MANUAL OF SURGICAL ANATOMY

MEDICAL DEPARTMENTS
U. S. ARMY & NAVY

Manual of Surgical Anatomy

Authorized by the Secretary of War
and under the Supervision of the Surgeon General
and Council of National Defense

Prepared Under the Direction of
THE DIVISION OF GENERAL SURGERY
In Collaboration With
The Divisions of Orthopædic Surgery,
Surgery of the Head, Genito-Urinary Surgery and
the Advisory Staff in Surgery in the Office
of the Surgeon-General, U. S. Army

1918

PREFACE

THE purpose of this Manual is to furnish the Medical Departments of the U. S. Army and Navy with a Surgical Anatomy in compact form.

The subjects have been presented in the following order: (a) *Transparencies or Projections:* the various deeper structures are viewed in their natural positions as though the overlying structures were transparent. (b) *Systematic dissections:* the various structures are grouped in systems, such as the bones and ligaments, muscles and tendons, blood vessels, nerves, lymphatics, viscera, etc. (c) *Regional dissections:* the various structures of a given region are shown without reference to systems. (d) *Sections:* the structures are shown as they appear in frontal, sagittal and transverse sections. (e) *Surgical incisions:* a series of typical surgical incisions, at the more common sites of surgical attack.

The Manual is divided into four parts: *Part I, The Head and Neck; Part II, The Thorax and Abdomen; Part III, The Upper Extremity; Part IV, The Lower Extremity.* In each part the illustrations are arranged in the order stated in the preceding paragraph.

Since the work is solely for the use of the United States Army and Navy and is intended primarily for the present emergency, no text has been introduced. We have however appended an Explanatory Index.

The international -BNA- terms are used on all the illustrations, and their equivalents may be found in the Explanatory Index. The cross sections are numbered to correspond to the numbers on the key-figures. The key-figures immediately precede the series of cross sections in each part.

This work has been done in the Department of Anatomy of the University of Illinois. The anatomical work has been under the direction of A. C. Eycleshymer, assisted by V. E. Emmel, R. L. Moodie, W. S. Adkins, A. R. Cooper and L. N. Boelio. The surgical work has been under the direction of Lt. Col. M. G. Seelig, M.C.U.S. Army, assisted by O. E. Nadeau. The illustrative work has been under the direction of Tom Jones, assisted by W. C. Shepard, H. D. More and Mrs. N. M. Frain. Others who have given material aid in the completion of the work are D. M. Blum, T. B. Magath, Miss Broday and Miss Hubbell.

The extensive use of serial cross sections in following the pathway and localizing the position of projectiles led us to ask of D. Appleton & Company the privilege of using the nearly life size illustrations in a Cross Section Anatomy by Eycleshymer and Schoemaker as a basis for the cross sections in the present work. This request was most generously granted.

Rebman & Company have permitted us to use the figures on pp. 104, 110, 184, 186, 187, 190 from Bockenheimer and Frohse's Typical Operations; those on pp. 32, 70 from Bardeleben's Applied Anatomy and those on pp. 14, 113, 124, 151, 152 from Toldt's Anatomy.

Lea & Febiger gave us permission to use from Gray's Anatomy the figure on p. 16; from Gerrish's Anatomy the figure on p. 122, and kindly permitted Major Kanavel to select for our use the figures on pp. 209, 212, 213, 229, 248 from Kanavel's Infections of the Hand.

William Wood & Company have given us the privilege of using from Cunningham's Text-book of Anatomy the figures on pp. 15, 18, 34, 44, 125, 126, 216, 217,

281, 282, and have also permitted us to use the definitions of BNA terms in Stedman's Medical Dictionary as a basis for our Explanatory Index.

W. B. Saunders & Company have granted us the privilege of copying from Sobotta-McMurrich's Atlas and Text-book of Human Anatomy the illustrations on pp. 3, 9, 20-27, 31, 63, 140, 143.

P. Blakiston's Son & Company have permitted us to copy the figure on p. 27 from Morris's Human Anatomy.

From McEwen's Atlas of Head Sections we have made modifications of two sections on pp. 71, 72; from Quain's Superficial and Surgical Anatomy the figures on pp. 318, 319.

The French anatomies have served as a basis for the following modified figures: from Poirier and Charpy, those on pp. 17, 19; from Testut's Traité d'Anatomie Humaine, those on pp. 226, 290; from Sappey, the figures on pp. 123, 214, 283; from Testut and Jacob's Traité d'Anatomie Topographique, the figures on pp. 50, 52, 53, 54, 93, 94, 105; from Marion's Technique Chirurgicale, the figures on pp. 244, 317.

We also have made use of the descriptive anatomies of Spalteholz, Bardeleben, Rauber-Kopsch; Frohse's Anatomical Charts; the topographical anatomies of Merkel, Corning, Schultze, Braune, Joessel and Waldeyer; Rüdinger's Topographical-Surgical Anatomy; Treves-Keith Surgical Anatomy by Mülberger. The illustrations of typical incisions are based on Kocher's Operative Surgery and Bockenheimer and Frohse's Typical Operations.

The figures on pp. 227, 320 have been modified from Pirogoff, 1852-59.

Most of the illustrations are original and have been prepared especially to meet the present needs of the Army and Navy medical departments. In every instance the illustrations taken from other sources have been redrawn, relabeled and modified to meet the specific needs of this Manual.

The civil sale of the Manual is prohibited, its use being restricted to the Army and Navy.

Washington, D. C., Sept., 1918.

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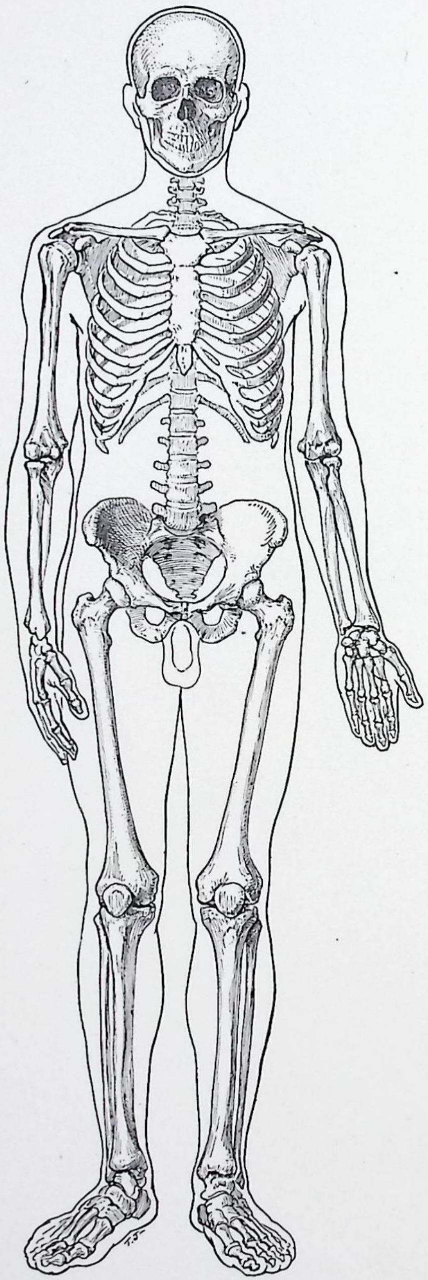
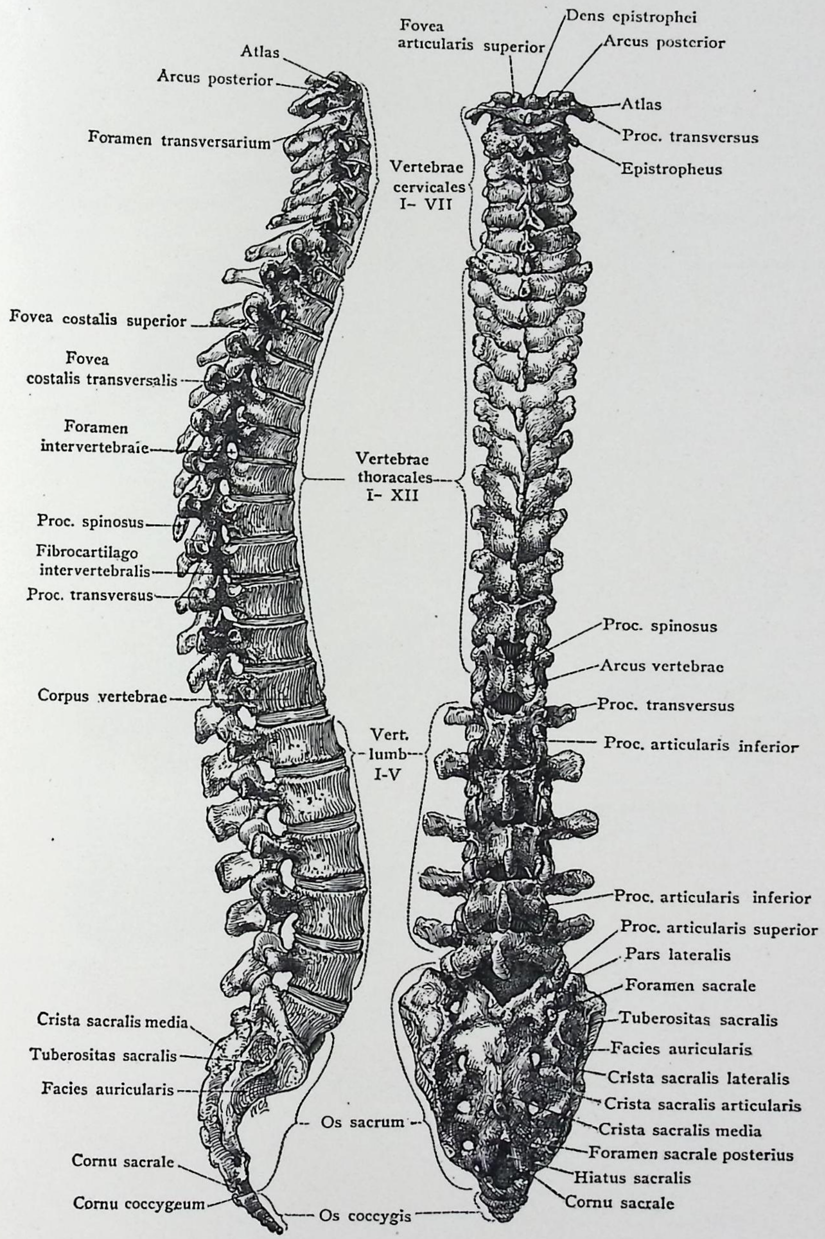
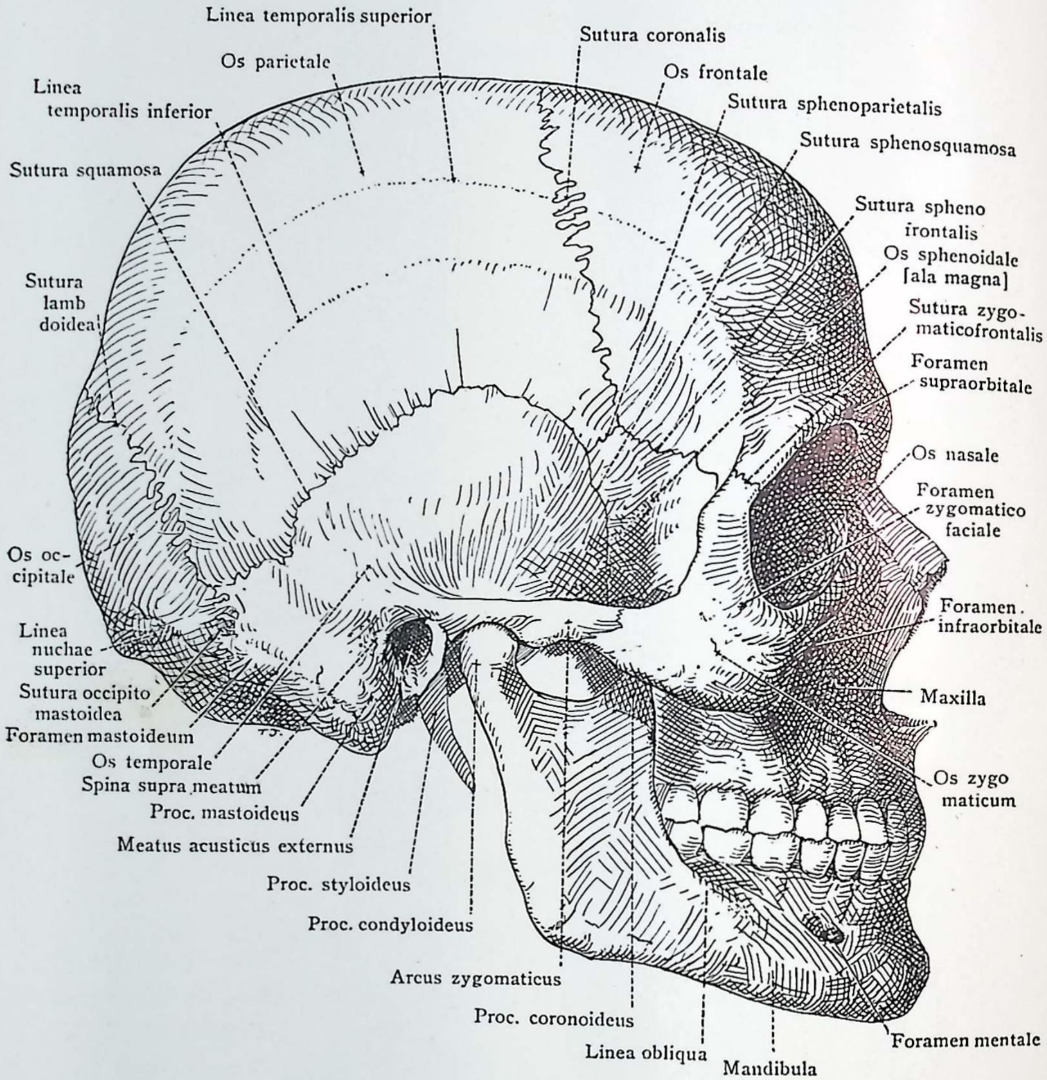


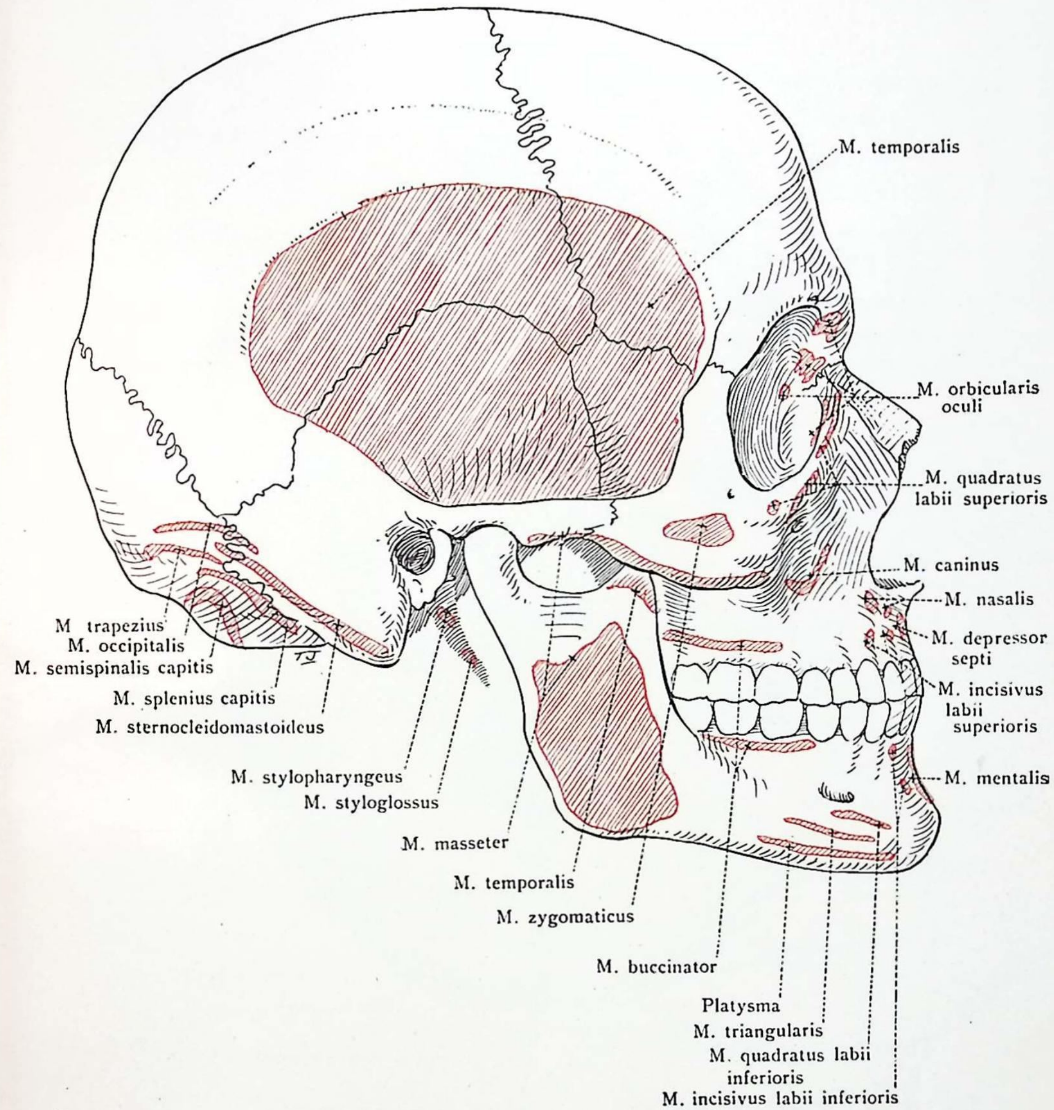
The human skeleton.



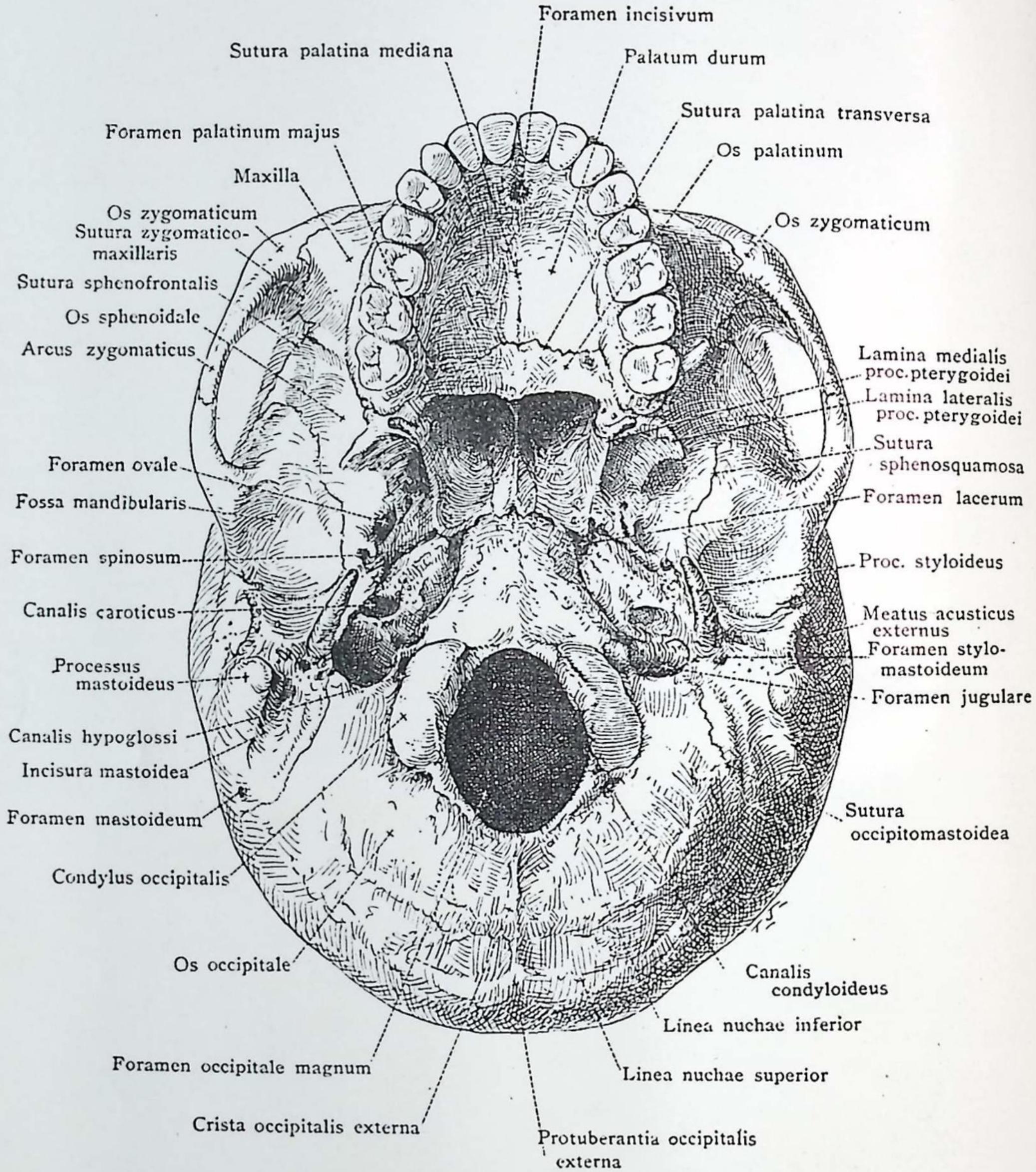
Vertebral column, lateral and posterior views.



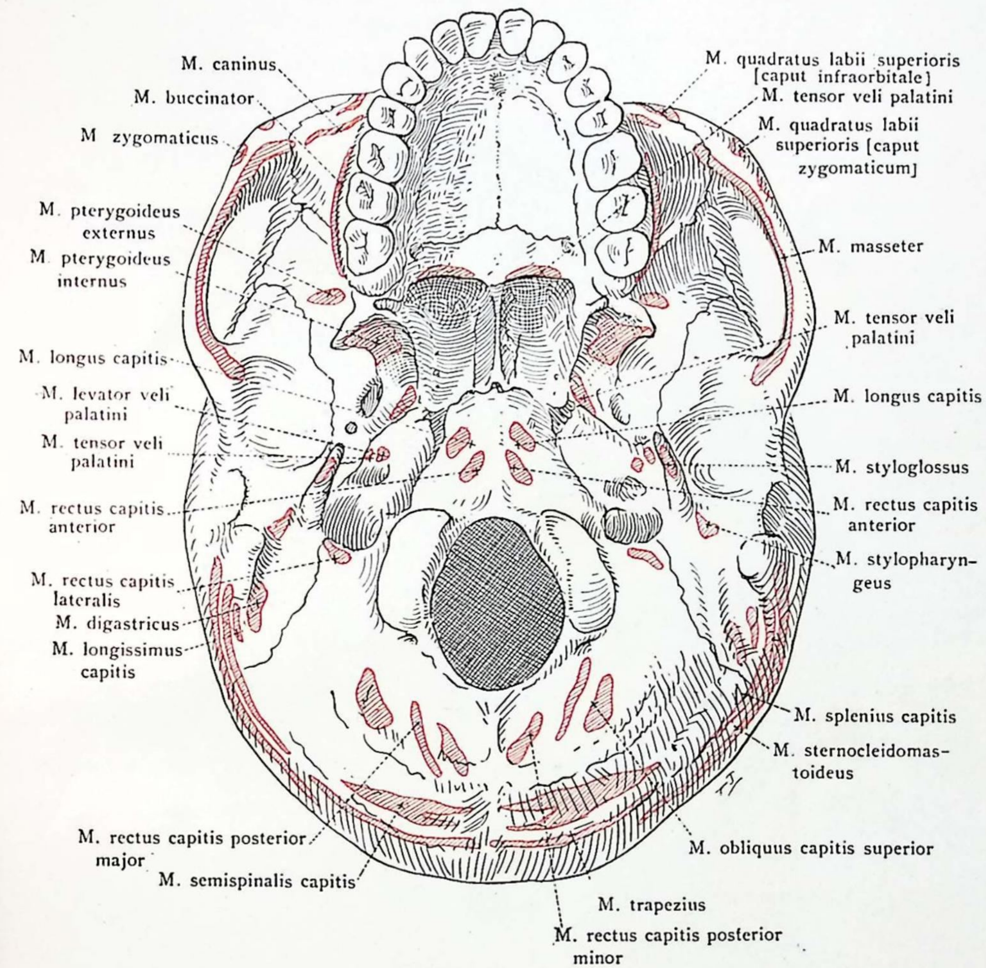
Skull and mandible, lateral view.



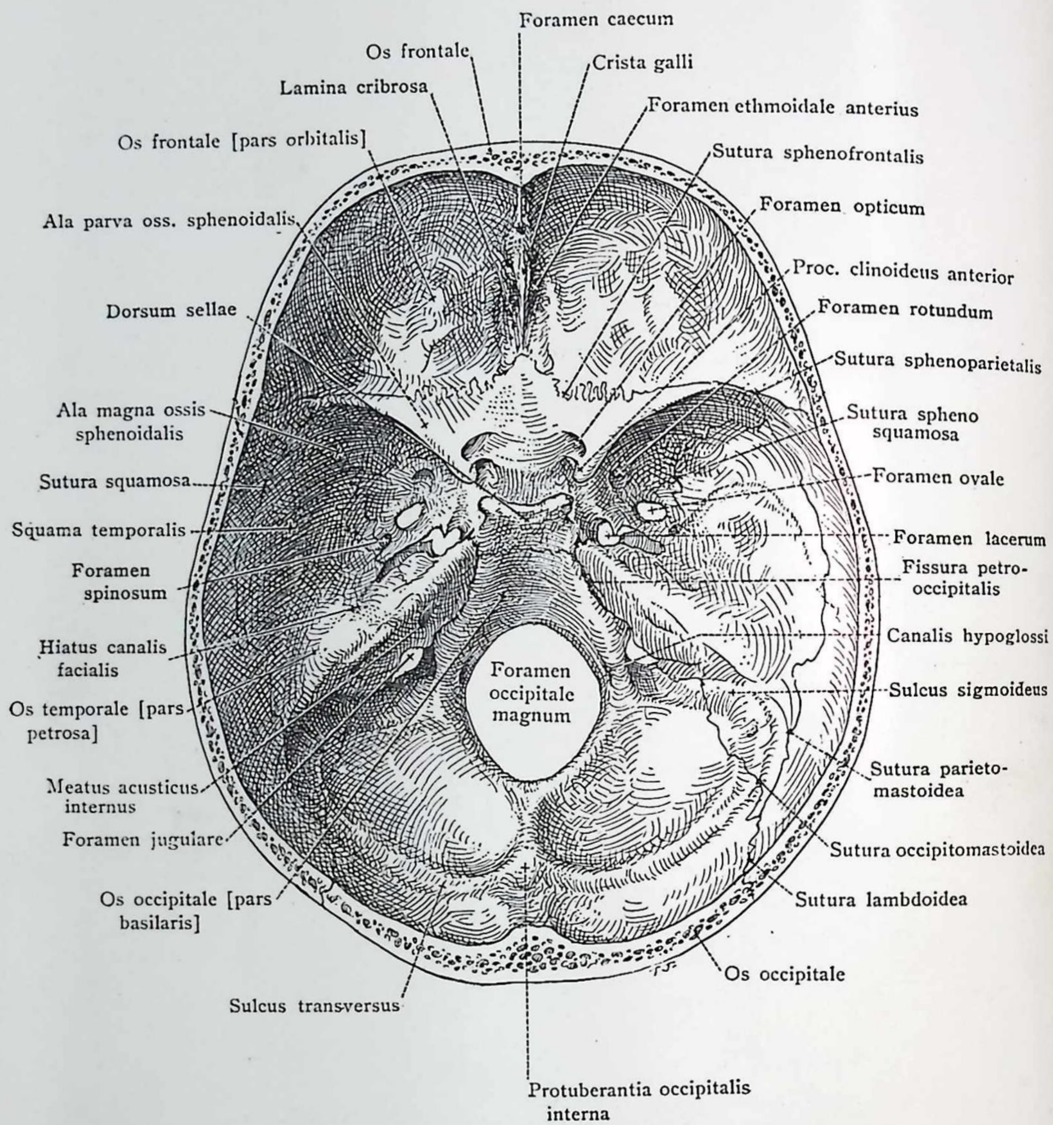
Skull and mandible with muscle attachments, lateral view.



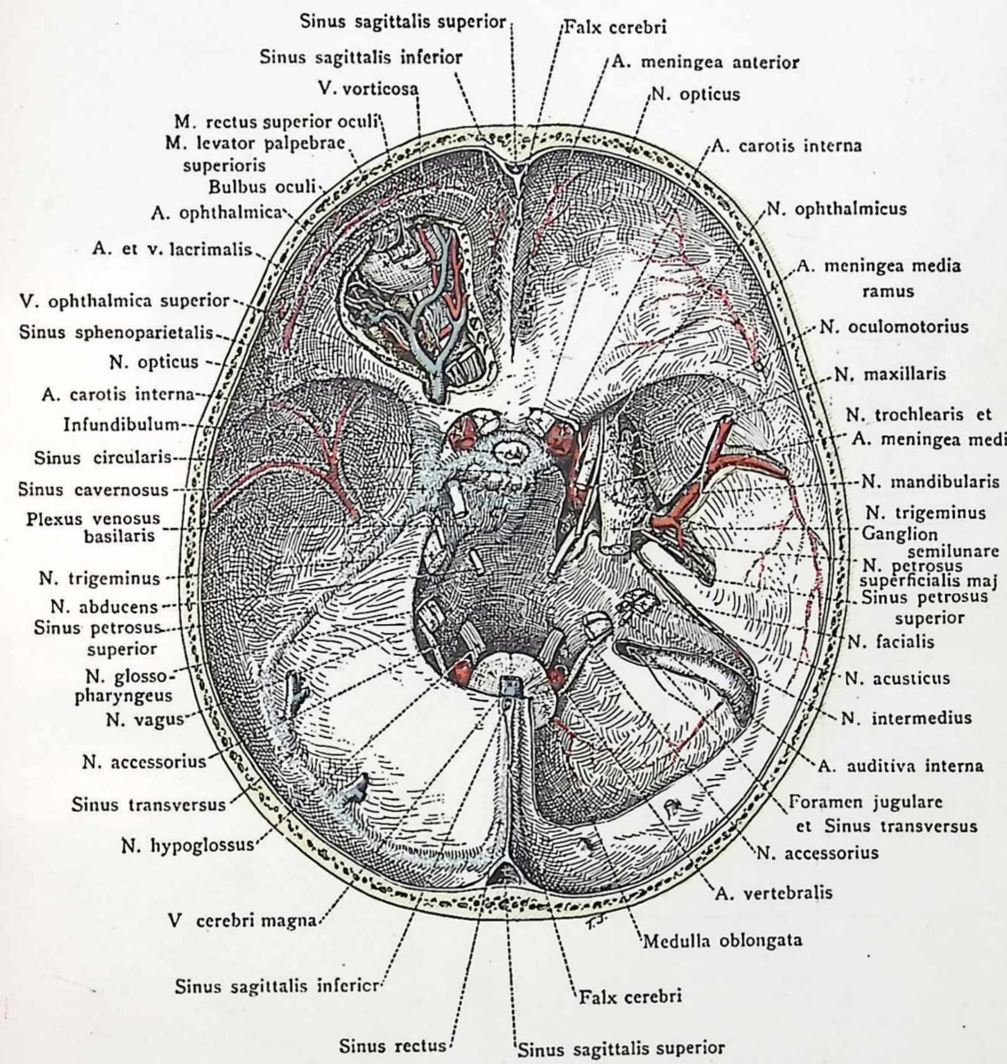
Base of skull.



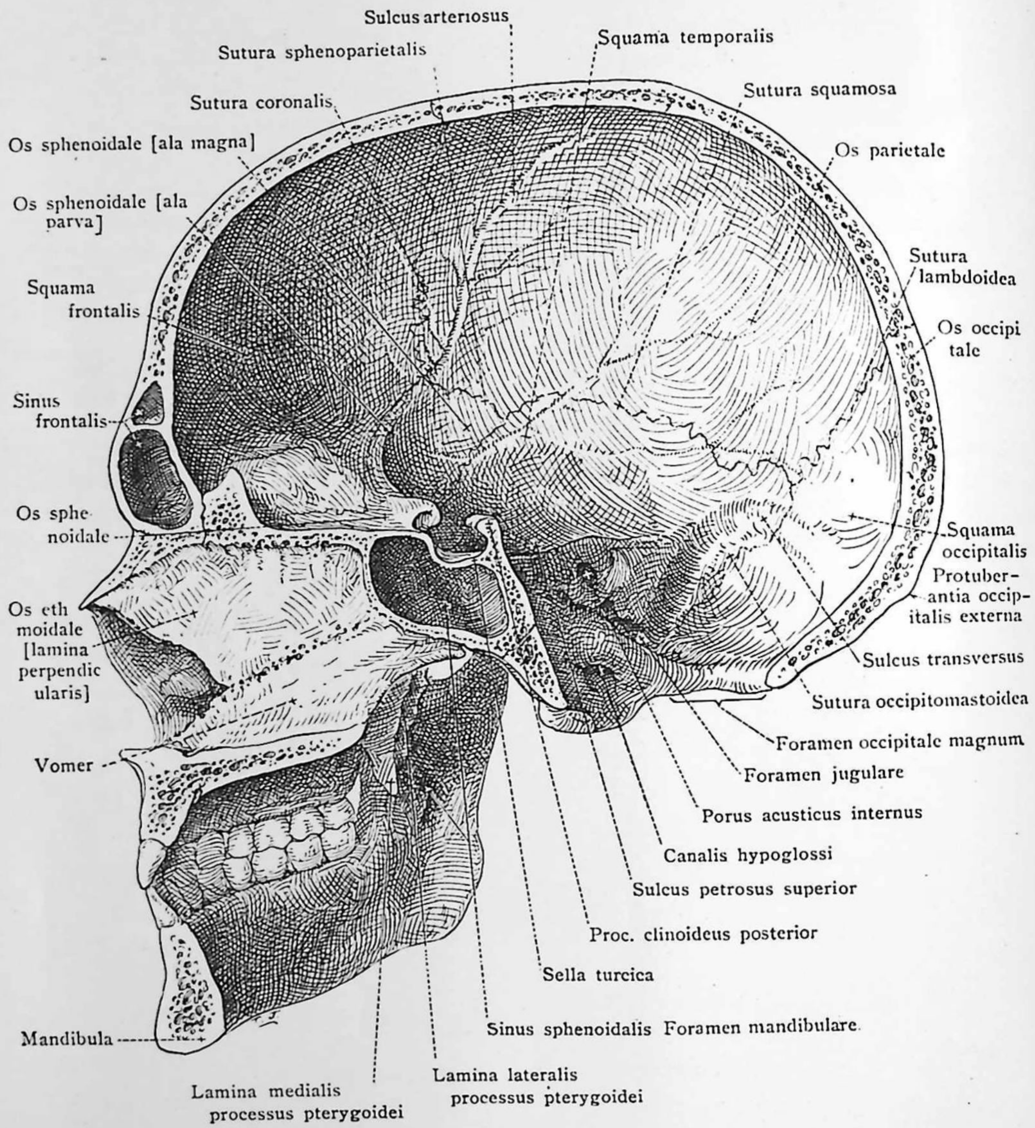
Base of the skull with muscle attachments.



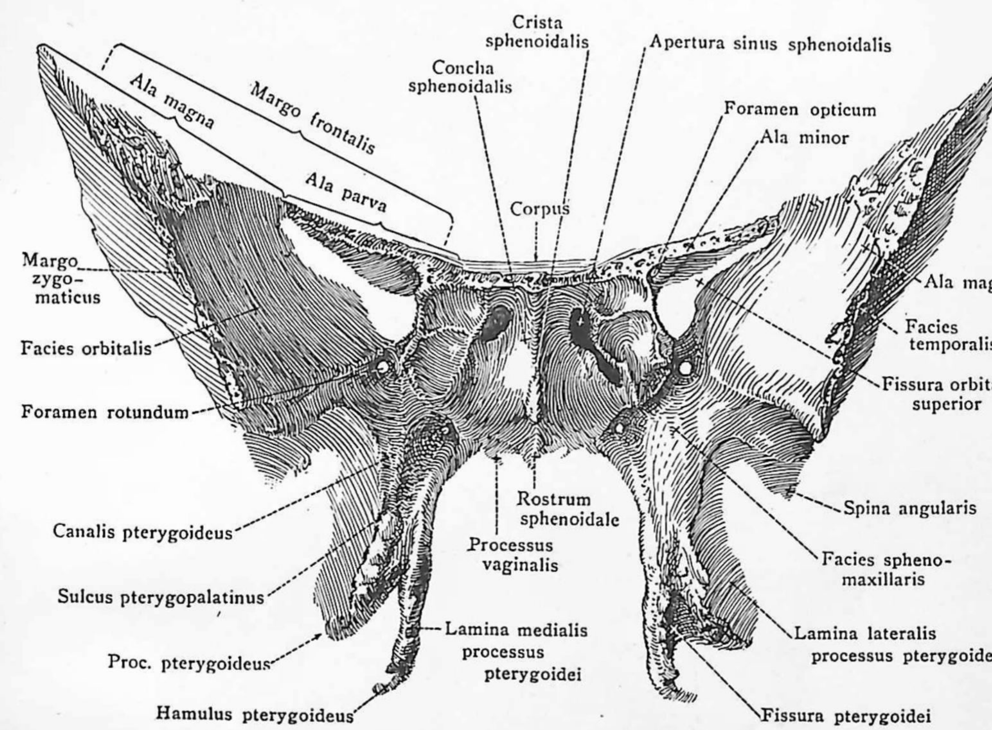
Base of the skull from within.



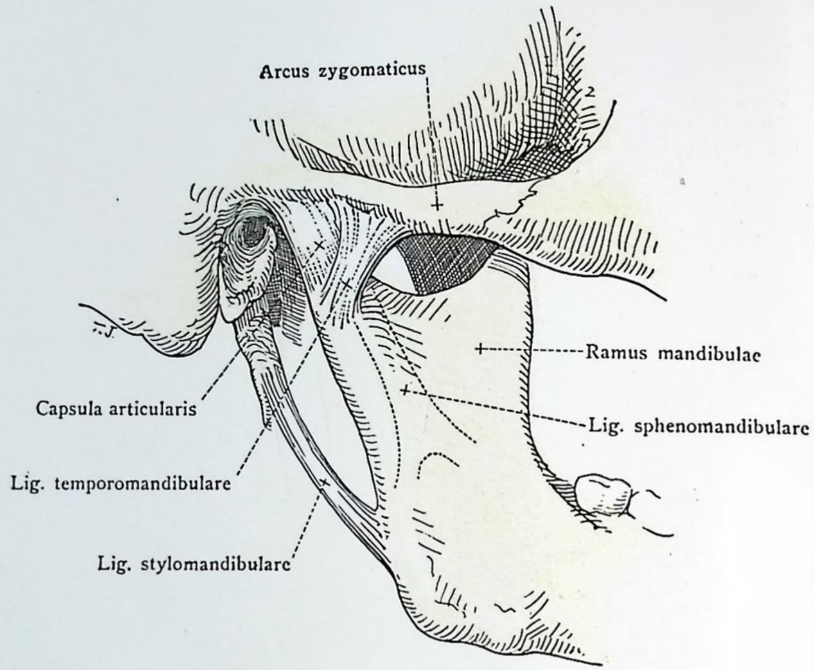
Inner view of the base of the skull showing the dura mater with its arteries and venous sinuses, the vessels of the orbit, and the course of the twelve pairs of cranial nerves through the dura mater.



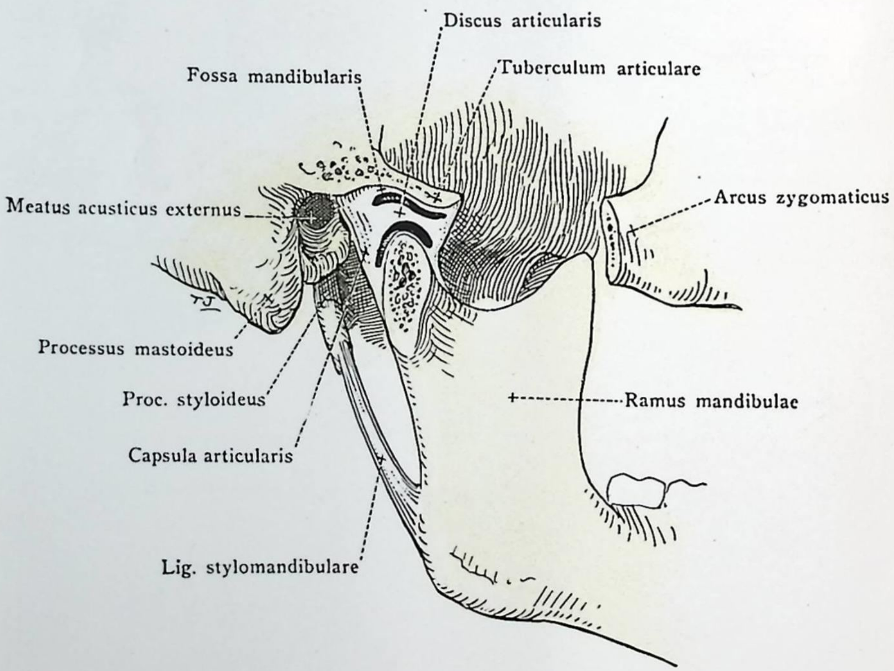
Median section of the skull and mandible, viewed from the left.



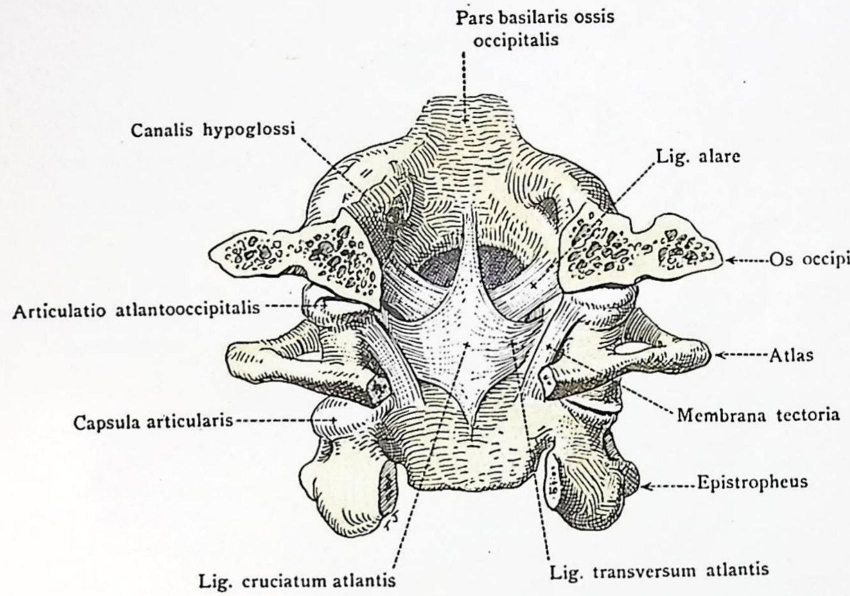
Sphenoid bone, viewed from in front.



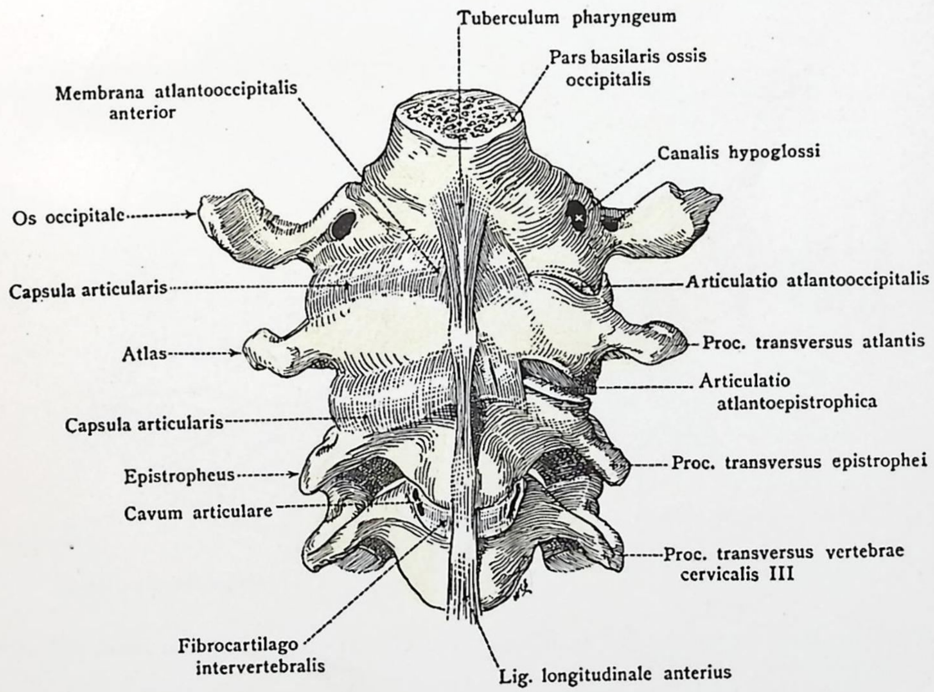
Right mandibular joint, lateral view.



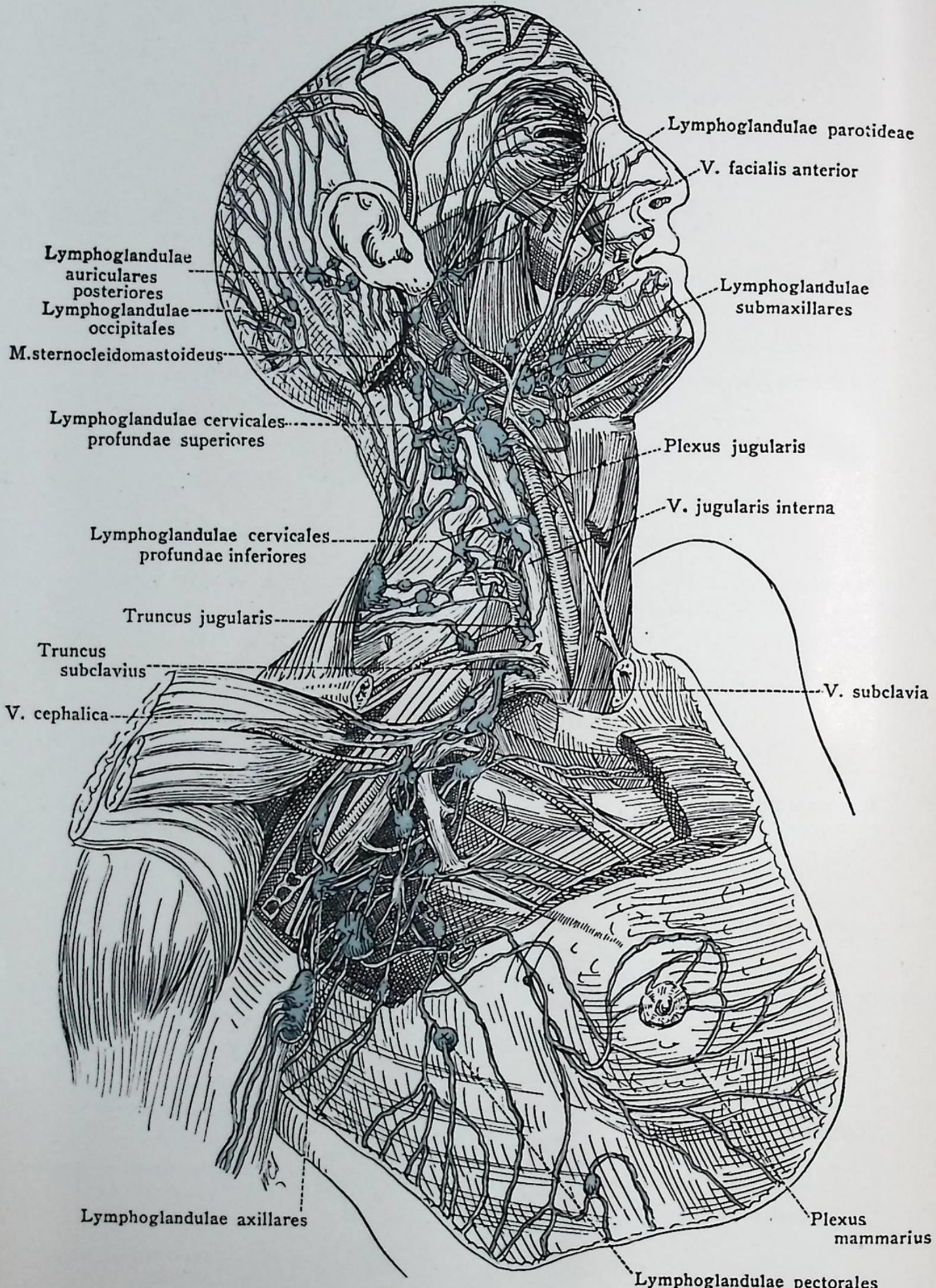
The right mandibular joint, viewed from the side. The zygomatic arch and a portion of the ramus of the mandible have been cut away to expose the articular disc.



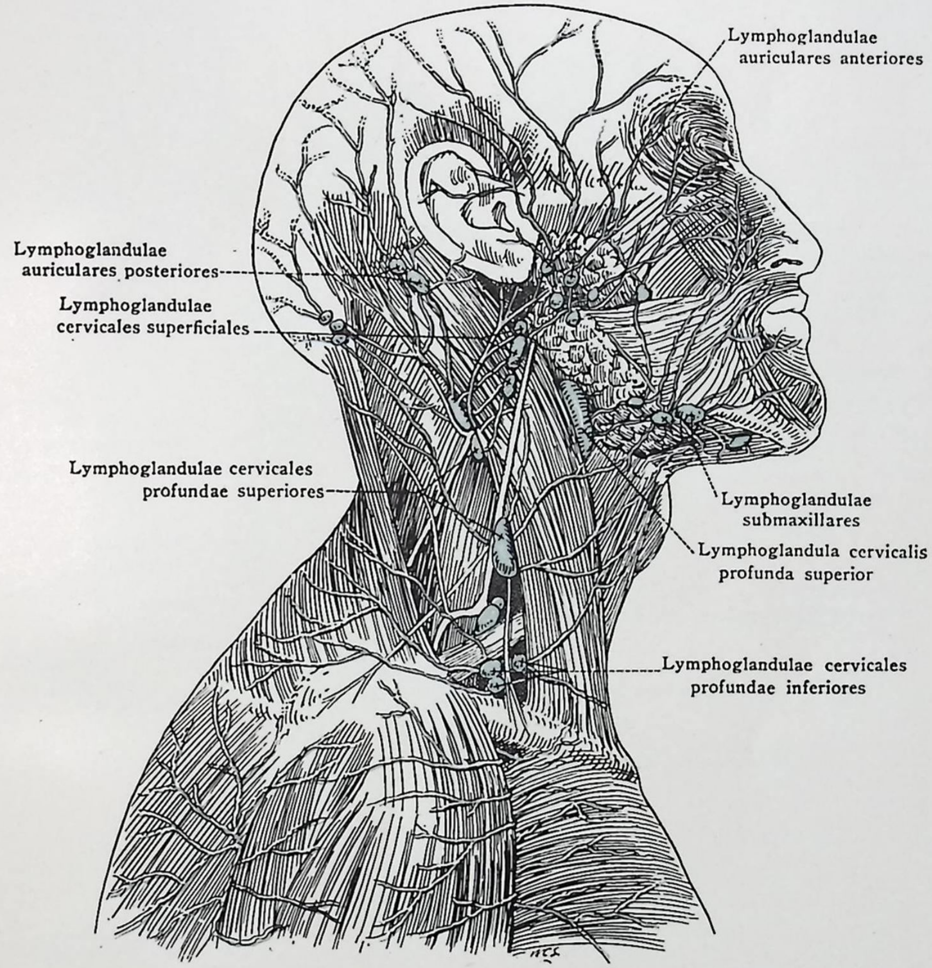
The ligaments connecting the occipital bone and the first three cervical vertebrae, viewed from in front. The bodies of the vertebrae have been removed.



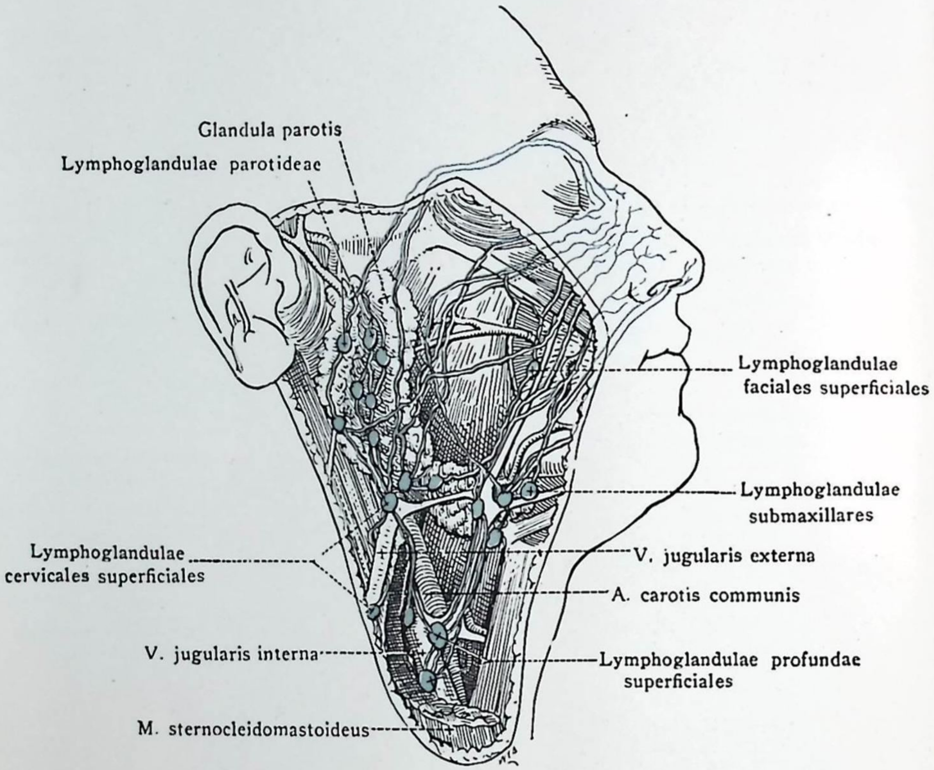
The ligaments connecting the occipital bone and the first and second cervical vertebrae, viewed from behind. The vertebral arches have been removed.



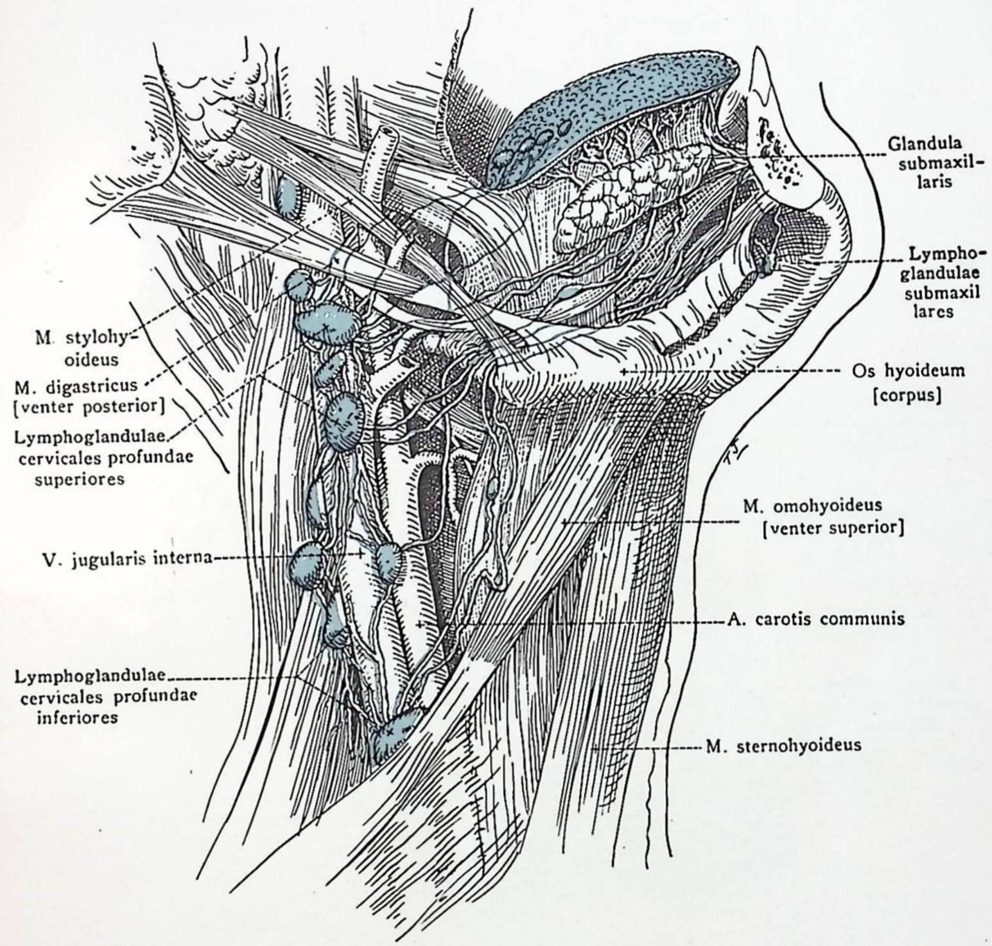
The deep lymphatic nodes and vessels of the right side of the head and neck, and of the mammary and axillary regions.



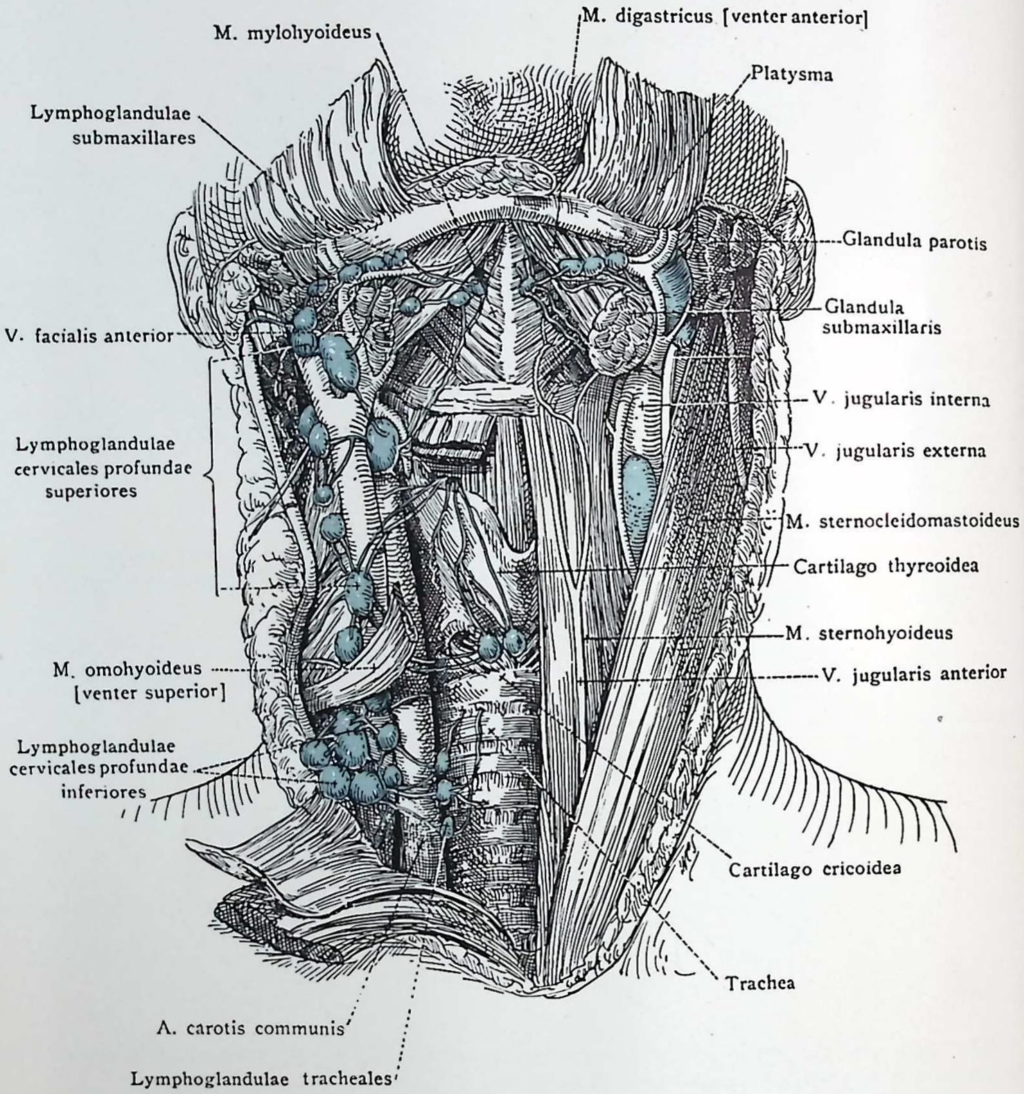
The superficial lymphatic nodes and vessels of the right side of the head and neck.



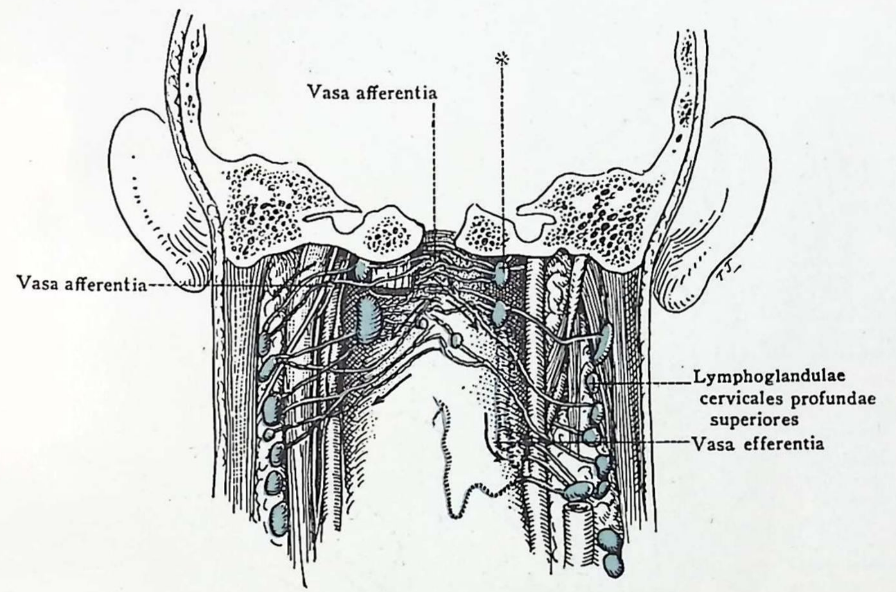
The superficial lymphatic nodes and vessels of the right side of the face.



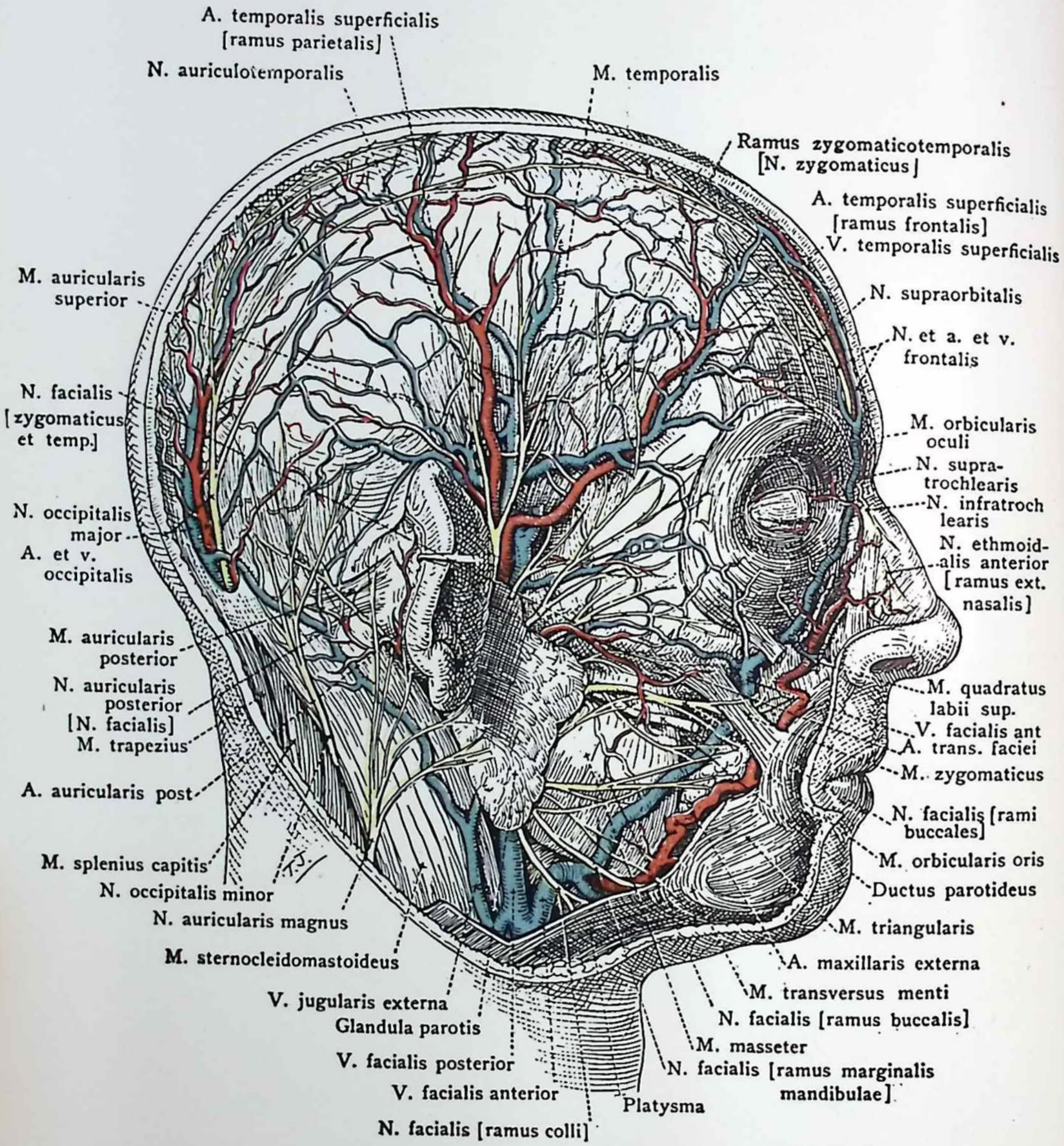
The deep cervical lymphatic nodes and vessels of the right upper cervical triangle. The lymphatic drainage of the tongue is shown.



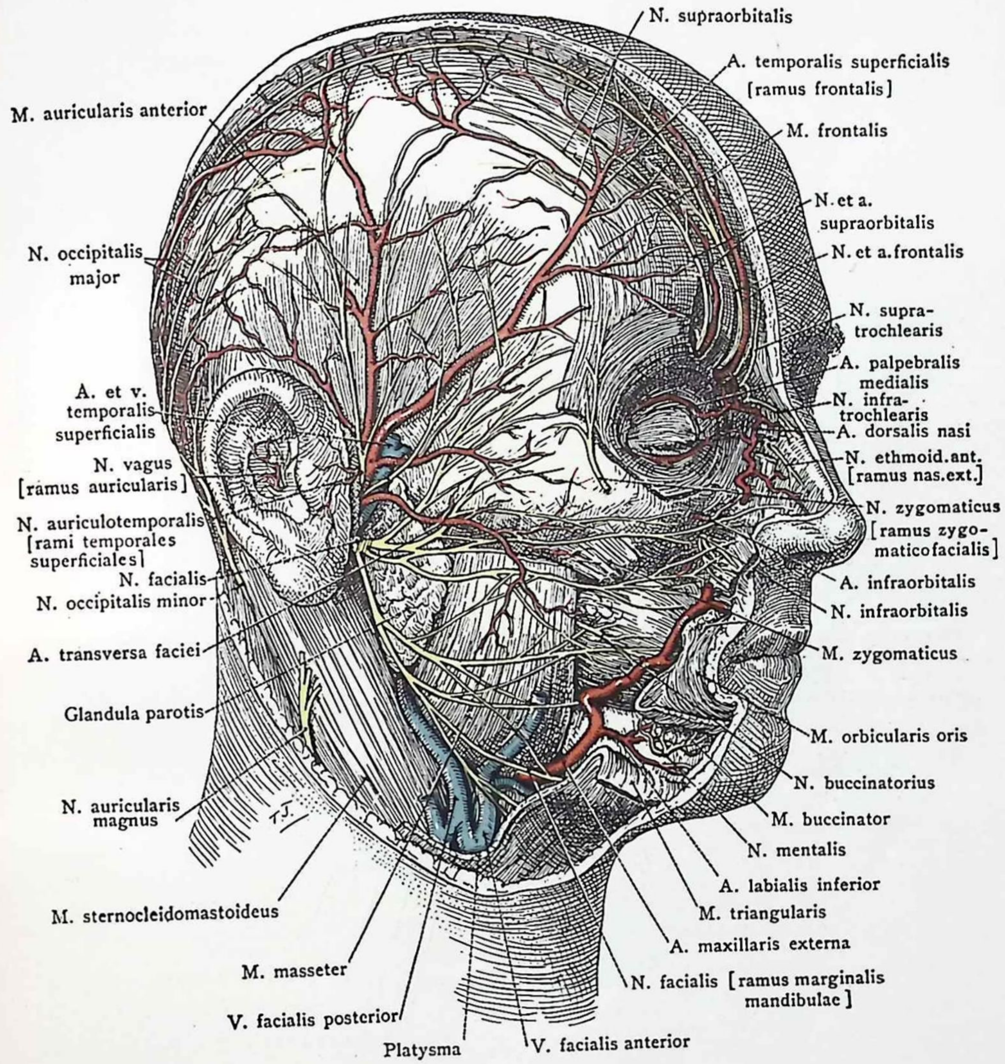
Deep lymphatic nodes and vessels of the anterior portion of the neck.



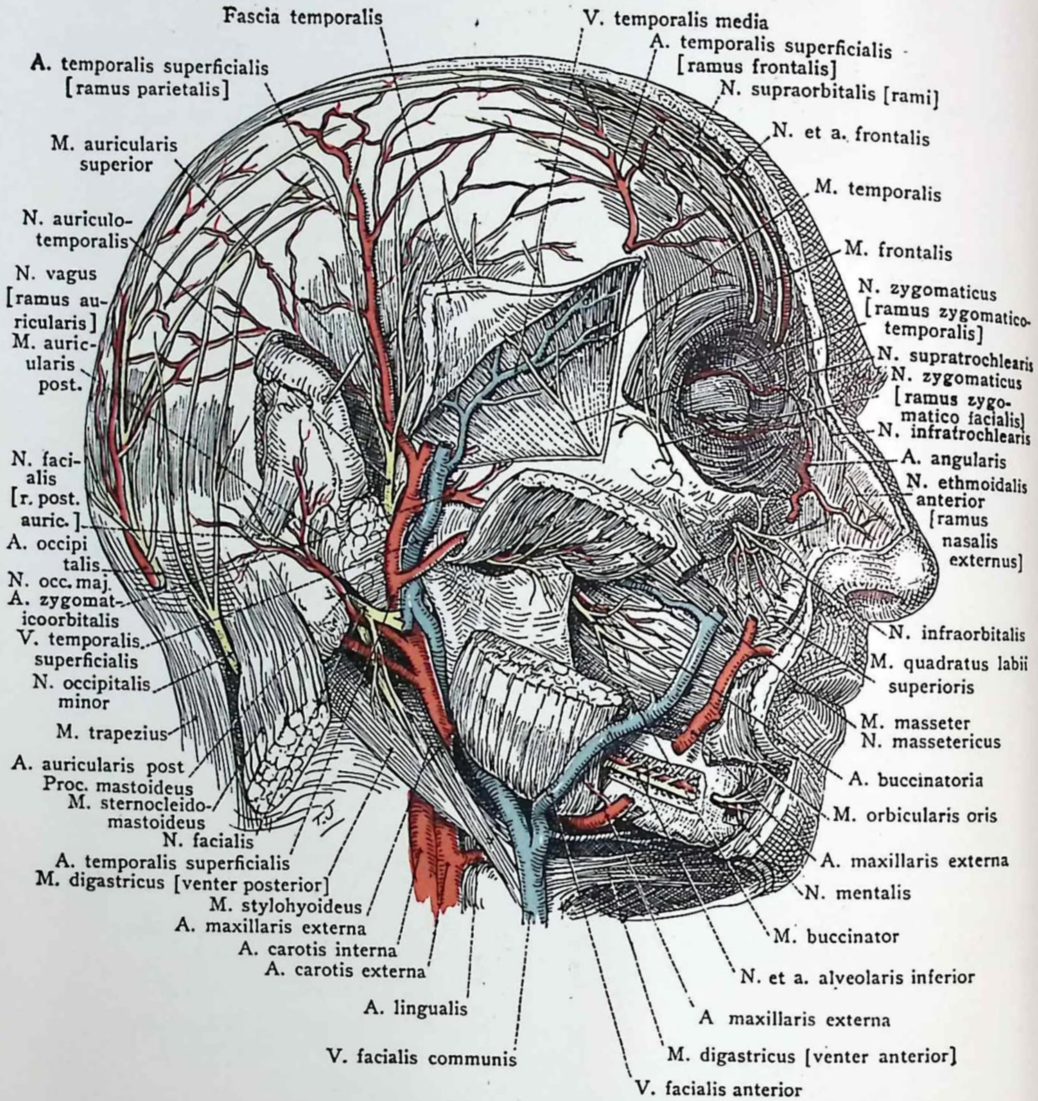
The relation of the deep cervical lymphatic nodes and vessels to the posterior wall of the pharynx, as seen from behind. The (*) indicates the retropharyngeal lymph nodes.



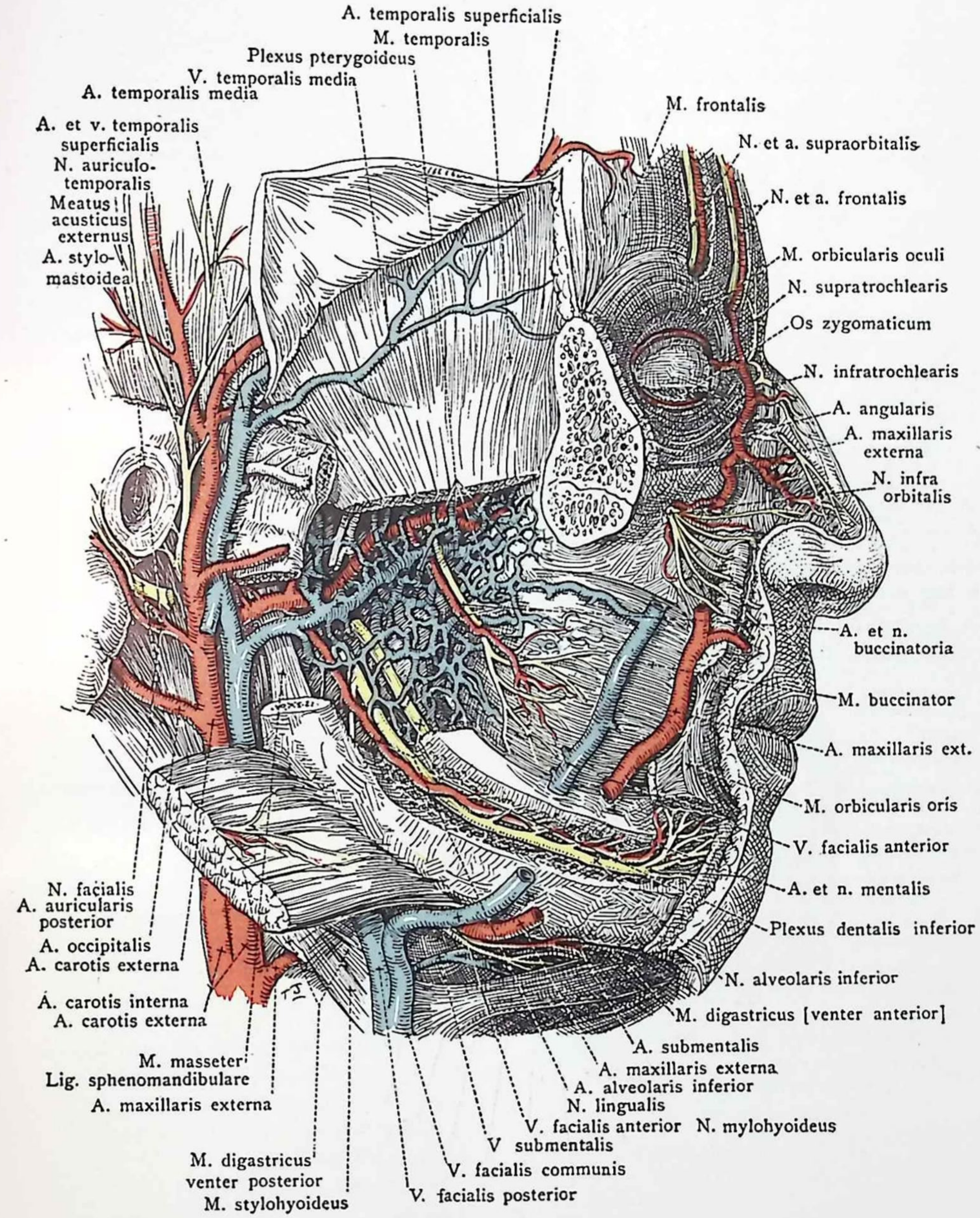
Dissection of the superficial structures of the right side of the head. The ear is pulled forward and a portion of the platysma has been removed.



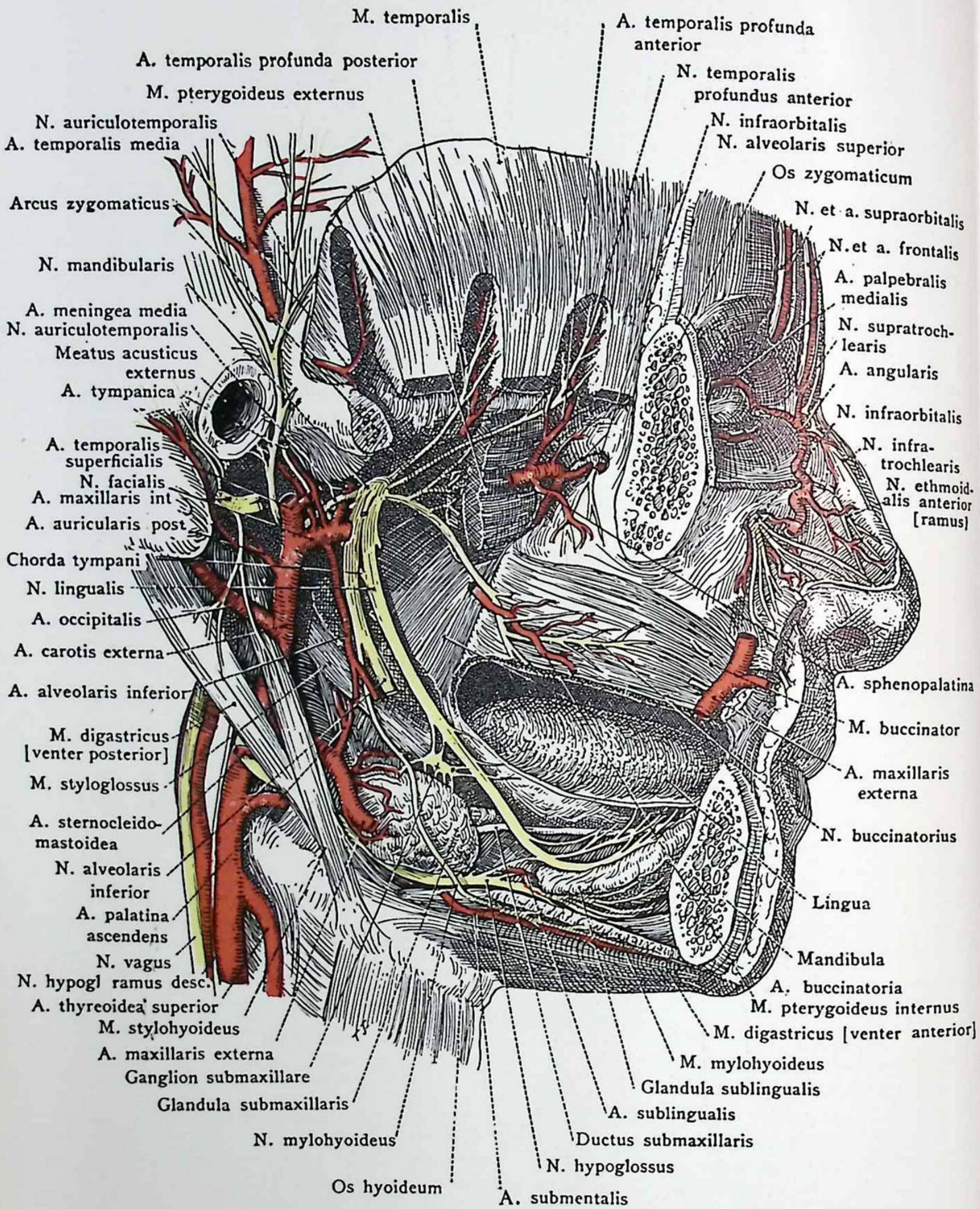
Deeper dissection of the superficial structures of the right side of the head. Some of the facial muscles have been cut away, divided or reflected downwards.



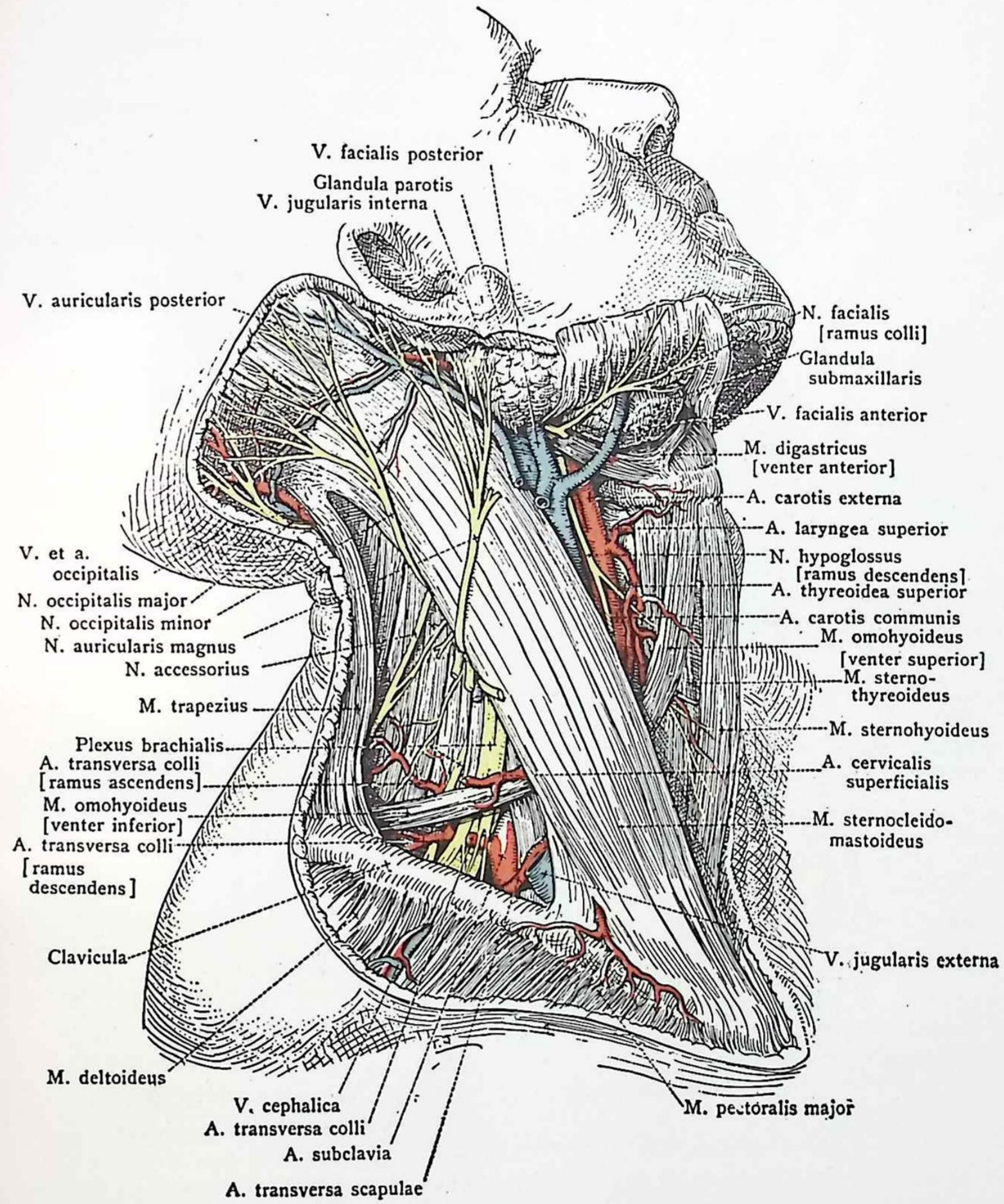
Dissection of the deeper structures of the right side of the head after removal of the parotid gland and facial nerve, with exposure of structures in the mandibular canal, and internal to the masseter muscle and the temporal fascia.



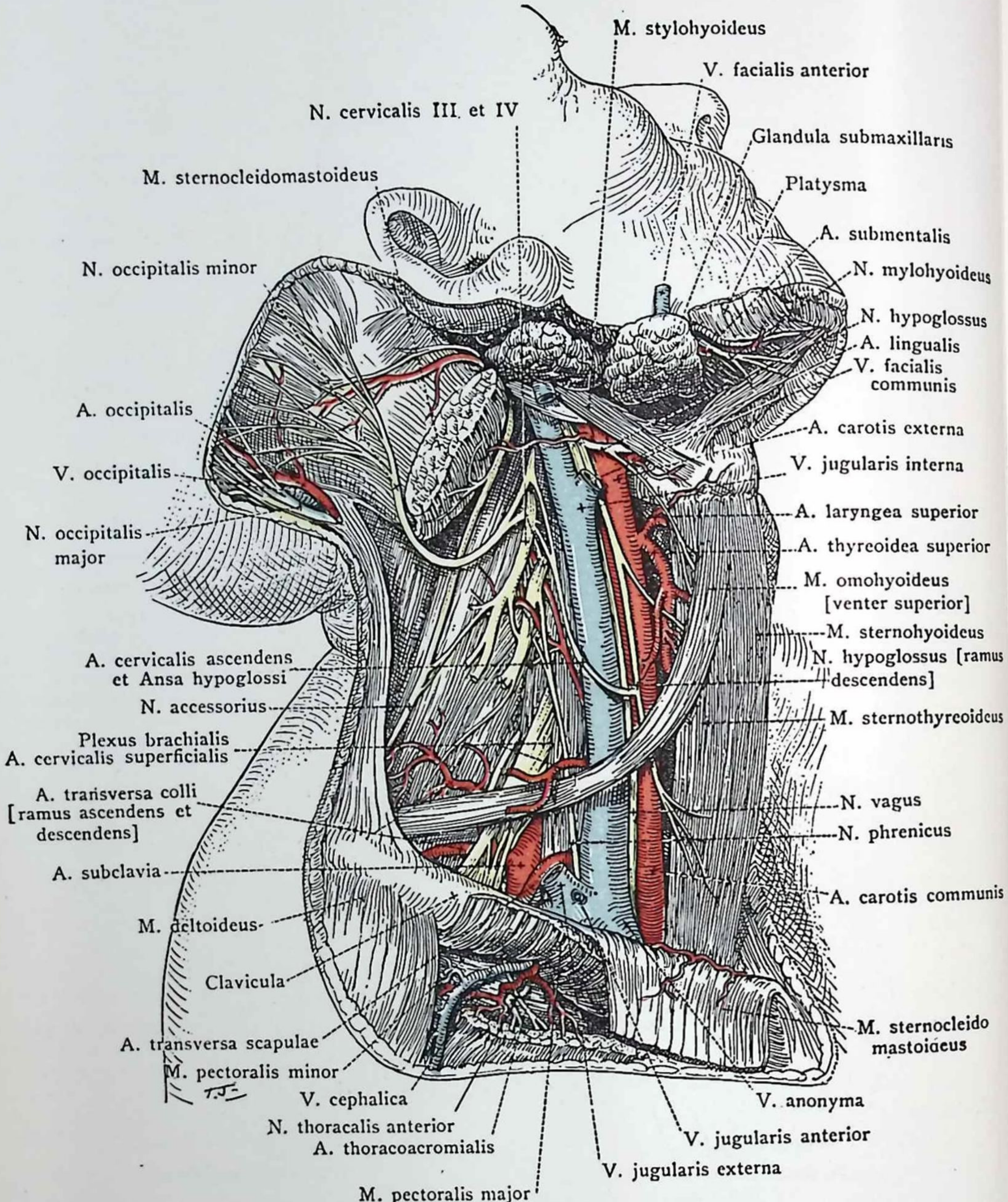
Deep dissection of the nerves and blood vessels of the right side of the head, after removal of ascending ramus of mandible and zygomatic arch.



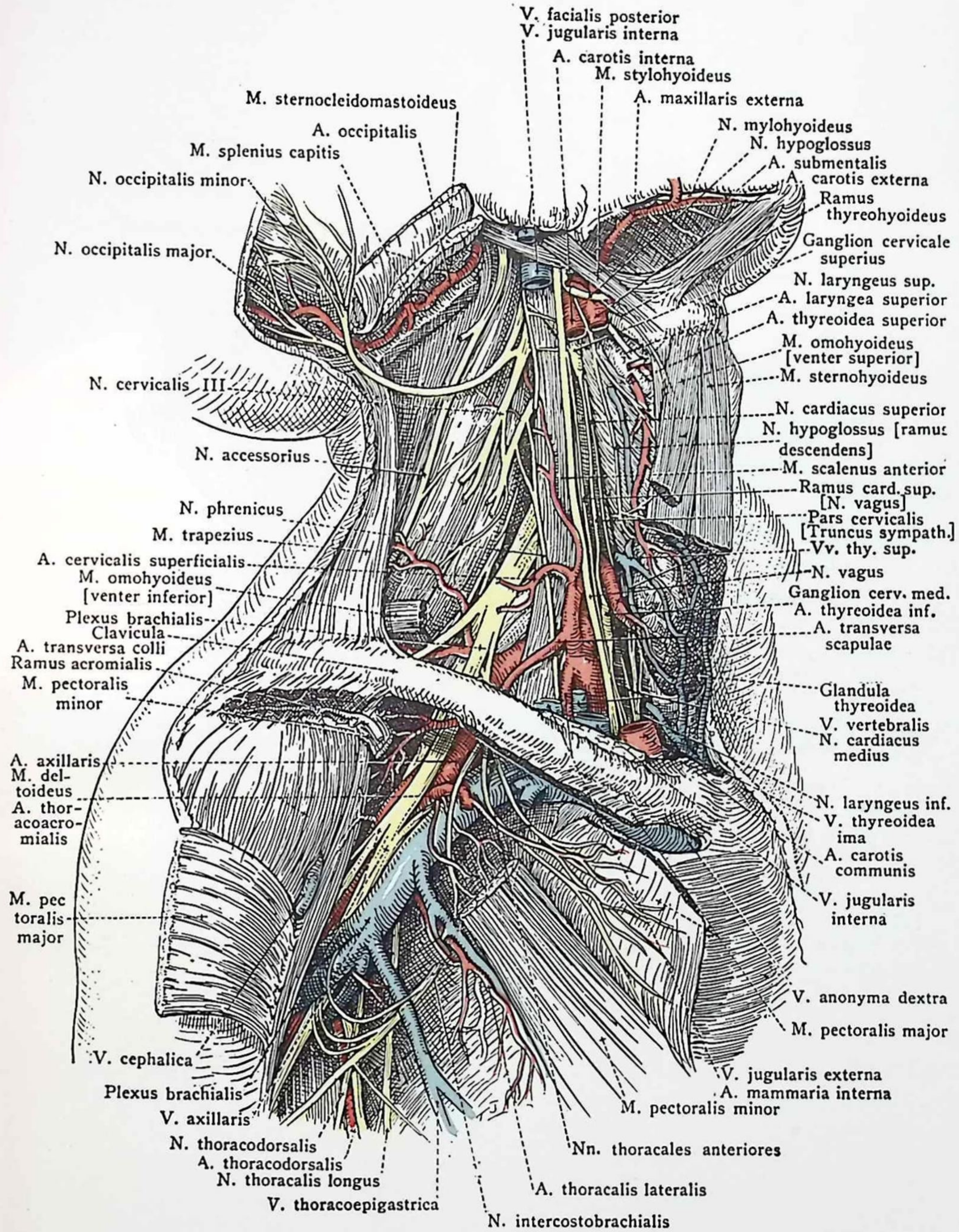
Deep dissection of the right side of the face, after removal of the zygomatic arch, of the right mandibular ramus, and the lower half of the buccinator muscle.



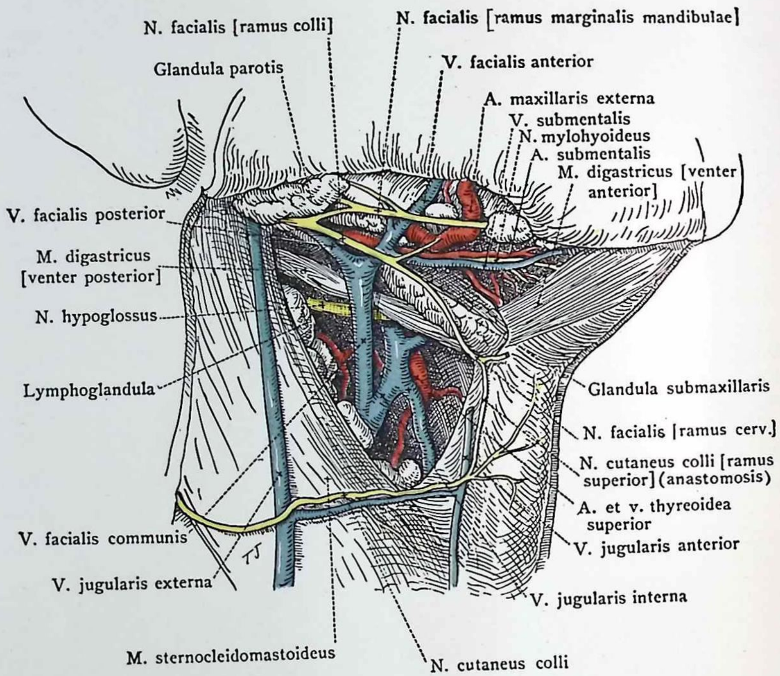
Dissection of the superficial structures of the right side of the neck, after removal of the superficial layer of the cervical fascia and the superficial veins. The superficial cervical artery in this instance is comparatively small and is partly replaced by the ascending branches of the transverse cervical artery.



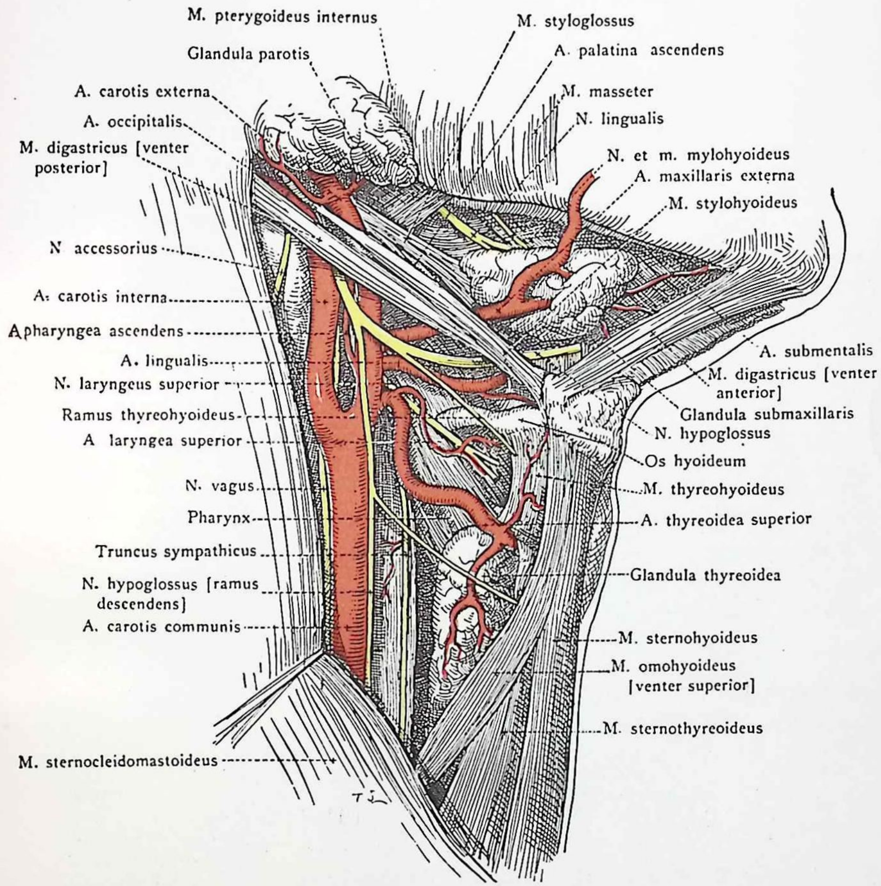
Dissection of the deeper layer of the right side of the neck. The greater part of the sternocleidomastoid muscle, the superficial veins, common facial and smaller veins have been removed. The branches of the cervical plexus have been cut away, except the lesser occipital, phrenic, and muscular filaments.



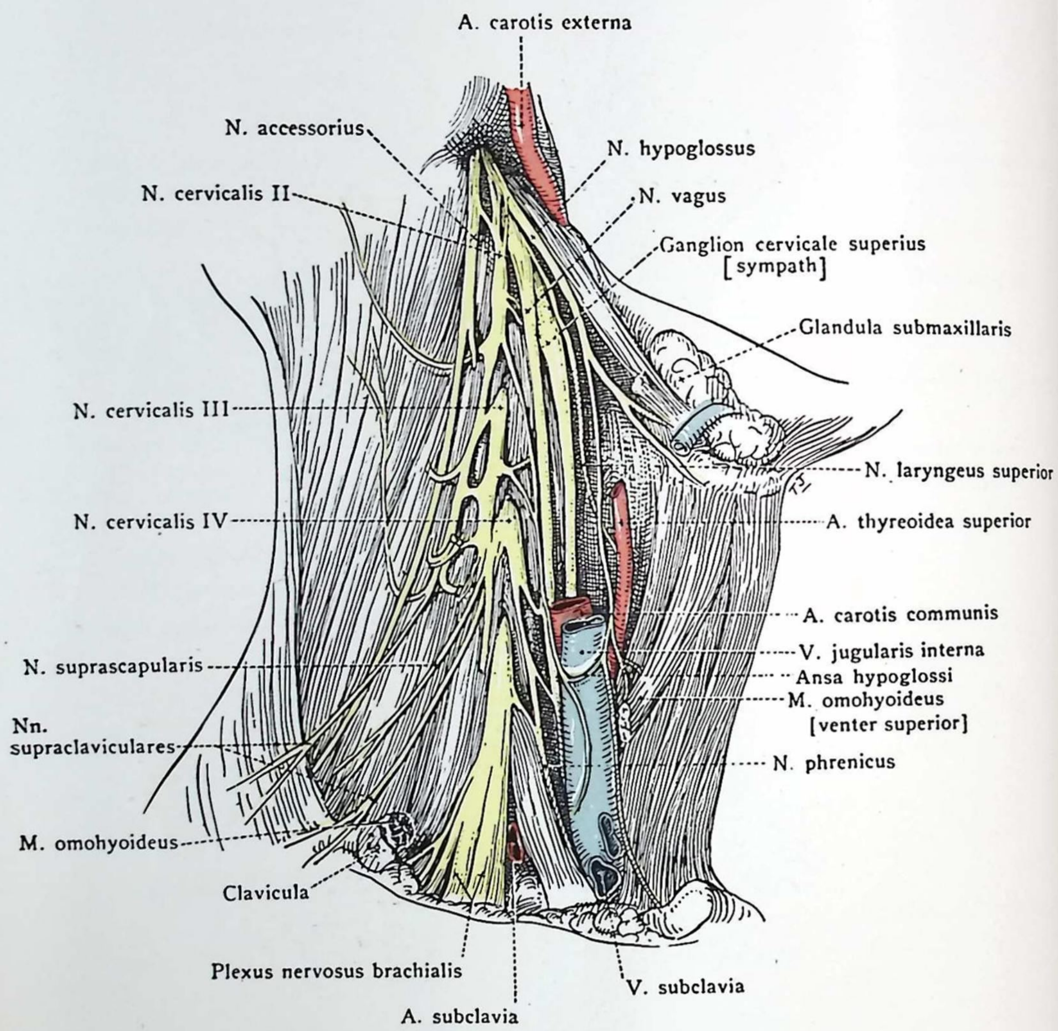
Dissection exposing the deep structures of the right side of the neck and the right axillary fossa after the removal of the greater portion of the infrahyoid muscles, the common carotid artery, the sternocleidomastoid, and the pectoralis major and minor muscles.



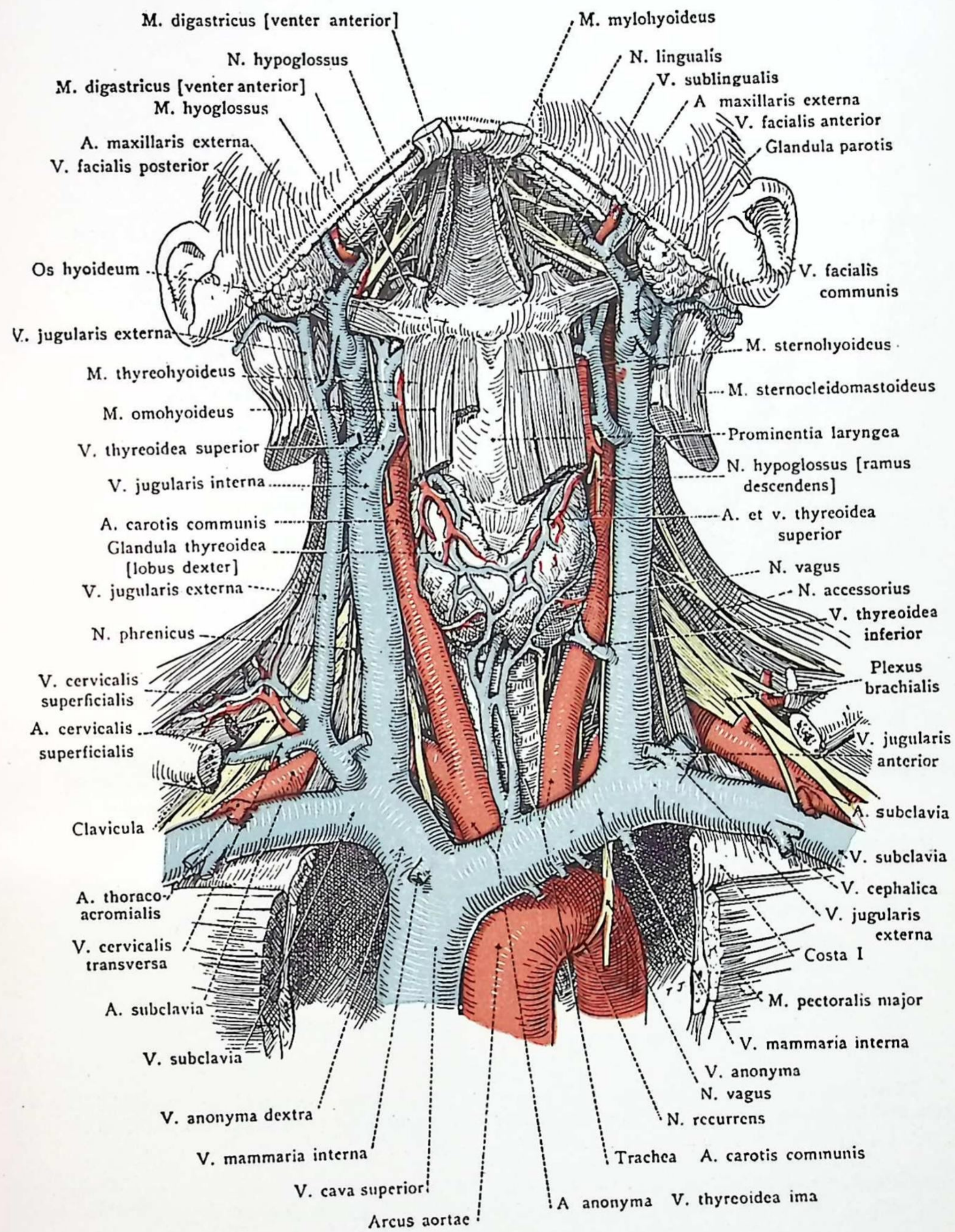
Dissection of the right hyoid region, showing superficial and deep structures. The superior portion of the submaxillary gland has been removed in order to expose the underlying structures.



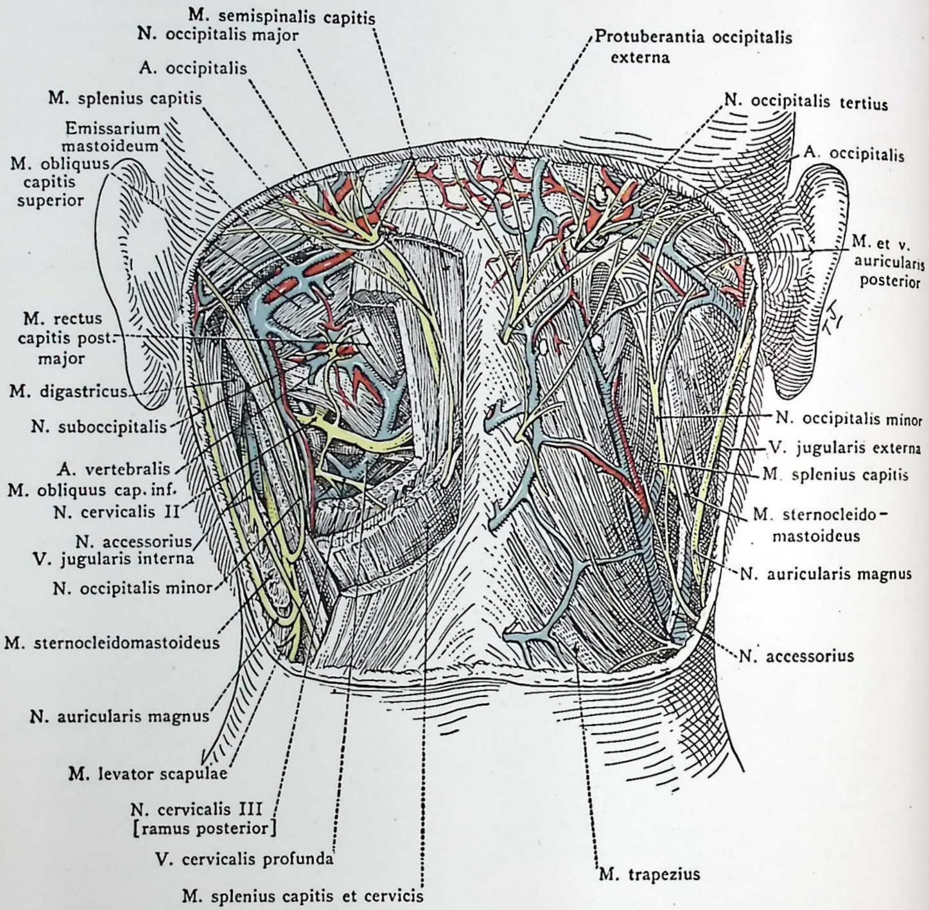
Dissection of the large blood vessels of the submaxillary and carotid triangles of the right side of the neck.



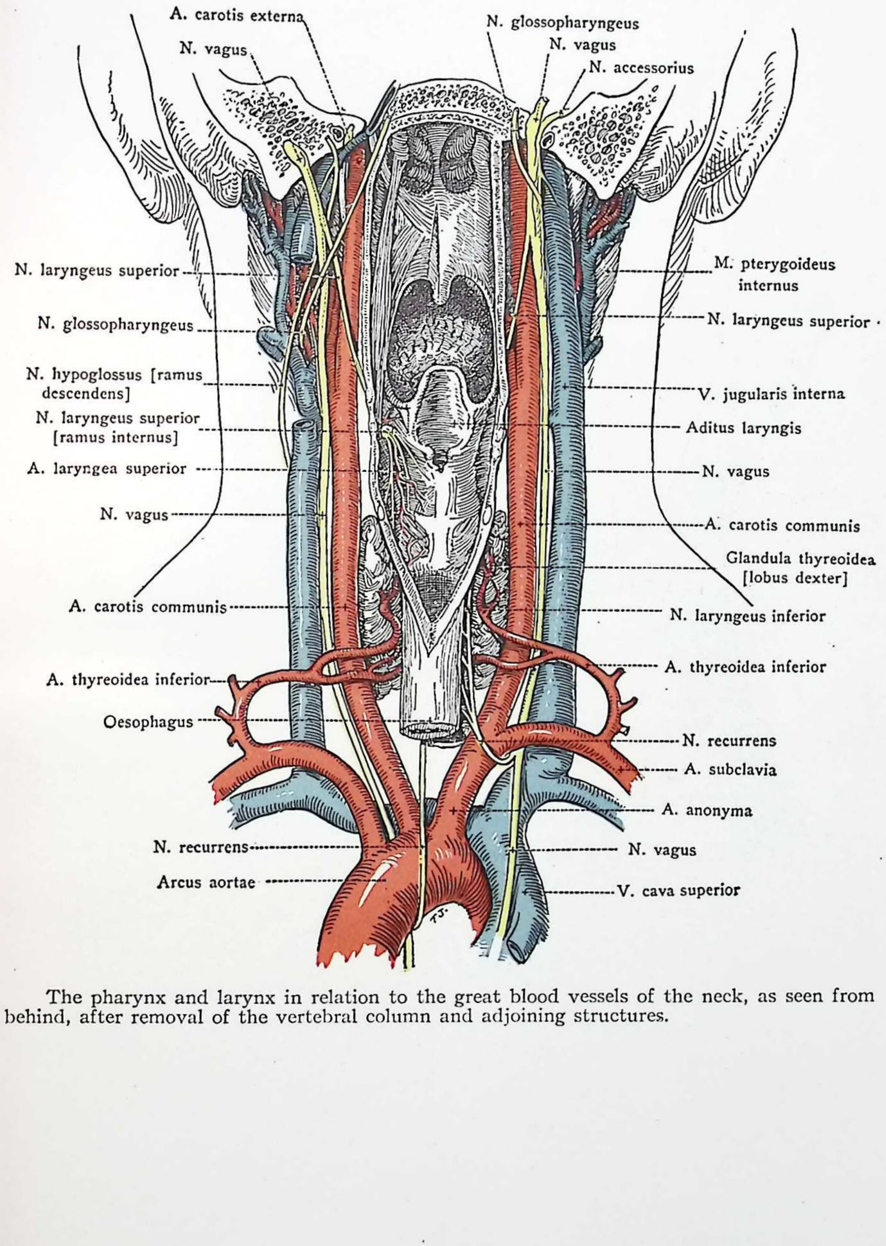
Dissection of the right cervical plexus and the superior sympathetic ganglion.



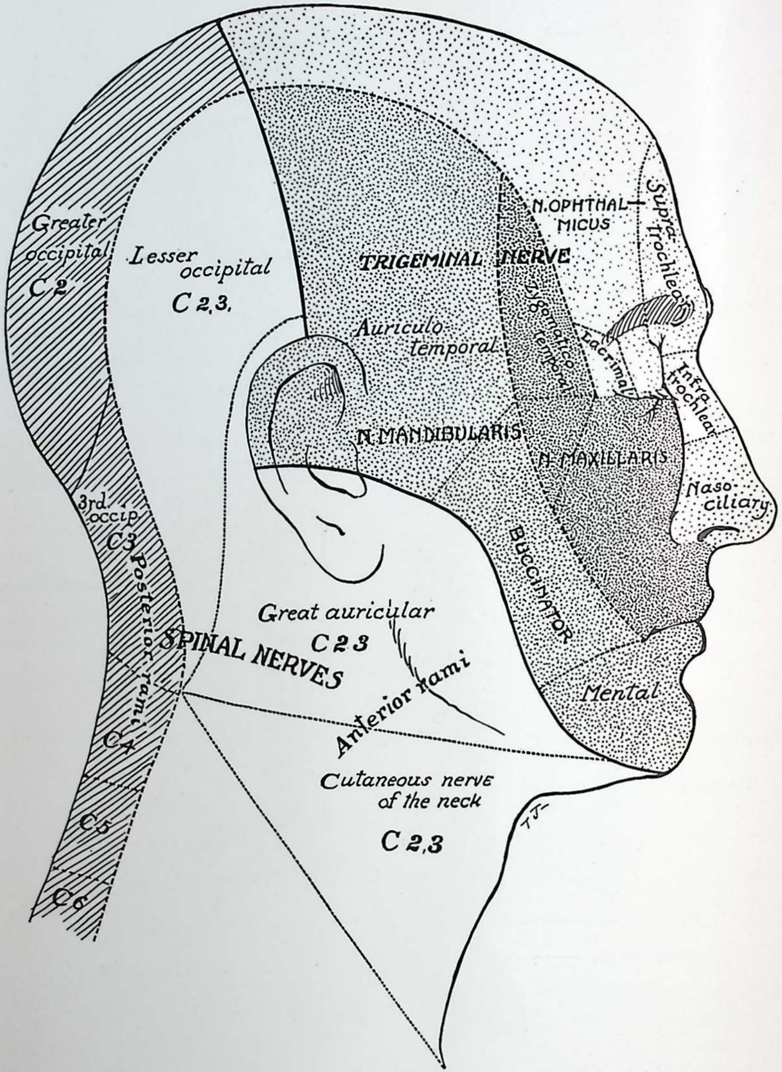
Dissection of the anterior aspect of the neck after removal of the sternum, portions of both clavicles and many of the muscles.



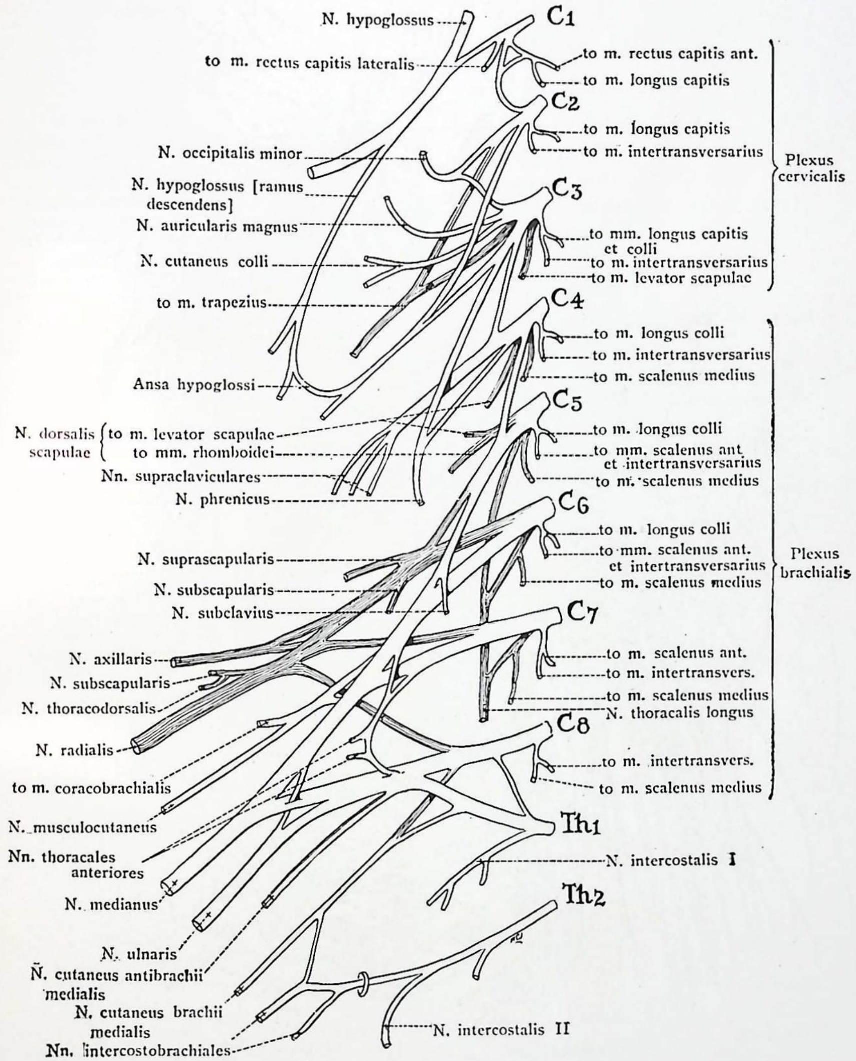
Dissection of the posterior aspect of the neck showing on the right the superficial structures and on the left some of the deep structures after removal of portions of the muscles.



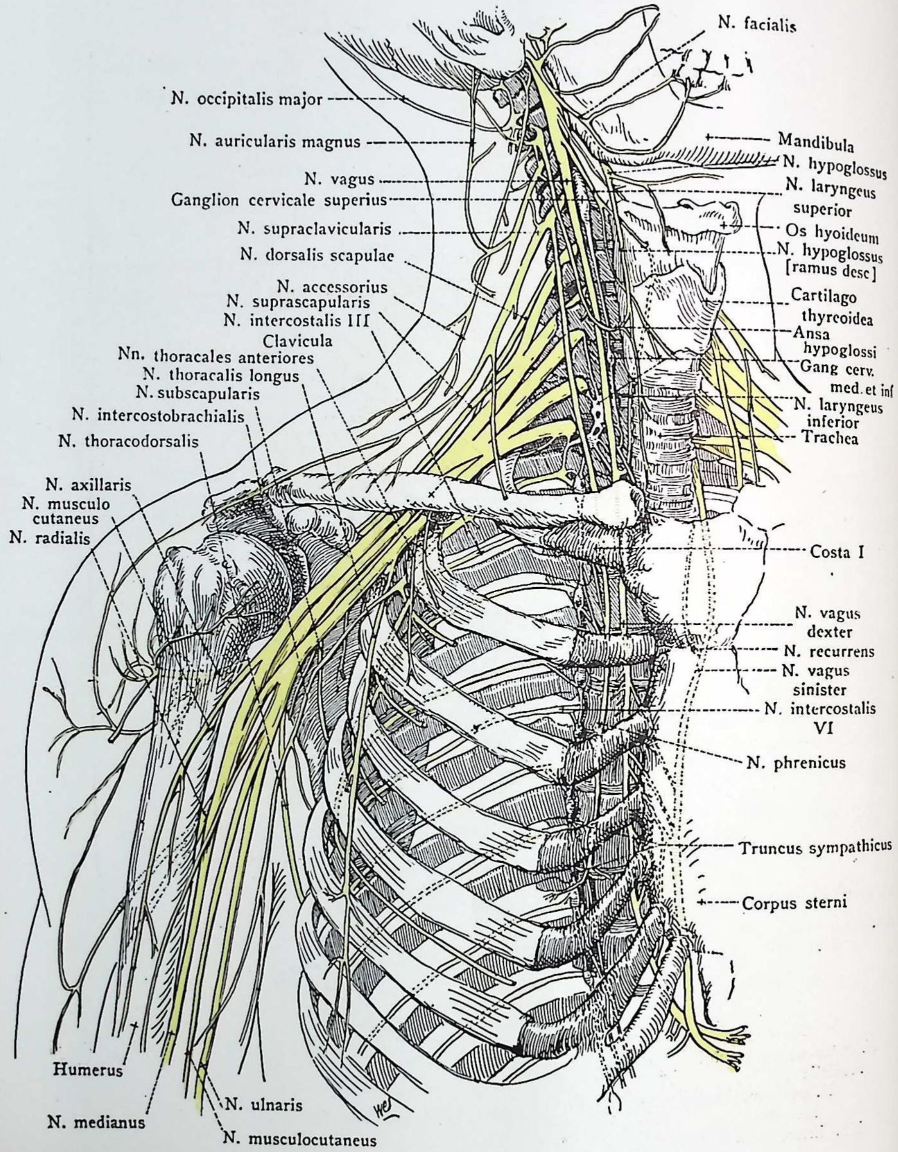
The pharynx and larynx in relation to the great blood vessels of the neck, as seen from behind, after removal of the vertebral column and adjoining structures.



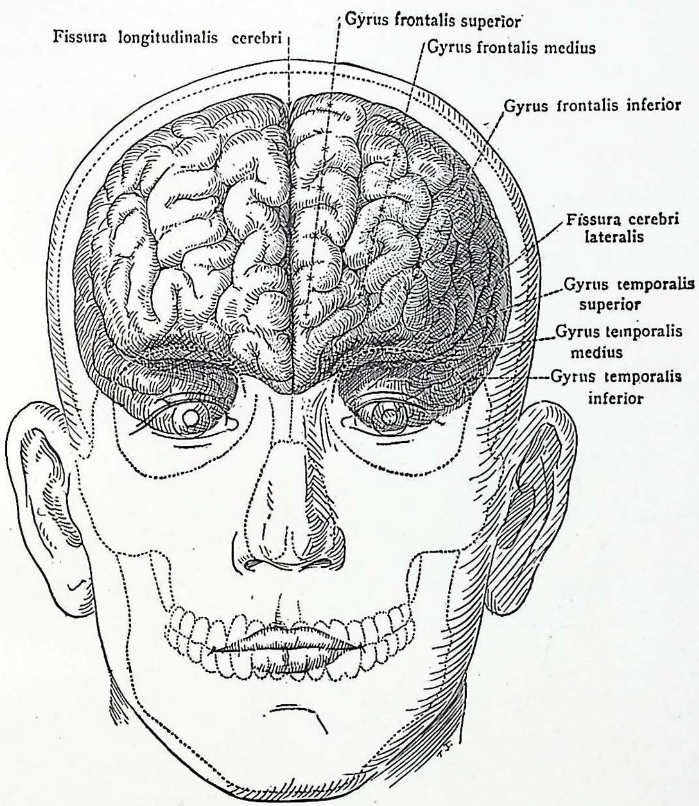
Cutaneous nerve areas of the head and neck.



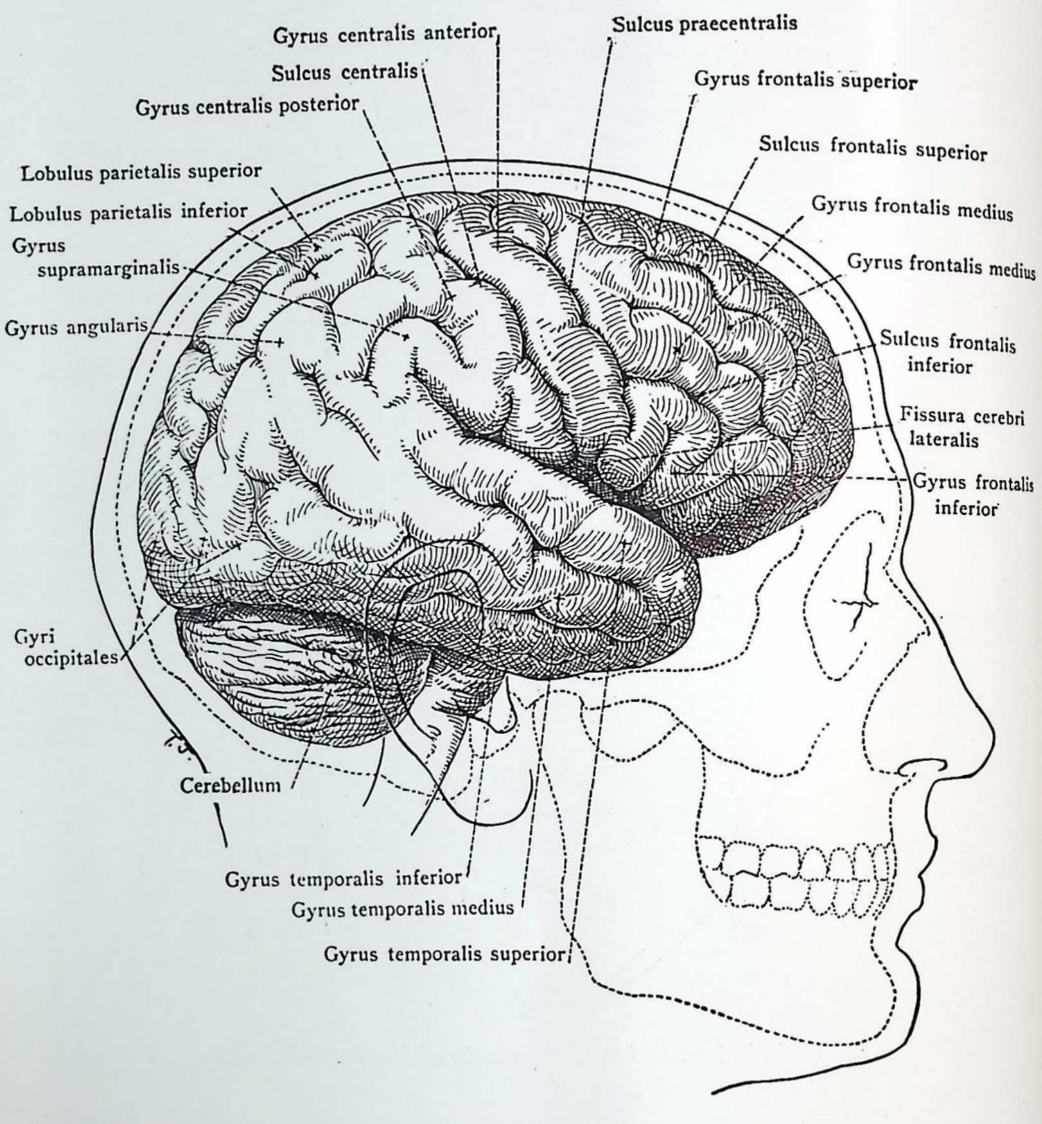
The right cervical and brachial plexuses. The shaded portions are the derivatives of the superior rami.



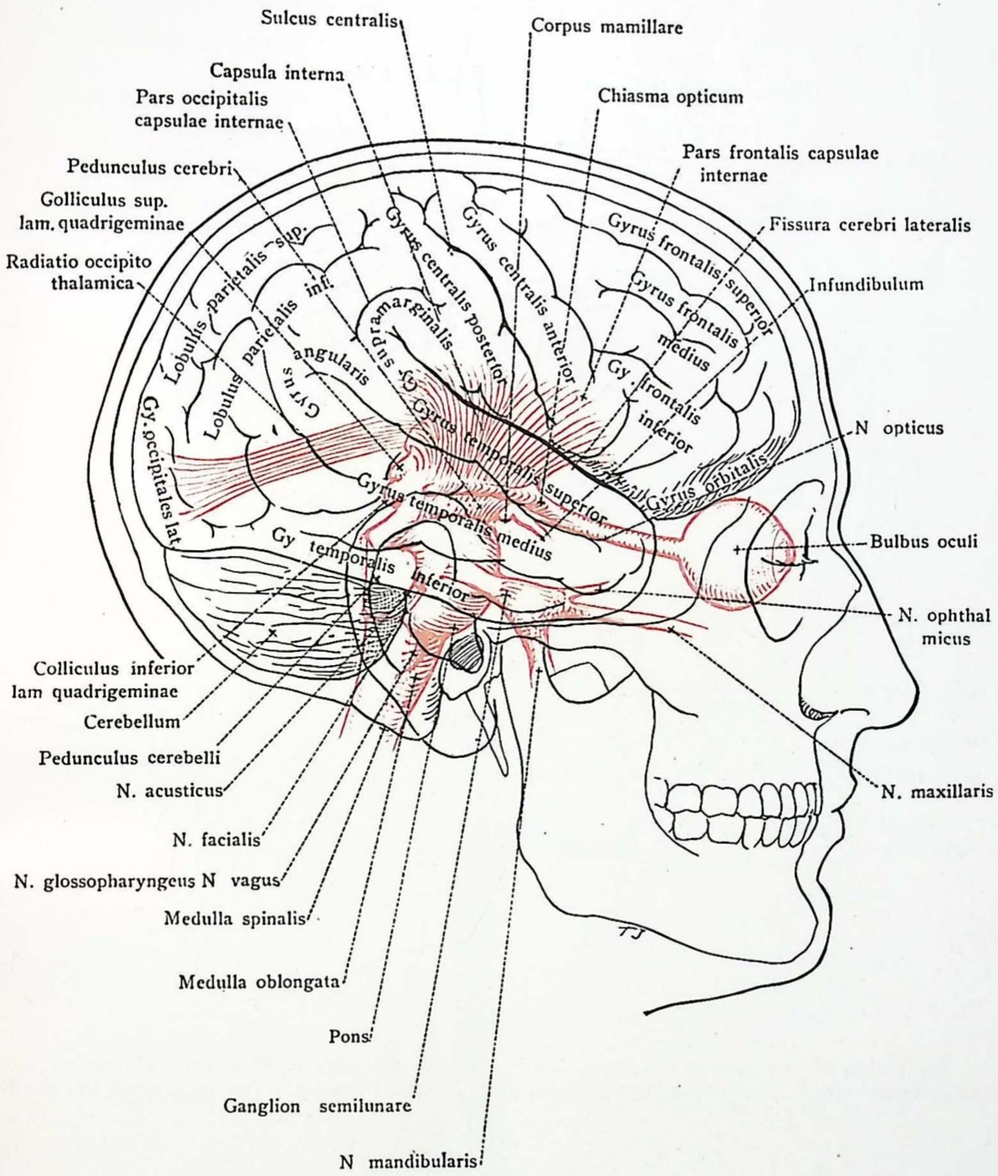
The right cervical and brachial plexuses of the systemic and sympathetic nerves and their branches.



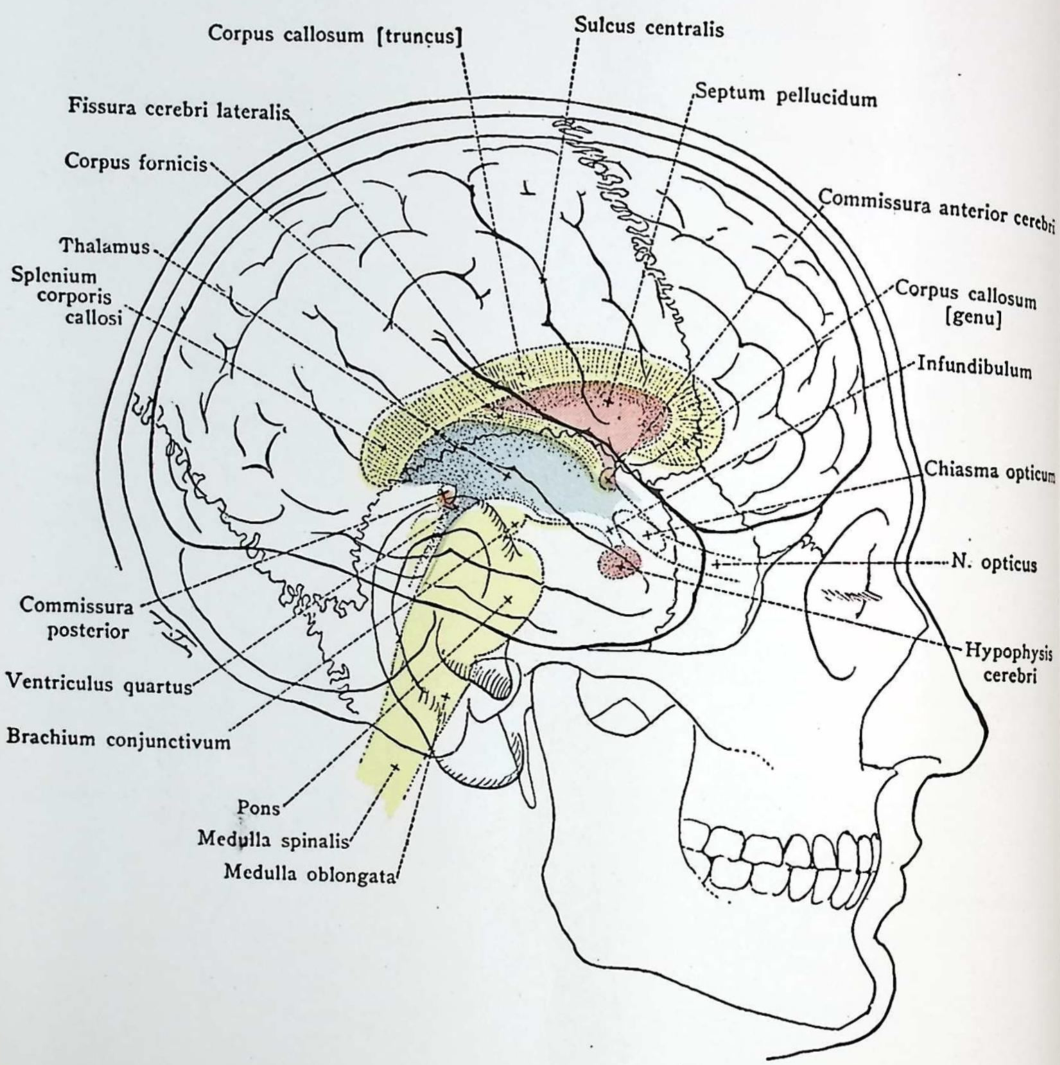
The brain in its relation to the skull and face, anterior view.



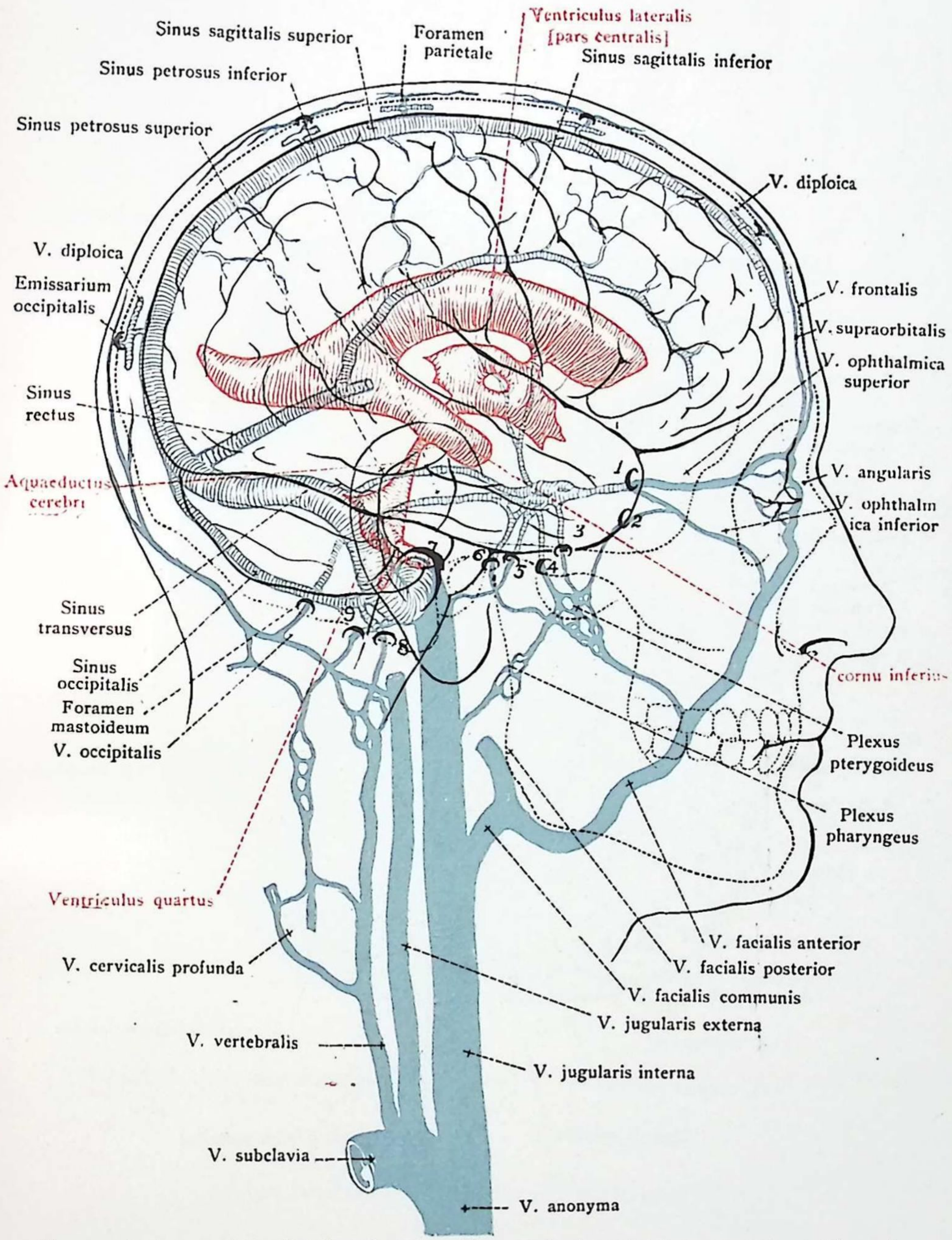
The brain in its relation to the skull and face, lateral view.



Surface projection of the medulla, pons, internal capsule, and other deep-lying structures (shown in red) on the cortex of the right cerebrum, in its relation to the skull and face.



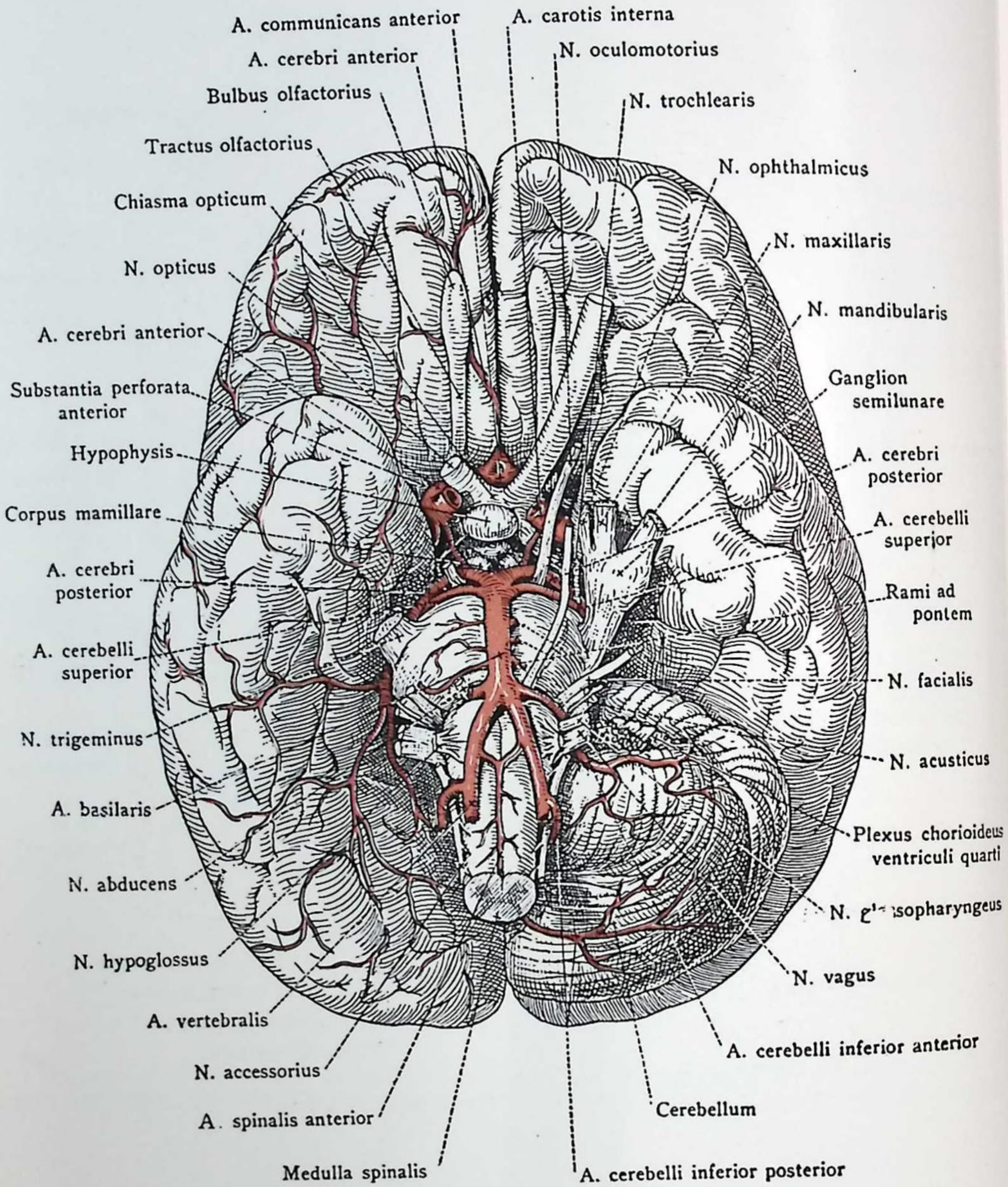
Projection of the corpus callosum, fornix, septum pellucidum, fifth ventricle, third and fourth ventricles, infundibulum, hypophysis, pons and medulla upon the surface of the skull.



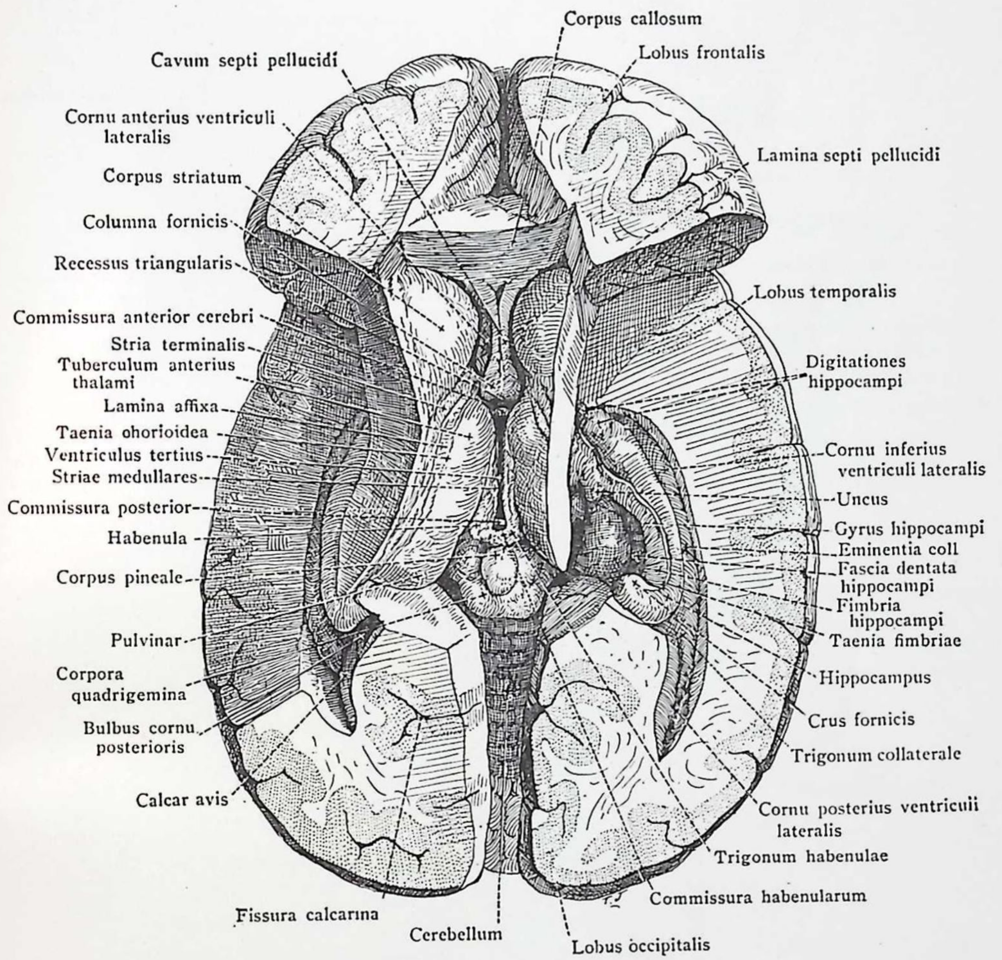
Venous drainage of the head and neck. The cerebral ventricles are projected in red.

The veins in their extra-cranial portions are shown in deep blue; the intra-cranial portions in light blue. The numbers indicate the foramina through which these veins enter the cranium. These are: 1. Fissura orbitalis superior. 2. Fissura orbitalis inferior. 3. Foramen ovale. 4. Foramen spinosum. 5. Foramen lacerum. 6. Canalis caroticus. 7. Foramen jugulare. 8. Canalis hypoglossi. 9. Canalis condyloideus.

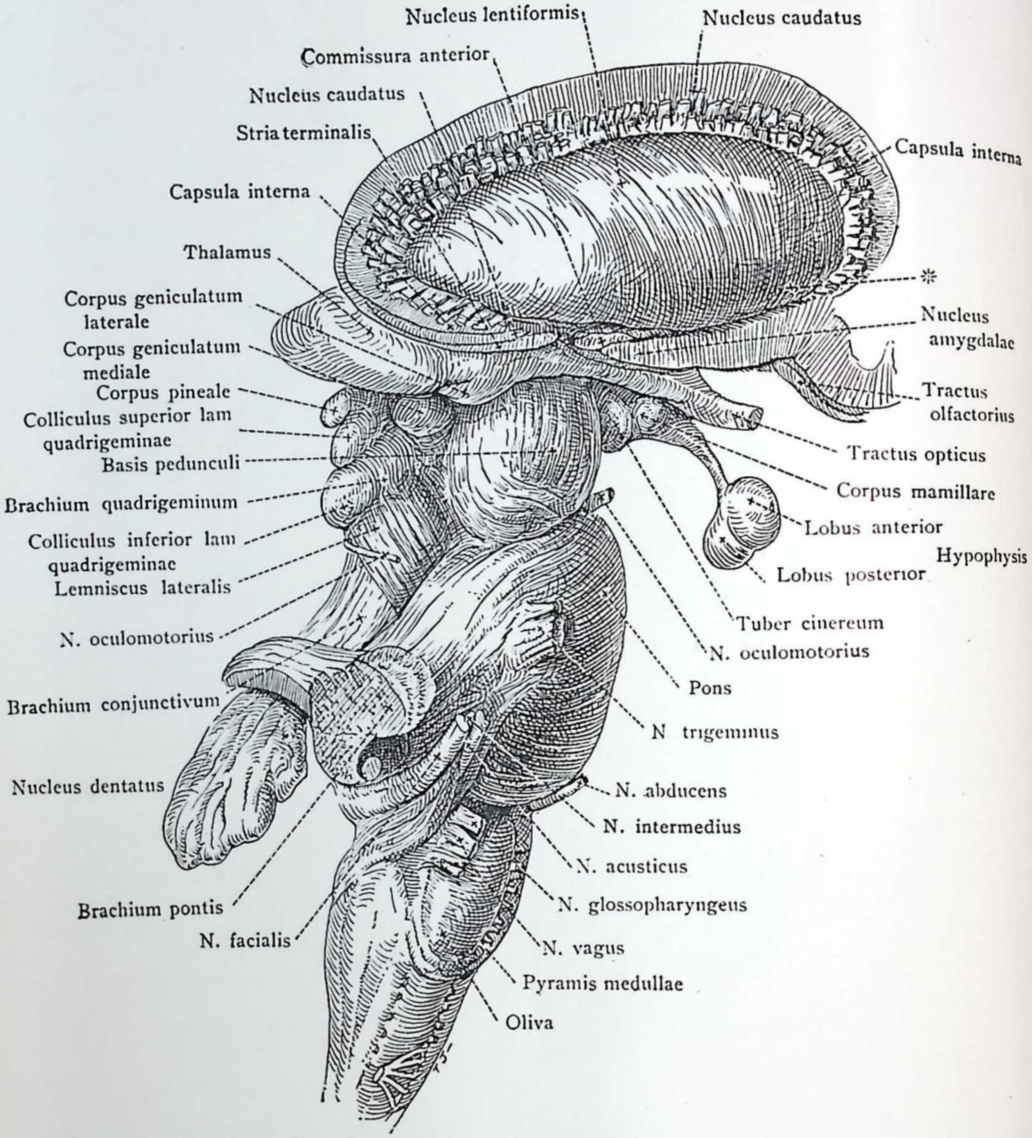
The black inverted crescents on the vertex indicate openings through which emissary veins pass.



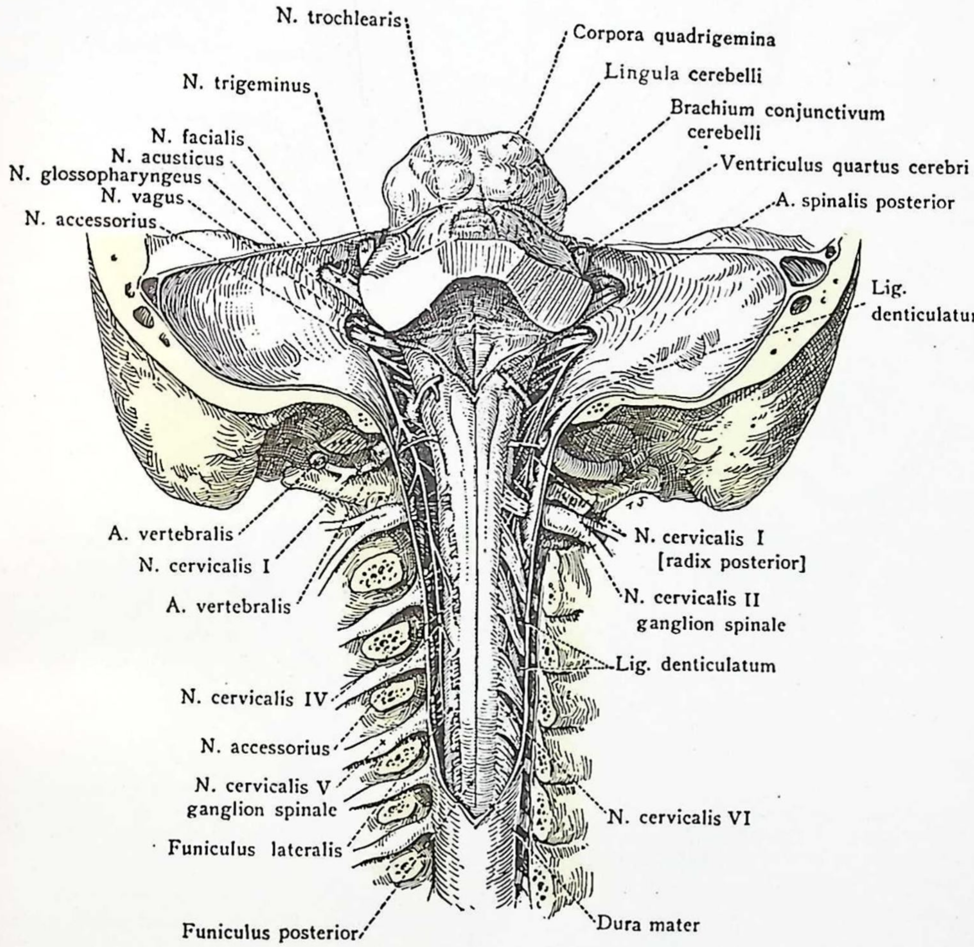
The base of the brain together with arterial supply.



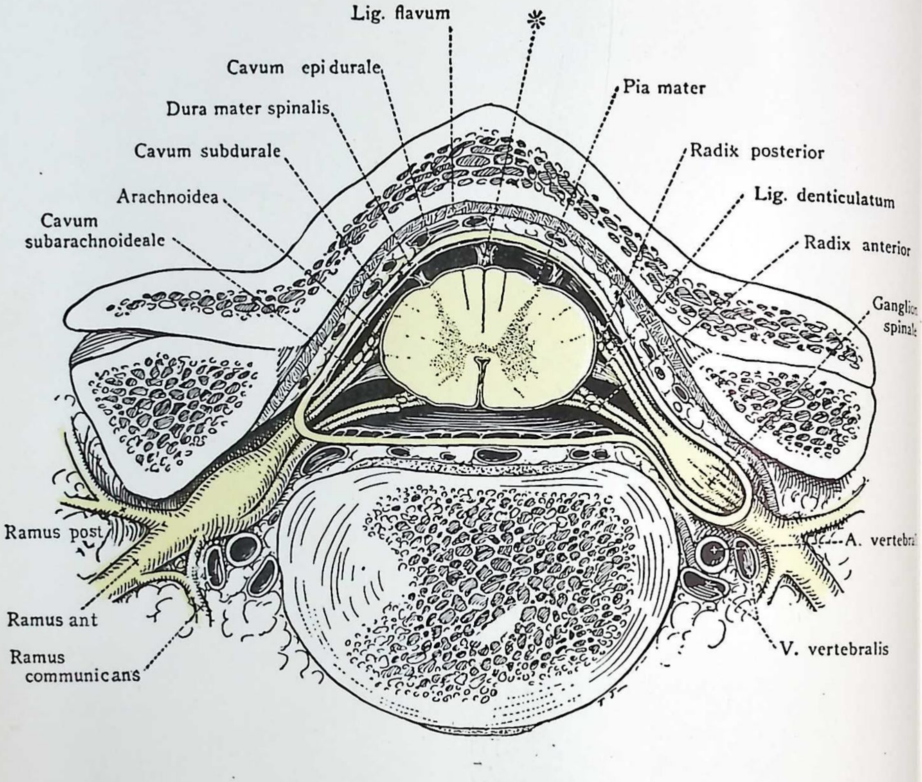
Dissection of brain showing basal ganglia, third ventricle and adjacent structures viewed from above. For median section of brain see p. 73.



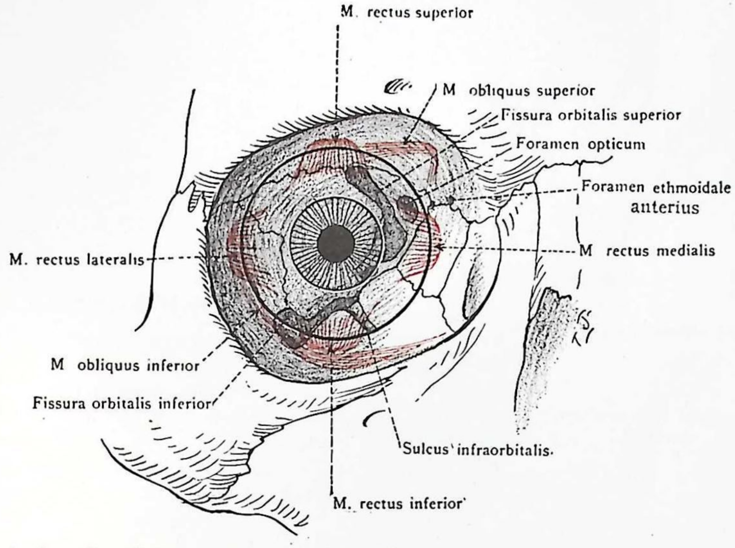
The right lateral aspect of the brain stem after the cerebral hemisphere (except the Corpus striatum) and the cerebellum (except the Nucleus dentatus) have been removed. The (*) indicates the point of union of the lentiform and caudate nuclei.



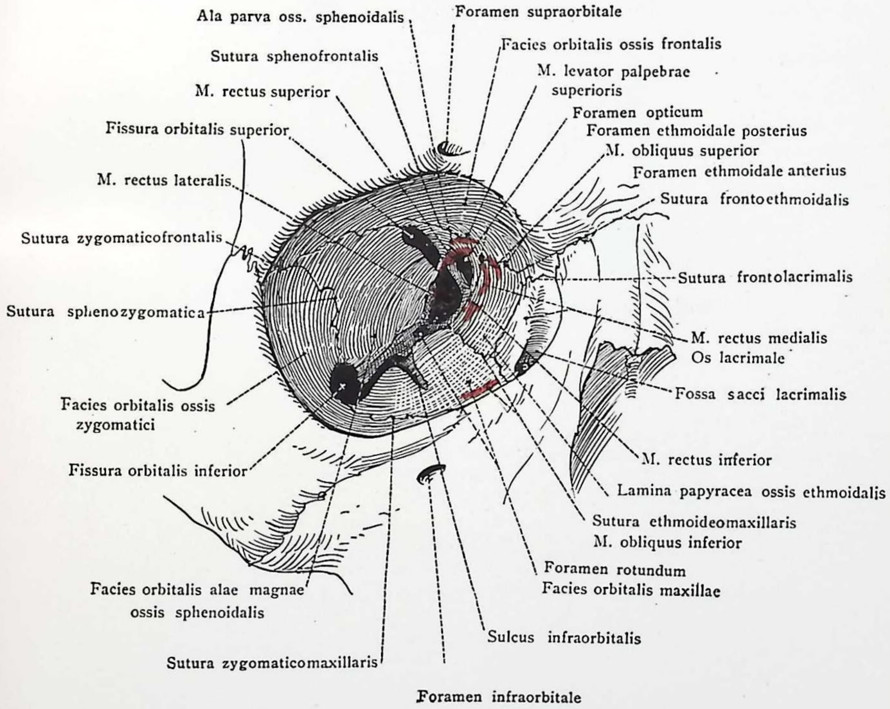
The course of the glossopharyngeal, vagus and accessory nerves in the skull, and the medulla and upper part of the spinal cord, viewed from behind. The cerebrum and cerebellum have been removed, and the fourth ventricle exposed.



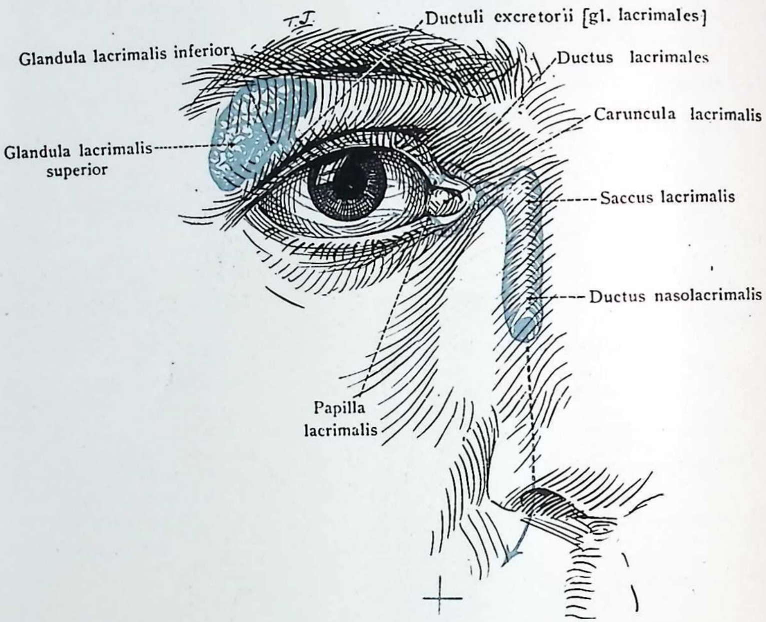
Meninges of the spinal cord. Cross section through fourth cervical vertebra. The (*) indicates the posterior subarachnoid septum.



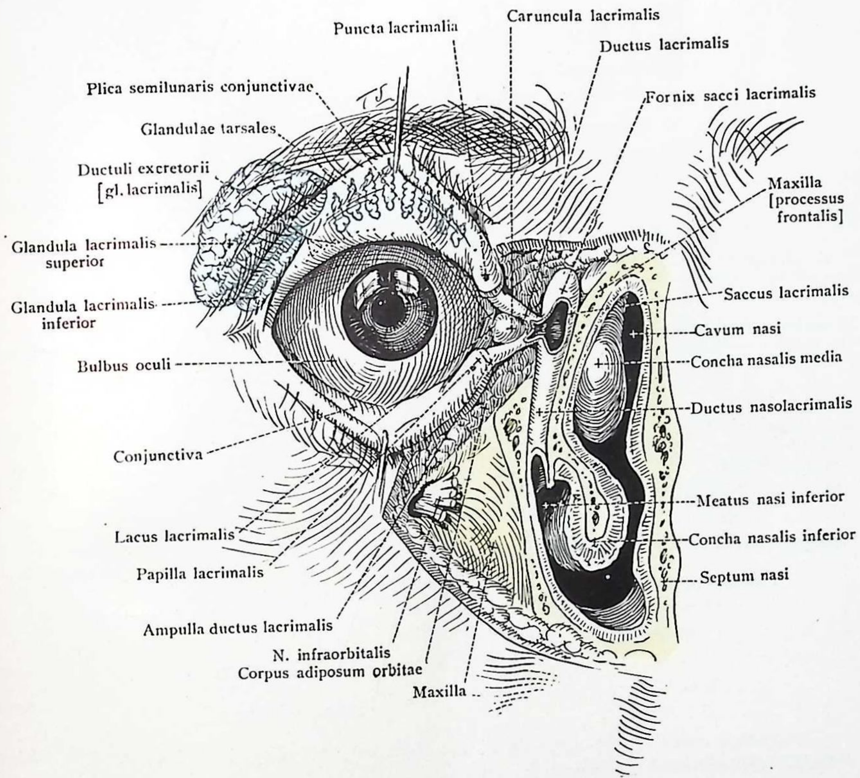
Projection of eye ball and eye muscles upon the bony orbit, showing their relations to the sutures and fissures.



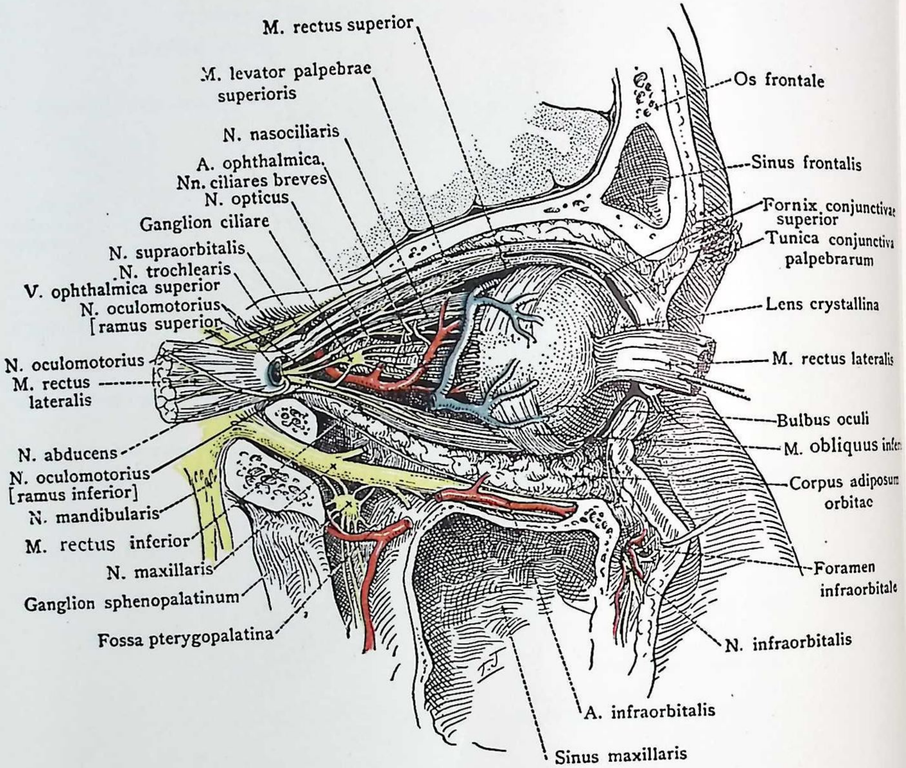
Bony orbit with attachment of eye muscles.



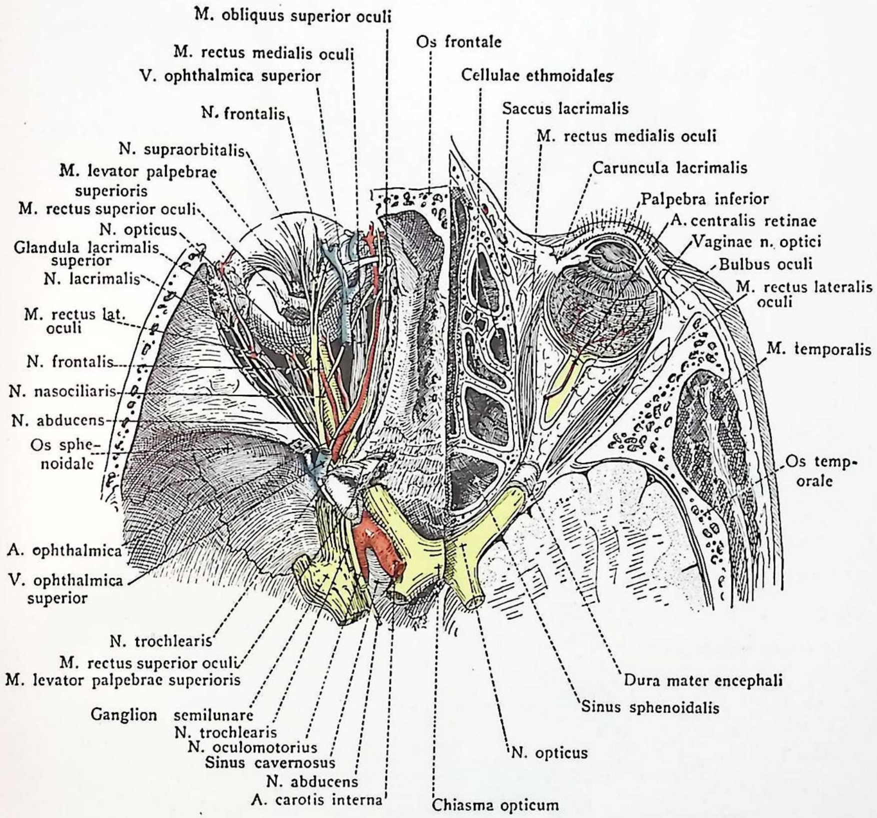
Surface projection of the lacrimal apparatus, shown in blue.



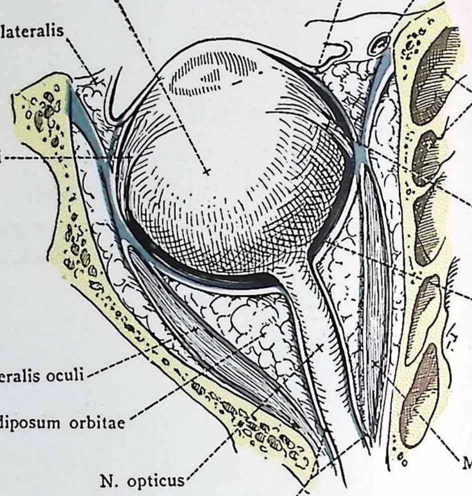
Topography of the lacrimal apparatus. The lacrimal and tarsal glands are shown in blue. The nose and a portion of the face have been cut away.



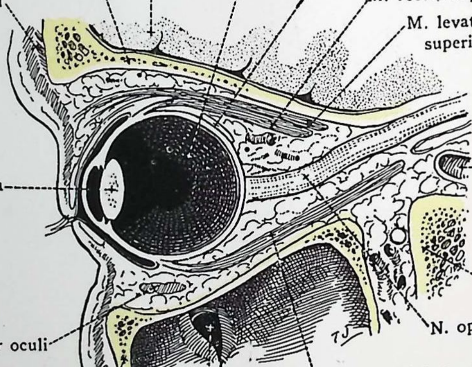
Dissection exposing the contents of the right orbital cavity, lateral view. The lateral rectus muscle has been turned aside.



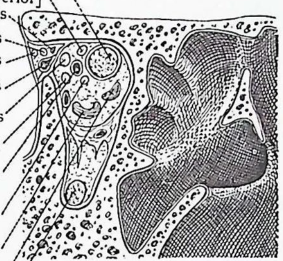
Dissection of the orbital cavities, viewed from above. The right side represents a horizontal section taken at a somewhat deeper level than the dissection at the left.



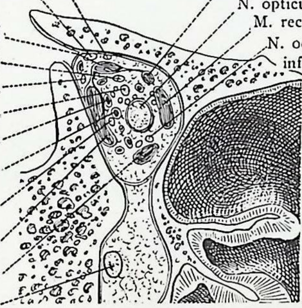
Dissection of the right orbit showing the orbital fascia (Tenon's capsule), blue and related structures.



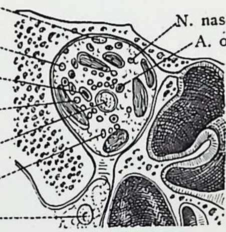
Median sagittal section of the right orbit.



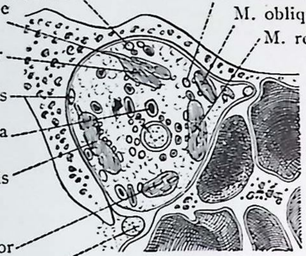
A: Section passing through the apex of the orbit.



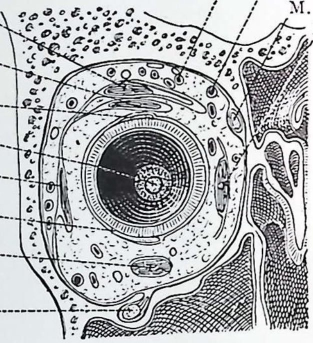
B: Section passing slightly anterior to the preceding.



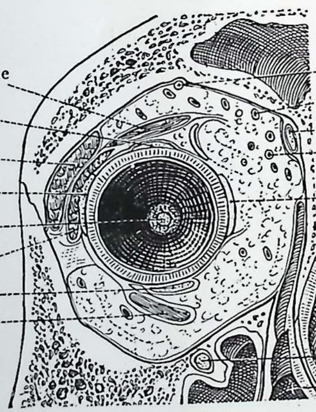
C: Section passing immediately anterior to the ciliary ganglion.



