BNA

F. 1.1 of -

Edw. Anthony Spitzka, M. D.,
Professor of General Anatomy,
Jefferson Medical College,
Philadelphia, Pa.

William Harvey Perkins M.D.
Philada., 1924

acervus =
a multitude of objects
of the same kind, a heap considered
as a body. (aggregation)

ANATOMICAL TERMINOLOGY

BARKER

ANATOMICAL TERMINOLOGY
WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE [BNA]

BY

LEWELLYS F. BARKER, M.D.

PROFESSOR OF MEDICINE, JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, BALTIMORE; (FORMERLY PROFESSOR OF ANATOMY, RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE, UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO).

EDW. ANTHONY SPITZKA, M.D.,
Professor of General Anatomy,
JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

With Vocabularies in Latin and English and Illustrations

PHILADELPHIA:
P. BLAKISTON'S SON & CO.
1012 WALNUT STREET.
1907

WM. F. FELL COMPANY
ELECTROTYPERS AND PRINTERS
1220-24 SANSOM STREET
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CONTENTS

THE BASLE ANATOMICAL NOMENCLATURE [BNA].

Introduction.

Now that the BNA is being followed in medical and scientific schools throughout the world, and has been adopted as the language used in several of the newer English and American anatomical text-books and atlases, it has occurred to the publishers of Morris's Anatomy that a concise statement concerning the origin and exact nature of this list of anatomical terms would be interesting and helpful to anatomists, physiologists, biologists, pathologists, and clinicians. They have asked me to prepare this statement, and I do so gladly, in the hope that it may bring the terminology to the attention of many who do not yet know of it, and make clear, perhaps, certain misunderstandings that have existed in the minds of some who have heard of it, but are not yet really familiar with it. To know its origin, nature, and aims is, I feel sure, in the majority of instances at least, to decide to use it. That the sooner a general decision to adopt it is reached the better it will be for anatomical instruction and research, and the easier it will be for teacher and taught, it is the aim of the following paragraphs to show. They have not been difficult to write, for, aside from the experience I have gained by personally using the BNA in anatomical laboratories during the past ten years, the material for the account lay ready at hand in the articles of Krause* and His† and it has been necessary only to adapt it to the needs of readers in America and Great Britain. The article by Professor His has been followed especially closely, and parts of my account are no other than a free translation of his lucid paragraphs. The actual list of Latin names of the BNA is to be published at once by Messrs. P. Blakiston's Son & Co. and Messrs. J. & A. Churchill. It will be accompanied by a list of literal English equivalents which Dr. Benson A. Cohoe, Assistant Resident Physician in the Johns Hopkins Hospital, has been kind enough to help me to prepare. The English vocabulary is simply explanatory; in many instances it would be unwise to use the English synonyms given, and in many more instances anatomists would differ as to the most suitable English equivalent to be chosen. Each anatomist is of course at liberty to use whatever English equivalent he desires for the official Latin terms. Students are strongly advised, however, to use the original Latin terms as English words. The Latin terms are the only authorized ones.

* Krause, W.: Die anatomische Nomenclatur. Internat. Monatsschr. f. Anat. u. Physiol., 1893, x, 313.

† His, W.: "Die anatomische Nomenclatur. Nomina anatomica, Verzeichniss der von der anatomischen Gesellschaft auf ihrer IX. Versammlung in Basel aufgenommenen Namen Eingeleitet und im Einverständniss mit dem Redactionsausschuss erläutert. Mit dreissig Abbildungen in Text und zwei Tafeln": Leipzig, Veit & Co., 1895. (Reprinted from the Arch. f. Anat. u. Physiol. anat. Abth. Leipzig, 1895, Supplement-Band.)

What the "BNA" is.

The expression BNA is a shorthand title for a list of some 4500 anatomical terms (*nomina anatomica*) accepted at Basle in 1895 by the Anatomical Society as the most suitable designations for the various parts of the human anatomy which are visible to the naked eye. The terms are all in correct Latin and have been selected by a group of the most distinguished anatomists in the world, working six years at their task, as the shortest and simplest available names for the different structures; the majority of the terms were already in use in the various text-books, but some of them were selected from anatomical monographs not considered in the text-books, and a few of them are brand-new, introduced into the list, where an examination of the literature and of anatomical preparations showed that none of the terms hitherto coined was satisfactory.

One name only is given to each structure, and the mass of synonyms which encumbered the text-books can thus be swept away. If one of the larger text-books of gross anatomy be examined, as many as 10,000 terms will be found employed, the half of which are synonyms; and if the anatomical terms used in the various standard text-books be collected into one list, the total number amounts to more than 30,000. It is no small achievement to have reduced the necessary number of terms in gross anatomy, as it is known to-day, to less than 5000,—an achievement for which both students and teachers of the subject must be thankful.

Even more important is the exclusion from the list of all obscure or ambiguous terms, each name employed having a definite and easily ascertainable meaning. The construction of the list has led, too, to the establishment of certain general principles regarding the formation and use of anatomical terms, and these principles promise to be of great service in simplifying terminology and keeping it uniform as anatomical science continues to develop.

Why this revision of anatomical terminology was undertaken.

Previous to undertaking this revision of the names used in gross anatomy, the burden of terms which had to be carried by text-book, teacher, and pupil had been growing progressively heavier. Anatomical structures had been christened in a most haphazard way. From the beginning of the science each investigator gave names as he would to the parts he studied, and as one investigator was often ignorant of the work done by others the same parts were frequently differently dubbed. The authors of anatomical text-books, especially those who read widely, gradually collected these terms, though each author selected and jerected names from the lists used by his predecessors as he thought fit.

It has thus come about that we have inherited from previous centuries an excess of anatomical terms, many single structures carrying double or even multiple designations. Examples come at once to mind: The pneumogastric nerve is also the vagus nerve as well as the tenth cerebral nerve; the trapezius muscle is known to some as the musculus cucullaris; the laryngeal prominence is also Adam's apple; the aqueduct of the cerebrum is also, in many books, the iter e tertio ad quartum ventriculum; m. levator palati is synonymous with m. petrosalpingostaphylinus. These double and multiple terms were passed on from lecture to lecture and from text-book to text-book, and as a result of this anarchy in the creation and use of terms the weight became terribly grievous. Teachers and pupils writhed under it. Anatomical research was, to some extent at least, retarded by it. When the valvula coli was known also variously as the valvula ileocecalis, the valvula Bauhini, the valvula Tulpii, and the valvula Falloppii, a certain historical sense may have been aroused and opportunity

given, as His suggests, for the discussion of fossil questions of priority, but the inconveniences of such ballast were sufficiently obvious.

As this naming went on by the authors of individual text-books or monographs, a great many terms were proposed which never became current; others were gradually employed in a sense other than that originally intended; some attained to general anatomical parlance. It was the success that a name met with which justified its adoption in the science, although often, as examination has shown, it was fashion which in her imperious way decided, sometimes suddenly replacing an entirely suitable anatomical term by another, no better. The names arising, as it were, by chance and at totally different periods in the various anatomical systems, it was scarcely possible that anatomical terminology as a whole could manifest any general plan or have much uniformity of character; it was necessarily chaotic and incoherent,—full of inequalities, contradictions, and obscurities.

The distinguished German anatomist, J. Henle, when writing his well-known treatise, felt keenly the faults of the inherited terminology and made a great effort at improvement. In his text-book of anatomy he gave only one name to each structure, banishing all synonyms to the footnotes; he waged war against personal names, and replaced them by objective terms, urging that historical injustice was frequently done by their retention. It is to Henle, also, that we owe the introduction and consistent use of those excellent terms of orientation,—the words sagittal, frontal, medial, lateral, etc. But even as great an anatomist as Henle could not simplify anatomical terminology satisfactorily without the sympathetic coöperation of other anatomists. Each great medical school had to a certain extent its own anatomical language, and the physician who tried to read articles in which the terms of schools other than that in which he had been brought up were used met with irritating difficulties. A student going from one university to another often found that the anatomical expressions acquired with great difficulty in the one had to be supplanted by another set of terms, equally hard to learn, in the other.

This harmful and humiliating state of affairs stirred up in anatomists in various countries a strong feeling for the necessity of remedy. Anatomical societies in America, in Germany, and in Great Britain interested themselves much in the problem. In America it was Professor Burt G. Wilder, of Ithaca, who felt most keenly the need of reform in terminology. He deserves great credit for his efforts to stimulate other American anatomists to a realization of this need, as well as for the time and labor he has given to attempt to improve and simplify anatomical terms.* He writes me that the matter of terminology was definitely brought before the American Association for the Advancement of Science as long ago as 1880, and states that in connection with the revision of terminology in America the names of Messrs. Gage, Gerrish, Gould, Huntington, Leidy, and the Spitzkas, father and son, should be mentioned.

The movement for revision of terminology which originated in Germany in the enlarged Anatomical Society at its first meeting in Leipsic, in 1887, is the

*Cf. Wilder, B. G.: "The Fundamental Principles of Anatomical Nomenclature" (Med. News, Phila., 1891, December 19); "Macroscopical Vocabulary of the Brain," presented to the Association of American Anatomists at Boston, Mass., December 20, 1890; "American Reports upon Anatomical Nomenclature," 1889–1890, with notes by B. G. Wilder, Cornell University, February 5, 1892; "Anatomical Terminology," by B. G. Wilder and S. H. Gage, in the first edition of Wood's Reference Handbook of the Medical Sciences; "Neural Terms, International and National," 1896; "Some Misapprehensions as to the Simplification of the Nomenclature of Anatomy," 1898. The Reports of the Committee of the Association of American Anatomists may also be consulted.

one which resulted finally in the production of the BNA. The Society in that year voted that its officers undertake at once a revision of anatomical terms, with the hope of remedying the obvious evils existing. No sooner did these officers begin their work, however, than unforeseen difficulties began to appear, and these did not lessen in number or significance as the work progressed. Anatomists may rejoice that the difficulties were not insuperable. How they were overcome and what the results achieved were, I shall try to explain in the paragraphs which succeed.

The Scope of the Work and the Workers.

It soon became clear that a permanent commission on terminology could deal more effectively with the problem than the officers of the Society. Again, an editor-in-chief, who should devote himself almost entirely to the work for a number of years, must of necessity be appointed. These suggestions, emanating from Professor His, were adopted by the Society in 1889. The Commission on Nomenclature was at once appointed, with Professor von Kölliker as Chairman and Professors O. Hertwig, His, Kollmann, Merkel, Schwalbe, Toldt, Waldeyer, and v. Bardeleben as members,—a list of names as likely, surely, as any that could have been chosen to insure success from the start.

This Commission began its work most happily by securing the services of Professor W. Krause, of Berlin, as editor-in-chief. Krause's literary ability made the choice especially suitable. During the six years' work which followed his appointment he set an example, his collaborators tell us, of indefatigable diligence and inexhaustible patience. The necessary correspondence of such an editor was almost interminable; letters often passed to and fro for weeks in order to set a single term right or to get it into its proper place in the list.

The cost of the undertaking was a matter for early consideration. The work, while largely a labor of love, entailed unavoidably certain expenses. The original estimate of the Commission of 10,000 marks ($2500) was exceeded only a little. It seems almost incredible that the work could have been accomplished with so small an outlay. A large proportion of the cost (some 8090 marks) was defrayed by the scientific academies of Munich, Berlin, Vienna, Leipsic, and Hungary; the rest of the amount (3800 marks) was contributed by the Anatomical Society itself.

The exact scope of the work had, of course, to be clearly before the minds of the members of the Commission from the outset. It was decided, therefore, to consider descriptive anatomy solely, and this only in as far as the structures are visible to the naked eye or through a simple hand lens. No attempts were to be made to settle the terminology in domains of lively contemporary investigation, nor were the terms of microscopic anatomy to be included. The list was to be constructed in one language—viz.: Latin; those who use the terminology were left, therefore, to translate, at will, the terms more or less freely, into their own tongues.

The question in how far the terminology should attempt to be international in character was a delicate one for the Commission to determine. The Anatomical Society, while organized in Germany and meeting usually only in cities in which the German language is spoken, has never been exclusively German in membership or character. Indeed, the list of members includes names from America, Austria, Belgium, Denmark, England, France, Hungary, Italy, Russia, Sweden, and Switzerland. The majority of members are German, it is true; in 1895 there were 145 German members to 129 members belonging to other countries. A society with such a membership might, perhaps, without criticism,

undertake the establishment of a terminology intended for international use. It was decided, however, not to make the undertaking too wide at the beginning, to try rather to form a list of terms which should, in the first place, be acceptable to German-speaking anatomists and, later on, to attempt to gain the coöperation of anatomists who speak other languages. Though the names of the Commission originally appointed are all those of German or Austrian anatomists, the lists of anatomical terms considered were, from the beginning, taken from French and English as well as from German books. In 1890 several anatomists from Great Britain and other European countries were invited to join the Commission, and, later, Professor Thane of London was included. It was partly owing, doubtless, to the relatively undeveloped state of anatomy at the time in American universities, partly to the fact that few, if any, of our anatomists then attended the meetings of the Anatomical Society, that no one from this country was invited to join the Commission. Were another revision to be made by the Society to-day, American anatomists would undoubtedly be requested to act. The terminology which the Commission prepared and which was accepted by the Society in Basle, in 1905, was, in origin and in execution, therefore, the affair of the Anatomical Society and is to be regarded as international only in as far as that Society and its affiliations may be so regarded.

The Way the Work was done.

It is interesting to learn the methods followed by the Commission in the accomplishment of its task. The plan adopted at the beginning was greatly modified as the work proceeded. Myology, as it promised to be much the easiest, was the first subject undertaken. The editor took as a basis the names used in the latest large text-book of gross anatomy.* These terms were written down in a vertical column and the synonyms from a number of other much-used text-books placed in parallel columns. The lists were manifolded and a copy sent to each commissioner with the request that he mark the term of his choice, or if he found none suitable to propose a new one for the structure concerned. Each commissioner was to return his list with comments to Professor Krause.

When the first vote on myological terms was counted it was found that the names of 85 per cent. of the structures had received a majority vote,—more than 40 per cent. receiving practically unanimous approval. This surprising result was most encouraging. A second list was then made out indicating the accepted names, the terms still not decided upon, and the list of new terms proposed, and it, together with the comments made by the various commissioners, was again distributed. After the second vote any terms left undetermined were discussed and settled in personal sittings of the Commission. By June, 1891, the myological terminology was complete with a list of some 300 terms.

As a result of its early experience the Commission found that a second and third vote made by correspondence gave results but little better than the first vote. Further, it was soon learned that the new terms proposed and the comments made by the members, often as a result of hard work and special knowledge, were insufficiently considered unless each new term and comment were verbally discussed in personal meetings of the commissioners. On attempting such verbal discussion, however, in 1892, it was found that progress was made too slowly in the full Commission and it became necessary to parcel out the work to special committees. Thus the list of terms in Angiology was assigned to Professors Merkel, Thane, and Toldt; that in Regional Anatomy to Pro-

* This happened to be C. Gegenbaur's "Lehrbuch der Anatomie des Menschen."

fessors Merkel, Rüdinger, and Toldt, while Professor Toldt was made a committee of one to consider the terminology of joints.

Another important step consisted in the appointment of a special editing committee consisting of Professors His, Krause, and Waldeyer. To this committee was delegated the task of giving a uniform character to the terminology as a whole, a matter of no little difficulty. Since the single systems had been voted upon at long intervals, the different terms accepted had received variable majorities. There was a considerable residue of terms still undetermined in the parts already considered and the whole list contained inequalities and even contradictions which had to be corrected. Indeed, this editing committee found itself deeply immersed in the hardest kind of work for no less than three years after it was appointed. The terminology of the nervous system and of the viscera proved to be the most difficult of all. In these chapters the completed list is deeply indebted especially to Professor His and to the support and advice he received from Professors von Kölliker, Toldt, and Waldeyer.

During the last three of the six years' work it was found that results were most quickly and satisfactorily reached by adopting the following program: First, the members of the Commission were asked to send in their special suggestions and comments for the unfinished lists even before the first vote was taken, so that they could be considered on the primary ballot. The editor-in-chief, after this vote had been made, rearranged the lists and turned them over to the editing committee, the members of which reconsidered each term separately and decided doubtful questions. This committee often found it necessary to refer to the bibliography and even to dissections to help it in its decisions. The lists thus edited were returned to the Commission for final comments. These, when received, were thoroughly studied by the editing committee, and in 1895 the definitive list was presented by the Commission to the Anatomical Society as a whole at its meeting in Basle. The Society voted its adoption.

The Principles arrived at as the Work proceeded.

As the six years' work of the Commission proceeded certain principles of terminology crystallized out and simplified the further revision. It was found, however, that while these principles were of value as general rules, none of them could be employed absolutely without exception. The more important decisions arrived at were the following:

(1) Each part shall have only one name.

(2) Each term shall be in Latin and be philologically correct.

(3) Each term shall be as short and simple as possible.

(4) The terms shall be merely memory signs and need lay no claim to description or to speculative interpretation.

(5) Related terms shall, as far as possible, be similar—*e. g.*, Femur, Arteria femoralis, Vena femoralis, Nervus femoralis.

(6) Adjectives, in general, shall be arranged as opposites—*e. g.*, dexter and sinister, major and minor, anterior and posterior, superficialis and profundus.

The Commission was occasionally forced to deviate from these rules. Thus, the first one was violated with the mitral valve, which is named valvula bicuspidalis and valvula mitralis, neither term being omitted (a concession to clinicians). The third rule, while usually easily followed (few would care to retain the terms crotaphitico-buccinatorius or petrosalpingostaphylinus), could not always be obeyed; for instance, it did not seem wise to abolish that popular term, sternocleidomastoideus. The fifth rule was ignored in making the arteria meningea media go through a foramen spinosum (instead of through a

foramen meningeum medium), and other examples might be given. But only when compromise appeared to be unavoidable did the Commission consent to depart from the principles mentioned.

There was much difference of opinion regarding the retention of personal names. Some desired to continue their use; others wished to abolish them altogether. Much can be said on each side. The arguments pro and con have been marshalled by His. On the one hand (1) historical injustice is frequently done, the name borne by a part being not that of its real discoverer but of some later worker; (2) the personal names employed may vary in different countries, Lieberkühn's glands in Germany being Galeati's in Italy, Vater's corpuscles in the one country being those of Pacini in the other; (3) in the literature of the specialties personal names are often used in great excess, names of no importance figuring in the bibliography; and (4) no systematic plan seems to have been followed in adopting personal names; thus, even from among the immortals, the names of Eustachius and Malpighi have in more than one instance been chosen for anatomical structures, while the names of Vesalius and Harvey do not appear at all. On the other hand it is argued that (1) the personal names are usually good mnemotechnic material, a student easily retaining the names of Poupart's, Gimbernat's and Colles's ligaments and having the impulse to find out what each signifies; whereas, his interest is much less for a ligamentum inguinale, a ligamentum lacunare, or a ligamentum inguinale reflexum; (2) a certain feeling of piety should restrain us from sacrificing, to a principle arbitrarily established, terms which for centuries have been found good and useful; and (3) it is to the student's advantgae in his first session in the medical school to become familiar with the names of Falloppia, Eustachius, Malpighi, etc., for through them his historical sense may be awakened; and it is, perhaps, matter of secondary importance whether or not the names are always rightly used, this being a function of the history of anatomy rather than of anatomical terminology. The Commission compromised by giving each part an objective name and putting widely used personal names in brackets. Though this makes the terms less simple, it has the advantage of leaving to time the final decision. The personal names are all put in the genitive case, following the precedent set by the Zoölogical Commission on terminology. Thus Poupart's ligament becomes Lig. inguinale [Pouparti]. In time it will be known whether it is to be called ultimately the inguinal ligament or by Poupart's name.

Another matter which the Commission had to decide concerned the anatomical terms used in the medical specialties,—*e. g.*, in neurology, ophthalmology, otology, and laryngology. In recent years clinicians have been reworking the anatomy of their special domains quite independently of the anatomical laboratories. An examination of the literature of the specialties reveals an anatomical terminology and description which varies markedly from the language and presentation of the ordinary anatomical text-books. The Commission soon convinced itself that the creation of this special language was due to the insufficiency of the anatomies of the schools; it was its duty, therefore, to accept the terms introduced by the specialists or to supply better ones. While the average medical student cannot, in his course in anatomy, be expected to master completely the anatomical terms of all the medical specialties, still, as far as his training goes in that direction, he has the right to demand that it shall be correct and modern. For completeness' sake, therefore, the Commission has included a full list of the names of macroscopic structures in the special organs, being led to do so by the repeated assurance of distinguished specialists that they were ready to accept the nomenclature of the anatomists as soon as it covered their needs.

It is surprising to find how few really new terms were coined by the Commission. Indeed, the first plan was so conservative that it expected to make no new terms at all but only to choose the most suitable terms then in use in the text-books. Fortunately this plan was not adhered to. The only terms available in the text-books for some structures were antiquated and unworthy of retention; but, worse and oftener, among the terms used in the text-books are some that are employed by one author in one sense and by another in another, owing, in certain cases at least, to obscure or inexact views. The Commission was therefore sometimes compelled to search the bibliography, to study dissections, and even to make original investigations in connection with a given term. For the sake of clarity and accuracy a certain number of new terms had to be introduced, and in the explanatory notes which accompanied the publication of the BNA Professor His has indicated the exact meaning of these new terms. Now that the new anatomical text-books and atlases are being written in the language of the BNA the student and physician will have no difficulty in understanding the few terms which otherwise might have seemed unfamiliar to him. The fact, however, remains that the list consists chiefly of carefully selected old names; it gives quite a wrong impression, therefore, to speak of the BNA as the "new terminology" or "new nomenclature."*

The adoption of the BNA in America and in Great Britain.

Having reviewed the history of the origin and construction of the BNA let us now turn for a moment to the matter of its adoption in this and in other English-speaking countries. It was thought by some, at first, that there would be great difficulties in the way.

(1) Thus, though granting the desirability of an anatomical terminology which shall be the same in all civilized countries, some think that the time is not yet ripe for it; the needs of the anatomists of different countries as regards anatomical terms are, they argue, not yet fully identical. When it is remembered, however, that the terms of the BNA deal only with well-established gross anatomical structures and do not relate to microscopic parts or to parts concerning which views are still unsettled, it is not difficult to conceive of international coöperation in the use of them for the sake of uniformity. The work of all anatomists, physiologists, biologists, pathologists and clinicians would be made much easier thereby. The speed of progress in these days has compelled every scientific medical man to read articles on his subject appearing in several languages; unless he does so he falls hopelessly behind his colleagues. Even medical students, in the schools with the higher requirements, are now asked to read one or two modern languages other than their own before admission. How obviously the reading of medical articles in the international bibliography would be facilitated if all writers would make it a point to use the same anatomical terms in texts and at the sides of illustrative plates and figures! Certainly the vast majority of the terms of the BNA would be understandable of all and agreeable to all. Even if a small residue of names might be found objectionable and remain unused in each country, it would matter but little, though most of us, surely, would be willing temporarily, for the sake of uniformity, to use a few terms not wholly to our liking.

(2) There are, it is said, a few anatomists in America and in England who are prejudiced against the BNA because it was prepared by the German Anatomical Society and is largely the result of the work of German anatomists.

*Through an oversight in proof-reading, I have myself fallen into this error in my "Laboratory Manual."

Aside from the facts referred to above—that the Anatomical Society had almost as many non-German as German members and that the Commission on Terminology contained English, Belgian and Italian anatomists as well as German, Austrian and Swiss—it would not, it seems to me, have mattered much, or hindered its acceptance by us, if the BNA had been wholly German in origin. If anatomists of worthily world-wide fame like His, Toldt, Waldeyer, Krause, and their colleagues are willing and able to give a large part of their time and energies for six years to such a task, to secure the money to defray the expense thereof, and then to present it freely to the rest of us,—if what they have done is really excellent,—are we to be sulky and reject it simply because it was "made in Germany"? I cannot believe that any one who reflects for a moment can be other than extremely grateful for the very valuable gift these men have made us; such a Chauvinistic attitude as I have described can surely not be assumed by more than a minute minority. On the contrary, it is characteristic of the people of this country that they seek out and adopt as their own the "best" wherever it is to be found, even if it chance to be "made in Thibet" or in Timbuctoo.

(3) The fact that the list of terms is written entirely in the Latin language has been the ground of objection on the part of a few. But this, I feel sure, is due to a misunderstanding of the intention of the Commission. Its members had no idea that, in actual use, the Latin form would always be employed; it is matter of indifference whether one says "biceps muscle" or "musculus biceps," "femoral nerve" or "nervus femoralis," "temporal bone" or "os temporale," "yellow spot" or "macula lutea." As a matter of fact, a student learning an anatomical term for the first time will usually find that the Latin term goes as trippingly on the tongue, often more so, than its English equivalent. There are marked individual preferences, however, in this regard and I have known some teachers and students who would fly from a Latinized form as though from Satan. Certainly in this country fewer teachers than in Germany use the Latin consistently, though, as the feeling for precision and uniformity grows, it is possible that the custom may increase, in which event all the Latin names would actually become English words, as has already happened with conjunctiva, retina, plexus, fornix, thalamus, ganglion, ependyma, cranium, abdomen, pelvis, perineum, and of the like many more. The Commission at first had the idea of placing translations for the various languages in parallel columns with the Latin names, but wisely, I think, refrained therefrom, thus leaving everyone free to supply the equivalent in his own tongue as he will. In the German dissecting-rooms, even, the Latin forms are not strictly adhered to; one hears "Rückenmark" rather than "Medulla spinalis," "Kopfnicker" (not "Brustschlüsselzitzenfortsatzmuskel") rather than "M. sternocleidomastoideus." It is in books, and more particularly in atlases, that it is especially desirable that the BNA be used in its Latin form. Where there is, too, any likelihood of international use of book or atlas, or of translation from one tongue into another, it would be helpful if this rule were followed.

(4) It has been objected, further, that since English and American textbooks have been written without regard to the BNA, students and teachers will only add the burden of a lot of additional names to their already overcrowded memories,—that we shall have a "confusion worse confounded" than before. It has been asserted, too, that students passing from anatomical laboratories in which the BNA is employed into the clinics which are manned by professors who learned their anatomy years ago will taken with them a tongue unintelligible to their instructors and will find in use there a form of anatomical language unknown to themselves.

There is a minimum of truth in these objections, but the difficulties to be encountered are far less real than would at first sight appear. For, in the first place, experience has taught that the use of the BNA along with the older text-books is not an impracticable task. The older books contain a majority of the BNA terms and a great many others besides, so that the use of the BNA resolves itself, in these circumstances, largely into an emphasizing of the names of choice and the omission of the unnecessary synonyms; the addition of the few new terms required meets with no difficulty if the instructors be well versed in them. Since Professor Mall called my attention to the BNA in 1895 and recommended it to me I have used it more or less consistently and with satisfaction ever since in my anatomical and clinical teaching in Baltimore and in Chicago. Other American teachers who have done the same tell me that they have found its employment easy and rewarding, and students, often unsolicited, express marked approval of the BNA terms where they differ from those formerly in use. The BNA is now used regularly in several of the American anatomical laboratories and, in large part though not exclusively, in others.

That the student's text-books and atlases should be written in the BNA is, nevertheless, obviously desirable. In 1899, in writing a book on the nervous system, I found it satisfactory to employ it (with minor exceptions), exclusively, for the domains which it covered. Soon after, in the dissecting-room teaching in Chicago, I was impressed with the idea that the student's task could be greatly simplified if a guide to dissection were written in terms of the BNA, each term being brought in at the moment the pupil meets with the structure named in his practical work. To meet this need, I prepared and had published, with the help of Drs. D. D. Lewis and D. G. Revell, in 1904, "A Laboratory Manual of Human Anatomy." Meanwhile, three excellent anatomical atlases,—those of Spalteholz, Sobotta and Toldt,—had appeared in Germany, each with the BNA terms printed at the sides of the figures. In order to make the task of students and teachers still lighter, and again encouraged by Professor Mall, I undertook during the years 1900–1904 the translation into English of the text of Professor Spalteholz's work, and since then its beautiful illustrations and brief, precise, anatomical descriptions have been available to American and English readers. The kind way in which these books have been received by American anatomists and clinicians makes it evident that there exists in this country a warm sympathy with the movement to render anatomical terminology more simple, less cumbersome, and more precise.

In 1902, Dr. Hardesty used the BNA exclusively in his useful "Neurological Technique," and in the small text of Dr. Whitehead (1900) and the monograph of Dr. Sabin (1901), both on the brain, it had also been adopted. Indications, indeed, now point to its general acceptance by American and British writers. Besides Spalteholz's Atlas that of Sobotta and that of Toldt are now available in English translation. The new edition of that popular text-book, Morris's Anatomy, edited by Mr. Henry Morris, of London, and Professor McMurrich, of Ann Arbor, just now being published, is couched in the BNA terms It would take too long to cite all the books and important articles in which these names figure. A monograph recently published by Dr. Potter, of St. Louis, entitled "Topographical Anatomy of the Viscera of the Thorax and Abdomen," should not, however, be omitted, as it is most valuable as a companion to any one studying, for the first time, a series of cross-sections through the trunk of a human being; the BNA names are used throughout in its plates and descriptions. That biologists find the BNA satisfactory is indicated by its use in Professor J. B. Johnston's book, "The Anatomy of the Nervous System of

Vertebrates." And, now that the newest edition of Gould's Medical Dictionary is also to consider the BNA, there would seem to be no longer reason for delay in general recognition and employment.

The assumption that students who have been taught the BNA and their clinical teachers will be reciprocally embarrassed in one another's presence—that a sort of anatomical Babel will prevail—gives scarcely due credit to either student or clinician. For, on the one hand, the student is sure during this transition period to become acquainted quickly with the old synonyms of the few new anatomical terms foreign to the ordinary clinical vocabulary; he can scarcely escape, for instance, learning that clinicians almost invariably speak of the "atria" of the heart as its "auricles," or of the "omental bursa" as the "lesser peritoneum." And, on the other hand, we may be certain that the modern scientific clinician, worthy of a clinical chair in a medical school, will not be unfamiliar with those more recent studies in the anatomy of his field which are of sufficient permanent importance to have been reflected in the BNA. The internist who has not brought his anatomy of the lungs, the heart, the liver, the spleen, the kidneys and the peritoneum at least up to the level of precision indicated by the BNA list, handicaps himself in his work. So with the surgeon with regard to the bones, the articulations, the blood-vessels and nerves, the neck, the abdomen and the pelvis. There need be little fear, we may feel tolerably sure, of delinquency here. Should the nobler motives prove ineffective—they will not—the fierceness of competition among clinicians, the rivalry for prestige among the occupants of clinical chairs, would from now on, if it has not always so done in the past, compel the teachers of the practical branches to keep pace with progress in the fundamentals. We have seen above, as a matter of fact, how clinicians in the medical specialties have not only kept pace with the anatomists but, in part, have outstripped them in the race. Investigating the anatomy of their own special domains anew and independently, their inquiries have expanded knowledge and necessitated an enrichment of anatomical vocabulary. This process has begun in America. That it will go on and become an engine of great power in furthering the development of our knowledge of the human form in regions yet obscure, who can doubt?

The Future of Anatomical Terminology.

No matter how many revisions of terminology are made, and entirely independently of those who make them, we can be sure that, in the long run, only those names will survive which are wisely selected, which are precise in expression, and which are organically connected with whatever great general plan our anatomical nomenclature ultimately assumes. Anatomical terms, to live, must satisfy the needs of, and be adopted by, a majority of anatomists and clinicians. It would be folly to attempt to force the use of the BNA or any other list of anatomical terms upon any man or group of men. A terminology must rely upon its intrinsic merits, not upon the influence of authority. The better it satisfies the needs of teaching and investigation, the greater its chances of general acceptance and permanence. Those of us who are convinced of the value of the BNA should set an example by using it and may recommend its use to others. More than this we ought not to do.

The fact should be emphasized that the BNA makes no attempt to limit the language of research, but only to supply a list of simple terms, free from ambiguity, for common use in the medical schools. Research must, of course, retain absolute freedom of expression. Investigators, to make themselves understood, are compelled to use temporarily many expressions consciously

wholly provisional in character. Only when time has brought a certain repose to scientific activity in a given region do more permanent terms crystallize out.

It should be easy in a country like America, for anatomists to agree with their colleagues in the rest of the world upon the adoption of a common set of terms for school use. It is fair to assume that the tendency to coöperation, so characteristic of the energies of this country, notably manifest in industrial combinations no less than in the team-work of athletes, will not be found lacking among anatomists.

Even when compromises have to be made, there is a certain special honor and satisfaction to be derived from the sacrifices involved when they contribute to the common weal. That some concessions must necessarily be made in using the BNA cannot be denied; almost every coöperative measure demands some self-denial among participants. This need not, however, be great. Where the list does not supply in full the requirements of the individual teacher, there is no reason why he should not extend it at will. On the other hand, where the list contains terms in excess of the needs of a given instructor or school, it is an easy matter to omit those which seem superfluous. It may seem a little hard for one who has spoken of the "M. complexus" all his life to get used to calling it the "M. semispinalis capitis," or for another who has been brought up with an "anterior crural" to abandon it for the "femoral" nerve. But when the good reasons for the change are known and appreciated, good-will will carry one far. It is only when a term is found to be incompatible with one's scientific convictions that reasonable difficulty arises. The BNA has, however, been constructed with such great care and has so sedulously avoided affixing labels to structures still in dispute that we need have little fear on that score. Even should there be a few terms, or even a few hundred, which we find hard at this time to digest, the general acceptance of the other 4000 will be a great gain, cutting the labors of students, as it will, in two.

That conditions will arise, perhaps soon, when another revision will be desirable and demanded there can be no doubt. Investigation is ever extending; our criteria of values are constantly changing; scientific needs in terminology vary, in spite of us, with the years; at intervals revision becomes unavoidable. But with foundations so well laid as in the BNA, a subsequent review should be facilitated. The development of the BNA has taught us the necessity of observing certain rules in the coining of new anatomical terms. If these rules be good ones, the work of extension will be easy. It would not be difficult, for instance, to merge the names of this list into a nomenclature which considers, more satisfactorily than the BNA does, the needs to which a fusion of Human Anatomy with Comparative Anatomy gives rise. And I, for one, hope that such a "merger" may be promoted in our time. I trust too that, at another revision, the terms in Professor Wilder's lists which differ from those of the BNA may be carefully considered, and that his terms, where they are better than those of the present BNA, may be adopted.

Of one thing I am convinced,—coöperation is, from now on, essential for the welfare of a satisfactory anatomical language. Simplicity, accuracy, and serial connection will be favored if anatomists agree to use terms, in common, for the structures studied in the schools. The teacher's work will be simplified and the pupil's task will be lightened; instruction will be unhampered, research will flourish and anatomical science will gain in dignity and in precision.

Nomina anatomica[1]

Termini, situm et directionem partium corporis indicantes

Termini generales

Verticalis	Anterior	Longitudinalis
Horizontalis	Medius	Transversus
Medianus	Posterior	Cranialis
Sagittalis	Ventralis	*Rostralis*
Frontalis	Dorsalis	Caudalis
Transversalis	Internus	Superior
Medialis	Externus	Inferior
Intermedius	Dexter	Superficialis [sublimis]
Lateralis	Sinister	Profundus

Termini ad extremitates spectantes

Proximalis	Ulnaris
Distalis	Tibialis
Radialis	Fibularis

[1] In the lists the following explanations are necessary:

1. Oval brackets ( ) indicate variations (Varietates anatomicæ).
2. Angular brackets [ ] contain explanatory additions, among which are included double names and personal names.
3. Italics are used for ontogenetic expressions (e.g., *M. decidua*, *A. umbilicalis*, etc.)

umbilical
medial

Anatomical names[1]

Terms indicating the position and direction of parts of the body

General terms

Vertical	Anterior	Longitudinal
Horizontal	Middle	Transverse
Median	Posterior	Cranial
Sagittal	Ventral	*Rostral*
Frontal	Dorsal	Caudal
Transversal	Inner	Superior
Medial	Outer	Inferior
Intermediate	Right	Superficial
Lateral	Left	Deep

Terms relating to the extremities

Proximal	Ulnar
Distal	Tibial
Radial	Fibular

[1] The letters O. T. following a name indicate that it belongs to the older terminology.

Mesal.
mesow
mesad

Termini generales

Accessorius
Acinus
Aditus
Ala

Alveolus
Ampulla
Angulus
Ansa
Antrum
Apertura
Apex
Appendix
Arcus
Area
Basis
Brachium
Canaliculus
Canalis
Capsula
Caput
Capitulum
Cartilago
Caruncula
Cauda
Caverna
Cavum
Cellula
Circulus
Cisterna
Collum
Columna
Commissura

Cornu

Corona
Corpus
Corpusculum
Crista

Crus
Decussatio
Dorsum
Ductulus
Ductus
Eminentia
Endothelium
Epithelium
Extremitas
Facies
Fascia
Fasciculus
Fibra
Fibrocartilago
Filum
Fissura
Flexura
Folium
Folliculus
Foramen
Formatio
Fornix
Fossa
Fossula
Fovea
Foveola
Frenulum
Fundus
Funiculus
Geniculum
Genu

Glandula
Glomerulus
Glomus
Hilus
Humor
Junctura
Impressio
Incisura
Infundibulum
Intestinum
Isthmus
Labium
Lacuna
Lamina
Latus
Ligamentum
Limbus
Limen
Linea
Liquor
Lobulus
Lobus
Macula
Margo
Massa
Meatus
Medulla
Membrana
Membrum
Mucus
Musculus
Nervus
Nodulus
Nucleus
Organon

General Anatomical Terms

Accessory
Berry
Entrance
Wing (contraction of axilla)
Little hollow
Flask
Angle
Handle or loop
Cave
Opening
Tip
Appendage
Arch
Space
Base
Arm
Small channel
Canal
Capsule
Head
Little head
Cartilage
Small piece of flesh
Tail
Cavern
Hole or cavity
Little chamber or cell
Circle
Cistern
Neck
Column or pillar
Connection or commissure
Horn

Wreath, garland, or crown
Body
Little body or corpuscle
Crest
Leg or limb
Decussation or crossing
Back
Little duct
Duct
Eminence or protuberance
Endothelium
Epithelium
Extremity
Face or surface
Bandage or band
A little bundle or packet
Fibre or filament
Fibrocartilage
Thread
Fissure or cleft
Bending
Leaf
Little sac or bag
Hole, aperture, or opening
Formation
Arch or vault
Ditch or trench
Little fossa
Pit
Little pit
Cord or rein
Bottom
Thin rope, cord, or string
Little knee or knot
Knee

Gland
Little skein
Skein
Hilus
Liquid or fluid
Joint
Impression
Incision or notch
Funnel
Intestine or inward
Isthmus
Lip
Gap, defect
Plate or layer
Broad; flank
Ligament
Border or fringe
Threshold, boundary
Line
Fluid or liquid
A little lobe
Lobe
Spot
Margin
Mass
Way or passage
Marrow
Membrane
Limb or member
Mucus
Muscle
Nerve
Nodule
Nucleus or kernel
Organ

Orificium
Os [oris]
Os [ossis]
Ostium
Papilla
Parenchyma
Paries
Perichondrium
Periosteum
Plexus
Plica
Polus
Processus
Prominentia
Punctum
Radix
Ramulus
Ramus
Raphe
Recessus
Regio
Rete
Rima
Rudimentum
Septulum
Septum
Sinus
Spatium
Spina
Stratum
Stria
Stroma
Substantia
Succus
Sulcus
Taenia
Tegmen
Tela
Tela conjunctiva
Tela elastica
Torus
Trabecula
Tractus
Trigonum
Trochlea
Truncus
Tuber
Tuberculum
Tubulus
Tunica
Tunica propria
Umbo
Uvula

Vagina
Vallecula
Vallum
Valvula
Vas
Velum

Vertex
Vesica
Vesicula

Vestibulum

Villus
Viscus [viscera]

Vortex
Zona

Orifice
Mouth
Bone
Entrance
Papilla or nipple
Parenchyma
Wall
Perichrondrium
Periosteum
Plexus
Fold
Pole
Process
Prominence or projection
Point or small puncture
Root
Little branch or twig
Branch
Raphe or seam
Recess
Region or territory
Net or network
Slit or fissure
Rudiment
Little septum
Partition
Sinus
Space
Spine or thorn
Layer or covering
Furrow, stripe, or ridge
Stroma, or bed
Substance
Juice
Sulcus or furrow
Ribbon; tape-worm
A cover
Web
Connecting web
Elastic web
Round swelling or protuberance
Little beam
Tract
Trigone or triangle
Pulley
Trunk
Swelling or hump
Tubercle
Tubule or little tube
Coat or covering
Proper coat
Boss or prominence
Little cluster or bunch
Sheath
Crevice
Wall or fortification
Valve
Vessel
Sail, covering or curtain
Crown of head
Bladder
Vesicle or little bladder
Vestibule or antechamber
Shaggy hair
Organ, internal organ
Whirlpool
Girdle or zone

Partes corporis humani

Caput — Truncus
Collum — Extremitates

Caput

Cranium

Vertex
Sinciput
  Frons
Occiput

Tempora
Auris
Auricula

Facies

Oculus

Palpebra superior
Palpebra inferior
Rima palpebrarum
Bulbus oculi
Supercilium
Sulcus infrapalpebralis

Nasus

Dorsum nasi
Apex nasi
Ala nasi

Os

Sulcus nasolabialis
Philtrum
Labium superius
Labium inferius
Rima oris
Cavum oris
  Lingua
  Fauces
Bucca [Mala]
Sulcus mentolabialis
Mentum

Collum

Cervix
Larynx
  Prominentia laryngea

Pharynx
Trachea
Oesophagus

Truncus

Thorax

Cavum thoracis
Pectus
Mamma
  Papilla mammae

Dorsum

Columna vertebralis
Canalis spinalis

Parts of the human body

Head
Neck
Trunk
Extremities

Head

Skull

Crown of the head
Sinciput; bregma
Forehead
Occiput
Temples
Ear
External ear, or pinna

Face

Eye

Upper eyelid
Lower eyelid
Lid-slit
Eyeball
Eyebrow
Infrapalpebral furrow

Nose

Back of the nose
Tip of the nose
Wing of the nose

Mouth

Nasolabial furrow
Infranasal depression
Upper lip
Lower lip
Mouth slit
Mouth cavity
Tongue
Throat
Cheek
Mentolabial furrow
Chin

Neck

Neck (posterior part)
Larynx
Laryngeal prominence (O. T. Adam's apple)
Pharynx
Trachea
Oesophagus

Trunk

Thorax

Thoracic cavity
Breast
Mammary gland
Mammary nipple

Back

Vertebral column
Spinal canal

Abdomen

Cavum abdominis
Scrobiculus cordis
Umbilicus
Latus
Lumbus
Inguen

Pelvis

Cavum pelvis
Mons pubis
Coxa
Nates [Clunes]
Anus
Crena ani
Perineum

Extremitas superior

Axilla
  Plica axillaris anterior
  Plica axillaris posterior
Acromion
Brachium
  Facies anterior
  Facies posterior
  Facies lateralis
  Facies medialis
Sulcus bicipitalis lateralis
Sulcus bicipitalis medialis
Cubitus
Antibrachium
  Facies dorsalis
  Facies volaris
  Margo radialis
  Margo ulnaris
Manus
  Carpus
  Metacarpus
  Dorsum manus
  Vola manus [Palma]
  Thenar
  Hypothenar
  Digiti manus
  Pollex [Digitus I]
  Index [" II]
  Digitus medius [Digitus III]
  Digitus annularis [" IV]
  Digitus minimus [" V]
    Facies dorsales
    Facies volares
    Margines radiales
    Margines ulnares

Extremitas inferior

Femur
  Facies anterior
  Facies posterior
  Facies lateralis
  Facies medialis
Sulcus glutaeus
Genu
  Poples
  Patella
Crus
  Facies anterior
  Facies posterior
  Sura
  Malleolus lateralis
  Malleolus medialis
Pes
  Tarsus
  Metatarsus

Belly

- Abdominal cavity
- "Heart fossa"; pit of stomach
- Navel
- Flank
- Loin
- Groin

Pelvis

- Pelvic cavity
- Pubic eminence
- Hip
- Buttock
- Anus
  - Anal cleft
- Perineum

Upper extremity

- Axilla; prominence of shoulder
  - Anterior axillary fold
  - Posterior axillary fold
- Acromion; tip of shoulder
- Arm
  - Anterior surface
  - Posterior surface
  - Lateral surface
  - Medial surface
- Lateral bicipital groove
- Medial bicipital groove
- Elbow
- Forearm
  - Dorsal surface
  - Volar surface
  - Radial margin
  - Ulnar margin
- Hand
  - Wrist
  - Metacarpus
  - Back of the hand
  - Palm of the hand
  - Thenar or radial palm
  - Hypothenar or ulnar palm
  - Fingers
  - Thumb
  - Index finger
  - Middle finger
  - Ring finger
  - Little finger
    - Dorsal surfaces
    - Volar surfaces
    - Radial margins
    - Ulnar margins

Lower extremities

- Thigh
  - Anterior surface
  - Posterior surface
  - Lateral surface
  - Medial surface
- Gluteal furrow
- Knee
  - Posterior surface of knee
  - Knee-cap
- Leg
  - Anterior surface
  - Posterior surface
  - Calf
  - Lateral malleolus
  - Medial malleolus
- Foot
  - Root of foot
  - Metatarsus

Dorsum pedis
Planta
Margo pedis lateralis
Margo pedis medialis
Calx
Digiti pedis
Hallux [Digitus I]
Digiti II–IV
Digitus minimus [Digitus V]
Facies dorsales
Facies plantares
Margines laterales
Margines mediales

Osteologia

Os longum
Os breve
Os planum
Os pneumaticum
Epiphysis
Diaphysis
Synchondrosis epiphyseos
Apophysis
Facies articularis
Substantia compacta
Substantia corticalis
Substantia spongiosa
Cavum medullare
Medulla ossium
Medulla ossium flava
Medulla ossium rubra
Foramen nutricium
Canalis nutricius

Columna vertebralis

Vertebrae cervicales
Vertebrae thoracales
Vertebrae lumbales
Vertebrae sacrales
Vertebrae coccygeae
Corpus vertebrae
Fovea costalis superior
Fovea costalis inferior
Canalis vertebralis
Foramen vertebrale
Arcus vertebrae
Radix arcus vertebrae
Incisura vertebralis superior
Incisura vertebralis inferior
Foramen intervertebrale
Sulcus n. spinalis
Processus spinosus
Vertebra prominens
Processus transversus
Fovea costalis transversalis
Tuberculum anterius [vertebrarum cervicalium]
Tuberculum caroticum [vertebrae cervicalis VI]
Foramen transversarium
Tuberculum posterius [vertebrarum cervicalium]
Processus articulares superiores
Facies articulares superiores
Processus articulares inferiores
Facies articulares inferiores
Processus costarius
Processus accessorius [vertebrarum lumbalium]
Processus mammillaris

Atlas

Massa lateralis
Arcus anterior
Tuberculum anterius
Foveae articulares superiores
Facies articulares inferiores
Fovea dentis

Back of the foot
Sole
Lateral margin of the foot
Medial margin of the foot
Heel
Toes
Great toe
II–IV toes
Little toe
Dorsal surfaces
Plantar surfaces
Lateral margins
Medial margins

Osteology

Long bone
Short bone
Flat bone
Hollow bone
Epiphysis ("accretion")
Shaft
Epiphyseal synchondrosis
Apophysis ("excrescence")
Articular surface
Compact substance
Cortical substance
Spongy substance
Medullary cavity
Bone marrow
Yellow bone marrow
Red bone marrow
Nutrient foramen
Nutrient canal

Vertebral column or spine

Cervical vertebrae
Thoracic vertebrae
Lumbar vertebrae
Sacral vertebrae
Coccygeal vertebrae
Body of vertebrae
Superior costal pit (O. T. demifacet for head of rib)
Inferior costal pit (O. T. demifacet for head of rib)
Vertebral canal
Vertebral foramen
Vertebral arch
Root of vertebral arch (O. T. pedicle)
Superior vertebral notch
Inferior vertebral notch
Intervertebral foramen
Groove for spinal nerve
Spinous process
Prominent vertebra (seventh cervical)
Transverse process
Costal pit of transverse process (O. T. facet for tubercle of rib)
Anterior tubercle [of cervical vertebrae]
Carotid tubercle [of sixth cervical vertebra]
Foramen of transverse process
Posterior tubercle [of cervical vertebrae]
Superior articular processes
Superior articular surfaces
Inferior articular processes
Inferior articular surfaces
Costal process
Accessory process of lumbar vertebrae
Mammillary process

