

FIG. 294.

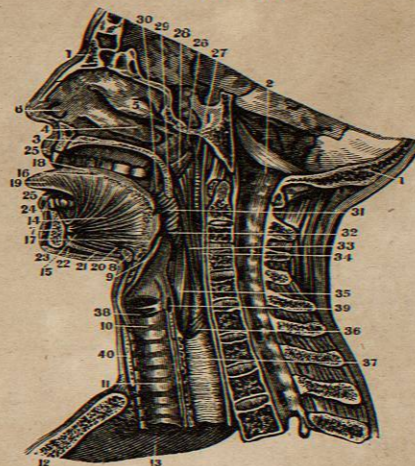


FIG. 295.

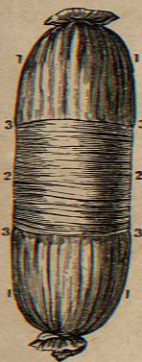
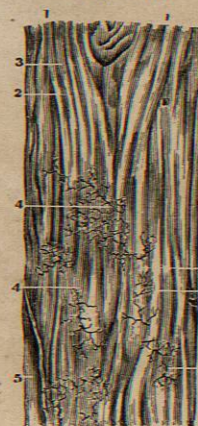


FIG. 296.



THE MOUTH AND OESOPHAGUS.

FIG. 294.

A VIEW OF THE MUSCLES OF THE TONGUE, PALATE, LARYNX, AND PHARYNX—AS WELL AS THE POSITION OF THE UPPER PORTION OF THE OESOPHAGUS, AS SHOWN BY A VERTICAL SECTION OF THE HEAD.

- 1.1. The Vertical Section of the Head.
2. Points to the Spinal Canal.
3. Section of the Hard Palate.
4. Inferior Spongy Bone.
5. Middle Spongy Bone.
6. Orifice of the Right Nostril.
7. Section of Inferior Maxilla.
8. Section of Os Hyoides.
9. Section of the Epiglottis.
10. Section of the Cricoid Cartilage.
11. The Trachea covered by its Lining Membrane.
12. Section of Sternum.
13. Inside of the upper portion of the Thorax.
14. Genio-Hyo-Glossus Muscle.
15. Its origin.
- 16.17. The fan-like Expansion of the Fibres of this Muscle.
18. Superficialis Linguae Muscle.
19. Verticales Linguae Muscle.
20. Genio-Hyoideus Muscle.
21. Mylo-Hyoideus Muscle.
22. Anterior Belly of Digastricus.
23. Section of Platysma Myodes.
24. Levator Menti.
25. Orbicularis Oris.
26. Orifice of Eustachian Tube.
27. Levator Palati.
28. Internal Pterygoid.
29. Section of Velum Pendulum Palati, and Azygos Uvulae Muscle.

30. Stylo-Pharyngeus.
31. Constrictor Pharyngis Superior.
32. Constrictor Pharyngis Medius.
33. Insertion Stylo-Pharyngeus.
34. Constrictor Pharyngis Inferior.
- 35.36.37. Muscular Coat of Oesophagus.
38. Thyreo-Arytenoid Muscle and Ligaments; and above is the Ventricle of Galen.
39. Section of Arytenoid Cartilage.
40. Border of Sterno-Hyoideus.

FIG. 295.

A VIEW OF A PORTION OF THE OESOPHAGUS OF AN ADULT, SEEN ON ITS OUTER SIDE.

- 1.1. External or Longitudinal Muscular Fibres.
- 2.2. Internal or Circular Fibres, as shown after the removal of the Longitudinal ones.
- 3.3. The cut edges of the Longitudinal Fibres, from which a portion has been removed, so as to show the Circular ones.

FIG. 296.

A LONGITUDINAL SECTION OF THE OESOPHAGUS, NEAR THE PHARYNX, SEEN ON ITS INSIDE.

