

NOMINA ANATOMICA VETERINARIA

SIXTH EDITION

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


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then type complete term (e.g. A. facialis) or parts of the term (e.g. facialis; antebrachii).

Preface to the 6th Edition (2017)

From 2013 through 2017, the members of the Coordinating Committee, comprising the chairmen and secretaries of the I.C.V.G.A.N. (H. Gasse, W. Van Den Broeck), I.C.V.H.N. (J. Seeger, M. Stoffel), and I.C.V.E.N. (F. Sinowatz, P. Cornillie), took action in order to achieve a harmonization of the three veterinary nomenclatures on gross anatomy, histology, and embryology, respectively. A detailed list of discrepancies between the gross anatomical and histological nomenclatures was compiled by P. Simoens, who never stopped stimulating and encouraging the activities of the Coordinating Committee. Simultaneously, the I.C.V.H.N., steered by J. Seeger and M. Stoffel, pushed on and advanced the revision of the histological nomenclature, and discussed various items together with F. Sinowatz and P. Cornillie at meetings hosted in Leipzig (Germany) and Ghent (Belgium). The latter meeting was attended by H. Gasse and W. Van Den Broeck also. All of these intensive activities yielded a comprehensive amount of proposals of changes in the histological and, accordingly, in the gross anatomical nomenclature. The proposals referring to the gross anatomical nomenclature were discussed by the Subcommittees and the Executive Committee of the I.C.V.G.A.N, according to the guidelines. Finally, the coordinated, synergistic activities of all the named committees resulted in the publication of the first edition of the N.H.V. and of the 6th edition of the N.A.V. in 2017.

During the most thorough discussions of the various meetings two major items were aimed for and guaranteed: firstly, the highly desirable harmonization of the three veterinary nomenclatures wherever possible, and secondly, the reliable stability, i.e. continuity of proven conventions, whenever appropriate.

All changes in the present 6th edition of the N.A.V. are typed in blue for easy identification.

This 6th edition of the Nomina Anatomica Veterinaria is respectfully dedicated to the most distinguished and eminent veterinary anatomist Prof. Robert BARONE.



*Prof. em. Dr. Dr.h.c.mult. Robert BARONE
Born on May 3, 1918 in Constantine (Algeria)
Deceased on November 21, 2014 in Lyon (France)*

During his academic and scientific work, spanning more than 60 years, Prof. Robert BARONE has studied all aspects of human and animal morphology, became generally appreciated as an inspiring teacher by many generations of students and anatomists, was a major driving force in creating the World and European Associations of Veterinary Anatomists, and promoted the establishment of the Nomenclature Committees.

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International Committee on Veterinary Gross Anatomical Nomenclature

Chairmen and members of the Subcommittees of I.C.V.G.A.N. (2017)

as discussed and settled at a meeting of members of the ICVGAN 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, 2002; and updated according to a questionnaire of June 2012 as reported on the occasion of the XXIXth congress of the European Association of Veterinary Anatomists, Stara Zagora, Bulgaria, July 25-28, 2012:

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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. for 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).



The procedure to change terms in the Nomina Anatomica Veterinaria

Preface

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

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. The members of the Subcommittee send their comments to the Chairperson of the Subcommittee within two months.
3. The recommendations of the Subcommittee will be submitted by the Subcommittee's Chairperson to the Secretary, who will forward them to the Executive Committee for the recommendations to be polled within two months. Each member of the Executive Committee has one vote, regardless of the number of positions held.

In 2017, the Executive Committee had ten members; it could have eleven. A majority of two-thirds of the Executive Committee is required to adopt a change. If the recommendation of the Subcommittee is not accepted by the Executive Committee, it has to be sent back to the Subcommittee for reconsideration. Following the procedure described in number 3 of the guidelines, the vote of the Executive Committee will be considered as the final decision.

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

4. The **Editorial Committee** consists of the Chairman and the Secretary of the I.C.V.G.A.N. and the President of the W.A.V.A.. Additional members may be proposed by the Chairman of the I.C.V.G.A.N.. The W.A.V.A. formally approves the Editorial Committee.

Introduction (Sixth 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.; K. H. Habermehl,

Germany; A. Hansen, Denmark; G. Hoffmann, Germany; H. V. Hughes, Great Britain; R. Kitchell, U.S.A.; T. Koch, Germany; V. Komárek, 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, E. 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. R. Barone was appointed Chairman of the Subcommittee on Myologia to succeed L.E. 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), 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; P. H. McCarthy, Australia; C. J. G. Wensing, The Netherlands. Subcommittee Angiologia: P. Simoens, Belgium; W. Münster, Germany; 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. M. 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; 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.

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.), the 5th edition of the Nomina Anatomica Veterinaria (N.A.V.) was no longer produced in a printed form. It was published in the world wide web at the website of the World Association of Veterinary Anatomists (W.A.V.A.) to allow a better and less expensive distribution worldwide – and to enhance the use of the N.A.V..

The fifth edition was prepared by: H. Waibl, Germany (Chairman); H. Gasse, Germany (Secretary). Subcommittee Termini Generales, Partes et Regiones corporis: Y. Hashimoto, Japan; K. Babic, Croatia; K.-D. Budras, Germany; R. Barone, France; R. Berg, Germany; J.W. Maierl, Germany; H. Waibl, Germany. Subcommittee Osteologia et Arthrologia: K.-D. Budras, Germany; K. Babic, Croatia; R. Barone, France; R. Berg, Germany; Y. Hashimoto, Japan; J.W. Maierl, Germany; H. Waibl, Germany. Subcommittee Myologia: G.M. Constantinescu, U.S.A.; R. Barone, France; J.W. Maierl, Germany; P. Sótóny, Hungary; O. Šterba, Czech Republic. Subcommittee Splanchnologia: A.S. Saber, Egypt; R.R. Ashdown, Great Britain; A. Boos, Switzerland; R. Henry U.S.A.. Subcommittee Angiologia: P. Simoens, Belgium; D. Berens von Rautenfeld, Germany; A.J.

Bezuidenhout, U.S.A.; S. Breit, Austria; S. Godynicki, Poland; W. Münster, Germany; A. Vodenicharov, Bulgaria. Subcommittee Integumentum commune: H. Bragulla, Germany; H. Geyer, Switzerland; Ch. Mülling, Germany; W. Münster, Germany. Subcommittee Systema nervosum centrale: I. Salazar, Spain; R. Barone, France; H.D. Dellmann, U.S.A.; A. Dinopoulos, Greece; H. Gasse, Germany; C.V. Kanan, Sudan; A.N. Karamanlidis, Greece. Systema nervosum periphericum: P. Sótónyi, Hungary; S. Buda, Germany; S. Bruzewicz, Poland; G.M. Constantinescu, U.S.A.; C. Knospe, Germany; M. Lakomy, Poland; A. Weyns, Belgium. Subcommittee Organa sensuum: H. Augsburger, Switzerland; M.S.A. Kumar, U.S.A.; W. Van Den Broeck, Belgium.

The fifth edition of the N.A.V. was 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 Ithaca, 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 of the various Subcommittees, 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 fifth edition of the Nomina Anatomica Veterinaria was therefore respectfully dedicated to Professor Joseph Frewein and to Professor Robert E. Habel in appreciation and gratitude for the many years of expert work of these outstanding veterinary anatomists.

A revised version of the fifth edition of the Nomina Anatomica Veterinaria (N.A.V.) was prepared by the new Chairman and Secretary of the I.C.V.G.A.N., H. Gasse (Germany) and W. Van Den Broeck (Belgium), together with P. Simoens (Belgium). Published by the Editorial Committee in the Spring of 2012, it differed from the fifth edition launched in 2005 only by presenting corrections of several typographic errata, while no other changes of contents nor new terms had been added. E. Maes (Belgium) performed the editing of the digital version in a most competent and diligent manner.



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. Such proposals will be handled according to the Guidelines for the Procedure to Change Terms in the N.A.V. (*see page iv*).

Hannover, Ghent, Rio de Janeiro and Columbia, 2017

International Committee on Veterinary
Gross Anatomical Nomenclature

H. Gasse, Chairman
W. Van Den Broeck, Secretary

Editorial Committee

H. Gasse, Chairman of the I.C.V.G.A.N.
W. Van Den Broeck, Secretary of the I.C.V.G.A.N.
M. Pereira-Sampaio, President of the W.A.V.A.
G. M. Constantinescu
P. Simoens

Acknowledgements:

This preface would not be complete without sincere thanks for the invaluable contributions of Mr. Eric Maes (Ghent, Belgium) who implemented all textual changes in the novel edition, reprogrammed the countless hyperlinks to the footnotes, and meticulously checked the format and layout of the entire document.



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 axial and abaxial, 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 nomenclature. Terms in brackets [] are official alternatives or explanatory additions, including Greek terms that are used as a pre- or suffix (e.g.: Nephros, Orchis, Salpinx, Splen). When such terms contain diphthongs, the alternative spelling of these diphthongs is given by using parentheses (), e. g.: N. fibularis [peron(a)eus] communis.
- 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*.



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 nominative 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, anterieus; 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 VETERINARIA¹

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 GENERALES⁸

Abducens	Areola	Capsula
Abductor	Arrector	Cardia
Aberrans	Arteria	Cardiacus
Accessorius	Arteriola	Caruncula
Acinus	Arytena [Arytaena]	Carneus
Acropodium	Ascendens	Caverna
Acutus	Asper	Cavus
Adductor	Associus	Cecus [Caecus]
Adeps	Auditus	Celiacus [Coeliacus]
Adventitius	Autonomicus	Centralis
Afferens	Autopodium	Cephalicus
Affixus	Azygos	Ceruleus [Caeruleus]
Aggregatus	Basalis	Chroma
Albicans	Basilaris	Chylus
Albugineus	Basipodium	Cilium
Albus	Bicornis	Cinereus
Alimentarius	Branchia	Circumflexus
Ambiguus	Brevis	Clinoideus
Ampulla	Buccina	Clunis
Amygdala	Bulbus	Coccyx
Anatomia	Bursa	Collateralis
Ancon	Callosus	Collum
Angulus	Calx, calcis	Comes
Ansa	Canalis	Communicatio
Anulus	Canaliculus	Communis
Apicalis	Capillaris	Compactus
Aquosus	Capitalis	Concha
Arcuatus	Capitatus	Condylus

Conjugatio	Foramen	Lobus
Conjunctivus	Fossa	Longus
Constrictor	Fovea	Lucidus
Corniculatus	Frontalis	Lumbricus
Cornu	Fundus	Lunatus
Corpus	Fuscus	Luteus
Cortex	Fusiformis	Lympha
Coxa	Ganglion	Lymphonodus
Crassus	Gelatinosus	Magnus
Cribrus	Genesis	Major
Cricoides	Genitalis	Mamilla
Crista	Glandula	Margo
Cruciatus	Globus	Masticatus
Deciduus	Glomerulum	Mastoideus
Deferens	Gluteus [Glutaeus]	Mater
Delta	Gracilis	Matrix
Denticulatus	Granulatio	Mesothelium
Depressor	Griseus	Metapodium
Descendens	Gyrus	Meatus
Diaphysis	Hamatus	Mediastinum
Digastricus	Hilus	Medulla
Digitalis	Hyalinus	Minor
Dilatator	Hyoideus	Mitra
Diverticulum	Hypogastrium	Mola
Ductus	Hypoglossus	Molecularis
Durus	Iliac, Ilium	Mollis
Efferens	Iliacus	Motor
Ejaculatorius	Impar	Mucosus
Elasticus	Impressio	Multifidus
Ellipsoideus	Imus	Musculus
Embryo	Incisura	Navicula
Eminentia	Incisus	Nephros
Emissarius	Infundibulum	Nervus
Endothelium	Interstitium	Neuron
Epigastrium	Intima	Niger
Epiphysis	Introitus	Nomen
Equinus	Ischiadicus	Nucleolus
Erector	Ischium	Nutricius
Excavatio	Isthmus	Obliquus
Extensor	Labium	Obturator
Extremitas	Lac, Lactis	Obtus
Facies	Lacer	Occipitalis
Fascia	Lacrima	Olfactus
Fel	Lacuna	Ophthalmicus
Fetus	Lamina	Orbicularis
Fibra	Latissimus	Organum
Fibularis	Levator	Os
Filamentum	Liber	Ostium
Fissura	Ligamentum	Oticus
Flavus	Limbus	Ovum
Flexor	Limitans	Pallidus
Flexura	Linea	Pampiniformis

Papilla	Rudimentum	Theca
Paraganglion	Sacrum	Thorax
Parasympathicus	Saccus	Tibialis
Parotis	Saliva	Tonsilla
Pars	Sanguis	Tractus
Parvus	Scalenus	Trigonum
Pedalis	Sebaceus	Trochanter
Pelvis	Sebum	Trochlea
Perforatus	Secretum	Truncus
Peripheria	Semen	Tuba
Permanens	Sensus	Tuber
Perpendicularis	Septum	Tuberculum
Peroneus [Peronaeus]	Serratus	Tuberositas
Pes	Serum	Tunica
Petra	Sesamoideus	Tympanum
Phallus	Sigmoideus	Ulnaris
Pigmentum	Simplex	Uncinatus
Pinea	Sinus	Urina
Piriformis	Solitarius	Vagina
Pisiformis	Spatium	Vagus
Pituita	Sperma	Valva
Planus	Sphenoidalis	Vascularis
Pneumaticus	Spheroideus [Sphaeroideus]	Vastus
Porta	Sphincter	Velum
Primus	Spina	Vena
Prisma	Spiralis	Ventriculus
Processus	Splanchnicus	Venula
Pronator	Spongiosus	Vesicalis
Proprius	Squamosus	Vestibularis
Pterygoideus	Status	Vestigium
Pubes	Stellatus	Viscus
Pudendus	Stratum	Visus
Pulposus	Striatus	Vitellus
Pyramis	Stylopodium	Vitreus
Quadratus	Stylus	Vocalis
Quadriceps	Sudor	Vorticosus
Radialis	Sulcus	Xiphoideus
Radix	Supinator	Zeugopodium
Ramus	Supinus	Zona
Recessus	Suspensus	Zygomaticus
Rectus	Sympathicus	
Recurrans	Symphysis	
Reflexus	Synchondrosis	
Regio	Tactilis	
Renalis	Tectorius	
Respiratio	Tempus	
Rete	Tendo	
Retinaculum	Tenia	
Retroflexus	Tensor	
Rhomboideus	Tenuis	
Rotundus	Teres	
Ruber	Terminalis	

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 thoracica⁹
 Papilla mammae

Abdomen

Cavum abdominis
 Fossa epigastrica
 Umbilicus
 Latus
 Plica lateris
 Inguen
 Mamma abdominalis⁹
 Papilla mammae
 Mamma inguinalis⁹
 Papilla mammae
 Sulcus intermammarius
 Uber⁹
 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 manus⁷**Carpus**

Facies dorsalis

Facies palmaris

Facies lateralis

Facies medialis

Torus carpeus¹¹**Metacarpus**

Facies dorsalis

Facies palmaris

Facies lateralis

Facies medialis

Torus metacarpeus¹¹Calcar metacarpeum¹¹**Digiti manus**

Digitus I [Pollex]

Digiti II-V

Facies dorsalis

Facies palmaris

Facies solearis

Facies lateralis

Facies medialis

Facies axialis⁶Facies abaxialis⁶Paradigitus¹²Paraungula¹²

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 tarseus¹¹
Metatarsus
 Facies dorsalis
 Facies plantaris
 Facies lateralis
 Facies medialis
 Torus metatarseus¹¹
 Calcar metatarseum¹¹
Digiti pedis
 Digitus I [Hallux]
 Digiti II-V
 Facies dorsalis
 Facies plantaris
 Facies solearis
 Facies lateralis
 Facies medialis
 Facies axialis
 Facies abaxialis
Paradigitus¹²
(Paraunguicula)¹²
Paraungula¹²
Ungula
Unguicula

REGIONES CORPORIS

Linea mediana dorsalis
 Linea mediana ventralis
 Margo tricipitalis¹³
 Planum medianum
 Plana sagittalia [paramediana]
 Plana transversalia
 Plana dorsalia¹⁴

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 jugularis¹⁵
 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
 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 uberis

REGIONES DORSI

Regio vertebralis thoracis
[Regio dorsocostalis]
Regio interscapularis¹⁶
Regio lumbalis

REGIONES PELVIS

Regio sacralis
Regio glutea [glutaea]
Regio tuberis coxae
Regio clunis¹⁷
Regio tuberis ischiadici
Regio caudalis
Regio radicis caudae
Regio perinealis
Regio analis
Regio urogenitalis¹⁸
Regio scrotalis¹⁹
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 metacarpophalangea²⁰
Regio phalangis proximalis
Regio compedis²¹
Regio interphalangea proximalis
Regio phalangis mediae
Regio coronalis²²
Spatium interdigitale

REGIONES MEMBRI PELVINI

Regio articulationis coxae
Regio trochanterica
Regio femoris
Regio genus cranialis
Regio patellaris
Regio genus lateralis
Regio genus medialis
Regio poplitea
Regio cruris
Regio tendinis calcanei communis
Regio tarsi
Regio calcanea
Regio metatarsi
Regio metatarsophalangea²⁰
Regio phalangis proximalis
Regio compedis²¹
Regio interphalangea proximalis
Regio phalangis mediae
Regio coronalis²²
Spatium interdigitale

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 cuniculus	(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 metatarsus* 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 metatarsum*.
- 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.

