

enrolled as a member of the Royal Society of London, 1724, and the Academy of Sciences of Paris, 1731. He was also made a member of the Imperial Academy in St. Petersburg, in 1735, and of the Academy of Berlin, in 1754. He was also one of the first associates of the Institute of Bologna. In short, his fame spread throughout Europe. Few men secure for themselves more friends or receive greater attention from those who were distinguished by rank or intellect than did Morgagni.

It is impossible to enumerate the writings that came from Morgagni's pen, which was never idle during the seventy years that elapsed between his taking his degree and his death. He wrote on Archæology, history, geography and philology, as well as medical subjects. His chief works were: "Adversaria Anatomica," published in 1706, the *Epistolæ Anatomica,*" and his great work "De Sedibus et Causis Morborum," which laid the foundation of pathological anatomy.

His name in anatomy is found associated with the Column of Morgagni, Hydatid of Morgagni, Sinus and Valve of Morgagni.

SCARPA.

BY

W. A. L. STYLES.

Antonio Scarpa was born of Italian parents at Motta, in Lombardy, June 13, 1747, and died at Pavia, October 31, 1832. He pursued a course of medical studies at the University of Pavia, where from the first he inclined to anatomy. So ardent were his studies in this branch of learning that by his second year he was appointed an assistant demonstrator under the celebrated Morgagni, and later, in conjunction with Calza, Scarpa prepared a series of wax anatomical preparations. He next went to Bologna to take a course in surgery under Riviera, after which he returned to Pavia to receive his degree as Doctor of Medicine, which was conferred by Morgagni himself. After the latter's death in 1771, Scarpa, at the early age of twenty-four, was appointed to the vacant chair of anatomy and surgery at his Alma Mater, which office of honour he ably upheld for eight years. After handing in his resignation, he undertook a two years' tour of France and England, in which latter country he continued his studies under Hunter and Seldon. In 1783, he was persuaded to accept his former charge at Pavia, and in the following year, in company with Volta of electrical fame, made a second tour of Europe.

In 1796 he was compelled to hand in his resignation as Professor of Anatomy and Clinical and Operative Surgery, which post of duty