i>	Medullary cavity
Short bone	Apophysis ("excrescence")	Bone marrow
Flat bone	Articular surface	Yellow bone marrow
Hollow bone	Compact substance	Red bone marrow
Epiphysis ("accretion")	Cortical substance	Nutrient foramen
Shaft	Spongy substance	Nutrient canal

Vertebral column or spine

Cervical vertebrae	Anterior tubercle [of cervical vertebrae]
Thoracic vertebrae	Carotid tubercle [of sixth cervical vertebra]
Lumbar vertebrae	Foramen of transverse process
Sacral vertebrae	Posterior tubercle [of cervical vertebrae]
Coccygeal vertebrae	
Body of vertebrae	
Superior costal pit (O. T. demifacet for head of rib)	Superior articular processes
Inferior costal pit (O. T. demifacet for head of rib)	Superior articular surfaces
Vertebral canal	Inferior articular processes
Vertebral foramen	Inferior articular surfaces
Vertebral arch	Costal process
Root of vertebral arch (O. T. pedicle)	Accessory process of lumbar vertebrae
Superior vertebral notch	
Inferior vertebral notch	Mammillary process
Intervertebral foramen	
Groove for spinal nerve	
Spinous process	
Prominent vertebra (seventh cervical)	
Transverse process	
Costal pit of transverse process (O. T. facet for tubercle of rib)	

Atlas

Lateral mass
Anterior arch
Anterior tubercle
Superior articular pits
Inferior articular surfaces
Pit of the tooth

Arcus posterior	Corpus costae
Sulcus arteriae vertebralis	Tuberculum costae
Tuberculum posterius	Facies articularis tuberculi costae
Epistropheus	
Dens	Collum costae
Facies articularis anterior	Crista colli costae
Facies articularis posterior	Angulus costae
Os sacrum	
Facies dorsalis	Tuberculum scaleni [Lisfranci]
Facies pelvina	Sulcus subclaviae
Basis oss. sacri	Tuberostas costae II
Processus articularis superior	Sulcus costae
Promontorium	
Pars lateralis	
Facies auricularis	
Tuberostas sacralis	
Foramina intervertebralia	
Foramina sacralia anteriora	
Lineae transversae	
Foramina sacralia posteriora	
Crista sacralis media	
Cristae sacrales laterales	
Cristae sacrales articulares	
Cornua sacralia	
Canalis sacralis	
Hiatus sacralis	
Apex oss. sacri	
Os coccygis	
Cornua coccygea	
Thorax	
Costae	
Costae verae	
Costae spuriae	
Os costale	
Cartilago costalis	
Capitulum costae	
Facies articularis capituli costae	
Crista capituli	
7 Sternum	
α	Manubrium sterni
β	Angulus sterni
	Synchondrosis sternalis
γ	Corpus sterni
	Planum sternale
β	Processus xiphoides
	Incisura clavicularis
	Incisura jugularis
	Incisurae costales (Ossa suprasternalia)
Thora x	
	Cavum thoracis
	Apertura thoracis superior
	Apertura thoracis inferior
	Arcus costarum
	Spatia intercostalia
	Angulus infrasternalis
	Sulcus pulmonalis
Ossa cranii	
Os basilare	
Os occipitale	
	Foramen occipitale magnum
	Pars basilaris
	Sulcus petrosus inferior
	Pars lateralis

Posterior arch	Body of the rib
Groove for vertebral artery	Tubercle of the rib
Posterior tubercle	Articular surface of the tubercle of the rib
Epistropheus ("a turning") (O. T. axis)	Neck of the rib
Tooth	Crest of neck of rib
Anterior articular surface	Angle of rib
Posterior articular surface	Scalene tubercle of Lisfranc
Sacrum	
Dorsal surface	Subclavian groove
Pelvic surface	Tuberosity of the second rib
Base of sacrum	Costal groove
Superior articular process	
Promontory (O. T. sacrovertebral angle)	
Lateral part	Breast Bone
Auricular surface	Handle of sternum
Sacral tuberosity	Angle of sternum
Intervertebral foramina	Sternal synchondrosis
Anterior sacral foramina	Body of sternum (O. T. gladiolus)
Transverse lines	Sternal plain, or anterior surface
Posterior sacral foramina	Xiphoid process (O. T. ensiform process)
Middle sacral crest	Clavicular notch
Lateral sacral crests	Jugular notch (O. T. presternal notch)
Articular sacral crests	Notches for the ribs
Sacral horns	Suprasternal bones
Sacral canal	
Sacral hiatus	
Apex of sacrum	
Coccyx	
Coccygeal horns	
Thorax	
Ribs	
True ribs	Thoracic cavity
False ribs	Upper thoracic opening
Rib bone	Lower thoracic opening
Rib cartilage	Arch of the ribs
Head of the rib	Intercostal spaces
Articular surface of the head of the rib	Infrasternal angle
Crest of the head	Pulmonary sulcus
Bones of the skull	
Basilar bone	
Occipital bone	
	Large occipital foramen
	Basilar part
	Inferior petrosal groove
	Lateral part

Squama occipitalis	Crista sphenoidalis
Margo mastoideus	
Margo lambdoideus	Rostrum sphenoidale
(Os interparietale)	Sinus sphenoidalis
Clivus	Septum sinuum sphenoidatum
Tuberculum pharyngeum	Apertura sinus sphenoidalis
Condylus occipitalis	Conchae sphenoidales
Canalis condyloideus	
Canalis hypoglossi	Clivus
Tuberculum jugulare	A la parva
Incisura jugularis	Sulcus chiasmatis
Processus jugularis	
Fossa condyloidea	Foramen opticum
Processus intrajugularis	Processus clinoides anterior
Planum occipitale	Fissura orbitalis superior
Planum nuchale	A la magna
Protuberantia occipitalis externa	Facies cerebralis
(Torus occipitalis)	Facies temporalis
Crista occipitalis externa	Facies spheno-maxillaris
Linea nuchae suprema	Facies orbitalis
Linea nuchae superior	Margo zygomaticus
Linea nuchae inferior	Margo frontalis
Eminentia cruciata	Angulus parietalis
Protuberantia occipitalis interna	Margo squamosus
Sulcus sagittalis	Crista infratemporalis
Sulcus transversus	Foramen rotundum
(Processus paramastoideus)	Foramen ovale
Os sphenoidale	
Corpus	Foramen spinosum
Sella turcica	Spina angularis
Fossa hypophyseos	
Dorsum sellae	Processus pterygoideus
Tuberculum sellae	Lamina lateralis processus pterygoidei
Processus clinoides medius	Lamina medialis processus pterygoidei
Processus clinoides posterior	Fissura pterygoidea
Sulcus caroticus	Fossa scaphoidea
Lingula sphenoidalis	Processus vaginalis
	Hamulus pterygoideus
	Sulcus hamuli pterygoidei
	Fossa pterygoidea
	Canalis pterygoideus [Vidii]

Occipital squama ("scale")	Sphenoidal crest (O. T. ethmoidal crest)
Mastoid margin	Sphenoidal rostrum
Lambdoid margin	Sphenoidal sinus
Interparietal bone	Septum of sphenoidal sinuses
Clivus ("slope")	Opening of sphenoidal sinus
Pharyngeal tubercle	Sphenoidal conchae ("shell") (O. T. sphenoidal turbinated bones)
Occipital condyle	Clivus ("slope")
Condyloid canal (O. T. posterior condyloid foramen)	S m a l l w i n g
Hypoglossal canal (O. T. anterior condyloid foramen)	Sulcus of the chiasma (O. T. optic groove)
Jugular tubercle	Optic foramen
Jugular notch	Anterior clinoid process
Jugular process	Superior orbital fissure
Condyloid fossa	L a r g e w i n g
Intrajugular process	Cerebral surface
Occipital plain	Temporal surface
Nuchal plain	Sphenomaxillary surface
External occipital protuberance	Orbital surface
Occipital torus ("swelling")	Zygomatic margin
External occipital crest	Frontal margin
Supreme nuchal line	Parietal angle
Superior nuchal line	Squamosal margin
Inferior nuchal line	Infratemporal crest (O. T. pterygoid ridge)
Cruciate eminence	Round foramen
Internal occipital protuberance	Oval foramen
Sagittal sulcus (O. T. superior longitudinal sulcus)	Spinous foramen
Transverse sulcus	Angular spine (O. T. spinous process)
Paramastoid process	
Sphenoid bone	
B o d y	P t e r y g o i d p r o c e s s
Turkish saddle	Lateral layer of pterygoid process
Hypophyseal fossa (O. T. pituitary fossa)	Medial layer of pterygoid process
Back of sella	Pterygoid fissure
Tubercle of sella or pommel	Scaphoid fossa
Middle clinoid process	Vaginal process
Posterior clinoid process	Pterygoid hamulus ("hook") (O. T. hamular process)
Carotid sulcus (O. T. cavernous groove)	Sulcus of pterygoid hamulus
Sphenoidal tongue	Pterygoid fossa
	Pterygoid canal (O. T. Vidian canal)

Canalis pharyngeus	Apertura externa aquaeductus vestibuli
Canalis basipharyngeus	Sulcus petrosus inferior
Sulcus tubae auditivae	Incisura jugularis
Sulcus pterygopalatinus	Processus intrajugularis
(Processus pterygospinosus [Civinini])	Fossa jugularis
Os temporale	Canaliculus mastoideus
Pars mastoidea	Sulcus canaliculi mastoidei
Margo occipitalis	Processus styloideus
Processus mastoideus	Vagina processus styloidei
Incisura mastoidea	Foramen stylomastoideum
Sulcus sigmoideus	Fossula petrosa
Sulcus a. occipitalis	Canaliculus tympanicus
Foramen mastoideum	Sulcus tympanicus
Pars petrosa [Pyramis]	Apertura inferior canaliculi tympanici
Facies anterior pyramidis	Apertura superior canaliculi tympanici
Facies posterior pyramidis	Canaliculus cochleae
Facies inferior pyramidis	Apertura externa canaliculi cochleae
Apex pyramidis	Canalis caroticus
Angulus superior pyramidis	Canaliculi caroticotympanici
Angulus anterior pyramidis	Canalis musculotubarius
Angulus posterior pyramidis	Semicanalis m. tensoris tympani
Sulcus petrosus superior	Semicanalis tubae auditivae
Tegmen tympani	Septum canalis musculotubarii
Eminentia arcuata	Cavum tympani (v. Organon auditus)
Canalis facialis [Fallopiae]	Canaliculus chordae tympani
Hiatus canalis facialis	Fissura petrotympanica [Glaseri]
Geniculum canalis facialis	Fissura petrosquamosa
Sulcus n. petrosi superficialis majoris	Pars tympanica
Sulcus n. petrosi superficialis minoris	Annulus tympanicus
Impressio trigemini	Meatus acusticus externus
Porus acusticus internus	(Spina supra meatum)
Meatus acusticus internus	Fissura tympanomastoidea
Fossa subarcuata	
Aquaeductus vestibuli	

Pharyngeal canal (O. T. pterygo-palatine canal)	External opening of aqueduct of vestibule
Basipharyngeal canal	Inferior petrosal groove
Sulcus of auditory tube	Jugular notch
Pterygopalatine sulcus	Intrajugular process
Pterygospinous process	Jugular fossa
Temporal bone	
Mastoid part	Mastoid canaliculus
Occipital margin	Sulcus of mastoid canaliculus
Mastoid process	Styloid process
Mastoid notch (O. T. digastric fossa)	Sheath of styloid process (O. T. vaginal process)
Sigmoid sulcus (O. T. fossa sigmoidaea)	Styломastoid foramen
Groove for the occipital artery	Petrosal fossula
Mastoid foramen	Tympanic canaliculus
Petros part (pyramid)	Tympanic sulcus
Anterior surface of pyramid	Inferior opening of tympanic canaliculus
Posterior surface of pyramid	Superior opening of tympanic canaliculus (O. T. opening for smaller petrosal nerve)
Inferior surface of pyramid	Canaliculus of the cochlea
Apex of pyramid	External opening of the canaliculus of the cochlea
Superior angle of pyramid	Carotid canal
Anterior angle of pyramid	Caroticotympanic canaliculus
Posterior angle of pyramid	Musculotubal canal
Superior petrosal groove	Semicanal of the tensor muscle of tympanum (O. T. canal for tensor tympani muscle)
Roof of tympanum	Semicanal of auditory tube (O. T. canal for the Eustachian tube)
Arcuate eminence (O. T. eminence for superior semicircular canal)	Septum of the musculotubal canal
Facial canal (O. T. aqueduct of Fallopian)	Cavity of the tympanum (see <i>Organ of Hearing</i>)
Hiatus of facial canal (O. T. hiatus Fallopii)	Canaliculus of cord of tympanum
Little knee of facial canal	Petrotympanic fissure (O. T. Glaserian fissure)
Groove for the greater superficial petrosal nerve	Petrosquamosal fissure
Groove for the lesser superficial petrosal nerve	Tympanic part
Trigeminal impression (O. T. depression for Gasserian ganglion)	Tympanic ring
Internal acoustic pore	External acoustic meatus
Internal acoustic meatus	Spine above meatus
Subarcuate fossa	Tympanomastoid fissure
Aqueduct of vestibule	

Spina tympanica major	Pars nasalis
Spina tympanica minor	Spina frontalis
Porus acusticus externus	Margo nasalis
Squamam temporalis	Margo parietalis
Margo parietalis	Processus zygomaticus
Incisura parietalis	Facies temporalis
Margo sphenoidalis	Linea temporalis
Facies temporalis	Tuber frontale
Processus zygomaticus	Arcus superciliaris
Fossa mandibularis	
	Glabella
Facies articularis	Foramen sive Incisura supraorbitalis
Tuberculum articulare	Incisura sive Foramen frontale
Facies cerebralis	Facies orbitalis
Sulcus a. temporalis mediae	(Spina trochlearis)
	Fovea trochlearis
Os parietale	
Facies cerebralis	Foramen ethmoidale anterius
Facies parietalis	Foramen ethmoidale posterius
Margo occipitalis	Fossa glandulae lacrimalis
Margo squamosus	Facies cerebralis
Margo frontalis	
Margo sagittalis	Crista frontalis
Angulus frontalis	Sulcus sagittalis
Angulus occipitalis	Foramen caecum
Angulus sphenoidalis	Sinus frontalis
Angulus mastoideus	Septum sinuum frontalium
Foramen parietale	
Tuber parietale	
Linea temporalis inferior	
Linea temporalis superior	
Sulcus sagittalis	
Sulcus transversus	
Os frontale	
Squama frontalis	Cellulae ethmoidales
Facies frontalis	Infundibulum ethmoidale
Margo supraorbitalis	Hiatus semilunaris
Pars orbitalis	Bulla ethmoidalis
Incisura ethmoidalis	Lamina papyracea
	Foramina ethmoidalia
	(Concha nasalis suprema)

Larger tympanic spine	Nasal part	
Smaller tympanic spine	Frontal spine (O. T. nasal spine)	
External acoustic pore	Nasal margin	
Temporal squama ("scale")	Parietal margin	
Parietal margin	Zygomatic process	
Parietal notch	Temporal surface	
Sphenoidal margin	Temporal line	
Temporal surface	Frontal tuber (O. T. frontal eminence)	
Zygomatic process	Superciliary arch (O. T. superciliary ridge)	
Mandibular fossa (O. T. glenoid cavity)	Glabella ("smooth")	
Articular surface	Supraorbital foramen or notch	
Articular tubercle	Frontal notch or foramen	
Cerebral surface	Orbital surface	
Groove for middle temporal artery	Trochlear spine	
Parietal bone		
Cerebral surface	Trochlear pit	
Parietal surface	Anterior ethmoidal foramen	
Occipital margin	Posterior ethmoidal foramen	
Squamosal margin	Fossa of lacrimal gland	
Frontal margin	Cerebral surface (O. T. internal surface)	
Sagittal margin	Frontal crest	
Frontal angle	Sagittal sulcus	
Occipital angle	Blind foramen	
Sphenoidal angle	Frontal sinus	
Mastoid angle	Septum of frontal sinuses	
Parietal foramen	Ethmoid bone	
Parietal tuber (O. T. parietal eminence)	Cribriform plate	
Inferior temporal line (O. T. temporal ridge)	Cock's comb	
Superior temporal line	Alar process	
Sagittal sulcus	Perpendicular plate	
Transverse sulcus (O. T. groove for lateral sinus)	Ethmoidal labyrinth (O. T. lateral mass of ethmoid)	
Frontal bone		
Frontal squama ("scale")	Ethmoidal cells	
Frontal surface	Ethmoidal funnel	
Supraorbital margin	Semilunar hiatus	
Orbital part	Ethmoidal bulla ("bubble")	
Ethmoidal notch	Papyrus or paper plate (O. T. os planum)	
	Ethmoidal foramina	
	Supreme turbinated bone	

Concha nasalis superior	(Fossa praenasalis)
Concha nasalis media	Incisura nasalis
Processus uncinatus	Tuber maxillare
Concha nasalis inferior	
Processus lacrimalis	Foramina alveolaria
Processus maxillaris	Canales alveolares
Processus ethmoidalis	
Os lacrimale	
Crista lacrimalis posterior	Planum orbitale
Sulcus lacrimalis	Margo lacrimalis
Hamulus lacrimalis	Sulcus lacrimalis
Fossa sacci lacrimalis	Canalis nasolacrimalis
Os nasale	
Foramina nasalia	Crista conchalis
Sulcus ethmoidalis	Processus frontalis
Vomer	
Ala vomeris	Crista lacrimalis anterior
Ossa faciei	
Maxilla	
Corpus maxillae	Incisura lacrimalis
Facies anterior	Crista ethmoidalis
Facies nasalis	Processus zygomaticus
Facies orbitalis	
Facies infratemporalis	
<u>Sinus maxillaris</u>	
Margo infraorbitalis	Processus palatinus
Canalis infraorbitalis	Crista nasalis
Sulcus infraorbitalis	Spina nasalis anterior
Foramen infraorbitale	<i>Os incisivum</i>
Sutura infraorbitalis	Canalis incisivus
Fossa canina	Sutura incisiva
	Spinae palatinae
	Sulci palatini
	Processus alveolaris
	Limbus alveolaris
	Alveoli dentales
	Septa interalveolaria
	Juga alveolaria
	Hiatus maxillaris
	Foramen incisivum
Os palatinum	
Pars perpendicularis	
	Facies nasalis
	Facies maxillaris
	Incisura sphenopalatina
	Sulcus pterygopalatinus
	Processus pyramidalis
	Foramen palatinum majus

Superior turbinated bone	Prenasal fossa
Middle turbinated bone	Nasal notch
Uncinate process (O. T. unciform process)	Maxillary tuber
	Alveolar foramina
	Alveolar canals (O. T. posterior dental canals)
Inferior turbinated bone	
Lacrimal process	Orbital plain
Maxillary process	Lacrimal margin
Ethmoidal process	Lacrimal sulcus
Lacrimal bone	
Posterior lacrimal crest (O. T. lacrimal crest)	Nasolacrimal canal (O. T. lacrimal groove)
Lacrimal sulcus	Turbinated crest
Lacrimal hamulus ("hooklet") (O. T. hamular process)	Frontal process (O. T. nasal process)
Fossa of lacrimal sac	Anterior lacrimal crest
Nasal bone	
Nasal foramina	Lacrimal notch
Ethmoidal sulcus (O. T. groove for nasal nerve)	Ethmoidal crest
	Zygomatic process (O. T. malar process)
	Palatine process
	Nasal crest
	Anterior nasal spine
<i>Incisive bone</i>	
Vomer, or ploughshare bone	Incisive canal
Wing of vomer	Incisive suture
	Palatine spines
Bones of the face	
Maxilla, or upper jawbone (O. T. superior maxillary bone)	
Body of maxilla	Palatine grooves
Anterior surface (O. T. external or facial surface)	Alveolar process
Nasal surface	Alveolar margin
Orbital surface	Tooth cavities
Infratemporal surface (O. T. zygomatic surface)	Interalveolar septa
Maxillary sinus (O. T. antrum of Highmore)	Alveolar yokes
Infraorbital margin	Maxillary hiatus
Infraorbital canal	Incisive foramen
Infraorbital groove	
Infraorbital foramen	
Infraorbital suture	
Canine fossa	
Palate bone	
	Perpendicular part (O. T. vertical plate)
	Nasal surface
	Maxillary surface
	Sphenopalatine notch
	Pterygopalatine sulcus
	Pyramidal process
	Larger palatine foramen

Foramina palatina minora	Linea mylohyoidea	
Canales palatini	Sulcus mylohyoideus	
Crista conchalis	Juga alveolaria	
Crista ethmoidalis	Ramus mandibulae	
Processus orbitalis	Angulus mandibulae	
Processus sphenoidalis	(Tuberositas masseterica)	
P a r s h o r i z o n t a l i s	(Tuberositas pterygoidea)	
	(Crista buccinatoria)	
Facies nasalis	Incisura mandibulae	
Facies palatina	Processus condyloideus	
Spina nasalis posterior	Capitulum [proc. condyl.] mandibulae	
Crista nasalis	Collum [proc. condyloidei] mandibulae	
Os zygomaticum		
Facies malaris	Fovea pterygoidea proc. condyloidei	
Facies temporalis	Processus coronoideus	
Facies orbitalis	Foramen mandibulare	
Processus temporalis	Lingula mandibulae	
Processus frontosphenoidalis	Canalis mandibulae	
(Processus marginalis)	Fovea sublingualis	
Foramen zygomaticoorbitale	(Fovea submaxillaris)	
Foramen zygomaticofaciale	Pars alveolaris	
Foramen zygomaticotemporale	Limbus alveolaris	
Mandibula		
Corpus mandibulae	Alveoli dentales	
Basis mandibulae	Septa interalveolaria	
Protuberantia mentalis		
Tuberculum mentale	Os hyoideum	
Spina mentalis	Corpus oss. hyoidei	
Foramen mentale	Cornu minus	
Linea obliqua	Cornu majus	
Fossa digastrica		
Cranium		
	Calvaria	
	Pericranium	
	Lamina externa	
	Diploë	
	Canales diploici [Breschetii]	
	Lamina interna	
	Facies [ossea]	

Smaller palatine foramen	Mylohyoid line (O. T. internal oblique line)
Palatine canals	Mylohyoid groove
Turbinated crest (O. T. inferior turbinated crest)	Alveolar yokes
Ethmoidal crest (O. T. superior turbinated crest)	Ramus of lower jaw (O. T. perpendicular portion)
Orbital process	Angle of lower jaw
Sphenoidal process	Masseteric tuberosity
Horizontal part (O. T. horizontal plate)	Pterygoid tuberosity
Nasal surface	Buccinator crest
Palatine surface	Mandibular notch (O. T. sigmoid notch)
Posterior nasal spine	Condylloid process
Nasal crest	Head of condylloid process of lower jaw
Zygoma, or yoke bone (O. T. malar bone)	
Malar surface	Neck of condylloid process of lower jaw
Temporal surface	Pterygoid pit of condylloid process
Orbital surface	Coronoid process
Temporal process (O. T. zygomatic process)	Mandibular foramen (O. T. inferior dental foramen)
Frontosphenoidal process (O. T. frontal process	Mandibular tongue
Marginal process	Mandibular canal (O. T. inferior dental canal)
Zygomatico-orbital foramen (O. T. temporo-malar canal)	Sublingual pit (O. T. sublingual fossa)
Zygomaticofacial foramen (O. T. malar foramen)	Submaxillary pit (O. T. submaxillary fossa)
Zygomaticotemporal foramen	Alveolar part
Mandible, or lower jaw bone (O. T. inferior maxillary bone)	
Body of lower jaw bone	Alveolar margin
Base of lower jaw	Tooth cavities
Mental protuberance (O. T. mental process)	Interalveolar septa
Mental tubercle	
Mental spine (O. T. genial tubercle)	
Mental foramen	
Oblique line (O. T. external oblique line)	
Digastric fossa	
Hyoid bone	
Body of hyoid bone	
Lesser horn	
Greater horn	
Skull	
Skull cap	
Periosteum of skull	
Outer plate	
Cancellous bone	
Diploic canals or canals of Breschet	
Inner table	
Bony portion of face	

Cranium cerebrale	Fibrocartilago basaiis
Cranium viscerale	
Vertex	Palatum durum
Frons	(Torus palatinus)
Occiput	Orbita
Basis cranii interna	Aditus orbitae
Basis cranii externa	Margo supraorbitalis
Fossa cranii anterior	Margo infraorbitalis
Fossa cranii media	Paries superior
Fossa cranii posterior	Paries inferior
Juga cerebralia	Paries lateralis
Impressiones digitatae	Paries medialis
Sulci venosi	Fissura orbitalis superior
Sulci arteriosi	
(Foveolae granulares [Pacchioni])	Fissura orbitalis inferior
(Ossa suturarum)	
Planum temporale	Suturae crani
Fossa temporalis	Sutura coronalis
Arcus zygomaticus	Sutura sagittalis
Fossa infratemporalis	Sutura lambdoidea
Fossa pterygopalatina	Sutura occipitomastoidea
Canalis pterygopalatinus	Sutura sphenofrontalis
Foramen sphenopalatinum	Sutura sphenoorbitalis
Apertura piriformis	Sutura sphenoethmoidalis
Cavum nasi	Sutura sphenosquamosa
Septum nasi osseum	Sutura sphenoparietalis
Meatus nasi communis	Sutura squamosa
Meatus nasi superior	(Sutura frontalis)
Meatus nasi medius	Sutura parietomastoidea
Meatus nasi inferior	(Sutura squamosomastoidea)
Meatus nasopharyngeus	Sutura nasofrontalis
Choanae	Sutura frontoethmoidalis
Recessus sphenoethmoidalis	Sutura frontomaxillaris
Foramen jugulare	Sutura frontolacralis
Fissura sphenopetrosa	Sutura zygomaticofrontalis
Fissura petrooccipitalis	Sutura zygomaticomaxillaris
Fissura sphenooccipitalis	Sutura ethmoideomaxillaris
Foramen lacerum	Sutura sphenozygomatica
	(Sutura sphenomaxillaris)
	Sutura zygomaticotemporalis
	Sutura internasalis
	Sutura nasomaxillaris

Cerebral cranium or calvaria	Basal fibrocartilage
Visceral cranium or face	Hard palate
Vertex or crown of head	Palatine torus or protuberance
Forehead	Orbital cavity
Back of head	Orbital opening
Internal base of skull	Supraorbital margin
External base of skull	Infraorbital margin
Anterior cranial fossa	Superior wall
Middle cranial fossa	Inferior wall
Posterior cranial fossa	Lateral wall
Cerebral projections ("yokes")	Medial wall
Digitate impressions	Superior orbital fissure (O. T. sphenoidal fissure or foramen lacerum anterius)
Grooves of the veins	Inferior orbital fissure (O. T. spheno-maxillary fissure)
Grooves of the arteries	
Granular foveolae (O. T. Pacchionian depressions)	
Sutural bones (O. T. Wormian bones)	
Temporal plain	Sutures of the skull
Temporal fossa	Coronal suture
Zygomatic arch	Sagittal suture
Infratemporal fossa	Lambdoidal suture
Pterygopalatine fossa (O. T. spheno-maxillary fossa)	Occipitomastoid suture
Pterygopalatine canal (O. T. posterior palatine canal)	Sphenofrontal suture
Sphenopalatine foramen	Spheno-orbital suture
Piriform opening (O. T. anterior nares)	Spheno-ethmoidal suture
Nasal cavity	Sphenosquamosal suture
Bony nasal septum	Sphenoparietal suture
Common meatus of nose	Squamosal suture
Superior meatus of nose	Frontal suture
Middle meatus of nose	Parietomastoid suture
Inferior meatus of nose	Squamosomastoid suture
Nasopharyngeal meatus	Nasofrontal suture
Choanae ("funnels") (O. T. posterior nares)	Fronto-ethmoidal suture
Spheno-ethmoidal recess	Frontomaxillary suture
Jugular foramen	Frontolacrimal suture
Sphenopetrosal fissure	Zygomaticofrontal suture
Petro-occipital fissure	Zygomaticomaxillary suture
Spheno-occipital fissure	Ethmoideomaxillary suture
Lacerated foramen (O. T. foramen lacerum medium)	Sphenozygomatic suture
	Sphenomaxillary suture
	Zygomaticotemporal suture
	Internasal suture
	Nasomaxillary suture

Sutura lacrimomaxillaris
 Sutura lacrimoconchalis
 Sutura intermaxillaris
 Sutura palatomaxillaris
 Sutura palatoethmoidalis
 Sutura palatina mediana
 Sutura palatina transversa

Tuberositas supraglenoidalis

Incisura scapulae

Processus coracoideus

Clavicula

Synchondrosis sphenoccipitalis
 Synchondrosis sphenopetrosa
 Synchondrosis petrooccipitalis
Synchondrosis intraoccipitalis posterior
Synchondrosis intraoccipitalis anterior
Synchondrosis intersphenoidalidis
Fonticulus frontalis [major]
Fonticulus occipitalis [minor]
Fonticulus mastoideus
Fonticulus sphenoidalidis

Extremitas sternalis

Facies articularis sternalis

Tuberositas costalis

Extremitas acromialis

Facies articularis acromialis

Tuberositas coracoidea

Skeleton extremitatis superioris liberae

Ossa extremitatis superioris

Cingulum extremitatis superioris

Scapula

Facies costalis
 Lineae musculares
 Fossa subscapularis
 Facies dorsalis
 Spina scapulae
 Fossa supraspinata
 Fossa infraspinata
 Acromion
 Facies articularis acromii
 Margo vertebralis
 Margo axillaris
 Margo superior
 Angulus inferior
 Angulus lateralis
 Angulus medialis
 Cavitas glenoidalis
 Collum scapulae
 Tuberositas infraglenoidalis

Caput humeri
 Collum anatomicum
 Collum chirurgicum
 Tuberculum majus

Tuberculum minus

Sulcus intertubercularis

Crista tuberculi majoris

Crista tuberculi minoris

Corpus humeri
 Facies anterior medialis

Facies anterior lateralis

Facies posterior
 Margo medialis
 Margo lateralis
 Tuberositas deltoidea
 Sulcus n. radialis

Lacrimomaxillary suture
 Lacrimoconchal suture
 Intermaxillary suture
 Palatomaxillary suture
 Palato-ethmoidal suture
 Median palatine suture
 Transverse palatine suture

Synchondroses of the skull

Spheno-occipital synchondrosis
 Sphenopetrosal synchondrosis
 Petro-occipital synchondrosis
Posterior intraoccipital synchondrosis
Anterior intraoccipital synchondrosis
Intersphenoidal synchondrosis
Larger frontal fontanelle
Smaller occipital fontanelle
Mastoid fontanelle
Sphenoidal fontanelle

Bones of upper extremity

Shoulder girdle

Shoulder-blade

Costal surface
 Muscular lines
 Subscapular fossa
 Dorsal surface
 Spine of the scapula
 Supraspinous fossa
 Infraspinous fossa
 Acromion, or acromial process
 Articular surface of acromion
 Vertebral margin
 Axillary margin
 Superior margin
 Inferior angle
 Lateral angle (O. T. anterior angle)
 Medial angle (O. T. superior angle)
 Glenoid cavity
 Neck of the scapula
 Infraglenoidal tuberosity

Supraglenoidal tuberosity (O. T. supraglenoid tubercle)
 Scapular notch (O. T. suprascapular notch)
 Coracoid ("crow's beak") process

Collar bone or clavicle

Sternal extremity
 Sternal articular surface
 Costal tuberosity (O. T. impression for rhomboid ligament)
 Acromial extremity
 Acromial articular surface
 Coracoid tuberosity (O. T. impression for conoid ligament)

Skeleton of free upper extremity

Humerus, or upper arm bone
 Head of humerus
 Anatomical neck
 Surgical neck
 Larger tubercle (O. T. greater tuberosity)
 Smaller tubercle (O. T. lesser tuberosity)
 Intertubercular sulcus (O. T. bicipital groove)
 Crest of larger tubercle (O. T. posterior bicipital ridge)
 Crest of smaller tubercle (O. T. anterior bicipital ridge)
 Body of humerus, or shaft
 Medial anterior surface (O. T. internal surface)
 Lateral anterior surface (O. T. external surface)
 Posterior surface
 Medial margin (O. T. internal border)
 Lateral margin (O. T. external border)
 Deltoid tuberosity
 Groove for radial nerve (O. T. musculospiral groove)

Sulcus n. ulnaris	Facies dorsalis
Capitulum humeri	
Trochlea humeri	Facies volaris
Epicondylus medialis	Facies medialis
Epicondylus lateralis	Margo dorsalis
Fossa olecrani	Margo volaris
Fossa coronoidea	Crista m. supinatoris
Fossa radialis	Capitulum ulnae
(Processus supracondyloideus)	Circumferentia articularis
	Processus styloideus

Radius

Corpus radii	Ossa carpi
Capitulum radii	(Os centrale)
Fovea capituli radii	Os naviculare manus
Collum radii	
Circumferentia articularis	Tuberculum oss. navicularis
Tuberositas radii	Os lunatum
	Os triquetrum
Crista interossea	
	Os pisiforme
	Os multangulum majus
	Tuberculum oss. multang. majoris
	Os multangulum minus
	Os capitatum
	Os hamatum
	Hamulus oss. hamati
	Eminentia carpi radialis
	Eminentia carpi ulnaris
	Sulcus carpi

Ulna

Corpus ulnae	Metacarpus
Olecranon	Ossa metacarpalia I—V
Processus coronoideus	Basis
Tuberositas ulnae	Corpus
Incisura semilunaris	Capitulum
Incisura radialis	Os metacarpale III
	Processus styloideus
Crista interossea	Phalanges digitorum manus
	Phalanx prima
	Phalanx secunda

Groove for ulnar nerve	Dorsal surface (O. T. posterior surface)
Capitulum or little head of humerus (O. T. capitellum or radial head)	Volar surface (O. T. anterior surface)
Trochlea ("pulley") of humerus	Medial surface (O. T. internal surface)
Medial epicondyle (O. T. internal condyle)	Dorsal margin (O. T. posterior border)
Lateral epicondyle (O. T. external condyle)	Volar margin (O. T. anterior border)
Olecranon fossa	Ridge of supinator muscle
Coronoid fossa	Head of ulna
Radial fossa	Articular circumference
Supracondyloid process	Styloid process
Radius ("spoke")	
Body of radius, or shaft	
Head of radius	Wrist
Pit of head of radius	Bones of the wrist
Neck of radius	Central bone
Articular circumference	Navicular bone of the hand (O. T. scaphoid)
Tuberosity of radius (O. T. bicipital tuberosity)	Tubercle of navicular bone
Interosseous crest (O. T. internal or interosseous border)	Lunate bone (O. T. semilunar)
Dorsal surface (O. T. posterior surface)	Three-cornered bone (O. T. cuneiform bone)
Volar surface (O. T. anterior surface)	Pisiform bone
Lateral surface (O. T. external surface)	Large multangular bone (O. T. trapezium)
Dorsal margin (O. T. posterior border)	Tubercle of large multangular bone
Volar margin (O. T. anterior border)	Small multangular bone (O. T. trapezoid)
Styloid process	Capitate bone (O. T. os magnum)
Ulnar notch (O. T. sigmoid cavity)	Hooked bone (O. T. unciform)
Carpal articular surface	Hook of os hamatum
Ulna, or elbow bone	
Body of ulna, or shaft	Radial eminence of wrist
Olecranon, or point of the elbow	Ulnar eminence of wrist
Coronoid process	Carpal sulcus
Tuberosity of the ulna	
Semilunar notch (O. T. greater sigmoid cavity)	
Radial notch (O. T. lesser sigmoid cavity)	
Interosseous crest (O. T. external or interosseous border)	
Metacarpus	
Metacarpal bones I—V	
Base	
Body, or shaft	
Head	
Third metacarpal bone	
Styloid process	
Phalanges of the fingers	
First phalanx	
Second phalanx	

Phalanx tertia	Ramus inferior oss. ischii
Basis phalangis	Tuber ischiadicum
Corpus phalangis	
Trochlea phalangis	
Tuberositas unguicularis	Spina ischiadica
Ossa sesamoidea	

Ossa extremitatis inferioris

Cingulum extremitatis inferioris	Incisura ischiadica minor
----------------------------------	---------------------------

Os coxae

Foramen obturatum
Acetabulum
Fossa acetabuli
Incisura acetabuli
Facies lunata
Sulci paraglenoidales

Os ilium

Corpus oss. ilium
Ala oss. ilium
Linea arcuata
Crista iliaca
Labium externum
Linea intermedia
Labium internum
Spina iliaca anterior superior
Spina iliaca anterior inferior
Spina iliaca posterior superior
Spina iliaca posterior inferior
Linea glutaea anterior
Linea glutaea posterior

Linea glutaea inferior
Facies auricularis
Tuberositas iliaca
Fossa iliaca

Os ischii

Corpus oss. ischii
Ramus superior oss. ischii

Os pubis

Corpus oss. pubis
Pecten oss. pubis
Eminentia iliopectinea
Tuberculum pubicum
Crista obturatoria
Sulcus obturatorius
Tuberculum obturatorium anterius
(Tuberculum obturatorium posterius)
Ramus inferior oss. pubis

Pelvis

Symphysis ossium pubis
Arcus pubis
Angulus pubis
Pelvis major
Pelvis minor
Linea terminalis
Pars sacralis
Pars iliaca
Pars pubica
Apertura pelvis [minoris] superior

Third phalanx
Base of phalanx
Body of phalanx, or shaft
Pulley of phalanx
Ungual tuberosity
Sesamoid bones

Bones of the lower extremity

Pelvic girdle

Hip bone (*O. T.* *os innominatum*)

Obturator ("closed") foramen
Acetabulum ("cup")
Fossa of the acetabulum
Acetabular notch
Lunate surface
Paraglenoid grooves

Ilium, or flank bone

Body of ilium
Wing of ilium
Curved lines
Iliac crest
External lip
Intermediate line
Internal lip
Superior anterior iliac spine
Inferior anterior iliac spine
Superior posterior iliac spine
Inferior posterior iliac spine
Anterior gluteal line (*O. T.* middle curved line)
Posterior gluteal line (*O. T.* superior curved line)
Inferior gluteal line (*O. T.* inferior curved line)
Auricular surface
Iliac tuberosity
Iliac fossa

Ischium, or bone of the hip

Body of ischium
Superior ramus of ischium

Inferior ramus of ischium (*O. T.* ascending ramus)
Sciatic tuber (*O. T.* tuberosity of the ischium)
Sciatic spine (*O. T.* spine of the ischium)
Greater sciatic notch (*O. T.* great sacro-sciatic notch)
Lesser sciatic notch (*O. T.* lesser sacro-sciatic notch)

Pubic bone

Body of pubic bone
Pecten ("comb") of pubic bone
Ilipectineal eminence
Pubic tubercle (*O. T.* spine of *os pubis*)
Obturator crest
Obturator sulcus
Anterior obturator tubercle
Posterior obturator tubercle
Inferior ramus of pubic bone (*O. T.* descending ramus)
Superior ramus of pubic bone (*O. T.* ascending ramus)
Symphyseal surface (*O. T.* *symphysis pubis*)

Pelvis ("basin")

Symphysis of pubic bones
Pubic arch
Angle of pubis
Large pelvis (*O. T.* false pelvis)
Small pelvis (*O. T.* true pelvis)
Terminal line
Sacral part
Iliac part
Pubic part
Upper opening of lesser pelvis (*O. T.* pelvic inlet)
Lower opening of lesser pelvis (*O. T.* pelvic outlet)
Axis of pelvis
Conjugate diameter

Diameter transversa

Eminentia intercondyloidea

Diameter obliqua

Inclinatio pelvis

Tuberculum intercondyloideum mediale

Skeleton extremitatis inferioris liberae

Tuberculum intercondyloideum laterale

Femur

Caput femoris

Margo infraglenoidalis

Fovea capitis femoris

Tuberositas tibiae

Collum femoris

Facies medialis

Corpus femoris

Facies posterior

Trochanter major

Facies lateralis

Fossa trochanterica

Margo medialis

Trochanter minor

Crista anterior

(Trochanter tertius)

Crista interossea

Linea intertrochanterica

Linea poplitea

Crista intertrochanterica

Malleolus medialis

Linea aspera

Incisura fibularis

Labium laterale

Sulcus malleolaris

Labium mediale

Facies articularis inferior

Linea pectinea

Facies articularis malleolaris

Tuberositas glutaea

Fibula

Fossa intercondyloidea

Corpus fibulae

Linea intercondyloidea

Crista interossea

Planum popliteum

Crista anterior

Condylus medialis

Crista lateralis

Condylus lateralis

Crista medialis

Facies patellaris

Facies medialis

Epicondylus lateralis

Facies lateralis

Epicondylus medialis

Facies posterior

Tibia

Facies articularis superior

Capitulum fibulae

Corpus tibiae

Facies articularis capituli

Condylus medialis

Apex capituli fibulae

Condylus lateralis

Malleolus lateralis

Fossa intercondyloidea anterior

Facies articularis malleoli

Fossa intercondyloidea posterior

Patella

Basis patellae

Apex patellae

Facies articularis

Transverse diameter	Intercondyloid eminence (O. T. spinous process)
Oblique diameter	Medial intercondyloid tubercle
Pelvic incline	
Skeleton of free lower extremity	Lateral intercondyloid tubercle
Thigh bone	
Head of femur	Infraglenoidal margin
Pit of the head of femur	Tuberosity of the tibia (O. T. tubercle)
Neck of femur	Medial surface
Body, or shaft, of femur	Posterior surface
Great trochanter	Lateral surface
Trochanteric fossa (O. T. digital fossa)	Medial margin
Lesser trochanter	Anterior crest
Third trochanter	Interosseous crest
Intertrochanteric line (O. T. spiral line)	Popliteal line
Intertrochanteric crest (O. T. intertrochanteric line)	Medial malleolus (O. T. internal malleolus)
Rough line	Fibular notch
Lateral lip	Malleolar sulcus
Medial lip	Inferior articular surface
Pectineal line	Malleolar articular surface
Gluteal tuberosity	
Intercondyloid fossa	
Intercondyloid line	
Popliteal plain (O. T. popliteal space)	Calf bone
Medial condyle (O. T. inner condyle)	Body or shaft of fibula
Lateral condyle (O. T. outer condyle)	Interosseous crest
Patellar surface	Anterior crest
Lateral epicondyle (O. T. outer tuberosity)	Lateral crest
Medial epicondyle (O. T. inner tuberosity)	Medial crest
	Medial surface
	Lateral surface
	Posterior surface
Shin bone	
Superior articular surface	Head of fibula
Body or shaft of tibia	Articular surface of head
Medial condyle (O. T. internal tuberosity)	Apex of head of fibula
Lateral condyle (O. T. external tuberosity)	Lateral malleolus (O. T. external malleolus)
Anterior intercondyloid fossa	Articular surface of malleolus
Posterior intercondyloid fossa	
	Knee-cap
	Base of patella
	Apex of patella
	Articular surface

	Tarsus	
Ossa tarsi		Facies articularis media Facies articularis posterior Sulcus m. peronaei (Processus trochlearis) Facies articularis cuboidea
	Talus	
Caput tali		
Corpus tali		Os naviculare pedis
Collum tali		Tuberositas oss. navicularis
Trochlea tali		
Facies superior		Os cuneiforme primum
Facies malleolaris medialis		
Facies malleolaris lateralis		Os cuneiforme secundum
Sulcus tali		
Processus lateralis tali		Os cuneiforme tertium
Facies articularis calcanea posterior		
Facies articularis calcanea media		Os cuboideum
Sulcus m. flexoris hallucis longi		Sulcus m. peronaei Tuberositas oss. cuboidei
	Calcaneus	
Corpus calcanei		Metatarsus
Tuber calcanei		Ossa metatarsalia I—V
Processus medialis tuberis calcanei		Basis Corpus Capitulum
Processus lateralis tuberis calcanei		Tuberositas oss. metatarsalis I Tuberositas oss. metatarsalis V
Sustentaculum tali		
Sulcus m. flexoris hallucis longi		Phalanges digitorum pedis
		Phalanx prima Phalanx secunda Phalanx tertia
Sulcus calcanei		Tuberositas unguicularis
Sinus tarsi		Basis phalangis Corpus phalangis Trochlea phalangis
Facies articularis anterior		
		Ossa sesamoidea

Root of the foot**Tarsal bones****Ankle bone (O. T. astragalus)**

Head of ankle bone

Body of ankle bone

Neck of ankle bone

Trochlea ("pulley") of ankle bone

Superior surface

Medial malleolar surface

Lateral malleolar surface

Sulcus of ankle bone

Lateral process of ankle bone

Posterior calcanean articular surface

Middle calcanean articular surface

Groove for the long flexor muscle of
the great toe

Navicular articular surface

Anterior calcanean articular surface

Posterior process of ankle bone

Triangular bone

Heel bone (O. T. os calcis)

