

- DCXLI. Fracture of the clavicle in its centre.
 DCXLII. " of the humerus below the surgical neck.
 DCXLIII. " " " " " junction of the middle
 and lower thirds.
 DCXLIV. Fracture of the olecranon.
 DCXLV. " " fibula at the junction of the middle and
 lower thirds.
 DCXLVI. Laceration of the internal lateral ligament and displace-
 ment of the os calcis.
 DCXLVII. Fracture of the lower end of the radius.
 DCXLVIII. " " radius near its middle.

(2) PHYSIOLOGY AND MINUTE ANATOMY.

- DCC. Anatomical plate showing the superficial muscles of the
 whole body.
 DCCII. Vertical section from before backwards of a female body,
 from neck to nates, showing the regional anatomy of
 the viscera of the thorax and abdomen.
 DCCIII. Sections of sub-mamillary glands, highly magnified, from
 Carpenter and Kölliker.
 DCCIV. Physiological action of the oesophagus.
 DCCV. Diagrams showing average time of eruptions of teeth.
 DCCVIII. Muscular fibres of the stomach.
 DCCIX. Inferior aspect of the liver; its vessels, gall bladder and
 ducts.
 DCCX. Highly magnified section of liver, showing interlobular
 and intralobular circulation.
 DCCXI. Highly magnified section of liver, showing interlobular
 and intralobular circulation. (In crayon.)
 DCCXII. Highly magnified section of liver, showing cells, bile ducts
 in the lobules, capillary blood vessels, etc. After
 Kölliker.
 DCCXIII. Various diagrams illustrative of the minute anatomy of
 the stomach and intestines.
 DCCXV. Intestinal follicle.
 DCCXVI. Villi and lacteals.
 DCCXVII. Villi, showing lacteals in sheep.
 DCCXVIII. Villi of man, showing lacteals according to Leichmann,
 and blood vessels according to Hellar.
 DCCXIX. Intestinal villi, from Flint and Dalton, after Leydig and
 Fry.
 DCCXX. Origin of lacteals in the villus, according to Funke.
 DCCXXI. " " " " " Letzerich.
 DCCXXII. Villus, peculiar shape, showing nerve distribution.
 DCCXXVI. Papillæ of the tongue.
 DCCXXVII. Composition of the principal articles of food. Moleschott's
 tables.
 DCCXXX. (a) Splenic artery and malpighian bodies; (b) one of the
 latter highly magnified.