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Nerves from the Sacral Plexus. In addition to the transverse porta the inferior surface has two parallel sagittal fissures, which unite with the porta to form an H-shaped figure; these are the right and left sagittal fossae. They lie directly upon the fascial membrane, the tunica vaginalis communis, which is a continuation of the fascia transversalis of the abdomen and is so called because it forms a common sheath for the spermatic cord and the testis. The liver (hepar) is a brown-red organ, of friable consistence and of the form of a halved segment of a sphere; it weighs about 3 pounds. They insert by expanded tendons into the dorsal aponeurosis of the fingers on the basal phalanges. The muscles of the lower limb are ensheathed in fascia, which, in places, is exceptionally strong. The two bulbi together form, therefore, a horse-shoe-shaped structure open posteriorly towards the orifice of the vagina. The Cremaster arises from the lower bundles of the Interni oblique and from the anterior wall of the sheath of the Rectus, and is continued down over the spermatic cord to the scrotum. In the male they pass through the inguinal canals and the spermatic cords; in the female they pass to the pelvis and into the broad ligament (see here). It arises from the medial border of the inferior ramus of the ischium and from the inferior fascia of the urogenital trigone. In addition there are other muscles in the pharyngeal wall, which at the same time belong to the soft palate, since the posterior surface of this forms at the same time the anterior wall of the nasal portion of the pharynx (Fig. The Constrictors are supplied by the vagus and glosso-pharyngeal nerves through the pharyngeal plexus; the Stylo-pharyngeus by a branch from the glosso-pharyngeal. As regards the methods of reproduction of the figures, polychromatic lithography is used for the first time – so far as I am aware - in anatomical illustrations. The anterior wall of the groove is termed the anterior lacrimal crest. The inferior deep cervical nodes extend along the lower part of the internal jugular vein into the supraclavicular fossa. It consists of the palpebral and bulbar conjunctivae, which pass into one another at the base of the eyelids, forming in the upper lid the superior and in the lower lid the inferior conjunctival fornix. The level of the nipple varies greatly; usually it corresponds to the fourth intercostal space. On the lateral surface of the malleolus there is a shallow groove for the peroneal tendons. The Iliopsoas consists of two or three parts, the Psoas major, Psoas minor, and Iliacus. The anterior surface of the pericardium lies behind the sternum and the costal cartilages and is fastened to these partly by loose connective tissue and partly by stronger bundles, the sterno-pericardial ligaments. The left one passes behind the arch of the aorta, the right behind the right subclavian artery, and each then continues upwards in the groove between the trachea and oesophagus. Numerous elastic fibres in the corium give the skin a high degree of elasticity. = superior, ius superfl. The base of the modiolus is formed by the cochlear area at the fundus of the internal auditory meatus and contains the spiral tract of foramina for the entrance of nerve fibres. For the reproduction in color autotypes have been used, prepared in a most satisfactory manner by Messers. The lens of its fleshy portion is less than that of any of the other recti; nevertheless it is a stronger muscle than the Rectus superior. It is much smaller than the anterior one and diminishes in breadth from above downwards. In front of the fourth lumbar vertebra it divides into its terminal branches, the two common iliac arteries. The permanent dentition of the adult, consisting of thirty-two teeth, is preceded in childhood by a Milk dentition of only twenty teeth (dentes decidui) including eight incisors, four canines and eight molars. The outer cornea of the eye encloses the entire eyeball as with a capsule and is divided into an anterior, smaller, transparent, strongly curved portion, the cornea, and a larger, posterior, opaque white portion the sclera (sclerotic). The Chorioid Plexus of the Lateral Ventricle. In the empty stomach an anterior and a posterior wall may be distinguished, both being convex and separated by the borders or curvatures of the stomach. In the description that follows the parts of the bony labyrinth lying within the pyramid are not considered, nor is the tympanic cavity fully described. The chorioid passes along the optic tract to the medial side of the hippocampal gyrus and into the inferior cornu of the lateral ventricle to the chorioid plexus. The placenta, united to the wall of the uterus, is connected with the fetus by the umbilical cord, which contains two umbilical arteries and an umbilical vein. The Semitendinosus arises from the tuberosity of the ischium, with the long head of the Biceps, and is inserted into the medial border of the tuberosity of the tibia, forming part of the pes anserinus. The lingual vein frequently opens into one of the branches of the internal jugular, instead of directly into that vein. The mucous membrane of the larynx follows as a whole, even as to individual folds, the relief of the skeleton of the larynx and of the elastic cone. The anterior sacral plexus, small, formed by the lateral and middle sacral veins. On the outer surface of the larynx there is a strong elastic band, the crico-thyroid ligament, which connects the inferior thyroid notch with the upper border of the arch of the cricoid cartilage; it forms the anterior end of the elastic cone. It inserts into the accessory processes of the upper lumbar and the transverse processes of the thoracic vertebrae, and, more laterally, into the tip of the transverse processes of the lumbar vertebrae and into all the ribs, between their angles and tubercles. Action: External rotator of the femur, aids in adduction and flexion. These consist of 4-5 lumbar ganglia and the coccygeal ganglion, and furthermore of the great plexuses of the abdomen and pelvis. The base has a concave articular facet for articulation with the upper border of the lamina of the cricoid and its anterior angle is prolonged into a pointed process, the vocal process, while the blunter lateral angle is the muscular process. Its branches are: The recurrent ulnar arteries, one or two in number, arise from the upper part of the artery. Those vertebrae with which ribs articulate present toward the posterior part of both the upper and lower border of the body on each side an articular surface (fovea costalis superior and inferior) for the head of the rib. The lateral surfaces of the pericardium are covered by the pericardial pleurae united to them by epi-pericardial connective tissue, which is often fatty, and between these portions of the parietal pleura and the pericardium the phrenic nerve, accompanied by the pericardiaco-phrenic vessels, passes downward to the diaphragm. There is thus formed between the lamina modioli and the hamulus a semilunar helictrotra, through which the two scalae, separated by the cochlear duct, communicate. Of its three surfaces the malar forms part of the face and is convex; it passes over into the zygomatic process of the maxilla and presents a zygomatico- facial foramen. The transversa colli artery arises from the terminal portion of the subclavian (see here) and, deeply seated, makes its way through the