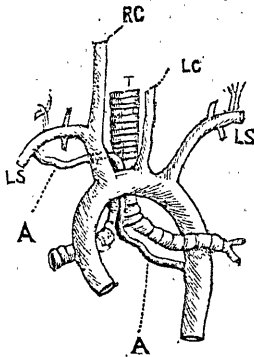


right arch, and persistence of the right aortic root. (Turner Med. Chir. Rev., 1862). In this case the branches from the aortic arch were quite normal, so this aberrant artery seems to be a case of persistence of the right aortic root without atrophy of the 4th right vascular arch. The peculiarity of the vessel passing *over* the œsophagus is, however, difficult to account for.

There was one example of the right common carotid dividing above the hyoid bone. In one subject there was no thyroid axis given off from the right subclavian, each branch arose separately from the main artery.

The superior laryngeal artery was found to arise frequently directly from the external carotid.



A. A. Aberrant Artery. L. S. L. S. Subclavian Arteries.
R. C. L. C. Carotid Arteries. T. Trachea.

One case of the posterior scapular artery arising from the 3rd part of subclavian, and giving off the dorsalis scapulae. Many anomalies of the branches of the axillary artery were noted.

In one case anterior and posterior circumflex, subscapular and superior profunda, arose together. A still more rare variety is the following of which we had one example. The axillary artery gave off a large trunk nearly its own size which was embraced by the two heads of the median nerve, and divided into the anterior and posterior circumflex, subscapular, superior and inferior profunda. This variety occurred only twice in 456 subjects dissected at Guy's Hospital from 1866 to 1873. (Guy's