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

Metaphysis¹Cartilago physialis¹Linea physialis¹

Epiphysis

Cartilago epiphysialis^{1a}Cartilago articularis (*vide* Articulationes,
N.A.V. p. 30)Centrum ossificationis primarium²Centrum ossificationis secundarium²

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 lacerum³

Basis cranii interna

Fossa cranii rostralis

Fossae ethmoidales

Fossa cranii media

Crista sphenoccipitalis

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 palatina⁴

Canalis interincisivus

Fissura interincisiva

' Impressiones rugales⁵
 Torus palatinus⁶
 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 maxillaris⁷
 Fissura nasomaxillaris⁸
 Fissura nasolacrimalis⁸
 Orbita
 Aditus orbitae
 Margo orbitalis
 Margo supraorbitalis
 Margo infraorbitalis
 Lig. orbitale
 Paries dorsalis
 Paries ventralis
 Paries lateralis
 Paries medialis
 Foramen ethmoidale
 Foramina ethmoidalia⁹
 Sulcus lacrimalis
 Fossa sacci lacrimalis
 Fissura orbitalis
 Foramen orbitorotundum (or, su, Ru)

OSSA CRANII

Os occipitale

Foramen magnum
 Tuberculum nuchale

Pars basilaris

Sulcus sinus petrosi ventralis
 Tuberculum pharyngeum
 Tuberculum musculare
 Impressio pontina¹⁰
 Impressio medullaris¹⁰
 Sinus sphenoidalis¹¹

Pars lateralis

Condylus occipitalis
 Processus jugularis
 Processus paracondylaris¹²
 Fossa condylaris dorsalis
 Fossa condylaris ventralis
 Canalis n. hypoglossi
 Canalis condylaris
 Incisura jugularis
 Processus intrajugularis

Squama occipitalis

Margo mastoideus
 Margo parietalis
 Processus interparietalis¹³
 Protuberantia occipitalis externa
 Crista occipitalis externa
 Crista nuchae¹⁴
 Linea nuchae¹⁴
 Crista sagittalis externa
 Linea temporalis¹⁵
 Protuberantia occipitalis interna
 Crista occipitalis interna
 Processus tentoricus
 Foramen sinus sagittalis dorsalis¹⁶
 Impressio vermialis¹⁷
 Sulcus sinus transversus
 Sinus frontalis caudalis¹¹
 Septum sinuum frontalem

Os interparietale

Processus tentoricus
 Crista sagittalis externa
 Linea temporalis¹⁵
 Crista sagittalis interna
 Sulcus sinus transversus
 Sinus frontalis caudalis¹¹
 Septum sinuum frontalem

Os basisphenoidale¹⁸

Corpus

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

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 clinoides 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. meningae caudalis
 Canalis facialis
 Geniculum canalis facialis
 Canaliculus chordae tympani
 Apex partis petrosae¹⁹
 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 cerebellaris²⁰
 Fossa subarcuata
 Aqueductus [Aquae-] vestibuli
 Apertura externa aqueductus [aquae-]
 vestibuli

Margo ventralis partis petrosae

Incisura jugularis
 Canaliculus cochleae
 Apertura externa canalis cochleae
 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

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 musculotubarius²¹
 Semicanalis m. tensoris veli palatini
 Semicanalis tubae auditivae
 Septum canalis musculotubarii

Pars endotympanica²²

Bulla tympanica
 Septum bullae

Pars squamosa

Margo parietalis
 Processus occipitalis²³
 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 tentorica²⁴
 Sinus frontalis caudalis¹¹
 Sinus sphenoidalis¹¹

Os parietale

Facies interna
 (Crista sagittalis interna)
 Processus tentoricus
 Facies externa
 Crista sagittalis externa
 Linea temporalis¹⁵
 Tuber parietale
 Margo occipitalis

Margo squamosus
 Margo sagittalis
 Margo interparietalis²⁵
 Margo frontalis
 Angulus frontalis
 Angulus occipitalis
 Angulus sphenoidalis
 Angulus mastoideus
 Planum parietale
 Planum temporale
 Planum nuchale
 Sulcus sinus sagittalis dorsalis
 Sinus frontalis caudalis¹¹
 Septum sinuum frontium

Os frontale

Squama frontalis
 Facies externa
 Tuber frontale
 Arcus superciliaris
 Margo supraorbitalis
 Foramen supraorbitale
 Incisura supraorbitalis
 Canalis supraorbitalis
 Sulcus supraorbitalis
 Facies temporalis
 Linea temporalis¹⁵
 Crista orbitotemporalis
 Processus zygomaticus
 Fossa glandulae lacrimalis
 Facies interna
 Crista frontalis²⁶
 Sulcus sinus sagittalis dorsalis
 Margo ethmoidalis
 Pars nasalis
 Margo nasalis
 Pars orbitalis
 Facies orbitalis
 Fovea trochlearis
 Foramen ethmoidale
 Foramina ethmoidalia⁹
 Crista orbitalis ventralis
 Incisura ethmoidalis
 Incisura sphenoidalis
 Incisura supraorbitalis caudalis (or)
 Incisura supraorbitalis rostralis (or)
 Processus cornualis
 Corona processus cornualis
 Collum processus cornualis

Margo parietalis
 Margo sagittalis
 Sinus frontalis¹¹
 Sinus frontales
 Aperturae sinuum frontaliū
 Septa sinuum frontaliū
 Processus septalis

Os ethmoidale

Lamina cribrosa
 Crista galli
 Lamina perpendicularis
 Labyrinthus ethmoidalis
 Ethmoturbinalia
 Ectoturbinalia
 Endoturbinalia
 Cellulae ethmoidales
 Meatus ethmoidales
 Lamina orbitalis
 Foramen ethmoidale
 Lamina tectoria²⁷
 Lamina basalis²⁷
 Concha nasalis dorsalis
 Processus uncinatus
 Concha nasalis media

Vomer

Sulcus vomeris [septalis]
 Crista vomeris
 Ala vomeris

OSSA FACIEI

Os nasale

Facies externa
 Sulcus supraorbitalis²⁸
 Facies interna
 Processus septalis
 Crista ethmoidalis²⁹
 (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 orbitalis³⁰
 Facies facialis
 Crista facialis
 Tuber faciale
 Foramen infraorbitale
 Canalis infraorbitalis
 Canalis alveolaris
 Fossa canina
 Juga alveolaria
 Facies pterygopalatina
 Foramina alveolaria
 Canales alveolares³¹
 Tuber maxillae
 Foramen maxillare
 Facies nasalis
 Sulcus lacrimalis
 Canalis lacrimalis
 Crista conchalis
 Hiatus maxillaris³²
 Sulcus palatinus major
 Sinus maxillaris
 Sinus maxillaris rostralis
 Sinus maxillaris caudalis
 Septum sinuum maxillarium

Processus frontalis (Car)
 Crista ethmoidalis³³

Processus zygomaticus

Processus palatinus

Crista nasalis
 Sulcus palatinus
 Foramen palatinum majus
 Sinus palatinus¹¹
 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 sphenothmoidalis
 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 palatinus¹¹

Septum sinuum palatinorum

Os zygomaticum

Facies lateralis
 Facies orbitalis
 Processus temporalis
 Processus frontalis
 Margo infraorbitalis
 Crista facialis
 Sinus maxillaris¹¹
 Sinus maxillaris caudalis

Mandibula**Corpus mandibulae**

Pars incisiva
 Arcus alveolaris
 Canales alveolares³¹
 Pars molaris
 Margo alveolaris
 Margo ventralis
 Incisura vasorum facialium
 Foramen mentale
 Foramina mentalia
 Foramina mentalia lateralia³⁴
 Foramen mentale mediale³⁴
 Facies labialis
 Facies buccalis
 Facies lingualis
 Linea mylohyoidea
 Alveoli dentales
 Septa interalveolaria
 Septa interradicularia
 Juga alveolaria
 Margo interalveolaris

Ramus mandibulae

Angulus mandibulae
 Processus angularis
 Tuberositas m. sternomandibularis
 Fossa masseterica
 Fossa pterygoidea³⁵
 Foramen mandibulae
 Canalis mandibulae
 Sulcus mylohyoideus
 Processus coronoideus
 Incisura mandibulae
 Processus condylaris
 Caput mandibulae
 Collum mandibulae
 Fovea pterygoidea³⁵

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 vertebrae³⁷
 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 ventralis³⁷
 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 anticlinalis³⁸

Vertebrae lumbales**Os sacrum [Vertebrae sacrales]**

Basis ossis sacri
 Processus articularis cranialis
 Promontorium
 Pars lateralis
 Ala sacralis
 Facies auricularis
 Tuberositas sacralis
 Facies dorsalis
 Crista sacralis mediana
 Crista sacralis intermedia
 Foramina sacralia dorsalia

' Crista sacralis lateralis
 Facies pelvina
 Foramina 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 THORACIS⁴⁰

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 ventralis⁴¹
 Tuberositas m. longissimi⁴²
 Tuberositas m. iliocostalis⁴²
 Sulcus costae
 Genu costae

Sternum

Manubrium sterni
 Cartilago manubrii
 Corpus sterni
 Crista sterni
 Sternebrae⁴³
 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 (or, Car)
 Processus suprahamatus (or, fe)
 Margo dorsalis
 Margo caudalis
 Margo cranialis
 Incisura scapulae
 Angulus caudalis
 Angulus ventralis⁴⁴
 Angulus cranialis
 Cavitas glenoidalis
 Incisura glenoidalis
 Collum scapulae
 Tuberculum infraglenoidale
 Tuberculum supraglenoidale
 Processus coracoideus
 Cartilago scapulae

Clavicula (or, fe)

Skeleton brachii

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. tricipitis⁴⁵
- Corpus humeri
 - Facies cranialis
 - Facies lateralis
 - Facies caudalis
 - Facies medialis
 - Crista humeri
 - Tuberositas deltoidea
 - Sulcus m. brachialis
 - Tuberositas teres major
 - Crista supracondylaris lateralis
- Condylus humeri⁴⁶
 - 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 medialis⁴⁷
 - Processus styloideus lateralis⁴⁷
 - Incisura ulnaris

Ulna

- Olecranon
 - Tuber olecrani
 - Processus anconeus [anconaeus]
- Processus coronoideus medialis⁴⁸
- Processus coronoideus lateralis
- Incisura trochlearis
- Incisura radialis
- Corpus ulnae
 - Facies lateralis
 - Facies cranialis
 - Facies medialis
 - Margo interosseus⁴⁹
 - 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)

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 manus⁵⁰

Phalanx proximalis [Os compedale]

Basis phalangis proximalis

Fovea articularis

Eminentia palmaris medialis⁵¹

Eminentia palmaris lateralis⁵¹

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 axiale⁵²

Margo dorsalis

Facies abaxialis

Sulcus parietalis abaxialis

Foramen abaxiale⁵²

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 flexorium⁵¹

Facies flexoria

Linea semilunaris

Planum cutaneum

Sulcus solearis medialis

Sulcus solearis lateralis

Foramen soleare axiale⁵²

Foramen soleare abaxiale⁵²

Foramen soleare mediale⁵²

Foramen soleare laterale⁵²

Canalis solearis

Margo coronalis

Crista unguicularis

Sulcus unguicularis

Processus extensorius

Margo solearis

(Crena marginis solearis)⁵³

Apex

Cartilago unguularis medialis

Cartilago unguularis 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 lunata⁵⁴

Pars major

Pars minor

Spina ischiadica

Foramen obturatum

Os ilium⁵⁵

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 [glutaea]

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 ischiiCorpus ossis ischii⁵⁶

Tabula ossis ischii

Ramus ossis ischii⁵⁶

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 osseum⁵⁷Diameter conjugata⁵⁸

Diameter transversa

Diameter verticalis⁵⁸Inclinatio pelvis⁵⁸**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 supracondylaris⁵⁹Tuberositas supracondylaris lateralis⁵⁹Tuberositas supracondylaris medialis⁵⁹

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 femoris⁶⁰

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 (ov, eq)

Sulcus malleolaris

Fibula

Caput fibulae

Facies articularis capitis fibulae

Collum fibulae

Corpus fibulae

Margo interosseus

Margo medialis⁶¹Margo lateralis⁶¹

Margo cranialis

Margo caudalis

Facies medialis

Facies lateralis

Facies caudalis

Malleolus lateralis (Car, su)

Facies articulares malleoli⁶²Sulcus malleolaris⁶³

Sulcus tendinis m. fibularis [peron(a)ei]

longi

Sulcus tendinum mm. extensoris digit. lat.

et fibularis [peron(a)ei] 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. flexoris digit. lateralis⁶⁴

Sulcus calcanei

Sinus tarsi

Facies articulares talaris

Facies articularis cuboidea

Facies articularis malleolaris

Os tarsi centrale [Os naviculare]

Os tarsale I [Os cuneiforme mediale]

Os tarsale II [Os cuneiforme intermedium]

Os tarsale III [Os cuneiforme laterale]

Os tarsale IV [Os cuboideum]

Sulcus tendinis m. fibularis [peron(a)ei]

longi

Os tarsale I et II [Os cuneiforme

mediointermedium]

Os tarsale II et III [Os cuneiforme

intermediolaterale]

Os centroquartale [Os naviculocuboideum]

Canalis tarsi⁶⁴

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 metatarsale⁶⁵**Ossa digitorum pedis**(vide Ossa digitorum manus, *sed*)Eminentia plantaris medialis⁵¹Eminentia plantaris lateralis⁵¹

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 nasolacimalis.* 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 frontaliū and the Aperturae sinuum frontaliū 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 tentorius 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 Processusemales, usually of the 2nd and 3rd caudal vertebrae. In Carnivora the Ossa arcus hemalis are separate paired bones, attached to the Processusemales 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 *Ossa sesamoidea m. gastrocnemii*. 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. fibularis longus, the other on its caudal border gives passage to the tendons of the M. extensor digit. lateralis and M. fibularis 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.

SYNCHONDROSES CRANII

Synchondrosis sphenoccipitalis
 Synchondrosis sphenopetrosa
 Synchondrosis petrooccipitalis
 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

Articulatio intermandibularis³

Synchondrosis intermandibularis
Sutura intermandibularis³

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 lumbales⁴
- Articulatio lumbosacralis
 - Lig. iliolumbale
 - Articulatio intertransversaria lumbosacralis⁴

Articulatio atlantooccipitalis

Capsula articularis
 Membrana atlantooccipitalis ventralis
 Membrana atlantooccipitalis dorsalis
 Lig. laterale

Articulatio atlantoaxialis⁵

Capsula articularis
Membrana atlantoaxialis dorsalis
Lig. atlantoaxiale dorsale
Membrana tectoria⁶
Lig. transversum atlantis (or, Car, su)
Lig. longitudinale dentis⁷
Lig. apicis dentis (or, Car, su, Ru)
Ligg. alaria (or, Car, su)
Lig. atlantoaxiale ventrale

Articulaciones costovertebrales

Articulatio capitis costae

Capsula articularis
Lig. capitis costae radiatum
Lig. capitis costae intraarticulare
Lig. intercapitale⁸

Articulatio costotransversaria

Capsula articularis
Lig. costotransversarium
Lig. lumbocostale

Articulaciones sternocostales

Capsula articularis
 Ligg. sternocostalia radiata
 Lig. sterni⁹
 Membrana sterni⁹
 Ligg. costoxiphoidea
 Membrana intercostalis externa
 Membrana intercostalis interna

Synchondroses sternales

Synchondrosis manubriosternalis¹⁰
 Synchondroses intersternebrales
 Synchondrosis xiphosternalis

Articulatio synovialis manubriosternalis¹⁰

Capsula articularis
Lig. sternocostale intraarticulare

Articulationes costochondrales

Articulationes intrachondrales¹¹

ARTICULATIONES MEMBRI THORACICI

Articulatio humeri

Capsula articularis
Labrum glenoidale
Lig. coracohumerale
Ligg. glenohumeralia¹²

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 antebrachii¹³

Articulatio radioulnaris distalis

Capsula articularis
Lig. radioulnare¹⁴

ARTICULATIONES MANUS¹⁵

Articulatio carpi

Lig. collaterale carpi laterale¹⁶
Lig. collaterale carpi mediale¹⁶

Articulatio antebrachioarpea

Articulatio radiocarpea
Articulatio ulnocarpea
Capsula articularis
Lig. radiocarpeum dorsale
Lig. radiocarpeum palmare¹⁷
Lig. ulnocarpeum palmare¹⁷

Articulationes intercarpeae

Ligg. intercarpea dorsalia
Ligg. intercarpea palmaria
Ligg. intercarpea interossea

Articulatio mediocarpea

Capsula articularis
Lig. carpi radiatum¹⁷

Articulatio ossis carpi accessorii [ossis pisiformis]

Capsula articularis
Lig. accessorioulnare [pisiulnare]
Lig. accessoriocarpoulnare [pisitriquetrum]
Lig. accessorioquartale [pisihamatum]
Lig. accessoriometacarpeum [pisimetacarpeum]
Canalis carpi (*vide* N.A.V. p. 43)

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. palmaria¹⁸
Ligg. sesamoidea collateralia
Lig. metacarpointersesamoideum¹⁹

- Lig. intersesamoideum interdigitale²⁰
- Lig. sesamoideum rectum
- Ligg. sesamoidea obliqua
- Ligg. sesamoidea brevia
- Ligg. sesamoidea cruciata
- Ligg. phalangos sesamoidea interdigitalia (bo)
- Lig. metacarpeum transversum profundum²¹
- Lig. interdigitale proximale²²

Articulationes interphalangeae proximales manus

Capsulae articulares
 Recessus dorsales
 Recessus palmares
 Ligg. collateralia
 Lig. collaterale commune axiale^{22a}
 Ligg. palmaria

Articulaciones interphalangeae distales manus

- Capsulae articulares
- Recessus dorsales
- Recessus palmares
- Ligg. collateralia
- Lig. collaterale commune axiale^{22a}
- Ligg. dorsalia
- Ligg. interdigitalia distalia
- Ligg. sesamoidea collateralia²³
- Lig. sesamoideum distale impar
- Lig. sesamoideum distale axiale
- Lig. sesamoideum distale abaxiale
- Ligg. chondrocompedalia²⁴
- Ligg. chondrocoronalia
- Ligg. chondrosesamoidea
- Ligg. chondrourngularia collateralia
- Ligg. chondrourngularia cruciata

ARTICULATIONES MEMBRI PELVINI

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

Articulatio sacroiliaca

Ligg. sacroiliaca ventralia
Ligg. sacroiliaca 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 femoris²⁷
- Lig. accessorium ossis femoris (or, eq)

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 obliquum²⁸

Articulatio femoropatellaris

Capsula articularis
Fibrocartilagineae parapatellares
Lig. patellae
Lig. patellae intermedium²⁹

Retinaculum patellae mediale
 Lig. femoropatellare mediale
 Lig. patellae mediale²⁹
 Retinaculum patellae laterale
 Lig. femoropatellare laterale
 Lig. patellae laterale²⁹
 Corpus adiposum infrapatellare

Articulatio tibiofibularis proximalis

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

Membrana interossea cruris

Articulatio tibiofibularis distalis

Capsula articularis
 Lig. tibiofibulare craniale
 Lig. tibiofibulare caudale

ARTICULATIONES PEDIS³⁰

Articulatio tarsi

Lig. collaterale tarsi mediale³¹
 Lig. collaterale tarsi mediale longum
 Lig. collaterale tarsi mediale breve
 Pars tibiotalaris
 Pars tibioalcaneae
 Pars tibiocentralis [tibionavicularis]
 Lig. collaterale tarsi laterale³¹
 Lig. collaterale tarsi laterale longum
 Lig. collaterale tarsi laterale breve
 Pars talofibularis
 Pars tibiotalaris³²
 Pars calcaneofibularis
 Pars tibioalcaneae³²
 Pars calcaneometatarsae³³

Articulatio tarsocruralis

Capsula articularis
 Lig. talofibulare plantare
 Lig. tibiotalarare plantare (or, su)

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 [talonavicularis]
 interosseum (eq)
 Lig. centrodistale [cuneonavicularis]
 interosseum
 Lig. calcaneoquartale [calcaneocuboideum]
 interosseum
 Lig. centroquartale [cuboideonavicularis]
 interosseum
 Lig. quartodistale [cuneocuboideum]
 interosseum
 Ligg. interdistalia [intercuneiformia]
 interossea

Ligg. tarsi dorsalia
 Lig. talocentrodistometatarsium [talo-
 naviculocuneometatarsium]³⁵
 Ligg. interdistalia [intercuneiformia]
 dorsalia
 Lig. quartodistale [cuneocuboideum]
 dorsale
 Lig. centroquartale [cuboideonavicularis]
 dorsale
 Lig. calcaneocentrale [calcaneonavicularis]
 dorsale
 Lig. calcaneoquartale [calcaneocuboideum]
 dorsale
 Ligg. centrodistalia [cuneonavicularia]
 dorsalia (Car)

Ligg. tarsi plantaria
 Lig. plantare longum
 Lig. calcaneoquartale [calcaneocuboideum]
 plantare

- ' 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. plantaria¹⁸
- Lig. metatarsointersesamoideum
- Lig. metatarseum transversum profundum²¹

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 one median, 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 intraarticulare* 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* [*Lig. sacroischiadicum*]. 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* [*talocalcaneonavicularis*]. 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* [*talonaviculocuneometatarseum*]. This term replaces the former Lig. dorsale obliquum.