branches of the brachial plexus and divides, sooner or later, into an ascending and a descending terminal branch. The crural fascia invests the muscles of the lower leg and covers the muscle-free medial surface of the tibia. Action: Draws the scapula forward and laterally, especially its lower angle, the scapula thus being rotated on the chest wall, as in raising the arm. The thin walled submaxillary duct (Wharton's), about the size of a small quill, passes from the upper part of the gland above the Mylohyoid, between that muscle and the mucous membrane of the floor of the mouth, and runs forward and medially, medial to the sublingual gland, producing the sublingual fold, to the sublingual caruncle beside the frenulum of the tongue. The former constitutes the whole of the surface of the kidney, while the medullary substance is formed by the renal pyramids, whose bases connect with the cortical substance, while their apices project into the renal papillae into the renal sinus. In addition to the main gland there are occasionally accessory thyroid glands, which are to be regarded as portions of the inconstant pyramidal lobe. The anterior surface bears the articular surface for the cuboid, which is somewhat saddle-shaped. Immediately beneath the fenestra is a rounded eminence, the promontory, formed by the basal coil of the cochlea, and over its surface a groove runs from above downwards. Nerves: The lower intercostals and branches of the lumbar plexus (ilio-hypogastric, ilio-inguinal and genito-femoral). In the female the plexus is at the hilus of the ovary. The tuba uterina (Fallopian tube) is a paired, muscular tube, 10-15 cm in length, which occupies the upper edge of the broad ligament and connects the ovary to the uterus, although its union with the ovary is only indirect. Above the superior concha, between it and the roof of the nasal cavity, there is a blindly ended recess, the sphenothmoidal recess, which does not extend back to the choanae but ends on the anterior surface of the body of the sphenoid bone. On the other hand, on that surface of the epiphysis which forms the articular surface the ossification fails to invade the terminal layer of cartilage, which persists throughout life, forming the articular cartilage. The glenoid cavity is relatively small arid only slightly concave, but it is materially enlarged and deepened by a strong, fibrous glenoidial lip, which surrounds the whole border of the bony socket. It passes over without sharp demarcation into the cerebral surface of the orbital portion. 2. Nerve: A special branch from the sciatic plexus. The lateral and anterior ligaments, which bridge over the sinus tarsi, are united with the interosseous ligament, the posterior one extends between the lateral tubercle of the posterior process of the talus and the upper surface of the calcaneus, and the medial passes from the tubercle of the talus to the sustentaculum tali. The superior cerebral sinus for the most part accompany the branches of the anterior and middle cerebral arteries, and open into the superior sagittal sinus. Frequently it ends in the lateral lacuna. The supraclavicular nerves (large, sensory, from C3 and C4 lie beneath the Platysma above the clavicle, and between this and the muscle, and divide into anterior (suprasternal) branches to the anterior portion. The inner layer of the prepuce is bound to the glands by a frenulum, which is attached in the groove on the under surface of the glands. Action: Assists in flexion and abduction of the thigh, flexes the lower leg and rotates it inwards when flexed. Between the ilio-psoas and the ilio-femoral ligament there is an ilio-pectineal bursa that occasionally communicates with the hip joint. The Cutaneous Nerves of the Upper and Lower Leg. The floor of the bursa is formed by the upper layer of the transverse mesocolon. The musculature is traversed by numerous vessels, especially veins; the bulbourethral gland in the male and the greater vestibular gland in the female are imbedded in the musculature. Between their free edges there is a relatively wide cleft, the rima vestibuli, whose width is not alterable. For the other illustrations the so-called autotype process is used, and its suitability for the purpose may be seen from the Atlas itself. The openings of the intestinal glands of the rectum are readily seen as fine points with a lens. This ridge separates the medial surface into an anterior superior and a posterior inferior portion. These are: The fibres of the brachia conjunctiva. The third perforating is the terminal branch of the deep femoral. Its branches are: The lateral superior artery of the knee runs forwards around the lateral condyle of the femur, between the bone and the tendon of the Biceps, to the adjacent muscles and to the articular rete of the knee. Immediately below this line begins the root of the mesentery, which runs obliquely (from the left and above, downwards and to the right) across the lumbar portion of the vertebral column, supplying the peritoneal covering for all the mesenterial portion of the small intestine. (see here.) The tibial nerve rises in the thigh by the division of the sciatic nerve. The lateral parts of the soft palate, the palatine arches (pillars of the fauces) are its numerous membranes containing muscles; they bound the isthmus of the fauces i.e. the mouth cavity to that of the pharynx (see here). The zygomatico-orbital vessels, passing over the temporal region of the integument, of which a portion, the scapus, projects freely from the surface of the skin, while the root (radix) is imbedded in the skin, passes to the lower lip. The posterior surface of the pyramid forms a part of the posterior cranial fossa. Action: The brevis especially gives dorsal flexion of the hand; the longus radial abduction; the latter supinates if the arm is extended, pronates if it is flexed. On either side of the medulla oblongata lie the cerebellar hemispheres and beside and partly behind these the occipital lobes of the cerebral hemispheres, with the occipital poles. 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Below the calcareine fissure on the concave surface of the lobe is the lingual gyrus, bounded by the collateral fissure, and, below this, the fusiform gyrus, which belongs mainly to the temporal lobe. Sense Organs. C136, C141, C18 and C166) begins at the level of the second lumbar vertebra by the union of the lumbar and intestinal trunks. Its branches are: The posterior auricular nerve arises soon after the exit of the nerve from the stylomastoid foramen and passes behind the ear to the Auricularis posterior and the Occipitalis. The Quadratus femoris arises from the lateral border of the ischial tuberosity and passes onwards to the intertrochanteric crest. Above this is a stronger eminence, the prominence of the lateral semicircular canal, corresponding to the ampulla of that canal. In the thigh it branches into: An anterior branch, stronger than the other, runs downwards between the Adductor longus and Adductor brevis, and supplies the Gracilis, Adductor longus and Adductor brevis. 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situated on the upper surface of the inferior thyroid artery and gives off the middle cervical nerve, which passes to the cardiac plexus above the subclavian artery. Certain bones of the human skeleton are not readily referable to any one of these groups, especially such bones as are formed by the fusion of several short bones or of short and flat bones.

