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OF



PRACTICAL ANATOMY

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REVISED AND EDITED BY

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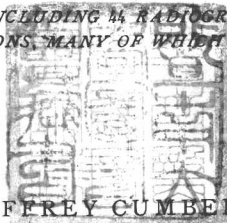
ELEVENTH EDITION

VOLUME ONE

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

UPPER LIMB LOWER LIMB

WITH 44 PLATES (INCLUDING 44 RADIOGRAPHS) AND 144 OTHER
ILLUSTRATIONS, MANY OF WHICH ARE COLOURED



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MANUAL OF ANATOMY



DANIEL JOHN CUNNINGHAM

DEMONSTRATOR OF ANATOMY, UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH, 1874-1882
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PROFESSOR OF ANATOMY, TRINITY COLLEGE, UNIVERSITY OF DUBLIN, 1883-1903
PROFESSOR OF ANATOMY, UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH, 1903-1909

From identical Bronze Plaques in the Dissecting Rooms,
Trinity College, Dublin, and the University of Edinburgh

PREFACE TO THE ELEVENTH EDITION

SINCE the publication of the Tenth Edition of this *Manual*, Dr. E. B. Jamieson, who has been co-editor since 1935, has retired. His long career as a teacher of Anatomy and his authorship of popular anatomical works have made his name familiar to thousands of students, whose grateful good wishes will go with him now. To the present editor, who also is his former pupil, Dr. Jamieson's co-operation has been invaluable in the task of revising while maintaining the essential character of the *Manual* that bears the name of Cunningham.

This new edition has been prepared at a time when the long-drawn-out discussions on reform of the Medical Curriculum in British Schools have culminated in a new series of Recommendations by the General Medical Council. The Recommendations that deal with anatomical study and instruction emphasise the educational value of certain functional aspects of the subject, which incidentally have not hitherto been neglected in this *Manual* or in any progressive School; but at the same time they specifically endorse what has long been required of students of Medicine—the dissection of the whole body—thus giving official sanction, if that were needed, to the plain necessity that first-hand acquaintance with Regional Anatomy should be an essential part of medical education. The perennial question of detail, on which there is much difference of opinion, remains for solution.

A Preface is perhaps not the place for a dissertation on

the principles of anatomical teaching; but this much may be said. Anatomical knowledge clearly must have a basis of factual and topographical information: Anatomy without detail would be of less value than "bricks without straw"; and experience shows that students denied the "straw" of anatomical information may be content, to the detriment of their clinical studies and the dismay of their clinical teachers, with the "stubble" they may pick up for themselves.

No doubt it is impossible to reach any final agreement on the body of details that must or should be known to every student of Medicine before he begins clinical study, and it must be left to individual teachers, preferably with the advice of their clinical colleagues, to make their own selection. But a *Dissecting Manual* too closely shorn of detail is more likely to inculcate a habit of superficial observation than to concentrate the attention upon the things that alone are supposed to matter. It is indeed a common fallacy in criticisms of anatomical teaching that students are expected to remember every detail that may be mentioned: the judicious introduction of descriptive detail should be considered rather as one means of inducing that sense of topography upon which an appreciation of the value of anatomical detail in elucidating clinical problems may later depend.

With these considerations in mind, the text of this edition has undergone a thorough revision with one main object in view—the use of detail, not in itself of immediate essential value, as an element in scenic description as the student learns to find his way about the body and to appreciate the main features of the landscape. A considerable reduction in length has thus been attained; but the editor hopes that the original character of the *Manual* as a complete guide to dissection, combined with a readable topographical description, has not been impaired.

The order of the earlier dissections, including suggestions for the appropriate number of days to be spent on each region, has been retained. The sequence depends upon the old plan of placing the body first in the "lithotomy position"—not

now perhaps the practice in many dissecting rooms. There is, however, a certain convenience in beginning with the dissection of the perineum, although that may equally well be done at a later stage with the anterior wall of the abdomen or with the pelvis. The older plan is therefore retained as a general guide; but it can readily be altered to suit the ideas of individual teachers and the general order of dissection that they may prefer. In a few regions, alternative methods of dissection are suggested; but here again individual teachers can vary the instructions according to the plan that they favour.

