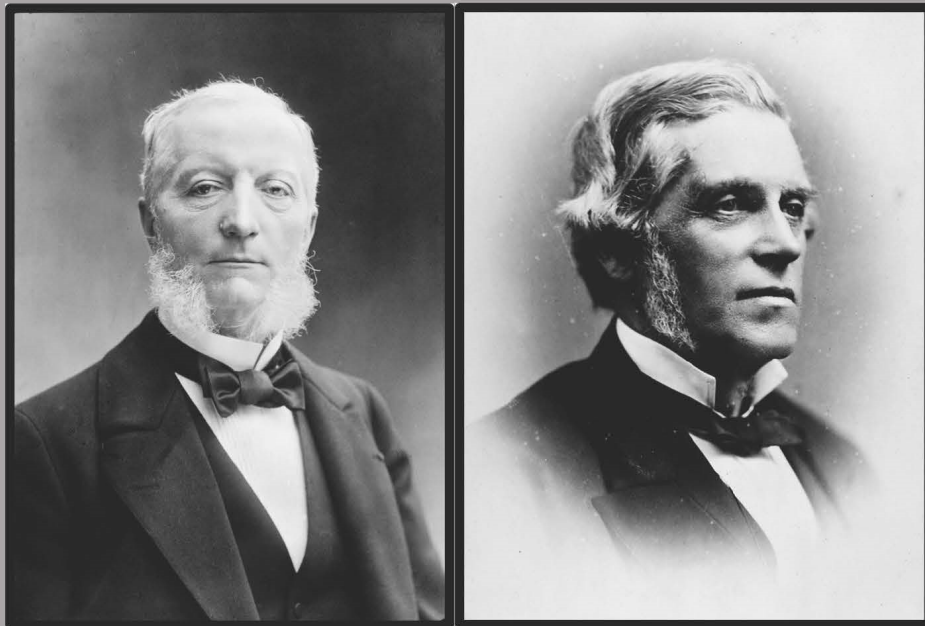


Pioneers in Human Anatomy

Sir William Bowman



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Virginia Tech Carilion School of Medicine

Pioneers in Human Anatomy

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Pioneers in Human Anatomy

Gross Anatomy, Neuroanatomy, Microscopic Anatomy,
Developmental Anatomy

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Introduction

One cannot study medicine without encountering the names of those individuals who first discovered and/or described a particular structure, procedure, disease, sign, symptom or instrument of diagnosis or treatment. It seems as though eponyms in medicine have always been around and it seems unlikely that they will ever be totally abandoned or eliminated. Eponymic designations are a way of recognizing and giving credit for work sometimes spanning a lifetime.

Some eponyms have come into the literature because that individual was the first to report on a particular topic (*aqueduct of Sylvius*) or may have provided the most definitive description of the topic (*Parkinson disease*). Others recognize the committed effort or discovery of a single individual (*islets of Langerhan*) while others signify the combined or collaborative efforts of two or more dedicated persons (*Marchiafava-Bignami disease*). Some refer to normal structures (*Hunter's canal*) or functions (*Starling's law*), while many others relate to abnormal observations (*Babinski sign*). Countless numbers are associated with diseases (Tay-Sachs disease) or injuries (*Colle's fracture*), procedures for evaluating functions (*McMurray's test*) or techniques for treating specific disease or injuries (*Epply maneuver*). Eponymic designations are used to identify tools and surgical instruments invented for particular purposes (*Kerrison Rongeur*) and surgical procedures (*Whipple procedure*). Some eponyms are associated with other, frequently more descriptive terms (*Poupart's ligament / inguinal ligament*) while others indicate structures, processes or procedures for which no other name exists (*McBurney's point*). As can be appreciated from this brief synopsis, eponyms are well ingrained into almost all facets of medicine.

In recent years some efforts have been made to replace eponyms in the anatomical literature with more descriptive terms; an understandable goal in the minds of some and an undesirable and objective in the minds of others. To those who may favor eliminating eponymic designations we, of a more historical view and leaning, say "A pox upon you and your house – how dare you strip our professional lexicon of such an elegant and deserving way of acknowledging those upon whose shoulders we stand!" We believe that eponyms, like rock and roll, are here to stay.

So, in order to assist in stalling this outrageously unthinkable effort, we offer here for your enjoyment and enrichment an opportunity, in a quiz format, to link descriptions of various anatomical structures with the names of those pioneers in the anatomical sciences, some well-known and others less well-known, with whom they are associated. We decided to make this journey through the world of eponymic descriptions more enjoyable (and even challenging) by presenting this material in a quiz format. We believe that quizzes are fun and the satisfaction of getting a few correct can even be rewarding.

This collection of free-answer quiz questions is divided into three sections. In the first section a brief description of an anatomical structure, feature, tissue, cell or

pathway is presented followed by a blank line in which the reader may insert the name(s) of the individual(s) commonly associated with that structure, feature, tissue or pathway. The descriptions and individuals included here are limited to those associated with the four traditional sub-disciplines of anatomy: gross anatomy, neuroanatomy, microscopic anatomy and developmental anatomy. Within these major anatomical subdisciplines, the descriptions are further categorized to better organize the material. For example, in the chapter on Gross Anatomy, questions are further divided into those associated with different body regions. In the chapter on Microscopic Anatomy, descriptions are assembled in groups based on organ system. In the chapter on Neuroanatomy the descriptions include categories such as nuclei, ganglia, peripheral nervous system and tracts. We believe this organizational format will help the reader who might be interested only in descriptions and individuals associated with a particular body region or system.

In the second section the descriptions are repeated with the name(s) of the individuals associated with each particular structure included on the line provided with each description. This section serves as a type of answer key. For most descriptions only one individual is or has been associated with a particular structure. However, in some cases more than one individual has been recognized in connection with a particular anatomical entity. We make no effort to adjudicate any disputes regarding priority or originality in these matters, but rather list multiple names when they are found in commonly used and easily available resources and when we can find no reliable evidence to exclude them.

The third section includes an alphabetical listing of the individuals listed in section two. This list is unfortunately, but necessarily incomplete. Birth and death dates, particularly for those who lived in the 16th, 17th and 18th century may not have been included due to the absence of, or our inability to locate any reliable information on this head. We have found this listing useful in finding additional, often interesting information about these worthy individuals. Simply enter the individual's name into a search engine, press the enter key and like magic, a selection of sites appears that allows the reader to explore further the lives and work of these worthy individuals.

Many resources were consulted in undertaking this project. These include the published literature in which particular anatomical structures and their eponymic designation are mentioned or discussed. Some material was obtained from textbooks, including a collection of very old textbooks published the middle and late 19th and early 20th centuries which we have been privileged to examine over the years and which have been a delight to use. Other contributions were obtained through internet searches. We acknowledge the fallibility of some of the resources we have used and accept full responsibility for any errors that might have been included. Additionally, we acknowledge that the spelling of the names of several of these individuals may vary in the literature, typically reflecting the origin and the language of the resources used in assembling this information. Every effort has been made to be as accurate as possible in this work. We ask your understanding if the spellings and completeness of the names and the birth and death dates included differ from what you might be familiar with. We

would be pleased hear from readers on this matter and to correct any errors in subsequent editions.

This work is not intended to be encyclopedic or exhaustive in scope and as such is not to be considered as a reference resource. It is not intended to be used as a textbook or learning resource in an anatomy course or graduate program representing subject matter that students would be expected to memorize and use in their professional lives. Nor is it intended to serve as a library of questions that might be used on examinations to be used as a means of distinguishing among student populations. It is rather intended to provide an opportunity for those who may be interested in those pioneers in anatomy or who may have learned (or forgotten) some eponymic descriptions in the past, to test their knowledge (or memory) of these historical designations or to link particular individuals to anatomical structures and features previously unknown. While students and teachers of anatomy may have a professional interest in knowing who, in the history of anatomy, has been associated with a particular structure, others including medical historians, biographers and medical artists might also find this information of interest.

