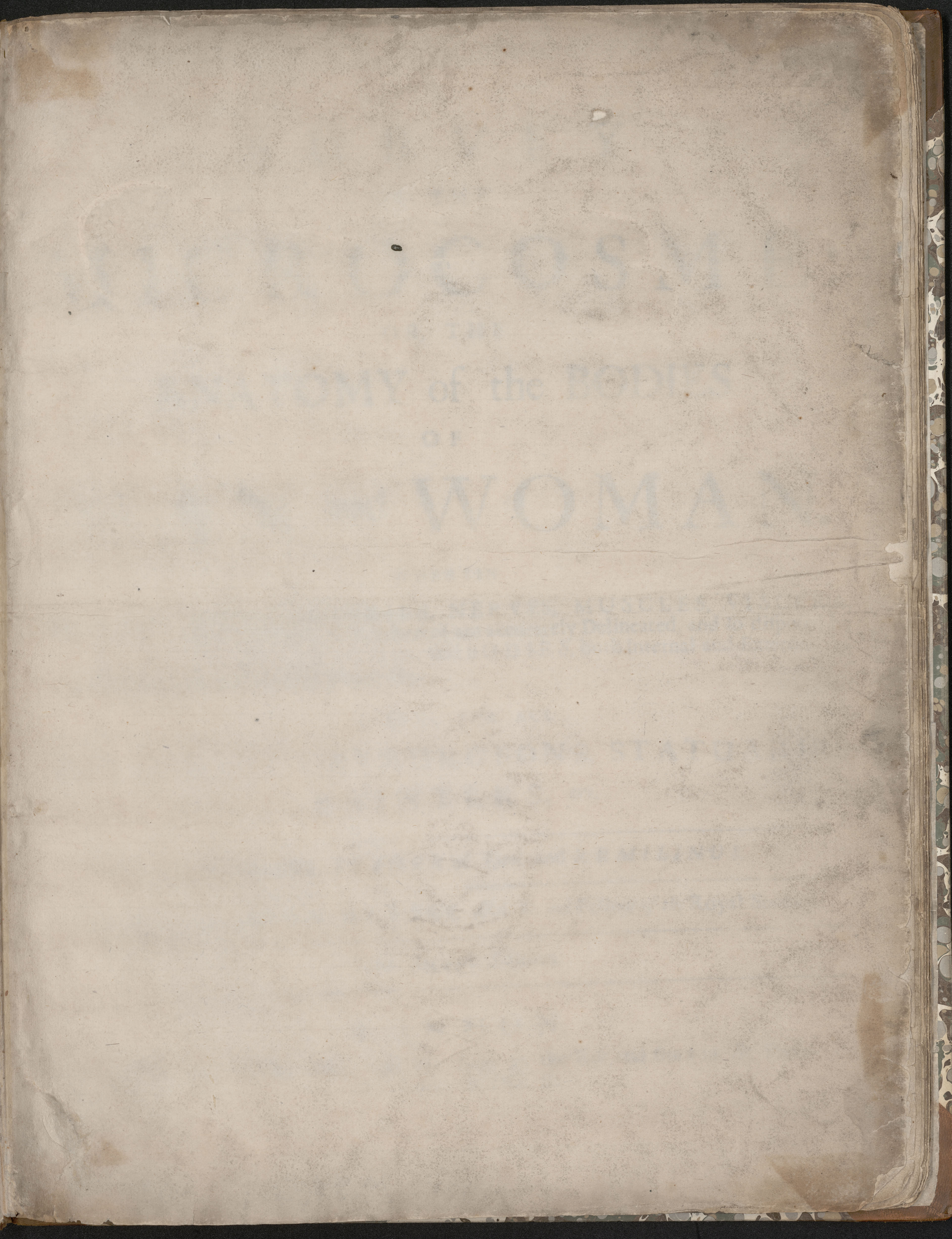
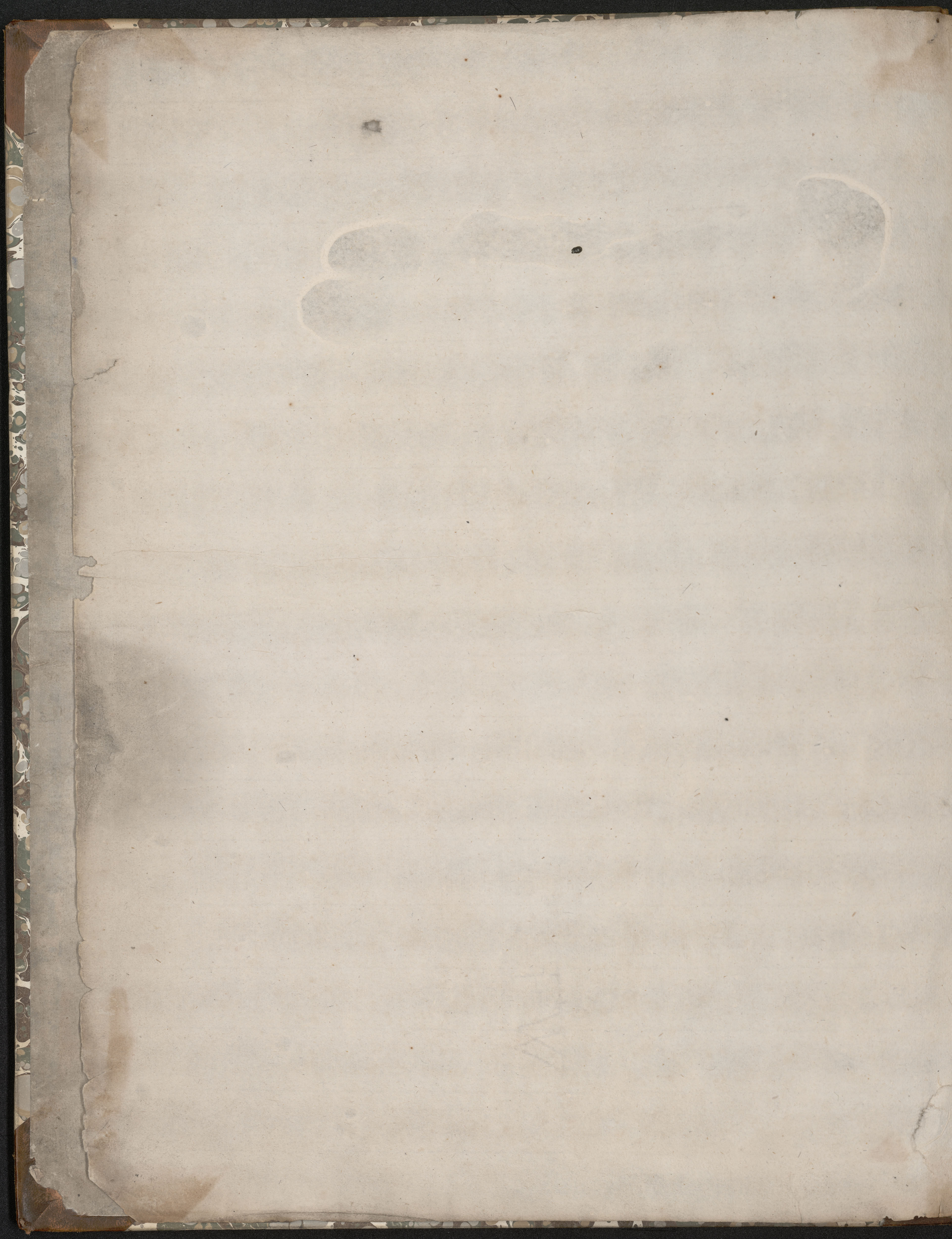


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A
S U R V E Y
O F T H E
M I C R O C O S M E :
O R , T H E
A N A T O M Y o f t h e B O D I E S
O F
M A N a n d W O M A N .

W H E R E I N

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BONES, and LIGAMENTS thereof are accurately Delineated, and so disposed by
Plasting, as that all the PARTS of the said BODIES, both Internal and External, are
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PHYSICIANS, CHYRURGEONS, STATUARIES,
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By MICHAEL SPAHER of Tyrol, and REMILINUS.

Corrected by CLOPTON HAVERS, M. D. and Fellow of the Royal Society.

The Second Edition.

L O N D O N ,

Printed for Dan. Midwinter, and Tho. Leigh at the Rose and Crown in St. Paul's-
Church-Yard, M DCC II.

A
SURVEY
OF THE
MICROSCOPES
OR THE
ANATOMY of the BODIES
OF
MAN and WOMAN.

WHEREIN

the SKIN, VEINS, ARTERIES, NERVES, MUSCLES, VISCERA,
BONES, and LIGAMENTS thereof are accurately delineated, and so disposed by
Tables, as that all the PARTS of the said BODIES, both internal and external, are
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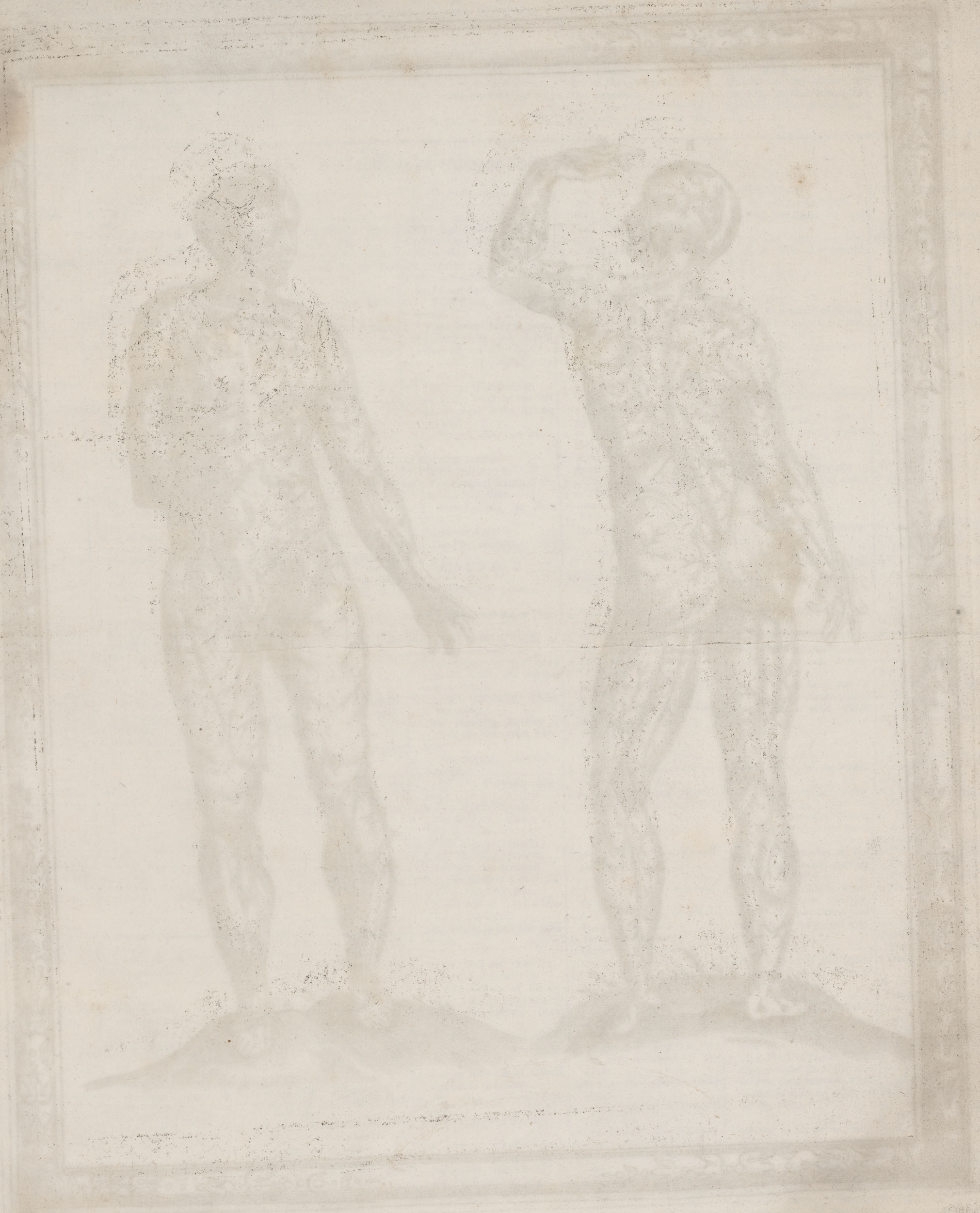
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A View of Humane Bodies. And first the Figures A and B on the left hand, Representing the Skin with the Veins under it.

FIGURE A.

The external Jugular Vein, ascending the hinder part of the head externally. A branch hereof to the cheek and nose. The Forehead vein from the external Jugular. The temporal Vein from the same.

- e. The Vein of the ear.
- f. g. Branches of the Axillary Vein, serving to the Arm.
- f. f. The Head vein.
- g. g. The Liver vein.
- b. The Mediana, or middle vein.
- i. Branches of the Basilica, or Liver vein disperst through the Palm of the hand.
- k. k. The superior Muscle vein.
- l. l. The Mammary veins.

- m. m. Small veins from the Branches of the Vena Cava.
- n. Branches from the Epigastrick vein.
- o. p. r. The inner branch of the Crural vein called the Saphana.
- o. Branches of it to the Groin.
- p. Branches of it running on the inside of the thigh.
- r. The Saphana running to the inner Ankle.

- u. The outward branch of the Crural vein.
- x. The Sural, or Calf vein.
- y. The Ichiis major.

- which with the Cephalica make the Veins on the back of the hand.
- d. The Head vein, as in Fig. A.
- e. Its branches at the Wrist, which serve to the back of the hand.
- f. Its branch at the Thumb, termed likewise Cephalica.
- g. The Salvatella.
- h. h. Branches of the Muscle vein.
- i. Scapularis externa, or the

- external vein of the Scapula.
- k. A branch on the side of the Breast.
- l. Branches from the Lumbar Veins.
- m. m. Veins arising from the internal Iliack branch to the Muscles on the outside of the Hip, and the skin of the Buttocks, call'd Muscula media.

- n. The Ichiis minor, or lesser Hip vein.
- o. Veins running along the hinder part of the thigh.
- p. The Saphana, as in Fig. A. p.
- q. r. r. The Vena poplitea, or Ham Vein.

FINIS.

A Dissection of Humane Bodies. Visio Prima.

Facio I. Figure A. represents.

- a. The Head.
- b. c. The hairy Scalp.
- The fore-part of the Head called Synciput.
- The Crown of the head.
- The Occiput, or hinder-part of the Head.
- The Temples.
- The Ear.
- The Forehead.
- f. g. h. i. The Face.
- The cheek-ball.
- That part of the cheek which is called Bucca.
- The upper Lip.
- The Chin.
- The Neck.
- The hollow of the Neck.
- m. m. The Clavicles.
- n. The Chest.
- p. q. r. f. The Fingers.
- The Thumb.
- The Fore-finger.
- The middle-finger.
- The Ring-finger.
- The Little-finger.
- The bending of the Arm.
- a. b. c. d. A The Trunk of the body.
- n. x. y. a. The whole Chest.
- u. u. The Breast.
- x. x. The Ribs.
- y. y. The Breasts, or Papps.
- z. z. The Duggs, or Nipples of the Breast.
- a. The Pit of the Heart.
- b. c. d. A. The Abdomen, or Belly.
- b. The right Hypochondre, where External Remedies are applied for the Liver.
- c. The left Hypochondre.
- d. The Epigastrum, or upper part of the belly.
- A. The Navel.
- e. The Sides.
- f. The Hypogastrium, or lower part of the belly.
- g. The Flanks.
- h. The Groin.
- i. The seat of Men and Women's privities.
- k. The fore-part of the Thighs, where Cupping-glasses are applied to bring down Women's Courses.
- l. The Knee.
- m. The Patella, or Knee-pan.
- n. The Leg.
- o. The small of the Leg.
- p. The Instep.
- q. The Ankle.
- r. s. t. u. x. The Toes.

- l. l. The Triceps.
- m. The Membranofus in part raised.
- n. The Vastus internus.
- o. The Vastus externus.
- r. Part of the Gastrocnemius externus.
- s. Part of the Gastrocnemius internus.
- t. The Tensor longus of the toes.
- u. The Muscle called Tibialis anticus.
- x. The Peroneus anticus.
- z. The annular Ligament.
- y. y. The tendons of the Tensor longus.

- 5. The annular Ligament of the Wrist.
- † The Musculus perforatus, or flexor of the second Internode of the Fingers.
- 6. The tendons of this Muscle.
- 7. The Flexor of the first Internode of the thumb.
- 8. The Musculus perforans, or Flexor of the third Internode of the Fingers.
- 9. The Pronator Radii Quadratus.
- 10. 10. The Musculi Lumbricales.

FIGURE C. Represents the Veins.

- o. a. * r. The Vena Cava.
- o. a. The ascending Trunk of the Vena Cava.
- * r. The descending Trunk of the Vena Cava.
- c. c. The Ramifications of the vena Porta in the Liver.
- a. The Oriice of the Vena Cava, opening into the right Auricle of the Heart.

The Letters which stand above C. or the Region of the Liver, represent the Ramifications of the ascending Trunk of the Vena Cava, as

- a. The Vena phrenica.
- b. The Coronary Veins of the Heart.
- i. i. i. The Vena Azygos.
- m. m. m. The Intercostal Veins from the Azygos.
- n. The division of the Vena Cava into the Subclavian branches.
- p. p. The Mammary veins.
- q. The Axillary veins going to the Arm.
- r. The Thoracica superior.
- f. The Thoracica inferior.
- * The Muscula inferior.
- t. The Vena Cephalica in the Arm.
- u. The Basilica, or Liver vein.
- x. The Mediana.
- z. The Salvatella.

We go back now to the Neck and Head.

- c. c. The internal Jugular veins.
- d. d. The external Jugular veins.
- f. A branch of the external Jugular to the face, as there is the same on the other side.
- g. Branches of the internal Jugular to the Sinuses of the Dura mater.
- h. h. The lateral Sinuses of the Dura mater.
- i. The fourth Sinus called profundus.
- k. Branches of the external Jugular to the Temples forehead, &c.
- l. The Sinus longitudinalis of the outward Membrane of the Brain, or Dura mater.

Next follows the descending Trunk of the Vena cava, i. e. That part, which is below the Liver, and the Branches thereof.

- f. f. The Vena adiposa.
- g. m. The emulgent Veins.
- h. i. k. The vena Lumbares, or Veins of the Loins.
- l. l. The Muscula superiores.

- n. n. The Ramifications of the Emulgents in the Kidneys.
- o. o. The Ureters cut off.
- p. p. The Spermatick Veins.
- † The Muscula media.
- r. The division of the Vena Cava into the Iliack branches.
- f. The Vena Sacra, which is sometimes double.
- t. u. The Ramus iliacus externus.
- t. * The Ramus iliacus internus.
- To both which the like do answer on the other side.
- x. x. x. The Epigastrick veins cut asunder.
- † The Hypogastrick veins.
- y. The Ichiis minor on the left side, as there is the like on the right.
- x. The Crural Vein, and below is
- a. The Vena Suralis.
- † The internal branch.
- b. h. The external branch of the vena Sural, or Calf Vein.
- c. c. The Poplitea, or Ham vein.
- d. The Ichiis major.
- e. e. The Vena Saphana.

FIGURE D. Represents the Arteries.

- a. n. k. l. r. The Aorta, or great Artery.
- a. n. The ascending Trunk of the great Artery.
- n. The beginning of the Aorta from the Heart, and the Coronary Artery.
- h. l. r. The descending Trunk of the Aorta.
- a. The ascending dividing it self into the subclavian Branches.
- b. b. The superior intercostal Arteries.
- p. p. p. p. The mammary Arteries.
- q. q. The Arteria Muscula.
- c. c. The Scapular Arteries.
- * The Scapulares externa.
- d. d. The Thoracica superiores.
- f. f. The Thoracica inferiores.
- g. g. The Thoracica inferiores.
- h. h. † The Axillary Artery disperst through the Arm.
- † The division of it at the bending of the Cubit.
- i. The Artery, where the pulse is felt.

At the Neck and Head are

- d. d. The Carotid Arteries.
- 8. 8. The division of the Carotid Arteries into their external and internal Branches.
- k. k. The fine Branches of the Carotids in the Plexus Choroideis.
- l. l. Other Branches of Carotid Arteries in the Brain.
- m. m. The Vertebral Arteries.
- n. n. The Temporal Arteries.

The following Characters below the Heart have Reference to the Arteries, which spring from the descending Trunk of the Aorta.

- m. m. m. The Intercostales inferiores.
- d. The Arteria phrenica.
- e. The Cæliack Artery, which is divided into the right and the left Branches, and is

- more fully delineated in the small figure A annexed to this figure.
- * The Branch called Splenicus.
- a. a. The Mesenterica superior.
- f. f. The Arteria adiposa.
- g. g. The Emulgent Arteries.
- n. n. Their Ramifications in the Kidneys.
- o. o. The Spermatick Arteries.
- p. The Mesenterica inferior.
- 1. 2. 3. The Arteria Lumbares.
- q. The Division of the Aorta, into the Iliack Branches.
- r. The Arteria Sacra.
- f. f. The internal Iliack Arteries.
- t. t. The Arteries called Hypogastrica.
- u. u. The external Iliack Branches.
- x. x. x. The Arteria Epigastrica.
- y. y. The crural Arteries.
- z. z. The Ramifications of those Arteries in the Leg.
- 4. The Arteries which serve to the foot.

FIGURE E. Sheweth the Branches of the Cæliack Artery.

- a. The Artery called Gastrica dextra.
- b. The Epiplois dextra.
- c. The Gastroepiplois dextra.
- d. The Hepatica.
- e. Twigs of the right branch bestow'd upon the Mesentery.
- f. The left Branch of the Cæliack Artery.
- g. The Gastrica major.
- h. The Epiplois sinistra.
- i. The Gastro-Epiplois sinistra.
- k. The Branches which are bestowed on the Spleen.
- l. m. The Mesenterica superior, which arises from the Aorta.

FIGURE F. Represents the Bones, with some of the Nerves.

- F. The Os Frontis, or Forehead Bone.
- a. a. The Os Zygoma, or Cheek Bone on both sides.
- b. The upper Jaw-bone.
- c. The under Jaw-bone.
- x. e. The temporal Bones.
- 1. 2. 3. &c. The Vertebres. And the first Seven Numbers are the seven Vertebres of the Neck; the next twelve Numbers are the twelve Vertebres of the Breast; the next five, are the five Vertebres of the Loins.
- d. d. The Clavicula, or Collar bones.
- e. e. The Scapula, or Shoulder blades.
- f. The head of the Shoulder-bone, with the process of the Scapula, called Acromium.
- g. The Shoulder bone.
- h. The Bone of the Cubit, which is called the Ulna.
- i. The Radius.
- k. The Bones of the Wrist.
- l. The Bones of the Metacarp.
- m. m. The bones of the Fingers.

- † The Breast bone.
- * The Cartilago Ensigiformis.
- n. n. The Cartilages of the Ribs.
- p. p. p. p. The seven true ribs.
- q. q. q. q. The five bastard Ribs.
- r. 1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. The Os Sacrum.
- f. The Os Coceygis.
- t. t. The Os ilium on each side.
- u. u. The Os Coxendicis, or Hip-bone on both sides.
- x. The Os Pubis, or Sharebone.
- v. The musculus Psoas.
- x. The Iliacus internus.
- y. The Thigh bone.
- z. The Head of the thigh bone, below which are
- a. The Protuberance of the thigh bone called the Trochanter major.
- * The Trochanter minor.
- b. The Patella, or Knee-pin.
- d. The bone of the Leg called Fibula.
- e. e. The Tibia.
- e. f. The Ankles.
- a. The bone of the Tarsus called Talus, or Os calcis.
- g. The Os naviculare.
- k. The other bones of the Tarsus.
- i. i. The bones of the Metatarsus.
- b. The bones of the Toes.

The following Letters belong to that part of this figure, which represent the Nerves, as under the skull.

- a. a. a. b. b. The Brain and Cerebellum, with the ten pair of Nerves which arise within the Skull.
- a. a. a. The Brain.
- b. b. The Cerebellum.
- c. The Medulla oblongata.
- d. The beginning of the Medulla Spinalis.
- e. e. The Nervi accessorii, or recurrent Nerves.
- 2. 2. The Intercostal Nerves running down by the roots of the Ribs.
- g. g. g. g. The branches of the Intercostal Nerves running between the Ribs.
- 3. 3. 3. The Nerves which pass out between the Vertebres of the Neck and Breast from the Spinal marrow.

Under that part of this Figure, which represents the Bones of the Arm, are shown.

- m. n. o. p. q. q. The Nervus Brachialis, and all the nervous Branches which serve to the Arm.
- 4. 4. 4. The five pair of Nerves that proceed from that part of the Spinal marrow, which is contained in the Vertebres of the Loins.

Under the Os Sacrum in this figure are.

- 5. 5. 5. 5. The Nerves which proceed from that part of the Spinal marrow, part of which, with some of the Lumbar branches, do make the crural Nerve.

- j. The largest branch of the crural Nerve, being the thickest and strongest in the whole body.
- t. The division of this branch into the exterior and inner branches.
- u. The Ramifications of the exterior part.
- x. y. The Ramifications of the inner part.
- z. The Nerves, which are bestowed on the foot.

The Second Table, or Facio, in the first Vision.

FIGURE A. Represents a Woman.

- a. The Forehead.
- b. The Eye.
- c. The Nose.
- d. The Mouth.
- * The Cheek.
- e. The Ear.
- f. The Throat and Neck.
- g. g. The top of the Shoulders.
- h. h. The upper Joint of the Arm.
- i. The Elbow.
- k. The Cubit, or lower part of the Arm.
- m. The Wrist.
- n. The Metacarp, and back of the hand.
- o. o. The Shoulders.
- p. p. p. p. The Back.
- q. q. q. The spine, or middle of the Back.
- r. The Arm-pit.
- A. The Loins and Region of the Kidneys.
- f. f. The Hips.
- * The place where the Os Sacrum is.
- x. x. The Buttocks.
- y. y. The hinder part of the Thigh.
- z. The Ham. Below which are
- a. The Calf of the Leg.
- b. The bending of the Foot.
- c. The outer Ankle.
- d. The Sole of the Foot.
- e. The Heel.

FIGURE B. Represents the Muscles, which appear on the back part of the Body.