The principal change in the order of dissection is the method now adopted for the Brain in Volume III. The order has been reversed, so that the dissection now proceeds from the hind-brain upwards. This method has its inconveniences, but it is the more logical order; and it has the additional advantage that it brings the method of dissection into line with the laboratory exercises now adopted in this Department and elsewhere. Care has been taken, however, to provide, by means of introductory paragraphs and otherwise, that the method remains suitable for those who may undertake dissection of the brain without immediate personal guidance. The editor is greatly indebted to Dr. G. J. Romanes, Lecturer in Neuro-Anatomy in this Department, for suggesting some new dissections and for his assistance in the rearrangement of this Section. It has had also the advantage of proof-reading by Dr. E. B. Jamieson, who has made valuable suggestions, particularly in the important matter of introducing brief definitions of structures to which incidental reference is inevitably made before they are encountered in the dissection.

The text-illustrations remain substantially as before, but some of the older radiographs have been replaced. In Volume I, notably, a new series of radiographs of injected arteries has been introduced, for the preparation of which the editor owes grateful thanks to Mr. J. A. Ross, F.R.C.S.Ed., Mr. R. C. Craig, F.R.C.S.Ed., and Mr. John Borthwick.

He is indebted also to Dr. D. R. Maitland, M.R.C.P.E., D.M.R.E., for the new epiphysial radiographs that appear in Plates XXXVII, XXXVIII and XLIII in Volume I.

As on previous occasions, acknowledgments are due also to a number of friends and correspondents who have made suggestions, in particular to Mr. R. I. Greenblatt of Birmingham who has called the attention of the editor to some points in the Tenth Edition that required clarification. The editor owes a special debt to Professor T. B. Johnston, who made a complete series of suggestions for revision—by way mainly of the elimination of unimportant descriptive details—the great majority of which he has been very glad to adopt. Dr. R. G. Inkster has advised on details of dissections and on other matters, such as the movements at the “transverse tarsal joint” and the true nature of inversion and eversion of the foot; and he has undertaken the laborious task of preparing the index for each of the three volumes.

The process of eliminating synonyms has been carried to its conclusion in this edition; but, as in the Tenth Edition, the glossary, which shows the chief differences between the Birmingham Nomenclature, now firmly established in this country, and the B.N.A., has been retained in Volume I for the convenience of older readers and of others who may still wish to refer to it.

J. C. B.

DEPARTMENT OF ANATOMY

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH

June 1948

GLOSSARY

The first column gives the anglicised version of those terms in the Birmingham Revision which differ radically from the Basle Nomina Anatomica.
The second column gives the corresponding Basle names.

GENERAL TERMS AND PARTS OF HUMAN BODY

B. R.	B. N. A.
Cephalic	Cranialis
Anterior and palmar	Volaris
Upper limb	Extremitas superior
Lower limb	Extremitas inferior
Suprasternal fossa	Fossa jugularis
Infraclavicular fossa	Trigonum deltoideo-pectorale
Epigastric fossa	Scrobiculus cordis
Palm of hand	Vola manus

OSTEOLOGY

Pedicle of vertebral arch	Radix arcus vertebræ
Laminæ " "	<i>Omitted</i>
Axis vertebra	Epistropheus
Odontoid process	Dens
Spinous tubercles of sacrum	Crista sacralis media
Transverse tubercles of sacrum	Cristae sacrales laterales
Articular tubercles of sacrum	" " articulares
Inlet of thorax	Apertura thoracis superior
Outlet " "	" " inferior
Suprasternal notch	Incisura jugularis
Condylar part of occipital bone	Pars lateralis
Posterior condylar canal	Canalis condyloideus
Anterior " "	" hypoglossi
Optic groove	Sulcus chiasmatis
Palatino-vaginal canal	Canalis pharyngeus
Vomero-vaginal canal	" basi-pharyngeus
Hiatus for greater superficial petrosal nerve	Hiatus canalis facialis
Auditory meatus	Meatus acusticus