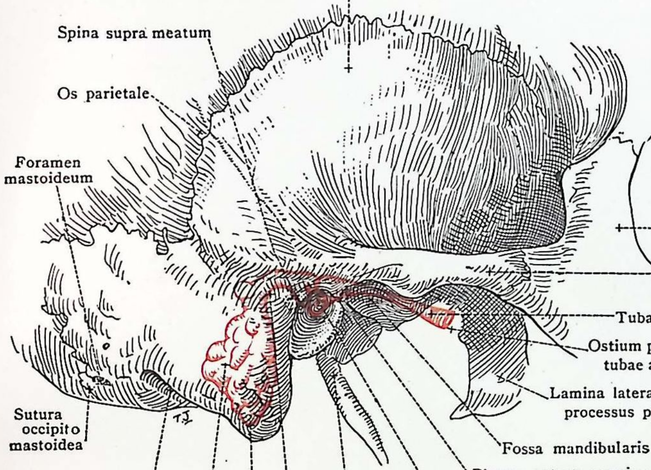
D: Section passes slightly posterior to the eyeball.



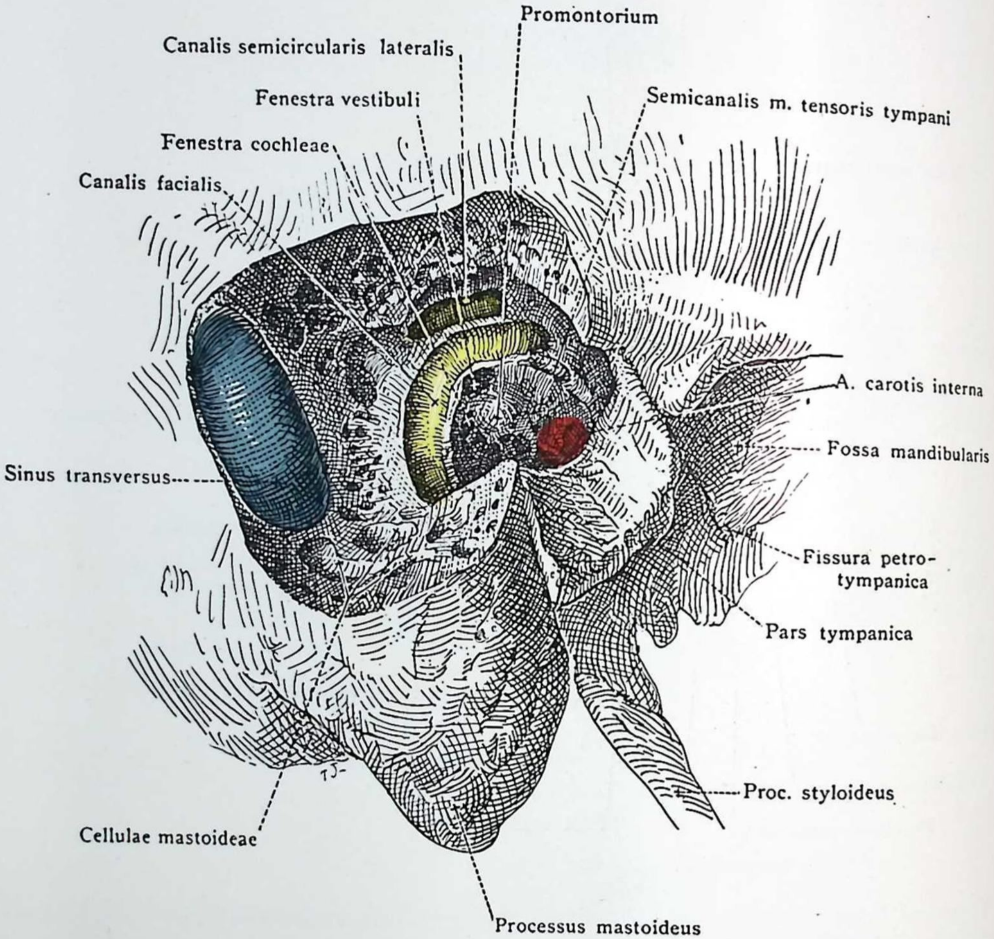
E: Section passes through the vitreous body of the eyeball.



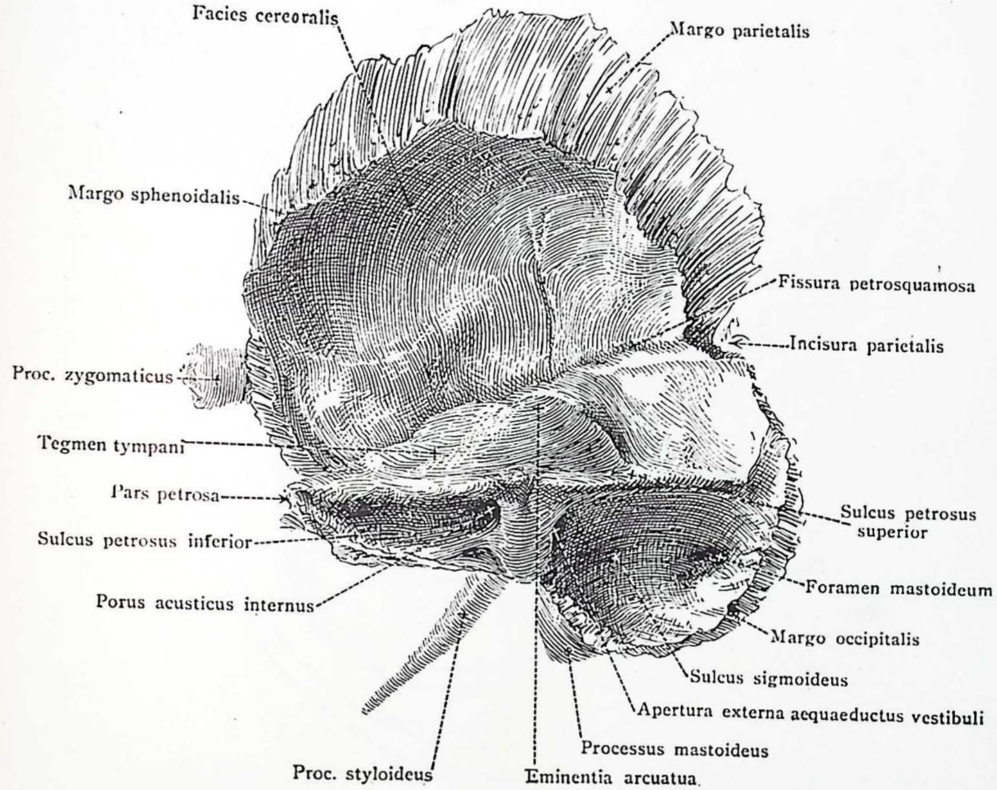
F: Section passes through the anterior portion of the eyeball, immediately posterior to t
lens.



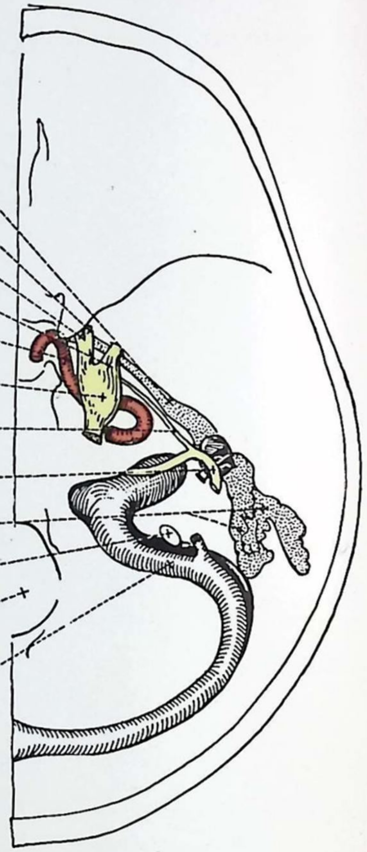
Temporal bone viewed from right side showing surface projection of mastoid cells and Eustachian tube (tuba auditiva).



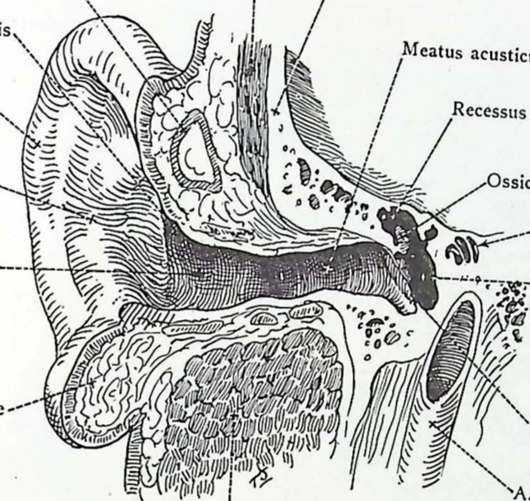
Dissection of right temporal bone showing relations of mastoid cells to transverse sinus facial canal and carotid artery.



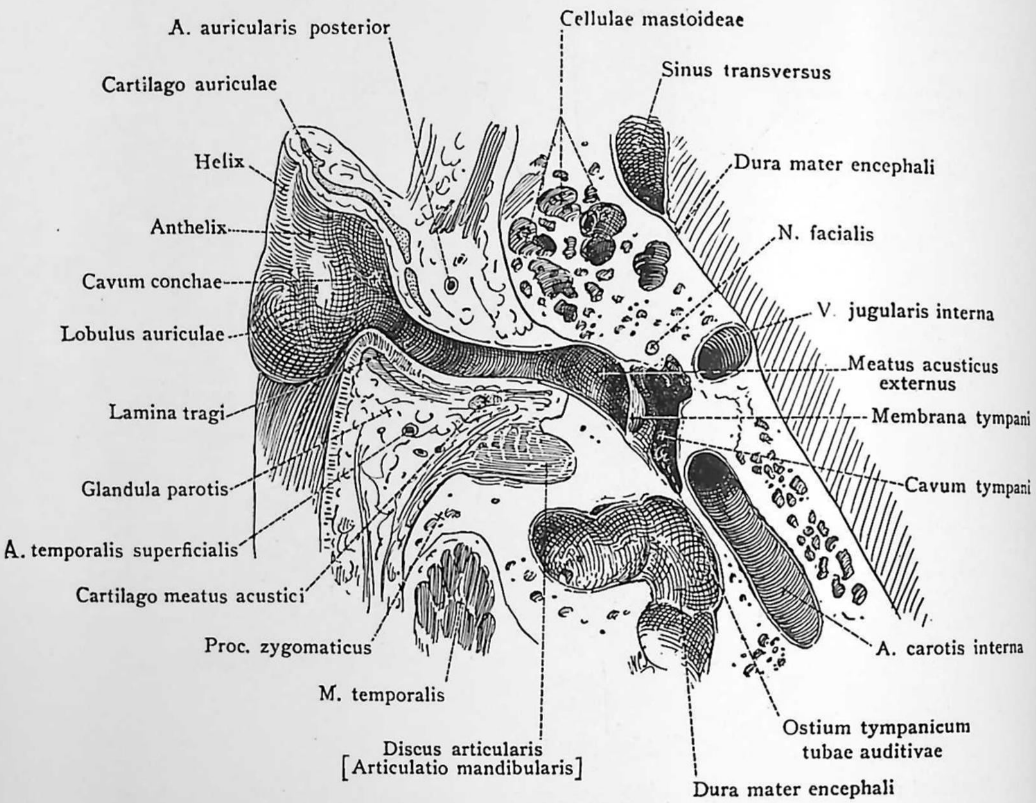
Right temporal bone, inner aspect.



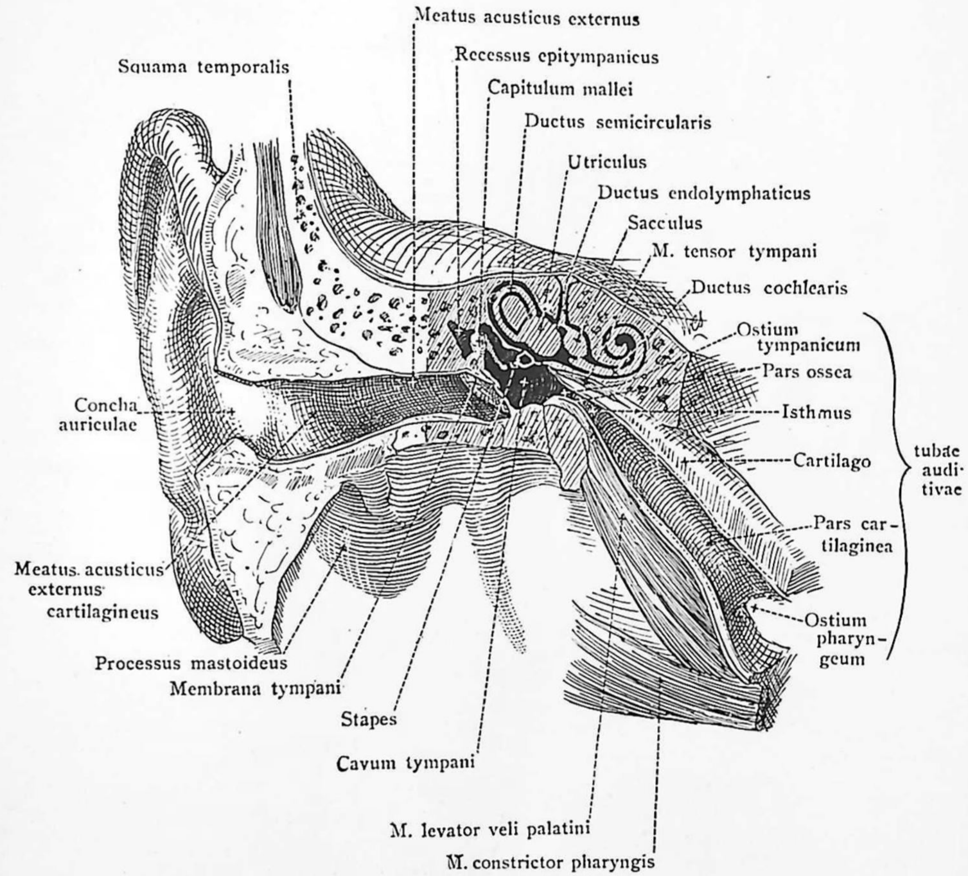
Projection of the middle ear, (stippled), the Eustachian tube, the Gasserian ganglion and the transverse sinus upon the middle and posterior fossæ of the right half of the skull. Viewed from above.



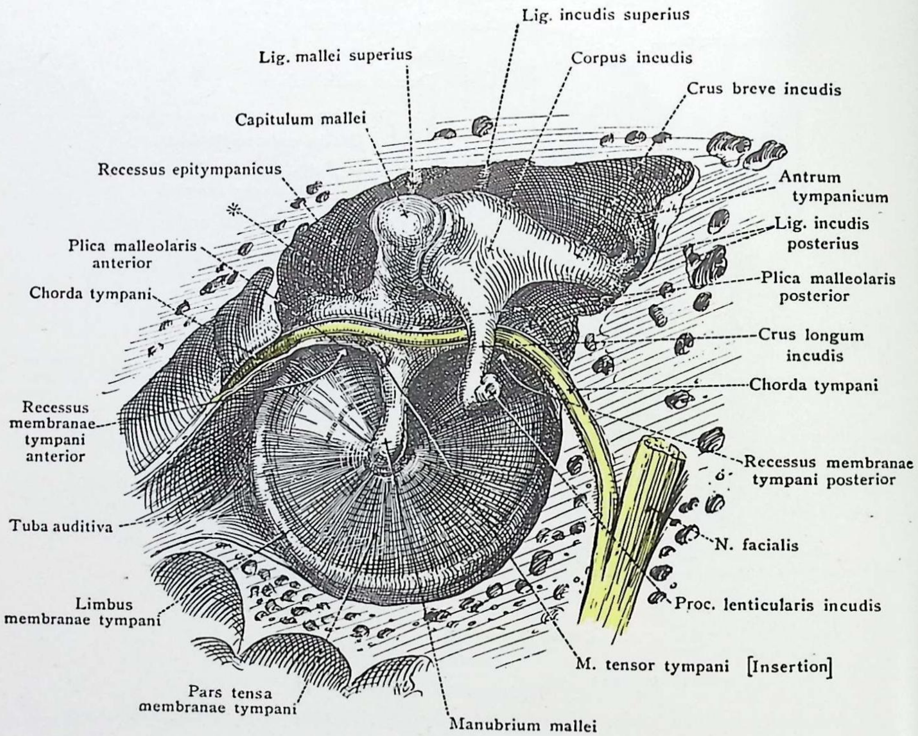
Vertical section through the right external acoustic canal, viewed from in front.



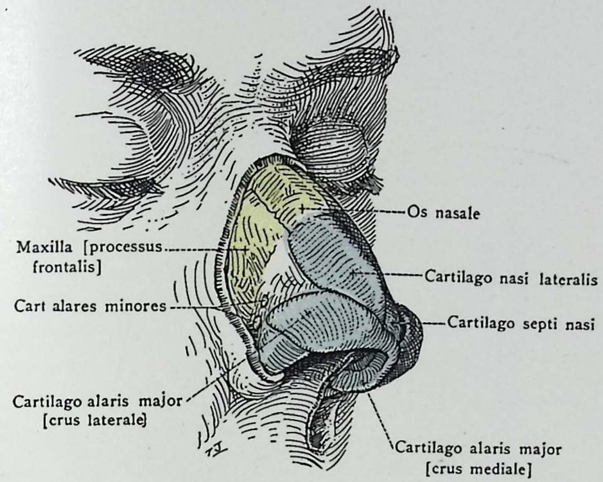
Horizontal section through the right external acoustic canal viewed from above.



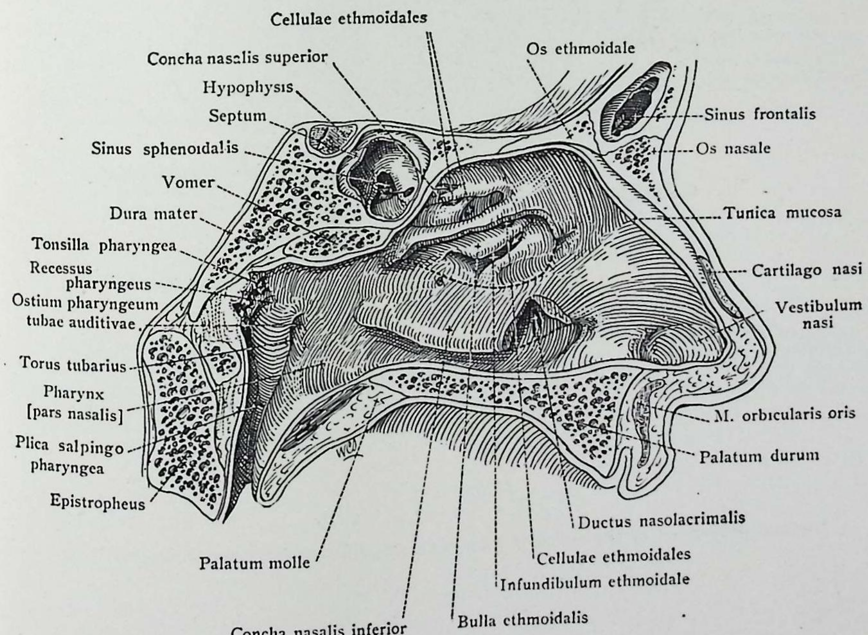
General view of the right external ear and middle ear, somewhat diagramatic; antero-lateral aspect. The external ear has been opened by a frontal section; the tympanic cavity and Eustachian tubes have been opened by a vertical section carried obliquely lateralward and dorsalward.



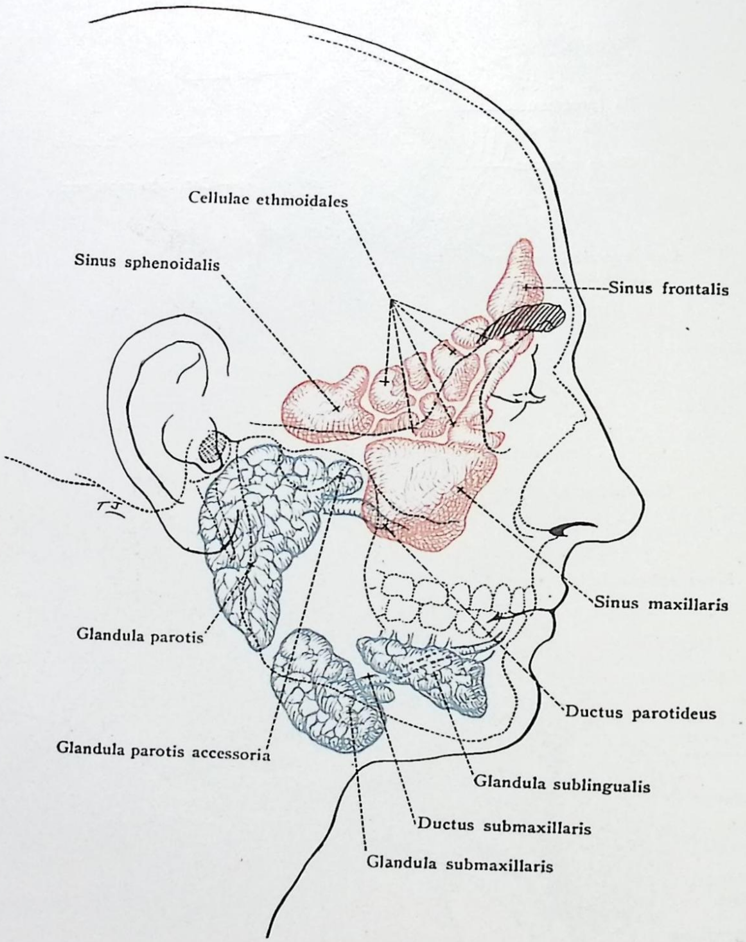
Right ear drum with the malleus and incus as seen from within and slightly from above. The (*) indicates the position of the anterior process of the malleus.



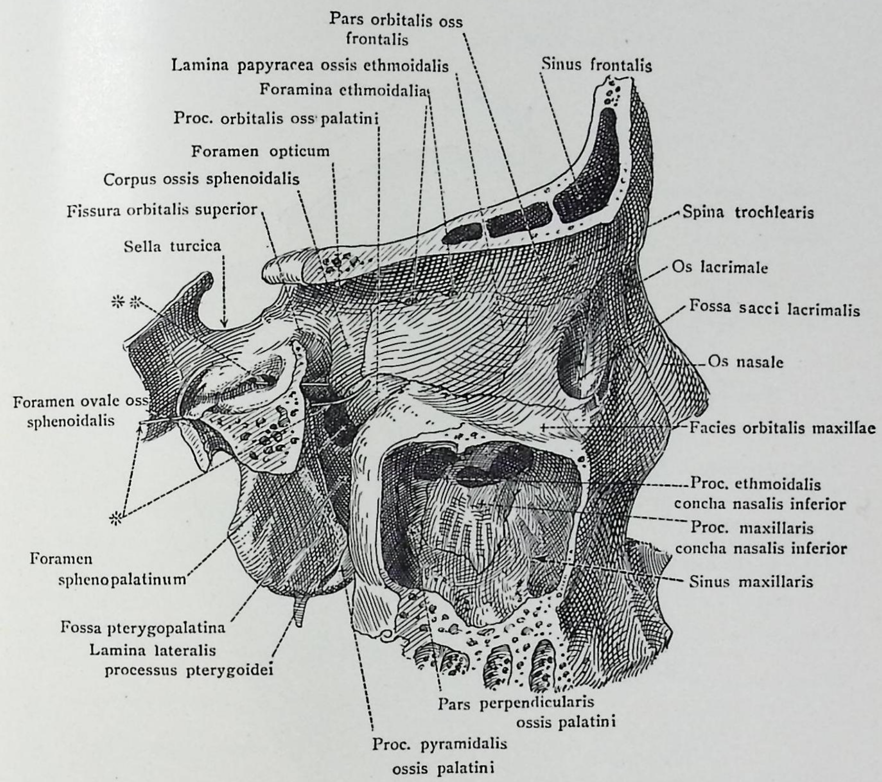
The bones and cartilages of the nose.



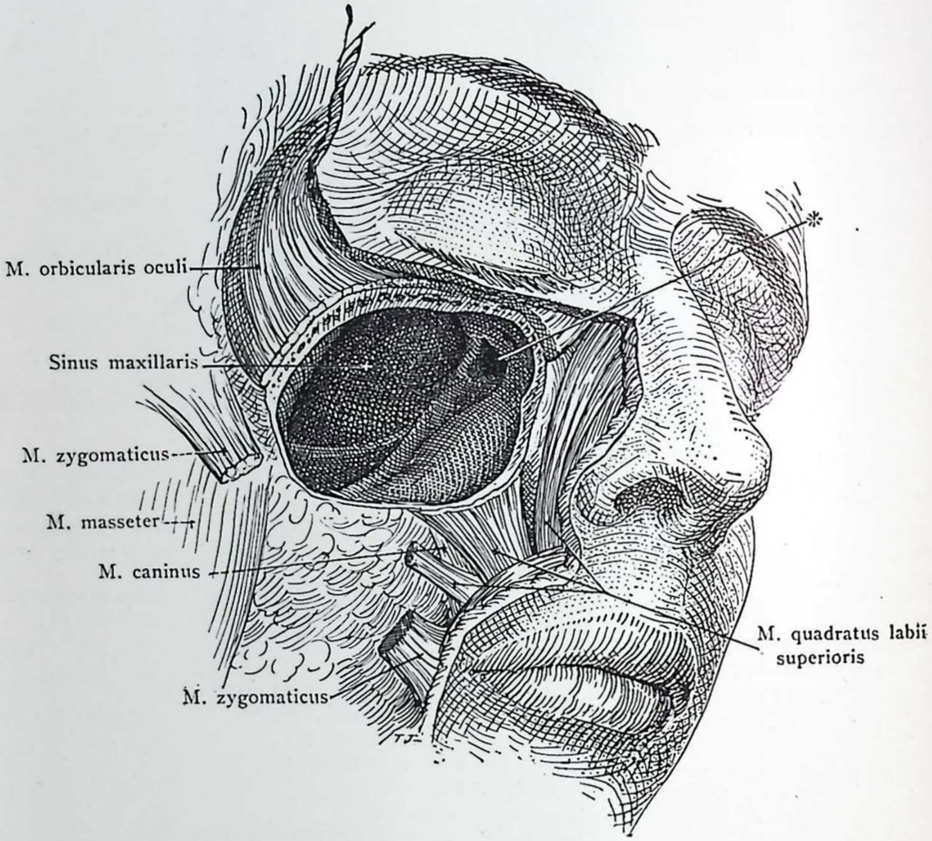
The lateral wall of the left nasal cavity. The greater part of the middle turbinated bone has been excised to expose the structures and orifices situated beneath it. A part of the anterior portion of the inferior turbinated bone has been removed. The original borders of the turbinated bones are indicated by dotted lines. The superior turbinated bone is intact. The orifices of the left sphenoidal and frontal sinuses are indicated by arrows.



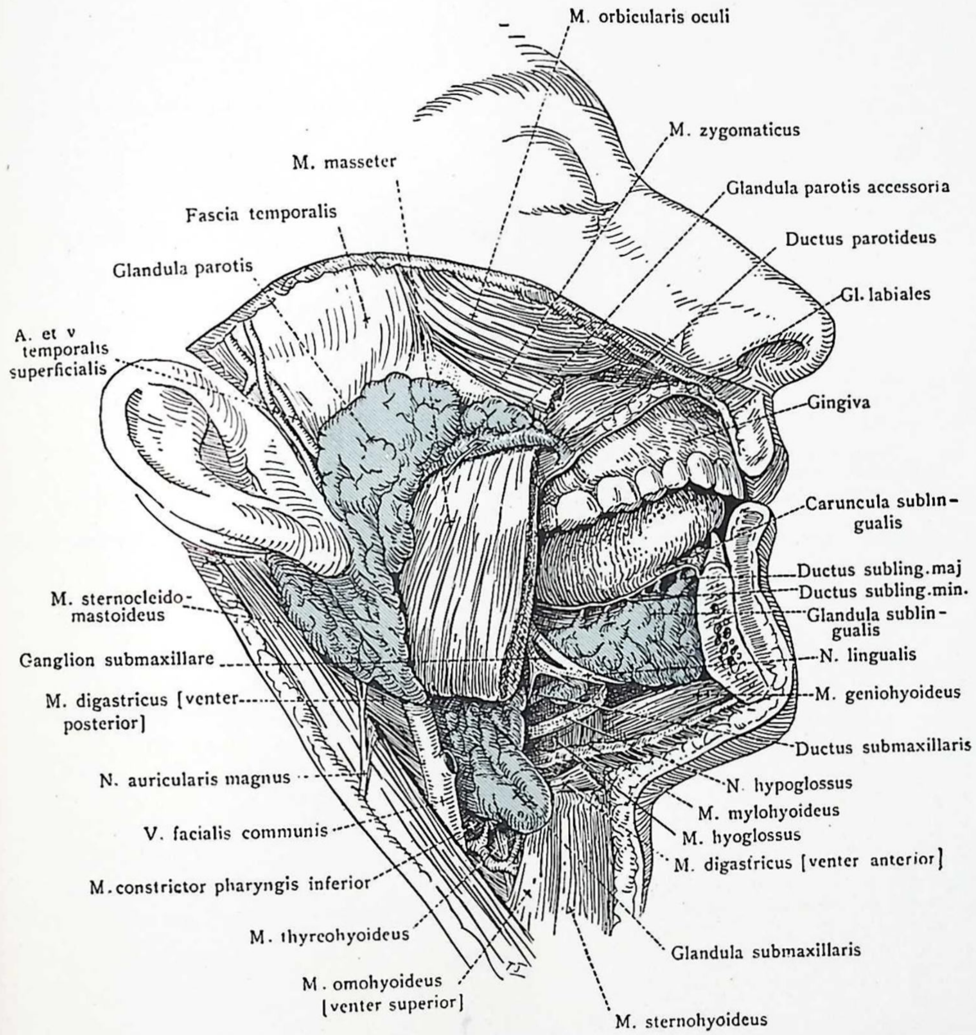
Surface projection of the salivary glands (blue) and accessory nasal sinuses (red).



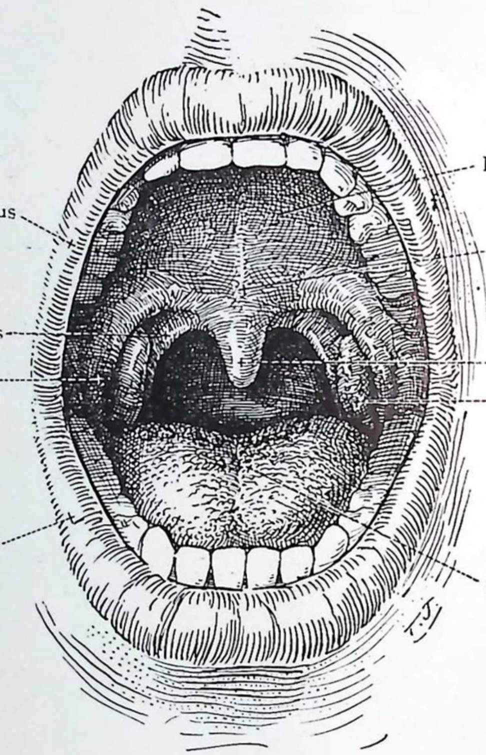
Right pterygopalatine fossa, from without. The greater portion of the ala magna oss. sphenoid., of the lateral part of the corpus maxillae and of the pars orbit. oss. front. have been removed by a sagittal section, exposing the medial wall of the sinus maxillaris and of the orbit. (**) indicate a probe through the Foramen rotundum; (*) indicates a probe through the Canalis pterygoideus.



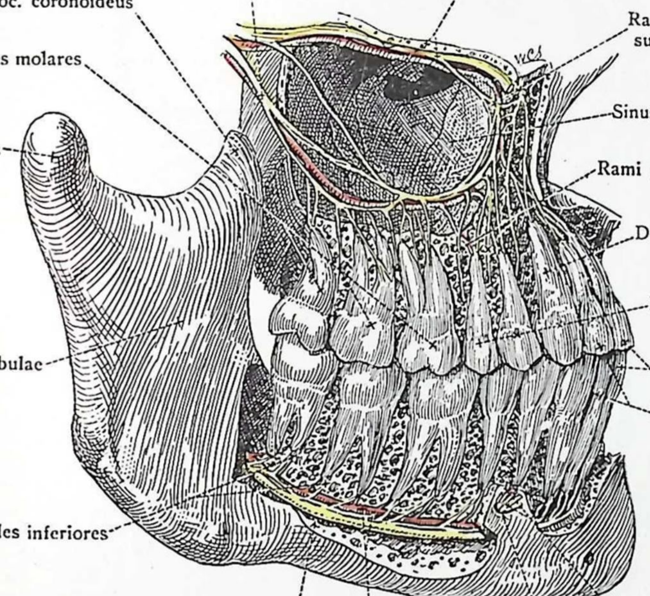
Exposure of the right maxillary sinus, after removal of facial muscles. The (*) indicates the opening (Ostium maxillare) of the maxillary sinus into the nose.



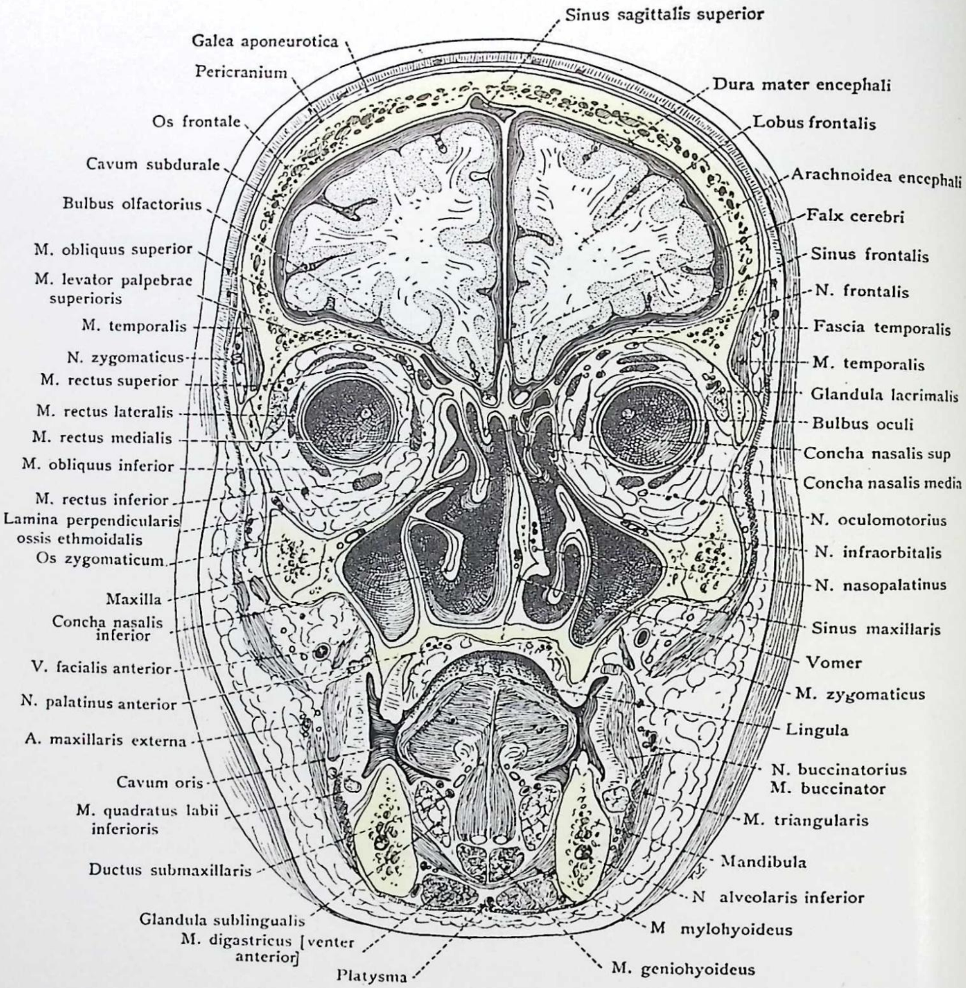
Dissection exposing the salivary glands and their ducts.



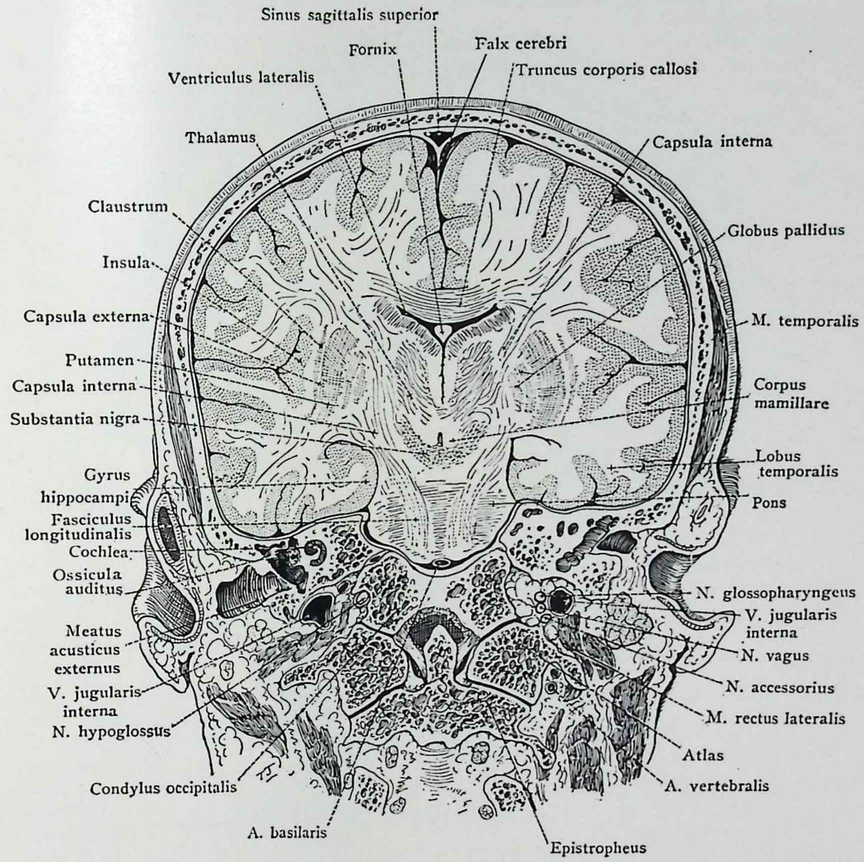
The oral cavity seen from in front.



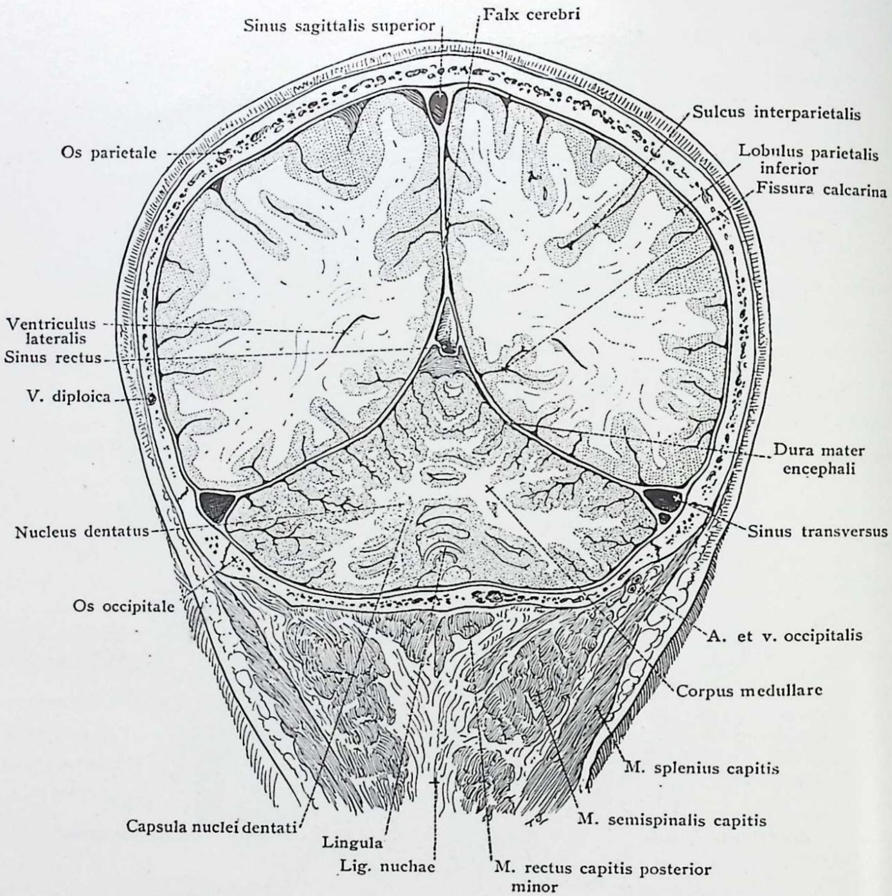
Dissection of the nerves and blood vessels of the permanent teeth, viewed from the right. Portions of the maxilla and mandible have been chiseled away to expose the roots of the teeth.



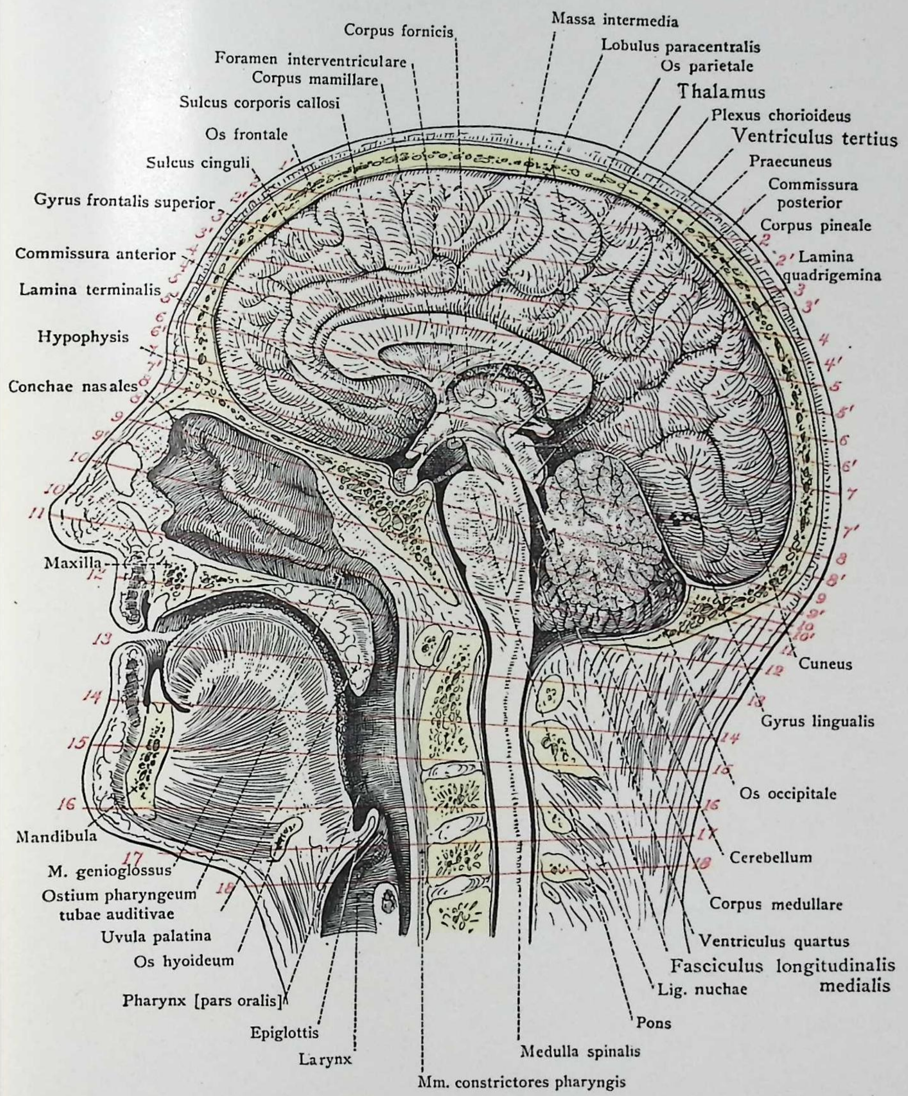
Frontal section of the head through the orbits, viewed from in front.



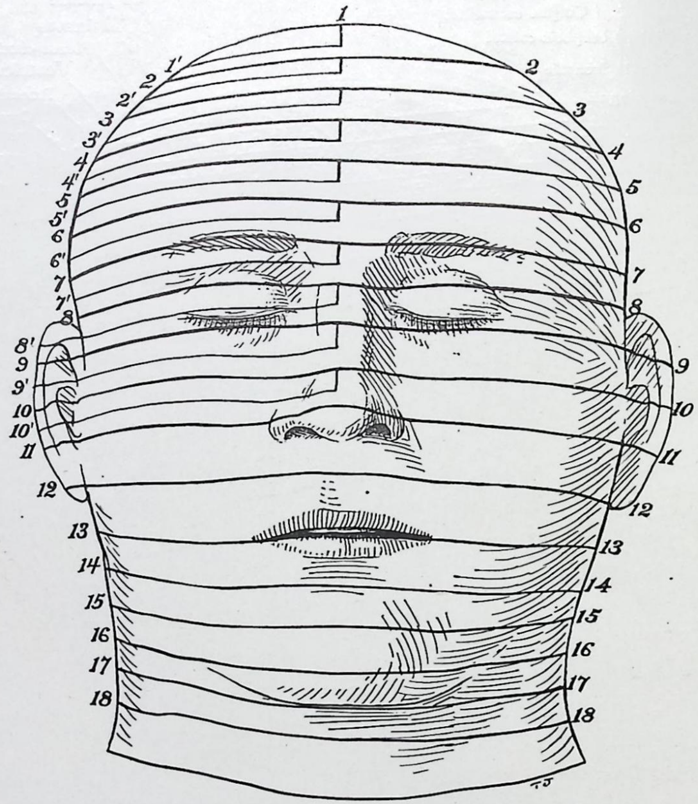
Frontal section of the head, passing through external and internal auditory meatus, as seen from in front.



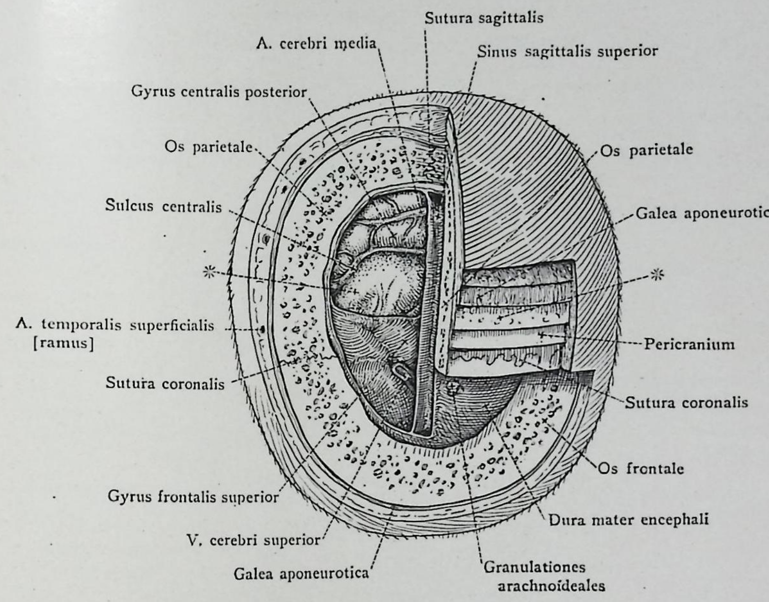
Frontal section of the head passing through the parietal and occipital cerebral lobes and the cerebellar hemispheres, viewed from behind.



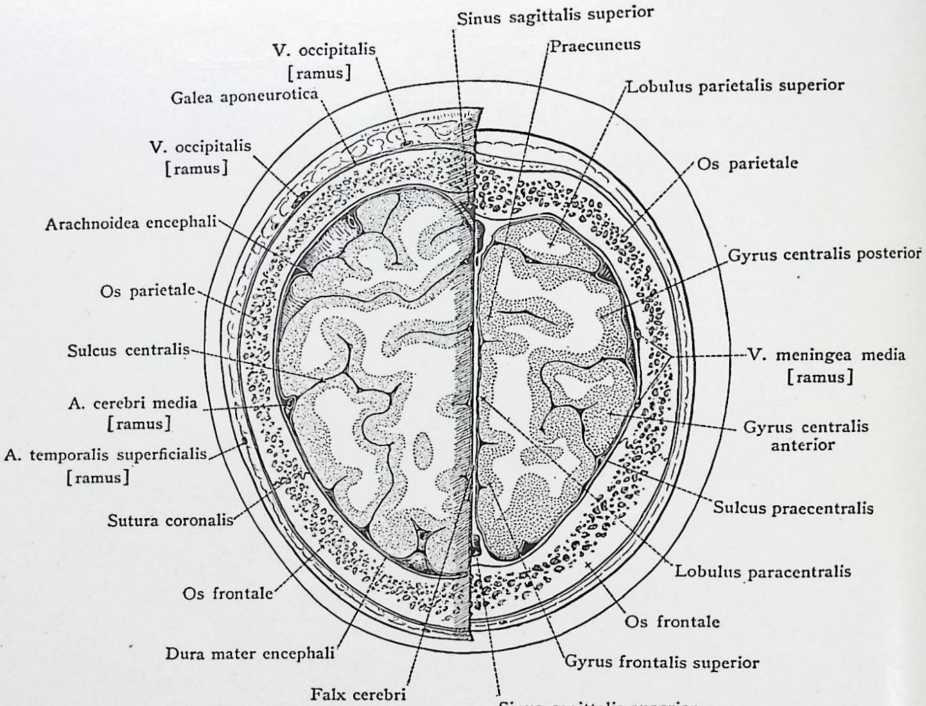
Median sagittal section of the head with levels of cross sections shown in red.



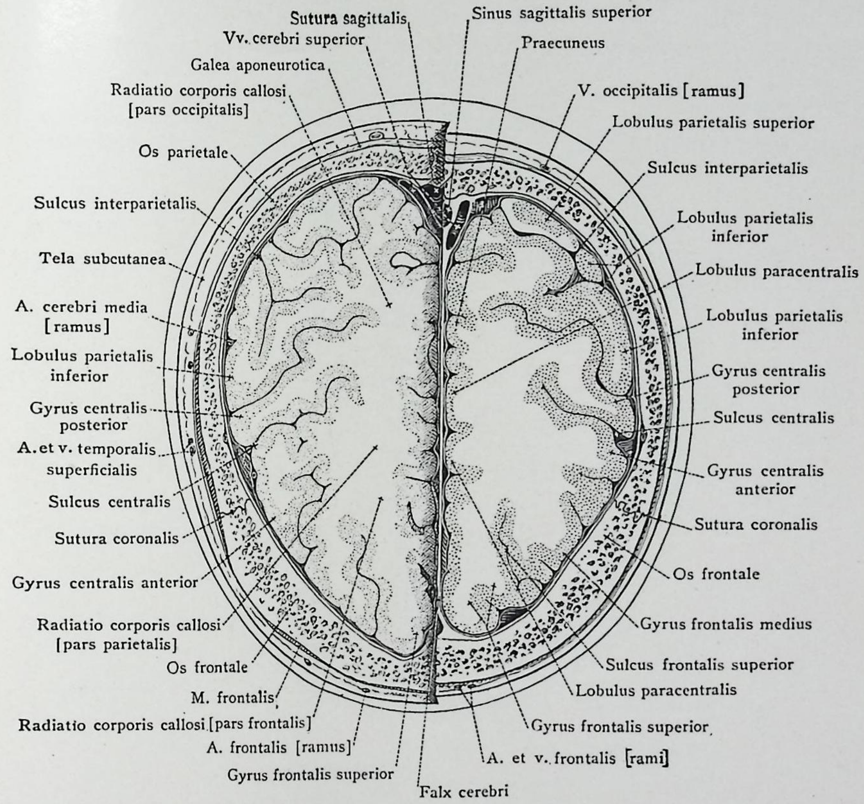
Key figure to cross sections of head and neck. The numbers on the right indicate sections which have been taken at intervals of one centimeter. The figures 1′ to 10′ have been taken midway of the thicker sections, at intervals of one-half a centimeter. Sections 1 to 10 show on the right the higher level (e.g. 2) and on the left the lower level (e.g. 2′). The upper surface is shown in all sections.



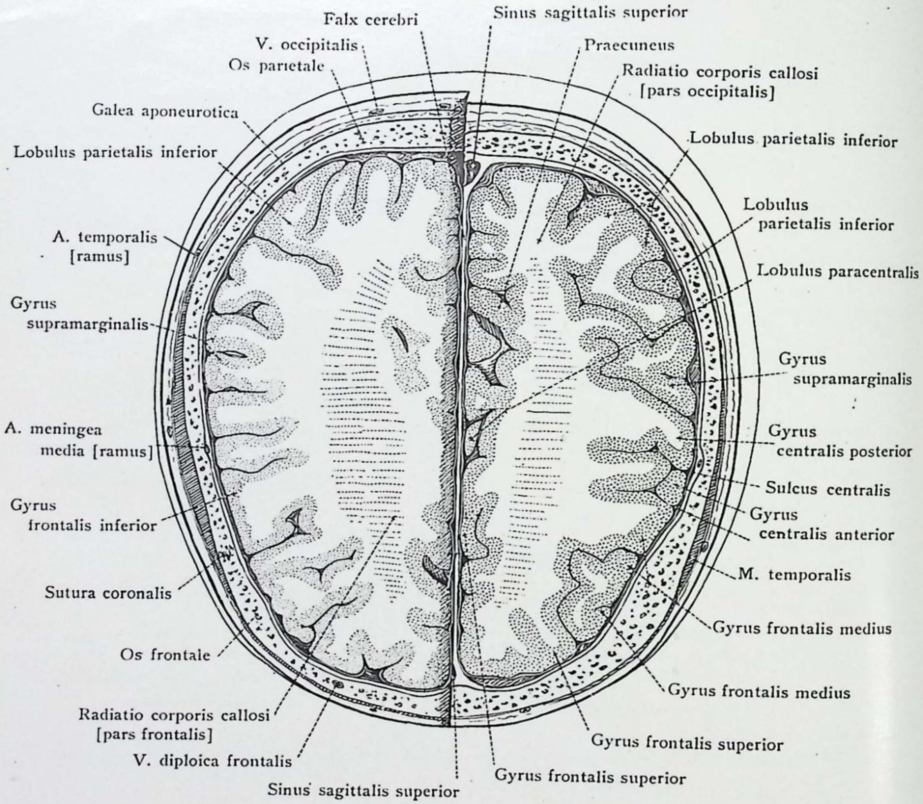
Section two inches above supraorbital border. Upper surface. The (*) on right indicates subaponeurotic tissue. (*) on left indicates pia mater. See pp. 73–4 for key figure.



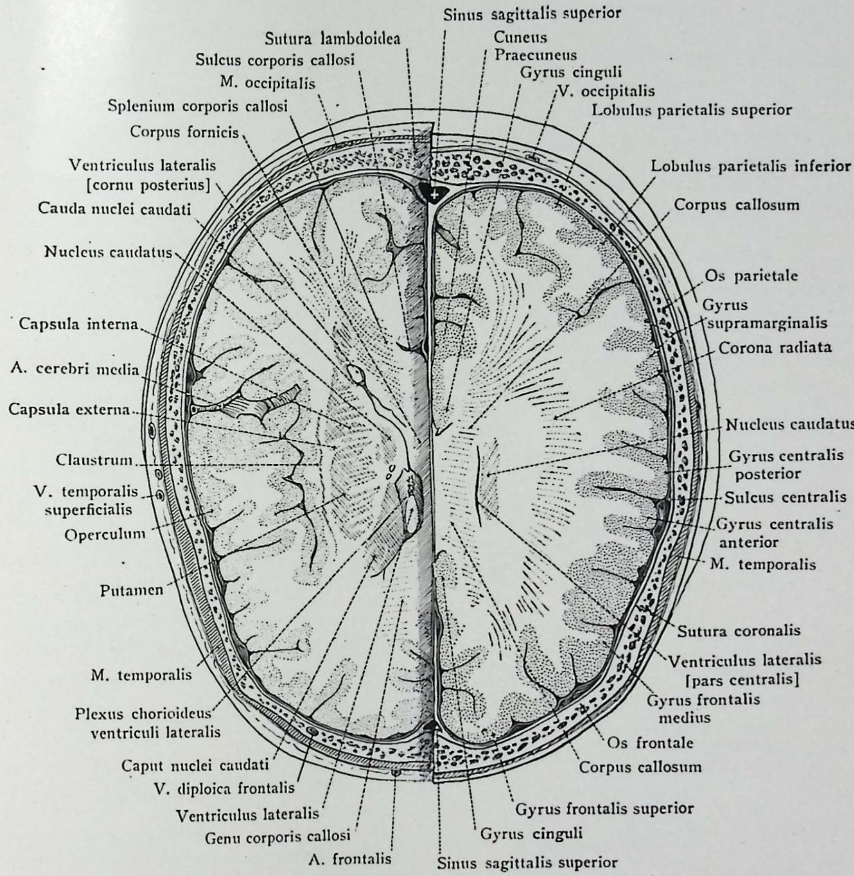
Section one centimeter below preceding figure. Upper surface. See pp. 73-4 for key figure.



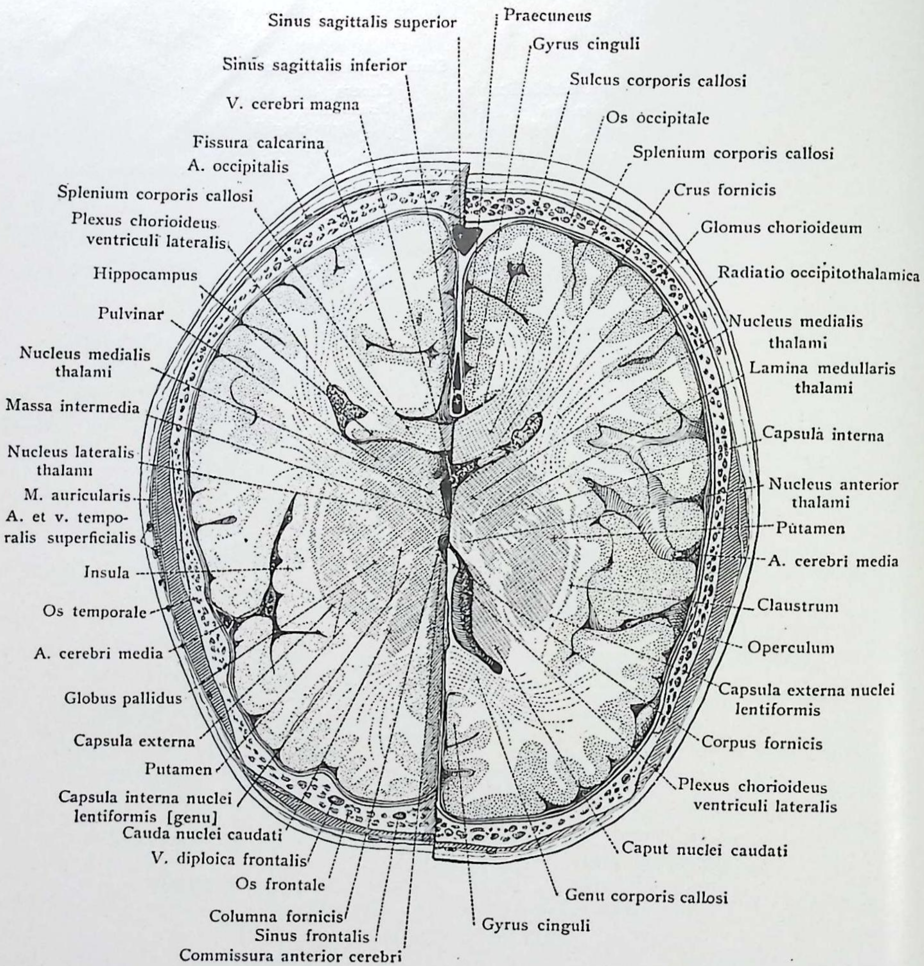
Section 4 cm. above supraorbital border. Upper surface. See pp. 73–4 for key figure.



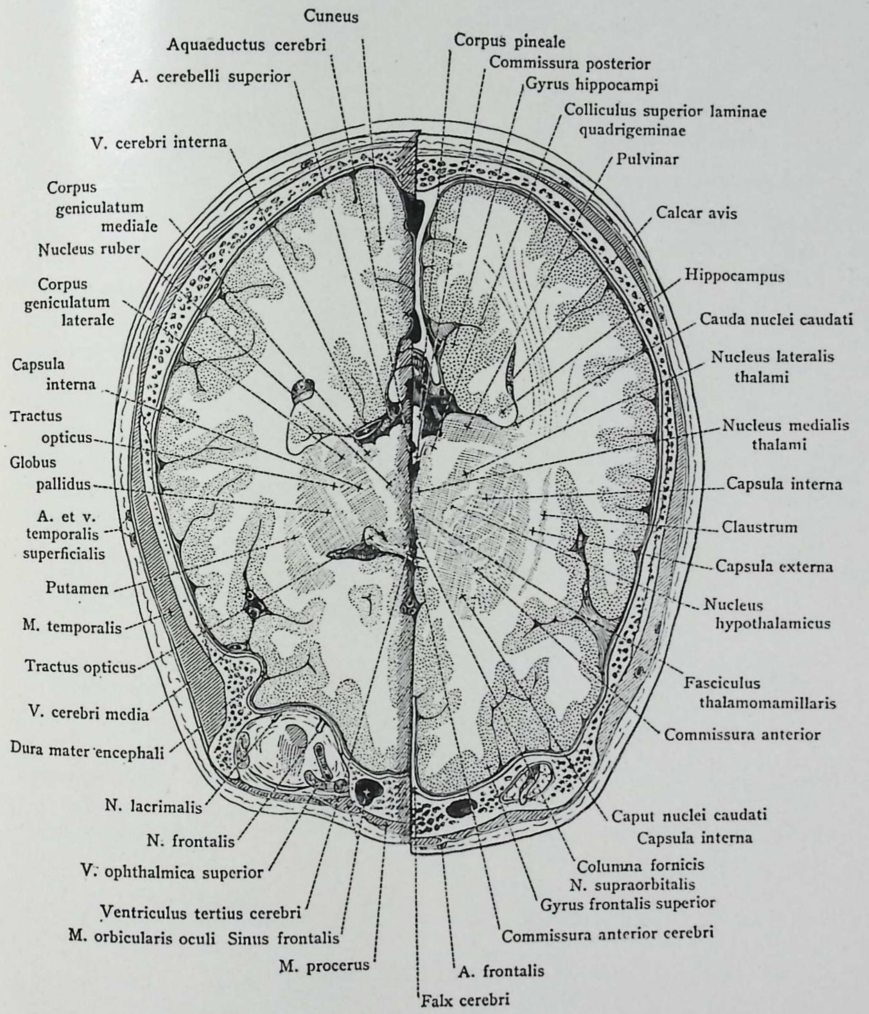
Section 3 cm. above supraorbital border. Upper surface. See pp. 73-4 for key figure.



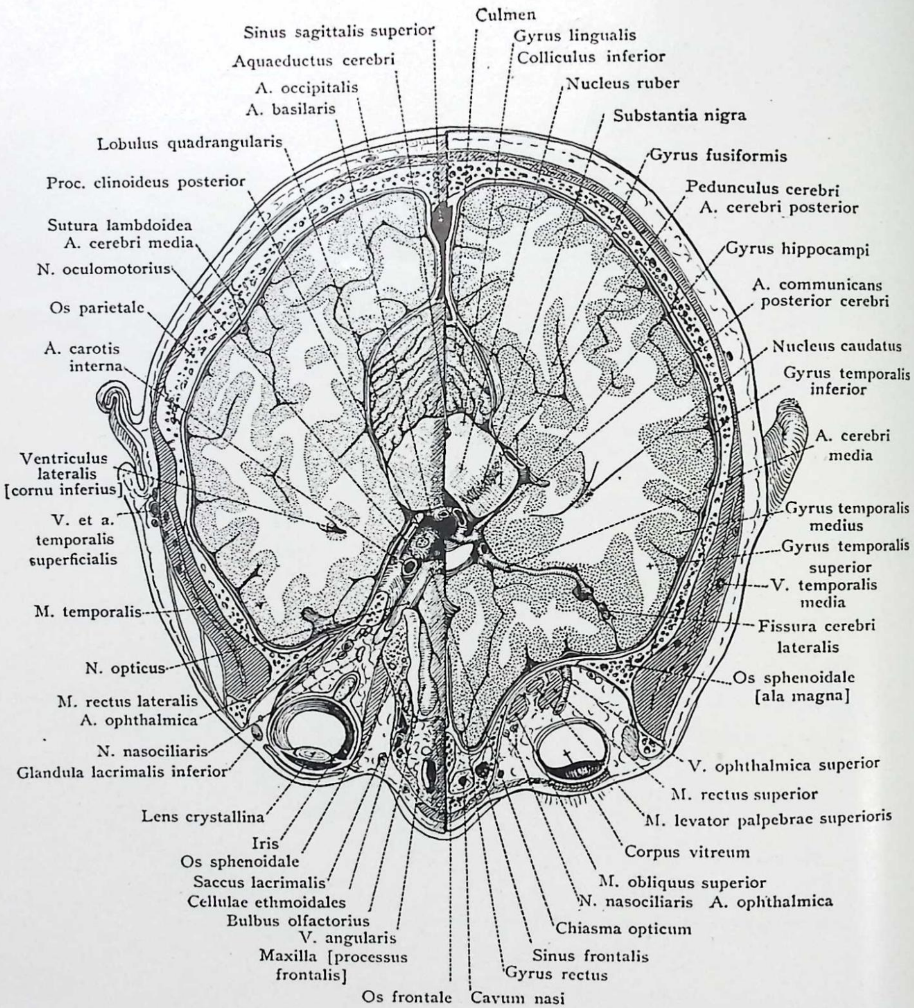
Section two centimeters above orbit. Upper surface. See pp. 73-4 for key figure.



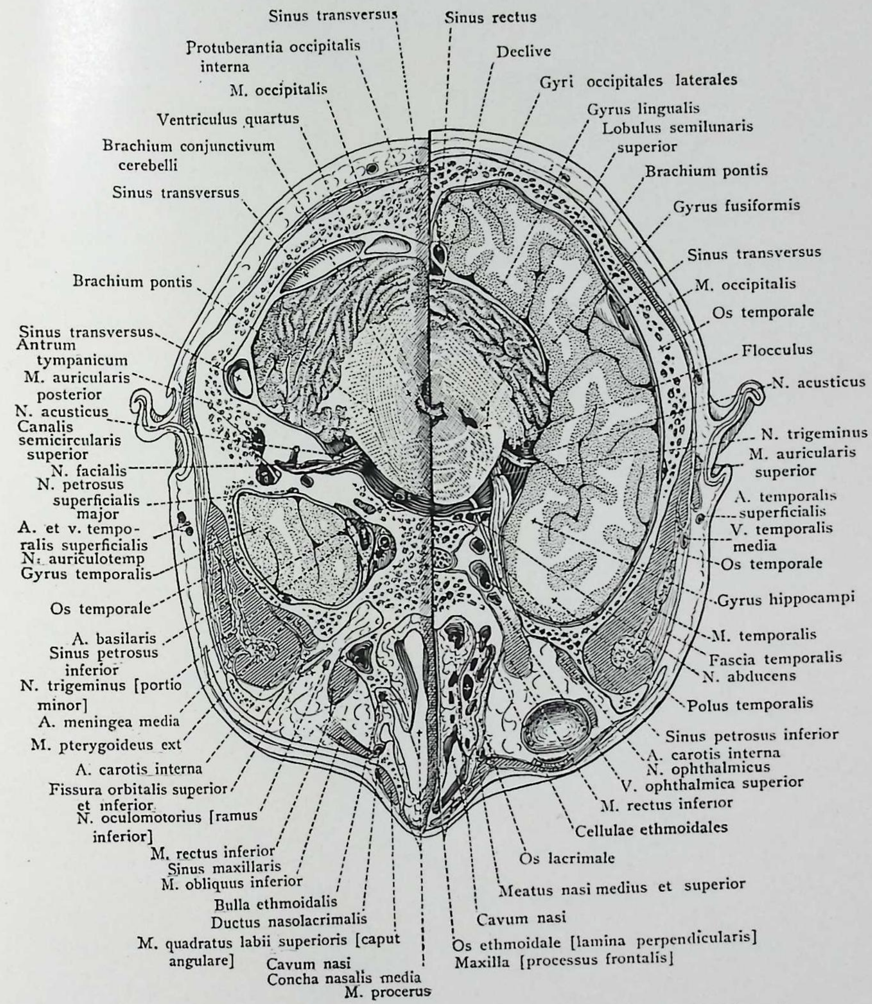
Section one centimeter above orbit. Upper surface. See pp. 73–4 for key figure.



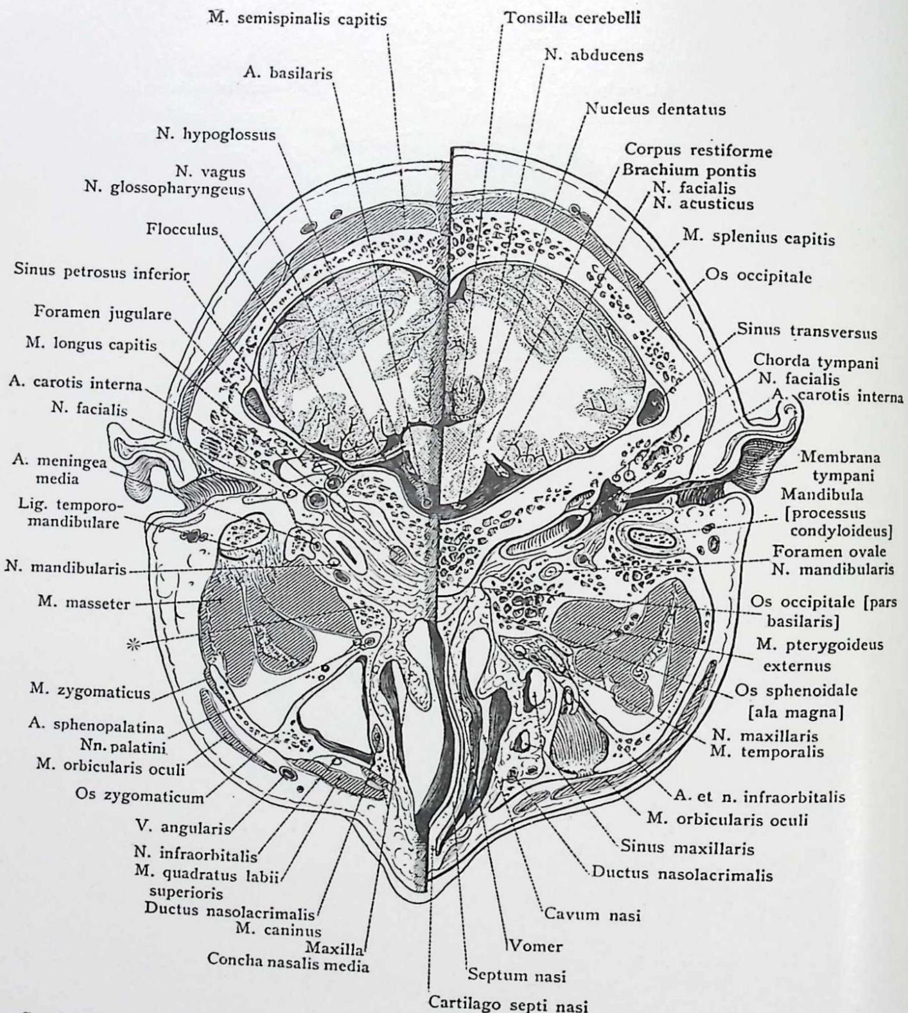
Section at supraorbital margin. Upper surface. See pp. 73–4 for key figure.



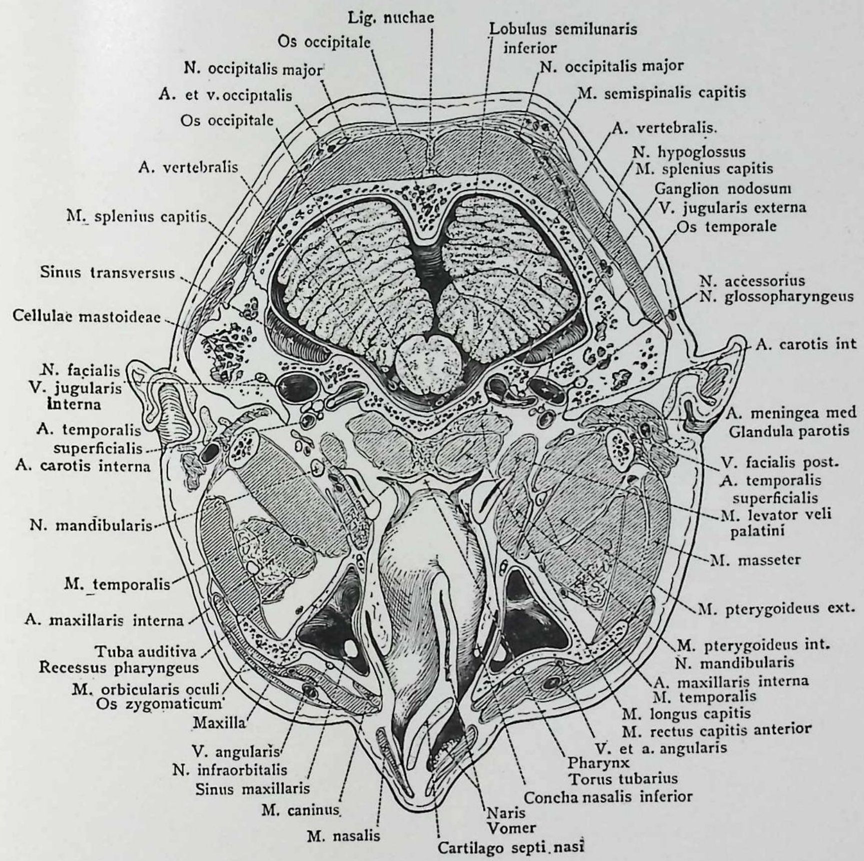
Section through the eyeballs. Upper surface. See pp. 73–4 for key figure.



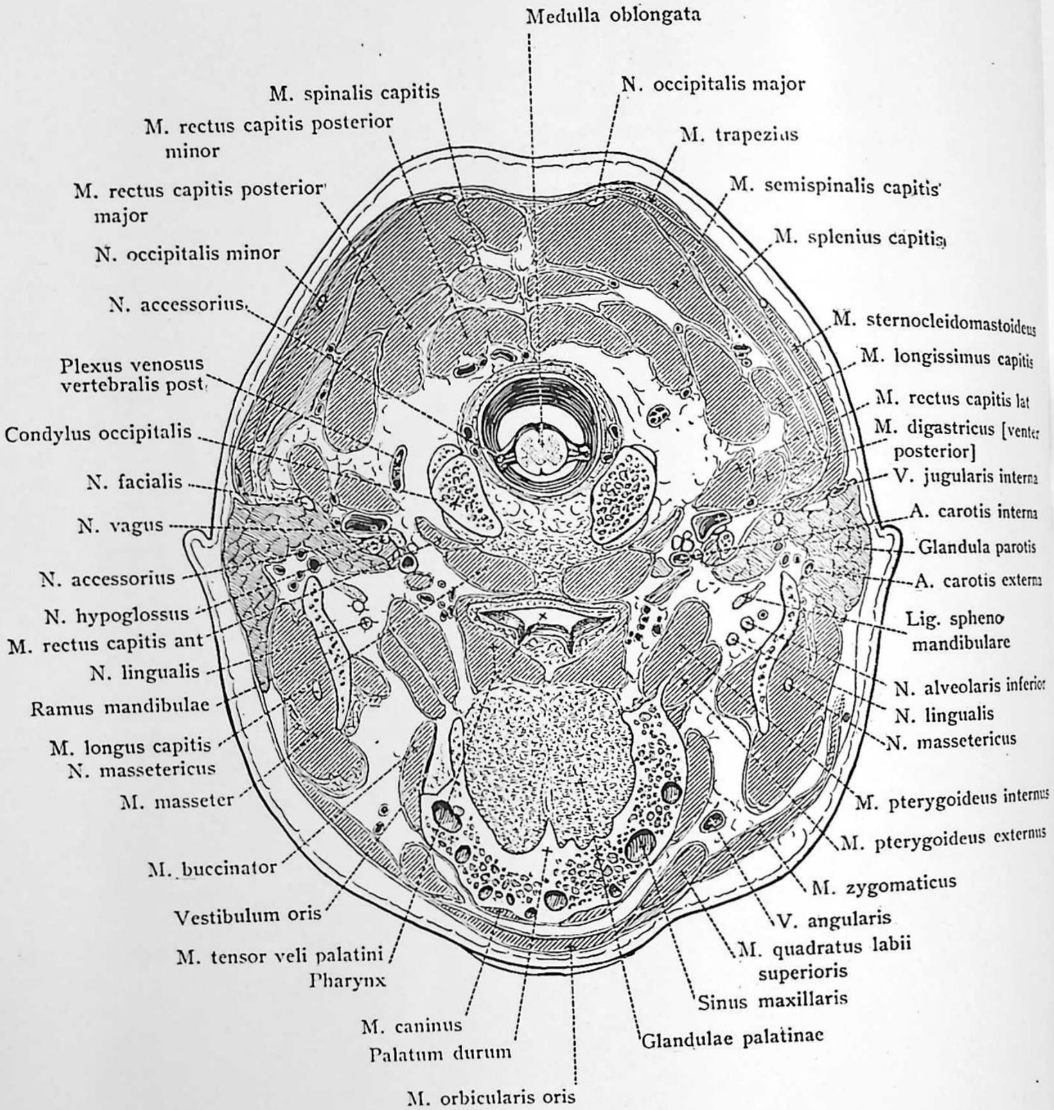
Section through lower portion of orbit. Upper surface. See pp. 73–4 for key figure.



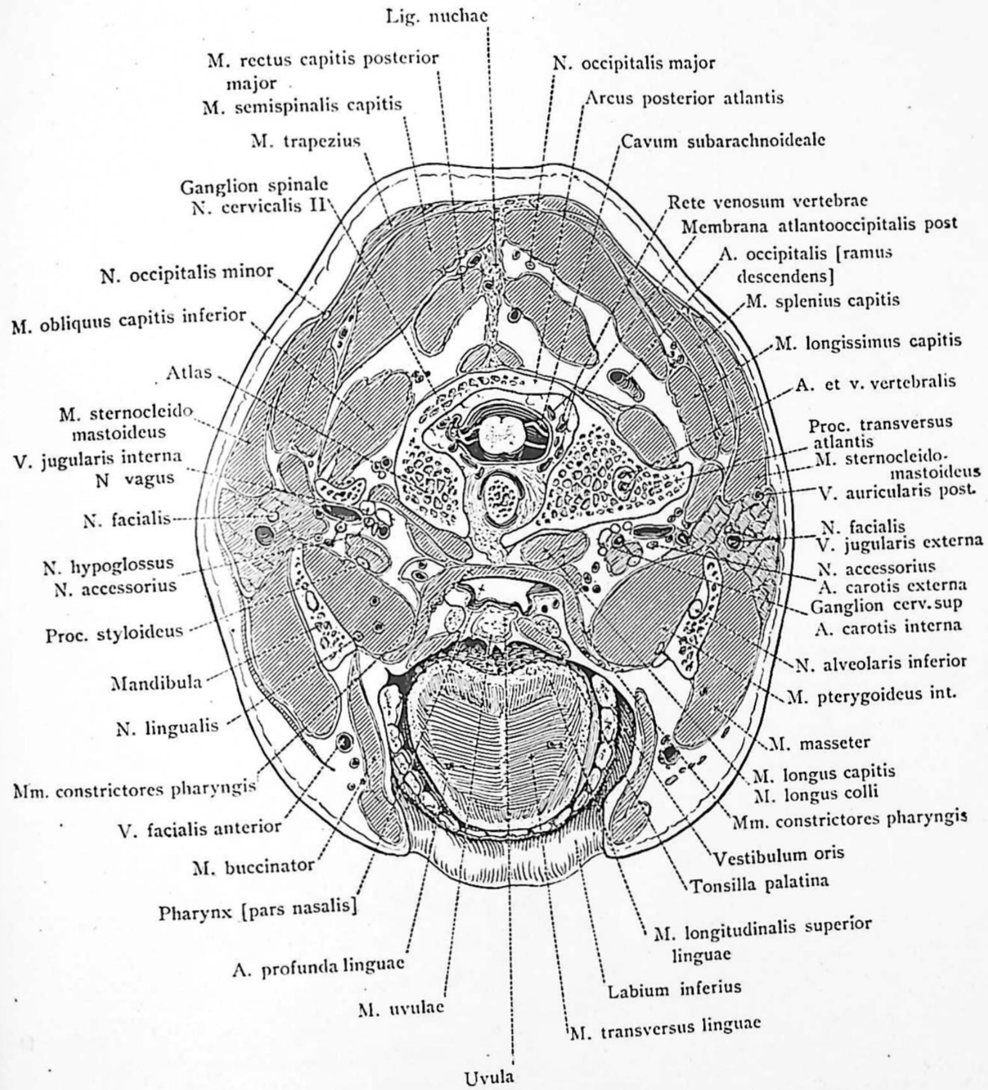
Section immediately below the orbits, at the level of Reid's base line exposing the maxillary sinus. Upper surface. See pp. 73–4 for key figure.



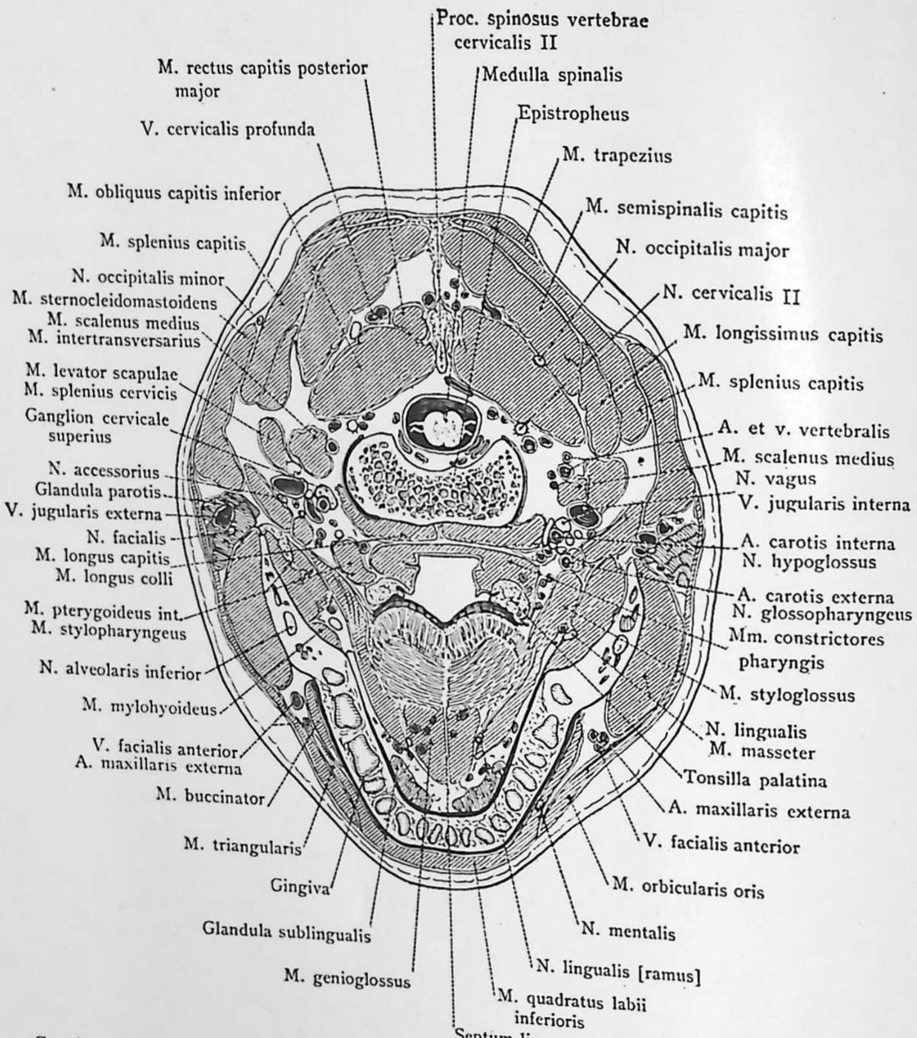
Section through the nasopharynx. Upper surface. See pp. 73–4 for key figure.



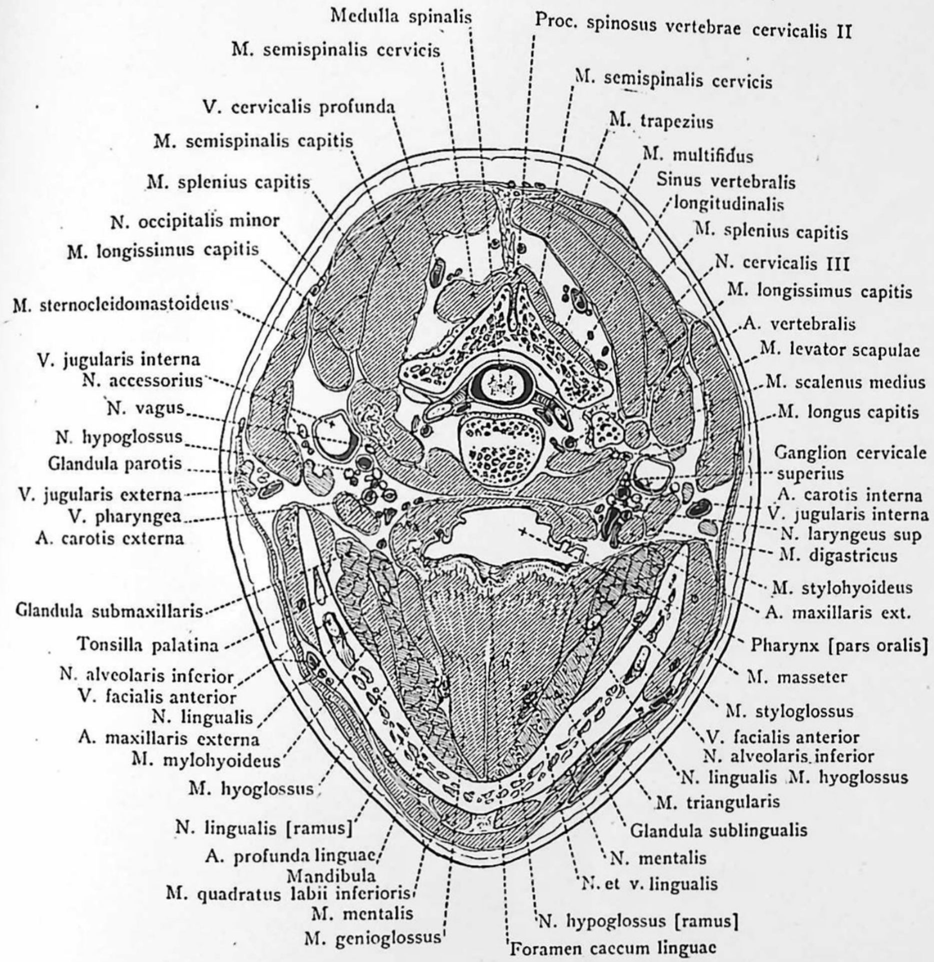
Section through the hard palate. Upper surface. See pp. 73–4 for key figure.



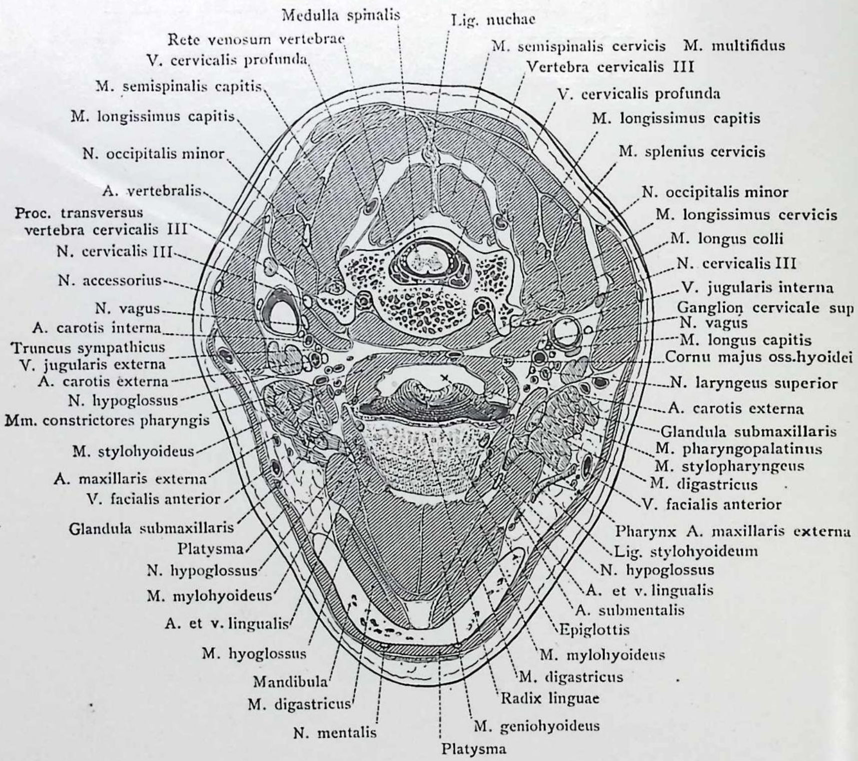
Section through the oral cavity. Upper surface. See pp. 73–4 for key figure.



Section through the body of the mandible. Upper surface. See pp. 73–4 for key figure.

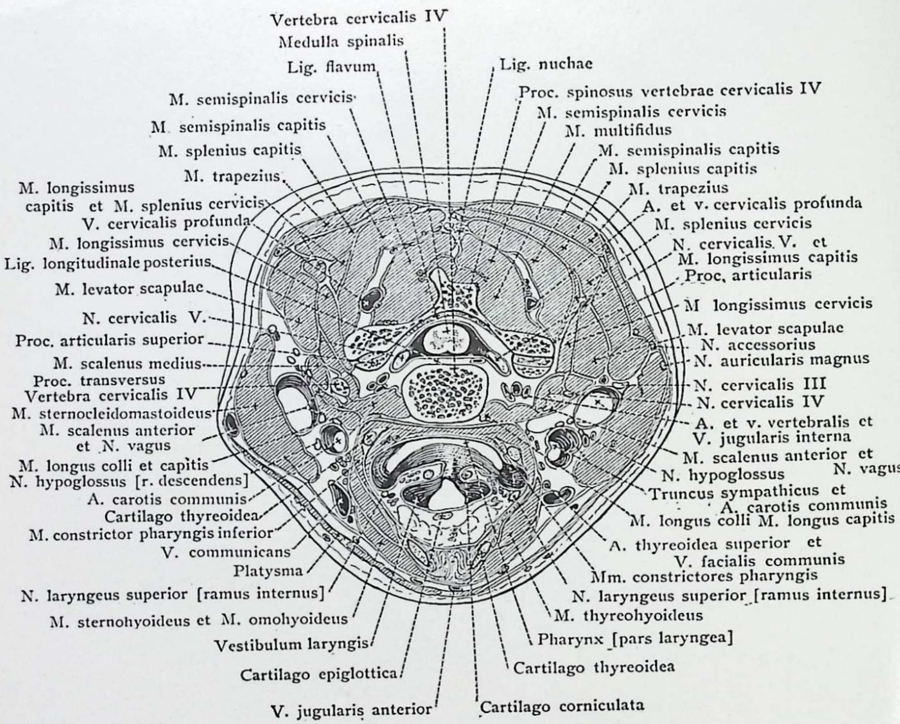


Section through the inferior portion of the mandible. Upper surface. See pp. 73–4 for key figure.

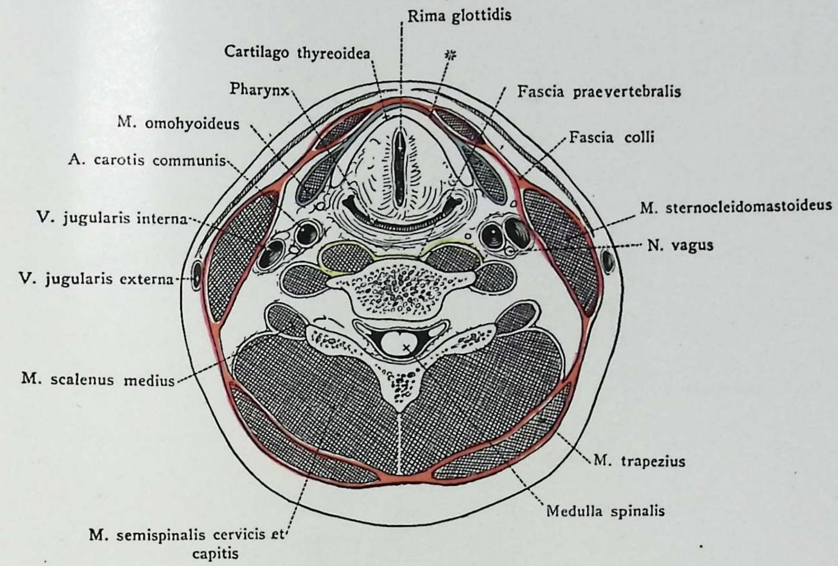


Section passing through point of chin. Upper surface. See pp. 73-4 for key figure.

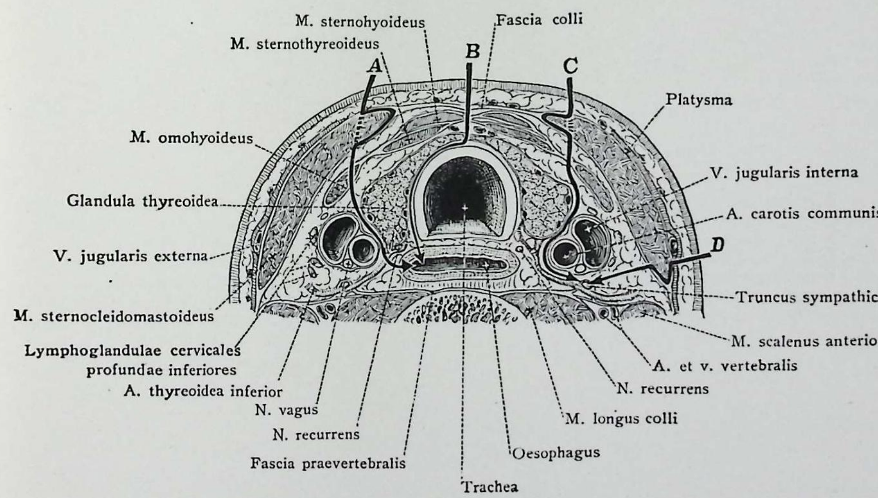
Section passing through hyoid bone. Upper surface. See pp. 73-4 for key figure.



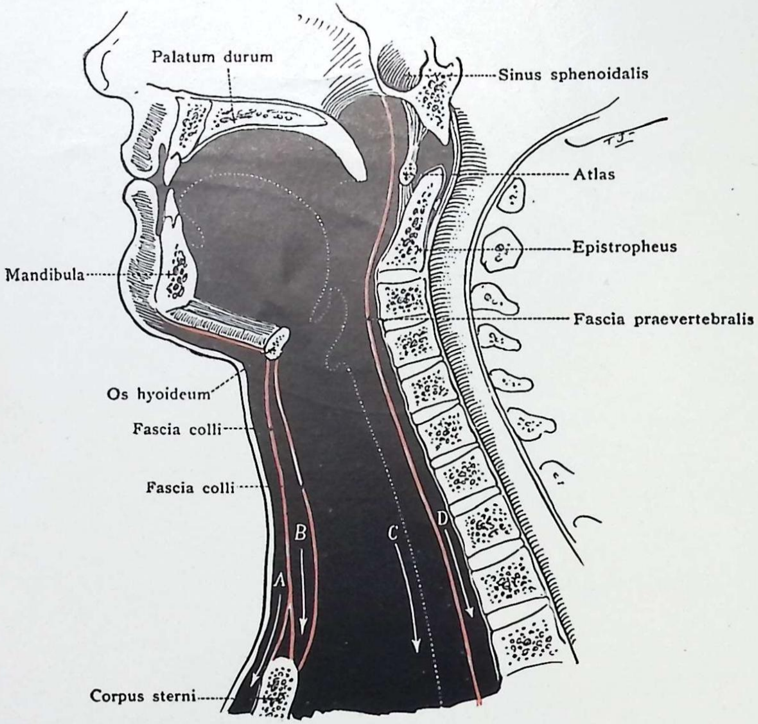
Section through the larynx. Upper surface. See pp. 73–4 for key figure.



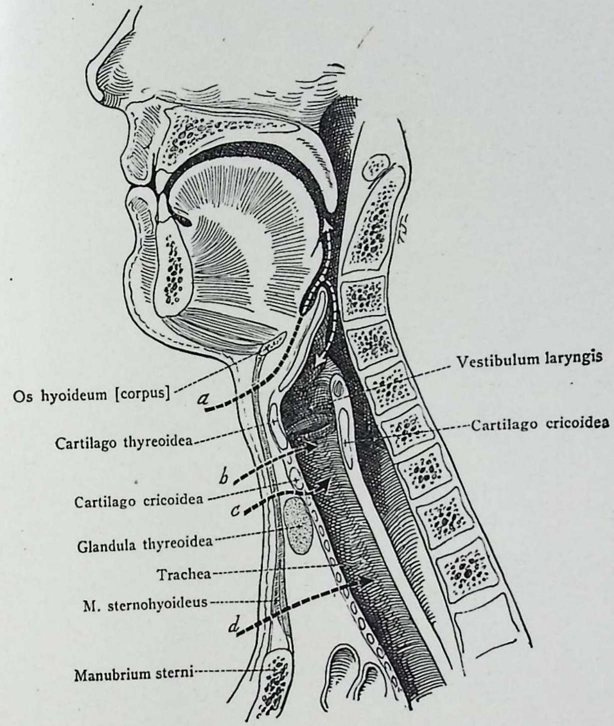
Cross section of the neck (schematic) at the level of the larynx, showing the cervical fasciae Superficial fascia red; middle fascia blue; deep fascia yellow. The (*) indicates the Fascia colli media.



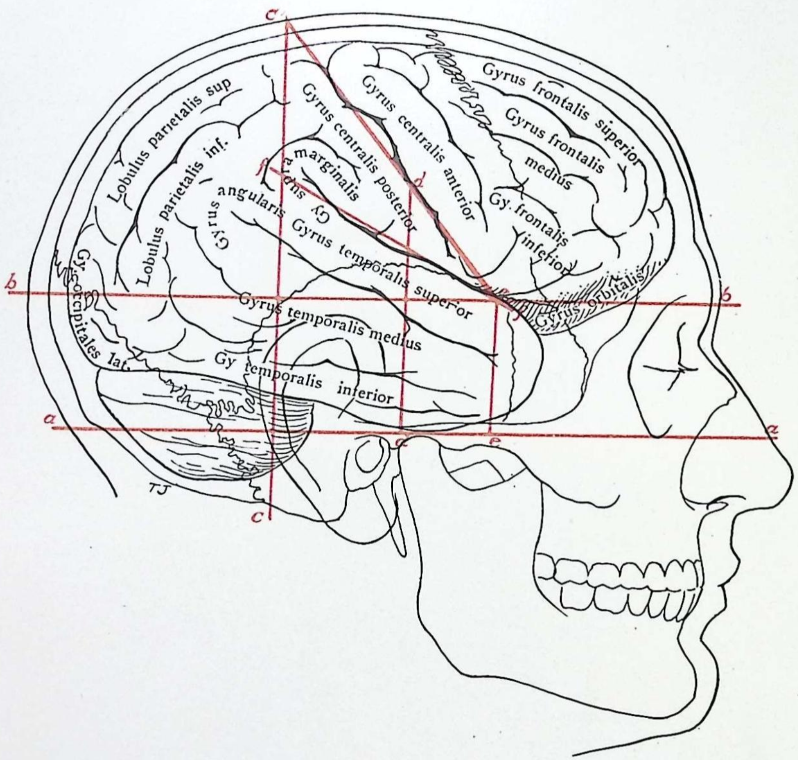
Modes of approach to the oesophagus and the cervical sympathetic ganglion shown by means of a cross section of the neck at the level of the 7th cervical vertebra. A: Approach to oesophagus internal to carotid sheath as shown on p. 110. B: An incision in mid-line beneath the hyoid bone to the oesophagus. C: An approach similar to (A), median to the carotid sheath, and (D), external to the carotid sheath, to expose the cervical sympathetic ganglion and trunk and the inferior thyreoid artery.



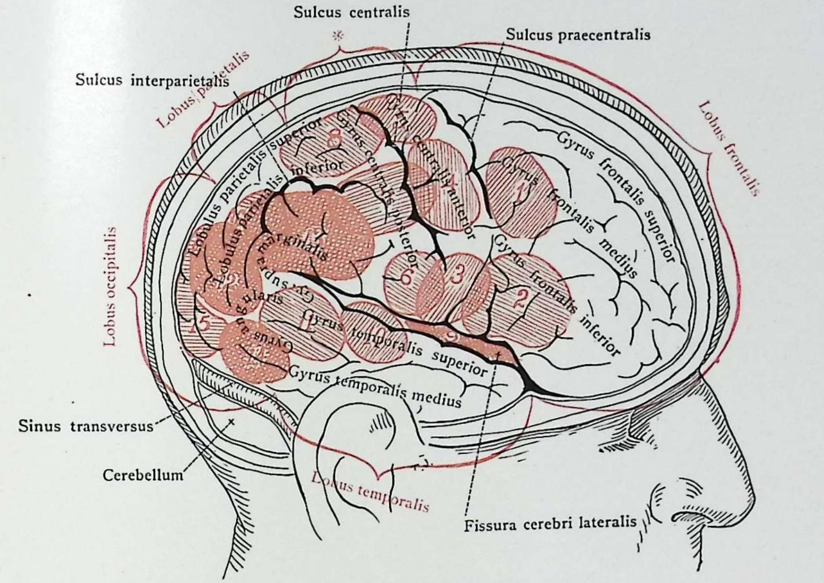
Median sagittal section of the neck to show the different fasciae and the spaces they surround. A: Superficial space, contained between the skin and the superficial cervical fascia. B: Second space bounded by the superficial cervical fascia anteriorly and posteriorly by the middle cervical fascia. C: Third space situated between the middle and deep cervical fasciae. D: Fourth space or prevertebral space, situated between the deep fascia and the vertebral column. The arrows indicate the course which pus accumulations may take: in the case of A in front of the sternum; in the case of B arrested at the sternum; and in the case of C and D descending freely into the thoracic cavity.



Operative approaches through the front of the neck to the larynx, pharynx and trachea. a: Approach to pharynx between the hyoid and the thyreoid cartilages. b: Approach to the larynx between the thyreoid and cricoid cartilages. c: Approach to the larynx below the cricoid cartilage and above the isthmus of the thyreoid gland. d: Approach for low tracheotomy.



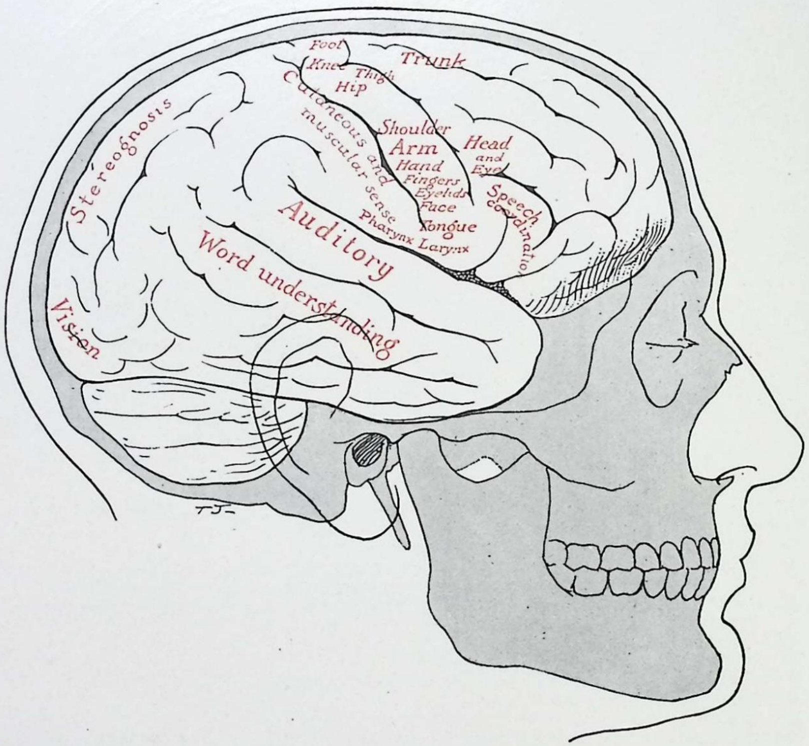
Krönlein and Froriep's scheme for localizing the fissure of Sylvius and the fissure of Rolando. aa: Reid's base line. bb: Krönlein's plane. cc: Posterior vertical line at right angles to base line at posterior border of mastoid. dd: Middle vertical line at right angles to base line from condyloid process of mandible. ee: Anterior vertical line at right angles to base line at middle of zygoma. ef: Fissure of Sylvius. edc: Fissure of Rolando.



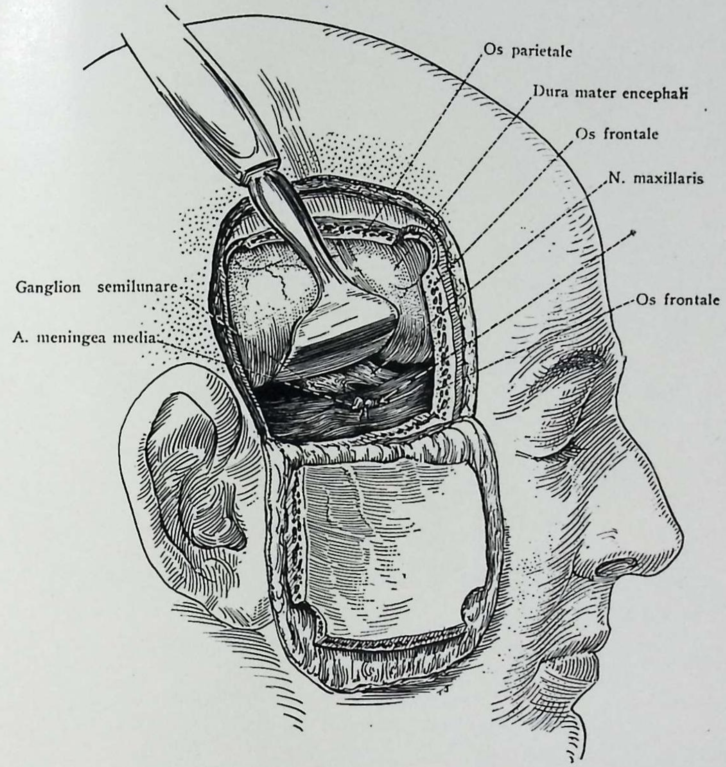
External view of right cerebral hemisphere showing (in light red) the cortical centers, and the subcortical centers (in darker red).

1. Rotation of the head toward the opposite side.
2. Motor aphasia. Since the third frontal convolution has been drawn from a direct view (unshortened) the frontal area of speech appears greatly magnified.
3. Paralysis of the striated muscles of the tongue, face, oesophagus and larynx.
4. Paralysis of the arm and hand.
5. Paralysis of the leg and foot.
6. Sensory disturbances of the face.
7. Sensory disturbances of the arm and the sensation of touch.
8. Sensory disturbances of leg.
9. Island aphasia.
10. Situated in the upper temporal convolution and in the gyrus temporalis transversus (Heschl's convolution).
11. Sensory aphasia.
12. Near the convexity: Alexia and agraphia. In the depth near the median surface, pure alexia.
13. Next to it: Amnesic aphasia; in the depth, apraxia.
14. Amnesic aphasia and optic-tactile aphasia.
15. In bilateral destruction: Loss of psychological perception of visual objects. The occipital brain appears shortened in the drawing.
16. Deviation conjuguée.

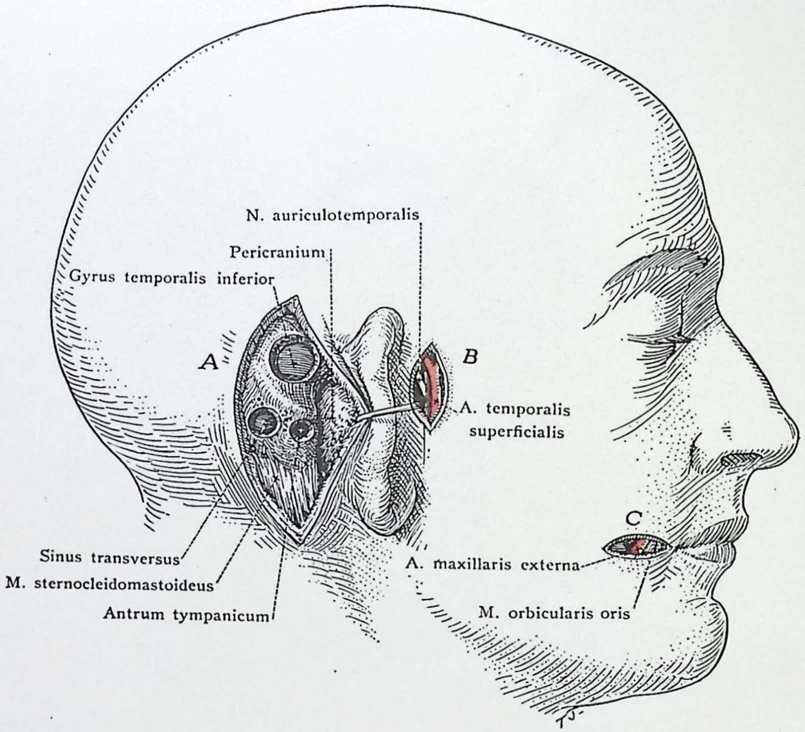
The (*) indicates the central region of the cortex.



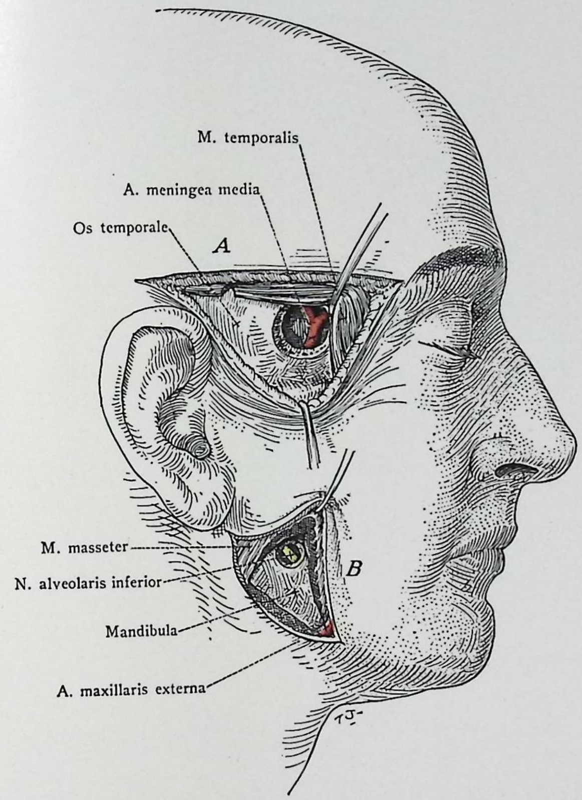
The brain in its relation to the head, showing the chief cortical centers of the cerebrum of the right hemisphere. The center for speech co-ordination is not so well developed in the average right-handed individual as here shown, but is present in the left hemisphere.



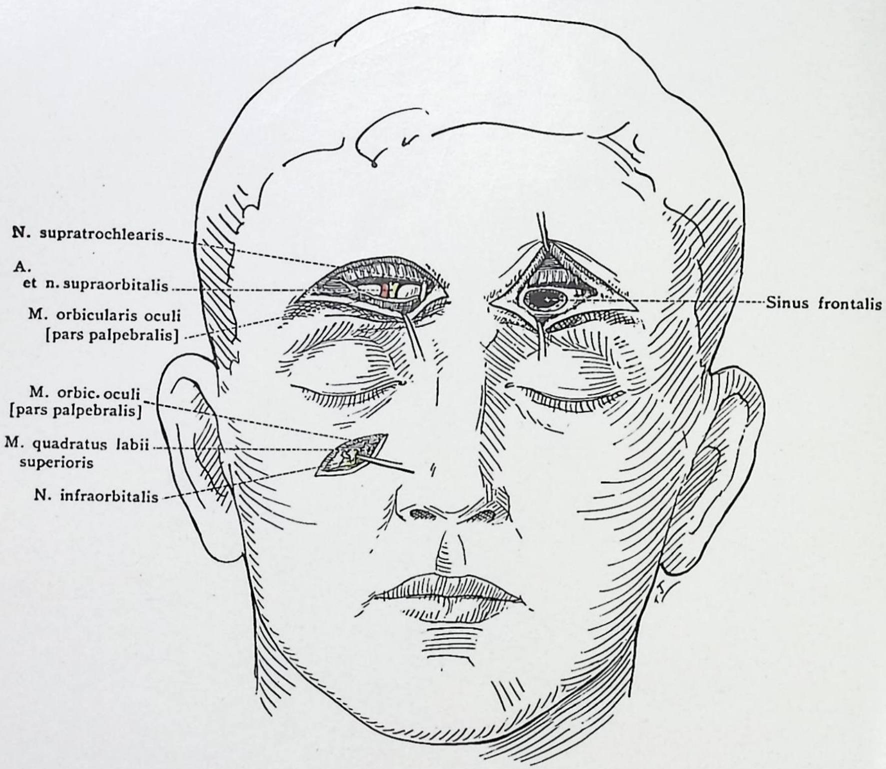
Exposure of the Gasserian ganglion and middle meningeal artery through a flap incision of the scalp and skull. The dura mater and brain are retracted upwards. The (*) points to the Foramen spinosum through which the middle meningeal artery passes as it enters the cranial cavity.



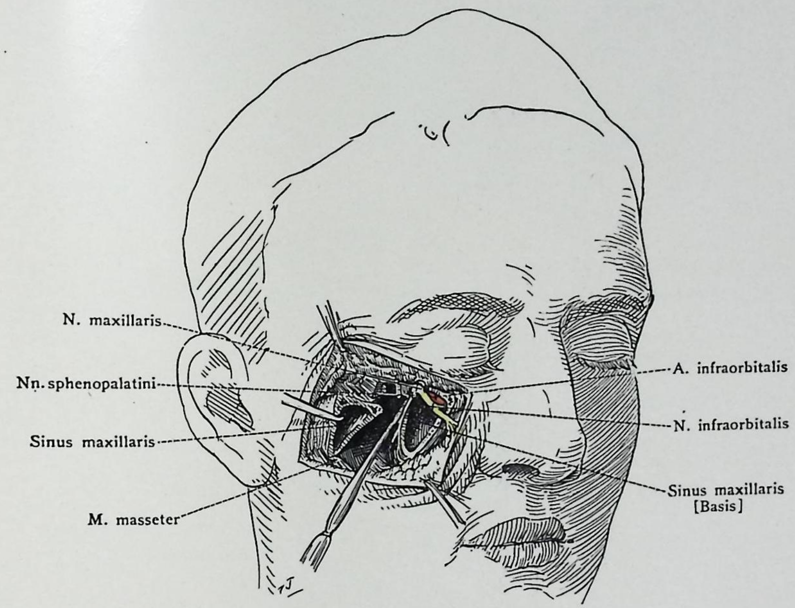
A. Mastoid incision with trephine openings over important structures (sinus, antrum, gyrus inferior temporalis). B. Incision exposing the superficial temporal artery and auriculo-temporal nerve. C. Incision exposing the external maxillary (facial) artery.



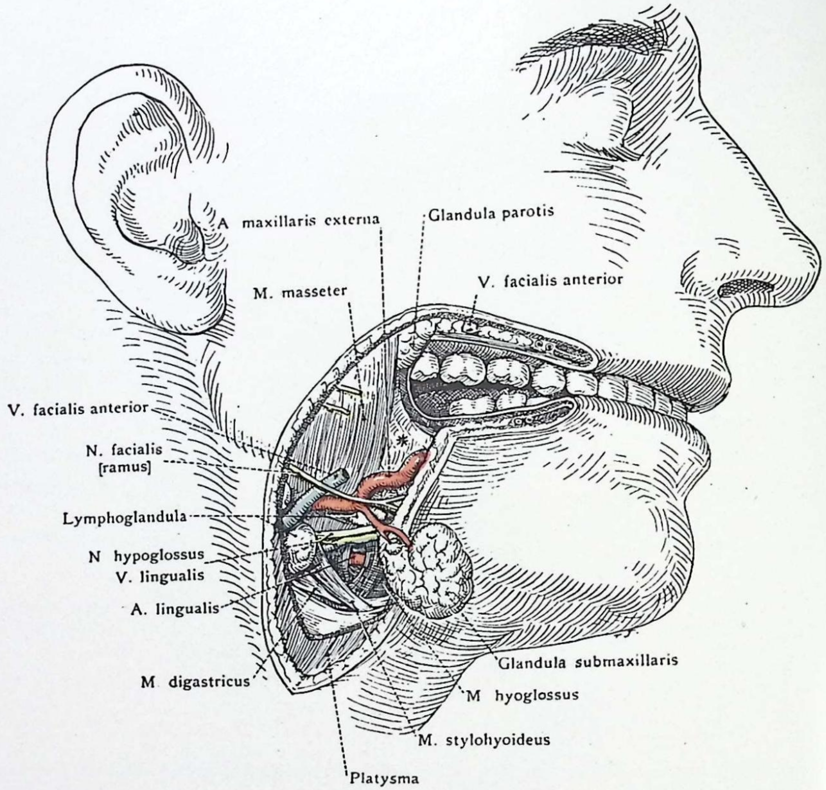
A: Exposure of the middle meningeal artery thru a trephine opening in the skull. B: Exposure of the inferior alveolar nerve thru a trephine opening in the mandible, and facial artery (A. maxillaris externa).



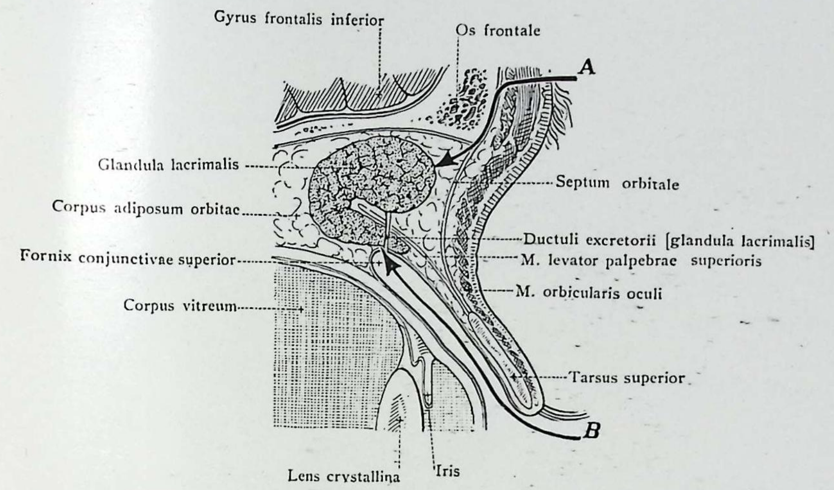
Incisions with exposure of the supraorbital artery and nerve, the infraorbital nerve and the frontal sinus.



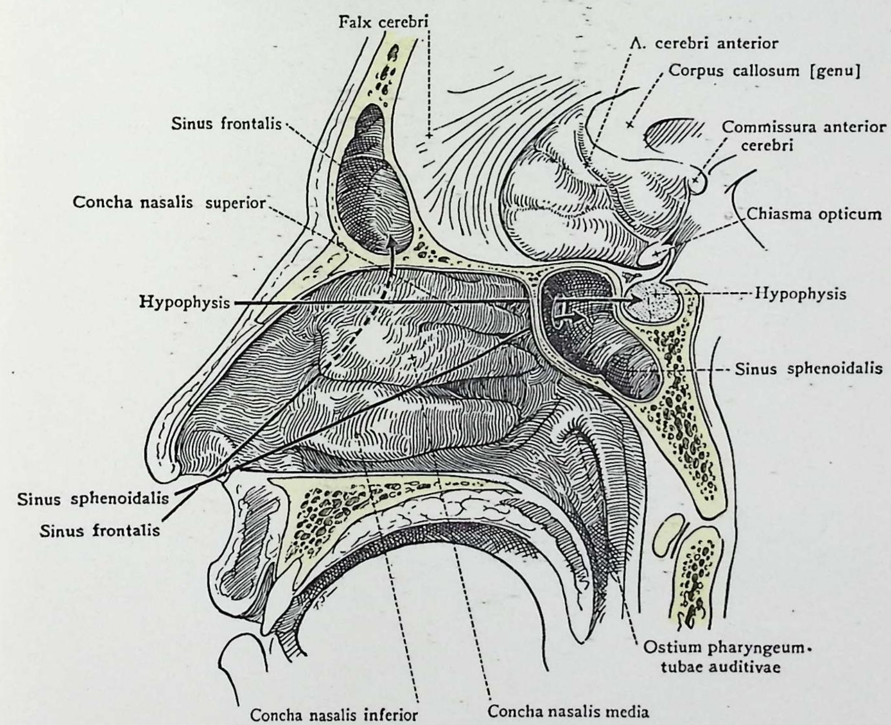
Exposure of the second (superior maxillary) division of the trigeminal nerve at the foramen ovale. The probe is in the foramen ovale.



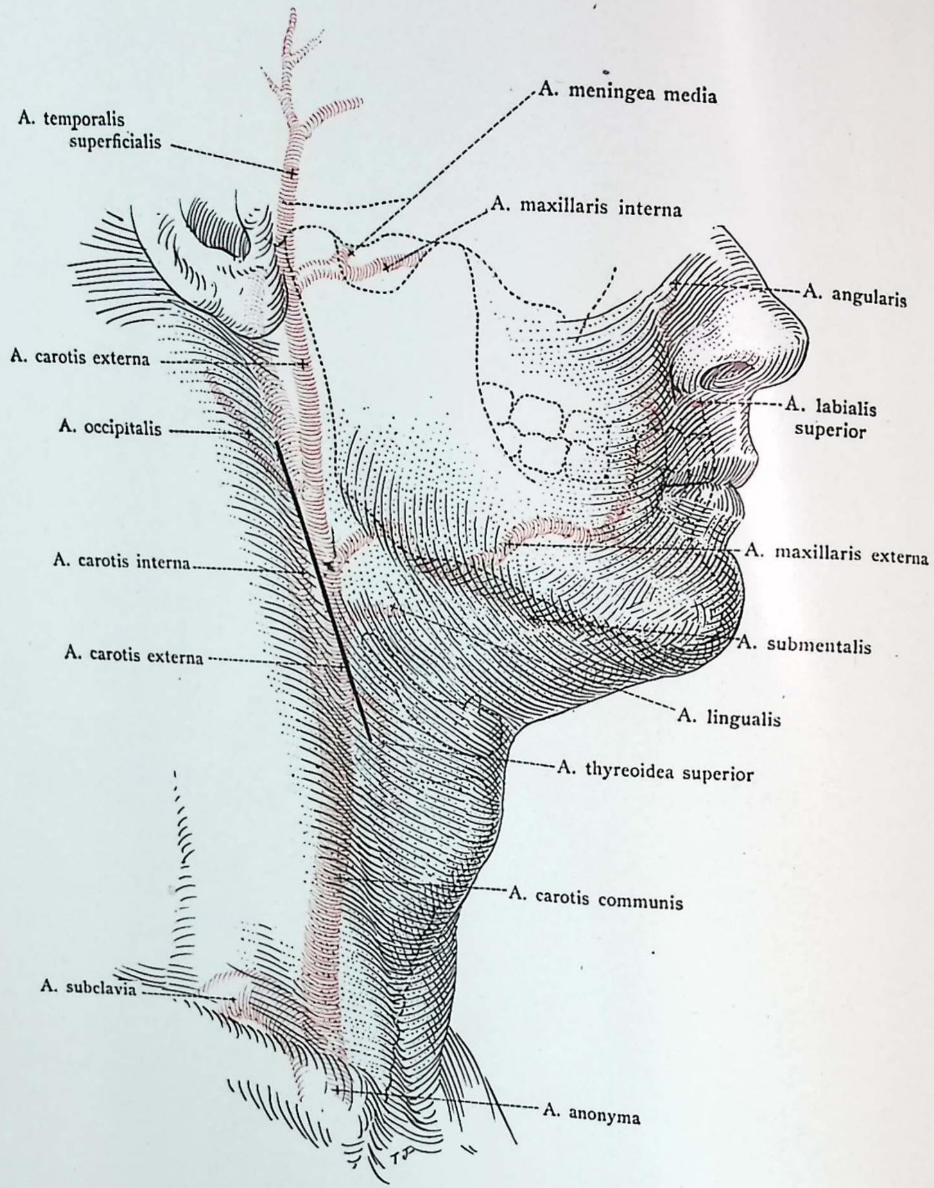
An angular incision from the corner of the mouth, across the mandible to a point opposite the hyoid bone to show the structures encountered in this region. The submaxillary gland has been displaced anteriorly. The (*) indicates the periosteum of the mandible.



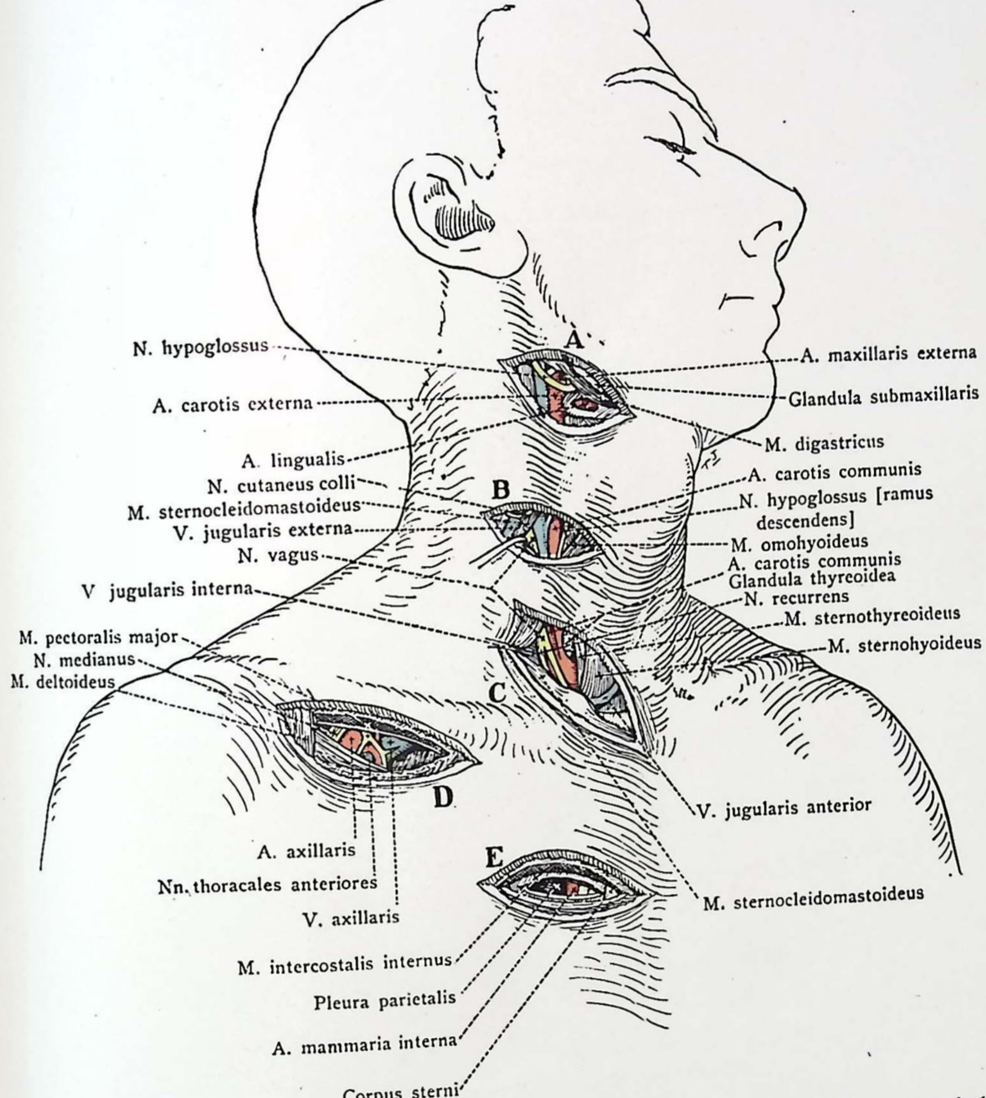
The two portions of the lacrimal gland, as seen in a lateral sagittal section of the orbit. A: Mode of entrance for extirpation of the palpebral portion of the lacrimal gland. B: Mode of entrance for extirpation of the orbital portion of the lacrimal gland.



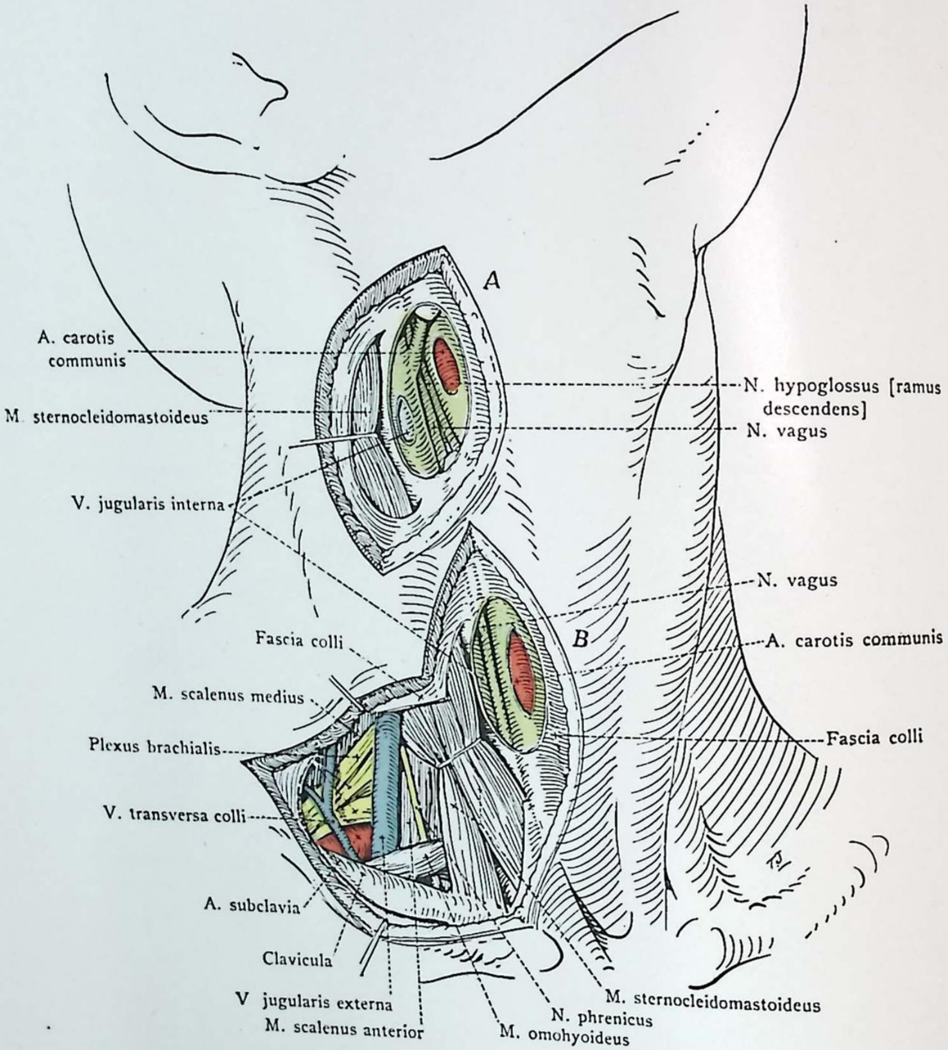
Median sagittal section through the nasal cavity, sphenoidal sinus, and the hypophysis, showing a surgical approach to the hypophysis, as well as the direction followed in sounding the frontal and sphenoidal sinuses and the Eustachian tube.



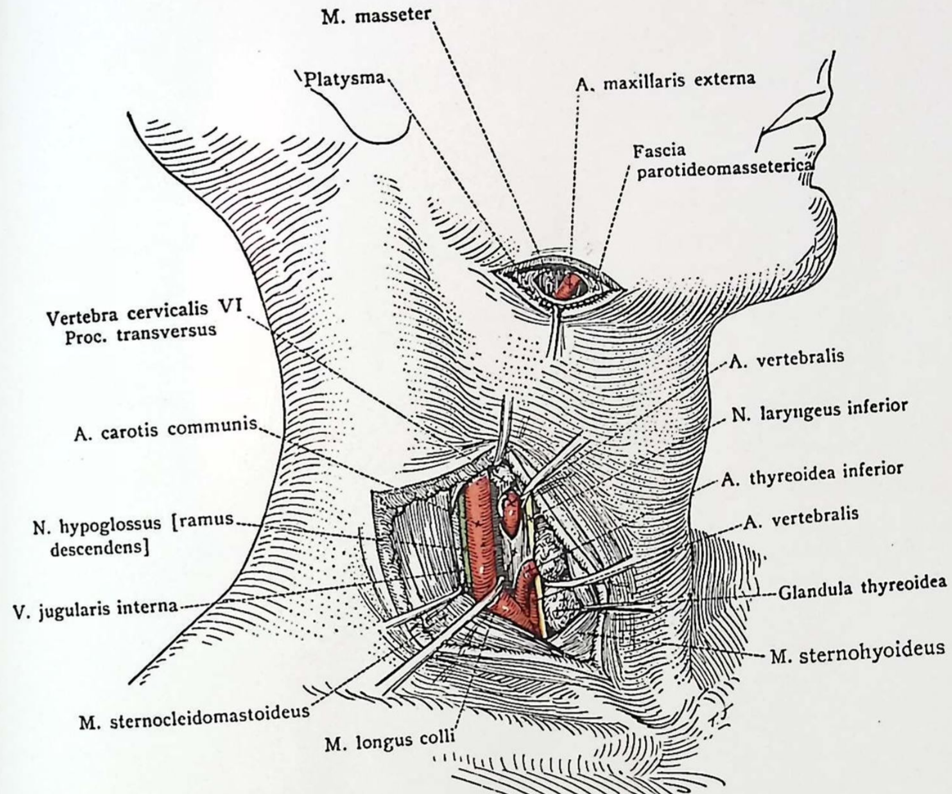
Surface projection of the arteries of the neck and face (in red), with a line of incision (in black) anterior to the sternocleidomastoid muscle, through which the common, internal and external carotids, and the superior thyreoid, lingual and facial (A. maxillaris externa) arteries may be ligated.



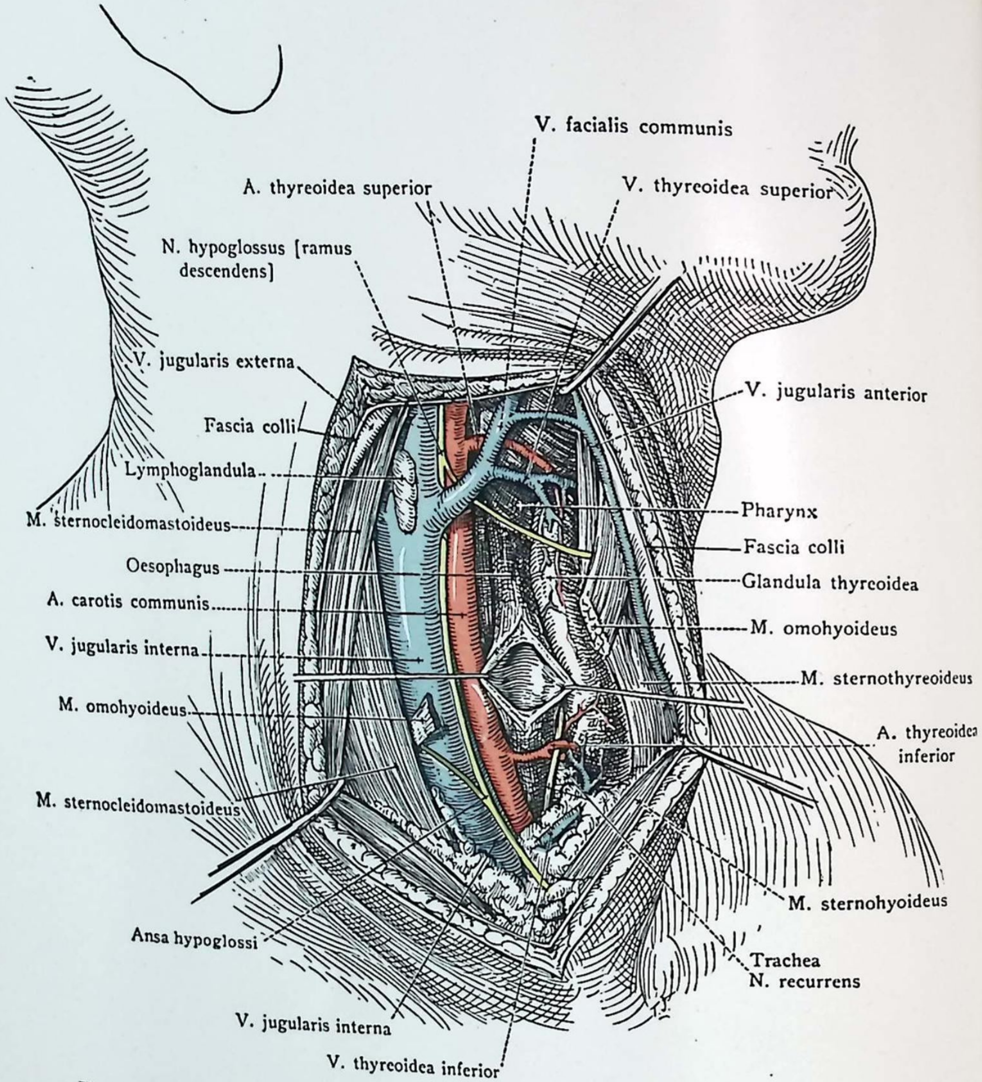
Incisions in the neck and thorax showing chief points for ligation. A: Exposure of the lingual artery above the greater cornu of the hyoid. B: Exposure of the common carotid at the level of the cricoid cartilage. C: Exposure of the innominate artery. D: Exposure of the first part of the axillary artery beneath the clavicle. E: Exposure of the internal mammary artery.



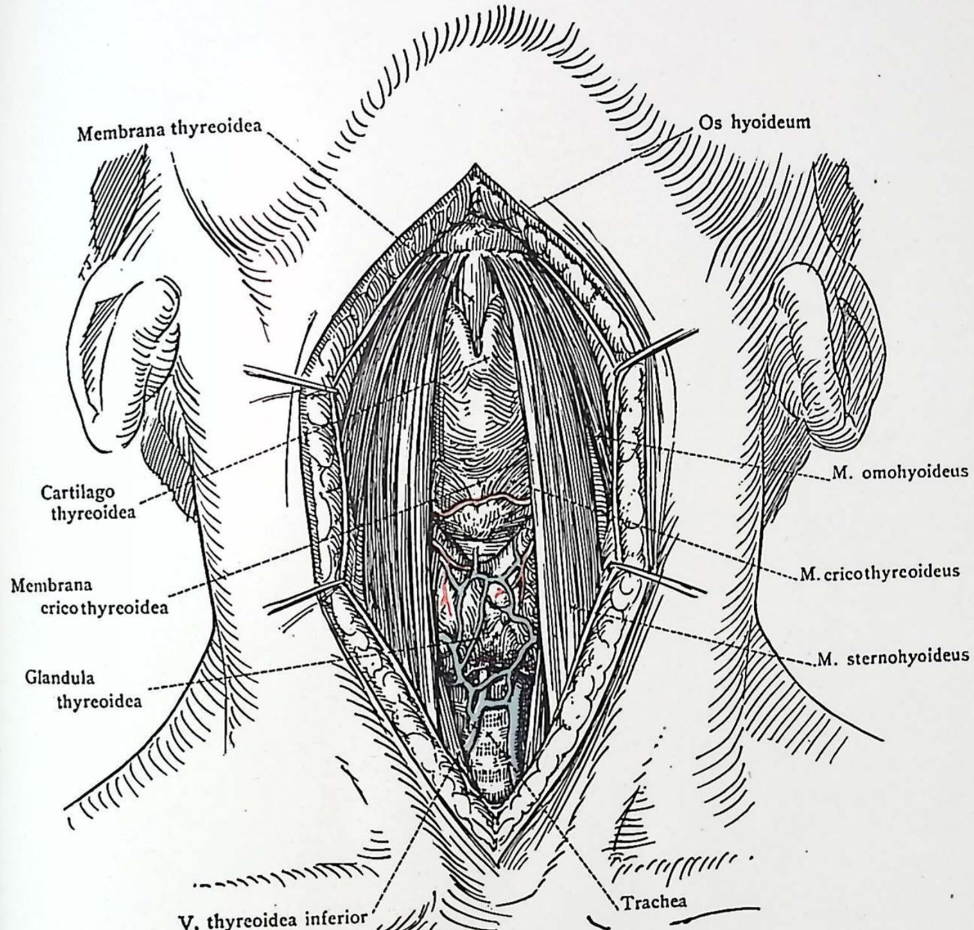
A: Exposure of the carotid sheath (shown in green) and internal jugular vein (shown in light blue). B: Exposure of the deep vessels and nerves of the neck (carotid sheath in green).



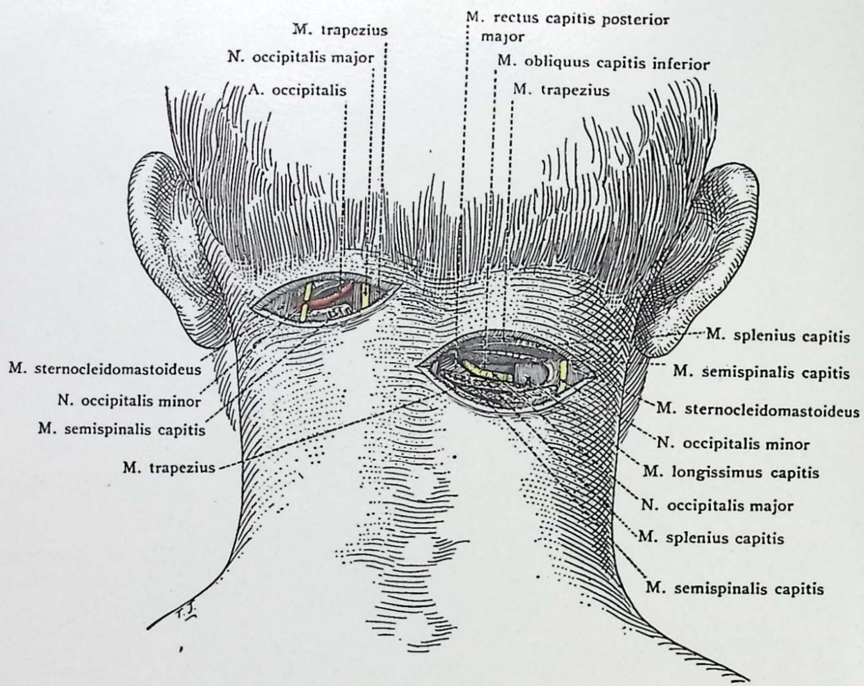
Exposure of the external maxillary (facial) artery, of the common carotid, inferior thyreoid, vertebral arteries and of the recurrent laryngeal (N. laryngeus inferior) nerve.



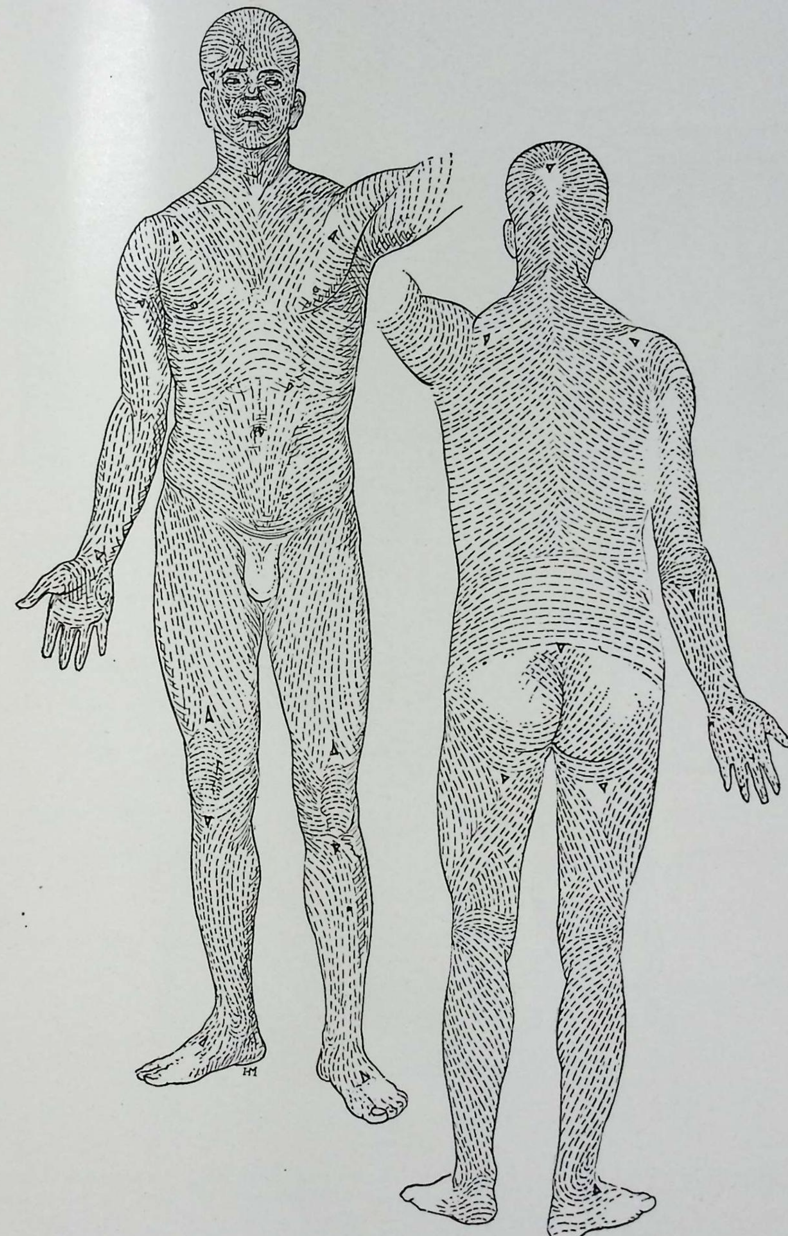
Exposure of the oesophagus and trachea through an incision in the neck parallel to the anterior border of the right sternocleidomastoid muscle. The omohyoid muscle has been cut away.



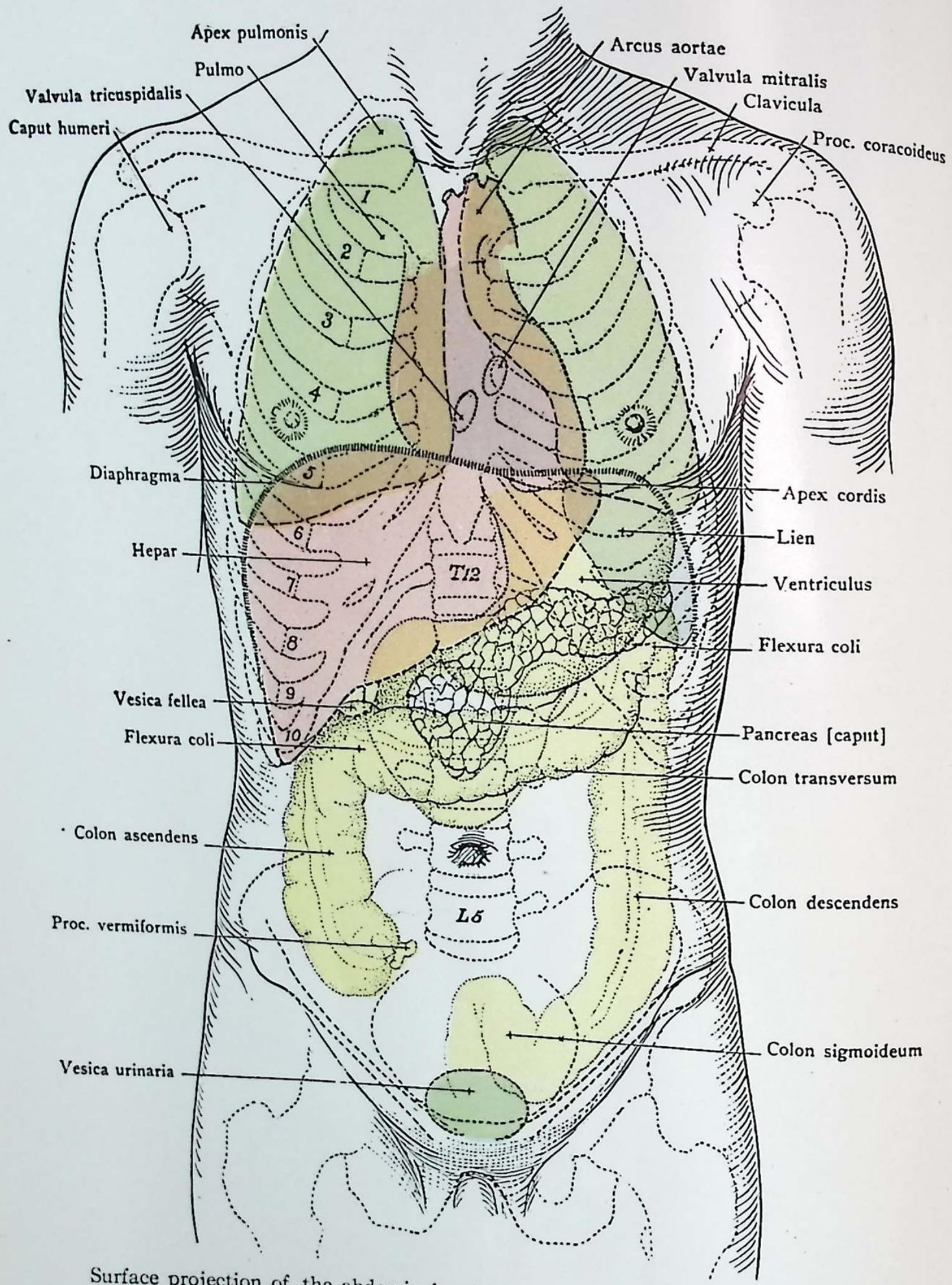
A mid-line incision in the neck from the hyoid bone to the suprasternal notch.



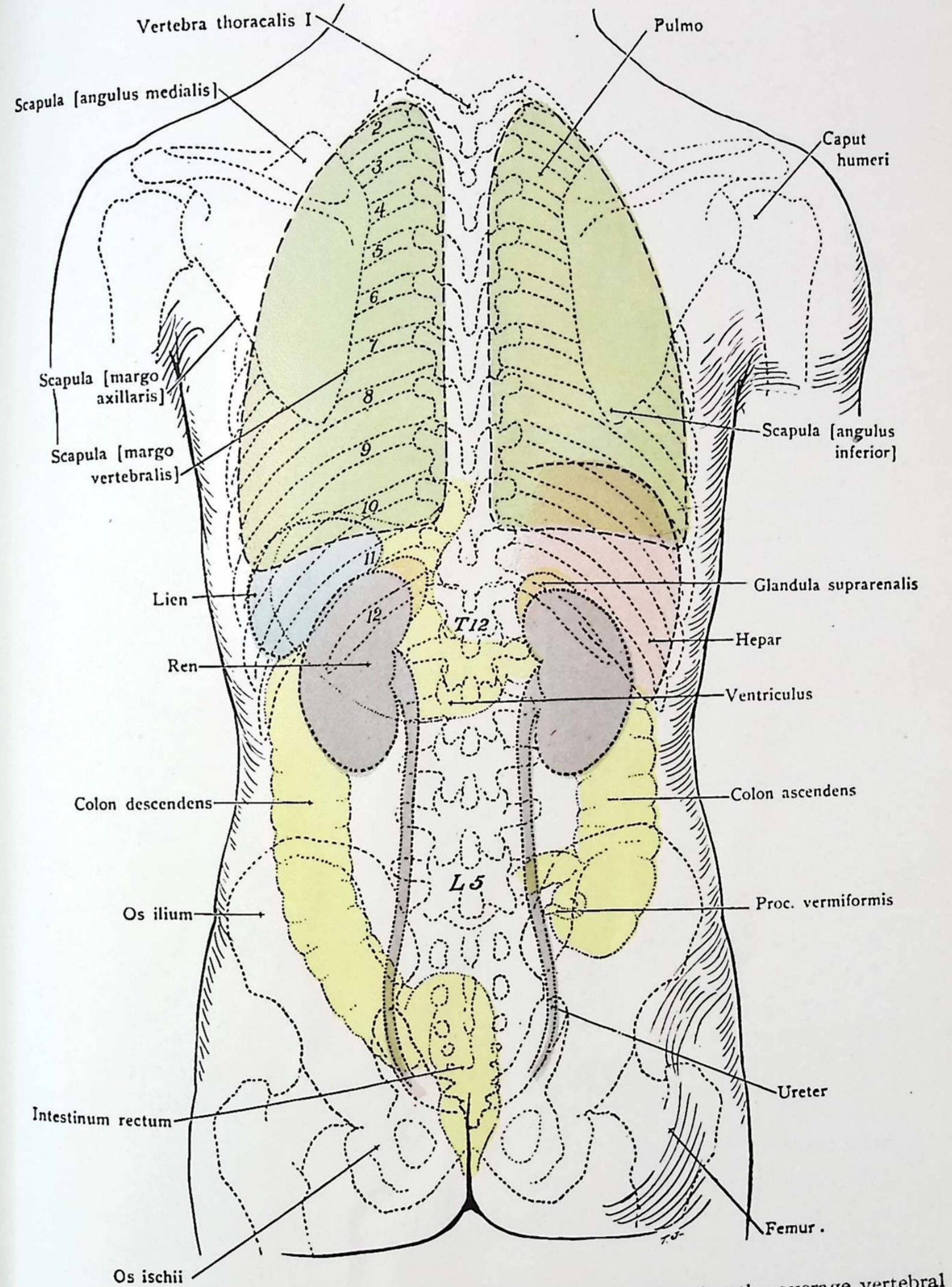
Exposure of the occipital artery and the small occipital nerve in incision to the left. On the right, exposure of a large segment of the great occipital nerve.



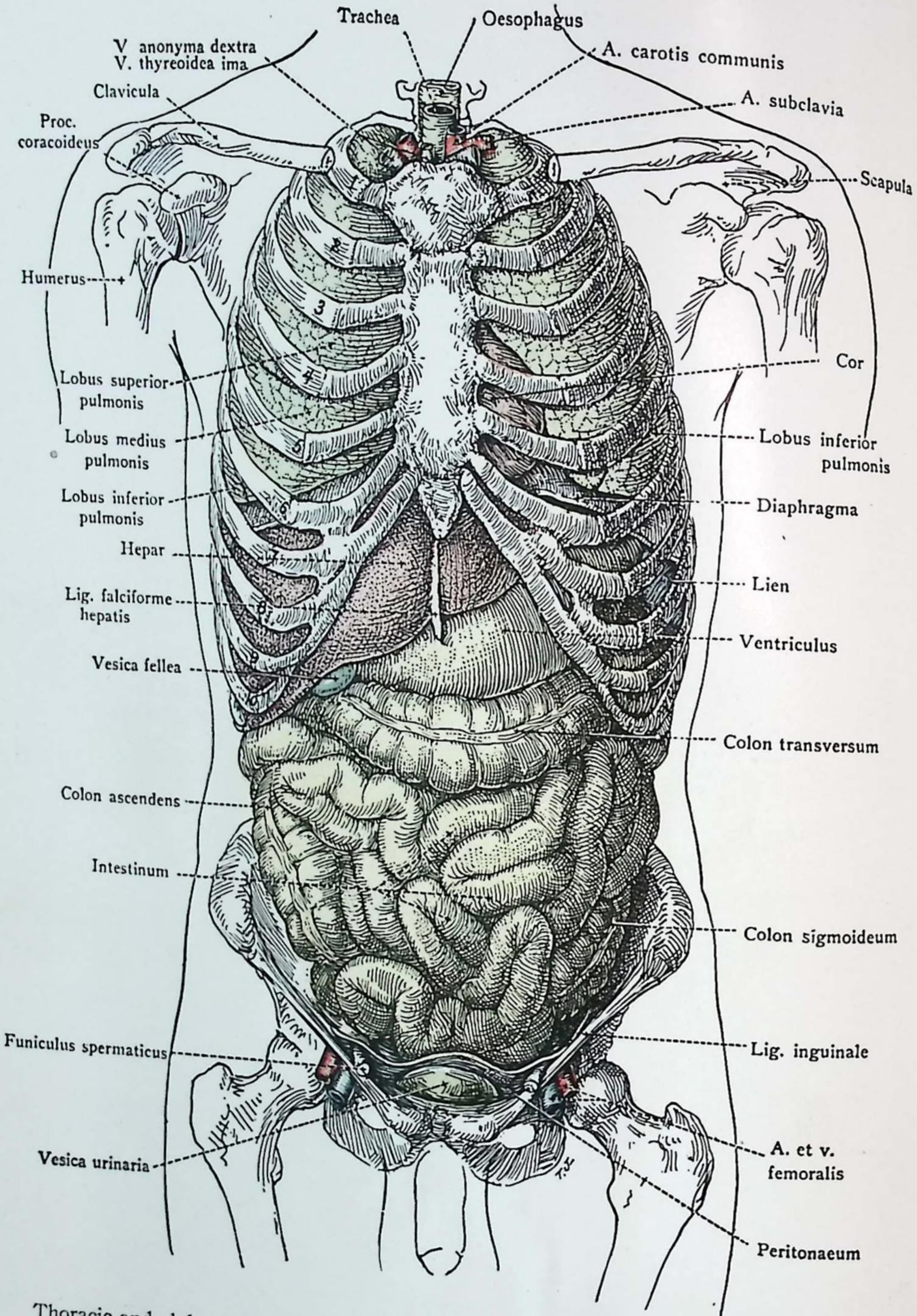
Lines of incisions through the skin. These figures represent the lines of cleavage in the skin and also the chief directions of subcutaneous connective tissue, blood vessels and nerves. As a general rule, incisions may be made along these lines, down to the deeper structures with the least danger of severing important structures.



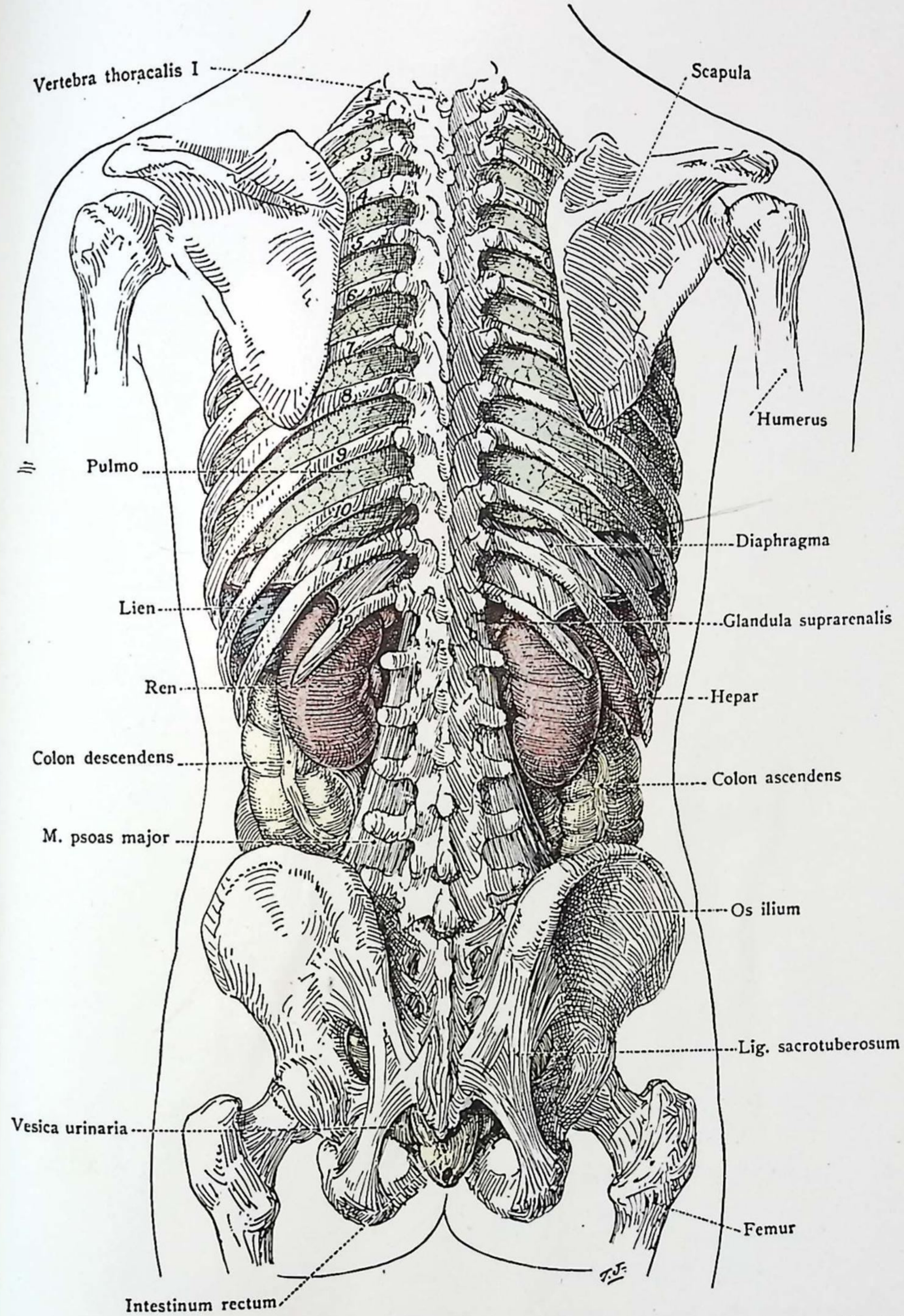
Surface projection of the abdominal and thoracic viscera showing the average vertebral levels of organs based upon reconstructions from over fifty subjects. Anterior view.



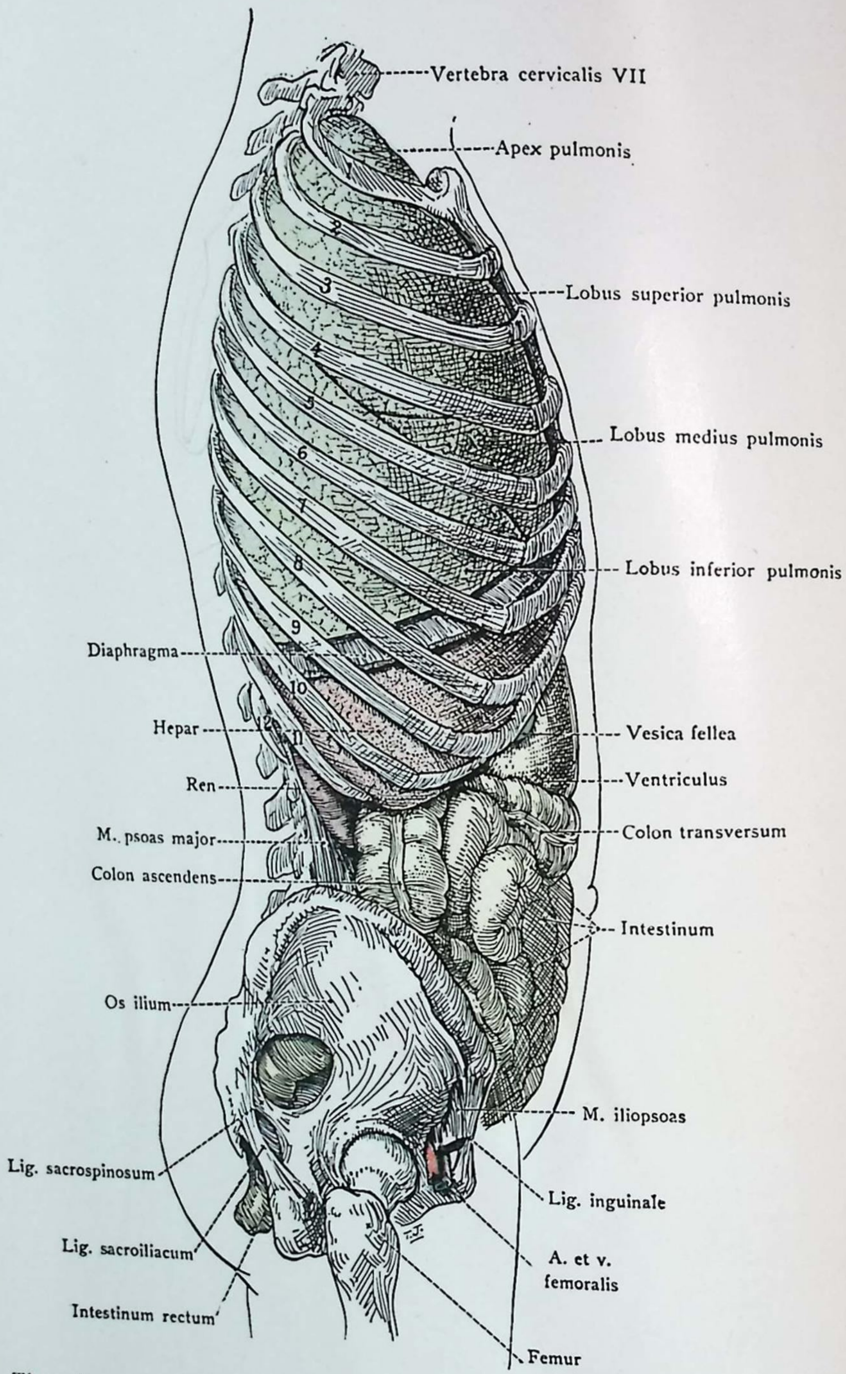
Surface projection of the abdominal and thoracic viscera showing the average vertebral levels of organs, based upon reconstructions from over fifty subjects. Posterior view.



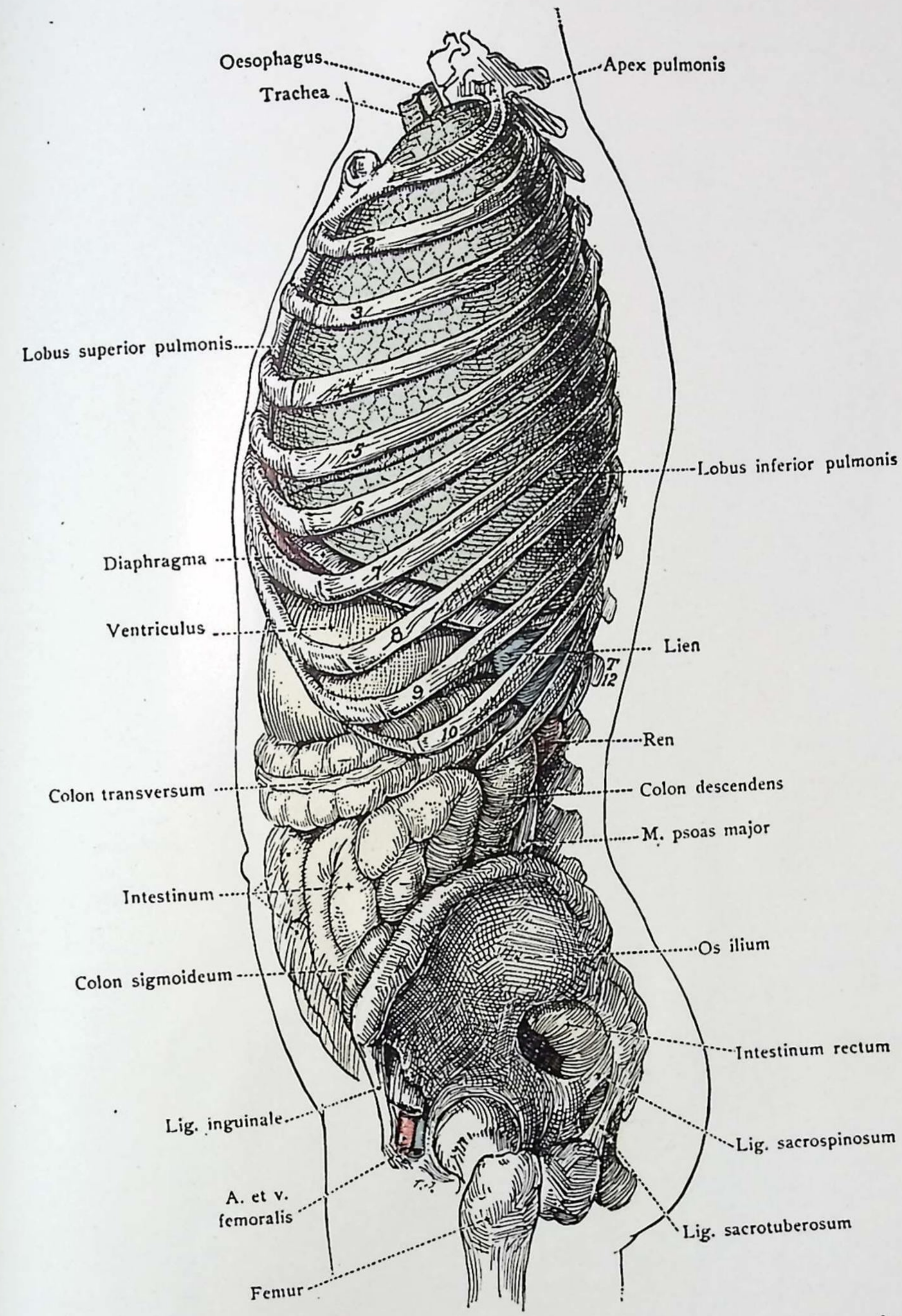
Thoracic and abdominal viscera shown in their normal relations to the skeleton. Anterior view.



