

FIG. 273.

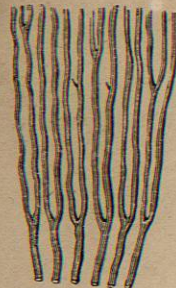


FIG. 274.



FIG. 277.

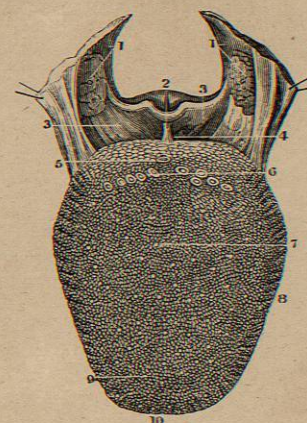


FIG. 275.



FIG. 276.



STRUCTURE OF THE TEETH.

FIG. 273.

A VIEW OF THE MOST INTERIOR PORTION OF THE MAIN TUBES OF THE DENTAL BONE IN AN INCISOR OF A CHILD TWO YEARS OLD, CLOSE TO THEIR COMMENCEMENT IN THE CAVITAS PULPI, IN ORDER TO SHOW THEIR FIRST DIVISION.

FIG. 276.

A VIEW OF THE POSITION OF THE SAME MAIN TUBES, IN A TRANSVERSE SECTION NEAR THE ROOT OF A BICUSPID, MAGNIFIED FIVE TIMES. THE DARK PATCHES IN THIS FIGURE MARK THE PLACES IN WHICH THE BONE WAS ESPECIALLY WHITE, AND LESS TRANSPARENT THAN IN THE CLEARER INTERMEDIATE TRACTS.

FIG. 274.

A VIEW OF THE EXTERNAL PORTION OF THE TUBES OF THE SAME TOOTH, EXHIBITING THEIR MORE MINUTE RAMIFICATIONS, WHICH, FOR THE MOST PART, TURN TOWARDS THE CROWN.

FIG. 277.

A FRONT VIEW OF THE UPPER SURFACE OF THE TONGUE, AS WELL AS OF THE PALATINE ARCH.

FIG. 275.

A VIEW OF A SMALL PORTION OF A TRANSVERSE SECTION OF THE CROWN OF THE TOOTH, SEEN IN FIG. 268, VIEWED UNDER A MAGNIFYING POWER OF 350 TIMES.

- 1.1. The Posterior Lateral Half Arches, with the Palato Pharyngei Muscles, as also the Tonsils.
- 2. The Epiglottis Cartilage, seen from before.
- 3.3. The Ligament and Mucous Membrane, extending from the Root of the Tongue to the Base of the Epiglottis Cartilage.
- 4. One of the Pouches on the side of the Posterior Frænum, in which food sometimes lodges.
- 5. The Foramen Cæcum, or Central one of the Papillæ Maximæ.
- 6. Papillæ Conicæ, or Maximæ.
- 7. The white point at the end of the line, and all like it, are the Papillæ Fungiformes.
- 8. The Side of the Tongue, and the Rugæ Transversæ of Albinus.
- 9. The Papillæ Filliformes.
- 10. Point of the Tongue.

1.2.3. Are the round openings of the Tubes, with Parieties of a peculiar Substance.

4.5.6. Are the Tubes cut more obliquely, in consequence of their more External Position.

FIG. 278.

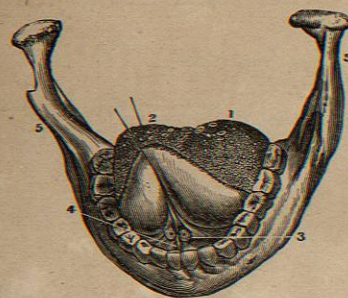


FIG. 280.