Atlas

Lateral mass
Anterior arch
Anterior tubercle
Superior articular pits
Inferior articular surfaces
Pit of the tooth

Arcus posterior
Sulcus arteriae vertebralis
Tuberculum posterius

Epistropheus

Dens
Facies articularis anterior
Facies articularis posterior

Os sacrum

Facies dorsalis
Facies pelvina
Basis oss. sacri
Processus articularis superior
Promontorium

Pars lateralis
Facies auricularis
Tuberositas sacralis
Foramina intervertebralia
Foramina sacralia anteriora
Lineae transversae
Foramina sacralia posteriora
Crista sacralis media
Cristae sacrales laterales
Cristae sacrales articulares
Cornua sacralia
Canalis sacralis
Hiatus sacralis
Apex oss. sacri

Os coccygis

Cornua coccygea

Thorax

Costae

Costae verae
Costae spuriae
Os costale
Cartilago costalis
Capitulum costae
Facies articularis capituli costae
Crista capituli

Corpus costae
Tuberculum costae
Facies articularis tuberculi costae

Collum costae
Crista colli costae
Angulus costae
Tuberculum scaleni [Lisfranci]
Sulcus subclaviae
Tuberositas costae II
Sulcus costae

Sternum

Manubrium sterni
Angulus sterni
Synchondrosis sternalis
Corpus sterni
Planum sternale
Processus xiphoideus

Incisura clavicularis
Incisura jugularis

Incisurae costales
(Ossa suprasternalia)

Thorax

Cavum thoracis
Apertura thoracis superior
Apertura thoracis inferior
Arcus costarum
Spatia intercostalia
Angulus infrasternalis
Sulcus pulmonalis

Ossa cranii

Os basilare

Os occipitale

Foramen occipitale magnum
Pars basilaris
Sulcus petrosus inferior
Pars lateralis

Posterior arch
Groove for vertebral artery
Posterior tubercle

Epistropheus ("a turning") (O. T. axis)

Tooth
Anterior articular surface
Posterior articular surface

Sacrum

Dorsal surface
Pelvic surface
Base of sacrum
Superior articular process
Promontory (O. T. sacrovertebral angle)
Lateral part
Auricular surface
Sacral tuberosity
Intervertebral foramina
Anterior sacral foramina
Transverse lines
Posterior sacral foramina
Middle sacral crest
Lateral sacral crests
Articular sacral crests
Sacral horns
Sacral canal
Sacral hiatus
Apex of sacrum

Coccyx

Coccygeal horns

Thorax

Ribs

True ribs
False ribs
Rib bone
Rib cartilage
Head of the rib
Articular surface of the head of the rib
Crest of the head
Body of the rib
Tubercle of the rib
Articular surface of the tubercle of the rib
Neck of the rib
Crest of neck of rib
Angle of rib
Scalene tubercle of Lisfranc
Subclavian groove
Tuberosity of the second rib
Costal groove

Breast Bone

Handle of sternum
Angle of sternum
Sternal synchondrosis
Body of sternum (O. T. gladiolus)
Sternal plain, or anterior surface
Xiphoid process (O. T. ensiform process)
Clavicular notch
Jugular notch (O. T. presternal notch)
Notches for the ribs
Suprasternal bones

Thorax

Thoracic cavity
Upper thoracic opening
Lower thoracic opening
Arch of the ribs
Intercostal spaces
Infrasternal angle
Pulmonary sulcus

Bones of the skull

Basilar bone

Occipital bone

Large occipital foramen
Basilar part
Inferior petrosal groove
Lateral part

Squama occipitalis
Margo mastoideus
Margo lambdoideus
(Os interparietale)
Clivus
Tuberculum pharyngeum
Condylus occipitalis
Canalis condyloideus

Canalis hypoglossi

Tuberculum jugulare
Incisura jugularis
Processus jugularis
Fossa condyloidea
Processus intrajugularis
Planum occipitale
Planum nuchale
Protuberantia occipitalis externa
(Torus occipitalis)
Crista occipitalis externa
Linea nuchae suprema
Linea nuchae superior
Linea nuchae inferior
Eminentia cruciata
Protuberantia occipitalis interna
Sulcus sagittalis

Sulcus transversus
(Processus paramastoideus)

Os sphenoidale

Corpus
Sella turcica
Fossa hypophyseos

Dorsum sellae
Tuberculum sellae
Processus clinoideus medius
Processus clinoideus posterior
Sulcus caroticus

Lingula sphenoidalis

Crista sphenoidalis

Rostrum sphenoidale
Sinus sphenoidalis
Septum sinuum sphenoidalium
Apertura sinus sphenoidalis
Conchae sphenoidales

Clivus

Ala parva
Sulcus chiasmatis

Foramen opticum
Processus clinoideus anterior
Fissura orbitalis superior

Ala magna
Facies cerebralis
Facies temporalis
Facies sphenomaxillaris
Facies orbitalis
Margo zygomaticus
Margo frontalis
Angulus parietalis
Margo squamosus
Crista infratemporalis

Foramen rotundum
Foramen ovale
Foramen spinosum
Spina angularis

Processus pterygoideus
Lamina lateralis processus pterygoidei
Lamina medialis processus pterygoidei
Fissura pterygoidea
Fossa scaphoidea
Processus vaginalis
Hamulus pterygoideus

Sulcus hamuli pterygoidei
Fossa pterygoidea
Canalis pterygoideus [Vidii]

Occipital squama ("scale")
Mastoid margin
Lambdoid margin
Interparietal bone
Clivus ("slope")
Pharyngeal tubercle
Occipital condyle
Condyloid canal (O. T. posterior condyloid foramen)
Hypoglossal canal (O. T. anterior condyloid foramen)
Jugular tubercle
Jugular notch
Jugular process
Condyloid fossa
Intrajugular process
Occipital plain
Nuchal plain
External occipital protuberance
Occipital torus ("swelling")
External occipital crest
Supreme nuchal line
Superior nuchal line
Inferior nuchal line
Cruciate eminence
Internal occipital protuberance
Sagittal sulcus (O. T. superior longitudinal sulcus)
Transverse sulcus
Paramastoid process

Sphenoid bone

Body
Turkish saddle
Hypophyseal fossa (O. T. pituitary fossa)
Back of sella
Tubercle of sella or pommel
Middle clinoid process
Posterior clinoid process
Carotid sulcus (O. T. cavernous groove)
Sphenoidal tongue
Sphenoidal crest (O. T. ethmoidal crest)
Sphenoidal rostrum
Sphenoidal sinus
Septum of sphenoidal sinuses
Opening of sphenoidal sinus
Sphenoidal conchae ("shell") (O. T. sphenoidal turbinated bones)
Clivus ("slope")

Small wing
Sulcus of the chiasma (O. T. optic groove)
Optic foramen
Anterior clinoid process
Superior orbital fissure

Large wing
Cerebral surface
Temporal surface
Sphenomaxillary surface
Orbital surface
Zygomatic margin
Frontal margin
Parietal angle
Squamosal margin
Infratemporal crest (O. T. pterygoid ridge)
Round foramen
Oval foramen
Spinous foramen
Angular spine (O. T. spinous process)

Pterygoid process
Lateral layer of pterygoid process
Medial layer of pterygoid process
Pterygoid fissure
Scaphoid fossa
Vaginal process
Pterygoid hamulus ("hook") (O. T. hamular process)
Sulcus of pterygoid hamulus
Pterygoid fossa
Pterygoid canal (O. T. Vidian canal)

Canalis pharyngeus

Canalis basipharyngeus
Sulcus tubae auditivae
Sulcus pterygopalatinus
(Processus pterygospinosus [Civinini])

Os temporale

Pars mastoidea
Margo occipitalis
Processus mastoideus
Incisura mastoidea
Sulcus sigmoideus

Sulcus a. occipitalis
Foramen mastoideum
Pars petrosa [Pyramis]
Facies anterior pyramidis
Facies posterior pyramidis
Facies inferior pyramidis
Apex pyramidis
Angulus superior pyramidis
Angulus anterior pyramidis
Angulus posterior pyramidis
Sulcus petrosus superior
Tegmen tympani
Eminentia arcuata

Canalis facialis [Falloppii]

Hiatus canalis facialis

Geniculum canalis facialis
Sulcus n. petrosi superficialis majoris

Sulcus n. petrosi superficialis minoris

Impressio trigemini

Porus acusticus internus
Meatus acusticus internus
Fossa subarcuata
Aquaeductus vestibuli

Apertura externa aquaeductus vestibuli

Sulcus petrosus inferior
Incisura jugularis
Processus intrajugularis
Fossa jugularis
Canaliculus mastoideus
Sulcus canaliculi mastoidei
Processus styloideus
Vagina processus styloidei

Foramen stylomastoideum
Fossula petrosa
Canaliculus tympanicus
Sulcus tympanicus
Apertura inferior canaliculi tympanici

Apertura superior canaliculi tympanici

Canaliculus cochleae
Apertura externa canaliculi cochleae

Canalis caroticus
Canaliculi caroticotympanici
Canalis musculotubarius
Semicanalis m. tensoris tympani

Semicanalis tubae auditivae

Septum canalis musculotubarii
Cavum tympani (v. Organon auditus)

Canaliculus chordae tympani
Fissura petrotympanica [Glaseri]

Fissura petrosquamosa
Pars tympanica
Annulus tympanicus
Meatus acusticus externus
(Spina supra meatum)
Fissura tympanomastoidea

Pharyngeal canal (O. T. pterygopalatine canal)
Basipharyngeal canal
Sulcus of auditory tube
Pterygopalatine sulcus
Pterygospinous process

Temporal bone

Mastoid part
Occipital margin
Mastoid process
Mastoid notch (O. T. digastric fossa)
Sigmoid sulcus (O. T. fossa sigmoidea)
Groove for the occipital artery
Mastoid foramen
Petrous part (pyramid)
Anterior surface of pyramid
Posterior surface of pyramid
Inferior surface of pyramid
Apex of pyramid
Superior angle of pyramid
Anterior angle of pyramid
Posterior angle of pyramid
Superior petrosal groove
Roof of tympanum
Arcuate eminence (O. T. eminence for superior semicircular canal)
Facial canal (O. T. aqueduct of Fallopius)
Hiatus of facial canal (O. T. hiatus Fallopii)
Little knee of facial canal
Groove for the greater superficial petrosal nerve
Groove for the lesser superficial petrosal nerve
Trigeminal impression (O. T. depression for Gasserian ganglion)
Internal acoustic pore
Internal acoustic meatus
Subarcuate fossa
Aqueduct of vestibule
External opening of aqueduct of vestibule
Inferior petrosal groove
Jugular notch
Intrajugular process
Jugular fossa
Mastoid canaliculus
Sulcus of mastoid canaliculus
Styloid process
Sheath of styloid process (O. T. vaginal process)
Stylomastoid foramen
Petrosal fossula
Tympanic canaliculus
Tympanic sulcus
Inferior opening of tympanic canaliculus
Superior opening of tympanic canaliculus (O. T. opening for smaller petrosal nerve)
Canaliculus of the cochlea
External opening of the canaliculus of the cochlea
Carotid canal
Caroticotympanic canaliculus
Musculotubal canal
Semicanal of the tensor muscle of tympanum (O. T. canal for tensor tympani muscle)
Semicanal of auditory tube (O. T. canal for the Eustachian tube)
Septum of the musculotubal canal
Cavity of the tympanum (see *Organ of Hearing*)
Canaliculus of cord of tympanum
Petrotympanic fissure (O. T. Glaserian fissure)
Petrosquamosal fissure
Tympanic part
Tympanic ring
External acoustic meatus
Spine above meatus
Tympanomastoid fissure

Spina tympanica major
Spina tympanica minor
Porus acusticus externus
Squama temporalis
Margo parietalis
Incisura parietalis
Margo sphenoidalis
Facies temporalis
Processus zygomaticus
Fossa mandibularis

Facies articularis
Tuberculum articulare
Facies cerebralis
Sulcus a. temporalis mediae

Os parietale

Facies cerebralis
Facies parietalis
Margo occipitalis
Margo squamosus
Margo frontalis
Margo sagittalis
Angulus frontalis
Angulus occipitalis
Angulus sphenoidalis
Angulus mastoideus
Foramen parietale
Tuber parietale

Linea temporalis inferior

Linea temporalis superior
Sulcus sagittalis
Sulcus transversus

Os frontale

Squama frontalis
Facies frontalis
Margo supraorbitalis
Pars orbitalis
Incisura ethmoidalis
Pars nasalis
Spina frontalis
Margo nasalis
Margo parietalis
Processus zygomaticus
Facies temporalis
Linea temporalis
Tuber frontale

Arcus superciliaris

Glabella
Foramen sive Incisura supraorbitalis
Incisura sive Foramen frontale
Facies orbitalis
(Spina trochlearis)
Fovea trochlearis
Foramen ethmoidale anterius
Foramen ethmoidale posterius
Fossa glandulae lacrimalis
Facies cerebralis

Crista frontalis
Sulcus sagittalis
Foramen caecum
Sinus frontalis
Septum sinuum frontalium

Os ethmoidale

Lamina cribrosa
Crista galli
Processus alaris
Lamina perpendicularis
Labyrinthus ethmoidalis

Cellulae ethmoidales
Infundibulum ethmoidale
Hiatus semilunaris
Bulla ethmoidalis
Lamina papyracea

Foramina ethmoidalia
(Concha nasalis suprema)

Larger tympanic spine
Smaller tympanic spine
External acoustic pore
Temporal squama ("scale")
Parietal margin
Parietal notch
Sphenoidal margin
Temporal surface
Zygomatic process
Mandibular fossa (O. T. glenoid cavity)
Articular surface
Articular tubercle
Cerebral surface
Groove for middle temporal artery

Parietal bone

Cerebral surface
Parietal surface
Occipital margin
Squamosal margin
Frontal margin
Sagittal margin
Frontal angle
Occipital angle
Sphenoidal angle
Mastoid angle
Parietal foramen
Parietal tuber (O. T. parietal eminence)
Inferior temporal line (O. T. temporal ridge)
Superior temporal line
Sagittal sulcus
Transverse sulcus (O. T. groove for lateral sinus)

Frontal bone

Frontal squama ("scale")
Frontal surface
Supraorbital margin
Orbital part
Ethmoidal notch
Nasal part
Frontal spine (O. T. nasal spine)
Nasal margin
Parietal margin
Zygomatic process
Temporal surface
Temporal line
Frontal tuber (O. T. frontal eminence)
Superciliary arch (O. T. superciliary ridge)
Glabella ("smooth")
Supraorbital foramen or notch
Frontal notch or foramen
Orbital surface
Trochlear spine
Trochlear pit
Anterior ethmoidal foramen
Posterior ethmoidal foramen
Fossa of lacrimal gland
Cerebral surface (O. T. internal surface)
Frontal crest
Sagittal sulcus
Blind foramen
Frontal sinus
Septum of frontal sinuses

Ethmoid bone

Cribriform plate
Cock's comb
Alar process
Perpendicular plate
Ethmoidal labyrinth (O. T. lateral mass of ethmoid)
Ethmoidal cells
Ethmoidal funnel
Semilunar hiatus
Ethmoidal bulla ("bubble")
Papyrus or paper plate (O. T. os planum)
Ethmoidal foramina
Supreme turbinated bone

Concha nasalis superior
Concha nasalis media
Processus uncinatus

Concha nasalis inferior

Processus lacrimalis
Processus maxillaris
Processus ethmoidalis

Os lacrimale

Crista lacrimalis posterior

Sulcus lacrimalis
Hamulus lacrimalis

Fossa sacci lacrimalis

Os nasale

Foramina nasalia
Sulcus ethmoidalis

Vomer

Ala vomeris

Ossa faciei

Maxilla

Corpus maxillae
Facies anterior

Facies nasalis
Facies orbitalis
Facies infratemporalis

Sinus maxillaris

Margo infraorbitalis
Canalis infraorbitalis
Sulcus infraorbitalis
Foramen infraorbitale
Sutura infraorbitalis
Fossa canina

(Fossa praenasalis)
Incisura nasalis
Tuber maxillare
Foramina alveolaria
Canales alveolares

Planum orbitale
Margo lacrimalis
Sulcus lacrimalis
Canalis nasolacrimalis

Crista conchalis
Processus frontalis
Crista lacrimalis anterior
Incisura lacrimalis
Crista ethmoidalis
Processus zygomaticus

Processus palatinus
Crista nasalis
Spina nasalis anterior
Os incisivum
Canalis incisivus
Sutura incisiva
Spinae palatinae
Sulci palatini
Processus alveolaris
Limbus alveolaris
Alveoli dentales
Septa interalveolaria
Juga alveolaria
Hiatus maxillaris
Foramen incisivum

Os palatinum

Pars perpendicularis

Facies nasalis
Facies maxillaris
Incisura sphenopalatina
Sulcus pterygopalatinus
Processus pyramidalis
Foramen palatinum majus

Superior turbinated bone
Middle turbinated bone
Uncinate process (O. T. unciform process)

Inferior turbinated bone

Lacrimal process
Maxillary process
Ethmoidal process

Lacrimal bone

Posterior lacrimal crest (O. T. lacrimal crest)
Lacrimal sulcus
Lacrimal hamulus ("hooklet") (O. T. hamular process)
Fossa of lacrimal sac

Nasal bone

Nasal foramina
Ethmoidal sulcus (O. T. groove for nasal nerve)

Vomer, or ploughshare bone

Wing of vomer

Bones of the face

Maxilla, or upper jawbone (O. T. superior maxillary bone)

Body of maxilla
Anterior surface (O. T. external or facial surface)
Nasal surface
Orbital surface
Infratemporal surface (O. T. zygomatic surface)
Maxillary sinus (O. T. antrum of Highmore)
Infraorbital margin
Infraorbital canal
Infraorbital groove
Infraorbital foramen
Infraorbital suture
Canine fossa
Prenasal fossa
Nasal notch
Maxillary tuber
Alveolar foramina
Alveolar canals (O. T. posterior dental canals)
Orbital plain
Lacrimal margin
Lacrimal sulcus
Nasolacrimal canal (O. T. lacrimal groove)
Turbinated crest
Frontal process (O. T. nasal process)
Anterior lacrimal crest
Lacrimal notch
Ethmoidal crest
Zygomatic process (O. T. malar process)
Palatine process
Nasal crest
Anterior nasal spine
Incisive bone
Incisive canal
Incisive suture
Palatine spines
Palatine grooves
Alveolar process
Alveolar margin
Tooth cavities
Interalveolar septa
Alveolar yokes
Maxillary hiatus
Incisive foramen

Palate bone

Perpendicular part (O. T. vertical plate)
Nasal surface
Maxillary surface
Sphenopalatine notch
Pterygopalatine sulcus
Pyramidal process
Larger palatine foramen

Foramina palatina minora
Canales palatini
Crista conchalis

Crista ethmoidalis

Processus orbitalis
Processus sphenoidalis
Pars horizontalis

Facies nasalis
Facies palatina
Spina nasalis posterior
Crista nasalis

Os zygomaticum

Facies malaris
Facies temporalis
Facies orbitalis
Processus temporalis

Processus frontosphenoidalis

(Processus marginalis)
Foramen zygomaticoorbitale

Foramen zygomaticofaciale

Foramen zygomaticotemporale

Mandibula

Corpus mandibulae
Basis mandibulae
Protuberantia mentalis

Tuberculum mentale
Spina mentalis
Foramen mentale
Linea obliqua

Fossa digastrica

Linea mylohyoidea

Sulcus mylohyoideus
Juga alveolaria
Ramus mandibulae

Angulus mandibulae
(Tuberositas masseterica)
(Tuberositas pterygoidea)
(Crista buccinatoria)
Incisura mandibulae

Processus condyloideus
Capitulum [proc. condyl.] mandibulae
Collum [proc. condyloidei] mandibulae
Fovea pterygoidea proc. condyloidei
Processus coronoideus
Foramen mandibulare

Lingula mandibulae
Canalis mandibulae

Fovea sublingualis
(Fovea submaxillaris)

Pars alveolaris
Limbus alveolaris
Alveoli dentales
Septa interalveolaria

Os hyoideum

Corpus oss. hyoidei
Cornu minus
Cornu majus

Cranium

Calvaria
Pericranium
Lamina externa
Diploë
Canales diploici [Breschetі]
Lamina interna
Facies [ossea]

Smaller palatine foramen
Palatine canals
Turbinated crest (O. T. inferior turbinated crest)
Ethmoidal crest (O. T. superior turbinated crest)
Orbital process
Sphenoidal process
Horizontal part (O. T. horizontal plate)
Nasal surface
Palatine surface
Posterior nasal spine
Nasal crest

Zygoma, or yoke bone (O. T. malar bone)

Malar surface
Temporal surface
Orbital surface
Temporal process (O. T. zygomatic process)
Frontosphenoidal process (O. T. frontal process
Marginal process
Zygomatico-orbital foramen (O. T. temporo-malar canal)
Zygomaticofacial foramen (O. T. malar foramen)
Zygomaticotemporal foramen

Mandible, or lower jaw bone (O. T. inferior maxillary bone)

Body of lower jaw bone
Base of lower jaw
Mental protuberance (O. T. mental process)
Mental tubercle
Mental spine (O. T. genial tubercle)
Mental foramen
Oblique line (O. T. external oblique line)
Digastric fossa
Mylohyoid line (O. T. internal oblique line)
Mylohoid groove
Alveolar yokes
Ramus of lower jaw (O. T. perpendicular portion)
Angle of lower jaw
Masseteric tuberosity
Pterygoid tuberosity
Buccinator crest
Mandibular notch (O. T. sigmoid notch)
Condyloid process
Head of condyloid process of lower jaw
Neck of condyloid process of lower jaw
Pterygoid pit of condyloid process
Coronoid process
Mandibular foramen (O. T. inferior dental foramen)
Mandibular tongue
Mandibular canal (O. T. inferior dental canal)
Sublingual pit (O. T. sublingual fossa)
Submaxillary pit (O. T. submaxillary fossa)
Alveolar part
Alveolar margin
Tooth cavities
Interalveolar septa

Hyoid bone

Body of hyoid bone
Lesser horn
Greater horn

Skull

Skull cap
Periosteum of skull
Outer plate
Cancellous bone
Diploic canals or canals of Breschet
Inner table
Bony portion of face

Cranium cerebrale
Cranium viscerale
Vertex
Frons
Occiput
Basis cranii interna
Basis cranii externa
Fossa cranii anterior
Fossa cranii media
Fossa cranii posterior
Juga cerebralia
Impressiones digitatae
Sulci venosi
Sulci arteriosi
(Foveolae granulares [Pacchioni])

(Ossa suturarum)
Planum temporale
Fossa temporalis
Arcus zygomaticus
Fossa infratemporalis
Fossa pterygopalatina

Canalis pterygopalatinus

Foramen sphenopalatinum
Apertura piriformis
Cavum nasi
Septum nasi osseum
Meatus nasi communis
Meatus nasi superior
Meatus nasi medius
Meatus nasi inferior
Meatus nasopharyngeus
Choanae

Recessus sphenoethmoidalis
Foramen jugulare
Fissura sphenopetrosa
Fissura petrooccipitalis
Fissura sphenooccipitalis
Foramen lacerum

Fibrocartilago basalis
Palatum durum
(Torus palatinus)
Orbita
Aditus orbitae
Margo supraorbitalis
Margo infraorbitalis
Paries superior
Paries inferior
Paries lateralis
Paries medialis
Fissura orbitalis superior

Fissura orbitalis inferior

Suturae cranii

Sutura coronalis
Sutura sagittalis
Sutura lambdoidea
Sutura occipitomastoidea
Sutura sphenofrontalis
Sutura sphenoorbitalis
Sutura sphenoethmoidalis
Sutura sphenosquamosa
Sutura sphenoparietalis
Sutura squamosa
(Sutura frontalis)
Sutura parietomastoidea
(Sutura squamosomastoidea)
Sutura nasofrontalis
Sutura frontoethmoidalis
Sutura frontomaxillaris
Sutura frontolacrimalis
Sutura zygomaticofrontalis
Sutura zygomaticomaxillaris
Sutura ethmoideomaxillaris
Sutura sphenozygomatica
(Sutura sphenomaxillaris)
Sutura zygomaticotemporalis
Sutura internasalis
Sutura nasomaxillaris

Cerebral cranium or calvaria
Visceral cranium or face
Vertex or crown of head
Forehead
Back of head
Internal base of skull
External base of skull
Anterior cranial fossa
Middle cranial fossa
Posterior cranial fossa
Cerebral projections ("yokes")
Digitate impressions
Grooves of the veins
Grooves of the arteries
Granular foveolae (O. T. Pacchionian depressions)
Sutural bones (O. T. Wormian bones)
Temporal plain
Temporal fossa
Zygomatic arch
Infratemporal fossa
Pterygopalatine fossa (O. T. sphenomaxillary fossa)
Pterygopalatine canal (O. T. posterior palatine canal)
Sphenopalatine foramen
Piriform opening (O. T. anterior nares)
Nasal cavity
Bony nasal septum
Common meatus of nose
Superior meatus of nose
Middle meatus of nose
Inferior meatus of nose
Nasopharyngeal meatus
Choanae ("funnels") (O. T. posterior nares)
Spheno-ethmoidal recess
Jugular foramen
Sphenopetrosal fissure
Petro-occipital fissure
Spheno-occipital fissure
Lacerated foramen (O. T. foramen lacerum medium)
Basal fibrocartilage
Hard palate
Palatine torus or protuberance
Orbital cavity
Orbital opening
Supraorbital margin
Infraorbital margin
Superior wall
Inferior wall
Lateral wall
Medial wall
Superior orbital fissure (O. T. sphenoidal fissure or foramen lacerum anterius)
Inferior orbital fissure (O. T. sphenomaxillary fissure)

Sutures of the skull

Coronal suture
Sagittal suture
Lambdoidal suture
Occipitomastoid suture
Sphenofrontal suture
Spheno-orbital suture
Spheno-ethmoidal suture
Sphenosquamosal suture
Sphenoparietal suture
Squamosal suture
Frontal suture
Parietomastoid suture
Squamosomastoid suture
Nasofrontal suture
Fronto-ethmoidal suture
Frontomaxillary suture
Frontolacrimal suture
Zygomaticofrontal suture
Zygomaticomaxillary suture
Ethmoideomaxillary suture
Sphenozygomatic suture
Sphenomaxillary suture
Zygomaticotemporal suture
Internasal suture
Nasomaxillary suture

Sutura lacrimomaxillaris
Sutura lacrimoconchalis
Sutura intermaxillaris
Sutura palatomaxillaris
Sutura palatoethmoidalis
Sutura palatina mediana
Sutura palatina transversa

Synchondroses cranii

Synchondrosis sphenooccipitalis
Synchondrosis sphenopetrosa
Synchondrosis petrooccipitalis
Synchondrosis intraoccipitalis posterior
Synchondrosis intraoccipitalis anterior
Synchondrosis intersphenoidalis
Fonticulus frontalis [major]
Fonticulus occipitalis [minor]
Fonticulus mastoideus
Fonticulus sphenoidalis

Ossa extremitatis superioris

Cingulum extremitatis superioris

Scapula

Facies costalis
Lineae musculares
Fossa subscapularis
Facies dorsalis
Spina scapulæ
Fossa supraspinata
Fossa infraspinata
Acromion
Facies articularis acromii
Margo vertebralis
Margo axillaris
Margo superior
Angulus inferior
Angulus lateralis
Angulus medialis
Cavitas glenoidalis
Collum scapulae
Tuberositas infraglenoidalis
Tuberositas supraglenoidalis

Incisura scapulae

Processus coracoideus

Clavicula

Extremitas sternalis
Facies articularis sternalis
Tuberositas costalis

Extremitas acromialis
Facies articularis acromialis
Tuberositas coracoidea

Skeleton extremitatis superioris liberae

Humerus

Caput humeri
Collum anatomicum
Collum chirurgicum
Tuberculum majus

Tuberculum minus

Sulcus intertubercularis

Crista tuberculi majoris

Crista tuberculi minoris

Corpus humeri
Facies anterior medialis

Facies anterior lateralis

Facies posterior
Margo medialis
Margo lateralis
Tuberositas deltoidea
Sulcus n. radialis

Lacrimomaxillary suture
Lacrimoconchal suture
Intermaxillary suture
Palatomaxillary suture
Palato-ethmoidal suture
Median palatine suture
Transverse palatine suture

Synchondroses of the skull

Spheno-occipital synchondrosis
Sphenopetrosal synchondrosis
Petro-occipital synchondrosis
Posterior intraoccipital synchondrosis
Anterior intraoccipital synchondrosis
Intersphenoidal synchondrosis
Larger frontal fontanelle
Smaller occipital fontanelle
Mastoid fontanelle
Sphenoidal fontanelle

Bones of upper extremity

Shoulder girdle

Shoulder-blade

Costal surface
Muscular lines
Subscapular fossa
Dorsal surface
Spine of the scapula
Supraspinous fossa
Infraspinous fossa
Acromion, or acromial process
Articular surface of acromion
Vertebral margin
Axillary margin
Superior margin
Inferior angle
Lateral angle (O. T. anterior angle)
Medial angle (O. T. superior angle)
Glenoid cavity
Neck of the scapula
Infraglenoidal tuberosity
Supraglenoidal tuberosity (O. T. supraglenoid tubercle)
Scapular notch (O. T. suprascapular notch)
Coracoid ("crow's beak") process

Collar bone or clavicle

Sternal extremity
Sternal articular surface
Costal tuberosity (O. T. impression for rhomboid ligament)
Acromial extremity
Acromial articular surface
Coracoid tuberosity (O. T. impression for conoid ligament)

Skeleton of free upper extremity

Humerus, or upper arm bone

Head of humerus
Anatomical neck
Surgical neck
Larger tubercle (O. T. greater tuberosity)
Smaller tubercle (O. T. lesser tuberosity)
Intertubercular sulcus (O. T. bicipital groove)
Crest of larger tubercle (O. T. posterior bicipital ridge)
Crest of smaller tubercle (O. T. anterior bicipital ridge)
Body of humerus, or shaft
Medial anterior surface (O. T. internal surface)
Lateral anterior surface (O. T. external surface)
Posterior surface
Medial margin (O. T. internal border)
Lateral margin (O. T. external border)
Deltoid tuberosity
Groove for radial nerve (O. T. musculospiral groove)

Sulcus n. ulnaris
Capitulum humeri

Trochlea humeri
Epicondylus medialis

Epicondylus lateralis

Fossa olecrani
Fossa coronoidea
Fossa radialis
(Processus supracondyloideus)

Radius

Corpus radii
Capitulum radii
Fovea capituli radii
Collum radii
Circumferentia articularis
Tuberositas radii

Crista interossea

Facies dorsalis
Facies volaris
Facies lateralis
Margo dorsalis
Margo volaris
Processus styloideus
Incisura ulnaris
Facies articularis carpea

Ulna

Corpus ulnae
Olecranon
Processus coronoideus
Tuberositas ulnae
Incisura semilunaris

Incisura radialis

Crista interossea

Facies dorsalis

Facies volaris
Facies medialis
Margo dorsalis
Margo volaris
Crista m. supinatoris
Capitulum ulnae
  Circumferentia articularis
Processus styloideus

Carpus

Ossa carpi
(Os centrale)
Os naviculare manus

  Tuberculum oss. navicularis
Os lunatum
Os triquetrum

Os pisiforme
Os multangulum majus

  Tuberculum oss. multang. majoris
Os multangulum minus

Os capitatum
Os hamatum
  Hamulus oss. hamati
Eminentia carpi radialis
Eminentia carpi ulnaris
Sulcus carpi

Metacarpus

Ossa metacarpalia I—V
  Basis
  Corpus
  Capitulum
Os metacarpale III
  Processus styloideus

Phalanges digitorum manus

Phalanx prima
Phalanx secunda

Groove for ulnar nerve
Capitulum or little head of humerus (O. T. capitellum or radial head)
Trochlea ("pulley") of humerus
Medial epicondyle (O. T. internal condyle)
Lateral epicondyle (O. T. external condyle)
Olecranon fossa
Coronoid fossa
Radial fossa
Supracondyloid process

Radius ("spoke")

Body of radius, or shaft
Head of radius
Pit of head of radius
Neck of radius
Articular circumference
Tuberosity of radius (O. T. bicipital tuberosity)
Interosseous crest (O. T. internal or interosseous border)
Dorsal surface (O. T. posterior surface)
Volar surface (O. T. anterior surface)
Lateral surface (O. T. external surface)
Dorsal margin (O. T. posterior border)
Volar margin (O. T. anterior border)
Styloid process
Ulnar notch (O. T. sigmoid cavity)
Carpal articular surface

Ulna, or elbow bone

Body of ulna, or shaft
Olecranon, or point of the elbow
Coronoid process
Tuberosity of the ulna
Semilunar notch (O. T. greater sigmoid cavity)
Radial notch (O. T. lesser sigmoid cavity)
Interosseous crest (O. T. external or interosseous border)
Dorsal surface (O. T. posterior surface)
Volar surface (O. T. anterior surface)
Medial surface (O. T. internal surface)
Dorsal margin (O. T. posterior border)
Volar margin (O. T. anterior border)
Ridge of supinator muscle
Head of ulna
Articular circumference
Styloid process

Wrist

Bones of the wrist
Central bone
Navicular bone of the hand (O. T. scaphoid)
Tubercle of navicular bone
Lunate bone (O. T. semilunar)
Three-cornered bone (O. T. cuneiform bone)
Pisiform bone
Large multangular bone (O. T. trapezium)
Tubercle of large multangular bone
Small multangular bone (O. T. trapezoid)
Capitate bone (O. T. os magnum)
Hooked bone (O. T. unciform)
Hook of os hamatum
Radial eminence of wrist
Ulnar eminence of wrist
Carpal sulcus

Metacarpus

Metacarpal bones I—V
Base
Body, or shaft
Head
Third metacarpal bone
Styloid process

Phalanges of the fingers

First phalanx
Second phalanx

Phalanx tertia
Basis phalangis
Corpus phalangis
Trochlea phalangis
Tuberositas unguicularis
Ossa sesamoidea

Ossa extremitatis inferioris

Cingulum extremitatis inferioris

Os coxae

Foramen obturatum
Acetabulum
Fossa acetabuli
Incisura acetabuli
Facies lunata
Sulci paraglenoidales

Os ilium

Corpus oss. ilium
Ala oss. ilium
Linea arcuata
Crista iliaca
  Labium externum
  Linea intermedia
  Labium internum
Spina iliaca anterior superior
Spina iliaca anterior inferior
Spina iliaca posterior superior
Spina iliaca posterior inferior
Linea glutaea anterior

Linea glutaea posterior

Linea glutaea inferior

Facies auricularis
Tuberositas iliaca
Fossa iliaca

Os ischii

Corpus oss. ischii
Ramus superior oss. ischii

Ramus inferior oss. ischii

Tuber ischiadicum

Spina ischiadica

Incisura ischiadica major

Incisura ischiadica minor

Os pubis

Corpus oss. pubis
Pecten oss. pubis
Eminentia iliopectinea
Tuberculum pubicum
Crista obturatoria
Sulcus obturatorius
Tuberculum obturatorium anterius
(Tuberculum obturatorium posterius)
Ramus inferior oss. pubis

Ramus superior oss. pubis

Facies symphyseos

Pelvis

Symphysis ossium pubis
Arcus pubis
Angulus pubis
Pelvis major
Pelvis minor
Linea terminalis
  Pars sacralis
  Pars iliaca
  Pars pubica
Apertura pelvis [minoris] superior

Apertura pelvis [minoris] inferior

Axis pelvis
Conjugata

Third phalanx
Base of phalanx
Body of phalanx, or shaft
Pulley of phalanx
Ungual tuberosity
Sesamoid bones

Bones of the lower extremity

Pelvic girdle

Hip bone (O. T. os innominatum)

Obturator ("closed") foramen
Acetabulum ("cup")
Fossa of the acetabulum
Acetabular notch
Lunate surface
Paraglenoid grooves

Ilium, or flank bone

Body of ilium
Wing of ilium
Curved lines
Iliac crest
  External lip
  Intermediate line
  Internal lip
Superior anterior iliac spine
Inferior anterior iliac spine
Superior posterior iliac spine
Inferior posterior iliac spine
Anterior gluteal line (O. T. middle curved line)
Posterior gluteal line (O. T. superior curved line)
Inferior gluteal line (O. T. inferior curved line)
Auricular surface
Iliac tuberosity
Iliac fossa

Ischium, or bone of the hip

Body of ischium
Superior ramus of ischium
Inferior ramus of ischium (O. T. ascending ramus)
Sciatic tuber (O. T. tuberosity of the ischium)
Sciatic spine (O. T. spine of the ischium)
Greater sciatic notch (O. T. great sacro-sciatic notch)
Lesser sciatic notch (O. T. lesser sacro-sciatic notch)

Pubic bone

Body of pubic bone
Pecten ("comb") of pubic bone
Iliopectineal eminence
Pubic tubercle (O. T. spine of os pubis)
Obturator crest
Obturator sulcus
Anterior obturator tubercle
Posterior obturator tubercle
Inferior ramus of pubic bone (O. T. descending ramus)
Superior ramus of pubic bone (O. T. ascending ramus)
Symphyseal surface (O. T. symphysis pubis)

Pelvis ("basin")

Symphysis of pubic bones
Pubic arch
Angle of pubis
Large pelvis (O. T. false pelvis)
Small pelvis (O. T. true pelvis)
Terminal line
  Sacral part
  Iliac part
  Pubic part
Upper opening of lesser pelvis (O. T. pelvic inlet)
Lower opening of lesser pelvis (O. T. pelvic outlet)
Axis of pelvis
Conjugate diameter

Diameter transversa
Diameter obliqua
Inclinatio pelvis

Skeleton extremitatis inferioris liberae

Femur

Caput femoris
Fovea capitis femoris
Collum femoris
Corpus femoris
Trochanter major
Fossa trochanterica
Trochanter minor
(Trochanter tertius)
Linea intertrochanterica
Crista intertrochanterica

Linea aspera
Labium laterale
Labium mediale
Linea pectinea
Tuberositas glutaea
Fossa intercondyloidea
Linea intercondyloidea
Planum popliteum
Condylus medialis
Condylus lateralis
Facies patellaris
Epicondylus lateralis

Epicondylus medialis

Tibia

Facies articularis superior
Corpus tibiae
Condylus medialis

Condylus lateralis

Fossa intercondyloidea anterior
Fossa intercondyloidea posterior

Eminentia intercondyloidea

Tuberculum intercondyloideum mediale
Tuberculum intercondyloideum laterale
Margo infraglenoidalis
Tuberositas tibiae
Facies medialis
Facies posterior
Facies lateralis
Margo medialis
Crista anterior
Crista interossea
Linea poplitea
Malleolus medialis

Incisura fibularis
Sulcus malleolaris
Facies articularis inferior
Facies articularis malleolaris

Fibula

Corpus fibulae
Crista interossea
Crista anterior
Crista lateralis
Crista medialis
Facies medialis
Facies lateralis
Facies posterior
Capitulum fibulae
Facies articularis capituli
Apex capituli fibulae
Malleolus lateralis

Facies articularis malleoli

Patella

Basis patellae
Apex patellae
Facies articularis

Transverse diameter
Oblique diameter
Pelvic incline

Skeleton of free lower extremity

Thigh bone

Head of femur
Pit of the head of femur
Neck of femur
Body, or shaft, of femur
Great trochanter
Trochanteric fossa (O. T. digital fossa)
Lesser trochanter
Third trochanter
Intertrochanteric line (O. T. spiral line)
Intertrochanteric crest (O. T. intertrochanteric line)
Rough line
  Lateral lip
  Medial lip
Pectineal line
Gluteal tuberosity
Intercondyloid fossa
Intercondyloid line
Popliteal plain (O. T. popliteal space)
Medial condyle (O. T. inner condyle)
Lateral condyle (O. T. outer condyle)
Patellar surface
Lateral epicondyle (O. T. outer tuberosity)
Medial epicondyle (O. T. inner tuberosity)

Shin bone

Superior articular surface
Body or shaft of tibia
Medial condyle (O. T. internal tuberosity)
Lateral condyle (O. T. external tuberosity)
Anterior intercondyloid fossa
Posterior intercondyloid fossa
Intercondyloid eminence (O. T. spinous process)
Medial intercondyloid tubercle
Lateral intercondyloid tubercle

Infraglenoidal margin
Tuberosity of the tibia (O. T. tubercle)
Medial surface
Posterior surface
Lateral surface
Medial margin
Anterior crest
Interosseous crest
Popliteal line
Medial malleolus (O. T. internal malleolus)
Fibular notch
Malleolar sulcus
Inferior articular surface
Malleolar articular surface

Calf bone

Body or shaft of fibula
Interosseous crest
Anterior crest
Lateral crest
Medial crest
Medial surface
Lateral surface
Posterior surface
Head of fibula
Articular surface of head
Apex of head of fibula
Lateral malleolus (O. T. external malleolus)
Articular surface of malleolus

Knee-cap

Base of patella
Apex of patella
Articular surface

Tarsus

Ossa tarsi

Talus

Caput tali
Corpus tali
Collum tali
Trochlea tali
  Facies superior
  Facies malleolaris medialis
  Facies malleolaris lateralis
Sulcus tali
Processus lateralis tali
Facies articularis calcanea posterior
Facies articularis calcanea media
Sulcus m. flexoris hallucis longi

Facies articularis navicularis
Facies articularis calcanea anterior
Processus posterior tali
(Os trigonum)

Calcaneus

Corpus calcanei
Tuber calcanei
  Processus medialis tuberis calcanei
  Processus lateralis tuberis calcanei
Sustentaculum tali
Sulcus m. flexoris hallucis longi

Sulcus calcanei
Sinus tarsi
Facies articularis anterior
Facies articularis media
Facies articularis posterior
Sulcus m. peronaei
(Processus trochlearis)
Facies articularis cuboidea

Os naviculare pedis

Tuberositas oss. navicularis

Os cuneiforme primum

Os cuneiforme secundum

Os cuneiforme tertium

Os cuboideum

Sulcus m. peronaei
Tuberositas oss. cuboidei

Metatarsus

Ossa metatarsalia I—V
  Basis
  Corpus
  Capitulum
Tuberositas oss. metatarsalis I
Tuberositas oss. metatarsalis V

Phalanges digitorum pedis

Phalanx prima
Phalanx secunda
Phalanx tertia
  Tuberositas unguicularis
Basis phalangis
Corpus phalangis
Trochlea phalangis

Ossa sesamoidea

Root of the foot

Tarsal bones

Ankle bone (O. T. astragalus)

Head of ankle bone
Body of ankle bone
Neck of ankle bone
Trochlea ("pulley") of ankle bone
  Superior surface
  Medial malleolar surface
  Lateral malleolar surface
Sulcus of ankle bone
Lateral process of ankle bone
Posterior calcanean articular surface
Middle calcanean articular surface
Groove for the long flexor muscle of the great toe
Navicular articular surface
Anterior calcanean articular surface
Posterior process of ankle bone
Triangular bone

Heel bone (O. T. os calcis)

Body of heel bone
Calcanean tuber
  Medial process of calcanean tuber
  Lateral process of calcanean tuber
Support of ankle bone
Groove for the long flexor muscle of great toe
Calcanean sulcus
Tarsal sinus
Anterior articular surface
Middle articular surface
Posterior articular surface
Groove for peroneal muscle
Trochlear process
Cuboid articular surface

Scaphoid bone of foot

Tuberosity of scaphoid bone

First Cuneiform, or Wedge Bone

Second Cuneiform, or Wedge Bone

Third Cuneiform, or Wedge Bone

Cuboid bone

Groove for peroneal muscle
Tuberosity of cuboid bone

Metatarsus, or "after-root" of foot

Metatarsal bones I—V
  Base
  Body
  Head
Tuberosity of first metatarsal bone
Tuberosity of fifth metatarsal bone

Phalanges of toes

First phalanx
Second phalanx
Third phalanx
  Ungual tuberosity
Base of phalanx
Body of phalanx
Trochlea ("pulley or block") of phalanx
Sesamoid bones

Syndesmologia

Junctura ossium
Synarthrosis
  Sutura
    Sutura serrata
    Sutura squamosa
    Harmonia
  Gomphosis
  Synchondrosis
  Symphysis
Diarthrosis
  Articulatio
  Articulatio simplex
  Articulatio composita
  Arthrodia
  Articulatio sphaeroidea
  Enarthrosis
  Ginglymus
  Articulatio cochlearis
  Articulatio ellipsoidea
  Articulatio trochoidea
  Articulatio sellaris
  Amphiarthrosis
Syndesmosis
Cartilago articularis
Cavum articulare
Discus articularis

Labrum glenoidale
Meniscus articularis
Capsula articularis
  Stratum fibrosum
  Stratum synoviale
Plica synovialis
Villi synoviales
Synovia

Ligamenta columnae vertebralis et cranii

Fibrocartilagines intervertebrales
Annulus fibrosus
Nucleus pulposus
Ligg. flava

Capsulae articulares
Ligg. intertransversaria
Ligg. interspinalia
Lig. supraspinale
Lig. nuchae
Lig. longitudinale anterius

Lig. longitudinale posterius

Symphysis sacrococcygea
Lig. sacrococcygeum posterius superficiale
Lig. sacrococcygeum posterius profundum
Lig. sacrococcygeum anterius
Lig. sacrococcygeum laterale
Lig. pterygospinosum
Lig. stylohyoideum

Articulatio atlantooccipitalis

Capsulae articulares
Membrana atlantooccipitalis anterior
Membrana atlantooccipitalis posterior

Articulatio atlantoepistrophica

Capsulae articulares

Syndesmology, or Joint Articulation

Joining of bones
Immovable articulation
  Suture or seam
    Serrated suture
    Scaly suture
    Apposition suture
  Socket articulation
  Cartilaginous articulation
  Bony coalescence or junction
Movable articulation
  Joint
  Simple joint
  Compound joint
  Gliding joint
  Spherical joint
  Ball-and-socket joint
  Hinge-joint
  Spiral joint
  Elliptical joint
  Trochoid or pivot joint
  Saddle joint
  Mixed articulation
Ligamentous union
Articular cartilage
Joint cavity
Articular disk (O. T. interarticular fibrocartilage)
Glenoid lip
Articular crescent
Joint-capsule
  Fibrous layer
  Synovial layer
Synovial fold
Synovial tufts
Joint-oil

Ligaments of the spine and skull

Intervertebral fibrocartilages
Fibrous ring
Pulp-like nucleus
Yellow ligaments (O. T. ligg. subflava)
Joint-capsules
Intertransverse ligaments
Interspinous ligaments
Supraspinous ligament
Ligament of the nape
Anterior longitudinal ligament (O. T. anterior common ligament)
Posterior longitudinal ligament (O. T. posterior common ligament)
Symphysis of sacrum and coccyx
Superficial posterior sacrococcygeal ligament
Deep posterior sacrococcygeal ligament
Anterior sacrococcygeal ligament
Lateral sacrococcygeal ligament
Pterygospinous ligament
Stylohyoid ligament

Joint between atlas and occipital bone

Joint-capsules
Anterior atlanto-occipital membrane
Posterior atlanto-occipital membrane

Joint between atlas and epistropheus or axis

Joint-capsules

Ligg. alaria

Lig. apicis dentis

Lig. transversum atlantis
Lig. cruciatum atlantis
Membrana tectoria

Articulationes costovertebrales

Articulationes capitulorum

Capsulae articulares
Lig. capituli costae radiatum

Lig. capituli costae interarticulare

Articulationes costotransversariae

Capsulae articulares
Lig. tuberculi costae
Lig. colli costae
Lig. costotransversarium anterius
Lig. costotransversarium posterius
Lig. lumbocostale
Foramen costotransversarium

Articulationes sternocostales

Capsulae articulares
Lig. sternocostale interarticulare

Ligg. sternocostalia radiata

Membrana sterni
Ligg. costoxiphoidea

Ligg. intercostalia
  Ligg. intercostalia externa
  Ligg. intercostalia interna
Articulationes interchondrales

Articulatio mandibularis

Capsula articularis

Discus articularis

Lig. temporomandibulare

Lig. sphenomandibulare

Lig. stylomandibulare

Ligg. cinguli extremitatis superioris

Lig. coracoacromiale
Lig. transversum scapulae superius
Lig. transversum scapulae inferius

Articulatio acromioclavicularis

Capsula articularis
Lig. acromioclaviculare
(Discus articularis)
Lig. coracoclaviculare
  Lig. trapezoideum
  Lig. conoideum

Articulatio sternoclavicularis

Capsula articularis
Discus articularis
Lig. sternoclaviculare
Lig. costoclaviculare

