NOMINA ANATOMICA VETERINARIA

FIFTH EDITION

Prepared by the
International Committee on
Veterinary Gross Anatomical Nomenclature (I.C.V.G.A.N.)

and authorized by the
General Assembly of the
World Association of Veterinary Anatomists (W.A.V.A.)
Knoxville, TN (U.S.A.) 2003

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For rapid search of terms: click on (search) in tool bar on top of window;
then type complete term (e.g. A. facialis) or parts of the term (e.g. facialis; antebrachii).

Preface to the 5th Edition

In accordance with the decisions of the International Committee on Veterinary Gross Anatomical Nomenclature (I.C.V.G.A.N.; General assemblies 1999 in Lyon, France, and 2003 in Knoxville, TN, U.S.A.), this new edition of the Nomina Anatomica Veterinaria (N.A.V.) will not be produced in a printed form. The 5th edition is published in the world wide web at the website of the World Association of Veterinary Anatomists (W.A.V.A.). This is intended to allow a better and less expensive distribution worldwide – and to enhance the use of the N.A.V..

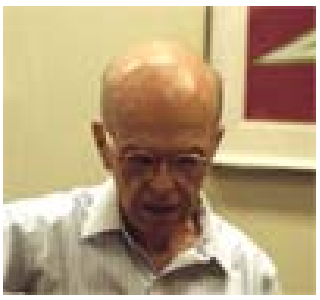
This 5th edition of the N.A.V. is in several ways a continuation of the work which was guided for many years by Professor J. Frewein of Zurich, Switzerland, and by Professor R. E. Habel of Ithaka, NY, U.S.A.. Both of them served the I.C.V.G.A.N. as chairmen and as members of the editorial committee. Together with other colleagues (see Introduction), Joseph Frewein and Robert Habel elaborated and further developed the principles and criteria of the I.C.V.G.A.N., thus creating the solid basis for a veterinary anatomical nomenclature which has received world wide acceptance.

The death of our most honoured colleague Professor J. Frewein in 2003 was a major loss for the veterinary anatomical profession and has deeply saddened the countless colleagues from all over the world whom he has inspired.

The 5th edition of the Nomina Anatomica Veterinaria is respectfully

dedicated
to **Professor Joseph Frewein** and to **Professor Robert E. Habel**

Joseph Frewein



Robert E. Habel

in appreciation and gratitude for the many years of expert work of these outstanding veterinary anatomists.

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International Committee on Veterinary Gross Anatomical Nomenclature

Chairmen and members of the Subcommittees of I.C.V.G.A.N.

as discussed and settled at a meeting of members of the I.C.V.G.A.N. on the occasion of the XXIVth Congress of the European Association of Veterinary Anatomists, Brno, Czech Republic, July 21-25, 2002; reviewed and approved on the occasion of the XXVth Congress of the European Association of Veterinary Anatomists, Oslo, Norway, July 28-31, 2004):

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Since the publication of the fourth edition of the N.A. V., several proposals were submitted for the revision of the contents, and all of them have been carefully reviewed and discussed by the members and chairmen of the relevant subcommittees.

According to the guidelines of the I.C.V.G.A.N., the **Executive Committee** (chairman, secretary, and chairmen of all subcommittees) reviewed all recommended changes and then made the final decision.

The **Editorial Committee** performed all related alterations of the manuscript and forwarded an electronic data file to the Secretary General of the W.A.V.A., who had agreed to implement the publication on the W.A.V.A. website, where it is available as a **read-only version** (pdf file).
The responsibility for the contents and the form of the N.A.V. remains with the I.C.V.G.A.N. (according to the decision of the general assembly of the I.C.V.G.A.N. in Knoxville in 2003). Consequently, all future changes will be performed strictly in the previous manner as documented in the **Guidelines for the Procedure to Change Terms in the Nomina Anatomica Veterinaria** (adopted by the I.C.V.G.A.N. on October 26, 1983), with a **Preface** added and adopted in July, 2004 (at the 2004 I.C.V.G.A.N. meeting in Oslo).

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The procedure to change terms in the Nomina Anatomica Veterinaria

Preface (adopted by the I.C.V.G.A.N. on July 30, 2004)
Reliable communication systems are the major basis of an effective and successful work of the I.C.V.G.A.N..
The members of the I.C.V.G.A.N., therefore, accept the obligation to respond to proposals that they received from the subcommittee's chairperson or from the secretary.

If a member does not respond, the secretary will send him a letter by regular surface mail, or will try to get in contact via E-mail or phone (if known). An answer to this letter is expected within three months. If no answer is received by the secretary, he will send a second letter. In case that this message, too, will remain without response within a period of three months, this will be taken as the member's wish not to participate any further in the work of the I.C.V.G.A.N..

Guidelines for the procedure to change terms in the Nomina Anatomica Veterinaria
(adopted by the I.C.V.G.A.N. on October 26, 1983, revised in May 2003 and July 30, 2004)
1. The Executive Committee of the I.C.V.G.A.N. consists of the Chairman, the Secretary, and the Subcommittee Chairmen or Chairwomen.
2. Proposals for changes may be submitted at any time to the Secretary. He will distribute them to all members of the Subcommittee concerned.
3. The recommendations of the Subcommittee will be submitted to the Executive Committee.
4. After a period of three months, the recommendations shall be polled by the Secretary. Each member of the Executive Committee has one vote, regardless of the number of positions held.

Currently (2005), the Executive Committee has eleven members; it could have twelve. A majority of two-thirds of the Executive Committee is required to adopt a change. If the change is not adopted, it has to be sent back to the Subcommittee for reconsideration.
Translating the fractions to whole numbers results in the following:

Number of members	2/3 majority	Number required to recommit
9	6	4
10	7	4
11	8	4
12	8	5

The present (2005) members of the Executive Committee of the I.C.V.G.A.N. are:
Chairman: Professor H. Waibl, Secretary: Professor H. Gasse;
Professor H. Augsburger, Professor H. Bragulla, Professor K.-D. Budras, Professor G.M. Constantinescu, Professor Y. Hashimoto, Professor A. Saber, Professor I. Salazar, Professor P. Simoens, Professor P. Sótonyi.

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We acknowledge with gratitude the tremendous work of all colleagues who made the completion of this 5th edition possible.

International Committee on Veterinary
Gross Anatomical Nomenclature
H. Waibl, Chairman
H. Gasse, Secretary

Editorial Committee
H. Waibl, Chairman
H. Gasse, Secretary
G. Constantinescu
Y. Hashimoto
P. Simoens

INTRODUCTION
(Fifth edition)

History

Until 1895 there was no general agreement on the nomenclature of human or veterinary anatomy. Each nation had its own system of terminology, although there was a common foundation that extended far back into history. Many structures had different names in different countries, and many were named after the man credited with the first description. In many cases the same organ was associated with the names of different anatomists in different countries.

The first effort to compile a unified anatomical terminology produced the *Basel Nomina Anatomica* (B.N.A.), adopted by the *Anatomische Gesellschaft* in 1895. This nomenclature was not applicable to domestic animals because the terms of direction were based on the erect position of the human body. Therefore a committee on veterinary anatomical nomenclature was established in the same year by the VIth International Veterinary Congress in Bern. This committee under the chairmanship of M. Sussdorf and P. Martin secured the adoption of its nomenclature by the VIIth International Veterinary Congress in Baden-Baden in 1899. Unfortunately, it was never printed, and was not distributed internationally. It was, however, used in wellknown textbooks.

In 1923 the American Veterinary Medical Association published *Nomina Anatomica Veterinaria* based on the B.N.A. and prepared by a committee under the chairmanship of S. Sisson. This list also failed to achieve international acceptance.

A revision of the B.N.A. was prepared by a committee of German anatomists between 1923 and 1935, adopted by the *Anatomische Gesellschaft* in Jena, and published in 1936. It is known as the J.N.A. Some of its sweeping reforms were especially important to veterinary anatomists, who were represented on the committee by H. Baum. The standard anatomical position was abandoned and the terms of direction were related to parts of the body, making the terms applicable to all vertebrates. Of course, many terms necessary in veterinary anatomy were not listed, but established veterinary anatomical terms were easily adapted to the linguistic rules of the J.N.A. by the authors of several widely accepted textbooks.

During the same period the Birmingham Revision (B.R., 1933), based on the erect human position, was published with the approval of the Anatomical Society of Great Britain and Ireland.

An International Anatomical Nomenclature Committee (I.A.N.C.) was appointed by the Vth International Congress of Anatomists at Oxford, 1950. The list of terms compiled by the Committee was adopted by the VIth International Congress of Anatomists in Paris in 1955, and is therefore known as the P.N.A. Although the new nomenclature contained many improvements and had the great advantage of international recognition and actual use in textbooks of human anatomy, it was opposed by veterinary anatomists because it was based on the B.N.A., reintroducing the old terms of direction related to the human standing position, with the forearms supinated in a posture that is impossible in most animals. Consequently the veterinary anatomists present at the Congress in Paris met on the initiative of C. Bressou and decided to found an International Association of Veterinary Anatomists with the primary objective of preparing a nomenclature of veterinary anatomy based on the P.N.A.

At the first meeting of the International Association of Veterinary Anatomists in Freiburg, 1957, J. Schreiber was appointed Chairman of the International Committee on Veterinary Anatomical Nomenclature (I.C.V.A.N.) and charged with the recruitment of a membership representing as many nationalities as possible. In organizing the Committee, he invited the participation of members of the Committee on Nomenclature of the American Association of Veterinary Anatomists, appointed in 1951. The original members of the I.C.V.A.N. were: A. I. Akaevski, Russia; R. Barone, France; P. C. Blin, France; J. Boessneck, Germany; C. Bressou, France; M. L. Calhoun, U.S.A.; G. C. Christensen, U.S.A.; T. Ciliga, Croatia; J. Frewein, Austria; R. Getty,

U.S.A.; T. Grahame, Great Britain; H. Grau, Germany; A. Green, Great Britain; R. E. Habel, U.S.A.; K. H. Habermehl, Germany; A. Hansen, Denmark; G. Hoffmann, Germany; H. V. Hughes, Great Britain; R. Kitchell, U.S.A.; T. Koch, Germany; V. Komârek, Czech Republic; M. E. Miller, U.S.A.; A. Moritz, Austria; R. Nickel, Germany; C. W. Ottaway, Great Britain; F. Preuss, Germany; L. E. St. Clair, U.S.A.; O. Schaller, Austria; J. Schreiber, Austria; V. Simić, Serbia; J. F. Smithcors, U.S.A.; E. Sørensen, Denmark; O. Štěrba, Czech Republic; E. Vau, Estonia; W. G. Venzke, U.S.A.; P. Walter, Germany.

The first results of the correspondence among Committee members were discussed in 1961 in Vienna at the General Assembly of the Association, which had been renamed the World Association of Veterinary Anatomists (W.A.V.A.). The Termini generales, Partes corporis, and terms of direction to serve as the basis of the whole nomenclature were discussed and adopted. M. E. Miller had died in 1960. The following members were added to the Committee: H. D. Dellmann, U.S.A.; N. R. De Vos, Belgium; L. J. A. Di Dio, U.S.A.; E. Kleiss, Venezuela; R. C. McClure, U.S.A.; W. Mosimann, Switzerland; and W. O. Sack, U.S.A. The Committee was reorganized into Subcommittees with the following Chairmen: J. Schreiber: Termini generales, Partes corporis, Regiones corporis; O. Schaller: Osteologia, Syndesmologia; L. E. St. Clair: Myologia; R. E. Habel: Splanchnologia; F. Preuss: Angiologia; H. Grau: Systema lymphaticum; R. Barone: Systema nervosum centrale; J. Schreiber: Systema nervosum periphericum; R. Getty: Organa sensuum; K. H. Habermehl: Glandulae sine ductibus; R. Nickel: Integumentum commune; P. C. Blin: Anatomia avium.

At the next meeting of the I.C.V.A.N. in Hannover, 1963, a substantial portion of the nomenclature was completed, was adopted by the General Assembly of the W.A.V.A., and was later duplicated and distributed as *Nomina Anatomica Veterinaria Pars Prima.* At this meeting O. Schaller was appointed Executive Vice Chairman and R. E. Habel Vice Chairman of the I.C.V.A.N.

At the meetings of the I.C.V.A.N. and the W.A.V.A. in Giessen, 1965, additional chapters of the nomenclature were completed and adopted and were later distributed as *Nomina Anatomica Veterinaria Pars Secunda.* J. Schreiber retired from the Chairmanship of the I.C.V.A.N. and O. Schaller was appointed his successor. The Chairman of the Subcommittee on Angiologia, F. Preuss, turned over the position to N. R. De Vos. The Chairman of the Subcommittee on the Systema nervosum periphericum, J. Schreiber, turned over the position to R. C. McClure. H. Wilkens, Germany, was appointed Chairman of the Subcommittee on the Integumentum commune, a position vacated by the death of R. Nickel. The following additional members were appointed to the Committee: J. E. Breazile, U.S.A.; H. E. Evans, U.S.A.; W. Münster, Germany; M. Yasuda, Japan; and A. Lucas, U.S.A. A new Subcommittee on Histologia et Embryologia was appointed with the following four members: G. Godina, Italy; E. Kleiss, Venezuela; P. Walter, Germany; and A. F. Weber, U.S.A.

During the VIIIth International Congress of Anatomists in Wiesbaden, 1965, the Subcommittee on the Systema nervosum centrale met and discussed their proposed list of terms. The membership of this Subcommittee had been greatly augmented by the appointment of a large group of consultants in comparative neuroanatomy.

The final deliberations of the I.C.V.A.N. and the W.A.V.A. concerning the first edition of *Nomina Anatomica Veterinaria* were held in Alfort (Paris) in 1967. In 1966 the third edition of *Nomina Anatomica* (N.A.) had been published. The changes in this edition were considered in detail and adopted, wherever possible, for the N.A.V.

An Editorial Committee consisting of J. Frewein, R. E. Habel, and O. Schaller was appointed to prepare the manuscript for publication. J. Frewein was appointed Secretary of the I.C.V.A.N. The following new members of the I.C.V.A.N. were appointed: J. J. Baumel, U.S.A.; A. S. King, Great Britain; T. Nitschke, Germany; and J. Tehver, Estonia. In October of 1968 the Editorial Committee published the first edition of *Nomina Anatomica Veterinaria.*

In August, 1971, the General Assembly of the W.A.V.A. in Mexico authorized the publication of a second edition with the changes adopted by the I.C.V.A.N. and with an index. The same Editorial Committee that brought out the first edition was charged with this task and completed it in 1973.

At the meetings of the I.C.V.A.N. and the W.A.V.A. in 1971, the following organizational changes in the structure of the I.C.V.A.N. were made: the Subcommittee on Systema lymphaticum was dissolved; its assignment and the two collaborators, H. Grau and W. Mosimann were transferred to the Subcommittee on Angiologia. The Subcommittee on Glandulae sine ductibus was dissolved and the only remaining member, K. H. Habermehl was transferred to the Subcommittee on Splanchnologia. The Subcommittee on Anatomia Avium was abolished. The Subcommittee on Histologia et Embryologia was replaced by two separate subcommittees chaired by A. F. Weber and E. Kleiss respectively, and the following new members were added to the I.C.V.A.N.: K. D. Budras, Germany; R. L. Hullinger, U.S.A.; A. de Lahunta, U.S.A.; T. F. Fletcher, U.S.A.; J. E. Lovell, U.S.A.; F. Hrudka, Canada; S. Mikami, Japan; M. Quigley, U.S.A.; J. H. Venable, U.S.A.; and K. Donat, Germany.

In September, 1973, at a meeting of the I.C.V.A.N. in Manchester, England, N. H. Björkman, Denmark, was appointed to the Subcommittee on Histologia. Joint meetings of the I.C.V.A.N. and the International (Human) Anatomical Nomenclature Committee (I.A.N.C.) were held to explore the possibilities of combining the human and veterinary nomenclatures of anatomy, histology, and embryology. A. F. Weber was elected to maintain liaison between the subcommittees on embryology of the I.C.V.A.N. and the I.A.N.C.

At the meetings of the I.C.V.A.N. and the W.A.V.A. on July 4 and 5, 1975, in Thessaloniki, Kleiss reported on the problems encountered by the Subcommittee on Embryologia and resigned from the chairmanship. R. C. McClure was appointed to replace him. The Subcommittee on Histologia submitted a list of 91 terms pertaining to domestic mammals, for inclusion in *Nomina Histologica.* They were approved and published with *Nomina Anatomica,* fourth edition, in 1977, marking an important advance in cooperation between the committees on human and veterinary anatomical nomenclatures. A substantial list of changes in the N.A.V. was adopted and published in *Zentralblatt Vet. Med. Reihe C* **5** (1976) 83-90. A reprint of these changes was included with each copy of the N.A.V. sold thereafter.

In September, 1978, a meeting of the I.C.V.A.N. was held in St. Vincent, Italy. About 40 minor corrections in the N.A.V. were adopted and the publication of the third edition was discussed. The fourth edition of the N.A. had appeared with numerous linguistic changes, and the committee was divided on the issue of their adoption for the N.A.V. It was decided to poll the membership on this question. It was also decided that the revised *Nomina Histologica* should be published with the N.A.V., 3rd ed. Barone was appointed Chairman of the Subcommittee on Myologia to succeed St. Clair, who had died in 1975.

At the meetings of the I.C.V.A.N. and the W.A.V.A. in Mexico City in 1980, the question of the adaptation of the N.A.V. to the changes in the N.A. was resolved as follows: The I.C.V.A.N. should not adopt routinely all the linguistic changes that appear in the N.A., but should consider the changes in the N.A. on their scientific and educational merit and adopt the substantive improvements. The Editorial Committee should establish the principles on which these decisions are to be made throughout the N.A.V. and carry out the changes in agreement with the subcommittees. The I.C.V.A.N. would maintain close relations with the I.A.N.C. and work out the differences between the N.A. and N.A.V. whenever possible. A list of proposed changes was discussed and 45 of them were adopted by the I.C.V.A.N. and the W.A.V.A.

A radical reorganization resulted in four nomenclature committees of equal rank: the International Committees on Veterinary Gross Anatomical Nomenclature (I.C.V.G.A.N.), Veterinary Histological Nomenclature (I.C.V.H.N.), Veterinary Embryological Nomenclature (I.C.V.E.N.), and the International Committee on Avian Anatomical Nomenclature (I.C.A.A.N.). The chairmen and secretaries of these committees form the Coordinating Committee of the

I.C.V.A.N with the goal of obtaining agreement, by intensive cooperation, on the same term for the same structure, or the use of the same rules when a term has to be changed for any scientific reason.

Since the General Assembly of the World Association of Veterinary Anatomists in Paris, 1967, several members of the I.C.V.A.N. have resigned and the following members have passed away: E. Vau (Tartu, Estonia), member of the Subcommittee on Osteologia et Syndesmologia; J. Schreiber (Vienna, Austria), Chairman of the I.C.V.A.N. from its founding in 1957 until 1965, Chairman of the Subcommittee on Termini generales until his death, Chairman of the Subcommittee on the Systema nervosum periphericum until 1965, thereafter a member of this Subcommittee; R. Getty (Iowa, U.S.A.), Chairman of the Subcommittee on Organa sensuum; T. Grahame (Edinburgh, Great Britain); member of the Subcommittee on Splanchnologia; L. E. St. Clair (Illinois, U.S.A.), Chairman of the Subcommittee on Myologia; C. W. Ottaway (Bristol, Great Britain), member of the Subcommittee on Myologia; T. Ciliga (Zagreb, Croatia), and C. Bressou (Alfort, France), members of the Subcommittee on Splanchnologia; H. Grau (Munich, Germany), and Chairman of the Subcommittee on the Systema lymphaticum; C. Lohse (Davis, California, U.S.A.), and V. Simić (Belgrade, Serbia), members of the Subcommittee on Myologia; M. B. Quigley (Illinois, U.S.A.), member of the Subcommittee on Histologia. We mourn their passing and express our gratitude for their contributions.

The fourth edition of the N.A.V. was prepared by the following members of the I.C.V.G.A.N.:
Chairman: J. Frewein, Switzerland; Secretary: H. Waibl, Germany.
Subcommittee Termini generales, Partes et Regiones corporis: W. O. Sack, U.S.A.; D. Behrens von Rautenfeld, Germany; E. Kleiss, Venezuela; H. Wissdorf, Germany. Subcommittee Osteologia et Arthrologia: K. D. Budras, Germany; K. Babic, Croatia; R. Barone, France; R. Berg, Germany; H. E. Evans, U.S.A.; M. J. Shively, U.S.A.; H. Waibl, Germany. Subcommittee Myologia: G. Fehér, Hungary; R. Barone, France; T. Fujioka, Japan; K. Swiezynski, Poland. Subcommittee Splanchnologia: R. E. Habel, U.S.A.; R. R. Ashdown, Great Britain; J. Frewein, Switzerland; Dr. P. H. McCarthy, Australia; C. J. G. Wensing, The Netherlands. Subcommittee Angiologia: P. Simoens, Belgium; Dr. W. Münster, Germany; Dr. L. I. Saar, Canada; N. R. De Vos, Belgium; B. Vollmerhaus, Germany. Subcommittee Systema nervosum centrale: J. E. Breazile, U.S.A.; R. Barone, France; H. D. Dellmann, U.S.A.; C. V. Kanan, Sudan; A. N. Karamanlidis, Greece; K. Mochizuki, Japan. Subcommittee Systema nervosum periphericum: R. C. McClure, U.S.A.; G. Constantinescu, U.S.A.; J. Frewein, Switzerland; R. L. Kitchell, U.S.A.. Subcommittee Systema nervosum autonomicum: R. L. Kitchell, U.S.A.; J. F. Amann, U.S.A.; J. Frewein, Switzerland. Subcommittee Organa sensuum: J. E. Breazile, U.S.A.; C. D. Diesem, U.S.A.; T. F. Fletcher, U.S.A.; R. L. Kitchell, U.S.A.. Subcommittee Integumentum commune: H. Wilkens, Germany; Dr. W. Münster, Germany; W. O. Sack, U.S.A..

The fourth edition was the last N.A.V. which was published in a printed format as a book. It was edited by J. Frewein, R.E. Habel, and W.O. Sack.

Following the publication of this work, we received the sad news that the long-standing members of I.C.V.G.A.N. C.D. Diesem, R.L. Kitchell, N.R. De Vos, J. Frewein, and W.O. Sack have passed away. We will always commemorate them in highest esteem.

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Principles of the N.A.V.

The following principles, which agree to a large extent with those of the N.A., have served as guides in the work of the Committee:

1. Aside from a very limited number of exceptions, each anatomical concept should be designated by a single term.
2. Each term should be in Latin in the official list, but the anatomists of each country are free to translate the official Latin terms into the language of instruction.
3. Each term should be as short and simple as possible.
4. The terms should be easy to remember and should have, above all, instructive and descriptive value.
5. Structures that are closely related topographically should have similar names; for example, Arteria femoralis, Vena femoralis, Nervus femoralis.
6. Differentiating adjectives should generally be opposites, as major and minor, superficialis and profundus.
7. Terms derived from proper names (eponyms) should not be used.

No scientific nomenclature can be considered complete and permanent as long as research in the field continues. Research in gross anatomy of domestic animals is actively pursued throughout the world, and has been accelerated by interest in the problems uncovered in the compilation of the N.A.V. It is to be expected therefore that frequent revision will be required. It is suggested that proposed changes with adequate documentation be sent at any time to the Secretary, Professor H. Gasse. Such proposals will be handled according the Guidelines for the Procedure to Change Terms in the N.A.V. (see page vi).

Hannover, Missouri, Sapporo and Gent, 2005

International Committee on Veterinary
Gross Anatomical Nomenclature
H. Waibl, Chairman
H. Gasse, Secretary

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Hints for the user of the N.A.V.

a. Regarding **terms of direction**, the following rules were adopted after long deliberation: The terms cranialis and caudalis apply to the neck and trunk and to the limbs proximal to the carpus and tarsus. The terms dorsalis and palmaris are used on the manus, and dorsalis and plantaris on the pes. On the head the terms rostralis, caudalis, dorsalis, and ventralis are preferred, with the terms anterior, posterior, superior, and inferior used in a few locations, such as the eyeball, eyelids, lips, and inner ear. Medialis and lateralis are used on the whole body, except that axialis and abaxialis, referring to the functional longitudinal axis of a limb, may be used, for example, to designate the sides of the digits in domestic mammals other than the horse.

b. The **spelling** of the N.A. was adopted, but where this differs from classical Latin, the linguistically correct spelling is given in **brackets** [ ]. This applies mainly to the diphthongs ae and oe. The terms added for structures that do not occur in man are also spelled according to the rules of the N.A.

c. Although it was originally intended to **avoid** the perpetuation of **synonyms**, the Committee was compelled in some cases to adopt equivalent terms in order to obtain a wider acceptance of the nomendature. Terms in brackets [ ] are official alternatives or explanatory additions.

d. Common anatomical **variations** are listed in **parentheses** ( ), except in the Systema lymphaticum, where many of the lymph nodes named are variable in occurrence.

e. The **species** of domestic animals considered in the compilation of this nomenclature are listed in note 1 of Notes to Termini generales. The larger group designations are, of course, restricted in their meaning to the species of domestic mammals listed; for example, “Ungulata“ includes only *Sus scrofa domestica*, *Bos taurus*, *Ovis aries*, *Capra hircus*, and *Equus caballus*. The term Artiodactyla used in the notes means *Sus scrofa domestica* and Ruminantia (*Bos taurus*, *Ovis aries*, *Capra hircus*). When a species designation is listed after a term, it indicates that the structure occurs only in that species among domestic mammals. However, the absence of a species designation does not necessarily mean that the structure is present in all domestic mammals. Structures that are absent in a particular species are indicated by (abs.).

f. In the nomenclature of the blood vessels and peripheral nerves it was often necessary to make separate lists for different species. Such lists begin with a heading that gives the genus or order in italics. At the end of the separate list, the nomenclature common to all species is resumed under the heading, *Termini communes.*

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BRIEF LATIN GRAMMAR FOR ANATOMISTS

In the following tables some fundamentals of Latin grammar are summarized in order to promote the correct use and combination of Latin anatomical terms. The declensions are intentionally restricted to the endings of the nominative and genitive cases in the singular and plural. This will facilitate the formation of new anatomical terms, in which the endings of the adjectives must agree with those of the nouns. In Latin, adjectives usually follow the nouns they modify. There are no articles in Latin; therefore, the number, gender, and case of the nouns and adjectives can be recognized only by their endings.

THE NOUNS

First declension

This declension is applied to feminine nouns and adjectives that end with -a in the nominative singular.

Singular		Plural		Gender
Nominative	Genitive	Nominative	Genitive	
-a	**-ae**	**-ae**	**-arum**	fem.
Example:				
Vena	Venae	Venae	Venarum	fem.

Terms: Arteria, Fascia, Tunica, etc.

Second declension

This declension is applied to all masculine nouns that end with -us in the nom-inative singular (for exceptions see fourth declension) and all neuter nouns ending with -um or -on in the nominative singular.

Singular		Plural		Gender
Nominative	Genitive	Nominative	Genitive	
-us	**-i**	**-i**	**-orum**	masc.
-um	**-i**	**-a**	**-orum**	neuter
Examples:				
Musculus	Musculi	Musculi	Musculorum	masc.
Septum	Septi	Septa	Septorum	neuter
Ganglion	Ganglii	Ganglia	Gangliorum	neuter

Terms: Anus, Bronchus, Digitus, Gyrus, Nasus; Atrium, Brachium, Cavum, Labium, etc.

Third declension

The gender of nouns that are declined by the third declension is not as easily recognized as that of nouns declined by the first, second, and fourth declension. Also the exact manner of declension varies widely and depends mainly on the stem of the noun. Therefore, the following outline is greatly simplified, but the list of examples is larger than in the other declensions.

a) for consonant stems:

Singular		Plural		Gender
Nominative	Genitive	Nominative	Genitive	
-s (-is)(-es)	**-is**	**-es**	**-um**	m + f
-s (-is)(-es)	**-is**	**-a**	**-um**	neuter

E x a m p l e s:

Cuspis	Cuspidis	Cuspides	Cuspidum	fem.
Pes	Pedis	Pedes	Pedum	masc.
Apex	Apicis	Apices	Apicum	masc.
Cortex	Corticis	Cortices	Corticum	masc.
Radix	Radicis	Radices	Radicum	fem.
Phalanx	Phalangis	Phalanges	Phalangum	fem.
Canalis	Canalis	Canales	Canalum	masc.
Os	Oris	Ora	Orum	neuter
Paries	Parietis	Parietes	Parietum	masc.
Margo	Marginis	Margines	Marginum	masc.
Regio	Regionis	Regiones	Regionum	fem.
Tendo	Tendinis	Tendines	Tendinum	masc.
Articulatio	Articulationis	Articulationes	Articulationum	fem.
Decussatio	Decussationis	Decussationes	Decussationum	fem.
Impressio	Impressionis	Impressiones	Impressionum	fem.
Diaphragma	Diaphragmatis	Diaphragmata	Diaphragmatum	neuter
Foramen	Foraminis	Foramina	Foraminum	neuter
Corpus	Corporis	Corpora	Corporum	neuter
Crus	Cruris	Crura	Crurum	neuter
Caput	Capitis	Capita	Capitum	neuter

b) for i-stems

Singular		Plural		Gender
Nominative	Genitive	Nominative	Genitive	
-s (-is)(-es)	**-is**	**-es**	**-ium**	m + f
-s (-is)(-es)	**-is**	**-ia**	**-ium**	neuter

Examples:

Dens	Dentis	Dentes	Dentium	masc.
Os	Ossis	Ossa	Ossium	neuter
Pars	Partis	Partes	Partium	fem.
Testis	Testis	Testes	Testium	masc.

Fourth declension
This declension is applied to some of the masculine nouns ending in -us (exception: manus = fem.) and all neuter nouns ending in -u.

Singular		Plural		Gender
Nominative	Genitive	Nominative	Genitive	
-us	**-us**	**-us**	**-uum**	masc.
-u	**-us**	**-ua**	**-uum**	neuter
Examples:				
Arcus	Arcus	Arcus	Arcuum	masc.
Cornu	Cornus	Cornua	Cornuum	neuter

Terms: Aditus, Arcus, Ascensus, Descensus, Ductus, Fetus, Hiatus, Meatus, Olfactus, Plexus, Processus, Recessus, Sinus, Tractus (all are masc.); Manus = fem; Cornu, Genu (both neuter).

Fifth declension
In the anatomical terminology this declension is only applied to facies.

Singular		Plural		Gender
Nominative	Genitive	Nominative	Genitive	
-es	**-iei**	**-es**	**-erum**	fem.
Example:				
Facies	Faciei	Facies	Facierum	fem.

THE ADJECTIVES

An adjective must agree with its noun in number, gender, and case; usually it follows the noun. To achieve agreement, adjectives are declined by the first, second, or third declension.

First and second declension

Singular		Plural		Gender
Nominative	Genitive	Nominative	Genitive	
a)				
-us	**-i**	**-i**	**-orum**	masc.
-a	**-ae**	**-ae**	**-arum**	fem.
-um	**-i**	**-a**	**-orum**	neuter
Examples:				
longus	longi	longi	longorum	masc.
longa	longae	longae	longarum	fem.
longum	longi	longa	longorum	neuter

Terms: albus, alba, album; flavus, -a, -um; internus, -a, -um; luteus, -ea, -eum; magnus, -a, -um; medius, -a, -um; rectus, -a, -um; transversus, -a, -um, etc.

b)

Singular		Plural		Gender
Nominative	Genitive	Nominative	Genitive	
-er	**-(e)ri**	**-(e)ri**	**-(e)rorum**	masc.
-(e)ra	**-(e)rae**	**-(e)rae**	**-(e)rarum**	fem.
-(e)rum	**-(e)ri**	**-(e)ra**	**-(e)rorum**	neuter

Examples:

dexter	dextri	dextri	dextrorum	masc.
dextra	dextrae	dextrae	dextrarum	fem.
dextrum	dextri	dextra	dextrorum	neuter

Terms: liber, libera, liberum; niger, nigra, nigrum; ruber, rubra, rubrum; sinister, sinistra, sinistrum, etc.

Third declension

a) for consonant stems

Singular		Plural		Gender
Nominative	Genitive	Nominative	Genitive	
-	**-is**	**-es**	**-um**	m + f
-s	**-is**	**-a**	**-um**	neuter

Examples:

major	majoris	majores	majorum	m + f
majus	majoris	majora	majorum	neuter

Terms: anterior, anterius; inferior, inferius; minor, minus; posterior, posterius; superior, superius, etc.

b) for i-stems

Singular		Plural		Gender
Nominative	Genitive	Nominative	Genitive	
-is	**-is**	**-es**	**-ium**	m + f
-e	**-is**	**-ia**	**-ium**	neuter

Examples:

medialis	medialis	mediales	medialium	m+f
mediale	medialis	medialia	medialium	neuter

Terms: brevis, breve; distalis, distale; dorsalis, dorsale; lateralis, laterale; communis, commune; jugularis, jugulare, etc.

c) for participles used as adjectives

Singular		Plural		Gender
Nominative	Genitive	Nominative	Genitive	
-s	**-tis**	**-tes**	**-tium**	m + f
-s	**-tis**	**-tia**	**-tium**	neuter

Examples:

deferens	deferentis	deferentes	deferentium	m + f
deferens	deferentis	deferentia	deferentium	neuter

Terms: afferens, efferens, ascendens, descendens, communicans, perforans, recurrens, etc.

NOMINA ANATOMICA VETERINARIA[1]

TERMINI SITUM ET DIRECTIONEM PARTIUM CORPORIS INDICANTES

Medianus	Caudalis[3]	Internus
Sagittalis	Anterior[4]	Externus
Transversalis[2]	Rostralis	Dexter
Medialis	Posterior[4]	Sinister
Intermedius	Dorsalis[5]	Longitudinalis
Lateralis	Ventralis	Transversus
Cranialis[3]	Superior[4]	Superficialis
Medius	Inferior[4]	Profundus

TERMINI AD MEMBRA SPECTANTES

Proximalis	Lateralis	Dorsalis[5]
Distalis	Axialis[6]	Palmaris[7]
Medialis	Abaxialis[6]	Plantaris

TERMINI GENERALES[8]

Abducens	Albus	Arteria
Abductor	Alimentarius	Arteriola
Aberrans	Ambiguus	Arytena [Arytaena]
Accessorius	Ampulla	Ascendens
Acinus	Amygdala	Asper
Acropodium	Anatomia	Associus
Acutus	Ancon	Auditus
Adductor	Angulus	Autonomicus
Adeps	Ansa	Autopodium
Adventicius [Adventitius]	Anulus	Azygos
Afferens	Apicalis	Basalis
Affixus	Aquosus	Basilaris
Aggregatus	Arcuatus	Basipodium
Albicans	Areola	Bicornis
Albugineus	Arrector	Branchia

Click on term to read footnote

Brevis
Buccina
Bulbus
Bursa
Callosus
Calx, calcis
Canalis
Canaliculus
Capillaris
Capitalis
Capitatus
Capsula
Cardia
Cardiacus
Caruncula
Carneus
Caverna
Cavus
Cecus [Caecus]
Celiacus [Coeliacus]
Centralis
Cephalicus
Ceruleus [Caeruleus]
Chroma
Chylus
Cilium
Cinereus
Circumflexus
Clinoideus
Clunis
Coccyx
Collateralis
Collum
Comes
Communicatio
Communis
Compactus
Concha
Condylus
Conjugatio
Conjunctivus
Constrictor
Corniculatus
Cornu
Corpus
Cortex
Coxa
Crassus
Cribrosus
Cricoideus
Crista
Cruciatus
Deciduus
Deferens
Delta
Denticulatus
Depressor
Descendens
Diaphysis
Digastricus
Digitalis
Dilatator
Diverticulum
Ductus
Durus
Efferens
Ejaculatorius
Elasticus
Ellipsoideus
Embryo
Eminentia
Emissarius
Endothelium
Epigastrium
Epiphysis
Equinus
Erector
Excavatio
Extensor
Extremitas
Facies
Fascia
Fel
Fetus
Fibra
Fibularis
Filamentum
Fissura
Flavus
Flexor
Flexura
Foramen
Fossa
Fovea
Frontalis
Fundus
Fuscus
Fusiformis
Ganglion
Gelatinosus
Genesis
Genitalis
Glandula
Globus
Glomerulus
Gluteus [Glutaeus]
Gracilis
Granulatio
Griseus
Gyrus
Hamatus
Hilus
Hyalinus
Hyoideus

Hypogastrium
Hypoglossus
Ilia, Ilium
Iliacus
Impar
Impressio
Imus
Incisura
Incisus
Infundibulum
Interstitium
Intima
Introitus
Ischiadicus
Ischium
Isthmus
Labium
Lac, Lactis
Lacer
Lacrima
Lacuna
Lamina
Latissimus
Levator
Liber
Ligamentum
Limbus
Limitans
Linea
Lobus
Longus
Lucidus
Lumbricus
Lunatus
Luteus
Lympha
Lymphonodus
Magnus
Major
Mamilla
Margo
Masticatus
Mastoideus
Mater
Matrix
Mesothelium
Metapodium
Meatus
Mediastinum
Medulla
Minor
Mitra
Mola
Molecularis
Mollis
Motor
Mucosus
Multifidus
Musculus
Navicula
Nephros
Nervus
Neuron
Niger
Nomen
Nucleolus
Nutricius
Obliquus
Obturator
Obtusus
Occipitalis
Olfactus
Ophthalmicus
Orbicularis
Organum
Os
Ostium
Oticus
Ovum
Pallidus
Pampiniformis
Papilla
Paraganglion
Parasympathicus
Parotis
Pars
Parvus
Pedalis
Pelvis
Perforatus
Peripheria
Permanens
Perpendicularis
Peroneus [Peronaeus]
Pes
Petra
Phallus
Pigmentum
Pinea
Piriformis
Pisiformis
Pituita
Planus
Pneumaticus
Porta
Primus
Prisma
Processus
Pronator
Proprius
Pterygoideus
Pubes
Pudendus
Pulposus

Pyramis
Quadratus
Quadriceps
Radialis
Radix
Ramus
Recessus
Rectus
Recurrens
Reflexus
Regio
Renalis
Respiratio
Rete
Retinaculum
Retroflexus
Rhomboideus
Rotundus
Ruber
Rudimentum
Sacrum
Saccus
Saliva
Sanguis
Scalenus
Sebaceus
Sebum
Secretum
Semen
Sensus
Septum
Serratus
Serum
Sesamoideus
Sigmoideus
Simplex
Sinus
Solitarius
Spatium
Sperma
Sphenoidalis
Spheroideus [Sphaeroideus]
Sphincter
Spina
Spiralis
Splanchnicus
Spongiosus
Squamosus
Status
Stellatus
Stratum
Striatus
Stylopodium
Stylus
Sudor
Sulcus
Supinator
Supinus
Suspensus
Sympathicus
Symphysis
Synchondrosis
Tactilis
Tectorius
Tempus
Tendo
Tenia
Tensor
Tenuis
Teres
Terminalis
Theca
Thorax
Tibialis
Tonsilla
Tractus
Trigonum
Trochanter
Trochlea
Truncus
Tuba
Tuber
Tuberculum
Tuberositas
Tunica
Tympanum
Ulnaris
Uncinatus
Urina
Vagina
Vagus
Valva
Vascularis
Vastus
Velum
Vena
Ventriculus
Venula
Vesicalis
Vestibularis
Vestigium
Viscus
Visus
Vitellus
Vitreus
Vocalis
Vorticosus
Xiphoideus
Zeugopodium
Zona
Zygomaticus

PARTES CORPORIS

CAPUT
COLLUM
TRUNCUS
CAUDA
MEMBRA

Caput

Cranium

Vertex
Sinciput
  Frons
Occiput
Tempora
Cornu
Auris
Auricula

Facies

Oculus
  Palpebra superior
  Palpebra inferior
  Rima palpebrarum
  Bulbus oculi
  Sulcus infrapalpebralis
Nasus
  Dorsum nasi
  Apex nasi
  Ala nasi
  Naris
  Planum nasale
  Planum nasolabiale
  Rostrum
  Planum rostrale
Os
  Labium superius
  Labium inferius
  Rima oris
  Cavum oris
  Lingua
  Fauces
  Bucca [Mala]
Mentum
Sulcus mentolabialis

Collum

Cervix
Nucha
Juba
Palear
Larynx
  Prominentia laryngea
Pharynx
Trachea
Esophagus [Oesophagus]

Truncus

Dorsum

Columna vertebralis
Lumbus

Thorax

Cavum thoracis
Pectus
Mamma thoracica[9]
  Papilla mammae

Click on term to read footnote

Abdomen

Cavum abdominis
Fossa epigastrica
Umbilicus
Latus
    Plica lateris
Inguen
Mamma abdominalis[9]
    Papilla mammae
Mamma inguinalis[9]
    Papilla mammae
Sulcus intermammarius
Uber[9]
Preputium [Praeputium]
Scrotum

Pelvis

Cavum pelvis
Cox

Nates [Clunes][10]
Perineum
Anus
Crena ani
Pudendum femininum
[Vulva]

Cauda

Radix caudae
Cirrus caudae

Membra

Membrum thoracicum

Axilla

Plica axillaris

Brachium

Facies cranialis
Facies caudalis
Facies lateralis
Facies medialis
Sulcus bicipitalis lateralis
Sulcus bicipitalis medialis

Cubitus

Antebrachium

Facies cranialis
Facies caudalis
Facies lateralis
Facies medialis

Manus
Dorsum manus
Palma manus[7]
Carpus
    Facies dorsalis
    Facies palmaris
    Facies lateralis
    Facies medialis
    Torus carpeus[11]
Metacarpus
    Facies dorsalis
    Facies palmaris

Click on term to read footnote

' Facies lateralis
Facies medialis
Torus metacarpeus [11]
Calcar metacarpeum[11]
Digiti manus
Digitus I [Pollex]
Digiti II-V
Facies dorsalis
Facies palmaris
Facies solearis
Facies lateralis
Facies medialis
Facies axialis[6]
Facies abaxialis[6]
Paradigitus[l2]
Paraungula[l2]
Ungula
Unguicula

Membrum pelvinum

Femur

Facies cranialis
Facies caudalis
Facies lateralis
Facies medialis

Genu

Poples
Patella

Crus

Facies cranialis
Facies caudalis
Facies lateralis
Facies medialis
Sura
Malleolus lateralis
Malleolus medialis

Pes

Dorsum pedis
Planta pedis
Tarsus
Facies dorsalis
Facies plantaris
Facies lateralis
Facies medialis
Calx
Torus tarseus[11]
Metatarsus
Facies dorsalis
Facies plantaris
Facies lateralis
Facies medialis
Torus metatarseus[11]
Calcar metatarseum[11]
Digiti pedis
Digitus I [Hallux]
Digiti II-V
Facies dorsalis
Facies plantaris
Facies solearis
Facies lateralis
Facies medialis
Facies axialis
Facies abaxialis
Paradigitus[12]
(Paraunguicula)[12]
Paraungula[12]
Ungula
Unguicula

Click on term to read footnote

REGIONES CORPORIS

Linea mediana dorsalis
Linea mediana ventralis
Margo tricipitalis[13]
Planum medianum
Plana sagittalia [paramediana]
Plana transversalia
Plana dorsalia[14]

Regiones capitis

Regiones cranii

Regio frontalis
Regio parietalis
Regio occipitalis
Regio temporalis
Fossa supraorbitalis
Regio auricularis
Regio cornualis

Regiones faciei

Regio nasalis
- Regio dorsalis nasi
- Regio lateralis nasi
- Regio naris

Regio oralis
- Regio labialis superior
- Regio labialis inferior

Regio mentalis
Regio orbitalis
- Regio palpebralis superior
- Regio palpebralis inferior

Regio zygomatica
Regio infraorbitalis
Regio articulationis temporomandibularis
Regio masseterica
Regio buccalis
Regio maxillaris
Regio mandibularis
Regio intermandibularis
Regio subhyoidea

Regiones colli

Margo colli dorsalis
Regio colli dorsalis
Regio colli lateralis
Regio parotidea
- Fossa retromandibularis

Regio retroauricularis
Regio pharyngea
Regio brachiocephalica
Sulcus jugularis
Fossa jugularis[15]
Regio sternocephalica
Regio prescapularis [prae-]
Regio colli ventralis
- Regio laryngea
- Regio trachealis

Regiones pectoris

Regio presternalis [prae-]
Sulcus pectoralis medianus
Sulcus pectoralis lateralis
Regio sternalis
Regio mammaria thoracica
Regio scapularis
- Regio cartilaginis scapulae

Click on term to read footnote

' Regio supraspinata
Regio infraspinata
Regio acromialis
Regio costalis
Regio cardiaca
Arcus costalis

Regiones abdominis

Regio abdominis cranialis
Regio hypochondriaca
Regio xiphoidea
Regio abdominis media
Regio abdominis lateralis
Fossa paralumbalis
Regio plicae lateris
Regio umbilicalis
Regio abdominis caudalis
Regio inguinalis
Regio pubica
Regio preputialis [prae-]
Regio mammaria abdominalis
Regio mammaria inguinalis
Regio uberi

Regiones dorsi

Regio vertebralis thoracis
[Reg. dorsocostalis]
Regio interscapularis[16]
Regio lumbalis

Regiones pelvis

Regio sacralis
Regio glutea [glutaea]
Regio tuberis coxae
Regio clunis[17]
Regio tuberis ischiadici
Regio caudalis
Regio radicis caudae
Regio perinealis
Regio analis
Regio urogenitalis[18]
Regio scrotalis[19]
Regio supramammaria

Regiones membri thoracici

Regio articulationis humeri
Regio axillaris
Fossa axillaris
Regio brachii
Regio tricipitalis
Regio cubiti
Regio olecrani
Regio antebrachii
Regio carpi
Regio metacarpi
Regio metacarpophalangea[20]
Regio phalangis proximalis
Regio compedis[21]
Regio interphalangea proximalis
Regio phalangis mediae
Regio coronalis[22]
Spatium interdigitale

Regiones membri pelvini

Regio articulationis coxae
Regio trochanterica
Regio femoris
Regio genus cranialis
Regio patellaris
Regio genus lateralis
Regio genus medialis

Click on term to read footnote

Regio poplitea
Regio cruris
Regio tendinis calcanei communis
Regio tarsi
Regio calcanea
Regio metatarsi
Regio metatarsophalangea[20]
Regio phalangis proximalis
Regio compedis[21]
Regio interphalangea proximalis
Regio phalangis mediae
Regio coronalis[22]
Spatium interdigitale

Click on term to read footnote

Notes to Termini generales

1 This nomenclature takes into consideration the species of domestic mammals noted below. The anatomical nomenclature of birds has been published separately.

Oryctolagus	(or)	Ruminantia	(Ru)
Carnivora	(Car)	Bos taurus	(bo)
Felis catus	(fe)	Ovis aries	(ov)
Canis familiaris	(ca)	Capra hircus	(cap)
Ungulata	(Un)	Equus caballus	(eq)
Sus scrofa domestica	(su)		

Terms in parentheses ( ) designate anatomical variations.

2 *Transversalis*. This term refers to a plane perpendicular to the long axis of the body or part.

3 *Cranialis, Caudalis*. As terms of direction, used on the neck and trunk and on the limbs proximal to the carpus and tarsus. Caudalis is also used on the head. Specifically, they denote relationship to the cranium or tail.

4 *Anterior, Posterior, Superior, Inferior*. These terms cannot be generally applied to quadrupedis because of the confusion arising from their meaning in human anatomy. The use of these terms is restricted to some structures of the head.

5 *Dorsalis*. This term refers to the back or dorsum of the tail, trunk, neck, and to the corresponding dorsal surface of the head. It also refers to the dorsum of the manus and pes. A dorsal plane is parallel to the dorsal surface of the body or part, and perpendicular to the median and transverse planes. The former term, frontal plane, because it refers to the plane of the human forehead, is not applicable to quadrupeds.

6 *Axialis, Abaxialis*. It is convenient to use these terms on the digits and also on Metacarpus and Metatarsus of species in which the functional axis of the limb passes between the third and fourth digits as in Artiodactyla and Carnivora.

7 *Palmaris, Palma manus*. Palma is the correct Latin term for the inner surface of the hand. Vola is no longer in use because it refers both to the hollow of the hand and the hollow of the sole of the foot. Therefore palmaris is used as a term of direction instead of volaris.

8 *Termini generales*. These nomenclatures are listed in a limited number, and consist of the fundamental terms which are used in the Veterinary Anatomy (including Veterinary Histology and Embryology).

9 *Mamma, Uber*. A Mamma is one human breast, or in domestic mammals, the glandular complex associated with one Papilla mammae. The sow usually has 14 Mammae, the bitch 10, the cow 4, the mare, ewe, and goat 2. Uber, the Latin term for udder, designates all the Mammae collectively in the Ruminantia and horse.

10 *Nates [Clunes]*. This is the part of the pelvis dorsal to the level of the Tuber ischiadicum known commonly as the croup or rump.

11 *Torus, Calcar*. The term Torus, as used in connection with the common integument, denotes a pad. It includes the thick epidermal covering, the dermis, and the subcutaneous cushion, or Pulvinus. A Torus carpeus is present in Carnivora and in the horse, but in the latter it lacks a Pulvinus and is called the chestnut. Among the domestic mammals, only the horse has a Torus tarseus, also called the chestnut. Torus metacarpeus and Torus metatarseus are well developed in Carnivora, but in the horse they are reduced to the small horny spur (ergot) which may be designated Calcar metacarpeum and Calcar metatarseum.

12 *Paradigitus, (Paraunguicula), Paraungula*. A Paradigitus is a digit that does not reach the plane of support of the other digits. When no Phalanx is present, the horny structure is a Paraungula in Ruminantia and a Paraunguicula in Carnivora.

13 *Margo tricipitalis*. This is formed by the caudal border of the M. triceps brachii.

14 *Plana dorsalia* are parallel to the dorsal surface and perpendicular to the median and transverse planes.

15 *Fossa jugularis* is the depression at the caudal end of the Sulcus jugularis.

16 *Regio interscapularis* is the general term for the region between the dorsal borders of the scapulae or of the Cartilagines scapulae. In large domestic mammals, owing to the length of the spinous processes, this region forms a high ridge, the withers.

17 *Regio clunis*. Because the muscles dorsal to the Tuber ischiadicum in domestic mammals are not named Mm. glutei, this region is not included in the Reg. glutea as in man, but is called Regio clunis.

18 *Regio urogenitalis*. The ventral boundary of the Reg. urogenitalis in the male of most species is the caudal attachment of the scrotum, but in the cat and pig the scrotum must be included in this region, and therefore the ventral boundary is the cranial attachment of the scrotum in these species.

19 *Regio scrotalis* has been listed in the Regiones pelvis, although its position in some species would justify its inclusion in Regiones abdominis.

20 *Regio metacarpophalangea*, *Regio metatarsophalangea*. Regio articulationis metacarpophalangeae would be more accurate, however this term is too long. The expressions listed are not ambiguous.

21 *Regio compedis*, known as the pastern region, is the part of the digit of Ungulata between the metacarpo(-tarso-)phalangeal joint and the Regio coronalis.

22 *Regio coronalis* is the slightly raised band of skin that joins the narrower Regio compedis to the hoof.