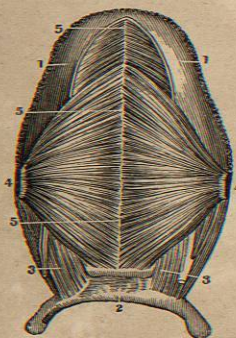
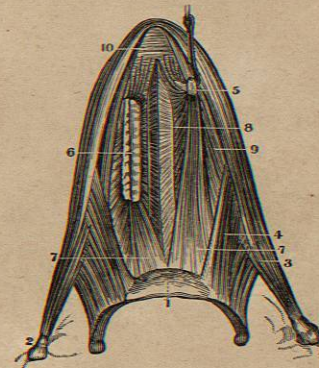


FIG. 279.



FIG. 281.



THE MOUTH.

FIG. 278.

A VIEW OF THE LOWER JAW, WITH THE TONGUE DRAWN UPWARDS, SO AS TO SHOW ITS UNDER SURFACE IN SITU.

1. The Posterior Superior Surface of the Tongue,
2. with the Papillæ Maximæ.
3. The Opening of the Duct of the Sub-Maxillary Gland, or the Duct of Wharton.
4. The Sub-Lingual Gland, seen under the Mucous Membrane of the Mouth.
5. The Lower Jaw.

FIG. 279.

A VIEW OF THE DORSUM OF THE TONGUE, FROM WHICH, BY MACERATION, THE PERIGLOTTIS HAS BEEN REMOVED, AND TURNED BACK ON THE RIGHT SIDE.

1. The Sides of the Tongue.
2. Its Base.
3. Its Tip or Point.
4. The denuded portion of the Tongue, showing the Papillæ deprived of the Epidermis or Periglottis.
5. The Under Surface of the detached Epidermis, showing its depressions.
6. Foramen Cœcum.
7. The Truncated Papilla near it.
8. The other Papillæ, denuded of the Epidermis.
9. Impression of the Periglottis around the denuded Papillæ.
10. Frænum to the Epiglottis Cartilage.
- 11.12. Depressions on the Periglottis, which fits the Elevations on the Tongue.

FIG. 280.

A VIEW OF THE UNDER SURFACE OF THE TONGUE, WITH THE MUSCLES CONNECTED WITH IT.

- 1.1. The Inferior Surface of the Tongue.
2. The Os Hyoides.
- 3.3. Origin of Hyo-Glossus Muscle.
- 4.4. The Genio-Hyo-Glossus of each side dissected off and turned to one side.
- 5.5. The White Central Vertical Septum of the Tongue.

FIG. 281.

A VIEW OF THE MUSCLES OF THE TONGUE, AS SEEN ON ITS LOWER SURFACE.

1. Body of the Os Hyoides.
- 2.2. Styloid Processes of the Temporal Bones.
3. Horizontal Portion of the Stylo-Glossus Muscle.
4. The Hyo-Glossus.
5. The Genio-Hyo-Glossus held up by a hook near its origin.
6. Section of the Glossal Portion of the same Muscle.
7. Its Insertion into the Os Hyoides.
8. The Middle Fissure and Fatty Matter between the Muscles of each side.
9. The Lingualis.
10. The Transversalis Linguae at the Point of the Tongue.

FIG. 282.



FIG. 283.

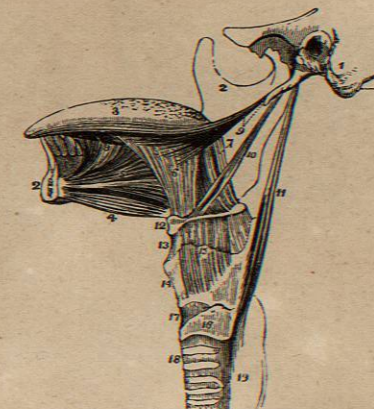


FIG. 284.

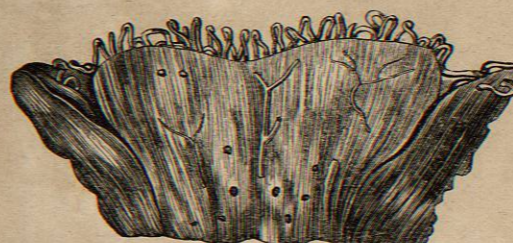
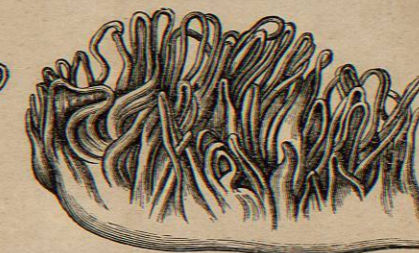


FIG. 285.