Lig. interclaviculare

Articulatio humeri

Capsula articularis
Labrum glenoidale
Lig. coracohumerale

Articulatio cubiti

Articulatio humeroulnaris
Articulatio humeroradialis

Alar ligaments (O. T. odontoid or check ligaments)
Ligament of apex of tooth (O. T. suspensory ligament)
Transverse ligament of atlas
Cruciform ligament of atlas
Tectorial ("roof") membrane (O. T. posterior occipito-axial ligament)

Joints between ribs and vertebrae

Capitular joints, or articulations between the heads of the ribs and the vertebrae

Joint-capsules
Radiate ligament of head of rib (O. T. anterior costovertebral or stellate ligament)
Interarticular ligament of head of rib

Costotransverse joints

Joint-capsules
Ligament of tubercle of rib
Ligament of neck of rib
Anterior costotransverse ligament
Posterior costotransverse ligament
Lumbocostal ligament
Costotransverse foramen

Sternocostal joints

Joint-capsules
Interarticular sternocostal ligament (O. T. interarticular chondrosternal ligament)
Radiate sternocostal ligaments (O. T. anterior and posterior chondrosternal ligaments)
Membrane of sternum
Costoxiphoid ligaments (O. T. chondroxiphoid ligaments)
Intercostal ligaments
  External intercostal ligaments
  Internal intercostal ligaments
Interchondral joints

Jaw-joint

Joint-capsule (O. T. capsular ligament)
Joint-disk (O. T. interarticular fibrocartilage)
Temporomandibular ligament (O. T. external lateral ligament)
Sphenomandibular ligament (O. T. internal lateral ligament)
Stylomandibular ligament (O. T. stylomaxillary ligament)

Ligaments of the girdle of upper extremity

Coraco-acromial ligament
Superior transverse ligament of scapula
Inferior transverse ligament of scapula

Acromioclavicular joint

Joint-capsule
Acromioclavicular ligament
Intercalated disk of fibrocartilage
Coracoclavicular ligament
  Trapezoid ligament
  Conoid ligament

Sternoclavicular joint

Joint-capsule
Articular disk
Sternoclavicular ligament
Costoclavicular ligament (O. T. rhomboid ligament)
Interclavicular ligament

Shoulder-joint

Joint-capsule
Glenoid lip (O. T. glenoid ligament)
Coracohumeral ligament (O. T. accessory ligament)

Elbow-joint

Humero-ulnar articulation
Humeroradial articulation

Articulatio radioulnaris proximalis

Capsula articularis
Lig. collaterale ulnare

Lig. collaterale radiale

Lig. annulare radii

Recessus sacciformis
Membrana interossea antibrachii
Chorda obliqua

Articulatio radioulnaris distalis

Capsula articularis
Discus articularis

Recessus sacciformis

Articulatio manus

Articulatio radiocarpea

Articulatio intercarpea

Capsula articularis
Lig. radiocarpeum dorsale

Lig. radiocarpeum volare

Lig. carpi radiatum
Lig. collaterale carpi ulnare

Lig. collaterale carpi radiale

Ligg. intercarpea dorsalia
Ligg. intercarpea volaria

Ligg. intercarpea interossea

Articulatio ossis pisiformis

Capsula articularis

Lig. pisohamatum

Lig. pisometacarpeum

Canalis carpi

Articulationes carpometacarpeae

Capsulae articulares
Ligg. carpometacarpea dorsalia
Ligg. carpometacarpea volaria

Articulatio carpometacarpea pollicis

Capsula articularis

Articulationes intermetacarpeae

Capsulae articulares
Ligg. basium [oss. metacarp.] dorsalia

Lig. basium [oss. metacarp.] volaria

Lig. basium [oss. metacarp.] interossea

Spatia interossea metacarpi

Articulationes metacarpophalangeae

Capsulae articulares
Ligg. collateralia
Ligg. accessoria volaria

Ligg. capitulorum [oss. metacarpalium] transversa

Articulationes digitorum manus

Capsulae articulares
Ligg. collateralia

Ligg. cinguli extremitatis inferioris

Membrana obturatoria
Canalis obturatorius
Lig. iliolumbale

Proximal radio-ulnar articulation (O. T. superior radio-ulnar)
Joint-capsule
Ulnar collateral ligament (O. T. internal lateral ligament)
Radial collateral ligament (O. T. external lateral ligament)
Annular ligament of radius (O. T. orbicular)
Sacciform recess
Interosseous membrane of forearm
Oblique cord (O. T. oblique, or round ligament)

Distal radio-ulnar articulation (O. T. inferior radio-ulnar)

Joint-capsule
Articular disk (O. T. triangular fibrocartilage)
Sacciform recess

Joint of the hand

Radiocarpal articulation (O. T. wrist-joint)
Intercarpal articulation (O. T. carpal joints)
Joint-capsule
Dorsal radiocarpal ligament (O. T. posterior ligament)
Volar radiocarpal ligament (O. T. anterior ligament)
Radiate ligament of carpus
Ulnar collateral ligament of carpus (O. T. internal lateral ligament)
Radial collateral ligament of carpus (O. T. external lateral ligament)
Dorsal intercarpal ligaments
Volar intercarpal ligaments (O. T. palmar intercarpal)
Interosseous intercarpal ligaments

Joint of the pisiform bone

Joint-capsule
Ligament between pisiform and hook-shaped bone
Ligament between pisiform and metacarpal bones
Carpal canal

Carpometacarpal joints

Joint-capsules
Dorsal carpometacarpal ligaments
Volar carpometacarpal ligaments

Carpometacarpal joint of the thumb

Joint-capsule

Intermetacarpal joints

Joint-capsules
Dorsal ligaments of basal extremities of metacarpal bones
Volar ligament of basal extremities of metacarpal bones
Interosseous ligament of basal extremities of metacarpal bones
Interosseous space of metacarpus

Metacarpophalangeal joints

Joint-capsules
Collateral ligaments
Volar accessory ligaments (O. T. palmar ligaments)
Transverse ligaments of the heads of the metacarpal bones

Joints of the fingers

Joint-capsules
Collateral ligaments (O. T. lateral ligaments)

Ligaments of the girdle of lower extremity (O. T. pelvic girdle)

Obturator membrane
Obturator canal
Iliolumbar ligament

Lig. sacrotuberosum

Processus falciformis

Lig. sacrospinosum

Foramen ischiadicum majus
Foramen ischiadicum minus

Articulatio sacroiliaca

Ligg. sacroiliaca anteriora
Ligg. sacroiliaca interossea
Lig. sacroiliacum posterius breve
Lig. sacroiliacum posterius longum

Symphysis ossium pubis

Lig. pubicum superius
Lig. arcuatum pubis
Lamina fibrocartilaginea interpubica

Articulatio coxae

Capsula articularis
Labrum glenoidale
Lig. transversum acetabuli
Lig. teres femoris
Zona orbicularis

Lig. iliofemorale

Lig. ischiocapsulare

Lig. pubocapsulare

Articulatio genu

Capsula articularis
Meniscus lateralis

Meniscus medialis

Lig. transversum genu
Ligg. cruciata genu
Lig. cruciatum anterius
Lig. cruciatum posterius
Plica synovialis patellaris

Plicae alares
Lig. collaterale fibulare

Lig. collaterale tibiale

Lig. popliteum obliquum

Lig. popliteum arcuatum
Retinaculum lig. arcuati
Lig. patellae
Retinaculum patellae mediale
Retinaculum patellae laterale

Articulatio tibiofibularis

Capsula articularis
Ligg. capituli fibulae

Membrana interossea cruris

Syndesmosis tibiofibularis

Lig. malleoli lateralis anterius
Lig. malleoli lateralis posterius

Articulationes pedis

Articulatio talocruralis

Capsula articularis
Lig. deltoideum

Lig. tibionaviculare
Lig. calcaneotibiale
Lig. talotibiale anterius
Lig. talotibiale posterius
Lig. talofibulare anterius

Sacrotuberous ligament (O. T. posterior or great sacrosciatic ligament)
Falciform process (O. T. falciform ligament)
Sacrospinous ligament (O. T. anterior or small sacrosciatic ligament)
Greater sciatic foramen
Lesser sciatic foramen

Sacro-iliac joint

Anterior sacro-iliac ligaments
Interosseous sacro-iliac ligaments
Short posterior sacro-iliac ligament
Long posterior sacro-iliac ligament

Symphysis of pubic bones

Superior pubic ligament
Arcuate ligament of pubis
Interpubic fibrocartilaginous lamina

Hip-joint

Joint-capsule
Glenoid lip (O. T. cotyloid ligament)
Transverse ligament of acetabulum
Round ligament of the femur
Orbicular zone (O. T. zonular band or ring ligament)
Iliofemoral ligament (O. T. Y-shaped ligament of Bigelow)
Ischiocapsular ligament (O. T. ischiocapsular band)
Pubocapsular ligament (O. T. pubocapsular band, or pubofemoral ligament)

Knee-joint

Joint-capsule
Lateral meniscus (O. T. external semilunar fibrocartilage)
Medial meniscus (O. T. internal semilunar fibrocartilage)
Transverse ligament of the knee
Crucial ligaments of the knee
  Anterior crucial ligament
  Posterior crucial ligament
Patellar synovial fold (O. T. ligamentum mucosum)
Alar folds (O. T. ligamentum alaria)
Fibular collateral ligament (O. T. long external lateral ligament)
Tibial collateral ligament (O. T. internal lateral ligament)
Oblique popliteal ligament (O. T. posterior ligament)
Arcuate popliteal ligament
Retaining band of arcuate ligament
Ligament of the patella
Medial retaining band of patella
Lateral retaining band of patella

Tibiofibular joint (O. T. superior tibiofibular articulation)

Joint-capsule
Ligaments of the head of the fibula (O. T. anterior and posterior superior tibiofibular ligaments)
Interosseous membrane of leg (O. T. middle tibiofibular ligament)

Tibiofibular syndesmosis (O. T. inferior tibiofibular articulation)

Anterior ligament of lateral malleolus
Posterior ligament of lateral malleolus

Joints of the foot

Ankle-joint

Joint-capsule
Deltoid ligament (O. T. internal lateral ligament and anterior and posterior tibiotarsal ligaments)
  Tibionavicular ligament
  Calcaneotibial ligament
  Anterior talotibial ligament
  Posterior talotibial ligament
Anterior talofibular ligament (O. T. anterior fasciculus of external lateral ligament)

Lig. talofibulare posterius

Lig. calcaneofibulare

Articulationes intertarseae

Articulatio talocalcaneonavicularis

Articulatio talocalcanea

Capsula articularis
Lig. talocalcaneum laterale

Lig. talocalcaneum mediale

Lig. talocalcaneum anterius
Lig. talocalcaneum posterius

Articulatio tarsi transversa [Choparti]

Articulatio talonavicularis

Capsula articularis

Articulatio calcaneocuboidea

Capsula articularis

Articulatio cuneonavicularis

Ligg. tarsi interossea

Lig. talocalcaneum interosseum
Lig. cuneocuboideum interosseum
Ligg. intercuneiformia interossea

Ligg. tarsi dorsalia

Lig. talonaviculare [dorsale]

Lig. cuneocuboideum dorsale
Lig. cuboideonaviculare dorsale
Lig. bifurcatum

Pars calcaneonavicularis

Pars calcaneocuboidea

Lig. calcaneonaviculare dorsale
Ligg. navicularicuneiformia dorsalia

Ligg. tarsi plantaria

Lig. plantare longum

Ligg. tarsi profunda
Lig. calcaneocuboideum plantare
Lig. calcaneonaviculare plantare

Fibrocartilago navicularis
Ligg. navicularicuneiformia plantaria
Lig. cuboideonaviculare plantare
Ligg. intercuneiformia plantaria
Lig. cuneocuboideum plantare

Articulationes tarsometatarseae

Capsulae articulares
Ligg. tarsometatarsea dorsalia
Ligg. tarsometatarsea plantaria
Ligg. cuneometatarsea interossea

Articulationes intermetatarseae

Capsulae articulares
Ligg. basium [oss. metatars.] interossea

Ligg. basium [oss. metatars.] dorsalia

Ligg. basium [oss. metatars.] plantaria

Spatia interossea metatarsi

Articulationes metatarsophalangeae

Capsulae articulares
Ligg. collateralia

Posterior talofibular ligament (O. T. posterior fasciculus of external lateral ligament)
Calcaneofibular ligament (O. T. middle fasciculus of external lateral ligament)

Intertarsal joints

Talocalcaneonavicular joint

Talocalcanean joint

Joint-capsule
Lateral talocalcanean ligament (O. T. external calcaneo-astragaloid ligament)
Medial talocalcanean ligament (O. T. internal calcaneo-astragaloid ligament)
Anterior talocalcanean ligament
Posterior talocalcanean ligament

Chopart's transverse articulation of the tarsus

Talonavicular joint

Joint-capsule

Calcaneocuboid joint

Joint-capsule

Cuneonavicular joint

Interosseous ligaments of tarsus

Interosseous talocalcanean ligament
Interosseous cuneocuboid ligament
Interosseous intercuneiform ligaments

Dorsal ligaments of tarsus

Dorsal talonavicular ligament (O. T. superior astragalonavicular ligament)
Dorsal cuneocuboid ligament
Dorsal cuboideonavicular ligament
Bifurcate ligament
Calcaneonavicular part (O. T. superior or external calcaneonavicular ligament)
Calcaneocuboidal part (O. T. internal calcaneocuboid ligament)
Dorsal calcaneonavicular ligament
Dorsal navicular cuneiform ligaments

Plantar ligaments of tarsus

Long plantar ligament (O. T. long calcaneocuboid ligament)
Deep ligaments of tarsus
Plantar calcaneocuboid ligament
Plantar calcaneonavicular ligament (O. T. inferior calcaneonavicular ligament)
Navicular fibrocartilage
Plantar navicular cuneiform ligaments
Plantar cuboideonavicular ligament
Plantar intercuneiform ligaments
Plantar cuneocuboid ligament

Tarsometatarsal joints

Joint-capsules
Dorsal tarsometatarsal ligaments
Plantar tarsometatarsal ligaments
Interosseous cuneometatarsal ligaments

Intermetatarsal joints

Joint-capsules
Interosseous ligaments of the bases of the metatarsal bones
Dorsal ligaments of the bases of the metatarsal bones
Plantar ligaments of the bases of the metatarsal bones
Interosseous spaces of metatarsus

Metatarsophalangeal joints

Joint-capsules
Collateral ligaments

Ligg. accessoria plantaria
Ligg. capitulorum [oss. metatars.] transversa

Articulationes digitorum pedis
Capsulae articulares
Ligg. collateralia

Myologia

Musculus
Caput
Venter
Musculus fusiformis
Musculus unipennatus
Musculus bipennatus
Musculus sphincter
Musculus orbicularis
Musculus articularis
Musculus skeleti
Musculus cutaneus
Tendo

Aponeurosis
Perimysium
Fascia

Fascia superficialis
Inscriptio tendinea
Arcus tendineus
Ligamentum vaginale
Vagina fibrosa tendinis
Vagina mucosa tendinis
Trochlea muscularis
Bursa mucosa

Musculi dorsi

M. trapezius
(M. transversus nuchae)
M. latissimus dorsi
M. rhomboideus major
M. rhomboideus minor
M. levator scapulae

M. serratus posterior inferior
M. serratus posterior superior
M. splenius cervicis

M. splenius capitis
M. sacrospinalis

M. iliocostalis
M. iliocostalis lumborum

M. iliocostalis dorsi
M. iliocostalis cervicis

M. longissimus
M. longissimus dorsi
M. longissimus cervicis

M. longissimus capitis

M. spinalis
M. spinalis dorsi
M. spinalis cervicis

M. spinalis capitis
M. semispinalis
M. semispinalis dorsi
M. semispinalis cervicis

M. semispinalis capitis

Plantar accessory ligaments
Transverse ligaments of the heads of the metatarsal bones

Joints of the toes

Joint-capsules
Collateral ligaments

Myology, or Musculature

Muscle
  Head
  Belly
Fusiform muscle
Unipennate muscle
Bipennate muscle
Sphincter muscle
Orbicular muscle
Joint muscle
Skeletal muscle
Skin muscle
Tendon
Tendinous expansion
Perimysium, or muscle sheath
Fascia ("band or swathe"), or fibrous covering
  Superficial fascia
Tendinous inscription
Tendinous arch
Sheath ligament
Fibrous sheath of tendon
Mucous sheath of tendon
Muscle pulley
Mucous bursa or sac

Muscles of the back

Trapezius muscle
Transverse muscle of nape
Broadest muscle of back
Greater rhomboid muscle
Lesser rhomboid muscle
Levator muscle of scapula (O. T. levator anguli scapulae)
Inferior posterior serratus muscle
Superior posterior serratus muscle
Splenius ("bandage") muscle of neck (O. T. splenius colli)
Splenius muscle of head
Sacrospinal muscle (O. T. erector spinae)
Iliocostal muscle
  Iliocostal muscle of loins (O. T. sacrolumbalis)
  Iliocostal muscle of back (O. T. musculus accessorius)
  Iliocostal muscle of neck (O. T. cervicalis ascendens)
Longest muscle
  Longest muscle of back
  Longest muscle of neck (O. T. transversalis cervicis)
  Longest muscle of head (O. T. trachelomastoid)
Spinal muscle
  Spinal muscle of back
  Spinal muscle of neck (O. T. spinalis colli)
  Spinal muscle of head
Semispinal muscle
  Semispinal muscle of back
  Semispinal muscle of neck (O. T. semispinalis colli)
  Semispinal muscle of head (O. T. complexus)

M. multifidus

Mm. rotatores
M. rotatores longi
M. rotatores breves
M. interspinales
Mm. intertransversarii
Mm. intertransversarii laterales
Mm. intertransversarii mediales
Mm. intertransversarii anteriores
Mm. intertransversarii posteriores
M. rectus capitis posterior major

M. rectus capitis posterior minor

M. rectus capitis lateralis
M. obliquus capitis superior
M. obliquus capitis inferior
Fascia lumbodorsalis
Fascia nuchae

Musculi capitis

M. epicranius

M. frontalis
M. occipitalis
M. procerus

M. nasalis
Pars transversa
Pars alaris
M. depressor septi
M. orbicularis oculi

Pars palpebralis
Pars orbitalis
Pars lacrimalis [Horneri]
M. auricularis anterior

M. auricularis superior

M. auricularis posterior

M. orbicularis oris
M. triangularis

(M. transversus menti)
M. risorius
M. zygomaticus
M. quadratus labii superioris
Caput zygomaticum

Caput infraorbitale

Caput angulare

M. quadratus labii inferioris

M. caninus

M. buccinator
Mm. incisivi labii superioris
Mm. incisivi labii inferioris
M. mentalis
M. masseter
M. temporalis
M. pterygoideus externus
M. pterygoideus internus
Galea aponeurotica

Fascia buccopharyngea
Fascia parotideomasseterica
Fascia temporalis

Musculi oss. hyoidei

M. digastricus
Venter anterior
Venter posterior
M. stylohyoideus
M. mylohyoideus
M. geniohyoideus

Musculi colli

Platysma

Multifidus ("much divided") muscle (O. T. multifidus spinae)
Rotator muscles
  Long rotator muscles
  Short rotator muscles
Interspinal muscles
Intertransverse muscles
  Lateral intertransverse muscles
  Medial intertransverse muscles
  Anterior intertransverse muscles
  Posterior intertransverse muscles
Larger posterior straight muscle of the head
Lesser posterior straight muscle of the head
Lateral straight muscle of the head
Superior oblique muscle of the head
Inferior oblique muscle of the head
Lumbodorsal fascia
Fascia of the nape

Muscles of the head

Epicranius muscle (O. T. occipitofrontalis)
  Frontal muscle
  Occipital muscle
  Procerus ("prolonged") muscle (O. T. pyramidalis nasi)
Muscle of the nose
  Transverse part
  Alar part
Depressor muscle of the septum
Orbicular muscle of the eye (O. T. orbicularis palpebrarum)
  Palpebral part
  Orbital part
  Lacrimal part (O. T. tensor tarsi or Horner's muscle)
Anterior auricular muscle (O. T. attrahens auriculam)
Superior auricular muscle (O. T. attolens auriculam)
Posterior auricular muscle (O. T. retrahens auriculam)
Orbicular muscle of the mouth
Triangular muscle (O. T. depressor anguli oris)
Transverse muscle of the chin
Muscle of laughing
Zygomatic muscle
Quadrate muscle of upper lip
  Zygomatic head (O. T. zygomaticus minor)
  Infraorbital head (O. T. levator labii superioris)
  Angular head (O. T. levator labii superioris alaeque nasi)
Quadrate muscle of lower lip (O. T. depressor labii inferioris)
Canine muscle (O. T. levator anguli oris)
Cheek muscle
Incisive muscles of upper lip
Incisive muscles of lower lip
Chin muscle
Masseter muscle
Temporal muscle
External pterygoid muscle
Internal pterygoid muscle
Aponeurotic helmet (O. T. epicranial aponeurosis)
Buccopharyngeal fascia
Parotideomasseteric fascia
Temporal fascia

Muscles of the hyoid bone

Digastric muscle
  Anterior belly
  Posterior belly
Stylohyoid muscle
Mylohyoid muscle
Geniohyoid muscle

Muscles of the neck

Platysma, or flat muscle (O. T. platysma myoides)

M. sternocleidomastoideus
M. sternohyoideus
M. omohyoideus
  Venter superior
  Venter inferior
M. sternothyreoideus
M. thyreohyoideus
(M. levator glandulae thyreoideae)

M. longus colli
M. longus capitis

M. rectus capitis anterior

M. scalenus anterior
M. scalenus medius
M. scalenus posterior
(M. scalenus minimus)
Fascia colli
Fascia praevertebralis

Musculi Thoracis

(M. sternalis)
M. pectoralis major
  Pars clavicularis
  Pars sternocostalis
  Pars abdominalis
M. pectoralis minor
M. subclavius
M. serratus anterior

Mm. levatores costarum
  Mm. levatores costarum longi
  Mm. levatores costarum breves
Mm. intercostales externi
Mm. intercostales interni
Mm. subcostales
M. transversus thoracis

Diaphragma
  Pars lumbalis
    Crus mediale
    Crus intermedium
    Crus laterale
  Pars costalis
  Pars sternalis
Hiatus aorticus
Hiatus oesophageus
Centrum tendineum
Foramen venae cavae
Arcus lumbocostalis medialis [Halleri]

Arcus lumbocostalis lateralis [Halleri]

Fascia pectoralis
Fascia coracoclavicularis

Musculi abdominis

M. rectus abdominis
Falx [aponeurotica] inguinalis

M. pyramidalis
M. obliquus externus abdominis
M. obliquus internus abdominis
M. cremaster
M. transversus abdominis
M. quadratus lumborum
Annulus umbilicalis
Linea alba
  Adminiculum lineae albae
Inscriptiones tendineae
Lig. suspensorium penis s. clitoridis

Lig. fundiforme penis
Vagina m. recti abdominis
Linea semicircularis [Douglasi]
Lig. inguinale [Pouparti]
Lig. lacunare [Gimbernati]
Lig. inguinale reflexum [Collesi]

Annulus inguinalis subcutaneus

  Crus superius
  Crus inferius
Fibrae intercrurales

Sternocleidomastoid muscle
Sternohyoid muscle
Omohyoid muscle
  Superior belly
  Inferior belly
Sternothyreoid muscle
Thyreohyoid muscle
Elevating muscle of the thyreoid gland
Long muscle of the neck
Long muscle of the head (O. T. rectus capitis anticus major)
Anterior straight muscle of the head (O. T. rectus capitis anticus minor)
Anterior scalene muscle
Middle scalene muscle
Posterior scalene muscle
Smallest scalene muscle
Cervical fascia
Prevertebral fascia

Muscles of the chest

Sternal muscle
Greater pectoral muscle
  Clavicular part
  Sternocostal part
  Abdominal part
Smaller pectoral muscle
Subclavius muscle
Anterior serratus muscle (O. T. serratus magnus)
Elevators of the ribs
  Long elevators of the ribs
  Short elevators of the ribs
External intercostal muscles
Internal intercostal muscles
Subcostal muscles
Transverse muscle of thorax (O. T. triangularis sterni)
Diaphragm
  Lumbar part
    Medial crus
    Intermediate crus
    Lateral crus
  Costal part
  Sternal part
Aortic opening
Oesophageal opening
Central tendon
Opening of the vena cava
Medial lumbocostal arch (O. T. ligamentum arcuatum internum)
Lateral lumbocostal arch (O. T. ligamentum arcuatum externum)
Pectoral fascia
Coracoclavicular fascia

Muscles of the abdomen

Straight muscle of the abdomen
Inguinal aponeurotic falx (O. T. conjoined tendon)
Pyramidal muscle
External oblique muscle of abdomen
Internal oblique muscle of abdomen
Cremasteric muscle
Transverse muscle of abdomen
Quadrate muscle of the loins
Umbilical ring
White line
  Stay of the white line
Tendinous inscriptions
Suspensory ligament of the penis or clitoris
Sling-like ligament of penis
Sheath of the rectus muscle
Semicircular fold of Douglas
Inguinal ligament of Poupart
Lacunar ligament of Gimbernat
Reflex ligament of Colles (O. T. triangular fascia of the abdomen)
Subcutaneous inguinal ring (O. T. external abdominal ring)
  Superior pillar
  Inferior pillar
Intercrural fibres (O. T. intercolumnar fibres)

Trigonum lumbale [Petiti]
Linea semilunaris [Spigelii]
Fascia transversalis

Canalis inguinalis
Annulus inguinalis abdominalis

Lig. interfoveolare [Hesselbachi]

Plica epigastrica
Fovea inguinalis lateralis
Fovea inguinalis medialis
Fovea supravesicalis

Musculi coccygei

M. coccygeus
M. sacrococcygeus anterior
M. sacrococcygeus posterior

Musculi extremitatis superioris

M. deltoideus
M. supraspinatus
M. infraspinatus
M. teres minor
M. teres major
M. subscapularis
M. biceps brachii
  Caput longum
  Vagina mucosa intertubercularis
  Caput breve
  Lacertus fibrosus

M. coracobrachialis
M. brachialis

M. triceps brachii
  Caput longum
  Caput laterale
  Caput mediale
M. anconaeus
(M. epitrochleoanconaeus)
M. pronator teres
  Caput humerale
  Caput ulnare
M. flexor carpi radialis
M. palmaris longus
M. flexor carpi ulnaris
  Caput humerale
  Caput ulnare
M. flexor digitorum sublimis
  Caput humerale
  Caput radiale
M. flexor digitorum profundus
M. flexor pollicis longus
M. pronator quadratus
M. brachioradialis

M. extensor carpi radialis longus
M. extensor carpi radialis brevis
M. extensor digitorum communis
  Juncturae tendinum

M. extensor digiti quinti proprius

M. extensor carpi ulnaris
M. supinator

M. abductor pollicis longus

M. extensor pollicis brevis

M. extensor pollicis longus

M. extensor indicis proprius

M. palmaris brevis
M. abductor pollicis brevis

M. flexor pollicis brevis
M. opponens pollicis
M. adductor pollicis
M. abductor digiti quinti
M. flexor digiti quinti brevis
M. opponens digiti quinti
Mm. lumbricales

Lumbar triangle of Petit
Semilunar line of Spigelius
Transversal fascia (O. T. transverse fascia)
Inguinal canal
Abdominal inguinal ring (O. T. internal abdominal ring)
Interfoveolar ligament (O. T. Hesselbach's ligament)
Epigastric fold
Lateral inguinal fovea
Medial inguinal fovea
Supravesical fovea

Coccygeal muscles

Coccygeal muscle
Anterior sacrococcygeal muscle
Posterior sacrococcygeal muscle

Muscles of the upper extremity

Deltoid muscle
Supraspinous muscle
Infraspinous muscle
Smaller round muscle
Larger round muscle
Subscapular muscle
Biceps muscle of upper arm
  Long head
  Intertubercular mucous sheath
  Short head
  Fibrous lacertus ("muscle") (O. T. bicipital fascia)
Coracobrachial muscle
Brachial muscle (O. T. brachialis anticus)
Triceps muscle of upper arm
  Long head
  Lateral head
  Medial head
Elbow muscle
Epitrochlear elbow muscle
Round pronator muscle (O. T. pronator radii teres)
  Humeral head
  Ulnar head (O. T. coronoid head)
Radial flexor muscle of wrist
Long palmar muscle
Ulnar flexor muscle of wrist
  Humeral head
  Ulnar head
Superficial flexor muscle of fingers
  Humeral head
  Radial head
Deep flexor muscles of fingers
Long flexor muscle of thumb
Quadrate pronator muscle
Brachioradial muscle (O. T. supinator longus)
Long radial extensor muscle of carpus
Short radial extensor muscle of carpus
Common extensor muscle of fingers
  Junctions of the tendons; aponeurotic bridges
Proper extensor muscle of fifth finger (O. T. extensor minimi digiti)
Ulnar extensor muscle of wrist
Supinator muscle (O. T. supinator brevis)
Long abductor muscle of thumb (O. T. extensor ossis metacarpi pollicis)
Short extensor muscle of thumb (O. T. extensor primi internodii pollicis)
Long extensor muscle of thumb (O. T. extensor secundi internodii pollicis)
Proper extensor muscle of index-finger (O. T. extensor indicis)
Short palmar muscle
Short abductor muscle of thumb (O. T. abductor pollicis)
Short flexor muscle of thumb
Opposing muscle of thumb
Adductor muscle of thumb
Abductor muscle of fifth finger
Short flexor muscle of fifth finger
Opposing muscle of fifth finger
Lumbrical muscles

Mm. interossei dorsales
Mm. interossei volares
Fascia axillaris
Fascia subscapularis
Fascia supraspinata
Fascia infraspinata
Fascia brachii
Septum intermusculare [humeri] mediale
Septum intermusculare [humeri] laterale

Sulcus bicipitalis medialis
Sulcus bicipitalis lateralis
Fascia antibrachii
Fascia dorsalis manus
Lig. carpi dorsale

Aponeurosis palmaris
Fasciculi transversi

Lig. carpi transversum

Lig. carpi volare
Chiasma tendinum
Vinculum tendinum
Vaginae mucosae
Ligg. vaginalia digitorum manus
Ligg. annularia digitorum manus
Ligg. cruciata digitorum manus

Musculi extremitatis inferioris

M. iliopsoas
M. iliacus
M. psoas major
M. psoas minor
M. glutaeus maximus
M. glutaeus medius
M. glutaeus minimus
M. tensor fasciae latae
M. piriformis
M. obturator internus
M. gemellus superior
M. gemellus inferior
M. quadratus femoris
M. sartorius
M. quadriceps femoris
M. rectus femoris
M. vastus lateralis
M. vastus intermedius
M. vastus medialis
M. articularis genu
M. pectineus
M. adductor longus
M. gracilis
M. adductor brevis
M. adductor magnus
M. adductor minimus

M. obturator externus
M. biceps femoris
Caput longum
Caput breve
M. semitendinosus
M. semimembranosus
M. tibialis anterior

M. extensor digitorum longus
M. peronaeus tertius
M. extensor hallucis longus
M. peronaeus longus
M. peronaeus brevis
M. triceps surae
M. gastrocnemius
Caput laterale
Caput mediale
M. soleus
Arcus tendineus m. solei
Tendo calcaneus [Achillis]

Dorsal interosseous muscles
Palmar interosseous muscles
Axillary fascia
Subscapular fascia
Supraspinous fascia
Infraspinous fascia
Brachial fascia
Medial intermuscular septum of arm (O. T. internal intermuscular septum)
Lateral intermuscular septum of arm (O. T. external intermuscular septum)
Medial bicipital furrow
Lateral bicipital furrow
Antibrachial fascia
Fascia of back of hand
Dorsal ligament of wrist (O. T. posterior annular ligament)
Palmar aponeurosis
  Transverse fibres (O. T. transverse superficial ligament)
Transverse carpal ligament (O. T. anterior annular ligament)
Palmar carpal ligament
Crossing of the tendons
Bands of union of the tendons
Mucous sheaths
Ligaments of the sheaths of the fingers
Annular ligaments of the fingers
Cruciate ligaments of the fingers

Muscles of the lower extremity

Iliopsoas muscle
Iliac muscle
Greater psoas muscle
Lesser psoas muscle
Greatest gluteal muscle
Middle gluteal muscle
Least gluteal muscle
Tensor muscle of broad fascia
Piriform muscle
Internal obturator muscle
Superior twin muscle
Inferior twin muscle
Quadrate muscle of thigh
Sartorius ("tailor") muscle
Quadriceps ("four-headed") muscle of thigh
  Straight muscle of thigh
  Lateral great muscle (O. T. vastus externus)
  Intermediate great muscle (O. T. crureus)
  Medial great muscle (O. T. vastus internus)
Articular muscle of knee (O. T. subcrureus)
Pectineus muscle
Long adductor muscle
Slender muscle
Short adductor muscle
Great adductor muscle
Smallest adductor muscle (O. T. upper portion of adductor magnus)
External obturator muscle
Biceps ("two-headed") muscle of thigh
  Long head
  Short head
Semitendinosus muscle
Semimembranosus muscle
Anterior tibial muscle (O. T. tibialis anticus)
Long extensor of digits
Third peroneal muscle
Long extensor of great toe
Long peroneal muscle
Short peroneal muscle
Triceps muscle of calf
  Gastrocnemius muscle
    Lateral head
    Medial head
  Soleus muscle
Tendinous arch of soleus muscle
Tendon of the heel (of Achilles) (O. T. tendo Achillis)

M. plantaris
M. popliteus
M. tibialis posterior

M. flexor digitorum longus
M. flexor hallucis longus
M. extensor hallucis brevis
M. extensor digitorum brevis
M. abductor hallucis
M. flexor hallucis brevis
M. adductor hallucis
  Caput obliquum
  Caput transversum
M. abductor digiti quinti
M. flexor digiti quinti brevis
M. opponens digiti quinti
M. flexor digitorum brevis
M. quadratus plantae
Mm. lumbricales
Mm. interossei dorsales
Mm. interossei plantares
Fascia lata
Tractus iliotibialis [Maissiati]
Septum intermusculare [femoris] laterale

Septum intermusculare [femoris] mediale

Canalis adductorius [Hunteri]

Hiatus tendineus [adductorius]
Fascia iliaca
Fascia iliopectinea
Lacuna musculorum
Lacuna vasorum
Trigonum femorale [Fossa Scarpae major]

Fossa iliopectinea
Fascia pectinea

Canalis femoralis
  Annulus femoralis
  Septum femorale [Cloqueti]
  Fossa ovalis
    Margo falciformis
      Cornu superius
      Cornu inferius
  Fascia cribrosa
Fascia cruris
Septum intermusculare anterius [fibulare]

Septum intermusculare posterius [fibulare]

Lig. transversum cruris

Lig. laciniatum

Lig. cruciatum cruris

Retinaculum mm. peronaeorum sup.

Retinaculum mm. peronaeorum inferius
Fascia dorsalis pedis
Aponeurosis plantaris
  Fasciculi transversi aponeurosis plantaris
Vaginae mucosae
Ligg. annularia
Ligg. vaginalia
Ligg. cruciata

Plantaris muscle
Popliteus muscle
Posterior tibial muscle (O. T. tibialis posticus)
Long flexor of the digits
Long flexor of the great toe
Short extensor of the great toe
Short extensor of the digits
Abductor of the great toe
Short flexor of the great toe
Adductor of the great toe
  Oblique head
  Transverse head
Abductor of the fifth toe
Short flexor muscle of fifth toe
Opposing muscle of fifth toe
Short flexor muscle of the toes
Quadrate muscle of the sole
Lumbrical muscles
Dorsal interosseous muscles
Plantar interosscous muscles
Broad fascia
Iliotibial band
Lateral intermuscular septum of thigh (O. T. external intermuscular septum)
Medial intermuscular septum of thigh (O. T. internal intermuscular septum)
Adductor canal of Hunter (O. T. Hunter's canal)
Tendinous adductor gap
Iliac fascia
Iliopectineal fascia
Muscle gap
Vessel gap
Femoral triangle (greater fossa of Scarpa) (O. T. Scarpa's triangle)
Iliopectineal fossa
Pectineal fascia (O. T. pubic portion of fascia lata)
Femoral canal (O. T. crural canal)
  Femoral ring (O. T. crural ring)
  Femoral septum of Cloquet
  Oval fossa
    Falciform margin
      Superior horn
      Inferior horn
  Cribriform fascia
Fascia of the leg
Anterior (fibular) intermuscular septum (O. T. anterior peroneal septum)
Posterior (fibular) intermuscular septum (O. T. posterior peroneal septum)
Transverse ligament of the leg (O. T. upper or broad part of anterior annular ligament)
Fringed ligament (O. T. internal annular ligament)
Cruciate ligament of the leg (O. T. lower part of anterior annular ligament of leg)
Upper retaining band of peroneal muscles
Lower retaining band of peroneal muscles
Dorsal fascia of the foot
Plantar aponeurosis
  Transverse bundles of plantar aponeurosis
Mucous sheaths
Annular ligaments
Sheath ligaments
Cruciate ligaments

Bursae et Vaginae mucosae

Bursa mucosa subcutanea
Bursa mucosa submuscularis
Bursa mucosa subfascialis

Bursa mucosa subtendinea
Vagina mucosa tendinis

B. musculi trochlearis
B. m. tensoris veli palatini
B. subcutanea praementalis
B. subcutanea prominentiae laryngeae

B. m. sternohyoidei
B. m. thyreohyoidei
B. subcutanea sacralis
B. coccygea
B. subcutanea acromialis
B. subacromialis
B. subdeltoidea
B. m. coracobrachialis
B. m. infraspinati
B. m. subscapularis
B. m. teretis majoris
B. m. latissimi dorsi
B. subcutanea olecrani
B. intratendinea olecrani
B. subtendinea olecrani
B. subcutanea epicondyli [humeri] lateralis
B. subcutanea epicondyli [humeri] medialis
B. bicipitoradialis
B. cubitalis interossea
Vagina tendinum mm. abductoris longi et extensoris brevis pollicis

Vagina tendinum mm. extensorum carpi radialium
Vagina tendinis m. extensoris pollicis longi
Vagina tendinum mm. extensoris digitorum communis et extensoris indicis

Vagina tendinis m. extensoris digiti minimi
Vagina tendinis m. extensoris carpi ulnaris
B. m. extensoris carpi radialis brevis

Bursae subcutaneae metacarpophalangeae dorsales
Bursae subcutaneae digitorum dorsales

B. m. flexoris carpi ulnaris

B. m. flexoris carpi radialis

Vagina tendinum mm. flexorum communium
Vag. tendinis m. flexoris pollicis longi

Bursae intermetacarpophalangeae
Vaginae tendinum digitales
B. trochanterica subcutanea
B. trochanterica m. glutaei maximi

B. troch. m. glutaei medii anterior

B. troch. m. glutaei medii posterior

B. troch. m. glutaei minimi

B. m. piriformis
B. m. obturatorii interni
Bursae glutaeofemorales

Bursae and mucous sheaths

Subcutaneous mucous bursa
Submuscular mucous bursa
Subfascial mucous bursa
Subtendinous mucous bursa
Mucous sheath of tendon

Bursa of the trochlear muscle
Bursa of tensor muscle of soft palate
Subcutaneous premental bursa
Subcutaneous bursa of the prominence of the larynx
Bursa of the sternohyoid muscle
Bursa of the thyreohyoid muscle
Subcutaneous sacral bursa
Coccygeal bursa
Subcutaneous acromial bursa
Subacromial bursa
Subdeltoid bursa
Bursa of the coracobrachial muscle
Bursa of the infraspinatus muscle
Bursa of the subscapular muscle
Bursa of the greater round muscle
Bursa of the broadest muscle of back
Subcutaneous bursa of the olecranon
Intratendinous bursa of the olecranon
Subtendinous bursa of the olecranon
Subcutaneous bursa of the lateral epicondyle of humerus
Subcutaneous bursa of the medial epicondyle of humerus
Bicipitoradial bursa
Interosseous bursa of the elbow
Sheath of the tendons of the long abductor and short extensor muscles of the thumb
Sheath of the tendons of the radial extensor muscles of the wrist
Sheath of the tendon of the long extensor muscle of the thumb
Sheath of the tendons of the common extensor muscle of the digits and of the extensor muscle of the index finger
Sheath of the tendon of the extensor muscle of the little finger
Sheath of the tendon of the ulnar extensor muscle of the wrist
Bursa of the short radial extensor muscle of the wrist
Dorsal subcutaneous metacarpophalangeal bursa
Dorsal subcutaneous bursae of the digits
Bursa of the ulnar flexor muscle of the wrist
Bursa of the radial flexor muscle of the wrist
Sheath of the tendons of the common flexor muscles
Sheath of the tendon of the long flexor muscle of the thumb
Intermetacarpophalangeal bursae
Digital sheaths of the tendons
Subcutaneous trochanteric bursa
Trochanteric bursa of the great gluteal muscle
Anterior trochanteric bursa of the middle gluteal muscle
Posterior trochanteric bursa of the middle gluteal muscle
Trochanteric bursa of the smallest gluteal muscle
Bursa of the piriform muscle
Bursa of the internal obturator muscle
Glutaeofemoral bursae

B. ischiadica m. glutaei maximi

B. m. recti femoris
B. iliopectinea
B. iliaca subtendinea
B. m. pectinei
B. m. bicipitis femoris superior

B. praepatellaris subcutanea
B. praepatellaris subfascialis
B. praepatellaris subtendinea
B. suprapatellaris
B. infrapatellaris subcutanea
B. infrapatellaris profunda
B. subcutanea tuberositatis tibiae

B. m. sartorii propria
B. anserina
B. m. bicipitis femoris inferior

B. m. poplitei
B. bicipitogastrocnemialis
B. m. gastrocnemii lateralis

B. m. gastrocnemii medialis

B. m. semimembranosi
B. subcutanea malleoli lateralis

B. subcutanea malleoli medialis

Vag. tendinis m. tibialis anterioris

Vag. tendinis m. extensoris hallucis longi
Vaginae tendinum m. extensoris digitorum pedis longi

Vaginae tendinum m. flexoris digitorum pedis longi

Vag. tendinis m. tibialis posterioris

Vag. tendinis m. flexoris hallucis longi

Vag. tendinum mm. peronaeorum communis
Bursa sinus tarsi
B. subtendinea m. tibialis anterioris

B. subtendinea m. tibialis posterioris

B. subcutanea calcanea
B. tendinis calcanei [Achillis]

Vag. tendinis m. peronaei longi plantaris
Bursae intermetatarsophalangeae
Bursae mm. lumbricalium pedis

Vaginae tendinum digitales pedis

Sciatic bursa of the greatest gluteal muscle
Bursa of the straight thigh muscle
Iliopectineal bursa
Subtendinous iliac bursa
Bursa of the pectineus muscle
Superior bursa of the biceps muscle of the thigh
Subcutaneous prepatellar bursa
Subfascial prepatellar bursa
Subtendinous prepatellar bursa
Suprapatellar bursa
Subcutaneous infrapatellar bursa
Deep infrapatellar bursa
Subcutaneous bursa of the tuberosity of the tibia
Proper bursa of the sartorius muscle
Anserine bursa
Inferior bursa of the biceps muscle of the thigh
Bursa of the popliteus muscle
Bicipitogastrocnemial bursa
Lateral bursa of the gastrocnemius muscle
Medial bursa of the gastrocnemius muscle
Bursa of the semimembranosus muscle
Subcutaneous bursa of the lateral malleolus
Subcutaneous bursa of the medial malleolus
Sheath of the tendon of the anterior tibial muscle
Sheath of the tendon of the long extensor muscle of the great toe
Sheaths of the tendons of the long extensor muscle of the digits of the foot
Sheaths of the tendons of the long flexor muscle of the digits of the foot
Sheath of the tendon of the posterior tibial muscle
Sheath of the tendon of the long flexor muscle of the great toe
Common sheath of the tendons of the peroneal muscles
Bursa of the hollow of the ankle
Subtendinous bursa of the anterior tibial muscle
Subtendinous bursa of the posterior tibial muscle
Subcutaneous calcanean bursa
Bursa of the calcanean tendon of Achilles
Sheath of the plantar tendon of the long peroneal muscle
Intermetatarsophalangeal bursae
Bursae of the lumbrical muscles of the foot
Digital sheaths of the tendons of the foot

Spianchnologia

Tunica albuginea
Tunica fibrosa
Tunica adventitia
Tunica mucosa
  Lamina propria mucosae
  Lamina muscularis mucosae
  Tela submucosa
  Plica mucosa
  Mucus
Tunica muscularis
Tunica serosa
  Tela subserosa
  Plica serosa
  Ligamentum serosum
  Serum
Epithelium
Endothelium
Organon parenchymatosum
  Parenchyma
  Stroma
Glandula
Lobus
Lobulus
Glandula mucosa
Musculus viscerum

Apparatus digestorius

Cavum oris

Bucca
Corpus adiposum buccae
Vestibulum oris
Cavum oris proprium
Rima oris
Labia oris
  Labium superius
  Labium inferius
Commissura labiorum
Angulus oris
Palatum
  Palatum durum
  Palatum molle
Raphe palati

Tunica mucosa oris

Frenulum labii superioris
Frenulum labii inferioris
Gingiva
Caruncula sublingualis
Plica sublingualis
Plicae palatinae transversae
Papilla incisiva

Glandulae oris

Gl. labiales
Gl. buccales
Gl. molares
Gl. palatinae
Gl. linguales
Gl. lingualis anterior [Blandini, Nuhni]

Gl. sublingualis
Ductus sublingualis major
Ductus sublinguales minores

Splanchnology

Albugineous coat
Fibrous coat
Adventitious (external) coat
Mucous coat
  Proper layer of the mucosa
  Muscular layer of the mucosa
  Submucous web
  Mucous fold
  Mucus
Muscular coat
Serous coat
  Subserous web
  Serous fold
  Serous ligament
  Serum
Epithelium
Endothelium
Parenchymatous organ
  Parenchyma
  Stroma
Gland
Lobe
Little lobe
Mucous gland
Muscle of the viscera

Digestive apparatus

Mouth cavity

Cheek
Fat body of cheek
Entrance to mouth
Mouth cavity proper
Mouth-slit
Lips of mouth
  Upper lip
  Lower lip
Junction of lips
Angle of mouth
Palate
  Hard palate
  Soft palate
Middle ridge of palate

Mucous membrane of mouth

Check-cord of upper lip
Check-cord of lower lip
Gum
Sublingual caruncle
Sublingual fold
Transverse palatine folds
Incisor papilla

Glands of mouth

Labial glands
Buccal glands
Molar glands
Palatine glands
Lingual glands
Anterior lingual gland (O. T. gland of Nuhn)
Sublingual gland
Larger sublingual duct
Smaller sublingual ducts

Gl. submaxillaris
Ductus submaxillaris [Whartoni]

Gl. parotis
  Processus retromandibularis
Gl. parotis accessoria

Ductus parotideus [Stenonis]
Saliva

Dentes

Corona dentis
  Tubercula [coronae] dentis
Collum dentis
Radix [Radices] dentis
Apex radicis dentis
Facies masticatoria
Facies labialis [buccalis]
Facies lingualis
Facies contactus
  Facies medialis } dentium incisivo-
  Facies lateralis } rum et caninorum
  Facies anterior } dentium praemola
  Facies posterior } rium et molarium
Cavum dentis
Pulpa dentis
Papilla dentis
Canalis radicis dentis
Foramen apicis dentis
Substantia eburnea
Substantia adamantina
Substantia ossea
Canaliculi dentales
Spatia interglobularia
Prismata adamantina
Cuticula dentis
Periosteum alveolare
Arcus dentalis superior
Arcus dentalis inferior
Dentes incisivi
Dentes canini
Dentes praemolares
Dentes molares
  Dens serotinus
Dentes permanentes
Dentes decidui

Lingua

Dorsum linguae
Radix linguae
Corpus linguae
Facies inferior [linguae]
  Plica fimbriata
Margo lateralis [linguae]
Apex linguae
Tunica mucosa linguae
Frenulum linguae
Papillae linguales
Papillae filiformes
Papillae conicae
Papillae fungiformes
Papillae lenticulares
Papillae vallatae

Papillae foliatae
Sulcus medianus linguae
Sulcus terminalis
Foramen caecum linguae (Morgagnii)
(Ductus lingualis)
Ductus thyreoglossus
Tonsilla lingualis
  Folliculi linguales
Septum linguae
Musculi linguae
  M. genioglossus
  M. hyoglossus
  M. chondroglossus
  M. styloglossus
  M. longitudinalis superior

  M. longitudinalis inferior

  M. transversus linguae
  M. verticalis linguae

Fauces

Isthmus faucium

Submaxillary gland
Submaxillary duct (O. T. Wharton's duct)
Parotid gland
  Retromandibular process
Accessory parotid (O. T. socia parotidis)
Parotid duct (O. T. Steno's duct)
Mixed mouth secretions