The Femoral Vein. Between the two is a distinct intertubercular groove. 2 and 3. Its blood flows into the internal jugular vein or transverse sinus, through the petrosal sinuses. It curves gradually toward the ulnar side of the volar surface of the forearm, being situated on the origin of the Flexor digitorum profundus and behind the median nerve and the superficial flexors. It corresponds closely to a circular venous space, the canal of Schlemm, which lies in the sclerotic close to its inner surface. There is thus formed a small, circular space between the ulterine lips and the vaginal wall, the fornix vaginae; it is much deeper behind than at the sides or especially in front. This is a partition which separates the two testes and spermatic cords and is formed of connective tissue, some fatty tissue and some smooth muscle fibres. C31, C52, C53, C54, C55, C56, C57, C58, C59, C60, C61, C62, C63, C64, C65, C66, C67, C68, C69, C70, C71, C72, C73, C74, C75, C76, C77, C78, C79, C80, C81, C82, C83, C84, C85, C86, C87, C88, C89, C90, C91, C92, C93, C94, C95, C96, C97, C98, C99, C100, C101, C102, C103, C104, C105, C106, C107, C108, C109, C110, C111, C112, C113, C114, C115, C116, C117, C118, C119, C120, C121, C122, C123, C124, C125, C126, C127, C128, C129, C130, C131, C132, C133, C134, C135, C136, C137, C138, C139, C140, C141, C142, C143, C144, C145, C146, C147, C148, C149, C150, C151, C152, C153, C154, C155, C156, C157, C158, C159, C160, C161, C162, C163, C164, C165, C166, C167, C168, C169, C170, C171, C172, C173, C174, C175, C176, C177, C178, C179, C180, C181, C182, C183, C184, C185, C186, C187, C188, C189, C190, C191, C192, C193, C194, C195, C196, C197, C198, C199, C200, C201, C202, C203, C204, C205, C206, C207, C208, C209, C210, C211, C212, C213, C214, C215, C216, C217, C218, C219, C220, C221, C222, C223, C224, C225, C226, C227, C228, C229, C230, C231, C232, C233, C234, C235, C236, C237, C238, C239, C240, C241, C242, C243, C244, C245, C246, C247, C248, C249, C250, C251, C252, C253, C254, C255, C256, C257, C258, C259, C260, C261, C262, C263, C264, C265, C266, C267, C268, C269, C270, C271, C272, C273, C274, C275, C276, C277, C278, C279, C280, C281, C282, C283, C284, C285, C286, C287, C288, C289, C290, C291, C292, C293, C294, C295, C296, C297, C298, C299, C300, C301, C302, C303, C304, C305, C306, C307, C308, C309, C310, C311, C312, C313, C314, C315, C316, C317, C318, C319, C320, C321, C322, C323, C324, C325, C326, C327, C328, C329, C330, C331, C332, C333, C334, C335, C336, C337, C338, C339, C340, C341, C342, C343, C344, C345, C346, C347, C348, C349, C350, C351, C352, C353, C354, C355, C356, C357, C358, C359, C360, C361, C362, C363, C364, C365, C366, C367, C368, C369, C370, C371, C372, C373, C374, C375, C376, C377, C378, C379, C380, C381, C382, C383, C384, C385, C386, C387, C388, C389, C390, C391, C392, C393, C394, C395, C396, C397, C398, C399, C400, C401, C402, C403, C404, C405, C406, C407, C408, C409, C410, C411, C412, C413, C414, C415, C416, C417, C418, C419, C420, C421, C422, C423, C424, C425, C426, C427, C428, C429, C430, C431, C432, C433, C434, C435, C436, C437, C438, C439, C440, C441, C442, C443, C444, C445, C446, C447, C448, C449, C450, C451, C452, C453, C454, C455, C456, C457, C458, C459, C460, C461, C462, C463, C464, C465, C466, C467, C468, C469, C470, C471, C472, C473, C474, C475, C476, C477, C478, C479, C480, C481, C482, C483, C484, C485, C486, C487, C488, C489, C490, C491, C492, C493, C494, C495, C496, C497, C498, C499, C500, C501, C502, C503, C504, C505, C506, C507, C508, C509, C510, C511, C512, C513, C514, C515, C516, C517, C518, C519, C520, C521, C522, C523, C524, C525, C526, C527, C528, C529, C530, C531, C532, C533, C534, C535, C536, C537, C538, C539, C540, C541, C542, C543, C544, C545, C546, C547, C548, C549, C550, C551, C552, C553, C554, C555, C556, C557, C558, C559, C560, C561, C562, C563, C564, C565, C566, C567, C568, C569, C570, C571, C572, C573, C574, C575, C576, C577, C578, C579, C580, C581, C582, C583, C584, C585, C586, C587, C588, C589, C590, C591, C592, C593, C594, C595, C596, C597, C598, C599, C600, C601, C602, C603, C604, C605, C606, C607, C608, C609, C610, C611, C612, C613, C614, C615, C616, C617, C618, C619, C620, C621, C622, C623, C624, C625, C626, C627, C628, C629, C630, C631, C632, C633, C634, C635, C636, C637, C638, C639, C640, C641, C642, C643, C644, C645, C646, C647, C648, C649, C650, C651, C652, C653, C654, C655, C656, C657, C658, C659, C660, C661, C662, C663, C664, C665, C666, C667, C668, C669, C670, C671, C672, C673, C674, C675, C676, C677, C678, C679, C680, C681, C682, C683, C684, C685, C686, C687, C688, C689, C690, C691, C692, C693, C694, C695, C696, C697, C698, C699, C700, C701, C702, C703, C704, C705, C706, C707, C708, C709, C710, C711, C712, C713, C714, C715, C716, C717, C718, C719, C720, C721, C722, C723, C724, C725, C726, C727, C728, C729, C730, C731, C732, C733, C734, C735, C736, C737, C738, C739, C740, C741, C742, C743, C744, C745, C746, C747, C748, C749, C750, C751, C752, C753, C754, C755, C756, C757, C758, C759, C760, C761, C762, C763, C764, C765, C766, C767, C768, C769, C770, C771, C772, C773, C774, C775, C776, C777, C778, C779, C780, C781, C782, C783, C784, C785, C786, C787, C788, C789, C790, C791, C792, C793, C794, C795, C796, C797, C798, C799, C800, C801, C802, C803, C804, C805, C806, C807, C808, C809, C810, C811, C812, C813, C814, C815, C816, C817, C818, C819, C820, C821, C822, C823, C824, C825, C82

[illegible]

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[illegible]

In which the large vessels and nerves lie is termed the vascular lamina, the inner layer the chorio-capillary lamina, since it contains the capillaries. Action: External rotators and adductors. C125, C126.] The grey substance of the spinal cord is in the interior and consists of two symmetrical portions connected by a small bridge of grey matter, in which is the central canal. The straight sinus lies along the attachment of the falx cerebrae to the tentorium. At the junction of the articular extremities with the shaft, the small cavities between the trabeculae of the spongiosa, which contain red marrow, communicate with the cylindrical marrow cavity of the shaft; this contains yellow (old age gelatinous) marrow. Here it leaves the substance of the talamus and runs backwards as the pars lateralis, rapidly approaching its fellow of the opposite side. The perforating branches which pass through the intercostal spaces to the skin and muscles of the breast. The dorsal carpal branch arises on the dorsum of the hand and, with other branches (see here), forms the dorsal carpal rete. The ventral rami also send rami communicantes to the adjacent sympathetic ganglia, these, however, being constant in the cervical nerves. The Brachial Artery. The meta-tarsal-phalangal joint of the great toe shows a special structure in that two large sesamoid bones are imbedded in its capsule on the plantar surface. These bones form the lateral wall of the tarsal tunnel. The sterno-clavicular ligament is fused with the anterior surface of the capsule and the clavicular ligament unites the sternal ends of the two clavicles, extending across the jugular notch and resting on the upper border of the manubrium; it thus secures the sternum against lateral displacement throughout its range of motion. The tuberosity of the scapula is attached to the coracoclavicular ligament. The labia majora and minora of the vulva are united by the transverse perineal muscle. The orbital fissure between the greater and lesser wings of the sphenoid; the inferior orbital fissure between the maxilla (and palatine) on one side and the greater wing of the