Click on term to read footnote

OSTEOLOGIA

Systema skeletale
- Pars ossea
  - Periosteum
  - Endosteum
  - Substantia corticalis
  - Substantia compacta
  - Substantia spongiosa
- Pars cartilaginea
  - Perichondrium
- Skeleton axiale
- Skeleton appendiculare

Os longum
Os breve
Os planum
Os irregulare
Os pneumaticum
Os sesamoideum
Diaphysis
- Metaphysis[1]

Cartilago physialis[1]
- Linea physialis[1]

Epiphysis
- Cartilago epiphysialis[1a]
- Cartilago articularis (*vide* Articulationes, N.A.V. p. 33)

Centrum ossificationis primarium[2]
Centrum ossificationis secundarium[2]
Synostosis
Apophysis
Facies articularis
Cavum medullare
Medulla ossium flava
Medulla ossium rubra
Foramen nutricium
Canalis nutricius

SKELETON AXIALE

CRANIUM

Cavum cranii
Pericranium
Lamina externa
Diploë
- Canales diploici

Lamina interna
- Sulcus sinus sagittalis dorsalis
- Tentorium cerebelli osseum
- Eminentia cruciformis
- Meatus temporalis
- Canalis sinus transversi
- Foveolae granulares
- Impressiones digitatae
- Sulci venosi
- Sulci arteriosi

(Ossa suturarum)
Calvaria
- Vertex
- Frons
  - Fossa frontalis
  - Protuberantia intercornualis
- Occiput

Fossa temporalis
Arcus zygomaticus
Fossa infratemporalis
Basis cranii externa
- Foramen jugulare
- Foramen mastoideum
- Fissura sphenopetrosa (Car)
- Fissura sphenotympanica (Car, Ru)
- Fissura petrooccipitalis (Car, Ru)
- Fissura tympanooccipitalis (Car, Ru, eq)
- Canalis petrooccipitalis
- Foramen lacerum[3]

Basis cranii interna
- Fossa cranii rostralis
  - Fossae ethmoidales
- Fossa cranii media
- Crista sphenooccipitalis
- Fossa cranii caudalis
  - Clivus

Fonticuli cranii
- Fonticulus frontoparietalis
- Fonticulus sphenoidalis
- Fonticulus mastoideus

FACIES

Fossa pterygopalatina
Canalis palatinus major
Foramen palatinum caudale
Palatum osseum
- Foramen palatinum majus
- Fissura palatina[4]
- Canalis interincisivus
- Fissura interincisiva

Click on term to read footnote

' Impressiones rugales[5]
Torus palatinus[6]
Cavum nasi
Septum nasi osseum
Apertura nasi ossea
Incisura nasoincisiva
Meatus nasi dorsalis
Meatus nasi medius
Meatus nasi ventralis
Meatus nasi communis
Canalis nasolacrimalis
Meatus nasopharyngeus
Choanae
Foramen sphenopalatinum
Recessus maxillaris[7]
Fissura nasomaxillaris[8]
Fissura nasolacrimalis[8]
Orbita
Aditus orbitae
Margo orbitalis
Margo supraorbitalis
Margo infraorbitalis
Lig. orbitale
Paries dorsalis
Paries ventralis
Paries lateralis
Paries medialis
Foramen ethmoidale
Foramina ethmoidalia[9]
Sulcus lacrimalis
Fossa sacci lacrimalis
Fissura orbitalis
Foramen orbitorotundum (su, Ru, or)

OSSA CRANII

Os occipitale

Foramen magnum
Tuberculum nuchale

Pars basilaris
Sulcus sinus petrosi ventralis
Tuberculum pharyngeum
Tuberculum musculare
Impressio pontina[10]
Impressio medullaris[10]
Sinus sphenoidalis[11]

Pars lateralis
Condylus occipitalis
Processus jugularis
Processus paracondylaris[12]
Fossa condylaris dorsalis
Fossa condylaris ventralis
Canalis n. hypoglossi
Canalis condylaris
Incisura jugularis
Processus intrajugularis

Squama occipitalis
Margo mastoideus
Margo parietalis
Processus interparietalis[13]
Protuberantia occipitalis externa
Crista occipitalis externa
Crista nuchae[14]
Linea nuchae[14]
Crista sagittalis externa
Linea temporalis[15]
Protuberantia occipitalis interna
Crista occipitalis interna
Processus tentoricus
Foramen sinus sagittalis dorsalis[16]
Impressio vermialis[17]
Sulcus sinus transversi
Sinus frontalis caudalis[11]
Septum sinuum frontalium

Os interparietale

Processus tentoricus
Crista sagittalis externa
Linea temporalis[15]
Crista sagittalis interna
Sulcus sinus transversi
Sinus frontalis caudalis[11]
Septum sinuum frontalium

Os basisphenoidale[18]

Corpus
Sella turcica
Fossa hypophysialis
(Canalis craniopharyngeus)
Dorsum sellae
Processus clinoideus caudalis
Sulcus caroticus

Click on term to read footnote

Ala
Facies cerebralis
    Fossa piriformis
Facies temporalis
Facies maxillaris
Facies orbitalis
Crista infratemporalis
Foramen rotundum
Incisura carotica
Fossa carotica
Foramen ovale
Incisura ovalis
Foramen spinosum
Incisura spinosa
Spina ossis sphenoidalis
Sulcus n. ophthalmici (Car, eq)
Sulcus n. maxillaris (Car, eq)
Sulcus nn. ophthalmici et maxillaris (su, Ru)
Sulcus tubae auditivae

Processus pterygoideus
Canalis alaris
Foramen alare rostrale
Foramen alare caudale
Foramen alare parvum
Crista pterygoidea
Fossa scaphoidea
Canalis pterygoideus
Sulcus n. canalis pterygoidei

Sinus sphenoidalis
Septum sinuum sphenoidalium

Os presphenoidale [prae-][18]

Corpus
Jugum sphenoidale
Sulcus chiasmatis
Crista sphenoidalis
Rostrum sphenoidale

Ala
Crista orbitosphenoidalis
Canalis opticus
Processus clinoideus rostralis

Sinus sphenoidalis
Septum sinuum sphenoidalium
Apertura sinus sphenoidalis

Os pterygoideum

Incisura pterygoidea (su, ov, cap)
Fossa pterygoidea
Hamulus pterygoideus
    Sulcus hamuli pterygoidei

Os temporale

Pars petrosa
Facies occipitalis
Processus mastoideus
Sulcus a. meningeae caudalis
Canalis facialis
    Geniculum canalis facialis
Canaliculus chordae tympani
Apex partis petrosae[19]
Facies rostralis partis petrosae
    Tegmen tympani
    Canalis n. petrosi majoris
    Canalis n. petrosi minoris
    Impressio n. trigemini
    Canalis n. trigemini
Crista partis petrosae
    Sulcus sinus petrosi dorsalis
Facies medialis partis petrosae
    Porus acusticus internus
    Meatus acusticus internus
    Fossa cerebellaris[20]
        Fossa subarcuata
        Aqueductus [Aquae-] vestibuli
            Apertura externa aq. vest.
Margo ventralis partis petrosae
    Incisura jugularis
    Canaliculus cochleae
        Apertura externa canal. coch.
Facies ventralis partis petrosae
    Canaliculus mastoideus
    Processus styloideus
    Foramen stylomastoideum
    Canaliculus tympanicus
    Fossula petrosa
Cavum tympani (*vide* Organum vestibulocochleare)
Fissura petrotympanica
Fissura petrosquamosa
Fissura tympanomastoidea
Fissura tympanosquamosa

Click on term to read footnote

Pars tympanica
Anulus tympanicus
Sulcus tympanicus
Meatus acusticus externus
Porus acusticus externus
Vagina processus styloidei
Processus muscularis
Bulla tympanica
  Septum bullae
Canalis caroticus
  Canaliculi caroticotympanici
Canalis musculotubarius[21]
  Semicanalis m. tensoris veli palatini
  Semicanalis tubae auditivae
  Septum canalis musculotubarii

Pars endotympanica[22]
Bulla tympanica
  Septum bullae

Pars squamosa
Margo parietalis
Processus occipitalis[23]
Margo frontalis
Margo sphenoidalis
Facies temporalis
Crista supramastoidea
Processus zygomaticus
Fossa mandibularis
  Facies articularis
Tuberculum articulare
Processus retroarticularis
Foramen retroarticulare
Incisura tympanica
Processus retrotympanicus
Facies cerebralis
  Crista tentorica[24]
Sinus frontalis caudalis[11]
Sinus sphenoidalis[11]

Os parietale

Facies interna
  (Crista sagittalis interna)
  Processus tentoricus
Facies externa
  Crista sagittalis externa
  Linea temporalis[15]
  Tuber parietale
Margo occipitalis
Margo squamosus
Margo sagittalis
Margo interparietalis[25]
Margo frontalis
Angulus frontalis
Angulus occipitalis
Angulus sphenoidalis
Angulus mastoideus
Planum parietale
Planum temporale
Planum nuchale
Sulcus sinus sagittalis dorsalis
Sinus frontalis caudalis[11]
  Septum sinuum frontalium

Os frontale

Squama frontalis
  Facies externa
    Tuber frontale
    Arcus superficialis
  Margo supraorbitalis
    Foramen supraorbitale
    Incisura supraorbitalis
    Canalis supraorbitalis
  Sulcus supraorbitalis
Facies temporalis
    Linea temporalis[15]
    Crista orbitotemporalis
    Processus zygomaticus
      Fossa glandulae lacrimalis
Facies interna
  Crista frontalis[26]
  Sulcus sinus sagittalis dorsalis
  Margo ethmoidalis
Pars nasalis
  Margo nasalis
Pars orbitalis
  Facies orbitalis
    Fovea trochlearis
    Foramen ethmoidale
    Foramina ethmoidalia[9]
    Crista orbitalis ventralis
  Incisura ethmoidalis
  Incisura sphenoidalis
  Incisura supraorbitalis caudalis (or)
  Incisura supraorbitalis rostralis (or)
Processus cornualis
  Corona processus cornualis
  Collum processus cornualis

Click on term to read footnote

Margo parietalis
Margo sagittalis
Sinus frontalis[11]
Sinus frontales
  Aperturae sinuum frontalium
  Septa sinuum frontalium
Processus septalis

Os ethmoidale

Lamina cribrosa
Crista galli
Lamina perpendicularis
Labyrinthus ethmoidalis
  Ethmoturbinalia
    Ectoturbinalia
    Endoturbinalia
    Cellulae ethmoidales
    Meatus ethmoidales
Lamina orbitalis
Foramen ethmoidale
Lamina tectoria[27]
Lamina basalis[27]
Concha nasalis dorsalis
  Processus uncinatus
Concha nasalis media

Vomer

Sulcus vomeris [septalis]
Crista vomeris
Ala vomeris

OSSA FACIEI

Os nasale

Facies externa
  Sulcus supraorbitalis[28]
Facies interna
Processus septalis
Crista ethmoidalis[29]
(Sinus frontalis)[11]

Os lacrimale

Facies orbitalis
Facies facialis
Facies nasalis
Incisura infratrochlearis
Processus frontalis
Processus lacrimalis caudalis
Processus lacrimalis rostralis
Fossa lacrimalis externa
Fossa sacci lacrimalis
Foramen lacrimale
Foramina lacrimalia (su)
Canalis lacrimalis
Fossa m. obliqui ventralis
Bulla lacrimalis
  Sinus maxillaris (Ru)[11]
Sinus lacrimalis (bo)
(Sinus lacrimalis) (su, ov, cap)
  Apertura sinus lacrimalis
(Sinus frontalis rostralis lateralis) (su)
(Sinus frontalis lateralis) (ov, cap)
Sinus maxillaris caudalis (eq)

Maxilla

Corpus maxillae
Facies orbitalis[30]
Facies facialis
  Crista facialis
    Tuber faciale
  Foramen infraorbitale
  Canalis infraorbitalis
  Canalis alveolaris
  Fossa canina
  Juga alveolaria
Facies pterygopalatina
  Foramina alveolaria
  Canales alveolares[31]
  Tuber maxillae
  Foramen maxillare
Facies nasalis
  Sulcus lacrimalis
  Canalis lacrimalis
  Crista conchalis
  Hiatus maxillaris[32]
Sulcus palatinus major
Sinus maxillaris
Sinus maxillaris rostralis
Sinus maxillaris caudalis
Septum sinuum maxillarium

Processus frontalis (Car)
Crista ethmoidalis[33]

Processus zygomaticus

Click on term to read footnote

Processus palatinus
Crista nasalis
Sulcus palatinus
Foramen palatinum majus
Sinus palatinus[11]
Septum sinuum palatinorum

Processus alveolaris
Margo alveolaris
Margo interalveolaris
Alveoli dentales
Septa interalveolaria
Septa interradicularia

Os conchae nasalis ventralis

Os incisivum

Corpus ossis incisivi
Facies labialis
Facies palatina

Processus alveolaris
Arcus alveolaris
Alveoli dentales
Septa interalveolaria
Margo interalveolaris
Juga alveolaria

Processus palatinus

Processus nasalis

Os rostrale

Os palatinum

Lamina perpendicularis
Facies nasalis
Facies maxillaris
Incisura sphenopalatina
Foramen sphenopalatinum
Sulcus palatinus major
Canalis palatinus major
Processus pyramidalis
Crista ethmoidalis
Lamina sphenoethmoidalis
Processus orbitalis
Processus sphenoidalis
(Sinus sphenoidalis)[11]

Lamina horizontalis
Facies nasalis
Facies palatina
Margo liber
Spina nasalis caudalis
Canales palatini minores
Foramen palatinum majus
Foramina palatina minora
Crista nasalis
(Crista palatina)[6]

Sinus palatinus[11]
Septum sinuum palatinorum

Os zygomaticum

Facies lateralis
Facies orbitalis
Processus temporalis
Processus frontalis
Margo infraorbitalis
Crista facialis
Sinus maxillaris[11]
Sinus maxillaris caudalis

Mandibula

Corpus mandibulae
Pars incisiva
Arcus alveolaris
Canales alveolares[31]
Pars molaris
Margo alveolaris
Margo ventralis
Incisura vasorum facialium
Foramen mentale
Foramina mentalia
Foramina mentalia lateralia[34]
Foramen mentale mediale[34]
Facies labialis
Facies buccalis
Facies lingualis
Linea mylohyoidea
Alveoli dentales
Septa interalveolaria
Septa interradicularia
Juga alveolaria

Click on term to read footnote

Margo interalveolaris

Ramus mandibulae
Angulus mandibulae
  Processus angularis
Tuberositas m. sternomandibularis
Fossa masseterica
Fossa pterygoidea[35]
Foramen mandibulae
  Canalis mandibulae
Sulcus mylohyoideus
Processus coronoideus
Incisura mandibulae
Processus condylaris
  Caput mandibulae
  Collum mandibulae
  Fovea pterygoidea[35]

Apparatus hyoideus [Os hyoideum][36]

Basihyoideum [Corpus]
  Processus lingualis
Ceratohyoideum [Cornu minus]
Thyrohyoideum [Thyreo-, Cornu majus]
Epihyoideum
Stylohyoideum
  Angulus stylohyoideus
Tympanohyoideum

COLUMNA VERTEBRALIS

Corpus vertebrae
Extremitas cranialis [Caput vertebrae]
Extremitas caudalis [Fossa vertebrae]
Crista ventralis
Arcus vertebrae[37]
  Pediculus arcus vertebrae
  Lamina arcus vertebrae
Foramen vertebrale
Canalis vertebralis
Spatium interarcuale
Foramen intervertebrale
Incisura vertebralis cranialis
Incisura vertebralis caudalis
Foramen vertebrale laterale
Sulcus n. spinalis
Processus spinosus
Processus transversus
  Processus costalis
Processus articularis cranialis
Processus articularis caudalis
Processus accessorius
Processus mamillaris

Vertebrae cervicales

Processus transversus
  Tuberculum ventrale
  Lamina ventralis [vertebrae cervicalis VI]
  Foramen transversarium
  Tuberculum dorsale
Fovea costalis caudalis
    [vertebrae cervicalis VII]

Atlas
Massa lateralis
  Processus transversus [Ala atlantis]
    Foramen alare
    Incisura alaris (Car)
  Fossa atlantis
  Fovea articularis cranialis
  Fovea articularis caudalis
Arcus ventralis[37]
  Fovea dentis
Arcus dorsalis
  Tuberculum dorsale

Axis
Dens
  Apex
  Facies articularis ventralis
  Facies articularis dorsalis

Vertebrae thoracicae

Fovea costalis cranialis
Fovea costalis caudalis
Fovea costalis processus transversi
Vertebra anticlinalis[38]

Vertebrae lumbales

Os sacrum [Vertebrae sacrales]

Basis ossis sacri
  Processus articularis cranialis
  Promontorium
Pars lateralis
  Ala sacralis
  Facies auricularis

Click on term to read footnote

' Tuberositas sacralis
Facies dorsalis
Crista sacralis mediana
Crista sacralis intermedia
Foramina sacralia dorsalia
Crista sacralis lateralis
Facies pelvina
Forarnina sacralia ventralia
Lineae transversae
Apex ossis sacri
Processus articularis caudalis
Canalis sacralis
Foramina intervertebralia

Vertebrae caudales [coccygeae]

Processus hemalis [haemalis]
Arcus hemalis [haemalis][39]
Os arcus hemalis [haemalis][39]

SKELETON THORACIS[40]

Costae
Costae verae [sternales]
Costae spuriae [asternales]
Costae fluctuantes
Cartilago costalis
Os costale
Caput costae
Facies articularis capitis costae
Crista capitis costae
Collum costae
Crista colli costae
Corpus costae
Tuberculum costae
Facies articularis tuberculi costae
Angulus costae
Tuberculum m. scaleni ventralis[41]
Tuberositas m. longissimi[42]
Tuberositas m. iliocostalis[42]
Sulcus costae
Genu costae

Sternum
Manubrium sterni
Cartilago manubrii
Corpus sterni
Crista sterni
Sternebrae[43]
Processus xiphoideus
' Cartilago xiphoidea
Incisurae costales

Cavum thoracis
Apertura thoracis cranialis
Apertura thoracis caudalis
Sulcus pulmonalis
Arcus costalis
Spatium intercostale
Angulus arcuum costalium

SKELETON APPENDICULARE

OSSA MEMBRI THORACICI

Cingulum membri thoracici

Scapula
Facies costalis [medialis]
Facies serrata
Fossa subscapularis
Facies lateralis
Spina scapulae
Tuber spinae scapulae (su, eq)
Fossa supraspinata
Fossa infraspinata
Acromion
Processus hamatus (Car, or)
Processus suprahamatus (fe, or)
Margo dorsalis
Margo caudalis
Margo cranialis
Incisura scapulae
Angulus caudalis
Angulus ventralis[44]
Angulus cranialis
Cavitas glenoidalis
Incisura glenoidalis
Collum scapulae
Tuberculum infraglenoidale
Tuberculum supraglenoidale
Processus coracoideus
Cartilago scapulae

Clavicula (fe, or)

Skeleton brachii

Click on term to read footnote

Humerus
Caput humeri
Collum humeri
Tuberculum majus
  Pars cranialis
  Pars caudalis
  Crista tuberculi majoris
Tuberculum minus
  Pars cranialis
  Pars caudalis
  Crista tuberculi minoris
Sulcus intertubercularis
  Tuberculum intermedium
Facies m. infraspinati
Tuberositas teres minor
Linea m. tricipitis[45]
Corpus humeri
  Facies cranialis
  Facies lateralis
  Facies caudalis
  Facies medialis
  Crista humeri
  Tuberositas deltoidea
  Sulcus m. brachialis
  Tuberositas teres major
  Crista supracondylaris lateralis
Condylus humeri[46]
  Capitulum humeri
  Trochlea humeri
  Fossa olecrani
  Fossa coronoidea
  Fossa radialis
  Foramen supratrochleare (ca)
Epicondylus medialis
  Foramen supracondylare (fe)
Epicondylus lateralis

Skeleton antebrachii

Radius
Caput radii
  Fovea capitis radii
  Circumferentia articularis
Collum radii
  Tuberositas radii
Corpus radii
  Facies cranialis
  Facies caudalis
  Crista transversa
  Margo medialis
' Margo lateralis
Trochlea radii
  Facies articularis carpea
  Processus styloideus
  Processus styloideus medialis[47]
  Processus styloideus lateralis[47]
  Incisura ulnaris

Ulna
Olecranon
  Tuber olecrani
  Processus anconeus [anconaeus]
Processus coronoideus medialis[48]
Processus coronoideus lateralis
Incisura trochlearis
Incisura radialis
Corpus ulnae
  Facies lateralis
  Facies cranialis
  Facies medialis
  Margo interosseus[49]
  Margo lateralis
  Margo caudalis
  Margo medialis
Caput ulnae
  Circumferentia articularis
  Processus styloideus
Facies articularis carpea
Spatium interosseum antebrachii
Spatium interosseum antebrachii proximale
Spatium interosseum antebrachii distale

Skeleton manus

Ossa carpi
(Os carpi centrale)
Os carpi radiale [Os scaphoideum]
Os carpi intermedium [Os lunatum]
Os carpi ulnare [Os triquetrum]
Os carpi accessorium [Os pisiforme]
Os carpale I [Os trapezium]
Os carpale II [Os trapezoideum]
Os carpale III [Os capitatum]
Os carpale IV [Os hamatum]
Os carpi intermedioradiale [Os scapholunatum]
Os carpale II et III [Os trapezoideocapitatum]
Sulcus carpi
Os sesamoideum m. abductoris digiti I [pollicis] longi
(Ossa sesamoidea palmaria)

Click on term to read footnote

Ossa metacarpalia I-V
Basis
Facies articularis
Corpus
Facies dorsalis
Tuberositas ossis metacarpalis III
Facies palmaris
Margo medialis
Margo lateralis
Caput
Os metacarpale III et IV (Ru)
Sulcus longitudinalis dorsalis
Sulcus longitudinalis palmaris
Canalis metacarpi proximalis
Canalis metacarpi distalis
Incisura intercapitalis

Ossa digitorum manus[50]
Phalanx proximalis [Os compedale]
Basis phalangis proximalis
Fovea articularis
Eminentia palmaris medialis[51]
Eminentia palmaris lateralis[51]
Corpus phalangis proximalis
Trigonum phalangis proximalis
Caput phalangis proximalis
Phalanx media [Os coronale]
Basis phalangis mediae
Fovea articularis
Processus extensorius
Tuberositas flexoria
Corpus phalangis mediae
Caput phalangis mediae
Phalanx distalis [Os unguiculare, Os ungulare]
Facies articularis
Facies articularis sesamoidea
Facies parietalis
Facies axialis
Sulcus parietalis axialis
Foramen axiale[52]
Margo dorsalis
Facies abaxialis
Sulcus parietalis abaxialis
Foramen abaxiale[52]
Pars medialis
Sulcus parietalis medialis
Processus palmaris medialis
Foramen processus palmaris medialis
Incisura processus palmaris medialis
' ' Pars dorsalis
Pars lateralis
Sulcus parietalis lateralis
Processus palmaris lateralis
Foramen processus palmaris lateralis
Incisura processus palmaris lateralis
Processus unguicularis
Facies solearis
Tuberculum flexorium[51]
Facies flexoria
Linea semilunaris
Planum cutaneum
Sulcus solearis medialis
Sulcus solearis lateralis
Foramen soleare axiale[52]
Foramen soleare abaxiale[52]
Foramen soleare mediale[52]
Foramen soleare laterale[52]
Canalis solearis
Margo coronalis
Crista unguicularis
Sulcus unguicularis
Processus extensorius
Margo solearis
(Crena marginis solearis)[53]
Apex
Cartilago ungularis medialis
Cartilago ungularis lateralis
Ossa sesamoidea proximalia
Facies articularis
Facies flexoria
Facies m. interossei
Os sesamoideum distale
Facies flexoria
Facies articularis
Margo proximalis
Margo distalis
Ossa sesamoidea dorsalia

OSSA MEMBRI PELVINI

Cingulum membri pelvini

Os coxae
Acetabulum
Margo acetabuli
Fossa acetabuli
Incisura acetabuli

' Facies lunata[54]
Pars major
Pars minor
Spina ischiadica
Foramen obturatum

Os ilium[55]
Corpus ossis ilii
Area lateralis m. recti femoris
Area medialis m. recti femoris
[Spina iliaca ventralis caudalis]
Ala ossis ilii
Spina alaris
Crista iliaca
Tuber coxae
Spina iliaca ventralis cranialis
Labium internum
Labium externum
Tuber sacrale
Spina iliaca dorsalis cranialis
Spina iliaca dorsalis caudalis
Facies glutea [glutaea]
Lineae gluteae [glutaeae]
Linea glutea [glutaea] ventralis
Linea glutea [glutaea] caudalis
Linea glutea [glutaea] dorsalis (or)
Linea glutea [glutaea] accessoria (eq, bo)
Facies sacropelvina
Facies iliaca
Facies auricularis
Tuberositas iliaca
Linea arcuata
Tuberculum m. psoas minoris
Incisura ischiadica major

Os ischii
Corpus ossis ischii[56]
Tabula ossis ischii
Ramus ossis ischii[56]
Facies symphysialis
Tuber ischiadicum
Incisura ischiadica minor

Os pubis
Corpus ossis pubis
Ramus cranialis ossis pubis
Ramus caudalis ossis pubis
Facies symphysialis
Pecten ossis pubis
Eminentia iliopubica
Tuberculum pubicum dorsale
Tuberculum pubicum ventrale
Sulcus obturatorius
Sulcus ligamenti accessorii ossis femoris (eq)

Pelvis
Arcus ischiadicus
Crista symphysialis
Cavum pelvis
Linea terminalis
Apertura pelvis cranialis
Apertura pelvis caudalis
Axis pelvis
Solum pelvis osseum[57]
Diameter conjugata[58]
Diameter transversa
Diameter verticalis[58]
Inclinatio pelvis[58]

Skeleton femoris

Os femoris [Femur]
Caput ossis femoris
Fovea capitis
Collum ossis femoris
Trochanter major
Pars cranialis
Pars caudalis
Incisura trochanterica
Fossa trochanterica
Trochanter minor
Linea intertrochanterica
Crista intertrochanterica
Corpus ossis femoris
Trochanter tertius
Facies aspera
Labium laterale
Labium mediale
Tuberositas glutea [glutaea]
Tuberositas m. bicipitis
Fossa supracondylaris[59]
Tuberositas supracondylaris lateralis[59]
Tuberositas supracondylaris medialis[59]
Facies poplitea
Condylus medialis
Facies articularis sesamoidea medialis
Epicondylus medialis
Condylus lateralis

' Facies articularis sesamoidea lateralis
Epicondylus lateralis
Fossa extensoria
Fossa m. poplitei
Fossa intercondylaris
Linea intercondylaris
Trochlea ossis femoris
Tuberculum trochleae ossis femoris[60]

Ossa sesamoidea m. gastrocnemii[60a]

Os sesamoideum m. poplitei

Patella
Basis patellae
Apex patellae
Facies articularis
Facies cranialis
Processus cartilagineus

Skeleton cruris

Tibia
Facies articularis proximalis
Condylus medialis
Condylus lateralis
Facies articularis fibularis
Incisura poplitea
Area intercondylaris cranialis
Area intercondylaris centralis
Area intercondylaris caudalis
Eminentia intercondylaris
Tuberculum intercondylare mediale
Tuberculum intercondylare laterale
Sulcus extensorius
Corpus tibiae
Tuberositas tibiae
Sulcus tuberositatis tibiae
Facies medialis
Facies caudalis
Linea m. poplitei
Facies lateralis
Margo cranialis
Margo medialis
Margo lateralis [Margo interosseus]
Cochlea tibiae
Malleolus medialis
Sulcus malleolaris
Incisura fibularis
Malleolus lateralis (eq, ov)
' Sulcus malleolaris

Fibula
Caput fibulae
Facies articularis capitis fibulae
Collum fibulae
Corpus fibulae
Margo interosseus
Margo medialis[61]
Margo lateralis[61]
Margo cranialis
Margo caudalis
Facies medialis
Facies lateralis
Facies caudalis
Malleolus lateralis (Car, su)
Facies articulares malleoli[62]
Sulcus malleolaris[63]
Sulcus tendinis m. peron. [fibularis] longi
Sulcus tendinum mm. extensoris dig. lat. et peron. [fibularis] brevis
Os malleolare (Ru)

Skeleton pedis

Ossa tarsi
Talus
Caput tali
Collum tali
Corpus tali
Trochlea tali
Trochlea tali proximalis
Facies articulares calcaneae
Sulcus tali
Tuberculum tali
Facies articularis navicularis
Trochlea tali distalis
Calcaneus
Tuber calcanei
Processus coracoideus
Sustentaculum tali
Sulcus tendinis m. flex. digit. lateralis[64]
Sulcus calcanei
Sinus tarsi
Facies articulares talares
Facies articularis cuboidea
Facies articularis malleolaris
Os tarsi centrale [Os naviculare]
Os tarsale I [Os cuneiforme mediale]
Os tarsale II [Os cuneiforme intermedium]

Click on term to read footnote

Os tarsale III [Os cuneiforme laterale]
Os tarsale IV [Os cuboideum]
    Sulcus tendinis m. peron. [fibularis] longi
Os tarsale I et II [Os cuneiforme mediointermedium]
Os tarsale II et III [Os cuneiforme intermediolaterale]
Os centroquartale [Os naviculocuboideum]
Canalis tarsi[64]

Ossa metatarsalia I-V
Basis
    Facies articularis tarsea
Corpus
    Facies dorsalis
    Tuberositas ossis metatarsalis III
    Facies plantaris
    Facies medialis
    Facies lateralis
Caput
Os metatarsale III et IV (Ru)
    Sulcus longitudinalis dorsalis
    Sulcus longitudinalis plantaris
    Canalis metatarsi proximalis
    Canalis metatarsi distalis
    Incisura intercapitalis
Os sesamoideum metatarsale[65]

Ossa digitorum pedis
(v*ide* Ossa digitorum manus, *sed*)
Eminentia plantaris medialis[51]
Eminentia plantaris lateralis[51]
Processus plantaris medialis
Processus plantaris lateralis
    Foramen processus plantaris
    Incisura processus plantaris

Notes to Osteologia

1 *Metaphysis, Cartilago physialis, Linea physialis*. The Metaphysis is the flared end of the Diaphysis where calcified cartilage is replaced by bone. The Cartilago physialis is the plate of growing and calcifying cartilage between the Epiphysis and the Metaphysis during growth. The Linea physialis is the radiopaque lamina of dense bone in the plane of fusion of the epiphysis and diaphysis - the vestige of the Cartilago physialis.

1a *Cartilago epiphysialis*. The meaning of this term has been changed from that of previous editions to agree with current concepts in bone research. The Cartilago epiphysialis completely surrounds the Centrum ossificationis secundarium. It is histologically and functionally distinct from the Cartilago articularis and the Cartilago physialis.

2 *Centrum ossificationis primarium, secundarium*. A primary center is in the diaphysis; a secondary center is in an epiphysis.

3 *Foramen lacerum*. For comparative reasons this term can only be used for the opening between the Os temporale, Os basisphenoidale, and Os occipitale (formerly the Foramen lacerum orale of the pig and horse). That which was formerly called Foramen lacerum aborale is the Foramen jugulare.

4 *Fissura palatina*. In domestic mammals the Ductus incisivus is considerably better developed than in man. It is not accommodated in a Canalis incisivus, as in man, but in the Fissura palatina.

5 *Impressiones rugales*. This term denotes the distinct impressions, corresponding to the Rugae palatinae, in older swine and horses.

6 *Torus palatinus, (Crista palatina)*. In accordance with the N. A. the first term denotes a median low ridge on the oral surface of the Palatum osseum. Crista palatina, however, refers in the N. A. to a transverse crest, which is present among domestic mammals only occasionally in the pig. See Os palatinum.

7 *Recessus maxillaris*. In Carnivora there is no Sinus maxillaris enclosed in the Maxilla; the Recessus is bounded medially by the Lamina orbitalis of the Os ethmoidale and laterally by the Maxilla and Os palatinum and in the dog also by the Os lacrimale. This term appears under Facies because the recess is formed by several bones.

8 *Fissura nasomaxillaris, Fissura nasolacrimalis*. The spaces that remain in Ruminantia between the Os nasale on the one hand, and the Maxilla and the Os lacrimale on the other, cannot be regarded as Fonticuli and are called Fissurae.

9 *Foramina ethmoidalia*. There are usually two Foramina ethmoidalia present on each side in the dog. Sometimes one is situated rostral to the other, but often it is dorsal. They are not homologous with the Foramen ethmoidale anterius and Foramen ethmoidale posterius of man. Therefore they are not listed separately.

10 *Impressio pontina, Impressio medullaris*. The Pons and the Medulla oblongata leave distinct impressions on the occipital bone in some domestic mammals, but not in man.

11 *Sinus sphenoidalis, Sinus frontalis, Sinus lacrimalis, Sinus maxillaris, Sinus palatinus*. Each sinus is listed under all the bones that it excavates in any species of domestic mammals. The special designations of the various Sinus frontales are listed under Apparatus respiratorius (See there note 36). The plurals Sinus frontales, Septa sinuum frontalium and the Aperturae sinuum frontalium under Os frontale indicate that in many species there are more than one Sinus frontalis on each side.

12 *Processus paracondylaris*. The Processus jugularis projects from the base of the occipital condyle in a lateral direction in man as well as in domestic mammals. From this projects, in domestic mammals, an apophysis for muscular attachment - the Processus paracondylaris - which is not homologous with the Processus paramastoideus of man.

13 *Processus interparietalis*. This portion of the occipital bone extends between the parietal bones and is formed by the prenatal fusion of the interparietal bone with the Squama occipitalis in the dog.

14 *Crista nuchae, Linea nuchae*. Crista nuchae describes the sharp crest found in Carnivora, rabbit, pig, and horse, which corresponds to the Linea nuchae of Ruminantia and to the Linea nuchae superior of man. The qualifying "superior" is unnecessary, because a Linea nuchae inferior is not present in Ruminantia.

15 *Linea temporalis*. The border of the Fossa temporalis to which the fascia of M. temporalis is attached is the Linea temporalis. The part on the Os frontale was formerly Crista frontalis (externa); the part on the Os parietale, in English textbooks, Crista parietalis, and in German textbooks, Crista frontalis externa. This line is continued on the Os interparietale and Os occipitale and is denoted in all the bones by the N. A. term Linea temporalis. It may fuse with the Crista sagittalis externa to some extent, but is not identical with it.

16 *Foramen sinus sagittalis dorsalis*. This opening is located on the rostral surface of the Processus tentoricus in Carnivora. The sagittal sinus joins the transverse sinus via this foramen.

17 *Impressio vermialis*. This term denotes the impression made by the Vermis cerebelli in domestic mammals, but not in man.

18 *Os basisphenoidale, Os presphenoidale [prae-]*. The sphenoid bones fuse at an early age in man, but not in domestic mammals, except in the pig. They remain separated by the intersphenoidal synchondrosis and do not fuse earlier than the Os basisphenoidale and the Os occipitale. Therefore they are listed as separate bones, each with a body and a pair of wings.

19 *Apex partis petrosae*. This is directed rostroventrally.

20 *Fossa cerebellaris*. The depression above the Meatus acusticus internus does not accommodate the Flocculus, but other parts of the cerebellum.

21 *Canalis musculotubarius*. In domestic mammals the muscle involved is not M. tensor tympani, as in man, but M. tensor veli palatini, whose tendon accompanies the Tuba auditiva through the canal. The canal is formed by the Pars tympanica in the pig and the horse, and by the Pars tympanica and the Os basisphenoidale in Carnivora and Ruminantia.

22 *Pars endotympanica*. This is present in the cat and forms the large medial part of the Bulla tympanica. It is not to be regarded as a part of the pars tympanica, which ossifies directly from connective tissue, whereas the Pars endotympanica is preformed in cartilage. The Septum bullae in the cat is formed by the Pars tympanica as well as by the Pars endotympanica.

23 *Processus occipitalis*. This term is more specific than the name Processus caudalis, because the process forms a suture with the Os occipitale.

24 *Crista tentorica*. The Tentorium cerebelli in the pig, sheep, and goat is attached to a crest of the Pars squamosa.

25 *Margo interparietalis*. This term denotes the margin of the Os parietale which borders on the Os interparietale.

26 *Crista frontalis*. The qualifying "interna" is unnecessary because the feature that was designated Crista frontalis externa is now listed as Linea temporalis.

27 *Lamina tectoria, Lamina basalis*. These terms describe the upper and lower plates, respectively, which connect the Lamina orbitalis with the Lamina perpendicularis, and which form the roof and the floor of the Labyrinthus ethmoidalis. They are not present in man.

28 *Sulcus supraorbitalis*. In the pig the Sulcus supraorbitalis extends onto the Os nasale.

29 *Crista ethmoidalis*. The crest to which the Concha nasalis dorsalis is attached continues in domestic mammals onto the Os nasale. This is not the case in man.

30 *Facies orbitalis*. This is the surface of the Maxilla which, in the cat, and to a lesser extent also in the horse, forms part of the wall of the orbit.

31 *Canales alveolares*. This term applies to all canals containing the alveolar and dental branches of nerves and vessels.

32 *Hiatus maxillaris*. This is the name given to the wide opening into the Sinus maxillaris which remains after the removal of the Os ethmoidale and the Os conchae nasalis ventralis. It is bounded solely by the Maxilla.

33 *Crista ethmoidalis*. The line of attachment of the Concha nasalis dorsalis also runs across the Maxilla in Carnivora and swine.

34 *Foramina mentalia lateralia, Foramen mentale mediale*. These terms refer only to the pig, in which a foramen is also present on the medial surface of the body of the mandible.

35 *Fossa pterygoidea, Fovea pterygoidea*. Fossa pterygoidea is the area of termination of M. pterygoideus medialis, whereas Fovea pterygoidea is that of M. pterygoideus lateralis.

36 *Apparatus hyoideus [Os hyoideum]*. As alternatives to the terms of the N.A., the comparative anatomical terms, Apparatus hyoideus, Basihyoideum, Ceratohyoideum, and Thyrohyoideum, were adopted because they correspond better to the following four terms.

37 *Arcus vertebrae, Arcus ventralis*. Each half (right or left) of an Arcus vertebrae is composed of a ventral Pediculus, attached to the Corpus vertebrae, and a dorsal Lamina. Arcus dorsalis (atlantis), homologous to the human Arcus posterior, has these components, but Arcus ventralis, homologous to the human Arcus anterior, does not. It represents a small part of the body of the atlas, the larger part being incorporated in the Dens and cranial articular surfaces of the Axis.

38 *Vertebra anticlinalis*. This is the first vertebra in the caudal thoracic or lumbar region that has its Processus spinosus perpendicular to the body of the vertebra. The spines of the preceding vertebrae are inclined caudally.

39 *Arcus hemalis [haemalis], Os arcus hemalis [haemalis]*. In the ox the Arcus hemalis is formed by fusion of the right and left Processus hemales, usually of the 2nd and 3rd caudal vertebrae. In Carnivora the Ossa arcus hemalis are separate paired bones, attached to the Processus hemales of one or more of the 3rd to 8th caudal vertebrae. Right and left bones may fuse to form a single V-shaped bone.

40 *Skeleton thoracis*. This includes the Vertebrae thoracicae and is sometimes called the thoracic cage.

41 *Tuberculum m. scaleni ventralis*. The raised area on the cranial aspect of the first rib for the termination of M. scalenus ventralis is easily seen in the pig and the horse.

42 *Tuberositas m. longissimi, Tuberositas m. iliocostalis*. These terms denote tuberosities for muscular attachments that are always present in the horse and often occur in the other domestic mammals.

43 *Sternebrae*. This term was introduced because the Sternebrae remain separate in some species of domestic mammals.

44 *Angulus ventralis*. This term is in better agreement with the new terminology of the borders of the scapula than Angulus glenoidalis. It corresponds to Angulus lateralis of the N.A.

45 *Linea m. tricipitis*. This term replaces Crista anconea, which became obsolete when the term M. anconeus magnus was changed to M. triceps brachii.

46 *Condylus humeri*. As in the N.A., the Condylus humeri is the whole distal end of the bone except the epicondyles. The Capitulum humeri is present in Carnivora, more distinctly in the cat than in the dog. The Fossa coronoidea, present in the cat is medial to the Fossa radialis and accommodates the Processus coronoideus medialis ulnae when the elbow is flexed. A Foramen supratrochleare occurs in carnivora and occasionally in pig.

47 *Processus styloideus medialis, lateralis*. The lateral styloid process in the horse appears to originate from the radius, although developmentally it belongs to the ulna. For the sake of clarity the other process should be called Processus styloideus medialis.

48 *Processus coronoideus medialis*. The Processus coronoideus medialis corresponds to the Processus coronoideus of man, articulating with the Condylus humeri in Carnivora. In Ungulata it is greatly reduced.

49 *Margo interosseus*. This term applies only to Carnivora, in which the Membrana interossea is attached to the Margo interosseus. The latter term is not appropriate in Ungulata because the radius and ulna have opposed Facies. In these animals the border of the ulna that corresponds to the Margo interosseus is the Margo lateralis.

50 *Ossa digitorum manus*. To assist in the naming of the ligaments of the joints, the terms Os compedale, Os coronale, and Os ungulare for Ungulata, and Os unguiculare for Carnivora are introduced as alternate terms.

51 *Eminentia palmaris (plantaris) medialis, Eminentia palmaris (plantaris) lateralis, Tuberculum flexorium*. The first two terms denote prominent structures of the Phalanx proximalis where parts of the collateral ligaments of the fetlock joint as well as of the short sesamoid ligaments insert. Tuberculum flexorium denotes the eminence of the Phalanx distalis, present in Ruminantia and Carnivora and faintly in the pig, on which the tendon of M. flexor digitorum profundus ends.

52 *Foramen soleare mediale, soleare laterale, axiale, abaxiale, soleare axiale, soleare abaxiale*. The first two terms apply only to the horse, Foramen axiale and abaxiale to Artiodactyla, and the last two terms to Carnivora.

53 *(Crena marginis solearis)*. This is a shallow mid-dorsal notch in the Margo solearis of the Phalanx distalis in the horse.

54 *Facies lunata*. In Ruminantia the Facies lunata consists of two parts of different size, the Pars major and the Pars minor, separated by a rough area free of cartilage.

55 *Os ilium*. The points of origin of M. rectus femoris, because they are eminences in Carnivora, are no longer called Foveae, but Areae, a neutral term. The Area medialis m. recti femoris is homologous to the Spina iliaca ventralis caudalis in man. The structure formerly designated by this term is now called the Spina alaris.

56 *Corpus ossis ischii, Ramus ossis ischii*. According to the N.A., Ramus ossis ischii denotes the part that was called Ramus symphysialis by veterinary anatomists. The qualifying "symphysialis" is now unnecessary because there is only one Ramus; the former Ramus acetabularis is included in the Corpus ossis ischii.

57 *Solum pelvis osseum*. This is the ventral wall of the pelvic cavity, formed by the Ossa pubis and the Ossa ischii.

58 *Diameter conjugata, Diameter verticalis, Inclinatio pelvis*. The Diameter conjugata is the line drawn from the cranial end of the Symphysis pelvina to the Promontorium. The Diameter verticalis extends from the cranial end of the Symphysis pelvina to the dorsal wall of the pelvis. The Inclinatio pelvis is the angle between the conjugate and vertical diameters.

59 *Fossa supracondylaris, Tuberositas supracondylaris lateralis, medialis*. The first term denotes the concavity for the origin of the M. flexor digit. superficialis of the ruminants and the horse. An area of roughness, Tuberositas supracondylaris lateralis, is present in this region in carnivores and swine, and a second one, Tuberositas supracondylaris medialis, can be found medial to it.

60 *Tuberculum trochleae ossis femoris*. This term denotes the eminence on the medial side of the proximal end of the medial ridge of the Trochlea in the horse.

60a These sesamoid bones are often called “Fabellae” in veterinary medicine.

61 *Margo medialis, lateralis*. These borders are present on the fibula of the pig and on the proximal half of the fibula of Carnivora. Between these borders is the Facies caudalis.

62 *Facies articulares malleoli*. The plural is used because articulating surfaces for Tibia, Talus and Calcaneus are present in Carnivora and the pig.

63 *Sulcus malleolaris*. This term denotes the Sulcus on the lateral surface of the Malleolus lateralis in Ungulata. In Carnivora there are two Sulci on the Malleolus lateralis. The one on the lateral surface of the Malleolus serves for the tendon of M. peron. longus, the other on its caudal border gives passage to the tendons of the M. extensor digit. lateralis and M. peron. brevis.

64 *Sulcus tendinis m. flexoris digit. lateralis, Canalis tarsi*. The Sulcus, together with the Retinaculum flexorum, forms a tunnel similar to the Canalis carpi. The Canalis tarsi, however, is the vascular canal for the perforating tarsal vessels between the third and fourth tarsal bones in Ungulata.

65 *Os sesamoideum metatarsale*. This term has been introduced with reference to Artiodactyla. In Ruminantia this bone has been termed Os metatarsale II in textbooks of veterinary anatomy, but in fact it is a sesamoid bone.

Click on term to read footnote

ARTHROLOGIA

ARTICULATIONES[1]

Articulationes fibrosae
  Syndesmosis
  Sutura
    Sutura serrata
    Sutura squamosa
    Sutura foliata
    Sutura plana
    Schindylesis
  Gomphosis [Articulatio dentoalveolaris]
    Periodontium
Articulationes cartilagineae
  Synchondrosis
  Symphysis
Articulationes synoviales[1]
  Articulatio simplex
  Articulatio composita
  Articulatio plana
  Articulatio spheroidea [sphaeroidea, cotylica]
  Articulatio ellipsoidea
  Ginglymus
  Articulatio condylaris
  Articulatio trochoidea
  Articulatio sellaris
  Cartilago articularis
  Fossae synoviales (Un)
  Cavum articulare
  Discus articularis
  Meniscus articularis
  Labrum articulare
  Capsula articularis
    Stratum fibrosum
    Stratum synoviale
      Plica synovialis
      Villi synoviales
  Synovia
Ligamenta
  Ligg. extracapsularia
  Ligg. capsularia
  Ligg. intracapsularia

SUTURAE CAPITIS

Sutura coronalis
Sutura sagittalis[2]
Sutura lambdoidea
Sutura occipitointerparietalis
Sutura occipitosquamosa
Sutura occipitomastoidea
Sutura occipitotympanica
Sutura sphenofrontalis
Sutura sphenoethmoidalis
Sutura sphenosquamosa
Sutura sphenoparietalis
Sutura sphenopalatina
Sutura pterygopalatina
Sutura pterygosphenoidalis
Sutura squamosa
Sutura interfrontalis[2]
Sutura squamosomastoidea
Sutura squamosofrontalis
Sutura frontonasalis
Sutura frontoethmoidalis
Sutura frontomaxillaris
Sutura frontolacrimalis
Sutura frontozygomatica
Sutura frontopalatina
Sutura zygomaticomaxillaris
Sutura vomeropalatina
Sutura vomeromaxillaris
Sutura vomeroincisiva
Sutura vomerosphenoidalis
Sutura vomeroethmoidalis
Sutura ethmoidomaxillaris
Sutura ethmoidonasalis
Sutura sphenomaxillaris
Sutura temporozygomatica
Sutura internasalis
Sutura nasomaxillaris
Sutura nasoincisiva
Sutura lacrimomaxillaris
Sutura lacrimoconchalis
Sutura lacrimozygomatica
Sutura nasolacrimalis
Sutura interincisiva
Sutura maxilloincisiva
Sutura palatomaxillaris
Sutura palatolacrimalis
Sutura palatoethmoidalis
Sutura palatina mediana
Sutura palatina transversa

Click on term to read footnote

SYNCHONDROSES CRANII

Synchondrosis spheno-occipitalis
Synchondrosis sphenopetrosa
Synchondrosis petro-occipitalis
Synchondrosis intersphenoidalis
(Synchondrosis intraoccipitalis squamolateralis)
(Synchondrosis intraoccipitalis basilateralis)

Articulatio temporomandibularis

Capsula articularis
  Membrana synovialis dorsalis
  Membrana synovialis ventralis
Discus articularis
Lig. laterale
Lig. caudale

Articulatio temporohyoidea

Articulatia intermandibularis[3]

Synchondrosis intermandibularis
Sutura intermandibularis[3]

ARTICULATIONES COLUMNAE VERTEBRALIS, THORACIS ET CRANII

Symphysis intervertebralis
  Discus intervertebralis
    Anulus fibrosus
    Nucleus pulposus
  Lig. longitudinale ventrale
  Lig. longitudinale dorsale
Ligg. flava
Articulationes processuum articularium
  Capsula articularis
Ligg. intertransversaria
Ligg. interspinalia
Lig. supraspinale
Lig. nuchae
  Funiculus nuchae
  Lamina nuchae
Articulationes intertransversariae lumbales[4]
Articulatio lumbosacralis
' Lig. iliolumbale
  Articulatio intertransversaria lumbosacralis[4]

Articulatio atlanto-occipitalis

Capsula articularis
  Membrana atlanto-occipitalis ventralis
Membrana atlanto-occipitalis dorsalis
Lig. laterale

Articulatio atlantoaxialis[5]

Capsula articularis
Membrana atlantoaxialis dorsalis
Lig. atlantoaxiale dorsale
Membrana tectoria[6]
Lig. transversum atlantis (Car, su, or)
Lig. longitudinale dentis[7]
Lig. apicis dentis (Car, su, or, Ru)
Ligg. alaria (Car, su, or)
Lig. atlantoaxiale ventrale

Articulationes costovertebrales

Articulatio capitis costae
Capsula articularis
Lig. capitis costae radiatum
Lig. capitis costae intra-articulare
  Lig. intercapitale[8]

Articulatio costotransversaria
Capsula articularis
Lig. costotransversarium
Lig. lumbocostale

Articulationes sternocostales
Capsula articularis
Ligg. sternocostalia radiata
Lig. sterni[9]
Membrana sterni[9]
Ligg. costoxiphoidea
Membrana intercostalis externa
Membrana intercostalis interna

Synchondroses sternales

Synchondrosis manubriosternalis[10]
Synchondroses intersternebrales
Synchondrosis xiphosternalis

Click on term to read footnote

Articulatio synovialis manubriosternalis[10]

Capsula articularis
Lig. sternocostale intraarticulare

Articulationes costochondrales

Articulationes intrachondrales[11]

ARTICULATIONES MEMBRI THORACICI

Articulatio humeri

Capsula articularis
Labrum glenoidale
Lig. coracohumerale
Ligg. glenohumeralia[12]

Articulatio cubiti

Articulatio humeroulnaris
Articulatio humeroradialis
Capsula articularis
Lig. collaterale cubiti mediale
Lig. collaterale cubiti laterale
Lig. olecrani

Articulatio radioulnaris proximalis

Lig. anulare radii

Membrana interossea antebrachii
Lig. interosseum antebrachii[13]

Articulatio radioulnaris distalis

Capsula articularis
Lig. radioulnare[14]

ARTICULATIONES MANUS[15]

Articulatio carpi

Lig. collaterale carpi laterale[16]
Lig. collaterale carpi mediale[16]

Articulatio antebrachiocarpea
Articulatio radiocarpea
Articulatio ulnocarpea
Capsula articularis
Lig. radiocarpeum dorsale
Lig. radiocarpeum palmare[17]
Lig. ulnocarpeum palmare[17]

Articulationes intercarpeae
Ligg. intercarpea dorsalia
Ligg. intercarpea palmaria
Ligg. intercarpea interossea

Articulatio mediocarpea
Capsula articularis
Lig. carpi radiatum[17]

Articulatio ossis carpi accessorii [ossis pisiformis]
Capsula articularis
Lig. accessorioulnare [pisoulnare]
Lig. accessoriocarpoulnare [pisotriquetrum]
  Lig. accessorioquartale [pisohamatum]
Lig. accessoriometacarpeum [pisometacarpeum]
Canalis carpi (*vide* N.A.V. p. 46)

Articulationes carpometacarpeae

Capsulae articulares
Ligg. carpometacarpea dorsalia
Ligg. carpometacarpea palmaria

Articulationes intermetacarpeae

Capsulae articulares
Ligg. metacarpea dorsalia
Ligg. metacarpea palmaria
Ligg. metacarpea interossea
Spatia interossea metacarpi

Articulationes metacarpophalangeae

Capsulae articulares
  Recessus dorsales
  Recessus palmares
Ligg. collateralia
Ligg. palmaria[18]
Ligg. sesamoidea collateralia
Lig. metacarpointersesamoideum[19]

Click on term to read footnote

Lig. intersesamoideum interdigitale[20]
Lig. sesamoideum rectum
Ligg. sesamoidea obliqua
Ligg. sesamoidea brevia
Ligg. sesamoidea cruciata
Ligg. phalangosesamoidea interdigitalia (bo)
Lig. metacarpeum transversum profundum[21]
Lig. interdigitale proximale[22]

Articulationes interphalangeae proximales manus

Capsulae articulares
  Recessus dorsales
  Recessus palmares
Ligg. collateralia
Lig. collaterale commune axiale[22a]
Ligg. palmaria

Articulationes interphalangeae distales manus

Capsulae articulares
  Recessus dorsales
  Recessus palmares
Ligg. collateralia
Lig. collaterale commune axiale[22a]
Ligg. dorsalia
Ligg. interdigitalia distalia
Ligg. sesamoidea collateralia[23]
Lig. sesamoideum distale impar
Lig. sesamoideum distale axiale
Lig. sesamoideum distale abaxiale
Ligg. chondrocompedalia[24]
Ligg. chondrocoronalia
Ligg. chondrosesamoidea
Ligg. chondroungularia collateralia
Ligg. chondroungularia cruciata

ARTICULATIONES MEMBRI PELVINI

Membrana obturatoria
Canalis obturatorius
Lig. sacrotuberale (ca)
Lig. sacrotuberale latum[25] (Lig. sacroischiadicum)
Foramen ischiadicum majus
Foramen ischiadicum minus

Articulatio sacroiliaca

Ligg. sacroilaca ventralia
Ligg. sacroilaca interossea
Ligg. sacroiliaca dorsalia

Symphysis pelvina

Symphysis pubica
Symphysis ischiadica
(Lig. pubicum craniale)[26]
Lig. arcuatum ischiadicum
Lamina fibrocartilaginea intercoxalis

Articulatio coxae

Capsula articularis
  Zona orbicularis
  Lig. iliofemorale
  Lig. ischiofemorale
  Lig. pubofemorale
Labrum acetabulare
  Lig. transversum acetabuli
Lig. capitis ossis femoris[27]
Lig. accessorium ossis femoris (eq, or)

Articulatio genus

Articulatio femorotibialis
Capsula articularis
Meniscus lateralis
  Lig. meniscofemorale
Meniscus medialis
Lig. transversum genus
Lig. meniscotibiale
Ligg. cruciata genus
  Lig. cruciatum craniale
  Lig. cruciatum caudale
Lig. collaterale laterale
Lig. collaterale mediale
Lig. popliteum obliquum[28]

Articulatio femoropatellaris
Capsula articularis
Fibrocartilagines parapatellares
Lig. patellae

Click on term to read footnote

Lig. patellae intermedium[29]
Retinaculum patellae mediale
  Lig. femoropatellare mediale
  Lig. patellae mediale[29]
Retinaculum patellae laterale
  Lig. femoropatellare laterale
  Lig. patellae laterale[29]
Corpus adiposum infrapatellare

Articulatio tibiofibularis proximalis

Capsula articularis
Lig. capitis fibulae craniale
Lig. capitis fibulae caudale

Membrana interossea cruris

Articulatlo tibiofibularis distalis

Capsula articularis
Lig. tibiofibulare craniale
Lig. tibiofibulare caudale

ARTICULATIONES PEDIS[30]

Articulatio tarsi

Lig. collaterale tarsi mediale[31]
  Lig. collaterale tarsi mediale longum
  Lig. collaterale tarsi mediale breve
    Pars tibiotalaris
    Pars tibiocalcanea
    Pars tibiocentralis [tibionavicularis]
Lig. collaterale tarsi laterale[31]
  Lig. collaterale tarsi laterale longum
  Lig. collaterale tarsi laterale breve
    Pars talofibularis
    Pars tibiotalaris[32]
    Pars calcaneofibularis
    Pars tibiocalcanea[32]
    Pars calcaneometatarsea[33]

Articulatio tarsocruralis
Capsula articularis
Lig. talofibulare plantare
Lig. tibiotalare plantare (su, or)

Articulationes intertarseae

Articulatio talocalcaneocentralis [talocalcaneonavicularis][34]

Articulatio talocalcanea
Capsula articularis
Lig. talocalcaneum laterale
Lig. talocalcaneum plantare

Articulatio calcaneoquartalis [calcaneocuboidea]
Capsula articularis

Articulatio centrodistalis [cuneonavicularis]
Capsula articularis
Ligg. tarsi interossea
  Lig. talocalcaneum interosseum
  Lig. talocentrale [talonaviculare] interosseum (eq)
  Lig. centrodistale [cuneonaviculare] interosseum
  Lig. calcaneoquartale [calcaneo-cuboideum] interosseum
  Lig. centroquartale [cuboideonaviculare] interosseum
  Lig. quartodistale [cuneocuboideum] interosseum
  Ligg. interdistalia [intercuneiformia] interossea
Ligg. tarsi dorsalia
  Lig. talocentrodistometatarseum [talo-naviculocuneometatarseum][35]
  Ligg. interdistalia [intercuneiformia] dorsalia
  Lig. quartodistale [cuneocuboideum] dorsale
  Lig. centroquartale [cuboideonaviculare] dorsale
  Lig. calcaneocentrale [calcaneonaviculare] dorsale
  Lig. calcaneoquartale [calcaneocuboideum] dorsale
  Ligg. centrodistalia [cuneonavicularia] dorsalia (Car)
Ligg. tarsi plantaria
  Lig. plantare longum
  Lig. calcaneoquartale [calcaneocuboideum] plantare

Click on term to read footnote

' Lig. calcaneocentrale [calcaneonaviculare]
plantare
Ligg. centrodistalia [cuneonavicularia]
plantaria
Lig. centroquartale [cuboideonaviculare]
plantare
Ligg. interdistalia [intercuneiformia]
plantaria
Lig. quartodistale [cuneocuboideum]
plantare

Articulationes tarsometatarseae
Capsulae articulares
Ligg. tarsometatarsea dorsalia
Ligg. tarsometatarsea plantaria
Ligg. tarsometatarsea [cuneometatarsea]
interossea

Articulationes intermetatarseae

Capsulae articulares
Ligg. metatarsea interossea
Ligg. metatarsea dorsalia
Ligg. metatarsea plantaria

Spatia interossea metatarsi

Articulationes metatarsophalangeae

(*vide* Articulationes membri thoracici, *sed*)
Recessus plantares
Ligg. plantaria[18]
Lig. metatarsointersesamoideum
Lig. metatarseum transversum profundum[21]

Articulationes interphalangeae pedis

(*vide* Articulationes membri thoracici, *sed*)
Recessus plantares
Ligg. plantaria

Notes to Arthrologia

1 *Articulationes, Articulationes synoviales*. In accordance with the N.A., Articulatio is the general term for all joints – fibrous, cartilaginous, and synovial – while Articulationes synoviales replaces the former terms Diarthrosis and Articulus.