- B. The Skull with the Pericranium upon it.
- a. a. The Muscles of the Head called Trigemini, or Complexi.
- b. b. The Muscles called Splenii.
- c. c. The Trapezius of the Scapula.
- d. The Musculus Deltoides.
- e. The Suprascapularis superior, or Supraspinatus.
- f. The Suprascapularis inferior, or Infraspinatus.
- h. The Rotundus.
- g. The Extensor longus of the Ulna.
- * The Extensor brevis.
- i. Part of the Biceps.
- k. The Brachialis externus.
- l. The Supinator longus of the Radius.
- m. The Radius externus.
- n. The Cubitans externus.
- o. The Extender of the Fin-

gers called *Extensor Magnus*, which some make to be two Muscles.
p. The *Indicator*.
q. The *Auricularis*.
r. The *Supinator Radii brevis*.
s. The *Tensor longior* of the thumb.
t. The *Tensor brevior* of the same.
u. u. The *Radius* and *Ulna*.
z. The Ligament which joyns those Bones.
y. The *Musculi interossei*.
Turning up the *Trapezius* c. c. there appear.
f. f. The *Musculi Rhomboidei*.
t. Part of the *Mastoides* on the right side.
u. The *Musculus patientia* of the right *Scapula*.
z. z. The lower part of the *Splenii*.
y. Part of the *Spinalis colli*.
z. z. Part of the *Longissimi Dorsi*.
Below these are the following References.
a. a. a. a. The Muscles called the *Larissimi Dorsi*.
b. b. The *Glutai majores*, which make a great part of the *Buttocks*, under which lie, c. c. The *Glutai medii*.
d. The *vastus externus*.
e. The *Triceps*.
f. The *Seminervosus*.
g. The *Seminembranosus*.
h. The *Gracilis*.
i. The *Supploatans*.
k. l. The *Gastrocnemius externus*, or *Gemellus*.
m. The *Heel*.
n. The *Chorda magna*, or great Tendon of the *Musculus Gemellus*, and the *Gastrocnemius internus*.

FIGURE C.
C. Upon the head, the *Cranium*.
a. a. The *Serrati postici inferiores*.
b. b. b. b. The *Splenii*, as in figure B. b. b.
C. c. Near the *Shoulders*, the *Serrati postici superiores*.
c. c. The *Recti majores*.
d. d. The *Recti minores*.
e. e. The *Obliqui superiores*.
e. e. The *Obliqui inferiores*.
g. g. The *Musculi Transversales*.
h. h. The *Spinati colli*.
i. i. The *Longissimi Dorsi*.
k. k. The *Sacro-lumbares*.
l. l. l. l. l. The external *Intercostal Muscles*, under which are the *Intercostales interni*.
m. m. m. m. The *Ribs*.
n. n. Part of the obliquely ascending Muscles of the *Abdomen*.
o. The *Scapula*, with some of its Muscles already described, as
p. p. The *Musculi patientia*.
o. The *Musculus supraspinatus*.
q. The *Infraspinatus*.
r. A part of the *Cuellaris*.
f. The *Extensor pollicis primus*.
t. The *Extensor pollicis secundus*.
u. The *Extensor carpi brevis*.
x. The *Supinator Radii brevis*.
y. The Ligament between the *Radius* and the *Ulna*.
z. z. The *Musculi interossei*.
In the lower part of the *Back*, and near that part, are
q. The *Musculus quadratus* of the *Back*.
r. The *Musculus sacer*.
f. f. The *Glutai minimi*.
t. t. The hinder part of the *Os Ichiolum*.
u. u. The Ligament, which is extended over the great *Foramen*.
v. v. The *Musculus pyriformis* on both sides.
y. y. The *Marsupialis* on both sides.
z. z. The *Quadratus* of the *Thighs*.
At the *Thigh*, and below it are
a. The *Musculus Triceps*.
b. The *Os femoris*.
c. The *Vastus externus*, which has been shown before, and
d. Part of the *Vastus internus*.

FIGURE D. represents
D. The *Skull*, and particularly the *Os frontis*.
a. The *temporal Bone* on the left side.
b. The *Os sincipitis*.
c. The space at the *Nose*.
d. The lower *Jaw*.
* The upper *Jaw*.
e. The *Os occipitis*.
f. The *Orbit of the Eye*.
g. g. f. f. The *Vertebres* of the *Neck*, *Breast*, *Loins* and *Os Sacrum*.
g. g. The *Scapula*, or *Shoulder blades*.
h. The *Os humeri*.
i. The *Ulna*.
k. The *Radius*.
l. The *Wrist*.
m. The *Metacarp*.
1, 2, 3, 4, 5. The *Fingers* and *Thumb*.
n. n. n. The *Ribs*.
o. The *Os sacrum*.
† The *Os coccygis*.
p. p. The *Ossa ilia*.
q. q. The *Ossa Coxendicis*, *Ischia* or *Hip Bones*.
r. The *Thigh bone*.
f. The *Tibia*.
t. The *Fibula*.
u. The *Tarsus*.
x. The *Metatarsus*.
y. The *Bones of the Toes*.

FIGURE E. represents
A. The *Belly* of a *Woman* big with *Child*, and near the time of her *Delivery*.
a. a. The *Breasts*.
a. a. The *Nipples*.
* The *Arculae*, or *Circles* round the *Nipples*.
b. The *Mons Veneris*, or *Mount of Venus*.
f. f. g. o. The *Privities* dilated.
c. c. The *Nymphae*.
d. The *Clitoris*.
e. e. The *Carcuncula Myriformes*.
f. f. The *Lips* of the *Pudendum*.
o. The *Fossa Navicularis*.
g. g. The *nervous bodies* of the *Clitoris*.
h. The *Orifice of the Vagina*.

e. The *Supploatans*.
f. The *Plantaris*.
g. The *Gastrocnemius internus*, which being separated there are shown.
h. The *Peroneus primus*.
i. The *Tibialis posticus*.
k. The *Perforans*, or *Flexor* of the third internode of the four lesser *Toes*. The *Tendons* of this *Muscle*, and the whole *Musculus perforatus* are represented in *Facio 22*.
l. The *Perforatus*.
m. The *Lumbricales*.

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a. a. The *Breasts*.
a. a. The *Nipples*.
* The *Arculae*, or *Circles* round the *Nipples*.
b. The *Mons Veneris*, or *Mount of Venus*.
f. f. g. o. The *Privities* dilated.
c. c. The *Nymphae*.
d. The *Clitoris*.
e. e. The *Carcuncula Myriformes*.
f. f. The *Lips* of the *Pudendum*.
o. The *Fossa Navicularis*.
g. g. The *nervous bodies* of the *Clitoris*.
h. The *Orifice of the Vagina*.

FIGURE B.
Which lies under the *Skin* of the right *Breast* shows
B. The *Breast*, the *Skin* being taken off.
h. The large *Gland* of the *Breast*.
c. c. The lesser *Glandules*.
d. The *Veins* of the *Breast*, which belong to those *Glandules*.

FIGURE C. represents
a. The *Cartilago Ensisformis*.
b. b. The *Ribs* lying bare.
c. The *Stomack*.
d. The *Liver*.
e. e. e. The *Intestines*.
f. f. The *Share bone*.
g. The *Cartilage*, which joyns the two parts of it.
h. The *Bladder of Urine*.
i. i. The *Urachus*, and *Umbilical Arteries*.
k. The *Navel*.
C. The external *Superficie* of the *Womb*, as it is distended by the *Fetus*.
l. The *Vagina*, and the *Neck* of the *Womb*.
m. m. The thickness of the substance of the *Womb*.
n. o. o. p. q. q. The internal surface, and the *Cavity* of the *Womb*.

FIGURE D. shows
D. The *Tunica Uvea*, or *Choroidea*.
a. The termination of this *Coat* where the *Pupilla* is.
b. b. The small *Blood-vessels* of this *Coat*.
FIGURE E. shows
E. Part of the *Optick Nerve*

r. f. t. The membrane of the *Fetus* called the *Chorion*, and the *Blood-vessels* belonging to it.
u. The *Placenta*, or *Womb-cake*.
x. x. The *Membrane* called the *Amnios*.
z. z. The *Liquor* contained in the *Amnios*.
y. The *Intestinum*, *Funiculus*, or *Navel-string*, containing all the *Umbilical Vessels*.
a. a. The *Infant* in its posture before it turns for the *Birth*.

FIGURE G. Does represent conjunctly, what were shewn separately in the former figures.
b. The *Aqueous Humour*.
g. The *Crystalline Humour*.
a. The *Vitreous Humour*.
c. c. The *Tunica Adnata*, or *Conjunctiva*.
d. d. The *Tunica Sclerotica*.
e. The transparent part of it, or the *Tunica Cornea*.
f. The *Tunica Choroides*.
g. The *Tunica Retina*.
h. h. The *Fat* between the *Muscles*.
i. The *Optick Nerve* covered with its coats.
k. l. l. The four straight *Muscles*.
m. The *Muscle* of the *Eye* called *Obliquus minor*.
n. The *Musculus Trochlearis*, or *Obliquus major* with its *Trochlea*.

FIGURE A. represents
a. c. c. f. The *Eye*.
a. The *Canthus major*, or inner corner of the *Eye*, with the *Glandula Lacrymalis*.
b. The *Canthus minor*, with the *Glandula innominata*.
c. c. The *White of the Eye*.
d. The upper *Eye-lid*.
e. The lower *Eye-lid*.
f. The *Pupil*, or *Sight* of the *Eye*, with the *Iris* appearing through the *Tunica Cornea*.
g. g. The *Tarsi*, or tender *Cartilages*, into which the hairs of the *Eye-lids* are implanted.
h. h. The *Hairs* of the *Eye-lids*, by some called *Cilia*.
i. The *Cavity* of the upper *Eye-lid*.
k. The *Supercilium*, or *Eye-brow*.
l. The *Cavity* of the lower *Eye-lid*.
A. * m. n. Five of the *Muscles* of the *eye*, as
A. The *Depressens*, or *Humilis*.
† The *Abductor*, or *Musculus Indignatorius*.
* The *Obliquus inferior*.
m. The *Adductor*, or *Musculus bifurcatus*.
n. The *obliquus superior*, or *Trochlearis* with its *Trochlea*.
o. o. o. o. The *Optick Nerves* cut asunder.
p. The *conjunction* of the *Optick Nerves*.
q. The *Musculus attollens*, or *Subperbus*.

FIGURE B. shows
B. The *Tunica Adnata*.
a. a. The *Blood-vessels* of this *Coat*.
FIGURE C.
Shows the *Tunica Sclerotica*, with the *Diaphanous part* of it called *Tunica Cornea*.
a. a. The *Tunica Sclerotica*.
b. b. The *Vessels* of this *Coat*.
c. c. d. The *Tunica Cornea*.
e. e. The *Iris* appearing through the *Cornea*.
d. The *Pupilla*, or *Sight* of the *Eye*.
FIGURE D. shows
D. The *Tunica Uvea*, or *Choroidea*.
a. The termination of this *Coat* where the *Pupilla* is.
b. b. The small *Blood-vessels* of this *Coat*.
FIGURE E. shows
E. Part of the *Optick Nerve*

FIGURE B. shows
B. The *Tunica Adnata*.
a. a. The *Blood-vessels* of this *Coat*.

FIGURE C.
Shows the *Tunica Sclerotica*, with the *Diaphanous part* of it called *Tunica Cornea*.
a. a. The *Tunica Sclerotica*.
b. b. The *Vessels* of this *Coat*.
c. c. d. The *Tunica Cornea*.
e. e. The *Iris* appearing through the *Cornea*.
d. The *Pupilla*, or *Sight* of the *Eye*.
FIGURE D. shows
D. The *Tunica Uvea*, or *Choroidea*.
a. The termination of this *Coat* where the *Pupilla* is.
b. b. The small *Blood-vessels* of this *Coat*.

FIGURE E. shows
E. Part of the *Optick Nerve*

towards the *Brain* covered with its membranes.
a. That part of the *Nerve* next the *Eye*, where its *nervous substance* is expanded, to form the *Tunica Retina*.
FIGURE F. represents
F. The inner coat of the *Optick Nerve* deriv'd from the *Pia Mater*.
a. The *Crystalline Humour*.
For the *Aqueous Humour*, see by *Figure G*.

FIGURE G. Does represent conjunctly, what were shewn separately in the former figures.
b. The *Aqueous Humour*.
g. The *Crystalline Humour*.
a. The *Vitreous Humour*.
c. c. The *Tunica Adnata*, or *Conjunctiva*.
d. d. The *Tunica Sclerotica*.
e. The transparent part of it, or the *Tunica Cornea*.
f. The *Tunica Choroides*.
g. The *Tunica Retina*.
h. h. The *Fat* between the *Muscles*.
i. The *Optick Nerve* covered with its coats.
k. l. l. The four straight *Muscles*.
m. The *Muscle* of the *Eye* called *Obliquus minor*.
n. The *Musculus Trochlearis*, or *Obliquus major* with its *Trochlea*.

FIGURE A. represents
a. a. The upper *Semicircular protuberance* of the *Ear* called *Helix*.
c. The *Antihelix*.
b. The *cavity* between the *Helix*, and the *Antihelix*.
f. The protuberance near the *Temples* called *Tragus*.
e. The *Antitragus*.
g. The inner cavity, or entrance into the *Meatus auditorius*.
h. h. The exterior, or larger cavity called *Concha*.
FIGURE B. represents
B. d. h. i. The *Os Petrosum*.
a. The *Processus Styloides* being an *Appendix* to the *Os Petrosum*.
c. The *Meatus auditorius*.
e. The *Tympanum*, or membrane expanded between the internal cavity of the *Ear*, and the *Meatus auditorius*.
f. The *Cavity* within the *drum*.
† The outward *Muscle* of the *Tympanum*.
b. The three *semicircular channels* in the *Labyrinth*.
i. i. The *Cochlea*.

FIGURE B. shows the *Heart* cut transversely.
a. a. The left *Ventricle* of the *Heart*.
b. b. The right *Ventricle* of the *Heart*.
c. c. The internal substance of the *Heart*, where it is cut.
FIGURE C. represents the *Heart* dissected according to its length.
a. The right *Ventricle*.
b. The left *Ventricle*.

FIGURE D. represents that side of the *Heart*, where the left *Ventricle* is, with some of the *Vessels* on the right side.
a. The *Aorta*, or great *Artery*.
b. The *pulmonary Artery*.
c. The *pulmonary Vein*.
* The *coronary Vessels*.
d. The *Vena Cava*.
Under the smaller part of this *Figure*, which is to be raised, appears the left *Ventricle* these following *Letters* shewing.
a. The *Valvula mitralis*.
b. The *Caruncles* to which they are fastned by *Fibres*.
c. Those *Fibres*.
d. The *Sigmoide Valves*.

FIGURE E. represents the *Pericardium*, with
a. a. The *Veins* of the *Pericardium*.
FIGURE F. represents
a. a. a. The *membranous*, or

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b. b. The large *Gland* of the *Mesentery* called *Pancreas Asellii*.
d. The lower or hinder part of the *Cawl*, which is fastened to the *Colon*.
e. That part of the *Mesentery*, which descends to the *Intestinum rektum*.

FIGURE A. represents
A. A. a. b. The *mouth* stretcht open, that the inward cavity may be seen.
A. A. The *Checks*.
a. The *Nose*.
b. The *Palate*, or *Roof* of the *Mouth*.
c. c. c. c. The *teeth*.
d. The *Uvula*.
† The *Pharynx*.
e. The *Epiglottis*.
f. f. The *Tonsills*.
g. The *tongue*, under which is shewn.
a. The *Os hyoides*, or *Bone* of the *tongue*.
* The *Vena Ranina*.
b. The *Chin*.
i. i. The *Annular cartilages* of the *Trachea*.
k. k. The *Recurrent Nerves*.
m. m. The *Par vagum*.
n. The *pulmonary Artery*.
p. The *pulmonary Vein*.
q. The ascending *Trunk* of the *Aorta*.
o. o. The *axillary Arteries*.
r. r. The *carotid Arteries*.
f. f. The *Bronchia*, or branches of the *Trachea*.
† The descending *Trunk* of the *Aorta*.
t. t. The *Vena cava*.
u. The *Aorta*.
x. The place where the *Foramen Ovale* is in a *Fetus*.
y. The right *Auricle* of the *Heart*.
z. The left *Auricle* of the *Heart*.
1. 1. 1. The *Coronary Vein* and *Artery*.
2. The *cone* of the *Heart*.
3. The *Pericardium*, or *Heart-bag* cut, and turned aside.
4. 4. The inward cavity of the right *Ventricle*.
5. 5. 5. The *Valvula Tricuspides*.
6. 6. 6. The *Caruncles* to which the *atresial Valves* are fastned by small *Fibres*.

FIGURE B. shows the *Heart* cut transversely.
a. a. The left *Ventricle* of the *Heart*.
b. b. The right *Ventricle* of the *Heart*.
c. c. The internal substance of the *Heart*, where it is cut.

FIGURE C. represents the *Heart* dissected according to its length.
a. The right *Ventricle*.
b. The left *Ventricle*.

FIGURE D. represents that side of the *Heart*, where the left *Ventricle* is, with some of the *Vessels* on the right side.
a. The *Aorta*, or great *Artery*.
b. The *pulmonary Artery*.
c. The *pulmonary Vein*.
* The *coronary Vessels*.
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Under the smaller part of this *Figure*, which is to be raised, appears the left *Ventricle* these following *Letters* shewing.
a. The *Valvula mitralis*.
b. The *Caruncles* to which they are fastned by *Fibres*.
c. Those *Fibres*.
d. The *Sigmoide Valves*.

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a. a. The *Veins* of the *Pericardium*.
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b. The *Caruncles* to which they are fastned by *Fibres*.
c. Those *Fibres*.
d. The *Sigmoide Valves*.

tendinous part of the *Diaphragm*.
b. b. b. The *fleshy*, or *muscular part* of it.
c. The place through which the *Aorta* descends.
d. The *Perforation* through which the *Vena cava* ascends.
e. The *perforation*, through which the *Oesophagus* passes.
f. f. The *Appendices* of the *Diaphragm*.
g. g. The *Vasa Phrenica*, or *Blood-vessels* of the *Diaphragm*.
h. h. The *Nervi phrenici*, or *Nerves* of the *Diaphragm*.

FIGURE A. represents
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A. A. The *Checks*.
a. The *Nose*.
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i. i. The *Annular cartilages* of the *Trachea*.
k. k. The *Recurrent Nerves*.
m. m. The *Par vagum*.
n. The *pulmonary Artery*.
p. The *pulmonary Vein*.
q. The ascending *Trunk* of the *Aorta*.
o. o. The *axillary Arteries*.
r. r. The *carotid Arteries*.
f. f. The *Bronchia*, or branches of the *Trachea*.
† The descending *Trunk* of the *Aorta*.
t. t. The *Vena cava*.
u. The *Aorta*.
x. The place where the *Foramen Ovale* is in a *Fetus*.
y. The right *Auricle* of the *Heart*.
z. The left *Auricle* of the *Heart*.
1. 1. 1. The *Coronary Vein* and *Artery*.
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3. The *Pericardium*, or *Heart-bag* cut, and turned aside.
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FIGURE B. shows the *Heart* cut transversely.
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c. c. The internal substance of the *Heart*, where it is cut.

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c. The *pulmonary Vein*.
* The *coronary Vessels*.
d. The *Vena Cava*.
Under the smaller part of this *Figure*, which is to be raised, appears the left *Ventricle* these following *Letters* shewing.
a. The *Valvula mitralis*.
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c. The *pulmonary Vein*.
* The *coronary Vessels*.

Accuratissima
CORPORIS HUMANI.

Descriptio.

Inventione Michaelis Spaher, Remelini,
atq; aliorum Anatomie peritissimorum.

LONDINI

Sumptibus J. D. Midwinter
et T. Leigh



Facio I. in Vision II.

FIGURE A. represents

- a. The Forehead, with the Vein thereof.
b. The temporal Vein.
c. The cephalick Vein of the Arm.
d. The Mediana.
e. The Basilick, or Liver vein.
f. The Saliva-tella.
g. The Vena Cephalica of the Hand.
h. The Suralis interior.
i. The Vein called Ischias major.
j. The saphena.
k. The Vein of the great Toe.
l. The Vein of the little Toe.
m. The privy parts of a Man.
n. The Hair which grows above the Privities.
o. The Man's Yard.
p. The Præputium.
q. The Glans, or Nut of the Yard.
r. The Testicles in the Scrotum.

FIGURE B. shews

- a. a. c. d. The Peritonæum.
b. b. The Linea alba remaining after the Muscles are taken off.
c. The Navel.
d. The productions of the Peritonæum.
e. d. Veins and Arteries from the Mammary Vessels.
f. e. The Veins and Arteries from the Epigastrick Vessels.
g. The Branches of some Veins in the sides of the Peritonæum.

FIGURE C.

Represents the Diaphragm.

- a. a. The fleshy, or Muscular part of the Diaphragm.
b. b. b. The tendinous part of it.
c. The Perforation thro' which the Oesophagus passes.
d. The perforation thro' which the Vena Cava ascends.
e. e. The two appendices of the Diaphragm between which the great Artery descends.

FIGURE D. represents

- D. The forepart of the Stomack.
a. The Duodenum.
b. The Ductus communis of the Gall.
c. c. The Nerves of the Stomack, from the Par vagum.
d. d. The Blood-vessels of the Stomack. See more in Vision III. Facio X.
e. The Ductus communis entering the Duodenum.
f. A portion of the Membrane separated, to show the Glandules of the Liver.
g. c. The Ligamentum septale.
d. d. The Vena Cava coming out from the Liver.
e. e. The concave part of the Liver.
f. A small Lobe of the Liver, to which the Omentum is joyn'd.
g. The cleft of the Liver where the Umbilical vein runs.
h. The Umbilical vein.
i. The Vesicula fellea.
k. The Ductus cysticus.
l. The Porus biliaris.
m. The Ductus communis entering the Duodenum.
n. A portion of the Duodenum.
o. The Vena Porta.
p. Some part of the right Branch of the Celiac Artery.
q. A Nerve bestow'd upon the Membrane, and Gall-vessels of the Liver.

FIGURE E. represents the Liver.

- a. a. The convex part of the Liver.
b. A portion of the Membrane separated, to show the Glandules of the Liver.
c. c. The Ligamentum septale.
d. d. The Vena Cava coming out from the Liver.
e. e. The concave part of the Liver.
f. A small Lobe of the Liver, to which the Omentum is joyn'd.
g. The cleft of the Liver where the Umbilical vein runs.
h. The Umbilical vein.
i. The Vesicula fellea.
k. The Ductus cysticus.
l. The Porus biliaris.
m. The Ductus communis entering the Duodenum.
n. A portion of the Duodenum.
o. The Vena Porta.
p. Some part of the right Branch of the Celiac Artery.
q. A Nerve bestow'd upon the Membrane, and Gall-vessels of the Liver.

FIGURE F. shews

- F. The Navel.
† The Umbilical vein.
a. a. The umbilical Arteries.
b. The Ligament which goes

to the Bladder called the Utrachus.
c. The Bladder of Urine.
d. The neck of the Bladder.
e. The Prostate.
f. f. The Vesicula seminales.
g. g. The Muscles of the Yard called Eretores, or Directores Penis.
h. The Yard.
i. i. The Testes, or Stones.
k. k. The Vasa præparantia.
l. l. The Vasa deferentia.
m. m. The Ureters cut off.

FIGURE G.

Shews the Omentum, or Caul.
a. A peice of the Membrane separated.
b. The Glandules, or Vesicles of Fat in the Caul.
c. e. e. The Blood-vessels of the Omentum.

FIGURE H.

Represents the Intestines.
a. The Anus, or Fundament.
†† The sphincter Muscle of the Anus.
b. b. c. c. The Intestines called Jejunum, and Ileum.
d. The Cæcum.
e. H. e. e. The Colon.
f. f. The Rectum.
g. A part of the Duodenum.

FIGURE I. represents

I The Trunk of the Vena Porta.
a. The Splenick Branch of it.
a. The Vena Gastrica.
† The Vena Epiplois dextra.
† The Vena Epiplois postica.
b. The Mesenterick Branch of the Vena Porta.
c. c. The Spleen.
d. The Pancreas.
e. The Mesentery with its Vessels freed from the Intestines.
f. The Vena Mesenterica dextra with its smaller Branches.
g. The Mesenterica sinistra.
h. The Pancreas Asellii.
i. i. i. i. The Vena lastea.

FIGURE K.

Shews the Cavity of the Abdomen, after the Liver, Spleen, Stomack and Intestines are taken out.
* * The Peritonæum.
a. The Vena Cava.
b. The Arteria Aorta.
c. c. The Vena adiposa.
d. d. The Emulgent Veins.
e. e. The Emulgent Arteries.
f. f. The Kidneys.
g. g. The Ureters.
h. h. b. h. The Lumbar Veins and Arteries.
i. i. The Veins and Arteries called Musculæ superiores.
k. The division both of the Vena Cava and Aorta into the Iliack branches.
l. The Veins and Arteries called Sacra.
†† The epigastrick Veins and Arteries.
m. m. The division of the Iliack branches into the external and internal.

FIGURE L.

1. i. The Veins and Arteries called Iliacæ externa.
2. 2. The Veins and Arteries called Iliacæ interna.
n. The right spermatick Vein, from the Vena cava.
o. The left spermatick Vein, from the Emulgent.
p. p. The spermatick Arteries.
q. q. The Vesicula seminales.
r. r. The Musculi cremasteres of the Testicles.
s. s. The vasa pampiniformia.
t. t. The Testicles.
† The Epididymis on the left side.
u. The Prostate.
x. x. The Vasa deferentia.

For a farther representation of the Parts which serve for Generation, See again figure F. in this Facio.

These Parts are particularly shown in Facio VI. of this Vision.

FIGURE L. shews

- L. The Pericardium with the Heart included in it.
a. The Mediastinum separated

from the Sternum, and lying upon the Pericardium.
b. The ascending Trunk of the Vena Cava.
c. The ascending Trunk of the Aorta.
d. The descending Trunk of the Aorta.
e. The descending Trunk of the Vena cava.
f. The division of their ascending Trunks near the neck.
g. The original of the Vena Azygos from the Vena cava.
h. The left subclavian Vein and Artery.
i. The right subclavian Vein, and Artery.
j. i. The carotid Arteries, and Jugular Veins.
m. The pulmonary Artery.
n. The pulmonary Vein.
o. o. o. The ramifications of the pulmonary Vein, and Artery in the Lungs.
q. The entrance of the Vena cava into the Heart.

FIGURE M. represents

a. b. c. d. M. The Trachea, or Wind-pipe.
a. b. b. c. g. h. i. The Larynx, a. The Epiglottis.
b. b. The Cartilago Thyroides.
c. The Cartilago cricoides.
e. a. g. k. i. The hinder part of the Larynx.
e. s. The Cartilago arytenoides.
g. The lower side of the Epiglottis.
b. The concave part of the cartilago Thyro des.
†† The Tonfills.
M. d. l. l. The annular cartilages of the Trachea.
k. k. The hinder, and membranous part of the Trachea.
e. e. The division of the Trachea, where its Ramifications in the Lungs begin.
f. f. The Bronchia, or Ramifications of the Trachea thro' the Lungs.
x. x. y. y. The right and left Lobes of the Lungs.
z. z. The edges of the Lobes where the Vesicula are visible when the Lungs are blown up.

