

all their blood. Through these arteries it is conveyed into the *systemic capillaries* (Figs. 2 and 3), the minute vessels which lie intermediately



Fig. 2.—Circulation in an intestinal villus, showing the capillaries between (aa) the minute branches of the arteries and (b) the vein.

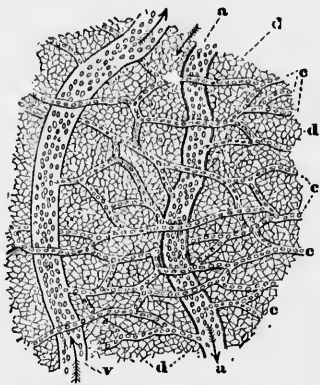


Fig. 3.—Microscopic view of the circulation in the web of a frog's foot: the blood corpuscles traversing (aa) an artery; (cc) capillaries and (vv) a vein; (dd), connective tissue.

between the arteries and veins of every part, and in which the blood is brought most nearly into contact with the very substance of the organs. From these it passes into the *systemic veins*, (Fig. 1, *v*, *v*, *v*, *vc*), through the main trunks of which the *venæ cavæ* (*vc*), it flows into the *right auricle* (*ra*), and thence into the *right ventricle* (*rv*), of the heart. This completes the *systemic circulation*, or general part of the circulation.

28. The lesser, or pulmonary circulation, begins at the *right ventricle* (*rv*). The blood passing through the *pulmonary artery* (*pa*) and its branches, in the lungs, expands in the *pulmonary capillaries*, in which it is brought into close proximity to the atmosphere. From the pulmonary capillaries it passes, in converging streams, through the *pulmonary veins* (*pv*) to the *left auricle* (*la*), whence, having traversed the pulmonary circulation, it passes into the *left ventricle*, where, in the case here supposed, it began its course.