Teeth

Crown of tooth
  Tubercles of crown of tooth
Neck of tooth
Root of tooth
Apex of root of tooth
Chewing-surface
Labial surface
Lingual surface
Contact surface
  Medial surface } of incisor
  Lateral surface } and canine teeth
  Anterior surface } of premolars
  Posterior surface } and molars
Tooth cavity
Tooth pulp
Papilla of tooth
Root canal of tooth
Foramen of apex of tooth
Dentine
Enamel
Cement
Smaller dental canals
Granular layer
Enamel prisms
Cuticle of tooth
Alveolar periosteum
Superior dental arch
Inferior dental arch
Incisor teeth
Canine teeth
Premolar teeth (O. T. bicuspids)
Molar teeth
  Late tooth (O. T. wisdom tooth)
Permanent teeth
Deciduous teeth

Tongue

Dorsum of tongue
Root of tongue
Body of tongue
Inferior surface
  Fimbriated fold
Lateral margin
Tip of the tongue
Mucous membrane of tongue
Frenulum (check-rein) of tongue
Lingual papillae
Filiform papillae
Conical papillae
Fungiform papillae
Lenticular papillae
Vallate papillae (O. T. circumvallate papillae)
Foliate papillae
Median sulcus of tongue
Terminal sulcus
Blind foramen of tongue
Lingual duct
Thyreoglossal duct
Lingual tonsil
  Lingual folliculi
Septum of tongue
Muscles of tongue
  Genioglossus muscle
  Hyoglossus muscle
  Chrondroglossus muscle
  Styologlossus muscle
  Superior longitudinal muscle (O. T. superficial lingual)
  Inferior longitudinal muscle (O. T. inferior lingual)
  Transverse muscle of tongue
  Vertical muscle of tongue

Fauces, or throat

Isthmus of fauces

Velum palatinum
Uvula [palatina]
Arcus palatini
  Arcus glossopalatinus
  Arcus pharyngopalatinus
Plica salpingopalatina
Tonsilla palatina
  Fossulae tonsillares
Sinus tonsillaris
Plica triangularis
Fossa supratonsillaris

Musculi palati et faucium

M. levator veli palatini
M. tensor veli palatini
M. uvulae
M. glossopalatinus
M. pharyngopalatinus

Pharynx

Cavum pharyngis
Fornix pharyngis
Pars nasalis
Pars oralis
Pars laryngea
Ostium pharyngeum tubae
  Labium anterius
  Labium posterius
  Torus tubarius
Plica salpingopharyngea
Recessus pharyngeus [Rosenmuelleri]
(Bursa pharyngea)
Recessus piriformis
M. stylopharyngeus
Fascia pharyngobasilaris
Tunica mucosa
  Gl. pharyngeae
  Tonsilla pharyngea
  Fossulae tonsillares
Tela submucosa
Tunica muscularis pharyngis
Raphe pharyngis
Raphe pterygomandibularis
M. constrictor pharyngis superior
  M. pterygopharyngeus
  M. buccopharyngeus
  M. mylopharyngeus
  M. glossopharyngeus
M. salpingopharyngeus
M. constrictor pharyngis medius
  M. chondropharyngeus
  M. ceratopharyngeus
M. constrictor pharyngis inferior
  M. thyreopharyngeus
  M. cricopharyngeus

Tubus digestorius

Oesophagus

Pars cervicalis
Pars thoracalis
Pars abdominalis
Tunica adventitia
Tunica muscularis
M. bronchooesophageus
M. pleurooesophageus
Tela submucosa
Tunica mucosa
  Lam. muscularis mucosae
Gl. oesophageae

Ventriculus
[Gaster]

Paries anterior
Paries posterior
Curvatura ventriculi major
Curvatura ventriculi minor
Cardia
Fundus ventriculi

Palatine curtain
Uvula
Palatine arches
  Glossopalatine arch (O. T. anterior pillar of fauces)
  Pharyngopalatine arch (O. T. posterior pillar of fauces)
Tubopalatine fold
Palatine tonsil
  Tonsillar crypts
Tonsillar sinus
Triangular fold
Supratonsillar fossa

Muscles of palate and fauces

Levator muscle of palatine curtain (O. T. levator palati)
Tensor muscle of palatine curtain (O. T. tensor palati)
Muscle of uvula (O. T. azygos uvulae)
Glossopalatine muscle (O. T. palatoglossus)
Pharyngopalatine muscle (O. T. palatopharyngeus)

Pharynx

Cavity of pharynx
Vault of pharynx
Nasal part (O. T. nasopharynx)
Oral part (O. T. oral pharynx)
Laryngeal part (O. T. laryngopharynx)
Pharyngeal opening of Eustachian tube
  Anterior lip
  Posterior lip
  Tubal projection
Salpingopharyngeal fold
Pharyngeal recess of Rosenmueller (O T. recessus infundibuliformis)
Pharyngeal bursa
Piriform recess (O. T. sinus piriformis)
Stylopharyngeus muscle
Pharyngobasilar fascia
Mucous membrane
  Pharyngeal glands
  Pharyngeal tonsil
  Tonsillar crypts
Submucous web (O. T. pharyngeal aponeurosis)
Muscular coat of pharynx
Raphe of pharynx
Pterygomandibular raphe
Superior constrictor muscle of pharynx
  Pterygopharyngeal muscle
  Buccopharyngeal muscle
  Mylopharyngeal muscle
  Glossopharyngeal muscle
Salpingopharyngeal muscle
Middle constrictor muscle of pharynx
  Chrondropharyngeal muscle
  Ceratopharyngeal muscle
Inferior constrictor muscle of pharynx
  Thyreopharyngeal muscle
  Cricopharyngeal muscle

Digestive tube

Oesophagus

Cervical part
Thoracic part
Abdominal part
Adventitious coat
Muscular coat
Broncho-oesophageal muscle
Pleuro-oesophageal muscle
Submucous layer
Mucous membrane
  Muscular layer of mucosa
Oesophageal glands

Stomach

Anterior wall
Posterior wall
Greater curvature of stomach
Lesser curvature of stomach
Cardia
Fundus of stomach

Corpus ventriculi
Pylorus
Pars cardiaca
Pars pylorica
(Antrum cardiacum)
Antrum pyloricum
Tunica serosa
Tunica muscularis
  Stratum longitudinale
  Ligg. pylori
  Stratum circulare
  M. sphincter pylori
  Fibrae obliquae
Valvula pylori
Tela submucosa
Tunica mucosa
  Lam. muscularis mucosae
Areae gastricae
Plicae villosae
Foveolae gastricae
Glandulae gastricae [propriae]
Glandulae pyloricae
Noduli lymphatici gastrici
Succus gastricus

Intestinum tenue

Tunica serosa
Tunica muscularis
  Stratum longitudinale
  Stratum circulare
Tela submucosa
Tunica mucosa
  Lam. muscularis mucosae
Plicae circulares [Kerkringi]

Villi intestinales
Gl. intestinales [Lieberkuehni]

Noduli lymphatici solitarii
Noduli lymphatici aggregati [Peyeri]

Chymus
Chylus

Succus entericus
Duodenum
Pars superior
Pars descendens
Pars inferior
  Pars horizontalis [inferior]
  Pars ascendens
Flexura duodeni superior
Flexura duodeni inferior
Flexura duodenojejunalis
M. suspensorius duodeni

Plica longitudinalis duodeni
Papilla duodeni [Santorini]
Gl. duodenales [Brunneri]
Intestinum tenue mesenteriale
Intestinum jejunum
Intestinum ileum

Intestinum crassum

Intestinum caecum
Valvula coli

  Labium superius
  Labium inferius
  Frenula valvulae coli
Processus vermiformis

(Valvula processus vermiformis)
Noduli aggregati processus vermiformis
Colon
Colon ascendens
Flexura coli dextra
Colon transversum
Flexura coli sinistra
Colon descendens
Colon sigmoideum
Plicae semilunares coli
Haustra coli
Tunica serosa
Appendices epiploicae

Body of stomach
Pylorus
Cardiac part
Pyloric part
Cardiac antrum
Pyloric antrum
Serous coat
Muscular coat
  Longitudinal layer
  Pyloric ligaments
  Circular layer
  Sphincter muscle of pylorus
  Oblique fibres
Pyloric valve
Submucous layer
Mucous membrane
  Muscular layer of mucosa
Gastric areas
Folds of villi
Gastric pits
Gastric glands proper
Pyloric glands
Gastric lymph-nodules
Gastric juice

Small or thin intestine

Serous coat
Muscular coat
  Longitudinal layer
  Circular layer
Submucous coat
Mucous coat
  Muscular layer of mucosa
Circular folds (O. T. valvulae conniventes)
Intestinal villi
Intestinal glands (O. T. crypts of Lieberkuehn)
Solitary lymph-nodules
Aggregated lymph-nodules of Peyer (O. T. Peyer's patches)
Chyme
Chyle
Intestinal juice
Duodenum
Superior part
Descending part
Inferior part
  Horizontal part
  Ascending part
Superior duodenal flexure
Inferior duodenal flexure
Duodenojejunal flexure
Suspensory muscle of duodenum (O. T. muscle of Treitz)
Longitudinal fold of duodenum
Duodenal papilla
Duodenal glands of Brunner
Mesenterial small intestine

Empty intestine (O. T. jejunum)
Twisted intestine (O. T. ileum)

Large or thick intestine

Blind intestine
Valve of the colon (O. T. ileocaecal valve)
  Superior lip
  Inferior lip
  Frenula of valve of colon
Vermiform process, or appendix
Valve of the vermiform process
Aggregated nodules of the vermiform process
Colon, or great gut
Ascending colon
Right colic flexure
Transverse colon
Left colic flexure
Descending colon
Sigmoid colon
Semilunar folds of colon
Sacculations of colon
Serous coat
Epiploic (fatty) appendages

Tunica muscularis
Taeniae coli
  Taenia mesocolica
  Taenia omentalis
  Taenia libera
Tela submucosa
Tunica mucosa
  Lam. muscularis mucosae
Gl. intestinales [Lieberkuehni]
Noduli lymphatici solitarii

Intestinum rectum

Flexura sacralis
Flexura perinealis
Ampulla recti
Tunica muscularis
M. sphincter ani internus
M. rectococcygeus
Tela submucosa
Tunica mucosa
  Lam. m. mucosae
  Gl. intestinales [Lieberkuehni]
Noduli lymphatici
Plicae transversales recti

Pars analis recti
Columnae rectales [Morgagnii]
Sinus rectales
Annulus haemorrhoidalis

Pancreas

Caput pancreatis
Processus uncinatus [Pancreas Winslowi]
Incisura pancreatis
Corpus pancreatis
  Facies anterior
  Facies posterior
  Facies inferior
  Margo superior
  Margo anterior
  Margo posterior
Tuber omentale
Cauda pancreatis
Ductus pancreaticus [Wirsungi]
Ductus pancreaticus accessorius [Santorini]
(Pancreas accessorium)
Succus pancreaticus

Hepar

Facies superior
Facies posterior
Facies inferior
Margo anterior
Incisura umbilicalis
Fossae sagittales dextrae
  Fossa vesicae felleae
  Fossa venae cavae
Fossa sagittalis sinistra
  Fossa venae umbilicalis
  Fossa ductus venosi
Tunica serosa
Lig. teres hepatis
Lig. venosum [Arantii]
Porta hepatis
Lobus hepatis dexter
Lobus quadratus
Lobus caudatus [Spigelii]
  Processus papillaris
  Processus caudatus
Lobus hepatis sinister
(Appendix fibrosus hepatis)
Impressio cardiaca
Tuber omentale
Impressio oesophagea
Impressio gastrica
Impressio duodenalis
Impressio colica
Impressio renalis
Impressio suprarenalis
Lobuli hepatis
Capsula fibrosa [Glissoni]
Rami arteriosi interlobulares
Venae interlobulares
Venae centrales

Muscular coat
Bands of the colon
  Mesocolic band
  Omental band
  Free band
Submucous coat
Mucous coat
  Muscular layer of mucosa
Intestinal glands of Lieberkuehn
Solitary lymph-nodules

Rectum, or straight gut

Sacral flexure
Perineal flexure
Ampulla of rectum
Muscular layer
Internal sphincter muscle of anus
Rectococcygeus muscle
Submucous coat
Mucous membrane
  Muscular layer of mucosa
  Intestinal glands of Lieberkuehn
Lymphatic nodules
Transverse folds of rectum (O. T. valves of Houston)
Anal part of rectum
Rectal columns of Morgagni
Rectal sinuses
Hemorrhoidal ring

Pancreas

Head of pancreas
Uncinate process

Notch of pancreas
Body of pancreas
  Anterior surface
  Posterior surface
  Inferior surface
  Superior margin
  Anterior margin
  Posterior margin
Omental tuber
Tail of pancreas
Pancreatic duct of Wirsung
Accessory pancreatic duct of Santorini

Accessory pancreas
Pancreatic juice

Liver

Superior surface
Posterior surface
Inferior surface
Anterior margin
Umbilical notch
Right sagittal fossae
  Fossa for gall-bladder
  Fossa for vena cava
Left sagittal fossa
  Fossa for umbilical vein
  Fossa for venous duct
Serous coat
Round ligament of liver
Venous ligament of Arantius
Porta, or door of liver
Right lobe of liver
Quadrate lobe
Caudate lobe of Spigelius
  Papillary process
  Caudate process
Left lobe of liver
Fibrous appendix of liver
Cardiac impression
Omental tuber
Oesophageal impression
Gastric impression
Duodenal impression
Colic impression
Renal impression
Suprarenal impression
Lobules of liver
Fibrous capsule of Glisson
Interlobular arteries
Interlobular veins
Central veins

Ductus biliferi
Ductus interlobulares
Ductus hepaticus
Vasa aberrantia hepatis
Fel [Bilis]
Vesica fellea
Fundus vesicae felleae
Corpus vesicae felleae
Collum vesicae felleae
Ductus cysticus
Tunica serosa vesicae felleae
Tunica muscularis vesicae felleae
Tunica mucosa vesicae felleae
  Plicae tun. mucosae v. felleae
Valvula spiralis [Heisteri]
Ductus choledochus
Gl. mucosae biliosae

Lien

Facies diaphragmatica
Facies renalis
Facies gastrica
Extremitas superior
Extremitas inferior
Margo posterior
Margo anterior
Hilus lienis
Tunica serosa
Tunica albuginea
Trabeculae lienis
Pulpa lienis
Rami lienales [arteriae lienalis]
  Penicilli
Noduli lymphatici lienales [Malpighii]

(Lien accessorius)

Apparatus respiratorius

Cavum nasi

Nares
Choanae
Septum nasi
  Septum cartilagineum
  Septum membranaceum
Vestibulum nasi
Limen nasi
Sulcus olfactorius
(Concha nasalis suprema [Santorini])

Concha nasalis superior

Concha nasalis media

Concha nasalis inferior

Membrana mucosa nasi
Plexus cavernosi concharum
Agger nasi
Recessus sphenoethmoidalis

Meatus nasi
  Meatus nasi superior
  Meatus nasi medius
    Atrium meatus medii
  Meatus nasi inferior
  Meatus nasi communis
  Meatus nasopharyngeus
Regio respiratoria
Regio olfactoria
Gl. olfactoriae
Sinus paranasales
  Sinus maxillaris [Highmori]

  Sinus sphenoidalis
  Sinus frontalis
Cellulae ethmoidales
Bulla ethmoidalis
Infundibulum ethmoidale
  Hiatus semilunaris
Gl. nasales

Bile-ducts (O. T. bile canaliculi)
Interlobular ducts
Hepatic duct
Aberrant vessels of liver
Bile

Gall bladder

Fundus of gall bladder
Body of gall bladder
Neck of gall bladder
Cystic duct
Serous coat of gall bladder
Muscular coat of gall bladder
Mucous coat of gall bladder
Folds of mucous coat of gall bladder
Spiral valve of Heister
Common bile duct
Glands of biliary mucosa

Spleen

Diaphragmatic surface
Renal surface
Gastric surface
Superior extremity
Inferior extremity
Posterior margin
Anterior margin
Hilus of the spleen
Serous coat
Albugineous coat
Trabeculae ("cords") of spleen
Spleen pulp
Splenic rami of splenic artery
Arterial tufts
Splenic lymph-nodules (O. T. Malpighian corpuscles)
Accessory spleen

Respiratory system

Nasal cavity

Anterior apertures
Posterior apertures
Nasal septum
Cartilaginous septum
Membranous septum
Vestibule of nose
Threshold of nose
Olfactory sulcus
Highest nasal concha (O. T. uppermost turbinated bone)
Superior nasal concha (O. T. superior turbinated bone)
Middle nasal concha (O. T. middle turbinated bone)
Inferior nasal concha (O. T. inferior turbinated bone)
Mucous membrane of nose
Cavernous layer of conchae
Agger ("elevation") of nose
Spheno-ethmoidal recess
Meatuses of the nose
Superior meatus
Middle meatus
"Entrance-hall" of middle meatus
Inferior meatus
Common meatus
Nasopharyngeal meatus
Respiratory region
Olfactory region
Olfactory glands
Sinuses near nose
Maxillary sinus (O. T. antrum of Highmore)
Sphenoidal sinus
Frontal sinus
Ethmoidal cells
Ethmoidal bulla ("bubble")
Ethmoidal infundibulum ("funnel")
Semilunar opening
Nasal glands

Nasus externus

Basis nasi
Radix nasi
Dorsum nasi
Margo nasi
Apex nasi
Ala nasi
Septum mobile nasi
Cartilagines nasi
Cartilago septi nasi
  Processus sphenoidalis septi cartilaginei
Cartilago nasi lateralis
Cartilago alaris major
  Crus mediale
  Crus laterale
Cartilagines alares minores
Cartilagines sesamoideae nasi
Organon vomeronasale [Jacobsoni]
Cartilago vomeronasalis [Jacobsoni]
(Ductus incisivus)

Larynx

Prominentia laryngea

Cartilagines laryngis
Cartilago thyreoidea
  Lamina [dextra et sinistra]
  Incisura thyreoidea superior
  Incisura thyreoidea inferior
  Tuberculum thyreoideum superius
  Tuberculum thyreoideum inferius
  (Linea obliqua)
  Cornu superius
  Cornu inferius
  (Foramen thyreoideum)
Lig. hyothyreoideum laterale
Cartilago triticea
Lig. hyothyreoideum medium
Membrana hyothyreoidea

Cartilago cricoidea
  Arcus [cartilaginis cricoideae]
  Lamina [cartilaginis cricoideae]
  Facies articularis arytaenoidea
  Facies articularis thyreoidea
Articulatio cricothyreoidea
Capsula articularis cricothyreoidea
Ligg. ceratocricoidea lateralia
Lig. ceratocricoideum anterius
Ligg. ceratocricoidea posteriora
Lig. cricothyreoideum [medium]

Lig. cricotracheale
Cartilago arytaenoidea
  Facies articularis
  Basis [cartilaginis arytaenoideae]
  Crista arcuata
  Colliculus
  Fovea oblonga
  Fovea triangularis
  Apex [cartilaginis arytaenoideae]
  Processus vocalis
  Processus muscularis
Cartilago corniculata [Santorini]

Synchondrosis arycorniculata
Articulatio cricoarytaenoidea
Lig. cricopharyngeum
Lig. corniculopharyngeum

Lig. ventriculare

Lig. vocale

  (Cartilago sesamoidea)
Capsula articularis cricoarytaenoidea
Lig. cricoarytaenoideum posterius
Epiglottis
  Petiolus epiglottidis
  Tuberculum epiglotticum

  Cartilago epiglottica
Lig. thyreoepiglotticum

External nose

Base of nose
Root of nose
Dorsum of nose
Margin of nose
Tip of nose
Wing of nose
Movable septum of nose
Nasal cartilages
Cartilage of nasal septum
  Sphenoidal process of cartilaginous septum
Lateral nasal cartilage
Greater alar cartilage
  Medial crus
  Lateral crus
Lesser alar cartilages
Sesamoid cartilages of nose
Vomeronasal organ of Jacobson
Vomeronasal cartilage of Jacobson
Incisor canaliculus

Larynx

Laryngeal prominence (O. T. Adam's apple, or pomum Adami)
Laryngeal cartilages
Thyreoid cartilage
  Right and left plates
  Superior thyreoid notch
  Inferior thyreoid notch
  Superior thyreoid tubercle
  Inferior thyreoid tubercle
  Oblique line
  Superior horn
  Inferior horn
  Thyreoid foramen
Lateral hyothyreoid ligament
Triticeous ("wheat-like") cartilage
Middle hyothyreoid ligament
Hyothyreoid membrane (O. T. thyro-hyoid membrane)
Cricoid cartilage
  Arch of cricoid cartilage
  Lamina of cricoid cartilage
  Arytaenoid articular surface
  Thyreoid articular surface
Cricothyreoid articulation
Capsule of cricothyreoid joint
Lateral ceratocricoid ligaments
Anterior ceratocricoid ligaments
Posterior ceratocricoid ligaments
Middle cricothyreoid ligament (O. T. middle portion of cricothyroid membrane)
Cricotracheal ligament
Arytaenoid cartilage
  Articular surface
  Base of arytaenoid cartilage
  Arched ridge
  Nodule or hillock
  Oblong depression
  Triangular depression
  Tip or apex of arytaenoid cartilage
  Vocal process
  Muscular process
Corniculate cartilage (O. T. cartilage of Santorini)
Arycorniculate synchondrosis
Cricoarytaenoid joint
Cricopharyngeal ligament
Corniculopharyngeal ligament (O. T. Lig. jugale)
Ventricular ligament (O. T. superior thyro-arytenoid ligament)
Vocal ligament (O. T. inferior thyro-arytenoid ligament)
  Sesamoid cartilage
Capsule of crico-arytaenoid joint
Posterior crico-arytaenoid ligament
Epiglottis
  Stem of epiglottis
  Epiglottic tubercle (O. T. cushion of epiglottis)
  Epiglottic cartilage
Thyreo-epiglottic ligament (O. T. thyro-epiglottidean ligament)

Lig. hyoepiglotticum

Cartilago cuneiformis [Wrisbergi]
Tuberculum cuneiforme [Wrisbergi]
Tuberculum corniculatum [Santorini]

Musculi laryngis

M. aryepiglotticus

M. cricothyreoideus
  Pars recta

  Pars obliqua

M. cricoarytaenoideus posterior
(M. ceratocricoideus)
M. cricoarytaenoideus lateralis
M. ventricularis
M. vocalis

M. thyreoepiglotticus

M. thyreoarytaenoideus [externus]
M. arytaenoideus obliquus
M. arytaenoideus transversus

Cavum laryngis

Vallecula epiglottica
Aditus laryngis
Vestibulum laryngis
Rima vestibuli
Labium vocale
Glottis
Rima glottidis
  Pars intermembranacea

  Pars intercartilaginea

Ventriculus laryngis [Morgagnii]

  Appendix ventriculi laryngis

Tunica mucosa laryngis

Membrana elastica laryngis
  Conus elasticus

Plica glossoepiglottica mediana

Plica glossoepiglottica lateralis

Plica aryepiglottica
Plica nervi laryngei
Plica ventricularis

Plica vocalis
  Macula flava
Aditus glottidis inferior
Aditus glottidis superior
Incisura interarytaenoidea
Gl. laryngeae
  Gl. laryngeae anteriores
  Gl. laryngeae mediae
  Gl. laryngeae posteriores
Noduli lymphatici laryngei

Trachea et bronchi

Cartilagines tracheales
Ligg. annularia [trachealia]
Paries membranacea
Gl. tracheales
Bifurcatio tracheae
Bronchus [dexter et sinister]
Rami bronchiales
  Ramus bronchialis eparterialis
  Rami bronchiales hyparteriales
Tunica muscularis
Tela submucosa
Tunica mucosa
  Gl. tracheales
  Gl. bronchiales

Pulmo

Basis pulmonis
Apex pulmonis
Sulcus subclavius

Hyo-epiglottic ligament (O. T. hyo-epiglottidean ligament)
Cuneiform cartilage
Cuneiform tubercle
Corniculate tubercle of Santorini

Muscles of larynx

Aryepiglottic muscle (O. T. arytenoepiglottidean muscle)
Cricothyreoid muscle
  Straight part (O.T. anterior or oblique part)
  Oblique part (O. T. posterior or horizontal part)
Posterior crico-arytaenoid muscle
Ceratocricoid muscle
Lateral crico-arytaenoid muscle
Ventricular muscle
Vocal muscle (O. T. internal thyro-arytenoid muscle)
Thyreo-epiglottic muscle (O. T. thyro-epiglottidean muscle)
Thyreo-arytaenoid muscle (external)
Oblique arytaenoid muscle
Transverse arytaenoid muscle

Cavity of larynx

Epiglottic vallecula
Laryngeal aperture
Vestibule of larynx
Slit of vestibule (O. T. false glottis)
Vocal lip
Glottis (O. T. glottis vera)
Slit of glottis
  Intermembranous part (O. T. glottis vocalis)
  Intercartilaginous part (O. T. glottis respiratoria)
Ventricle of larynx (O. T. laryngeal sinus)
  Appendage of ventricle of larynx (O. T. laryngeal pouch or sac)
Mucous coat of larynx
Elastic membrane of larynx
  Elastic cone (O. T. cricothyroid membrane)
Median glosso-epiglottic fold (O. T. middle glosso-epiglottidean fold, or fraenum of the epiglottis)
Lateral glosso-epiglottic fold (O. T. lateral glosso-epiglottidean folds)
Ary-epiglottic fold
Fold of laryngeal nerve
Ventricular fold (O. T. false vocal cord)
Vocal fold (O. T. true vocal cord)
  Yellow spot
Inferior entrance to glottis
Superior entrance to glottis
Interarytaenoid notch
Laryngeal glands
  Anterior laryngeal glands
  Middle laryngeal glands
  Posterior laryngeal glands
Lymph-nodules of larynx

Trachea and bronchi

Tracheal cartilages
Annular ligaments
Membranous wall
Tracheal glands
Bifurcation of trachea
Right and left bronchus
Bronchial rami
  Eparterial bronchial ramus
  Hyparterial bronchial ramus
Muscular coat
Submucous layer
Mucous coat
  Tracheal glands
  Bronchial glands

Lung

Base of lung
Apex of lung
Subclavian sulcus

Facies costalis
Facies mediastinalis
Facies diaphragmatica
Margo anterior
Margo inferior
Hilus pulmonis
Radix pulmonis
Incisura cardiaca
Lingula pulmonis
Lobus superior
Lobus medius
Lobus inferior
Incisura interlobaris
Lobuli pulmonum
Rami bronchiales
Bronchioli
Bronchioli respiratorii
Ductuli alveolares
Alveoli pulmonum
Lymphoglandulae bronchiales
Noduli lymphatici bronchiales
Lymphoglandulae pulmonales

Cavum thoracis

Fascia endothoracica
Cavum pleurae
Pleura
  Cupula pleurae
  Pleura pulmonalis
  Pleura parietalis
    Pleura mediastinalis
      Laminae mediastinales
      Pleura pericardiaca
    Pleura costalis
    Pleura diaphragmatica
Sinus pleurae
  Sinus phrenicocostalis
  Sinus costomediastinalis
Lig. pulmonale
Plicae adiposae
Villi pleurales
Septum mediastinale
  Cavum mediastinale anterius
  Cavum mediastinale posterius

Gl. thyreoidea

Isthmus gl. thyreoideae
(Lobus pyramidalis)
Lobus [dexter et sinister]
Lobuli gl. thyreoideae
Stroma gl. thyreoideae
(Gl. thyreoideae accessoriae)
  (Gl. thyreoidea accessoria supra-hyoidea)

Glomus caroticum

Thymus

Lobus [dexter et sinister]
Tractus centralis
Lobuli thymi

Apparatus urogenitalis

Organa uropoëtica

Ren

Margo lateralis
Margo medialis
  Hilus renalis
  Sinus renalis
Facies anterior
Facies posterior
Extremitas superior
Extremitas inferior
(Impressio muscularis)
(Impressio hepatica)
(Impressio gastrica)
Capsula adiposa
Tunica fibrosa
Tunica muscularis
Tubuli renales
  Tubuli renales contorti

Costal surface
Mediastinal surface
Diaphragmatic surface
Anterior margin
Inferior margin
Hilus of lung
Root of lung
Cardiac notch
Lingula, or little tongue, of lung
Upper lobe
Middle lobe
Inferior lobe
Interlobar incisure
Pulmonary lobules
Bronchial rami
Bronchioles
Respiratory bronchioles
Alveolar ductules
Pulmonary alveoli
Bronchial lymph glands
Bronchial lymph-nodules
Pulmonary lymph glands

Thoracic cavity

Endothoracic fascia
Pleural cavity
Pleura
  Dome or cupola of pleura
  Pulmonary pleura
  Parietal pleura
  Mediastinal pleura
    Mediastinal layers
    Pericardiac pleura
  Costal pleura
  Diaphragmatic pleura
Sinuses of the pleura
  Phrenicocostal sinus
  Costomediastinal sinus
Pulmonary ligament
Adipose folds
Pleural villi
Mediastinal septum
  Anterior mediastinal cavity
  Posterior mediastinal cavity

Thyreoid gland

Isthmus of thyreoid
Pyramidal lobe
Right and left lobes
Lobules of gland
Stroma of gland
Accessory thyreoid glands
  Suprahyoid accessory thyreoid gland

Carotid skein (O. T. intercarotid gland)

Thymus

Right and left lobe
Central tract
Lobules of thymus

Urogenital system

Uropoietic organs

Kidney

Lateral margin
Medial margin
  Renal hilus
  Renal sinus
Anterior surface
Posterior surface
Superior extremity
Inferior extremity
Muscular impression
Hepatic impression
Gastric impression
Adipose capsule
Fibrous coat
Muscular coat
Renal tubules
  Convoluted renal tubules

Tubuli renales recti
Substantia corticalis
Substantia medullaris
Lobi renales
Pyramides renales [Malpighii]
Basis pyramidis
Papillae renales
Area cribrosa
Foramina papillaria
Columnae renales [Bertini]
Lobuli corticales
Pars radiata [Processus Ferreini]

Pars convoluta
Corpuscula renis [Malpighii]

Glomeruli
Capsula glomeruli
Pelvis renalis
Calyces renales
Calyces renales majores
Calyces renales minores
Gl. pelvis renalis

Arteriae renis

Aa. interlobares renis
Arteriae arciformes
Arteriae interlobulares
Vas afferens
Vas efferens
Rami capsulares
Arteriolae rectae
Aa. nutriciae pelvis renalis

Venae renis

Vv. interlobares
Venae arciformes
Venae interlobulares
Venulae rectae
Venae stellatae

Ureter

Pars abdominalis
Pars pelvina
Tunica adventitia
Tunica muscularis
Stratum externum
Stratum medium
Stratum internum
Tunica mucosa
Gl. mucosae ureteris

Vesica urinaria

Vertex vesicae
Corpus vesicae
Fundus vesicae
Lig. umbilicale medium
Urachus
Tunica serosa
Tunica muscularis
Stratum externum
Stratum medium
Stratum internum
M. pubovesicalis
M. rectovesicalis
Tela submucosa
Tunica mucosa
Gl. vesicales
Noduli lymphatici vesicales
Trigonum vesicae [Lieutaudi]
Uvula vesicae
Plica ureterica
Orificium ureteris
Orificium urethrae internum
Annulus urethralis

Glandula suprarenalis

Substantia corticalis
Substantia medullaris
Hilus gl. suprarenalis
Facies anterior
Facies posterior
Basis gl. suprarenalis
Apex suprarenalis [gl. dextrae]
Margo superior
Margo medialis

Straight renal tubules
Cortical substance
Medullary substance
Renal lobes (O. T. reniculi)
Renal pyramids
Base of pyramid
Renal papillae
Cribriform area
Papillary foramina
Renal columns
Cortical lobules
Radiate part (O. T. pyramid of Ferrein)
Convoluted part (O. T. labyrinth)
Renal corpuscles (O. T. Malpighian corpuscles)
Glomeruli
Capsule of glomerulus
Renal pelvis
Renal calyces
Greater renal calyces
Smaller renal calyces
Glands of renal pelvis

Renal arteries

Interlobar arteries of kidney
Arciform arteries or renal arches
Interlobular arteries
Afferent vessel
Efferent vessel
Capsular branches
Straight arterioles
Nutrient arteries of renal pelvis

Renal veins

Interlobar veins
Arciform veins
Interlobular veins
Straight venules
Stellate veins

Ureter

Abdominal part
Pelvic part
Adventitious coat
Muscular coat
External layer
Middle layer
Internal layer
Mucous coat
Mucous glands of ureter

Urinary bladder

Apex of bladder
Body of bladder
Fundus of bladder
Middle umbilical ligament
Urachus
Serous coat
Muscular coat
External layer
Middle layer
Internal layer
Pubovesical muscle
Rectovesical muscle
Submucous layer
Mucous coat
Vesical glands
Vesical lymph-nodules
Lieutaud's trigone of the bladder
Vesical uvula
Ureteral fold
Orifice of ureter
Internal orifice of ureter
Urethral ring

Suprarenal gland

Cortical substance
Medullary substance
Hilus of suprarenal gland
Anterior surface
Posterior surface
Base of suprarenal gland
Apex of right suprarenal
Superior margin
Medial margin

Vena centralis
(Gl. suprarenales accessoriae)

Organa genitalia

Organa genitalia virilia

Testis

Extremitas superior
Extremitas inferior
Facies lateralis
Facies medialis
Margo anterior
Margo posterior
Tunica albuginea
Mediastinum testis [Corpus Highmori]
Septula testis
Lobuli testis
Parenchyma testis
Tubuli seminiferi contorti
Tubuli seminiferi recti
  Tunica propria
Rete testis [Halleri]
Ductuli efferentes testis
Sperma [Semen]
Epididymis
Caput epididymidis
Corpus epididymidis
Cauda epididymidis
Lobuli epididymidis
Ductus epididymidis
Ductuli aberrantes
(Ductulus aberrans superior)
Appendices testis
  Appendix testis [Morgagnii]

  (Appendix epididymis)
Paradidymis

Ductus deferens

Ampulla ductus deferentis
  Diverticula ampullae
  Tunica adventitia
  Tunica muscularis
    Stratum externum
    Stratum medium
    Stratum internum
  Tunica mucosa
Ductus ejaculatorius

Vesicula seminalis

Corpus vesiculae seminalis
Tunica adventitia
Tunica muscularis
Tunica mucosa
Ductus excretorius

Funiculus spermaticus et tunicae testis et funiculi spermatici

(Rudimentum processus vaginalis)
Tunica vaginalis propria testis
  Lamina parietalis
  Lamina visceralis
Lig. epididymidis superius
Lig. epididymidis inferius
Sinus epididymidis
Tunica vaginalis communis [testis et funiculi spermatici]
M. cremaster
Fascia cremasterica [Cooperi]
Descensus testis
Gubernaculum testis [*Hunteri*]

Prostata

Basis prostatae
Apex prostatae
Facies anterior
Facies posterior
Lobus [dexter et sinister]
Isthmus prostatae
  (Lobus medius)
Corpus glandulare
Ductus prostatici
Succus prostaticus
M. prostaticus

Central vein
Accessory suprarenal glands

Genital organs

Male genital organs

Testicle

Superior extremity
Inferior extremity
Lateral surface
Medial surface
Anterior margin
Posterior margin
Albugineous coat
Mediastinum of testicle
Septules of testicle
Lobules of testicle
Parenchyma
Convoluted seminiferous tubules
Straight seminiferous tubules
  Proper coat
Network
Efferent ductules
Sperm or semen
Epididymis
Head of epididymis
Body of epididymis
Tail of epididymis
Lobules of epididymis
Ducts of epididymis
Aberrant ductules
Superior aberrant ductule
Appendages of the testicle
  Morgagni's appendage of testicle (O. T. hydatid of Morgagni)
  Appendage of epididymis
Paradidymis (O. T. organ of Giraldes)
Deferent duct (O. T. vas deferens)
Ampulla of deferent duct
  Diverticula of ampulla
  Adventitious coat
  Muscular coat
    External layer
    Middle layer
    Internal layer
  Mucous coat
Ejaculatory duct

Seminal vesicles

Body of seminal vesicles
Adventitious coat
Muscular coat
Mucous coat
Excretory duct

Spermatic cord and coats of the testicle and cord

Rudiment of vaginal process
Proper sheath of testicle
  Parietal layer
  Visceral layer
Superior ligament of epididymis
Inferior ligament of epididymis
Sinus of epididymis
Common sheath of testicle and spermatic cord
Cremasteric muscle
Cremasteric fascia
Descent of the testicle
Gubernaculum ("pilot") of testicle

Prostate

Base of prostate
Apex of prostate
Anterior surface
Posterior surface
Right and left lobe
Isthmus of prostate
  Middle lobe
Glandular body
Prostatic ducts
Prostatic fluid
Prostatic muscle

Glandula bulbourethralis [Cowperi]

Corpus gl. bulbourethralis
Ductus excretorius

Partes genitales externae

Penis

Radix penis
Corpus penis
Crus penis
Dorsum penis
Facies urethralis
Glans penis
  Corona glandis
  Septum glandis
  Collum glandis
Praeputium
Frenulum praeputii
Raphe penis
Corpus cavernosum penis
Corpus cavernosum urethrae
Bulbus urethrae
  Hemisphaeria bulbi urethrae
  Septum bulbi urethrae
Tunica albuginea corporum cavernosorum
Septum penis
Trabeculae corporum cavernosorum
Cavernae corporum cavernosorum
Arteriae helicinae
Venae cavernosae
Lig. suspensorium penis
Fascia penis
Gl. praeputiales
Smegma praeputii

Urethra virilis

Pars prostatica
Crista urethralis
Colliculus seminalis
Utriculus prostaticus
Pars membranacea
Pars cavernosa
Fossa navicularis urethrae [Morgagnii]
(Valvula fossae navicularis)
Orificium urethrae externum
Lacunae urethrales [Morgagnii]
Gl. urethrales [Littrei]

Scrotum

Raphe scroti
Septum scroti
Tunica dartos

Organa genitalia muliebria

Ovarium

Hilus ovarii
Facies medialis
Facies lateralis
Margo liber
Margo mesovaricus
Extremitas tubaria
Extremitas uterina
Stroma ovarii
Folliculi oophori primarii
Folliculi oophori vesiculosi [Graafi]

Theca folliculi
  Tunica externa
  Tunica interna
Liquor folliculi
Stratum granulosum
Cumulus oophorus

Ovulum
Corpus luteum
Corpus albicans
Lig. ovarii proprium

Tuba uterina [Falloppii]

Ostium abdominale tubae uterinae
Infundibulum tubae uterinae
Fimbriae tubae
  Fimbria ovarica
Ampulla tubae uterinae
Isthmus tubae uterinae

Bulbo-urethral gland (O. T. Cowper's gland)

Body of gland
Excretory duct

Parts of external genitals

Penis

Root of penis
Body of penis
Crus of penis
Dorsum of penis
Urethral surface
Glans ("acorn") of penis
  Corona of glans
  Septum of glans
  Neck of glans
Prepuce
Frenulum of prepuce
Raphe of penis
Cavernous body of penis
Cavernous body of urethra
Bulb of urethra
  Hemispheres of bulb of urethra
  Septum of bulb of urethra
Albugineous coat of cavernous bodies

Septum of penis
Trabeculae of cavernous bodies
Caverns of cavernous bodies
Spiral arteries
Cavernous veins
Suspensory ligament of penis
Fascia of penis
Preputial glands
Smegma of prepuce

Male urethra

Prostatic part
Urethral crest
Seminal hillock
Prostatic utricle
Membranous part
Cavernous part
Navicular fossa of urethra
Valve of navicular fossa
External urethral orifice
Urethral lacunae of Morgagni
Urethral glands of Littre

Scrotum

Raphe of scrotum
Septum of scrotum
Dartos ("flayed") coat

Female genital organs

Ovary

Hilus of ovary
Medial surface
Lateral surface
Free margin
Mesovarian margin
Tubal extremity
Uterine extremity
Stroma of ovary
Primary ovarian follicles
Vesicular ovarian follicles (O. T. Graafian follicles)
Theca of follicle
  External coat
  Internal coat
Liquor of follicle
Granular layer
Ovarian mound (O. T. discus proligerus)
  Ovule
Corpus luteum: "yellow body"
Corpus albicans: "white body"
Proper ligament of ovary

Uterine tube (O. T. Fallopian tube)

Abdominal mouth of uterine tube
Infundibulum of uterine tube
Fimbriae of tube
  Ovarian fimbria
Ampulla of uterine tube
Isthmus of uterine tube

Pars uterina
Ostium uterinum tubae
Tunica serosa
Tunica adventitia
Tunica muscularis
  Stratum longitudinale
  Stratum circulare
Tela submucosa
Tunica mucosa
Plicae tubariae
  Plicae ampullares
  Plicae isthmicae

Uterus

Corpus uteri
Fundus uteri
Margo lateralis
Facies vesicalis
Facies intestinalis
Cavum uteri
Orificium internum uteri

Cervix [uteri]
Portio supravaginalis [cervicis]
Portio vaginalis [cervicis]
Orificium externum uteri

  Labium anterius
  Labium posterius
Canalis cervicis uteri
Plicae palmatae
Gl. cervicales [uteri]
Parametrium
Tunica serosa [Perimetrium]
Tunica muscularis
Tunica muscularis cervicis
Tunica mucosa
  Gl. uterinae
M. rectouterinus
Lig. teres uteri
(Processus vaginalis peritonaei)

Vagina

Fornix vaginae
Paries anterior
Paries posterior
Hymen [femininus]
Carunculae hymenales
Tunica muscularis
Tunica mucosa
Noduli lymphatici vaginales
Rugae vaginales
Columnae rugarum
  Columna rugarum posterior
  Columna rugarum anterior
  Carina urethralis [vaginae]

Epoophoron

Ductus epoophori longitudinalis [Gartneri]
  Ductuli transversi
Appendices vesiculosi [Morgagnii]

Paroophoron

Partes genitales externae

Pudendum muliebre
Labium majus pudendi
Commissura labiorum anterior
Commissura labiorum posterior
Frenulum labiorum pudendi
Rima pudendi
Fossa navicularis [vestibuli vaginae]
Labium minus pudendi
Vestibulum vaginae
Bulbus vestibuli
Gl. sebaceae
Gl. vestibulares minores
Orificium vaginae

Gl. vestibularis major [Bartholini]

Clitoris

Crus clitoridis
Corpus clitoridis

Uterine part
Uterine mouth of tube
Serous coat
Adventitious coat
Muscular coat
  Longitudinal layer
  Circular layer
Submucous tela
Mucous coat
Tubal folds
  Ampullar folds
  Isthmian folds

Uterus

Body of uterus
Fundus of uterus
Lateral margin
Vesical surface
Intestinal surface
Cavity of uterus
Internal orifice of uterus (O. T. internal os)
Neck of uterus
Supravaginal portion of cervix
Vaginal portion of cervix
External orifice of uterus (O. T. external os)
  Anterior lip
  Posterior lip
Canal of neck of uterus
Palmate folds
Cervical glands of uterus
Parametrium
Serous coat
Muscular coat
Muscular coat of neck
Mucous coat
  Uterine glands
Rectouterine muscle
Round ligament of uterus
Vaginal process of peritoneum (O. T. canal of Nuck)

Vagina ("sheath")

Fornix of vagina
Anterior wall
Posterior wall
Hymen
Hymeneal caruncles
Muscular coat
Mucous coat
Vaginal lymph-nodules
Rugæ ("wrinkles") of vaginal wall
Columns of the rugæ
  Posterior column
  Anterior column
  Urethral carina ("keel") of vagina

Epo-ophoron (O. T. parovarium or organ of Rosenmueller)

Longitudinal duct of epo-ophoron (O. T. Gärtner's duct)
  Transverse ductules
Vesicular appendages of Morgagni (O. T. hydatids of Morgagni)

Paro-ophoron

External genital parts

Vulva ("wrapper")
Greater lip of vulva
Anterior labial commissure
Posterior labial commissure
Frenulum of pudendal labia
Pudendal slit
Navicular fossa of vestibule of vagina
Lesser lip of vulva
Vestibule of vagina
Vestibular bulb
Sebaceous glands
Lesser vestibular glands
Orifice of vagina

Larger vestibular gland of Bartholin

Clitoris

Crus of clitoris
Body of clitoris

Glans clitoridis
Frenulum clitoridis
Praeputium clitoridis
Smegma clitoridis
Corpus cavernosum clitoridis
Septum corporum cavernosorum
Fascia clitoridis
Lig. suspensorium clitoridis

Urethra muliebris

Orificium urethrae externum
Corpus spongiosum urethrae
Tunica muscularis
Stratum circulare
Stratum longitudinale
Tunica submucosa
Tunica mucosa
Gl. urethrales
Crista urethralis
(Ductus paraurethrales)
Termini ontogenetici
Membranae deciduae
Decidua vera
Decidua capsularis
Decidua basalis
Placenta
Placenta uterina
Placenta foetalis
Funiculus umbilicalis
Corpus Wolffi
Ductus Wolffi
Ductus Muelleri
Sinus urogenitalis

Perineum

Raphe perinei
Musculi perinei
Diaphragma pelvis
M. levator ani
Arcus tendineus m. levatoris ani

M. coccygeus [vide p. 40]
M. sphincter ani externus
Lig. anococcygeum
Fascia pelvis
Fascia endopelvina
Fascia diaphragmatis pelvis superior

Arcus tendineus fasciae pelvis
Lig. puboprostaticum [pubovesicale] medium

Lig. puboprostaticum [pubovesicale] laterale

Fascia diaphragmatis pelvis inferior
Diaphragma urogenitale

M. transversus perinei profundus
M. sphincter urethrae membranaceae

Fascia diaphragmatis urogenitalis superior

Fascia diaphragmatis urogenitalis inferior

Lig. transversum pelvis

Fascia prostatae
Fascia obturatoria
Fossa ischiorectalis
M. transversus perinei superficialis
M. ischiocavernosus

M. bulbocavernosus

Fascia superficialis perinei

Peritonaeum

Tunica serosa
Tela subserosa
Peritonaeum parietale
Peritonaeum viscerale

Glans of clitoris
Frenulum of clitoris
Prepuce of clitoris
  Smegma of clitoris
Cavernous body of clitoris
Septum of cavernous bodies
Fascia of clitoris
Suspensory ligament of clitoris

Female urethra

External orifice of urethra
Spongy body of urethra
Muscular coat
  Circular layer
  Longitudinal layer
Submucous coat
Mucous coat
  Urethral glands
Urethral crest
Para-urethral ducts
Ontogenetic terms
Deciduous membranes
  True decidua
  Capsular decidua
  Basal decidua
Placenta ("*cake*")
  Uterine placenta
  Foetal placenta
Umbilical cord
Wolffian body
Wolffian duct
Muellerian duct
Urogenital sinus

Perineum

Perineal raphe
Perineal muscles
Pelvic diaphragm
Levator muscle of anus
  Tendinous arch of levator ani muscle (O. T. white line of the pelvis)
Coccygeus muscle
External sphincter muscle of anus
  Anococcygeal ligament
Pelvic fascia
  Endopelvic fascia
  Superior fascia of the pelvic diaphragm
  Tendinous arch of pelvic fascia
  Middle puboprostatic or pubovesical ligament (O. T. anterior true ligament of bladder)
  Lateral puboprostatic or pubovesical ligament (O. T. lateral true ligament of bladder)
Inferior fascia of the pelvic diaphragm
Urogenital diaphragm (O. T. triangular ligament)
Deep transverse muscle of perineum
Sphincter muscle of the membranous urethra (O. T. compressor urethrae)
Superior fascia of urogenital diaphragm (O. T. deep layer of triangular ligament)
Inferior fascia of urogenital diaphragm (O. T. superficial layer of triangular ligament)
Transverse ligament of pelvis (O. T. median puboprostatic ligament of Krause)
Prostatic fascia
Obturator fascia
Ischiorectal fossa
Superficial transverse perineal muscle
Ischiocavernous muscle (O. T. erector penis [vel clitoridis] muscle)
Bulbocavernous muscle (O. T. ejaculator seminis or accelerator urinae; sphincter vaginae)
Superficial perineal fascia

Peritoneum

Serous coat
Subserous tela
Parietal peritoneum
Visceral peritoneum

Cavum peritonaei
Mesenterium commune
Mesenterium
  Radix mesenterii
  Lamina mesenterii propria
Mesocolon
  Mesocolon transversum
  Mesocolon ascendens
  Mesocolon descendens
  Mesocolon sigmoideum
Mesorectum
Mesenteriolum processus vermiformis
Mesogastrium
Omentum minus
  Lig. hepatogastricum
  Lig. hepatoduodenale
  (Lig. hepatocolicum)
Lig. gastrolienale

Lig. gastrocolicum
Omentum majus
Bursa omentalis

  Vestibulum bursae omentalis
  Recessus superior omentalis
  Recessus inferior omentalis
  Recessus lienalis
  Plica gastropancreatica
  Foramen epiploicum [Winslowi]

Lig. phrenicocolicum

Lig. phrenicolienale
Lig. falciforme hepatis
Lig. coronarium hepatis
Lig. triangulare dextrum
Lig. triangulare sinistrum
Lig. hepatorenale
(Lig. duodenorenale)
Recessus duodenojejunalis
Plica duodenojejunalis
(Plica duodenomesocolica)
Recessus intersigmoideus
Recessus iliocaecalis superior
Recessus iliocaecalis inferior
Plica iliocaecalis
Fossa caecalis
Recessus retrocaecalis
Plica caecalis
Recessus paracolici
(Fossa iliacosubfascialis)
(Recessus phrenicohepatici)
Plica umbilicalis media
Plica umbilicalis lateralis
Plica epigastrica
Plica pubovesicalis
Plica vesicalis transversa
Mesorchium
Processus vaginalis peritonaei
Lig. latum uteri
  Mesometrium
  Mesosalpinx
  Mesovarium
Bursa ovarica
Lig. suspensorium ovarii
Plica rectouterina [Douglasi]
Excavatio rectouterina [Cavum Douglasi]
Excavatio vesicouterina
Excavatio rectovesicalis
Spatium retroperitonaeale

Peritoneal cavity
Common mesentery
Mesentery
  Root of the mesentery
  Proper layer of the mesentery
Mesocolon
  Transverse mesocolon
  Ascending mesocolon
  Descending mesocolon
  Sigmoid mesocolon
Mesorectum
Meso-appendix
Mesogastrium
Lesser omentum
  Hepatogastric ligament
  Hepatoduodenal ligament
Hepatocolic ligament
Gastrolienal ligament (O. T. gastrosplenic omentum)
Gastrocolic ligament
Greater omentum
Omental bursa (O. T. lesser peritoneal sac)
  Vestibule of omental bursa
  Superior omental recess
  Inferior omental recess
  Splenic recess
  Gastropancreatic fold
  Epiploic foramen (O. T. foramen of Winslow)
Phrenicocolic ligament (O. T. costocolic ligament)
Phrenicosplenic ligament
Falciform ligament of liver
Coronary ligament of liver
Right triangular ligament
Left triangular ligament
Hepatorenal ligament
Duodenorenal ligament
Duodenojejunal recess
Duodenojejunal fold
Duodenomesocolic fold
Intersigmoid recess
Superior ileocaecal recess
Inferior ileocaecal recess
Ileocaecal fold
Caecal fossa
Retrocaecal recess
Caecal fold
Paracolic recess
Iliaco-subfascial fossa
Phrenicohepatic recess
Middle umbilical fold
Lateral umbilical fold
Epigastric fold
Pubovesical fold
Transverse vesical fold
Mesorchium
Sheath process of peritoneum
Broad ligament of uterus
  Mesometrium
  Mesosalpinx
  Mesovarium
Ovarian bursa
Suspensory ligament of ovary
Recto-uterine fold
Recto-uterine excavation, or cul-de-sac of Douglas
Vesico-uterine excavation
Rectovesical excavation
Retroperitoneal space

Lieno-renal?

