

FIG. 332.



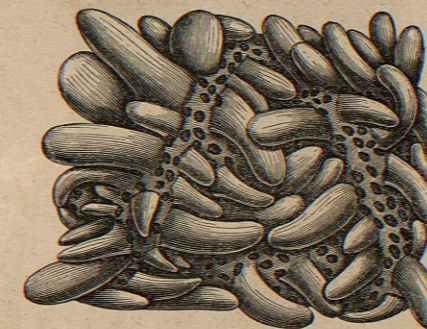
FIG. 333.



FIG. 334.



FIG. 335.



MINUTE ANATOMY OF MUCOUS COAT.

FIG. 332.

A VIEW OF THE FOLLICLES OF THE COLON, MAGNIFIED ABOUT 115 TIMES.

In the Mucous Coat of the Alimentary Canal is to be found a Cribriform Texture of Veins, almost without an Artery. The fine Venous Trunks of a deeper Layer have their originating extremities directed vertically towards the cavity of the Gut, and the meshes of the Venous Intertexture are exceedingly minute, producing in the Colon an appearance resembling a plate of metal pierced with round holes closely bordering on each other. These holes are the Follicles of Lieberkuhn, are gaping Orifices, the Edges of which are rounded off, and their depth is that of the thickness of the Venous Anatomosis. The aggregate number of these Follicles in the Colon, is estimated at Nine Million Six Hundred and Twenty Thousand.

FIG. 333.

A VIEW OF THE FOLDS AND FOLLICLES OF THE STOMACH, HIGHLY MAGNIFIED.

In the Stomach the Follicles vary much in size, and many of the smaller ones open into the larger.

On an average, about Two Hundred and Twenty-Five are found upon every square of an eighth of an inch, which, by calculation from this preparation, would give One Million Two Hundred and Ninety-Six Thousand Follicles to the entire Stomach.

FIG. 334.

A VIEW OF THE FOLLICLES AND VILLI OF THE JEJUNUM, HIGHLY MAGNIFIED.

The Villi, being erected by injection, here run into each other and press one upon another like the convolutions of the Cerebrum. Some of them are merely semi-oval plates, the Transverse Diameter of which exceeds the length or elevation. The Follicles are seen between them and at their Bases.

FIG. 335.

A VIEW OF THE VILLI AND FOLLICLES OF THE ILEUM, HIGHLY MAGNIFIED.

These Villi are curved with their Edges bent in, or concave; but there is, in the whole Canal, every variety of shape, from oblong, curved and serpentine Ridges, to the laterally flattened Cone standing on its Base.



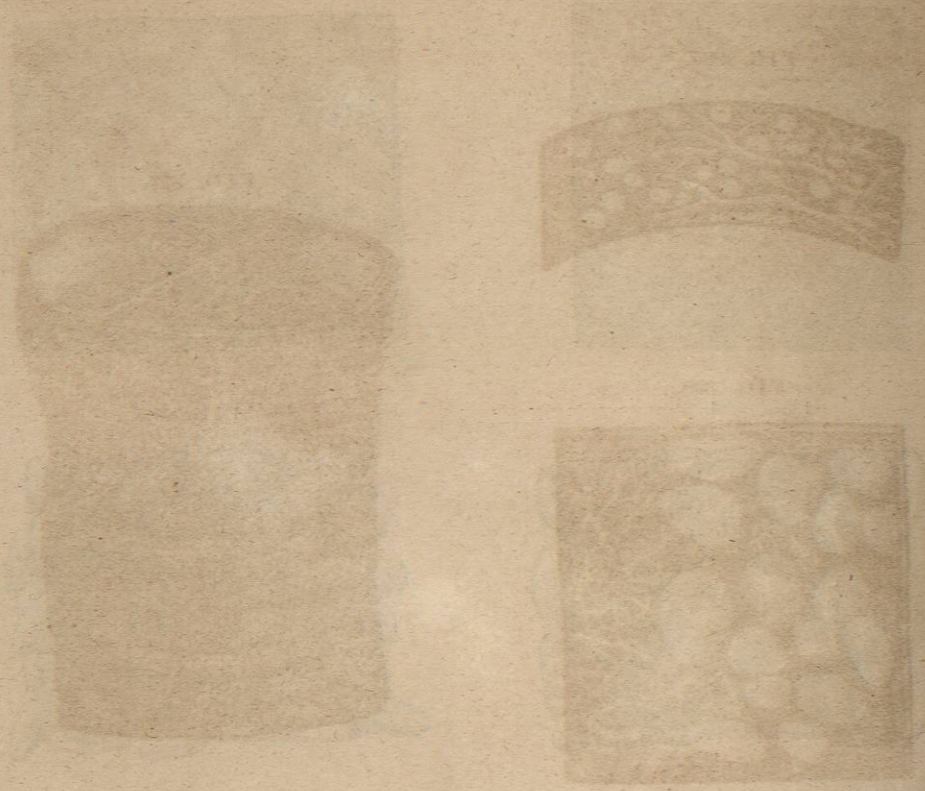


FIG. 336.