sphenoid on the other; the upper opening of the nasolacrimal canal; the anterior and posterior ethmoidal foramina in or near the fronto-ethmoidal suture. Below the transverse crest anteriorly is the cochlear area, which has a number of foramina arranged spirally, lying in the hollow base of the axis of the cochlea. The Diaphragm arises by its sternal portion from the xiphoid process of the sternum, by its costal portion from the inner surface of the last six ribs and their cartilages, and by its lumbar portion from the lumbar vertebrae by three pairs of crura = suture tr. The left innominate (anonyma) vein arises behind the left sterno-clavicular joint by the union of the left internal jugular, the external jugular and the subclavian, and passes obliquely, behind the manubrium sterni, to behind the first right costal cartilage, where it unites with the right innominate to form the superior vena cava. The sphenoidal fontanelles (fonticuli sphenoidales) are irregularly quadrangular and lie on each side between the sphenoidal angle of the parietal bone and the parietal angle of the great wing of the sphenoid, where later is the speno-parietal suture. It passes up the upper arm, as a rule somewhat smaller than it is in the forearm, in the lateral brachio-pectoral to the deltoideo-pectoral triangle, where it pierces the fascia to open into the axillary vein. The Subscapularis arises from the subscapular fossa and its muscular lines and inserts by a strong tendon on the lesser tuberosity of the humerus and the upper part of its crest. The iliofascial lumborum arises with the Longissimus dorsi from the dorsal surface of the sacrum and from the lateral lip of the iliocostalis. The sterno-clavicular ligament is fused with the anterior surface of the capsule and the clavicular ligament unites the sternal ends of the two clavicles, extending across the jugular notch and resting on the upper border of the manubrium; it thus secures the sternum against lateral displacement throughout its range of motion. The tuberosity of the scapula is attached to the coracoclavicular ligament. The labia majora and minora of the vulva are united by the transverse perineal muscle. The orbital fissure between the greater and lesser wings of the sphenoid; the inferior orbital fissure between the maxilla (and palatine) on one side and the greater wing of the sphenoid on the other; the upper opening of the nasolacrimal canal; the anterior and posterior ethmoidal foramina in or near the fronto-ethmoidal suture. Below the transverse crest anteriorly is the cochlear area, which has a number of foramina arranged spirally, lying in the hollow base of the axis of the cochlea. The Diaphragm arises by its sternal portion from the xiphoid process of the sternum, by its costal portion from the inner surface of the last six ribs and their cartilages, and by its lumbar portion from the lumbar vertebrae by three pairs of crura = suture tr. The left innominate (anonyma) vein arises behind the left sterno-clavicular joint by the union of the left internal jugular, the external jugular and the subclavian, and passes obliquely, behind the manubrium sterni, to behind the first right costal cartilage, where it unites with the right innominate to form the superior vena cava. 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and also by a number of rather unimportant ligaments. The obturator foramen closes the obturator foramen, except for a small area at the upper part of the foramen where the obturator groove begins. M. Projection begins. C147. It is inserted into the lateral semicircular bone and basal phalanx of the great toe. They form the anterior and lateral walls of the trachea, while the posterior wall contains no cartilaginous skeleton but consists obliquely of smooth muscle fibres which extend between the ends of the rings. Its three angles are termed medial, inferior and lateral and its three borders, the superior, ventral or medial and axillary or lateral. The articular disk is attached on the one hand to the ulnar border of the lower part of the radius, where it is continuous with the articular cartilage, and on the other hand to the styloid process of the ulna. The Larynx. Its medial wall borders upon the internal auditory meatus and its lateral wall on the tympanic cavity, an opening on this wall, the fenestra vestibuli (ovalis) placing this cavity in communication with the vestibule (see also here). B075, B109, B110, C82. Nerve: The volar interosseous from the median. The Tensor is supplied by a branch from the mandibular division of the trigeminus that passes through the otic ganglion. The superior lacrimal gland lies in the lacrimal groove of the frontal bone, close under the periorbita and with its long axis parallel to the margin of the orbit. The left atrium is irregularly cubical in form and on its anterior wall the left auricle (auricular appendix) forms a conical appendage. = musculi, muscles med. The crico-arytaenoid articulation, also paired, is between the base of an arytaenoid cartilage and the upper border of the lamina of the cricoid. The scapula is a typical flat bone of triangular shape. It is strongest anteriorly below the knee joint, where it fuses with the extensor and peroneal muscles and with the tendons of the pes anserinus. The loose and thin articular capsule is strengthened over its entire surface by strong reinforcing ligaments. Serratus anterior (medial angle, vertebral border and inferior angle of scapula). C314, C315, C316, C317, C318) is a short dense ligament fastening the short crus of the incus in the fossa incudis of the tympanic cavity. C89, C90. It has, accordingly, no direct connection with the organs of digestion, but stands in relation to them in that its venous blood passes to the portal vein, of which the splenic (lenal) vein is a main tributary. Its branches are: The posterior brachial cutaneous nerve, see here, C7, C100, C101. On either side are two other grooves, the anterior and posterior lateral sulci, formed by the attachments of the roots of the spinal nerves. A177, A178, A179, A180, A181), nevertheless the study of the bones in the living by means of the Röntgen rays is a material aid to their study by the direct, anatomical method. Above the symphysis it fuses with a triangular, tendinous offset from the superior pubic ligament, the adminiculum lineae albae. The medial meniscus is smaller than the lateral and almost semicircular; it forms, however, an arc of a greater circle than does the lateral, which is almost circular and open only at its attachment to the intercondyloid eminence. The two hemispheres are separated by the longitudinal cerebral fissure and the falx cerebri. The cartilages of the true ribs unite with the sternum by the sternocostal articulations. The Ary-epiglotticus, variably developed fibres in the ary-epiglottic fold. In addition, the dorsal radio-carpal ligament extends obliquely from the dorsal surface of the lower end of the radius to the dorsal surfaces of the bones of the first row of the carpus, and the corresponding volar radio-carpal ligament passes, not only to the bones of the first row, but also to the capitato (os magnum). They are interposed between the orbital and nasal cavities, forming what is termed the ethmoidal labyrinth. The line of the joint is S-shaped and its cavity usually communicates between the capitato (os magnum) and lesser multangular (trapezoid) with the carpo-metacarpal joint. The Inferior Concha. The part of the anterior surface of the pyramid that lies between the petro-squamous fissure and the arcuate eminence forms the roof of the tympanic cavity, the tegmen