

bronchial glands, which are situated between the roots of the lungs and the bifurcation of the bronchi, and form several larger stems, which follow the course of the bronchi and trachea to the lower part of the neck, where they empty into the main lymphatic trunk on the right side (*truncus lymphaticus dexter*), while those on the left pass up and empty into the thoracic duct (*ductus thoracicus*).

The lymphatics of the chest wall and mediastinum form a distinct system from those of the lungs proper. They are divided into the anterior mediastinal lymphatics, which begin in the abdominal cavity on the anterior abdominal muscles, pass between the fibres of the diaphragm at the sternum, and run along beneath the sternum, being united, in the neighborhood of the *vasa mammaria interna* with the anterior mediastinal glands, finally emptying on the left into the ductus thoracicus, and on the right into the right lymph duct.

The intercostal-lymphatics which run backwards in the intercostal spaces take up the dorsal lymph vessels in the neighborhood of the vertebral column, and pass, in the posterior part of the intercostal spaces through the intercostal glands. They finally form at the most posterior part a plexus, by means of which they are united with one another, and the vessels which issue from this plexus pass through the posterior mediastinal glands, emptying finally from both sides into the ductus thoracicus.

In the abdominal cavity the system of lymphatics which are connected with the course of the alimentary canal are as follows : (a) Those which form plexuses underneath the mucosa, and which are specially denominated lacteals ; (b) The subperitoneal system, which runs between the peritoneum and the muscular wall of the intestines. The former set (the true chyle vessels) run around the wall. The latter set (the true lymphatics) run lengthwise. They are believed to be connected by numerous large vessels. As soon as both sets reach the point of attachment of the mesentery, they pass between the two layers of it and run tolerably direct towards its root.

In the mesentery the lymph vessels meet with a large number of glands, the mesenteric glands, being about 150 to 180 in number. The lymph and chyle vessels all pass through several of these glands, and gradually unite into larger and larger vessels, till they reach the root of the mesentery, where they pass into the celiac plexus.