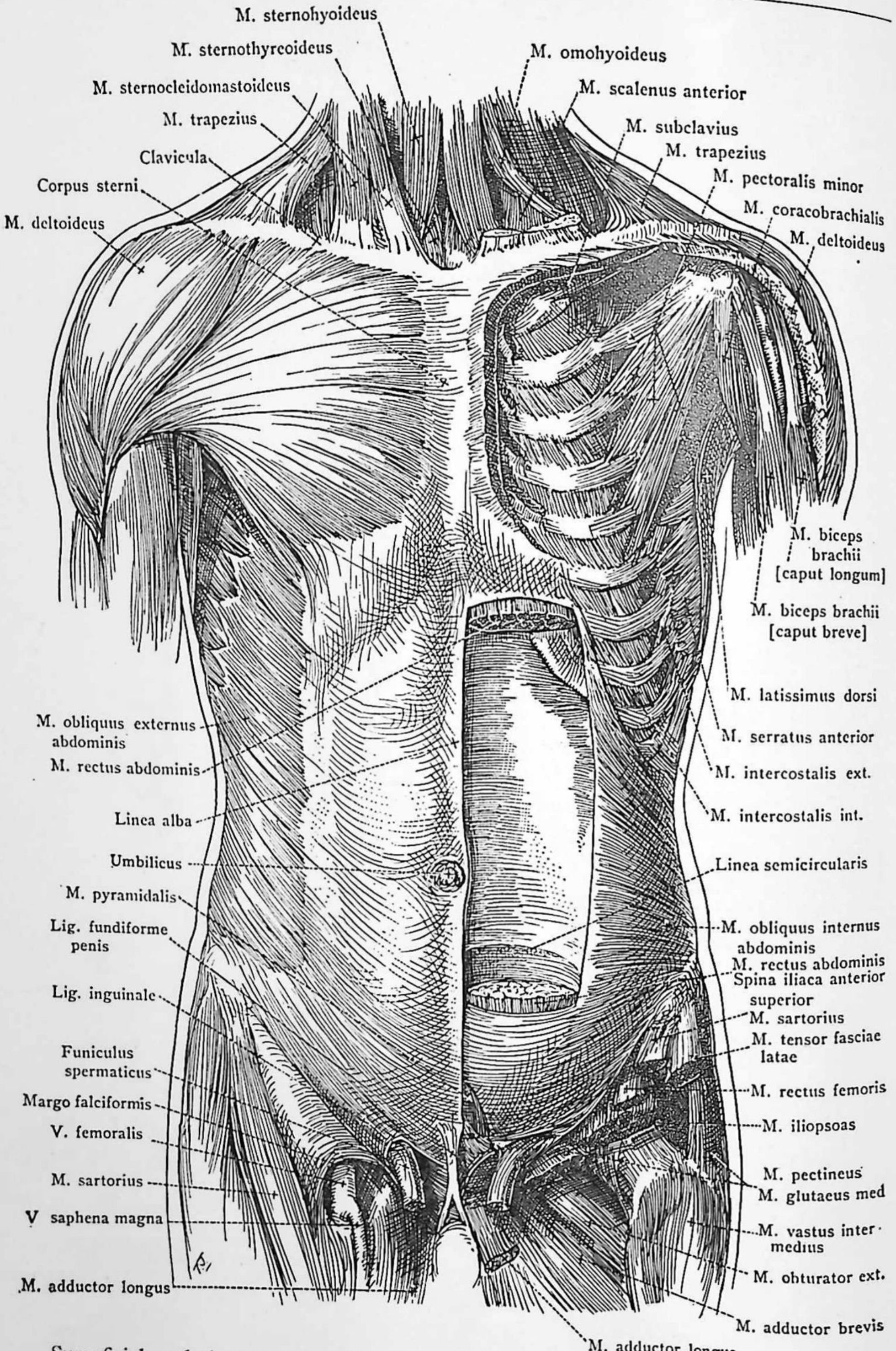
Thoracic and abdominal viscera shown in their normal relations to the skeleton. Posterior view.



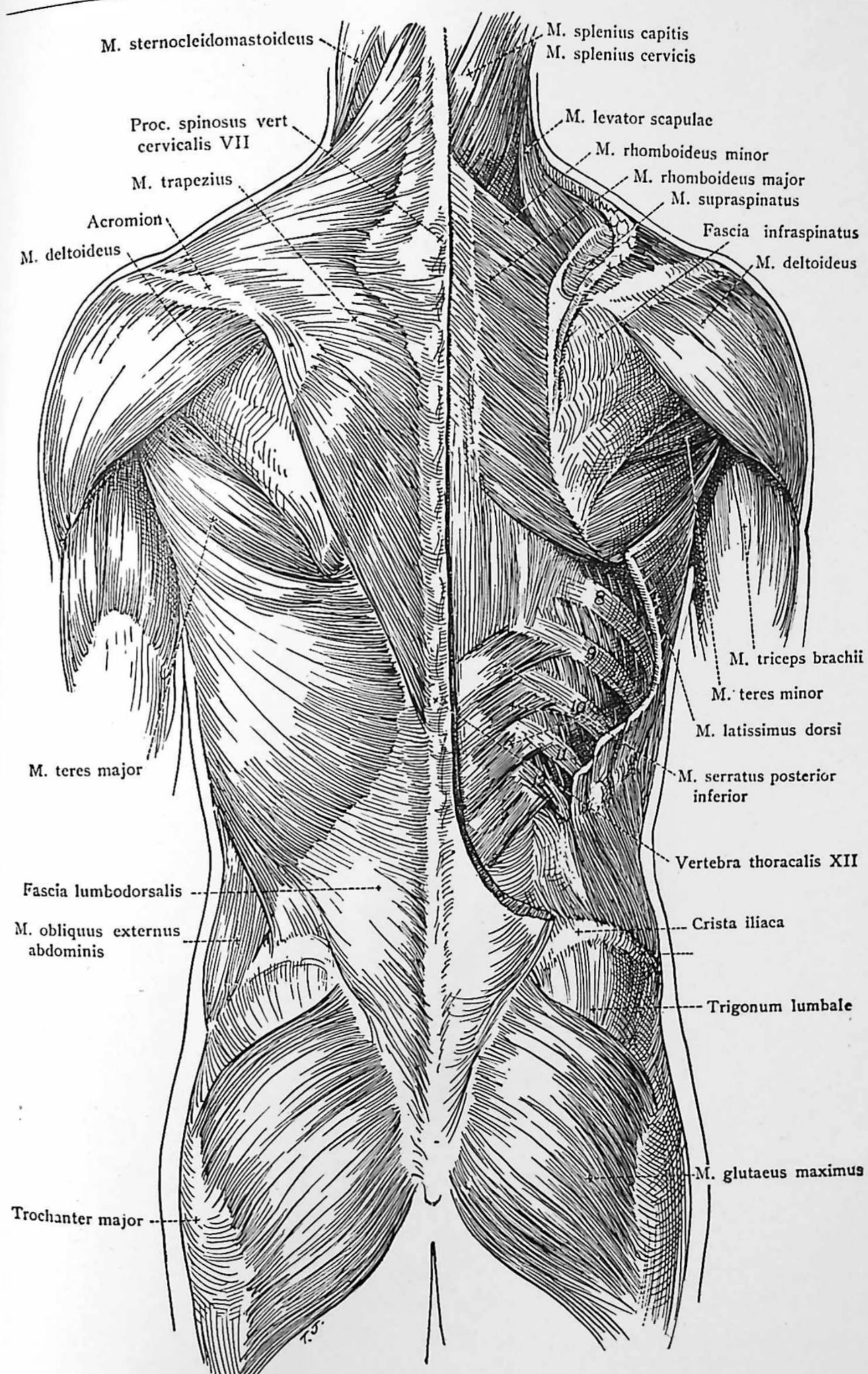
Thoracic and abdominal viscera shown in their normal relations to the skeleton, from the right side.



Thoracic and abdominal viscera shown in their normal relation to the skeleton, from the left side.



Superficial and deep muscles of the trunk. The sternocleidomastoid, pectoralis major, anterior portion of deltoid, the external oblique, aponeurosis of the internal oblique, tensor fasciae latae, sartorius, rectus femoris, iliopsoas, pectineus, adductor longus and the gracilis muscles of the left side have been cut away to expose the underlying muscles. Anterior view.



Superficial and deep muscles of the trunk. The latissimus dorsi and the trapezius on the right side have been cut away to expose the underlying muscles. Posterior view.

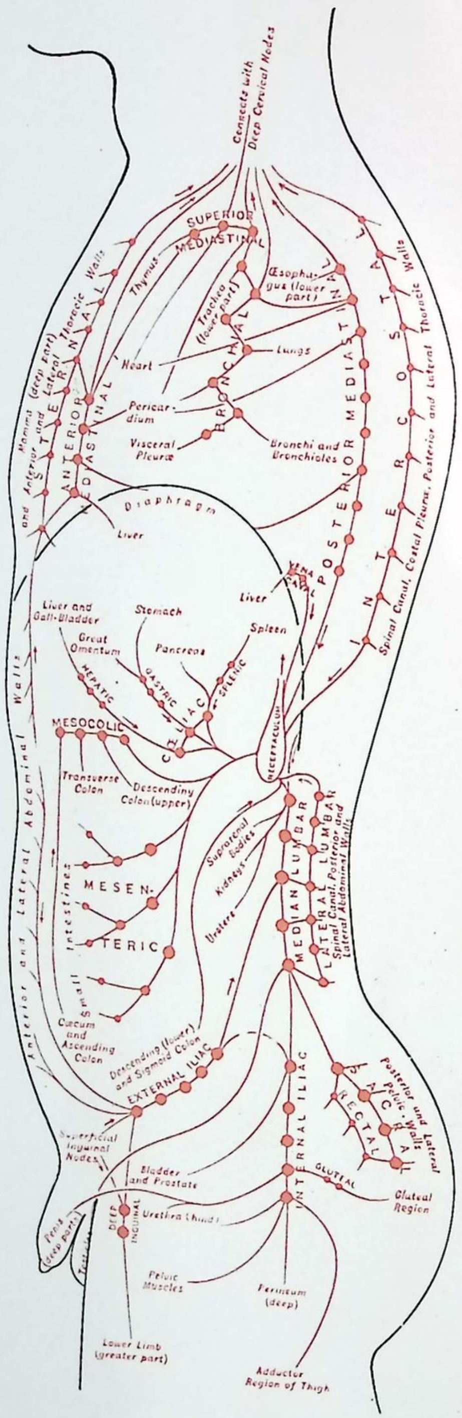
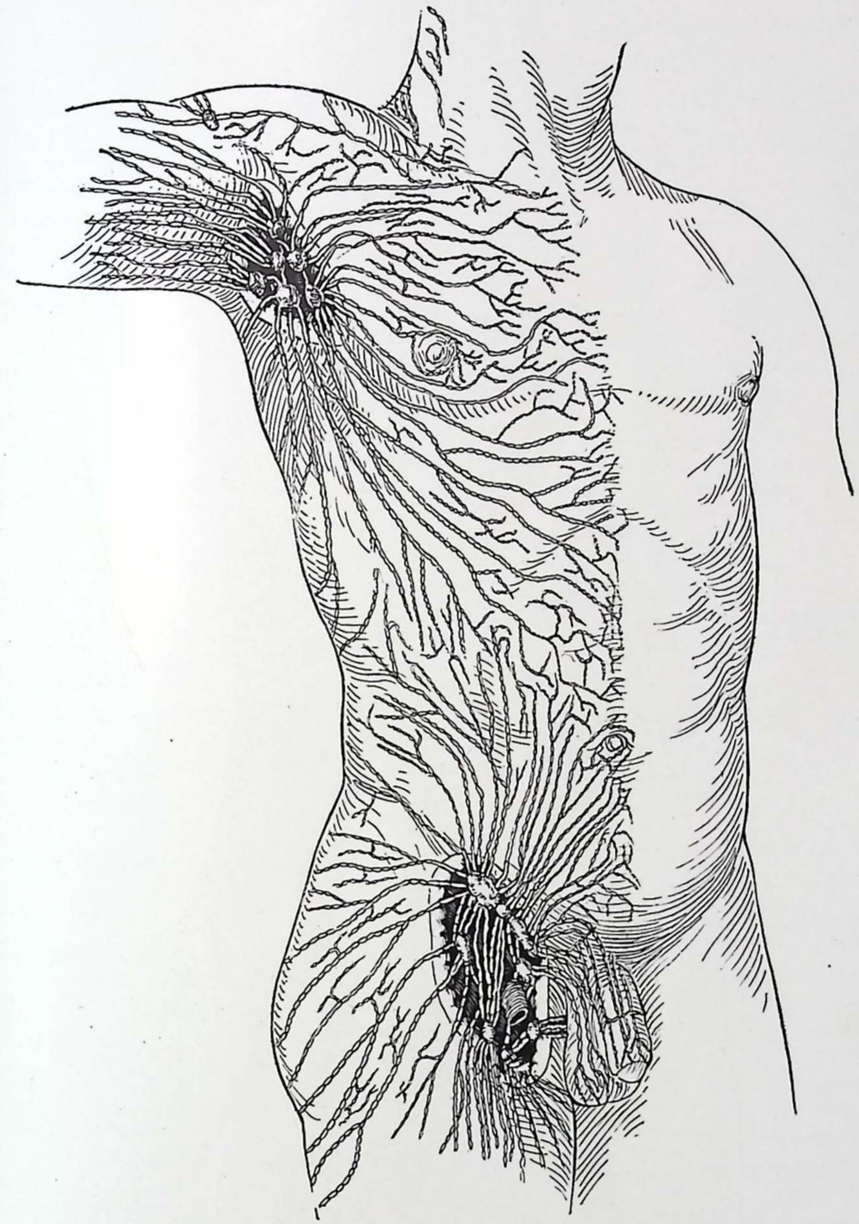
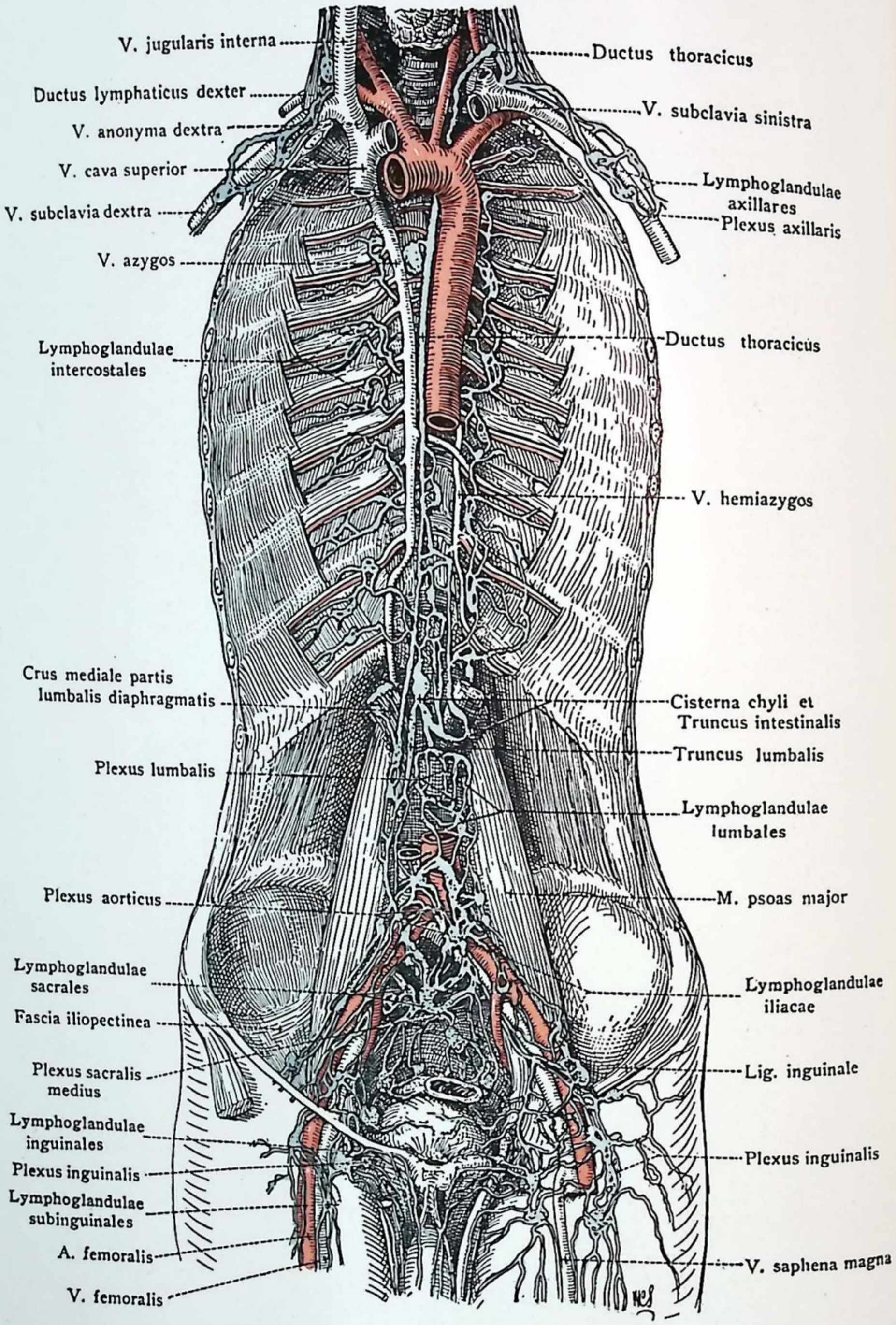


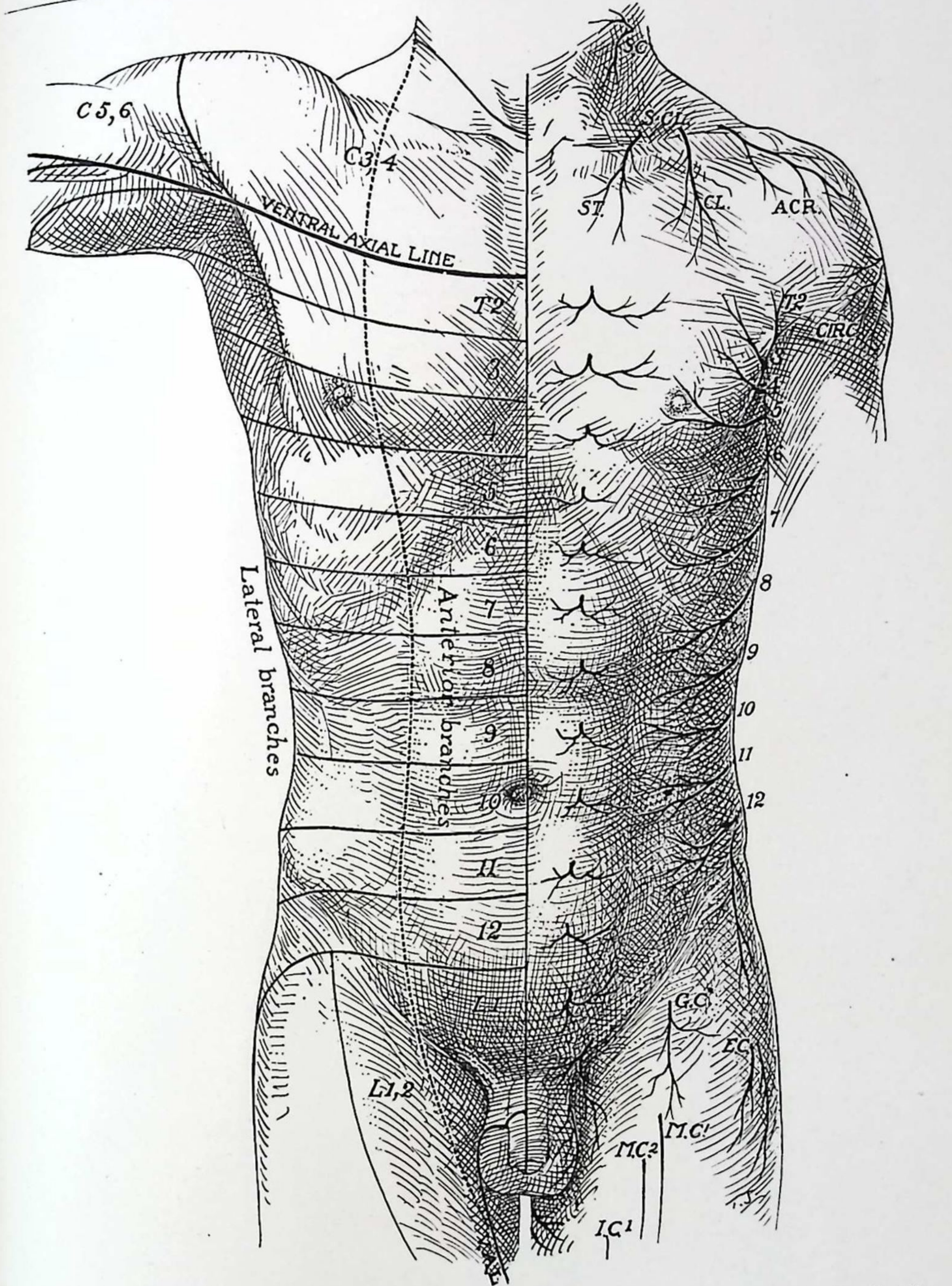
Diagram showing the distribution of the chief lymphatic glandular groups and their tributaries. The arrows show the direction of lymph drainage.



Superficial lymphatics of the trunk, axilla and groin.

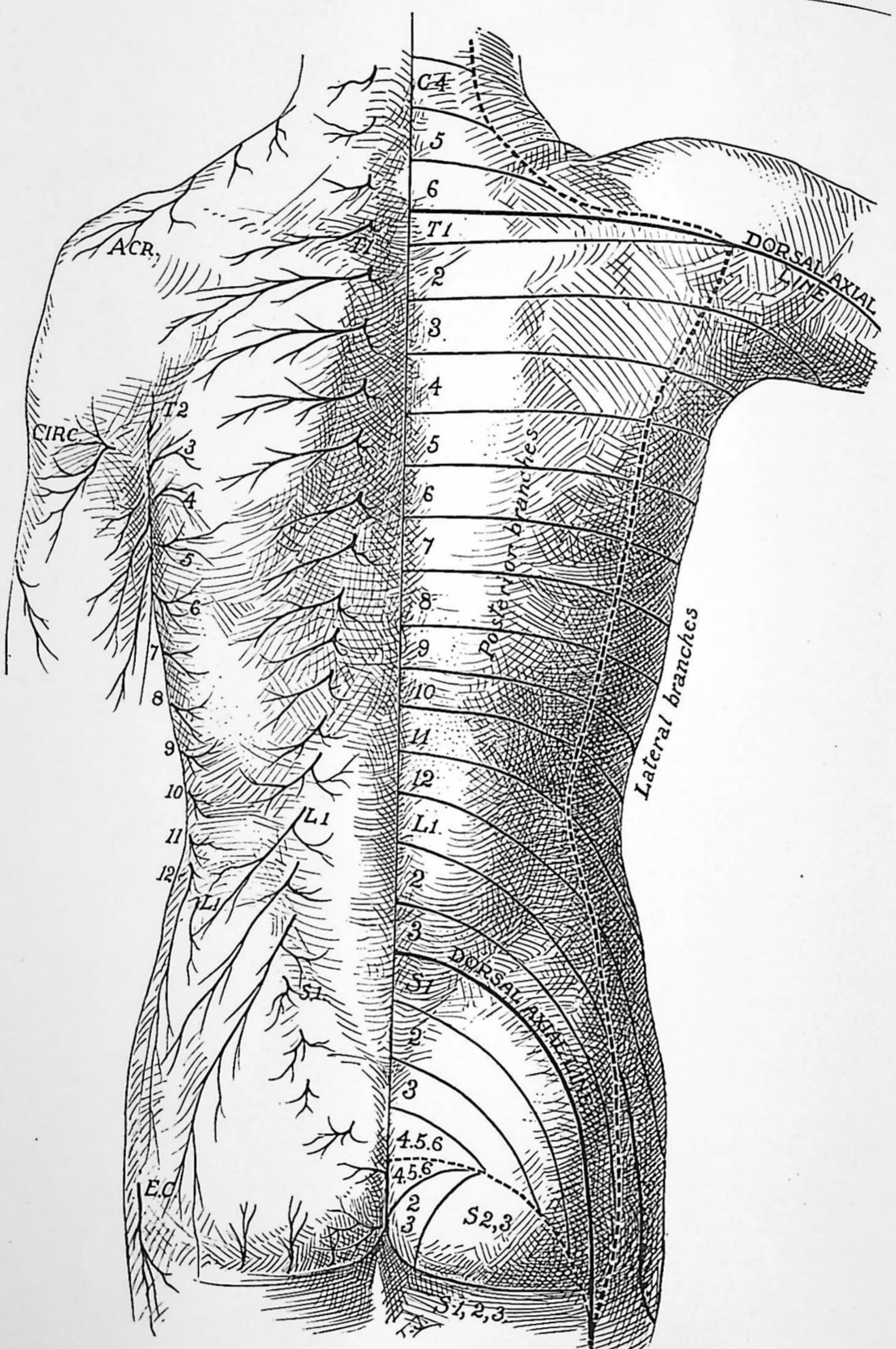


The thoracic duct and the lymphatic trunks opening into that vessel; the lymphatic vessels and lymphatic glands of the posterior wall of the abdomen; the superficial and deep lymphatic vessels and lymphatic glands of the groin.



The distribution of cutaneous nerves on the front of the trunk. On one side the distribution of the several nerves is represented, the letters indicating their nomenclature. CIRC.: Cutaneous branch of axillary nerve; E.C.: Lateral femoral cutaneous nerves; G.C.: Lumbo-inguinal nerve; I.C.[1], M.C.[1] and M.C.[2]: Anterior cutaneous rami of the femoral nerve; S.C.: N. cutaneus colli; S.Cl.: Supraclavicular nerves of which St. represents the anterior, CL. the middle and ACR. the posterior divisions; T.2–12: Lateral and anterior branches of thoracic nerves.

On the opposite side is a schematic representation of the areas supplied by the above nerves; the numerals and letters indicate the spinal origins of the nerves distributed to each area.



The distribution of cutanoous nerves on the back of the trunk. On the left side the distribution of the several nerves is represented, the letters indicating their nomenclature. ACR.: Posterior supraclavicular branches from cervical plexus; CIRC: Cutaneous branches of axillary nerve; E.C.: Lateral femoral cutaneous nerve; L.1: Lateral cutaneous branch of iliohypogastric nerve; S.1: Lateral branches of sacral nerves; T.1–12: Cutaneous branches of the posterior rami of the thoracic nerves.

On the right side is a schematic representation of the areas supplied by the above nerves; the numerals and letters indicate the spinal origins of the nerves distributed to each area.

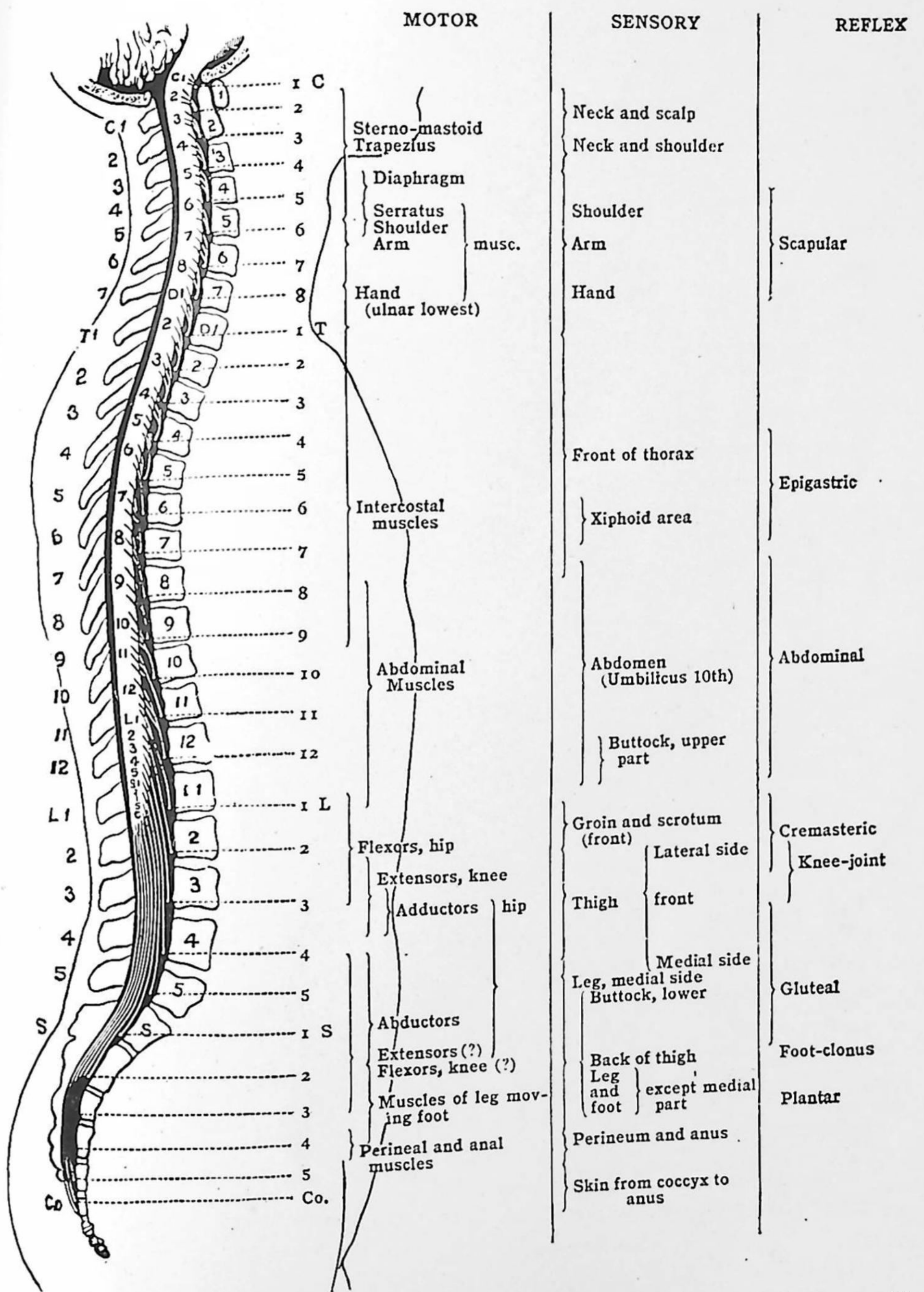
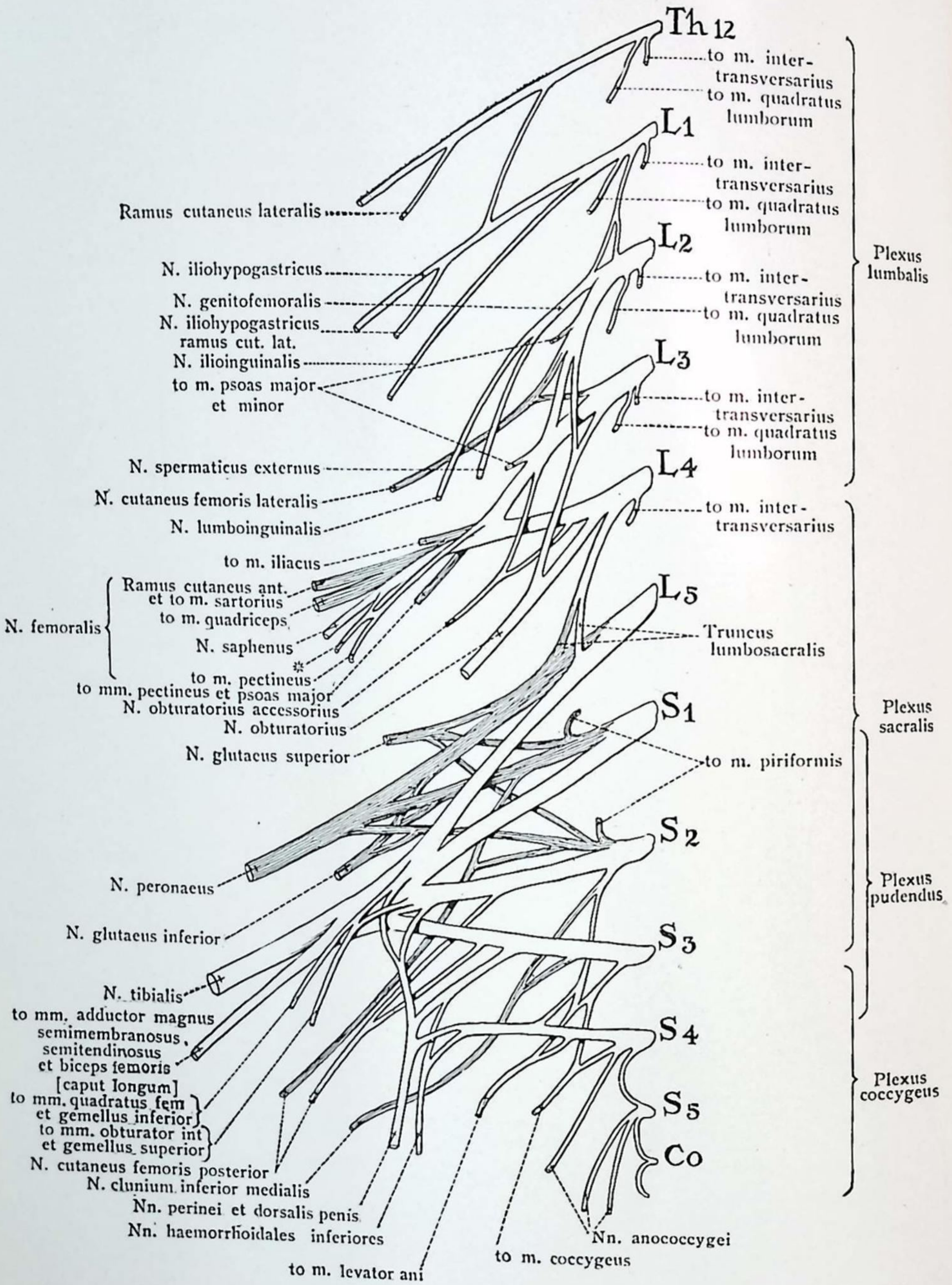
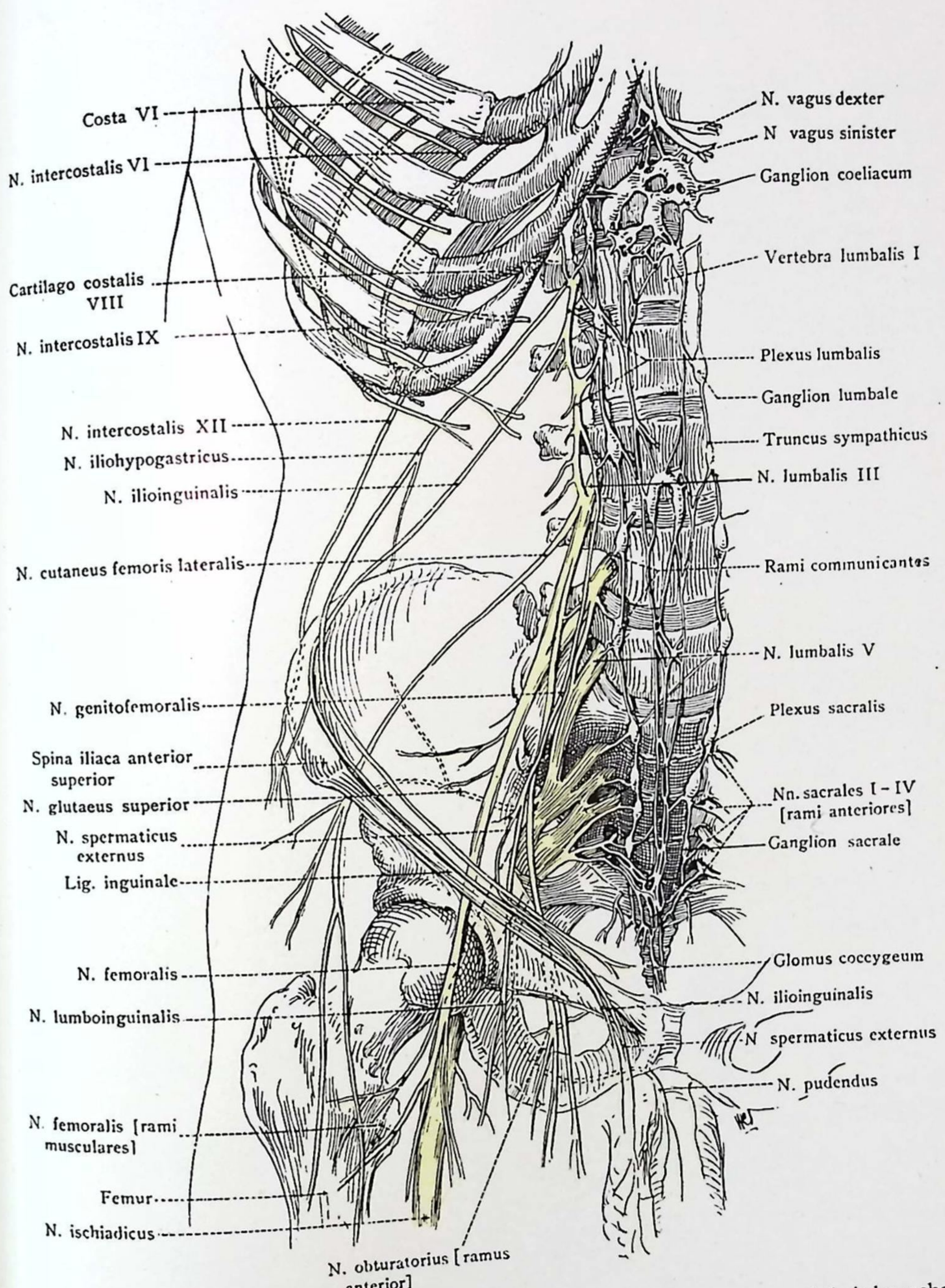


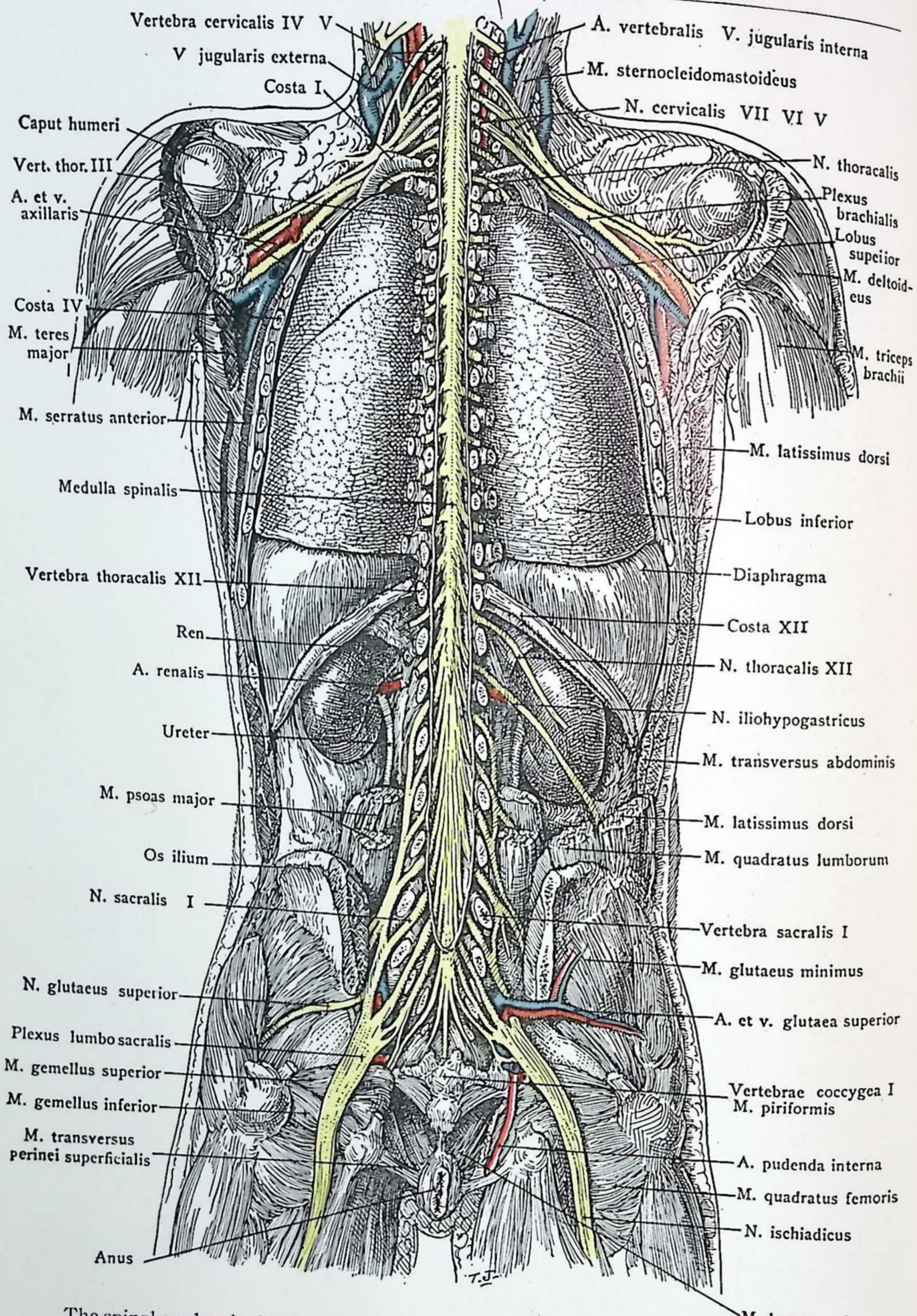
Table giving the approximate areas of distribution of the different spinal nerves with a diagram showing their respective levels of exit from the vertebral column.



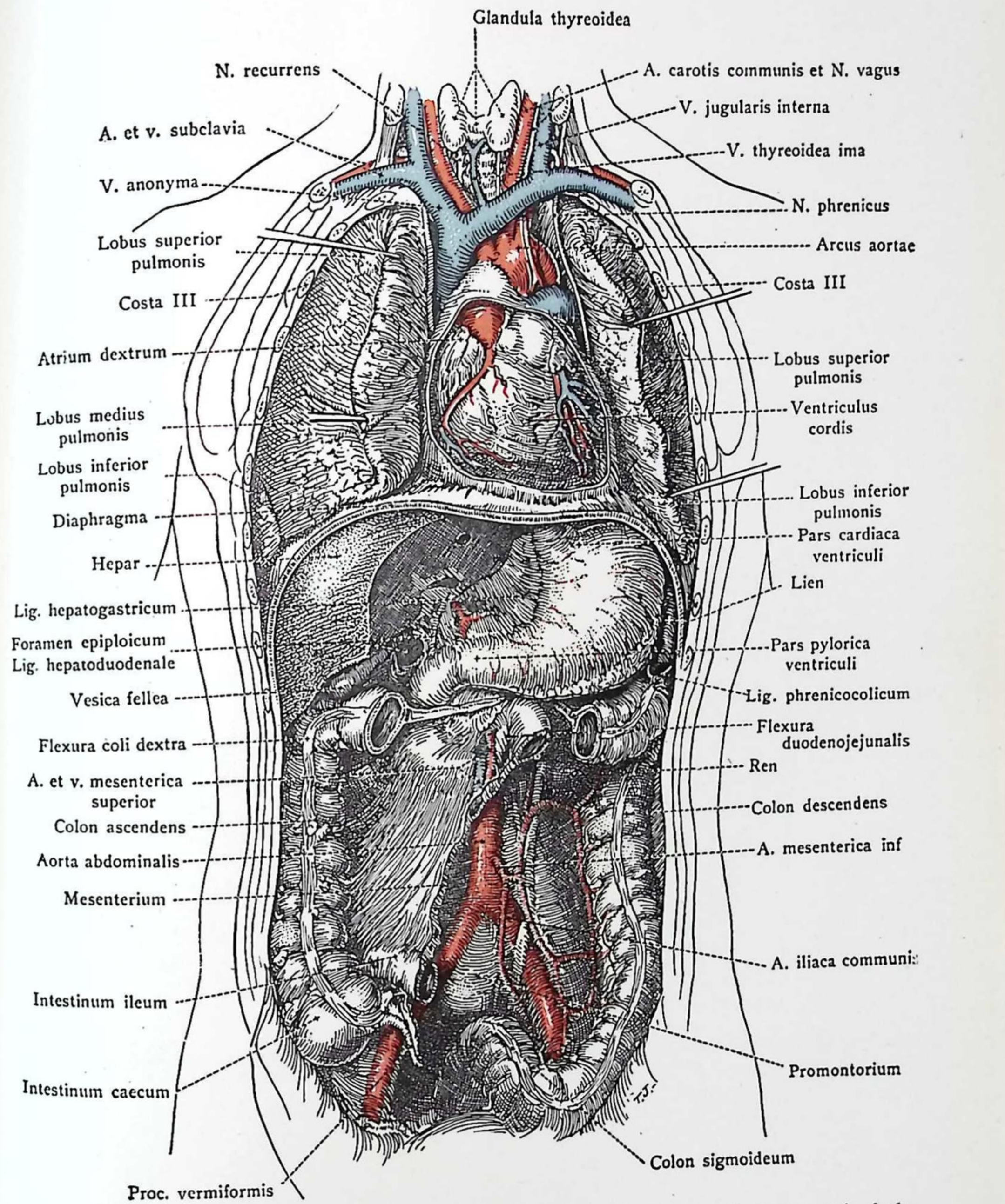
Right lumbar and sacral plexuses, schematic, viewed from in front. The darkly shaded trunks are derivatives of the dorsal half of the plexus.



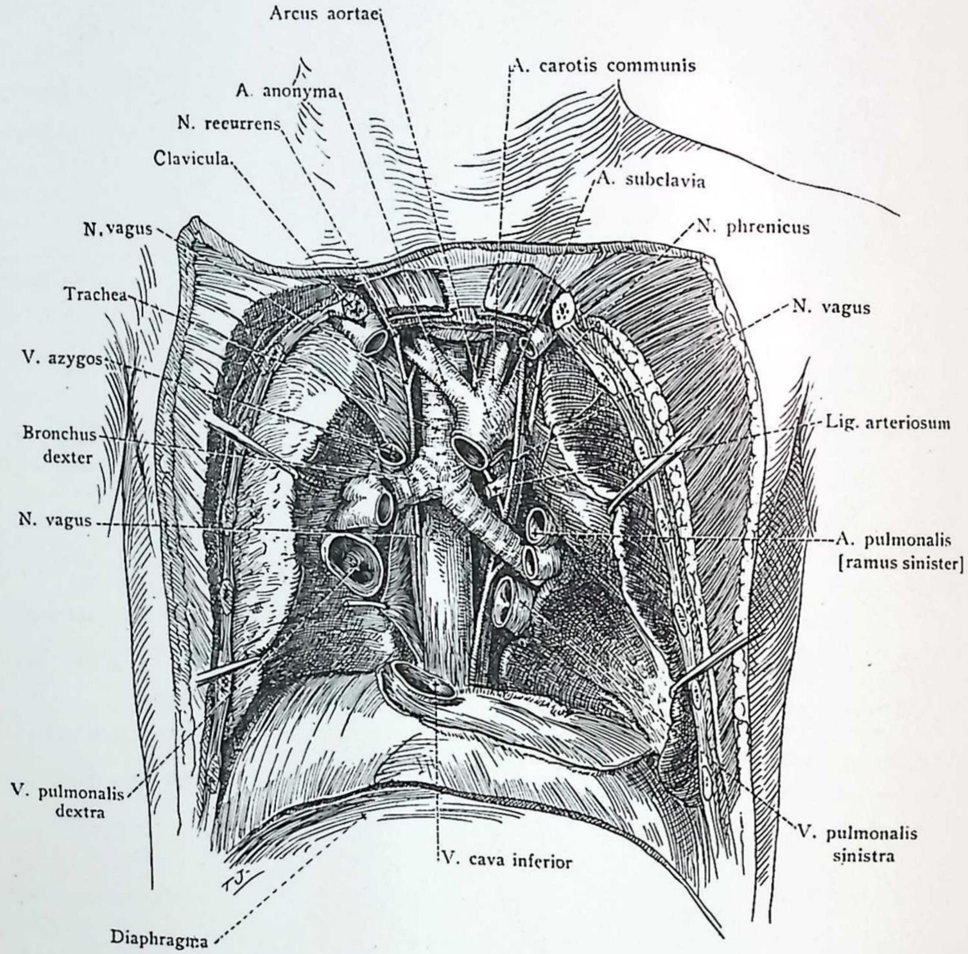
The right lumbar and sacral plexuses of systemic and sympathetic nerves and their branches. Sympathetic nerves uncolored; systemic nerves yellow.



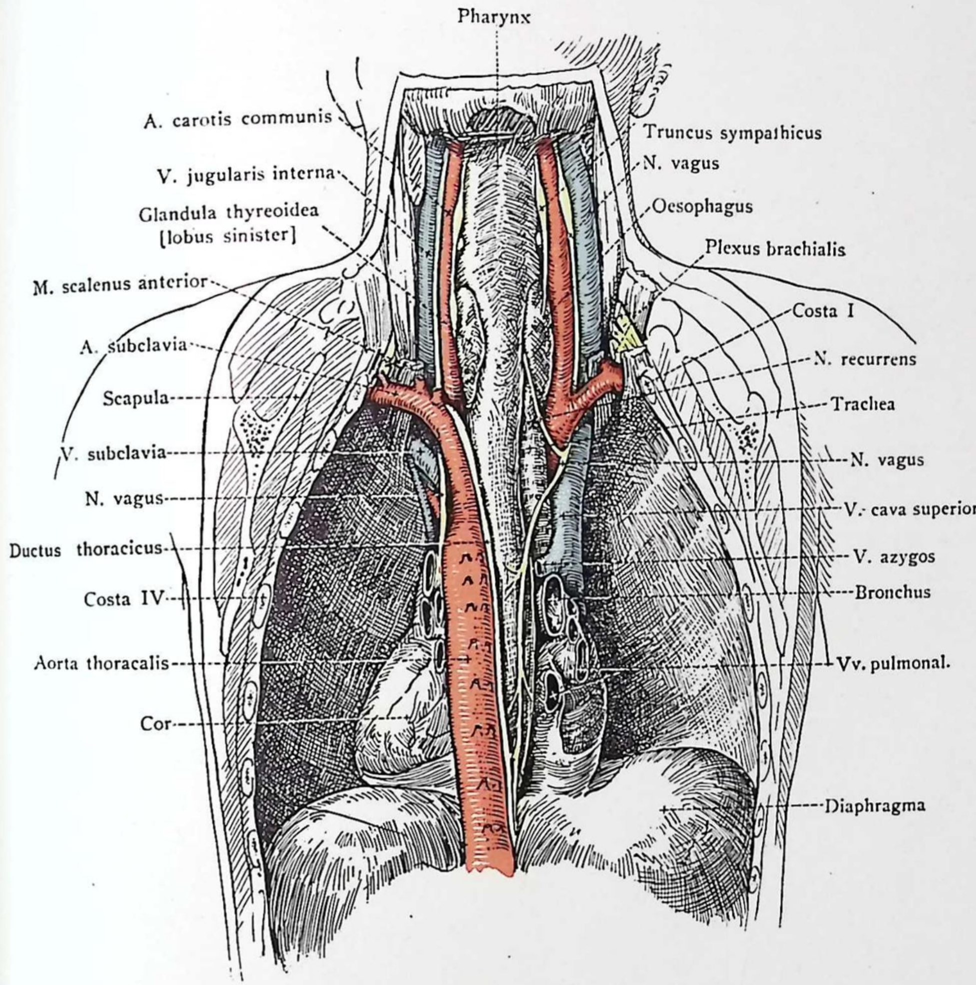
The spinal cord, spinal nerves, brachial and lumbar plexuses, and the thoracic and abdominal viscera in place, as seen from behind after removal of the posterior abdominal wall and the arches of the vertebrae.



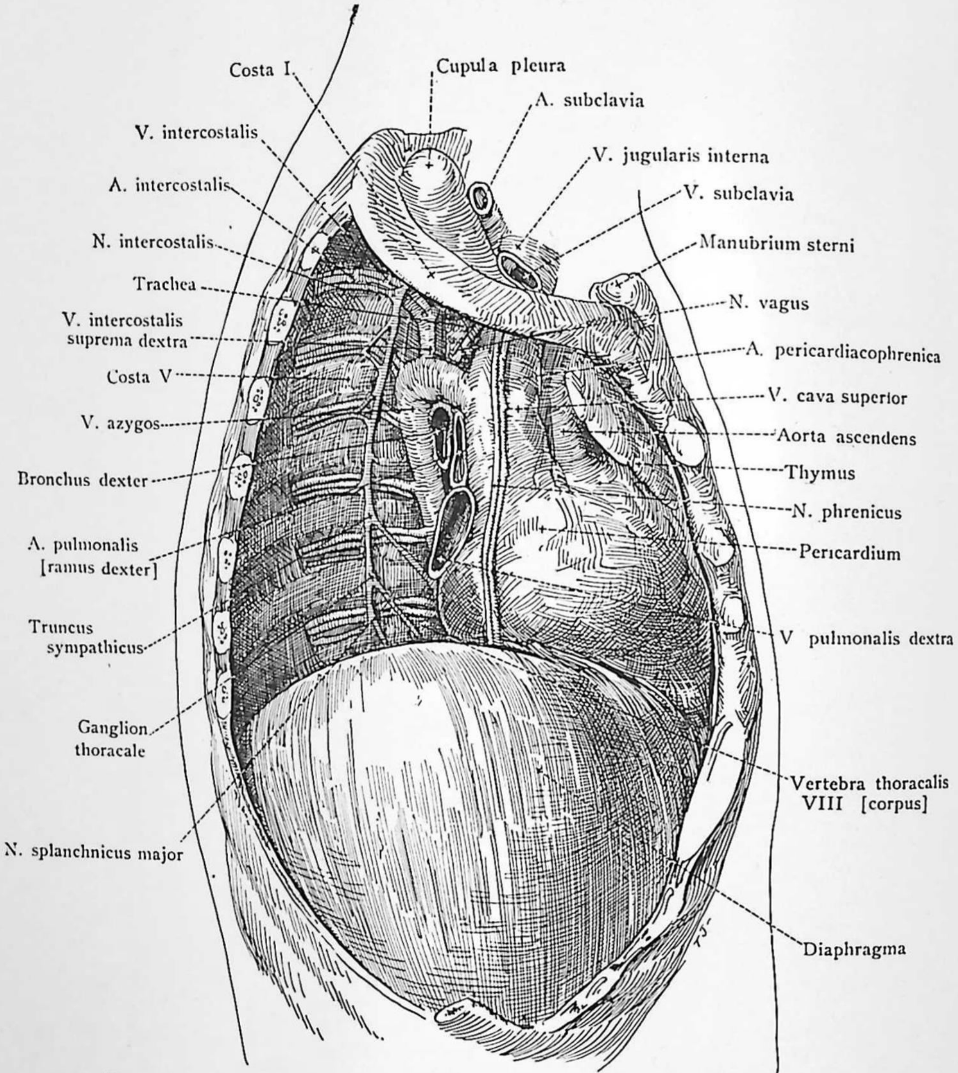
Position of the thoracic and abdominal viscera, seen from in front, after removal of the anterior thoracic and abdominal walls, as well as portions of the thoracic and abdominal viscera.



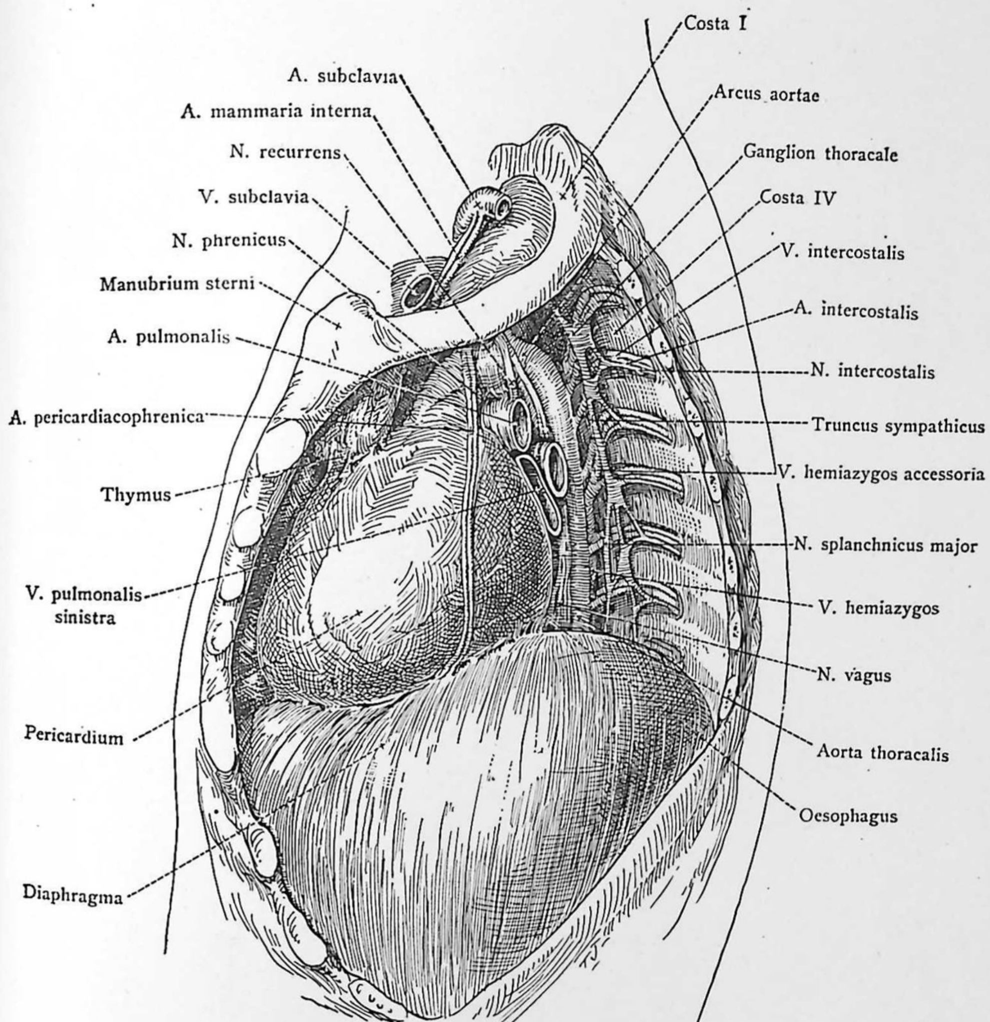
Topography of the retrocardiac structures of the mediastinum, after the removal of the heart and pericardium.



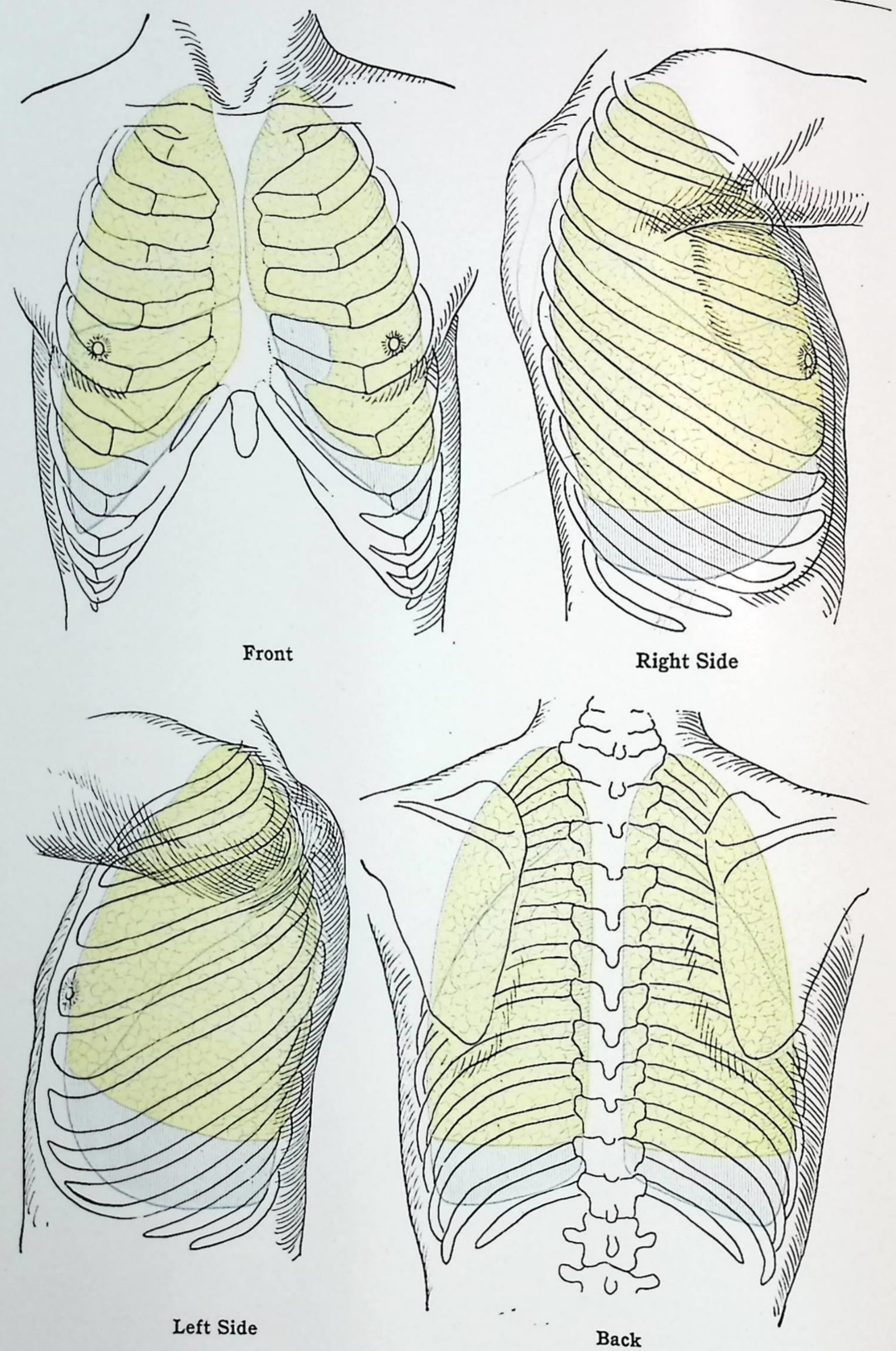
Structures of the mediastinum and neck, seen from behind after removal of the cervical and thoracic vertebrae, the lungs and the dorsal halves of the ribs.



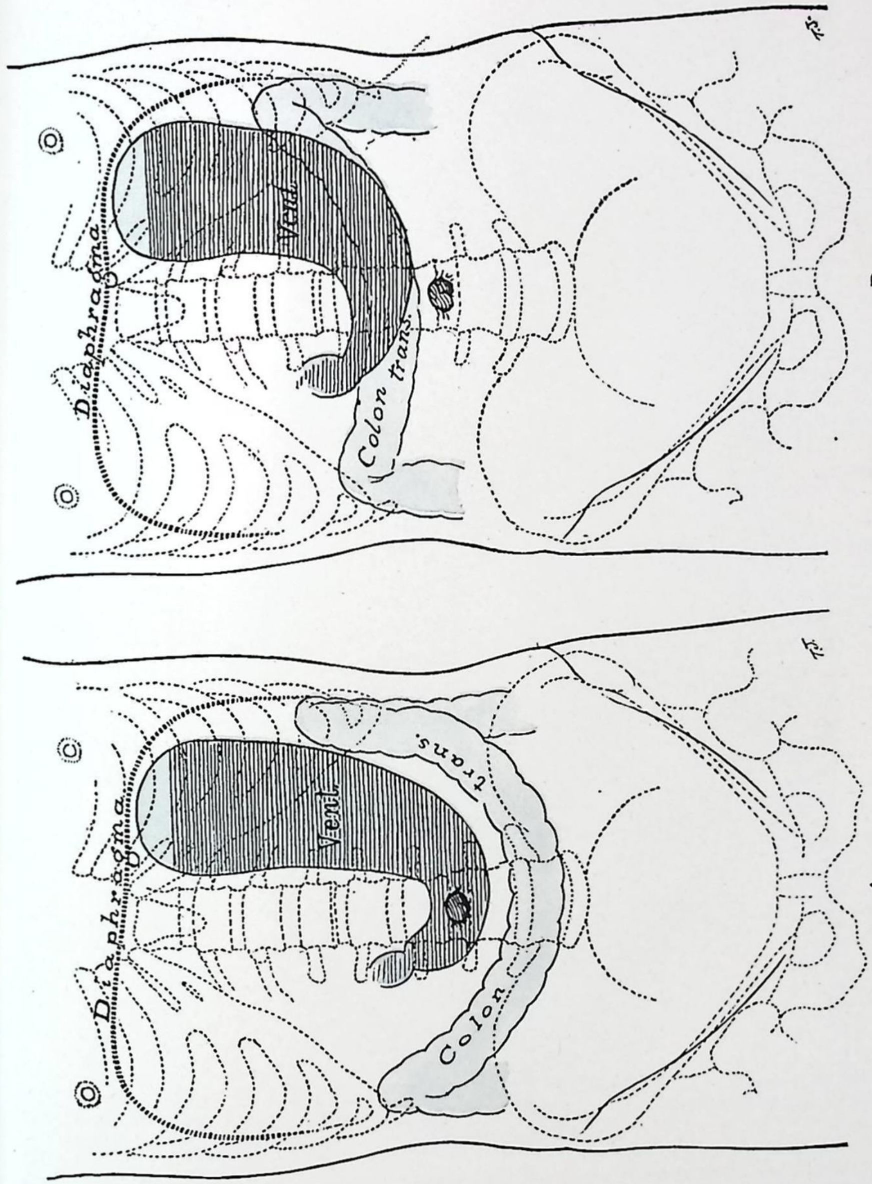
Deep structures of the right thoracic cavity, after removal of the right lung.



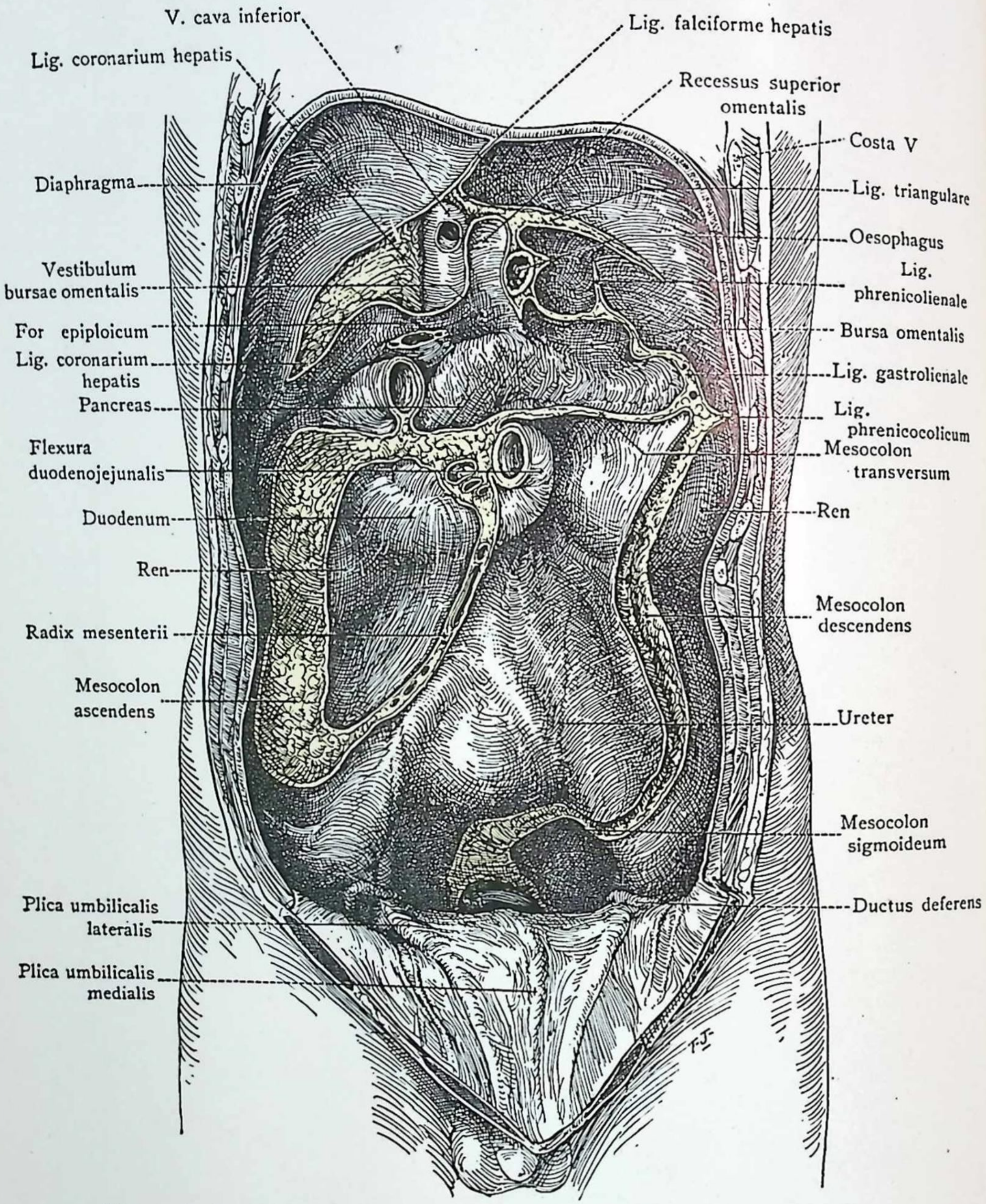
Deep structures of the left thoracic cavity after removal of the left lung.



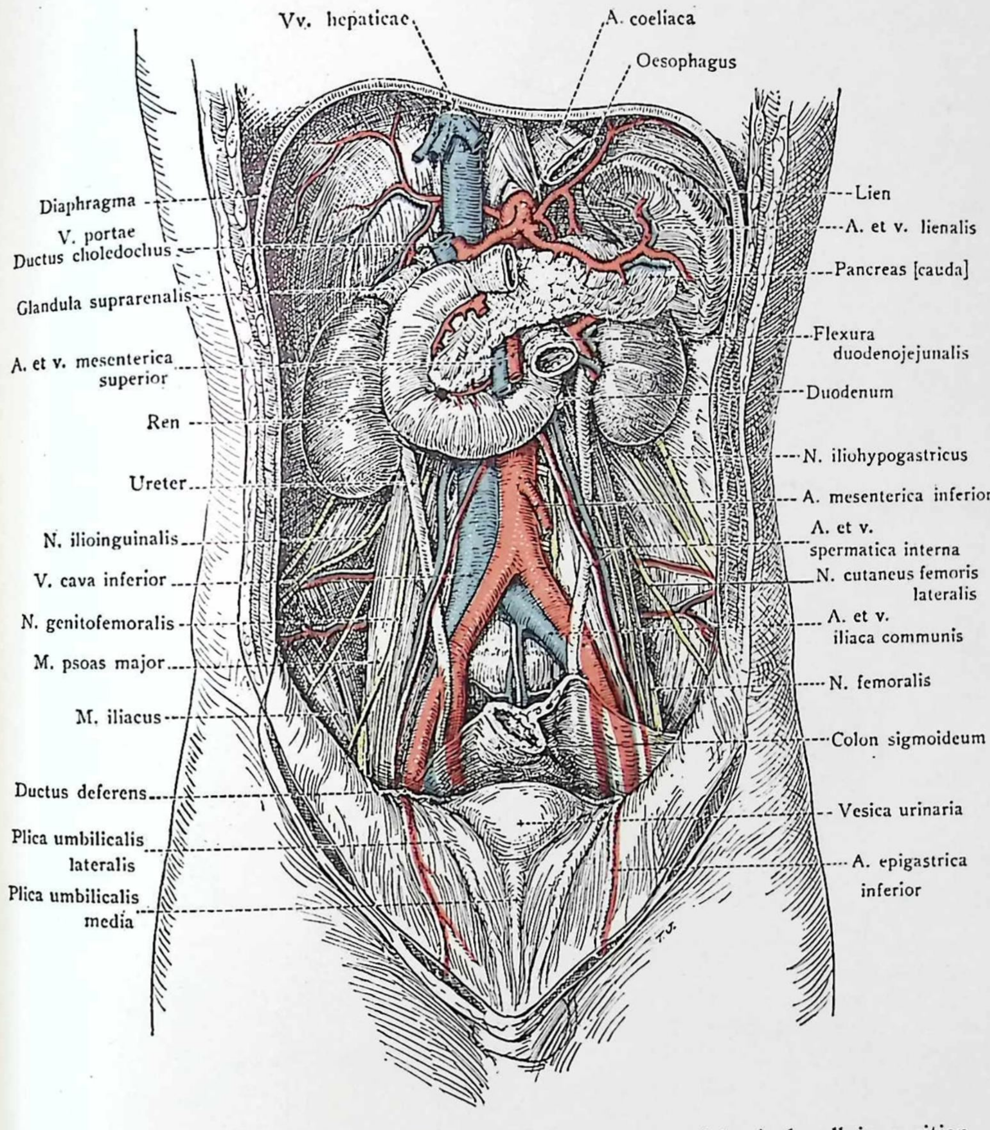
Schematic representation of the topography of the lungs and pleura. The yellow represents the lungs at expiration; the blue at inspiration.



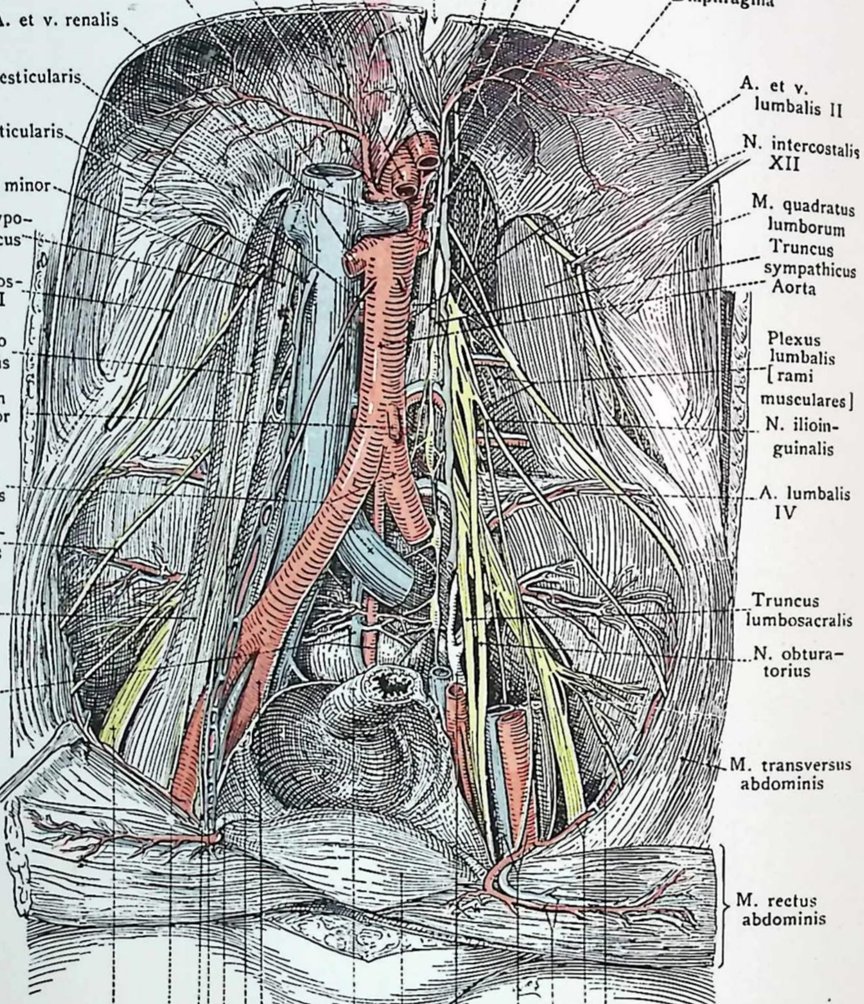
Topographical anatomy showing the average position of the normal male stomach and colon, determined by X-ray examination of a large number of normal men, after opaque meals. A: Upright position. B: Prone position.



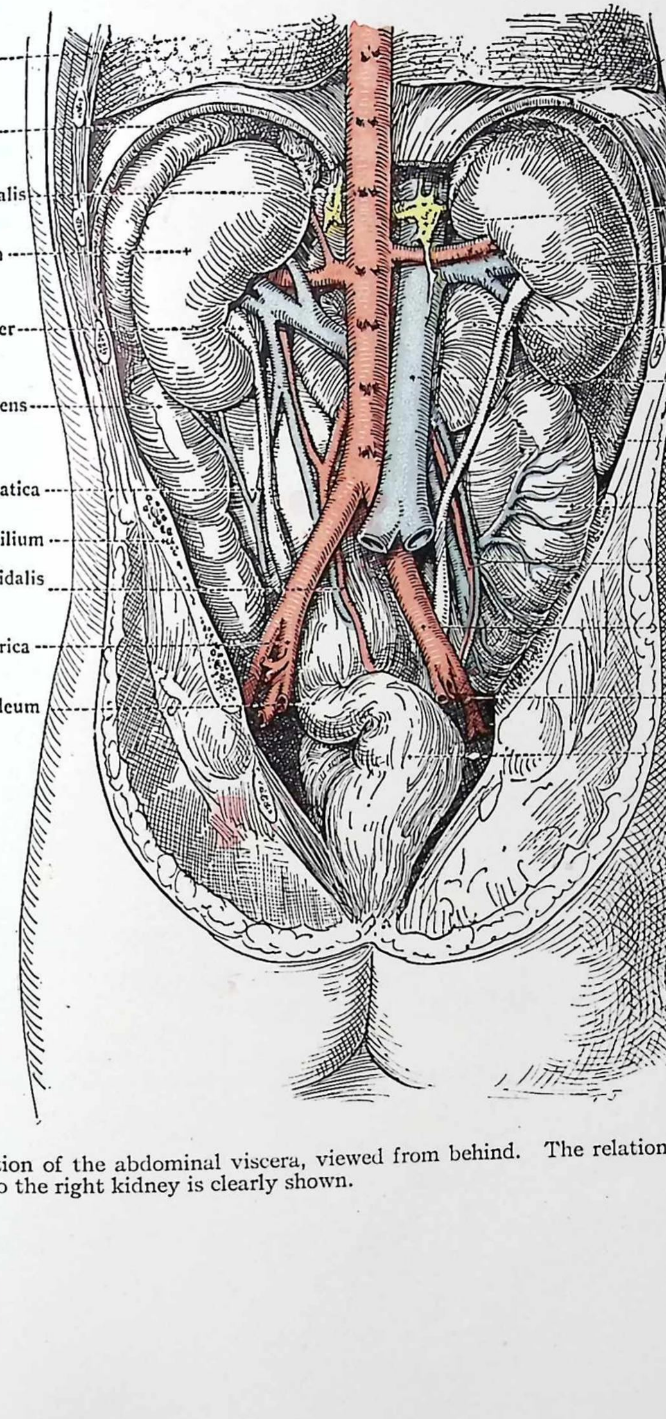
The posterior abdominal wall, especially the omental bursa. The liver, stomach, spleen, large and small intestines have been removed. Only the duodenum, pancreas and rectum have been left in place. The lower portion of the anterior abdominal wall has been reflected downward. Yellow indicates attachments of mesentery.



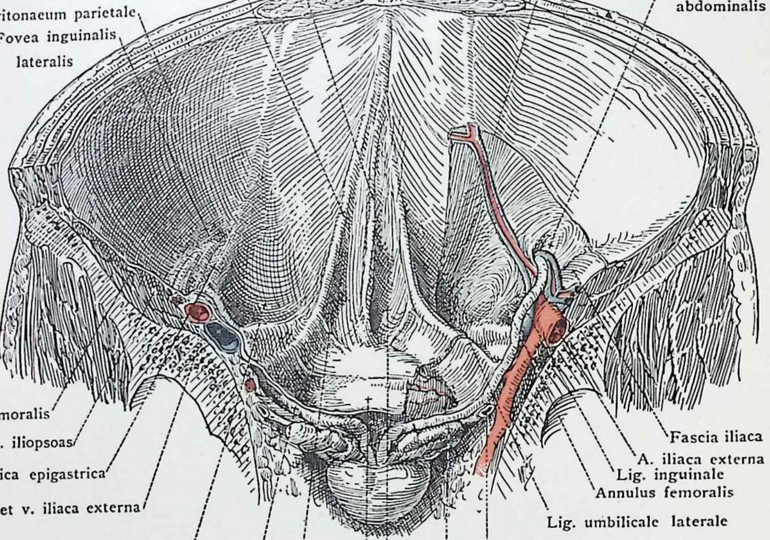
Duodenum, pancreas, spleen and the organs of the posterior abdominal wall in position. A portion of the lower anterior abdominal wall has been reflected downward to show the urinary bladder and epigastric arteries.



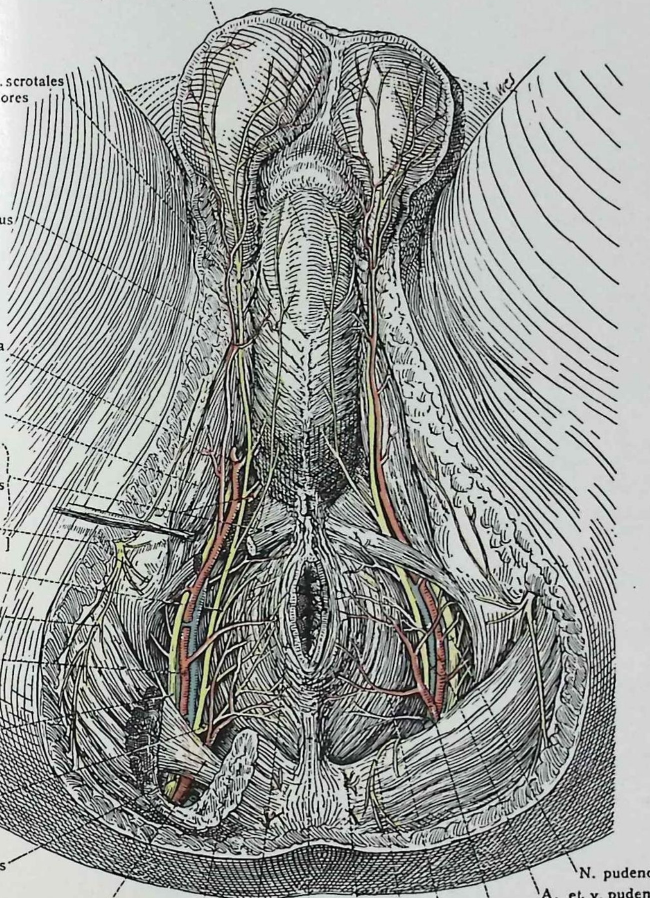
Deep dissection of the posterior portion of abdomen, exposing the blood vessels and nerves of the lumbosacral plexus.



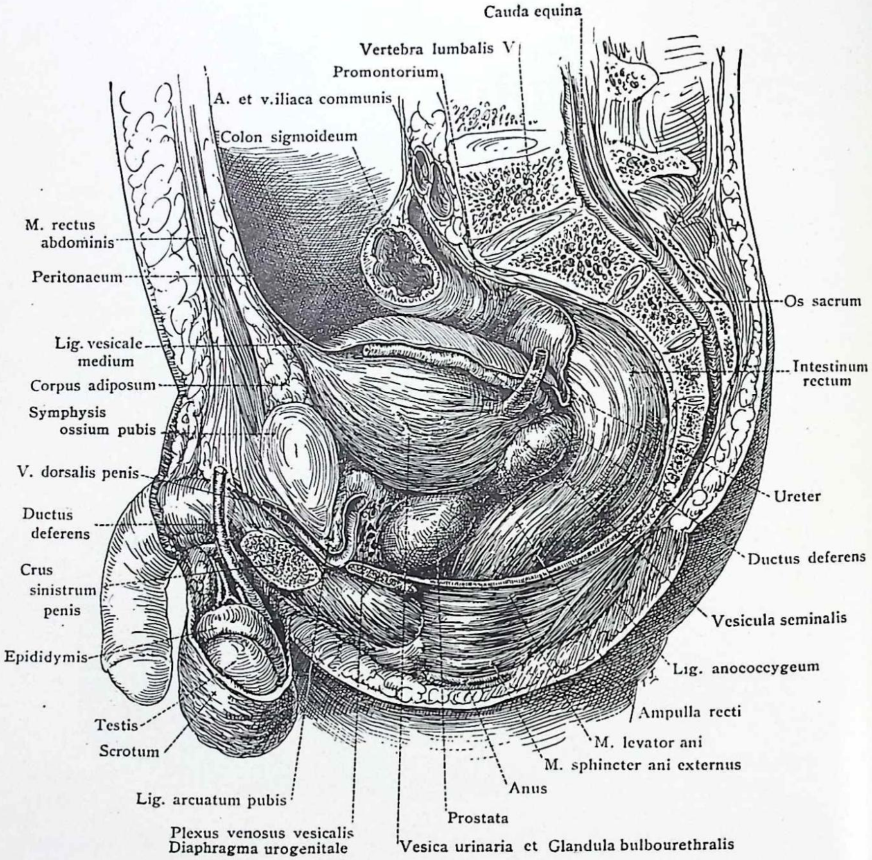
Dissection of the abdominal viscera, viewed from behind. The relation of the duodenum and colon to the right kidney is clearly shown.



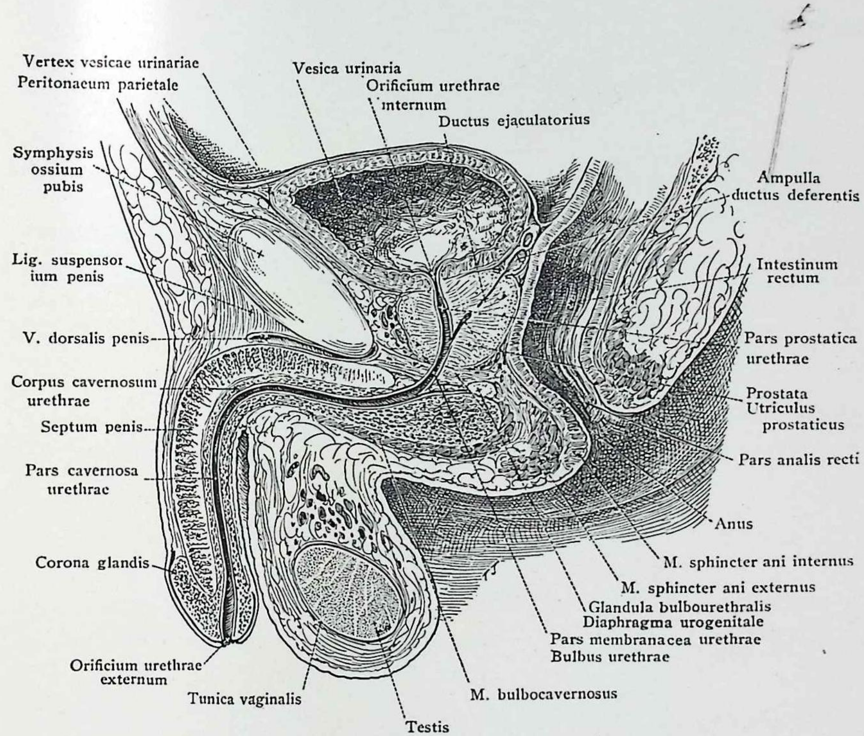
The lower portion of the anterior abdominal wall, viewed from within.



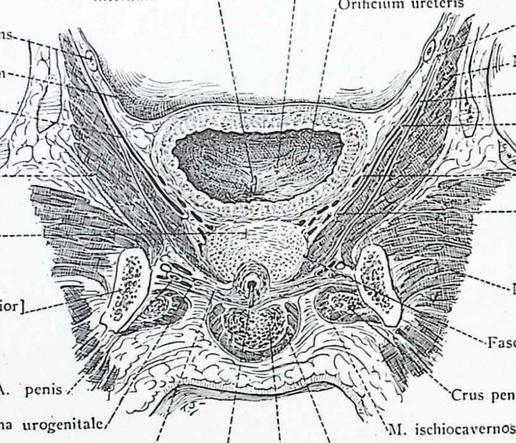
Dissection of the nerves and blood vessels of the perineum and scrotum.



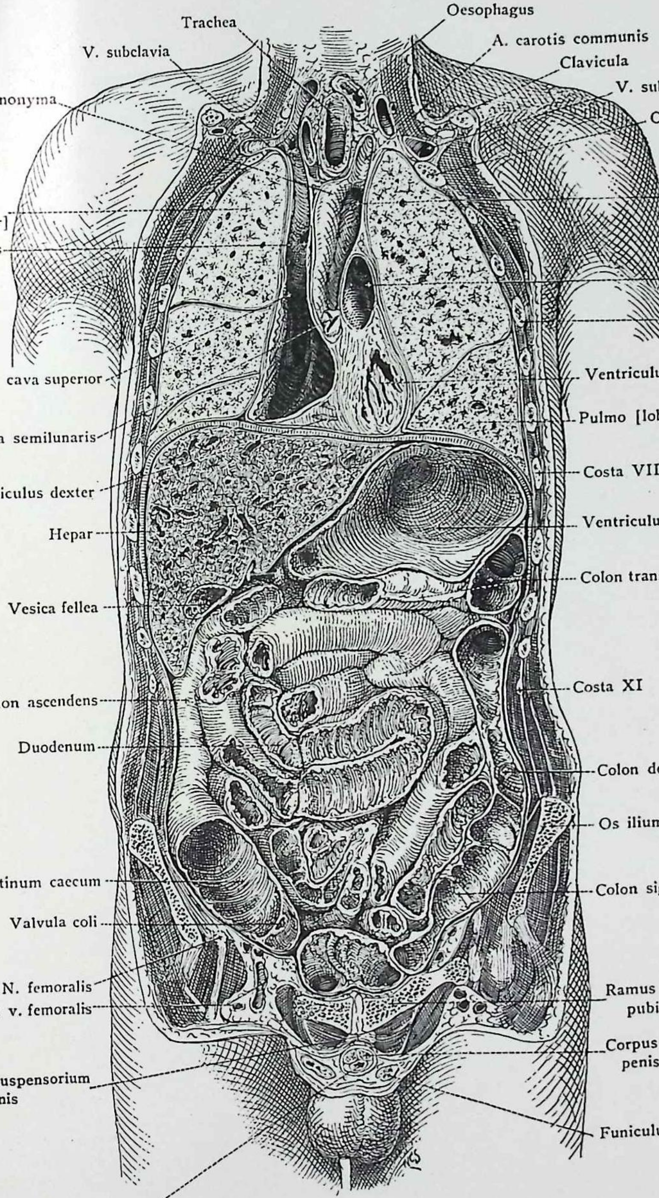
Male pelvis. Deep structures seen after removal of the left pelvic wall. The bladder and rectum are moderately distended.



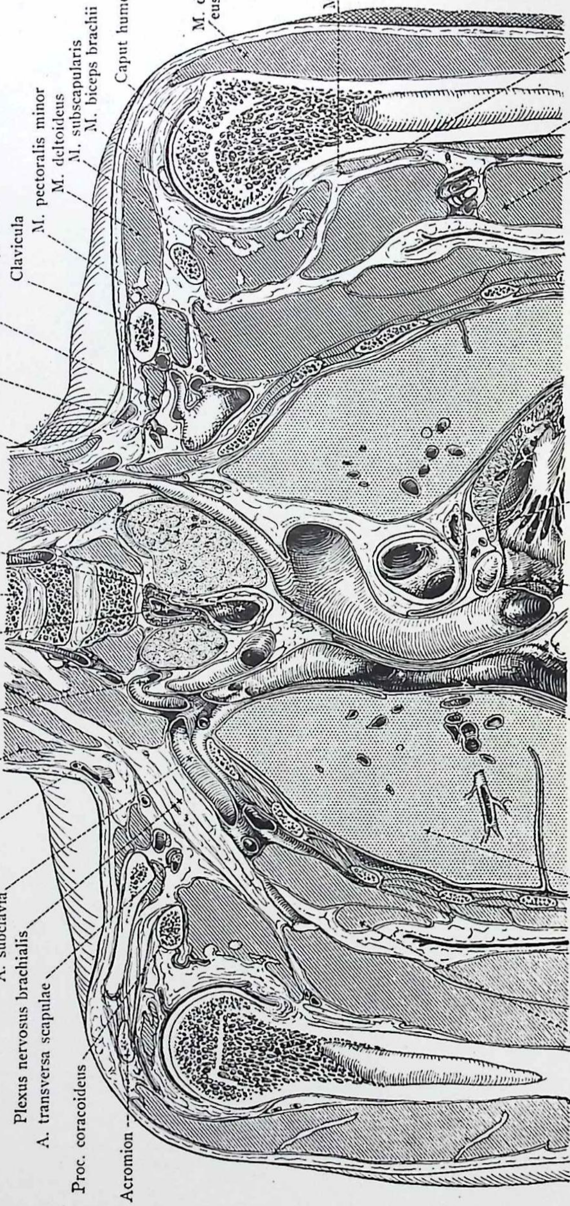
Median sagittal section through the pelvic organs in the male, viewed from the left side. The urinary bladder has been only partly distended. The urethra is represented somewhat dilated.



Frontal section of the male pelvis, passing through the prostate, viewed from in front.

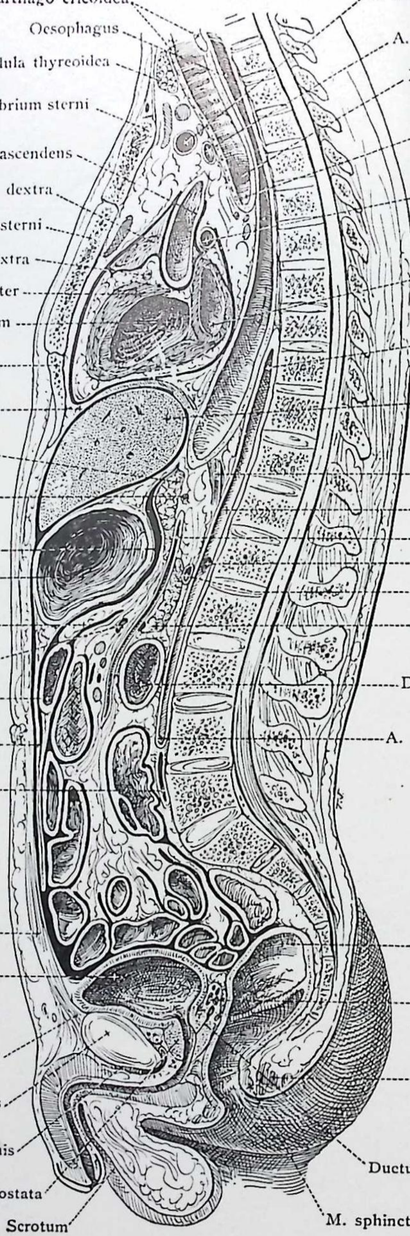


Frontal section of the male trunk. The plane of section passes anterior to the mid-axillary line, exposing the structures which lie immediately behind the anterior abdominal wall.

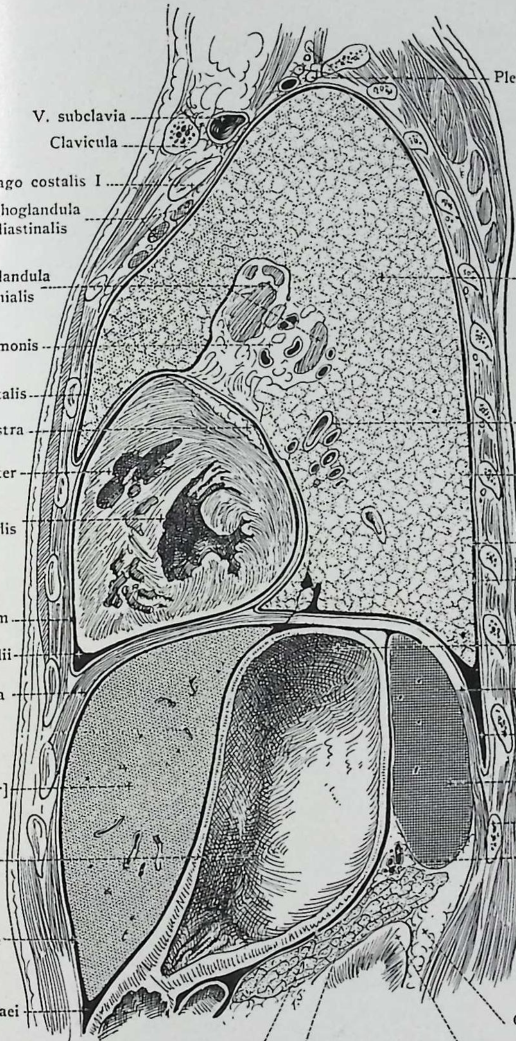


Frontal section through the thorax, passing through the mediastinum and the middle of the humeral heads.

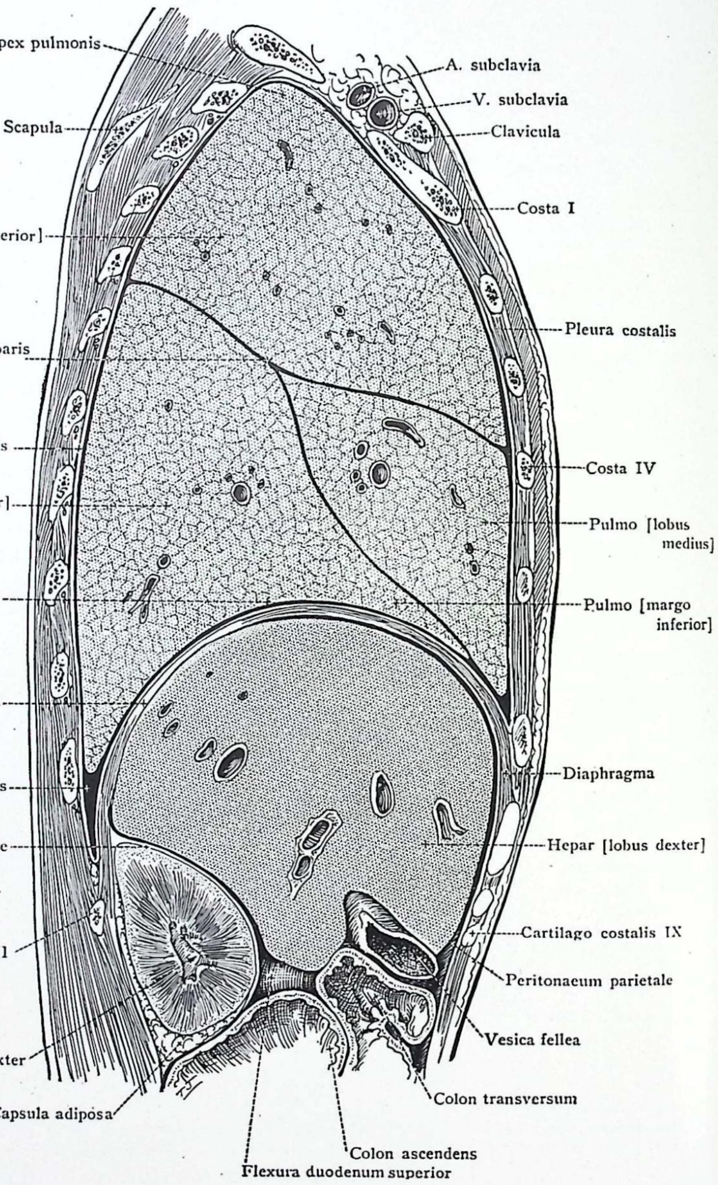
Frontal section of the male pelvis through the middle of the hip joints.



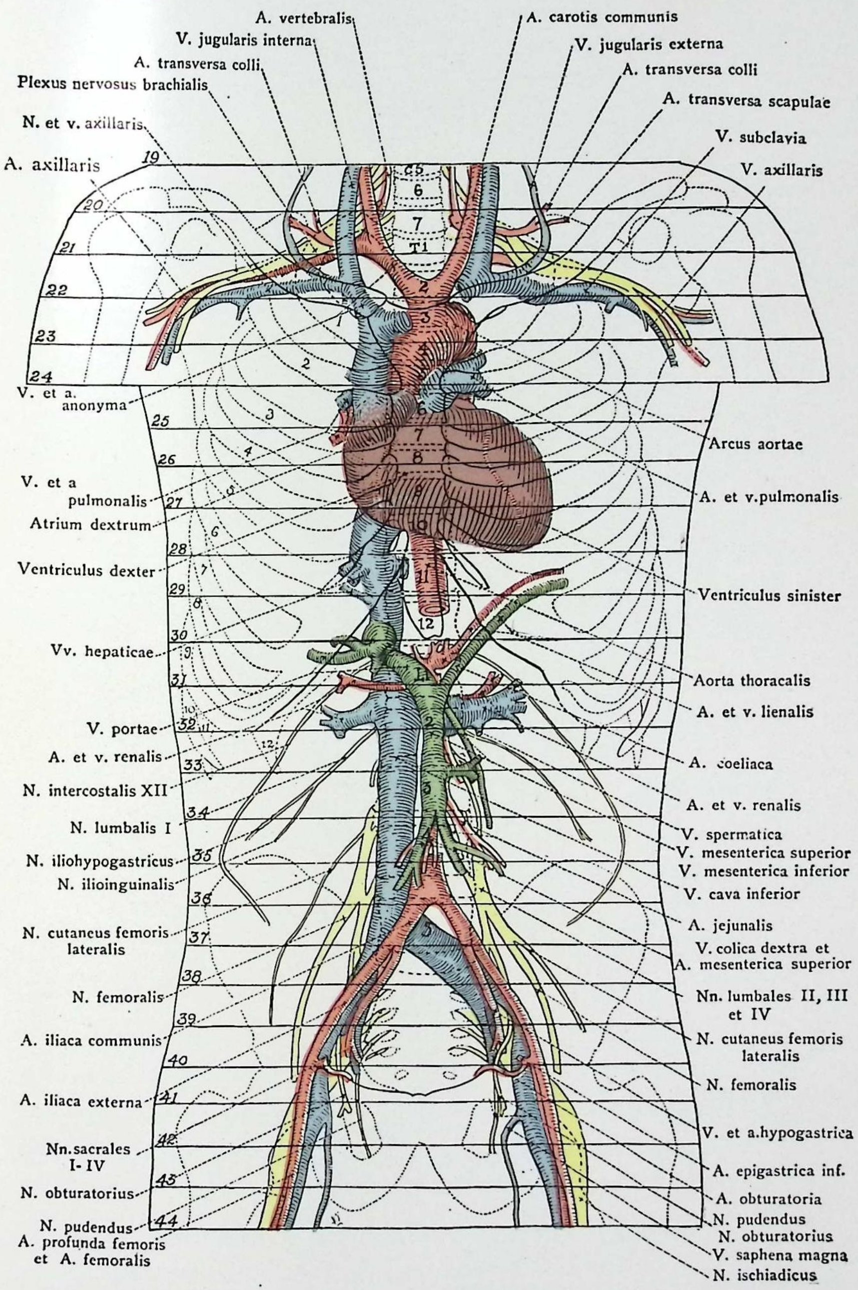
Median sagittal section of the trunk.



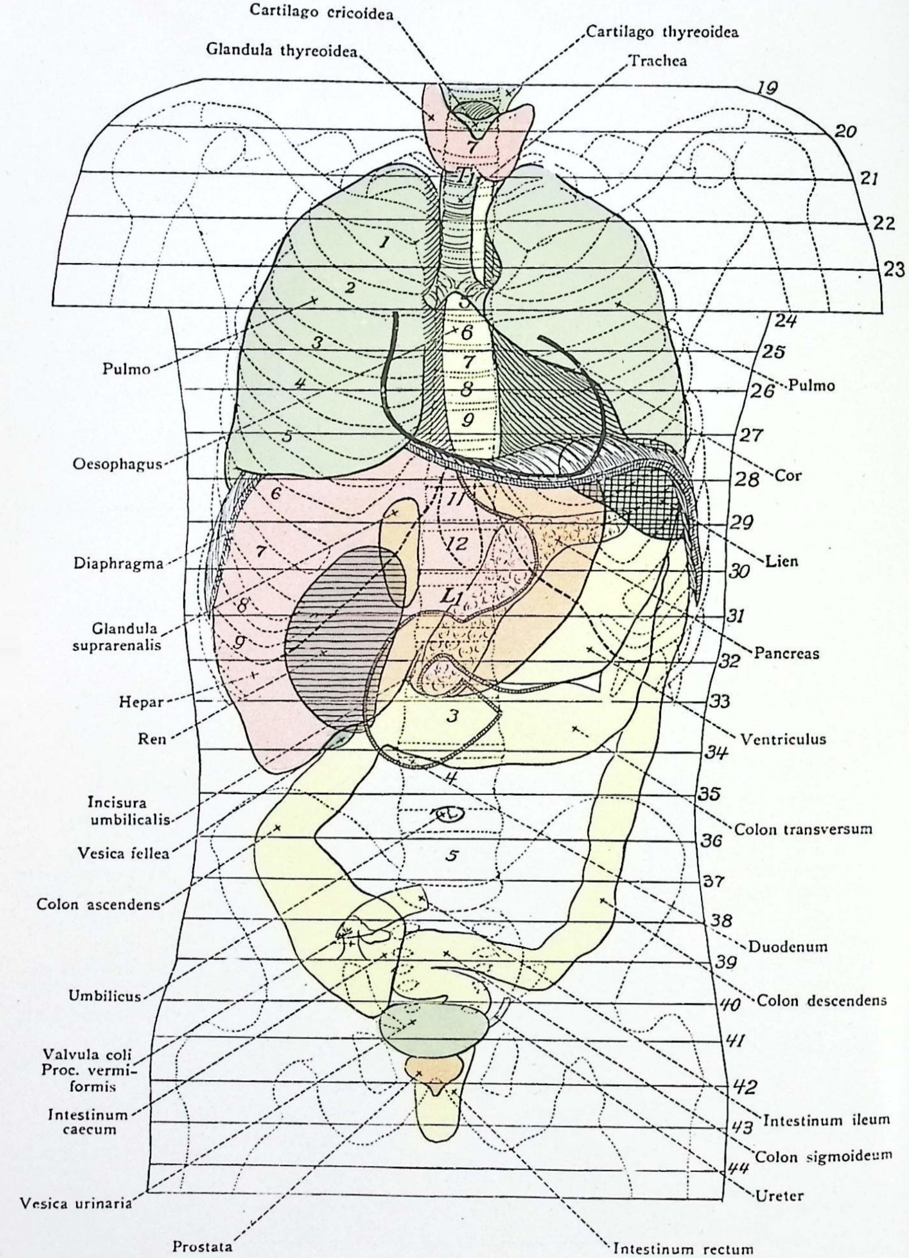
Lateral, sagittal section through the left thorax and upper portion of abdomen, viewed from the left. The plane of the section lies 4 cm. to the left of the median plane.



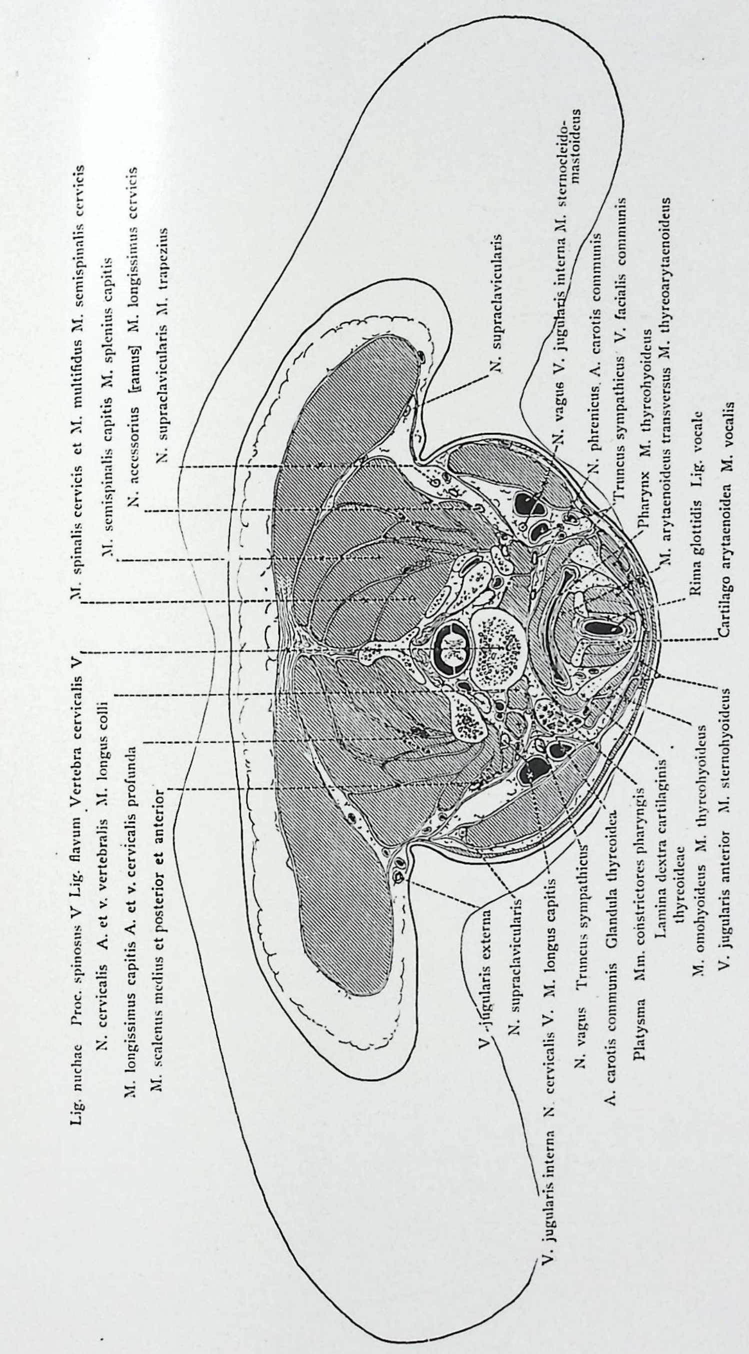
Sagittal section through the trunk, 6 cm. to the right of the median plane, viewed from the right. Note the close proximity of the duodenum and colon to the right kidney.



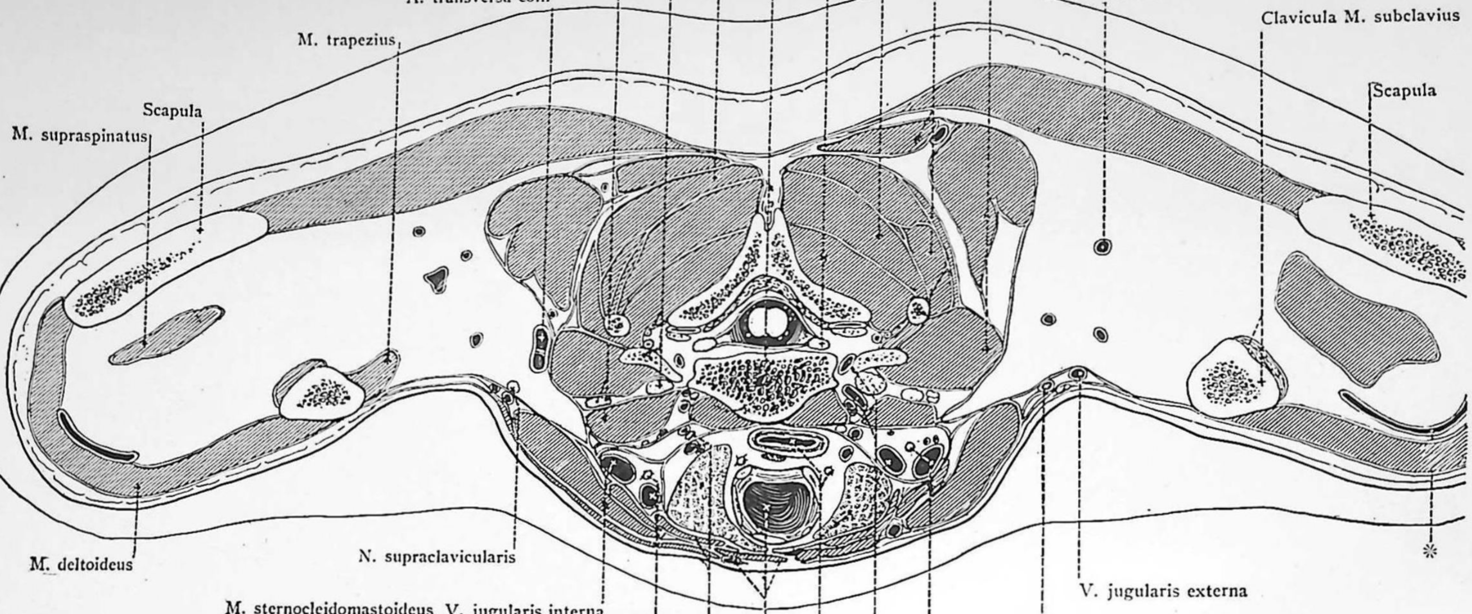
Key figure to the cross sections of the trunk. The vascular system and main nerve trunks are shown projected on the surface.



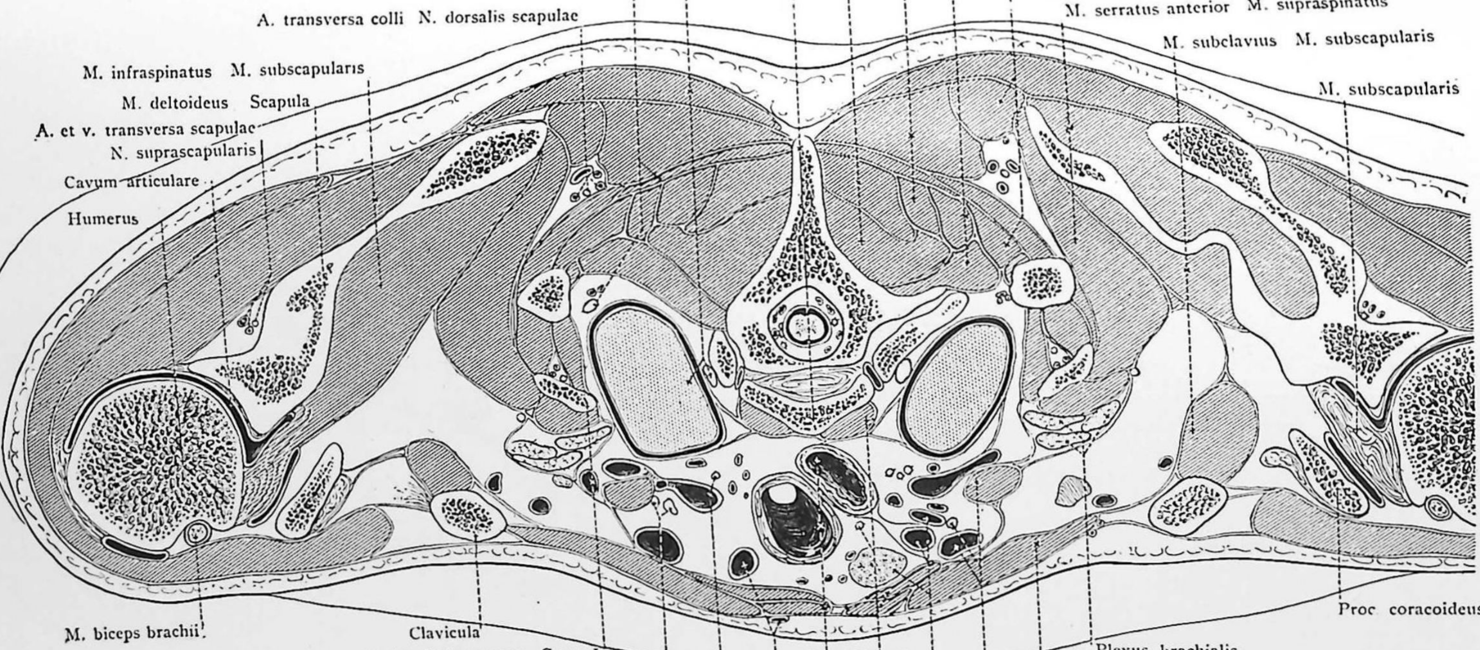
Key figure to cross sections of the trunk with projection of abdominal and thoracic viscera. The liver in this individual is abnormally large, and the hepatic flexure of the colon unusually low (for more typical relations see pp. 114 and 116).



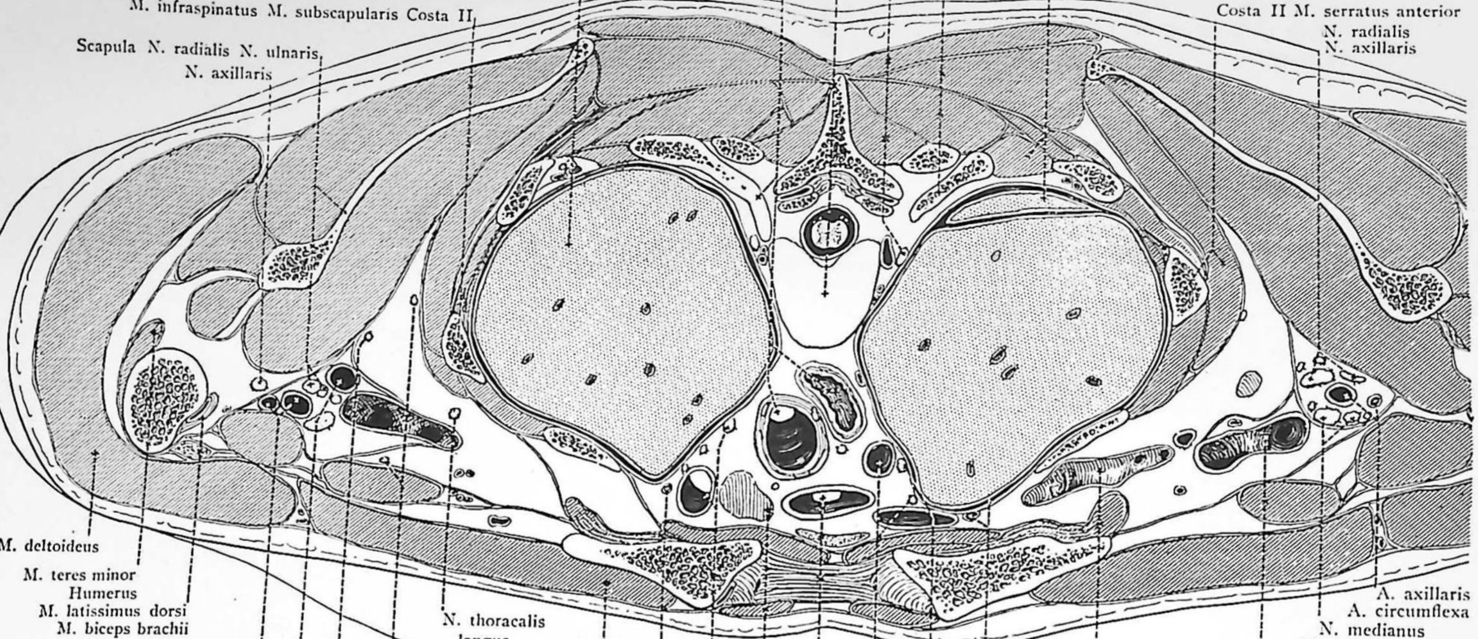
Section through the neck immediately above the shoulders. Upper surface. See pp. 153–4 for key figure.



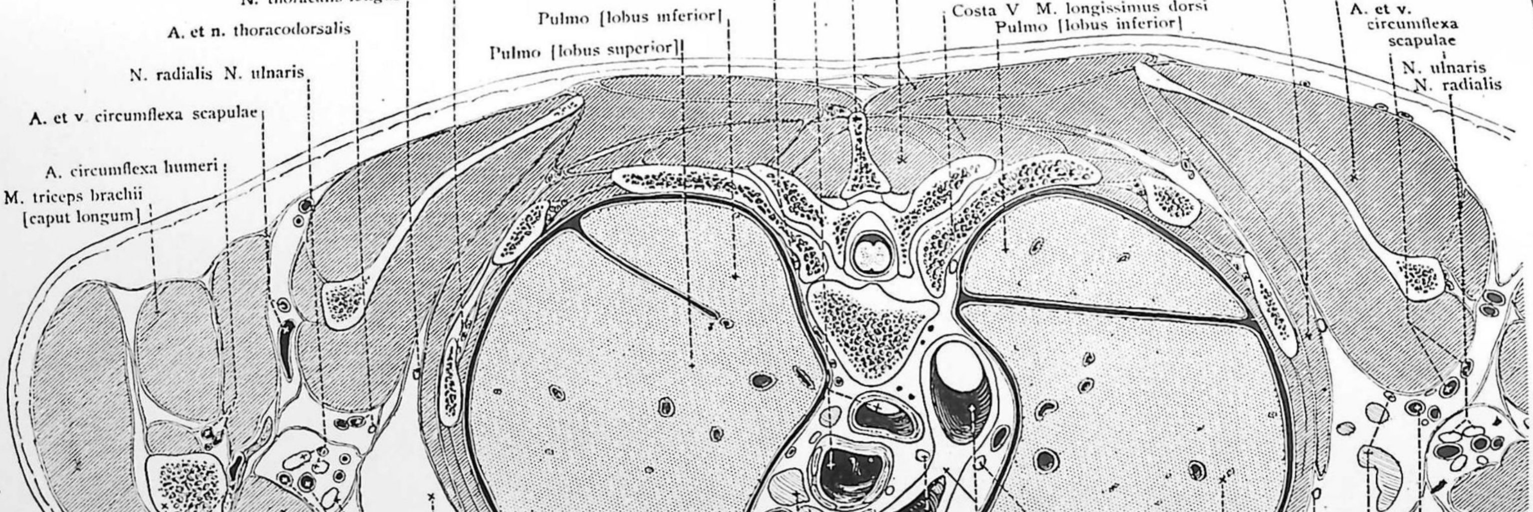
Section through the thyreoid gland and the upper borders of the shoulders. Upper surface. See pp. 153–4 for key figure.



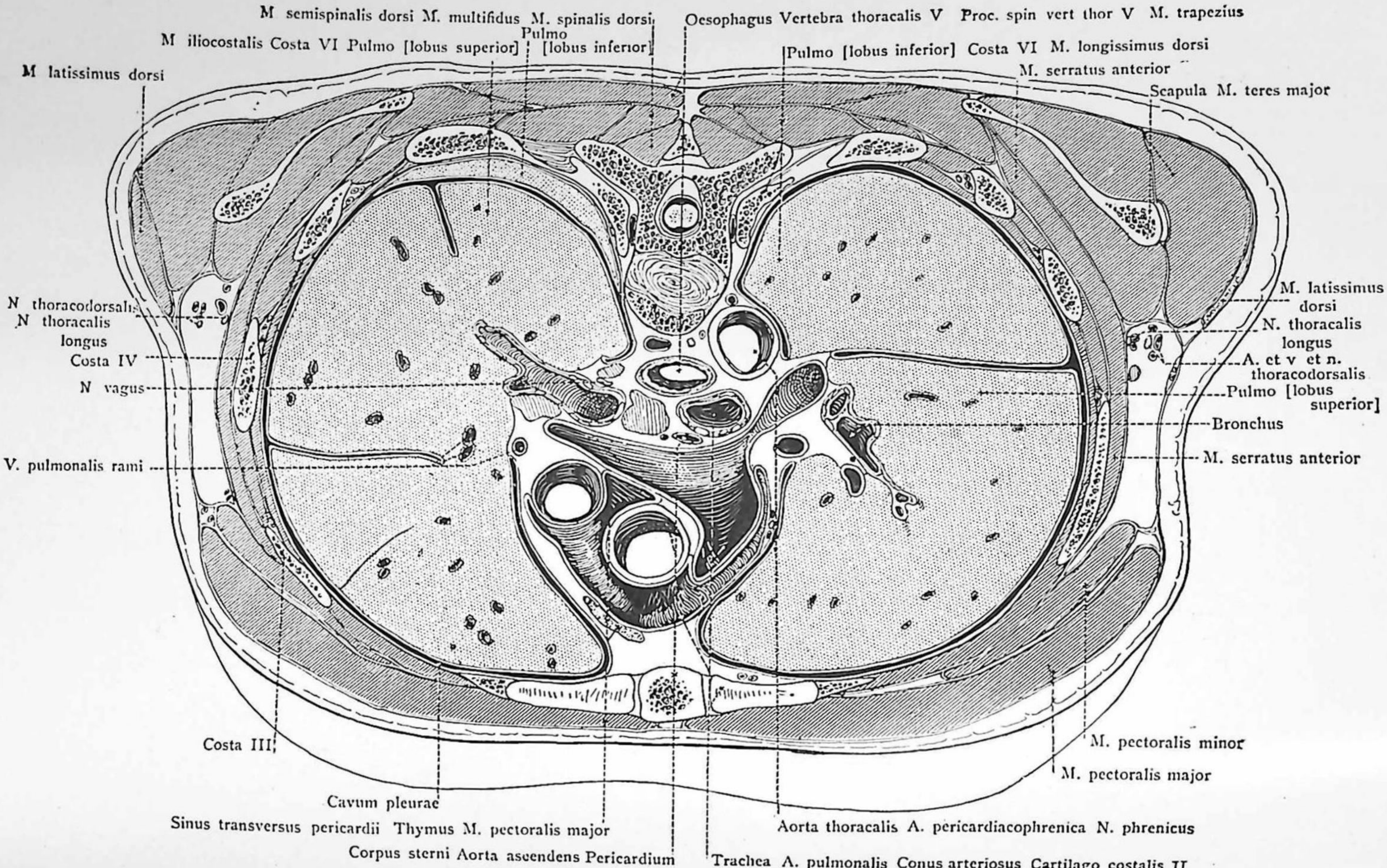
Section through the humeral heads and the apices of the lungs. Upper surface. See pp. 153–4 for key figure.



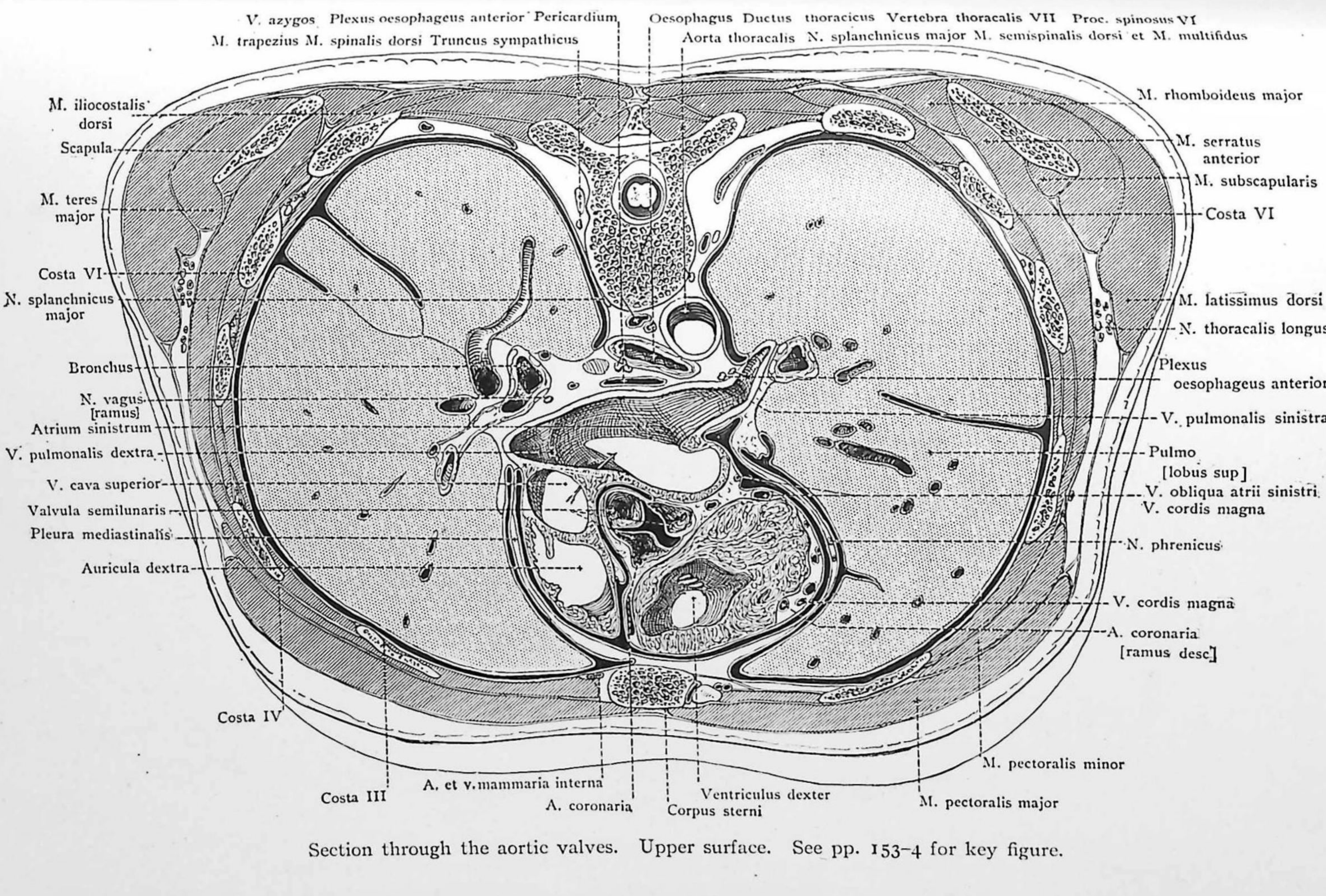
Section immediately above the manubrium sterni. Upper surface. See pp. 153–4 for key figure.



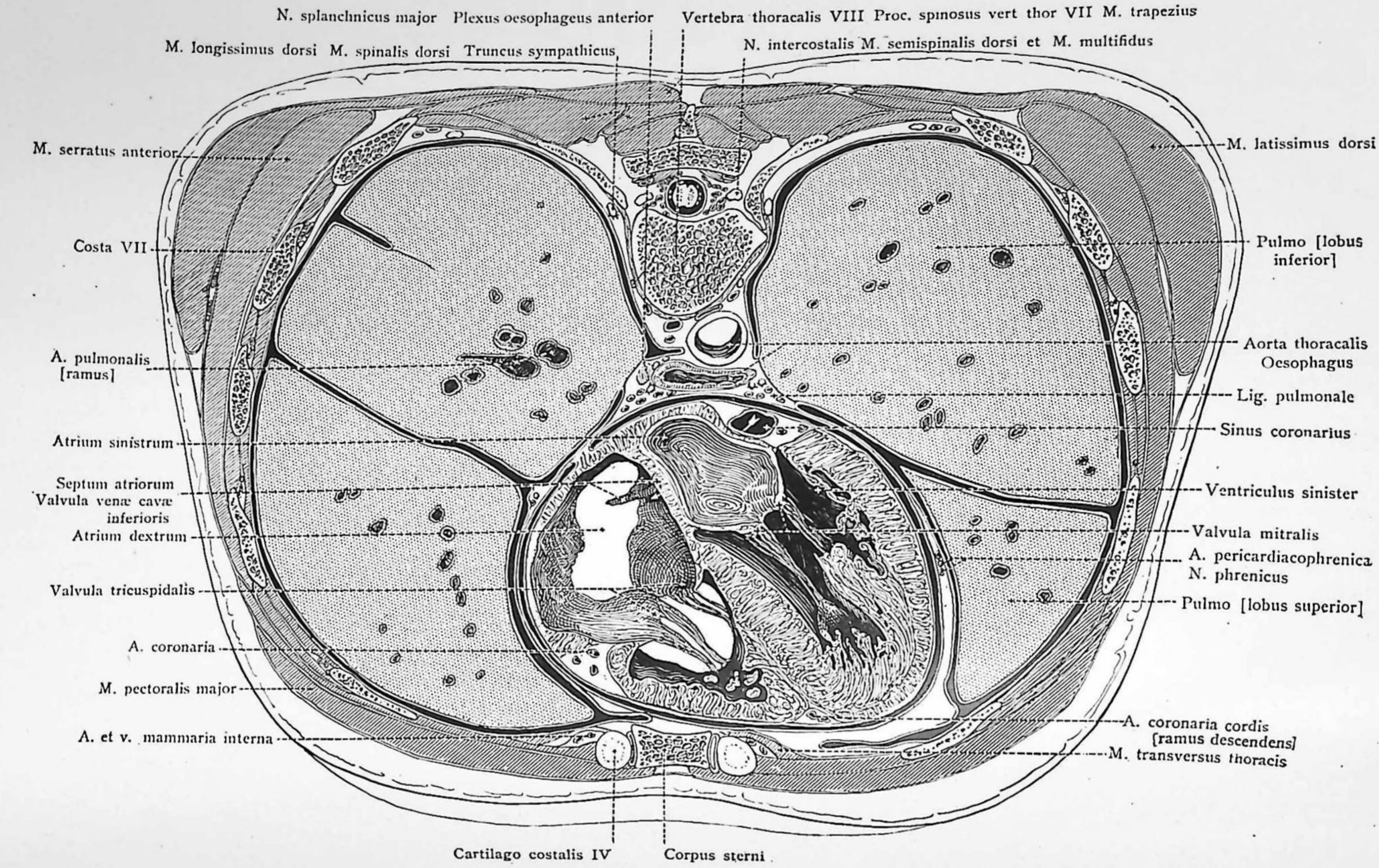
Section through middle of manubrium sterni. Upper surface. See pp. 153–4 for key figure.



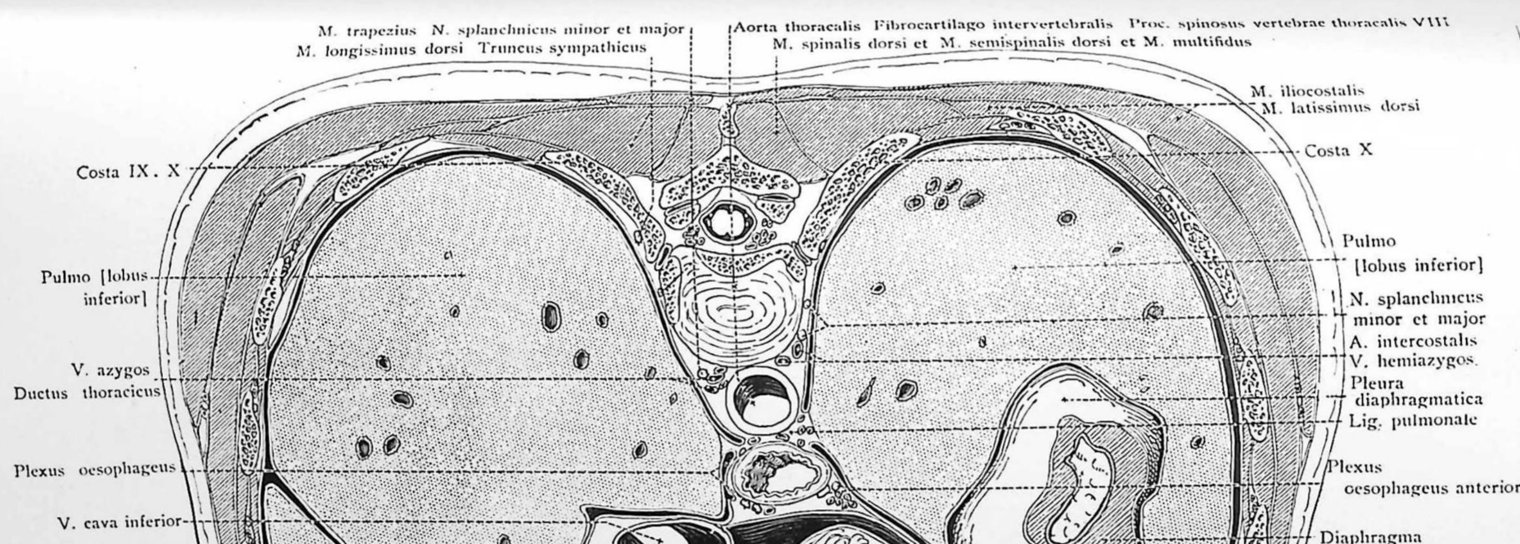
Section at the level of the junction of the manubrium and corpus sterni, exposing the great vessels at the base of the heart. Upper surface.
See pp. 153–4 for key figure.



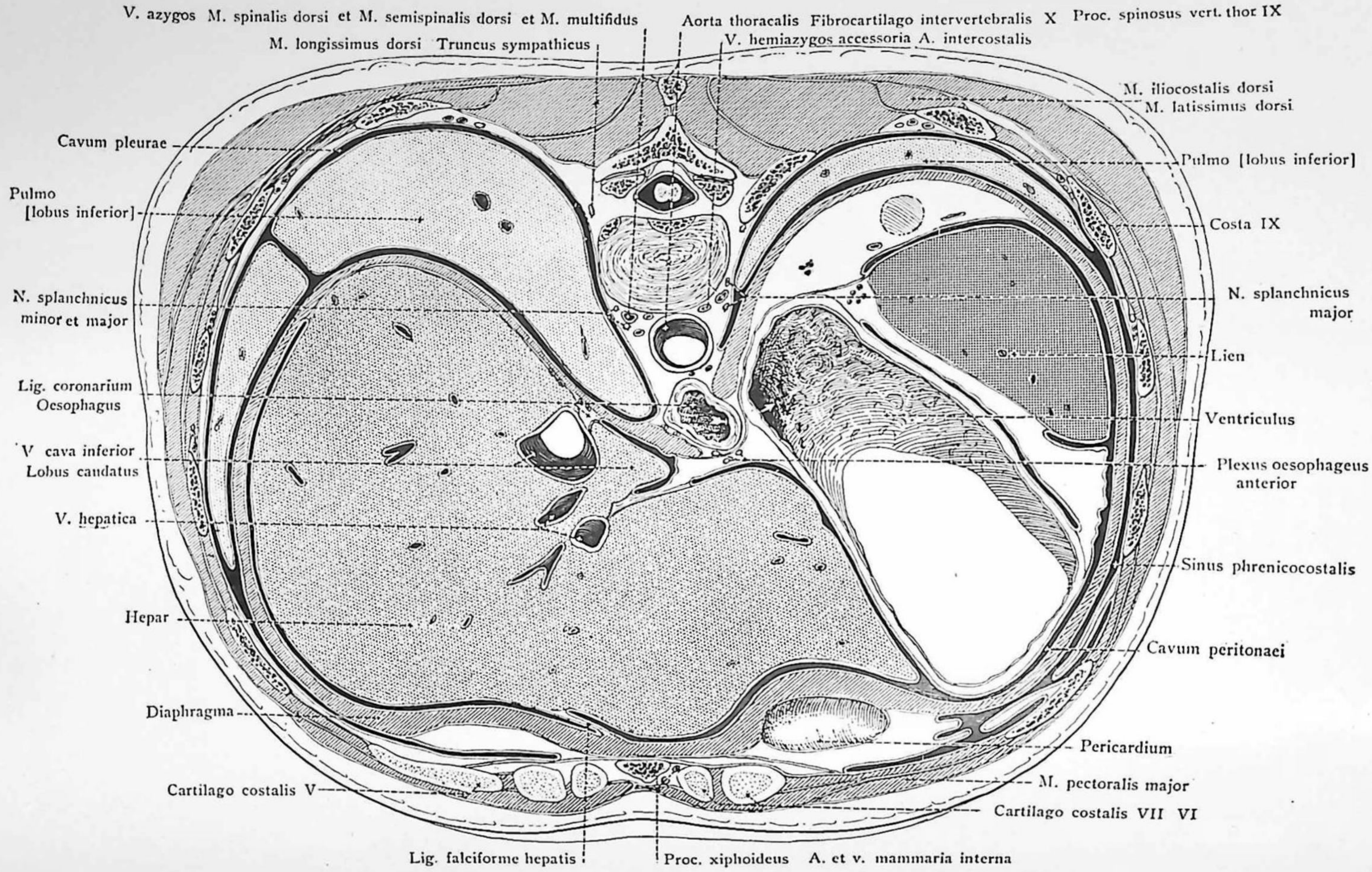
Section through the aortic valves. Upper surface. See pp. 153–4 for key figure.



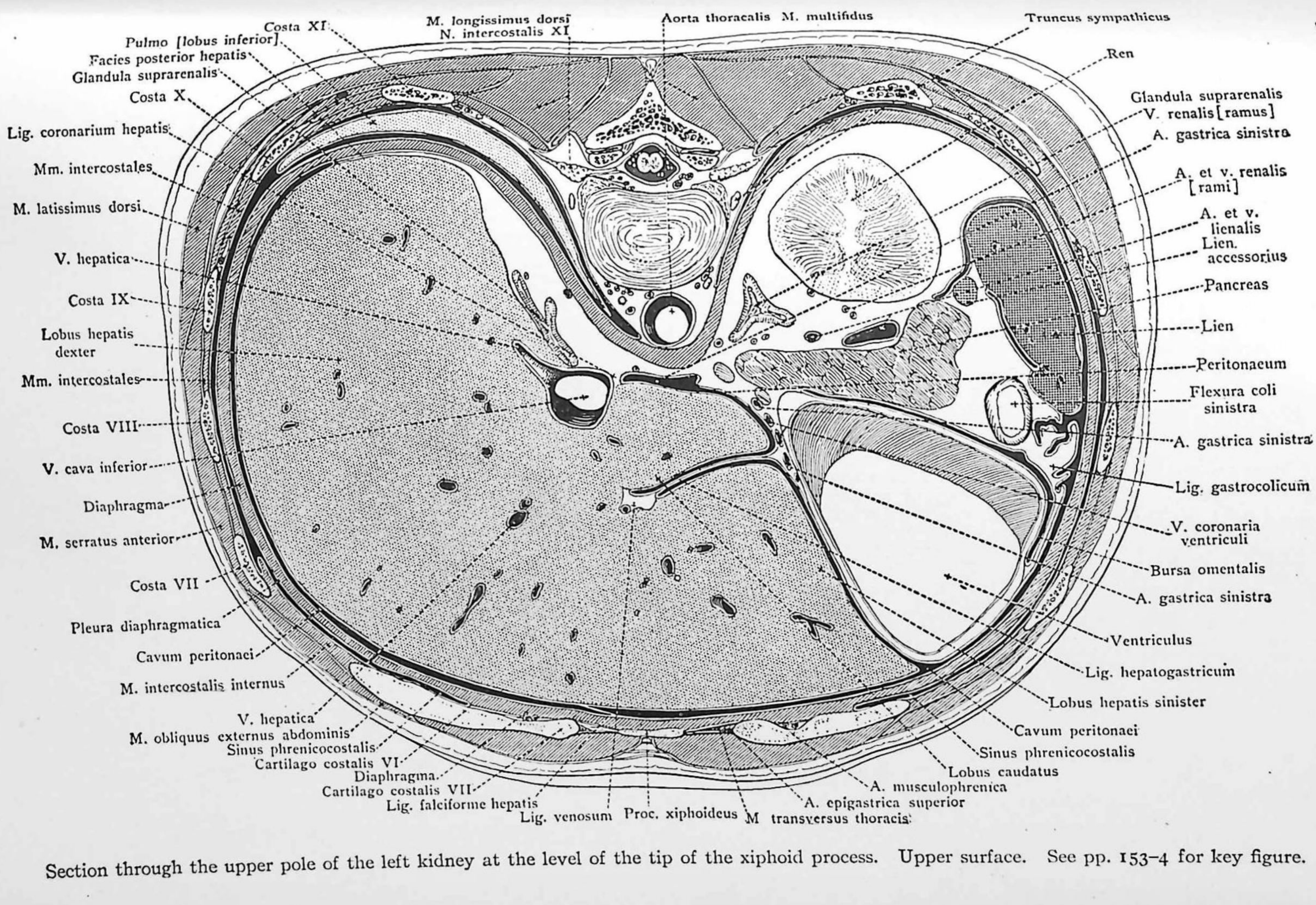
Section exposing the ventricles of the heart. Upper surface. See pp. 153–4 for key figure.



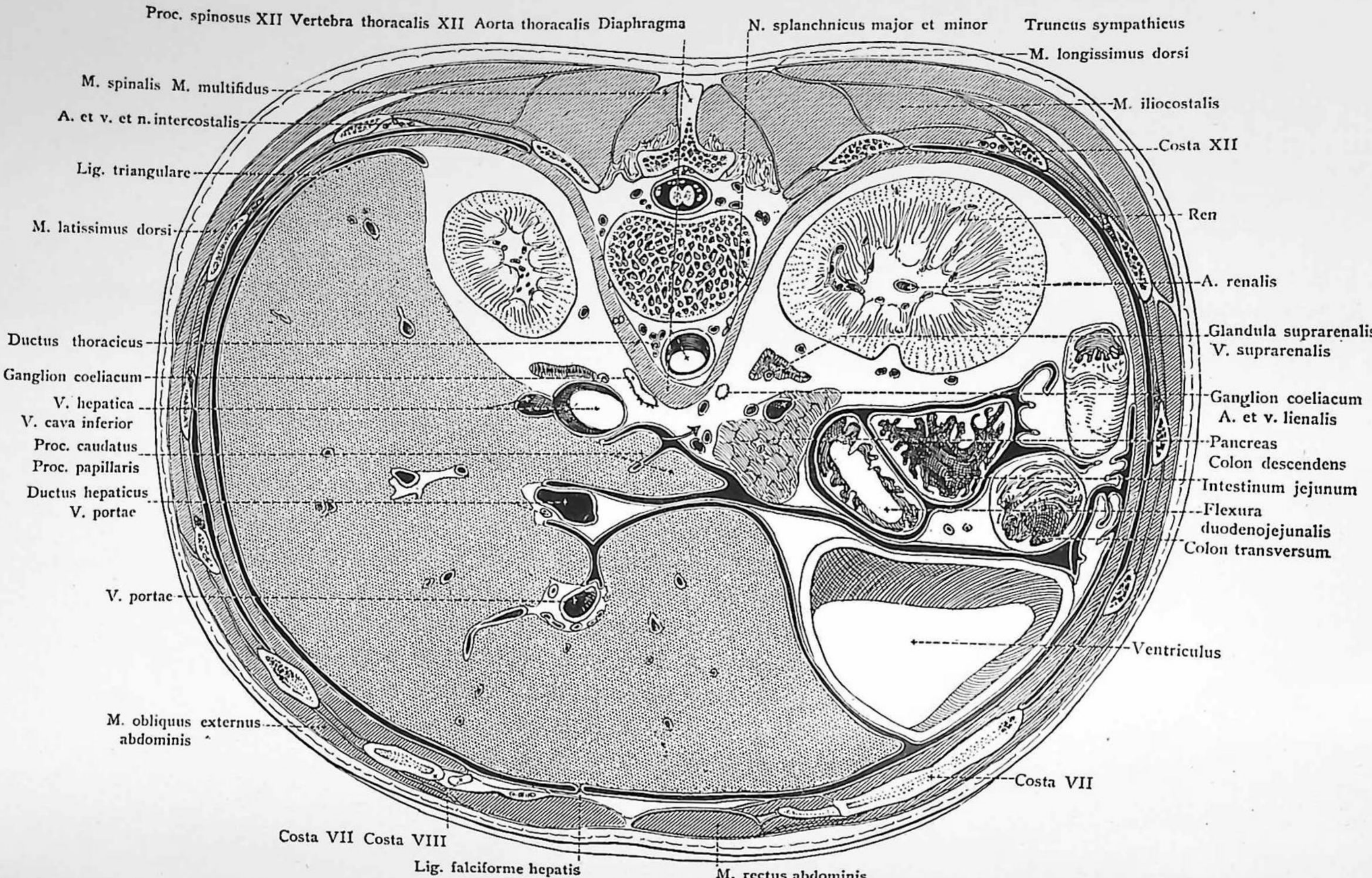
Section through the inferior portion of the heart, exposing the dome of the diaphragm on the right side. Upper surface. See pp. 153–4 for key figure.



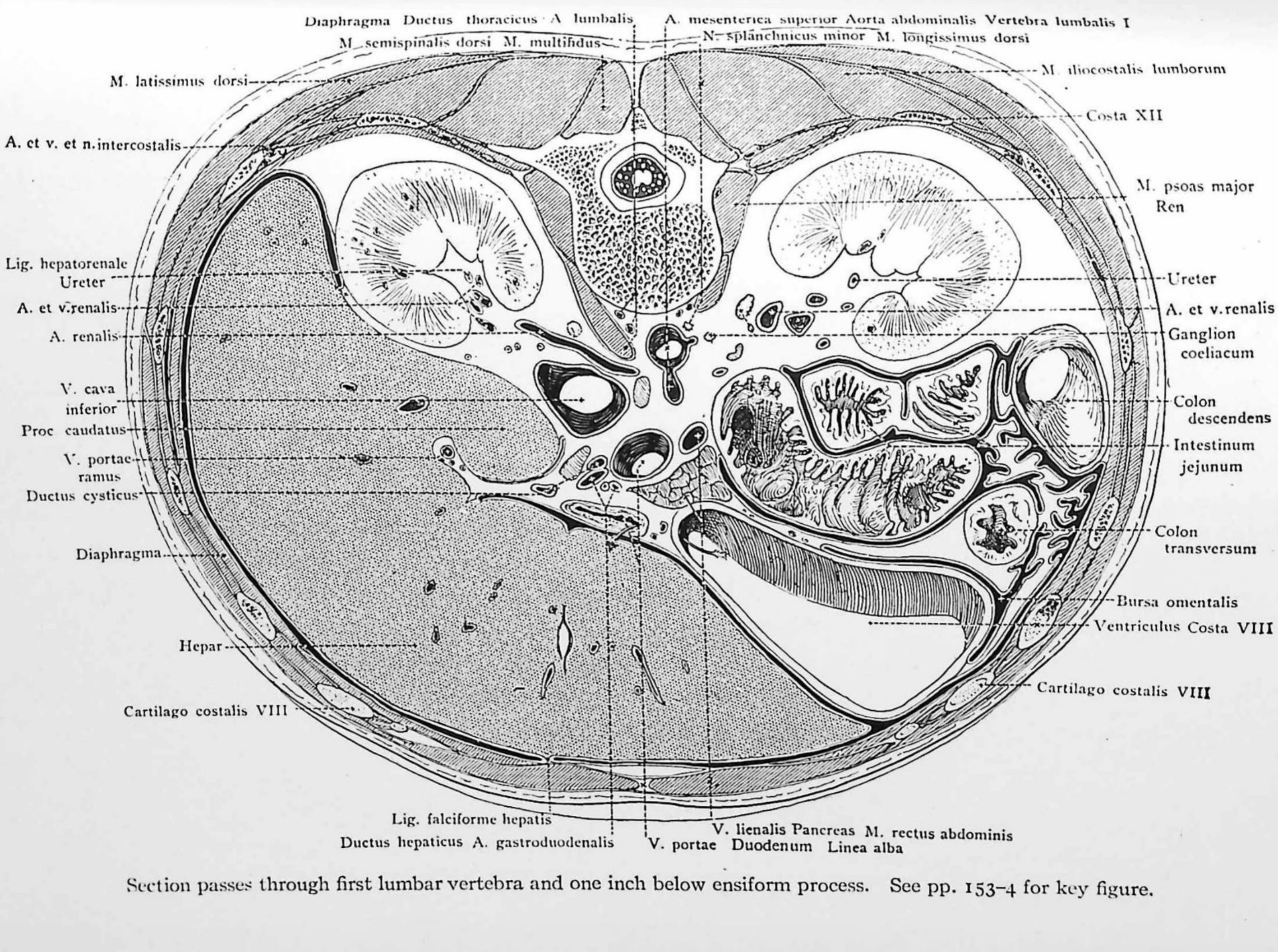
Section through the liver and stomach, at the level of the xiphoid process. Upper surface. See pp. 153–4 for key figure.



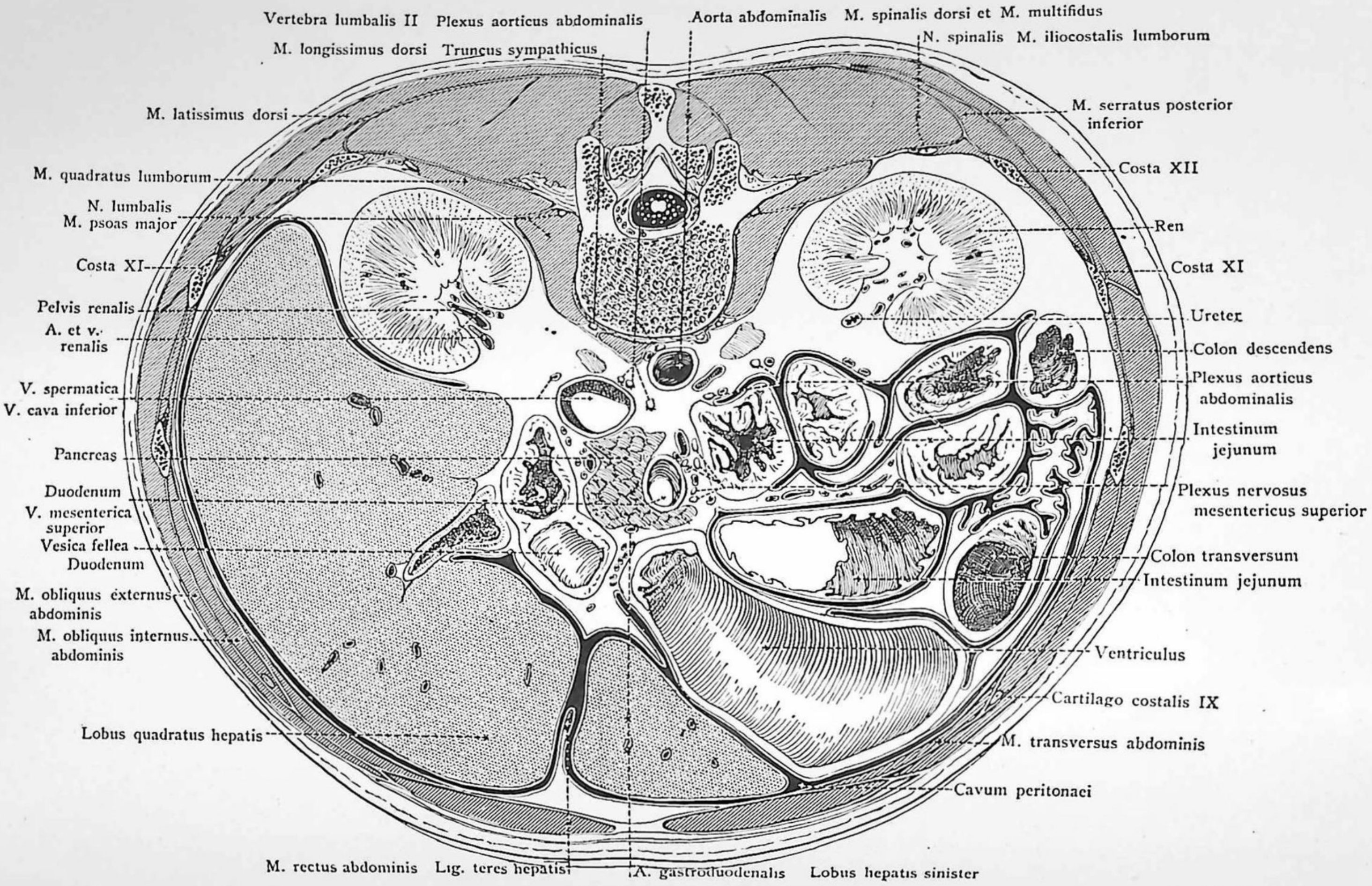
Section through the upper pole of the left kidney at the level of the tip of the xiphoid process. Upper surface. See pp. 153–4 for key figure.



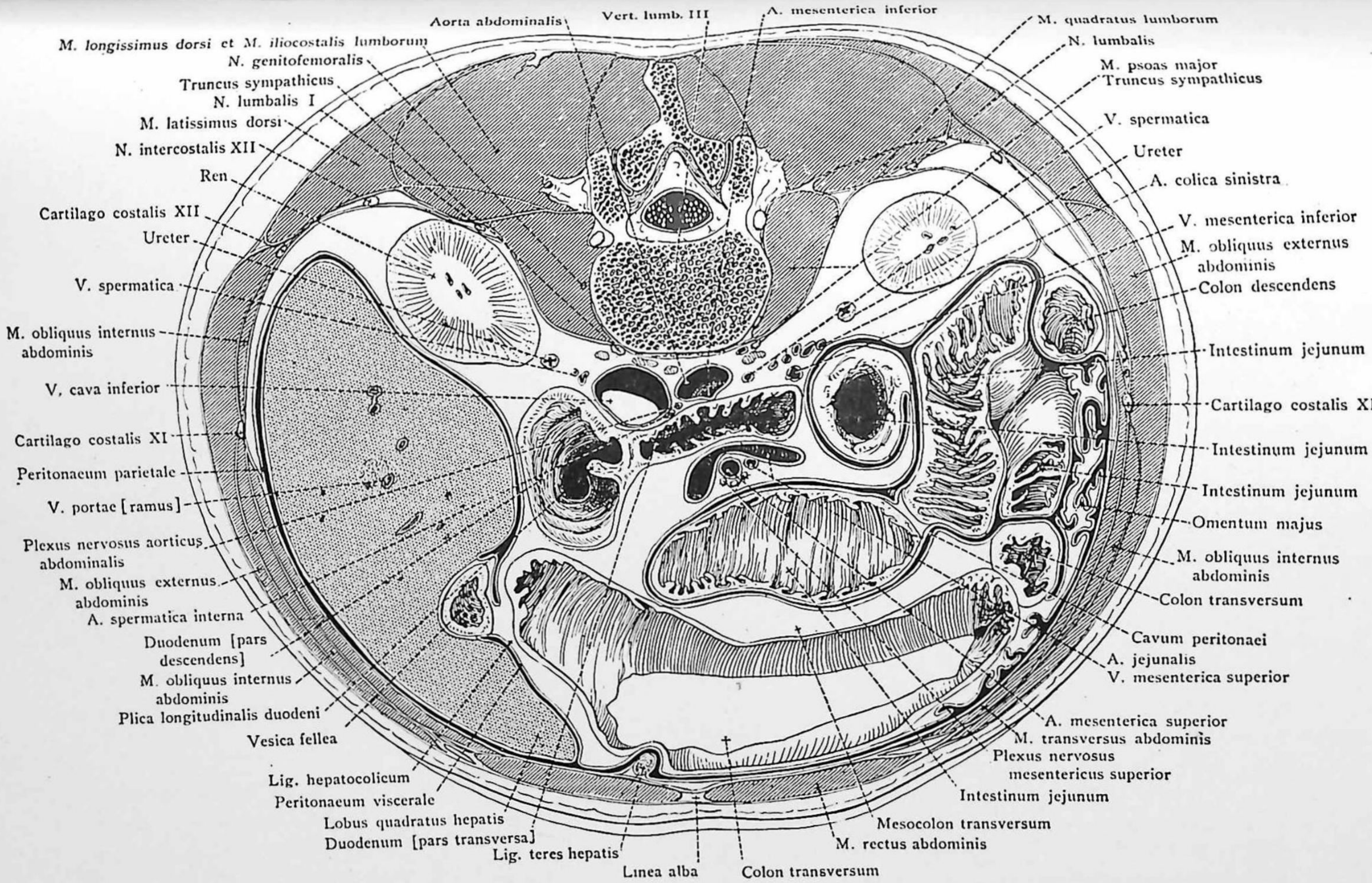
Section through the body of the liver at the level of the arch of the seventh rib anteriorly. Upper surface. See pp. 153–4 for key figure.



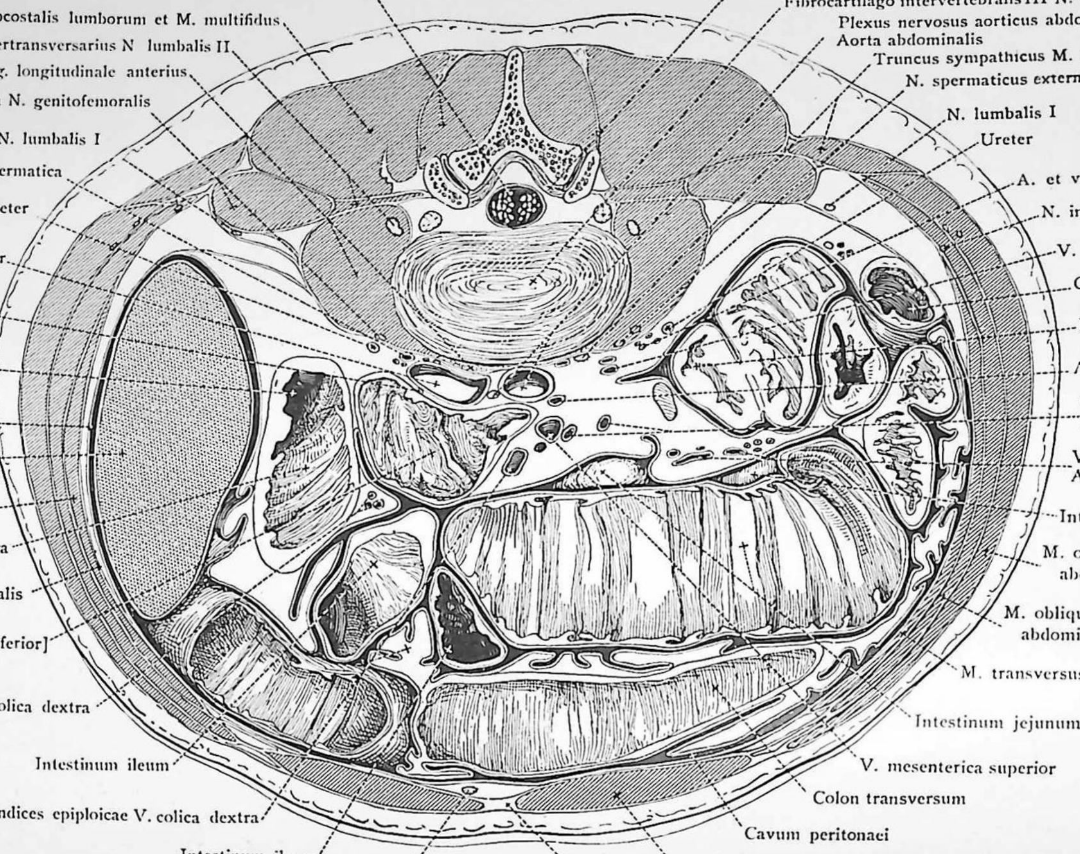
Section passes through first lumbar vertebra and one inch below ensiform process. See pp. 153–4 for key figure.



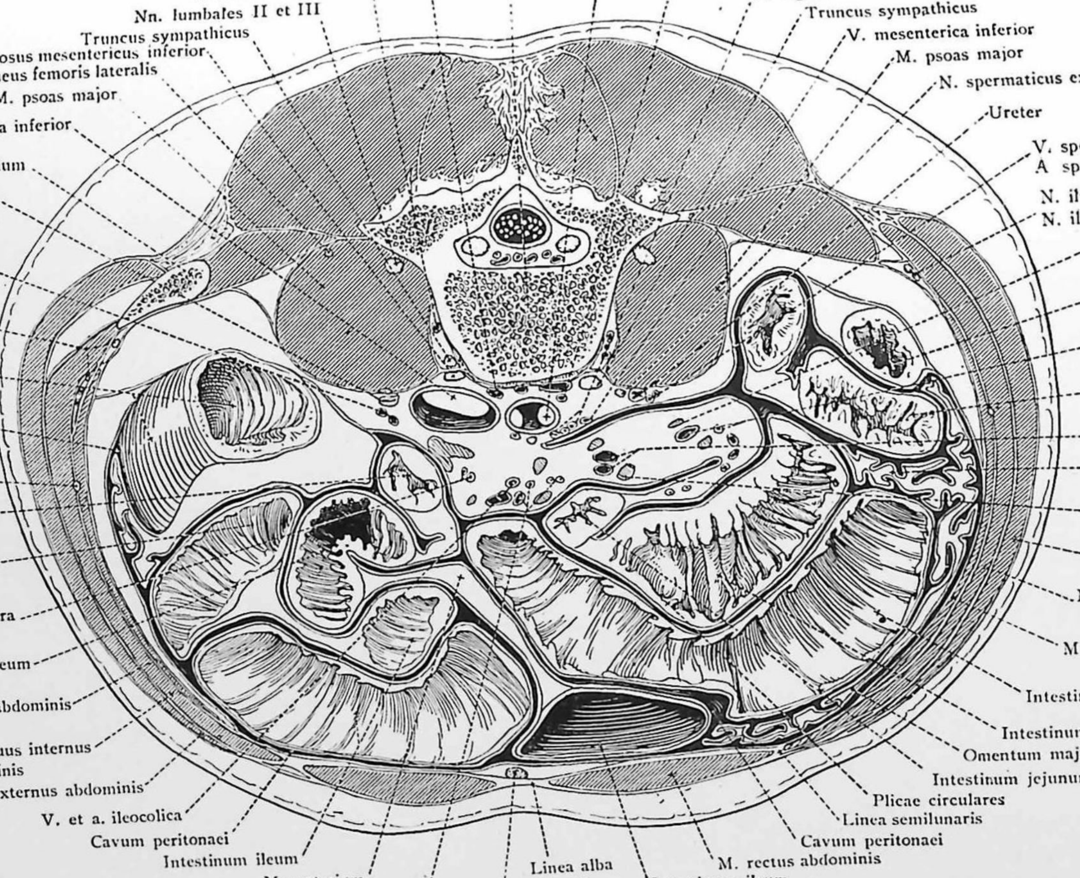
Section passes through the lower portion of the costal arch, and through the hilus of the two kidneys. Upper surface. See pp. 153–4 for key figure.



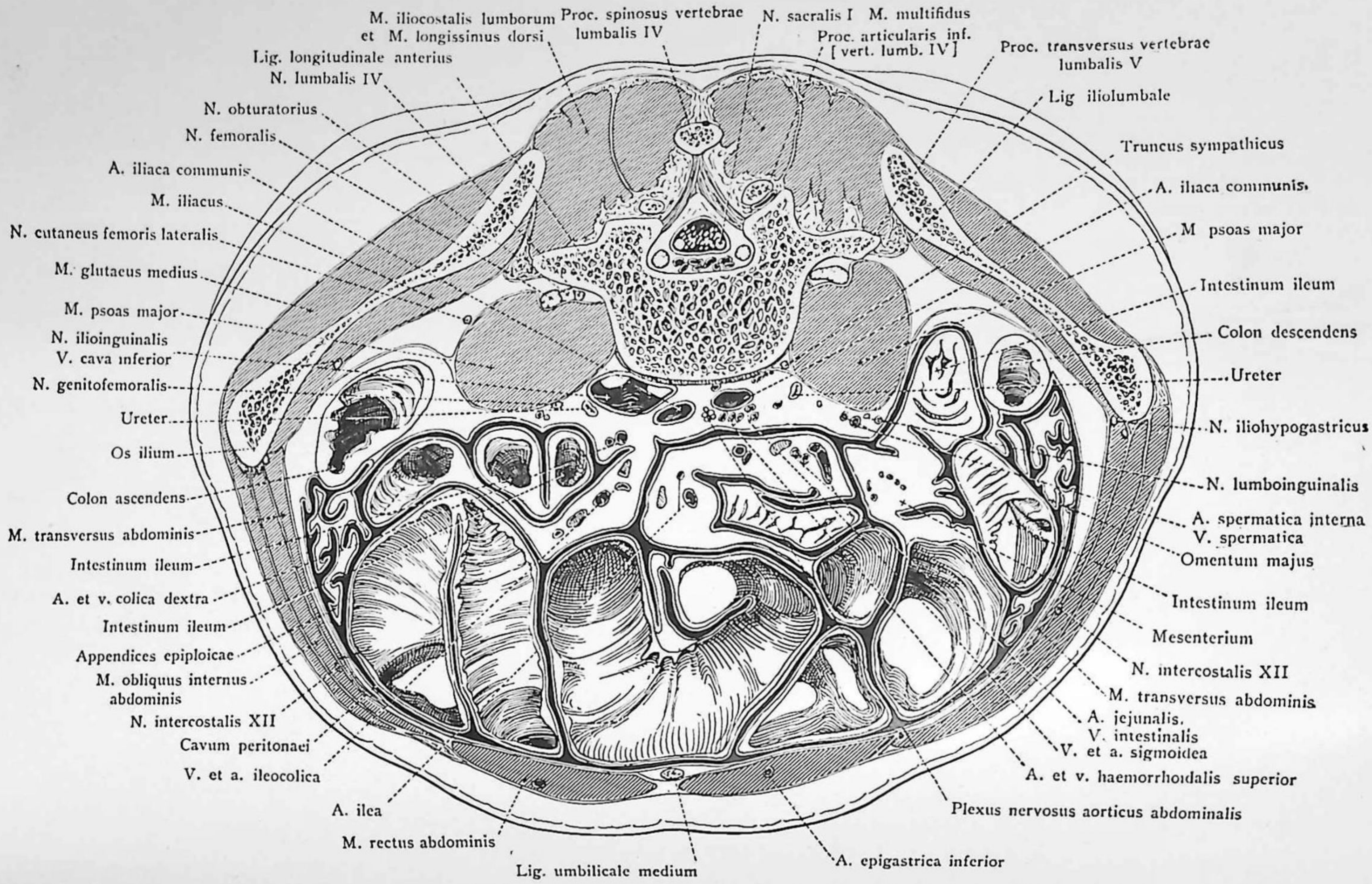
Section through the third lumbar vertebra and the inferior poles of the kidneys cutting the loop of the transverse colon. Upper surface. The liver is unusually large in this individual. See pp. 153–4 for key figure.



