and veins, was a later discovery, when the means of research became better and more accurate.

It would be useless for me to try and describe all the important anatomical discoveries which took place in the 17th century, or to give, even shortly, an account of the great anatomists of that period. The anatomical canvas is crowded with celebrated men, such as Van Horn, professor of anatomy at Leyden, Aselli, who discovered the lacteals whilst demonstrating the nerves in the living dog, De Graaf, who discovered the Graafian vesicle in the ovary, etc. The names of De la Boe, Pauli, Wesling, Highmore, and Pecquet are all connected with discoveries in the lacteal and lymphatic systems. The honor of discovering the difference between the lacteals and lymphatics is divided between Jollyffe, an Englishman, and Rudbeck, a Swede. Further discoveries in these systems are associated with the names of Bartholini, Wharton, Blaes, Nuck, and Swammerdam.

From 1650, anatomists began to study the human frame more minutely, and organs and tissues were more closely investigated. Glisson's name is associated with the liver, Wharton's, Wirsung's and Steno's with the glands and their ducts, and Willis' with the brain and nervous system.

One of the most distinguished anatomists of the 17th century was Thomas Willis, who, with Wren, Millington, and Lower, made some remarkable discoveries in the nervous system. Willis was the first to number the cranial nerves, and the circle of bloodvessels at the base of the brain is called after him, the "circle of Willis." The 17th century has a great number of Englishmen among its celebrated anatomists. The 16th century, with the exception of Harvey, produced no English anatomist of note. .Those who wrote works on anatomy were mere copyists, and their books are of little value.

About the middle of the 17th century, magnifying glasses were first made much use of in the prosecution of anatomical investigations. Malpighi, with whose name the use of the first simple microscope is associated,* very greatly advanced our

[•] Hooke and Nehemiah Grew first employed the microscope for the minute examination of plants and animals about 1650.