2 *Sutura sagittalis, interfrontalis*. The Ossa frontalia of the domestic mammals are considered to be paired. Therefore the suture between them should be called Sutura interfrontalis (analogous to Sutura internasalis). Sutura sagittalis denotes, as in the N.A., only the suture between the Ossa parietalia.

3 *Articulatio intermandibularis, Sutura intermandibularis*. In the Articulatio intermandibularis only the smaller part is formed by cartilage, the larger part by connective tissue.

4 *Articulationes intertransversariae lumbales, Articulatio intertransversaria lumbosacralis*. The plural in the first term is used because these synovial joints occur in the horse between the transverse processes of Vertebrae lumbales V et VI, and often also between Vertebrae lumbales IV et V. The second term is also applicable only to the horse.

5 *Articulatio atlantoaxialis*. Although in man there are three atlantoaxial joints, two lateral and onemedian, in domestic mammals they are not separated, and therefore only one term is required.

6 *Membrana tectoria*. This fibrous membrane extends from the dorsal surface of the body of the Axis, where it is continuous with the dorsal longitudinal ligament, to the ventral border of the Foramen magnum. Lateral expansions of the tectorial membrane are also attached inside the Atlas in domestic mammals.

7 *Lig. longitudinale dentis*. Occurring in Ruminantia and the horse, this ligament extends from the dorsal surface of the Dens to the inside of the ventral arch of the Atlas, cranial to the Fovea dentis, corresponding to the Fasciculi longitudinales of the N.A. A few transverse fiber bundles can be seen in the Atlas.

8 *Lig. intercapitale*. This term denotes the part of the Lig. capitis costae intra-articulare which connects the Capita costarum of the same segment.

9 *Ligamentum sterni, Membrana sterni*. Because ligamentous tissue is present on the ventral surface of the sternum in only those domestic mammals that have a broad sternum, the N.A. term Membrana sterni suffices for them. Lig. sterni denotes the fiber bundles on the dorsal surface of the sternum. The qualifying “internum” formerly used is now unnecessary because the term Lig. sterni externum is now replaced by Membrana sterni.

10 *Synchondrosis manubriosternalis, Articulatio synovialis manubriosternalis*. This joint is at first a synchondrosis, and later in the pig, ox, sheep, and sometimes in the goat, becomes a synovial articulation.

11 *Articulationes intrachondrales*. In Artiodactyla, Articulationes intrachondrales occur as synovial joints within the cartilage of several ribs, and not between the osseous rib and the cartilage.

12 *Ligg. glenohumeralia*. The glenohumeral ligaments can be identified on the deep surface of the articular capsule cranially in the horse and laterally and medially in the dog.

13 *Lig. interosseum antebrachii*. This ligament is present only in Carnivora and connects the radius and ulna proximal to the middle of the antebrachium and lateral to the Membrana interossea antebrachii.

14 *Lig. radioulnare*. This ligament is present only in Carnivora and connects the distal ends of the radius and ulna on the cranial surface.

15 *Articulationes manus*. This term is the heading for all joints of the hand. For the joints between the Ossa antebrachii, the Ossa carpi, and the Ossa metacarpalia the well established term Articulatio carpi is introduced. A similar arrangement is made under Articulationes pedis.

16 *Lig. collaterale carpi laterale, mediale*. It is possible to distinguish, more or less distinctly, long superficial and short deep divisions of these ligaments.

17 *Lig. radiocarpeum palmare, Lig. ulnocarpeum palmare, Lig. carpi radiatum*. These ligaments were formerly considered by most veterinary anatomists to be parts of a single Lig. carpi volare profundum.

18 *Ligg. palmaria, plantaria*. These N.A. terms denote the transverse fiber bundles between the proximal sesamoid bones. Their fibrocartilaginous bearing surface for the digital flexor tendons extends beyond the sesamoid bones, especially proximally, and forms the Scutum proximale (*vide* Myologia Note 15).

19 *Lig. metacarpointersesamoideum, metatarsointersesamoideum*. These terms designate an elastic ligament of the horse which has two proximal attachments on the Os metacarpale and metatarsale III and ends on the fibrous tissue between the Ossa sesamoidea proximalia.

20 *Lig. intersesamoideum interdigitale*. This is the ligament running between the axial Ossa sesamoidea of the third and fourth digits in Ruminantia.

21 *Lig. metacarpeum, metatarseum transversum profundum* connects the annular ligaments of the flexor tendons of adjacent digits in Carnivora and the pig. Its parts were formerly termed Ligg. interdigitalia.

22 *Lig. interdigitale proximale*. This short but thick ligament connects the proximal halves of the proximal phalanges of digits III and IV in Artiodactyla.

22a *Lig. collaterale commune axiale*. This ligament occurs in ruminants and extends on the axial surface from the distal end of the proximal phalanx and the proximal end of the middle phalanx to the distal phalanx. It is dorsal to the other collateral ligaments.

23 *Ligg. sesamoidea collateralia*. These ligaments were formerly known as the suspensory ligaments of the distal sesamoid bone.

24 *Ligg. chondrocompedalia*. The ligaments extending from the Cartilago ungularis are called "chondro" plus the name of the bone to which they are attached.

25 *Lig. sacrotuberale latum*. This ligament, present in Ungulata, corresponds only to the Lig. sacrotuberale of man and not to the Lig. sacrospinale.

26 *(Lig. pubicum craniale)*. Transverse fibers connecting one Os pubis with the other across the cranial end of the symphysis occur occasionally, but only in the dog. They are not to be confused with the Tendo prepubicus.

27 *Lig. capitis ossis femoris*. This term is more descriptive than Lig. teres femoris.

28 *Lig. popliteum obliquum*. This reinforcement of the caudal part of the fibrous capsule runs in the lateroproximal-mediodistal direction.

29 *Lig. patellae intermedium, mediale, laterale*. These terms should be used only in the horse and ox.

30 *Articulationes pedis*. This is the heading for all joints of the foot. Articulatio tarsi includes the joints between the Skeleton cruris, the Ossa tarsi, and the Ossa metatarsalia. The most proximal joint is termed the Articulatio tarsocruralis because in domestic mammals, except the horse, both Talus and Calcaneus articulate with the Skeleton cruris.

31 *Lig. collaterale tarsi mediale, laterale*. The Lig. collaterale tarsi mediale corresponds partly to the Lig. deltoideum of man, but it has a different name because it has additional bundles, attached proximally to the tibia and distally to the metatarsus. These are named Lig. collaterale tarsi mediale longum. The short parts are named according to the bones they connect, as in the N.A. As a collective term for them "Lig. collaterale tarsi mediale breve" was introduced. The same applies to the Lig. collaterale tarsi laterale.

32 *Pars tibiotalaris, Pars tibiocalcanea*. These terms are listed here because the Malleolus lateralis of the horse is part of the tibia although it develops from an ossification center of the fibula.

33 *Pars calcaneometatarsea*. This structure, occurring in Carnivora and pig was formerly designated the Pars distalis of the Lig. collaterale laterale breve.

34 *Articulatio talocalcaneocentralis*. This term is necessary because, in domestic mammals as well as man, the cavity of the joint between the Talus and the Os tarsi centrale extends also between the Talus and Calcaneus.

35 *Lig. talocentrodistometatarseum*. This term replaces the former Lig. dorsale obliquum.

Click on term to read footnote

MYOLOGIA

Musculus
- Caput
- Venter
- Cauda

Musculus fusiformis
Musculus quadratus
Musculus triangularis
Musculus planus
Musculus unipennatus
Musculus bipennatus
Musculus multipennatus
Musculus flexor
Musculus extensor
Musculus abductor
Musculus adductor
Musculus rotator
- Musculus pronator
- Musculus supinator

Musculus dilatator
Musculus tensor
Musculus depressor
Musculus levator
Musculus retractor
Musculus protractor
Musculus sphincter
Musculus orbicularis
Musculus articularis
Musculus skeleti
- Origo
- Terminatio

Musculus cutaneus
Tendo
- Peritendineum

Aponeurosis
Perimysium
Fascia
Intersectio tendinea
Arcus tendineus
Vagina fibrosa tendinis
Vagina synovialis tendinis
- Mesotendineum

Trochlea muscularis
Bursa synovialis

MUSCULI CUTANEI[1]

M. cutaneus trunci
- M. cutaneus omobrachialis
- M. preputialis [prae-] cranialis
- M. preputialis [prae-] caudalis
- M. supramammarius cranialis (Car)
- M. supramammarius caudalis (Car)

M. sphincter colli superficialis
Platysma
- M. cutaneus colli
- M. cutaneus faciei

M. sphincter colli profundus

MUSCULI CAPITIS

M. rectus capitis ventralis
M. rectus capitis dorsalis major
M. rectus capitis dorsalis minor
M. rectus capitis lateralis
M. obliquus capitis cranialis
M. obliquus capitis caudalis
M. longus capitis
M. frontalis[2]
M. occipitalis[2]
M. lateralis nasi
M. dilatator naris apicalis
M. orbicularis oculi
- Pars palpebralis
- Pars orbitalis

M. levator anguli oculi medialis
M. retractor anguli oculi lateralis
M. malaris
Mm. auriculares rostrales
- Mm. scutuloauriculares superficiales
- Mm. scutuloauriculares profundi
- M. frontoscutularis
- M. zygomaticoscutularis
- M. zygomaticoauricularis

Mm. auriculares dorsales
- M. interscutularis
- M. parietoscutularis
- M. parietoauricularis

Mm. auriculares caudales
- M. cervicoscutularis
- M. cervicoauricularis superficialis
- M. cervicoauricularis medius

Click on term to read footnote

' M. cervicoauricularis profundus
Mm. auriculares ventrales
M. styloauricularis
M. parotidoauricularis [parotideo-]
M. incisivus superior
M. incisivus inferior
M. orbicularis oris
Pars marginalis
Pars labialis
M. depressor anguli oris
M. zygomaticus
M. levator nasolabialis
M. levator labii superioris
M. caninus
M. depressor labii superioris
M. depressor labii inferioris
M. buccinator
Pars buccalis
Pars molaris
M. mentalis
M. masseter
Pars superficialis
Pars profunda
M. temporalis
M. pterygoideus lateralis
M. pterygoideus medialis
M. digastricus
Venter rostralis
Tendo intermedius (Ru, eq)[2a]
Venter caudalis
Pars occipitomandibularis[3]
Fascia buccopharyngea
Fascia masseterica
Fascia parotidea
Fascia temporalis
Lamina superficialis
Lamina profunda

MUSCULI COLLI

M. splenius capitisM. splenius cervicis
M. brachiocephalicus
M. cleidobrachialis [Pars clavicularis m. deltoidei][10]
M. cleidocephalicus
Pars mastoidea
Pars occipitalis (su, Ru)
Pars cervicalis (Car)
Intersectio clavicularis
M. omotransversarius
M. sternocephalicus
Pars mandibularis (bo, cap, eq)
Pars mastoidea (Car, bo, cap)
Pars occipitalis (Car)
M. longus colli
M. scalenus ventralis (Un)
M. scalenus medius
M. scalenus dorsalis (Ru, su, Car)
M. serratus ventralis cervicis[4]

Mm. hyoidei

M. stylohyoideus
M. mylohyoideus
M. geniohyoideus
M. sternohyoideus
M. omohyoideus
M. sternothyroideus [-thyreoideus]
M. thyrohyoideus [thyreo-]
M. occipitohyoideus
M. ceratohyoideus
M. hyoideus transversus

Fascia cervicalis
Lamina superficialis
Lamina pretrachealis [prae-]
Vagina carotica
Lamina prevertebralis [prae-]

MUSCULI DORSI

M. trapezius
Pars cervicalis
Pars thoracica
M. latissimus dorsi
M. rhomboideus thoracis
M. rhomboideus cervicis
M. rhomboideus capitis (Car, su)
M. serratus dorsalis caudalis
M. serratus dorsalis cranialis

M. erector spinae[5]

M. iliocostalis
M. iliocostalis lumborum
M. iliocostalis thoracis
M. iliocostalis cervicis

Click on term to read footnote

M. longissimus
M. longissimus lumborum
M. longissimus thoracis
M. longissimus cervicis
M. longissimus atlantis
M. longissimus capitis
M. spinalis
M. spinalis thoracis
M. spinalis cervicis

M. transversospinalis

M. semispinalis
M. semispinalis thoracis
M. semispinalis cervicis
M. semispinalis capitis
M. biventer cervicis
M. complexus
Mm. multifidi
Mm. multifidi laterales
Mm. multifidi mediales
Mm. multifidi profundi
Mm. rotatores

Mm. interspinales

Mm. intertransversarii

Mm. intertransversarii lumborum
Mm. intertransversarii thoracis
Mm. intertransversarii dorsales cervicis
Mm. intertransversarii medii cervicis
Mm. intertransversarii ventrales cervicis
Fascia thoracolumbalis
Lig. dorsoscapulare[6]
Fascia nuchae

MUSCULI THORACIS

Mm. pectorales superficiales
M. pectoralis descendens
M. pectoralis transversus
M. pectoralis profundus [M. pectoralis ascendens]
M. subclavius[7]
Fascia pectoralis
M. serratus ventralis thoracis
Mm. levatores costarum
Mm. intercostales externi
Mm. intercostales interni
Mm. subcostales[8]
M. retractor costae
M. transversus thoracis
M. rectus thoracis
Fascia endothoracica

Diaphragma

Pars lumbalis
Crus dextrum
Crus sinistrum
Pars costalis
Pars sternalis
Hiatus aorticus
Hiatus esophageus [oesophageus]
Centrum tendineum
Cupula diaphragmatis
Foramen venae cavae
Arcus lumbocostalis

MUSCULI ABDOMINIS

M. rectus abdominis
Intersectiones tendineae
Anulus venae mammariae
Vagina m. recti abdominis
Lamina externa
Lamina interna
Linea arcuata
M. obliquus externus abdominis
Arcus inguinalis [Lig. inguinale]
M. obliquus internus abdominis
M. cremaster
M. transversus abdominis
M. quadratus lumborum
Tunica flava abdominis
Linea alba
Anulus umbilicalis
Lig. fundiforme penis
Tendo prepubicus [prae-]
Lig. suspensorium penis
Lig. suspensorium clitoridis
Fascia transversalis

Click on term to read footnote

Canalis inguinalis [Spatium inguinale]

Anulus inguinalis profundus[9]
Anulus inguinalis superficialis
  Crus mediale
  Crus laterale
  Fibrae intercrurales
Lamina femoralis

MUSCULI CAUDAE [COCCYGIS]

M. coccygeus
M. sacrocaudalis [-coccygeus] ventralis medialis
M. sacrocaudalis [-coccygeus] ventralis lateralis
M. sacrocaudalis [-coccygeus] dorsalis medialis
M. sacrocaudalis [-coccygeus] dorsalis lateralis
Mm. intertransversarii ventrales caudae [coccygis]
Mm. intertransversarii dorsales caudae [coccygis]
Fascia caudae [coccygis]

MUSCULI MEMBRI THORACICI

M. deltoideus
  Pars scapularis
  Pars acromialis
  Pars clavicularis [M. cleidobrachialis][10]
M. supraspinatus
M. infraspinatus
M. teres minor
M. teres major
M. subscapularis
M. articularis humeri (fe, su, eq)
M. coracobrachialis
M. biceps brachii
Retinaculum transversum
  Lacertus fibrosus
M. brachialis
M. triceps brachii
  Caput longum
  Caput laterale
  Caput mediale
  Caput accessorium
M. anconeus [anconaeus]
M. tensor fasciae antebrachii
M. pronator teres
M. flexor carpi radialis
M. flexor carpi ulnaris
  Caput humerale
  Caput ulnare
M. flexor digitorum [digitalis] superficialis
  Lig. accessorium[11]
  Manica flexoria[12]
M. flexor digitorum [digitalis] profundus
  Caput humerale
  Caput radiale
  Caput ulnare
  Lig. accessorium[11]
  Lamina transversa[12a]
Mm. interflexorii
M. pronator quadratus
M. brachioradialis
M. extensor carpi radialis
M. extensor carpi radialis longus[13]
M. extensor carpi radialis brevis[13]
M. extensor digitorum [digitalis] communis
  Caput accessorium (Ru, eq)[13a]
M. extensor digitorum [digitalis] lateralis
  Caput accessorium (ov, cap, eq)[13b]
M. extensor carpi ulnaris [M. ulnaris lateralis]
M. supinator
M. abductor digiti I [pollicis] longus
    [M. extensor carpi obliquus]
M. extensor digiti I [pollicis]
M. extensor digiti II
M. flexor digitorum brevis
M. abductor digiti I [pollicis] brevis
M. flexor digiti I [pollicis] brevis
M. adductor digiti I [pollicis]
M. abductor digiti II
M. flexor digiti II
M. adductor digiti II
M. abductor digiti V
M. flexor digiti V
M. adductor digiti V
Mm. lumbricales
Mm. interossei

Fascia axillaris lateralis
Fascia axillaris medialis
Fascia brachii
  Lamina superficialis

Click on term to read footnote

' Lamina profunda
Fascia antebrachii
Lamina superficialis
Lamina profunda
Fascia dorsalis manus
Retinaculum extensorum
Fascia palmaris manus
Retinaculum flexorum
Canalis carpi
Fascia digiti
Lig. metacarpeum transversum superficiale
[Lig. anulare palmare]
Vaginae fibrosae digitorum manus[14]
Pars anularis vaginae fibrosae
[Lig. anulare digiti]
Pars cruciformis vaginae fibrosae
Scutum proximale[l5]
Scutum medium[l5]
Scutum distale[l5]
Vaginae synoviales tendinum
digitorum manus
Vincula tendinum

MUSCULI MEMBRI PELVINI

M. iliopsoas
M. iliacus
M. psoas major
M. psoas minor
M. gluteus [glutaeus] superficialis
M. gluteofemoralis [glutaeo-][16]
M. gluteobiceps [glutaeobiceps]
M. gluteus [glutaeus] medius
M. gluteus [glutaeus] accessorius
M. gluteus [glutaeus] profundus
M. tensor fasciae latae
M. piriformis
M. obturatorius internus[17]
Mm. gemelli
M. quadratus femoris
M. sartorius
Pars cranialis (ca)
Pars caudalis (ca)
M. articularis coxae (Car, eq)
M. quadriceps femoris
M. rectus femoris
M. vastus lateralis
M. vastus intermedius
M. vastus medialis
M. articularis genus (Car)
M. pectineus
M. gracilis
Tendo symphysialis[18]
M. adductor
M. adductor longus
M. adductor brevis
M. adductor magnus
M. obturatorius externus
Pars intrapelvina[l7]
M. biceps femoris
M. abductor cruris caudalis (Car)
M. semitendinosus
M. semimembranosus
M. tibialis cranialis
M. extensor digitorum [digitalis] longus
M. fibularis [peroneus, peronaeus] tertius
M. extensor digiti I [hallucis] longus
(Car, su, ov)
M. fibularis [peroneus, peronaeus] longus
M. extensor digitorum [digitalis] lateralis
M. fibularis [peroneus, peronaeus] brevis
M. triceps surae
M. gastrocnemius
Caput laterale
Caput mediale
M. soleus
Tendo calcaneus communis[19]
M. flexor digitorum [digitalis] superficialis
Manica flexoria[l2]
M. popliteus
Mm. flexores digitorum [digitalis] profundi
M. flexor digitorum [digitalis] lateralis[20]
M. flexor digitorum [digitalis] medialis[20]
M. tibialis caudalis[21]
Tendo communis
Lig. accessorium[11]
Mm. interflexorii
M. extensor digitorum [digitalis] brevis
M. abductor digiti I [hallucis]
M. flexor digiti I [hallucis] brevis
M. adductor digiti I [hallucis]
M. abductor digiti II
M. adductor digiti II
M. abductor digiti V
M. adductor digiti V
M. flexor digitorum [digitalis] brevis
M. quadratus plantae [M. flexor accessorius]
Mm. lumbricales

Click on term to read footnote

Mm. interossei

Fascia glutea [glutaea]
Fascia lata
    Lamina superficialis
    Lamina profunda
Fascia iliaca
Lacuna musculorum
Lacuna vasorum
    Anulus femoralis
    Septum femorale
Trigonum femorale
Canalis femoralis
Fascia cruris
    Lamina superficialis
    Lamina profunda
    Lamina propria
Retinaculum extensorum crurale
Retinaculum extensorum tarsale
Retinaculum extensorum metatarsale
Retinaculum mm. fibularium [peron.]
Retinaculum flexorum
Fascia dorsalis pedis
Fascia plantaris
Fascia digiti
Lig. metatarseum transversum superficiale [Lig. anulare plantare]
Vaginae fibrosae digitorum pedis[14]
    Pars anularis vaginae fibrosae [Lig. anulare digiti]
    Pars cruciformis vaginae fibrosae
Scutum proximale[15]
Scutum medium[15]
Scutum distale[15]
Vaginae synoviales tendinum digitorum pedis
    Vincula tendinum

BURSAE ET VAGINAE SYNOVIALES

Bursa synovialis subcutanea
Bursa synovialis submuscularis
Bursa synovialis subfascialis
Bursa synovialis subtendinea
Bursa synovialis subligamentosa
Vagina synovialis tendinis

Bursae et vaginae synoviales capitis, colli, et trunci

Vag. synovialis m. obliqui dorsalis
B. m. tensoris veli palatini
Vag. tendinis m. digastrici
B. subligamentosa supraspinalis
B. subligamentosa nuchalis cranialis
B. subligamentosa nuchalis caudalis

Bursae et vaginae synoviales membri thoracici

B. subcutanea prescapularis [prae-] (eq)
B. subdeltoidea
B. subtendinea m. coracobrachialis
Vag. synovialis m. coracobrachialis
B. subtendinea m. infraspinati
B. subtendinea m. supraspinati (su)
B. subtendinea m. subscapularis
B. subtendinea m. teretis majoris (su)
B. subtendinea m. teretis minoris
Vag. synovialis intertubercularis
B. intertubercularis
B. subcutanea olecrani
B. intratendinea olecrani
B. subtendinea m. tricipitis brachii
B. bicipitoradialis
B. subtendinea m. brachialis
B. subcutanea precarpalis [prae-]
Vag. tendinis m. abductoris digiti I [pollicis] longi [m. extensoris carpi obliqui]
B. subtendinea m. abductoris digiti I [pollicis] longi [m. extensoris carpi obliqui] (bo, eq)
Vag. tendinis m. extensoris carpi radialis
Vag. tendinum m. extensoris digit. communis
Vag. tendinis m. extensoris digit. lateralis manus
Vag. tendinis m. extensoris carpi ulnaris [m. ulnaris lateralis]
B. subtendinea m. extensoris carpi ulnaris [m. ulnaris lateralis]
B. subtendinea m. extensoris carpi radialis
Vag. tendinis m. flexoris carpi radialis
Vag. synovialis communis mm. flexorum[22]
B. subtendinea m. flexoris digit. profundi[22]
Bb. m. flexoris digit. superficialis[22]
Vag. tendinis m. flexoris carpi ulnaris (Car)
B. subtendinea m. extensoris digit. communis (Ru, eq)
B. subtendinea m. extensoris digit. lateralis manus (Ru, eq)

Click on term to read footnote

Vag. distalis tendinum m. extensoris digit. communis (Ru)
Vagg. synoviales tendinum digitorum manus
Bb. subtendineae mm. interosseorum manus
Bb. podotrochleares manus

Bursae et vaginae synoviales membri pelvini

B. subcutanea trochanterica
B. subcutanea iliaca [coxalis]
B. subcutanea ischiadica
B. trochanterica m. glutei [glutaei] superficialis
Bb. trochantericae m. glutei [glutaei] medii
B. trochanterica m. glutei [glutaei] accessorii (eq)
B. trochanterica m. glutei [glutaei] profundi
B. ischiadica m. obturatorii interni (Car, eq)
B. ischiadica m. obturatorii externi (su, Ru)
B. subtendinea m. obturatorii interni (Car, eq)
B. subtendinea m. obturatorii externi (su, Ru)
B. trochanterica m. bicipitis femoris
B. ischiadica m. semitendinosi
B. m. recti femoris
B. subtendinea iliaca[23]
B. subcutanea prepatellaris [prae-]
B. subfascialis prepatellaris [prae-]
Bb. subtendineae prepatellares [prae-]
B. infrapatellaris proximalis (eq)
B. infrapatellaris distalis
B. subcutanea tuberositatis tibiae
B. subtendinea m. semitendinosi
B. subtendinea m. bicipitis femoris distalis
Recessus subpopliteus
Recessus subextensorius
B. subcutanea malleoli lateralis
B. subcutanea malleoli medialis
Vag. tendinis m. tibialis cranialis
Vag. tendinis m. fibularis [peron.] tertii (su, Ru)
Vag. tendinum m. extensoris digit. longi
Vag. tendinis m. extensoris digit. lateralis pedis
Vag. tendinis m. tibialis caudalis (ca)
Vag. tendinis m. flexoris digit. medialis
Vag. tendinis m. flexoris digit. lateralis
Vag. tendinis m. fibularis [peron.] longi lateralis
B. subtendinea m. fibularis [peron.] brevis (Car)
B. subtendinea m. tibialis cranialis
B. subcutanea calcanea
B. calcanea subtendinea m. flexoris digit. superficialis
B. tendinis calcanei
Vag. tendinis m. fibularis [peron.] longi plantaris
B. subtendinea m. fibularis [peron.] longi (su, Ru)
B. subtendinea m. extensoris digit. longi (Ru, eq)
B. subtendinea m. extensoris digit. lateralis pedis (Ru)
Vag. distalis tendinum m. extensoris digit. longi (Ru)
Vagg. synoviales tendinum digitorum pedis
Bb. subtendineae mm. Interosseorum pedis
Bb. podotrochleares pedis

Click on term to read footnote

Notes to Myologia

1 *Musculi cutanei.* This list of cutaneous muscles is not complete; other cutaneous muscles are listed topographically.

2 *M. frontalis, M. occipitalis.* These represent parts of M. epicranius of man.

2a This tendon is represented in rudimentary form (usually called a “tendinous intersection”) in the carnivores.

3 *Pars occipitomandibularis*. This is the part of the Venter caudalis in the horse that does not attach to the intermediate tendon, but terminates on the mandible directly.

4 *M. serratus ventralis cervicis* is homologous to M. levator scapulae of man.

5 *M. erector spinae*. The inclusion of subdivisions with attachments as far forward as the skull makes this term more applicable than M. sacrospinalis.

6 *Lig. dorsoscapulare*. This term denotes the special part of the Fascia thoracolumbalis in the horse that extends from the spinous processes of the second to fifth thoracic vertebrae to the medial surface of the scapula. The aponeuroses of Mm. splenius, semispinalis capitis and serratus dorsalis cranialis, as well as elastic fibers from the Lig. supraspinale contribute to the Lig. dorsoscapulare.

7 *M. subclavius*. In the pig and horse this muscle was long considered a part of M. pectoralis profundus. M. subclavius of Ruminantia, originating from the first costal cartilage, should not be confused with the fleshy termination of M. pectoralis profundus on M. supraspinatus.

8 *Mm. subcostales*. Several muscle bundles at the vertebral ends of the Mm. intercostales interni extend across one or more ribs. This is especially true of ribs 9 – 11 in Carnivora.

9 *Anulus inguinalis profundus*. This term is defined by veterinary anatomists as the abdominal entrance to the inguinal canal, bounded by the inguinal arch, the caudal border of the internal oblique abdominal muscle, and the lateral border of the rectus abdomminal muscle. It has a different meaning in human anatomy.

10 *Pars clavicularis [M. cleidobrachialis]*. In domestic mammals the reduction of the clavicle to a rudiment makes the homologue of the human Pars clavicularis m. deltoidei an integral part of M. brachiocephalicus. The other components of M. brachiocephalicus are homologous to parts of the human M. sternocleidomastoideus and M. trapezius.

Click on term to read footnote

11 *Lig. accessorium* was formerly termed the check ligament, or Caput radiale of the superficial digital flexor tendon, and Caput tendineum of the deep digital flexor tendon.

12 *Manica flexoria*. The sleeve formed by each tendon of M. flexor digit. superficialis around the corresponding tendon of M. flexor digit. profundus at the level of the Articulatio metacarpophalangea and metatarsophalangea.

12a This is a connective tissue attachment (with an abundance of elastic fibers) of the tendon of M. flexor digit. profundus to the palmar/plantar surface of Phalanx media in ruminants and the horse. It separates the Vagina synovialis tendinum digitorum manus/pedis from the Bursa podotrochlearis manus/pedis.

13 *M. extensor carpi radialis longus, M. extensor carpi radialis brevis*. These muscles are separate in the cat and partially fused in the dog.

13a *Caput accessorium of M. extensor digitorum communis* is present in ruminants and the horse as a vestige of the former “Muscle of Thiernesse”.

13b *Caput accessorium of M. extensor digitorum lateralis* of the ruminants and the horse was formerly called the “Muscle of Phillips”.

14 *Vaginae fibrosae digitorum*. The Vagina fibrosa of each digit consists of parts with transverse fibers and parts with crossed fibers. The N. A. terms (listed under Bursae et Vaginae Synoviales) are employed for both types, and the term Lig. anulare digiti is retained as a synonym for the transverse bands.

15 *Scutum proximale, medium, distale*. The scuta provide gliding surfaces for the flexor tendons. TheScutum proximale is the fibrocartilaginous palmar or plantar surface of the Lig. palmare or Lig.plantare. The Scutum medium and Scutum distale are fibrocartilaginous plates that cover the palmaror plantar surfaces of the proximal part of the Phalanx media and the Os sesamoideum distale, and also extend proximal to the respective bones.

16 *M. gluteofemoralis [glutaeo-]*. This term designates the muscle that was formerly named M. caudofemoralis or M. abductor cruris cranialis.

17 *M. obturatorius internus, Pars intrapelvina m. obturatorii externi*. The first term should be used to refer only to the muscle in Carnivora and the horse, which is innervated by a branch of N.ischiadicus and which passes through the Incisura ischiadica minor. The second term is applied to the muscle in Artiodactyla because it is innervated by a branch of N. obturatorius and it passes through the Foramen obturatum.

18 *Tendo symphysialis.* This term designates the median tendon of origin of M. adductor and M. gracilis.

19 *Tendo calcaneus communis*. This is a convenient designation for the aggregated tendons in the distal part of the crus which are attached to the Tuber calcanei in domestic mammals. It includes the tendons of the Mm. flexor digit. superficialis, triceps surae, biceps femoris, and semitendinosus, and is bound down by the Lamina propria fasciae cruris.

20 *M. flexor digitorum [digitalis] lateralis, M. flexor digitorum [digitalis] medialis*. Lateralis and medialis refer to the position of the muscle bellies.

21 *M. tibialis caudalis*. In Carnivora the tendon of this muscle has an independent termination on the medial surface of the tarsus and does not contribute to the formation of the common deep digital flexor tendon.

22 *Vag. synovialis communis mm. flexorum, B. subtendinea m. flexoris digitorum [digitalis] profundi, Bb. m. flexoris digitorum [digitalis] superficialis.* The first term refers to the carpal sheath of the flexor tendonds in the horse. The second term refers to the carpal bursa of the deep digital flexor in Carnivora and Artiodactyla. The last term designates the carpal bursae of both parts of the superficial digital flexor in Ruminantia.

23 *B. subtendinea iliaca.* This is under the tendon of termination of M. iliopsoas in the ox.

Click on term to read footnote

SPLANCHNOLOGIA

Tunica mucosa
- Lamina propria mucosae
- Lamina muscularis mucosae

Tela submucosa
Tunica muscularis
Tunica fibrosa
Tunica albuginea
Tunica adventitia
Tela subserosa
Tunica serosa
Parenchyma
Stroma
Glandula
- Lobus
- Lobulus

Glandula mucosa
Glandula serosa
Glandula seromucosa

APPARATUS DIGESTORIUS

CAVUM ORIS

Vestibulum oris
- Rima oris
- Labia oris
  - Labium superius
    - Philtrum
  - Labium inferius
- Angulus oris
- Bucca
  - Corpus adiposum buccae
  - Organum juxtaorale[1]

Cavum oris proprium
- Palatum
  - Palatum durum
  - Palatum molle [Velum palatinum]
  - Raphe [Rhaphe] palati
- Recessus sublingualis lateralis

Tunica mucosa oris

Frenulum labii superioris
Frenulum labii inferioris
Gingiva
- Margo gingivalis
- ' Papilla gingivalis [interdentalis]
- Sulcus gingivalis

Caruncula sublingualis
Tonsilla sublingualis
Plica sublingualis
Organum orobasale
Papilla parotidea
Papilla zygomatica (Car)
Rugae palatinae[2]
Pulvinus dentalis[3]
Papilla incisiva
Papillae labiales (ca, Ru)
Papillae buccales (Ru)
Plica pterygomandibularis

Glandulae oris

Glandulae salivariae minores
Gll. labiales
Gll. buccales
- Gll. buccales dorsales
- Gl. zygomatica[4]
  - Ductus glandulae zygomaticae major
  - Ductus glandulae zygomaticae minores
- Gll. buccales intermediae (Ru)
- Gll. buccales ventrales

Gll. molares
Gll. palatinae
Gll. linguales
- Gll. gustatoriae
- Gl. lingualis apicalis

Gl. paracaruncularis (cap, eq)

Glandulae salivariae majores
Gl. sublingualis monostomatica
- Ductus sublingualis major

Gl. sublingualis polystomatica
- Ductus sublinguales minores

Gl. mandibularis[5]
- Ductus mandibularis

Gl. parotis
- Pars superficialis
- Pars profunda
- Gl. parotis accessoria
- Ductus parotideus

Click on term to read footnote

Dentes

Corpus dentis[6]
Corona dentis
  Cuspis [coronae] dentis
    Apex cuspidis
  Tuberculum [coronae] dentis
  Infundibulum dentis
  Plica enameli[7]
  Crista enameli[7]
Corona clinica[8]
Cervix dentis
Radix dentis
  Apex radicis dentis
Radix clinica[8]
Facies occlusalis
Facies vestibularis [facialis]
Facies lingualis
Facies contactus[9]
  Facies mesialis
  Facies distalis
Cingulum
Crista marginalis
Margo incisalis
Cavum dentis [pulpare]
  Cavum coronale dentis
  Canalis radicis dentis
    Foramen apicis dentis
Pulpa dentis
  Pulpa coronalis
  Pulpa radicularis
Dentinum
Enamelum
Cementum
Periodontium
Arcus dentalis superior
Arcus dentalis inferior
Diastema
Dentes incisivi
Dentes canini
Dentes premolares [prae-]
  Dens lupinus (eq)
Dentes molares
Dens sectorius (Car)
Dentes decidui
Dentes permanentes

Lingua

Corpus linguae
Radix linguae
Apex linguae
Dorsum linguae
Torus linguae (Ru)
Fossa linguae (bo)
Facies ventralis linguae
Margo linguae
Tunica mucosa linguae
Frenulum linguae
Papillae linguales
  Papillae filiformes
  Papillae conicae
  Papillae fungiformes
  Papillae lentiformes (Ru)
  Papillae vallatae
  Papillae foliatae
  Papillae marginales[10]
Sulcus medianus linguae
Tonsilla lingualis
  Folliculi linguales
  Papillae tonsillares (su)
Septum linguae
Lyssa
Cartilago dorsi linguae (eq)
Aponeurosis linguae

Musculi linguae
M. genioglossus
M. hyoglossus
M. styloglossus
M. lingualis proprius
  Fibrae longitudinales superficiales
  Fibrae longitudinales profundae
  Fibrae transversae
  Fibrae perpendiculares

PHARYNX

Cavum pharyngis[11]

Pars nasalis pharyngis
  Fornix pharyngis
  Septum pharyngis (su, Ru)
  Tonsilla pharyngea
    Folliculi tonsillares[12]

Click on term to read footnote

' Ostium pharyngeum tubae auditivae
Torus tubarius
Torus levatorius
Tonsilla tubaria
Recessus pharyngeus[13]
(Bursa pharyngea)[13]
Diverticulum pharyngeum[13]
Ostium intrapharyngeum
Palatum molle [Velum palatinum]
Uvula [palatina] (su)
Arcus palatoglossus
Arcus palatopharyngeus[14]
Isthmus faucium[15]
Pars oralis pharyngis[15]
Fauces[15]
Tonsilla palatina
Folliculi tonsillares[12]
Fossulae tonsillares
Cryptae tonsillares
Lymphonoduli [Noduli lymphatici][12]
Sinus tonsillaris[16]
Capsula tonsillaris
Plica semilunaris[17]
Fossa tonsillaris[16]
Fossa supratonsillaris
Tonsilla veli palatini (su, eq)
Tonsilla paraepiglottica (fe, su, ov, cap)
Sulcus tonsillaris (su)
Vallecula epiglottica
Plica glossoepiglottica mediana
Plica glossoepiglottica lateralis
Pars laryngea pharyngis
Recessus piriformis
Vestibulum esophagi [Pars esophagea, oesophagea]
Limen pharyngoesophageum [-oesophageum] (Car)
Fascia pharyngobasilaris
Tela submucosa
Tunica mucosa
Gll. pharyngeae

Tunica muscularis pharyngis

Raphe [Rhaphe] pharyngis
Mm. constrictores pharyngis rostrales[18]
M. pterygopharyngeus
M. stylopharyngeus rostralis
M. stylopharyngeus caudalis[19]
M. hyopharyngeus [M. constrictor pharyngis medius][20]
Mm. constrictores pharyngis caudales
M. thyropharyngeus [thyreo-]
M. cricopharyngeus
Spatium retropharyngeum
Spatium lateropharyngeum

Musculi palati et faucium

Aponeurosis palatina
M. levator veli palatini
M. tensor veli palatini
M. palatinus
M. palatopharyngeus[18]

CANALIS ALLMENTARIUS

ESOPHAGUS [OESOPHAGUS]

Pars cervicalis
Pars thoracica
Pars abdominalis
Tunica adventitia
Tunica muscularis
Tendo cricoesophageus [-oesophageus]
M. esophageus [oesophageus] longitudinalis dorsalis
M. esophageus [oesophageus] longitudinalis lateralis
M. esophageus [oesophageus] longitudinalis ventralis
M. bronchoesophageus [-oesophageus]
M. pleuroesophageus [-oesophageus] (ca)
Tela submucosa
Tunica mucosa
Lamina muscularis mucosae
Gll. esophageae [oesophageae]

VENTRICULUS [GASTER]

Facies parietalis
Facies visceralis
Curvatura ventriculi major
Curvatura ventriculi minor
Incisura angularis
Pars cardiaca

' Ostium cardiacum
Incisura cardiaca
Fundus ventriculi
Saccus cecus [caecus] ventriculi (eq)
Diverticulum ventriculi (su)
Corpus ventriculi
Sulcus ventriculi[21]
Pars pylorica
Antrum pyloricum
Canalis pyloricus
Pylorus
Ostium pyloricum
Torus pyloricus (su, Ru)

Proventriculus[22]

Ruminoreticulum[22]

Rumen
Facies parietalis
Facies visceralis
Curvatura dorsalis
Curvatura ventralis
Extremitas cranialis
Extremitas caudalis
Atrium ruminis [Saccus cranialis]
Saccus dorsalis
Saccus cecus [caecus] caudodorsalis
Saccus ventralis
Recessus ruminis[23]
Saccus cecus [caecus] caudoventralis
Sulcus cranialis
Sulcus caudalis
Sulcus longitudinalis dexter
Sulcus accessorius dexter
Insula ruminis
Sulcus longitudinalis sinister
Sulcus accessorius sinister
Sulcus coronarius dorsalis
Sulcus coronarius ventralis
Pila cranialis
Pila caudalis
Pila longitudinalis dextra
Pila accessoria dextra
Pila longitudinalis sinistra
Pila accessoria sinistra
Pila coronaria dorsalis
Pila coronaria ventralis
Ostium intraruminale[24]
Sulcus ruminoreticularis
Plica ruminoreticularis
Ostium ruminoreticulare

Reticulum
Facies diaphragmatica
Facies visceralis
Curvatura major
Curvatura minor
Fundus reticuli
Sulcus reticuli
Fundus sulci reticuli
Labium dextrum
Labium sinistrum
Ostium reticulo-omasicum

Omasum
Corpus omasi
Facies parietalis
Facies visceralis
Curvatura omasi
Basis omasi
Collum omasi
Sulcus omasi[25]
Canalis omasi[25]
Pila omasi
Sulcus omasoabomasicus
Ostium omasoabomasicum

Abomasum

Facies parietalis
Facies visceralis
Curvatura major
Curvatura minor
Fundus abomasi
Corpus abomasi
Sulcus abomasi[26]
Pars pylorica

Paries ventriculi

Tunica serosa
Tela subserosa
Tunica muscularis
Stratum longitudinale
Fibrae ruminoreticuloabomasicae

Click on term to read footnote

' Fibrae obliquae externae
Stratum circulare
M. sphincter pylori
Fibrae obliquae internae
Ansa cardiaca[27]
M. sphincter cardiae
M. sphincter reticulo-omasicus
Tela submucosa
Tunica mucosa
Pars glandularis
Plicae gastricae
Lamina muscularis mucosae
Areae gastricae
Sulci gastrici
Plicae villosae
Foveolae gastricae
Glandulae cardiacae
Glandulae gastricae [propriae]
Glandulae pyloricae
Lymphonoduli [Noduli lymphatici] gastrici[l2]
Pars nonglandularis[28]
Margo plicatus (su, eq)
Papillae ruminis
Cellulae reticuli
Cristae reticuli
Papillae reticuli
Papillae unguiculiformes (Ru)
Laminae omasi
Recessus interlaminares
Papillae omasi
Vela abomasica
Plicae spirales abomasi

INTESTINUM TENUE

Tunica serosa
Tela subserosa
Tunica muscularis
Stratum longitudinale
Stratum circulare
Tela submucosa
Tunica mucosa
Lamina muscularis mucosae
Plicae circulares
Villi intestinales
Gll. intestinales
Lymphonoduli [Noduli lymphatici] solitarii[l2]
Lymphonoduli [Noduli lymphatici] aggregati[l2]

Duodenum

Pars cranialis
Ampulla duodeni
Ansa sigmoidea (su, Ru, eq)
Flexura duodeni cranialis
Pars descendens
Flexura duodeni caudalis
Pars transversa [Pars caudalis]
Pars ascendens
Flexura duodenojejunalis
Papilla duodeni major
Papilla duodeni minor
Gll. duodenales

Jejunum

Ileum[29]

M. sphincter ilei
Papilla ilealis
Ostium ileale
Frenulum papillae ilealis

INTESTINUM CRASSUM

Tunica serosa
Tela subserosa
Tunica muscularis
Stratum longitudinale
Stratum circulare
Tela submucosa
Tunica mucosa
Lamina muscularis mucosae
Gll. intestinales
Lymphonoduli [Noduli lymphatici] solitarii[l2]
Lymphonoduli [Noduli lymphatici] aggregati[l2]

Cecum [Caecum]

Basis ceci [caeci][30]
Corpus ceci [caeci]
Apex ceci [caeci]
Curvatura ceci [caeci] major
Curvatura ceci [caeci] minor
Teniae ceci [Taeniae caeci]
Tenia [Taenia] dorsalis
Tenia [Taenia] ventralis

Click on term to read footnote

' Tenia [Taenia] medialis
Tenia [Taenia] lateralis
Haustra ceci [caeci]
Plicae semilunares ceci [caeci]
Ostium cecocolicum [caeco-]
Valva cecocolica [caeco-] (eq)
M. sphincter ceci [caeci]

Colon

Colon ascendens
Colon crassum (eq)
Collum coli
Colon ventrale dextrum
Flexura sternalis [diaphragmatica ventralis]
Colon ventrale sinistrum
Flexura pelvina
Colon dorsale sinistrum
Flexura diaphragmatica [dorsalis]
Colon dorsale dextrum
Ampulla coli
Ansa proximalis coli (Ru)
Ansa spiralis coli (su, Ru)
Gyri centripetales
Flexura centralis
Gyri centrifugales
Ansa distalis coli (su, Ru)
Flexura coli dextra
Colon transversum
Flexura coli sinistra
Colon descendens [Colon tenue (eq)]
Colon sigmoideum
Teniae [Taeniae] coli
Tenia [Taenia] mesocolica lateralis
Tenia [Taenia] mesocolica medialis
Tenia [Taenia] libera lateralis
Tenia [Taenia] libera medialis

Haustra coli
Plicae semilunares coli
Appendices epiploicae

Rectum

Ampulla recti
Tunica adventitia
M. rectococcygeus
M. rectourethralis
Plicae transversales recti
Columnae rectales[31]

Canalis analis

M. sphincter ani internus
Linea anorectalis
Zona columnaris ani (ca, su)
Columnae anales
Sinus anales
Gll. anales
Zona intermedia
Linea anocutanea
Zona cutanea
Sinus paranalis (Car)
Gll. sinus paranalis
Gll. circumanales (ca)
M. sphincter ani externus (*vide* Perineum, N.A.V. p. 66)
Anus

HEPAR

Facies diaphragmatica
Area nuda
Sulcus venae cavae
Facies visceralis
Fossa vesicae felleae
Fissura lig. teretis
Lig. teres hepatis
Porta hepatis
Tuber omentale (Car)
Impressio esophagea [oesophagea]
Impressio gastrica
Impressio reticularis
Impressio omasica
Impressio duodenalis
Impressio colica
Impressio cecalis [caecalis] (eq)
Impressio renalis
Impressio adrenalis [supra-]
Margo dorsalis
Margo dexter
Margo sinister
Margo ventralis
Incisurae interlobares
Incisura lig. teretis
Lobus hepatis dexter
Lobus hepatis dexter lateralis

Lobus hepatis dexter medialis
Lobus quadratus
Lobus caudatus
    Processus papillaris
    Processus caudatus
Lobus hepatis sinister
Lobus hepatis sinister lateralis
Lobus hepatis sinister medialis
(Appendix fibrosa hepatis)
Lobuli hepatis
Tunica serosa
Tela subserosa
Tunica fibrosa
Capsula fibrosa perivascularis[32]
Arteriae interlobulares
Venae interlobulares
Venae centrales
Ductuli interlobulares
Ductuli biliferi
Ductus hepaticus communis
    Ductus hepaticus dexter
    Ductus hepaticus sinister