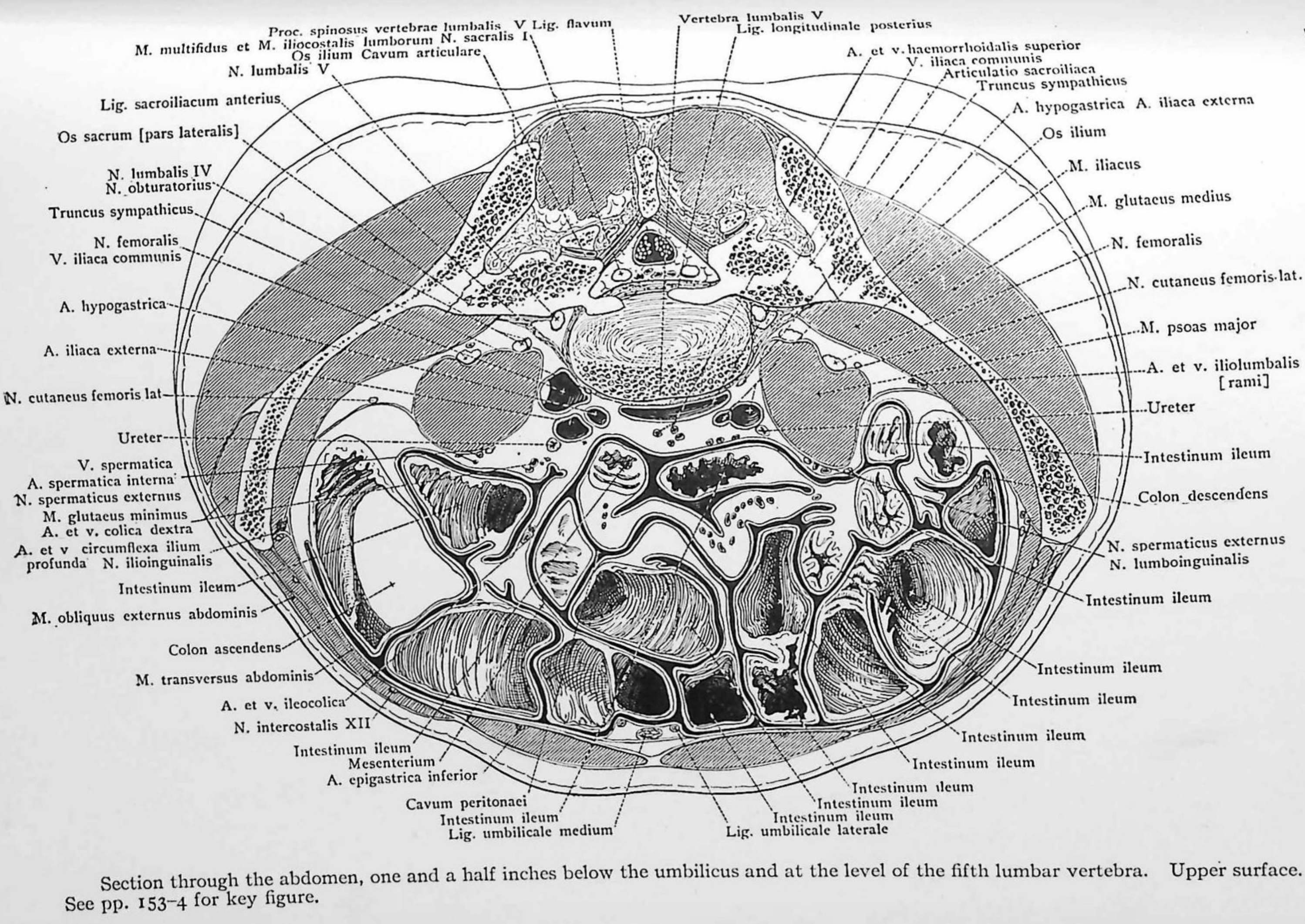
Section through the abdomen, an inch and a half above the umbilicus. The liver is unusually large in this individual. Upper surface. See pp. 153–4 for key figure.



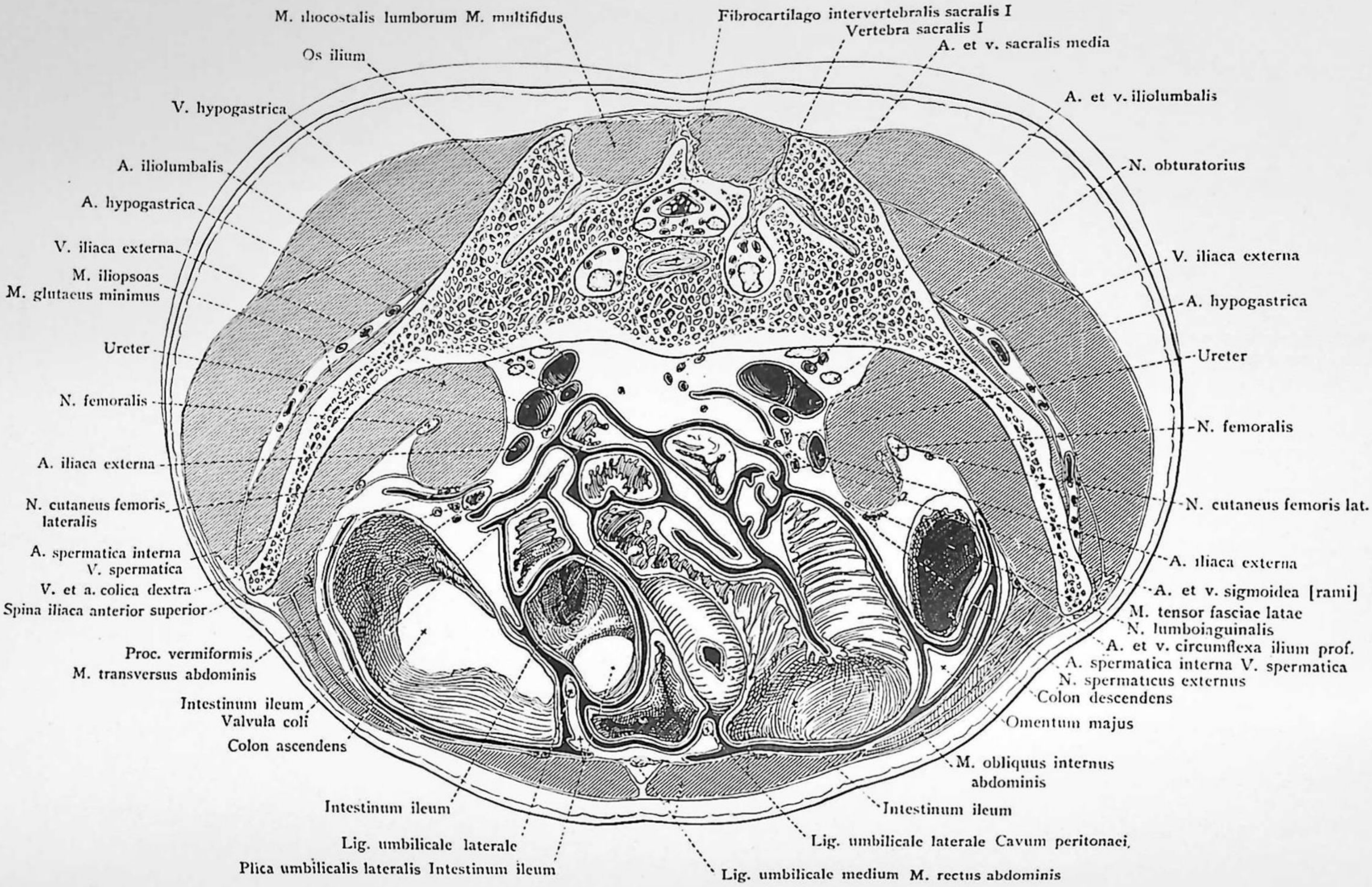
Section through the abdomen immediately above the umbilicus. Upper surface. See pp. 153–4 for key figure.



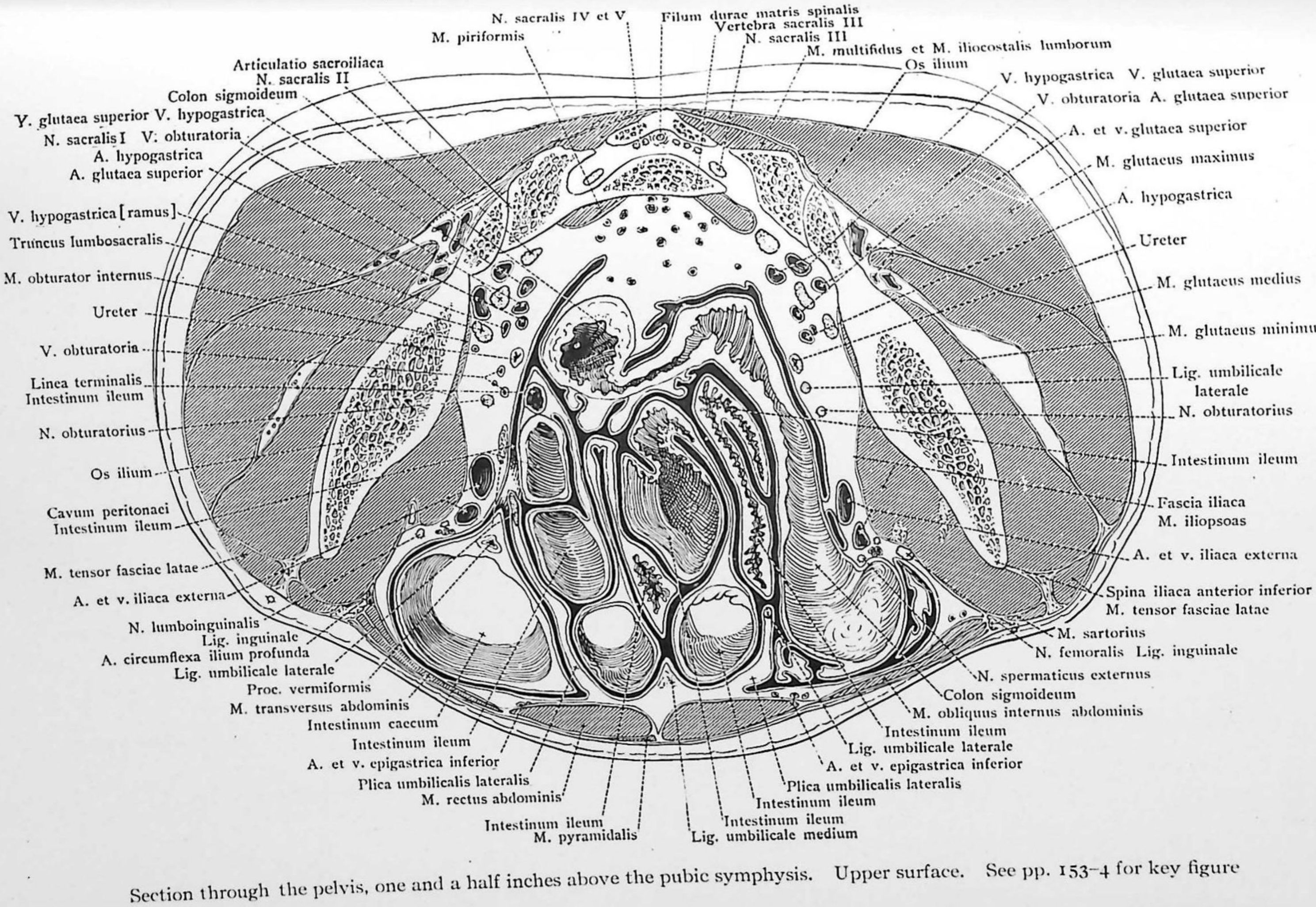
Section through the abdomen immediately below the umbilicus and the superior iliac crest. Upper surface. See pp. 153–4 for key figure.



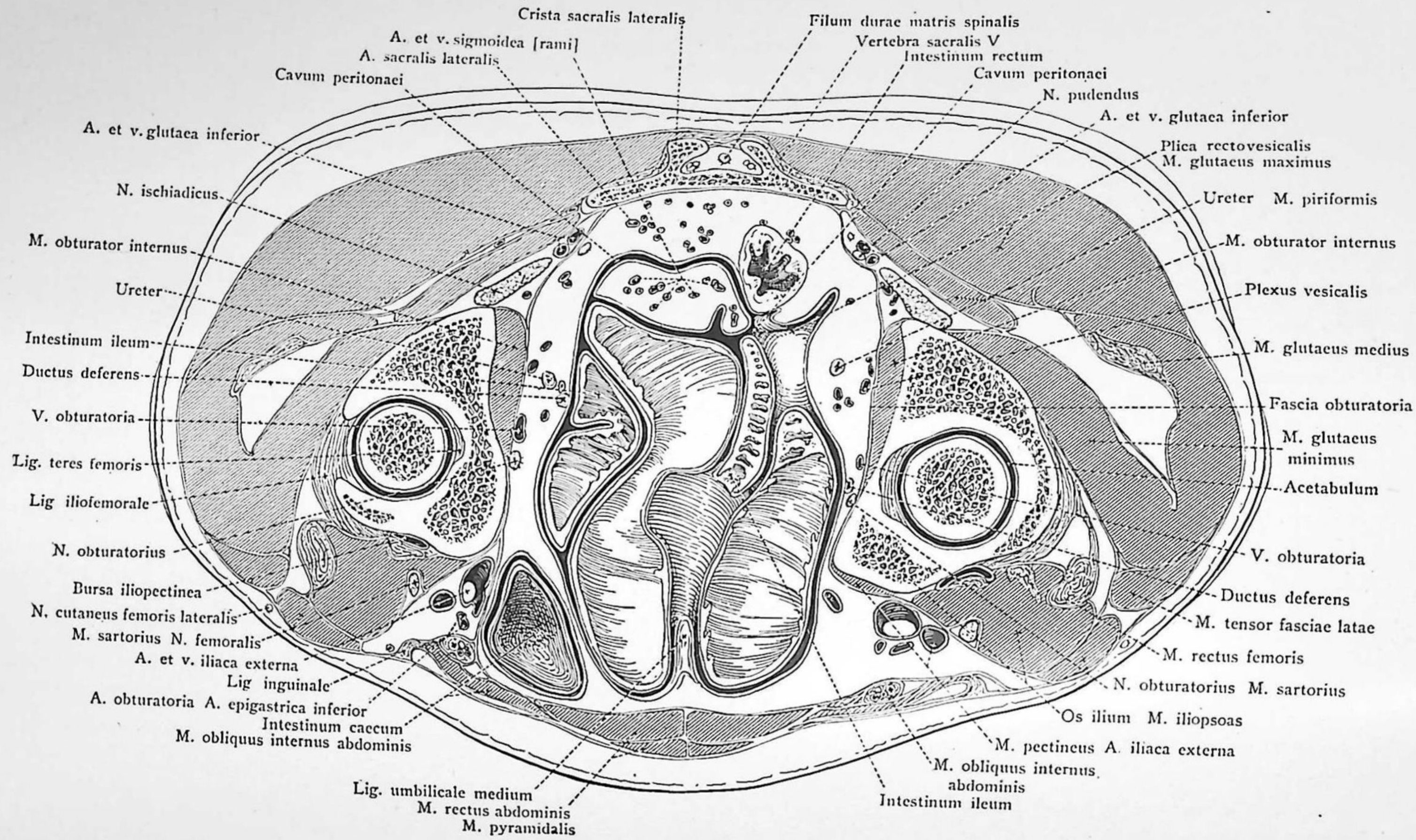
Section through the abdomen, one and a half inches below the umbilicus and at the level of the fifth lumbar vertebra. Upper surface. See pp. 153–4 for key figure.



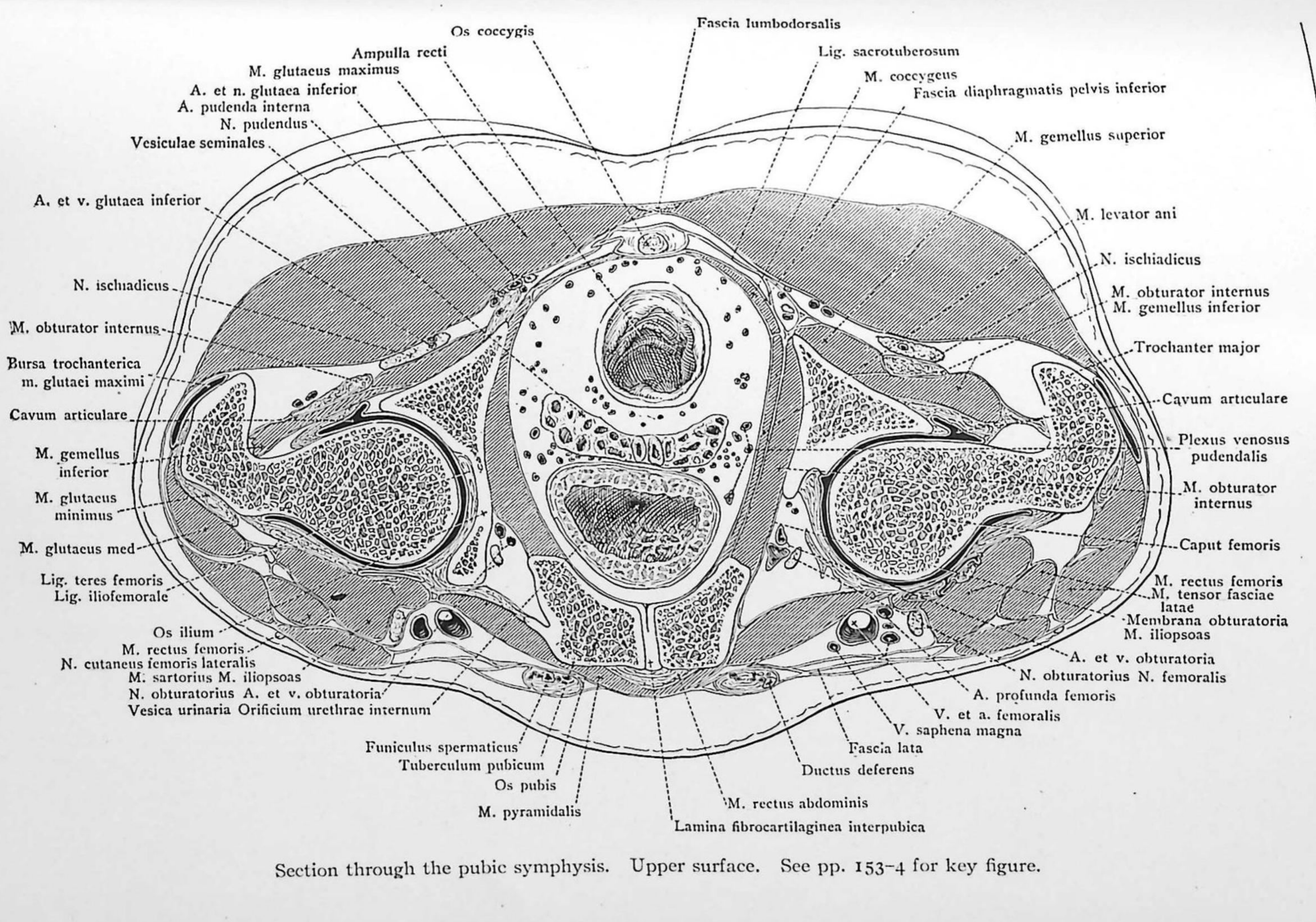
Section through the pelvis at the level of the first sacral vertebra. Upper surface. See pp. 153–4 for key figure.



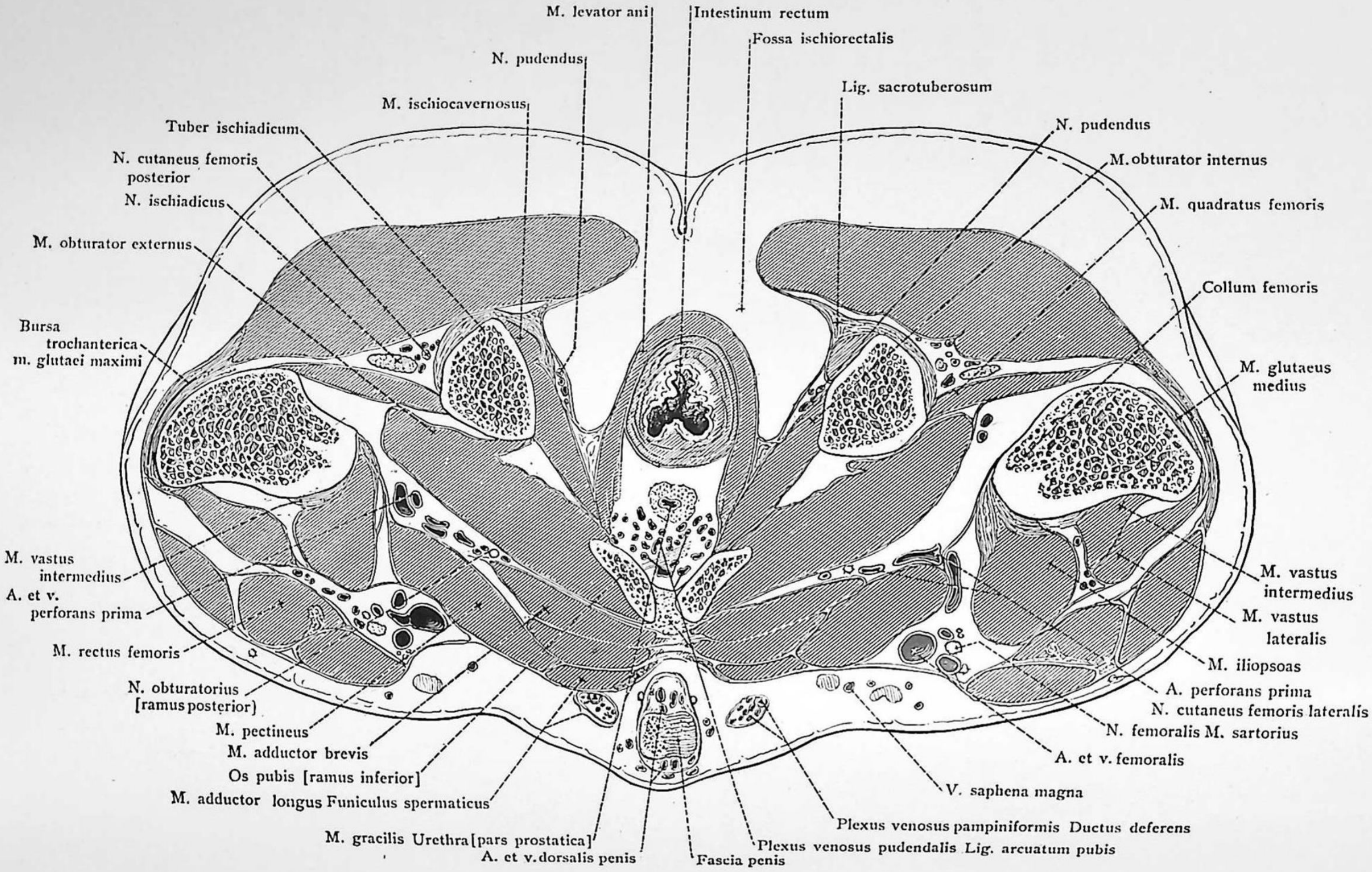
Section through the pelvis, one and a half inches above the pubic symphysis. Upper surface. See pp. 153–4 for key figure



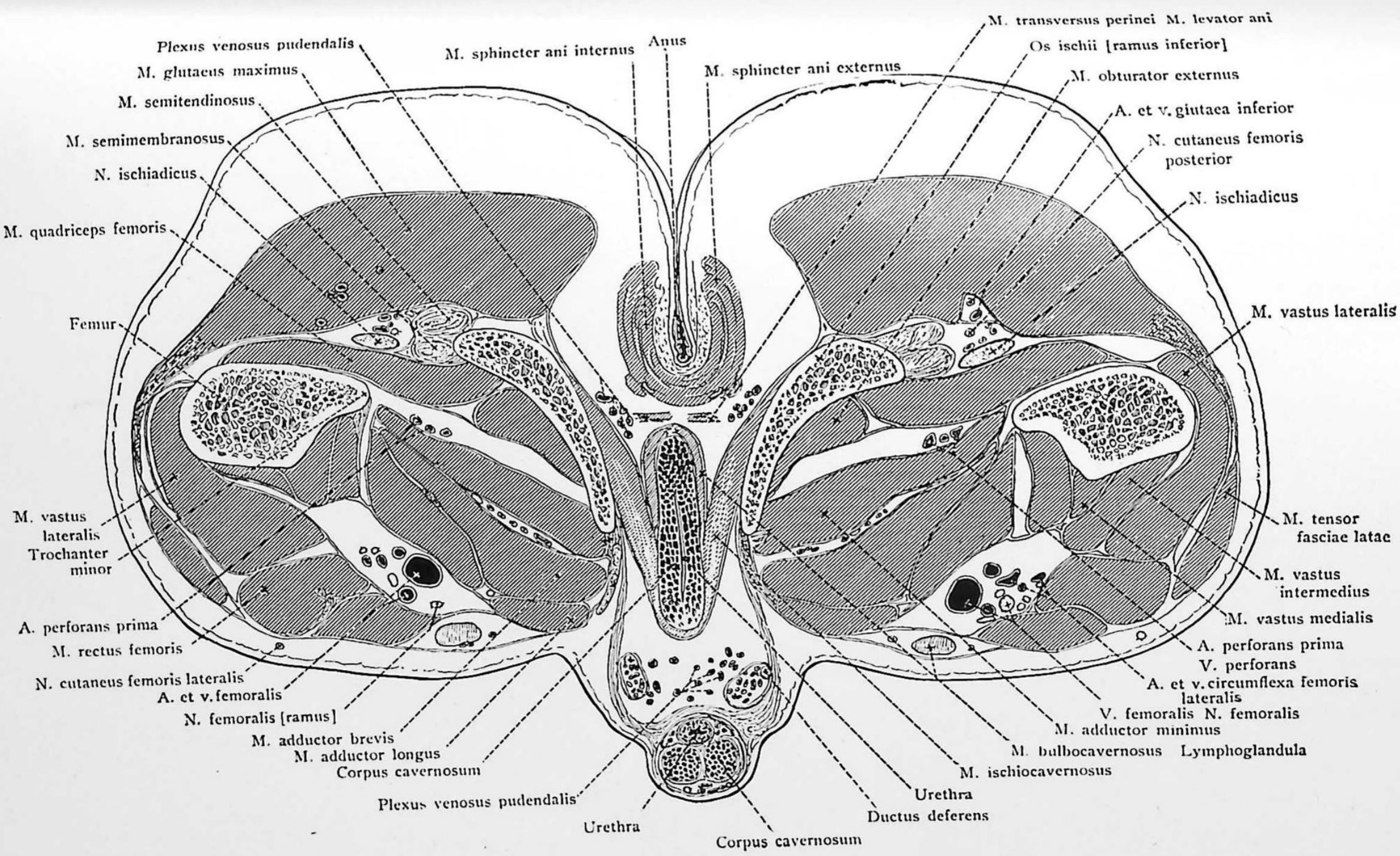
Section through the pelvis immediately above the pubic symphysis. Upper surface. See pp. 153–4 for key figure.



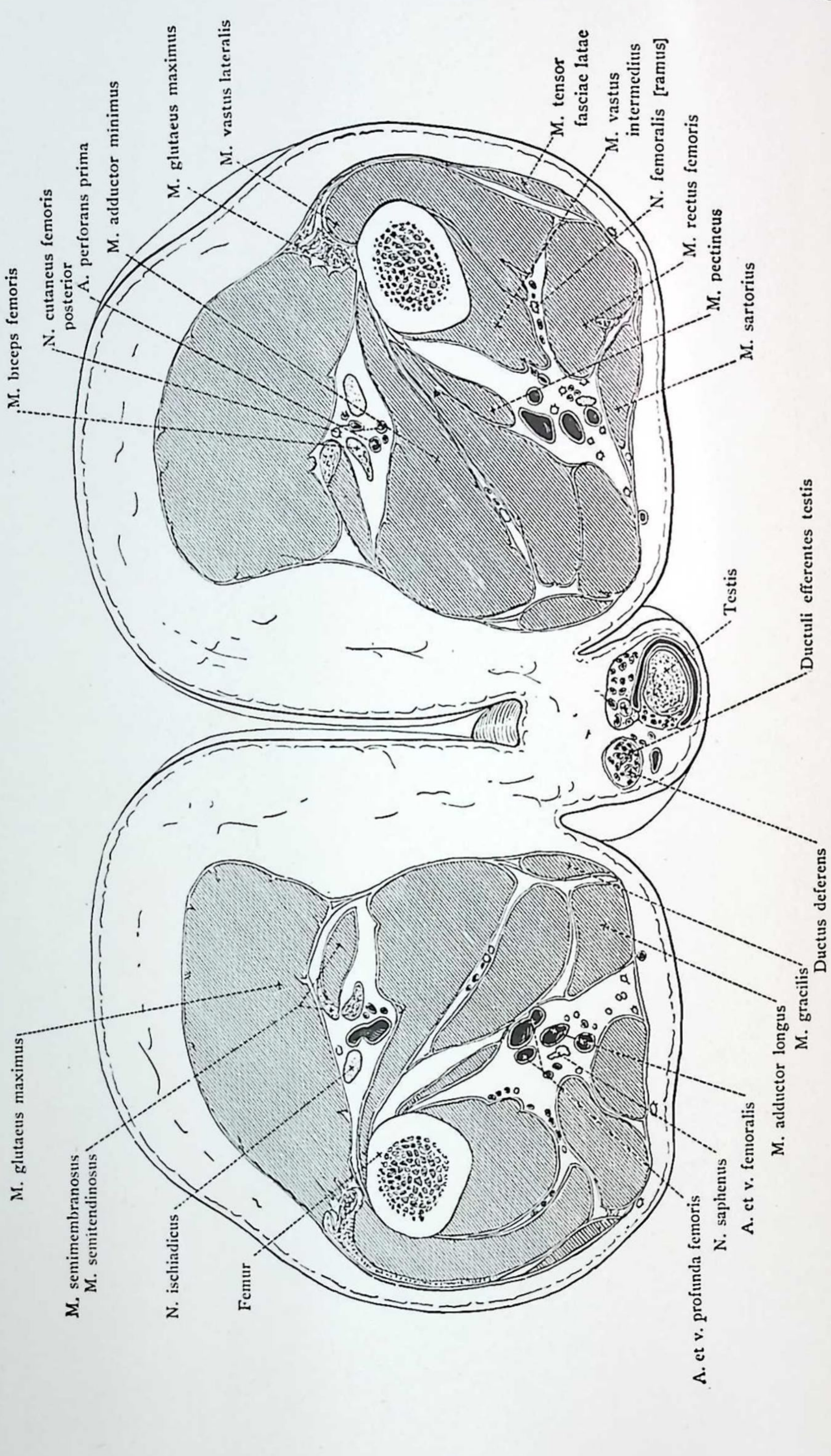
Section through the pubic symphysis. Upper surface. See pp. 153–4 for key figure.



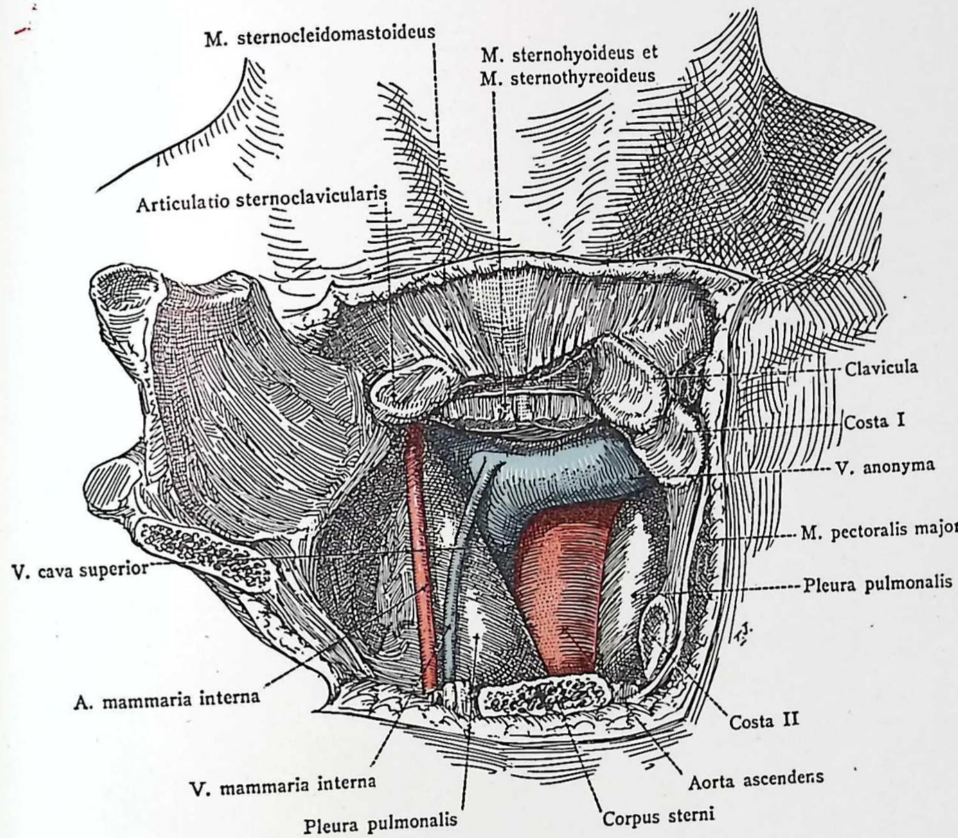
Section through the great trochanters and the root of the penis. Upper surface. See pp. 153–4 for key figure.



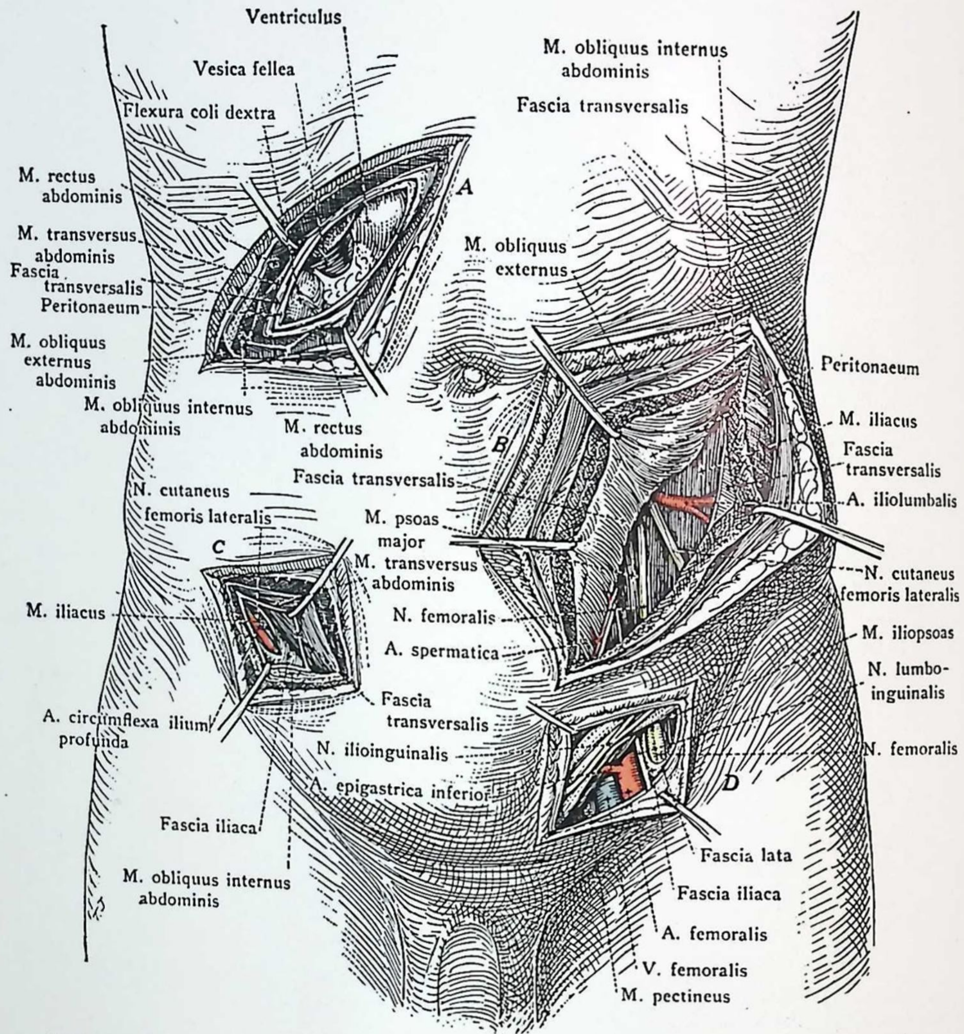
Section through the buttocks immediately below the great trochanters and through the body of the penis. Upper surface. See pp. 153–4 for key figure.



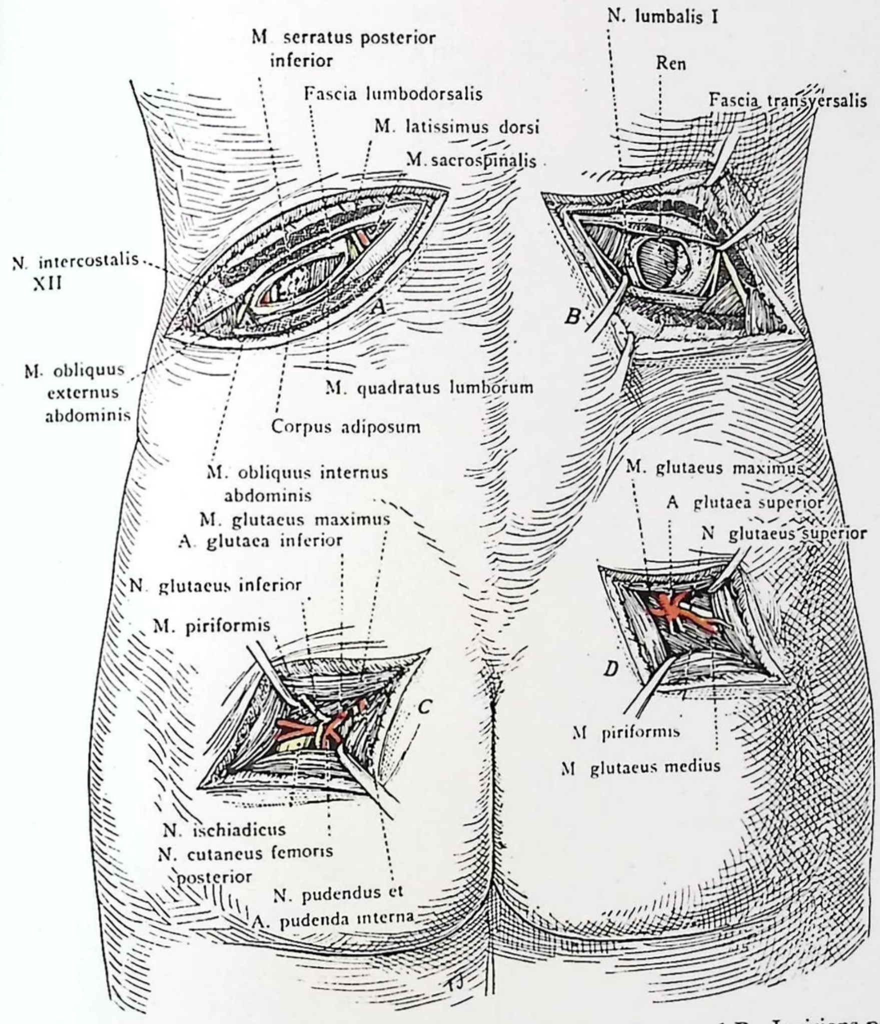
Section through the thighs and scrotum. Upper surface. See pp. 153-4 for key figure.



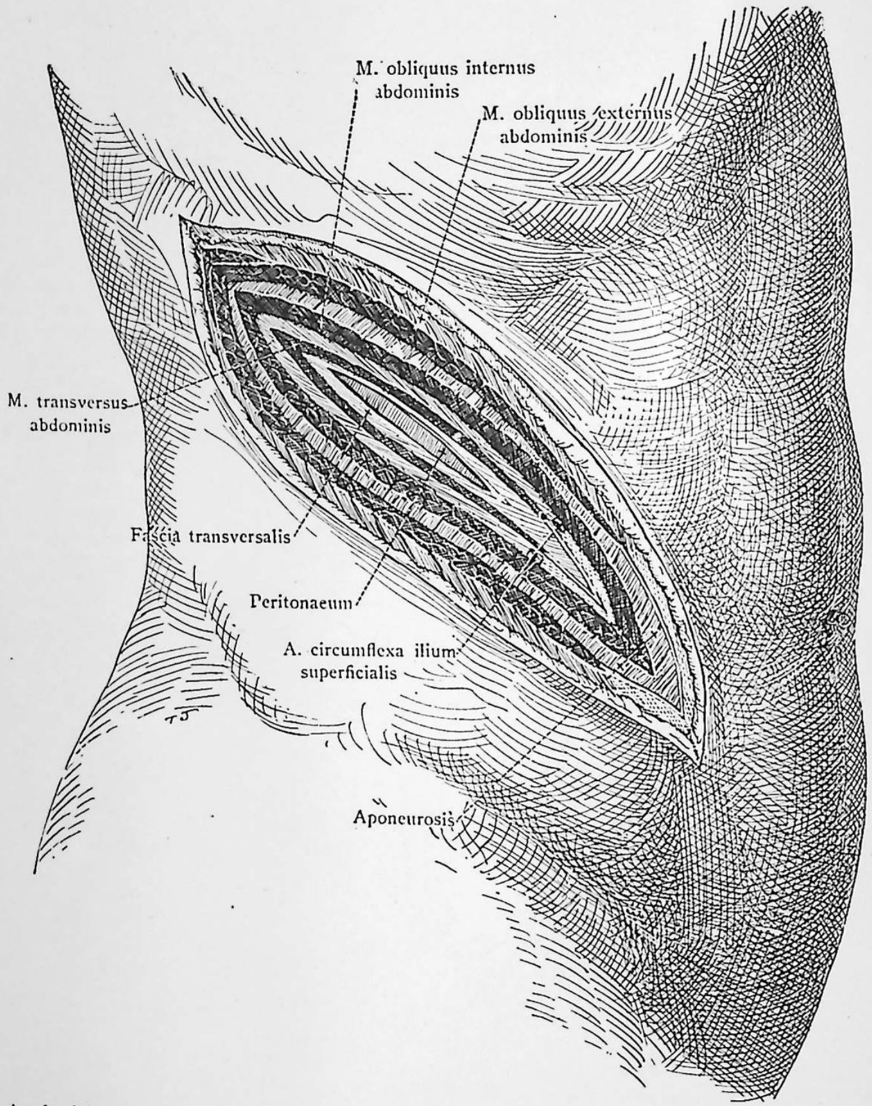
A flap incision with reflection of the manubrium sterni showing the structures of the anterior mediastinum. For other typical incisions of thorax see p. 107.



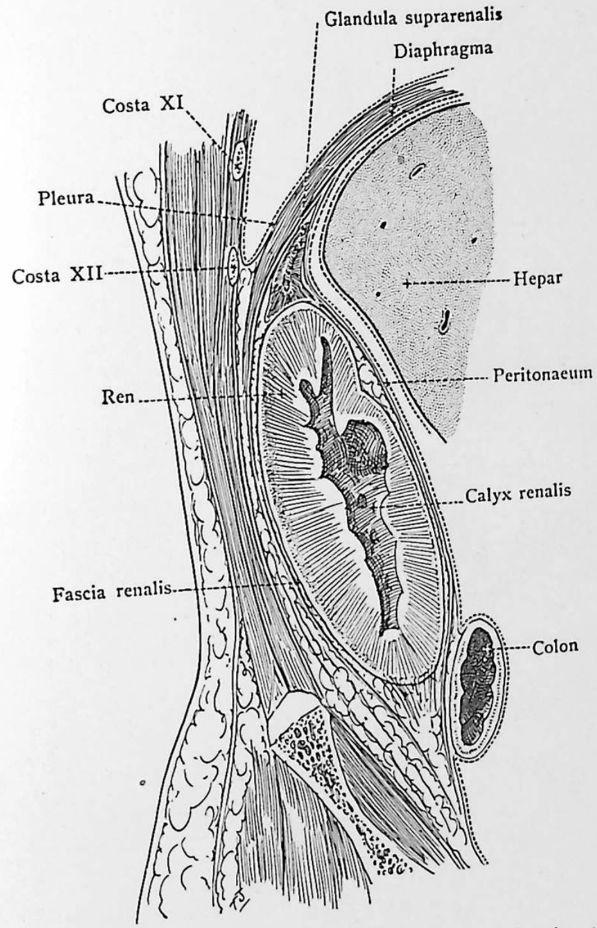
Incisions in various regions of the abdominal wall. A: Parallel to right costal arch. B: Retroperitoneal exposure of the left iliac fossa. C: Incision for ligation of the deep circumflex iliac artery. D: Exposure of the deep structures of the left groin.



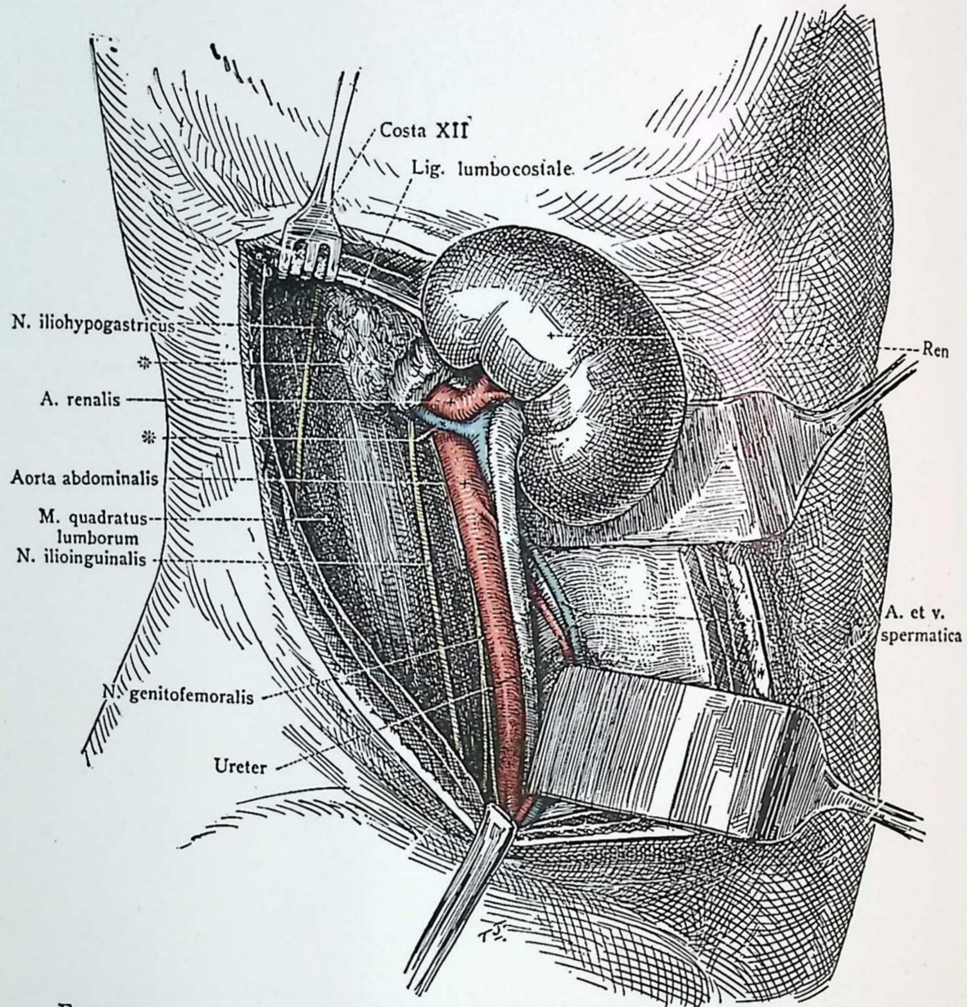
Various incisions in the back to show structures encountered. A and B: Incisions parallel to the left and right 12th ribs, exposing the perirenal space. C: Point for ligation of the sciatic and internal pudic arteries, and exposure of the great sciatic and small sciatic nerves and internal pudic arteries. D: Exposure of the gluteal artery and the superior gluteal nerve.



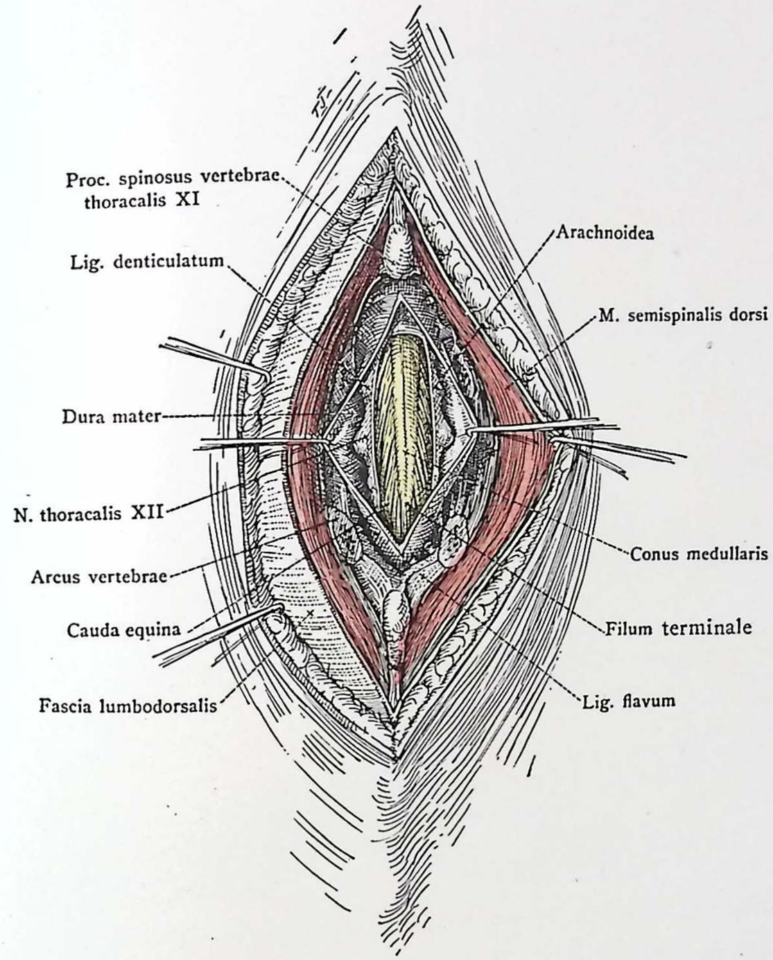
An incision in the right side above the kidney, showing a typical surgical approach to this organ, exposing the peritoneum and showing relations of abdominal muscles and fasciae.



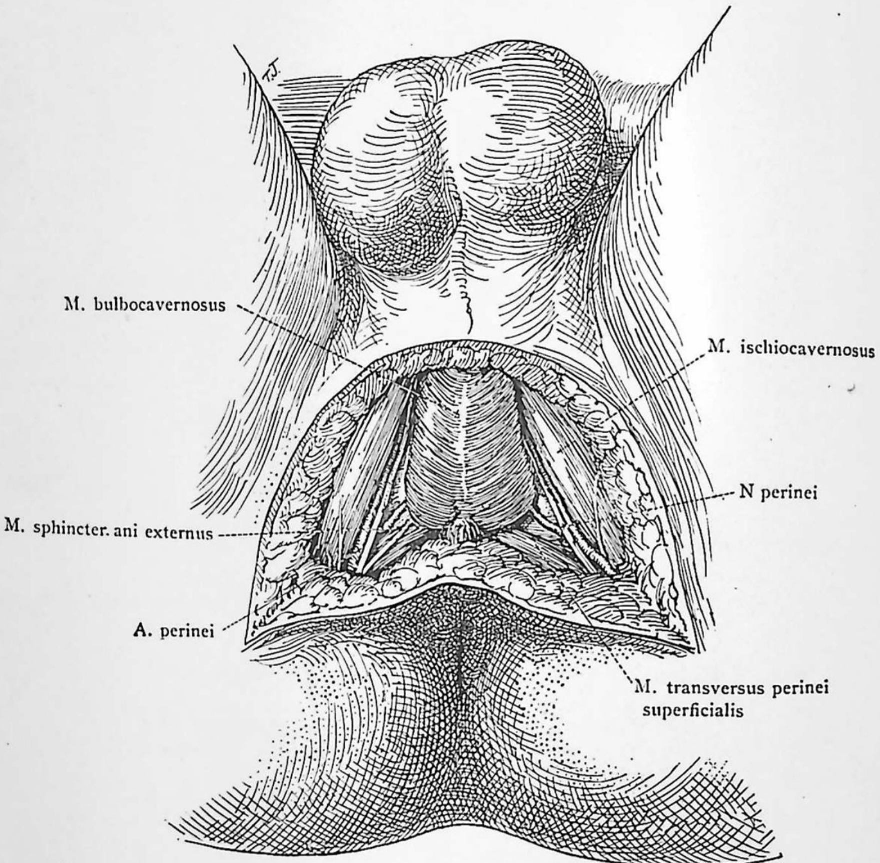
Frontal section through the right kidney and adjacent structures showing the renal fasciae and fatty layers, viewed from in front.



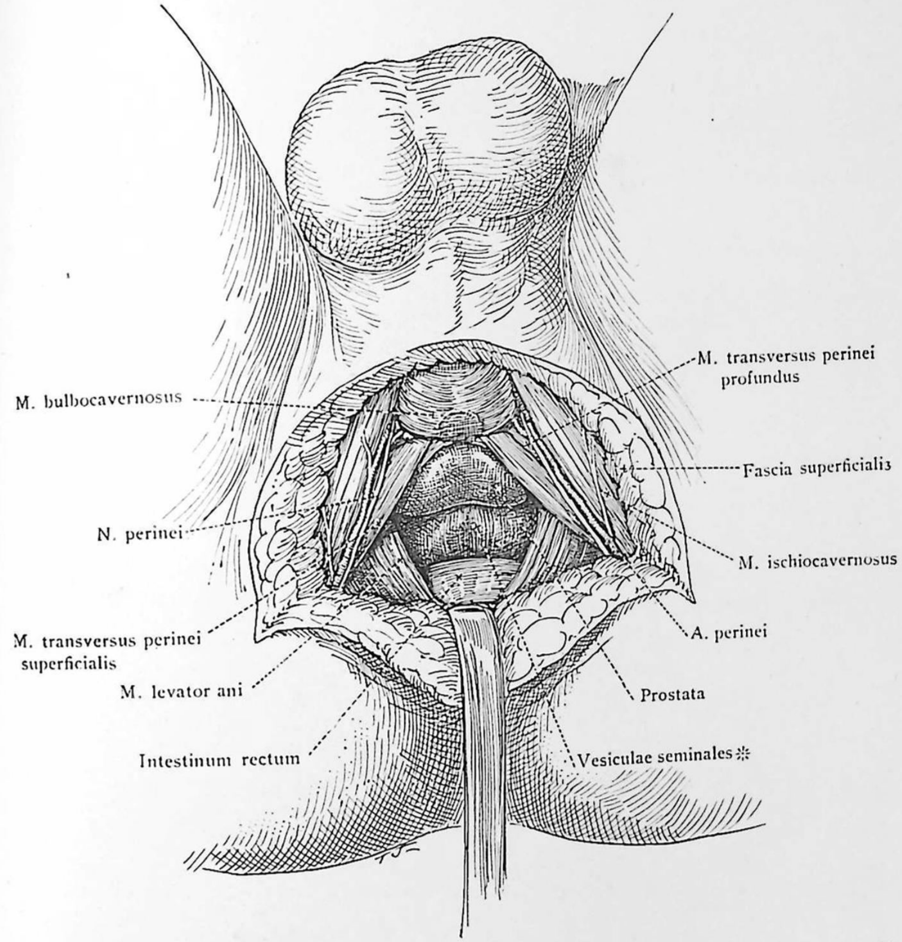
Exposure of the right kidney and adjoining structures through the incision shown in the preceding figure. The peritoneum with abdominal contents is retracted medially. The upper (*) points to the fatty capsule of the kidney which also contains the suprarenal body. The lower (*) to small azygos vein.



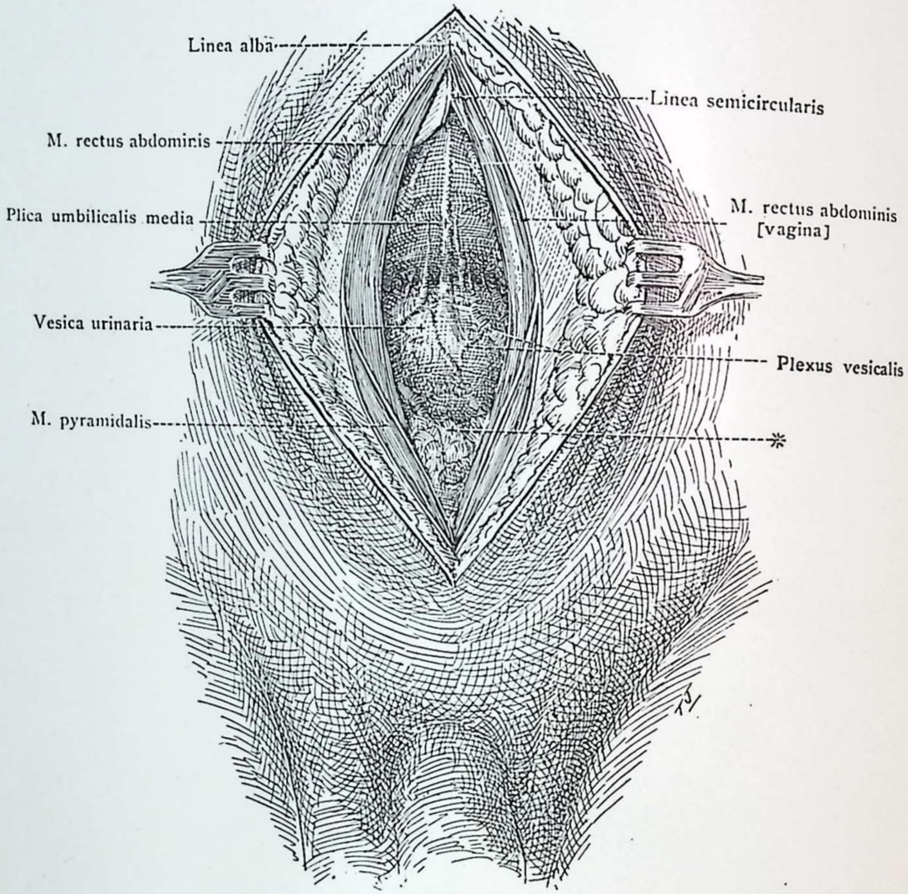
Exposure of the lower portion of the spinal cord by cutting away the arches of the twelfth thoracic and first lumbar vertebrae.



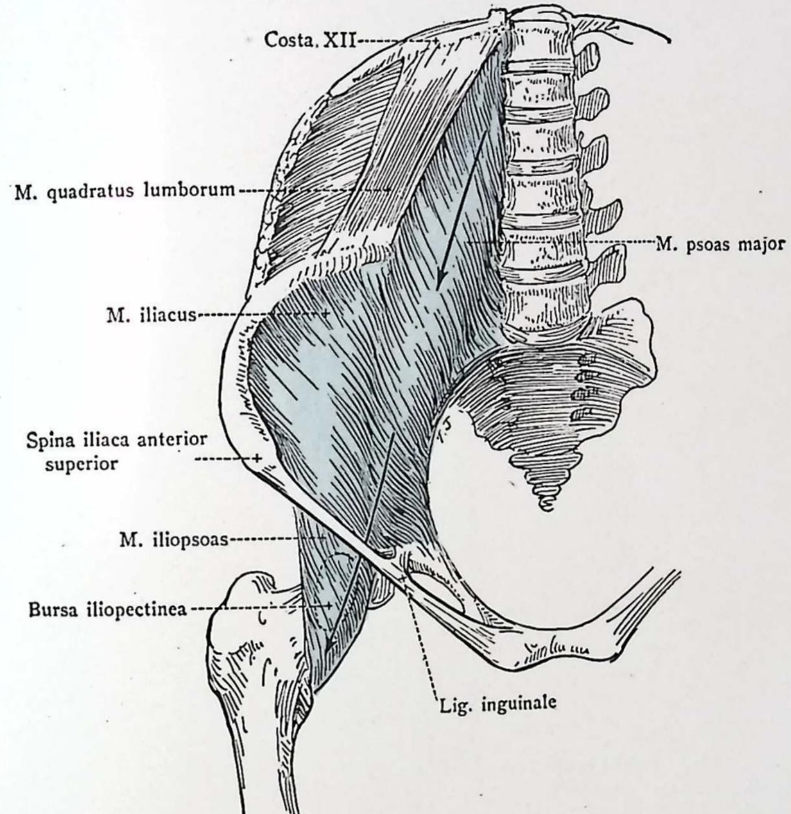
Exposure of the superficial muscles, nerves and blood vessels of the perineum.



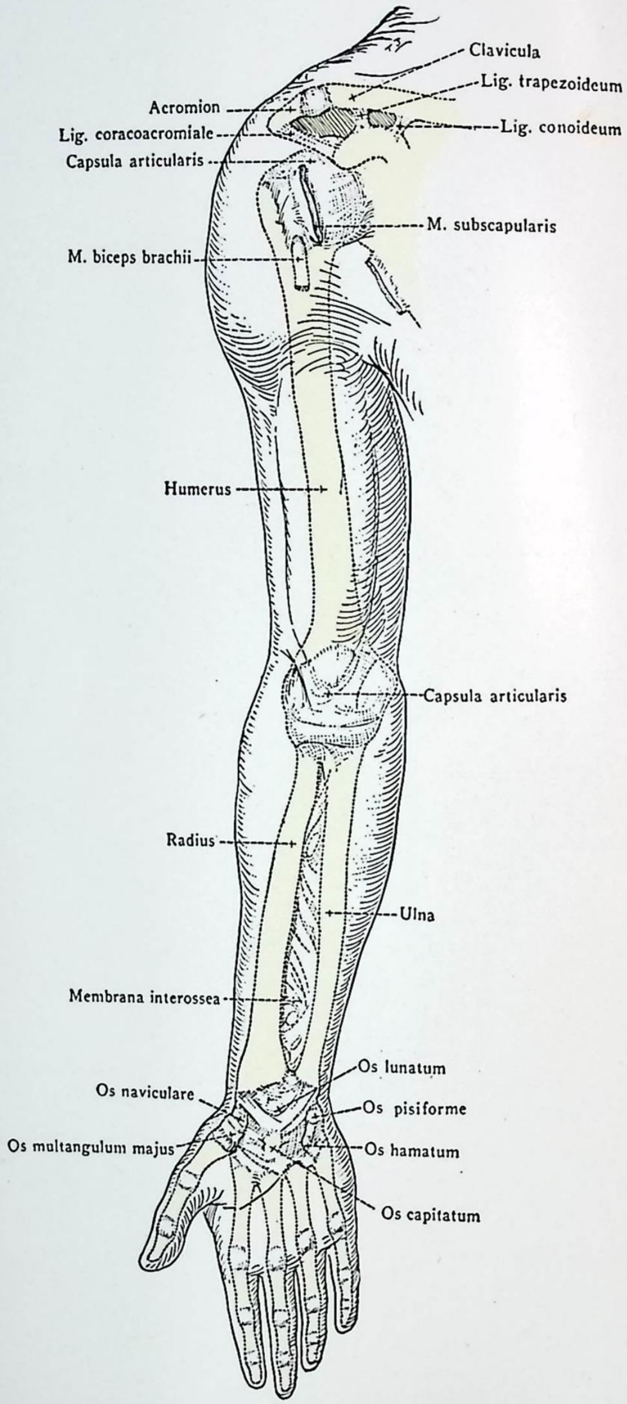
Exposure of the muscles, nerves, blood vessels of the perineum, and the prostate, bladder and rectum.



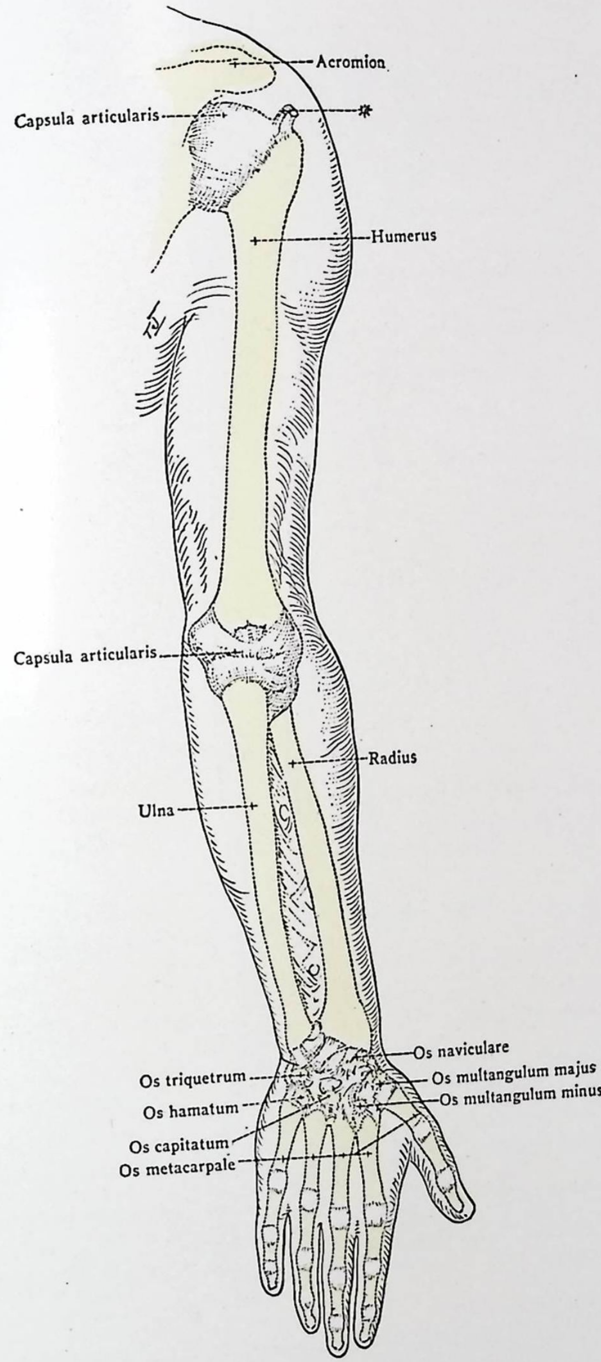
Median incision above the pubis to the prevesical space (space of Retzius) to show relations of the peritoneum and the bladder when moderately distended. The (*) indicates a mass of fat lying between the bladder and pubic bones.



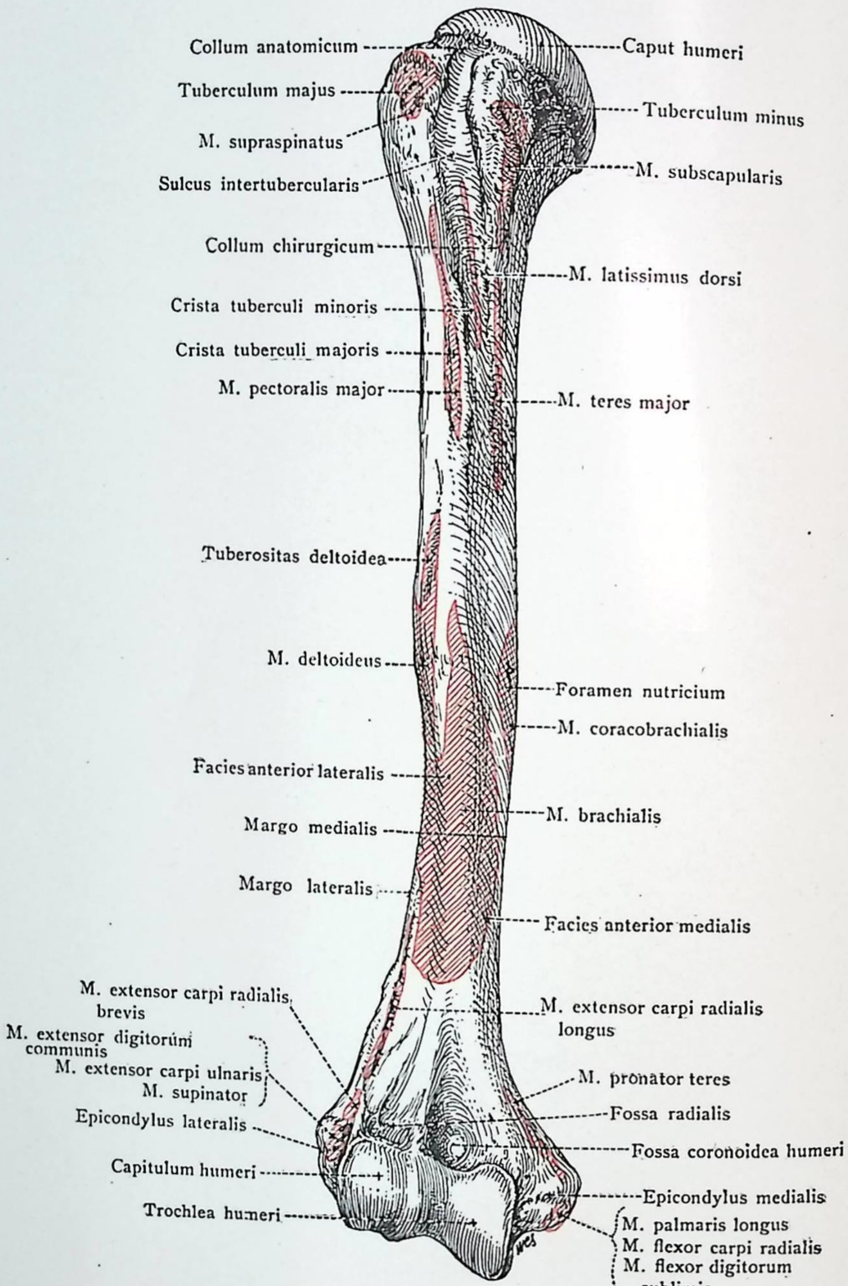
Fascia covering the iliopsoas muscle (shown in blue). The arrows indicate the most common pathway of deep purulent infections about the lumbar spine or in the pelvis.



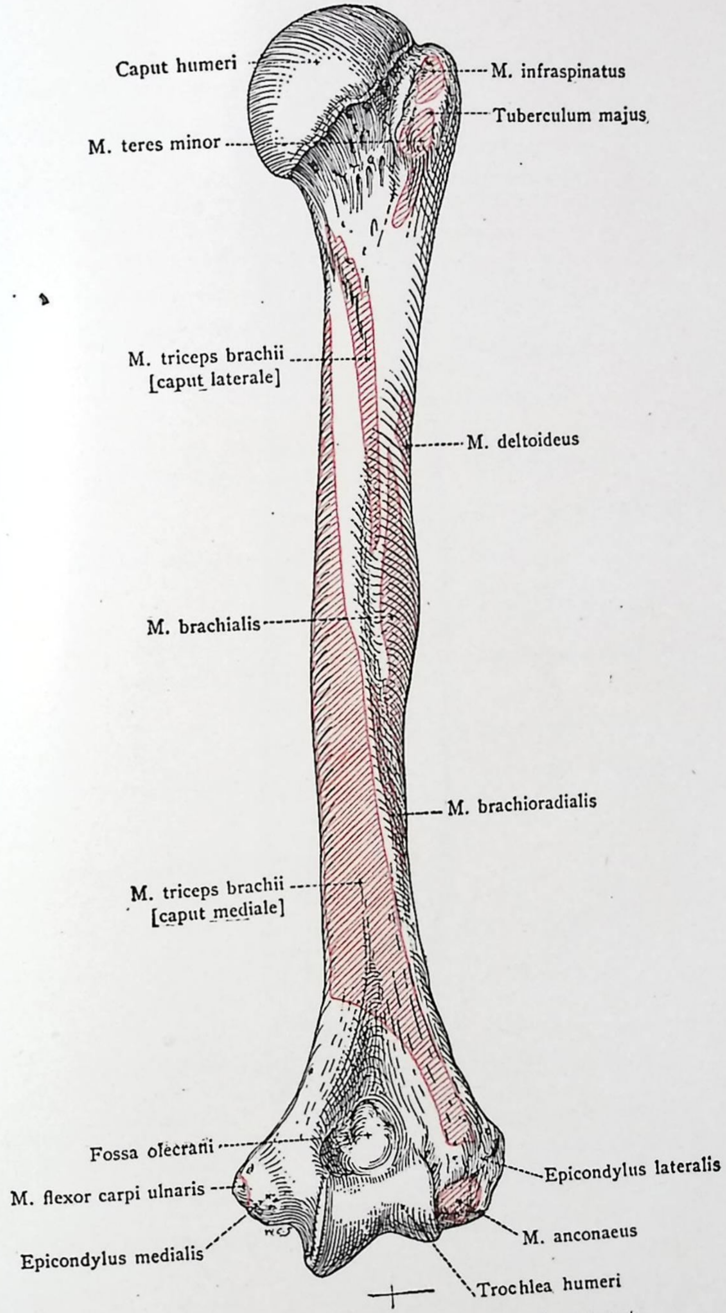
Surface projection of the skeleton articular capsules and ligaments of the right arm. Anterior view.



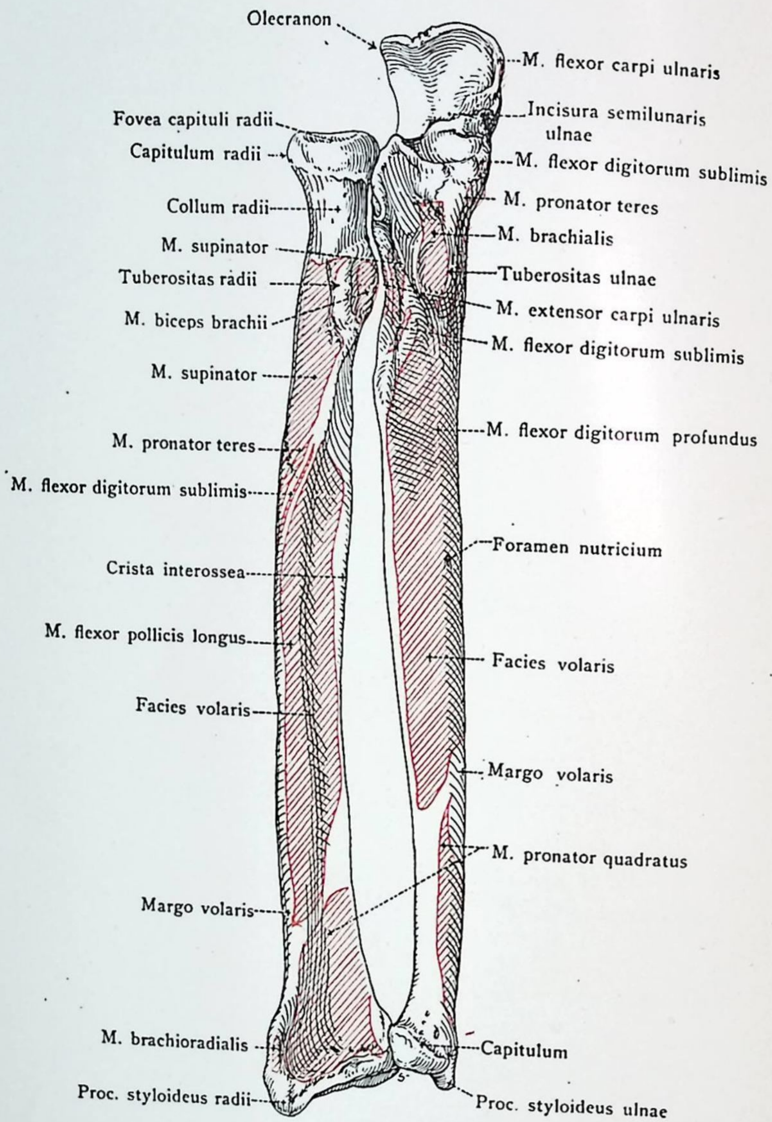
Surface projection of the skeleton and articular capsules and ligaments of the right arm. Anterior view. The (*) indicates the attachments of the supraspinatus and infraspinatus muscles.



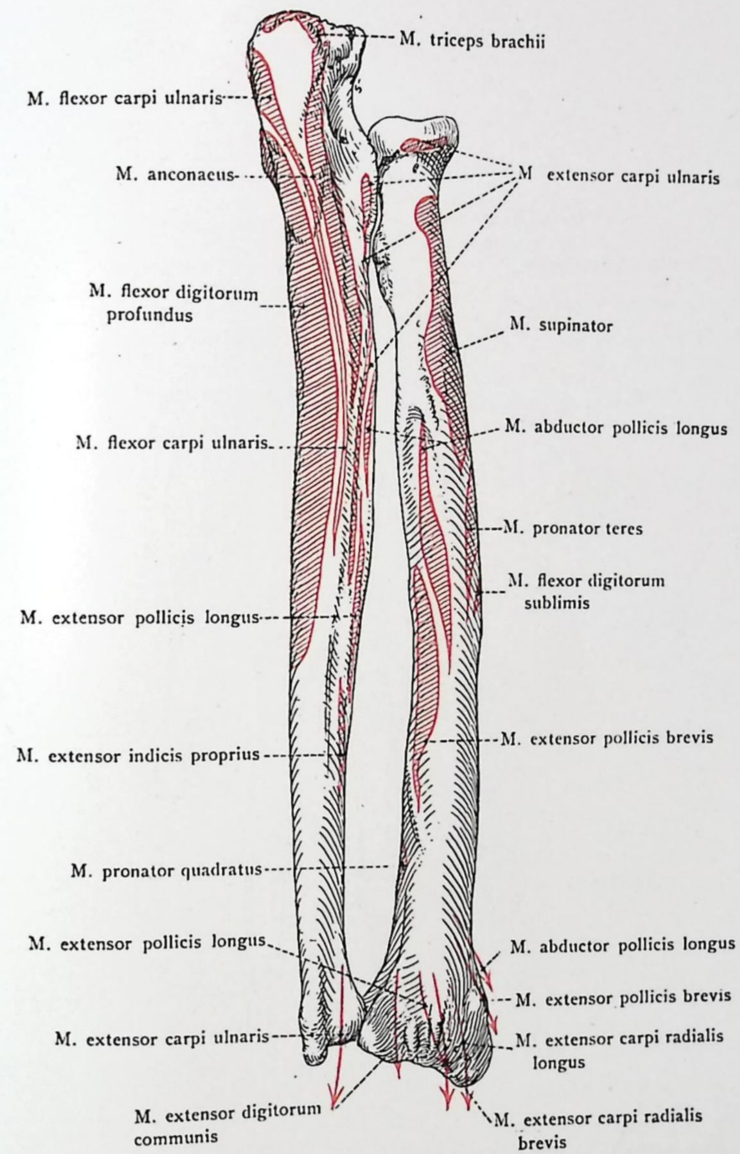
Right humerus, with muscle attachments, anterior aspect.



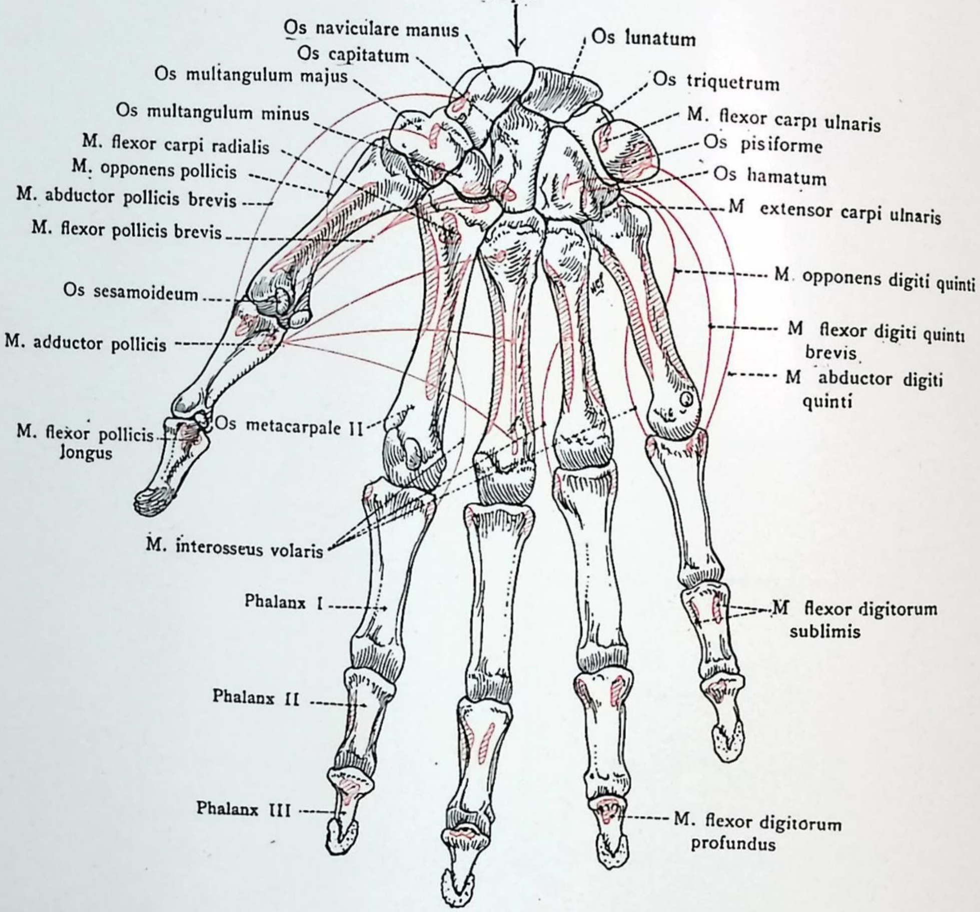
Right humerus, with muscle attachments, posterior aspect.



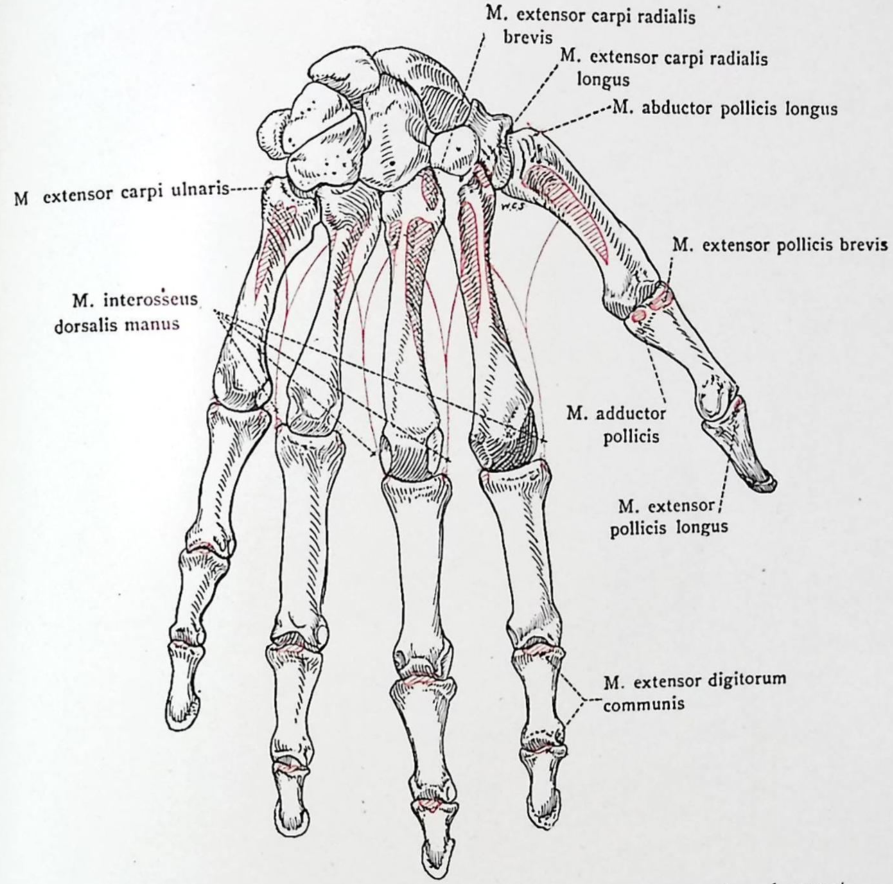
The bones of the forearm, ulna and radius, with muscle attachments, viewed from in front.



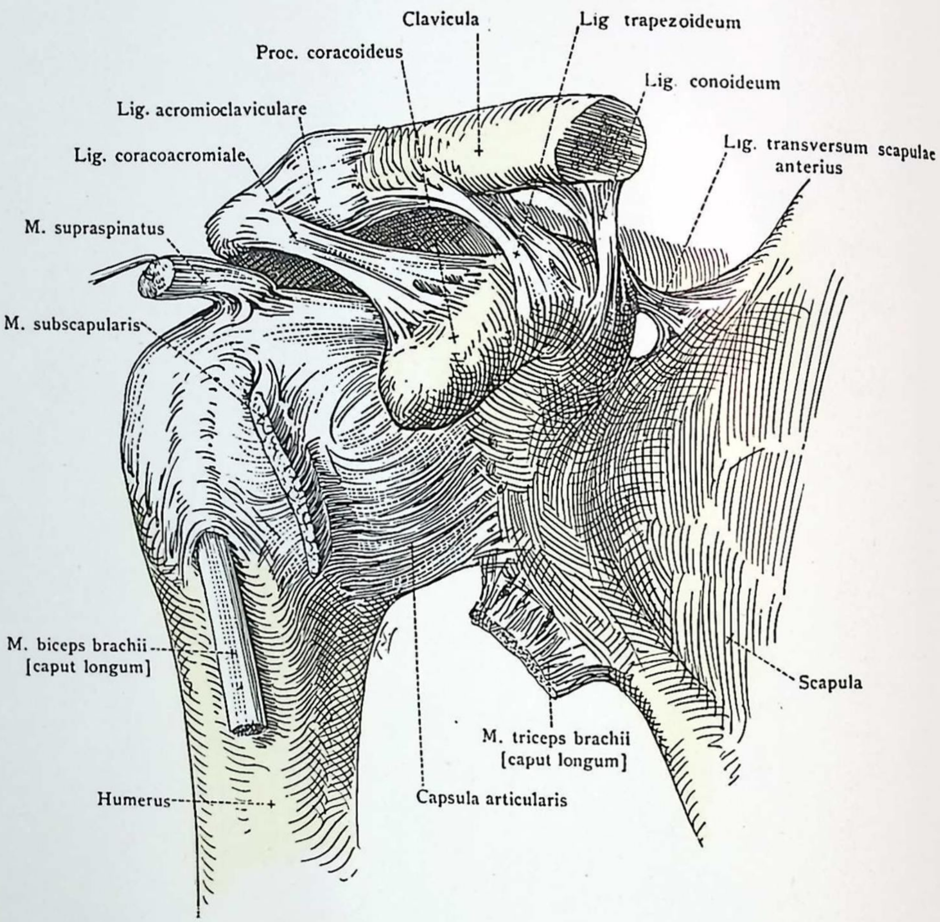
The bones of the forearm with muscle attachments, posterior view.



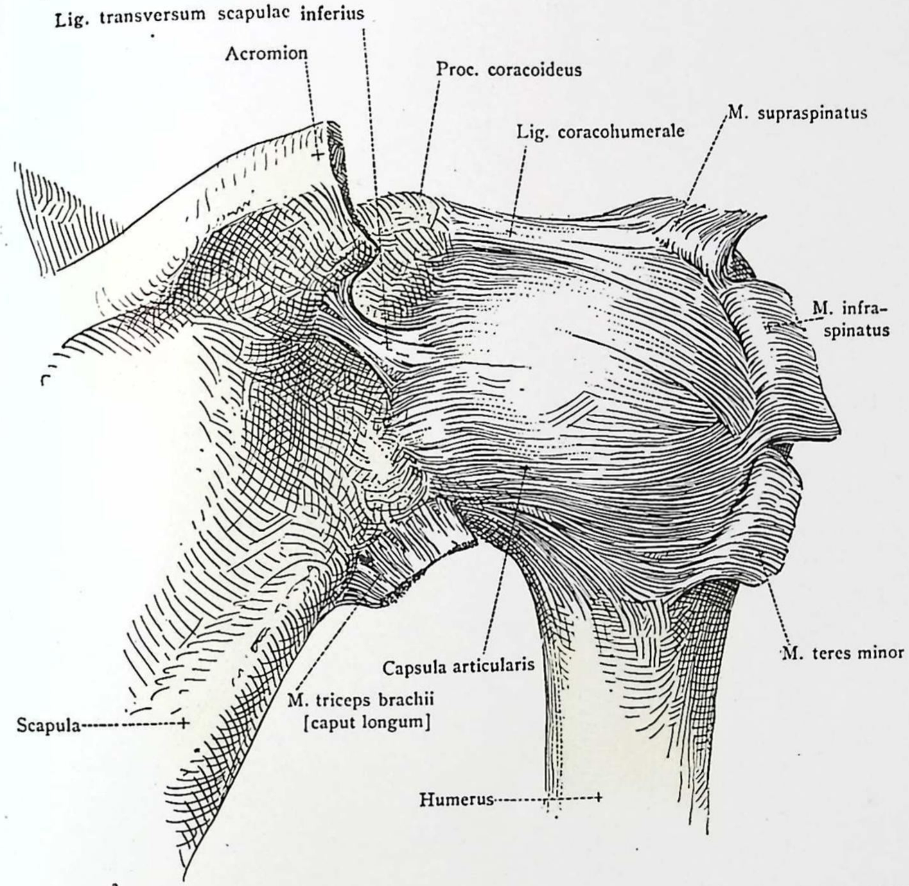
Bones of the right hand, with muscle attachments, palmar aspect.



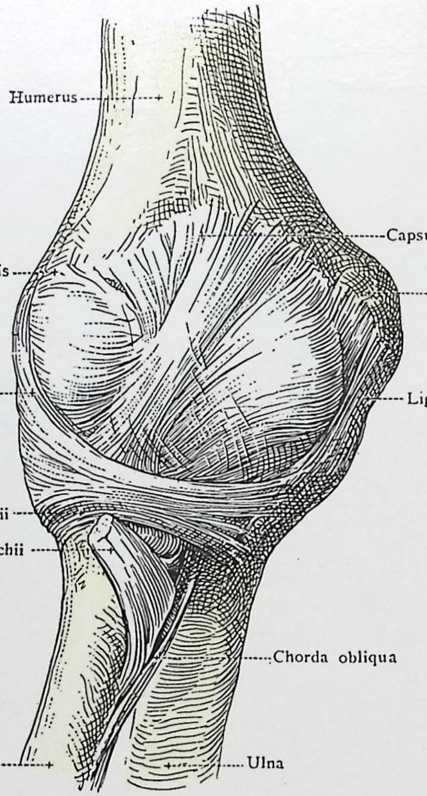
Bones of the right wrist and hand, with muscle attachments, dorsal aspect.



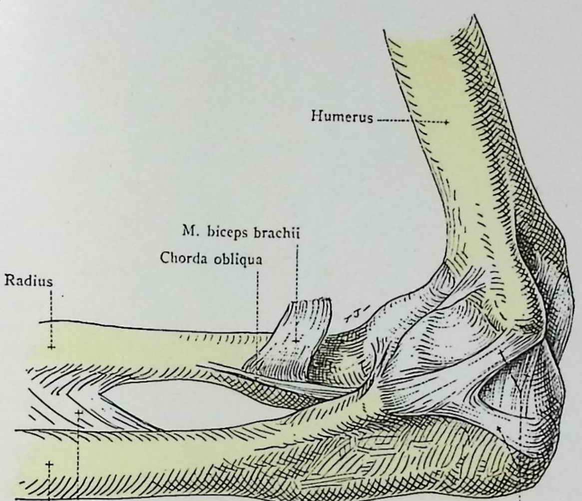
Ligaments of the right shoulder joint, anterior view.



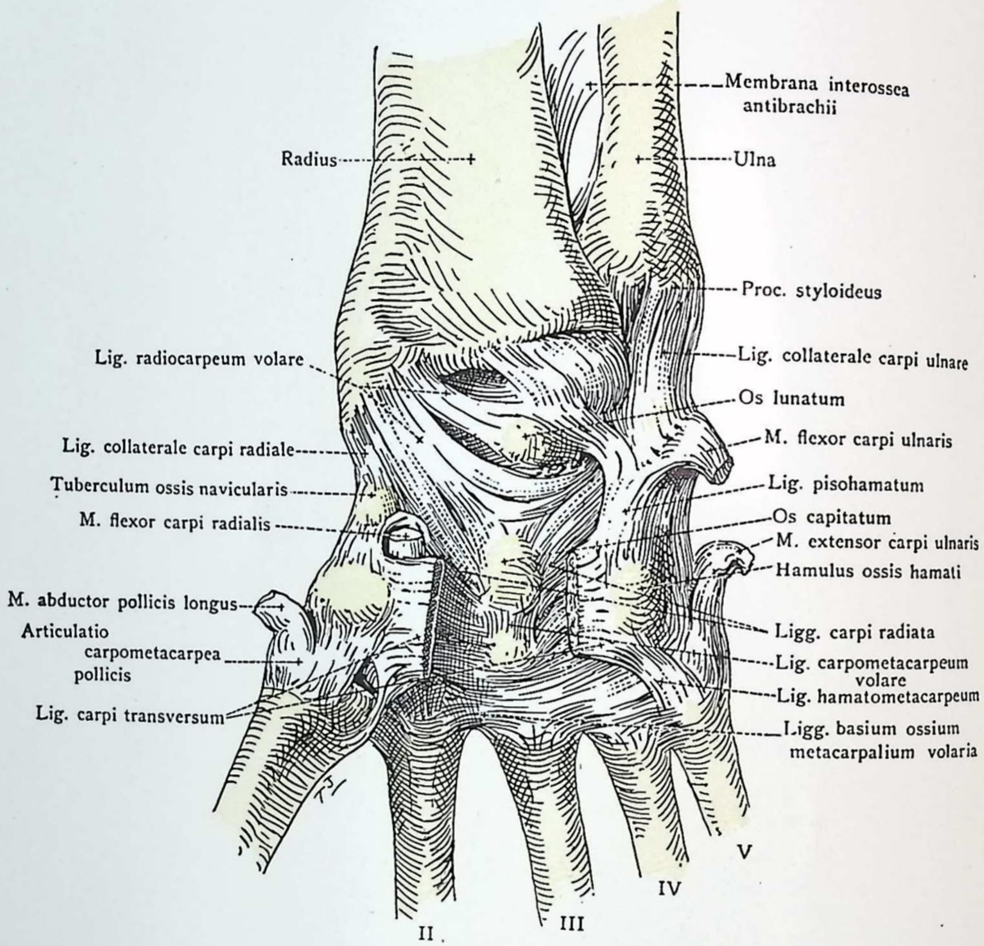
Ligaments of the right shoulder joint, posterior view. The acromion has been removed and only a portion of the scapula is shown.



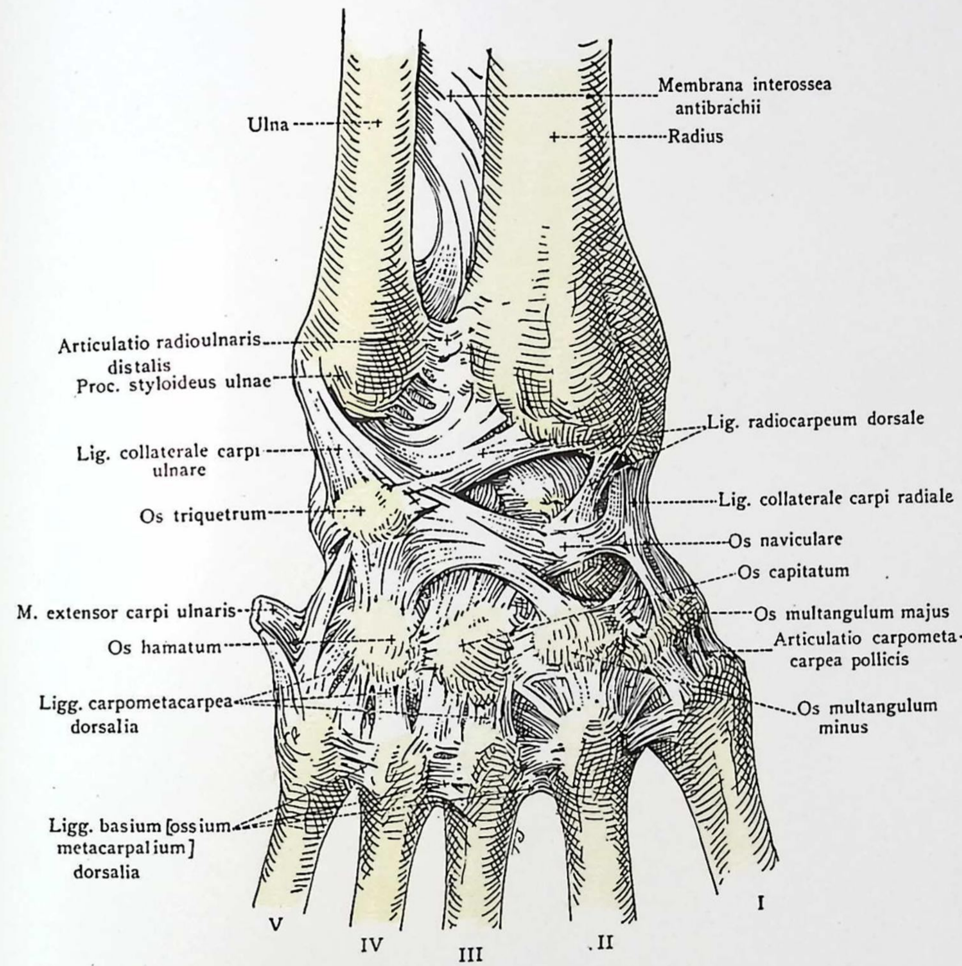
Ligaments of the right elbow joint, anterior view.



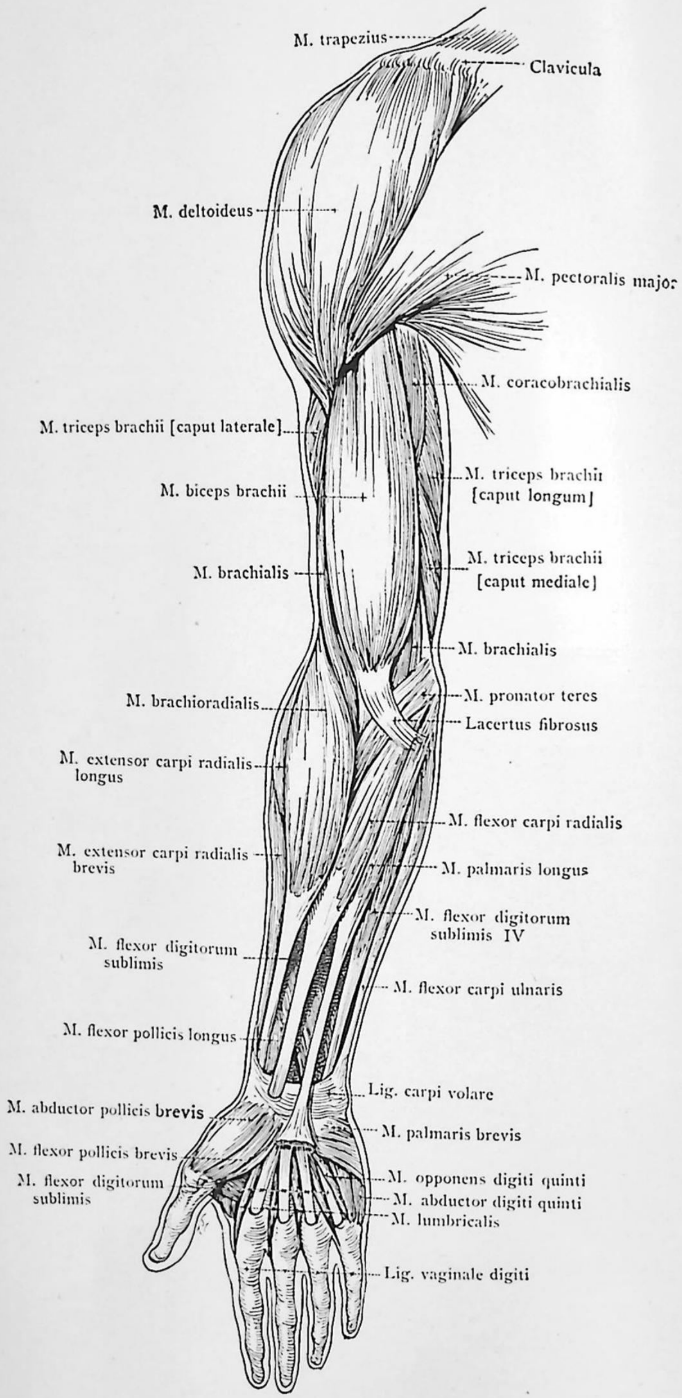
Ligaments of the right elbow joint, viewed from the ulnar side.



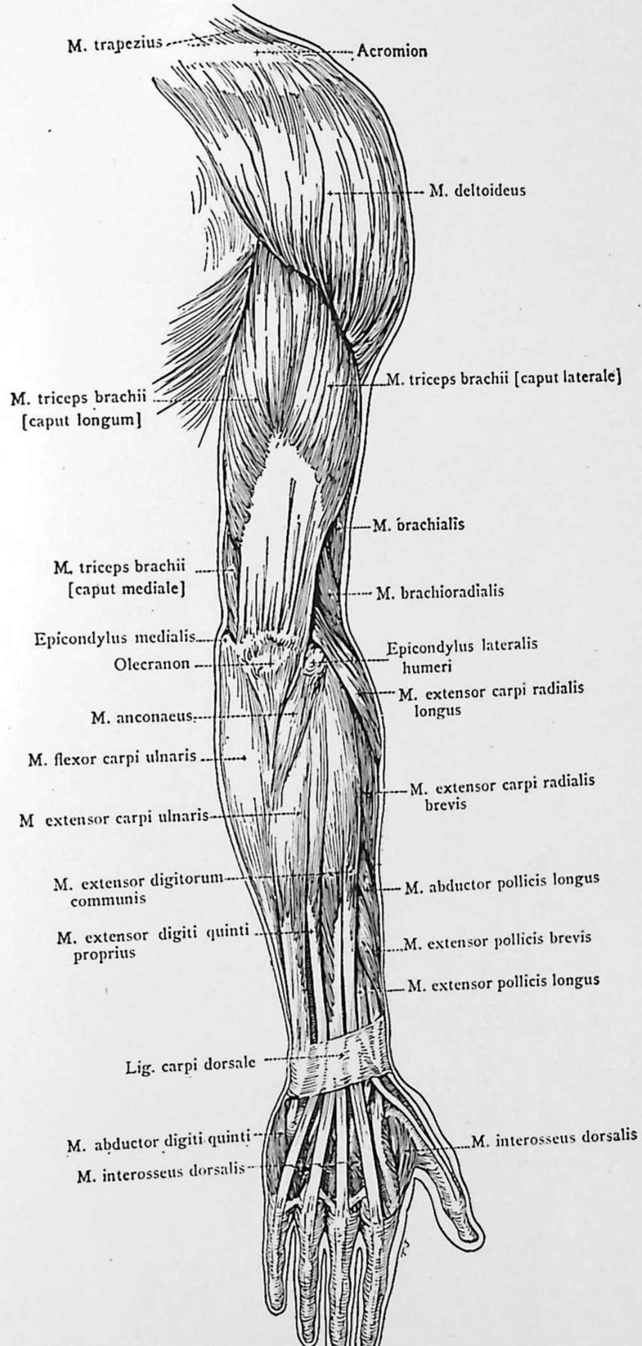
Ligaments of the right wrist, palmar aspect.



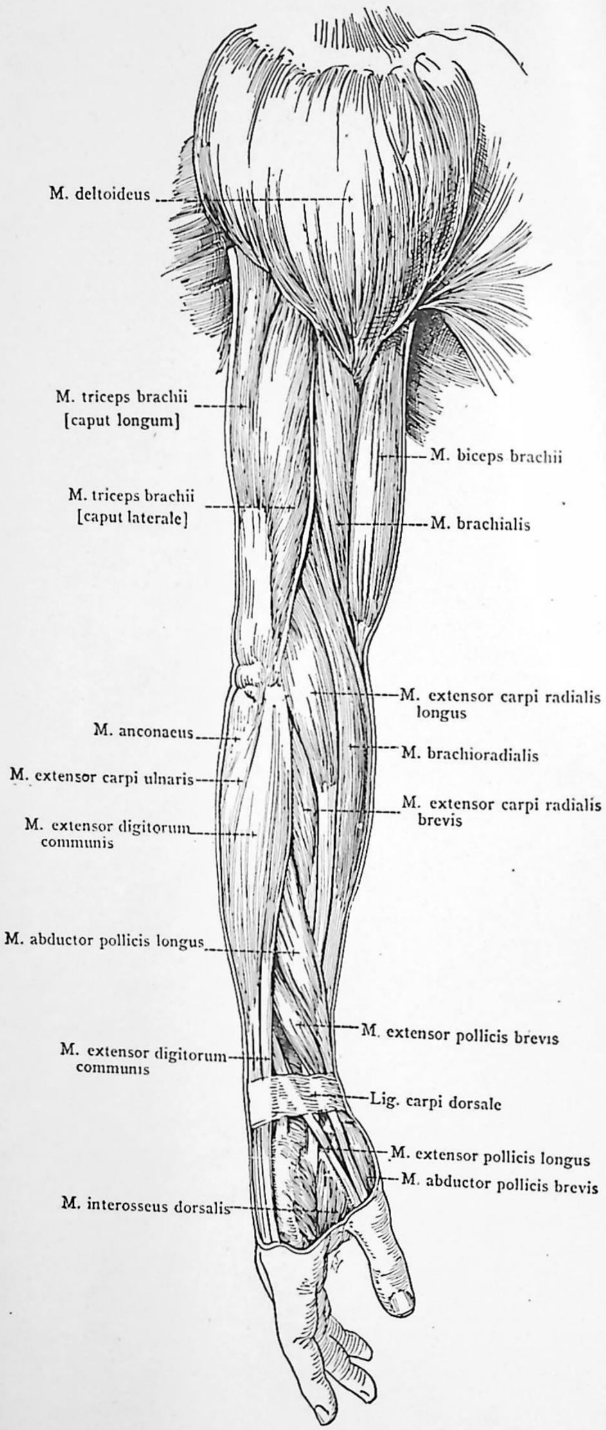
Ligaments of the right wrist, posterior aspect.



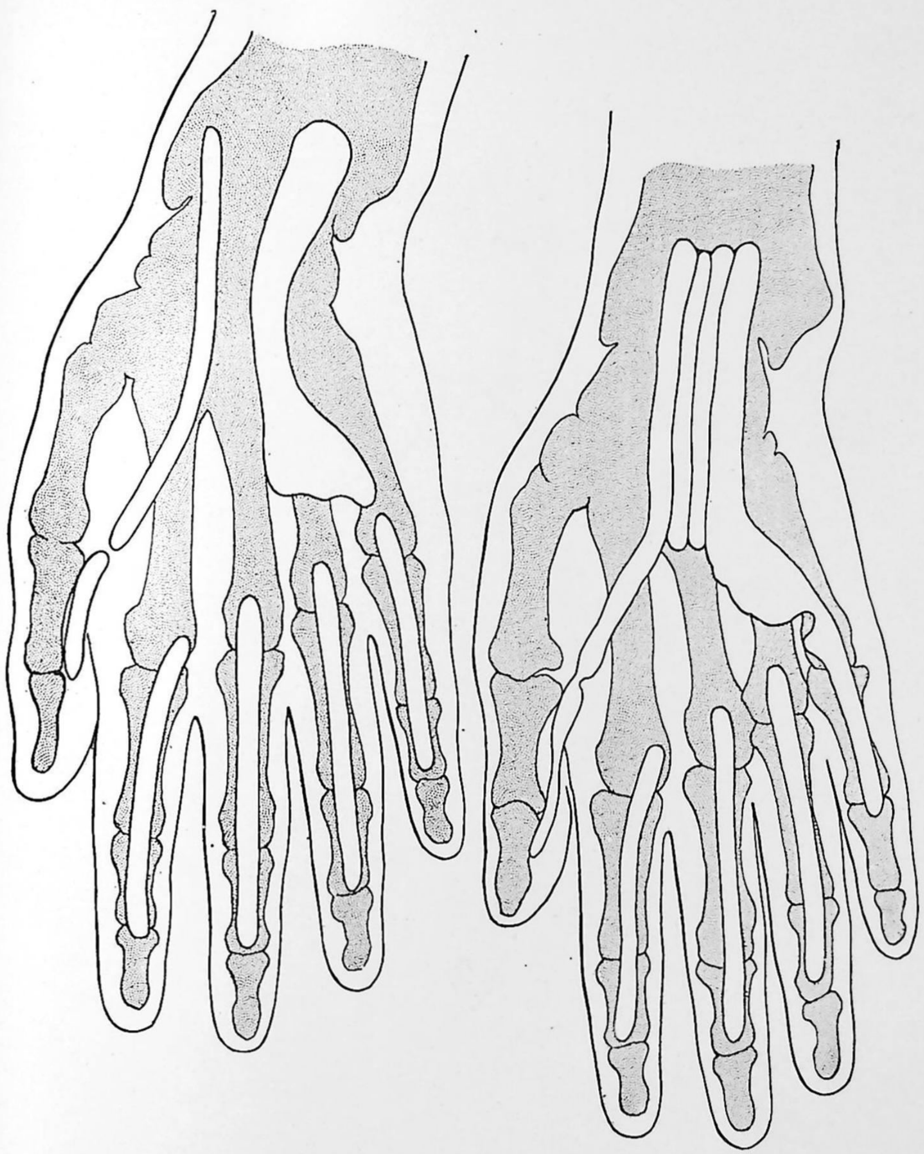
Superficial muscles of the right arm, viewed from in front.



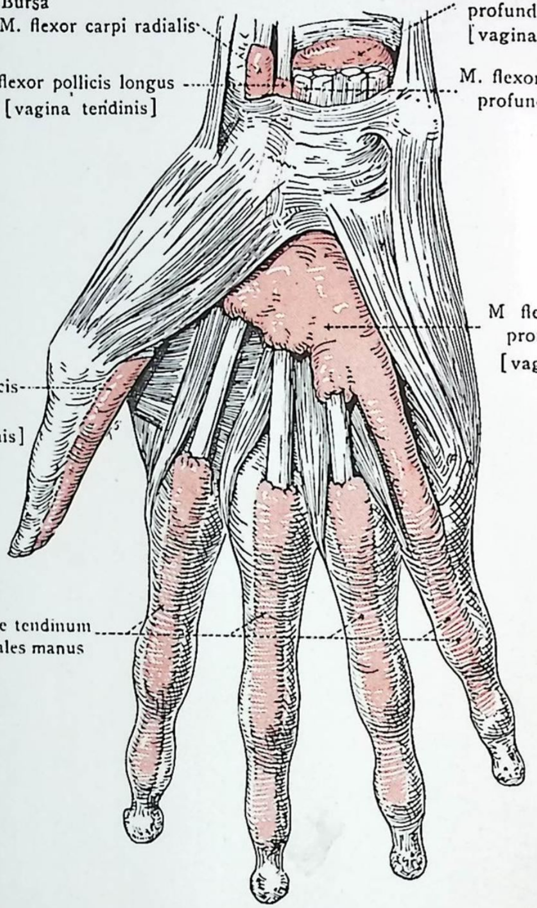
Superficial muscles of right arm, posterior view.



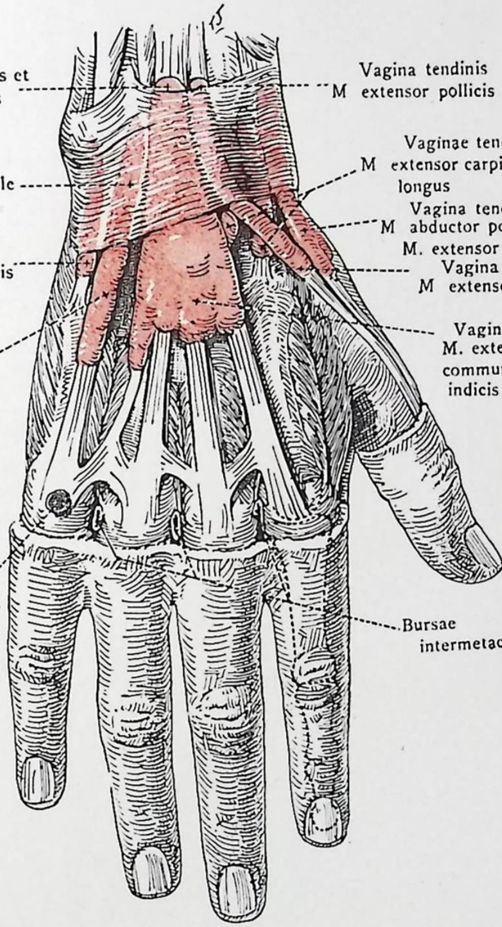
Superficial muscles of right arm, lateral view.



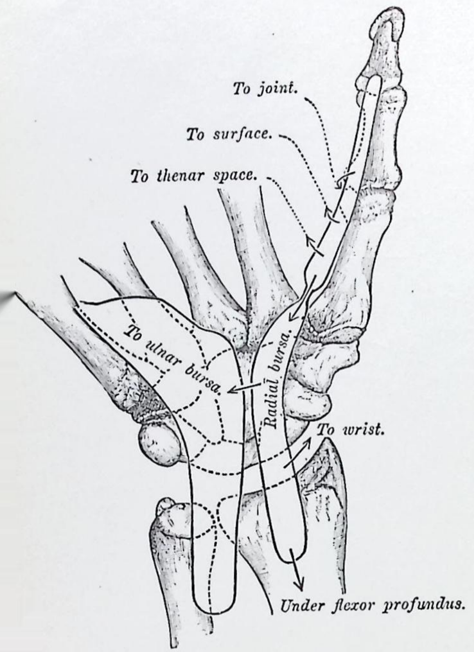
Projections of two types of flexor tendon sheaths. Note that in the hand upon the right side there is a continuation between the little finger and the ulnar bursa, and also between the thumb and radial bursa. Note also the connecting sheaths between. In the hand upon the left side the sheaths are separated not alone from their respective fingers but from each other. The type noted upon the right side is the one usually found.



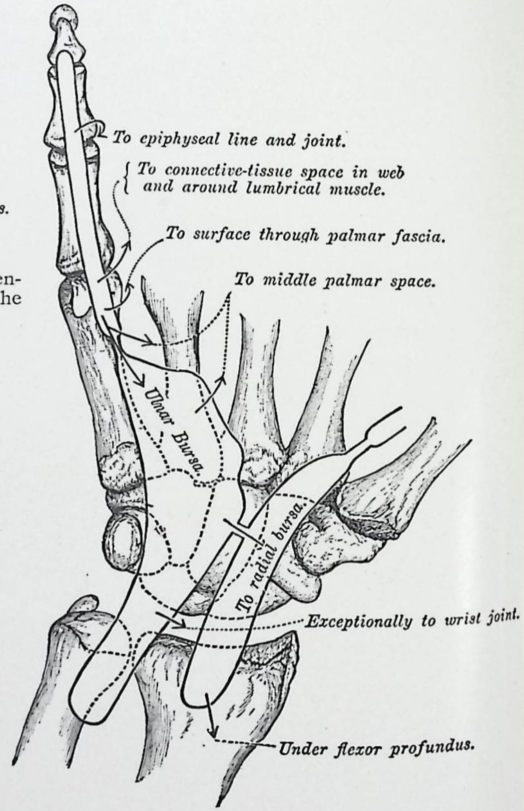
Tendon sheaths and bursae (red) of the palmar surface of the right hand.



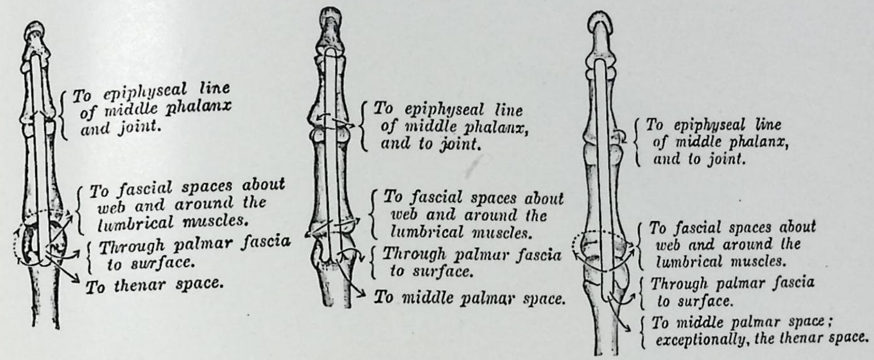
Tendon sheaths and bursae (red) of the dorsal surface of the right hand.



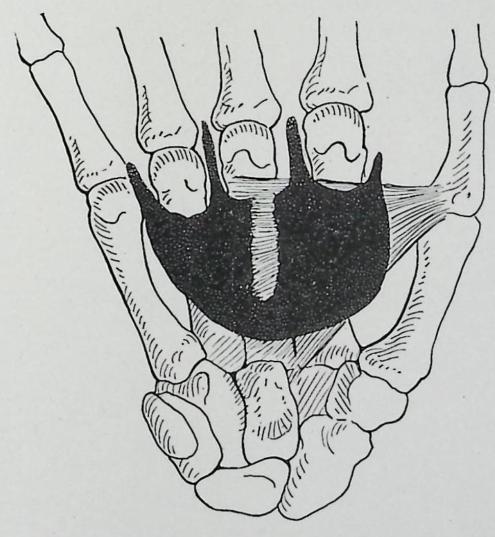
Schematic drawing showing probable extensions from infection of the tendon sheath of the thumb. (Flexor longus pollicis.)



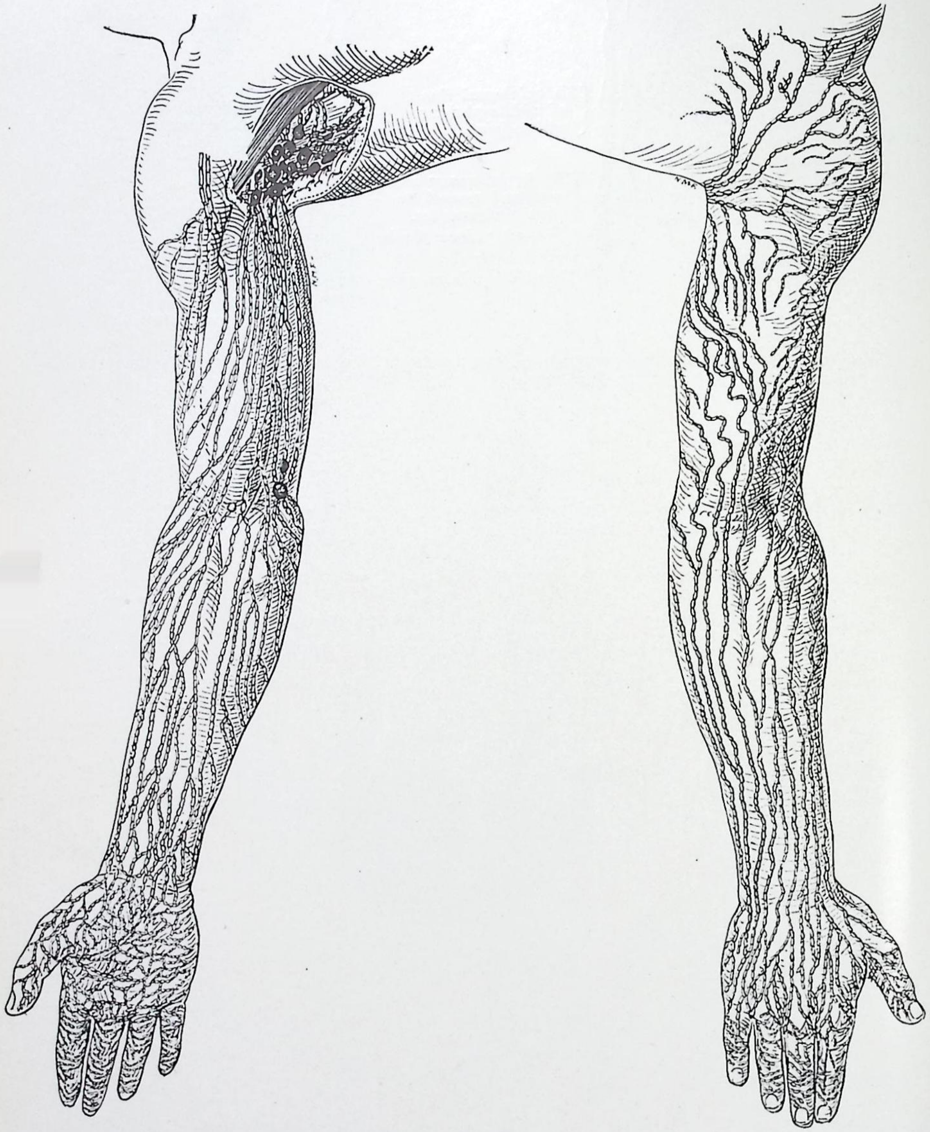
Schematic drawing showing the various probable extensions from an infection of the tendon sheath of the little finger.



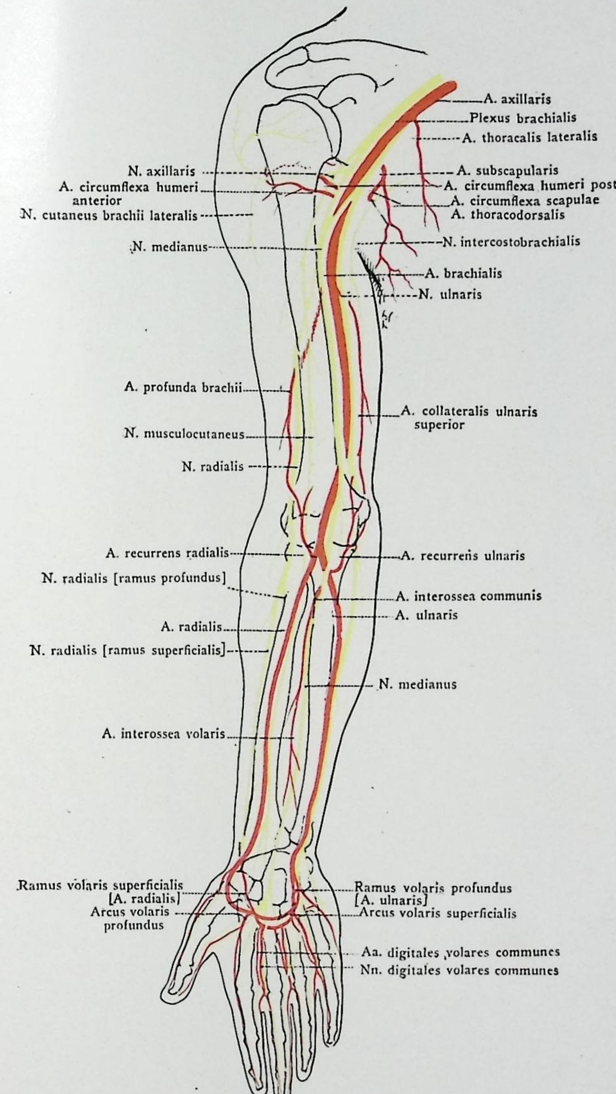
Schematic drawings showing probable extensions from infection of the tendon sheaths of the index, ring and middle fingers respectively.



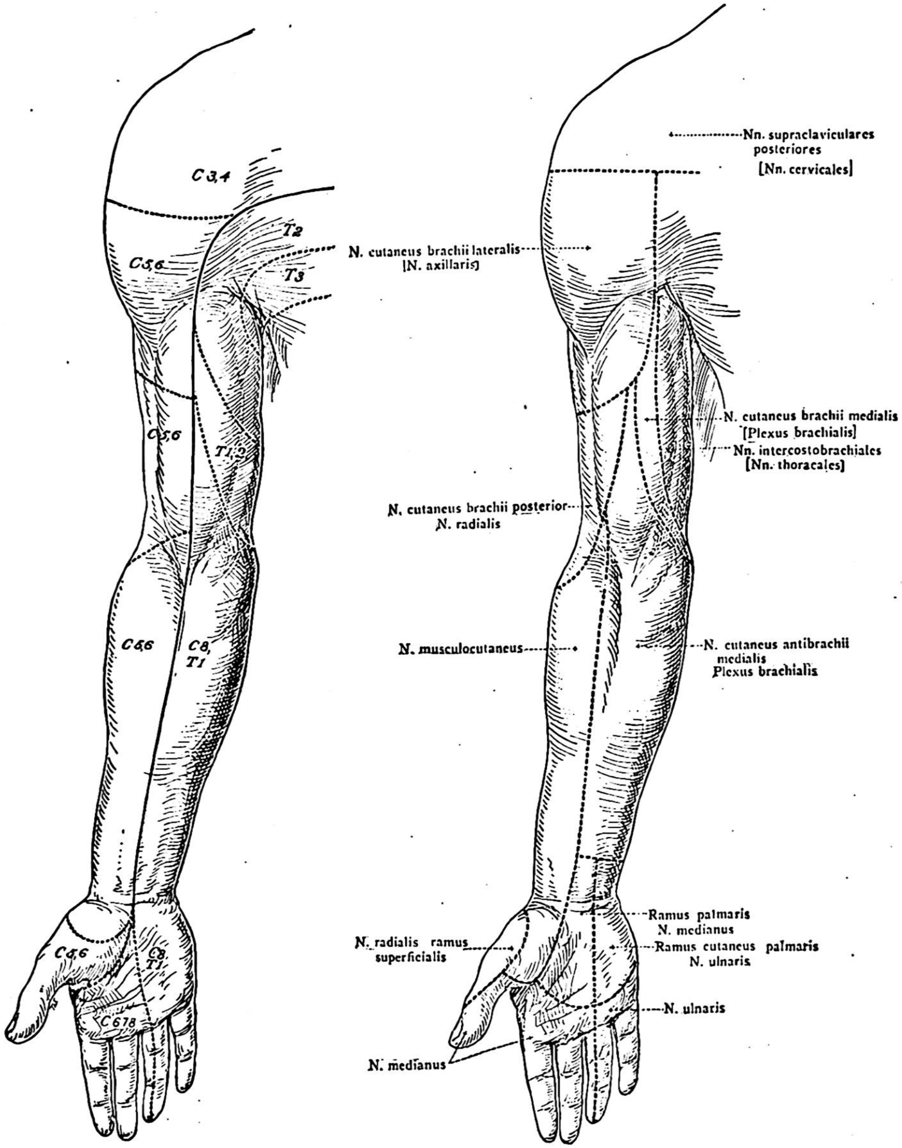
Schematic drawing made from a dissection of a hand in which the injection was made along the tendon sheath of the ring finger under great force. The mass filled the middle palmar and thenar spaces, and extended along all lumbrical muscles.



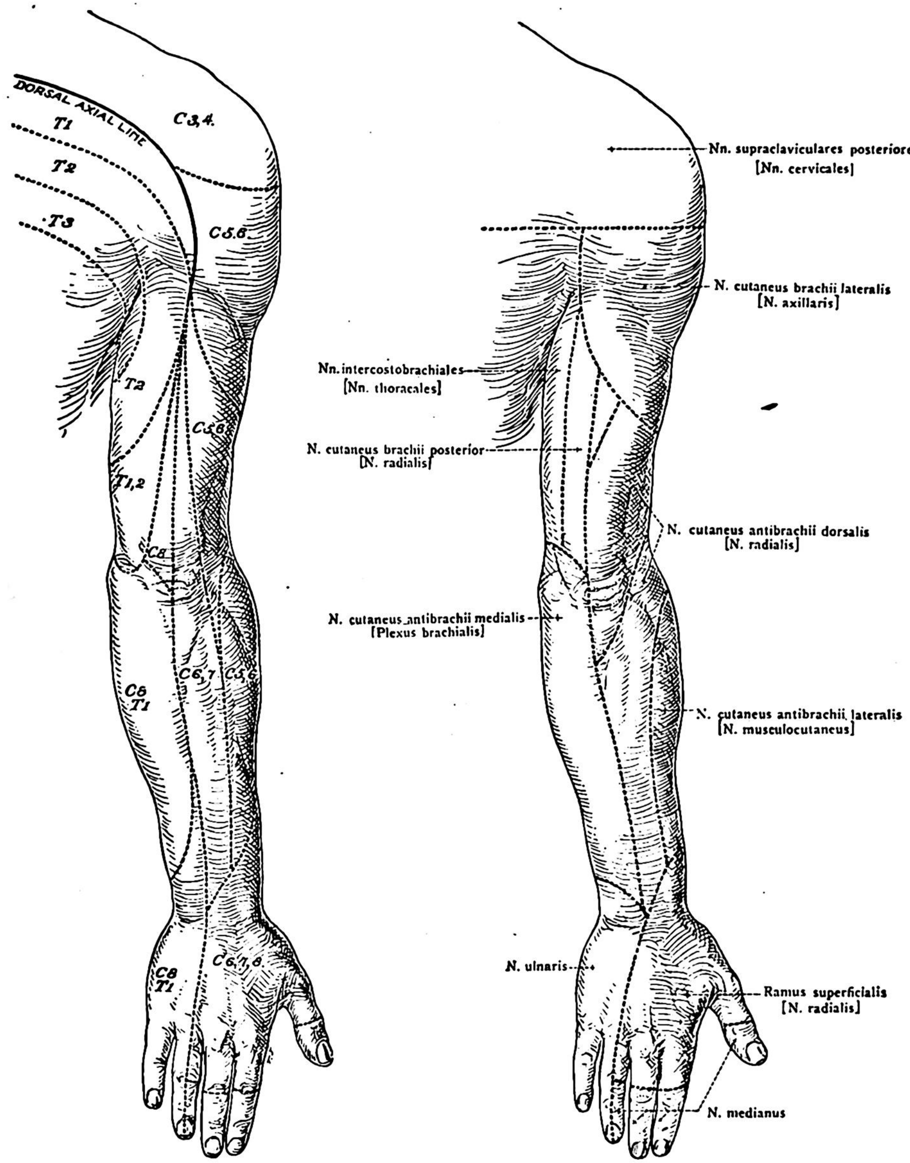
Superficial lymphatic vessels and nodes of the upper extremity.



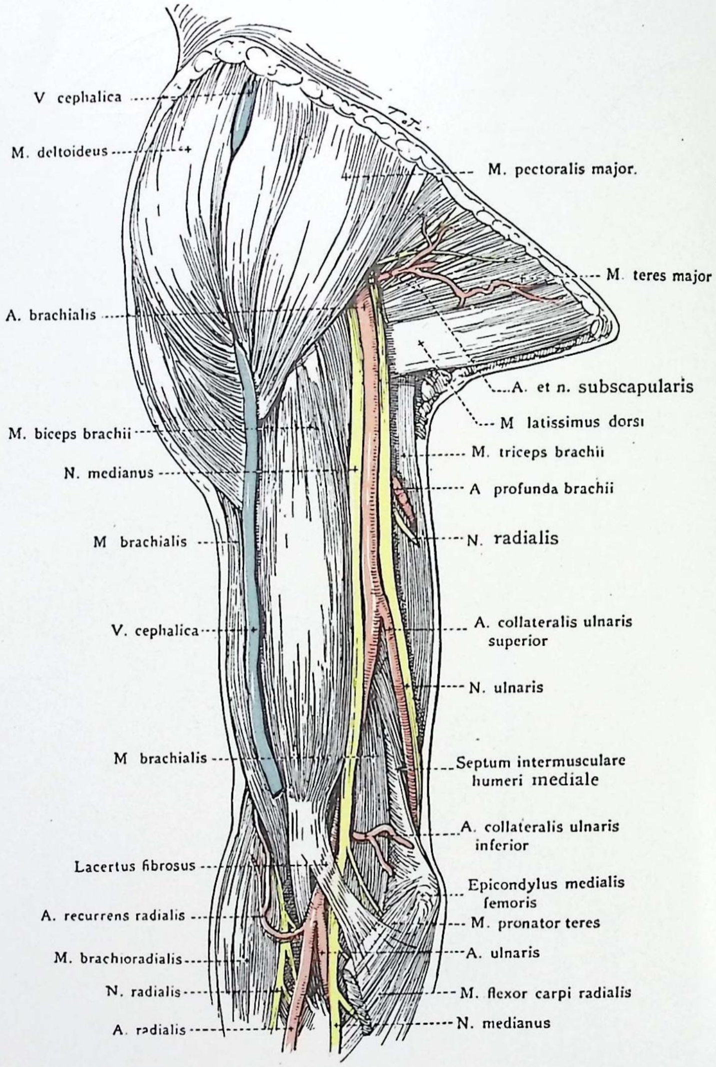
Surface projection of the nerves and blood vessels of the right upper extremity, viewed from in front. See also p. 230.



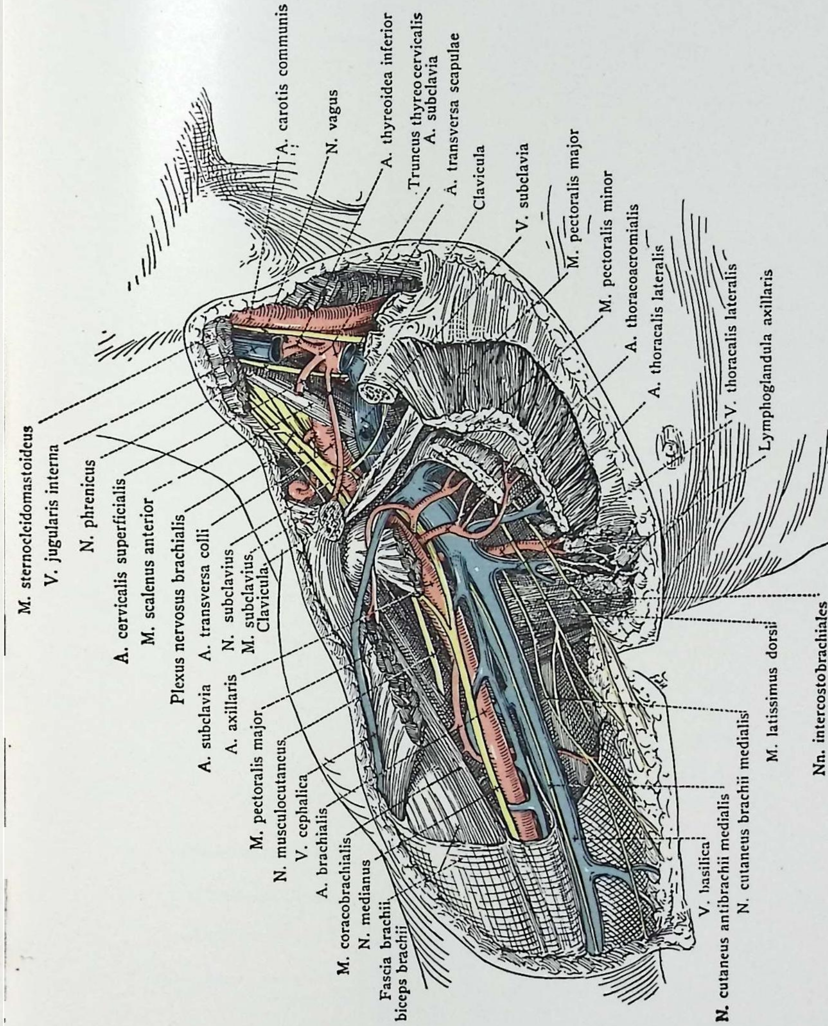
Distribution of cutaneous nerves on the front of the right superior extremity. The figure at the right shows the areas of distribution of the cutaneous nerves. The letters and numerals in the figure at the left indicate the spinal origin of the nerves distributed to each area.



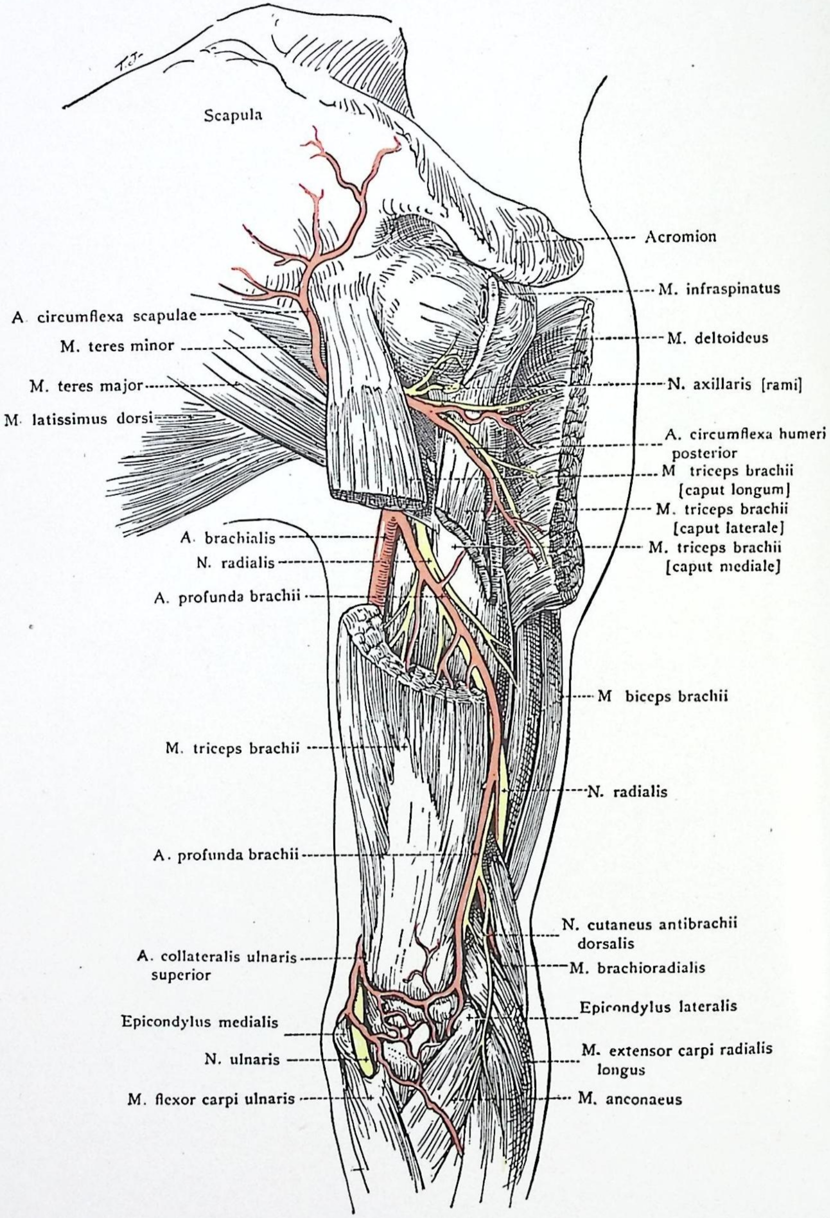
Distribution of cutaneous nerves on the back of the right upper extremity. The figure at the right shows the areas of distribution of the cutaneous nerves. The letters and numerals in the figure at the left indicate spinal origin of the nerves distributed to each area.



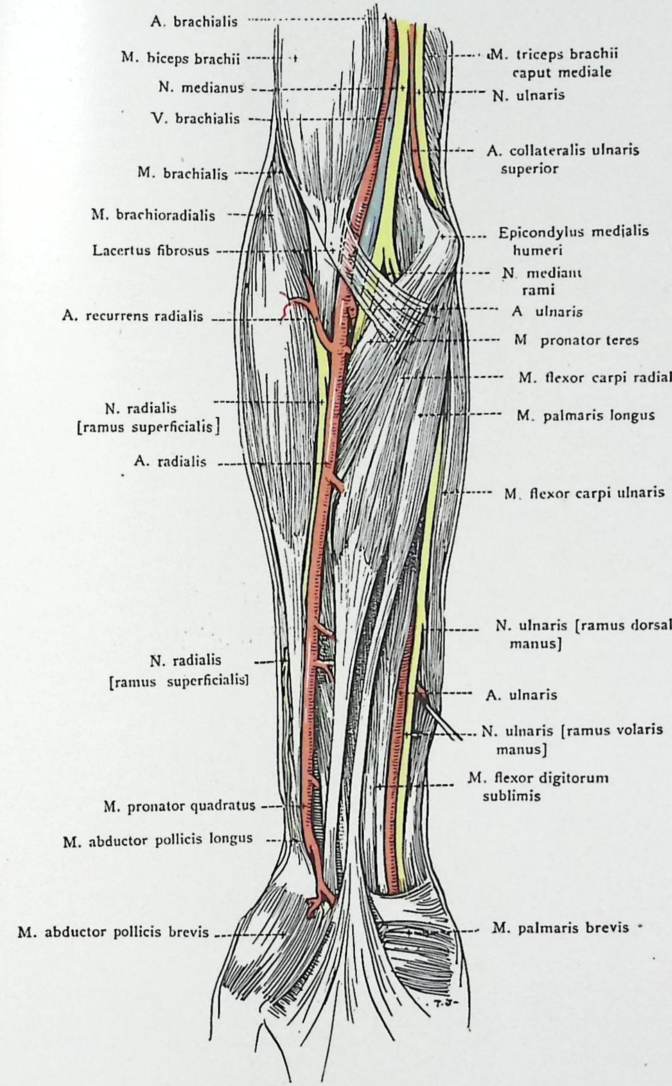
Dissection of the right upper arm and shoulder. Anterior aspect.



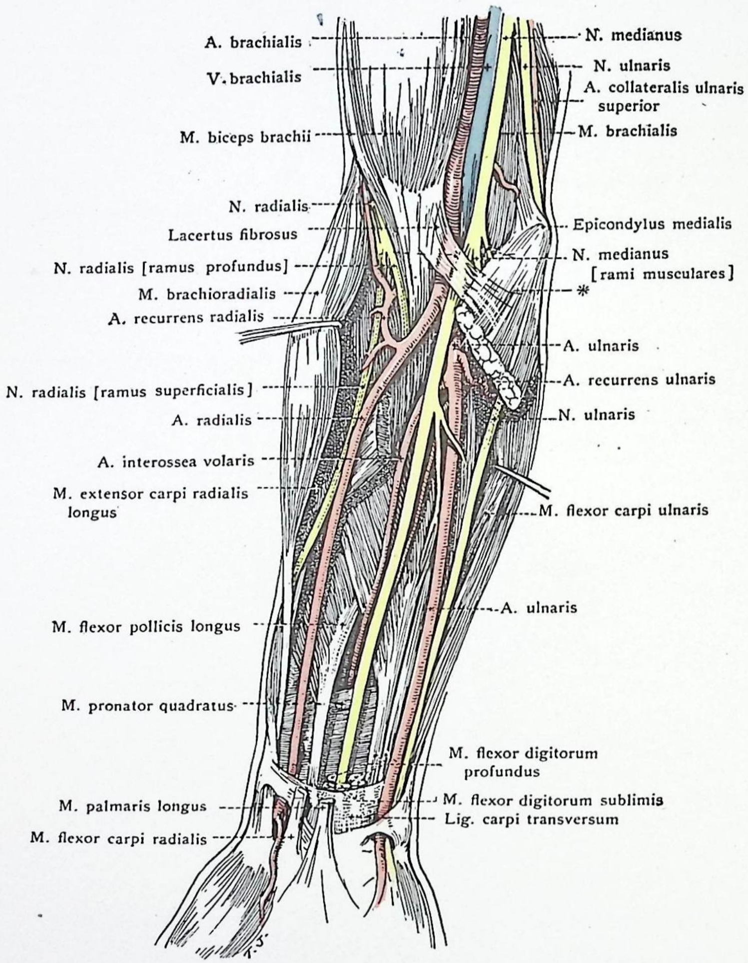
Dissection of nerves and blood vessels in the right axilla and at the root of the neck, after removal of a portion of the clavicle and of the pectoralis major and minor muscles.



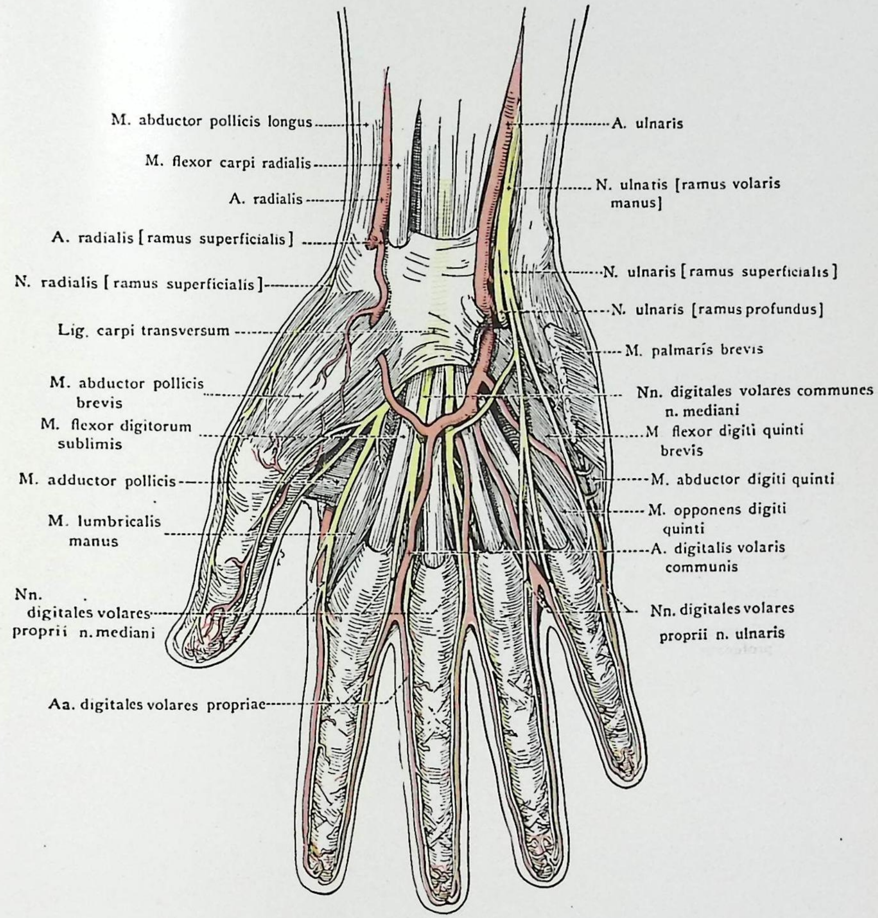
Dissection of deep structures of the arm, showing the course of the radial (musculospiral) nerve. Posterior aspect.



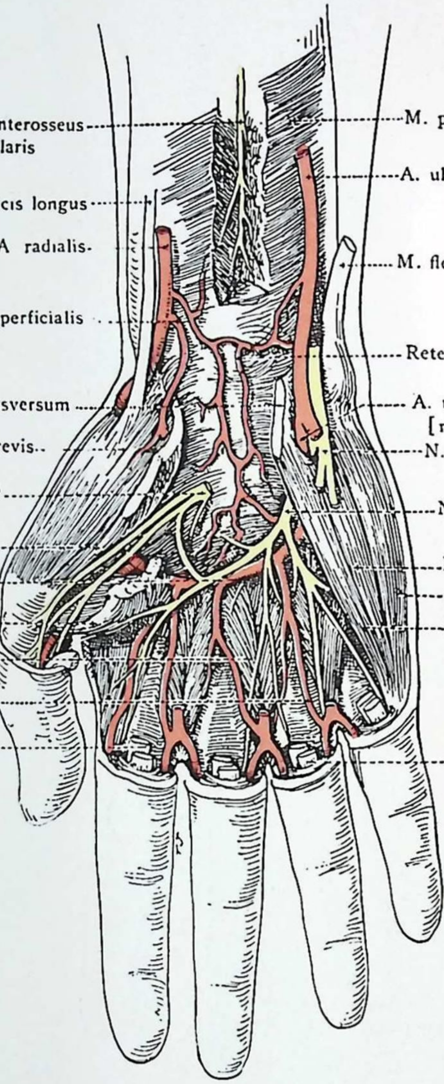
Dissection of blood vessels and nerves of the right elbow and forearm. Viewed from in front.



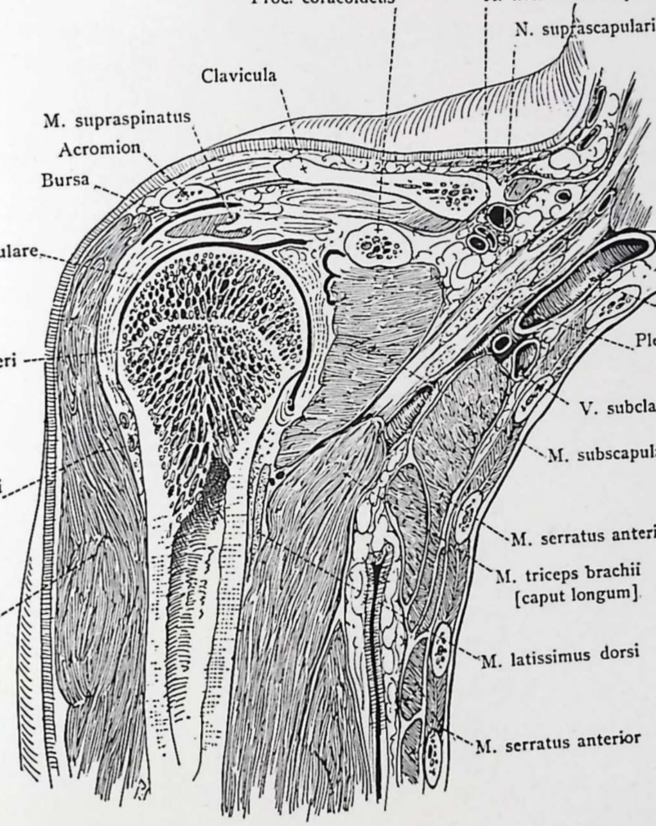
Dissection of the blood vessels and nerves of the right elbow and forearm. The (*) indicates the common tendon of the superficial flexors of the forearm which have been cut away to expose the underlying structures. The brachioradialis muscle has been retracted radially. Viewed from in front.



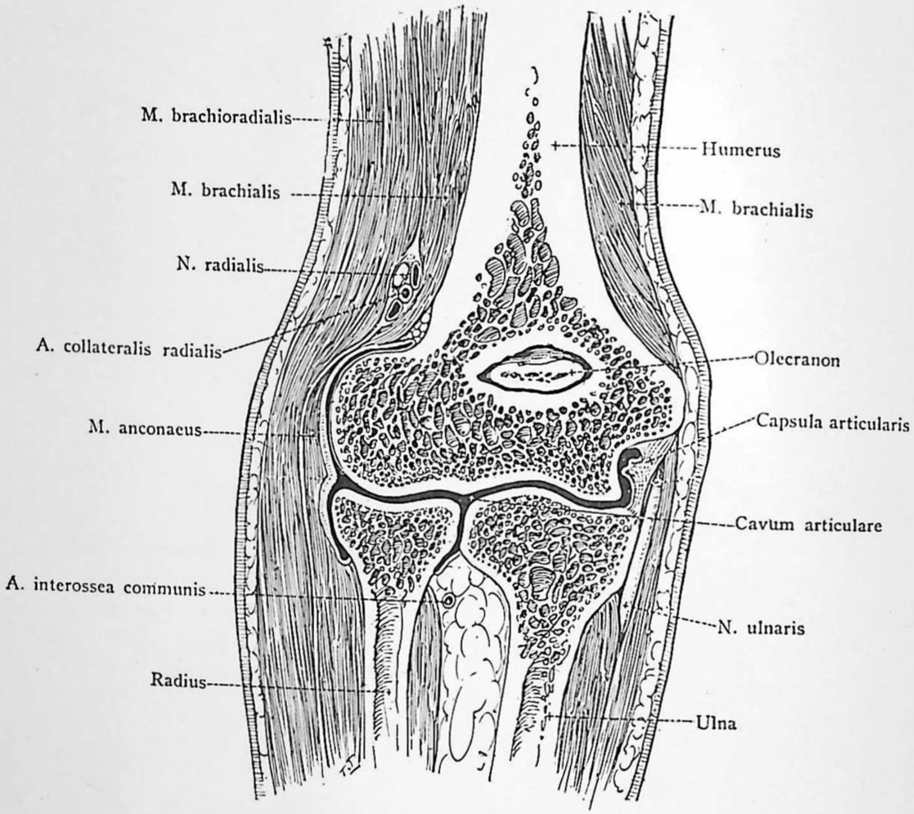
Dissection of the superficial arteries and nerves of the right wrist and hand, palmar aspect.



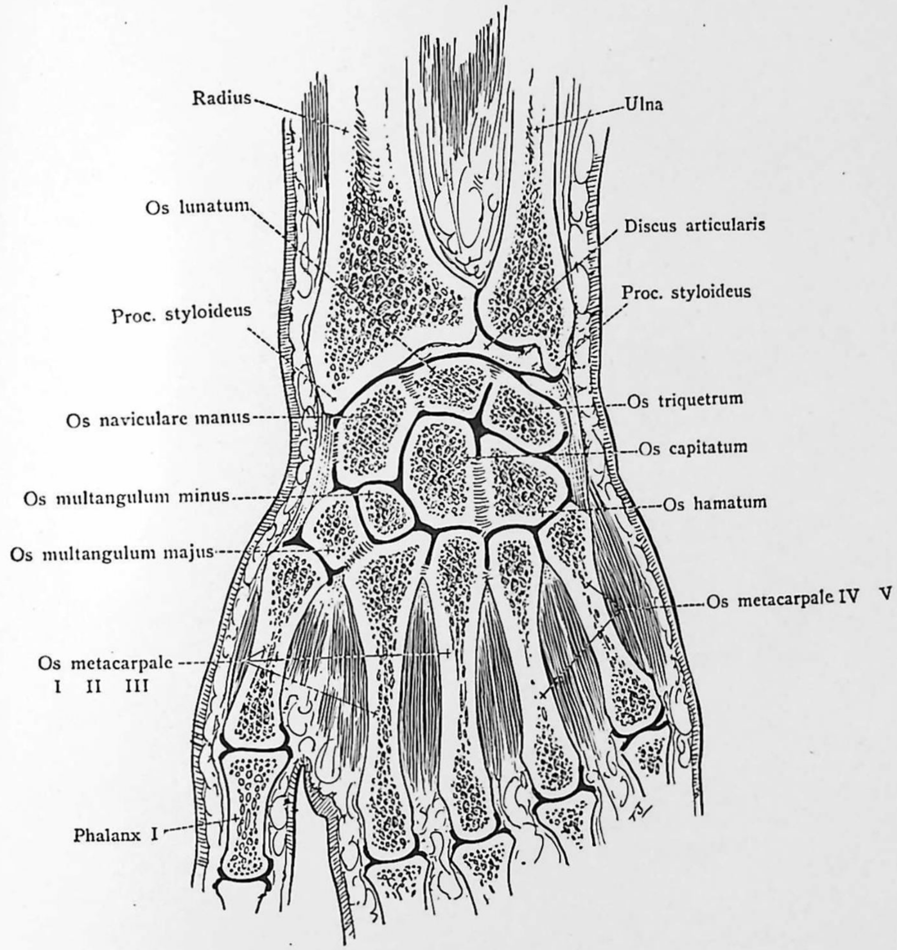
Deep dissection of the blood vessels and nerves of the palmar aspect of the right hand.



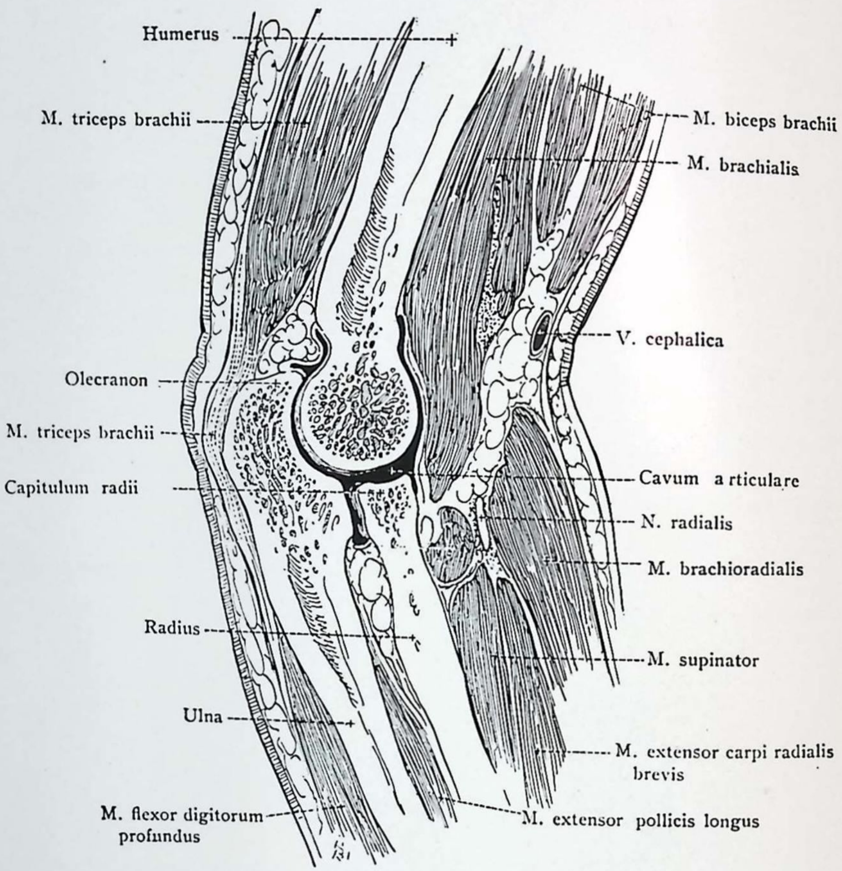
Frontal section of the right shoulder through the middle of the humeral head. Section passes through the subclavian artery and brachial plexus, but not through the glenoid cavity of the scapula, which lies posterior to the plane of section.



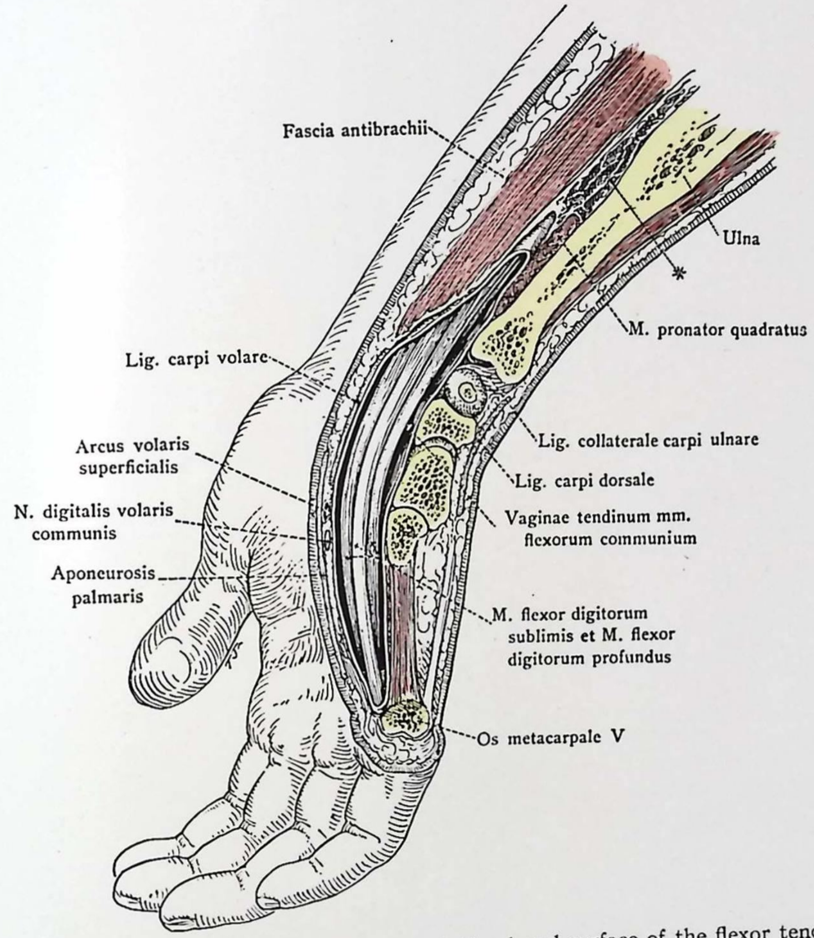
Frontal section of the right elbow, viewed from in front.



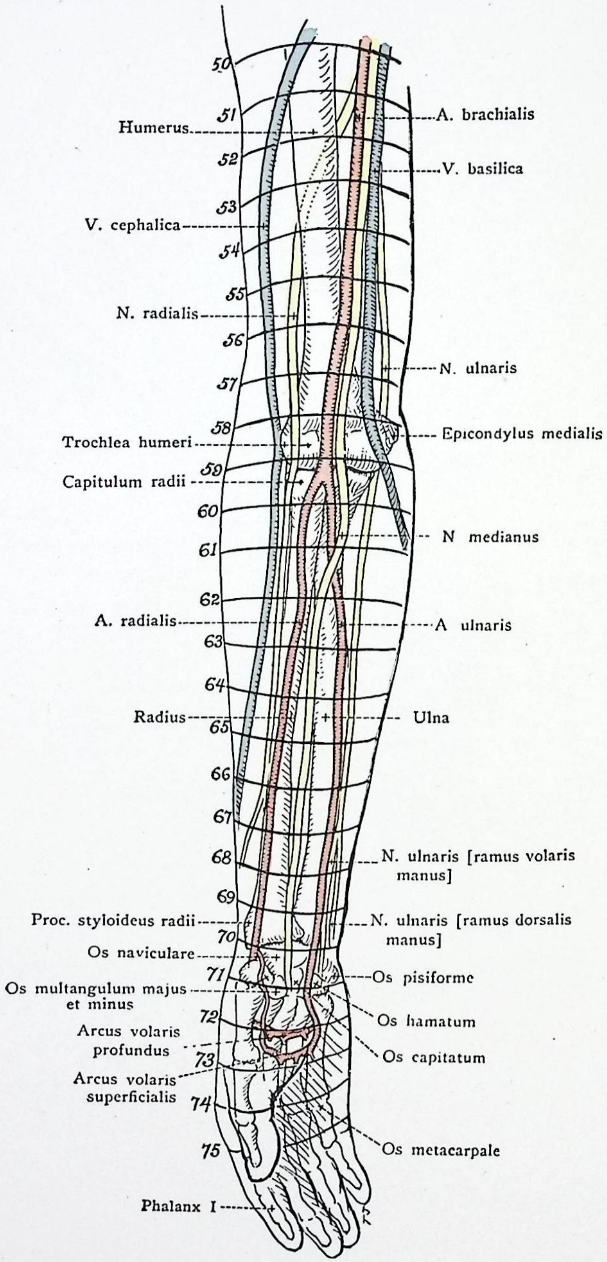
Frontal section of the right wrist and hand.



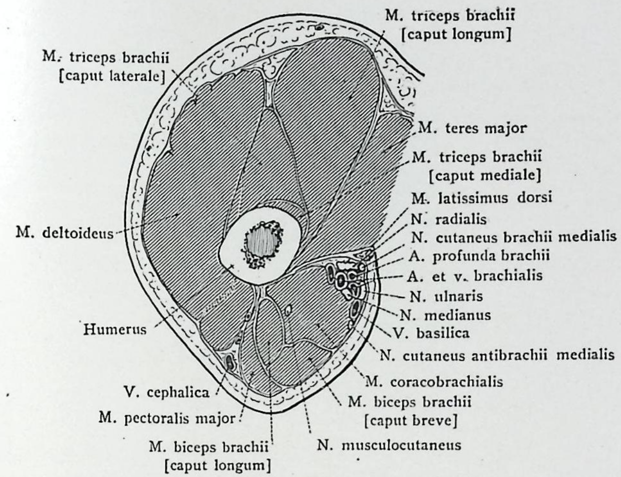
Sagittal section of the right elbow, with the arm in pronation.



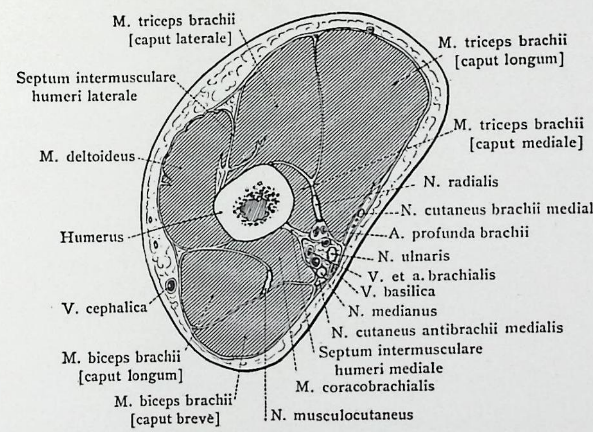
The extension of the ulnar bursa underneath the dorsal surface of the flexor tendons and space (*) into which pus may rupture into forearm.



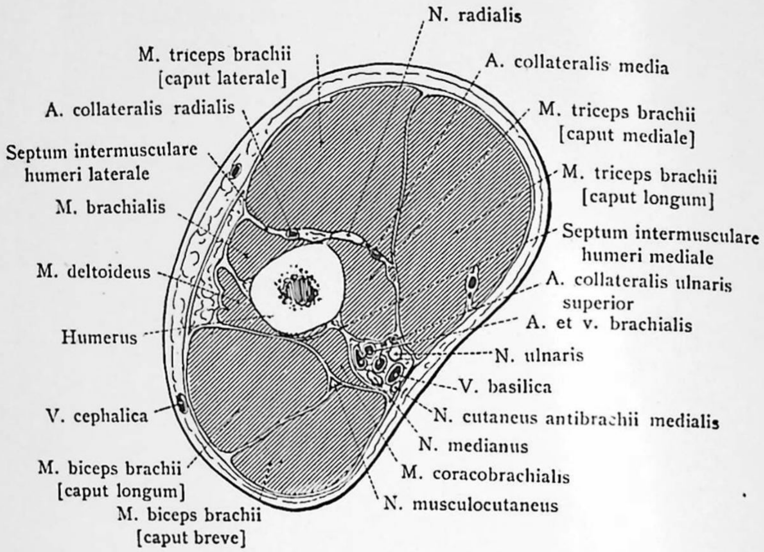
Key figure to cross sections of the arm and hand, with the chief blood vessels and nerves shown projected on the surface.



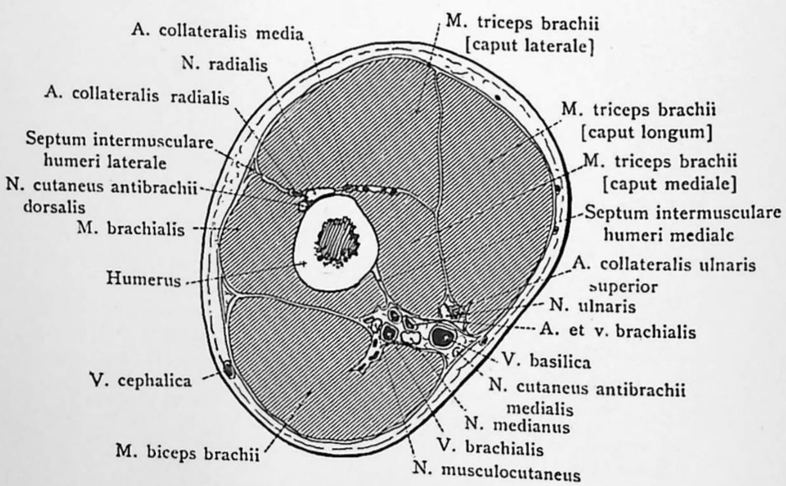
Section through right upper arm immediately below axilla. Upper surface. See p. 230 for key figure.



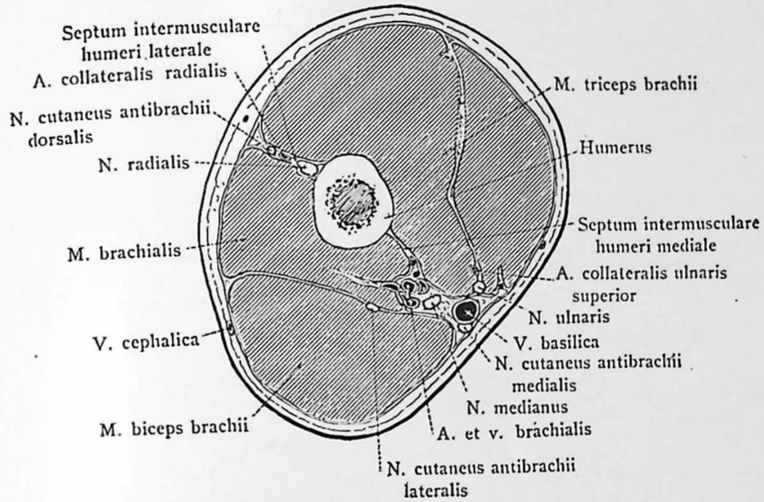
Section one inch below preceding. Upper surface. See p. 230 for key figure.



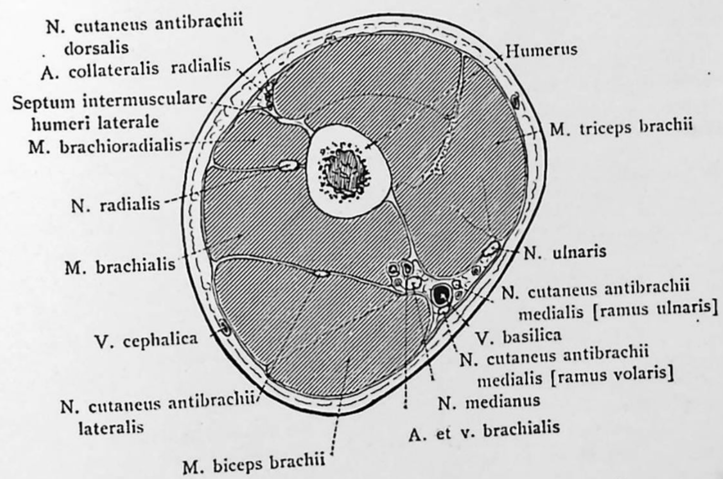
Section through the upper third of the upper arm, immediately below the insertion of the deltoid. Upper surface. See p. 230 for key figure.