B. R.

Squamo-tympanic fissure
 Articular fossa (of temporal bone)
 Nasal spine (of frontal bone)
 Orbital plate (of ethmoid)
 Dental foramina
 Naso-lacrimar groove
 Alveolar arch
 Greater palatine groove
 Tubercle of palatine bone
 Genial tubercles
 Submandibular fossa
 Impressions for gyri
 Greater palatine canal
 Bony anterior aperture of nose
 Posterior aperture of nose
 Suprascapular notch
 Spino-glenoid notch
 Impression for costo-clavicular ligament
 Conoid tubercle }
 Trapezoid ridge }
 Bicipital groove of humerus
 Lateral lip
 Medial lip
 Spiral groove
 Trochlear notch of ulna
 Scaphoid bone
 Trapezium
 Trapezoid
 Ramus of ischium
 Pectineal line
 Ilio-pubic eminence
 False pelvis
 True "
 Arcuate line
 Inlet of pelvis
 Outlet "
 Intercondylar area of tibia
 Soleal line
 Styloid process of fibula
 Posterior border "
 Anterior surface "
 Posterior surface "
 Medial and posterior tubercles of talus
 Lateral tubercle of calcaneum
 Medial " "

B. N. A.

Fissura petro-tympanica
 Fossa mandibularis
 Spina frontalis
 Lamina papyracea
 Foramina alveolaria
 Sulcus lacrimalis
 Limbus alveolaris
 Sulcus pterygo-palatinus
 Processus pyramidalis
 Spina mentalis
 Fovea submaxillaris
 Impressiones digitatæ
 Canalis pterygo-palatinus
 Apertura piriformis
 Choana
 Incisura scapulæ
 Omitted
 Tuberositas costalis
 Tuberositas coracoidea
 Sulcus intertubercularis
 Crista tuberculi majoris
 " " minoris
 Sulcus n. radialis
 Incisura semilunaris
 Os naviculare manus
 Os multangulum majus
 " " minus
 Ramus inferior ossis ischii
 Pecten ossis pubis
 Eminentia ilio-pectinea
 Pelvis major
 " minor
 Linea terminalis
 Apertura superior
 " inferior
 Fossæ intercondyloideæ
 Linea poplitea
 Apex capituli fibulæ
 Crista lateralis
 Facies medialis (pars anterior)
 \ Facies posterior
 \ Facies medialis (pars posterior)
 Processus posterior tali
 Processus lateralis tuberis calcanei
 Processus medialis " "

JOINTS

B. R.

Fibrous joint
 Flat suture
 Primary cartilaginous joint
 Secondary cartilaginous joint
 Synovial joint
 Plane joint
 Ball and socket joint
 Capsular ligament

 Intervertebral discs
 Lateral costo-transverse lig.
 Inferior costo-transverse lig.
 Superior costo-transverse lig.
 Manubrio-sternal joint
 Suprascapular lig.

 Spino-glenoid lig.
 Palmar lig. of fingers
 Deep transverse lig. of palm
 Acetabular labrum
 Lig. of head of femur
 Semilunar cartilages of knee
 Inferior tibio-fibular joint
 „ „ „ lig.
 Short plantar lig.
 Plantar lig. of toes
 Deep transverse lig. of sole

B. N. A.

Synarthrosis
 Sutura harmonia
 Synchondrosis
 Amphiarthrosis
 Diarthrosis
 Arthrodia
 Enarthrosis
 Stratum fibrosum capsulæ articu-
 aris
 Fibrocartilagine intervertebrales
 Lig. tuberculi costæ
 „ colli costæ
 „ costo-transversarium anterius
 Synchondrosis sternalis
 Lig. transversum scapulæ sup-
 erius
 Lig. transversum scapulæ inferius
 Ligg. accessoria volaria
 Ligg. capitulorum transversa
 Labrum glenoidale
 Lig. teres femoris
 Menisci
 Syndesmosis tibio-fibularis
 Ligg. malleoli lateralis
 Lig. calcaneo-cuboideum plantare
 Ligg. accessoria plantaria
 Ligg. capitulorum transversa

MUSCLES

Tendinous intersection
 Synovial sheath of tendon
 „ bursa
 Ilio-costo-cervicalis
 Ilio-costalis
 Costalis
 Costo-cervicalis
 Longissimus thoracis
 Spinalis „
 Semispinalis „
 Lumbar fascia
 Occipito-frontalis
 Epicranial aponeurosis
 Compressor naris }
 Dilatator „ }
 Depressor anguli oris
 Zygomaticus major