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 CUTANEI¹

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. frontalis²
 M. occipitalis²
 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
 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 occipitomandibularis³
 Fascia buccopharyngea
 Fascia masseterica
 Fascia parotidea
 Fascia temporalis
 Lamina superficialis
 Lamina profunda

MUSCULI COLLI

M. splenius capitis
 M. 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 (Car, su, Ru)
 M. serratus ventralis cervicis⁴

Mm. hyoidei

M. stylohyoideus
 M. mylohyoideus
 M. geniohyoideus
 M. sternohyoideus
 M. omohyoideus
 M. sternothyroideus [-thyroideus]
 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 spinae⁵

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

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. dorsoscapulare⁶
 Fascia nuchae

MUSCULI THORACIS

Mm. pectorales superficiales
 M. pectoralis descendens
 M. pectoralis transversus
 M. pectoralis profundus [M. pectoralis
 ascendens]
 M. subclavius⁷
 Fascia pectoralis
 M. serratus ventralis thoracis
 Mm. levatores costarum

Mm. intercostales externi
 Mm. intercostales interni
 Mm. subcostales⁸
 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 mammae
 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

Fascia antebrachii	M. pectineus
Lamina superficialis	M. gracilis
Lamina profunda	Tendo symphysialis ¹⁸
Fascia dorsalis manus	M. adductor
Retinaculum extensorum	M. adductor longus
Fascia palmaris manus	M. adductor brevis
Retinaculum flexorum	M. adductor magnus
Canalis carpi	M. obturatorius externus
Fascia digiti	Pars intrapelvina ¹⁷
Lig. metacarpeum transversum superficiale	M. biceps femoris
[Lig. anulare palmare]	M. abductor cruris caudalis (Car)
Vaginae fibrosae digitorum manus ¹⁴	M. semitendinosus
Pars anularis vaginae fibrosae	M. semimembranosus
[Lig. anulare digiti]	M. tibialis cranialis
Pars cruciformis vaginae fibrosae	M. extensor digitorum [digitalis] longus
Scutum proximale ¹⁵	M. fibularis [peron(a)eus] tertius
Scutum medium ¹⁵	M. extensor digiti I [hallucis] longus
Scutum distale ¹⁵	(Car, su, ov)
Vaginae synoviales tendinum digitorum manus	M. fibularis [peron(a)eus] longus
Vincula tendinum	M. extensor digitorum [digitalis] lateralis
	M. fibularis [peron(a)eus] brevis
	M. triceps surae
	M. gastrocnemius
	Caput laterale
	Caput mediale
	M. soleus
	Tendo calcaneus communis ¹⁹
	M. flexor digitorum [digitalis] superficialis
	Manica flexoria ¹²
	M. popliteus
	Mm. flexores digitorum [digitalis] profundus
	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
	Mm. interossei
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, bo)	

- 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(a)eorum]
- Retinaculum flexorum
- Fascia dorsalis pedis
- Fascia plantaris
- Fascia digiti
- Lig. metatarsae transversum superficiale
 - [Lig. anulare plantare]
- Vaginae fibrosae digitorum pedis¹⁴
 - Pars annularis vaginae fibrosae [Lig. anulare digiti]
 - Pars cruciformis vaginae fibrosae
- Scutum proximale¹⁵
- Scutum medium¹⁵
- Scutum distale¹⁵
- 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. subdeltaidea
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. flexorum²²
B. subtendinea m. flexoris digit. profundi²²
Bb. m. flexoris digit. superficialis²²
Vag. tendinis m. flexoris carpi ulnaris (Car)
B. subtendinea m. extensoris digit. communis
(Ru, eq)
B. subtendinea m. extensoris digit. lateralis
manus (Ru, eq)
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] profundus
 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 iliaca²³
 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(a)ei] 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(a)ei] longi lateralis
 B. subtendinea m. fibularis [peron(a)ei] 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(a)ei] longi plantaris

B. subtendinea m. fibularis [peron(a)ei] 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

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. epicranii* of man.
- 2a *Tendo intermedius*. 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 abdominal muscle. It has a different meaning in human anatomy.
- 10 *Pars claviculæ* [*M. cleidobrachialis*]. In domestic mammals the reduction of the clavicle to a rudiment makes the homologue of the human *Pars claviculæ 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*.
- 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. The Scutum 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 palmar or 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 tendons 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.

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

SYSTEMA DIGESTORIUM

CAVUM ORIS

Vestibulum oris
 Rima oris
 Labia oris
 Labium superius
 Philtrum
 Labium inferius
 Angulus oris
 Bucca
 Corpus adiposum buccae
 Organum juxtaorale¹
 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 palatinae²
 Pulvinus dentalis³
 Papilla incisiva
 Papillae labiales (ca, Ru)
 Papillae buccales (Ru)
 Plica pterygomandibularis

Glandulae oris

Glandulae salivariae minores

Gll. labiales
 Gll. buccales
 Gll. buccales dorsales
 Gl. zygomatica⁴
 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. mandibularis⁵
 Ductus mandibularis
 Gl. parotis
 Pars superficialis
 Pars profunda
 Gl. parotis accessoria
 Ductus parotideus

Dentes

Corpus dentis⁶
 Corona dentis
 Cuspis [coronae] dentis
 Apex cuspidis
 Tuberculum [coronae] dentis
 Infundibulum dentis
 Plica enameli⁷
 Crista enameli⁷
 Corona clinica⁸
 Cervix dentis
 Radix dentis
 Apex radicis dentis
 Radix clinica⁸
 Facies occlusalis
 Facies vestibularis [facialis]
 Facies lingualis
 Facies contactus⁹
 Facies mesialis
 Facies distalis
 Cingulum
 Crista marginalis
 Margo incisalis
 Cavum dentis [pulpae]
 Cavum coronale dentis
 Cornu cavitatis dentis¹⁰
 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 marginales¹¹
 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 pharyngis¹²**

Pars nasalis pharyngis
 Fornix pharyngis
 Septum pharyngis (su, Ru)
 Tonsilla pharyngea
 Folliculi tonsillares¹³

' Ostium pharyngeum tubae auditivae
 Torus tubarius
 Torus levatorius
 Tonsilla tubaria
 Recessus pharyngeus¹⁴
 (Bursa pharyngea)¹⁴
 Diverticulum pharyngeum¹⁴
 Ostium intrapharyngeum
 Palatum molle [Velum palatinum]
 Uvula [palatina] (su)
 Arcus palatoglossus
 Arcus palatopharyngeus¹⁵
 Isthmus faucium¹⁶
 Pars oralis pharyngis¹⁶
 Fauces¹⁶
 Tonsilla palatina
 Folliculi tonsillares¹³
 Fossulae tonsillares
 Cryptae tonsillares
 Lymphonoduli [Noduli
 lymphatici]¹³
 Sinus tonsillaris¹⁷
 Capsula tonsillaris
 Plica semilunaris¹⁸
 Fossa tonsillaris¹⁷
 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 (o)esophagea]
 Limen pharyngoesophageum
 [-oesophageum] (Car)
 Fascia pharyngobasilaris
 Tela submucosa
 Tunica mucosa
 Gll. pharyngeae

Tunica muscularis pharyngis

Raphe [Rhaphe] pharyngis
 Mm. constrictores pharyngis rostrales¹⁹
 M. pterygopharyngeus
 M. stylopharyngeus rostralis

M. stylopharyngeus caudalis²⁰
 M. hyopharyngeus [M. constrictor pharyngis
 medius]²¹
 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. palatopharyngeus¹⁹

CANALIS ALIMENTARIUS

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 ventriculi²²
 Pars pylorica
 Antrum pyloricum
 Canalis pyloricus
 Pylorus
 Ostium pyloricum
 Torus pyloricus (su, Ru)

Proventriculus²³

Ruminoreticulum²³

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 ruminis²⁴
 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 intraruminale²⁵
 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 reticuloomasicum

Omasum

Corpus omasi
 Facies parietalis
 Facies visceralis
 Curvatura omasi
 Basis omasi
 Collum omasi
 Sulcus omasi²⁶
 Canalis omasi²⁶
 Pila omasi
 Sulcus omasoabomasicus
 Ostium omasoabomasicum

Abomasum

Facies parietalis
 Facies visceralis
 Curvatura major
 Curvatura minor
 Fundus abomasi
 Corpus abomasi
 Sulcus abomasi²⁷
 Pars pylorica

Paries ventriculi

Tunica serosa
 Tela subserosa
 Tunica muscularis
 Stratum longitudinale
 Fibrae ruminoreticuloabomasicae
 Fibrae obliquae externae
 Stratum circulare
 M. sphincter pylori
 Fibrae obliquae internae
 Ansa cardiaca²⁸
 M. sphincter cardiae
 M. sphincter reticuloomasicus
 Tela submucosa

Tunica mucosa

- Pars glandularis
 - Plicae gastricae
- Lamina muscularis mucosae
- Areae gastricae
- Sulci gastrici
- Plicae villosae
- Foveolae gastricae
- Glandulae cardiae
- Glandulae gastricae [propriae]
- Glandulae pyloricae
- Lymphonoduli [Noduli lymphatici] gastrici¹³
- Pars nonglandularis²⁹
- 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] solitarii¹³
 - Lymphonoduli [Noduli lymphatici] aggregati¹³

Duodenum

- Pars cranialis
 - Ampulla duodeni
 - Ansa sigmoidea (Un)
- 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**³⁰

- 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] solitarii¹³
 - Lymphonoduli [Noduli lymphatici] aggregati¹³

Cecum [Caecum]

- Basis ceci [caeci]³¹
- Corpus ceci [caeci]
- Apex ceci [caeci]
- Curvatura ceci [caeci] major
- Curvatura ceci [caeci] minor
- Teniae ceci [Taeniae caeci]
 - Tenia [Taenia] dorsalis
 - Tenia [Taenia] ventralis
 - 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 rectales³²

Canalis analis

M. sphincter ani internus

[Junctio anorectalis](#)³³

Zona columnaris ani (ca, su)

Columnae anales

Sinus anales

Gll. anales

Zona intermedia

[Junctio anocutanea](#)³³

Zona cutanea

Sinus paranasalis (Car)

Gll. sinus paranasalis

Gll. circumanales (ca)

M. sphincter ani externus (*vide* Perineum,
 N.A.V. p. 63)

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

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 perivascularis³⁴

Arteriae interlobulares

Venae interlobulares

Venae centrales

Ductuli interlobulares

Ductuli biliferi

Ductus hepaticus communis

Ductus hepaticus dexter

Ductus hepaticus sinister

Vesica biliaris [Vesica fellea]³⁵

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 hepatopancreatica³⁶

M. sphincter ampullae hepatopancreaticae

[M. sphincter ampullae]³⁶

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)

SYSTEMA RESPIRATORIUM

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

Cartilagine nasali 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

Lymphonoduli [Noduli lymphatici] bronchales⁴⁵**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 basalis⁴⁷

Hilus pulmonis

Radix pulmonis

Incisura cardiaca pulmonis dextri

Incisura cardiaca pulmonis sinistri

Lobus cranialis [pulmonis dextri]⁴⁸

Pars cranialis

Pars caudalis

Lobus cranialis [pulmonis sinistri]⁴⁸

Pars cranialis [Culmen]

Pars caudalis [Lingula]

Lobus medius [pulmonis dextri]

Lobus caudalis⁴⁸

Lobus accessorius [pulmonis dextri]

Fissura interlobaris cranialis [pulmonis dextri]

Fissura interlobaris caudalis

Segmenta bronchopulmonalia

Segmenta dorsalia lobi cranialis

Segmenta ventralia lobi cranialis

Segmenta medialis lobi cranialis

Segmenta lateralia lobi cranialis

Segmenta lobi medii

Segmenta dorsalia lobi caudalis

Segmenta ventralia lobi caudalis

Segmenta medialis lobi caudalis

Segmenta lateralia lobi caudalis

Segmentum accessorium

Lobuli pulmonis

Bronchuli⁴⁵

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

Pleura costalis

Pleura diaphragmatica

Recessus pleurales

Recessus costodiaphragmaticus

Recessus costomediastinalis

Recessus lombodiaphragmaticus

Recessus mediastinodiaphragmaticus

sinister

Lig. pulmonale

Mediastinum

Mediastinum craniale

Mediastinum ventrale

Mediastinum medium

Mediastinum dorsale

Mediastinum caudale

Fenestrae mediastini (Car, eq)

Cavum mediastini serosum

[Bursa infracardiaca]

Plica venae cavae

Recessus mediastini⁴⁹**SYSTEMA UROGENITALE****SYSTEMA URINARIUM****Ren [Nephros]**

Margo lateralis

Margo medialis

Hilus renalis

Sinus renalis

Facies ventralis

Facies dorsalis

Extremitas cranialis

Extremitas caudalis

Fascia renalis

Capsula adiposa
 Capsula fibrosa
 Lobi [renis](#)
 Cortex renis
 Lobuli corticales
 Pars convoluta
 Corpuscula [renal](#)[ia](#)
 [Glomerula](#)⁵⁰
 Pars radiata
 Medulla renis
 Pyramides renales
 Basis pyramidis
 Papilla renalis
 Ductus papillares
 Crista renalis⁵¹
 Area cribrosa
 Foramina papillaria
 Columnae renales
 Tubuli renales
 Pelvis [renalis](#)⁵²
 Recessus pelvis (or, Car, ov, cap)⁵³
 Calices renales majores (su, bo)⁵²
 Calices renales minores (su, bo)⁵²
 Gll. pelvis renalis (eq)
 Recessus terminales (eq)⁵⁴

Vasa sanguinea renis⁵⁵
 Arteria renalis
 Arteriae interlobares
 Arteriae arcuatae
 Arteriola rectae
 Arteriae interlobulares
 Arteriae intralobulares
 Arteriola glomerularis afferens
 Rete capillare glomerulare
 Arteriola glomerularis efferens
 Rami capsulares
 Vena renalis
 Venae interlobares
 Venae arcuatae
 Venae interlobulares
 Venae intralobulares
 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 vesicae⁵⁶
 Cervix vesicae
 Facies dorsalis
 Facies ventralis
 Lig. vesicae medianum⁵⁷
 Lig. vesicae laterale⁵⁷
 Lig. teres vesicae
 Tunica serosa
 Tela subserosa
 Tunica muscularis [M. detrusor vesicae]⁵⁸
 M. pubovesicalis
 M. rectourethralis
 Tela submucosa
 Tunica mucosa
 Trigonum vesicae
 Columna ureterica⁵⁹
 Ostium ureteris
 Plica ureterica⁵⁹
 Ostium urethrae internum

ORGANA GENITALIA MASCULINA

Testis [[Orchis](#)]⁶⁰

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)⁶¹

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 (Ru, eq)

Funiculus spermaticus

Tunicae funiculi spermatici et testis

Fascia spermatica externa
 M. cremaster
 Fascia cremasterica
 Fascia spermatica interna
 Tunica vaginalis⁶⁵
 Lamina parietalis
 Lamina visceralis
 Anulus vaginalis
 Canalis vaginalis
 Cavum vaginale
 Mesorchium⁶²
 Mesorchium proximale [Plica vasculosa]
 Mesofuniculus⁶³
 Mesorchium distale
 Mesoductus deferens [Plica ductus deferentis]
 Mesepididymis⁶⁴
 Lig. testis proprium⁶⁴
 Lig. caudae epididymidis⁶⁴
 Lig. scroti
 Bursa testicularis [Sinus epididymalis]⁶⁴
 Processus vaginalis peritonei [peritonaei]⁶⁵

Glandulae genitales accessoriae

Ampulla ductus deferentis

Glandula vesicularis (Un)

Tunica adventitia
 Tunica muscularis

Tunica mucosa
 Ductus excretorius

Prostata⁶⁶

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 penis⁶⁷
 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]⁶⁸
 Lamina externa
 Raphe preputii [Rhaphe pr(a)eputii]
 Ostium preputiale [prae-]
 Cavum preputiale [prae-]
 Lamina interna
 Plica preputialis [prae-] (eq)
 Anulus preputialis [prae-] (eq)

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 uteri⁷³
 Fundus uteri⁷⁴
 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]
 Carunculae⁷⁵
 Gll. uterinae
 Lig. teres uteri
 Processus vaginalis peritonei [peritonaei]⁶⁵

Vagina

Fornix vaginae
 Paries ventralis
 Paries dorsalis
 Hymen
 Ostium vaginae
 (Ductus deferens vestigialis)
 Tunica serosa
 Tela subserosa
 Tunica adventitia
 Tunica muscularis

Tunica mucosa
 Rugae vaginales
 Lymphonoduli [Noduli lymphatici]
 vaginales¹³

Vestibulum vaginae⁷⁶

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

PARTES GENITALES FEMININAE
 EXTERNAE

Vulva [Pudendum femininum]⁷⁶

Labium vulvae [pudendi]⁷⁶
 Commissura labiorum ventralis
 Commissura labiorum dorsalis
 Rima pudendi [vulvae]

Clitoris

Crus clitoridis
 Corpus clitoridis
 Glans clitoridis
 Sinus clitoridis⁷⁷
 Frenulum clitoridis
 Preputium [Praeputium] clitoridis
 Fossa clitoridis⁷⁷
 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

PERINEUM⁷⁸

- Raphe [Rhaphe]
- Musculi perinei
- Diaphragma pelvis
 - M. levator ani
 - M. iliocaudalis [-coccygeus] (Car)
 - M. pubocaudalis [-coccygeus] (Car)
 - (Arcus tendineus m. levatoris ani)⁷⁹
 - 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 pelvis⁸⁰
 - Lig. pubovesicale
 - Fascia pelvis visceralis
 - Fascia prostatae
 - Septum rectovaginale
- Septum perineale⁸¹
- Centrum tendineum perinei [Corpus perineale]⁷⁸
- M. urethralis⁵⁸
- M. ischiourethralis
- M. bulboglandularis⁸²
- Membrana perinei⁸³
 - Lig. transversum perinei
- M. transversus perinei superficialis
- M. ischiocavernosus
- M. bulbospongiosus
 - M. constrictor vestibuli
 - M. constrictor vulvae
- M. retractor penis⁸⁴
- M. retractor clitoridis⁸⁴
 - Pars analis
 - Pars rectalis
 - Pars penina
 - Pars clitoridea
- Fascia perinei superficialis
- M. longitudinalis perinei cutaneus⁸⁵
- M. sphincter labiorum cutaneus⁸⁵
- Fossa ischiorectalis
 - Corpus adiposum fossae ischiorectalis
 - Canalis pudendalis

PERITONEUM [PERITONAEUM]

Peritoneum [Peritoneaeum] parietale
 Tunica serosa
 Tela subserosa
 Peritoneum [Peritoneaeum] viscerale
 Tunica serosa
 Tela subserosa
 Cavum peritonei [peritoneaei]
 Foramen omentale [epiploicum]
 Bursa omentalis⁸⁶
 Vestibulum bursae omentalis
 Recessus dorsalis omentalis
 Aditus ad recessum caudalem
 Recessus caudalis omentalis
 Recessus lienalis
 Plica gastropancreatica
 Plica hepatopancreatica
 Recessus supraomentalis (Ru)
 Omentum majus [Epiploon]
 Paries superficialis
 Paries profundus
 Lig. gastrophrenicum
 Lig. gastrolienale
 Lig. phrenicolienale
 Lig. lienorenale
 Velum omentale⁸⁷
 Mesoduodenum
 Mesenterium
 Radix mesenterii
 Mesojejenum
 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 medianum⁵⁷

Lig. vesicae laterale⁵⁷
Trigonum inguinale
Fossa inguinalis lateralis
Mesorchium (*vide* N.A.V. p. 60)
Mesoductus deferens (*vide* N.A.V. p. 60)
Mesepididymis (*vide* N.A.V. p. 60)
Bursa testicularis [Sinus epididymalis]
(*vide* N.A.V. p. 60)
Processus vaginalis peritonei [peritonaei]⁶⁵
Plica genitalis
Lig. latum uteri
 Mesometrium
 Mesosalpinx
 Mesovarium⁸⁸
 Mesovarium proximale
 Mesovarium distale
 Bursa ovarica
Lig. suspensorium ovarii
Excavatio rectogenitalis
 Fossa pararectalis
Excavatio vesicogenitalis
Excavatio pubovesicalis
Spatium retroperitoneale [-peritonaeele]

SYSTEMA ENDOCRINUM

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]⁸⁹**

**Glandula parathyroidea [-thyreoidea]
externa [III]⁸⁹**

Hypophysis [Glandula pituitaria]

- Adenohypophysis
 - Pars tuberalis
 - Pars intermedia
 - Pars distalis
 - (Pars pharyngea)
- Neurohypophysis
 - Infundibulum
 - Radix
 - Pars cava
 - Pars compacta
 - Pars distalis neurohypophysis⁹⁰
 - Cavum hypophysis

Glandula pinealis (*vide* N.A.V. p. 123)

Glandula adrenalis⁹¹

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

Insulae pancreaticae

Thymus (*vide* N.A.V. p. 107)

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 *Cornu cavitatis dentis* is a prolongation of the dental pulp cavity extending toward the cusp of a tooth. The enclosed dental pulp is designated as the “dental pulp horn” in veterinary dentistry.
- 11 *Papillae marginales* are present in newborn Carnivora and swine.
- 12 *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 16.
- 13 *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.V.
- 14 *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.