Vesica fellea

Tunica serosa vesicae felleae
Tela subserosa vesicae felleae
Tunica muscularis vesicae felleae
Tunica mucosa vesicae felleae
    Plicae tunicae mucosae vesicae felleae
    Gll. vesicae felleae
Fundus vesicae felleae
Corpus vesicae felleae
Collum vesicae felleae
Ductus cysticus
Ductus hepatocystici

Ductus choledochus

M. sphincter ductus choledochi
Ampulla hepatopancreatica[33]
    M. sphincter ampullae hepatopancreaticae
        [M. sphincter ampullae][33]

PANCREAS

Lobus pancreatis dexter
    Processus uncinatus (Ru)
Corpus pancreatis
    Tuber omentale
Lobus pancreatis sinister
Incisura pancreatis (Car, Ru)
Anulus pancreatis (su, eq)
Facies ventralis
Facies dorsalis
Margo cranialis
Margo caudalis
Margo dexter
Margo sinister
Ductus pancreaticus
    M. sphincter ductus pancreatici
Ductus pancreaticus accessorius
    M. sphincter ductus pancreatici accessorii
(Pancreas accessorium)

APPARATUS RESPIRATORIUS

NASUS EXTERNUS

Radix nasi
Dorsum nasi
Apex nasi
Alae nasi
Pars mobilis septi nasi
Rostrum
Planum nasale (Car)
    Areae
    Sulci
Planum rostrale (su)
    Areae
    Sulci
    Foveolae
    Glandulae

Planum nasolabiale (bo)
    Areae
    Sulci
    Foveolae
    Glandulae
Planum nasale (ov, cap)
    Areae
    Sulci
    Foveolae
    Glandulae
Cartilagines nasi externi
    Cartilago nasi lateralis dorsalis

' Cartilago nasi lateralis ventralis
Cartilago alaris
Cornu (eq)
Lamina (eq)
Cartilago nasalis accessoria lateralis
Cartilago nasalis accessoria medialis

CAVUM NASI

Nares
Sulcus alaris
Diverticulum nasi (eq)
Choanae
Septum nasi
Cartilago septi nasi
Processus caudalis
Pars membranacea
Pars ossea
Organum vomeronasale
Ductus vomeronasalis
Cartilago vomeronasalis
Ductus incisivus
Vestibulum nasi
Limen nasi
Ostium nasolacrimale
Plica alaris
Plica recta
Plica basalis
Plica obliqua (Car)
Plicae parallelae (Car)
Concha nasalis dorsalis[34]
Septum conchae dorsalis (eq)
Pars rostralis
Pars caudalis
Concha nasalis media
Conchae ethmoidales
Concha nasalis ventralis
Septum conchae ventralis (eq)
Pars rostralis
Pars caudalis
Pars dorsalis (su, Ru)
Pars ventralis (su, Ru)
Tunica mucosa nasi
Regio respiratoria
Regio olfactoria
Gll. olfactoriae
Gll. nasales
Gl. nasalis lateralis
Plexus cavernosi nasales
Meatus nasi dorsalis
Meatus nasi medius
Meatus nasi ventralis
Meatus nasi communis
Meatus ethmoidales

SINUS PARANASALES

Sinus conchae dorsalis
Bulla conchalis dorsalis
Cellulae
Sinus conchae mediae
Sinus conchae ventralis
Bulla conchalis ventralis
Cellulae
Sinus maxillaris
Sinus maxillaris rostralis[35]
Sinus maxillaris caudalis[35]
Septum sinuum maxillarium
Recessus maxillaris (Car)
Apertura nasomaxillaris
Apertura maxillopalatina (Ru)
Apertura conchomaxillaris (eq)
Sinus lacrimalis (su, Ru)
Sinus palatinus
Sinus frontalis[36]
Sinus frontalis rostralis (ca)
Sinus frontalis rostralis medialis (su, bo)
Sinus frontalis rostralis intermedius (bo)
Sinus frontalis rostralis lateralis (su, bo)
Sinus frontalis medialis (ca, ov, cap)
Sinus frontalis lateralis (ca, ov, cap)
Sinus frontalis caudalis (su, bo)
Aperturae sinuum frontalium
Septa sinuum frontalium[37]
Lamellae intrasinuales[37]
Sinus conchofrontalis[38]
Apertura frontomaxillaris (eq)
Sinus sphenoidalis
Septum sinuum sphenoidalium
Apertura sinus sphenoidalis
Sinus sphenopalatinus (eq)
Cellulae ethmoidales

LARYNX

Prominentia laryngea

Click on term to read footnote

Cartilagines laryngis[39]

Cartilago thyroidea [thyreoidea]
Lamina [dextra et sinistra]
Incisura thyroidea [thyreoidea] rostralis
Incisura thyroidea [thyreoidea] caudalis
Linea obliqua
Cornu rostrale
Cornu caudale
Fissura thyroidea [thyreoidea]
Foramen thyroideum [thyreoideum]
Facies articularis cricoidea
Facies articularis hyoidea
Articulatio thyrohyoidea [thyreo-]
Capsula articularis thyrohyoidea [thyreo-]
Membrana thyrohyoidea [thyreo-]

Cartilago cricoidea
Arcus cartilaginis cricoideae
Lamina cartilaginis cricoideae
  Crista mediana
  Facies articularis arytenoidea [arytaenoidea]
  Facies articularis thyroidea [thyreoidea]
Articulatio cricothyroidea [-thyreoidea]
  Capsula articularis cricothyroidea [-thyreoidea]
  Lig. cricothyroideum [-thyreoideum]
Lig. cricotracheale

Cartilago arytenoidea [arytaenoidea]
Facies articularis
Basis cartilaginis arytenoideae [arytaenoideae]
  Processus vocalis
Facies lateralis
  Processus muscularis
  Crista arcuata
Facies medialis
  Processus medialis
Facies dorsalis
  Apex cartilaginis arytenoideae [arytaenoideae]
    Processus corniculatus
    Processus cuneiformis (ca)
Cartilago interarytenoidea [-arytaenoidea]
Cartilago sesamoidea[40]
Lig. arytenoideum [arytaenoideum] transversum
Lig. arycorniculatum
Articulatio cricoarytenoidea [-arytaenoidea]
' Capsula articularis cricoarytenoidea [-arytaenoidea]
  Lig. cricoarytenoideum [-arytaenoideum]

Epiglottis
Facies lingualis
Facies laryngea
Margines laterales
Basis
Apex
Petiolus epiglottidis
Cartilago epiglottica
  Processus cuneiformis (eq)
Lig. thyroepiglotticum [thyreo-]
Lig. hyoepiglotticum

Musculi laryngis

M. cricothyroideus [-thyreoideus]
M. cricoarytenoideus [-arytaenoideus] dorsalis
M. cricoarytenoideus [-arytaenoideus] lateralis
M. thyroarytenoideus [thyreoarytaenoideus]
  M. ventricularis
  M. vocalis
M. thyroarytenoideus [thyreoarytaenoideus] accessorius (eq)
M. hyoepiglotticus
M. tensor ventriculi laryngis (eq)
M. arytenoideus [arytaenoideus] transversus

Cavum laryngis

Aditus laryngis
  Tuberculum cuneiforme
  Tuberculum corniculatum
  Plica aryepiglottica
  Incisura interarytenoidea [-arytaenoidea]
Vestibulum laryngis
Plica vestibularis
Rima vestibuli
Ventriculus laryngis[41]
Recessus laryngis medianus
Glottis
Plica vocalis
Rima glottidis
  Pars intermembranacea
  Pars intercartilaginea
Cavum infraglotticum
Tunica mucosa

Membrana fibroelastica laryngis
Lig. vestibulare
Lig. vocale
Gll. laryngeae
Lymphonoduli [Noduli lymphatici] laryngei[12]

TRACHEA

Pars cervicalis
Pars thoracica
Cartilagines tracheales
Musculus trachealis
Ligg. anularia [trachealia]
Paries membranaceus
Tela submucosa
Gll. tracheales
Tunica mucosa
Bifurcatio tracheae
Carina tracheae

BRONCHI

Arbor bronchalis[42]
Bronchus principalis [dexter et sinister]
Bronchi lobares
Bronchus trachealis (su, Ru)
Bronchi segmentales
Cartilagines bronchales[42]
Tela submucosa
Gll. bronchales
Tunica mucosa
Lamina muscularis mucosae[43]
Lymphonoduli [Noduli lymphatici] bronchales[42]

PULMO [DEXTER ET SINISTER]

Basis pulmonis
Apex pulmonis
Facies costalis
Facies medialis
Pars vertebralis
Pars mediastinalis
Impressio cardiaca
Impressio aortica
Impressio esophagea [oesophagea]
Sulcus venae cavae caudalis
Facies diaphragmatica
Facies interlobares
Margo dorsalis [obtusus]
Margo acutus
Margo ventralis
Margo basalis[44]
Hilus pulmonis
Radix pulmonis
Incisura cardiaca pulmonis dextri
Incisura cardiaca pulmonis sinistri
Lobus cranialis [pulm. dext.][45]
Pars cranialis
Pars caudalis
Lobus cranialis [pulm. sin.][45]
Pars cranialis [Culmen]
Pars caudalis [Lingula]
Lobus medius [pulm. dext.]
Lobus caudalis[45]
Lobus accessorius [pulm. dext.]
Fissura interlobaris cranialis [pulm. dext.]
Fissura interlobaris caudalis

Segmenta bronchopulmonalia

Segmenta dorsalia lobi cranialis
Segmenta ventralia lobi cranialis
Segmenta medialia lobi cranialis
Segmenta lateralia lobi cranialis
Segmenta lobi medii
Segmenta dorsalia lobi caudalis
Segmenta ventralia lobi caudalis
Segmenta medialia lobi caudalis
Segmenta lateralia lobi caudalis
Segmentum accessorium
Lobuli pulmonis
Bronchuli[42]
Bronchuli respiratorii
Ductuli alveolares
Sacculi alveolares
Alveoli pulmonis

CAVUM THORACIS

Fascia endothoracica
Cavum pleurae
Pleura
Cupula pleurae
Pleura pulmonalis
Pleura parietalis
Pleura mediastinalis
Pleura pericardiaca

Click on term to read footnote

' ' Pleura costalis
Pleura diaphragmatica
Recessus pleurales
Recessus costodiaphragmaticus
Recessus costomediastinalis
Recessus lumbodiaphragmaticus
Recessus mediastinodiaphragmaticus sinister
Lig. pulmonale
Mediastinum
Mediastinum craniale
Mediastinum ventrale
Mediastinum medium
Mediastinum dorsale
Mediastinum caudale
Cavum mediastini serosum [Bursa infracardiaca]
Plica venae cavae
Recessus mediastini[46]

APPARATUS UROGENITALIS

ORGANA URINARIA

Ren

Margo lateralis
Margo medialis
Hilus renalis
Sinus renalis
Facies ventralis
Facies dorsalis
Extremitas cranialis
Extremitas caudalis
Fascia renalis
Capsula adiposa
Capsula fibrosa
Lobi renales
Cortex renis
Lobuli corticales
Pars convoluta
Corpuscula renis
Glomeruli [Glomerula]
Pars radiata
Medulla renis
Pyramides renales
Basis pyramidis
' ' Papilla renalis
Ductus papillares
Crista renalis[47]
Area cribrosa
Foramina papillaria
Columnae renales
Tubuli renales
Pelvis renalis[48]
Recessus pelvis[49]
Gll. pelvis renalis (eq)
Calices renales
Calices renales majores
Calices renales minores
Recessus terminales[50]

Arteriae renis
Arteriae interlobares renis
Arteriae arcuatae
Arteriae interlobulares
Arteriola glomerularis afferens
Arteriola glomerularis efferens
Rami capsulares
Arteriolae rectae

Venae renis
Venae interlobares
Venae arcuatae
Venae interlobulares
Venulae stellatae
Venulae rectae
Venae capsulares (fe)

Ureter

Pars abdominalis
Pars pelvina
Tunica adventitia
Tunica muscularis
Tunica mucosa
Gll. uretericae (eq)

Vesica urinaria

Apex vesicae [Vertex vesicae]
Corpus vesicae[51]
Cervix vesicae
Facies dorsalis
Facies ventralis
Lig. vesicae medianum[52]

Click on term to read footnote

Lig. vesicae laterale[52]
Lig. teres vesicae
Tunica serosa
Tela subserosa
Tunica muscularis[53] (M. detrusor vesicae)
M. pubovesicalis
M. rectourethralis
Tela submucosa
Tunica mucosa
Trigonum vesicae
Columna ureterica[54]
Ostium ureteris
Plica ureterica[54]
Ostium urethrae internum

ORGANA GENITALIA MASCULINA

Testis[55]

Extremitas capitata
Extremitas caudata
Facies lateralis
Facies medialis
Margo liber
Margo epididymalis
Tunica albuginea
Mediastinum testis
Septula testis
Lobuli testis
Parenchyma testis
Tubuli seminiferi contorti
Tubuli seminiferi recti
Rete testis
(Appendix testis)[56]

Epididymis

Caput epididymidis
Ductuli efferentes testis
Corpus epididymidis
Cauda epididymidis
Lobuli epididymidis [Coni epididymidis]
Ductus epididymidis
(Ductuli aberrantes)
(Appendix epididymidis)
(Paradidymis)

Ductus deferens

Ampulla ductus deferentis
Gll. ampullae
Tunica adventitia
Tunica serosa
Tunica muscularis
Tunica mucosa
Ductus ejaculatorius

Funiculus spermaticus

Tunicae funiculi spermatici et testis

Fascia spermatica externa
M. cremaster
Fascia cremasterica
Fascia spermatica interna
Tunica vaginalis[60]
Lamina parietalis
Lamina visceralis
Anulus vaginalis
Canalis vaginalis
Cavum vaginale
Mesorchium[57]
Mesorchium proximale [Plica vasculosa]
Mesofuniculus[58]
Mesorchium distale
Mesoductus deferens [Plica ductus deferentis]
Mesepididymis[59]
Lig. testis proprium[59]
Lig. caudae epididymidis[59]
Lig. scroti
Bursa testicularis [Sinus epididymalis][59]
Processus vaginalis peritonei [peritonaei][60]

Glandulae genitales accessoriae

Ampulla ductus deferentis

Gl. vesicularis (Un)
Tunica adventitia
Tunica muscularis
Tunica mucosa
Ductus excretorius

Prostata[61]
Facies ventralis
Facies dorsalis
Corpus prostatae
Pars disseminata prostatae
Lobus [dexter et sinister]
Isthmus prostatae
Parenchyma
Ductuli prostatici
Substantia muscularis
Capsula prostatae

Glandula bulbourethralis
Ductus gl. bulbourethralis

PARTES GENITALES MASCULINAE EXTERNAE

Penis

Radix penis
Crus penis
Corpus penis
Dorsum penis
    Sulcus dorsalis penis
Facies urethralis
    Sulcus urethralis
Flexura sigmoidea penis (su, Ru)
Pars libera penis
Glans penis[62]
    Processus dorsalis glandis (eq)
    Pars longa glandis (ca)
    Bulbus glandis (ca)
    Corona glandis
    Septum glandis
    Collum glandis
    Fossa glandis (eq)
    Sinus urethralis (eq)
Preputium [Praeputium][63]
    Lamina externa
    Raphe preputii [Rhaphe praeputii]
    Ostium preputiale [prae-]
    Cavum preputiale [prae-]
    Lamina interna
    Plica preputialis [prae-] (eq)
        Anulus preputialis [prae-] (eq)
    Diverticulum preputiale [prae-] (su)
    Frenulum preputii [prae-]
' Gll. preputiales [prae-]
    Lymphonoduli [Noduli lymphatici] preputiales [prae-][12]
M. preputialis [prae-] cranialis
M. preputialis [prae-] caudalis
Raphe [Rhaphe] penis
Corpus cavernosum penis
Os penis
Corpus spongiosum penis
Corpus spongiosum glandis
Bulbus penis
Tuberculum spongiosum[64]
Tunica albuginea corporum cavernosorum
    Lig. apicale penis (Ru)
Tunica albuginea corporis spongiosi
Septum penis
Trabeculae corporum cavernosorum
Trabeculae corporis spongiosi
Cavernae corporum cavernosorum
Cavernae corporis spongiosi
Arteriae helicinae
Venae cavernosae
Fascia penis superficialis
Fascia penis profunda
Lig. suspensorium penis
Lig. fundiforme penis

Urethra masculina

Pars pelvina
    Pars preprostatica [prae-]
    Pars prostatica
        Crista urethralis
        Colliculus seminalis
        Ostium ejaculatorium
        Uterus masculinus
        Sinus prostaticus[65]
    Stratum spongiosum
    Isthmus urethrae
Pars penina[66]
    Recessus urethralis (su, Ru)
    Fossa navicularis urethrae (su, eq)
    Processus urethrae
Ostium urethrae externum
Tunica muscularis
Tunica mucosa
Lacunae urethrales
Gll. urethrales

Click on term to read footnote

Scrotum

Cutis scroti
  Raphe [Rhaphe] scroti
Tunica dartos
  Septum scroti

ORGANA GENITALIA FEMININA

Ovarium

Hilus ovarii
Facies medialis
Facies lateralis
Margo liber
  Fossa ovarii (eq)
Margo mesovaricus
Extremitas tubaria
Extremitas uterina
Margo limitans peritonei [peritonaei]
Epithelium superficiale
Tunica albuginea
Cortex ovarii [Zona parenchymatosa][67]
Medulla ovarii [Zona vasculosa][67]
Stroma ovarii
Folliculi ovarici primarii
Folliculi ovarici vesiculosi
Corpus luteum
Corpus albicans
Lig. ovarii proprium

Epoöphoron

Ductus epoöphori longitudinalis
  Ductuli transversi
Appendices vesiculosae

Paroöphoron

Tuba uterina

Ostium abdominale tubae uterinae
Infundibulum tubae uterinae
Fimbriae tubae
  Fimbria ovarica
Ampulla tubae uterinae
Isthmus tubae uterinae
Pars uterina
Ostium uterinum tubae
Tunica serosa
Tela subserosa
Tunica muscularis
Tunica mucosa
  Plicae tubariae

Uterus

Uterus bicornis
Cornu uteri [dextrum et sinistrum]
  Margo mesometricus
  Margo liber
Lig. intercornuale
Lig. intercornuale dorsale (bo)
Lig. intercornuale ventrale (bo)
Corpus uteri
Margo uteri [dexter et sinister]
Facies dorsalis
Cavum uteri
Facies ventralis
Velum uteri[68]
Fundus uteri[69]
Cervix uteri
  Portio prevaginalis [prae-] [cervicis]
  Portio vaginalis [cervicis]
Ostium uteri internum
Ostium uteri externum
Canalis cervicis uteri
  Plicae longitudinales
  Plicae circulares (Ru)
  Pulvini cervicales (su)
  Gll. cervicales
Parametrium
Tunica serosa [Perimetrium]
Tela subserosa
Tunica muscularis [Myometrium]
Tunica mucosa [Endometrium]
  Carunculae[70]
  Gll. uterinae
Lig. teres uteri
Processus vaginalis peritonei [peritonaei][60]

Vagina

Fornix vaginae
Paries ventralis
Paries dorsalis
Hymen

Click on term to read footnote

Ostium vaginae
(Ductus deferens vestigialis)
Tunica serosa
Tela subserosa
Tunica adventitia
Tunica muscularis
Tunica mucosa
Rugae vaginales
Lymphonoduli [Noduli lymphatici] vaginales[l2]

Vestibulum vaginae[71]

Bulbus vestibuli
Pars intermedia bulborum
Gll. vestibulares minores
Gl. vestibularis major
Diverticulum suburethrale (su, Ru)
Tuberculum urethrale (ca)

PARTES GENITALES FEMININAE EXTERNAE

Pudendum femininum [Vulva][71]

Labium pudendi [vulvae]
Commissura labiorum ventralis
Commissura labiorum dorsalis
Rima pudendi [vulvae]

Clitoris

Crus clitoridis
Corpus clitoridis
Glans clitoridis
Sinus clitoridis[72]
Frenulum clitoridis
Preputium [Praeputium] clitoridis
Fossa clitoridis[72]
Corpus cavernosum clitoridis
Septum corporum cavernosorum
Corpus spongiosum glandis (ca, eq)
Fascia clitoridis

Urethra feminina

Ostium urethrae externum
Tunica adventitia
Tunica muscularis
Tunica mucosa
Stratum spongiosum
Gll. urethrales
Lacunae urethrales
(Ductus paraurethrales)
(Gll. paraurethrales)
Crista urethralis

PERINEUM[73]

Raphe [Rhaphe]
Musculi perinei
Diaphragma pelvis
M. levator ani
M. iliocaudalis [-coccygeus] (Car)
M. pubocaudalis [-coccygeus] (Car)
(Arcus tendineus m. levatoris ani)[74]
M. coccygeus
Fascia diaphragmatis pelvis interna
Fascia diaphragmatis pelvis externa
M. sphincter ani externus
Pars cutanea
Pars superficialis
Pars profunda
Fascia pelvis
Fascia pelvis parietalis
Fascia obturatoria
Arcus tendineus fasciae pelvis[75]
Lig. pubovesicale
Fascia pelvis visceralis
Fascia prostatae
Septum rectovaginale
Septum perineale[76]
Centrum tendineum perinei [Corpus perineale][73]
M. urethralis[53]
M. ischiourethralis
M. bulboglandularis[77]
Membrana perinei[78]
Lig. transversum perinei
M. transversus perinei superficialis
M. ischiocavernosus
M. bulbospongiosus
M. constrictor vestibuli
M. constrictor vulvae
M. retractor penis[79]
M. retractor clitoridis[79]
Pars analis

Click on term to read footnote

' Pars rectalis
Pars penina
Pars clitoridea
Fascia perinei superficialis
M. longitudinalis perinei cutaneus[80]
M. sphincter labiorum cutaneus[80]
Fossa ischiorectalis
Corpus adiposum fossae ischiorectalis
Canalis pudendalis

PERITONEUM [PERITONAEUM]

Peritoneum [Peritonaeum] parietale
Tunica serosa
Tela subserosa
Peritoneum [Peritonaeum] viscerale
Tunica serosa
Tela subserosa
Cavum peritonei [peritonaei]
Foramen omentale [epiploicum]
Bursa omentalis[81]
Vestibulum bursae omentalis
Recessus dorsalis omentalis
Aditus ad recessum caudalem
Recessus caudalis omentalis
Recessus lienalis
Plica gastropancreatica
Plica hepatopancreatica
Recessus supraomentalis (Ru)
Omentum majus [Epiploön]
Paries superficialis
Paries profundus
Lig. gastrophrenicum
Lig. gastrolienale
Lig. phrenicolienale
Lig. lienorenale
Velum omentale[82]
Mesoduodenum
Mesenterium
Radix mesenterii
Mesojejunum
Mesoileum
Mesocolon
Mesocolon ascendens
Mesocolon transversum
Mesocolon descendens
Mesocolon sigmoideum
Mesorectum
Omentum minus
' Lig. hepatogastricum
Lig. hepatoduodenale
Lig. falciforme hepatis
Lig. coronarium hepatis
Lig. triangulare dextrum
Lig. triangulare sinistrum
Lig. hepatorenale
Plica duodenocolica
Recessus duodenalis caudalis
Plica ileocecalis [-caecalis]
Plica cecocolica [caeco-] (eq)
Lig. vesicae medianum[52]
Lig. vesicae laterale[52]
Trigonum inguinale
Fossa inguinalis lateralis
Mesorchium (*vide* N.A.V. p. 63)
Mesoductus deferens (*vide* N.A.V. p. 63)
Mesepididymis (*vide* N.A.V. p. 63)
Bursa testicularis [Sinus epididymalis] (*vide* N.A.V. p. 63)
Processus vaginalis peritonei [peritonaei][60]
Plica genitalis
Lig. latum uteri
Mesometrium
Mesosalpinx
Mesovarium[83]
Mesovarium proximale
Mesovarium distale
Bursa ovarica
Lig. suspensorium ovarii
Excavatio rectogenitalis
Fossa pararectalis
Excavatio vesicogenitalis
Excavatio pubovesicalis
Spatium retroperitoneale [-peritonaeale]

GLANDULAE ENDOCRINAE

Glandula thyroidea [thyreoidea]

Lobus [dexter et sinister]
Isthmus glandularis (Car, bo)
Isthmus fibrosus (ov, cap, eq)
Lobus pyramidalis
Capsula fibrosa
Stroma
Parenchyma
Lobuli

' Folliculi
(Gll. thyroideae [thyreoideae] accessoriae)

Glandula parathyroidea [-thyreoidea] interna [IV][84]

Glandula parathyroidea [-thyreoidea] externa [III][84]

Hypophysis [Glandula pituitaria]

Adenohypophysis
- Pars tuberalis
- Pars intermedia
- Pars distalis
- (Pars pharyngea)

Neurohypophysis
- Infundibulum
  - Radix
  - Pars cava
  - Pars compacta
- Lobus nervosus

Cavum hypophysis

Glandula pinealis (*vide* N.A.V. p. 127)

Gl. adrenalis [suprarenalis]

Facies ventralis
Facies dorsalis
Margo lateralis
Margo medialis
Hilus
Capsula
Cortex
Medulla
(Gll. adrenales [suprarenales] accessoriae)

Insulae pancreaticae

Thymus (*vide* N.A.V. p. 111)

Notes to Splanchnologia

1 *Organum juxtaorale.* This ductless and encapsulated epithelial cord is found in man, dog, cat, pig, and ox between M. temporalis and M. buccinator. It is grossly demonstrable in man only.

2 *Rugae palatinae*. This term is more accurate than Plicae palatinae (N.A.).

3 *Pulvinus dentalis*. This term adopted for the dental pad of Ruminantia.

4 *Gl. zygomatica*. Gl. orbitalis is not desirable because there are several other glands in the orbit and this one is ventral to the orbit. It occurs in Carnivora.

5 *Gl. mandibularis*. The prefix "sub-" is not appropriate for this gland in domestic mammals because a large part of it lies caudal to the mandible.

6 *Corpus dentis*. This term is applied to hypsodont teeth, in which the part covered by enamel is not homologous to the Corona dentis (anatomical crown) as defined for the brachydont tooth. The Corpus dentis includes all of the tooth except the Radix dentis.

7 *Plica enameli, Crista enameli.* The first term refers to an infolding of enamel from the side of a premolar or molar. The Cristae enameli are the free occlusal edges of the enamel layers of the worn tooth.

8 *Corona clinica, Radix clinica.* Corona clinica is the free part of the tooth that projects from the Gingiva. Radix clinica is the part of the tooth that is within the Gingiva and the Alveolus.

9 *Facies contactus*. Each tooth, except the last molar, has two Facies contactus, which are related to the adjacent teeth in the same dental arch. On the first incisor, the Facies mesialis is next to the median plane; on all other teeth it is directed toward the first incisor. The Facies distalis is the opposite surface.

10 *Papillae marginales* are present in newborn Carnivora and swine.

11 *Cavum pharyngis*. The parts of the pharynx in domestic animals do not correspond to those in man because of the long soft palate and the difference in the cervicocephalic angle. See also note 15.

12 *Folliculi tonsillares, Lymphonoduli [Noduli lymphatici]*. A tonsillar follicle is composed of a crypt, its orifice (the fossula), and its surrounding lymphatic tissue, which contains Lymphonoduli. Because the latter do not have a lumen, they are not called follicles in the N.A.V. or in the N.H.

13 *Recessus pharyngeus, (Bursa pharyngea), Diverticulum pharyngeum*. The Recessus in the horse is a median niche at the caudodorsal angle of the nasopharynx. In Artiodactyla it is divided by the pharyngeal tonsil. It is absent in Carnivora. Among domestic mammals the Bursa is an inconstant vestige occurring only in the horse, either as a tubular extension of the Recessus or as an independent evagination. The Diverticulum occurs only in the pig, on the dorsal surface of the beginning of the esophagus.

14 *Arcus palatopharyngeus.* The Arcus palatopharyngeus is a fold of mucosa extending from the lateral end of the free border of the Palatum molle to the caudal wall of the pharynx, where it is continuous with the contralateral arch.

15 *Isthmus faucium, Pars oralis pharyngis, Fauces*. The Isthmus faucium is the orifice between the Cavum oris and Pars oralis pharyngis. It is bounded laterally by the palatoglossal arches. The Pars oralis extends from the palatoglossal arch to the base of the epiglottis. In domestic mammals the cavity corresponding to the posterior part of the human Pars oralis, applied to the prevertebral fascia, is separated from the Pars oralis by the longer soft palate and belongs to the Pars nasalis. The Fauces form the part of the pharynx bounded laterally by the palatine tonsil and its surrounding structures.In domestic mammals the Pars oralis consists mainly of the Fauces.

16 *Sinus tonsillaris, Fossa tonsillaris*. The Sinus is the deep, narrow-mouthed cavity in the palatine tonsil of Ruminantia. The Fossa is the depression containing the palatine tonsil in Carnivora.

17 *Plica semilunaris* is a fold from the ventral surface of the lateral part of the soft palate. It forms the medial wall of the Fossa tonsillaris in Carnivora.

18 *Mm. constrictores pharyngis rostrales*. The muscles of the pharynx have been considered as individual muscles in all veterinary literature. M. palatopharyngeus is an important part of the Tunica muscularis pharyngis, although it is listed as a muscle of the soft palate. Functionally it is a rostral constrictor of the pharynx. M. stylopharyngeus rostralis is a rostral constrictor of the pharynx in Ruminantia.

19 *M. stylopharyngeus caudalis*. This is the only M. stylopharyngeus in species other than Ruminantia.

20 *M. hyopharyngeus [M. constrictor pharyngis medius]*. The names of the subdivisions of the M.constrictor pharyngis medius in the N.A. have been omitted here because they cannot be reconciled with the nomenclature of the Os hyoideum in the N.A.V. The Pars chondropharyngea of the N.A. originates in part from the Cornu minus, which is often cartilaginous in man. In the N.A.V. the Cornu minus is designated by the comparative anatomical term Ceratohyoideum. The Pars ceratopharyngea of the N.A. originates from the Cornu majus, which in the N.A.V. is the Thyrohyoideum.

21 *Sulcus ventriculi*. In Ruminantia, the Sulcus ventriculi is divided by the Ostium reticulo-omasicum and Ostium omasoabomasicum into three segments: Sulcus reticuli, Sulcus omasi, and Sulcus abomasi.

22 *Proventriculus, Ruminoreticulum*. In Ruminantia the forestomach or Proventriculus is divided into three parts: the Rumen, Reticulum, and Omasum. The term Ruminoreticulum is required by the morphological and physiological unity of the two compartments.

23 *Recessus ruminis*. This is the cranial end of the Saccus ventralis.

24 *Ostium intraruminale*. This is the opening between Saccus dorsalis and Saccus ventralis.

25 *Sulcus omasi, Canalis omasi*. The Sulcus omasi is a part of the Sulcus ventriculi. It forms, in conjunction with the free borders of the Laminae omasi, the Canalis omasi.

26 *Sulcus abomasi*. This is the part of the Sulcus ventriculi along the interior surface of the Curvatura minor abomasi.

27 *Ansa cardiaca* is the loop of muscle that passes from one side of the Sulcus ventriculi around the cardia to the other side of the sulcus.

28 *Pars nonglandularis* is a part of the Tunica mucosa ventriculi that is covered by stratified squamous epithelium in Ungulata.

29 *Ileum*. This is defined in veterinary anatomical literature as the short terminal part of the small intestine to which the Plica ileocecalis is attached. In human anatomy the ratio of Jejunum to Ileum is given as ca. 2:3.

30 *Basis ceci [caeci]* occurs in the horse. Although the part of the Basis ceci cranial to the Papilla ilealis develops from the first part of the embryonic colon, it is conventionally included in the Basis ceci.

31 *Columnae rectales*. Ruminantia have Columnae rectales, but no Columnae anales.

32 *Capsula fibrosa perivascularis*. This term designates the connective tissue ensheathing the bile ducts and the branches of the hepatic artery and portal vein within the liver; it was formerly known as Glisson's capsule.

33 *Ampulla hepatopancreatica, M. sphincter ampullae*. An Ampulla hepatopancreatica is formed at the orifices of the bile and pancreatic ducts in the cat and horse. In the sheep and goat the bile and pancreatic ducts unite before they reach the duodenum. Although it is not independent of the duodenal musculature as it is in man, a tract of muscle fibers passes around the ampulla in the cat, or the common hepatopancreatic duct in the sheep and goat, or the terminal part of both ducts in the dog and horse. These fibers are designated M. sphincter ampullae hepatopancreaticae.

34 *Concha nasalis dorsalis.* This structure in domestic mammals is not homologous to the superior concha of man.

35 *Sinus maxillaris rostralis, caudalis*. The horse has two maxillary sinuses on each side, each with its own nasomaxillary opening.

36 *Sinus frontalis*. Each individual diverticulum of the nasal cavity is a separate sinus. The names of the frontal sinuses in each species are:

Cat: Sinus frontalis

Dog: Sinus frontalis rostralis
Sinus frontalis medialis
Sinus frontalis lateralis

Pig: Sinus frontalis rostralis medialis
Sinus frontalis rostralis lateralis
Sinus frontalis caudalis

Sheep, Goat:
Sinus frontalis medialis
Sinus frontalis lateralis

Ox: Sinus frontalis rostralis medialis
Sinus frontalis rostralis intermedius
Sinus frontalis rostralis lateralis
Sinus frontalis caudalis

Horse: Sinus frontalis

37 *Septa sinuum frontalium, Lamellae intrasinuales*. The first term includes all septa between frontal sinuses. Lamellae intrasinuales are the plates of bone that project into the sinuses.

38 *Sinus conchofrontalis* is a compound term for the frontal sinus and the dorsal conchal sinus, which are continuous in the horse.

39 *Cartilagines laryngis.* Cartilago cuneiformis and Cartilago corniculata (N.A.) are listed as Processus under the cartilages to which they are attached.

40 *Cartilago sesamoidea*. This "butterfly cartilage" on the dorsal surface of the arytenoid cartilages in Carnivora is not homologous to the human sesamoid cartilages.

41 *Ventriculus laryngis*. The term Sacculus laryngis (N.A.) has been deleted because the structure formerly given this name in some veterinary textbooks is not homologous to the human Sacculus laryngis, but is generally considered to be the ventricle itself.

42 *Arbor bronchalis, Cartilagines bronchales, Bronchuli*. "Bronchalis" and "Bronchuli" is the correct Latin spelling.

43 *Lamina muscularis mucosae*. The muscle layer of the Bronchi in domestic mammals lies between the Lamina propria and the Tela submucosa.

44 *Margo basalis*. This margin is caudoventral. Translation of inferior (N.A.) to caudal presents difficulties in understanding. Inclusion of the basal border with the ventral border eliminates an important clinical distinction. The terminology of the lung in domestic mammals is best derived from the shape of the lung - a semicone with an apex and an oblique base.

45 *Lobus cranialis, caudalis*. These terms are translations of the human Lobus superior and Lobus inferior. The criterion for naming the lobes is the division of the bronchi rather than external fissures. All species of domestic mammals have a cranial lobe and a caudal lobe on both lungs, and an accessory lobe on the right lung. All except the horse have a middle (formerly cardiac) lobe of the right lung. In all species except the horse, the cranial lobe of the left lung is divided into cranial and caudal parts by an intralobar fissure. In Ruminantia the right cranial lobe is also divided into cranial and caudal parts.

46 *Recessus mediastini*. This is the recess of the right pleural cavity between the caudal mediastinum proper and the Plica venae cavae. It contains the accessory lobe of the right lung.

47 *Crista renalis.* In Carnivora, sheep, goat, and horse the Papillae renales are fused to form a Crista renalis.

48 *Pelvis renalis.* Textbook usage does not include the Calices in the Pelvis, which is only the dilatation at the end of the ureter. The ox, which has no such dilatation, but only Calices, has no renal pelvis. Therefore, the Calices have not been subordinated to the Pelvis in this list.

49 *Recessus pelvis.* This term denotes the sac-like diverticula between the Pyramides renales. They occur in Carnivora, sheep, and goat.

50 *Recessus terminales*. These tubular diverticula of the equine renal pelvis extend into the cranial and caudal ends of the kidney.

51 *Corpus vesicae*. Because the dorsal wall of the bladder does not form a Fundus vesicae in domestic mammals, this N.A. term has been omitted.

52 *Lig. vesicae medianum, laterale*. Lig. vesicae medianum is prefered to Lig. umbilicale medianum (N.A.) because this structure has more significance in veterinary anatomy as a ligament of the bladder. Lig. vesicae laterale is a peritoneal fold attaching the lateral wall of the bladder to the pelvic wall. It encloses the Lig. teres vesicae, the vestige of the umbilical artery.

53 *Tunica muscularis*. The term M. sphincter vesicae was omitted because there is no evidence of such a sphincter in the bladder. That function is performed by M. urethralis. The term M. detrusor vesicae is introduced as alternative name for the whole Tunica muscularis which acts to expel urine.

54 *Columna ureterica, Plica ureterica*. The first term designates the elevation of the mucosa produced by the ureter in its course in the wall of the bladder. In veterinary anatomy, the Plica ureterica is the lateral boundary of the Trigonum vesicae. In the B.N.A. the term was used to designate a different structure, the Plica interureterica (N.A.), not described in domestic mammals.

55 *Testis*. In Ruminantia, Margo epididymalis is medial, Margo liber is lateral, and the surfaces corresponding to Facies lateralis and medialis of other species are caudal and cranial.

56 *(Appendix testis)*. Always present in the horse and occasionally in the dog, pig, sheep, and goat.

57 *Mesorchium*. Mesorchium is an ontogenetic term in the N.A. It is the peritoneal fold that suspends the fetal testis from the dorsal abdominal wall, and contains the testicular vessels and nerves. In domestic mammals after the descent of the testis, the Ductus deferens, Mesoductus, and Mesorchium retain their identity in the spermatic cord because the Canalis vaginalis is permanent. The vessels and nerves of the testis are included in the Mesorchium, as the ovarian vessels are included in the Mesovarium. The Mesorchium proximale extends from the origin of the testicular vessels to the Mesepididymis; the Mesorchium distale extends from the Mesepididymis to the testis, forming part of the wall of the Bursa testicularis.

58 *Mesofuniculus*. This term is sometimes employed to designate the narrow strip of Mesorchium between the origin of the Mesoductus deferens and the Lamina parietalis.

59 *Mesepididymis, Lig. caudae epididymidis, Bursa testicularis [Sinus epididymalis]*. These terms were selected to show the relation between male and female structures.

Male	Female
Mesepididymis	Mesosalpinx
Lig. testis proprium	Lig. ovarii proprium
Lig. caudae epididymidis	Lig. teres uteri
Bursa testicularis [Sinus epididymalis]	Bursa ovarica

60 *Processus vaginalis peritonei*. This is a fetal evagination of the peritoneum into the inguinal canal. In males it becomes the *Tunica vaginalis* after the descent of the Testis. In females the Processus vaginalis is often present in the dog and rarely in the cat.

61 *Prostata*. A Corpus prostatae is present in all species except the sheep and goat, but the term is seldom applied to Carnivora and the horse, where the rest of the gland, the Pars disseminata, is rudimentary or absent. The Corpus prostatae is composed of right and left lobes and an Isthmus in the horse, and is partially divided into right and left lobes in Carnivora.

62 *Glans penis*. This is the cushion outside the Tunica albuginea corporum cavernosorum at the apex of the penis. It may be predominantly vascular (Car, eq), predominantly fibrous (Ru), or practically absent (su). It may involve most of the Pars libera (eq), more than the Pars libera (ca), all of the Pars libera (fe), or only a small part of the Pars libera (Ru).

63 *Preputium*. The prepuce is a fold, consisting of a Lamina externa and a Lamina interna, continuous at the Ostium preputiale. The Lamina interna terminates at its attachment to the penis. The term Lamina penis preputii of veterinary textbooks has been omitted because it denoted nothing more than the skin of the Pars libera penis.

64 *Tuberculum spongiosum*. This is a rounded process of the Corpus spongiosum on the left ventral side of the free end of the penis in the sheep. The term Tuberculum glandis is not suitable because it is not on the glans.

65 *Sinus prostaticus* is the recess between the Colliculus seminalis and the urethral wall.

66 *Pars penina*. This was called Pars cavernosa in the B.N.A. and Pars spongiosa in the N.A. and N.A.V., 1983. These names did not differentiate the penile part of the Urethra masculina from its Pars pelvina, which has a Stratum spongiosum in domestic mammals.

67 *Cortex ovarii, Medulla ovarii*. In the adult mare, the parenchymatous zone, containing the follicles, is central and the vascular zone is peripheral, a distribution that invalidates the terms Cortex and Medulla.

68 *Velum uteri* is the median partition formed by the fusion of the medial walls of the uterine horns in Carnivora and Artiodactyla.

69 *Fundus uteri*. This is a useful term for the cranial end of the body of the uterus in the mare.

70 *Carunculae*. This is the term for the maternal parts of the placentomes. Cotyledon, the fetal portion of the placentome, is listed in Nomina Embryologica Veterinaria.

71 *Vestibulum vaginae, Pudendum femininum [Vulva]*. The human vestibule is so shallow that it is included with the external genitalia in the N.A. In domestic mammals, where it is much longer, it is not an external organ and is therefore not included in the Pudendum femininum.

72 *Sinus clitoridis, Fossa clitoridis.* In the mare the Frenulum clitoridis is represented by an adhesion of the dorsal surface of the Glans to the vestibular wall of the Preputium. Three clitoral sinuses open on the dorsal surface of the Glans near the Frenulum. The median sinus occupies the central part of the Glans, whereas the lateral sinuses are shallow and inconstant. Other sinuses may occur ventral to the Glans. The Fossa clitoridis is the preputial cavity. It surrounds the Glans except at the Frenulum.

73 *Perineum, Centrum tendineum perinei [Corpus perineale]*. The Perineum is the part of the body wall that covers the Apertura pelvis caudalis and surrounds the anal and urogenital canals. The Centrum tendineum perinei is the fibromuscular node in the median plane between the anus and the vulva or the bulb of the penis, where the following muscles converge and are attached: M. sphincter ani externus, M. bulbospongiosus, ventral termination of M. levator ani, and M. transversus perinei superficialis.

74 *(Arcus tendineus m. levatoris ani)*, a tendinous reinforcement of the Fascia obturatoria from the Symphysis pelvina to the Spina ischiadica at the origin of M. levator ani. It has been demonstrated in Ruminantia and the horse.

75 *Arcus tendineus fasciae pelvis* is a thickening of the Fascia diaphragmatis pelvis interna along the ventral border of M. levator ani where the Septum rectovaginale is attached in Ruminantia and the horse.

76 *Septum perineale* is a quadrilateral sheet of fascia between the vestibule and the external anal sphincter in the mare. It is attached to the dorsal wall of the vestibule deep to M. constrictor vulvae and extends dorsocranially to its attachment on the Pars rectalis m. retractoris clitoridis and the rectum. The ventral part of M. levator ani terminates on its craniolateral angle, and M. constrictor vestibuli originates from its lateral border.

77 *M. bulboglandularis*. This is a general term for the striated muscle covering the bulbourethral glands, whether it is derived from M. urethralis, M. ischiourethralis, or M. bulbospongiosus.

78 *Membrana perinei*. This term replaces the previous term Fascia diaphragmatis urogenitalis externa.

79 *M. retractor penis, clitoridis*. This muscle originates from the last sacral or first few caudal vertebrae. Its Pars analis (Car) terminates dorolaterally on the anus. The Pars rectalis, inconstant in the dog, is well developed only in the horse where it was formerly called the suspensory ligament of the anus or *ventrale Mastdarmschleife*.

80 *M. longitudinalis perinei cutaneus, M. sphincter labiorum cutaneus*. These muscles were demonstrated in the female cat and dog. The first consists of fine fibers that extend from the anus to the vulva just under the skin. The second lies between M. constrictor vulvae and the skin.

81 *Bursa omentalis*. The bursa is the omental cavity as a whole. It is the lesser peritoneal sac, which communicates with the greater peritoneal sac through the omental foramen. The vestibule is a part f the bursa. The Recessus dorsalis is a minor diverticulum of the vestibule. It extends between the diaphragm and the liver and between the esophagus and the caudal vena cava. The Recessus caudalis is the cavity enclosed by the greater omentum. The passage between the vestibule and the caudal recess is the Aditus ad recessum caudalem.

82 *Velum omentale (ca)*. This sagittal membrane connects Paries profundus of Omentum majus with the left surface of Mesocolon descendens. It has a free caudal border.

83 *Mesovarium*. The Mesovarium proximale extends from the body wall to the Mesosalpinx; the Mesovarium distale extends from the Mesosalpinx to the ovary and forms part of the wall of the Bursa ovarica.

84 *Glandula parathyroidea [-thyreoidea]*. The variation in the number and position of the parathyroid glands in domestic mammals makes it necessary to add the numbers IV and III to indicate their origin from the epithelium of the fourth or third pharyngeal pouch.