FIGURE O. O. O. O. represents

the Cavity of the Thorax, after the Lungs and Heart are taken out.
O. †† The twelve Vertebres of the Thorax.
a. a. a. a. a. a. The intercostal Muscles, with the Pleura which covers all the inside of the Thorax.
d. The upper part of the Sternum, to which the Clavicula are joined.
f. f. The Sternum, or Breast-bone.
g. The Diaphragm.
h. The Ribs covered with the Pleura.
e. The Cartilago Ensiformis.

Facio II. in Vision II.

FIGURE A. represents

A. a. b. f. The outward surface of the Skull.
A. The Os frontis.
a. a. The temporal Bones with the squameous Sutures.
b. The Os occipitis.
c. c. The Coronal suture.
d. The Sagittal suture.
e. e. The Lambdoide suture.
f. f. The Bones of the Synicput.
g. g. The Ossa jugalia.

FIGURE B. shews

a. B. b. f. The Dura mater, and the upper part of the Brain after the Skull is taken off.
a. The Sinus longitudinalis.
b. b. The two lateral Sinuses.
c. The Sinus profundus, and the Torcular where all the Sinuses meet.
d. The Dura mater covering the Cerebellum.
e. e. The Veins which appear in the Dura mater.
i. i. The Vessels of the Pia Mater.

k. k. The upper part of the Brain covered with the Pia mater, with its Plice.
l. l. The Cortical part of the brain.
m. The Corpus callosum.
n. n. The Falx, being an incurvated extubrance of the Dura mater.
o. p. q. The Cerebellum.

FIGURE C. shews

a. a. a. Some of the cortical part of the Brain.
b. C. C. The medullary part of the brain.
c. The Fornix, with the Septum Lucidum.
d. d. f. f. The two anterior Ventricles.
d. d. The Corpora striata.
g. The Plexus choroides.
h. b. Small Veins appearing in the anterior Ventricles.
i. i. A part of the same Ventricles again represented.
l. l. The Thalami Nervorum Opticorum.
m. m. The Protuberances called Nates.
n. The Glandula Pinealis.
o. o. The Protuberances called Testes, under these and the Nates is the third Ventricle.
p. The fourth Ventricle.
q. q. The Medulla oblongata.
r. r. The Cerebellum divided to shew the fourth Ventricle.
s. s. The Cortical part of the Cerebellum.
t. t. The medullary part of the Cerebellum.

FIGURE Æ. represents

The Basis of the Brain, with the ten pair of Nerves, &c.
a. a. a. a. The fore and hinder Lobes of the Brain.
b. b. The Cerebellum.
c. c. The Medulla oblongata.
d. d. The Olfactory Nerves, or First pair.
e. e. The Optick Nerves, or Second pair.
f. f. The Motory Nerves of the Eyes, or Third pair.
g. g. The Pathetic Nerves, or Fourth pair.
h. h. The Fifth pair.
i. i. The Sixth pair.
k. k. The Auditory Nerves, and their processes, or Seventh pair.
l. l. The Par vagum, or Eighth pair.
m. m. The recurrent Nerves.
n. n. The Ninth pair.
o. o. The Tenth pair.
p. p. The carotid Arteries.
q. q. A branch of the Carotids running betwixt the fore and hinder Lobes of the Brain.
r. The anterior branches of the carotid Arteries.
s. The hinder branches of the carotid Arteries united, to meet the Vertebral trunk.
t. t. t. The vertebral Arteries.
u. The branches of the vertebral Arteries united into one Trunk.
w. w. A branch from the Carotides on either side to the Plexus Choroides.
x. The Infundibulum.
y. y. The Glandules behind the Infundibulum.
z. z. z. The annular Protuberance.

FIGURE D. shews

a. a. The Cavity of the Os Occipitis in which the Cerebellum lies.
b. b. The Os Sphenoides.
c. The Os Ethmoides.
d. The Cavity of the Os Frontis.
e. The Crista Galli.
f. The anterior Processes of the Os Sphenoides.
g. The two interior and hinder processes of the Os Sphenoides.
h. The Sella Turcica, in which is seated the Glandula Pituitaria.
i. i. The first foramen of the Os Cuneiforme.
k. k. The second foramen of the same.
l. l. The third.

m. m. The sixth.
n. n. The fifth.
o. o. The seventh foramen.
p. p. The first foramen of the temporal Bones.
q. q. The Processus petrosus of the temporal Bones.
r. r. Another foramen of the temporal Bones.
s. s. The great foramen of the Os occipitis.

Facio III. in Vision II.

Represents the Liver.

a. a. a. a. The Gibbous part of the Liver.
Æ. A Portion of the Umbilical Vein.
e. e. e. The concave part of the Liver.
b. A piece of the Membrane separated and hanging down.
c. c. The trunk of the Vena Cava by the gibbous part of Liver.
d. The umbilical Vein.
e. The Gall-bladder.
f. The Ductus Cysticus which goes immediately from the Gall-bladder.
g. The Ductus Hepaticus.
h. The Ductus communis.
i. The hepatic Artery.
k. The Artery, which comes from the Celiac to the concave part of the Liver.
l. Another Branch of the same going to the Gall-bladder.
m. A Nerve from the intercostals to the Liver.
n. The small Lobe to which the Omentum is joyn'd.
o. The Eminencies of the Liver call'd the Porta.
p. Glands lying in the concave part of the Liver.
q. q. q. q. The lymphatick Vessels with their Valves.
r. r. r. Other lymphatick Vessels.
f. The Vena Porta.

Facio IV. in Vision II.

Shews the Gall-vessels of the Liver.

a. The Gall-bladder opened.
b. b. The Ductus Hepaticus.
c. c. c. The Ductus Cystico-Hepaticus.
d. The Ductus Hepaticus opened that the aperture of the Ductus Cystico-hepaticus may be seen.
e. The other aperture in the Gall-bladder, over which is planted a Membrane, or Valve.
f. f. The small Biliary branch passing immediately from the Vesica Fellea into the Liver.
g. g. The Ductus cysticus.
h. h. h. h. The small branches of the Ductus Cystico-hepaticus dispersit through the Liver.
i. The Vena Porta.
k. The Ductus communis.
l. The Pylorus.
m. A part of the Duodenum.
n. The opening of the Ductus communis into the Duodenum

Facio V. in Vision II.

Shews the Ramifications of the Vena Porta, and Vena Cava through the Liver.

a. b. c. The Vena Cava.
a. b. That part of its trunk, which ascends from the Liver.
c. The descending trunk of the Vena Cava.
d. d. d. d. The ramifications of the Vena Cava through the substance of the Liver.
e. e. e. e. The ramifications of the Vena Porta in the Liver.
f. f. f. The meeting of the extremities of the branches of the Vena cava, and the Vena porta.
g. The trunk of the Vena porta cut asunder.

Facio VI. in Vision II.

Represents the Parts which serve for generation, and those which serve for the separation, and excretion of the Urine.

d. d. The two Mitral Valves.
e. e. The fleshy Pillars arising from the sides of the Heart.
f. The place at the Basis of the

A. A. The Kidneys.
a. The Vena cava.
b. The Arteria Aorta.
c. The Bladder of Urine.
* * The emulgent Arteries.
d. d. The emulgent Veins.
e. e. The Vesicula seminales.
f. The Prostate.
g. g. The Ureters.
h. h. The insertion of the Ureters into the Bladder.
i. Blood-vessels of the Yard.
k. The division of the Aorta, and Vena cava into their Iliack branches.
l. l. The Vena and Arteria sacra.
m. The Urethra opened.
n. n. The Corpora nervosa of the Penis.
q. The Glans.
o. o. The Seminal Veins.
p. p. The Seminal Arteries.
r. r. The Testicles.
t. t. The Epididymis of the left side.
x. x. The Vasa deferentia.

FIGURE B. under A. the left Kidney represents the Kidney when it is opened.

a. a. a. The urinary Pipes which run from the Circumference towards the center.
b. The urinary Glandules.
c. c. The Papilla, or Centres to the urinary Siphons.
d. The Pelvis.
e. e. e. The branches of the Pelvis.

Facio VII. in Vision II. shews

a. The Navel.
1, 2. The umbilical Arteries.
3. The Utrachus.
b. The Bladder.
c. The concurrence of the Vasa deferentia.
d. d. The Ureters.
e. e. The Vesicula seminales.
e. e. The Prostates.
f. f. The Corpora Nervosa of the Yard.
g. g. The Muscles called Eretores, or Directores Penis.
h. h. The Muscles called acceleratores Urinae.

Facio VIII. in Vision II. shews

the right Ventricle of the Heart opened from the Pulmonary Artery.
a. A. A Portion of the great Artery.
b. A Portion of the Vena Cava.
d. d. The fleshy Fibres in the right Ventricle.
f. g. e. e. e. The Pulmonary Artery opened at its Original.
e. e. e. The Valvula sigmoidea, or Semilunares.
h. h. The Septum Cordis.

Facio IX. in Vision II. shews

the left Ventricle of the Heart opened from the Aorta.
a. The great Artery opened at its original.
b. b. b. The semilunary Valves.
c. The Septum Cordis.
c. d. d. d. The left ventricle running down to the Cone of the heart.
e. e. The external substance of the Heart, which encloses the Ventricle.
f. Part of the Ventricle, where it is cut, turn'd out that the Muscular Fibres may be seen.

Facio X. in Vision II. shews

the left Ventricle opened from the Pulmonary Vein.
a. a. The Pulmonary Vein opened just at its entrance into the Heart.
b. The left Auricle of the Heart.
c. The place, where the Foramen Ovale was, by which the Blood in a Fetus passes from the Vena Cava to the pulmonary Vein.
d. d. The two Mitral Valves.
e. e. The fleshy Pillars arising from the sides of the Heart.
f. The place at the Basis of the

Heart, where the Blood flows out of the Pulmonary Vein into the left Ventricle.
g. The place where the Blood is sent into the Aorta.
h. The Cone of the Heart.
i. i. Fleshy Fibres here and there growing to the Heart in this Ventricle.

Facio XI. in Vision II. shews

the Heart freed from the Pericardium, and cut transversely.
a. The descending Trunk of the great Artery.
b. The left axillary Artery.
c. The ascending Trunk of the Aorta.
* The right Auricle.
e. f. The pulmonary Artery.
e. The Canalis Arteriosus.
g. g. The outside of the Heart, as it is dissected transversely.
h. i. k. k. The two pieces of the Heart, as it is dissected transversely.
h. h. i. i. The Ventricles and inside of the Heart.

Facio XII. in Vision II. shews

the manner of the Contorsion of the Fibres of the Heart.
a. The Tendon of the right side.
b. The Tendon of the left side.
c. Some Fibres of the outside.
d. The Fibres of the inside.
e. The Contorsion of the Fibres.

Facio XIII. in Vision II. shews

the outer Fibres, winding and ending in the Cone.

Facio XIV. in Vision II. shews

the Branches of the Trachea in one of the Lobes of the Lungs, with their Vessels.
a. The very beginning of the Bronchia at the division of the Trachea, with the annular Cartilages.
b. b. The smaller divisions and branches of the Bronchia.
c. c. c. c. The Vesicula formed at the Extremities of the small Bronchia.

Facio XV. in Vision II. represents

a. a. The Arteria præparans.
b. The division of that Artery.
c. The Vena præparans.
d. Its first division.
e. e. e. e. e. The Valves of the Vena præparantes.
f. f. f. f. Many divisions and Unions of the Vena præparans, or Plexus Pampiniformis.
g. The upper part of the Testicles.
h. h. Branches of Veins and Arteries in the Testicles.
i. k. l. The Epididymis.
i. The bigger end.
l. The smaller end.
m. The vas deferens.

Facio XVI. in Vision II. represents

a. a. A part of the Ileum.
b. b. The great knot of Glands, which make the extremity of the Ileum next the Colon all glandulous.
c. Valvula coli opened.
d. d. The small glandules of the Valve.
e. The Cæcum.
f. A portion of the Colon opened.
g. The exterior superifice of the Colon.
h. A piece of the Colon put a side.
i. i. The Valvula conniventes.
k. The space between those Valves.
l. l. The Cells which are formed by the unequal length of the outer Ligament.

The END of the

Second Vision.

Facio I. in *Visio* III.

FIGURE A. represents

- a. The Frontal vein.
b. The Temporal vein.
A. The head vein.
c. The Liver vein.
d. The Vena Mediana.
e. The Salivata.
f. The Cephalica of the hand.
* The Vena sivalis exterior, or the exterior Vein of the calf of the Leg.
g. The Suralis interior, or the inner Vein of the calf of the Leg.
h. The Sphas major.
i. The Saphana, or Ankle vein.
k. The vein of the great Toe.
l. The Hypogastriacum.
m. The hair of the Privities.
n. o. p. p. The Pudendum.
n. The Rima magna.
o. The Clitoris.
p. p. The Lips of the Pudendum.

The next thirteen Figures are explained in *Visio* II. Facio I. and the References are the same.

FIGURE B. The Peritonaeum.

FIG. C. The Diaphragm.

FIG. D. The Stomack.

FIG. E. The Liver.

FIG. F. The Bladder.

FIG. G. The Omentum, or Caul.

FIG. H. The Intestines.

FIG. I. The Vena Porta.

FIG. K. The Cavity of the lower Belly.

FIG. L. The Heart.

FIG. M. The Trachea, or Wind-Pipe.

FIG. N. The Aorta, or great Artery.

FIG. O. The Vertebres of the Breast.

FIG. P. The Womb.

m. m. The Spermatick Blood-veffels.

n. A Branch of the Spermatick running to the Peritonaeum.

p. The bottom of the Womb.

q. The Neck, and Vagina of the Womb.

r. r. The branches of the Blood-veffels of the lower part of the Womb creeping to its neck.

s. s. Vessels from the spermatick Arteries to the upper part of the Womb.

t. t. The Tube Fallopians.

x. x. The Ovaria, formerly called the Woman's Testicles.

y. y. The Ligamenta rotunda of the Womb.

The other References in this Fig. are the same as those in *Visio* II. Facio II. and are there explained.

Facio II. in *Visio* III.

FIGURE A. Represents.

- b. f. k. The lower and outer surface of the Skull.
a. The great hole of the Os Occipitis.
b. b. The large processes of the Os Occipitis.
c. c. The Processus Styloides of the temporal Bones.
d. d. The cavity of the temple Bones for the Articulation of the lower Jaw.
e. The prominence of the upper Jaw near the Temples.
f. The Os Jugale.
g. h. A. The Os Sphasoides, or wedge-like Bone.
b. A. The processes of it called Processus Pterygoidei.
i. i. i. The upper Jaw.
k. k. The Teeth of the upper Jaw.

FIGURE B. represents.

- a. a. a. The Dura mater.
b. b. b. The blood Vessels dispersed through the Dura Mater.

On the other side of this figure.

c. c. The Pia Mater.

FIGURE C. represents the Basis of the Brain.

- a. a. a. a. The four Lobes of the Brain, sc. two anterior, and two hinder.
b. b. The Cerebellum.
c. c. The Medulla oblongata.
d. d. The Olfactory Nerves, or first pair.
e. e. The optick Nerves, or second pair.
f. f. The Nervi oculorum motorii, or third pair of the Nerves.
g. g. The pathetick Nerves, or fourth pair.
h. h. The fifth pair.
i. i. The sixth pair.
k. k. The auditory Nerves, or seventh pair.
l. l. The Par vagum, or eighth pair.
m. m. A Nerve from the spinal Marrow called Nervus recurrens.

n. n. The ninth pair.

o. o. The tenth pair.

p. p. The trunk of the carotid Artery cut off, where it is divided into the anterior, and the hinder branches.

q. q. The branches which run between the anterior, and the hinder Lobes of the Brain.

r. The anterior branches of the carotid Arteries, which being united, are again divided, and proceed into the fissure of the Brain.

s. The hinder branches of the carotid Arteries united, and meeting with the trunk of the vertebral Artery.

t. t. t. The vertebral Arteries, and their three ascending branches.

u. The vertebral branches united into one trunk.

v. v. The place where the vertebral, and carotid Arteries are united, and a branch on each side ascends to the Plexus Chroides.

x. The Infundibulum.

y. y. The two Glands placed behind the Infundibulum.

z. z. z. Pons Varolii, or the annular protuberance, which proceeding from the Cerebellum embraces the Medulla oblongata.

FIGURE D. shows.

- a. b. c. D. The internal surface of the upper part of the Skull.
a. a. The cavity of the Ossificipitis.
b. The cavity, or concave part of the Os frontis, or the forehead Bone.
c. The cavity of the bone of the Occiput.
e. e. e. The thickness of the Skull.

Facio III. in *Visio* III.

Represents

- a. b. c. d. f. The Cerebellum turned up after the Medulla oblongata has been separated from it.
a. The right side of the Cerebellum.
b. The left side of the Cerebellum.
c. The processus vermiformis.
e. e. A part of the Cerebellum to which the Medulla oblongata is united.
f. That cavity, which with the Sinus in the Medulla oblongata makes the fourth Ventricle.
g. g. Some part of the Brain adhering to the Cerebellum.

Facio IV. in *Visio* III.

Represents.

- a. a. a. The Brain with its ri-

ggs, and Plica, or folds.

b. b. The anterior Lobes of the Brain.

* * The posterior, and larger Lobes.

c. The Cerebellum.

d. The end of the Medulla oblongata, where the Medulla spinalis begins.

e. The Processus mammillaris of the right side.

And it is to be noted, That because here is a lateral prospect of those parts, we shew only the Nerves of one side, to which there are Nerves answering on the other side.

a. The optick Nerve.

f. One of the Nervi oculorum Motorii.

b. One of the pathetick Nerves.

i. One of the Nerves of the fifth pair arising from the Processus annularis.

k. l. m. n. The branch of this Nerve distributed to the face and jaws.

k. The branch of this Nerve to the frontal Muscles.

l. The branch assign'd to the Nostrils.

m. The branch, which the temporal Muscle receives.

n. The branch, which goes to the Muscles of the Nose, to the upper Lip, and to the roots of the Teeth in the upper Jaw.

p. The branch of this Nerve, which goes to the Palate and Gums.

o. q. r. The second great branch of the first division of the fifth pair.

o. The branch which goes to the Parotid gland on the right side.

q. The branch, which is bestowed upon the Tongue.

r. A branch of the fifth pair bestowed upon the lower lip, the teeth of the lower jaw, and the chin.

f. † One of the Nerves of the fifth pair.

f. The branch of it, which goes to some of the Muscles of the Eye.

† The division of this Nerve, which united with some branches of the fifth pair, makes the beginning of the intercostal Nerve.

u. 1. 2. 3. One of the Nerves of the Par vagum, or seventh pair.

1. The branch which goes to the Muscles of the Eye-brows and forehead.

2. u. The Branch which serves for hearing.

3. The branch which is bestowed upon the Muscles of the Tongue, and of the Os Hyoides.

t. y. The Nerves of the Par vagum on the right side.

x. The beginning of the intercostal Nerve.

z. The Nervus accessorius spinalis, which goes to the Muscles of the Neck, and to the shoulders.

4. One of the Nerves of the Ninth pair.

5. One of the Nerves of the Tenth pair.

Facio V. in *Visio* III.

Represents the inside of the Basis of the Skull, covered with the Dura Mater.

- a. The Cavity of the Os Frontis.
a. a. a. The Dura mater extended over the Basis of the skull.
b. The Crista Galli.
c. c. The Olfactory Nerves.
d. d. The optick Nerves.
e. The Glandula Pituitaria with the small end of the Infundibulum inserted into it.
f. f. The carotid Arteries com-

ing out just by the sides of it.

e. g. The Nervi oculorum motorii passing through the Cranium.

b. k. The pathetick Nerves, which pass out of the Skull at the same hole as the former.

i. i. The Nerves of the fifth pair.

k. k. The sixth pair, which running under the Dura Mater, pass out at the same hole as the Nerves of the third and fourth pair do.

l. l. The Auditory Nerves.

m. m. The Par vagum.

n. n. The recurrent Nerve.

o. o. The Ninth pair.

p. p. The Tenth pair.

q. q. The lateral Sinuses.

Facio VI. in *Visio* III.

Represents the Nerves, which proceed from the third, fourth, fifth and sixth Pairs, and serve to the Muscles of the Eyes, &c.

a. A Nerve from the third pair to the Musculus attollens, the Deprimens, and the Adducens of the Eye, and to one of the oblique Muscles.

b. A Nerve from the fourth pair to the Musculus Trochlearis.

c. A Nerve from the sixth pair to the Abducent Muscle of the Eye.

d. One of the Nerves of the fifth pair.

e. A Nerve from the fifth pair, which runs towards the Eye, which is divided into.

f. The upper branch, which serves to the Eye-lids, &c.

g. The lower branch, which serves likewise to the Eye-lids, &c.

i. A Nerve from the third pair, to the Muscle which pulls up the Eye.

k. A branch from the same pair to the Muscle, which pulls the Eye towards the Nose.

l. A branch of the same Nerve to the Muscle, which draws the Eye downwards.

m. A branch of the same Nerve to the Musculus obliquus minor.

n. Some small Nerves from the Plexus of the third pair, which pass through the Tunica Sclerotica of the Eye, to the Uvea.

o. A Nerve from the sixth pair to the Muscle, which pulls the Eye outward.

p. A Nerve from the upper branch, f. to the Nostrils.

q. A Nerve from the same branch to the Forehead.

r. That part of the fifth pair, which goes to the lower jaw, cut off.

s. That branch of the fifth pair cut off, which goes to the palate.

t. A branch of the fifth pair to the Cheeks, to the roots of the upper teeth, &c.

Facio X. in *Visio* III.

Shows the Muscles of the Pharynx.

a. a. The Musculi Styloglossi.

b. b. The Musculi Ceratoglossi.

c. c. The Genioglossi.

d. d. The Musculi Myloglossi.

e. e. The Musculi Basiloglossi.

f. The Tongue.

Facio VII. in *Visio* III.

Shows the Ramifications of the Nerves of the fifth and sixth Pairs.

a. The Nerve of the sixth pair.

b. The trunk of one of the Nerves of the fifth pair.

c. Two Twigs which are reflected to make the beginning of the intercostal Nerve.

d. A twig to the Nostrils.

e. A twig to the Muscles of the Forehead.

f. f. Two twigs which serve to the Eyelids, and interior gland of the Eye.

g. A branch of the fifth pair to the Eyelids, and exterior glands.

h. A twig to the Muscle called Masseter.

Facio XI. in *Visio* III.

Represents the Stomack.

And FIGURE A. shows that part of the Stomack, which lies towards the Back.

a. The Pharynx, or upper part of the Oesophagus.

b. b. The Tonsils, or Glands on the sides of the Throat.

c. The Glandules on the hinder part of the Oesophagus, by the fifth Vertebre of the Thorax.

d. The left, or upper Orifice of the stomach.

e. Nerves from the Par vagum to the stomach.

f. The right, or lower Orifice of the stomach called Pylorus.

g. The Duodenum.

h. The Passage of the Gall into the Duodenum.

i. A twig to the Muscles of the Nose.

k. k. k. Several twigs of the fifth pair to the upper Lip.

l. A branch of the fifth pair to the Gums.

m. A branch to the Palate.

n. A Nerve from the fifth pair to the Parotid Glands.

o. A twig to the internal Masseter.

p. A twig to the external Masseter.

q. Another twig to the internal part of the same Masseter.

r. A twig to the root of the Tongue.

s. s. A branch to the substance of the Tongue.

t. A branch of this fifth pair to the parts under the Tongue.

u. u. u. Some twigs to the lower Lip.

x. x. Some twigs to the chin.

Facio VIII. in *Visio* III.

Shows the Heart opened at the right Ventricle, and the Vena Cava.

a. f. The right Auricle open'd.

b. c. d. e. The Vena Cava open'd.

c. A protuberance in the Vena Cava, which turns the course of the Blood towards the right auricle.

d. The place where the Foramen Ovale is in a Fetus.

e. The Orifice of the Coronary Vein.

g. h. The Valvula tricuspidis.

i. i. Certain Caruncles called Papilla Carneae, to the top of which are joined k. k. The Fibrills of the Valvula tricuspidis.

l. The Cone of the Heart.

Facio IX. in *Visio* III.

Represents the Muscles of the Tongue.

a. a. The Musculi Styloglossi.

b. b. The Musculi Ceratoglossi.

c. c. The Genioglossi.

d. d. The Musculi Myloglossi.

e. e. The Musculi Basiloglossi.

f. The Tongue.

Facio X. in *Visio* III.

Shows the Muscles of the Pharynx.

a. a. The Musculi Stylopharyngei.

b. b. The Musculi Spharyngoglossi.

c. c. The Cephalopharyngei.

d. The Musculi Oesophagi.

e. A part of the Oesophagus.

f. The exterior Coat of the Oesophagus.

g. The exterior Fibres of the second Coat.

h. The interior Fibres of the second Coat.

Facio XI. in *Visio* III.

Represents the Stomack.

And FIGURE A. shows that part of the Stomack, which lies towards the Back.

a. The Pharynx, or upper part of the Oesophagus.

b. b. The Tonsils, or Glands on the sides of the Throat.

c. The Glandules on the hinder part of the Oesophagus, by the fifth Vertebre of the Thorax.

d. The left, or upper Orifice of the stomach.

e. Nerves from the Par vagum to the stomach.

f. The right, or lower Orifice of the stomach called Pylorus.

g. The Duodenum.

h. The Passage of the Gall into the Duodenum.

a. c. d. The whole length of the Oesophagus.

* The opening of the Ductus Pancreaticus into the Duodenum.

i. i. i. The Blood-veffels of the Stomack.

k. The bottom of the Stomack.

l. A knot of small Glandules in the Duodenum.

m. m. The outward or nervous Coat of the stomach.

FIGURE B.

Shows the Second, or Muscular Coat of the Stomack.

a. The Mouth of the Stomack.

b. b. A portion of the Oesophagus.

c. c. Circular Fibres, which serve for the constriction of the mouth of the Stomack.

d. The Pylorus, with part of the Duodenum.

e. B. e. The circular Fibres of the second Coat of the stomach.

Facio XII. in *Visio* III.

Shows the interior Superfice of the Muscular Coat of the Stomack.

a. a. a. The Oesophagus.

b. The mouth of the stomach.

c. c. The circular Fibres which contract, and close the mouth of the stomach.

d. d. d. A parcel of Fibres, which run along the top of the stomach from the mouth of it, to the Pylorus.

e. The Pylorus.

f. f. f. Other fleshy fibres, which running obliquely from the left side to the right, go to the bottom of the stomach.

Facio XIII. in *Visio* III.