Body of heel bone

Calcanean tuber

Medial process of calcanean tuber

Lateral process of calcanean tuber

Support of ankle bone

Groove for the long flexor muscle of
great toe

Calcanean sulcus

Tarsal sinus

Anterior articular surface

Middle articular surface

Posterior articular surface

Groove for peroneal muscle

Trochlear process

Cuboid articular surface

Scaphoid bone of foot

Tuberosity of scaphoid bone

First Cuneiform, or Wedge Bone**Second Cuneiform, or Wedge Bone****Third Cuneiform, or Wedge Bone****Cuboid bone**

Groove for peroneal muscle

Tuberosity of cuboid bone

Metatarsus, or "after-root" of foot

Metatarsal bones I—V

Base

Body

Head

Tuberosity of first metatarsal bone

Tuberosity of fifth metatarsal bone

Phalanges of toes

First phalanx

Second phalanx

Third phalanx

Ungual tuberosity

Base of phalanx

Body of phalanx

Trochlea ("pulley or block") of pha-
lanx

Sesamoid bones

Syndesmologia

Junctura ossium	Ligamenta columnae vertebralis et cranii
Synarthrosis	
Sutura	Fibrocartilagines intervertebrales
Sutura serrata	Annulus fibrosus
Sutura squamosa	Nucleus pulposus
Harmonia	Ligg. flava
Gomphosis	Capsulae articulares
Synchondrosis	Ligg. intertransversaria
Symphysis	Ligg. interspinalia
Diarthrosis	Lig. supraspinale
Articulatio	Lig. nuchae
Articulatio simplex	Lig. longitudinale anterius
Articulatio composita	
Arthrodia	Lig. longitudinale posterius
Articulatio sphaeroidea	
Enarthrosis	Symphysis sacrococcygea
Ginglymus	Lig. sacrococcygeum posterius superficiale
Articulatio cochlearis	Lig. sacrococcygeum posterius profundum
Articulatio ellipsoidea	Lig. sacrococcygeum anterius
Articulatio trochoidea	Lig. sacrococcygeum laterale
Articulatio sellaris	Lig. pterygospinosum
Amphiarthrosis	Lig. stylohyoideum
Syndesmosis	Articulatio atlantooccipitalis
Cartilago articularis	Capsulae articulares
Cavum articulare	Membrana atlantooccipitalis anterior
Discus articularis	Membrana atlantooccipitalis posterior
Labrum glenoidale	Articulatio atlantoepistrophica
Meniscus articularis	Capsulae articulares
Capsula articularis	
Stratum fibrosum	
Stratum synoviale	
Plica synovialis	
Villi synoviales	
Synovia	

Syndesmology, or Joint Articulation

Joining of bones	Ligaments of the spine and skull
Immovable articulation	
Suture or seam	Intervertebral fibrocartilages
Serrated suture	Fibrous ring
Scaly suture	Pulp-like nucleus
Apposition suture	Yellow ligaments (O. T. ligg. sub-flava)
Socket articulation	Joint-capsules
Cartilaginous articulation	Intertransverse ligaments
Bony coalescence or junction	Interspinous ligaments
Movable articulation	Supraspinous ligament
Joint	Ligament of the nape
Simple joint	Anterior longitudinal ligament (O. T. anterior common ligament)
Compound joint	Posterior longitudinal ligament (O. T. posterior common ligament)
Gliding joint	Symphysis of sacrum and coccyx
Spherical joint	Superficial posterior sacrococcygeal ligament
Ball-and-socket joint	Deep posterior sacrococcygeal ligament
Hinge-joint	Anterior sacrococcygeal ligament
Spiral joint	Lateral sacrococcygeal ligament
Elliptical joint	Pterygospinous ligament
Trochoid or pivot joint	Stylohyoid ligament
Saddle joint	
Mixed articulation	
Ligamentous union	Joint between atlas and occipital bone
Articular cartilage	Joint-capsules
Joint cavity	Anterior atlanto-occipital membrane
Articular disk (O. T. interarticular fibrocartilage)	Posterior atlanto-occipital membrane
Glenoid lip	
Articular crescent	
Joint-capsule	Joint between atlas and epistropheus or axis
Fibrous layer	Joint-capsules
Synovial layer	
Synovial fold	
Synovial tufts	
Joint-oil	

Ligg. alaria

Articulatio mandibularis

Lig. apicis dentis

Capsula articularis

Lig. transversum atlantis

Discus articularis

Lig. cruciatum atlantis

Lig. temporomandibulare

Membrana tectoria

Lig. sphenomandibulare

Articulationes costovertebrales

Articulationes capitulorum

Capsulae articulares

Ligg. cinguli extremitatis superiores

Lig. capituli costae radiatum

Lig. coracoacromiale

Lig. capituli costae interarticulare

Lig. transversum scapulae superius

Articulationes costotransversariae

Capsulae articulares

Articulatio acromioclavicularis

Lig. tuberculi costae

Capsula articularis

Lig. colli costae

Lig. acromioclaviculare

Lig. costotransversarium anterius

(Discus articularis)

Lig. costotransversarium posterius

Lig. coracoclaviculare

Lig. lumbocostale

Lig. trapezoideum

Foramen costotransversarium

Lig. conoideum

Articulationes sternocostales

Capsulae articulares

Articulatio sternoclavicularis

Lig. sternocostale interarticulare

Capsula articularis

Ligg. sternocostalia radiata

Discus articularis

Membrana sterni

Lig. sternoclavicularis

Ligg. costoxiphoidae

Lig. costoclavicularis

Ligg. intercostalia

Lig. interclavicularis

Ligg. intercostalia externa

Ligg. intercostalia interna

Articulationes interchondrales

Articulatio humeri

Capsula articularis

Labrum glenoidale

Lig. coracohumerale

Articulatio cubiti

Articulatio humeroulnaris

Articulatio humeroradialis

Alar ligaments (O. T. odontoid or check ligaments)

Ligament of apex of tooth (O. T. suspensory ligament)

Transverse ligament of atlas

Cruciform ligament of atlas

Tectorial ("roof") membrane (O. T. posterior occipito-axial ligament)

Joints between ribs and vertebrae

Capitular joints, or articulations between the heads of the ribs and the vertebrae

Joint-capsules

Radiate ligament of head of rib (O. T. anterior costovertebral or stellate ligament)

Interarticular ligament of head of rib

Costotransverse joints

Joint-capsules

Ligament of tubercle of rib

Ligament of neck of rib

Anterior costotransverse ligament

Posterior costotransverse ligament

Lumbocostal ligament

Costotransverse foramen

Sternocostal joints

Joint-capsules

Interarticular sternocostal ligament (O. T. interarticular chondrosternal ligament)

Radiate sternocostal ligaments (O. T. anterior and posterior chondrosternal ligaments)

Membrane of sternum

Costoxiphoid ligaments (O. T. chondroxiphoid ligaments)

Intercostal ligaments

External intercostal ligaments

Internal intercostal ligaments

Interchondral joints

Jaw-joint

Joint-capsule (O. T. capsular ligament)

Joint-disk (O. T. interarticular fibrocartilage)

Temporomandibular ligament (O. T. external lateral ligament)

Sphenomandibular ligament (O. T. internal lateral ligament)

Stylomandibular ligament (O. T. stylomaxillary ligament)

Ligaments of the girdle of upper extremity

Coraco-acromial ligament

Superior transverse ligament of scapula

Inferior transverse ligament of scapula

Acromioclavicular joint

Joint-capsule

Acromioclavicular ligament

Intercalated disk of fibrocartilage

Coracoclavicular ligament

Trapezoid ligament

Conoid ligament

Sternoclavicular joint

Joint-capsule

Articular disk

Sternoclavicular ligament

Costoclavicular ligament (O. T. rhomboid ligament)

Interclavicular ligament

Shoulder-joint

Joint-capsule

Glenoid lip (O. T. glenoid ligament)

Coracohumeral ligament (O. T. accessory ligament)

Elbow-joint

Humero-ulnar articulation

Humeroradial articulation

Articulatio radioulnaris proximalis	Lig. pisohamatum
Capsula articularis	Lig. pisometacarpeum
Lig. collaterale ulnare	Canalis carpi
Lig. collaterale radiale	Articulationes carpometacarpeae
Lig. annulare radii	Capsulae articulares
Recessus sacciformis	Ligg. carpometacarpea dorsalia
Membrana interossea antibrachii	Ligg. carpometacarpea volaria
Chorda obliqua	Articulatio carpometacarpea pollicis
Articulatio radioulnaris distalis	Capsula articularis
Capsula articularis	Articulationes intermetacarpeae
Discus articularis	Capsulae articulares
Recessus sacciformis	Ligg. basium [oss. metacarp.] dorsalia
Articulatio manus	Lig. basium [oss. metacarp.] volaria
Articulatio radiocarpea	Lig. basium [oss. metacarp.] interossea
Articulatio intercarpea	Spatia interossea metacarpi
Capsula articularis	Articulationes metacarpophalangeae
Lig. radiocarpeum dorsale	Capsulae articulares
Lig. radiocarpeum volare	Ligg. collateralia
Lig. carpi radiatum	Ligg. accessoria volaria
Lig. collaterale carpi ulnare	Ligg. capitulorum [oss. metacarpalium] transversa
Lig. collaterale carpi radiale	Articulationes digitorum manus
Ligg. intercarpea dorsalia	Capsulae articulares
Ligg. intercarpea volaria	Ligg. collateralia
Ligg. intercarpea interossea	Ligg. cinguli extremitatis inferioris
Articulatio ossis pisiformis	Membrana obturatoria
Capsula articularis	Canalis obturatorius
	Lig. iliolumbale

Proximal radio-ulnar articulation (O. T. superior radio-ulnar)	Ligament between pisiform and hook-shaped bone
Joint-capsule	Ligament between pisiform and metacarpal bones
Ulnar collateral ligament (O. T. internal lateral ligament)	Carpal canal
Radial collateral ligament (O. T. external lateral ligament)	Carpometacarpal joints
Annular ligament of radius (O. T. orbicular)	Joint-capsules
Sacciform recess	Dorsal carpometacarpal ligaments
Interosseous membrane of forearm	Volar carpometacarpal ligaments
Oblique cord (O. T. oblique, or round ligament)	Carpometacarpal joint of the thumb
Distal radio-ulnar articulation (O. T. inferior radio-ulnar)	Joint-capsule
Joint-capsule	Intermetacarpal joints
Articular disk (O. T. triangular fibrocartilage)	Joint-capsules
Sacciform recess	Dorsal ligaments of basal extremities of metacarpal bones
Joint of the hand	Volar ligament of basal extremities of metacarpal bones
Radio-carpal articulation (O. T. wrist-joint)	Interosseous ligament of basal extremities of metacarpal bones
Intercarpal articulation (O. T. carpal joints)	Interosseous space of metacarpus
Joint-capsule	Metacarpophalangeal joints
Dorsal radiocarpal ligament (O. T. posterior ligament)	Joint-capsules
Volar radiocarpal ligament (O. T. anterior ligament)	Collateral ligaments
Radiate ligament of carpus	Volar accessory ligaments (O. T. palmar ligaments)
Ulnar collateral ligament of carpus (O. T. internal lateral ligament)	Transverse ligaments of the heads of the metacarpal bones
Radial collateral ligament of carpus (O. T. external lateral ligament)	Joints of the fingers
Dorsal intercarpal ligaments	Joint-capsules
Volar intercarpal ligaments (O. T. palmar intercarpal)	Collateral ligaments (O. T. lateral ligaments)
Interosseous intercarpal ligaments	Ligaments of the girdle of lower extremity (O. T. pelvic girdle)
Joint of the pisiform bone	Obturator membrane
Joint-capsule	Obturator canal
	Iliolumbar ligament

Lig. sacrotuberosum	Lig. cruciatum anterius
Processus falciformis	Lig. cruciatum posterius
	Plica synovialis patellaris
Lig. sacrospinous	Plicae alares
Foramen ischiadicum majus	Lig. collaterale fibulare
Foramen ischiadicum minus	Lig. collaterale tibiale
Articulatio sacroiliaca	
Ligg. sacroiliaca anteriora	Lig. popliteum obliquum
Ligg. sacroiliaca interossea	Lig. popliteum arcuatum
Lig. sacroiliacum posterius breve	Retinaculum lig. arcuati
Lig. sacroiliacum posterius longum	Lig. patellae
Sympysis ossium pubis	
Lig. pubicum superius	Retinaculum patellae mediale
Lig. arcuatum pubis	Retinaculum patellae laterale
Lamina fibrocartilaginea interpubica	
Articulatio coxae	
Capsula articularis	Articulatio tibiofibularis
Labrum glenoidale	Capsula articularis
Lig. transversum acetabuli	Ligg. capituli fibulæ
Lig. teres femoris	
Zona orbicularis	Membrana interossea cruris
Lig. iliofemorale	
Lig. ischiocapsulare	Syndesmosis tibiofibularis
Lig. pubocapsulare	Lig. malleoli lateralis anterius
Articulatio genu	
Capsula articularis	Lig. malleoli lateralis posterior
Meniscus lateralis	
Meniscus medialis	Articulationes pedis
Lig. transversum genu	Articulatio talocruralis
Ligg. cruciata genu	Capsula articularis
	Lig. deltoideum
	Lig. tibionaviculare
	Lig. calcaneotibiale
	Lig. talotibiale anterius
	Lig. talotibiale posterius
	Lig. talofibulare anterius

Sacrotuberous ligament (O. T. posterior or great sacrosciatic ligament)	Anterior crucial ligament Posterior crucial ligament
Falciform process (O. T. falciform ligament)	Patellar synovial fold (O. T. ligamentum mucosum)
Sacrospinous ligament (O. T. anterior or small sacrosciatic ligament)	Alar folds (O. T. ligamentum alaria)
Greater sciatic foramen	Fibular collateral ligament (O. T. long external lateral ligament)
Lesser sciatic foramen	Tibial collateral ligament (O. T. internal lateral ligament)
Sacro-iliac joint	
Anterior sacro-iliac ligaments	Oblique popliteal ligament (O. T. posterior ligament)
Interosseous sacro-iliac ligaments	Arcuate popliteal ligament
Short posterior sacro-iliac ligament	Retaining band of arcuate ligament
Long posterior sacro-iliac ligament	Ligament of the patella
Symphysis of pubic bones	
Superior pubic ligament	Medial retaining band of patella
Arcuate ligament of pubis	Lateral retaining band of patella
Interpubic fibrocartilaginous lamina	
Hip-joint	
Joint-capsule	Tibiofibular joint (O. T. superior tibiofibular articulation)
Glenoid lip (O. T. cotyloid ligament)	Joint-capsule
Transverse ligament of acetabulum	Ligaments of the head of the fibula (O. T. anterior and posterior superior tibiofibular ligaments)
Round ligament of the femur	Interosseous membrane of leg (O. T. middle tibiofibular ligament)
Orbicular zone (O. T. zonular band or ring ligament)	
Iliofemoral ligament (O. T. Y-shaped ligament of Bigelow)	Tibiofibular syndesmosis (O. T. inferior tibiofibular articulation)
Ischiocapsular ligament (O. T. ischiocapsular band)	Anterior ligament of lateral malleolus
Pubocapsular ligament (O. T. pubocapsular band, or pubofemoral ligament)	Posterior ligament of lateral malleolus
Knee-joint	
Joint-capsule	Joints of the foot
Lateral meniscus (O. T. external semilunar fibrocartilage)	Ankle-joint
Medial meniscus (O. T. internal semilunar fibrocartilage)	Joint-capsule
Transverse ligament of the knee	Deltoid ligament (O. T. internal lateral ligament and anterior and posterior tibiotalar ligaments)
Crucial ligaments of the knee	Tibionavicular ligament
	Calcaneotibial ligament
	Anterior talotibial ligament
	Posterior talotibial ligament
	Anterior talofibular ligament (O. T. anterior fasciculus of external lateral ligament)

Lig. talofibulare posterius	Pars calcaneonavicularis
Lig. calcaneofibulare	Pars calcaneocuboidea
Articulationes intertarseae	
Articulatio talocalcaneonavicularis	Ligg. calcaneonavicularare dorsale Ligg. navicularicuneiformia dorsalia
Articulatio talocalcanea	Ligg. tarsi plantaria
Capsula articularis	Lig. plantare longum
Lig. talocalcaneum laterale	Ligg. tarsi profunda Lig. calcaneocuboideum plantare Lig. calcaneonavicularare plantare
Lig. talocalcaneum mediale	Fibrocartilago navicularis Ligg. navicularicuneiformia plantaria
Lig. talocalcaneum anterius	Lig. cuboideonavicularare plantare
Lig. talocalcaneum posterius	Ligg. intercuneiformia plantaria
Articulatio tarsi transversa [Chopartii]	Lig. cuneocuboideum plantare
Articulatio talonavicularis	Articulationes tarsometatarsae
Capsula articularis	Capsulae articulares
Articulatio calcaneocuboidea	Ligg. tarsometatarsa dorsalia
Capsula articularis	Ligg. tarsometatarsa plantaria
Articulatio cuneonavicularis	Ligg. cuneometatarsa interossea
Ligg. tarsi interossea	Articulationes intermetatarsae
Lig. talocalcaneum interosseum	Capsulae articulares
Lig. cuneocuboideum interosseum	Ligg. basium [oss. metatars.] interossea
Ligg. intercuneiformia interossea	Ligg. basium [oss. metatars.] dorsalia
Ligg. tarsi dorsalia	Ligg. basium [oss. metatars.] plantaria
Lig. talonavicularare [dorsale]	Spatia interossea metatarsi
Lig. cuneocuboideum dorsale	Articulationes metatarsophalangeae
Lig. cuboideonavicularare dorsale	Capsulae articulares
Lig. bifurcatum	Ligg. collateralia

Posterior talofibular ligament (O. T. posterior fasciculus of external lateral ligament)

Calcaneofibular ligament (O. T. middle fasciculus of external lateral ligament)

Intertarsal joints

Talocalcaneonavicular joint

Talocalcanean joint

Joint-capsule

Lateral talocalcanean ligament (O. T. external calcaneo-astragaloïd ligament)

Medial talocalcanean ligament (O. T. internal calcaneo-astragaloïd ligament)

Anterior talocalcanean ligament

Posterior talocalcanean ligament

Chopart's transverse articulation of the tarsus

Talonavicular joint

Joint-capsule

Calcaneocuboid joint

Joint-capsule

Cuneonavicular joint

Interosseous ligaments of tarsus

Interosseous talocalcanean ligament

Interosseous cuneocuboid ligament

Interosseous intercuneiform ligaments

Dorsal ligaments of tarsus

Dorsal talonavicular ligament (O. T. superior astragalonavicular ligament)

Dorsal cuneocuboid ligament

Dorsal cuboideonavicular ligament

Bifurcate ligament

Calcaneonavicular part (O. T. superior or external calcaneonavicular ligament)

Calcaneocuboidal part (O. T. internal calcaneocuboid ligament)

Dorsal calcaneonavicular ligament

Dorsal navicular cuneiform ligaments

Plantar ligaments of tarsus

Long plantar ligament (O. T. long calcaneocuboid ligament)

Deep ligaments of tarsus

Plantar calcaneocuboid ligament

Plantar calcaneonavicular ligament (O. T. inferior calcaneonavicular ligament)

Navicular fibrocartilage

Plantar navicular cuneiform ligaments

Plantar cuboideonavicular ligament

Plantar intercuneiform ligaments

Plantar cuneocuboid ligament

Tarsometatarsal joints

Joint-capsules

Dorsal tarsometatarsal ligaments

Plantar tarsometatarsal ligaments

Interosseous cuneometatarsal ligaments

Intermetatarsal joints

Joint-capsules

Interosseous ligaments of the bases of the metatarsal bones

Dorsal ligaments of the bases of the metatarsal bones

Plantar ligaments of the bases of the metatarsal bones

Interosseous spaces of metatarsus

Metatarsophalangeal joints

Joint-capsules

Collateral ligaments

Ligg. accessoria plantaria	Articulationes digitorum pedis
Ligg. capitulorum [oss. metatars.] transversa	Capsulae articulares Ligg. collateralia

Myologia

Musculus	Aponeurosis
Caput	Perimysium
Venter	Fascia
Musculus fusiformis	Fascia superficialis
Musculus unipennatus	Inscriptio tendinea
Musculus bipennatus	Arcus tendineus
Musculus sphincter	Ligamentum vaginale
Musculus orbicularis	Vagina fibrosa tendinis
Musculus articularis	Vagina mucosa tendinis
Musculus skeleti	Trochlea muscularis
Musculus cutaneus	Bursa mucosa
Tendo	

Musculi dorsi

M. trapezius	M. iliocostalis cervicis
(M. transversus nuchae)	
M. latissimus dorsi	M. longissimus
M. rhomboideus major	M. longissimus dorsi
M. rhomboideus minor	M. longissimus cervicis
M. levator scapulae	M. longissimus capitis
M. serratus posterior inferior	M. spinalis
M. serratus posterior superior	M. spinalis dorsi
M. splenius cervicis	M. spinalis cervicis
M. splenius capitis	M. spinalis capitis
M. sacrospinalis	M. semispinalis
M. iliocostalis	M. semispinalis dorsi
M. iliocostalis lumborum	M. semispinalis cervicis
M. iliocostalis dorsi	M. semispinalis capitis

Plantar accessory ligaments	Joints of the toes
Transverse ligaments of the heads of the metatarsal bones	Joint-capsules Collateral ligaments

Myology, or Musculature

Muscle	Tendinous expansion
Head	Perimysium, or muscle sheath
Belly	Fascia ("band or swathe"), or fibrous covering
Fusiform muscle	Superficial fascia
Unipennate muscle	Tendinous inscription
Bipennate muscle	Tendinous arch
Sphincter muscle	Sheath ligament
Orbicular muscle	Fibrous sheath of tendon
Joint muscle	Mucous sheath of tendon
Skeletal muscle	Muscle pulley
Skin muscle	Mucous bursa or sac
Tendon	

Muscles of the back

Trapezius muscle	Iliocostal muscle of neck (O. T. cervicalis ascendens)
Transverse muscle of nape	Longest muscle
Broadest muscle of back	Longest muscle of back
Greater rhomboid muscle	Longest muscle of neck (O. T. transversalis cervicis)
Lesser rhomboid muscle	Longest muscle of head (O. T. trachelomastoid)
Levator muscle of scapula (O. T. levator anguli scapulae)	Spinal muscle
Inferior posterior serratus muscle	Spinal muscle of back
Superior posterior serratus muscle	Spinal muscle of neck (O. T. spinalis colli)
Splenius ("bandage") muscle of neck (O. T. splenius colli)	Spinal muscle of head
Splenius muscle of head	Semispinal muscle
Sacrospinal muscle (O. T. erector spinae)	Semispinal muscle of back
Iliocostal muscle	Semispinal muscle of neck (O. T. semispinalis colli)
Iliocostal muscle of loins (O. T. sacrolumbalis)	Semispinal muscle of head (O. T. complexus)
Iliocostal muscle of back (O. T. musculus accessorius)	

M. multifidus	M. auricularis posterior
Mm. rotatores	M. orbicularis oris
M. rotatores longi	M. triangularis
M. rotatores breves	
M. interspinales	(M. transversus menti)
Mm. intertransversarii	M. risorius
Mm. intertransversarii laterales	M. zygomaticus
Mm. intertransversarii mediales	M. quadratus labii superioris
Mm. intertransversarii anteriores	Caput zygomaticum
Mm. intertransversarii posteriores	
M. rectus capitis posterior major	Caput infraorbitale
M. rectus capitis posterior minor	Caput angulare
M. rectus capitis lateralis	M. quadratus labii inferioris
M. obliquus capitis superior	
M. obliquus capitis inferior	M. caninus
Fascia lumbodorsalis	
Fascia nuchae	
Musculi capitis	
M. epicranius	M. buccinator
M. frontalis	Mm. incisivi labii superioris
M. occipitalis	Mm. incisivi labii inferioris
M. procerus	M. mentalis
M. nasalis	M. masseter
Pars transversa	M. temporalis
Pars alaris	M. pterygoideus externus
M. depressor septi	M. pterygoideus internus
M. orbicularis oculi	Galea aponeurotica
Pars palpebralis	
Pars orbitalis	Fascia buccopharyngea
Pars lacrimalis [Horneri]	Fascia parotideomasseterica
M. auricularis anterior	Fascia temporalis
M. auricularis superior	
Musculi oss. hyoidei	
M. digastricus	
Venter anterior	
Venter posterior	
M. stylohyoideus	
M. mylohyoideus	
M. geniohyoideus	
Musculi colli	
Platysma	

Multifidus ("much divided") muscle (O. T. <i>multifidus spinæ</i>)	Posterior auricular muscle (O. T. retrahens auriculam)
Rotator muscles	Orbicular muscle of the mouth
Long rotator muscles	Triangular muscle (O. T. <i>depressor anguli oris</i>)
Short rotator muscles	Transverse muscle of the chin
Interspinal muscles	Muscle of laughing
Intertransverse muscles	Zygomatic muscle
Lateral intertransverse muscles	Quadratus muscle of upper lip
Medial intertransverse muscles	Zygomatic head (O. T. <i>zygomaticus minor</i>)
Anterior intertransverse muscles	Infraorbital head (O. T. <i>levator labii superioris</i>)
Posterior intertransverse muscles	Angular head (O. T. <i>levator labii superioris alaeque nasi</i>)
Larger posterior straight muscle of the head	Quadratus muscle of lower lip (O. T. <i>depressor labii inferioris</i>)
Lesser posterior straight muscle of the head	Canine muscle (O. T. <i>levator anguli oris</i>)
Lateral straight muscle of the head	Cheek muscle
Superior oblique muscle of the head	Incisive muscles of upper lip
Inferior oblique muscle of the head	Incisive muscles of lower lip
Lumbodorsal fascia	Chin muscle
Fascia of the nape	Masseter muscle

Muscles of the head

Epicranius muscle (O. T. <i>occipito-frontalis</i>)	Temporal muscle
Frontal muscle	External pterygoid muscle
Occipital muscle	Internal pterygoid muscle
Procerus ("prolonged") muscle (O. T. <i>pyramidalis nasi</i>)	Aponeurotic helmet (O. T. <i>epicranial aponeurosis</i>)
Muscle of the nose	Buccopharyngeal fascia
Transverse part	Parotideomasseteric fascia
Alar part	Temporal fascia

Depressor muscle of the septum	Muscles of the hyoid bone
Orbicular muscle of the eye (O. T. <i>orbicularis palpebrarum</i>)	Digastric muscle
Palpebral part	Anterior belly
Orbital part	Posterior belly
Lacrimal part (O. T. <i>tensor tarsi</i> or Horner's muscle)	Stylohyoid muscle
Anterior auricular muscle (O. T. <i>atrahens auriculam</i>)	Mylohyoid muscle
Superior auricular muscle (O. T. <i>atto-lens auriculam</i>)	Geniohyoid muscle

Muscles of the neck

Platysma, or flat muscle (O. T. <i>platysma myoides</i>)

M. sternocleidomastoideus	Crus laterale
M. sternohyoideus	Pars costalis
M. omohyoideus	Pars sternalis
Venter superior	Hiatus aorticus
Venter inferior	Hiatus oesophageus
M. sternothyreoideus	Centrum tendineum
M. thyreohyoideus	Foramen venae cavae
(M. levator glandulae thyroideae)	Arcus lumbocostalis medialis [Halleri]
M. longus colli	Arcus lumbocostalis lateralis [Halleri]
M. longus capitis	
M. rectus capitis anterior	Fascia pectoralis
 	Fascia coracoclavicularis [Schan]
M. scalenus anterior	
M. scalenus medius	
M. scalenus posterior	
(M. scalenus minimus)	
Fascia colli	
Fascia praevertebralis	
Musculi Thoracis	Musculi abdominis
(M. sternalis)	M. rectus abdominis
M. pectoralis major	Falx [aponeurotica] inguinalis
Pars clavicularis	
Pars sternocostalis	M. pyramidalis
Pars abdominalis	M. obliquus externus abdominis
M. pectoralis minor	M. obliquus internus abdominis
M. subclavius	M. cremaster
M. serratus anterior	M. transversus abdominis
 	M. quadratus lumborum
Mm. levatores costarum	<i>Annulus umbilicalis</i>
Mm. levatores costarum longi	Linea alba
Mm. levatores costarum breves	Adminiculum lineae albae
Mm. intercostales externi	Inscriptiones tendineae
Mm. intercostales interni	Lig. suspensorium penis s. clitoridis
Mm. subcostales	
M. transversus thoracis	Lig. fundiforme penis
 	Vagina m. recti abdominis
Diaphragma	Linea semicircularis [Douglasi]
Pars lumbalis	Lig. inguinale [Pouparti]
Crus mediale	Lig. lacunare [Gimbernatii]
Crus intermedium	Lig. inguinale reflexum [Collesi]
 	Annulus inguinalis subcutaneus
	Crus superius
	Crus inferius
	Fibrae intercrurales

Sternocleidomastoid muscle	Lateral crus
Sternohyoid muscle	Costal part
Omohyoid muscle	Sternal part
Superior belly	Aortic opening
Inferior belly	Oesophageal opening
Sternothyreoid muscle	Central tendon
Thyreohyoid muscle	Opening of the vena cava
Elevating muscle of the thyroid gland	Medial lumbocostal arch (O. T. ligamentum arcuatum internum)
Long muscle of the neck	Lateral lumbocostal arch (O. T. ligamentum arcuatum externum)
Long muscle of the head (O. T. rectus capitis anticus major)	Pectoral fascia
Anterior straight muscle of the head (O. T. rectus capitis anticus minor)	Coracoclavicular fascia
Anterior scalene muscle	
Middle scalene muscle	
Posterior scalene muscle	
Smallest scalene muscle	
Cervical fascia	
Prevertebral fascia	

Muscles of the chest

Sternal muscle	
Greater pectoral muscle	
Clavicular part	Straight muscle of the abdomen
Sternocostal part	Inguinal aponeurotic falk (O. T. conjoined tendon)
Abdominal part	Pyramidal muscle
Smaller pectoral muscle	External oblique muscle of abdomen
Subclavius muscle	Internal oblique muscle of abdomen
Anterior serratus muscle (O. T. serratus magnus)	Cremasteric muscle
Elevators of the ribs	Transverse muscle of abdomen
Long elevators of the ribs	Quadratus muscle of the loins
Short elevators of the ribs	<i>Umbilical ring</i>
External intercostal muscles	White line
Internal intercostal muscles	Stay of the white line
Subcostal muscles	Tendinous inscriptions
Transverse muscle of thorax (O. T. triangularis sterni)	Suspensory ligament of the penis or clitoris
Diaphragm	Sling-like ligament of penis
Lumbar part	Sheath of the rectus muscle
Medial crus	Semicircular fold of Douglas
Intermediate crus	Inguinal ligament of Poupart
	Lacunar ligament of Gimbernat
	Reflex ligament of Colles (O. T. triangular fascia of the abdomen)
	Subcutaneous inguinal ring (O. T. external abdominal ring)
	Superior pillar
	Inferior pillar
	Intercrural fibres (O. T. intercolumnar fibres)

Trigonum lumbale [Petiti]
 Linea semilunaris [Spigelii]
 Fascia transversalis

 Canalis inguinalis
 Annulus inguinalis abdominalis

 Lig. interfoveolare [Hesselbachii]

 Plica epigastrica
 Fovea inguinalis lateralis
 Fovea inguinalis medialis
 Fovea supravesicalis

Musculi coccygei

M. coccygeus
 M. sacrococcygeus anterior
 M. sacrococcygeus posterior

Musculi extremitatis superioris

M. deltoideus
 M. supraspinatus
 M. infraspinatus
 M. teres minor
 M. teres major
 M. subscapularis
 M. biceps brachii
 Caput longum
 Vagina mucosa intertubercularis
 Caput breve
 Lacertus fibrosus

M. coracobrachialis
 M. brachialis

M. triceps brachii
 Caput longum
 Caput laterale
 Caput mediale
 M. anconaeus
 (M. epitrochleoanconaeus)
 M. pronator teres

Caput humerale
 Caput ulnare
 M. flexor carpi radialis
 M. palmaris longus
 M. flexor carpi ulnaris
 Caput humerale
 Caput ulnare
 M. flexor digitorum sublimis
 Caput humerale
 Caput radiale
 M. flexor digitorum profundus
 M. flexor pollicis longus
 M. pronator quadratus
 M. brachioradialis

M. extensor carpi radialis longus
 M. extensor carpi radialis brevis
 M. extensor digitorum communis
 Juncturae tendinum

M. extensor digiti quinti proprius

M. extensor carpi ulnaris
 M. supinator

M. abductor pollicis longus

M. extensor pollicis brevis

M. extensor pollicis longus

M. extensor indicis proprius

M. palmaris brevis
 M. abductor pollicis brevis

M. flexor pollicis brevis
 M. opponens pollicis
 M. adductor pollicis
 M. abductor digiti quinti
 M. flexor digiti quinti brevis
 M. opponens digiti quinti
 Mm. lumbricales

Lumbar triangle of Petit	Humeral head
Semilunar line of Spigelius	Ulnar head (O. T. coronoid head)
Transversal fascia (O. T. transverse fascia)	Radial flexor muscle of wrist
	Long palmar muscle
Inguinal canal	Ulnar flexor muscle of wrist
Abdominal inguinal ring (O. T. in- ternal abdominal ring)	Humeral head
	Ulnar head
Interfoveolar ligament (O. T. Hessel- bach's ligament)	Superficial flexor muscle of fingers
Epigastric fold	Humeral head
Lateral inguinal fovea	Radial head
Medial inguinal fovea	Deep flexor muscles of fingers
Supravesical fovea	Long flexor muscle of thumb
Coccygeal muscles	
Coccygeal muscle	Quadratus pronator muscle
Anterior sacrococcygeal muscle	Brachioradial muscle (O. T. supinator longus)
Posterior sacrococcygeal muscle	Long radial extensor muscle of carpus
Muscles of the upper extremity	
Deltoid muscle	Short radial extensor muscle of carpus
Supraspinous muscle	Common extensor muscle of fingers
Infraspinous muscle	Junctions of the tendons; aponeu- rotic bridges
Smaller round muscle	Proper extensor muscle of fifth finger (O. T. extensor minimi digiti)
Larger round muscle	Ulnar extensor muscle of wrist
Subscapular muscle	Supinator muscle (O. T. supinator brevis)
Biceps muscle of upper arm	Long abductor muscle of thumb (O. T. extensor ossis metacarpi pollicis)
Long head	Short extensor muscle of thumb (O. T. extensor primi internodii pollicis)
Intertubercular mucous sheath	Long extensor muscle of thumb (O. T. extensor secundi internodii pollicis)
Short head	Proper extensor muscle of index-finger (O. T. extensor indicis)
Fibrous lacertus ("muscle") (O. T. bicipital fascia)	Short palmar muscle
Coracobrachial muscle	Short abductor muscle of thumb (O. T. abductor pollicis)
Brachial muscle (O. T. brachialis an- ticus)	Short flexor muscle of thumb
Triceps muscle of upper arm	Opposing muscle of thumb
Long head	Adductor muscle of thumb
Lateral head	Abductor muscle of fifth finger
Medial head	Short flexor muscle of fifth finger
Elbow muscle	Opposing muscle of fifth finger
Epitrochlear elbow muscle	Lumbrical muscles
Round pronator muscle (O. T. pro- nator radii teres)	

Mm. interossei dorsales		M. gemellus superior
Mm. interossei volares		M. gemellus inferior
Fascia axillaris		M. quadratus femoris
Fascia subscapularis		M. sartorius
Fascia supraspinata		M. quadriceps femoris
Fascia infraspinata		
Fascia brachii		M. rectus femoris
Septum intermusculare mediale	[humeri]	M. vastus lateralis
Septum intermusculare laterale	[humeri]	M. vastus intermedius
Sulcus bicipitalis medialis		M. vastus medialis
Sulcus bicipitalis lateralis		
Fascia antibrachii		M. articularis genu
Fascia dorsalis manus		M. pectineus
Lig. carpi dorsale		M. adductor longus
Aponeurosis palmaris		M. gracilis
Fasciculi transversi		M. adductor brevis
Lig. carpi transversum		M. adductor magnus
Lig. carpi volare		M. adductor minimus
Chiasma tendinum		
Vinculum tendinum		M. obturator externus
Vaginae mucosae		M. biceps femoris
Ligg. vaginalia digitorum manus		Caput longum
Ligg. annularia digitorum manus		Caput breve
Ligg. cruciata digitorum manus		M. semitendinosus
Musculi extremitatis inferioris		M. semimembranosus
M. iliopsoas		M. tibialis anterior
M. iliacus		
M. psoas major		M. extensor digitorum longus
M. psoas minor		M. peronaeus tertius
M. glutaeus maximus		M. extensor hallucis longus
M. glutaeus medius		M. peronaeus longus
M. glutaeus minimus		M. peronaeus brevis
M. tensor fasciae latae		M. triceps surae
M. piriformis		M. gastrocnemius
M. obturator internus		Caput laterale
		Caput mediale
		M. soleus
		Arcus tendineus m. solei
		Tendo calcaneus [Achillis]

Dorsal interosseous muscles	Superior twin muscle
Palmar interosseous muscles	Inferior twin muscle
Axillary fascia	Quadratus muscle of thigh
Subscapular fascia	Sartorius ("tailor") muscle
Supraspinous fascia	Quadriceps ("four-headed") muscle of thigh
Infraspinous fascia	Straight muscle of thigh
Brachial fascia	Lateral great muscle (O. T. vastus externus)
Medial intermuscular septum of arm (O. T. internal intermuscular septum)	Intermediate great muscle (O. T. crureus)
Lateral intermuscular septum of arm (O. T. external intermuscular septum)	Medial great muscle (O. T. vastus internus)
Medial bicipital furrow	Articular muscle of knee (O. T. subcrureus)
Lateral bicipital furrow	Pecten muscle
Antibrachial fascia	Long adductor muscle
Fascia of back of hand	Slender muscle
Dorsal ligament of wrist (O. T. posterior annular ligament)	Short adductor muscle
Palmar aponeurosis	Great adductor muscle
Transverse fibres (O. T. transverse superficial ligament)	Smallest adductor muscle (O. T. upper portion of adductor magnus)
Transverse carpal ligament (O. T. anterior annular ligament)	External obturator muscle
Palmar carpal ligament	Biceps ("two-headed") muscle of thigh
Crossing of the tendons	Long head
Bands of union of the tendons	Short head
Mucous sheaths	Semitendinosus muscle
Ligaments of the sheaths of the fingers	Semimembranosus muscle
Annular ligaments of the fingers	Anterior tibial muscle (O. T. tibialis anticus)
Cruciate ligaments of the fingers	Long extensor of digits
Muscles of the lower extremity	
Iliopsoas muscle	Third peroneal muscle
Iliac muscle	Long extensor of great toe
Greater psoas muscle	Long peroneal muscle
Lesser psoas muscle	Short peroneal muscle
Greatest gluteal muscle	Triceps muscle of calf
Middle gluteal muscle	Gastrocnemius muscle
Least gluteal muscle	Lateral head
Tensor muscle of broad fascia	Medial head
Piriform muscle	Soleus muscle
Internal obturator muscle	Tendinous arch of soleus muscle
	Tendon of the heel (of Achilles) (O. T. tendo Achillis)

M. plantaris	Fossa iliopectinea
M. popliteus	Fascia pectinea
M. tibialis posterior	
	Canalis femoralis
M. flexor digitorum longus	Annulus femoralis
M. flexor hallucis longus	Septum femorale [Cloqueti]
M. extensor hallucis brevis	Fossa ovalis
M. extensor digitorum brevis	Margo falciformis
M. abductor hallucis	Cornu superius
M. flexor hallucis brevis	Cornu inferius
M. adductor hallucis	Fascia cribrosa
Caput obliquum	Fascia cruris
Caput transversum	Septum intermusculare anterius
M. abductor digiti quinti	[fibulare]
M. flexor digiti quinti brevis	Septum intermusculare posterius
M. opponens digiti quinti	[fibulare]
M. flexor digitorum brevis	Lig. transversum cruris
M. quadratus plantae	Lig. laciniatum
Mm. lumbricales	
Mm. interossei dorsales	Tractus iliotibialis [Maissiatii]
Mm. interossei plantares	Septum intermusculare [femoris] laterale
Fascia lata	Lig. cruciatum cruris
Septum intermusculare [femoris] mediale	Retinaculum mm. peronaeorum sup.
Canalis adductorius [Hunteri]	Retinaculum mm. peronaeorum inferius
Hiatus tendineus [adductorius]	Fascia dorsalis pedis
Fascia iliaca	Aponeurosis plantaris
Fascia iliopectinea	Fasciculi transversi aponeurosis plantaris
Lacuna muscularum	Vaginae mucosae
Lacuna vasorum	Ligg. annularia
Trigonum femorale [Fossa Scarpaee major]	Ligg. vaginalia
	Ligg. cruciata

Plantaris muscle	Iliopectineal fossa
Popliteus muscle	Pectineal fascia (O. T. pubic portion of fascia lata)
Posterior tibial muscle (O. T. tibialis posticus)	Femoral canal (O. T. crural canal)
Long flexor of the digits	Femoral ring (O. T. crural ring)
Long flexor of the great toe	Femoral septum of Cloquet
Short extensor of the great toe	Oval fossa
Short extensor of the digits	Falciform margin
Abductor of the great toe	Superior horn
Short flexor of the great toe	Inferior horn
Adductor of the great toe	Cribiform fascia
Oblique head	Fascia of the leg
Transverse head	Anterior (fibular) intermuscular sep- tum (O. T. anterior peroneal sep- tum)
Abductor of the fifth toe	Posterior (fibular) intermuscular sep- tum (O. T. posterior peroneal sep- tum)
Short flexor muscle of fifth toe	Transverse ligament of the leg (O. T. upper or broad part of anterior an- nular ligament)
Opposing muscle of fifth toe	Fringed ligament (O. T. internal annu- lar ligament)
Short flexor muscle of the toes	Cruciate ligament of the leg (O. T. lower part of anterior annular liga- ment of leg)
Quadratus muscle of the sole	Upper retaining band of peroneal muscles
Lumbrical muscles	Lower retaining band of peroneal muscles
Dorsal interosseous muscles	Dorsal fascia of the foot
Plantar interosseous muscles	Plantar aponeurosis
Broad fascia	Transverse bundles of plantar apo- neurosis
Iliotibial band	Mucous sheaths
Lateral intermuscular septum of thigh (O. T. external intermuscular sep- tum)	Annular ligaments
Medial intermuscular septum of thigh (O. T. internal intermuscular sep- tum)	Sheath ligaments
Adductor canal of Hunter (O. T. Hun- ter's canal)	Cruciate ligaments
Tendinous adductor gap	
Iliac fascia	
Iliopectineal fascia	
Muscle gap	
Vessel gap	
Femoral triangle (greater fossa of Scarpa) (O. T. Scarpa's triangle)	

Bursae et Vaginae mucosae

Bursa mucosa subcutanea	Bursa mucosa subtendinea
Bursa mucosa submuscularis	Vagina mucosa tendinis
Bursa mucosa subfascialis	
B. musculi trochlearis	
B. m. tensoris veli palatini	
B. subcutanea praementalis	Vagina tendinis m. extensoris digitii minimi
B. subcutanea prominentiae laryngeae	Vagina tendinis m. extensoris carpi ulnaris
B. m. sternohyoidei	B. m. extensoris carpi radialis brevis
B. m. thyrohyoidei	Bursae subcutaneae metacarpophalangeae dorsales
B. subcutanea sacralis	Bursae subcutaneae digitorum dorsales
B. coccygea	B. m. flexoris carpi ulnaris
B. subcutanea acromialis	B. m. flexoris carpi radialis
B. subacromialis	Vagina tendipnum mm. flexorum communium
B. subdeltoidea	Vag. tendinis m. flexoris pollicis longi
B. m. coracobrachialis	Bursae intermetacarpophalangeae
B. m. infraspinati	Vaginae tendinum digitales
B. m. subscapularis	B. trochanterica subcutanea
B. m. teretis majoris	B. trochanterica m. glutaei maximus
B. m. latissimi dorsi	B. troch. m. glutaei medii anterior
B. subcutanea olecrani	B. troch. m. glutaei medii posterior
B. intratendinea olecrani	B. troch. m. glutaei minimi
B. subtendinea olecrani	B. m. piriformis
B. subcutanea epicondylili [humeri] lateralis	B. m. obturatorii interni
B. subcutanea epicondylili [humeri] medialis	Bursae glutaeofemorales
B. bicipitoradialis	
B. cubitalis interossea	
Vagina tendinum mm. abductoris longi et extensoris brevis pollicis	
Vagina tendinum mm. extensorum carpi radiale	
Vagina tendinis m. extensoris pollicis longi	
Vagina tendinum mm. extensoris digi- torum communis et extensoris indicis	