Angiologia

Vas collaterale
Vas anastomoticum
Ramus communicans
Plexus vasculosus
Rete vasculosum
Rete mirabile
Arteria
Arteriola
Vena
Vena cutanea
Vena comitans
Venula
Plexus venosus
Rete venosum
Sinus [venosus]
Emissarium
Corpus cavernosum
Vas capillare
Vas lymphaticum
Plexus lymphaticus
Lymphoglandula
Nodulus lymphaticus
Cisterna
Tunica externa [adventitia]
Tunica media
Tunica intima
Vasa vasorum
Vagina vasorum
Sanguis
Lympha

Cor

Basis cordis
Facies sternocostalis
Facies diaphragmatica
Apex cordis
Incisura [apicis] cordis
Sulcus longitudinalis anterior
Sulcus longitudinalis posterior
Sulcus coronarius
Pericardium
Liquor pericardii
Ligg. sternopericardiaca
Sinus transversus pericardii
Epicardium
Myocardium
Endocardium
Ventriculus cordis
Septum ventriculorum
Septum musculare ventriculorum
Septum membranaceum ventriculorum
Atrium cordis
Auricula cordis
Septum atriorum
Pars membranacea septi atriorum
Ostium venosum
Ostium arteriosum

Fasciculus atrio-ventricularis

Angiology

Collateral vessel
Anastomotic vessel
Communicating branch
Vascular plexus
Vascular rete
Rete mirabile ("wonderful network")
Artery
Arteriole
Vein
Cutaneous vein
Accompanying vein
Venule
Venous plexus
Venous rete
Venous sinus
Emissary (vessel)
Cavernous body
Capillary vessel
Lymphatic vessel
Lymphatic plexus
Lymph gland
Lymph nodule
Cistern
External coat
Middle coat
Inner coat
Vessels of the vessels
Sheath of the vessels
Blood
Lymph

Heart

Base of heart
Sternocostal surface
Diaphragmatic surface
Apex of heart
Notch at apex of heart
Anterior longitudinal sulcus (O. T. anterior interventricular groove)
Posterior longitudinal sulcus (O. T. posterior interventricular groove)
Coronary sulcus (O. T. auriculoventricular groove)
Pericardium
Pericardial fluid
Sternopericardiac ligaments
Transverse sinus of pericardium
Epicardium
Myocardium
Endocardium
Ventricle of heart
Septum of ventricles
  Muscular septum of ventricles
  Membranous septum of ventricles
Forechamber (O. T. auricle)
Auricle (O. T. auricular appendix)
Septum of atria
  Membranous part of septum of atria
Venous orifice
Arterial orifice

Atrio-Ventricular bundle

Trabeculae carneae
Vortex cordis
Mm. papillares
Chordae tendineae
Trigona fibrosa
Annuli fibrosi

Atrium dextrum

Mm. pectinati
Sulcus terminalis atrii dextri
Crista terminalis
Sinus venarum [cavarum]
Limbus fossae ovalis [Vieussenii]

Auricula dextra

Tuberculum intervenosum [Loweri]
Valvula venae cavae [inferioris, Eustachii]
Fossa ovalis
Valvula sinus coronarii [Thebesii]

Foramina venarum minimarum [Thebesii]

Ventriculus dexter

Valvula tricuspidalis

Cuspis anterior

Cuspis posterior

Cuspis medialis
Crista supraventricularis
Conus arteriosus
Valvulae semilunares a. pulmonalis
Valvula semilunaris anterior
Valvula semilunaris dextra
Valvula semilunaris sinistra
Noduli valvularum semilunarium
Lunulae valvularum semilunarium

Atrium sinistrum

Auricula sinistra

Valvula foraminis ovalis

Ventriculus sinister

Valvula bicuspidalis [mitralis]

Cuspis anterior
Cuspis posterior
Valvulae semilunares aortae
Valvula semilunaris posterior
Valvula semilunaris dextra
Valvula semilunaris sinistra
Noduli valvularum semilunarium [Arantii]
Lunulae valvularum semilunarium

Arteriae

A. pulmonalis

Ramus dexter
Ramus sinister
Ductus arteriosus [*Botalli*]
Ligamentum arteriosum

Aorta

Aorta ascendens
Bulbus aortae
Sinus aortae [Valsalvae]

Arcus aortae
Isthmus aortae
Aorta descendens
A. coronaria [cordis] dextra
Ramus descendens posterior
A. coronaria [cordis] sinistra

Fleshy cords (O. T. columnae carnae)
Vortex of heart
Papillary muscles
Tendinous cords
Fibrous trigones
Fibrous rings

Right atrium

Pectinate ("comb-like") muscles
Terminal sulcus of the right atrium
Terminal crest
Venous sinus
Edge of oval fossa (O. T. annulus ovalis)
Right auricle (O. T. right auricular appendix)
Intervenous tubercle of Lower
Valve of inferior vena cava (O. T. Eustachian valve)
Oval fossa
Valve of coronary sinus (O. T. coronary valve, or valve of Thebesius)
Foramina of the smallest veins (O. T. foramina Thebesii)

Right ventricle

Tricuspid valve (O. T. right auriculoventricular valve)
  Anterior cusp (O. T. infundibular cusp)
  Posterior cusp (O. T. marginal cusp)
  Medial cusp (O. T. septal cusp)
Supraventricular crest
Arterial cone
Semilunar valves of pulmonary artery
  Anterior semilunar valve
  Right semilunar valve
  Left semilunar valve
Nodules of the semilunar valves
Crescents of the semilunar valves

Left atrium (O. T. left auricle)

Left auricle (O. T. left auricular appendix)
Valve of the foramen

Left ventricle

Bicuspid or mitral valve (O. T. left auriculoventricular valve)
  Anterior cusp
  Posterior cusp
Semilunar valves of aorta
  Posterior semilunar valve
  Right semilunar valve
  Left semilunar valve
Nodules of the semilunar valves (O. T. corpora Arantii)
Crescents, or "sails" of semilunar valves

Arteries

Pulmonary artery

Right ramus
Left ramus
Arterial duct
Arterial ligament

Aorta

Ascending aorta
Bulb of aorta
Sinuses of aorta (O. T. sinus Valsalvae)
Arch of aorta
Isthmus of aorta
Descending aorta
Right coronary artery of heart
  Posterior descending ramus
Left coronary artery of heart

Ramus circumflexus
Ramus descendens anterior

A. anonyma

(A. thyreoidea ima)

A. carotis communis

A. carotis externa

A. thyreoidea superior

Ramus hyoideus
Ramus sternocleidomastoideus
A. laryngea superior
Ramus cricothyreoideus
Ramus anterior
Ramus posterior
Rami glandulares

A. pharyngea ascendens

A. meningea posterior
Rami pharyngei
A. tympanica inferior

A. lingualis

Ramus hyoideus
A. sublingualis
Rami dorsales linguae
A. profunda linguae

A. maxillaris externa

A. palatina ascendens
Ramus tonsillaris
A. submentalis
Rami glandulares
A. labialis inferior
A. labialis superior
A. angularis

A. sternocleidomastoidea

A. occipitalis

Ramus mastoideus
Ramus auricularis
Rami musculares
Ramus descendens
(Ramus meningeus)
Rami occipitales

A. auricularis posterior

A. stylomastoidea
A. tympanica posterior
Rami mastoidei
Ramus stapedius
Ramus auricularis
Ramus occipitalis

A. temporalis superficialis

Rami parotidei
A. transversa faciei
Rami auriculares anteriores
A. zygomaticoorbitalis
A. temporalis media
Ramus frontalis
Ramus parietalis

A. maxillaris interna

A. auricularis profunda
A. tympanica anterior
A. alveolaris inferior

R. mylohyoideus
A. mentalis
A. meningea media
(Ramus meningeus accessorius)

Ramus petrosus superficialis
A. tympanica superior
A. masseterica
A. temporalis profunda posterior
A. temporalis profunda anterior
Rami pterygoidei
A. buccinatoria
A. alveolaris superior posterior

A. infraorbitalis
Aa. alveol. superiores anteriores

Circumflex ramus
Anterior descending ramus

Innominate artery

Lowest thyreoid artery

Common carotid artery

External carotid artery

Superior thyreoid artery

Hyoid ramus
Sternocleidomastoid ramus
Superior laryngeal artery
Cricothyreoid ramus
Anterior ramus
Posterior ramus
Glandular rami

Ascending pharyngeal artery

Posterior meningeal artery
Pharyngeal rami
Inferior tympanic artery

Lingual artery

Hyoid ramus
Sublingual artery
Dorsal rami of tongue
Deep artery of tongue (O. T. ranine artery)

External maxillary artery (O. T. facial artery)

Ascending palatine artery
Tonsillar rami
Submental artery
Glandular rami
Inferior labial artery
Superior labial artery
Angular artery

Sternocleidomastoid artery

Occipital artery

Mastoid ramus
Auricular ramus
Muscular rami
Descending ramus
Meningeal ramus
Occipital rami

Posterior auricular artery

Stylomastoid artery
Posterior tympanic artery
Mastoid rami
Stapedial ramus
Auricular ramus
Occipital ramus

Superficial temporal artery

Parotid rami
Transverse artery of face
Anterior auricular rami
Zygomatico-orbital artery
Middle temporal artery
Frontal ramus
Parietal ramus

Internal maxillary artery

Deep auricular artery
Anterior tympanic artery
Inferior alveolar artery (O. T. inferior dental)
Mylohyoid ramus
Mental artery
Middle meningeal artery
Accessory meningeal ramus (O. T. small meningeal)
Superficial petrosal ramus
Superior tympanic artery
Masseteric artery
Posterior deep temporal artery
Anterior deep temporal artery
Pterygoid rami
Buccinator artery (O. T. buccal)
Posterior superior alveolar artery (O. T. posterior dental)
Infraorbital artery
Anterior superior alveolar arteries (O. T. anterior superior dental)

A. palatina descendens
A. canalis pterygoidei [Vidii]
A. palatina major
Aa. palatinae minores
A. sphenopalatina
Aa. nasales posteriores laterales et septi

A. carotis interna

Ramus caroticotympanicus

A. ophthalmica

A. centralis retinae
A. lacrimalis
Aa. palpebrales laterales
Rami musculares
Aa. ciliares posteriores breves
Aa. ciliares posteriores longae
Aa. ciliares anteriores
Aa. conjunctivales anteriores
Aa. conjunctivales posteriores
Aa. episclerales
A. supraorbitalis
A. ethmoidalis posterior
A. ethmoidalis anterior
A. meningea anterior
Aa. palpebrales mediales
Arcus tarseus superior
Arcus tarseus inferior
A. frontalis
A. dorsalis nasi

Aa. cerebri

A. communicans posterior
A. chorioidea

A. cerebri anterior
A. communicans anterior
A. cerebri media

A. subclavia

A. vertebralis

Rami spinales
A. spinalis posterior
A. spinalis anterior
Ramus meningeus

A. cerebelli inferior posterior

A. basilaris

A. cerebelli inferior anterior
A. auditiva interna

Rami ad pontem

A. cerebelli superior
A. cerebri posterior
Circulus arteriosus [Willisi]

A. mammaria interna

Aa. mediastinales anteriores
Aa. thymicae
Rami bronchiales
A. pericardiacophrenica

Rami sternales
Rami perforantes
  Rami mammarii
  Rami musculares
  Rami cutanei
(Ramus costalis lateralis)
Rami intercostales

A. musculophrenica
A. epigastrica superior

Truncus thyreocervicalis

A. thyreoidea inferior

A. laryngea inferior
Rami pharyngei
Rami oesophagei

Descending palatine artery
Artery of pterygoid canal
Greater palatine artery
Lesser palatine arteries
Sphenopalatine artery
Posterior lateral arteries of the nose and of septum

Internal carotid artery

Caroticotympanic ramus (O. T. tympanic branch)

Ophthalmic artery

Central artery of retina
Lacrimal artery
Lateral palpebral arteries
Muscular rami
Short posterior ciliary arteries
Long posterior ciliary arteries
Anterior ciliary arteries
Anterior conjunctival arteries
Posterior conjunctival arteries
Episcleral arteries
Supraorbital artery
Posterior ethmoidal artery
Anterior ethmoidal artery
Anterior meningeal artery
Middle palpebral arteries
Superior tarsal arch
Inferior tarsal arch
Frontal artery
Dorsal artery of nose

Cerebral arteries

Posterior communicating artery
Chorioid artery (O. T. anterior choroidal)
Anterior cerebral artery
Anterior communicating artery
Middle cerebral artery (O. T. arteria fossae Sylvii)

Subclavian artery

Vertebral artery

Spinal rami
Posterior spinal artery
Anterior spinal artery
Meningeal ramus (O. T. posterior meningeal branch)
Posterior inferior cerebellar artery

Basilar artery

Anterior inferior cerebellar artery
Internal auditory artery (O. T. auditory artery)
Rami to pons (O. T. transverse arteries)
Superior cerebellar arteries
Posterior cerebral artery
Arterial circle of Willis

Internal mammary artery

Anterior mediastinal arteries
Thymic arteries
Bronchial rami
Pericardiacophrenic artery (O. T. arteria comes nervi phrenici)
Sternal rami
Perforating rami
  Mammary rami
  Muscular rami
  Cutaneous rami
Lateral costal ramus
Intercostal rami (O. T. anterior intercostals)
Musculophrenic artery
Superior epigastric artery

Thyreocervical trunk (O. T. thyroid axis)

Inferior thyreoid artery

Inferior laryngeal artery
Pharyngeal rami
Oesophageal rami

Rami tracheales
Rami glandulares

A. cervicalis ascendens

Rami spinales
Rami musculares
Ramus profundus

A. cervicalis superficialis

A. transversa scapulae

Ramus acromialis

Truncus costocervicalis

A. intercostalis suprema

Rami dorsales
Rami spinales
A. cervicalis profunda

A. transversa colli

Ramus ascendens
Ramus descendens

A. axillaris

Rami subscapulares

A. thoracalis suprema

A. thoracoacromialis

Ramus acromialis
Rete acromiale
Ramus deltoideus
Rami pectorales

A. thoracalis lateralis

Rami mammarii externi

A. subscapularis

A. thoracodorsalis

A. circumflexa scapulae

A. circumflexa humeri anterior

A. circumflexa humeri posterior

A. brachialis

A. profunda brachii

Aa. nutritiae humeri
R. deltoideus
A. collateralis media
A. collateralis radialis

A. collateralis ulnaris superior

A. collateralis ulnaris inferior

A. radialis

A. recurrens radialis
Rami musculares
Ramus carpeus volaris

Ramus volaris superficialis
Ramus carpeus dorsalis

Rete carpi dorsale

Aa. metacarpeae dorsales

Aa. digitales dorsales
A. princeps pollicis
A. volaris indicis radialis

Arcus volaris profundus

Aa. metacarpeae volares
Rami perforantes

Tracheal rami
Glandular rami

Ascending cervical artery

Spinal rami
Muscular rami
Deep ramus

Superficial cervical artery

Transverse artery of scapula (O. T. suprascapular)

Acromial ramus

Costocervical trunk (O. T. superior intercostal)

Highest intercostal artery (O. T. superior intercostal proper)
Dorsal rami
Spinal rami
Deep cervical artery

Transverse artery of neck (O. T. transversalis colli)

Ascending ramus
Descending ramus

Axillary artery

Subscapular rami

Highest thoracic artery (O. T. superior thoracic artery)

Thoraco-acromial artery (O. T. acromiothoracic or thoracic axis)

Acromial ramus
Acromial rete
Deltoid ramus
Pectoral rami

Lateral thoracic artery (O. T. long thoracic)

External mammary rami

Subscapular artery

Thoracodorsal artery
Circumflex artery of scapula (O. T. dorsalis scapulae)

Anterior circumflex artery of humerus

Posterior circumflex artery of humerus

Brachial artery

Deep artery of upper arm (O. T. superior profunda)

Nutrient arteries of the humerus
Deltoid ramus
Middle collateral artery
Radial collateral artery (O. T. articular branch of superior profunda)

Superior ulnar collateral artery (O. T. inferior profunda)

Inferior ulnar collateral artery (O. T. anastomotica magna)

Radial artery

Radial recurrent artery
Muscular rami
Volar carpal ramus (O. T. anterior radial carpal)
Superficial volar ramus
Dorsal carpal ramus (O. T. posterior radial carpal)
Dorsal carpal rete (O. T. posterior carpal rete)
Dorsal metacarpal arteries (O. T. dorsal interosseous arteries)
Dorsal digital arteries
Principal artery of thumb
Radial volar artery of index-finger (O. T. arteria radialis indicis)
Deep volar arch (O. T. deep palmar arch)
Volar metacarpal arteries
Perforating rami

A. ulnaris

Aa. recurrentes ulnares
Rete articulare cubiti
A. interossea communis
A. interossea dorsalis

A. interossea recurrens

A. interossea volaris

A. mediana
Rami musculares
Ramus carpeus dorsalis

Ramus carpeus volaris

Ramus volaris profundus
Arcus volaris superficialis

Aa. digitales volares communes

Aa. digitales volares propriae

Aorta thoracalis

Rami viscerales

Aa. bronchiales
Aa. oesophageae
Rami pericardiaci

Rami parietales

Rami mediastinales
Aa. phrenicae superiores

Aa. intercostales

Rami posteriores
  Ramus spinalis
  Rami musculares
  Ramus cutaneus medialis
  Ramus cutaneus lateralis
Rami anteriores
  Rami musculares
  Rami cutanei laterales [pectorales et abdominales]
  Ramus posterior
  Ramus anterior
  Rami mammarii laterales
Rami cutanei anteriores [pectorales et abdominales]
Rami mammarii mediales

Aorta abdominalis

Rami parietales

A. phrenica inferior

Rami suprarenales superiores

Aa. lumbales

Ramus dorsalis
Ramus spinalis

A. sacralis media

A. lumbalis ima
Glomus coccygeum

Rami viscerales

A. coeliaca

A. gastrica sinistra
Rami oesophagei
A. hepatica
A. gastrica dextra
A. hepatica propria
  Ramus dexter
  A. cystica
  Ramus sinister
A. gastroduodenalis
  A. pancreaticoduoden. superior
    Rami pancreatici
    Rami duodenales
  A. gastroepiploica dextra
    Rami epiploici
A. lienalis
Rami pancreatici
A. gastroepiploica sinistra
Aa. gastricae breves
Rami lienales

Ulnar artery

Recurrent ulnar arteries
Articular rete of elbow
Common interosseous artery
Dorsal interosseous artery (O. T. posterior interosseous)
  Recurrent interosseous artery (O. T. posterior interosseous recurrent)
Volar interosseous artery (O. T. anterior interosseous)
Median artery
Muscular rami
Dorsal carpal ramus (O. T. posterior ulnar carpal)
Volar carpal ramus (O. T. anterior ulnar carpal)
Deep volar ramus
Superficial volar arch (O. T. superficial palmar arch)
Common volar digital arteries (O. T. palmar digital arteries)
Volar digital arteries proper (O. T. collateral digital arteries)

Thoracic aorta

Visceral rami

Bronchial arteries
Oesophageal arteries
Pericardial rami

Parietal rami

Mediastinal rami
Superior phrenic arteries

Intercostal arteries

Posterior rami
  Spinal rami
  Muscular rami
  Medial cutaneous ramus
  Lateral cutaneous ramus
Anterior rami
  Muscular rami
  Lateral cutaneous rami of breast and abdomen
  Posterior ramus
  Anterior ramus
  Lateral mammary rami
Anterior cutaneous rami of breast and abdomen
Medial mammary rami

Abdominal aorta

Parietal rami

Inferior phrenic artery

Superior suprarenal rami

Lumbar arteries

Dorsal ramus
Spinal ramus

Middle sacral artery

Lowest lumbar artery
Coccygeal skein

Visceral rami

Coeliac artery

Left gastric artery
Oesophageal rami
Hepatic artery
Right gastric artery
Proper hepatic artery
  Right ramus
  Cystic artery
  Left ramus
Gastroduodenal artery
  Superior pancreaticoduodenal artery
    Pancreatic rami
    Duodenal rami
  Right gastro-epiploic artery
    Epiploic rami
Splenic artery
Pancreatic rami
Left gastro-epiploic artery
Short gastric arteries
Splenic rami

A. mesenterica superior

Aa. intestinales
A. pancreaticoduodenalis inferior
Aa. jejunales
Aa. ileae

A. ileocolica
A. appendicularis
A. colica dextra
A. colica media

A. mesenterica inferior

A. colica sinistra
Aa. sigmoideae
A. haemorrhoidalis superior

A. suprarenalis media

A. renalis

A. suprarenalis inferior

A. spermatica interna

A. testicularis

A. ovarica

A. iliaca communis

A. hypogastrica

Rami parietales

A. iliolumbalis

Ramus lumbalis
Ramus spinalis
Ramus iliacus

A. sacralis lateralis

Rami spinales

A. obturatoria

Ramus pubicus
Ramus anterior
Ramus posterior
A. acetabuli

A. glutaea superior

amus superior
Ramus inferior

A. glutaea inferior

A. comitans n. ischiadici

Rami viscerales

A. umbilicalis

Aa. vesicales superiores
[Ligamentum umbilicale laterale]

A. vesicalis inferior

A. deferentialis

A. uterina

A. vaginalis
Ramus ovarii
Ramus tubarius

A. haemorrhoidalis media

A. pudenda interna

A. haemorrhoidalis inferior
A. perinei
Aa. scrotales posteriores
Aa. labiales posteriores
A. penis
A. urethralis
A. bulbi urethrae
A. bulbi vestibuli [vaginae]
A. profunda penis
A. dorsalis penis
A. clitoridis
A. profunda clitoridis
A. dorsalis clitoridis

A. iliaca externa

A. epigastrica inferior

Ramus pubicus
Ramus obturatorius
A. spermatica externa

Superior mesenteric artery

Intestinal arteries
- Inferior pancreaticoduodenal artery
- Jejunal arteries
- Ileal arteries (O. T. rami intestini tenuis)
- Ileocolic artery
  - Appendicular artery
- Right colic artery
- Middle colic artery

Inferior mesenteric artery

- Left colic artery
- Sigmoid arteries
- Superior hemorrhoidal artery

Middle suprarenal artery (O. T middle capsular artery)

Renal artery

- Inferior suprarenal artery

Internal spermatic artery

Testicular artery

Ovarian artery

Common iliac artery

Hypogastric artery (O. T. internal iliac)

Parietal rami

Iliolumbar artery

- Lumbar ramus
- Spinal ramus
- Iliac ramus

Lateral sacral artery

- Spinal rami

Obturator artery

- Pubic ramus
- Anterior ramus
- Posterior ramus
- Artery of acetabulum

Superior gluteal artery

- Superior ramus
- Inferior ramus

Inferior gluteal artery

- Companion artery of sciatic nerve

Visceral rami

Umbilical artery

- Superior vesical arteries
- [Lateral umbilical ligament]

Inferior vesical artery

Deferential artery

Uterine artery

- Vaginal artery
- Ovarian ramus
- Tubal ramus

Middle hemorrhoidal artery

Internal pudendal artery

- Inferior hemorrhoidal artery
- Artery of perineum
- Posterior scrotal arteries
- Posterior labial arteries
- Artery of penis
- Urethral artery
- Artery of the bulb of urethra
- Artery of the vestibular bulb of vagina
- Deep artery of penis
- Dorsal artery of penis
- Artery of clitoris
- Deep artery of clitoris
- Dorsal artery of clitoris

External iliac artery

Inferior epigastric artery (O. T. deep epigastric)

- Pubic ramus
  - Obturator ramus
- External spermatic artery (O. T. cremasteric)

A. lig. teretis uteri

A. circumflexa ilium profunda

A. femoralis

A. epigastrica superficialis
A. circumflexa ilium superficialis
Aa. pudendae externae

Aa. scrotales anteriores
Aa. labiales anteriores
Rami inguinales
A. profunda femoris
A. circumflexa femoris medialis

Ramus superficialis
Ramus profundus
Ramus acetabuli
A. circumflexa femoris lateralis

Ramus ascendens
Ramus descendens
A. perforans prima
A. nutritia femoris superior
A. perforans secunda
A. perforans tertia
A. nutritia femoris inferior
Rami musculares
A. genu suprema
Rami musculares
Ramus saphenus
Rami articulares

A. poplitea

A. genu superior lateralis

A. genu superior medialis

A. genu media

Aa. surales
A. genu inferior lateralis

A. genu inferior medialis

Rete articulare genu
Rete patellae

A. tibialis anterior

(A. recurrens tibialis posterior)
A. recurrens tibialis anterior
A. malleolaris anterior lateralis

A. malleolaris anterior medialis

Rete malleolare mediale
Rete malleolare laterale
A. dorsalis pedis
A. tarsea lateralis
Aa. tarseae mediales
A. arcuata
Rete dorsale pedis
Aa. metatarseae dorsales
Aa. digitales dorsales
Ramus plantaris profundus

A. tibialis posterior

Ramus fibularis
A. peronaea
A. nutritia fibulae
Ramus perforans

Ramus communicans
A. malleolaris posterior lateralis

Rami calcanei laterales

A. nutritia tibiae
A. malleolaris posterior medialis

Rami calcanei mediales

Rete calcaneum
A. plantaris medialis

Ramus profundus

Artery of round ligament of uterus

Deep circumflex iliac artery

Femoral artery

Superficial epigastric artery
Superficial circumflex iliac artery
External pudendal arteries (O. T. superficial and deep external pudic arteries)
Anterior scrotal arteries
Anterior labial arteries
Inguinal rami
Deep artery of thigh
Medial circumflex artery of thigh (O. T. internal circumflex)
  Superficial ramus
  Deep ramus
  Ramus to acetabulum
Lateral circumflex artery of thigh (O. T. external circumflex)
  Ascending ramus
  Descending ramus
First perforating artery
Superior nutrient artery of femur
Second perforating artery
Third perforating artery
Inferior nutrient artery of femur
Muscular rami
Highest artery of knee
Muscular rami
Saphenous ramus
Articular rami

Popliteal artery

Lateral superior artery of knee (O. T. superior external articular artery)
Medial superior artery of knee (O. T. superior internal articular artery)
Middle artery of knee (O. T. azygos articular artery)
Sural arteries, or arteries of calf
Lateral inferior artery of knee (O. T. inferior external articular artery)
Medial inferior artery of knee (O. T. inferior internal articular artery)
Arterial network about knee-joint
Patellar network

Anterior tibial artery

Posterior recurrent tibial artery
Anterior recurrent tibial artery
Lateral anterior malleolar artery (O. T. external malleolar)
Medial anterior malleolar artery (O. T. internal malleolar)
Medial malleolar network
Lateral malleolar network
Dorsal artery of foot
Lateral tarsal artery
Medial tarsal arteries
Arcuate artery
Dorsal network of foot
Dorsal metatarsal arteries
Dorsal digital arteries
Deep plantar ramus

Posterior tibial artery

Fibular ramus
Peroneal artery
Nutrient artery of fibula
Perforating ramus (O. T. anterior peroneal)
Communicating ramus
Lateral posterior malleolar artery (O. T. posterior peroneal)
Lateral calcanean rami (O. T. external calcanean)
Nutrient artery of tibia
Medial posterior malleolar artery (O. T. internal malleolar)
Medial calcanean rami (O. T. internal calcanean)
Network of heel
Medial plantar artery (O. T. internal plantar)
  Deep ramus

Ramus superficialis
A. plantaris lateralis

Arcus plantaris

Aa. metatarseae plantares

Rami perforantes
Aa. digitales plantares

Venae

Venae pulmonales

Vv. pulmonales dextrae
Vv. pulmonales sinistrae

Vv. cordis

Sinus coronarius
V. cordis magna

V. posterior ventriculi sinistri
V. obliqua atrii sinistri [Marshalli]

Lig. v. cavae sinistrae

V. cordis media
V. cordis parva
Vv. cordis anteriores
Vv. cordis minimae

Vena cava superior

Vv. anonymae dextra et sinistra

Vv. thyreoideae inferiores
V. thyreoidea ima
Plexus thyreoideus impar
V. laryngea inferior
Vv. thymicae
Vv. pericardiacae
Vv. phrenicae superiores
Vv. mediastinales anteriores
Vv. bronchiales anteriores
Vv. tracheales
Vv. oesophageae
V. vertebralis

V. cervicalis profunda
V. mammaria interna
Vv. subcutaneae abdominis
V. epigastrica superior
V. intercostalis suprema

V. jugularis interna

Bulbus venae jugularis superior
V. canaliculi cochleae
Bulbus v. jugularis inferior
Plexus pharyngeus
Vv. pharyngeae
Vv. meningeae
Vv. canalis pterygoidei [Vidii]
V. lingualis
Vv. dorsales linguae
V. sublingualis
V. comitans n. hypoglossi
(Vv. thyreoideae superiores)
V. sternocleidomastoidea
V. laryngea superior

Sinus durae matris

Sinus transversus
Confluens sinuum

Vv. auditivae internae
Sinus occipitalis
Plexus basilaris
Sinus sagittalis superior

Sinus sagittalis inferior

Superficial ramus
Lateral plantar artery (O. T. external plantar)
Plantar arch
Plantar metatarsal arteries (O. T. digital branches)
Perforating rami
Plantar digital arteries (O. T. collateral digital branches)

Veins

Pulmonary veins

Right pulmonary veins
Left pulmonary veins

Veins of heart

Coronary sinus
Large vein of heart (O. T. great cardiac vein)
Posterior vein of left ventricle
Oblique vein of left atrium (O. T. oblique vein of Marshall)
Ligament of left vena cava (O. T. vestigial fold of Marshall)
Middle vein of heart
Small vein of heart
Anterior veins of heart
Smallest veins of heart (O. T. Vv. Thebesii)

Superior vena cava

Right and left innominate veins

Inferior thyreoid veins
Lowest thyreoid vein
Unpaired thyreoid plexus
Inferior laryngeal vein
Thymic veins
Pericardiac veins
Superior phrenic veins
Anterior mediastinal veins
Anterior bronchial veins
Tracheal veins
Oesophageal veins
Vertebral vein
Deep cervical vein
Internal mammary vein
Subcutaneous veins of abdomen
Superior epigastric vein
Highest intercostal vein (O. T. left superior intercostal vein)

Internal jugular vein

Upper bulb of jugular vein
Vein of canaliculus of cochlea
Inferior bulb of jugular vein
Pharyngeal plexus
Pharyngeal veins
Meningeal veins
Veins of the pterygoid canal
Lingual vein
Dorsal veins of tongue
Sublingual vein
Companion vein to hypoglossal nerve
Superior thyreoid veins
Sternocleidomastoid vein
Superior laryngeal vein

Sinuses of the dura mater

Transverse sinus (O. T. lateral sinus)
Confluence of the sinuses (O. T. torcular Herophili)
Internal auditory veins
Occipital sinus
Basilar plexus (O. T. basilar sinus)
Superior sagittal sinus (O. T. superior longitudinal sinus)
Inferior sagittal sinus (O. T. inferior longitudinal sinus)

Sinus rectus
Sinus petrosus inferior
Sinus petrosus superior
Sinus cavernosus
Sinus intercavernosus anterior
Sinus intercavernosus posterior
Sinus circularis
Sinus sphenoparietalis

Venae diploicae
V. diploica frontalis
V. diploica temporalis anterior
V. diploica temporalis posterior
V. diploica occipitalis
Emissarium parietale
Emissarium mastoideum
Emissarium condyloideum
Emissarium occipitale
Rete canalis hypoglossi
Rete foraminis ovalis
Plexus venosus caroticus internus

Venae cerebri

Vv. cerebri superiores
V. cerebri media
Vv. cerebri inferiores
Vv. cerebelli superiores
Vv. cerebelli inferiores
Vv. cerebri internae

V. cerebri magna [Galeni]

V. septi pellucidi
V. terminalis

V. basalis [Rosenthali]
V. chorioidea
V. ophthalmomeningea

V. ophthalmica superior

V. nasofrontalis
V. ethmoidalis anterior
V. ethmoidalis posterior
V. lacrimalis
Vv. musculares
Vv. vorticosae
Vv. ciliares posteriores
Vv. ciliares anteriores
V. centralis retinae
Vv. episclerales
Vv. palpebrales
Vv. conjunctivales anteriores
Vv. conjunctivales posteriores
V. ophthalmica inferior

V. facialis communis

V. facialis anterior

V. angularis
Vv. frontales
V. supraorbitalis
V. palpebrales superiores
V. nasales externae
V. palpebrales inferiores
V. labialis superior
V. labialis inferior
Vv. massetericae
Vv. parotideae anteriores
V. palatina
V. submentalis

V. facialis posterior

Vv. temporales superficiales
Vv. auriculares anteriores
Vv. parotideae posteriores
Vv. articulares mandibulae
Vv. tympanicae
V. stylomastoidea
V. transversa faciei
V. temporalis media
Plexus pterygoideus
Vv. meningeae mediae
Vv. temporales profundae
V. thyreoidea superior

V. jugularis externa

V. occipitalis

Straight sinus
Inferior petrosal sinus
Superior petrosal sinus
Cavernous sinus
Anterior intercavernous sinus
Posterior intercavernous sinus
Circular sinus
Sphenoparietal sinus (O. T. sinus alae parvae)
Diploic veins
  Frontal diploic vein
  Anterior temporal diploic vein
  Posterior temporal diploic vein
  Occipital diploic vein
Parietal emissary
Mastoid emissary
Condyloid emissary
Occipital emissary
Network of hypoglossal canal
Network of oval foramen
Venous plexus of internal carotid

Cerebral veins

Superior cerebral veins
Middle cerebral vein
Inferior cerebral veins
Superior cerebellar veins
Inferior cerebellar veins
Internal cerebral veins (O. T. veins of Galen)
Large vein of cerebrum (O. T. vena magna Galeni)
Vein of septum pellucidum
Terminal vein (O. T. vein of the corpus striatum)
Basal vein (O. T. basilar vein)
Chorioid vein
Ophthalmomeningeal vein

Superior ophthalmic vein

Nasofrontal vein
Anterior ethmoidal vein
Posterior ethmoidal vein
Lacrimal vein
Muscular veins
Vortex veins
Posterior ciliary veins
Anterior ciliary veins
Central vein of retina
Episcleral veins
Palpebral veins
Anterior conjunctival veins
Posterior conjunctival veins
Inferior ophthalmic vein

Common facial vein

Anterior facial vein

Angular vein
Frontal veins
Supraorbital vein
Superior palpebral veins
External nasal veins
Inferior palpebral veins
Vein of upper lip
Vein of lower lip
Masseteric veins
Anterior parotid veins
Palatine vein
Submental vein

Posterior facial vein

Superficial temporal veins
Anterior auricular veins
Posterior parotid veins
Articular mandibular veins
Tympanic veins
Stylomastoid vein
Transverse vein of face
Middle temporal vein
Pterygoid plexus
Middle meningeal veins
Deep temporal veins
Superior thyreoid vein

External jugular vein

Occipital vein

V. auricularis posterior
V. jugularis anterior
Arcus venosus juguli
(V. mediana colli)
V. transversa scapulae

V. subclavia

V. thoracoacromialis

Vv. transversae colli

V. axillaris

V. thoracalis lateralis

Vv. costoaxillares
Vv. thoracoepigastricae
Plexus venosus mamillae
Vv. brachiales
Vv. radiales
Vv. ulnares
V. cephalica
  V. cephalica accessoria
V. basilica
V. mediana cubiti
  (V. mediana antibrachii)
  (V. mediana basilica)
  (V. mediana cephalica)
Rete venosum dorsale manus
Vv. intercapitulares
Arcus volaris venosus superficialis
Arcus volaris venosus profundus
Vv. digitales volares communes
Vv. metacarpeae dorsales
Vv. metacarpeae volares
Vv. digitales volares propriae
Arcus venosi digitales

V. azygos

V. hemiazygos
V. hemiazygos accessoria

Vv. intercostales
  Ramus dorsalis
  Ramus spinalis
Vv. oesophageae
Vv. bronchiales posteriores
V. lumbalis ascendens
Vv. basivertebrales
Plexus venosi vertebrales externi
  Plexus venosi vertebrales anteriores
  Plexus venosi vertebrales posteriores
Plexus venosi vertebrales interni
  Retia venosa vertebrarum
Sinus vertebrales longitudinales
Vv. intervertebrales
Vv. spinales externae anteriores
Vv. spinales externae posteriores
Vv. spinales internae

V. cava inferior

Radices parietales

V. phrenica inferior
Vv. lumbales

Radices viscerales

Vv. hepaticae
Vv. renales
Vv. suprarenales
V. spermatica:
V. testicularis
V. ovarica
Plexus pampiniformis

Vena portae

V. coronaria ventriculi
V. mesenterica superior
  Vv. intestinales
  V. gastroepiploica dextra
  Vv. pancreaticae
  V. ileocolica
  Vv. colicae dextrae
  V. colica media
  Vv. pancreaticoduodenales

Posterior auricular vein
Anterior jugular vein
Venous jugular arch
Median vein of neck
Transverse vein of scapula (O. T. suprascapular vein)

Subclavian vein

Thoraco-acromial vein (O. T. acromiothoracic, or thoracic axis)
Transverse veins of neck (O. T. transversalis colli)

Axillary vein

Lateral thoracic vein (O. T. long thoracic)
Costo-axillary veins
Thoraco-epigastric veins
Venous plexus of mammary gland
Brachial veins
Radial veins
Ulnar veins
Cephalic vein
  Accessory cephalic vein
Basilic vein
Median vein of elbow
  Median vein of forearm
  Median basilic vein
  Median cephalic vein
Dorsal venous network of hand
Intercapitular veins
Superficial venous volar arch
Deep venous volar arch
Common volar digital veins
Dorsal metacarpal veins
Volar metacarpal veins
Volar digital veins proper
Venous arches of digits

Azygos vein (O. T. vena azygos major)

Hemiazygos vein (O. T. v. azygos minor inferior)
Accessory hemiazygos vein (O. T. v. azygos minor superior)
Intercostal veins
  Dorsal ramus
  Spinal ramus
Oesophageal veins
Posterior bronchial veins
Ascending lumbar vein
Basivertebral veins
External vertebral venous plexuses
  Anterior vertebral venous plexuses
  Posterior vertebral venous plexuses
Internal vertebral venous plexuses
  Venous networks of the vertebrae
Longitudinal vertebral sinuses
Intervertebral veins
Anterior external spinal veins
Posterior external spinal veins
Internal spinal veins

Inferior vena cava

Parietal radicals

Inferior phrenic vein
Lumbar veins

Visceral radicals

Hepatic veins
Renal veins
Suprarenal veins
Spermatic vein
Testicular vein
Ovarian vein
Pampiniform plexus

Portal vein

Coronary vein of stomach
Superior mesenteric vein
  Intestinal veins
  Right gastro-epiploic vein
  Pancreatic veins
  Ileocolic vein
  Right colic veins
  Middle colic vein
  Pancreaticoduodenal veins

Vv. duodenales
V. mesenterica inferior
V. colica sinistra
Vv. sigmoideae
V. haemorrhoidalis superior
V. lienalis
Vv. gastricae breves
V. gastroepiploica sinistra
V. cystica
Vena umbilicalis
Ductus venosus [*Arantii*]
Vv. parumbilicales [Sappeyi]

Vena iliaca communis

V. sacralis media

V. hypogastrica

Vv. glutaeae superiores
Vv. glutaeae inferiores
Vv. obturatoriae
Vv. sacrales laterales
V. iliolumbalis
Plexus sacralis anterior
Plexus haemorrhoidalis
Plexus vesicalis
Plexus pudendalis
V. dorsalis penis
Vv. profundae penis
V. dorsalis clitoridis
Vv. profundae clitoridis
Vv. uterinae
Plexus uterovaginalis
V. haemorrhoidalis media
Vv. haemorrhoidales inferiores
Vv. scrotales posteriores

V. iliaca externa

V. epigastrica inferior

V. circumflexa ilium profunda
V. femoralis
Vv. dorsales penis subcutaneae
Vv. scrotales anteriores
Vv. pudendae externae
V. epigastrica superficialis
V. saphena magna

V. saphena accessoria
V. circumflexa ilium superficialis
Vv. circumflexae femoris mediales
Vv. circumflexae femoris laterales
Vv. comitantes
Vv. profundae femoris
Vv. perforantes
V. saphena parva

V. femoropoplitea
Vv. peronaeae
Vv. popliteae
Vv. tibiales posteriores
Vv. tibiales anteriores
Rete venosum dorsale pedis
Arcus venosus dorsalis pedis
Vv. digitales communes pedis
Vv. metatarseae dorsales pedis
Vv. intercapitulares
Rete venosum plantare
Arcus venosus plantaris
Vv. metatarseae plantares
Vv. digitales pedis dorsales
Vv. digitales plantares

Systema lymphaticum

Vasa lymphatica

Vasa lymphatica superficialia
Vasa lymphatica profunda
Truncus jugularis

Duodenal veins
Inferior mesenteric vein
Left colic vein
Sigmoid veins
Superior hemorrhoidal vein
Splenic vein
Short gastric veins
Left gastro-epiploic vein
Cystic vein
Umbilical vein
Venous duct of Arantius
Paraumbilical veins

Common iliac vein

Middle sacral vein

Hypogastric vein (O. T. internal iliac vein)

Superior gluteal veins
Inferior gluteal veins
Obturator veins
Lateral sacral veins
Iliolumbar vein
Anterior sacral plexus
Hemorrhoidal plexus
Vesical plexus
Pundendal plexus
Dorsal vein of penis
Deep veins of penis
Dorsal veins of clitoris
Deep veins of clitoris
Uterine veins
Uterovaginal plexus
Middle hemorrhoidal vein
Inferior hemorrhoidal veins
Posterior scrotal veins

External iliac veins

Inferior epigastric vein (O. T. deep epigastric)
Deep circumflex iliac vein
Femoral vein
Subcutaneous dorsal veins of penis
Anterior scrotal veins
External pundenal veins
Superficial epigastric veins
Large saphenous vein (O. T. internal saphenous)
Accessory saphenous vein
Superficial circumflex iliac vein
Medial circumflex veins of thigh
Lateral circumflex veins of thigh
Accompanying veins
Deep veins of thigh
Perforating veins
Small saphenous vein (O. T. external saphenous vein)
Femoropopliteal vein
Peroneal veins
Popliteal veins
Posterior tibial veins
Anterior tibial veins
Dorsal venous network of foot
Dorsal venous arch of foot
Common digital veins of foot
Dorsal metatarsal veins of foot
Intercapitular veins
Plantar venous network
Plantar venous arch
Plantar metatarsal veins
Dorsal digital veins of foot
Plantar digital veins

Lymphatic system

Lymphatic vessels

Superficial lymphatic vessel
Deep lymphatic vessel
Jugular trunk

Truncus subclavius
Truncus bronchomediastinalis dexter
Ductus lymphaticus dexter

Ductus thoracicus

Trunci lumbales
Truncus intestinalis
Cisterna chyli

Lymphoglandulae

Vasa afferentia
Vasa efferentia
Substantia corticalis
Substantia medullaris
Hilus
Lymphoglandulae occipitales
" auriculares posteriores
" auriculares anteriores
" submaxillares
" faciales profundae
" parotideae
" cervicales superficiales
" cervicales profundae superiores
" cervicales profundae inferiores
" linguales
" axillares
" subscapulares
" pectorales
" epigastricae
" cubitales superficiales
" cubitales profundae
" tracheales
Lymphoglandulae bronchiales
" intercostales
" mediastinales posteriores
" mediastinales anteriores
" sternales
" iliacae
" lumbales
" coeliacae
" gastricae superiores
" gastricae inferiores
" hepaticae
" pancreaticolienales
" mesentericae
" mesocolicae
" hypogastricae
" sacrales
" inguinales
" subinguinales superficiales
" subinguinales profundae
" popliteae
(Lymphoglandula tibialis anterior)

Plexus lymphatici

Plexus jugularis
Plexus axillaris
Plexus mammarius
Plexus lumbalis
Plexus aorticus
Plexus sacralis medius
Plexus hypogastricus
Plexus coeliacus
Plexus iliacus externus
Plexus inguinalis

Subclavian trunk
Right bronchomediastinal trunk
Right lymphatic trunk

Thoracic duct

Lumbar trunks
Intestinal trunk
Chyle-cistern (O. T. receptaculum chyli)

Lymph glands

Afferent vessels
Efferent vessels
Cortical substance
Medullary substance
Hilus
Occipital lymph glands
Posterior auricular lymph glands
Anterior auricular lymph glands
Submaxillary lymph glands
Deep facial lymph glands
Parotid lymph glands
Superficial cervical lymph glands
Upper deep cervical lymph glands
Lower deep cervical lymph glands
Lingual lymph glands
Axillary lymph glands
Subscapular lymph glands
Pectoral lymph glands
Epigastric lymph glands
Superficial lymph glands of elbow
Deep lymph glands of elbow
Tracheal lymph glands
Bronchial lymph glands
Intercostal lymph glands
Posterior mediastinal lymph glands
Anterior mediastinal lymph glands
Sternal lymph glands
Iliac lymph glands
Lumbar lymph glands
Coeliac lymph glands
Superior gastric lymph glands
Inferior gastric lymph glands
Hepatic lymph glands
Pancreaticolienal lymph glands
Mesenteric lymph glands
Mesocolic lymph glands
Hypogastric lymph glands
Sacral lymph glands
Inguinal lymph glands
Superficial subinguinal lymph glands
Deep subinguinal lymph glands
Popliteal lymph glands
Anterior tibial lymph glands

