



EXPLICATIONS

OF THE

TABLES in Volume the First.

TABLE I.

THE Figures mark'd A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, M, N, O, P, Q, R, S, T, U, W, X, Y, Z, are explain'd under the Article ACRYUM.

All the rest are explain'd under the Article VINUM.

TABLE II.

All the Figures in this Table are explain'd under the Article ACUS.

TABLE III.

The Figures mark'd 1. 1. 1. are explain'd under the Article ADEPS.

2. 3. 4. are explain'd under ALLANTOIS.

TABLE IV. TABLE V.

These Figures are explain'd under the Article ARTERIA.

TABLE VI.

From the Philosophical Transactions.

FIGURE I.

THE Trunks of the Vena Cava, with their Branches, dissected, from an adult human Body.

A. A. The Orifice of the Vena Cava, as it appears when cut from the Right Auricle of the Heart.

a. The Orifice of the Coronary Vein of the Heart.

B. A. The superior or descending Trunk of the Vena Cava.

C. C. A. The inferior or ascending Trunk; so distinguish'd from the Motion of the Blood in these Trunks; which is contrary to their Position.

D. D. The Subclavian Veins.

†. That Part of the Left Subclavian Vein, where the Thoracic Duct enters it, and discharges itself of its Chyle and Lymph.

b. The Vena Azygos, with its Branches going to the Ribs,

c. c. The superior Intercostal Veins.

d. d. The internal Mammary Veins.

E. E. The Right and Left Iliac Branches.

F. F. The internal Jugular Veins.

G. G. The external Jugulars.

H. H. The Veins which bring Blood from the lower Jaw, and its Muscles.

I. I. The Trunks of the internal Jugulars, cut off at the Basis of the Skull.

J. The Veins of the Thymus and Mediastinum.

g. g. The Veins of the Thyroid Glands.

h. The Vena Sacra.

i. The internal Iliac Branch.

k. The external.

K. K. The Occipital Veins.

L. The Right Axillary Vein.

M. The Cephalic.

N. The Basilic.

O. The Median Vein.

P. The Trunk of the Veins of the Liver.

Q. The Phrenic Vein of the Left Side.

R. The Right Phrenic Vein.

r. A large Vein from the Left Glandula Renalis, and Parts adjacent.

S. The Left Emulgent Vein.

T. The Right Emulgent, in this Subject very much lower than the Left, which is not usual.

U. U. The two Spermatic Veins.

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X. X. Two communicant Branches between the ascending Trunk of the Vena Cava and Vena Azygos, by which the Wind passes into the descending Trunk of the Cava, when we blow into the ascending at A. P. C. tho' the Trunk at A. P. and C. is firmly tied on the Blow-pipe.

*. An uncommon Branch between the lower Trunk of the Vena Cava and the Left Emulgent Vein.

Y. A Vein which brings Blood from the Muscles of the Abdomen into the external Iliac Branch.

Z. The Epigastric Vein on the Right Side.

l. l. The Vena Saphena.

FIGURE 2.

The Trunks of the Vena Portae dissected, and display'd.

A. A. A. The Branches of the Vena Portae freed from the Liver.

a. The Umbilical Vein.

B. The Splenic Branch.

C. C. The Mesenteric Branches, which are continued from the Intestines.

b. The Trunk of the Vena Pancreatica, which receives Branches from the Duodenum.

c. c. The Vena Gastrica dextra Coronaria superior.

D. The superior Coronary Vein of the Stomach, on the Left Side.

E. The inferior Coronary Branch of the Stomach, on the Right Side. And,

F. The same Coronary Vein of the Left Side, removed from their proper Situations. From these two last are continued,

1. The Vena Epiploica superior dextra: And;

2. The Sinistra: With;

3. The Media.

G. The Vein call'd Vas Breve.

d. The Vena Duodeni.

H. The Vena Haemorrhoidalis, arising from the Rectum and Anus; in this Subject emptying itself into the Left Mesenteric Branch; but in other Bodies (and particularly in a Preparation of these Veins) I find this Trunk of the Haemorrhoid Veins ending in the Ramus Splenicus.

TABLE VII.

LANCISI'S Explication.

a. a. The Olfactory Nerves.

b. b. The Optic Nerves cut.

c. c. The common Movers of the Eyes.

d. d. The Pathetic Nerves.

e. Processus Annularis.

f. f. The three Branches of the fifth Pair.

g. g. The sixth Pair.

h. h. The two Portions of the Auditory Nerve.

i. i. i. The Origin of the eighth Pair.

k. k. k. Several Ramifications of the Par Vagum, and Intercostal Nerves.

l. l. A remarkable Communication betwixt the Phrenic Nerves and one of the Intercostals, which helps to form the Brachial Nerves.

m. The Recurrent Nerve on the Left Side.

n. The Left Nerve of the ninth Pair.

o. The Right Nerve of the ninth Pair.

p. p. The Corpora Pyramidalia.

q. q. The tenth Pair cut.

r. r. The superior Extremity of the Nerves, commonly called Intercostales; which, according to Lancisi, may be reckon'd an eleventh Pair.

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