Represents.

a. The stomach out of place.

b. b. b. The Pancreas.

c. c. c. The Ductus Pancreaticus, with its Ramifications in the Pancreas.

d. d. The Duodenum.

e. The opening of the Ductus Pancreaticus into the Duodenum.

f. f. f. The Jejunum.

g. g. g. The Mesentery growing to the Jejunum.

h. The large gland of the Mesentery called Pancreas Asellii.

i. i. i. Smaller glands of the Mesentery.

k. k. k. The lacteal Vessels in the Mesentery.

l. l. l. The beginning of the lacteal Ducts running between the Membranes of the Jejunum.

m. m. m. m. The lacteal Vessels running from the Glands of the Mesentery to the Receptaculum Chyli.

n. n. Lymphatic



Fac. 9.

Fac. 1.

Fac. 3.

Fac. 4.

Vilio Tertia

Fac. 14.

Fac. 12.

Fac. 13.

Fac. 6.

Fac. 11.

Fac. 5.

Fac. 11.

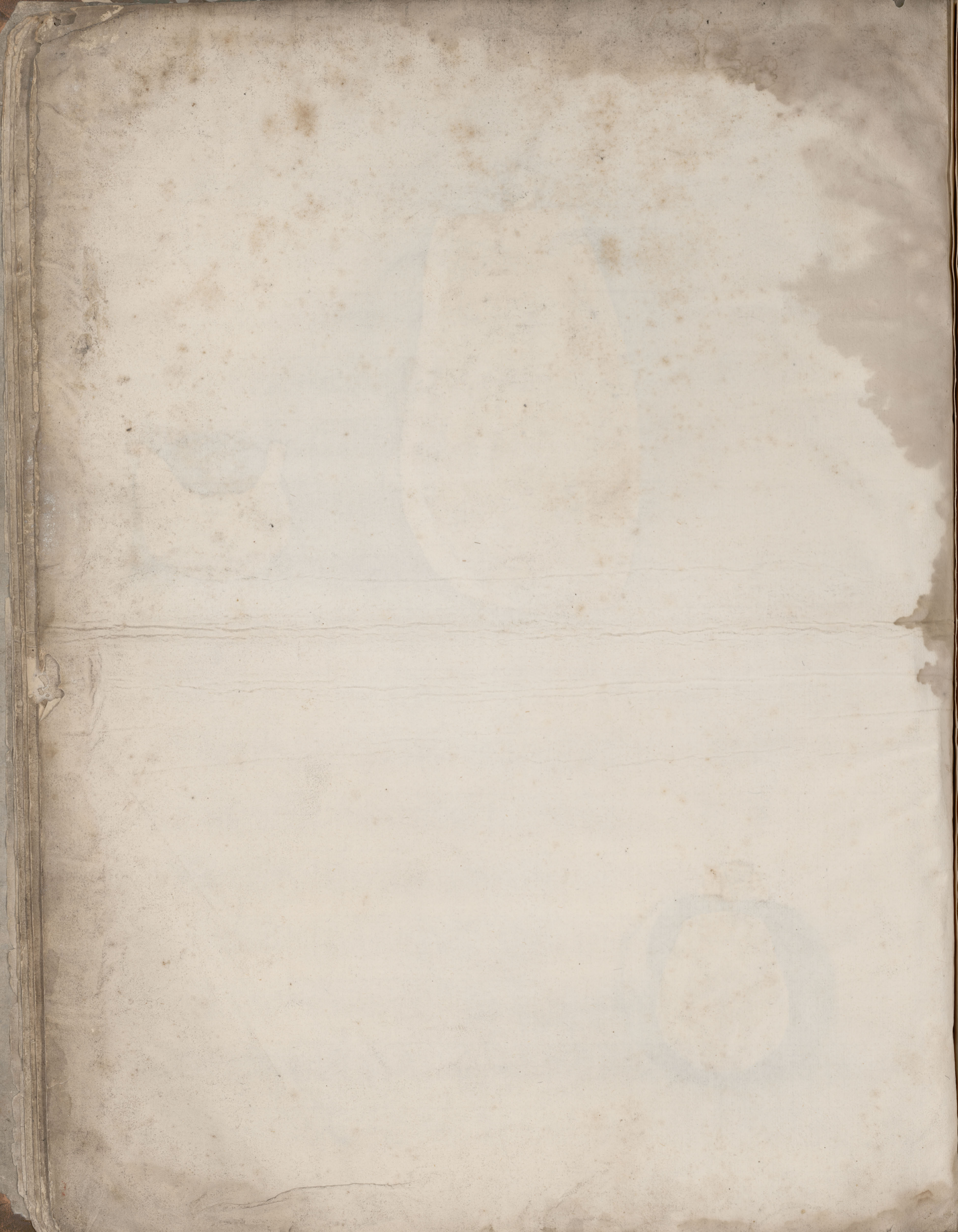
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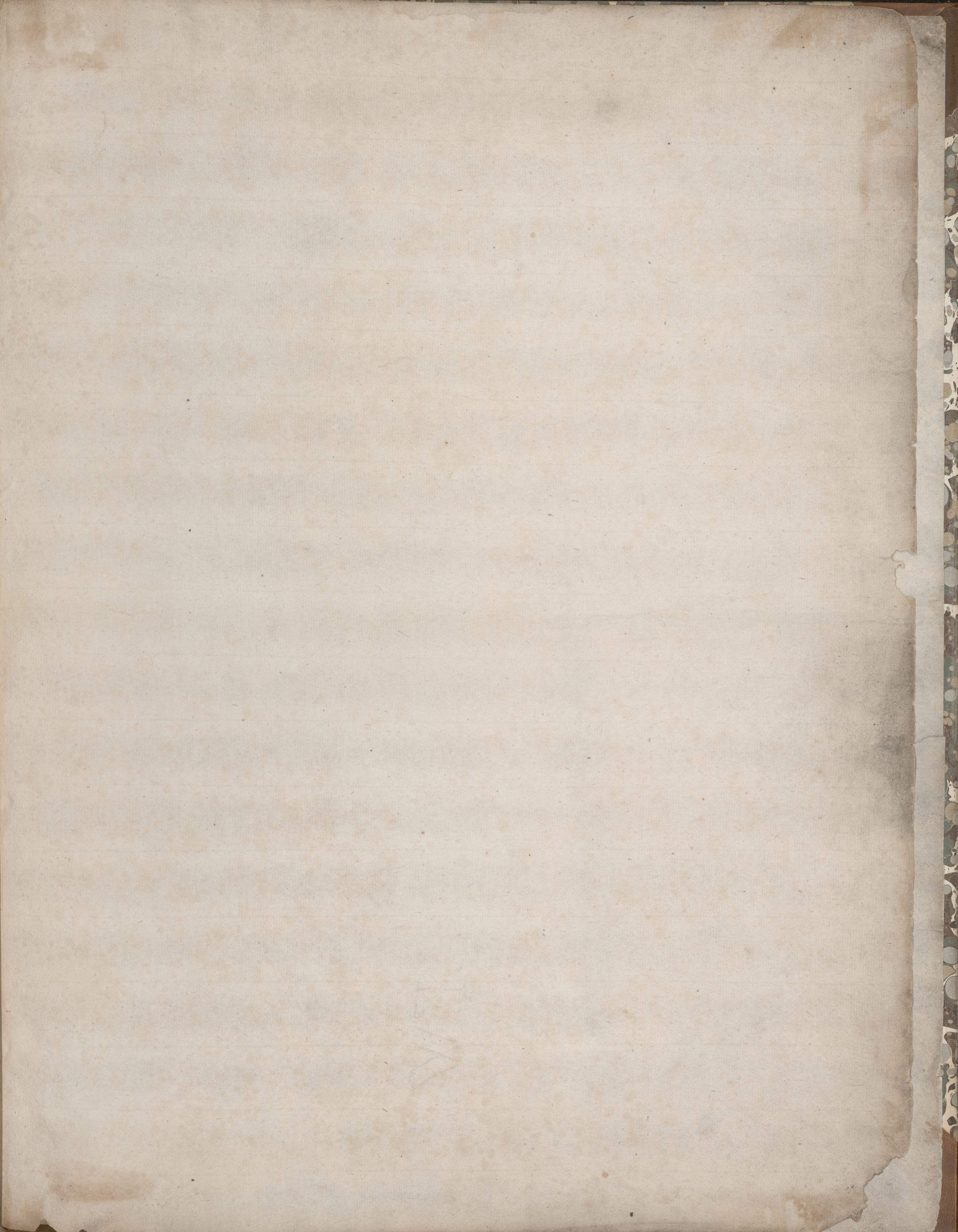
Ut Phœnix unat combustus sic
Et Homo qui sumi instar cinis.

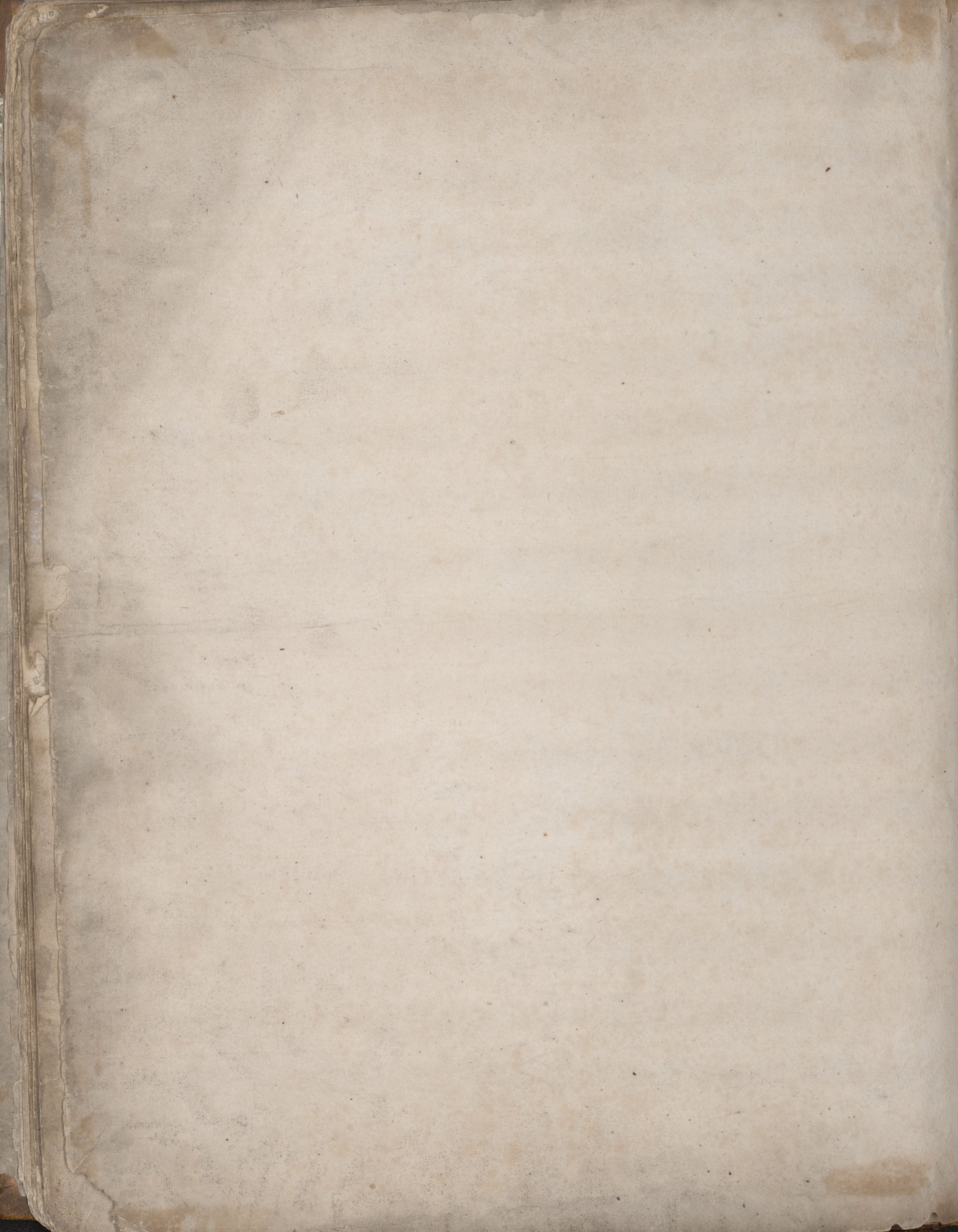
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Fac. 17.

Fac. 18.







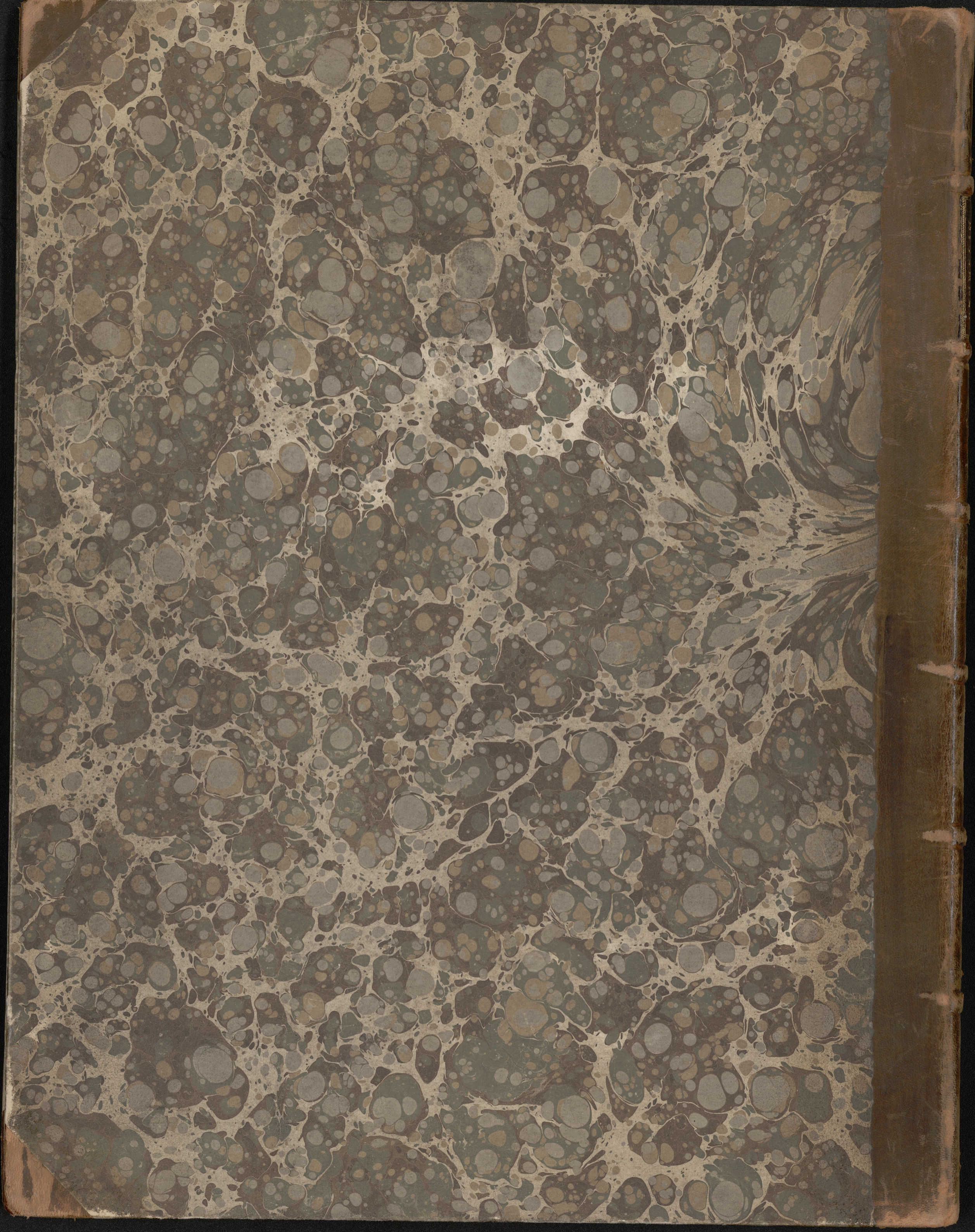
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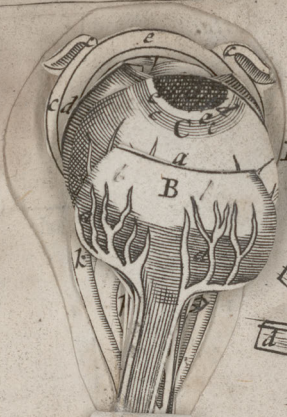
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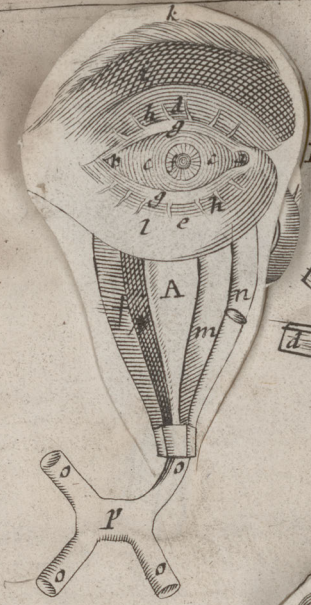
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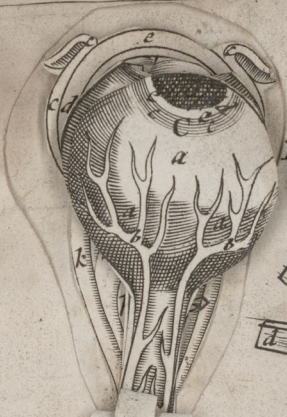




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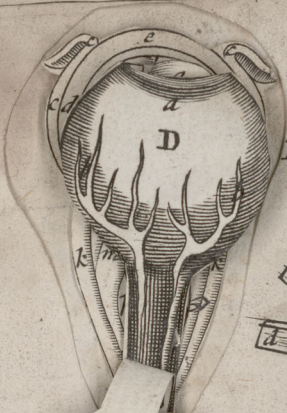
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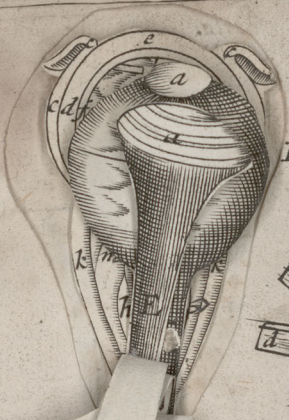
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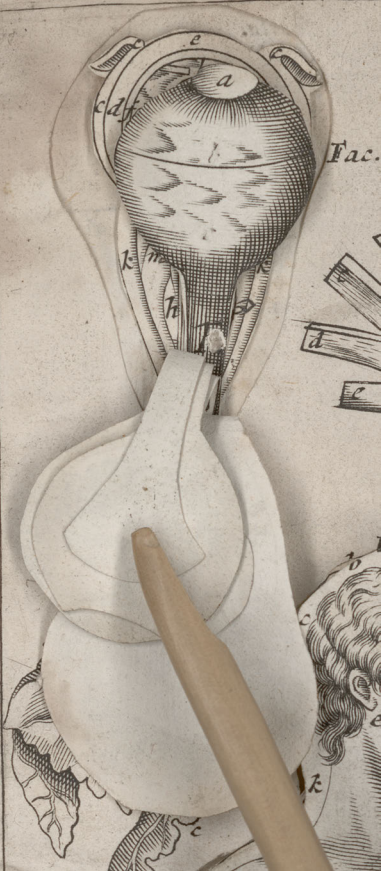
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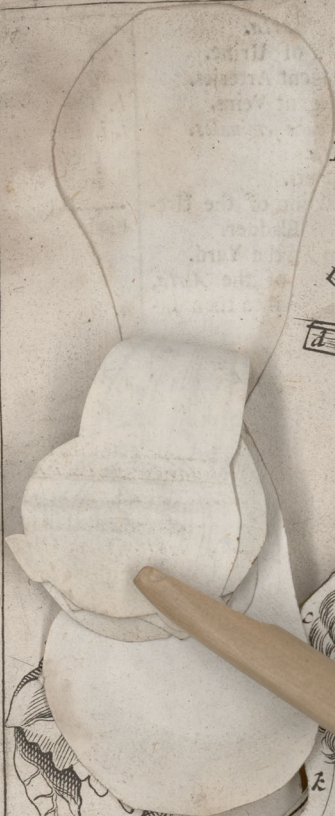




Fac.



Fac.



Fac. 15



Fac.



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Fac. 2.



Fac. 15



Fac. 16



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Fac. 17





Fac. 1.



Fac. 2.



Vifio Prima.



Visio Prima.



Fac. 7.



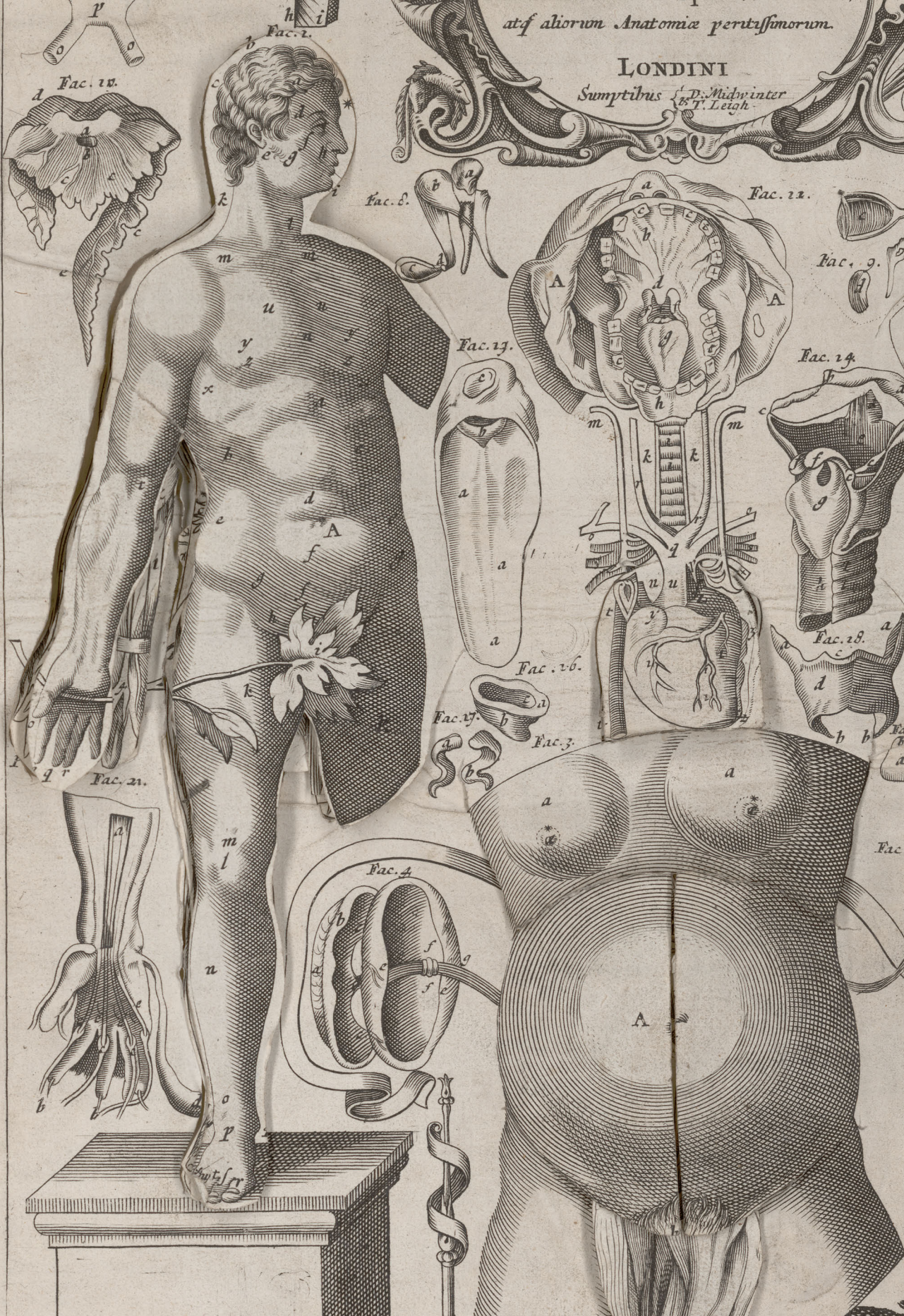
Visio Prima.



atq; aliorum Anatomia peritissimorum.

LONDINI

Sumptibus D. Midwinter
B. T. Leigh



INI

Midwinter
T. Leigh



Fac. 10.

Fac. 22.

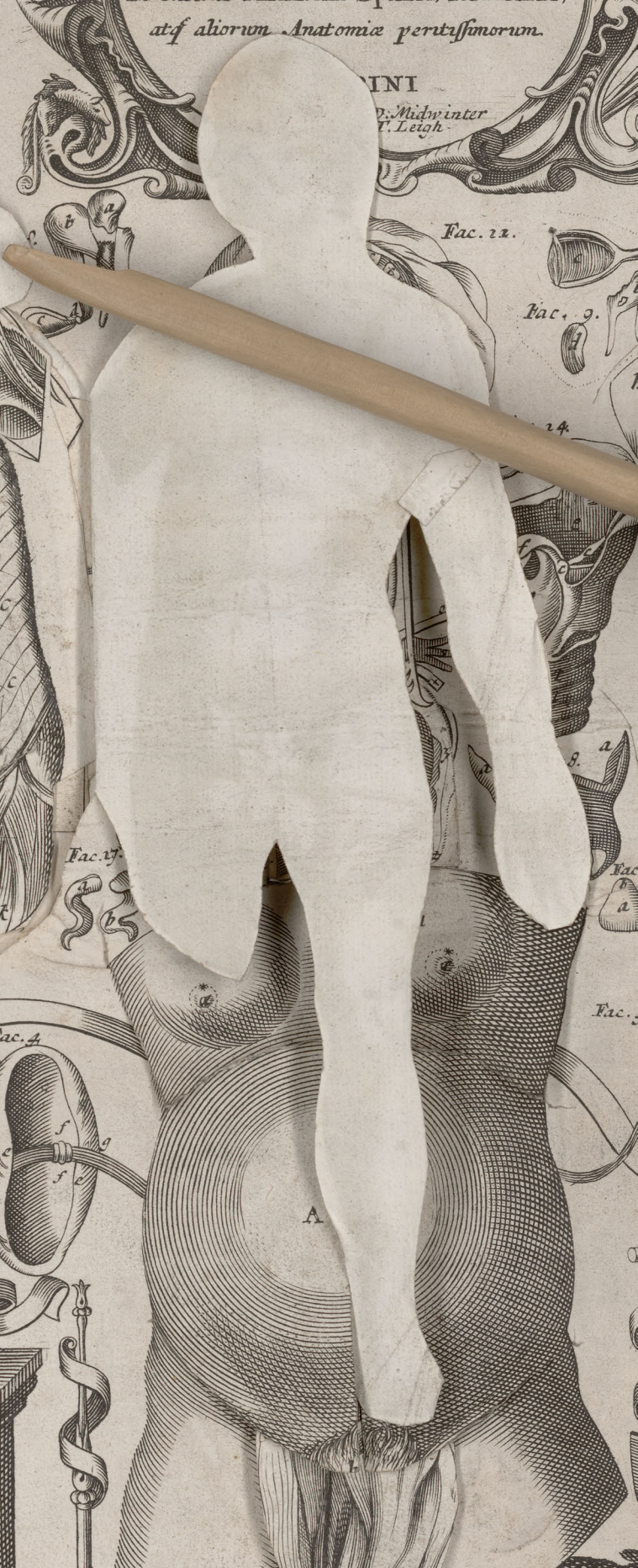
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Fac. 17.