FIG. 338.

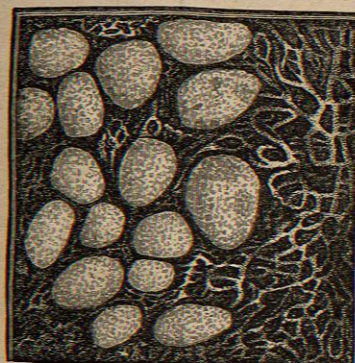


FIG. 337.



MINUTE ANATOMY OF THE MUCOUS COAT.

FIG. 336.  
A MAGNIFIED VIEW OF THE FAVOUS DEPRESSIONS  
OF THE MUCOUS COAT OF THE STOMACH, AND  
THE MUCIPAROUS GLANDS.

FIG. 337.  
A SECTION OF THE ILEUM, INVERTED SO AS TO  
SHOW THE APPEARANCE AND ARRANGEMENT OF  
THE VILLI ON AN EXTENDED SURFACE, AS WELL  
AS THE FOLLICLES OF LIEBERKUHN; THE WHOLE  
SEEN UNDER THE MICROSCOPE.

A close examination of this Cut, will show a  
great number of black points in the spaces be-

tween the projections or Villi: these are the Fol-  
licles of Lieberkuhn.

FIG. 338.  
A SECTION OF THE SMALL INTESTINE CONTAINING  
SOME OF THE GLANDS OF PEYER, AS SHOWN  
UNDER THE MICROSCOPE.

These Glands appear to be small Lenticular Ex-  
cavations, containing, according to Bœhm, a white,  
milky and rather thick Fluid, with numerous round  
Corpuscles of various sizes, but mostly smaller  
than Blood Globules. The Meshes seen in the  
Cut are the ordinary tripe-like Folds of the Mu-  
cous Coat, and not the Venous Texture spoken  
of under the Follicles.



FIG. 339.



FIG. 340.

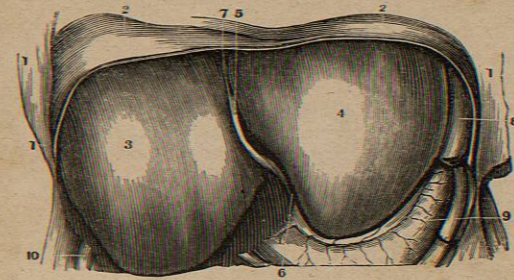


FIG. 341.

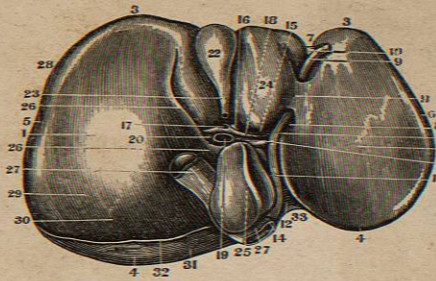


FIG. 342.



FIG. 343.



THE LIVER.

FIG. 339.  
A VIEW OF A PORTION OF THE PERITONEUM COVERING THE LIVER, WITH ITS CAPILLARY VESSELS INJECTED.

FIG. 340.  
A VIEW OF THE LIVER IN SITU, TOGETHER WITH THE PARTS ADJOINING, IN A NEW-BORN INFANT.  
1.1. The Integuments of the Abdomen turned back.  
2.2. The Thoracic Surface of a Section of the Diaphragm.  
3. Anterior Face of the Right Lobe of the Liver.  
4. The Left Lobe.  
5. The Suspensory Ligament.  
6. The Round Ligament.  
7. Point of Origin of the Coronary Ligament.  
8. The Spleen.  
9. Section of the Stomach.  
10. Upper portion of the Colon.

FIG. 341.  
THE INFERIOR OR CONCAVE SURFACE OF THE LIVER, SHOWING ITS SUBDIVISIONS INTO LOBES.  
1. Centre of the Right Lobe.  
2. Centre of the Left Lobe.