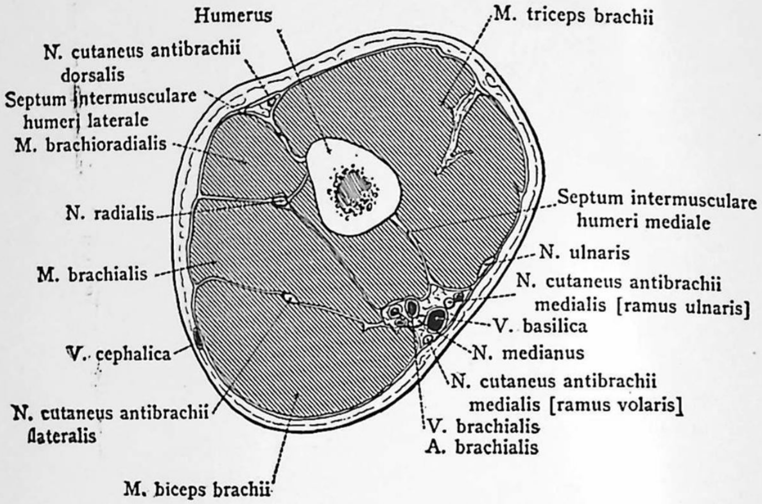
Section passes through the musculospiral nerve (N. radialis) as it runs behind the humerus. Upper surface. See p. 230 for key figure.



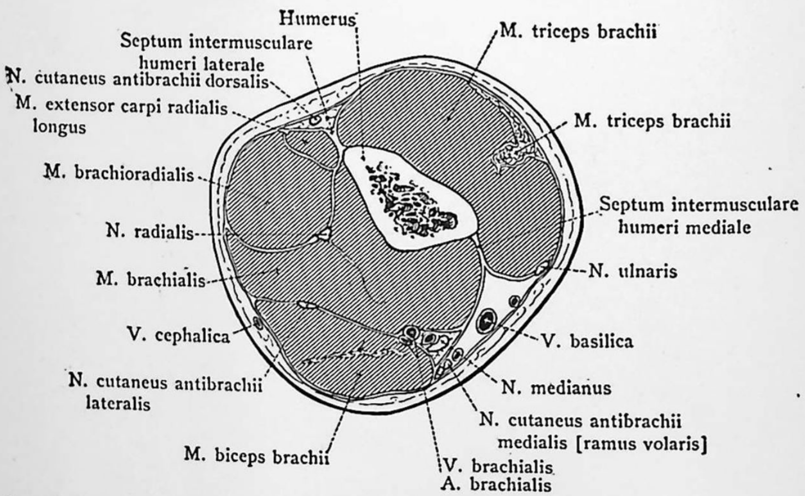
Section through the middle of the right upper arm. Upper surface. See p. 230 for key figure.



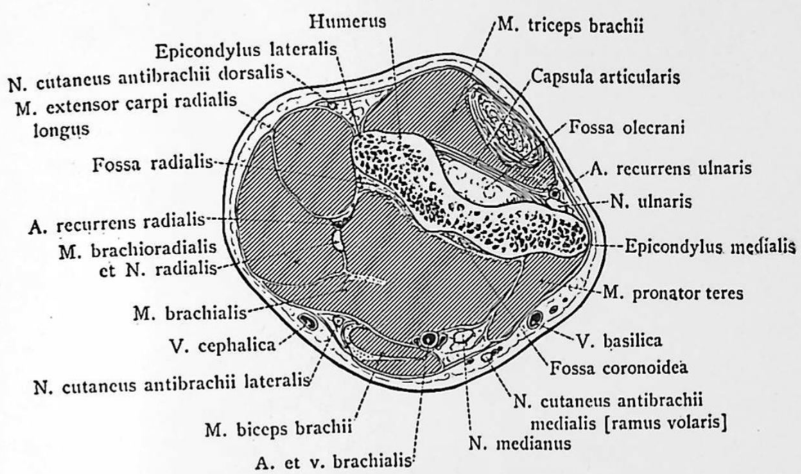
Section through the junction of the lower and middle thirds of the upper arm. Upper surface. See p. 230 for key figure.



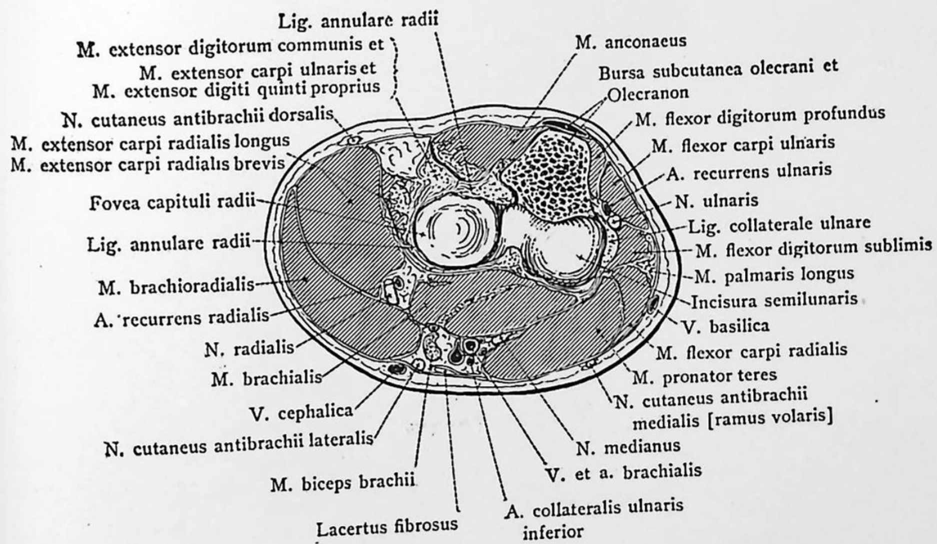
Section through the lower third of the right upper arm. Upper surface. See page 230 for key figure.



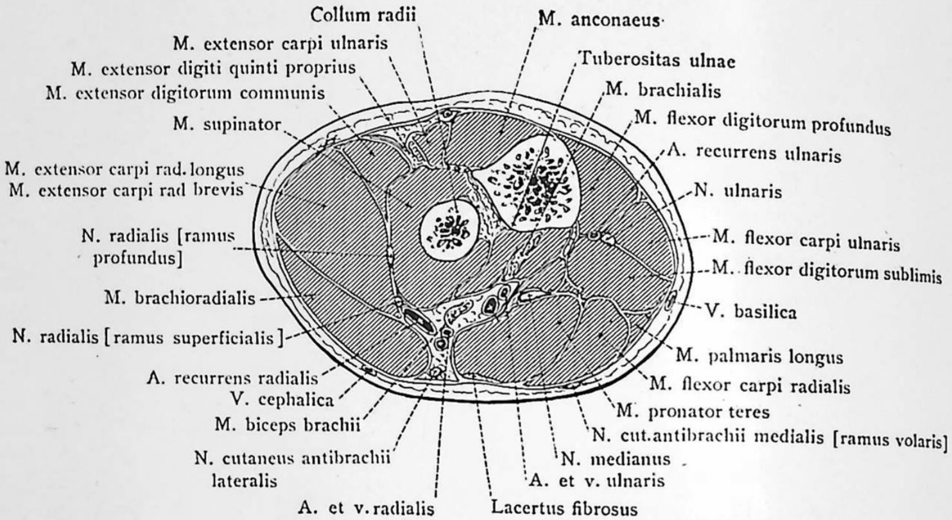
Section passes through the right upper arm one inch above the epicondyles. Upper surface. See p. 230 for key figure.



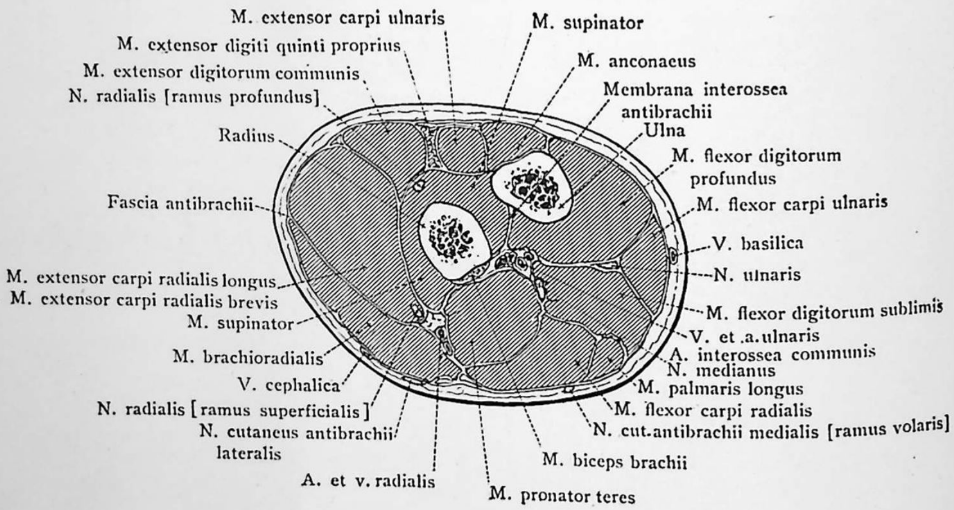
Section through the epicondyles of the right humerus. Upper surface. See p. 230 for key figure.



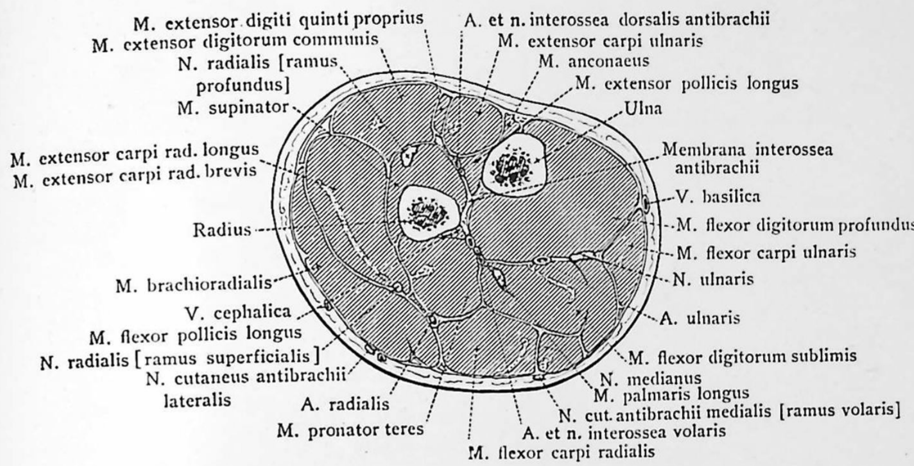
Section through the right elbow joint. Upper surface. See p. 230 for key figure.



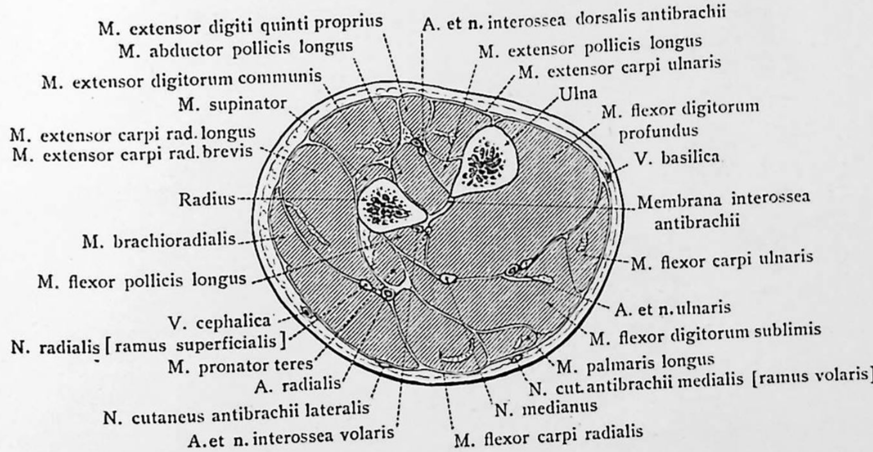
Section through the right forearm one inch below the elbow. Upper surface. See p. 230 for key figure.



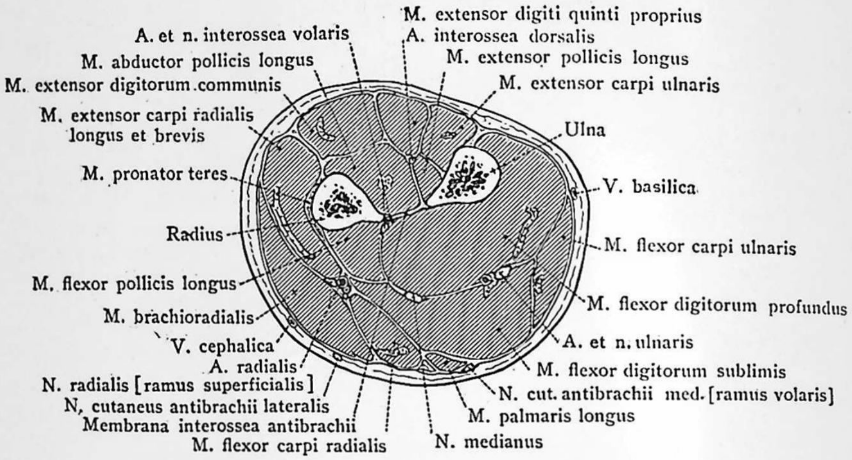
Section through the right forearm, two inches below the elbow. Upper surface. See p. 230 for key figure.



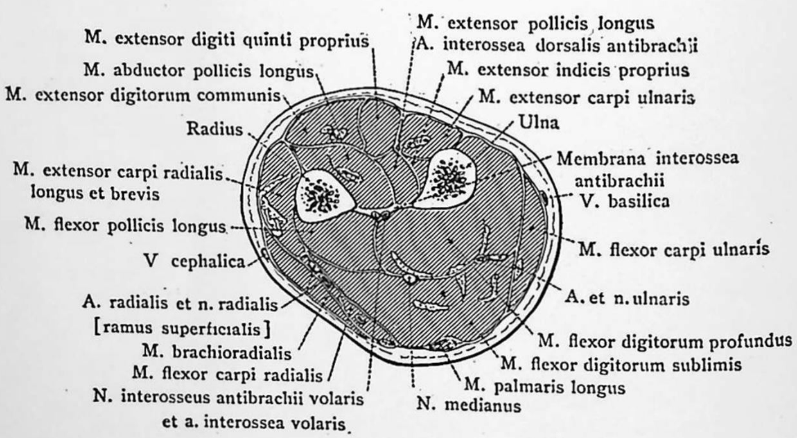
Section through the upper third of the right forearm. Upper surface. See p. 230 for key figure.



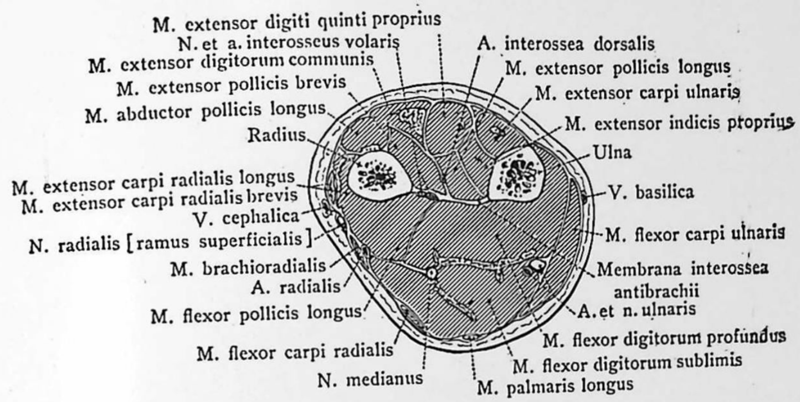
Section through the upper third of the right forearm, one inch below preceding. Upper surface. See p. 230 for key figure.



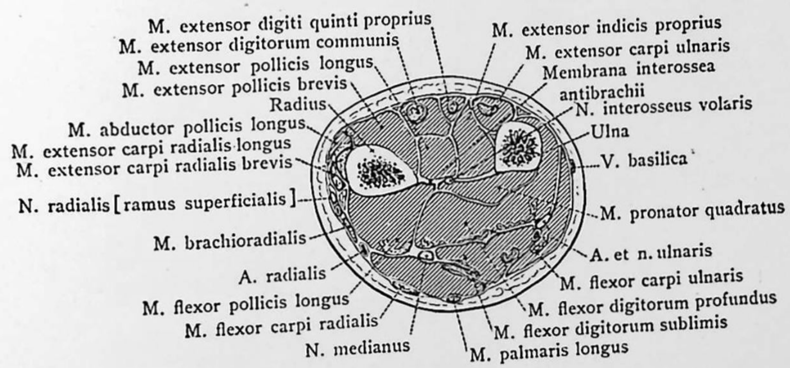
Section through the middle of the right forearm. Upper surface. See p. 230 for key figure.



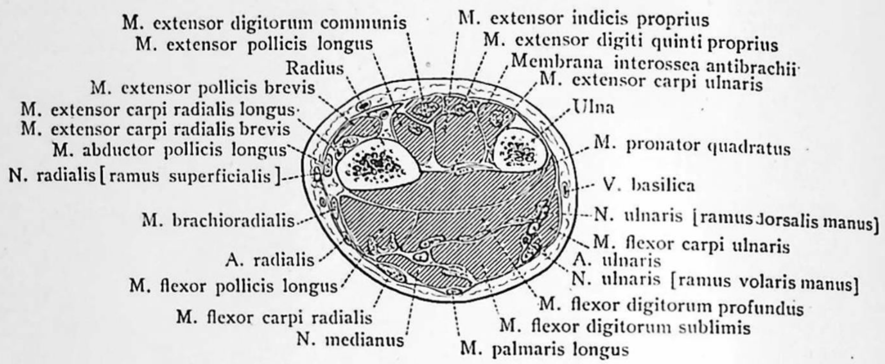
Section through the middle of the right forearm, one inch below preceding. Upper surface. See p. 230 for key figure.



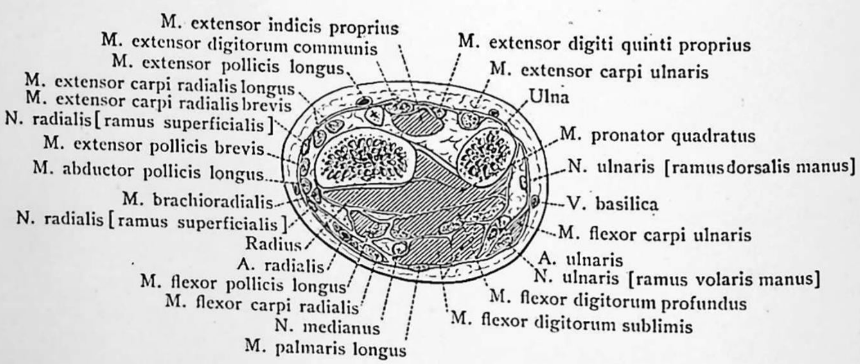
Section through the lower third of the right forearm. Upper surface. See p. 230 for key figure.



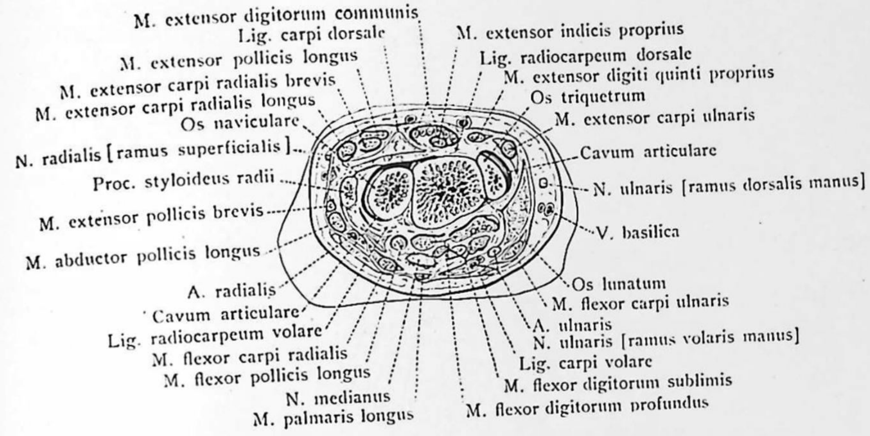
Section three inches above the styloid process of the right radius. Upper surface. See p. 230 for key figure.



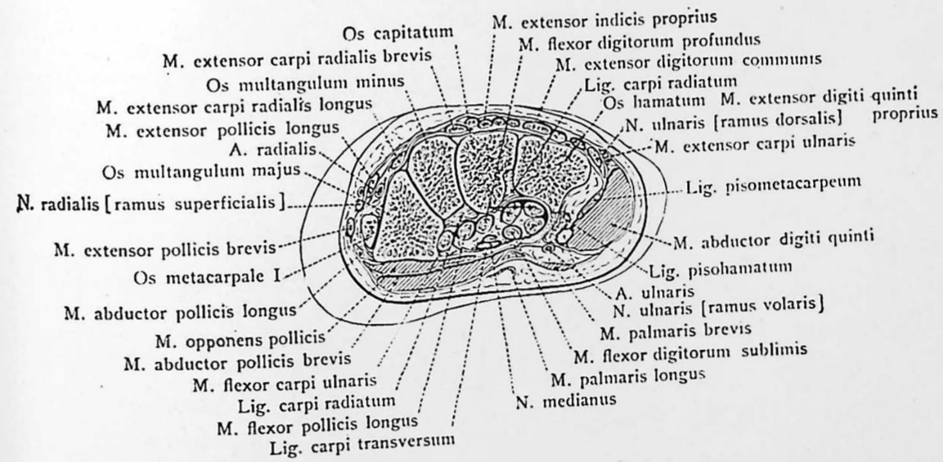
Section two inches above the styloid process of the right radius. Upper surface. See p. 230 for key figure.



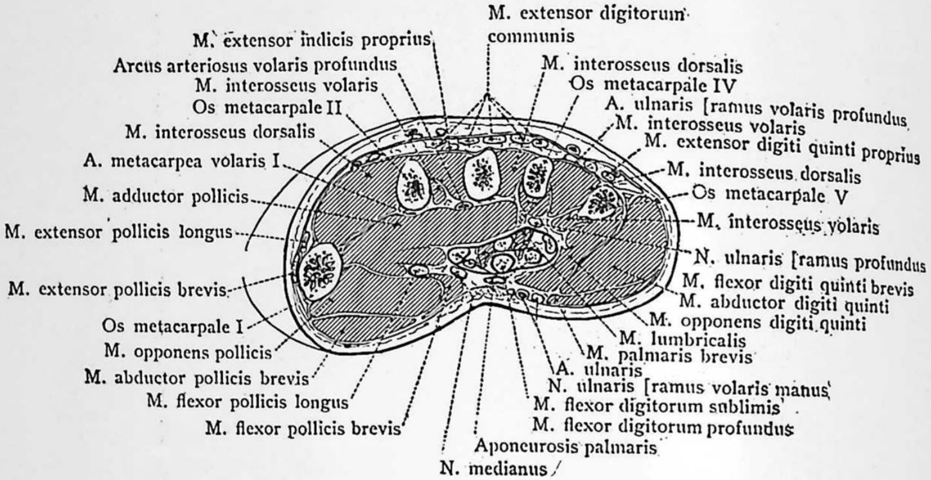
Section one inch above styloid process of right radius. Upper surface. See p. 230 for key figure.



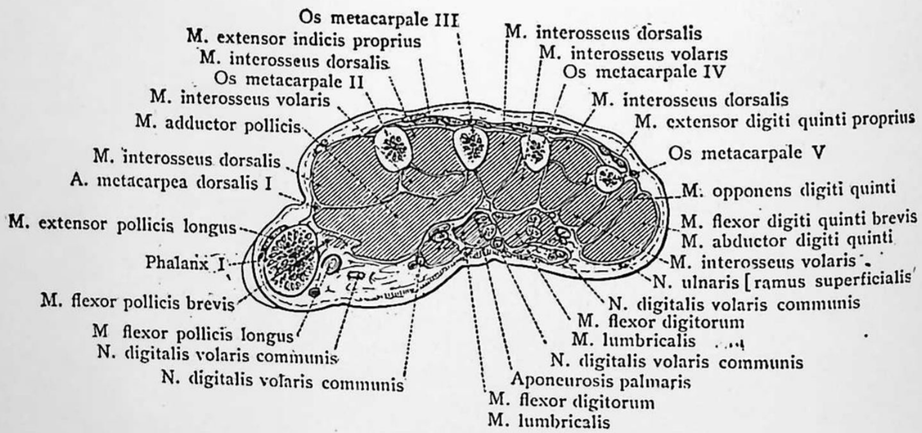
Section through the styloid process of right radius. Upper surface. See p. 230 for key figure.



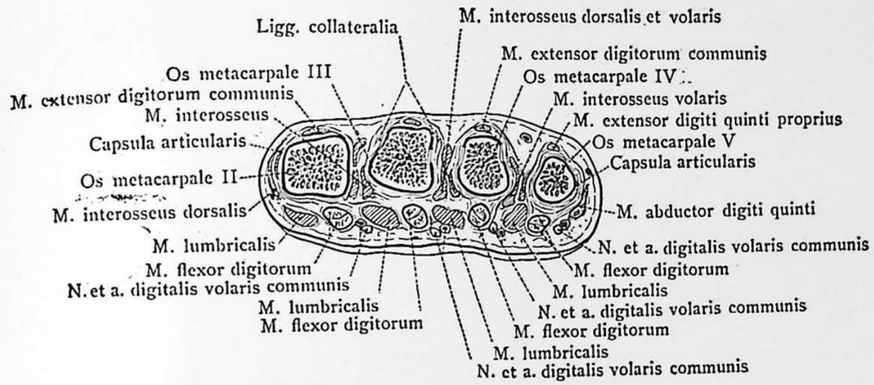
Section through the right wrist joint and carpal bones. Upper surface. See p. 230 for key figure



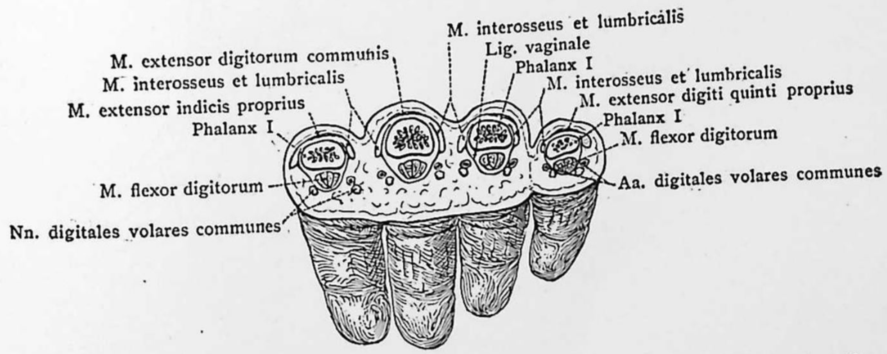
Section on a line with the deep palmar arch of the right hand. Upper surface. See p. 230 for key figure.



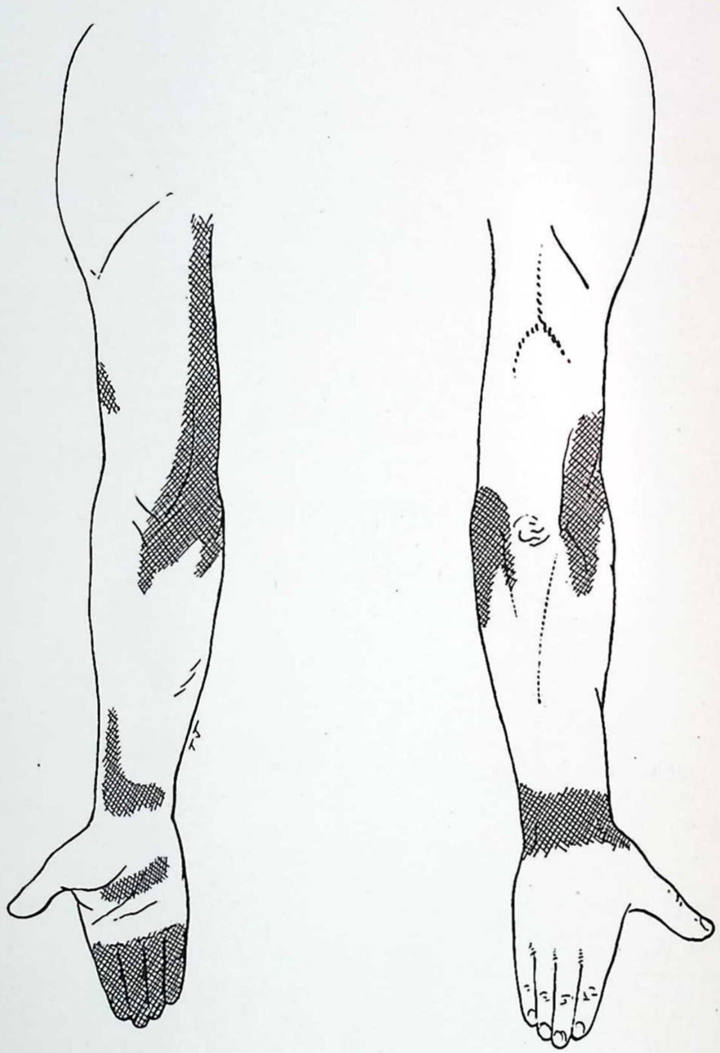
Section through the middle of the right metacarpal bones. Upper surface. See p. 230 for key figure.



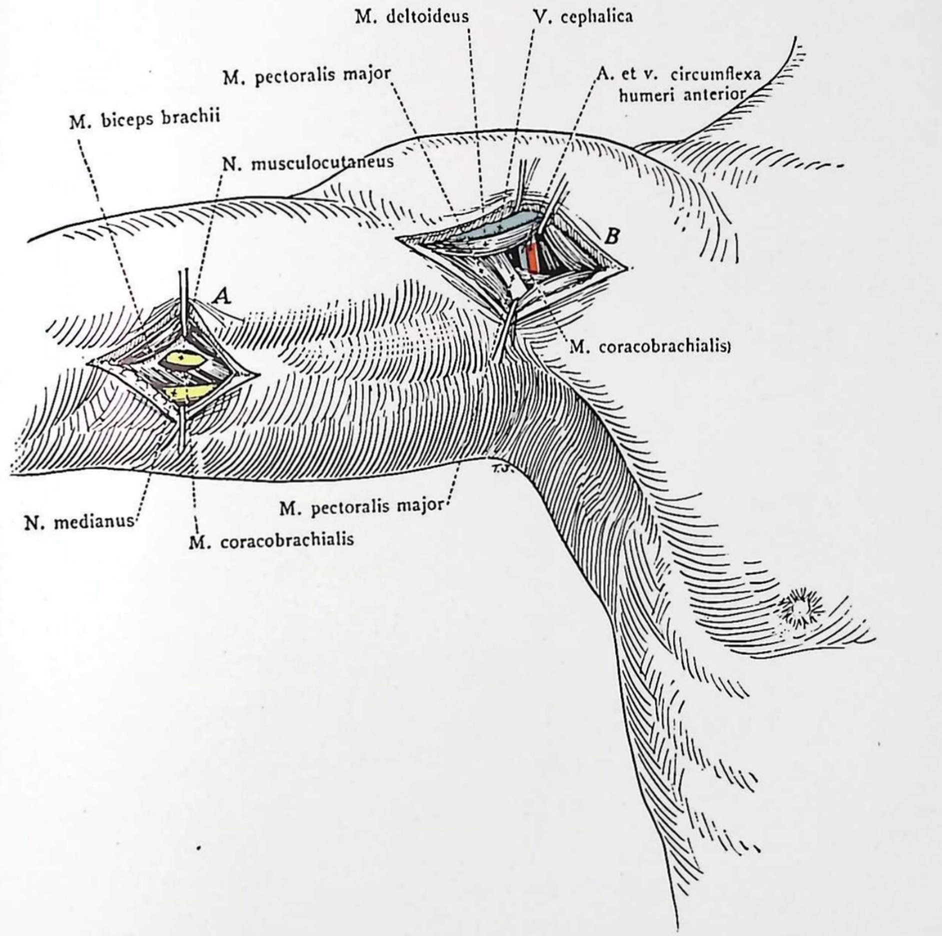
Section through the distal ends of the right metacarpal bones. Upper surface. See p. 230 for key figure.



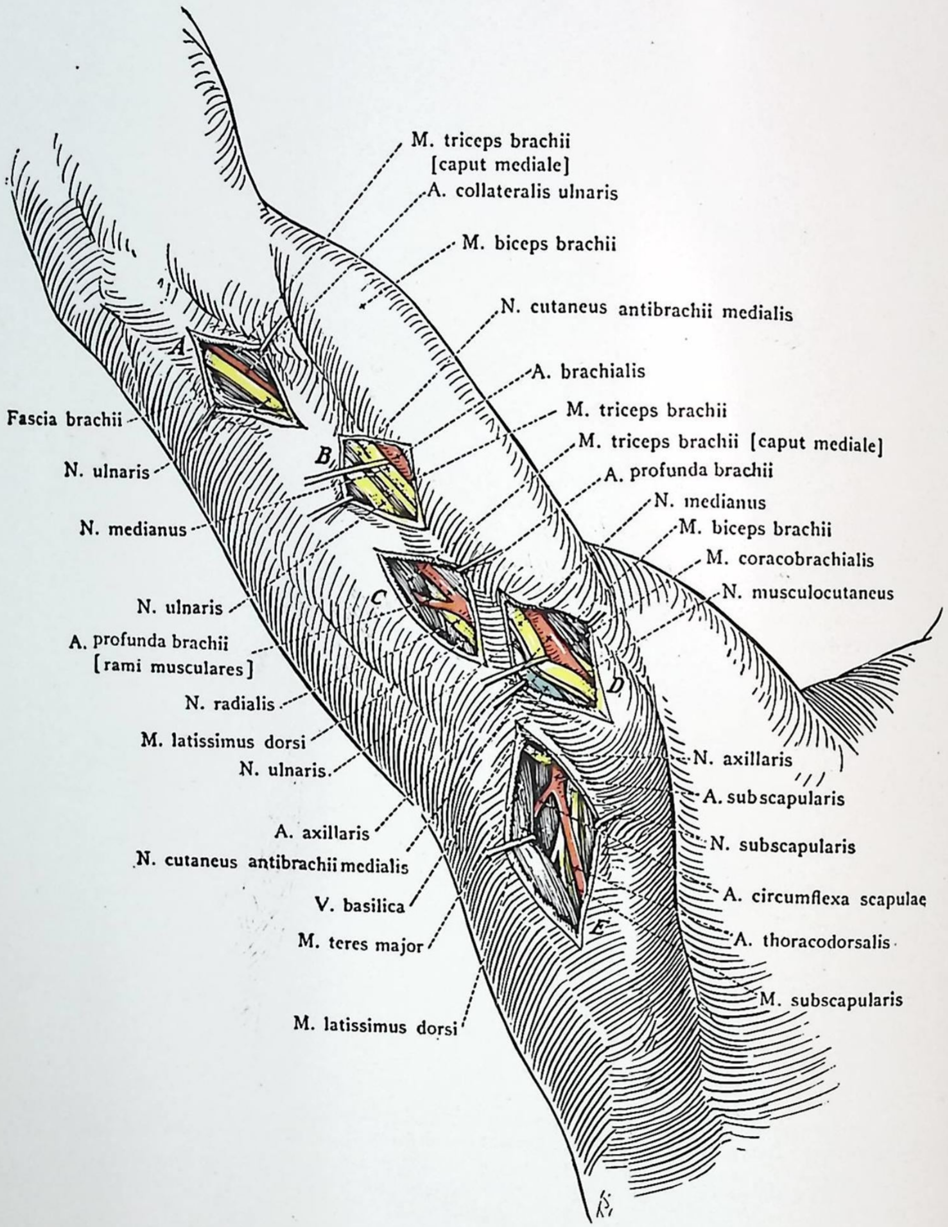
Section through the bases of the right fingers. Upper surface. See p. 230 for key figure.



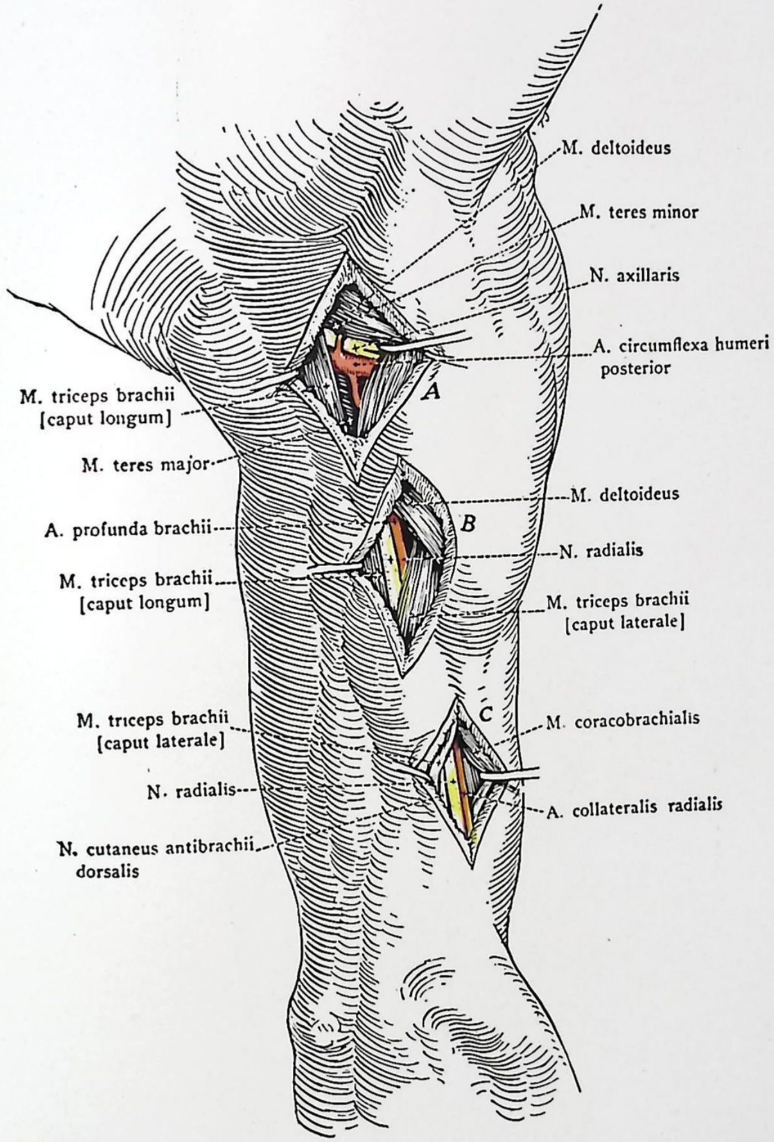
The shaded areas are danger zones in the arm to be avoided when possible in the opening of deep suppurations, etc. These areas contain important blood vessels and nerves.



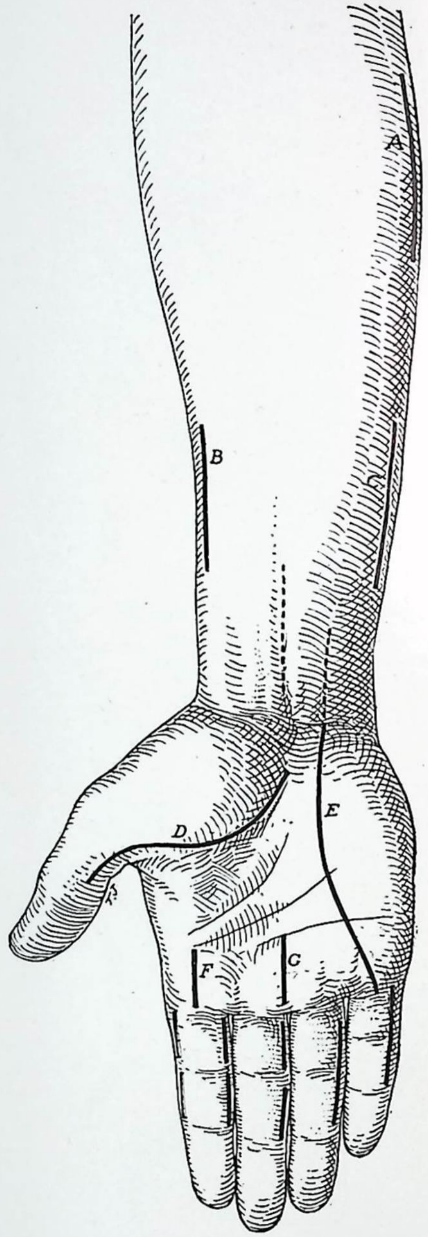
Incisions on anterior aspect of the upper right arm and shoulder to show: A: The musculocutaneous and median nerves. B: The anterior humeral circumflex artery and the cephalic vein.



Incisions along the inner side of the right upper arm and axilla to show relations of the various blood vessels and nerves.

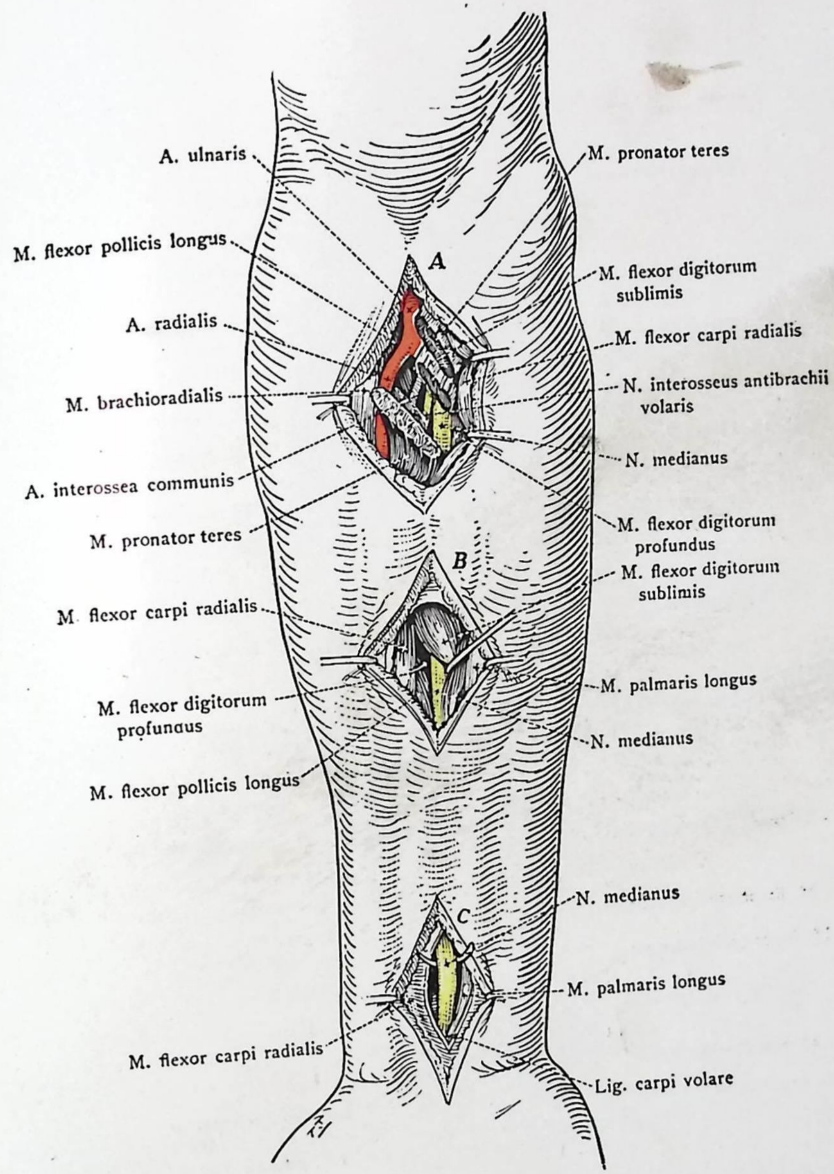


Incisions along the back of the right upper arm. A: The posterior humeral circumflex artery and the axillary nerve. B: The radial (musculospiral) nerve. C: The same structures as in (B) just above the elbow.

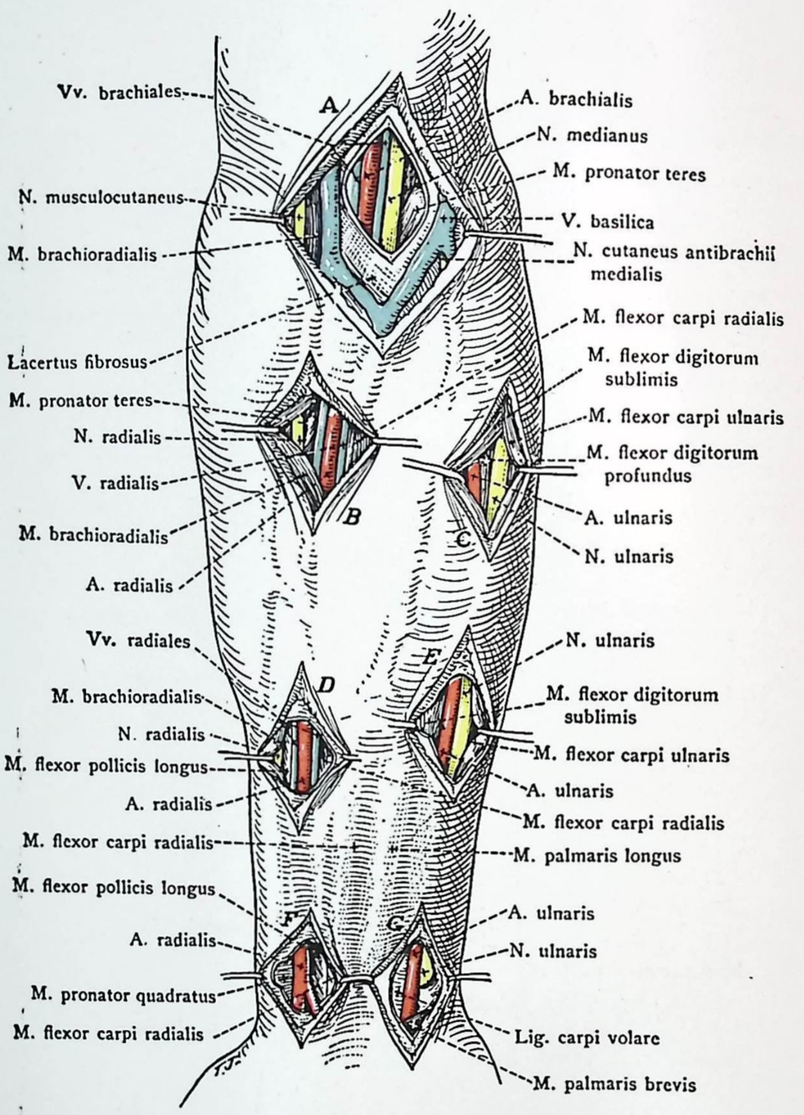


Incisions for infections of the tendon sheaths and purulent collections in the hand and forearm. The incision shown in the ring finger is the one most commonly used for finger infections and may when necessary be made bilaterally.

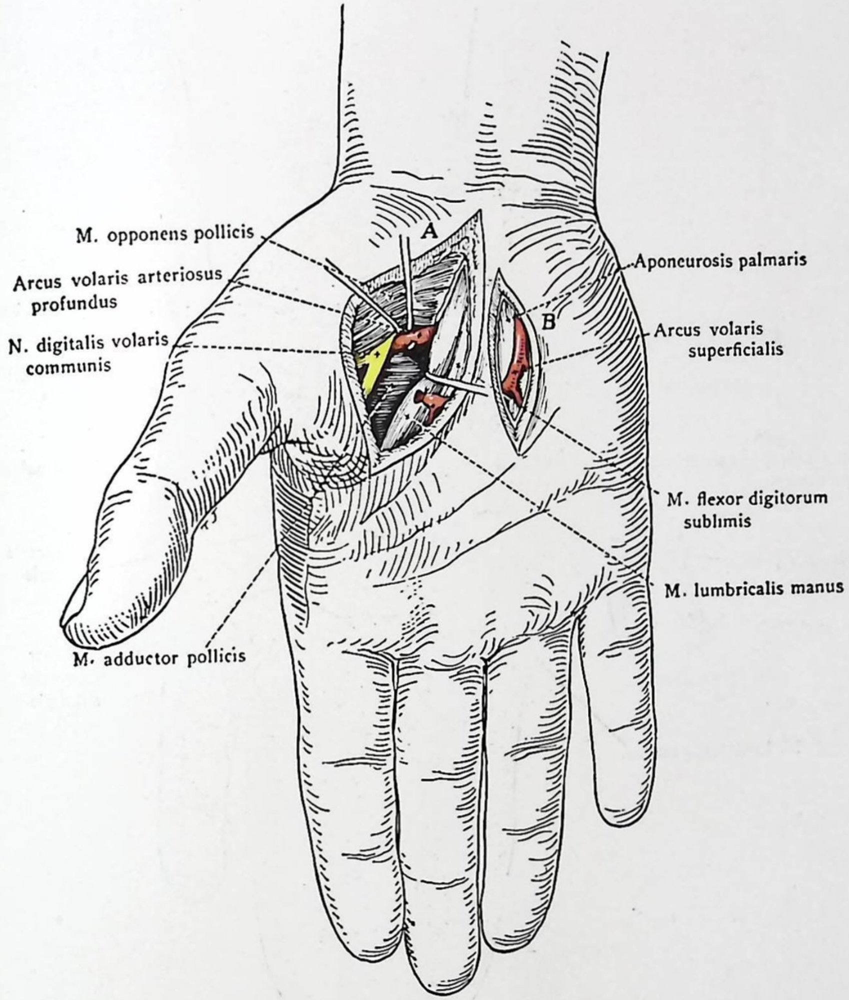
The incision C upon the ulnar side is ordinarily sufficient for the evacuation of pus which has extended from the little finger or thumb into the forearm.



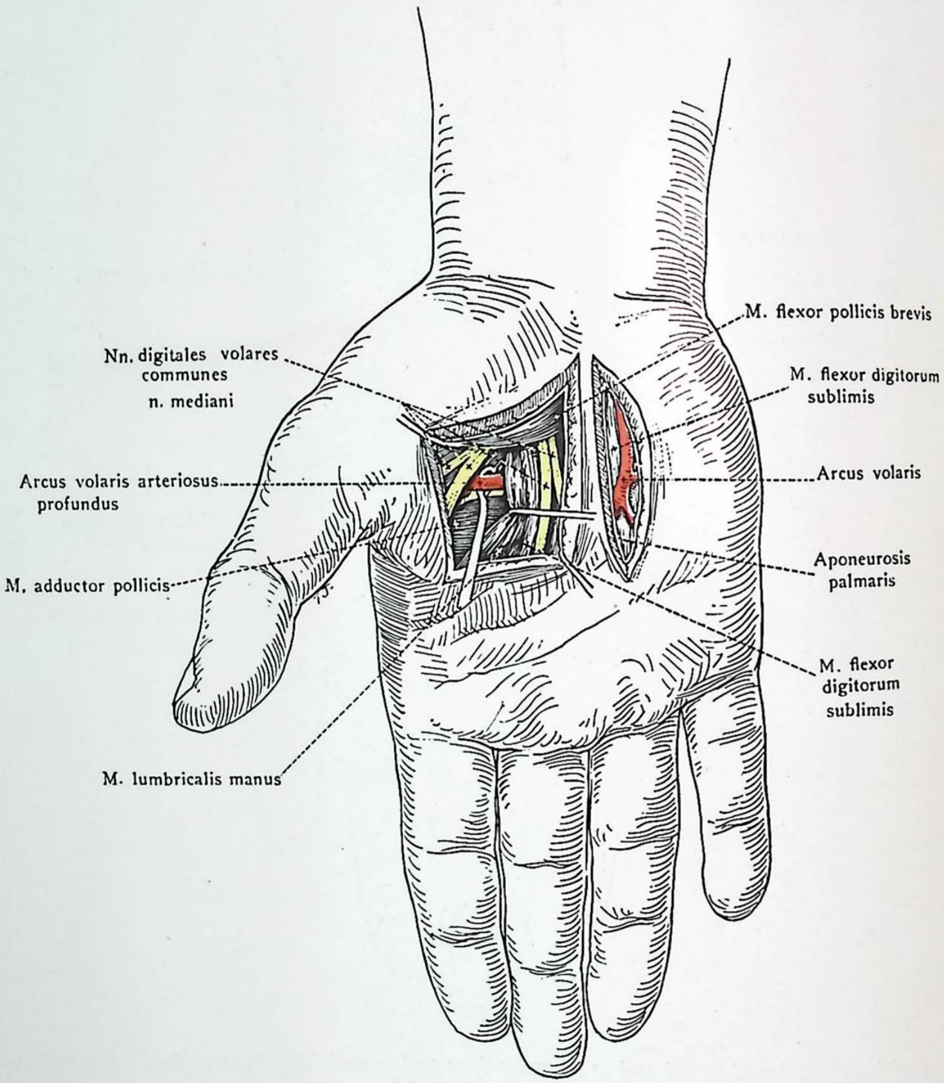
Incisions along anterior aspect of right forearm to show course of the median nerve. A: Exposure to show the ulnar artery and the median nerve. B: The median nerve in the middle of the forearm. C: The median nerve just above the wrist.



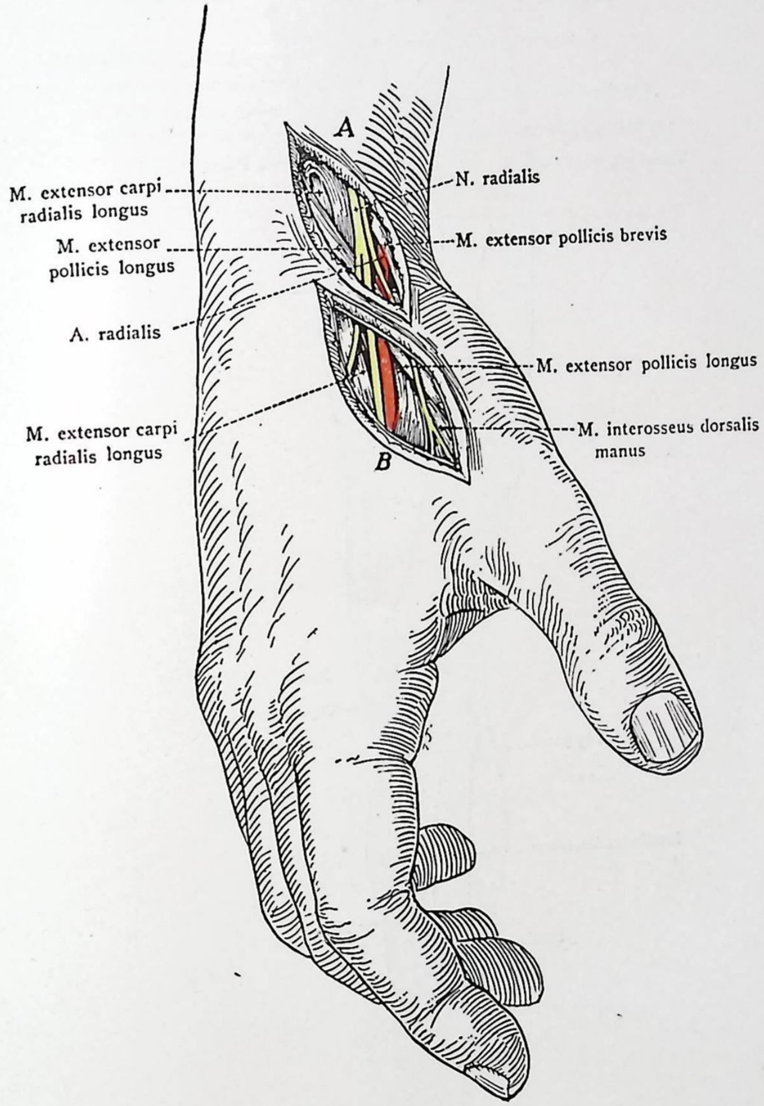
Incisions along anterior aspect of right forearm. A: Brachial artery and vein; the median nerve and basilic vein. B: Radial artery and vein, and radial nerve. C: Ulnar artery and nerve. D: Radial artery, vein and nerve. E: Ulnar artery and nerve. F: Radial artery. G: Ulnar artery and nerve.



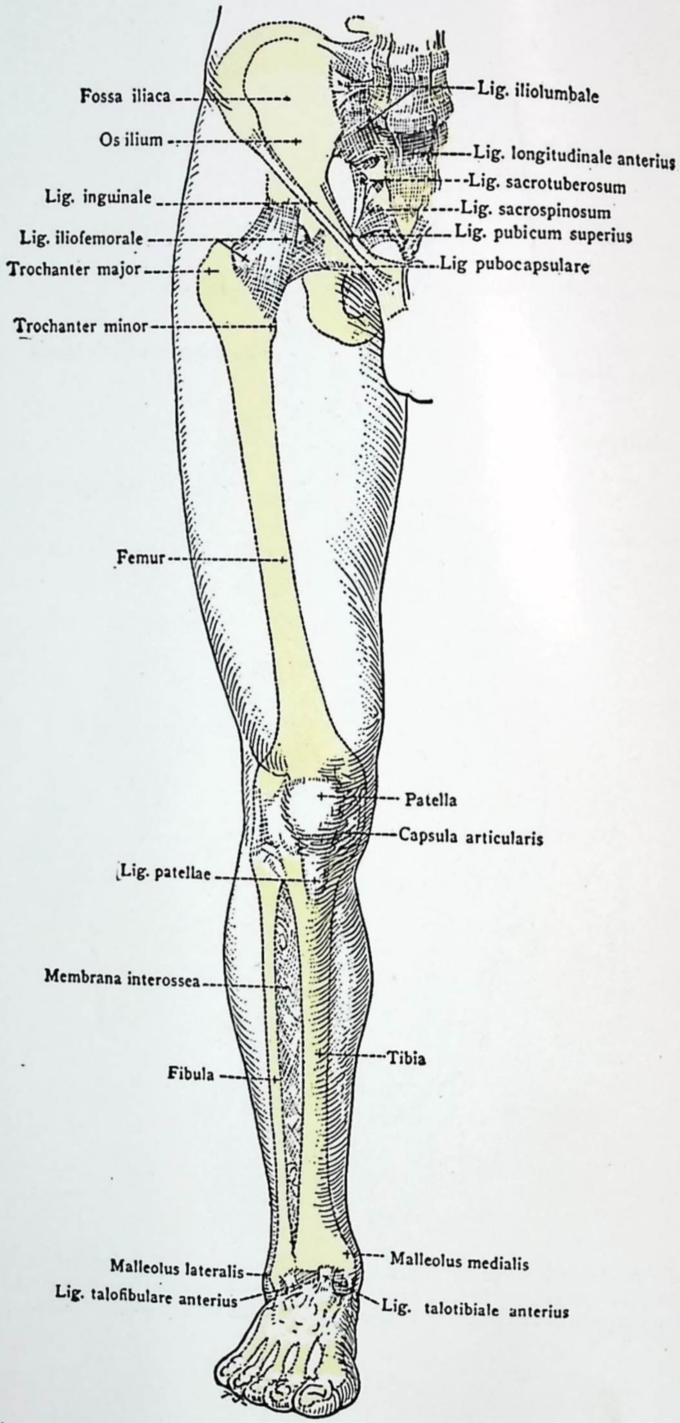
Incisions in palm of right hand to show the deep and superficial palmar arches. A: Median nerve and deep palmar arch. B: Superficial palmar arch.



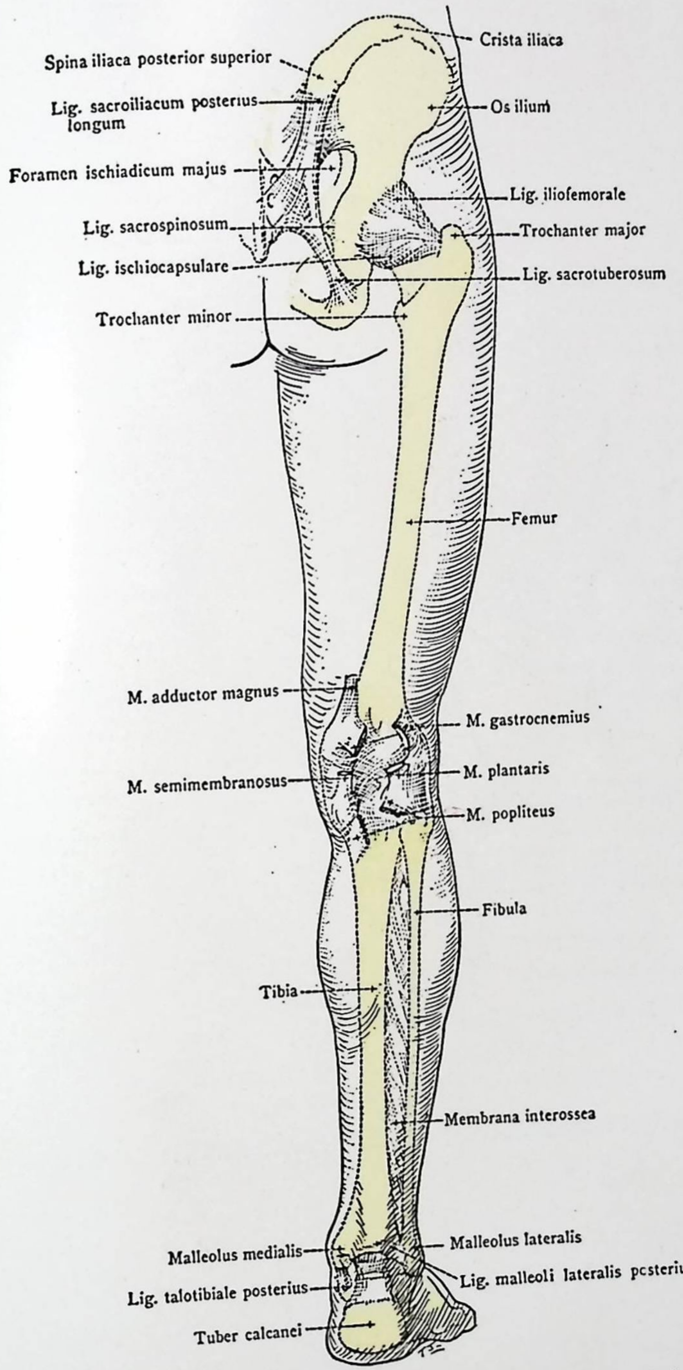
Incisions with exposure of the superficial and deep palmar arches and branches of the median nerve in the palm of the right hand.



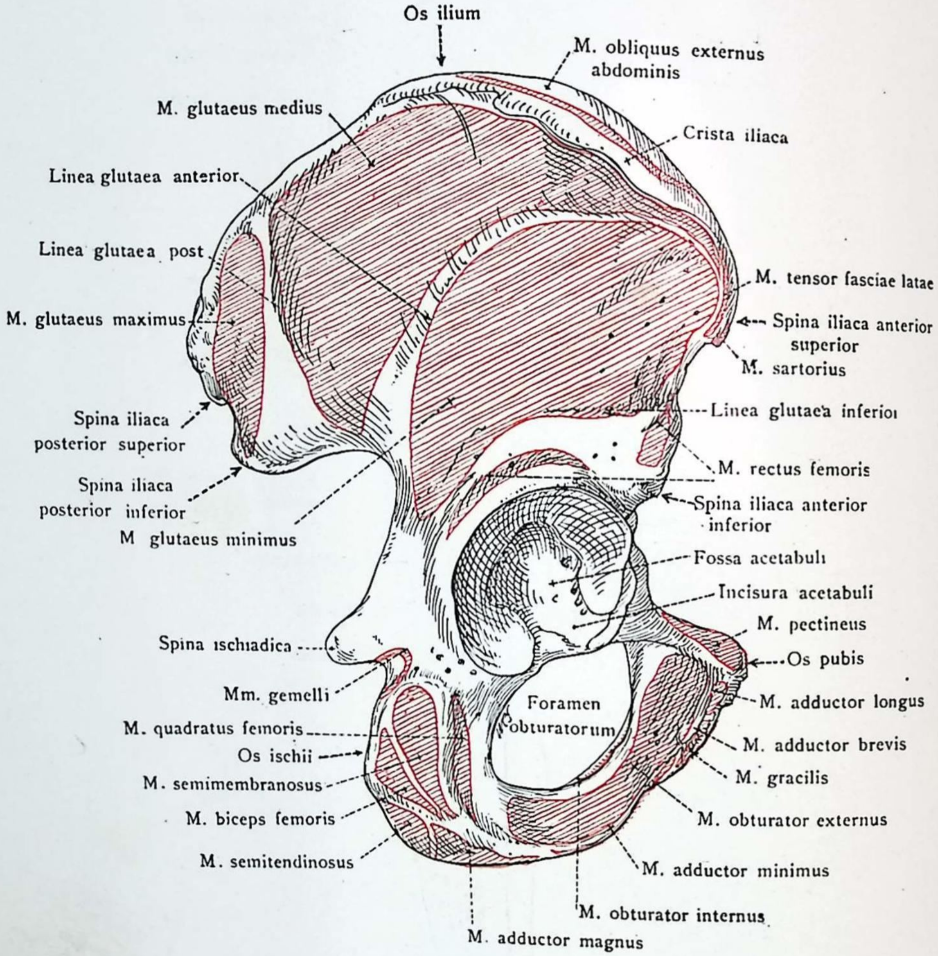
Incisions along outer border of right wrist and hand for ligation of radial artery. A: Exposure of the radial nerve and artery and tendon of the extensor carpi radialis longus muscle at the wrist. B: Exposure of the same tendon, nerve and artery in the hand.



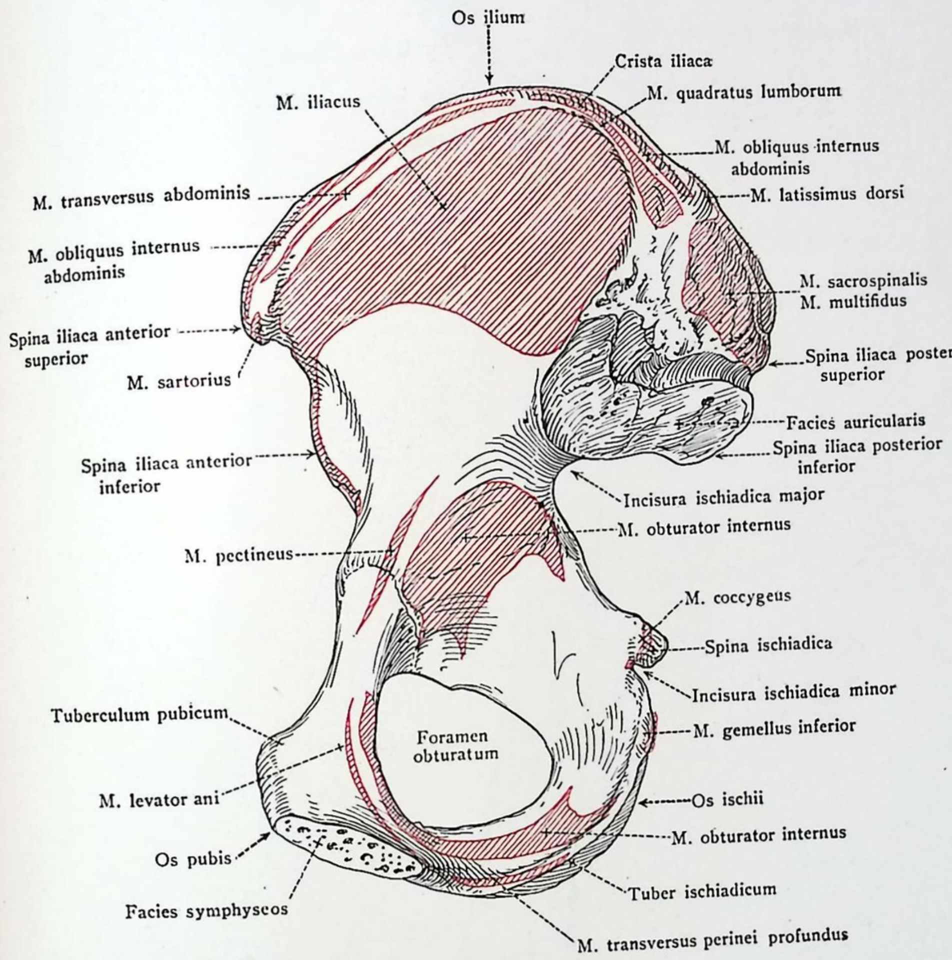
Surface projection of the skeleton, articular capsules and ligaments of the right lower limb. Anterior view.



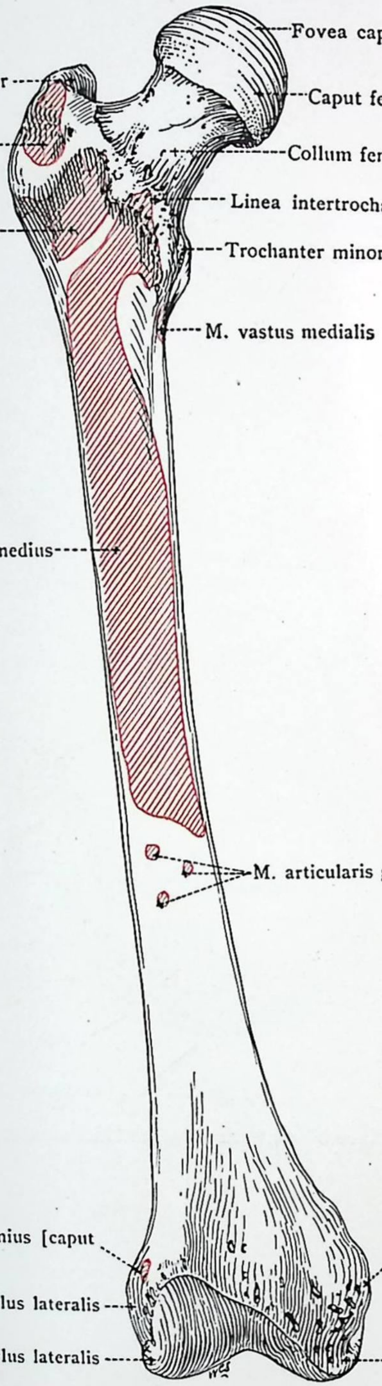
Surface projection of the skeleton, articular capsules and ligaments of the right lower limb. Posterior view.



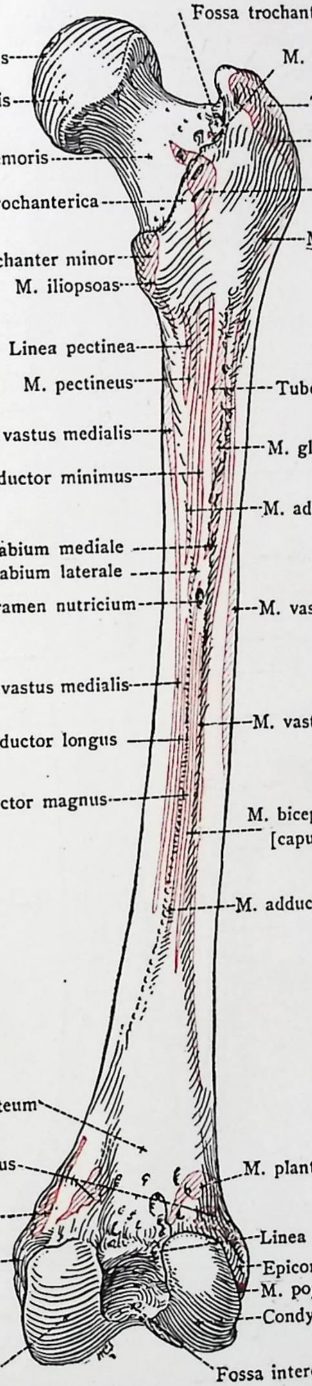
The right innominate bone, with muscle attachments, lateral view.



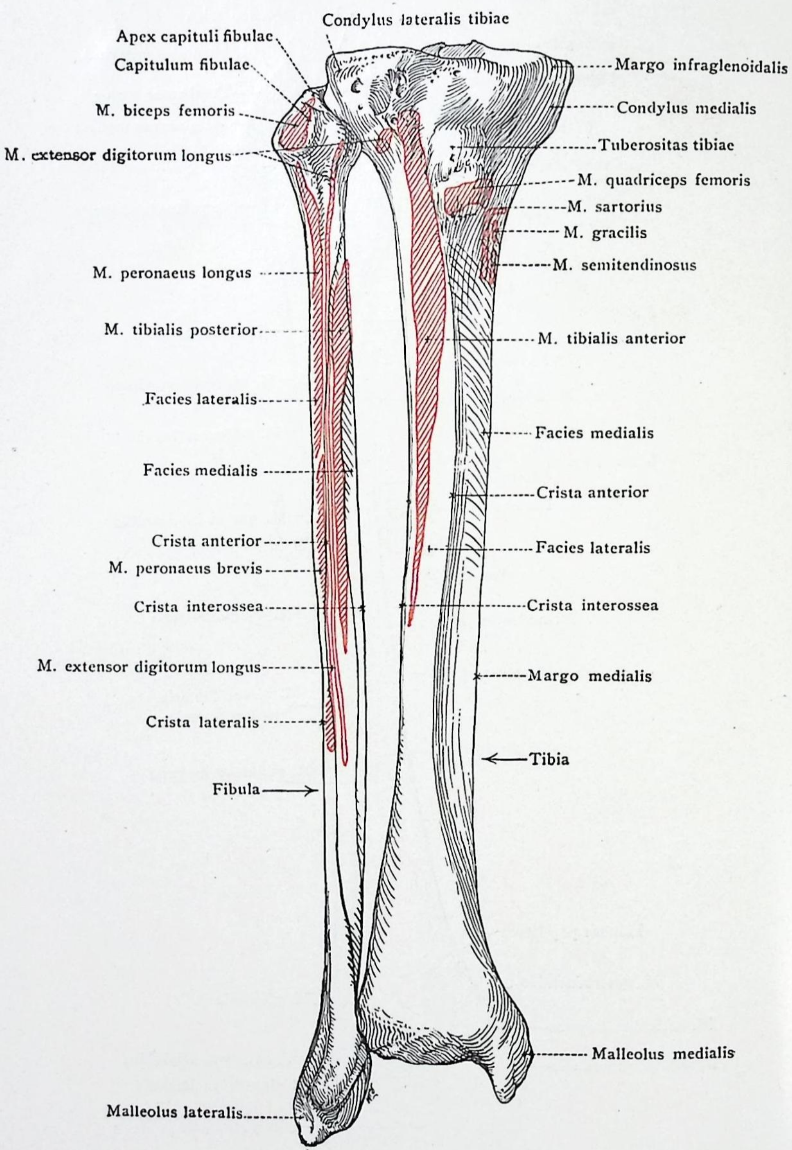
The right innominate bone, with muscle attachments, medial view.



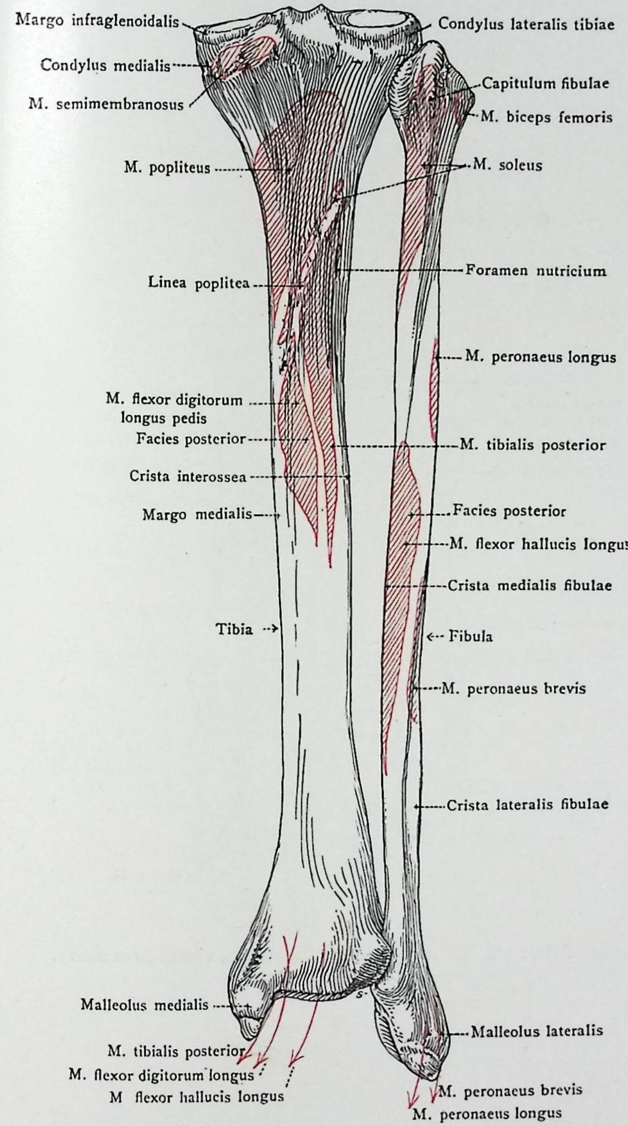
Right femur, with muscle attachments, anterior aspect.



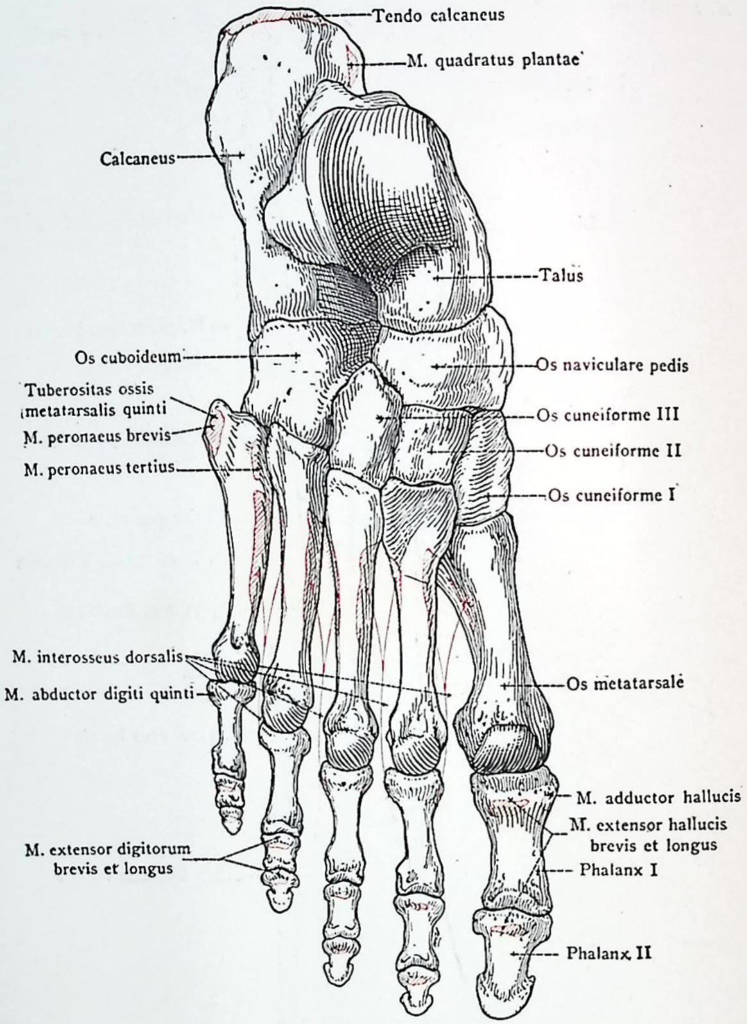
Right femur, with muscle attachments, posterior aspect.



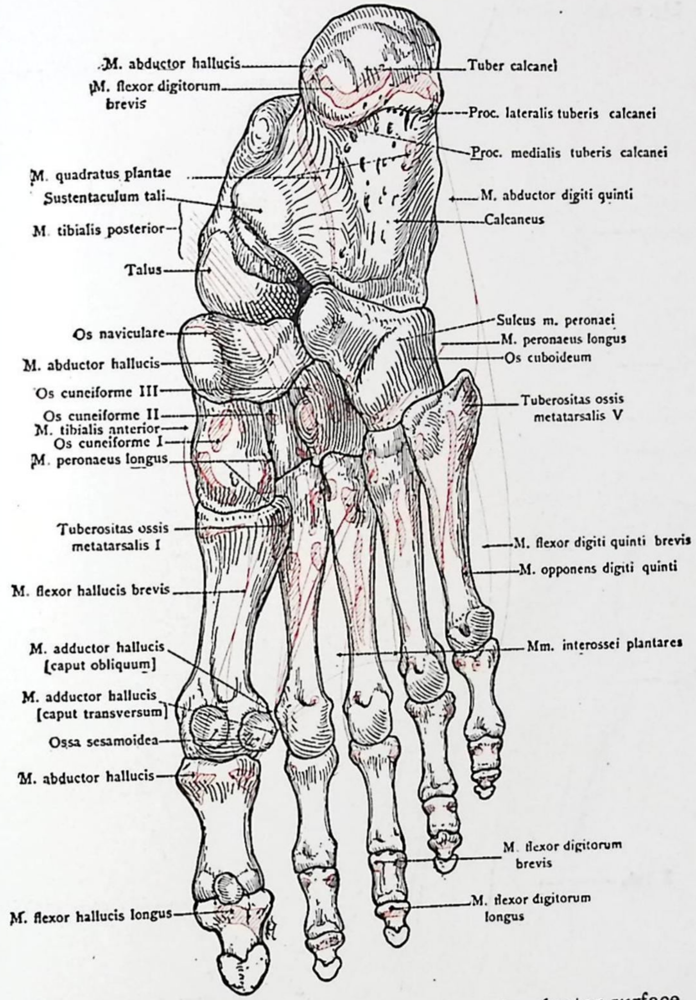
Right tibia and fibula, with muscle attachments, anterior aspect.



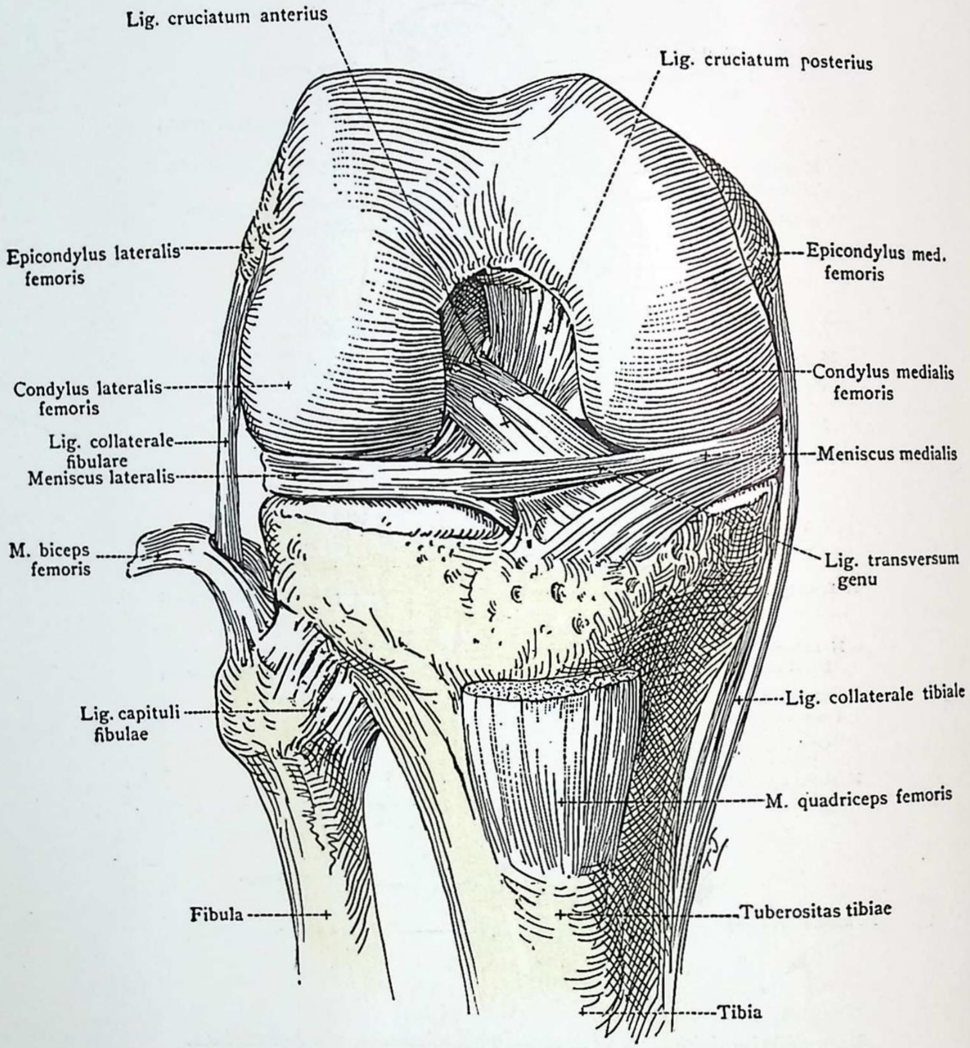
Right tibia and fibula, with muscle attachments, posterior aspect.



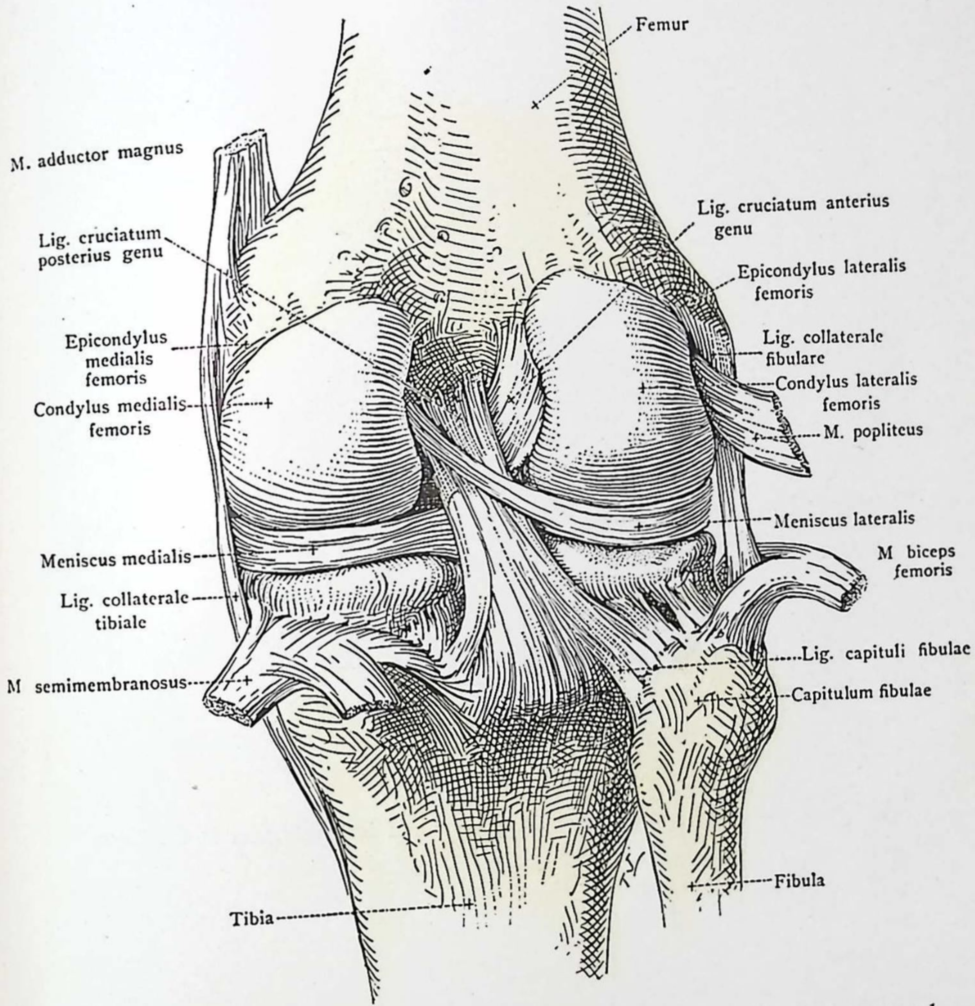
Bones of the right foot with muscle attachments, viewed from above.



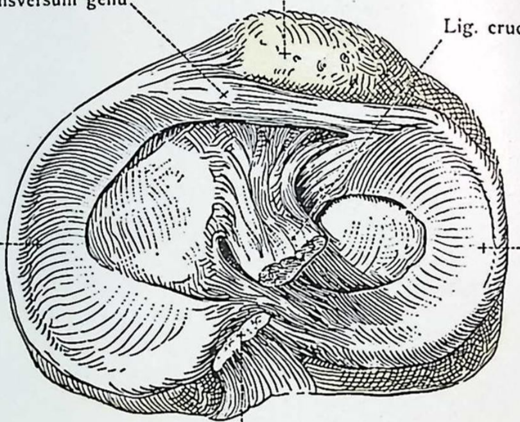
Bones of the right foot, with muscle attachments, plantar surface.



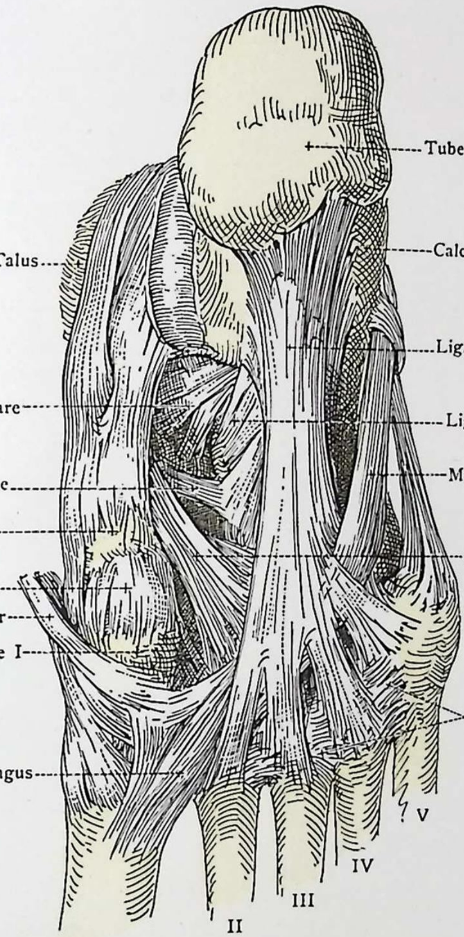
The right knee joint, viewed from in front. The articular capsule and patella have been removed and the knee flexed in order to show the cruciate ligaments. For hip joint see pp. 254–5.



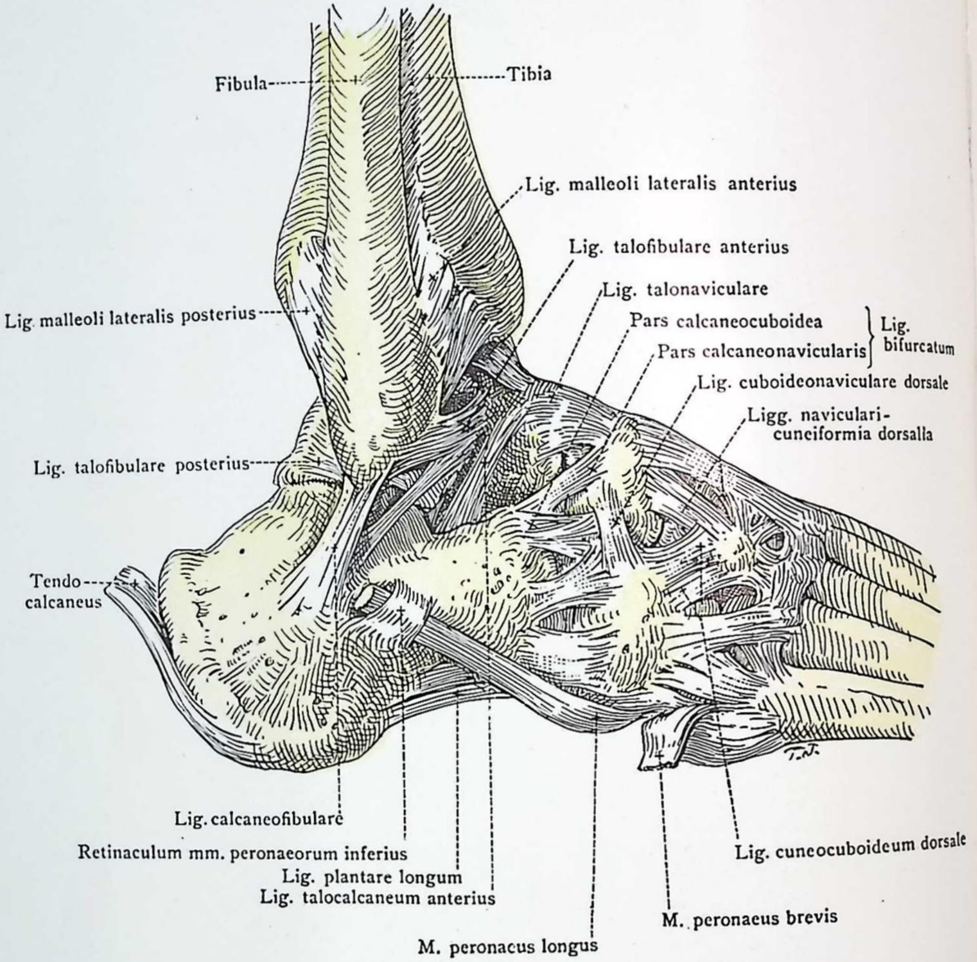
Ligaments of the right knee joint, from behind. The capsule proper, has been removed.



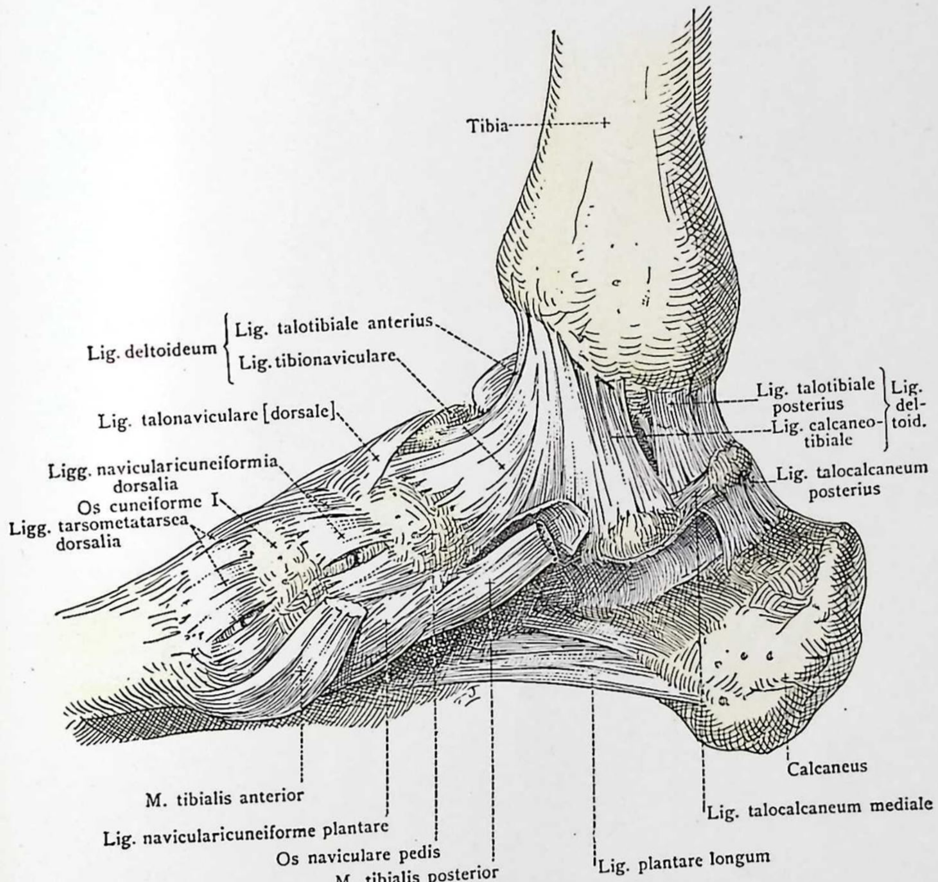
Right knee joint. Tibia with cartilaginous discs and ligaments, seen from above.



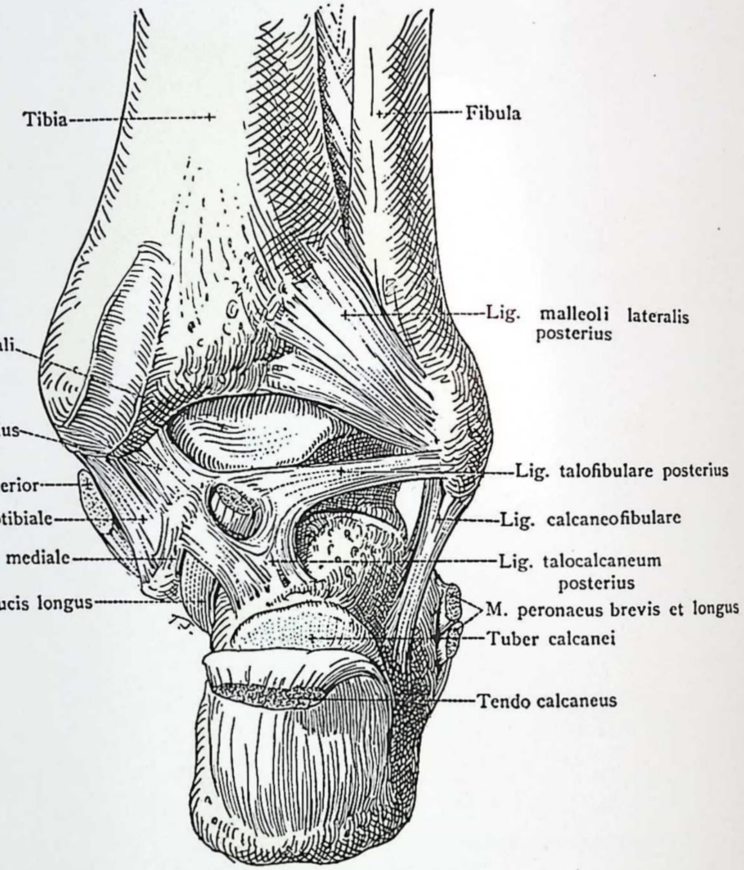
Ligaments of the plantar surface of the right foot.



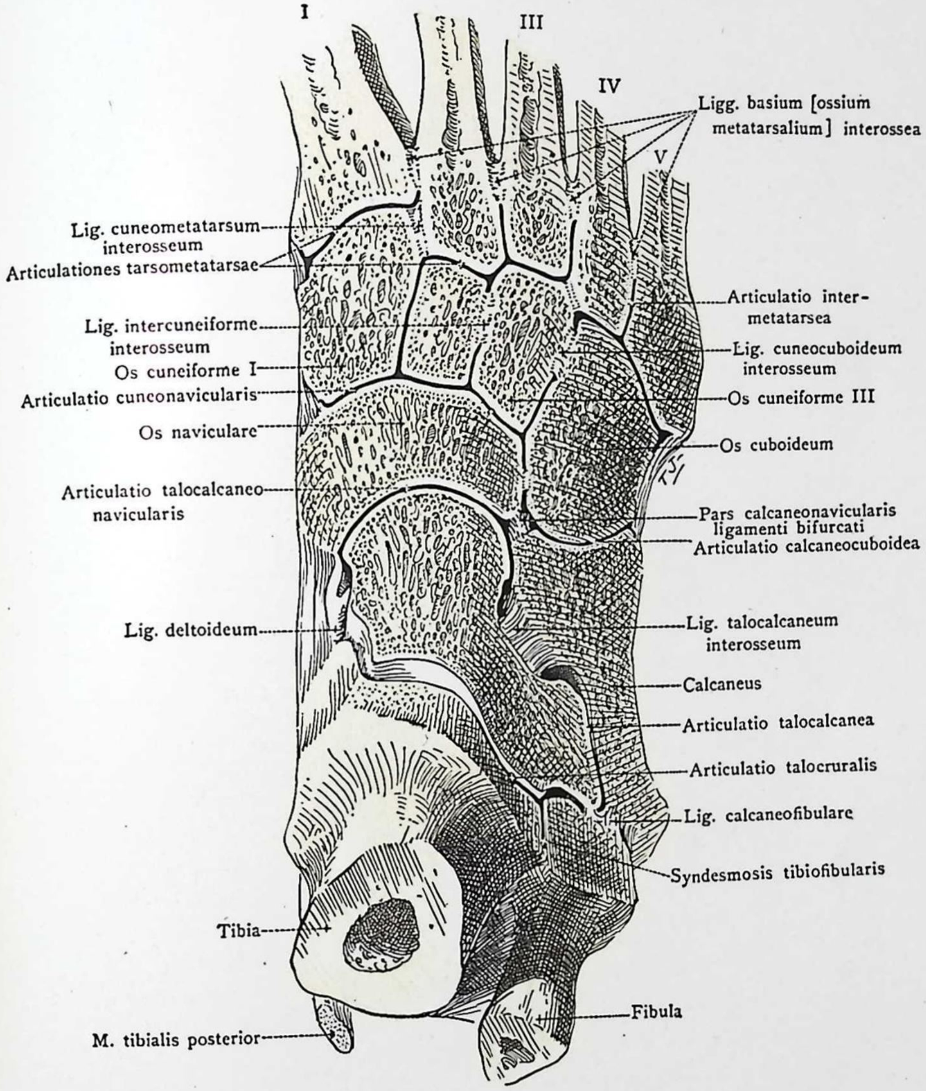
Ligaments of the right ankle joint and foot, lateral view.



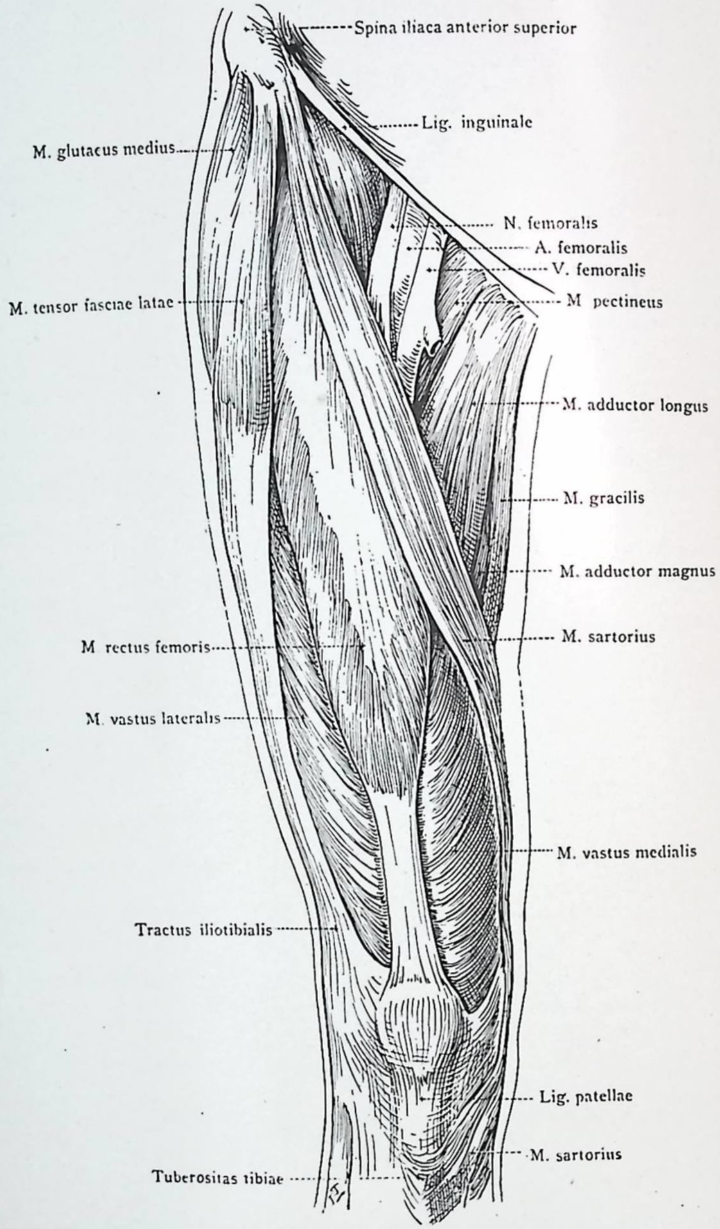
Ligaments of the right ankle joint and foot, viewed from the medial side.



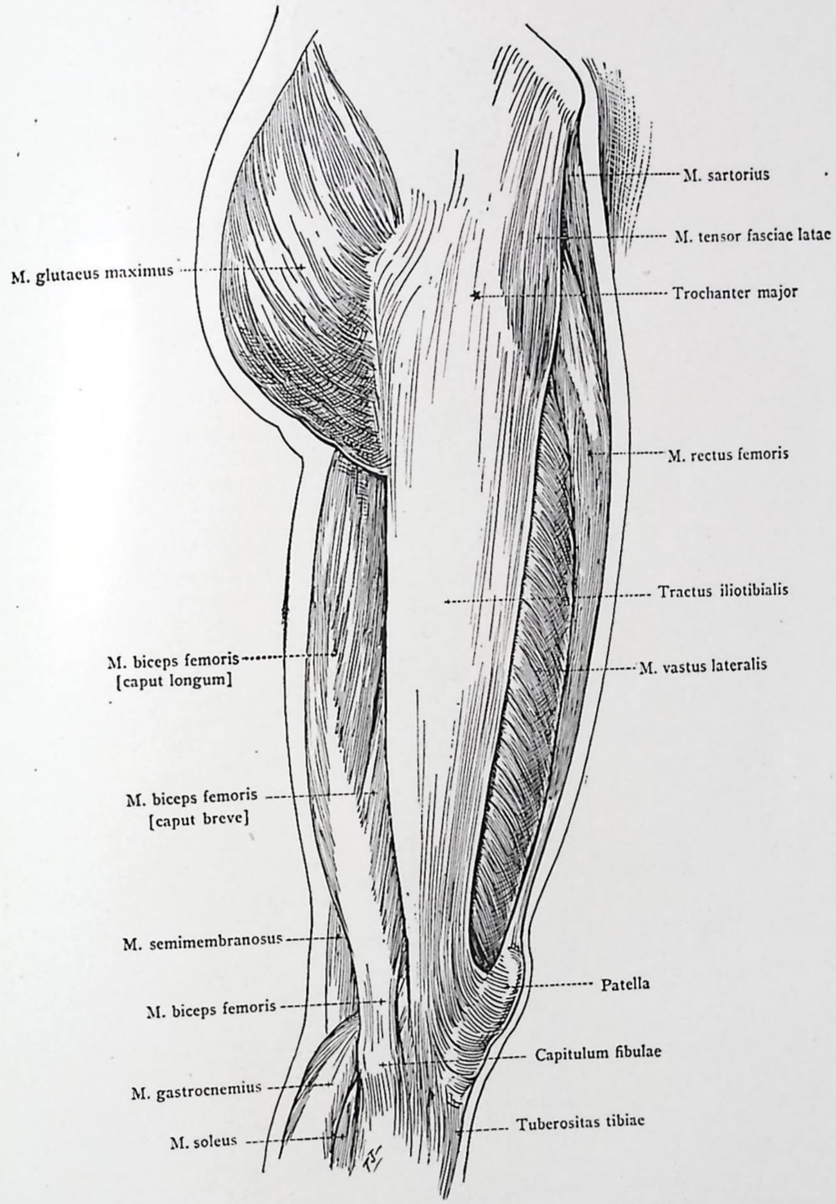
Ligaments of the right ankle joint and foot, viewed from behind.



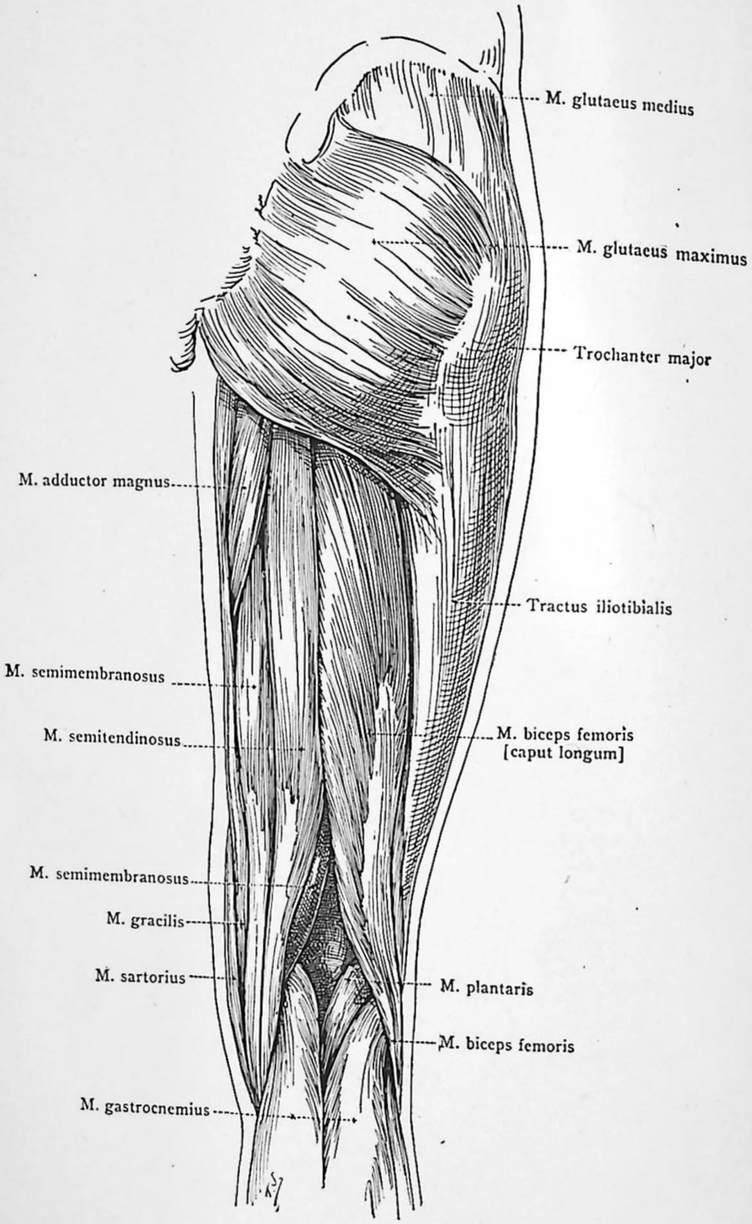
A frontal section of the right foot showing the articulations and ligaments, viewed from above.



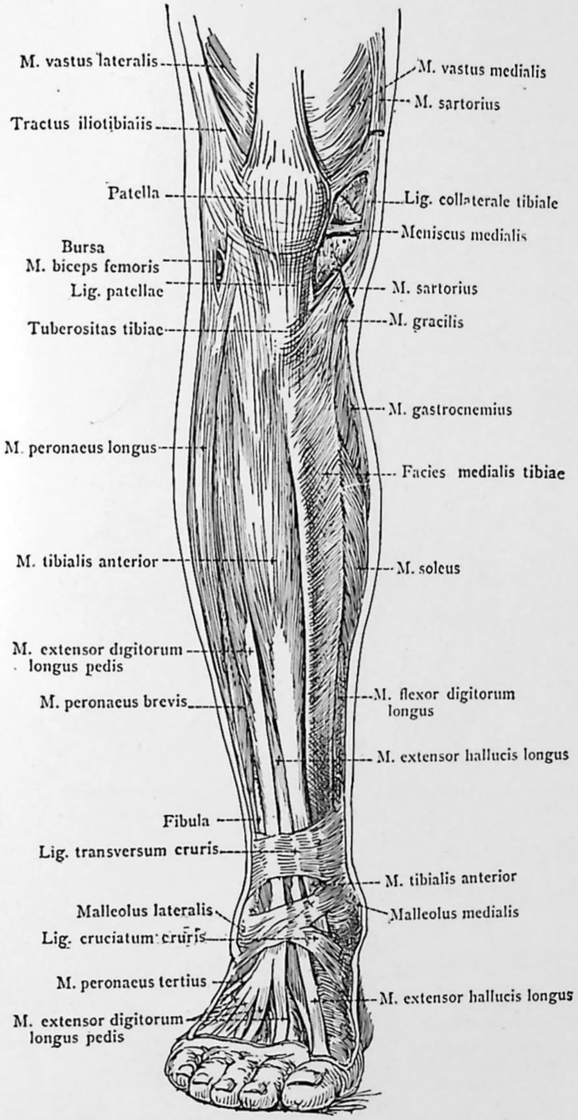
Superficial muscles of the right thigh, anterior view.



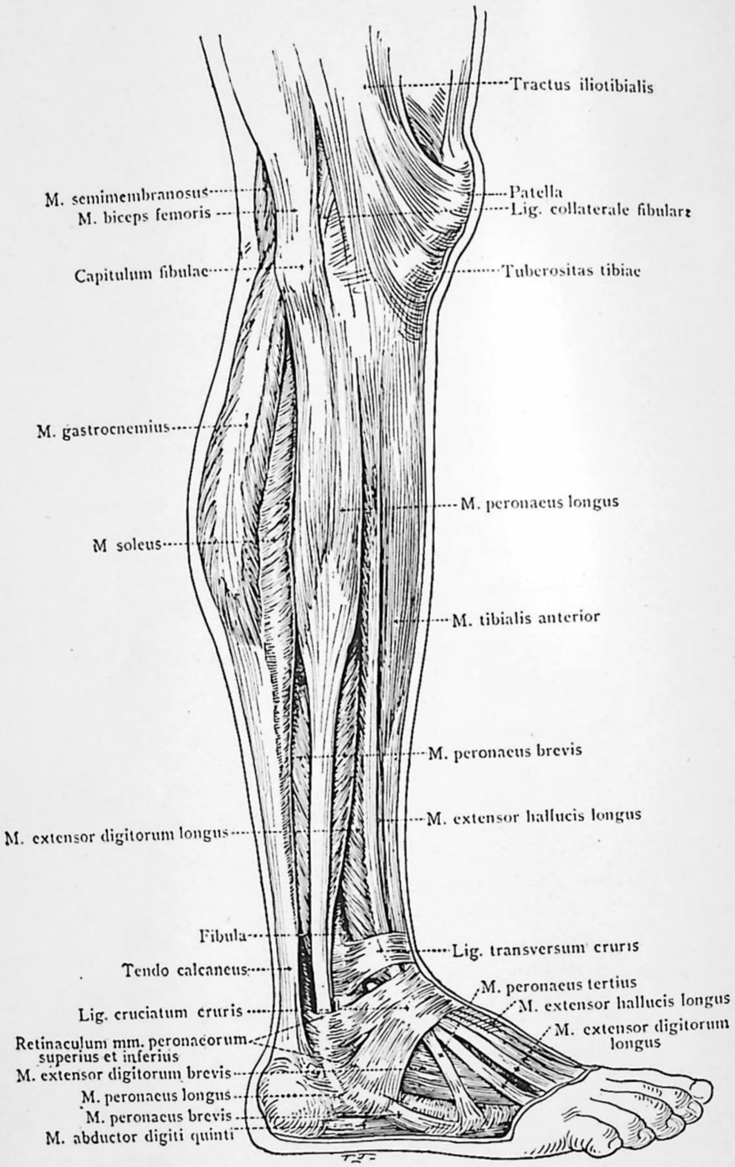
Superficial muscles of the right thigh, lateral view.



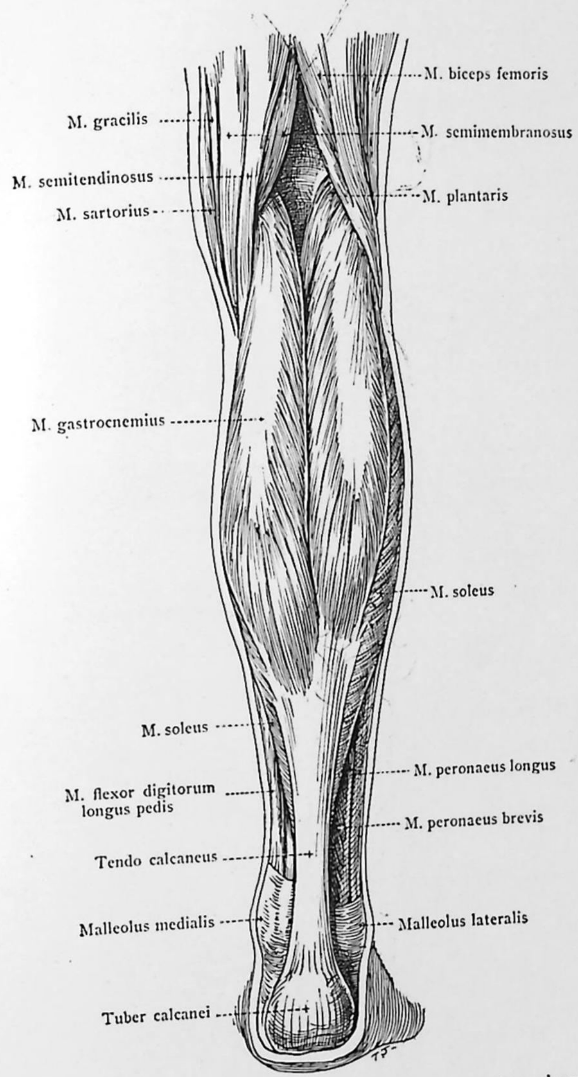
Superficial muscles of right thigh, posterior view.



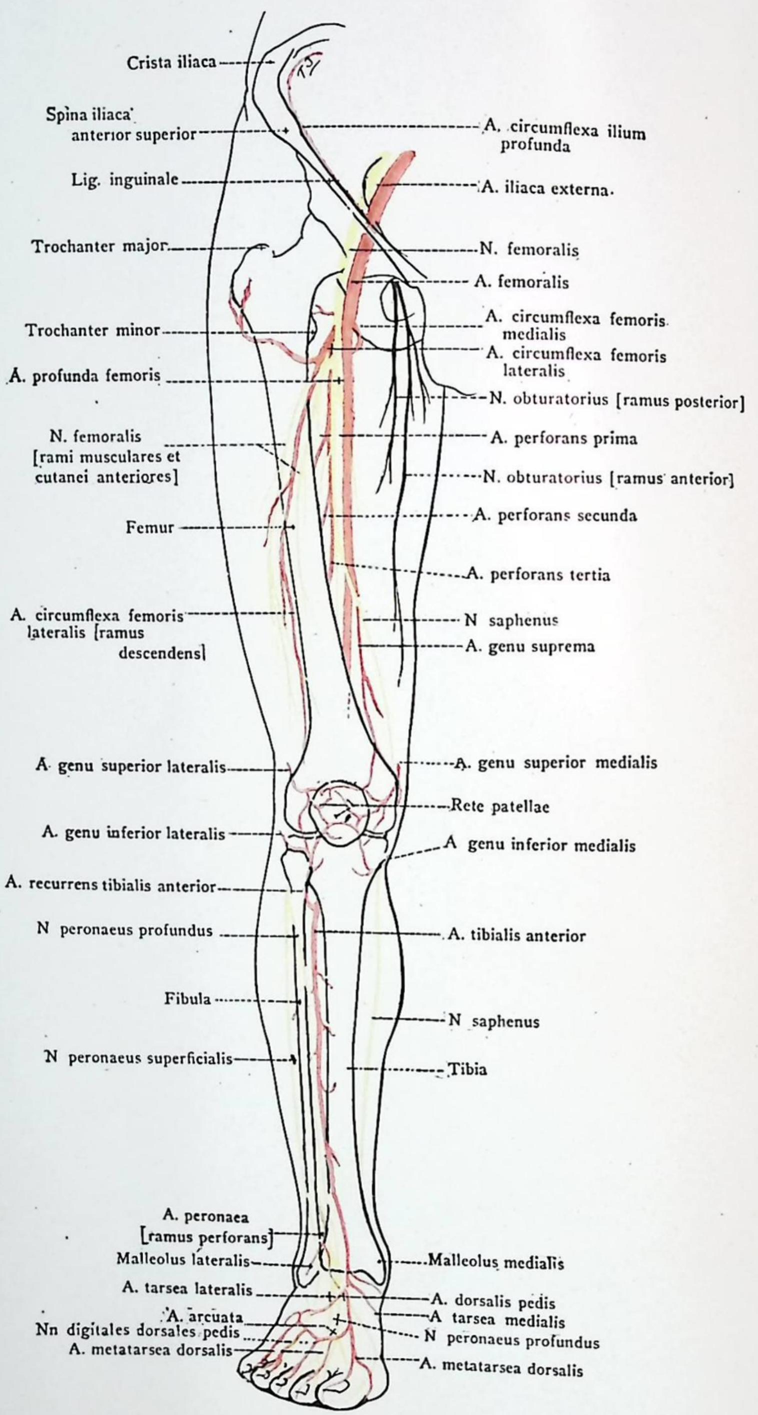
Superficial muscles of the right leg, anterior view.



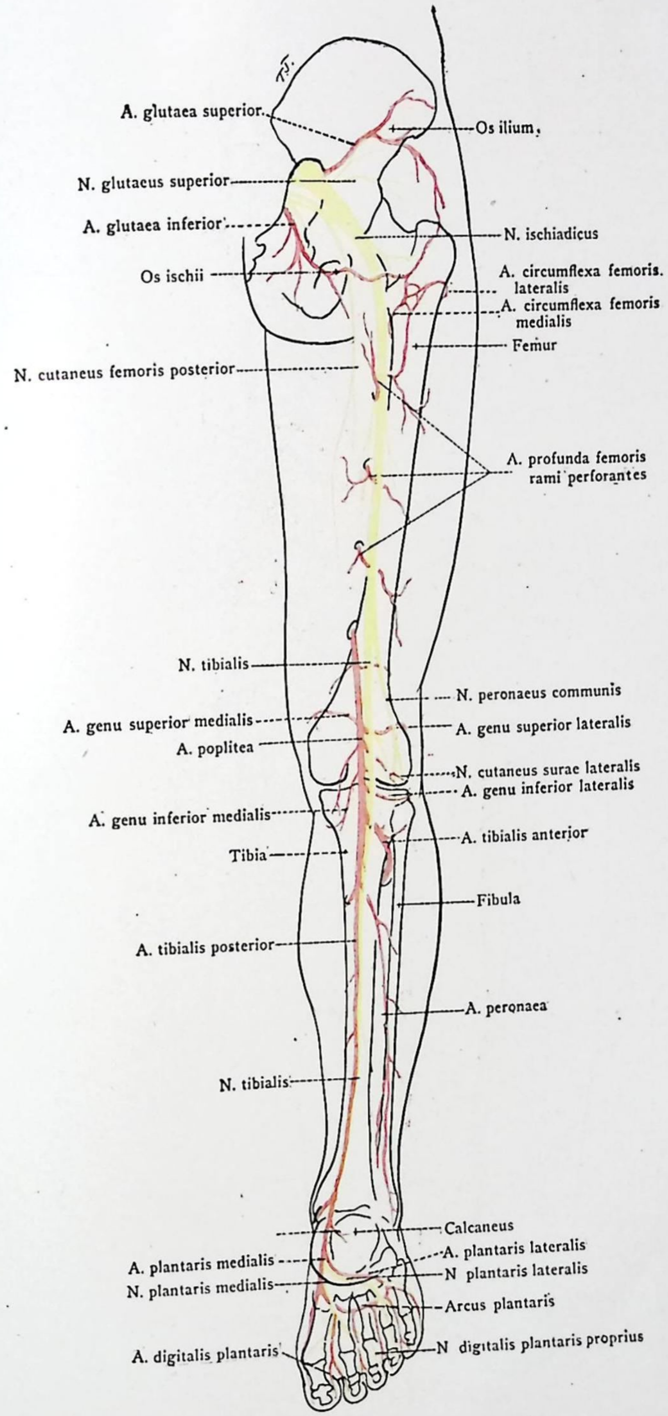
Superficial muscles of the right leg, lateral view.



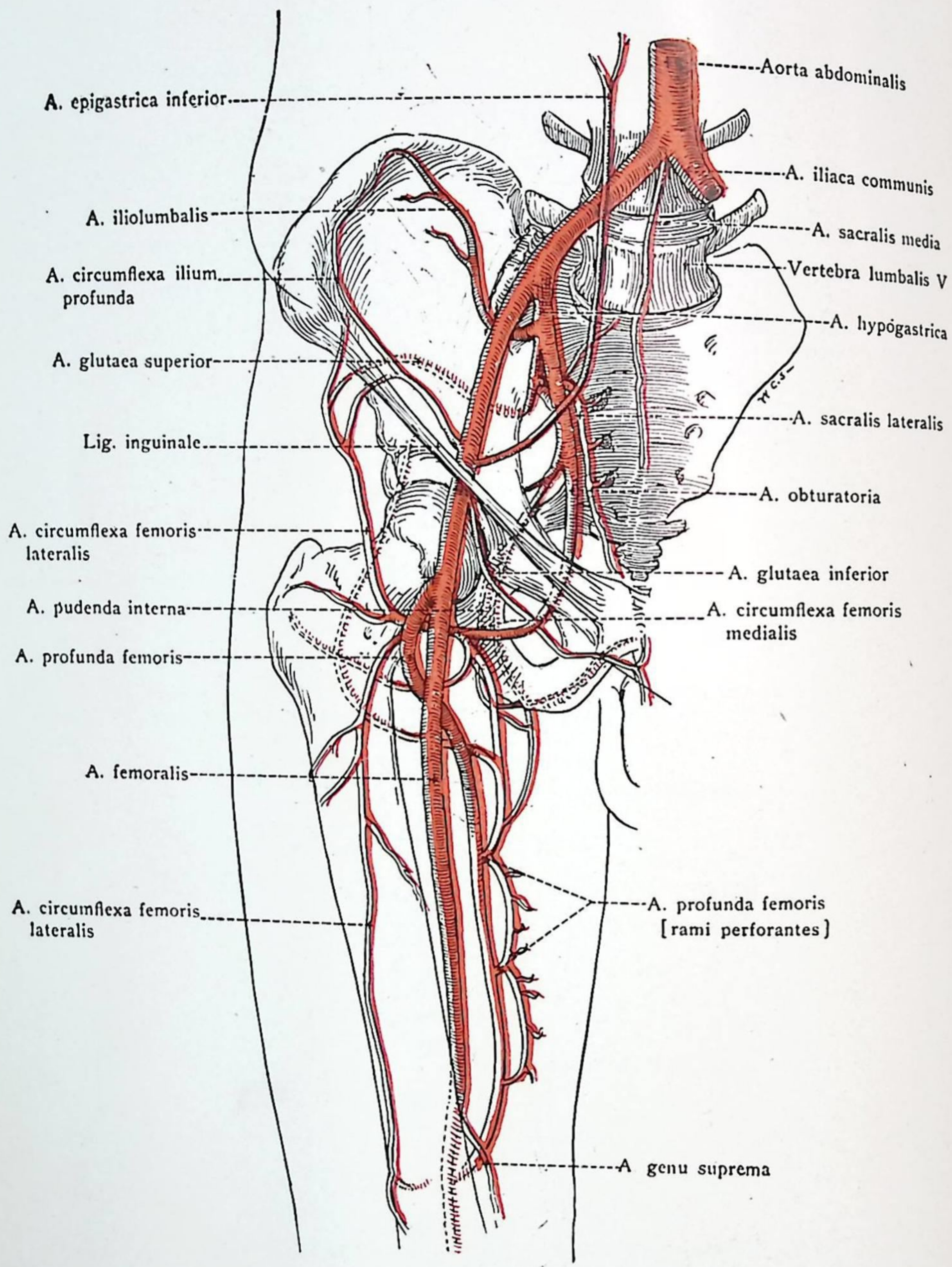
Superficial muscles of the right leg, posterior view.



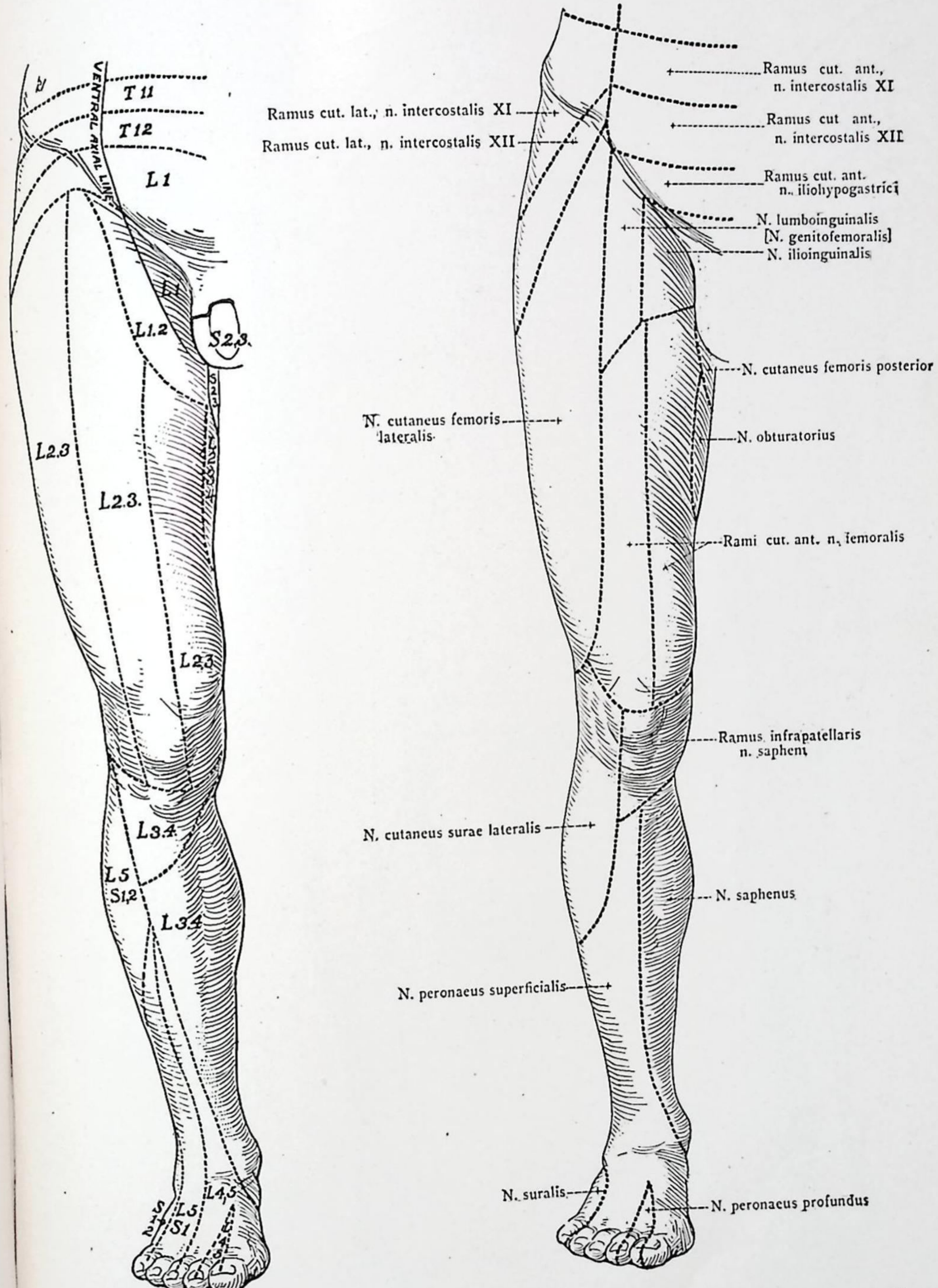
Surface projection of the nerves and blood vessels of the right lower extremity, viewed from in front. See also p. 296.



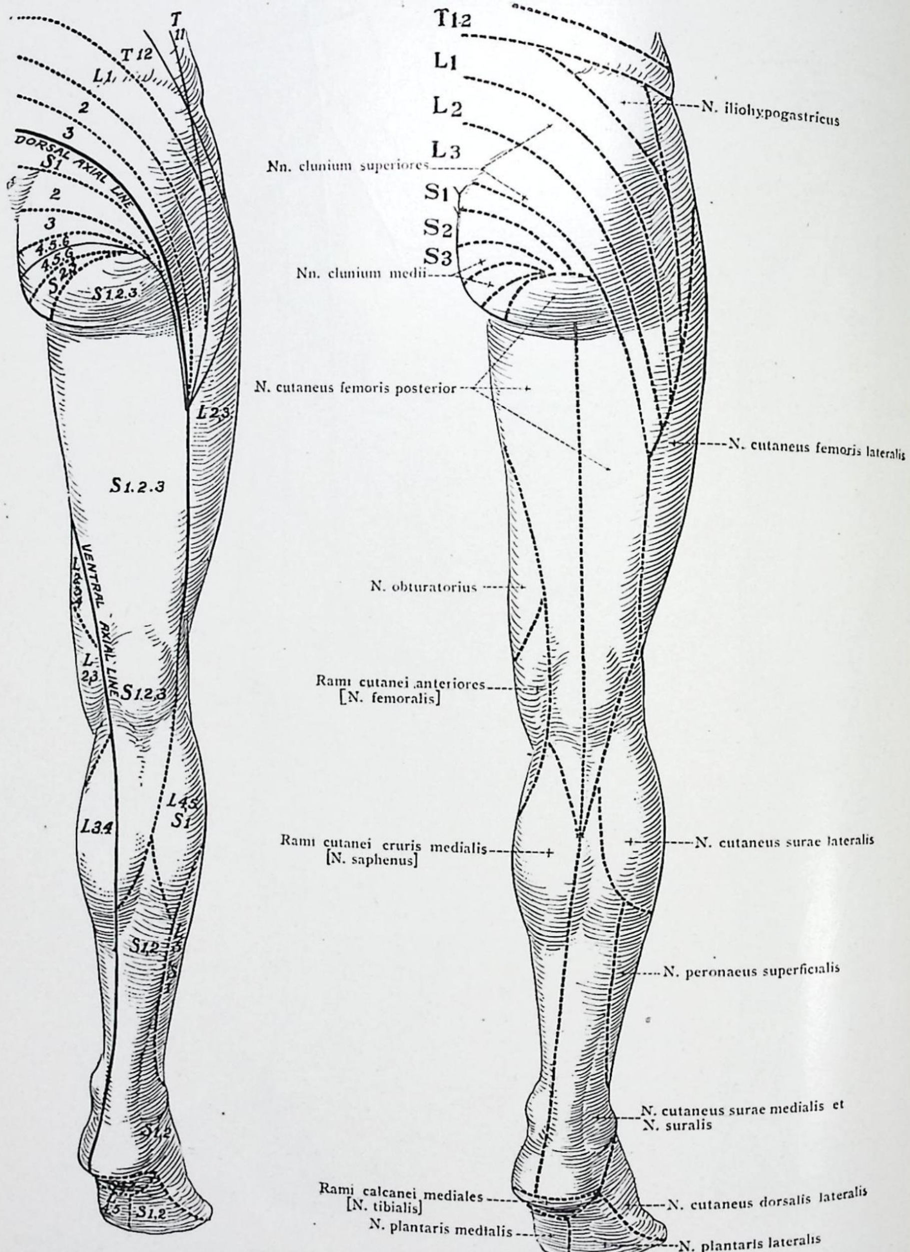
Surface projection of the nerves and blood vessels of the right lower extremity, viewed from behind.



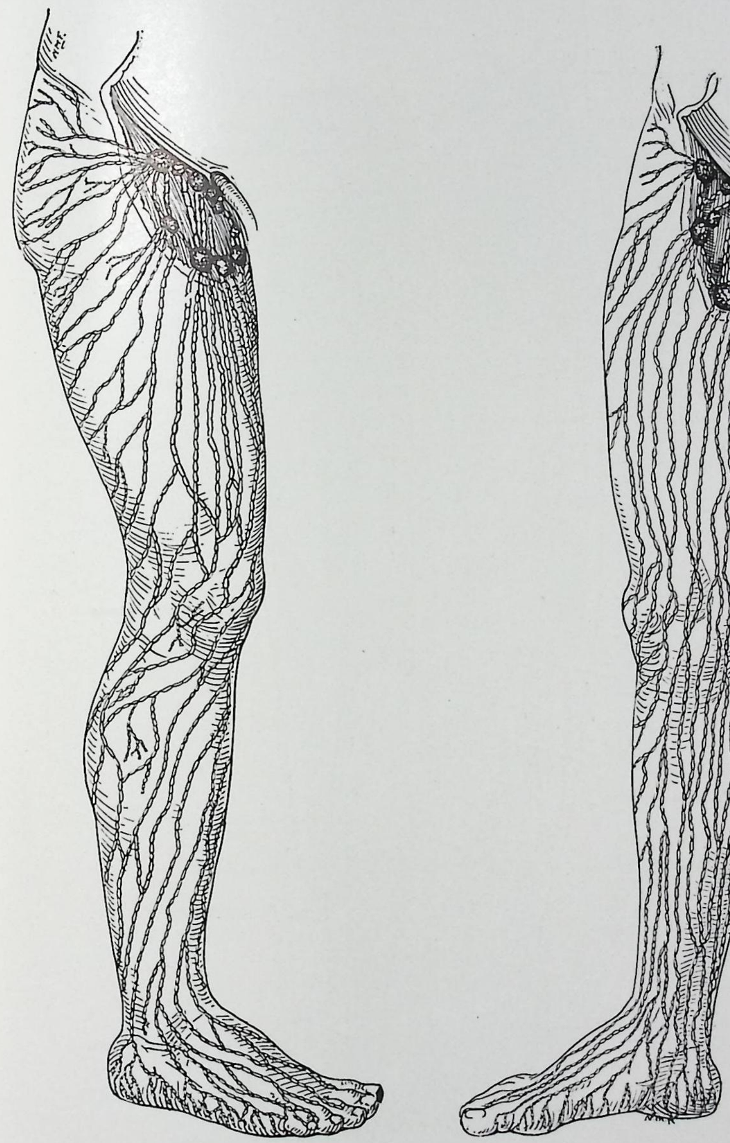
Collateral circulation about the hip and the upper part of the right thigh.



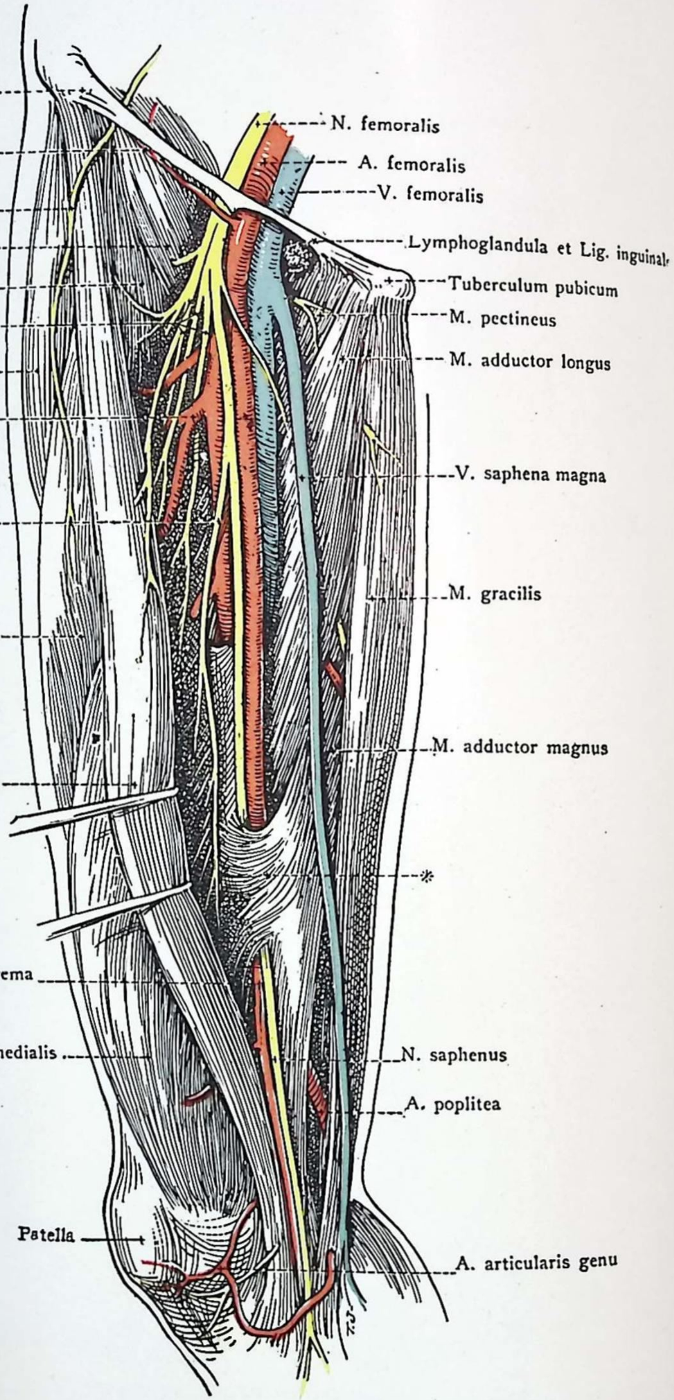
Distribution of cutaneous nerves on the front of the right lower extremity. The figure at the right shows the areas of distribution of the cutaneous nerves. The letters and numerals in the figure at the left indicate spinal origin of the nerves distributed to each area.



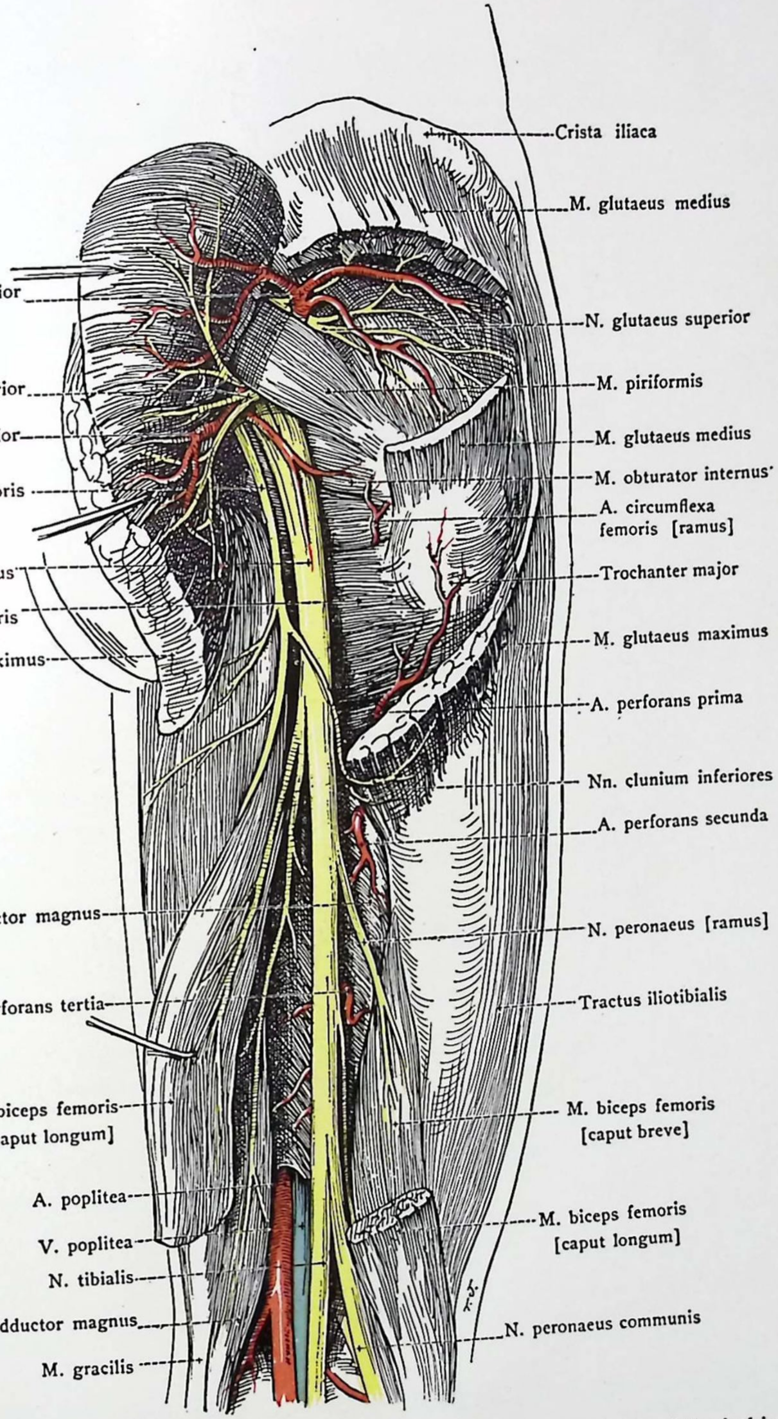
Distribution of cutaneous nerves on the back of the right lower extremity. The figure at the right shows the areas of distribution of the cutaneous nerves. The letters and numerals in the figure at the left indicate spinal origin of the nerves distributed to each area.



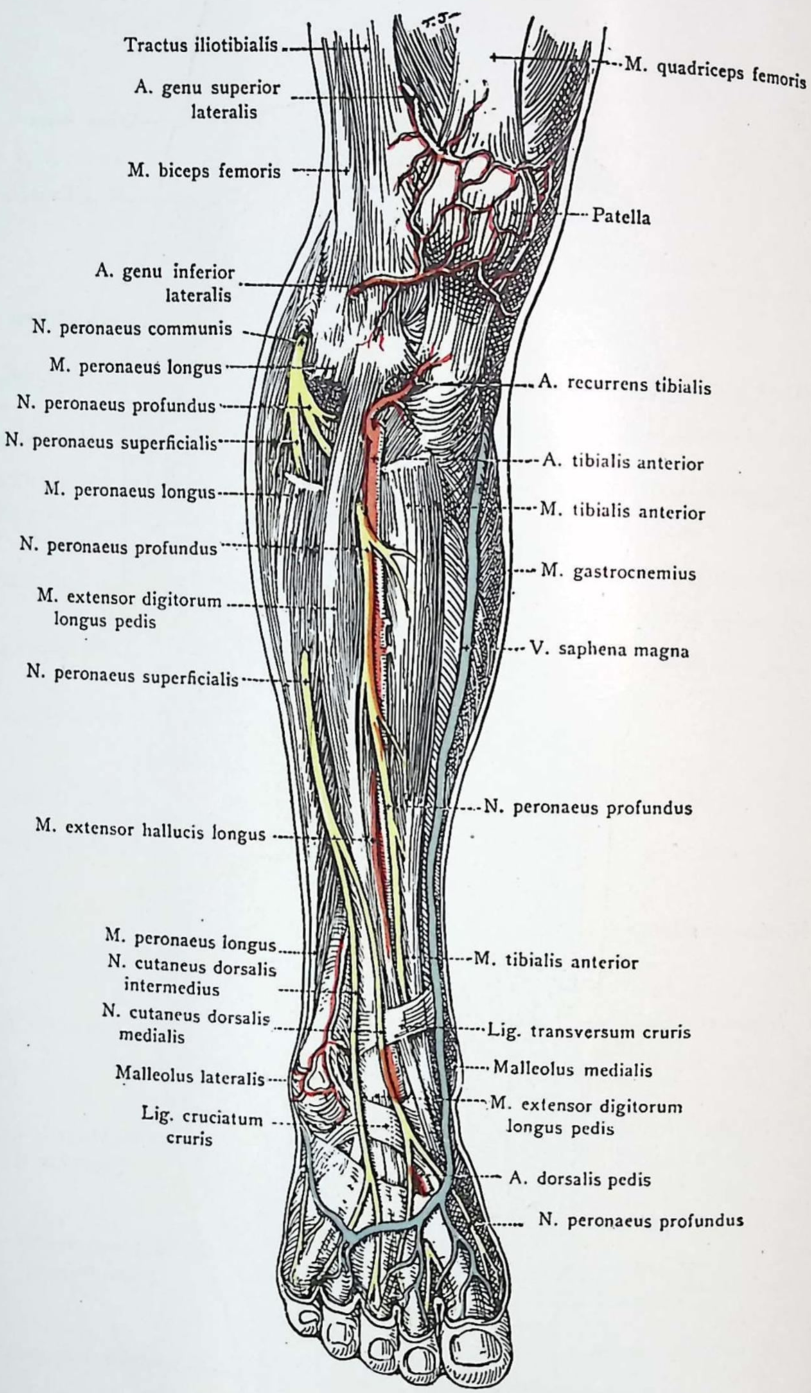
Superficial lymphatic vessels and nodes of the right lower extremity and groin.



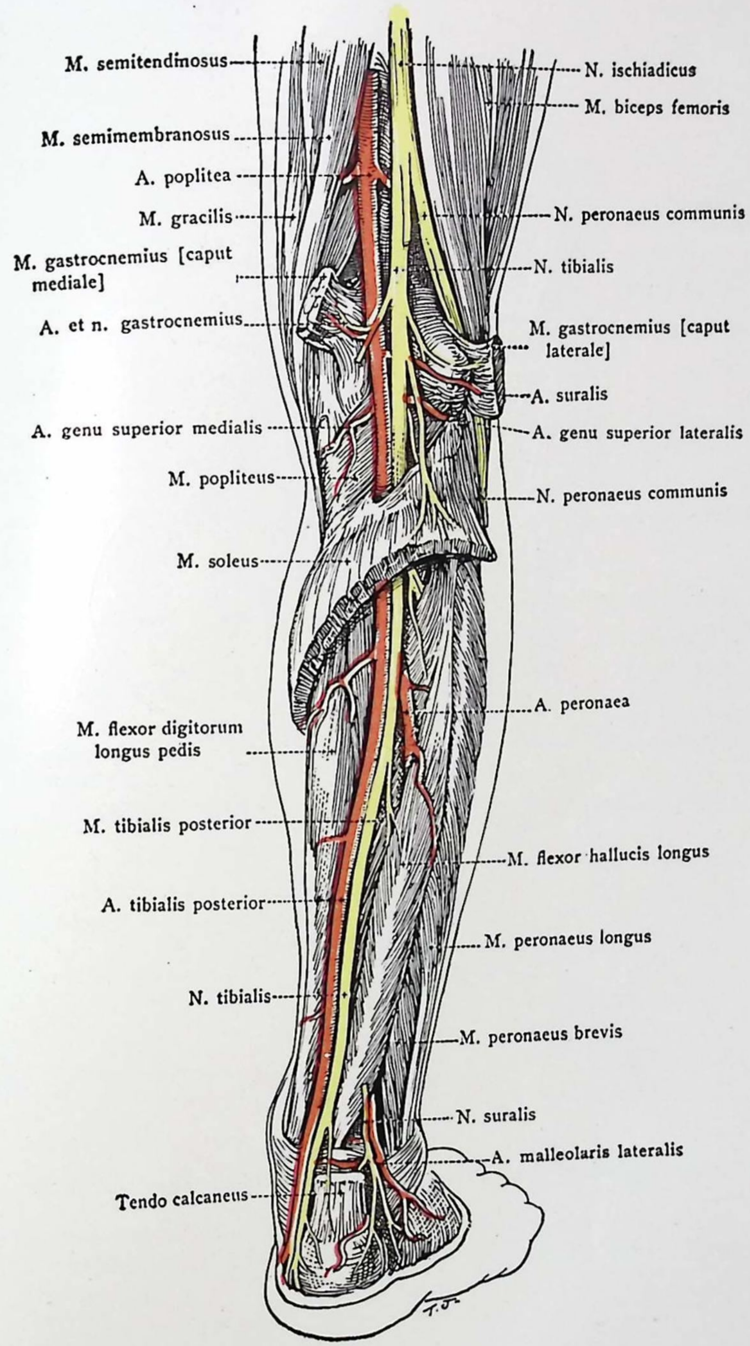
Deep dissection, exposing the blood vessels and nerves of the right thigh, which has been slightly rotated outward. The (*) indicates the anterior wall of Hunter's canal.



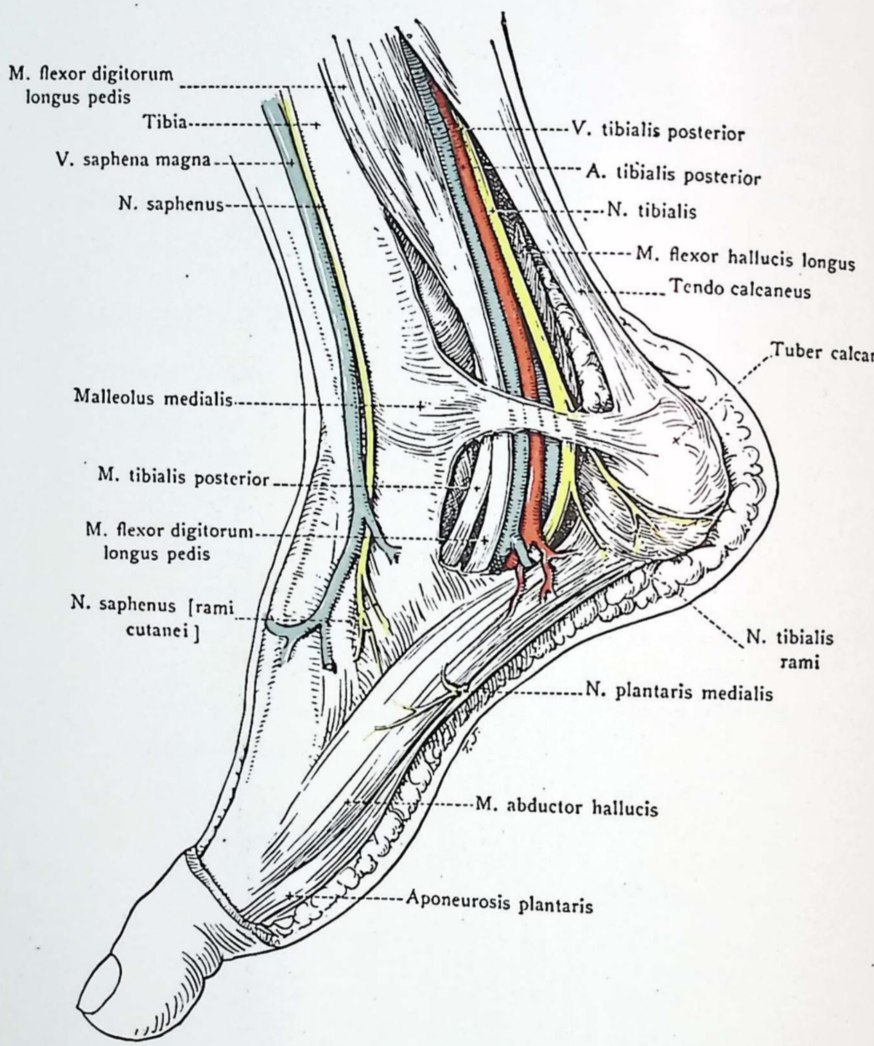
Deep dissection of the posterior aspect of the right thigh, showing the course of the ischiadic (great sciatic) nerve.



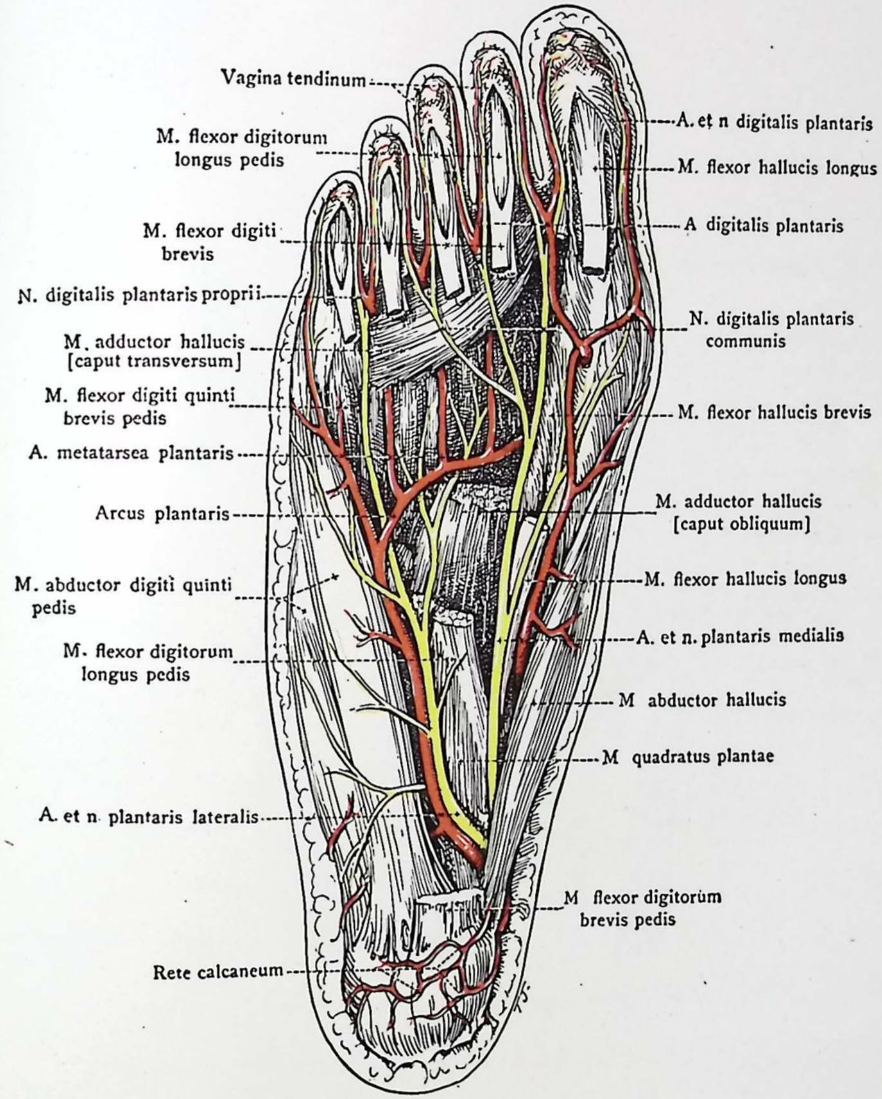
Dissection of the anterior aspect of the right leg, showing especially the course of the anterior tibial artery.



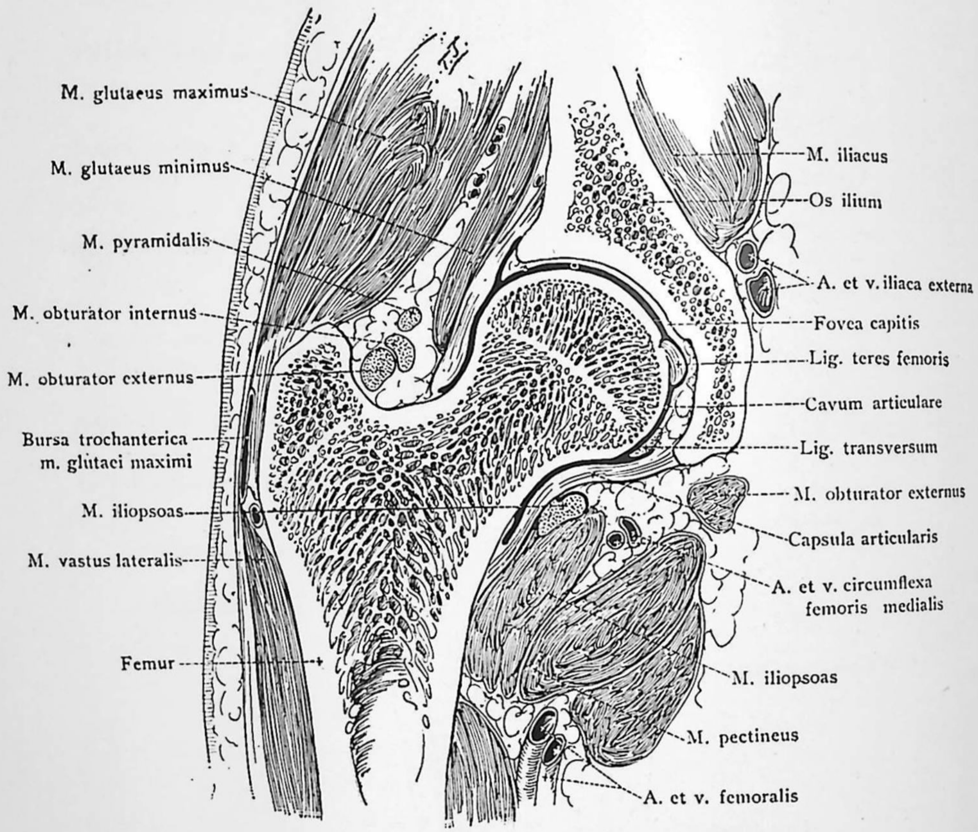
Deep structures of the leg and the popliteal fossa after removal of the gastrocnemius and soleus muscles, showing course of popliteal artery and tibial nerve.



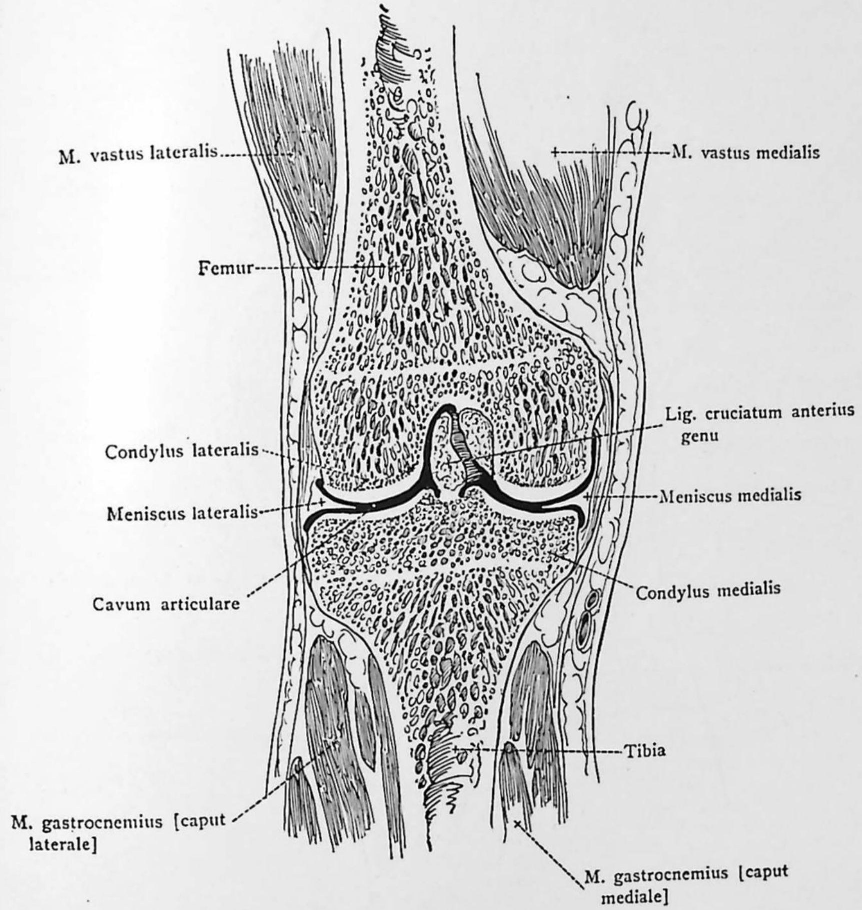
Topographical relations of the nerves and blood vessels of the right foot as seen from the median side.



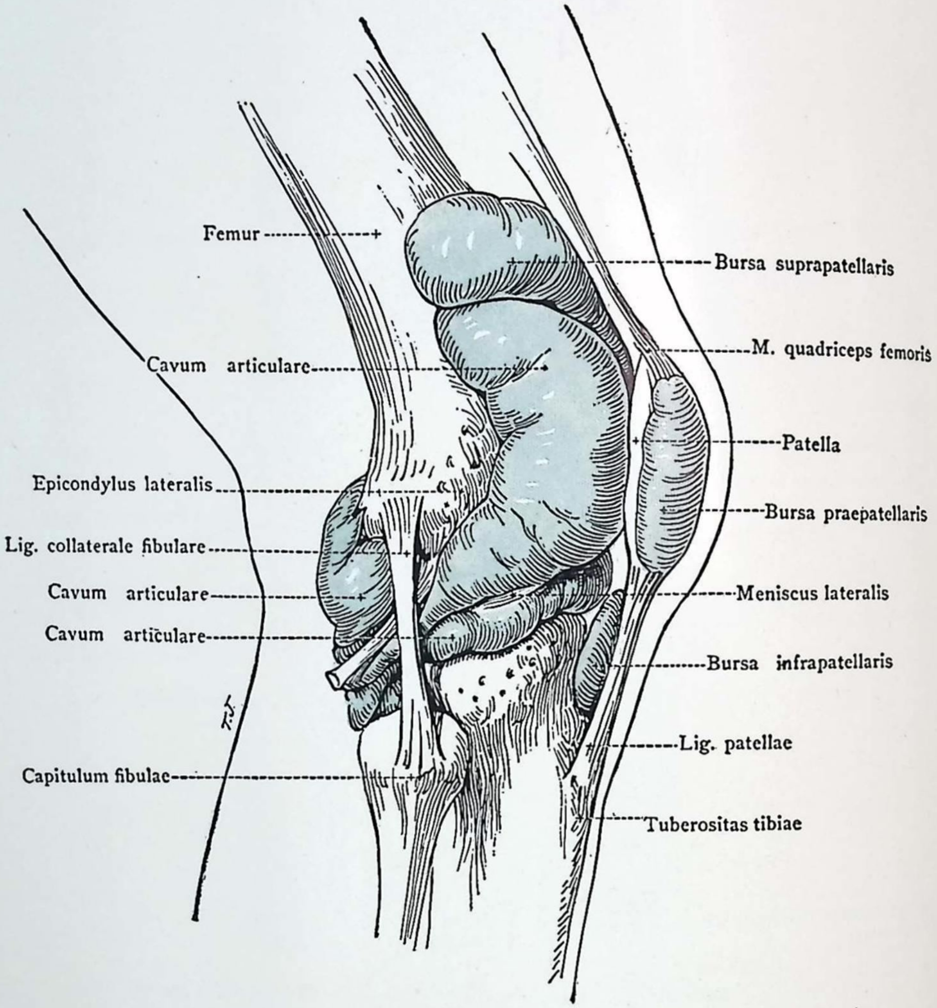
Deep structures of the sole of the right foot, after removal of the flexor digitorum brevis, quadratus plantae muscles, and the tendons of the flexor digitorum longus muscle.



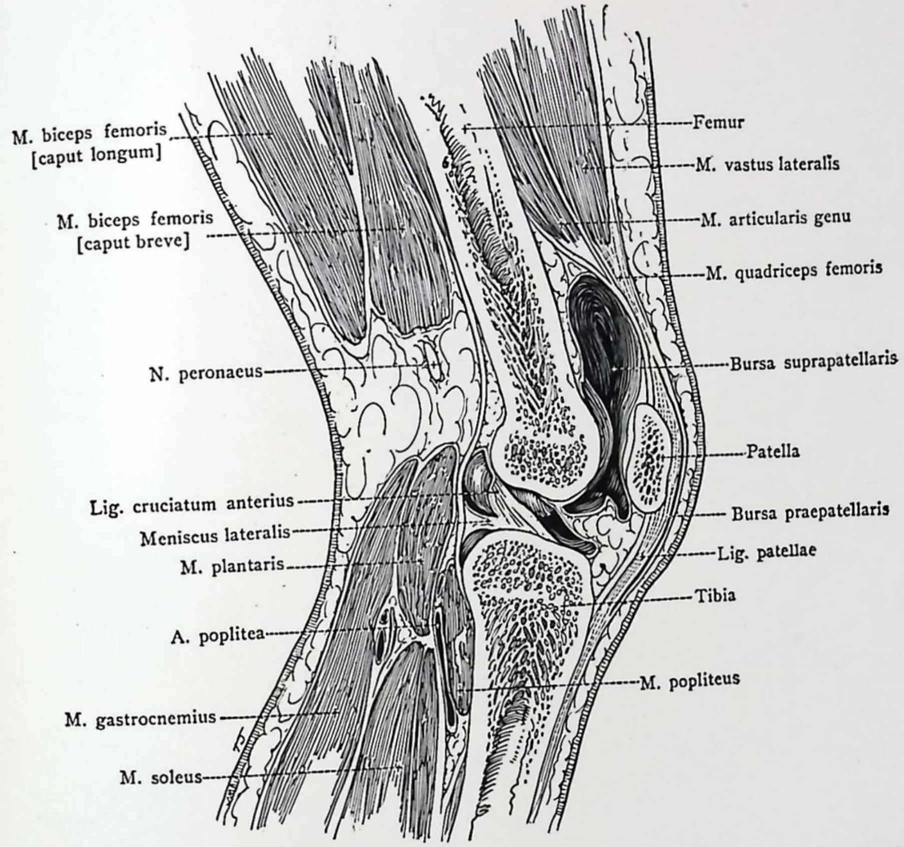
Frontal section through the right hip joint, viewed from in front.



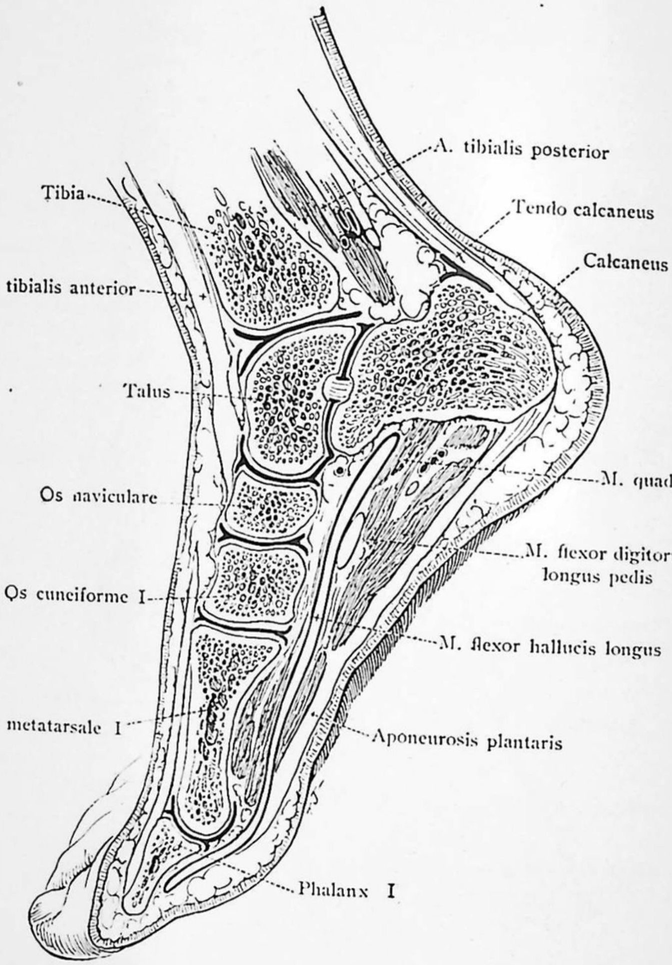
Median frontal section of the right knee, viewed from in front.