Click on term to read footnote

ANGIOLOGIA[1]

Vas collaterale
Vas anastomoticum
Plexus vasculosus
Rete mirabile
Arteria
Arteriola
Anastomosis arteriovenosa
Arcus arteriosus
Arcus venosus
Rete arteriosum
Circulus articularis vasculosus
Vena
Vena cutanea
Vena comitans
Venula
Valvula venosa
Plexus venosus
Rete venosum
Sinus venosus
Vena emissaria
Vas capillare
Vas lymphaticum
Valvula lymphatica
Plexus lymphaticus
Lymphonodus [Nodus lymphaticus]
Lymphonodulus [Nodulus lymphaticus]
Lymphonodus hemalis [haemalis][2]
Cisterna
Tunica externa
Tunica media
Tunica intima
Vasa vasorum
Sanguis
Lympha

PERICARDIUM

Pericardium fibrosum
  Ligg. sternopericardiaca
  Lig. sternopericardiacum
  Lig. phrenicopericardiacum
Pericardium serosum
  Lamina parietalis
  Lamina visceralis [Epicardium]
Cavum pericardii
  Sinus transversus pericardii
  Sinus obliquus pericardii

COR[3]

Basis cordis
Facies auricularis[3]
Facies atrialis[3]
Margo ventricularis dexter
Margo ventricularis sinister
Apex cordis
  Incisura apicis cordis
Sulcus interventricularis paraconalis[4]
Sulcus interventricularis subsinuosus[4]
Sulcus coronarius
Ventriculus cordis
Septum interventriculare
  Pars muscularis
  Pars membranacea
Septum atrioventriculare
Atrium cordis
  Auricula atrii
Septum interatriale
Ostium atrioventriculare [dext. et sin.]
Ostium trunci pulmonalis
Ostium aortae
Trabeculae carneae
Foramina venarum minimarum
Vortex cordis
Musculi papillares
Chordae tendineae
Trigona fibrosa
Anuli fibrosi
Cartilago cordis
Ossa cordis

Myocardium[5]

Nodus sinuatrialis
Nodus atrioventricularis
Fasciculus atrioventricularis
  Truncus fasciculi atrioventricularis
    Crus fasciculi atrioventricularis dextrum
    Crus fasciculi atrioventricularis sinistrum

Endocardium

Atrium dextrum

Mm. pectinati
Sulcus terminalis
Crista terminalis

Click on term to read footnote

Sinus venarum cavarum
Fossa ovalis
Limbus fossae ovalis
Auricula dextra
Ostium venae cavae cranialis
Ostium venae cavae caudalis
Tuberculum intervenosum
Valvula venae cavae caudalis
Ostium sinus coronarii[5']
Valvula sinus coronarii

Ventriculus dexter

Ostium atrioventriculare dextrum
Valva atrioventricularis dextra
[Valva tricuspidalis][6]
Cuspis angularis[7]
Cuspis parietalis[7]
Cuspis septalis
Crista supraventricularis
Conus arteriosus
Ostium trunci pulmonalis
Valva trunci pulmonalis[6]
Valvula semilunaris intermedia[8]
Valvula semilunaris dextra
Valvula semilunaris sinistra
Noduli valvularum semilunarium
Lunulae valvularum semilunarium
Musculus papillaris magnus[9]
Musculi papillares parvi[9]
Musculus papillaris subarteriosus[9]
Trabecula septomarginalis dextra

Atrium sinistrum

Mm. pectinati
Auricula sinistra
Valvula foraminis ovalis
Ostia venarum pulmonalium

Ventriculus sinister

Ostium atrioventriculare sinistrum
Valva atrioventricularis sinistra
[Valva bicuspidalis, mitralis][6]
Cuspis septalis[10]
Cuspis parietalis[10]
Ostium aortae
Valva aortae[6]
Valvula semilunaris septalis[11]
Valvula semilunaris dextra
Valvula semilunaris sinistra
' Noduli valvularum semilunarium
Lunulae valvularum semilunarium
Musculus papillaris subauricularis[12]
Musculus papillaris subatrialis[12]
Trabeculae septomarginales sinistrae

ARTERIAE

TRUNCUS PULMONALIS

Sinus trunci pulmonalis

A. pulmonalis dextra

Ramus lobi cranialis
Ramus ascendens[13]
Ramus descendens[13]
Ramus lobi medii
Ramus lobi caudalis
Ramus lobi accessorii

A. pulmonalis sinistra

Ramus lobi cranialis
Ramus ascendens[13]
Ramus descendens[13]
Ramus lobi caudalis

Ligamentum arteriosum

AORTA

AORTA ASCENDENS

Bulbus aortae
Sinus aortae
A. coronaria dextra
Ramus interventricularis subsinuosus[14]
Rami septales
A. coronaria sinistra
Ramus interventricularis paraconalis[14]
Rami septales
Ramus circumflexus
Ramus intermedius [marginis ventricularis sinistri]
Ramus interventricularis subsinuosus[14]
Rami septales

ARCUS AORTAE

Corpora paraaortica

TRUNCUS BRACHIOCEPHALICUS[15]

TRUNCUS BICAROTICUS

ARTERIA CAROTIS COMMUNIS

Carnivora

A. thyroidea [thyreoidea] caudalis

A. thyroidea [thyreoidea] cranialis
Ramus sternocleidomastoideus
Ramus pharyngeus
Ramus cricothyroideus [-thyreoideus]
Ramus laryngeus caudalis[16]

Sus

A. thyroidea [thyreoidea] caudalis

A. thyroidea [thyreoidea] cranialis
Ramus pharyngeus
Ramus cricothyroideus [-thyreoideus]
Ramus laryngeus caudalis[16]

A. laryngea cranialis
Ramus pharyngeus
Ramus laryngeus

Ruminantia

Rami sternocleidomastoidei

A. thyroidea [thyreoidea] caudalis[17]

A. thyroidea [thyreoidea] cranialis
Ramus pharyngeus
Ramus cricothyroideus [-thyreoideus] (bo, ov)
Ramus laryngeus caudalis[16]

A. laryngea cranialis
Ramus pharyngeus
Ramus laryngeus

A. pharyngea ascendens
Rami palatini (bo)
Rami tonsillares (bo)
Rami pharyngei

A. palatina ascendens (ov, cap)

Equus

(A. thyroidea [thyreoidea] caudalis)

A. thyroidea [thyreoidea] cranialis
Ramus pharyngeus
Ramus cricothyroideus [-thyreoideus]
Ramus laryngeus caudalis[16]
A. pharyngea ascendens
  Rami palatini
  Rami pharyngei
A. laryngea cranialis
  Ramus pharyngeus
  Ramus laryngeus

Terminus communis

ARTERIA CAROTIS EXTERNA

Carnivora

A. occipitalis[18]
A. condylaris
Ramus occipitalis
  A. meningea caudalis (ca)
    A. tympanica caudalis

A. laryngea cranialis
Ramus pharyngeus
Ramus laryngeus

A. pharyngea ascendens
Rami palatini
Rami pharyngei

A. lingualis
A. palatina ascendens
Rami perihyoidei[19]
A. profunda linguae
  Rami dorsales linguae

A. facialis
Ramus glandularis
A. sublingualis
  A. submentalis
A. labialis inferior
Aa. angulares oris
A. labialis superior

Click on term to read footnote

Ramus anastomoticus cum a. infraorbitali
A. angularis oculi (fe)

A. auricularis caudalis
A. stylomastoidea
Ramus parotideus
Ramus sternocleidomastoideus (ca)
Ramus glandularis
Ramus auricularis lateralis
Ramus auricularis intermedius
Ramus auricularis medialis
Ramus occipitalis
A. auricularis profunda

A. parotidea

A. temporalis superficialis
A. transversa faciei
A. auricularis rostralis
A. palpebralis inferior lateralis
A. palpebralis superior lateralis
A. dorsalis nasi caudalis (ca)

A. maxillaris
Ramus articularis temporomandibularis
A. alveolaris inferior
Ramus mylohyoideus
Rami dentales
Rami mentales
A. temporalis profunda caudalis
A. masseterica
A. tympanica rostralis
A. meningea media
Ramus anastomoticus cum a. carotide interna
Rete mirabile a. maxillaris (fe)
Rami retis[20]
A. temporalis profunda rostralis
Ramus anastomoticus cum a. ophthalmica interna
A. centralis retinae
Aa. ciliares posteriores longae
Aa. ciliares posteriores breves
Aa. episclerales
Rami musculares
Aa. ciliares anteriores
Aa. episclerales
Aa. conjunctivales posteriores
A. lacrimalis
A. ethmoidalis externa
Aa. nasales septales caudales
A. supraorbitalis
' A. buccalis
Rami glandulares zygomatici
Rami pterygoidei
A. ophthalmica externa (ca)
Ramus anastomoticus cum a. carotide interna
Ramus anastomoticus cum a. meningea media
Ramus anastomoticus cum a. ophthalmica interna
A. centralis retinae
Aa. ciliares posteriores longae
Aa. ciliares posteriores breves
Aa. episclerales
Rami musculares
Aa. ciliares anteriores
Aa. episclerales
Aa. conjunctivales posteriores
A. lacrimalis
A. ethmoidalis externa
A. meningea rostralis
Aa. nasales septales caudales
A. temporalis profunda rostralis (ca)
A. buccalis (ca)
Rami glandulares zygomatici
A. infraorbitalis
A. malaris
A. palpebralis inferior medialis
A. palpebralis superior medialis
A. palpebrae tertiae
Rami dentales
A. dorsalis nasi (fe)
A. dorsalis nasi rostralis (ca)
A. lateralis nasi
A. palatina minor
A. palatina descendens
A. palatina major
A. sphenopalatina
Aa. nasales caudales, laterales, et septales

Sus

A. lingualis
Rami perihyoidei[19]
A. palatina ascendens
A. pharyngea ascendens
Rami palatini
Rami pharyngei
A. sublingualis
A. profunda linguae
Rami dorsales linguae

Click on term to read footnote

A. facialis
Ramus pharyngeus
Rami glandulares
A. submentalis

A. auricularis caudalis
Ramus parotideus
Ramus sternocleidomastoideus
Ramus auricularis lateralis
Ramus auricularis intermedius
Ramus auricularis medialis
A. auricularis profunda

Rami parotidei

A. temporalis superficialis
A. transversa faciei
Ramus articularis temporomandibularis
Aa. auriculares rostrales

A. maxillaris
A. meningea media
Ramus ad rete mirabile epidurale rostrale
A. temporalis profunda caudalis
A. masseterica
Rami pterygoidei
A. alveolaris inferior
Ramus mylohyoideus
Rami dentales
Rami mentales
A. buccalis
A. temporalis profunda rostralis
A. angularis oculi
A. palpebralis inferior medialis
A. angularis oris
A. labialis inferior
A. labialis superior
A. ophthalmica externa
A. meningea rostralis
Ramus ad rete mirabile epidurale rostrale
A. supratrochlearis
A. palpebralis superior medialis
A. supraorbitalis
Aa. ciliares anteriores
A. ethmoidalis externa
A. lacrimalis
A. palpebralis inferior lateralis
A. palpebralis superior lateralis
Rami musculares
Ramus anastomoticus cum a. ophthalmica interna
' ' A. centralis retinae
Aa. ciliares posteriores longae
Aa. ciliares posteriores breves
Aa. episclerales
Aa. conjunctivales posteriores
A. malaris
A. palpebrae tertiae
Ramus frontalis
A. palpebralis inferior medialis
Aa. conjunctivales anteriores
A. dorsalis nasi
A. infraorbitalis
Rami dentales
Aa. laterales nasi
A. palatina descendens
A. sphenopalatina
Aa. nasales caudales, laterales, et septales
A. palatina minor
A. palatina major

Ruminantia

Truncus linguofacialis[21]

A. lingualis
Rami glandulares
Rami perihyoidei[19]
A. sublingualis
A. submentalis (ov, cap)
A. profunda linguae
Rami dorsales linguae

A. facialis (bo)
Ramus glandularis
A. submentalis
Aa. labiales inferiores
A. labialis superior
A. angularis oris
Ramus lateralis nasi rostralis
Ramus anastomoticus cum a. infraorbitali
Ramus angularis oculi

A. auricularis caudalis
Rami parotidei
A. stylomastoidea
Ramus meningeus (ov, cap)
Ramus sternocleidomastoideus (cap)
Ramus auricularis lateralis
Ramus auricularis intermedius (ov, cap)
Ramus auricularis intermedius lateralis (bo)
Ramus auricularis intermedius medialis (bo)

Click on term to read footnote

Ramus occipitalis
A. auricularis profunda

Ramus massetericus (bo)[22]

A. temporalis superficialis
A. auricularis rostralis (ov, cap)
Ramus auricularis medialis
A. transversa faciei
Ramus articularis temporomandibularis (bo)
Ramus massetericus (ov, cap)[22]
A. labialis inferior (ov, cap)
A. labialis superior (ov, cap)
A. angularis oris
Ramus anastomoticus cum a. infraorbitali
A. auricularis rostralis (bo)
Ramus meningeus
Ramus auricularis medialis
A. cornualis
Ramus lacrimalis (bo, ov)
A. palpebralis superior lateralis
A. palpebralis inferior lateralis
A. dorsalis nasi (cap)

A. maxillaris
Ramus pterygoideus
A. alveolaris inferior
Ramus mylohyoideus
Rami dentales
A. mentalis
A. temporalis profunda (ov, cap)
Ramus articularis temporomandibularis
A. temporalis profunda caudalis (bo)
A. masseterica
A. buccalis
A. temporalis profunda rostralis (bo)
Ramus caudalis ad rete mirabile epidurale rostrale
Rami rostrales ad rete mirabile epidurale rostrale
A. ophthalmica externa
Rete mirabile ophthalmicum
A. supraorbitalis
A. ethmoidalis externa
Aa. conjunctivales anteriores
A. lacrimalis
Ramus anastomoticus cum a. ophthalmica interna
Rami musculares
Aa. ciliares anteriores
Aa. episclerales
Aa. conjunctivales posteriores
Aa. ciliares posteriores longae
A. centralis retinae
Aa. ciliares posteriores breves
Aa. episclerales
A. malaris
A. palpebrae tertiae
A. palpebralis inferior medialis
A. palpebralis superior medialis (ov, cap)
A. angularis oculi (bo)
A. lateralis nasi caudalis
A. dorsalis nasi (bo, ov)
A. infraorbitalis
Rami dentales
A. lateralis nasi rostralis
A. palatina descendens
A. sphenopalatina
Aa. nasales caudales, laterales, et septales
A. palatina minor
A. palatina major

Equus

A. occipitalis[23]
Ramus glandularis
A. condylaris
Ramus occipitalis
A. meningea caudalis

Truncus linguofacialis[21]

A. palatina ascendens

A. lingualis
Rami perihyoidei[19]
A. profunda linguae
Rami dorsales linguae

A. facialis
A. sublingualis
A. submentalis
A. labialis inferior
A. angularis oris
A. labialis superior
A. lateralis nasi
Ramus anastomoticus cum a. infraorbitali
A. dorsalis nasi
A. angularis oculi

Ramus massetericus[22]

A. auricularis caudalis
Rami parotidei
Ramus auricularis lateralis
Ramus auricularis intermedius
Ramus auricularis medialis
Ramus occipitalis
A. auricularis profunda
  A. stylomastoidea
  A. tympanica caudalis

A. temporalis superficialis
A. transversa faciei
Ramus articularis temporomandibularis
A. auricularis rostralis

A. maxillaris
A. alveolaris inferior
  Rami dentales
  A. mentalis
Rami pterygoidei
A. tympanica rostralis
A. meningea media
A. temporalis profunda caudalis
A. temporalis profunda rostralis
A. ophthalmica externa
  Ramus anastomoticus cum a. ophthalmica interna
    A. centralis retinae
    Aa. ciliares posteriores longae
      Aa. ciliares posteriores breves
      Aa. episclerales
  Rami musculares
    Aa. ciliares anteriores
    Aa. episclerales
  Aa. conjunctivales posteriores
  A. supraorbitalis
  A. lacrimalis
    A. palpebralis superior lateralis
    A. palpebralis inferior lateralis
  A. ethmoidalis externa
    A. meningea rostralis
  A. palpebrae tertiae
A. buccalis
A. infraorbitalis
  A. malaris
    A. palpebralis superior medialis
    A. palpebralis inferior medialis
  Rami dentales
A. palatina descendens
  A. palatina minor
  A. palatina major
  A. sphenopalatina
    Aa. nasales caudales, laterales, et septales

Termini communes

ARTERIA CAROTIS INTERNA

Glomus caroticum
Sinus caroticus
A. caroticobasilaris (eq)
A. intercarotica caudalis (Car, eq)
A. intercarotica rostralis (Car)

Sus

A. occipitalis[24]
Ramus occipitalis
  A. meningea caudalis

A. condylaris
A. stylomastoidea
Rete mirabile epidurale caudale[25]

Ramus ad rete mirabile epidurale rostrale

Rete mirabile epidurale rostrale[25]

Ruminantia

A. occipitalis[26]
A. palatina ascendens (bo)
A. stylomastoidea profunda (bo)
A. meningea media
A. condylaris
Ramus occipitalis
  A. meningea caudalis

Rete mirabile epidurale rostrale[27]

Rete chiasmaticum (bo)
  A. ophthalmica interna

Termini communes

ARTERIAE CEREBRI

Circulus arteriosus cerebri
A. choroidea [chorioidea] rostralis

A. cerebri rostralis[28]
A. ophthalmica interna[29]
A. meningea rostralis (fe)
A. ethmoidalis interna
A. communicans rostralis[28]
Rami corticales
Rami centrales

A. cerebri media
Rami corticales
Rami centrales
Rami striati

A. communicans caudalis[28]
A. cerebri caudalis
Rami choroidei [chorioidei] caudales
Rami corticales
Rami centrales
A. cerebelli rostralis

ARTERIA SUBCLAVIA[30]

Carnivora

A. vertebralis[18]
Rami spinales
A. spinalis ventralis
Ramus anastomoticus cum a. occipitali
Ramus descendens[31]
A. basilaris
A. cerebelli caudalis
A. labyrinthi
Rami ad pontem

Truncus costocervicalis
A. intercostalis dorsalis I
A. scapularis dorsalis[32]
A. cervicalis profunda
A. vertebralis thoracica[33]
Aa. intercostales dorsales II et III
Rami dorsales
Ramus spinalis
A. intercostalis suprema (fe)
Aa. intercostales dorsales II et III
Ramus dorsalis
Ramus spinalis

A. thoracica interna
A. pericardiacophrenica
Rami thymici
Rami mediastinales
Rami perforantes
Rami sternales
Rami mammarii
Rami intercostales ventrales
A. musculophrenica
Rami intercostales ventrales
A. epigastrica cranialis
A. epigastrica cranialis superficialis
Rami mammarii

A. cervicalis superficialis[34]
Ramus deltoideus[35]
Ramus ascendens
Ramus prescapularis [prae-]
A. suprascapularis[36]
Ramus acromialis

Sus

A. vertebralis[24]
A. intercostalis dorsalis I dextra
Rami spinales
A. spinalis dorsalis
A. spinalis ventralis
Ramus anastomoticus cum a. occipitali
Ramus descendens[31]
A. basilaris
A. cerebelli caudalis
A. labyrinthi
Rami ad pontem

A. scapularis dorsalis[32]
A. intercostalis dorsalis II

Truncus costocervicalis
A. cervicalis profunda
A. intercostalis dorsalis I sinistra
A. intercostalis suprema
Aa. intercostales dorsales III–V
Ramus dorsalis
Ramus spinalis

A. cervicalis superficialis[37]
Ramus ascendens
Ramus prescapularis [prae-]
Ramus acromialis

A. thoracica interna
A. pericardiacophrenica
Rami thymici
Rami mediastinales
Rami perforantes

Click on term to read footnote

' Rami sternales
Rami mammarii
Rami intercostales ventrales
A. musculophrenica
Rami intercostales ventrales
A. epigastrica cranialis
Rami intercostales ventrales
Ramus costoabdominalis ventralis[38]
Rami mammarii

Ruminantia

Truncus costocervicalis
A. scapularis dorsalis[32]
A. intercostalis suprema
Aa. intercostales dorsales I et II (III)
Ramus dorsalis
Ramus spinalis
A. cervicalis profunda

A. vertebralis[26]
Rami spinales
A. spinalis dorsalis
A. spinalis ventralis
A. basilaris
A. cerebelli caudalis
A. labyrinthi
Rami ad pontem
Ramus descendens[39]
Ramus anastomoticus cum a. occipitali
Rete mirabile epidurale caudale[40]

A. cervicalis superficialis[34]
Ramus deltoideus[35]
Ramus ascendens
Ramus prescapularis [prae-]
A. suprascapularis (ov, cap)[36]
Ramus acromialis
Ramus suprascapularis (bo)[36]
Ramus acromialis

A. thoracica interna
A. pericardiacophrenica
Rami thymici
Rami mediastinales
Rami perforantes
Rami sternales
Rami intercostales ventrales
A. musculophrenica
Rami intercostales ventrales
Ramus phrenicus
A. epigastrica cranialis
A. epigastrica cranialis superficialis
Rami intercostales ventrales
Ramus costoabdominalis ventralis[38]

Equus

Truncus costocervicalis
A. intercostalis suprema
Aa. intercostales dorsales II–V
Ramus dorsalis
Ramus spinalis
A. scapularis dorsalis[32]

A. cervicalis profunda

A. intercostalis dorsalis I

A. vertebralis[23]
Rami spinales
A. spinalis dorsalis
A. spinalis ventralis
Ramus anastomoticus cum a. occipitali
Ramus descendens[31]
A. basilaris
Aa. cerebelli caudales
A. labyrinthi
Rami ad pontem

A. thoracica interna
A. pericardiacophrenica
Rami thymici
Rami mediastinales
Rami perforantes
Rami sternales
Rami intercostales ventrales
A. musculophrenica
Rami intercostales ventrales
A. epigastrica cranialis

A. cervicalis superficialis[34]
Ramus deltoideus[35]
Ramus prescapularis [prae-]
Ramus ascendens

Terminus communis

ARTERIA AXILLARIS

Carnivora

Ramus deltoideus (ca)

A. thoracica externa[41]
A. thoracica lateralis[41]
Rami mammarii laterales
A. subscapularis
A. circumflexa humeri caudalis
A. collateralis radialis[42]
A. nutricia humeri (ca)
A. collateralis media
A. thoracodorsalis
A. circumflexa scapulae
A. circumflexa humeri cranialis

Felis

A. brachialis
A. profunda brachii
A. brachialis superficialis[43]
A. bicipitalis
A. nutricia humeri
A. collateralis ulnaris
Rete articulare cubiti
Aa. radiales superficiales[44]
A. antebrachialis superficialis cranialis[43]
A. digitalis dorsalis I abaxialis
Arcus dorsalis superficialis
Aa. digitales dorsales communes I–IV[45]
Aa. digitales dorsales propriae
A. transversa cubiti[46]
A. profunda antebrachii[47]
A. interossea cranialis
A. recurrens interossea
Ramus carpeus dorsalis
A. interossea caudalis
A. ulnaris[48]
A. recurrens ulnaris
Ramus dorsalis
Ramus carpeus dorsalis
A. digitalis dorsalis V abaxialis
Ramus interosseus[49]
Ramus carpeus dorsalis
Ramus carpeus palmaris
Ramus palmaris
Ramus superficialis
Ramus profundus

Canis

A. brachialis
A. profunda brachii
A. bicipitalis
A. collateralis ulnaris
' Rete articulare cubiti
A. brachialis superficialis[43]
Aa. radiales superficiales[44]
A. antebrachialis superficialis cranialis[43]
Ramus medialis
A. digitalis dorsalis communis I[45]
Ramus lateralis
Aa. digitales dorsales communes II–IV[45]
Aa. digitales dorsales propriae
A. transversa cubiti[46]
A. profunda antebrachii[47]
A. interossea communis
A. ulnaris[48]
A. recurrens ulnaris
Ramus dorsalis
Ramus carpeus dorsalis
A. digitalis dorsalis V abaxialis
A. interossea cranialis
A. recurrens interossea
A. interossea caudalis
Ramus interosseus[49]
Ramus carpeus dorsalis
Ramus carpeus palmaris
Ramus palmaris
Ramus superficialis
Ramus profundus

Carnivora

A. mediana[50]
A. radialis
Ramus carpeus palmaris
Ramus carpeus dorsalis
A. digitalis dorsalis I abaxialis
Rete carpi dorsale
Aa. metacarpeae dorsales I–IV[45]
Ramus palmaris superficialis
Arcus palmaris profundus
Aa. metacarpeae palmares I–IV[45]
Ramus perforans proximalis
Ramus perforans distalis
Arcus palmaris superficialis
Aa. digitales palmares communes I–IV[45]
Ramus tori metacarpei
A. interdigitalis
Aa. digitales palmares propriae
Ramus palmaris phalangis proximalis
(Ramus dorsalis phalangis proximalis)
Ramus tori digitalis

' ' ' Ramus palmaris phalangis mediae
(Ramus dorsalis phalangis mediae)
A. coronalis
Ramus palmaris phalangis distalis
Arcus terminalis

Sus

Ramus deltoideus
A. thoracica externa[41]
A. thoracica lateralis[41]
Rami mammarii
A. subscapularis
A. thoracodorsalis
A. circumflexa humeri caudalis
A. suprascapularis[36]
A. circumflexa humeri cranialis
A. collateralis radialis[42]
A. nutricia humeri
A. collateralis media
A. antebrachialis superficialis cranialis[43]
A. digitalis dorsalis communis III[45]
Aa. digitales dorsales propriae
A. circumflexa scapulae

A. brachialis
A. profunda brachii
A. bicipitalis
A. collateralis ulnaris
Rete articulare cubiti
A. transversa cubiti[46]
A. profunda antebrachii[47]
A. interossea communis
A. interossea cranialis
A. recurrens interossea
A. interossea caudalis
Ramus interosseus[49]
Ramus carpeus dorsalis
Ramus carpeus palmaris
Ramus carpeus dorsalis
Ramus palmaris
Ramus superficialis
Ramus profundus

A. mediana[50]
A. radialis
Ramus carpeus palmaris
Ramus carpeus dorsalis
Rete carpi dorsale
Aa. metacarpeae dorsales II et IV[45]
' ' ' ' Aa. digitales dorsales propriae[51]
A. metacarpea dorsalis III
Ramus palmaris superficialis
Arcus palmaris profundus
Aa. metacarpeae palmares II–IV[45]
Ramus perforans proximalis
Ramus perforans distalis III
Ramus ulnaris
Arcus palmaris superficialis
Aa. digitales palmares communes II–IV[45]
Aa. digitales palmares propriae
A. interdigitalis
Ramus dorsalis phalangis proximalis
Ramus palmaris phalangis proximalis
Ramus tori digitalis
Ramus dorsalis phalangis mediae
A. coronalis
Ramus palmaris phalangis mediae
Ramus palmaris phalangis distalis
Ramus dorsalis phalangis distalis
Arcus terminalis

Ruminantia

A. thoracica externa[41]
Ramus deltoideus (bo)
A. suprascapularis (bo)[36]
A. subscapularis
A. thoracodorsalis
A. circumflexa humeri caudalis
A. collateralis radialis[42]
A. antebrachialis superficialis cranialis[43]
Aa. digitales dorsales communes II et III[45]
Aa. digitales dorsales propriae
A. nutricia humeri
A. collateralis media
A. circumflexa scapulae
A. circumflexa humeri cranialis

A. brachialis
A. profunda brachii
A. collateralis ulnaris
Rete articulare cubiti
Ramus carpeus dorsalis
A. digitalis dorsalis communis IV[45]
A. bicipitalis
A. transversa cubiti[46]
A. interossea communis

' A. interossea cranialis
A. recurrens interossea
Ramus carpeus dorsalis
Ramus interosseus[49]
Ramus carpeus palmaris
Ramus palmaris
Ramus superficialis
Ramus profundus
A. interossea caudalis

A. mediana[50]
A. profunda antebrachii[47]
A. radialis
Ramus carpeus palmaris
Ramus carpeus dorsalis
Rete carpi dorsale
A. metacarpea dorsalis III[45]
Ramus palmaris superficialis
Arcus palmaris profundus
Aa. metacarpeae palmares II–IV[45]
Ramus perforans proximalis III
Ramus perforans distalis III
Arcus palmaris superficialis
A. digitalis palmaris communis II[45]
A. digitalis palmaris propria II axialis
A. digitalis palmaris propria III abaxialis
Ramus dorsalis phalangis proximalis
Ramus tori digitalis
Ramus dorsalis phalangis mediae
Ramus palmaris phalangis distalis
Ramus dorsalis phalangis distalis
A. digitalis palmaris communis III[45]
Rami palmares phalangium proximalium
A. interdigitalis
Rami dorsales phalangium proximalium
Aa. digitales palmares propriae III et IV axiales
Ramus tori digitalis
Ramus palmaris phalangis mediae
Ramus dorsalis phalangis mediae
A. coronalis
Ramus palmaris phalangis distalis
Ramus dorsalis phalangis distalis
Arcus terminalis
A. digitalis palmaris communis IV[45]
A. digitalis palmaris propria IV abaxialis
' ' Ramus dorsalis phalangis proximalis
Ramus tori digitalis
Ramus dorsalis phalangis mediae
Ramus palmaris phalangis distalis
Ramus dorsalis phalangis distalis
A. digitalis palmaris propria V axialis

Equus

A. thoracica externa[41]
A. suprascapularis[36]
A. subscapularis
A. thoracodorsalis
A. circumflexa humeri caudalis
A. circumflexa scapulae
A. circumflexa humeri cranialis

A. brachialis
A. profunda brachii
A. collateralis radialis[42]
A. collateralis media
A. bicipitalis
A. nutricia humeri
A. collateralis ulnaris
Rete articulare cubiti
Ramus dorsalis
A. transversa cubiti[46]
A. interossea communis
A. interossea cranialis
A. recurrens interossea
Rami carpei dorsales
A. interossea caudalis

A. mediana
A. profunda antebrachii[47]
A. radialis proximalis[52]
Ramus carpeus dorsalis
Rete carpi dorsale
Aa. metacarpeae dorsales II et III[45]
Ramus carpeus palmaris
A. radialis[52]
Ramus carpeus dorsalis
Ramus anastomoticus cum a. metacarpea dorsali II
Arcus palmaris profundus
Aa. metacarpeae palmares II et III[45]
Ramus perforans distalis
Ramus palmaris[53]
Ramus superficialis
A. digitalis palmaris communis III[45]
Ramus profundus

' Ramus anastomoticus cum a. metacarpea dorsali III
(Arcus palmaris superficialis)[54]
A. digitalis palmaris communis II[55]
A. digitalis [palmaris propria III] medialis
Ramus palmaris phalangis proximalis
Ramus dorsalis phalangis proximalis
Ramus palmaris phalangis mediae
Ramus dorsalis phalangis mediae
Ramus tori digitalis
A. coronalis
Ramus dorsalis phalangis distalis
Arcus terminalis
A. marginis solearis
A. digitalis [palmaris propria III] lateralis
Ramus palmaris phalangis proximalis
Ramus dorsalis phalangis proximalis
Ramus palmaris phalangis mediae
Ramus dorsalis phalangis mediae
Ramus tori digitalis
A. coronalis
Ramus dorsalis phalangis distalis

Termini communes

AORTA DESCENDENS

AORTA THORACICA

A. broncho-esophagea [-oesophagea][56]
Ramus bronchalis
Ramus esophageus [oesophageus]
Rami esophagei [oesophagei]
Rami pericardiaci
Rami mediastinales
A. phrenica cranialis (eq)
Aa. intercostales dorsales
Ramus dorsalis
Ramus spinalis
Ramus cutaneus medialis
Ramus collateralis (Car, su)
Rami cutanei laterales
Rami mammarii
Rami phrenici
A. costoabdominalis dorsalis[38]
Ramus dorsalis
Ramus spinalis
Ramus cutaneus medialis
Rami cutanei laterales

AORTA ABDOMINALIS

A. phrenica caudalis[57]
Rami adrenales [supra-] craniales

A. abdominalis cranialis[57]

Aa. lumbales
Rami phrenici (su, Ru)
Rami adrenales [supra-] (ca, Ru)
Ramus spinalis
Ramus dorsalis
Ramus cutaneus medialis
Ramus cutaneus lateralis

A. circumflexa ilium profunda[58]
Rami craniales
Rami caudales

A. sacralis mediana (Car, su, Ru)
A. lumbalis VI (VII) (su, ov, cap)
Rami sacrales
Ramus spinalis
Ramus dorsalis
A. sacralis lateralis (fe)
(A. sacralis lateralis) (ca)

(A. sacralis mediana) (eq)

A. caudalis [coccygea] mediana
Rami caudales [coccygei]
A. caudalis [coccygea] ventrolateralis
A. caudalis [coccygea] dorsolateralis
Corpora caudalia [coccygea][59]

A. celiaca [coeliaca]

Carnivora

(A. phrenica caudalis) (fe)
A. gastrica sinistra
Rami esophagei [oesophagei]
A. hepatica
Ramus dexter lateralis
A. lobi caudati
Ramus dexter medialis
Ramus sinister
Rami sinistri mediales
A. cystica
Rami sinistri laterales
A. gastrica dextra
A. gastroduodenalis
A. pancreaticoduodenalis cranialis
A. gastroepiploica dextra

A. lienalis
Rami pancreatici
Aa. gastricae breves
A. gastroepiploica sinistra

Sus

A. phrenica caudalis
A. hepatica
Rami pancreatici
Ramus dexter lateralis
A. lobi caudati
A. gastroduodenalis
A. pancreaticoduodenalis cranialis
A. gastroepiploica dextra
Ramus dexter medialis
A. cystica
Ramus sinister
Rami sinistri laterales
Rami sinistri mediales
A. gastrica dextra
A. lienalis
A. gastrica sinistra
Rami esophagei [oesophagei]
A. diverticuli
Ramus pancreaticus
Ramus gastrolienalis
A. gastroepiploica sinistra

Ruminantia

Aa. phrenicae caudales
Rami adrenales [supra-] craniales
A. gastrica sinistra[60]
A. gastroepiploica sinistra
A. reticularis accessoria
A. hepatica
Rami pancreatici
Ramus dexter
A. lobi caudati
A. cystica[61]
Ramus sinister
A. gastrica dextra
A. gastroduodenalis
A. pancreaticoduodenalis cranialis
A. gastroepiploica dextra
A. lienalis
Rami pancreatici
A. ruminalis sinistra[62]
A. reticularis[62]
Rami phrenici
Rami esophagei [oesophagei]
' Ramus epiploicus
A. ruminalis dextra

Equus

A. gastrica sinistra
Ramus visceralis
Ramus parietalis
Ramus esophageus [oesophageus]
A. hepatica
Rami pancreatici
A. gastrica dextra
A. gastroduodenalis
A. pancreaticoduodenalis cranialis
A. gastroepiploica dextra
Ramus dexter
Ramus sinister
A. lienalis
Rami pancreatici
Aa. gastricae breves
A. gastroepiploica sinistra

Termini communes

A. mesenterica cranialis[63]
Rami pancreatici (Ru)
A. pancreaticoduodenalis caudalis
Aa. jejunales
Rami colici dextri (ov, cap)[65]
Ramus collateralis (bo)
Aa. ilei
A. ileocolica
Ramus ilei mesenterialis
A. cecalis [caecalis] (Car, su, Ru)
Ramus ilei antimesenterialis (Car, Ru)
A. cecalis [caecalis] medialis (eq)
A. cecalis [caecalis] lateralis (eq)
Ramus colicus[64]
Rami colici[65]
Aa. colicae dextrae[65]
A. colica dextra[66]
A. colica media[66]

A. mesenterica caudalis
A. colica sinistra
Aa. sigmoideae
A. rectalis cranialis

A. adrenalis [supra-] media (Car)

Aa. adrenales [supra-] mediae (su)

Click on term to read footnote

A. renalis
Rami adrenales [supra-] caudales
Ramus uretericus

A. testicularis
Rami epididymales
Rami ductus deferentis

A. ovarica
Ramus tubarius
Ramus uterinus

A. ILIACA INTERNA[67]

Carnivora

A. umbilicalis
A. vesicalis cranialis (fe)
(A. vesicalis cranialis) (ca)
Ligamentum teres vesicae

A. glutea [glutaea] cranialis (fe)
A. obturatoria
A. iliolumbalis

A. glutea [glutaea] caudalis
A. iliolumbalis (ca)
A. glutea [glutaea] cranialis (ca)
A. comitans n. ischiadici
A. caudalis [coccygea] lateralis
A. perinealis dorsalis

A. pudenda interna
A. prostatica[68]
A. ductus deferentis
A. vesicalis caudalis
Ramus uretericus
Ramus urethralis
A. rectalis media
A. vaginalis[68]
A. uterina[69]
A. vesicalis caudalis
Ramus uretericus
Ramus urethralis
A. rectalis media
A. urethralis
A. perinealis ventralis
A. rectalis caudalis
Ramus scrotalis dorsalis
Ramus labialis dorsalis
A. penis
A. bulbi penis
' A. profunda penis
A. dorsalis penis
A. clitoridis
A. bulbi vestibuli
A. profunda clitoridis
A. dorsalis clitoridis

Sus

A. umbilicalis
A. ductus deferentis
Ramus uretericus
A. uterina[69]
Ramus uretericus
Aa. vesicales craniales
Ligamentum teres vesicae

A. iliolumbalis
A. obturatoria

A. glutea [glutaea] cranialis

A. prostatica[68]
Ramus ductus deferentis
A. vesicalis caudalis
Ramus uretericus
Ramus urethralis

A. vaginalis[68]
Ramus uterinus[70]
A. vesicalis caudalis
Ramus uretericus
Ramus urethralis
A. rectalis media
A. perinealis dorsalis
A. rectalis caudalis[71]

A. glutea [glutaea] caudalis

A. pudenda interna
A. urethralis
A. perinealis ventralis
A. rectalis caudalis[71]
Rami scrotales dorsales
Rami labiales dorsales
A. penis
A. bulbi penis
A. profunda penis
A. dorsalis penis
A. clitoridis
A. bulbi vestibuli
A. profunda clitoridis

' A. dorsalis clitoridis

Ruminantia

A. umbilicalis
A. ductus deferentis
A. uterina[69]
Ramus uretericus
Aa. vesicales craniales
Ligamentum teres vesicae

A. iliolumbalis
A. lumbalis VI (bo)

A. glutea [glutaea] cranialis
Rami sacrales I et II (bo)

A. prostatica[68]
Ramus ductus deferentis
A. vesicalis caudalis
Ramus uretericus
Ramus urethralis

A. vaginalis[68]
Ramus uterinus[70]
A. vesicalis caudalis
Ramus uretericus
Ramus urethralis
A. rectalis media
A. perinealis dorsalis
A. rectalis caudalis[71]
Ramus labialis dorsalis

A. glutea [glutaea] caudalis

A. pudenda interna
A. urethralis (bo)
A. vestibularis (bo)
A. perinealis ventralis
A. rectalis caudalis[71]
Ramus labialis dorsalis et mammarius
A. urethralis (ov, cap)
A. penis
A. bulbi penis
A. profunda penis
A. dorsalis penis
A. clitoridis
A. bulbi vestibuli (ov, cap)
A. profunda clitoridis
A. dorsalis clitoridis

Equus

Aa. lumbales V et VI

A. glutea [glutaea] caudalis
A. glutea [glutaea] cranialis
A. iliolumbalis
A. obturatoria
A. iliacofemoralis[72]
Ramus ascendens
A. penis media[73]
A. clitoridis media[74]
A. profunda clitoridis
A. dorsalis clitoridis
Rami sacrales
Ramus spinalis
Ramus dorsalis
A. caudalis [coccygea] mediana
A. caudalis [coccygea] ventrolateralis
Rami caudales [coccygei]
A. caudalis [coccygea] dorsolateralis
Corpora caudalia [coccygea][59]

A. pudenda interna
A. umbilicalis
A. ductus deferentis
Ramus uretericus
Aa. vesicales craniales
Ligamentum teres vesicae
A. prostatica[68]
Ramus ductus deferentis
A. vesicalis caudalis
Ramus uretericus
Ramus urethralis
A. rectalis media
A. vaginalis[68]
Ramus uterinus[70]
A. vesicalis caudalis
Ramus uretericus
Ramus urethralis
A. rectalis media
Ramus vestibularis[75]
A. perinealis ventralis
A. rectalis caudalis
Ramus labialis dorsalis
A. penis
A. bulbi penis
A. profunda penis
A. dorsalis penis
A. bulbi vestibuli

Termini communes

A. ILIACA EXTERNA

A. circumflexa ilium profunda[58]
Ramus cranialis
Ramus caudalis

A. cremasterica (eq)

A. uterina (eq)[69]

A. profunda femoris
Truncus pudendoepigastricus[76]
A. abdominalis caudalis (bo, ov)
A. cremasterica (bo, cap)
A. epigastrica caudalis
A. vesicalis media (su)
A. cremasterica (ov)
A. vesicalis media (Car)
A. cremasterica (Car, su)
A. lig. teretis uteri (Car)
A. pudenda externa
Ramus scrotalis ventralis
Ramus labialis ventralis [A. mammaria caudalis (Ru, eq)]
A. penis cranialis (eq)[73]
A. epigastrica caudalis superficialis [A. mammaria cranialis (Ru, eq)]
Rami preputiales [prae-]
Rami mammarii
A. circumflexa femoris medialis
Ramus obturatorius
Ramus profundus
Ramus ascendens
Ramus transversus
Ramus acetabularis

A. abdominalis caudalis (Car)

Carnivora

A. femoralis
A. circumflexa ilium superficialis (ca)
A. circumflexa femoris lateralis
Ramus ascendens
Ramus descendens[77]
Ramus transversus
A. caudalis femoris proximalis
A. genus descendens
A. nutricia ossis femoris[77']
A. saphena
' Ramus articularis genus
Ramus cranialis
A. digitalis dorsalis II abaxialis (fe)
Aa. digitales dorsales communes II–IV (fe), I–IV (ca)[45]
Aa. digitales dorsales propriae
A. digitalis dorsalis V abaxialis (fe)
Ramus caudalis
Rami calcanei
Rete calcaneum
A. plantaris medialis
Ramus profundus (ca)
Ramus superficialis
Aa. digitales plantares communes II–IV[45]
Ramus tori metatarsei
A. interdigitalis
Aa. digitales plantares propriae
Ramus plantaris phalangis proximalis
(Ramus dorsalis phalangis proximalis)
Ramus tori digitalis
Ramus plantaris phalangis mediae
(Ramus dorsalis phalangis mediae)
A. coronalis
Ramus plantaris phalangis distalis
Arcus terminalis
A. plantaris lateralis
Arcus plantaris profundus
Aa. metatarseae plantares II–IV[45]
Ramus perforans distalis
A. caudalis femoris media
A. caudalis femoris distalis

A. poplitea
A. genus proximalis lateralis
A. genus proximalis medialis
A. genus media
Aa. surales
A. genus distalis lateralis
A. genus distalis medialis
Rete articulare genus
Rete patellae
A. recurrens tibialis caudalis

A. tibialis cranialis
A. recurrens tibialis cranialis

Click on term to read footnote

A. nutricia tibiae et fibulae
Ramus superficialis
A. digitalis dorsalis V abaxialis (ca)
Ramus interosseus[78]
Rami malleolares

A. dorsalis pedis
A. tarsea lateralis
A. tarsea medialis
A. arcuata
Aa. metatarseae dorsales II–IV[45]
Ramus perforans proximalis II

A. tibialis caudalis

Sus

A. femoralis
A. circumflexa femoris lateralis
Ramus ascendens
Ramus descendens[77]
Ramus transversus
A. saphena
Ramus caudalis
Rami malleolares mediales
Rami calcanei
Rete calcaneum
A. plantaris medialis
Ramus profundus
Ramus superficialis
Aa. digitales plantares communes II–IV[45]
Aa. digitales plantares propriae
A. interdigitalis
Ramus dorsalis phalangis proximalis
Ramus plantaris phalangis proximalis
Ramus tori digitalis
Ramus dorsalis phalangis mediae
A. coronalis
Ramus plantaris phalangis mediae
Ramus plantaris phalangis distalis
Ramus dorsalis phalangis distalis
Arcus terminalis
A. plantaris lateralis
Arcus plantaris profundus
Aa. metatarseae plantares II–IV[45]
' ' ' ' ' Rami perforantes proximales II–IV
Aa. metatarseae dorsales II et IV[45]
Aa. digitales dorsales propriae[51]
Ramus perforans distalis III
Ramus superficialis
Aa. caudales femoris
A. genus descendens
A. genus proximalis medialis
A. nutricia ossis femoris[77']

A. poplitea
A. genus proximalis lateralis
Aa. surales
A. genus distalis lateralis
A. genus distalis medialis
A. genus media
Rete articulare genus
Rete patellae

A. tibialis cranialis
A. recurrens tibialis cranialis
A. interossea cruris[79]
A. nutricia tibiae
A. nutricia fibulae
Ramus perforans[80]
Ramus anastomoticus cum a. tibiali caudali
Rami malleolares mediales
Rami malleolares laterales
A. malleolaris cranialis lateralis
A. malleolaris cranialis medialis

A. dorsalis pedis
A. tarsea lateralis
A. tarsea perforans proximalis
A. tarsea medialis
A. tarsea perforans distalis
A. metatarsea dorsalis III[45]
Aa. digitales dorsales propriae

A. tibialis caudalis
Ramus circumflexus fibulae

Ruminantia

A. femoralis
A. circumflexa femoris lateralis
Ramus ascendens
Ramus descendens[77]
Ramus transversus

A. saphena
Ramus caudalis
Rami malleolares mediales
Rami calcanei
Rete calcaneum
A. plantaris medialis
Ramus profundus
Ramus superficialis
A. digitalis plantaris communis II[45]
A. digitalis plantaris propria II axialis
A. digitalis plantaris propria III abaxialis
Ramus dorsalis phalangis proximalis
Ramus tori digitalis
Ramus dorsalis phalangis mediae
Ramus plantaris phalangis distalis
Ramus dorsalis phalangis distalis
A. digitalis plantaris communis III[45]
Rami plantares phalangium proximalium
A. interdigitalis
Rami dorsales phalangium proximalium
Aa. digitales plantares propriae III et IV axiales
Ramus tori digitalis
Ramus plantaris phalangis mediae
Ramus dorsalis phalangis mediae
A. coronalis
Ramus plantaris phalangis distalis
Ramus dorsalis phalangis distalis
Arcus terminalis
A. plantaris lateralis
Arcus plantaris profundus
Aa. metatarseae plantares II–IV[45]
Ramus perforans proximalis III (bo)
Ramus perforans distalis III
Ramus superficialis [A. digitalis plantaris communis IV][45]
' ' ' ' A. digitalis plantaris propria IV abaxialis
Ramus dorsalis phalangis proximalis
Ramus tori digitalis
Ramus dorsalis phalangis mediae
Ramus plantaris phalangis distalis
Ramus dorsalis phalangis distalis
A. digitalis plantaris propria V axialis
A. genus descendens
A. nutricia ossis femoris[77']
A. caudalis femoris
A. genus proximalis lateralis

A. poplitea
A. genus media
Aa. surales
A. genus distalis lateralis
A. genus distalis medialis
Rete articulare genus
Rete patellae

A. tibialis cranialis
A. recurrens tibialis cranialis (bo)
A. interossea cruris[79]
Ramus perforans[80]
Ramus anastomoticus cum a. tibiali caudali
Rami malleolares mediales
Rami malleolares laterales
A. nutricia tibiae
A. malleolaris cranialis lateralis
A. malleolaris cranialis medialis
Ramus superficialis
A. digitalis dorsalis communis III (ov, cap), II–IV (bo)[45]
Aa. digitales dorsales propriae

A. dorsalis pedis
A. tarsea lateralis
A. tarsea medialis
A. tarsea perforans
A. metatarsea dorsalis III[45]

A. tibialis caudalis
Rami malleolares mediales (bo)

Equus

A. femoralis
A. circumflexa femoris lateralis[72]
Ramus descendens[77]
A. saphena
Ramus cranialis
Ramus caudalis[81]
A. plantaris medialis
Ramus profundus
Ramus superficialis [A. digitalis plantaris communis II]
A. plantaris lateralis
Arcus plantaris profundus
Aa. metatarseae plantares II et III[45]
Ramus perforans distalis II
Ramus superficialis [A. digitalis plantaris communis III]
A. genus descendens
A. nutricia ossis femoris[77']
A. caudalis femoris

A. poplitea
A. genus proximalis lateralis
A. genus proximalis medialis
A. genus media
A. genus distalis lateralis
A. genus distalis medialis
Rete articulare genus
Rete patellae

A. tibialis cranialis
Ramus superficialis

A. dorsalis pedis
A. tarsea perforans
A. metatarsea dorsalis III[45]
Ramus perforans distalis[82]
A. digitalis [plantaris propria III] medialis
Ramus plantaris phalangis proximalis
Ramus dorsalis phalangis proximalis
Ramus plantaris phalangis mediae
Ramus dorsalis phalangis mediae
Ramus tori digitalis
A. coronalis
Ramus dorsalis phalangis distalis
Arcus terminalis
A. marginis solearis
A. digitalis [plantaris propria III] lateralis
Ramus plantaris phalangis proximalis
' ' ' Ramus dorsalis phalangis proximalis
Ramus plantaris phalangis mediae
Ramus dorsalis phalangis mediae
Ramus tori digitalis
A. coronalis
Ramus dorsalis phalangis distalis

A. tibialis caudalis
A. nutricia tibiae
A. malleolaris caudalis lateralis
Rami calcanei
Rete calcaneum
Ramus anastomoticus cum a. saphena[81]

Termini communes

VENAE[83]

VENAE PULMONALES

V. pulmonalis lobi cranialis dextri
V. pulmonalis lobi medii
V. pulmonalis lobi caudalis dextri
Ramus lobi accessorii
V. pulmonalis lobi cranialis sinistri
V. pulmonalis lobi caudalis sinistri

VENAE CORDIS

Sinus coronarius
V. cordis media[84]
V. cordis magna
Ramus intermedius [V. marginis ventricularis sinistri]
V. obliqua atrii sinistri (Car, eq)
Vv. cordis dextrae[85]
Vv. cordis minimae

V. AZYGOS SINISTRA[86]

Vv. esophageae [oesophageae]
Vv. bronchales
(V. hemiazygos dextra) (su, Ru)
Vv. intercostales dorsales
Ramus dorsalis
V. intervertebralis[87]
Plexus vertebralis externus ventralis[87]
Plexus vertebralis externus dorsalis[87]
Plexus vertebralis internus ventralis[87]
Rami interarcuales
Rami spinales
Vv. spinales

' ' ' ' Vv. basivertebrales
V. costoabdominalis dorsalis[38]
Ramus dorsalis
V. intervertebralis[87]
Vv. lumbales I et II
Ramus dorsalis
V. intervertebralis[87]

VENA CAVA CRANIALIS[88]

V. azygos dextra[86]
V. broncho-esophagea [-oesophagea] (ca, eq)
(V. hemiazygos sinistra) (ca, eq)
Vv. intercostales dorsales
Ramus dorsalis
V. intervertebralis[87]
V. costoabdominalis dorsalis[38]
Ramus dorsalis
V. intervertebralis[87]
Vv. lumbales I et II (III)
Ramus dorsalis
V. intervertebralis[87]

V. bronchoesophagea [-oesophagea] (fe)

V. costocervicalis[89]

Carnivora

V. vertebralis
Vv. intervertebrales[87]
Ramus anastomoticus cum v. jugulari interna
V. scapularis dorsalis[32]
V. intercostalis dorsalis I
V. cervicalis profunda
V. vertebralis thoracica[33]
Vv. intercostales dorsales III et IV
Rami dorsales
V. intervertebralis[87]
V. intercostalis suprema
V. intercostalis dorsalis II
Ramus dorsalis
V. intervertebralis[87]

Sus

V. vertebralis
Vv. intervertebrales[87]
Ramus anastomoticus cum v. occipitali
Ramus descendens[31]
V. intercostalis suprema
Vv. intercostales dorsales III et IV (V)
' ' Ramus dorsalis
V. intervertebralis[87]
V. intercostalis dorsalis II
V. scapularis dorsalis[32]
V. cervicalis profunda
V. vertebralis thoracica[33]
V. intercostalis dorsalis I

Ruminantia

V. intercostalis suprema
Vv. intercostales dorsales
Ramus dorsalis
V. intervertebralis[87]
V. scapularis dorsalis[32]
V. cervicalis profunda
V. vertebralis thoracica[33]
V. vertebralis
Vv. intervertebrales[87]
Ramus descendens[39]
Ramus anastomoticus cum v. occipitali

Equus

V. cervicalis profunda
V. intercostalis dorsalis I
V. intercostalis suprema
Vv. intercostales dorsales II–VI (sin.), II–IV (dext.)
Ramus dorsalis
V. intervertebralis[87]
V. scapularis dorsalis[32]
V. vertebralis[90]
Vv. intervertebrales[87]
Ramus anastomoticus cum v. occipitali
Ramus descendens[31]

Termini communes

V. thoracica interna[91]
V. pericardiacophrenica
Vv. thymicae
Vv. mediastinales
Vv. perforantes
Vv. intercostales ventrales
V. musculophrenica
Vv. intercostales ventrales
V. epigastrica cranialis
V. epigastrica cranialis superficialis
[V. subcutanea abdominis] (Car, su, Ru)

' Rami phrenici (Ru)

V. BRACHIOCEPHALICA[92]

V. thyroidea [thyreoidea] caudalis[93]
V. costocervicalis sinistra (Car)

V. JUGULARIS INTERNA[94]

V. thyroidea [thyreoidea] media[93]
V. thyroidea [thyreoidea] cranialis
V. cricothyroidea [-thyreoidea]
Ramus laryngeus caudalis[16]
Arcus laryngeus caudalis (Car)
V. laryngea cranialis (bo)
V. occipitalis (fe, su, Ru)
V. pharyngea ascendens (bo)
V. stylomastoidea (su)
Ramus occipitalis
V. comitans a. carotidis externae (Car, su)
V. laryngea cranialis (su)
V. pharyngea
V. comitans a. lingualis
V. palatina (fe, su)
Plexus palatinus

V. JUGULARIS EXTERNA

V. cervicalis superficialis
Ramus ascendens
Ramus auricularis (su)
V. suprascapularis (Car)[36]
Ramus suprascapularis (Ru)[36]
Ramus acromialis
Ramus acromialis (Car, su)
Ramus prescapularis [prae-]

V. cephalica
V. mediana cubiti
V. cephalica accessoria

Carnivora, Sus

Ramus carpeus dorsalis (Car)
Vv. digitales dorsales communes I–IV (Car), II–IV (su)[45]
Vv. digitales dorsales propriae
V. digitalis dorsalis V abaxialis (ca)

Ruminantia

V. digitalis dorsalis communis II[45]
' V. digitalis dorsalis communis III[45]
Vv. digitales dorsales propriae
Ramus dorsalis phalangis proximalis
Ramus dorsalis phalangis mediae
V. coronalis
Plexus ungularis
V. digitalis dorsalis communis IV[45]

Termini communes

V. omobrachialis (ca)[95]

V. thyroidea [thyreoidea] media (ov, cap)[93]
V. thyroidea [thyreoidea] cranialis (ov, cap)

V. linguofacialis

Felis

V. glandularis
Arcus hyoideus
V. laryngea impar
V. lingualis impar
V. pharyngea ascendens
Plexus pharyngeus
V. laryngea cranialis
V. palatina ascendens
Ramus lingualis
Vv. dorsales linguae
V. lingualis
V. submentalis
V. sublingualis
V. profunda linguae
Vv. dorsales linguae
V. facialis
V. labialis inferior
V. angularis oris
V. profunda faciei[96]
Ramus anastomoticus cum v. temporali superficiali
Ramus anastomoticus cum v. ophthalmica externa ventrali
Ramus infraorbitalis
V. palatina descendens
V. palatina minor
V. palatina major
V. sphenopalatina
V. labialis superior
V. palpebralis inferior
V. lateralis nasi
V. dorsalis nasi
V. angularis oculi

Click on term to read footnote

' ' V. frontalis [supratrochlearis]
V. palpebralis superior lateralis
V. palpebralis superior medialis
Ramus anastomoticus cum v. ophthalmica externa dorsali

Canis

V. lingualis
V. glandularis
V. pharyngea ascendens
Plexus pharyngeus
V. laryngea cranialis
V. palatina ascendens
Arcus hyoideus
V. laryngea impar
Ramus submentalis
V. sublingualis
V. superficialis ventralis linguae
V. profunda linguae
Arcus hyoideus profundus
Vv. dorsales linguae
V. facialis
V. submentalis
V. labialis inferior
V. angularis oris
V. profunda faciei[96]
Ramus anastomoticus cum v. temporali superficiali
Rami glandulares zygomatici
Rami dentales
Ramus anastomoticus cum v. ophthalmica externa ventrali
V. infraorbitalis
V. malaris
V. palatina descendens
V. palatina minor
V. palatina major
V. sphenopalatina
V. labialis superior
V. palpebralis inferior
V. lateralis nasi
V. dorsalis nasi
V. angularis oculi
Ramus anastomoticus cum v. ophthalmica externa dorsali
V. palpebralis superior medialis

Sus, Ruminantia, Equus

Vv. glandulares
V. laryngea cranialis (ov)
V. lingualis
Arcus hyoideus (su, Ru)
V. sublingualis
V. pharyngea ascendens (su)
Plexus pharyngeus
V. submentalis (su, ov, cap, eq)
V. profunda linguae
Vv. dorsales linguae
V. facialis
V. submentalis (bo)
V. labialis inferior
Vv. labiales inferiores (Ru)
V. angularis oris
V. angularis oris (eq)
V. labialis superior (eq)
V. profunda faciei[96]
Plexus v. profundae faciei (Ru)
Sinus v. profundae faciei (eq)
V. ophthalmica externa ventralis
Sinus ophthalmicus (su), Plexus ophthalmicus (eq)
Vv. vorticosae
Vv. ciliares
Vv. conjunctivales
V. lacrimalis
V. ethmoidalis externa
V. malaris
V. ophthalmica externa dorsalis
V. supraorbitalis
V. infraorbitalis
V. palatina descendens
V. palatina minor
V. palatina major
V. sphenopalatina
V. labialis superior (su)
V. angularis oris
Vv. labiales superiores (Ru)
V. lateralis nasi
Vv. dorsales nasi (Ru)
V. palpebralis inferior medialis (su, Ru)
V. dorsalis nasi (su, eq)
V. angularis oculi
V. palpebralis superior medialis
Ramus anastomoticus cum v. ophthalmica externa dorsali (su)
V. frontalis [supratrochlearis] (Ru)
V. palpebralis inferior medialis (eq)