- 15 *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.
- 16 *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.
- 17 *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.
- 18 *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.
- 19 *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.
- 20 *M. stylopharyngeus caudalis*. This is the only M. stylopharyngeus in species other than Ruminantia.
- 21 *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.
- 22 *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.
- 23 *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.
- 24 *Recessus ruminis*. This is the cranial end of the Saccus ventralis.

- 25 *Ostium intraruminale*. This is the opening between Saccus dorsalis and Saccus ventralis.
- 26 *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.
- 27 *Sulcus abomasi*. This is the part of the Sulcus ventriculi along the interior surface of the Curvatura minor abomasi.
- 28 *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.
- 29 *Pars nonglandularis* is a part of the Tunica mucosa ventriculi that is covered by stratified squamous epithelium in Ungulata.
- 30 *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.
- 31 *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.
- 32 *Columnae rectales*. Ruminantia have Columnae rectales, but no Columnae anales.
- 33 *Junctio anorectalis, Junctio anocutanea*. These terms replace the former terms *Linea anorectalis* and *Linea anocutanea*, respectively, because these demarcations are not only characterized by a superficial line in the Tunica mucosa but also by morphologic changes throughout the entire thickness of the intestinal wall at this level.
- 34 *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.
- 35 *Vesica biliaris [Vesica fellea]*. The term *Vesica biliaris* was introduced in order to obtain a more uniform nomenclature of the intrahepatic gall pathways which are designated as *Canaliculi biliferi, Ductuli biliferi* and *Ductus biliferi* in the *Nomina Histologica Veterinaria*.
- 36 *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*.
- 37 *Concha nasalis dorsalis*. This structure in domestic mammals is not homologous to the superior concha of man.
- 38 *Sinus maxillaris rostralis, caudalis*. The horse has two maxillary sinuses on each side, each with its own nasomaxillary opening.

- 39 *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 | Sheep, Goat: Sinus frontalis medialis |
| Dog: Sinus frontalis rostralis | Sinus frontalis lateralis |
| Sinus frontalis medialis | Ox: Sinus frontalis rostralis medialis |
| Sinus frontalis lateralis | Sinus frontalis rostralis intermedius |
| Pig: Sinus frontalis rostralis medialis | Sinus frontalis rostralis lateralis |
| Sinus frontalis rostralis lateralis | Sinus frontalis caudalis |
| Sinus frontalis caudalis | Horse: Sinus frontalis |
- 40 *Septa sinuum frontalem, Lamellae intrasinuales*. The first term includes all septa between frontal sinuses. Lamellae intrasinuales are the plates of bone that project into the sinuses.
- 41 *Sinus conchofrontalis* is a compound term for the frontal sinus and the dorsal conchal sinus, which are continuous in the horse.
- 42 *Cartilagine laryngis*. Cartilago cuneiformis and Cartilago corniculata (N.A.) are listed as Processus under the cartilages to which they are attached.
- 43 *Cartilago sesamoidea*. This “butterfly cartilage” on the dorsal surface of the arytenoid cartilages in Carnivora is not homologous to the human sesamoid cartilages.
- 44 *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.
- 45 *Arbor bronchalis, Cartilagine bronchales, Bronchuli*. “Bronchalis” and “Bronchuli” is the correct Latin spelling.
- 46 *Lamina muscularis mucosae*. The muscle layer of the Bronchi in domestic mammals lies between the Lamina propria and the Tela submucosa. [It is designated as the Musculus spiralis bronchalis in the Nomina Histologica Veterinaria.](#)
- 47 *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.
- 48 *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.
- 49 *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.

- 50 *Glomerula*. The Nomenclatory Coordinating Committee choose explicitly for the term *Glomerula* (single term: *Glomerulum*), which is the diminutive of the neuter substantive *Glomus* (plural: *Glomera*).
- 51 *Crista renalis*. In Carnivora, sheep, goat and horse the *Papillae renales* are fused to form a *Crista renalis*.
- 52 *Pelvis renalis*. In contrast to conventional textbook usage, the *Calices pelvis* are now included in the *Pelvis renalis*. The latter is defined as the space which collects the urine and is situated within the *Sinus renalis* at the beginning of the ureter. It can be either dilated or not enlarged, the latter being the case in some pigs and most oxen.
- 53 *Recessus pelvis*. This term denotes the sac-like diverticula that surround the *Pyramides renales* and are separated from the neighboring recesses by narrow clefts enclosing the interlobar arteries and veins. They occur in Carnivora, sheep, goat, and rabbit.
- 54 *Recessus terminales*. These tubular recesses extend into the cranial and caudal ends of the kidneys. They are not part of the renal pelvis, as they are not located within the renal sinus and are lined by the same two-layered epithelium that covers the renal crest.
- 55 *Vasa sanguinea renis*. The list of intrarenal blood vessels has been adapted in concert with the detailed list of terms provided in the *Nomina Histologica Veterinaria*.
- 56 *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.
- 57 *Lig. vesicae medianum, laterale*. *Lig. vesicae medianum* is preferred 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.
- 58 *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.
- 59 *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.
- 60 *Testis [Orchis]*. 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.
- 61 (*Appendix testis*). Always present in the horse and occasionally in the dog, pig, sheep, and goat.

- 62 *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.
- 63 *Mesofuniculus*. This term is sometimes employed to designate the narrow strip of Mesorchium between the origin of the Mesoductus deferens and the Lamina parietalis.
- 64 *Mesepididymis*, *Lig. testis proprium*, *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 |
- 65 *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.
- 66 *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.
- 67 *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).
- 68 *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.
- 69 *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.
- 70 *Sinus prostaticus* is the recess between the Colliculus seminalis and the urethral wall.
- 71 *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.

- 72 *Cortex ovarii, Medulla ovarii*. In the *Cortex ovarii* the amount of collagen fibers is very small, and therefore the term *Tunica albuginea* does not apply and was deleted. 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*.
- 73 *Velum uteri* is the median partition formed by the fusion of the medial walls of the uterine horns in Carnivora and Artiodactyla.
- 74 *Fundus uteri*. This is a useful term for the cranial end of the body of the uterus in the mare.
- 75 *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*.
- 76 *Vestibulum vaginae, Vulva [Pudendum femininum]*. The human vestibule is so shallow that it is included with the external genitalia in the N.A. In domestic mammals, where the vestibule is much longer, it is not an external organ and is therefore not included in the *Vulva*. Priority is given to the term *Vulva*, as the alternative “*Pudendum femininum*” is no longer mentioned in the *Nomina Histologica Veterinaria*. Similarly, the term *Labium pudendi [vulvae]* has been changed accordingly into *Labium vulvae [pudendi]*.
- 77 *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*.
- 78 *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*.
- 79 *Arcus tendineus m. levatoris ani* is 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.
- 80 *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.
- 81 *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 cranio-lateral angle, and *M. constrictor vestibuli* originates from its lateral border.

- 82 *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*.
- 83 *Membrana perinei*. This term replaces the previous term *Fascia diaphragmatis urogenitalis externa*.
- 84 *M. retractor penis, clitoridis*. This muscle originates from the last sacral or first few caudal vertebrae. Its *Pars analis* (Car) terminates dorsolaterally 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*.
- 85 *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.
- 86 *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 of 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*.
- 87 *Velum omentale*. This sagittal membrane, which occurs in Carnivora, connects *Paries profundus* of *Omentum majus* with the left surface of *Mesocolon descendens*. It has a free caudal border.
- 88 *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*.
- 89 *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.
- 90 *Pars distalis neurohypophysis* replaces the former term *Lobus nervosus*, in accordance to the terminology used in the *Nomina Histologica Veterinaria*.
- 91 *Glandula adrenalis*. The former alternative term *Glandula suprarenalis* has been deleted as it was based on human terminology.

ANGIOLOGIA¹

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
 Valva venosa
 Valvula venosa
 Plexus venosus
 Rete venosum
 Sinus venosus
 Vena emissaria
 Vas capillare [[Vas haemocapillare, hemo-](#)]
 Vas lymphocapillare
 Vas lymphaticum
 Valva lymphatica
 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

COR³

Basis cordis
 Facies auricularis³
 Facies atrialis³
 Margo ventricularis dexter
 Margo ventricularis sinister
 Apex cordis
 Incisura apicis cordis
 Sulcus interventricularis paraconalis⁴
 Sulcus interventricularis subsinuosus⁴
 Sulcus coronarius
 Ventriculus cordis
 Septum interventriculare
 Pars muscularis
 Pars membranacea
 Septum atrioventriculare
 Atrium cordis
 Auricula atrii
 Septum interatriale
 Ostium atrioventriculare [dextrum et sinistrum]
 Ostium trunci pulmonalis
 Ostium aortae
 Trabeculae carnae
 Foramina venarum minimarum
 Vortex cordis
 Musculi papillares
 Chordae tendineae
 Trigona fibrosa
 Anuli fibrosi
 Cartilago cordis
 Ossa cordis

Myocardium⁵

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
 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 coronarii⁶
 Valvula sinus coronarii

Ventriculus dexter

Ostium atrioventriculare dextrum
 Valva atrioventricularis dextra
 [Valva tricuspidalis]⁷
 Cuspis angularis⁸
 Cuspis parietalis⁸
 Cuspis septalis
 Crista supraventricularis
 Conus arteriosus
 Ostium trunci pulmonalis
 Valva trunci pulmonalis⁷
 Valvula semilunaris intermedia⁹
 Valvula semilunaris dextra
 Valvula semilunaris sinistra
 Noduli valvularum semilunarium
 Lunulae valvularum semilunarium
 Musculus papillaris magnus¹⁰
 Musculi papillares parvi¹⁰
 Musculus papillaris subarteriosus¹⁰
 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]⁷
 Cuspis septalis¹¹

' Cuspis parietalis¹¹
 Ostium aortae
 Valva aortae⁷
 Valvula semilunaris septalis¹²
 Valvula semilunaris dextra
 Valvula semilunaris sinistra
 Noduli valvularum semilunarium
 Lunulae valvularum semilunarium
 Musculus papillaris subauricularis¹³
 Musculus papillaris subatrialis¹³
 Trabeculae septomarginales sinistrae

ARTERIAE**TRUNCUS PULMONALIS**

Sinus trunci pulmonalis

A. pulmonalis dextra

Ramus lobi cranialis
 Ramus ascendens¹⁴
 Ramus descendens¹⁴
 Ramus lobi medii
 Ramus lobi caudalis
 Ramus lobi accessorii

A. pulmonalis sinistra

Ramus lobi cranialis
 Ramus ascendens¹⁴
 Ramus descendens¹⁴
 Ramus lobi caudalis

Ligamentum arteriosum

AORTA**AORTA ASCENDENS**

Bulbus aortae
 Sinus aortae
 A. coronaria dextra
 Ramus interventricularis subsinuus¹⁵
 Rami septales
 A. coronaria sinistra
 Ramus interventricularis paraconalis¹⁵
 Rami septales

' Ramus circumflexus
 Ramus intermedius [marginis
 ventricularis sinistri]
 Ramus interventricularis
 subsINUOSUS¹⁵
 Rami septales

ARCUS AORTAE

Corpora paraaortica

TRUNCUS BRACHIOCEPHALICUS¹⁶

TRUNCUS BICAROTICUS

ARTERIA CAROTIS COMMUNIS

Carnivora

A. thyroidea [thyreoidea] caudalis

A. thyroidea [thyreoidea] cranialis
 Ramus sternocleidomastoideus
 Ramus pharyngeus
 Ramus cricothyroideus [-thyreoideus]
 Ramus laryngeus caudalis¹⁷

Sus

A. thyroidea [thyreoidea] caudalis

A. thyroidea [thyreoidea] cranialis
 Ramus pharyngeus
 Ramus cricothyroideus [-thyreoideus]
 Ramus laryngeus caudalis¹⁷

A. laryngea cranialis

 Ramus pharyngeus
 Ramus laryngeus

Ruminantia

Rami sternocleidomastoidei

A. thyroidea [thyreoidea] caudalis¹⁸

A. thyroidea [thyreoidea] cranialis
 Ramus pharyngeus
 Ramus cricothyroideus [-thyreoideus] (bo, ov)
 Ramus laryngeus caudalis¹⁷

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 caudalis¹⁷

A. pharyngea ascendens

 Rami palatini
 Rami pharyngei

A. laryngea cranialis
 Ramus pharyngeus
 Ramus laryngeus

Terminus communis

ARTERIA CAROTIS EXTERNA

Carnivora

A. occipitalis¹⁹

 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 perihyoidei²⁰
 A. profunda [linguae]
 Rami dorsales linguae

A. facialis

Ramus glandularis
 A. sublingualis
 A. submentalis
 A. labialis inferior
 Aa. angulares oris
 A. labialis superior
 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 retis²¹
 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 perihyoidei²⁰

A. palatina ascendens

A. pharyngea ascendens

Rami palatini

Rami pharyngei

A. sublingualis

A. profunda linguae

Rami dorsales linguae

A. facialis

Ramus pharyngeus

Rami glandulares

A. submental

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. meningeo 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. meningeo 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 anastomotico 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 linguofacialis²²****A. lingualis**

Rami glandulares

Rami perihyoidei²⁰

A. sublingualis

A. submental (ov, cap)

A. profunda linguae

Rami dorsales linguae

A. facialis (bo)

Ramus glandularis

A. submental

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)

Ramus occipitalis

A. auricularis profunda

Ramus massetericus (bo)²³**A. temporalis superficialis**

A. auricularis rostralis (ov, cap)

Ramus auricularis medialis

A. transversa faciei

Ramus articularis

temporomandibularis (bo)

Ramus massetericus (ov, cap)²³

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. occipitalis²⁴**

Ramus glandularis

A. condylaris

Ramus occipitalis

A. meningea caudalis

Truncus linguofacialis²²**A. palatina ascendens****A. lingualis**Rami perihyoidei²⁰

A. profunda linguae

Rami dorsales linguae

A. facialis

A. sublingualis

A. submental

A. labialis inferior

A. angularis oris

A. labialis superior

A. lateralis nasi

Ramus anastomoticus cum a. infraorbitali

A. dorsalis nasi

A. angularis oculi

Ramus massetericus²³**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. occipitalis²⁵**

Ramus occipitalis

A. meningea caudalis

A. condylaris

A. stylomastoidea

Rete mirabile epidurale caudale²⁶**Ramus ad rete mirabile epidurale rostrale****Rete mirabile epidurale rostrale²⁶**

*Ruminantia***A. occipitalis**²⁷

- A. palatina ascendens (bo)
- A. stylomastoidea profunda (bo)
- A. meningeae media
- A. condylaris
- Ramus occipitalis
 - A. meningeae caudalis

Rete mirabile epidurale rostrale²⁸

- Rete chiasmaticum (bo)
 - A. ophthalmica interna

Termini communes

ARTERIAE CEREBRI

- Circulus arteriosus cerebri
- A. chorioidea [chorioidea] rostralis

A. cerebri rostralis²⁹

- A. ophthalmica interna³⁰
 - A. meningeae rostralis (fe)
- A. ethmoidalis interna
- A. communicans rostralis²⁹
- Rami corticales
- Rami centrales

A. cerebri media

- Rami corticales
- Rami centrales
 - Rami striati

A. communicans caudalis²⁹

- A. cerebri caudalis
 - Rami chorioidei [chorioidei] caudales
 - Rami corticales
 - Rami centrales
- A. cerebelli rostralis

ARTERIA SUBCLAVIA³¹*Carnivora***A. vertebralis**¹⁹

- Rami spinales
 - A. spinalis ventralis
- Ramus anastomoticus cum a. occipitali

Ramus descendens³²

- A. basilaris
 - A. cerebelli caudalis
 - A. labyrinthi
- Rami ad pontem

Truncus costocervicalis

- A. intercostalis dorsalis I
- A. scapularis dorsalis³³
- A. cervicalis profunda
- A. vertebralis thoracica (ca)³⁴
 - 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 superficialis³⁵

- Ramus deltoideus³⁶
- Ramus ascendens
- Ramus prescapularis [prae-]
- A. suprascapularis³⁷
 - Ramus acromialis

*Sus***A. vertebralis**²⁵

- A. intercostalis dorsalis I dextra
- Rami spinales
 - A. spinalis dorsalis
 - A. spinalis ventralis
- Ramus anastomoticus cum a. occipitali
- Ramus descendens³²
- A. basilaris
 - A. cerebelli caudalis