3. Its Anterior, Inferior or Thin Margin.  
4. Its Posterior, Thick or Diaphragmatic Portion.  
5. The Right Extremity.  
6. The Left Extremity.  
7. The Notch on the Anterior Margin.  
8. The Umbilical or Longitudinal Fissure.  
9. The Round Ligament or remains of the Umbilical Vein.  
10. The Portion of the Suspensory Ligament in connexion with the Round Ligament.  
11. Pons Hepatitis, or Band of Liver across the Umbilical Fissure.  
12. Posterior End of Longitudinal Fissure.  
13. Attachment of the Obliterated Ductus Venosus to the Ascending Vena Cava.  
14. Transverse Fissure.  
15. Hepatic Artery.  
16. Section of the Hepatic Duct.  
17. Hepatic Artery.  
18. Its Branches.  
19. Vena Portarum.  
20. Its Sinus, or Division into Right and Left Branches.  
21. Fibrous remains of the Ductus Venosus.  
22. Gall Bladder.  
23. Its Neck.  
24. Lobulus Quartus.

25. Lobulus Spigelii.  
26. Lobulus Caudatus.  
27. Inferior Vena Cava.  
28. Curvature of Liver to fit the Ascending Colon.  
29. Depression to fit the Right Kidney.  
30. Upper portion of its Right Concave Surface over the Renal Capsule.  
31. Portion of Liver uncovered by the Peritoneum.  
32. Inferior Edge of the Coronary Ligament in the Liver.  
33. Depression made by the Vertebral Column.

FIG. 342.  
A VIEW OF THE CONNEXION OF THE LOBULES OF THE LIVER WITH THE HEPATIC VEIN.  
1. Trunk of the Vein.  
2.2. Lobules depending from its Branches like leaves on a tree, the centre of each being occupied by a venous twig—the Intra-Lobular Vein.

FIG. 343.  
1. Nucleated Cells composing the Parenchyma of the Gland.  
2. Lobules of Human Liver with Ramifications of the Hepatic Vein.



FIG. 344.

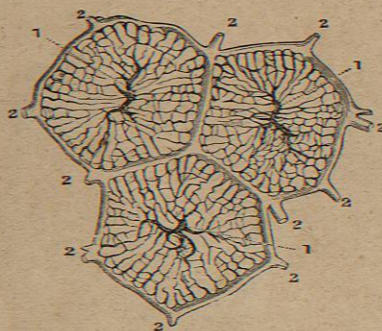


FIG. 345.



FIG. 346.

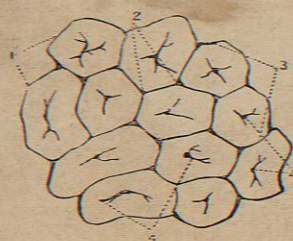


FIG. 347.

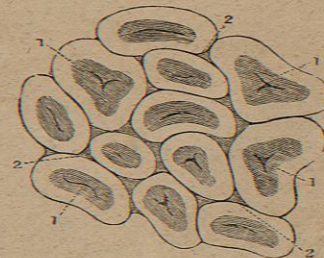


FIG. 348.

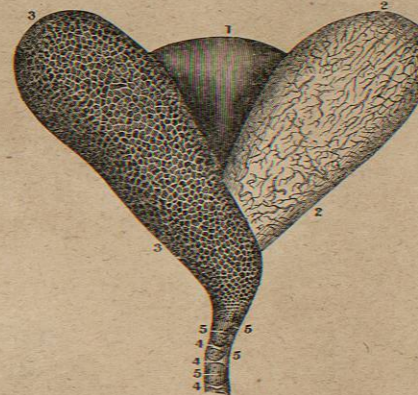


FIG. 349.



THE LIVER AND GALL BLADDER.

FIG. 344.  
A HORIZONTAL SECTION OF THREE SUPERFICIAL LOBULES OF THE LIVER, SHOWING THE TWO PRINCIPAL SYSTEMS OF BLOOD-VESSELS.

- 1.1. Intra-Lobular Veins proceeding from the Hepatic Veins.
- 2.2. Intra-Lobular Plexus formed by branches of the Portal Veins.

FIG. 345.  
A HORIZONTAL SECTION OF TWO SUPERFICIAL LOBULES, SHOWING THE INTRA-LOBULAR PLEXUS OF BILIARY DUCTS.

- 1.1. Intra-Lobular Veins.
- 2.2. Trunks of Biliary Ducts, proceeding from the Plexus which traverses the Lobules.
- 3. Inter-Lobular Tissue.
- 4. Parenchyma of the Lobules.

FIG. 346.  
ANGULAR LOBULES IN A STATE OF ANEMIA AS THEY APPEAR ON THE EXTERNAL SURFACE OF THE LIVER.

- 1. The Surface.
- 2. Inter-Lobular Spaces.
- 3. Inter-Lobular Fissures.
- 4. Intra-Lobular Veins occupying the Centres of the Lobules.
- 5. Smaller Veins terminating in the central Veins.

FIG. 347.  
A VIEW OF THE ROUNDED LOBULES IN THE FIRST STAGE OF HEPATIC VENOUS CONGESTION AS THEY APPEAR ON THE SURFACE OF THE LIVER.

- 1.1. The Lobules.
- 2.2. Inter-Lobular Spaces and Fissures.