Inscriptio tendinea
 Vagina mucosa tendinis
 Bursa mucosa
 Ilio-costalis
 Ilio-costalis lumborum
 „ dorsi
 „ cervicis
 Longissimus dorsi
 Spinalis „
 Semispinalis „
 Fascia lumbo-dorsalis
 Epicranius
 Galea aponeurotica
 Nasalis
 Triangularis
 Zygomaticus

B. R.

Zygomaticus minor
 Levator labii superioris
 " " " alæque nasi
 Depressor labii inferioris
 Levator anguli oris
 Anterior intercostal membranes
 Posterior intercostal membranes
 Transversus thoracis
 Sterno-costalis
 Innermost intercostals
 Subcostals
 Vertebral part of diaphragm

 Crus

 Arcuate ligaments
 Arcuate line
 Pectineal part of inguinal lig.
 Reflected part of inguinal lig.
 Conjoint tendon
 Superficial inguinal ring
 Deep " "
 Bulbo-spongiosus
 Perineal membrane

Omitted

Clavi-pectoral fascia
 Bicipital aponeurosis
 Palmar interossei
 Extensor retinaculum
 Flexor " "
 Flexor digitorum accessorius
 Subsartorial canal
 Saphenous opening
 Extensor retinacula
 Flexor retinaculum
 Bursa of psoas major
 Tibial intertendinous bursa

B. N. A.

Caput zygomaticum } Quadratus
 " infraorbitale } labii
 " angulare } superioris
 Quadratus labii inferioris
 Caninus
 Ligg. intercostalia externa
 " " interna

 Transversus thoracis

 Subcostales
 Pars lumbalis
 { Crus laterale
 " intermedium
 " mediale
 Arcus lumbo-costales
 Linea semicircularis [Douglasi]
 Lig. lacunare [Gimbernati]
 Lig. inguinale reflexum
 Falx aponeurotica inguinalis
 Annulus inguinalis subcutaneus
 " " abdominalis
 Bulbo-cavernosus
 Fascia diaphragmatis urogenitalis
 inferior
 Diaphragma urogenitale
 Fascia coraco-clavicularis
 Lacertus fibrosus
 Interossei volares
 Lig. carpi dorsale
 " " transversum
 Quadratus plantæ
 Canalis adductorius [Hunteri]
 Fossa ovalis
 { Lig. transversum cruris
 " cruciatum "
 Lig. laciniatum
 Bursa ilio-pectinea
 { " m. sartorii propria
 " anserina

NEUROLOGY

Spinal cord
 White columns
 Grey columns (Horns in section)
 White commissure
 Grey commissure
 Thoracic nucleus

Medulla spinalis
 Funiculi
 Columnæ
 Commissura anterior alba
 { Commissura anterior grisea
 { Commissura posterior
 N. dorsalis (Stillingi; Clarki)

B. R.

Intersegmental tracts
 Anterior spino-cerebellar tract
 Posterior spino-cerebellar tract
 Inferior cerebellar peduncle
 Gracile tubercle
 Middle cerebellar peduncle
 Sensory decussation
 Olivary nucleus
 Dorsal N. of corpus trapezoideum
 Olivo-cerebellar tract
 Superior cerebellar peduncle
 Floor of fourth ventricle
 Vagal triangle
 Vestibular area
 Auditory striæ
 Tectum
 Quadrigeminal bodies
 Aqueduct of mid-brain
 Interthalamic connexus
 Stria habenularis
 Precentral gyrus
 Postcentral gyrus
 Postcentral sulcus }
 Intraparietal sulcus }
 Paraterminal gyrus
 Suprasplenic sulcus
 Isthmus of gyrus cinguli
 Medial occipito-temporal gyrus
 Occipito-temporal sulcus
 Olfactory pyramid
 Pes hippocampi
 Dentate gyrus
 Splenic gyrus
 Anterior column of fornix
 Posterior " "
 Stria semicircularis
 Association fibres
 Optic radiation
 Cranial nerves
 Sensory root of 5th N.
 Motor root of 5th N.
 Trigeminal ganglion
 Ganglionic branches of maxillary N.
 Superior dental nerve
 Inferior dental nerve
 Short sphenopalatine nerves
 Long sphenopalatine nerve
 Greater palatine nerve

