

ABNORMAL HEPATIC VEINS.

After the vena cava had pierced the liver, and had there been joined by a few small hepatic veins, principally from the left lobe, it passed on as usual to the diaphragm; just as it pierced the diaphragm it was joined by a large vein, the size of a finger, and with walls as thick as an artery of like size. This vein, when traced back, proved to be a common trunk formed by two large hepatic veins, which came from the right lobe. The common trunk measured an inch in length. Hepatic veins have been seen emptying directly into

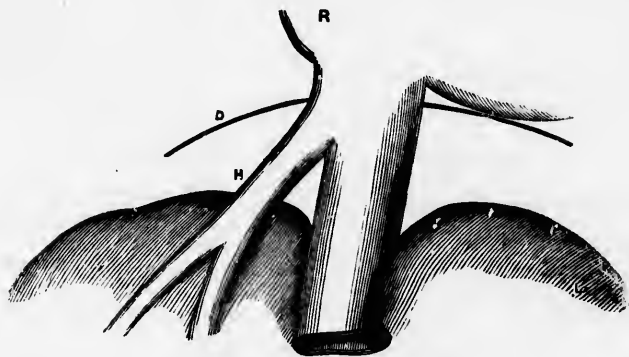


FIG. 2. ABNORMAL HEPATIC VEINS.

R, Right auricle; *D*, Line of the diaphragm; *L*, Liver; *V*, Vena cava inferior; *H*, Abnormal hepatic veins.

the right auricle, and this is the normal arrangement in some of the lower animals. The case I have described is apparently an intermediate stage of the above-mentioned variety. (See Fig. 2).

THORACIC DUCT.

In a negro the thoracic duct had the following course: It commenced, as usual, from the receptaculum chyli, then crossed over the aorta and passed through the aortic opening of the diaphragm to the left side of the artery, continued up