Lymphatic plexuses

Jugular plexus
Axillary plexus
Mammary plexus
Lumbar plexus
Aortic plexus
Middle sacral plexus
Hypogastric plexus
Coeliac plexus
External iliac plexus
Inguinal plexus

Neurologia

Nervus
Ganglion
Substantia alba
Substantia grisea
  Substantia gelatinosa
Taenia telarum
Ependyma ventriculorum
Sulcus limitans ventriculorum
Nuclei nervorum cerebralium
  Nuclei originis
  Nuclei terminales
Ramus communicans
Ramus anastomoticus
Ramus muscularis
Nervus cutaneus
Nervus articularis
Plexus nervorum spinalium

Systema nervorum centrale

Medulla spinalis

Pars cervicalis
Intumescentia cervicalis
Pars thoracalis
Pars lumbalis
Intumescentia lumbalis
Conus medullaris
Filum terminale
Ventriculus terminalis
Fissura mediana anterior
Sulcus medianus posterior
Sulcus lateralis anterior
Sulcus lateralis posterior
Sulcus intermedius posterior

(Sulcus intermedius anterior)
Funiculi medullae spinalis
  Funiculus anterior
  Funiculus lateralis
  Funiculus posterior

Sectiones medullae spinalis

Canalis centralis
Substantia grisea centralis
Commissura anterior alba
Commissura anterior grisea
Commissura posterior
Columnae griseae:
Columna anterior
Columna lateralis
Columna posterior

  Cervix columnae posterioris
  Apex columnae posterioris
  Substantia gelatinosa [Rolandi]
  Nucleus dorsalis [Stillingi, Clarkii]

Formatio reticularis
Funiculus anterior
  Fasciculus cerebrospinalis anterior
    [pyramidalis anterior]

Neurology

Nerve
Ganglion
White matter
Gray matter
  Gelatinous substance
Band of the telae ("web")
Ependyma ("cover") of ventricles
Limiting sulcus of the ventricules
Nuclei of the cerebral nerves
  Nuclei of origin
  End-nuclei
Communicating ramus
Anastomotic ramus
Muscular ramus
Cutaneous nerve
Articular nerve
Plexus of spinal nerves

Central nervous system

Spinal cord

Cervical portion
Cervical enlargement
Thoracic portion (O. T. dorsal part)
Lumbar portion
Lumbar enlargement
Medullary cone
Terminal thread
(Swelling due to) terminal ventricle
Anterior median fissure
Posterior median sulcus
Anterior lateral sulcus
Posterior lateral sulcus
Posterior intermediate sulcus (O. T. paramedian furrow)
Anterior intermediate sulcus
Funiculi of spinal cord
  Anterior funiculus
  Lateral funiculus
  Posterior funiculus

Transverse sections of the spinal cord

Central canal
Central gray matter
Anterior white commissure
Anterior gray commissure
Posterior commissure
Gray columns
Anterior column (O. T. anterior horn)
Lateral column (O. T. lateral horn)
Posterior column (O. T. posterior horn)
  Neck of posterior column
  Apex of posterior column
  Gelatinous substance of Rolando
  Dorsal nucleus (O. T. Clark's column)
Reticular formation
Anterior funiculus
  Anterior cerebrospinal or pyramidal fasciculus (O. T. direct pyramidal tract)

Fasciculus anterior proprius [Flechsigi]
Funiculus lateralis
Fasciculus cerebrospinalis lateralis [pyramidalis lateralis]
Fasciculus cerebellospinalis
Fasciculus anterolateralis superficialis [Gowersi]
Fasciculus lateralis proprius [Flechsigi]
Funiculus posterior
Fasciculus gracilis [Golli]
Fasciculus cuneatus [Burdachi]

Encephalon

Rhombencephalon

Myelencephalon

Medulla oblongata

Fissura mediana posterior
Fissura mediana anterior
Foramen caecum
Pyramis [medullae oblongatae]
Decussatio pyramidum
Sulcus lateralis anterior
Sulcus lateralis posterior
Oliva
Corpus restiforme
Funiculus lateralis
Funiculus cuneatus
Tuberculum cinereum
Funiculus gracilis
Clava
Fibrae arcuatae externae

Sectiones medullae oblongatae

Raphe
Stratum nucleare
Nucleus n. hypoglossi
Nucleus ambiguus
Nucleus alae cinereae
Tractus solitarius
Nucleus tractus solitarii
Tractus spinalis n. trigemini
Nucleus tractus spinalis n. trigemini
Nucleus funiculi gracilis
Nucleus funiculi cuneati
Nuclei laterales
Nucleus olivaris inferior
Hilus nuclei olivaris
Nucleus olivaris accessorius medialis
Nucleus olivaris accessorius dorsalis
Nuclei arcuati
Fibrae arcuatae internae
Substantia reticularis grisea
Substantia reticularis alba
Fasciculus longitudinalis medialis
Stratum interolivare lemnisci
Decussatio lemniscorum
Corpus restiforme

Proper anterior fasciculus (O. T. anterior ground bundle)
Lateral funiculus
Lateral cerebrospinal or pyramidal fasciculus (O. T. crossed pyramidal tract)
Cerebellospinal fasciculus (O. T. direct cerebellar tract of Flechsig)
Superficial anterolateral fasciculus (O. T. Gowers' tract)
Proper lateral fasciculus (O. T. lateral ground bundle)
Posterior funiculus
Slender fasciculus (O. T. column or tract of Goll)
Wedge-shaped fasciculus (O. T. column or tract of Burdach)

Brain

Lozenge-shaped brain

Medullary or after-brain

Oblong medulla

Posterior median fissure
Anterior median fissure
Blind foramen
Pyramid of medulla oblongata
Decussation of pyramids
Anterior lateral sulcus
Posterior lateral sulcus
Olive (O. T. olivary eminence)
Restiform body (O. T. inferior cerebellar peduncle)
Lateral funiculus
Cuneate funiculus (O. T. column of Burdach)
Gray or ashen tubercle
Slender funiculus (O. T. column of Goll)
Club
External arcuate fibres (O. T. superficial arcuate fibres

Transverse sections of medulla oblongata

Median raphe
Nuclear layer
Nucleus of hypoglossal nerve
Ambiguous nucleus
Nucleus of ala cinerea
Solitary tract (O. T. respiratory bundle)
Nucleus of solitary tract
Spinal tract of trigeminal nerve (O. T. ascending root of trigeminal nerve)
Nucleus of spinal tract of trigeminal nerve
Nucleus of slender funiculus (O. T. nucleus of Goll's column)
Nucleus of wedge-shaped funiculus (O. T. nucleus of Burdach's column)
Lateral nuclei
Inferior olivary nucleus
Hilus of olivary nucleus
Medial accessory olivary nucleus
Dorsal accessory olivary nucleus
Arcuate nuclei
Internal arcuate fibres
Gray reticular substance
White reticular substance
Medial longitudinal fasciculus (O. T. posterior longitudinal bundle)
Interolivary layer of lemniscus
Decussation of lemniscus or fillet (O. T. sensory decussation of medulla oblongata)
Restiform body (O. T. inferior cerebellar peduncle)

Fasciculi corporis restiformis
Fibrae cerebelloolivares
Fasciculi pyramidales
Fibrae arcuatae externae

Ventriculus quartus

Fossa rhomboidea
Pars inferior fossae rhomboideae [Calamus scriptorius]
Pars intermedia fossae rhomboideae
Recessus lateralis fossae rhomboideae
Pars superior fossae rhomboideae
Sulcus limitans [fossae rhomboideae]
Fovea inferior
Fovea superior
Trigonum n. hypoglossi
Striae medullares
Eminentia medialis

Colliculus facialis
Ala cinerea
Area acustica

Locus caeruleus
Tegmen ventriculi quarti
Velum medullare posterius
Taenia ventriculi quarti

Obex
Lamina chorioidea epithelialis
(Apertura medialis ventriculi quarti [Foramen Magendii])
(Apertura lateralis ventriculi quarti)
Fastigium

Metencephalon

Pons [Varolii]

Sulcus basilaris
Fasciculus obliquus [pontis]
(Fila lateralia pontis)
Brachium pontis

Sectiones pontis

Pars dorsalis pontis

Raphe
Nucleus n. abducentis

Nuclei motorii n. trigemini
Radix descendens [mesencephalica] n. trigemini
Tractus spinalis n. trigemini
Nucleus tractus spinalis n. trigemini

Nucleus n. facialis
Radix n. facialis
Pars prima
Genu [internum]
Pars secunda
Nuclei n. acustici

Nuclei n. cochlearis
Nuclei n. vestibularis
Nucleus olivaris superior
Nucleus lemnisci lateralis
Fasciculus longitudinalis medialis

Formatio reticularis
Corpus trapezoideum
Lemniscus
Lemniscus medialis [sensitivus]
Lemniscus lateralis [acusticus]

Pars basilaris pontis

Fibrae pontis profundae
Fasciculi longitudinales [pyramidales]
Nuclei pontis
Fibrae pontis superficiales

Cerebellum

Gyri cerebelli
Sulci cerebelli
Vallecula cerebelli
Incisura cerebelli anterior

Incisura cerebelli posterior

Fasciculi of restiform body
Cerebello-olivary fibres
Pyramidal fasciculi
External arcuate fibres

Fourth ventricle

Rhomboid fossa
Inferior part of rhomboid fossa
Writing pen
Intermediate part of rhomboid fossa
Lateral recess of rhomboid fossa
Superior part of rhomboid fossa
Limiting groove of rhomboid fossa
Inferior pit
Superior pit
Trigone of hypoglossal nerve
Medullary striae
Medial eminence (O. T. eminentia teres)
Facial hillock
Ash-like wing (O. T. trigonum vagi)
Acoustic area (O. T. trigonum acustici)
Blue place
Roof of fourth ventricle
Posterior medullary velum
Taenia of fourth ventricle: junction of epithelial part of roof with compact nerve substance
Bar
Epithelial chorioid layer
Median aperture of fourth ventricle (foramen of Magendie)
Lateral aperture of fourth ventricle
Fastigium: "summit of roof"

Hind-brain

Pons ("bridge") Varolii

Basilar groove
Oblique bundle of pons
Lateral fibres of pons
Brachium ("arm") of pons

Sections of the pons

Dorsal part of pons

Median raphe
Nucleus of the abducent nerve (O. T. nucleus of sixth nerve)
Motor nuclei of the trigeminal nerve
Descending or mesencephalic root of trigeminal nerve
Spinal tract of trigeminal nerve
Nucleus of spinal tract of trigeminal nerve
Nucleus of facial nerve
Root of facial nerve
First part
Internal knee
Second part
Nuclei of acoustic nerve (O. T. auditory nucleus)
Nuclei of cochlear nerve
Nuclei of vestibular nerve
Superior olivary nucleus
Nucleus of lateral lemniscus
Medial longitudinal fasciculus (O. T. posterior longitudinal bundle)
Reticular formation
Trapezoid body
Fillet or lemniscus
Medial (sensory) fillet
Lateral (acoustic) fillet

Basilar part of pons

Deep fibres of pons
Longitudinal pyramidal fasciculi
Nuclei of pons
Superficial fibres of pons

Cerebellum, or small brain

Convolutions of cerebellum
Sulci of cerebellum
Cerebellar vallecula
Anterior notch of cerebellum (O. T. semilunar notch)
Posterior notch of cerebellum (O. T. marsupial notch)

Sulcus horizontalis cerebelli

Fissura transversa cerebelli
Vermis
Lingula cerebelli
  Vincula lingulae cerebelli
Lobulus centralis
Monticulus
  Culmen
  Declive
Folium vermis

Tuber vermis
Pyramis [vermis]
Uvula [vermis]
Nodulus
Hemisphaerium cerebelli
Facies superior
  Ala lobuli centralis
  Lobulus quadrangularis

    Pars anterior
    Pars posterior
  Lobulus semilunaris superior

Facies inferior
  Lobulus semilunaris inferior

  Lobulus gracilis
  Lobulus biventer
  Tonsilla cerebelli
  Flocculus
  (Flocculi secondarii)
  Pedunculus flocculi
Nidus avis

Sectiones cerebelli

Corpus medullare
Laminae medullares
Arbor vitae
Substantia corticalis
  [Lamina basalis]
  [Stratum cinereum]
  [Stratum gangliosum]
  [Stratum granulosum]
Nucleus dentatus
Hilus nuclei dentati
Nucleus fastigii
Nucleus globosus
Nucleus emboliformis

Capsula nuclei dentati

Isthmus rhombencephali

Brachium conjunctivum [cerebelli]

Lemniscus
  Lemniscus lateralis
  Lemniscus medialis
  Trigonum lemnisci
Velum medullare anterius

Frenulum veli medullaris anterioris

Sectiones isthmi

[vide Pedunculus cerebri]
Ganglion interpedunculare
Nucleus n. trochlearis

Cerebrum

Facies convexa cerebri
Facies medialis cerebri
Basis cerebri

Mesencephalon

[Facies inferior]
Fossa interpeduncularis [Tarini]

Horizontal sulcus of cerebellum (O. T. great horizontal fissure)
Transverse fissure of cerebellum
Vermis ("worm")
Lingua ("tongue") of cerebellum
Vincula of the lingua
Central lobule (O. T. lobus centralis)
Monticulus ("little mountain")
Culmen ("summit")
Declive ("slope or descent")
Folium of vermis ("leaflet of worm") (O. T. folium cacuminis)
Tuber of vermis (O. T. tuber valvulus)
Pyramid of vermis
Uvula of vermis
Nodule
Hemisphere of cerebellum
Superior surface
Wing of central lobule
Quadrangular lobule (O. T. quadrate lobule)
Anterior part
Posterior part
Superior semilunar lobule (O. T. posterior crescentic lobule)
Inferior surface
Inferior semilunar lobule (O. T. postero-inferior lobule)
Slender lobule
Biventral lobule
Tonsil of cerebellum
Flocculus ("wool-tuft-like body")
Secondary flocculi
Peduncle of flocculus
Nidus avis ("bird's nest")

Sections of cerebellum

Medullary body
Medullary laminae
Arbor vitae ("tree of life")
Cortical substance
Basal lamina
Gray layer
Ganglion-cell layer
Granular layer
Dentate nucleus
Hilus of dentate nucleus
Nucleus of fastigium ("roof")
Spherical nucleus
Emboliform nucleus (O. T. cork or plug)
Capsule of dentate nucleus

Isthmus of rhombencephalon

Brachium conjunctivum ("connecting arm") of cerebellum (O. T. superior cerebellar peduncle)
Fillet or ribbon
Lateral fillet
Medial fillet (O. T. ribbon of Reil)
Trigone of fillet
Anterior medullary velum (O. T. valve of Vieussens)
Frenulum ("check-rein") of anterior medullary velum)

Sections of isthmus

[See *Cerebral peduncle*]
Interpeduncular ganglion
Nucleus of trochlear nerve

Cerebrum (large brain)

Convex surface of cerebrum
Medial surface of cerebrum
Base of cerebrum

Midbrain

Inferior surface
Interpeduncular fossa

Recessus anterior
Recessus posterior
Substantia perforata posterior

Pedunculus cerebri

Aquaeductus cerebri [Sylvii]

Sulcus lateralis
Sulcus n. oculomotorii

Sectiones pedunculi cerebri

Tegmentum
Stratum griseum centrale
Formatio reticularis
Fasciculus longitudinalis medialis

Radix descendens n. trigemini
Nucleus radicis descendentis n. trigemini
Nucleus n. oculomotorii

Nuclei tegmenti
Nucleus ruber
Decussationes tegmentorum
Decussatio brachii conjunctivi

Lemniscus lateralis
Lemniscus medialis
Substantia nigra
Basis pedunculi

Corpora quadrigemina

Lamina quadrigemina
Colliculus superior

Colliculus inferior

Brachium quadrigeminum superius
Brachium quadrigeminum inferius

Sectiones corporum quadrigeminorum

Stratum zonale
Stratum griseum colliculi superioris
Nucleus colliculi inferioris
Stratum album profundum

Prosencephalon

Diencephalon

Ventriculus tertius
Aditus ad aquaeductum cerebri

Commissura posterior [cerebri]
Foramen interventriculare [Monroi]
Sulcus hypothalamicus [Monroi]
Massa intermedia

Recessus opticus
Recessus infundibuli
Commissura anterior [cerebri]
Recessus triangularis

Hypothalamus

Pars mamillaris hypothalami

Corpus mamillare
Pars optica hypothalami

Tuber cinereum
Infundibulum
Hypophysis
Lobus anterior
Lobus posterior
Tractus opticus
Radix medialis
Radix lateralis
Chiasma opticum
Lamina terminalis

Sectiones hypothalami

Nucleus hypothalamicus [Corpus Luysi]
Pars grisea hypothalami
Commissura superior [Meynerti]
Commissura inferior [Guddeni]
Nuclei corporis mamillaris

Anterior recess
Posterior recess
Posterior perforated substance

Peduncle of cerebrum (O. T. crus cerebri)

Aqueduct of cerebrum (O. T. iter e tertio ad quartum ventriculum)
Lateral sulcus
Sulcus of oculomotor nerve

Sections of cerebral peduncle

Tegmentum ("cover")
Central gray layer
Reticular formation
Medial longitudinal fasciculus (O. T posterior longitudinal bundle)
Descending root of trigeminal nerve
Nucleus of descending root of trigeminal nerve
Nucleus of oculomotor nerve (O. T. nucleus of III. nerve)
Nuclei of tegmentum
Red nucleus
Decussations of tegmenta
Decussation of brachium conjunctivum
Lateral fillet
Medial fillet
Black substance
Base of peduncle

Quadrigeminal bodies (O. T. optic lobes)

Quadrigeminal layer
Superior hillock (O. T. anterior body or nates)
Inferior hillock (O. T. posterior body or testis)
Superior quadrigeminal brachium
Inferior quadrigeminal brachium

Sections of quadrigeminal bodies

Zonal layer
Gray layer of superior colliculus
Nucleus of inferior colliculus
Deep white layer

Forebrain

Interbrain

Third ventricle
Entrance to the aqueduct of the cerebrum
Posterior commissure of the cerebrum
Interventricular foramen of Monroe
Hypothalamic sulcus of Monroe
Intermediate mass (O. T. middle, or soft, or gray, commissure)
Optic recess
Recess of infundibulum
Anterior commissure of cerebrum
Triangular recess

Hypothalamus (O. T. subthalamic region)

Mammillary part of hypothalamus
Mammillary body
Optic part of hypothalamus
Tuber cinereum ("ash-like tuber")
Infundibulum ("funnel")
Hypophysis (O. T. pituitary body)
Anterior lobe
Posterior lobe
Optic tract
Medial root
Lateral root
Optic chiasm
Terminal lamina

Sections of hypothalamus

Hypothalamic nucleus, or Luy's body (O. T. subthalamic nucleus)
Gray part of hypothalamus
Superior commissure of Meynert
Inferior commissure of v. Gudden
Nuclei of mammillary body

Fasciculus thalamomamillaris [Vicq' d'Azyri]
Fasciculi pedunculomamillares
Pars tegmentalis
Pars basilaris
Ansa peduncularis
Ansa lenticularis
Pedunculus thalami inferior

Thalamencephalon

Thalamus

Pulvinar
Tuberculum anterius thalami
Taenia thalami
Stria medullaris

Lamina chorioidea epithelialis

Metathalamus

Corpus geniculatum mediale

Corpus geniculatum laterale

Epithalamus

Corpus pineale

Recessus pinealis
Recessus suprapinealis
Habenula

Commissura habenularum
Trigonum habenulae

Sectiones thalamencephali

Stratum zonale
Nucleus anterior thalami
Nucleus medialis thalami
Nucleus lateralis thalami
Laminae medullares thalami
Nucleus corporis geniculati medialis
Nucleus corporis geniculati lateralis
Nucleus habenulae
Fasciculus retroflexus [Meynerti]

Telencephalon

Hemisphaerium

Pallium

Fissura longitudinalis cerebri
Fissura transversa cerebri
Gyri cerebri
Gyri profundi
Gyri transitivi

Sulci cerebri
Impressio petrosa
Fossa cerebri lateralis [Sylvii]
Fissura cerebri lateralis [Sylvii]

Ramus posterior
Ramus anterior ascendens
Ramus anterior horizontalis

Lobi cerebri

Insula

Gyri insulae
Gyrus longus insulae
Gyri breves insulae
Sulcus circularis [Reili]

Operculum
Pars frontalis
Pars parietalis
Pars temporalis
Sulcus centralis [Rolandi]

Gyrus centralis anterior
Gyrus centralis posterior

Lobus frontalis

Polus frontalis
Sulcus praecentralis
Gyrus frontalis superior
Sulcus frontalis superior
Gyrus frontalis medius
Pars superior
Pars inferior
Sulcus frontalis inferior

Thalamomammillary fasciculus (O. T. bundle of Vicq d'Azyr)
Pedunculomammillary fasciculi
Tegmental part
Basilar part
Peduncular loop
Lenticular loop
Inferior peduncle of thalamus

Thalamic brain

Thalamus ("bed") (O. T. optic thalamus)
Pulvinar ("cushion")
Anterior tubercle of thalamus
Thalamic taenia
Medullary stria (O. T. stria fornicis or stria pinealis)
Epithelial chorioid layer

Metathalamus

Medial geniculate body (O. T. internal geniculate body)
Lateral geniculate body (O. T. external geniculate body)

Epithalamus

Pineal body (O. T. conarium, or epiphysis cerebri)
Pineal recess
Suprapineal recess
Habenula ("strap") (O. T. peduncle of the pineal body)
Commissure of the habenula
Trigone of the habenula

Sections of the thalamic brain

Zonal layer
Anterior nucleus of thalamus
Medial nucleus of thalamus
Lateral nucleus of thalamus
Medullary layers of thalamus
Nucleus of medial geniculate body
Nucleus of lateral geniculate body
Nucleus of habenula
Retroflex fasciculus

End-brain

Hemisphere

Brain mantle

Longitudinal fissure of cerebrum
Transverse fissure of cerebrum
Convolutions of cerebrum
Deep convolutions
Transitional convolutions (O. T. annectant gyri)
Grooves of cerebrum
Petrosal impression
Lateral fossa of cerebrum
Lateral fissure of cerebrum (O. T. fissure of Sylvius)
Posterior ramus
Ascending anterior ramus
Horizontal anterior ramus

Lobes of cerebrum

Island (O. T. island of Reil, or central lobe)
Convolutions of island
Long convolution of island
Short convolutions of island
Circular sulcus of Reil (O. T. limiting sulcus of Reil)
Operculum ("cover")
Frontal part
Parietal part
Temporal part
Central sulcus of Rolando (O. T. fissure of Rolando)
Anterior central convolution
Posterior central convolution
Frontal lobe
Frontal pole
Precentral sulcus
Superior frontal convolution
Superior frontal sulcus
Middle frontal convolution
Superior part
Inferior part
Inferior frontal sulcus

Gyrus frontalis inferior
  Pars opercularis
  Pars triangularis
  Pars orbitalis
Gyrus rectus
Sulcus olfactorius
Gyri orbitales
Sulci orbitales
Lobus temporalis
Polus temporalis
Sulci temporales transversi
Gyri temporales transversi
Gyrus temporalis superior

Sulcus temporalis superior

Gyrus temporalis medius

Sulcus temporalis medius

Gyrus temporalis inferior

Sulcus temporalis inferior

Fissura collateralis
Gyrus fusiformis

Gyrus lingualis
Lobus occipitalis
Polus occipitalis
Sulcus occipitalis transversus
Gyri occipitales superiores
Sulci occipitales superiores
Gyri occipitales laterales
Sulci occipitales laterales
Lobus parietalis
Lobulus parietalis superior
Sulcus interparietalis

Lobulus parietalis inferior
Gyrus supramarginalis
Gyrus angularis

Facies medialis hemisphaerii

Sulcus corporis callosi

Sulcus cinguli

  Pars subfrontalis
  Pars marginalis
Sulcus subparietalis
Fissura hippocampi

Gyrus fornicatus

  Gyrus cinguli

  Isthmus gyri fornicati
  Gyrus hippocampi

  Uncus [gyri hippocampi]
Substantia reticularis alba [Arnoldi]
Lobulus paracentralis
Praecuneus
Fissura parietooccipitalis
Fissura calcarina
Cuneus

Corpus callosum

Splenium corporis callosi

Truncus corporis callosi
Genu corporis callosi
Rostrum corporis callosi
  Lamina rostralis
Striae transversae
Stria longitudinalis medialis
Stria longitudinalis lateralis
Fasciola cinerea

Fornix

Crus fornicis

Inferior frontal convolution
- Opercular part
- Triangular part
- Orbital part

Straight convolution
Olfactory sulcus
Orbital convolutions
Orbital sulci
Temporal lobe
Temporal pole
Transverse temporal sulci
Transverse temporal convolutions
Superior temporal convolution (O. T. first temporal gyrus)
Superior temporal sulcus (O. T. parallel sulcus, or first temporal sulcus)
Middle temporal convolution (O. T. second temporal gyrus)
Middle temporal sulcus (O. T. second temporal sulcus)
Inferior temporal convolution (O. T. third temporal gyrus)
Inferior temporal sulcus (O. T. occipitotemporal sulcus)
Collateral fissure
Fusiform convolution (O. T. occipitotemporal convolution)
Lingual convolution
Occipital lobe
Occipital pole
Transverse occipital sulcus
Superior occipital convolutions
Superior occipital sulci
Lateral occipital convolutions
Lateral occipital sulci
Parietal lobe
Superior parietal lobule
Interparietal sulcus (O. T. intraparietal sulcus of Turner)
Inferior parietal lobule
Supramarginal convolution
Angular convolution

Medial surface of hemisphere

Sulcus of corpus callosum (O. T. callosal sulcus)
Sulcus of cingulum (O. T. callosomarginal fissure)
- Subfrontal part
- Marginal part

Subparietal sulcus
Fissure of hippocampus (O. T. dentate fissure, or fissura dentata)
Fornicate convolution (O. T. limbic or falciform lobe)
- Convolution of cingulum (O. T. callosal convolution, or gyrus fornicatus)
- Isthmus of fornicate gyrus
- Convolution of hippocampus (O. T. hippocampal convolution)
- Hook of gyrus hippocampi

White reticular substance of Arnold
Paracentral lobule
Precuneus
Parieto-occipital fissure
Calcarine fissure
Cuneus ("wedge")
Corpus callosum (great transverse commissure of cerebrum)
Splenium ("bandage") of corpus callosum
Trunk of corpus callosum (O. T. body)
Knee of corpus callosum
Beak of corpus callosum
- Rostral lamina

Transverse striae
Medial longitudinal stria
Lateral longitudinal stria
Fasciola cinerea ("ash-like little bandage")

Fornix

Crus of fornix (O. T. posterior pillar of fornix)

Corpus fornicis
Taenia fornicis
Columna fornicis

Pars libera columnae fornicis
Pars tecta columnae fornicis

Septum pellucidum
Lamina septi pellucidi
Cavum septi pellucidi

Ventriculus lateralis
Pars centralis
Cornu anterius
Cornu posterius
Cornu inferius
Corpus striatum
Nucleus caudatus
Caput nuclei caudati
Cauda nuclei caudati
Stria terminalis

Lamina affixa
Taenia chorioidea
Lamina chorioidea epithelialis
Calcar avis

(Bulbus cornu posterioris)
Eminentia collateralis
Trigonum collaterale

Hippocampus

Fimbria hippocampi
Taenia fimbriae
Digitationes hippocampi

Fascia dentata hippocampi

Commissura hippocampi

Rhinencephalon

Sulcus parolfactorius anterior
Pars anterior [rhinencephali]

Lobus olfactorius
Bulbus olfactorius
Tractus olfactorius
Trigonum olfactorium
Stria medialis
Stria intermedia
Area parolfactoria [Brocae]
Sulcus parolfactorius posterior
Pars posterior [rhinencephali]

Gyrus subcallosus [Pedunculus corporis callosi]
Substantia perforata anterior
Stria olfactoria lateralis
Limen insulae

Sectiones telencephali

Substantia corticalis
Centrum semiovale
Decursus fibrarum cerebralium

Fibrae arcuatae cerebri
Cingulum
Fasciculus longitudinalis superior
Fasciculus longitudinalis inferior
Fasciculus uncinatus
Radiatio corporis callosi
Pars frontalis
Pars parietalis
Pars temporalis
Pars occipitalis

Tapetum
Nucleus lentiformis

Putamen
Globus pallidus
Claustrum
Capsula externa
Capsula interna
Genu capsulae internae

Body of fornix
Taenia ("ribbon") of fornix
Column of fornix (O. T. anterior pillar of fornix)
Free part of column of fornix
Covered part of column of fornix

Transparent septum

Layer of septum pellucidum
Cavity of septum pellucidum (O. T. fifth ventricle)

Lateral ventricle

Central part
Anterior horn
Posterior horn
Inferior horn (O. T. descending horn)
Striate body
Caudate nucleus
Head of caudate nucleus
Tail of caudate nucleus
Terminal stria (O. T. taenia semicircularis)
Lamina affixa ("fastened layer")
Chorioid taenia
Epithelial chorioid layer
Calcar avis ("cock's spur") (O. T. hippocampus minor)
Bulb of posterior horn
Collateral eminence
Collateral trigone (O. T. trigonum ventriculi)
Hippocampus ("sea-horse") (O. T. hippocampus major, cornu Ammonis, or Ammon's horn)
Fimbria ("fringe") of hippocampus
Taenia of fimbria
Digitations of the hippocampus (O. T. pes hippocampi)
Dentate fascia of hippocampus (O. T. gyrus dentatus)
Commissure of the hippocampus (O. T. lyra, or lyre of David)

Olfactory brain

Anterior parolfactory sulcus

Anterior part of rhinencephalon

Olfactory lobe
Olfactory bulb
Olfactory tract
Olfactory trigone
Medial stria
Intermediate stria
Parolfactory area of Broca
Posterior parolfactory sulcus

Posterior part of rhinencephalon

Subcallosal convolution (peduncle of corpus callosum)
Anterior perforated substance
Lateral olfactory stria
Threshold of island

Sections of endbrain

Cortical substance
Semioval centre
Decursus ("running down") of cerebral fibres
Arcuate fibres of cerebrum
Cingulum ("girdle")
Superior longitudinal fasciculus
Inferior longitudinal fasciculus
Uncinate ("hooked") fasciculus
Radiation of corpus callosum
Frontal part (forceps minor)
Parietal part
Temporal part
Occipital part (O. T. forceps major)
Tapetum ("carpet," or "tapestry")
Lentiform nucleus (O. T. lenticular nucleus)
Putamen ("shell," or "paring")
Globus pallidus ("pale sphere")
Claustrum ("bulwark," or "barrier")
External capsule
Internal capsule
Knee of internal capsule

Pars frontalis capsulae internae

Pars occipitalis capsulae internae

Nucleus amygdalae
Corona radiata
  Pars frontalis
  Pars parietalis
  Pars temporalis
  Pars occipitalis
Radiatio corporis striati
Radiatio occipitothalamica [Gratioleti]
Commissura anterior [cerebri]
  Pars anterior
  Pars posterior

Meninges

Dura mater encephali
Falx cerebri
Tentorium cerebelli

Falx cerebelli
Diaphragma sellae
Foramen diaphragmatis [sellae]
Incisura tentorii
Dura mater spinalis
Filum durae matris spinalis
Cavum epidurale
Cavum subdurale

Arachnoidea spinalis
Arachnoidea encephali
Cavum subarachnoideale
Cisternae subarachnoidales
  Cisterna cerebellomedullaris
  Cisterna fossae lateralis cerebri [Sylvii]
  Cisterna chiasmatis
  Cisterna interpeduncularis
  Cisterna venae magnae cerebri
Granulationes arachnoideales [Pacchioni]
Pia mater spinalis

Lig. denticulatum
Septum cervicale intermedium
Pia mater encephali

Tela chorioidea ventriculi quarti

Plexus chorioideus ventriculi quarti
Tela chorioidea ventriculi tertii

Plexus chorioideus ventriculi tertii
Plexus chorioideus ventriculi lateralis
Glomus chorioideum
Acervulus

Systema nervorum periphericum

Nervi cerebrales

Nn. olfactorii

N. opticus

N. oculomotorius

Ramus superior
Ramus inferior
Radix brevis ganglii ciliaris

N. trochlearis

Decussatio nervorum trochlearium

Frontal part of internal capsule (O. T. anterior limb)
Occipital part of internal capsule (O. T. posterior limb)
Amygdaloid ("almond") nucleus
Corona radiata ("radiate crown")
Frontal part
Parietal part
Temporal part
Occipital part
Radiation of corpus striatum
Occipitothalamic radiation (O. T. optic radiation)
Anterior commissure of cerebrum
Anterior part
Posterior part

Membranes

Dura mater of brain
Falx ("sickle") of cerebrum
Tentorium of cerebellum (cerebellar tent)
Falx of cerebellum (cerebellar sickle)
Diaphragm of saddle
Foramen of diaphragm of saddle
Notch of tentorium
Hard membrane of spine
Thread of spinal dura mater
Epidural cavity
Subdural cavity
Arachnoid ("spider-web") of spine
Arachnoid ("spider-web") of brain
Subarachnoid space
Subarachnoid cisterns
Cerebellomedullary cistern (O. T. cisterna magna)
Cistern of the lateral fossa of the cerebrum
Cistern of the chiasm
Interpeduncular cistern (O. T. cisterna basalis)
Cistern of the great vein of cerebrum
Arachnoideal granulations (O. T. Pacchionian bodies)
Pia mater of spine (soft membrane of cord)
Denticulate ligament
Intermediate cervical septum
Pia mater of brain (soft membrane of brain)
Chorioid tela of fourth ventricle (O. T. tela chorioidea inferior)
Chorioid plexus of fourth ventricle
Chorioid tela of third ventricle (O. T. velum interpositum, or tela chorioidea superior)
Chorioid plexus of third ventricle
Chorioid plexus of lateral ventricle
Chorioid skein
Brain sand

System of peripheral nerves

Cerebral nerves

Olfactory nerves

Optic nerve

Oculomotor nerve (O. T. third nerve)

Superior ramus
Inferior ramus
Short root of ciliary ganglion (O. T. motor root of lenticular ganglion)

Trochlear nerve (O. T. patheticus or fourth nerve)

Decussation of trochlear nerves

N. trigeminus

Portio major
Ganglion semilunare [Gasseri]

Portio minor

N. ophthalmicus

N. tentorii
N. lacrimalis
Ramus anastomoticus cum n. zygomatico
N. frontalis
  N. supraorbitalis
  Ramus frontalis
  N. supratrochlearis
N. nasociliaris
  Radix longa ganglii ciliaris
  Nn. ciliares longi
  N. ethmoidalis posterior
  N. ethmoidalis anterior
  Rami nasales anteriores
    Rami nasales interni
      Rami nasales laterales
      Rami nasales mediales
    Ramus nasalis externus
N. infratrochlearis
  Ramus palpebralis superior
  R. palpebralis inferior

G. ciliare

Nn. ciliares breves

N. maxillaris

N. meningeus [medius]

N. zygomaticus

  Ramus zygomaticotemporalis
  Ramus zygomaticofacialis
Nn. sphenopalatini

Nn. alveolares superiores
  Rami alveolares superiores posteriores
N. infraorbitalis
  R. alveolaris superior medius

  Rami alveolares superiores anteriores
    Plexus dentalis superior
    Rami dentales superiores
    Rami gingivales superiores
  Rami palpebrales inferiores
  Rami nasales externi
  Rami nasales interni
  Rami labiales superiores
Ganglion sphenopalatinum
Rami orbitales
N. canalis pterygoidei [Vidii]

  N. petrosus superficialis major
  N. petrosus profundus

Rami nasales posteriores superiores laterales
Rami nasales posteriores superiores mediales
  N. nasopalatinus [Scarpae]
Rami nasales posteriores inferiores [laterales]
Nn. palatini
  N. palatinus anterior
  N. palatinus medius

  N. palatinus posterior

N. mandibularis

N. spinosus
N. masticatorius
  N. massetericus
  Nn. temporales profundi
    N. temporalis profundus posterior

Trigeminal nerve (O. T. fifth nerve)

Larger (sensory) root
Semilunar ganglion (O. T. Gasserian ganglion)
Smaller (motor) root

Ophthalmic nerve

Nerve to the tentorium
Lacrimal nerve
Ramus anastomosing with zygomatic nerve
Frontal nerve
  Supraorbital nerve
  Frontal ramus
  Supratrochlear nerve
Nasociliary nerve (O. T. nasal nerve)
  Long root of the ciliary ganglion
  Long ciliary nerves
  Posterior ethmoidal nerve
  Anterior ethmoidal nerve
  Anterior nasal rami
    Internal nasal rami
      Lateral nasal rami
      Medial nasal rami
    External nasal ramus
Infratrochlear nerve
  Superior palpebral ramus
  Inferior palpebral ramus
Ciliary ganglion (O. T. lenticular or ophthalmic ganglion
Short ciliary nerves

Maxillary nerve (O. T. superior maxillary)

Middle meningeal nerve (O. T. recurrent)
Zygomatic nerve (O. T. orbital or temporomalar)
  Zygomaticotemporal ramus
  Zygomaticofacial ramus
Sphenopalatine nerves
Superior alveolar nerves
  Posterior superior alveolar rami (O. T. posterior superior dental)
Infraorbital nerve
  Middle superior alveolar ramus (O. T. middle superior dental)
  Anterior superior alveolar rami (O. T. anterior superior dental)
    Superior dental plexus
    Superior dental rami
    Superior gingival rami
  Inferior palpebral rami
  External nasal rami
  Internal nasal rami
  Superior labial rami
Sphenopalatine ganglion (O. T. Meckel's ganglion)
Orbital rami
Nerve of the pterygoid canal, or Vidian nerve
  Larger superficial petrosal nerve
Deep petrosal nerve (O. T. great deep petrosal branch of carotid plexus)
Lateral superior posterior nasal rami
Medial superior posterior nasal rami
  Nasopalatine nerve of Scarpa
Lateral inferior posterior nasal rami
Palatine nerves
  Anterior palatine nerve
  Middle palatine nerve (O. T. external palatine)
  Posterior palatine nerve

Mandibular nerve (O. T. inferior maxillary)

Spinosus nerve (O. T. recurrent nerve)
Masticator nerve
  Masseteric nerve
  Deep temporal nerves
    Posterior deep temporal nerve

N. temporalis profundus anterior
N. buccinatorius
N. pterygoideus externus
N. pterygoideus internus
N. auriculotemporalis
N. meatus auditorii externi
R. membranae tympani
Rami parotidei
Rami anastomotici cum n. faciali
Nn. auriculares anteriores
Rami temporales superficiales
N. lingualis
Rami isthmi faucium
Rami anastomotici cum n. hypoglosso
N. sublingualis
Rami linguales
N. alveolaris inferior

Plexus dentalis inferior
Rami dentales inferiores
Rami gingivales inferiores
N. mylohyoideus
N. mentalis
Rami mentales
Rami labiales inferiores

Ganglion oticum

N. petrosus superficialis minor
N. tensoris veli palatini

N. tensoris tympani
Ramus anastomoticus cum n. spinoso

R. anastomoticus cum n. auriculotemporali
Ramus anastomoticus cum chorda tympani

Ganglion submaxillare

Rami communicantes cum n. linguali

Rami submaxillares

N. abducens

N. facialis

Geniculum n. facialis
Ganglion geniculi
N. stapedius
Ramus anastomoticus cum plexu tympanico
N. auricularis posterior
Ramus occipitalis
Ramus digastricus
Ramus stylohyoideus
Ramus anastomoticus cum n. glossopharyngeo
Plexus parotideus
Rami temporales
Rami zygomatici
Rami buccales
Ramus marginalis mandibulae
Ramus colli
N. intermedius

Chorda tympani

N. acusticus

Radix vestibularis
Radix cochlearis
Fila anastomotica
N. vestibuli
Ganglion vestibulare
N. utricularis
N. ampullaris superior
N. ampullaris lateralis
N. ampullaris inferior
N. cochleae
Ganglion spirale
N. saccularis

N. glossopharyngeus

Ganglion superius

Anterior deep temporal nerve
Buccinator nerve
External pterygoid nerve
Internal pterygoid nerve
Auriculotemporal nerve
Nerve of external auditory meatus
Ramus to tympanic membrane
Parotid rami
Anastomotic rami to the facial nerve
Anterior auricular nerves
Superficial temporal rami
Lingual nerve
Rami to the isthmus of the fauces
Anastomotic rami to the hypoglossal nerve
Sublingual nerve
Lingual rami
Inferior alveolar nerve (O. T. inferior dental)
Inferior dental plexus
Inferior dental rami
Inferior gingival rami
Mylohyoid nerve
Mental nerve
Rami to chin
Rami to lower lip
Otic ganglion (O. T. ganglion of Arnold)
Lesser superficial petrosal nerve
Nerve of tensor muscle of palatine curtain
Nerve of tensor muscle of tympanum
Anastomotic ramus with spinosus nerve
Anastomotic ramus with auriculotemporal nerve
Anastomotic ramus with chorda tympani
Submaxillary ganglion
Rami communicating with lingual nerve
Submaxillary rami

Abducent nerve (O. T. sixth nerve)

Facial nerve (O. T. seventh nerve)

Knee of the facial nerve
Ganglion of the knee (official nerve)
Nerve to the stapedius muscle
Ramus anastomosing with tympanic plexus (O. T. tympanic branch)
Posterior auricular nerve
Occipital ramus
Digastric ramus
Stylohyoid ramus
Ramus anastomosing with glossopharyngeal nerve
Parotid plexus
Temporal rami
Zygomatic rami
Buccal rami
Ramus of margin of jaw
Ramus to neck
Intermediate nerve (O. T. pars intermedia of Wrisberg, or sensory part of facial nerve)
Cord of tympanum

Acoustic nerve (O. T. auditory nerve)

Vestibular root
Cochlear root
Anastomotic fibres
Vestibular nerve
Vestibular ganglion
Utricular nerve
Superior ampullar nerve
Lateral ampullar nerve
Inferior ampullar nerve
Nerve of the cochlea
Spiral ganglion
Saccular nerve

Glossopharyngeal nerve

Upper ganglion (O. T. jugular ganglion)

Ganglion petrosum

N. tympanicus

Intumescentia tympanica
Plexus tympanicus [Jacobsoni]
N. caroticotympanicus superior
N. caroticotympanicus inferior
Ramus tubae
R. anastomoticus cum ramo auriculari n. vagi
Rami pharyngei
Ramus stylopharyngeus
Rami tonsillares

Rami linguales

N. vagus

Ganglion jugulare

Ganglion nodosum

Ramus meningeus

Ramus auricularis

R. anastomoticus cum n. glossopharyngeo
Rami pharyngei
Plexus pharyngeus
N. laryngeus superior
Ramus externus
Ramus internus
Ramus anastomoticus cum n. laryngeo inferiore
Rami cardiaci superiores
(N. depressor)
N. recurrens

Rami cardiaci inferiores

Rami tracheales

Rami oesophagei
N. laryngeus inferior
Ramus anterior
Ramus posterior
Rami bronchiales anteriores
Rami bronchiales posteriores
Plexus pulmonalis anterior
Plexus pulmonalis posterior
Rami oesophagei
Plexus oesophageus anterior

Plexus oesophageus posterior

Rami gastrici
Plexus gastricus anterior
Plexus gastricus posterior
Rami hepatici
Rami coeliaci
Rami lienales
Rami renales

N. accessorius

Ramus internus

Ramus externus

N. hypoglossus

Ramus descendens
Ansa hypoglossi
Ramus thyreohyoideus
Rami linguales

N. spinales

Fila radicularia
Radix anterior
Radix posterior
Ganglion spinale
Ramus anterior
Ramus posterior
Ramus communicans
Ramus meningeus
Cauda equina
Ansae

Petrous ganglion (O. T. ganglion of Andersch)
Tympanic nerve (O. T. Jacobson's nerve)
Tympanic swelling
Tympanic plexus
Superior caroticotympanic nerve
Inferior caroticotympanic nerve
Tubal ramus
Ramus anastomosing with the auricular branch of the vagus
Pharyngeal rami
Stylopharyngeal ramus
Tonsillar rami (O. T. tonsillitic branches)
Lingual rami (O. T. terminal rami)

Vagus nerve (O. T. pneumogastric nerve)

Jugular ganglion (O. T. ganglion of the root)
Knotty ganglion (O. T. ganglion of the trunk)
Meningeal ramus (O. T. recurrent branch)
Auricular ramus (O. T. Arnold's nerve)
Ramus anastomosing with glossopharyngeal nerve
Pharyngeal rami
Pharyngeal plexus
Superior laryngeal nerve
External ramus
Internal ramus
Ramus anastomosing with inferior laryngeal nerve
Superior cardiac rami
Depressor nerve
Recurrent nerve (O. T. recurrent laryngeal)
Inferior cardiac rami (O. T. cardiac branches of recurrent laryngeal)
Tracheal rami
Oesophageal rami
Inferior laryngeal nerve
Anterior ramus
Posterior ramus
Anterior bronchial rami
Posterior bronchial rami
Anterior pulmonary plexus
Posterior pulmonary plexus
Oesophageal rami
Anterior oesophageal plexus (O. T. plexus gulae)
Posterior oesophageal plexus (O. T. plexus gulae)
Gastric rami
Anterior gastric plexus
Posterior gastric plexus
Hepatic rami
Coeliac rami
Splenic rami
Renal rami

Accessory nerve (O. T. spinal accessory)

Internal ramus (O. T. accessory portion)
External ramus (O. T. spinal portion)

Hypoglossal nerve

Descending ramus
Loop of the hypoglossus
Thyreohyoid ramus
Lingual rami

Spinal nerves

Radicular fibres
Anterior root
Posterior root
Spinal ganglion
Anterior ramus
Posterior ramus
Communicating ramus
Meningeal ramus
Cauda equina ("horse's tail")
Loops

Nn. cervicales

Rami posteriores

Ramus medialis
Ramus lateralis
N. suboccipitalis

N. occipitalis major

(N. occipitalis tertius)

Rami anteriores

Plexus cervicalis
N. occipitalis minor
N. auricularis magnus
Ramus posterior
Ramus anterior
N. cutaneus colli

Rami superiores
Rami inferiores
Nn. supraclaviculares
Nn. supraclaviculares anteriores

Nn. supraclaviculares medii

Nn. supraclaviculares posteriores

N. phrenicus
Ramus pericardiacus
Rami phrenicoabdominales

Plexus brachialis

Pars supraclavicularis
Nn. thoracales posteriores
N. dorsalis scapulae
N. thoracalis longus

Nn. thoracales anteriores
N. subclavius
N. suprascapularis
Nn. subscapulares
N. thoracodorsalis

N. axillaris
Rami musculares
N. cutaneus brachii lateralis
Pars infraclavicularis
Fasciculus lateralis
Fasciculus medialis
Fasciculus posterior

N. musculocutaneus
Rami musculares
N. cutaneus antibrachii lateralis

N. cutaneus brachii medialis

N. cutaneus antibrachii medialis

Ramus volaris
Ramus ulnaris

N. medianus

Rami musculares
N. interosseus [antibrachii] volaris

Ramus palmaris n. mediani

Ramus anastomoticus cum n. ulnari
Nn. digitales volares communes
Nn. digitales volares proprii

N. ulnaris

Ramus cutaneus palmaris
Ramus dorsalis manus

cords?