In deciding on the format to use for this material, we thought that the free answer quiz format might be both engaging and fun and after trying it out ourselves and with our colleagues, we found this to be correct; satisfying when we were able to link the description with an individual and sadly frustrating when we failed to do so. Being anatomists ourselves, we found this approach to have a certain appeal and we thought it ultimately a rather good idea.

We hope you enjoy attempting to link the many anatomical structures listed here with the individuals with whom they are forever connected. We hope also that you will use them from time to time as may seem appropriate and experience as we have, the pleasure and intellectual satisfaction of recognizing those who have labored before us.

MFN
JPM

Section One - Quizzes

Gross Anatomy - Head and Neck

Directions: Indicate the name of the individual(s) in column "B" that are associated with the structure/description provided in column "A."

A	B
1. maxillary sinus	_____
2. facial canal	_____
3. lesser (small) sublingual glands	_____
4. posterolateral pharyngeal recess	_____
5. pterygoid canal and its vessels	_____
6. pharyngeal lymphatic ring	_____
7. submandibular duct	_____
8. cuneiform cartilage of larynx	_____
9. opening into cavernous sinus for passage of VI nerve	_____
10. smooth muscle of eyelids	_____
11. parotid duct	_____
12. pharyngo-tympanic tube	_____
13. tarsal glands of the eyelid	_____
14. fascial sheath of the eye	_____
15. laryngeal ventricle	_____
16. aryepiglottic muscle	_____
17. superior nasal concha	_____
18. accessory lacrimal glands	_____
19. petroclinoid ligament	_____
20. carotid tubercle	_____
21. vomeronasal cartilage	_____
22. corniculate cartilage of the larynx	_____

23. space between dural folds that houses trigeminal ganglion _____
24. temporo-squamosal suture _____
25. suspensory ligament of the lens _____
26. cleft in meningeal dura housing trigeminal ganglion _____
27. cartilage of the 2nd branchial arch _____
28. small bones found in sutures of the skull _____
29. canal in temporal bone for auricular branch of X _____
30. columns in the osseous spiral lamina of the cochlea _____
31. foramen cecum of tongue _____
32. space between the upper border of levator veli palatini and base of the skull _____
33. tympanic notch on tympanic part of temporal bone _____
34. palpebral portion of the lacrimal gland _____
35. incisive foramina of the hard palate _____
36. venous sinus of the sclera _____
37. lacrimal fold _____
38. ductus reuniens _____
39. thickened lower part of the bulbar sheath _____
40. fold on posterior pharyngeal wall _____
41. tensor tarsi (lateral part of orbicularis oculi) _____
42. small swelling on posterior helix of ear _____
43. lowest thyropharyngeus fibres above the cricopharyngeus muscle _____
44. five artery anastomoses on anterior nasal septum _____
45. line from inferior margin of orbit to external auditory canal _____
46. vein connecting pterygoid plexus and cavernous sinus _____
47. membrane fold in lacrimal duct near punctum _____
48. retropharyngeal lymph nodes _____

49. tympanic canal _____
50. sublingual gland duct _____
51. sphenoid conchae _____
52. space above jugular notch _____
53. small defect on posterior edge of tympanic ring _____
54. tubular cavity in nasal septum _____
55. accessory lacrimal glands _____
56. deep lingual arterial anastomosis _____
57. space in iridocorneal angle _____
58. thyroglossal duct _____
59. buccal fat pad _____
60. anterior process of malleus _____
61. helicotrema _____
62. opening in osseous part of external auditory meatus _____
63. minor sublingual glands _____
64. petrotympanic fissure _____
65. scaphoid fossa in sphenoid bone _____
66. ciliary muscle _____
67. membrane lining the maxillary sinus _____
68. alar ligament _____
69. parietal emissary veins _____
70. lacrimal part of orbicularis oculi _____
71. triangle involving hyoglossus, digastric and
hyoid bone _____
72. pharyngeal ridge with contraction of superior
constrictor _____
73. pyramidal lobe of thyroid gland _____
74. sublingual bursa _____
75. muscle fibers in check ligament of the eye _____
76. tentorial notch _____
77. central artery of the retina _____

78. lateral capsular ligament of temporomandibular joint _____
79. hiatus for the lesser petrosal nerve _____
80. thyroid ima artery _____
81. auricular ligaments _____
81. hiatus for the greater petrosal nerve _____
82. anterior lingual gland _____
83. laryngeal ventricle _____
84. meridional fibers of the ciliary muscle _____
85. suspensory ligament of the thyroid gland _____
86. tubal tonsil _____
87. cartilage attached to vocal process of arytenoid _____
88. risorius muscle _____
89. line passing between opisthion and basion _____
90. sphenoidal concha _____
91. depression in lacrimal sac for lacrimal duct _____
92. subarachnoid space around optic nerve _____
93. petro-occipital fissure _____
94. parotid duct _____
95. optic disc _____
96. scalenus minimus _____
97. spiral canal of cochlea _____
98. diploic veins _____
99. olfactory glands _____
100. innermost layer of the choroid of the eye _____
101. ligament between pars tensa and pars flaccida _____
102. small recess in middle ear cavity _____
103. true vocal folds _____
104. retro-lingual space _____
105. gap in petrotympanic fissure for chorda tympani _____
106. highest nasal concha _____
107. ligament of the malleus _____

108. superficial portion of orbicularis oculi _____
109. small mucous gland in floor of the mouth _____
110. fovea centralis _____
111. clivus _____
112. pretarsal segment of orbicularis oculi _____
113. endolymphatic sac _____
114. lateral tubercle of the orbit _____
115. mastoid air sinuses _____
116. anterior part of fascial sheath of the eye _____
117. suspensory ligament of the esophagus _____
118. parathyroid gland _____
119. mastoid fontanelle _____
120. pterygopalatine fossa _____
121. small cavity on floor of external auditory canal _____
122. small cartilage on anterior fold of vocal cord _____
123. bursa posterior to hyoid bone _____
124. superior transverse ligament of the eye _____
125. potential space between ciliary zonule and vitreous body _____
126. anterior limiting lamina of cornea _____
127. notches on cartilage of external auditory meatus _____
128. conjunctival glands _____
129. sphenoparietal sinus _____
130. pterygospinous ligament and process _____
131. carotid space (triangle) _____
132. cochlear duct _____
133. pharyngeal tonsil _____
134. small orbital muscle that pulls eye forward _____
135. short ciliary arteries on sclera near optic nerve _____
136. anterior tympanic artery _____
137. taste bud _____

- 138. pars flaccida _____
- 139. horizontal cartilage near nasal septum _____
- 140. cutaneous muscle of the lip _____
- 142. endolymphatic recess _____
- 143. space containing carotid bifurcation _____
- 144. tonsillar fossa _____
- 145. episcleral space _____
- 146. connective tissue fibers bounding pars flaccida _____
- 147. triangle involving digastric, mylohyoid and
hypoglossal nerve _____
- 148. median atlanto-occipital ligament _____
- 149. tympanomeningeal fissure _____
- 150. ansa subclavian _____
- 151. epithelial tissue near angle of mandible by
buccal nerve _____
- 152. bulb of the jugular vein _____
- 153. canal in vitreous from optic disc to lens _____
- 154. small venous plexus between canal of Schlemm
and space of Fontana _____
- 155. space between tongue and sublingual gland _____
- 156. exocrine salivary glands _____
- 157. arterial plexus of the nasal septum _____
- 158. suprameatal triangle / mastoid fossa _____
- 159. left supraclavicular lymph node _____
- 160. triangular area on posterior proximal esophagus _____

Gross Anatomy - Limbs

Directions: Indicate the name of the individual(s) in column "B" that are associated with the structure/description provided in column "A".