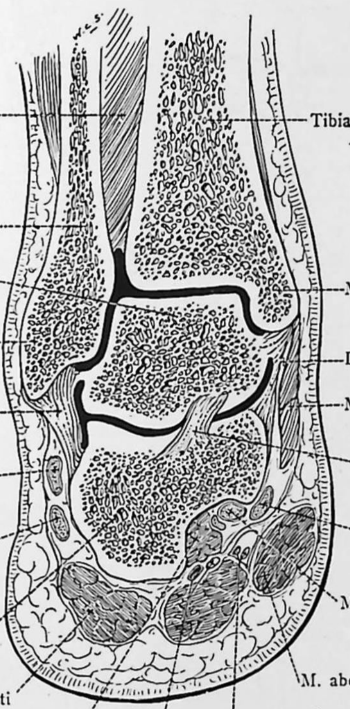
The bursae of the right knee, lateral view. This figure shows to what extent the various bursae may be distended with fluid.



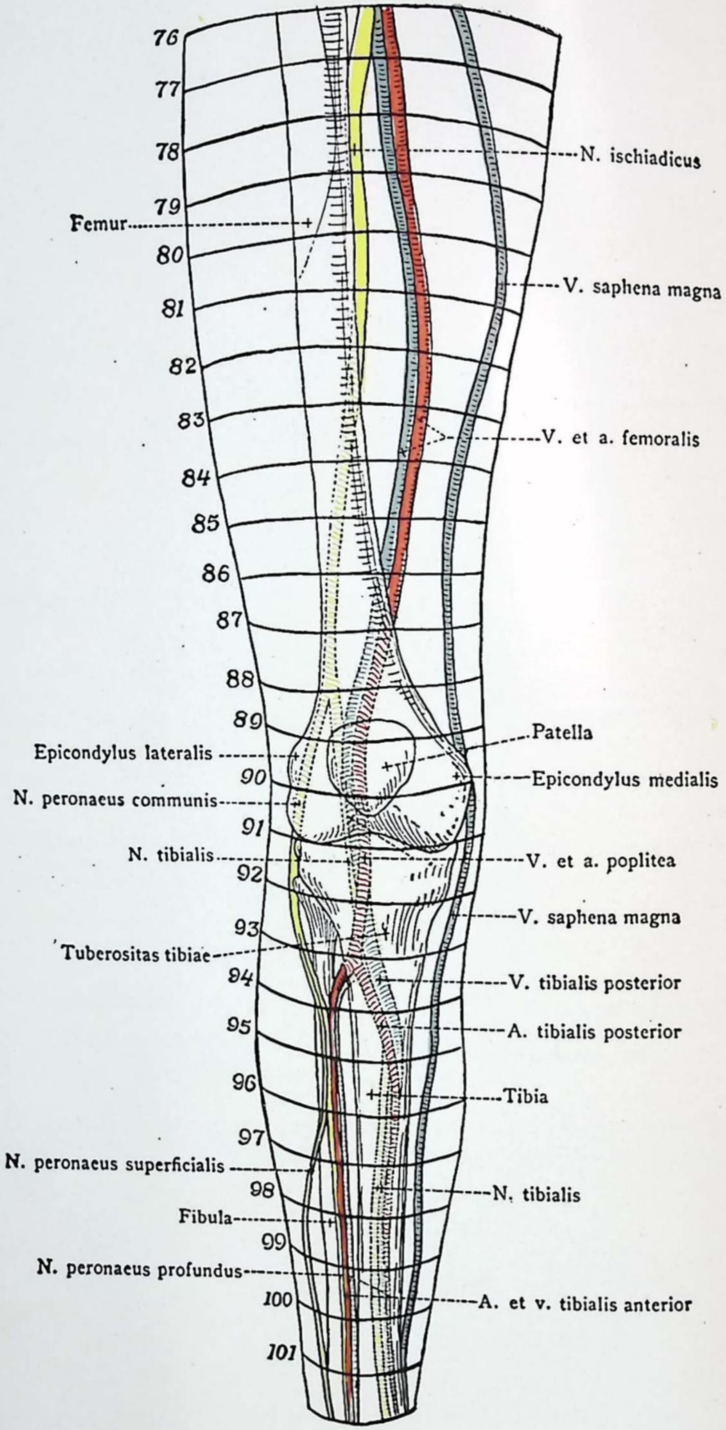
Sagittal section of the right knee, viewed from the outer side. The joint cavity proper lies to each side of the anterior crural ligament.



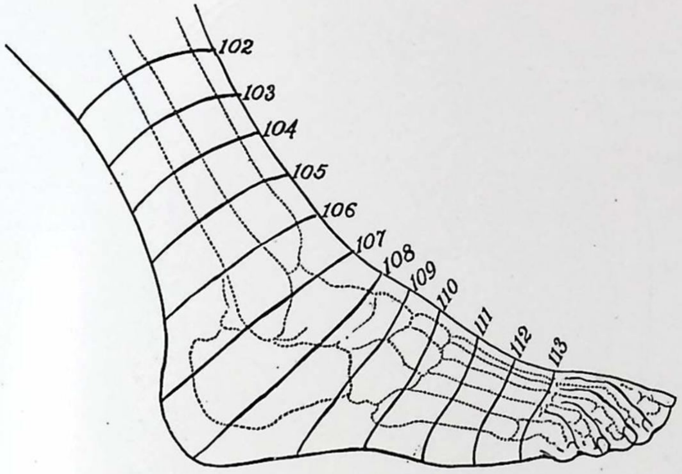
Sagittal section of the foot and ankle passing through the great toe.



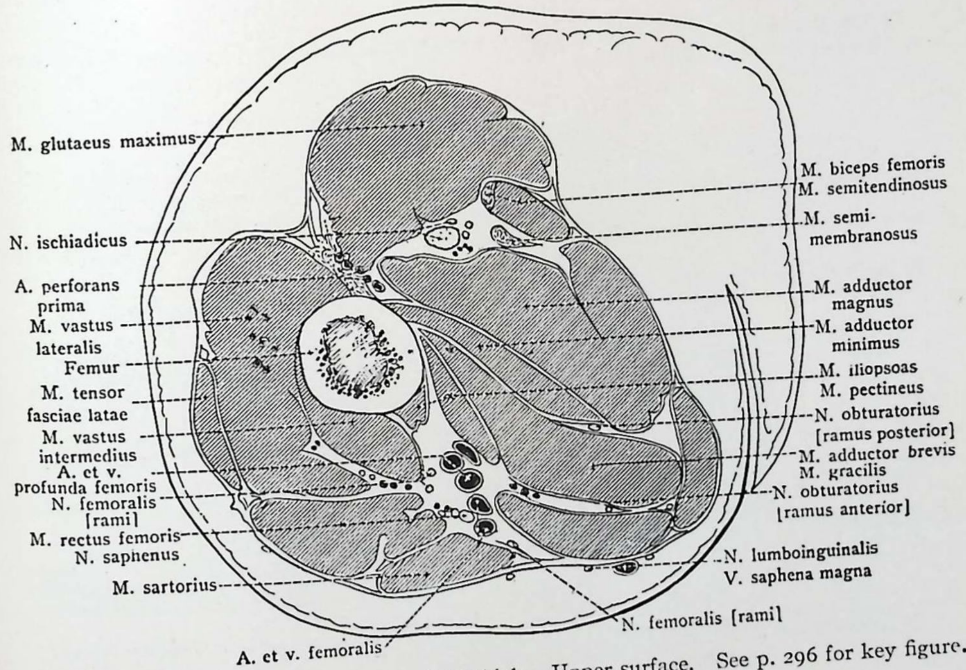
Frontal section of the right ankle and foot. Viewed from in front.



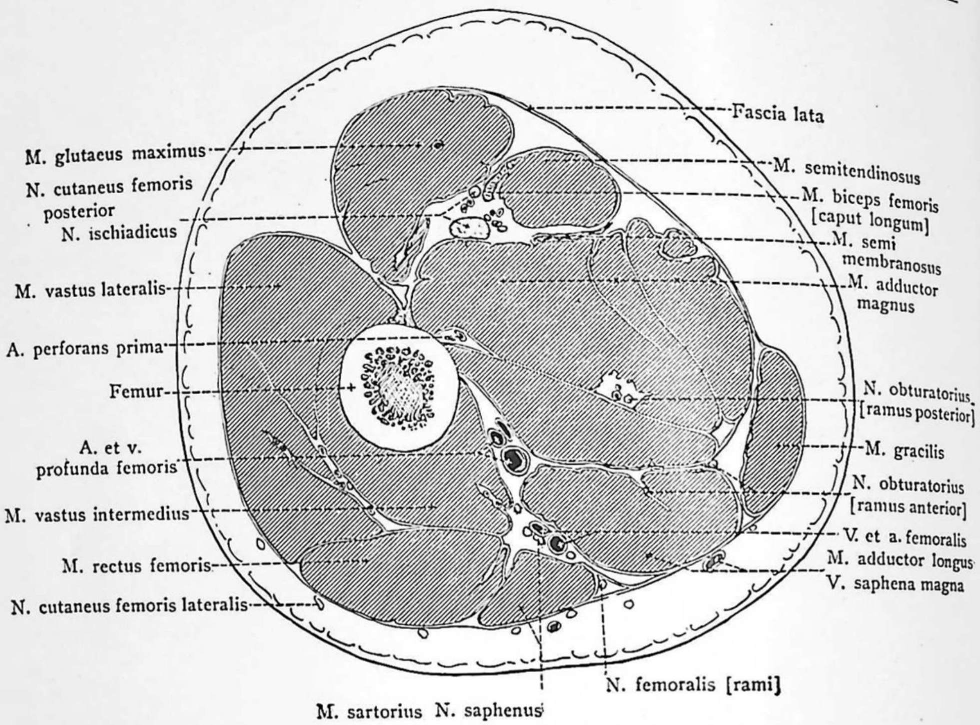
Key figure to the cross sections of the right lower limb, with the blood vessels and main nerves projected on the surface.



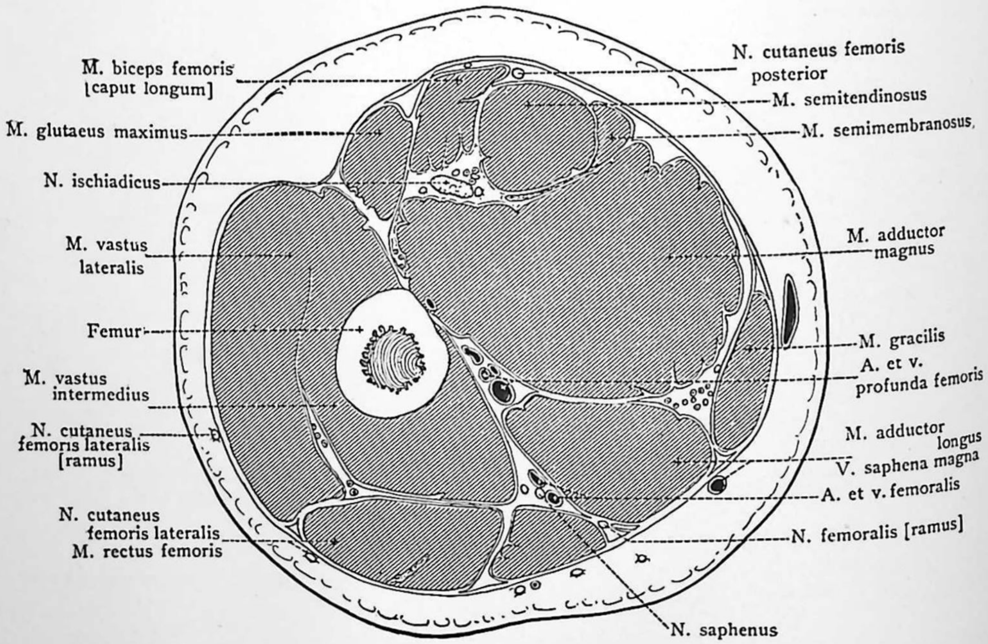
Key figure to the cross sections of the ankle and foot.



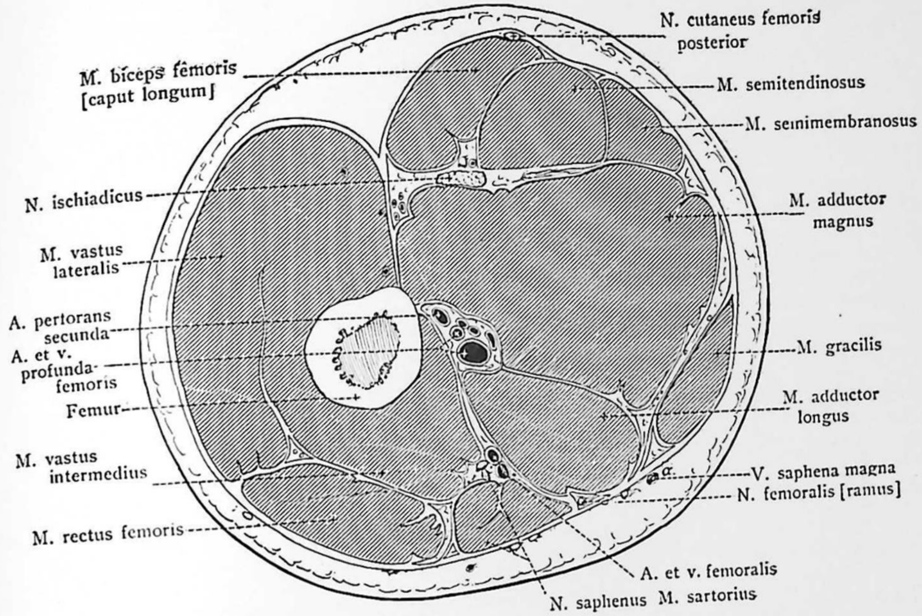
Section through the upper third of the right thigh. Upper surface. See p. 296 for key figure.



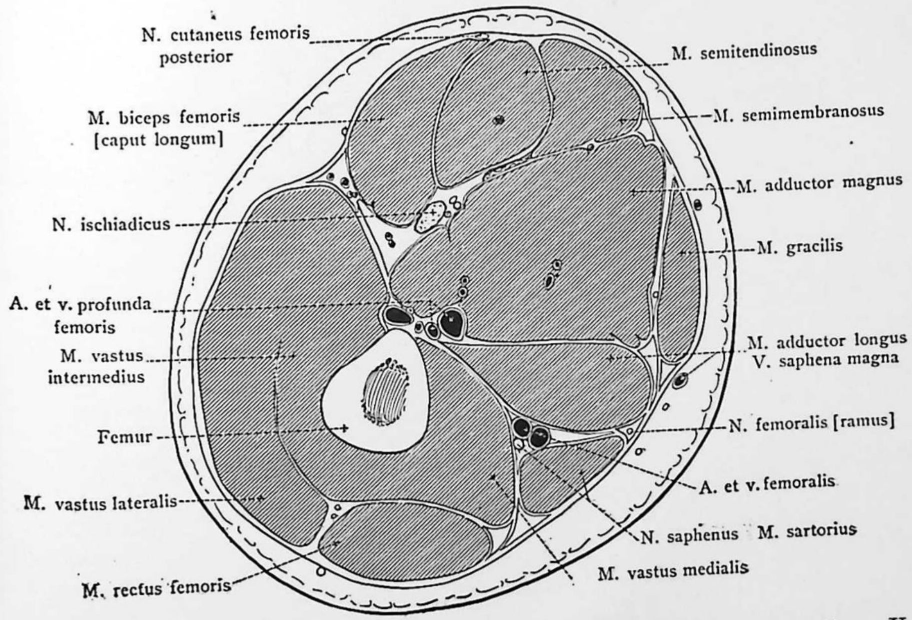
Section through the upper third of the right thigh, one inch below preceding. Upper surface. See p. 296 for key figure.



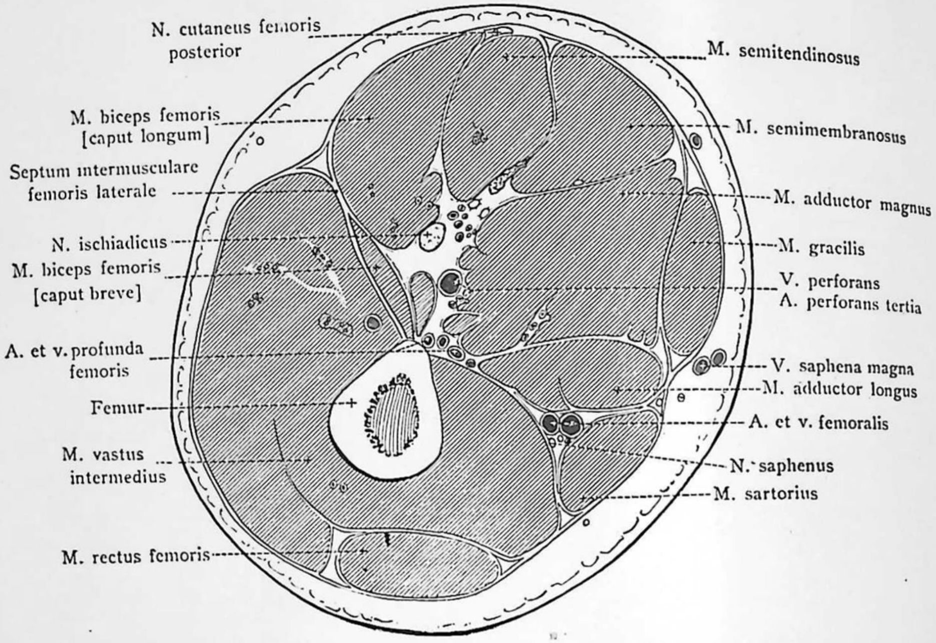
Section through the upper third of the right thigh, one inch below preceding. Upper surface. See p. 296 for key figure.



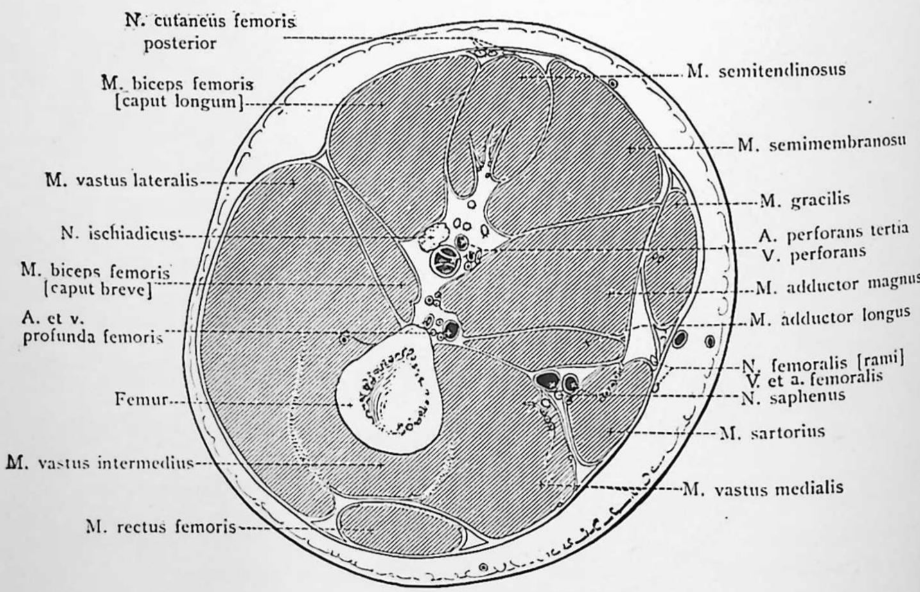
Section through the middle third of the right thigh. Upper surface. See p. 296 for key figure.



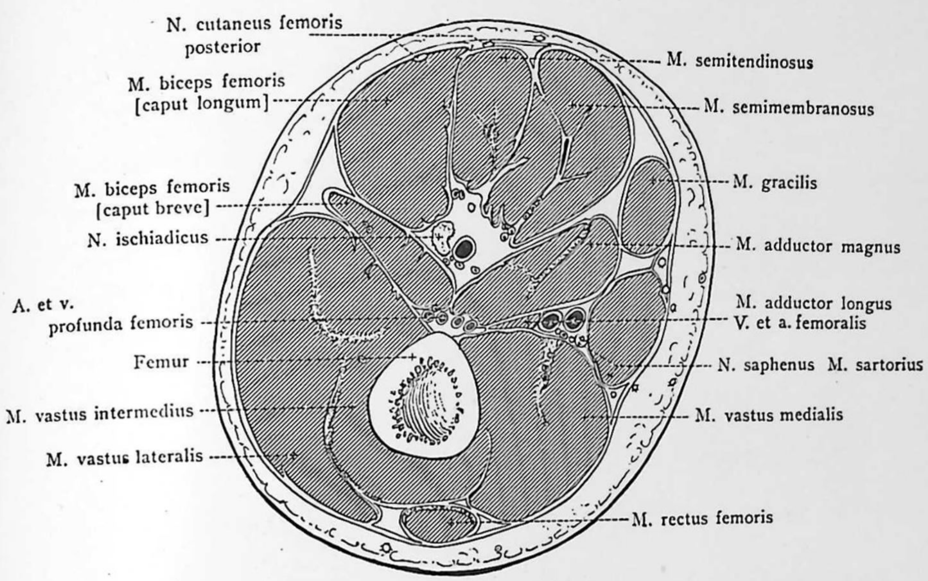
Section through the middle third of the right thigh, one inch below preceding. Upper surface. See p. 296 for key figure.



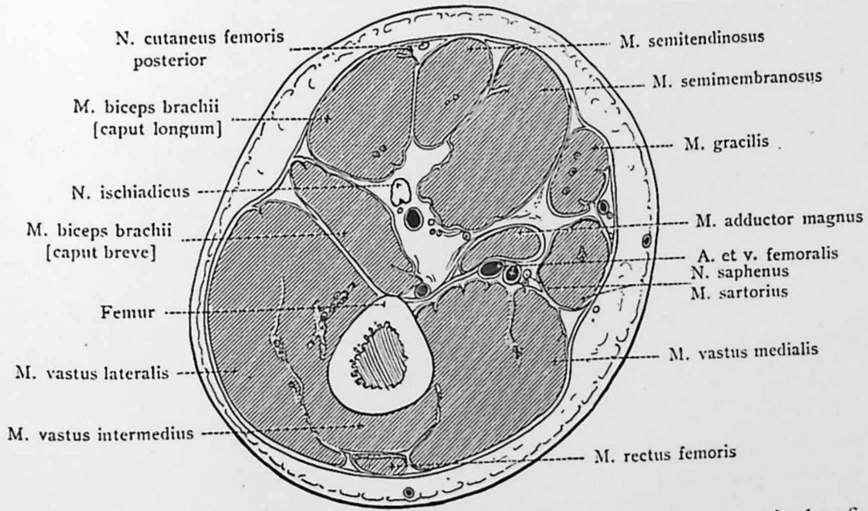
Section through the middle of the right thigh. Upper surface. See p. 296 for key figure.



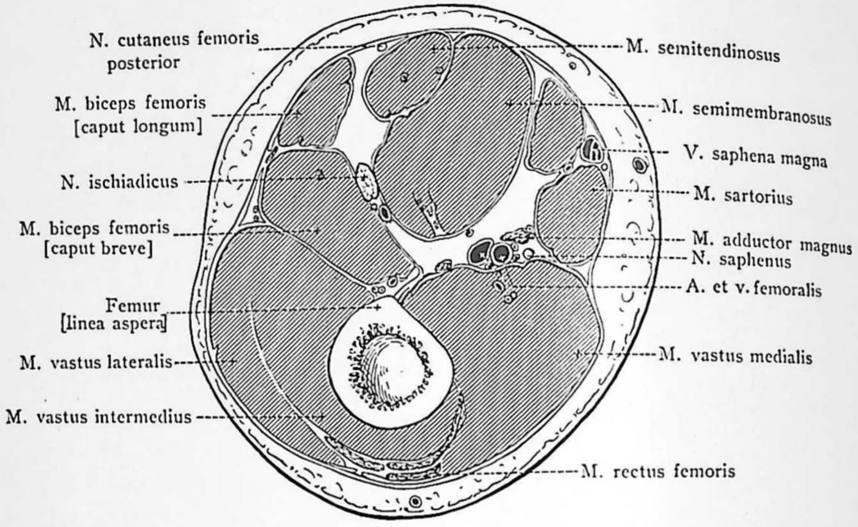
Section through the right thigh, one inch below preceding. Upper surface. See p. 296 for key figure.



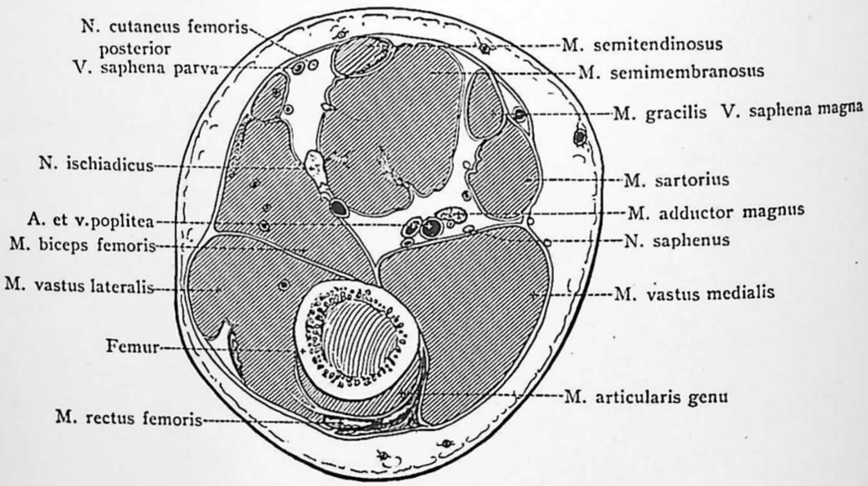
Section through the middle third of the right thigh. Upper surface. See p. 296 for key figure.



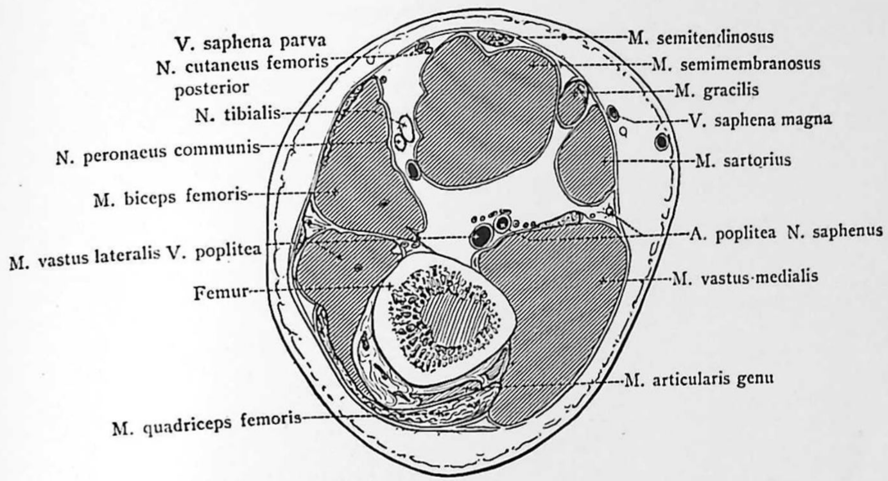
Section through the lower third of the right thigh. Upper surface. See p. 296 for key figure.



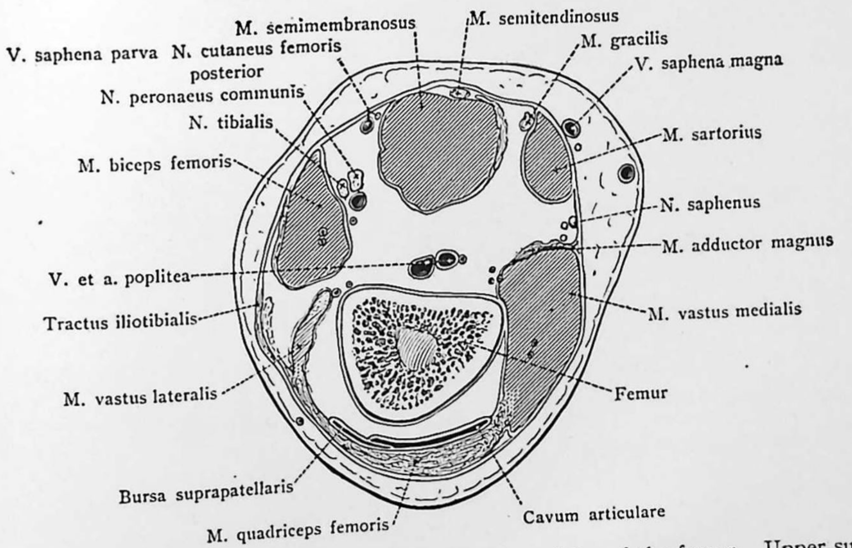
Section through the lower third of the right thigh, one inch below preceding. Upper surface. See p. 296 for key figure.



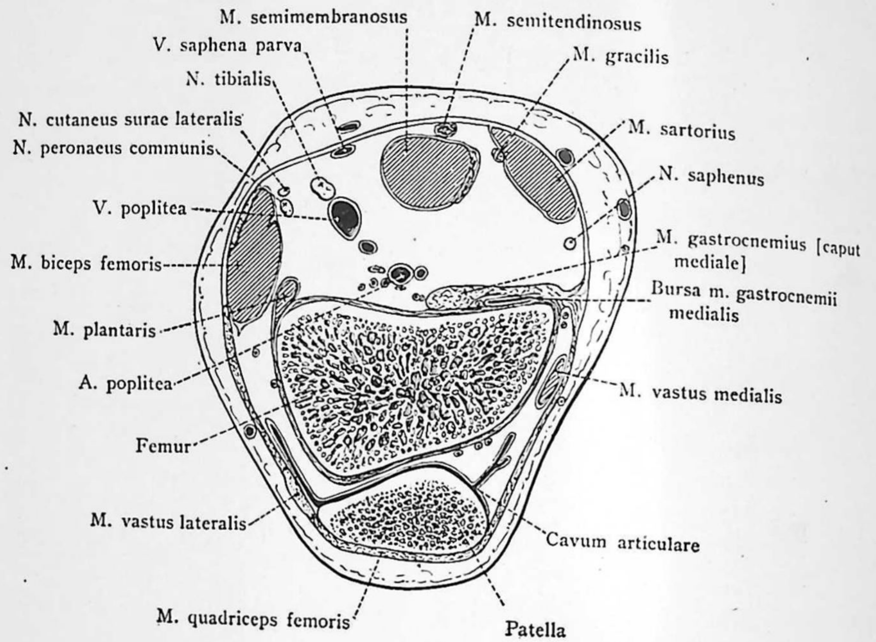
Section through the lower third of the thigh, five inches above knee joint. Upper surface. See p. 296 for key figure.



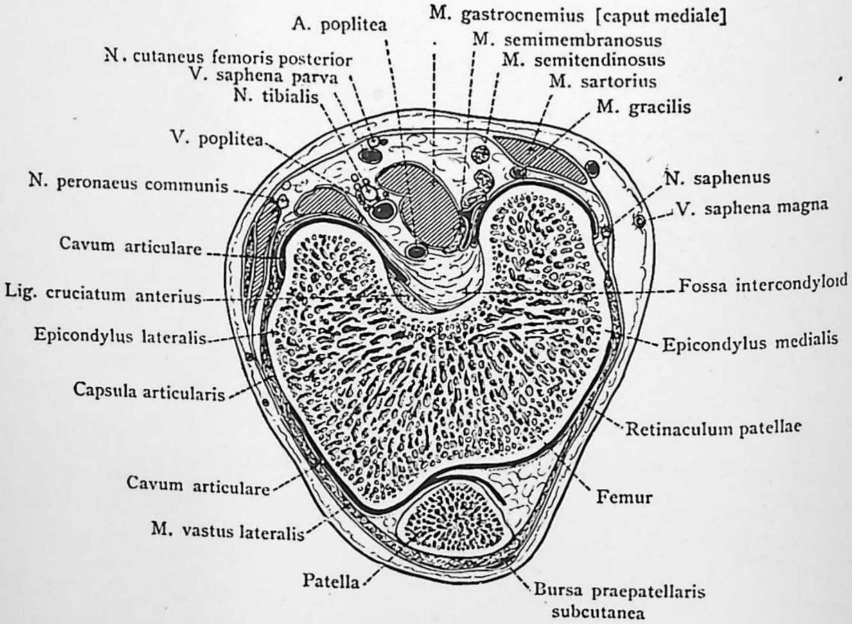
Section through the right thigh, four inches above knee joint. Upper surface. See p. 296 for key figure.



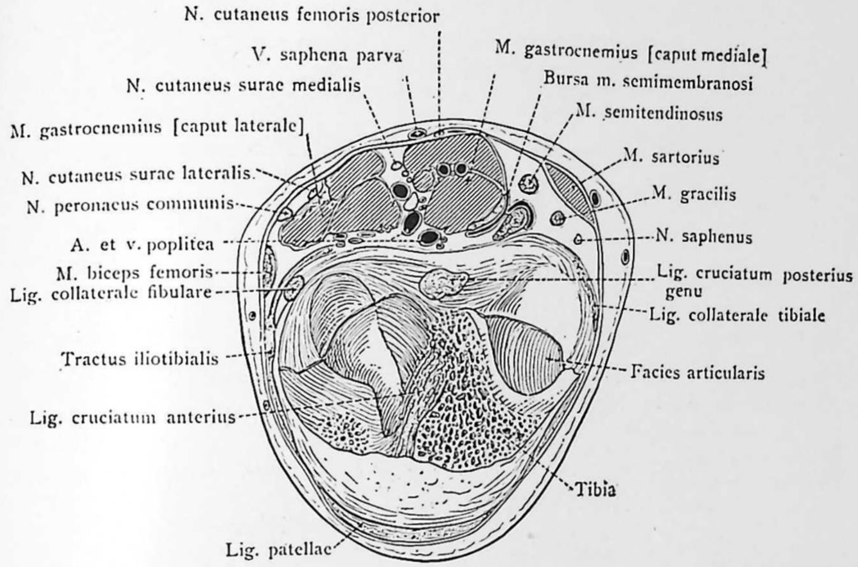
Section through the right thigh, two inches above condyles of the femur. Upper surface. See p. 296 for key figure.



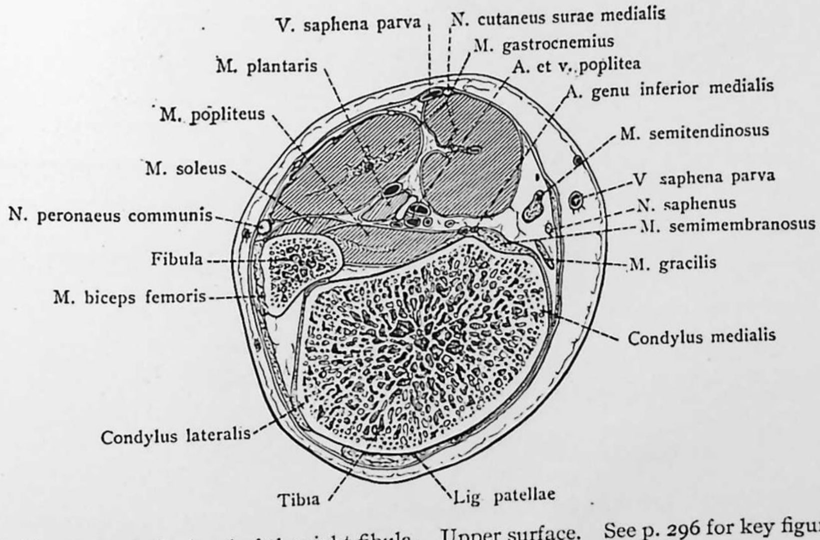
Section through the patella and one inch above the condyles. Upper surface. See p. 296 for key figure.



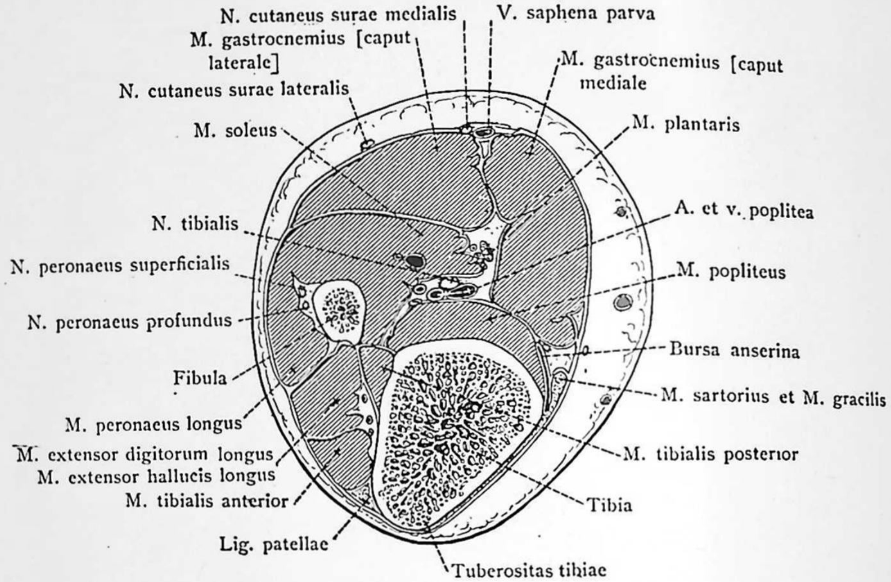
Section through the right patella and the condyles. Upper surface. See p. 296 for key figure.



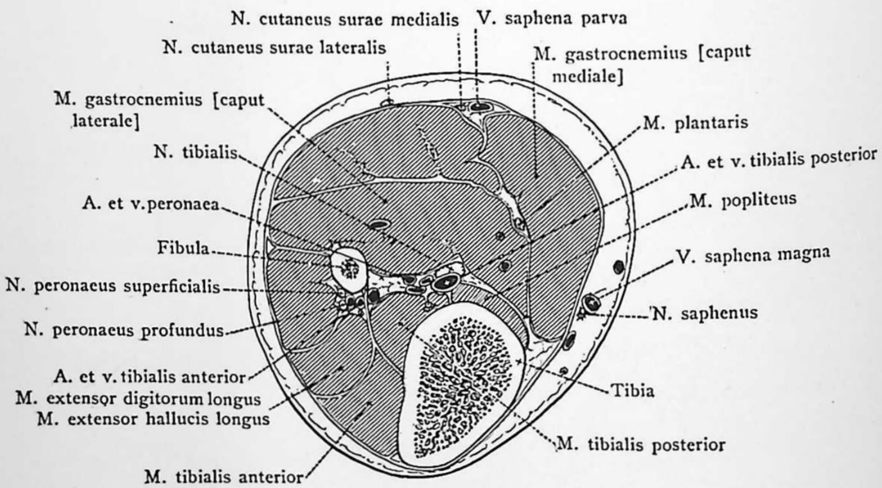
Section through the right knee joint. Upper surface. See p. 296 for key figure.



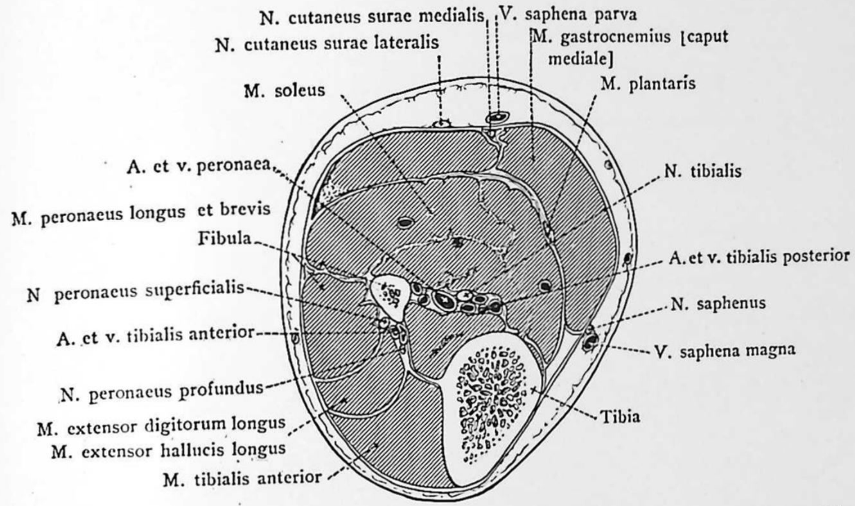
Section through the head of the right fibula. Upper surface. See p. 296 for key figure.



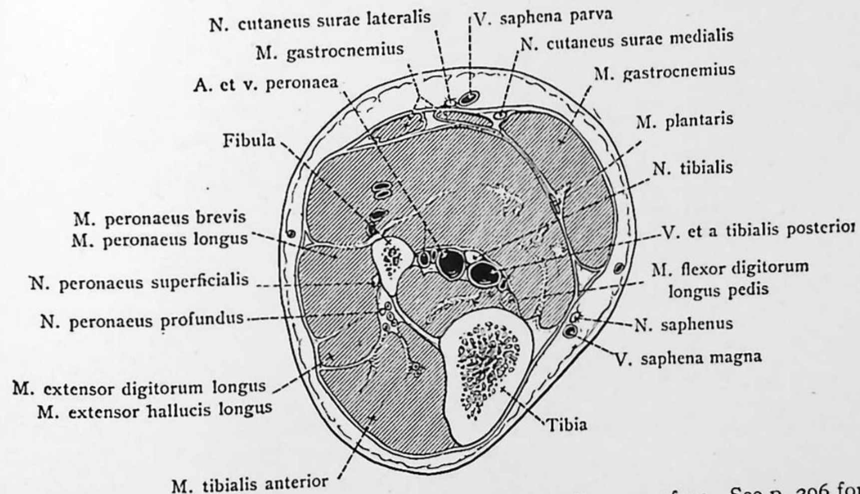
Section through the leg two inches below the right knee joint. Upper surface. See p. 296 for key figure.



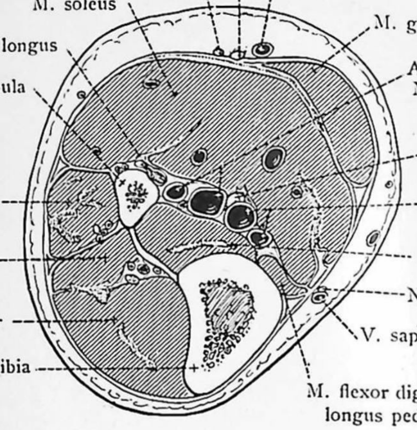
Section through the right leg, three inches below the knee joint. Upper surface. See p. 296 for key figure.



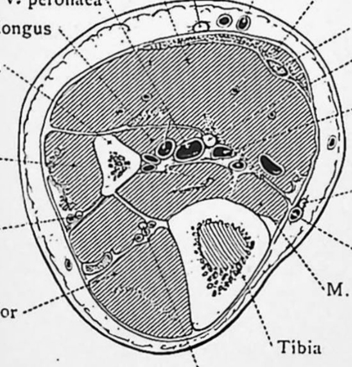
Section through the upper third of the right lower leg. Upper surface. See p. 296 for key figure.



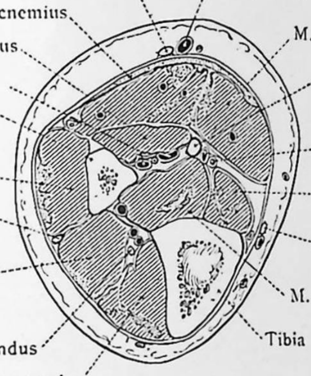
Section through the middle third of the right lower leg. Upper surface. See p. 296 for key figure.



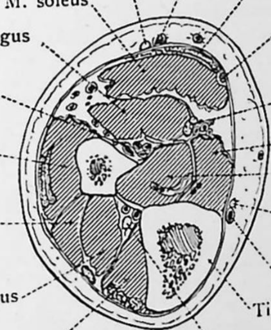
Section through the middle third of the right lower leg, one inch below preceding. Upper surface. See p. 296 for key figure.



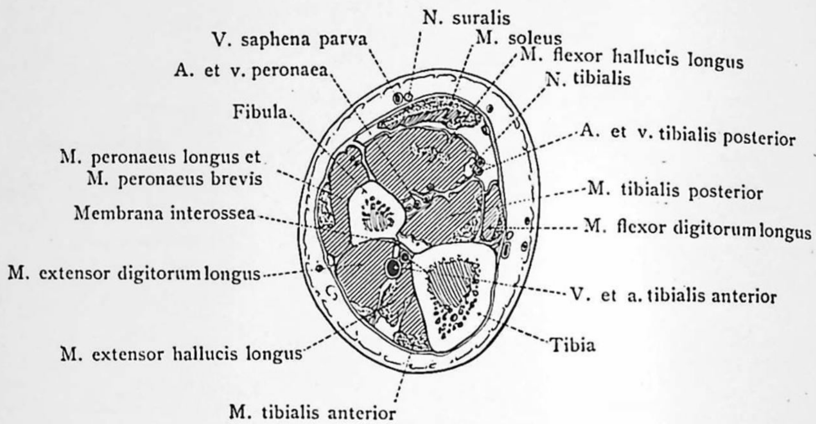
Section through the middle of the right lower leg, one inch below preceding. Upper surface See p. 296 for key figure.



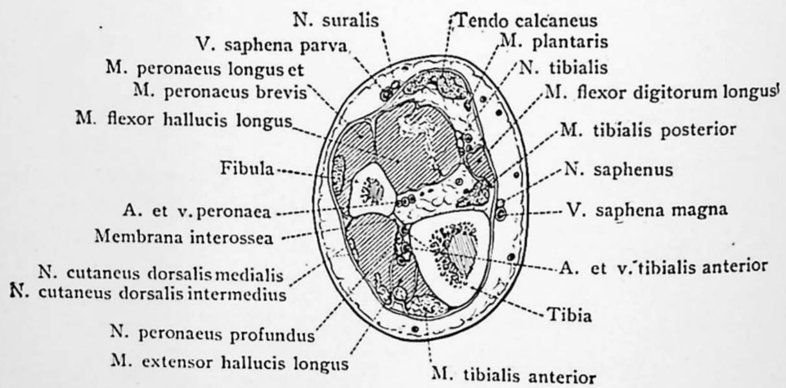
Section through the middle third of the right lower leg, one inch below preceding. Upper surface. See p. 296 for key figure.



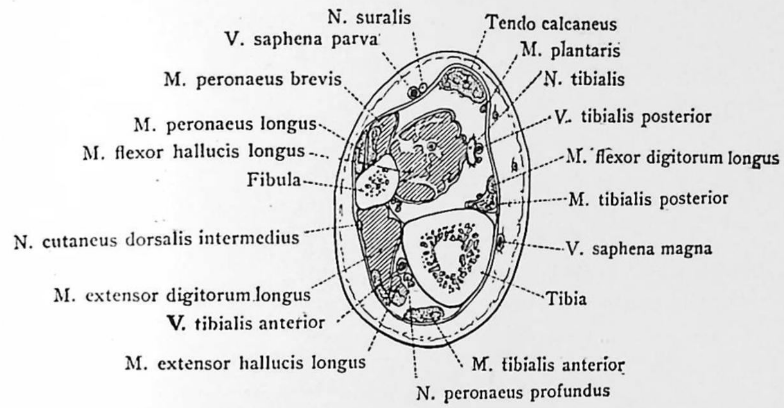
Section through the junction of the lower and middle thirds of the right leg. Upper surface. See p. 296 for key figure.



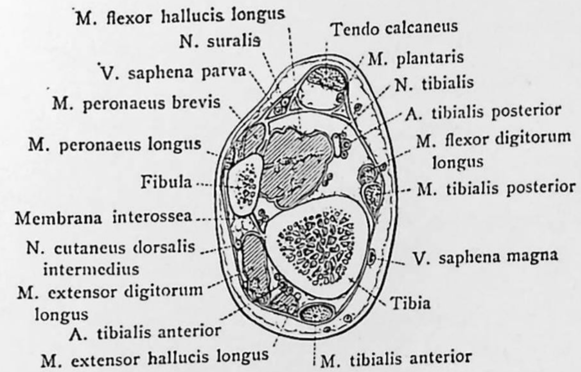
Section through the lower third of the right lower leg. Upper surface. See p. 296 for key figure.



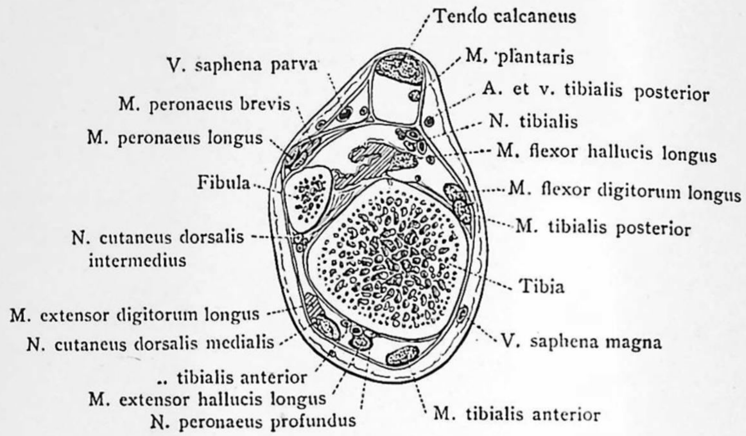
Section five inches above the lower end of the fibula. Upper surface. See p. 297 for key figure.



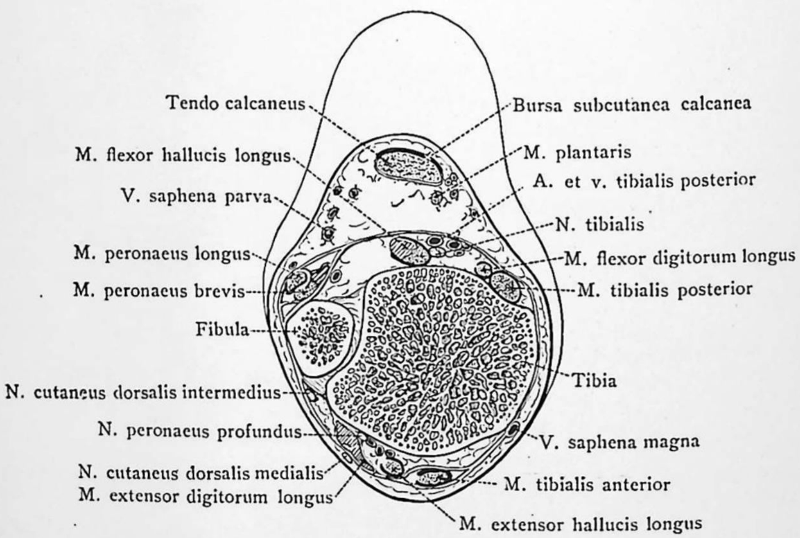
Section four inches above lower end of right fibula. Upper surface. See p. 297 for key figure.



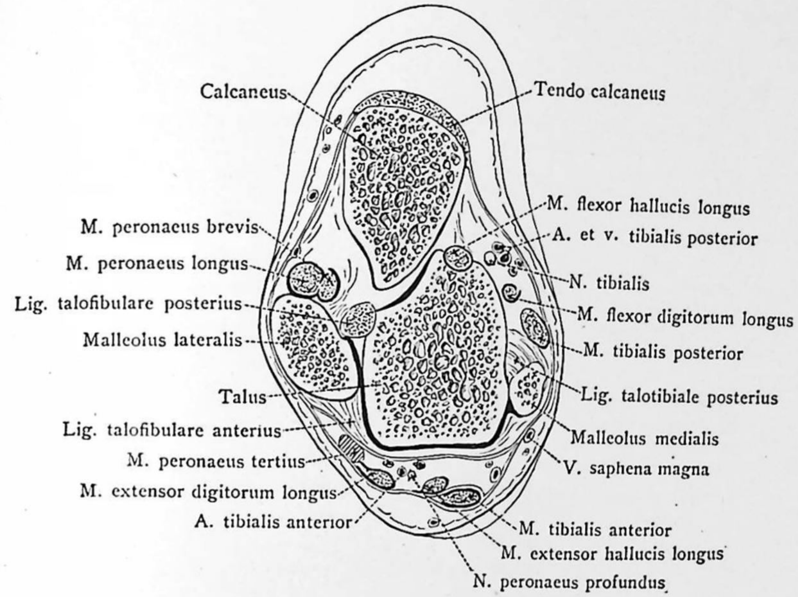
Section two and a half inches above right ankle joint. Upper surface. See p. 297 for key figure.



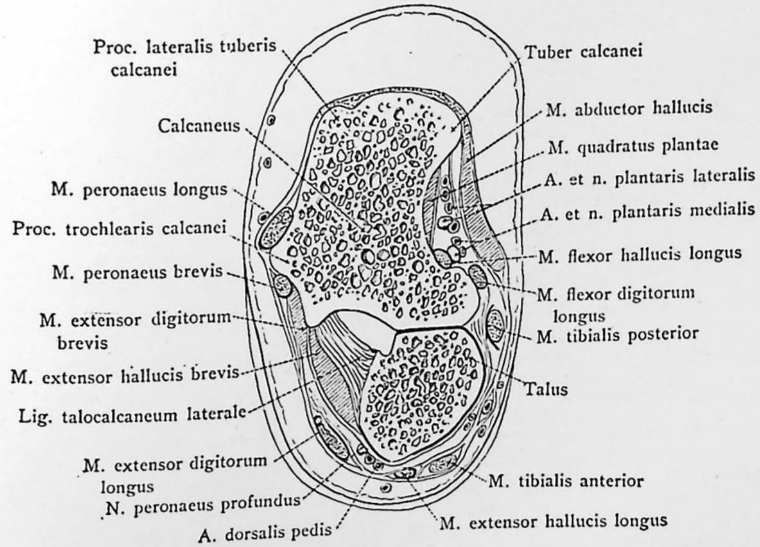
Section two inches above the lower end of the right fibula. Upper surface. See p. 297 for key figure.



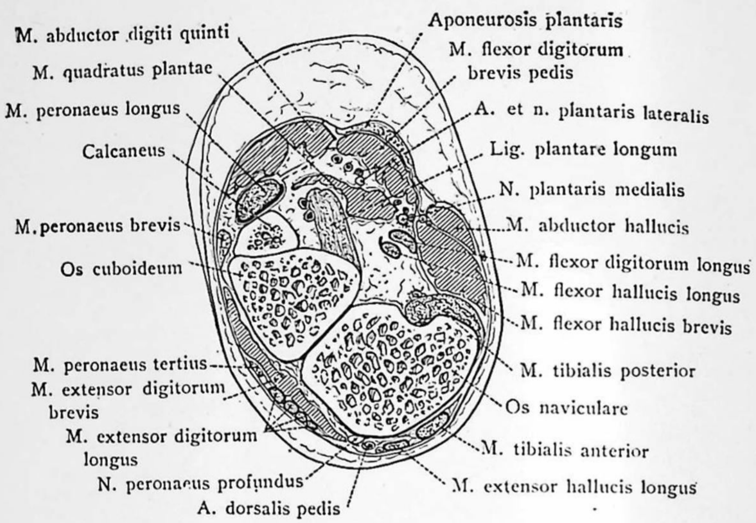
Section one inch above the external malleolus. Upper surface. See p. 297 for key figure.



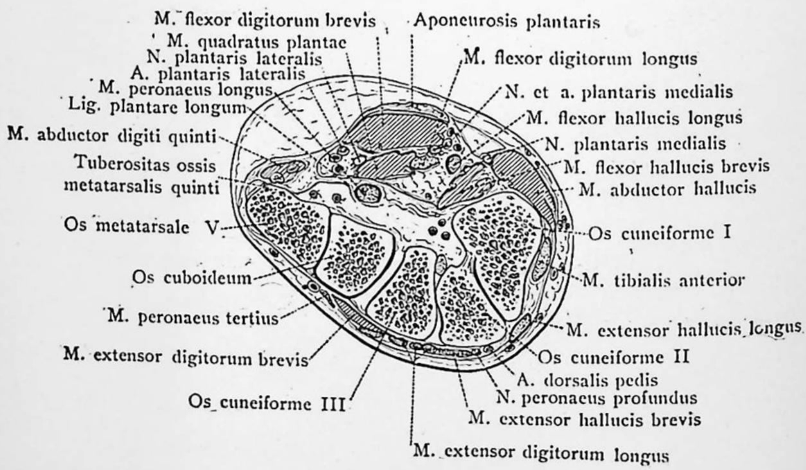
Section through the external malleolus. Upper surface. See p. 297 for key figure.



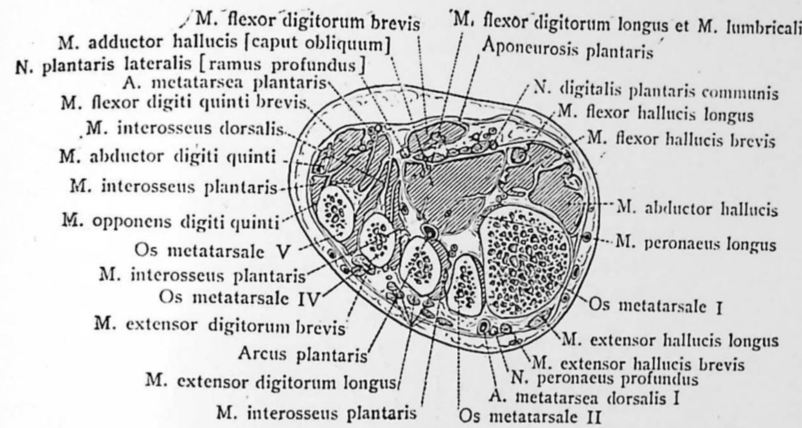
Section through the right foot one inch below the external malleolus. Upper surface. See p. 297 for key figure.



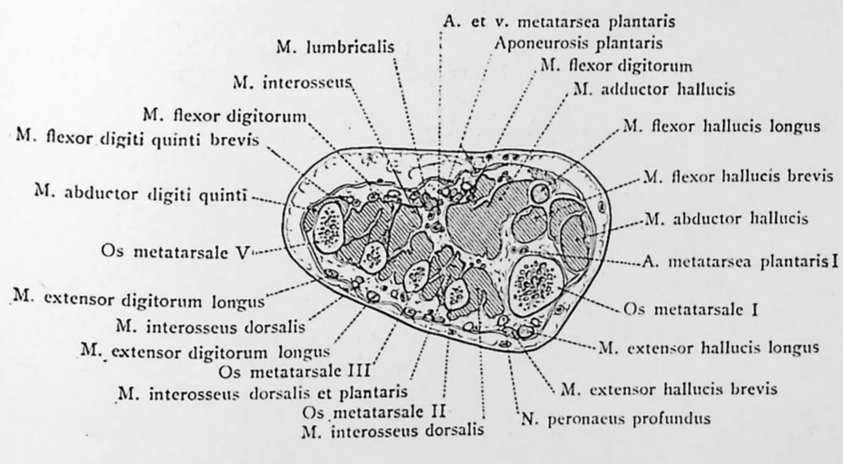
Section through the middle of the right foot. Upper surface. See p. 297 for key figure.



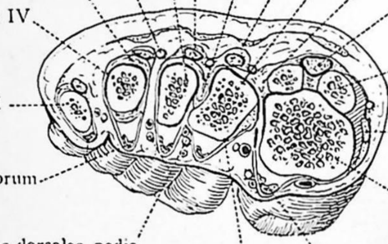
Section through the right tarso-metatarsal joint. Upper surface. See p. 297 for key figure



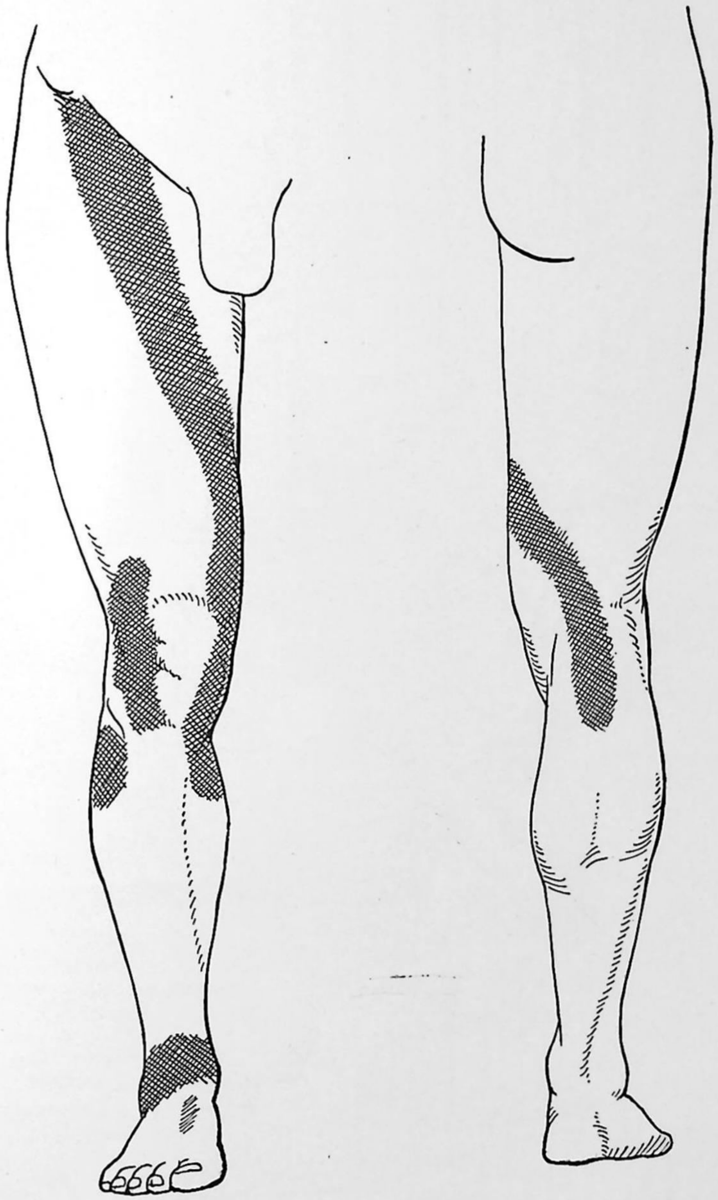
Section through the proximal third of the right metatarsal bones. Upper surface. See p. 297 for key figure.



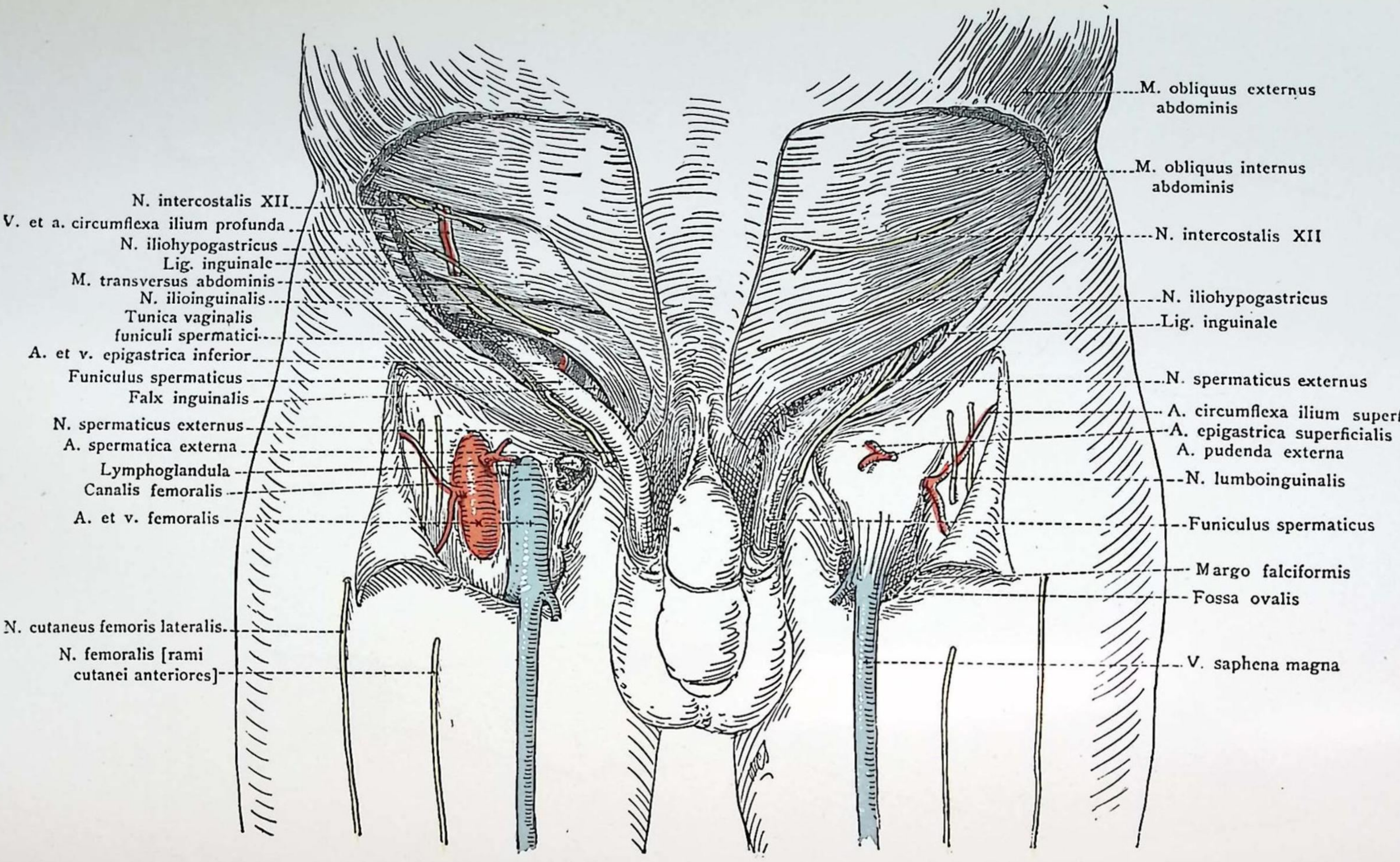
Section through the distal third of the right metatarsal bones. Upper surface. See p. 297 for key figure.



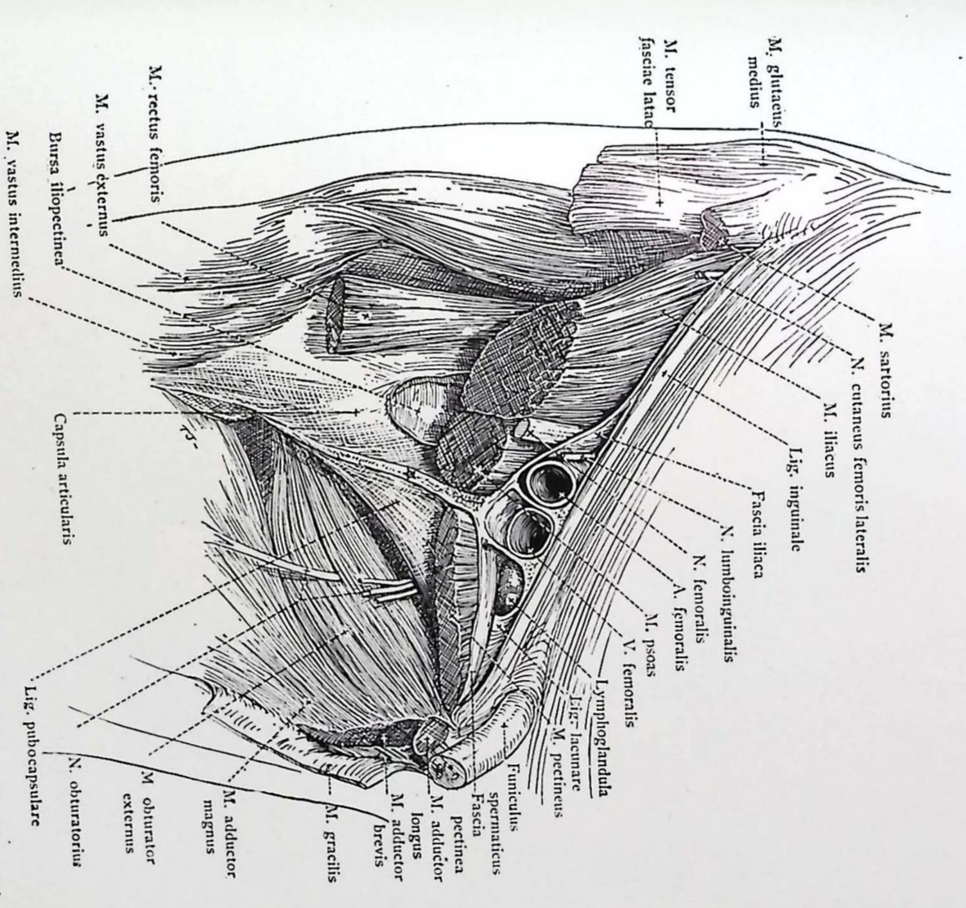
Section at the base of the right toes. Upper surface. See p. 297 for key figure.



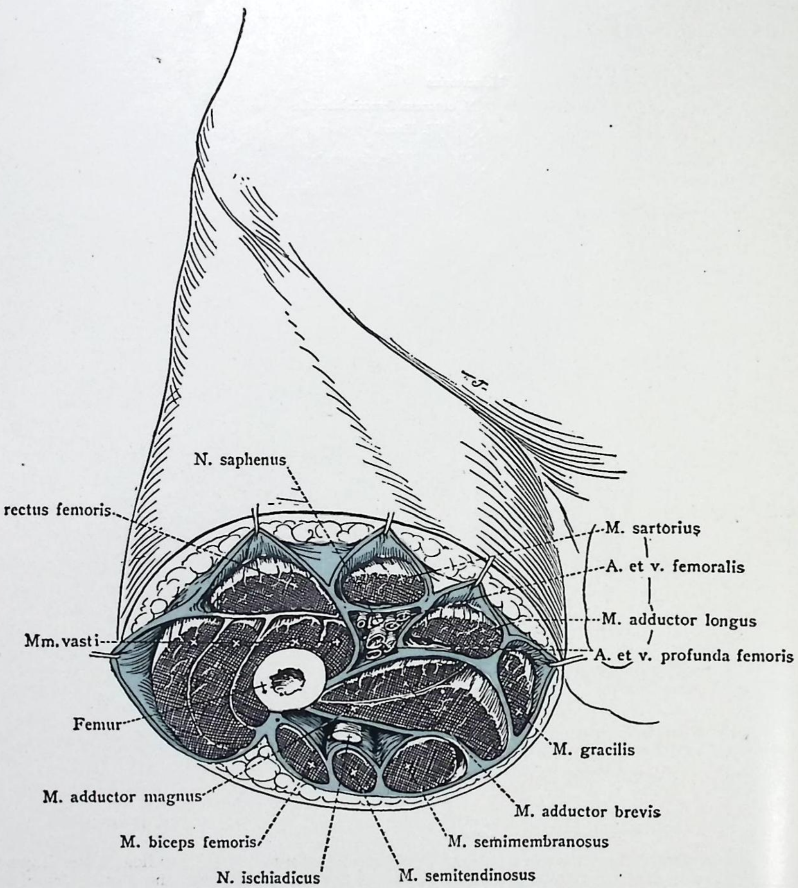
Shaded areas represent the danger zones in the lower limb which are to be avoided when possible in the opening of deep suppurations, etc. These areas contain important blood vessels and nerves.



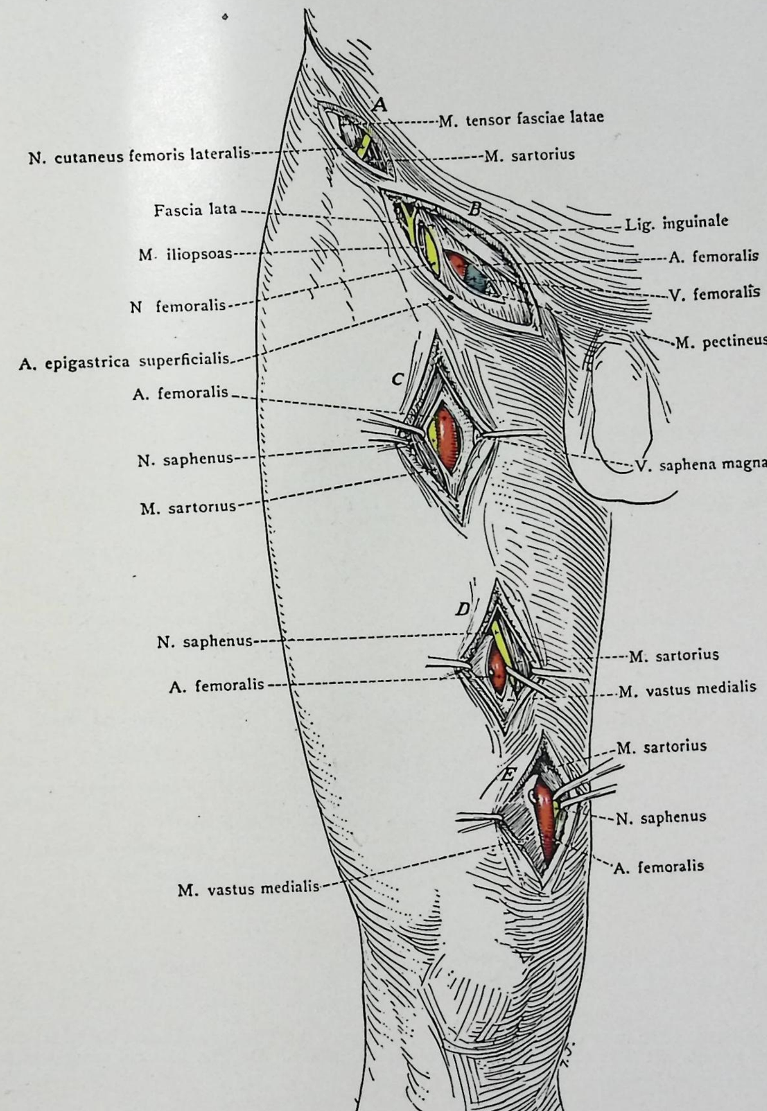
Dissection of the inguinal regions. On the left side the inguinal portion of the external oblique muscle has been removed. *Below the inguinal ligament (Poupart's) the femoral sheath has been exposed by the reflection of the fascia lata. On the right side parts of the external and internal oblique muscles together with the cremasteric muscle have been removed, showing the relations of the spermatic cord in the inguinal canal. Below the inguinal ligament (Poupart's) the femoral sheath has been partly removed, exposing the femoral vessels and femoral canal.*



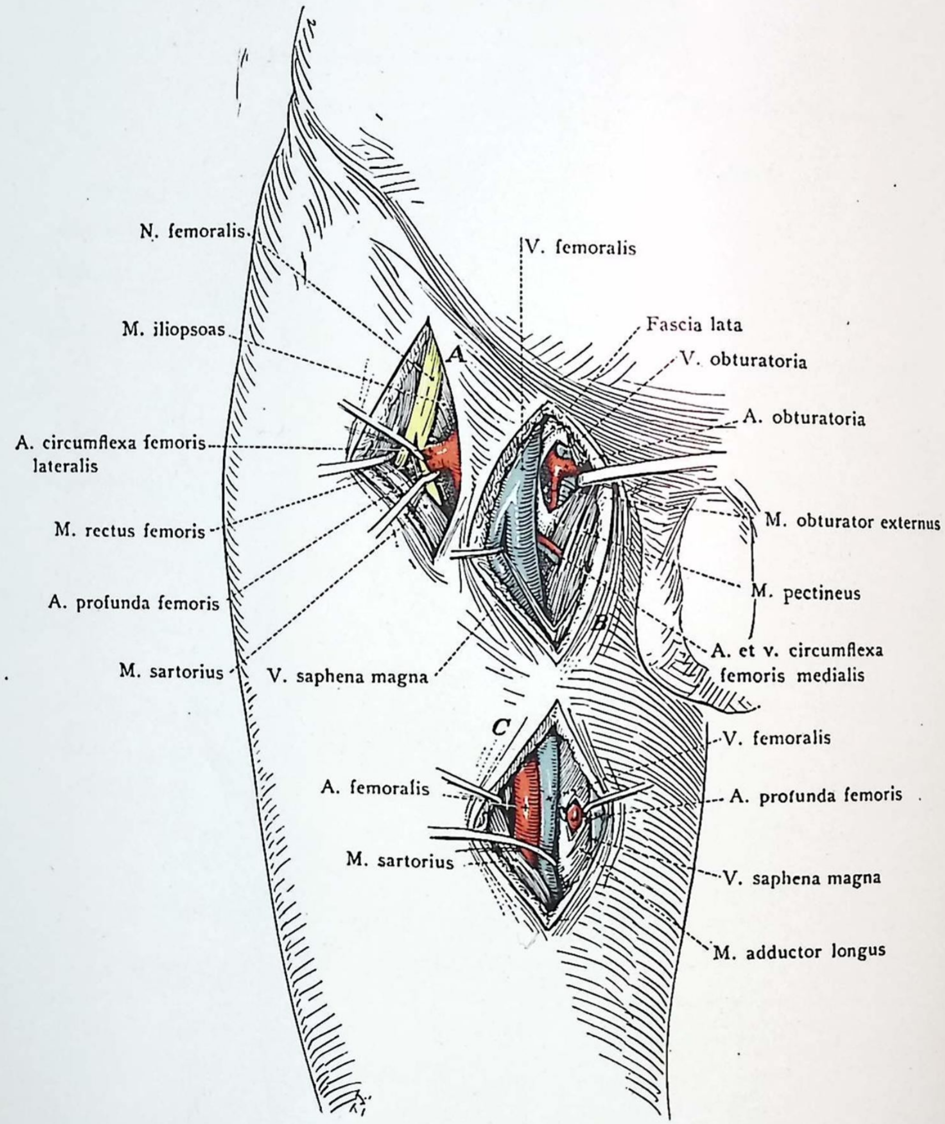
Dissection of the structures beneath Poupart's ligament. The (*) indicates the iliopectineal intermuscular septum attached to the capsule of the hip joint along the inner part of its anterior surface.



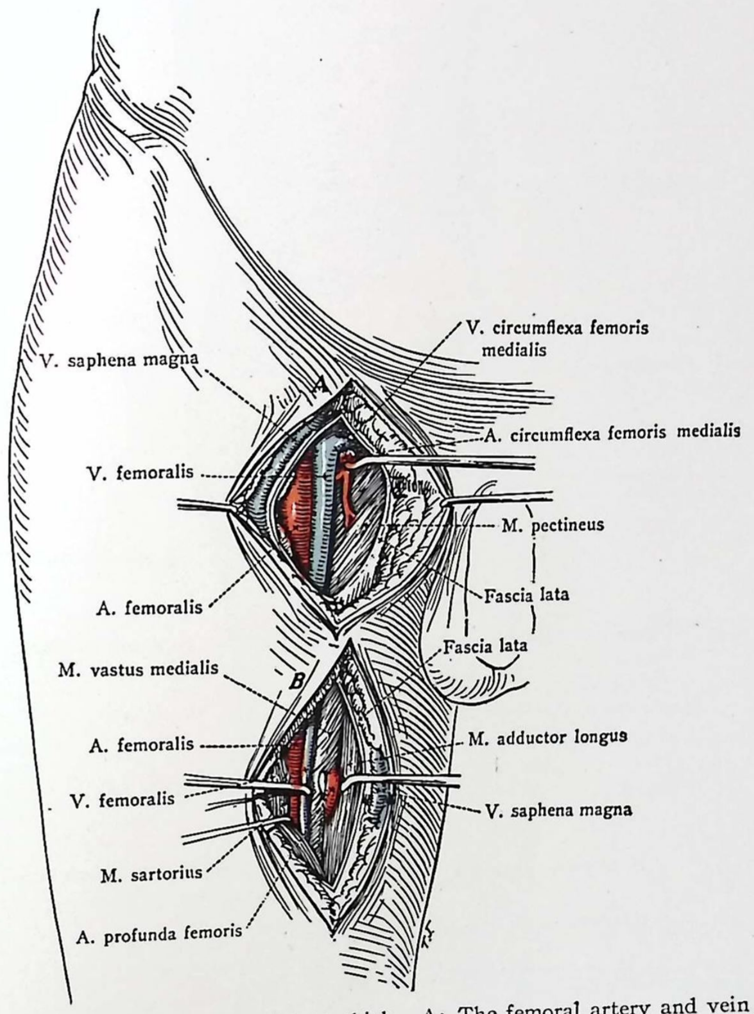
The arrangement of the intermuscular fasciae of the upper part of the thigh, as seen in a schematic section.



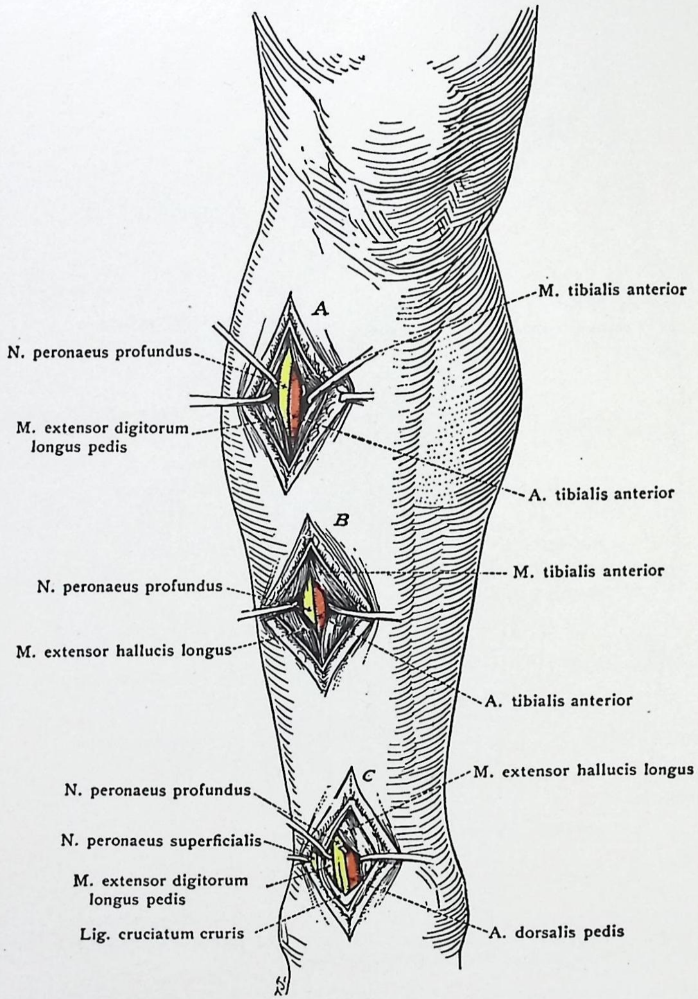
Incisions along anterior aspect of the right thigh, showing the course of the femoral artery. A: The lateral femoral cutaneous nerve. B: The femoral nerve artery and vein. C: The femoral artery and saphenous nerve and vein. D: The femoral artery and saphenous nerve. E: The femoral artery as it emerges from Hunter's canal.



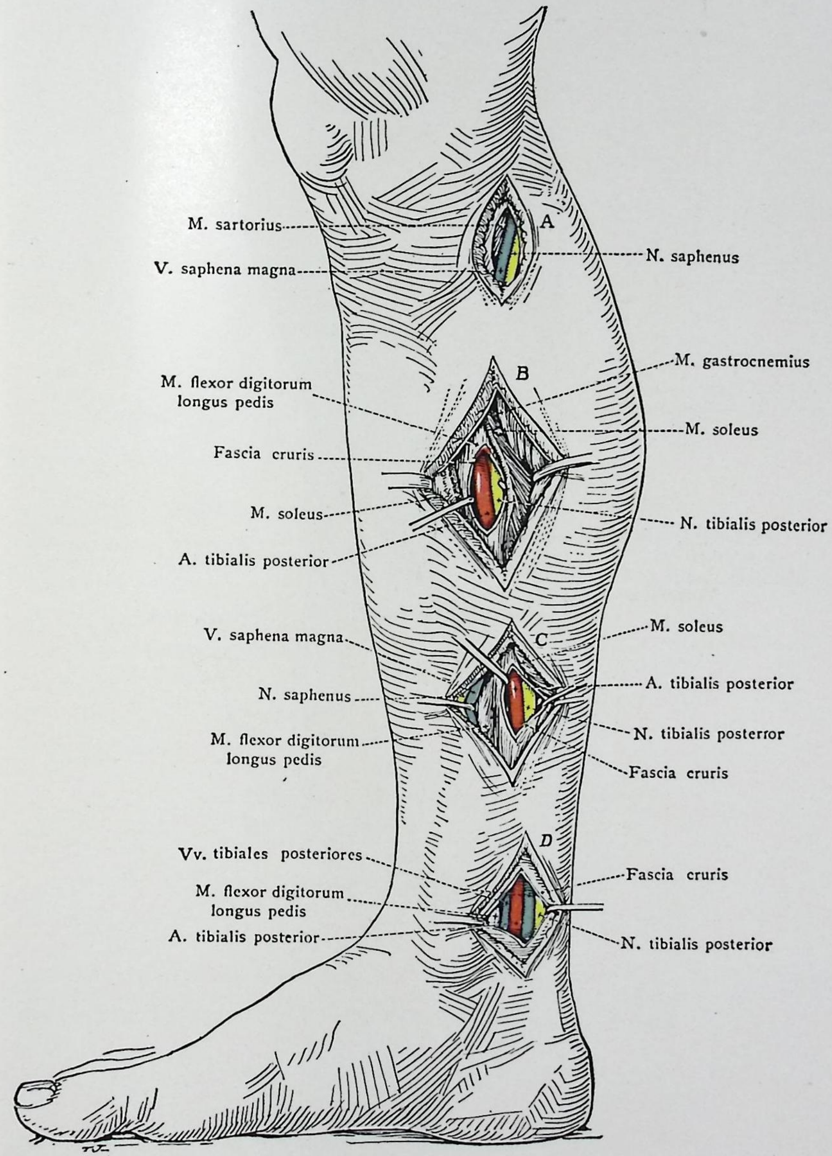
Incisions on the anterior surface of the right thigh. A: The femoral nerve and lateral circumflex artery. B: The femoral vein and obturator artery. C: The femoral artery and vein in the middle of the thigh.



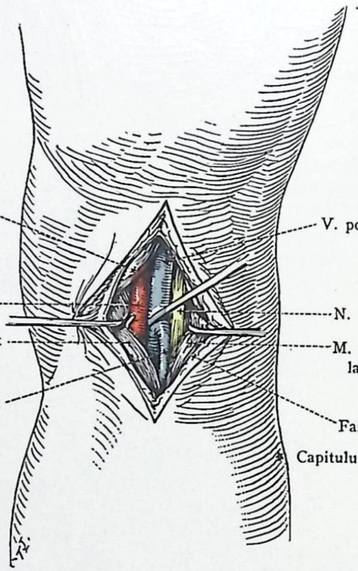
Incisions along anterior aspect of right thigh. A: The femoral artery and vein and the saphenous vein. A hook is placed around the deep circumflex artery. B: Continuation of the femoral artery and vein and of the saphenous vein.



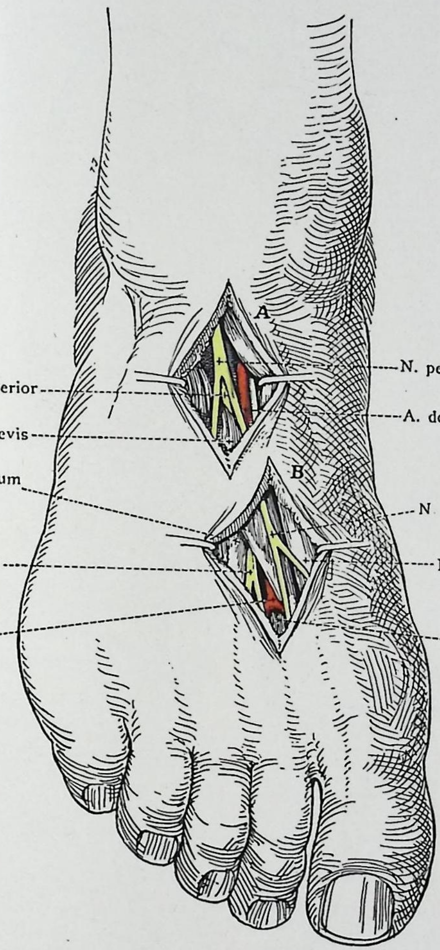
Incisions along anterior aspect of right leg to show the course of the anterior tibial artery and the deep peroneal nerve.



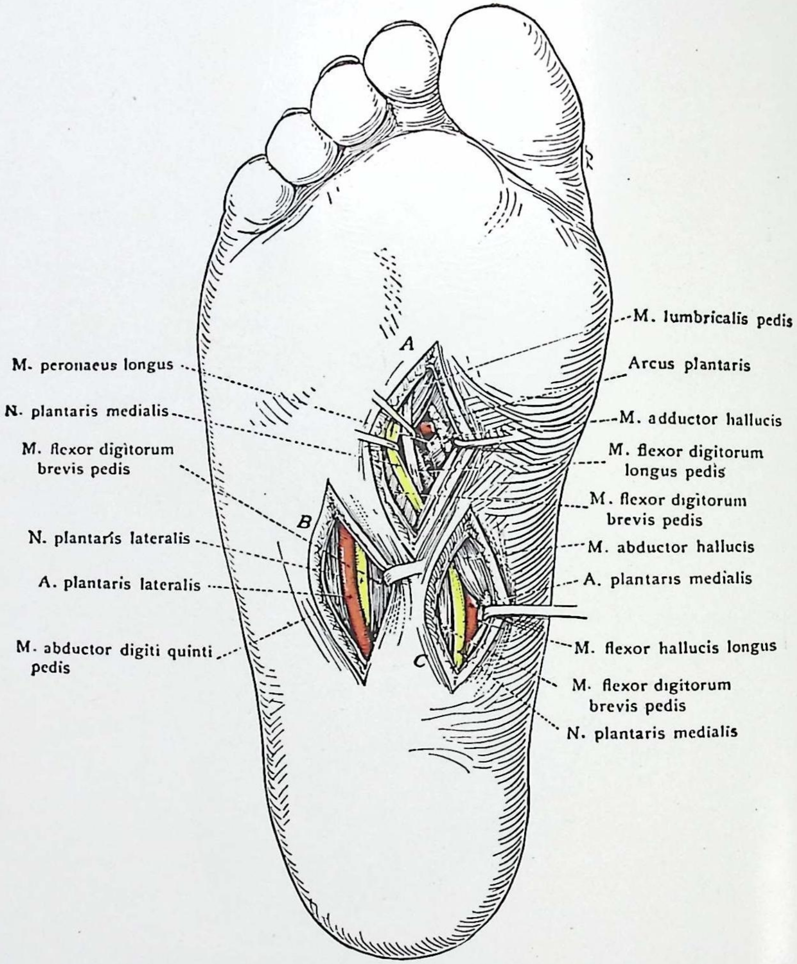
Incisions along the inner aspect of the right lower leg. A: The saphenous vein and nerve. B: The tibial artery and posterior tibial nerve. C: The tibial artery and posterior tibial nerve. D: The posterior tibial artery and nerve and the accompanying veins just above the ankle joint.



The structures in popliteal space of the right knee.



Incisions in the dorsum of the right foot. A: Exposure of the dorsal artery of the foot, and the superficial peroneal nerve. B: Exposure of the dorsal artery of the foot, the superficial peroneal nerve and the anterior tibial (deep peroneal) nerve.



Incisions on plantar surface of the right foot. A: The plantar arch and median plantar nerve. B: The lateral plantar artery and nerve. C: The median plantar artery and nerve.

EXPLANATORY INDEX*

*In order to make the explanatory part of the index fairly complete a number of structures have been defined which have not been illustrated.

—**buccinatoria**, 22–24
buccal; *or.*, maxillaris interna; *dis.*, buccinator muscle, skin and mucous membrane of cheek; *anastomoses*, buccal branch of maxillaris externa.

—**bulbi urethræ**, 143
or., a. penis; *dis.*, bulb of urethra and corpus cavernosum urethræ.

—**canalis pterygoidei**
Vidian artery; *or.*, maxillaris interna or palatina descendens; *dis.*, upper part of pharynx, Eustachian tube, levator and tensor palati muscles; *anastomoses*, through tympanic branch with other tympanic arteries.

—**capsularis media** = **a. suprarenalis media.**

—**carotis communis**, 16–18, 25–27, 29–31, 33, 92, 93, 106–110, 116, 131–133, 147, 148, 153, 155–157, 219
common carotid; *or.*, right from innominate, left from arch of aorta; runs upward in the neck and divides opposite upper border of thyroid cartilage into *terminal branches*, external and internal carotid.

—**carotis externa**, 22–27, 29, 30, 33, 86–91, 106, 107
external carotid; *or.*, common carotid; *branches*, superior thyroid, lingual, facial, occipital, posterior auricular, ascending pharyngeal, and *terminal branches*, internal maxillary and superficial temporal.

—**carotis interna**, 22, 23, 27, 29, 42, 51, 52, 56, 58–60, 82–91, 106
internal carotid; arises from the carotis communis opposite upper border of thyroid cartilage, and terminates in the middle fossa of the skull, dividing into the middle and anterior cerebral arteries; *branches*, ophthalmica, communicans posterior, cerebri anterior, and cerebri media, and tympanic, cavernous, Gasserian, pituitary, and meningeal rami.

—**centralis retinæ**, 51
or., ophthalmica; *dis.*, the retina.

—**cerebelli inferior anterior**, 42
or., basilaris; *dis.*, lower surface of lateral lobes of cerebellum; *anastomoses*, cerebelli inferior posterior.

—**cerebelli inferior posterior**, 42
or., vertebralis; *dis.*, medulla, choroid plexus, and cerebellum; *anastomoses*, cerebelli superior and cerebelli inferior anterior.

—**cerebelli superior**, 42, 81
superior cerebellar; *or.*, basilaris; *dis.*, upper surface of cerebellum, vermiform process, and valve of Vieussens; *anastomoses*, cerebelli inferior posterior.

—**cerebri anterior**, 42, 105
one of the two terminal branches of the carotis interna; *branches*, communicans anterior, and various ganglionic and cortical rami; *dis.*, corpus callosum, lamina cinerea, septum lucidum, gyrus rectus, olfactory lobe, marginal, superior, middle, and ascending frontal and parietal convolutions, quadrate lobe, and superior parietal lobule.

—**cerebri media**, 75–77, 79, 80, 82
a. fossæ Sylvii; one of the terminal branches of carotis interna; *dis.*, central and cortical portions of the brain.

—**cerebri posterior**, 42, 82
posterior cerebral, formed by the bifurcation of the basilaris; *dis.*, central and cortical portion of brain; *anastomosis*, enters into formation of circle of Willis.

—**cervicalis ascendens**, 26
or., thyreoidea inferior, sometimes independently from the truncus thyreocervicalis; *dis.*, muscles of neck and spinal cord; *anastomoses*, branches of verticalis, occipitalis, pharyngea ascendens and cervicalis profunda.

—**cervicalis profunda**, 91, 92, 155, 156
deep cervical; *or.*, superior intercostal, or truncus costocervicalis; *dis.*, posterior deep muscles of neck; *anastomoses*, branches of princeps cervicis, cervicalis ascendens, and vertebralis.

—**cervicalis superficialis**, 25–27, 31, 219
or., transversa colli; *dis.*, posterior muscles of neck; *anastomoses*, princeps cervicis, transversa scapulæ.

—**chorioidea**
anterior choroidal; *or.*, carotis interna; *dis.*, optic tract, crus cerebri, uncinate convolution, and posterior part of internal capsule, terminating in choroidal plexus in descending cornu of lateral ventricle.

—**ciliaris anterior**
one of a number of branches of the lacrimalis which perforate the sclera and anastomose with the ciliares posteriores.

—**ciliaris posterior brevis**
one of several ciliary branches of the ophthalmica distributed to the choroid coat of the eye.

—**ciliaris posterior longa**
one of two branches of the ophthalmica running forward between the sclerotic and choroid coats to the iris, at the outer and inner margins of which they form by anastomosis two circles.

—**circumflexa femoris lateralis**, 179, 278–280, 284, 322
circumflexa femoris externa, lateral (external) circumflex artery of the thigh; *or.*, profunda femoris; *dis.*, hip-joint, thigh muscles; *anastomoses*, circumflexa femoris medialis, glutæa inferior, glutæa superior, poplitea.

—**circumflexa femoris medialis**, 149, 278–280, 290, 322, 323
circumflexa femoris interna, medial (internal) circumflex artery of the thigh; *or.*, profunda femoris; *dis.*, hip-joint, muscles of thigh; *anastomoses*, glutæa inferior, glutæa superior, circumflexa femoralis lateralis.

—**circumflexa humeri anterior**, 159, 215, 245
or., axillaris; *dis.*, shoulder-joint and biceps muscle; *anastomoses*, circumflexa humeri posterior.

—**circumflexa humeri posterior**, 159, 215, 220, 225, 247
or., axillaris; *dis.*, muscles and structures of shoulder-joint; *anastomoses*, circumflexa humeri anterior, transversa scapulæ, thoracoacromialis, and profunda brachii.

—**circumflexa ilium profunda**, 140, 173–175, 182, 278, 280, 318
deep circumflex iliac artery; *or.*, iliaca externa; *dis.*, muscles and skin of lower abdomen, sartorius and tensor fasciæ femoris; *anastomoses*, lumbalis, epigastrica, glutæa, iliolumbalis, and circumflexa ilium superficialis.

—**circumflexa ilium superficialis**, 184, 284, 318
superficial circumflex iliac artery; *or.*, femoralis; *dis.*, outer inguinal glands and integument of that region; sartorius, and tensor fasciæ femoris muscles; *anastomoses*, circumflexa ilium profunda.

—**circumflexa scapulæ**, 159, 215, 220, 246
dorsalis scapulæ, *or.*, subscapularis; *dis.*, muscles of shoulder and scapular region; *anastomoses*, branches of transversa scapulæ and transversa colli.

—**clitoridis**
or., pudenda interna; *dis.*, clitoris, dividing into profunda and dorsalis clitoridis.

—**cœliaca**, 139, 140, 153
celiac axis; *or.*, abdominal aorta just below diaphragm; *branches*, gastrica sinistra, hepatica, lienalis.

—**colica dextra**, 170–174
right colic; *or.*, mesenterica superior, sometimes by a common trunk with the ileocolica; *dis.*, ascending colon; *anastomoses*, colica media, ileocolica.

—**colica media**
middle colic; *or.*, mesenterica superior; *dis.*, transverse colon; *anastomoses*, colica dextra and sinistra.

—**colica sinistra**, 169
left colic; *or.*, mesenterica inferior; *dis.*, descending colon and splenic flexure; *anastomoses*, colica media, sigmoidea.

—**collateralis digitalis** = **a. digitalis volaris propria.**

—**collateralis media**, 232
the posterior terminal branch of the profunda brachii, anastomosing with the arteries which form the rete articulare cubiti.

—**collateralis radialis**, 226, 232, 233, 247
articular branch of superior profunda, the anterior terminal branch of the profunda brachii, anastomosing with the recurrens radialis.

—**collateralis ulnaris inferior**, 218, 235, 246
anastomotica magna; *or.*, brachialis; *dis.*, arm muscles at back of elbow; *anastomoses*, ulnaris recurrens anterior et posterior, collateralis ulnaris superior, profunda brachii, and interossea recurrens.

—**collateralis ulnaris superior**, 215, 218, 220–222, 232, 233
a. profunda brachii inferior; *or.*, brachialis; *dis.*, elbow-joint; *anastomoses*, recurrens ulnaris posterior and collateralis ulnaris inferior.

—**comes nervi ischiadici** = **a. comitans nervi ischiadici.**

—**comes nervi phrenici** = **a. pericardiacophrenica.**

—**comitans nervi ischiadici**
a. comes nervi ischiatici; *or.*, glutæa inferior; *dis.*, sciatic nerve; *anastomoses*, branches of profunda femoris.

—**communicans anterior**, 42
a short vessel joining the two anterior cerebral arteries and completing the circle of Willis anteriorly.

—**communicans posterior**, 82
or., carotis interna; *dis.*, optic tract, crus cerebri, interpeduncular region, and uncinate convolution; *anastomoses*, with cerebri posterior to form circle of Willis.

—**conjunctivalis**
one of a number of minute arteries derived from muscular branches of the ophthalmica.

—**coronaria**, 150, 161–163
one of two arteries (*dextra* and *sinistra*) supplying the walls of the heart; they arise from the sinuses of Valsalva.

—**coronaria superior** = **a. labialis superior.**

—**cremasterica** = **a. spermatica externa.**

—**cricothyreoidea** = **ramus cricothyreoideus**
cricothyroid artery, a small branch of the a. thyreoidea superior crossing the cricothyroid membrane.

—**cystica**
or., right ramus of hepatica; *dis.*, gall-bladder and under surface of the liver.

—**deferentialis**
or., anterior division of hypogastrica, or sometimes vesicalis superior; *dis.*, vas deferens, seminal vesicles, testicle; *anastomoses*, spermatica, cremasteric branch of epigastrica inferior.

—**dentalis inferior** = **a. alveolaris inferior.**

—**dentalis posterior** = **a. alveolaris superior posterior.**

—**dentalis superior anterior** = **a. alveolaris superior anterior.**

—**digitalis dorsalis**, 286
one of the collateral digital branches of the metatarseæ dorsales in the foot, and of the metacarpeæ dorsales in the hand.

—**digitalis palmaris** = **a. digitalis volaris propria.**

—**digitalis plantaris**, 279, 289
one of the collateral digital branches of the metatarseæ plantares.

—**digitalis volaris communis**, 215, 223, 243
palmar digital artery, one of four arteries arising from the superficial palmar arch and running to the interdigital clefts where each divides into two digitales volares propriæ.

—**digitalis volaris propria**, 223
collateral digital; one of eight arteries derived from the digitales volares communes, which run along the sides of the volar surfaces of the fingers.

—**dorsalis nasi**, 21
or., ophthalmica; *dis.*, skin of side of nose; *anastomoses*, angularis.

—**dorsalis pedis**, 278, 286, 313, 314, 324, 327
a continuation of the tibialis anterior; *branches*, tarsea lateralis, arcuata, metatarseæ dorsales, digitales dorsales; *anastomoses* with the plantaris lateralis to form the plantar arch.

—**dorsalis penis**, 178
or., a. penis; *dis.*, skin, glans penis, and corpora cavernosa.

—**dorsalis scapulæ** = **a. circumflexa scapulæ.**

—**epigastrica inferior**, 139, 140, 142, 153, 172, 173, 175, 176
a. epigastrica profunda; *or.*, iliaca externa; *branches*, spermatica externa (ligamenti teretis uteri), and muscular, cutaneous, and pubic rami; *dis.*, of terminal branches, abdominal muscles; *anastomoses*, epigastrica superior.

—**epigastrica profunda** = **a. epigastrica inferior.**

—**epigastrica superficialis**
or., femoralis; *dis.*, inguinal glands and integument of lower abdomen; *anastomoses*, epigastrica inferior, circumflexa ilium superficialis, and pudenda externa superficialis.

—**epigastrica superior**, 165
or., the inner terminal branch of mammaria interna; *dis.*, abdominal muscles and integument, falciform ligament; *anastomoses*, epigastrica inferior and hepatica.

—**episcleralis**
one of numerous twigs from the muscular branches of the ophthalmica, passing to the conjunctiva.

—**ethmoidalis anterior**, 20, 21
or., ophthalmica; *dis.*, cerebral membranes in anterior cranial fossa, anterior ethmoidal cells, frontal sinus, anterior upper part of nasal mucous membrane, skin of dorsum nasi.

—**ethmoidalis posterior**
or., ophthalmica; *dis.*, posterior ethmoidal cells and upper posterior part of outer wall of nasal cavity.

—**facialis** = **a. maxillaris externa.**

—**femoralis**, 116, 118, 119, 124, 147, 153, 177–180, 182, 272, 278, 280, 284, 290, 296–302, 318–323
or., continuation of iliaca externa, beginning at Poupart's ligament; *branches*, pudenda externa superficialis, epigastrica superficialis, circumflexa ilium superficialis, pudenda externa profunda, profunda femoris, genu suprema, terminating in the poplitea at the upper part of the popliteal space.

—**fossæ Sylvii** = **a. cerebri media.**

—**frontalis**, 20, 21, 22–24, 77, 79, 81
or., ophthalmica; *dis.*, anterior portion of scalp; *anastomoses*, branches of supraorbitalis.

—**gastrica brevis**
one of four or five small arteries (vasa brevia) given off from the lienalis, passing to the greater curvature of the stomach, and anastomosing with the other arteries in that region.

—**gastrica dextra**
a. pylorica; *or.*, hepatica; *dis.*, pyloric end of stomach; *anastomoses*, gastrica sinistra.

—**gastrica sinistra**, 165
coronary; *or.*, cœliaca; *dis.*, lesser curvature of stomach; *anastomoses*, œsophagea, gastroepiploica, gastrica dextra.

—**gastroduodenalis**, 167, 168
or., hepatica; terminal *branches*, gastroepiploica dextra, pancreaticoduodenalis superior.

—**gastroepiploica dextra**
or., gastroduodenalis; *dis.*, greater curvature and walls of stomach; *anastomoses*, unites with gastroepiploica sinistra and branches from this arch anastomose with branches of gastrica dextra and sinistra and of the colic arteries.

—**gastroepiploica sinistra**
or., lienalis; *dis.*, greater curvature of stomach joining gastroepiploica dextra, which see for anastomoses.

—**genu inferior lateralis**, 278, 279, 286
inferior external articular artery; *or.*, poplitea; *dis.*, knee-joint; *anastomoses*, genu superior lateralis and recurrens tibialis anterior (and posterior).

—**genu inferior medialis**, 278, 279, 305
inferior internal articular artery; *or.*, poplitea; *dis.*, knee-joint; *anastomoses*, recurrens tibialis anterior (and posterior) and genu superior medialis.

—**genu media**
azygos articular artery; *or.*, poplitea; *dis.*, synovial membrane and crucial ligaments of knee-joint.

—**genu superior lateralis**, 278, 279, 286, 287
superior external articular artery; *or.*, poplitea; *dis.*, knee-joint; *anastomoses*, circumflexa femoris lateralis, perforans tertia, recurrens tibialis anterior, genu inferior lateralis.

—**genu superior medialis**, 278, 279, 287
superior internal articular artery; *or.*, poplitea; *dis.*, knee-joint; *anastomoses*, genu suprema, genu superior lateralis.

—**genu suprema**, 278, 280, 284
anastomotica magna; *or.*, femoral; *dis.*, knee-joint and adjacent parts; *anastomoses*, genu superior medialis, genu inferior medialis, genu superior lateralis, circumflexa femoris lateralis, and recurrens tibialis anterior.

—**glutæa inferior**, 176, 177, 179, 183, 279, 280, 285
ischiatica, sciatic; *or.*, anterior division of hypogastrica; *dis.*, hip-joint and gluteal region; *anastomoses*, branches of pudenda interna, sacralis lateralis, glutæa superior, obturatoria, circumflexa femoris medialis and lateralis.

—**glutæa superior**, 130, 175, 183, 279, 280, 285
gluteal; *or.*, posterior division of hypogastrica; *dis.*, gluteal region; *anastomoses*, sacralis lateralis, glutæa inferior, pudenda interna, circumflexa ilium profunda, circumflexa femoris lateralis.

—**hæmorrhoidalis inferior**, 143
or., pudenda interna; *dis.*, rectum; *anastomoses*, hæmorrhoidalis media and superior, and a. perinei.

—**hæmorrhoidalis media**
anterior division of hypogastrica; *dis.*, rectum; *anastomoses*, hæmorrhoidalis superior and inferior.

—**hæmorrhoidalis superior**, 141, 172, 173
or., mesenterica inferior; *dis.*, sigmoid flexure and rectum; *anastomoses*, branches of sacralis media, sigmoidea, hæmorrhoidalis media, pudenda interna.

—**helicinæ penis**
the smaller branches of a. dorsalis penis.

—**hepatica**, 150
or., cœliaca; *branches*, gastrica dextra (pyloric), gastroduodenalis, and right and left terminal rami.

—**hepatica propria**
the continuation of the hepatica after giving off the gastrica dextra and gastroduodenalis.

—**hyaloidea**
a branch of the a. centralis retinæ which runs through the hyaloid canal of the vitreous body in the fetus; it disappears in the last month of intrauterine life.

—**hypogastrica**, 140, 141, 153, 173–175, 280
a. iliaca interna; *or.*, iliaca communis; *branches*, iliolumbalis, sacralis lateralis, obturatoria, glutæa superior, glutæa inferior, umbilicalis, vesicales superiores, vesicalis inferior, hæmorrhoidalis media; the artery itself usually divides into an anterior and a posterior division, the anterior terminating in the pudenda interna, the posterior in the glutæa superior.

—**ilea**, 171, 172
or., mesenterica superior; *dis.*, ileum; *anastomoses*, other branches of superior mesenteric.

—**ileocolica**, 171–173
or., mesenterica superior; usually by a common trunk with the colica dextra, *dis.*, ascending colon; *anastomoses*, colica dextra.

—iliaca communis, 131, 139–141, 153, 171, 172, 280
one of the two terminal branches of the abdominal aorta; opposite the lumbosacral articulation, it becomes the hypogastrica (internal iliac) and also gives off the iliaca externa.

—iliaca externa, 140–142, 149, 153, 173–176, 278, 290
or., iliaca communis; *branches*, epigastrica inferior, circumflexa ilium profunda; becomes the femoralis at Poupart's ligament.

—iliaca interna =a. hypogastrica.

—iliolumbalis, 140, 171, 173, 174, 182, 280
iliolumbar; *or.*, posterior division of hypogastrica; *dis.*, pelvic muscles and bones; *anastomoses*, circumflexa ilium profunda, obturatoria, lumbalis.

—infraorbitalis, 21, 50, 69, 84, 103
or., maxillaris interna; *dis.*, inferior rectus and inferior oblique muscles, lacrymal gland, lower eyelid, lacrymal sac, and upper lip; *anastomoses*, branches of ophthalmica, maxillaris externa, labialis superior, transversa faciei, and buccinatoria.

—innominata =a. anonyma.

—intercostalis, 134, 135, 157–159, 163, 164, 166, 167
one of nine pairs of arteries arising from the thoracic aorta and distributed to the nine lower intercostal spaces, spinal column, spinal cord, and muscles and integument of the back; they anastomose with branches of the musculophrenica, mammaria interna, epigastrica superior, subcostalis, and lumbalis.

—intercostalis suprema
superior intercostal; *or.*, truncus costocervicalis; *dis.*, structures of first and second intercostal spaces; *anastomoses*, anterior intercostal branches of mammaria interna.

—interossea anterior =a. interossea volaris.

—interossea communis, 215, 226, 236, 249
or., ulnaris; *branches*, interossea volaris and dorsalis.

—interossea palmaris =a. interossea volaris, 237–239

—interossea posterior =a. interossea dorsalis, 237–239

—interossea recurrens
posterior interosseous recurrent branch of ulnaris; *dis.*, back of elbow-joint; *anastomoses*, branches of profunda brachii and collateralis ulnaris inferior.

—interossea volaris, 215, 222, 237, 238
anterior interosseous; *or.*, ulnaris; *dis.*, deep parts of the front of the forearm; *anastomoses*, interossea dorsalis.

—intestinalis
one of numerous branches passing from the mesenterica superior to the jejunum and ileum.

—ischiadica =a. glutæa inferior.

—jejunalis, 153, 169–172
or., mesenterica superior; *dis.*, jejunum; *anastomoses*, intestinales.

—labialis anterior
termination of the pudenda externa profunda.

—labialis inferior, 21
or., maxillaris externa (facial); *dis.*, structures of lower lip; *anastomoses*, mental branch of alveolaris inferior (inferior dental), submentalis, and inferior coronary branch of maxillaris externa.

—labialis posterior
one of several twigs derived from the a. perinei, distributed to the labia majora.

—labialis superior, 106
superior coronary; *or.*, maxillaris externa (facial); *dis.*, structures of upper lip and, by a septal branch, the anterior and lower part of the septum nasi; *anastomoses*, lateral nasal and nasopalatine ramus of the sphenopalatine.

—lacrimalis, 9
or., ophthalmica; *dis.*, lacrymal gland, external and superior recti muscles, upper eyelid, forehead, and temporal fossa; *branches*, ciliares anteriores.

—laryngea inferior, 27
or., thyreoidea inferior; *dis.*, muscles and mucous membrane of larynx; *anastomoses*, laryngeal branch of thyreoidea superior.

—laryngea superior, 25–27, 29, 32, 33
or., thyreoidea superior; *dis.*, muscles and mucous membrane of larynx; *anastomoses*, cricothyroid ramus of thyroidea superior and terminal rami of thyroidea inferior.

—lienalis, 139, 151, 153, 165, 166
splenic; *or.*, cœliaca; *branches*, gastricæ breves, gastroepiploica sinistra, and pancreatic rami.

—lingualis, 22, 26, 29, 90, 104, 106, 107
or., external carotid, runs along under surface of tongue, terminates as ranine artery, a. profunda linguæ; *branches*, suprahyoid and dorsalis linguæ branches and a. sublingualis.

—lumbalis, 140, 167
four or five pairs; *or.*, abdominal aorta; *dis.*, lumbar vertebræ, muscles of back, abdominal wall; *anastomoses*, intercostalis, subcostalis, epigastrica superior and inferior, circumflexa ilium profunda, and iliolumbalis.

—lumbalis ima
lowest lumbar; *or.*, sacralis media; *dis.*, sacrum; *anastomoses*, sacralis lateralis.

—malleolaris anterior lateralis
or., tibialis anterior; *dis.*, ankle-joint; *anastomoses*, peronæa, tarsea lateralis.

—malleolaris anterior medialis
or., tibialis anterior; *dis.*, ankle-joint and neighboring integument; *anastomoses*, branches of tibialis posterior.

—malleolaris posterior lateralis, 287
peronæa posterior, lateral posterior malleolar, posterior peroneal; one of the terminal branches of the peronæa; *dis.*, outer side of ankle; *anastomoses*, malleolaris anterior lateralis.

—malleolaris posterior medialis
a small branch of the posterior tibial distributed to the internal surface of the inner malleolus.

—mammaria externa =a. thoracalis lateralis.

—mammaria interna, 27, 107, 135, 158, 161, 162, 164
or., subclavian; *branches*, pericardiacophrenica, mediastinales anteriores, pericardial, muscular, and perforating rami, and bifuractes into the musculophrenica and epigastrica superior.

—masseterica
or., maxillaris interna; *dis.*, deep surface of masseter; *anastomoses*, branches of transversa faciei and masseteric branches of maxillaris externa.

—maxillaris externa, 20–24, 27–29, 31, 70, 88–90, 100, 101, 104, 106, 107, 109
facial artery; *or.*, external carotid; *branches*, palatina ascendens, tonsillar and submaxillary rami, submentalis, labialis inferior, labialis superior, masseteric, buccal, and lateral nasal rami, and angularis.

—maxillaris interna, 24, 85, 106
or., carotis externa; *branches*, auricularis profunda, tympanica anterior, meningea media, alveolaris inferior, masseterica, temporalis profunda anterior et posterior, buccinatoria, alveolaris superior posterior, infraorbitalis, palatina descendens, canalis pterygoidei, sphenopalatina, and accessory meningeal, pterygoid, and pterygopalatine rami.

—mediana
a. comes nervi mediani; *or.*, ulnaris; *dis.*, accompanies median nerve to palm; *anastomoses*, branches of superficial palmar arch.

—mediastinalis anterior
or., one of numerous branches of the mammaria interna; *dis.*, lymphatic nodes in the anterior mediastinum and the sternum.

—meningea anterior, 9
or., ophthalmica; *dis.*, cerebral membranes in middle cranial fossa; *anastomoses*, branches of meningea media and meningeal branches of carotis interna and lacrimalis.

—meningea media, 9, 24, 78, 83–85, 99, 101, 106
or., maxillaris interna; *branches*, petrosal, Gasserian, tympanic, orbital, anterior and posterior terminal; *dis.*, to parts mentioned and through terminal branches to anterior and posterior cranial fossæ; *anastomoses*, meningeal branches of occipitalis, pharyngea ascendens, ophthalmica lacrimalis, stylomastoidea, accessory meningeal ramus of maxillaris interna, and temporalis profunda.

—meningea posterior
or., pharyngea ascendens; *dis.*, dura mater; *anastomoses*, branches of meningea media and vertebralis.

—mentalis, 23, 69
terminal branch of alveolaris inferior.

—mesenterica inferior, 131, 139, 140, 169, 170
or., aorta; *branches*, colica sinistra, sigmoidea, hæmorrhoidalis superior.

—mesenterica superior, 131, 139, 140, 150, 153, 167, 169
or., aorta; *branches*, intestinales, pancreaticoduodenalis inferior, jejunales, ileæ, ileocolica, appendicularis, colica dextra, colica media.

—metacarpea dorsalis
dorsal interosseous, one of three branches of the mediana, running in the back of the 2d, 3d, and 4th interosseous muscles.

—metacarpea volaris, 224, 242
palmar interosseous, one of three arteries springing from the deep palmar arch and running in the three inner interosseous spaces; they anastomose with the metacarpeæ dorsales.

—metatarsalis =a. arcuata.

—metatarsea dorsalis, 278, 315
dorsal interosseous artery; one of three branches of the arcuata, supplying the three outer toes and the outer side of the second toe through the collateral branches, the digitales dorsales.

—metatarsea plantaris, 289, 315
one of four digital branches of the plantar arch.

—musculophrenica, 165
or., is the outer terminal branch of mammaria interna; *dis.*, diaphragm and intercostal muscles; *anastomoses*, branches of pericardiacophrenica, phrenica inferior, and aortic intercostal arteries.

—nutricia femoris
nutrient artery of the femur.

—nutricia fibulæ
or., peronæa; *dis.*, fibula.

—nutricia humeri
a branch of the brachial artery entering the humerus.

—nutricia tibiæ
derived from the upper part of the posterior tibial and enters the posterior surface of the tibia.

—obturatoria, 153, 176, 177, 280, 322
or., anterior division of the hypogastrica; *dis.*, bladder, pelvic bones, psoas and levator ani muscle; *anastomoses*, iliolumbalis, epigastrica inferior, circumflexa femoris medialis.

—occipitalis, 20, 22–27, 29, 32, 72, 80, 82, 85, 87, 106, 112
or., external carotid; *branches*, sternocleidomastoidea, and muscular, meningeal, auricular, occipital, mastoid, and descending rami.

—œsophagea
arises from the descending thoracic aorta and supplies the œsophagus.

—ophthalmica, 9, 50, 51, 53, 54, 82
or., carotis interna; *branches*, ciliares posteriores, centralis retinæ, meningea anterior, lacrimalis, supraorbitalis, ethmoidalis anterior, palpebrales, dorsalis nasi, and frontalis.

—orbitalis =a. zygomaticoorbitalis.

—palatina ascendens, 24, 29
or., maxillaris externa (facial); *dis.*, lateral walls of pharynx, tonsils, Eustachian tubes, and soft palate; *anastomoses*, tonsillar ramus of maxillaris externa, dorsalis linguæ, and palatina descendens.

—palatina descendens
posterior palatine; *or.* maxillaris interna; *dis.*, soft palate, gums, and bones and mucous membrane of hard palate; *anastomoses*, sphenopalatina, palatina ascendens, pharyngea ascendens, and tonsillar branches of maxillaris externa (facial).

—palatina minor
posterior branch of the palatina descendens in the pterygopalatine canal, distributed to the soft palate and tonsil.

—palatina major
the anterior branch of the palatina descendens in the pterygopalatine canal, supplying the gums and mucous membrane of the hard palate.

—arteriae palpebrales, 21, 24
branches of the ophthalmic supplying the upper and lower eyelids, consisting of two sets *a. p. laterales* and *a. p. mediales.*

—pancreaticoduodenalis inferior
or., mesenterica superior; *dis.*, head of pancreas, duodenum; *anastomoses*, pancreaticoduodenalis superior

—pancreaticoduodenalis superior
or., gastroduodenalis; *dis.*, head of pancreas, duodenum, common bile-duct; *anastomoses*, pancreaticoduodenalis inferior, lienalis.

—penis, 146
deep terminal branch of the pudenda interna, dividing into the dorsalis and profunda penis.

—perforans, 178–180, 278, 285, 297–300.
perforating artery; one of three or four branches (prima, secunda, tertia, quarta) of the profunda femoris which pierce the muscles to reach the vastus lateralis (externus) muscle; they anastomose with branches of the glutea inferior, circumflexa femoris medialis, circumflexa femoris lateralis, poplitea.

—pericardiacophrenica, 134–135, 160, 162, 163
comes nervi phrenici, superior phrenic artery; *or.*, mammaria interna; *dis.*, pericardium, diaphragm, and pleura; *anastomoses*, musculophrenica, phrenica inferior, mediastinal and pericardial branches of the mammaria interna.

—perinealis superficialis =a. perinei.

—perinei, 188–189, 306
perinealis superficialis; *or.*, pudenda interna; *dis.*, perineum; *anastomoses*, pudendæ externæ.

—peronæa, 278–279, 287, 307–310
or., tibialis posterior; *dis.*, soleus, tibialis posterior, flexor longus hallucis and peroneal muscles and inferior tibiofibular articulation and ankle-joint; *anastomoses*, malleolaris anterior lateralis, tarsea lateralis, plantaris lateralis, dorsalis pedis.

—peronæa anterior =ramus perforans arteriæ peronææ
perforating branch of the peroneal artery, going to the lateral malleolar rete.

—peronæa posterior =a. malleolaris posterior lateralis.

—pharyngea ascendens, 29
or., external carotid; *dis.*, wall of pharynx and soft palate.

—phrenica inferior, 140
or., abdominal aorta just below diaphragm; *dis.*, diaphragm; *anastomoses*, phrenica superior, mammaria interna, and musculophrenica.

—phrenica superior
or., lower part of the thoracic aorta and distributed to the diaphragm; it anastomoses with the musculophrenic.—

—plantaris lateralis, 279, 289, 295, 313–314, 328
lateral (external) plantar; larger of the two terminal branches of the tibialis posterior; *dis.*, forms the plantar arch and through it supplies the sole of the foot and plantar surfaces of the toes; *anastomoses*, plantaris medialis, dorsalis pedis.

—plantaris medialis, 279, 289, 295, 313–314, 328
medial (internal) plantar, one of the terminal branches of the tibialis posterior; *dis.*, inner side of the sole of the foot; *anastomoses*, dorsalis pedis, plantaris lateralis.

—poplitea, 279, 284-285, 287, 293, 296, 302–306, 326
continuation of femoral in the popliteal space, bifurcating at the lower border of the popliteus muscle into the tibialis anterior and posterior; *branches*, genu superior lateralis and medialis, genu inferior lateralis and medialis, and surales.

—princeps cervicis =descending ramus of the occipitalis
or., occipitals; *dis.*, complexus and trapezius muscles; *anastomoses*, cervicalis superficialis and branches of vertebralis and cervicalis profunda.

—princeps pollicis, 223, 224
or., radialis; *dis.*, volar surface and sides of thumb; *anastomoses*, arteries on dorsum of thumb.

—profunda brachii, 215, 218, 220, 231, 247
profunda brachii superior; *or.*, brachialis; *dis.*, humerus and muscles and integument of arm; *anastomoses*, recurrens radialis, interossea recurrens, collateralis ulnaris, circumflexa humeri posterior.

—profunda brachii inferior =a. collateralis ulnaris superior.

—profunda brachii superior =a. profunda brachii.

—profunda femoris, 149, 153, 177, 180, 278–280, 297–301, 320, 322, 323
or., femoralis; *branches*, circumflexa femoris lateralis, circumflexa femoris medialis, perforans (3 or 4).

—profunda linguæ, 87, 89
ranine artery; termination of lingual; *dis.*, muscles and mucous membrane of under surface of tongue.

—profunda penis, 143
or., a. penis; *dis.*, corpus cavernosum penis.

—pudendæ externæ, 318
external pudic arteries; *or.*, femoral; *dis.*, deep branch to scrotum, labia majora; *anastomoses*, with spermatica externa, a lig. teres uteri; superficial branch to root of dorsum of penis or mons pubis; *anastomoses* with deep branch and epigastrica superficialis.

—pudenda interna, 130, 143, 177, 183, 280
pudica interna; *or.*, anterior division of hypogastrica; *branches*, hæmorrhoidalis inferior, perinei, scrotales (or labiales) posteriores, penis, urethralis, bulbi urethræ (bulbi vestibuli vaginæ), profunda penis, dorsalis penis (clitoridis, profunda clitoridis, dorsalis clitoridis).

—pulmonalis, 132, 134, 135, 147, 148, 150, 160, 162
or., right ventricle of the heart; *dis.*, the lungs; *branches*, right and left.

—pylorica =a. gastrica dextra.

—radialis, 215, 218, 221–224, 230, 236–241, 249, 250, 253
or., brachialis; *branches*, recurrens radialis, metacarpeæ dorsales, digitales dorsales, princeps pollicis, metacarpeæ volares, and muscular, carpal, and perforating rami.

—radialis indicis =a. volaris indicis radialis.

—ranina, ranine **=a. profunda linguæ.**

—recurrens radialis, 215, 218, 221, 222, 235, 236
or., radialis; *dis.*, supinator and extensor muscles; *anastomoses*, profunda brachii.

—recurrens tibialis anterior, 278, 286
or., tibialis anterior; *dis.*, superior tibiofibular articulation and tibialis anterior muscle; *anastomoses*, genu (articular) arteries, circumflexa femoris lateralis, and genu suprema.

—recurrens tibialis posterior
an occasional branch of the tibialis anterior; *dis.*, back of knee-joint; *anastomoses*, genu inferior medialis and lateralis.

—recurrens ulnaris, 215, 235, 236
one of two (anterior and posterior) recurrent branches of the ulnaris; *dis.*, elbow-joint and adjacent muscles; *anastomoses*, collateralis ulnaris superior and inferior.

—**renalis,** 130, 140, 141, 150, 153, 165–168, 186
or., aorta; *branches*, ureteral, perirenal, and glandular rami, and suprarenalis inferior; *dis.*, kidney.
—**sacralis lateralis,** 176, 280
lateral sacral; *or.*, posterior division of hypogastrica; *dis.*, region of coccyx and sacrum; *anastomoses*, sacralis media, glutæa superior, glutæa inferior.
—**sacralis media,** 140, 174, 280
middle sacral; *or.*, back of abdominal aorta just above the bifurcation; *dis.*, lower lumbar vertebra, sacrum, and coccyx; *anastomoses*, sacralis lateralis, hæmorrhoidalis superior and media.
—**scrotalis anterior**
termination of the pudenda externa profunda.
—**scrotalis posterior,** 143
one of several twigs derived from the a. perinei, distributed to the posterior portion of the scrotum.
—**sigmoidea,** 171, 172, 174, 176
or., mesenterica inferior; *dis.*, descending colon and sigmoid flexure; *anastomoses*, colica sinistra, hæmorrhoidalis superior.
—**spermatica,** 141, 182, 186
—**spermatica externa,** 318
cremasterica; *or.*, epigastrica inferior; *dis.*, coverings of spermatic cord; *anastomoses*, pudenda externa, spermatica, and a. perinei.
—**spermatica interna,** 139, 169–174
or., aorta; *branches*, ureteral, cremasteric, epididymal rami, and a. testicularis; *dis.*, parts designated by names of branches; *anastomoses*, branches of renal, epigastrica inferior, deferentialis.
—**sphenopalatina,** 24, 84
or., maxillaris interna; *dis.*, posterior portion of outer nasal wall and septum; *anastomoses*, branches of palatina descendens, labialis superior, and infraorbitalis.
—**spinalis anterior**
or., vertebralis; *dis.*, spinal cord and pia mater; *anastomoses*, branches of intercostales and lumbales.
—**spinalis posterior,** 45
or., vertebralis; *dis.*, medulla, spinal cord, and pia mater; *anastomoses*, spinal branches of intercostales.
—**sternocleidomastoidea,** 24
or., occipital; *dis.*, muscle of the same name; *anastomoses*, sternocleidomastoid ramus of the thyroidea superior.
—**stylomastoidea,** 23
or., auricularis posterior; *dis.*, external auditory meatus, mastoid cells, semicircular canals, stapedius muscle, and vestibule; *anastomoses*, tympanic branches of carotis interna and pharyngea ascendens, and auditory branch of basilaris.
—**subclavia,** 25, 26, 30, 31, 33, 106, 108, 116, 131–135, 148, 152, 157, 158, 219, 225
or., right from anonyma (innominate), left from arch of aorta; *branches*, vertebralis, thyroid axis (truncus thyreocervicalis), mammaria interna; superior intercostal (truncus costocervicalis); it is directly continuous with the axillaris.
—**sublingualis,** 24
or., lingualis; *dis.*, muscles of tongue; *anastomoses*, submentalis.
—**submentalis,** 23, 24, 26–29, 90, 106
maxillaris externa (facial); *dis.*, mylohyoid muscle, submaxillary and sublingual glands, and structures of lower lip; *anastomoses*, labialis inferior, mental branch of alveolaris inferior, sublingualis, and inferior coronary ramus of maxillaris externa.
—**subscapularis,** 215, 246
or., axillaris; *branch*, circumflexa scapulæ; *dis.*, muscles of shoulder and scapular region; *anastomoses*, branches of transversa colli, transversa scapulæ, thoracalis lateralis, and intercostals.
—**superficialis volæ** = **ramus volaris superficialis,**
or., radialis; *dis.*, ball of thumb; *anastomoses*, sometimes with ulnaris to form superficial palmar arch (arcus volaris superficialis).
—**supraorbitalis,** 21, 23, 24, 54, 102
or., ophthalmica; *dis.*, frontalis muscle and scalp; *anastomoses*, branches of the temporalis superficialis and frontalis.
—**suprarenalis inferior**
or., renalis; *dis.*, suprarenal body; *anastomoses*, suprarenalis media.
—**suprarenalis media,** 140
capsularis media; *or.*, aorta; *dis.*, suprarenal bodies; *anastomoses*, suprarenalis superior and inferior.
—**suprascapularis** = **a. transversa scapulæ.**
—**suralis,** 287
artery of the calf; one of four or five arteries arising (sometimes by a common trunk) from the poplitea; *dis.*, muscles and integument of the calf; *anastomoses*, tibialis posterior, genu inferior medialis and lateralis.
—**tarsea lateralis,** 278
or., dorsalis pedis; *dis.*, tarsal joints and extensor brevis digitorum muscle; *anastomoses*, arcuata, peronæa anterior, plantaris lateralis, malleolaris anterior lateralis.
—**tarsea medialis,** 278
one of two small branches of the dorsalis pedis; *dis.*, medial malleolar rete.
—**temporalis,** 78
—**temporalis media,** 23, 24
or., temporalis superficialis; *dis.*, temporal fascia and muscle; *anastomoses*, branches of maxillaris interna.
—**temporalis profunda,** 24
two in number anterior and posterior; *or.*, maxillaris interna; *dis.*, temporal muscle; *anastomoses*, branches of temporalis superficialis, lacrimalis, and meningea media.
—**temporalis superficialis,** 20–24, 60, 67, 75–77, 80–83, 85, 100, 106
or., is a terminal branch of the external carotid; *branches*, transversa faciei, temporalis media, zygomaticoorbitalis, and parotid, anterior auricular, frontal, and parietal rami.
—**testicularis,** 140
or., spermatica interna; *dis.*, testicle.
—**thoracalis lateralis,** 27, 159, 215, 219
long thoracic, external mammary; *or.*, axillaris; *dis.*, thoracic muscles and mammary gland; *anastomoses*, branches of thoracoacromialis, intercostal, and subscapularis.
—**thoracalis suprema**
superior thoracic; *or.*, axillaris; *dis.*, muscles of chest; *anastomoses*, branches of transversa scapulæ, mammaria interna, and thoracoacromialis.
—**thoracica longa** = **a. thoracalis lateralis.**
—**thoracoacromialis,** 26, 27, 31, 219
acromiothoracic; *or.*, axillaris; *dis.*, muscles and skin of shoulder and upper chest; *anastomoses*, branches of thoracalis suprema, mammaria interna, thoracalis lateralis, circumflexa humeri posterior and anterior, and transversa scapulæ.
—**thoracodorsalis,** 27, 159, 160, 215, 246
or., axillaris; *dis.*, muscles of upper part of back; *anastomoses*, branches of thoracalis lateralis.
—**thymica**
or., mammaria interna; *dis.*, thymus gland.
—**thyreoidea ima**
lowest thyroid, an inconstant artery; *or.*, arch of aorta or anonyma (innominate) artery; *dis.*, thyroid gland.
—**thyreoidea inferior,** 27, 33, 93, 109, 110, 148, 156, 219
inferior thyroid; *or.*, truncus thyreocervicalis; *branches*, cervicalis ascendens, laryngea inferior, and muscular, esophageal, and tracheal rami.
—**thyreoidea superior,** 24–31, 91, 92, 106, 110
superior thyroid; *or.*, external carotid; *branches*, infrahyoid branch, laryngea superior, thyreolaryngea, sternocleidomastoidea, a cricothyroid and two terminal branches.
—**thyreolaryngea**
or., thyreoidea superior; *dis.*, larynx and thyroid gland.
—**tibialis anterior,** 278, 279, 286, 296, 306, 307, 310–313, 324
or., poplitea; *branches*, recurrens tibialis posterior and anterior, malleolaris anterior lateralis and medialis, dorsalis pedis, tarsea lateralis, tarseæ mediales, metatarseæ dorsales, and digitales dorsales.
—**tibialis posterior,** 279, 287, 288, 294, 296, 306–310, 312, 313, 325
the larger and more directly continuous of the two terminal branches of the poplitea; *branches*, peronæa, nutricia fibulæ, malleolaris posterior lateralis and medialis, nutricia tibiæ, plantaris medialis and lateralis, metatarseæ plantares, digitales plantares, and various communicating and perforating rami.
—**transversa colli,** 25–27, 153, 156, 157, 219
or., truncus thyreocervicalis; *branches*, cervicalis superficialis, muscular and descending rami.
—**transversa faciei,** 20, 21
or., temporalis superficialis; *dis.*, parotid gland, Stensen's duct, masseter muscle, and overlying skin; *anastomoses*, infraorbital and buccal branches of maxillaris interna, and buccal and masseteric branches of maxillaris externa.
—**transversa scapulæ,** 25–27, 148, 153, 157, 219, 225
suprascapular; *or.*, truncus thyreocervicalis; *dis.*, clavicle, scapula, muscles of shoulder, and shoulder-joint; *anastomoses*, subscapular, posterior scapular, and dorsalis scapulæ.
—**transversalis colli** = **a. transversa colli.**
—**tympanica anterior,** 24
or., maxillaris interna; *dis.*, tympanum; *anastomoses*, tympanic branches of carotis interna and pharyngea ascendens, and stylomastoidea.

—**tympanica inferior**
or., pharyngea ascendens; *dis.*, tympanum of the ear; *anastomoses*, tympanic branches of other arteries.
—**tympanica posterior**
or., stylomastoidea; *dis.*, tympanic cavity; *anastomoses*, tympanic branches of maxillaris interna.
—**tympanica superior**
or., meningea media; *dis.*, tympanum.
—**ulnaris,** 215, 218, 221–224, 230, 236–242, 249, 250
or., brachialis; *branches*, recurrentes ulnares, interosseæ, digitales volares.
—**umbilicalis**
before birth is continuation of iliaca communis; after birth it is obliterated between bladder and umbilicus, forming the lateral umbilical ligament, the remaining portion, between a. hypogastrica and bladder, being reduced in size and giving off the superior vesical arteries.
—**urethralis**
or., a. penis; *dis.*, membranous urethra.
—**vertebralis,** 9, 32, 42, 45, 71, 85, 87–93, 109, 130, 153, 155
or., subclavia; *branches*, spinalis posterior, spinalis anterior, a. cerebelli inferior posterior, and various muscular, meningeal, and spinal branches; the two vertebrals unite to form the basilar; *anastomoses*, descending ramus of occipitalis and cervicalis profunda.
—**vesicalis inferior**
or., anterior division of hypogastrica; *dis.*, base of bladder, ureter, and (in the male) seminal vesicles, vas deferens, and prostate; *anastomoses*, hæmorrhoidalis media, and other vesical branches.
—**vesicalis superior**
or., umbilicalis; *dis.*, bladder, urachus, ureter; *anastomoses*, other vesical branches.
—**vidiana** = **a. canalis pterygoidei.**
—**volaris indicis radialis**
radialis indicis; *or.*, radialis; *dis.*, radial side of index finger.
—**zygomaticoorbitalis,** 22
orbital; *or.*, temporalis superficialis, sometimes temporalis media; *dis.*, orbicularis palpebrarum muscle, and portion of orbit; *anastomoses*, lacrimalis and palpebral branches of ophthalmica.

ARTICULARIS
—**sacroiliaca,** 173, 175

ARTICULATIO
—**atlantooccipitalis,** 13
—**calcaneocuboidea,** 271
—**carpometacarpea,** 204–205
—**cuneonavicularis,** 271
—**intermetatarsea,** 271
—**sternoclavicularis,** 181
—**talocalcanea,** 271
—**talocalcaneo navicularis,** 271
—**talocruralis,** 271

ARTICULATIONES
—**tarsometatarseae,** 271

ASTRAGALUS = **talus.**

ATLAS, 3, 13, 71, 87, 94
First cervical vertebra, articulating with the occipital bone and rotating around the odontoid process of the epistropheus, or axis.

ATRIUM
—**dextrum,** 131, 148, 150, 153, 161–163
the a. of the right side of the heart which receives the blood from the venæ cavæ.
—**glottidis** = **vestibulum laryngis.**
—**meatus medii**
the anterior expanded portion of the middle meatus of the nose, just above the vestibule.
—**sinistrum,** 150, 161, 162
a. of the left side of the heart which receives the blood from the pulmonary veins.

AURICULA
—**dextra,** 150
—**sinistra,** 151

AXIS = **epistropheus,** 3, 63, 71, 88, 94

BASIS
—**cranii,** 8, 9
the base of the skull.
—**pedunculi,** 44
base of the peduncle, pedal portion or crusta of the crus cerebri, the ventral portion of the pedunculus (crus) cerebri passing to the outer side of the optic thalamus and continuous with the internal capsule; its fibers descend from the cortex.

BRACHIUM
—**conjunctivum cerebelli,** 40, 44, 45, 83
"connecting arm" of the cerebellum, superior cerebellar peduncle, a band of white fibers emerging from each cerebellar hemisphere and passing upward over the pons, and finally dipping beneath the quadrigeminal bodies to enter the mesencephalon.
—**pontis,** 44, 83, 84
arm of the pons, middle cerebellar peduncle, a bundle of the transverse fibers of the pons which passes backward and outward on either side into the white substance of the cerebellum.
—**quadrigeminum inferius,** 44
inferior quadrigeminal b., a band passing from the colliculus inferior (testis) on either side along the border of the colliculus superior (nates) to the posterior end of the thalamus.
—**quadrigeminum superius,** 44
superior quadrigeminal b., a band passing laterally from the colliculus superior (nates) on either side into the substance of the thalamus.

BRONCHUS, 132–134, 150, 160, 161
One of the two branches given off from the trachea at its bifurcation, one going to each lung; in structure the bronchi resemble the trachea.

BULBUS
—**oculi,** 9, 70
—**olfactorius,** 70, 82
—**urethrae,** 145–146

BULLA
—**ethmoidalis,** 63, 83

BURSA
—**anserina,** 306
—**iliopectinea,** 176, 191, 319
—**infrapatellaris,** 292
—**m. gastrocnemii medialis,** 304
—**omentalis,** 138, 151, 165, 167
—**praepatellaris,** 292–293, 304
—**subcutanea,** 304
—**subcutanea calcanea,** 312
—**subcutanea olecrani,** 235
—**suprapatellaris,** 292–293, 303
—**trochanterica m. glutaei maximi,** 290
—**trochanterica,** 177–178

CALCANEUS, 262, 263, 267, 269, 271, 279, 294, 295, 313, 314
Heel-bone, os calcis; the largest of the tarsal bones; it forms the heel and articulates with the cuboid anteriorly and the astragalus above.

CALCAR AVIS, 81

CALYX
—**renalis,** 185

CANALICULUS
—**caroticotympanicus**
a small opening, sometimes one of several, within the orifice of the canalis caroticus which affords passage to branches of the internal carotid artery and carotid sympathetic plexus.
—**dentalis**
one of the minute tubules of the dentine radiating more or less horizontally from the pulp cavity to the enamel (in the crown) or the cementum (in the root).
—**lacrimalis**
the canal leading into the lacrymal sac from the punctum.
—**mastoideus**
a small canal transmitting a twig from the vagus through the mastoid process.
—**tympanicus**
a minute canal passing from the floor of the tympanum to the lower surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, transmitting the tympanic, or Jacobson's, nerve.

CANALIS
—**adductorius**
Hunter's canal, a groove between the tendon of origin of the vastus medialis and the insertions of the adductor brevis, adductor longus, and adductor magnus, converted into a canal by the overlying sartorius; in it run the femoral vessels.
—**canales alveolares**
posterior dental canals; canals in the body of the maxilla which transmit nerves and vessels to the molar teeth.
—**caroticus,** 6
a canal passing from the inferior surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone upward, inward, and forward to the apex where it opens into the foramen lacerum; it transmits the internal carotid artery and a plexus of sympathetic nerve fibers.
—**condyloideus,** 6
posterior condyloid foramen of the occipital bone.
—**cruralis** = **c. femoralis.**

—dentales
dental canals; the *anterior* and *middle* dental canals pass from the infraorbital canal to the alveoli conveying vessels and nerves to the incisor and bicuspid teeth; the *posterior* dental canals pierce the posterior surface of the body of the maxilla and convey vessels and nerves to the molar teeth; the *inferior* dental canal is called canalis mandibulæ.
—diploicus
diploic canal, canal of Breschet.
—facialis, 56
aqueduct of Fallopius, a canal from the superior surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone to the under surface at the stylomastoid foramen, curving over the cavity of the tympanum; it gives passage to the facial nerve.
—femoralis, 318
crural canal, the inner compartment of the femoral sheath.
—hypoglossi, 6, 8, 10, 13.
anterior condyloid foramen of the occipital bone.
—incisivus
incisor canal, anterior palatine canal; the lower, single, portion of the foramen incisivum.
—infraorbitalis
a canal running beneath the orbital margin of the maxilla from the infraorbital groove, in the floor of the orbit, to the infraorbital foramen; it transmits the infraorbital artery and nerve.
—inguinalis, 318
transmitting the spermatic cord in the male and the round ligament in the female; it begins at the internal and terminates at the external abdominal ring.
—mandibulæ, 69
inferior dental canal, traversing the greater portion of the body and ramus of the mandible between the mandibular and the mental foramina; it transmits the inferior dental vessels and nerves.
—musculotubarius
a canal beginning at the anterior border of the petrous portion of the temporal bone near its junction with the squamous portion, and passing to the tympanum; it is divided by the cochleariform process into two canals, one for the Eustachian tube, the other for the tensor tympani muscle.
—nasolacrimalis, 54
nasal canal, lacrymal canal; a canal leading from the orbital into the nasal cavity, containing the nasal duct.
—obturatorius
an opening due to a defect in the upper part of the obturator membrane which closes the obturator foramen.
—palatinus
one of two canals; one, the *posterior palatine* or *palatomaxillary canal*, formed by the apposition of two grooves in the palate and the maxillary bones; the other, the *anterior palatine canal*, formed by the apposition of grooves in the two maxillæ just behind the alveolar processes.
—pharyngeus
pterygopalatine canal, between the sphenoid and palate bones.
—pterygoideus, 11
an opening through the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone through which pass the Vidian artery, vein, and nerve.
—pterygopalatinus, 11
posterior palatine canal, formed from the sulcus pterygopalatinus, which transmits the large palatine nerve and descending palatine vessels.
—reuniens =ductus reuniens.
—semicircularis, 56
semicircular canal, one of three canals (named according to their position superior, posterior, and lateral or external) in the labyrinth of the ear, which form loops of about two-thirds of a circle; they open into the vestibule by five openings, one aperture being the common opening of one extremity of each of two canals.
—sacralis
the continuation of the spinal c. in the sacrum.
—spinalis, 46
neural canal, a canal formed by the spinal foramina of the contiguous vertebræ.
—spiralis cochleæ, 59
the winding tube which makes two and a half turns about the modiolus of the cochlea; it is divided incompletely into two compartments, *scala tympani* and *scala vestibuli*, by a winding shelf of bone, the lamina spiralis ossea.
—tarseus =sinus tarsi
CAPSULA
—adiposa, 151, 152
the perirenal fat.
—articularis, 12–13, 243, 254, 290, 304, 316, 319
—externa, 71, 79–81
external capsule, a thin lamina of white substance separating the claustrum from the putamen or lateral portion of the lenticular nucleus.
—fibrosa hepatis, 164–170
Glisson's capsule, a thin layer of connective tissue surrounding the structures in the porta hepatis and forming a layer on the surface of the liver.
—interna, 39, 44, 71, 79–81
internal capsule, a layer of white substance separating the caudate nucleus and thalamus from the lenticular nucleus (*thalamic region*) and also the hypothalamus from the lenticular nucleus (*subthalamic region*); it consists of two limbs — an anterior (*pars frontalis*) and a posterior (*pars occipitalis*) — which join at an obtuse angle (*genu* or *knee* of the internal capsule).
—lentis, 52
crystalline capsule, capsule of the crystalline lens.
—nuclei dentati, 72
a corrugated lamina of gray matter enclosing the central white substance of the nucleus dentatus.
CAPUT
—femoris, 149, 177, 258, 259
head of the femur, hemispherical articular surface at the upper extremity of the femur, which fits into the acetabulum to form the hip-joint.
—gallinaginis =colliculus seminalis.
—humeri, 114, 115, 130, 148, 194, 195, 225
head of the humerus, the upper rounded extremity fitting into the glenoid cavity of the scapula.
—nulcei caudati, 79–81
the head or anterior extremity of the caudate nucleus projecting into the anterior horn of the lateral ventricle.
—tali, 262
the head, or anterior portion, of the astragalus.
CARTILAGO
—alaris major, 63
greater alar cartilage, lower lateral cartilage, forming the anterior part of the ala nasi; the *crus laterale* is the outer plate; the *crus mediale* is the anterior part, curving backward to join the septum and forming with its fellow the tip of the nose.
—alaris minor, 63
lesser alar cartilage, one of two to four cartilaginous plates on the side of the ala nasi posterior to the larger alar cartilage.
—annularis =c. cricoidea.
—articularis
articular cartilage, a cap of hyaline cartilage fitting over the joint surface of a bone.
—arytænoidea, 155
an approximately pyramidal cartilage lying on either side of the middle line posteriorly between the projecting alæ of the thyroid cartilage, just above the lamina of the cricoid;.
—corniculata, 92
—costalis, 129, 151, 152, 160, 162–165, 167–169
the cartilaginous portion of a rib.
—cricoidea, 18, 95, 150, 154
the lowermost of the laryngeal cartilages.
—ensiformis =processus xiphoideus.
—epactilis =c. sesamoidea nasi.
—epiglottica, 91, 92
a thin lamina of yellow elastic cartilage forming the central portion of the epiglottis.
—gutturalis =c. arytænoidea.
—innominata =c. cricoidea.
—intervertebralis =fibrocartilago intervertebralis.
—linguæ =septum linguæ.
—meatus acustici, 60
—mucronata =processus xiphoideus.
—nasi lateralis, 63
upper lateral cartilage, the cartilage forming on either side the anterior and lateral wall of the nose, between the ala and the bony skeleton.
—septi nasi, 63, 84, 85
a thin cartilaginous plate filling in the gap between the vomer, and nasal bones, and completing the septum nasi anteriorly.
—sesamoidea nasi
a small cartilage in the triangle on either side formed by the receding of the edge of the lower lateral cartilage from the cartilage of the septum nasi.
—thyreoidea, 18, 36, 92, 93, 95, 111, 154, 155
the largest of the cartilages of the larynx; it is formed of two approximately quadrilateral plates (*alæ*), the joined anteriorly at an angle of from 90° to 120°, the prominence so formed constituting the pomum Adami.
—trachealis, 18, 95, 111
one of from 16 to 20 incomplete rings of cartilage forming the skeleton of the trachea; the rings are

deficient posteriorly for from one-fifth to one-third of their circumference.
—triangularis =discus articularis of the distal radio-ulnar articulation.
—tubæ auditivæ
a triangular plate of fibroelastic cartilage, forming the cartilaginous portion of the Eustachian tube.
—vomeronasalis
vomerine or Jacobson's cartilage, a narrow strip of cartilage lying between the lower edge of the cartilage of the septum nasi and the vomer.
—xiphoidea =processus xiphoideus.
CARUNCULA
—sublingualis, 67
CAUDA
—equina, 144, 170, 187
CAVUM
—articulare, 13, 157, 173, 177, 225, 226, 228, 241, 290–292, 303, 304
a joint cavity.
—epidurale, 46
the space between the walls of the spinal canal and the dura mater of the cord.
—mediastinale, 132–135
mediastinum.
—m. anterius, 132–135
anterior mediastinum.
—m. posterius, 132–135
posterior mediastinum.
—nasi, 82–84
—oris, 70
cavity of the mouth, the space between the dental arches, limited posteriorly by the isthmus of the fauces.
—pelvis
the pelvic cavity.
—pericardii, 151
—peritonæi, 151, 164, 165, 168–176
peritoneal cavity, the interior of the sac formed by the parietal layer of the peritoneum, containing all the abdominal organs except the kidneys.
—pleuræ, 151, 158, 160, 164
pleural cavity.
—Retzii
preperitoneal space.
—septi pellucidi, 43
cavity of the septum pellucidum, fifth ventricle, between the two laminæ forming the septum pellucidum; it does not communicate with the other cerebral cavities.
—subarachnoidale, 46, 87
subarachnoid cavity or space, the interval between the arachnoidea and the pia mater.
—subdurale, 46, 70
subdural cavity or space, the very narrow interval between the dura mater and the arachnoid.
—thoracis, 133–135
thoracic cavity.
—tympani, 59–61
tympanic cavity, middle ear; an air chamber in the temporal bone containing the ossicles; it is divided into the atrium or tympanum, the lower part of the cavity lying to the inner side of the membrana tympani, and the recessus epitympanicus or attic.
CELLULAE
—ethmoidales, 63–64, 82–83
—mastoideae, 55–56, 58, 60, 85
CEREBELLUM, 38, 42, 43, 45, 73, 97
The posterior brain mass, lying behind the pons and medulla and beneath the posterior portion of the cerebrum; it consists of two lateral hemispheres united by a narrow middle portion, the vermis.
CEREBRUM, 52
The principal portion of the brain, including practically all parts within the skull except the medulla, pons, and cerebellum.
—abdominale =plexus cœliacus.
CHIASMA
—opticum, 82, 105
CHORDA
—obliqua, 202–203
—tympani, 62, 84
CISTERNA
—chyli, 124
chyle cistern, receptaculum chyli, a dilated sac 2 or 3 in. (5–7.5 cm.) in length by $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{3}$ in. (6–8 mm.) in width, lying between the vena azygos major and the aorta opposite the first and second lumbar vertebræ. it receives the intestinal, two lumbar and two descending lymphatic trunks, and gives origin to the thoracic duct.
—subarachnoidalis
an expanded portion of the subarachnoid space within the cranium where the arachnoid bridges over a depression on the surface of the brain; the cavity so formed is filled with fluid.
—venæ magnæ cerebri
cistern of the great vein of the cerebrum, an expansion of the subarachnoid space below and behind the trunk of the corpus callosum and above the quadrigeminal bodies.
CLAUSTRUM, 71, 79–81
CLAVICLE, 25–27, 30, 31, 36, 108, 114, 116, 132, 147, 148, 151, 152, 156–158, 181, 192, 200, 206, 219, 225
Collar-bone, a long doubly curved bone, forming part of the shoulder-girdle, its inner end articulating with the manubrium sterni, its outer with the acromial process of the scapula.
COCHLEA, 59, 71
COLLICULUS
—inferior laminae quadrigeminae, 82
—superior laminae quadrigeminae, 81
COLLUM
—anatomicum, 194
anatomical neck of the humerus.
—chirurgicum, 194
surgical neck of the humerus, the narrowing portion below the head and tuberosities.
—costæ, 2
neck of the rib, the flattened portion of a rib between the head and the tuberosity.
—dentis, 69
neck of a tooth, the slightly constricted part of a tooth, between the crown and the root, which is grasped by the gum.
—femoris, 178, 258, 259
neck of the femur, a short strong bar projecting at a more or less obtuse angle (about 125°) from the upper end of the shaft of the femur, and supporting the head.
—glandis, 145
neck of the glans penis, a constriction behind the corona glandis penis.
—humeri
neck of the humerus; see *c. anatomicum* and *c. chirurgicum*.
—radii, 196, 236
neck of the radius, the narrow part of the shaft just below the head or capitulum.
—scapulæ, 2
neck of the scapula, a slight constriction marking the division between the head (glenoid cavity and coracoid process) and the body of the scapula.
—tali, 262
a constriction separating the head, or anterior portion, of the astragalus from the body.
—vesicæ felleæ
neck of the gall-bladder, the narrow portion between the body of the bladder and beginning of the cystic duct.
COLUMNA
—anterior, 46
anterior column, cornu anterius, anterior horn, the anterior portion of each gray column of the spinal cord.
—carneæ =trabeculæ carneæ.
—fornicis, 43, 80, 81
anterior pillar of the fornix, one of two rounded, slightly diverging bundles passing from the anterior portion of the body of the fornix downward to the lateral wall of the third ventricle, passing in front of the foramen of Monro, and terminating in the mamillary body.
—grisea, 46
gray column, a longitudinal mass of gray matter running through the center of each lateral half of the spinal cord.
—lateralis, 46
cornu laterale, lateral horn; a projection of the gray matter of the spinal cord into the lateral funiculus, occurring especially in the thoracic region, between the anterior and posterior columns or horns opposite the location of the gray commissure.
—posterior, 46
cornu posterius, posterior horn; the posterior portion of each gray column of the spinal cord.
—rectalis, 178
Morgagni's rectal column, one of a number of vertical ridges in the mucous membrane of the upper half of the anal canal.
—vertebralis, 3
vertebral or spinal column, spine.
COMMISSURA
—anterior alba, 46
a narrow band of white substance bordering on the anterior median fissure of the spinal cord in front of the anterior gray commissure.

—**anterior cerebri**, 40, 43, 44, 73, 80, 81, 105
a white bundle crossing in the anterior wall of the third ventricle, from side to side between the two thalami in front of the columnæ (anterior pillars) of the fornix.
—**anterior grisea**, 46
the portion of the gray commissure lying in front of the central canal, between it and the anterior white commissure.
—**habenularum**, 43
commissure of the habenulæ, the decussation of fibers of the two striæ medullares, forming the dorsal portion of the habenula or peduncle of the pineal body.
—**hippocampi**
a small triangular space between the diverging crura of the fornix, occupied by a thin lamina of transverse fibers usually closely adherent to the under surface of the corpus callosum.
—**inferior**
inferior commissure, commissure of v. Gudden, a transverse fiber tract in the tuber cinereum just behind the optic chiasm.
—**magna** =**corpus callosum.**
—**media** =**massa intermedia.**
—**mollis** =**massa intermedia.**
—**palpebrarum lateralis**, 48, 49
external canthus, the outer extremity of the rima palpebrarum, or slit between the eyelids.
—**palpebrarum medialis**, 48, 49
internal canthus, inner extremity of the rima palpebrarum.
—**posterior cerebri**, 40, 43, 73, 81
a thin band of white matter, crossing from side to side beneath the habenula of the pineal body and overlying the aditus ad aquæductum cerebri.
—**posterior grisea**, 46
posterior commissure, the portion of the gray commissure of the spinal cord lying posterior to the central canal.
—**superior**
commissure of Meynert, a large transverse fiber tract in the upper part of the tuber cinereum.

CONCHA
—**nasalis inferior**, 49, 63, 70, 73, 85, 105
inferior turbinated bone; a thin spongy bony plate with curved margins, on the outer wall of the lower part of the nasal fossa, separating the middle from the inferior meatus.
—**nasalis media**, 49, 70, 73, 83, 84, 105
middle turbinated bone; the lower and larger of two bony plates with up-curved margins, projecting from the inner wall of the ethmoidal labyrinth; it separates the superior from the middle meatus of the nose.
—**nasalis superior**, 63, 70, 73, 105
superior turbinated bone; the upper of the bony plates with up-curved margins, projecting from the inner wall of the ethmoidal labyrinth; it forms the upper boundary of the superior meatus of the nose.
—**nasalis suprema**
supreme or highest or fourth turbinated bone, c. Santorini; the posterior portion of the c. superior, when unattached.
—**Santorini** =**c. nasalis suprema.**
—**sphenoidalis**, 11
sphenoidal turbinated bone.

CONDYLUS
—**lateralis**, 258–261, 264, 265, 291, 305
lateral condyle, (*a*) outer condyle of the femur; (*b*) external tuberosity of the tibia.
—**medialis**, 258–261, 264, 265, 291, 305
medial condyle, (*a*) inner condyle of the femur; (*b*) internal tuberosity of the tibia.
—**occipitalis**, 6, 71, 86
occipital condyle, one of two elongated oval facets on the under surface of the occipital bone, which articulate with the atlas.

CONUS
—**arteriosus**, 160
—**medullaris**, 187

COR, 133, 154

CORNU
—**anterius ventriculi lateralis**, 43
—**coccygeum**, 3
—**inferius ventriculi lateralis**, 43
—**sacrale**, 3

CORONA
—**glandis**, 145
—**radiata**, 79

CORPUS
—**adiposum orbitae**, 105
—**Arantii** =**nodulus valvulæ semilunaris.**
—**callosum**, 40, 43, 79, 105
the great transverse commissure between the cerebral hemispheres; it is arched from behind forward and is thick at each extremity (splenium and genu) but thinner in its long central portion (truncus); it turns upon itself at the genu and sends a thin extremity forward (the rostrum).
—**cavernosum conchæ** =**plexus cavernosi concharum**, erectile tissue in the mucous membrane covering the nasal turbinated bones.
—**cavernosum penis**, 147
one of two columns of erectile tissue lying side by side on the dorsum of the penis; they are separated posteriorly, forming the *crura penis*, and are attached to the inner portion of the arch of the pubis.
—**cavernosum urethræ**, 145, 179
corpus spongiosum, the mesial column of erectile tissue, lying in the urethral sulcus, between and below the two corpora cavernosa penis; it forms an expansion at either extremity, the posterior being the *bulbus urethræ*, the anterior the *glans penis*; it is traversed by the urethra.
—**ciliare**, 51
a thickened portion of the tunica vasculosa of the eye between the chorioid and the iris; it consists of three parts or zones: orbiculus ciliaris, corona ciliaris, and musculus ciliaris.
—**dentatum** =**nucleus dentatus.**
—**fornicis**, 73, 79, 80
—**geniculatum externum** =**c. geniculatum laterale.**
—**geniculatum internum** =**c. geniculatum mediale.**
—**geniculatum laterale**, 44, 81
external geniculate body; an oval mass formed by a bulging of the posterior part of the thalamus external to the pulvinar.
—**geniculatum mediale**, 44, 81
internal geniculate body; an elongated rounded elevation behind the pulvinar of the thalamus.
—**Highmori** =**mediastinum testis.**
—**hypothalamicum** =**nucleus hypothalamicus.**
—**incudis**, 62
—**Luysi**, Luys' body =**nucleus hypothalamicus.**
—**mamillare**, 39, 42, 44, 71, 73
one of two pea-sized white bodies lying at the base of the brain in the interpeduncular space.
—**medullare cerebelli**, 72, 73
the interior white substance of the cerebellum.
—**olivare** =**oliva.**
—**pineale**, 43, 44, 73, 81
pineal gland, conarium, epiphysis cerebri, a small flattened body, shaped somewhat like a pine cone, lying in the depression between the two superior quadrigeminal bodies.
—**quadrigemina**, 43, 45
four rounded eminences forming the dorsal portion of the mesencephalon; together they constitute the lamina quadrigemina.
—**restiforme**, 10
inferior cerebellar peduncle, a bundle of nerve fibers on either side of the medulla, running upward, outward, and backward from the medulla to the cerebellum.
—**spongiosum** =**c. cavernosum urethræ.**
—**sterni**, 36, 94, 107, 120, 150, 159–163, 181
mesosternum, gladiolus.
—**striatum**, 43
the caudate and lentiform (lenticular) nuclei considered as one structure.
—**trapezoideum**
a collection of transverse fibers running through the central portion of the pons, arising from the nucleus cochlearis.
—**ventriculi**, 151
—**vertebræ**
body of a vertebra.
—**vitreum**, 82, 105
vitreous body.

COSTA, 31, 129–131, 133–135, 138, 147, 151–152, 157–168, 181, 185–186, 191

CRISTA
—**acustica** =**c. ampullaris.**
—**ampullaris**
an elevation on the inner surface of each ampulla of the semicircular duct; it is apparently an auditory terminal organ, consisting of hair cells and supporting cells similar to those of the macula acustica of the utricle and of the saccule.
—**anterior fibulæ**, 260
the sharp anterior margin of the fibula.
—**anterior tibiæ**, 260
the sharp anterior margin of the tibia.

—**arcuata**
arched ridge, a ridge on the anterior or external surface of the arytenoid cartilage separating the fovea triangularis above from the fovea oblonga below.
—**buccinatoria**
a ridge passing from the base of the coronoid process of the mandible to the region of the last molar tooth; it gives attachment to the buccinator muscle.
—**conchalis**
inferior turbinated crest; (1) a ridge on the vertical plate of the palate bone, about its middle, which articulates with the posterior part of the inferior turbinated bone; (2) a ridge on the lower part of the nasal process of the maxilla articulating with the inferior turbinated bone.
—**ethmoidalis**
(1) a ridge on the upper part of the inner surface of the nasal process of the maxilla, giving attachment to the anterior portion of the middle turbinated bone; (2) a ridge near the upper extremity of the vertical plate of the palate bone, articulating with the posterior portion of the middle turbinated bone; ethmoidal crest, superior turbinated crest.
—**frontalis**
a ridge arising at the termination of the sagittal sulcus on the cerebral surface of the frontal bone and ending at the foramen cæcum.
—**galli**, 8
cock's comb; the anterior bulbate portion of the lamina perpendicularis of the ethmoid bone, projecting above the level of the cribriform plate; it gives attachment to the falx cerebri.
—**iliaca**, 121, 255–257, 278, 285
the curved superior border of the ilium.
—**infratemporalis**
pterygoid ridge of the sphenoid bone, a rough ridge marking the angle of union of the temporal and infratemporal surfaces of the greater wing of the sphenoid bone.
—**interossea**, 196, 260, 261
(1) a ridge on the external border of the ulna and internal border of the radius, giving attachment to the interosseous membrane; (2) one of two ridges on the contiguous surfaces of the tibia and fibula respectively, giving attachment to the interosseous membrane.
—**intertrochanterica**, 259
intertrochanteric line, a rounded ridge passing over the posterior surface of the femur between the greater and lesser trochanters, marking the junction of the neck with the shaft.
—**lacrimalis anterior**
a vertical ridge on the external surface of the nasal process of the maxilla, forming part of the nasal margin of the orbit.
—**lacrimalis posterior**
a vertical ridge on the external, orbital, surface of the lacrymal bone.
—**nasalis**
a ridge along the line of union of the palate bones and the posterior part of the maxillæ, which articulates with the lower border of the vomer.
—**obturatoria**
a ridge running on the surface of the pubis from the spine to the upper border of the cotyloid notch.
—**occipitalis externa**, 6
linea nuchæ mediana, a ridge on the under surface of the occipital bone extending from the external occipital protuberance to the border of the foramen magnum.
—**occipitalis interna**, 8
a ridge running from the internal occipital protuberance to the posterior margin of the foramen magnum, giving attachment to the falx cerebelli.
—**pubis** =**Pecten oss. pubis**
termination of the pectineal line or pecten pubis.
—**sacrales articulares**, 3
irregular ridges on the posterior surface of the sacrum, one on either side of the crista media, formed by the fusion of the articular processes of the sacral vertebræ.
—**sacrales laterales**, 3, 176
the rough irregular longitudinal projections on the posterior surface of the sacrum external to the sacral foramina, one on either side of the bone, corresponding to the lateral processes of the vertebræ.
—**sacralis media**, 3
the ridge on the posterior surface of the sacrum formed by the fused vertebral spines.
—**sphenoidalis**, 11
ethmoidal crest; a vertical ridge of bone on the anterior surface of the body of the sphenoid bone.
—**supraventricularis**
a slight ridge on the inner wall of the right ventricle, marking off the conus arteriosus.
—**temporalis**
(1) linea temporalis of the frontal bone; (2) linea temporalis superior et inferior of the parietal bone; (3) c. supramastoidea of the temporal bone.
—**terminalis**
a crest marking the upper termination of the pectinate muscles in the right atrium of the heart, and bounding the sinus venarum cavarum.
—**tuberculi majoris**, 194
posterior bicipital ridge, posterior lip of the bicipital groove (sulcus intertubercularis), giving attachment to the pectoralis major muscle.
—**tuberculi minoris**, 194
anterior bicipital ridge, anterior lip of the bicipital groove, giving attachment to the teres major muscle.
—**urethralis**
(1) a longitudinal fold on the posterior wall, or floor, of the urethra extending from the uvula of the bladder into the membranous urethra; about the center of the prostatic portion it presents a raised ridge, the colliculus seminalis.
—**vestibuli**
an oblique ridge on the inner wall of the vestibule of the labyrinth, bounding the recessus sphæricus above and posteriorly.

CRUS
—**breve**, 62
the short process of the incus, fitting into a depression (fossa incudis) in the epitympanic recess.
—**cerebri** =**pedunculus cerebri.**
—**fornicis**, 43, 80
crus of the fornix, posterior pillar of the fornix.
—**helicis**, 59
—**intermedium**
middle pillar of the diaphragm; the fibrous attachment of the diaphragm to the lateral surface of the body of the second lumbar vertebra on either side.
—**laterale**
external pillar of the diaphragm; the fibrous attachment of the diaphragm to the arcuate ligament (arcus lumbocostalis) on either side.
—**longum**, 62
the long process of the incus terminating in the processus lenticularis or os orbiculare.
—**mediale**
internal pillar of the diaphragm; the fibrous attachment of the diaphragm to the anterolateral surface of the bodies of the first three or four lumbar vertebræ on the right side and of the first two or three on the left.
—**mediale partis lumbalis diaphragmatis**, 124
—**penis**, 144, 146

CULMEN, 82

CUNEUS, 73, 79, 81

CUPULA
—**pleurae**, 134

DECLIVA, 83

DENS
—**bicuspidus** (pl. *dentes bicuspidi*) =**d. premolaris.**
—**caninus** (pl. *dentes canini*), 69
canine tooth, one on either side between the incisors and the premolars, in both the deciduous and the permanent dentures.
—**incisivus** (pl. *dentes incisivi*), 69
incisor tooth; there are four incisor teeth in the anterior part of each jaw.
—**molaris** (pl. *dentes molares*), 69
molar tooth, grinder; there are six molars in each jaw, three on either side behind the premolars.
—**premolaris** (pl. *dentes premolares*), 69
premolar tooth, bicuspid; there are four premolars in each jaw, two on either side between the canine and the molars.

DIAPHRAGMA, 114, 116–119, 130–135, 137–141, 150–154, 163–167
—**pelvis**
diaphragm of the pelvis, the levatores ani and the coccygei on either side of the inner surface of the pelvis.
—**sellæ**, 73
tentorium of the hypophysis, a fold of dura mater extending transversely across the sella and roofing over the hypophysis or pituitary body; it is perforated in its center for the passage of the infundibulum.
—**urogenitale**, 144–146
triangular ligament, urogenital trigone; a musculomembranous structure filling the space under the pubic arch not closed by the pelvic diaphragm.

DORSUM
—**sellae**, 8

DUCTULI
—**excretorii** (glandula lacrimalis), 105

DUCTUS

—arteriosus
d. Botalli, a vessel of communication between the pulmonary artery and the arch of the aorta in the fetus; it becomes transformed after birth into a fibrous cord, the ligamentum arteriosum.

—Botalli =**d. arteriosus.**

—choledochus, 139
common bile-duct, formed by the union of the hepatic and cystic ducts; it passes from the mouth of the portal fissure (porta hepatis) to the duodenum into which it discharges through a common orifice with the pancreatic duct.

—cochlearis, 61
membranous cochlea, scala media; a spirally arranged membranous tube suspended within the cochlea, occupying the lower portion of the vestibular scala; it begins by a blind extremity, *cæcum vestibulare*, in the recessus cochlearis of the vestibule, terminating in another blind extremity, *cæcum cupulare* or *lagena*, at the cupola of the cochlea; it contains endolymph and communicates with the sacculus by the ductus reuniens.

—cysticus, 167
the duct leading from the gall-bladder; it joins the hepatic duct to form the ductus choledochus.

—deferens, 138–140, 142, 144, 146, 150, 176–180
vas deferens, the excretory duct of the testicle, running from the epididymis, of which it is the continuation, to the prostatic urethra where it terminates as the ductus ejaculatorius.

—efferens testis, 180

—ejaculatorius, 145, 150
the duct formed by the union of the vas deferens and the excretory duct of the seminal vesicle, which opens into the prostatic urethra.

—endolymphaticus, 61
a small membranous canal, connecting with both saccule and utricle of the membranous labyrinth, passing through the aquæductus vestibuli, and terminating in a dilated blind extremity, *saccus endolymphaticus*, on the posterior surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone beneath the dura mater.

—epididymidis, 114, 180
canal or duct of the epididymis, a convoluted tube into which the vasa efferentia open and which itself terminates in the ductus deferens.

—hepaticus, 166, 167
a duct for the transmission of bile received from the interlobular ducts; it arises at the bottom of the porta hepatis and outside this fissure joins the cystic duct to form the ductus choledochus.

—lacrimalis, 48, 49
a curved canal beginning at the punctum lacrimale in the margin of each eyelid near the medial commissure and running transversely inward to empty with its fellow into the lacrymal sac.

—lingualis
a pit on the upper surface of the tongue at the apex of the sulcus terminalis; it is the remains of a tubular structure (ductus thyreoglossus) in embryonic life, from which is developed the isthmus of the thyroid gland.

—lymphaticus dexter, 124
one of the two terminal lymph vessels, a short trunk somewhat less than an inch in length, formed by the union of the right jugular lymphatic vessel and vessels from the lymph nodes of the right upper extremity, thoracic wall, and viscera; it lies on the right side of the root of the neck and empties into the right vena.