' A. labyrinthi
Rami ad pontem

A. scapularis dorsalis³³
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 superficialis³⁸
Ramus ascendens
Ramus prescapularis [prae-]
Ramus acromialis

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
Rami intercostales ventrales
Ramus costoabdominalis ventralis³⁹
Rami mammarii

Ruminantia

Truncus costocervicalis
A. scapularis dorsalis³³
A. intercostalis suprema
Aa. intercostales dorsales I et II (III)
Ramus dorsalis
Ramus spinalis
A. cervicalis profunda

A. vertebralis²⁷
Rami spinales
A. spinalis dorsalis
A. spinalis ventralis
A. basilaris
A. cerebelli caudalis
A. labyrinthi

' ' Rami ad pontem
Ramus descendens⁴⁰
Ramus anastomoticus cum a. occipitali
Rete mirabile epidurale caudale⁴¹

A. cervicalis superficialis³⁵
Ramus deltoideus³⁶
Ramus ascendens
Ramus prescapularis [prae-]
A. suprascapularis (ov, cap)³⁷
Ramus acromialis
Ramus suprascapularis (bo)³⁷
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 ventralis³⁹

Equus

Truncus costocervicalis
A. intercostalis suprema
Aa. intercostales dorsales II–V
Ramus dorsalis
Ramus spinalis
A. scapularis dorsalis³³

A. cervicalis profunda
A. intercostalis dorsalis I

A. vertebralis²⁴
Rami spinales
A. spinalis dorsalis
A. spinalis ventralis
Ramus anastomoticus cum a. occipitali
Ramus descendens³²

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 superficialis³⁵

Ramus deltoideus³⁶
 Ramus prescapularis [prae-]
 Ramus ascendens

Terminus communis

ARTERIA AXILLARIS

Carnivora

Ramus deltoideus (ca)
 A. thoracica externa⁴²
 A. thoracica lateralis⁴²
 Rami mammarii laterales
 A. subscapularis
 A. circumflexa humeri caudalis
 A. collateralis radialis⁴³
 A. nutricia humeri (ca)
 A. collateralis media
 A. thoracodorsalis
 A. circumflexa scapulae
 A. circumflexa humeri cranialis

Felis

A. brachialis

A. profunda brachii
 A. brachialis superficialis⁴⁴
 A. bicipitalis
 A. nutricia humeri
 A. collateralis ulnaris
 Rete articulare cubiti
 Aa. radiales superficiales⁴⁵

' A. antebrachialis superficialis cranialis⁴⁴
 A. digitalis dorsalis I abaxialis
 Arcus dorsalis superficialis
 Aa. digitales dorsales communes
 I–IV⁴⁶
 Aa. digitales dorsales propriae
 A. transversa cubiti⁴⁷
 A. profunda antebrachii⁴⁸
 A. interossea cranialis
 A. recurrens interossea
 Ramus carpeus dorsalis
 A. interossea caudalis
 A. ulnaris⁴⁹
 A. recurrens ulnaris
 Ramus dorsalis
 Ramus carpeus dorsalis
 A. digitalis dorsalis V abaxialis
 Ramus interosseus⁵⁰
 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 superficialis⁴⁴
 Aa. radiales superficiales⁴⁵
 A. antebrachialis superficialis cranialis⁴⁴
 Ramus medialis
 A. digitalis dorsalis communis I⁴⁶
 Ramus lateralis
 Aa. digitales dorsales communes
 II–IV⁴⁶
 Aa. digitales dorsales propriae
 A. transversa cubiti⁴⁷
 A. profunda antebrachii⁴⁸
 A. interossea communis
 A. ulnaris⁴⁹
 A. recurrens ulnaris
 Ramus dorsalis
 Ramus carpeus dorsalis
 A. digitalis dorsalis V abaxialis
 A. interossea cranialis
 A. recurrens interossea

' A. interossea caudalis
 Ramus interosseus⁵⁰
 Ramus carpeus dorsalis
 Ramus carpeus palmaris
 Ramus palmaris
 Ramus superficialis
 Ramus profundus

Carnivora

A. mediana⁵¹

A. radialis
 Ramus carpeus palmaris
 Ramus carpeus dorsalis
 A. digitalis dorsalis I abaxialis
 Rete carpi dorsale
 Aa. metacarpeae dorsales I–IV⁴⁶
 Ramus palmaris superficialis
 Arcus palmaris profundus
 Aa. metacarpeae palmares I–IV⁴⁶
 Ramus perforans proximalis
 Ramus perforans distalis
 Arcus palmaris superficialis
 Aa. digitales palmares communes I–IV⁴⁶
 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 externa⁴²
 A. thoracica lateralis⁴²
 Rami mammarii
 A. subscapularis
 A. thoracodorsalis
 A. circumflexa humeri caudalis
 A. suprascapularis³⁷
 A. circumflexa humeri cranialis

' ' A. collateralis radialis⁴³
 A. nutricia humeri
 A. collateralis media
 A. antebrachialis superficialis
 cranialis⁴⁴
 A. digitalis dorsalis communis
 III⁴⁶
 Aa. digitales dorsales propriae
 A. circumflexa scapulae

A. brachialis

A. profunda brachii
 A. bicipitalis
 A. collateralis ulnaris
 Rete articulare cubiti
 A. transversa cubiti⁴⁷
 A. profunda antebrachii⁴⁸
 A. interossea communis
 A. interossea cranialis
 A. recurrens interossea
 A. interossea caudalis
 Ramus interosseus⁵⁰
 Ramus carpeus dorsalis
 Ramus carpeus palmaris
 Ramus carpeus dorsalis
 Ramus palmaris
 Ramus superficialis
 Ramus profundus

A. mediana⁵¹

A. radialis
 Ramus carpeus palmaris
 Ramus carpeus dorsalis
 Rete carpi dorsale
 Aa. metacarpeae dorsales II et IV⁴⁶
 Aa. digitales dorsales propriae⁵²
 A. metacarpea dorsalis III
 Ramus palmaris superficialis
 Arcus palmaris profundus
 Aa. metacarpeae palmares II–IV⁴⁶
 Ramus perforans proximalis
 Ramus perforans distalis III
 Ramus ulnaris
 Arcus palmaris superficialis
 Aa. digitales palmares communes II–IV⁴⁶
 Aa. digitales palmares propriae
 A. interdigitalis
 Ramus dorsalis phalangis
 proximalis
 Ramus palmaris phalangis
 proximalis

A. brachialis

- A. profunda brachii
 - A. collateralis radialis⁴³
 - A. collateralis media
- A. bicipitalis
- A. nutricia humeri
- A. collateralis ulnaris
 - Rete articulare cubiti
 - Ramus dorsalis
- A. transversa cubiti⁴⁷
- A. interossea communis
 - A. interossea cranialis
 - A. recurrens interossea
 - Rami carpei dorsales
- A. interossea caudalis

A. mediana

- A. profunda antebrachii⁴⁸
- A. radialis proximalis⁵³
 - Ramus carpeus dorsalis
 - Rete carpi dorsale
 - Aa. metacarpeae dorsales II et III⁴⁶
 - Ramus carpeus palmaris
- A. radialis⁵³
 - Ramus carpeus dorsalis
 - Ramus anastomoticus cum a. metacarpea dorsali II
- Arcus palmaris profundus
 - Aa. metacarpeae palmares II et III⁴⁶
 - Ramus perforans distalis
- Ramus palmaris⁵⁴
 - Ramus superficialis
 - A. digitalis palmaris communis III⁴⁶
 - Ramus profundus
 - Ramus anastomoticus cum a. metacarpea dorsali III
- (Arcus palmaris superficialis)⁵⁵
- A. digitalis palmaris communis II⁵⁶
 - 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. bronchoesophagea [-oesophagea]⁵⁷
 - Ramus bronchialis
 - 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 dorsalis³⁹
 - Ramus dorsalis
 - Ramus spinalis
 - Ramus cutaneus medialis
 - Rami cutanei laterales

AORTA ABDOMINALIS

- A. phrenica caudalis**⁵⁸
 - Rami adrenales craniales
- A. abdominalis cranialis**⁵⁸
- Aa. lumbales**
 - Rami phrenici (su, Ru)
 - Rami adrenales (ca, Ru)
 - Ramus spinalis
 - Ramus dorsalis
 - Ramus cutaneus medialis
 - Ramus cutaneus lateralis

A. circumflexa ilium profunda⁵⁹

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]⁶⁰**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 gastroliealis

A. gastroepiploica sinistra

Ruminantia

Aa. phrenicae caudales

Rami adrenales craniales

A. gastrica sinistra⁶¹

A. gastroepiploica sinistra

A. reticularis accessoria

A. hepatica

Rami pancreatici

Ramus dexter

A. lobi caudati

A. cystica⁶²

Ramus sinister

A. gastrica dextra

A. gastroduodenalis

A. pancreaticoduodenalis cranialis

A. gastroepiploica dextra

A. lienalis

Rami pancreatici

A. ruminalis sinistra⁶³A. reticularis⁶³

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**⁶⁴
 - Rami pancreatici (Ru)
 - A. pancreaticoduodenalis caudalis
 - Aa. jejunaes
 - Rami colici dextri (ov, cap)⁶⁶
 - 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 colicus⁶⁵
 - Rami colici⁶⁶
 - Aa. colicae dextrae⁶⁶
 - A. colica dextra⁶⁷
 - A. colica media⁶⁷

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

- A. adrenalis media** (Car)

- Aa. adrenales mediae** (su)

A. renalis⁶⁸

- Rami adrenales caudales
- Ramus uretericus

A. testicularis

- Rami epididymales
 - Rami ductus deferentis

- A. ovarica**
 - Ramus tubarius
 - Ramus uterinus

- A. ILIACA INTERNA⁶⁹

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. prostatica⁷⁰
 - A. ductus deferentis
 - A. vesicalis caudalis
 - Ramus uretericus
 - Ramus urethralis
 - A. rectalis media
- A. vaginalis⁷⁰
 - A. uterina⁷¹
 - 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. uterina⁷¹
 - Ramus uretericus
- Aa. vesicales craniales
- Ligamentum teres vesicae

A. iliolumbalis

- A. obturatoria

A. glutea [glutaea] cranialis**A. prostatica⁷⁰**

- Ramus ductus deferentis
 - A. vesicalis caudalis
 - Ramus uretericus
- Ramus urethralis

A. vaginalis⁷⁰

- Ramus uterinus⁷²
 - A. vesicalis caudalis
 - Ramus uretericus
 - Ramus urethralis
- A. rectalis media
- A. perinealis dorsalis
 - A. rectalis caudalis⁷³

A. glutea [glutaea] caudalis**A. pudenda interna**

- A. urethralis
- A. perinealis ventralis
 - A. rectalis caudalis⁷³
 - 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. uterina⁷¹
 - 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. prostatica⁷⁰

- Ramus ductus deferentis
 - A. vesicalis caudalis
 - Ramus uretericus
- Ramus urethralis

A. vaginalis⁷⁰

- Ramus uterinus⁷²
 - A. vesicalis caudalis
 - Ramus uretericus
 - Ramus urethralis
- A. rectalis media
- A. perinealis dorsalis
 - A. rectalis caudalis⁷³
 - Ramus labialis dorsalis

A. glutea [glutaea] caudalis**A. pudenda interna**

- A. urethralis (bo)
- A. vestibularis (bo)
- A. perinealis ventralis
 - A. rectalis caudalis⁷³
 - 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. iliocofemoralis⁷⁴

Ramus ascendens

A. penis media⁷⁵A. clitoridis media⁷⁶

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]⁶⁰**A. pudenda interna**

A. umbilicalis

A. ductus deferentis

Ramus uretericus

Aa. vesicales craniales

Ligamentum teres vesicae

A. prostatica⁷⁰

Ramus ductus deferentis

A. vesicalis caudalis

Ramus uretericus

Ramus urethralis

A. rectalis media

A. vaginalis⁷⁰Ramus uterinus⁷²

A. vesicalis caudalis

Ramus uretericus

Ramus urethralis

A. rectalis media

Ramus vestibularis⁷⁷

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 profunda⁵⁹**

Ramus cranialis

Ramus caudalis

A. cremasterica (eq)**A. uterina (eq)⁷¹****A. profunda femoris**Truncus pudendoepigastricus⁷⁸

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)⁷⁵

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 descendens⁷⁹

Ramus transversus

A. caudalis femoris proximalis

A. genus descendens

A. nutricia ossis femoris⁸⁰

A. saphena

Ramus articularis genus

Ramus cranialis

A. digitalis dorsalis II abaxialis (fe)

Aa. digitales dorsales communes
II–IV (fe), I–IV (ca)⁴⁶

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–IV⁴⁶

Ramus tori metatarsi

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. metatarsae plantares II–IV⁴⁶

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

A. nutricia tibiae et fibulae

Ramus superficialis

A. digitalis dorsalis V abaxialis (ca)

Ramus interosseus⁸¹

Rami malleolares

A. dorsalis pedis

A. tarsea lateralis

A. tarsea medialis

A. arcuata

Aa. metatarsae dorsales II–IV⁴⁶

Ramus perforans proximalis II

A. tibialis caudalis*Sus***A. femoralis**

A. circumflexa femoris lateralis

Ramus ascendens

Ramus descendens⁷⁹

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–IV⁴⁶

Aa. digitales plantares propriae

A. interdigitalis

Ramus dorsalis phalangis
proximalisRamus plantaris phalangis
proximalis

Ramus tori digitalis

Ramus dorsalis phalangis
mediae

A. coronalis

Ramus plantaris phalangis
mediaeRamus plantaris phalangis
distalisRamus dorsalis phalangis
distalis

Arcus terminalis

' ' A. plantaris lateralis
 Arcus plantaris profundus
 Aa. metatarseae plantares II–IV⁴⁶
 Rami perforantes proximales
 II–IV
 Aa. metatarseae dorsales
 II et IV⁴⁶
 Aa. digitales dorsales
 propriae⁵²
 Ramus perforans distalis III
 Ramus superficialis
 Aa. caudales femoris
 A. genus descendens
 A. genus proximalis medialis
 A. nutricia ossis femoris⁸⁰

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 cruris⁸²
 A. nutricia tibiae
 A. nutricia fibulae
 Ramus perforans⁸³
 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 III⁴⁶
 Aa. digitales dorsales propriae

A. tibialis caudalis

Ramus circumflexus fibulae

Ruminantia

A. femoralis

A. circumflexa femoris lateralis
 Ramus ascendens
 Ramus descendens⁷⁹
 Ramus transversus
 A. saphena
 Ramus caudalis
 Rami malleolares mediales
 Rami calcanei
 Rete calcaneum
 A. plantaris medialis
 Ramus profundus
 Ramus superficialis
 A. digitalis plantaris communis II⁴⁶
 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 III⁴⁶
 Rami plantares phalangum
 proximalium
 A. interdigitalis
 Rami dorsales phalangum
 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

- 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. saphena⁸⁴

Termini communes

VENAE⁸⁶

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 media⁸⁷
 V. cordis magna
 Ramus intermedius [V. marginis
 ventricularis sinistri]
 V. obliqua atrii sinistri (Car, eq)
 Vv. cordis dextrae⁸⁸
 Vv. cordis minimae

V. AZYGOS SINISTRA⁸⁹

Vv. esophageae [oesophageae]
Vv. bronchales
(V. hemiazygos dextra) (su, Ru)

- Vv. intercostales dorsales
 - Ramus dorsalis
 - V. intervertebralis⁹⁰
 - Plexus vertebralis externus ventralis⁹⁰
 - Plexus vertebralis externus dorsalis⁹⁰
 - Plexus vertebralis internus ventralis⁹⁰
 - Rami interarcuales
 - Rami spinales
 - Vv. spinales
 - Vv. basivertebrales
- V. costoabdominalis dorsalis³⁹
 - Ramus dorsalis
 - V. intervertebralis⁹⁰
- Vv. lumbales I et II
 - Ramus dorsalis
 - V. intervertebralis⁹⁰

VENA CAVA CRANIALIS⁹¹

V. azygos dextra⁸⁹

V. bronchoesophagea [-oesophagea] (ca, eq)
(V. hemiazygos sinistra) (ca, eq)

Vv. intercostales dorsales
Ramus dorsalis

V. intervertebralis⁹⁰

V. costoabdominalis dorsalis³⁹

Ramus dorsalis

V. intervertebralis⁹⁰

Vv. lumbales I et II (III)

Ramus dorsalis

V. intervertebralis⁹⁰

V. bronchoesophagea [-oesophagea] (fe)

V. costocervicalis⁹²

Carnivora

- V. vertebralis
 - Vv. intervertebrales⁹⁰
 - Ramus anastomoticus cum v. jugulari interna
- V. scapularis dorsalis³³
- V. intercostalis dorsalis I
- V. cervicalis profunda
 - V. vertebralis thoracica³⁴
 - Vv. intercostales dorsales III et IV
 - Rami dorsales
 - V. intervertebralis⁹⁰
- V. intercostalis suprema
 - V. intercostalis dorsalis II
 - Ramus dorsalis
 - V. intervertebralis⁹⁰

Sus

- V. vertebralis
 - Vv. intervertebrales⁹⁰
 - Ramus anastomoticus cum v. occipitali
 - Ramus descendens³²
- V. intercostalis suprema
 - Vv. intercostales dorsales III et IV (V)
 - Ramus dorsalis
 - V. intervertebralis⁹⁰
- V. intercostalis dorsalis II
- V. scapularis dorsalis³³
- V. cervicalis profunda
 - V. vertebralis thoracica³⁴
 - V. intercostalis dorsalis I

Ruminantia

- V. intercostalis suprema
 - Vv. intercostales dorsales
 - Ramus dorsalis
 - V. intervertebralis⁹⁰
- V. scapularis dorsalis³³
- V. cervicalis profunda
 - V. vertebralis thoracica³⁴
- V. vertebralis
 - Vv. intervertebrales⁹⁰
 - Ramus descendens⁴⁰
 - 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. intervertebralis⁹⁰
- V. scapularis dorsalis³³
- V. vertebralis⁹³
 - Vv. intervertebrales⁹⁰
 - Ramus anastomoticus cum v. occipitali
 - Ramus descendens³²

Termini communes

- V. thoracica interna**⁹⁴
- 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. BRACHIOCEPHALICA⁹⁵

- V. thyroidea [thyreoidea] caudalis⁹⁶
- V. costocervicalis sinistra (Car)

V. JUGULARIS INTERNA⁹⁷

- V. thyroidea [thyreoidea] media⁹⁶
- V. thyroidea [thyreoidea] cranialis
 - V. cricothyroidea [-thyreoidea]
 - Ramus laryngeus caudalis¹⁷
 - 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)³⁷
- Ramus suprascapularis (Ru)³⁷
 - 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)⁴⁶
- Vv. digitales dorsales propriae
- V. digitalis dorsalis V abaxialis (ca)

Ruminantia

- V. digitalis dorsalis communis II⁴⁶
- V. digitalis dorsalis communis III⁴⁶
 - Vv. digitales dorsales propriae
 - Ramus dorsalis phalangis proximalis
 - Ramus dorsalis phalangis mediae
 - V. coronalis
 - Plexus ungularis
- V. digitalis dorsalis communis IV⁴⁶