Fac. 21.

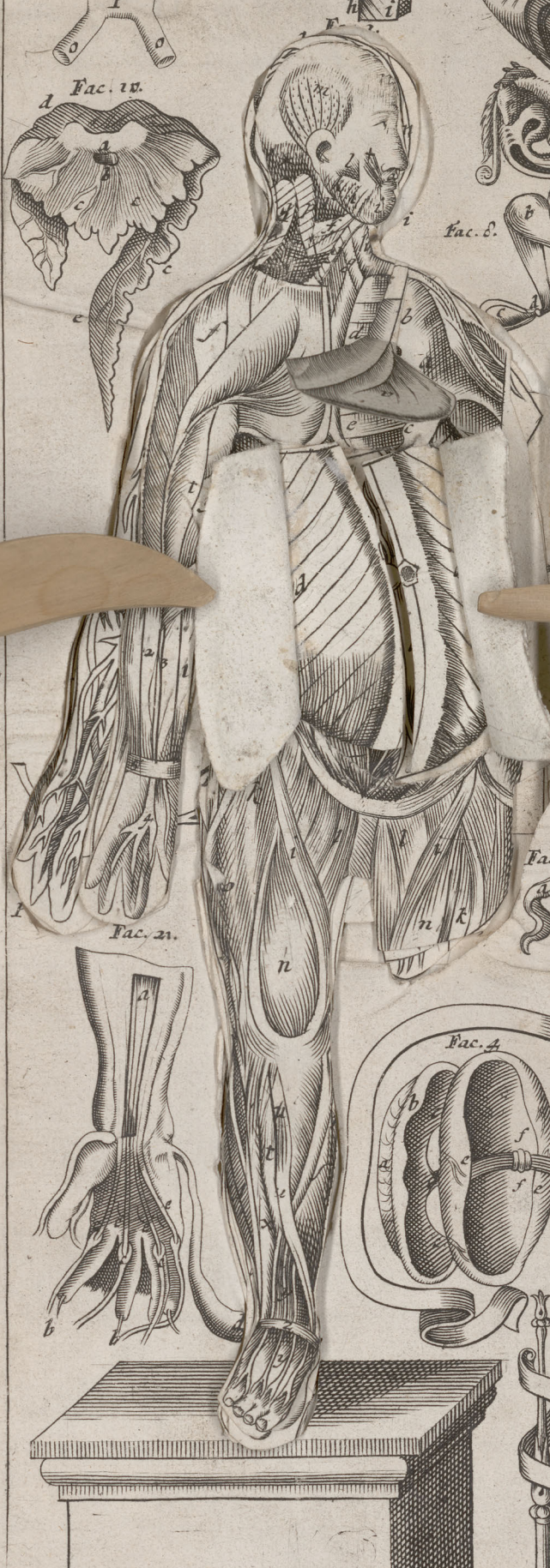
Fac. 4.

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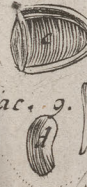
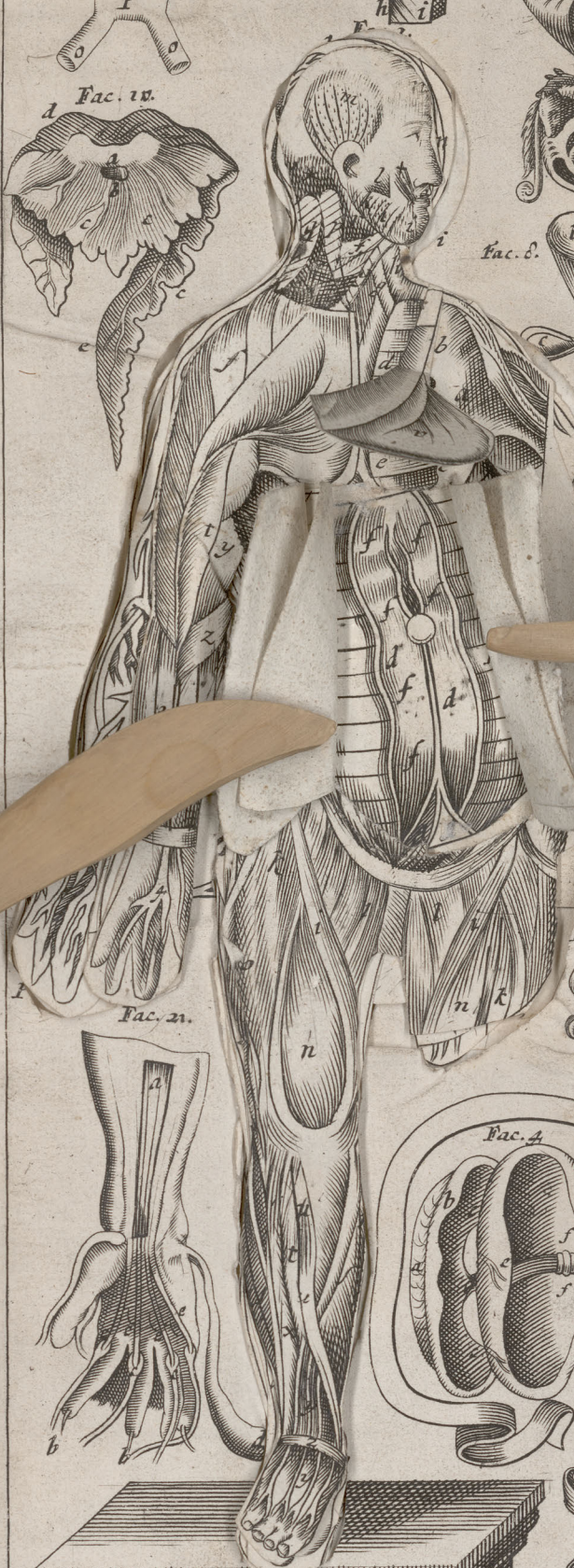
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D. Midwinter
T. Leigh



DINI

D. Midwinter
T. Leigh



Fac. 29.

Fac. 18.

Fac. 17.

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INI

Midwinter
V. Leigh



Fac. 10.

Fac. 8.

Fac. 12.

Fac. 9.

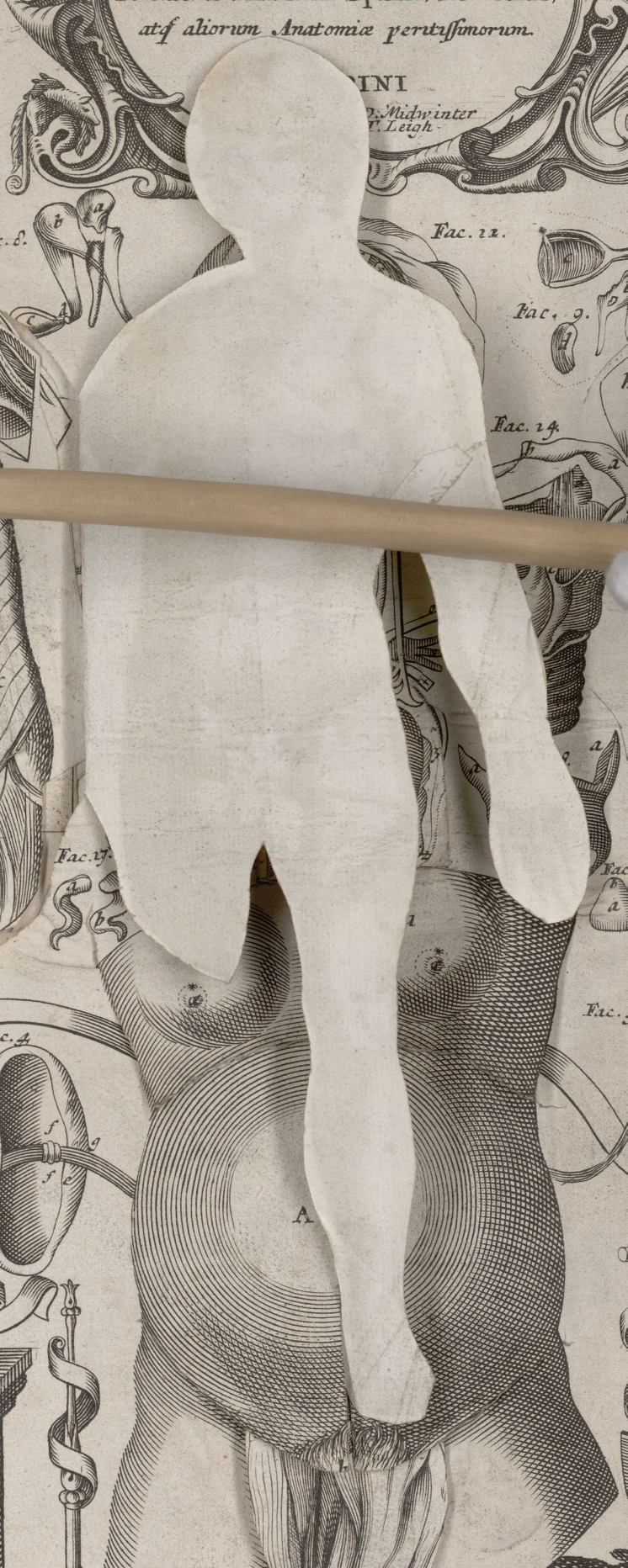
Fac. 14.

Fac. 17.

Fac. 21.

Fac. 4.

Fac. 1.



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D. Midwinter
T. Leigh



Fac. 10.

Fac. 8.

Fac. 12.

Fac. 9.

Fac. 14.

Fac. 17.

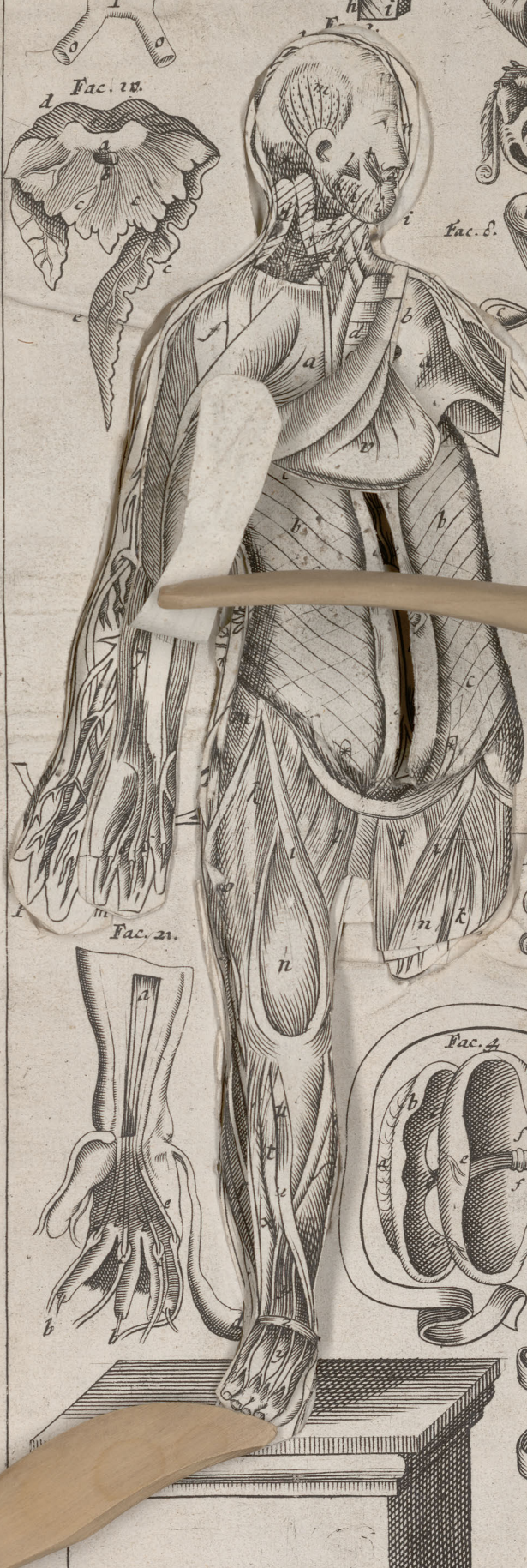
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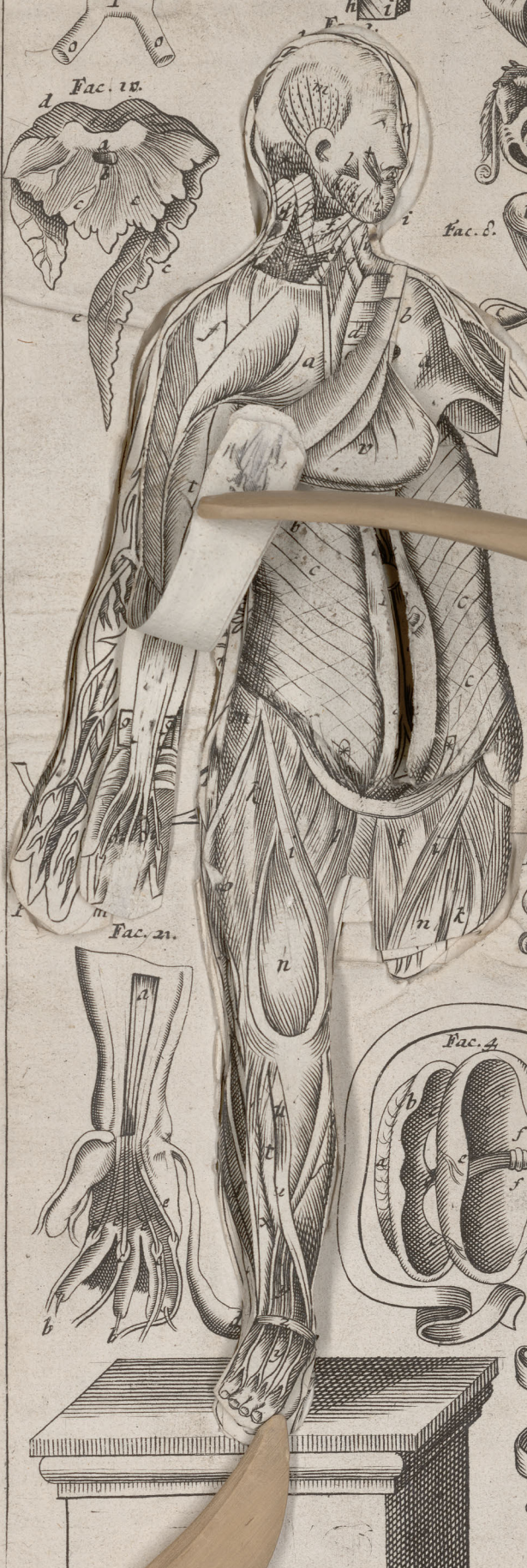
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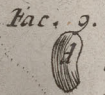


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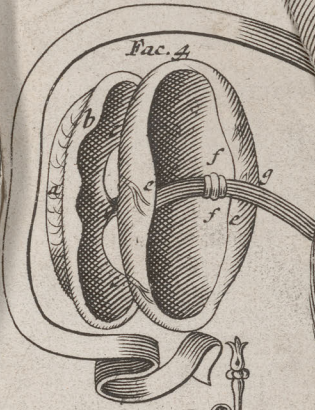


Fac. 12.



Fac. 14.

Fac. 17.



Fac. 11.

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DINI

D. Midwinter
B. T. Leigh



Fac. 10.

Fac. 11.

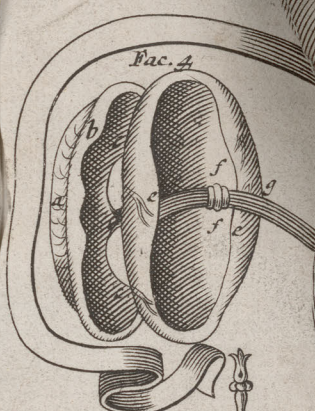
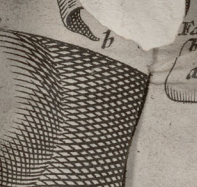
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Fac. 15.

Fac. 16.



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D. Midwinter
T. Leigh



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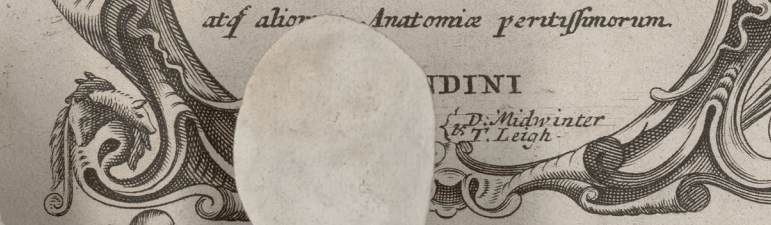
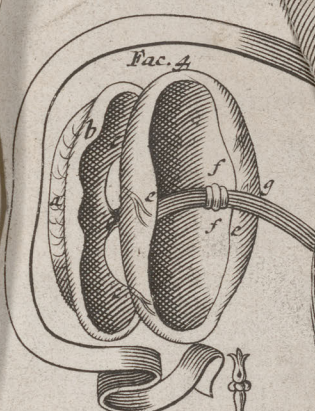
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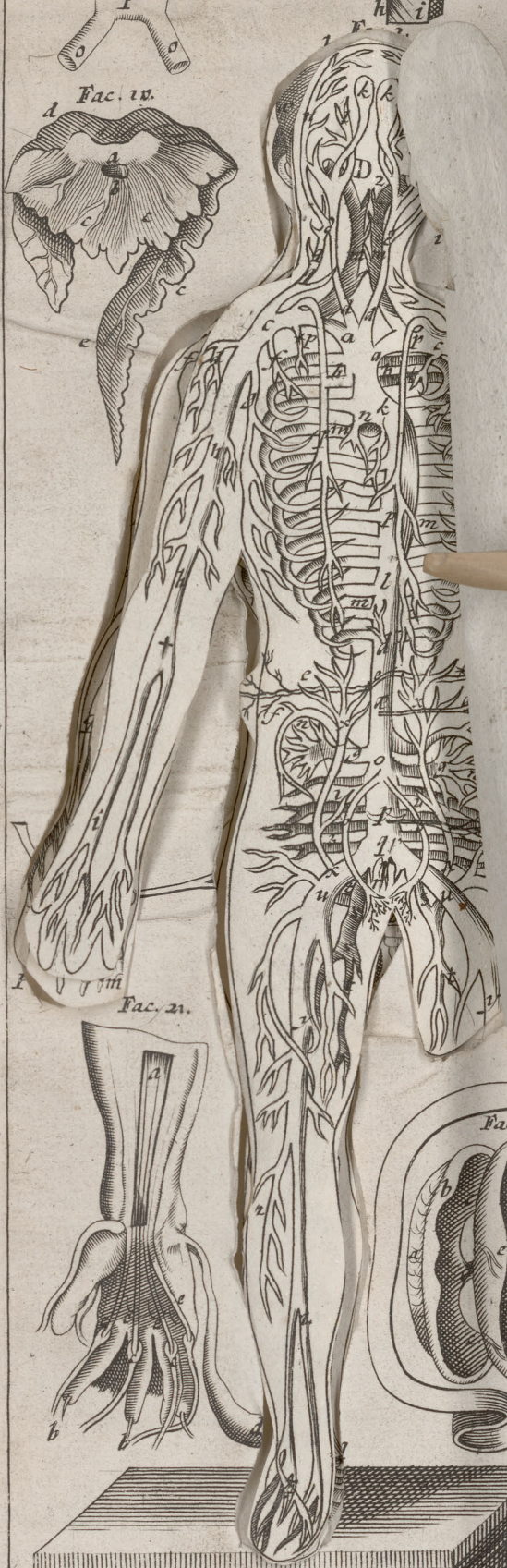
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DINI

D. Midwinter
T. Leigh



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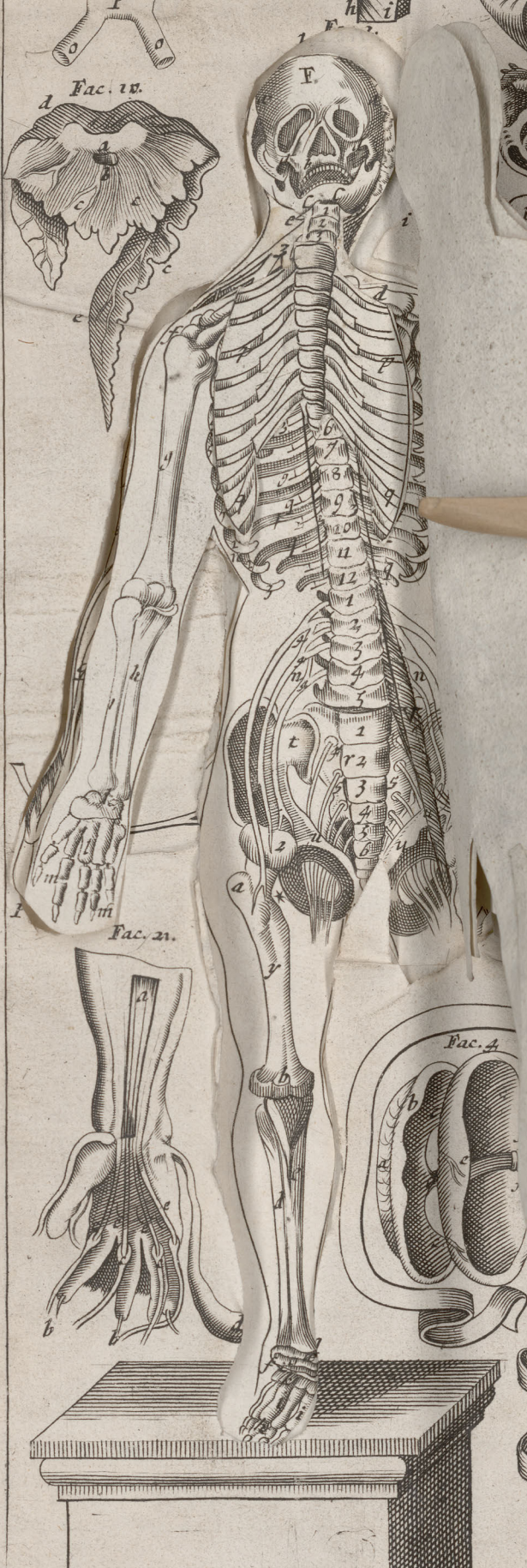
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T. Leigh



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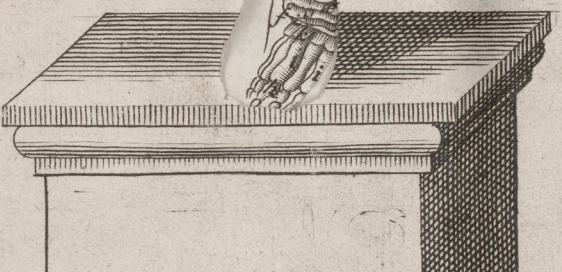
Fac. 9.

Fac. 14.

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Fac. 4.

Fac. 3.





atq; aliorum Anatomiae peritissimorum.

DINI

D. Midwinter
B. T. Leigh

Fac. 10.

Fac. 11.

Fac. 12.

Fac. 13.

Fac. 21.

Fac. 4.

Fac. 4.



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Fac. 3.



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Fac. 16.

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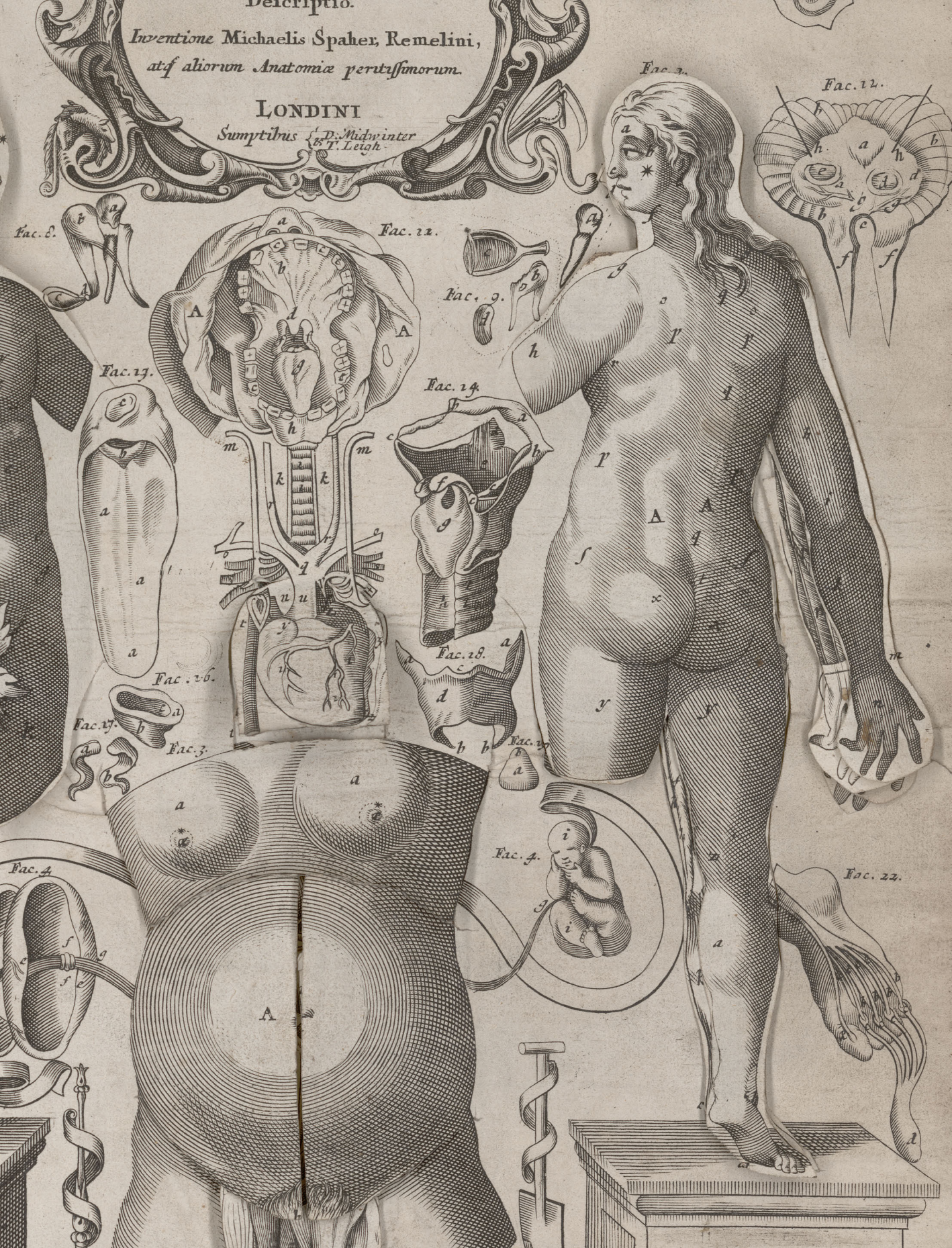
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Deſcriptio.
Inventione Michaelis Spaher, Remelini,
atq; aliorum Anatomia peritiſſimorum.