—nasolacrimalis, 48, 49, 63, 83, 84
nasal duct, a canal leading downward from the lacrymal sac on each side to the anterior portion of the inferior meatus of the nose, through which the tears are conducted into the nasal cavity.

—pancreaticus
duct of Wirsung, the excretory duct of the pancreas running through the center of the gland and discharging with the common bile duct through a common orifice at the papilla of the duodenum.

—pancreaticus accessorius
Santorini's duct, the excretory duct of the head of the pancreas, one branch of which joins the pancreatic duct, the other opening independently into the duodenum.

—parotideus, 20, 64, 67
Steno's or Stensen's duct, the duct of the parotid gland opening from the cheek into the vestibule of the mouth opposite the second molar tooth.

—perilymphaticus
perilymphatic duct, aqueduct of the cochlea, a fine canal connecting the perilymphatic space of the cochlea with the subarachnoid space.

—prostatici
about twenty minute canals which receive the prostatic secretion from the glandular tubules and discharge it through openings on either side of the crista urethralis in the posterior wall of the urethra.

—reuniens
uniting duct, canalis reuniens, a short membranous tube passing from the lower end of the sacculus to the ductus cochlearis of the membranous labyrinth.

—semicircularis, 61
one of three membranous tubes, superior, lateral, and posterior, contained in, but only partly filling, the three semicircular canals.

—sublingualis major, 67
duct of Bartholin, a duct of the sublingual gland, opening with or near Wharton's duct on the sublingual papilla.

—sublingualis minor, 67
one of the ducts of Rivinus or Rivini, ducts of the sublingual salivary glands, Walther's ducts.

—submaxillaris, 64
Wharton's duct, the duct of the submaxillary salivary gland, opening at the sublingual caruncle.

—thoracicus, 124, 133, 157, 161, 163, 166, 167
the largest lymph vessel in the body, beginning at the cisterna chyli at about the level of the umbilicus, passing upward through the aortic opening of the diaphragm and the posterior mediastinum, crossing from the right to the left of the vertebral column at the level of the fifth thoracic vertebra, and discharging into the left vena anonyma at the inner border of the scalenus muscle.

—thyreoglossus
an embryonic tubular structure, growing down from the middle portion of the sinus arcuatus, which forms the isthmus of the thyroid gland; its beginning persists in the adult as the foramen cæcum linguæ.

—utriculosaccularis
one of the branches of origin of the endolymphatic duct, arising from the inner aspect of the utricle.

—venosus Arantii
venous duct of Arantius, the continuation, in the fetus, of the umbilical vein to the vena cava inferior; at birth it becomes obliterated, forming the ligamentum ductus venosi.

DURA

—mater, 45, 63

—mater encephali, 60, 70, 72, 75, 76, 81, 99

—mater spinalis, 46

EAR, 24, 59
1. The organ of hearing: composed of the *external ear* which includes the auricle and the external acoustic, or auditory, meatus; the *middle ear*, or the tympanum with its ossicles; and the *internal ear*, which includes the labyrinth and ductus cochlearis. 2. The pinna, or auricle.

EMINENTIA

—arcuata, 57
a prominence on the superior (anterior) surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone indicating the position of the superior semicircular canal.

—carpi radialis
a rather large flat eminence on the radial (outer) side of the front of the wrist, due to the tuberosity of the scaphoid and the ridge on the trapezium.

—carpi ulnaris
an eminence, smaller than the radial, on the ulnar (inner) side of the front of the wrist, due to presence of the pisiform bone.

—collateralis, 43
an elevation on the floor of the collateral trigone of the lateral ventricle of the brain, between the hippocampus and the calcar avis.

—cruciata
cruciate eminence, a figure on the internal surface of the occipital bone; it divides the surface of the bone into four fossæ, a cerebral and a cerebellar on each side.

—frontalis =**tuber frontale.**

—iliopectinea
iliopectineal eminence, a rounded elevation on the inner surface of the innominate bone at the junction of the ilium and pubis.

—intercondyloidea
spinous process of the tibia.

—medialis
e. teres, funiculus teres; a small rounded elevation in the fovea superior of the floor of the fourth ventricle.

—parietalis =**tuber parietale.**

—pyramidalis
a conical projection behind the fenestra ovalis in the tympanum; it is hollow and contains the stapedius muscle.

EPICONDYLUS

—lateralis, 194–195, 202, 207, 220, 235, 258–259, 264–265, 292, 296, lateral epicondyle, (*a*) external condyle of the humerus; (*b*) outer tuberosity of the femur.

—medialis, 194–195, 202, 207, 218, 220–222, 230, 235, 258–259, 264–265, 296, 304
medial epicondyle, (*a*) internal condyle of the humerus; (*b*) inner tuberosity of the femur.

EPIDIDYMIS, 144

EPIGLOTTIS, 73
A saddle-shaped plate of cartilage, covered with mucous membrane, at the root of the tongue, which folds back over the aperture of the larynx, closing it, during the act of swallowing.

EYE, 50–54, 82, 105
It is a nearly spherical body with the segment of a smaller sphere (the *cornea*) set in at the anterior pole. It has three coats: an outer fibrous protective coat (the *sclera*), a middle vascular and pigmented coat (the *chorioid*), and an inner nervous coat (the *retina*); the anterior part of the sclera is wanting, its place being taken by the transparent *cornea*; the middle and inner coats are also wanting anteriorly. The interior of the eye contains the refracting media. Immediately behind the cornea is the anterior chamber, separated from the posterior chamber by a retractile diaphragm (the *iris*), with an aperture in its center (the *pupil*); the anterior and posterior chambers are filled with a clear fluid (the *aqueous humor*). The posterior chamber is bounded posteriorly by the most important refracting medium (the *crystalline lens*). The cavity of the eyeball behind the lens is filled with a gelatinous substance (the *vitreous humor* or *vitreous body*). At the periphery of the iris, connecting it with the chorioid coat, is the ciliary body, composed of the *orbiculus ciliaris* and the *ciliary processes*, similar in structure to the chorioid coat, and the *ciliary muscle*, composed of radial and circular unstriped fibers; the ciliary muscle is the muscle of accommodation, acting on the crystalline lens to adjust it for the varying distances of vision. The optic nerve enters the eyeball near the posterior pole and its fibers are distributed to the posterior part of the retina. The various muscles moving the eyeball are attached to the sclera externally.

FALX

—cerebri, 9, 70, 72, 76, 78, 81, 105

—inguinalis, 318

FASCIA

—antibrachii, 236

—brachii, 246

—bulbi, 50–54
f. of the eyeball, Tenon's capsule, a hemispherical connective-tissue bag enclosing the posterior portion of the eyeball, ending anteriorly at the conjunctival fornix; it is pierced by the optic nerve and the tendons of the ocular muscles along which it sends prolongations.

—colli, 93, 94, 108, 110

—cremasterica
Cooper's f., one of the coverings of the spermatic cord, formed of delicate connective tissue and of muscular fibers derived from the internal oblique muscle.

—cribrosa
the part of the superficial fascia of the thigh which covers the oval fossa, or saphenous opening.

—cruris, 325

—dentata hippocampi, 43

—diaphragmatis pelvis inferior, 177
anal or ischiorectal f., covering the outer surface of the pelvic diaphragm.

—diaphragmatis pelvis superior, 146
rectovesical fascia, the layer of f. covering the upper surface of the pelvic diaphragm and forming the inner sheath of the levator ani muscle.

—diaphragmatis urogenitalis inferior, 145
superficial or perineal layer of the triangular ligament.

—diaphragmatis urogenitalis superior, 145
deep or pelvic layer of the triangular ligament.

—endopelvina, 146

—iliaca, 142, 175, 182, 319

—iliopectinea, 124

—lata, 177, 182, 298, 321–323, 326
broad fascia, the strong fascia enveloping the muscles of the thigh.

—lumbodorsalis, 177, 183

—obturatoria, 146, 176
the portion of the pelvic f. which passes across and closes, except for the obturator canal, the obturator foramen.

—palmaris =**aponeurosis palmaris.**

—parotideomasseterica, 109

—pectinea, 319

—pelvis, 146

—penis, 178

—plantaris =**aponeurosis plantaris.**

—praevertebralis, 93, 94

—prostatae, 146

—renalis, 185

—superficialis, 189

—temporalis, 67, 70, 83

—transversalis, 170, 182–184
the lining fascia of the abdominal cavity, between the inner surface of the abdominal musculature and the peritoneum.

FASCICULUS

—anterior proprius
anterior ground or basis bundle, Flechsig's fasciculus; a subdivision of the anterior funiculus or white column of the spinal cord, containing fibers from the cells of the cord itself.

—anterolateralis superficialis
Gowers' tract; a tract of ascending fibers on the lateral surface of the spinal cord anterior to the cerebellospinal fasciculus.

—cerebellospinalis
direct cerebellar tract of Flechsig; a band-like tract of ascending white fibers on the posterolateral surface of the spinal cord immediately in front of the line of entrance of the posterior nerve-roots.

—cerebrospinalis anterior
anterior pyramidal fasciculus, Tuerck's column, direct pyramidal tract, a subdivision of the anterior funiculus, or white column, of the spinal cord.

—cerebrospinalis lateralis
lateral pyramidal fasciculus, crossed pyramidal tract: a tract of descending fibers in the spinal cord just anterior to the cerebellospinal fasciculus and to the outer side of the posterior column or horn of gray matter.

—cuneatus
wedge-shaped fasciculus, column or tract of Burdach, the outer tract of the posterior funiculus, or white column, of the spinal cord, containing many fibers from the posterior nerve-roots.

—gracilis
slender fasciculus, column or tract of Goll; the inner division of the posterior funiculus, or white column, of the spinal cord, containing ascending sensory fibers.

—lateralis proprius
Flechsig's lateral fasciculus, lateral ground or basis bundle; a tract constituting the inner portion of the lateral funiculus or white column of the spinal cord, containing association fibers from cells of the cord itself.

—longitudinalis inferior
a well marked bundle of long association fibers running the whole length of the occipital and temporal lobes of the cerebrum, in part parallel with the inferior horn of the lateral ventricle.

—longitudinalis medialis, 73
posterior longitudinal bundle, a longitudinal bundle of fibers running from the mesencephalon to the spinal cord through the tegmentum of the cerebral peduncle.

—longitudinalis superior
a bundle of long association fibers in the lateral portion of the centrum ovale of the cerebral hemisphere, connecting the frontal, occipital, and temporal lobes.

—obliquus pontis
oblique bundle of the pons, a bundle of fibers in the ventral surface of the pons running from the anterior mesial portion outward and backward.

—pedunculomamillaris =**pedunculus corporis mamillaris,**
a fiber tract running from the corpus mamillare to the tegmentum and base of the cerebral peduncle.

—retroflexus
Meynert's retroflex bundle, a small band of fibers coming from the nucleus habenulæ running downward and forward in the tegmentum to the interpeduncular ganglion.

—thalamomamillaris, 81
bundle of Vicq d'Azyr, a thick bundle of fibers which passes upward from the corpus mamillare on either side to terminate in the anterior nucleus of the thalamus.

—uncinatus
unciform, or hooked f., a band of long association fibers connecting the frontal and temporal lobes of the cerebrum.

FEMUR, 254–255, 265, 278–279, 290–292, 296, 298
Thigh-bone; the long bone of the thigh, articulating with the innominate bone above and the tibia and patella below.

FENESTRA
—cochleæ, 56
—vestibuli, 56

FIBRÆ
—arcuatæ externæ
external or superficial arcuate fibers, nerve-fibers on the surface of the medulla entering into the composition of the restiform bodies; they curve around the lower surface of the olive and the pyramid, separated from the surface of the latter by the arcuate nuclei.
—arcuatæ internæ
internal arcuate fibers, deep arcuate fibers, the fibers which take part in the decussation of the fillet; they are derived from the gracile and cuneate nuclei.
—cerebello-olivares
olivo-cerebellar fibers, a mass of white fibers passing from the oliva on one side to the cerebellum on the opposite side.
—intercolumnares =f. intercrurales
arcuate fibers connecting the superior and inferior crura of the external abdominal ring.
—meridionales
the radiating fibers of the ciliary muscle, Bruecke's muscle.
—zonulares
the fibrils of the zonula ciliaris.

FIBROCARTILAGO
—intervertebralis, 3, 13, 163, 164, 170, 174

FIBULA, 254–255, 260–261, 264–265, 268, 270–271, 273, 275–276, 278–279, 292, 295–296, 306–307, 326
Calf-bone, peroneal bone; external and smaller of the two bones of the leg; it articulates with the tibia above and the tibia and astragalus below.

FILUM
—duræ matris spinalis, 175, 176

FIMBRÆ
—hippocampi, 43

FISSURA
—calcarina, 43, 72
a deep fissure running in an arched form backward from the isthmus of the fornicate gyrus to the occipital pole, bounding the upper border of the lingual gyrus.
—cerebri lateralis, 37, 38–40, 97
fissure of Sylvius, the largest of the cerebral fissures, separating the temporal from the frontal and parietal lobes; it usually divides into three branches on the convex surface of the hemisphere.
—collateralis
a long sagittal fissure bounding the under surface of the temporal lobe, separating the fusiform gyrus from the hippocampal and lingual gyri.
—dentata =f. hippocampi.
—hippocampi
dentate fissure, a fissure bounding the medial surface of the gyrus hippocampi, extending from the sulcus corporis callosi forward, its anterior extremity being capped by the uncus.
—longitudinalis cerebri, 37
great longitudinal fissure, a deep cleft separating the two hemispheres of the cerebrum.
—mediana anterior, 46
a deep fissure in the median line of the anterior surface of the spinal cord and of the medulla oblongata.
—mediana posterior, 46
(1) the posterior median fissure of the medulla oblongata occupying the lower half of the medulla and terminating at the lower point of the fossa rhomboidalis; (2) sulcus medianus posterior.
—orbitalis inferior, 47
sphenomaxillary fissure; a cleft between the greater wing of the sphenoid and the orbital plate of the maxilla, through which pass the superior maxillary division of the fifth nerve, the orbital branch of the same, fibers from Meckel's ganglion, and the infraorbital vessels.
—orbitalis superior, 11, 47, 65
sphenoidal fissure, foramen lacerum anterius; a cleft between the greater and the lesser wing of the sphenoid, through which pass the third, fourth, ophthalmic division of the fifth, and the sixth cranial nerves, and the ophthalmic veins.
—parietooccipitalis
a fissure on the mesial surface of each cerebral hemisphere; it marks the boundary between the cuneus and precuneus, or between the occipital and the parietal lobes.
—petrooccipitalis, 8
occipital fissure, a fissure passing backward from the foramen lacerum between the outer side of the basioccipital and the posterior and inner border of the petrous portion of the temporal bone.
—petrosquamosa, 57
a shallow fissure indicating externally the line of fusion of the petrous and squamous portions of the temporal bone.
—petrotympanica, 55, 56
Glaserian fissure, a fissure between the tympanic and squamous portions of the temporal bone; it transmits the chorda tympani nerve (through the canal of Huguier).
—pterygoidea, 11
pterygoid notch, a cleft between the two pterygoid plates, lamina lateralis and lamina medialis of the sphenoid bone, into which fits the pterygoid process or tuberosity of the palate bone.
—sphenopetrosa
a narrow fissure between the under surface of the great wing of the sphenoid and the petrous portion of the temporal bone.
—transversa cerebelli
a depression or cleft between the cerebellar peduncles on either side and the anterior portion, or nodule, of the vermis.
—transversa cerebri
transverse fissure of the cerebrum, a cleft intervening between the corpus callosum and fornix above and the diencephalon below.
—tympanomastoidea
auricular fissure, a fissure separating the tympanic posteriorly from the mastoid and squamous portions of the temporal bone; it transmits the auricular branch of the vagus nerve.

FLEXURA
—coli dextra, 114, 131, 182
—coli sinistra, 114
—duodeni inferior
—duodeni superior, 152
—duodenojejunalis, 131, 138–139
an abrupt bend in the small intestine at the junction of the duodenum and jejunum.
—perinealis recti
anal canal, the lower or prostatic portion of the rectum, forming an anteroposterior curve with convexity forward, behind the prostate in the male.
—sacralis recti
the upper or sacrococcygeal portion of the rectum, forming an anteroposterior curve with convexity backward.
—sigmoidea =colon sigmoideum, 114.

FLOCCULUS, 83, 84

FORAMEN
—alveolare
one of the foramina alveolaria.
—cæcum, 8
blind foramen; (1) a foramen in the suture between the forepart of the ethmoid bone and the frontal, sometimes transmitting a small vein from the nose to the longitudinal sinus; (2) the upper termination of the anterior median fissure of the medulla oblongata where it meets the transvere groove between the medulla and the pons; (3) the opening of the ductus lingualis at the apex of the sulcus terminalis on the dorsum of the tongue.
—caroticum =canaliculi carotico-tympanici
the opening at each extremity of the carotid canal in the petrous portion of the temporal bone; the external carotid foramen is on the inferior surface of the pyramid, the internal is at the apex.
—costotransversarium
an opening between the anterior and posterior costotransverse ligaments, connecting the neck of a rib with the transverse process of a vertebra, through which passes the intercostal branch of the spinal nerve.
—diaphragmatis sellæ
a hole in the center of the diaphragm of the sella giving passage to the infundibulum.
—epiploicum, 131, 138
f. of Winslow, the passage, below and behind the portal fissure of the liver, connecting the two sacs of the peritoneum.
—ethmoidale, 8, 47, 65
one of two foramina, *f. e. anterius* and *f. e. posterius*, formed by grooves on either edge of the ethmoidal notch of the frontal bone, and completed by similar grooves on the ethmoid bone; the anterior transmits the internal branch of the nasal nerve and the anterior ethmoidal vessels, the posterior the posterior ethmoidal vessels.

—frontale
the incisura frontalis, or supraorbital notch, when, as occasionally happens, it is bridged over to form a canal.
—incisivum, 6
f. of Stenson ; a Y-shaped canal at the anterior part of the intermaxillary suture, having one opening below just behind the central incisor teeth, and two above, one on either side of the incisor crest.
—infraorbitale, 4, 47, 50
the external opening of the infraorbital canal, on the anterior surface of the body of the maxilla.
—interventriculare, 73
f. of Monro, a communication between the third and the lateral ventricles on either side.
—intervertebrale
one of a number of openings into the spinal canal bounded by the pedicles of adjoining vertebræ above and below, the vertebral bodies anteriorly, and the articular processes behind.
—ischiadicum, 255
one of two foramina, *f. i. majus* and *f. i. minus*, formed by the great and small sacrosciatic ligaments crossing the sciatic notches in the innominate bone.
—jugulare, 6, 8, 10
f. lacerum posterius.
—lacerum, 6, 8
lacerated f., f. lacerum medium.
—lacerum anterius =fissura orbitalis superior.
—lacerum medium
an irregular aperture between the apex of the petrous portion of the temporal bone and the body of the sphenoid, transmitting the carotid artery and its veins, the large superficial petrosal nerve, and sympathetic filaments.
—lacerum posterius= foramen jugulare
—of Magendie =apertura medialis ventriculi quarti
median aperture of the fourth ventricle, an opening in the roof communicating with the subarachnoid space.
—magnum =f. occipitale magnum
—mandibulare
inferior dental f.; the opening, on the inner surface of the ramus of the mandible, of the inferior dental canal.
—mastoideum, 4, 6, 41, 55, 57
an opening at the posterior portion of the mastoid process, transmitting a small artery to the dura and a vein to the lateral sinus.
—mentale, 4, 69
the anterior opening of the inferior dental canal on the body of the mandible external to and above the mental tubercle.
—nutricium, 194, 196, 259, 261
the opening through which the nutrient artery passes into the medullary cavity of a bone.
—obturatum
thyroid f., a large, oval or irregularly triangular aperture in the lower part of the innominate bone.
—occipitale magnum, 6, 10, 58
the large oval opening in the occipital bone giving passage to the lower part of the medulla oblongata, the two vertebral arteries and spinal accessory nerves, and the blood-vessels of the upper portion of the spinal meninges.
—opticum, 8, 11, 47, 65
the opening at the back of the orbit, giving passage to the optic nerve and ophthalmic vessels.
—ovale, 6, 8, 84
—ovale, oss. sphen., 65
—palatinum majus, 6
the opening near the posteroexternal angle of the palate bone of the pterygopalatine canal.
—parietale, 41
a foramen near the upper border, posteriorly, of the parietal bone; it transmits a minute artery and vein.
—quadratum =f. venæ cavæ.
—rotundum, 8, 11
—sacrale, 3
—singulare
a foramen in the internal auditory meatus, which transmits the nerves to the saccule.
—sphenopalatinum, 65
(1) f. palatinum majus; (2) the foramen formed from the sphenopalatine incisure of the palate bone when closed in by articulation with the under surface of the sphenoid bone.
—spinosum, 6, 8,
an opening in the great wing of the sphenoid bone, transmitting the middle meningeal artery.
—stylomastoideum, 6
—supraorbitale, 4, 47
the supraorbital groove when it is bridged over and converted into a canal.
—thyreoideum
(1) an opening occasionally existing in one or both of the plates of the thyroid cartilage; (2) f. obturatum.
—transversarium, 3
transverse, costotransverse, or vertebrarterial foramen; the foramen in the transverse process of a cervical vertebra for the passage of the vertebral artery and vein and sympathetic nerve plexus.
—venæ cavæ
an opening in the right lobe of the central tendon of diaphragm which transmits the inferior vena cava and branches of the right phrenic nerve.
—vertebrale
(1) f. transversarium; (2) the foramen formed by the union of the vertebral arch with the body.
—of Winslow =f. epiploicum.
—zygomaticofaciale, 4
malar f., the opening, on the outer surface of the malar bone beneath the orbital margin, of the malar canal transmitting the ramus subcutaneous malæ.
—zygomaticoorbitale
the common opening on the orbital surface of the malar bone of the malar and the temporomalar canals; sometimes these canals have each a separate opening on the orbital surface.
—zygomaticotemporale,
the opening, on the temporal surface of the malar bone, of the temporomalar canal, transmitting the temporal branch of the orbital nerve.

FORNIX, 71

FOSSA
—acetabuli, 256
a roughened area in the floor of the acetabulum by the cotyloid notch.
—axillaris
the armpit, the hollow beneath the shoulder.
—canina
a depression on the anterior surface of the maxilla, below the infraorbital foramen, the site of origin of the levator anguli oris muscle.
—carotica
a space bounded by the infrahyoid muscles, anterior border of the sternocleidomastoid, posterior belly of the digastric, and lateral wall of the pharynx, containing the common carotid artery, internal jugular vein, and vagus nerve.
—cerebri lateralis
f. of Sylvius, a depressed area on the lateral surface of each cerebral hemisphere.
—coronoidea, 194
a hollow on the anterior end of the humerus, in which the coronoid process of the ulna rests when the elbow is flexed.
—cranii, 8
one of three hollows (*f. anterior*, *f. media*, and *f. posterior*) on the upper surface of the base of the skull which lodge the cerebrum (anterior and middle fossæ) and the cerebellum (posterior fossa).
—digastrica, 6, 7
a hollow on the posterior surface of the base of the mandible, giving attachment to the anterior belly of the digastric muscle.
—ductus venosi
fissure on the under surface of the liver posteriorly, lodging a fibrous band, the remains of the ductus venosus of the fetus.
—duodenalis inferior, 138
a peritoneal recess extending downward for a distance of an inch to an inch and a half alongside the lower and external part of the ascending portion of the duodenum.
—duodenalis superior, 138
a peritoneal recess extending upward a short distance alongside the upper and external part of the ascending portion of the duodenum.
—glandulæ lacrimalis, 4, 5
lacrymal fossa; a hollow in the orbital plate of the frontal bone, formed by the overhanging margin and external angular process, lodging the lacrymal gland.
—hyaloidea
patellar f., a depression on the anterior surface of the vitreous body in which lies the crystalline lens.
—hypophyseos, 10
hypophyseal fossa, pituitary fossa of the sphenoid bone.
—iliaca, 254
the smooth inner surface of the ilium above the iliopectineal line, giving attachment to the iliacus muscle.
—iliacosubfascialis
a depression on the inner surface of the abdomen between the psoas muscle and the crest of the ilium.

—**iliopectinea**
a hollow between the iliopsoas and pectineus muscles in the center of Scarpa's triangle, lodging the femoral vessels and nerve.
—**infraclavicularis = trigonum deltoideopectorale.**
—**infraspinata, 2**
the hollow on the dorsal aspect of the scapula below the spine, giving attachment chiefly to the infraspinatus muscle.
—**infratemporalis, 4, 5**
zygomatic fossa, a cavity on the side of the skull.
—**intercondyloidea, 259**
one of two irregular V-shaped hollows, anterior and posterior, on the upper part of the shaft of the tibia between the condyles.
—**interpeduncularis**
f. of Tarini, a depression on the inferior surface of the mesencephalon, between the two cerebral peduncles.
—**jugularis, 6**
an oval depression near the posterior border of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, in which lies the beginning of the internal jugular vein.
—**mandibularis, 6, 12, 55, 56**
glenoid fossa or cavity, a deep hollow in the squamous portion of the temporal bone.
—**mastoidea**
a depression on the mastoid portion of the temporal bone.
—**navicularis urethræ**
f. of Morgagni, the terminal dilated portion of the urethra in the glans penis.
—**olecrani, 195**
a hollow on the back of the lower end of the humerus.
—**ovalis, 318**
(1) saphenous opening in the thigh, just below Poupart's ligament, giving passage to the great (internal) saphenous vein; (2) a shallow depression in the left wall of the right atrium (auricle) of the heart marking the site of the fetal foramen ovale.
—**paraduodenalis**
a fossa in the peritoneum to the left of the terminal portion of the duodenum.
—**patellaris = f. hyaloidea.**
—**petrosa**
petrosal f., fossula petrosa.
—**poplitea**
the hollow at the back of the knee.
—**pterygoidea**
formed by the divergence posteriorly of the plates of the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone; it lodges the internal pterygoid and the tensor palati muscles.
—**pterygopalatina, 50, 65**
a small depression between the front of the root of the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone and the back of the maxilla.
—**radialis, 194**
a shallow depression above the capitellum of the humerus.
—**retromandibularis**
the depression beneath the auricle behind the angle of the jaw.
—**rhomboidea**
the floor of the fourth ventricle of the brain.
—**sacci lacrimalis, 65**
a fossa formed by the lacrymal grooves of the lacrymal bone and of the frontal process of the superior maxilla, lodging the lacrymal sac.
—**sagittalis dextra**
the combined f. vesicæ felleæ in front, and f. venæ cavæ behind, separated by the processus caudatus.
—**sagittalis sinistra**
the combined f. venæ umbilicalis, in front, and f. ductus venosi, behind.
—**scaphoidea**
a hollow on the posterior surface of the internal plate of the pterygoid process; it gives origin to the tensor palati muscle.
—**Scarpæ major = trigonum femorale.**
—**subarcuata**
floccular fossa, an irregular depression on the posterior surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone.
—**subinguinalis**
the depression on the anterior surface of the thigh beneath the groin.
—**sublingualis = fovea sublingualis.**
—**submaxillaris = fovea submaxillaris.**
—**subscapularis**
the concave ventral aspect of the body of the scapula, giving attachment to the subscapularis muscle.
—**supraclavicularis major**
the greater supraclavicular fossa, the depressed area on the side of the neck above the clavicle.
—**supraclavicularis minor**
Zang's space, triangular space between the two heads of origin of the sternocleidomastoid muscle.
—**supraspinata**
the hollow on the dorsal aspect of the scapula above the spine, lodging the supraspinatus muscle.
—**supratonsillaris**
the interval between the anterior and posterior pillars of the fauces above the tonsil.
—**temporalis**
the space on the side of the cranium bounded by the temporal lines and terminating below at the level of the zygomatic arch.
—**trochanterica, 259**
digital f., a depression at the root of the neck of the femur; it gives insertion to the tendon of the obturator externus.
—**trochlearis = fovea trochlearis.**
—**venæ cavæ**
a groove on the lower surface of the liver, between the Spigelian and right lobes, in which lies the inferior vena cava.
—**venæ umbilicalis**
umbilical fissure of the liver, a depression on the under surface anteriorly between the quadrate and left lobes, lodging the round ligament, or remains of the umbilical vein of the fetus.
—**vesicæ felleæ**
a depression on the under surface of the liver anteriorly, between the quadrate and the right lobes, lodging the gall-bladder.

FOVEA
—**capitis femoris, 258–259, 290**
pit of the head of the femur, for ligamentum teres.
—**centralis retinæ**
central pit, in the macula lutea of the retina.
—**costalis inferior**
costal pit, demifacet on the lower edge of the body of a vertebra articulating with the head of a rib.
—**costalis superior**
a demifacet on the upper edge of the body of a vertebra articulating with the head of a rib; a single rib articulates with the f. c. inferior and f. c. superior of the adjacent vertebræ.
—**costalis transversalis**
costal pit of the transverse process, a facet on the transverse process of a vertebra for articulation with the tubercle of a rib.
—**dentis atlantis**
a circular facet on the posterior inner surface of the arch of the atlas which articulates with the odontoid process, or dens, of the axis or epistropheus.
—**elliptica = recessus ellipticus.**
—**hemielliptica = recessus ellipticus.**
—**hemisphærica = recessus sphæricus.**
—**inguinalis lateralis, 142**
a depression on the peritoneal surface of the anterior abdominal wall external to the ridge formed by the deep epigastric artery; it corresponds to the position of the internal abdominal ring.
—**inguinalis medialis, 142**
a depression on the peritoneal surface of the anterior abdominal wall between the ridges formed by the deep epigastric and the obliterated hypogastric arteries.
—**oblonga cartilaginis arytænoideæ**
a broad shallow depression on the external surface of the arytenoid cartilage, separated from the f. triangularis above by the crista arcuata.
—**pterygoidea**
a depression on the inner side of the neck of the condyloid process of the lower jaw, giving attachment to the external pterygoid muscle.
—**sphærica = recessus sphæricus.**
—**sublingualis**
a shallow depression on the inner surface of the body of the mandible, lodging the sublingual gland.
—**submaxillaris**
submaxillary pit, a hollow on the inner surface of the body of the mandible, lodging the submaxillary gland.
—**supravesicalis, 142**
internal inguinal fossa, a depression on the peritoneal surface of the anterior abdominal wall between the ridges formed by the obliterated epigastric artery and the urachus.
—**triangularis cartilaginis arytænoideæ**
a deep depression in the upper portion of the external or anterior surface of the arytenoid cartilage, separated from the f. oblonga below by a ridge, the crista arcuata.
—**trochlearis**
a shallow depression on the orbital plate of the frontal bone.

FUNDUS
—**meatus acustici interni**
fundus of the internal acoustic (auditory) meatus, lies at the base of the modiolus of the cochlea and is separated by a thin plate of bone from the vestibule.
—**oculi**
the portion of the interior of the eyeball around the posterior pole; the part exposed to view through the ophthalmoscope.
—**tympani = paries jugularis tympani.**
—**ventriculi**
the cardiac or esophageal end of the stomach.
—**vesicæ felleæ**
the wide closed end of the gall-bladder situated at the inferior border of the liver.
—**vesicæ urinariæ**
the base of the bladder.

FUNICULUS
—**anterior**
anterior bundle, anterior column of the spinal cord.
—**cuneatus**
the upward prolongation of the fasciculus cuneatus, or Burdach's tract, in the medulla.
—**gracilis**
the upward prolongation of the fasciculus gracilis, or Goll's tract, in the medulla.
—**lateralis, 45**
the lateral white column of the spinal cord between the lines of exit and entrance of the anterior and posterior nerve-roots.
—**medullæ spinalis**
any one of the columns of the spinal cord, the chief of which are the posterior (*f. posterior*) and the anterolateral (*f. anterior* and *f. lateralis*) of each lateral half of the cord; in the cervical portion of the cord the posterior column divides into an outer part (*f. cuneatus*) and an inner part (*f. gracilis*).
—**posterior, 45**
posterior funiculus or white column of the spinal cord lying between the posterior gray column or horn and the posterior median sulcus; it is composed of two tracts: the *fasciculus gracilis*, or Goll's tract, and the *fasciculus cuneatus*, or Burdach's tract; also the posterior white column of the medulla oblongata.
—**solitarius = tractus solitarius.**
—**spermaticus, 116, 120, 147, 177, 178, 318, 319**
spermatic cord.
—**teres = eminentia medialis.**

GALEA
—**aponeurotica, 70, 75, 77, 78**

GANGLION
—**auriculare = g. oticum.**
—**cardiacum**
g. of Wrisberg, a g. of the cardiac plexus lying between the arch of the aorta and the bifurcation of the pulmonary artery.
—**caroticum**
a small ganglionic swelling, lying on the under surface of the carotid artery.
—**cervicale inferius, 36**
a sympathetic g., lying behind the subclavian artery near the origin of the vertebral, close to the first thoracic g. with which it is sometimes blended.
—**cervicale medium, 27, 36**
a sympathetic g., of small size and sometimes absent, at the level of the sixth or seventh cervical vertebra over the inferior thyroid artery where it crosses behind the carotid sheath.
—**cervicale superius, 27, 30, 36, 87–90**
the uppermost and largest of the ganglia of the sympathetic trunk, lying near the base of the skull between the internal carotid artery and the internal jugular vein.
—**ciliare, 50**
lenticular or ophthalmic g., a small g. in the orbit between the optic nerve and the external rectus muscle.
—**cœliacum, 129, 141, 166, 167**
semilunar g., solar g., one of two large sympathetic ganglia lying on either side of the aorta at the level of origin of the celiac artery.
—**geniculi**
g. of the knee of the facial nerve, intumescentia ganglioformis, an oval swelling on the facial nerve at the geniculum where it is joined by fibers from the vestibular trunk of the auditory nerve.
—**habenulæ = nucleus habenulæ.**
—**interpedunculare**
a small collection of cells on the ventral aspect of the tegmentum in the lower part of the substantia perforata posterior.
—**intervertebrale = g. spinale.**
—**jugulare**
g. of the root of the vagus, a small enlargement on the vagus in the jugular foramen, from which arise two branches, meningeal and auricular.
—**lenticulare = g. ciliare.**
—**lumbale, 129**
one of four or more ganglia on the inner border of the psoas major muscle.
—**maxillare = g. submaxillare.**
—**mesentericum superius**
an unpaired sympathetic g., lying at the point of origin of the superior mesenteric artery, entering into the formation of the celiac plexus.
—**nasale = g. sphenopalatinum.**
—**nodosum**
g. of the trunk of the vagus.
—**ophthalmicum = g. ciliare.**
—**oticum**
g. of Arnold, a g. situated just below the foramen ovale beneath the mandibular nerve; it gives off three communicating branches to the Vidian, auriculotemporal, and chorda tympani nerves, and motor nerves to the tensor tympani and the tensor palati muscles.
—**petrosum**
g. of Andersch, a small enlargement on the glossopharyngeal nerve in the jugular foramen below the g. superius.
—**phrenicum**
one of several small ganglia contained in the phrenic plexuses of the sympathetic.
—**plexuum sympathicorum**
ganglia of the sympathetic plexuses.
—**sacrale, 129**
one of three or four ganglia on either side constituting, with the g. impar and the connecting cords, the pelvic portion of the sympathetic trunk.
—**semilunare, 9, 39, 42, 51, 58, 99**
(1) Gasserian g., a flat expansion on the sensory root of the trigeminal nerve, at the apex of the petrous portion of the temporal bone; from it proceed the ophthalmic, maxillary, and mandibular branches of the trigeminal nerve; (2) g. cœliacum.
—**solare = g. cœliacum.**
—**sphenopalatinum, 50**
Meckel's g., a small ganglion in the upper part of the pterygopalatine (sphenomaxillary) fossa; its sensory roots are the sphenopalatine nerves from the maxillary, its motor and sympathetic roots are joined together in the Vidian nerve; the ganglion gives off nerves to the nose, palate, and orbit.
—**spinale, 46, 87**
on the posterior (sensory) root of each of the spinal nerves.
—**spirale cochleæ**
ganglion of Corti, an elongated ganglion on the cochlear branch of the auditory nerve in the spiral canal of the modiolus; from it fibers pass out between the layers of the lamina spiralis ossea to the organ of Corti.
—**submaxillare, 24, 67**
a small g. on the hyoglossus muscle suspended from the lingual nerve; its sensory root is derived from the lingual, its motor root from the chorda tympani, and its sympathetic root from the plexus on the facial artery; branches go to the submaxillary and sublingual glands and the submaxillary (Wharton's) duct.
—**superius**
jugular g., an enlargement of small size on the glossopharyngeal nerve in the jugular foramen; it is not constant.
—**thoracale, 134, 135, 157**
one of eleven or twelve ganglia on either side, at the level of the head of each rib, constituting with the connecting nerve-cords the thoracic portion of the sympathetic trunk.
—**thoracicum primum = g. cervicale inferius.**
—**vestibulare**
on the nervus vestibuli in the internal acoustic meatus.

GENU
—**capsulæ internæ, 80**
genu, or knee, of the internal capsule, the obtuse angle, formed by the union of the two limbs, pars frontalis and pars occipitalis, of the internal capsule.
—**corporis callosi, 73**
knee of the corpus callosum, the anterior extremity of the corpus callosum which folds downward and backward on itself, terminating in the rostrum.
—**internum radicis nervi facialis**
genu, or internal knee, of the root of the facial nerve, the fibers of the root of the facial nerve curving around the abducens nucleus in the pons.

GLANDULA
—**angularis = g. submaxillaris.**

—atrabiliaris = g. suprarenalis.
—basilaris = hypophysis.
—bulbourethralis, 144, 145
one of two small glands, lying side by side at the posterior portion of the membranous urethra.
—carotica = glomus caroticum.
—ciliaris
gland of Moll, one of a number of modified sudoriparous glands in the eye-lids, opening on the edges between the eyelashes.
—gastrica
one of the secreting glands of the stomach; these are of three kinds: the *true gastric* glands or *fundus* glands, the *cardiac*, and the *pyloric* glands; the true gastric glands (peptic and oxyntic) secrete the gastric juice; the pyloric and cardiac secrete mucus; there are also collections of lymphoid tissue, resembling the solitary glands of the intestine, called *lenticular* glands.
—lacrimalis, 48, 49, 51, 54, 70, 82, 105
one of two glands, *superior* and *inferior*, lying in the outer angle of the orbit, which secrete the tears; the superior gland is much the larger of the two.
—glandulae labiales, 67
—lingualis = g. sublingualis.
—maxillaris = g. submaxillaris.
—palatina, 86
—parathyreoidea
epithelial body, one or two small bodies on the posterolateral surface of the lateral lobes of the thyroid gland.
—parotis, 16, 18, 20, 21, 25, 28, 29, 31, 59, 60, 64, 67, 85, 86, 88, 89, 104
the largest of the salivary glands; one of two glands situated below and in front of the ear; it discharges through Steno's, or Stenson's, duct, ductus parotideus.
—parotis accessoria, 64, 67
g. socia parotidis, an occasonal islet of parotid-gland tissue separate from the mass of the gland, lying anteriorly just above the commencement of the parotid duct.
—salivalis abdominis = pancreas.
—salivalis externa = g. parotis.
—salivalis interna
g. sublingualis and g. submaxillaris regarded as one.
—sublingualis, 24, 64, 67, 70, 88, 89
one of two salivary glands in the floor of the mouth beneath the tongue, discharging through the ducts of Rivinus, or Rivini, *ductus sublinguales minores*.
—submaxillaris, 17, 18, 24–26, 28–30, 64, 67, 89–91, 104, 107
one of two salivary glands in the neck, in the submaxillary region in the space between the two bellies of the digastric muscle and the angle of the jaw; it discharges through the duct of Wharton, ductus submaxillaris.
—suprarenalis, 115, 117, 139, 141, 154, 165, 166, 185
adrenal body or gland, suprarenal body, capsule, or gland; a flattened, roughly triangular body resting upon the upper end of each kidney; it is one of the ductless glands furnishing an internal secretion, one effect of which is an increase in blood-pressure.
—suprarenalis accessoria
one of a number of isolated, often minute, masses of suprarenal tissue sometimes found near the main gland.
—tarsalis, 49
Meibomian gland, one of a number of sebaceous glands between the tarsus and conjunctiva of each eyelid, discharging at the edge of the lid near the posterior border.
—thyreoidea, 27, 29, 31, 33, 93, 95, 107, 109–111, 131, 133, 148, 150, 154–157
thyroid gland or body; a ductless gland lying in front and to the sides of the upper part of the trachea. It is of horseshoe shape, consisting of two lateral lobes joined by a narrow central portion, the *isthmus*; occasionally an elongated offshoot, the *pyramidal lobe*, passes upward from the isthmus in front of the trachea. It is supplied by branches from the external carotid and subclavian arteries, and its nerves are derived from the middle and inferior cervical ganglia of the sympathetic.
—thyroidea accessoria
an isolated mass, or one of several such masses, of thyroid tissue, sometimes present in the side of the neck, or just above the hyoid bone (*g. t. a. suprahyoidea*), or even as low down as the arch of the aorta.
—urethralis
one of numerous mucous glands (glands of Littré) in the wall of the pars cavernosa urethræ.
GLOBUS
—pallidus, 71, 80, 81

GLOMUS
—caroticum, 91
—coccygeum, 129
GYRUS
—angularis, 38, 96, 97
angular convolution, a folded convolution in the inferior parietal lobule formed by the united ends of the superior and middle temporal gyri bending round the posterior upturned extremity of the superior temporal sulcus.
—gyri breves insulæ
preinsular gyri, several radiating gyri converging toward the insular pole, making up the preinsula.
—callosus
callosal convolution = **g. cinguli.**
—centralis anterior, 38, 76–79, 96, 97
ascending frontal convolution, the posterior convolution of the frontal lobe bounded posteriorly by the fissure of Rolando and anteriorly by the precentral sulcus.
—centralis posterior, 38, 75–79, 96, 97
ascending parietal convolution, the anterior convolution of the parietal lobe, bounded in front by the fissure of Rolando and posteriorly by the interparietal sulcus.
—cinguli, 79, 80
callosal convolution, g. fornicatus (of the older nomenclature), a long, curved convolution arching over the corpus callosum, from which it is separated by the sulcus corporis callosi.
—fornicatus
limbic lobe, falciform lobe, a long, ring-like convolution on the mesial aspect of the hemisphere, encircling the corpus callosum.
—frontalis ascendens
ascending frontal convolution = **g. centralis anterior.**
—frontalis inferior, 37, 38, 78, 96, 97, 105
a broad convolution on the outer surface of the frontal lobe of the cerebrum between the inferior frontal sulcus and the fissure of Sylvius.
—frontalis medius, 37, 38, 77–79, 96, 97
a convolution on the convex surface of each frontal lobe of the cerebrum running in an anteroposterior direction between the superior and inferior frontal sulci.
—frontalis superior, 37, 38, 73, 75–79, 81, 96, 97
marginal g., a broad convolution running in an anteroposterior direction on the inner edge of the convex surface and on the mesial surface of each frontal lobe; it is continued on the inferior concave surface of this lobe as the g. rectus.
—fusiformis, 82, 83
occipitotemporal convolution, a long wide convolution on the under surface of the temporal and occipital lobes, between the inferior temporal (occipitotemporal) and collateral fissures.
—hippocampi, 43, 71, 81–83
a convolution lying to the inner side of each temporal lobe of the cerebrum from which it is separated by the collateral fissure.
—lingualis, 73, 82, 83
a. g. on the tentorial surface of each hemisphere, forming the posterior continuation of the hippocampal convolution.
—longus insulæ
a single long gyre composing the postinsula.
—marginalis, 96, 97
marginal g., g. frontalis superior.
—occipitalis lateralis, 38, 39, 83, 96
one of several small and variable convolutions on the lateral surface of the occipital lobe of the cerebral hemisphere.
—occipitalis superior, 38
one of several variable convolutions on the superior convex surface of the occipital lobe of the cerebrum.
—occipitotemporalis = **g. fusiformis.**
—orbitalis, 96
orbital gyrus, one of a number of small, irregular convolutions occupying the concave inferior surface of each frontal lobe of the cerebrum.
—parietalis ascendens
ascending parietal convolution = **g. centralis posterior.**
—parietalis superior
superior parietal g. = **lobulus parietalis superior.**
—parietalis inferior
inferior parietal g. = **lobulus parietalis inferior.**
—postcentralis
posterior central or ascending parietal convolution = **g. centralis posterior.**
—præcentralis
precentral, anterior central, or ascending frontal convolution = **g. centralis anterior.**

—rectus, 82
a longitudinal convolution on the under surface of each frontal lobe of the cerebrum between the longitudinal fissure and the olfactory sulcus.
—subcallosus
Zuckerkandl's convolution, peduncle of the corpus callosum, a rather ill-defined, narrow convolution between the rostral lamina of the corpus callosum and the parolfactory area.
—supramarginalis, 38, 78, 79
a folded convolution in the inferior parietal lobule, capping the posterior extremity of the lateral (Sylvian) fissure.
—temporalis inferior, 37, 38, 83, 96, 100
third temporal convolution, a sagittal convolution on the inferolateral border of the temporal lobe of the cerebrum.
—temporalis medius, 37, 38, 82, 96, 97
second temporal convolution, a longitudinal gyrus on the lateral surface of the temporal lobe, between the superior and middle temporal fissures; posteriorly it curves around the extremity of the superior temporal sulcus to join the superior temporal convolution, forming the angular gyrus.
—temporalis superior, 37, 38, 82, 96, 97
first temporal convolution, a longitudinal gyrus on the lateral surface of the temporal lobe between the lateral (Sylvian) fissure and the superior temporal sulcus.
—uncinatus = **uncus gyri hippocampi.**
the anterior hook-shaped portion of the g. hippocampi.
HEPAR. LIVER, 114–118, 131, 141, 147, 150–152, 154, 164, 167, 185
jecur; the largest gland of the body, lying beneath the diaphragm in the right hypochondrium and upper part of the epigastrium; it is of irregular shape and weighs from 3 to 3½ pounds, or about $\frac{1}{40}$ the weight of the body.
ligaments of the l., 165
five in number: coronary, two lateral, longitudinal, and round ligament., *see lig.*
lobes of the l., 165
four in number: lobus caudatus, or lobus Spigelii, lobus hepatis dexter, lobus hepatis sinister, and lobus quadratus., *see lobus.*
fissures of the l.
five in number: (1) umbilical, (2) of the ductus venosus (these two constituting the left sagittal fissure), (3) portal or porta hepatis, (4) for the vena cava, (5) for the gall-bladder (these two constituting the right sagittal fissure); see also under *fossa* and *porta hepatis.*
HIATUS
—aorticus
the opening in the diaphragm, through which pass the aorta, vena azygos major, and thoracic duct.
—canalis facialis, 8
a slit-like opening in the superior (anterior) surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone leading into the facial or Fallopian canal.
—Fallopii = **h. canalis facialis.**
—maxillaris, 63, 66
the opening into the antrum of Highmore on the nasal surface of the superior maxilla.
—œsophageus, 140
the opening in the diaphragm, through which pass the esophagus and the two pneumogastric nerves.
—sacralis, 3
a gap at the lower end of the sacrum, exposing the spinal canal, due to failure of the laminæ of the last sacral segment to coalesce.
—semilunaris, 63
a deep, narrow groove in the external wall of the middle meatus of the nasal fossa, into which the antrum of Highmore and the middle ethmoid cells open.
—tendineus
the anterior opening of Hunter's canal.
—tendineus adductorius
femoral opening, an aperture in the tendon of insertion of the adductor minimus, through which pass the superficial femoral vessels.
HIPPOCAMPUS, 80, 81
HUMERUS, 36, 116, 117, 157–159, 192–194, 200, 202, 203, 228, 230–235
The bone of the upper arm, articulating with the scapula above and the radius and ulna below.
HYPOPHYSIS, 42, 44, 63, 73, 105
INCISURA
—acetabuli, 256
acetabular notch, cotyloid notch; a gap at the lower part of the margin of the acetabulum.
—cardiaca
the cardiac notch on the anterior border of the lower part of the upper lobe of the left lung.

—cerebelli anterior
anterior notch of the cerebellum, semilunar notch, a wide, shallow notch on the anterior surface of the cerebellum occupied by the brachia conjunctiva and the inferior quadrigeminal bodies.
—cerebelli posterior
posterior notch of the cerebellum, marsupial notch, a narrow notch between the cerebellar hemispheres posteriorly, occupied by the falx cerebelli.
—clavicularis
the clavicular notch or facet, a hollow at either side of the upper surface of the manubrium sterni articulating with the clavicle.
—costalis
one of the notches or facets on the lateral edge of the sternum for articulation with a rib.
—ethmoidalis
ethmoidal notch, an oblong space between the orbital parts of the frontal bone in which the ethmoid bone is lodged.
—fibularis
fibular notch, a hollow on the outer surface of the lower end of the tibia, in which the lower end of the fibula rests.
—frontalis
frontal notch; a small notch on the orbital margin of the frontal bone, to the inner side of the supraorbital notch.
—interarytænoidea
the posterior portion of the aditus laryngis between the two arytenoid cartilages.
—ischiadica major, 257
great sciatic notch, iliosciatic notch, a deep indentation on the posterior border of the innominate bone at the point of union of the ilium and ischium.
—ischiadica minor, 257
lesser sciatic notch, sacrosciatic notch; an indentation on the posterior border of the ischium just below the sciatic spine.
—jugularis
(1) a deep notch in front of the jugular process of the occipital bone, forming part of the foramen lacerum posterius; (2) the notch on the upper border of the sternum between the clavicular notches, presternal notch.
—lacrimalis
lacrymal notch, the notch on the internal margin of the orbital surface of the maxilla which receives the lacrymal bone.
—mandibulæ
sigmoid notch; a deep notch on the upper edge of the ramus of the mandible between the condyle and the coronoid process.
—mastoidea
mastoid notch, digastric fossa or groove.
—nasalis
(1) nasal notch, the large defect in the anterior border of the maxilla which, with its fellow, forms the apertura pyriformis or anterior opening of the nasal fossæ; (2) nasal border, margo nasalis, the articular surface between the two internal angular processes of the frontal bone, which articulates with the nasal and superior maxillary bones.
—pancreatis
a notch separating the left half of the head of the pancreas from the neck.
—parietalis, 57
parietal notch, an angle between the squamous and mastoid portions of the temporal bone.
—radialis
radial notch, lesser or small sigmoid cavity of the ulna; a concavity on the outer side of the coronoid process, articulating with the rim of the head of the radius.
—scapulæ
scapular or suprascapular notch, a notch, occasionally a foramen, on the upper border of the scapula, transmitting the suprascapular nerve.
—semilunaris, 196, 235
semilunar notch, greater sigmoid cavity; a large semicircular notch at the upper extremity of the ulna, formed by the olecranon and coronoid processes, which articulates with the trochlea of the humerus.
—sphenopalatina
sphenopalatine notch, a deep notch between the orbital and sphenoidal processes of the palate bone, which is converted into the foramen of the same name by the under surface of the sphenoid.
—supraorbitalis
supraorbital notch; a groove in the orbital margin of the frontal bone, about the junction of the inner and middle thirds, through which pass the supraorbital nerve and artery.

—**tentorii**
notch of the tentorium, Pacchionian foramen, a notch on the anterior border of the tentorium in which lie the pons and the quadrigeminal plate of the cerebrum.
—**thyreoidea inferior**
a shallow notch at the lower part of the anterior border of the thyroid cartilage.
—**thyreoidea superior**
a deep notch in the upper portion of the anterior border of the thyroid cartilage.
—**tympanica**
tympanic notch, i. Rivini, the defect in the upper portion of the long tympanic ring, between the greater and lesser tympanic spines; it is filled in by Shrapnell's membrane.
—**ulnaris**
ulnar notch, sigmoid cavity of the radius, a concave surface on the inner side of the lower extremity of the radius articulating with the head of the ulna.
—**umbilicalis,** 154
umbilical notch, a notch in the lower border of the liver, corresponding to the lower attachment of the falciform ligament and noting the beginning of the fossa venæ umbilicalis.
—**vertebralis**
vertebral or intervertebral notch, one of the four concavities above (*i. v. superior* or *minor*) and below (*i.v. inferior* or *major*) the root of the pedicle of the vertebra on either side; the notches of the two adjacent vertebræ form a foramen through which pass the spinal nerve-roots.
INFUNDIBULUM, 9
—**ethmoidale,** 63
INSULA, 71, 80
INTESTINE, 114–119, 131, 137–141, 144, 145, 147, 150, 152, 154, 166–176, 178, 185, 189
The digestive tube passing from the stomach to the anus. It is divided primarily into the *small i.* (intestinum tenue) and the *large i.* (intestinum crassum); the small i. is further divided arbitrarily into duodenum, jejunum, and ileum; the large i. is divided into cecum and appendix, ascending, transverse, descending, and sigmoid colon, and rectum. The duodenum is separated from the stomach by the pylorus or pyloric valve, and the ileum is separated from the cecum by the ileocecal valve, valvula coli.
LABIUM
—**inferius,** 68, 87
—**superius,** 68
LABYRINTHUS
—**ethmoidalis**
ethmoidal labyrinth, lateral mass of the ethmoid bone; a mass of air-cells with thin bony walls dependent on either side from the horizontal plate; the cells are arranged in three groups, anterior, middle, and posterior, and are closed in externally by the lamina papyracea, or os planum, which forms part of the wall of the orbit.
—**membranaceus**
membranous labyrinth, an arrangement of communicating membranous sacs, filled with endolymph and surrounded by perilymph, lying within the cavity of the osseous labyrinth; its chief divisions are: sacculu of the osseous labyrinth; its chief divisions are: sacculus, utriculus, ductus cochlearis, and ductus semicirculares.
—**osseus**
osseous labyrinth, bony labyrinth, a series of cavities (cochlea, vestibule, and semicircular canals) in the petrous portion of the temporal bone which lodge the membranous labyrinth with its terminal auditory apparatus.
LACERTUS
—**fibrosus,** 206, 235, 236, 250
LAMINA
—**choriocapillaris**
choriocapillary layer, Ruysch's membrane, the middle layer of the chorioid, composed of a very close capillary network.
—**chorioidea epithelialis**
epithelial chorioid layer, the thin epithelial layer lining the roof of the third and also of the fourth ventricle.
—**cribrosa,** 8
cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone.
—**cribrosa scleræ**
perforated layer of the sclera, the portion of the sclera through which pass the fibers of the optic nerve.
—**elastica anterior**
anterior elastic layer, Bowman's membrane, a thin stratum of the cornea lying immediately beneath the outer layer of stratified epithelium between it and the substantia propria.
—**elastica posterior**
posterior elastic layer, Descemet's membrane, membrane of Demours, a thin structureless membrane between the substantia propria and the endothelial layer of the cornea.
—**fibrocartilaginea interpubica,** 177
discus interpubicus, the cartilaginous layer (usually ossified) at the symphysis pubis.
—**fusca**
brown layer, a thin layer of loose, pigmented connective tissue on the inner surface of the sclera, connecting it with the chorioid.
—**lateralis, l. medialis, processus pterygoidei,** 6, 10, 55, 65
the external and internal pterygoid plates, two bony plates extending downward from the point of union of the body and greater wing of the sphenoid bone on either side.
—**laminæ medullares**
layers of white substance seen on section of the cerebellum.
—**laminæ medullares thalami**
the medullary layer of the thalamus, sheets of white fibers, covering the surface and separating the nuclei of the thalamus, formed by the fibers of the thalamic radiation.
—**modioli**
plate of the modiolus.
—**papyracea,** 47, 65
orbital plate of the ethmoid bone, os planum; a thin plate of bone bounding externally the ethmoidal labyrinth on either side and forming a portion of the inner wall of the orbit.
—**perpendicularis,** 70
perpendicular or vertical plate of the ethmoid bone.
—**quadrigemina,** 73
quadrigeminal layer, a layer formed by the quadrigeminal bodies, resting on the stratum griseum centrale and separating it from the surface of the mesencephalon.
—**rostralis**
rostral lamina or layer, the thin terminal portion of the rostrum of the corpus callosum passing down in front of the anterior commissure to the anterior perforated substance and the subcallosal gyrus.
—**spiralis ossea**
osseous spiral lamina, a double plate of bone winding spirally around the modiolus dividing the spiral canal of the cochlea incompletely into two, *scala tympani* and *scala vestibuli*.
—**suprachorioidea**
suprachorioid layer, a layer of loose, pigmented connective tissue on the outer surface of the chorioid.
—**terminalis,** 73
terminal plate, l. cinerea, terma, a thin plate passing upward in front of the optic chiasm and forming the anterior wall of the third ventricle.
—**vasculosa**
vascular layer, the outer portion of the chorioid containing the largest blood-vessels.
—**vitrea**
Bruch's membrane, the inner layer of the chorioid, l. basalis.
LARYNX, 33, 73
The organ of voice production; the upper part of the respiratory tract between the pharynx and the trachea; it lies in front of the bodies of the fourth to sixth cervical vertebræ, its walls are formed by nine cartilages connected by fibrous membranes, and the vocal cords, enveloped in folds of mucous membrane attached to the sides, pass in an anteroposterior direction across its lumen. The cartilages are nine in number, three single — thyroid, cricoid, and epiglottis, and three paired — arytenoid, cornicula laryngis, and cuneiform. *See Cartilago.*
LEMNISCUS
—**lateralis,** 44
lateral fillet, a band of longitudinal fibers arising in the lower portion of the pons from the corpus trapezoideum and passing upward, near the lateral surface of the pons, to the nucleus of the inferior quadrigeminal body and the gray substance of the corpus geniculatum internum.
—**lateralis (acusticus)**
lateral (acoustic) fillet, a band of longitudinal fibers in the central portion of the pons to the outer side of the medial fillet.
—**medialis**
medial or mesial fillet, ribbon of Reil, a band of white fibers taking origin from the gracile and cuneate nuclei and crossing to the opposite side of the decussatio lemniscorum in the lower part of the medulla; thence

it passes upward through the center of the medulla, close to the median raphé, and on reaching the pons spreads out laterally between the ventral and dorsal portions; in the mesencephalon it is followed as a flattened band on the ventral aspect of the decussating superior cerebral peduncles and is seen finally to enter the optic thalamus.
—**medialis sensitivus**
medial (sensory) fillet, a ribbon-like band of longitudinal fibers running through the center of the pons on either side of the median raphé.
LIEN, SPLEEN, 114–117, 119, 131, 139, 141, 151, 154, 164, 165
a large vascular ductless gland lying in the upper part of the abdominal cavity on the left side, between the stomach and the diaphragm. It is composed of a soft reddish brown cellular structure, the *pulp*, enclosed and supported by a connective-tissue network given off from the strong fibrous capsule. The spleen is regarded as a blood-forming organ but its functions are very imperfectly understood.
—**accessory s.**
splenculus, splenule, an isolated body, composed of splenic tissue, found usually in one of the peritoneal folds or elsewhere.
LIGAMENT
—**acromioclaviculare,** 200
a fibrous band extending from the acromion process of the scapula to the clavicle.
—**alare,** 13
alar ligament, odontoid or check ligament, one of two short stout bands between the side of the odontoid process of the axis and the tubercle on the inner aspect of the condylar portion of the occipital bone.
—**anococcygeum,** 143, 144
—**annulare**
annular ligament, orbicular ligament, one of a number of ligaments encircling various parts; the principal annular ligaments are: *l. a. baseos stapedis, l. a. digitorum manus, l. a. digitorum pedis, l. a. radii, l. a. tracheale.*
—**annulare radii,** 202, 235
annular ligament of the radius, orbicular ligament encircling the head of the radius.
—**apicis dentis**
suspensory ligament, middle odontoid ligament, running from the apex of the odontoid process to the anterior margin of the foramen magnum.
—**arcuatum externum = arcus lumbocostalis lateralis.**
—**arcuatum internum = arcus lumbocostalis medialis.**
—**arcuatum pubis,** 144, 178
l. pubicum inferius, the arcuate, inferior, or subpubic ligament; it is attached to the adjacent sides of the descending rami of the pubis and occupies the arch of the pubis, entering into the formation of the pelvic outlet.
—**arteriosum**—132
the remains of the ductus arteriosus.
—**ligamenta basium oss. metacarpalium,** 204
ligaments of the bases of the metacarpal bones, transverse fibrous bands connecting the dorsal, palmar, and interosseous areas of these parts, called respectively *l. b. dorsalia, l. b. volaria*, and *l. b. interossea.*
—**ligamenta basium oss. metarsalium,** 267, 271
ligaments of the bases of the metatarsal bones connecting dorsal plantar and interosseous parts of these bones, called *l. b. dorsalia, l. b. plantaria*, and *l. b. interossea.*
—**bifurcatum,** 268, 271
the internal or interosseous calcaneocuboid and the superior or external calcaneonavicular ligaments considered as one.
—**calcaneocuboideum,** 267
one of two fibrous bands (*l. c. dorsale* and *l. c. plantare*) connecting the two bones on their dorsal and plantar aspects; the *l. c. internum* or *interosseum* = **pars calcaneocuboidea** of the l. bifurcatum; the *l. c. longum* = **l. plantare longum.**
—**calcaneofibulare,** 268, 270, 271, 295
middle fasciculus of the external lateral ligament of the ankle-joint.
—**calcaneonaviculare dorsale,** 271
dorsal or superior calcaneonavicular ligament, connecting the two bones on the dorsal aspect.
—**calcaneonaviculare externum or superius**
external or superior calcaneonavicular ligament = **pars calcaneonavicularis** of the l. bifurcatum.
—**caleaneonaviculare plantare,** 267
inferior calcaneonavicular ligament.
—**calcaneotibiale,** 269, 270
a section of the internal lateral ligament (l. deltoideum) which extends from the tip of the internal malleolus to the inner side of the astragalus.
—**capituli costæ interarticulare**
transverse fibers extending within the capsule from the ridge between the two facets on the head of the rib to the intervertebral disc.
—**capituli costæ radiatum**
radiate, stellate, or anterior costovertebral ligament connecting the head of each rib to the bodies of the two vertebræ with which it articulates.
—**ligamenta capituli fibulæ,** 264, 265
anterosuperior and posterosuperior tibiofibular ligaments, connecting the upper extremities of the tibia and fibula.
—**ligamenta capitulorum transversa**
transverse metacarpal (or metatarsal) ligaments, binding together the heads of the metacarpal (or metatarsal) bones.
—**capsulare = capsula articularis,** 192, 193, 200–202
—**carpi dorsale,** 207, 208, 211
—**carpi radiatum,** 204, 241
the collective term for the ligaments on the floor of the carpal canal which connect the individual carpal bones, radiating toward the capitatum (os magnum).
—**carpi transversum,** 204, 241
—**carpi volare,** 206, 241, 249, 250
—**ligamenta carpometacarpea,** 204, 205
carpometacarpal ligaments, uniting the metacarpal and carpal bones; they are of two sets — dorsal (*l. c. dorsalia*) and palmar (*l. c. volaria*).
—**ceratocricoideum**
one of three ligaments (*anterius, posterius*, and *laterale*) reinforcing the capsule of the cricothyroid articulation on either side.
—**collaterale carpi radiale,** 204, 205
external lateral ligament of the wrist, connecting the scaphoid (os naviculare) and trapezium (os multangulum majus) on their radial aspects.
—**collaterale carpi ulnare,** 204, 205, 229
internal lateral ligament of the wrist, connecting the cuneiform (os triquetrum) and unciform (os hamatum) on their ulnar surfaces.
—**collaterale fibulare,** 264, 265, 276, 292, 305
fibular collateral ligament, long external lateral ligament of the knee-joint.
—**collaterale radiale,** 202
radial collateral ligament, external lateral ligament of the elbow.
—**collaterale tibiale,** 264, 265, 275, 305
tibial collateral ligament, internal lateral ligament of the knee-joint.
—**collaterale ulnare,** 202, 203, 235
ulnar collateral ligament, internal lateral ligament of the elbow.
—**ligamenta collateralia**
internal and external lateral ligaments of the metacarpophalangeal (or metatarsophalangeal) and interphalangeal articulations.
—**colli costæ**
middle costotransverse ligament, a fibrous band extending from the back part of the neck of the rib backward and inward to the front of the transverse process of the vertebra and to the back part of the inferior articular process of the vertebra above.
—**conoideum,** 192, 200
connecting the coracoid process of the scapula with the conoid tubercle of the clavicle.
—**coracoacromiale,** 192, 200
—**coracoclaviculare**
a strong fibrous band connecting the acromial end of the clavicle with the coracoid process of the scapula.
—**coracohumerale,** 201
accessory ligament of the shoulder, passing between the external border of the root of the coracoid process and the neck of the humerus close to the great tuberosity.
—**corniculopharyngeum**
l. jugale, cricosantorinian ligament, an elastic band connecting the tip of the corniculate (Santorini's) cartilage and the lamina of the cricoid cartilage, which is attached also to the wall of the pharynx.
—**coronarium hepatis,** 138, 164, 165
coronary ligament of the liver, consists of folds of peritoneum extending from the liver to the diaphragm at the margins of the uncovered area of the right lobe.
—**costoclaviculare**
rhomboid ligament, connecting the first rib with the clavicle, near their sternal articulations.
—**costocolicum = l. phrenicocolicum**
—**costotransversarium anterius**
anterior, or superior, costotransverse ligament, a strong fibrous band extending from the upper border of the neck of the rib upward and outward to the

transverse process of the vertebra and the capsular ligament of the costotransverse articulation above.

—costotransversarium posterius
a band of fibers strengthening the capsule, extending from the tubercle of the rib to the tip of the transverse process of the vertebra.

—costoxiphoideum
chondroxiphoid ligament, connecting the xiphoid process and the seventh, and sometimes sixth, costal cartilage.

—cotyloideum
labrum glenoidale of the hip.

—cricoarytænoideum posterius
a strong elastic band, reinforcing posteriorly the capsule of the cricoarytenoid articulation, passing between the external surface of the arytenoid cartilage to the upper margin of the lamina of the cricoid.

—cricopharyngeum
the lower part of the jugal ligament (l. corniculopharyngeum) attached to the lamina of the cricoid cartilage.

—cricothyreoideum
the strong, tense middle portion of the cricothyroid membrane.

—cricotracheale
a fibrous band connecting the cricoid cartilage with the first ring of the trachea.

—ligamenta cruciata digitorum
the distal portions of the vaginal ligaments, or synovial sheaths of the fingers and toes, where they become thin and interrupted, the fasciculi crossing each other.

—ligamenta cruciata genu, 264–266, 291, 293, 304, 305
crucial ligaments of the knee, two ligaments, anterior and posterior (*l. c. g. anterius* and *l. c. g. posterius*), within the capsule of the knee-joint; they extend from the non-articular surface of the head of the tibia to the sides of the intercondyloid notch of the femur.

—cruciatum atlantis, 13
a threefold ligament consisting of a transverse limb formed by the superficial fibers of the transverse ligament of the atlas, a lower part whose fibers run longitudinally from the posterior surface of the body of the axis to the transverse limb, and an upper part with longitudinal fibers running from the transverse limb to the occipital bone.

—cruciatum cruris, 275, 276, 286, 324
cruciate ligament of the leg, lower part of the anterior annular ligament of the ankle.

—cuboideonaviculare, 267, 268
scaphocuboid ligament, one of two ligaments, *l. c. dorsale* and *l. c. plantare*, uniting the cuboid and navicular bones of the tarsus.

—cuneocuboideum, 268, 271
one of three ligaments, *l. c. dorsale, l. c. interosseum*, and *l. c. plantare*, uniting the cuneiform and cuboid bones of the tarsus.

—cuneometatarsum interosseum, 271

—deltoideum, 269, 271, 295
combined internal lateral ligament of the ankle-joint and anterior and posterior tibiotarsal ligaments.

—denticulatum, 45, 46, 187
the suspensory ligament of the spinal cord in its dura mater sheath; a fibrous band, extending from the spinal pia mater on either side, which presents on its outer or free edge from twenty to twenty-three or more triangular projections, the tips of which, together with the arachnoid covering them, are attached to the inner surface of the dura mater in the intervals between the nerve-roots.

—duodenorenale
a fold of peritoneum occasionally passing from the termination of the hepatoduodenal ligament to the front of the right kidney.

—epididymidis
one of two folds of the tunica vaginalis above (*l. e. superius*) and below (*l. e. inferius*) the digital fossa (sinus epididymidis), supporting the epididymis.

—falciforme hepatis, 116, 138, 164–167
a crescentic fold of peritoneum attached to the parietal surface of the liver and to the diaphragm and anterior abdominal wall; also called broad ligament and suspensory ligament.

—ligamenta flava, 46, 91, 92, 155, 156, 158, 170, 173, 187
yellow ligaments, ligamenta subflava, ligaments of yellow elastic fibrous tissue, which bind together the laminæ of adjoining vertebræ.

—fundiforme penis
a band of elastic fibers running from the linea alba, about 2 inches above the symphysis, to the dorsal surface of the fascia of the penis.

—gastrocolicum, 165
the gastrocolic or great omentum.

—gastrolienale, 138
gastrosplenic omentum, a reflection of peritoneum from the fundus of the stomach to the hilum and gastric surface of the spleen.

—hamatometacarpeum, 204

—hepatocolicum, 169
an inconstant extension of the l. hepatoduodenale to the transverse colon.

—hepatoduodenale, 131
the portion of lesser omentum connecting the duodenum and liver.

—hepatogastricum, 131, 165
the portion of the lesser omentum connecting the stomach and the liver.

—hepatorenale, 167
the combined hepatoduodenal and duodenorenal ligaments.

—hyoepiglotticum
hyoepiglottidean ligament, a short elastic band connecting the anterior face of the epiglottis to the upper border of the hyoid bone.

—hyothyreoideum laterale
the posterior border of the hyothyroid membrane.

—hyothyreoideum medium
middle thyrohyoid ligament, the central thickened portion of the hyothyroid membrane.

—iliofemorale, 176, 177, 254, 255
Y-shaped ligament of Bigelow; a triangular ligament attached above, by its apex, to the anterior inferior spine of the ilium and rim of the acetabulum and below to the anterior intertrochanteric line of the femur.

—iliolumbale, 172, 254

—incudis, 62
one of two ligaments of the incus: *l. i. posterius*, attaching the short process of the incus to the fossa incudis; and *l. i. superius*, a fold of mucous membrane with a little fibrous tissue running from the incus to the roof of the recessus epitympanicus.

—inguinale, 116, 118, 119, 124, 129, 142, 175, 176, 191, 254, 272, 278, 280, 284, 319, 321
Poupart's ligament, a fibrous band extending from the anterior superior spine of the ilium to the spine of the pubis.

—inguinale reflexum
Colles's ligament, triangular fascia of the abdomen, a triangular fibrous band passing from the aponeurosis of the obliquus externus abdominis to the spine and crest of the pubis of the opposite side.

—ligamenta intercarpea
three sets of short fibrous bands, binding together the bases of each row of carpal articulations; according to their location they are named *l. i. dorsalia, l. i. interossea*, and *l. i. volaria*.

—interclaviculare, 158
a strong fibrous band passing between the sternal ends of the clavicles dipping down into the sternal notch and attached to the sternum there.

—ligamenta intercostalia
intercostal ligaments in two sets, *l. i. externa* and *l. i. interna*; the former are tendinous fibers running in the same direction and replacing the fibers of the external intercostal muscles in the spaces between the costal cartilages; the latter replace the fibers of the internal intercostal muscles between the posterior extremities of the ribs.

—ligamenta intercuneiforma, 271
stout fibrous bands uniting the cuneiform bones of the tarsus; they are of two sets *l. i. interossea* and *l. i. plantaria*.

—interfoveolare
Hesselbach's ligament, the outer portion of the conjoined tendon (when this structure is divisible into two parts) crossing Hesselbach's triangle.

—ligamenta interspinalia
bands of interlacing fibers passing obliquely from the under surface of the spinous process of one vertebra downward and backward to the upper surface of the spinous process of the vertebra below.

—ligamenta intertransversaria
fibrous bands extending from the posteroinferior portion of the transverse process of one vertebra to the upper part of that of the vertebra below.

—ischiocapsulare, 255
a broad band of longitudinal fibers extending from the ischium between the small sciatic notch and the obturator foramen to the orbicular zone of the capsule of the hip-joint.

—jugale =l. corniculopharyngeum

—laciniatum
fringed ligament, internal annular ligament, a wide band passing from the internal malleolus to the inner and upper border of the os calcis and to the plantar

surface as far as the navicular bone; it holds in place the sheaths of the tibialis posterior, flexor digitorum longus, and flexor hallucis longus.

—lacunare, 319
Gimbernat's ligament, a triangular fibrous band passing horizontally backward from the l. inguinale to the iliopectineal line; its outer edge bounds the crural ring internally.

—laterale =l. collaterale

—latum pulmonis
a fold formed of the two layers of pleura below the root of the lung, stretching between the pericardium and the lung.

—longitudinale, 13, 92, 170, 172, 173, 254
common ligament of the spine; the *anterior* is a wide band attached to the anterior surface of the bodies of the vertebræ and the intervertebral discs from the axis to the upper segment of the sacrum; the *posterior*, within the spinal canal, is attached to the posterior surface of the bodies of the vertebræ and intervertebral discs from the axis to the sacrum.

—lumbocostale, 186
external arcuate ligament, the upper margin of the anterior layer of the lumbodorsal fascia, forming a tendinous band which passes between the transverse process of the first lumbar vertebra and the twelfth rib.

—mallei anterius
consists of the two portions: Meckel's band, passing from the base of the long process to the spine of the sphenoid through the Glaserian fissure; and the anterior ligament of Helmholtz, extending from the anterior aspect of the malleus above the base of the long process to the anterior boundary of the notch of Rivinus.

—mallei laterale
external ligament of the malleus, a short fan-shaped ligament, the fibers converging from the posterior half of the notch of Rivinus to the crista mallei.

—mallei superius, 62
a ligament extending from the head of the malleus to the roof of the epitympanic recess.

—malleoli lateralis, 255, 268, 270
lateral or external malleolar ligament, one of two ligaments, *l. m. l. anterius* and *l. m. l. posterius*, passing obliquely between tibia and fibula upon the anterior and posterior surfaces respectively of the lower ends of the two bones.

—ligamenta naviculaicuneiforma, 267–269
dorsal and plantar bands strengthening the capsule of the cuneonavicular articulation.

—nuchæ, 72, 73, 85, 87, 90–92, 155, 156
the strong ligamentous band at the back of the neck, formed of thickened supraspinous vertebral ligaments, attached above to the occipital crest from the external occipital protuberance to the posterior border of the foramen magnum.

—orbiculare radii
orbicular ligament of the radius =l. annulare radii.

—palpebrale externum =raphe palpebralis lateralis

—palpebrale mediale
internal tarsal ligament, a strong fibrous band attached to the nasal process of the maxillary bone and to the margins of the upper and lower tarsi.

—patellæ, 254, 272, 275, 292, 293, 305, 306,
the anterior ligament of the knee-joint, a strong flattened fibrous band passing from the apex and adjoining margins of the patella to the anterior tuberosity at the upper end of the shaft of the tibia.

—pectinatum iridis
pillars of the iris, radiating fibers from the posterior layer of the lamina elastica posterior of the cornea which pass into the substance of the iris.

—phrenicocolicum, 131, 138
l. costocolicum, sustentaculum lienis; a triangular fold of peritoneum attached to the splenic flexure of the colon and to the diaphragm.

—phrenicolienale, 138
lienophrenic ligament, a continuation of the l. gastrolienale passing to the diaphragm.

—pisohamatum, 204, 241
pisiunciform ligament, a strong fibrous band extending from the lower and inner aspect of the pisiform bone to the hook of the unciform bone.

—pisometacarpeum, 241
a strong fibrous band extending from the lower and inner aspect of the pisiform bone to the base of the fifth metacarpal bone.

—plantare longum, 267–269, 314
long calcaneocuboid ligament.

—popliteum arcuatum
arcuate popliteal ligament passing in a curved manner (with concavity directed upward) above the tendon of the popliteus muscle, reinforcing the posterior wall of the capsular ligament of the knee-joint.

—popliteum obliquum
posterior ligament of the knee-joint.

—pterygospinosum
a membranous ligament extending from the spinous process of the sphenoid to the upper part of the posterior free margin of the external pterygoid plate.

—pubicum superius, 254
consisting of a few transverse fibers passing between the two pubic crests.

—pubocapsulare, 254, 319
pubofemoral ligament, pubocapsular band; ligamentous bands extending from the iliopectineal eminence and obturator crest to the capsule of the hip-joint and, a few fibers, to the inferior aspect of the neck of the femur.

—pubofemorale =l. pubocapsulare

—puboprostaticum (pubovesicale) laterale
lateral true ligament of the bladder; a process of pelvic fascia on either side, extending from the bladder to the side wall of the pelvis.

—puboprostaticum (pubovesicale) medium
anterior true ligament of the bladder, a process of pelvic fascia extending from the pubis to the bladder.

—pulmonale, 162, 163
l. latum pulmonis, a fold of two layers of pleura prolonged downward between the pericardium and lower part of the inner surface of the lung.

—radiocarpeum dorsale, 205, 241
posterior ligament of the wrist-joint.

—radiocarpeum volare, 204, 241
anterior ligament of the wrist-joint.

—sacrococcygeum
one of four ligaments of the sacrococcygeal articulation; they are *l. s. anterius, l. s. laterale, l. s. posterius profundum*, and *l. s. posterius superficiale*.

—ligamenta sacroiliaca anteriora, 173
anterior sacroiliac ligaments passing between the ala of the sacrum and the iliac fossa of the innominate bone.

—ligamenta sacroiliaca interossea
short oblique fibers filling the hollow of the posterior portion of the sacroiliac articulation, covered by the posterior sacroiliac ligament.

—sacroiliacum posterius, 118, 255
one of two ligaments, short (breve) and long (longum), passing between the ilium and the transverse tubercles of the sacrum.

—sacrospinosum, 118, 119, 254, 255
anterior or small sacrosciatic ligament, extending from the fourth and fifth segments of the sacrum and first segment of the coccyx to the tip and upper surface of the spine of the ischium.

—sacrotuberosum, 117, 119, 143, 177, 178, 254, 255
posterior or great sacrosciatic ligament, extending between the posterior inferior spine of the ilium, the third, fourth, and fifth segments of the sacrum and the first segment of the coccyx, and the tuberosity of the ischium immediately below the lesser sciatic notch.

—serosum
serous band or ligament, a supporting band, composed chiefly of a fold of peritoneum, attaching certain of the viscera to the abdominal wall or to each other.

—sphenomandibulare, 12, 23, 86
internal lateral ligament of the jaw.

—spirale cochleæ
the thickened periosteal lining of the bony cochlea, forming the outer wall of the ductus cochlearis.

—sternocostale
one of the chondrosternal ligaments, connecting the rib cartilage and the sternum; either the interarticular, or the anterior or posterior (radiate) ligaments.

—sternoclaviculare
one of two ligaments, anterior and posterior, forming thickened parts of the capsule of the sternoclavicular articulation.

—ligamenta sternopericardiaca
attaching the anterior surface of the fibrous pericardium to the sternum.

—stylohyoideum, 90
a ligament passing down from the extremity of the styloid process of the temporal bone to the lesser cornu of the hyoid bone; it is occasionally ossified.

—stylomandibulare
stylomaxillary ligament, a condensation of the deep cervical fascia extending from the tip of the styloid process of the temporal bone to the posterior border of the angle of the jaw.

—subflavum =l. flavum

—ligamenta supraspinalia
longitudinal fibrous bands attached to the tips of the

spinous processes of the vertebræ; in the cervical region they are thickened and form the l. nuchæ.

—**suspensorium penis,** 145, 147, 150
a triangular band of fibrous tissue extending from the front of the symphysis pubis to the fibrous capsule of the penis.

—**talocalcaneum,** 268–271, 295, 313
one of five ligaments uniting the astragalus and os calcis; they form a capsule and are named: *l. t. anterius, l. t. laterale, l. t. mediale, l. t. posterius,* and *l. t. interosseum.*

—**talofibulare anterius,** 254, 268, 313
anterior fasciculus of the external lateral ligament of the ankle-joint.

—**talofibulare posterius,** 268, 270, 313
posterior fasciculus of the external lateral ligament of the ankle-joint.

—**talonaviculare dorsale,** 268, 269
superior astragalonavicular ligament.

—**talotibiale anterius,** 254, 269
a division of the internal lateral (deltoid) ligament of the ankle extending from the front of the internal malleolus to the neck of the astragalus.

—**talotibiale posterius,** 255, 269, 270, 313
a band strengthening the internal lateral (deltoid) ligament of the ankle which extends from the back of the inner malleolus to the posterointernal surface of the astragalus.

—**tarsale externum**
external tarsal ligament = **raphe palpebralis lateralis**

—**tarsale internum**
internal tarsal ligament = **ligamentum palpebrale mediale**

—**ligamenta tarsometatarsea,** 269
uniting the metatarsal and tarsal bones; they are of two sets: dorsal (*l. t. dorsalia*) and plantar (*l. t. plantaria*).

—**temporomandibulare,** 84
temporomandibular ligament, external lateral ligament of the jaw.

—**teres femoris,** 176, 177, 290
round ligament of the femur, a flattened band of fibrous tissue extending from the borders of the acetabular notch to a depression in the head of the femur.

—**teres hepatis,** 168–171
round ligament of the liver, a fibrous cord, lying in the umbilical fossa or fissure, the remains of the umbilical vein of the fetus.

—**thyreoarytænoideum inferius** = **l. vocale.**

—**thyreoarytænoideum superius,**
superior thyroarytenoid ligament = **l. ventriculare.**

—**thyreoepiglotticum**
thyreopiglottidean ligament, a thick elastic band passing from the lower extremity of the epiglottis to the angle between the alæ of the thyroid cartilage just below the superior notch.

—**tibiofibulare medium**
interosseous membrane of leg = **membrana interossea cruris.**

—**tibionaviculare,** 269
a section of the internal lateral ligament of the ankle extending from the tip of the inner malleolus to the inner side of the navicular (scaphoid) bone.

—**transversum acetabuli**
a fibrous band which bridges the acetabular notch, being attached to both of its margins.

—**transversum atlantis,** 13
transverse ligament of the atlas, Lauth's ligament, a strong band arching across the ring of the atlas behind the odontoid process.

—**transversum cruris,** 275, 276, 286
transverse ligament of the leg, upper, broad part of the anterior annular ligament of the ankle.

—**transversum genu,** 264, 266
transverse ligament of the knee, a rounded fibrous band passing from one to the other convex margin of the two semilunar cartilages.

—**transversum pelvis**
median puboprostatic ligament of Krause, the truncated apex of the urogenital diaphragm or triangular ligament of the pelvis.

—**transversum scapulæ inferius,** 201
spinoglenoid ligament, fibers passing from the external border of the spine of the scapula to the posterior aspect of the head of that bone.

—**transversum scapulæ superius**
superior transverse ligament of the scapula, suprascapular ligament, a flat fibrous band crossing the suprascapular notch.

—**transversum superficiale** = **l. natatorium**

—**trapezoideum,** 192, 200
connecting the coracoid process of the scapula and the under surface of the acromial end of the clavicle.

—**triangulare** = **diaphragma urogenitale,** 138, 166
deep layer, fascia diaphragmatis urofenitalis superior; superficial layer, fascia diaphragmatis urogenitalis inferior.

—**triangulare dextrum**
right triangular ligament, the divergent right extremity of the coronary ligament of the liver.

—**triangulare sinistrum**
the divergent left extremity of the coronary ligament of the liver.

—**tuberculi costæ**
posterior costotransverse ligament, a short quadrangular ligament, reinforcing the capsule of the costotransverse articulation, which passes from the tip of the transverse process of the rib to the posterior surface of the neck of the articulating rib.

—**umbilicale laterale,** 142, 173–175
the obliterated umbilical artery between the vertex of the bladder and the umbilicus.

—**umbilicale medium,** 172–176
a cord passing from the apex of the bladder along the posterior surface of the anterior abdominal wall to the umbilicus, the remains of the urachus.

—**vaginale,** 206, 243, 316
(1) vaginal or sheath ligament, a fibrous band, or fascia-like expansion which maintains a tendon-sheath in position; (2) a fibrous band, occasionally found in the adult, passing through the inguinal canal, representing the obliterated portion of the processus vaginalis.

—**ligamenta vaginalia digitorum** = **l. vaginale.**

—**venæ cavæ sinistræ**
ligament of the left vena cava, vestigial fold of Marshall, a pericardial fold between the left branch of the pulmonary artery and the left superior pulmonary vein.

—**venosum,** 165
ligament of Arantius, a thin fibrous cord, lying in the fossa ductus venosi, the remains of the ductus venosus of the fetus.

—**ventriculare**
l. thyreoarytænoideum superius, supports the false vocal cord; it runs between the thyroid and arytenoid cartilages above the l. vocale.

—**vesicale medium,** 144

—**vocale,** 155
l. thyreoarytænoideum inferius, supports the true vocal cord; it forms the upper edge of the lateral part of the cricothyroid membrane, being attached anteriorly to the middle of the angular depression formed by the junction of the alæ of the thyroid cartilage, posteriorly to the processus vocalis of the arytemoid cartilage.

LINEA

—**alba,** 120, 167, 169–171, 190
a fibrous band running vertically the entire length of the center of the anterior abdominal wall, receiving the attachments of the oblique and transverse abdominal muscles.

—**arcuata**
l. iliopectinea, l. terminalis, an oblique ridge on the inner surface of the ilium and continued on the pubis, which forms the lower boundary of the iliac fossa; it separates the true from the false pelvis.

—**aspera,** 259
rough line, a rough ridge with two pronounced lips running down the posterior surface of the shaft of the femur; the outer lip (labium laterale) is a continuation of the crista glutea, the inner lip (labium mediale) of the linea spiralis; it affords attachment to the vastus internus, adductor longus, adductor magnus, adductor brevis, the short head of the biceps, and the vastus externus muscles.

—**glutæa,** 256
one of three rough curved lines on the outer surface of the ala of the ilium, named anterior or middle, inferior, and posterior; the two areas bounded by these give attachment to the gluteus minimus muscle below and gluteus medius above.

—**iliopectinea** = **l. arcuata**

—**intercondyloidea,** 259
a faint transverse ridge separating the floor of the intercondyloid notch from the popliteal surface of the femur; it affords attachment to the posterior portion of the capsular ligament of the knee.

—**intermedia cristæ iliacæ**
the intermediate surface of the crest of the ilium between the outer and inner lips.

—**intertrochanterica,** 258
l. spiralis, a rough line passing over the anterior surface of the femur from the great trochanter obliquely downward, just beneath the lesser trochanter, to merge into the inner lip of the l. aspera; (2) crista intertrochanterica.

—**mylohyoidea**
internal oblique line; a ridge on the inner surface of the mandible running from the base of the symphysis upward and backward to the ascending ramus behind the last molar tooth; it gives attachment to the mylohyoid muscle and superior constrictor of the pharynx.

—**nuchæ inferior,** 6
inferior nuchal or curved line of the occipital bone, running outward and forward from the external occipital crest, through about the middle of the nuchal plane.

—**nuchæ superior,** 4, 6
superior nuchal or curved line of the occipital bone, running from the external occipital protuberance toward the external angle, below, and roughly parallel to, the supreme nuchal line, giving attachment to the trapezius, occipitalis, sterno-mastoid, and splenius capitis muscles.

—**nuchæ suprema**
supreme or highest nuchal or curved line of the occipital bone, a line running from the external occipital protuberance toward the external angle, giving attachment to the epicranial aponeurosis.

—**obliqua,** 4
oblique line, external oblique line; a faint ridge running on the external surface of the body of the mandible from the mental tubercle to the anterior border of the ascending ramus on either side.

—**pectinea,** 259
(1) continuation of the iliopectineal line on the pubis; (2) a line running down the posterior surface of the shaft of the femur from the small trochanter, giving attachment to the pectineus muscle.

—**poplitea,** 261
popliteal or oblique line, a line running from the fibular facet downward and inward across the posterior surface of the tibia to the inner border of the bone at the junction of its upper and middle thirds; it gives attachment to fibers of the popliteus muscle.

—**semicircularis,** 120, 190
Douglas' line, a crescentic line marking the termination of the posterior sheath of the rectus abdominis muscle just below the level of the iliac crest.

—**semilunaris**
line of Spigelius, the line of junction of the muscular fibers and aponeurosis of the transversus abdominis, marking in a general way the outer border of the sheath of the rectus abdominis; (2) fold of Douglas, l. semicircularis.

—**spiralis** = **l. intertrochanterica**

—**temporalis**
temporal line, ridge, or crest; a ridge extending upward, from the external angular process, on each side of the frontal bone, giving attachment to the temporal fascia.

—**temporalis inferior,** 4
inferior temporal line temporal ridge, a curved line on the convex surface of the parietal bone marking the limit of attachment of the temporal muscle.

—**temporalis superior**
superior temporal line, a curved line on the external surface of the parietal bone, above and parallel to the inferior temporal line, serving for the attachment of the temporal fascia.

LINGUA, 24, 68
Tongue. 1. A mobile mass of muscular tissue covered with mucous membrane, occupying the cavity of the mouth and forming part of its floor, constituting also by its posterior portion the anterior wall of the pharynx. The mucous membrane of its upper surface (*dorsum*), is marked by numerous projections or papillæ (*papilla*). The anterior extremity (*apex* or *tip*) is free, the posterior portion is attached to the hyoid bone.

LINGULA, 70, 72

LOBULUS

—**paracentralis,** 73, 76–78
a division of the mesial aspect of the pallium, lying above the sulcus cinguli and bounded by the precentral sulcus in front and the pars marginalis of the sulcus cinguli behind.

—**parietalis inferior,** 38, 72, 77–79, 96, 97
inferior parietal lobule, inferior parietal gyrus, the area of the parietal lobe of the cerebrum lying below the interparietal sulcus; it contains the angular and the supramarginal gyri.

—**parietalis superior,** 38, 76, 77, 79, 96, 97
superior parietal lobule, superior parietal gyrus, the area of the convex surface of the parietal lobe of the cerebrum lying between the longitudinal fissure and the interparietal sulcus behind the posterior central gyrus; it is continuous with the præcuneus on the mesial aspect of the hemisphere.

—**quadrangularis,** 82
l. quadratus, the main portion of the superior part of each hemisphere of the cerebellum.

—**semilunaris inferior,** 85
posteroinferior lobule, the posterior lobule of the under surface of each cerebellar hemisphere.

—**semilunaris superior,** 83
posterosuperior lobule, the posterior lobule of the upper surface of each cerebellar hemisphere.

LOBUS

—**caudatus,** 164, 165
l. Spigelii, a lobe on the under surface of the liver posteriorly, separated from the right lobe by the fossa for the vena cava, and from the left by the fossa for the ductus venosus, and from the quadrate lobe by the porta hepatis.

—**centralis** = **insula.**

—**falciformis**
limbic lobe, **gyrus fornicatus.**

—**frontalis,** 43, 70
frontal lobe, the portion of each cerebral hemisphere anterior to the fissure of Rolando, or sulcus centralis.

—**hepatis dexter,** 165, 170
right lobe of the liver, the largest of the lobes of the liver, separated from the left lobe above and in front by the attachment of the falciform ligament, from the caudate and quadrate lobes below by the fossæ for the vena cava and for the gall-bladder, respectively.

—**hepatis sinister,** 165, 168
left lobe of the liver, separated from the right lobe above and anteriorly by the attachment for the falciform ligament, from the quadrate and caudate lobes below by the umbilical fossa and the fossa for the ductus venosus, respectively.

—**occipitalis,** 43
the posterior pyramidal portion of each cerebral hemisphere, separated by no distinct surface markings from the parietal and temporal lobes (with the exception of the sulcus parieto-occipitalis).

—**olfactorius**
olfactory lobe, consisting of an anterior lobule (olfactory bulb, olfactory trigone, and Broca's area) and a posterior lobule (the anterior perforated substance).

—**parietalis**
the middle portion of each cerebral hemisphere, separated from the frontal lobe by the central (Rolandic) sulcus, from the temporal lobe by the lateral (Sylvian) fissure in front and an imaginary line continuing it posteriorly, and f om the occipital lobe only partly by the parieto-occipital on its mesial aspect.

—**quadratus,** 168, 169
(1) a lobe on the under surface of the liver anteriorly, separated from the right lobe by the fossa of the gall-bladder, from the left lobe by the umbilical fossa, and from th: caudate lobe by the porta hepatis; (2) lobulus quadrangularis; (3) præcuneus.

—**Spigelii** = **l. caudatus.**

—**temporalis,** 43, 71
a lobe on the outer side and under surface of each hemisphere; it is bounded above by the fissure of Sylvius and an imaginary line prolonged backward from this to the occipital lobe; posteriorly it is continuous with the occipital lobe from which it is separated only by an imaginary plane; on the under surface of the hemisphere it is separated from the hippocampal gyrus (limbic lobe) by the collateral fissure.

LYMPHOGLANDULA, 91, 104, 110, 158, 159, 171, 179, 284, 318, 319

—**bronchialis,** 151

—**mediastinalis,** 151

LYMPHOGLANDULAE

—**auriculares anteriores,** 15

—**auriculares posteriores,** 14, 15

—**axillares,** 14, 124

—**cervicales profundae inferiores,** 14, 15, 18, 93

—**cervicales profundae superiores,** 14, 16–18

—**cervicales superficiales,** 15, 16

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—**sacrales,** 124

—**subinguinales,** 124

—**submaxillares,** 14–18

—**tracheales,** 18

MALLEOLUS
—lateralis, 254, 255, 260, 261, 275, 277, 278, 286, 295, 313
—medialis, 254, 255, 260, 261, 275, 277, 278, 286, 295, 313
MALLEUS, 61, 62
Hammer, the largest of the three ossicles, resembling a club rather than a hammer; it is regarded as having a head or capitulum, below which is the neck or collum, and from this diverge the manubrium or handle and the anterior or slender process; from the base of the manubrium the lateral or short process arises. The manubrium and lateral process are firmly attached to the membrana tympani, and the head articulates with a saddle-shaped surface on the body of the incus.
MANDIBULA, 4, 10, 12, 24, 36, 70, 73, 84, 86, 87, 89, 90, 94, 101
Mandible, inferior maxilla; a bone of horse-shoe shape, forming the lower jaw, articulating by its up-turned extremities with the temporal bone on either side.
MANUBRIUM
—sterni, 95, 134, 135
MASSA
—intermedia, 73, 80
MAXILLA, 6, 49, 52, 63, 70, 73, 82–85
Superior maxilla, superior maxillary bone, supramaxilla, upper jawbone; an irregularly shaped bone, articulating with all the bones of the face, the ethmoid, inferior turbinated, and sometimes the sphenoid bones, and forming with its fellow the upper jaw.
MEATUS
—acusticus externus, 6, 12, 55, 59–61, 71
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MEDULLA
—oblongata, 9, 86
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MEMBRANA
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MENISCUS
—lateralis, 264–266, 291–293
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MUSCULUS
—abductor digiti quinti manus, 198, 206, 207, 223, 224, 241–243
m. abductor minimi digiti; *or.*, pisiform bone; *in.*, inner side of base of 1st phalanx of the little finger; *nerve*, ulnar; *action*, abducts little finger.
—abductor digiti quinti pedis, 262, 263, 276, 289, 295, 314, 315, 328
—abductor hallucis, 263, 288, 289, 313–316, 328
or., inner tubercle of os calcis, internal annular ligament, and plantar fascia; *in.*, inner side of 1st phalanx of great toe; *nerve*, internal plantar; *action*, abduction of great toe.
—abductor minimi digiti =m. abductor digiti quinti.
—abductor pollicis brevis, 198, 206, 221, 223, 224, 242
m. abductor pollicis; *or.*, ridge of trapezium (os multangulum majus) and anterior angular ligament; *in.*, outer side of first phalanx of thumb; *nerve*, median; *action*, abducts thumb.
—abductor pollicis longus, 197, 199, 204, 207, 208, 211, 221, 223, 224, 238–242
m. extensor ossis metacarpi pollicis; *or.*, posterior surfaces of radius and ulna; *in.*, outer side of base of first metacarpal bone; *nerve*, radial; *action*, abducts and assists in extending thumb.
—accelerator urinæ =m. bulbocavernosus
—accessorius (ad sacrolumbalem) =m. iliocostalis dorsi
—adductor brevis, 120, 149, 178, 179, 256, 259, 297, 319, 320
or., superior ramus of pubis; *in.*, upper third of inner lip of linea aspera; *nerve*, obturator; *action*, adducts thigh.
—adductor hallucis, 262, 263, 289, 295, 315, 328
or., by oblique head (caput obliquum) from external cuneiform and bases of 3d and 4th metatarsal bones, by transverse head (caput transversum) from the capsules of the outer four metatarsophalangeal joints; *in.*, outer side of base of first phalanx of great toe; *nerve*, external plantar; *action*, adducts great toe.
—adductor longus, 120, 179, 180, 256, 259, 272, 284, 298–301, 319, 320, 322, 323
or., symphysis and crest of pubis; *in.*, middle third of inner tip of linea aspera; *nerve*, obturator; *action*, adducts thigh.
adductor magnus, 149, 255, 256, 259, 265, 272, 274, 284, 285, 297, 298–303, 319, 320
or., ischial tuberosity and edge of pubic arch; *in.*, linea aspera and internal epicondyle of femur; *nerve*, obturator and sciatic; *action*, adducts thigh.
—adductor minimus, 179, 180, 256, 297
a small flat muscle constituting the upper portion of the adductor magnus, *in.* into space above linea aspera.
—adductor obliquus hallucis
oblique head (caput obliquum) of m. adductor hallucis.
—adductor obliquus pollicis =m. adductor pollicis.
—adductor pollicis, 198, 199, 223, 224, 251, 252
m. adductor obliquus pollicis, *or.*, trapezium (multangulum majus), trapezoid (multangulum minus), os magnum (capitatum), and shaft of 3d metacarpal bone; *in.*, inner side of base of 1st phalanx of thumb; *nerve*, ulnar; *action*, adducts thumb.
—adductor transversus hallucis
the transverse head (caput transversum) of the m. adductor hallucis.
—anconæus, 195, 197, 207, 208, 220, 226, 235–237
m. anconeus quartus; *or.*, back of external condyle of humerus; *in.*, olecranon process and posterior surface of ulna; *nerve*, radial (musculospiral); *action*, extends forearm.
—lateralis
outer head of m. triceps brachii.
—longus
long head of m. triceps brachii.
—medialis
inner head of m. triceps brachii.
—articularis genu, 258, 293, 302, 303
m. subcrureus; *or.*, lower fourth of anterior surface of shaft of femur; *in.*, synovial membrane of knee-joint; *nerve*, femoral (anterior crural); *action*, lifts capsule of knee-joint.
—aryepiglotticus
m. arytenoepiglottideus; portion of the arytænoideus which is inserted into the aryepiglottic fold sometimes reinforced with independent fibers from the cartilage of Santorini.
—arytænoideus obliquus
or., muscular process of arytenoid cartilage; *in.*, summit of arytenoid cartilage of opposite side and the aryepiglottic fold as far as the epiglottis; *nerve*, recurrent laryngeal; *action*, narrows rima glottidis.
—arytænoideus transversus, 155
a band of muscular fibers passing between the two arytenoid cartilages posteriorly; *nerve*, recurrent laryngeal; *action*, narrows the rima glottidis.
—aryvocalis
a number of the deeper fibers of the m. thyreoarytenoideus internus attached directly to the outer side of the true vocal cord.
—attollens aurem or **attollens auriculam**
(lifting up the auricle) =**m. auricularis superior.**
—attrahens aurem or **auriculam**
(dragging forward the auricle) =**m. auricularis anterior.**
—auricularis anterior, 21
m. attrahens aurem or auriculam, *or.*, superficial temporal fascia; *in.*, cartilage of auricle; *action*, draws pinna of ear forward; *nerve*, facial.
—auricularis posterior, 20, 22, 32, 80, 83
m. retrahens aurem or auriculam; *or.*, mastoid process; *in.*, posterior portion of root of auricle; *action*, draws back the pinna; *nerve*, facial.
—auricularis superior, 20, 22, 80, 83
m. attollens aurem or auriculam; *or.*, galea aponeurotica; *in.*, upper margin of root of auricle; *action*, raises pinna of ear; *nerve*, facial.
—azygos uvulæ =m. uvulæ.
—biceps brachii, 120, 148, 157–159, 196, 200, 202, 203, 206, 208, 218–222, 228, 231–236, 245, 246
or., long head (caput longum) from supraglenoidal tuberosity of scapula, short head (caput breve) from coracoid process; *in.*, bicipital tubercle of radius; *nerve*, musculocutaneous; *action*, flexes and supinates forearm.
—biceps femoris, 180, 256, 259–261, 264, 265, 273–277, 285–287, 293, 297–305, 320
m. biceps flexor cruris; *or.*, long head (caput longum) from tuberosity of ischium, short head (caput breve) from lower half of outer lip of linea aspera; *in.*, head (capitulum) of fibula; *nerve*, long head, tibial, short head, peroneal; *action*, flexes knee and rotates it outward.
—biceps flexor cruris =m. biceps femoris.

—biventer cervicis
m. spinalis capitis, which usually has a tendinous inscription.
—biventer mandibulæ =m. digastricus.
—brachialis, 194, 196, 206–208, 218, 221, 222, 226, 228, 232–236
m. brachialis anticus; *or.*, lower two-thirds of anterior surface of humerus; *in.*, coronoid process of ulna; *nerve*, musculocutaneous and (usually) radial (musculospiral); *action*, flexes forearm.
—brachioradialis, 195, 196, 206–208, 218, 220–222, 226, 228, 233–240, 249, 250
m. supinator longus; *or.*, external supracondyloid ridge of humerus; *in.*, front of base of styloid process of radius; *nerve*, radial (musculospiral); *action*, flexes forearm and assists slightly in supination.
—bronchoœsophageus
muscular fasciculi, arising from the wall of the left bronchus, which reinforce the musculature of the esophagus.
—buccinator, 5, 7, 21–24, 70, 86–88
(cheek muscle), *or.*, buccinator ridge of mandible, posterior portion of alveolar process of maxilla, and pterygomandibular ligament or raphe; *in.*, orbicularis oris at angle of mouth; *action*, flattens cheek, retracts angle of mouth; *nerve supply*, facial.
—buccopharyngeus
portion of m. constrictor pharyngis superior arising from the pterygomandibular ligament.
—bulbocavernous, 143, 145, 146, 179, 188, 189
ejaculator seminis, ejaculator or accelerator urinæ, sphincter vaginæ; *or.*, central point of the perineum; *in.*, in the male, under surface of triangular ligament, membrane covering the corpus cavernosum urethræ, and fascia of the dorsum of the penis; *nerve*, pudic; *action*, constricts bulbous urethra; in the female it divides and passes on either side of the vagina and urethra to be inserted into the root of the clitoris, acting slightly as a sphincter of the vagina.
—caninus, 5, 7, 66, 84–86
(canine), m. levator anguli oris; *or.*, canine fossa of maxilla; *in.*, orbicularis oris and skin at angle of mouth; *action*, raises angle of mouth; *nerve*, facial.
—cephalopharyngeus
constrictor pharyngis superior.
—ceratocricoideus
a fasciculus from the m. cricoarytænoideus posterior inserted into the inferior cornu of the thyroid cartilage.
—ceratopharyngeus
m. keratopharyngeus, portion of the constrictor pharyngis medius arising from the greater cornu of the hyoid bone.
—cervicalis ascendens =iliocostalis cervicis.
—chondroglossus
muscular fibers occasionally separated from the hyoglossus, but usually forming part of it.
—chondropharyngeus
portion of the m. constrictor pharyngis medius arising from the lesser cornu of the hyoid bone.
—ciliaris
(1) Bowman's muscle, a circular band of non-striated fibers on the outer surface of the chorioid, between that and the iris; it consists of circular fibers (fibræ circulares, or Muller's muscle) and radiating fibers (fibræ meridionales, or Brucke's muscle); (2) a separate bundle of the m. orbicularis in the margin of the lids.
—circumflexus palati =m. tensor veli palatini.
—cleidomastoideus
the portion of the sternocleidomastoid muscle passing between the clavicle and the mastoid process.
—cleidooccipitalis
the portion of the sternocleidomastoid muscle between the clavicle and the superior curved line of the occipital bone.
—coccygeus, 177
m. ischiococcygeus; *or.*, spine of ischium and sacrospinous (small sacrosciatic) ligament; *in.*, sides of lower part of sacrum and upper part of coccyx; *nerve*, 3d and 4th sacral; *action*, assists in raising and supporting pelvic floor.
—complexus =m. semispinalis capitis.
—complexus minor =m. longissimus capitis.
—compressor narium
(compressor of the nostrils) =**pars transversa of nasalis;** *or.*, superior maxilla beneath the levator labii alæque nasi; *in.*, aponeurosis over bridge of nose; *action*, narrows nostrils; *nerve*, facial.
—compressor urethræ =m. sphincter urethræ membranaceæ.
—constrictor pharyngis inferior, 67, 73, 87, 88, 90–92, 155
or., outer surfaces of thyroid and cricoid cartilages; *in.*, posterior portion of wall of pharynx; *nerve*, pharyngeal plexus; *action*, narrows lower part of pharynx in swallowing.
—constrictor pharyngis medius, 73, 87, 88, 90–92, 155
or., stylohyoid ligament and both cornua of the hyoid bone; *in.*, middle of the posterior wall of the pharynx; *nerve*, pharyngeal plexus; *action*, narrows pharynx in the act of swallowing.
—constrictor pharyngis superior, 61, 73, 87, 88, 90–92 155
m. cephalopharyngeus *or.*, internal pterygoid plate, pterygomandibular ligament, and mylohyoid ridge of mandible and mucous membrane of floor of the mouth; *in.*, posterior wall of pharynx; *nerve*, pharyngeal plexus; *action*, narrows pharynx.
—constrictor urethræ =m. sphincter urethræ membranaceæ.
—coracobrachialis, 120, 194, 206, 219, 231, 232 245–247
or., coracoid process of scapula; *in.*, middle of inner border of humerus; *nerve*, musculocutaneous *action*, raises arm.
—corrugator supercilii
or., from orbital portion of orbicularis oculi and nasal prominence; *in.*, skin of eyebrow; *action*, draws inner angle of eyebrow downward and wrinkles forehead vertically; *nerve*, facial.
—cremaster
or., from obliquus internus and Poupart's ligament; *in.*, cremasteric fascia and spine of pubis; *action*, raises testicle; *nerve*, genitocrural; in the male the muscle envelops the spermatic cord and testis, in the female the round ligament of the uterus.
—cricoarytænoideus lateralis
or., upper margin of arch of cricoid cartilage; *in.*, muscular process of arytenoid; *nerve*, recurrent laryngeal; *action*, narrows rima glottidis.
—cricoarytænoideus posterior
or., depression on posterior surface of lamina of cricoid; *in.*, muscular process of cricoid; *nerve*, recurrent laryngeal; *action*, widens rima glottidis.
—cricopharyngeus
portion of the constrictor pharyngis inferior arising from the cricoid cartilage.
—cricothyreoideus, 111
or., anterior surface of arch of cricoid; *in.*, *pars recta*, anterior of oblique part, passes upward to ala of thyroid, *pars obliqua*, posterior or horizontal part, passes more outward to inferior cornu of thyroid; *nerve*, superior laryngeal; *action*, makes vocal cords tense.
—crureus =m. vastus intermedius.
—cucullaris
m. trapezius
—deltoideus, 25–27, 107, 120, 121, 130, 148, 156–158, 194, 195, 206–208, 218, 220, 225, 231, 232, 245, 247
or., outer third of clavicle, outer border of acromion process, lower border of spine of scapula; *in.*, outer side of shaft of humerus a little above its middle; *nerve*, circumflex from 5th and 6th cervical through brachial plexus; *action*, abduction, flexion, extension, and rotation of arm.
—depressor alæ nasi
(depressor of the wing of the nose), pars alaris of m. nasalis; *or.*, upper portion of incisor fossa of maxilla; *in.*, ala of nose and cartilaginous septum; *nerve*, facial.
—depressor anguli oris
(depressor of the angle of the mouth) =**m. triangularis.**
—depressor labii inferioris
(depressor of the lower lip) =**m. quadratus labii inferioris.**
—depressor septi, 5
a vertical fasciculus from the m. orbicularis oris passing upward along the median line of the upper lip, and inserted into the cartilaginous septum of nose.
—depressor urethræ
a band of fibers of the m. sphincter urethræ membranaceæ passing over the urethra.
—detrusor urinæ
the external longitudinal layer of the muscular coat of the bladder.
—diaphragma =diaphragma
or., ensiform cartilage, 7th to 12th ribs, external and internal arcuate ligaments, and lumbar vertebræ; *in.*, central tendon; *action*, increases capacity of chest; *nerve*, phrenic.
—digastricus, 7, 17, 18, 22–25, 28, 29, 31, 32, 67, 70, 86, 89, 90, 104, 107
m. biventer mandibulæ, consists of two bellies united by a central tendon which is connected to the body of the hyoid bone; *or.*, by posterior belly from digastric groove beneath mastoid process; *in.*, by anterior belly into lower border of mandible near symphysis; *action*, posterior belly helps to fix hyoid bone, anterior belly

depresses jaw; *nerve*, posterior belly from facial, anterior belly by mylohyoid from third division of trigeminus.
—**dilatator pupillæ**
the radial muscular fibers extending from the sphincter pupillæ to the ciliary margin; some anatomists regard them as elastic, not muscular.
—**ejaculator seminis = m. bulbocavernosus.**
—**epicranius**
m. occipitofrontalis, the scalp muscle, formed of two bellies, the *frontalis* and the *occipitalis*, and a central aponeurosis, the *galea aponeurotica*.
—**epitrochleoanconæus**
an occasional muscle *arising* from the back of the internal condyle of the humerus, *in.* into the inner side of the olecranon process.
—**erector penis = m. ischiocavernosus.**
—**erector spinæ = m. sacrospinalis.**
—**extensor brevis digitorum = m. extensor digitorum brevis.**
—**extensor brevis pollicis = m. extensor pollicis brevis.**
—**extensor carpi radialis brevis,** 194, 197, 199, 206–208, 211, 228, 235–241
radialis externus brevis; *or.*, external epicondyle of humerus; *in.*, base of third metacarpal bone; *nerve*, radial (musculospiral); *action*, extends and abducts wrist.
—**extensor carpi radialis longus,** 194, 197, 199, 206–208, 211, 220, 222, 234–241, 253
m. radialis externus longus; *or.*, external supracondyloid ridge of humerus; *in.*, back of base of second metacarpal bone; *nerve*, radial (musculospiral); *action*, extends and abducts wrist.
—**extensor carpi ulnaris,** 194, 196–199, 205, 207, 208, 235–241
m. ulnaris externus; *or.*, external epicondyle of humerus; *in.*, base of fifth metacarpal bone; *nerve*, radial (*dorsal interosseous*); *action*, extends and abducts wrist.
—**extensor coccygis**
m. sacrococcygeus posticus; *or.*, posterior surface of the last segment of the sacrum; *in.*, tip of coccyx; *nerve*, posterior primary division of sacral spinal.
—**extensor communis digitorum = m. extensor digitorum communis.**
—**extensor digiti quinti proprius,** 207, 211, 235–243
m. extensor minimi digiti; *or.*, external epicondyle of humerus; *in.*, dorsum of first phalanx of little finger; *nerve*, radial (dorsal interosseous); *action*, extends little finger.
—**extensor digitorum brevis,** 262, 276, 313–315, 327
m. extensor brevis digitorum; *or.*, dorsal surface of os calcis (calcaneus); *in.*, by four tendons fusing with those of the extensor longus, and by a slip attached independently to the base of the 1st phalanx of the great toe; *nerve*, deep peroneal; *action*, extends toes.
—**extensor digitorum communis,** 194, 197, 199, 207, 208, 211, 235–243
m. extensor communis digitorum; *or.*, external epicondyle of humerus; *in.*, by four tendons into the backs of 1st and 2d and base of terminal phalanges; *nerve*, radial (dorsal interosseous); *action*, extends fingers.
—**extensor digitorum longus,** 260, 262, 275, 276, 286, 306–316, 324
m. extensor longus digitorum; *or.*, external tuberosity of tibia, upper two-thirds of anterior surface of fibula; *in.*, by four tendons to the dorsal surfaces of the 2d to 5th toes; *nerve*, deep branch of peroneal; *action*, extends the four outer toes.
—**extensor hallucis brevis,** 262, 313–315, 327
the inner belly of the extensor digitorum brevis, the tendon of which is inserted into the base of the first phalanx of the great toe.
—**extensor hallucis longus,** 262, 275, 276, 286, 306–309, 311–316, 324, 327
m. extensor proprius hallucis; *or.*, front of tibia and interosseous membrane; *in.*, base of terminal phalanx of great toe; *action*, extends the great toe; *nerve*, anterior tibial.
—**extensor indicis proprius,** 197, 211, 238–243
m. extensor indicis, indicator muscle; *or.*, dorsal surface of ulna; *in.*, dorsum of 1st phalanx of index finger; *nerve*, radial; *action*, assists in extending the forefinger.
—**extensor longus digitorum = m. extensor digitorum longus.**
—**extensor longus pollicis = m. extensor pollicis longus.**
—**extensor minimi digiti = m. extensor digiti quinti proprius.**
—**extensor ossis metacarpi pollicis = m. abductor pollicis longus.**
—**extensor pollicis brevis,** 197, 199, 207, 208, 211, 239–242, 253
m. extensor primi internodii pollicis; *or.*, dorsal surface of radius; *in.*, base of 1st phalanx of thumb; *nerve*, radial; *action*, extends and abducts 1st phalanx of thumb.
—**extensor pollicis longus,** 197, 199, 207, 211, 228 237–242, 253
m. extensor secundi internodii pollicis; *or.*, posterior surface of ulna; *in.*, base of 2d phalanx of thumb; *nerve*, radial; *action*, extends terminal phalanx of thumb.
—**extensor primi internodii pollicis = m. extensor pollicis brevis.**
—**extensor proprius hallucis = m. extensor hallucis longus.**
—**extensor secundi internodii pollicis = m. extensor pollicis longus.**
—**flexor accessorius digitorum = m. quadratus plantæ.**
—**flexor accessorius longus pedis = m. quadratus plantæ.**
—**flexor brevis digitorum = m. flexor digitorum brevis.**
—**flexor brevis hallucis = m. flexor hallucis brevis.**
—**flexor brevis minimi digiti = m. flexor digiti quinti brevis.**
—**flexor carpi radialis,** 194, 198, 204, 206, 210, 218, 221–223, 235,–241, 249, 250
m. radialis internus; *or.*, internal condyle of humerus; *in.*, anterior surface of bases of 2d and 3d metacarpal bones; *nerve*, median; *action*, flexes and abducts wrist.
—**flexor carpi ulnaris,** 195–198, 204, 206, 207, 220–222, 224, 235–241, 250
m. ulnaris internus; *or.*, humeral head (caput humerale) from internal condyle of humerus, ulnar head (caput ulnare) from olecranon process and upper three-fifths of posterior border of ulna; *in.*, pisiform bone; *nerve*, ulnar; *action*, flexes and adducts wrist.
—**flexor digiti quinti brevis,** 263, 289, 315
(of the foot), *or.*, base of metatarsal bone of the little toe and sheath of peroneus longus; *in.*, outer side of base of first phalanx of little toe.
—**flexor digiti quinti brevis,** 198, 223, 224, 242
(of the hand), m. flexor brevis minimi digiti; *or.*, hamulus of unciform (hamate) bone; *in.*, inner side of 1st phalanx of little finger; *nerve*, ulnar; *action*, flexes 1st phalanx of little finger.
—**flexor digitorum brevis,** 263, 289, 314, 315, 328
m. flexor brevis digitorum; *or.*, internal tubercle of os calcis (calcaneus) and central portion of plantar fascia; *in.*, second phalanges of four outer toes by tendons perforated by those of the flexor longus; *nerve*, internal plantar; *action*, flexes toes.
—**flexor digitorum longus,** 261, 263, 275, 277, 287–289, 295, 307–316, 325, 328
m. flexor longus digitorum; *or.*, middle third of posterior surface of tibia; *in.*, by four tendons, perforating those of the flexor brevis, into bases of terminal phalanges of four outer toes; *nerve*, tibial; *action*, flexes 2d to 5th toes.
—**flexor digitorum profundus,** 196–198, 210, 221, 222, 224 228, 229, 235–243, 249, 250
m. flexor profundus digitorum; *or.*, anterior surface of upper third of ulna; *in.*, by four tendons, piercing those of the sublimis, into base of terminal phalanx of each finger; *nerve*, ulnar and median (volar interosseous); *action*, flexes terminal phalanges of fingers.
—**flexor digitorum sublimis,** 194, 196–198, 206, 210, 221–224, 229, 235–243, 249–252
m. flexor sublimis digitorum; *or.*, humeral head (caput humerale) from the internal condyle of the humerus, ulnar head (caput ulnare) from the inner border of the coronoid process, radial head (caput radiale) from the oblique line and middle third of the outer border of the radius; *in.*, by four split tendons, passing to either side of the profundus tendons, into sides of 2d phalanx of each finger; *nerve*, median; *action* flexes middle phalanges of the fingers.
—**flexor hallucis brevis,** 263, 289, 314–316
m. flexor brevis hallucis; *or.*, inner surface of cuboid and middle and external cuneiform bones; *in.*, by two tendons, embracing that of the flexor longus hallucis, into the sides of the base of the 1st phalanx of the great toe; *nerve*, internal and external plantar; *action*, flexes great toe.
—**flexor hallucis longus,** 261, 263, 270, 287–289, 294, 295, 308–315, 328
m. flexor longus hallucis; *or.*, lower two-thirds of posterior surface of fibula; *in.*, base of ungual phalanx of great toe; *nerve*, tibial; *action*, flexes great toe.
—**flexor longus digitorum = m. flexor digitorum longus.**
—**flexor longus hallucis = m. flexor hallucis longus.**
—**flexor longus pollicis = m. flexor pollicis longus.**
—**flexor ossis metacarpi pollicis = m. opponens pollicis.**
—**flexor pollicis brevis,** 206, 224, 242, 252
or., superficial portion from annular ligament of wrist, deep portion from ulnar side of first metacarpal bone; *in.*, base of 1st phalanx of thumb.

—**flexor pollicis longus,** 196, 198, 206, 210, 222, 237–242 249, 250
m. flexor longus pollicis; *or.*, anterior surface of middle third of radius; *in.*, terminal phalanx of thumb *nerve*, median (volar interosseous); *action*, flexes terminal phalanx of thumb.
—**flexor profundus digitorum = m. flexor digitorum profundus.**
—**flexor sublimis digitorum = m. flexor digitorum sublimis.**
—**frontalis,** 21–23, 77
anterior portion of epicranius; *or.*, frontal bone above supraorbital line; *in.*, galea aponeurotica; *action*, pulls scalp forward, wrinkles forehead; *nerve*, facial.
—**gastrocnemius,** 255, 258, 259, 273–277, 286, 287, 291, 293, 304–309, 325, 326
or., by outer and inner heads (caput laterale and caput mediale) from the external and internal condyles (epicondyles) of the femur; *in.*, with soleus by tendo Achillis into lower half of posterior surface of os calcis (tuberosity of calcaneus); *nerve*, tibial; *action*, plantar flexion of foot.
—**gemellus inferior,** 130, 177, 256
or., tuberosity of ilium; *in.*, tendon of obturator internus; *nerve* and *action* same as of obturator internus.
—**gemellus superior,** 130, 177, 256
or., ischial spine and margin of lesser sciatic notch; *in.*, tendon of obturator internus; *nerve* and *action* same as of the obturator internus.
—**genioglossus,** 73, 88, 89
m. geniohyoglossus, one of the paired lingual muscles; *or.*, mental spine of the mandible; *in.*, lingual fascia beneath the mucous membrane, body of hyoid, and epiglottis; *nerve*, hypoglossal; *action*, elevates the hyoid bone, protrudes and retracts the tongue.
—**geniohyoideus,** 67, 70, 90, 91
or., mental spine of mandible; *in.*, body of hyoid bone; *action*, draws hyoid forward, or depresses jaw when hyoid is fixed; *nerve*, fibers from 1st and 2d cervical accompanying hypoglossal.
—**glossopalatinus**
m. palatoglossus; forms anterior pillar of fauces; *or.*, under surface of soft palate; *in.*, side of tongue; *nerve*, pharyngeal plexus; *action*, raises back of tongue and narrows fauces.
—**glossopharyngeus**
portion of m. constrictor pharyngis superior arising from the mucous membrane of the floor of the mouth.
—**glutæus maximus,** 143, 175–180, 183, 256, 259, 273, 285, 290, 297, 298
or., dorsum ilii above superior curved line, posterior surface of sacrum and coccyx, and great sacrosciatic ligament; *in.*, iliotibial band of fascia lata and gluteal ridge of femur; *nerve*, inferior gluteal; *action*, extends thigh.
—**glutæus medius,** 120, 172, 173, 175–178, 183, 256, 259, 272, 274, 285, 319
or., dorsum ilii between middle and superior curved lines; *in.*, outer surface of great trochanter; *nerve*, superior gluteal; *action*, abducts and rotates thigh.
—**glutæus minimus,** 130, 149, 173–177, 256, 258, 290
or., dorsum ilii between middle and inferior curved lines; *in.*, great trochanter of femur; *nerve*, superior gluteal; *action*, abducts thigh.
—**glutæus quartus**
m. scansorius.
—**gracilis,** 178, 180, 256, 260, 272, 274, 275, 277, 284, 285 287, 297–306, 319, 320
or., rami of pubis near symphysis; *in.*, shaft of tibia below inner tuberosity; *nerve*, obturator; *action*, adducts thigh, flexes knee, rotates leg inward.
—**helicis major**
large muscle of the helix, a narrow band of muscular fibers on the anterior border of the helix arising from the spine and inserted at the point where the helix becomes transverse.
—**helicis minor**
smaller muscle of the helix, a band of oblique fibers covering the crus helicis.
—**hyoglossus,** 31, 67, 89–91, 104
or., body and great cornu of hyoid bone; *in.*, side of the tongue; *nerve*, hypoglossal; *action*, retracts and pulls down side of tongue.
—**hyopharyngeus = m. constrictor pharyngis medius.**
—**iliacus,** 139, 149, 172, 173, 182, 191, 257, 290, 319
or., margin of iliac fossa; *in.*, tendon of psoas, anterior surface of lesser trochanter, and capsule of hip-joint; *nerve*, lumbar plexus; *action*, flexes thigh and rotates it inward.
—**iliacus minor**
the external fibers of the m. iliacus inserted into the capsule of the hip-joint; they are sometimes distinctly separate from the rest of the muscle.

—**iliocapsularis = m. iliacus minor.**
—**iliocostalis,** 157, 163, 166, 171
the outer division of the m. sacrospinalis, having three subdivisions: i. lumborum (sacrolumbalis), i. dorsi, and i. cervicis (cervicalis ascendens).
—**iliocostalis cervicis**
(iliocostal of the neck), m. cervicalis ascendens; *or.*, angle of middle and upper ribs; *in.*, transverse processes of middle cervical vertebræ; *action*, extends cervical spine; *nerve*, branches of cervical.
—**iliocostalis dorsi,** 161, 164
or., inner side of angles of 12th to 7th ribs; *in.*, angles of 6th to 1st ribs and transverse processes of 7th cervical vertebra; *action*, keeps dorsal spine erect; *nerve*, branches of dorsal.
—**iliocostalis lumborum,** 167–170, 172–175
m. sacrolumbalis; *or.*, with sacrospinalis; *in.*, into the angles of 5th to 12th ribs; *action*, extends lumbar spine; *nerve*, branches of dorsal and lumbar.
—**iliopsoas,** 118, 120, 142, 149, 174–178, 182, 191, 259, 284, 290, 297, 321, 322
a compound muscle, consisting of the *iliacus*, *psoas major*, and *psoas minor*.
—**incisivus labii inferioris,** 5
inferior incisive bundle of origin of orbicularis oris.
—**incisivus labii superioris,** 5
superior incisive bundle of origin of orbicularis oris.
—**infracostalis = m. subcostalis.**
—**infraspinatus,** 157–159, 195, 201, 220
or., infraspinous fossa of scapula; *in.*, middle facet of great tuberosity of humerus; *nerve*, suprascapular from 5th and 6th cervical; *action*, draws arm backward and rotates it outward.
—**intercostalis externus,** 120, 159, 165
each arises from lower border of one rib and passes obliquely downward and inward to be inserted into the upper border of rib below; *action*, expands chest; *nerve*, intercostal.
—**intercostalis internus,** 107, 120, 158, 163, 165
each arises from lower border of rib and passes obliquely downward and outward to be inserted into upper border of rib below; *action*, expands chest; *nerve*, intercostal.
—**interosseus dorsalis manus,** 199, 207, 208, 242, 243, 253
four in number; *or.*, sides of metacarpal bones; *in.*, 1st phalanges, 1st on radial side of index, 2d on radial side of middle finger, 3d on ulnar side of same finger, 4th on ulnar side of ring finger; *nerve*, ulnar; *action*, abducts index, abducts or adducts middle finger, adducts ring finger.
—**interosseus dorsalis pedis,** 262, 315, 327
four muscles; *or.*, by two heads each from the shafts of the adjacent metatarsal bones; *in.*, 1st into tibial, 2d into fibular side of 1st phalanx of 2d toe, 3d and 4th into fibular side of 1st phalanx of 3d and 4th toes; *nerve*, external plantar; *action*, 1st adducts 2d toe; 2d, 3d, and 4th abduct 2d, 3d, and 4th toes.
—**interosseus palmaris = m. interosseus volaris.**
—**interosseus plantaris,** 263, 315
three muscles; *or.*, the tibial side of the 3d, 4th, and 5th metatarsal bones; *in.*, corresponding side of 1st phalanx of the same toes; *nerve*, external plantar; *action*, adducts three outer toes.
—**interosseus volaris,** 198, 224, 242, 243
m. interosseus palmaris, three in number; *or.*, 1st from ulnar side of 2d metacarpal, 2d and 3d from radial sides of 4th and 5th metacarpals; *in.*, 1st into ulnar side of index, 2d and 3d into radial sides of ring and little fingers; *nerve*, ulnar; *action*, adducts index finger, abducts ring and little fingers.
—**interspinalis**
one of a series of short muscles developed chiefly in the cervical region; *or.*, spine of one vertebra; *in.*, spine of vertebra above; *action*, support and extend vertebral column, especially the neck; *nerve*, posterior branches of spinal.
—**intertransversarius,** 88, 170
m. intertransversalis, one of four sets of short muscles; in the neck the *anteriores* and *posteriores* run between the anterior and the posterior tubercles, respectively, of the transverse processes of continguous vertebræ; in the lumbar region the *laterales* run between the transverse processes, the *mediales* between the accessory and mammillary processes; *action*, support and flex vertebral column laterally; *nerve*, posterior branches of the spinal.
—**ischiocavernosus,** 143, 146, 178, 179, 188, 189
m. erector penis (or clitoridis); *or.*, tuberosity of ischium and great sacrosciatic ligament; *in.*, corpus cavernosum penis (or clitoridis); *nerve*, perineal; *action*, maintains the penis, or clitoris, erect.
—**ischiococcygeus = m. coccygeus.**

—**keratopharyngeus** = **m. ceratopharyngeus.**

—**laryngopharyngeus** = **m. constrictor pharyngis inferior.**

—**latissimus colli** = **m. platysma.**

—**latissimus dorsi,** 120, 121, 130, 148, 160, 161, 164–168, 170, 183, 194, 218–220, 225, 231, 246, 257
or., spinous processes of lower 5 or 6 thoracic and the lumbar vertebræ, median ridge of sacrum, and outer tip of iliac crest; *in.*, with teres major into posterior lip of bicipital groove of humerus; *action* adducts arm, rotates it inward, and carries it backward; *nerve*, thoracodorsal from brachial plexus.

—**levator alæ nasi**
portion of caput angulare quadrati labii superioris, alar insertion of levator labii superioris alæque nasi.

—**levator anguli oris** = **m. caninus.**

—**levator anguli scapulæ** = **m. levator scapulæ.**

—**levator ani,** 130, 143, 144, 149, 177–179, 189, 257
or., back of pubis, pelvic fascia, spine of ischium; *in.*, central point of perineum, external sphincter ani, sides of the lower part of the sacrum and of coccyx; *nerve*, pudic and 3d and 4th sacral; *action*, chiefly draws the anus upward in defecation, also aids in the support of the pelvic floor.

—**levator costarum,** 157
the levatores costarum breves *arise* from the transverse processes of last cervical and eleven thoracic vertebræ and are *inserted* into ribs next below, between angle and tubercle; the levatores costarum longi are *inserted* into the second rib below their origin; *action*, raise ribs; *nerve*, intercostal.

—**levator glandulæ thyreoideæ**
a fasciculus occasionally passing from the thyreohyoideus muscle to the isthmus of the thyroid gland.

—**levator labii inferioris** = **m. mentalis**

—**levator labii superioris** =
caput infraorbitale quadrati labii superioris, maxilla below infraorbital foramen; *in.*, orbicularis oris of upper lip; *action*, expressed in name; *nerve*, facial.

—**levator labii superioris alæque nasi**
caput angulare quadrati labii superioris, *or.*, root of nasal process of maxilla; *in.*, ala of nose and orbicularis oris of upper lip; *action*, expressed by name; *nerve*, facial.

—**levator menti** = **m. mentalis.**

—**levator palati** = **m. levator veli palatini.**

—**levator palpebræ superioris,** 9, 47, 50–52, 54, 70, 82, 105
or., under surface of the lesser wing of the sphenoid, above and anterior to the optic foramen; *in.*, upper margin of the tarsal plate of the upper eyelid; *nerve*, oculomotorius; *action*, raises the upper eyelid.

—**levator scapulæ,** 32, 88, 89, 91, 92, 121, 156
m. levator anguli scapulæ; *or.*, from posterior tubercles of transverse processes of four upper cervical vertebræ; *in.*, into superior angle of scapula; *action*, raises the posterior angle of the scapula; *nerve*, dorsal scapular.

—**levator veli palatini,** 7, 61, 85
m. levator palati; *or.*, apex of petrous portion of temporal bone and lower part of cartilaginous Eustachian tube; *in.*, aponeurosis of soft palate; *nerve*, pharyngeal plexus; *action*, raises soft palate.

—**longissimus capitis,** 7, 86–92, 112, 155, 157
m. trachelomastoideus, m. transversalis capitis, m. complexus minor; *or.*, from transverse processes of upper thoracic and transverse and articular processes of lower and middle cervical vertebræ; *in.*, into mastoid process; *action*, keeps head erect, draws it backward or to one side; *nerve*, branches of cervical.

—**longissimus cervicis,** 90–92, 155, 156
m. transversalis colli or cervicis, continuation of m. longissimus dorsi; *or.*, transverse process of upper thoracic vertebræ; *in.*, transverse processes of middle and upper cervical vertebræ; *action*, extends cervical spine; *nerve*, branches of lower cervical and upper dorsal.

—**longissimus dorsi,** 157–160, 162–165, 167–169, 171, 172
or., with iliocostalis and from transverse processes of lower thoracic vertebræ; *in.*, by outer slips into most or all of the ribs between angles and tubercles and into tips of transverse processes of upper lumbar vertebræ, and by inner slips into accessory processes of upper lumbar and transverse processes of thoracic vertebræ; *action*, extends spinal column; *nerve*, dorsal and lumbar.

—**longitudinalis inferior**
inferior lingual, an intrinsic muscle of the tongue, cylindrical in shape, occupying the under part on either side.

—**longitudinalis superior,** 87
superficial lingual, an intrinsic muscle of the tongue, running from base to tip on the dorsum just beneath the mucous membrane.

—**longus capitis,** 7, 84–90, 92, 155
m. rectus capitis anticus major; *or.*, anterior tubercles of transverse processes of 3d to 6th cervical vertebræ; *in.*, basilar process of occipital bone; *action*, twists or bends neck forward; *nerve*, cervica' plexus.

—**longus colli,** 87, 88, 90, 93, 109, 155
vertical portion arises from the bodies of the 3d thoracic to the 5th cervical vertebræ and is inserted into the bodies of the 2d to 4th cervical vertebræ; *upper oblique portion* arises from the anterior tubercles of the transverse processes of the 3d to 5th cervical vertebræ and is inserted into the anterior tubercle of the atlas; the *lower oblique portion* arises from the bodies of the 1st to 3d thoracic vertebræ and is inserted into the anterior tubercles of the transverse processes of the 5th and 6th cervical vertebræ; *action*, twists and bends neck forward; *nerve*, anterior branches of cervical.

—**lumbricalis manus,** 206, 223, 242, 243, 251, 252
four in number; *or.*, the two outer, or radial, from the radial side of the tendons of the flexor digitorum profundus going to the index and middle fingers, the two inner, or ulnar, from the adjacent sides of the 2d and 3d, and 3d and 4th tendons; *in.*, radial side of 1st phalanx and extensor tendon on dorsum of each of the four fingers; *nerve*, the two radia' by the median, the two ulnar by the ulnar; *action*, flex the 1st and extend the 2d and 3d phalanges.

—**lumbricalis pedis,** 315, 328
four muscles; *or.*, 1st from tibial side of tendon to 2d toe of flexor digitorum longus, 2d, 3d, and 4th from adjacent sides of all four tendons of this muscle; *in.* bases of 1st phalanx of the four outer toes in the same way as the lumbricales of the hand; *nerve*, exte nal and internal plantar; *action*, flex the 1st and extend the 2d and 3d phalanges.

—**masseter,** 5, 7, 20–23, 29, 66, 67, 84–89, 101, 103, 104, 109
or., inner surface and anterior two-thirds of lower border of zygoma; *in.*, outer surface of ramus and coronoid process of mandible; *action*, closes jaw; *nerve* branch of third division of trigeminus.

—**mentalis,** 5, 89
m. levator labii inferioris, m. menti; *or.*, incisor fossa of mandible; *in.*, skin of chin; *action*, raises and wrinkles skin of chin and pushes up lower lip; *nerve supply*, facial.

—**multifidus,** 89–92, 155–157, 159–168, 170–175, 257
m. multifidus spinæ; *or.*, from the sacrum, sacroiliac ligament, mammillary processes of the lumbar vertebræ, transverse processes of thoracic vertebræ, and articular processes of last four cervical vertebræ; insertion into the spines of all the vertebræ up to and including the axis; *action*, rotates vertebral column; *nerve*, posterior division of spinal.

—**mylohyoideus,** 18, 24, 29, 31, 67, 70, 88–91
or., mylohyoid line of mandible; *in.*, upper border of hyoid bone and raphe separating muscle from its fellow; *action*, elevates floor of mouth and the tongue, depresses jaw when hyoid is fixed; *nerve*, mylohyoid from third division of trigeminus.

—**mylopharyngeus**
portion of m. constrictor pharyngis superior arising from the mylohyoid ridge of the mandible.

—**nasalis,** 5, 85
consists of two portions: pars transversa, compressor narium, and pars alaris, depressor alæ nasi.

—**obliquus capitis inferior,** 32, 87, 88, 112
or., spine of axis; *in.*, transverse process of the atlas; *action*, rotates head; *nerve*, suboccipital.

—**obliquus capitis superior,** 7, 32
or., transverse process of atlas; in outer third of inferior curved line of occipital bone; *action*, rotates head; *nerve*, suboccipital.

—**obliquus externus abdominis,** 120, 121, 149, 165, 166, 168–171, 173, 182–184, 256, 318
or., 5th to 12th ribs; *in.*, anterior half of outer lip of iliac crest, Poupart's ligament, and anterior layer of the sheath of the rectus; *action*, diminishes capacity of abdomen, draws thorax downward; *nerve*, lower thoracic.

—**obliquus inferior,** 47, 50, 52, 54, 70, 83
or., orbital plate of maxilla external to the lacrymal groove; *in.*, outer part of sclerotic between the superior and external recti; *nerve*, oculomotorius; *action*, rotates the eyeballs on its anteroposterior axis.

—**obliquus internus abdominis,** 120, 168–172, 174–176, 182–184, 318
or., outer half of Poupart's ligament, anterior half of crest of ilium, and lumbar fascia; *in.*, 10th to 12th ribs and sheath of rectus, some of the fibers from Poupart's ligament terminate in the falx inguinalis; *action*, diminishes capacity of abdomen, bends thorax forward; *nerve*, lower thoracic.

—**obliquus superior,** 47, 51–54, 70, 82
or., above the inner margin of the optic foramen; *in.*, by a tendon passing through the trochlea, or pulley, and then reflected backward, downward, and outward to the sclerotic between the superior and external recti; *nerve*, trochlear nerve; *action*, rotates eyeball on its anteroposterior axis.

—**obturator externus,** 120, 146, 149, 178, 179, 256, 259, 290, 319, 322
or., lower half of margin of thyroid foramen and adjacent part of external surface of obturator membrane; *in.*, digital fossa of great trochanter; *nerve*, obturator; *action*, rotates thigh outward.

—**obturator internus,** 146, 149, 175–178, 256, 257, 285, 290
or., obturator membrane and margin of thyroid foramen; *in.*, inner surface of great trochanter; *nerve*, sacral plexus; *action*, rotates thigh outward.

—**occipitalis,** 5, 79, 83
posterior portion of the epicranius; *or.*, linea nuchæ suprema of occipital bone; *in.*, galea aponeurotica; *action*, pulls scalp backward; *nerve*, facial.

—**occipitofrontalis** = **m. epicranius.**

—**omohyoideus,** 17, 18, 25–27, 29–31, 67, 92, 93, 107–111, 120, 148, 155, 156
formed of two bellies attached to intermediate tendon; *or.* by inferior belly from upper border of scapula between inner angle and notch; *in.* by superior belly into hyoid bone; *action*, depresses hyoid; *nerve*, upper cervical through ansa hypoglossi.

—**opponens digiti quinti manus,** 198, 206, 223, 224, 242, 315
m. opponens minimi digiti; *or.*, hamulus of unciform (hamate) bone; *in.*, inner margin of 5th metacarpal bone; *nerve*, ulnar; *action*, draws ulnar side of hand toward center of palm.

—**opponens digiti quinti pedis,** 263

—**opponens minimi digiti** = **m. opponens digiti quinti.**

—**opponens pollicis,** 198, 241, 242, 251
m. flexor ossis metacarpi pollicis; *or.*, ridge of trapezium (os multangulum majus) and annular ligament; *in.*, anterior surface of 1st metacarpal bone; *nerve*, median; *action*, opposes thumb to other fingers.

—**orbicularis oculi,** 20, 23, 52, 66, 67, 81, 84, 85, 102, 105
m. orbicularis palpebrarum; consists of three portions: (*a*) *pars orbitalis*, or external portion, arises from frontal process of maxilla and adjacent portion of frontal bone, encircles aperture of orbit, and is inserted near origin; (*b*) *pars palpebralis*, or internal portion, arises from inner canthus, passes through each eyelid, and is inserted into outer canthus; (*c*) *pars lacrimalis*, tensor tarsi or Horner's muscle, arises from posterior lacrymal ridge of lacrymal bone and passes across lacrymal sac to join palpebral portion; *action*, closes eye, wrinkles forehead vertically, compresses lacrymal sac; *nerve*, facial.

—**orbicularis oris,** 20–23, 86, 88, 100
m. sphincter oris; *or.*, by nasolabial band from septum of the nose, by superior incisive bundle from incisor fossa of maxilla, by inferior incisive bundle from lower jaw each side of symphysis; fibers surround mouth between skin and mucous membrane of lips and cheeks, and are blended with other muscles; *action*, closes lips; *nerve*, facial.

—**orbicularis palpebrarum** = **orbicularis oculi**

—**orbitalis**
Muller's muscle, a rudimentary nonstriated muscle, crossing the infraorbital groove and sphenomaxillary fissure, intimately united with the periosteum of the orbit.

—**orbitopalpebralis** = **m. levator palpebræ superioris.**

—**palatoglossus** = **m. glossopalatinus.**

—**palatopharyngeus** = **m. pharyngopalatinus.**

—**palatosalpingeus** = **m. tensor veli palatini.**

—**palmaris brevis,** 206, 221, 223, 241, 242, 250
or., ulnar side of central portion of the palmar aponeurosis; *in.*, skin of ulnar side of hand; *nerve*, ulnar; *action*, wrinkles skin on inner side of hand.

—**palmaris longus,** 194, 206, 221, 222, 235–241, 249, 250
or., internal condyle of humerus; *in.*, anterior annular ligament of wrist and palmar fascia; *nerve*, median; *action*, makes palmar fascia tense and flexes forearm; is occasionally absent.

—**papillaris**
one of the group of columnæ (trabeculæ) carneæ which terminate in the chordæ tendineæ of the heart.

—**pectinatus**
one of a number of muscular columns projecting from the inner walls of the auricles (auricular appendages) of the heart.

—**pectineus,** 120, 149, 176, 178, 180, 182, 256, 257, 259, 272, 284, 290, 297, 319, 321–323
or., crest of pubis; *in.*, pectineal line of femur; *nerve*, obturator and femoral; *action*, adducts thigh and assists in flexion.

—**pectoralis major,** 25–27, 31, 107, 148, 158–164, 181, 194, 206, 218, 219, 231, 245
or., by *pars clavicularis* from inner half of clavicle, by *pars sternocostalis* from anterior surface of manubrium and body of sternum and cartilages of 1st to 6th ribs, by *pars abdominalis* from aponeurosis of rectus abdominis or obliquus externus; *in.*, anterior bicipital ridge of humerus; *action*, adducts and rotates arm; *nerve*, anterior thoracic.

—**pectoralis minor,** 26, 27, 120, 148, 158, 160, 161, 219
or., 3d to 5th ribs at the costochondral articulations; *in.*, tip of coracoid process of scapula; *action*, draws down scapula or raises ribs; *nerve*, anterior thoracic.

—**peronæus brevis,** 260–262, 268, 270, 275–277, 287, 295, 307–314
or., lower two-thirds of outer surface of fibula; *in.*, base of 5th metatarsal bone; *nerve*, peroneal; *action*, abducts foot.

—**peronæus longus,** 260, 261, 263, 267, 268, 270, 275–277, 287, 295, 306–314, 328
or., upper two-thirds of outer surface of fibula and external condyle of tibia; *in.*, by tendon passing behind external malleolus and across sole of foot to internal cuneiform and base of first metatarsal; *nerve*, peroneal; *action*, abducts and pronates foot.

—**peronæus tertius,** 262, 275, 276, 313, 314
or., in common with extensor digitorum longus; *in.*, dorsum of base of 5th metatarsal bone; *nerve*, deep branch of peroneal; *action*, assists in dorsal flexion of foot.

—**petrosalpingostaphylinus** = **m. levator veli palatini.**

—**petrostaphylinus** = **m. levator veli palatini.**

—**pharyngopalatinus**
m. palatopharyngeus; forms the posterior pillar of the fauces; *or.*, soft palate; *in.*, posterior border of thyroid cartilage and aponeurosis of pharynx; *nerve*, pharyngeal plexus; *action*, narrows fauces and shuts off nasopharynx.

—**piriformis,** 130, 175, 176, 183, 285
or., margins of anterior sacral foramina and great sacrosciatic notch of ilium; *in.*, upper border of great trochanter; *nerve*, sciatic plexus; *action*, rotates thigh outward.

—**plantaris,** 255, 259, 274, 277, 293, 304–312
or., external supracondyloid ridge (external epicondyle) of femur; *in.*, inner margin of tendo Achillis and internal annular ligament of ankle; *nerve*, tibial; *action*, extends foot.

—**platysma,** 5, 18, 20, 21, 26, 70, 90–93, 104, 109, 155, 156
m. platysma myoides, m. tetragonus; *or.*, clavicle and fascia covering pectoralis major and deltoid at level of 1st or 2d rib; *in.*, lower border of mandible, risorius, and platysma of opposite side; *action*, depresses jaw and lower lip, wrinkles skin of neck and upper part of chest; *nerve*, cervical branch of facial.

—**pleuroœsophageus**
muscular fasciculi, arising from the mediastinal pleura, which reinforce the musculature of the esophagus.

—**popliteus,** 255, 259, 261, 265, 287, 306
or., external condyle (epicondyle) of femur; *in.*, posterior surface of tibia above oblique line; *nerve*, tibial; *action*, flexes leg and rotates it inward.

—**popliteus minor**
popliteal space of femur; *in.*, posterior ligament of knee-joint; *nerve*, tibial; *action*, raises posterior ligament during flexion of knee.

—**procerus,** 81, 83
m. pyramidalis nasi; *or.* from membrane covering bridge of nose; *in.* into frontalis; *action*, assists frontalis; *nerve*, branch of facial.

—**pronator pedis**
m. flexor accessorius longus digitorum pedis = **m. quadratus plantæ.**

—**pronator quadratus,** 196, 197, 221, 222, 224, 229, 239, 240, 250
or., lower fourth of anterior surface of ulna; *in.*, lower fourth of anterior surface of radius; *nerve*, volar interosseous; *action*, pronates forearm.

—**pronator teres,** 194, 196, 197, 206, 218, 221, 235–238, 249, 250
m. pronator radii teres; *or.*, superficial head (caput humerale) from the internal condyle of the humerus, deep head (caput ulnare) from the inner side of the coronoid process of the ulna; *in.*, middle of the outer surface of the radius; *nerve*, median; *action*, pronates forearm.

—**prostaticus**
the muscular tissue of the prostate, involuntary in character.

—**psoas major** or **magnus,** 117–119, 124, 130, 139, 140, 149, 167–173, 182, 191
or., bodies of vertebræ and intervertebral discs from the 12th thoracic to the 5th lumbar, and transverse processes of the lumbar vertebræ; *in.*, lesser trochanter of femur; *nerve*, lumbar plexus; *action*, flexes thigh and rotates it slightly inward.

—**psoas minor** or **parvus,** 140
an inconstant muscle, absent in about 40 per cent; *or.*, bodies of 12th thoracic and 1st lumbar vertebræ and disc between them; *in.*, iliopectineal line and eminence with iliac fascia; *nerve*, lumbar plexus; *action*, makes iliac fascia tense.

—**pterygoideus externus,** 7, 24, 83–86
or., one inferior and larger head from outer plate of pterygoid, pyramidal process of palate bone, tuberosity of maxilla; the other superior and smaller head from the under surface of the great wing of the sphenoid; *in.*, into pterygoid fossa of head of mandible and interarticular fibrocartilage; *action*, brings jaw forward; *nerve*, external pterygoid from third division of trigeminus.

—**pterygoideus internus,** 7, 24, 29, 33, 85–88
or., pterygoid fossa of sphenoid and tuberosity of maxilla; *in.*, inner surface of lower jaw between angle and mylohyoid groove; *action*, raises mandible, closing jaw; *nerve*, internal pterygoid from third division of trigeminus.

—**pterygopharyngeus**
portion of constrictor pharyngis superior arising from the internal pterygoid plate.

—**pubococcygeus**
pubococcygeal muscle, fibers of the m. levator ani, arising from the posterior surface of the inferior ramus of the pubis.

—**pubovesicalis**
the external longitudinally directed muscular fibers of the bladder, attached to the lower part of the back of the symphysis pubis.

—**pyramidalis,** 120, 175–177, 190, 290
or., crest of pubis; *in.*, lower portion of linea alba; *action*, makes linea alba tense; *nerve*, last thoracic.

—**pyramidalis nasi = m. procerus.**

—**pyriformis = m. piriformis.**

—**quadratus femoris,** 130, 178, 256, 259, 285
or., outer border of tuberosity of ischium; *in.*, intertrochanteric ridge; *nerve*, sciatic; *action*, rotates thigh outward.

—**quadratus labii inferioris,** 5, 70, 88, 89
m. depressor labii inferioris; *or.*, anterior portion of lower border of mandible; *in.*, orbicularis oris and skin of lower lip; *action*, depresses lower lip; *nerve*, facial.

—**quadratus labii superioris,** 5, 7, 20, 22, 66, 83, 84, 86, 102
composed of three heads usually described as three muscles: *caput angulare*, levator labii superioris alæque nasi; *caput infraorbitale*, levator labii superioris; *caput zygomaticum*, zygomaticus minor.

—**quadratus lumborum,** 130, 140, 168–170, 183, 186, 191, 257
or., iliac crest, iliolumbar ligament, and transverse processes of lower lumbar vertebræ; *in.*, 12th rib and transverse processes of upper lumbar vertebræ; *action*, flexes trunk laterally; *nerve*, upper lumbar.

—**quadratus menti = m. quadratus labii inferioris.**

—**quadratus plantæ,** 262, 263, 289, 294, 295, 313, 314
m. flexor accessorius digitorum; *or.*, by two heads from the outer and inner borders of the inferior surface of the os calcis (calcaneus); *in.*, tendons of flexor digitorum longus; *nerve*, external plantar; *action*, assists long flexor.

—**quadriceps femoris,** 179, 260, 264, 286, 292, 293, 303
m. quadriceps extensor femoris; *or.*, by four heads — rectus femoris, vastus lateralis, vastus intermedius, and vastus medialis; *in.*, patella, and thence by ligamentum patellæ to tuberosity of tibia; *nerve*, femoral (anterior crural); *action*, extends leg.

—**radialis externus brevis = m. extensor carpi radialis brevis.**

—**radialis externus longus = m. extensor carpi radialis longus.**

—**radialis internus = m. flexor carpi radialis.**

—**radiocarpus = m. flexor carpi radialis.**

—**rectococcygeus**
a band of muscular fibers arising from the anterior surface of 2d or 3d coccygeal segment and passing to the posterior surface of rectum.

—**rectovesicalis**
fibers (present only in the male) connecting the longitudinal musculature of the rectum with the external muscular coat of the bladder.

—**rectus abdominis,** 120, 140, 142, 144, 150, 166–172, 174–177, 182, 190
or., crest and symphysis of the pubis; *in.*, xiphoid process and 5th to 7th costal cartilages; *action*, diminishes capacity of abdomen, draws thorax downward; *nerve*, branches of lower thoracic.

—**rectus captits anterior,** 7, 85, 86
rectus capitis anticus minor; *or.*, base of atlas; *in.*, basilar process of occipital bone; *action*, turns and inclines head forward; *nerve*, 1st and 2d cervical.

—**rectus capitis anticus major = m. longus capitis.**

—**rectus capitis anticus minor = m. rectus capitis anterior.**

—**rectus capitis lateralis,** 86
or., transverse process of atlas; *in.*, jugular process of occipital bone; *action*, inclines head to one side; *nerve*, suboccipital.

—**rectus capitis posterior major,** 7, 32, 86–88, 112
m. rectus capitis posticus major; *or.*, spine of axis; *in.*, middle of inferior curved line of occipital bone; *action*, rotates and draws head backward; *nerve*, posterior branch of 1st cervical (suboccipita').

—**rectus captiis posterior minor,** 7, 72, 86
m. rectus capitis posticus minor; *or.*, from posterior tubercle of atlas; *in.*, into inner third of inferior curved line of occipital bone; *action*, rotates head and draws it backward; *nerve*, suboccipital.

—**rectus externus = m. rectus lateralis.**

—**rectus femoris,** 120, 176–180, 256, 272, 273, 284, 297–302, 319, 320, 322
or., anterior inferior spine of ilium and upper margin of acetabulum; *in.*, common tendon of quadriceps femoris.

—**rectus inferior,** 47, 50, 52–54, 70, 83
or., by a common tendon with the rectus medialis, the annulus tendineus communis or ligament of Zinn, from the lower and inner margin of the optic foramen; *in.*, sclerotic coat of the eye; *nerve*, oculomotorius; *action*, moves eyeball downward.

—**rectus internus = m. rectus medialis.**

—**rectus lateralis,** 47, 50–54, 70, 71, 82
m. rectus externus; *or.*, by two heads from the outer margin of the optic foramen and from the lower margin of the sphenoidal fissure and the ligament of Zinn; *in.*, sclerotic; *nerve*, abducens; *action*, turns eyeball outward.

—**rectus medialis,** 47, 51–54, 70
m. rectus internus; *or.*, by a common tendon with the rectus inferior, the annulus tendineus communis or ligament of Zinn, from the lower and inner margin of the optic foramen; *in.*, sclerotic coat of the eye; *nerve*, oculomotorius; *action*, moves eyeball inward.

—**rectus superior,** 9, 47, 50–54, 82
or., upper margin of the optic foramen and fibrous sheath of the optic nerve; *in.*, sclerotic coat of the eye; *nerve*, oculomotorius; *action*, moves the eyeball upward.

—**retrahens aurem** or **auriculam = m. auricularis posterior.**

—**rhomboideus major,** 121, 157, 158, 161
or., spinous processes and corresponding supraspinous ligaments of first four thoracic vertebræ; *in.*, vertebral border of scapula below spine; *action*, draws scapula toward vertebral column; *nerve*, dorsal scapular from brachial plexus.

—**rhomboideus minor,** 121, 156, 157
spinous processes of 6th and 7th cervical vertebræ; *in.*, vertebral margin of scapula above spine; *action*, draws scapula toward vertebral column and slightly upward; *nerve*, dorsal scapular from brachial plexus.

—**risorius**
or., from platysma and fascia of masseter; *in.*, orbicularis oris and skin at corner of mouth; *action*, draws out angle of mouth; *nerve*, facial.

—**rotator spinæ**
one of a number of short muscles chiefly developed in the thoracic region. They are of two sets, *rotatores breves* (short rotators), and *rotatores longi* (long rotators); the former arise from the transverse process of one vertebra and are inserted into the root of the spinous process of the vertebra above; the latter are inserted into the second or third vertebra above their origin; *action*, rotate the vertebral column; *nerve*, posterior branches of the spinal.

—**sacrococcygeus anterior**
an inconstant muscle on the anterior surfaces of the sacrum and coccyx, the remains of a portion of the caudal musculature of lower animals.

—**sacrococcygeus posterior**
an inconstant and poorly developed muscle on the posterior surfaces of the sacrum and coccyx, the remains of a portion of the caudal musculature of lower animals.

—**sacrolumbalis = m. iliocostalis lumborum.**

—**sacrospinalis,** 183, 257
m. erector spinæ; *or.*, from drosal surface of sacrum, spines of lumbar vertebræ, and crest of ilium; then divides into iliocostalis and longisimus dorsi muscles; *action*, extends spinal column; *nerve*, posterior branches of spinal nerves.

—**salpingopharyngeus**
fibers of the pharyngopalatinus arising from the cartilaginous end of the Eustachian tube.

—**sartorius,** 120, 175–178, 180, 256, 257, 260, 272–275, 277, 284, 297–306, 320–323, 325
or., anterior superior spine of ilium; *in.*, inner border of tuberosity of tibia; *nerve*, femoral; *action*, flexes thigh and leg, rotates leg inward and thigh outward.

—**scalenus anterior,** 27, 91–93, 108, 120, 133, 155–157, 219
m. scalenus anticus; *or.*, anterior tubercles of transverse processes of 3d to 6th cervical vertebræ; *in.*, scalene tubercle of 1st rib; *action*, raises 1st rib; *nerve*, cervical plexus.

—**scalenus medius,** 88, 89, 92, 93, 108, 155, 156
or., posterior tubercles of transverse processes of 2d to 6th cervical vertebræ; *in.*, 1st rib to outer side of scalenus anterior; *action*, raises 1st rib; *nerve*, cervical plexus.

—**scalenus posterior,** 155, 156
m. scalenus posticus; *or.*, posterior tubercles of transverse processes of 4th to 6th cervical vertebræ; *in.*, outer side of upper border of 2d rib; *action*, elevates 2d rib; *nerve*, cervical and brachial plexus.

—**scansorius**
m. accessorius gluteus minimus, m. gluteus quartus, anterior fibers of the gluteus minimus (according to some anatomists the piriformis) which are sometimes distinct from the main portion of the muscle.

—**semimembranosus,** 179, 180, 255, 256, 261, 265, 273, 274, 276, 277, 287, 297–305, 320, 326
or., tuberosity of ischium; *in.*, inner tuberosity of tibia and by membrane to internal lateral ligament of knee-joint, popliteal fascia, and external condyle of femur; *nerve*, tibial; *action*, flexes leg and rotates it inward and makes capsular ligament of knee-joint tense.

—**semispinalis capitis,** 5, 7, 32, 72, 84–91, 93, 112, 155–157
m. complexus; *or.*, transverse processes of five or six upper thoracic and four lower cervical vertebræ; *in.*, occipital bone between superior and inferior curved lines; *action*, rotates head and draws it backward; *nerve*, suboccipital, great occipital, and branches of cervical.

—**semispinalis cervicis,** 89–93, 155, 156
m. semispinalis colli, continuous with semispinalis dorsi; *or.*, transverse processes of 2d to 5th cervical vertebræ; *in.*, spines of axis and 3d to 5th cervical vertebræ; *action*, extends cervical spine; *nerve*, branches of cervical.

—**semispinalis colli = m. semispinalis cervicis.**

—**semispinalis dorsi,** 158, 160, 161, 163, 164, 167, 187
or., transverse processes of 5th to 11th thoracic vertebræ; *in.*, spines of first four thoracic and 6th and 7th cervical vertebræ; *action*, extends vertebral column; *nerve*, branches of cervical.

—**semitendinosus,** 179, 180, 256, 260, 274, 277, 287, 297–305, 320
or., ischial tuberosity; *in.*, side of shaft of tibia below internal tuberosity; *nerve*, tibial; *action*, flexes leg and rotates it inward.

—**serratus anterior,** 120, 130, 157–162, 165, 225
m. serratus magnus; *or.*, from center of external aspect of first 8 or 9 ribs; *in.*, superior and inferior angles and intervening vertebral border of scapula; *action*, moves scapula variously, elevates ribs; *nerve*, long thoracic from brachial plexus.

—**serratus magnus = m. serratus anterior.**

—**serratus posterior inferior,** 121, 168, 183
or., with latissimus dorsi, from spines of two lower thoracic and two upper lumbar vertebræ; *in.*, into lower borders of last four ribs; *action*, draws lower ribs backward and downward; *nerve*, 9th to 12th intercostal.

—**serratus posterior superior**
or., from spines of two lower cervical and two upper thoracic vertebræ; *in.*, into outer side of angles of 2d to 5th ribs; *nerve*, 1st to 4th intercostals.

—**soleus,** 261, 273, 275–277, 287, 293, 305–310, 325
or., posterior surface of head and upper third of shaft of fibula, oblique line and middle third of inner border of tibia, and a tendinous arch passing between tibia and fibula over the popliteal vessels; *in.*, with gastrocnemius by tendo calcaneus (Achillis) into tuberosity of os calcis (calcaneus); *nerve*, tibial; *action*, produces plantar flexion of foot.

—**sphenosalpingostaphylinus = m. tensor veli palatini.**

—**sphincter ani externus,** 143–145, 150, 179, 188
a fusiform ring of muscular fibers surrounding the anus, attached posteriorly to the coccyx and anteriorly to the central point of the perineum.

—**sphincter ani internus,** 145, 150, 179
a muscular ring, formed by an increase of the circular fibers of the rectum, situated at the upper end of the anal canal.

—**sphincter oris = m. orbicularis oris.**

—**sphincter pupillæ**
a ring of muscular fibers surrounding the pupillary border of the iris.

—**sphincter pylori**
a thickening of the middle (circular) layer of the gastric musculature encircling the pylorus.

—**sphincter urethræ membranaceæ,** 146
m. compressor urethræ, m. constrictor urethræ; *or.*, ramus of pubis; *in.*, with fellow in median raphe behind and in front of urethra; *nerve*, pudic; *action*, constricts membranous urethra.

—**sphincter vaginæ = m. bulbocavernosus.**

—**sphincter vesicæ = annulus urethralis.**

—**spinalis capitis,** 86
inconstant; *or.*, spines of upper thoracic and lower cervical vertebræ; forms spinal segments of semispinalis capitis and blends with latter.

—**spinalis cervicis,** 156
spinalis colli, inconstant or rudimentary; *or.*, spines of 6th and 7th cervical; *in.*, spines of axis and 3d cervical vertebra; *action*, extends cervical spine; *nerve*, branches of cervical.

—**spinalis colli = m. spinalis cervicis.**

—**spinalis dorsi,** 160–164, 168
or., spines of upper lumbar and two lower thoracic vertebræ; *in.*, spines of middle and upper thoracic vertebræ; *action*, supports and extends vertebral column; *nerve*, branches of dorsal.

—**splenius capitis,** 5, 7, 20, 27, 32, 72, 84–89, 91, 92, 112, 121, 155, 156
or., from spines of last four cervical and first three thoracic vertebræ; *in.*, into outer half of superior curved line of occipital and mastoid process; *action*, rotates head, the two together draw head backward; *nerve*, 2d to 8th cervical.

—**splenius cervicis,** 32, 88, 90–92, 121, 156, 157
splenius colli; *or.*, from spines of 3d to 5th (or 4th to 6th) cervical vertebræ; *in.*, posterior tubercles of transverse processes of 1st and 2d (sometimes 3d) cervical vertebræ; *action*, rotates head, both together draw head backward; *nerve*, 2d to 8th cervical.

—**splenius colli = m. splenius cervicis.**

—**stapedius**
or., under surface of the pyramid; *in.*, neck of the stapes; *action*, draws head of stapes backward.

—**staphylinus externus = m. tensor veli palatini.**

—**staphylinus internus = m. levator veli palatini.**

—**staphylinus medius = m. uvulæ.**

—**sternalis**
an inconstant muscle, running parallel to the sternum across the costosternal origin of the pectoralis major, and usually connected with the sternocleidomastoid and rectus muscles as well as the pectoralis major.

—**sternocleidomastoideus,** 5, 7, 14, 18, 20–22, 25–29, 31, 32, 67, 86–89, 91–93, 100, 107–110, 112, 120, 121, 130, 148, 155–158, 181, 219
or., by two heads from anterior surface of manubrium sterni and sternal end of clavicle; *in.*, mastoid process and outer half of superior curved line of occipital bone; *action*, turns head obliquely to opposite side; when acting together, the two pull head downward and forward; *nerve*, spinal accessory.

—**sternohyoideus,** 17, 18, 25–27, 29, 67, 92, 93, 95, 107, 110, 111, 120, 155–157, 181
or., posterior surface of manubrium sterni and 1st costal cartilage; *in.*, body of hyoid bone; *action*, depresses hyoid bone; *nerve*, upper cervical through ansa hypoglossi.

—**sternothyreoideus,** 25, 26, 29, 93, 107, 110, 120, 156, 157, 159, 181
or., posterior surface of manubrium sterni and 1st or 2d costal cartilage; *in.*, oblique line of thyroid cartilage; *action*, depresses larynx; *nerve*, upper cervical through the ansa hypoglossi.

—**styloauricularis**
an occasional small muscle extending from the root of the styloid process to the cartilage of the meatus.

—**styloglossus,** 5, 7, 24, 29, 88, 89
or., lower end of styloid process; *in.*, side and under surface of tongue; *nerve*, hypoglossal; *action*, retracts tongue.

—stylohyoideus, 17, 22–24, 26, 27, 29, 89–91, 104
or., styloid process of temporal bone; *in.*, hyoid bone by two slips on either side of attachment of digastric; action, fixes hyoid bone; *nerve*, facial.

—stylolaryngeus
that part of the m. stylopharyngeus which is inserted into the thyroid cartilage.

—stylopharyngeus, 5, 7, 88, 90
or., root of styloid process; *in.*, thyroid cartilage and wall of pharynx; *nerve*, glossopharyngeal; *action*, elevates pharynx.

—subanconeus
an occasional muscle; *or.*, the lower end of the humerus; *in.*, the posterior ligament of the elbow-joint; *nerve*, radial (musculospiral); *action*, makes posterior ligament tense.

—subclavius, 120, 156–158, 219
or., 1st costal cartilage; *in.*, under surface of acromial end of clavicle; *action*, fixes clavical or elevates 1st rib; *nerve*, subclavian from brachial plexus.

—subcostalis
m. infracostalis; one of a number of inconstant muscles having the same direction as the intercostales interni, but usually passing over one or more ribs.

—subcrureus =**m. articularis genu.**

—subcutaneus colli =**m. platysma.**

—subscapularis, 148, 157, 158, 161, 192, 194, 200, 225, 246
or., subscapular fossa; *in.*, lesser tuberosity of humerus; *nerve*, upper and lower subscapular from 5th and 6th cervical; *action*, rotates arm inward.

—supinator, 194, 196, 197, 228, 236, 237
supinator radii brevis; *or.*, external epicondyle of humerus and supinator ridge of ulna; *in.*, anterior and outer surface of radius; *nerve*, radial (dorsal interosseous); *action*, supinates the forearm.

—supinator longus =**m. brachioradialis.**

—suprascapularis

—supraspinatus, 121, 156, 157, 194, 200, 201
or., supraspinous fossa of scapula; *in.*, great tuberosity of humerus; *nerve*, suprascapular from 5th and 6th cervical; *action*, abducts arm.

—suspensorius duodeni
suspensory muscle of the duodenum, muscle of Treitz; a broad flat band of unstriped muscle attached to the left crus of the diaphragm and continuous with the muscular coat of the duodenum at its junction with the jejunum.

—tarsalis
slips from the m. orbicularis oculi inserted into the tarsal borders of the eyelids.

—temporalis, 5, 20, 22–24, 51, 59, 60, 70, 71, 78, 79, 81–85, 101
or., temporal fossa; *in.*, anterior border of ramus and apex of coronoid process of mandible; *action*, closes jaw; *supply*, deep temporal branches of third division of trigeminus.

—tensor fasciæ latæ, 120, 174–177, 179, 180, 256, 272, 273, 284, 297, 319, 321
m. tensor fasciæ femoris; *or.*, anterior superior spine and adjacent surface of dorsum of the ilium; *in.*, iliotibial band of fascia lata; *nerve*, superior gluteal; *action*, makes fascia lata tense.

—tensor palati =**m. tensor veli palatini.**

—tensor tarsi
Horner's muscle, pars lacrimalis of orbicularis oculi.

—tensor tympani, 61, 62
or., the cartilaginous part of the Eustachian tube and under surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone; it passes through the canal just above the bony portion of the Eustachian tube, *in.* into the handle of the malleus; *action*, draws the handle of the malleus inward and makes tense the drum membrane.

—tensor vaginæ femoris =**m. tensor fasciæ latæ.**

—tensor veli palatini, 7, 86
m. tensor palati, m. sphenosalpingo-staphylinus; *or.*, spine of sphenoid, scaphoid fossa of internal pterygoid process, and outer wall of cartilaginous Eustachian tube; *in.*, posterior border of hard palate and aponeurosis of soft palate; *nerve*, otic ganglion; *action*, stretches the soft palate.

—teres major, 121, 130, 148, 161, 194, 218, 220, 231, 246, 247
or., lower third of dorsal aspect of axillary border of scapula; *in.*, inner border of bicipital groove of humerus; *nerve*, lower subscapular from 5th and 6th cervical; *action*, adducts and extends arm and rotates it inward.

—teres minor, 121, 158, 195, 201, 220, 247
or., dorsal aspect of axillary border of scapula; *in.*, lower facet of great tuberosity of humerus; *nerve*, circumflex from 5th and 6th cervical; *action*, adducts arm and rotates it outward.

—tetragonus =**m. platysma.**

—thyreoarytænoideus, 155
m. thyreoarytænoideus externus; *or.*, inner surface of thyroid cartilage; *in.*, muscular process and outer surface of arytenoid; *nerve*, recurrent laryngeal; *action*, relaxes the vocal cords.

—thyreoarytænoideus externus =**m. thyreoarytænoideus.**

—thyreoarytænoideus internus =**m. vocalis.**

—thyreoepiglotticus
thyreoepiglottic or thyreœpiglottidean muscle; fibers of the thyreoarytænoideus curving upward to be inserted into the aryepiglottic fold and margin of epiglottis.

—thyreohyoideus, 29, 31, 67, 91, 92, 155
apparently a continuation of the sternothyreoideus; *or.*, oblique line of thyroid cartilage; *in.*, body of hyoid bone; *action*, approximates hyoid bone to the larynx; *nerve*, upper cervical through ansa hypoglossi.

—thyreopharyngeus
portion of the constrictor pharyngis inferior arising from the thyroid cartilage.

—tibialis anterior, 260, 267, 269, 275, 276, 286, 294, 306–314, 324
m. tibialis anticus; *or.*, upper two-thirds of outer surface of tibia, interosseous membrane, and intermuscular septum; *in.*, internal cuneiform and base of first metatarsal; *nerve*, deep branches of peroneal; *action*, dorsal flexion and supination of foot.

—tibialis gracilis =**m. plantaris.**

—tibialis posterior, 260, 261, 263, 267, 269–271, 287, 288, 306, 308–314
m. tibialis posticus; *or.*, shaft of fibula between interosseous border and oblique line, shaft of tibia between interosseous border and vertical line, and interosseous membrane; *in.*, navicular, three cuneiform, cuboid, sustentaculum of os calcis, and 2d, 3d, and 4th metatarsal bones; *nerve*, tibial; *action*, produced plantar flexion and supination of foot.

—tibiofascialis anterior or **anticus**
separate fibers of the tibialis anterior inserted into the fascia of the dorsum of the foot.

—trachealis
the band of unstriped muscular fibers in the fibrous membrane connecting posteriorly the ends of the tracheal rings.

—trachelomastoideus =**m. longissimus capitis.**

—tragicus
muscle of the tragus, a band of vertical muscular fibers on the outer surface of the tragus of the ear.

—transversalis abdominis =**m. transversus abdominis.**

—transversalis capitis =**m. longissimus capitis.**

—transversalis cervicis or colli =**m. longissimus cervicis.**

—transversalis nasi =**m. compressor narium.**

—transversus abdominis, 130, 140, 168, 170–174, 182, 184, 257, 318
or., 7th to 12th costal cartilages, lumbar fascia, iliac crest, and Poupart's ligament; *in.*, xiphoid cartilage and linea alba and, through falx inguinalis, spine and crest of pubis and iliopectineal line; *action*, compresses abdominal contents, bends thorax forward; *nerve*, lower thoracic.

—transversus auriculæ
a band of sparse muscular fibers on the cranial surface of the auricle, extending from the eminentia conchæ to the eminentia scaphæ.

—transversus linguæ, 87
an intrinsic muscle of the tongue, the fibers of which arise from the septum and radiate to the dorsum and sides.

—transversus menti, 20
superficial fibers of the triangularis which turn back and cross to the opposite side.

—transversus nuchæ
an occasional muscle passing between the tendons of the trapezius and sternocleidomastoid, possibly a fasciculus of the auricularis posterior.