THE MOUTH.

FIG. 282.

A VIEW OF A SECTION OF THE ANTERIOR PORTION OF THE TONGUE, AS SEEN FROM BEHIND.

1. The Upper Surface.
- 2.2. The Tongue uncovered by the Epidermis, which is slightly drawn forward.
- 3.3. The Verticales Linguae Muscles.
4. The Middle Septum.
- 5.5. The Transversales Linguae.
6. The Ranine Arteries.
7. The Glosso Pharyngeal Nerves.
8. The Genio-Hyo-Glossus Muscle of each side.

9. Stylo-Glossus Muscle.
10. Stylo-Hyoid Muscle.
11. Stylo-Pharyngeus Muscle.
12. Os Hyoides.
13. Thyreo-Hyoid Ligament.
14. Thyroid Cartilage.
15. Thyro-Hyoideus Muscle.
16. Cricoid Cartilage.
17. Crico-Thyroid Ligament.
18. Trachea.
19. Oesophagus.

FIG. 283.

A LATERAL VIEW OF THE STYLOID MUSCLES, AND ALSO OF THOSE OF THE TONGUE.

1. Mastoid Portion of Temporal Bone.
- 2.2. Right Half of the Lower Jaw Bone.
3. Upper Surface of the Tongue.
4. Genio-Hyoideus Muscle.
5. Genio-Hyo-Glossus Muscle.
6. } Hyo-Glossus Muscle.
7. }
8. Anterior Fibres of the Lingualis issuing from between Hyo-Glossus and Genio-Hyo-Glossus.

FIG. 284.

A VERTICAL SECTION OF ONE OF THE GUSTATORY PAPILLAE OF THE LARGEST CLASS, SHOWING ITS CONICAL FORM, ITS SIDES, AND THE FISSURE BETWEEN THE DIFFERENT PAPILLAE. THE LENGTH OF SOME OF THE DIVIDED BLOOD-VESSELS, A TRANSVERSE SECTION OF OTHERS, AND THE VESSELS WHICH RISE UP FROM THE SURFACE LIKE LOOPS OR MESHES, ARE ALSO SHOWN.

FIG. 285.

A VIEW OF A PAPILLA OF THE SMALLEST CLASS, MAGNIFIED 25 DIAMETERS. THE LOOPS OF BLOOD-VESSELS ARE HERE SHOWN, EACH LOOP CONTAINING USUALLY ONLY ONE VESSEL.

FIG. 286.



FIG. 287.

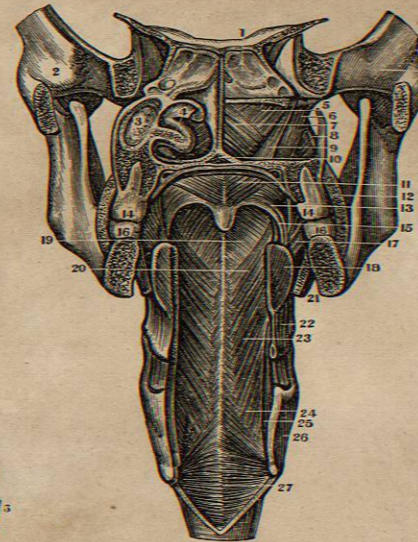


FIG. 288.

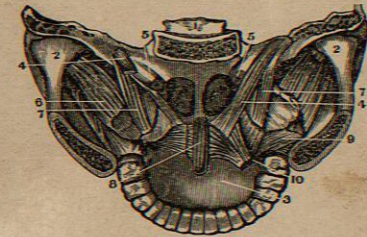


FIG. 289.

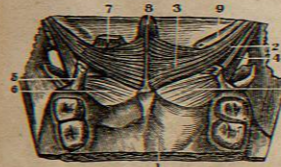


FIG. 290.



MOUTH AND PHARYNX.