tympani. If a part is not named, as a rule it has already been named on the preceding figure. Action: Bends the vertebral column sidewise; acting on both sides, it extends. On the upper part of the posterior surface there is an oblique line, the popliteal line, which runs from the articular surface for the fibula downwards and medially to the medial border. The number of the ducts of both glands is 10-15. They include the eyebrows, supercilia; the eyelashes, cilia; the hairs of the nostrils, vibrissae; the hairs of the auricle, tragi; somewhat longer are the hairs of the scalp, capilli; the beard, barba; the hairs of the pubic region, pubes; and the hairs of the axilla, hirci. It contains the three small auditory ossicles, which together with the walls of the cavity will be described in connection with the auditory organ (see here). From the medulla oblongata arise, The quadrigeminal lamina forms the dorsal surface of the midbrain and at the sides passes directly into the tegmentum of the cerebral peduncles. Action: Similar to that of the external oblique. The Pectoralis major arises by a clavicular portion from the sternal half of the clavicle, by a sterno-costal portion from the anterior surface of the manubrium and body of the sternum and from the second to the sixth costal cartilages and by an abdominal portion from the abdominal aponeurosis (sheath of the Rectus). I have endeavored in this work to produce an Atlas that will serve the practical needs of students of medicine and practicing physicians. is formed by the anastomosis of the terminal branch of the ulnar artery with the superficial volar branch of the radial. It is attached by its base to the posterior border of the bony palat, its mucous membrane passing directly into that of the palate, and it hangs obliquely downwards and backwards and ends in a rounded conical process, the uvula. The deep radial (posterior interosseous) nerve, is the larger terminal branch and is almost entirely motor. The articular capsule of the shoulder joint is wide and loose, as is necessary in a joint with free movement. The principal sulcus is the central sulcus, the principal gyri the anterior and posterior central, bounded by the praecentral and interparietal sulci. The superficial layer is a completely closed sheet, only a few millimeters in thickness, the fibres on the posterior surface of the ventricle having a more vertical direction than those on the anterior surface; the posterior fibres run obliquely downwards and to the left. It passes between the two heads of the Gastrocnemius, over the posterior surface of the Popliteus and under the popliteal arch of the Soleus, and then divides into the anterior and posterior tibial arteries. (see here) The posterior tibial artery rises in the popliteal canal, as the stronger terminal branch of the popliteal artery. The individual coccygeal vertebrae are either united with one another by synchondroses or have a bony union (synostosis). = incisura inf. On the lateral surface of the angle of the mandible is the masseteric tuberosity and opposite it, on the medial surface, the pterygoid tuberosity for the attachment of similarly named muscles. The superficial temporal artery is the more superficial of the two terminal branches of the external carotid. In these on either side there is generally an oblique elevation, passing from above downwards and medially, the fold into the laryngeal nare; Furthermore, the opening (aditus) of the larynx lies in the upper part of this portion of the pharynx. In addition to small cutaneous branches to the skin of the sole its branches are: Muscular branches to the Quadratus plantae, one or more Lumbricals and the Abductor digiti V. It supplies the adjacent muscles and may partly replace the preceding. C114. The short gastric arteries to the fundus of the stomach, arising in part from the following. It pierces the Adductor magnus immediately above the adductor hiatus. The Right Pelvic Girdle. Behind the process is the broad lacrimal groove, which, with a similar groove on the lacrimal bone forms the fossa for the lacrimal sac. Finally there is an isolated round foramen singulare towards the posterior wall, that leads to the inferior macula cribrosa and transmits the posterior ampullary branch of the acoustic nerve. The tympanic, also small, passes through the petro-tympanic fissure to the tympanic cavity. C8, C17); pectoral branches to the pectoral muscles, Fig. (Fig. C33, C34, C37, C39. The common superficial layer is not present throughout all the extent of the atria, but represented essentially by fibres that occur chiefly on the posterior surface of the heart, where they pass from the vicinity of one auricular appendix to that of the other and are consequently termed the horizontal interauricular fasciculus. The fibrous coat in the uppermost part of the pharyngeal wall, where the muscular coat is lacking for an extent of about two cm., forms a strong membrane, the pharyngo-basilar fascia, which is attached above to the skull. The anterior cruciate ligament passes between the medial surface of the lateral condyle of the femur and the anterior intercondyloid tubercle and fossa of the tibia, and the posterior cruciate ligament arises from the lateral surface of the medial condyle of the femur and passes to the posterior intercondyloid tubercle and fossa of the tibia. a) The Infrahyoid Muscles. The Multifidus is a series of small muscles that arise from the dorsal surface of the sacrum and the transverse processes of all the vertebrae up to the lower cervical and pass upwards and inwards to the second or third spinous process next above. Nerve: The long head by the tibial, the short head by the peroneal. Their efferent vessels pass to the iliac nodes. The vallate papillae extend outward and forward from the foramen caecum, forming an angle open anteriorly and with its apex at the foramen (V-shaped). Occipital nodes, inconsistent, on the attachment of the Trapezii. Frequently, immediately behind and parallel to the vallate papillae there is a groove, the terminal sulcus, which, when present, marks the boundary between the body and the root. The vestibule is the middle portion of the bony labyrinth, situated between the semicircular canals and the cochlea. Bonn, November 1930. Anteriorly, where the central portion passes into the anterior horn, it comes into relation with the pars libera of the pillar of the fornix and communicates with the third ventricle by the interventricular foramen (foramen of Monro). This is an especially strong portion of the elastic lining of the larynx; it lies immediately beneath the mucous membrane and has the form of a short conical tube. It consists of two layers between which is a cleft-like cavity, (the so-called fifth ventricle). The Obliquus superior arises with the recti from the optic foramen (medial circumference) and from the dorsal sheath of the optic nerve, and runs forward as a moderately flat muscle in the upper half of the nasal side of the orbit, close under the periorbita and separated from the eyeball by the fatty tissue of the orbit. It passes through the great sciatic foramen below the Piriformis and lies at first beneath the Glutaeus maximus, resting on the Obturator internus, Gemelli, Quadratus femoris and Adductor minimus. It then runs rather steeply upwards, at first between the Hyo-glossus and Genio-glossus and then between the latter and the Longitudinalis inferior as far as the tip of the tongue. The upper molars have three roots, the larger, lower ones only two. On the foot it divides into two branches. obliqua atrii sinistri) is a small vein on the