Bursae and mucous sheaths

Subcutaneous mucous bursa	Subtendinous mucous bursa
Submuscular mucous bursa	Mucous sheath of tendon
Subfascial mucous bursa	
Bursa of the trochlear muscle	of the extensor muscle of the index finger
Bursa of tensor muscle of soft palate	Sheath of the tendon of the extensor muscle of the little finger
Subcutaneous premental bursa	Sheath of the tendon of the ulnar extensor muscle of the wrist
Subcutaneous bursa of the prominence of the larynx	Bursa of the short radial extensor muscle of the wrist
Bursa of the sternohyoid muscle	Dorsal subcutaneous metacarpophalangeal bursa
Bursa of the thyrohyoid muscle	Dorsal subcutaneous bursae of the digits
Subcutaneous sacral bursa	Bursa of the ulnar flexor muscle of the wrist
Coccygeal bursa	Bursa of the radial flexor muscle of the wrist
Subcutaneous acromial bursa	Sheath of the tendons of the common flexor muscles
Subacromial bursa	Sheath of the tendon of the long flexor muscle of the thumb
Subdeltoid bursa	Intermetacarpophalangeal bursae
Bursa of the coracobrachial muscle	Digital sheaths of the tendons
Bursa of the infraspinatus muscle	Subcutaneous trochanteric bursa
Bursa of the subscapular muscle	Trochanteric bursa of the great gluteal muscle
Bursa of the greater round muscle	Anterior trochanteric bursa of the middle gluteal muscle
Bursa of the broadest muscle of back	Posterior trochanteric bursa of the middle gluteal muscle
Subcutaneous bursa of the olecranon	Trochanteric bursa of the smallest gluteal muscle
Intratendinous bursa of the olecranon	Bursa of the piriform muscle
Subtendinous bursa of the olecranon	Bursa of the internal obturator muscle
Subcutaneous bursa of the lateral epicondyle of humerus	Glutaeofemoral bursae
Subcutaneous bursa of the medial epicondyle of humerus	
Bicipitoradial bursa	
Interosseous bursa of the elbow	
Sheath of the tendons of the long abductor and short extensor muscles of the thumb	
Sheath of the tendons of the radial extensor muscles of the wrist	
Sheath of the tendon of the long extensor muscle of the thumb	
Sheath of the tendons of the common extensor muscle of the digits and	

B. ischiadica m. glutaei maximi	Vag. tendinis m. tibialis anterioris
B. m. recti femoris	Vag. tendinis m. extensoris hallucis longi
B. iliopectinea	Vaginae tendinum m. extensoris digitorum pedis longi
B. iliaca subtendinea	Vaginae tendinum m. flexoris digitorum pedis longi
B. m. pectinei	Vag. tendinis m. tibialis posterioris
B. m. bicipitis femoris superior	Vag. tendinis m. flexoris hallucis longi
B. praepatellaris subcutanea	Vag. tendinum mm. peronaeorum communis
B. praepatellaris subfascialis	Bursa sinus tarsi
B. praepatellaris subtendinea	B. subtendinea m. tibialis anterioris
B. suprapatellaris	B. subtendinea m. tibialis posterioris
B. infrapatellaris subcutanea	B. subcutanea calcanea
B. infrapatellaris profunda	B. tendinis calcanei [Achillis]
B. subcutanea tuberositatis tibiae	Vag. tendinis m. peronaei longi plantaris
B. m. sartorii propria	Bursae intermetatarsophalangeae
B. anserina	Bursae mm. lumbricalium pedis
B. m. bicipitis femoris inferior	Vaginae tendinum digitales pedis
B. m. poplitei	
B. bicipitogastrocnemialis	
B. m. gastrocnemii lateralis	
B. m. gastrocnemii medialis	
B. m. semimembranosi	
B. subcutanea malleoli lateralis	
B. subcutanea malleoli medialis	

Sciatic bursa of the greatest gluteal muscle	Sheath of the tendon of the anterior tibial muscle
Bursa of the straight thigh muscle	Sheath of the tendon of the long extensor muscle of the great toe
Iliopectineal bursa	Sheaths of the tendons of the long extensor muscle of the digits of the foot
Subtendinous iliac bursa	Sheaths of the tendons of the long flexor muscle of the digits of the foot
Bursa of the pectineus muscle	Sheath of the tendon of the posterior tibial muscle
Superior bursa of the biceps muscle of the thigh	Sheath of the tendon of the long flexor muscle of the great toe
Subcutaneous prepatellar bursa	Common sheath of the tendons of the peroneal muscles
Subfascial prepatellar bursa	Bursa of the hollow of the ankle
Subtendinous prepatellar bursa	Subtendinous bursa of the anterior tibial muscle
Suprapatellar bursa	Subtendinous bursa of the posterior tibial muscle
Subcutaneous infrapatellar bursa	Subcutaneous calcanean bursa
Deep infrapatellar bursa	Bursa of the calcanean tendon of Achilles
Subcutaneous bursa of the tuberosity of the tibia	Sheath of the plantar tendon of the long peroneal muscle
Proper bursa of the sartorius muscle	Intermetatarsophalangeal bursae
Anserine bursa	Bursae of the lumbrical muscles of the foot
Inferior bursa of the biceps muscle of the thigh	Digital sheaths of the tendons of the foot
Bursa of the popliteus muscle	
Bicipitogastrocnemial bursa	
Lateral bursa of the gastrocnemius muscle	
Medial bursa of the gastrocnemius muscle	
Bursa of the semimembranosus muscle	
Subcutaneous bursa of the lateral malleolus	
Subcutaneous bursa of the medial malleolus	

Splanchnologia

Tunica albuginea	Ligamentum serosum
Tunica fibrosa	Serum
Tunica adventitia	Epithelium
Tunica mucosa	Endothelium
Lamina propria mucosae	Organon parenchymatosum
Lamina muscularis mucosae	Parenchyma
Tela submucosa	Stroma
Plica mucosa	Glandula
Mucus	Lobus
Tunica muscularis	Lobulus
Tunica serosa	Glandula mucosa
Tela subserosa	Musculus viscerum
Plica serosa	

Apparatus digestorius

Cavum oris

Bucca	
Corpus adiposum buccae	
Vestibulum oris	
Cavum oris proprium	
Rima oris	
Labia oris	
Labium superius	
Labium inferius	
Commissura labiorum	
Angulus oris	
Palatum	
Palatum durum	
Palatum molle	
Raphe palati	

Tunica mucosa oris

Frenulum labii superioris	
---------------------------	--

Frenulum labii inferioris

Gingiva	
Caruncula sublingualis	
Plica sublingualis	
Plicae palatinae transversae	
Papilla incisiva	

Glandulae oris

Gl. labiales	
Gl. buccales	
Gl. molares	
Gl. palatinae	
Gl. linguaes	
Gl. lingualis anterior [Blandini, Nuhni]	
Gl. sublingualis	
Ductus sublingualis major	
Ductus sublinguales minores	

Splanchnology

Albugineous coat	Serous ligament
Fibrous coat	Serum
Adventitious (external) coat	Epithelium
Mucous coat	Endothelium
Proper layer of the mucosa	Parenchymatous organ
Muscular layer of the mucosa	Parenchyma
Submucous web	Stroma
Mucous fold	Gland
Mucus	Lobe
Muscular coat	Little lobe
Serous coat	Mucous gland
Subserous web	Muscle of the viscera
Serous fold	

Digestive apparatus

Mouth cavity

Cheek	Check-cord of lower lip
Fat body of cheek	Gum
Entrance to mouth	Sublingual caruncle
Mouth cavity proper	Sublingual fold
Mouth-slit	Transverse palatine folds
Lips of mouth	Incisor papilla
Upper lip	
Lower lip	
Junction of lips	
Angle of mouth	
Palate	
Hard palate	
Soft palate	
Middle ridge of palate	

Glands of mouth

Labial glands	
Buccal glands	
Molar glands	
Palatine glands	
Lingual glands	
Anterior lingual gland (O. T. gland of Nuhn)	
Sublingual gland	
Larger sublingual duct	
Smaller sublingual ducts	

Mucous membrane of mouth

Check-cord of upper lip

Gl. submaxillaris	Dens serotinus
Ductus submaxillaris [Whartoni]	Dentes permanentes
	Dentes decidui
Gl. parotis	Lingua
Processus retromandibularis	Dorsum linguae
Gl. parotis accessoria	Radix linguae
Ductus parotideus [Stenonis]	Corpus linguae
Saliva	Facies inferior [linguae]
	Plica fimbriata
Dentes	Margo lateralis [linguae]
Corona dentis	Apex linguae
Tubercula [coronae] dentis	Tunica mucosa linguae
Collum dentis	Frenulum linguae
Radix [Radices] dentis	Papillae linguales
Apex radicis dentis	Papillae filiformes
Facies masticatoria	Papillae conicae
Facies labialis [buccalis]	Papillae fungiformes
Facies lingualis	Papillae lenticulares
Facies contactus	Papillae vallatae
Facies medialis } dentium incisivo-	Papillae foliatae
Facies lateralis } rum et caninorum	Sulcus medianus linguae
Facies anterior } dentium praemola	Sulcus terminalis
Facies posterior } rum et molarium	Foramen caecum linguae (Morgagnii)
Cavum dentis	(Ductus lingualis)
Pulpa dentis	<i>Ductus thyreoglossus</i>
<i>Papilla dentis</i>	Tonsilla lingualis
Canalis radicis dentis	Folliculi linguales
Foramen apicis dentis	Septum linguae
Substantia eburnea	M u s c u l i l i n g u a e
Substantia adamantina	M. genioglossus
Substantia ossea	M. hyoglossus
Canaliculi dentales	M. chondroglossus
Spatia interglobularia	M. styloglossus
Prismata adamantina	M. longitudinalis superior
Cuticula dentis	
Perosteum alveolare	M. longitudinalis inferior
Arcus dentalis superior	
Arcus dentalis inferior	M. transversus linguae
Dentes incisivi	M. verticalis linguae
Dentes canini	
Dentes praemolares	Fauces
Dentes molares	Isthmus faucium

Submaxillary gland	Late tooth (O. T. wisdom tooth)
Submaxillary duct (O. T. Wharton's duct)	Permanent teeth
Parotid gland	Deciduous teeth
Retromandibular process	
Accessory parotid (O. T. socia parotidis)	Tongue
Parotid duct (O. T. Steno's duct)	Dorsum of tongue
Mixed mouth secretions	Root of tongue
	Body of tongue
	Inferior surface
	Fimbriated fold
	Lateral margin
	Tip of the tongue
	Mucous membrane of tongue
	Frenulum (check-rein) of tongue
	Lingual papillae
	Filiform papillae
	Conical papillae
	Fungiform papillae
	Lenticular papillae
	Vallate papillae (O. T. circumvallate papillae)
Teeth	Foliate papillae
Crown of tooth	Median sulcus of tongue
Tubercles of crown of tooth	Terminal sulcus
Neck of tooth	Blind foramen of tongue
Root of tooth	Lingual duct
Apex of root of tooth	<i>Thyreoglossal duct</i>
Chewing-surface	Lingual tonsil
Labial surface	Lingual folliculi
Lingual surface	Septum of tongue
Contact surface	Muscles of tongue
Medial surface } of incisor	Genioglossus muscle
Lateral surface } and canine teeth	Hyoglossus muscle
Anterior surface } of premolars	Chondroglossus muscle
Posterior surface } and molars	Styloglossus muscle
Tooth cavity	Superior longitudinal muscle (O. T. superficial lingual)
Tooth pulp	Inferior longitudinal muscle (O. T. inferior lingual)
<i>Papilla of tooth</i>	Transverse muscle of tongue
Root canal of tooth	Vertical muscle of tongue
Foramen of apex of tooth	
Dentine	
Enamel	
Cement	
Smaller dental canals	
Granular layer	
Enamel prisms	
Cuticle of tooth	
Alveolar periosteum	
Superior dental arch	
Inferior dental arch	
Incisor teeth	
Canine teeth	
Premolar teeth (O. T. bicuspid)	
Molar teeth	
	Fauces, or throat
	Isthmus of fauces

Velum palatinum	Gl. pharyngeae
Uvula [palatina]	Tonsilla pharyngea
Arcus palatini	Fossulae tonsillares
Arcus glossopalatinus	Tela submucosa
Arcus pharyngopalatinus	Tunica muscularis pharyngis
Plica salpingopalatina	Raphe pharyngis
Tonsilla palatina	Raphe pterygomandibularis
Fossulae tonsillares	M. constrictor pharyngis superior
Sinus tonsillaris	M. pterygopharyngeus
Plica triangularis	M. buccopharyngeus
Fossa supratonsillaris	M. mylopharyngeus
M. glossopharyngeus	M. salpingopharyngeus
Musculi palati et faucium	M. constrictor pharyngis medius
M. levator veli palatini	M. chondropharyngeus
M. tensor veli palatini	M. ceratopharyngeus
M. uvulae	M. constrictor pharyngis inferior
M. glossopalatinus	M. thyreopharyngeus
M. pharyngopalatinus	M. cricopharyngeus
Pharynx	Tubus digestorius
Cavum pharyngis	Oesophagus
Fornix pharyngis	Pars cervicalis
Pars nasalis	Pars thoracalis
Pars oralis	Pars abdominalis
Pars laryngea	Tunica adventitia
Ostium pharyngeum tubae	Tunica muscularis
Labium anterius	M. bronchooesophageus
Labium posterius	M. pleurooesophageus
Torus tubarius	Tela submucosa
Plica salpingopharyngea	Tunica mucosa
Recessus pharyngeus [Rosenmuelleri]	Lam. muscularis mucosae
(Bursa pharyngea)	Gl. oesophageae
Recessus piriformis	Ventriculus
M. stylopharyngeus	[Gaster]
Fascia pharyngobasilaris	Paries anterior
Tunica mucosa	Paries posterior
	Curvatura ventriculi major
	Curvatura ventriculi minor
	Cardia
	Fundus ventriculi

Palatine curtain	Pharyngeal glands
Uvula	Pharyngeal tonsil
Palatine arches	Tonsillar crypts
Glossopalatine arch (O. T. anterior pillar of fauces)	Submucous web (O. T. pharyngeal aponeurosis)
Pharyngopalatine arch (O. T. posterior pillar of fauces)	Muscular coat of pharynx
Tubopalatine fold	Raphe of pharynx
Palatine tonsil	Pterygomandibular raphe
Tonsillar crypts	Superior constrictor muscle of pharynx
Tonsillar sinus	Pterygopharyngeal muscle
Triangular fold	Buccopharyngeal muscle
Supratonsillar fossa	Mylopharyngeal muscle
	Glossopharyngeal muscle
	Salpingopharyngeal muscle
	Middle constrictor muscle of pharynx
	Chondropharyngeal muscle
	Ceratopharyngeal muscle
	Inferior constrictor muscle of pharynx
	Thyreopharyngeal muscle
	Cricopharyngeal muscle

Muscles of palate and fauces

Levator muscle of palatine curtain (O. T. levator palati)
Tensor muscle of palatine curtain (O. T. tensor palati)
Muscle of uvula (O. T. azygos uvulae)
Glossopalatine muscle (O. T. palatoglossus)
Pharyngopalatine muscle (O. T. palatopharyngeus)

Pharynx

Cavity of pharynx
Vault of pharynx
Nasal part (O. T. nasopharynx)
Oral part (O. T. oral pharynx)
Laryngeal part (O. T. laryngopharynx)
Pharyngeal opening of Eustachian tube
Anterior lip
Posterior lip
Tubal projection

Salpingopharyngeal fold
Pharyngeal recess of Rosenmueller (O. T. recessus infundibuliformis)
Pharyngeal bursa
Piriform recess (O. T. sinus piriformis)
Stylopharyngeus muscle
Pharyngobasilar fascia
Mucous membrane

Digestive tube**Oesophagus**

Cervical part
Thoracic part
Abdominal part
Adventitious coat
Muscular coat
Broncho-oesophageal muscle
Pleuro-oesophageal muscle
Submucous layer
Mucous membrane
Muscular layer of mucosa
Oesophageal glands

Stomach

Anterior wall
Posterior wall
Greater curvature of stomach
Lesser curvature of stomach
Cardia
Fundus of stomach

Corpus ventriculi	Succus entericus
Pylorus	D u o d e n u m
Pars cardiaca	Pars superior
Pars pylorica	Pars descendens
(Antrum cardiacum)	Pars inferior
Antrum pyloricum	Pars horizontalis [inferior]
Tunica serosa	Pars ascendens
Tunica muscularis	Flexura duodeni superior
Stratum longitudinale	Flexura duodeni inferior
Ligg. pylori	Flexura duodenojejunalis
Stratum circulare	M. suspensorius duodeni
M. sphincter pylori	
Fibrae obliquae	
Valvula pylori	Plica longitudinalis duodeni
Tela submucosa	Papilla duodeni [Santorini]
Tunica mucosa	Gl. duodenales [Brunneri]
Lam. muscularis mucosae	I n t e s t i n u m t e n u e m e s e n -
Areae gastricae	t e r i a l e
Plicae villosae	I n t e s t i n u m j e j u n u m
Foveolae gastricae	I n t e s t i n u m i l e u m
Glandulae gastricae [propriae]	
Glandulae pyloricae	
Noduli lymphatici gastrici	
Succus gastricus	
Intestinum tenue	
Tunica serosa	
Tunica muscularis	
Stratum longitudinale	Labium superius
Stratum circulare	Labium inferius
Tela submucosa	Frenula valvulae coli
Tunica mucosa	P r o c e s s u s v e r m i f o r m i s
Lam. muscularis mucosae	
Plicae circulares [Kerkringi]	
Villi intestinales	(Valvula processus vermiformis)
Gl. intestinales [Lieberkuehni]	Noduli aggregati processus vermifor- mis
Noduli lymphatici solitarii	C o l o n
Noduli lymphatici aggregati [Peyeri]	Colon ascendens
Chymus	Flexura coli dextra
Chylus	Colon transversum
	Flexura coli sinistra
	Colon descendens
	Colon sigmoideum
	Plicae semilunares coli
	Haustra coli
	Tunica serosa
	Appendices epiploicae

Body of stomach	Intestinal juice
Pylorus	D u o d e n u m
Cardiac part	Superior part
Pyloric part	Descending part
Cardiac antrum	Inferior part
Pyloric antrum	Horizontal part
Serous coat	Ascending part
Muscular coat	Superior duodenal flexure
Longitudinal layer	Inferior duodenal flexure
Pyloric ligaments	Duodenojejunal flexure
Circular layer	Suspensory muscle of duodenum (O. T. muscle of Treitz)
Sphincter muscle of pylorus	Longitudinal fold of duodenum
Oblique fibres	Duodenal papilla
Pyloric valve	Duodenal glands of Brunner
Submucous layer	Mesenterial small intestine
Mucous membrane	
Muscular layer of mucosa	Empty intestine (O. T. jejunum)
Gastric areas	Twisted intestine (O. T. ileum)
Folds of villi	
Gastric pits	
Gastric glands proper	Large or thick intestine
Pyloric glands	Blind intestine
Gastric lymph-nodules	Valve of the colon (O. T. ileocaecal valve)
Gastric juice	Superior lip
	Inferior lip
	Frenula of valve of colon
Small or thin intestine	Vermiform process, or appendix
Serous coat	Valve of the veriform process
Muscular coat	Aggregated nodules of the veriform process
Longitudinal layer	Colon, or great gut
Circular layer	Ascending colon
Submucous coat	Right colic flexure
Mucous coat	Transverse colon
Muscular layer of mucosa	Left colic flexure
Circular folds (O. T. valvulae conniventes)	Descending colon
Intestinal villi	Sigmoid colon
Intestinal glands (O. T. crypts of Lieberkuehn)	Semilunar folds of colon
Solitary lymph-nodules	Sacculations of colon
Aggregated lymph-nodules of Peyer (O. T. Peyer's patches)	Serous coat
Chyme	Epiploic (fatty) appendages
Chyle	

Tunica muscularis	Cauda pancreatis
Taeniae coli	Ductus pancreaticus [Wirsungi]
Taenia mesocolica	Ductus pancreaticus accessorius
Taenia omentalis	[Santorini]
Taenia libera	(Pancreas accessorium)
Tela submucosa	Succus pancreaticus
Tunica mucosa	
Lam. muscularis mucosae	
Gl. intestinales [Lieberkuehni]	
Noduli lymphatici solitarii	
Intestinum rectum	
Flexura sacralis	
Flexura perinealis	
Ampulla recti	
Tunica muscularis	
M. sphincter ani internus	
M. rectococcygeus	
Tela submucosa	
Tunica mucosa	
Lam. m. mucosae	
Gl. intestinales [Lieberkuehni]	
Noduli lymphatici	
Plicae transversales recti	
Pars analis recti	
Columnae rectales [Morgagnii]	
Sinus rectales	
Annulus haemorrhoidalalis	
Pancreas	
Caput pancreatis	
Processus uncinatus [Pancreas Winslowi]	
Incisura pancreatis	
Corpus pancreatis	
Facies anterior	
Facies posterior	
Facies inferior	
Margo superior	
Margo anterior	
Margo posterior	
Tuber omentale	
Hepar	
Facies superior	
Facies posterior	
Facies inferior	
Margo anterior	
Incisura umbilicalis	
Fossae sagittales dextrae	
Fossa vesicæ felleæ	
Fossa venæ cavae	
Fossa sagittalis sinistra	
Fossa venæ umbilicalis	
Fossa ductus venosi	
Tunica serosa	
Lig. teres hepatis	
Lig. venosum [Arantii]	
Porta hepatis	
Lobus hepatis dexter	
Lobus quadratus	
Lobus caudatus [Spigelii]	
Processus papillaris	
Processus caudatus	
Lobus hepatis sinister	
(Appendix fibrosus hepatis)	
Impressio cardiaca	
Tuber omentale	
Impressio oesophagea	
Impressio gastrica	
Impressio duodenalis	
Impressio colica	
Impressio renalis	
Impressio suprarenalis	
Lobuli hepatis	
Capsula fibrosa [Glissoni]	
Rami arteriosi interlobulares	
Venæ interlobulares	
Venæ centrales	

Muscular coat	Tail of pancreas
Bands of the colon	Pancreatic duct of Wirsung
Mesocolic band	Accessory pancreatic duct of Santorini
Omental band	
Free band	
Submucous coat	Accessory pancreas
Mucous coat	Pancreatic juice
Muscular layer of mucosa	
Intestinal glands of Lieberkuehn	
Solitary lymph-nodules	
Rectum, or straight gut	
Sacral flexure	Superior surface
Perineal flexure	Posterior surface
Ampulla of rectum	Inferior surface
Muscular layer	Anterior margin
Internal sphincter muscle of anus	Umbilical notch
Rectococcygeus muscle	Right sagittal fossae
Submucous coat	Fossa for gall-bladder
Mucous membrane	Fossa for vena cava
Muscular layer of mucosa	Left sagittal fossa
Intestinal glands of Lieberkuehn	Fossa for umbilical vein
Lymphatic nodules	Fossa for venous duct
Transverse folds of rectum (O. T. valves of Houston)	Serous coat
Anal part of rectum	
Rectal columns of Morgagni	Round ligament of liver
Rectal sinuses	Venous ligament of Arantius
Hemorrhoidal ring	Porta, or door of liver
Pancreas	
Head of pancreas	Right lobe of liver
Uncinate process	Quadratus lobe
Notch of pancreas	Caudate lobe of Spigelius
Body of pancreas	Papillary process
Anterior surface	Caudate process
Posterior surface	Left lobe of liver
Inferior surface	Fibrous appendix of liver
Superior margin	Cardiac impression
Anterior margin	Omental tuber
Posterior margin	Oesophageal impression
Omental tuber	Gastric impression
	Duodenal impression
	Colic impression
	Renal impression
	Suprarenal impression
	Lobules of liver
	Fibrous capsule of Glisson
	Interlobular arteries
	Interlobular veins
	Central veins

	Lien
Ductus biliferi	
Ductus interlobulares	Facies diaphragmatica
Ductus hepaticus	Facies renalis
Vasa aberrantia hepatis	Facies gastrica
Fel [Bilis]	Extremitas superior
V e s i c a f e l l e a	Extremitas inferior
Fundus vesicae felleae	Margo posterior
Corpus vesicae felleae	Margo anterior
Collum vesicae felleae	Hilus lienis
Ductus cysticus	Tunica serosa
Tunica serosa vesicae felleae	Tunica albuginea
Tunica muscularis vesicae felleae	Trabeculae lienis
Tunica mucosa vesicae felleae	Pulpa lienis
Plicae tun. mucosae v. felleae	Rami lienales [arteriae lienalis]
Valvula spiralis [Heisteri]	Penicilli
Ductus choledochus	Noduli lymphatici lienales [Malpighii]
Gl. mucosae biliosae	
	(Lien accessorius)

Apparatus respiratorius

Cavum nasi

Nares	
Choanae	
Septum nasi	
Septum cartilagineum	Meatus nasi
Septum membranaceum	Meatus nasi superior
Vestibulum nasi	Meatus nasi medius
Limen nasi	Atrium meatus medii
Sulcus olfactorius	Meatus nasi inferior
(Concha nasalis suprema [Santorini])	Meatus nasi communis
Concha nasalis superior	Meatus nasopharyngeus
Concha nasalis media	Regio respiratoria
Concha nasalis inferior	Regio olfactoria
Membrana mucosa nasi	Gl. olfactoriae
Plexus cavernosi concharum	Sinus paranasales
Agger nasi	Sinus maxillaris [Highmori]
Recessus sphenoethmoidalis	

Meatus nasi

Meatus nasi	
Meatus nasi superior	
Meatus nasi medius	
Atrium meatus medii	
Meatus nasi inferior	
Meatus nasi communis	
Meatus nasopharyngeus	
Regio respiratoria	
Regio olfactoria	
Gl. olfactoriae	
Sinus paranasales	
Sinus maxillaris [Highmori]	
Sinus sphenoidalis	
Sinus frontalis	
Cellulae ethmoidales	
Bulla ethmoidalis	
Infundibulum ethmoidale	
Hiatus semilunaris	
Gl. nasales	

Bile-ducts (O. T. bile canaliculi)	Spleen
Interlobular ducts	Diaphragmatic surface
Hepatic duct	Renal surface
Aberrant vessels of liver	Gastric surface
Bile	Superior extremity
G a l l b l a d d e r	Inferior extremity
Fundus of gall bladder	Posterior margin
Body of gall bladder	Anterior margin
Neck of gall bladder	Hilus of the spleen
Cystic duct	Serous coat
Serous coat of gall bladder	Albugineous coat
Muscular coat of gall bladder	Trabeculae ("cords") of spleen
Mucous coat of gall bladder	Spleen pulp
Folds of mucous coat of gall bladder	Splenic rami of splenic artery
Spiral valve of Heister	Arterial tufts
Common bile duct	Splenic lymph-nodules (O. T. Malpighian corpuscles)
Glands of biliary mucosa	Accessory spleen

Respiratory system

Nasal cavity	
Anterior apertures	Meatuses of the nose
Posterior apertures	Superior meatus
Nasal septum	Middle meatus
Cartilaginous septum	"Entrance-hall" of middle meatus
Membranous septum	Inferior meatus
Vestibule of nose	Common meatus
Threshold of nose	Nasopharyngeal meatus
Olfactory sulcus	Respiratory region
Highest nasal concha (O. T. upper-most turbinated bone)	Olfactory region
Superior nasal concha (O. T. superior turbinated bone)	Olfactory glands
Middle nasal concha (O. T. middle turbinated bone)	Sinuses near nose
Inferior nasal concha (O. T. inferior turbinated bone)	Maxillary sinus (O. T. antrum of Highmore)
Mucous membrane of nose	Sphenoidal sinus
Cavernous layer of conchae	Frontal sinus
Agger ("elevation") of nose	Ethmoidal cells
Spheno-ethmoidal recess	Ethmoidal bulla ("bubble")
	Ethmoidal infundibulum ("funnel")
	Semilunar opening
	Nasal glands

Nasus externus

Basis nasi	Lamina [cartilaginis cricoideae]
Radix nasi	Facies articularis arytaenoidea
Dorsum nasi	Facies articularis thyreoidea
Margo nasi	Articulatio cricothyreoidea
Apex nasi	Capsula articularis cricothyreoidea
Ala nasi	Ligg. ceratocricoidea lateralia
Septum mobile nasi	Lig. ceratocricoideum anterius
Cartilagine nasi	Ligg. ceratocricoidea posteriora
Cartilago septi nasi	Lig. cricothyreoideum [medium]
Processus sphenoidalis septi cartilaginei	
Cartilago nasi lateralis	Lig. cricotracheale
Cartilago alaris major	Cartilago arytaenoidea
Crus mediale	Facies articularis
Crus laterale	Basis [cartilaginis arytaenoideae]
Cartilagine alares minores	Crista arcuata
Cartilagine sesamoideae nasi	Colliculus
Organon vomeronasale [Jacobsoni]	Fovea oblonga
Cartilago vomeronasalis [Jacobsoni]	Fovea triangularis
(Ductus incisivus)	Apex [cartilaginis arytaenoideae]

Larynx

Prominentia laryngea	Processus vocalis
Cartilagine laryngis	Processus muscularis
Cartilago thyreoidea	Cartilago corniculata [Santorini]
· Lamina [dextra et sinistra]	Synchondrosis arycorniculata
Incisura thyreoidea superior	Articulatio cricoarytaenoidea
Incisura thyreoidea inferior	Lig. cricopharyngeum
Tuberculum thyreoideum superius	Lig. corniculopharyngeum
Tuberculum thyreoideum inferius	
(Linea obliqua)	Lig. ventriculare
Cornu superius	
Cornu inferius	Lig. vocale
(Foramen thyreoideum)	(Cartilago sesamoidea)
Lig. hyothyreоideum laterale	Capsula articularis cricoarytaenoidea
Cartilago triticea	Lig. cricoarytaenoideum posterius
Lig. hyothyreоideum medium	Epiglottis
Membrana hyothyreоidea	Petiolus epiglottidis
Cartilago cricoidea	Tuberculum epiglotticum
Arcus [cartilaginis cricoideae]	Cartilago epiglottica
	Lig. thyreoepiglotticum

External nose

Base of nose
 Root of nose
 Dorsum of nose
 Margin of nose
 Tip of nose
 Wing of nose
 Movable septum of nose
N a s a l c a r t i l a g e s
 Cartilage of nasal septum
 Sphenoidal process of cartilaginous septum
 Lateral nasal cartilage
 Greater alar cartilage
 Medial crus
 Lateral crus
 Lesser alar cartilages
 Sesamoid cartilages of nose
 Vomeronasal organ of Jacobson
 Vomeronasal cartilage of Jacobson
 Incisor canaliculus

Larynx

Laryngeal prominence (O. T. Adam's apple, or pomum Adami)
L a r y n g e a l c a r t i l a g e s
 Thyreoid cartilage
 Right and left plates
 Superior thyreoid notch
 Inferior thyreoid notch
 Superior thyreoid tubercle
 Inferior thyreoid tubercle
 Oblique line
 Superior horn
 Inferior horn
 Thyreoid foramen
 Lateral hyothyreoid ligament
 Triticeous ("wheat-like") cartilage
 Middle hyothyreoid ligament
 Hyothyreoid membrane (O. T. thyro-hyoid membrane)
 Cricoid cartilage
 Arch of cricoid cartilage

Lamina of cricoid cartilage
 Arytaenoid articular surface
 Thyreoid articular surface
 Cricothyreoid articulation
 Capsule of cricothyreoid joint
 Lateral ceratocricoid ligaments
 Anterior ceratocricoid ligaments
 Posterior ceratocricoid ligaments
 Middle cricothyreoid ligament (O. T. middle portion of cricothyroid membrane)
 Cricotracheal ligament
 Arytaenoid cartilage
 Articular surface
 Base of arytaenoid cartilage
 Arched ridge
 Nodule or hillock
 Oblong depression
 Triangular depression
 Tip or apex of arytaenoid cartilage
 Vocal process
 Muscular process
 Corniculate cartilage (O. T. cartilage of Santorini)
 Arycorniculate synchondrosis
 Cricoarytaenoid joint
 Cricopharyngeal ligament
 Corniculopharyngeal ligament (O. T. Lig. jugale)
 Ventricular ligament (O. T. superior thyro-arytenoid ligament)
 Vocal ligament (O. T. inferior thyro-arytenoid ligament)
 Sesamoid cartilage
 Capsule of crico-arytaenoid joint
 Posterior crico-arytaenoid ligament
 Epiglottis
 Stem of epiglottis
 Epiglottic tubercle (O. T. cushion of epiglottis)
 Epiglottic cartilage
 Thryo-epiglottic ligament (O. T. thyro-epiglottidean ligament)

Lig. hyoepiglotticum	Membrana elastica laryngis Conus elasticus
Cartilago cuneiformis [Wrisbergi]	
Tuberculum cuneiforme [Wrisbergi]	Plica glossoepiglottica mediana
Tuberculum corniculatum [Santorini]	
Musculi laryngis	
M. aryepiglotticus	Plica glossoepiglottica lateralis
M. cricothyreoideus	Plica aryepiglottica
Pars recta	Plica nervi laryngei
Pars obliqua	Plica ventricularis
M. cricoarytaenoideus posterior (M. ceratocricoideus)	Plica vocalis
M. cricoarytaenoideus lateralis	Macula flava
M. ventricularis	Aditus glottidis inferior
M. vocalis	Aditus glottidis superior
M. thyreoepiglotticus	Incisura interarytaenoidea
M. thyreoarytaenoideus [externus]	Gl. laryngeae
M. arytaenoideus obliquus	Gl. laryngeae anteriores
M. arytaenoideus transversus	Gl. laryngeae mediae
Cavum laryngis	
Vallecula epiglottica	Gl. laryngeae posteriores
Aditus laryngis	Noduli lymphatici laryngei
Vestibulum laryngis	
Rima vestibuli	
Labium vocale	
Glottis	
Rima glottidis	
Pars intermembranacea	
Pars intercartilaginea	
Ventriculus laryngis [Morgagnii]	
Appendix ventriculi laryngis	
Tunica mucosa laryngis	
Trachea et bronchi	
Cartilagines tracheales	
Ligg. annularia [trachealia]	
Paries membranacea	
Gl. tracheales	
Bifurcatio tracheae	
Bronchus [dexter et sinister]	
Rami bronchiales	
Ramus bronchialis eparterialis	
Rami bronchiales hyparteriales	
Tunica muscularis	
Tela submucosa	
Tunica mucosa	
Gl. tracheales	
Gl. bronchiales	
Pulmo	
Basis pulmonis	
Apex pulmonis	
Sulcus subclavius	

Hyo-epiglottic ligament (O. T. hyo-epiglottidean ligament)	Elastic membrane of larynx
Cuneiform cartilage	Elastic cone (O. T. cricothyroid membrane)
Cuneiform tubercle	Median glosso-epiglottic fold (O. T. middle glosso-epiglottidean fold, or fraenum of the epiglottis)
Corniculate tubercle of Santorini	Lateral glosso-epiglottic fold (O. T. lateral glosso-epiglottidean folds)
Muscles of larynx	
Aryepiglottic muscle (O. T. aryteno-epiglottidean muscle)	Ary-epiglottic fold
Cricothyreoid muscle	Fold of laryngeal nerve
Straight part (O.T. anterior or oblique part)	Ventricular fold (O. T. false vocal cord)
Oblique part (O. T. posterior or horizontal part)	Vocal fold (O. T. true vocal cord)
Posterior crico-arytaenoid muscle	Yellow spot
Ceratocricoid muscle	Inferior entrance to glottis
Lateral crico-arytaenoid muscle	Superior entrance to glottis
Ventricular muscle	Interarytaenoid notch
Vocal muscle (O. T. internal thyroarytenoid muscle)	Laryngeal glands
Thyreo-epiglottic muscle (O. T. thyro-epiglottidean muscle)	Anterior laryngeal glands
Thyreo-arytaenoid muscle (external)	Middle laryngeal glands
Oblique arytaenoid muscle	Posterior laryngeal glands
Transverse arytaenoid muscle	Lymph-nodules of larynx
Cavity of larynx	
Epiglottic vallecula	Tracheal cartilages
Laryngeal aperture	Annular ligaments
Vestibule of larynx	Membranous wall
Slit of vestibule (O. T. false glottis)	Tracheal glands
Vocal lip	Bifurcation of trachea
Glottis (O. T. glottis vera)	Right and left bronchus
Slit of glottis	Bronchial rami
Intermembranous part (O. T. glottis vocalis)	Eparterial bronchial ramus
Intercartilaginous part (O. T. glottis respiratoria)	Hyparterial bronchial ramus
Ventricle of larynx (O. T. laryngeal sinus)	Muscular coat
Appendage of ventricle of larynx (O. T. laryngeal pouch or sac)	Submucous layer
Mucous coat of larynx	Mucous coat
	Tracheal glands
	Bronchial glands
Lung	
	Base of lung
	Apex of lung
	Subclavian sulcus

Facies costalis	Pleura mediastinalis
Facies mediastinalis	Laminae mediastinales
Facies diaphragmatica	Pleura pericardiaca
Margo anterior	Pleura costalis
Margo inferior	Pleura diaphragmatica
Hilus pulmonis	Sinus pleurae
Radix pulmonis	Sinus phrenicocostalis
Incisura cardiaca	Sinus costomediastinalis
Lingula pulmonis	Lig. pulmonale
Lobus superior	Plicae adiposae
Lobus medius	Villi pleurales
Lobus inferior	Septum mediastinale
Incisura interlobaris	Cavum mediastinale anterius
Lobuli pulmonum	Cavum mediastinale posterius
Rami bronchiales	
Bronchioli	
Bronchioli respiratorii	
Ductuli alveolares	
Alveoli pulmonum	
Lymphoglandulae bronchiales	Gl. thyreoidea.
Noduli lymphatici bronchiales	Isthmus gl. thyreoideae
Lymphoglandulae pulmonales	(Lobus pyramidalis)
	Lobus [dexter et sinister]
	Lobuli gl. thyreoideae
	Stroma gl. thyreoideae
	(Gl. thyreoideae accessoriae)
	(Gl. thyreoidea accessoria supra-hyoidea)
Cavum thoracis	
Fascia endothoracica	
C a v u m p l e u r a e	
Pleura	
Cupula pleurae	Glomus caroticum
Pleura pulmonalis	
Pleura parietalis	Thymus
	Lobus [dexter et sinister]
	Tractus centralis
	Lobuli thymi

Apparatus urogenitalis

Organa uropoëtica	
	Ren
Margo lateralis	Extremitas inferior
Margo medialis	(Impressio muscularis)
Hilus renalis	(Impressio hepatica)
Sinus renalis	(Impressio gastrica)
Facies anterior	Capsula adiposa
Facies posterior	Tunica fibrosa
Extremitas superior	Tunica muscularis
	Tubuli renales
	Tubuli renales contorti

Costal surface	Mediastinal pleura
Mediastinal surface	Mediastinal layers
Diaphragmatic surface	Pericardiac pleura
Anterior margin	Costal pleura
Inferior margin	Diaphragmatic pleura
Hilus of lung	Sinuses of the pleura
Root of lung	Phrenicocostal sinus
Cardiac notch	Costomediastinal sinus
Lingula, or little tongue, of lung	Pulmonary ligament
Upper lobe	Adipose folds
Middle lobe	Pleural villi
Inferior lobe	Mediastinal septum
Interlobar incisure	Anterior mediastinal cavity
Pulmonary lobules	Posterior mediastinal cavity
Bronchial rami	
Bronchioles	
Respiratory bronchioles	Thyreoid gland
Alveolar ductules	Isthmus of thyroid
Pulmonary alveoli	Pyramidal lobe
Bronchial lymph glands	Right and left lobes
Bronchial lymph-nodules	Lobules of gland
Pulmonary lymph glands	Stroma of gland
	Accessory thyreoid glands
	Suprahyoid accessory thyreoid gland

Thoracic cavity

Endothoracic fascia
Pleural cavity
Pleura
Dome or cupola of pleura
Pulmonary pleura
Parietal pleura

Carotid skein (O. T. intercarotid gland)**Thymus**

Right and left lobe
Central tract
Lobules of thymus

Urogenital system**Uropoietic organs****Kidney**

Lateral margin	Inferior extremity
Medial margin	Muscular impression
Renal hilus	Hepatic impression
Renal sinus	Gastric impression
Anterior surface	Adipose capsule
Posterior surface	Fibrous coat
Superior extremity	Muscular coat
	Renal tubules
	Convoluted renal tubules

Tubuli renales recti
 Substantia corticalis
 Substantia medullaris
 Lobi renales
 Pyramides renales [Malpighii]
 Basis pyramidis
 Papillae renales
 Area cribrosa
 Foramina papillaria
 Columnae renales [Bertini]
 Lobuli corticales
 Pars radiata [Processus Ferreini]

Pars convoluta
 Corpuscula renis [Malpighii]

Glomeruli
 Capsula glomeruli 

Pelvis renalis

Calyces renales
 Calyces renales majores
 Calyces renales minores
 Gl. pelvis renalis

Arteriae renis

Aa. interlobares renis
 Arteriae arciformes
 Arteriae interlobulares
 Vas afferens
 Vas efferens
 Rami capsulares
 Arteriolae rectae
 Aa. nutriciae pelvis renalis

Venae renis

Vv. interlobares
 Venae arciformes
 Venae interlobulares
 Venulae rectae
 Venae stellatae

Ureter

Pars abdominalis

Pars pelvina
 Tunica adventitia
 Tunica muscularis
 Stratum externum
 Stratum medium
 Stratum internum
 Tunica mucosa
 Gl. mucosae ureteris

Vesica urinaria

Vertex vesicæ
 Corpus vesicæ
 Fundus vesicæ
 Lig. umbilicale medium
Urachus
 Tunica serosa
 Tunica muscularis
 Stratum externum
 Stratum medium
 Stratum internum
 M. pubovesicalis
 M. rectovesicalis
 Tela submucosa
 Tunica mucosa
 Gl. vesicales
 Noduli lymphatici vesicales
 Trigonum vesicæ [Lieutaudii]
 Uvula vesicæ
 Plica ureterica
 Orificium ureteris
 Orificium urethrae internum
 Annulus urethralis

Glandula suprarenalis

Substantia corticalis
 Substantia medullaris
 Hilus gl. suprarenalis
 Facies anterior
 Facies posterior
 Basis gl. suprarenalis
 Apex suprarenalis [gl. dextrae]
 Margo superior
 Margo medialis

Straight renal tubules	Pelvic part
Cortical substance	Adventitious coat
Medullary substance	Muscular coat
Renal lobes (O. T. reniculi)	External layer
Renal pyramids	Middle layer
Base of pyramid	Internal layer
Renal papillae	Mucous coat
Cribriform area	Mucous glands of ureter
Papillary foramina	
Renal columns	
Cortical lobules	
Radiate part (O. T. pyramid of Ferrein)	Urinary bladder
Convoluted part (O. T. labyrinth)	Apex of bladder
Renal corpuscles (O. T. Malpighian corpuscles)	Body of bladder
Glomeruli	Fundus of bladder
Capsule of glomerulus	Middle umbilical ligament
Renal pelvis	<i>Urachus</i>
Renal calyces	Serous coat
Greater renal calyces	Muscular coat
Smaller renal calyces	External layer
Glands of renal pelvis	Middle layer
	Internal layer
	Pubovesical muscle
	Rectovesical muscle
	Submucous layer
	Mucous coat
	Vesical glands
	Vesical lymph-nodules
	Lieutaud's trigone of the bladder
	Vesical uvula
	Ureteral fold
	Orifice of ureter
	Internal orifice of ureter
	Urethral ring
	Suprarenal gland
Renal arteries	
Interlobar arteries of kidney	Cortical substance
Arciform arteries or renal arches	Medullary substance
Interlobular arteries	Hilus of suprarenal gland
Afferent vessel	Anterior surface
Efferent vessel	Posterior surface
Capsular branches	Base of suprarenal gland
Straight arterioles	Apex of right suprarenal
Nutrient arteries of renal pelvis	Superior margin
	Medial margin
Renal veins	
Interlobar veins	
Arciform veins	
Interlobular veins	
Straight venules	
Stellate veins	
Ureter	
Abdominal part	

Vena centralis
(Gl. suprarenales accessoriae)

Organa genitalia

Organa genitalia virilia

Testis

Extremitas superior
Extremitas inferior
Facies lateralis
Facies medialis
Margo anterior
Margo posterior
Tunica albuginea
Mediastinum testis [Corpus Highmori]
Septula testis
Lobuli testis
Parenchyma testis
Tubuli seminiferi contorti
Tubuli seminiferi recti
 Tunica propria
Rete testis [Halleri]
Ductuli efferentes testis
Sperma [Semen]
E p i d i y m i s
Caput epididymidis
Corpus epididymidis
Cauda epididymidis
Lobuli epididymidis
Ductus epididymidis
Ductuli aberrantes
(Ductulus aberrans superior)
Appendices testis
 Appendix testis [Morgagnii]

 (Appendix epididymis)
P a r a d i y m i s

D u c t u s d e f e r e n s

Ampulla ductus deferentis
Diverticula ampullae
Tunica adventitia

Tunica muscularis
Stratum externum
Stratum medium
Stratum internum
Tunica mucosa
Ductus ejaculatorius

Vesicula seminalis

Corpus vesiculae seminalis
Tunica adventitia
Tunica muscularis
Tunica mucosa
Ductus excretorius