A	B
1. iliofemoral ("Y") ligament	_____
2. adductor canal	_____
3. dorsal tubercle of the radius	_____
4. inguinal ligament	_____
5. posterior meniscofemoral ligament	_____
6. supinator arch	_____
7. fibula-talo-calcaneal ligament	_____
8. iliopectineal fascia	_____
9. line joining ASIS to ischial tuberosity	_____
10. common tendon of gastrocnemius and soleus	_____
11. oblique popliteal ligament	_____
12. transverse tarsal joint	_____
13. palmar fascia of the hand	_____
14. superior glenohumeral ligament	_____
15. suspensory ligament of the axilla	_____
16. anterior meniscofemoral ligament	_____
17. tarsometatarsal joint	_____
18. iliotibial tract (band)	_____
19. femoral triangle	_____
20. oblique cord of proximal radio-ulnar joint	_____
21. abnormal abductor digiti minimi of the hand	_____
22. tunnel transmitting the ulnar nerve at the wrist	_____
23. ligament forming tunnel through which passes the median nerve and brachial artery	_____
24. cutaneous ligaments of the digits	_____

25. transverse band of the ulnar collateral ligament _____
26. canals within bones containing vessels _____
27. lacunae within bones containing osteoclasts _____
28. inguinal lymphatic nodes adjacent to femoral canal _____
29. lateral tubercle of tibia for attachment of the IT band _____
30. angle of inclination of the femur _____
31. posterior process of the talus (astragalus) _____
32. lymph node at the femoral ring _____
33. inferior calcaneal nerve _____
34. posterior process of the talus _____
35. fibrous roof over cubital tunnel _____
36. lower fibers of posterior sacroiliac joint _____
37. articularis genu muscle _____
38. proximal of the two palmar limb creases _____
39. coracobrachialis muscle _____
40. semimembranosus bursa _____
41. ligament from posterior superior iliac spine to
2nd transverse tubercle on sacrum _____
42. calcar femorale _____
43. lacertus fibrosus _____
44. articular cartilage of the acromioclavicular joint _____
45. dorsal talonavicular ligament _____
46. tuberosity of the 5th metatarsal _____
47. fibular collateral ligament _____
48. septal tissue in femoral canal _____
49. supraclavicular lymph nodes on left side _____
50. superficial transverse ligament of the palm _____
51. accessory anterior inferior talofibular ligament _____
52. plantar ligament of the foot _____
53. line passing through great toe and mid calcaneus _____

- 54. split in flexor digitorum superficialis tendon for tendon of flexor digitorum profundus _____
- 55. longitudinal fibers of articular capsule of hip joint _____
- 56. volar carpal ligament _____
- 57. space between pronator quadratus and FDP in forearm _____
- 58. location of posterior tibial artery behind medial malleolus _____

Gross Anatomy - Thorax

Directions: Indicate the name of the individual(s) in column "B" that are associated with the structure/description provided in column "A".

A	B
1. suspensory ligament of the breast	_____
2. sternal angle	_____
3. sebaceous glands of the areola	_____
4. conduction fibers of the heart	_____
5. suprapleural membrane (fascia)	_____
6. valve of the coronary sinus	_____
7. atrio-ventricular bundle	_____
8. attachment for anterior scalene on the first rib	_____
9. long thoracic nerve	_____
10. foramen ovale of the heart	_____
11. ductus (ligamentum) arteriosum	_____
12. space above the jugular notch	_____
13. sino-atrial node	_____
14. oblique vein of the left atrium	_____
15. smooth muscle fibers of the smallest bronchi	_____
16. atrio-ventricular node	_____
17. retromammary space	_____
18. valve of the inferior vena cava	_____
19. valve of the coronary sinus	_____
20. fold in left superior vena cava in pericardial sac	_____
21. third intercostal space on the left sternal border (S2)	_____
22. lymphatics in areola of nipple	_____
23. sternopericardial ligament	_____
24. partial duplication of thoracic duct in thorax	_____
25. nodules on edge of semilunar valves	_____
26. interspinous plane	_____

27. thoracic duct _____
28. transverse pericardial sinus _____
29. triangular area in wall of right atrium _____
30. pulmonary ridge _____
31. lacteal veins _____
32. innominate cardiac vein _____
33. mammary tissue extending into axilla _____
34. anastomosis between circumflex artery and
right coronary artery _____
35. largest openings of the small cardiac veins _____
36. pulmonary circulation _____
37. space between costal and sternal attachments of
diaphragm _____
38. intervenous tubercle of right ventricle _____
39. infraclavicular fossa _____
40. small air-filled sacs on surface of lung _____
41. arterial conduction system of the heart _____
42. interpectoral lymph nodes _____

Gross Anatomy - Abdomen

Directions: Indicate the name of the individual(s) in column "B" that are associated with the structure/description provided in column "A".

A	B
1. main pancreatic duct	_____
2. accessory pancreatic duct	_____
3. hepatorenal recess	_____
4. epiploic foramen	_____
5. lacunar ligament	_____
6. anterior renal capsule (fascia)	_____
7. spiral fold of cystic duct	_____
8. inguinal triangle	_____
9. hepatopancreatic sphincter	_____
10. lumbar triangle	_____
11. lymphatic nodules of the ileum	_____
12. suspensory ligament of the duodenum	_____
13. hepatopancreatic ampulla	_____
14. fatty layer of superficial abdominal fascia	_____
15. fibrous layer of superficial abdominal fascia	_____
16. ileal diverticulum	_____
17. insulin secreting cells of pancreas	_____
18. iliocecal fold	_____
19. capsule of the liver	_____
20. caudate lobe of the liver	_____
21. cisternal chyli	_____
22. supraduodenal artery	_____
23. mucosal membrane folds in the ileum	_____
24. vein crossing pyloduodenal junction	_____
25. sternocostal triangle (foramen)	_____
26. lumbocostal trigone (foramen)	_____

27. posterior renal capsule (fascia) _____
28. transpyloric plane _____
29. pudendal canal _____
30. iliofemoral ligament _____
31. capsule surrounding the glomerulus of the kidney _____
32. glands secreting digestive enzymes in duodenum _____
33. upper part of the pectineal fascia _____
34. dilatation at the neck of the gall-bladder _____
35. "u" shaped region of the nephron _____
36. circular mucous folds of the small intestine _____
37. inguinal ligament _____
38. ileocecal fold _____
39. ileocecal valve _____
40. reflected part of the inguinal ligament _____
41. linea semilunaris _____
42. spiral valves of the cystic duct _____
43. tubular structures in the wall of the gallbladder _____
44. conjoint tendon of the transversus abdominis
muscle _____
45. small tubular structures in the wall of the gallbladder _____
46. renal collecting ducts _____
47. perirenal fascia _____
48. retro-aortic left renal vein _____
49. cysto-hepatic triangle _____
50. small veins of the falciform ligament _____
51. semilunar line of the abdominal wall _____
52. line connecting gall bladder and IVC on ventral liver _____
53. uncovertebral joints _____
54. surface location for inflamed appendix _____
55. ischioanal fossa _____
56. ischiorectal fossa _____

57. area bounded by lower border L lung, ant border of spleen, L costal margin, inf margin L lobe of liver _____
58. superior hypogastric plexus _____
59. small cutaneous veins around umbilicus _____
60. ileal sphincter _____
61. central anastomotic mesenteric artery _____
62. middle lobe of prostate gland _____
63. mucous membrane at base of appendix _____
64. celiac trunk _____
65. arterial anastomosis between SMA and IMA _____
66. fissure on liver between right lobe and caudate lobe _____
67. esophagogastric angle _____
68. paraaortic bodies _____
69. deep inguinal lymph nodes _____
70. central veins of the liver _____
71. small mucous glands of the biliary mucosa _____
72. uncinated process of the pancreas _____
73. frenulum of the ileal orifice _____
74. intestinal glands _____
75. capsule of the spleen _____
76. inguinal canal _____
77. interfoveolar ligament _____
78. tongue of right lobe of liver extending downward _____
79. circular membranous folds of small intestine _____
80. superior lumbar triangle _____
81. precolic fascia _____
82. iliopubic ligament _____
83. retroperitoneal veins _____
84. falciform margin of saphenous opening _____
85. line between anterior superior iliac spine and umbilicus _____

- 86. mesenterico-parietal fascia _____
- 87. transversalis fascia _____
- 88. anterior layer of rectus sheath below arcuate line _____
- 89. inferior duodenal fossa/recess _____
- 90. superior mesenteric artery _____
- 91. esophagogastric angle _____
- 92. intrahepatic bile ductules _____
- 93. sling-like collar at gastroesophageal junction _____

Gross Anatomy - Pelvis and Perineum

Directions: Indicate the name of the individual(s) in column "B" that are associated with the structure/description provided in column "A".