posterior surface of the left atrium which opens either into the great vein or the coronary sinus. All the figures of the Volume are from originals by K. In both the costal sulcus is absent. In addition to the partly sympathetic cardiac plexus (see here), this consists of 11-12 flattened elongated thoracic ganglia lying in front of the heads of the ribs and united by short broad portions of the sympathetic trunk. The remaining parts of the liver, except the porta, are completely invested by peritoneum. The other muscles of the group fall into A superficial set (Extensor digitorum communis, Extensor digiti V proprius, and Extensor carpi ulnaris). C16, C26, C27, C33, C34. Their summits are unpigmented and consequently appear as pale lines on relatively dark backgrounds. The arcuate artery arches across the metatarsal bones, close to the tarso-metatarsal articulations, to the lateral border of the foot. In front of it lies the slender, often very long styloid process, whose base is partly ensheathed by a plate-like projection of the tympanic portion, the vaginal process. It is inserted into the lateral part of the base of the mastoid process and the lateral half of the superior nuchal line. The masticatory nerve, a short stem that carries in the first place the nerves for the muscles of mastication and accordingly contains the portio minor. C167). It then continues vertically upwards over the anterior surface of the thoracic vertebrae, between the thoracic aorta and the vena azygos, as far as the fourth cervical vertebra, where it inclines towards the left, passing behind the oesophagus, and passes through the superior aperture of the thorax to open into the angle formed by the left internal jugular and the left subclavian vein or into one or the other of these venous trunks. The Tensor veli palatini arises from the angular spine and scaphoid fossa of the sphenoid and from the lateral surface of the cartilage of the tuba auditiva. The pyramidal process is directed backwards and is short and broad. The lower part of the mandible is termed the base and the tooth-bearing part the alveolar portion. The principal part of the temporal bone, the petrous portion, is also termed the pyramid and is a three-sided pyramidal structure lying almost horizontally. It is divisible into two portions, the caecum with the appendix vermiformis and the colon, and forms a large horse-shoe-shaped loop, open below, surrounding the small intestine. From it arises by means of the pedicles (radices) the arch (arcus), between which and the posterior surface of the body is the vertebral foramen, usually more or less transversely elliptical in form: Each pedicle (radix) presents an upper shallower and a lower deeper notch (incisura vertebralis). It consists of three concentric membranes, curved in correspondence with the outer surface and enclosing the transparent, partly fluid, partially compact, and the posterior transverse ligament is a short, firm band that bridges over the scapular notch, converting it into a foramen. The First dorsal interosseus arises from the first and second metacarpal, the Second from the second and third, the Third from the third and fourth and the Fourth from the fourth and fifth. In the lower molars a rather regular crucial furrow separates the four tubercles, of which the lingual are higher than the buccal. The intercarpal articulation is between the first and second rows of carpal bones, the first row forming essentially the socket for the head of the capitato (os magnum) and the proximal part of the hamate (unciform). The manubrium of the malleus is so fastened to the medial surface of the membrane, that the mucous membrane of the tympanic cavity passes over both, and from the malleolar prominence curved folds which separate the tense and flaccid portions of the membrane extend, the anterior, shorter one (plica anterior) to the lesser tympanic spine and the posterior longer one (plica posterior) to the greater spine (Fig. It interlaces with the orbital septum (see here) and serves for the fixation of the medial angle. The Vertebral Artery. The lateral posterior malleolar usually one of the terminal branches; to the lateral malleolar rete. C85, C87) to the vagina. They give communicating branches to the sacral nerves, to the hypogastric plexus and the pelvic plexuses and are connected with those of the other side by transverse branches. The Sympathetic Nervous System. The anterior one is a broad band, which begins quite small at the anterior tubercle of the atlas and broadens greatly below, where it ends on the anterior surface of the sacrum. Between the basal and middle coils the thick intervening wall formed by the base of the modiolus is perpendicular to the axis of the modiolus; already in the middle coil it becomes oblique to it, and in the apical coil it comes to lie in the plane of the axis of the cochlea forming a plate, the lamina modioli, which is concave towards the apical coil, convex towards the middle coil. Muscles of the Neck. The right and left internal spermatic arteries run as the testicular arteries in the male to the testes and as the ovarian arteries in the female to the ovaries. The posterior funiculi are formed by the sensory neurites of the spinal ganglion cells, the medial fasciculus gracilis containing chiefly fibres from the lower half of the body, while the lateral fasciculus cuneatus contains those from the upper half. The enamel has a shining surface and is white with a bluish or yellowish tinge, while the cement is pale yellow and dull. Between the two is the body (corpus). One, rather constant and relatively high, is situated 9-10 cm above the anus, and in its region the circular musculature of the rectum thickens to form the so-called Sphincter ani tertius. C33, C34, C35, C36, C37, C39. Beside it, near the anterior angle of the pyramid, is the opening of a large canal, the Eustachian canal (canalis musculo-tubarius), which leads into the tympanic cavity. Two occur constantly at the metacarpophalangeal joint of the thumb and occasionally others are found at the corresponding joints of the index and little fingers and at the interphalangeal joint of the thumb. The infraorbital makes its exit through the infraorbital foramen to supply the nose, eyelids and lips. C60, C66, C67, C135, C136. The posterior pharyngo-palatine arch is thicker than the anterior, but less strongly arched; it passes from the soft palate to the lateral wall of the oral portion of the pharynx. It receives the deep femoral vein, the great saphenous (see here) and usually a number of small branches corresponding to the branches of the femoral artery. The inferior mesenteric plexus along the artery of the same name and its branches to the large intestine and rectum. C148, C157, C174, C177, C206, C207, C212, C213. It inserts into the lateral border of the basal phalanx of the little toe and into the tuberosity of the fifth metatarsal. The tibial collateral ligament is connected with the capsule. The acromio-clavicular articulation is between the acromial articular surface of the clavicle and the articular surface of the acromion. The Obliquus capitis superior arises from the transverse process of the atlas and passes upwards to the inferior nuchal line. It has two principal portions, a large, upper one, the body (corpus), and a smaller lower one, the cervix, the two being separated by a constriction, at which the uterus is bent in such a way that the body forms with the cervix an angle which is more or less marked according to the extent to which the uterus is filled. The Bones of the Left Hand. It forms the lowest anterior boundary