Funiculus spermaticus et tunicae testis et funiculi spermatici

(Rudimentum processus vaginalis)
Tunica vaginalis propria testis
 Lamina parietalis
 Lamina visceralis
Lig. epididymidis superius
Lig. epididymidis inferius
Sinus epididymidis
Tunica vaginalis communis [testis et funiculi spermatici]
M. cremaster
Fascia cremasterica [Cooperi]
Descensus testis
Gubernaculum testis [Hunteri]

Prostata

Basis prostatae
Apex prostatae
Facies anterior
Facies posterior
Lobus [dexter et sinister]
Isthmus prostatae
 (Lobus medius)
Corpus glandulare
Ductus prostatici
Succus prostaticus
M. prostaticus

Central vein	Muscular coat
Accessory suprarenal glands	External layer
Genital organs	
Male genital organs	
Testicle	
Superior extremity	Mucous coat
Inferior extremity	Ejaculatory duct
Lateral surface	
Medial surface	
Anterior margin	
Posterior margin	
Albugineous coat	
Mediastinum of testicle	
Septules of testicle	
Lobules of testicle	
Parenchyma	
Convoluted seminiferous tubules	
Straight seminiferous tubules	
Proper coat	
Network	
Efferent ductules	
Sperm or semen	
E p i d i y m i s	
Head of epididymis	Superior ligament of epididymis
Body of epididymis	Inferior ligament of epididymis
Tail of epididymis	Sinus of epididymis
Lobules of epididymis	Common sheath of testicle and sper-
Ducts of epididymis	matic cord
Aberrant ductules	Cremasteric muscle
Superior aberrant ductule	Cremasteric fascia
Appendages of the testicle	<i>Descent of the testicle</i>
Morgagni's appendage of testicle (O.	<i>Gubernaculum ("pilot") of testicle</i>
T. hydatid of Morgagni)	
Appendage of epididymis	
P a r a d i y m i s (O. T. organ of	
Giraldes)	
D e f e r e n t d u c t (O. T. vas def-	
erens)	
Ampulla of deferent duct	
Diverticula of ampulla	
Adventitious coat	
Seminal vesicles	
Body of seminal vesicles	
Adventitious coat	
Muscular coat	
Mucous coat	
Excretory duct	
Spermatic cord and coats of the	
testicle and cord	
Rudiment of vaginal process	
Proper sheath of testicle	
Parietal layer	
Visceral layer	
Superior ligament of epididymis	
Inferior ligament of epididymis	
Sinus of epididymis	
Common sheath of testicle and sper-	
matic cord	
Cremasteric muscle	
Cremasteric fascia	
<i>Descent of the testicle</i>	
<i>Gubernaculum ("pilot") of testicle</i>	
Prostate	
Base of prostate	
Apex of prostate	
Anterior surface	
Posterior surface	
Right and left lobe	
Isthmus of prostate	
Middle lobe	
Glandular body	
Prostatic ducts	
Prostatic fluid	
Prostatic muscle	

Glandula bulbourethralis [Cowperi]	Fossa navicularis urethrae [Morgagnii] (Valvula fossae navicularis)
Corpus gl. bulbourethralis	Orificio urethrae externum
Ductus excretorius	Lacunae urethrales [Morgagnii]
	Gl. urethrales [Littréi]
Partes genitales externae	
Penis	
Radix penis	Raphe scroti
Corpus penis	Septum scroti
Crus penis	Tunica dartos
Dorsum penis	
Facies urethralis	
Glans penis	
Corona glandis	Hilus ovarii
Septum glandis	Facies medialis
Collum glandis	Facies lateralis
Praeputium	Margo liber
Frenulum praeputii	Margo mesovaricus
Raphe penis	Extremitas tubaria
Corpus cavernosum penis	Extremitas uterina
Corpus cavernosum urethrae	Stroma ovarii
Bulbus urethrae	Folliculi oophori primarii
Hemisphaeria bulbi urethrae	Folliculi oophori vesiculosi [Graafii]
Septum bulbi urethrae	
Tunica albuginea corporum cavernosorum	Theca folliculi
Septum penis	Tunica externa
Trabeculae corporum cavernosorum	Tunica interna
Cavernae corporum cavernosorum	Liquor folliculi
Arteriae helicinae	Stratum granulosum
Venae cavernosae	Cumulus oophorus
Lig. suspensorium penis	Ovulum
Fascia penis	Corpus luteum
Gl. praeputiales	Corpus albicans
Smegma praeputii	Lig. ovarii proprium
Urethra virilis	
Pars prostatica	
Crista urethralis	Ostium abdominale tubae uterinae
Colliculus seminalis	Infundibulum tubae uterinae
Utriculus prostaticus	Fimbriae tubae
Pars membranacea	
Pars cavernosa	Fimbria ovarica
	Ampulla tubae uterinae
	Isthmus tubae uterinae
Scrotum	
Organa genitalia muliebria	
Ovarium	

Bulbo-urethral gland (O. T. Cowper's gland)	Navicular fossa of urethra Valve of navicular fossa External urethral orifice Urethral lacunae of Morgagni Urethral glands of Littré
Body of gland	
Excretory duct	
Parts of external genitals	
Penis	
Root of penis	
Body of penis	
Crus of penis	
Dorsum of penis	
Urethral surface	
Glans ("acorn") of penis	
Corona of glans	
Septum of glans	
Neck of glans	
Prepuce	
Frenulum of prepuce	
Raphe of penis	
Cavernous body of penis	
Cavernous body of urethra	
Bulb of urethra	
Hemispheres of bulb of urethra	
Septum of bulb of urethra	
Albugineous coat of cavernous bodies	
Septum of penis	
Trabeculae of cavernous bodies	
Caverns of cavernous bodies	
Spiral arteries	
Cavernous veins	
Suspensory ligament of penis	
Fascia of penis	
Preputial glands	
Smegma of prepuce	
Male urethra	
Prostatic part	
Urethral crest	
Seminal hillock	
Prostatic utricle	
Membranous part	
Cavernous part	
	Scrotum
	Raphe of scrotum
	Septum of scrotum
	Dartos ("flayed") coat
	Female genital organs
	Ovary
	Hilus of ovary
	Medial surface
	Lateral surface
	Free margin
	Mesovarian margin
	Tubal extremity
	Uterine extremity
	Stroma of ovary
	Primary ovarian follicles
	Vesicular ovarian follicles (O. T. Graafian follicles)
	Theca of follicle
	External coat
	Internal coat
	Liquor of follicle
	Granular layer
	Ovarian mound (O. T. discus pro- ligerus)
	Ovule
	Corpus luteum: "yellow body"
	Corpus albicans: "white body"
	Proper ligament of ovary
	Uterine tube (O. T. Fallopian tube)
	Abdominal mouth of uterine tube
	Infundibulum of uterine tube
	Fimbriae of tube
	Ovarian fimbria
	Ampulla of uterine tube
	Isthmus of uterine tube

Pars uterina
Ostium uterinum tubae
Tunica serosa
Tunica adventitia
Tunica muscularis
Stratum longitudinale
Stratum circulare
Tela submucosa
Tunica mucosa
Plicae tubariae
Plicae ampullares
Plicae isthmicae

Uterus

Corpus uteri
Fundus uteri
Margo lateralis
Facies vesicalis
Facies intestinalis
Cavum uteri
Orificium internum uteri

Cervix [uteri]
Portio supravaginalis [cervicis]
Portio vaginalis [cervicis]
Orificium externum uteri

Labium anterius
Labium posterius
Canalis cervicis uteri
Plicae palmatae
Gl. cervicales [uteri]
Parametrium
Tunica serosa [Perimetrium]
Tunica muscularis
Tunica muscularis cervicis
Tunica mucosa
Gl. uterinae
M. rectouterinus
Lig. teres uteri
(Processus vaginalis peritonaei)

Vagina

Fornix vaginae
Paries anterior
Paries posterior
Hymen [femininus]
Carunculae hymenales
Tunica muscularis
Tunica mucosa
Noduli lymphatici vaginales
Rugae vaginales
Columnae rugarum
Columna rugarum posterior
Columna rugarum anterior
Carina urethralis [vaginae]

Epoophoron

Ductus epoophori longitudinalis [Gartneri]
Ductuli transversi
Appendices vesiculosi [Morgagnii]

Paroophoron**Partes genitales externae**

Pudendum muliebre
Labium majus pudendi
Commissura labiorum anterior
Commissura labiorum posterior
Frenulum labiorum pudendi
Rima pudendi
Fossa navicularis [vestibuli vaginae]
Labium minus pudendi
Vestibulum vaginae
Bulbus vestibuli
Gl. sebaceae
Gl. vestibulares minores
Orificium vaginae

Gl. vestibularis major [Bartholini]**Clitoris**

Crus clitoridis
Corpus clitoridis

Uterine part	Vagina ("sheath")
Uterine mouth of tube	Fornix of vagina
Serous coat	Anterior wall
Adventitious coat	Posterior wall
Muscular coat	Hymen
Longitudinal layer	Hymeneal caruncles
Circular layer	Muscular coat
Submucous tela	Mucous coat
Mucous coat	Vaginal lymph-nodules
Tubal folds	Rugae ("wrinkles") of vaginal wall
Ampullar folds	Columns of the rugae
Isthmian folds	Posterior column
Uterus	
Body of uterus	Anterior column
Fundus of uterus	Urethral carina ("keel") of vagina
Lateral margin	
Vesical surface	
Intestinal surface	
Cavity of uterus	
Internal orifice of uterus (O. T. internal os)	
Neck of uterus	
Supravaginal portion of cervix	
Vaginal portion of cervix	
External orifice of uterus (O. T. external os)	
Anterior lip	
Posterior lip	
Canal of neck of uterus	
Palmate folds	
Cervical glands of uterus	
Parametrium	
Serous coat	
Muscular coat	
Muscular coat of neck	
Mucous coat	
Uterine glands	
Rectouterine muscle	
Round ligament of uterus	
Vaginal process of peritoneum (O. T. canal of Nuck)	
Epo-ophoron (O. T. parovarium or organ of Rosenmueller)	
Longitudinal duct of epo-ophoron (O. T. Görtner's duct)	
Transverse ductules	
Vesicular appendages of Morgagni (O. T. hydatids of Morgagni)	
Paro-ophoron	
External genital parts	
Vulva ("wrapper")	
Greater lip of vulva	
Anterior labial commissure	
Posterior labial commissure	
Frenulum of pudendal labia	
Pudendal slit	
Navicular fossa of vestibule of vagina	
Lesser lip of vulva	
Vestibule of vagina	
Vestibular bulb	
Sebaceous glands	
Lesser vestibular glands	
Orifice of vagina	
Larger vestibular gland of Bartholin	
Clitoris	
Crus of clitoris	
Body of clitoris	

Glans clitoridis	Lig. anococcygeum	
Frenulum clitoridis	Fascia pelvis	
Praeputium clitoridis	Fascia endopelvina	
Smegma clitoridis	Fascia diaphragmatis pelvis superior	
Corpus cavernosum clitoridis	Arcus tendineus fasciae pelvis	
Septum corporum cavernosorum	Lig. puboprostaticum [pubovesicale] medium	
Fascia clitoridis	Lig. puboprostaticum [pubovesicale] laterale	
Lig. suspensorium clitoridis	Fascia diaphragmatis pelvis inferior Diaphragma urogenitale	
Urethra muliebris		
Orificium urethrae externum	M. transversus perinei profundus	
Corpus spongiosum urethrae	M. sphincter urethrae membranaceae	
Tunica muscularis	Fascia diaphragmatis urogenitalis su- perior	
Stratum circulare	Fascia diaphragmatis urogenitalis in- ferior	
Stratum longitudinale	Lig. transversum pelvis	
Tunica submucosa	Fascia prostatae	
Tunica mucosa	Fascia obturatoria	
Gl. urethrales	Fossa ischiorectalis	
Crista urethralis	M. transversus perinei superficialis	
(Ductus paraurethrales)	M. ischiocavernosus	
Termini ontogenetici		
Membranae deciduae	M. bulbocavernosus	
Decidua vera	Fascia superficialis perinei	
Decidua capsularis	Peritonaeum	
Decidua basalis	Tunica serosa	
Placenta	Tela subserosa	
Placenta uterina	Peritonaeum parietale	
Placenta foetalis	Peritonaeum viscerale	
Funiculus umbilicalis		
Corpus Wolffii		
Ductus Wolffii		
Ductus Muelleri		
Sinus urogenitalis		
Perineum		
Raphe perinei		
M u s c u l i p e r i n e i		
D i a p h r a g m a p e l v i s		
M. levator ani		
Arcus tendineus m. levatoris ani		
M. coccygeus [vide p. 40]		
M. sphincter ani externus		

Glans of clitoris	Anococcygeal ligament
Frenulum of clitoris	Pelvic fascia
Prepuce of clitoris	Endopelvic fascia
Smegma of clitoris	Superior fascia of the pelvic dia-
Cavernous body of clitoris	phragm
Septum of cavernous bodies	Tendinous arch of pelvic fascia
Fascia of clitoris	Middle puboprostatic or puboves-
Suspensory ligament of clitoris	ical ligament (O. T. anterior true ligament of bladder)
Female urethra	
External orifice of urethra	Lateral puboprostatic or puboves-
Spongy body of urethra	ical ligament (O. T. lateral true ligament of bladder)
Muscular coat	Inferior fascia of the pelvic diaphragm
Circular layer	Urogenital dia phragm (O. T. triangular ligament)
Longitudinal layer	Deep transverse muscle of perineum
Submucous coat	Sphincter muscle of the membranous urethra (O. T. compressor urethrae)
Mucous coat	Superior fascia of urogenital dia-
Urethral glands	phragm (O. T. deep layer of trian-
Urethral crest	gular ligament)
Para-urethral ducts	Inferior fascia of urogenital diaphragm
Ontogenetic terms	
<i>Deciduous membranes</i>	(O. T. superficial layer of triangular ligament)
<i>True decidua</i>	Transverse ligament of pelvis (O. T. median puboprostatic ligament of Krause)
<i>Capsular decidua</i>	Prostatic fascia
<i>Basal decidua</i>	Obturator fascia
Placenta ("cake")	Ischiorectal fossa
<i>Uterine placenta</i>	Superficial transverse perineal muscle
<i>Foetal placenta</i>	Ischiocavernous muscle (O. T. erector penis [vel clitoridis] muscle)
Umbilical cord	Bulbocavernous muscle (O. T. ejac- ulator seminis or accelerator urinae; sphincter vaginae)
Wolffian body	Superficial perineal fascia
Wolffian duct	
Muellerian duct	
Urogenital sinus	
Perineum	
Perineal raphe	Peritoneum
Perineal muscles	Serous coat
Pelvic dia phragm	Subserous tela
Levator muscle of anus	Parietal peritoneum
Tendinous arch of levator ani mus- cle (O. T. white line of the pelvis)	Visceral peritoneum
Coccygeus muscle	
External sphincter muscle of anus	

<i>Cavum peritonaei</i>	Lig. triangulare sinistrum
<i>Mesenterium commune</i>	Lig. hepatorenale (Lig. duodenorenale)
<i>Mesenterium</i>	Recessus duodenojejunalis
<i>Radix mesenterii</i>	Plica duodenojejunalis
<i>Lamina mesenterii propria</i>	(Plica duodenomesocolica)
<i>Mesocolon</i>	Recessus intersigmoideus
<i>Mesocolon transversum</i>	Recessus iliocaecalis superior
<i>Mesocolon ascendens</i>	Recessus iliocaecalis inferior
<i>Mesocolon descendens</i>	Plica iliocaecalis
<i>Mesocolon sigmoideum</i>	Fossa caecalis
<i>Mesorectum</i>	Recessus retrocaecalis
<i>Mesenteriolum processus vermiciformis</i>	Plica caecalis
<i>Mesogastrium</i>	Recessus paracolici
<i>Omentum minus</i>	(Fossa iliacosubfascialis) (Recessus phrenicohepatici)
<i>Lig. hepatogastricum</i>	Plica umbilicalis media
<i>Lig. hepatoduodenale</i>	Plica umbilicalis lateralis
<i>(Lig. hepatocolicum)</i>	Plica epigastrica
<i>Lig. gastrolienale</i>	Plica pubovesicalis
<i>Lig. gastrocolicum</i>	Plica vesicalis transversa
<i>Omentum majus</i>	<i>Mesorchium</i>
<i>Bursa omentalidis</i>	<i>Processus vaginalis peritonaei</i>
	Lig. latum uteri
<i>Vestibulum bursae omentalis</i>	Mesometrium
<i>Recessus superior omentalis</i>	Mesosalpinx
<i>Recessus inferior omentalis</i>	Mesovarium
<i>Recessus lienalis</i>	Bursa ovarica
<i>Plica gastropancreatica</i>	Lig. suspensorium ovarii
<i>Foramen epiploicum [Winslowi]</i>	Plica rectouterina [Douglasi]
<i>Lig. phrenicocolicum</i>	Excavatio rectouterina [Cavum Douglasii]
<i>Lig. phrenicolienale</i>	Excavatio vesicouterina
<i>Lig. falciforme hepatis</i>	Excavatio rectovesicalis
<i>Lig. coronarium hepatis</i>	Spatium retroperitoneale
<i>Lig. triangulare dextrum</i>	

Peritoneal cavity	Left triangular ligament
<i>Common mesentery</i>	Hepatorenal ligament
Mesentery	Duodenorenal ligament
Root of the mesentery	Duodenojejunal recess
Proper layer of the mesentery	Duodenojejunal fold
Mesocolon	Duodenomesocolic fold
Transverse mesocolon	Intersigmoid recess
Ascending mesocolon	Superior ileocaecal recess
Descending mesocolon	Inferior ileocaecal recess
Sigmoid mesocolon	Ileocaecal fold
Mesorectum	Caecal fossa
Meso-appendix	Retrocaecal recess
<i>Mesogastrium</i>	Caecal fold
Lesser omentum	Paracolic recess
Hepatogastric ligament	Iliaco-subfascial fossa
Hepatoduodenal ligament	Phrenicohepatic recess
Hepatocolic ligament	Middle umbilical fold
Gastrolienal ligament (O. T. gas- troplenic omentum)	Lateral umbilical fold
Gastrocolic ligament	Epigastric fold
Greater omentum	Pubovesical fold
Omental bursa (O. T. lesser perito- neal sac)	Transverse vesical fold
Vestibule of omental bursa	<i>Mesorchium</i>
Superior omental recess	<i>Sheath process of peritoneum</i>
Inferior omental recess	Broad ligament of uterus
Splenic recess	Mesometrium
Gastropancreatic fold	Mesosalpinx
Epiploic foramen (O. T. foramen of Winslow)	Mesovarium
Phrenicocolic ligament (O. T. cos- tocolic ligament)	Ovarian bursa
Phrenicosplenic ligament	Suspensory ligament of ovary
Falciform ligament of liver	Recto-uterine fold
Coronary ligament of liver	Recto-uterine excavation, or cul-de- sac of Douglas
Right triangular ligament	Vesico-uterine excavation
	Rectovesical excavation
	Retroperitoneal space

Angiologia

Vas collaterale	Emissarium
Vas anastomoticum	Corpus cavernosum
Ramus communicans	Vas capillare
Plexus vasculosus	Vas lymphaticum
Rete vasculosum	Plexus lymphaticus
Rete mirabile	Lymphoglandula
Arteria	Nodus lymphaticus
Arteriola	Cisterna
Vena	Tunica externa [adventitia]
Vena cutanea	Tunica media
Vena comitans	Tunica intima
Venula	Vasa vasorum
Plexus venosus	Vagina vasorum
Rete venosum	Sanguis
Sinus [venosus]	Lympha

Cor

Basis cordis	Epicardium
Facies sternocostalis	Myocardium
Facies diaphragmatica	Endocardium
Apex cordis	Ventriculus cordis
Incisura [apicis] cordis	Septum ventriculorum
Sulcus longitudinalis anterior	Septum musculare ventriculorum
Sulcus longitudinalis posterior	Septum membranaceum ventriculu- lorum
Sulcus coronarius	Atrium cordis
Pericardium	Auricula cordis
Liquor pericardii	Septum atriorum
Ligg. sternopericardiaca	Pars membranacea septi atriorum
Sinus transversus pericardii	Ostium venosum
	Ostium arteriosum

Angiology

Collateral vessel	Emissary (vessel)
Anastomotic vessel	Cavernous body
Communicating branch	Capillary vessel
Vascular plexus	Lymphatic vessel
Vascular rete	Lymphatic plexus
Rete mirabile ("wonderful network")	Lymph gland
Artery	Lymph nodule
Arteriole	Cistern
Vein	External coat
Cutaneous vein	Middle coat
Accompanying vein	Inner coat
Venule	Vessels of the vessels
Venous plexus	Sheath of the vessels
Venous rete	Blood
Venous sinus	Lymph

Heart

Base of heart	Epicardium
Sternocostal surface	Myocardium
Diaphragmatic surface	Endocardium
Apex of heart	Ventricle of heart
Notch at apex of heart	Septum of ventricles
Anterior longitudinal sulcus (O. T. anterior interventricular groove)	Muscular septum of ventricles
Posterior longitudinal sulcus (O. T. posterior interventricular groove)	Membranous septum of ventricles
Coronary sulcus (O. T. auriculoven- tricular groove)	Forechamber (O. T. auricle)
Pericardium	Auricle (O. T. auricular appendix)
Pericardial fluid	Septum of atria
Sternopericardiac ligaments	Membranous part of septum of atria
Transverse sinus of pericardium	Venous orifice
	Arterial orifice

Trabeculae carneae	Cuspis posterior
Vortex cordis	Cuspis medialis
Mm. papillares	Crista supraventricularis
Chordae tendineae	Conus arteriosus
Trigona fibrosa	Valvulae semilunares a. pulmonalis
Annuli fibrosi	Valvula semilunaris anterior
Atrium dextrum	
Mm. pectinati	Valvula semilunaris dextra
Sulcus terminalis atrii dextri	Valvula semilunaris sinistra
Crista terminalis	Noduli valvularum semilunarium
Sinus venarum [cavarum]	Lunulae valvularum semilunarium
Limbus fossae ovalis [Vieussenii]	
Atrium sinistrum	
Auricula dextra	Auricula sinistra
Tuberculum intervenosum [Loweri]	Valvula foraminis ovalis
Valvula venae cavae [inferioris, Eu-	
stachii]	
Fossa ovalis	
Valvula sinus coronarii [Thebesii]	
Foramina venarum minimarum [The-	
besii]	
Ventriculus dexter	
Valvula tricuspidalis	Cuspis anterior
Cuspis anterior	Cuspis posterior
	Valvulae semilunares aortae
	Valvula semilunaris posterior
	Valvula semilunaris dextra
	Valvula semilunaris sinistra
	Noduli valvularum semilunarium
	[Arantii]
	Lunulae valvularum semilunarium

Arteriae

A. pulmonalis	
Ramus dexter	Bulbus aortae
Ramus sinister	Sinus aortae [Valsalvae]
<i>Ductus arteriosus</i> [Botalli]	
Ligamentum arteriosum	
Aorta	
Aorta ascendens	
	Arcus aortae
	Isthmus aortae
	Aorta descendens
	A. coronaria [cordis] dextra
	Ramus descendens posterior
	A. coronaria [cordis] sinistra

Fleshy cords (O. T. columnae carnae)	Posterior cusp (O. T. marginal cusp)
Vortex of heart	Medial cusp (O. T. septal cusp)
Papillary muscles	Supraventricular crest
Tendinous cords	Arterial cone
Fibrous trigones	Semilunar valves of pulmonary artery
Fibrous rings	Anterior semilunar valve
Right atrium	
Pectinate ("comb-like") muscles	Right semilunar valve
Terminal sulcus of the right atrium	Left semilunar valve
Terminal crest	Nodules of the semilunar valves
Venous sinus	Crescents of the semilunar valves
Edge of oval fossa (O. T. annulus ovalis)	
Right auricle (O. T. right auricular appendix)	
Intervenous tubercle of Lower	
Valve of inferior vena cava (O. T.	
Eustachian valve)	
Oval fossa	
Valve of coronary sinus (O. T. coronary valve, or valve of Thebesius)	
Foramina of the smallest veins (O. T. foramina Thebesii)	
Right ventricle	
Tricuspid valve (O. T. right auriculoventricular valve)	Bicuspid or mitral valve (O. T. left auriculoventricular valve)
Anterior cusp (O. T. infundibular cusp)	Anterior cusp
	Posterior cusp
	Semilunar valves of aorta
	Posterior semilunar valve
	Right semilunar valve
	Left semilunar valve
	Nodules of the semilunar valves (O. T. corpora Arantii)
	Crescents, or "sails" of semilunar valves

Arteries

Pulmonary artery	
Right ramus	Bulb of aorta
Left ramus	Sinuses of aorta (O. T. sinus Valvulae)
<i>Arterial duct</i>	Arch of aorta
Arterial ligament	Isthmus of aorta
Aorta	
Ascending aorta	Descending aorta
	Right coronary artery of heart
	Posterior descending ramus
	Left coronary artery of heart

Ramus circumflexus	Rami musculares
Ramus descendens anterior	Ramus descendens (Ramus meningeus)
A. anonyma	Rami occipitales
(A. thyreoidea ima)	
A. carotis communis	A. auricularis posterior
A. carotis externa	A. stylomastoidea
A. thyreoidea superior	A. tympanica posterior
Ramus hyoideus	Rami mastoidei
Ramus sternocleidomastoideus	Ramus stapedius
A. laryngea superior	Ramus auricularis
Ramus cricothyreoideus	Ramus occipitalis
Ramus anterior	
Ramus posterior	A. temporalis superficialis
Rami glandulares	Rami parotidei
A. pharyngea ascendens	A. transversa faciei
A. meningea posterior	Rami auriculares anteriores
Rami pharyngei	A. zygomaticoorbitalis
A. tympanica inferior	A. temporalis media
A. lingualis	Ramus frontalis
Ramus hyoideus	Ramus parietalis
A. sublingualis	
Rami dorsales linguae	A. maxillaris interna
A. profunda linguae	A. auricularis profunda
	A. tympanica anterior
	A. alveolaris inferior
A. maxillaris externa	R. mylohyoideus
A. palatina ascendens	A. mentalis
Ramus tonsillaris	A. meningea media
A. submentalalis	(Ramus meningeus accessorius)
Rami glandulares	Ramus petrosus superficialis
A. labialis inferior	A. tympanica superior
A. labialis superior	A. masseterica
A. angularis	A. temporalis profunda posterior
	A. temporalis profunda anterior
	Rami pterygoidei
A. sternocleidomastoidea	A. buccinatoria
A. occipitalis	A. alveolaris superior posterior
Ramus mastoideus	
Ramus auricularis	A. infraorbitalis
	Aa. alveol. superiores anteriores

Circumflex ramus	Muscular rami
Anterior descending ramus	Descending ramus
Innominate artery	Meningeal ramus
Lowest thyreoid artery	Occipital rami
Common carotid artery	Posterior auricular artery
External carotid artery	Stylocostoid artery
Superior thyroid artery	Posterior tympanic artery
Hyoid ramus	Mastoid rami
Sternocleidomastoid ramus	Stapedial ramus
Superior laryngeal artery	Auricular ramus
Cricothyreoid ramus	Occipital ramus
Anterior ramus	
Posterior ramus	
Glandular rami	
Ascending pharyngeal artery	Superficial temporal artery
Posterior meningeal artery	Parotid rami
Pharyngeal rami	Transverse artery of face
Inferior tympanic artery	Anterior auricular rami
Lingual artery	Zygomatico-orbital artery
Hyoid ramus	Middle temporal artery
Sublingual artery	Frontal ramus
Dorsal rami of tongue	Parietal ramus
Deep artery of tongue (O. T. ranine artery)	
External maxillary artery (O. T. facial artery)	Internal maxillary artery
Ascending palatine artery	Deep auricular artery
Tonsillar rami	Anterior tympanic artery
Submental artery	Inferior alveolar artery (O. T. inferior dental)
Glandular rami	Mylohyoid ramus
Inferior labial artery	Mental artery
Superior labial artery	Middle meningeal artery
Angular artery	Accessory meningeal ramus (O. T. small meningeal)
Sternocleidomastoid artery	Superficial petrosal ramus
Occipital artery	Superior tympanic artery
Mastoid ramus	Masseteric artery
Auricular ramus	Posterior deep temporal artery
	Anterior deep temporal artery
	Pterygoid rami
	Buccinator artery (O. T. buccal)
	Posterior superior alveolar artery (O. T. posterior dental)
	Infraorbital artery
	Anterior superior alveolar arteries (O. T. anterior superior dental)

A. palatina descendens	A. subclavia
A. canalis pterygoidei [Vidii]	A. vertebralis
A. palatina major	Rami spinales
Aa. palatinæ minores	A. spinalis posterior
A. sphenopalatina	A. spinalis anterior
Aa. nasales posteriores laterales et septi	Ramus meningeus
 A. carotis interna	
Ramus caroticotympanicus	A. cerebelli inferior posterior
 A. ophthalmica	
A. centralis retinae	A. basilaris
A. lacrimalis	A. cerebelli inferior anterior
Aa. palpebrales laterales	A. auditiva interna
Rami musculares	Rami ad pontem
Aa. ciliares posteriores breves	A. cerebelli superior
Aa. ciliares posteriores longae	A. cerebri posterior
Aa. ciliares anteriores	Circulus arteriosus [Willisi]
Aa. conjunctivales anteriores	
Aa. conjunctivales posteriores	 A. mammaria interna
Aa. episclerales	Aa. mediastinales anteriores
A. supraorbitalis	Aa. thymicae
A. ethmoidalis posterior	Rami bronchiales
A. ethmoidalis anterior	A. pericardiocophrenica
A. meningea anterior	
Aa. palpebrales mediales	Rami sternales
Arcus tarseus superior	Rami perforantes
Arcus tarseus inferior	Rami mammarii
A. frontalis	Rami musculares
A. dorsalis nasi	Rami cutanei
 Aa. cerebri	
A. communicans posterior	(Ramus costalis lateralis)
A. chorioidea	Rami intercostales
A. cerebri anterior	
A. communicans anterior	A. musculophrenica
A. cerebri media	A. epigastrica superior
 Truncus thyreocervicalis	
 A. thyreoidea inferior	
A. laryngea inferior	
Rami pharyngei	
Rami oesophagei	

Descending palatine artery
 Artery of pterygoid canal
 Greater palatine artery
 Lesser palatine arteries
 Sphenopalatine artery
 Posterior lateral arteries of the nose
 and of septum

Internal carotid artery

Caroticotympanic ramus (O. T. tympanic branch)

Ophthalmic artery

Central artery of retina
 Lacrimal artery
 Lateral palpebral arteries
 Muscular rami
 Short posterior ciliary arteries
 Long posterior ciliary arteries
 Anterior ciliary arteries
 Anterior conjunctival arteries
 Posterior conjunctival arteries
 Episcleral arteries
 Supraorbital artery
 Posterior ethmoidal artery
 Anterior ethmoidal artery
 Anterior meningeal artery
 Middle palpebral arteries
 Superior tarsal arch
 Inferior tarsal arch
 Frontal artery
 Dorsal artery of nose

Cerebral arteries

Posterior communicating artery
 Chorioid artery (O. T. anterior choroidal)
 Anterior cerebral artery
 Anterior communicating artery
 Middle cerebral artery (O. T. arteria fossae Sylvii)

Subclavian artery

Vertebral artery

Spinal rami
 Posterior spinal artery
 Anterior spinal artery
 Meningeal ramus (O. T. posterior meningeal branch)
 Posterior inferior cerebellar artery

Basilar artery

Anterior inferior cerebellar artery
 Internal auditory artery (O. T. auditory artery)
 Rami to pons (O. T. transverse arteries)
 Superior cerebellar arteries
 Posterior cerebral artery
 Arterial circle of Willis

Internal mammary artery

Anterior mediastinal arteries
 Thymic arteries
 Bronchial rami
 Pericardiophrenic artery (O. T. arteria comes nervi phrenici)
 Sternal rami
 Perforating rami
 Mammary rami
 Muscular rami
 Cutaneous rami
 Lateral costal ramus
 Intercostal rami (O. T. anterior intercostals)
 Musculophrenic artery
 Superior epigastric artery

Thyreocervical trunk (O. T. thyroid axis)

Inferior thyreoid artery

Inferior laryngeal artery
 Pharyngeal rami
 Oesophageal rami

Rami tracheales	A. circumflexa scapulae
Rami glandulares	
A. cervicalis ascendens	
Rami spinales	A. circumflexa humeri anterior
Rami musculares	
Ramus profundus	A. circumflexa humeri posterior
A. cervicalis superficialis	
A. transversa scapulae	A. brachialis
Ramus acromialis	A. profunda brachii
Truncus costocervicalis	
A. intercostalis suprema	
Rami dorsales	Aa. nutritiae humeri
Rami spinales	R. deltoideus
A. cervicalis profunda	A. collateralis media
A. transversa colli	A. collateralis radialis
Ramus ascendens	
Ramus descendens	
A. axillaris	A. collateralis ulnaris superior
Rami subscapulares	A. collateralis ulnaris inferior
A. thoracalis suprema	
A. thoracoacromialis	A. radialis
Ramus acromialis	
Rete acromiale	A. recurrens radialis
Ramus deltoideus	Rami musculares
Rami pectorales	Ramus carpeus volaris
A. thoracalis lateralis	
Rami mammarii externi	Ramus volaris superficialis
A. subscapularis	Ramus carpeus dorsalis
A. thoracodorsalis	
	Rete carpi dorsale
	Aa. metacarpeae dorsales
	Aa. digitales dorsales
	A. princeps pollicis
	A. volaris indicis radialis
	Arcus volaris profundus
	Aa. metacarpeae volares
	Rami perforantes

Tracheal rami	Circumflex artery of scapula (O. T. dorsalis scapulae)
Glandular rami	
Ascending cervical artery	Anterior circumflex artery of humerus
Spinal rami	
Muscular rami	Posterior circumflex artery of humerus
Deep ramus	
Superficial cervical artery	Brachial artery
Transverse artery of scapula (O. T. suprascapular)	Deep artery of upper arm (O. T. superior profunda)
Acromial ramus	Nutrient arteries of the humerus
Costocervical trunk (O. T. superior intercostal)	Deltoid ramus
Highest intercostal artery (O. T. superior intercostal proper)	Middle collateral artery
Dorsal rami	Radial collateral artery (O. T. articular branch of superior profunda)
Spinal rami	
Deep cervical artery	
Transverse artery of neck (O. T. transversalis colli)	Superior ulnar collateral artery (O. T. inferior profunda)
Ascending ramus	Inferior ulnar collateral artery (O. T. anastomotica magna)
Descending ramus	
Axillary artery	Radial artery
Subscapular rami	Radial recurrent artery
Highest thoracic artery (O. T. superior thoracic artery)	Muscular rami
Thoraco-acromial artery (O. T. acromiothoracic or thoracic axis)	Volar carpal ramus (O. T. anterior radial carpal)
Acromial ramus	Superficial volar ramus
Acromial rete	Dorsal carpal ramus (O. T. posterior radial carpal)
Deltoid ramus	Dorsal carpal rete (O. T. posterior carpal rete)
Pectoral rami	Dorsal metacarpal arteries (O. T. dorsal interosseous arteries)
Lateral thoracic artery (O. T. long thoracic)	Dorsal digital arteries
External mammary rami	Principal artery of thumb
Subscapular artery	Radial volar artery of index-finger (O. T. arteria radialis indicis)
Thoracodorsal artery	Deep volar arch (O. T. deep palmar arch)
	Volar metacarpal arteries
	Perforating rami

A. ulnaris

Aa. recurrentes ulnares
 Rete articulare cubiti
 A. interossea communis
 A. interossea dorsalis

A. interossea recurrens

A. interossea volaris

A. mediana
 Rami musculares
 Ramus carpeus dorsalis

Ramus carpeus volaris

Ramus volaris profundus
 Arcus volaris superficialis

Aa. digitales volares communes

Aa. digitales volares propriae

Aorta thoracalis**Rami viscerales**

Aa. bronchiales
 Aa. oesophageae
 Rami pericardiaci

Rami parietales

Rami mediastinales
 Aa. phrenicae superiores

Aa. intercostales

Rami posteriores
 Ramus spinalis
 Rami musculares
 Ramus cutaneus medialis
 Ramus cutaneus lateralis
 Rami anteriores
 Rami musculares
 Rami cutanei laterales [pectorales et abdominales]

Ramus posterior

Ramus anterior

Rami mammarii laterales

Rami cutanei anteriores [pecto-
rales et abdominales]

Rami mammarii mediales

Aorta abdominalis**Rami parietales****A. phrenica inferior**

Rami suprarenales superiores

Aa. lumbales

Ramus dorsalis
 Ramus spinalis

A. sacralis media

A. lumbalis ima
 Glomus coccygeum

Rami viscerales**A. coeliaca**

A. gastrica sinistra
 Rami oesophagei
 A. hepatica
 A. gastrica dextra
 A. hepatica propria
 Ramus dexter
 A. cystica
 Ramus sinister
 A. gastroduodenalis
 A. pancreaticoduoden. superior
 Rami pancreatici
 Rami duodenales
 A. gastroepiploica dextra
 Rami epiploici
 A. lienalis
 Rami pancreatici
 A. gastroepiploica sinistra
 Aa. gastricae breves
 Rami lienales

Ulnar artery

- Recurrent ulnar arteries
- Articular rete of elbow
- Common interosseous artery
- Dorsal interosseous artery (O. T. posterior interosseous)
- Recurrent interosseous artery (O. T. posterior interosseous recurrent)
- Volar interosseous artery (O. T. anterior interosseous)
- Median artery
- Muscular rami
- Dorsal carpal ramus (O. T. posterior ulnar carpal)
- Volar carpal ramus (O. T. anterior ulnar carpal)
- Deep volar ramus
- Superficial volar arch (O. T. superficial palmar arch)
- Common volar digital arteries (O. T. palmar digital arteries)
- Volar digital arteries proper (O. T. collateral digital arteries)

Thoracic aorta**Visceral rami**

- Bronchial arteries
 - Oesophageal arteries
 - Pericardial rami
- Parietal rami**
- Mediastinal rami
 - Superior phrenic arteries

Intercostal arteries

- Posterior rami
 - Spinal rami
 - Muscular rami
 - Medial cutaneous ramus
 - Lateral cutaneous ramus
- Anterior rami**
- Muscular rami
 - Lateral cutaneous rami of breast and abdomen

Posterior ramus

Anterior ramus

Lateral mammary rami

Anterior cutaneous rami of breast and abdomen

Medial mammary rami

Abdominal aorta**Parietal rami****Inferior phrenic artery**

Superior suprarenal rami

Lumbar arteries

Dorsal ramus

Spinal ramus

Middle sacral artery

Lowest lumbar artery

Coccygeal skein

Visceral rami**Coeliac artery****Left gastric artery**

Oesophageal rami

Hepatic artery

Right gastric artery

Proper hepatic artery

Right ramus

Cystic artery

Left ramus

Gastroduodenal artery

Superior pancreaticoduodenal artery

Pancreatic rami

Duodenal rami

Right gastro-epiploic artery

Epiploic rami

Splenic artery

Pancreatic rami

Left gastro-epiploic artery

Short gastric arteries

Splenic rami

A. mesenterica superior	A. glutaea superior
Aa. intestinales	amus superior
A. pancreaticoduodenalis inferior	Ramus inferior
Aa. jejunales	
Aa. ileae	
A. ileocolica	
A. appendicularis	
A. colica dextra	
A. colica media	
A. mesenterica inferior	A. glutaea inferior
A. colica sinistra	
Aa. sigmoideae	
A. haemorrhoidalis superior	
A. suprarenalis media	R a m i v i s c e r a l e s
A. renalis	A. umbilicalis
A. suprarenalis inferior	
A. spermatica interna	A. vesicalis inferior
A. testicularis	A. deferentialis
A. ovarica	A. uterina
A. iliaca communis	
A. hypogastrica	
R a m i p a r i e t a l e s	A. haemorrhoidalis media
A. iliolumbalis	A. pudenda interna
Ramus lumbalis	A. haemorrhoidalis inferior
Ramus spinalis	A. perinei
Ramus iliacus	Aa. scrotales posteriores
	Aa. labiales posteriores
A. sacralis lateralis	A. penis
Rami spinales	A. urethralis
A. obturatoria	A. bulbi urethrae
Ramus pubicus	A. bulbi vestibuli [vaginae]
Ramus anterior	A. profunda penis
Ramus posterior	A. dorsalis penis
A. acetabuli	A. clitoridis
	A. profunda clitoridis
	A. dorsalis clitoridis
A. iliaca externa	
A. epigastrica inferior	
	Ramus pubicus
	Ramus obturatorius
	A. spermatica externa

Superior mesenteric artery	Superior gluteal artery
Intestinal arteries	Superior ramus
Inferior pancreaticoduodenal artery	Inferior ramus
Jejunal arteries	
Ileal arteries (O. T. rami intestini tenuis)	Inferior gluteal artery
Ileocolic artery	Companion artery of sciatic nerve
Appendicular artery	Visceral rami
Right colic artery	
Middle colic artery	
Inferior mesenteric artery	Umbilical artery
Left colic artery	Superior vesical arteries
Sigmoid arteries	[Lateral umbilical ligament]
Superior hemorrhoidal artery	
Middle suprarenal artery (O. T. middle capsular artery)	Inferior vesical artery
Renal artery	Deferential artery
Inferior suprarenal artery	Uterine artery
Internal spermatic artery	Vaginal artery
Testicular artery	Ovarian ramus
Ovarian artery	Tubal ramus
Common iliac artery	Middle hemorrhoidal artery
Hypogastric artery (O. T. internal iliac)	Internal pudendal artery
Parietal rami	Inferior hemorrhoidal artery
Iliolumbar artery	Artery of perineum
Lumbar ramus	Posterior scrotal arteries
Spinal ramus	Posterior labial arteries
Iliac ramus	Artery of penis
Lateral sacral artery	Urethral artery
Spinal rami	Artery of the bulb of urethra
Obturator artery	Artery of the vestibular bulb of vagina
Pubic ramus	Deep artery of penis
Anterior ramus	Dorsal artery of penis
Posterior ramus	Artery of clitoris
Artery of acetabulum	Deep artery of clitoris
	Dorsal artery of clitoris
	External iliac artery
	Inferior epigastric artery (O. T. deep epigastric)
	Pubic ramus
	Obturator ramus
	External spermatic artery (O. T. cremasteric)

A. lig. teretis uteri

A. circumflexa ilium profunda

A. femoralis

A. epigastrica superficialis

A. circumflexa ilium superficialis

Aa. pudendae externae

Aa. scrotales anteriores

Aa. labiales anteriores

Rami inguinales

A. profunda femoris

A. circumflexa femoris medialis

Ramus superficialis

Ramus profundus

Ramus acetabuli

A. circumflexa femoris lateralis

Ramus ascendens

Ramus descendens

A. perforans prima

A. nutritia femoris superior

A. perforans secunda

A. perforans tertia

A. nutritia femoris inferior

Rami musculares

A. genu supra

Rami musculares

Ramus saphenus

Rami articulares

A. poplitea

A. genu superior lateralis

A. genu superior medialis

A. genu media

Aa. surales

A. genu inferior lateralis

A. genu inferior medialis

Rete articulare genu

Rete patellae

A. tibialis anterior

(A. recurrens tibialis posterior)

A. recurrens tibialis anterior

A. malleolaris anterior lateralis

A. malleolaris anterior medialis

Rete malleolare mediale

Rete malleolare laterale

A. dorsalis pedis

A. tarsea lateralis

Aa. tarseae mediales

A. arcuata

Rete dorsale pedis

Aa. metatarsae dorsales

Aa. digitales dorsales

Ramus plantaris profundus

A. tibialis posterior

Ramus fibularis

A. peronaea

A. nutritia fibulae

Ramus perforans

Ramus communicans

A. malleolaris posterior lateralis

Rami calcanei laterales

A. nutritia tibiae

A. malleolaris posterior medialis

Rami calcanei mediales

Rete calcaneum

A. plantaris medialis

Ramus profundus

Artery of round ligament of uterus

Deep circumflex iliac artery

Femoral artery

Superficial epigastric artery

Superficial circumflex iliac artery

External pudendal arteries (O. T.
superficial and deep external pudic
arteries)

Anterior scrotal arteries

Anterior labial arteries

Inguinal rami

Deep artery of thigh

Medial circumflex artery of thigh
(O. T. internal circumflex)

Superficial ramus

Deep ramus

Ramus to acetabulum

Lateral circumflex artery of thigh
(O. T. external circumflex)

Ascending ramus

Descending ramus

First perforating artery

Superior nutrient artery of femur

Second perforating artery

Third perforating artery

Inferior nutrient artery of femur

Muscular rami

Highest artery of knee

Muscular rami

Saphenous ramus

Articular rami

Popliteal artery

Lateral superior artery of knee (O. T.
superior external articular artery)

Medial superior artery of knee (O. T.
superior internal articular artery)

Middle artery of knee (O. T. azygos
articular artery)