A	B
1. anal columns	_____
2. perineal fascia	_____
3. bulbourethral glands	_____
4. pudendal canal	_____
5. deep fascia of the penis	_____
6. rectouterine (rectovesical) pouch	_____
7. transverse rectal folds	_____
8. urethral glands	_____
9. persistant processus vaginalis in females	_____
10. retro-pubic space	_____
11. paraurethral glands	_____
12. greater vestibular glands	_____
13. fascia separating prostate from rectum	_____
14. sphincter of the urethra	_____
15. cardinal ligament of the uterus	_____
16. inter-ureteric ridge	_____
17. trigone of the urinary bladder	_____
18. rectosacral fascia	_____
19. rectal valves	_____
20. uterine tubes	_____
21. perineal body	_____
22. anococcygeal body	_____
23. iliopectineal fascia	_____
24. ampulla of the uterine tube	_____
25. space in the bulbous portion of the urethra	_____
26. middle lobe of the prostate gland	_____

27. openings in the mucous glands of the male urethrae _____
28. circular muscle in the fundus uterus _____
29. retro-renal fascia _____
30. watershed between anterior and posterior branches
of the renal arteries _____
31. deep perineal fascia _____
32. lateral edge of trigone area of urinary bladder _____
33. coccygeal body _____
34. nerve ganglion in lateral wall of cervix _____
36. remnant of peritoneal processus vaginalis _____
37. cremaster muscle _____
38. mucous secreting glands lateral to lower vagina _____
39. superficial fascia of the perineum _____
40. lobules of epididymis _____
41. subperitoneal fascia anterior to external iliac A. _____
42. transverse line marking sacral promontory _____
43. perineal membrane _____
44. puboprostatic ligament _____
45. navicular fossa of urethra _____
45. longitudinal muscle of rectal wall _____
46. deep fibers of dartos muscle in scrotal septum _____
47. ovarian fossa _____
48. perianal lymphatic plexus _____
49. prostatic venous plexus _____
50. cremasteric fascia _____
51. rectovaginal septum _____
52. round ligament of the uterus _____
53. ischioanal fossa _____
54. connective tissue fat in labia majora _____
55. mesentery from broad ligament to appendix _____
56. fundiform ligament of the clitoris _____

- 57. paraurethral ducts _____
- 58. scrotal raphe _____
- 59. valve of the navicular fossa _____
- 60. middle transverse rectal fold _____
- 61. uvula of the bladder _____
- 62. posterior urethral valve _____
- 63. suspensory ligament of the ovary _____
- 64. space between urinary bladder and intramural
part of ureter _____
- 65. smegma secreting glands of penis _____
- 66. superficial perineal space _____
- 67. gubernaculum testes _____
- 68. lower 1/3 of the anal canal _____
- 69. frenulum of ileocecal valve _____
- 70. transverse perineal ligament _____
- 71. isthmus of the ureter _____
- 72. CT between bladder and anterior vaginal wall _____
- 73. folds of peritoneum containing rectouterine
muscle _____

Neuroanatomy - Brain and Spinal Cord

Directions: Indicate the name of the individual(s) in column "B" that are associated with the structure/description provided in column "A".

A	B
1. cerebral aqueduct	_____
2. lateral aperture of the IV ventricle	_____
3. midline aperture of the IV ventricle	_____
4. reticular process of the cord (lateral horn)	_____
5. ventriculus terminalis (of the cord)	_____
6. foramen cecum (pons/medullary junction)	_____
7. tuberculum cinereum	_____
8. arachnoid from dorsum sellae to mammillary body	_____
9. interpeduncular fossa	_____
10. small depression just anterior to obex	_____
11. oligodendrocyte/Schwann cell border	_____
12. hippocampus	_____
13. interventricular foramen	_____
14. cerebellar granular layer	_____
15. superior medullary velum	_____
16. cavum septum pellucidum	_____
17. pons	_____
18. microglia	_____
19. lamina I of spinal cord	_____
20. substantia gelatinous	_____
21. tapetum	_____
22. anterior part of the III ventricle	_____
23. superior anastomotic vein	_____
24. inferior anastomotic vein	_____
25. great cerebral vein	_____
26. confluence of sinuses	_____

27. arterial circle at base of brain _____
28. large spinal artery at T9 –T12 level _____
29. cortical areas designated by number _____
30. expressive language area _____
31. receptive language area _____
32. substantia innominate _____
33. laminae of white fibers in cerebral cortex _____
34. stria of the fourth ventricle _____
35. quadrigeminal cistern _____
36. paraolfactory area _____
37. olfactory islands _____
38. tail of the dentate gyrus _____
39. pontocerebellar cistern _____
40. reticular formation _____
41. olfactory bulb _____
42. insular lobe _____
43. trigone of the lateral lemniscus _____
44. tuberculum cinereum _____
45. cerebral basal vein _____
46. cistern of the lateral fissure _____
47. inferior medullary velum _____
48. centrum semiovale _____
49. artery of the pterygoid canal _____
50. cavity of the septum pellucidum _____
51. subarachnoid space around cerebral vessels _____
52. intercavernous (circular) sinus _____
53. arachnoid granulations _____
54. terminal ventricle of the spinal cord _____
55. calamus scriptorius _____
56. linea splendens _____
57. single artery from PCA supplying thalamus and _____

- midbrain bilaterally
- 58. band of the dentate gyrus
- 59. substantia reticularis alba
- 60. cornu ammonis
- 61. arbor vitae (of cerebellum)

Neuroanatomy - Sulci and Gyri

Directions: Indicate the name of the individual(s) in column "B" that are associated with the structure/description provided in column "A".

A	B
1. central sulcus	_____
2. horizontal fissure	_____
3. superior transverse temporal gyrus	_____
4. left middle frontal gyrus	_____
5. rhinal sulcus	_____
6. hypothalamic sulcus	_____
7. gyrus descendens (lateral occipital lobe)	_____
8. circular sulcus	_____
9. supraorbital sulcus	_____
10. incisura temporalis	_____
11. gyrus olfactorio-orbitalis	_____
12. subcallosal gyrus	_____
13. dentate gyrus	_____
14. supracallosal gyrus (induseum griseum)	_____
15. sulcus intermedius secundus	_____
16. intraparietal sulcus	_____
17. insular cortex	_____
18. gyrus lateral to fascia dentate	_____
19. fissure below splenium of corpus callosum	_____
20. occipital angle of the parietal lobe	_____
21. medial olfactory gyrus	_____
22. paraolfactory area	_____
23. hippocampus	_____
24. transverse gyrus of the insula	_____
25. vertical fissure posterior to angular gyrus	_____
26. inferior frontal gyrus	_____

27. sulcus from lower central sulcus to occipital lobe _____
28. subsplenial gyrus _____
29. diagonal band _____
30. gyrus fornicatus _____
31. transverse parietal sulcus _____
32. first intermediate sulcus (parietal lobe) _____
33. second intermediate sulcus _____
34. anterior transverse temporal sulcus _____
35. cingulate sulcus _____
36. parietooccipital sulcus _____
37. preoccipital notch _____
38. diagonal sulcus (frontal lobe) _____
39. radiate sulcus (frontal lobe) _____
40. frontomarginal sulcus _____
41. transverse insular sulcus _____
42. parietooccipital arc _____
43. pars triangularis (frontal lobe) _____
44. pars opercularis _____
45. superior temporal gyrus (posterior part) _____

Neuroanatomy - Ganglia

Directions: Indicate the name of the individual(s) in column "B" that are associated with the structure/description provided in column "A".