*Termini communes***V. omobrachialis (ca)⁹⁸**

- V. thyroidea [thyreoidea] media (ov, cap)⁹⁶**
- 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. submental
 - V. sublingualis
 - V. profunda linguae
 - Vv. dorsales linguae
- V. facialis
 - V. labialis inferior
 - V. angularis oris
 - V. profunda faciei⁹⁹
 - 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
 - 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 submental
 - V. sublingualis
 - V. superficialis ventralis linguae
 - V. profunda linguae
 - Arcus hyoideus profundus
 - Vv. dorsales linguae
- V. facialis
 - V. submental
 - V. labialis inferior
 - V. angularis oris
 - V. profunda faciei⁹⁹
 - 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 (su, eq)
 - Vv. labiales inferiores (Ru)
 - V. angularis oris
 - V. angularis oris (eq)
 - V. labialis superior (eq)
 - V. profunda faciei⁹⁹
 - 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 caudalis¹⁷
- 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
 - 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 communicans¹⁰⁰
- Sinus temporalis¹⁰⁰
- Sinus sigmoideus¹⁰⁰
- 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. chorioidea [chorioidea]
- V. thalamostriata
- Vv. cerebelli dorsales
- Vv. cerebelli ventrales

V. ophthalmica interna**V. SUBCLAVIA****V. axillaris**

- V. thoracica externa⁴²
- V. thoracica superficialis (Ru)¹⁰¹
- V. thoracica lateralis (Car, su)⁴²
- V. suprascapularis (Un)³⁷
- V. subscapularis
 - V. circumflexa humeri cranialis (Ru)
 - V. circumflexa humeri caudalis
 - V. axillobrachialis⁹⁸
 - V. collateralis radialis (Car, su, cap)
 - V. collateralis media
 - Ramus suprascapularis (su)³⁷
 - V. circumflexa scapulae
- V. circumflexa humeri cranialis (su)
- V. thoracodorsalis
 - V. thoracica superficialis (eq)¹⁰¹
 - 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)⁴⁴
 - V. bicipitalis (fe)
- Vv. radiales superficiales⁴⁵
- V. transversa cubiti⁴⁷
- V. interossea communis (ca, su)
 - V. ulnaris (ca)
 - V. recurrens ulnaris
- V. interossea cranialis
 - V. recurrens interossea
- V. interossea caudalis
 - 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 cubiti⁴⁷
 - 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 antebrachii⁴⁸

V. radialis

Ramus carpeus dorsalis

Rete carpi dorsale

Vv. metacarpeae dorsales I–IV⁴⁶

Arcus palmaris profundus

Vv. metacarpeae palmares I–IV⁴⁶

Arcus palmaris superficialis

Vv. digitales palmares communes
I–IV⁴⁶

V. interdigitalis

Vv. digitales palmares propriae

Sus

V. radialis

Arcus palmaris profundus

Vv. metacarpeae palmares II–IV⁴⁶

Ramus perforans proximalis

V. metacarpea dorsalis

Arcus palmaris superficialis

Vv. digitales palmares communes
II–IV⁴⁶Rami palmares phalangum
proximalium

V. interdigitalis

Rami dorsales phalangum
proximalium

Vv. digitales palmares propriae

Plexus ungularis

*Ruminantia*V. profunda antebrachii⁴⁸

V. radialis

Ramus superficialis

Ramus carpeus dorsalis

Rete carpi dorsale

V. metacarpea dorsalis III⁴⁶

Arcus palmaris profundus

Vv. metacarpeae palmares II–IV⁴⁶

Arcus palmaris profundus distalis

Ramus perforans distalis III

V. digitalis palmaris
communis II⁴⁶V. digitalis palmaris propria
II axialisV. digitalis palmaris propria
III abaxialisV. digitalis palmaris
communis IV⁴⁶V. digitalis palmaris propria
IV abaxialisV. digitalis palmaris propria
V axialisV. digitalis palmaris communis III⁴⁶

V. interdigitalis

Vv. digitales palmares propriae III et IV
axiales

V. coronalis

Equus

Ramus palmaris

Ramus superficialis [V. digitalis
palmaris communis III]⁴⁶V. digitalis [palmaris propria III]
lateralis

V. coronalis

Arcus terminalis

Ramus profundus

V. radialis

Arcus palmaris profundus

Vv. metacarpeae palmares II et III⁴⁶

Arcus palmaris profundus distalis

Ramus palmaris superficialis [V. digitalis
palmaris communis II]⁴⁶V. digitalis [palmaris propria III]
medialis

V. coronalis

Plexus ungularis

Termini communes

VENA CAVA CAUDALIS

Vv. phrenicae craniales

V. phrenica caudalis

Rami adrenales craniales (Car)

V. abdominalis cranialis¹⁰²

Vv. lumbales

Ramus dorsalis

V. intervertebralis⁹⁰

V. circumflexa ilium profunda (Car)

Vv. hepaticae

V. hepatica dextra

' V. hepatica media
 V. hepatica sinistra
V. renalis⁶⁸
 Ramus adrenalis caudalis (Ru, eq)
 V. testicularis sinistra (Car)
 Plexus pampiniformis
 V. ovarica sinistra (Car)
 Vv. adrenales (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)⁷¹
 V. vesicalis cranialis
 V. vesicalis cranialis (cap)
 V. ovarica sinistra (su, ov, eq)
 V. uterina (su)⁷¹
 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

¹⁰³

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

⁶⁴

V. pancreaticoduodenalis caudalis
 Vv. jejunaes
 Rami colici dextri (ov, cap)⁶⁶
 Ramus collateralis (bo)
 Vv. ilei
 V. ileocolica
 Ramus colicus⁶⁵
 Rami colici⁶⁶
 Vv. colicae dextrae⁶⁶
 V. cecalis [caecalis]
 V. cecalis [caecalis] medialis (eq)
 V. cecalis [caecalis] lateralis (eq)
 V. colica dextra¹⁰⁴
 V. colica media (Car, su)¹⁰⁴

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. intervertebralis⁹⁰

(**V. sacralis mediana**) (eq)

V. caudalis [coccygea] mediana (Car, su, Ru)

Rami caudales [coccygei]

V. intervertebralis⁹⁰

V. caudalis [coccygea] ventrolateralis

V. caudalis [coccygea] dorsolateralis

*Terminus communis***V. ILIACA INTERNA***Carnivora*

V. iliolumbalis

V. obturatoria¹⁰⁵V. prostatica⁷⁰

V. ductus deferentis

V. vesicalis caudalis

V. rectalis media

V. vaginalis⁷⁰

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. prostatica⁷⁰

V. vesicalis caudalis

V. vaginalis⁷⁰

Ramus uterinus

V. vesicalis caudalis

V. obturatoria

V. glutea [glutaea] caudalis

V. perinealis dorsalis

V. rectalis caudalis⁷³

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

*Ruminantia*V. uterina (bo)⁷¹

V. iliolumbalis

V. glutea [glutaea] cranialis

V. obturatoria

V. vaginalis accessoria (bo)

V. prostatica⁷⁰

V. ductus deferentis

V. vesicalis caudalis

V. vaginalis⁷⁰

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 mammae

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. intervertebralis⁹⁰
- V. caudalis [coccygea] mediana
- V. caudalis [coccygea] ventrolateralis
 - Rami caudales [coccygei]
 - V. intervertebralis⁹⁰
 - V. caudalis [coccygea] dorsolateralis
- V. pudenda interna
 - V. prostatica⁷⁰
 - Ramus ductus deferentis
 - V. vesicalis caudalis
 - V. rectalis media
 - V. vaginalis⁷⁰
 - Ramus uterinus
 - V. vesicalis caudalis
 - V. rectalis media
- V. perinealis ventralis
 - V. rectalis caudalis
- V. penis
 - V. bulbi penis
 - V. profunda penis
 - V. dorsalis penis⁷⁵
- 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–IV⁴⁶
 - Vv. digitales dorsales propriae
 - V. coronalis
 - Plexus unguarum
 - 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 IV⁴⁶
 - Vv. digitales dorsales propriae
 - V. coronalis
 - Plexus unguarum
 - Ramus caudalis
 - Ramus anastomoticus cum v. saphena mediali [magna]

Equus

V. ductus deferentis
 V. uterina⁷¹
 V. iliocofemoralis⁷⁴
 V. obturatoria
 V. penis media⁷⁵
 V. clitoridis media
 V. profunda femoris
 V. pudendoepigastrica
 V. epigastrica caudalis
 V. pudenda externa¹⁰⁶
 V. pudenda externa accessoria¹⁰⁶
 V. scrotalis ventralis
 V. penis cranialis⁷⁵
 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)⁴⁶
 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–IV⁴⁶
 Vv. digitales dorsales propriae

Vv. digitales dorsales communes
 III et IV (fe)⁴⁶
 Vv. digitales dorsales propriae
 Ramus caudalis
 Ramus anastomoticus cum v.
 saphena mediali [magna]
 Arcus plantaris profundus
 Vv. metatarseae plantares II–IV⁴⁶
 Arcus plantaris superficialis
 V. digitalis plantaris II abaxialis
 (fe)
 Vv. digitales plantares communes
 II et IV (fe), II–IV (ca)⁴⁶
 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)⁴⁶
 V. tibialis caudalis

*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–IV⁴⁶
 Vv. digitales plantares propriae
 V. interdigitalis
 V. plantaris lateralis
 Arcus plantaris profundus
 Vv. metatarseae plantares II–IV⁴⁶
 Rami perforantes proximales
 II et IV

Vv. metatarsae dorsales
II et IV⁴⁶
Ramus perforans distalis III
V. genus descendens
Vv. caudales femoris

V. poplitea

Vv. genus
V. tibialis cranialis
V. interossea cruris⁸²
V. dorsalis pedis
V. tarsea lateralis
V. tarsea perforans proximalis
V. tarsea medialis
V. tarsea perforans distalis
V. metatarsea dorsalis III⁴⁶
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 II⁴⁶
V. digitalis plantaris propria II
axialis
V. digitalis plantaris propria III
abaxialis
V. coronalis
V. digitalis plantaris communis III⁴⁶
V. interdigitalis
Vv. digitales plantares propriae
III et IV axiales
V. coronalis
V. plantaris lateralis
Arcus plantaris profundus
Vv. metatarsae plantares III–IV⁴⁶
Arcus plantaris profundus
distalis
Ramus perforans distalis III
Vv. digitales plantares
communes IV (bo),
II–IV (ov, cap)⁴⁶
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 III⁴⁶
V. tibialis caudalis

*Equus***V. femoralis**

V. circumflexa femoris lateralis⁷⁴
V. saphena medialis [magna]
Ramus cranialis
V. digitalis dorsalis communis II¹⁰⁷
Ramus caudalis⁸⁴
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. metatarsae plantares II et III⁴⁶
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 II⁴⁶
V. tibialis caudalis
V. malleolaris caudalis lateralis

Lymphocentrum bronchiale

Lnn. tracheobronchales [bifurcationis]
dextri (abs. ov)
Lnn. tracheobronchales [bifurcationis]
sinistri
Lnn. tracheobronchales [bifurcationis]
medii (abs. or, ov)
Lnn. tracheobronchales craniales (su, Ru)¹¹⁴
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)¹¹⁵
 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. pancreaticoduodenales¹¹⁶
 Lnn. omentales (or, eq)¹¹⁶

Lymphocentrum mesentericum craniale

Lnn. mesenterici craneales (abs. Car)¹¹⁵
 Lnn. jejunaes
 Lnn. ileocecales [ileocaecales] (abs. or, ca,
 cap)¹¹⁷
 Lnn. ileocolici (su, ov, cap)¹¹⁷
 Lnn. cecales [caecales] (eq)¹¹⁷
 Lnn. colici (abs. or)¹¹⁷

Lymphocentrum mesentericum caudale

Lnn. mesenterici caudales
Lnn. vesicales (eq)

Lymphocentrum iliosacrale

Lnn. iliaci mediales¹¹⁸
 Lnn. sacrales (abs. eq)¹¹⁹
 Lnn. iliaci laterales (su, bo, ov, eq)¹²⁰
 Lnn. iliaci interni¹²¹
 Lnn. anorectales (Un)
 Ln. uterinus (su, eq)
 Ln. obturatorius (eq)

Lymphocentrum iliofemorale¹²²

Lnn. iliaci externi (abs. eq)¹²³
Lnn. femorales¹²⁴
 Lnn. femorales proximales [inguinales
 profundi] (eq)¹²⁵
 Ln. femoralis distalis (Car)¹²⁶
Ln. epigastricus caudalis profundus (bo)¹¹³

Lymphocentrum inguinofemorale¹²⁷

Lnn. inguinales superficiales
 Lnn. scrotales
 Lnn. mammarii
 Lnn. subiliaci
 Lnn. epigastrici caudales superficiales (or, fe)¹¹³
 Ln. coxalis (bo, ov, eq)
 Ln. coxalis accessorius (bo)
 Lnn. fossae paralumbalis (bo)

Lymphocentrum ischiadicum¹²⁸

Ln. 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 [SPLN]

- 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.
- 6 *Ostium sinus coronarii* is the opening of the *Sinus coronarius* containing the small *Valvula sinus coronarii*.
- 7 *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*.
- 8 *Cuspis angularis*, *parietalis*. *Cuspis angularis* corresponds to *Cuspis anterior*, N.A.; *Cuspis parietalis* to *Cuspis posterior*, N.A.
- 9 *Valvula semilunaris intermedia* corresponds to *Valvula semilunaris anterior*, N.A.
- 10 *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.
- 11 *Cuspis septalis*, *Cuspis parietalis*. The first term corresponds to *Cuspis anterior*, N.A.; *Cuspis parietalis* to *Cuspis posterior*, N.A.
- 12 *Valvula semilunaris septalis*. In this term, which corresponds to *Valvula semilunaris posterior*, N.A., “septalis” refers to *Septum interatriale*.
- 13 *Mm. papillares*. *M. papillaris subauricularis* corresponds to *M. papillaris anterior*, N.A.; *M. papillaris subatrialis* to *M. papillaris posterior*, N.A.

- 14 *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.
- 15 *Ramus interventricularis subsinuus, paraconalis*. These terms correspond to the nomenclature of the heart, *see note 4*. Ramus interventricularis subsinuus 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.
- 16 *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.
- 17 *Ramus laryngeus caudalis*. This branch runs parallel to N. laryngeus caudalis.
- 18 *A. thyroidea [thyreoidea] caudalis*. The A. thyroidea caudalis is present in the sheep, but is inconstant in the ox and goat.
- 19 *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.
- 20 *Rami perihyoidei* correspond to Ramus suprahyoideus and Ramus infrahyoideus of the N.A.
- 21 *Rami retis*. These vessels connect the Rete mirabile a. maxillaris, which is extracranial, with the Circulus arteriosus cerebri; they pass through the Fissura orbitalis.
- 22 *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.
- 23 *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.
- 24 *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.
- 25 *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.

- 26 *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.
- 27 *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.
- 28 *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.
- 29 *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.
- 30 *A. ophthalmica interna.* In the ox this artery is a branch of the Rete mirabile epidurale rostrale through the Rete chiasmaticum.
- 31 *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.
- 32 *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.
- 33 *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.
- 34 *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.
- 35 *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.

- 36 *Ramus deltoideus* is the branch that accompanies the V. cephalica in the Sulcus pectoralis lateralis. It is the former Ramus descendens of veterinary textbooks.
- 37 *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.
- 38 *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.
- 39 *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.
- 40 *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.
- 41 *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.
- 42 *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.
- 43 *A. collateralis radialis* accompanies the N. radialis in the Brachium.
- 44 *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.
- 45 *Aa. radiales superficiales* are small superficial vessels that accompany N. cutaneus antebrachii medialis.
- 46 *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.
- 47 *A. transversa cubiti* was formerly termed A. collateralis radialis distalis.
- 48 *A. profunda antebrachii* supplies the muscles of the caudal side of the forearm.

- 49 *A. ulnaris* is the artery that accompanies N. ulnaris in the Antebrachium.
- 50 *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.
- 51 *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.
- 52 *Aa. digitales dorsales propriae*. Unlike other Aa. digitales dorsales propriae, which arise from the bifurcation of Aa. digitales communes (*see note 46*), these Aa. digitales dorsales propriae are superficial branches of Aa. metacarpeae, metatarseae.
- 53 *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.
- 54 *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.
- 55 (*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.
- 56 *A. digitalis palmaris communis II* is the continuation of A. mediana after the origin of the Arcus palmaris superficialis. *See note 55*. It is the largest artery in the distal half of the Metacarpus.
- 57 *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 bronchialis and Ramus esophageus may arise independently.
- 58 *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.
- 59 *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.
- 60 *Corpora caudalia [coccygea]*. These structures are composed of arteriovenous anastomoses. They were formerly termed Glomera coccygea.
- 61 *A. gastrica sinistra* often originates from A. hepatica in the sheep and goat.
- 62 *A. cystica* originates from A. gastroduodenalis in the ox.

- 63 *A. ruminalis sinistra, A. reticularis*. The former often originates from *A. gastrica sinistra*; the latter usually from *A. gastrica sinistra* in the sheep.
- 64 *A. mesenterica cranialis*. The branches of this artery are listed in the order of the segments of the intestine supplied.
- 65 *Ramus colicus*. In the pig this vessel supplies the Gyri centripetales. In the horse it was formerly designated *A. colica ventralis*.
- 66 *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.
- 67 *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*.
- 68 *A. renalis, V. renalis*. The intrarenal blood vessels are listed in the chapter [Splanchnologia](#) (vide *Vasa sanguinea renis*).
- 69 *A. iliaca interna*. The *A. iliaca interna* ends by dividing into *A. glutea caudalis* and *A. pudenda interna*.
- 70 *A. prostatica, vaginalis* is the main artery of the pelvic viscera. It was formerly termed in veterinary textbooks *A. urethrogenitalis* or *A. urogenitalis*.
- 71 *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.
- 72 *Ramus uterinus* of Ungulata was formerly designated *A. uterina caudalis* in many veterinary textbooks.
- 73 *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.
- 74 *A. iliocofemoralis, A. circumflexa femoris lateralis*. *A. iliocofemoralis* 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 79.
- 75 *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.
- 76 *A. clitoridis media*. This is the only artery of the clitoris in the mare.

- 77 *Ramus vestibularis* passes around the lateroventral surface of the vestibule with N. dorsalis clitoridis, but does not supply the clitoris.
- 78 *Truncus pudendoepigastricus* is inconstant in the cat.
- 79 *Ramus descendens*. This term from the N.A. replaces A. femoris cranialis, formerly used in veterinary textbooks.
- 80 *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.
- 81 *Ramus interosseus* occurs in the cat and connects A. tibialis cranialis to branches of A. caudalis femoris distalis.
- 82 *A. interossea cruris* occurs in the pig and ox. Its distal part corresponds to A. fibularis of the N.A.
- 83 *Ramus perforans* passes cranially through the Spatium interosseum cruris and joins A. tibialis cranialis.
- 84 *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*.
- 85 *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.
- 86 *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.
- 87 *V. cordis media* may originate directly from the Atrium dextrum.
- 88 *Vv. cordis dextrae* are homologous to the *Vv. cordis anteriores*, N.A.
- 89 *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.
- 90 *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.
- 91 *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.