LONDINI

Sumptibus *J. D. Midwinter*
J. T. Leigh



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Fac. 2.

Fac. 12.

Fac. 8.

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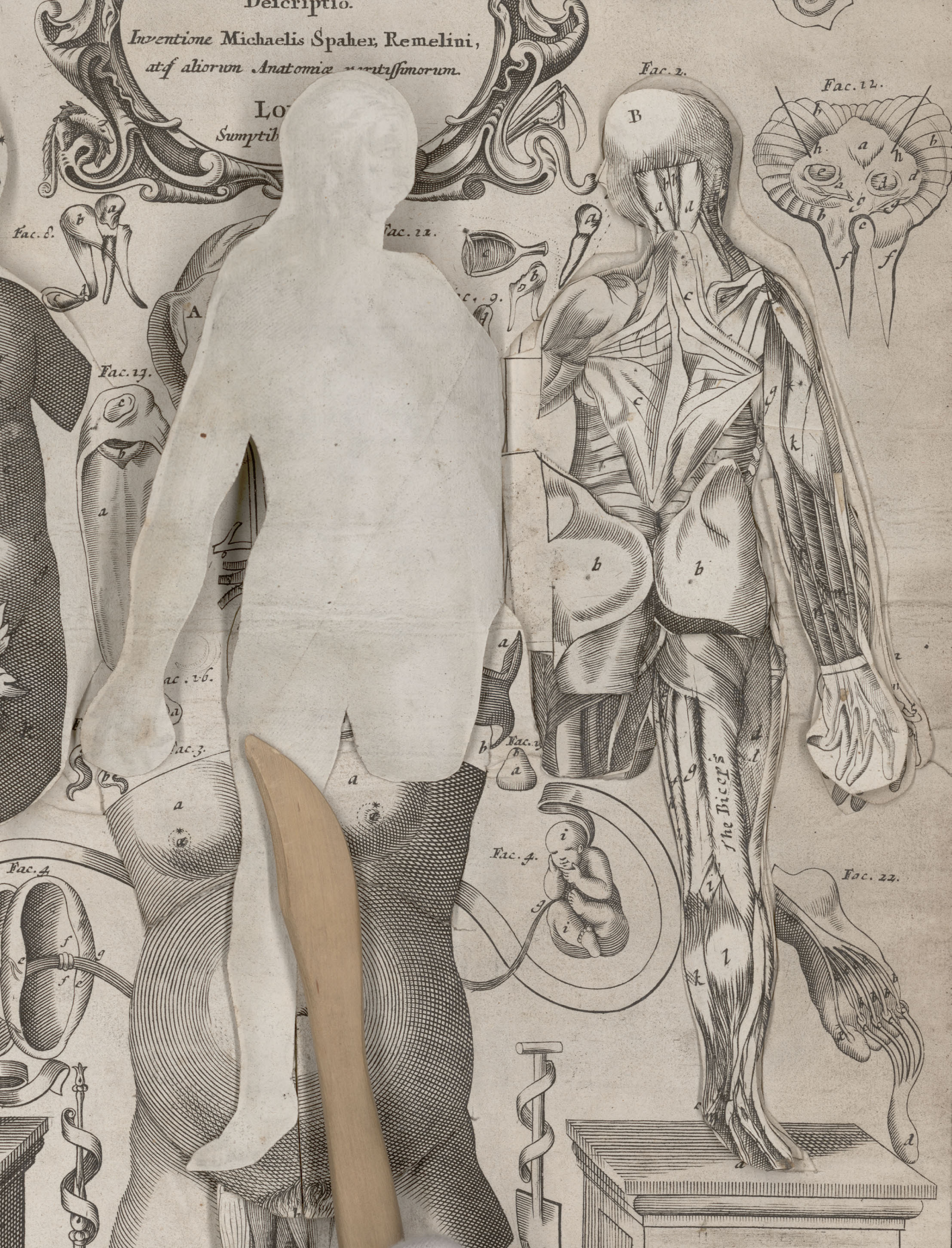
Fac. 17.

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Fac. 17.

Fac. 16.

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Fac. 4.

Fac. 22.



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Inventione Michaelis Spaher, Remelini,
atq; aliorum Anatomia vertissimorum.

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Fac. 2.

Fac. 12.

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descriptio.

Inventione Michaelis Spaher, Remelini,
atq; aliorum Anatomia peritissinorum.

Fac. 2.

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Fac. 8.

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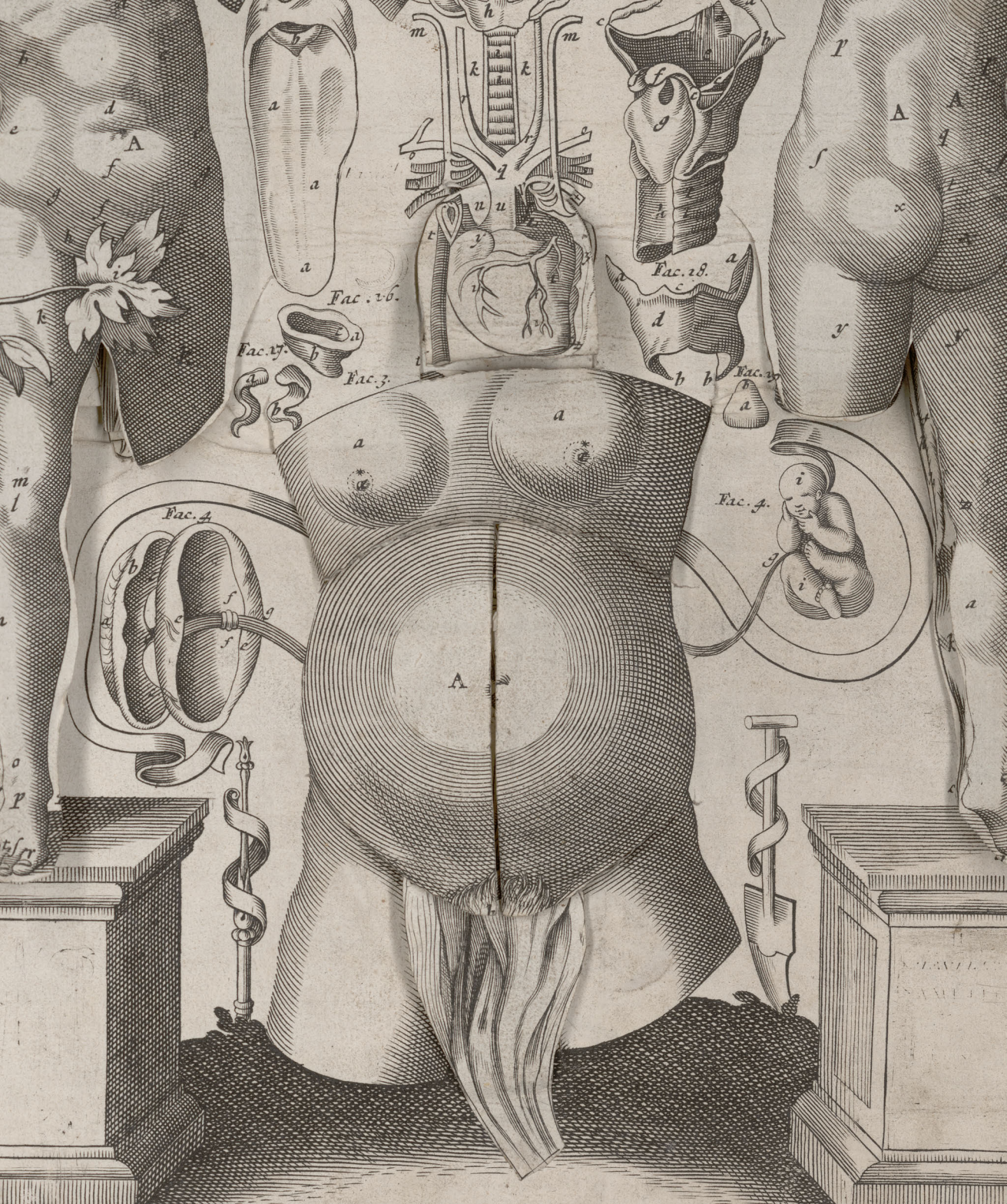
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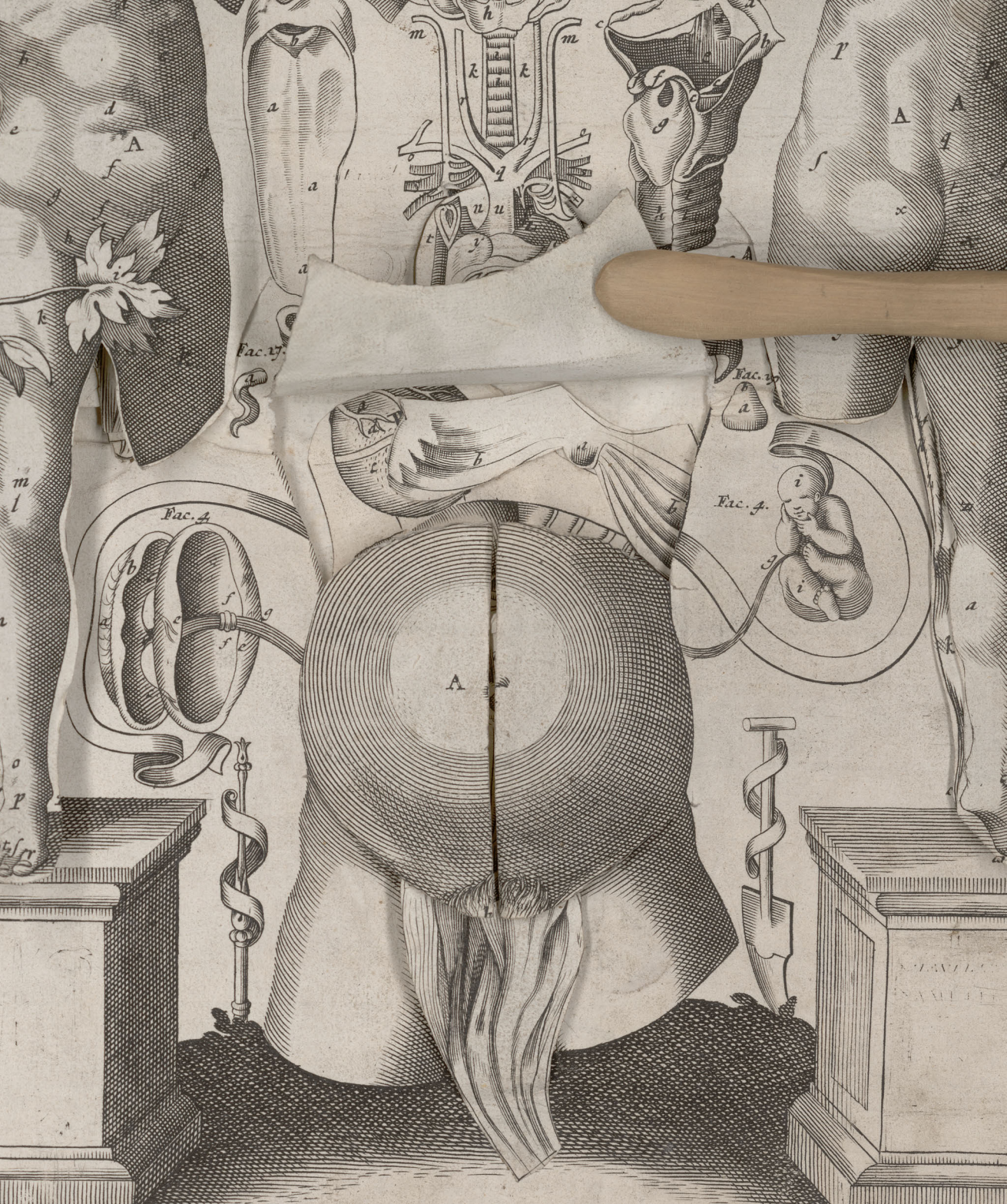
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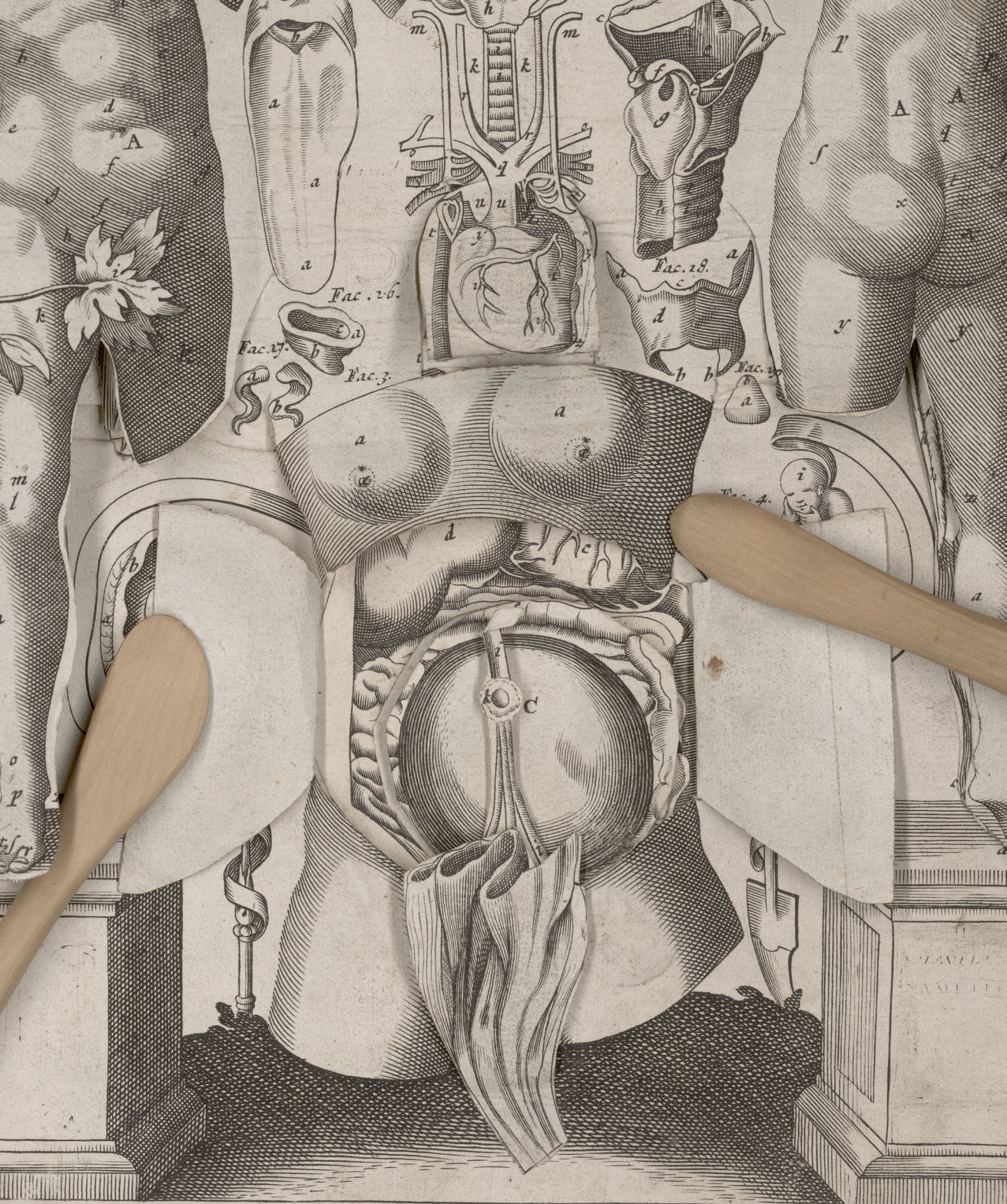
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Fac. 22.









Fac. 26.

Fac. 27.

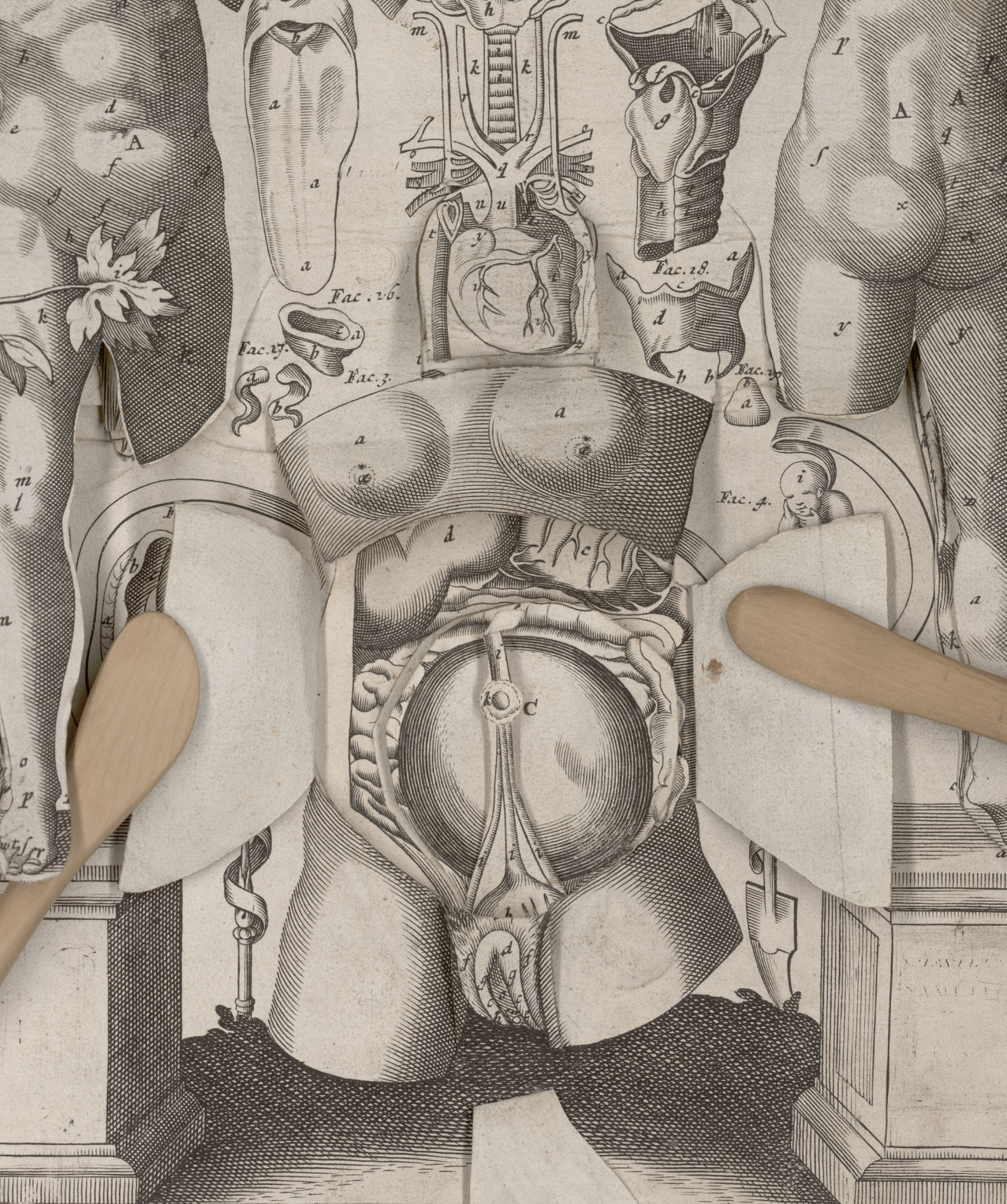
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Fac. 29.

Fac. 4.

W. SAVILL
S. SAVILL



Fac. 16.

Fac. 17.