Sural arteries, or arteries of calf

Lateral inferior artery of knee (O. T.
inferior external articular artery)

Medial inferior artery of knee (O. T.
inferior internal articular artery)

Arterial network about knee-joint

Patellar network

Anterior tibial artery

Posterior recurrent tibial artery

Anterior recurrent tibial artery

Lateral anterior malleolar artery (O. T.
external malleolar)

Medial anterior malleolar artery (O. T.
internal malleolar)

Medial malleolar network

Lateral malleolar network

Dorsal artery of foot

Lateral tarsal artery

Medial tarsal arteries

Arcuate artery

Dorsal network of foot

Dorsal metatarsal arteries

Dorsal digital arteries

Deep plantar ramus

Posterior tibial artery

Fibular ramus

Peroneal artery

Nutrient artery of fibula

Perforating ramus (O. T. anterior
peroneal)

Communicating ramus

Lateral posterior malleolar artery (O.
T. posterior peroneal)

Lateral calcanean rami (O. T. exter-
nal calcanean)

Nutrient artery of tibia

Medial posterior malleolar artery (O.
T. internal malleolar)

Medial calcanean rami (O. T. internal
calcanean)

Network of heel

Medial plantar artery (O. T. internal
plantar)

Deep ramus

Ramus superficialis	Aa. metatarsae plantares
A. plantaris lateralis	Rami perforantes
Arcus plantaris	Aa. digitales plantares

Venae

Venae pulmonales

Vv. pulmonales dextrae	V. cervicalis profunda
Vv. pulmonales sinistrale	V. mammaria interna

Vv. cordis

Sinus coronarius	Vv. subcutaneae abdominis
V. cordis magna	V. epigastrica superior
V. posterior ventriculi sinistri	V. intercostalis suprema
V. obliqua atrii sinistri [Marshalli]	
Lig. v. cavae sinistrale	
V. cordis media	V. jugularis interna
V. cordis parva	Bulbus venae jugularis superior
Vv. cordis anteriores	V. canaliculi cochleae
Vv. cordis minimae	Bulbus v. jugularis inferior
	Plexus pharyngeus
	Vv. pharyngeae
	Vv. meningea
	Vv. canalis pterygoidei [Vidii]
	V. lingualis
	Vv. dorsales linguae
	V. sublingualis
	V. comitans n. hypoglossi
	(Vv. thyreoideae superiores)
	V. sternocleidomastoidea
	V. laryngea superior

Vena cava superior

Vv. anonymae dextra et sinistra

Vv. thyreoideae inferiores	Sinus durae matris
V. thyreoidea ima	Sinus transversus
Plexus thyreoideus impar	Confluens sinuum
V. laryngea inferior	
Vv. thymicae	Vv. auditivae internae
Vv. pericardiace	Sinus occipitalis
Vv. phrenicae superiores	Plexus basilaris
Vv. mediastinales anteriores	Sinus sagittalis superior
Vv. bronchiales anteriores	
Vv. tracheales	Sinus sagittalis inferior
Vv. oesophageae	
V. vertebral	

Superficial ramus	Plantar metatarsal arteries (O. T. digital branches)
Lateral plantar artery (O. T. external plantar)	Perforating rami
Plantar arch	Plantar digital arteries (O. T. collateral digital branches)

Veins

Pulmonary veins

Right pulmonary veins
Left pulmonary veins

Veins of heart

Coronary sinus
Large vein of heart (O. T. great cardiac vein)
Posterior vein of left ventricle
Oblique vein of left atrium (O. T. oblique vein of Marshall)
Ligament of left vena cava (O. T. vestigial fold of Marshall)
Middle vein of heart
Small vein of heart
Anterior veins of heart
Smallest veins of heart (O. T. Vv. Thebesii)

Superior vena cava

Right and left innominate veins

Inferior thyroid veins
Lowest thyroid vein
Unpaired thyreoid plexus
Inferior laryngeal vein
Thymic veins
Pericardiac veins
Superior phrenic veins
Anterior mediastinal veins
Anterior bronchial veins
Tracheal veins
Oesophageal veins
Vertebral vein

Deep cervical vein

Internal mammary vein
Subcutaneous veins of abdomen
Superior epigastric vein
Highest intercostal vein (O. T. left superior intercostal vein)

Internal jugular vein

Upper bulb of jugular vein
Vein of canaliculus of cochlea
Inferior bulb of jugular vein
Pharyngeal plexus
Pharyngeal veins
Meningeal veins
Veins of the pterygoid canal
Lingual vein
Dorsal veins of tongue
Sublingual vein
Companion vein to hypoglossal nerve
Superior thyreoid veins
Sternocleidomastoid vein
Superior laryngeal vein

Sinuses of the dura mater

Transverse sinus (O. T. lateral sinus)
Confluence of the sinuses (O. T. torcular Herophili)
Internal auditory veins
Occipital sinus
Basilar plexus (O. T. basilar sinus)
Superior sagittal sinus (O. T. superior longitudinal sinus)
Inferior sagittal sinus (O. T. inferior longitudinal sinus)

Sinus rectus	V. lacrimalis
Sinus petrosus inferior	Vv. musculares
Sinus petrosus superior	Vv. vorticoseae
Sinus cavernosus	Vv. ciliares posteriores
Sinus intercavernosus anterior	Vv. ciliares anteriores
Sinus intercavernosus posterior	V. centralis retinae
Sinus circularis	Vv. episclerales
Sinus sphenoparietalis	Vv. palpebrales
Venae diploicae	
V. diploica frontalis	Vv. conjunctivales anteriores
V. diploica temporalis anterior	Vv. conjunctivales posteriores
V. diploica temporalis posterior	V. ophthalmica inferior
V. diploica occipitalis	
Emissarium parietale	V. facialis communis
Emissarium mastoideum	V. facialis anterior
Emissarium condyloideum	
Emissarium occipitale	V. angularis
Rete canalis hypoglossi	Vv. frontales
Rete foraminis ovalis	V. supraorbitalis
Plexus venosus caroticus internus	V. palpebrales superiores
Venae cerebri	
Vv. cerebri superiores	V. nasales externae
V. cerebri media	V. palpebrales inferiores
Vv. cerebri inferiores	V. labialis superior
Vv. cerebelli superiores	V. labialis inferior
Vv. cerebelli inferiores	Vv. massetericae
Vv. cerebri internae	Vv. parotideae anteriores
V. cerebri magna [Galeni]	
V. septi pellucidi	V. palatina
V. terminalis	V. submental
V. basalis [Rosenthali]	
V. chorioidea	V. facialis posterior
V. ophthalmomeningea	
V. ophthalmica superior	
V. nasofrontalis	Vv. temporales superficiales
V. ethmoidalis anterior	Vv. auriculares anteriores
V. ethmoidalis posterior	Vv. parotideae posteriores
V. ophthalmica inferior	
V. lacrimalis	Vv. articulares mandibulae
Vv. musculares	Vv. tympanicae
Vv. vorticoseae	V. stylomastoidea
Vv. ciliares posteriores	V. transversa faciei
Vv. ciliares anteriores	V. temporalis media
V. centralis retinae	Plexus pterygoideus
Vv. episclerales	Vv. meningeae mediae
Vv. palpebrales	Vv. temporales profundae
V. ophthalmica inferior	V. thyreoidea superior
V. jugularis externa	
V. occipitalis	

Straight sinus
 Inferior petrosal sinus
 Superior petrosal sinus
 Cavernous sinus
 Anterior intercavernous sinus
 Posterior intercavernous sinus
 Circular sinus
 Sphenoparietal sinus (O. T. sinus alae parvae)

Diploic veins
 Frontal diploic vein
 Anterior temporal diploic vein
 Posterior temporal diploic vein
 Occipital diploic vein

Parietal emissary
 Mastoid emissary
 Condyloid emissary
 Occipital emissary
 Network of hypoglossal canal
 Network of oval foramen
 Venous plexus of internal carotid

Cerebral veins

Superior cerebral veins
 Middle cerebral vein
 Inferior cerebral veins
 Superior cerebellar veins
 Inferior cerebellar veins
 Internal cerebral veins (O. T. veins of Galen)
 Large vein of cerebrum (O. T. vena magna Galeni)
 Vein of septum pellucidum
 Terminal vein (O. T. vein of the corpus striatum)
 Basal vein (O. T. basilar vein)
 Choroid vein
 Ophthalmomeningeal vein

Superior ophthalmic vein

Nasofrontal vein
 Anterior ethmoidal vein
 Posterior ethmoidal vein

Lacrimal vein
 Muscular veins
 Vortex veins
 Posterior ciliary veins
 Anterior ciliary veins
 Central vein of retina
 Episcleral veins
 Palpebral veins
 Anterior conjunctival veins
 Posterior conjunctival veins
 Inferior ophthalmic vein

Common facial vein

Anterior facial vein

Angular vein
 Frontal veins
 Supraorbital vein
 Superior palpebral veins
 External nasal veins
 Inferior palpebral veins
 Vein of upper lip
 Vein of lower lip
 Masseteric veins
 Anterior parotid veins
 Palatine vein
 Submental vein

Posterior facial vein

Superficial temporal veins
 Anterior auricular veins
 Posterior parotid veins
 Articular mandibular veins
 Tympanic veins
 Styломастоид vein
 Transverse vein of face
 Middle temporal vein
 Pterygoid plexus
 Middle meningeal veins
 Deep temporal veins
 Superior thyroid vein

External jugular vein

Occipital vein

V. auricularis posterior	V. hemiazygos accessoria	
V. jugularis anterior	Vv. intercostales	
Arcus venosus juguli	Ramus dorsalis	
(V. mediana collie)	Ramus spinalis	
V. transversa scapulae	Vv. oesophageae	
V. subclavia		
V. thoracoacromialis	Vv. bronchiales posteriores	
Vv. transversae colli	V. lumbalis ascendens	
V. axillaris		
V. thoracalis lateralis	Vv. basivertebrales	
Vv. costoaxillares	Plexus venosi vertebrales externi	
Vv. thoracoepigastricae	Plexus venosi vertebrales anteriores	
Plexus venosus mammillae	Plexus venosi vertebrales posteriores	
Vv. brachiales	Plexus venosi vertebrales interni	
Vv. radiales	Retia venosa vertebrarum	
Vv. ulnares	Sinus vertebrales longitudinales	
V. cephalica	Vv. intervertebrales	
V. cephalica accessoria	Vv. spinales externae anteriores	
V. basilica	Vv. spinales externae posteriores	
V. mediana cubiti	Vv. spinales internae	
(V. mediana antibrachii)	V. cava inferior	
(V. mediana basilica)	Radices parietales	
(V. mediana cephalica)	V. phrenica inferior	
Rete venosum dorsale manus	Vv. lumbales	
Vv. intercapitulares	Radices viscerales	
Arcus volaris venosus superficialis	Vv. hepaticae	
Arcus volaris venosus profundus	Vv. renales	
Vv. digitales volares communes	Vv. suprarenales	
Vv. metacarpeae dorsales	V. spermatica:	
Vv. metacarpeae volares	V. testicularis	
Vv. digitales volares propriae	V. ovarica	
Arcus venosi digitales	Plexus pampiniformis	
V. azygos		
V. hemiazygos	Vena portae	
	V. coronaria ventriculi	
	V. mesenterica superior	
	Vv. intestinales	
	V. gastroepiploica dextra	
	V. pancreaticae	
	V. ileocolica	
	Vv. colicae dextræ	
	V. colica media	
	Vv. pancreaticoduodenales	

Posterior auricular vein	Accessory hemiazygos vein (O. T. v. azygos minor superior)	
Anterior jugular vein	Intercostal veins	
Venous jugular arch	Dorsal ramus	
Median vein of neck	Spinal ramus	
Transverse vein of scapula (O. T. suprascapular vein)	Oesophageal veins	
Subclavian vein		
Thoraco-acromial vein (O. T. acro- miothoracic, or thoracic axis)	Posterior bronchial veins	
Transverse veins of neck (O. T. transversalis colli)	Ascending lumbar vein	
Axillary vein		
Lateral thoracic vein (O. T. long thoracic)	Basivertebral veins	
Costo-axillary veins	External vertebral venous plexuses	
Thoraco-epigastric veins	Anterior vertebral venous plexuses	
Venous plexus of mammary gland	Posterior vertebral venous plexuses	
Brachial veins	Internal vertebral venous plexuses	
Radial veins	Venous networks of the vertebrae	
Ulnar veins	Longitudinal vertebral sinuses	
Cephalic vein	Intervertebral veins	
Accessory cephalic vein	Anterior external spinal veins	
Basilic vein	Posterior external spinal veins	
Median vein of elbow	Internal spinal veins	
Median vein of forearm	Inferior vena cava	
Median basilic vein	Parietal radicals	
Median cephalic vein	Inferior phrenic vein	
Dorsal venous network of hand	Lumbar veins	
Intercapitular veins	Visceral radicals	
Superficial venous volar arch	Hepatic veins	
Deep venous volar arch	Renal veins	
Common volar digital veins	Suprarenal veins	
Dorsal metacarpal veins	Spermatic vein	
Volar metacarpal veins	Testicular vein	
Volar digital veins proper	Ovarian vein	
Venous arches of digits	Pampiniform plexus	
Azygos vein (O. T. vena azygos major)		
Hemiazygos vein (O. T. v. azygos minor inferior)	Portal vein	
	Coronary vein of stomach	
	Superior mesenteric vein	
	Intestinal veins	
	Right gastro-epiploic vein	
	Pancreatic veins	
	Ileocolic vein	
	Right colic veins	
	Middle colic vein	
	Pancreaticoduodenal veins	

Vv. duodenales	V. iliaca externa
V. mesenterica inferior	V. epigastrica inferior
V. colica sinistra	
Vv. sigmoideae	V. circumflexa ilium profunda
V. haemorrhoidalis superior	V. femoralis
V. lienalis	Vv. dorsales penis subcutaneae
Vv. gastricae breves	Vv. scrotales anteriores
V. gastroepiploica sinistra	Vv. pudendae externae
V. cystica	V. epigastrica superficialis
<i>Vena umbilicalis</i>	V. saphena magna
<i>Ductus venosus [Arantii]</i>	
Vv. parumbilicales [Sappeyi]	V. saphena accessoria
Vena iliaca communis	V. circumflexa ilium superficialis
V. sacralis media	Vv. circumflexae femoris mediales
V. hypogastrica	Vv. circumflexae femoris laterales
Vv. glutaeae superiores	Vv. comitantes
Vv. glutaeae inferiores	Vv. profundae femoris
Vv. obturatoriae	Vv. perforantes
Vv. sacrales laterales	V. saphena parva
V. iliolumbalis	
Plexus sacralis anterior	V. femoropoplitea
Plexus haemorrhoidalis	Vv. peronaeae
Plexus vesicalis	Vv. popliteae
Plexus pudendalis	Vv. tibiales posteriores
V. dorsalis penis	Vv. tibiales anteriores
Vv. profundae penis	Rete venosum dorsale pedis
V. dorsalis clitoridis	Arcus venosus dorsalis pedis
Vv. profundae clitoridis	Vv. digitales communes pedis
Vv. uterinae	Vv. metatarsae dorsales pedis
Plexus uterovaginalis	Vv. intercapitulares
V. haemorrhoidalis media	Rete venosum plantare
Vv. haemorrhoidales inferiores	Arcus venosus plantaris
Vv. scrotales posteriores	Vv. metatarsae plantares
	Vv. digitales pedis dorsales
	Vv. digitales plantares

Systema lymphaticum

Vasa lymphatica
Vasa lymphatica superficialia

Vasa lymphatica profunda
Truncus jugularis

Duodenal veins	External iliac veins
Inferior mesenteric vein	Inferior epigastric vein (O. T. deep epigastric)
Left colic vein	Deep circumflex iliac vein
Sigmoid veins	Femoral vein
Superior hemorrhoidal vein	Subcutaneous dorsal veins of penis
Splenic vein	Anterior scrotal veins
Short gastric veins	External pudendal veins
Left gastro-epiploic vein	Superficial epigastric veins
Cystic vein	Large saphenous vein (O. T. internal saphenous)
<i>Umbilical vein</i>	Accessory saphenous vein
<i>Venous duct of Arantius</i>	Superficial circumflex iliac vein
Paraumbilical veins	Medial circumflex veins of thigh
Common iliac vein	Lateral circumflex veins of thigh
Middle sacral vein	Accompanying veins
Hypogastric vein (O. T. internal iliac vein)	Deep veins of thigh
Superior gluteal veins	Perforating veins
Inferior gluteal veins	Small saphenous vein (O. T. external saphenous vein)
Obturator veins	Femoropopliteal vein
Lateral sacral veins	Peroneal veins
Iliolumbar vein	Popliteal veins
Anterior sacral plexus	Posterior tibial veins
Hemorrhoidal plexus	Anterior tibial veins
Vesical plexus	Dorsal venous network of foot
Pudendal plexus	Dorsal venous arch of foot
Dorsal vein of penis	Common digital veins of foot
Deep veins of penis	Dorsal metatarsal veins of foot
Dorsal veins of clitoris	Intercapitular veins
Deep veins of clitoris	Plantar venous network
Uterine veins	Plantar venous arch
Uterovaginal plexus	Plantar metatarsal veins
Middle hemorrhoidal vein	Dorsal digital veins of foot
Inferior hemorrhoidal veins	Plantar digital veins
Posterior scrotal veins	

Lymphatic system

Lymphatic vessels
Superficial lymphatic vessel

Deep lymphatic vessel
Jugular trunk

Truncus subclavius	Lymphoglandulae bronchiales
Truncus bronchomediastinalis dexter	“ intercostales
Ductus lymphaticus dexter	“ mediastinales posteriores
	“ mediastinales anteriores
Ductus thoracicus	“ sternales
Trunci lumbales	“ iliaceae
Truncus intestinalis	“ lumbales
Cisterna chyli	“ coeliaceae
	“ gastricae superiores
	“ gastricae inferiores
	“ hepaticae
	“ pancreaticolienales
	“ mesentericae
	“ mesocolicae
	“ hypogastricae
	“ sacrales
	“ inguinales
	“ subinguinales superficiales
	“ subinguinales profundae
	“ popliteae
	(Lymphoglandula tibialis anterior)
	Plexus lymphatici
	Plexus jugularis
	Plexus axillaris
	Plexus mammarius
	Plexus lumbalis
	Plexus aorticus
	Plexus sacralis medius
	Plexus hypogastricus
	Plexus coeliacus
	Plexus iliacus externus
	Plexus inguinalis

Subclavian trunk	Bronchial lymph glands
Right bronchomediastinal trunk	Intercostal lymph glands
Right lymphatic trunk	Posterior mediastinal lymph glands
	Anterior mediastinal lymph glands
	Sternal lymph glands
Thoracic duct	Iliac lymph glands
Lumbar trunks	Lumbar lymph glands
Intestinal trunk	Coeliac lymph glands
Chyle-cistern (O. T. receptaculum chyli)	Superior gastric lymph glands
	Inferior gastric lymph glands
	Hepatic lymph glands
	Pancreaticoileal lymph glands
	Mesenteric lymph glands
	Mesocolic lymph glands
	Hypogastric lymph glands
	Sacral lymph glands
	Inguinal lymph glands
	Superficial subinguinal lymph glands
	Deep subinguinal lymph glands
	Popliteal lymph glands
	Anterior tibial lymph glands
Lymph glands	Lymphatic plexuses
Afferent vessels	Jugular plexus
Efferent vessels	Axillary plexus
Cortical substance	Mammary plexus
Medullary substance	Lumbar plexus
Hilus	Aortic plexus
Occipital lymph glands	Middle sacral plexus
Posterior auricular lymph glands	Hypogastric plexus
Anterior auricular lymph glands	Coeliac plexus
Submaxillary lymph glands	External iliac plexus
Deep facial lymph glands	Inguinal plexus
Parotid lymph glands	
Superficial cervical lymph glands	
Upper deep cervical lymph glands	
Lower deep cervical lymph glands	
Lingual lymph glands	
Axillary lymph glands	
Subscapular lymph glands	
Pectoral lymph glands	
Epigastric lymph glands	
Superficial lymph glands of elbow	
Deep lymph glands of elbow	
Tracheal lymph glands	

Neurologia

Nervus	Nuclei originis
Ganglion	Nuclei terminales
Substantia alba	Ramus communicans
Substantia grisea	Ramus anastomoticus
Substantia gelatinosa	Ramus muscularis
Taenia telarum	Nervus cutaneus
Ependyma ventriculorum	Nervus articulatis
Sulcus limitans ventriculorum	Plexus nervorum spinalium
Nuclei nervorum cerebralis	

Systema nervorum centrale

Medulla spinalis

Pars cervicalis
Intumescentia cervicalis
Pars thoracalis
Pars lumbalis
Intumescentia lumbalis
Conus medullaris
Filum terminale
Ventriculus terminalis
Fissura mediana anterior
Sulcus medianus posterior
Sulcus lateralis anterior
Sulcus lateralis posterior
Sulcus intermedius posterior

(Sulcus intermedius anterior)
Funiculi medullae spinalis
Funiculus anterior
Funiculus lateralis
Funiculus posterior

Sectiones medullae spinalis

Canalis centralis
Substantia grisea centralis
Commissura anterior alba
Commissura anterior grisea
Commissura posterior
Columnae griseae:
Columna anterior
Columna lateralis
Columna posterior
Cervix columnae posterioris
Apex columnae posterioris
Substantia gelatinosa [Rolandi]
Nucleus dorsalis [Stillingi, Clarkii]

Formatio reticularis
Funiculus anterior
Fasciculus cerebrospinalis anterior [pyramidalis anterior]

Neurology

Nerve	Nuclei of origin
Ganglion	End-nuclei
White matter	Communicating ramus
Gray matter	Anastomotic ramus
Gelatinous substance	Muscular ramus
Band of the telae ("web")	Cutaneous nerve
Ependyma ("cover") of ventricles	Articular nerve
Limiting sulcus of the ventricles	Plexus of spinal nerves
Nuclei of the cerebral nerves	

Central nervous system

Spinal cord

Cervical portion	
Cervical enlargement	
Thoracic portion (O. T. dorsal part)	
Lumbar portion	
Lumbar enlargement	
Medullary cone	
Terminal thread	
(Swelling due to) terminal ventricle	
Anterior median fissure	
Posterior median sulcus	
Anterior lateral sulcus	
Posterior lateral sulcus	
Posterior intermediate sulcus (O. T. paramedian furrow)	
Anterior intermediate sulcus	
Funiculi of spinal cord	
Anterior funiculus	
Lateral funiculus	
Posterior funiculus	

Transverse sections of the spinal cord

Central canal	
Central gray matter	
Anterior white commissure	
Anterior gray commissure	
Posterior commissure	
Gray columns	
Anterior column (O. T. anterior horn)	
Lateral column (O. T. lateral horn)	
Posterior column (O. T. posterior horn)	
Neck of posterior column	
Apex of posterior column	
Gelatinous substance of Rolando	
Dorsal nucleus (O. T. Clark's column)	
Reticular formation	
Anterior funiculus	
Anterior cerebrospinal or pyramidal fasciculus (O. T. direct pyramidal tract)	

Fasciculus anterior proprius [Flechsig]	Fasciculus anterolateralis superficialis [Gowersi]
Funicus lateral is	Fasciculus lateralis proprius [Flechsig]
Fasciculus cerebrospinalis lateralis [pyramidalis lateralis]	Funicus posterior
Fasciculus cerebellospinalis	Fasciculus gracilis [Golli]
	Fasciculus cuneatus [Burdachii]

Encephalon

Rhombencephalon

Myelencephalon	
M e d u l l a o b l o n g a t a	
Fissura mediana posterior	Tractus solitarius
Fissura mediana anterior	Nucleus tractus solitarii
Foramen caecum	Tractus spinalis n. trigemini
Pyramis [medullae oblongatae]	Nucleus tractus spinalis n. trigemini
Decussatio pyramidum	
Sulcus lateralis anterior	Nucleus funiculi gracilis
Sulcus lateralis posterior	Nucleus funiculi cuneati
Oliva	Nuclei laterales
Corpus restiforme	Nucleus olivar is inferior
	Hilus nuclei olivar is
Funiculus lateralis	Nucleus olivar is accessorius medialis
Funiculus cuneatus	Nucleus olivar is accessorius dorsalis
	Nuclei arcuati
Tuberculum cinereum	Fibrae arcuatae internae
Funiculus gracilis	Substantia reticularis grisea
	Substantia reticularis alba
Clava	Fasciculus longitudinalis medialis
Fibrae arcuatae externae	
	Stratum interolivare lemnisci
Sectiones medullae oblongatae	Decussatio lemniscorum
Raphe	
Stratum nucleare	Corpus restiforme
Nucleus n. hypoglossi	
Nucleus ambiguus	
Nucleus alae cinereae	

Proper anterior fasciculus (O. T. anterior ground bundle)	Superficial anterolateral fasciculus (O. T. Gowers' tract)
Lateral funiculus	Proper lateral fasciculus (O. T. lateral ground bundle)
Lateral cerebrospinal or pyramidal fasciculus (O. T. crossed pyrami- dal tract)	Posterior funiculus
Cerebellospinal fasciculus (O. T. direct cerebellar tract of Flechsig)	Slender fasciculus (O. T. column or tract of Goll)
	Wedge-shaped fasciculus (O. T. column or tract of Burdach)

Brain

Lozenge-shaped brain

Medullary or after-brain

O b l o n g m e d u l l a

Posterior median fissure	Solitary tract (O. T. respiratory bundle)
Anterior median fissure	Nucleus of solitary tract
Blind foramen	Spinal tract of trigeminal nerve (O. T. ascending root of trigeminal nerve)
Pyramid of medulla oblongata	Nucleus of spinal tract of trigeminal nerve
Decussation of pyramids	Nucleus of slender funiculus (O. T. nucleus of Goll's column)
Anterior lateral sulcus	Nucleus of wedge-shaped funiculus (O. T. nucleus of Burdach's column)
Posterior lateral sulcus	Lateral nuclei
Olive (O. T. olfactory eminence)	Inferior olfactory nucleus
Restiform body (O. T. inferior cere- bellar peduncle)	Hilus of olfactory nucleus
Lateral funiculus	Medial accessory olfactory nucleus
Cuneate funiculus (O. T. column of Burdach)	Dorsal accessory olfactory nucleus
Gray or ashen tubercle	Arcuate nuclei
Slender funiculus (O. T. column of Goll)	Internal arcuate fibres
Club	Gray reticular substance
External arcuate fibres (O. T. super- ficial arcuate fibres	White reticular substance
Transverse sections of medulla oblongata	Medial longitudinal fasciculus (O. T. posterior longitudinal bundle)
Median raphe	Interolivary layer of lemniscus
Nuclear layer	Decussation of lemniscus or fillet (O. T. sensory decussation of medulla oblongata)
Nucleus of hypoglossal nerve	Restiform body (O. T. inferior cerebellar peduncle)
Ambiguous nucleus	
Nucleus of ala cinerea	

Fasciculi corporis restiformis	Sectiones pontis
Fibrae cerebelloolivares	Pars dorsalis pontis
Fasciculi pyramidales	Raphe
Fibrae arcuatae externae	Nucleus n. abducentis
Ventriculus quartus	
Fossa rhomboidea	Nuclei motorii n. trigemini
Pars inferior fossae rhomboideae [Calamus scriptorius]	Radix descendens [mesencephalica] n. trigemini
Pars intermedia fossae rhomboideae	Tractus spinalis n. trigemini
Recessus lateralis fossae rhomboideae	Nucleus tractus spinalis n. trigemini
Pars superior fossae rhomboideae	Nucleus n. facialis
Sulcus limitans [fossae rhomboideae]	Radix n. facialis
Fovea inferior	Pars prima
Fovea superior	Genu [internum]
Trigonum n. hypoglossi	Pars secunda
Striae medullares	Nuclei n. acustici
Eminentia medialis	Nuclei n. cochlearis
Colliculus facialis	Nuclei n. vestibularis
Ala cinerea	Nucleus olivaris superior
Area acustica	Nucleus lemnisci lateralis
Locus caeruleus	
Tegmen ventriculi quarti	Fasciculus longitudinalis medialis
Velum medullare posterius	Formatio reticularis
Taenia ventriculi quarti	Corpus trapezoideum
Obex	
Lamina chorioidea epithelialis	Lemniscus
(Apertura medialis ventriculi quarti [Foramen Magendii])	Lemniscus medialis [sensitivus]
(Apertura lateralis ventriculi quarti)	Lemniscus lateralis [acusticus]
Fastigium	Pars basilaris pontis
Metencephalon	
Pons [Varolii]	Fibrae pontis profundae
Sulcus basilaris	Fasciculi longitudinales [pyramidales]
Fasciculus obliquus [pontis] (Fila lateralia pontis)	Nuclei pontis
Brachium pontis	Fibrae pontis superficiales
Cerebellum	
	Gyri cerebelli
	Sulci cerebelli
	Vallecula cerebelli
	Incisura cerebelli anterior
	Incisura cerebelli posterior

Fasciculi of restiform body

Cerebello-olivary fibres

Pyramidal fasciculi

External arcuate fibres

Fourth ventricle

Rhomboid fossa

Inferior part of rhomboid fossa

Writing pen

Intermediate part of rhomboid fossa

Lateral recess of rhomboid fossa

Superior part of rhomboid fossa

Limiting groove of rhomboid fossa

Inferior pit

Superior pit

Trigone of hypoglossal nerve

Medullary striae

Medial eminence (O. T. eminentia teres)

Facial hillock

Ash-like wing (O. T. trigonum vagi)

Acoustic area (O. T. trigonum acustici)

Blue place

Roof of fourth ventricle

Posterior medullary velum

Taenia of fourth ventricle: junction of epithelial part of roof with compact nerve substance

Bar

Epithelial choroid layer

Median aperture of fourth ventricle (foramen of Magendie)

Lateral aperture of fourth ventricle

Fastigium: "summit of roof"

Hind-brain

Pons ("bridge") Varolii

Basilar groove

Oblique bundle of pons

Lateral fibres of pons

Brachium ("arm") of pons

Sections of the pons

Dorsal part of pons

Median raphe

Nucleus of the abducent nerve (O. T. nucleus of sixth nerve)

Motor nuclei of the trigeminal nerve

Descending or mesencephalic root of trigeminal nerve

Spinal tract of trigeminal nerve

Nucleus of spinal tract of trigeminal nerve

Nucleus of facial nerve

Root of facial nerve

First part

Internal knee

Second part

Nuclei of acoustic nerve (O. T. auditory nucleus)

Nuclei of cochlear nerve

Nuclei of vestibular nerve

Superior olfactory nucleus

Nucleus of lateral lemniscus

Medial longitudinal fasciculus (O. T. posterior longitudinal bundle)

Reticular formation

Trapezoid body

Fillet or lemniscus

Medial (sensory) fillet

Lateral (acoustic) fillet

Basilar part of pons

Deep fibres of pons

Longitudinal pyramidal fasciculi

Nuclei of pons

Superficial fibres of pons

Cerebellum, or small brain

Convolutions of cerebellum

Sulci of cerebellum

Cerebellar vallecula

Anterior notch of cerebellum (O. T. semilunar notch)

Posterior notch of cerebellum (O. T. marsupial notch)

Sulcus horizontalis cerebelli	Sectiones cerebelli
Fissura transversa cerebelli	Corpus medullare
<u>Vermis</u>	Laminae medullares
Lingula cerebelli	Arbor vitae
Vincula lingulae cerebelli	Substantia corticalis
Lobulus centralis	[Lamina basalis]
Monticulus	[Stratum cinereum]
Culmen	[Stratum gangliosum]
Declive	[Stratum granulosum]
Folium vermis	Nucleus dentatus
Tuber vermis	Hilus nuclei dentati
Pyramis [vermis]	Nucleus fastigii
Uvula [vermis]	Nucleus globosus
Nodulus	Nucleus emboliformis
H e m i s p h a e r i u m cerebelli	Capsula nuclei dentati
Facies superior	Isthmus rhombencephali
Ala lobuli centralis	Brachium conjunctivum [cerebelli]
Lobulus quadrangularis	
Pars anterior	Lemniscus
Pars posterior	Lemniscus lateralis
Lobulus semilunaris superior	Lemniscus medialis
Facies inferior	Trigonum lemnisci
Lobulus semilunaris inferior	Velum medullare anterius
Lobulus gracilis	Frenulum veli medullaris anterioris
Lobulus biventer	
Tonsilla cerebelli	Sectiones isthmi
Flocculus	[vide Pedunculus cerebri]
(Flocculi secondarii)	Ganglion interpedunculare
Pedunculus flocculi	Nucleus n. trochlearis
Nidus avis	

Cerebrum

Facies convexa cerebri	Mesencephalon
Facies medialis cerebri	[F a c i e s i n f e r i o r]
Basis cerebri	Fossa interpeduncularis [Tarini]

Horizontal sulcus of cerebellum (O. T. great horizontal fissure)	Sections of cerebellum
Transverse fissure of cerebellum	Medullary body
V e r m i s ("w o r m")	Medullary laminae
Lingua ("tongue") of cerebellum Vincula of the lingua	Arbor vitae ("tree of life")
Central lobule (O. T. lobus centralis)	Cortical substance
Monticulus ("little mountain") Culmen ("summit")	Basal lamina
Declive ("slope or descent")	Gray layer
Folium of vermis ("leaflet of worm") (O. T. folium cacuminis)	Ganglion-cell layer
Tuber of vermis (O. T. tuber valvulus)	Granular layer
Pyramid of vermis	Dentate nucleus
Uvula of vermis	Hilus of dentate nucleus
Nodule	Nucleus of fastigium ("roof")
H e m i s p h e r e of cerebellum	Spherical nucleus
Superior surface	Emboliform nucleus (O. T. cork or plug)
Wing of central lobule	Capsule of dentate nucleus
Quadrangular lobule (O. T. quad- rate lobule)	Isthmus of rhombencephalon
Anterior part	Brachium conjunctivum ("connecting arm") of cerebellum (O. T. superior cerebellar peduncle)
Posterior part	Fillet or ribbon
Superior semilunar lobule (O. T. posterior crescentic lobule)	Lateral fillet
Inferior surface	Medial fillet (O. T. ribbon of Reil)
Inferior semilunar lobule (O. T. pos- tero-inferior lobule)	Trigone of fillet
Slender lobule	Anterior medullary velum (O. T. valve of Vieussens)
Biventral lobule	Frenulum ("check-rein") of anterior medullary velum)
Tonsil of cerebellum	Sections of isthmus
Flocculus ("wool-tuft-like body")	[See <i>Cerebral peduncle</i>]
Secondary flocculi	Interpeduncular ganglion
Peduncle of flocculus	Nucleus of trochlear nerve
Nidus avis ("bird's nest")	

Cerebrum (large brain)

Convex surface of cerebrum	Midbrain
Medial surface of cerebrum	Inferior surface
Base of cerebrum	Interpeduncular fossa

Recessus anterior	Nucleus colliculi inferioris
Recessus posterior	Stratum album profundum
Substantia perforata posterior	
P e d u n c u l u s c e r e b r i	
Aquaeductus cerebri [Sylvii]	
Sulcus lateralis	
Sulcus n. oculomotorii	
S e c t i o n e s p e d u n c u l i c e r e b r i	
T e g m e n t u m	
Stratum griseum centrale	
Formatio reticularis	
Fasciculus longitudinalis medialis	
Radix descendens n. trigemini	
Nucleus radicis descendens n. trigemini	
Nucleus n. oculomotorii	
Nuclei tegmenti	
Nucleus ruber	
Decussationes tegmentorum	
Decussatio brachii conjunctivi	
Lemniscus lateralis	
Lemniscus medialis	
S u b s t a n t i a n i g r a	
B a s i s p e d u n c u l i	
C o r p o r a q u a d r i g e m i n a	
Lamina quadrigemina	
Colliculus superior	
Colliculus inferior	
Brachium quadrigeminum superius	
Brachium quadrigeminum inferius	
S e c t i o n e s c o r p o r u m q u a d r i g e m i n o r u m	
Stratum zonale	
Stratum griseum colliculi superioris	
P r o s e n c e p h a l o n	
D i e n c e p h a l o n	
V e n t r i c u l u s t e r t i u s	
Aditus ad aquaeductum cerebri	
Commissura posterior [cerebri]	
Foramen interventriculare [Monroi]	
Sulcus hypothalamicus [Monroi]	
Massa intermedia	
Recessus opticus	
Recessus infundibuli	
Commissura anterior [cerebri]	
Recessus triangularis	
H y p o t h a l a m u s	
P a r s m a m i l l a r i s h y p o t h a l a m i	
Corpus mamillare	
P a r s o p t i c a h y p o t h a l a m i	
Tuber cinereum	
Infundibulum	
Hypophysis	
Lobus anterior	
Lobus posterior	
Tractus opticus	
Radix medialis	
Radix lateralis	
Chiasma opticum	
Lamina terminalis	
S e c t i o n e s h y p o t h a l a m i	
Nucleus hypothalamicus [Corpus Luysi]	
Pars grisea hypothalami	
Commissura superior [Meynerti]	
Commissura inferior [Guddeni]	
Nuclei corporis mamillaris	

Anterior recess	Nucleus of inferior colliculus
Posterior recess	Deep white layer
Posterior perforated substance	
P e d u n c l e o f c e r e b r u m (O. T. crus cerebri)	Forebrain
Aqueduct of cerebrum (O. T. iter tertio ad quartum ventriculum)	Interbrain
Lateral sulcus	Third ventricle
Sulcus of oculomotor nerve	Entrance to the aqueduct of the cerebrum
Sections of cerebral peduncle	Posterior commissure of the cerebrum
T e g m e n t u m ("c o v e r")	Interventricular foramen of Monroe
Central gray layer	Hypothalamic sulcus of Monroe
Reticular formation	Intermediate mass (O. T. middle, or soft, or gray, commissure)
Medial longitudinal fasciculus (O. T. posterior longitudinal bundle)	Optic recess
Descending root of trigeminal nerve	Recess of infundibulum
Nucleus of descending root of trigeminal nerve	Anterior commissure of cerebrum
Nucleus of oculomotor nerve (O. T. nucleus of III. nerve)	Triangular recess
Nuclei of tegmentum	Hypothalamus (O. T. subthalamic region)
Red nucleus	M a m m i l l a r y p a r t o f h y - p o t h a l a m u s
Decussations of tegments	Mammillary body
Decussation of brachium conjunctivum	O p t i c p a r t o f h y p o t h a l a - m u s
Lateral fillet	Tuber cinereum ("ash-like tuber")
Medial fillet	Infundibulum ("funnel")
B l a c k s u b s t a n c e	Hypophysis (O. T. pituitary body)
B a s e o f p e d u n c l e	Anterior lobe
Q u a d r i g e m i n a l b o d i e s (O. T. optic lobes)	Posterior lobe
Quadrigeminal layer	Optic tract
Superior hillock (O. T. anterior body or nates)	Medial root
Inferior hillock (O. T. posterior body or testis)	Lateral root
Superior quadrigeminal brachium	Optic chiasm
Inferior quadrigeminal brachium	Terminal lamina
Sections of quadrigeminal bodies	Sections of hypothalamus
Zonal layer	Hypothalamic nucleus, or Luy's body (O. T. subthalamic nucleus)
Gray layer of superior colliculus	Gray part of hypothalamus
	Superior commissure of Meynert
	Inferior commissure of v. Gudden
	Nuclei of mammillary body

Fasciculus thalamomamillaris [Vicq' d'Azyri]	Telencephalon
Fasciculi pedunculomamillares	Hemisphaerium
Pars tegmental is	Pallium
Pars basilaris	Fissura longitudinalis cerebri
Ansa peduncularis	Fissura transversa cerebri
Ansa lenticularis	Gyri cerebri
Pedunculus thalami inferior	Gyri profundi
Thalamencephalon	Gyri transitivi
Thalamus	Sulci cerebri
Pulvinar	Impressio petrosa
Tuberculum anterius thalami	Fossa cerebri lateralis [Sylvii]
Taenia thalami	Fissura cerebri lateralis [Sylvii]
Stria medullaris	Ramus posterior
Lamina chorioidea epithelialis	Ramus anterior ascendens
Metathalamus	Ramus anterior horizontalis
Corpus geniculatum mediale	Lobus cerebri
Corpus geniculatum laterale	Insula
Epitethalamus	Gyri insulae
Corpus pineale	Gyrus longus insulae
Recessus pinealis	Gyri breves insulae
Recessus suprapinealis	Sulcus circularis [Reili]
Habenula	Operculum
Commissura habenularum	Pars frontalis
Trigonum habenulae	Pars parietalis
Sectiones thalamencephali	Pars temporalis
Stratum zonale	Sulcus centralis [Rolandi]
Nucleus anterior thalami	Gyrus centralis anterior
Nucleus medialis thalami	Gyrus centralis posterior
Nucleus lateralis thalami	Lobus frontalis
Laminae medullares thalami	Polus frontalis
Nucleus corporis geniculati medialis	Sulcus praecentralis
Nucleus corporis geniculati lateralis	Gyrus frontalis superior
Nucleus habenulae	Sulcus frontalis superior
Fasciculus retroflexus [Meynerti]	Gyrus frontalis medius
	Pars superior
	Pars inferior
	Sulcus frontalis inferior

Thalamomammillary fasciculus (O.	End-brain
T. bundle of Vicq d'Azry)	
Pedunculomammillary fasciculi	Hemisphere
Segmental part	
Basilar part	Brain mantle
Peduncular loop	
Lenticular loop	Longitudinal fissure of cerebrum
Inferior peduncle of thalamus	Transverse fissure of cerebrum
	Convolutions of cerebrum
Thalamic brain	Deep convolutions
Thalamus ("bed") (O. T. optic thalamus)	Transitional convolutions (O. T. annectant gyri)
Pulvinar ("cushion")	Grooves of cerebrum
Anterior tubercle of thalamus	Petrosal impression
Thalamic taenia	Lateral fossa of cerebrum
Medullary stria (O. T. stria fornicens or stria pinealis)	Lateral fissure of cerebrum (O. T. fissure of Sylvius)
Epithelial choroid layer	Posterior ramus
	Ascending anterior ramus
Metathalamus	Horizontal anterior ramus
Medial geniculate body (O. T. internal geniculate body)	Lobes of cerebrum
Lateral geniculate body (O. T. external geniculate body)	Island (O. T. island of Reil, or central lobe)
	Convolutions of island
Epi thalamus	Long convolution of island
Pineal body (O. T. conarium, or epiphysis cerebri)	Short convolutions of island
Pineal recess	Circular sulcus of Reil (O. T. limiting sulcus of Reil)
Suprapineal recess	Operculum ("cover")
Habenula ("strap") (O. T. peduncle of the pineal body)	Frontal part
Commissure of the habenula	Parietal part
Trigone of the habenula	Temporal part
	Central sulcus of Rolando (O. T. fis- sure of Rolando)
Sections of the thalamic brain	Anterior central convolution
Zonal layer	Posterior central convolution
Anterior nucleus of thalamus	Frontal lobe
Medial nucleus of thalamus	Frontal pole
Lateral nucleus of thalamus	Precentral sulcus
Medullary layers of thalamus	Superior frontal convolution
Nucleus of medial geniculate body	Superior frontal sulcus
Nucleus of lateral geniculate body	Middle frontal convolution
Nucleus of habenula	Superior part
Retroflex fasciculus	Inferior part
	Inferior frontal sulcus

Gyrus frontalis inferior	Facies medialis hemisphaerii
Pars opercularis	Sulcus corporis callosi
Pars triangularis	
Pars orbitalis	Sulcus cinguli
Gyrus rectus	
Sulcus olfactorius	Pars subfrontalis
Gyri orbitales	Pars marginalis
Sulci orbitales	Sulcus subparietalis
Lobus temporalis	Fissura hippocampi
Polus temporalis	
Sulci temporales transversi	Gyrus forniciatus
Gyri temporales transversi	
Gyrus temporalis superior	Gyrus cinguli
Sulcus temporalis superior	
Gyrus temporalis medius	Isthmus gyri forniciati
Sulcus temporalis medius	Gyrus hippocampi
Gyrus temporalis inferior	
Sulcus temporalis inferior	Uncus [gyri hippocampi]
Fissura collateralis	Substantia reticularis alba [Arnoldi]
Gyrus fusiformis	Lobulus paracentralis
Gyrus lingualis	Praecuneus
Lobus occipitalis	Fissura parietooccipitalis
Polus occipitalis	Fissura calcarina
Sulcus occipitalis transversus	Cuneus
Gyri occipitales superiores	
Sulci occipitales superiores	Corpus callosum
Gyri occipitales laterales	
Sulci occipitales laterales	Splenium corporis callosi
Lobus parietalis	
Lobulus parietalis superior	Truncus corporis callosi
Sulcus interparietalis	Genu corporis callosi
Lobulus parietalis inferior	Rostrum corporis callosi
Gyrus supramarginalis	Lamina rostralis
Gyrus angularis	Striae transversae
	Stria longitudinalis medialis
	Stria longitudinalis lateralis
	Fasciola cinerea
	Fornix
	Crus forniciis