- 1.1. Superior part near the Pharynx.
- 2.2. Longitudinal folds of its Mucous Membrane.
- 3.3. Prominences formed by its Muciparous Glands.
- 4.4. Capillary Blood-Vessels.
5. Shows the Muscular Coat after the Mucous Coat has been turned off.

FIG. 297.

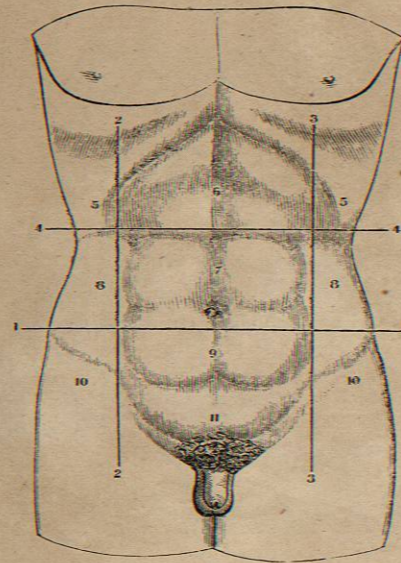
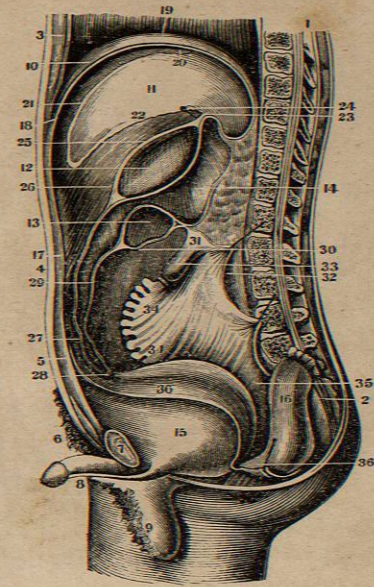


FIG. 297.
A VIEW OF THE EXTERNAL PARIETES OF THE ABDOMEN, WITH THE POSITION OF THE LINES; DRAWN TO MARK OFF ITS REGIONS.

- 1.1. A line drawn from the highest point of one Ilium to the same point of the opposite one.
- 2.2. A line drawn from the Anterior Superior Spinous Process to the Cartilages of the Ribs.
- 3.3. A similar one for the opposite side.
- 4.4. A line drawn perpendicularly to these, and touching the most prominent part of the Costal Cartilages, thus forming nine regions.
- 5.5. The Right and Left Hypochondriac Regions.
6. The Epigastric Region.
7. The Umbilical Region.
- 8.8. The Right and Left Lumbar Regions.
9. The Hypogastric Region.
- 10.10. The Right and Left Iliac Regions.
11. The lower part of the Hypogastric, sometimes called Pubic.

FIG. 298.



ABDOMINAL VISCERA.

FIG. 298.
A VIEW OF THE REFLEXIONS OF THE PERITONEUM, AS GIVEN BY A VERTICAL SECTION OF THE BODY OF A MAN.

1. A section of the Spinal Column and Canal.
2. A section of the Sacrum.
3. A section of the Sternum, &c.
4. The Umbilicus.
5. A section of the Linea Alba and Abdominal Muscles.
6. The Mons Veneris.
7. Section of the Pubis.
8. The Penis divided at the Corpora Caverosa.
9. A section of the Scrotum.
10. The Superior Right Half of the Diaphragm.
11. A section of the Liver.
12. A section of the Stomach, showing its cavity.
13. A section of the Transverse Colon.
14. A section of the Pancreas.
15. A section of the Bladder, deprived of the Peritoneum.
16. The Rectum, cut off, tied and turned back on the promontory of the Sacrum.
17. The Peritoneum covering the anterior Parietes of the Abdomen.
18. The Peritoneum on the inferior under side of the Diaphragm.
19. The Peritoneum on the Convex side of the Diaphragm.
20. Reflection of Peritoneum from Diaphragm to Liver.
21. Its Peritoneum on Front of Liver.
22. The same, on its under surface.
23. The Hepatico-Gastric Omentum.
24. A large pin passed through the Foramen of Winslow into the Cavity behind the Omentum.
25. The anterior Face of the Hepatico-Gastric Omentum, passing in front of the Stomach.
26. The same Membrane leaving the Stomach to make the anterior of the four layers of the Great Omentum.
- 27.28. The junction of the Peritoneum from the front and back part of the Stomach, as they turn to go up to the Colon.
29. The Gastro-Colic, or Greater Omentum.
30. The separation of its Layers, so as to cover the Colon.
31. The posterior Layer passing over the Jejunum.
32. The Peritoneum in front of the right Kidney.
33. The Jejunum cut off and tied.
- 34.34. The Mesentery cut off from the small Intestines.
35. The Peritoneum reflected from the posterior Parietes of the Bladder to the anterior of the Rectum.
36. The Cul de Sac between the Bladder and Rectum.