A	B
1. trigeminal ganglion	_____
2. pterygopalatine ganglion	_____
3. petrosal (inferior) ganglion of IX	_____
4. vestibular ganglion	_____
5. jugular (superior) ganglion of IX	_____
6. cells of the sympathetic ganglia	_____
7. otic ganglion	_____
8. spiral ganglion	_____
9. rudimentary ganglion cells on CN XII	_____
10. submandibular ganglion	_____
11. sympathetic cells near coronary sinus entry into atrium right atrium	_____
12. cardiac ganglia	_____
13. celiac ganglion	_____
14. myenteric ganglia of gut	_____
15. submucosal ganglia of gut	_____
16. cochlear ganglion	_____
17. carotid ganglion	_____
18. autonomic ganglia of the stomach	_____
19. ganglion impar	_____
20. ganglion of the superior alveolar nerve	_____

Neuroanatomy - Nuclei

Directions: Indicate the name of the individual(s) in column "B" that are associated with the structure/description provided in column "A".

A	B
1. nucleus gracilis	_____
2. nucleus cuneatus	_____
3. midbrain parasympathetic nucleus	_____
4. ventral posterior medial nucleus of thalamus	_____
5. lateral (external) cuneate nucleus	_____
6. interpeduncular nucleus	_____
7. superior vestibular nucleus	_____
8. medial vestibular nucleus	_____
9. lateral vestibular nucleus	_____
10. inferior (spinal) vestibular nucleus	_____
11. basal nucleus	_____
12. substantia gelatinosa	_____
13. nucleus dorsalis	_____
14. ventral tegmental nucleus	_____
15. ciliospinal nucleus	_____
16. gustatory nucleus	_____
17. magnocellular reticular nucleus	_____
18. arcuate nucleus (hypothalamus)	_____
19. central median nucleus (thalamus)	_____
20. dorsal median nucleus (thalamus)	_____
21. olfactory tubercle	_____
22. subthalamic nucleus	_____
23. lateral nucleus of accessory nerve	_____
24. nucleus intercalatus	_____
25. lower motor neurons innervating pelvic muscles	_____
26. subputaminal nucleus (substantia innominata)	_____

- 27. a respiratory control nucleus _____
- 28. ventral nucleus of the posterior commissure _____
- 29. mesencephalic interstitial nucleus _____
- 30. dorsal tegmental nucleus _____
- 31. dorsal part of superior vestibular nucleus _____
- 32. oculomotor nuc. cells innervating medial rectus _____
- 33. paraabducens nucleus _____
- 34. ventral anterior nucleus of thalamus _____
- 35. fibers surrounding the dentate nucleus _____
- 36. spinal border cells _____
- 37. substantia nigra _____
- 38. subhypoglossal nucleus _____
- 39. lamina I of spinal dorsal horn _____

Neuroanatomy - Peripheral Nerves

Cranial and Spinal

Directions: Indicate the name of the individual(s) in column "B" that are associated with the structure/description provided in column "A".

	A	B
1.	nervus intermedius	_____
2.	facial nerve	_____
3.	accessory nerve (superior respiratory nerve)	_____
4.	communication between ulnar and median in palm	_____
5.	accessory nerve (CN XI)	_____
6.	nasopalatine nerve	_____
7.	nerve of the pterygoid canal	_____
8.	tympanic branch of CN IX	_____
9.	auricular branch of CN X	_____
10.	middle laryngeal nerve	_____
11.	carotid sinus branch of CN IX	_____
12.	tympanic plexus	_____
13.	sinuvertebral nerve	_____
14.	submucosal plexus	_____
15.	myenteric plexus	_____
16.	first branch of lateral plantar nerve	_____
17.	endoneurium	_____
18.	intrathoracic nerve (T1 to T2 connection)	_____
19.	uterovaginal nerve plexus	_____
20.	upper trunk of brachial plexus at SCM border	_____
21.	intersegmental nodes of myelin sheath	_____
22.	musculocutaneous nerve	_____
23.	lingual branch of facial nerve	_____
24.	terminal nerve	_____

- 25. connection between facial and glossopharyngeal _____
- 26. supraclavicular nerves _____
- 27. aortic nerve _____
- 28. plexus of dorsal rami of C1-C3 _____
- 29. inferior cervical cardiac nerve _____
- 30. intestinal mucosal plexus _____
- 31. intracavernous plexus _____
- 32. communicating fibers between hypoglossal nerves _____
- 33. law proscribing separate fibers in dorsal and
ventral roots _____

Neuroanatomy - Tracts

Directions: Indicate the name of the individual(s) in column "B" that are associated with the structure/description provided in column "A".

	A	B
1.	fasciculus gracilis	_____
2.	fasciculus cuneatus	_____
3.	spino-olivary tract	_____
4.	mammillo-tegmental tract	_____
5.	anterior corticospinal tract	_____
6.	dorsolateral fasciculus	_____
7.	dorsal tegmental decussation	_____
8.	ventral tegmental decussation	_____
9.	interstitio-spinal fasciculus	_____
10.	diagonal band	_____
11.	stria medullaris	_____
12.	dorsal spinocerebellar tract	_____
13.	ventral spinocerebellar tract	_____
14.	hook bundle (uncinate fasciculus of cerebellum)	_____
15.	commissure of the lateral lemniscus	_____
16.	dorsal supraoptic commissure	_____
17.	ventral supraoptic commissure	_____
18.	anterior supraoptic hypothalamic commissure	_____
19.	sulcomarginal fasciculus	_____
20.	medial lemniscus	_____
21.	septomarginal fasciculus	_____
22.	fasciculus interfascicularis (coma fasciculus)	_____
23.	solitary (respiratory)tract	_____
24.	tectospinal tract	_____
25.	rubrospinal tract	_____
26.	corticopontine tract	_____

27. fasciculus retroflexus _____
28. optic radiations _____
29. mammillo-thalamic tract _____
30. lenticular fasciculus _____
31. medial and lateral longitudinal striae _____
32. dorsal trigeminothalamic tract _____
33. superior longitudinal fasciculus _____
34. fasciculus solitarius _____
35. habenulo-interpeduncular tract _____
36. fronto-pontine tracts _____
37. lateral spinothalamic tract _____
38. anterior spinothalamic tract _____
39. septo-marginal fasciculus _____
40. temporo-pontine tracts _____
41. supramammillary decussation (commissure) _____
42. stria terminalis _____
43. cingulum bundle (fornix periphericus) _____
44. tectopontine tract _____
45. tectoreticular tract _____
46. dorsal longitudinal fasciculus _____
47. rubro-olivary-cerebellar-rubro triangle _____
48. olivospinal tract _____
49. anterolateral fasciculus _____
50. hippocampal commissure _____
51. psalterium (post part of fornix) _____
52. dentate nuc to red nuc to olivary nuc to cerebellum _____
53. spinal marginal tract _____
54. geniculocalcarine projections in temporal lobe _____
55. fasciculus proprius _____
56. medial longitudinal fasciculus _____
57. intracortical fibers in occipital lobe _____

- 58. mammillo-tegmental tract _____
- 59. prerubral fields _____
- 60. decussating cochlear fibers forming lateral lemniscus _____
- 61. sulcomarginal fasciculus _____
- 62. triangular fasciculus _____
- 63. olivocochlear bundle _____
- 64. decussation of superior cerebellar peduncle _____
- 65. limbic system circuit involved in memory _____
- 66. inter-lenticular commissure in floor of III ventricle _____
- 67. myelinated fibers terminating in medial cervical
ventral horn involved in head movements _____

Neuroanatomy - Synonyms and Alternative Terms

Directions: Indicate the name of the individual(s) in column "B" that are associated with the structure/description provided in column "A".