FIG. 286.

A VIEW OF THE ROOF OF THE MOUTH AND OF THE SOFT PALATE.

1. The Roof of the Mouth, bounded by the Superior Dental Arch.
2. The Soft Palate.
3. The Velum Pendulum Palati.
4. The Ridges seen on the Roof of the Mouth.
5. The Tubercle behind the Incisor Teeth.
6. The Middle Line of the Hard Palate.
7. Orifices of some of the Mucous Follicles.
8. The Tonsil.
9. The Pharynx.

FIG. 287.

A FRONT VIEW OF THE MUSCLES OF THE PALATE AND OF THE POSTERIOR PORTION OF THE PHARYNX, AS GIVEN BY A VERTICAL SECTION OF THE SPHENOIDAL SINUSES—OF THE SPACE BETWEEN THE LAST MOLAR TEETH, AND OF THE TONGUE, OS HYOIDES AND THYROID CARTILAGES.

1. Sphenoidal Sinuses.
2. Petrous portions of the Temporal Bones.
3. Back part of Antrum Highmorianum.
4. Middle and Inferior Spongy Bones.
5. Shows the upper portion of the Palatine Walls, after the removal of 3 and 4.
6. The Circumflexus Palati Muscle.
7. Constrictor Pharyngis Superior.
8. Part of its Origin.
9. Levator Palati.
10. Anterior face of the posterior extremity of the middle Suture of the Palate Bones; above is the Septum Narium.
11. Palatine portion of Levator Palati.
12. Section of the Buccinator Muscle.
13. Anterior Half Arch.
14. Last Molar Tooth of Upper Jaw.
15. Constrictor Isthmi Faucium.
16. Last Molar of Lower Jaw.
17. Portion of Constrictor Pharyngis Superior, where the Tonsil rests.
18. Front portion of the section of the Tongue.
19. Constrictor Pharyngis Superior.
20. 23. 24. Constrictor Pharyngis Medius.

21. Mylo-Hyoideus Muscle.
22. Attachment of Hyo-Glossus.
25. Stylo-Pharyngeus, and Thyreo-Hyoid Ligament.
26. Thyroid Cartilage.
27. Constrictor Pharyngis Inferior Muscle.

FIG. 288.

A POSTERIOR VIEW OF THE MUSCLES OF THE SOFT PALATE, AS SHOWN BY A SECTION OF THE CRANIUM THROUGH THE GLENOID CAVITIES.

1. Basilar portion of the Sphenoid Bone.
2. Condyles of Lower Jaw.
3. Hard Palate.
4. Levator Palati, on one side entire, on the other partially removed.
5. Eustachian Tubes.
6. External Pterygoid Muscle.
7. Circumflexus Palati.
8. Azygos Uvulae.
9. Myloid Attachment of Constrictor Pharyngis Superior.
10. Palato-Pharyngeus.

FIG. 289.

A VIEW OF THE MUSCLES OF THE SOFT PALATE, AS SEEN FROM BELOW AND IN FRONT.

1. The Roof of the Mouth or Hard Palate, sawed across at the second Molar Tooth.
2. Origin of the Levator Palati Muscle.
3. Its expansion near its insertion.
4. Origin of the Circumflexus or Tensor Palati.
5. The Pterygo Maxillary Ligament, which converts the notch through which this Muscle plays into a Foramen.
6. 6. Palatine Aponeurosis.
7. A section of the Constrictor Pharyngis Superior Muscle.
8. Extremity of Azygos Uvulae Muscle.
9. Section of the Eustachian Tube.

FIG. 290.

A LOBULE OF THE PAROTID GLAND OF AN INFANT, INJECTED WITH MERCURY AND MAGNIFIED FIFTY DIAMETERS.

FIG. 291.



FIG. 292.