of the great sciatic foramen, below which it projects as a broad, flattened, but sharp spine. On its summit the lactiferous ducts (Fig. The uppermost branch makes its way through the gap between the two heads of origin of the Sternomastoides. II. The transverse processes are strong, directed laterally and distinctly backward and bear upon the anterior surfaces of their thickened, free ends articular surfaces for the tubercles of the ribs (foveae costales transversales). They are only topographically related to the thyroid gland, and lie outside its connective tissue capsule. The Superficial Layer of Extensors. The medial crura are attached to the anterior surface of the third and fourth vertebrae, the intermediate crura to the lateral surfaces of the body of the second vertebra and the lateral crura to the transverse processes of the first vertebra and to the lumbo-costal arches. The ampulla of the posterior canal is on the lower wall; the other two ampullae are close together at the boundary between the posterior and lateral walls. temporal branches passing over the temporal fascia to the Auricularis, Frontalis and Orbicularis oculi. The stronger medial one ends at the medial epicondyle, the much weaker lateral at the lateral epicondyle. C99, C100, C101. The Hypothenar Muscles. Three principal portions may be distinguished in the stomach, a fundus, a body (corpus) and a pyloric portion; the cavity of the last is termed the pyloric antrum, or, better, the pyloric canal. The iliac fossa is separated from the rest of the innominate by a line which is continued upon the pubis and is called the arcuate line; it forms a part of the boundary line (linea terminalis) separating the false and the true pelvis. C51, C52, C53, C54, C55, C56, C58, C62. The terminal branches, the inferior palpebral, external nasal and superior labial. It divides into an ascending and descending branch; the former supplies the Sartorius, Tensor fasciae, Glutaeus medius; the latter runs downwards behind the Rectus to the Vasti. C176) and long fibres. At the same time it is the posterior fascia of the Orbicularis oculi. The Triangularis (depressor anguli oris) arises from the anterior end of the base of the mandible and passes to the angle of the mouth and the lower lip. Nerves: For the Abductor and Flexor brevis the medial plantar; for the Adductor and part of the Flexor the lateral plantar. Infraclavicular Portion. This runs obliquely from behind and above, downwards and forwards, beginning above at the level of the third rib and ending at the lower border of the lung in such a manner that the most anterior portion of the border belongs to the upper lobe. The latter, the ductus choledochus, traverses the wall of the duodenum obliquely and forms a vertical fold of the mucous membrane, the longitudinal fold. These are due to the arrangement of three bands of longitudinal muscle fibres, the taeniae, which extend throughout the entire length of the large intestine. In the adult it is covered in by the tympanic portion of the bone, so that only a small strip of it is visible at the surface along the petro-tympanic fissure. obliquus auriculae is a small, weak bundle that unites the eminence of the triangular fossa and that of the concha. It then passes above the symphysis upon the posterior surface of the Rectus abdominis, pierces its sheath and runs upwards between its bundles, branching as it goes, to form manifold anastomoses with the branches of the superior epigastric from the internal mammary (see here). At the sides of the hypophyseal fossa and on the roof of the great wing there is a shallow, but broad, longitudinal groove, the carotid groove, for the internal carotid artery. The Intervertebral Articulations. The Nails, ungues. It is very closely connected with the intervertebral fibrocartilages, but over the middle of the bodies, whose anterior surfaces are concave, it is more loosely attached. Furthermore, it receives lymph from the thoracic viscera of the left side as well as from the left thoracic wall. The cochlear duct is a narrow, spirally coiled canal, triangular in section, and runs in the spiral canal of the cochlea, making two and a half turns about the cochlear axis. The Appendicular Skeleton. From the anterior end of the ganglion the slender short ciliary nerves pass along the optic nerve to the eyeball, Fig. The intestinal arteries, about 15 moderately strong branches, arise from the convex side of the arch formed by the artery and pass to the entire length of the mesenterial intestine, forming arcuate and plexiform anastomoses before entering the intestine. Its function is uncertain. The inlet of the true pelvis (apertura superior) is bounded by the promontory, the three parts, sacral, iliac (linea arcuata) and pubic (pecten), of the terminal line and the upper border of the interpubic fibrocartilage or rather the superior pubic ligament. The Flexor digitorum longus arises from the posterior surface and interosseous crest of the tibia. This method of arrangement has the advantage for the student, that he finds on a single page of the Atlas representations of all the structures he has seen at any one stage of his dissection, and is not obliged to waste time in turning from page to page of the Volume. Sometimes the sternal synchondrosis between the manubrium and the body of the sternum has a joint cavity. The superior epigastric artery, the other terminal branch, to the posterior surface of the anterior abdominal wall. They possess only a head, which however has no caputular crest. The second vertical canal, the posterior, is almost parallel to the posterior surface of the pyramid of the temporal bone and is at right angles to the superior canal. The inferior epigastric which accompanies the inferior epigastric artery; it is at first double, but becomes single near its termination. This is an oval elevation, usually without clearly defined boundaries but with deep clefts and fossae on its surface. Branches of the internal iliac (hypogastric) artery. It anastomoses also with the obturator artery (see here). It has three processes; the maxillary process extends downwards and laterally to the maxilla and closes a considerable portion of the opening of the maxillary sinus; the lacrimal process ascends to the lacrimal bone and forms a part of the posterior wall of the nasolacrimal canal; the ethmoidal process articulates with the uncinate process of the ethmoid, anterior to the opening of the maxillary sinus. From the middle of its length downwards the shaft of the humerus presents three surfaces, posterior, anterior medial, and anterior lateral. In front of the tuberculum sellae flat is a shallow, transverse groove, the sulcus chiasmatis. Below this the oesophagus enters the posterior mediastinum and is in relation to the posterior wall of the pericardium and the descending aorta, which lies to the left of it, both being for a short distance almost parallel. It is perforated by the membranous portion of the urethra in the male and by the urethra and vagina in the female. The glans penis has the form of a short, broad oblique cone, with a rounded lip. The much more voluminous and markedly thicker lobes lie to the sides of the lower portion of the larynx and the upper portion of the trachea. Its peripheral portion (the central rhinencephalon lies within the scope of the present work) may be divided into anterior and posterior portions. The proximal part of the aponeurosis is firmly united to the long plantar muscles and arises with them from the medial and lateral processes of the calcaneal tuberosity; it is much thicker than the distal portion. On