A	B
1. ventral posterior nucleus (thalamus)	_____
2. lateral cuneate nucleus	_____
3. hippocampal commissure	_____
4. pars triangularis	_____
5. petrotympanic fissure	_____
6. gracile tubercle	_____
7. nucleus gracilis	_____
8. nucleus cuneatus	_____
9. mammillary bodies	_____
10. superior orbital fissure	_____
11. ciliary ganglion	_____
12. pterygopalatine ganglion	_____
13. facial canal	_____
14. hypoglossal canal	_____
15. superior colliculus	_____
16. inferior colliculus	_____
17. trochlear nerve	_____
18. pneumogastric nerve	_____
19. supracallosal gyrus	_____
20. insular gyri	_____
21. mammillary bodies	_____
22. lamina terminalis	_____
23. cavum septum pellucidum	_____
24. trigeminal nerve	_____

25. arachnoid granulations _____
26. tentorial notch _____
27. intracerebral periarterial subarachnoid space _____
28. tectospinal tract _____
29. facial colliculus _____
30. solitary tract _____
31. fasciculus retroflexus _____
32. Meyer's loop _____
33. ligament suspends incus from roof of middle ear _____
34. stria medullaris in 4th ventricle _____
35. radial fibers of ciliary muscle _____
36. helicotrema _____
37. diploic veins _____
38. median raphe of the corpus callosum _____
39. perilymph _____
40. glia forming glia-pial membrane _____
41. endoneurium _____
42. cerebral aqueduct _____
43. vagal trigone _____
44. tuberculum cinereum _____
45. pterygoid canal _____
46. subcallosal gyrus _____
47. striopallidal axons _____
48. auditory (pharyngotympanic) tube _____
49. primary auditory cortex _____
50. motor language area _____
51. sensory language area _____
52. primary visual cortex _____
54. limbic lobe _____
55. anterior perforated space _____
56. midline invaginated part of telencephalon _____

- 57. half-moon shaped fissure capping posterolateral extent of calcarine fissure _____
- 58. amygdala _____
- 59. fusiform gyrus _____
- 60. substantia innominate _____
- 61. superior longitudinal fasciculus _____
- 62. superior fronto-occipital fasciculus _____
- 63. sleep arteries of the brain _____
- 64. inner layer of the external capsule _____

Microscopic Anatomy - Skin

Directions: Indicate the name of the individual(s) in column "B" that are associated with the structure/description provided in column "A".

A	B
1. tactile nerve endings found in the corium	<hr/>
2. tactile nerve endings in the deep layer of the epidermis	<hr/>
3. the areolar glands of the breast	<hr/>
4. low threshold very rapidly adapting sensory receptors	<hr/>
5. tactile sensory nerve endings of the corium	<hr/>
6. topical lines representing orientation of collagen fibers	<hr/>
7. putative thermoreceptors	<hr/>
8. spherical receptor with less thick capsule and less coiled nerve process than Krause end bulb	<hr/>
9. cells in basal layer of epidermis containing catecholamines	<hr/>

Microscopic Anatomy - Musculoskeletal

Directions: Indicate the name of the individual(s) in column "B" that are associated with the structure/description provided in column "A".

A	B
1. resorptive recesses in bone occupied by osteoclasts	_____
2. inner or osteogenic layer of the periosteum	_____
3. connective tissue fibers between periosteum and bone	_____
4. canals within bone	_____
5. opening in osteum of bone	_____
6. storage granules of endothelial cells lining blood vessels	_____
7. muscle fiber elevation at neuromuscular junction	_____
8. neuromuscular junction	_____

Microscopic Anatomy - Respiratory

Directions: Indicate the name of the individual(s) in column "B" that are associated with the structure/description provided in column "A".

A	B
1. interalveolar pores	_____

Microscopic Anatomy - Cardiovascular

Directions: Indicate the name of the individual(s) in column "B" that are associated with the structure/description provided in column "A".

A	B
1. specialized conducting muscle cells of the heart	_____

Microscopic Anatomy - Gastrointestinal

Directions: Indicate the name of the individual(s) in column "B" that are associated with the structure/description provided in column "A".

A	B
1. splenic cords or red pulp cords	_____
2. digestive glands of the duodenum	_____
3. the phagocytic cells of the liver sinusoids	_____
4. straight, tubular intestinal glands	_____
5. eosinophilic granule-containing cells of the small intestine	_____
6. aggregations of lymphoid tissue in the small intestine	_____
7. inner layer of cells lining acinis of pancreas	_____
8. mesenchymal cells within muscle layers of the gastrointestinal tract	_____
9. splenic lymph corpuscles	_____
10. perisinusoidal spaces in liver	_____
11. liver acinus	_____

Microscopic Anatomy - Urinary

Directions: Indicate the name of the individual(s) in column "B" that are associated with the structure/description provided in column "A".

A	B
1. renal collecting ducts	_____
2. renal capsule	_____
3. urethral glands	_____
4. paraurethral glands	_____
5. peri-renal fascia	_____
6. interureteric ridge	_____
7. retro-renal fascia	_____
8. renal columns	_____
9. glomerular capsule	_____
10. sphincter urethrae	_____
11. urinary trigone	_____
12. urethral lacunae	_____
13. "U" shaped part of the nephron	_____
14. watershed between anterior and posterior branches of the renal arteries	_____
15. convoluted tubule of the kidney	_____
16. rete testes	_____
17. renal pyramid	_____

Microscopic Anatomy - Reproductive

Directions: Indicate the name of the individual(s) in column "B" that are associated with the structure/description provided in column "A".

A	B
1. testosterone-producing cells of the testes	<hr/>
2. cells supporting the testicular epithelium	<hr/>
3. straight tubules of testes	<hr/>
4. coiled part of efferent ductules of testes	<hr/>

Microscopic Anatomy - Nervous System

Directions: Indicate the name of the individual(s) in column "B" that are associated with the structure/description provided in column "A".

A	B
1. largest cell of the cerebellar cortex	_____
2. myelin producing cell in the PNS	_____
3. rough endoplasmic reticulum	_____
4. flattened membranous cisternae in nerve cell body	_____
5. small bundles of unmyelinated fibers in a peripheral nerve	_____
6. large pyramidal cells of the motor cortex	_____
7. junctions between adjacent Schwann cells	_____
8. incisures in peripheral myelinated nerve fibers	_____
9. radial glia	_____
10. feathered glial cells	_____
11. endoneurium	_____
12. large pyramidal cells in calcarine cortex	_____
13. longitudinal Schwann cells in re-growing axons	_____
14. inhibitory interneurons in spinal cord	_____
15. ADH and oxytocin bodies in posterior pituitary	_____
16. small horizontal cells in the cerebral cortex	_____
17. small rounded multipolar cells on cerebral cortex	_____
18. visual cortex laminae III	_____
19. visual cortex "solitary" cells	_____
20. visual cortex "star pyramids)	_____

Microscopic Anatomy - Eye and Ear

Directions: Indicate the name of the individual(s) in column "B" that are associated with the structure/description provided in column "A".

A	B
1. apocrine glands of the eyelid	_____
2. sebaceous glands of the eye lashes	_____
3. tarsal glands of the eyelid	_____
4. scleral venous sinus	_____
5. membrane between corneal epithelium and stroma	_____
6. membrane between corneal endothelium and stroma	_____
7. vestibular membrane of the cochlea	_____
8. structure containing auditory receptor cells	_____
9. spiral canal between inner and outer pillar cells	_____
10. columnar cells on floor of cochlear duct	_____
11. optic disc (blind spot)	_____

Microscopic Anatomy - Endocrine

Directions: Indicate the name of the individual(s) in column "B" that are associated with the structure/description provided in column "A".