B. N. A.

Fasciculi proprii
 Fasc. antero-lateralis superficialis
 (Gowersi)
 Fasc. cerebello-spinalis
 Corpus restiforme
 Clava
 Brachium pontis
 Decussatio lemniscorum
 Nucleus olivaris inferior
 " " superior
 Fibræ cerebello-olivares
 Brachium conjunctivum
 Fossa rhomboidea
 Ala cinerea
 Area acustica
 Striæ medullares
 Lamina quadrigemina
 Colliculi
 Aquæductus cerebri (Sylvii)
 Massa intermedia
 Stria medullaris thalami
 Gyrus centralis anterior
 " " posterior
 Sulcus interparietalis
 Gyrus subcallosus
 Sulcus subparietalis
 Isthmus g. fornicati
 Gyrus fusiformis
 Sulcus temporalis inferior
 Trigonum olfactorium
 Digitationes hippocampi
 Fascia dentata hippocampi
 Fasciola cinerea
 Columna fornicis
 Crus " "
 Stria terminalis
 Fibræ arcuatæ cerebri
 Radiatio occipito-thalamica [Gratioleti]
 Nervi cerebrales
 Portio major
 " minor
 Ganglion semilunare [Gasseri]
 Nn. sphenopalatini
 Nn. alveolares superiores
 N. alveolaris inferior
 Nn. nasales superiores posteriores
 N. naso-palatinus (Scarpæ)
 N. palatinus anterior

B. R.

Lesser palatine nerves
 Submandibular ganglion
 Sensory root of 7th nerve
 Auditory nerve
 Inferior ganglion of 9th nerve
 Superior ganglion of 10th nerve
 Inferior ganglion of 10th nerve
 Anterior cutaneous nerve of neck
 N. to rhomboids
 N. to serratus anterior
 Pectoral nerves
 N. to latissimus dorsi
 Circumflex nerve
 Radial nerve
 Posterior interosseous nerve
 Gluteal branches of lumbar nerves
 Femoral branch of genito-femoral nerve
 Genital branch of genito-femoral nerve
 Lateral popliteal nerve
 Sural communicating branch
 Musculo-cutaneous nerve
 Anterior tibial nerve
 Medial popliteal nerve }
 Posterior tibial nerve }
 Sural nerve

B. N. A.

Nn. palatini medius et posterior
 Ganglion submaxillare
 N. intermedius
 N. acusticus
 G. petrosum
 G. jugulare
 G. nodosum
 N. cutaneus colli
 N. dorsalis scapulæ
 N. thoracalis longus
 Nn. thoracales anteriores
 N. thoraco-dorsalis
 N. axillaris
 N. radialis et ramus superficialis
 Ramus profundus
 Nn. clunium superiores
 N. lumbo-inguinalis

 N. spermaticus externus

 N. peronæus communis
 Ramus anastomoticus peronæus
 N. peronæus superficialis
 „ profundus
 N. tibialis
 { N. cutaneus suræ medialis
 { N. suralis

SENSE ORGANS

Optic disc
 Fascial sheath of eyeball
 Lacrimal canaliculi
 Aqueduct of cochlea
 Roof of tympanum
 Floor of tympanum
 Medial wall of tympanum
 Anterior wall of „
 Posterior wall of „
 Lateral wall of „
 Pharyngo-tympanic tube

Papilla n. optici
 Fascia bulbi
 Ductus lacrimales
 Ductus perilymphatici
 Paries tegmentalis
 „ jugularis
 „ labyrinthicus
 „ caroticus
 „ mastoideus
 „ membranaceus
 Tuba auditiva (Eustachii)

BLOOD-VASCULAR SYSTEM

Annulus ovalis
 Infundibulo-ventricular crest
 Infundibulum
 Pulmonary valve
 Right cusp
 Posterior cusp

Limbus fossæ ovalis
 Crista supraventricularis
 Conus arteriosus
 Valvulæ semilunares a. pul.
 V. semilunaris anterior
 V. semilunaris dextra