Inferior frontal convolution	Medial surface of hemisphere
Opercular part	Sulcus of corpus callosum (O. T. callosal sulcus)
Triangular part	Sulcus of cingulum (O. T. callosol marginal fissure)
Orbital part	Subfrontal part
Straight convolution	Marginal part
Olfactory sulcus	Subparietal sulcus
Orbital convolutions	Fissure of hippocampus (O. T. dentate fissure, or fissura dentata)
Orbital sulci	Fornicate convolution (O. T. limbic or falciform lobe)
T e m p o r a l l o b e	Convolution of cingulum (O. T. callosal convolution, or gyrus forniciatus)
Temporal pole	Isthmus of fornicate gyrus
Transverse temporal sulci	Convolution of hippocampus (O. T. hippocampal convolution)
Transverse temporal convolutions	Hook of gyrus hippocampi
Superior temporal convolution (O. T. first temporal gyrus)	White reticular substance of Arnold
Superior temporal sulcus (O. T. parallel sulcus, or first temporal sulcus)	Paracentral lobule
Middle temporal convolution (O. T. second temporal gyrus)	Precuneus
Middle temporal sulcus (O. T. second temporal sulcus)	Parieto-occipital fissure
Inferior temporal convolution (O. T. third temporal gyrus)	Calcarine fissure
Inferior temporal sulcus (O. T. occipitotemporal sulcus)	Cuneus ("wedge")
Collateral fissure	Corpus callosum (great transverse commissure of cerebrum)
Fusiform convolution (O. T. occipito-temporal convolution)	Splenium ("bandage") of corpus callosum
Lingual convolution	Trunk of corpus callosum (O. T. body)
O c c i p i t a l l o b e	Knee of corpus callosum
Occipital pole	Beak of corpus callosum
Transverse occipital sulcus	Rostral lamina
Superior occipital convolutions	Transverse striae
Superior occipital sulci	Medial longitudinal stria
Lateral occipital convolutions	Lateral longitudinal stria
Lateral occipital sulci	Fasciola cinerea ("ash-like little bandage")
P a r i e t a l l o b e	F o r n i x
Superior parietal lobule	Crus of fornix (O. T. posterior pillar of fornix)
Interparietal sulcus (O. T. intraparietal sulcus of Turner)	
Inferior parietal lobule	
Supramarginal convolution	
Angular convolution	

Corpus forniciis	Sulcus parolfactorius anterior
Taenia forniciis	P a r s a n t e r i o r [rhinencephali]
Columna forniciis	
Pars libera columnae forniciis	Lobus olfactorius
Pars tecta columnae forniciis	Bulbus olfactorius
S e p t u m p e l l u c i d u m	Tractus olfactorius
Lamina septi pellucidi	Trigonum olfactorium
Cavum septi pellucidi	Stria medialis
	Stria intermedia
V e n t r i c u l u s l a t e r a l i s	Area parolfactoria [Brocae]
Pars centralis	Sulcus parolfactorius posterior
Cornu anterius	P a r s p o s t e r i o r [rhinencaphali]
Cornu posterius	
Cornu inferius	
Corpus striatum	
Nucleus caudatus	
Caput nuclei caudati	Gyrus subcallosus [Pedunculus cor-
Cauda nuclei caudati	poris callosi]
Stria terminalis	Substantia perforata anterior
	Stria olfactory lateral
Lamina affixa	Limen insulae
Taenia chorioidea	Sectiones telencephali
Lamina chorioidea epithelialis	Substantia corticalis
Calcar avis	Centrum semiovale
(Bulbus cornu posterioris)	Decursus fibrarum cerebralium
Eminentia collateralis	
Trigonum collaterale	
Hippocampus	Fibrae arcuatae cerebri
	Cingulum
Fimbria hippocampi	Fasciculus longitudinalis superior
Taenia fimbriae	Fasciculus longitudinalis inferior
Digitationes hippocampi	Fasciculus uncinatus
Fascia dentata hippocampi	Radiatio corporis callosi
Commissura hippocampi	Pars frontalis
R h i n e c p h a l o n	Pars parietalis
	Pars temporalis
	Pars occipitalis
	Tapetum
	Nucleus lentiformis
	Putamen
	Globus pallidus
	Clastrum
	Capsula externa
	Capsula interna
	Genu capsulae internae

Body of fornix	Anterior parolfactory sulcus
Taenia ("ribbon") of fornix	Anterior part of rhinencephalon
Column of fornix (O. T. anterior pillar of fornix)	Olfactory lobe
Free part of column of fornix	Olfactory bulb
Covered part of column of fornix	Olfactory tract
Transp a r e n t s e p t u m	Olfactory trigone
Layer of septum pellucidum	Medial stria
Cavity of septum pellucidum (O. T. fifth ventricle)	Intermediate stria
L a t e r a l v e n t r i c l e	Parolfactory area of Broca
Central part	Posterior parolfactory sulcus
Anterior horn	Posterior part of rhinencephalon
Posterior horn	Subcallosal convolution (peduncle of corpus callosum)
Inferior horn (O. T. descending horn)	Anterior perforated substance
Striate body	Lateral olfactory stria
Caudate nucleus	Threshold of island
Head of caudate nucleus	Sections of endbrain
Tail of caudate nucleus	Cortical substance
Terminal stria (O. T. taenia semicircularis)	Semioval centre
Lamina affixa ("fastened layer")	Decursus ("running down") of cerebral fibres
Choroid taenia	Arcuate fibres of cerebrum
Epithelial choroid layer	Cingulum ("girdle")
Calcar avis ("cock's spur") (O. T. hippocampus minor)	Superior longitudinal fasciculus
Bulb of posterior horn	Inferior longitudinal fasciculus
Collateral eminence	Uncinate ("hooked") fasciculus
Collateral trigone (O. T. trigonum ventriculi)	Radiation of corpus callosum
Hippocampus ("sea-horse") (O. T. hippocampus major, cornu Ammonis, or Ammon's horn)	Frontal part (forceps minor)
Fimbria ("fringe") of hippocampus	Parietal part
Taenia of fimbria	Temporal part
Digitations of the hippocampus (O. T. pes hippocampi)	Occipital part (O. T. forceps major)
Dentate fascia of hippocampus (O. T. gyrus dentatus)	Tapetum ("carpet," or "tapestry")
Commissure of the hippocampus (O. T. lyra, or lyre of David)	Lentiform nucleus (O. T. lenticular nucleus)
Olfactory brain	Putamen ("shell," or "paring")
	Globus pallidus ("pale sphere")
	Clastrum ("bulwark," or "barrier")
	External capsule
	Internal capsule
	Knee of internal capsule

Pars frontalis capsulae internae	Arachnoidea spinalis
Pars occipitalis capsulae internae	Arachnoidea encephali
Nucleus amygdalae	Cavum subarachnoideale
Corona radiata	Cisternae subarachnoidales
Pars frontalis	Cisterna cerebellomedullaris
Pars parietalis	Cisterna fossae lateralis cerebri
Pars temporalis	[Sylvii]
Pars occipitalis	Cisterna chiasmatis
Radiatio corporis striati	Cisterna interpeduncularis
Radiatio occipitothalamicæ [Gratioleti]	Cisterna venae magnae cerebri
Commissura anterior [cerebri]	Granulationes arachnoideales [Pacchioni]
Pars anterior	Pia mater spinalis
Pars posterior	Lig. denticulatum
Meninges	
Dura mater encephali	Septum cervicale intermedium
Falx cerebri	Pia mater encephali
Tentorium cerebelli	Tela chorioidea ventriculi quarti
Falx cerebelli	Plexus chorioideus ventriculi quarti
Diaphragma sellæ	Tela chorioidea ventriculi tertii
Foramen diaphragmatis [sellæ]	Plexus chorioideus ventriculi tertii
Incisura tentorii	Plexus chorioideus ventriculi lateralis
Dura mater spinalis	Glomus chorioideum
Filum duræ matris spinalis	Acervulus
Cavum epidurale	
Cavum subdurale	

Systema nervorum periphericum

Nervi cerebrales	Ramus inferior
Nn. olfactorii	Radix brevis ganglii ciliaris
N. opticus	
N. oculomotorius	N. trochlearis
Ramus superior	Decussatio nervorum trochlearium

Frontal part of internal capsule (O. T. anterior limb)	Arachnoid ("spider-web") of spine
Occipital part of internal capsule (O. T. posterior limb)	Arachnoid ("spider-web") of brain
Amygdaloid ("almond") nucleus	Subarachnoid space
Corona radiata ("radiate crown")	Subarachnoid cisterns
Frontal part	Cerebellomedullary cistern (O. T. cisterna magna)
Parietal part	Cistern of the lateral fossa of the cerebrum
Temporal part	Cistern of the chiasm
Occipital part	Interpeduncular cistern (O. T. cisterna basalis)
Radiation of corpus striatum	Cistern of the great vein of cerebrum
Occipitothalamic radiation (O. T. optic radiation)	Arachnoideal granulations (O. T. Pacchian bodies)
Anterior commissure of cerebrum	Pia mater of spine (soft membrane of cord)
Anterior part	Denticulate ligament
Posterior part	Intermediate cervical septum
Membranes	
Dura mater of brain	Pia mater of brain (soft membrane of brain)
Falx ("sickle") of cerebrum	Choroid tela of fourth ventricle (O. T. tela chorioidea inferior)
Tentorium of cerebellum (cerebellar tent)	Choroid plexus of fourth ventricle
Falx of cerebellum (cerebellar sickle)	Choroid tela of third ventricle (O. T. velum interpositum, or tela chorioidea superior)
Diaphragm of saddle	Choroid plexus of third ventricle
Foramen of diaphragm of saddle	Choroid plexus of lateral ventricle
Notch of tentorium	Choroid skein
Hard membrane of spine	Brain sand
Thread of spinal dura mater	
Epidural cavity	
Subdural cavity	

System of peripheral nerves

Cerebral nerves	Inferior ramus
Olfactory nerves	Short root of ciliary ganglion (O. T. motor root of lenticular ganglion)
Optic nerve	
Oculomotor nerve (O. T. third nerve)	Trochlear nerve (O. T. patheticus or fourth nerve)
Superior ramus	Decussation of trochlear nerves

N. trigeminus

Portio major

Ganglion semilunare [Gasseri]

Portio minor

N. ophthalmicus

N. tentorii

N. lacrimalis

Ramus anastomoticus cum n. zygomatico

N. frontalis

N. supraorbitalis

Ramus frontalis

N. supratrochlearis

N. nasociliaris

Radix longa ganglii ciliaris

Nn. ciliares longi

N. ethmoidalis posterior

N. ethmoidalis anterior

Rami nasales anteriores

Rami nasales interni

Rami nasales laterales

Rami nasales mediales

Ramus nasalis externus

N. infratrochlearis

Ramus palpebralis superior

R. palpebralis inferior

G. ciliare

Nn. ciliares breves

N. maxillaris

N. meningeus [medius]

N. zygomaticus

Ramus zygomaticotemporalis

Ramus zygomaticofacialis

Nn. sphenopalatini

Nn. alveolares superiores

Rami alveolares superiores posteriores

N. infraorbitalis

R. alveolaris superior medius

Rami alveolares superiores anteriores

Plexus dentalis superior

Rami dentales superiores

Rami gingivales superiores

Rami palpebrales inferiores

Rami nasales externi

Rami nasales interni

Rami labiales superiores

Ganglion sphenopalatinum

Rami orbitales

N. canalis pterygoidei [Vidii]

N. petrosus superficialis major

N. petrosus profundus

Rami nasales posteriores superiores laterales

Rami nasales posteriores superiores mediales

N. nasopalatinus [Scarpae]

Rami nasales posteriores inferiores [laterales]

Nn. palatini

N. palatinus anterior

N. palatinus medius

N. palatinus posterior

N. mandibularis

N. spinosus

N. masticatorius

N. massetericus

Nn. temporales profundi

N. temporalis profundus posterior

Trigeminal nerve (O. T. fifth nerve)	Superior alveolar nerves Posterior superior alveolar rami (O. T. posterior superior dental)
Larger (sensory) root	Infraorbital nerve
Semilunar ganglion (O. T. Gasserian ganglion)	Middle superior alveolar ramus (O. T. middle superior dental)
Smaller (motor) root	Anterior superior alveolar rami (O. T. anterior superior dental)
Ophthalmic nerve	Superior dental plexus Superior dental rami Superior gingival rami
Nerve to the tentorium	Inferior palpebral rami
Lacrimal nerve	External nasal rami
Ramus anastomosing with zygomatic nerve	Internal nasal rami
Frontal nerve	Superior labial rami
Supraorbital nerve	Sphenopalatine ganglion (O. T. Meckel's ganglion)
Frontal ramus	Orbital rami
Supratrochlear nerve	Nerve of the pterygoid canal, or Vidian nerve
Nasociliary nerve (O. T. nasal nerve)	Larger superficial petrosal nerve
Long root of the ciliary ganglion	Deep petrosal nerve (O. T. great deep petrosal branch of carotid plexus)
Long ciliary nerves	Lateral superior posterior nasal rami
Posterior ethmoidal nerve	Medial superior posterior nasal rami
Anterior ethmoidal nerve	
Anterior nasal rami	Nasopalatine nerve of Scarpa
Internal nasal rami	Lateral inferior posterior nasal rami
Lateral nasal rami	
Medial nasal rami	
External nasal ramus	Palatine nerves
Infratrochlear nerve	Anterior palatine nerve
Superior palpebral ramus	Middle palatine nerve (O. T. external palatine)
Inferior palpebral ramus	Posterior palatine nerve
Ciliary ganglion (O. T. lenticular or ophthalmic ganglion)	Mandibular nerve (O. T. inferior maxillary)
Short ciliary nerves	Spinosus nerve (O. T. recurrent nerve)
Maxillary nerve (O. T. superior maxillary)	Masticator nerve
Middle meningeal nerve (O. T. recurrent)	Masseteric nerve
Zygomatic nerve (O. T. orbital or temporomalar)	Deep temporal nerves
Zygomaticotemporal ramus	Posterior deep temporal nerve
Zygomaticofacial ramus	
Sphenopalatine nerves	

N. temporalis profundus anterior	N. abducens
N. buccinatorius	
N. pterygoideus externus	N. facialis
N. pterygoideus internus	
N. auriculotemporalis	
N. meatus auditorii externi	Geniculum n. facialis
R. membranae tympani	Ganglion geniculi
Rami parotidei	N. stapedius
Rami anastomotici cum n. facialis	Ramus anastomoticus cum plexu tympanico
Nn. auriculares anteriores	N. auricularis posterior
Rami temporales superficiales	Ramus occipitalis
N. lingualis	Ramus digastricus
Rami isthmi faucium	Ramus stylohyoideus
Rami anastomotici cum n. hypoglosso	Ramus anastomoticus cum n. glossopharyngeo
N. sublingualis	Plexus parotideus
Rami linguaes	Rami temporales
N. alveolaris inferior	Rami zygomatici
Plexus dentalis inferior	Rami buccales
Rami dentales inferiores	Ramus marginalis mandibulae
Rami gingivales inferiores	Ramus colli
N. mylohyoideus	N. intermedius
N. mentalis	
Rami mentales	Chorda tympani
Rami labiales inferiores	
Ganglion oticum	N. acusticus
N. petrosus superficialis minor	Radix vestibularis
N. tensoris veli palatini	Radix cochlearis
N. tensoris tympani	Fila anastomotica
Ramus anastomoticus cum n. spinoso	N. vestibuli
R. anastomoticus cum n. auriculotemporalis	Ganglion vestibulare
Ramus anastomoticus cum chorda tympani	N. utricularis
Ganglion submaxillare	N. ampullaris superior
Rami communicantes cum n. linguale	N. ampullaris lateralis
Rami submaxillares	N. ampullaris inferior
	N. cochleae
	Ganglion spirale
	N. saccularis
	N. glossopharyngeus
	Ganglion superius

Anterior deep temporal nerve	Abducent nerve (O. T. sixth nerve)
Buccinator nerve	
External pterygoid nerve	Facial nerve (O. T. seventh nerve)
Internal pterygoid nerve	Knee of the facial nerve
Auriculotemporal nerve	Ganglion of the knee (official nerve)
Nerve of external auditory meatus	Nerve to the stapedius muscle
Ramus to tympanic membrane	Ramus anastomosing with tympanic plexus (O. T. tympanic branch)
Parotid rami	Posterior auricular nerve
Anastomotic rami to the facial nerve	Occipital ramus
Anterior auricular nerves	Digastric ramus
Superficial temporal rami	Stylohyoid ramus
Lingual nerve	Ramus anastomosing with glossopharyngeal nerve
Rami to the isthmus of the fauces	Parotid plexus
Anastomotic rami to the hypoglossal nerve	Temporal rami
Sublingual nerve	Zygomatic rami
Lingual rami	Buccal rami
Inferior alveolar nerve (O. T. inferior dental)	Ramus of margin of jaw
Inferior dental plexus	Ramus to neck
Inferior dental rami	Intermediate nerve (O. T. pars intermedia of Wrisberg, or sensory part of facial nerve)
Inferior gingival rami	Cord of tympanum
Mylohyoid nerve	
Mental nerve	Acoustic nerve (O. T. auditory nerve)
Rami to chin	Vestibular root
Rami to lower lip	Cochlear root
Otic ganglion (O. T. ganglion of Arnold)	Anastomotic fibres
Lesser superficial petrosal nerve	Vestibular nerve
Nerve of tensor muscle of palatine curtain	Vestibular ganglion
Nerve of tensor muscle of tympanum	Utricular nerve
Anastomotic ramus with spinosus nerve	Superior ampullar nerve
Anastomotic ramus with auriculotemporal nerve	Lateral ampullar nerve
Anastomotic ramus with chorda tympani	Inferior ampullar nerve
Submaxillary ganglion	Nerve of the cochlea
Rami communicating with lingual nerve	Spiral ganglion
Submaxillary rami	Saccular nerve
	Glossopharyngeal nerve
	Upper ganglion (O. T. jugular ganglion)

Ganglion petrosum	Rami oesophagei
N. tympanicus	N. laryngeus inferior Ramus anterior Ramus posterior
Intumescensia tympanica	Rami bronchiales anteriores
Plexus tympanicus [Jacobsoni]	Rami bronchiales posteriores
N. caroticotympanicus superior	Plexus pulmonalis anterior
N. caroticotympanicus inferior	Plexus pulmonalis posterior
Ramus tubae	Rami oesophagei
R. anastomoticus cum ramo auriculari n. vagi	Plexus oesophageus anterior
Rami pharyngei	Plexus oesophageus posterior
Ramus stylopharyngeus	
Rami tonsillares	Rami gastrici
Rami linguales	Plexus gastricus anterior
	Plexus gastricus posterior
N. vagus	
Ganglion jugulare	Rami hepatici
	Rami coeliaci
Ganglion nodosum	Rami lienales
	Rami renales
	N. accessorius
Ramus meningeus	Ramus internus
Ramus auricularis	Ramus externus
R. anastomoticus cum n. glossopharyngeo	
Rami pharyngei	N. hypoglossus
Plexus pharyngeus	Ramus descendens
N. laryngeus superior	Ansa hypoglossi
Ramus externus	Ramus thyreohyoideus
Ramus internus	Rami linguales
Ramus anastomoticus cum n. laryngeo inferiore	
Rami cardiaci superiores	
(N. depressor)	
N. recurrens	
Rami cardiaci inferiores	N. spinale
Rami tracheales	Fila radicularia
	Radix anterior
	Radix posterior
	Ganglion spinale
	Ramus anterior
	Ramus posterior
	Ramus communicans
	Ramus meningeus
	Cauda equina
	Ansae

Petrosal ganglion (O. T. ganglion of Andersch)	Oesophageal rami
Tympanic nerve (O. T. Jacobson's nerve)	Inferior laryngeal nerve
Tympanic swelling	Anterior ramus
Tympanic plexus	Posterior ramus
Superior caroticotympanic nerve	Anterior bronchial rami
Inferior caroticotympanic nerve	Posterior bronchial rami
Tubal ramus	Anterior pulmonary plexus
Ramus anastomosing with the auricular branch of the vagus	Posterior pulmonary plexus
Pharyngeal rami	Oesophageal rami
Stylopharyngeal ramus	Anterior oesophageal plexus (O. T. plexus gulæ)
Tonsillar rami (O. T. tonsillitic branches)	Posterior oesophageal plexus (O. T. plexus gulæ)
Lingual rami (O. T. terminal rami)	Gastric rami
Vagus nerve (O. T. pneumogastric nerve)	Anterior gastric plexus
Jugular ganglion (O. T. ganglion of the root)	Posterior gastric plexus
Knotty ganglion (O. T. ganglion of the trunk)	Hepatic rami
Meningeal ramus (O. T. recurrent branch)	Coeliac rami
Auricular ramus (O. T. Arnold's nerve)	Splenic rami
Ramus anastomosing with glossopharyngeal nerve	Renal rami
Pharyngeal rami	
Pharyngeal plexus	
Superior laryngeal nerve	Accessory nerve (O. T. spinal accessory)
External ramus	Internal ramus (O. T. accessory portion)
Internal ramus	External ramus (O. T. spinal portion)
Ramus anastomosing with inferior laryngeal nerve	
Superior cardiac rami	Hypoglossal nerve
Depressor nerve	Descending ramus
Recurrent nerve (O. T. recurrent laryngeal)	Loop of the hypoglossus
Inferior cardiac rami (O. T. cardiac branches of recurrent laryngeal)	Thyreohyoid ramus
Tracheal rami	Lingual rami
	Spinal nerves
	Radicular fibres
	Anterior root
	Posterior root
	Spinal ganglion
	Anterior ramus
	Posterior ramus
	Communicating ramus
	Meningeal ramus
	Cauda equina ("horse's tail")
	Loops

Nn. cervicales	N. thoracalis longus
Rami posteriores	
Ramus medialis	Nn. thoracales anteriores
Ramus lateralis	N. subclavius
N. suboccipitalis	N. suprascapularis
	Nn. subscapulares
	N. thoracodorsalis
N. occipitalis major	
(N. occipitalis tertius)	N. axillaris
	Rami musculares
	N. cutaneus brachii lateralis
	Pars infraclavicularis
	Fasciculus lateralis
	Fasciculus medialis
	Fasciculus posterior
Rami anteriores	
Plexus cervicalis	N. musculocutaneus
N. occipitalis minor	Rami musculares
N. auricularis magnus	N. cutaneus antibrachii lateralis
Ramus posterior	
Ramus anterior	N. cutaneus brachii medialis
N. cutaneus colli	
Rami superiores	N. cutaneus antibrachii medialis
Rami inferiores	
Nn. supraclaviculares	Ramus volaris
Nn. supraclaviculares anteriores	Ramus ulnaris
Nn. supraclaviculares medii	N. medianus
	Rami musculares
Nn. supraclaviculares posteriores	N. interosseus [antibrachii] volaris
N. phrenicus	Ramus palmaris n. mediani
Ramus pericardiacus	
Rami phrenicoabdominales	
Plexus brachialis	
Pars supraclavicularis	Ramus anastomoticus cum n. ulnari
Nn. thoracales posteriores	Nn. digitales volares communes
N. dorsalis scapulae	Nn. digitales volares proprii
	N. ulnaris
	Ramus cutaneus palmaris
	Ramus dorsalis manus

Cervical nerves

Posterior rami (O. T. posterior primary divisions)

Medial ramus

Lateral ramus

Suboccipital nerve (O. T. posterior primary division of first cervical nerve)

Larger occipital nerve (O. T. great occipital, or medial branch of posterior primary division of second cervical nerve)

Third occipital nerve (O. T. third occipital, or medial branch of the posterior primary division of the third cervical nerve)

Anterior rami (O. T. anterior primary divisions)

Cervical plexus

Lesser occipital nerve

Great auricular nerve

Posterior ramus

Anterior ramus

Cutaneous nerve of the front of the neck (O. T. superficial cervical)

Upper rami

Lower rami

Supraclavicular nerves

Anterior supraclavicular nerves (O. T. suprasternal)

Middle supraclavicular nerves (O. T. supraclavicular)

Posterior supraclavicular nerves (O. T. supra-acromial)

Phrenic nerve

Pericardiac ramus

Phrenicoabdominal rami

Brachial plexus**Supraclavicular part**

Posterior thoracic nerves

Dorsal nerve of scapula (O. T. nerve to the rhomboids)

Long thoracic nerve (O. T. external respiratory nerve of Bell, or posterior thoracic)

Anterior thoracic nerves

Subclavius nerve

Suprascapular nerve

Subscapular nerves

Thoracodorsal nerve (O. T. long subscapular nerve)

Axillary nerve (O. T. circumflex)

Muscular rami

Lateral cutaneous nerve of arm

Infraclavicular part

Lateral fasciculus (O. T. outer cord)

Medial fasciculus (O. T. inner cord)

Posterior fasciculus (O. T. posterior cord)

Musculocutaneous nerve

Muscular branches

Lateral cutaneous nerve of forearm (O. T. terminal cutaneous branch)

Medial nerve of upper arm (O. T. lesser internal cutaneous, or nerve of Wrisberg)

Medial nerve of forearm (O. T. internal cutaneous)

Volar ramus (O. T. anterior branch)

Ulnar ramus (O. T. posterior branch)

Median nerve

Muscular rami

Volar interosseous nerve of forearm (O. T. anterior interosseous)

Palmar ramus of median nerve (O.T. median palmar cutaneous)

Ramus anastomosing with ulnar nerve

Common volar digital nerves

Proper volar digital nerves (O. T. collateral palmar digital nerves)

Ulnar nerve

Palmar cutaneous ramus

Dorsal ramus of hand (O. T. dorsal cutaneous)

Nn. digitales dorsales	
Ramus volaris manus	Nn. lumbales, sacrales, coccygeus
Ramus superficialis	Nn. lumbales
Nn. digitales volares communes	Rami posteriores
Nn. digitales volares proprii	Ramus medialis
	Ramus lateralis
Ramus profundus	Nn. clunium superiores
Rami musculares	Rami anteriores
	Nn. sacrales et coccygeus:
N. radialis	Rami posteriores
N. cutaneus brachii posterior	Ramus medialis
	Ramus lateralis
Rami musculares	Nn. clunium medii
N. cutaneus antibrachii dorsalis	
	Plexus lumbosacralis
Ramus profundus	
N. interosseus [antibrachii] dorsalis	Plexus lumbalis
Ramus superficialis	Rami musculares
Ramus anastomoticus ulnaris	N. iliohypogastricus
	Rami musculares
Nn. digitales dorsales	Ramus cutaneus lateralis
Nn. thoracales	Ramus cutaneus anterior
Rami posteriores	
Ramus cutaneus lateralis	N. ilioinguinalis
Ramus cutaneus medialis	Rami musculares
Rami anteriores [Nn. intercostales]	Nn. scrotales anteriores
Rami musculares	Nn. labiales anteriores
Ramus cutaneus lateralis [pecto-	
ralis et abdominalis]	
Ramus posterior	N. genitofemoralis
Ramus anterior	N. lumboinguinalis
Rami mammarii laterales	
Nn. intercostobrachiales	N. spermaticus externus
Ramus cutaneus anterior [pecto-	N. cutaneus femoris lateralis
ralis et abdominalis]	
Rami mammarii mediales	
	N. obturatorius
Ramus anterior	Ramus anterior
	Ramus cutaneus
	Ramus posterior

Dorsal digital nerves	Lumbar, sacral, and coccygeal nerves
Volar ramus of hand	Lumbar nerves
Superficial ramus	Posterior rami
Common volar digital nerves	Medial ramus
Proper volar digital nerves (O. T. collateral palmar digital)	Lateral ramus
Deep ramus	Superior clunial nerves
Muscular rami	Anterior rami
Radial nerve (O. T. musculospiral)	Sacral and coccygeal nerves
Posterior cutaneous nerve of upper arm (O. T. upper external cutaneous branch of musculospiral)	Posterior rami
Muscular rami	Medial ramus
Dorsal cutaneous nerve of forearm (O. T. lower external cutaneous branch of musculospiral)	Lateral ramus
Deep ramus	Middle clunial nerves
Dorsal interosseous nerve of forearm (O. T. posterior interosseous)	Lumbosacral plexus
Superficial ramus (O. T. radial branch of musculospiral)	Lumbar plexus
Ramus anastomosing with ulnar nerve	Muscular rami
Dorsal digital nerves	Iliohypogastric nerve
Thoracic nerves	Muscular rami
Posterior rami	Lateral cutaneous ramus (O. T. iliac branch of hypogastric)
Lateral cutaneous ramus	Anterior cutaneous ramus (O. T. hypogastric branch)
Medial cutaneous ramus	
Anterior rami [intercostal nerves]	Ilio-inguinal nerve
Muscular rami	Muscular rami
Lateral cutaneous ramus (of breast and abdomen)	Anterior scrotal nerves
Posterior ramus	Anterior labial nerves
Anterior ramus	Genitofemoral nerve (O. T. genito-crural nerve)
Lateral mammary rami	Lumbo-inguinal nerve (O. T. crural branch of genitocrural)
Intercostobrachial nerves (O. T. intercosto-humeral nerves)	External spermatic nerve (O. T. genital branch of genitocrural)
Anterior cutaneous ramus (of breast and abdomen)	Lateral cutaneous nerve of thigh (O. T. external cutaneous)
Medial mammary rami	Obturator nerve
	Anterior ramus
	Cutaneous ramus
	Posterior ramus

N. femoralis	N. tibialis
Rami cutanei anteriores	Rami musculares
Rami musculares	N. interosseus cruris
N. saphenus	N. cutaneus surae medialis
Ramus infrapatellaris	[N. suralis]
Rami cutanei cruris mediales	
Plexus sacralis	
Truncus lumbosacralis	Rami calcanei laterales
N. glutaeus superior	N. cutaneus dorsalis lateralis
N. glutaeus inferior	Rami calcanei mediales
N. cutaneus femoris posterior	N. plantaris medialis
Nn. clunium inferiores	
Rami perineales	
N. ischiadicus	
Rami musculares	Ramus superficialis
N. peronaeus communis	Nn. digitales plantares communes
Rami musculares	Nn. digitales plantares proprii
N. cutaneus surae lateralis	N. plantaris lateralis
Ramus anastomoticus peronaeus	
N. peronaeus superficialis	Ramus profundus
Rami musculares	
N. cutaneus dorsalis medialis	
N. cutaneus dorsalis intermedius	
Nn. digitales dorsales pedis	
N. peronaeus profundus	
Rami musculares	
Nn. digitales dorsales hallucis lateralis et digitii secundi mediales	
N. coccygeus	
Plexus coccygeus	
	Nn. anococcygei

Femoral nerve (O. T. anterior crural)	Tibial nerve (O. T. internal popliteal nerve) Muscular rami Interosseous nerve of the leg Medial cutaneous nerve of the calf (O. T. nervus communicans tibialis) Nerve of the calf (O. T. short saphenous nerve) Lateral calcanean rami Lateral dorsal cutaneous nerve Medial calcanean rami Medial plantar nerve (O. T. internal plantar) Common digital plantar nerves Proper digital plantar nerves Lateral plantar nerve (O. T. external plantar) Superficial ramus Common digital plantar nerves Proper digital plantar nerves Deep ramus
Sacral plexus	
Lumbosacral trunk (O. T. lumbosacral cord)	
Superior gluteal nerve	
Inferior gluteal nerve	
Posterior cutaneous nerve of thigh	
Inferior nerves of buttock	
Perineal rami	
Sciatic nerve (O. T. great sciatic)	
Muscular rami	
Common peroneal nerve (O. T. external popliteal)	
Muscular rami	
Lateral cutaneous nerve of calf	
Peroneal anastomotic ramus (O. T. nervus communicans fibularis)	
Superficial peroneal nerve (O. T. musculocutaneous)	
Muscular rami	
Medial dorsal cutaneous nerve	
Intermediate dorsal cutaneous nerve	
Dorsal digital nerves of foot	
Deep peroneal nerve (O. T. anterior tibial)	
Muscular rami	
Dorsal digital nerves to lateral surface of hallux and to medial surface of second digit	
	Pudendal plexus
	Middle hemorrhoidal nerves
	Inferior vesical nerves
	Vaginal nerves
	Pudendal nerve (O. T. pudic nerve)
	Inferior hemorrhoidal nerves
	Nerve of perineum
	Posterior scrotal nerves
	Posterior labial nerves
	Dorsal nerve of penis
	Dorsal nerve of clitoris
	Coccygeal nerve
	Coccygeal plexus
	Anococcygeal nerves

Systema nervorum sympathicum

Truncus sympathicus	Plexus thyreoideus inferior
Ganglia trunci sympathici	Plexus vertebralis
Plexus sympathici	
Ganglia plexum sympatheticorum	
Pars cephalica et cervicalis s. sympathici	Pars thoracalis s. sympathici
Ganglion cervicale superius	Ganglia thoracalia
N. jugularis	N. splanchnicus major
N. caroticus internus	Ganglion splanchnicum
Plexus caroticus internus	N. splanchnicus minor
Plexus cavernosus	Ramus renalis
Plexus arteriae cerebri anterioris	(N. splanchnicus imus)
Plexus arteriae cerebri mediae	
Plexus arteriae chorioideae	
Plexus ophthalmicus	
Radices sympathicae ganglii ciliaris	Plexus aorticus thoracalis
Nn. carotici externi	Plexus cardiacus
Plexus caroticus externus	Plexus coronarius cordis anterior
Plexus thyreoideus superior	Ganglion cardiacum [Wrisbergi]
Plexus lingualis	Plexus coronarius posterior
Plexus maxillaris externus	Rami pulmonales
Radix sympathica ganglii submaxil- laris	Plexus pulmonalis
Plexus occipitalis	
Plexus auricularis posterior	
Plexus temporalis superficialis	
Plexus maxillaris internus	
Plexus meningeus	
Plexus caroticus communis	
Rami laryngopharyngei	
Plexus pharyngeus ascendens	
N. cardiacus superior	
Ganglion cervicale medium	
N. cardiacus medius	
Ganglion cervicale inferius	
Ansa subclavia [Vieussenii]	
N. cardiacus inferior	
Plexus subclavius	
Plexus mammarius internus	

Sympathetic system of nerves

Sympathetic trunk	Inferior thyroid plexus
Ganglia of the sympathetic trunk	Vertebral plexus
Sympathetic plexuses	
Ganglia of the sympathetic plexuses	
Cephalic and cervical portions of the sympathetic system	
Superior cervical ganglion	
Jugular nerve	
Internal carotid nerve	
Internal carotid plexus	
Cavernous plexus	
Plexus of anterior cerebral artery	
Plexus of middle cerebral artery	
Plexus of chorioid artery	
Ophthalmic plexus	
Sympathetic roots of ciliary ganglion	
External carotid nerves	
External carotid plexus	
Superior thyreoid plexus	
Lingual plexus	
External maxillary plexus	
Sympathetic root of the submaxillary ganglion	
Occipital plexus	
Posterior auricular plexus	
Superficial temporal plexus	
Internal maxillary plexus	
Meningeal plexus	
Common carotid plexus	
Laryngopharyngeal rami	
Ascending pharyngeal plexus	
Superior cardiac nerve	
Middle cervical ganglion	
Middle cardiac nerve	
Inferior cervical ganglion	
Subclavian loop	
Inferior cardiac nerve	
Subclavian plexus	
Internal mammary plexus	
Thoracic portion of the sympathetic system	
Thoracic ganglia	
Greater splanchnic nerve	
Splanchnic ganglion	
Lesser splanchnic nerve	
Renal ramus	
Lowermost splanchnic nerve (O. T. smallest splanchnic)	
Thoracic aortic plexus	
Cardiac plexus	
Anterior coronary plexus of heart	
Cardiac ganglion of Wrisberg	
Posterior coronary plexus	
Pulmonary rami	
Pulmonary plexus	
Abdominal and pelvic portions of the sympathetic system	
Lumbar ganglia	
Sacral ganglia	
Abdominal aortic plexus	
Coeliac plexus	
Coeliac ganglia	
Superior mesenteric ganglion	
Phrenic plexus	
Phrenic ganglia	
Hepatic plexus	
Splenic plexus	
Superior gastric plexus	
Inferior gastric plexus	
Suprarenal plexus	
Renal plexus	
Spermatic plexus	
Plexus of the ovarian artery	
Superior mesenteric plexus	
Myenteric plexus (O. T. plexus of Auerbach)	

Plexus submucosus	Plexus vesicalis
Plexus mesentericus inferior	Nn. vesicales superiores
Nn. haemorrhoidales superiores	Nn. vesicales inferiores
Plexus haemorrhoidalis superior	Plexus cavernosus penis
Plexus iliacus	N. cavernosus penis major
Plexus hypogastricus	Nn. cavernosi penis minores
Plexus haemorrhoidalis medius	Plexus cavernosus clitoridis
Plexus prostaticus	N. cavernosus clitoridis major
Plexus deferentialis	Nn. cavernosi clitoridis minores
Plexus uterovaginalis	Plexus femoralis
	Plexus popliteus

Organa sensuum et Integumentum commune

Organon visus

Oculus
N. opticus
Vaginae n. optici Spatia intervaginalia

Bulbus oculi

Polus anterior
Polus posterior
Aequator
Meridiani
Axis oculi externa
Axis oculi interna
Axis optica
[Linea visus]
<i>Vesicula ophthalmica</i>
<i>Calculus ophthalmicus</i>

Tunica fibrosa oculi

Sclera

Sulcus sclerae
Rima cornealis
Sinus venosus sclerae [Canalis Schlemmi, Lauthi]
Lamina fusca

Lamina cribrosa sclerae
(Raphe sclerae)
(Funiculus sclerae)

Cornea

Annulus conjunctivae
Vertex corneae
Limbus corneae
Facies anterior
Facies posterior
Epithelium corneae
Lamina elastica anterior [Bowmani]
Substantia propria
Lamina elastica posterior [Demoursi, Descemeti]
Endothelium camerae anterioris

Tunica vasculosa oculi

Chorioidea

Lamina suprachorioidea
Spatium perichorioideale
Lamina vasculosa
Lamina choriocapillaris
Lamina basalis (Raphe chorioideae)

Plexus of submucosa (O. T. plexus of Meissner)	Vesical plexus
Inferior mesenteric plexus	Superior vesical nerves
Superior hemorrhoidal nerves	Inferior vesical nerves
Superior hemorrhoidal plexus	Cavernous plexus of penis
Iliac plexus	Larger cavernous nerve of penis
Hypogastric plexus	Lesser cavernous nerves of penis
Middle hemorrhoidal plexus	Cavernous plexus of clitoris
Prostatic plexus	Larger cavernous nerve of clitoris
Deferential plexus	Lesser cavernous nerves of clitoris
Uterovaginal plexus	Femoral plexus
	Popliteal plexus

Sense organs and common integument

Organ of vision

Eye

Optic nerve

Sheaths of the optic nerve
Intervaginal spaces

Eyeball

Anterior pole
Posterior pole
Equator
Meridian
External axis of eye
Internal axis of eye
Optic axis
Line of vision
Ophthalmic vesicle
Ophthalmic cup

Fibrous tunic of eye

Sclera (O. T. sclerotic coat)

Sulcus of the sclera
Cleft for the cornea
Venous sinus of the sclera, or canal of
Schlemm
Brown layer

Perforated layer of the sclera

Ridge of the sclera

Funiculus of the sclera

Cornea

Ring of conjunctiva
Vertex of cornea
Border of cornea
Anterior surface
Posterior surface
Epithelium of cornea
Anterior elastic layer (O. T. Bow-
man's membrane)
Proper substance
Posterior elastic layer (O. T. Desce-
met's membrane)
Endothelium of anterior chamber

Vascular coat of eye

Choroid

Suprachoroidal layer
Perichorioideal space
Vascular layer
Choriocapillary layer (O. T. tunica
Ruyschiana)
Basal layer
Raphe of choroid

Corpus ciliare

- Corona ciliaris
 Processus ciliares
 Plicae ciliares
 Orbiculus ciliaris
 M. ciliaris
 Fibrae meridionales [Bruecke]
 Fibrae circulares [Muelleri]
 Plexus ganglionis ciliaris

Iris

- Margo pupillaris
 Margo ciliaris
 Facies anterior
 Facies posterior
 Annulus iridis major
 Annulus iridis minor
 Plicae iridis
 Pupilla
 M. sphincter pupillae
 Stroma iridis
 M. dilatator pupillae
 Lig. pectinatum iridis

- Spatia anguli iridis [Fontanae]
 Circulus arteriosus major
 Circulus arteriosus minor
Membrana pupillaris

Stratum pigmenti

- Stratum pigmenti retinae
 Stratum pigmenti corporis ciliaris
 Stratum pigmenti iridis

Retina

- Pars optica retinae
 Ora serrata
 Pars ciliaris retinae
 Papilla n. optici
 Excavatio papillae n. optici
 Macula lutea
 Fovea centralis

- Vasa sanguinea retinae
 Circulus vasculosus n. optici [Halleri]
 Arteriola [Venula] temporalis retinae
 superior
 Arteriola [Venula] temporalis retinae
 inferior
 Arteriola [Venula] nasalis retinae
 superior
 Arteriola [Venula] nasalis retinae
 inferior
 Arteriola [Venula] macularis su-
 perior
 Arteriola [Venula] macularis in-
 ferior
 Arteriola [Venula] retinae medialis

Camera oculi anterior

- Angulus iridis

Camera oculi posterior**Corpus vitreum**

- A. hyaloidea*
 Canalis hyaloideus
 Fossa hyaloidea
 Membrana hyaloidea
 Stroma vitreum
 Humor vitreus

Lens crystallina

- Substantia lentis
 Substantia corticalis
 Nucleus lentis
 Fibrae lentis
 Epithelium lentis
 Capsula lentis
 Polus anterior lentis
 Polus posterior lentis
 Facies anterior lentis
 Facies posterior lentis
 Axis lentis
 Aequator lentis
 Radii lentis

Ciliary body

Ciliary wreath	Blood vessels of the retina
Ciliary processes	Vascular circle of the optic nerve
Ciliary folds	Superior arteriole (venule) of temporal retina
Ciliary disk	Inferior arteriole (venule) of temporal retina
Ciliary muscle	Superior arteriole (venule) of nasal retina
Meridional fibres	Inferior arteriole (venule) of nasal retina
Circular fibres	Superior macular arteriole (venule)
Ciliary ganglionic plexus	

Iris, or diaphragm of the eye

Pupillary margin	Inferior macular arteriole (venule)
Ciliary margin	Medial arteriole (venule) of retina
Anterior surface	
Posterior surface	
Greater ring of iris	Anterior chamber of the eye
Lesser ring of iris	Angle of the iris (O. T. iridocorneal angle)
Folds of iris	
Pupil	
Sphincter muscle of pupil	Posterior chamber of the eye
Stroma of iris	
Dilator muscle of pupil	Vitreous body
Pectinate ("comb-like") ligament of iris (O. T. pillars of the iris)	
Spaces of the angle of the iris (O. T. spaces of Fontana)	<i>Hyaloid artery</i>
Greater arterial circle	Hyaloid canal (O. T. canal of Stilling)
Lesser arterial circle	Hyaloid fossa (O. T. fossa patellaris)
<i>Pupillary membrane</i>	Hyaloid membrane

Layer of pigment

Pigment layer of the retina
Pigment layer of ciliary body
Pigment layer of iris

Retina

Optic part of retina
Serrated edge
Ciliary part of retina
Papilla of optic nerve
Excavation of papilla of optic nerve
Yellow spot
Central fovea

Crystalline lens

Substance of the lens
Cortical substance
Nucleus of the lens
Fibres of the lens
Epithelium of the lens
Capsule of the lens
Anterior pole of lens
Posterior pole of lens
Anterior surface of lens
Posterior surface of lens
Axis of the lens
Equator of the lens
Radii of the lens

Zonula ciliaris [Zinni]

Fibrae zonulares
Spatia zonularia

Tarsus superior

Tarsus inferior

Organa oculi accessoria**Musculi oculi, Fasciae orbitales**

M. orbitalis
M. rectus superior
M. rectus inferior
M. rectus medialis

M. rectus lateralis

Lig. palpebrale mediale

Raphe palpebralis lateralis

Glandulae tarsales [Meibomi]

Sebum palpebrale

M. tarsalis superior
M. tarsalis inferior

Lacertus musculi recti lateralis
Annulus tendineus communis [Zinni]
M. obliquus superior

Conjunctiva

Trochlea
M. obliquus inferior
M. levator palpebrae superioris
Periorbita
Septum orbitale

Plica semilunaris conjunctivae
Caruncula lacrimalis
Tunica conjunctiva bulbi
Tunica conjunctiva palpebrarum
Fornix conjunctivae superior
Fornix conjunctivae inferior
Gl. mucosae [Krausei]
Noduli lymphatici conjunctivales
(Pinguecula)

Fasciae musculares
Fascia bulbi [Tenoni]
Spatium interfasciale [Tenoni]
Corpus adiposum orbitae

Supercilium**Palpebrae**

Palpebra superior
Palpebra inferior
Facies anterior palpebrarum
Facies posterior palpebrarum
Rima palpebrarum
Commissura palpebrarum lateralis