- 92 *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*.
- 93 *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*.
- 94 *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*.
- 95 *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.
- 96 *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*.
- 97 *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.
- 98 *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*.
- 99 *V. profunda faciei* was formerly designated *V. reflexa* in Carnivora, pig, and horse, and *V. buccalis* in Ruminantia.
- 100 *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*.
- 101 *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.
- 102 *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*.
- 103 *V. lienalis*. This term from the N.A. designates also the proximal part, formerly often termed *V. gastrolienalis*.

- 104 *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*.
- 105 *V. obturatoria* is a branch of *V. iliaca interna* in the cat, but of *V. glutea caudalis* in the dog.
- 106 *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*.
- 107 *V. digitalis dorsalis communis II* is the largest vein of the metatarsus in the horse.
- 108 *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.
- 109 *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.V. or in the N.A.V.
- 110 *Ln. buccalis* occurs constantly in the rabbit and is inconstant in the dog.
- 111 *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*.
- 112 *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*.
- 113 *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.
- 114 *Lnn. tracheobronchales craniales*. These were formerly called *Lnn. eparteriales*. They lie at the origin of the *Bronchus trachealis* in *Artiodactyla*.
- 115 *Lnn. celiaci, Lnn. mesenterici craniales*. In the Ruminants these lymph nodes are closely adjacent and not clearly distinguishable from one another.
- 116 *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*.

- 117 *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.
- 118 *Lnn. iliaci mediales* are located along A. iliaca communis (or) or the terminal segment of Aorta (Car, Un), and V. iliaca communis.
- 119 *Lnn. sacrales* lie at the origin of A. et V. sacralis mediana.
- 120 *Lnn. iliaci laterales* are located along A. et V. circumflexa ilium profunda.
- 121 *Lnn. iliaci interni* are the lymph nodes that are located along A. et V. iliaca interna and were formerly called *Lnn. hypogastrici*.
- 122 *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.
- 123 *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.
- 124 *Lnn. femorales* is the collective term for the lymph nodes that lie in the Canalis femoralis along A. et V. femoralis.
- 125 *Lnn. femorales proximales [inguinales profundi]* are the large lymph nodes that lie proximally in the Canalis femoralis of the horse.
- 126 *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.
- 127 *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.
- 128 *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*.

ENCEPHALON**RHOMBENCEPHALON****Myelencephalon****Medulla oblongata**

Fissura mediana [ventralis]
 Pyramis [medullae oblongatae]
 Decussatio pyramidum¹⁷
 Sulcus lateralis ventralis
 Tuberculum faciale¹⁸
 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. vagi¹⁹
 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. trigemini²⁰
 Nucleus cochlearis ventralis²⁰
 Nucleus cochlearis dorsalis
 [Tuberculum acusticum]²⁰

Nuclei vestibulares²⁰
 Nucleus vestibularis rostralis
 Nucleus vestibularis medialis
 Nucleus vestibularis lateralis
 Nucleus vestibularis caudalis [descendens]
 Nucleus motorius n. facialis²⁰
 Nucleus parasympathicus n. facialis
 Genu n. facialis²⁰
 Nucleus parasympathicus n. intermedii²⁰
 Nucleus motorius n. abducentis²⁰
 Nucleus gracilis
 Nucleus cuneatus medialis²¹
 Nucleus cuneatus lateralis²¹
 Nucleus funiculi lateralis
 Nucleus olivaris²²
 Hilus nuclei olivaris²³
 Nucleus olivaris accessorius medialis
 Nucleus olivaris accessorius dorsalis
 Nucleus dorsalis corporis trapezoidei²²
 Nuclei ventrales corporis trapezoidei
 Nucleus arcuatus
 Fibrae arcuatae profundae²⁴
 Formatio reticularis
 Nucleus reticularis lateralis
 Nuclei raphes [rhaphe]
 Fasciculus gracilis
 Fasciculus cuneatus
 Tractus spinothalamici
 Tractus reticulospinalis lateralis
 Tractus spinotectalis
 Lemniscus medialis
 Decussatio lemniscorum medialis
 Pedunculus cerebellaris caudalis
 Tractus spinocerebellaris dorsalis
 Tractus spinocerebellaris ventralis
 Tractus olivocerebellaris
 Fibrae arcuatae superficiales
 Corpus trapezoideum²⁰
 Tractus pyramidalis²⁵
 Fibrae corticonucleares
 Fibrae corticospinales
 Fibrae corticoreticulares
 Decussatio pyramidum¹⁷
 Tractus rubrospinalis
 Fibrae tectospinales laterales

Fasciculus longitudinalis medialis
 Pars commissurospinalis
 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 raphes [rhaphes]
 Nucleus motorius n. abducentis²⁰
 Nucleus motorius n. facialis²⁰
 Genu n. facialis²⁰
 Nucleus motorius n. trigemini²⁰
 Nucleus sensibilis pontinus n. trigemini²⁶
 Tractus mesencephalicus n. trigemini
 Nucleus tractus mesencephalici n. trigemini
 Nucleus ceruleus [caeruleus]
 Tractus spinalis n. trigemini
 Nucleus tractus spinalis n. trigemini
 Nuclei n. vestibulocochlearis
 Nucleus cochlearis ventralis²⁰
 Nucleus cochlearis dorsalis
 [Tuberculum acusticum]²⁰
 Nucleus vestibularis rostralis²⁰
 Nucleus vestibularis medialis²⁰
 Nucleus vestibularis lateralis²⁰
 Nucleus vestibularis caudalis
 [descendens]²⁰
 Stria acustica²⁷
 Corpus trapezoideum²⁰
 Nucleus dorsalis corporis trapezoidei²²
 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

Cerebellum²⁸

Folia cerebelli
 Fissurae cerebelli
 Sulci cerebelli
 Vallecula cerebelli
 Corpus cerebelli
 Lobus rostralis
 Fissura prima
 Lobus caudalis
 Fissura uvulonodularis²⁹
 Lobus flocculonodularis
 Vermis
 Lingula cerebelli
 Lobulus centralis
 Culmen
 Pars rostralis
 Pars caudalis
 Declive
 Folium vermis
 Tuber vermis
 Pyramis [vermis]
 Uvula [vermis]
 Nodulus

Hemisphaerium [Hemisphaerium] cerebelli
 Vinculum lingulae
 Ala lobuli centralis [Prolatio aliformis]
 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 neuronum piriformium³⁰
 Stratum granulosum
 Nucleus lateralis cerebelli [Nucleus dentatus]
 Nuclei interpositi cerebelli
 Nucleus interpositus lateralis cerebelli
 [Nucleus emboliformis]
 Nucleus interpositus medialis cerebelli
 [Nucleus 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 quarti³¹
 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 CEREBRI³²

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 rostralis³³
 Brachium colliculi caudalis

Sectiones mesencephali

Tegmentum mesencephali
 Substantia grisea centralis
 Aqueductus [Aquae-] mesencephali
 [Aqu(a)eductus cerebri]
 Formatio reticularis
 Tractus tegmenti centralis (Car)
 Fasciculus longitudinalis medialis³⁴
 Fibrae commissurospinales
 Fibrae interstitiospinales
 Fibrae vestibulocommissurales
 Fibrae vestibulotectales
 Fibrae vestibulothalamicae
 Tractus tectospinalis
 Fasciculus longitudinalis dorsalis³⁵
 Tractus mesencephalicus n. trigemini
 Nucleus tractus mesencephalici n. trigemini

Nucleus motorius n. oculomotorii
 Nucleus motorius n. trochlearis
 Nuclei parasympathici n. oculomotorii
 Nucleus interpeduncularis
 Nuclei tegmenti³⁶
 Nucleus interstitialis
 Nucleus prestitialis [prae-]
 Nucleus precommissuralis [prae-]
 Nucleus ruber
 Pars magnocellularis
 Pars parvocellularis
 Decussationes tegmenti³⁷
 Decussatio dorsalis
 Decussatio ventralis
 Pedunculus cerebellaris rostralis
 [Brachium conjunctivum]
 Decussatio pedunculorum cerebellarium
 rostrarium
 Decussatio nervorum trochlearium
 Lemniscus trigeminalis³⁸
 Lemniscus medialis
 Lemniscus lateralis
 Nuclei lemnisci lateralis
 Tractus spinothalamicus³⁹
 Fasciculi tegmenti⁴⁰
 Substantia nigra
 Pars compacta
 Pars reticulata
 Crus cerebri
 Tractus pyramidalis⁴¹
 Fibrae corticonucleares
 Fibrae corticospinales
 Fibrae corticoreticulares
 Tractus corticopontinus⁴²
 Pars frontopontina
 Pars parietopontina
 Nucleus pretectalis [prae-]
 Tectum mesencephali
 Stratum zonale colliculi rostralis
 Stratum griseum colliculi rostralis
 Stratum opticum
 Strata medullaria colliculi rostralis
 Commissura colliculorum rostrarium
 Nucleus colliculi caudalis
 Commissura colliculorum caudarium
 Commissura caudalis
 Fasciculus retroflexus

PROSENCEPHALON

Diencephalon

Ventriculus tertius
 Tela chorioidea [chorioidea] ventriculi tertii
 Organum subfornicale
 Commissura caudalis
 Organum subcommissurale
 Foramen interventriculare
 Sulcus hypothalamicus
 Adhesio [Adhaesio] interthalamica
 Recessus opticus
 Recessus neurohypophysialis
 [Recessus infundibuli]

Hypothalamus

Corpus mamillare
 Recessus inframamillaris
 Tuber cinereum
 Pars rostralis tuberi
 Pars parainfundibularis tuberi
 Pars caudalis tuberi
 Sulcus tuberoinfundibularis
 Hypophysis [Glandula pituitaria]
 (vide N.A.V. p. 64)
 Tractus opticus
 Fasciculus paraopticus⁴³
 Radix medialis
 Radix lateralis
 Chiasma opticum
 Lamina terminalis grisea⁴⁴
 Organum vasculosum laminae terminalis
 griseae
 Organum vasculosum hypothalami⁴⁵

Sectiones hypothalami

Stratum periventriculare

REGIO HYPOTHALAMICA ROSTRALIS CUM REGIONE PREOPTICA [PRAE-]⁴⁶

Nucleus supraopticus
 Pars suprachiasmatica
 Pars postchiasmatica
 Nucleus suprachiasmaticus
 Nucleus paraventricularis
 Pars accessoria⁴⁷

Nucleus paraventricularis parvocellularis
 Nucleus hypothalamicus rostralis
 Nucleus preopticus [prae-] medianus
 Nucleus preopticus [prae-] medialis
 Nucleus preopticus [prae-] lateralis
 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 lateralis⁴⁹
 Nucleus hypothalamicus perifornicalis
 Nucleus periventricularis caudalis
 Nucleus mamillaris medialis
 Nucleus mamillaris lateralis
 Nucleus mamillaris cinereus

COMMISSURAE

Commissurae supraopticae
 Commissura supraoptica dorsalis⁵⁰
 Commissura supraoptica ventralis⁵⁰
 Commissura supramamillaris
 Commissurae intrahypothalamicae

TRACTUS NERVOSI PROJECTIONIS

Fibrae periventriculares
 Fornix⁵¹
 Fasciculus medialis telencephali⁵¹
 Stria terminalis⁵¹
 Fasciculus longitudinalis dorsalis
 Fibrae hypothalamoretinales
 Tractus supraopticohypophysialis
 Tractus paraventriculohypophysialis

Tractus tuberohypophysialis⁵²
 Pedunculus mamillaris
 Tractus mamillotegmentalis
 Fasciculus mamillohypothalamicus
 Tractus mamillothalamicus

Subthalamus

Corpus subthalamicum
 Zona incerta

Sectiones subthalami⁵³

Zona incerta
 Nucleus subthalamicus
 Nucleus endopeduncularis
 Ansa peduncularis
 Ansa lenticularis
 Pedunculus ventralis thalami

Thalamencephalon

THALAMUS

Tuberculum rostrale thalami⁵⁴
 Tenia [Taenia] thalami
 Pulvinar⁵⁴

METATHALAMUS

Corpus geniculatum mediale
 Corpus geniculatum laterale

EPITHALAMUS

Glandula pinealis
 Corpus [glandulae pinealis]
 Pedunculus [glandulae pinealis]
 Recessus pinealis
 Recessus suprapinealis
 Habenula⁵⁵
 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
- 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 parafascicularis⁵⁶

Nucleus dorsomedialis thalami

Nuclei paraventriculares thalami⁵⁷

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 [Facies 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

Rhinencephalon⁵⁸

Pars basalis rhinencephali

Sulcus rhinalis lateralis

Pars rostralis

Pars caudalis

Sulcus rhinalis medialis

Bulbus olfactorius

Sulcus limitans bulbi olfactorii

Bulbus olfactorius accessorius⁵⁹Pedunculus olfactorius⁶⁰

Tractus olfactorius lateralis

Tractus olfactorius medialis

Trigonum olfactorium⁶⁰

Sulcus limitans trigoni olfactorii

Lobus piriformis⁶¹

Pars rostralis

Pars caudalis

Gyrus olfactorius lateralis⁶²

Limen insulae

Gyrus parahippocampalis⁶²Vallecula [Fossa] lateralis cerebri⁶³Sulcus endorhinalis⁶⁴

Tuberculum olfactorium

Substantia perforata rostralis⁶⁵

Pars septalis rhinencephali

Area subcallosa⁶⁶Gyrus paraterminalis⁶⁷Gyrus diagonalis⁶⁸Septum telencephali [cellulare, verum]⁶⁹

Septum telencephali [pellucidum]
 Cavum septi telencephali [pellucidi]
 Lamina septi telencephali [pellucidi]

Pars limbica rhinencephali

Hippocampus⁷⁰
 Pars precommissuralis [prae-]
 Pars supracommissuralis [Indusium
 griseum]
 Pars retrocommissuralis
 Gyrus geniculi⁷⁰
 Gyrus supracallosus⁷⁰
 Sulcus corporis callosi
 Striae longitudinales
 Stria longitudinalis lateralis
 Stria longitudinalis medialis
 Pes hippocampi [Cornu ammonis]
 Alveus hippocampi
 Fimbria hippocampi
 Cornu ammonis inversum⁷¹
 Gyrus fasciolaris [Fasciola cinerea]⁷¹
 Gyrus dentatus [Fascia dentata]
 Sulcus hippocampi
 Sulcus fimbriodentatus
 Sulcus dentatoammonis
 Sulcus fimbrioammonis
 Tuberculum hippocampi⁷²
 Uncus⁷²
 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]
 Periarthicortex
 Tractus olfactorius intermedius⁶⁰
 Commissura rostralis
 Pars rostralis
 Pars caudalis
 Stria terminalis
 Corpus amygdaloideum
 Nucleus tractus olfactorii lateralis
 Nucleus corticalis
 Nucleus basalis
 Nucleus lateralis
 Nucleus centralis
 Nucleus medialis
 Lamella diagonalis⁶⁸
 Nuclei septi

Neopallium⁷⁴

Fissura pseudosylvia⁷⁵
 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]⁷⁶
 Sulcus ectomarginalis [ectosagittalis]
 Sulcus endomarginalis [endosagittalis]
 Sulcus ansatus
 Sulcus postcruciatus [postcentralis] (Car)
 Sulcus coronalis
 Sulcus cruciatus [centralis]⁷⁷
 Sulcus splenialis
 Sulcus suprasplenialis
 Sulcus obliquus⁷⁸
 Sulcus genualis⁷⁹
 Sulcus calcarinus (Un)
 Sulcus rostralis internus (Un)
 Gyrus sylvius rostralis
 Gyrus sylvius caudalis
 Gyrus compositus rostralis
 Gyrus compositus caudalis
 Gyrus ectosylvius medius

Gyrus intersylvius⁸⁰
 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 postcruciatu[s] [postcentralis]⁷⁷
 Gyrus precruciatu[s] [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 medialis⁸¹
 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

PACHYMENINX [DURA MATER]⁸²

Dura mater encephali

Falx cerebri
 Tentorium cerebelli membranaceum
 Falx cerebelli⁸³
 Diaphragma sellae
 Incisura tentorii
 Cavum trigeminale
 Cavum subdurale

Dura mater spinalis

Filum durae matris spinalis
 Cavum epidurale⁸²
 Cavum subdurale

LEPTOMENINX⁸²**Arachnoidea encephali**

Cavum subarachnoideale [Cavum
 leptomeningeum]⁸²
 Liquor cerebrospinalis

Arachnoidea spinalis

Cavum subarachnoideale [Cavum
 leptomeningeum]⁸²

Liquor cerebrospinalis

Cisternae subarachnoideales

Cisterna cerebellomedullaris
 Cisterna valliculae [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
 PERIPHERICUM⁸⁴**

Nervus
 Ganglion
 Ramus communicans
 Ramus muscularis
 Nervus cutaneus
 Nervus articularis
 Nervus vascularis
 Plexus periarterialis
 Plexus nervorum spinalium
 Corpuscula nervosa terminalia (*vide* N.H.V.)
 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 minor⁸⁵

N. OPHTHALMICUS

Ramus meningeus
 N. lacrimalis
 N. frontalis
 N. sinuum frontium⁸⁶
 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 zygomaticotemporalis⁸⁷
 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

Ganglion pterygopalatinum⁸⁸

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. buccalis⁸⁹
 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 alveolares inferiores caudales
 Rami alveolares inferiores medii
 Ramus alveolaris inferior rostralis
 Plexus dentalis inferior
 Rami dentales inferiores
 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. auriculotemporalis

Ganglion mandibulare⁹⁰

(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 buccales⁸⁹
 Rami buccolabiales
 Ramus marginalis mandibulae
 Ramus colli

N. INTERMEDIUS

Ganglion geniculi
 Chorda tympani

N. VESTIBULOCOCHLEARIS

Radix vestibularis
 Radix cochlearis
 N. vestibularis
 Ganglion vestibulare
 Pars superior
 Pars inferior
 N. utriculoampullaris
 N. utricularis
 N. ampullaris anterior
 N. ampullaris lateralis
 N. ampullaris posterior
 N. saccularis
 N. cochlearis
 Ganglion spirale cochleae

N. GLOSSOPHARYNGEUS

Ganglion proximale⁹¹
 Ganglion distale⁹¹
 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 proximale⁹¹
 Ganglion distale⁹¹
 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. laryngeus caudalis
 N. depressor

Truncus vagosympathicus
 Rami cardiaci
 N. laryngeus recurrens
 Rami tracheales
 Rami esophagei [oesophagei]
 N. laryngeus caudalis
 Rami bronchiales
 Plexus pulmonalis
 Rami esophagei [oesophagei]
 [Plexus (o)esophageus]
 Truncus vagalis ventralis
 Rami gastrici parietales
 Ramus communicans⁹²
 Rami atriales ruminis
 Rami reticulares craniales
 Ramus pyloricus
 Rami hepatici⁹³
 Rami duodenales
 Rami ad sulcum 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 sulcum cranialem
 Rami ad sulcum ventriculi
 Rami reticulares caudales
 Ramus ad curvaturam majorem abomasi
 Rami omasiales
 Rami abomasiales viscerales