B. R.

Aortic valve*
 Left cusp
 Anterior cusp
 Pulmonary trunk
 R. pulmonary artery
 L. pulmonary artery
 Innominate artery
 Facial artery
 Maxillary artery
 Inferior dental artery
 Superior dental arteries
 Greater palatine artery
 Palpebral arches
 Supratrochlear artery
 Suprascapular artery
 Ulnar collateral artery
 Supratrochlear artery
 Radialis indicis artery
 Palmar arches
 Phrenic artery
 Superior left colic artery
 Inferior left colic arteries
 Rectal arteries
 Internal iliac artery
 Artery of vas deferens
 Artery to cremaster }
 Artery to lig. teres uteri }
 Descending genicular art.
 Inferior vena hemiazygos
 Superior „ „
 Innominate veins
 Transverse sinus }
 Sigmoid sinus }
 Thalamo-striate vein
 Suprascapular vein
 Internal iliac vein
 Rectal veins
 Prostate plexus
 Left gastric vein }
 Right „ „ }
 Superior left colic vein
 Inferior left colic veins

B. N. A.

Valvulæ semilunares aortæ
 V. s. posterior
 V. s. sinistra
 A. pulmonalis
 Ramus dexter
 „ sinister
 A. anonyma
 A. maxillaris externa
 A. „ interna
 A. alveolaris inferior
 Aa. alveolares superiores
 A. palatina descendens
 Arcus tarsei
 A. frontalis
 A. transversa scapulæ
 A. collateralis ulnaris superior
 A. collateralis ulnaris inferior
 A. volaris indicis radialis
 Arcus volares
 A. phrenica inferior
 A. colica sinistra
 Aa. sigmoideæ
 Aa. hæmorrhoidales
 A. hypogastrica
 A. deferentialis
 A. spermatica externa
 A. genu suprema
 V. hemiazygos
 V. hemiazygos accessoria
 Vv. anonymæ
 Sinus transversus
 V. terminalis
 V. transversa scapulæ
 V. hypogastrica
 Vv. hæmorrhoidales
 Plexus pudendalis
 V. coronaria
 V. colica sinistra
 Vv. sigmoideæ

LYMPHATIC SYSTEM

Submandibular lymph-glands
 Supratrochlear lymph-glands
 Aortic lymph-glands

Lymphoglandulæ submaxillares
 Lymphoglandulæ cubitales superficiales
 Lymphoglandulæ lumbales

B. R.	B. N. A.
Internal iliac lymph-glands	Lymphoglandulæ hypogastricæ
Superficial inguinal lymph-glands	{ Lymphoglandulæ inguinales
	{ Lymphoglandulæ subinguinales
	{ superficiales
Deep inguinal lymph-glands	Lymphoglandulæ subinguinales
	{ profundæ

DIGESTIVE SYSTEM

Oro-pharyngeal isthmus	Isthmus faucium
Submandibular gland	Gl. submaxillaris
" duct	Ductus "
Dentine (Ivory)	Substantia eburnea
Enamel	" adamantina
Cement	" ossea
Pharyngo-epiglottic fold	Plica glosso-epiglottica lateralis
Tonsil (<i>The</i>)	Tonsilla palatina
Intratonsillar cleft	Fossa supratonsillaris
Naso-pharyngeal tonsil	Tonsilla pharyngea
Ileo-colic valve	Valvula coli
Vermiform appendix	Processus vermiformis
Descending colon	{ Colon descendens
Pelvic colon	{ " sigmoideum
Rectum	{ Intestinum rectum
Anal canal	{ Pars analis recti
Sacculations of colon	Haustra coli
Horizontal folds of rectum	Plicæ transversales recti
Anal columns	Columnæ rectales (Morgagnii)
" sinuses	Sinus rectales
Lesser sac of peritoneum	Bursa omentalis
Opening into lesser sac	Foramen epiploicum
Pelvic mesocolon	{ Mesocolon sigmoideum
	{ Mesorectum
Infundibulo-pelvic lig.	Lig. suspensorium ovarii

RESPIRATORY SYSTEM

Posterior apertures of nose	Choanæ
Subvomerine cartilage	Cartilago vomero-nasalis
Upper nasal cartilage	" nasi lateralis
Lower " "	" alaris major
Crico-vocal membrane	Conus elasticus
Vestibular lig.	Lig. ventriculare
" fold	Plica ventricularis
Sinus of larynx	Ventriculus laryngis (Morgagnii)
Saccule of larynx	Appendix
Cervical pleura	Cupula pleuræ
Recesses of pleura	Sinus pleuræ
Costo-diaphragmatic recess	" phrenico-costalis