FIG. 299.

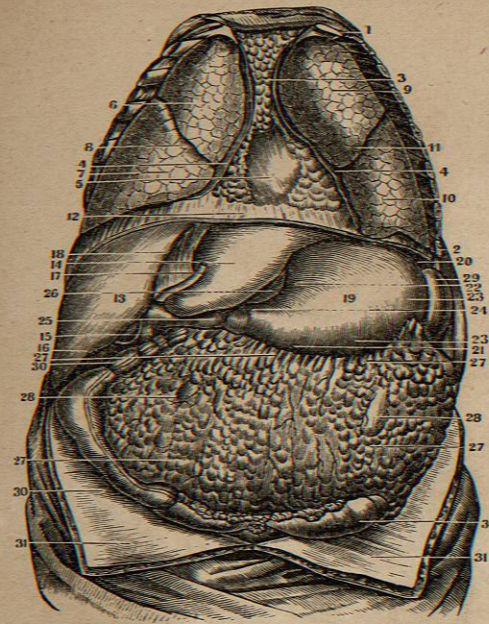
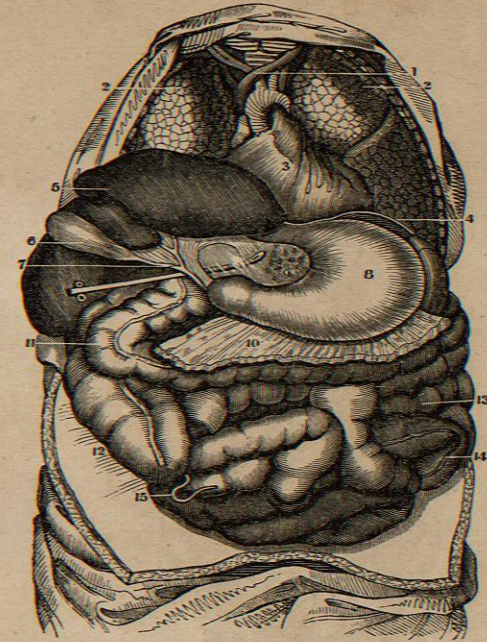


FIG. 300.



THE VISCERA.

FIG. 299.

A VIEW OF THE VISCERA OF THE CHEST AND ABDOMEN, IN THEIR NATURAL POSITION, AS GIVEN BY THE REMOVAL OF THE ANTERIOR PARIETES OF EACH CAVITY.