the anterior surface of the thigh the fascia is divided in its upper part into two layers; the superficial one covers the surface of the Sartorius and the femoral vessels, the deeper one passes behind the Sartorius, lines the ilio-pectineal fossa and the furrow between the Vastus medialis and the Adductors. Its roots correspond in general with the branches of the artery (posterior scrotal or labial, inferior haemorrhoidal, deep veins of the penis (clitoris), vein of the urethral vestibular bulb, etc.). atlas anatomie Sobotta Atlas of Human Anatomy 14th [Vol. Immediately behind and below the frenulum there is the external orifice of the urethra and on this follows, in the most posterior part of the vestibule, the orifice of the vagina. The Sternum. The spinous processes are strongly compressed laterally, are directed almost exactly backwards and are slightly thickened at their ends. The Common Peroneal Nerve and its Branches. The Deltoid arises from the acromial third of the clavicle, from the acromion and the spine of the scapula. The majority are about the size of a hemp seed. Between these and between the body of the epididymis and the testis is a cleft-like pouch of the vaginal cavity, the sinus epididymidis. The dorsal naviculari-cuneiform ligaments unite the navicular bone with the cuneiforms; the dorsal cuboideo-navicular, the cuboid with the navicular; the dorsal intercuneiform, the three cuneiforms with one another; and the dorsal cuneo-cuboid, the lateral cuneiform and the cuboid. It sends the anterior intermuscular septum to the anterior crest of the fibula between the Extensors and the Peroneae, and the posterior intermuscular septum to the lateral crest of the fibula, between the Peroneae and the Flexors. There are seven tarsal bones: the talus (astragalus), the calcaneus, the navicular, the cuboid, the first or internal cuneiform, the second or middle cuneiform and the third or outer cuneiform bone. It anastomoses with the intercosto-brachial nerve, pierces partly the axillary fascia and partly the medial portion of the brachial fascia and supplies the skin of the medial surface of the upper arm as far as the bend of the elbow and the adjacent part of the skin of the axilla. The Mucous Membrane of the Larynx. It consists of a flat, oval foot-plate (basis), which fits into the fenestra vestibuli (ovalis), and two limbs (crura), which pass almost horizontally from the two ends of the foot-plate, a somewhat shorter, less curved anterior crus and the more strongly curved, posterior crus. The duodenum begins at the pylorus of the stomach and extends to the duodenojejunal flexure; it has three portions, a superior, descending and inferior. They sometimes extend up to the hyoid bone. It passes behind the head of the pancreas and over the inferior portion of the duodenum into the root of the mesentery, in which it runs in a flat arch, convex to the left and forward, giving off branches and diminishing in caliber. brevis, Flexor dig. They form the main mass of the wall of the right ventricle, in which they have a rather complicated arrangement. C45, C46, C47, C48. It arises in conjunction with the posterior bundle of the infraclavicular portion and accompanies the posterior humeral circumflex artery through the lateral muscle foramen to be supplied to the Deltoides, a branch also going to the Teres minor. C38, C39) divides into: The volar interosseous artery runs downwards on the volar surface of the interosseous membrane between the Flexor digitorum profundus and the Flexor pollicis longus, covered at first by the edges of both muscles, and of f. Sudoriferous glands (Fig. The anterior commissure (olfactory commissure) unites, essentially, the two temporal lobes and is a long curved tract visible for a short distance in front of the pillars of the fornix and behind the terminal lamina (Fig. The Deep Layer, the Transverso-spinalis. Below the greater tubercular crest there is a large, flat, roughened area; the deltoid tuberosity, for the attachment of the deltoid muscle; it is on the lateral, posterior part of the bone, which, at this level, is still cylindrical. The groove that indicates the boundary between the sclerotic and cornea on the anterior surface of the eyeball is termed the scleral sulcus. B57, B58). In addition there is on the posterior wall, above the fenestra vestibuli (ovalis) a distinct, elongated projection, the prominence of the facial canal. One may indeed recognize an anterior monostomatic, greater sublingual gland and a posterior polystomatic complex of glands, the lesser sublingual gland. Here the two pillars unite to form the body of the fornix and again separate as two flattened bands, the crura, fibres passing traversely from one to the other forming the hippocampal commissure. There is a strong series, the lateral cutaneous branches, in the axillary line, emerging between the serrations of the Serratus anterior and dividing each into an anterior and a posterior branch; the weaker, anterior cutaneous branches emerge with the perforating branches of the internal mammary artery. The roots are round, of moderate length and usually almost straight, those of the lateral incisors are usually shorter and slightly flattened. It is an elongated, semi-elliptical, strongly concave plate of bone, in whose formation the palatine processes of the maxillae and the horizontal portions of the palatines and partly also their pyramidal processes participate. Lymph Nodes and Plexuses of the Pelvis, and Lower Extremity. These latter are not reached by the tendons of the Extensor. The tubercles are four, rarely five in number, two being on the lingual and two on the buccal side. Its anterior surface, turned toward the ribs, is termed the costal surface, its posterior surface, the dorsal surface. The common volar digital nerves I-III strong sensory branches for the volar surfaces of the fingers, except the little finger and the ulnar side of the ring finger, and the proper volar digital nerve I, for the radial side of the thumb. It is thin, distinctly pigmented and darker than the neighbouring skin; it possesses large sebaceous glands, a few strong hairs and a distinct median raphe, which corresponds to the septum within. C15, C56, C57, C62, C66, C67, C68, C75, C114. = nervi, nerves os. Its branches are: The lacrimal runs superficially between the Rectus superior and the Rectus lateralis to the lacrimal gland, supplying this and the neighboring muscles. In this seventh edition all colored figures have been reproduced by the same method, i.e. by the polychromatic autotype process. It forms the wall of the cavernous portion of the urethra. In general it lies close upon the bony walls of the tympanic cavity and upon the auditory ossicles, and follows the outlines of these parts. The Brachio-radialis arises from the lateral border of the humerus and from the lateral intermuscular septum of the upper arm and is inserted by a flat tendon into the upper end of the styloid process of the radius. The publishers have spared no pains in producing a book that certainly surpasses in excellence of reproduction all previous works, while at the same time it does not materially fall behind the most of them in the number of illustrations. The Deep Volar (Palmar) Arch. An exception to this rule is found only in a single special muscle hand, the so-called conducting system or atrioventricular bundle, which stands in connection with the innervation of the heart and extends without interruption from the atrial musculature to that of the ventricles (see here). C14, C16, C17. The Editor.

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