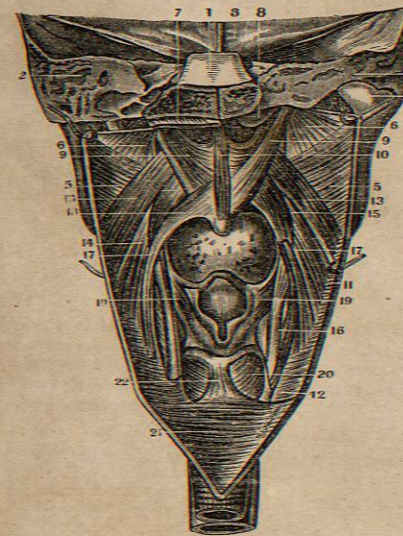
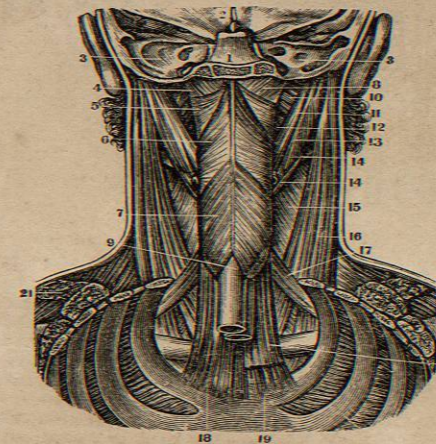


FIG. 293.



MOUTH AND PHARYNX.

FIG. 291.

A VIEW OF THE SALIVARY GLANDS IN SITU.

1. The Parotid Gland in situ, and extending from the Zygoma above to the Angle of the Jaw below.
2. The Duct of Steno.
3. The Sub-Maxillary Gland.
4. Its Duct.
5. Sub-Lingual Gland.

FIG. 292.

A POSTERIOR VIEW OF THE INTERNAL SURFACE OF THE PHARYNX. A VERTICAL CUT HAS BEEN MADE, AND THE PARTS TURNED OFF ON EACH SIDE.

1. Basilar portion of Sphenoid Bone.
2. Section of Temporal Bones.
3. Orbital Plate of Os Frontis.
4. Condyle of Lower Jaw.
5. Constrictor Pharyngis Superior.
6. The Walls of the Pharynx turned to each side by a section through their origin.
7. Cut portion of the Sphenoidal attachment of the Pharynx.
8. Points to the Eustachian Tube.
9. Circumflexus Palati. On the

right side it is in situ; on the left it is partially turned downwards.

10. Azygos Uvulae Muscle.
11. Fibres of the Middle Constrictor of the Pharynx.
12. Fibres of the Inferior Constrictor.
13. Portion of Superior Constrictor.
14. Palato-Pharyngeus.
15. Its upper portion.
16. Its insertion into Thyroid Cartilage.
17. The Palato-Pharyngeus of the opposite side.
18. Origin of Palato-Pharyngeus.
19. Insertion of Stylo-Pharyngeus.
20. Crico-Arytenoideus-Posticus.
21. Internal Muscular Coat of the Oesophagus.

FIG. 293.

A POSTERIOR VIEW OF THE MUSCLES OF THE EXTERNAL PORTION OF THE PHARYNX, AS SHOWN BY REMOVING THE BACK OF THE HEAD AND THORAX.

1. Basilar portion of the Sphenoid Bone.

2. Inferior anterior portion of the Os Frontis, and Crista Galli of the Ethmoid.
3. Petrous portion of Temporal Bones.
4. Levator Palati Muscle.
5. Constrictor Pharyngis Superior.
6. Constrictor Pharyngis Medius.
7. Constrictor Pharyngis Inferior.
8. Upper part of posterior Face of the Lining Membrane of Pharynx, after removing the Muscle.
9. Longitudinal Muscular Fibres of the Oesophagus.
10. Internal Pterygoid Muscle.
11. Stylo-Pharyngeus.
12. Myloid attachment of the Constrictor Pharyngis Superior.
13. Stylo-Hyoideus.
14. Temporal Belly of Digastricus.
15. Platysma Myodes.
16. Sterno-Cleido-Mastoideus.
17. Omo-Hyoideus.
18. Sterno-Thyroid Muscle.
19. Sterno-Hyoid.
20. Section of Sterno-Thyroides.
21. Section of the Trapezius Muscle.