- 1.2. The Ribs forming the side of the Chest.
3. Fatty tissue in the anterior Mediastinum.
- 4.4. The section of the Pleura of each side.
5. The Pericardium enclosing the Heart.
6. Superior Lobe of the right Lung.
7. Inferior Lobe of the right Lung.
8. The Fissure which separates them.
9. Upper Lobe of the left Lung.
10. Lower Lobe of the left Lung.
11. Fissure between them.
12. A transverse section of the Diaphragm.
13. Superior Face of the right Lobe of the Liver.
14. Superior Face of the left Lobe of the Liver.
15. Lower end of the Gall Bladder.
16. Inferior and anterior Edge of the Liver.
17. Round Ligament of the Liver.
18. Suspensory Ligament of the Liver.
19. Anterior Face of the Stomach.
20. Its greater Extremity.
21. Its lesser Extremity.
22. Its lesser Curvature.
23. Its greater Curvature.
24. The Pylorus.
25. The Duodenum.
26. A part of the Gastro-Hepatic Omentum.
- 27.27. The Gastro-Colic Omentum.
- 28.28. Convolutions of the small Intestines, seen through this Omentum.

29. The Spleen.
- 30.30. The large Intestines.
- 31.31. Parietes of the Abdomen turned down.

FIG. 300.

A VIEW OF THE SAME VISCERA, AFTER THE REMOVAL OF THE FAT IN THE CHEST AND THE OMENTUM MAJUS OF THE ABDOMEN. THE LIVER ALSO HAS BEEN TURNED BACK TO SHOW ITS UNDER SURFACE AND THE LESSER OMENTUM.

1. The great Blood-Vessels of the Heart.
2. The Lungs of each side.
3. The Heart.
4. The Diaphragm.
5. Under surface of the Liver.
6. The Gall Bladder.
7. Union of the Cystic and Hepatic Ducts to form the Ductus Coledichus.
8. Anterior Face of the Stomach.
9. The Gastro-Hepatic, or lesser Omentum. A female Catheter has been passed through the Foramen of Winslow, and is seen through the Omentum.
10. Gastro-Colic, or greater Omentum, cut off, so as to show the small Intestines.
11. The Transverse Colon, pushed slightly downwards.
12. Its ascending portion, also pushed down.
13. Small Intestines.
14. The Sigmoid Flexure.
15. Appendicula Vermiformis.

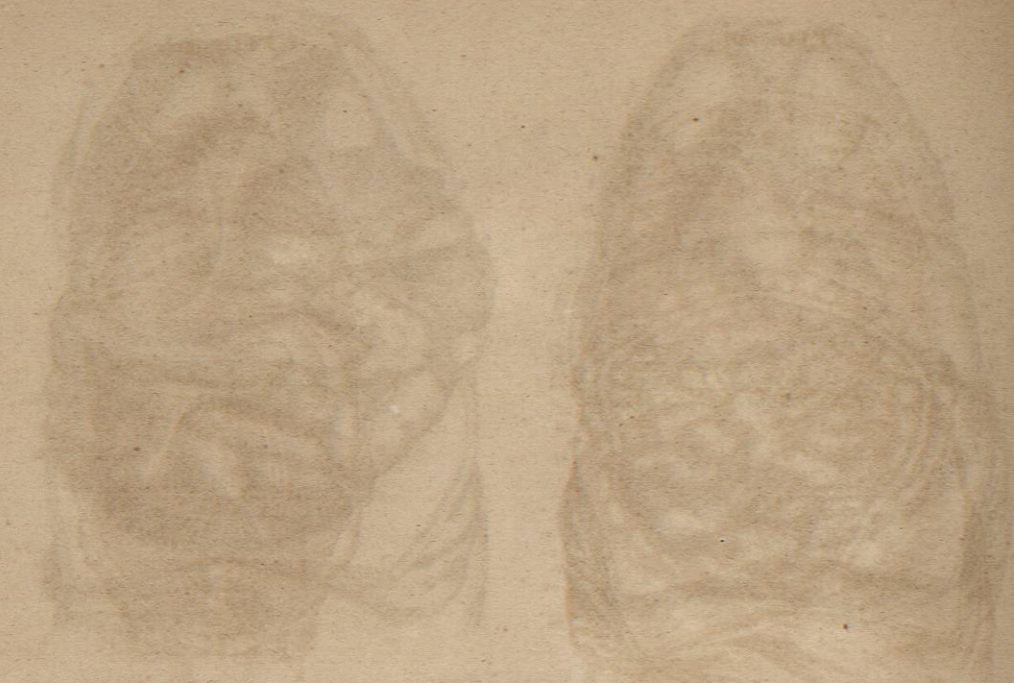


FIG. 301.