FIG. 348.  
SHOWS THE THREE COATS OF THE GALL-BLADDER SEPARATED FROM EACH OTHER.

- 1. The External or Peritoneal Coat.
- 2. The Cellular Coat with its vessels injected.
- 3. The Mucous Coat covered with Wrinkles.
- 4.4. Valves formed by this Coat in the Neck of the Gall-Bladder.
- 5.5. Orifices of the Mucous Follicles at this point.

FIG. 349.  
A VIEW OF THE GALL-BLADDER DISTENDED WITH AIR, AND WITH ITS VESSELS INJECTED.

- 1. Cystic Artery.
- 2. The Branches of it which supply the Peritoneal Coat of the Liver.
- 3. The Branch of the Hepatic Artery which goes to the Gall-Bladder.
- 4. The Lymphatics of the Gall-Bladder.



FIG. 351.

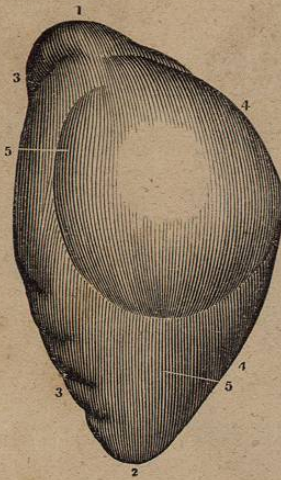


FIG. 350.



FIG. 352.

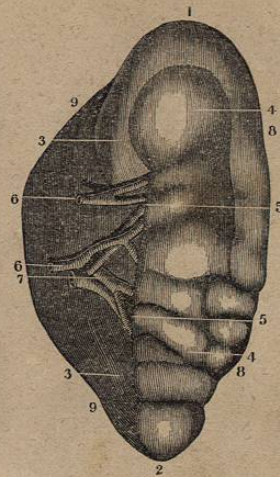
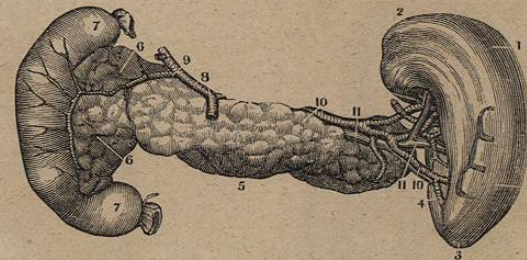


FIG. 353.



FIG. 354.



THE SPLEEN AND PANCREAS.

**FIG. 350.**  
**A VIEW OF THE ROOTS, TRUNK AND DIVISIONS OF THE VENA PORTARUM.**  
 1.1. The Veins coming from the Intestines.  
 2. Trunk of the Vena Portarum.  
 3.3. Branches as distributed in the Liver.

**FIG. 351**  
**REPRESENTS THE CONVEX OR EXTERNAL FACE OF THE SPLEEN OR THE SIDE WHICH CORRESPONDS TO THE DIAPHRAGM.**  
 1. Its Superior Extremity.  
 2. Its Inferior Extremity.  
 3.3. Anterior Edge.  
 4.4. Posterior Edge.  
 5.5. Its Convex Surface.

**FIG. 352**  
**SHOWS THE INTERNAL FACE OF THE SPLEEN WHERE IT TOUCHES THE STOMACH.**  
 1. Superior Extremity.  
 2. Inferior Extremity.  
 3. Posterior Part of the Concave Face.  
 4. Anterior Part of the same.  
 5. Fissure of the Spleen.  
 6. Splenic Artery.  
 7. Splenic Vein.  
 8.8. Anterior Edge of the Spleen.  
 9.9. Its Posterior Edge.

**FIG. 353**  
**REPRESENTS THE SPLENIC VEIN WITH ITS BRANCHES AND RAMIFICATIONS.**  
 1. Trunk of the Vein.  
 2. Gastric Branch of this Vein coming from the Stomach.

3. Branches coming from the Substance of the Spleen.  
 4. A small Mesenteric Vein cut off.  
 5. Branches coming from the External Coat of the Spleen.  
 6. Branches of the Lymphatic Vessels of the Spleen.

**FIG. 354.**  
**AN ANTERIOR VIEW OF THE PANCREAS, SPLEEN AND DUODENUM WITH THEIR BLOOD-VESSELS INJECTED.**  
 1. The Spleen.  
 2. Its Diaphragmatic Extremity.  
 3. Its Inferior Portion.  
 4. The Fissure for its Vessels.  
 5. The Pancreas.  
 6. Its Head, or the Lesser Pancreas.  
 7. Duodenum.  
 8. Coronary Arteries of the Stomach.  
 9. The Hepatic Artery.  
 10. The Splenic Artery.  
 11. The Splenic Vein.