Commissura palpebrarum medialis

Apparatus lacrimalis

Angulus oculi lateralis
Angulus oculi medialis
Limbi palpebrales anteriores
Limbi palpebrales posteriores

Glandula lacrimalis superior
Glandula lacrimalis inferior
(Gl. lacrimales accessoriae)

Ductuli excretorii [gl. lacrimalis]
Rivus lacrimalis
Lacus lacrimalis
Puncta lacrimalia
Ductus lacrimales
Papillae lacrimales
Ampulla ductus lacrimalis
Saccus lacrimalis
Fornix sacci lacrimalis
Ductus nasolacrimalis
Plica lacrimalis [Hasneri]
Lacrimae

Ciliary zonule (O. T. zonule of Zinn)

Zonular fibres

Zonular spaces (O. T. canal of Petit)

Accessory organs of eye**Eye muscles, orbital fasciae**

Orbital muscle

Superior straight muscle

Inferior straight muscle

Medial straight muscle (O. T. internal rectus)

Lateral straight muscle (O. T. external rectus)

Lacertus of lateral straight muscle

Common tendinous ring of Zinn

Superior oblique muscle

Pulley

Inferior oblique muscle

Levator muscle of superior lid

Periorbit

Orbital septum (O. T. palpebral ligaments)

Muscular fasciae

Fascia of ball (O. T. capsule of Tenon)

Interfascial space

Fat body of orbit

Eyebrow**Eyelids**

Upper eyelid

Lower eyelid

Anterior surface of eyelids

Posterior surface of eyelids

Palpebral fissure

Lateral palpebral commissure (O. T. external canthus)

Medial palpebral commissure (O. T. internal canthus)

Lateral angle of the eye

Medial angle of the eye

Anterior palpebral margins

Posterior palpebral margins

Superior tarsus (O. T. superior tarsal plate)

Inferior tarsus (O. T. inferior tarsal plate)

Medial palpebral ligament (O. T. internal tarsal ligament)

Lateral palpebral raphe (O. T. external tarsal ligament)

Tarsal glands (O. T. Meibomian glands)

Palpebral sebum

Superior tarsal muscle

Inferior tarsal muscle (O. T. tensor tarsi)

Conjunctiva or connecting membrane

Semilunar fold of conjunctiva

Lacrimal caruncle

Conjunctival coat of eyeball

Conjunctival coat of eyelids

Superior fornix of conjunctiva

Inferior fornix of conjunctiva

Mucous glands of Krause

Conjunctival lymphatic nodules

Conjunctival fat

Lacrimal apparatus

Superior lacrimal gland

Inferior lacrimal gland

Accessory lacrimal glands

Excretory ductules of lacrimal gland

Lacrimal stream

Lacrimal lake

Lacrimal (punctate) openings

Lacrimal ducts

Lacrimal papillae

Ampulla of lacrimal duct

Lacrimal sac

Fornix, or summit of lacrimal sac

Nasolacrimal duct

Lacrimal fold of Hasner

Tears

Organon auditus**Auris interna****Labyrinthus membranaceus**

Ductus endolymphaticus
Saccus endolymphaticus
Ductus utriculosaccularis
Utriculus
Ductus semicirculares
Ductus semicircularis superior
Ductus semicircularis posterior
Ductus semicircularis lateralis

Ampullae membranaceae

Sulcus ampullaris
Crista ampullaris
Ampulla membranacea superior
Ampulla membranacea posterior
Ampulla membranacea lateralis
Sacculus
Ductus reuniens [Hensenii]
Maculae acusticae
Macula acustica utriculi
Macula acustica sacci
Otoconia
Endolympha
Perilymppha
Spatium perilymphaticum
Ductus perilymphatici
Ductus cochlearis

Caecum cupulare**Caecum vestibulare****Lamina basilaris****Membrana vestibularis [Reissneri]****Lig. spirale cochleae****Prominentia spiralis****Stria vascularis****Sulcus spiralis****Labium tympanicum****Foramina nervosa****Labium vestibulare****Ganglion spirale cochleae****Organon spirale [Cortii]****Vasa auris internae****A. auditiva interna****Rami vestibulares****Ramus cochleae****Glomeruli arteriosi cochleae****Vv. auditivae internae****V. spiralis modioli****Vas prominens****Vv. vestibulares****V. aquaeductus vestibuli****V. canaliculi cochleae****Labyrinthus osseus****Vestibulum****Recessus sphaericus****Recessus ellipticus****Crista vestibuli****Pyramis vestibuli****Recessus cochlearis****Maculae cribrosae****Macula cribrosa superior****Macula cribrosa media****Macula cribrosa inferior****Canales semicirculares ossei****Canalis semicircularis superior****Canalis semicircularis posterior****Canalis semicircularis lateralis****Ampullae osseae****Ampulla ossea superior****Ampulla ossea posterior****Ampulla ossea lateralis****Crura ampullaria****Crus commune****Crus simplex****Cochlea****Cupula****Basis cochleae**

Organ of hearing**Internal ear****Membranous labyrinth**

Endolymphatic duct	Spiral ganglion of cochlea
Endolymphatic sac	Spiral organ of Corti
Utriculostaccular duct	Vessels of internal ear
Utricle	Internal auditory artery
Semicircular ducts	Vestibular rami
Superior semicircular duct	Cochlear ramus
Posterior semicircular duct	Arterial glomeruli of cochlea
Lateral semicircular duct (O. T. external)	Internal auditory veins
Membranous ampullae	Spiral vein of modiolus
Ampullary sulcus	Prominent vessel
Ampullary crest	Vestibular veins
Superior membranous ampulla	Vein of aqueduct of vestibule
Posterior membranous ampulla	Vein of canaliculus of cochlea
Lateral membranous ampulla	
Saccule	
Uniting duct (O. T. canalis reuniens)	
Acoustic spots	
Acoustic spot of utricle	
Acoustic spot of saccule	
Ear-stones	
Endolymph	
Perilymph	
Perilymphatic space	
Perilymphatic ducts	
Cochlear duct (O. T. membranous cochlea, or scala media)	
Cupular blind sac	
Vestibular blind sac	
Basilar layer	
Vestibular membrane of Reissner	
Spiral ligament of cochlea	
Spiral prominence	
Vascular stripe	
Spiral sulcus	
Tympanic lip	
Openings for nerves	
Vestibular lip	
	Osseous labyrinth
	Vestibule
	Spherical recess (O. T. fovea hemisphaerica)
	Elliptical recess (O. T. fovea hemieliptica)
	Crest of vestibule
	Pyramid of vestibule
	Cochlear recess
	Perforated spots
	Superior perforated spot
	Middle perforated spot
	Inferior perforated spot
	Osseous semicircular canals
	Superior semicircular canal
	Posterior semicircular canal
	Lateral semicircular canal (O. T. external)
	Osseous ampullae
	Superior osseous ampulla
	Posterior osseous ampulla
	Lateral osseous ampulla
	Ampullary limbs
	Common limb
	Simple limb
	Cochlea ("snail shell")
	Cupola
	Base of cochlea

Canalis spiralis cochleae
 Modiolus
 Basis modioli
 Lamina modioli
 Lamina spiralis ossea
 Hamulus laminae spiralis
 Scala vestibuli
 Scala tympani
 Helicotrema
 Lamina spiralis secundaria
 Canalis spiralis modioli
 Canales longitudinales modioli

Meatus acusticus internus

Porus acusticus internus
 Fundus meatus acustici interni
 Crista transversa
 Area n. facialis
 Area cochleae
 Tractus spiralis foraminosus
 Area vestibularis superior
 Area vestibularis inferior
 Foramen singulare

Cavum tympani

P a r i e s t e g m e n t a l i s
 Recessus epitympanicus
 Pars cupularis
 P a r i e s j u g u l a r i s
 Prominentia styloidea
 P a r i e s l a b y r i n t h i c a

Fenestra vestibuli
 Fossula fenestrae vestibuli
 Promontorium
 Sulcus promontorii
 Subiculum promontorii

Sinus tympani
 Fenestra cochleae
 Fossula fenestrae cochleae

Crista fenestrae cochleae
 Processus cochleariformis
 P a r i e s m a s t o i d e a
 Antrum tympanicum
 Prominentia canalis semicircularis lateralis
 Prominentia canalis facialis
 Eminentia pyramidalis
 Fossa incudis
 Sinus posterior
 Apertura tympanica canaliculi chordae
 Cellulae mastoideae
 Cellulae tympanicae
 P a r i e s c a r o t i c a

P a r i e s m e m b r a n a c e a

Membrana tympani

Pars flaccida
 Pars tensa
 Limbus membranae tympani
 Plica malleolaris anterior
 Plica malleolaris posterior
 Prominentia malleolaris
 Stria malleolaris
 Umbo membranae tympani

Stratum cutaneum
 Annulus fibrocartilagineus
 Stratum radiatum
 Stratum circulare
 Stratum mucosum

Ossicula auditus

S t a p e s
 Capitulum stapedis
 Crus anterius
 Crus posterius

Spiral canal of cochlea	Crest of fenestra of cochlea
Modiolus ("screw")	Cochleariform process
Base of modiolus	Mastoid wall (O. T. posterior wall)
Shelf of modiolus	Tympanic antrum (O. T. mastoidal antrum)
Osseous spiral shelf	Prominence of lateral semicircular canal
Hooklet of spiral shelf	Prominence of facial canal
"Staircase" of vestibule	Pyramidal eminence
"Staircase" of tympanum	Fossa of incus
Helicotrema ("pore of the helix")	Posterior sinus
Secondary spiral shelf	Tympanic aperture of canaliculus of chorda
Spiral canal of modiolus	Mastoid cells
Longitudinal canals of modiolus	Tympanic cells
Internal acoustic meatus	
Internal acoustic opening	Carotid wall (O. T. anterior wall)
Bottom of internal acoustic meatus	Membranous wall (O. T. outer wall)
Transverse crest	
Area of facial nerve	
Area of cochlea	
Foraminous spiral tract	Membrane of the tympanum (O. T. drumhead)
Superior vestibular area	Flaccid part
Inferior vestibular area	Tense part
Isolated foramen	Border of membrane of tympanum
Cavity of tympanum	
Tegmental wall	
Epitympanic recess	Anterior malleolar fold
Cupular portion	Posterior malleolar fold
Jugular wall (O. T. floor)	Malleolar prominence
Styloid prominence	Malleolar stripe
Labyrinthic wall (O. T. inner wall)	
Fenestra ("window") of vestibule	Umbo ("prominent part") of tympanic membrane
(O. T. fenestra ovalis)	Cutaneous layer
Little fossa of fenestra of vestibule	Fibrocartilaginous ring
Promontory	Radiate layer
Sulcus of promontory	Circular layer
Subiculum ("support") of promontory	Mucous layer
Sinus of tympanum	
Fenestra of cochlea (O. T. fenestra rotunda)	Auditory ossicles
Little fossa of fenestra of cochlea	Stirrup

Basis stapedis	Plica stapedis
I n c u s	Membrana tympani secundaria
Corpus incudis	
Crus longum	
Processus lenticularis	Tuba auditiva [Eustachii]
Crus breve	Ostium tympanicum tubae auditivae
M a l l e u s	Pars ossea tubae auditivae
Manubrium mallei	Isthmus tubae auditivae
Capitulum mallei	Cellulae pneumaticae tubariae
Collum mallei	Pars cartilaginea tubae auditivae
Processus lateralis	Cartilago tubae auditivae
Lamina [cartilaginis] medialis	
Lamina [cartilaginis] lateralis	
Processus anterior [Folii]	Lamina membranacea
	Tunica mucosa
	Gl. mucosae
	Noduli lymphatici tubariorum
	Ostium pharyngeum tubae auditivae
Articulationes ossiculorum auditus	
Articulatio incudomalleolaris	Meatus acusticus externus
Articulatio incudostapedia	Porus acusticus externus
Syndesmosis tympanostapedia	Incisura tympanica [Rivini]
	Meatus acusticus externus cartilagineus
Ligg. ossiculorum auditus	Cartilago meatus acustici
Lig. mallei anterius	Incisurae cartilaginis meatus acustici externi [Santorini]
Lig. mallei superius	Lamina tragi
Lig. mallei laterale	
Lig. incudis superius	Auriculae
Lig. incudis posterius	Lobulus auriculae
Membrana obturatoria (stapedis)	Cartilago auriculae
Lig. annulare baseos stapedis	Helix
[M. fixator baseos stapedis]	Crus helicis
	Spina helicis
	Cauda helicis
	Anthelix
Musculi ossiculorum auditus	Fossa triangularis [auriculae]
M. tensor tympani	Crura anthellicis
M. stapedius	Scapha
	Concha auriculae
Tunica mucosa tympanica	Cymba conchae
(Gl. tympanicae)	Cavum conchae
Plica malleolaris posterior	Antitragus
Plica malleolaris anterior	
Recessus membranae tympani anterior	
Recessus tympani membranae superior	
Recessus membranae tympani posterior	
Plica incudis	

Base of stirrup (O. T. foot-piece)	Fold of stirrup
Anvil	Secondary tympanic membrane
Body of anvil	
Long limb	
Lenticular process	Auditory or Eustachian tube
Short limb	Tympanic opening of auditory tube
Hammer	Bony part of auditory tube
Handle of hammer	Isthmus of auditory tube
Head of hammer	Tubal air cells
Neck of hammer	Cartilaginous part of auditory tube
Lateral process (O. T. processus brevis)	Cartilage of auditory tube
Anterior process (O. T. processus gracilis)	Medial layer of cartilage
	Lateral layer of cartilage
Joints of the auditory ossicles	
Joint between anvil and hammer	Membranous layer
Joint between anvil and stirrup	Mucous membrane
Junction of stirrup and tympanum	Mucous glands
	Tubal lymphatic nodules
Ligaments of the auditory ossicles	
Anterior ligament of hammer	Pharyngeal opening of auditory tube
Superior ligament of hammer	
Lateral ligament of hammer (O. T. external ligament)	External acoustic meatus
Superior ligament of anvil	External acoustic opening
Posterior ligament of anvil	Tympanic incisure
Obturator membrane of stirrup	Cartilaginous external acoustic meatus
Annular ligament of base of stirrup	
Fixing muscle of the base of stirrup	Cartilage of acoustic meatus
	Notches in cartilage of external acoustic meatus
	Layer of tragus
Muscles of the auditory ossicles	
Tensor muscle of the tympanum	External ear, or auricle (O. T. pinna)
Stapedius muscle	Lobule of auricle
Tympanic mucous coat	
Tympanic glands	Cartilage of auricle
Posterior maleolar fold	Coil
Anterior malleolar fold	Limb of coil
Anterior recess of tympanic membrane	Spine of coil
Superior recess of tympanic membrane	Tail of coil
Posterior recess of tympanic membrane	Anthelix
Fold of anvil	Triangular fossa of auricle
	Limbs of anthelix
	Scapha ("skiff")
	Concha ("shell") of auricle
	Cymba ("boat") of auricle
	Cavity of concha
	Antitragus

Tragus	Epidermis
Incisura anterior [auris]	Stratum corneum
Incisura intertragica	Stratum germinativum [Malpighii]
(Tuberculum auriculae [Darwini])	
(Apex auriculae [Darwini])	
Sulcus auriculae posterior	Corium
(Tuberculum supratragicum)	
Isthmus cartilaginis auris	Tunica propria
Incisura terminalis auris	Corpus papillare
Fissura antitragohelicina	Papillae
Sulcus anthelicus transversus	
Sulcus cruris helicis	
Fossa anthelicus	Tela subcutanea
Eminentia conchae	
Eminentia scaphae	Panniculus adiposus
Eminentia fossae triangularis	
Ligg. auricularia [Valsalvae]	Corpuscula nervorum terminalia
Lig. auriculare anterius	Corpuscula bulboidea [Krausii]
Lig. auriculare superius	Corpuscula lamellosa [Vateri, Pacini]
Lig. auriculare posterius	
M. helicis major	Corpuscula tactus [Meissneri]
M. helicis minor	Corpuscula nervorum genitalia
M. tragicus	Corpuscula nervorum articularia
(M. pyramidalis auriculae [Jungi])	
M. antitragicus	Pili
M. transversus auriculae	Lanugo
M. obliquus auriculae	Capilli
(M. incisurae helicis [Santorini])	Supercilia
	Cilia
	Barba
	Tragi
	Vibrissae
Organon olfactus	Hirci
Organon gustus	Pubes
Calyculi gustatorii	Folliculus pili
	Fundus folliculi pili
	Collum folliculi pili
Integumentum commune	Papilla pili
	Scapus pili
Cutis	Radix pii
Sulci cutis	Bulbus pili
Cristae cutis	Mm. arrectores pilorum
Retinacula cutis	Flumina pilorum
Toruli tactiles	Vortices pilorum
Foveola coccygea	(Vortex coccygeus)
Lig. caudale	

Tragus ("goat")
 Anterior notch of ear
 Intertragic notch
 Darwinian tubercle of auricle
 Tip of ear
 Posterior sulcus of auricle
 Supratragic tubercle
 Cartilaginous isthmus of ear
 Terminal notch of ear
 Antitragohelicine fissure
 Transverse groove of anthelix
 Groove of crus of helix
 Fossa of anthelix
 Eminence of concha
 Eminence of scapha
 Eminence of triangular fossa
 Auricular ligaments of Valsalva
 Anterior auricular ligament
 Superior auricular ligament
 Posterior auricular ligament
 Larger muscle of helix
 Smaller muscle of helix
 Muscle of tragus
 Pyramidal muscle of ear
 Muscle of antitragus
 Transverse muscle of auricle
 Oblique muscle of auricle
 Muscle of notch of helix

Organ of smell**Organ of taste**

Taste buds

Common integument**Skin**

Grooves of skin
 Ridges of skin
 Retaining bands or folds of skin
 Tactile elevations
 Coccygeal depression
 Caudal ligament

Epidermis, or scarf skin

Horny layer
 Germinative, or Malpighian layer

Corium, or leather skin

Proper tunic
 Papillary body
 Papillae

Subcutaneous tissue

Adipose panniculus ("garment") (O.
 T. subcutaneous areolar tissue)

Terminal corpuscles of the nerves

Bulb-like corpuscles of Krause
 Lamellated corpuscles of Vater or
 Pacini
 Touch corpuscle of Meissner
 Genital corpuscles of the nerves
 Articular corpuscles of the nerves

Hairs

Woolly hair
 Hairs of the head
 Hairs of the eyebrows
 Eyelashes
 Hairs of the beard
 Hairs of the ear
 Hairs of the nose
 Axillary hairs
 Pubic hairs
 Hair follicle
 Fundus of hair follicle
 Neck of hair follicle
 Papilla of hair
 Shaft of hair
 Root of hair
 Bulb of hair
 Arrector muscles of the hairs
 Hair streams
 Hair whirlpools
 Coccygeal whirlpool

	Ungues	
Matrix unguis		Gl. circumanales
Cristae matricis unguis		Gl. ceruminosae
Sulcus matricis unguis		Cerumen
Vallum unguis		Glandulae sebaceae
Corpus unguis		Sebum cutaneum
Radix unguis		Mamma
Lunula		Papilla mammae
Margo occultus		Corpus mammae
Margo liber		Lobi mammae
Margo lateralis		Lobuli mammae
Stratum corneum unguis		Ductus lactiferi
Stratum germinativum unguis		Sinus lactiferi
	Glandulae cutis	Lac femininum
	Gl. glomiformes	Colostrum
Gl. sudoriferae		Areola mammae
Corpus gl. sudoriferae		Gl. sebaceae
Ductus sudoriferus		Gl. areolares [Montgomerii]
Porus sudoriferus		M a m m a v i r i l i s
Sudor		(Mammae accessoriae [muliebres et viriles])
Gl. ciliares [Molli]		

Nails

Bed of the nail
Crest of ungual matrix
Sulcus of ungual matrix
Wall of nail
Body of nail
Root of nail
Lunule
Hidden margin
Free margin
Lateral margin
Horny layer of nail
Germinative layer of nail

Glands of the skin**Coil glands**

Sweat glands
Body of sweat gland
Sweat duct
Sweat pore
Sweat
Glands of the eyelashes of Moll

Circumanal glands

Wax glands

Wax

Sebaceous glands

Cutaneous sebum

Breast

Nipple of the breast
Body of the breast
Lobes of the breast
Lobules of breast
Lactiferous duct
Lactiferous sinus
Female milk
Colostrum
Areola of breast
Sebaceous glands
Areolar glands of Montgomery
M a l e b r e a s t
Accessory breasts, female and male

Regiones corporis humani

autoris Merkeli, Rüdinger, Toldt.

Linea mediana anterior

Linea mamillaris

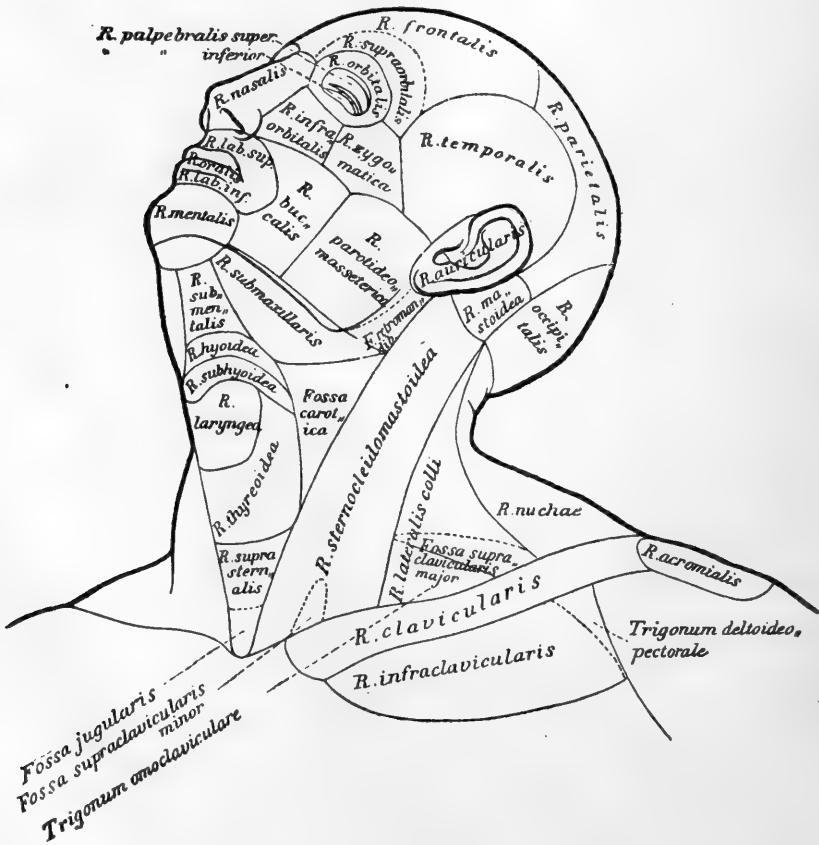
Linea mediana posterior

Linea axillaris

Linea sternalis

Linea scapularis

Linea parasternalis



Regions of the human body

After the authors *Merkel, Rüdinger, Toldt.*

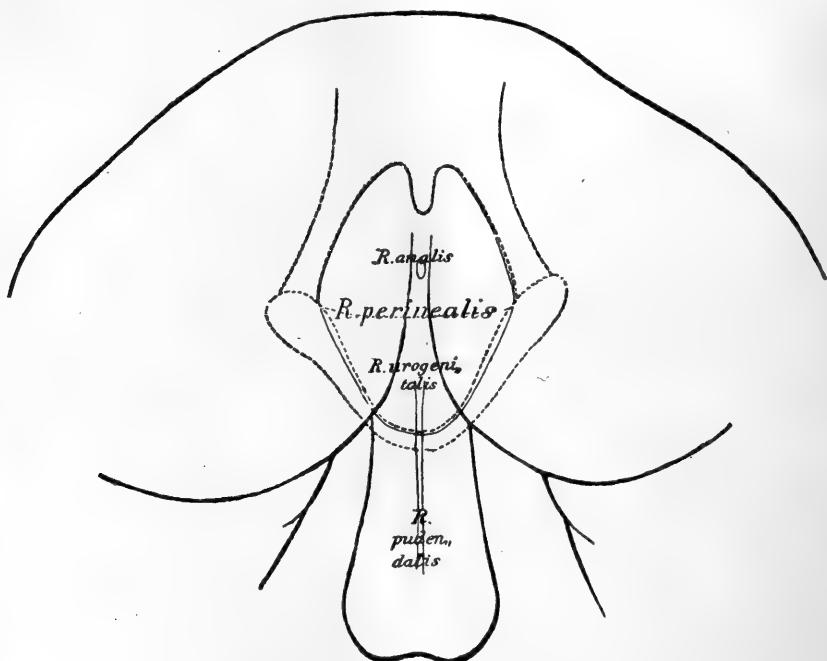
Anterior median line	Mammillary line
Posterior median line	Axillary line
Sternal line	Scapular line
Parasternal line	

R e g i o n e s c a p i t i s

- Regio frontalis
 Regio supraorbitalis
 Regio parietalis
 Regio occipitalis
 Regio temporalis
 Regio auricularis
 Regio mastoidea
R e g i o n e s f a c i e i
 Regio nasalis

R e g i o n e s c o l l i

- Regio colli anterior
 Regio submentalis
 Regio hyoidea
 Regio subhyoidea
 Regio laryngea
 Regio thyreoidea
 Regio suprasternalis



- Regio oralis
 Regio labialis superior
 Regio labialis inferior
 Regio mentalis
 Regio orbitalis
 Regio palpebral is superior
 Regio palpebral is inferior
 Regio infraorbitalis
 Regio buccalis
 Regio zygomatica

- Fossa jugularis
 Regio submaxillaris
 Fossa carotica
 Regio sternocleidomastoidea
 Fossa supraclavicularis minor
 Regio colli lateralis
 Fossa supraclavicularis major
 Trigonum omoclaviculare
 Regio colli posterior
 Regio nuchae

Regions of the head

Region of the forehead

Supraorbital region

Parietal region

Region of the occiput

Region of the temple

Region of the ear

Region of the mastoid

Regions of the face

Region of the nose

Parotideomasseteric region

Retromandibular fossa

Regions of the neck

Anterior region of neck

Region under the chin

Region of the hyoid

Region below hyoid

Region of the larynx

Region of the thyreoid

Region above sternum

Region of the mouth

Jugular fossa

Region of the upper lip

Region below lower jaw

Region of the lower lip.

Carotid fossa

Region of the chin

Region of the sternocleidomastoid

Region of the eye

Lesser supraclavicular fossa

Region of upper eyelid

Region of the side of the neck

Region of lower eyelid

Larger supraclavicular fossa

Infraorbital region

Omoclavicular triangle

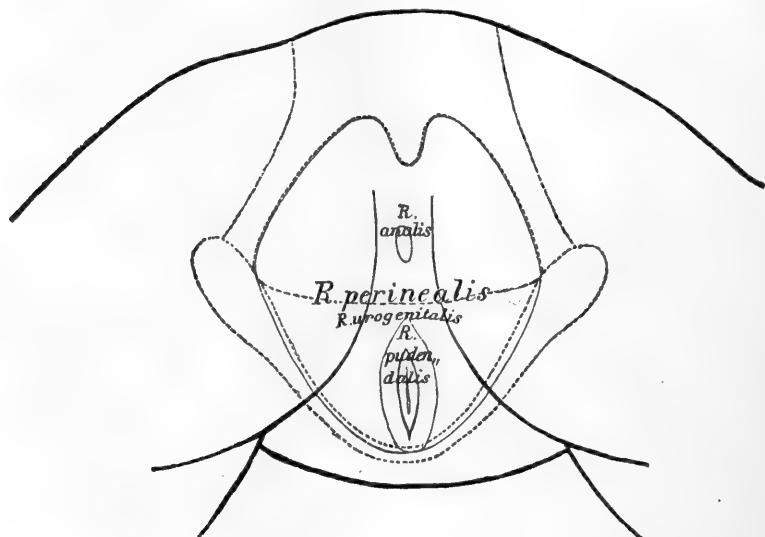
Region of the cheek

Region of the back of the neck

Region of the zygoma

Region of the nape

Fovea nuchae	Regio mediana dorsi
R e g i o n e s pectoris	R e g i o n e s pectoris
Regio pectoris anterior	Regio interscapularis
Regio sternalis	Regio scapularis
Regio clavicularis	Regio suprascapularis
Regio infraclavicularis	Regio infrascapularis
Trigonum deltoideopectorale	Regio lumbalis
Regio mammalis	Regio coxae
Regio inframammalis	Regio sacralis
Regio pectoris lateralis	Regio glutaea
Regio axillaris	Regio perinealis
Fossa axillaris	Regio analis
	Regio urogenitalis



Regio costalis lateralis	Regio pudendalis
R e g i o n e s a b d o m i n i s	R e g i o n e s e x t r e m i t a t i s s u -
Regio epigastrica	perioris
Regio hypochondriaca	Regio acromialis
Regio mesogastrica	Regio deltoidea
Regio umbilicalis	Regio brachii lateralis
Regio abdominalis lateralis	Regio brachii medialis
Regio hypogastrica	Regio brachii anterior
Regio pubica	Regio brachii posterior
Regio inguinalis	Regio cubiti anterior
R e g i o n e s d o r s i	Fossa cubitalis

Nuchal depression	Median region of the back
R egions of the b r e a s t	Interscapular region
Anterior region of breast	Region of the scapula
Region of the sternum	Region above scapula
Region of the clavicle	Region below scapula
Region below clavicle	Lumbar region
Deltoidopectoral triangle	Region of the hip
Region of the mammary gland	Region of the sacrum
Region below mammary gland	Region of the buttocks
Lateral region of the breast	Region of the perineum
Region of the axilla	Anal region
Axillary pit	Urogenital region

Lateral region of ribs	Pundental region
R egions of abdomen	R egions of upper extremity
Epigastric region	Region of the acromion
Hypochondriac region	Region of the deltoid
Mesogastric region	Lateral region of upper arm
Region of umbilicus	Medial region of upper arm
Lateral region of abdomen	Anterior region of upper arm
Hypogastric region	Posterior region of upper arm
Region of the pubes	Anterior region of elbow
Region of the groin	Fossa of elbow
R egions of the b a c k	

Regio cubiti posterior	Regio femoris medialis
Regio olecrani	Regio genu anterior
Regio cubiti lateralis	Regio patellaris
Regio cubiti medialis	Regio genu posterior
Regio antibrachii volaris	Fossa poplitea
Regio antibrachii dorsalis	Regio cruris anterior
Regio antibrachii radialis	Regio cruris posterior
Regio antibrachii ulnaris	Regio suralis
Regio dorsalis manus	Regio cruris lateralis
Regio volaris manus	Regio cruris medialis
Regiones digitales [manus]	Regio malleolaris lateralis
Regiones dorsales digitorum	Regio malleolaris medialis
Regiones unguiculares	Regio retromalleolaris lateralis
Regiones volares digitorum	Regio retromalleolaris medialis
R e g i o n e s e x t r e m i t a t i s i n -	Regio calcanea
f e r i o r i s	Regio dorsalis pedis
Regio femoris anterior	Regio plantaris pedis
Fossa subinguinalis	Regiones digitales pedis
Regio femoris lateralis	Regiones dorsales digitorum pedis
Regio trochanterica	Regiones unguiculares
Regio femoris posterior	Regiones plantares digitorum pedis

Posterior region of elbow	Medial region of thigh
Region of olecranon	Anterior region of the knee
Lateral region of elbow	Region of the patella
Medial region of elbow	Posterior region of knee
Volar region of forearm	Popliteal fossa
Dorsal region of forearm	Anterior region of the leg
Radial region of forearm	Posterior region of leg
Ulnar region of forearm	Region of the calf
Dorsal region of the hand	Lateral region of leg
Volar region of the hand	Medial region of leg
Regions of the digits of the hand	Region of lateral malleolus
Dorsal regions of digits	Region of medial malleolus
Regions of the nails	Lateral retromalleolar region
Volar regions of digits	Medial retromalleolar region
Regions of lower extremity	Region of the heel
Anterior region of the thigh	Region of the dorsum of foot
Fossa below the groin	Region of the sole of the foot
Lateral region of thigh	Regions of the digits of the foot
Region of the trochanter	Dorsal regions of the digits of the foot
Posterior region of thigh	Regions of the nails
	Plantar regions of the digits of the foot

Explanatory Notes to Certain of the Terms.

While there can be no doubt as to the exact meaning of the majority of the names in the list, there are some names included which hitherto have been used with different meanings in different text-books, and here and there a new term, not to be found in any of the text-books, is included.

To indicate the exact meaning of these, Professor His, with the approval of the editing committee, wrote a series of brief explanatory notes. Thus, for example, the designations regarding the position and direction of parts of the body are explained, *transversalis* meaning across the axis of the body, *transversus* across the axis of the organ concerned. The word *intermedius* is used for the position midway between *medialis* and *lateralis* in order to avoid the juxtaposition of words sounding so much alike as *medius* and *medialis*; between *anterior* and *posterior* or between *externus* and *internus* the adjective *medius* is retained. The notes contain a long discussion on the nomenclature of "glands" and "lymphglands." In connection with general terms it is noted that *discus* means "disc," while *meniscus* means "crescent." In the osteological notes the terms *glabella*, *infundibulum ethmoidale*, and *sulci paraglenoidales* are, among others, clearly defined. Comments on the *Pars lacrimalis m. orbicularis* or Horner's muscle, the *M. quadratus labii superioris* (the old "Mm. levator labii superioris proprius, levator labii superioris alaque nasi and zygomaticus minor" combined), the *Raphe pterygomandibularis*, the *Fasciculi transversi* of the palmar aponeurosis, the *Scalenus minimus*, the *Ligamentum fundiforme penis*, the *Falx inguinalis* (the old "conjoined" tendon or Henle's ligament), and the *Ligamentum interfoveolare* (Hesselbach's ligament) are made in connection with myology.

Some rather important notes accompany the splanchnological terms. Certain new terms have been adopted in the tonsillar region, partly on embryological grounds. The *Recessus pharyngeus* of Rosenmueller is exactly defined, as is also the *Bursa pharyngeus* (p. 128). In connection with the *Pars analis recti* attention is called to the excellent description given by the French anatomists, Sappey and Testut. A number of the names for parts of the nose and larynx have been drawn from the special literature. The less familiar of these in the nose—*Limen nasi*, *atrium meatus medii*, *agger nasi*, *Sulcus olfactorius*, *Recessus sphenoethmoidalis*, *meatus nasopharyngeus*, *Meatus nasi communis*, *Processus sphenooidal is septi cartilaginei*—are explained. In the larynx marked precision has been arrived at and a great advance in nomenclature has been made. The old terms *Glottis vera* and *Glottis spuria* have been done away

with; the terms adopted throughout are exceedingly satisfactory. The names for the genitourinary organs are nearly all easily understood; the terms *Annulus urethralis vesicæ*, *Crista urethralis*, *Corpus glandulare prostate*, *Isthmus prostate*, *Colliculus seminalis* (the old *Caput gallinaginis*) are especially dealt with.

As might have been expected, there are numerous notes upon the pelvic floor and the pelvic fascia. After the notes were written the Commission changed *Trigonum urogenitale* to *Diaphragma urogenitale*. The floor of the pelvic cavity is formed by the *M. levator ani* and the *M. coccygeus*, and to this muscular funnel the name *Diaphragma pelvis*, suggested by H. Meyer, is given; the fascia above it is called the *Pars diaphragmatica fasciae pelvis*, that below it the *Fascia inferior diaphragmatis pelvis*. The two parts of the *Fascia pelvis* are designated *Pars diaphragmatica* and *Pars endopelvina*, instead of, as of yore, *Pars parietalis* and *Pars visceralis*, the reason being that the latter terms are used only for serous membranes. The distinction between the *Arcus tendineus musculi levatoris ani* (the tendinous arch helping to give origin to the *M. levator ani* interwoven with the obturator fascia, whose two extremities reach to the upper margin of the pelvis) and the *Arcus tendineus fasciae pelvis* is sharply drawn; the latter crosses the former and the two are easily separable from one another.

The *Diaphragma urogenitale*, the triangular mass of tissue stretching across between the pubic rami leaving a space at its upper end (beneath the *Lig. arcuatum*) open for the passage of the *Vena dorsalis penis* (*s. clitoridis*), is described as having a framework made up of two powerful fascial layers, the *Fascia diaphragmatis urogenitalis superior* (the old "deep layer of the triangular ligament"), and the *Fascia diaphragmatis urogenitalis inferior* (the old "superficial layer of the triangular ligament"). These two fasciæ are fused at their upper and lower margins, enclosing a flat slit-like space. The union of the upper margins gives rise to the *Lig. transversum pelvis*. The compartment between the two layers (middle perineal compartment) is traversed by the membranous urethra with its *M. sphincter urethrae membranaceæ*. In the compartment lie the *M. transversus profundus*, Cowper's glands, and numerous venous plexuses. The term "Fascia perinei propria" has been dropped; it was used in so many different ways that students were confused by it.

The revision of the names for the peritonaeum seems satisfactory. By *Membrana mesenterii propria* is meant the layer of connective tissue remaining after removal of the two peritoneal layers; it carries the blood and lymph-vessels, lymph glands, and fat. The division of the *Bursa omentalis* (lesser peritoneal cavity) into a *Vestibulum*, *Recessus superior*, *Recessus inferior*, and *Recessus lienalis*, is important. The *Plica gastropancreatica* is explained.

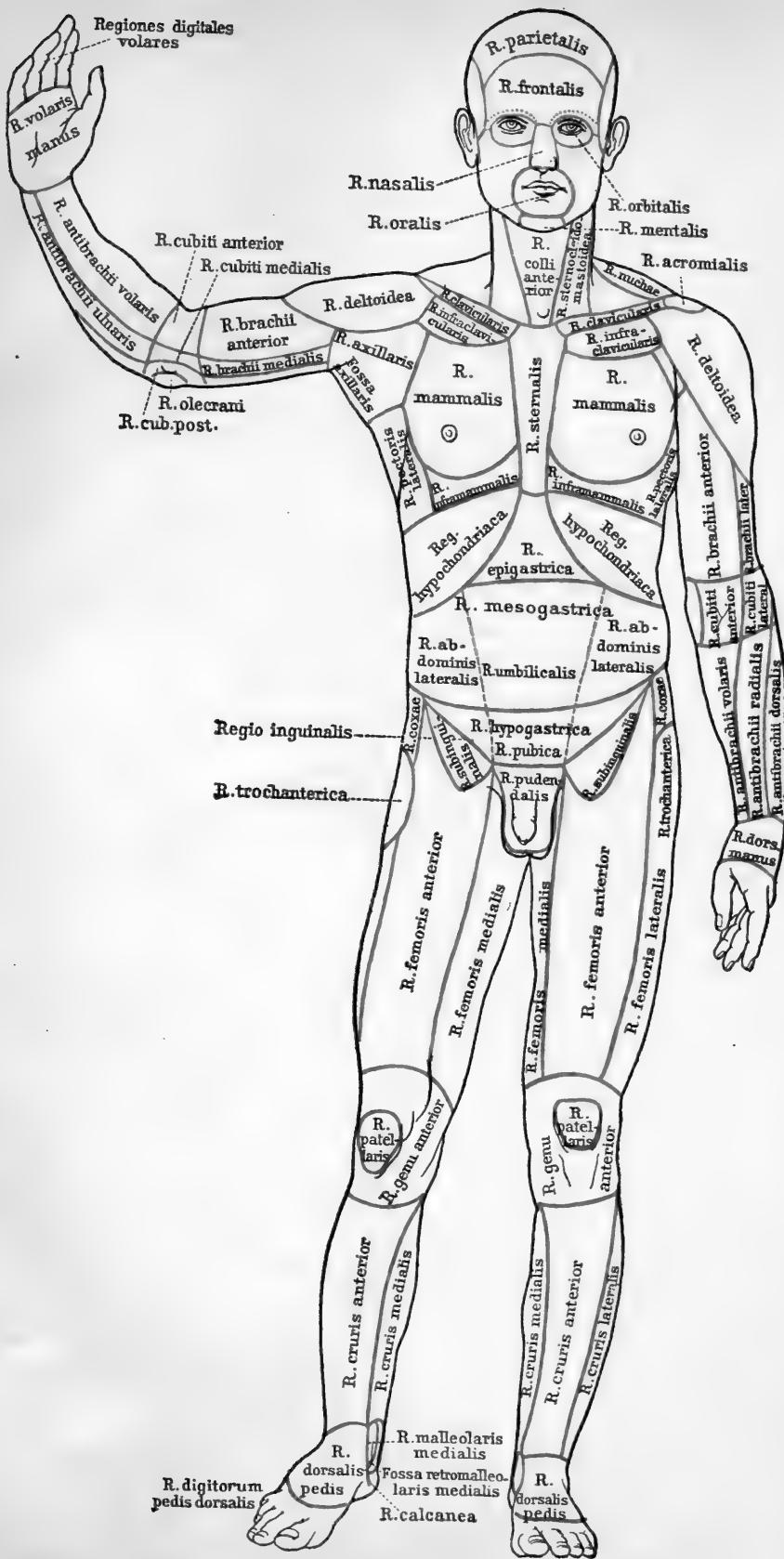
The old name of suspensory ligament of the liver has been changed to *Lig. falciforme hepatis* for obvious reasons.

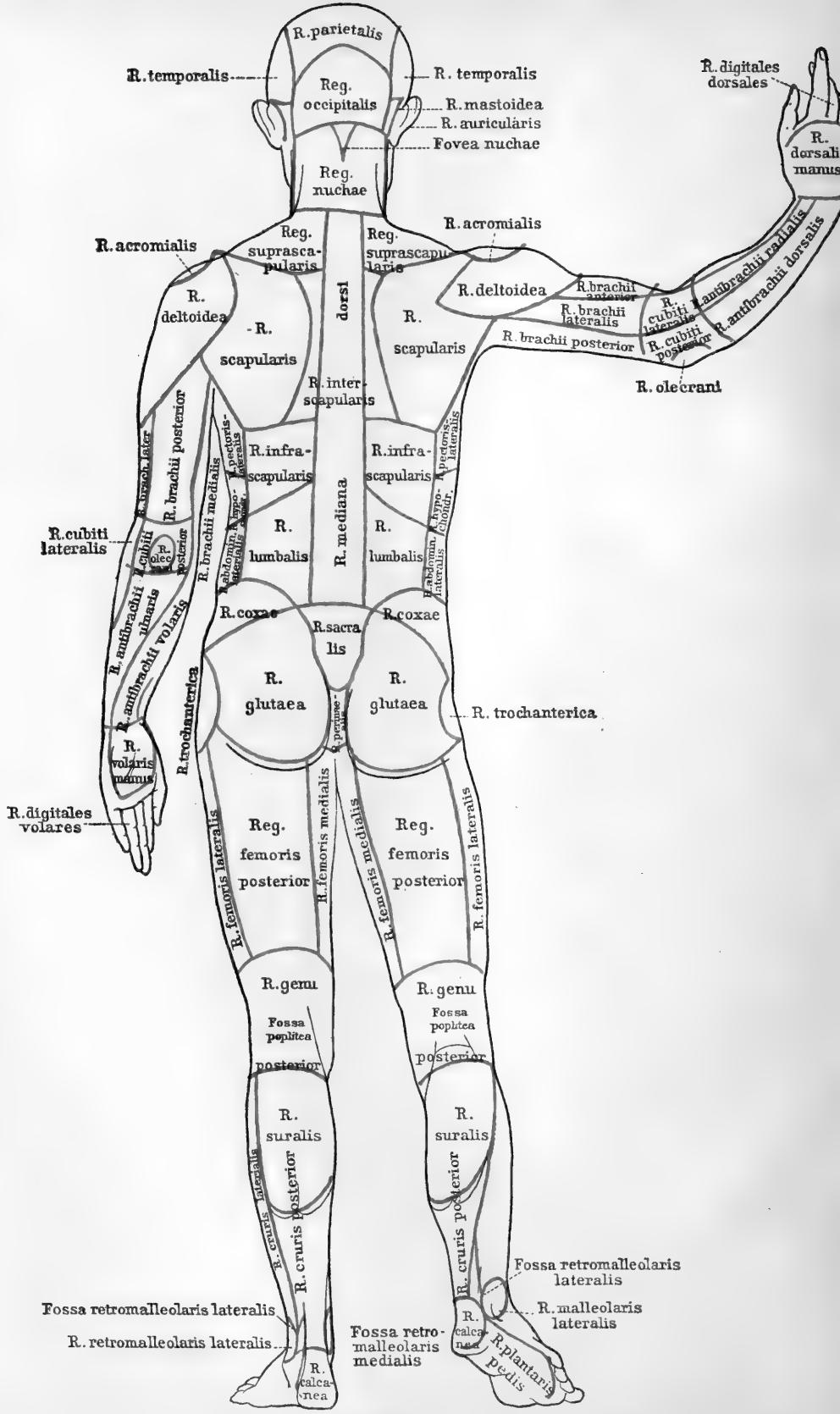
On the following terms of gynaecological anatomy comments are made: *Lig. suspensorium ovarii*, *Bursa ovarica*, and *Parametrium*.