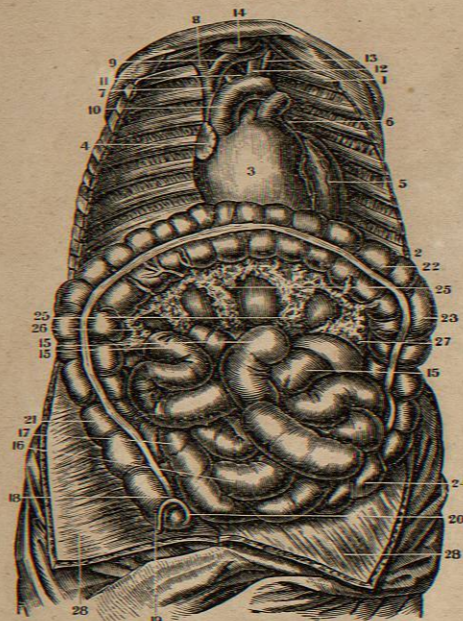
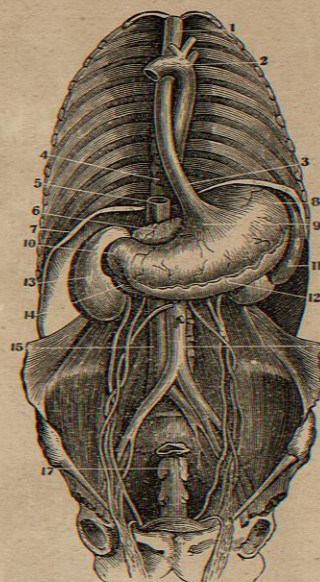


FIG. 302.



THE VISCERA.

FIG. 301.

A VIEW OF THE HEART AND INTESTINES IN SITU. THE LUNGS, TRACHEA, AND OMENTUM MAJUS, HAVING BEEN REMOVED, AND THE COLON TURNED UPWARDS.

- 1.2. The Ribs on one side of the Chest.
- 3. The right Ventricle of the Heart.
- 4. The right Auricle of the Heart.
- 5. The left Ventricle.
- 6. The left Auricle.
- 7. The Descending Vena Cava.
- 8.9. Right Subclavian and Vena Innominata.
- 10. Arch of the Aorta.
- 11. Arteria Innominata.
- 12. Left Primitive Carotid Artery.
- 13. Left Subclavian Artery.
- 14. Lower portion of the Thyroid Gland.
- 15.15. The Jejunum.
- 16.17. The Ileum.
- 18. One of the Longitudinal Bands of the Colon.
- 19. The Cæcum.
- 20. Appendicula Vermiformis.
- 21. Ascending Colon.
- 22. Left end of the transverse Colon.
- 23. Descending Colon.
- 24. Sigmoid Flexure.
- 25. Transverse Mesocolon.
- 26. Right Lumbar portion of Mesocolon.

- 27. Left Lumbar portion of Mesocolon.
- 28.28. Parietes of the Abdomen turned down.

FIG. 302.

A VIEW OF THE STOMACH AND OESOPHAGUS, IN THEIR NATURAL POSITION. THE THORACIC VISCERA—NEARLY ALL THE DIAPHRAGM AND THE INTESTINES HAVE BEEN REMOVED—THE PERITONEUM HAS BEEN DETACHED FROM THE KIDNEYS, AND THE DUODENUM IS LEFT.