A	B
1. insulin-producing, cells in the pancreas	_____
2. inner layer of pancreatic acinus	_____

Developmental Anatomy - Embryology

Directions: Indicate the name of the individual(s) in column "B" that are associated with the structure/description provided in column "A".

A	B
1. sinus venosus	_____
2. ovarian follicle	_____
3. paramesonephric duct	_____
4. cartilage of the 2 nd branchial arch	_____
5. embryonic mesonephric duct	_____
6. ductus venosus	_____
7. remnants of Wolffian duct in paroophoron	_____
8. embryonic urethral glands	_____
9. ductus arteriosus	_____
10. longitudinal duct of the epoophoron	_____
11. epoophoron	_____
12. cartilage of the 1 st branchial arch	_____
13. fissure between subarachnoid space and middle ear	_____
14. neurenteric canal or blastoporic canal	_____
15. foramen ovale	_____
16. ostium secundum	_____
17. primitive node (knot)	_____
18. ectodermal source of anterior pituitary gland	_____
19. ganglion cells on CN XII	_____
20. terminal junction of the cardinal veins	_____
21. oral ectodermal pouch forming anterior pituitary	_____
22. diverticulum of the ileum	_____
23. gelatinous connective tissue of the umbilical cord	_____
24. remnant of Wolffian body at posterior side of the testicle	_____
25. canal in the fetal sphenoid bone	_____

- 26. mesonephric duct _____
- 27. paraumbilical veins _____
- 28. remnant of the mesonephric duct _____
- 29. ovarian follicle _____

Section Two - Answer Keys

Gross Anatomy - Head and Neck

Directions: Indicate the name of the individual(s) in column "B" that are associated with the structure/description provided in column "A".

A	B
1. maxillary sinus	Highmore
2. facial canal	Fallop
3. lesser (small) sublingual glands	Rivinus
4. posterolateral pharyngeal recess	Rosenmuller
5. pterygoid canal and its vessels	Vidian
6. pharyngeal lymphatic ring	Waldeyer
7. submandibular duct	Wharton
8. cuneiform cartilage of larynx	Wrisberg/ Morgagni
9. opening into cavernous sinus for passage of VI nerve	Dorello
10. smooth muscle of eyelids	Mueller
11. parotid duct	Stenson / Blasius
12. pharyngo-tympanic tube	Eustatio
13. tarsal glands of the eyelid	Meibomian
14. fascial sheath of the eye	Tenon
15. laryngeal ventricle	Hilton
16. aryepiglottic muscle	Hilton
17. superior nasal concha	Morgagni
18. accessory lacrimal glands	Wolfring / Krause Baumgarten / Henle
19. petroclinoid ligament	Gruber
20. carotid tubercle	Chassaignac
21. vomeronasal cartilage	Jacobson
22. corniculate cartilage of the larynx	Santorini

23.	space between dural folds that houses trigeminal ganglion	Meckel
24.	temporo-squamoual suture	Glassenman
25.	suspensory ligament of the lens	Zinn
26.	cleft in meningeal dura housing trigeminal ganglion	Meckel
27.	cartilage of the 2 nd branchial arch	Reichert
28.	small bones found in sutures of the skull	Worm
29.	canal in temporal bone for auricular branch of X	Arnold
30.	columns in the osseous spiral lamina of the cochlea	Cotunnus
31.	foramen cecum of tongue	Morgagni
32.	space between the upper border of levator veli palatini and base of the skull	Morgagni
33.	tympanic notch on tympanic part of temporal bone	Rivinus
34.	palpebral portion of the lacrimal gland	Rosenmuller
35.	incisive foramina of the hard palate	Stenson
36.	venous sinus of the sclera	Schlemm / Lauth
37.	lacrimal fold	Hasner / Huschke
38.	ductus reuniens	Henson
39.	thickened lower part of the bulbar sheath	Lockwood
40.	fold on posterior pharyngeal wall	Passavant
41.	tensor tarsi (lateral part of orbicularis oculi)	Horner
42.	small swelling on posterior helix of ear	Darwin / Woolner
43.	lowest thyropharyngeus fibres above the cricopharyngeus muscle	Killian
44.	five artery anastomoses on anterior nasal septum	Little / Kiesselbach
45.	line from inferior margin of orbit to external auditory canal	Reid
46.	vein connecting pterygoid plexus and cavernous sinus	Vesalius
47.	membrane fold in lacrimal duct near punctum	Botchdalek / Foltz
48.	retropharyngeal lymph nodes	Rouvier

49.	tympanic canal	Jacobson
50.	sublingual gland duct	Bartholin
51.	sphenoid conchae	Bertin
52.	space above jugular notch	Plender
53.	small defect on posterior edge of tympanic ring	Rininus
54.	tubular cavity in nasal septum	Ruysch
55.	accessory lacrimal glands	Ciaccio / Wolfring Baumgarten / Henle
56.	deep lingual arterial anastomosis	Beclard
57.	space in iridocorneal angle	Fontana
58.	thyroglossal duct	Bochdalek / Hiss Vater / Sappy
59.	buccal fat pad	Bichat
60.	anterior process of malleus	Rau
61.	helicotrema	Breschat
62.	opening in osseous part of external auditory meatus	Huschke
63.	minor sublingual glands	Walther / Rivinus
64.	petrotympanic fissure	Glaser
65.	scaphoid fossa in sphenoid bone	Cruveilhier
66.	ciliary muscle	Bowman
67.	membrane lining the maxillary sinus	Schneider
68.	alar ligament	Mauchart
69.	parietal emissary veins	Santorini
70.	lacrimal part of orbicularis oculi	Duverney
71.	triangle involving hyoglossus, digastric and hyoid bone	Beclard
72.	pharyngeal ridge with contraction of superior constrictor	Passavant
73.	pyramidal lobe of thyroid gland	Zuckerkandl
74.	sublingual bursa	Fleischmann
75.	muscle fibers in check ligament of the eye	Sappey

76.	tentorial notch	Pacchioni
77.	central artery of the retina	Zinn
78.	lateral capsular ligament of temporomandibular joint	Ferrein
79.	hiatus for the lesser petrosal nerve	Arnold
80.	thyroid ima artery	Neubauer
81.	auricular ligaments	Valsalva
81.	hiatus for the greater petrosal nerve	Falopii / Ferein Torin
82.	anterior lingual gland	Bauhin / Blandin Nuhn
83.	laryngeal ventricle	Morgagni
84.	meridional fibers of the ciliary muscle	Brucke / Crampton
85.	suspensory ligament of the thyroid gland	Berry
86.	tubal tonsil	Gerlach
87.	cartilage attached to vocal process of arytenoid cartilage	Seiler
88.	risorius muscle	Santorini
89.	line passing between opisthion and basion	Daubenton
90.	sphenoidal concha	Bertin
91.	depression in lacrimal sac for lacrimal duct	Maier
92.	subarachnoid space around optic nerve	Schwalbe
93.	petro-occipital fissure	Ecker
94.	parotid duct	Blasius
95.	optic disc	Mariotte
96.	scalenus minimus	Sibson
97.	spiral canal of cochlea	Rosenthal
98.	diploic veins	Dupytren / Breschet
99.	olfactory glands	Bowman
100.	innermost layer of the choroid of the eye	Bruch
101.	ligament between pars tensa and pars flaccida	Troltsch
102.	small recess in middle ear cavity	Prussak