Terminus communis

V. maxillaris

Carnivora, Sus

V. sternocleidomastoidea
V. glandularis (Car)
V. auricularis caudalis
Rami parotidei
V. auricularis lateralis (ca, su)
V. auricularis intermedia
V. auricularis profunda (ca, su)
V. stylomastoidea (ca)
V. temporalis superficialis
V. transversa faciei (ca, su)
V. palpebralis inferior lateralis (su)
V. auricularis lateralis (fe)
V. auricularis rostralis
V. auricularis medialis
Ramus anastomoticus cum plexu ophthalmico (fe)
V. palpebralis superior lateralis (su)
V. auricularis profunda (fe)
V. stylomastoidea
Plexus pterygoideus
V. masseterica
Vv. articulares temporomandibulares
V. palatina (ca)
Plexus palatinus
V. alveolaris inferior
V. buccalis (Car)
Vv. temporales profundae
Vv. pterygoideae
V. buccalis (su)
V. infraorbitalis (fe)
Plexus ophthalmicus (Car)
Vv. vorticosae
Vv. ciliares
Vv. conjunctivales
V. lacrimalis
V. ethmoidalis externa
V. ophthalmica externa ventralis
V. ophthalmica externa dorsalis

Ruminantia

V. auricularis caudalis
Vv. glandulares
V. stylomastoidea
V. auricularis lateralis
V. auricularis intermedia
V. auricularis profunda
V. masseterica ventralis
V. temporalis superficialis
V. auricularis rostralis
V. auricularis medialis
V. transversa faciei
V. palpebralis inferior lateralis
V. palpebralis superior lateralis
V. cornualis
V. ophthalmica externa dorsalis
Plexus ophthalmicus
Vv. vorticosae
Vv. ciliares
Vv. conjunctivales
V. lacrimalis
V. ethmoidalis externa
V. supraorbitalis
V. malaris
V. palpebrae tertiae
Plexus pterygoideus
Vv. palatinae
Plexus palatinus
Vv. pharyngeae
V. alveolaris inferior
V. mentalis
V. temporalis profunda
V. masseterica
Vv. articulares temporomandibulares
V. buccalis
Vv. pterygoideae

Equus

V. thyroidea [thyreoidea] cranialis
(V. thyroidea [thyreoidea] media)
V. pharyngea ascendens
Plexus pharyngeus
V. cricothyroidea [-thyreoidea]
Ramus laryngeus caudalis[16]
V. occipitalis
V. stylomastoidea
Ramus occipitalis
V. auricularis caudalis
Rami parotidei
V. auricularis lateralis
V. auricularis intermedia
V. auricularis medialis
V. masseterica ventralis
V. temporalis superficialis
V. transversa faciei
Sinus v. transversae faciei
V. auricularis rostralis
V. auricularis profunda
Plexus pterygoideus
Vv. pharyngeae
Vv. palatinae

Click on term to read footnote

' ' Plexus palatinus
V. alveolaris inferior
V. mentalis
Ramus sublingualis
V. temporalis profunda
Vv. articulares temporomandibulares
Vv. pterygoideae
V. buccalis
Sinus v. buccalis

Termini communes

SINUS DURAE MATRIS

Sinus transversus
Sinus communicans[97]
Sinus temporalis[97]
Sinus sigmoideus[97]
Confluens sinuum
Sinus basilaris
Sinus interbasilaris
Sinus sagittalis dorsalis
Lacunae laterales
Sinus sagittalis ventralis (eq)
(Sinus sagittalis ventralis) (Car)
Sinus rectus
Sinus petrosus ventralis
Vv. labyrinthi
Sinus petrosus dorsalis (Car, eq)
Sinus cavernosus
Sinus intercavernosi

Vv. diploicae
V. diploica frontalis
V. diploica parietalis
V. diploica occipitalis

Vv. emissariae
V. emissaria mastoidea (ca, bo)
V. emissaria occipitalis
V. emissaria canalis n. hypoglossi
V. emissaria foraminis jugularis
V. emissaria foraminis retroarticularis (ca, Ru, eq)
V. emissaria canalis carotici
V. emissaria foraminis ovalis
V. emissaria foraminis laceri
V. emissaria foraminis rotundi
V. emissaria fissurae orbitalis
V. emissaria foraminis orbitorotundi

Vv. cerebri
Vv. cerebri dorsales
Vv. cerebri ventrales
V. cerebri magna
(V. corporis callosi)
Vv. cerebri internae
V. choroidea [chorioidea]
V. thalamostriata
Vv. cerebelli dorsales
Vv. cerebelli ventrales

V. ophthalmica interna

V. SUBCLAVIA

V. axillaris
V. thoracica externa[41]
V. thoracica superficialis (Ru)[98]
V. thoracica lateralis (Car, su)[41]
V. suprascapularis (Un)[36]
V. subscapularis
V. circumflexa humeri cranialis (Ru)
V. circumflexa humeri caudalis
V. axillobrachialis[95]
V. collateralis radialis (Car, su, cap)
V. collateralis media
Ramus suprascapularis (su)[36]
V. circumflexa scapulae
V. circumflexa humeri cranialis (su)
V. thoracodorsalis
V. thoracica superficialis (eq)[98]
V. epigastrica cranialis superficialis [V. subcutanea abdominis]
V. circumflexa humeri cranialis (Car, eq)

V. brachialis

Carnivora, Sus

V. profunda brachii
V. bicipitalis (ca, su)
V. collateralis ulnaris
V. brachialis superficialis (Car)[43]
V. bicipitalis (fe)
Vv. radiales superficiales[44]
V. transversa cubiti[46]
V. interossea communis (ca, su)
V. ulnaris (ca)
V. recurrens ulnaris
V. interossea cranialis
V. recurrens interossea
V. interossea caudalis

Click on term to read footnote

' ' Ramus interosseus
Ramus palmaris
Ramus superficialis
Ramus profundus
V. interossea cranialis (fe)
V. recurrens interossea
V. interossea caudalis (fe)
V. ulnaris
Ramus dorsalis
Ramus interosseus
Ramus palmaris
Ramus superficialis
V. digitalis palmaris V abaxialis
Ramus profundus

Ruminantia, Equus

V. profunda brachii
V. collateralis radialis (bo, ov, eq)
V. collateralis media
V. bicipitalis (eq)
V. collateralis ulnaris
V. transversa cubiti[46]
V. bicipitalis (Ru)
V. interossea communis
V. recurrens ulnaris (bo)
V. interossea caudalis
V. interossea cranialis
V. recurrens interossea
Ramus interosseus (Ru)
Ramus palmaris
Ramus superficialis
Ramus profundus

Terminus communis

V. mediana

Carnivora

V. profunda antebrachii[47]
V. radialis
Ramus carpeus dorsalis
Rete carpi dorsale
Vv. metacarpeae dorsales I–IV[45]
Arcus palmaris profundus
Vv. metacarpeae palmares I–IV[45]
Arcus palmaris superficialis
Vv. digitales palmares communes I–IV[45]
V. interdigitalis
Vv. digitales palmares propriae

Sus

V. radialis
Arcus palmaris profundus
Vv. metacarpeae palmares II–IV[45]
Ramus perforans proximalis
V. metacarpea dorsalis
Arcus palmaris superficialis
Vv. digitales palmares communes II–IV[45]
Rami palmares phalangium proximalium
V. interdigitalis
Rami dorsales phalangium proximalium
Vv. digitales palmares propriae
Plexus ungularis

Ruminantia

V. profunda antebrachii[47]
V. radialis
Ramus superficialis
Ramus carpeus dorsalis
Rete carpi dorsale
V. metacarpea dorsalis III[45]
Arcus palmaris profundus
Vv. metacarpeae palmares II–IV[45]
Arcus palmaris profundus distalis
Ramus perforans distalis III
V. digitalis palmaris communis II[45]
V. digitalis palmaris propria II axialis
V. digitalis palmaris propria III abaxialis
V. digitalis palmaris communis IV[45]
V. digitalis palmaris propria IV abaxialis
V. digitalis palmaris propria V axialis
V. digitalis palmaris communis III[45]
V. interdigitalis
Vv. digitales palmares propriae III et IV axiales
V. coronalis

Equus

Ramus palmaris

Ramus superficialis [V. digitalis palmaris communis III][45]
V. digitalis [palmaris propria III] lateralis
V. coronalis
Arcus terminalis
Ramus profundus
V. radialis
Arcus palmaris profundus
Vv. metacarpeae palmares II et III[45]
Arcus palmaris profundus distalis
Ramus palmaris superficialis [V. digitalis palmaris communis II][45]
V. digitalis [palmaris propria III] medialis
V. coronalis
Plexus ungularis

Termini communes

VENA CAVA CAUDALIS

Vv. phrenicae craniales
V. phrenica caudalis
Rami adrenales [supra-] craniales (Car)
V. abdominalis cranialis[99]
Vv. lumbales
Ramus dorsalis
V. intervertebralis[87]
V. circumflexa ilium profunda (Car)
Vv. hepaticae
V. hepatica dextra
V. hepatica media
V. hepatica sinistra
V. renalis
Ramus adrenalis [supra-] caudalis (Ru, eq)
V. testicularis sinistra (Car)
Plexus pampiniformis
V. ovarica sinistra (Car)
Vv. adrenales [supra-] (bo, eq)
V. testicularis dextra
V. vesicalis cranialis (cap)
Plexus pampiniformis
V. testicularis sinistra (su, cap, eq)
V. vesicalis cranialis (cap)
Plexus pampiniformis
V. ovarica dextra
V. uterina (su)[69]
V. vesicalis cranialis
V. vesicalis cranialis (cap)
V. ovarica sinistra (su, ov, eq)
V. uterina (su)[69]
V. vesicalis cranialis

V. PORTAE

Ramus dexter
Ramus sinister
Pars transversa
Pars umbilicalis
Ligamentum teres hepatis
Vv. cysticae
V. gastrica dextra (ca)
V. gastrica sinistra parietalis (eq)
Rami pancreatici (eq)

V. gastroduodenalis
V. gastrica dextra (fe, Un)
V. gastroepiploica dextra
V. pancreaticoduodenalis cranialis

V. lienalis[100]

Carnivora, Sus, Equus

Vv. pancreaticae
V. gastrica sinistra (Car, su)
Vv. diverticuli (su)
V. gastrica sinistra visceralis (eq)
Rami pancreatici
Vv. gastricae breves
V. gastroepiploica sinistra

Ruminantia

Vv. pancreaticae
Ramus epiploicus
V. ruminalis dextra
Ramus collateralis
V. reticularis
V. ruminalis sinistra
V. esophagea [oesophagea] caudalis
V. gastrica sinistra
V. gastroepiploica sinistra

Termini communes

V. mesenterica cranialis[63]
V. pancreaticoduodenalis caudalis
Vv. jejunales

' Rami colici dextri (ov, cap)[65]
Ramus collateralis (bo)
Vv. ilei
V. ileocolica
Ramus colicus[64]
Rami colici[65]
Vv. colicae dextrae[65]
V. cecalis [caecalis]
V. cecalis [caecalis] medialis (eq)
V. cecalis [caecalis] lateralis (eq)
V. colica dextra[101]
V. colica media (Car, su)[101]

V. mesenterica caudalis
V. colica media (Ru, eq)
V. colica sinistra
Vv. sigmoideae
V. rectalis cranialis

V. ILIACA COMMUNIS

V. lumbalis V (eq), VI (Un), VII (Car)
V. circumflexa ilium profunda (Un)
V. iliolumbalis (eq)
V. testicularis sinistra (bo, ov)
Plexus pampiniformis
V. ovarica sinistra (bo, cap)
V. vesicalis cranialis (cap)

V. sacralis mediana (Car, su, Ru)
Rami sacrales
V. intervertebralis[87]

(V. sacralis mediana) (eq)

V. caudalis [coccygea] mediana (Car, su, Ru)
Rami caudales [coccygei]
V. intervertebralis[87]
V. caudalis [coccygea] ventrolateralis
V. caudalis [coccygea] dorsolateralis

Terminus communis

V. ILIACA INTERNA

Carnivora

V. iliolumbalis
V. obturatoria[102]
V. prostatica[68]
V. ductus deferentis
' ' V. vesicalis caudalis
V. rectalis media
V. vaginalis[68]
V. uterina
V. vesicalis caudalis
V. rectalis media
V. glutea [glutaea] cranialis
V. caudalis [coccygea] lateralis
V. caudalis [coccygea] dorsalis (fe)
V. glutea [glutaea] caudalis
V. perinealis dorsalis
V. pudenda interna
V. urethralis
V. dorsalis penis
V. dorsalis clitoridis
V. perinealis ventralis
V. rectalis caudalis
V. scrotalis dorsalis
V. labialis dorsalis
V. penis
V. bulbi penis
V. profunda penis
V. clitoridis
V. bulbi vestibuli
V. profunda clitoridis

Sus

V. iliolumbalis
V. glutea [glutaea] cranialis
V. prostatica[68]
V. vesicalis caudalis
V. vaginalis[68]
Ramus uterinus
V. vesicalis caudalis
V. obturatoria
V. glutea [glutaea] caudalis
V. perinealis dorsalis
V. rectalis caudalis[71]
V. pudenda interna
V. perinealis ventralis
V. scrotalis dorsalis
V. labialis dorsalis
V. penis
V. bulbi penis
V. profunda penis
V. dorsalis penis
V. clitoridis
V. bulbi vestibuli
V. profunda clitoridis
V. dorsalis clitoridis

Click on term to read footnote

Ruminantia

V. uterina (bo)[69]
V. iliolumbalis
V. glutea [glutaea] cranialis
V. obturatoria
V. vaginalis accessoria (bo)
V. prostatica[68]
  V. ductus deferentis
    V. vesicalis caudalis
V. vaginalis[68]
  Ramus uterinus
    V. vesicalis caudalis
  V. rectalis media
  V. perinealis dorsalis
    V. rectalis caudalis (bo fem, cap)
    V. labialis dorsalis
V. glutea [glutaea] caudalis
V. pudenda interna
  V. rectalis caudalis (bo masc, ov)
  V. vestibularis (bo)
  V. perinealis ventralis
    V. labialis dorsalis et mammaria
  V. penis
    V. bulbi penis
    V. profunda penis
    V. dorsalis penis
  V. clitoridis
    V. bulbi vestibuli (ov, cap)
    V. profunda clitoridis
    V. dorsalis clitoridis

Equus

V. glutea [glutaea] caudalis
  V. glutea [glutaea] cranialis
  Rami sacrales
    V. intervertebralis[87]
  V. caudalis [coccygea] mediana
  V. caudalis [coccygea] ventrolateralis
    Rami caudales [coccygei]
      V. intervertebralis[87]
      V. caudalis [coccygea] dorsolateralis
V. pudenda interna
  V. prostatica[68]
    Ramus ductus deferentis
      V. vesicalis caudalis
    V. rectalis media
  V. vaginalis[68]
    Ramus uterinus
      V. vesicalis caudalis
    V. rectalis media
  V. perinealis ventralis
    V. rectalis caudalis
  V. penis
    V. bulbi penis
    V. profunda penis
    V. dorsalis penis[73]
  V. clitoridis
    V. bulbi vestibuli
    V. profunda clitoridis
    V. dorsalis clitoridis

Terminus communis

V. ILIACA EXTERNA

Carnivora

V. abdominalis caudalis
V. pudendoepigastrica
  V. epigastrica caudalis
  V. pudenda externa
    V. vesicalis media (fe)
    V. scrotalis ventralis
    V. labialis ventralis
    V. epigastrica caudalis superficialis
V. profunda femoris
  V. circumflexa femoris medialis

Sus

V. ductus deferentis
  V. vesicalis cranialis
V. profunda femoris
  V. pudendoepigastrica
    V. epigastrica caudalis
    V. pudenda externa
      V. scrotalis ventralis
      V. labialis ventralis
      V. epigastrica caudalis superficialis
  V. circumflexa femoris medialis
    V. saphena lateralis [parva]
      Ramus cranialis
        Vv. digitales dorsales communes II–IV[45]
          Vv. digitales dorsales propriae
            V. coronalis
              Plexus ungularis
      Ramus caudalis
        Ramus anastomoticus cum v. saphena mediali [magna]

Ruminantia

V. profunda femoris
- V. pudendoepigastrica
  - V. abdominalis caudalis
  - V. epigastrica caudalis
    - V. cremasterica
  - V. pudenda externa
    - V. scrotalis ventralis
    - V. labialis ventralis [mammaria caudalis]
    - V. epigastrica caudalis superficialis [mammaria cranialis]
- V. circumflexa femoris medialis
  - V. saphena lateralis [parva]
    - Ramus cranialis
      - Vv. digitales dorsales communes (II) III et IV[45]
        - Vv. digitales dorsales propriae
          - V. coronalis
            - Plexus ungularis
    - Ramus caudalis
      - Ramus anastomoticus cum v. saphena mediali [magna]

Equus

V. ductus deferentis
V. uterina[69]
V. iliacofemoralis[72]
V. obturatoria
- V. penis media[73]
- V. clitoridis media

V. profunda femoris
- V. pudendoepigastrica
  - V. epigastrica caudalis
  - V. pudenda externa[103]
- V. pudenda externa accessoria[103]
  - V. scrotalis ventralis
  - V. penis cranialis[73]
  - V. labialis ventralis [mammaria caudalis]
  - V. epigastrica caudalis superficialis [mammaria cranialis]
- V. circumflexa femoris medialis

Carnivora

V. femoralis
V. circumflexa ilium superficialis (ca)
V. circumflexa femoris lateralis
V. caudalis femoris proximalis
V. saphena medialis [magna]
- Ramus cranialis
  - V. tarsea medialis (ca)
    - V. plantaris medialis
  - V. digitalis dorsalis communis II (fe)[45]
    - Vv. digitales dorsales propriae
- Ramus caudalis
  - V. plantaris medialis (fe)

V. genus descendens
- Ramus articularis genus

V. caudalis femoris media
V. caudalis femoris distalis
- V. saphena lateralis [parva]
  - Ramus cranialis
    - Ramus anastomoticus cum v. saphena mediali [magna]
    - V. digitalis dorsalis V abaxialis (ca)
    - V. tarsea lateralis (ca)
    - Arcus dorsalis superficialis (ca)
      - V. digitalis dorsalis II abaxialis
      - Vv. digitales dorsales communes II–IV[45]
        - Vv. digitales dorsales propriae
    - Vv. digitales dorsales communes III et IV (fe)[45]
      - Vv. digitales dorsales propriae
  - Ramus caudalis
    - Ramus anastomoticus cum v. saphena mediali [magna]
    - Arcus plantaris profundus
      - Vv. metatarseae plantares II–IV[45]
    - Arcus plantaris superficialis
      - V. digitalis plantaris II abaxialis (fe)
      - Vv. digitales plantares communes II et IV (fe), II–IV (ca)[45]
        - V. interdigitalis
        - Vv. digitales plantares propriae
      - V. digitalis plantaris V abaxialis (fe)

V. poplitea
Vv. genus
V. tibialis cranialis
- V. dorsalis pedis
  - V. tarsea medialis (fe)
  - V. tarsea lateralis (fe)
  - Arcus dorsalis profundus
    - Vv. metatarseae dorsales II–IV (ca), II (III) IV (fe)[45]

V. tibialis caudalis

Click on term to read footnote

Sus

V. femoralis
V. circumflexa femoris lateralis
V. saphena medialis [magna]
Ramus cranialis
Ramus medialis
Ramus lateralis
Ramus caudalis
V. plantaris medialis
Ramus profundus
Ramus superficialis
Vv. digitales plantares communes II–IV[45]
Vv. digitales plantares propriae
V. interdigitalis
V. plantaris lateralis
Arcus plantaris profundus
Vv. metatarseae plantares II–IV[45]
Rami perforantes proximales II et IV
Vv. metatarseae dorsales II et IV[45]
Ramus perforans distalis III
V. genus descendens
Vv. caudales femoris

V. poplitea
Vv. genus
V. tibialis cranialis
V. interossea cruris[79]
V. dorsalis pedis
V. tarsea lateralis
V. tarsea perforans proximalis
V. tarsea medialis
V. tarsea perforans distalis
V. metatarsea dorsalis III[45]
V. tibialis caudalis

Ruminantia

V. femoralis
V. circumflexa femoris lateralis
V. saphena medialis [magna]
Ramus caudalis
V. plantaris medialis
Ramus profundus
Ramus superficialis (bo)
V. digitalis plantaris communis II[45]
V. digitalis plantaris propria II axialis
V. digitalis plantaris propria III abaxialis
V. coronalis
V. digitalis plantaris communis III[45]
V. interdigitalis
Vv. digitales plantares propriae III et IV axiales
V. coronalis
V. plantaris lateralis
Arcus plantaris profundus
Vv. metatarseae plantares III–IV[45]
Arcus plantaris profundus distalis
Ramus perforans distalis III
Vv. digitales plantares communes IV (bo), II–IV (ov, cap)[45]
Vv. digitales plantares propriae
V. genus descendens
Vv. caudales femoris

V. poplitea
Vv. genus
V. tibialis cranialis
V. dorsalis pedis
V. tarsea perforans
V. metatarsea dorsalis III[45]
V. tibialis caudalis

Equus

V. femoralis
V. circumflexa femoris lateralis[72]
V. saphena medialis [magna]
Ramus cranialis
V. digitalis dorsalis communis II[104]
Ramus caudalis[81]
V. plantaris medialis
Ramus profundus
Ramus superficialis [V. digitalis plantaris communis II]
V. digitalis [plantaris propria III] medialis
V. coronalis
Plexus ungularis
Arcus terminalis
V. plantaris lateralis
Arcus plantaris profundus
Vv. metatarseae plantares II et III[45]
Arcus plantaris profundus distalis

' ' ' ' Ramus superficialis [V. digitalis plantaris communis III]
V. digitalis [plantaris propria III] lateralis
V. coronalis
V. genus descendens
V. caudalis femoris
V. saphena lateralis [parva]
Ramus caudalis

V. poplitea
Vv. genus
V. tibialis cranialis
V. dorsalis pedis
V. tarsea perforans
V. metatarsea dorsalis II[45]
V. tibialis caudalis
V. malleolaris caudalis lateralis

SYSTEMA LYMPHATICUM

Lymphonodus [Nodus lymphaticus]
Lymphonodus hemalis [haemalis][2]
Vas lymphaticum
  Vasa lymphatica superficialia
  Vasa lymphatica profunda
Valvula lymphatica
Plexus lymphaticus
Lymphocentrum[105]

DUCTUS THORACICUS

Truncus trachealis [Truncus jugularis]
Ductus lymphaticus dexter

CISTERNA CHYLI

Trunci lumbales
Truncus visceralis
Truncus celiacus [coeliacus]
Truncus intestinalis
Truncus colicus
Truncus jejunalis
Truncus gastricus
Truncus hepaticus

LYMPHONODI [NODI LYMPHATICI]

Vasa lymphatica afferentia
Sinus lymphaticus
Vasa lymphatica efferentia
Capsula
Cortex
Trabecula
Medulla
Hilus
Lobulus
Lymphonodulus [Nodulus lymphaticus][106]

Lymphocentrum parotideum
Lnn. parotidei superficiales (Car, su, ov, bo)
Lnn. parotidei profundi

Lymphocentrum mandibulare
Lnn. mandibulares
Lnn. mandibulares accessorii (or, fe, su)
Ln. buccalis (or, ca) [107]
Ln. pterygoideus (bo)

Lymphocentrum retropharyngeum
Lnn. retropharyngei mediales
Lnn. retropharyngei laterales
Ln. hyoideus rostralis (bo)
Ln. hyoideus caudalis (bo)

Lymphocentrum cervicale superficiale
Lnn. cervicales superficiales (ca, Ru, eq)
Lnn. cervicales superficiales dorsales (fe, su)
Lnn. cervicales superficiales medii (or, su)
Lnn. cervicales superficiales ventrales (or, fe, su)
Lnn. cervicales superficiales accessorii (bo, ov)[108]

Lymphocentrum cervicale profundum
Lnn. cervicales profundi craniales (abs. or)
Lnn. cervicales profundi medii
Lnn. cervicales profundi caudales
Ln. costocervicalis (Ru)
Ln. subrhomboideus (bo)

Lymphocentrum axillare
Lnn. axillares proprii (abs. su)
Lnn. axillares primae costae (fe, su, Ru)
Lnn. axillares accessorii (or, Car, bo, ov)
Lnn. cubitales (ov, eq)
Ln. infraspinatus (bo)

Lymphocentrum thoracicum dorsale[109]
Lnn. thoracici aortici (abs. ca)
Lnn. intercostales (abs. or)

Lymphocentrum thoracicum ventrale
Lnn. sternales craniales
Lnn. sternales caudales (abs. ca, su)
Ln. epigastricus cranialis superficialis (or, fe)[110]
Lnn. phrenici (fe, bo, eq)

Lymphocentrum mediastinale
Lnn. mediastinales craniales
Lnn. mediastinales medii (Ru, eq)
Lnn. mediastinales caudales (abs. Car)
Ln. nuchalis (eq)[108]

Lymphocentrum bronchale
Lnn. tracheobronchales [bifurcationis] dextri (abs. ov)

Click on term to read footnote

Lnn. tracheobronchales [bifurcationis] sinistri
Lnn. tracheobronchales [bifurcationis] medii (abs. or, ov)
Lnn. tracheobronchales craniales (su, Ru)[111]
Lnn. pulmonales

Lymphocentrum lumbale
Lnn. lumbales aortici
Lnn. lumbales proprii (bo)
Lnn. renales
Ln. phrenicoabdominalis (su)
Ln. ovaricus (eq)
Ln. testicularis (su)

Lymphocentrum celiacum [coeliacum]
Lnn. celiaci [coeliaci] (Un)[112]
Lnn. lienales (abs. or)
Lnn. gastrici
Lnn. ruminales dextri (Ru)
Lnn. ruminales sinistri (bo, ov)
Lnn. ruminales craniales (bo, cap)
Lnn. reticulares (Ru)
Lnn. omasiales (Ru)
Lnn. ruminoabomasiales (Ru)
Lnn. reticuloabomasiales (bo, cap)
Lnn. abomasiales dorsales (Ru)
Lnn. abomasiales ventrales (Ru)
Lnn. hepatici [portales]
Lnn. hepatici accessorii (bo)
Lnn. pancreaticoduodenales[113]
Lnn. omentales (or, eq)[113]

Lymphocentrum mesentericum craniale[112]
Lnn. mesenterici craniales (abs. Car)
Lnn. jejunales
Lnn. ileocecales [ileocaecales] (abs. or, ca, cap)[114]
Lnn. ileocolici (su, ov, cap)[114]
Lnn. cecales [caecales] (eq)[114]
Lnn. colici (abs. or)[114]

Lymphocentrum mesentericum caudale
Lnn. mesenterici caudales
Lnn. vesicales (eq)

Lymphocentrum iliosacrale
Lnn. iliaci mediales[115]
Lnn. sacrales (abs. eq)[116]
Lnn. iliaci laterales (su, bo, ov, eq)[117]
Lnn. iliaci interni[118]

Click on term to read footnote

Lnn. anorectales (Un)
Ln. uterinus (su, eq)
Ln. obturatorius (eq)

Lymphocentrum iliofemorale[119]
Lnn. iliaci externi (abs. eq)[120]
Lnn. femorales[121]
  Lnn. femorales proximales [inguinales profundi] (eq)[122]
  Ln. femoralis distalis (Car)[123]
Ln. epigastricus caudalis profundus (bo)[110]

Lymphocentrum inguinofemorale[124]
Lnn. inguinales superficiales
  Lnn. scrotales
  Lnn. mammarii
Lnn. subiliaci
Lnn. epigastrici caudales superficiales (or, fe)[110]
Ln. coxalis (bo, ov, eq)
Ln. coxalis accessorius (bo)
Lnn. fossae paralumbalis (bo)

Lymphocentrum ischiadicum[125]
Lnn. ischiadici (abs. ca)
Ln. gluteus [glutaeus] (su, bo, ov)
Ln. tuberalis (Ru)

Lymphocentrum popliteum
Lnn. poplitei
  Lnn. poplitei profundi (Un)
  Lnn. poplitei superficiales (or, Car, su)

LIEN

Facies parietalis [diaphragmatica]
Facies visceralis
  Facies renalis
  Facies gastrica
  Facies intestinalis
Extremitas dorsalis
Extremitas ventralis
Margo cranialis
Margo caudalis
Hilus lienis
Tunica serosa
Capsula
Trabeculae lienis
Pulpa lienis rubra
Pulpa lienis alba
Rami lienales [arteriae lienalis]
Lymphonoduli [Noduli lymphatici] lienales
(Lien accessorius)

THYMUS

Lobus cervicalis [dexter et sinister]
Lobus intermedius
Lobus thoracicus [dexter et sinister]
Lobuli thymi
  Cortex
  Medulla
(Noduli thymici accessorii)

Notes to Angiologia

1 *Angiologia*. In accordance with the N.A., Rami musculares, Rami glandulares, Aa. nutriciae, and Rami cutanei have been omitted, except in those cases where the vessel might not have been expected to give off such branches, or where it is of special importance.

2 *Lymphonodus hemalis*. This is the hemal node of English literature. It occurs in Ruminantia and has a spleen-like organization containing lymphatic tissue, in the sinuses of which erythrocytes normally occur. The so-called hemolymph node is a lymph node that has erythrocytes in its sinuses as a result of hemorrhage in its tributary field.

3 *Cor, Facies auricularis, Facies atrialis*. In this nomenclature of the heart, the terms dexter and sinister refer to the cavities of the heart and not to the sides of the body. Facies auricularis designates the former left side of the heart of the domestic mammals, the side that is marked by the tips of the auricles and corresponds more or less to the Facies sternocostalis of the N.A. Facies atrialis is the opposite side.

4 *Sulcus interventricularis paraconalis, subsinuosus*. The first term designates the former Sulcus longitudinalis sinister of veterinary textbooks. Sulcus interventricularis subsinuosus designates the former Sulcus longitudinalis dexter.

5 *Myocardium* is the musculature of the heart. It includes the conducting system listed thereunder.

5’ *Ostium sinus coronarii* is the opening of the Sinus coronarius containing the small Valvula sinus coronarii.

6 *Valva*. This N.A. term designates the entire closure of the Ostium concerned. The term Valvula is used only for the parts of the Valva aortae and Valva trunci pulmonalis.

7 *Cuspis angularis, parietalis*. Cuspis angularis corresponds to Cuspis anterior, N.A.; Cuspis parietalis to Cuspis posterior, N.A.

8 *Valvula semilunaris intermedia* corresponds to Valvula semilunaris anterior, N.A.

9 Mm. papillares. M. papillaris magnus corresponds to M. papillaris anterior, N.A.; Mm. papillares parvi to M. papillaris posterior, N.A.; and M. papillaris subarteriosus to Mm. papillares septales, N.A.

10 *Cuspis septalis, Cuspis parietalis*. The first term corresponds to Cuspis anterior, N.A.; Cuspis parietalis to Cuspis posterior, N.A.

11 *Valvula semilunaris septalis*. In this term, which corresponds to Valvula semilunaris posterior, N.A., "septalis" refers to Septum interatriale.

12 *Mm. papillares*. M. papillaris subauricularis corresponds to M. papillaris anterior, N.A.; M. papillaris subatrialis to M. papillaris posterior, N.A.

13 *Ramus ascendens, descendens*. These branches supply the cranial and caudal parts of divided lobes, i.e. the Lobus cranialis of the right lung of Ruminantia and of the left lung of all domestic mammals except the horse.

Click on term to read footnote

14 *Ramus interventricularis subsinuosus, paraconalis*. These terms correspond to the nomenclature of the heart, *see note 4.* Ramus interventricularis subsinuosus is a branch of A. coronaria dextra in the pig and horse, and of Ramus circumflexus of A. coronaria sinistra in the dog and Ruminantia. In the cat it may come from either source.

15 *Truncus brachiocephalicus*. This term replaces the former terms: Truncus brachiocephalicus communis of Ruminantia and the horse, A. brachiocephalica of all domestic mammals, and A. anonyma of Carnivora. It extends from the Arcus aortae to the bifurcation into A. subclavia dextra and Truncus bicaroticus or A. carotis communis dextra.

16 *Ramus laryngeus caudalis*. This branch runs parallel to N. laryngeus caudalis.

17 *A. thyroidea [thyreoidea] caudalis*. The A. thyroidea caudalis is present in the sheep, but is inconstant in the ox and goat.

18 *A. occipitalis, A. vertebralis*. In Carnivora A. vertebralis passes through the For. transversarium atlantis, gives off a Ramus anastomoticus to A. occipitalis, turns dorsally through the Incisura alaris, and enters the vertebral canal through the For. vertebrale laterale. The former term A. cerebrospinalis is therefore unnecessary. Right and left vertebral arteries join to form A. basilaris.

19 *Rami perihyoidei* correspond to Ramus suprahyoideus and Ramus infrahyoideus of the N.A.

20 *Rami retis*. These vessels connect the Rete mirabile a. maxillaris, which is extracranial, with the Circulus arteriosus cerebri; they pass through the Fissura orbitalis.

21 *Truncus linguofacialis*. This term designates the former A. maxillaris externa from its origin to A. lingualis. In the sheep and goat, there is no Truncus linguofacialis because A. facialis is absent, and A. lingualis originates from A. carotis externa.

22 *Ramus massetericus*. In accordance with the principle of homology-homonymy, a vessel can only be designated Arteria masseterica if it passes through the Incisura mandibulae. Other vessels to the M. masseter are termed Ramus massetericus.

23 *A. occipitalis, A. vertebralis*. For comparative reasons, A. vertebralis in the horse is considered to continue through the Fossa atlantis, anastomosing with the A. occipitalis. It then turns dorsally through the For. alare and enters the vertebral canal through the For. vertebrale laterale. The former term A. cerebrospinalis is therefore unnecessary. Right and left vertebral arteries join to form A. basilaris.

24 *A. occipitalis, A. vertebralis*. For comparative reasons, A. vertebralis in the pig is considered to continue through the Fossa atlantis, anastomosing with A. occipitalis. It then passes through the For. alare and For. vertebrale laterale into the Canalis vertebralis, where it joins the Rete mirabile epidurale caudale and continues to form A. basilaris by junction with A. vertebralis of the other side. The former term A. cerebrospinalis is therefore unnecessary. A. vertebralis arises as the third branch of A. subclavia on the left side.

25 *Rete mirabile epidurale caudale, rostrale*. In the pig the caudal rete is formed by A. condylaris, A.vertebralis, and the Ramus spinalis that enters between the Atlas and Axis. It has no direct connection with the rostral rete, which is formed in this species by branches of A. carotis interna, A. meningea media, and A. meningea rostralis and was formerly the only Rete mirabile epidurale named.

26 *A. occipitalis, A. vertebralis*. In Ruminantia the characteristic course of A. vertebralis in other species, along the lateral surface of the Axis and Atlas, is represented only by small branches that join the Ramus descendens and Ramus anastomoticus cum a. occipitali. The Ramus anastomoticus and the part of Ramus descendens proximal to its origin correspond to the vessel formerly designated A. cerebrospinalis. Most of the blood of the A. vertebralis is conducted into the vertebral canal by the Ramus spinalis between the Axis and the third cervical vertebra. This Ramus spinalis gives off a branch that joins A. condylaris, and is itself continued by its Ramus descendens. It is not directly connected with A. basilaris.

27 *Rete mirabile epidurale rostrale* is supplied in adult Ruminantia by branches of A. maxillaris and is continuous in the ox with Rete mirabile epidurale caudale. It is listed under A. carotis interna because it develops on the intracranial course of that artery.

28 *A. cerebri rostralis, A. communicans rostralis, caudalis.* A. cerebri rostralis originates directly from A. carotis interna and forms the rostrolateral quadrant of the Circulus arteriosus cerebri. A. communicans rostralis connects the Aa. cerebri rostrales dextra and sinistra just rostral to the Chiasma opticum. It is constant in swine and inconstant in Carnivora and Ruminantia. A. communicans caudalis connects A. carotis interna with A. basilaris and forms the caudolateral quadrant of the Circulus arteriosus cerebri.

29 *A. ophthalmica interna*. In the ox this artery is a branch of the Rete mirabile epidurale rostrale through the Rete chiasmaticum.

30 *A. subclavia*. A. subclavia sinistra arises from the Arcus aortae in Carnivora and the pig or from the Truncus brachiocephalicus in Ruminantia and the horse. A. subclavia dextra is usually given off by the Truncus brachiocephalicus in all domestic mammals.

31 *Ramus descendens* emerges dorsally from the For. alare or Incisura alaris and supplies the Mm. obliqui, recti dorsales, semispinalis capitis, and splenius capitis. In man this vessel is a branch of A. occipitalis, which in domestic mammals anastomoses with A. vertebralis in the Fossa atlantis.

32 *A. scapularis dorsalis*. This replaces the former term A. transversa colli of veterinary textbooks, which is not applicable to domestic mammals, where the artery corresponds only to one branch of the A. transversa colli of man.

33 *A. vertebralis thoracica*. This artery of the dog is not homologous to A. intercostalis suprema of the other domestic mammals because it courses dorsal to the neck of the ribs.

34 *A. cervicalis superficialis* replaces the former term Truncus omocervicalis, and also designates the arteries formerly named A. cervicalis superficialis in Carnivora and A. cervicalis ascendens in Ruminantia.

35 *Ramus deltoideus* is the branch that accompanies the V. cephalica in the Sulcus pectoralis lateralis. It is the former Ramus descendens of veterinary textbooks.

36 *A. suprascapularis* accompanies N. suprascapularis. In the ox this branch of A. cervicalis superficialis is called a Ramus because the principal vessel accompanying N. suprascapularis arises from A. axillaris.

37 *A. cervicalis superficialis*. This designates the artery formerly termed A. cervicalis ascendens in the pig. On the right side, the A. cervicalis superficialis and A. thyroidea caudalis usually arise by a common stem from the A. subclavia; this common stem was formerly called Truncus thyrocervicalis. On the left side, the A. cervicalis superficialis usually arises from the A. subclavia and the A. thyroidea caudalis comes from the A. carotis communis.

38 *Ramus costoabdominalis ventralis, A. costoabdominalis dorsalis*. These vessels are caudal to the last rib and are therefore not intercostal. The N.A. term A. subcostalis is not suitable for quadrupeds.

39 *Ramus descendens* emerges through the For. vertebrale laterale atlantis, anastomoses with A. occipitalis, and supplies the Mm. obliqui, recti dorsales, semispinalis capitis, and splenius capitis.

40 *Rete mirabile epidurale caudale* is formed in the ox by A. vertebralis and A. condylaris, and is continuous with the Rete mirabile epidurale rostrale. It is absent in the sheep and goat.

41 *A. thoracica externa, lateralis.* A. thoracica externa is a short artery that supplies the pectoral muscles and is homologous to the Rami pectorales a. thoracoacromialis of man. A. thoracica lateralis is a longer artery accompanying N. thoracicus lateralis. It was formerly designated A. thoracica externa.

42 *A. collateralis radialis* accompanies the N. radialis in the Brachium.

43 *A. brachialis superficialis, A. antebrachialis superficialis cranialis*. A. brachialis superficialis and its continuation in the forearm, A. antebrachialis superficialis cranialis, were formerly designated in veterinary textbooks A. collateralis radialis proximalis and its Ramus lateralis. A. antebrachialis superficialis cranialis originates from A. collateralis radialis in the Artiodactyla, in which A. brachialis superficialis is absent.

44 *Aa. radiales superficiales* are small superficial vessels that accompany N. cutaneus antebrachii medialis.

45 *Aa. digitales communes, Aa. metacarpeae, metatarseae*. In accordance with the N.A., the superficial arteries of the metapodium are designated Aa. digitales communes; the deep arteries are termed Aa. metacarpeae, metatarseae. Digital arteries that originate from the bifurcation of Aa. digitales communes are called Aa. digitales propriae. When abaxial digital arteries are present on the most medial or lateral digits, they come from some other source and are called Aa. digitales abaxiales.

46 *A. transversa cubiti* was formerly termed A. collateralis radialis distalis.

47 *A. profunda antebrachii* supplies the muscles of the caudal side of the forearm.

48 *A. ulnaris* is the artery that accompanies N. ulnaris in the Antebrachium.

49 *Ramus interosseus* in Carnivora and the pig is a branch of A. interossea caudalis that passes cranially through the distal part of the Spatium interosseum antebrachii. In Ruminantia it is a branch of A. interossea cranialis that passes caudally through the Spatium interosseum antebrachii distale.

50 *A. mediana* is the largest artery of the forearm in all domestic mammals except the cat. The part distal to the origin of A. radialis was formerly termed A. ulnaris in veterinary textbooks.

51 *Aa. digitales dorsales propriae.* Unlike other Aa. digitales dorsales propriae, which arise from the bifurcation of Aa. digitales communes (*see note 45*), these Aa. digitales dorsales propriae are superficial branches of Aa. metacarpeae, metatarseae.

52 *A. radialis proximalis, A. radialis*. These arteries together supply, in the horse, the field of distribution of A. radialis of other domestic mammals. Because the distal artery corresponds to the greater part, it has been designated simply A. radialis in the horse. A. radialis proximalis was formerly termed A. retis carpi volaris.

53 *Ramus palmaris* is joined by A. collateralis ulnaris. Its Ramus superficialis extends to the Arcus palmaris superficialis and is continued as A. digitalis palmaris communis III. The Arcus palmaris superficialis may be absent.

54 *(Arcus palmaris superficialis)* when present, connects the end of A. mediana with the end of Ramus superficialis of Ramus palmaris in the middle of the Metacarpus. It accompanies the Ramus communicans of N. palmaris medialis.

55 *A. digitalis palmaris communis II* is the continuation of A. mediana after the origin of the Arcus palmaris superficialis. *See note 54*. It is the largest artery in the distal half of the Metacarpus.

56 *A. bronchoesophagea [-oesophagea]* may originate from one of the Aa. intercostales dorsales IV–VI, as well as from the Aorta. It may be paired or single, or Ramus bronchalis and Ramus esophageus may arise independently.

57 *A. phrenica caudalis, A. abdominalis cranialis*. These arteries arise by a common trunk in Carnivora. A. phrenica caudalis originates from A. celiaca in the pig and Ruminantia and is absent in the horse. A. abdominalis cranialis occurs only in Carnivora and the pig.

58 *A. circumflexa ilium profunda* originates from the Aorta in Carnivora, from A. iliaca communis in rabbits, and from A. iliaca externa in the other domestic mammals. The branching is also different in Carnivora.

59 *Corpora caudalia [coccygea]*. These structures are composed of arteriovenous anastomoses. They were formerly termed Glomera coccygea.

60 *A. gastrica sinistra* often originates from A. hepatica in the sheep and goat.

61 *A. cystica* originates from A. gastroduodenalis in the ox.

62 *A. ruminalis sinistra, A. reticularis*. The former often originates from A. gastrica sinistra; the latter usually from A. gastrica sinistra in the sheep.

63 *A. mesenterica cranialis*. The branches of this artery are listed in the order of the segments of the intestine supplied.

64 *Ramus colicus*. In the pig this vessel supplies the Gyri centripetales. In the horse it was formerly designated A. colica ventralis.

65 *Rami colici dextri, Rami colici, Aa. colicae dextrae*. The term Rami colici dextri designates the branches supplying the last Gyrus centrifugalis which is closely related to the Jejunum in sheep and goats. Rami colici occur in Ruminantia, supply the Ansa proximalis and Gyri centripetales, and are homologous to Ramus colicus of other domestic mammals and to A. ascendens of the N.A. Aa. colicae dextrae of Ruminantia supply the Gyri centrifugales and the Ansa distalis and are homologous to A. colica dextra of the other domestic mammals. They arise from the proximal part of A. ileocolica, while Rami colici arise from the distal part. The Rami colici and the Aa. colici dextrae may all originate by a common trunk.

66 *A. colica dextra, media*. These arteries arise by a common trunk in the pig and horse, and by a common trunk with A. ileocolica in Carnivora. In the pig, A. colica dextra supplies the Gyri centrifugales; in the horse it was formerly designated A. colica dorsalis.

67 *A. iliaca interna*. The A. iliaca interna ends by dividing into A. glutea caudalis and A. pudenda interna.

68 *A. prostatica, vaginalis* is the main artery of the pelvic viscera. It was formerly termed in veterinary textbooks A. urethrogenitalis or A. urogenitalis.

69 *A. uterina*. This is the main artery of the uterus in all species. It was formerly termed A. uterina media in Ungulata, and, in German textbooks, also in Carnivora.

70 *Ramus uterinus* of Ungulata was formerly designated A. uterina caudalis in many veterinary textbooks.

71 *A. rectalis caudalis*. This artery originates from A. perinealis dorsalis in the sow and cow, and from A. perinealis ventralis in females of the other domestic mammals and in all males, except when it originates from A. glutea caudalis in the male pig.

72 *A. iliacofemoralis, A. circumflexa femoris lateralis*. A. iliacofemoralis was formerly designated A. circumflexa femoris lateralis in the horse, but does not correspond to A. circumflexa femoris lateralis of the other domestic mammals. In the horse the latter consists only of the proximal segment and the Ramus descendens, formerly termed together A. femoris cranialis. *See note 77.*

73 *A. dorsalis penis, A. penis media, cranialis*. In the horse, A. dorsalis penis is very small. The main blood supply comes from branches of A. obturatoria and A. pudenda externa, which are designated A. penis media and A. penis cranialis, respectively.

74 *A. clitoridis media*. This is the only artery of the clitoris in the mare.

75 *Ramus vestibularis* passes around the lateroventral surface of the vestibule with N. dorsalis clitoridis, but does not supply the clitoris.

76 *Truncus pudendoepigastricus* is inconstant in the cat.

77 *Ramus descendens*. This term from the N.A. replaces A. femoris cranialis, formerly used in veterinary textbooks.

77' *A. nutricia ossis femoris* is a constant artery which arises variably from A. femoralis in Carnivores and Ungulates, and from A. circumflexa femoris lateralis in the rabbit.

78 *Ramus interosseus* occurs in the cat and connects A. tibialis cranialis to branches of A. caudalis femoris distalis.

79 *A. interossea cruris* occurs in the pig and ox. Its distal part corresponds to A. fibularis of the N.A.

80 *Ramus perforans* passes cranially through the Spatium interosseum cruris and joins A. tibialis cranialis.

81 *Ramus caudalis, Ramus anastomoticus cum a. saphena*. Ramus caudalis was formerly considered to end at the anastomosis with A. tarsea medialis. It is now considered to continue beyond the anastomosis and to divide into A. plantaris medialis and A. plantaris lateralis. The part of the former A. tarsea medialis proximal to the anastomosis is now termed Ramus anastomoticus cum a. saphena.

82 *Ramus perforans distalis* is the continuation of the main artery of the metatarsus. It passes from the dorsal to the plantar surface between Os metatarsale III and IV.

83 *Venae*. When the annotation for an artery is applicable to the corresponding vein, reference is made to the note on the artery. Small venous branches (Rami) that accompany arterial branches of the same name are not listed.

84 *V. cordis media* may originate directly from the Atrium dextrum.

85 *Vv. cordis dextrae* are homologous to the Vv. cordis anteriores, N.A.

86 *V. azygos sinistra, dextra*. The former occurs in swine and Ruminantia. The latter occurs in Carnivora, Ruminantia, and the horse, and sometimes in the pig.

87 *V. intervertebralis, Plexus vertebrales*. The first term designates the vein that passes through the intervertebral foramen. It is connected with the Plexus vertebrales externi and internus. The internal plexus was formerly designated Sinus vertebrales. It gives off the Rami interarcuales, which penetrate the Ligamenta flava; the Rami spinales, which join the Vv. spinales; and the Vv. basivertebrales, which enter the Corpus vertebrae.

88 *Vena cava cranialis*. The term Truncus bijugularis is deleted. The venous trunk which was previously indicated by this term is actually the cranialmost segment of V. cava cranialis.

89 *V. costocervicalis*. In Carnivora, only the V. costocervicalis dextra originates from V. cava cranialis; in the cat it originates distal to V. thoracica interna. V. costocervicalis sinistra arises from V. brachiocephalica sinistra.

90 *V. vertebralis*. In the horse, V. vertebralis does not usually arise from V. costocervicalis, especially on the right, but cranial to the latter, from V. cava cranialis.

91 *V. thoracica interna*. Right and left veins arise from the V. cava cranialis by a common trunk in the cat and often in the dog. When they originate independently the left vein usually comes from V. brachiocephalica sinistra.

92 *V. brachiocephalica* is the bilateral terminal branch of V. cava cranialis which gives rise to V. subclavia and V. jugularis externa. The Vv. brachiocephalicae are present in the Carnivora, in most pigs (where they are double) and in some goats.

93 *V. thyroidea [thyreoidea] caudalis, media*. These terms correspond to the N.A. The V. thyroidea caudalis occurs, among domestic mammals, only in Carnivora. It was formerly termed V. thyroidea ima.

94 *V. jugularis interna*. This vein is present in Carnivora, pigs, oxen and most horses. It arises from the ipsilateral V. jugularis externa in Carnivora, pigs, some oxen and most horses, or from the cranial end of V. cava cranialis in most oxen and some horses. It is absent in the sheep and goat, and the veins listed hereunder are branches of the V. jugularis externa. When V. jugularis interna occurs in the horse, it does not have the branches listed here.

95 *V. omobrachialis, V. axillobrachialis*. In the dog, as in other domestic mammals, V. cephalica is a branch of V. jugularis externa. In the dog it is connected by V. axillobrachialis to the V. circumflexa humeri caudalis. V. omobrachialis is an anastomosis between the V. axillobrachialis and the V. jugularis externa. It passes superficial to the M. brachiocephalicus.

96 *V. profunda faciei* was formerly designated V. reflexa in Carnivora, pig, and horse, and V. buccalis in Ruminantia.

97 *Sinus communicans, temporalis, sigmoideus*. Sinus communicans connects the left and right Sinus transversus. Sinus temporalis connects Sinus transversus with V. emissaria foraminis retroarticularis. Sinus sigmoideus connects Sinus transversus with V. emissaria foraminis jugularis.

98 *V. thoracica superficialis* is a branch of V. axillaris in the ox, and of V. thoracodorsalis in the horse. It is a subcutaneous vein, which is not homologous to V. thoracica lateralis of the other domestic mammals.

99 *V. abdominalis cranialis*. In Carnivora this vein arises by a common trunk with V. phrenica caudalis. In the pig and rabbit the right vein is a branch of V. cava caudalis, and the left vein is a branch of V. renalis.

100 *V. lienalis*. This term from the N.A. designates also the proximal part, formerly often termed V. gastrolienalis.

101 *V. colica dextra, media*. In the horse, V. colica dextra was formerly designated V. colica dorsalis. It arises by a common trunk with V. ileocolica. In Carnivora and the pig, V. colica dextra and media both originate by a common trunk with V. ileocolica.

102 *V. obturatoria* is a branch of V. iliaca interna in the cat, but of V. glutea caudalis in the dog.

103 *V. pudenda externa, V. pudenda externa accessoria*. In the horse, the V. pudenda externa accompanying the A. pudenda externa is small. It is complemented by a large V. pudenda externa accessoria that connects the dorsal venous plexus of the penis or udder directly with the V. profunda femoris through a foramen in the tendon of origin of M. gracilis.

104 *V. digitalis dorsalis communis II* is the largest vein of the metatarsus in the horse.

105 *Lymphocentrum*. A lymphocentrum is a lymph node or a group of lymph nodes that occurs in the same region of the body and receives afferent vessels from approximately the same region in most domestic mammals. Inconstant lymph nodes are not placed in parentheses in this list.

106 *Lymphonodulus [Nodulus lymphaticus]*. This is a small solid mass of lymphatic tissue. It has no lumen and is therefore not designated a Folliculus in the N.H. or in the N.A.V.

107 *Ln. buccalis* occurs constantly in the rabbit and is inconstant in the dog.

108 *Lnn. cervicales superficiales accessorii, Ln. nuchalis*. The first nodes, which occur in the ox and sheep, and send efferent vessels to the Lnn. cervicales superficiales, were formerly called Lnn. nuchales, but they have been renamed because they do not correspond to the Ln. nuchalis of the horse. The latter node belongs to the Lymphocentrum mediastinale.

109 *Lymphocentrum thoracicum dorsale*. To this center belong two groups of lymph nodes by virtue of their position: the Lnn. thoracici aortici, which correspond to the Nodi lymphatici mediastinales posteriores (N.A.), and the Lnn. intercostales.

110 *Ln. epigastricus cranialis superficialis, caudalis profundus, caudales superficiales*. The first term designates the lymph node that lies along A. et V. epigastrica cranialis superficialis near Processus xiphoideus in the rabbit and the cat. Ln. epigastricus caudalis profundus is an elaboration of the former term Ln. epigastricus for the lymph node that lies along A. et V. epigastrica caudalis in the ox. Lnn. epigastrici caudales superficiales are the lymph nodes that lie along the homonymous blood vessels in the rabbit and cat.