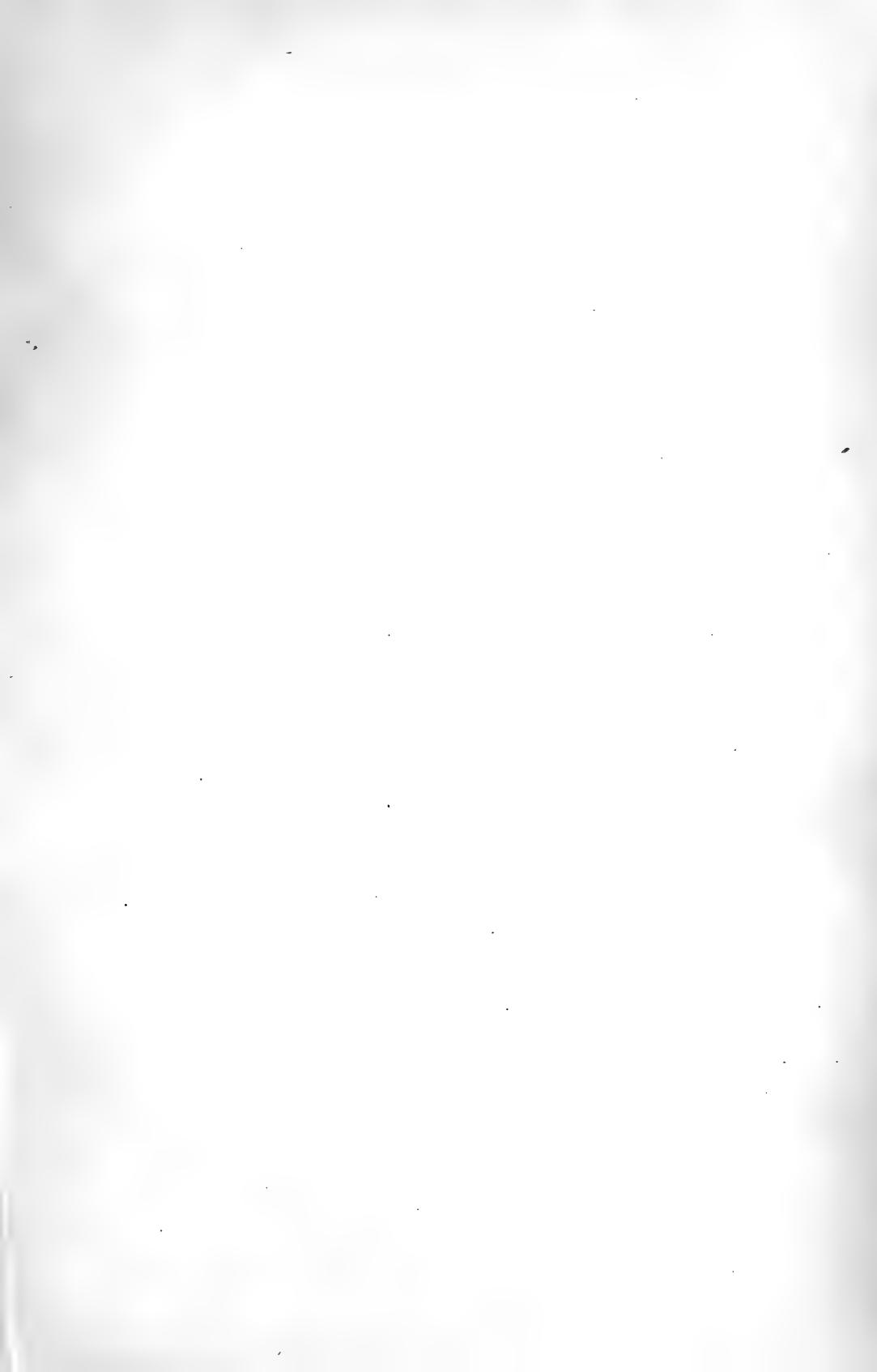
The angiological notes are meagre, it being assumed that the names are in general wholly intelligible; a few names of parts of the heart are commented on and the question of the veins about the navel is thoroughly ventilated.

The neurological notes are in accord with the well-known nomenclature based on the embryological studies of His, and those familiar with his work will find but little new in them.

These notes are not more fully incorporated into this volume for two reasons: (1) They are easily accessible to those who desire to refer to them in the Arch. f. Anat. u. Entwicklungs geschichte (1895), and (2) they would have inconveniently enlarged the size and increased the price of the present publication.







A

LIST OF BOOKS

ON

Anatomy, Physiology, Histology, Biology, Embryology, Zoology



Published by
P. Blakiston's Son & Co.
Philadelphia



Illustrated Circulars sent to
any Address upon Application

Arranged upon an Embryological Basis

Just Ready

Stohr's Histology

Sixth American, from the Twelfth German Edition.

Revised and Arranged by FREDERIC T. LEWIS

Assistant Professor of Embryology at the Harvard Medical School.

With 450 Illustrations, 45 in Colors. Octavo; ix + 434 pages. Cloth, \$3.00 net.

THE need of a text-book of histology arranged upon an embryological basis has long been felt, and the opportunity to accomplish this arrangement was promptly embraced when Professor Stohr's generous permission was given to adapt a new edition of his book to American needs. As a leading Professor of Histology says, "the book is now in its arrangement and treatment something adequate as a statement of the present knowledge of the subject. The illustrations illustrate; the text *instructs*."

The Basle Anatomical Nomenclature (BNA) is used throughout.

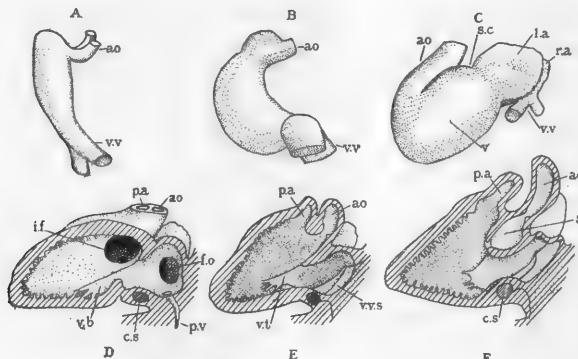


FIG. 159 (Reduced).—EMBRYONIC HEARTS.

A and B, from Rabbits 9 days after coitus, C, from a human embryo of 3 (?) weeks; D and E, from a 12 mm. pig (D sectioned on the left of the median septum, and E on the right of it); F, from a 13.6 mm. human embryo, sectioned like E.

Synopsis of Contents.—MICROSCOPIC ANATOMY. Cytology: The Cell; Form and Size of Cells; Vital Phenomena; Formation and Reproduction of Cells; Cytomorphosis. **GENERAL HISTOLOGY:** Histogenesis; Epithelia; Mesenchymal, Muscle, Nerve, and Vascular Tissues; Blood Forming and Blood Destroying Organs; Entodermal Tract; Urinary and Male and Female Genital Organs; Skin; Supra-renal Glands; Brain and Sense Organs. **THE PREPARATION AND EXAMINATION OF MICROSCOPICAL SPECIMENS:** Fresh Tissues; Isolation; Sectioning; Fixation; Decalcification; Imbedding; Staining and Mounting; General Stains; Special Stains; the Microscope; Drawings; Reconstruction.

An Americanized Fourth Edition Rewritten and Revised

NEARLY READY

Morris' Human Anatomy

A Complete, Systematic Treatise by American and English Authors

EDITED BY

HENRY MORRIS
F.R.C.S.

J. PLAYFAIR McMURRICH
A.M., Ph.D.

Consulting Surgeon to, and formerly Lecturer on Surgery and Anatomy at Middlesex Hospital, London, and Examiner in Anatomy, University of Durham, etc.

Professor of Anatomy, University of Michigan; Member Association of American Anatomists; Member of Advisory Board, Wistar Institute of Anatomy, etc.

For the first time in the history of this famous work, American anatomists have been asked to contribute original articles and to rewrite and revise sections, the object in this being the desire to incorporate the very important results of recent investigations in the anatomical laboratories of the United States. The book has become interna-

tional in scope, and with its widening of view, of even greater usefulness to all English-speaking students.

Among the American contributors will be noted J. Playfair McMurrich, R. J. Terry, Irving Hardesty, G. Carl Huber, Abram T. Kerr, Charles R. Bardeen and Florence R. Sabin. Henry Morris, R. Marcus Gunn and W. H. A. Jacobson head the English contributors.

The text has been completely revised, and an additional feature of merit will be found in its **conformity with the new Anatomical Nomenclature (BNA).***

THE VENTRICLES UNROLLED. (*After MacCallum.*)

(Note:—It is not possible in this space to give a thoroughly representative illustration. That shown is one of a series depicting—according to Professor MacCallum, of Johns Hopkins University—the fact that the heart may be considered as three flat bands.)

Very especial attention, in this new edition, has been paid to the illustrations, with the result that the teaching value of the book has been very materially increased.

Containing about 1024 Illustrations, of which many are in Colors. One Handsome Octavo Volume. Cloth, \$6.00. Sheep or Half Morocco, \$7.00, net. Or in Five Parts, as follows, each part sold separately.

PART I. Morphogenesis. Osteology. Articulation. Index.

PART II. Muscles. Organs of Circulation. Index.

PART III. Nervous System. Organs of Special Sense. Index.

PART IV. Organs of Digestion; of Voice and Respiration. Urinary and Reproductive Organs. Ductless Glands. Skin and Mammary Glands. Index.

PART V. Surgical and Topographical Anatomy. Index.



Entomology

With Special Reference to Its Biological and Economic Aspects

By Justus Watson Folsom, Sc.D. (*Harv.*)

Instructor in Entomology at the University of Illinois.

Five Plates, 1 Colored, and 300 other Illustrations. 8vo; 485 pages. Cloth, \$3.00 net.

"'Entomology,' by Dr. Justus W. Folsom, is an advance over all other American works of its kind. It should be in the hands of every entomologist or entomological student, and in every public library. A most careful work, containing much information that only an expert has heretofore known where to find."—MR. F. M. WEBSTER, *in charge of the Cereal and Forage Crops Insect Investigations, Department of Agriculture at Washington.*

A comprehensive and concise account of insects, written to meet the growing demand for a biological treatment of entomology. The aim has been to introduce much material that, hitherto, has not appeared in the text-books; and though adapted for students and teachers of entomology and zoology (being the only book that fills the actual teaching requirements) it will also be valuable to the professional and amateur entomologists and to the general reader, especially on account of its consideration of economic subjects. The book contains, in small compass, authenticated facts that have had to be sought in many foreign languages. The new illustrations, which are many, have been prepared by the author; the others have been copied, by permission from various authoritative sources.

Synopsis of Contents: Classification.—Anatomy and Physiology.—Development.—Adaptations of Aquatic Insects.—Color and Coloration.—Adaptive Coloration.—Origin of Adaptations and of Species.—Insects in Relation to Plants; to other Animals.—Interrelations of Insects.—Insect Behavior.—Distribution.—Insects in Relation to Man.—Literature.—Index.

"This is an eminently satisfactory work on insects, both from the standpoint of the school and of the general reader. It is the first adequate treatment of this subject as adapted to the science of entomology, and at the same time to agriculture, horticulture and forestry. It teaches every fact about insects that it is desirable to know from the point of view of popular science, and literally all that need be known from the economic. This is an admirable realization of the dream of the schoolmaster and of the general reader for a book at once comprehensive, concise and attractive."—*Journal of Education, Boston.*

"Of high, practical importance" (*Outlook*). "it is a complete and concise account of insect life, planned to meet the growing interest in biology" (*School*). "The book is a noteworthy one" (*Psyche*), "and is a very valuable addition to the general work on the subject. It covers much ground not touched by the other books on insects" (*Entomological News*). "It is a book to lean upon and draw upon" (*School Bulletin*). "Will be most useful to the general student" (*Science*).

Embryology

The Development of the Human Body

By J. Playfair McMurrich, A. M., Ph. D.

Professor of Anatomy in the University of Michigan.

Second Edition, Revised, Enlarged.

With 272 Illustrations.

12mo; 539 pages. Cloth, \$3.00 net.

A CONCISE statement of the development of the human body and a foundation for the proper understanding of the facts of anatomy. The comparative anatomy and development of the lower animals, too, is constantly referred to, a different style type being used for these references.

The assimilation of the enormous mass of facts which constitute what is usually known as descriptive anatomy has always been a difficult task for the student. Part of the difficulty has been due to a lack of information regarding the causes which have determined the structure and relations of the parts of the body, for without some knowledge of the "why" things are so, the facts of anatomy stand as so many isolated items, while with such knowledge they become bound together to a continuous whole and their study assumes the dignity of a science. The great key to the significance of the structure and relations of organs is their development, recognizing by that term the historical as well as the individual development.

Synopsis of Contents: PART I.—General Development: The Spermatozoon and Spermatogenesis; the Ovum and Its Maturation and Fertilization; the Segmentation of the Ovum and the Formation of the Germ Layers; The Development of the External Form of the Human Embryo; The Medullary Groove, Notochord, and Mesodermic Somites; The Yolk-stalk, Belly-stalk, and the Fetal Membranes. PART II.—Organogeny: The Development of the Integumentary System; Connective Tissues and Skeleton; Muscular System; Circulatory and Lymphatic Systems; Digestive Tract and Glands; Pericardium and Pleuro-peritoneum, the Diaphragm and the Spleen; Organs of Respiration; Urinogenital System and the Suprarenal Bodies; Nervous System; Organs of Special Sense; Post-Natal Development; Index.

"Right up to date."—*Lancet, London.*

A Laboratory Text-Book of Embryology

By Charles S. Minot, S. D., LL. D.

Professor of Histology and Human Embryology, Harvard University Medical School.

With 218 Illustrations, mainly original.

Quarto; 380 pages. Cloth, \$4.50 net.

This work is intended primarily for the use of students taking a practical laboratory course in Embryology. The author's experience has led him to believe that the study of carefully selected sections of embryos, accompanied by directions and explanations of the significant structures in each section, offers many advantages. This conviction has determined the arrangement of the book. Attention is given chiefly to such points as serve to explain adult anatomical relations, to illustrate general biological principles, and to afford insight into pathological processes.

Synopsis of Contents: General Conceptions.—The Early Development of Mammals.—The Human Embryo.—Study of Pig Embryos.—Study of Young Chick Embryos.—Study of the Blastodermic Vesicle and the Segmentation of the Ovum.—Study of the Uterus and the Foetal Appendages in Man.—Methods.—Index.

"This new laboratory text-book of Embryology is worthy of particular attention. It is a practical guide of a novel and original type, which is to be recommended as a valuable aid in laboratory teaching of a difficult nature. It is a valuable addition to the list of available text-books of Embryology. In fact, the book stands by itself and is an original departure in a very desirable direction, introducing the student to the subject by a practical method which promises excellent results. After a year's experience with it, we feel much confidence in its success."—*Bulletin of the Johns Hopkins Hospital.*

First Course In Zoology

A NEW TEXT-BOOK FOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS,
NORMAL SCHOOLS, AND COLLEGES

By T. W. Galloway, Ph. D.

Professor of Biology, James Millikin University, Decatur, Illinois.

With 240 Illustrations. Octavo; 460 pages. Cloth, \$2.50 net.

THE AUTHOR has endeavored in this book to present a balanced course in Zoology which will be suitable to beginning classes in the last years of the High School or the first year of College. It provides specifically for class-room work, reference work in the library, laboratory work, and field work. It includes a brief treatment of the fundamental principles of the science in the first part of the book; the second part, which contains a discussion of the great branches of the animal kingdom, is treated as a concrete illustration of these general principles.

Among many other distinctive excellences are seven features which give the work especial merit: (1) It follows no fads; (2) Because of the wealth of practical exercises suggested, it provides more work than any one class can cover in the time allotted; (3) Much collateral work in the library, field and laboratory is outlined; (4) The practical work is placed upon the broader problems of physiology, of the relations of animals to the environment, and of the adaptations of organic form to needs, rather than upon dissection and minute anatomy; (5) The practical (i. e. the laboratory, field and library) work is interspersed through the text in such a way as to illustrate and enforce the more abstract definitions; (6) Especial emphasis is put upon the illustrations; (7) There are numerous analytical reviews and summaries.

Synopsis of Contents:—Introduction.—Protoplasm: Its Morphology and Physiology.—The Animal Cell: Its Morphology and Physiology.—From the Simple Cell to the Complex Animal.—Cellular Differentiation.—Tissues.—General Animal Functions and Their Appropriate Organs.—Promorphology.—Individual Differentiation and Adaptation.—A General Preview of the Animal Kingdom.—Protozoa.—Porifera.—Coelenterata.—Unsegmented "Worms."—Echinodermata.—Annulata: Segmented "Worms."—Mollusca.—Arthropoda.—Chordata: Proto-vertebrata.—Chordata: Vertebrata.—Pisces.—Amphibia.—Reptilia.—Aves.—Mammalia.—General Summary.—A Review Outline.—Appendix.—Suggestions to Teachers.—Index.

"Galloway's 'First Course in Zoology' is one of the authoritative text-books. The teacher may refer to it with confidence, and cannot fail to do so with profit."—*School Bulletin.*

The Nervous System of Vertebrates

By J. B. Johnston, Ph. D.

Professor of Zoology in West Virginia University.

With 180 Illustrations, the majority from original drawings.
Octavo; xx+370 pages. Cloth, \$3.00 net.

THE attempt has been made in this book to give an account of the nervous system as a whole, to trace its phylogenetic history and to show the factors which have determined the course of evolution. The functional point of view, which is the chief characteristic of the present book, brings the treatment of the nervous system into close relation with the work of recent years on the behavior of animals. The study of behavior aims to give an account of the actions of animals in relation to the environment. The study of the nervous system aims to describe the mechanism by which actions are directed and adapted to the conditions of life. A text-book of comparative neurology at the present time must meet the needs of workers of all grades, students, investigators and instructors. Its descriptions should be intelligible to students who have had one year of work in zoology or medicine, including the anatomy and embryology of some vertebrate. On the other hand, there should be included all facts which are important for the functional and phylogenetic mode of treatment. Every effort has been made to bring out clearly the functional significance and relationships of the structures described, and to interest and train the student in the interpretation of structure in terms of function, adaptation and evolution. The (BNA) terms, which are now the most generally familiar, have been employed so far as possible. Much material has been collected which is published here for the first time.

Two prominent instructors say:

"It is an exceedingly useful piece of work,—well done." "Professor Johnston's text-book makes a valuable addition to our researches and represents the newer developments of neurological science in a way which, so far as I know, no other book has even attempted."

Synopsis of Contents:—Study of the Nervous System.—General Morphology of the Nervous System.—Development of the Nervous System.—Nerve Elements and their Functions.—The Functional Divisions of the Nervous System.—Somatic Afferent Division; General Cutaneous Subdivision; Special Cutaneous Subdivision; Visual Apparatus.—Visceral Afferent Division.—Olfactory Apparatus.—Somatic Motor Division.—Visceral Efferent Division.—Sympathetic System.—Centers of Correlation.—Cerebellum.—Centers of Correlation; Mesencephalon and Diencephalon.—Evolution of the Cerebral Hemisphere.—Neopallium. Bibliography and Laboratory Work Suggestions at end of each Chapter.

Surgical Anatomy

A Treatise on Human Anatomy in its Application
to the Practice of Medicine and Surgery

By John B. Deaver, M.D.

Surgeon-in-Chief to the German Hospital, Philadelphia, etc., etc.

"The reader is not only taken by easy and natural stages from the more superficial to the deeper regions, but the various important regional landmarks are also indicated by schematic tracing. . . In summing up the general excellences of this remarkable work, we can accord our unqualified praise for the accurate, exhaustive, and systematic manner in which the author has carried out his plan, and we can commend it as a model of its kind, which must be possessed to be appreciated."—*Medical Record, New York.*

Three Royal Octavo Volumes, of 2157 pages, containing 499 Full-page Plates engraved from original drawings made by special artists from dissections prepared for the purpose in the dissection-rooms of the University of Pennsylvania. *Sold by Subscription, in Complete Sets Only.* Leather or Half-Morocco, Marbled Edges, \$30.00; Half-Russia, Gilt, Marbled Edges, \$33.00 net.

Synopsis of Contents: (*Number of Illustrations in Parentheses.*)
Vol. I.—Upper Extremity (95); Back of Neck, Shoulder, and Trunk (24); Cranium, Scalp, Face (32). 632 pages; 151 Plates. **Vol. II.**—Neck (47); Mouth (3); Pharynx (6); Larynx (10); Nose (9); Orbit (8); Eye (14); Ear (12); Brain (32); Joints of Head and Neck (4); Male Perineum (17); Female Perineum (8). 709 pages; 170 Plates. **Vol. III.**—Abdomen (74); Pelvis (16); Chest (32); Lower Extremity (56). 816 pages; 178 Plates.

"In order to show its thoroughness, it is only necessary to mention that no less than twelve full-page plates are reproduced in order to accurately portray the surgical anatomy of the hand, and it is doubtful whether any better description exists in any work in the English language."—*Journal of the American Medical Association.*

"The illustrations are lavishly supplied and are both helpful and informing. . . . No better text-book of surgical anatomy is in existence, and we can confidently predict that Dr. Deaver has satisfied the needs of the profession for at least a generation."—*The British Medical Journal, London.*

THE LOOSE LEAF SYSTEM OF LABORATORY NOTES

FOR GUIDANCE IN THE DISSECTION AND
ELEMENTARY STUDY OF ANIMAL TYPES

Prepared by

THEO. H. SCHEFFER, A. M.

Assistant Professor of Zoology, Kansas State Agricultural College.

Octavo ; vi + 112 pages. Strong Adjustable Cloth Covers, Cloth, \$1.00 net.

Excerpts From the Preface:

INSTRUCTORS in biology very generally direct the laboratory work by means of written or printed guides placed in the hands of the student. These are sometimes hastily prepared for the occasion, or, if more elaborated, the sheets furnished the student at various times are not uniform in size and will not fit in with any system of notes which he may be keeping.

The LOOSE LEAF guides are the results of several years' experience in directing zoological work in high school and college laboratories. The sheets outlining the work on each type of animal are separate, so that they may be incorporated with the student's drawings and notes on that particular type. The recorded information on the subject is thus collected together, not only simplifying at the time the work of studying the specimen, taking notes, and indexing the drawings, but making future reference to the records an easy matter. Then, too, the laboratory guides being thus bound in with the student's notes, do not become scattered or lost.

The twenty-one types of animal life herein treated give the student a brief general survey of the field from Protozoan to Vertebrate. Similar treatment is accorded each type. It will be noted that the zoological position of each animal is given (*Parker and Haswell's classification*), that its habitat receives attention, and that there are hints on collecting the material for class study. Details of structure that are very obscure are either omitted, or, if essential, attention is called to them without demonstration.

Synopsis of Contents: PROTOZOA. *Ameba; Paramaecium; Vorticella.* PORIFERA. *Marine Sponge.* COELENTERATA. *Fresh-Water Hydra; Hydroid; Hydroid Medusa.* PLATYHELMINTHES. *Flat-Worm.* ECHINODERATA. *Starfish.* ANNULATA. *Earthworm.* ARTHROPODA. *Water-flea; Lobster or Crayfish; Centiped; Grasshopper; Spider.* MOLLUSCA. *Fresh-water Mussel; Snail; Squid.* CHORDATA. *Catfish; Frog or Toad; English Sparrow.*

"The book will prove useful in high school and elementary college courses."—*The Nation.*

"It is a most capital idea" (*School Bulletin*), "and is a most excellent system of keeping notes."—*Country Life in America.*

 Scheffer's "Loose Leaf System" is not bound in the usual manner. Each leaf is separate and the whole tied into strong adjustable cloth covers, so that leaves may be removed or notes and drawings may be inserted at any place.

Blakiston's Manikins

A Series of Twelve Manikins of the Head, Nose, Throat, Eye, Ear, Lungs, Heart, Stomach, Kidney, Liver, Foot, and Hand, with Descriptions of each.

One Volume. Octavo. Cloth, \$1.50 net.

The manikin of the HEAD shows 88 different structures; that of the ORAL CAVITY, with the PHARYNX, LARYNX, and TEETH, shows 61; the EYE, 44; the FOOT, 68; the HAND, 55; the LIVER, 47; the KIDNEY, 20; the STOMACH, 23; the NOSE, 32; the EAR, 24; the LUNGS, 18; and the HEART, 33,—A TOTAL OF 513 STRUCTURES.

The work is issued in book form, octavo in size, and embraces twelve manikins, some containing as many as ten flaps, lithographed in colors on heavy serviceable cardboard, the whole arranged to fold flat and compact when the volume is closed. Each manikin is cut to the exact shape of the organ illustrated, and the various flaps are intended to fold one upon the other in the order shown in nature, the deeper details becoming visible only when all the outer layers have been in their proper turn exposed. Every flap is printed on two sides, each side representing a different anatomical feature.

A Manual and Atlas of Dissection

By Simon Menno Yutzy, M.D.

Instructor in Osteology and Demonstrator of Anatomy in the University of Michigan.

With an Introduction by J. Playfair McMurrich, A.M., Ph.D.

*Professor of Anatomy, University of Michigan; author of
"A Manual of Human Embryology."*

This work is a topographical index, providing the reader with a list of the structures to be found during dissection, together with concise directions for procedure.

With 314 Illustrations, many in Colors. Large Octavo; 256 pages. Cloth, \$2.50 net.

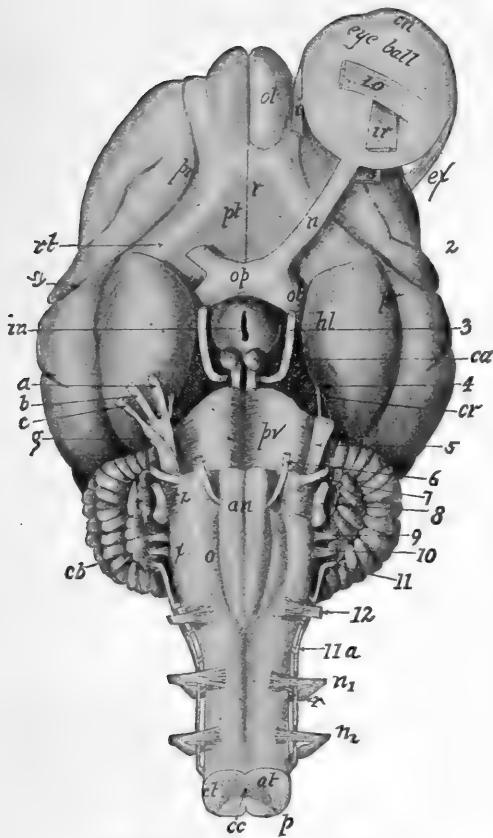
"The author's experience as a teacher has effected an arrangement likely to be very useful to the student."—*New York Medical Journal.*

Mammalian Anatomy

With Special Reference to the Cat

By Alvin Davison, Ph. D.

Professor of Biology in Lafayette College.



VENTRAL ASPECT OF THE BRAIN.

"It is designed to fill the gap between the more detailed works and those which are merely laboratory guides, and to afford the student who cannot pursue a lengthy course of zoological study, a general idea of the structure of a mammal and of the principles of mammalian anatomy. The book furnishes an excellent idea of the structure of the cat, free from a superfluity of detail. Throughout the book are frequent remarks of a comparative nature, and at the close of each chapter is a list of questions or suggestions, for the most part of a general nature, which will serve as excellent topics for comment by the teacher or for collateral investigation under his direction by the student. An introductory chapter is devoted to an account of useful methods by which the dissection may be facilitated, and the text is illustrated by numerous figures and diagrams."—*Science*.

With over 100 Illustrations made by W. H. REESE, A. M., from the author's dissections. 12mo; 250 pages. Cloth, \$1.50 net.

THIS work is intended to acquaint the student with the general structure of the cat, and at the same time introduce him to some of the most important morphologic features of the Mammalian. All eminent zoologists agree on the desirability of beginning zoological work by studying one of the higher animals. Again, since the majority of college students have not time for the acquisition of a fruitful knowledge of both vertebrates and invertebrates, the study of the former is a matter of vital importance, as it enables the student to become familiar with the anatomy and physiology of his own body. It also has the advantage of throwing light on the significant problem of organic evolution, such as is not to be derived from the study of invertebrate forms. Professor Davison's work has a distinct place in biological study.

Synopsis of Contents:—The Biological Sciences—Classification of the Animal Kingdom—Preparation and Preservation of Material—General Structure of a Vertebrate—The Skeleton—The Joints—The Muscles—Organs of Digestion—The Vascular System—Respiratory System—Excretory and Reproductive Systems—Nervous System—Index.

A Text-Book of

Anatomy for Nurses

Just Ready

By Elizabeth R. Bundy, M.D.

*Member of the Medical Staff of the Woman's Hospital of Philadelphia, etc., etc.;
late Adjunct Professor of Anatomy, and Demonstrator of Anatomy in
the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania; formerly
Superintendent of Connecticut Training School
for Nurses, New Haven.*

THE pupil-nurse in a training school has little time at command for the study of text-books, and conciseness, clearness and accuracy are essential requisites of any work written for her use. In this "Anatomy for Nurses" these requisites are observed, and nurses—pupil or graduate—will find in it a satisfactory aid to the acquirement of that knowledge of the human body which is necessary to the full understanding of their important duties.

Dr. Bundy, by reason of her positions, training and experience, is particularly well qualified to write such a book. It does not unnecessarily burden the mind of the student by endeavoring to reach into the domains of the physician, nor does it concern itself with useless abstract or theoretical matters. On the contrary, it fills a void for a work that is simple, terse, didactic,—one that, confining itself strictly to its own chosen field, is yet complete in all details of moment therein.

With a Glossary and 191 Illustrations, 34 of which are Colored.
12mo; viii + 252 pages. Cloth, \$1.75 net, postage prepaid.

M i s c e l l a n e o u s B o o k s

Holden.

Holden's Anatomy

A Manual of the Dissections of the Human Body

By John Langton, F.R.C.S.

Surgeon to, and Lecturer on Anatomy at, St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

Seventh Edition, Carefully Revised by A. Hewson, M.D.

Demonstrator of Anatomy, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, etc.

320 Illustrations. Two small compact volumes. 12mo.

Vol. I. Scalp, Face, Orbit, Neck, Throat, Thorax, Upper Extremity.
435 pages. 153 Illustrations. Oil Cloth, \$1.50 net.

Vol. II. Abdomen, Perineum, Lower Extremity, Brain, Eye, Ear, Mammary
Gland, Scrotum, Testes. 445 pages. 167 Illustrations.
Oil Cloth, \$1.50 net.

"The last edition of this standard work comes in two volumes instead of one as formerly. A few alterations have been made in the text, but the general character of the book is still maintained throughout, which is saying all of good that can be said of an anatomical classic."—*Medical Record, New York.*

Human Osteology

**Comprising a Description of the Bones, with Colored
Delineations of the Attachments of the Muscles.**

**The General and Microscopical Structure
of Bone and Its Development**

Eighth Edition. Carefully Revised.

**Edited by Charles Stewart, F.R.S.
and R. W. Reid, M.D., F.R.C.S.**

With Colored Lithographic Plates and Numerous Illustrations. Cloth, \$5.25 net.

Landmarks—Medical and Surgical

Fourth Edition. 8vo. Cloth, \$.75 net

M i s c e l l a n e o u s B o o k s (C o n t i n u e d)

Gordinier.

The Gross and Minute Anatomy of the Central Nervous System

With a Chapter on the Embryology of the Central Nervous System

By H. C. Gordinier, A.M., M.D.

Professor of Physiology and of the Anatomy of the Nervous System in the Albany Medical College; Member American Neurological Association.

With 48 Full-page Plates and 213 other Illustrations, a number of which are printed in Colors and many of which are original. Large 8vo. Cloth, \$6.00; Sheep or Half-Morocco, \$7.00, net.

"It represents much painstaking research and bears also the stamp of original investigation. It is unusually well written, and the illustrations, many of which are original, are well chosen. It is destined to take its place among the standard books of its class."—*N. Y. Medical Journal.*

Broomell.

Anatomy and Histology of the Mouth and Teeth

By Dr. I. N. Broomell

Professor of Dental Anatomy, Dental Histology, and Prosthetic Technics in the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery.

Second Edition, Revised and Enlarged by 72 pages. 337 Handsome Illustrations, the majority of which are original. Large Octavo. Cloth, \$4.50; Leather or Half-Morocco, \$5.50, net.

"A most excellent manual and one of the most up-to-date textbooks upon the subject of the anatomy of the mouth which has appeared in recent years."—*The American Journal of Medical Sciences.*

Box and Eccles.

Clinical Applied Anatomy

or, the Anatomy of Medicine and Surgery

By Charles R. Box, M.D., F.R.C.S.

Lecturer on Applied Anatomy, St. Thomas's Hospital,

and W. McAdam Eccles, F.R.C.S.

Demonstrator of Operative Surgery, St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

With 45 Plates, 12 Colored; 6 figures. 8vo; 471 pages. Cloth, \$4.00 net.

"This excellent work is one of the most practical and applicable to the needs of the medical practitioner or senior student which has yet appeared on the subject of applied anatomy. The plan pursued by the authors in this book has been to treat the subject entirely from a clinical point of view rather than that of the anatomist, with the result of making the work delightfully readable. Any author who can accomplish this with an anatomical subject, and without detracting from the technical value of his work, deserves and is bound to receive great credit."—*Medical Record, New York.*

M i s c e l l a n e o u s B o o k s (C o n t i n u e d)

Tomes.

Dental Anatomy

A Manual of Dental Anatomy, Human and Comparative
By C. S. Tomes, D.D.S.

263 Illustrations. Sixth Edition, Revised. 12mo. Cloth, \$4.00 net.

"This standard work on Dental Anatomy has been brought thoroughly up to date and is a distinct advance on any of the previous editions. At first written with a view of providing the dental student with the requisite knowledge for his qualifying examination it has since become a text-book for the student of biology in general. This fact, combined with the rapidly increasing literature on the subject, has, as the author points out, greatly enhanced the difficulty of bringing the book up to date. It is, however, needless to say that the work of editing has been carried out in an admirable way."—*Lancet, London*.

Ballou.

Equine Anatomy and Physiology

By Wm. R. Ballou, M.D.

Late Professor of Equine Anatomy, New York College of Veterinary Surgeons.

With 29 Graphic Illustrations. 12mo. *Blakiston's ? Quiz-Compend ? Series.*
Cloth, \$1.00; Interleaved for the Addition of Notes, \$1.25, net.

"One of Blakiston's series of Quiz-Compends. These Compends are based on popular text-books and the lectures of prominent professors, and are kept constantly revised, so that they represent the present state of the subjects upon which they treat. The one now before us supplies for students of veterinary anatomy and physiology a work which will answer their needs not only as a text-book, but also for work in the dissecting room."—*Science*.

Potter.

Compend of Anatomy Including Visceral Anatomy

By Samuel O. L. Potter, M.A., M.D., M.R.C.P.
(London)

Formerly Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine, Cooper Medical College, San Francisco; Major and Brigade Surgeon, U. S. Vol.

Seventh Edition, Revised and greatly enlarged. With numerous Tables, 16 Plates and 138 other Illustrations. *Blakiston's ? Quiz-Compend ? Series.*
Cloth, \$1.00; Interleaved for Taking Notes, \$1.25, net.

"Through the opportunity afforded a revision by the frequent editions of this manual, the author has given a concise and accurate work of anatomy. It makes an excellent text-book, permitting the teacher to enlarge upon the information given as the exigencies of the class-room demand."—*Bulletin of the American Academy of Medicine*.

A Text-Book of Human Physiology

By A. P. Brubaker, M.D.

Professor of Physiology and Hygiene at Jefferson Medical College; Professor of Physiology, Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, Philadelphia.

Second Edition. Revised and Enlarged. With Colored Plates and 356 other Illustrations. Octavo; 715 pages.

Cloth, \$3.00; Leather or Half-Morocco, \$4.00, net.

"An admirable exposition of the facts of physiology brought down to the latest date. . . . The author's style is lucid, concise, and pleasing. The work is one which may be warmly commended in every respect."—*New York Medical Journal.*

Landois' Human Physiology

Including Histology and Microscopical Anatomy,
with Special Reference to the Requirements
of Practical Medicine

By Dr. L. Landois

Professor of Physiology and Director of the Physiological Institute in the University of Greifswald.

Tenth Edition. Revised and Enlarged.

Edited and Translated by A. P. Brubaker, M.D.

Professor of Physiology at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, etc.,

and Augustus A. Eshner, M.D.

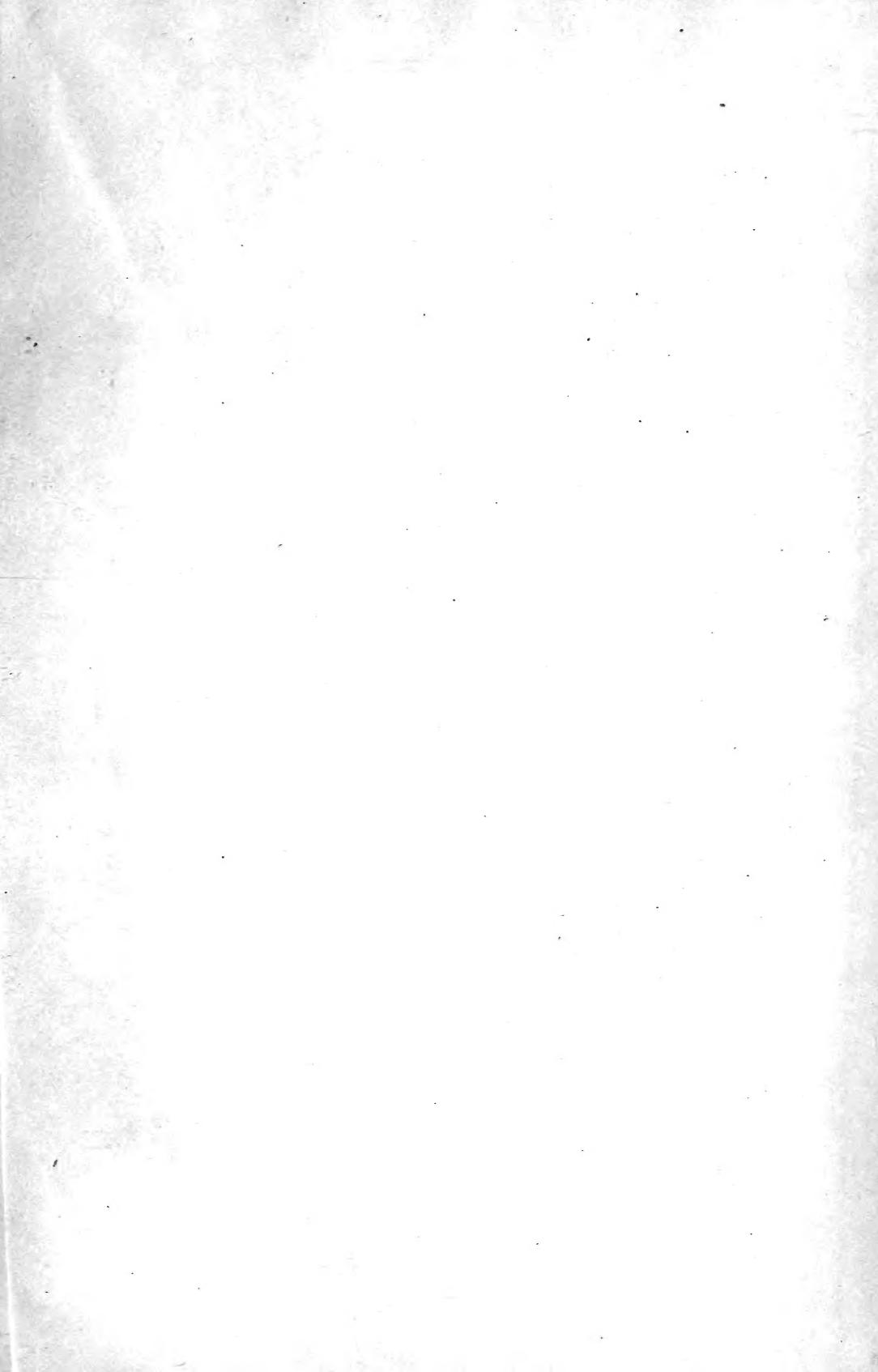
Professor of Clinical Medicine, Philadelphia Polyclinic, etc.

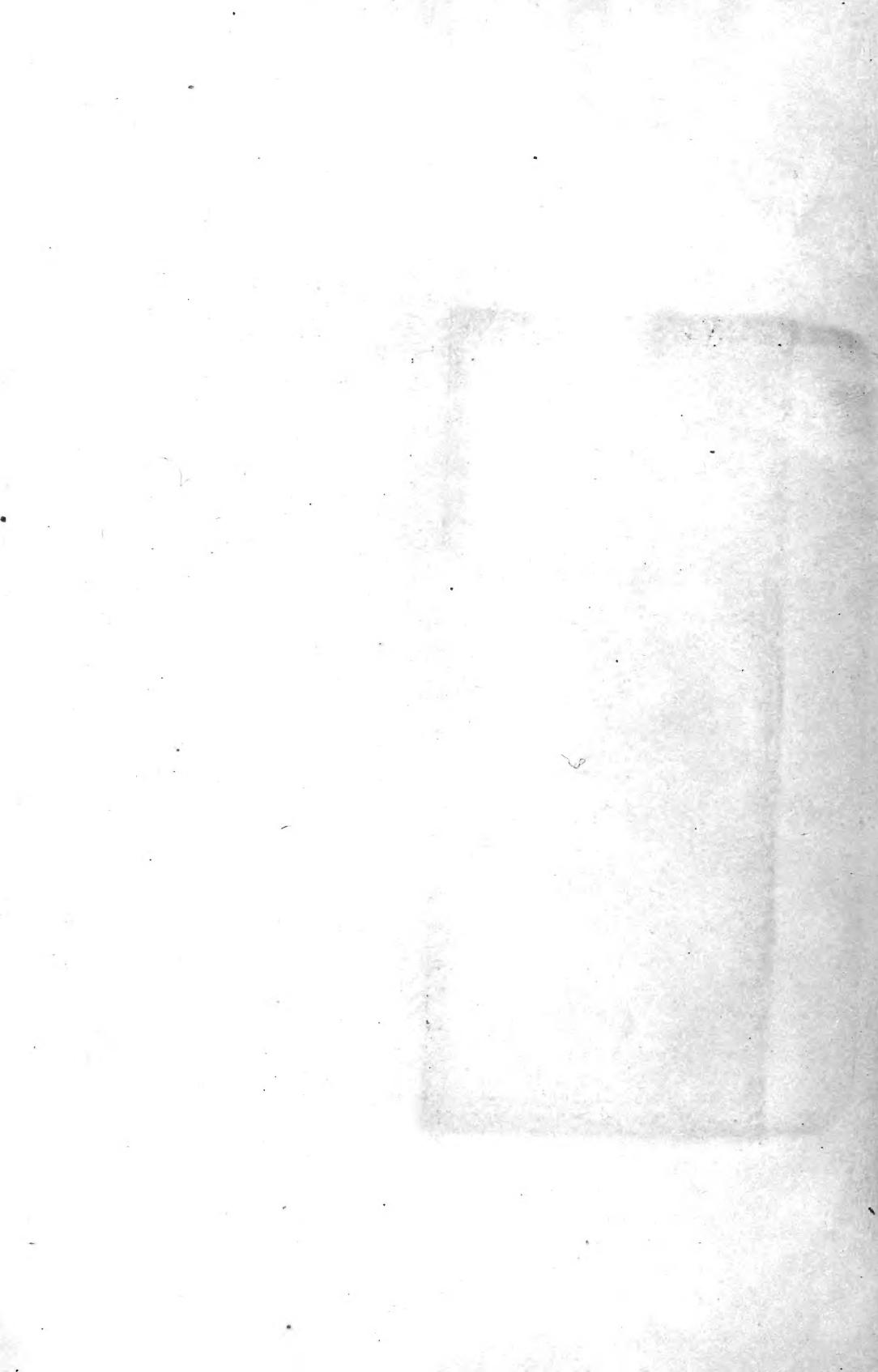
With 394 Illustrations. Octavo; 1027 pages.

Cloth, \$7.00; Leather or Half-Morocco, \$8.00, net.

"There is no other work of its kind in the English language which deals with the normal physiological processes so as to show where the physiological merges into the pathological, and how the facts of pathology are to be explained by, and how they are in reality of the same essence as, those of physiology. . . . The book will be useful to practitioners of medicine and to clinicians, while students reading for the higher examinations will find it a trustworthy guide to the fundamental facts of physiology and histology, and an encyclopædia of reference as well as an exposition of the latest discoveries and theories of physiology."—*The Lancet, London.*

"The author, editor, translator and publisher have unitedly produced a most valuable and attractive book which can in every way be depended upon as authoritative."—*American Medicine.*





MA
B

Barker, Lewellys F.
Anatomical terminology.

LIBRARY
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO
Do not
remove
the card
from this
pocket.

Made by LIBRARY BUREAU, Boston
Under Pat. "Ref. Index File"
ACME LIBRARY CARD POCKET