—transversus perinei profundus, 179, 189, 257
or., ascending, or inferior, ramus of ischium; *in.*, with its fellow in a median raphe; *nerve*, pudic; *action*, assists compressor urethræ.

—transversus perinei superficialis, 130, 143, 188, 189
or., ascending ramus of ischium; *in.*, central point of perineum; *nerve*, pudic; *action*, draws back and fixes the central point of the perineum.

—transversus thoracis, 162, 163, 165
m. triangularis sterni; *or.*, back of xiphoid cartilage and lower portion of body of sternum; *in.*, costal cartilages of 2d to 6th ribs; *action*, narrows chest; *nerve*, intercostal.

—trapezius, 5, 7, 20, 22, 25, 27, 32, 86–89, 91–93, 112, 120, 121, 155–163, 206, 207
m. cucullaris; *or.*, from inner third of superior curved line of the occipital bone, external occipital protuberance, ligamentum nuchæ, spines of 7th cervical and the thoracic vertebræ and corresponding supraspinous ligaments; *in.*, into outer third of posterior surface of clavicle, inner side of acromion process, and upper border and tuberosity at inner end of base of the spine of the scapula; *action*, draws head to one side or backward, rotates scapula; *nerve*, spinal accessory and cervical plexus.

—triangularis, 5, 20, 21, 70, 88, 89
m. depressor anguli oris; *or.*, lower border of lower jaw anteriorly; *in.*, blends with other muscles in lower lip near angle of mouth; *action*, pulls down corners of mouth; *nerve*, facial.

—triangularis labii inferioris =**m. triangularis.**

—triangularis labii superioris =**m. caninus.**

—triangularis sterni =**transversus thoracis.**

—triceps brachii, 121, 130, 148, 159, 195, 197, 200, 201, 206–208, 218, 220, 221, 225, 228, 231–235, 246, 247
or., long or scapular head (caput longum) from axillary border of scapula below glenoid fossa, outer head (caput laterale) from outer and posterior surface of humerus below greater tubercle, inner head (caput mediale) from posterior surface of humerus below radial (musculospiral) groove; *in.*, olecranon process of ulna; *nerve*, radial (musculospiral); *action*, extends forearm.

—triceps suræ
triceps of the calf, the gastrocnemius and soleus considered as one muscle.

—ulnaris externus =**m. extensor carpi ulnaris.**

—ulnaris internus =**m. flexor carpi ulnaris.**

—uvulæ
muscle of the uvula, m. azygos uvulæ; *or.*, posterior nasal spine; *in.*, forms chief bulk of the uvula; *nerve*, pharyngeal plexus; *action*, raises the uvula.

—vastus externus =**m. vastus lateralis.**

—vastus intermedius, 120, 178–180, 258, 259, 297–302, 319, 320
m. crureus; *or.*, upper three-fourths of anterior surface of shaft of femur; *in.*, common tendon of quadriceps femoris.

—vastus internus =**m. vastus medialis.**

—vastus lateralis, 178–180, 258, 259, 272, 273, 275, 290, 291, 293, 297–304, 319, 320
m. vastus externus; *or.*, outer lip of linea aspera as far as great trochanter; *in.*, common tendon of quadriceps femoris.

—vastus medialis, 258, 259, 272, 275, 284, 291, 299–304, 320, 321, 323
m. vastus internus; *or.*, inner lip of linea aspera; *in.*, common tendon of quadriceps femoris.

—ventricularis
fibers of the m. thyreoarytænoideus which pass into the false vocal cord.

—verticalis linguæ
an intrinsic muscle of the tongue, consisting of fibers attached to the dorsal fascia and passing downward and outward to the sides.

—vocalis, 155
m. thyreoarytænoideus internus; *or.*, depression between the two alæ of thyroid cartilage; *in.*, vocal process of arytenoid; *nerve*, recurrent laryngeal; *action*, shortens and relaxes vocal cords.

—zygomaticus, 5, 7, 20, 21, 66, 67, 70, 84, 86
m. zygomaticus major; *or.*, malar bone in front of zygomatic suture; *in.*, muscles at angle of mouth; *action*, draws upper lip upward; *nerve*, facial.

—zygomaticus major =**m. zygomaticus.**

—zygomaticus minor
caput zygomaticum quadrati labii superioris; *or.*, under surface of malar bone; *in.*, orbicularis oris of upper lip; *action*, draws upper lip upward and outward; *nerve*, facial.

NARIS, 85

NERVUS

—abducens, 9, 42, 44, 50, 51, 53, 83, 84
abducent nerve, 6th cranial nerve, a small motor nerve supplying the external rectus muscle of the eye; its origin is in the dorsal part of the tegmentum of the pons just below the surface of the rhomboidal fossa, and it emerges from the brain in the fissure between the posterior border of the pons and the anterior end of the pyramid of the pons; it passes along the cavernous sinus and enters the orbit through the sphenoidal fissure.

—accessorius, 9, 25, 27, 29–33, 36, 42, 45, 71, 85–92, 155
accessory nerve, spinal accessory nerve, 11th cranial nerve, arises from the medulla and from the spinal cord as far down as the level of the fifth cervical nerve, and emerges from the side of the medulla and the cord in two parts, accessory and spinal; the former joins the vagus in the jugular foramen supplying the cardio-inhibitory and the visceromotor fibers of that nerve; the spinal portion passes down the neck and supplies the sternomastoid and trapezius muscles.

—acusticus, 9, 39, 42, 44, 45, 83, 84
acoustic nerve, auditory nerve, portio mollis, 8th cranial nerve, the nerve of hearing; it has two roots, vestibular and cochlear, the former terminates in a ganglion close to the restiform body, the latter in three nuclei, but chiefly in the nucleus of Deiters in the lateral wall of the fourth ventricle; the radix vestibularis emerges from the brain between the olive and the restiform body, the radix cochlearis winds round the outer side of the restiform body; the two roots unite and pass through the internal acoustic meatus when the roots again separate to form the n. vestibuli and n. cochleæ.

—alveolaris inferior, 22–24, 69, 70, 86–89, 101
inferior alveolar nerve, inferior dental nerve, one of the terminal branches of the mandibular, passing down to enter the inferior dental canal, then distributing branches to the teeth.

—alveolaris superior, 24
superior alveolar nerve, posterior dental nerve, a branch (sometimes two branches) of the maxillary in the pterygopalatine canal, passing through the pterygomaxillary fissure and supplying gums and molar teeth.

—ampullaris
ampullar nerve, one of three branches of the acoustic nerve; two from the vestibular trunk going to the ampullæ of the superior and lateral semicircular canals, the third from the cochlear trunk going to the ampulla of the inferior semicircular canal.

—nervi anococcygei, 128, 143
anococcygeal nerves, several small nerves arising from the lower portion of the pudendal plexus (coccygeal plexus), supplying the posterior portion of the levator ani muscle and the skin over the coccyx.

—auditorius =**n. acusticus.**

—auricularis magnus, 20, 21, 25, 32, 35, 36, 67, 91, 92
great auricular nerve, arises from the 2d and 3d cervical, supplies the skin of the part of the ear, adjacent portion of the scalp, and cheek and angle of the jaw.

—auricularis posterior, 20
posterior auricular nerve, a branch of the n. facialis, supplying the posterior surface of the auricle.

—auriculotemporalis, 20–24, 83, 100
auriculotemporal nerve, a branch of the mandibular, it passes backward beneath the external pterygoid muscle, between the external lateral ligament and the meck of the mandible, and through the parotid gland, terminating in the skin of the temple and scalp.

—axillaris, 35, 36, 153, 158, 215, 217, 220, 246, 247
axillary nerve, circumflex nerve, arises from the posterior cord of the brachial plexus in the axilla, passes downward and outward with the posterior circumflex artery, and winds round the surgical neck of the humerus supplying the deltoid and teres minor muscles.

—buccalis =**n. buccinatorius.**

—buccinatorius, 21, 23, 24, 70
buccinator nerve, buccal nerve, a sensory branch of the masticator nerve, passing downward and forward on the buccinator muscle, supplying the buccal mucous membrane and the skin of the cheek near the angle of the mouth.

—canalis pterygoidei
nerve of the pterygoid canal, Vidian nerve, the nerve constituting the motor and sympathetic roots of Meckel's ganglion; it is formed in the foramen lacerum by the union of the larger superficial petrosal and the deep petrosal nerves, and runs through the Vidian (pterygoid) canal to the pterygopalatine fossa.

—cardiacus inferior
inferior cardiac nerve, a nerve passing from the inferior cervical ganglion of the sympathetic, receiving fibers also from the first thoracic ganglion, to the cardiac plexus.

—cardiacus medius, 27
middle cardiac nerve, a bundle of fibers running downward from the middle cervical ganglion of the sympathetic, along the subclavian artery (on the left) or the innominate (on the right side) to join the cardiac plexus.

—cardiacus superior, 27
superior cardiac nerve, arises from the lower part of the superior cervical ganglion of the sympathetic, and passes down to form, with branches of the vagus, the cardiac plexus.

—caroticotympanicus
caroticotympanic nerve, small deep petrosal nerve, one

of two sympathetic branches from the internal carotid plexus to the tympanic plexus.

nervi carotici externi.
external carotid nerves, a number of sympathetic nerve-fibers extending upward from the superior cervical ganglion along the external carotid artery, forming the external carotid plexus.

—caroticus internus
internal carotid nerve, a sympathetic cord extending upward from the superior cervical ganglion along the internal carotid artery, forming the internal carotid plexus.

—cavernosus penis
cavernous nerve of the penis, one of two nerves, *major* and *minor* (chiefly sympathetic), running from the cavernous plexus at the root of the penis to the corpus cavernosum.

—cervicalis, 87–92, 130, 155, 156

—cervicalis superficialis =n. cutaneus colli.

—chorda tympani, 62, 84
chorda tympani nerve, a nerve given off from the facial (probably fibers of the n. intermedius) in the facial canal, it passes into the cavity of the tympanum, crosses over the membrana tympani and handle of the malleus, and passes out; it joins the lingual branch of the mandibular; it is probably a nerve of taste.

—ciliaris brevis, 50
one of a number of branches of the ciliary ganglion, supplying the ciliary muscles, iris, and tunics of the eyeball.

—ciliaris longus
one of two or three branches of the nasal nerve, supplying the ciliary muscles, iris, and cornea.

—circumflexus =n. axillaris.

—coccygeus
coccygeal nerve, a small nerve, the lowest of the spinal nerves, entering into the formation of the pudendal plexus.

—nervi clunium inferiores, 143, 285
branches of the posterior femoral cutaneous (small sciatic) nerve supplying the skin of the lower half of the gluteal region.

—nervi clunium medii, 282
terminal branches of the posterior rami of the sacral nerves, supplying the skin of the mid-gluteal region.

—nervi clunium superiores, 282
terminal branches of the posterior rami of the lumbar nerves, supplying the skin of the upper half of the gluteal region.

—cochleæ
the lower of the two trunks of the acoustic nerve in the internal acoustic meatus; its branches go to the saccule, posterior semicircular canal, and organ of Corti.

—communicans peronæus= ramus anastomoticus peronæus.

—communicans tibialis, n. communicans poplitei
tibial or popliteal communicating nerve =**n. cutaneus suræ medialis.**

—cruralis anterior= n. femoralis.

—cutaneus antibrachii dorsalis, 217, 220, 232–235, 247
lower external cutaneous branch of the radial (musculospiral nerve), supplying the skin of the dorsal surface of the forearm.

—cutaneus antibrachii lateralis, 217, 233–238
terminal cutaneous branch of the musculocutaneous nerve; it is purely sensory, supplying the radial side of the forearm.

—cutaneus antibrachii medialis, 35, 216, 217, 219, 231–238, 250
internal cutaneous nerve, arises from the inner (medial) fasciculus of the brachial plexus, passes downward in company with the brachial artery and then the basilic vein, and supplies the skin of the flexor and ulnar surfaces of the forearm.

—cutaneus brachii lateralis, 215–217
a sensory branch of the axillary supplying the skin over the lower portion of the deltoid and for a distance below its insertion.

—cutaneus brachii medialis, 216, 219, 231
lesser internal cutaneous nerve, nerve of Wrisberg, arises from the inner (medial) fasciculus of the brachial plexus, unites in the axilla with the second intercostal nerve, and supplies the skin of the inner side of the arm.

—cutaneus brachii posterior, 216, 217
upper external cutaneous branch of the musculospiral nerve, a branch of the radial (musculospiral) supplying the skin of the posterior surface of the arm.

—cutaneus colli, 28, 35, 107
superficial cervical nerve, arises from the 2d and 3d cervical, supplies the skin over the anterior triangle of the neck.

—cutaneus dorsalis intermedius, 286, 310–312
one of the branches of the superficial peroneal (musculocutaneous) nerve, supplying dorsal nerves to the toes.

—cutaneus dorsalis lateralis, 282
the continuation of the sural nerve in the dorsum of the foot.

—cutaneus dorsalis medialis, 286, 310, 312
one of the terminal branches of the superficial peroneal (musculocutaneous) nerve.

—cutaneus externus =n. cutaneus femoris lateralis.

—cutaneus femoris lateralis, 128, 129, 139, 140, 153, 171–174, 176–179, 182, 281, 282, 284, 298, 318, 319, 321
external cutaneous nerve arises from the 2d and 3d lumbar nerves, passes forward beneath the iliac fascia to the anterior superior spine, and extends a short distance down the front of the thigh, supplying the skin of this region and of the outer side of the buttock.

—cutaneus femoris posterior, 128, 143, 178–180, 183, 279, 281, 285, 298–305
small sciatic nerve, arises from the first three sacral nerves, accompanies the sciatic nerve to the lower border of the glutæus maximus muscle, and then supplies the skin of the posterior surface of the thigh and of the popliteal region.

—cutaneus internus minor=n. cutaneus brachii medialis.

—cutaneus suræ lateralis, 279, 281, 282, 304, 306–308,
arises from the peroneal in the popliteal space and is distributed to the skin of the calf.

—cutaneus suræ medialis, 282, 305–308
n. communicans tibialis or poplitei, arises from the tibial in the popliteal space, passes down the calf between the two heads of the gastrocnemius and unites in the middle of the leg with the ramus anastomoticus peronæus of the common peroneal to form the sural (short saphenous) nerve.

—dentalis inferior =n. alveolaris inferior.

—dentalis posterior =n. alveolaris superior.

—depressor
depressor nerve, the cardiac branch of the n. vagus.

nervi digitales dorsales, 278, 316
dorsal digital nerves of the hand and foot supplying the skin of the dorsal surface of the fingers and toes.

nervi digitales dorsales hallucis lateralis et digiti secundi medialis
dorsal digital nerves, branches of the n. peronæus profundus, supplying the lateral surface of the great toe and the medial surface of the second toe.

nervi digitales plantares communes, 289, 315, 316
common digital plantar nerves, branches of the n. plantaris medialis and of the superficial ramus of the n. plantaris lateralis.

nervi digitales plantares proprii, 279, 289
proper digital plantar nerves, branches of the n. plantaris medialis and of the superficial ramus of the n. plantaris lateralis.

—digitalis volaris communis, 215, 223, 229, 242, 243, 251, 252
common volar digital nerve, one of three branches of the median, passing beneath the superficial volar (palmar) arch to the fingers where they divide further into the seven proper volar digital nerves.

—digitalis volaris proprius, 223
proper volar digital nerve, collateral palmar digital nerve, one of seven sensory nerves of the fingers derived from the common volar digital nerves.

—dorsalis penis, 128, 143
the deep terminal branch of the pudendal running along the dorsum of the penis, supplying the skin of the penis, the prepuce, and the glans.

—dorsalis scapulæ, 35, 36, 157
posterior scapular nerve, nerve to the rhomboids, arises from the 5th to 7th cervical nerves and passes downward to supply the levator anguli scapulæ and the rhomboideus major and minor muscles.

—ethmoidalis anterior, 20–22, 24
a branch of the n. nasociliaris.

—ethmoidalis posterior
a branch of the n. nasociliaris.

—facialis, 9, 20–25, 28, 36, 39, 42, 44, 45, 58, 60, 62, 83–88, 104
7th cranial nerve, portio dura, the chief motor nerve of the face; its origin is in the tegmentum of the lower portion of the pons, and it emerges from the brain between the posterior border of the pons and the upper end of the olive of the medulla; it leaves the cranial cavity through the internal acoustic (auditory) meatus where it is joined by the pars intermedia, traverses the facial canal in the petrous portion of the temporal bone, and enters the parotid gland where it forms the parotid plexus.

—femoralis, 128, 129, 139, 140, 142, 147, 149, 153, 172–180, 182, 272, 281, 282, 284, 297–299, 318, 319, 321, 322
anterior crural nerve, arises from the 2d, 3d and 4th lumbar nerves in the substance of the psoas muscle and passing down enters the thigh external to the femoral vessels, breaking up in Scarpa's triangle into a number of terminal branches; it supplies the muscles and skin of the thigh.

—frontalis, 20–24, 51, 53, 54, 70, 81
a branch of the ophthalmic which divides within the orbit into the supratrochlear and the supraorbital nerves.

—genitocruralis =n. genitofemoralis.

genitofemoralis, 128, 129, 139, 140, 169–172, 186, 281
genitocrural nerve, arises by two roots from the 1st and 2d lumbar nerves, passes downward with the iliac vessels, and divides above Poupart's ligament into genital and femoral branches.

—glossopharyngeus, 9, 33, 39, 42, 44, 45, 71, 84, 85, 88
9th cranial nerve, emerges from the medulla oblongata between the olive and the restiform body by five or six rootlets which soon join to form one trunk; its deep relations are with the nucleus ambiguus, the fasciculus solitarius, and a terminal nucleus in the medulla; it leaves the cranium through the jugular foramen and is distributed as a nerve of sensation to the tongue and pharynx.

—glutæus inferior, 128, 177, 183, 285
arises from the 5th lumbar and 1st and 2d sacral, and supplies the glutæus maximus muscle.

—glutæus superior, 128–130, 183, 279, 285
arises from the 4th and 5th lumbar and 1st sacral nerves, and supplies the glutæus medius and minimus muscles.

nervi hæmorrhoidales inferiores, 128, 143
several branches of the pudendal nerve, supplying the sphincter ani and skin of the anal region.

nervi hæmorrhoidales medii
a number of small nerves from the pudendal plexus, supplying the portion of the rectum lying just above the floor of the pelvis.

nervi hæmorrhoidales superiores
rectal branches of the inferior mesenteric plexus which themselves form the superior hemorrhoidal plexus.

—hypoglossus, 9, 24–31, 35, 36, 42, 67, 71, 84–92, 107–110
12th cranial nerve, arises from an oblong nucleus in the medulla and emerges from the medulla by several radicles between the pyramid and the olive on either side; it passes downward and then curves forward to the tongue all the intrinsic muscles of which it supplies; the descending ramus supplies the omohyoid, sternohyoid, and sternothyroid muscles, and other small rami supply other neighboring muscles.

—iliohypogastricus, 128–130, 139, 140, 153, 171, 172, 186, 281, 282, 318
arises from the first lumbar nerve, passes through the psoas and then forward above the crest of the ilium and passes thence to the groin; it supplies the abdominal muscles and the skin of the lower part of the anterior abdominal wall.

—ilioinguinalis, 128, 129, 139, 140, 153, 171–173, 182, 186, 281, 318
arises from the first lumbar, passing through the psoas, forward in the abdominal wall, and then through the external abdominal ring when it becomes superficial; it supplies the muscles of the abdominal wall and the skin of the mons Veneris or, in the male, root of the penis.

—infraorbitalis, 21–24, 49, 50, 69, 70, 84, 85, 102, 103
the continuation of the maxillary nerve after it has entered the orbit, transversing the infraorbital canal to reach the face; in the infraorbital canal it gives off the middle and anterior superior alveolar rami, or the middle and anterior superior dental nerves, which descend in bony canals to the alveolar arch, supplying the premolar and the incisor and canine teeth.

—infratrochlearis, 20–24
infratrochlear nerve, a branch of the nasociliaris running beneath the pulley of the superior oblique muscle to the front of the orbit, and supplying the skin of the eyelids and root of the nose.

nervi intercostales, 35, 36, 129, 134, 135, 140, 153, 157–159, 162, 165–167, 169–173, 183, 281, 318
anterior branches of the nervi thoracales.

nervi intercostobrachiales, 27, 35, 36, 215–217, 219
branches of the nervi intercostales.

—intermedius, 9, 44
nerve of Wrisberg, pars intermedia, a sensory nerve forming the sensory portion of the facial; its central termination is in relation with that of the glossopharyngeus; in its course it lies between the facial and acoustic nerves, and joins the facial at the geniculate nucleus.

—interosseus anterior =n. interosseus volaris.

—interosseus cruris
a nerve given off from one of the muscular branches of the tibial which passes down over the posterior surface of the interosseous membrane supplying it and the two bones of the leg.

—interosseus dorsalis, 237
dorsal interosseous nerve, posterior interosseous nerve, the deep terminal branch of the radial (musculospiral) nerve, supplying the supinator and all the extensor muscles in the forearm.

—interosseus posterior
radial nerve, nervus interosseus dorsalis.

—interosseus volaris, 224, 237–239, 249
anterior interosseous nerve, a branch of the median supplying the pronator quadratus muscle.

—ischiadicus, 129, 130, 153, 176–180, 183, 279, 285, 287, 296–302, 320
great sciatic nerve, arises by the union of the two main trunks of the sacral plexus, passes through the great sacrosciatic foremen and down the thigh, at about the middle of which it divides into the tibial and common peroneal nerves.

—jugularis
jugular nerve, a communicating branch between the superior cervical ganglion of the sympathetic and the ganglion nodosum of the vagus and the petrosal ganglion of the glossopharyngeal.

—lacrimalis, 51, 53, 54, 81
a branch of the ophthalmic; sensory nerve of the upper eyelid, conjunctiva, and lacrymal gland.

—laryngeus inferior, 27, 33, 36, 109, 156
terminal branch of the recurrent laryngeal.

—laryngeus recurrens=n. recurrens.

—laryngeus superior, 27, 29, 30, 33, 36, 90, 91
a branch from the nodose ganglion of the vagus, passing downward and inward to the thyroid cartilage, dividing into two rami, external and internal laryngeal nerves, which supply the mucous membrane of the larynx and epiglottis and the inferior constrictor muscle of the pharynx and the cricothyroid muscle.

—lingualis, 23, 24, 29, 31, 67, 86–89
one of the two terminal divisions of the mandibular, passing down beneath the external pterygoid muscle, between the internal pterygoid and the mandible, and beneath the mucous membrane of the floor of the mouth to the side of the tongue over the anterior two-thirds of which it is distributed; it supplies also the mucous membrane of the floor and outer wall of the mouth.

nervi lumbales, 129, 153, 168–173
five nerves on each side, emerging from the lumbar portion of the spinal cord; the first four nerves enter into the formation of the lumbar plexus, the fourth and fifth into that of the sacral plexus; the fourth lumbar nerve, being forked to enter into the formation of the two plexuses, is called n. furcalis.

—lumboinguinalis, 128, 129, 140, 170, 172–175, 182, 281, 297, 318
the femoral branch of the n. genitofemoralis, passing beneath Poupart's ligament and in the sheath of the femoral vessels, passing through the fascia lata and supplying the skin of the anterior aspect of the upper half of the thigh.

—mandibularis, 9, 24, 39, 42, 50, 58, 84, 85
inferior maxillary nerve, the third division of the trigeminus formed by the union of the sensory fibers from the Gasserian ganglion and of the motor root of the trigeminus in the foramen ovale, through which the nerve emerges on the face; after giving off branches it divides into the inferior alveolar and the lingual.

—massetericus, 22, 86
a motor branch of the masticatorius passing to the internal surface of the masseter muscle which it supplies.

—masticatorius
a very short, chiefly motor, branch of the mandibular, dividing at once into the masseteric, temporal, buccinator, and pterygoid nerves.

—maxillaris, 9, 39, 42, 50, 53, 58, 84, 99, 103
superior maxillary nerve, the second division of the trigeminus, passing from the Gasserian ganglion through the foramen rotundum into the sphenomaxillary (pterygopalatine) fossa, where it gives off the sphenopalatine nerve and continues forward to enter the orbit, where it is named the infraorbital.

—maxillaris inferior=n. mandibularis.

—maxillaris superior=n. maxillaris.

—meatus auditorii externi
a branch of the n. auriculotemporalis supplying the lining of the external auditory meatus.

—**medianus,** 35, 36, 107, 158, 159, 215–219, 221, 222, 230–242, 245, 246, 249, 250
arises by two roots from the 5th cervical to 1st thoracic nerves through the two fasciculi of the brachial plexus; the roots join at the lower end of the axillary artery to form one nerve which passes down the arm on the outer side of the brachial artery, crossing it near the bend of the elbow, and then through the middle of the flexor surface of the forearm to the wrist; it gives off a number of cutaneous and muscular branches in the forearm.

—**membranæ tympani**
a branch of the n. auriculotemporalis supplying the drumhead.

—**meningeus = n. meningeus medius.**

—**meningeus medius**
recurrent meningeal nerve, a small branch of the maxillary which passes back into the middle cranial fossa, supplying the dura mater.

—**meningeus recurrens = n. meningeus medius.**

—**mentalis,** 21–23, 69, 88–90
a branch of the inferior alveolar, arising in the inferior dental canal and passing through the mental foramen to the chin and lower lip.

—**motor oculi = n. oculomotorius.**

—**musculocutaneus,** 35, 36, 158, 215–217, 219, 231, 245, 246, 250
musculocutaneous nerve, (1) arises from the 5th, 6th, and 7th cervical, passes outward to the coracobrachialis muscle and then downward between the brachialis and biceps, supplying these three muscles and being prolonged as the sensory lateral cutaneous nerve of the forearm; (2) = **n. peronæus superficialis.**

—**musculospiralis = n. radialis.**

—**mylohoideus,** 23, 24, 26–29
a small branch of the inferior alveolar given off just before the nerve enters the inferior dental foramen, distributed to the anterior belly of the digastric and to the mylohyoid muscle.

—**nasalis = n. nasociliaris.**

—**nasociliaris,** 50, 51, 53, 54, 82
nasal nerve, a branch of the ophthalmic in the sphenoidal fissure, passing through the orbit, entering the cranial cavity through the anterior ethmoidal foramen, and then the nasal cavity, through the nasal fissure; its branches are the long root of the ciliary ganglion, the long ciliary nerves, the infratrochlear, and nasal branches, supplying the mucous membrane of nose, the skin of the tip of the nose, and the conjunctiva.

—**nasopalatinus,** 70
Scarpa's nerve, a branch from Meckel's ganglion, passing through the sphenopalatine foramen, down the nasal septum, and through the incisor foramen to supply the mucous membrane of the hard palate.

—**obturatorius,** 128, 129, 140, 153, 172–178, 278, 281, 282, 297, 298, 319
arises from the 2d, 3d, and 4th lumbar nerves by three roots in the psoas muscle, passes downward and forward below the brim of the pelvis, and enters the thigh through the obturator groove of the thyroid foramen; it supplies muscles and skin on the inner side of the thigh.

—**obturatorius accessorius,** 128

—**occipitalis major,** 20–22, 25–27, 32, 36, 85–88, 112
medial branch of the posterior primary division of the second cervical nerve, sends branches to the semispinalis capitis and multifidus cervicis, but is mainly sensory, supplying the back part of the scalp.

—**occipitalis minimus**
n. occipitalis tertius.

—**occipitales minor,** 20–22, 25–27, 32, 35, 86–90, 112
arises from the second and third cervical nerves, supplies the skin of the posterior surface of the pinna and the adjacent portion of the scalp.

—**occipitalis tertius,** 32
n. occipitalis minimus, medial branch of the posterior primary division of the third cervical nerve; this is usually joined with the n. occipitalis major, but may exist as an independent nerve supplying sensory branches to the scalp and nucha.

—**oculomotorius,** 9, 42, 44, 50, 51, 53, 70, 82
motor oculi, 3d cranial nerve; supplies all the extrinsic muscles of the eye, except the external rectus and superior oblique, and also the levator palpebræ superioris, the ciliary muscle, and the sphincter iridis; its origin is the floor of the aquæductus cerebri, it emerges from the brain in the oculomotor sulcus, pierces the dura mater to the side of the posterior clinoid process, passes through the cavernous sinus and enters the orbit through the superior orbital (sphenoidal) fissure.

—**olfactorius,** 42, 44
olfactory nerve, 1st cranial, nerve of smell; one of 20 nerves on each side, arising from the olfactory bulb and distributed to the nasal mucous membrane.

—**ophthalmicus,** 9, 39, 42, 58, 83
the ophthalmic branch of the trigeminus, passes forward from the semilunar ganglion in the outer wall of the cavernous sinus, entering the orbit through the superior orbital (sphenoidal) fissure; through its branches, frontal, lacrymal, and nasociliary, it supplies sensation to the orbit and its contents, the anterior part of the nasal cavity, and the skin of the forehead.

—**opticus,** 9, 39, 40, 42, 50–54, 82
2d cranial nerve of sight; taking origin from the retina, passes out of the orbit through the optic foramen to the chiasm, where most of the fibers cross to the opposite side and pass through the optic tract to the geniculate bodies and superior corpora quadrigemina.

—**orbitalis = n. zygomaticus.**

—**palatinus,** 70, 84
one of a number of branches, anterior, middle (external), and posterior, from the sphenopalatine ganglion, supplying the mucous membrane of the palate.

—**patheticus,** fourth nerve, n. trochlearis.

—**perinei,** 128, 143, 188, 189
the superficial terminal branch of the pudendal nerve, supplying most of the muscles of the perineum as well as the skin of that region.

—**peronæus communis,** 279, 285–287, 296, 303–305
external popliteal nerve, one of the terminal divisions of the sciatic, passing through the lateral portion of the popliteal space to opposite the head of the tibia where it divides into the superficial and deep peroneal nerves.

—**peronæus profundus,** 278, 281, 286, 296, 306–315, 324
anterior tibial nerve, one of the terminal branches of the common peroneal nerve; passing down the front of the leg on the front of the interosseous membrane and lower part of the tibia, supplying the tibialis anterior, extensor proprius hallucis, extensor longus digitorum, and peronæus tertius muscles, and also the skin of the great toe and inner surface of the 2d toe.

—**peronæus superficialis,** 278, 281, 282, 286, 296, 306–309, 324, 327
musculocutaneous nerve, a branch of the common peroneal, passes downward in front of the fibula to the lower third of the leg where it divides into branches supplying the long and short peroneal muscles and the skin of the dorsum of the foot and the toes.

—**petrosus profundus**
great deep petrosal branch of the carotid plexus, the sympathetic part of the Vidian nerve; it arises from the internal carotid plexus and joins the larger superficial petrosal at the entrance of the pterygoid canal.

—**petrosus superficialis major,** 9, 58, 83
the motor part of the Vidian nerve, a branch of the geniculate ganglion of the facial nerve, running through the groove on the anterior surface of the pyramid of the temporal bone to the foramen lacerum and the pterygoid canal.

—**petrosus superficialis minor**
the sensory root of the otic ganglion, derived from the tympanic plexus; it leaves the tympanum through the superior tympanic canaliculus and passes within the cranium to the sphenopetrosal fissure, through which or the foramen innominatum it reaches the otic ganglion.

—**pharyngeus**
one of several nerves of the pharynx, branches of the sympathetic, glossopharyngeus, and vagus.

—**phrenicus,** 26, 27, 30, 31, 35, 36, 108, 131, 132, 134, 135, 155, 157–163, 219
arises from the cervical plexus, chiefly from the fourth nerve, passes downward in front of the scalenus anterior and enters the thorax between the subclavian artery and vein behind the sternoclavicular articulation; it then passes in front of the root of the lung to the diaphragm; it is mainly the motor nerve of the diaphragm but sends sensory fibers to the pericardium.

—**plantaris externus = n. plantaris lateralis.**

—**plantaris internus = n. plantaris medialis.**

—**plantaris lateralis,** 279, 282, 289, 295, 313–315, 328
external plantar nerve, one of the terminal branches of the tibial, supplying the muscles and skin of the outer portion of the sole of the foot.

—**plantaris medialis,** 279, 282, 288, 289, 295, 313, 314, 328
internal plantar nerve, one of the terminal branches of the tibial, supplying the muscles and skin of the inner portion of the sole of the foot.

—**pneumogastricus = n. vagus.**

—**popliteus externus = n. peronæus communis.**

—**popliteus internus = n. tibialis.**

—**pterygoideus**
one of two motor branches, externus and internus, of the buccinator, supplying the external and internal pterygoid muscles.

—**pudendus,** 129, 143, 153, 176–178, 183
pudic nerve, formed of the greater portion of the pudendal plexus; it passes through the greater sciatic foramen and accompanies the internal pudendal artery, terminating as the dorsal nerve of the penis or of the clitoris.

—**pudicus = n. pudendus.**

—**radialis,** 35, 36, 158, 159, 215–218, 220–223, 226, 228, 230–241, 246, 247, 250, 253
(1) musculospiral nerve, arises from the posterior cord of the brachial plexus of which it is practically the continuation; after emerging from the axilla it curves round the posterior surface of the humerus and passes down to the cubital fossa where it divides into its two terminal branches, the superficial ramus (radial nerve) which is sensory, and the deep ramus (posterior interosseous) which is motor; (2) ramus superficialis of the radial (musculospiral) nerve.

—**recurrens,** 31, 33, 93, 107, 110, 131–133, 135, 157, 159
(1) recurrent laryngeal nerve, inferior laryngeal nerve; a branch of the vagus curving upward, on the right side round the root of the subclavian artery, on the left side round the arch of the aorta, then passing up behind the common carotid artery and between the trachea and the esophagus to the larynx, all the muscles of which, except the cricothyroid, it supplies; it also sends branches to the cardiac plexus, to the cervical portion of the trachea, and the cervical portion of the esophagus; (2) n. spinosus.

—**saccularis**
saccular nerve, a branch of the cochlear nerve going to the macula acustica of the saccule.

nervi sacrales, 129, 130, 153, 172, 173, 175
five nerves issuing from the sacral foramina on either side; three enter into the formation of the sacral plexus, and three into that of the pudendal plexus, the third sacral (n. bigeminus) going to both plexuses.

—**saphenus,** 128, 180, 278, 281, 282, 284, 288, 297–310, 320, 321, 325
long or internal saphenous nerve; the terminal branch of the femoral, extending from Scarpa's triangle to the foot, becoming cutaneous on the inner side of the knee; it supplies sensation to the skin of the leg and foot.

—**saphenus brevis or externus = n. suralis.**

—**saphenus longus = n. saphenus.**

nervi scrotales anteriores
sensory branches of the n. ilioinguinalis, distributed to the skin of the root of the penis, and the anterior surface of the scrotum.

nervi scrotales posteriores, 143
several terminal branches of the perineal nerve, supplying the skin of the posterior portion of the scrotum, corresponding to n. labialis posterior in the female.

—**spermaticus externus,** 128, 129, 140, 170, 171, 173–175, 318
the genital branch of the genitofemoralis or genitocrural nerve, passing along the psoas magnus muscle and through the internal abdominal ring, supplying the cremaster muscle in the male and terminating in the round ligament in the female.

—**sphenopalatinus,** 103
one of two short branches, given off by the maxillary in the sphenomaxillary fossa, which constitute the short (sensory) roots of the sphenopalatine (Meckel's) ganglion.

nervi spinales, 168
those whose nuclei of origin are located in the gray columns of the spinal cord.

—**spinosus**
recurrent nerve, a branch of the mandibular, entering the skull by the foramen spinosum to supply the dura mater.

—**splanchnicus imus**
smallest splanchnic nerve, a nerve containing the sympathetic fibers for the renal plexus, usually contained in the lesser splanchnic nerve, but occasionally existing as an independent cord.

—**splanchnicus major,** 134, 135, 140, 161–164, 166
arises from the 5th or 6th to the 9th or 10th thoracic ganglia of the sympathetic, and passes downward along the sides of the bodies of the thoracic vertebræ, to join the celiac plexus.

—**splanchnicus minimus = n. splanchnicus imus.**

—**splanchnicus minor,** 163, 164, 166, 167
arises from the last two thoracic ganglia of the sympathetic and passes down, on the outer side of the greater splanchnic nerve, to the celiac and renal plexuses.

—**stapedius**
a branch of the facial arising in the facial canal and passing forward to the tympanum.

—**subclavius,** 35, 219
one of the anterior thoracic nerves supplying the subclavius muscle.

—**sublingualis**
a branch of the lingual to the sublingual gland and mucous membrane of the floor of the mouth.

—**suboccipitalis,** 32
posterior primary division of the first cervical nerve, passing through the suboccipital triangle and sending branches to the rectus capitis posterior major and minor, obliquus capitis superior and inferior, rectus lateralis, and semispinalis capitis.

nervi subscapulares, 35, 36, 218, 246
branches of the brachial plexus, supplying the subscapularis muscle.

—**subscapularis longus = n. thoracodorsalis.**

—**supraacromialis = n. supraclavicularis posterior.**

—**supraclavicularis = n. supraclavicularis medius.**

—**supraclavicularis anterior,** 30, 35
suprasternal nerve, arises from the 3d and 4th cervical, supplies the skin over the upper part of the thorax.

—**supraclavicularis medius,** 30, 35
supraclavicular nerve, arises from the 3d and 4th cervical, supplies the skin of the infraclavicular fossa.

—**supraclavicularis posterior,** 30, 35, 36, 216, 217
supraacromial nerve, arises from the 3d and 4th cervical, supplies the skin of the shoulder.

—**supraorbitalis,** 20–24, 50, 51, 81, 102
a branch of the frontal leaving the orbit through the supraorbital foramen or groove and dividing into branches distributed to the forehead and scalp, upper eyelid, and frontal sinus.

—**suprascapularis,** 30, 35, 36, 156, 157, 225
arises from the 5th and 6th cervical, passes downward parallel to the cords of the brachial plexus, then through the suprascapular foramen, supplying the supraspinatus and infraspinatus muscles, and also sending branches to the shoulder joint.

—**suprasternalis = n. supraclavicularis anterior.**

—**supratrochlearis,** 20–24, 102
a branch of the frontal supplying the inner canthus of the eye, the central part of the skin of the forehead, and the root of the nose.

—**suralis,** 281, 282, 287, 308–311
short or external saphenous nerve, formed by the union of the medial sural cutaneous from the tibial and the peroneal anastomotic branch of the common peroneal, about the middle of the calf; thence it accompanies the small saphenous vein around the lateral (external) malleolus to the dorsum of the foot.

—**temporalis profundus,** 24
one of two branches, anterior and posterior, given off from the masticator nerve, supplying the temporal muscles.

—**temporomalaris**
n. zygomaticus.

—**tensoris tympani**
tympani muscle, a motor branch of the otic ganglion supplying the tensor tympani muscle.

—**tensoris veli palatini**
nerve of the tensor muscle of the velum palatinum, a motor branch of the otic ganglion, supplying the tensor palati muscle.

—**tentorii**
a branch of the n. ophthalmicus supplying the tentorium.

nervi thoracales, 130, 187
twelve nerves on each side, mixed motor and sensory, supplying the muscles and skin of the chest.

—**thoracalis anterior,** 26, 27, 35, 36, 107, 158, 159
one of a number of nerves arising from the 5th to 8th cervical, passing forward to be distributed to the pectoralis minor and major muscles.

—**thoracalis longus,** 27, 36, 158–161
posterior thoracic, external respiratory nerve of Bell, arises from the 5th, 6th, and 7th cervical nerves, descends the neck behind the brachial plexus, and is distributed to the serratus magnus muscle.

—**thoracalis posterior**
a name applied to the dorsalis scapulæ and thoracalis longus nerves collectively.

—**thoracodorsalis,** 27, 35, 36, 158–160
long subscapular nerve, arises from the 6th and 7th cervical nerves and supplies the latissimus dorsi muscle.

—**tibialis anticus**
n. peronæus profundus.

—**tibialis,** 128, 279, 282, 285, 287, 288, 296, 303, 304, 306–313, 325–327
internal popliteal nerve, one of the two terminal

branches of the sciatic, passing down in company with the popliteal and posterior tibial arteries, giving off a number of terminal branches behind the medial (internal) malleolus; it supplies the knee, muscles of the calf, and skin of the leg.

—tibialis posterior

—trigeminus, 9, 42, 44, 45, 83
5th cranial nerve, the chief sensory nerve of the face and the motor nerve of the muscles of mastication; its nuclei are in the mesencephalon and in the pons extending down into the cervical portion of the spinal cord; it emerges by two roots, sensory and motor, from the lateral portion of the surface of the pons, and enters a cavity of the dura mater, at the apex of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, where the sensory root expands to form the Gasserian ganglion; from there the three divisions — ophthalmic, maxillary, and mandibular — branch forth.

—trochlearis, 9, 42, 45, 50, 51, 53
fourth nerve, pathetic nerve, supplies the superior oblique muscle of the eye; its origin is in the floor of the aquæductus cerebri, its fibers decussate in the anterior medullary velum, and it emerges from the brain at the side of the frenulum and enters the orbit through the sphenoidal fissure.

—tympanicus
Jacobson's nerve, a nerve from the petrous ganglion of the glossopharyngeal, passing to the tympanum, forming there the tympanic plexus which supplies the mucous membrane of the tympanum, mastoid cells, and Eustachian tube.

—ulnaris, 35, 36, 158, 159, 215–218, 220–224, 226, 230–242, 246, 250
arises through the inner cord of the brachial plexus from the 8th cervical and 1st thoracic nerves, passes down the arm, through the interval between the olecranon process and the inner condyle of the humerus, and down the ulnar side of the forearm to the wrist; it gives off numerous muscular and cutaneous branches in the forearm.

—utricularis
a branch of the vestibular trunk of the acoustic, supplying the macula acustica of the utricle.

—vagus, 9, 21, 22, 24, 26, 27, 29–31, 33, 36, 39, 42, 44, 45, 71, 84, 86–93, 107, 108, 131–135, 155–161, 219
pneumogastric nerve, 10th cranial nerve, arises by numerous small cords from the side of the medulla oblongata, between the glossopharyngeus above and the accessorius below, its deep connections are similar to those of the glossopharyngeus; it leaves the cranial cavity by the jugular foramen and passes down to supply the larynx, lungs, heart, esophagus, stomach, and most of the abdominal viscera; it is a mixed nerve both of sensation and of motion.

nervi vesicales inferiores
inferior vesical nerves, several small nerves passing from the pudendal plexus to the bladder.

—vestibuli
nerve of the vestibule, vestibular nerve, the upper of the two trunks of the acoustic nerve in the internal acoustic meatus; its terminal branches pierce the lamina cribrosa and supply the utricle and the superior and lateral semicircular canals.

—zygomaticus, 20–22, 70
orbital or temporomalar nerve, a branch of the maxillary in the inferior orbital fissure through which it passes and emerges on the face through the zygomatico-orbital foramen; here it divides into two branches supplying the skin of the temple and over the malar bone.

NUCLEUS

—abducentis

nuclei acustici

—alæ cinereæ
the sensory n. of the glossopharyngeal and vagus nerves in the floor of the rhomboidal fossa external to the hypoglossal n.

—ambiguus
the n. of origin of the motor fibers of the vagus and glossopharyngeal nerves, composed of large multipolar cells arranged in a slender column, in the floor of the rhomboidal fossa posterior to the olive.

—amygdalæ, 44
almond nucleus, a rounded mass of gray matter in the anterior portion of the temporal lobe of the cerebrum, near the uncus, anterior to the inferior horn of the lateral ventricle; it is continuous with the cortex of the temporal lobe.

—anterior thalami
a small collection of gray matter forming the anterior tubercle; it is partly enclosed by the internal medullary lamina which also divides it into two parts.

nuclei arcuati
cells in the medulla, in front and to the inner side of the pyramid.

—caudatus, 44
caudate nucleus, an elongated curved mass of gray matter, consisting of an anterior thick portion, the caput or head, which projects into the anterior horn of the lateral ventricle, and an elongated curved thin portion, the cauda or tail, which curves downward and backward in the temporal lobes to the wall of the descending horn.

—colliculi inferioris
a circumscribed collection of gray matter forming the central portion of the colliculus inferior (testis) of the corpora quadrigemina.

—corporis geniculati lateralis, 44
n. of the lateral (external) geniculate body, a collection of gray matter in the lateral geniculate body.

—corporis geniculati medialis, 44
n. of the medial (internal) geniculate body, a collection of gray matter in the medial geniculate body.

nuclei corporis mamillaris
nuclei of the mammillary body, three clusters of cells within the corpus mamillare, the fibers from which form the fasciculus thalamomamillaris and fasciculus pedunculomamilaris.

—cuneatus
cuneate n., the upper portion of the cuneate fasciculus in the medulla oblongata.

—dentatus, 44, 72, 84
dentate n., corpus dentatum, a body formed of a many-folded layer of gray matter enclosing a central core of white substance, situated in the center of each cerebellar hemisphere.

—dorsalis
dorsal nucleus, Clarke's column, posterior vesicular column; a group of column cells, extending longitudinally from the 7th or 8th cervical nerve to the level of the 2d lumbar nerve, in the cervix of the posterior gray column or horn of the spinal cord.

—fastigii
roof nucleus, a small mass of gray matter in the white substance of the vermis of the cerebellum near the middle line.

—funiculi cuneati
nucleus of the wedge-shaped funiculus or Burdach's column, a group of cells in the cuneate tubercle at the level of the upper end of the decussation of the pyramids.

—funiculi gracilis
n. of the slender funiculus or Goll's column, a group of cells in the clava at the level of the upper end of the decussation of the pyramids.

—globosus
spherical n., a group of two or three small masses of gray substance in the white central core of the cerebellum, to the inner side of and a little below the n. emboliformis.

—habenulæ
n. of the habenula, ganglion habenulæ, a collection of cells in the trigonum habenulæ, the axons of which form the fasciculus retroflexus.

—hypothalamicus, 81
subthalamic n., Luys' body, an almond-shaped collection of gray matter lying below the thalamus and above the tegmentum of the cerebral peduncles.

—lateralis thalami, 80, 81
lateral n. of the thalamus, a collection of gray matter between the internal and external medullary laminæ in the thalamus.

—lemnisci lateralis
n. of the lateral lemniscus or fillet, a collection of gray matter in the angle between the medial and lateral fillets.

—lentiformis, 44, 80
lenticular n., a mass of gray matter on the outer side of the caudate nucleus, forming with it the corpus striatum.

—lentis
nucleus of the lens, the core or inner dense portion of the crystalline lens.

—medialis thalami, 80, 81
medial n. of the thalamus, a collection of gray matter in the thalamus between the internal medullary lamina and the massa intermedia of the third ventricle.

—medullæ oblongatæ
n. olivaris inferior.

—medullaris cerebelli
corpus medullare.

—motorius n. trigemini
a mass of gray matter in the dorsal portion of the pons at the inner side of the restiform body.

—nervi abducentis
n. of the abducent (6th cranial) nerve, a mass of gray matter to the outer side of the posterior longitudinal bundle (fasciculus longitudinalis medialis) of the lower part of the pons, beneath the floor of the 4th ventricle.

nuclei nervi acustici
nuclei of the acoustic nerve, auditory n., a diffuse mass of gray matter lying in the floor of the 4th ventricle below the area acustica.

nuclei nervi cochlearis
nuclei of the cochlear nerve, the ventral portion of the nuclei nervi acustici.

nuclei nervi facialis
nuclei of the facial nerve, a collection of gray matter lying ventrally and laterally in relation to the abducens nucleus in the dorsal surface of the pons.

—nervi hypoglossi
n. of the hypoglossal nerve, the n. of origin of the 12th cranial nerve, composed of several groups of large multipolar cells extending from about the level of the decussation of the pyramids to the striæ acusticæ in the medulla.

—nervi oculomotorii
n. of the oculomotor nerve, n. of the 3d nerve, a group of cells in the ventral part of the stratum griseum centrale beneath the superior quadrigeminal body.

—nervi trochlearis
n. of the trochlear nerve, an oval mass of gray matter in the ventral portion of the central gray stratum enclosing the cerebral aqueduct.

nuclei nervi vestibularis
nuclei of the vestibular nerve, the dorsal portion of the nuclei nervi acustici.

—olivaris accessorius
accessory olivary nucleus, one of two bands of gray matter lying mesially (*n.o.a. medialis*) or dorsally (*n.o.a. dorsalis*) to the inferior olivary nucleus.

—olivaris inferior
inferior olivary n., a wavy lamina of gray matter lying just below the surface of the olive in the medulla oblongata; it is puckered like a purse, the open end of which, directed mesially, is called the hilum or hilus.

—olivaris superior
superior olivary n., a collection of gray matter to the inner side of the facial nucleus in the dorsal, or tegmental, portion of the pons.

nuclei pontis
nuclei of the pons, the gray matter in the ventral portion of the pons Varolii filling the spaces between the transverse and longitudinal bundles of white fibers.

—radicis descendentis nervi trigemini
n. of the descending root of the trigeminal nerve, mesencephalic root nucleus, a small cluster of cells extending cephalad from the region of the locus cæruleus.

—ruber, 81, 82
red n., an elongated mass of gray matter, of a reddish hue in the fresh brain, lying in the upper portion of the tegmentum near the median plane.

—tractus solitarii
n. of the solitary tract or respiratory bundle, the n. of termination of the vagus and glossopharyngeal nerves, extending from somewhat above the decussation of the pyramids to about the level of the striæ acusticæ.

—tractus spinalis nervi trigemini
n. of the spinal tract, or ascending root, of the trigeminal nerve, ganglion cells in the medulla and upper part of the cervical spinal cord, the substantia gelatinosa Rolandi, to which the fibers of the spinal tract of the trigeminal nerve are distributed.

OESOPHAGUS, 33, 93, 110, 116, 119, 133, 135, 138, 139, 147, 148, 150, 154, 156–162, 164
The gullet, the swallow; the portion of the digestive canal between the pharynx and the stomach; it extends from the lower border of the cricoid cartilage, opposite the sixth cervical vertebra, to the cardiac orifice of the stomach opposite the eleventh dorsal vertebra, a distance of about 25 cm. (10 inches). **mouth of the e.,** the junction of the pharynx and esophagus at the level of the lower border of the cricoid cartilage.

OLECRANON, 196, 207, 235

OLIVA, 44

OMENTUM

—majus, 150, 169, 171, 172, 174

—minus, 150

OPERCULUM, 79, 80

OS

—basilare, 13
basilar bone, the basilar process of the occipital bone which unites with the condylic portions about the fourth or fifth year.

—calcis = calcaneus.

—capitatum, 192, 193, 198, 204, 205, 227, 230, 241
capitate bone, os magnum, the largest of the carpal bones, the inner of the two middle bones of the second row; it articulates with the 2d, 3d, and 4th metacarpal, multangulum minus, hamatum, naviculare, and lunatum.

—coccygis, 3, 177
coccyx, the terminal bone of the spinal column formed by the fusion of four rudimentary vertebræ; it articulates with the sacrum.

—coxæ, 256, 257
hip-bone, innominate bone; a large flat bone, formed by the fusion of the ilium, ischium, and pubis (in the adult), constituting the lateral half of the pelvis; it articulates with its fellow anteriorly, with the sacrum posteriorly, and with the femur somewhat below the middle of its outer surface.

—cuboideum, 262, 263, 271, 314
a bone of the tarsus, about the middle of the outer side of the foot, articulating with the os calcis, external cuneiform, scaphoid (occasionally), and 4th and 5th metatarsal bones.

—cuneiforme = **os triquetrum.**

—cuneiforme primum, 262, 263, 267, 269, 271, 294, 314
first or internal cuneiform or wedge bone, the largest of the three of this name in the tarsus, on the inner border of the foot, articulating with the 2d cuneiform, navicular, and 1st and 2d metatarsal bones.

—cuneiforme secundum, 262, 263, 314
second or middle cuneiform or wedge bone of the tarsus, articulates with the 1st and 3d cuneiform, navicular, and 2d metatarsal bones.

—cuneiforme tertium, 262, 263, 271, 314
third or external cuneiform or wedge bone of the foot, articulates with the 2d cuneiform, cuboid, navicular, and 2d, 3d, and 4th metatarsal bones.

—ethmoidale, 10, 63, 83
ethmoidal bone; an irregularly shaped bone lying between the orbital plates of the frontal and anterior to the sphenoid bone; it consists of two lateral masses of thin plates enclosing air-cells, attached above to a perforated horizontal lamina, the cribriform plate, from which descends a mesial vertical or perpendicular plate in the interval between the two lateral masses; the bone articulates with the sphenoid, frontal, superior maxillary, lacrymal, nasal, palate, and inferior turbinated bones, and the vomer, and enters into the formation of the anterior cranial fossa, the orbits, and the nasal fossæ.

—frontale, 4, 8, 50–52, 70, 73, 75–80, 82, 105
frontal bone, the large single bone forming the forehead and the upper margin and roof of the orbit on either side; it articulates with the parietal bones above, the parietal and temporal bones on either side, and the nasal, ethmoid, and superior maxillary and malar bones, and the lesser wing of the sphenoid below.

—hamatum, 192, 193, 198, 205, 227, 230, 241
hooked bone, unciform bone, the bone on the inner (ulnar) side of the second row of the carpus; it articulates with the 4th and 5th metacarpal, triquetrum, lunatum, and capitatum.

—hyoideum, 17, 24, 29, 31, 36, 73, 91, 94
hyoid bone; a U-shaped bone lying between the mandible and the larynx, articulating with no other bone.

—ilium, 115, 117–119, 130, 141, 147, 149, 171–177, 254–257, 279, 290
iliac or flank bone, the broad flaring portion of the innominate bone; it consists of a body, which joins the pubis and ischium to form the acetabulum, and a broad thin portion, like the flat horn of a buck, called the ala.

—incisivum
incisive bone, intermaxillary bone, premaxilla; the anterior and inner portion of the superior maxilla.

—innominatum, 256, 257
innominate bone, hip-bone, haunch-bone, os coxæ.

—intermaxillare = **os incisivum.**

—interparietale
os Incæ, the upper part of the squama of the occipital bone, occasionally (especially in ancient Peruvian skulls) existing as a separate bone.

—ischii, 115, 146, 179, 256, 257, 279
ischium, the lower and posterior part of the innominate bone; it consists of a body, where it joins the ilium and pubis to form the acetabulum, and two rami.

—lacrimale, 47, 65, 83
lacrymal bone, os unguis; an irregularly rectangular thin plate, forming part of the inner wall of the orbit behind the frontal process of the superior maxilla; it articulates with the inferior turbinated, ethmoid, frontal, and superior maxillary bones.

—linguæ = os hyoideum.
—lunatum, 192, 198, 204, 227, 241
lunate bone, semilunar bone, one of the first row in the carpus between the scaphoid (naviculare) and cuneiform (triquetrum); it articulates with the radius, naviculare, triquetrum, hamatum, and capitatum.
—magnum = os capitatum.
—malare = os zygomaticum.
—mastoideum, 4, 6, 12, 22, 55–57, 61
mastoid bone, the mastoid portion of the temporal regarded as an independent bone.
—metacarpale, pl. *ossa metacarpalia*, 193, 198, 204, 205, 227, 230, 241–243
one of the metacarpal bones, five long bones forming the skeleton of the metacarpus or palm; they are numbered I–V, beginning with the bone on the outer or thumb side, and articulate with the bones of the second row of the carpus and with the five first or proximal phalanges.
—metatarsale, pl. *ossa metatarsalia*, 262, 267, 271, 294, 314–316
one of the metatarsal bones; the five long bones forming the skeleton of the anterior portion of the foot, articulating posteriorly with the three cuneiform and the cuboid bones, anteriorly with the five first or proximal phalanges.
—multangulum majus, 192, 193, 198, 205, 227, 230, 241
large multangular bone, trapezium, the outer bone of the second row of the carpus; it articulates with the 1st and 2d metacarpal, naviculare, and multangulum minus.
—multangulum minus, 193, 198, 205, 227, 230, 241
small multangular bone, trapezoid, a small bone in the second row of the carpus, articulating with the 2d metacarpal, multangulum majus, capitatum, and naviculare.
—nasale, 4, 63, 65
nasal bone; an elongated rectangular bone which forms with its fellow the bridge of the nose; it articulates with the frontal bone above, the ethmoid and the frontal process of the superior maxilla behind, and its fellow anteriorly.
—naviculare manus, 192, 193, 198, 205, 227, 230, 241
navicular bone of the hand, scaphoid; the largest bone of the first row of the carpus on the outer or thumb side, articulating with the radius, lunatum, capitatum, multangulum minus, and multangulum majus.
—naviculare pedis, 262, 263, 267, 269, 271, 294, 314
navicular bone of the foot, scaphoid; a bone of the tarsus on the inner side of the foot articulating with the head of the astragulus, the three cuneiform bones, and occasionally the cuboid.
—occipitale, 4, 6, 8, 10, 13, 73, 80, 84, 85
occipital bone, at the lower and posterior part of the skull, consisting of three parts (basilar, condylic, and squamous), enclosing a large oval hole, the foramen magnum; it articulates with the parietal and temporal bones on either side, the sphenoid anteriorly, and the atlas below.
—palatinum, 6
palate bone, an irregularly shaped bone behind the maxilla, which enters into the formation of the nasal fossa, the orbit, and the hard palate; it articulates with the superior maxilla, inferior turbinated, sphenoid, and ethmoid bones, the vomer and its fellow of the opposite side.
—parietale, 4, 10, 55, 72, 73, 75–79, 82
parietal bone, a flat curved bone, of irregularly quadrangular shape, at either side of the vault of the cranium; it articulates with its fellow above, with the frontal anteriorly, the occipital posteriorly, and the temporal and sphenoid below.
—pisiforme, 192, 230
pisiform bone, a small bone resembling a pea in size and shape, in the first row of the carpus, lying on the anterior surface of the distal end of the os triquetrum with which alone it articulates; it gives insertion to the tendon of the flexor carpi ulnaris muscle.
—planum
lamina papyracea, orbital plate of the ethmoid bone.
—præmaxillare = os incisivum.
—pterygoideum = processus pterygoideus.
—pubis, 145, 147, 150, 177, 178, 256, 257
pubic bone, pubis, pubes; the forepart of the inferior portion of the innominate bone; it is composed of a body where it joins the ischium and ilium to form the acetabulum, two rami, and the angle where they meet, sometimes also called the body, where it articulates with its fellow at the symphysis pubis.
—sacrum, 3, 173
the sacrum, the segment of the spinal column forming part of the pelvis; it is formed by the fusion of five vertebræ; it articulates with the last lumbar vertebra, the coccyx, and the os coxæ (innominate bone) on either side.
—sphenoidale, 4, 6, 8, 10, 11, 47, 51, 52, 65, 82, 84
sphenoid bone, a bone of most irregular shape occupying the base of the skull; it is described as consisting of a central portion, or body, and six processes: two great or temporal wings (alisphenoids), two small or orbital wings (orbitosphenoids) and two pterygoid processes; it articulates with the occipital, frontal, ethmoid, and vomer, and with the paired temporal, parietal, malar, palate, and sphenoidal turbinal bones, fourteen bones in all.
—temporale, 4, 8, 10, 55, 59, 61, 80, 83, 85, 101
temporal bone, a large irregular bone lying about the center of the lower half of the side of the skull; it articulates with the occipital behind and below, the sphenoid in front and below, and the parietal above; it consists of four parts, the squamous, tympanic, petrous, and mastoid, which are distinct at birth, except the two latter which are united to form the petromastoid portion; this portion contains the organ of hearing.
—triangulare
os trigonum.
—trigonum
triangular bone, an independent ossicle sometimes present in the tarsus; usually it forms part of the talus, constituting the external or posterior tubercle.
—triquetrum, 193, 198, 205, 227, 241
three-cornered bone, cuneiform or pyramidal bone; a bone on the inner side of the first row of the carpus, articulating with the lunatum, pisiforme, and hamatum.
—zygomaticum, 4, 6, 23, 24, 55, 70, 84, 85
zygomatic or yoke-bone, malar bone, cheek-bone; a three-sided bone which forms the prominence of the cheek; it articulates with the frontal, sphenoid, temporal, and superior maxillary bones.

PALATUM
—durum, 6, 63, 68, 86, 94
hard palate; a concave elliptical bony plate, constituting the roof of the oral cavity, formed of the palatine process of the maxilla and the horizontal portion and part of the pyramidal process of the palate bone on either side.
—molle, 63, 68
soft palate, velum pendulum palati, the posterior muscular portion of the palate, forming an incomplete septum between the mouth and the pharynx, and between the pharynx and the nasal fossæ.

PANCREAS, 114, 138, 139, 150, 151, 154, 165–168
Abdominal salivary gland; an elongated lobulated gland, devoid of capsule, extending from the concavity of the duodenum to the spleen; it consists of a flattened head (*caput*) at the duodenal end, a curved neck (*collum*) and an elongated three-sided body (*corpus*) extending transversely across the abdomen. The tail (*cauda*) is the pointed left extremity of the body in contact with the spleen. The gland secretes the pancreatic juice, discharged into the intestine, and an internal secretion.
—accessorium
a detached portion of pancreatic tissue sometimes found in the wall of the stomach or of the duodenum.

PARS
—analis recti, 145
—cardiaca ventriculi, 131
—cavernosum urethrae, 145
p. spongiosa, the third portion of the male urethra, about six inches in length, which traverses the corpus cavernosum urethræ, or corpus spongiosum.
—centralis
cella media or body of the lateral ventricle of the brain, lying in the parietal lobe extending from the foramen of Monro to the splenium of the corpus callosum.
—flaccida
flaccid part, Shrapnell's membrane.
—horizontalis
horizontal part, or horizontal plate, of the palate bone, forming part of the floor of the nasal fossa.
—intermedia fossæ rhomboideæ
the broad middle portion of the rhomboid fossa.
—iridica retinæ
uveal tract.
—mastoidea, 4, 6, 12, 22, 55–57, 61
mastoid portion of the temporal bone.
—membranacea urethrae, 145
the second portion of the male urethra, about half an inch in length, extending from the prostate to the beginning of the spongy urethra just beyond the bulb.
—membranacea septi atriorum
a triangular space at the base of the interauricular septum of the heart where the muscular tissue is very thin or absent.
—nasalis
nasal portion of the temporal bone which lies between the two orbital parts anteriorly and forms part of the roof of the nasal fossæ.
—orbitalis, 65
orbital portion of the frontal bone, consisting of two transversely curved plates separated by the ethmoidal notch and nasal spine.
—perpendicularis, 65
perpendicular part, or vertical plate, of the palate bone.
—petrosa, 57
petrous portion of the temporal bone; pyramid.
—prostatica urethrae, 145
the portion of the male urethra, about one inch in length, which traverses the prostate.
—pylorica ventriculi, 131
—spongiosa
p. cavernosa.
—squamosa, 10, 55, 59, 61
the squamous portion of the temporal bone, squama temporalis.
—tensa membranæ tympani, 62
tense part, the greater portion of the membrana tympani which is tense and firm, contrasting with the small triangular pars flaccida.
—tympanica, 56
the tympanic portion of the temporal bone, forming the greater part of the wall of the external auditory meatus.

PATELLA, 254, 273, 275, 276, 284, 286, 292, 293, 296, 304
The large sesamoid bone, in the combined tendon of the extensors of the leg, covering the anterior surface of the knee; kneepan, kneecap.

PEDUNCULUS
—cerebri, 82

PENIS
The organ of copulation in the male; it is formed of three columns of erectile tissue, two arranged laterally on the dorsum (*corpora cavernosa penis*) and the third mesially below (*corpus cavernosum urethræ*, or *corpus spongiosum*); the urethra traverses the latter; the extremity (*glans penis*) is formed by an expansion of the corpus spongiosum, and is more or less completely covered by a free fold of skin (*preputium*).

PERICARDIUM, 134, 135, 151, 159–161, 163, 164

PERICRANIUM, 70, 75, 100

PERITONEUM, 144, 146, 165, 182, 184, 185
The serous sac lining the abdominal cavity and covering most of the viscera therein contained. It forms two sacs, the greater and the lesser, connected by the foramen of Winslow.
—parietale, 142, 145, 151, 152, 169, 170
the layer of p. lining the abdominal walls.
—viscerale, 169
the layer of p. investing the intestines and the other abdominal organs.

PHARYNX, 29, 63, 73, 93, 110, 133
The upper expanded portion of the digestive tube, between the esophagus below and the mouth and nasal cavities above and in front. **laryngeal p. = pars laryngea sp. pharyngis**, laryngopharynx, the part of the pharynx lying behind the larynx, passing into the esophagus at about the level of the cricoid cartilage. **nasal p. = pars nasalis pharyngis**, nasopharynx, rhinopharynx, the upper end of the pharynx above the soft palate; anteriorly it opens into the nasal cavities. **oral p. = pars oralis pharyngis**, oropharynx, the portion of the pharynx lying behind the mouth, between the soft palate above and the level of the opening of the larynx below.

PLEURA, 161, 185
—costalis, 151, 152
—diaphragmatica, 163, 165
—parietalis, 107, 151
—pulmonalis, 151, 181

PLEXUS
—aorticus, 124
a plexus of lymph nodes and connecting vessels lying along the lower portion of the abdominal aorta.
—aorticus abdominalis
a sympathetic p. surrounding the abdominal aorta, directly continuous with the thoracic aortic p.
—aorticus thoracalis
a fine sympathetic plexus surrounding the thoracic aorta and passing with it through the aortic opening in the diaphragm, to become continuous with the abdominal aortic p.
—arteriæ cerebri anterioris
a sympathetic p. accompanying the artery of the same name, derived from the internal carotid p.
—arteriæ cerebri mediæ
a sympathetic p. accompanying the artery of the same name, derived from the internal carotid p.
—arteriæ chorioideæ
a sympathetic p. accompanying the artery of the same name, derived from the internal carotid p.
—auricularis posterior
a sympathetic p. on the artery of this name, derived from the external carotid p.
—axillaris, 124
a lymphatic plexus formed of the lymph nodes, with their afferent and efferent vessels, in the axilla.
—basilaris, 9
sinus basilaris, on the clivus of the occipital bone, connected with the inferior petrosal and cavernous sinuses.
—brachialis, 25–27, 30, 31, 35, 108, 130, 133, 148, 151, 153, 157, 215–217, 219
brachial plexus, formed of the anterior rami (anterior primary divisions) of the fifth cervical to first thoracic nerves; the nerves converge in the posterior triangle of the neck between the scalenus anterior and medius and pass down on the outer side of the subclavian artery behind the clavicle into the axilla.
—cardiacus
cardiac p., a wide-meshed network of anastomosing cords from the sympathetic and vagus nerves, surrounding the arch of the aorta and the pulmonary artery.
—caroticus communis
a small p. accompanying the artery of the same name formed by fibers from the middle cervical ganglion of the sympathetic.
—caroticus externus
a sympathetic p. formed by the external carotid nerves, surrounding the artery of the same name, and giving origin to a number of secondary plexuses along the branches of this artery and to branches to the carotid glomus.
—caroticus internus
internal carotid p., (1) a sympathetic p. surrounding the internal carotid artery in the carotid canal and cavernous sinus, and sending branches to the tympanic plexus, sphenopalatine ganglion, abducens and oculomotor nerves, the cerebral vessels, and the ciliary ganglion; (2) the internal carotid venous plexus, a venous network around the internal carotid artery in the carotid canal of the temporal bone, connecting with the cavernous sinus and internal jugular vein.
—cavernosi concharum
venous plexuses in the mucous membrane of the two lower turbinated bodies, giving to this part the property of erectile tissue.
—cavernosus
cavernous plexus, the portion of the p. caroticus internus in the cavernous sinus.
—cavernosus penis or clitoridis
cavernous p. of the penis or of the clitoris, a sympathetic p. at the root of the penis or clitoris, derived from the hypogastric, sending branches to the corpus cavernosum.
—cervicalis, 35
cervical p., formed by loops joining the anterior rami of the first four cervical nerves and receiving communicating rami from the sympathetic cervical ganglion; it lies beneath the sternocleidomastoid muscle, and sends out numerous cutaneous, muscular, and communicating rami.
—chorioideus, 73
chorioid plexus, a vascular proliferation or fringe of the fold of pia mater, tela chorioidea, in one of the cerebral ventricles; by secretion or absorption of cerebrospinal fluid the chorioid plexus serves to regulate the intraventricular pressure.
—chorioideus ventriculi lateralis, 79, 80
chorioid plexus of the lateral ventricle, the vascular fringe of the lateral edge of the velum interpositum which projects into each lateral ventricle.
—chorioideus ventriculi quarti, 42
chorioid plexus of the fourth ventricle, one of two vascular fringes of pia mater projecting on either side from the lower part of the roof of the fourth cerebral ventricle.
—chorioideus ventriculi tertii
chorioid plexus of the third ventricle, the double row of vascular projections from the under surface of the velum interpositum where it roofs over the third cerebral ventricle.
—coccygeus, 128
a small plexus formed by the 5th sacral and the coccygeal nerves, usually regarded as forming part of the pudendal p.; it gives origin to the anococcygeal nerves.

—cœliacus, 129
celiac p.; (1) solar p., abdominal brain, the largest of the sympathetic plexuses lying in front of the aorta at the level of origin of the celiac artery, behind the stomach; it is formed by the splanchnic and the pneumogastric nerves and cords from the celiac and superior mesenteric ganglia; through its connections with the other abdominal plexuses it sends branches to all the abdominal viscera; (2) a lymphatic plexus formed of the superior mesenteric lymph nodes and the fifteen or twenty celiac nodes behind the stomach, duodenum, and pancreas, together with the connecting vessels.
—coronarius cordis anterior
anterior coronary p. of the heart, derived from the cardiac p. and accompanying the anterior coronary artery.
—coronarius posterior
posterior coronary p., derived from the cardiac p. and accompanying the posterior coronary artery.
—deferentialis
a sympathetic p. on the seminal vesicle and ampulla of the vas deferens on each side, derived from the hypogastric.
—dentalis inferior, 23, 69
inferior dental p., formed by branches of the inferior alveolar nerve interlacing before they supply the teeth.
—dentalis superior, 69
superior dental p., formed by branches of the infra-orbital nerve; it gives off dental branches (*rami dentales*) and branches to the gums (*rami gingivales*).
—femoralis
femoral p., a sympathetic p. surrounding the femoral artery, derived from the iliac plexus.
—gangliosus ciliaris
ciliary ganglionic plexus, a nerve p. lying on the ciliary muscle, derived from the oculomotor, trigeminal, and sympathetic.
—gastricus
gastric plexus, one of two plexuses, anterior and posterior, formed by a continuation of the esophageal plexuses and containing the terminations of the vagus; they communicate with the abdominal sympathetic plexuses and send rami to most of the abdominal viscera.
—gastricus inferior
inferior gastric p., lying on the greater curvature of the stomach, formed by branches from the hepatic p.
—gastricus superior
superior gastric p., an unpaired sympathetic p. on the lesser curvature of the stomach, extending thence to the anterior and posterior surfaces and uniting with the gastric plexuses of the vagus.
—hæmorrhoidalis
hemorrhoidal plexus of veins, rests upon the posterior and lateral walls of the rectum; from it run the superior hemorrhoidal vein to the portal, the middle hemorrhoidal vein to the hypogastric (internal iliac) vein, and the inferior hemorrhoidal to the inferior pudendal.
—hæmorrhoidalis medius
a sympathetic p. on the rectum, derived from the hypogastric.
—hæmorrhoidalis superior
a sympathetic p. on the artery of the same name, derived from the inferior mesenteric and distributed to the rectum.
—hepaticus
an unpaired sympathetic p. lying on the hepatic artery and its branches in the liver.
—hypogastricus
(1) a large unpaired sympathetic p. lying in front of the 5th lumbar vertebra and promontory of the sacrum; (2) a lymphatic p. formed of ten or twelve lymph nodes and their connecting vessels situated on the wall of the true pelvis on either side along the hypogastric vessels.
—iliacus
lying on the iliac arteries, derived from the hypogastric.
—iliacus externus
a lymphatic plexus formed by the lymph nodes along the external iliac artery on either side, and their afferent and efferent vessels.
—inguinalis, 124
a lymphatic p. formed of ten to fifteen lymph nodes with their connecting vessels lying superficially near the termination of the long saphena vein and more deeply along the femoral artery and vein in the ileo-pectineal fossa.
—jugularis, 14
a lymphatic plexus formed of many lymph nodes, with their afferent and efferent vessels, extending along the internal jugular vein.

—lienalis
a sympathetic p. lying on the splenic artery.
—lingualis
a sympathetic p. on the artery of this name, derived from the external carotid p.
—lumbalis, 124, 128, 129, 140
(1) a nervous p., formed by the first four lumbar nerves; it lies in the substance of the psoas muscle; (2) a lymphatic p. formed of about twenty lymph nodes and connecting vessels situated along the lower portion of the aorta and the common iliac vessels.
—lumbosacralis, 130
formed by the union of the anterior primary divisions of the lumbar, sacral, and coccygeal nerves; it is usually divided into lumbar, sacral, and pudendal plexuses.
—mammarius
a lymphatic plexus, formed of small lymph nodes, with their vessels, situated along the course of the internal mammary arteries.
—mammarius internus
a sympathetic plexus on the artery of this name, derived from the subclavian p.
—maxillaris externus
a sympathetic p. on the artery of this name, sending a branch to the submaxillary ganglion, derived from the external carotid p.
—maxillaris internus
a sympathetic plexus on the artery of this name, derived from the external carotid p.
—meningeus
a sympathetic nerve plexus on the cerebral meninges, derived from the external carotid plexus.
—mesentericus inferior, 171
a sympathetic plexus, derived from the aortic, surrounding the inferior mesenteric artery and sending branches to the descending colon, sigmoid, and rectum.
—mesentericus superior, 168, 169
an unpaired sympathetic p., a continuation or part of the celiac p., sending nerves to the intestines and forming with the vagus the myenteric and submucous plexuses.
—myentericus
p. of Auerbach, a gangliated plexus of non-medullated fibers, derived chiefly from the superior mesenteric p., lying in the muscular coat of the intestine.
—nervosus
a p. formed by the interlacing of nerves by means of numerous anastomotic branches.
—occipitalis
a sympathetic p. on the artery of this name, derived from the external carotid p.
—œsophagus, 161–164
p. gulæ, one of two nervous plexuses, posterior and anterior, on the walls of the esophagus; the first is formed by branches from the right vagus and left recurrent, the second by the anastomosing trunks of the vagus after leaving the pulmonary plexuses; branches supply the mucous and muscular coats of the esophagus
—ophthalmicus
a sympathetic p., entering the orbit in company with the ophthalmic artery, derived from the internal carotid p.
pampiniformis,— 178
a plexus formed, in the male, by veins from the testicle and epididymis, consisting of eight or ten veins lying in front of the vas deferens and forming part of the spermatic cord; in the female the ovarian veins form this plexus between the layers of the broad ligament.
—parotideus
pes anserinus, the diverging branches of the facial nerve passing through the substance of the parotid gland, connected by numerous looped anastomoses.
—pharyngeus, 41
a venous plexus on the posterolateral walls of the pharynx, emptying through the pharyngeal veins into the jugularis interna.
—pharyngeus ascendens
ascending pharyngeal p., a sympathetic p. on the artery of the same name formed of fibers from the superior cervical ganglion.
—phrenicus
a sympathetic p. surrounding the inferior phrenic artery.
—popliteus
a sympathetic p. surrounding the popliteal artery, derived from the femoral p.
—prostaticovesicalis
prostaticovesical plexus, a venous plexus around the prostate gland and neck of the bladder.
—prostaticus
a sympathetic p. on the prostate, derived from the hypogastric.

—pterygoideus, 23, 41
situated in the zygomatic and pterygoid fossæ, receiving veins accompanying the branches of the internal maxillary artery, and terminating in the internal maxillary vein.
—pudendalis, 177–179
a venous plexus arising chiefly from the dorsal vein of the penis (or clitoris), passing between the arcuate ligament of the pubis and transverse ligament of the pelvis to the prostaticovesical (in the female, inferior vesical) plexus.
—pudendus, 128
formed by the 3rd, 4th, and 5th sacral and the coccygeal nerves; it lies on the inner surface of the posterior wall of the pelvis, and its nerves are distributed almost wholly to the perineum.
—pulmonalis
one of two nervous plexuses, anterior and posterior, at the hilum of each lung, formed by branches of the sympathetic and bronchial rami of the vagus nerve; from them various branches accompany the bronchi and arteries into the lung.
—rectovesicalis, 176
—renalis
a sympathetic p. surrounding the renal artery and extending with it into the substance of the kidney.
—sacralis
sciatic p., formed by the 4th and 5th lumbar and 1st, 2d and 3d sacral nerves; it lies on the inner surface of the posterior wall of the pelvis; its nerves supply the lower extremities.
—sacralis anterior
a venous plexus on the anterior surface of the sacrum, formed by branches from the lateral sacral veins.
—sacralis medius, 124
a lymphatic plexus formed of lymph nodes and connecting vessels situated chiefly in the mesorectum anterior and inferior to the promontory of the sacrum.
—solaris = p. cœliacus.
—spermaticus
a sympathetic p. derived from the aortic and accompanying the spermatic artery to the testicle and cord.
—subclavius
a sympathetic p. accompanying the artery of this name, formed by fibers from the inferior cervical ganglion, and giving off secondary plexuses along the branches of the subclavian.
—submucosus
p. of Meissner, a gangliated p. of non-medullated nerve-fibers, derived chiefly from the superior mesenteric plexus, ramifying in the intestinal submucosa.
—suprarenalis
a sympathetic p. formed mainly by branches from the celiac ganglion, lying at the hilum of the suprarenal body.
—temporalis superficialis
a sympathetic p. on the artery of this name, derived from the external carotid p.
—thyreoideus impar
a venous plexus in front of the lower portion of the trachea formed by anastomoses between the inferior thyroid veins; it terminates in the unpaired vena thyreoidea ima.
—thyreoideus inferior
a sympathetic p. on the artery of this name, derived from the subclavian p.
—thyreoideus superior
a sympathetic p. on the artery of the same name, derived from the external carotid p.
—tympanicus
Jacobson's p., a p. on the inner wall of the tympanum and the promontory formed by the tympanic nerve, an anastomotic branch of the facial, and sympathetic branches from the internal carotid p.; it supplies the mucosa of the tympanum, mastoid cells, and Eustachian tube, and gives off the lesser superficial petrosal nerve to the otic ganglion.
—venosi vertebrales
vertebral venous plexuses, venous networks on the outer and inner surfaces of the spinal column; of the *external* plexuses the *posterior* are the larger, the *anterior* being well marked only in the neck; they empty into the intervertebral veins; the *internal* plexuses are found between the dura mater and periosteum the entire length of the spine.
—vertebralis
a sympathetic p. on the artery of this name, derived from the subclavian p.
—vesicalis, 144, 176, 190
(1) a sympathetic p. on the bladder, derived from the hypogastric; (2) a venous plexus at the fundus and sides of the bladder on the outer surface of the muscular coat, draining into the prostaticovesical (in the female, inferior vesical) plexus.

PLICA
—alaris
pl. plicæ aliformes, ligamenta alaria; one of the wing-like lateral fringes or expansions of the ligamentum mucosum, or plica synovialis patellaris.
—aryepiglottica
aryepiglottic or arytenoepiglottidean fold, a prominent fold of mucous membrane stretching between the lateral margin of the epiglottis and the arytenoid cartilage on either side; it encloses the aryepiglottic muscle.
—cæcalis
cecal fold, one of two peritoneal folds, superior and inferior, the former the outer layer, the latter the inner layer of the ascending mesocolon.
—duodenojejunalis
superior duodenal fold, a fold of peritoneum bounding the superior duodenal fossa.
—duodenomesocolica
inferior duodenal fold, a fold of peritoneum bounding the inferior duodenal fossa, or fossa of Treitz.
—epigastrica, 142
a ridge on the peritoneal surface of the anterior abdominal wall formed by the deep epigastric artery.
—fimbriata
fimbriated fold, one of several folds running outward from the frenulum on the under surface of the tongue.
—gastropancreatica
the gastropancreatic fold, a duplication of peritoneum passing between the stomach and the pancreas.
—glossoepiglottica lateralis
lateral glossoepiglottidean fold, a fold of mucous membrane extending from the margin of the epiglottis to the sides of the base of the tongue and the pharynx on either side.
—glossoepiglottica mediana
middle glossoepiglottidean fold, frenulum epiglottidis, a fold of mucous membrane extending from the back part of the dorsum of the tongue to the front of the epiglottis.
—hypogastrica = p. umbilicalis lateralis.
—ileocæcalis
ileocecal fold, a fold of peritoneum, said to be non-vascular, bounding the ileocecal or ileoappendicular fossa.
—iridis
fold of the iris, one of a number of very fine, almost microscopic, radial folds on the posterior surface of the iris.
—lacrimalis
lacrymal fold, Huschke's valve, Rosenmueller's valve, Hasner's fold, a fold of mucous membrane guarding the lower opening of the nasolacrymal duct.
—longitudinalis duodeni, 169
—malleolaris, 62
one of two ligamentous bands, anterior and posterior, making folds on the tympanic side of the membrana tympani extending from each extremity of the notch of Rivinus to the malleolar prominence; they mark the boundary between the tense and the flaccid portions of the tympanic membrane.
—pubovesicalis, 142
—salpingopalatina
p. tubopalatina, a ridge passing from the anterior border of the opening of the Eustachian tube to the palate.
—salpingopharyngea, 63
salpingopharyngeal fold, a ridge of mucous membrane extending from the lower end of the torus tubarius along the wall of the pharynx.
—semilunaris conjunctivæ, 49
the semilunar fold formed by the palpebral conjunctiva at the inner angle of the eye.
—sublingualis
an elevation in the floor of the mouth beneath the tongue, on either side, marking the site of the sublingual gland.
—synovialis
synovial fold; a projection from the synovial membrane of a joint extending toward or between the two articular surfaces.
—synovialis patellaris
patellar synovial fold, ligamentum mucosum, a fold of synovial membrane extending from below the level of the articular surface of the patella to the anterior part of the intercondyloid notch.
—transversalis recti
Houston's valve, Kohlrausch's valve; one of from three to five crescentic folds on the lateral walls of the rectum, caused by an infolding of the mucous and part of the muscular coats.

—triangularis
a fold of mucous membrane at the point of junction of the anterior pillar of the fauces with the tongue.
—umbilicalis lateralis, 138, 139, 142, 174, 175
lateral umbilical fold, p. hypogastrica, a fold of peritoneum on the anterior abdominal wall covering the obliterated hypogastric artery on either side of the urachus.
—umbilicalis media, 138, 139, 142, 190
middle umbilical fold, p. urachi, a fold of peritoneum on the anterior wall of the abdomen covering the urachus, or remains of the allantois.
—ureterica
a fold of mucous membrane extending from the orifice of the ureter on either side to the median line of the bladder.
—ventricularis
ventricular fold, false vocal cord, a fold of mucous membrane on either wall of the larynx above the true vocal cord; it is concerned little, if at all, in voice production.
—vesicalis transversa
transverse vesical fold, a duplication of peritoneum passing over the empty bladder, but obliterated when the viscus is full.
—vocalis
vocal fold, true vocal cord; the sharp edge of a fold of mucous membrane stretching along either wall of the larynx from the angle between the alæ of the thyroid to the vocal process of the arytenoid cartilage; the true vocal cords are the agents concerned in voice production.

POLUS
—temporalis, 83
PONS, 40, 44, 71, 73
PORUS
—acusticus internus, 10, 57
PRÆCUNEUS, 73, 76–80
PROCESSUS
—accessorius
accessory process or tubercle, a small apophysis at the back part of the base of the transverse process of each of the lumbar vertebræ.
—alaris
alar process; a bony process projecting from the crista galli of the ethmoid bone on either side.
—alveolaris
alveolar process; the projecting ridge on the under surface of the body of the maxilla containing the tooth-sockets.
—angulus externus = processus zygomaticus, of the frontal bone, articulating on either side with the malar bone and forming the upper outer margin of the orbit.
—angulus internus
the internal angular process of the frontal bone, articulating on either side with the lacrymal bone, forming the upper inner margin of the orbit.
—anterior mallei
anterior process of the malleus, p. gracilis, Folian process, a slender spur running forward from the neck of the malleus toward the Glaserian fissure.
—articularis, 3, 92, 172
an articular process of a vertebra, zygapophysis.
—brevis mallei
short process of the malleus = **p. lateralis.**
—caudatus, 166, 167
a narrow band of hepatic tissue connecting the caudate and right lobes of the liver, dividing the right sagittal fissure into two.
—ciliaris
one of the radiating pigmented ridges, usually seventy in number, on the inner surface of the ciliary body.
—clinoideus anterior, 8
a sharp point terminating the posterior margin of the lesser wing of the sphenoid bone.
—clinoideus medius
an inconstant protuberance from the margin of the tuberculum sellæ of the sphenoid bone.
—clinoideus posterior, 10, 82
an angular projection forming a corner of the dorsum sellæ of the sphenoid bone.
—condyloideus
condyloid process or condyle.
—coracoideus, 114, 116, 148, 157, 200, 201, 225
coracoid process, a long curved projection from the head of the scapula overhanging the glenoid cavity.
—coronoideus, 4, 69
(1) a bracket-like projection from the anterior portion of the upper extremity of the ulna. (2) a conic prominence ascending from the upper anterior part of the ramus of the mandible.
—costarius
costal process, an apophysis extending laterally from the transverse process of a lumbar vertebra; it is the homologue of the rib.
—ensiformis
the ensiform process = **processus xiphoideus.**
—ethmoidalis, 65
ethmoidal process of the inferior turbinated bone, situated behind the lacrymal process and articulating with the uncinate process of the ethmoid.
—falciformis
falciform process, falciform ligament, a continuation of the inner border of the great sacrosciatic ligament upward and forward on the inner aspect of the ramus of the ischium.
—frontalis
frontal process, nasal process; the upward extension from the body of the maxilla, which forms part of the side of the nose and of the margin of the orbit.
—frontosphenoidalis
frontosphenoidal process, frontal process of the malar bone, the ascending process of the malar bone articulating with the external angular process of the frontal.
—gracilis mallei
slender process of the malleus = **p. anterior mallei.**
—intrajugularis
a small pointed process of bone extending from the middle of the jugular notch in both the occipital and the temporal bones, the two being joined by a ligament and dividing the jugular foramen into two portions.
—jugularis
a short process jutting out from the posterior part of the condyle of the occipital bone, its anterior border forming the posterior boundary of the jugular foramen.
—lacrimalis
lacrymal process of the inferior turbinated bone; a projection from the anterior edge of this bone which articulates with the lower border of the lacrymal bone and the edge of the nasal groove of the superior maxilla, forming a portion of the wall of the nasal duct.
—lateralis mallei
p. brevis, a short projection from the base of the manubrium of the malleus, attached firmly to the drum membrane.
—lenticularis, 62
a knob at the tip of the long limb of the incus which articulates with the stapes.
—mastoideus, 4, 6, 12, 22, 55–57, 61
mastoid process, the nipple-like projection of the mastoid portion of the temporal bone.
—maxillaris, 65
maxillary process of the inferior turbinated bone; a thin plate of irregular form projecting from the middle of the upper border, articulating with the superior maxillary bone and partly closing the orifice of the antrum of Highmore.
—mentalis = protuberantia mentalis.
—orbicularis = p. lenticularis.
—orbitalis, 65
(1) orbital process of the malar bone, a curved elevated crest from the mesial aspect of this bone, continuous with its orbital margin; (2) orbital process of the palate bone; the anterior and larger of the two processes at the upper extremity of the vertical plate of this bone, articulating with the maxilla, ethmoid, and sphenoid bones.
—palatinus
palatine or palatal process, the horizontal plate of the maxilla, forming with its fellow the anterior portion of the roof of the mouth.
—papillaris
papillary process, the left lower angle of the caudate lobe of the liver, opposite the caudate process.
—pterygoideus, 11
a long process extending downward from the junction of the body and great wing of the sphenoid bone on either side; it is formed of two plates (*lamina lateralis* and *lamina medialis*), united anteriorly but separated below to form the pterygoid notch (*fissura pterygoidea*): the pterygoid fossa is formed by the divergence of these two plates posteriorly.
—pterygospinosus
Civinini's process, a sharp projection from the posterior edge of the external pterygoid plate of the sphenoid bone.
—pyramidalis, 65
pyramidal process, tuberosity or pterygoid process of the palate bone; the portion of that bone passing outward and backward from the angle formed by the vertical and horizontal plates.
—sphenoidalis
sphenoidal process of the palate bone; the posterior and smaller of the two processes at the extremity of the vertical plate of this bone.

spinosus, 3, 88, 89, 92, 155, 157–164, 166, 172, 187
spinous process, the bony process which extends backward from the center of the arch of a vertebra.
—styloideus, 4, 6, 12, 55–57, 87, 196, 204, 205, 227, 230, 241
styloid process, (1) a slender pointed projection running downward and slightly forward from the base of the inferior surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone where it joins the tympanic portion; (2) styloid process of the radius, a thick pointed projection on the outer side of the lower extremity of the radius; (3) a cylindrical pointed projection from the inner and posterior aspect of the head of the ulna; (4) a pointed projection from the back of the base (carpal end) of the third metacarpal bone on the outer (radial) side; it sometimes exists as a separate ossicle.
—temporalis
temporal process, zygomatic process, of the malar bone, articulating with the zygomatic process of the temporal bone to form the zygomatic arch.
—transversus, 3, 13, 87, 90, 92, 109, 172
the transverse process, projecting on either side of the arch of a vertebra.
—trochlearis, 313
peroneal spine; a projection from the outer side of the os calcis giving attachment to fibers of the external annular ligament.
—uncinatus
unciform process; a sickle-shaped process of bone on the inner wall of the ethmoidal labyrinth below the middle turbinated bone; it articulates with the ethmoidal process of the inferior turbinated bone and partly closes the orifice of the maxillary sinus.
—vermiformis, 114, 115, 131, 149, 174, 175
appendix vermiformis, appendix, vermiform process, a worm-like tubular outgrowth, usually between 3 and 4 inches in length, from the inner and back part of the cecum.
—vocalis
the lower end of the anterior margin of the arytenoid cartilage to which the vocal cord is attached.
—xiphoideus, 150, 164, 165
xiphoid process, ensiform process or cartilage at the lower end of the sternum.
—zygomaticus, 57, 60
zygomatic process: (1) a large bony process arising from the squamous portion of the temporal bone, passing forward and outward, articulating with the temporal process of the malar bone; (2) external angular process of the frontal bone, articulating with the frontal process of the malar; (3) temporal process of the malar, articulating with the zygomatic process of the temporal.

PROMINENTIA
—laryngea, 31
PROMONTORIUM, 56, 131, 144
PROSTATA, 144–146, 150, 154, 189
The prostate, a chestnut-shaped body, partly muscular and partly glandular, which surrounds the beginning of the urethra in the male; it consists of two lateral lobes, which are practically fused, and an anterior portion, isthmus or middle lobe. It secretes a milky fluid which is discharged into the urethra at the time of the emission of semen, mixing with this secretion.
PROTUBERANTIA
—laryngea
prominentia laryngea, Adam's apple.
—mentalis
mental protuberance, mental prominence or process, a rough triangular prominence at the lower portion of the symphysis of the mandibl
—occipitalis externa, 6, 10, 32
external occipital protuberance, a prominence about the center of the outer surface of the squamous portion of the occipital bone, giving attachment to the ligamentum nuchæ.
—occipitalis interna, 8, 83
internal occipital protuberance, a projection from about the center of the inner surface of the occipital bone.
PULMO, LUNG, 114–119, 130, 131, 141, 147, 148, 151, 152, 154, 157, 158, 160–165
One of a pair of viscera occupying the cavity of the thorax, the organs of respiration in which aeration of the blood takes place. The right lung is slightly larger than the left and is divided into three lobes (an upper, a middle, and a lower or basal), while the left has but two lobes (an upper and a basal). Each lung is irregularly conical in shape, presenting a blunt upper extremity (the *apex*), a concave *base* following the curve of the diaphragm, an outer convex surface (*facies costalis*), an inner or mediastinal surface (*facies mediastinalis*), a thin and sharp anterior border (*margo anterior*), and a thick and rounded posterior border (*margo posterior*).
PULVINAR, 80, 81
PUTAMEN, 71, 79–81
PYRAMIS
—medullæ, 44
RADIATIO
—corporis callosi, 77, 78
—occipitothalmica, 80
RADIUS, 192, 193, 196, 202–205, 226–228, 230, 236–240
RADIX
—anterior, 46
the anterior, ventral, or motor root of a spinal nerve.
—arcus vertebræ
root of the vertebra arch, pedicle.
—brevis ganglii ciliaris
motor root of the ciliary ganglion, short root of the ciliary ganglion, a branch of the oculomotor nerve given off in the superior orbital fissure.
—dentis
root of a tooth, that part below the neck, covered by cementum instead of enamel, which is fixed in the alveolus.
—dorsalis
r. posterior.
—lateralis tractus optici
lateral root of the optic tract, one of the two roots of origin of the optic tract which comes from the lateral geniculate body and the pulvinar of the thalamus.
—linguæ, 90
root of the tongue, the posterior attached portion of the tongue.
—longa ganglii ciliaris
sensory root of the ciliary ganglion, a slender, sometimes double, branch of the nasociliary nerve, arising from the first part of the nerve where it crosses the optic nerve.
—medialis tractus optici
medial root of the optic tract, one of the two roots of origin of the optic tract which comes from the medial geniculate body.
—mesenterii, 138
the origin of the mesentery of the small intestine from the posterior parietal peritoneum.
mollis ganglii ciliaris—
soft root of the ciliary ganglion, sympathetic nerve fibers from the internal carotid plexus which enter the posterior border of the ciliary ganglion.
—nasi
root of the nose, the upper extremity of the nose situated between the two orbits.
—nervi facialis
root of the facial nerve, fibers running from the nucleus of the facial upward to the colliculus facialis where they curve around the abducens nucleus and then pass outward, between the superior olive and sensory nucleus of the trigeminal, to the ventral surface of the lower part of the pons.
—penis
root of the penis, the proximal extremity of the penis attached to the two pubic bones.
—pili
hair-root, the part of a hair which is embedded in the hair-follicle; its lower succulent extremity, capping the papilla of the follicle, is called the bulb.
—posterior, 46
the posterior, dorsal, or sensory root of a spinal nerve.
—pulmonis, 132
root of the lung, all the structures entering or leaving the lung at the hilus, forming a pedicle invested with the pleura.
RAPHE
—pharyngis
the central line of the pharynx posteriorly where the muscular fibers meet and partly interlace.
—pterygomandibularis
pterygomandibular ligament, a tendinous thickening of the buccopharyngeal fascia, separating the buccinator muscle from the superior constrictor of the pharynx.
RECESSUS
—anterior
a deepening of the interpeduncular fossa in the direction of the corpora mamillaria.
—duodenojejunalis
a pocket between the duodenojejunal and the duodenomesocolic folds to the left of the spinal column.

—ellipticus
elliptical recess, fovea hemielliptica, an oval depression in the roof and inner wall of the vestibule of the labyrinth, lodging the utriculus.
—epitympanicus, 59, 61–62
epitympanic recess, tympanic attic; the upper portion of the tympanic cavity above the membrana tympani; it contains the head of the malleus and the body of the incus.
—ileocæcalis inferior
a deep fossa sometimes found between the ileocecal fold, the appendical mesenteriolum, and the cecum.
—ileocæcalis superior
a shallow pouch occasionally existing between the ileum, the cecum, and the ileocolic artery when the latter is present.
—infundibuli
a funnel-shaped diverticulum leading down from the anterior portion of the third ventricle of the brain through the tuber cinereum into the infundibulum.
—membranæ tympani anterior, 62
a slit-like space on the tympanic wall between the anterior malleolar fold and the drum membrane.
—membranæ tympani posterior, 62
a narrow pocket in the wall of the tympanum between the posterior malleolar fold and the drum membrane.
—membranæ tympani superior
a space in the mucous membrane on the inner surface of the drum membrane between the membrana flaccida and the neck of the malleus.
—opticus
optic recess, a pit or diverticulum extending forward from the anterior part of the third ventricle of the brain above the optic chiasm.
—pharyngeus, 63, 85
r. infundibuliformis, Rosenmuller's recess or fossa, a slit-like depression in the pharyngeal wall behind the opening of the Eustachian tube.
—pinealis
a diverticulum from the posterior part of the third ventricle of the brain passing back above the posterior commissure into the peduncle of the pineal body.
—piriformis
sinus piriformis, one of two deep lateral depressions in the wall of the laryngeal portion of the pharynx on either side, corresponding to the space between the cricoid and arytenoid cartilages internally and the thyroid cartilage externally.
—posterior
a deepening of the interpeduncular fossa toward the pons.
—sphæricus
spherical recess, fovea hemisphærica, a rounded depression on the inner wall of the vestibule of the labyrinth, lodging the sacculus.
—sphenoethmoidalis
a small cleft-like pocket in the superior meatus of the nasal fossa above the superior turbinated bone.
—superior omentalis, 138
a portion of the vestibule of the bursa omentalis which extends upward beneath the coronary ligament of the liver.
—suprapinealis
suprapineal recess, a diverticulum from the posterior portion of the third ventricle of the brain, running backward some distance above and beyond the r. pinealis.
REN, kidney, 115, 117–119, 130–131, 138–139, 141, 151–152, 154, 165–169, 183, 185–186
One of the two organs which excrete the urine. The kidneys are bean-shaped organs, about 4½ in. in length, 2 in. in width, and 1¼ in. in thickness, lying on either side of the spinal column, behind the peritoneum, about opposite the twelfth thoracic and first three lumbar vertebræ. At the inner edge of each kidney is a concave depression, the *hilus*, where the vessels and nerves enter and leave the organs and where the ureter emerges; the hilus leads into the *renal sinus*, a hollow containing the pelvis and calyces and the branching blood-vessels.
RETE
—calcaneum, 289
—patellæ, 278
—venosum vertebrale, 87, 90, 91
RIMA
—glottidis, 93, 155
SACCULUS
—lacrimalis, 48, 49, 51, 52, 82
SACCUS
—endolymphaticus, 58
SCAPULA, 115–117, 133, 152, 156–158, 160, 161, 200, 201, 220
The shoulder-blade; a large triangular flattened bone lying over the ribs posteriorly on either side, articulating by its outer angle with the clavicle and the humerus.
SCROTUM, 144, 150
SELLA
—turcica, 10, 65
SEMICANALIS
—m. tensoris tympani, 56
SEPTUM
—atriorum = auricularum, 162
the dividing wall between the atria of the heart.
—bulbi urethræ
a fibrous septum in the interior of the bulb of the urethra which divides it into two hemispheres.
—canalis musculotubarii
processus cochleariformis, a very thin horizontal plate of bone forming two semicanals, the upper, smaller, for the tensor tympani muscle, the lower, larger, for the Eustachian tube.
—cartilagineum
the cartilaginous portion of the septum nasi.
—cervicale intermedium
intermediate cervical septum, a fibrous membrane uniting the cervical spinal arachnoid and dura mater in the median line posteriorly.
—crurale = s. femorale.
—femorale
Cloquet's ganglion or septum, a lymphatic gland or plug of fat blocking the femoral ring.
—glandis
cartilago penis, a fibrous partition extending through the glans penis.
—interalveolare
the bony partitions between the tooth-sockets.
—intermusculare, 218, 231–234, 300
intermuscular septum, a term applied to aponeurotic sheets separating various muscles of the extremities; these are: *s. i. anterius (fibulare), s. i. (femoris) laterale, s. i. (f.) mediale, s. i. (humeri) laterale, s. i. (h.) mediale, s. i. posterius (fibulare).*
—linguæ, 88
the median vertical fibrous partition of the tongue.
—lucidum = s. pellucidum.
—mediastinale
the mediastinum regarded as the dividing wall between the two pleural sacs.
—membranaceum ventriculorum, 151
the membranous portion of the ventricular septum of the heart.
—mobile nasi
the anterior movable part of the nasal septum.
—musculare ventriculorum
the muscular portion of the ventricular septum of the heart, formed of fibers derived from the musculature of both ventricles.
—nasi, 49, 84
the dividing wall between the two nasal cavities, formed posteriorly of bone (mainly the vomer and perpendicular plate of the ethmoid), anteriorly of cartilage.
—orbitale, 105
orbital s., palpebral ligaments, a fibrous membrane attached to the margin of the orbit and extending into the lids, constituting in great part the posterior fascia of the orbicularis oculi muscle.
—pellucidum, 40
s. lucidum, a thin plate made of two laminæ of gray matter, forming a partition between the anterior portions of the lateral ventricles; the space between the two laminæ is the fifth ventricle.
—penis, 145
—sinuum frontalium
the bony partition between the two frontal sinuses; it is often deflected to one or the other side of the middle line.
—sinuum sphenoidalium
the median dividing wall between the sphenoidal sinuses.
—subarachnoideale
s. posticum, a fibrous layer passing between the spinal arachnoid and pia mater in the middle line posteriorly.
—ventriculorum
the dividing wall between the ventricles of the heart.
SINUS
—alæ parvæ = s. sphenoparietalis.
—aortæ
the space between each semilunar valve and the wall of the aorta.
—basilaris = plexus basilaris.
—cavernosus, 9
a paired blood-sinus on either side of the sella turcica.

—circularis, 9
a venous ring around the hypophysis, formed by the cavernous and the two intercavernous sinuses.
—coronarius, 162
a short trunk receiving most of the veins of the heart, running in the sulcus between the left atrium and ventricle, and emptying into the right atrium between the inferior vena cava and the atrioventricular orifice.
—duræ matris
sinuses of the dura mater, cerebral sinuses; see the following: *s. cavernosus, s. circularis, s. intercavernosus anterior, s. intercavernosus posterior, s. occipitalis, s. parasinoideus, s. petrosus inferior, s. petrosus superior, s. rectus, s. sagittalis inferior, s. sagittalis superior, s. sphenoparietalis, s. transversus.*
—epididymidis
a narrow space between the body of the epididymis and the testis.
—ethmoidalis
one of the air-cells or spaces in the ethmoid bone.
—frontalis, 50, 63–65, 70, 80–82, 102, 105
a hollow formed on either side by the separation of the two plates of the frontal bone, it communicates by the infundibulum with the nasal fossa of the same side.
—intercavernosus anterior and posterior
These sinuses extend across the hypophyseal fossa and connect the cavernous sinuses of both sides.
—jugularis
one of three enlargements of the jugular veins; that of the external jugular (*s. j. externæ*) is between the two sets of valves; those of the internal jugular (*s. j. internæ*) are at the orgin (*bulbus superior*) and near the termination (*bulbus inferior*).
—laryngis = ventriculus laryngis.
—lateralis = s. transversus.
—longitudinalis = s. sagittalis.
—mastoideus
one of the cells in the mastoid process of the temporal bone.
—maxillaris, 50, 52, 64–66, 69, 83–86, 103
antrum of Highmore; a cavity in the body of the superior maxilla, communicating with the middle meatus of the nose.
—obliquus
a pericardial fold covering the posterior aspect of the left atrium (auricle) between that and the esophagus.
—occipitalis, 41
an unpaired vessel commencing at the confluens sinuum and passing downward in the base of the falx cerebri to the foramen magnum where it bifurcates and passes to the transverse sinus and the venous plexus of the upper cervical vertebræ.
—paranasalis
accessory nasal sinus, one of the cavities in the bones of the face continuous with that of the nasal cavities; these sinuses are the frontal, sphenoidal, maxillary, and ethmoidal.
—petrosus inferior, 41, 83, 84
a paired sinus running in the groove on the petro-occipital fissure connecting the cavernous sinus with the bulb of the internal jugular vein.
—petrosus superior, 9, 41
a paired sinus in the groove on the pyramid of the temporal bone, connecting the cavernous sinus with the transverse sinus.
—phrenicocostalis, see sinus pleuræ, 164, 165
—piriformis = recessus piriformis.
—pleuræ, 152
two recesses of the pleura, one behind the sternum and costal cartilages (*s. costomediastinalis*), the other between the diaphragm and chest wall (*s. phrenicocostalis*).
—pocularis = utriculus prostaticus.
—posterior
a deep groove above the pyramidal eminence in the posterior wall of the tympanic cavity.
—prostaticus = utriculus prostaticus.
minute pouch in the prostate leading back from the summit of the colliculus seminalis, the analogue of the uterus and vagina in the female, being the remains of the fused posterior ends of the Mullerian ducts.
ticus.
—rectus, 9, 41, 72, 83
one of the grooves, with pocket-like recess at the lower end, separating the rectal columns.
—rectus, 9, 41, 72, 83
tentorial s., an unpaired sinus in the posterior part of the falx cerebri where it is attached to the tentorium cerebelli; it passes horizontally to the confluens sinuum.
—renalis
the cavity of the kidney, containing the calyces and pelvis.
—sagittalis inferior, 9, 41, 80
an unpaired sinus in the lower margin of the falx cerebri, running parallel to the sinus sagittalis superior and emptying into the sinus rectus.
—sagittalis superior, 9, 41, 70–72, 75–80, 82
an unpaired sinus in the sagittal groove, beginning at the foramen cæcum and terminating at the confluens sinuum.
—sphenoidalis, 10, 11, 51, 63, 64, 94, 105
a cavity in the body of the sphenoid bone communicating with the nasal fossæ.
—sphenoparietalis, 9
s. alæ parvæ, a paired sinus beginning on the parietal bone, running along the posterior margin of the lesser wing of the sphenoid, and emptying into the cavernous sinus.
—tarsi
a hollow or canal formed by a broad groove in the talus, just anterior to the posterior articular facet (*sulcus tali*), and a corresponding groove in the calcaneus (*sulcus calcanei*).
—tonsillaris
the space between the palatine arches in which lies the tonsil.
—transversus, 9, 41, 56, 58, 60, 72, 83, 85, 97, 100
lateral s., it begins at the internal occipital protuberance (at the confluens sinuum), the right as the continuation of the superior sagittal, the left of the straight sinus, and at the jugular foramen becomes continuous with the internal jugular vein.
—transversus pericardii, 160
—tympani
a small circular depression between the vestibular and cochlear fenestræ on the inner wall of the tympanum.
—Valsalvæ = s. aortæ.
—venarum, s. venarum cavarum
the portion of the cavity of the right atrium (auricle) of the heart which receives the blood from the venæ cavæ; it is separated from the rest of the atrium by the crista terminalis.
—venosus scleræ
venous s. of the sclera, canal of Schlemm or of Lauth, a ring-like vein in the sclera, near its anterior edge, encircling the cornea.
—vertebrales longitudinales, 89
columns of venous plexuses lying on the posterior surfaces of the vertebral bodies on either side of the posterior longitudinal ligament.
SPINA
—angularis, 11
—frontalis
frontal spine, nasal spine of the frontal bone;.
—iliaca, 129, 174, 175, 191, 255–257, 272, 284
one of the four iliac spines, named respectively anterior superior, anterior inferior, posterior superior, and posterior inferior.
—ischiadica, 256, 257
sciatic spine, spine of the ischium, a pointed process from the posterior border of the ischium.
—nasalis = s. frontalis.
—nasalis anterior
a pointed projection at the anterior extremity of the intermaxillary suture.
—nasalis posterior
posterior palatine spine; the sharp posterior extremity of the nasal crest.
—pubis = tuberculum pubicum.
—scapulæ
the prominent triangular ridge on the dorsal aspect of the scapula.
—supra meatum, 55
—trochlearis, 65
a spicule of bone arising from the edge of the fovea trochlearis, giving attachment to the pulley of the superior oblique muscle of the eyeball.
SPLENIUM
—corporis callosi, 79, 80
STAPES, 61
the smallest of the three auditory ossicles; its base, or footpiece, fits into the vestibular or oval window, while its head is articulated with the lenticular process of the incus.
long limb of the incus.
STERNUM, 150
The breast-bone, a long flat bone, articulating with the cartilages of the first seven ribs and with the clavicle, forming the middle part of the anterior wall of the thorax; it consists of three portions: the corpus or body, mesosternum, gladiolus; the manubrium or presternum; the ensiform or xiphoid cartilage or appendix or process, or metasternum.
STRIA
—acustica = s. medullaris.

—**fornicis** = s. medullaris.
—**medullaris,** 43
medullary s., (1) s. fornicis, s. pinealis, a longitudinal strand of fibers along the wall of the third ventricle just below the tænia thalami; many of the fibers end in the nucleus, or ganglion, habenulæ, others cross to the opposite side on the dorsum of the habenula forming the commissura habenularum; (2) acoustic s., auditory s., one of the horizontal white stripes on the floor of the fourth ventricle passing from the mesial groove outward over the upper part of the restiform body; they divide the rhomboidal fossa into the fovea inferior and fovea superior on either side.
—**olfactoria**
olfactory stria, one of three white bands (*s. medialis, s. intermedia, s. lateralis*) passing backward from the olfactory trigone; the medial stria curves upward behind the area of Broca and terminates in the callosal gyrus; the intermediate, imperfectly developed, passes into the anterior perforated substance; the lateral runs along the border of the anterior perforated substance and joins the limen insulæ.
—**striae terminales,** 44

SUBSTANTIA
—**adamantina**
enamel, the hard substance covering the exposed portion of the teeth.
—**eburnea**
dentine, the ivory forming the mass of the tooth.
—**gelatinosa centralis** = **s. grisea centralis.**
—**gelatinosa Rolandi**
gelatinous substance of Rolando, forms the apex of the posterior gray column and, when seen on section, seems to fit over the caput cornu like a cap.
—**grisea**
s. cinerea, gray substance.
—**grisea centralis**
s. gelatinosa centralis, central gray matter of the spinal cord, a mass of neuroglia surrounding the central canal.
—**lentis**
substance of the crystalline lens; it is divided into *s. corticalis*, cortex, and *nucleus lentis*, inner or main substance of the lens.
—**medullaris**
medullary substance; *s. m. glandulæ suprarenalis*, suprarenal gland, *s. m. lymphoglandulæ*, lymph node, *s. m. renis*, kidney, *s. m. ossium*, bone-marrow, medulla ossium.
—**nigra,** 71, 82
it extends from the upper border of the pons into the subthalamic region between the dorsal (tegmental) and ventral (pedal) portions of the pedunculus (crus) cerebri.
—**perforata anterior,** 42
locus perforatus anticus, an area on either side of the optic chiasm in the olfactory trigone, which is perforated by numerous blood-vessels.
—**perforata posterior**
locus perforatus posticus, a gray area at the base of the brain anterior to the pons, containing numerous openings for the passage of branches of the posterior cerebral artery.
—**reticularis alba**
reticular white substance of Arnold, a thin layer of fibers covering the medial surface of the hippocampal gyrus.
—**reticularis grisea**
an area in the medulla behind the olive containing white and gray matter, the latter in considerable amount.

SULCUS
—**arteriosus,** 10
—**basilaris**
a mesial groove on the ventral surface of the pons Varolii in which lies the basilar artery.
—**calcanei**
interosseous groove, a deep furrow on the upper surface of the calcaneus giving attachment to the interosseous ligament.
—**callosomarginalis** = s. cinguli.
—**centralis,** 38, 39, 75–77, 79, 97
—**cinguli,** 73
callosomarginal fissure, a fissure on the mesial surface of the cerebral hemisphere.
—**circularis**
circular sulcus of Reil, limiting sulcus of Reil, a semicircular fissure separating the insula from the operculum above, in front, and behind.
—**coronarius,** 163
coronary sulcus, auriculoventricular groove, a groove on the outer surface of the heart marking the division between the auricles (atria) and the ventricles.
—**corporis callosi,** 73, 79, 80
s. of the corpus callosum, callosal s., a fissure separating the corpus callosum from the gyrus cinguli above.
—**ethmoidalis**
nasal groove; a groove on the inner surface of each nasal bone, lodging the internal nasal or anterior ethmoidal nerve.
—**frontalis inferior,** 38
inferior frontal s., a sagittal fissure on the outer surface of each frontal lobe of the cerebrum separating the middle from the inferior frontal gyrus.
—**frontalis superior,** 38, 77
a sagittal fissure on the superior surface of each frontal lobe of the cerebrum; it forms the inferior boundary of the superior frontal convolution.
—**hamuli pterygoidei**
hamular groove, a groove at the base of the hamular process which forms a pulley for the tendon of the tensor veli palatini.
—**horizontalis cerebelli**
horizontal sulcus of the cerebellum, great horizontal fissure, a deep cleft encircling the circumference of the cerebellum, and receiving the three cerebellar peduncles anteriorly.
—**hypothalamicus**
hypothalamic s., s. of Monroe, a groove in the lateral wall of the third ventricle on either side leading from the foramen interventriculare to the aditus ad aquæductum cerebri.
—**infraorbitalis,** 47
infraorbital groove; a gradually deepening groove on the orbital surface of the maxilla, which leads to the infraorbital canal.
—**interparietalis,** 72, 77, 97
intraparietal s. of Turner; it separates the superior and inferior parietal lobules; a horizontal branch proceeds medially forming the posterior boundary of the postcentral gyrus.
—**intertubercularis,** 194
bicipital groove, a furrow running down the shaft of the humerus from between the two tuberosities.
—**lacrimalis**
lacrymal groove; (1) a hollow in front of the lacrymal crest of the lacrymal bone; (2) a groove on the nasal process of the maxilla, the upper part of which forms with (1) a fossa for the lodgment of the lacrymal sac.
—**lateralis anterior**
anterolateral sulcus, an indistinct furrow on either side of the spinal cord and medulla oblongata, near the anterior median fissure, marking the line of exit of the anterior nerve-roots.
—**lateralis posterior**
posterolateral, sulcus, a longitudinal furrow on either side of the posterior median sulcus of the spinal cord and medulla oblongata, marking the line of entrance of the posterior nerve-roots.
—**longitudinalis**
interventricular groove, ventricular groove, crena cordis; a groove on the anterior and posterior surfaces of the heart, marking the location of the septum between the two ventricles.
—**longitudinalis superior** = **s. sagittalis.**
—**medianus linguæ**
median longitudinal raphe of the tongue, a slight longitudinal depression running forward on the dorsal surface of the tongue from the foramen cæcum.
—**medianus posterior**
posterior median sulcus, posteromedian fissure, a shallow furrow in the median line of the posterior surface of the cord.
—**m. peronæi,** 263
—**mylohyoideus**
a groove on the inner surface of the ramus of the mandible leading to the opening of the inferior dental canal.
—**nervi radialis**
groove for radial nerve, musculospiral groove, a furrow between the external epicondylic ridge of the humerus and the deltoid eminence, winding round the outer surface of the shaft, lodging the musculospiral (radial) nerve and the superior profunda artery.
—**nervi ulnaris**
groove for ulnar nerve, a furrow on the posterior surface of the internal epicondyle of the humerus, lodging the ulnar nerve.
—**obturatorius**
obturator s. or groove, a broad, shallow furrow on the pelvic surface of the pubis external to the obturator crest.
—**occipitalis lateralis**
one of several variable fissures on the lateral aspect of the occipital lobe.

—**occipitalis superior**
superior occipital s., one of several small and variable sulci separating the superior occipital gyri.
—**occipitalis transversus**
transverse occipital s., the extremity of the occipital ramus of the interparietal suture.
—**olfactorius**
a fissure on the inferior surface of each frontal lobe of the cerebrum, running parallel with the longitudinal fissure and separating the gyrus rectus from the orbital gyri.
—**orbitalis**
one of a number of irregularly disposed fissures on the inferior surface of each frontal lobe of the cerebrum, dividing it into the orbital gyri.
—**palatinus**
palatine groove, one of a number of grooves on the lower surface of the palatal process of the maxilla in which run the vessels and nerves of the hard palate.
—**paracentralis**
—**paraglenoidalis**
paraglenoid groove, a furrow on the inner face of the ala of the ilium, at the border of the auricular surface.
—**parolfactorius anterior**
anterior parolfactory sulcus, a fissure separating the parolfactory area from the superior frontal gyrus.
—**parolfactorius posterior**
posterior parolfactory sulcus, a shallow groove on the medial surface of the hemisphere separating the subcallosal gyrus from the parolfactory area.
—**petrosus inferior,** 57
inferior petrosal groove; (1) a shallow groove on either side of the basilar portion of the occipital bone lodging the inferior petrosal sinus; (2) a groove, on the posterior surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone, lodging the inferior petrosal sinus.
—**petrosus superior,** 57
superior petrosal groove, a groove on the superior border of the petrous portion of the temporal bone in which rests the superior petrosal sinus.
—**præcentralis,** 38, 76, 97
precentral s., s. verticalis, an interrupted fissure anterior to and in general parallel with the fissure of Rolando, forming the anterior boundary of the gyrus centralis anterior.
—**promontorii**
a narrow groove running vertically over the surface of the promontory in the tympanum, lodging the tympanic nerve.
—**pterygopalatinus,** 11
pterygopalatine groove, a sulcus on the sphenoidal process and posterior surface of the vertical plate of the palate bone which, with grooves of the same name on the maxilla and pterygoid process of the sphenoid, form the canal of the same name, the inferior extremity of which is the foramen palatinum majus.
—**sagittalis**
sagittal sulcus, superior longitudinal sulcus; a groove on the inner surface of the occipital bone which lodges the superior longitudinal sinus.
—**sigmoideus,** 8, 57
sigmoid sulcus, sigmoid fossa or groove; a broad groove in the posterior cranial fossa, first situated on the lateral portion of the occipital bone, then curving around the jugular process on to the mastoid portion of the temporal bone, and finally turning sharply on the posterior inferior angle of the parietal bone and becoming continuous with the transverse groove; it lodges the lateral (transverse) sinus.
—**spiralis externus**
a concavity in the outer wall of the ductus cochlearis between the prominentia spiralis and the crista basilaris.
—**spiralis internus**
a concavity in the floor of the ductus cochlearis formed by the overhanging labium vestibulare.
—**subclavius**
a groove on the surface of the lung just below the apex, corresponding to the course of the subclavian artery.
—**subparietalis**
a fissure continuing the direction of the s. cinguli from where the pars marginalis of that fissure bends upward; it forms the upper boundary of the posterior portion of the gyrus cinguli.
—**tali**
interosseous groove; a deep furrow on the under surface of the astragalus giving attachment to the interosseous ligament.
—**temporalis inferior**
occipitotemporal s., on the under surface of the temporal lobe of the cerebrum, separating the inferior temporal from the fusiform (occipitotemporal) convolution.
—**temporalis medius**
second temporal s., on the lower part of the lateral surface of the temporal lobe of the cerebrum, separating the middle and inferior temporal convolutions.
—**temporalis superior**
supertemporal s., first temporal s., parallel s., a long deep fissure running the whole length of the lateral surface of the temporal lobe of the cerebrum, parallel with the lateral (Sylvian) fissure, separating the superior and middle temporal convolutions; its posterior extremity, running into the parietal lobe, is deflected upward and is capped by the angular gyrus.
—**temporalis transversus**
transverse temporal s., one of a number of transverse fissures on the surface of the temporal lobe of the cerebrum bordering on the lateral (Sylvian) fissure, running from the region of the superior temporal gyrus to the insula; they separate the transverse temporal convolutions from each other.
—**terminalis**
a V-shaped groove, with apex pointing backward, on the surface of the tongue, marking the separation between the oral, or horizontal, and the pharyngeal, or vertical, parts of this organ; (2) a groove on the surface of the right atrium of the heart, marking the junction of the primitive sinus venosus with the atrium.
—**transversus,** 8
groove on the inner surface of the parietal bone, at its posterior inferior angle, which receives the lateral venous sinus.
—**tubæ auditivæ**
a furrow on the inner surface of the posterior border of the greater wing of the sphenoid bone, for the cartilaginous Eustachian tube.
—**tympanicus**
a groove in the tympanic ring in which the circumference of the drum membrane is fixed.

SUSTENACULUM
—**tali,** 263

SUTURA
—**coronalis,** 4, 10, 75–79
coronal suture, line of union of the frontal with the two parietal bones.
—**ethmoideomaxillaris,** 47
ethmoideomaxillary suture, line of apposition of the orbital surface of the body of the maxilla with the lamina papyracea (os planum) of the ethmoid bone.
—**frontoethmoidalis,** 47
line of union between the cribriform plate of the ethmoid and the orbital plate and posterior margin of the nasal process of the frontal bone.
—**frontolacrimalis,** 47
line of union between the upper margin of the lacrimal and the orbital plate of the frontal.
—**frontomaxillaris**
articulation of the nasal process of the maxilla with the frontal bone.
—**intermaxillaris**
the line of union of the two superior maxillary bones.
—**internasalis**
line of union between the two nasal bones.
—**lacrimoconchalis**
line of union of the lacrymal with the inferior turbinated bone.
—**lacrimomaxillaris**
line of union, on the inner wall of the orbit, between the anterior and inferior margin of the lacrymal bone and the maxilla.
—**lambdoidea,** 4, 8, 10, 79, 82
line of union between the occipital and two parietal bones.
—**nasofrontalis**
line of union of the frontal and of the two nasal bones.
—**nasomaxillaris**
line of union of the lateral margin of the nasal bone with the frontal process of the maxilla.
—**occipitomastoidea,** 4, 6, 8, 10, 55
continuation of the lambdoid suture between the posterior border of the mastoid portion of the temporal bone and the occipital.
—**palatina mediana,** 6
line of union between the horizontal plates of the palate bones, continuing the intermaxillary suture posteriorly.
—**palatina transversa,** 6
line of union of the palatal processes of the maxillæ with the horizontal plates of the palate bones.
—**palatoethmoidalis**
line of junction of the orbital process of the palate bone and the lamina papyracea, os planum, of the ethmoid.

—palatomaxillaris
line of union, in the floor of the orbit, between the orbital process of the palate bone and the orbital surface of the maxilla.
—parietomastoidea, 8
articulation of the posterior inferior angle of the parietal with the mastoid process of the temporal bone.
—sagittalis, 75, 77
line of union between the two parietal bones.
—sphenoethmoidalis
line of union between the crest of the sphenoid bone and the perpendicular plate of the ethmoid.
—sphenofrontalis, 4, 8, 47
line of union between the orbital plate of the frontal and the two wings of the sphenoid on either side.
—sphenomaxillaris
an inconstant suture between the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone and the body of the maxilla.
—sphenoorbitalis
articulation between the orbital process of the palate bone and the outer surface of the body of the sphenoid.
—sphenoparietalis, 4, 8, 10
line of union of the lower border of the parietal with the upper edge of the great wing of the sphenoid.
—sphenosquamosa, 4, 6, 8
sphenosquamosal suture, articulation of the great wing of the sphenoid with the squamous portion of the temporal bone.
—sphenozygomatica, 47
junction of the malar bone and greater wing of the sphenoid.
—squamosa, 8, 10
—squamomastoidea
mastosquamosal suture, line of union of the squamous and mastoid portions of the temporal bone, fused in early life.
—zygomaticofrontalis, 4, 47
line of union between the external angular or zygomatic process of the frontal and the frontal process of the malar bone.
—zygomaticomaxillaris, 6, 47
articulation of the malar bone with the zygomatic process of the maxilla.
—zygomaticotemporalis
line of junction of the zygomatic process of the temporal and the temporal process of the malar bone.

SYMPHYSIS
—ossium pubis, 144

TÆNIA
—acustica = stria medullaris.
—chorioidea, 43
the border of the chorioid plexus in the lateral ventricles.
—coli
t. of Valsalva, one of the three bands in which the longitudinal muscular fibers of the large intestine, except the rectum, are collected; these are called respectively: *t. mesocolica*, situated at the place corresponding to the mesenteric insertion, *t. libera*, free band, opposite the mesocolic band, and *t. omentalis* at the place corresponding to the site of adhesion of the omentum to the transverse colon.
—fimbriæ, 43
tenia of the fimbria, the torn edge of the fimbria hippocampi after removal of the chorioid plexus.
—fornicis
tenia of the fornix, the slightly dentated lateral border of each crus (anterior pillar) of the fornix.
—hippocampi = corpus fimbriatum.
—medullaris = stria medullaris.
—semicircularis = stria terminalis.
—thalami
tenia of the thalamus, thalamic tenia, the sharp edge or angle between the superior and inner or medial surfaces of the thalamus on either side; to it is attached the epithelial lamina forming the lining of the roof of the third ventricle.
—ventriculi quarti
tænia of the fourth ventricle, the line of junction of the epithelial portion of the roof with the nerve substance.
—ventriculi tertii = stria medullaris.

TALUS, 262, 263, 267, 294, 295, 313
Ankle-bone, astragalus; the bone of the foot which articulates with the tibia and fibula to form the ankle-joint.

TEGMEN
—tympani, 57

TELA
—chorioidea
that portion of the pia mater which covers the roof or any portion of the wall of a cerebral ventricle.
—chorioidea inferior = t. chorioidea ventriculi quarti.
—chorioidea inferior = t. chorioidea ventriculi tertii.
—chorioidea ventriculi quarti
chorioid tela of the fourth ventricle, t. chorioidea inferior, the fold of pia mater covering over the lower part of the roof or posterior wall of the fourth cerebral ventricle.
—chorioidea ventriculi tertii
velum interpositum, a double fold of pia mater between the fornix above and the epithelial roof of the third ventricle and the thalami below.
—submucosa
the layer of connective tissue beneath the tunica mucosa.
—submucosa pharyngis
pharyngeal aponeurosis, pharyngobasilar fascia, the upper portion of the posterior wall of the pharynx, consisting of a fibrous membrane attached to the basilar process of the occipital bone.

TENDO
—calcaneus, 268, 270, 276, 277, 287, 288, 294, 310–313

TESTIS, 144, 145, 180

THALAMUS, 71, 73

THYMUS, 134, 135, 158–160

TIBIA, 254, 255, 260, 261, 264, 265, 268, 271, 278, 279, 288, 291, 293–296, 305–312
Shin-bone; the inner and larger of the two bones of the leg, articulating with the femur, fibula, and astragalus.

TONSILLA
—cerebelli, 84
—palatina, 68, 87–89
—pharyngea, 63

TORSUS
—tubarius, 85

TRACHEA, 18, 31, 93, 95, 110, 111, 132–134, 147, 148, 155–160

TRACTUS
—iliotibialis, 272–276, 285–286, 303, 305
iliotibial band, Maissiat's band, a fibrous reinforcement of the fascia lata on the outer surface of the thigh, extending from the crest of the ilium to the external tuberosity of the tibia.
—olfactorius, 42, 44
a narrow whitish band lying in the olfactory sulcus on the under surface of the frontal lobe of the brain, terminating anteriorly in the olfactory bulb and posteriorly in the olfactory trigone.
—opticus, 44, 81
optic tract, a flattened white band extending forward on either side from the geniculate bodies and pulvinar of the thalamus to the optic chiasm.
—solitarius
respiratory bundle, a small isolated tract, anterior and external to the nucleus of the ala cinerea, composed of the afferent fibers of the vagus and glossopharyngeal nerves.
—spinalis nervi trigemini
spinal tract of the trigeminal nerve, ascending root of the trigeminal nerve, a bundle of fibers of the 5th nerve running down from the sensory nucleus on the outer side of the gray column formed by the substantia gelatinosa Rolandi, into which the fibers gradually enter.

TRIGONUM
—collaterale, 43
—deltoideopectorale
Mohrenheim's fossa, a space between the pectoralis major and deltoid muscles, below the clavicle.
—femorale
Scarpa's triangle, a triangular space at the upper and inner part of the thigh, bounded by the sartorius and adductor longus muscles and the inguinal (Poupart's) ligament.
—lumbale, 121
Petit's lumbar triangle, an interval bounded by the edges of the latissimus dorsi and obliquus externus muscles and the crest of the ilium.
—nervi hypoglossi
trigone of the hypoglossal nerve, a slight elevation in the fovea inferior of the fourth ventricle, beneath which is the nucleus of origin of the 12th cranial nerve.
—olfactorium
olfactory trigone, a grayish triangular area forming the posterior extremity of the olfactory tract where it diverges into the three roots, or olfactory striæ; the trigone lies just above the optic nerve near the chiasm.
—omoclaviculare
subclavian triangle, a triangle bounded by the clavicle, the omohyoid muscle, and the sternocleidomastoid muscle.
—vesicæ, 146

TROCHANTER
—major, 149, 177, 254, 255, 258, 259, 273, 274, 278, 285
—minor, 254, 255, 258, 259, 278

TROCHLEA
—humeri, 194, 195
—tali, 270

TRUNCUS
—corporis callosi, 71
trunk or body of the corpus callosum, the main arched portion of the corpus callosum.
—costocervicalis
the beginning of the superior intercostal artery, regarded as an independent trunk giving off two branches — an ascending, cervicalis profunda, and a descending, intercostalis suprema.
—intestinalis, 124
intestinal lymphatic trunk, conveying lymph from the lower part of the liver, the stomach, spleen, pancreas, and small intestine; it discharges into the cisterna chyli.
—jugularis, 14
jugular lymphatic trunk or duct, one on each side, conveying the lymph from the head and neck; that on the right side empties into the right lymphatic duct, that on the left into the thoracic duct.
—lumbalis, 124
lumbar lymphatic trunk, one of two lymphatic ducts conveying lymph from the lower extremities, pelvic viscera and walls, large intestine, kidneys, and suprarenal capsules; they discharge into the cisterna chyli.
—lumbosacralis, 128, 140, 175
a large nerve, formed by the union of the fifth lumbar and first sacral, with a branch from the fourth lumbar nerve, which enters into the formation of the sacral plexus.
—subclavius, 14
subclavian lymphatic trunk or duct, formed by the union of the vessels draining the lymph-nodes of the left upper extremity, emptying into the thoracic duct at the root of the neck.
—sympathicus, 27, 29, 36, 90–92, 129, 133–135, 140, 155, 156, 158, 159, 161–166, 168–173
sympathetic trunk.
—thyreocervicalis, 219
thyroid axis; a short arterial trunk arising from the subclavian and dividing generally into three branches — thyreoidea inferior, transversa colli, and transversa scapulæ.

TUBA
—auditiva, 55, 58, 60–63, 73, 85, 105
auditory tube, Eustachian tube, a tube leading from the tympanic cavity to the nasopharynx.
—Eustachii = tuba auditiva.

TUBER
—calcanei, 255, 263, 267, 270, 277, 288
calcanean tuber, the posterior extremity of the calcaneus, or os calcis, forming the projection of the heel.
—cinereum
a small slightly raised area of gray matter in the interpeduncular space between the corpora mamillaria and the optic chasm.
—corporis callosi = splenium corporis callosi.
—frontale
frontal eminence; the most prominent portion of the forehead on either side.
—ischiadicum, 178, 257
tuberosity of the ischium; a rough pyriform mass at the angle formed by the two rami of the ischium.
—omentale
a prominence at the junction of the neck and body of the pancreas, which projects against the small omentum when the stomach is distended.
—parietale
parietal tuber, parietal eminence, a prominent portion of the parietal bone, a little above the center of its external surface, usually corresponding to the point of maximum width of the head.
—radii
tuberositas radii.
—vermis
tuber of the vermis, tuber valvulæ, the posterior division of the inferior vermis of the cerebellum.
—zygomaticum
a slight prominence near the origin of the zygomatic process of the temporal bone.

TUBERCULUM
—acusticum
the dorsal nucleus of the cochlear nerve.
—anterius (atlantis)
anterior tubercle of the atlas, a conical protuberance on the anterior surface of the arch of the atlas.
—anterius (thalami)
anterior tubercle of the thalamus, the prominent anterior extremity of the thalamus which projects into the lateral ventricle.
—articulare, 12
articular eminence of the zygomatic process of the temporal bone which bounds the glenoid or mandibular fossa anteriorly; it forms the anterior root of the zygoma.
—caroticum
Chassaignac's tubercle; the anterior tubercle of the transverse process of the sixth cervical vertebra.
—cinereum, 44
gray tubercle, the bulbous extremity in the medulla oblongata of the posterior horn or column of the spinal cord.
—corniculatum
Santorini's corniculate tubercle, a rounded eminence on the posterior part of the aryepiglottic fold, formed by the underlying corniculate cartilages.
—costæ
tubercle of a rib, the knob on a rib, near its head, which articulates with the transverse process of a vertebra.
—cuneiforme
Wrisberg's tubercle, a rounded eminence on the posterior part of the aryepiglottic fold, formed by the underlying cuneiform cartilage.
—epiglotticum
cushion of the epiglottis; a convexity at the lower part of the epiglottis over the upper part of the thyroepiglottic ligament.
—hypoglossi = trigonum nervi hypoglossi.
—intercondyloideum
intercondyloid tubercle of the tibia, one of two projections (*t. i. mediale*, or inner tubercle, and *t. i. laterale* or outer tubercle) springing from the central lip of each articular surface of the tibia on either side of the intercondyloid eminence or spine.
—jugulare
jugular tubercle, an oval elevation on the cerebral surface of the lateral part of the occipital bone, on either side of the foramen magnum.
—majus humeri, 194, 195
larger tubercle, greater tuberosity of the humerus, the posterior of two tubercles just external to the anatomical neck.
—mallei
short process of the malleus = **processus lateralis mallei.**
—mentale
mental tubercle, a prominence on the lower border of the mandible on either side of the mental protuberance.
—minus humeri, 194
smaller tubercle, lesser tuberosity of the humerus, the anterior of two tubercles just external to the anatomical neck.
—obturatorium
obturator tubercle, one of two processes, anterior and posterior, on the margin of the pubic portion of the obturator foramen, bounding the termination of the obturator groove.
—ossis multanguli majoris
a prominent ridge on the trapezium (os multangulum majus) forming the external border of the groove in which runs the tendon of the flexor carpi radialis.
—ossis navicularis, 204
tuberosity of the scaphoid, a projection at the inferior lateral angle of the navicular (scaphoid) bone.
—pharyngeum, 13
a projection from the under surface of the basilar portion of the occipital bone, giving attachment to the fibrous raphe of the pharynx.
—posterius (atlantis)
a protuberance at the posterior extremity of the arch of the atlas, a rudiment of the spinous process.
—posterius (thalami) = pulvinar.
—pubicum, 177, 257, 284
pubic spine, a small projection at the anterior extremity of the crest of the pubis.
—scaleni
scalene tubercle of Lisfranc, a small spine on the inner edge of the first rib.
—sellæ
tubercle of the saddle, olivary eminence, the slight elevation in front of the pituitary fossa on the body of the sphenoid bone.
—thyreoideum inferius
a slight lateral projection from the lower margin of the thyroid cartilage on either side, at the beginning of the inferior notch.

—thyreoideum superius
a blunt projection on the outer surface of the thyroid cartilage on either side near the posterior portion of the upper margin.

TUBEROSITAS

—coracoidea
conoid tubercle; a projection from the posterior border of the clavicle near its acromial end.

—costæ secundæ
tuberosity of the second rib a rough oval area, about the middle of the outer surface and lower border of the rib.

—costalis
rhomboid impression; an irregular pitted area on the inferior surface of the clavicle at its sternal end.

—deltoidea, 194
a rough elevation about the middle of the outer side of the shaft of the humerus.

—femoris externa = epicondylus lateralis.
a projection on the outer surface of the external condyle of the femur, giving attachment to the gastrocnemius muscle.

—femoris interna = epicondylus medialis.
a projection on the outer surface of the internal condyle of the femur.

—glutæa, 259
the point of insertion in the upper portion of the shaft of the femur of the greater part of the gluteus maximus muscle; when markedly developed this tuberosity is called the third trochanter.

—iliaca
a rough area above the auricular surface on the outer aspect of the ala of the ilium.

—infraglenoidalis
a rough surface below the glenoid cavity of the scapula.

—masseterica
a roughened surface on the external aspect of the angle of the mandible.

—maxillæ = tuber maxillare.

—ossis cuboidei
a slight eminence on the external surface of the cuboid bone, capped with an articular facet for a sesamoid bone in the tendon of the peroneus longus muscle.

—ossis metatarsalis primi, 263
a tubercle at the base of the bone to which is attached the tendon of the peroneus longus muscle.

—ossis metatarsalis quinti, 262, 263, 314
a tubercle at the base of this bone to the posterior part of which is attached the tendon of the peroneus brevis muscle.

—ossis navicularis
a rounded eminence on the inner surface of the navicular bone of the tarsus, giving attachment to a part of the tendon of the tibialis posterior muscle.

—pterygoidea
a roughened area on the internal aspect of the angle of the mandible, giving attachment to fibers of the internal pterygoid muscle.

—radii, 196
bicipital tuberosity, an oval projection from the inner surface of the radius just below the neck, giving attachment on its posterior half to the tendon of the biceps.

—sacralis, 3
a prominence on the lateral surface of the sacrum below the auricular surface.

—supraglenoidalis
a rough surface above the glenoid cavity of the scapula, giving attachment to the tendon of the long head of the triceps.

—tibiæ, 260, 264, 266, 272, 273, 275, 292, 296, 306
anterior tuberosity, or tubercle of the tibia; an oval elevation on the anterior surface of the tibia about an inch below the upper end, giving attachment at its lower part to the ligamentum patellæ.

—tibiæ externa = condylus lateralis.

—tibiæ interna = condylus medialis.

—ulnæ, 196, 236
a prominence at the lower border of the anterior surface of the coronoid process.

—unguicularis
a roughened raised surface of horseshoe shape on the palmar surface of the distal end of the terminal or ungual phalanx of each finger and toe.

TUNICA

—albuginea corporum cavernosorum
a strong fibrous membrane enveloping each corpus cavernosum penis.

—albuginea lienis
tunica propria lienis, the fibrous capsule of the spleen, containing elastic fibers and involuntary muscular tissue.

—albuginea oculi
the sclerotic coat of the eye.

—albuginea testis
a thick white fibrous membrane forming the outer coat of the testicle.

—conjunctiva, 50, 52
the mucous membrane investing the anterior surface of the eyeball and the inner surface of the lids.

—cornea
t. fibrosa, including *t. cornea opaca*, the sclerotic, and *t. cornea pellucida*, the cornea.

—mucosa, 63
the mucous coat, as of the intestine or vas deferens, mucous membrane.

—muscularis
the muscular, usually middle, layer of a tubular structure.

—serosa
a serous membrane.

—submucosa = tela submucosa.

—vaginalis communis, 145
a layer of fascia, continuous with the transversalis fascia of the abdomen, enveloping the testicle and spermatic cord in the scrotum, outside of the t. vaginalis propria.

—vaginalis propria testis
the serous sheath of the testicle and epididymis, derived from the peritoneum; it consists of an outer, fibrous, layer, *lamina parietalis*, and an inner, serous, layer, *lamina visceralis*.

TURBINATE = concha.

TYMPANUM, 59–62
The ear-drum, the middle ear, the cavity in the petrous portion of the temporal bone which lodges the ossicles; it is closed externally by the membrana tympani, communicates with the nasopharynx through the Eustachian tube, and with the mastoid cells, and is lined with mucous membrane.

ULNA, 192, 193, 202–205, 226–230, 236–240
The inner and larger of the two bones of the forearm, articulates with the humerus and radius.

UMBILICUS, 142, 154

UNCUS, 43

URETER, 115, 130, 138–142, 144, 154, 167–176, 186
The tube conducting the urine from the kidney to the bladder.

URETHRA

—virilis, 145–147, 177–179
the male urethra, a canal about eight inches in length opening at the extremity of the glans penis; it gives passage to the spermatic fluid as well as the urine.

UTRICULUS, 61

—prostaticus, 145

UVULA, 87

—palatina, 68, 73

VASA

—afferentia, 19

—efferentia, 19

VALVULA

—bicuspidalis
bicuspid valve, mitral valve, left auriculoventricular valve, the valve closing the orifice between the left auricle (atrium) and ventricle of the heart; its two cusps are called anterior and posterior.

—coli, 154, 174
ileocecal valve, two folds of mucous membrane, formed by a projection of the termination of the ileum into the cavity of the large intestine.

—mitralis = v. bicuspidalis, 114, 162

—processus vermiformis
a fold of mucous membrane at the opening of the vermiform appendix into the cecum.

—pylori
a prominent fold of mucous membrane at the pyloric orifice of the stomach, enclosing the sphincter pylori.

—semilunaris, 147, 161
one of three semilunar segments serving as the three cusps of a valve preventing regurgitation at the beginning of the aorta; a similar valve guards the entrance of the pulmonary artery; the segments are named, respectively, *v. s. anterior, dextra*, and *sinistra* in the right ventricle, and *v. s. posterior, dextra*, and *sinistra* in the left ventricle.

—sinus coronarii
Thebesian valve, coronary valve, an endocardial fold at the orifice of the coronary sinus in the right auricle (atrium) of the heart.

—spiralis
valve of Heister, a series of crescentic folds of the mucous membrane of the cystic bile-duct directed obliquely around the inner surface of the canal.

—tricuspidalis, 114, 162
tricuspid valve, right auriculoventricular valve, the valve closing the orifice between the right auricle (atrium) and ventricle of the heart; its three cusps are called anterior or infundibular, right or marginal, and posterior or septal.

—venæ cavæ inferioris, 162
valve of the inferior vena cava, Eustachian valve, an endocardial fold extending from the anterior inferior margin of the interior vena cava to the anterior part of the limbus fossæ ovalis.

VAS DEFERENS = ductus deferens.

VENA

—acromiothoracica = v. thoracoacromialis.

—angularis, 41, 82, 84–86
a short vein at the anterior angle of the orbit, formed by the supraorbital and frontal veins and continuing as the anterior facial.

—anonyma, 27, 31, 41, 116, 124, 131, 150, 153, 158, 181
innominate or brachiocephalic vein; formed by the union of the jugularis interna and subclavia; *tributaries*; the right (*anonyma dextra*) receives the right vertebralis and mammaria interna, and the right lymphatic duct; the left (*anonyma sinistra*) receives the left vertebralis, mammaria interna, intercostalis suprema, thyreoidea ima, and various pericardial, bronchial, and mediastinal vrins.

—auditiva interna
one of two veins accompanying each internal auditory artery; they drain the internal ear, pass out through the internal auditory meatus, and empty into the lateral sinus or the posterior part of the inferior petrosal sinus.

—auricularis anterior
anterior auricular vein, one of several emptying into the posterior facial.

—auricularis posterior, 25, 32
posterior auricular vein, drains the parietal and posterior portion of the temporal regions, and unites with the posterior facial to form the external jugular.

—axillaris, 27, 107, 130, 153, 158, 159
axillary vein, is a continuation of the basilic, running from the lower border of the teres major muscle to the outer border of the first rib where it becomes the subclavian.

—azygos, 124, 132–134, 147, 161, 163, 164
azygos vein, v. azygos major, arises from the right ascending lumbar vein or the vena cava inferior, ascends through the aortic orifice of the diaphragm, lies in the posterior mediastinum, and terminates in the vena cava superior.

—azygos major = v. azygos.

—azygos minor inferior = v. hemiazygos.

—azygos minor superior = v. hemiazygos accessoria.

—basalis
basilar vein, vein of Rosenthal, a vein which ascends from the base of the brain to empty into the internal cerebral.

—basilaris = v. basalis.

—basilica, 219, 230–241, 246, 250
basilic vein, arises at the upper part of the bend of the elbow by the union of the median basilic and the posterior ulnar veins, or arises from the dorsal plexus of the hand following the course usually described as taken by one of the ulnar veins; it joins the brachial veins to form the axillary.

—brachialis, 221, 222, 231–235, 250
one of two veins in the upper arm accompanying the brachial artery and emptying into the axillary vein

—brachiocephalica = v. anonyma.

—bronchialis
one of many running in front of and behind the bronchial tubes and uniting into two main trunks which empty on the right side into the vena azygos, on the left into the vena hemiazygos accessoria or the left superior intercostal.

—canaliculi cochleæ
runs from the cochlea to the bulb of the jugular vein.

—canalis pterygoidei
Vidian vein, a vein accompanying the Vidian artery through the pterygoid canal and emptying into the pharyngeal vein.

—cardiaca magna = v. cordis magna.

—cava inferior, 132, 138–141, 153, 163–172
receives the blood from the lower extremities and the greater part of the pelvic and abdominal organs; it begins at the level of the fifth lumbar vertebra on the right side, pierces the diaphragm at the level of the eighth dorsal vertebra, passes through the anterior mediastinum and empties into the back part of the right atrium (auricle) of the heart.

—cava superior, 31, 33, 124, 133, 134, 147, 148, 159, 161, 181
receives blood from the head and neck, upper extremities, and thorax; *tributaries*, formed by union of the two venæ anonymæ, receives also v. azygos.

—venæ cavernosæ penis
the cavernous venous spaces in the erectile tissue of the penis.

—centralis retinæ
central vein of the retina, formed by union of the retinal veins and accompanies the artery of the same name in the optic nerve.

—cephalica, 14, 25–27, 31, 218, 219, 228, 230–239, 245
arises at the point of union of one of the radial veins and the median cephalic, or arises from the dorsal plexus of the hand following the course usually described as that of the radial veins; it empties into the upper part of the axillary vein.

—cerebelli
one of the numerous cerebellar veins; the *superior* drain the upper surface of the cerebellum and empty into the straight and the transverse sinuses; the *inferior* drain the under surface and empty into the inferior petrosal and transverse sinuses.

—cerebri inferior
one of numerous cerebral veins which drain the under surface of the cerebral hemispheres and empty into the cavernous and transverse sinuses.

—cerebri interna, 81
v. Galeni, one of two veins running in the tela chorioidea of the third ventricle, formed by the union of the chorioid and terminal veins, and emptying into the v. cerebri magna.

—cerebri magna, 9, 80
v. magna Galeni, formed by junction of the two internal cerebral veins, runs in the transverse cerebral fissure, and empties into the straight sinus which forms a continuation of it.

—cerebri media, 81
in the lateral cerebral fissure, anastomosing with the superior ophthalmic, and emptying into the sphenoparietal sinus.

—cerebri superior, 75, 77
one of numerous veins which drain the surface of the cerebral hemisphere and empty into the superior sagittal sinus or the lateral lacunæ.

—cervicalis profunda, 32, 41
deep cervical vein, runs with the artery of the same name between the semispinalis capitis and semispinalis cervicis and empties into the anonyma or the vertebralis.

—cervicalis transversa = v. transversa colli.

—chorioidea
drains the lateral ventricle and chorioid plexus and unites with the terminal vein to form the v. cerebri interna, or Galen's vein.

—ciliaris
one of several small veins, anterior and posterior, coming from the ciliary body.

—circumflexa femoris medialis, 290, 322, 323

—circumflexa ilium profunda, 140, 173, 174, 318
deep circumflex iliac vein, corresponds to the artery of the same name, and empties, near or in a common trunk with the deep epigastric, into the external iliac vein.

—circumflexa ilium superficialis
superficial circumflex iliac vein, corresponding to the artery of the same name, emptying usually into the saphena magna, or sometimes into the femoral.

—circumflexa scapulæ, 159

—colica dextra, 170–174

—comes = v. comitans.

—comitans
accompanying vein, a deep vein following the same course as its corresponding artery.

—comitans nervi hypoglossi
runs with the hypoglossal nerve below and to the outer side of the hypoglossus muscle, emptying usually into the lingualis.

—cordis anterior
one of two or three small veins in the anterior wall of the right ventricle opening into the right atrium independently of the sinus coronarius.

—cordis magna, 161
v. cardiaca magna, left coronary vein, a tributary of the sinus coronarius, beginning at the apex and running in the anterior interventricular sulcus.

—cordis media, 163
inferior cardiac, inferior interventricular; begins at the apex of the heart and passes through the inferior interventricular sulcus to the sinus coronarius.

—cordis minima
Thebesian vein, one of a number of small veins commencing in the walls of the heart and opening separately into the atria or ventricles.

—cordis parva
small cardiac vein, an inconstant vessel, accompanying the right coronary artery in the coronary sulcus,

from the right margin of the right ventricle, and empties into the coronary sinus or the middle cardiac vein.

—coronaria ventriculi, 165
coronary vein of the stomach arises in the gastrohepatic omentum from a union of veinlets from both surfaces of the stomach; it follows a tortuous course through the gastrohepatic omentum, the left and then the right pancreaticogastric folds, and empties into the portal vein.

—costoaxillaris
costoaxillary vein, one of a number of anastomotic veins connecting the intercostal veins of the 1st to 7th intercostal spaces with the lateral thoracic or the thoracoepigastric vein.

—diploica, 41, 72, 78–80
one of numerous veins in the diploe of the cranial bones, connected with the cerebral sinuses by emissary veins.

—dorsalis linguæ
a tributary of the lingualis.

—dorsalis penis, 144, 145, 150, 178
an unpaired vein running between the two dorsal veins of the penis and emptying, usually by two forks, into the prostaticovesical plexus.

—epigastrica inferior, 140, 175, 318
deep epigastric vein, corresponds to the artery of the same name and empties into the external iliac vein.

—epigastrica profunda = v. epigastrica inferior.

—epigastrica superficialis
drains the lower and inner part of the abdominal wall and empties into the saphena magna or long saphenous vein.

—epigastrica superior
one of the venæ comitantes of the artery of the same name, tributaries of the mammaria interna.

—facialis anterior, 14, 18, 20–23, 25, 26, 28, 31, 41, 87–90, 104
a continuation of the angular vein at the inner angle of the orbit passes diagonally downward and outward, uniting with the posterior facial in the carotid fossa, below the border of the lower jaw, to form the common facial.

—facialis communis, 22–23, 26, 28, 31, 41, 92, 110, 155
arises in the carotid fossa from the union of the anterior and posterior facial veins, and empties into the external jugular.

—facialis posterior, 20, 21, 23, 25, 27, 28, 31, 41, 85
temporomaxillary vein, formed by the union of the temporal veins in front of the ear, runs behind the ramus of the lower jaw through the parotid gland, and unites with the anterior facial to form the common facial.

—femoralis, 116, 118, 119, 124, 147, 177–180, 182, 284, 290, 296–302, 318, 319, 321–323
accompanies the femoral artery in the same sheath, being a continuation of the popliteal vein, and becomes the external iliac vein at the level of Poupart's ligament, a little to the inner side of its center.

—frontalis, 20, 41, 77
one of several veins which drain the front part of the scalp and unite with the supraorbital to form the angular.

—Galeni, see *v. cerebri interna* and *v. cerebri magna.*

—gastrica = vena coronaria.

venæ gastricæ breves
short gastric veins, in the wall of the stomach emptying into the coronary vein.

—glutæa inferior, 176, 177, 179
inferior gluteal vein, sciatic vein, one of the venæ comitantes of the branches of the sciatic artery uniting at the sciatic foramen to form a common trunk which empties into the hypogastric, or internal iliac, vein.

—glutæa superior, 130, 175
superior gluteal vein, one of the veins which accompany the gluteal artery, entering the pelvis as two veins which unite into one and empty into the hypogastric, or internal iliac, vein.

—hæmorrhoidalis
hemorrhoidal vein, see *plexus hæmorrhoidalis.*

—hæmorrhoidalis superior, 172, 173
superior hemorrhoidal vein, drains the greater part of the hemorrhoidal plexus, and ascends between the layers of the mesorectum to the brim of the pelvis, where it becomes the inferior mesenteric.

—hemiazygos, 135, 163
v. azygos minor inferior, begins in the epigastric region, pierces the left crus of the diaphragm, ascends along the left side of the bodies of the lower dorsal vertebræ, opposite the eighth vertebra crosses the front of the spine, behind the aorta, thoracic duct, and esophagus, and empties into the vena azygos.

—hemiazygos accessoria, 135, 164
v. azygos minor superior, formed by the union of the 4th to 7th left posterior intercostal veins, passes upward along the side of the bodies of the 5th, 6th, and 7th dorsal vertebræ, then crosses the spine behind the aorta, esophagus, and thoracic duct, and empties into the vena azygos.

—venæ hepaticæ, 139, 153, 163–166

—hypogastrica, 153, 174, 175
internal iliac vein, runs from the upper border of the great sciatic notch to the brim of the pelvis where it joins the external iliac to form the common iliac; it drains most of the territory supplied by the internal iliac artery.

—iliaca communis, 139, 140, 144, 173
formed by the union of the external and internal iliac veins at the brim of the pelvis and passes upward behind the internal iliac artery to the right side of the body of the fifth lumbar vertebra where it unites with its fellow of the opposite side to form the inferior vena cava.

—iliaca externa, 140, 142, 174–176, 290
a direct continuation of the femoral above the inguinal (Poupart's) ligament, uniting with the hypogastric (internal iliac) to form the common iliac vein.

—iliaca interna = v. hypogastrica.

—iliocolica, 171–173

—iliolumbalis, 173–174
accompanying the artery of the same name, anastomosing with the lumbar and deep circumflex iliac veins, and emptying into the hypogastric.

—innominata = v. anonyma.

—intercapitularis
one of the veins connecting the dorsal and volar veins in the hand, the dorsal and plantar veins in the foot.

—intercostalis, 134, 135, 158, 159, 166, 167.
one of the intercostal veins; the *anterior* are tributaries of the musculophrenic or internal mammary veins; the *posterior* terminate variably; on the right side the 1st terminates in the vertebral, the 2d to 4th form a common trunk, v. intercostalis suprema dextra, which empties into the azygos, the 5th to 11th empty separately into the azygos; on the left side the first empties into the vertebral or anonyma, the 2d to 4th form the v. intercostalis suprema sinistra, which empties into the left anonyma, the 5th to 8th empty into the hemiazygos accessoria, and the 9th to 11th into the hemiazygos.

—intercostalis suprema
intercostalis superior, highest (superior) intercostal vein; a trunk formed by the 2d, 3d, and 4th posterior intercostal veins; empties, on the right side, into the azygos, on the left into the anonyma.

—interlobularis
branches of the portal vein in the liver dividing up into a network of capillaries which again unite to form the hepatic veins.

—intervertebralis, 156
intervertebral vein, one of numerous veins accompanying the spinal nerves, emptying in the neck into the vertebral, in the thorax into the intercostal, in the lumbar and sacral regions into the lumbar and sacral veins.

—intestinalis, 170–172

—ischiadica = v. glutæa inferior.

—jugularis anterior, 26, 31, 92, 107, 110, 155–157
arises on the digastric muscle from veins from the lower lip and mental region, descends in the anterior portion of the neck superficially, pierces the superficial layer of the deep fascia, passes through Burns's space, and turns outward to empty into the external jugular at the outer border of the scalenus anticus muscle.

—jugularis externa, 16, 18, 20, 25–28, 31, 32, 41, 85, 87–91, 93, 107–108, 110, 130, 148, 153, 155–157
formed below the parotid gland by the junction of the posterior auricular and the posterior facial (temporomaxillary) it passes down the side of the neck external to the sternocleidomastoid muscle to the anterior part of the subclavian portion of the posterior triangle of the neck, where it crosses in front of the third portion of the subclavian artery and empties into the subclavian vein.

—jugularis externa posterior
begins in the upper and back part of the neck, superficially, and runs downward and forward to empty into the external jugular at the posterior edge of the sternocleidomastoid muscle.

—jugularis interna, 14, 16–18, 25–28, 30, 31, 33, 41, 60, 71, 85–93, 107–110, 124, 130, 131, 133, 134, 153, 155–157
a continuation of the transverse sinus of the dura mater, uniting, behind the cartilage of the first rib, with the subclavian to form the innominate (anonyma):

tributaries, occipitalis thyreoidea superior, lingualis, facialis communis, facialis posterior, facialis anterior, pharyngeal, meningeal, and the vena comitans nervi hypoglossi.

—labialis inferior
a tributary of the anterior facial vein draining the lower lip.

—labialis superior
superior labial vein taking blood from the upper lip and discharging into the anterior facial vein.

—lacrimalis, 9

—lienalis, 139, 151, 153, 165–167
splenic vein, arises by the union of several small veins at the hilus on the anterior surface of the spleen, passes backward to the left kidney, then runs behind the upper border of the pancreas to the neck of the pancreas where it joins the superior mesenteric to form the portal.

—lingualis, 89, 90, 104
receives blood from the tongue, sublingual and submaxillary glands, and muscles of the floor of the mouth; empties into the jugularis interna or the facialis communis.

—lumbalis ascendens, 140, 171
arises from the sacral and lumbar veins and at the diaphragm becomes the azygos vein on the right side, the hemiazygos vein on the left.

—mammaria interna, 31, 159, 161, 162, 164, 181
usually two veins accompany each artery of the same name, fusing into one at the upper part of the thorax and emptying into the anonyma of the same side.

venæ massetericæ
plexiform veins accompanying arteries of the same name, which empty into the pterygoid venous plexus.

—mediana antibrachii
median vein of the forearm, begins at the base of the dorsum of the thumb, curves around the radial side, ascends the middle of forearm, and just below the bend of the elbow divides into the median basilic and median cephalic veins; sometimes it divides lower down, one branch going to the basilic, the other to the median vein of the elbow.

—mediana basilica
the inner branch of the median, mediana antibrachii, which becomes the basilic when joined by the upper of the ulnar veins, the posterior ulnar.

—mediana cephalica
the outer branch of the median, mediana antibrachii, which becomes the cephalic when joined by the radial.

—mediana colli
occasionally present, due to fusion of the two anterior jugular veins.

—mediana cubiti
median vein of the elbow, a vein which passes across the bend of the elbow from the cephalic to the basilic; more commonly the vein in this location is called the median basilic.

—mediastinalis anterior
one of several small veins from the mediastinum emptying into the anonyma or the vena cava superior.

—meningea
one of several small veins from the cerebral meninges emptying into the jugularis interna.

—mesenterica inferior, 153, 169–171
a continuation of the superior hemorrhoidal at the brim of the pelvis, ascending to the left of the aorta behind the peritoneum and emptying into the splenic.

—mesenterica superior, 131, 139, 150, 153, 168–170
begins at the ileum in the right iliac fossa, ascends in the root of the mesentery, and unites behind the neck of the pancreas with the splenic vein to form the portal.

—venæ metacarpeæ dorsales
dorsal metacarpal veins, given off from the digital venous arches, from the dorsal venous rete of the hand, from which extend the cephalic and basilic veins.

—venæ metacarpeæ volares
volar metacarpal veins emptying into the deep venous arch from which the radial and ulnar veins arise.

venæ metatarseæ dorsales
dorsal metatarsal veins arising from the dorsal digital veins, forming the dorsal venous arch of the foot, and emptying into the long saphenous vein.

—venæ metatarseæ plantares
plantar metatarsal veins, formed from the plantar digital veins, constituting the deep plantar venous arch, and emptying into the small saphenous vein.

—obliqua atrii sinistri, 161
oblique vein of Marshall; a small vein on the posterior wall of the left atrium, a tributary of the sinus coronarius; it is developed from the left duct of Cuvier.

—obturatoria, 175–177, 322
obturator vein, formed by the union of tributaries draining the hip and the muscles of the upper and back part of the thigh; it enters the pelvis by the obturator foramen and runs backward to empty into the hypogastric (internal iliac) vein.

—occipitalis, 20, 25, 26, 41, 72, 76–79, 85
drains the occipital region and empties into the internal jugular or the suboccipital plexus.

—œsophagea
one of several small venous trunks bringing blood from the esophagus and emptying into the anonyma or the vena cava superior.

—ophthalmica inferior, 41
arises from the inferior palpebral and lacrymal and divides into two terminal branches, one of which runs to the pterygoid plexus while the other joins the superior ophthalmic or empties into the cavernous sinus.

—ophthalmica superior, 9, 41, 50, 51, 53, 81–83
begins anteriorly from the nasofrontal vein, passes along the upper part of the inner wall of the orbit, passes out above the optic nerve and descends to empty into the cavernous sinus.

-palatina
drains the palatine region and empties into the anterior facial.

—palpebralis
one of the veins of the upper and lower eyelids, emptying for the most part into the anterior facial.

—venæ pancreaticæ
pancreatic veins, emptying into the superior mesenteric vein; one of the roots of the portal vein.

—parotidea anterior
one of several veins which, draining part of the parotid gland, empty into the anterior facial.

—parotidea posterior
draining part of the parotid gland and emptying into the posterior facial.

—pericardiaca
one of several small veins from the pericardium emptying into the anonyma or vena cava superior.

—peronæa, 306–308, 310

—pharyngea, 89
one of several veins from the pharyngeal plexus emptying into the jugularis interna.

—phrenica inferior
drains the substance of the diaphragm and empties on the right side into the vena cava, on the left side into the left suprarenal vein.

—phrenica superior
one of the veins accompanying the pericardiacophrenica artery and emptying into the anonyma or vena cava superior.

—poplitæa, 285, 296, 302–306, 326
arises at the lower border of the poplitæus muscle by the union of the tibial veins, ascends through the popliteal space, and pierces the adductor magnus muscle to become the femoral vein.

—portæ, 139, 153, 166, 167, 169
a wide short vein formed by the superior mesenteric and splenic (v. lienalis) behind the neck of the pancreas, ascending in front of the inferior vena cava, and dividing at the right end of the transverse fissure of the liver into two branches, right and left, which break up into numerous capillaries ramifying in the right and left lobes, respectively, of the liver.

—posterior ventriculi sinistri
posterior vein of the left ventricle of the heart, arises on the diaphragmatic surface of the heart near the apex, runs parallel to the longitudinal sulcus and empties with the vena cordis magna.

—profunda femoris, 180, 297–301, 320

—pudenda interna, 143

—venæ pudendæ externæ
these correspond to the arteries of the same name, they empty into the long saphenus or directly into the femoral, and receive the subcutaneous dorsal vein of the penis (clitoris) and the anterior scrotal (labial) veins.

—pulmonalis, 132–135, 153, 160, 161
one of four veins, two on each side, conveying the blood from the lungs to the left atrium of the heart.

—pylorica
receives the veinlets from both surfaces of the upper portion of the stomach, runs to the right along the lesser curvature of the stomach, and empties into the portal vein.

—radialis, 236, 250
arises from the dorsal venous plexus of the hand, ascends the forearm passing to the flexor side, and empties into the cephalic.

—radialis profunda
deep radial vein, one of several veins continuing the deep palmar veins on the outer side, and accompanying the radial artery.

venæ renales, 140, 141, 150, 153, 165, 167, 168
renal veins, accompanying the arteries of the same name, open at right angles into the vena cava at the level of the second lumbar vertebra.

—sacralis lateralis
one of several veins which accompany the corresponding arteries and empty into the internal iliac (hypogastric) vein on each side.

—sacralis media, 140, 174
the vena comitans of the middle sacral artery emptying into the left common iliac vein.

—saphena accessoria
an occasional vein running in the thigh parallel to the long saphenous which it joins just before the latter empties into the femoral vein.

—saphena brevis = v. saphena parva.

—saphena externa = v. saphena parva.

—saphena interna = v. saphena magna.

—saphena longa = v. saphena magna.

—saphena magna = 124, 153, 284, 286, 288, 296, 318, 322, 323, 325
long or internal saphenous vein, formed by the union of the dorsal vein of the great toe and the dorsal venous arch of the foot, ascends in front of the inner malleolus, behind the inner condyle of the femur, and empties into the femoral vein in the upper part of Scarpa's triangle.

—saphena parva, 326
short or external saphenous vein, arises on the outer side of the foot from a union of the dorsal vein of the little toe with the dorsal venous arch, ascends behind the outer malleolus, along the outer border of the tendo Achillis and then through the middle of the calf to the lower portion of the popliteal space where it empties into the popliteal vein.

—venæ scrotales
anterior and posterior, the former emptying into the external pudendal, the latter into the internal pudendal veins.

—sigmoidea, 172, 174, 176

—spermatica, 141, 153, 168–174, 186

—spermatica interna, 139, 170

—spinalis externa
one of the external spinal veins, lying on the external surface of the spinal cord, emptying into the intervertebral veins.

—spinalis interna
one of the internal spinal veins, running in the interior of the spinal cord.

—stylomastoidea
drains the tympanum and empties into the posterior facial.

—subclavia, 14, 30, 31, 41, 131, 133–135, 147, 148, 151–153, 158, 219, 225
the direct continuation of the axillary, running from the outer border of the first rib to the sternal end of the clavicle where it terminates in the anonyma.

—sublingualis, 31
a tributary of the lingualis.

—submentalis, 23, 28, 91
situated below the chin, anastomosing with the sublingual, connecting with the anterior jugular, and emptying into the anterior facial.

—subscapularis, 158

—supraorbitalis, 41
supraorbital vein, drains the front of the scalp and unites with the frontal to form the angular.

—suprarenalis, 166

—suprascapularis = v. transversa scapulæ.

—temporalis media, 22, 23, 82, 83
arises near the lateral angle of the orbit, runs backward above the zygoma and joins the superficial temporal veins to form the posterior facial.

—temporalis profunda
one of the deep temporal veins, corresponding to the arteries of the same name, emptying into the pterygoid venous plexus.

—temporalis superficialis, 20–23, 67, 77, 79–83
the superficial veins, unite to form a single trunk which unites with the middle temporal artery to form the posterior facial.

—temporomaxillaris = v. facialis posterior.

—terminalis
vein of the corpus striatum, collects blood from the thalamus, corpus callosum, and corpus striatum and empties with the chorioid into the internal cerebral.

—testicularis, 140
spermatic vein, passing upward from the pampiniform plexus, at the posterior border of the testis, in the spermatic cord.

—thoracalis lateralis, 219
long thoracic vein, lying on the inner wall of the axilla, and emptying into the axillary; it anastomoses with the thoraco-epigastric and with a number of the intercostal veins.

—thoracica longa = v. thoracalis lateralis.

—thoracoacromialis
acromiothoracic vein, thoracic axis; corresponding to the artery of the same name, empties into the axillary, sometimes by a common trunk with the cephalic vein.

—thoracodorsalis, 160

—thoracoepigastrica, 27
one of two veins, sometimes a single vein, arising from the region of the superficial epigastric and opening into the axillary or the lateral thoracic vein.

—thymica
one of a number of small veins from the thymus gland emptying into the left innominate (anonyma sinistra).

—thyreoidea ima, 27, 116, 131
arises from the plexus thyreoideus impar, descends in front of the trachea, and empties into the anonyma sinistra.

—thyreoidea inferior, 31, 110–111
formed by veinlets from the isthmus and lateral lobe of the thyroid gland and from the plexus thyreoideus impar.

—thyreoidea superior, 27, 28, 31, 110
receives blood from the upper part of the thyroid gland and larynx, accompanies the artery of the same name, and empties into the internal jugular.

—tibialis, 288, 296, 306, 313, 325
one of the veins accompanying the anterior and posterior tibial arteries, and uniting to form the popliteal vein.

—trachealis
one of several small venous trunks from the trachea, emptying into the anonyma or the vena cava superior.

—transversa colli, 31, 108, 156
one of the transverse veins of the neck, transversales colli, transverse cervical, veins accompanying the corresponding arteries, emptying into the external jugular or sometimes into the subclavian.

—transversa faciei
transverse vein of the face, a tributary of the posterior facial, anastomosing with the upper portion of the external jugular.

—transversa scapulæ, 157
transverse vein of the scapula, suprascapular vein, a vein accompanying the artery of the same name and emptying into the external jugular or occasionally the subclavian.

—transversalis colli = v. transversa colli.

—tympanica
one of the veins draining the tympanum, emptying into the posterior facial.

—ulnaris
one of the ulnar veins which arise in the dorsal venous plexus of the hand and ascend, curving around the ulnar side of the forearm, to the flexor surface when they empty into the basilic vein.

—vertebralis, 27, 41, 46, 87, 88, 91–93, 155
derived from tributaries which run through the foramina in the transverse processes of the cervical vertebræ and form a plexus around the vertebral artery; it empties as a single trunk into the anonyma.

—vorticosa
pl. *venæ vorticosæ*, one of the vortex or vorticose veins, several veins in the tunica vasculosa formed of branches from the posterior surface of the eye and the ciliary body, emptying into the superior or inferior ophthalmic.

VENTRICULUS 114–116, 119, 137, 154, 164–166, 168, 182
gaster, stomach; large irregular piriform sac between œsophagus and small intestine; major curvature extends from œsophagus around left side to duodenum; minor curvature extends from œsophagus along right side to duodenum; fundus is dilated; upper portion with restricted area around œsophagus called cardia; pyloric portion is lower end with dilation called antrum; wall composed of four tunics, serous, muscular, submucous and mucous; mucous coat contains gastric glands proper in upper portion and pyloric glands in lower. *See glandula gastrica.*

—dexter, 147, 150, 153, 161
right ventricle of the heart.

—laryngis
sinus laryngis, the recess in each lateral wall of the larynx between the false and true vocal cords.

—lateralis, 71, 72, 79, 82
lateral ventricle, a cavity in the interior of each cerebral hemisphere; it has four indistinctly separated parts, the pars centralis (cella media) and three cornua — anterior, posterior, and inferior or descending.

—quartus, 40, 45, 73, 83
fourth ventricle, a cavity of roughly rhomboidal shape in the brain, the floor, or anterior wall, of which is formed by the dorsal surface of the pons and medulla; it is continuous below with the central canal of the spinal cord, anteriorly with the aqueduct of Sylvius.

—quintus = cavum septi pellucidi.

—sinister, 147, 153, 162–163
the left ventricle of the heart, the cavity on the left side of the heart which receives the arterial blood from the left atrium and drives it by the contraction of its walls into the aorta.

—tertius, 43, 73, 81
third ventricle of the brain, a narrow cavity between the two optic thalami, extending from the lamina cinerea to the pineal body.

VERTEBRA, 3, 90–92, 109, 115, 117, 118, 130, 134, 144, 148, 155–158, 160–162, 168, 169, 171–176, 280
One of the segments of the spinal column; in man there are thirty-three vertebræ, 7 cervical, 12 thoracic, 5 lumbar, 5 sacral (fused into one bone, the sacrum), and 4 coccygeal (fused into one bone, the coccyx).

VESICA

—fellea, 114, 116, 118, 131, 147, 152, 154, 169, 182
gall-bladder, a pear-shaped receptacle on the under surface of the liver, in a hollow between the right lobe and the quadrate lobe, containing bile.

—prostatica = utriculus prostaticus. See Sinus prostaticus

—urinaria, 114, 116, 117, 139, 140, 142, 144, 145, 149, 150, 154, 177, 190
urinary bladder, a musculomembranous elastic bag holding the urine which is received from the kidneys through the two ureters and is discharged voluntarily through the urethra.

VESICULA

—seminalis, 142, 144, 177, 189
one of two hollow sacculated structures lying between the rectum and the bladder, apparently a diverticulum of the ductus deferens, serving as a reservoir for the semen.

VESTIBULUM

—bursæ omentalis, 138

—laryngis, 92, 95

—nasi, 63

—oris, 86, 87

—pharyngis

VOMER, 10, 63, 70, 84, 85
A flat bone of trapezoidal shape forming the inferior and posterior portion of the nasal septum; it articulates with the sphenoid, ethmoid, two superior maxillary, and two palate bones.