111 *Lnn. tracheobronchales craniales*. These were formerly called Lnn. eparteriales. They lie at the origin of the Bronchus trachealis in Artiodactyla.

112 *Lnn. celiaci, Lnn. mesenterici craniales*. In the Ruminants these lymph nodes are closely adjacent and not clearly distinguishable from one another.

113 *Lnn. pancreaticoduodenales, Lnn. omentales*. The first term applies to the node formerly called Ln. duodenalis and Ln. omentalis in the dog, and Lymphonodus pancreaticointestinalis in the ox. Lnn. omentales occur only in the rabbit and the horse. The efferent lymph vessels of Lnn. pancreaticoduodenales of the rabbit discharge into Lnn. mesenterici craniales.

114 *Lnn. ileocecales [ileocaecales], ileocolici, cecales [caecales], colici.* The revised nomenclature of these lymph nodes refers directly to their anatomical position and to the organs that are drained by them. Lnn. ileocecales are located within Plica ileocecalis and occur in the cat, pig, ox, sheep and horse. Lnn. ileocolici are positioned at the ileocolic junction. In sheep and goats they are located directly against the intestinal wall, whereas in pigs they are situated within the Mesoileum and the most proximal part of the Mesocolon. Lnn. cecales receive lymph from the cecum and lie directly against the cecal wall, i.e. not inside the Plica ileocecalis nor in the Mesoileum. They are only present in the horse and extend along Tenia lateralis, Tenia medialis and Tenia dorsalis of the cecum. The term Lnn. colici refers to all lymph nodes that are located along the various segments of the colon, except those that lie directly at the ileocolic junction. Lnn. colici are lacking in the rabbit.

115 *Lnn. iliaci mediales* are located along A. iliaca communis (or) or the terminal segment of Aorta (Car, Un), and V. iliaca communis.

116 *Lnn. sacrales* lie at the origin of A. et V. sacralis mediana.

117 *Lnn. iliaci laterales* are located along A. et V. circumflexa ilium profunda.

118 *Lnn. iliaci interni* are the lymph nodes that are located along A. et V. iliaca interna and were formerly called Lnn. hypogastrici.

119 *Lymphocentrum iliofemorale.* The previous synonym Lymphocentrum inguinale profundum is deleted, because many of the lymph nodes of this lymphocenter lie not in the inguinal region but at the entrance of the pelvic cavity along A. et V. iliaca externa.

120 *Lnn. iliaci externi.* This new term replaces the former term Lnn. iliofemorales [inguinales profundi] and designates the lymph nodes that are located along A. et V. iliaca externa. They occur in all domestic species except the horse.

121 *Lnn. femorales* is the collective term for the lymph nodes that lie in the Canalis femoralis along A. et V. femoralis.

122 *Lnn. femorales proximales [inguinales profundi]* are the large lymph nodes that lie proximally in the Canalis femoralis of the horse.

123 *Ln. femoralis distalis* is an elaboration of the former term Ln. femoralis and indicates the inconstant lymph node that lies distally in the Canalis femoralis of Carnivores.

124 *Lymphocentrum inguinofemorale*. The previous alternative term Lymphocentrum inguinale superficiale is deleted because several lymph nodes of this lymphocenter are remote from the proper inguinal region.

125 *Lymphocentrum ischiadicum*. The term was introduced in the second edition for some of the lymph nodes that were formerly listed under Lymphocentrum sacrale. The former Lnn. sacrales externi are now designated Lnn. ischiadici.

Click on term to read footnote

SYSTEMA NERVOSUM

SYSTEMA NERVOSUM CENTRALE

Substantia alba
Substantia grisea
    Substantia gelatinosa
Tenia [Taenia] telae
Ependyma
Lamina epithelialis
Sulcus limitans
Lamina alaris
Lamina basalis
Nuclei nervorum cranialium
    Nuclei originis
    Nuclei terminationis

MEDULLA SPINALIS

Pars cervicalis
Intumescentia cervicalis
Pars thoracica
Pars lumbalis
Intumescentia lumbalis
Pars sacralis[1]
Pars caudalis[1]
Conus medullaris
Filum terminale
Sulcus medianus [dorsalis]
Sulcus lateralis dorsalis
Sulcus intermedius dorsalis
Fissura mediana [ventralis]
Sulcus lateralis ventralis[2]
Funiculi medullae spinalis
    Funiculus dorsalis
    Funiculus lateralis
    Funiculus ventralis

Sectiones medullae spinalis

Canalis centralis
Ventriculus terminalis
Septum medianum dorsale
Commissura grisea[3]
Commissura alba[4]
Substantia grisea[5]
    Cornu dorsale
    Cornu laterale
    ' Cornu ventrale
    Apex cornus dorsalis
    Substantia gelatinosa
    Nucleus thoracicus[6]
    Substantia intermedia centralis[7]
    Substantia intermedia lateralis[8]
    Nucleus cervicalis lateralis[9]
    Nucleus motorius n. accessorii[10]
    Nucleus tractus spinalis n. trigemini[10]
    Formatio reticularis
Substantia alba

FUNICULUS DORSALIS[11]

FASCICULUS GRACILIS
Fasciculus cuneatus
Tractus pyramidalis [corticospinalis] dorsalis[12]
Fasciculi proprii

FUNICULUS LATERALIS[11]

Tractus pyramidalis [corticospinalis] lateralis[13]
Tractus spinocerebellaris ventralis
Tractus spinocerebellaris dorsalis
Tractus spinotectalis
Fibrae tectospinales laterales[14]
Tractus spinothalamicus[15]
Tractus reticulospinalis lateralis
Tractus rubrospinalis
Tractus dorsolateralis
Fasciculi proprii

FUNICULUS VENTRALIS[11]

Fasciculus longitudinalis medialis[16]
    Pars commissurospinalis
    Pars interstitiospinalis
    Pars tectospinalis
    Pars vestibulospinalis
    Pars reticulospinalis
Tractus pyramidalis [corticospinalis] ventralis[13]
Tractus spinoolivaris
Tractus spinothalamicus[15]
Fasciculi proprii

Click on term to read footnote

ENCEPHALON

Rhombencephalon

Myelencephalon
Medulla oblongata

Fissura mediana [ventralis]
Pyramis [medullae oblongatae]
Decussatio pyramidum[17]
Sulcus lateralis ventralis
Tuberculum faciale[18]
Sulcus lateralis dorsalis
Tuberculum trigeminale
Sulcus intermedius dorsalis
Pedunculus cerebellaris caudalis
    Corpus restiforme
    Corpus juxtarestiforme
Funiculus lateralis
Fasciculus cuneatus
Tuberculum nuclei cuneati
Fasciculus gracilis
Tuberculum nuclei gracilis
Fibrae arcuatae superficiales
Sulcus medianus [dorsalis]

Sectiones medullae oblongatae

Raphe [Rhaphe]
Tegmentum rhombencephali
Nucleus motorius n. hypoglossi
Nucleus intercalatus
Nucleus prepositus [prae-] n. hypoglossi
Nucleus ambiguus [Nucleus motorius nn. vagi et glossopharyngei]
Nucleus parasympathicus n. vagi[19]
Nucleus parasympathicus n. glossopharyngei
Nucleus motorius n. accessorii
Tractus solitarius
Nucleus tractus solitarii
Tractus spinalis n. trigemini
Nucleus tractus spinalis n. trigemini
    Pars caudalis
    Pars interpolaris
    Pars rostralis
Nucleus motorius n. trigemini[20]
Nucleus cochlearis ventralis[20]
Nucleus cochlearis dorsalis [Tuberculum acusticum][20]
Nuclei vestibulares[20]
    Nucleus vestibularis rostralis
    Nucleus vestibularis medialis
    Nucleus vestibularis lateralis
    Nucleus vestibularis caudalis [descendens]
Nucleus motorius n. facialis[20]
Nucleus parasympathicus n. facialis
Genu n. facialis[20]
Nucleus parasympathicus n. intermedii[20]
Nucleus motorius n. abducentis[20]
Nucleus gracilis
Nucleus cuneatus medialis[21]
Nudeus cuneatus lateralis[21]
Nucleus funiculi lateralis
Nucleus olivaris[22]
    Hilus nuclei olivaris[23]
Nucleus olivaris accessorius medialis
Nucleus olivaris accessorius dorsalis
Nucleus dorsalis corporis trapezoidei[22]
Nuclei ventrales corporis trapezoidei
Nucleus arcuatus
Fibrae arcuatae profundae[24]
Formatio reticularis
Nucleus reticularis lateralis
Nuclei raphe
Fasciculus gracilis
Fasciculus cuneatus
Tractus spinothalamici
Tractus reticulospinalis lateralis
Tractus spinotectalis
Lemniscus medialis
Decussatio lemniscorum medialium
Pedunculus cerebellaris caudalis
Tractus spinocerebellaris dorsalis
Tractus spinocerebellaris ventralis
Tractus olivocerebellaris
Fibrae arcuatae superficiales
Corpus trapezoideum[20]
Tractus pyramidalis[25]
    Fibrae corticonucleares
    Fibrae corticospinales
    Fibrae corticoreticulares
Decussatio pyramidum[17]
Tractus rubrospinalis
Fibrae tectospinales laterales
Fasciculus longitudinalis medialis
    Pars commissurospinalis

Click on term to read footnote

' Pars interstitiospinalis
Pars tectospinalis
Pars vestibulospinalis
Pars reticulospinalis
Tractus vestibulospinalis
Tractus tegmenti centralis (Car)

Metencephalon

Pons

Sulcus basilaris
Pedunculus cerebellaris medius
[Brachium pontis]

Sectiones pontis

PARS DORSALIS PONTIS
[TEGMENTUM PONTIS]

RAPHE [RHAPHE]
Formatio reticularis
Nuclei raphe
Nucleus motorius n. abducentis[20]
Nucleus motorius n. facialis[20]
Genu n. facialis[20]
Nucleus motorius n. trigemini[20]
Nucleus sensibilis pontinus n. trigemini[26]
Tractus mesencephalicus n. trigemini
Nucleus tr. mesencephalici n. trigemini
Nucleus ceruleus [caeruleusl
Tractus spinalis n. trigemini
Nucleus tractus spinalis n. trigemini
Nuclei n. vestibulocochlearis
Nucleus cochlearis ventralis[20]
Nucleus cochlearis dorsalis
[Tuberculum acusticum][20]
Nucleus vestibularis rostralis[20]
Nucleus vestibularis medialis[20]
Nucleus vestibularis lateralis[20]
Nucleus vestibularis caudalis
[descendens][20]
Stria acustica[27]
Corpus trapezoideum[20]
Nucleus dorsalis corporis trapezoidei[22]
Nuclei ventrales corporis trapezoidei
Pedunculus cerebellaris rostralis
[Brachium conjunctivum]
Tractus spinothalamici
Lemniscus medialis
Lemniscus trigeminalis
Lemniscus lateralis
Nucleus lemnisci lateralis
Tractus rubrospinalis
Tractus tectospinalis
Tractus tegmenti centralis
Fasciculus longitudinalis medialis
Pars commissurospinalis
Pars interstitiospinalis
Pars tectospinalis
Pars reticulospinalis
Fasciculus longitudinalis dorsalis

PARS VENTRALIS PONTIS

Tractus pyramidalis
Fibrae corticonucleares
Fibrae corticospinales
Fibrae corticoreticulares
Tractus corticopontinus
Nuclei pontis
Fibrae pontis transversae

Cerebellum[28]

Folia cerebelli
Fissurae cerebelli
Sulci cerebelli
Vallecula cerebelli
Corpus cerebelli
Lobus rostralis
Fissura prima
Lobus caudalis
Fissura uvulonodularis[29]
Lobus flocculonodularis
Vermis
Lingula cerebelli
Lobulus centralis
Culmen
Pars rostralis
Pars caudalis
Declive
Folium vermis
Tuber vermis
Pyramis [vermis]
Uvula [vermis]
Nodulus
Hemispherium [Hemisphaerium] cerebelli
Vinculum lingulae
Ala lobuli centralis [Prolatio aliformis]

Click on term to read footnote

' Lobulus quadrangularis
Pars rostralis
Pars caudalis
Lobulus simplex
Lobulus ansiformis
Crus rostrale
Crus caudale
Lobulus paramedianus
Paraflocculus
Paraflocculus dorsalis
Paraflocculus ventralis
Flocculus
Pedunculus flocculi

Sectiones cerebelli

Corpus medullare
Arbor vitae
Laminae albae
Cortex cerebelli
Stratum moleculare
Stratum neuronorum piriformium[30]
Stratum granulosum
Nucleus lateralis cerebelli [Nucleus dentatus]
Nuclei interpositi cerebelli
Nucleus interpositus lateralis cerebelli [Nucl. emboliformis]
Nucleus interpositus medialis cerebelli [Nucl. globosus]
Nucleus fastigii

Ventriculus quartus

Fossa rhomboidea
Sulcus medianus
Recessus lateralis ventriculi quarti
Sulcus limitans
Fovea caudalis
Fovea rostralis
Trigonum n. hypoglossi
Striae medullares ventriculi quarti[31]
Eminentia nuclei vestibularis medialis
Eminentia medialis
Trigonum n. vagi
Area postrema
Locus ceruleus [caeruleus]
Tegmen ventriculi quarti
Velum medullare caudale
Velum medullare rostrale
Frenulum veli medullaris rostralis
Tenia [Taenia] ventriculi quarti
Obex
Tela choroidea [chorioidea] ventriculi quarti
Aperturae ventriculi quarti
Aperturae laterales ventriculi quarti
(Apertura mediana ventriculi quarti)

Mesencephalon

PEDUNCULUS CEREBRI[32]

Crus cerebri
Fossa interpeduncularis
Substantia perforata caudalis
Tractus cruralis transversus
Sulcus medialis cruris cerebri

TEGMENTUM MESENCEPHALI

Trigonum lemnisci

TECTUM MESENCEPHALI

Lamina tecti
Colliculus rostralis
Colliculus caudalis
Brachium colliculi rostralis[33]
Brachium colliculi caudalis

Sectiones mesencephali

Tegmentum mesencephali
Substantia grisea centralis
Aqueductus [Aquae-] mesencephali [Aquaeductus cerebri]
Formatio reticularis
Tractus tegmenti centralis (Car)
Fasciculus longitudinalis medialis[34]
Fibrae commissurospinales
Fibrae interstitiospinales
Fibrae vestibulocommissurales
Fibrae vestibulotectales
Fibrae vestibulothalamicae
Tractus tectospinalis
Fasciculus longitudinalis dorsalis[35]
Tractus mesencephalicus n. trigemini
Nucleus tr. mesencephalici n. trigemini
Nucleus motorius n. oculomotorii
Nucleus motorius n. trochlearis

Click on term to read footnote

Nuclei parasympathici n. oculomotorii
Nucleus interpeduncularis
Nuclei tegmenti[36]
  Nucleus interstitialis
  Nucleus prestitialis [prae-]
  Nucleus precommissuralis [prae-]
Nucleus ruber
  Pars magnocellularis
  Pars parvocellularis
Decussationes tegmenti[37]
  Decussatio dorsalis
  Decussatio ventralis
Pedunculus cerebellaris rostralis [Brachium conjunctivum]
Decussatio pedunculorum cerebellarium rostralium
Decussatio nervorum trochlearium
Lemniscus trigeminalis[38]
Lemniscus medialis
Lemniscus lateralis
  Nuclei lemnisci lateralis
Tractus spinothalamicus[39]
Fasciculi tegmenti[40]
Substantia nigra
  Pars compacta
  Pars reticulata
Crus cerebri
Tractus pyramidalis[41]
  Fibrae corticonucleares
  Fibrae corticospinales
  Fibrae corticoreticulares
Tractus corticopontinus[42]
  Pars frontopontina
  Pars parietopontina
Nucleus pretectalis [prae-]
Tectum mesencephali
  Stratum zonale colliculi rostralis
  Stratum griseum colliculi rostralis
  Strata medullaria colliculi rostralis
  Commissura colliculorum rostralium
  Nucleus colliculi caudalis
  Commissura colliculorum caudalium
Commissura caudalis
Fasciculus retroflexus

Prosencephalon

Diencephalon

Ventriculus tertius
Tela choroidea [chorioidea] ventriculi tertii
Organum subfornicale
Commissura caudalis
Organum subcommissurale
Foramen interventriculare
Sulcus hypothalamicus
Adhesio [Adhaesio] interthalamica
Recessus opticus
Recessus neurohypophysialis [Rec. infundibuli]

Hypothalamus

Corpus mamillare
Recessus inframamillaris
Tuber cinereum
  Pars rostralis tuberis
  Pars parainfundibularis tuberis
  Pars caudalis tuberis
  Sulcus tuberoinfundibularis
Hypophysis [Glandula pituitaria] (*vide* N.A.V. p. 68)
Tractus opticus
  Fasciculus paraopticus[43]
  Radix medialis
  Radix lateralis
Chiasma opticum
Lamina terminalis grisea[44]
  Organum vasculosum laminae terminalis griseae
Organum vasculosum hypothalami[45]

Sectiones hypothalami

Stratum periventriculare

REGIO HYPOTHALAMICA ROSTRALIS CUM REG. PREOPTICA [PRAE-][46]

Nucleus supraopticus
  Pars suprachiasmatica
  Pars postchiasmatica
Nucleus suprachiasmaticus
Nucleus paraventricularis
  Pars accessoria[47]
Nucleus paraventricularis parvocellularis
Nucleus hypothalamicus rostralis
Nucleus preopticus [prae-] medianus
Nucleus preopticus [prae-] medialis
Nucleus preopticus [prae-] lateralis

Click on term to read footnote

Nucleus preopticus [prae-] periventricularis
Nucleus periventricularis rostralis

REGIO HYPOTHALAMICA INTERMEDIA [TUBERALIS]

Nucleus hypothalamicus dorsomedialis
Nucleus hypothalamicus ventromedialis
Nucleus infundibularis
Area hypothalamica lateralis
  Nuclei tuberis laterales
  Nucleus tuberomamillaris
    Pars caudalis [Nucleus intercalatus][48]
Pars supramamillaris

REGIO HYPOTHALAMICA CAUDALIS

Nucleus premamillaris [prae-]
Area hypothalamica dorsalis
Area hypothalamica dorsocaudalis
Nucleus hypothalamicus lateralis[49]
Nucleus hypothalamicus perifornicalis
Nucleus periventricularis caudalis
Nucleus mamillaris medialis
Nucleus mamillaris lateralis
Nucleus mamillaris cinereus

COMMISSURAE

Commissurae supraopticae
  Commissura supraoptica dorsalis[50]
  Commissura supraoptica ventralis[50]
Commissura supramamillaris
Commissurae intrahypothalamicae

TRACTUS NERVOSI PROJECTIONIS

Fibrae periventriculares
Fornix[51]
Fasciculus medialis telencephali[51]
Stria terminalis[51]
Fasciculus longitudinalis dorsalis
Fibrae hypothalamoretinales
Tractus supraopticohypophysialis
Tractus paraventriculohypophysialis
Tractus tuberohypophysialis[52]
Pedunculus mamillaris
Tractus mamillotegmentalis
Fasciculus mamillohypothalamicus
Tractus mamillothalamicus

Subthalamus

Corpus subthalamicum
Zona incerta

Sectiones subthalami[53]

Zona incerta
Nucleus subthalamicus
Nucleus endopeduncularis
Ansa peduncularis
Ansa lenticularis
Pedunculus ventralis thalami

Thalamencephalon

THALAMUS

Tuberculum rostrale thalami[54]
Tenia [Taenia] thalami
Pulvinar[54]

METATHALAMUS

Corpus geniculatum mediale
Corpus geniculatum laterale

EPITHALAMUS

Glandula pinealis
  Corpus [glandulae pinealis]
  Pedunculus [glandulae pinealis]
  Recessus pinealis
Recessus suprapinealis
Habenula[55]
Commissura habenularum
Stria habenularis thalami

Sectiones thalamencephali

SECTIONES THALAMI

Stratum zonale
Nuclei rostrales thalami
  Nucleus rostralis dorsalis
  Nucleus rostralis medialis
  Nucleus rostralis ventralis
Nuclei laterales thalami
  Nucleus ventralis rostralis
  Nucleus ventralis lateralis

Click on term to read footnote

' Nucleus ventralis caudalis
Pars medialis
Pars lateralis
Nucleus lateralis dorsalis
Nucleus lateralis caudalis
Nucleus pulvinaris
Lamina medullaris thalami externa
Lamina medullaris thalami interna
Nuclei intralaminares thalami
Nucleus centralis medialis
Nucleus paracentralis
Nucleus centralis lateralis
Nucleus centralis thalami [Centrum medianum][56]
Nucleus parafascicularis[56]
Nucleus dorsomedialis thalami
Nuclei paraventriculares thalami[57]
Nucleus reticulatus thalami

SECTIONES METATHALAMI

Nucleus geniculatus medialis
Nucleus geniculatus lateralis
Pars dorsalis
Pars ventralis

SECTIONES EPITHALAMI

Nuclei habenulares
Nucleus habenularis medialis
Nucleus habenularis lateralis
Commissura habenularum
Fasciculus retroflexus

Telencephalon
Cerebrum

Fissura longitudinalis cerebri
Fissura transversa cerebri
Basis cerebri

Hemispherium [Hemisphaerium]

Facies convexa [F. dorsolateralis]
Facies medialis
Facies basilaris
Margo dorsalis [dorsomedialis]
Polus rostralis [frontalis]
Polus caudalis [occipitalis]
Pallium

' Paleopallium [Palaeo-]
Archipallium
Neopallium
Cortex cerebri
Sulci cerebri
Gyri cerebri

Rhinencephalon[58]
Pars basalis rhinencephali

Sulcus rhinalis lateralis
Pars rostralis
Pars caudalis
Sulcus rhinalis medialis
Bulbus olfactorius
Sulcus limitans bulbi olfactorii
Bulbus olfactorius accessorius[59]
Pedunculus olfactorius[60]
Tractus olfactorius lateralis
Tractus olfactorius medialis
Trigonum olfactorium[60]
Sulcus limitans trigoni olfactorii
Lobus piriformis[61]
Pars rostralis
Pars caudalis
Gyrus olfactorius lateralis[62]
Limen insulae
Gyrus parahippocampalis[62]
Vallecula [Fossa] lateralis cerebri[63]
Sulcus endorhinalis[64]
Tuberculum olfactorium
Substantia perforata rostralis[65]

Pars septalis rhinencephali

Area subcallosa[66]
Gyrus paraterminalis[67]
Gyrus diagonalis[68]
Septum telencephali [cellulare, verum][69]
Septum telencephali [pellucidum]
Cavum septi telencephali [pellucidi]
Lamina septi telencephali [pellucidi]

Pars limbica rhinencephali

Hippocampus[70]
Pars precommissuralis [prae-]
Pars supracommissuralis [Indusium griseum]
Pars retrocommissuralis

Click on term to read footnote

Gyrus geniculi[70]
Gyrus supracallosus[70]
Sulcus corporis callosi
Striae longitudinales
  Stria longitudinalis lateralis
  Stria longitudinalis medialis
Pes hippocampi [Cornu ammonis]
Alveus hippocampi
Fimbria hippocampi
Cornu ammonis inversum[71]
Gyrus fasciolaris [Fasciola cinerea][71]
Gyrus dentatus [Fascia dentata]
Sulcus hippocampi
Sulcus fimbriodentatus
Sulcus dentatoammonis
Sulcus fimbrioammonis
Tuberculum hippocampi[72]
Uncus[72]
Incisura unci
Diverticulum unci
Fornix
  Crus fornicis
  Corpus fornicis
  Tenia [Taenia] fornicis
  Columna fornicis
  Commissura fornicis [hippocampi] ventralis [Psalterium ventrale][73]
  Commissura fornicis [hippocampi] dorsalis [Psalterium dorsale][73]
Organum subfornicale

Sectiones rhinencephali

Allocortex
  Stratum moleculare
  Stratum pyramidale
  Stratum granulare
  Paleocortex [Palaeo-]
  Peripaleocortex [-palaeo-]
  Archicortex
    Subiculum
    Pes hippocampi [Cornu ammonis]
    Gyrus dentatus [Fascia dentata]
  Periarchicortex
Tractus olfactorius intermedius[60]
Commisura rostralis
  Pars rostralis
  Pars caudalis
Stria terminalis
Corpus amygdaloideum
' Nucleus tractus olfactorii lateralis
  Nucleus corticalis
  Nucleus basalis
  Nucleus lateralis
  Nucleus centralis
  Nucleus medialis
Lamella diagonalis[68]
Nuclei septi

Neopallium[74]

Fissura pseudosylvia[75]
Fissura sylvia [lateralis cerebri][75]
Sulcus ectosylvius rostralis
Sulcus diagonalis [Un]
Sulcus ectosylvius caudalis
Sulcus presylvius [prae-]
Sulcus proreus [orbitalis] (Un)
Sulcus suprasylvius medius
Sulcus suprasylvius rostralis
Sulcus suprasylvius caudalis
Sulcus marginalis [sagittalis]
Sulcus ectomarginalis [ectosagittalis]
Sulcus endomarginalis [endosagittalis]
Sulcus ansatus
Sulcus postcruciatus [postcentralis] (Car)
Sulcus coronalis
Sulcus cruciatus [centralis][77]
Sulcus splenialis
Sulcus suprasplenialis
Sulcus obliquus[78]
Sulcus genualis[79]
Sulcus calcarinus (Un)
Sulcus rostralis internus (Un)
Gyrus sylvius rostralis
Gyrus sylvius caudalis
Gyrus compositus rostralis
Gyrus compositus caudalis
Gyrus ectosylvius medius
Gyrus intersylvius[80]
Gyrus obliquus rostralis
Gyrus obliquus caudalis
Gyrus ectosylvius rostralis
Gyrus ectosylvius caudalis
Gyrus ectomarginalis [ectosagittalis] medius
  Pars lateralis (Un)
  Pars medialis (Un)
Gyrus ectomarginalis [ectosagittalis] caudalis
Gyrus ectomarginalis [ectosagittalis] rostralis
Gyrus occipitalis

Gyrus marginalis [sagittalis][76]
Gyrus postcruciatus [postcentralis][77]
Gyrus precruciatus [precentralis, prae-][77]
Gyrus proreus
Gyrus cinguli
Insula (Un)
    Gyri insulae
Limen insulae
Opercula insulae

Corpus callosum

Splenium corporis callosi
Truncus corporis callosi
Genu corporis callosi
Rostrum corporis callosi

Sectiones neopallii

Neocortex [Isocortex]
    Stratum moleculare [plexiforme]
    Stratum granulare externum
    Stratum pyramidale externum
    Stratum granulare internum
    Stratum pyramidale internum
    Stratum multiforme
    Cortex frontalis
    Cortex parietalis
    Cortex temporalis
    Cortex occipitalis
Centrum semiovale
Fibrae arcuatae cerebri
Cingulum
Fasciculus longitudinalis superior
Fasciculus longitudinalis inferior
Fasciculus uncinatus
Radiatio corporis callosi
Corona radiata
Radiatio optica
Radiatio acustica

Corpus striatum

Nucleus caudatus
    Caput nuclei caudati
    Corpus nuclei caudati
    Cauda nuclei caudati
Nucleus accumbens
Nucleus lentiformis
    Putamen
' Pallidum [Globus pallidus]
        Lamina medullaris medialis[81]
        Lamina medullaris lateralis
Capsula interna
    Genu capsulae internae
    Crus rostrale capsulae internae
    Crus caudale capsulae internae
    Pars sublentiformis capsulae internae
    Pars retrolentiformis capsulae internae
Capsula externa
Claustrum
    Capsula extrema

Ventriculus lateralis

Pars centralis
Foramen interventriculare
Cornu rostrale
Cornu temporale
Nucleus caudatus
Sulcus thalamocaudatus
Stria terminalis
Lamina affixa
Tenia [Taenia] choroidea [chorioidea]
Pes hippocampi [Cornu ammonis]

MENINGES

Dura mater encephali

Falx cerebri
Tentorium cerebelli membranaceum
Falx cerebelli[82]
Diaphragma sellae
Incisura tentorii
Cavum trigeminale
Cavum subdurale

Dura mater spinalis

Filum durae matris spinalis
Cavum epidurale
Cavum subdurale

Arachnoidea encephali

Cavum subarachnoideale
    Liquor cerebrospinalis

Click on term to read footnote

Arachnoidea spinalis

Cavum subarachnoideale
    Liquor cerebrospinalis

Cisternae subarachnoideales

Cisterna cerebellomedullaris
Cisterna valleculae [fossae] lateralis cerebri
Cisterna chiasmatis
Cisterna interpeduncularis
Granulationes arachnoideales

Pia mater encephali

Tela choroidea [chorioidea] ventriculi quarti
Plexus choroideus [chorioideus] ventriculi quarti
Tela choroidea [chorioidea] ventriculi tertii
Plexus choroideus [chorioideus] ventriculi tertii
Plexus choroideus [chorioideus] ventriculi lateralis
Glomus choroideum [chorioideum]

Pia mater spinalis

Lig. denticulatum
Septum intermedium

SYSTEMA NERVOSUM PERIPHERICUM[83]

Nervus
Ganglion
Ramus communicans
Ramus muscularis
Nervus cutaneus
Nervus articularis
Nervus vascularis
Plexus periarterialis
Plexus nervorum spinalium
Corpuscula nervosa terminalia (vide N.H.)
Terminationes nervorum liberae

NERVI CRANIALES

NN. OLFACTORII

N. vomeronasalis
N. terminalis
  Ganglion terminale

N. OPTICUS

N. OCULOMOTORIUS

Ramus dorsalis
Ramus ventralis

Ganglion ciliare

  Radix oculomotoria
  Nn. ciliares breves
  (Ramus sympathicus ad ganglion ciliare)
  Ramus communicans cum n. nasociliari

N. TROCHLEARIS

Decussatio nervorum trochlearium

N. TRIGEMINUS

Radix major
  Ganglion trigeminale
Radix minor[84]

N. OPHTHALMICUS

Ramus meningeus
N. lacrimalis
N. frontalis
  N. sinuum frontalium[85]
  N. supraorbitalis
  N. supratrochlearis
N. nasociliaris
  Ramus communicans cum ganglio ciliari
  Nn. ciliares longi
  N. ethmoidalis
    Ramus nasalis lateralis
      Rami sinus frontalis (eq)
    Ramus nasalis medialis
      Rami nasales externi (Car)
  N. infratrochlearis
    Rami sinus frontalis (eq)
    Rami palpebrales
    Rami cornuales (cap)

N. MAXILLARIS

Ramus meningeus
N. zygomaticus
  Ramus zygomaticotemporalis[86]
    Ramus cornualis (Ru)
  Ramus communicans cum n. lacrimali
  Ramus zygomaticofacialis
  Ramus zygomaticofacialis accessorius
N. pterygopalatinus
  N. palatinus minor
  N. palatinus major
    N. palatinus accessorius
    Rami nasales caudales ventrales (eq)
  N. nasalis caudalis
    N. nasopalatinus
N. infraorbitalis
  Rami alveolares superiores caudales
  Rami alveolares superiores medii
  Rami alveolares superiores rostrales
  Plexus dentalis superior
    Rami dentales superiores
    Rami gingivales superiores
  Rami nasales externi
  Rami nasales interni
  Rami labiales superiores

Click on term to read footnote

Ganglion pterygopalatinum[87]

Rami orbitales
N. canalis pterygoidei
  N. petrosus major
  N. petrosus profundus
Rami communicantes cum n. palatino minore
Rami communicantes cum n. palatino majore
Rami communicantes cum n. nasali caudali

N. MANDIBULARIS

Ramus meningeus
N. masticatorius
  N. massetericus
  Nn. temporales profundi
N. pterygoideus lateralis
N. pterygoideus medialis
N. tensoris tympani
N. tensoris veli palatini
N. buccalis[88]
N. auriculotemporalis
  N. meatus acustici externi
  Ramus membranae tympani
  Rami parotidei
  Nn. auriculares rostrales
  Ramus transversus faciei
  Rami communicantes cum n. faciali
N. lingualis
  Rami isthmi faucium
  Ramus communicans cum chorda tympani
  N. sublingualis
  Rami linguales
  Rami communicantes cum n. hypoglosso
N. alveolaris inferior
  N. mylohyoideus
  Rami gingivales inferiores
  N. mentalis (Ru, eq)
    Rami mentales
    Rami labiales inferiores
  Nn. mentales (Car, su)
    Rami mentales
    Rami labiales inferiores

Ganglion oticum

N. petrosus minor
Rami communicantes cum n. buccali
Rami communicantes cum n. auriculotemporali

Ganglion mandibulare[89]

(Ramus sympathicus ad ganglion mandibulare)
Rami communicantes cum n. linguali
Rami glandulares

Ganglion sublinguale (Car)

Rami communicantes cum n. linguali
Rami glandulares

N. ABDUCENS

N. FACIALIS [N. INTERMEDIO-FACIALIS]

Geniculum n. facialis
Ganglion geniculi *(vide infra)*
N. petrosus major
N. stapedius
Ramus auricularis internus
N. auricularis caudalis
Ramus digastricus
  Ramus stylohyoideus
Plexus parotideus
N. auriculopalpebralis
  Rami auriculares rostrales
  Ramus zygomaticus
    Rami palpebrales
Rami buccales[88]
  Rami buccolabiales
Ramus marginalis mandibulae
Ramus colli

N. INTERMEDIUS

Ganglion geniculi
  Chorda tympani

N. VESTIBULOCHOCHLEARIS

Radix vestibularis
Radix cochlearis
N. vestibularis
  Ganglion vestibulare
    Pars superior
    Pars inferior
    N. utriculoampullaris
      N.utricularis

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' ' ' N. ampullaris anterior
N. ampullaris lateralis
N. ampullaris posterior
N. sacculoris
N. cochlearis
Ganglion spirale cochleae

N. GLOSSOPHARYNGEUS

Ganglion proximale[90]
Ganglion distale[90]
N. tympanicus
Plexus tympanicus
N. petrosus minor
Nn. caroticotympanici
Ramus tubarius
Ramus sinus carotici
Ramus m. stylopharyngei caudalis
Ramus pharyngeus
Plexus pharyngeus
Ganglion lateropharyngeum (bo, ov)
Ramus lingualis
Rami tonsillares

N. VAGUS

Ganglion proximale[90]
Ganglion distale[90]
Ramus meningeus
Ramus communicans cum n. glossopharyngeo
Ramus auricularis
Rami pharyngei
Plexus pharyngeus
Ramus esophageus [oesophageus]
N. laryngeus cranialis
Ramus externus
Ramus internus
Ramus communicans cum n. laryngeo caudali
N. depressor
Truncus vagosympathicus
Rami cardiaci
N. laryngeus recurrens
Rami tracheales
Rami esophagei [oesophagei]
N. laryngeus caudalis
Rami bronchales
Plexus pulmonalis
Rami esophagei [oesophagei] [Plexus esophageus, oesophageus]
Truncus vagalis ventralis
Rami gastrici parietales
Ramus communicans[91]
Rami atriales ruminis
Rami reticulares craniales
Ramus pyloricus
Rami hepatici[92]
Rami duodenales
Rami ad suicum ventriculi
Rami omasiales
Rami abomasiales parietales
Truncus vagalis dorsalis
Rami gastrici viscerales
Rami atriales ruminis
Rami celiaci [coeliaci]
Rami renales
Rami ruminales dorsales
Ramus ruminalis dexter
Ramus ad suicum cranialem
Rami ad suicum ventriculi
Rami reticulares caudales
Ramus ad curvaturam majorem abomasi
Rami omasiales
Rami abomasiales viscerales

N. ACCESSORIUS[93]

Radices craniales
Radices spinales
Ramus internus
Ramus externus
Ramus dorsalis
Ramus ventralis

N. HYPOGLOSSUS

Rami linguales

NERVI SPINALES

Fila radicularia
Radix ventralis
Radix dorsalis
  Ganglion spinale
Ramus ventralis
Ramus dorsalis
Rami communicantes
Ramus meningeus
Cauda equina
Ansae

NERVI CERVICALES

Rami dorsales
  Ramus medialis
    Ramus cutaneus dorsalis
  Ramus lateralis
  N. suboccipitalis
  N. occipitalis major
Rami ventrales
  N. auricularis magnus
  N. transversus colli
    Rami craniales
    Rami caudales
  Nn. supraciaviculares
    Nn. supraclaviculares ventrales
    Nn. supraclaviculares intermedii
    Nn. supraclaviculares dorsales

PLEXUS CERVICALIS

Ansa cervicalis
  Radix cranialis
  Radix caudalis

N. phrenicus
Rami pericardiaci

PLEXUS BRACHIALIS

Radices plexus[94]

Trunci plexus[94]

N. dorsalis scapulae

N. subclavius

N. suprascapularis

Nn. subscapulares

N. musculocutaneus
Ramus muscularis proximalis
Ansa axillaris[95]
Ramus communicans cum n. mediano (Car)
Ramus muscularis distalis
N. cutaneus antebrachii medialis

N. axillaris
Rami musculares
N. cutaneus brachii lateralis cranialis
N. cutaneus antebrachii cranialis

Nn. pectorales craniales[96]

N. thoracicus longus

N. thoracodorsalis

N. thoracicus lateralis

Nn. pectorales caudales[96]

N. radialis
Rami musculares
N. cutaneus brachii lateralis caudalis
Ramus profundus
  Rami musculares
Ramus superficialis
  N. cutaneus antebrachii lateralis
  Ramus lateralis (Car, su)
  Ramus medialis (Car, su)
  Nn. digitales dorsales communes[97]
    Nn. digitales dorsales proprii[98]
  N. digitalis dorsalis I abaxialis (Car)[98]

N. medianus
Radix medialis
Radix lateralis
Rami musculares
N. interosseus antebrachii

Carnivora

N. digitalis palmaris I abaxialis
N. digitalis palmaris communis I[99]
  N. digitalis palmaris proprius I axialis
  N. digitalis palmaris proprius II abaxialis
N. digitalis palmaris communis II[99]

Click on term to read footnote

' N. digitalis palmaris proprius II axialis
N. digitalis palmaris proprius III abaxialis
N. digitalis palmaris communis III[99]
N. digitalis palmaris proprius III axialis
N. digitalis palmaris proprius IV axialis
Ramus communicans (fe)

Sus

N. digitalis palmaris II abaxialis
N. digitalis palmaris communis II[97]
N. digitalis palmaris proprius II axialis
N. digitalis palmaris proprius III abaxialis
N. digitalis palmaris communis III[97]
N. digitalis palmaris proprius III axialis
N. digitalis palmaris proprius IV axialis
Ramus communicans

Ruminantia

N. digitalis palmaris communis II[97]
N. digitalis palmaris proprius II
N. digitalis palmaris proprius III abaxialis
N. digitalis palmaris III axialis[100]
N. digitalis palmaris IV axialis[100]
Ramus communicans

Equus

N. palmaris medialis [N. digitalis palmaris communis II][101]
Ramus communicans
N. digitalis palmaris [proprius] medialis
Ramus dorsalis
N. palmaris lateralis [N. digitalis palmaris communis III][101]
Ramus profundus[102]
N. metacarpeus palmaris medialis
N. metacarpeus palmaris lateralis
Rami articulares carpi
N. interosseus medius
N. digitalis palmaris [proprius] lateralis
Ramus dorsalis

Termini communes

N. ulnaris
N. cutaneus antebrachii caudalis
Rami musculares

Carnivora

Ramus dorsalis
N. digitalis dorsalis communis IV (fe)[97]
N. digitalis dorsalis proprius IV abaxialis (fe)
' ' N. digitalis dorsalis proprius V axialis (fe)
N. digitalis dorsalis V abaxialis
Ramus palmaris
Ramus superficialis
N. digitalis palmaris communis IV[99]
N. digitalis palmaris proprius IV abaxialis
N. digitalis palmaris proprius V axialis
N. digitalis palmaris V abaxialis
Ramus profundus
Nn. metacarpei palmares (ca)[99]

Sus

Ramus dorsalis
N. digitalis dorsalis communis IV[97]
N. digitalis dorsalis proprius IV abaxialis
N. digitalis dorsalis proprius V axialis
N. digitalis dorsalis V abaxialis
Ramus palmaris
Ramus superficialis
N. digitalis palmaris communis IV[97]
N. digitalis palmaris proprius IV abaxialis
N. digitalis palmaris proprius V axialis
N. digitalis palmaris V abaxialis
Ramus profundus

Ruminantia

Ramus dorsalis
N. digitalis dorsalis communis IV[97]
N. digitalis dorsalis proprius IV abaxialis
N. digitalis dorsalis proprius V
Ramus palmaris
Ramus superficialis
N. digitalis palmaris communis IV[103]
N. digitalis palmaris proprius IV abaxialis
N. digitalis palmaris proprius V
Ramus profundus

Equus

Ramus dorsalis
Ramus palmaris[101]
Ramus superficialis[102]
N. palmaris lateralis [N. digitalis palmaris communis III][101]
Ramus profundus[102]

' ' ' ' ' N. metacarpeus palmaris medialis
N. metacarpeus palmaris lateralis
Rami articulares carpi
N. interosseus medius
N. digitalis palmaris [proprius] lateralis
Ramus dorsalis

Termini communes

NERVI THORACICI

Rami dorsales
Ramus medialis
Ramus lateralis
Ramus cutaneus medialis
Ramus cutaneus lateralis
Rami ventrales [Nn. intercostales]
Ramus cutaneus lateralis [pectoralis et abdominalis]
Rami mammarii laterales
N. intercostobrachialis[104]
Ramus cutaneus ventralis [pectoralis et abdominalis]
Rami mammarii mediales
N. costoabdominalis[105]

NERVI LUMBALES

Rami dorsales
Ramus medialis
Ramus lateralis
Ramus cutaneus medialis
Ramus cutaneus lateralis
Nn. clunium craniales
Rami ventrales

NERVI SACRALES

Rami dorsales
Ramus medialis
Ramus lateralis
Nn. clunium medii
Rami ventrales

PLEXUS LUMBOSACRALIS

Radices plexus[106]

Trunci plexus[106]

PLEXUS LUMBALIS

N. iliohypogastricus[107]
Ramus cutaneus lateralis
RAMUS CUTANEUS VENTRALIS

N. iliohypogastricus cranialis[107]
Ramus cutaneus lateralis
Ramus cutaneus ventralis

N. iliohypogastricus caudalis[107]
Ramus cutaneus lateralis
Ramus cutaneus ventralis

N. ilioinguinalis[107]
Ramus cutaneus lateralis
Ramus cutaneus ventralis

N. genitofemoralis
Ramus genitalis
Ramus femoralis

N. cutaneus femoris lateralis

N. femoralis
Rami musculares
N. saphenus
Rami musculares
Rami cutanei

N. obturatorius
Ramus cranialis
Ramus caudalis

PLEXUS SACRALIS

Truncus lumbosacralis

N. gluteus [glutaeus] cranialis

N. gluteus [glutaeus] caudalis

N. cutaneus femoris caudalis
Nn. clunium caudales

N. ischiadicus
Rami musculares

N. fibularis [peron(a)eus] communis
N. cutaneus surae lateralis
Rami musculares

N. fibularis [peron(a)eus superficialis]
Rami musculares
Rami cutanei

Click on term to read footnote

Carnivora, Sus

N. digitalis dorsalis II abaxialis
N. digitalis dorsalis communis II[97]
N. digitalis dorsalis proprius II axialis
N. digitalis dorsalis proprius III abaxialis
N. digitalis dorsalis communis III[97]
N.digitalis dorsalis proprius III axialis
N. digitalis dorsalis proprius IV axialis
N. digitalis dorsalis communis IV[97]
N. digitalis dorsalis proprius IV abaxialis
N. digitalis dorsalis proprius V axialis
N. digitalis dorsalis V abaxialis

Ruminantia

N. digitalis dorsalis communis II[97]
Rami cutanei
N. digitalis dorsalis proprius II axialis
N. digitalis dorsalis proprius III abaxialis
N. digitalis dorsalis communis III[97]
Rami cutanei
Ramus communicans cum n. metatarseo dorsali III
N. digitalis dorsalis proprius III axialis
N. digitalis dorsalis proprius IV axialis
N. digitalis dorsalis communis IV[97]
Rami cutanei
N. digitalis dorsalis proprius IV abaxialis
N. digitalis dorsalis proprius axialis

Equus

Ramus dorsalis
Ramus lateralis

Termini communes

N. fibularis [peron(a)eus] profundus
Rami musculares

Carnivora, Sus

N. metatarseus dorsalis II (Car)[97]
' N. metatarseus dorsalis III[97]
N. metatarseus dorsalis IV (Car)[97]

Ruminantia

N. metatarseus dorsalis III[97]
Ramus communicans cum n. digitali plantari proprio III axiali
Ramus communicans cum n. digitali plantari proprio IV axiali

Equus

N. metatarseus dorsalis II[97]
N. digitalis dorsalis III medialis
N. metatarseus dorsalis III[97]
N. digitalis dorsalis III lateralis

Termini communes

N. tibialis
Rami musculares
N. cutaneus surae caudalis
N. cutaneus surae caudalis proximalis (Car)
N. cutaneus surae caudalis distalis (Car)
Rami cutanei [Ramus cutaneus tarsalis medialis, eq]

Carnivora, Sus

N. plantaris medialis
N. digitalis plantaris II abaxialis
N. digitalis plantaris communis II[97]
N. digitalis plantaris proprius II axialis
N. digitalis plantaris proprius III abaxialis
N. digitalis plantaris communis III[97]
Ramus communicans cum n. digitali plantari communi IV (su)
N. digitalis plantaris proprius III axialis
N. digitalis plantaris proprius IV axialis
N. digitalis plantaris communis IV (Car)[97]
N. digitalis plantaris proprius IV abaxialis
N. digitalis plantaris proprius V axialis
N. plantaris lateralis
Ramus profundus
Nn. metatarsei plantares (Car)[97]
N. digitalis plantaris communis IV (su)[97]

' ' ' N. digitalis plantaris proprius IV abaxialis
N. digitalis plantaris proprius V axialis
N. digitalis plantaris V abaxialis

Ruminantia

N. plantaris medialis
N. digitalis plantaris communis II[97]
N. digitalis plantaris proprius II
N. digitalis plantaris proprius III abaxialis
Ramus communicans cum n. digitali dorsali proprio III abaxiali
N. digitalis plantaris communis III[97]
N. digitalis plantaris proprius III axialis
N. digitalis plantaris proprius IV axialis
N. plantaris lateralis
Ramus profundus
N. digitalis plantaris communis IV[97]
N. digitalis plantaris proprius IV abaxialis
Ramus communicans cum n. digitali dorsali proprio IV abaxiali
N. digitalis plantaris proprius V

Equus

N. plantaris medialis [N. digitalis plantaris communis II]
Ramus communicans
N. digitalis plantaris [proprius] medialis
Ramus dorsalis
N. plantaris lateralis [N. digitalis plantaris communis III]
Ramus profundus
Nn. metatarsei plantares[97]
N. digitalis plantaris [proprius] lateralis
Ramus dorsalis

Termini communes

Ramus musculi coccygei[108]

Ramus musculi levatoris ani[108]

N. pudendus
Rami cutanei[109]
Ramus communicans cum n. cutaneo femoris caudali
N. perinealis profundus[110]
N. perinealis superficialis
Nn. scrotales dorsales
Nn. labiales
Ramus preputialis [prae-] et scrotalis[111]
Ramus mammarius
N. dorsalis penis
N. dorsalis clitoridis

Nn. rectales caudales
Ramus communicans cum n. pudendo
Rami musculares
Rami cutanei

Nn. caudales [coccygei]
Rami dorsales
Plexus caudalis [coccygeus] dorsalis
Rami ventrales
Plexus caudalis [coccygeus] ventralis

Click on term to read footnote

SYSTEMA NERVOSUM AUTONOMICUM

Plexus autonomici
Canglia plexuum autonomicorum
Ganglia autonomica

PLEXUS AORTICUS THORACICUS

Plexus cardiacus
Ganglia cardiaca
Plexus esophageus [oesophageus]
Rami pulmonares
    Plexus pulmonales

PLEXUS AORTICUS ABDOMINALIS

Plexus celiacus [coeliacus]
Ganglia celiaca [coeliaca]
Plexus mesentericus cranialis
Ganglion mesentericum craniale
Plexus intermesentericus
Plexus mesentericus caudalis
Ganglion mesentericum caudale
Ganglia aorticorenalia
Ganglia phrenica
Plexus hepaticus
Plexus lienalis
Plexus gastrici
Plexus ruminalis dexter
Plexus ruminalis sinister
Plexus reticularis
Plexus pancreaticus
Plexus adrenalis [suprarenalis]
Plexus renalis
Ganglia renalia
Plexus uretericus
Plexus testicularis
Plexus ovaricus
Plexus colicus[112]
Plexus rectalis cranialis
Plexus entericus
    Plexus subserosus
    Plexus myentericus
    Plexus submucosus
Plexus iliaci
Plexus femoralis
N. hypogastricus
Plexus pelvinus
Plexus rectales medii
Plexus rectales caudales
Plexus prostaticus
Plexus deferentialis
Plexus uterovaginalis
    Nn. vaginales
Plexus vesicales
Nn. corporis cavernosi penis
Nn. corporis cavernosi clitoridis

Pars sympathica

Truncus sympathicus
Ganglia trunci sympathici
Ganglia intermedia[113]
Rami interganglionares
Rami communicantes
Ganglion cervicale craniale
    N. jugularis
    N. caroticus internus
    Plexus caroticus internus
    Nn. carotici externi
    Plexus caroticus externus
    Plexus caroticus communis
    Rami laryngopharyngei
Ganglion cervicale medium
    N. cardiacus cervicalis[115]
Ganglion cervicothoracicum [stellatum][114]
Ansa subclavia
    Plexus subclavius
    N. vertebralis
    Plexus vertebralis
Nn. cardiaci cervicales[115]
Ganglia thoracica
    Nn. cardiaci thoracici[115]
    N. splanchnicus major
    Ganglion splanchnicum
    N. splanchnicus minor
    Ramus renalis
    (N. splanchnicus imus)
Ganglia lumbalia
    Nn. splanchnici lumbales
Ganglia sacralia
    Nn. splanchnici sacrales
Ganglia caudalia [coccygea]
Ganglion impar

Pars parasympathica

Ganglion ciliare
Ganglion pterygopalatinum
Ganglion oticum
Ganglion mandibulare
Ganglion sublinguale
Nn. pelvini[116]
Ganglia pelvina

Click on term to read footnote

Notes to Systema nervosum

1 *Pars sacralis, Pars caudalis*. These are the parts of the spinal cord which give origin to the sacral and caudal nerves. These terms remain valid in all species, regardless of the actual caudal extent of the Medulla spinalis.

2 *Sulcus lateralis ventralis*. This Sulcus corresponds to the line of implantation of the ventral roots of the spinal nerves. In many mammals, it is less distinct than the Sulcus lateralis dorsalis, or even absent.

3 *Commissura grisea*. Numerous non-myelinated fibers pass from one side to the other in the Substantia grisea, particularly dorsal to the Canalis centralis; these constitute the Commissura grisea.

4 *Commissura alba*. Fibers passing from one side to the other, between the Fissura mediana and the Substantia grisea, are extremely variable in number, according to species and level. But there is always a continuity of the Substantia alba between the two Funiculi ventrales, as opposed to the Funiculi dorsales, which are separated by the Septum medianum dorsale.

5 *Substantia grisea*. The term Cornua is sufficient to designate the prolongations of the Substantia grisea, in whatever plane sections are cut.

6 *Nucleus thoracicus*. This N.A. term replaces the term Nucleus tractus spinocerebellaris dorsalis listed in the second edition. Formerly it was called Nucleus dorsalis.

7 *Substantia intermedia centralis* is the grey matter that surrounds the Canalis centralis and is extended laterally by the Substantia intermedia lateralis. It includes the Commissura grisea, and other neuronal and glial elements.

8 *Substantia intermedia lateralis* is the grey matter that unites the dorsal and ventral horns and adjoins the lateral horn.

9 *Nucleus cervicalis lateralis.* The nucleus is well developed in Carnivora and Ungulata.

