

were published by Lancisi. Lauth observes that if Eustachius had been able to publish them himself, anatomy would have advanced much more rapidly, as many of the discoveries afterwards made by observers in the 18th century were anticipated in this work of Eustachius. The last edition appeared in 1790, and even as late as 1830 his plates were much valued for their anatomical exactness. Eustachius was professor of anatomy in the University of Rome, and died there in 1574.

Fallopian, a pupil of Vesalius, was professor of anatomy, first at Pisa and afterwards at Padua. He accurately described various parts about the ear, which still bear his name.* He paid great attention to the organs of generation (as the "Fallopian tube" testifies), and published a large work on anatomy in 1561, which went through many editions.

Columbus was also a pupil of Vesalius, and described the circulation of the blood from the right to the left side of the heart six years after Servetus. He is supposed by many to have first taught it to Servetus.

The name of Cesalpinus (1519-1603) is more interesting to physiologists than anatomists, as it is identified with the circulation of the blood. Although a contemporary of Vesalius, he outlived him fifty years. Not knowing what had been done previously by Servetus and Columbus, he rediscovered the pulmonic circulation, and was the first to use the words "circulation of the blood." He no doubt had some vague idea of the circulation, but his descriptions show by their obscurity that he did not fully comprehend, not merely the systemic circulation, afterwards discovered by Harvey, but the pulmonary circulation so accurately described by Servetus and Columbus. From the very obscurity of his language, which may be made to mean anything, his admirers in Italy to-day call him the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, and have quite recently erected a monument in his honor, in the inscription on which they give him all the credit for this great discovery and brand Harvey as a plagiarist.

There were several other noted anatomists who flourished in

* Aqueductus Fallopii, which transmits the facial nerve, and the Hiatus Fallopii for the petrosal nerve.