Cervical nerves

Posterior rami (O. T. posterior primary divisions)
- Medial ramus
- Lateral ramus

Suboccipital nerve (O. T. posterior primary division of first cervical nerve)

Larger occipital nerve (O. T. great occipital, or medial branch of posterior primary division of second cervical nerve)

Third occipital nerve (O. T. third occipital, or medial branch of the posterior primary division of the third cervical nerve)

Anterior rami (O. T. anterior primary divisions)

Cervical plexus

Lesser occipital nerve

Great auricular nerve
- Posterior ramus
- Anterior ramus

Cutaneous nerve of the front of the neck (O. T. superficial cervical)
- Upper rami
- Lower rami

Supraclavicular nerves
- Anterior supraclavicular nerves (O. T. suprasternal)
- Middle supraclavicular nerves (O. T. supraclavicular)
- Posterior supraclavicular nerves (O T. supra-acromial)

Phrenic nerve
- Pericardiac ramus
- Phrenicoabdominal rami

Brachial plexus

Supraclavicular part

Posterior thoracic nerves
- Dorsal nerve of scapula (O. T. nerve to the rhomboids)
- Long thoracic nerve (O. T. external respiratory nerve of Bell, or posterior thoracic)

Anterior thoracic nerves

Subclavius nerve

Suprascapular nerve

Subscapular nerves

Thoracodorsal nerve (O. T. long subscapular nerve)

Axillary nerve (O. T. circumflex)
- Muscular rami
- Lateral cutaneous nerve of arm

Infraclavicular part
- Lateral fasciculus (O. T. outer cord)
- Medial fasciculus (O. T. inner cord)
- Posterior fasciculus (O. T. posterior cord)

Musculocutaneous nerve
- Muscular branches
- Lateral cutaneous nerve of forearm (O. T. terminal cutaneous branch)

Medial nerve of upper arm (O. T. lesser internal cutaneous, or nerve of Wrisberg)

Medial nerve of forearm (O. T. internal cutaneous)
- Volar ramus (O. T. anterior branch)
- Ulnar ramus (O. T. posterior branch

Median nerve

Muscular rami

Volar interosseous nerve of forearm (O. T. anterior interosseous)

Palmar ramus of median nerve (O.T. median palmar cutaneous)

Ramus anastomosing with ulnar nerve

Common volar digital nerves

Proper volar digital nerves (O. T. collateral palmar digital nerves)

Ulnar nerve

Palmar cutaneous ramus

Dorsal ramus of hand (O. T. dorsal cutaneous)

Nn. digitales dorsales
Ramus volaris manus
Ramus superficialis
Nn. digitales volares communes
Nn. digitales volares proprii

Ramus profundus
Rami musculares

N. radialis

N. cutaneus brachii posterior

Rami musculares
N. cutaneus antibrachii dorsalis

Ramus profundus
N. interosseus [antibrachii] dorsalis

Ramus superficialis

Ramus anastomoticus ulnaris

Nn. digitales dorsales

Nn. thoracales

Rami posteriores
Ramus cutaneus lateralis
Ramus cutaneus medialis
Rami anteriores [Nn. intercostales]
Rami musculares
Ramus cutaneus lateralis [pectoralis et abdominalis]
Ramus posterior
Ramus anterior
Rami mammarii laterales
Nn. intercostobrachiales

Ramus cutaneus anterior [pectoralis et abdominalis]
Rami mammarii mediales

Nn. lumbales, sacrales, coccygeus

Nn. lumbales
Rami posteriores
Ramus medialis
Ramus lateralis
Nn. clunium superiores
Rami anteriores
Nn. sacrales et coccygeus:
Rami posteriores
Ramus medialis
Ramus lateralis
Nn. clunium medii

Plexus lumbosacralis

Plexus lumbalis

Rami musculares

N. iliohypogastricus

Rami musculares
Ramus cutaneus lateralis

Ramus cutaneus anterior

N. ilioinguinalis

Rami musculares
Nn. scrotales anteriores
Nn. labiales anteriores

N. genitofemoralis

N. lumboinguinalis

N. spermaticus externus

N. cutaneus femoris lateralis

N. obturatorius

Ramus anterior
Ramus cutaneus
Ramus posterior

N. obturatorius accessorius ?

Dorsal digital nerves
Volar ramus of hand
Superficial ramus
Common volar digital nerves
Proper volar digital nerves (O. T collateral palmar digital)
Deep ramus
Muscular rami

Radial nerve (O. T. musculospiral)

Posterior cutaneous nerve of upper arm (O. T. upper external cutaneous branch of musculospiral)
Muscular rami
Dorsal cutaneous nerve of forearm (O. T. lower external cutaneous branch of musculospiral)
Deep ramus
Dorsal interosseous nerve of forearm (O. T. posterior interosseous)
Superficial ramus (O. T. radial branch of musculospiral)
Ramus anastomosing with ulnar nerve
Dorsal digital nerves

Thoracic nerves

Posterior rami
Lateral cutaneous ramus
Medial cutaneous ramus
Anterior rami [intercostal nerves]
Muscular rami
Lateral cutaneous ramus (of breast and abdomen)
Posterior ramus
Anterior ramus
Lateral mammary rami
Intercostobrachial nerves (O. T. intercosto-humeral nerves)
Anterior cutaneous ramus (of breast and abdomen)
Medial mammary rami

Lumbar, sacral, and coccygeal nerves

Lumbar nerves
Posterior rami
Medial ramus
Lateral ramus
Superior clunial nerves
Anterior rami
Sacral and coccygeal nerves
Posterior rami
Medial ramus
Lateral ramus
Middle clunial nerves

Lumbosacral plexus

Lumbar plexus

Muscular rami

Iliohypogastric nerve

Muscular rami
Lateral cutaneous ramus (O. T. iliac branch of hypogastric)
Anterior cutaneous ramus (O. T. hypogastric branch)

Ilio-inguinal nerve

Muscular rami
Anterior scrotal nerves
Anterior labial nerves

Genitofemoral nerve (O. T. genitocrural nerve)

Lumbo-inguinal nerve (O. T. crural branch of genitocrural)
External spermatic nerve (O. T. genital branch of genitocrural)

Lateral cutaneous nerve of thigh (O. T. external cutaneous)

Obturator nerve

Anterior ramus
Cutaneous ramus
Posterior ramus

N. femoralis

Rami cutanei anteriores
Rami musculares
N. saphenus

Ramus infrapatellaris

Rami cutanei cruris mediales

Plexus sacralis

Truncus lumbosacralis

N. glutaeus superior
N. glutaeus inferior
N. cutaneus femoris posterior
Nn. clunium inferiores
Rami perineales

N. ischiadicus

Rami musculares
N. peronaeus communis

Rami musculares
N. cutaneus surae lateralis
Ramus anastomoticus peronaeus

N. peronaeus superficialis

Rami musculares
N. cutaneus dorsalis medialis
N. cutaneus dorsalis intermedius
Nn. digitales dorsales pedis
N. peronaeus profundus

Rami musculares
Nn. digitales dorsales hallucis lateralis et digiti secundi medialis

N. tibialis

Rami musculares
N. interosseus cruris
N. cutaneus surae medialis

[N. suralis]

Rami calcanei laterales
N. cutaneus dorsalis lateralis
Rami calcanei mediales
N. plantaris medialis

Nn. digitales plantares communes
Nn. digitales plantares proprii
N. plantaris lateralis

Ramus superficialis
Nn. digitales plantares communes
Nn. digitales plantares proprii
Ramus profundus

Plexus pudendus

Nn. haemorrhoidales medii
Nn. vesicales inferiores
Nn. vaginales
N. pudendus
Nn. haemorrhoidales inferiores
N. perinei
Nn. scrotales posteriores
Nn. labiales posteriores
N. dorsalis penis
N. dorsalis clitoridis

N. coccygeus

Plexus coccygeus
Nn. anococcygei

Femoral nerve (O. T. anterior crural)

Anterior cutaneous rami
Muscular rami
Saphenous nerve (O. T. long saphenous)
  Infrapatellar ramus (O. T. patellar branch or long saphenous)
  Medial cutaneous rami of leg

Sacral plexus

Lumbosacral trunk (O. T. lumbosacral cord)
Superior gluteal nerve
Inferior gluteal nerve
Posterior cutaneous nerve of thigh
  Inferior nerves of buttock
  Perineal rami

Sciatic nerve (O. T. great sciatic)

Muscular rami
Common peroneal nerve (O. T. external popliteal)
  Muscular rami
  Lateral cutaneous nerve of calf
  Peroneal anastomotic ramus (O. T. nervus communicans fibularis)
Superficial peroneal nerve (O. T. musculocutaneous)
  Muscular rami
  Medial dorsal cutaneous nerve
  Intermediate dorsal cutaneous nerve
  Dorsal digital nerves of foot
Deep peroneal nerve (O. T. anterior tibial)
  Muscular rami
  Dorsal digital nerves to lateral surface of hallux and to medial surface of second digit
Tibial nerve (O. T. internal popliteal nerve)
  Muscular rami
Interosseous nerve of the leg
  Medial cutaneous nerve of the calf (O. T. nervus communicans tibialis)
Nerve of the calf (O. T. short saphenous nerve)
    Lateral calcanean rami
  Lateral dorsal cutaneous nerve
  Medial calcanean rami
Medial plantar nerve (O. T. internal plantar)
  Common digital plantar nerves
  Proper digital plantar nerves
Lateral plantar nerve (O. T. external plantar)
  Superficial ramus
    Common digital plantar nerves
    Proper digital plantar nerves
  Deep ramus

Pudendal plexus

Middle hemorrhoidal nerves
Inferior vesical nerves
Vaginal nerves
Pudendal nerve (O. T. pudic nerve)
  Inferior hemorrhoidal nerves
  Nerve of perineum
  Posterior scrotal nerves
  Posterior labial nerves
  Dorsal nerve of penis
  Dorsal nerve of clitoris

Coccygeal nerve

Coccygeal plexus
  Anococcygeal nerves

Small Sciatic

Systema nervorum sympathicum

Truncus sympathicus
Ganglia trunci sympathici
Plexus sympathici
Ganglia plexuum sympathicorum

Pars cephalica et cervicalis s. sympathici

Ganglion cervicale superius
N. jugularis
N. caroticus internus
Plexus caroticus internus
Plexus cavernosus
Plexus arteriae cerebri anterioris
Plexus arteriae cerebri mediae
Plexus arteriae chorioideae
Plexus ophthalmicus
Radices sympathicae ganglii ciliaris
Nn. carotici externi
Plexus caroticus externus
Plexus thyreoideus superior
Plexus lingualis
Plexus maxillaris externus
Radix sympathica ganglii submaxillaris
Plexus occipitalis
Plexus auricularis posterior
Plexus temporalis superficialis
Plexus maxillaris internus
Plexus meningeus
Plexus caroticus communis
Rami laryngopharyngei
Plexus pharyngeus ascendens
N. cardiacus superior
Ganglion cervicale medium
N. cardiacus medius
Ganglion cervicale inferius
Ansa subclavia [Vieussenii]
N. cardiacus inferior
Plexus subclavius
Plexus mammarius internus
Plexus thyreoideus inferior
Plexus vertebralis

Pars thoracalis s. sympathici

Ganglia thoracalia
N. splanchnicus major
Ganglion splanchnicum
N. splanchnicus minor
Ramus renalis
(N. splanchnicus imus)

Plexus aorticus thoracalis
Plexus cardiacus
Plexus coronarius cordis anterior
Ganglion cardiacum [Wrisbergi]
Plexus coronarius posterior
Rami pulmonales
Plexus pulmonalis

Pars abdominalis et pelvina s. sympathici

Ganglia lumbalia
Ganglia sacralia
Plexus aorticus abdominalis
Plexus coeliacus
Ganglia coeliaca
Ganglion mesentericum superius
Plexus phrenicus
Ganglia phrenica
Plexus hepaticus
Plexus lienalis
Plexus gastricus superior
Plexus gastricus inferior
Plexus suprarenalis
Plexus renalis
Plexus spermaticus
Plexus arteriae ovaricae
Plexus mesentericus superior
Plexus myentericus

Sympathetic system of nerves

Sympathetic trunk
Ganglia of the sympathetic trunk
Sympathetic plexuses
Ganglia of the sympathetic plexuses

Cephalic and cervical portions of the sympathetic system

Superior cervical ganglion
Jugular nerve
Internal carotid nerve
Internal carotid plexus
Cavernous plexus
Plexus of anterior cerebral artery
Plexus of middle cerebral artery
Plexus of chorioid artery
Ophthalmic plexus
Sympathetic roots of ciliary ganglion
External carotid nerves
External carotid plexus
Superior thyreoid plexus
Lingual plexus
External maxillary plexus
Sympathetic root of the submaxillary ganglion
Occipital plexus
Posterior auricular plexus
Superficial temporal plexus
Internal maxillary plexus
Meningeal plexus
Common carotid plexus
Laryngopharyngeal rami
Ascending pharyngeal plexus
Superior cardiac nerve
Middle cervical ganglion
Middle cardiac nerve
Inferior cervical ganglion
Subclavian loop
Inferior cardiac nerve
Subclavian plexus
Internal mammary plexus
Inferior thyreoid plexus
Vertebral plexus

Thoracic portion of the sympathetic system

Thoracic ganglia
Greater splanchnic nerve
Splanchnic ganglion
Lesser splanchnic nerve
Renal ramus
Lowermost splanchnic nerve (O. T. smallest splanchnic)
Thoracic aortic plexus
Cardiac plexus
Anterior coronary plexus of heart
Cardiac ganglion of Wrisberg
Posterior coronary plexus
Pulmonary rami
Pulmonary plexus

Abdominal and pelvic portions of the sympathetic system

Lumbar ganglia
Sacral ganglia
Abdominal aortic plexus
Coeliac plexus
Coeliac ganglia
Superior mesenteric ganglion
Phrenic plexus
Phrenic ganglia
Hepatic plexus
Splenic plexus
Superior gastric plexus
Inferior gastric plexus
Suprarenal plexus
Renal plexus
Spermatic plexus
Plexus of the ovarian artery
Superior mesenteric plexus
Myenteric plexus (O. T. plexus of Auerbach)

Plexus submucosus

Plexus mesentericus inferior
Nn. haemorrhoidales superiores
Plexus haemorrhoidalis superior
Plexus iliacus
Plexus hypogastricus
Plexus haemorrhoidalis medius
Plexus prostaticus
Plexus deferentialis
Plexus uterovaginalis

Plexus vesicalis
Nn. vesicales superiores
Nn. vesicales inferiores
Plexus cavernosus penis
N. cavernosus penis major
Nn. cavernosi penis minores
Plexus cavernosus clitoridis
N. cavernosus clitoridis major
Nn. cavernosi clitoridis minores
Plexus femoralis
Plexus popliteus

Organa sensuum et Integumentum commune

Organon visus

Oculus

N. opticus

Vaginae n. optici
Spatia intervaginalia

Bulbus oculi

Polus anterior
Polus posterior
Aequator
Meridiani
Axis oculi externa
Axis oculi interna
Axis optica
[Linea visus]
Vesicula ophthalmica
Caliculus ophthalmicus

Tunica fibrosa oculi

Sclera

Sulcus sclerae
Rima cornealis
Sinus venosus sclerae [Canalis Schlemmi, Lauthi]
Lamina fusca
Lamina cribrosa sclerae
(Raphe sclerae)
(Funiculus sclerae)

Cornea

Annulus conjunctivae
Vertex corneae
Limbus corneae
Facies anterior
Facies posterior
Epithelium corneae
Lamina elastica anterior [Bowmani]

Substantia propria
Lamina elastica posterior [Demoursi, Descemeti]
Endothelium camerae anterioris

Tunica vasculosa oculi

Chorioidea

Lamina suprachorioidea
Spatium perichorioideale
Lamina vasculosa
Lamina choriocapillaris

Lamina basalis
(Raphe chorioideae)

Plexus of submucosa (O. T. plexus of Meissner)
Inferior mesenteric plexus
Superior hemorrhoidal nerves
Superior hemorrhoidal plexus
Iliac plexus
Hypogastric plexus
Middle hemorrhoidal plexus
Prostatic plexus
Deferential plexus
Uterovaginal plexus
Vesical plexus
Superior vesical nerves
Inferior vesical nerves
Cavernous plexus of penis
  Larger cavernous nerve of penis
  Lesser cavernous nerves of penis
Cavernous plexus of clitoris
  Larger cavernous nerve of clitoris
  Lesser cavernous nerves of clitoris
Femoral plexus
Popliteal plexus

Sense organs and common integument

Organ of vision

Eye

Optic nerve

Sheaths of the optic nerve
Intervaginal spaces

Eyeball

Anterior pole
Posterior pole
Equator
Meridian
External axis of eye
Internal axis of eye
Optic axis
Line of vision
Ophthalmic vesicle
Ophthalmic cup

Fibrous tunic of eye

Sclera (O. T. sclerotic coat)

Sulcus of the sclera
Cleft for the cornea
Venous sinus of the sclera, or canal of Schlemm
Brown layer
Perforated layer of the sclera
Ridge of the sclera
Funiculus of the sclera

Cornea

Ring of conjunctiva
Vertex of cornea
Border of cornea
Anterior surface
Posterior surface
Epithelium of cornea
Anterior elastic layer (O. T. Bowman's membrane)
Proper substance
Posterior elastic layer (O. T. Descemet's membrane)
Endothelium of anterior chamber

Vascular coat of eye

Chorioid

Suprachorioid layer
Perichorioideal space
Vascular layer
Choriocapillary layer (O. T. tunica Ruyschiana)
Basal layer
Raphe of chorioid

Corpus ciliare

Corona ciliaris
  Processus ciliares
  Plicae ciliares
Orbiculus ciliaris
  M. ciliaris
    Fibrae meridionales [Brueckei]
    Fibrae circulares [Muelleri]
  Plexus gangliosus ciliaris

Iris

Margo pupillaris
Margo ciliaris
Facies anterior
Facies posterior
Annulus iridis major
Annulus iridis minor
Plicae iridis
Pupilla
M. sphincter pupillae
Stroma iridis
M. dilatator pupillae
Lig. pectinatum iridis

Spatia anguli iridis [Fontanae]

Circulus arteriosus major
Circulus arteriosus minor
Membrana pupillaris

Stratum pigmenti

Stratum pigmenti retinae
Stratum pigmenti corporis ciliaris
Stratum pigmenti iridis

Retina

Pars optica retinae
  Ora serrata
Pars ciliaris retinae
Papilla n. optici
Excavatio papillae n. optici
Macula lutea
Fovea centralis

Vasa sanguinea retinae
Circulus vasculosus n. optici [Halleri]
Arteriola [Venula] temporalis retinae superior
Arteriola [Venula] temporalis retinae inferior
Arteriola [Venula] nasalis retinae superior
Arteriola [Venula] nasalis retinae inferior
Arteriola [Venula] macularis superior
Arteriola [Venula] macularis inferior
Arteriola [Venula] retinae medialis

Camera oculi anterior

Angulus iridis

Camera oculi posterior

Corpus vitreum

A. hyaloidea
Canalis hyaloideus
Fossa hyaloidea
Membrana hyaloidea
  Stroma vitreum
  Humor vitreus

Lens crystallina

Substantia lentis
  Substantia corticalis
  Nucleus lentis
Fibrae lentis
Epithelium lentis
Capsula lentis
Polus anterior lentis
Polus posterior lentis
Facies anterior lentis
Facies posterior lentis
Axis lentis
Aequator lentis
Radii lentis

Ciliary body

Ciliary wreath
  Ciliary processes
  Ciliary folds
Ciliary disk
  Ciliary muscle
    Meridional fibres
    Circular fibres
  Ciliary ganglionic plexus

Iris, or diaphragm of the eye

Pupillary margin
Ciliary margin
Anterior surface
Posterior surface
Greater ring of iris
Lesser ring of iris
Folds of iris
Pupil
Sphincter muscle of pupil
Stroma of iris
Dilator muscle of pupil
Pectinate ("comb-like") ligament of iris (O. T. pillars of the iris)
Spaces of the angle of the iris (O. T. spaces of Fontana)
Greater arterial circle
Lesser arterial circle
Pupillary membrane

Layer of pigment

Pigment layer of the retina
Pigment layer of ciliary body
Pigment layer of iris

Retina

Optic part of retina
  Serrated edge
Ciliary part of retina
Papilla of optic nerve
Excavation of papilla of optic nerve
Yellow spot
Central fovea

Blood vessels of the retina
Vascular circle of the optic nerve
Superior arteriole (venule) of temporal retina
Inferior arteriole (venule) of temporal retina
Superior arteriole (venule) of nasal retina
Inferior arteriole (venule) of nasal retina
Superior macular arteriole (venule)
Inferior macular arteriole (venule)
Medial arteriole (venule) of retina

Anterior chamber of the eye

Angle of the iris (O. T. iridocorneal angle)

Posterior chamber of the eye

Vitreous body

Hyaloid artery
Hyaloid canal (O. T. canal of Stilling)
Hyaloid fossa (O. T. fossa patellaris)
Hyaloid membrane
  Vitreous stroma
  Vitreous humor

Crystalline lens

Substance of the lens
  Cortical substance
  Nucleus of the lens
Fibres of the lens
Epithelium of the lens
Capsule of the lens
Anterior pole of lens
Posterior pole of lens
Anterior surface of lens
Posterior surface of lens
Axis of the lens
Equator of the lens
Radii of the lens

Zonula ciliaris [Zinni]

Fibrae zonulares
Spatia zonularia

Organa oculi accessoria

Musculi oculi, Fasciae orbitales

M. orbitalis
M. rectus superior
M. rectus inferior
M. rectus medialis
M. rectus lateralis

Lacertus musculi recti lateralis
Annulus tendineus communis [Zinni]
M. obliquus superior
Trochlea
M. obliquus inferior
M. levator palpebrae superioris
Periorbita
Septum orbitale

Fasciae musculares
Fascia bulbi [Tenoni]
Spatium interfasciale [Tenoni]
Corpus adiposum orbitae

Supercilium

Palpebrae

Palpebra superior
Palpebra inferior
Facies anterior palpebrarum
Facies posterior palpebrarum
Rima palpebrarum
Commissura palpebrarum lateralis
Commissura palpebrarum medialis
Angulus oculi lateralis
Angulus oculi medialis
Limbi palpebrales anteriores
Limbi palpebrales posteriores
Tarsus superior
Tarsus inferior
Lig. palpebrale mediale
Raphe palpebralis lateralis
Glandulae tarsales [Meibomi]
Sebum palpebrale
M. tarsalis superior
M. tarsalis inferior

Conjunctiva

Plica semilunaris conjunctivae
Caruncula lacrimalis
Tunica conjunctiva bulbi
Tunica conjunctiva palpebrarum
Fornix conjunctivae superior
Fornix conjunctivae inferior
Gl. mucosae [Krausei]
Noduli lymphatici conjunctivales
(Pinguecula)

Apparatus lacrimalis

Glandula lacrimalis superior
Glandula lacrimalis inferior
(Gl. lacrimales accessoriae)
Ductuli excretorii [gl. lacrimalis]
Rivus lacrimalis
Lacus lacrimalis
Puncta lacrimalia
Ductus lacrimales
Papillae lacrimales
Ampulla ductus lacrimalis
Saccus lacrimalis
Fornix sacci lacrimalis
Ductus nasolacrimalis
Plica lacrimalis [Hasneri]
Lacrimae

Ciliary zonule (O. T. zonule of Zinn)
Zonular fibres
Zonular spaces (O. T. canal of Petit)

Accessory organs of eye

Eye muscles, orbital fasciae

Orbital muscle
Superior straight muscle
Inferior straight muscle
Medial straight muscle (O. T. internal rectus)
Lateral straight muscle (O. T. external rectus)
Lacertus of lateral straight muscle
Common tendinous ring of Zinn
Superior oblique muscle
Pulley
Inferior oblique muscle
Levator muscle of superior lid
Periorbit
Orbital septum (O. T. palpebral ligaments)
Muscular fasciae
Fascia of ball (O. T. capsule of Tenon)
Interfascial space
Fat body of orbit

Eyebrow

Eyelids

Upper eyelid
Lower eyelid
Anterior surface of eyelids
Posterior surface of eyelids
Palpebral fissure
Lateral palpebral commissure (O. T. external canthus)
Medial palpebral commissure (O. T. internal canthus)
Lateral angle of the eye
Medial angle of the eye
Anterior palpebral margins
Posterior palpebral margins
Superior tarsus (O. T. superior tarsal plate)
Inferior tarsus (O. T. inferior tarsal plate)
Medial palpebral ligament (O. T. internal tarsal ligament)
Lateral palpebral raphe (O. T. external tarsal ligament)
Tarsal glands (O. T. Meibomian glands)
Palpebral sebum
Superior tarsal muscle
Inferior tarsal muscle (O. T. tensor tarsi)

Conjunctiva or connecting membrane

Semilunar fold of conjunctiva
Lacrimal caruncle
Conjunctival coat of eyeball
Conjunctival coat of eyelids
Superior fornix of conjunctiva
Inferior fornix of conjunctiva
Mucous glands of Krause
Conjunctival lymphatic nodules
Conjunctival fat

Lacrimal apparatus

Superior lacrimal gland
Inferior lacrimal gland
Accessory lacrimal glands
Excretory ductules of lacrimal gland
Lacrimal stream
Lacrimal lake
Lacrimal (punctate) openings
Lacrimal ducts
Lacrimal papillae
Ampulla of lacrimal duct
Lacrimal sac
Fornix, or summit of lacrimal sac
Nasolacrimal duct
Lacrimal fold of Hasner
Tears

Organon auditus

Auris interna

Labyrinthus membranaceus

Ductus endolymphaticus
Saccus endolymphaticus
Ductus utriculosaccularis
Utriculus
Ductus semicirculares
  Ductus semicircularis superior
  Ductus semicircularis posterior
  Ductus semicircularis lateralis

Ampullae membranaceae
    Sulcus ampullaris
    Crista ampullaris
  Ampulla membranacea superior
  Ampulla membranacea posterior
  Ampulla membranacea lateralis
Sacculus
Ductus reuniens [Henseni]
Maculae acusticae
  Macula acustica utriculi
  Macula acustica sacculi
Otoconia
Endolympha
Perilympha
Spatium perilymphaticum
Ductus perilymphatici
Ductus cochlearis

Caecum cupulare
Caecum vestibulare
Lamina basilaris
Membrana vestibularis [Reissneri]
Lig. spirale cochleae
Prominentia spiralis
Stria vascularis
Sulcus spiralis
Labium tympanicum
  Foramina nervosa
Labium vestibulare
Ganglion spirale cochleae
Organon spirale [Cortii]
Vasa auris internae
A. auditiva interna
  Rami vestibulares
  Ramus cochleae
  Glomeruli arteriosi cochleae
Vv. auditivae internae
  V. spiralis modioli
    Vas prominens
  Vv. vestibulares
  V. aquaeductus vestibuli
  V. canaliculi cochleae

Labyrinthus osseus

Vestibulum

Recessus sphaericus

Recessus ellipticus

Crista vestibuli
Pyramis vestibuli
Recessus cochlearis
Maculae cribrosae
  Macula cribrosa superior
  Macula cribrosa media
  Macula cribrosa inferior
Canales semicirculares ossei
  Canalis semicircularis superior
  Canalis semicircularis posterior
  Canalis semicircularis lateralis

Ampullae osseae
  Ampulla ossea superior
  Ampulla ossea posterior
  Ampulla ossea lateralis
Crura ampullaria
Crus commune
Crus simplex

Cochlea

Cupula
Basis cochleae

Organ of hearing

Internal ear

Membranous labyrinth

Endolymphatic duct
Endolymphatic sac
Utriculosaccular duct
Utricle
Semicircular ducts
  Superior semicircular duct
  Posterior semicircular duct
  Lateral semicircular duct (O. T. external)
Membranous ampullae
    Ampullary sulcus
    Ampullary crest
  Superior membranous ampulla
  Posterior membranous ampulla
  Lateral membranous ampulla
Saccule
Uniting duct (O. T. canalis reuniens)
Acoustic spots
  Acoustic spot of utricle
  Acoustic spot of saccule
Ear-stones
Endolymph
Perilymph
Perilymphatic space
Perilymphatic ducts
Cochlear duct (O. T. membranous cochlea, or scala media)
Cupular blind sac
Vestibular blind sac
Basilar layer
Vestibular membrane of Reissner
Spiral ligament of cochlea
Spiral prominence
Vascular stripe
Spiral sulcus
Tympanic lip
  Openings for nerves
Vestibular lip
Spiral ganglion of cochlea
Spiral organ of Corti
Vessels of internal ear
Internal auditory artery
  Vestibular rami
  Cochlear ramus
  Arterial glomeruli of cochlea
Internal auditory veins
  Spiral vein of modiolus
    Prominent vessel
  Vestibular veins
  Vein of aqueduct of vestibule
  Vein of canaliculus of cochlea

Osseous labyrinth

Vestibule

Spherical recess (O. T. fovea hemisphaerica)
Elliptical recess (O. T. fovea hemielliptica)
Crest of vestibule
Pyramid of vestibule
Cochlear recess
Perforated spots
  Superior perforated spot
  Middle perforated spot
  Inferior perforated spot
Osseous semicircular canals
  Superior semicircular canal
  Posterior semicircular canal
  Lateral semicircular canal (O. T. external)
Osseous ampullae
  Superior osseous ampulla
  Posterior osseous ampulla
  Lateral osseous ampulla
Ampullary limbs
Common limb
Simple limb

Cochlea ("snail shell")

Cupola
Base of cochlea

Canalis spiralis cochleae
Modiolus
Basis modioli
Lamina modioli
Lamina spiralis ossea
Hamulus laminae spiralis
Scala vestibuli
Scala tympani
Helicotrema
Lamina spiralis secundaria
Canalis spiralis modioli
Canales longitudinales modioli

Meatus acusticus internus

Porus acusticus internus
Fundus meatus acustici interni
Crista transversa
Area n. facialis
Area cochleae
Tractus spiralis foraminosus
Area vestibularis superior
Area vestibularis inferior
Foramen singulare

Cavum tympani

Paries tegmentalis
Recessus epitympanicus
Pars cupularis
Paries jugularis
Prominentia styloidea
Paries labyrinthica

Fenestra vestibuli

Fossula fenestrae vestibuli
Promontorium
Sulcus promontorii
Subiculum promontorii

Sinus tympani
Fenestra cochleae

Fossula fenestrae cochleae
Crista fenestrae cochleae
Processus cochleariformis
Paries mastoidea

Antrum tympanicum

Prominentia canalis semicircularis lateralis
Prominentia canalis facialis
Eminentia pyramidalis
Fossa incudis
Sinus posterior
Apertura tympanica canaliculi chordae
Cellulae mastoideae
Cellulae tympanicae
Paries carotica

Paries membranacea

Membrana tympani

Pars flaccida
Pars tensa
Limbus membranae tympani
Plica malleolaris anterior
Plica malleolaris posterior
Prominentia malleolaris
Stria malleolaris
Umbo membranae tympani

Stratum cutaneum
Annulus fibrocartilagineus
Stratum radiatum
Stratum circulare
Stratum mucosum

Ossicula auditus

Stapes
Capitulum stapedis
Crus anterius
Crus posterius

Spiral canal of cochlea
Modiolus ("screw")
Base of modiolus
Shelf of modiolus
Osseous spiral shelf
Hooklet of spiral shelf
"Staircase" of vestibule
"Staircase" of tympanum
Helicotrema ("pore of the helix")
Secondary spiral shelf
Spiral canal of modiolus
Longitudinal canals of modiolus

Internal acoustic meatus

Internal acoustic opening
Bottom of internal acoustic meatus
  Transverse crest
  Area of facial nerve
  Area of cochlea
    Foraminous spiral tract
  Superior vestibular area
  Inferior vestibular area
  Isolated foramen

Cavity of tympanum

Tegmental wall
  Epitympanic recess
    Cupular portion
Jugular wall (O. T. floor)
  Styloid prominence
Labyrinthic wall (O. T. inner wall)
  Fenestra ("window") of vestibule (O. T. fenestra ovalis)
  Little fossa of fenestra of vestibule
  Promontory
  Sulcus of promontory
  Subiculum ("support") of promontory
  Sinus of tympanum
  Fenestra of cochlea (O. T. fenestra rotunda)
  Little fossa of fenestra of cochlea
  Crest of fenestra of cochlea
  Cochleariform process
Mastoid wall (O. T. posterior wall)
  Tympanic antrum (O. T. mastoidal antrum)
  Prominence of lateral semicircular canal
  Prominence of facial canal
  Pyramidal eminence
  Fossa of incus
  Posterior sinus
  Tympanic aperture of canaliculus of chorda
Mastoid cells
Tympanic cells
Carotid wall (O. T. anterior wall)
Membranous wall (O. T. outer wall)

Membrane of the tympanum (O. T. drumhead)

Flaccid part
Tense part
Border of membrane of tympanum
Anterior malleolar fold
Posterior malleolar fold
Malleolar prominence
Malleolar stripe
Umbo ("prominent part") of tympanic membrane
Cutaneous layer
Fibrocartilaginous ring
Radiate layer
Circular layer
Mucous layer

Auditory ossicles

Stirrup
Head of stirrup
Anterior limb
Posterior limb

Basis stapedis
Incus
Corpus incudis
Crus longum
Processus lenticularis
Crus breve
Malleus
Manubrium mallei
Capitulum mallei
Collum mallei
Processus lateralis

Processus anterior [Folii]

Articulationes ossiculorum auditus

Articulatio incudomalleolaris
Articulatio incudostapedia
Syndesmosis tympanostapedia

Ligg. ossiculorum auditus

Lig. mallei anterius
Lig. mallei superius
Lig. mallei laterale

Lig. incudis superius
Lig. incudis posterius
Membrana obturatoria (stapedis)
Lig. annulare baseos stapedis
[M. fixator baseos stapedis]

Musculi ossiculorum auditus

M. tensor tympani
M. stapedius

Tunica mucosa tympanica

(Gl. tympanicae)
Plica malleolaris posterior
Plica malleolaris anterior
Recessus membranae tympani anterior
Recessus tympani membranae superior
Recessus membranae tympani posterior
Plica incudis
Plica stapedis
Membrana tympani secundaria

Tuba auditiva [Eustachii]

Ostium tympanicum tubae auditivae
Pars ossea tubae auditivae
Isthmus tubae auditivae
Cellulae pneumaticae tubariae
Pars cartilaginae tubae auditivae
Cartilago tubae auditivae
Lamina [cartilaginis] medialis
Lamina [cartilaginis] lateralis
Lamina membranacea
Tunica mucosa
Gl. mucosae
Noduli lymphatici tubarii
Ostium pharyngeum tubae auditivae

Meatus acusticus externus

Porus acusticus externus
Incisura tympanica [Rivini]
Meatus acusticus externus cartilagineus
Cartilago meatus acustici
Incisurae cartilaginis meatus acustici externi [Santorini]
Lamina tragi

Auriculae

Lobulus auriculae
Cartilago auriculae
Helix
Crus helicis
Spina helicis
Cauda helicis
Anthelix
Fossa triangularis [auriculae]
Crura anthelicis
Scapha
Concha auriculae
Cymba conchae
Cavum conchae
Antitragus

Base of stirrup (O. T. foot-piece)
Anvil
Body of anvil
Long limb
Lenticular process
Short limb
Hammer
Handle of hammer
Head of hammer
Neck of hammer
Lateral process (O. T. processus brevis)
Anterior process (O. T. processus gracilis)

Joints of the auditory ossicles

Joint between anvil and hammer
Joint between anvil and stirrup
Junction of stirrup and tympanum

Ligaments of the auditory ossicles

Anterior ligament of hammer
Superior ligament of hammer
Lateral ligament of hammer (O. T. external ligament)
Superior ligament of anvil
Posterior ligament of anvil
Obturator membrane of stirrup
Annular ligament of base of stirrup
Fixing muscle of the base of stirrup

Muscles of the auditory ossicles

Tensor muscle of the tympanum
Stapedius muscle

Tympanic mucous coat

Tympanic glands
Posterior malleolar fold
Anterior malleolar fold
Anterior recess of tympanic membrane
Superior recess of tympanic membrane
Posterior recess of tympanic membrane
Fold of anvil
Fold of stirrup
Secondary tympanic membrane

Auditory or Eustachian tube

Tympanic opening of auditory tube
Bony part of auditory tube
Isthmus of auditory tube
Tubal air cells
Cartilaginous part of auditory tube
Cartilage of auditory tube
Medial layer of cartilage
Lateral layer of cartilage
Membranous layer
Mucous membrane
Mucous glands
Tubal lymphatic nodules
Pharyngeal opening of auditory tube

External acoustic meatus

External acoustic opening
Tympanic incisure
Cartilaginous external acoustic meatus

Cartilage of acoustic meatus
Notches in cartilage of external acoustic meatus
Layer of tragus

External ear, or auricle (O. T. pinna)

Lobule of auricle
Cartilage of auricle
Coil
Limb of coil
Spine of coil
Tail of coil
Anthelix
Triangular fossa of auricle
Limbs of anthelix
Scapha ("skiff")
Concha ("shell") of auricle
Cymba ("boat") of auricle
Cavity of concha
Antitragus

Tragus
Incisura anterior [auris]
Incisura intertragica
(Tuberculum auriculae [Darwini])
(Apex auriculae [Darwini])
Sulcus auriculae posterior
(Tuberculum supratragicum)
Isthmus cartilaginis auris
Incisura terminalis auris
Fissura antitragohelicina
Sulcus anthelicis transversus
Sulcus cruris helicis
Fossa anthelicis
Eminentia conchae
Eminentia scaphae
Eminentia fossae triangularis
Ligg. auricularia [Valsalvae]
  Lig. auriculare anterius
  Lig. auriculare superius
  Lig. auriculare posterius
M. helicis major
M. helicis minor
M. tragicus
(M. pyramidalis auriculae [Jungi])
M. antitragicus
M. transversus auriculae
M. obliquus auriculae
(M. incisurae helicis [Santorini])

Organon olfactus

Organon gustus

Calyculi gustatorii

Integumentum commune

Cutis

Sulci cutis
Cristæ cutis
Retinacula cutis
Toruli tactiles
Foveola coccygea
Lig. caudale

Epidermis

Stratum corneum
Stratum germinativum [Malpighii]

Corium

Tunica propria
Corpus papillare
Papillae

Tela subcutanea

Panniculus adiposus

Corpuscula nervorum terminalia

Corpuscula bulboidea [Krausii]
Corpuscula lamellosa [Vateri, Pacini]

Corpuscula tactus [Meissneri]
Corpuscula nervorum genitalia
Corpuscula nervorum articularia

Pili

Lanugo
Capilli
Supercilia
Cilia
Barba
Tragi
Vibrissae
Hirci
Pubes
Folliculus pili
  Fundus folliculi pili
  Collum folliculi pili
Papilla pili
Scapus pili
Radix pili
Bulbus pili
Mm. arrectores pilorum
Flumina pilorum
Vortices pilorum
(Vortex coccygeus)

Tragus ("goat")
Anterior notch of ear
Intertragic notch
Darwinian tubercle of auricle
Tip of ear
Posterior sulcus of auricle
Supratragic tubercle
Cartilaginous isthmus of ear
Terminal notch of ear
Antitragohelicine fissure
Transverse groove of anthelix
Groove of crus of helix
Fossa of anthelix
Eminence of concha
Eminence of scapha
Eminence of triangular fossa
Auricular ligaments of Valsalva
  Anterior auricular ligament
  Superior auricular ligament
  Posterior auricular ligament
Larger muscle of helix
Smaller muscle of helix
Muscle of tragus
Pyramidal muscle of ear
Muscle of antitragus
Transverse muscle of auricle
Oblique muscle of auricle
Muscle of notch of helix

Organ of smell

Organ of taste

Taste buds

Common integument

Skin

Grooves of skin
Ridges of skin
Retaining bands or folds of skin
Tactile elevations
Coccygeal depression
Caudal ligament

Epidermis, or scarf skin

Horny layer
Germinative, or Malpighian layer

Corium, or leather skin

Proper tunic
Papillary body
Papillae

Subcutaneous tissue

Adipose panniculus ("garment") (O. T. subcutaneous areolar tissue)

Terminal corpuscles of the nerves

Bulb-like corpuscles of Krause
Lamellated corpuscles of Vater or Pacini
Touch corpuscle of Meissner
Genital corpuscles of the nerves
Articular corpuscles of the nerves

Hairs

Woolly hair
Hairs of the head
Hairs of the eyebrows
Eyelashes
Hairs of the beard
Hairs of the ear
Hairs of the nose
Axillary hairs
Pubic hairs
Hair follicle
  Fundus of hair follicle
  Neck of hair follicle
Papilla of hair
Shaft of hair
Root of hair
Bulb of hair
Arrector muscles of the hairs
Hair streams
Hair whirlpools
Coccygeal whirlpool

Ungues

Matrix unguis
  Cristae matricis unguis
  Sulcus matricis unguis
Vallum unguis
Corpus unguis
Radix unguis
Lunula
Margo occultus
Margo liber
Margo lateralis
Stratum corneum unguis
Stratum germinativum unguis

Glandulae cutis

Gl. glomiformes

Gl. sudoriferae
  Corpus gl. sudoriferae
  Ductus sudoriferus
  Porus sudoriferus
  Sudor
Gl. ciliares [Molli]
Gl. circumanales
Gl. ceruminosae
  Cerumen

Glandulae sebaceae

Sebum cutaneum

Mamma

Papilla mammae
Corpus mammae
Lobi mammae
  Lobuli mammae
Ductus lactiferi
  Sinus lactiferi
Lac femininum
Colostrum
Areola mammae
  Gl. sebaceae
  Gl. areolares [Montgomerii]
Mamma virilis
(Mammae accessoriae [muliebres et viriles])

Nails

Bed of the nail
  Crest of ungual matrix
  Sulcus of ungual matrix
Wall of nail
Body of nail
Root of nail
Lunule
Hidden margin
Free margin
Lateral margin
Horny layer of nail
Germinative layer of nail

Glands of the skin

Coil glands

Sweat glands
  Body of sweat gland
  Sweat duct
  Sweat pore
  Sweat
Glands of the eyelashes of Moll
Circumanal glands
Wax glands
  Wax

Sebaceous glands

Cutaneous sebum

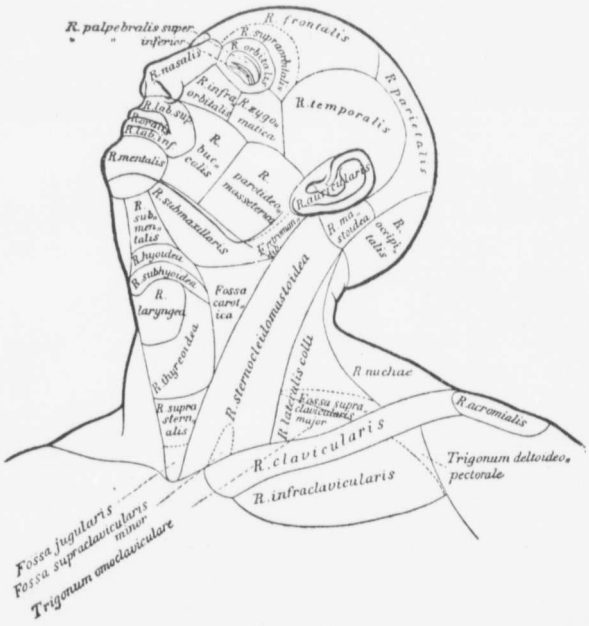
Breast

Nipple of the breast
Body of the breast
Lobes of the breast
  Lobules of breast
Lactiferous duct
  Lactiferous sinus
Female milk
Colostrum
Areola of breast
  Sebaceous glands
  Areolar glands of Montgomery
Male breast
Accessory breasts, female and male

Regiones corporis humani

auctoribus Merkel, Rüdinger, Toldt.

Linea mediana anterior
Linea mediana posterior
Linea sternalis
Linea parasternalis
Linea mamillaris
Linea axillaris
Linea scapularis



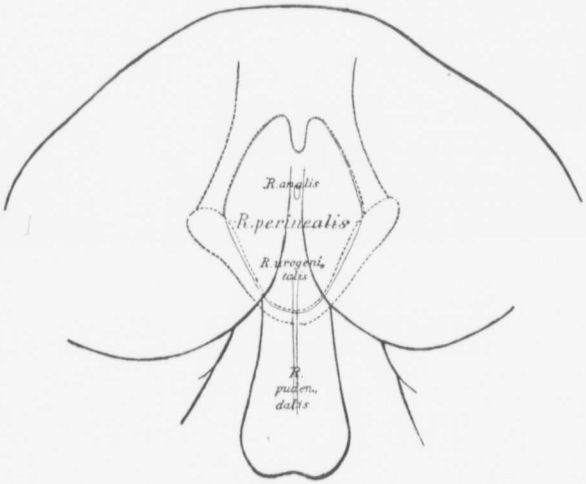
Regions of the human body

After the authors Merkel, Rüdinger, Toldt.

Anterior median line
Posterior median line
Sternal line
Parasternal line
Mammillary line
Axillary line
Scapular line

Regiones capitis
Regio frontalis
Regio supraorbitalis
Regio parietalis
Regio occipitalis
Regio temporalis
Regio auricularis
Regio mastoidea
Regiones faciei
Regio nasalis

Regio parotideomasseterica
Fossa retromandibularis
Regiones colli
Regio colli anterior
Regio submentalis
Regio hyoidea
Regio subhyoidea
Regio laryngea
Regio thyreoidea
Regio suprasternalis



Regio oralis
Regio labialis superior
Regio labialis inferior
Regio mentalis
Regio orbitalis
Regio palpebralis superior
Regio palpebralis inferior
Regio infraorbitalis
Regio buccalis
Regio zygomatica

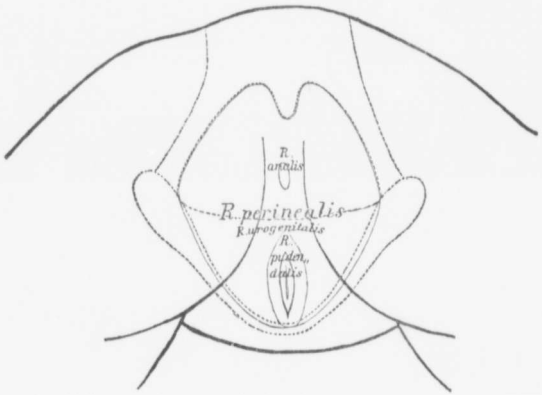
Fossa jugularis
Regio submaxillaris
Fossa carotica
Regio sternocleidomastoidea
Fossa supraclavicularis minor
Regio colli lateralis
Fossa supraclavicularis major
Trigonum omoclaviculare
Regio colli posterior
Regio nuchae

Regions of the head
Region of the forehead
Supraorbital region
Parietal region
Region of the occiput
Region of the temple
Region of the ear
Region of the mastoid
Regions of the face
Region of the nose
Parotideomasseteric region
Retromandibular fossa
Regions of the neck
Anterior region of neck
Region under the chin
Region of the hyoid
Region below hyoid
Region of the larynx
Region of the thyreoid
Region above sternum

Region of the mouth
Region of the upper lip
Region of the lower lip
Region of the chin
Region of the eye
Region of upper eyelid
Region of lower eyelid
Infraorbital region
Region of the cheek
Region of the zygoma
Jugular fossa
Region below lower jaw
Carotid fossa
Region of the sternocleidomastoid
Lesser supraclavicular fossa
Region of the side of the neck
Larger supraclavicular fossa
Omoclavicular triangle
Region of the back of the neck
Region of the nape

Fovea nuchae
Regiones pectoris
Regio pectoris anterior
Regio sternalis
Regio clavicularis
Regio infraclavicularis
Trigonum deltoideopectorale
Regio mammalis
Regio inframammalis
Regio pectoris lateralis
Regio axillaris
Fossa axillaris

Regio mediana dorsi
Regio interscapularis
Regio scapularis
Regio suprascapularis
Regio infrascapularis
Regio lumbalis
Regio coxae
Regio sacralis
Regio glutaea
Regio perinealis
Regio analis
Regio urogenitalis



Regio costalis lateralis
Regiones abdominis
Regio epigastrica
Regio hypochondriaca
Regio mesogastrica
Regio umbilicalis
Regio abdominalis lateralis
Regio hypogastrica
Regio pubica
Regio inguinalis
Regiones dorsi

Regio pudendalis
Regiones extremitatis superioris
Regio acromialis
Regio deltoidea
Regio brachii lateralis
Regio brachii medialis
Regio brachii anterior
Regio brachii posterior
Regio cubiti anterior
Fossa cubitalis

Nuchal depression
Regions of the breast
Anterior region of breast
Region of the sternum
Region of the clavicle
Region below clavicle
Deltoideopectoral triangle
Region of the mammary gland
Region below mammary gland
Lateral region of the breast
Region of the axilla
Axillary pit

Median region of the back
Interscapular region
Region of the scapula
Region above scapula
Region below scapula
Lumbar region
Region of the hip
Region of the sacrum
Region of the buttocks
Region of the perineum
Anal region
Urogenital region

Lateral region of ribs
Regions of abdomen
Epigastric region
Hypochondriac region
Mesogastric region
Region of umbilicus
Lateral region of abdomen
Hypogastric region
Region of the pubes
Region of the groin
Regions of the back

Pundendal region
Regions of upper extremity
Region of the acromion
Region of the deltoid
Lateral region of upper arm
Medial region of upper arm
Anterior region of upper arm
Posterior region of upper arm
Anterior region of elbow
Fossa of elbow

Regio cubiti posterior
  Regio olecrani
Regio cubiti lateralis
Regio cubiti medialis
Regio antibrachii volaris
Regio antibrachii dorsalis
Regio antibrachii radialis
Regio antibrachii ulnaris
Regio dorsalis manus
Regio volaris manus
Regiones digitales [manus]
  Regiones dorsales digitorum
  Regiones unguiculares
  Regiones volares digitorum
Regiones extremitatis inferioris
Regio femoris anterior
  Fossa subinguinalis
Regio femoris lateralis
  Regio trochanterica
Regio femoris posterior
Regio femoris medialis
Regio genu anterior
  Regio patellaris
Regio genu posterior
  Fossa poplitea
Regio cruris anterior
Regio cruris posterior
  Regio suralis
Regio cruris lateralis
Regio cruris medialis
Regio malleolaris lateralis
Regio malleolaris medialis
  Regio retromalleolaris lateralis
  Regio retromalleolaris medialis
Regio calcanea
Regio dorsalis pedis
Regio plantaris pedis
Regiones digitales pedis
Regiones dorsales digitorum pedis
Regiones unguiculares
Regiones plantares digitorum pedis

Posterior region of elbow
  Region of olecranon
Lateral region of elbow
Medial region of elbow
Volar region of forearm
Dorsal region of forearm
Radial region of forearm
Ulnar region of forearm
Dorsal region of the hand
Volar region of the hand
Regions of the digits of the hand
  Dorsal regions of digits
  Regions of the nails
  Volar regions of digits
Regions of lower extremity
Anterior region of the thigh
  Fossa below the groin
Lateral region of thigh
  Region of the trochanter
Posterior region of thigh
Medial region of thigh
Anterior region of the knee
  Region of the patella
Posterior region of knee
  Popliteal fossa
Anterior region of the leg
Posterior region of leg
  Region of the calf
Lateral region of leg
Medial region of leg
Region of lateral malleolus
Region of medial malleolus
  Lateral retromalleolar region
  Medial retromalleolar region
Region of the heel
Region of the dorsum of foot
Region of the sole of the foot
Regions of the digits of the foot
Dorsal regions of the digits of the foot
Regions of the nails
Plantar regions of the digits of the foot

Explanatory Notes to Certain of the Terms.