10 *Nucleus motorius n. accessorii, Nucleus tractus spinalis n. trigemini.* In many species these nuclei are prolonged into the cervical cord.

11 *Funiculus dorsalis, lateralis, ventralis.* The three funiculi are visible to the naked eye, and have only a topographical significance. Each of them is formed of several fasciculi and tracts.

12 *Tractus pyramidalis [corticospinalis] dorsalis.* This tract exists in marsupials, rodents and certain prosimians. A trace of it appears in Ungulata as a few fibers in the upper cervical segments.

13 *Tractus pyramidalis [corticospinalis] lateralis, ventralis.* The term “corticospinalis“ is synonymous only in the Medulla spinalis. *See also note 25 and 41.*

14 *Fibrae tectospinales laterales.* These fibers lie in the Funiculus lateralis. There are also tectospinal fibers in the Funiculus ventralis.

Click on term to read footnote

15 *Tractus spinothalamicus.* Although direct spinothalamic fibers may be too rare to justify their designation as a tract, there does exist a polyneuronal system between spinal cord and thalamus for which it is useful to have a collective term.

16 *Fasciculus longitudinalis medialis.* This tract is particularly well-developed in the Ungulata and seems to exist in most mammals. It is in part a continuation of the Fasciculus longitudinalis medialis of the brain stem, and is made up of a mixture, in variable proportions according to species, of several types of fibers which have been designated by the five following terms. Pars vestibulospinalis should not be confused with the Tractus vestibulospinalis.

17 *Decussatio pyramidum.* This crossing is visible on the ventral surface of the Medulla oblongata, but it an also be seen in sections. For this reason It is mentioned twice. Furthermore, there is never more than one Decussatio pyramidum, although the level of decussation is not the same in all species.

18 The term designates an external prominence. It is neither related to *Oliva* in man nor to the *Nucleus olivaris*. *See note 22*.

19 *Nucleus parasympathicus n. vagi.* The N.A. term Nucleus dorsalis n. vagi is not specific because the Nucleus tractus solitarii is also dorsal.

20 *Nuclei nervorum cranialium V—VIII, Genu n. facialis, Corpus trapezoideum.* These structures whose location varies between the Medulla oblongata and the Pons according to species, have been listed in both places.

21 *Nucleus cuneatus medialis, lateralis.* These topographical terms are more generally applicable to different species than the N.A. terms, Nucleus cuneatus and Nucleus cuneatus accessorius, because the relative size of the nuclei varies greatly.

22 *Nucleus olivaris, Nucleus dorsalis corporis trapezoidei.* Nucleus olivaris was formerly termed Nucleus olivaris inferior, but “inferior“ is no longer necessary because the term Nucleus olivaris superior has been changed to Nucleus dorsalis corporis trapezoidei.

23 *Hilus nuclei olivaris* is distinct in the following zoological groups: Lagomorpha, Rodentia, Carnivora, Cetacea, Sirenia, Perissodactyla, Artiodactyla, Primates.

24 *Fibrae arcuatae profundae.* These fibers originate in the Nucleus gracilis and Nucleus cuneatus medialis and form the Decussatio lemniscorum medialium.

25 *Tractus pyramidalis.* Because many of the fibers go no farther than the Medulla oblongata, where some end In the nuclei and others in the reticular formation, appropriate subdivisions have been listed under Tractus pyramidalis at this level.

26 *Nucleus sensibilis pontinus n. trigemini.* The former term Nucl. sensibilis superior [rostralis] n. trigemini was inexact because the Nucl. tractus mesencephalici n. trigemini extends farther rostrally. Therefore the adjective “pontinus“ was adopted.

Click on term to read footnote

27 *Stria acustica.* This term designates the fibers arising from the Nucleus cochlearis dorsalis which pass over the Pedunculus cerebellaris caudalis and course medially into the floor of the Ventriculus quartus.

28 *Cerebellum.* For the nomenclature of the cerebellar lobes, the subdivisions established by Larsell have been adopted. However, it did not seem possible to adopt a numerical designation of the lobules because the numbers have no descriptive value. For this reason, the classical names of the lobules have been retained. Their equivalents in the nomenclature of Larsell are listed on page 152.

29 *Fissura uvulonodularis.* This term corresponds to Fissura dorsolateralis [posterolateralis] of N.A.

30 *Stratum neuronorum piriformium.* This term identifies the layer of Purkinje neurons.

31 *Striae medullares ventriculi quarti.* These are not discernible in most mammals, although present in man.

32 *Pedunculus cerebri.* This term designates one half of the Mesencephalon, excluding the Tectum, and consists of a dorsal part, the Tegmentum, and a ventral part, the Crus cerebri. They are separated by the Substantia nigra.

33 *Brachium colliculi rostralis.* In many mammals, the Colliculus rostralis is in direct contact with the Corpus geniculatum laterale, and the Brachium colliculi rostralis is not visible.

34 *Fasciculus longitudinalis medialis.* This bundle, situated close to the median plane ventral to the Substantia grisea centralis and in contact with it is formed in the midbrain from descending and ascending fibers, whose nature is defined by the subjoined terms.

35 *Fasciculus longitudinalis dorsalis.* Farther lateral than the Tractus tectospinalis, this fasciculus contains fibers of hypothalamic and periventricular origin. It is indistinct in the Mesencephalon of many mammals.

36 *Nuclei tegmenti.* In most of the mammalian orders, these nuclei are quite distinct. They are the first to appear in the ontogeny of the Mesencephalon. Nucleus prestitialis seems better than Nucleus inferomedialis mesencephali; Nucleus prestitialis is also better for comparative anatomy than Nucleus commissurae posterioris.

37 *Decussationes tegmenti.* There is a Decussatio dorsalis of the tectospinal tracts, and a Decussatio ventralis of the rubrospinal tracts and rubroreticular fibers. In certain cases these two decussations are intermingled and are difficult to distinguish.

38 *Lemniscus trigeminalis.* This comprises the fibers which come from the sensory nuclei of the trigeminal nerve and have an ascending trajectory towards the Thalamus. It is distinct in the Pinnipedia and in the rabbit, but in most species it is represented only by a medial and non-isolated part of the Lemniscus medialis.

39 *Tractus spinothalamicus* accompanies the acoustic fibers in the Lemniscus lateralis of most species. *See also note 15.*

Click on term to read footnote

40 *Fasciculi tegmenti.* They are large in Ungulata and Procavia. In these animals they contain a wide secondary dorsal tract of Wallenberg, arising from the ipsilateral Nucleus sensibilis pontinus n. trigemini, which in its turn has a considerable dorsomedial extension.

41 *Tractus pyramidalis.* This tract contains fibers which terminate in the Mesencephalon or Rhombencephalon. Furthermore, its location in the Crus cerebri is variable according to species, and is often ill-defined.

42 *Tractus corticopontinus* has a variable location within the Crus cerebri, and is sometimes greatly reduced. In certain species, it comprises two parts, one lateral (Pars parietopontina), and the other medial (Pars frontopontina). This latter is greatly reduced or absent in non-primates. Besides, many fibers of this tract have already terminated in the midbrain.

43 *Fasciculus paraopticus.* This term designates a small, but grossly visible bundle of nerve fibers that course along the medial border of the Tractus opticus of the sheep. This fasciculus contains the contralateral retinal projections of the accessory optic system.

44 *Lamina terminalis grisea*. The term “grisea“ has been added to avoid confusion with the usage in embryology, in which the Lamina terminalis consists of the Lamina terminalis alba or commissuralis and the Lamina terminalis grisea.

45 *Organum vasculosum hypothalami.* This is an ependymal organ with a folded surface in the hypothalarnic part of the third ventricle. It may have a secretory activity.

46 *Regio preoptica [prae-]*. From the developmental point of view the Regio preoptica is not a part of the Diencephalon. Functionally and morphologically it can be considered a part of the Hypothalamus, under which it has been listed.

47 *Pars accessoria.* This consists of neurosecretory cells between the Nuclei paraventricularis and supraopticus.

48 *Pars caudalis [Nucleus intercalatus]*. This is a caudal extension from the rostral hypothalamus between mamillary body and cerebral crus.

49 *Nucleus hypothalamicus lateralis.* This nucleus is located within the dorsolateral part of the Hypothalamus between Ansa lenticularis and Fornix; it is not to be confounded with the Area hypothalamica lateralis.

50 *Commissura supraoptica dorsalis, ventralis.* The first term designates Ganser‘s commissure; the second term, Meynert‘s and Gudden‘s commissures.

51 *Fornix, Fasciculus medialis telencephali, Stria terminalis* are important constituents of the Hypothalamus; therefore they have also been listed here.

52 *Tractus tuberohypophysialis.* This term includes all the fiber systems originating from the arvocellular hypothalamic nuclei and ending around the capillary loops in the Pars proximalis neurohypophysis.

53 *Sectiones subthalami.* It seemed advisable to list these structures under a separate heading. The last four can be considered parts of the Telencephalon, but because of their close relationship to the Diencephalon, they are included here. Nucleus endopeduncularis corresponds to the medial portion of the Pallidum of Primates.

54 *Tuberculum rostrale thalami, Pulvinar.* The first structure is less distinct in non-primates; the second is absent in most non-primates.

55 *Habenula.* There is no morphological distinction between Habenula and Trigonum habenulae. As the term Nuclei habenulares appears in the Sectiones epithalami the term Trigonum habenulae was eliminated.

56 *Nucleus centralis thalami [Centrum medianum], Nucleus parafascicularis.* Nucleus centralis thalami is more developed in Primates than in other mammals. It is easily visible in Ungulata. This structure and the Nucleus parafascicularis are morphologically not strictly intralaminar, but are included in the group because they have similar functional characteristics.

57 *Nuclei paraventriculares thalami* are sometimes referred to as “midline nuclei“ — it being generally understood that this term refers to the median plane of the brain. However, they are then sometimes confused with die Nuclei intralaminares thalami, which are in the middle of the thalamus.

58 *Rhinencephalon.* Although it is now well known that the function of this part of the forebrain is not wholly related to olfaction, it is a convenient term to designate the complex of basal telencephalon, hippocampus and associated structures.

59 *Bulbus olfactorius accessorius.* This structure, lateral, medial and superior to the Bulbus olfactorius in Car and Un respectively, is associated with the vomeronasal system.

60 *Pedunculus olfactorius, Trigonum olfactorium, Tractus olfactorius intermedius.* The Pedunculus olfactorius joins the olfactory bulb to the hemisphere. The N.A. term Tractus olfactorius is inadequate for macrosmatic mammals. The term Trigonum olfactorium applies to microsmatic mammals. In contrast to the Tractus olfactorii lateralis and medialis, which are superficial, the Tractus olfactorius intermedius (Sectiones rhinencephali) penetrates a mass of gray substance which is well developed in macrosmatic animals. In microsmatic animals, there is a progressive reduction of the gray matter and a greater development of the fibers.

61 *Lobus piriformis.* The Lobus piriformis extends from the Tuberculum olfactorium to the Tuberculum hippocampi. It is not clearly delimited caudally from the neocortex.

62 *Gyrus olfactorius lateralis, Gyrus parahippocampalis.* The first term refers to the gyrus bordering upon the Pars rostralis and the rostral part of the Pars caudalis of the Lobus piriformis. The rest of the Pars caudalis is described as the Gyrus parahippocampalis, formerly known as the Gyrus hippocampi.
These terms are used only for microsmatic animals.

63 *Vallecula [Fossa] lateralis cerebri.* In lower macrosmatic animals, it is usually a shallow depression (Vallecula). It becomes gradually transformed into a Fossa in the higher macrosmatic and the microsmatic animals. Ilt separates the Pars rostralis and the Pars caudalis of die Lobus piriformis and marks also the subdivision of the Sulcus rhinalis lateralis into Pars rostralis and Pars caudalis.

64 S*ulcus endorhinalis* constitutes the lateral limit of the Tuberculum olfactorium.

65 *Substantia perforata rostralis* belongs to the Tuberculum olfactorium and to the Gyrus paraterminalis. In general, it is only found in higher mammals and microsmatic animals. Blood vessels penetrating the cerebral substance are numerous in this region on account of the reduction and burying of the above-named structures.

66 *Area subcallosa* is macroscopically recognisable only in higher microsmatic animals.

67 *Gyrus paraterminalis* is not grossly visible except in microsmatic animals. It represents the former Gyrus subcallosus (Pedunculus corporis callosi).

68 *Gyrus diagonalis, Lamella diagonalis.* These two terms are listed separately because Gyrus diagonalis designates a superficial elevation, the ventral part of the Gyrus paraterminalis, while Broca‘s Lamella diagonalis designates a histological structure belonging to this gyrus.

69 *Septum telencephali [cellulare, verum]*. “Septum telencephali“ is applied to all species. The synonyms “cellulare“ and “verum“ are applied to die lower mammals, in which the thick septum containing many nerve cells can hardly be called a Septum pellucidum.

70 *Hippocampus, Gyrus geniculi, Gyrus supracallosus.* The Pars retrocommissuralis is the hippocampus proper. The other two parts are not so well developed. The Pars supracommissuralis [Indusium griseum] is found on the Corpus collosum and in the Sulcus corporis callosi. If the sulcus corporis callosi is not directly juxtaposed to the Corpus callosum, there appears a small Gyrus supracallosus, which is continued below the Genu corporis callosi as the Gyrus geniculi. The Pars precommissuralis extends rostral to the Genu corporis callosi as far as the root of the Pedunculus olfactorius; it is seldom macroscopically distinct. It can include a dorsal part of the Gyrus paraterminalis.

71 *Cornu ammonis inversum, Gyrus fasciolaris [Fasciola cinerea]*. The first term refers to a part of the ammonic complex which extends freely on the extraventricular surface. In man vestiges which remain superficially form the Gyrus fasciolaris.

72 *Tuberculum hippocampi, Uncus*. The Uncus of higher primates is homologous to the Tuberculum hippocampi of other mammals. The Incisura unci is the groove between the Uncus and the Gyrus parahippocampalis. The Diverticulum unci is a recess of the temporal horn of the lateral ventricle.

73 *Commissurae fornicis [hippocampi*] *[Psalteria]*. There are generally two commissures of the fornix, which are clearly separated only in the higher mammals. The Commissura fornicis ventralis, situated rostroventrally, has close connections with a septal nucleus. The Commissura fornicis dorsalis, situated caudodorsally, extends against the Corpus callosum, from which it is difficult to distinguish.

74 *Neopallium*. The list of Sulci and Gyri neopallii has been reduced to the terms designating the most obvious features. The following species have been selected as types: a carnivore, Felis catus, the best known; an ungulate, Equus caballus; and a relatively simple primate, Cebus. All structures that occur in Cebus are indicated by (Pr) in the list or by a statement in a note.

75 *Fissura pseudosylvia, Fissura sylvia [lateralis* cerebri]. These two depressions accupy the same topographical position, but are very different. The first occurs in Carnivora and is primitive; the second appears in Ungulata and Primates as the result of a process of opercularisation, which varies according to the zoological group.

76 *Sulcus marginalis [sagittalis], Gyrus marginalis [sagittalis]*. The term marginalis *[sagittalis]* and its derivatives, replace the terms lateralis, endolateralis, and ectolateralis. The former term Gyrus lateralis does not suit a structure that extends onto the medial surface of the hemisphere.

77 *Sulcus cruciatus [centralis], Gyrus postcruciatus [-centralis], precruciatus [-centralis, prae-]*. Comparative anatomy and histology make it possible to consider the Sulcus cruciatus of Carnivora as analogous to the Sulcus centralis of Primates. There are interspecific differences in the extent of the precruciate gigantocellular and postcruciate areas in relation to this sulcus, as well as in the details showing different levels in evolution. However, the topography of the whole is relatively constant, and precrucial or precentral areas are always at the origin of the most direct tracts to the spinal cord. Histological and experimental investigations on Ungulata (pig, ox, horse) confirm this point of view. For the same reason, the analogy between Gyrus postcruciatus and Gyrus postcentralis, and between Gyrus precruciatus and Gyrus precentralis can be assumed.

78 *Sulcus obliquus.* The Sulcus obliquus, which in Ungulata descends caudal to the Fissura sylvia, has sometimes been wrongly considered to be the Sulcus postsylvius. It is present in most Ungulata and is best developed in the horse.

79 *Sulcus genualis.* This sulcus is well developed in Ungulata, poorly marked in the dog, and absent in the cat.

80 *Gyrus intersylvius.* This gyrus was formerly named Gyrus felinus, but it also occurs in other Carnivora.

81 *Lamina medullaris medialis* is much reduced in domestic mammals.

82 *Falx cerebelli* is present in man and a few wild mammals, but absent in domestic mammals.

83 *Systema nervosum peripericum.* In accordance with the N.A., Rami musculares, Rami glandulares, and Rami cutanei have been omitted, except in those cases where the nerve might not have been expected to give off such branches.

84 The Radix motoria contains also sensitive fibres and is not fully motoric.

85 *N. sinuum frontalium* may originate from Ramus zygomaticotemporalis n. zygomatici before it merges from the Foramen orbitorotundum in the ox.

86 *Ramus zygomaticotemporalis.* Because of the close association of the ophthalmic and maxillary nerves, and the communicating branch between the lacrimal and zygomatic nerves, the Ramus zygomaticotemporalis was formerly described as the N. lacrimalis or as a branch of it in some veterinary textbooks. It may also be described as a branch of N. zygomaticus, and this interpretation agrees widi that of the N.A.

87 *Ganglion pterygopalatinum.* In Ruminantia and the horse there are more than one Ganglion pterygopalatinum.

88 *N. buccalis, Rami buccales.* N. buccalis is sensory to the mucous membrane and carries parasympathetic fibers to the buccal glands. In Ruminantia it also gives off a branch to the parotid gland. The Rami buccales of N. facialis are primarily motor to the muscles of the cheek, lips, and nose.

89 *Ganglion mandibulare.* This term replaces the N.A. term Ganglion submandibulare, in agreement with the term Gl. mandibularis of the N.A.V.

90 *Ganglion proximale, distale.* In the N.A. the ganglia of N. glossopharyngeus and N. vagus are designated superior and inferior. In the N.A.V. the terms proximale and distale are preferred because they are independent of the position of the animal. The term Ganglion distale n. glossopharyngei replaces the former term Ganglion petrosum, and the terms Ganglion proximale and Ganglion distale n. vagi replace the former terms Ganglion jugulare and Ganglion nodosum.

91 *Ramus communicans.* This branch connects the Trunci vagales ventralis and dorsalis. It may be inclined caudodorsally or caudoventrally and usually occurs on the left side of the esophagus in Ruminantia.

92 *Rami hepatici.* One of these may arise from the Truncus vagalis dorsalis in Ruminantia.

93 *N. accessorius.* The Radices craniales originate from the Medulla oblongata and supply the fibers of the Ramus internus, which joins N. vagus. The Radices spinales supply the fibers of the Ramus externus, which was formerly designated N. accessorius spinalis or simply N. accessorius.

94 *Radices plexus, Trunci plexus.* The Radices plexus are the parts of the Rami ventrales of the Nn. spinales that form the plexus. Proximal to the plexus some of the Radices may unite to form Trunci plexus.

95 *Ansa axillaris* is formed by the junction of the musculocutaneous and median nerves, just distal to the axillary artery in Ungulata. The Ramus muscularis distalis and the N. cutaneus antebrachii medialis n. musculocutanei separate from N. medianus in the distal part of the Brachium. The communication between the musculocutaneous and median nerves near the elbow in Carnivora is not homologous to the Ansa axillaris.

96 *Nn. pectorales craniales, caudales.* Nn. pectorales are nerves to the pectoral muscles. Those which extend from the caudal part of Plexus brachialis to M. pectoralis profundus may be designated Nn. pectorales caudales, and the remainder Nn. pectorales craniales. The Nn. pectorales craniales were formerly termed Nn. thoracici craniales. The term N. thoracoventralis formerly used in German textbooks referred to a nerve whose branches correspond to Nn. pectorales caudales.

97 *Nn. digitales communes, Nn. metacarpei, metatarsei.* In accordance with the N.A., the superficial nerves of the metapodium are designated Nn. digitales communes; the deep nerves, Nn. metacarpei, metatarsei. Digital nerves that originate from die bifurcation of Nn. digitales communes are called Nn. digitales proprii. Those that originate from some other source are simply Nn. digitales. Nn. digitales dorsales communes occur in domestic mammals as follows: Carnivora, I, II, III, IV; pig, II, III, IV; Ruminantia, II, III; horse, none. The Ramus dorsalis n. ulnaris also contributes in the cat and pig to the formation of N. digitalis dorsalis communis IV and forms alone N. digitalis dorsalis V abaxialis. In Ruminantia it alone forms N. digitalis dorsalis communis IV.

98 *Nn. digitales dorsales proprii, Nn. digitales dorsales.* Digital nerves are designated proprii if they originate by bifurcation of a N. digitalis communis. If they arise independently the term proprii is omitted. *See also note 97.*

99 *Nn. digitales palmares communes, Nn. metacarpei palmares.* Nn. digitales palmares communes I, II, III are the terminal branches of N. medianus in Carnivora. They receive the Nn. metacarpei palmares from the Ramus profundus n. ulnaris just before they divide into Nn. digitales proprii. N. digitalis palmaris communis IV is formed by the Ramus superficialis n. ulnaris and is joined by N. metacarpeus palmaris IV from Ramus profundus n. ulnaris. *See also note 97.*

100 *N. digitalis palmaris III axialis, IV axialis.* These nerves often reunite in the ox for a short distance, forming a N. digitalis palmaris communis III, as they pass into the interdigital space, but they separate again immediately. N. digitalis palmaris communis IV is listed under N. ulnaris.

101 *N. palmaris medialis, lateralis [N. digitalis palmaris communis II, III]*. In the horse, as in other domestic mammals, N. medianus terminates by division into Nn. digitales palmares communes, but in the horse the division occurs proximal to the carpus and the two nerves were formerly termed in veterinary textbooks Ramus medialis and Ramus lateralis n. mediani. In the equine metacarpus they are commonly called N. palmaris medialis and N. palmaris lateralis. The latter joins the Ramus palmaris n. ulnaris at the carpus.

102 *Ramus profundus, Ramus superficialis.* The Ramus profundus of the lateral palmar nerve contains fibers from the median nerve as well as from the ulnar nerve. Therefore it is listed under both nerves. In the horse the Ramus superficialis is represented only by the fibers of N. ulnaris that continue in N. palmaris lateralis distal to the carpal communication between Ramus palmaris n. ulnaris and N. palmaris lateralis.

103 *N. digitalis palmaris communis IV* is formed by Ramus superficialis n. ulnaris and the Ramus communicans from N. digitalis palmaris IV axialis. *See also note 97.*

104 *N. intercostobrachialis.* In Ruminantia and the horse this nerve contains, in addition to the sensory fibers, motor fibers from N. thoracicus lateralis to M. cutaneus omobrachialis.

105 *N. costoabdominalis* is the Ramus ventralis of the last thoracic nerve, designated N. subcostalis in the N.A. It is not termed N. intercostalis because it does not course between two ribs. The term subcostalis is not suitable for quadrupeds because it refers to the standing position of man.

106 *Radices plexus, Trunci plexus.* The Radices plexus are the parts of the Rami ventrales of the Nn. spinales that form the plexus. Proximal to the plexus some of the Radices may unite to form Trunci plexus.

107 *N. iliohypogastricus, cranialis, caudalis, N. ilioinguinalis.* In species that have six lumbar vertebrae or fewer, the Ramus ventralis of the first lumbar nerve is N. iliohypogastricus and that of the second is N. ilioinguinalis. In animals that have seven lumbar vertebrae, the Rami ventrales of the first and second lumbar nerves are Nn. iliohypogastrici cranialis and caudalis, and the Ramus ventralis of the third is N. ilioinguinalis.

108 *Ramus m. coccygei, Ramus m. levatoris ani.* In the dog these branches originate from Nn. sacrales directly. In the pig and horse they are combined with the Nn. rectales caudales. In the ox they usually are combined in a single nerve originating from Nn. sacrales III et IV, but they may be combined with the N. pudendus or N. rectalis caudalis. The latter combination was formerly called N. haemorrhoidalis medius.

109 *Rami cutanei.* The proximal and distal cutaneous branches occur in the pig and Ruminantia and innervate approximately the same area as N. cutaneus femoris caudalis of other species. The distal cutaneous branch also supplies the N. perinealis superficialis in the pig and Ruminantia.

110 *N. perinealis profundus.* This nerve arises by a common trunk with the superficial perineal nerve in the horse, independently as the last pelvic branch of the pudendal nerve in the ox, and as a series of branches from the pudendal nerve in the dog. It innervates the perineal muscles.

111 *Ramus preputialis [prae-] et scrotalis.* The N. pudendus ends in the ox and horse by dividing into N. dorsalis penis and Ramus preputialis et scrotalis. In other species Ramus preputialis et scrotalis is represented by a series of branches of N. dorsalis penis.

112 *Plexus colicus* occurs in the horse. It connects the Plexus mesenterici cranialis and caudalis by passing through the dorsal part of the mesentery.

113 *Ganglia intermedia.* These are most commonly found in the Rami communicantes in the lumbar region and may be found in the Rami interganglionares.

114 *Ganglion cervicothoracicum [stellatum]* consists of the Ganglion cervicale caudale and one or more Ganglia thoracica, depending on the species.

115 *Nn. cardiaci cervicales, Nn. cardiaci thoracici.* These nerves are named according to the ganglion of origin.

116 *Nn. pelvini.* This term designates the nerves that are named Nn. splanchnici pelvici [Nn. erigentes] in the N.A. The adjective splanchnici was deleted because these are parasympathetic nerves. The term erigentes was deleted because these nerves contain efferent and afferent fibers for the pelvic viscera and are not solely concerned with erectile tissue.

PARTS OF THE CEREBELLUM

VERMIS		**Corpus cerebelli**	*HEMISPHERIUM*	
		Lobus rostralis		
Lingula	Lob. I	Lob. H. I	Vinculum lingulae	
Lob. centralis	Lob. II	Lob. H. II	Ala lob. centralis	
Culmen – P. rostralis	Lob. III	Lob. H. III	P. rostralis	
Culmen – P. caudalis	Lob. IV–V	Lob. H. IV–V	P. caudalis	Lob. quadrangularis
		Fissura prima		
		Lobus caudalis		
Declive	Lob. VI	Lob. H. VI	Lobulus simplex	
Folium vermis	Lob. VII A	Lob. H. VII A	Crus rostrale	Lob. ansiformis
Tuber vemis	Lob. VII B	Lob. H. VII B	Crus caudale	
PYRAMIS	Lob. VIII A–B	Lob. H. VIII A–B	Lobulus paramedianus; Parafloculus dorsalis	
Uvula	Lob. IX	Lob. H. IX	Parafloculus ventralis	
		Fissura uvulonodularis		
		Lobus flocculonodularis		
Nodulus	Lob. X	Lob. H. X	Flocculus	

Click on term to read footnote

Click on term to read footnote

ORGANA SENSUUM

ORGANUM VISUS

OCULUS

N. opticus
Vagina externa n. optici
Vagina interna n. optici
    Spatia intervaginalia

Bulbus oculi

Polus anterior
Polus posterior
Equator [Aequator]
Meridiani
Axis bulbi externus
Axis bulbi internus
Axis opticus

Tunica fibrosa bulbi

Sclera
Sulcus sclerae
Anulus sclerae[1]
Sinus venosus sclerae
Plexus venosus sclerae
Lamina episcleralis
Substantia propria sclerae
Lamina fusca sclerae
Area cribrosa sclerae

Cornea
Anulus conjunctivae
Limbus corneae
Vertex corneae
Facies anterior
Facies posterior
Epithelium anterius corneae
Lamina limitans anterior
Substantia propria corneae
Lamina limitans posterior
Epithelium posterius corneae

Tunica vasculosa bulbi

Choroidea [Chorioidea]
Lamina suprachoroidea [-chorioidea]
Spatium perichoroideale [-chorioidea]
Lamina vasculosa
Lamina choroidocapillaris [chorioideo-]

Corpus ciliare
Corona ciliaris
Processus ciliares
Plicae ciliares
Orbiculus ciliaris
M. ciliaris
    Fibrae meridionales
    Fibrae circulares
Lamina basalis

Iris
Margo pupillaris
    Granula iridica
Margo ciliaris
Facies anterior
Facies posterior
Anulus iridis major
Anulus iridis minor
    M. sphincter pupillae
    M. dilatator pupillae
Stroma iridis
Lig. pectinatum anguli iridocornealis
Spatia anguli iridocornealis
Circulus arteriosus iridis major
Circulus arteriosus iridis minor

Tunica interna bulbi

Retina
Pars optica retinae
Ora serrata
Pars ceca [caeca] retinae
    Pars ciliaris retinae
    Pars iridica retinae
Discus n. optici[2]
    Excavatio disci
Macula
    Area centralis rotunda
    Area centralis striaeformis

Click on term to read footnote

' Fovea centralis
Stratum pigmentosum
Stratum pigmentosum retinae
Stratum pigm. corporis ciliaris
Stratum pigmentosum iridis
Stratum nervosum
Stratum neuroepitheliale
Stratum ganglionare retinae
Stratum ganglion. nervi optici

Vasa sanguinea retinae
Circulus vasculosus n. optici
Rami a. [v.] centralis retinae
Arteriola [Venula] lateralis retinae dorsalis
Arteriola [Venula] lateralis retinae ventralis
Arteriola [Venula] medialis retinae dorsalis
Arteriola [Venula] medialis retinae ventralis
Arteriola [Venula] macularis dorsalis
Arteriola [Venula] macularis ventralis
Arteriola [Venula] medialis retinae

Camera anterior bulbi
Angulus iridocornealis
Humor aquosus

Camera posterior bulbi
Humor aquosus

Camera vitrea bulbi
Corpus vitreum
(Processus hyaloideus)
Canalis hyaloideus
(Conus papillaris)[3]
Fossa hyaloidea
Membrana vitrea
Stroma vitreum
Humor vitreus

Lens
Substantia lentis
Cortex lentis
Nucleus lentis
Fibrae lentis
Radii lentis
Epithelium lentis
Capsula lentis
Polus anterior lentis
Polus posterior lentis
Facies anterior lentis
Fades posterior lentis
Axis lentis
Equator [Aequator] lentis

Zonula ciliaris
Fibrae zonulares
Spatia zonularia

ORGANA OCULI ACCESSORIA

Musculi bulbi
M. orbitalis
M. rectus dorsalis
M. rectus ventralis
M. rectus medialis
M. rectus lateralis
M. retractor bulbi
M. obliquus dorsalis
Trochlea
Vagina synovialis m. obliqui dorsalis
M. obliquus ventralis
M. levator palpebrae superioris

Fasciae orbitales
Periorbita
Septum orbitale
Fasciae musculares
Vagina bulbi
Spatium episclerale
Corpus adiposum orbitae
Corpus adiposum intraperiorbitale
Corpus adiposum extraperiorbitale

Palpebrae
Palpebra superior
Palpebra inferior
Facies anterior palpebrarum
Facies posterior palpebrarum
Rima palpebrarum
Commissura palpebrarum lateralis
Commissura palpebrarum medialis
Angulus oculi lateralis
Angulus oculi medialis
Limbi palpebrales anteriores
Limbi palpebrales posteriores
Cilia
Glandulae ciliares
Glandulae sebaceae
Tarsus superior

Click on term to read footnote

Tarsus inferior
Ligamentum palpebrale mediale
Raphe [Rhaphe] palpebralis lateralis
Ligamentum palpebrale laterale
Glandulae tarsales
M. tarsalis superior
M. tarsalis inferior

Tunica conjunctiva
Plica semilunaris conjunctivae [Palpebra III]
  Cartilago
  Glandula superficialis
  Glandula profunda
Caruncula lacrimalis
  Glandula carunculae lacrimalis
Tunica conjunctiva bulbi
Tunica conjunctiva palpebrarum
Fornix conjunctivae superior
Fornix conjunctivae inferior
Saccus conjunctivae
Glandulae conjunctivales
Lymphonoduli [Noduli lymphatici] conjunctivales

Apparatus lacrimalis
Glandula lacrimalis
  Ductuli excretorii
(Gll. lacrimales accessoriae)
Rivus lacrimalis
Lacus lacrimalis
Punctum lacrimale
Canaliculus lacrimalis
Saccus lacrimalis
  Fornix sacci lacrimalis
Ductus nasolacrimalis
  Plica lacrimalis

ORGANUM VESTIBULOCOCHLEARE [AURIS]

AURIS INTERNA

Labyrinthus membranaceus

Ductus endolymphaticus
Saccus endolymphaticus
Ductus utriculosaccularis
Utriculus
Ductus semicirculares
  Ductus semicircularis anterior
  Ductus semicircularis posterior
  Ductus semicircularis lateralis
Membrana propria ductus semicircularis
Membrana basalis ductus semicircularis
Epithelium ductus semicircularis
Ampullae membranaceae
  Ampulla membranacea anterior
  Ampulla membranacea posterior
  Ampulla membranacea lateralis
Crista ampullaris
Cupula
Crura membranacea
  Crus membranaceum simplex
  Crura membranacea ampullaria
  Crus membranaceum commune
Ductus reuniens
Sacculus
Maculae
  Macula utriculi
  Macula sacculi
  Statoconia
  Membrana statoconiorum
Endolympha
Perilympha
Spatium perilymphaticum
  Scala vestibuli
  Scala tympani
  Ductus perilymphaticus

Ductus cochlearis
Cecum [Caecum] cupulare
Cecum [Caecum] vestibulare
Paries tympanicus ductus cochlearis [Membrana spiralis]
Organum spirale
Lamina basilaris
Lig. spirale cochleae
Foramina nervosa
Limbus laminae spiralis osseae
Labium limbi vestibulare
Labium limbi tympanicum
Membrana tectoria
Dentes acustici
Sulcus spiralis internus
Suicus spiralls externus

Membrana reticularis
Vas spirale
Paries vestibularis ductus cochlearis
[Membrana vestibularis]
Paries externus ductus cochlearis
Crista basilaris
Prominentia spiralis
Vas prominens
Stria vascularis
Ganglion spirale cochleae

Vasa auris internae
A. labyrinthi
Rami vestibulares
Ramus cochlearis
Glomeruli arteriosi [Glomerula arteriosa] cochleae
Vv. labyrinthi
V. spiralis modioli
Vv. vestibulares
V. aqueductus [aquae-] vestibuli
V. canaliculi cochleae

Labyrinthus osseus

Vestibulum
Recessus sphericus [sphaericus]
Recessus ellipticus
Crista vestibuli
Recessus cochlearis

Canales semicirculares ossei
Canalis semicircularis anterior
Canalis semicircularis posterior
Canalis semicircularis lateralis
Ampullae osseae
Ampulla ossea anterior
Ampulla ossea posterior
Ampulla ossea lateralis
Crura ossea
Crus osseum commune
Crus osseum simplex
Crura ossea ampullaria

Cochlea
Cupula cochleae
Basis cochleae
Canalis spiralis cochleae
Modiolus
' Basis modioli
Lamina modioli
Canalis spiralis modioli
Canales longitudinales modioli
Lamina spiralis ossea
Hamulus laminae spiralis
Helicotrema
Lamina spiralis secundaria

Meatus acusticus internus
Porus acusticus internus
Fundus meatus acustici interni
Crista transversa
Area n. facialis [intermediofacialis]
Area cochleae
Tractus spiralis foraminosus
Area vestibularis superior
Area vestibularis inferior
Foramen singulare

AURIS MEDIA

Cavum tympani

Paries tegmentalis
Recessus epitympanicus
Pars cupularis
Paries jugularis
Paries labyrinthicus
Fenestra vestibuli
Promontorium
Sinus tympani
Fenestra cochleae
Membrana tympani secundaria
Paries mastoideus
Annexae mastoideae
Cellulae tympanicae
Apertura tympanica canaliculi chordae tympani
Paries caroticus
Paries membranaceus

Membrana tympani
Pars flaccida
Pars tensa
Plica mallearis rostralis
Plica mallearis caudalis
Prominentia mallearis
Stria mallearis

Umbo membranae tympani
Anulus fibrocartilagineus

Ossicula auditus

Stapes
- Caput stapedis
- Crus rostrale
- Crus caudale
- Basis stapedis

Incus
- Corpus incudis
- Crus longum
  - Processus lenticularis
  - Os lenticulare
- Crus breve

Malleus
- Manubrium mallei
- Caput mallei
- Collum mallei
- Processus lateralis
- Processus rostralis
- Processus muscularis

Articulationes ossiculorum auditus
- Articulatio incudomallearis
- Articulatio incudostapedia
- Syndesmosis tympanostapedia

Ligg. ossiculorum auditus
- Ligg. mallei
- Ligg. incudis
- Membrana stapedis
- Lig. anulare stapedis

Mm. ossiculorum auditus
- M. tensor tympani
- M. stapedius

Tunica mucosa cavi tympani

Plica mallearis caudalis
Plica mallearis rostralis
Plica mallearis tympani
Plica incudis
Plica stapedis

Tuba auditiva

Ostium tympanicum tubae auditivae
Pars ossea tubae auditivae
- Isthmus tubae auditivae

Pars cartilaginea tubae auditivae
- Cartilago tubae auditivae
- ' ' Lamina [cartilaginis] medialis
- Lamina [cartilaginis] lateralis
- Lamina membranacea

Tunica mucosa
- Glandulae tubariae

Lymphonoduli [Noduli lymphatici] tubarii
Ostium pharyngeum tubae auditivae
Diverticulum tubae auditivae (eq)

AURIS EXTERNA

Meatus acusticus externus

Porus acusticus externus
Meatus acusticus externus cartilagineus
- Cartilago anularis
  - Cartilago meatus acustici
- Incisurae cartilaginis meatus acustici

Lamina tragi

Auricula

Cartilago auriculae
Helix
Crus helicis mediale
Crus helicis laterale
Spina helicis
Cauda helicis
Margo tragicus
Margo antitragicus
- Saccus cutaneus marginalis

Scapha
- Plicae scaphae

Concha auriculae
Cavum conchae
Antitragus
- Processus antitragicus lateralis
- Processus antitragicus medialis
- Plica antitragica

Tragus
Incisura pretragica [prae-]
Incisura intertragica
Apex auriculae
Incisura terminalis
Incisura antitragohelicina
Processus styloideus
Eminentia conchae
Dorsum auriculae
Mm. auriculares

' M. helicis
M. helicis minor
M. tragicus
M. antitragicus
M. caudoantitragicus
M. transversus auriculae
M. obliquus auriculae
Cartilago scutiformis
Corpus adiposum auriculare

ORGANUM OLFACTUS

Regio olfactoria tunicae mucosae nasi
Glandulae olfactoriae

ORGANUM VOMERONASALE

Ductus vomeronasalis
Cartilago vomeronasalis

ORGANUM GUSTUS

Caliculus gustatorius
Porus gustatorius

Notes to Organa sensuum

1 *Anulus sclerae.* This term is applied to the ridge on the inner surface of the sclera near the Limbus corneae, to which the ciliary muscle is attached.

2 *Discus n. optici.* The term Papilla formerly used is misleading because the area is not normally raised. Therefore the term Discus n. optici was adopted in accordance with the N.A.

3 *(Conus papillaris).* This rudimentary organ has been observed in 15 to 20 percent of goats. The original name has been retained, although Papilla n. optici has been changed to Discus n. optici in accordance with the N.A.

INTEGUMENTUM COMMUNE

CUTIS

Sulci cutis
Cristae cutis
Retinacula cutis
Plicae cutis
Palear (bo)
Plicae transversae colli (ov)
Appendices colli (su, cap, ov)
Toruli tactiles (Car)
Sinus cutanei
- Sinus infraorbitalis (ov)
- Sinus inguinalis (ov)
- Sinus paranalis (Car)
- Sinus interdigitalis (ov)

Epidermis

Dermis [Corium]

Papillae dermales (coriales)
Cristae dermales (coriales)[1]
Lamellae dermales (coriales)[1]
Terminationes nervorum

Tela subcutanea

Panniculus adiposus
Terminationes nervorum

PILI[2]

Capilli
Setae
Pili lanei
Cirrus capitis
Juba
Cirrus caudae
Cirrus metacarpeus
Cirrus metatarseus
Cilia
Barba (cap)
Tragi
Vibrissae
Pili tactiles
- Pili tact. supraorbitales
- Pili tact. infraorbitales
- Pili tact. zygomatici
- Pili tact. buccales
- Pili tact. labiales superiores
- Pili tact. labiales inferiores
- Pili tact. mentales
- Pili tact. carpales (fe)

Apex pili
Scapus pili
Radix pili
Bulbus pili
Folliculus pili
Papilla pili
Mm. arrectores pilorum
Flumina pilorum
Vortex pilorum convergens
Vortex pilorum divergens
Linea pilorum convergens
Linea pilorum divergens
Cruces pilorum

CORNU

Basis cornus
Corpus cornus
Apex cornus
Epidermis cornus
- Epiceras[3]
- Tubuli epidermales

Dermis [Corium] cornus
- Papillae dermales [coriales]

TORI[4]

Torus carpeus
Torus tarseus
Torus metacarpeus
Calcar metacarpeum
Torus metatarseus
Calcar metatarseum
Torus digitalis
Torus ungulae

Click on term to read footnote

UNGUICULA, UNGULA[5]

Limbus [Vallum, Car][6]

Epidermis limbi [Perioplum, Un][7]
  Tubuli epidermales (Un)
Dermis [Corium] limbi
  Papillae dermales [coriales]
Tela subcutanea limbi [Pulvinus limbi, Un][8]

Corona

Epidermis coronae
  Tubuli epidermales (Un)
Dermis [Corium] coronae
  Papillae dermales [coriales]
Tela subcutanea coronae
    [Pulvinus coronae, Un][8]

Paries

Epidermis parietis
  Lamellae epidermales
  Tubuli epidermales (Un)[9]
Dermis [Corium] parietis
  Lamellae dermales [coriales]
  Papillae dermales [coriales][10]
  Apparatus suspensorius ossis ungulae (Un)[11]
Paries corneus [Lamina][12]
  Stratum externum
  Stratum medium
  Stratum internum
  Zona alba sive Linea alba ungulae[13]
  Pars axialis
    Sulcus axialis[14]
    Incisura paraarticularis[15]
  Pars abaxialis
    Sulcus abaxialis[14]
  Pars lateralis[16]
  Pars medialis
  Pars mobilis lateralis[16]
  Pars mobilis medialis
  Margo dorsalis (Car, su, Ru)
  Pars dorsalis[16]
  Pars inflexa lateralis[16]
  Pars inflexa medialis
  Margo palmaris sive plantaris lateralis[16]
' Margo palmaris sive plantaris medialis
  Angulus parietis palmaris sive plantaris lateralis[16]
  Angulus parietis palmaris sive plantaris medialis
  Margo coronalis
  Margo solearis
  Facies externa
  Facies interna
  Sulcus limbalis (Un)
  Sulcus coronalis (Un)

Solea

Epidermis soleae
  Tubuli epidermales (Un)
Dermis [Corium] soleae
  Papillae dermales [coriales]
Tela subcutanea soleae
Solea cornea[12]
  Corpus soleae
  Crus soleae axiale[17]
  Crus soleae abaxiale
  Crus soleae laterale[17]
  Crus soleae mediale
  Margo parietalis
  Margo centralis
  Angulus soleae axialis[17]
  Angulus soleae abaxialis
  Angulus soleae lateralis[17]
  Angulus soleae medialis
  Facies externa
  Facies interna

Torus digitalis, Torus ungulae[4]

Epidermis tori
  Tubuli epidermales
Dermis [Corium] tori
  Papillae dermales [coriales]
Tela subcutanea tori [Pulvinus digitalis][18]
Pars torica pulvini digitalis[18]
Torus corneus[12]
  Pars lateralis (eq)
  Pars medialis (eq)
  Apex tori[19]
  Basis tori[19]
  Facies externa
  Facies interna

Cuneus ungulae[19]

Epidermis cunei
  Tubuli epidermales
Dermis [Corium] cunei
  Papillae dermales [coriales]
Tela subcutanea cunei [Pars cunealis pulvini digitalis]
Cuneus corneus[12]
  Apex cunei
  Basis cunei
  Crus cunei laterale
  Crus cunei mediale
  Facies externa
  Facies interna
  Sulcus paracunealis lateralis
  Sulcus paracunealis medialis
  Sulcus cunealis centralis
  Spina cunei
Capsula ungulae[12]
Facies solearis[20]
  Facies contactus
  Facies fornicis
Angulus dorsalis[21]
Angulus lateralis[22]
Angulus medialis
Angulus palmaris sive plantaris lateralis[23]
Angulus palmaris sive plantaris medialis

GLANDULAE CUTIS

Gll. sudoriferae
Gll. sebaceae
Gll. ceruminosae
Gll. circumorales (fe)
Gll. plani rostralis
Gll. plani nasolabialis
Gll. plani nasalis (ov)
Gl. mentalis (su)
Gll. sinus infraorbitalis (ov)
Gl. cornualis (cap)
Gll. sinus inguinalis (ov)
Gll. circumanales (ca)
Gll. sinus paranalis (Car)
Gll. caudae[24]
Gll. carpeae (su)
Gll. sinus interdigitalis (ov)
Gll. tori

MAMMA[25]

Uber
Papilla mammae
  M. sphincter papillae
Corpus mammae
Sulcus intermammarius
Glandula mammaria
  Lobi glandulae mammariae
    Lobuli glandulae mammariae
  Ductus lactiferi
  Sinus lactifer
    Pars glandularis
    Pars papillaris
  Ductus papillaris
  Ostium papillare
Apparatus suspensorius mammarius
  Laminae laterales
    Lamellae suspensoriae
  Laminae mediales [Ligamentum suspensorium uberis]
    Lamellae suspensoriae
Mamma masculina
(Mamma accessoria)

Click on term to read footnote

Notes to Integumentum commune

1 *Cristae dermales* and *Lamellae dermales* are two different basic formations of the dermis.

2 *Pili*. Although the term Capilli refers to the hair of the head in man, it is employed here to designate the cover hairs of the coat as opposed to the wool hairs, the Pili lanei. The term Setae refers to the bristles of the pig.

3 *Epiceras* is the epidermis at the base of the horn. It is intermediate in character between the epidermis of the skin and that of the horn and is analogous to the Epidermis limbi [Perioplum].

4 *Tori.* The term Torus, as used in connection with the common integument, denotes a pad. It includes the thick epidermal covering, the dermis, and the subcutaneous cushion, or Pulvinus. A Torus carpeus is present in Carnivora and in the horse, but in the latter it lacks a Pulvinus and is called the chestnut. Among domestic mammals, only the horse has a Torus tarseus, also called the chestnut. Torus metacarpeus and Torus metatarseus are well developed in Carnivora, but in the horse they are reduced to the small horny spur (ergot) which may be designated Calcar metacarpeum and Calcar metatarseum. The digital pad is the Torus digitalis which may be called the Torus ungulae in Ungulata.

5 *Unguicula, Ungula.* Unguicula, claw, applies to Carnivora; Ungula, hoof, applies to Ungulata. The sequence of the terms following Unguicula and Ungula is determined by the segments into which these structures are usually divided for description. Within each segment the morphological terms appear before the topographic terms.

6 *Limbus, Vallum.* Limbus applies to all species. The more descriptive term Vallum may be used in Carnivora.

7 *Epidermis limbi, Perioplum.* Epidermis limbi applies to all species. In Ungulata it is known as the periople to English-speaking veterinary anatomists.

8 *Tela subcutanea limbi, coronae, Pulvinus limbi, coronae.* The term Torus cannot be applied to these cushions of the Tela subcutanea because Torus designates the entire digital pad including the Epidermis, Dermis, and Tela subcutanea.

9 *Tubuli epidermales*. Between the Lamellae epidermales are rows of Tubuli epidermales generated above the Papillae dermales; see “Zona alba”.

10 *Papillae dermales [coriales]* originate at the distal edge of each dermal lamella.

11 *Apparatus suspensorius ossis ungulae* (Un). This term comprises all structures establishing the suspension of the distal phalanx within the horn capsule of the digital end organ (hoof) of ungulata.

12 *Paries corneus, [Lamina], Solea cornea, Torus corneus, Cuneus corneus, Capsula ungulae.* In distinction to Paries, which is the segment of Unguicula and Ungula that bears Lamellae dermales, Paries corneus is composed of the cornified epidermis produced by the Limbus, Corona, and Paries. German anatomists use the term "Platte" for the horny wall; the Latin translation of this term has been adopted as a synonym. Solea cornea, Torus corneus, and in the horse Cuneus corneus are the cornified epidermis of the other segments; they form, together with Paries corneus, the Capsula ungulae.

13 *Zona alba sive Linea alba ungulae.* These terms were adopted for the junction between Paries corneus and Solea cornea in Ungulata to avoid confusion with the linea alba of the abdominal wall.
White line = Linea alba ungulae is commonly accepted by veterinarians (see white line diseases).

14 *Sulcus axialis, Sulcus abaxialis.* These terms denote the oblique, irregular groove between the wall and bulb on the axial surface of the hoof of the pig and ruminants.

15 *Incisura para-articularis.* This is the slightly indented triangular area of thin horn at the proximal end of the Sulcus axialis opposite the distal interphalangeal joint of the pig and ruminants.

16 *Pars lateralis (medialis), Pars mobilis lateralis (medialis), Pars dorsalis, Pars inflexa lateralis (medialis), Margo palmaris (plantaris) lateralis (medialis), Angulus parietis lateralis (medialis).* The boundaries between the parts of Paries corneus of the horse begin at Margo solearis and extend to Margo coronalis in the direction of the horn tubules. Pars dorsalis (German: Zehenteil; English: toe) is divided from Pars lateralis (medialis) (German: Seitenteil; English: quarter) by the intersection of a line from Apex cuneus with the wall at 45 degrees from the axial plane of the hoof. Pars lateralis (medialis) is divided from Pars mobilis (German: Trachte; English: heel) by a line across the greatest width of the hoof. Pars mobilis meets Pars inflexa (German: Eckstrebe; English: bar) at Angulus parietis palmaris (plantaris), seen on the solear surface. Margo palmaris (plantaris) extends from Angulus parietis to Margo coronalis.
There are no differences in general between the digital end organs of front and hind limbs.

17 *Crus soleae, Angulus soleae.* In Ungulata the Apex tori or Cuneus ungulae projects into the sole, dividing it into axial and abaxial Crura in Artiodactyla or lateral and medial Crura in the horse. The palmar or plantar extremity of the Crus is the Angulus.

18 *Tela subcutanea tori, Pulvinus digitalis, Pars torica pulvini digitalis.* The Pulvinus digitalis is the digital cushion in all species. In the horse it may be divided into a Pars torica and a Pars cunealis *(see notes 17 and 19).*

19 *Apex tori, Basis tori, Cuneus ungulae.* The first two terms are used only with reference to swine and Ruminantia. Cuneus ungulae, the long-established term in equine anatomy for the homologue of Apex tori, has been retained because of the special structure and clinical importance of this part of the horny pad. It is listed separately with all of the corresponding layers of the Ungula.

20 *Facies solearis, Facies contactus, Facies fornicis.* Facies solearis is a composite of all structures visible on the ground surface. Facies contactus includes Margo solearis, Zona alba, the peripheral zone of the sole, and Crura cunei. Facies fornicis is the part of Facies solearis that is not in contact with the ground.

21 *Angulus dorsalis* is measured between the axial line of Pars dorsalis and Facies solearis in the horse, between Margo dorsalis and Facies solearis in the pig and ruminants.

22 *Angulus lateralis (medialis)* is measured between Pars lateralis or medialis (axialis or abaxialis) and Facies solearis at the greatest width of the hoof.

23 *Angulus palmaris (plantaris) lateralis (medialis)* is measured between Margo palmaris (plantaris) and Facies solearis in the horse.

24 *Gll. caudae.* These are the large cutaneous glands that occur in an area on the dorsal surface of the tail in Carnivora.

25 *Mamma.* A Mamma is one human breast, or in domestic mammals the glandular complex associated with one Papilla mammae. The sow usually has 14 Mammae, the bitch 10, the cow 4, the mare, ewe, and goat 2. In Ruminantia only one Ductus papillaris and Sinus lactifer are present in each Mamma. Uber, the Latin term for udder, designates all of the Mammae collectively in Ruminantia and the horse.

Click on term to read footnote