

mists, and especially by one who, I am happy to say, lives to see how much his labours in this field of inquiry are universally appreciated by men of science: I allude to Mr. Quain, whose truly magnificent work on the arteries is a monument that will endure for ages yet to come.

In the first of the two examples which engaged my attention, the aorta gave up four branches, instead of the usual three. These were the left carotid and subclavian arising in the usual manner, and the right carotid and subclavian, each arising direct from the arch of the aorta by a distinct and separate trunk, there being an absence in consequence of the innominate. The two vessels on the right side were larger than on the left; the left carotid was the smallest vessel of the four. The course of these vessels was the usual one, but the laryngeal branch of the superior thyroid artery of the left side, perforated the thyroid cartilage, instead of passing inwards through the thyro-hyoid membrane in the usual manner. On the right side however this vessel did perforate that membrane. This peculiarity has been described and figured by Mr. Quain, and my diagram of it, recently exhibited before the British Association at Nottingham, has been mainly framed upon his.

Both femoral arteries varied in their division—that on the right side divided into two branches at Poupart's ligament, the anterior taking the usual course of the femoral, whilst the posterior continued downwards and inwards, giving off its different branches irregularly, and different from usual. The left femoral on the other hand, divided into three branches—some might call it four, from the internal circumflex originating near the origin of the profunda. I do not purpose considering them. The left great ischiatic nerve divided into two branches on its emergence from the great ischiatic foramen, whilst the right great ischiatic nerve was normal.

The singular feature was noticed in this individual, that the left side had remarkable peculiarities, which were not observable on the right; for example the left femoral artery and great ischiatic nerve differed from those on the right side in their general division, and so did the left laryngeal branch of the superior thyroid from the right as already described.

It is not my intention to say anything of the morbid changes that were noticed in the person, a man of sixty, who died of phthisis, who possessed these peculiarities, as they had nothing to do with them. But it may be stated, that all the arterial trunks with their ramifications, both of the upper and lower extremities, and noticed during life, were in a state of firm calcification, the vessels had become converted into hard cylinders, and could not be compressed without fracture. This