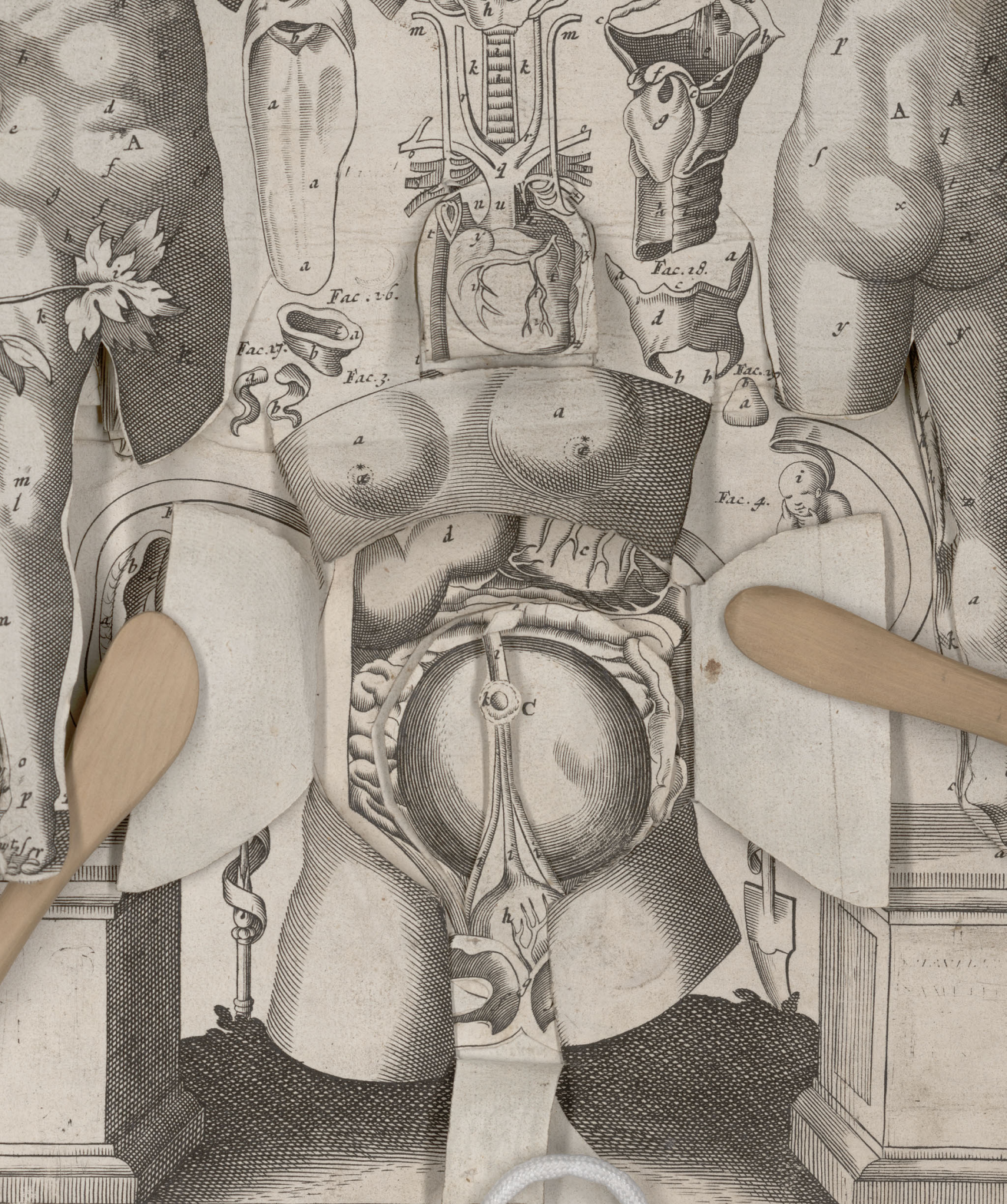
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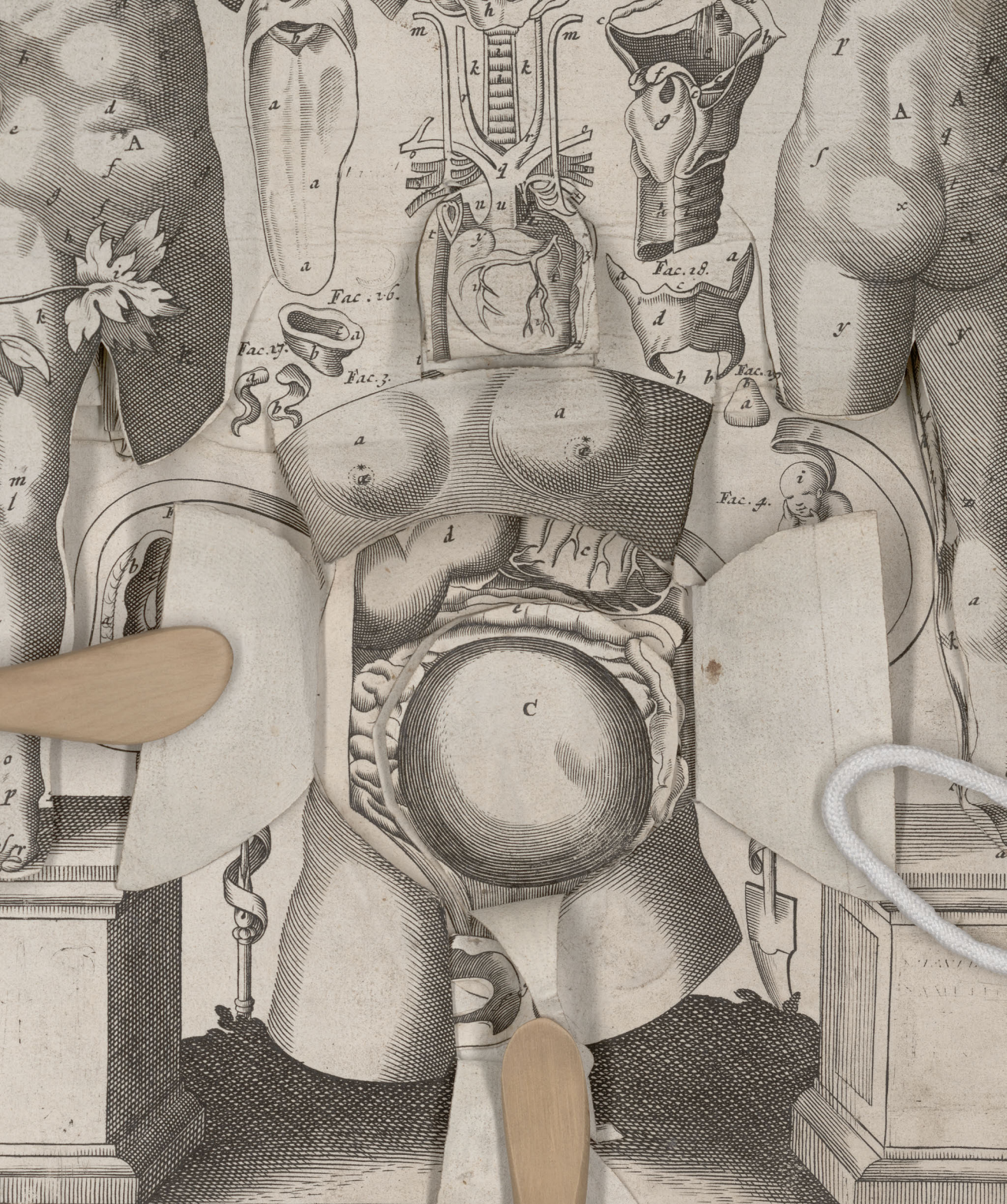
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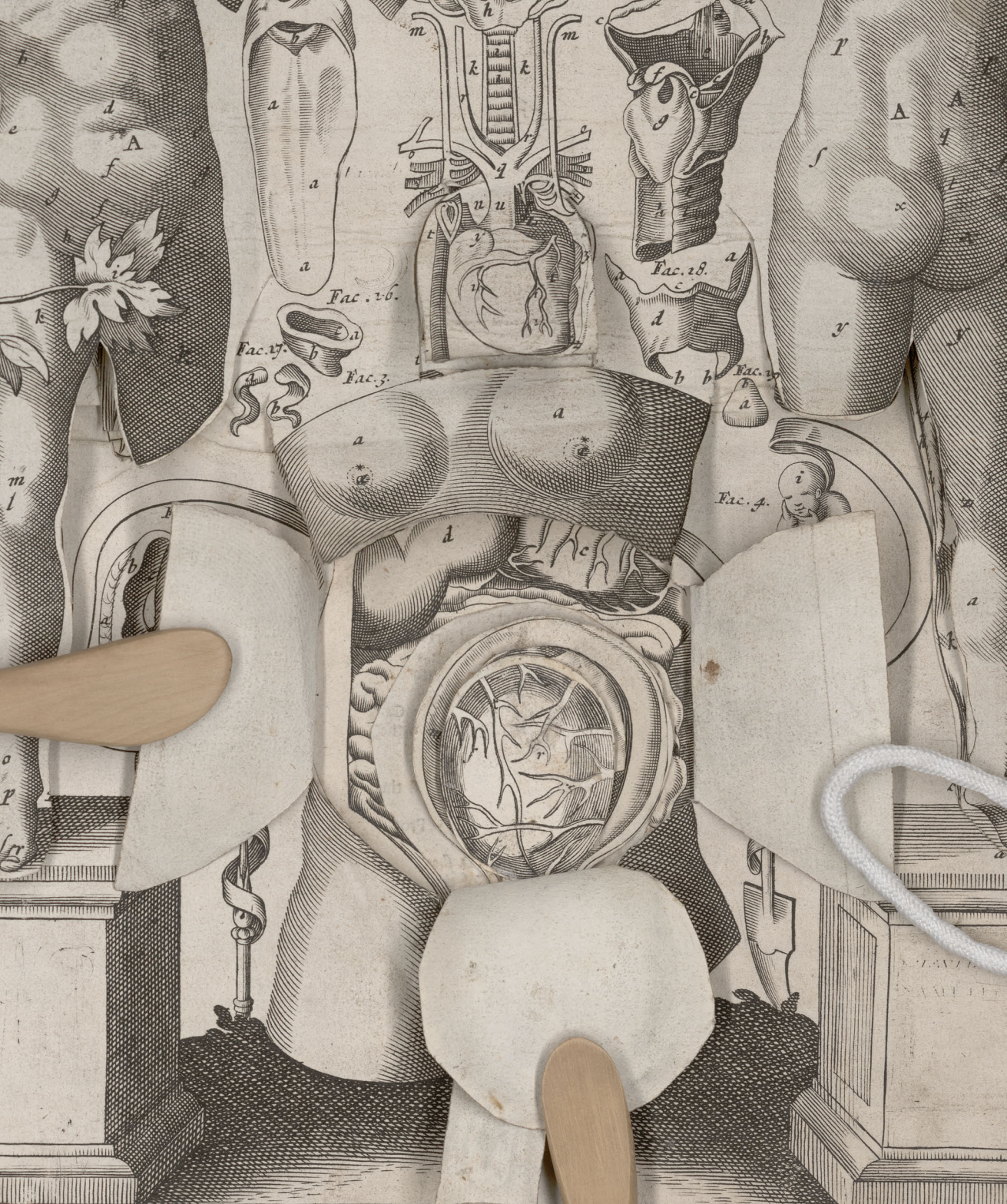
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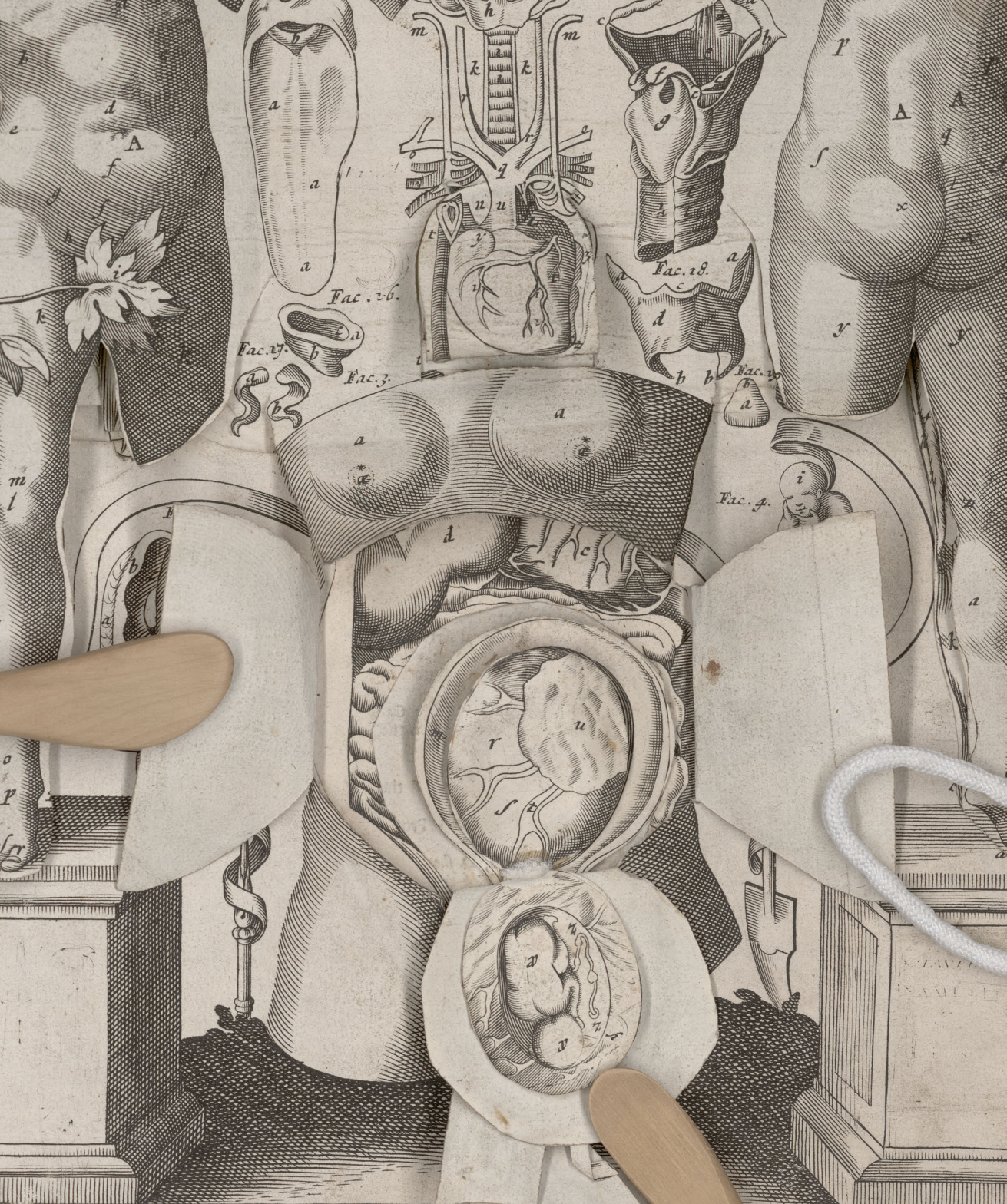
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ANATOMIA
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Fac. 16.

Fac. 17.

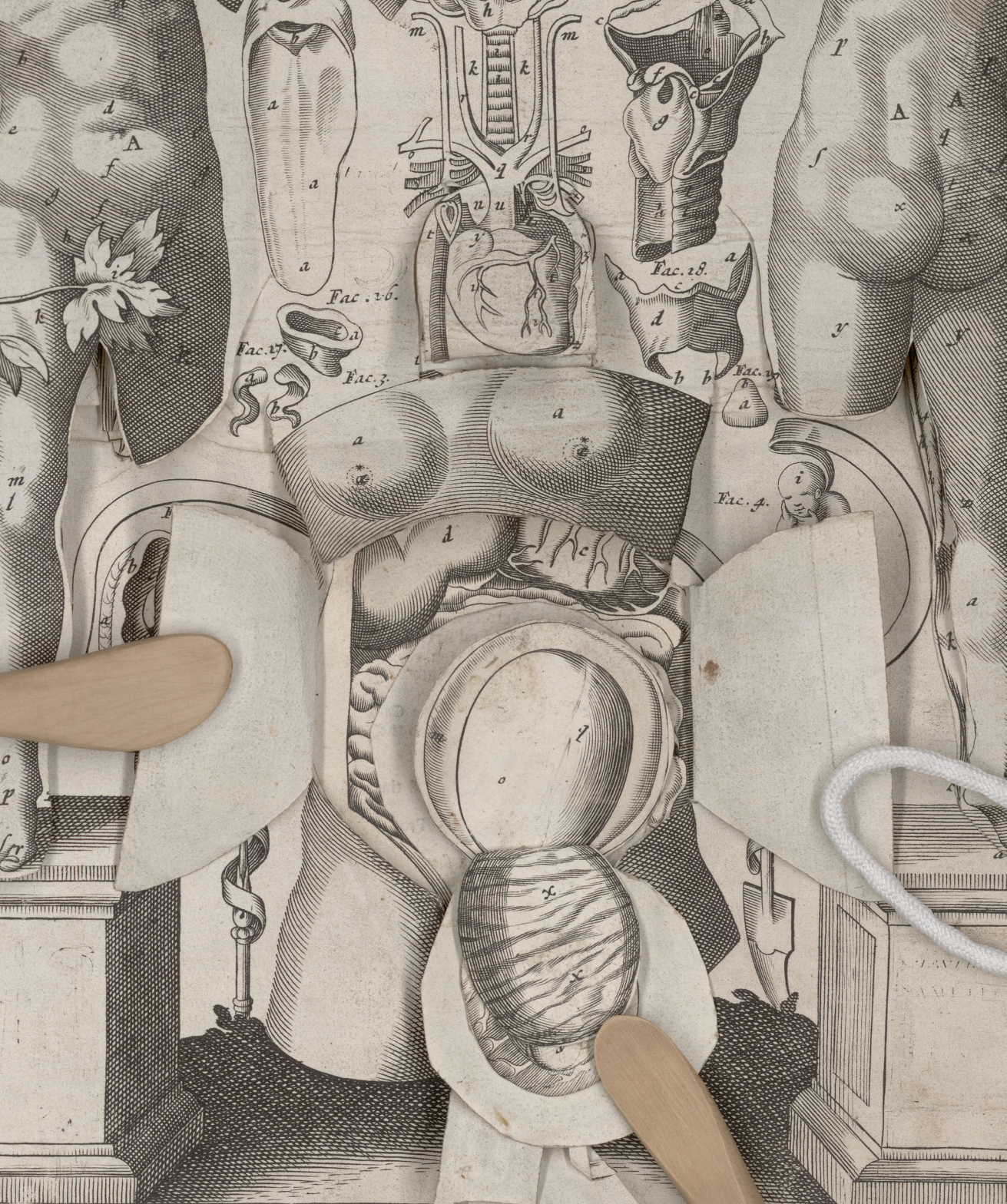
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Fac. 17.

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ANATOMIA
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Fac. 10.

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Fac. 5.

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Fac. 4.

Fac. 7.



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Fac. 15.

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Fac. 5.

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Fac. v.

Fac. 7.

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Fac. 11.

Fac. 7.

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Fig. 15.

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Fac. v.

Fac. 7.



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Fac. 10.

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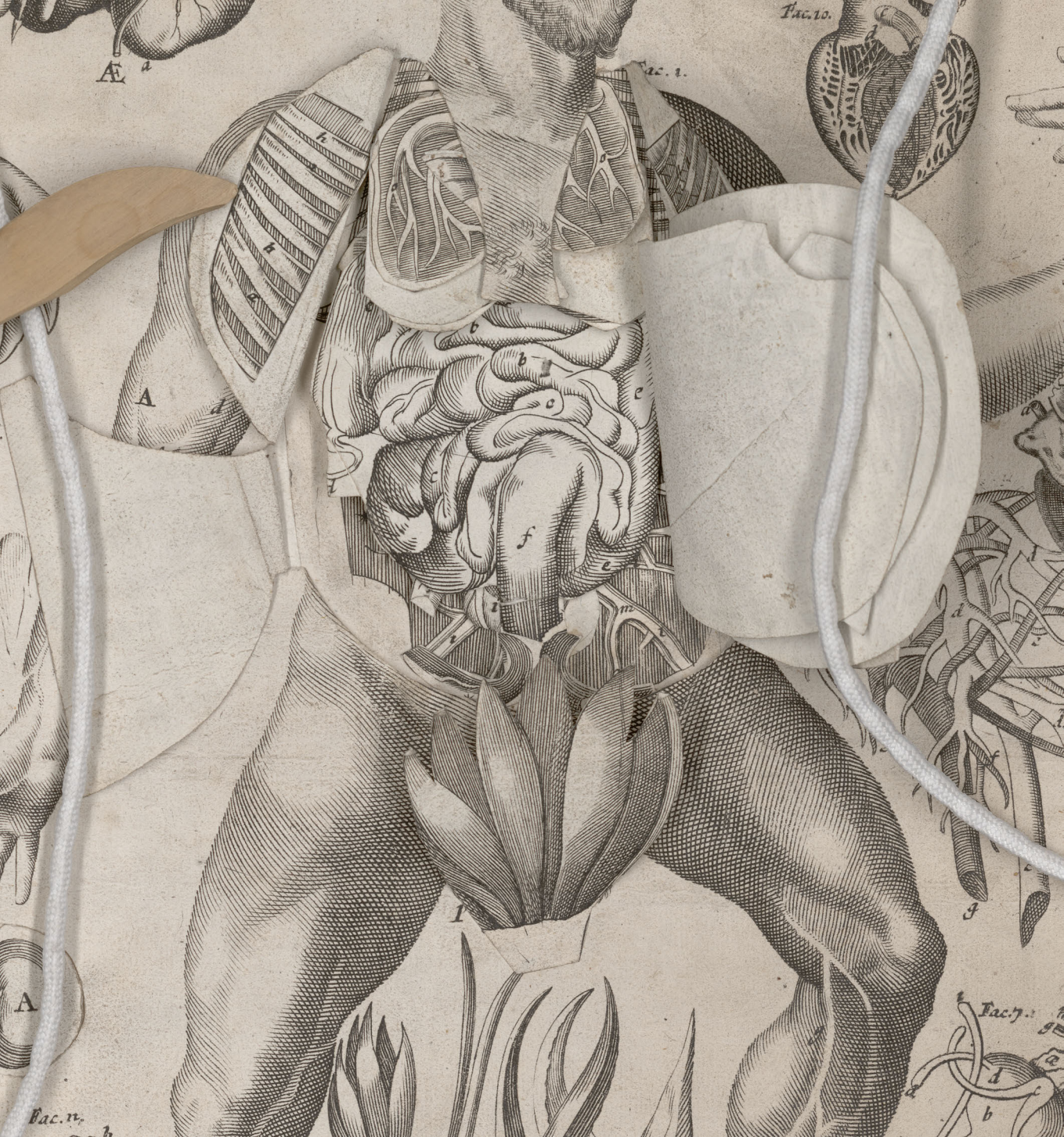
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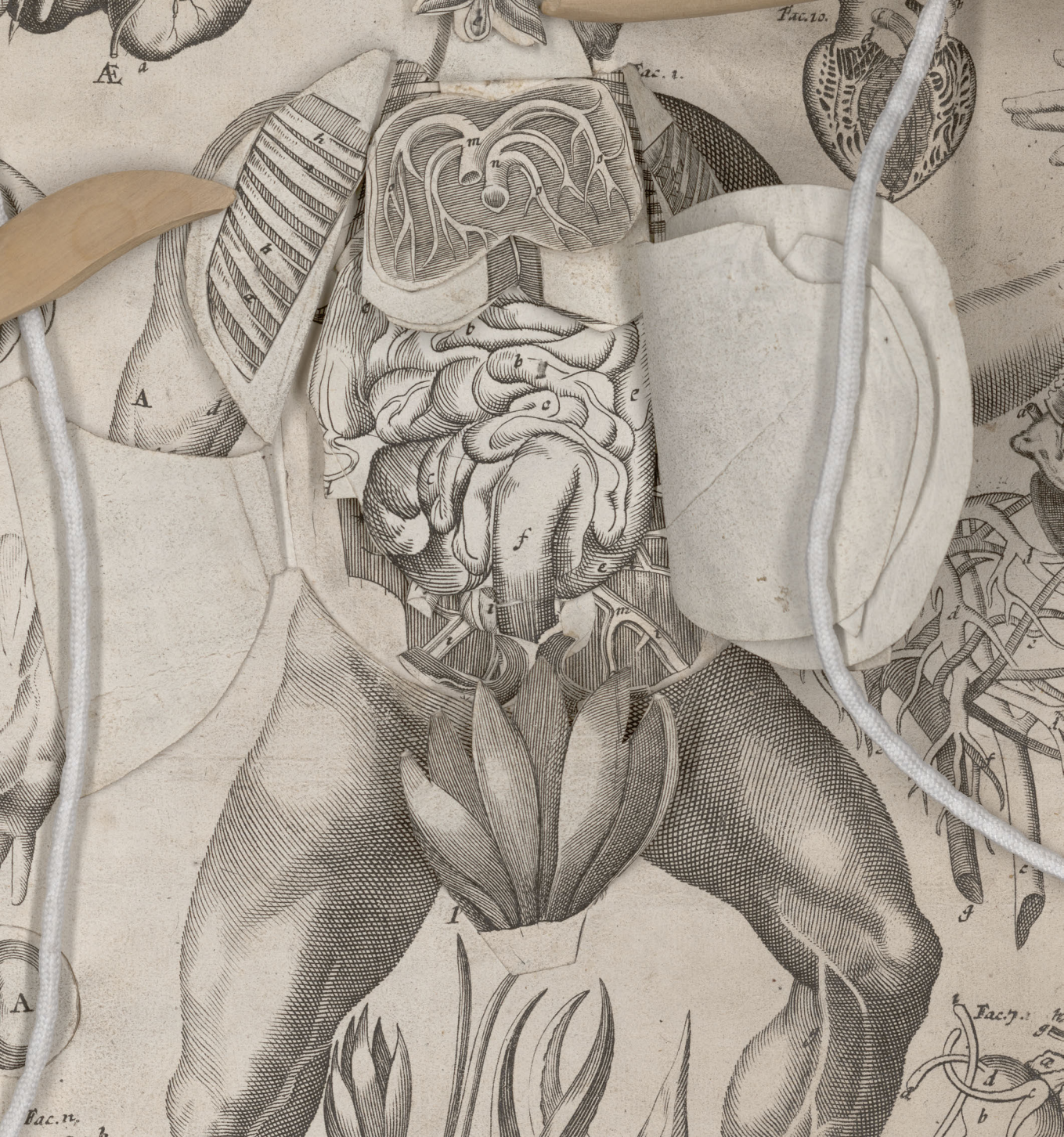
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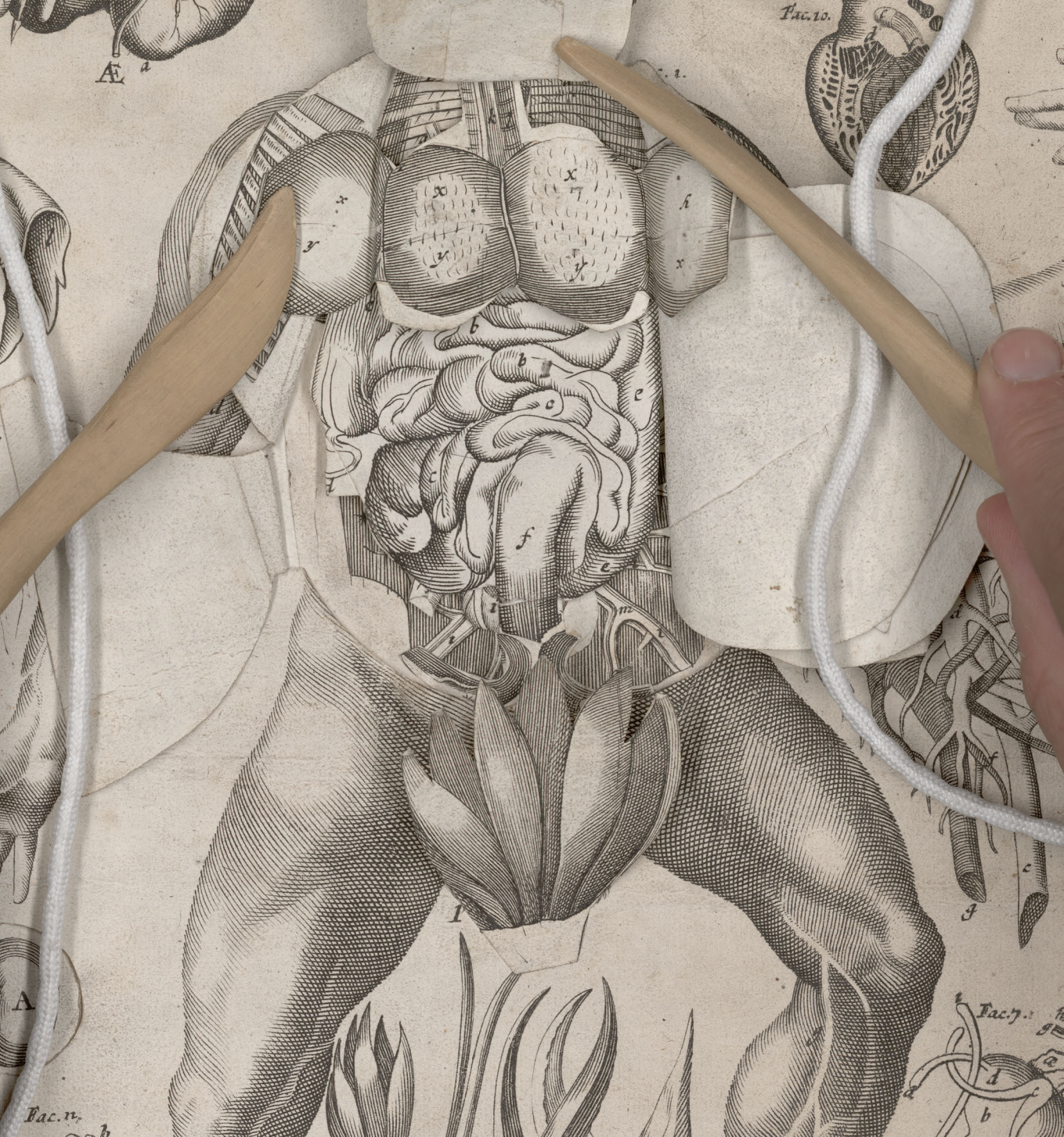
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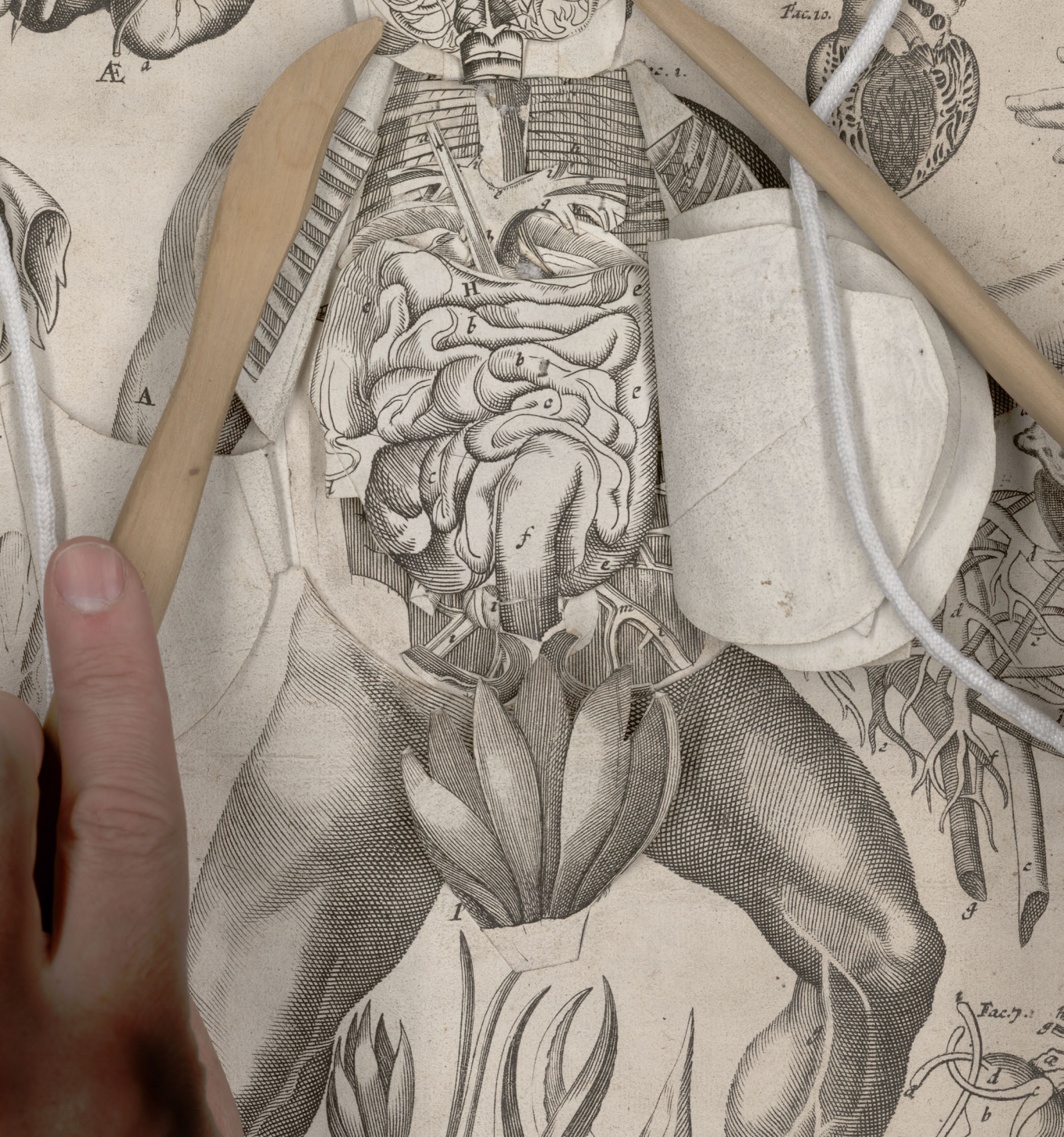
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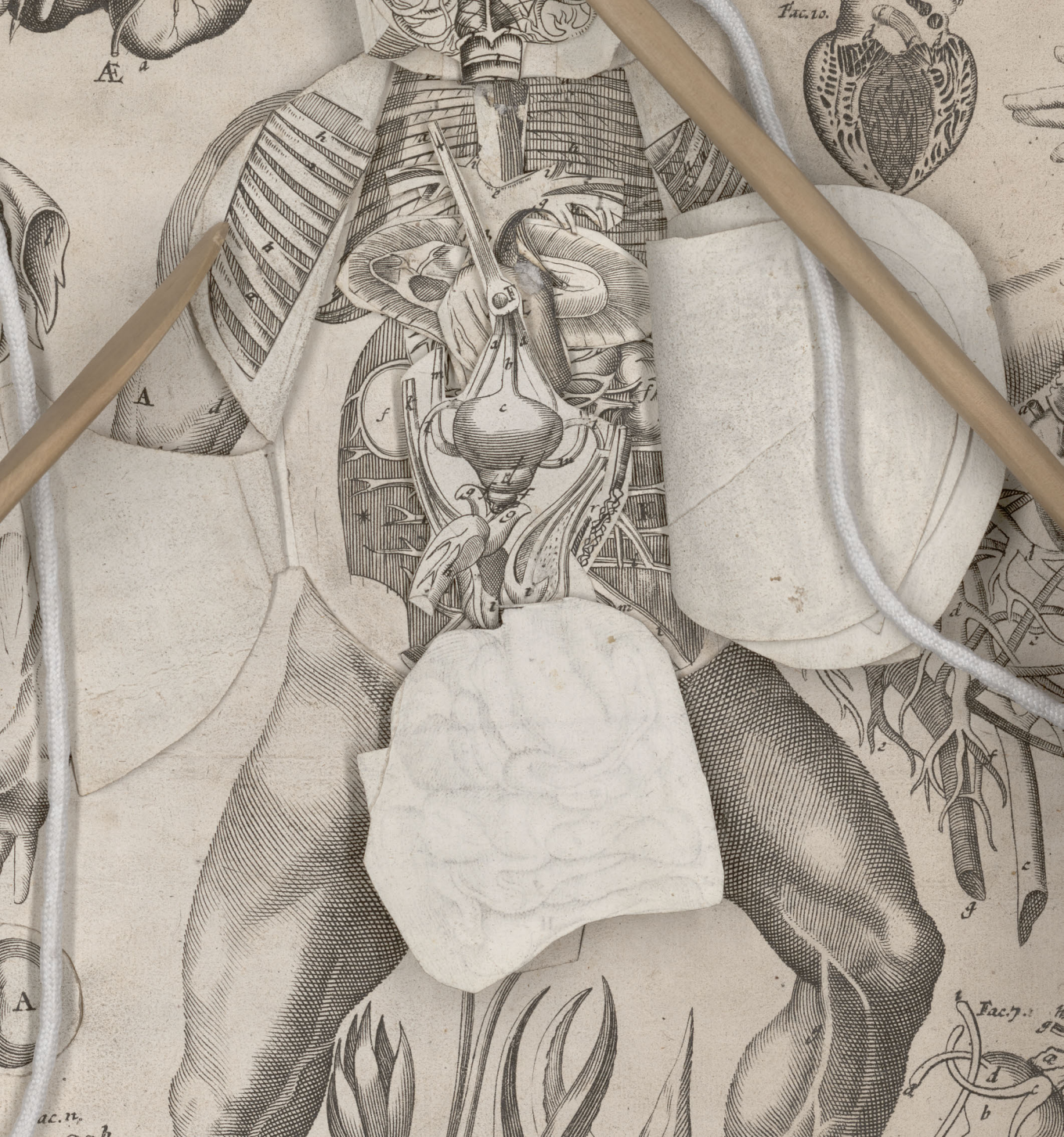
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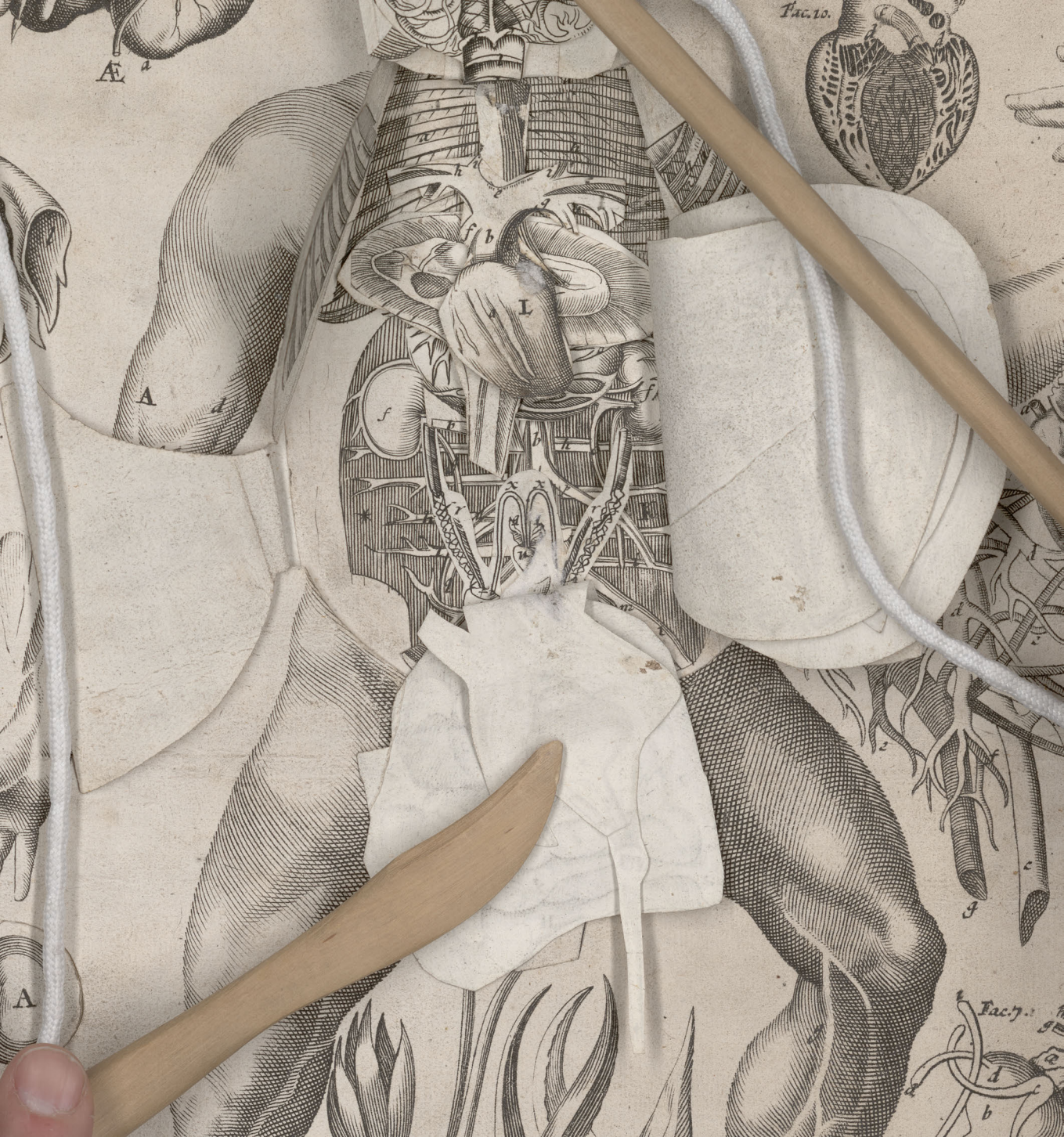
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Tab. 7.