- 1. Upper portion of the Oesophagus.
- 2. Arch of the Aorta.
- 3. Lower portion of the Oesophagus.
- 4. Vertebral Column.
- 5. Vena Cava Ascendens.
- 6. The Pancreas.
- 7. The cut edge of the Diaphragm.
- 8. Great Cul de Sac of the Stomach.
- 9. Cardiac orifice of the Stomach.
- 10. Pyloric orifice of the Stomach.
- 11. The Spleen.
- 12. The Peritoneal Coat of the Stomach partially turned off.
- 13. The right Kidney.
- 14. Lower curvature of the Duodenum.
- 15. Ascending Vena Cava.
- 16. Abdominal Aorta.
- 17. A section of the Rectum.



FIG. 303.

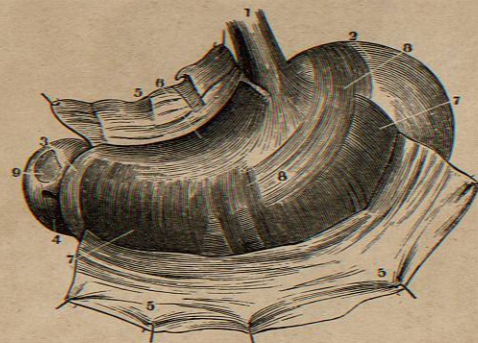


FIG. 304.

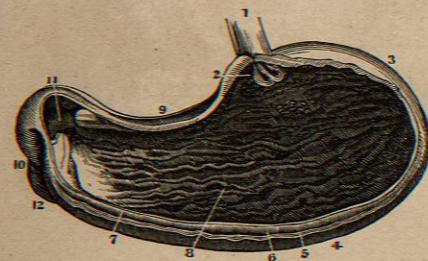
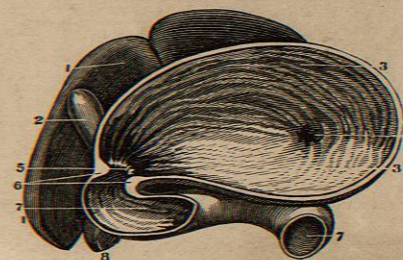


FIG. 305.



THE STOMACH.

FIG. 303.

A FRONT VIEW OF THE STOMACH, DISTENDED BY FLATUS, WITH THE PERITONEAL COAT TURNED OFF.

1. Anterior Face of the Œsophagus.
2. The Cul de Sac, or greater Extremity.
3. The lesser or Pyloric Extremity.
4. The Duodenum.
- 5.5. A portion of the Peritoneal Coat turned back.
6. A portion of the Longitudinal Fibres of the Muscular Coat.
7. The Circular Fibres of the Muscular Coat.
8. The Oblique Muscular Fibres, or Muscle of Gavard.
9. A portion of the Muscular Coat of the Duodenum, where its Peritoneal Coat has been removed.

3. Its greater Extremity, or Cul de Sac.
4. The greater Curvature.
5. Line of attachment of the Omentum Majus.
6. The Muscular Coat.
7. The anterior cut Edge of the Mucous Coat.
8. The Rugæ of the Mucous Coat.
9. The lesser Curvature.
10. The beginning of the Duodenum.
11. Pyloric Orifice, or Valve.
12. The first turn of the Duodenum downwards.

FIG. 304.

A VIEW OF THE INTERIOR OF THE STOMACH, AS GIVEN BY THE REMOVAL OF ITS ANTERIOR PARIETES.

1. Œsophagus.
2. Cardiac Orifice of the Stomach.

FIG. 305.

A VIEW OF THE INTERIOR OF THE STOMACH AND DUODENUM IN SITU, THE INFERIOR PORTION OF EACH HAVING BEEN REMOVED.

- 1.1. The under side of the Liver.
2. The Gall Bladder.
- 3.3. The lesser Curvature and anterior Faces, as seen from below.
4. The Rugæ, about the Cardiac Orifice.
5. The Pyloric Orifice.
6. The Rugæ, and thickness of this Orifice.
- 7.7. The Duodenum.
8. Lower End of the Right Kidney.