While there can be no doubt as to the exact meaning of the majority of the names in the list, there are some names included which hitherto have been used with different meanings in different text-books, and here and there a new term, not to be found in any of the text-books, is included.

To indicate the exact meaning of these, Professor His, with the approval of the editing committee, wrote a series of brief explanatory notes. Thus, for example, the designations regarding the position and direction of parts of the body are explained, *transversalis* meaning across the axis of the body, *transversus* across the axis of the organ concerned. The word *intermedius* is used for the position midway between *medialis* and *lateralis* in order to avoid the juxtaposition of words sounding so much alike as *medius* and *medialis;* between *anterior* and *posterior* or between *externus* and *internus* the adjective *medius* is retained. The notes contain a long discussion on the nomenclature of "glands" and "lymphglands." In connection with general terms it is noted that *discus* means "disc," while *meniscus* means "crescent." In the osteological notes the terms *glabella*, *injundibulum ethmoidale*, and *sulci paraglenoidales* are, among others, clearly defined. Comments on the *Pars lacrimalis m. orbicularis* or Horner's muscle, the *M. quadratus labii superioris* (the old "Mm. levator labii superioris proprius, levator labii superioris alaeque nasi and zygomaticus minor" combined), the *Raphe pterygomandibularis*, the *Fasciculi transversi* of the palmar aponeurosis, the *Scalenus minimus*, the *Ligamentum fundiforme penis*, the *Falx inguinalis* (the old "conjoined" tendon or Henle's ligament), and the *Ligamentum interfoveolare* (Hesselbach's ligament) are made in connection with myology.

Some rather important notes accompany the splanchnological terms. Certain new terms have been adopted in the tonsillar region, partly on embryological grounds. The *Recessus pharyngeus* of Rosenmueller is exactly defined, as is also the *Bursa pharyngea* (p. 128). In connection with the *Pars analis recti* attention is called to the excellent description given by the French anatomists, Sappey and Testut. A number of the names for parts of the nose and larynx have been drawn from the special literature. The less familiar of these in the nose—*Limen nasi, atrium meatus medii, agger nasi, Sulcus olfactorius, Recessus sphenoethmoidalis, meatus nasopharyngeus, Meatus nasi communis, Processus sphenoidalis septi cartilaginei*—are explained. In the larynx marked precision has been arrived at and a great advance in nomenclature has been made. The old terms Glottis vera and Glottis spuria have been done away

with; the terms adopted throughout are exceedingly satisfactory. The names for the genitourinary organs are nearly all easily understood; the terms *Annulus urethralis vesicæ*, *Crista urethralis*, *Corpus glandulare prostatæ*, *Isthmus prostatæ*, *Colliculus seminalis* (the old *Caput gallinaginis*) are especially dealt with.

As might have been expected, there are numerous notes upon the pelvic floor and the pelvic fascia. After the notes were written the Commission changed Trigonum urogenitale to *Diaphragma urogenitale*. The floor of the pelvic cavity is formed by the M. levator ani and the M. coccygeus, and to this muscular funnel the name *Diaphragma pelvis*, suggested by H. Meyer, is given; the fascia above it is called the *Pars diaphragmatica fasciae pelvis*, that below it the *Fascia inferior diaphragmatis pelvis*. The two parts of the Fascia pelvis are designated *Pars diaphragmatica* and *Pars endopelvina*, instead of, as of yore, Pars parietalis and Pars visceralis, the reason being that the latter terms are used only for serous membranes. The distinction between the *Arcus tendineus musculi levatoris ani* (the tendinous arch helping to give origin to the M. levator ani interwoven with the obturator fascia, whose two extremities reach to the upper margin of the pelvis) and the *Arcus tendineus fasciae pelvis* is sharply drawn; the latter crosses the former and the two are easily separable from one another.

The *Diaphragma urogenitale*, the triangular mass of tissue stretching across between the pubic rami leaving a space at its upper end (beneath the Lig. arcuatum) open for the passage of the Vena dorsalis penis (s. clitoridis), is described as having a framework made up of two powerful fascial layers, the *Fascia diaphragmatis urogenitalis superior* (the old "deep layer of the triangular ligament"), and the *Fascia diaphragmatis urogenitalis inferior* (the old "superficial layer of the triangular ligament"). These two fasciæ are fused at their upper and lower margins, enclosing a flat slit-like space. The union of the upper margins gives rise to the *Lig. transversum pelvis*. The compartment between the two layers (middle perineal compartment) is traversed by the membranous urethra with its *M. sphincter urethrae membranaceæ*. In the compartment lie the *M. transversus profundus*, Cowper's glands, and numerous venous plexuses. The term "Fascia perinei propria" has been dropped; it was used in so many different ways that students were confused by it.

The revision of the names for the peritonaeum seems satisfactory. By *Membrana mesenterii propria* is meant the layer of connective tissue remaining after removal of the two peritoneal layers; it carries the blood and lymph-vessels, lymph glands, and fat. The division of the *Bursa omentalis* (lesser peritoneal cavity) into a *Vestibulum*, *Recessus superior*, *Recessus inferior*, and *Recessus lienalis*, is important. The *Plica gastropancreatica* is explained.

The old name of suspensory ligament of the liver has been changed to *Lig. falciforme hepatis* for obvious reasons.

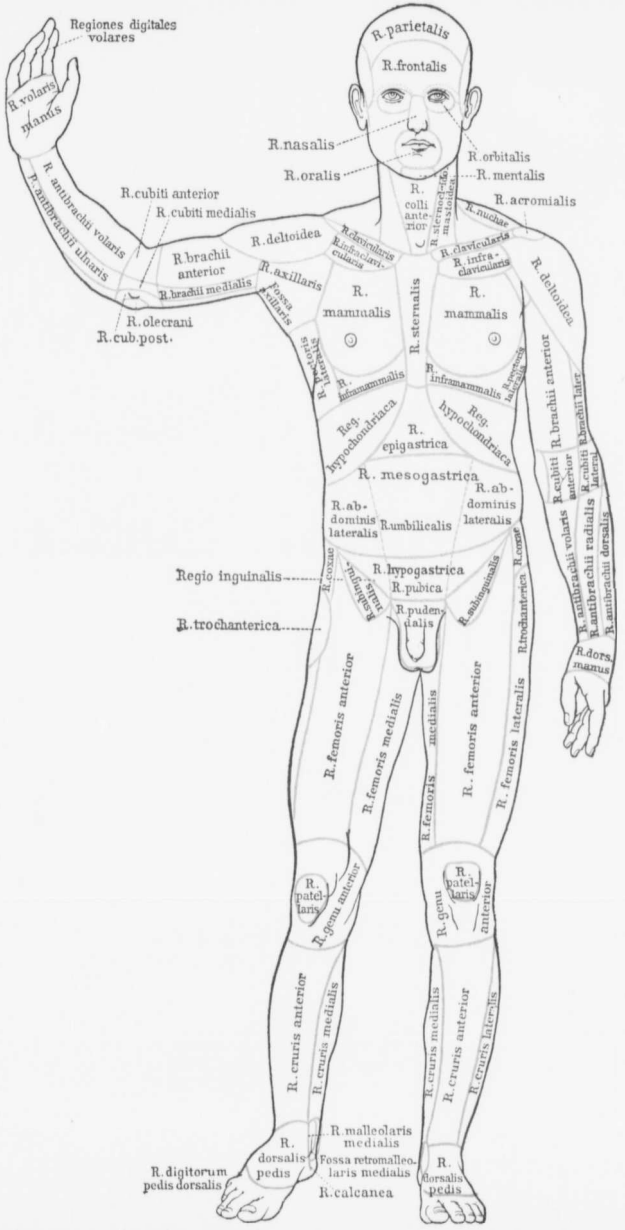
On the following terms of gynaecological anatomy comments are made: *Lig. suspensorium ovarii*, *Bursa ovarica*, and *Parametrium*.

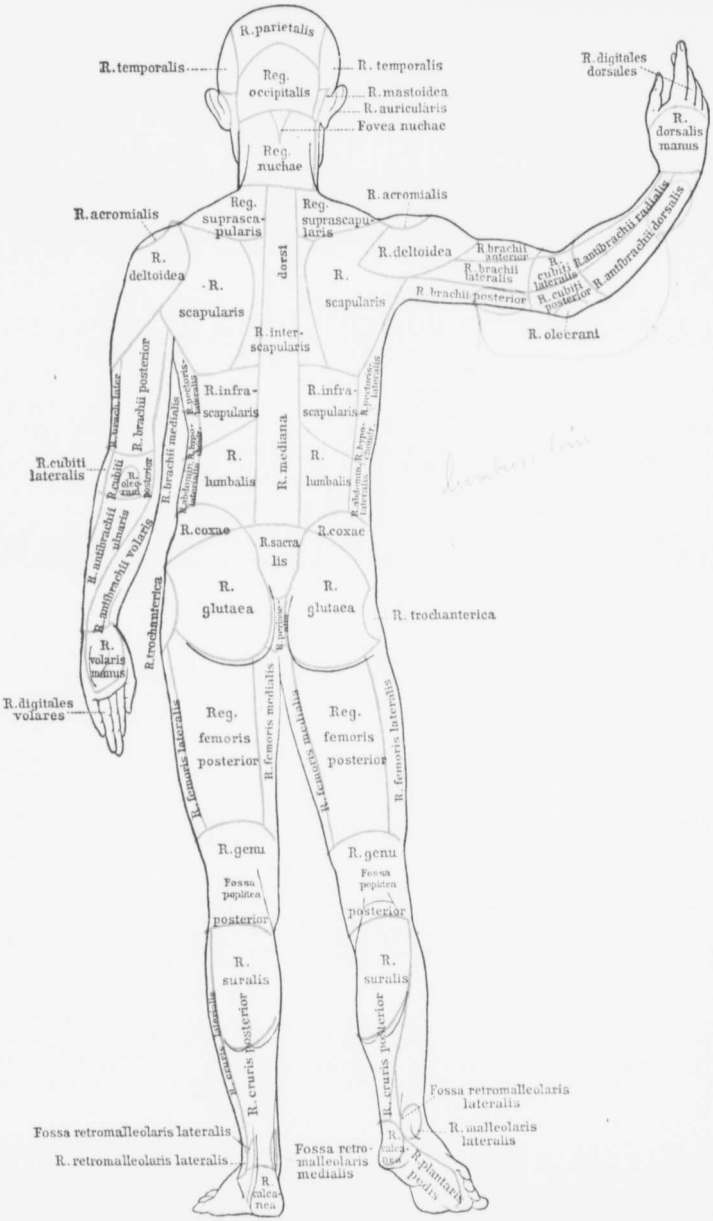
all words with παρα- Greek

The angiological notes are meagre, it being assumed that the names are in general wholly intelligible; a few names of parts of the heart are commented on and the question of the veins about the navel is thoroughly ventilated.

The neurological notes are in accord with the well-known nomenclature based on the embryological studies of His, and those familiar with his work will find but little new in them.

These notes are not more fully incorporated into this volume for two reasons: (1) They are easily accessible to those who desire to refer to them in the Arch. f. Anat. u. Entwicklungs geschichte (1895), and (2) they would have inconveniently enlarged the size and increased the price of the present publication.


Regiones digitales volares
R. volaris manus
R. antibrachii volaris
R. antibrachii ulnaris
R. cubiti anterior
R. cubiti medialis
R. brachii anterior
R. brachii medialis
R. deltoidea
R. axillaris
Fossa axillaris
R. olecrani
R. cub. post.
R. parietalis
R. frontalis
R. nasalis
R. oralis
R. orbitalis
R. mentalis
R. colli anterior
R. sternocleidomastoidei
R. nuchae
R. acromialis
R. clavicularis
R. infraclavicularis
R. supraclavicularis
R. deltoidea
R. mammalis
R. sternalis
R. intermammalis
R. inframammalis
R. lateralis sternalis
R. lateralis thoracica
Reg. hypochondriaca
R. epigastrica
R. mesogastrica
R. abdominis lateralis
R. umbilicalis
Regio inguinalis
R. trochanterica
R. coxae
R. hypogastrica
R. pubica
R. pudendalis
R. adductorius
R. femoris anterior
R. femoris medialis
R. femoris lateralis
R. femoris medialis
R. femoris anterior
R. femoris lateralis
R. patellaris
R. genu anterior
R. genu
R. cruris anterior
R. cruris medialis
R. cruris lateralis
R. malleolaris medialis
Fossa retromalleolaris medialis
R. dorsalis pedis
R. digitorum pedis dorsalis
R. calcanea
R. brachii anterior
R. cubiti anterior
R. antibrachii volaris
R. antibrachii radialis
R. antibrachii dorsalis
R. brachii lateralis
R. dors. manus


R. parietalis
R. temporalis
R. temporalis
Reg. occipitalis
R. mastoidea
R. auricularis
Fovea nuchae
Reg. nuchae
R. digitales dorsales
R. dorsalis manus
R. acromialis
R. acromialis
Reg. suprascapularis
Reg. suprascapularis
R. deltoidea
R. deltoidea
dorsi
R. scapularis
R. scapularis
R. brachii anterior
R. brachii lateralis
R. cubiti lateralis
R. antibrachii radialis
R. brachii posterior
R. cubiti posterior
R. antibrachii dorsalis
R. olecrani
R. interscapularis
R. infrascapularis
R. infrascapularis
R. pectoralis lateralis
R. lumbalis
R. mediana
R. lumbalis
R. abdominis lateralis
R. coxae
R. coxae
R. sacralis
R. glutaea
R. glutaea
R. trochanterica
R. cubiti lateralis
R. coxae later.
R. brachii posterior
R. brachii medialis
R. pectoralis lateralis
R. abdominis lateralis
R. cubiti posterior
R. antibrachii ulnaris
R. antibrachii volaris
R. trochanterica
R. volaris manus
R. digitales volares
Reg. femoris posterior
Reg. femoris posterior
R. femoris lateralis
R. femoris medialis
R. femoris medialis
R. femoris lateralis
R. genu
R. genu
Fossa poplitea posterior
Fossa poplitea posterior
R. suralis
R. suralis
R. cruris lateralis
R. cruris posterior
R. cruris posterior
Fossa retromalleolaris lateralis
R. malleolaris lateralis
Fossa retromalleolaris lateralis
R. retromalleolaris lateralis
R. calcanea
Fossa retromalleolaris medialis
R. calcanea
R. plantaris pedis

A

LIST OF BOOKS

ON

Anatomy, Physiology, Histology, Biology, Embryology, Zoology

Published by

P. Blakiston's Son & Co.

Philadelphia.

Illustrated Circulars sent to any Address upon Application

ł upon an Embryological Basis

Just Ready

›hr's Histology

.xth American, from the Twelfth German Edition.

.sed and Arranged by FREDERIC T. LEWIS

Assistant Professor of Embryology at the Harvard Medical School.

..n 450 Illustrations, 45 in Colors. Octavo; ix + 434 pages. Cloth, $3.00 *net.*

THE need of a text-book of histology arranged upon an embryological basis has long been felt, and the opportunity to accomplish this arrangement was promptly embraced when Professor Stohr's generous permission was given to adapt a new edition of his book to American needs. As a leading Professor of Histology says, "the book is now in its arrangement and treatment something adequate as a statement of the present knowledge of the subject. The illustrations *illustrate;* the text *instructs.*"

The Basle Anatomical Nomenclature (BNA) is used throughout.

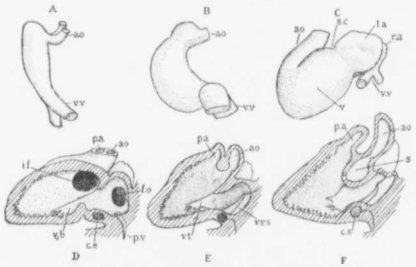


FIG. 159 (*Reduced*).—EMBRYONIC HEARTS.

A *and* B, *from Rabbits* 9 *days after coitus,* C, *from a human embryo of* 3 (?) *weeks;* D *and* E, *from a* 12 *mm. pig* (D *sectioned on the left of the median septum, and* E *on the right of it);* F, *from a* 13.6 *mm. human embryo, sectioned like* E.

Synopsis of Contents.—MICROSCOPIC ANATOMY. *Cytology:* The Cell; Form and Size of Cells; Vital Phenomena; Formation and Reproduction of Cells; Cytomorphosis. GENERAL HISTOLOGY: Histogenesis; Epithelia; Mesenchymal, Muscle, Nerve, and Vascular Tissues; Blood Forming and Blood Destroying Organs; Entodermal Tract; Urinary and Male and Female Genital Organs; Skin; Supra-renal Glands; Brain and Sense Organs. THE PREPARATION AND EXAMINATION OF MICROSCOPICAL SPECIMENS: Fresh Tissues; Isolation; Sectioning; Fixation; Decalcification; Imbedding; Staining and Mounting; General Stains; Special Stains; the Microscope; Drawings; Reconstruction.

An Americanized Fourth Edition Rewritten and Revised

NEARLY READY

Morris' Human Anatomy

A Complete, Systematic Treatise by American and English Authors

EDITED BY

HENRY MORRIS and **J. PLAYFAIR McMURRICH**

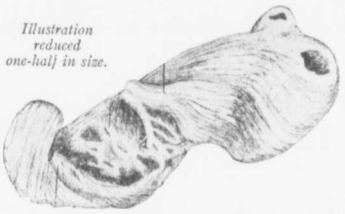
F.R.C.S. **A.M., Ph.D.**

Consulting Surgeon to, and formerly Lecturer on Surgery and Anatomy at Middlesex Hospital, London, and Examiner in Anatomy, University of Durham, etc.

Professor of Anatomy, University of Michigan; Member Association of American Anatomists; Member of Advisory Board, Wistar Institute of Anatomy, etc.

For the first time in the history of this famous work, American anatomists have been asked to contribute original articles and to rewrite and revise sections, the object in this being the desire to incorporate the very important results of recent investigations in the anatomical laboratories of the United States. The book has become international in scope, and with its widening of view, of even greater usefulness to all English-speaking students.

Illustration reduced one-half in size.



THE VENTRICLES UNROLLED. (*After MacCallum.*)

(*Note:—It is not possible in this space to give a thoroughly representative illustration. That shown is one of a series depicting—according to Professor MacCallum, of Johns Hopkins University—the fact that the heart may be considered as three flat bands.*)

Among the American contributors will be noted J. Playfair McMurrich, R. J. Terry, Irving Hardesty, G. Carl Huber, Abram T. Kerr, Charles R. Bardeen and Florence R. Sabin. Henry Morris, R. Marcus Gunn and W. H. A. Jacobson head the English contributors.

The text has been completely revised, and an additional feature of merit will be found in its **conformity with the new Anatomical Nomenclature** (BNA).* Very especial attention, in this new edition, has been paid to the **illustrations,** with the result that the teaching value of the book has been very materially increased.

Containing about 1024 Illustrations, of which many are in Colors. One Handsome Octavo Volume. Cloth, $6.00. Sheep or Half Morocco, $7.00, *net.* Or in Five Parts, as follows, each part sold separately.

PART I. Morphogenesis. Osteology. Articulation. Index.
PART II. Muscles. Organs of Circulation. Index.
PART III. Nervous System. Organs of Special Sense. Index.
PART IV. Organs of Digestion; of Voice and Respiration. Urinary and Reproductive Organs. Ductless Glands. Skin and Mammary Glands. Index.
PART V. Surgical and Topographical Anatomy. Index.

Entomology

With Special Reference to Its Biological and Economic Aspects

By Justus Watson Folsom, Sc.D. (*Harv.*)

Instructor in Entomology at the University of Illinois.

Five Plates, 1 Colored, and 300 other Illustrations. 8vo; 485 pages. Cloth, $3.00 net.

"'Entomology,' by Dr. Justus W. Folsom, is an advance over all other American works of its kind. It should be in the hands of every entomologist or entomological student, and in every public library. A most careful work, containing much information that only an expert has heretofore known where to find."—MR. F. M. WEBSTER, *in charge of the Cereal and Forage Crops Insect Investigations, Department of Agriculture at Washington.*

A comprehensive and concise account of insects, written to meet the growing demand for a biological treatment of entomology. The aim has been to introduce much material that, hitherto, has not appeared in the text-books; and though adapted for students and teachers of entomology and zoology (being the only book that fills the actual teaching requirements) it will also be valuable to the professional and amateur entomologists and to the general reader, especially on account of its consideration of economic subjects. The book contains, in small compass, authenticated facts that have had to be sought in many foreign languages. The new illustrations, which are many, have been prepared by the author; the others have been copied, by permission from various authoritative sources.

Synopsis of Contents: Classification.—Anatomy and Physiology.—Development.—Adaptations of Aquatic Insects.—Color and Coloration.—Adaptive Coloration.—Origin of Adaptations and of Species.—Insects in Relation to Plants; to other Animals.—Interrelations of Insects.—Insect Behavior.—Distribution.—Insects in Relation to Man.—Literature.—Index.

"This is an eminently satisfactory work on insects, both from the standpoint of the school and of the general reader. It is the first adequate treatment of this subject as adapted to the science of entomology, and at the same time to agriculture, horticulture and forestry. It teaches every fact about insects that it is desirable to know from the point of view of popular science, and literally all that need be known from the economic. This is an admirable realization of the dream of the schoolmaster and of the general reader for a book at once comprehensive, concise and attractive."—*Journal of Education, Boston.*

"Of high, practical importance" (*Outlook*) **"it is a complete and concise account of insect life, planned to meet the growing interest in biology"** (*School*). **"The book is a noteworthy one"** (*Psyche*), **"and is a very valuable addition to the general work on the subject. It covers much ground not touched by the other books on insects"** (*Entomological News*). **"It is a book to lean upon and draw upon"** (*School Bulletin*). **"Will be most useful to the general student"** (*Science*).

Embryology

The Development of the Human Body

By J. Playfair McMurrich, A. M., Ph. D.

Professor of Anatomy in the University of Michigan.

Second Edition, Revised, Enlarged.
With 272 Illustrations.
12mo; 539 pages. Cloth, $3.00 *net.*

A CONCISE statement of the development of the human body and a foundation for the proper understanding of the facts of anatomy. The comparative anatomy and development of the lower animals, too, is constantly referred to, a different style type being used for these references.

The assimilation of the enormous mass of facts which constitute what is usually known as descriptive anatomy has always been a difficult task for the student. Part of the difficulty has been due to a lack of information regarding the causes which have determined the structure and relations of the parts of the body, for without some knowledge of the "why" things are so, the facts of anatomy stand as so many isolated items, while with such knowledge they become bound together to a continuous whole and their study assumes the dignity of a science. The great key to the significance of the structure and relations of organs is their development, recognizing by that term the historical as well as the individual development.

Synopsis of Contents: PART I.—*General Development: The Spermatozoon and Spermatogenesis; the Ovum and Its Maturation and Fertilization; the Segmentation of the Ovum and the Formation of the Germ Layers; The Development of the External Form of the Human Embryo; The Medullary Groove, Notochord, and Mesodermic Somites; The Yolk-stalk, Belly-stalk, and the Fetal Membranes.* PART II.—*Organogeny: The Development of the Integumentary System; Connective Tissues and Skeleton; Muscular System; Circulatory and Lymphatic Systems; Digestive Tract and Glands; Pericardium and Pleuro-peritoneum, the Diaphragm and the Spleen; Organs of Respiration; Urinogenital System and the Suprarenal Bodies; Nervous System; Organs of Special Sense; Post-Natal Development; Index.*

"Right up to date."—*Lancet, London.*

A Laboratory Text-Book of Embryology

By Charles S. Minot, S. D., LL. D.

Professor of Histology and Human Embryology, Harvard University Medical School.

With 218 Illustrations, mainly original.
Quarto; 380 pages. Cloth, $4.50 *net.*

This work is intended primarily for the use of students taking a practical laboratory course in Embryology. The author's experience has led him to believe that the study of carefully selected sections of embryos, accompanied by directions and explanations of the significant structures in each section, offers many advantages. This conviction has determined the arrangement of the book. Attention is given chiefly to such points as serve to explain adult anatomical relations, to illustrate general biological principles, and to afford insight into pathological processes.

Synopsis of Contents: General Conceptions.—The Early Development of Mammals.—The Human Embryo.—Study of Pig Embryos.—Study of Young Chick Embryos.—Study of the Blastodermic Vesicle and the Segmentation of the Ovum.—Study of the Uterus and the Foetal Appendages in Man.—Methods.—Index.

"This new laboratory text-book of Embryology is worthy of particular attention. It is a practical guide of a novel and original type, which is to be recommended as a valuable aid in laboratory teaching of a difficult nature. It is a valuable addition to the list of available text-books of Embryology. In fact, the book stands by itself and is an original departure in a very desirable direction, introducing the student to the subject by a practical method which promises excellent results. After a year's experience with it, we feel much confidence in its success."—*Bulletin of the Johns Hopkins Hospital.*

First Course In Zoology

A NEW TEXT-BOOK FOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS, NORMAL SCHOOLS, AND COLLEGES

By T. W. Galloway, Ph. D.

Professor of Biology, James Millikin University, Decatur, Illinois.

With 240 Illustrations. Octavo; 460 pages. Cloth, $2.50 *net.*

THE AUTHOR has endeavored in this book to present a balanced course in Zoology which will be suitable to beginning classes in the last years of the High School or the first year of College. **It provides specifically for class-room work, reference work in the library, laboratory work, and field work.** It includes a brief treatment of the fundamental principles of the science in the first part of the book; the second part, which contains a discussion of the great branches of the animal kingdom, is treated as a concrete illustration of these general principles.

Among many other distinctive excellences are seven features which give the work especial merit: (1) It follows no fads; (2) Because of the wealth of practical exercises suggested, it provides more work than any one class can cover in the time allotted; (3) Much collateral work in the library, field and laboratory is outlined; (4) The practical work is placed upon the broader problems of physiology, of the relations of animals to the environment, and of the adaptations of organic form to needs, rather than upon dissection and minute anatomy; (5) The practical (i. e. the laboratory, field and library) work is interspersed through the text in such a way as to illustrate and enforce the more abstract definitions; (6) Especial emphasis is put upon the illustrations; (7) There are numerous analytical reviews and summaries.

Synopsis of Contents:—Introduction.—Protoplasm: Its Morphology and Physiology.—The Animal Cell: Its Morphology and Physiology.—From the Simple Cell to the Complex Animal.—Cellular Differentiation.—Tissues.—General Animal Functions and Their Appropriate Organs.—Promorphology.—Individual Differentiation and Adaptation.—A General Preview of the Animal Kingdom.—Protozoa.—Porifera.—Coelenterata.—Unsegmented "Worms."—Echinodermata.—Annulata: Segmented "Worms."—Mollusca.—Arthropoda.—Chordata: Proto-vertebrata.—Chordata: Vertebrata.—Pisces.—Amphibia.—Reptilia.—Aves.—Mammalia.—General Summary.—A Review Outline.—Appendix.—Suggestions to Teachers.—Index.

"Galloway's 'First Course in Zoology' is one of the authoritative text-books. The teacher may refer to it with confidence, and cannot fail to do so with profit."—*School Bulletin.*

The Nervous System of Vertebrates

By J. B. Johnston, Ph. D.

Professor of Zoology in West Virginia University.

With 180 Illustrations, the majority from original drawings.
Octavo; xx+370 pages. Cloth, $3.00 *net.*

THE attempt has been made in this book to give an account of the nervous system as a whole, to trace its phylogenetic history and to show the factors which have determined the course of evolution. The functional point of view, which is the chief characteristic of the present book, brings the treatment of the nervous system into close relation with the work of recent years on the behavior of animals. The study of behavior aims to give an account of the actions of animals in relation to the environment. The study of the nervous system aims to describe the mechanism by which actions are directed and adapted to the conditions of life. A text-book of comparative neurology at the present time must meet the needs of workers of all grades, students, investigators and instructors. Its descriptions should be intelligible to students who have had one year of work in zoology or medicine, including the anatomy and embryology of some vertebrate. On the other hand, there should be included all facts which are important for the functional and phylogenetic mode of treatment. Every effort has been made to bring out clearly the functional significance and relationships of the structures described, and to interest and train the student in the interpretation of structure in terms of function, adaptation and evolution. The (BNA) terms, which are now the most generally familiar, have been employed so far as possible. Much material has been collected which is published here for the first time.

Two prominent instructors say:

"It is an exceedingly useful piece of work,—well done." "Professor Johnston's text-book makes a valuable addition to our researches and represents the newer developments of neurological science in a way which, so far as I know, no other book has even attempted."

Synopsis of Contents:—Study of the Nervous System.—General Morphology of the Nervous System.—Development of the Nervous System.—Nerve Elements and their Functions.—The Functional Divisions of the Nervous System.—Somatic Afferent Division; General Cutaneous Subdivision; Special Cutaneous Subdivision; Visual Apparatus.—Visceral Afferent Division.—Olfactory Apparatus.—Somatic Motor Division.—Visceral Efferent Division.—Sympathetic System.—Centers of Correlation.—Cerebellum.—Centers of Correlation; Mesencephalon and Diencephalon.—Evolution of the Cerebral Hemisphere.—Neopallium. Bibliography and Laboratory Work Suggestions at end of each Chapter.

Surgical Anatomy

A Treatise on Human Anatomy in its Application to the Practice of Medicine and Surgery

By John B. Deaver, M.D.

Surgeon-in-Chief to the German Hospital, Philadelphia, etc., etc.

"The reader is not only taken by easy and natural stages from the more superficial to the deeper regions, but the various important regional landmarks are also indicated by schematic tracing. . . In summing up the general excellences of this remarkable work, we can accord our unqualified praise for the accurate, exhaustive, and systematic manner in which the author has carried out his plan, and we can commend it as a model of its kind, which must be possessed to be appreciated."—*Medical Record, New York.*

Three Royal Octavo Volumes, of 2157 pages, containing 499 Full-page Plates engraved from original drawings made by special artists from dissections prepared for the purpose in the dissection-rooms of the University of Pennsylvania. *Sold by Subscription, in Complete Sets Only.* Leather or Half-Morocco, Marbled Edges, $30.00; Half-Russia, Gilt, Marbled Edges, $33.00 *net.*

Synopsis of Contents: (*Number of Illustrations in Parentheses.*) **Vol. I.**—Upper Extremity (95); Back of Neck, Shoulder, and Trunk (24); Cranium, Scalp, Face (32). 632 pages; 151 Plates. **Vol. II.**—Neck (47); Mouth (3); Pharynx (6); Larynx (10); Nose (9); Orbit (8); Eye (14); Ear (12); Brain (32); Joints of Head and Neck (4); Male Perineum (17); Female Perineum (8). 709 pages; 170 Plates. **Vol. III.**—Abdomen (74); Pelvis (16); Chest (32); Lower Extremity (56). 816 pages; 178 Plates.

"In order to show its thoroughness, it is only necessary to mention that no less than twelve full-page plates are reproduced in order to accurately portray the surgical anatomy of the hand, and it is doubtful whether any better description exists in any work in the English language."—*Journal of the American Medical Association.*

"The illustrations are lavishly supplied and are both helpful and informing. . . . No better text-book of surgical anatomy is in existence, and we can confidently predict that Dr. Deaver has satisfied the needs of the profession for at least a generation."—*The British Medical Journal, London.*

THE LOOSE LEAF SYSTEM OF LABORATORY NOTES

FOR GUIDANCE IN THE DISSECTION AND ELEMENTARY STUDY OF ANIMAL TYPES

Prepared by

THEO. H. SCHEFFER, A. M.

Assistant Professor of Zoology, Kansas State Agricultural College.

Octavo; vi + 112 pages. Strong Adjustable Cloth Covers, Cloth, $1.00 *net.*

Excerpts From the Preface:

INSTRUCTORS in biology very generally direct the laboratory work by means of written or printed guides placed in the hands of the student. These are sometimes hastily prepared for the occasion, or, if more elaborated, the sheets furnished the student at various times are not uniform in size and will not fit in with any system of notes which he may be keeping.

The LOOSE LEAF guides are the results of several years' experience in directing zoological work in high school and college laboratories. The sheets outlining the work on each type of animal are separate, so that they may be incorporated with the student's drawings and notes on that particular type. The recorded information on the subject is thus collected together, not only simplifying at the time the work of studying the specimen, taking notes, and indexing the drawings, but making future reference to the records an easy matter. Then, too, the laboratory guides being thus bound in with the student's notes, do not become scattered or lost.

The twenty-one types of animal life herein treated give the student a brief general survey of the field from Protozoan to Vertebrate. Similar treatment is accorded each type. It will be noted that the zoological position of each animal is given (*Parker and Haswell's classification*), that its habitat receives attention, and that there are hints on collecting the material for class study. Details of structure that are very obscure are either omitted, or, if essential, attention is called to them without demonstration.

Synopsis of Contents: *PROTOZOA. Amœba; Paramœcium; Vorticella. PORIFERA. Marine Sponge. COELENTERATA. Fresh-Water Hydra; Hydroid; Hydroid Medusa. PLATYHELMINTHES. Flat-Worm. ECHINODERMATA. Starfish. ANNULATA. Earthworm. ARTHROPODA. Water-flea; Lobster or Crayfish; Centiped; Grasshopper; Spider. MOLLUSCA. Fresh-water Mussel; Snail; Squid. CHORDATA. Catfish; Frog or Toad; English Sparrow.*

"The book will prove useful in high school and elementary college courses."—*The Nation.*

"It is a most capital idea" (*School Bulletin*), **"and is a most excellent system of keeping notes."**—*Country Life in America.*

☞ **Scheffer's "Loose Leaf System" is not bound in the usual manner. Each leaf is separate and the whole tied into strong adjustable cloth covers, so that leaves may be removed or notes and drawings may be inserted at any place.**

Blakiston's Manikins

A Series of Twelve Manikins of the Head, Nose, Throat, Eye, Ear, Lungs, Heart, Stomach, Kidney, Liver, Foot, and Hand, with Descriptions of each.

One Volume. Octavo. Cloth, $1.50 *net.*

The manikin of the HEAD shows 88 different structures; that of the ORAL CAVITY, with the PHARYNX, LARYNX, and TEETH, shows 61; the EYE, 44; the FOOT, 68; the HAND, 55; the LIVER, 47; the KIDNEY, 20; the STOMACH, 23; the NOSE, 32; the EAR, 24; the LUNGS, 18; and the HEART, 33,—A TOTAL OF 513 STRUCTURES.

The work is issued in book form, octavo in size, and embraces twelve manikins, some containing as many as ten flaps, lithographed in colors on heavy serviceable cardboard, the whole arranged to fold flat and compact when the volume is closed. Each manikin is cut to the exact shape of the organ illustrated, and the various flaps are intended to fold one upon the other in the order shown in nature, the deeper details becoming visible only when all the outer layers have been in their proper turn exposed. Every flap is printed on two sides, each side representing a different anatomical feature.

A Manual and Atlas of Dissection

By Simon Menno Yutzy, M.D.

Instructor in Osteology and Demonstrator of Anatomy in the University of Michigan.

With an Introduction by J. Playfair McMurrich, A.M., Ph.D.

Professor of Anatomy, University of Michigan; author of "A Manual of Human Embryology."

This work is a topographical index, providing the reader with a list of the structures to be found during dissection, together with concise directions for procedure.

With 314 Illustrations, many in Colors. Large Octavo; 256 pages. Cloth, $2.50 *net.*

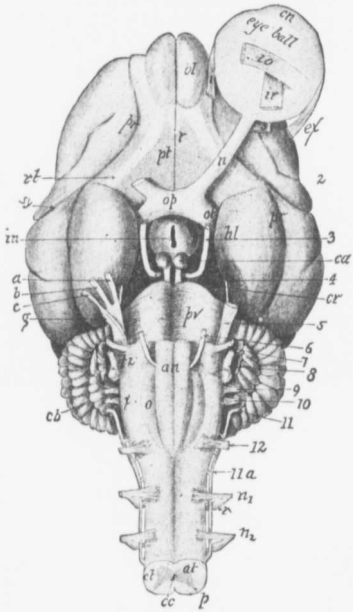
"The author's experience as a teacher has effected an arrangement likely to be very useful to the student."—*New York Medical Journal.*

Mammalian Anatomy

With Special Reference to the Cat

By Alvin Davison, Ph. D.

Professor of Biology in Lafayette College.



VENTRAL ASPECT OF THE BRAIN.

With over 100 Illustrations made by W. H. REESE, A. M., from the author's dissections. 12mo; 250 pages. Cloth, $1.50 *net.*

THIS work is intended to acquaint the student with the general structure of the cat, and at the same time introduce him to some of the most important morphologic features of the Mammalian. All eminent zoologists agree on the desirability of beginning zoological work by studying one of the higher animals. Again, since the majority of college students have not time for the acquisition of a fruitful knowledge of both vertebrates and invertebrates, the study of the former is a matter of vital importance, as it enables the student to become familiar with the anatomy and physiology of his own body. It also has the advantage of throwing light on the significant problem of organic evolution, such as is not to be derived from the study of invertebrate forms. Professor Davison's work has a distinct place in biological study.

Synopsis of Contents:—The Biological Sciences—Classification of the Animal Kingdom—Preparation and Preservation of Material—General Structure of a Vertebrate—The Skeleton—The Joints—The Muscles—Organs of Digestion—The Vascular System—Respiratory System—Excretory and Reproductive Systems—Nervous System—Index.

"It is designed to fill the gap between the more detailed works and those which are merely laboratory guides, and to afford the student who cannot pursue a lengthy course of zoological study, a general idea of the structure of a mammal and of the principles of mammalian anatomy. The book furnishes an excellent idea of the structure of the cat, free from a superfluity of detail. Throughout the book are frequent remarks of a comparative nature, and at the close of each chapter is a list of questions or suggestions, for the most part of a general nature, which will serve as excellent topics for comment by the teacher or for collateral investigation under his direction by the student. An introductory chapter is devoted to an account of useful methods by which the dissection may be facilitated, and the text is illustrated by numerous figures and diagrams."—*Science.*

A Text-Book of

Anatomy for Nurses

Just Ready

By Elizabeth R. Bundy, M.D.

Member of the Medical Staff of the Woman's Hospital of Philadelphia, etc., etc.; late Adjunct Professor of Anatomy, and Demonstrator of Anatomy in the Woman's Medical College of Pennsylvania; formerly Superintendent of Connecticut Training School for Nurses, New Haven.

THE pupil-nurse in a training school has little time at command for the study of text-books, and conciseness, clearness and accuracy are essential requisites of any work written for her use. In this "Anatomy for Nurses" these requisites are observed, and nurses—pupil or graduate—will find in it a satisfactory aid to the acquirement of that knowledge of the human body which is necessary to the full understanding of their important duties.

Dr. Bundy, by reason of her positions, training and experience, is particularly well qualified to write such a book. It does not unnecessarily burden the mind of the student by endeavoring to reach into the domains of the physician, nor does it concern itself with useless abstract or theoretical matters. On the contrary, it fills a void for a work that is simple, terse, didactic,—one that, confining itself strictly to its own chosen field, is yet complete in all details of moment therein.

With a Glossary and 191 Illustrations, 34 of which are Colored.
12mo; viii + 252 pages. Cloth, $1.75 *net, postage prepaid.*

Holden.

Holden's Anatomy

A Manual of the Dissections of the Human Body

By John Langton, F.R.C.S.

Surgeon to, and Lecturer on Anatomy at, St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

Seventh Edition, Carefully Revised by A. Hewson, M.D.

Demonstrator of Anatomy, Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, etc.

320 Illustrations. Two small compact volumes. 12mo.

Vol. I. Scalp, Face, Orbit, Neck, Throat, Thorax, Upper Extremity. 435 pages. 153 Illustrations. Oil Cloth, $1.50 *net.*

Vol. II. Abdomen, Perineum, Lower Extremity, Brain, Eye, Ear, Mammary Gland, Scrotum, Testes. 445 pages. 167 Illustrations. Oil Cloth, $1.50 *net.*

"The last edition of this standard work comes in two volumes instead of one as formerly. A few alterations have been made in the text, but the general character of the book is still maintained throughout, which is saying all of good that can be said of an anatomical classic."—*Medical Record, New York.*

Human Osteology

Comprising a Description of the Bones, with Colored Delineations of the Attachments of the Muscles. The General and Microscopical Structure of Bone and Its Development

Eighth Edition. Carefully Revised.

Edited by Charles Stewart, F.R.S. and R. W. Reid, M.D., F.R.C.S.

With Colored Lithographic Plates and Numerous Illustrations. Cloth, $5.25 *net.*

Landmarks—Medical and Surgical

Fourth Edition. 8vo. Cloth, $ .75 *net*

Gordinier.

The Gross and Minute Anatomy of the Central Nervous System

With a Chapter on the Embryology of the Central Nervous System

By H. C. Gordinier, A.M., M.D.

Professor of Physiology and of the Anatomy of the Nervous System in the Albany Medical College; Member American Neurological Association.

With 48 Full-page Plates and 213 other Illustrations, a number of which are printed in Colors and many of which are original. Large 8vo. Cloth, $6.00; Sheep or Half-Morocco, $7.00, *net.*

"It represents much painstaking research and bears also the stamp of original investigation. It is unusually well written, and the illustrations, many of which are original, are well chosen. It is destined to take its place among the standard books of its class."—*N. Y. Medical Journal.*

Broomell.

Anatomy and Histology of the Mouth and Teeth

By Dr. I. N. Broomell

Professor of Dental Anatomy, Dental Histology, and Prosthetic Technics in the Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery.

Second Edition, Revised and Enlarged by 72 pages. 337 Handsome Illustrations, the majority of which are original. Large Octavo. Cloth, $4.50; Leather or Half-Morocco, $5.50, *net.*

"A most excellent manual and one of the most up-to-date text-books upon the subject of the anatomy of the mouth which has appeared in recent years."—*The American Journal of Medical Sciences.*

Box and Eccles.

Clinical Applied Anatomy

or, the Anatomy of Medicine and Surgery

By Charles R. Box, M.D., F.R.C.S.

Lecturer on Applied Anatomy, St. Thomas's Hospital,

and W. McAdam Eccles, F.R.C.S.

Demonstrator of Operative Surgery, St. Bartholomew's Hospital.

With 45 Plates, 12 Colored; 6 figures. 8vo; 471 pages. Cloth, $4.00 *net.*

"This excellent work is one of the most practical and applicable to the needs of the medical practitioner or senior student which has yet appeared on the subject of applied anatomy. The plan pursued by the authors in this book has been to treat the subject entirely from a clinical point of view rather than that of the anatomist, with the result of making the work delightfully readable. Any author who can accomplish this with an anatomical subject, and without detracting from the technical value of his work, deserves and is bound to receive great credit."—*Medical Record, New York.*

Tomes.

Dental Anatomy

A Manual of Dental Anatomy, Human and Comparative

By C. S. Tomes, D.D.S.

263 Illustrations. Sixth Edition, Revised. 12mo. Cloth, $4.00 *net.*

"This standard work on Dental Anatomy has been brought thoroughly up to date and is a distinct advance on any of the previous editions. At first written with a view of providing the dental student with the requisite knowledge for his qualifying examination it has since become a text-book for the student of biology in general. This fact, combined with the rapidly increasing literature on the subject, has, as the author points out, greatly enhanced the difficulty of bringing the book up to date. It is, however, needless to say that the work of editing has been carried out in an admirable way."—*Lancet, London.*

Ballou.

Equine Anatomy and Physiology

By Wm. R. Ballou, M.D.

Late Professor of Equine Anatomy, New York College of Veterinary Surgeons.

With 29 Graphic Illustrations. 12mo. *Blakiston's ? Quiz-Compend ? Series.*
Cloth, $1.00; Interleaved for the Addition of Notes, $1.25, *net.*

"One of Blakiston's series of Quiz-Compends. These Compends are based on popular text-books and the lectures of prominent professors, and are kept constantly revised, so that they represent the present state of the subjects upon which they treat. The one now before us supplies for students of veterinary anatomy and physiology a work which will answer their needs not only as a text-book, but also for work in the dissecting room."—*Science.*

Potter.

Compend of Anatomy

Including Visceral Anatomy

By Samuel O. L. Potter, M.A., M.D., M.R.C.P.

(*London*)

Formerly Professor of the Principles and Practice of Medicine, Cooper Medical College, San Francisco; Major and Brigade Surgeon, U. S. Vol.

Seventh Edition, Revised and greatly enlarged. With numerous Tables, 16 Plates and 138 other Illustrations. *Blakiston's ? Quiz-Compend ? Series.*
Cloth, $1.00; Interleaved for Taking Notes, $1.25, *net.*

"Through the opportunity afforded a revision by the frequent editions of this manual, the author has given a concise and accurate work of anatomy. It makes an excellent text-book, permitting the teacher to enlarge upon the information given as the exigencies of the class-room demand."—*Bulletin of the American Academy of Medicine.*

A Text-Book of

Human Physiology

By A. P. Brubaker, M.D.

Professor of Physiology and Hygiene at Jefferson Medical College; Professor of Physiology, Pennsylvania College of Dental Surgery, Philadelphia.

Second Edition. Revised and Enlarged. With Colored Plates and 356 other Illustrations. Octavo; 715 pages.

Cloth, $3.00; Leather or Half-Morocco, $4.00, *net.*

"An admirable exposition of the facts of physiology brought down to the latest date. . . . The author's style is lucid, concise, and pleasing. The work is one which may be warmly commended in every respect."—*New York Medical Journal.*

Landois'

Human Physiology

Including Histology and Microscopical Anatomy, with Special Reference to the Requirements of Practical Medicine

By Dr. L. Landois

Professor of Physiology and Director of the Physiological Institute in the University of Greifswald.

Tenth Edition. Revised and Enlarged.

Edited and Translated by A. P. Brubaker, M.D.

Professor of Physiology at Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, etc.,

and Augustus A. Eshner, M.D.

Professor of Clinical Medicine, Philadelphia Polyclinic, etc.

With 394 Illustrations. Octavo; 1027 pages.

Cloth, $7.00; Leather or Half-Morocco, $8.00, *net.*

"There is no other work of its kind in the English language which deals with the normal physiological processes so as to show where the physiological merges into the pathological, and how the facts of pathology are to be explained by, and how they are in reality of the same essence as, those of physiology. . . . The book will be useful to practitioners of medicine and to clinicians, while students reading for the higher examinations will find it a trustworthy guide to the fundamental facts of physiology and histology, and an encyclopædia of reference as well as an exposition of the latest discoveries and theories of physiology."—*The Lancet, London.*

"The author, editor, translator and publisher have unitedly produced a most valuable and attractive book which can in every way be depended upon as authoritative."—*American Medicine.*

In this the reconstructive period of anatomic nomenclature ~~it is~~ the terms anterior and posterior are yet retained in the description of the relations of structures in the extremities. It is further assumed that the designations "in front of", "behind" are applied ~~in the sense that~~ only to the position of structures when the body is standing erect and with the volar aspect of the hand turned ventrad or "forwards".