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Fac. 10.

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Fac. 7.

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Fac. 7.

Fac. 10.

Fac. 2.



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Fac. 7.

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Fac. 7.

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Fac. 10.

Fac. 2

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Tab. 14.

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Fig. 6.

Ut Phœnix unat combustus sic
Et Homo qui fumi instar cinis.

Fig. 7.



Fac. 4.

Ut Phoenix unat combustus sic
Et Homo qui sumi instar cinis.

Fac. 7.



Fac. 4.

Fac. 7.

Ut Phoenix unat combustus sic
Et Homo qui sumi instar cinis.

Tab. 4.



Ut Phoenix unat combustus sic
Et Homo qui sumi instar cinis.

Tab. 7.



Tab. 14.

A

B

Ut Phoenix unat combustus sic
Et Homo qui fumus instar cinis.

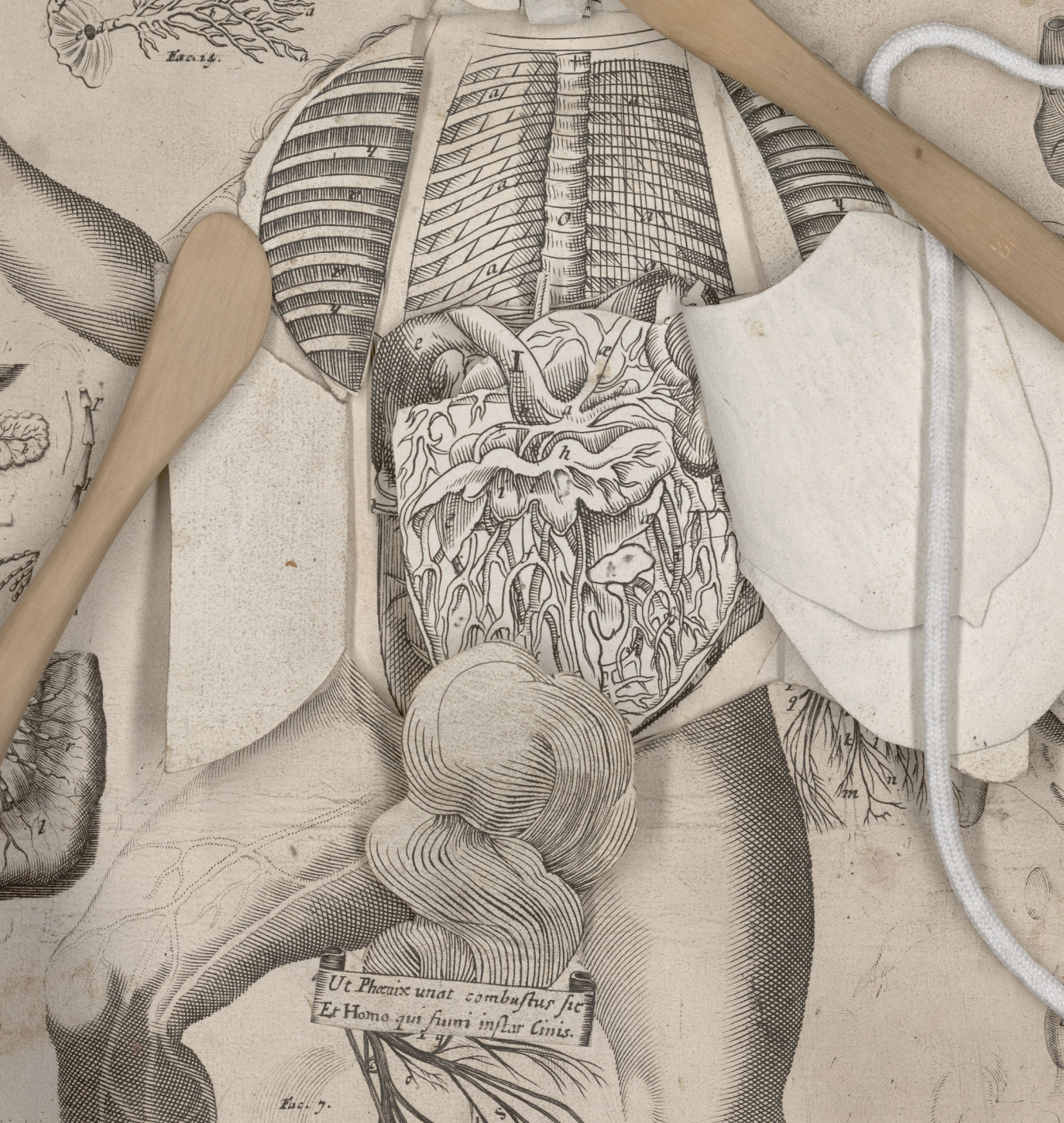
Fac. 7.

Tab. 4.



Ut Phoenix unat combustus sic
Et Homo qui sumi instar cinis.

Fig. 7.

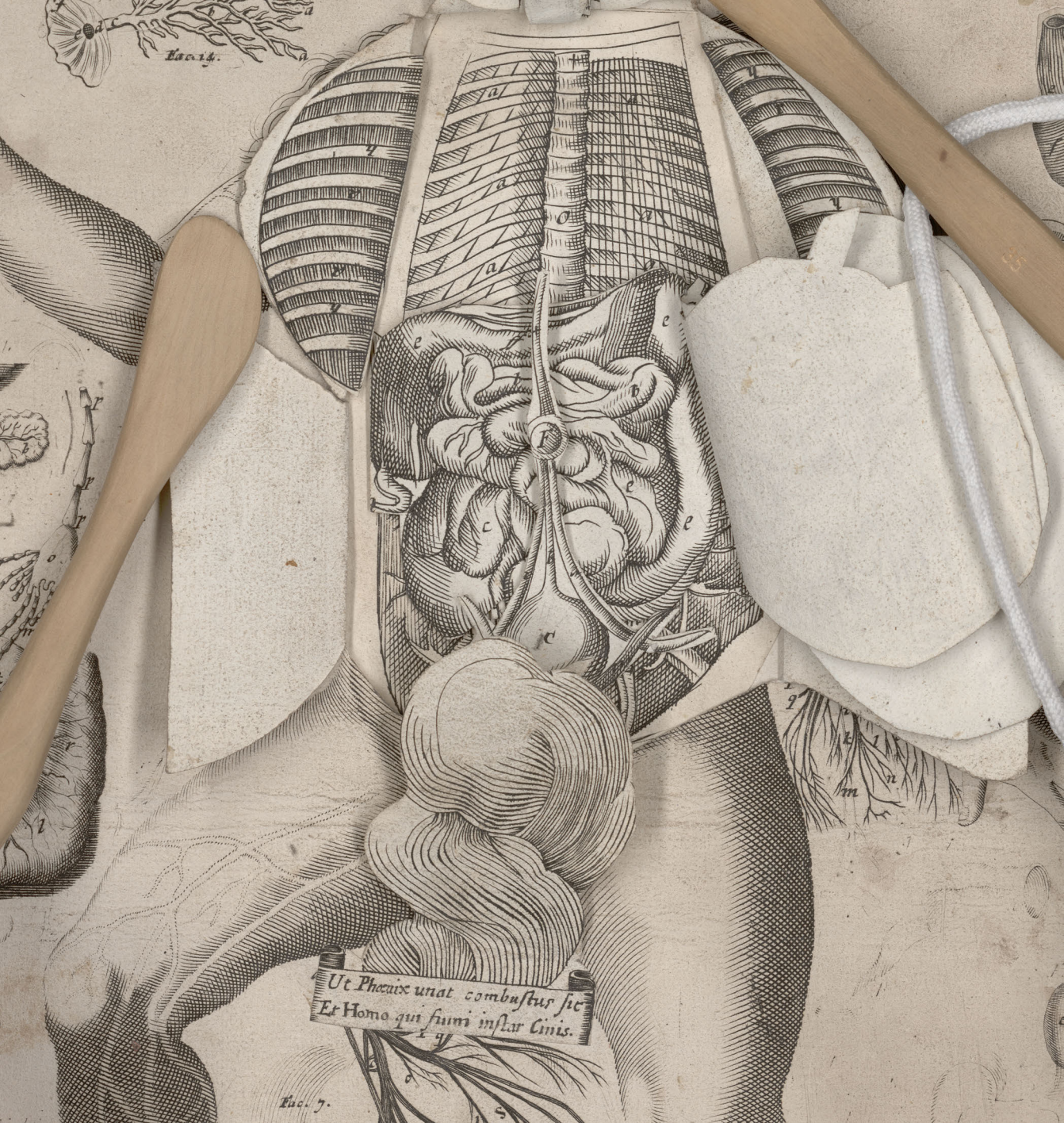


Tab. 4.

Ut Phœnix unat combustus sic
Et Homo qui sumi instar cinis.

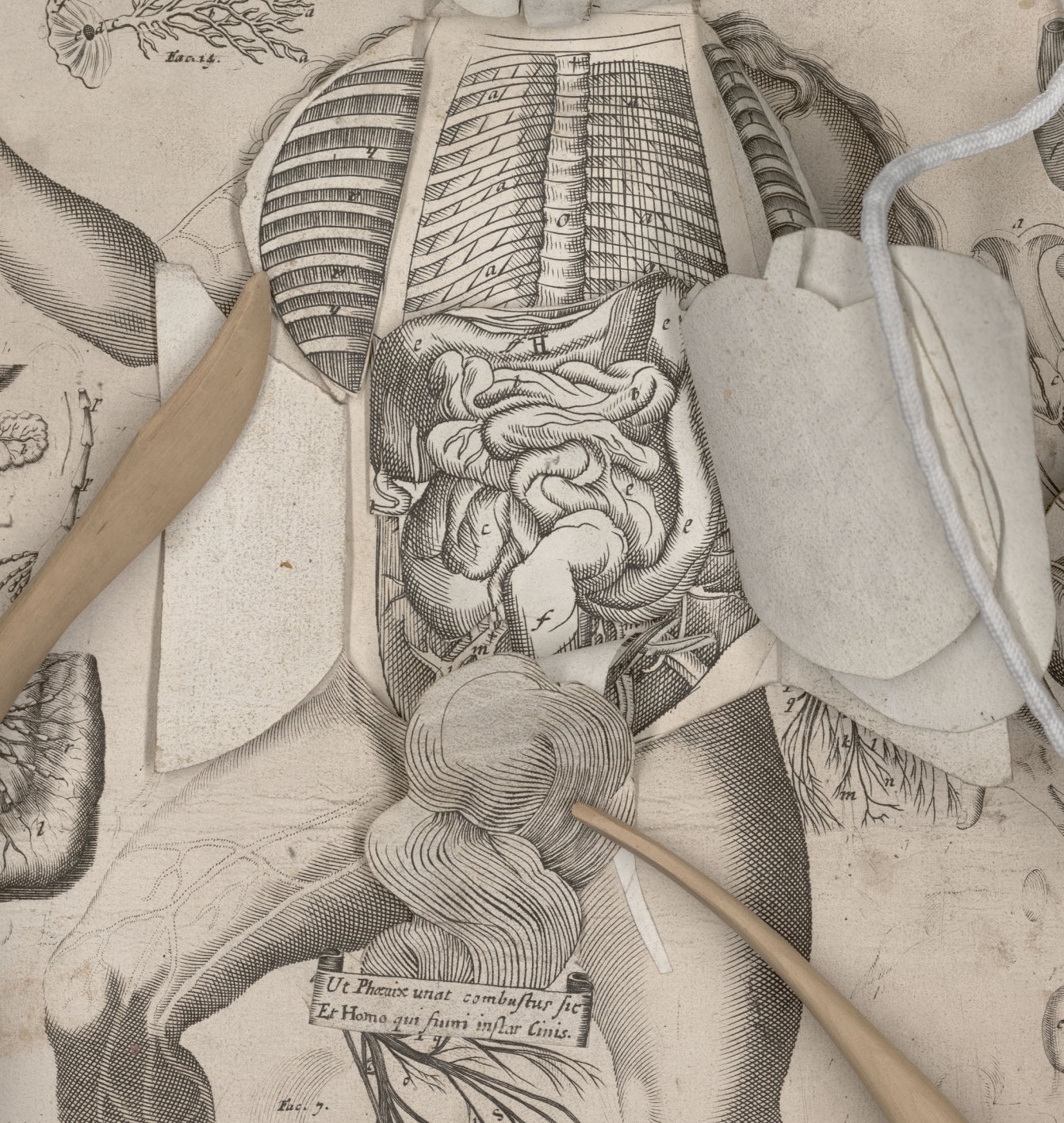
Tab. 7.

Tab. 14.



Ut Phoenix unat combustus sic
Et Homo qui fumus instar cinis.

Tab. 7.



Tab. 4.

Ut Phoenix unat combustus sic
Et Homo qui sumi instar cinis.

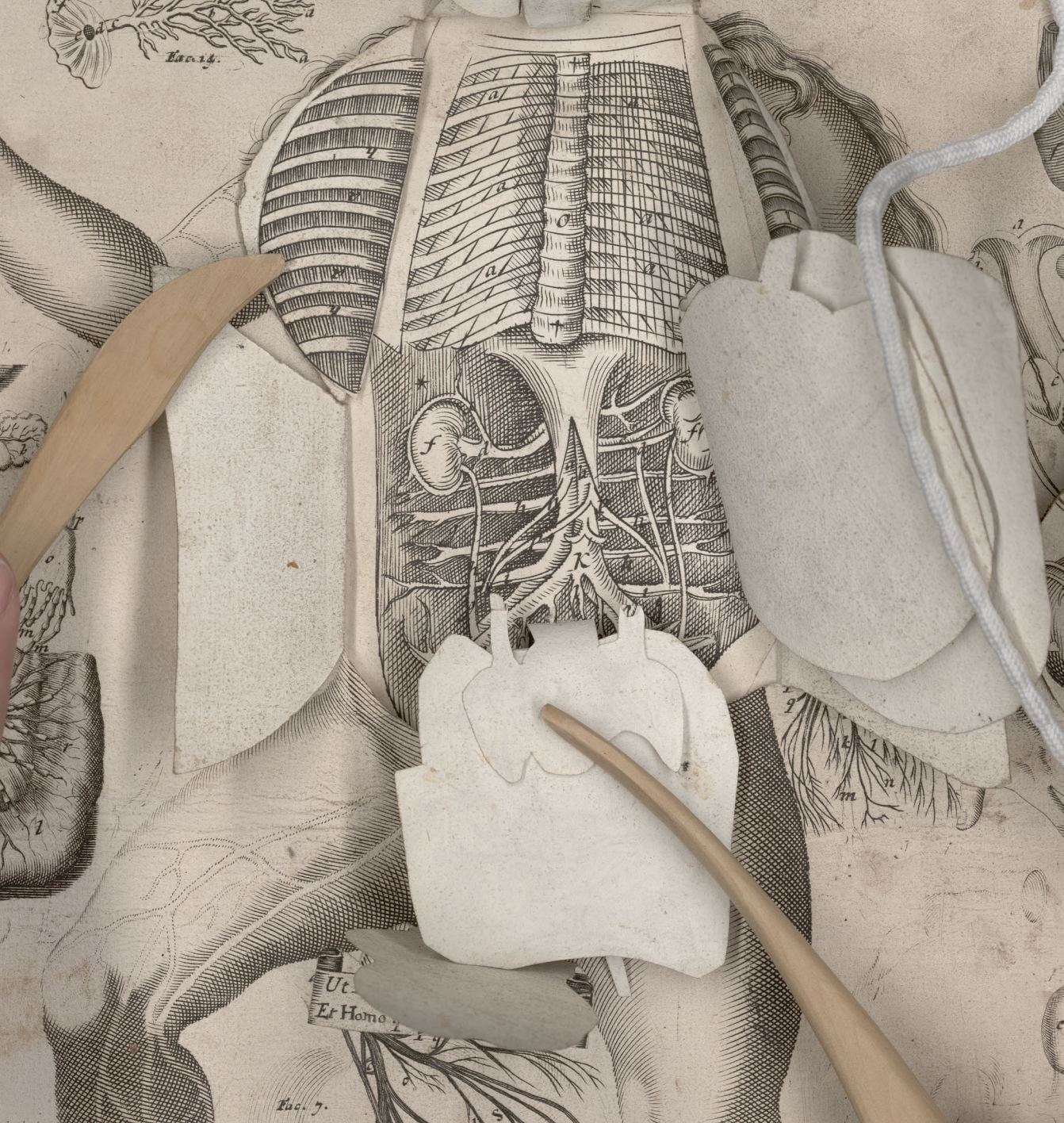
Tab. 7.

Tab. 4.



Tab. 7.

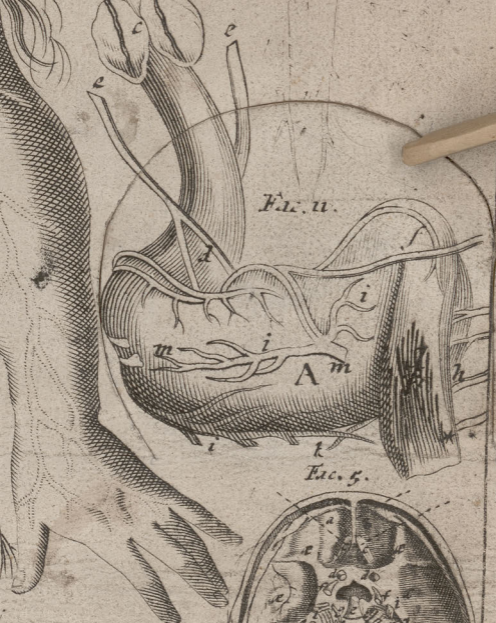
Uc
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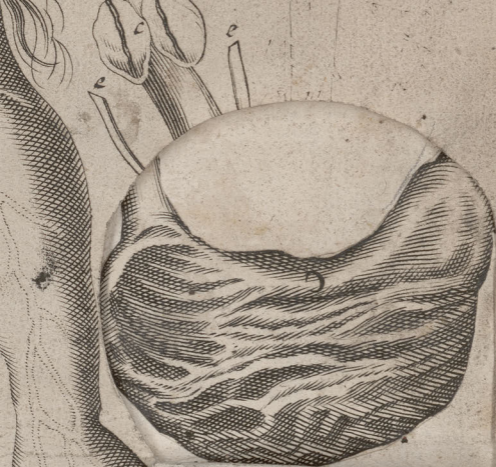


Tab. 4.

Ut
Et Homo

Fig. 7.





Fac. 01.

Ut Phœnix
Et Homo qui



ac. 7.



Fac. vi.

Ut Phoenix
Et Homo qu



ac. 3.

