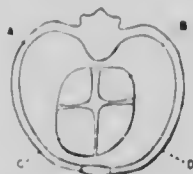


FIG. 2.—EMBRYONIC HEART. A, CAVAL AURICLE; B, PULMONARY VEINS AURICLE; C, RIGHT VENTRICLE (CAVAL BLOOD VENTRICLE); D, LEFT VENTRICLE (PULMONARY BLOOD VENTRICLE).



2. *Diagram of Embryonic Heart.* The apex points to the right and is formed by the right (caval blood) ventricle.

FIG. 3.—MIRROR-PICTURE OF NORMAL HEART. A, CAVAL AURICLE; B, PULMONARY VEINS AURICLE; C, RIGHT VENTRICLE; D, LEFT VENTRICLE (PULMONARY BLOOD VENTRICLE).



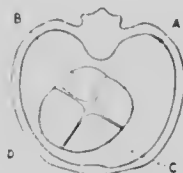
3. *Diagram of Mirror Picture of Normal Heart.* The apex points to the right and is formed by the left (pulmonic) ventricle, and the caval and pulmonic auricles lie in reversed relations on the left and right sides respectively.

FIG. 4.—PURE CONGENITAL DEXTROCARDIA DUE TO EMBRYONIC ARREST. A, CAVAL AURICLE; B, PULMONARY VEINS AURICLE; C, CAVAL BLOOD VENTRICLE; D, PULMONARY BLOOD VENTRICLE. NOTE SIMILARITY TO NO. 2.



4. *Diagram of Heart in Pure Congenital Dextrocardia due to Embryonic Arrest of development.* Note that the apex points to the right, and is formed by the right (caval blood) ventricle, as in Fig. 2.

FIG. 5.—CONGENITAL DEXTROCARDIA IN SITUS INVERSUS (MIRROR-PICTURE). A, CAVAL AURICLE; B, PULMONARY BLOOD AURICLE; C, CAVAL BLOOD VENTRICLE; D, PULMONARY BLOOD VENTRICLE.



5. *From a case of Pure Congenital Dextrocardia in Situs Inversus (mirror-picture dextrocardia).* Note that the apex points to the right and is formed by the left (pulmonic blood) ventricle, as in Fig. 3.

From Nagel's Pure Congenital Dextrocardia *Deut. Arch. f. klin. Med.* XCVI. P. 572.