N. ACCESSORIUS⁹⁴

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
 Ansa

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. supraclaviculares
 Nn. supraclaviculares ventrales
 Nn. supraclaviculares intermedii
 Nn. supraclaviculares dorsales

PLEXUS CERVICALIS

Ansa cervicalis
 Radix cranialis
 Radix caudalis

N. phrenicus

Rami pericardiaci

PLEXUS BRACHIALIS

Radices plexus⁹⁵

Trunci plexus⁹⁵

N. dorsalis scapulae

N. subclavius

N. suprascapularis**Nn. subscapulares****N. musculocutaneus**

Ramus muscularis proximalis

Ansa axillaris⁹⁶

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 craniales⁹⁷**N. thoracicus longus****N. thoracodorsalis****N. thoracicus lateralis****Nn. pectorales caudales⁹⁷****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 communes⁹⁸Nn. digitales dorsales proprii⁹⁹N. digitalis dorsalis I abaxialis (Car)⁹⁹**N. medianus**

Radix medialis

Radix lateralis

Rami musculares

N. interosseus antebrachii

Carnivora

N. digitalis palmaris I abaxialis

N. digitalis palmaris communis I¹⁰⁰

N. digitalis palmaris proprius I axialis

N. digitalis palmaris proprius II abaxialis

N. digitalis palmaris communis II¹⁰⁰

N. digitalis palmaris proprius II axialis

N. digitalis palmaris proprius III abaxialis

N. digitalis palmaris communis III¹⁰⁰

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 II⁹⁸

N. digitalis palmaris proprius II axialis

N. digitalis palmaris proprius III abaxialis

N. digitalis palmaris communis III⁹⁸

N. digitalis palmaris proprius III axialis

N. digitalis palmaris proprius IV axialis

Ramus communicans

*Ruminantia*N. digitalis palmaris communis II⁹⁸

N. digitalis palmaris proprius II

N. digitalis palmaris proprius III abaxialis

N. digitalis palmaris III axialis¹⁰¹N. digitalis palmaris IV axialis¹⁰¹

Ramus communicans

*Equus*N. palmaris medialis [N. digitalis palmaris communis II]¹⁰²

Ramus communicans

N. digitalis palmaris [proprius] medialis

Ramus dorsalis

N. palmaris lateralis [N. digitalis palmaris communis III]¹⁰²Ramus profundus¹⁰³

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

NERVI SACRALES

Rami dorsales
 Ramus medialis
 Ramus lateralis
 Nn. clunium medii
 Rami ventrales

PLEXUS LUMBOSACRALIS**Radices plexus¹⁰⁷****Trunci plexus¹⁰⁷****PLEXUS LUMBALIS**

N. iliohypogastricus¹⁰⁸
 Ramus cutaneus lateralis
 Ramus cutaneus ventralis

N. iliohypogastricus cranialis¹⁰⁸
 Ramus cutaneus lateralis
 Ramus cutaneus ventralis

N. iliohypogastricus caudalis¹⁰⁸
 Ramus cutaneus lateralis
 Ramus cutaneus ventralis

N. ilioinguinalis¹⁰⁸
 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

Carnivora, Sus

N. digitalis dorsalis II abaxialis
 N. digitalis dorsalis communis II⁹⁸
 N. digitalis dorsalis proprius II axialis
 N. digitalis dorsalis proprius III
 abaxialis
 N. digitalis dorsalis communis III⁹⁸
 N. digitalis dorsalis proprius III
 axialis
 N. digitalis dorsalis proprius IV
 axialis
 N. digitalis dorsalis communis IV⁹⁸
 N. digitalis dorsalis proprius IV
 abaxialis
 N. digitalis dorsalis proprius V axialis
 N. digitalis dorsalis V abaxialis

Ruminantia

N. digitalis dorsalis communis II⁹⁸
 Rami cutanei
 N. digitalis dorsalis proprius II axialis
 N. digitalis dorsalis proprius III
 abaxialis

' ' N. digitalis dorsalis communis III⁹⁸
 Rami cutanei
 Ramus communicans cum n.
 metatarses dorsali III
 N. digitalis dorsalis proprius III
 axialis
 N. digitalis dorsalis proprius IV
 axialis
 N. digitalis dorsalis communis IV⁹⁸
 Rami cutanei
 N. digitalis dorsalis proprius IV
 abaxialis
 N. digitalis dorsalis proprius V
 axialis

Equus

Ramus dorsalis
 Ramus lateralis

Termini communes

N. fibularis [peron(a)eus] profundus
 Rami musculares

Carnivora, Sus

N. metatarses dorsalis II (Car)⁹⁸
 N. metatarses dorsalis III⁹⁸
 N. metatarses dorsalis IV (Car)⁹⁸

Ruminantia

N. metatarses dorsalis III⁹⁸
 Ramus communicans cum n. digitali
 plantari proprio III axiali
 Ramus communicans cum n. digitali
 plantari proprio IV axiali

Equus

N. metatarses dorsalis II⁹⁸
 N. digitalis dorsalis III medialis
 N. metatarses dorsalis III⁹⁸
 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 II⁹⁸
 N. digitalis plantaris proprius II
 axialis
 N. digitalis plantaris proprius III
 abaxialis
 N. digitalis plantaris communis III⁹⁸
 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)⁹⁸
 N. digitalis plantaris proprius IV
 abaxialis
 N. digitalis plantaris proprius V
 axialis

N. plantaris lateralis
 Ramus profundus
 Nn. metatarses plantares (Car)⁹⁸
 N. digitalis plantaris communis IV
 (su)⁹⁸
 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 II⁹⁸
 - N. digitalis plantaris proprius II
 - N. digitalis plantaris proprius III
 - abaxialis
 - Ramus communicans cum n.
 - digitali dorsali proprio III
 - abaxiali
 - N. digitalis plantaris communis III⁹⁸
 - N. digitalis plantaris proprius III
 - axialis
 - N. digitalis plantaris proprius IV
 - axialis
 - N. plantaris lateralis
 - Ramus profundus
 - N. digitalis plantaris communis IV⁹⁸
 - 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. metatarsi plantares⁹⁸
 - N. digitalis plantaris [proprius] lateralis
 - Ramus dorsalis

*Termini communes***Ramus musculi coccygei¹⁰⁹****Ramus musculi levatoris ani¹⁰⁹****N. pudendus**

- Rami cutanei¹¹⁰
 - Ramus communicans cum n. cutaneo femoris caudali
- N. perinealis profundus¹¹¹

- N. perinealis superficialis
 - Nn. scrotales dorsales
 - Nn. labiales
- Ramus preputialis [prae-] et scrotalis¹¹²
- 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

SYSTEMA NERVOSUM AUTONOMICUM

- Plexus autonomici
- Ganglia plexuum autonomicorum
- Ganglia autonómica

PLEXUS AORTICUS THORACICUS

- Plexus cardiacus
- Ganglia cardiaca
- Plexus esophageus [oesophageus]
- Rami pulmonales
 - 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
 Plexus renalis
 Ganglia renalia
 Plexus uretericus
 Plexus testicularis
 Plexus ovaricus
 Plexus colicus¹¹³
 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 intermedia¹¹⁴
 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 cervicalis¹¹⁶
 Ganglion cervicothoracicum [stellatum]¹¹⁵
 Ansa subclavia
 Plexus subclavius
 N. vertebralis
 Plexus vertebralis
 Nn. cardiaci cervicales¹¹⁶
 Ganglia thoracica
 Nn. cardiaci thoracici¹¹⁶
 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. pelvini¹¹⁷
 Ganglia pelvina

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.

- 15 *Tractus spinothalamicus*. Although direct spinothalamic fibers may be too rare to justify their designation as a tract, there does exist a polynuronal 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 can 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 parasymphathicus 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 medialis.
- 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.

- 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 147.
- 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.

- 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 hypothalamic 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 parvocellular 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 the 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. It separates the Pars rostralis and the Pars caudalis of the Lobus piriformis and marks also the subdivision of the Sulcus rhinalis lateralis into Pars rostralis and Pars caudalis.

- 64 *Sulcus 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 the 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 callosum 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, and an ungulate, *Equus caballus*.

- 75 *Fissura pseudosylvia*, *Fissura sylvia* [*lateralis cerebri*]. These two depressions occupy 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 *Pachymeninx* [*Dura mater*], *Cavum epidurale*, *Leptomeninx*, *Cavum subarachnoideale* [*Cavum leptomeningeum*]. Terminology of the meninges was elaborated by adding the Greek roots *Pachy-* and *Leptomeninx* which are used in pathologic and clinical terminology dealing with meningitis. The alternative term *Spatium epidurale* is listed as a synonym for *Cavum epidurale* in the *Nomina Histologica Veterinaria*.
- 83 *Falx cerebelli* is present in man and a few wild mammals, but absent in domestic mammals.
- 84 *Systema nervosum periphericum*. 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.
- 85 The *Radix minor* contains also sensitive fibres and is not fully motoric.
- 86 *N. sinuum frontaliu*m may originate from *Ramus zygomaticotemporalis n. zygomatici* before it emerges from the *Foramen orbitotundum* in the ox.
- 87 *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 with that of the N.A.

- 88 *Ganglion pterygopalatinum*. In Ruminantia and the horse there are more than one Ganglion pterygopalatinum.
- 89 *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.
- 90 *Ganglion mandibulare*. This term replaces the N.A. term Ganglion submandibulare, in agreement with the term Gl. mandibularis of the N.A.V.
- 91 *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.
- 92 *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.
- 93 *Rami hepatici*. One of these may arise from the Truncus vagalis dorsalis in Ruminantia.
- 94 *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.
- 95 *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.
- 96 *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.
- 97 *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.

- 98 *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 the 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*.
- 99 *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 98.*
- 100 *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 98.*
- 101 *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*.
- 102 *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.
- 103 *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*.
- 104 *N. digitalis palmaris communis IV* is formed by *Ramus superficialis n. ulnaris* and the *Ramus communis* from *N. digitalis palmaris IV axialis*. *See also note 98.*
- 105 *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*.
- 106 *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.

- 107 *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.
- 108 *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.
- 109 *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.
- 110 *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.
- 111 *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.
- 112 *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.
- 113 *Plexus colicus* occurs in the horse. It connects the Plexus mesenterici cranialis and caudalis by passing through the dorsal part of the mesentery.
- 114 *Ganglia intermedia*. These are most commonly found in the Rami communicantes in the lumbar region and may be found in the Rami interganglionares.
- 115 *Ganglion cervicothoracicum [stellatum]* consists of the Ganglion cervicale caudale and one or more Ganglia thoracica, depending on the species.
- 116 *Nn. cardiaci cervicales, Nn. cardiaci thoracici*. These nerves are named according to the ganglion of origin.
- 117 *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		HEMISPHERIUM	
Corpus cerebelli			
Lobus rostralis			
Lingula	Lob. I	Lob. H. I	Vinculum lingulae
Lobulus centralis	Lob. II	Lob. H. II	Ala lobuli centralis
Culmen	Pars rostralis	Lob. H. III	Pars rostralis
	Pars caudalis	Lob. H. IV	Lobulus quadrangularis
		Lob. H. V	
Fissura prima			
Lobus caudalis			
Declive	Lob. VI	Lob. H. VI	Lobulus simplex
Folium vermis	Lob. VII A	Lob. H. VII A	Crus rostrale
Tuber vermis	Lob. VII B	Lob. H. VII B	Crus caudale
Pyramis	Lob. VIII A	Lob. H. VIII A	Lobulus paramedianus
	Lob. VIII B	Lob. H. VIII B	
Uvula	Lob. IX	Lob. H. IX	Paraflocculus dorsalis
Fissura uvulonodularis			
Lobus flocculonodularis			
Nodulus	Lob. X	Lob. H. X	Flocculus

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 sclerae¹
 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 [[Uvea](#)]

Choroidea [Chorioidea]

Lamina suprachorioidea [-chorioidea]
 Spatium perichorioideale [-chorioideale]
 Lamina vasculosa
 Tapetum lucidum
 Lamina choroidocapillaris [chorioideo-]
[Complexus basalis](#)²

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
 Plicae iridis
 Pupilla
 M. sphincter pupillae
 M. dilatator pupillae
 Stroma iridis
 Epithelium pigmentosum
 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. optici³

Excavatio disci

Macula

Area centralis rotunda

Area centralis striaeformis

Fovea centralis

Stratum pigmentosum

Stratum pigmentosum retinae

Stratum pigmentosum corporis ciliaris

Stratum pigmentosum iridis

[Stratum nervosum⁴](#)

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)⁵

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

Facies 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
 Tarsus inferior
 Ligamentum palpebrale mediale
 Raphe [Rhaphe] palpebralis lateralis
 Ligamentum palpebrale laterale
 Glandulae tarsales
 M. tarsalis superior
 M. tarsalis inferior

Tunica conjunctiva

Palpebra tertia⁶

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]
[aggregati 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
 Crista spiralis [Ligamentum spirale]⁷
 Paries internus ductus cochlearis⁸
 Foramina nervosa
 Limbus laminae spiralis osseae
 Labium limbi vestibulare
 Labium limbi tympanicum
 Membrana tectoria
 Dentes acustici
 Sulcus spiralis internus
 Sulcus spiralis 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
 - 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
Maculae cribrosae

Canales semicirculares⁹

- 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 incudostapedial
- Syndesmosis tympanostapedial

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 helices mediale
 - Crus helices laterale
- Spina helices
- Cauda helices
- 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. helices
 - M. helices 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

Calculus 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 *Complexus basalis* replaces the former term *Lamina basalis*, in conformity with most human and veterinary anatomical textbooks and the terminology used in the *Nomina Histologica Veterinaria*.
- 3 *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.
- 4 *Stratum nervosum*. The microscopic layers of *Stratum nervosum* of the retina have been deleted from NAV as they are hardly visible macroscopically and are listed in detail in the *Nomina Histologica Veterinaria*.
- 5 (*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.
- 6 *Palpebra tertia*. This term replaces the previous terms *Plica semilunaris conjunctivae* and *Membrana nictitans*, while the latter term is still used in avian nomenclature.
- 7 *Crista spiralis [Ligamentum spirale]* replaces the former term *Ligamentum spirale cochleae* and denotes the thickened periosteal lining of the bony cochlea forming the outer wall of the *Ductus cochlearis* to which the *Lamina basilaris* attaches.
- 8 *Paries internus ductus cochlearis*. This term was introduced in analogy to the *Nomina Histologica Veterinaria* to indicate the internal wall of the cochlear duct formed by the *Limbus laminae spiralis osseae* and the protruding *Membrana tectoria* which border the *Sulcus spiralis internus*.
- 9 *Canales semicirculares*. The former term *Canalis semicirculares ossei* was shortened as the word “ossei” is redundant because “*Canalis*” indicates a bony tunnel usually containing tubular structures called “*Ductus*” (e.g. *Canalis* vs. *Ductus nasolacrimalis*).

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 paranasalis (Car)
 Sinus interdigitalis (ov)

Epidermis

Dermis [Corium]

Papillae dermales [coriales]
 Cristae dermales [coriales]¹
 Lamellae dermales [coriales]¹
 Terminationes nervorum

Tela subcutanea [Hypodermis]

Panniculus adiposus
 Terminationes nervorum

PILI²

Capilli
 Setae
 Pili lanei
 Cirrus capitis
 Juba
 Cirrus caudae
 Cirrus metacarpeus
 Cirrus metatarsus
 Cilia
 Barba (cap)
 Tragi
 Vibrissae

Pili tactiles

Pili tactiles supraorbitales
 Pili tactiles infraorbitales
 Pili tactiles zygomatici
 Pili tactiles buccales
 Pili tactiles labiales superiores
 Pili tactiles labiales inferiores
 Pili tactiles mentales
 Pili tactiles 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
 Epiceras³
 Tubuli epidermales
 Dermis [Corium] cornus
 Papillae dermales [coriales]

TORI⁴

Torus carpeus
 Torus tarsoe
 Torus metacarpeus
 Calcar metacarpeum
 Torus metatarsus
 Calcar metatarsium
 Torus digitalis
 Torus ungulae

UNGUICULA, UNGULA⁵**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 ungulae¹³
 Pars axialis
 Sulcus axialis¹⁴
 Incisura paraarticularis¹⁵
 Pars abaxialis
 Sulcus abaxialis¹⁴
 Pars lateralis¹⁶
 Pars medialis¹⁶
 Pars mobilis lateralis¹⁶
 Pars mobilis medialis¹⁶
 Margo dorsalis (Car, su, Ru)
 Pars dorsalis¹⁶
 Pars inflexa lateralis¹⁶
 Pars inflexa medialis¹⁶
 Margo palmaris sive plantaris lateralis¹⁶
 Margo palmaris sive plantaris medialis¹⁶

' Angulus parietis palmaris sive
 plantaris lateralis¹⁶
 Angulus parietis palmaris sive
 plantaris medialis¹⁶
 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 cornea¹²
 Corpus soleae
 Crus soleae axiale¹⁷
 Crus soleae abaxiale¹⁷
 Crus soleae laterale¹⁷
 Crus soleae mediale¹⁷
 Margo parietalis
 Margo centralis
 Angulus soleae axialis¹⁷
 Angulus soleae abaxialis¹⁷
 Angulus soleae lateralis¹⁷
 Angulus soleae medialis¹⁷
 Facies externa
 Facies interna

Torus digitalis, Torus ungulae⁴

Epidermis tori
 Tubuli epidermales
 Dermis [Corium] tori
 Papillae dermales [coriales]
 Tela subcutanea tori [Pulvinus digitalis]¹⁸
 Pars torica pulvini digitalis¹⁸
 Torus corneus¹²
 Pars lateralis (eq)
 Pars medialis (eq)
 Apex tori¹⁹
 Basis tori¹⁹
 Facies externa
 Facies interna

Cuneus ungulae¹⁹

Epidermis cunei

Tubuli epidermales

Dermis [Corium] cunei

Papillae dermales [coriales]

Tela subcutanea cunei [Pars cunealis
pulvini digitalis]Cuneus corneus¹²

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 ungulae¹²Facies solearis²⁰

Facies contactus

Facies fornicis

Angulus dorsalis²¹Angulus lateralis²²Angulus medialis²²Angulus palmaris sive plantaris lateralis²³Angulus palmaris sive plantaris medialis²³**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 paranasalis (Car)

Gll. caudae²⁴

Gll. carpeae (su)

Gll. sinus interdigitalis (ov)

Gll. tori

MAMMA²⁵

Uber

Papilla mammae

M. sphincter papillae

Corpus mammae

Sulcus intermammaris

Glandula mammaria

Lobi glandulae mammariae

Lobuli glandulae mammariae

Ductus lactiferi

Sinus lactifer

Pars glandularis

Pars papillaris

Ductus papillaris

Ostium papillare

Apparatus suspensorius mammaris

Laminae laterales

Lamellae suspensoriae

Laminae mediales [Ligamentum
suspensorium uberis]

Lamellae suspensoriae

Mamma masculina

(Mamma accessoria)

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 *Epiceris* 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 metatarsus* 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 metatarsum*. 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, coroneae, Pulvinus limbi, coroneae*. 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 paraarticularis*. 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: *Seitentheil*; 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.