103.	true vocal folds	Ferrein
104.	retrolingual space	Bogros
105.	gap in petrotympanic fissure for chorda tympani	Huger / Civinini
106.	highest nasal concha	Santorini / Morgagni
107.	ligament of the malleus	Casserio
108.	superficial portion of orbicularis oculi	Riolan
109.	small mucous gland in floor of the mouth	Suzanne
110.	fovea centralis	Sommering
111.	clivus	Blumenbach
112.	pretarsal segment of orbicularis oculi	Horner
113.	endolymphatic sac	Bottcher
114.	lateral tubercle of the orbit	Whitnall
115.	mastoid air sinuses	Valsalva
116.	anterior part of fascial sheath of the eye	Bonnet
117.	suspensory ligament of the esophagus	Gillette
118.	parathyroid gland	Sandstrom
119.	mastoid fontanelle	Casserio
120.	pterygopalatine fossa	Bichat
121.	small cavity on floor of external auditory canal	Meyer
122.	small cartilage on anterior fold of vocal cord	Luschka
123.	bursa posterior to hyoid bone	Boyer
124.	superior transverse ligament of the eye	Whitnall
125.	potential space between ciliary zonule and vitreous body	Hannover
126.	anterior limiting lamina of cornea	Schwalbe
127.	notches on cartilage of external auditory meatus	Santorini
128.	conjunctival glands	Terson
129.	sphenoparietal sinus	Breschet / Scarpa
130.	pterygospinous ligament and process	Civinini
131.	carotid space (triangle)	Malgiagne
132.	cochlear duct	Lowenberg

133.	pharyngeal tonsil	Luschka
134.	small orbital muscle that pulls eye forward	Landstrom
135.	short ciliary arteries on sclera near optic nerve	Haller
136.	anterior tympanic artery	Glaser
137.	taste bud	Schwalbe
138.	pars flaccida	Shrapnell
139.	horizontal cartilage near nasal septum	Huschke
140.	cutaneous muscle of the lip	Aeby / Klein
142.	endolymphatic recess	Hyrtl
143.	space containing carotid bifurcation	Gerdy
144.	tonsillar fossa	Tortual
145.	episcleral space	Tenon
146.	connective tissue fibers bounding pars flaccida	Prussak
147.	triangle involving digastric, mylohyoid and hypoglossal nerve	Piragov
148.	median atlanto-occipital ligament	Cruveilhier
149.	tympano-meningeal fissure	Hyrtl
150.	ansa subclavian	Vieussens
151.	epithelial tissue near angle of mandible by the buccal nerve	Chievitz
152.	bulb of the jugular vein	Heister
153.	canal in vitreous from optic disc to lens	Cloquet / Stilling
154.	small venous plexus between canal of Schlemm and space of Fontana	Leber
155.	space between tongue and sublingual gland	Sebileau
156.	exocrine salivary glands	von Ebner
157.	arterial plexus of the nasal septum	Kiesselbach / Little
158.	suprameatal triangle / mastoid fossa	McEwan
159.	left supraclavicular lymph node	Virchow
160.	triangular area on posterior proximal esophagus	Laimer

Gross Anatomy - Limbs

Directions: Indicate the name of the individual(s) in column "B" that are associated with the structure/description provided in column "A".

A	B
1. iliofemoral ("Y") ligament	Bigelow / Bertin
2. adductor canal	Hunter
3. dorsal tubercle of the radius	Lister
4. inguinal ligament	Poupart
5. posterior meniscofemoral ligament	Wrisberg
6. supinator arch	Frohse
7. fibula-talo-calcaneal ligament	Rouviere
8. iliopectineal fascia	Cooper
9. line joining ASIS to ischial tuberosity	Nelaton
10. common tendon of gastrocnemius and soleus	Achilles
11. oblique popliteal ligament	Bourgery
12. transverse tarsal joint	Chopart
13. palmar fascia of the hand	Dupuytren
14. superior glenohumeral ligament	Flood
15. suspensory ligament of the axilla	Gerdy
16. anterior meniscofemoral ligament	Humphrey
17. tarso-metatarsal joint	Lisfranc
18. iliotibial tract (band)	Maissiat
19. femoral triangle	Scarpa
20. oblique cord of proximal radio-ulnar joint	Weitbrecht
21. abnormal abductor digiti minimi of the hand	Wood
22. tunnel transmitting the ulnar nerve at the wrist	Guyon
23. ligament forming tunnel through which passes the median nerve and brachial artery	Struthers
24. cutaneous ligaments of the digits	Cleland

25.	transverse band of the ulnar collateral ligament	Cooper
26.	canals within bones containing vessels	Havers
27.	lacunae within bones containing osteoclasts	Howship
28.	inguinal lymphatic nodes adjacent to femoral canal	Rosenmuller
29.	lateral tubercle of tibia for attachment of the iliotibial band	Gerdy
30.	angle of inclination of the femur	Alberg
31.	posterior process of the talus (astragalus)	Stieda
32.	lymph node at the femoral ring	Cloquet
33.	inferior calcaneal nerve	Baxter
34.	posterior process of the talus	Stieda
35.	fibrous roof over cubital tunnel	Osborne
36.	lower fibers of posterior sacroiliac joint	Bichat
37.	articularis genu muscle	Dupre
38.	proximal of the two palmar limb creases	Sydney
39.	coracobrachialis muscle	Casserio
40.	semimembranosus bursa	Brodie
41.	ligament from posterior superior iliac spine to 2 nd transverse tubercle of sacrum	Zaglas
42.	calcar femorale	Bigelow
43.	lacertus fibrosus	Pirogov
44.	articular cartilage of the acromioclavicular joint	Weitbrecht
45.	dorsal talonavicular ligament	Chopart
46.	tuberosity of the 5 th metatarsal	Vesalius
47.	fibular collateral ligament	Winslow
48.	septal tissue in femoral canal	Cloquet
49.	supraclavicular lymph nodes on left side	Virchow
50.	superficial transverse ligament of the palm	Gerdy
51.	accessory anterior inferior talofibular ligament	Bassett
52.	plantar ligament of the foot	Cruveilhier
53.	line passing through great toe and mid calcaneous	Meyer

- | | | |
|-----|---|------------|
| 54. | split in flexor digitorum superficialis tendon for tendon of flexor digitorum profundus | Camper |
| 55. | longitudinal fibers of articular capsule of hip joint | Weitbrecht |
| 56. | volar carpal ligament | Mayer |
| 57. | space between pronator quadratus and flexor digitorum profundus in the forearm | Parona |
| 58. | location of posterior tibial artery behind medial malleolus | Pimenta |

Gross Anatomy - Thorax

Directions: Indicate the name of the individual(s) in column "B" that are associated with the structure/description provided in column "A".

A	B
1. suspensory ligament of the breast	Cooper
2. sternal angle	Louis
3. sebaceous glands of the areola	Montgomery
4. conduction fibers of the heart	Purkinje
5. suprapleural membrane (fascia)	Sibson
6. valve of the coronary sinus	Thebesia
7. atrio-ventricular bundle	His / Kent / Paladino
8. attachment for anterior scalene on the first rib	Lisfranc
9. long thoracic nerve	Bell
10. foramen ovale of the heart	Botallo
11. ductus (ligamentum) arteriosum	Botallo / Harvey
12. space above the jugular notch	Burns
13. sino-atrial node	Flack / Keith / Koch
14. oblique vein of the left atrium	Marshall
15. smooth muscle fibers of the smallest bronchi	Reisseisen
16. atrio-ventricular node	Aschoff-Tawara
17. retromammary space	Chassaignac
18. valve of the inferior vena cava	Eustatio
19. valve of the coronary sinus	Thebesia
20. fold in left superior vena cava in pericardial sac	Marshall
21. third intercostal space on the left sternal border	Erb
22. lymphatics in areola of nipple	Sappey
23. sternopericardial ligament	Luschka / Lanneulougue
24. partial duplication of thoracic duct in thorax	Haller
25. nodules on edge of semilunar valves	Arantis / Morgagni
26. interspinous plane	Lanz

27.	thoracic duct	van Hoorne / Pecquet
28.	transverse pericardial sinus	Theile
29.	triangular area in wall of right atrium	Koch
30.	pulmonary ridge	Mall
31.	lacteal veins	Aselli
32.	innominate cardiac vein	Vieussen
33.	mammary tissue extending into axilla	Spence
34.	anastomosis between circumflex a. and R coronary	Kugel
35.	largest openings of the small cardiac veins	Lannelongue / Vieussen Thebesius
36.	pulmonary circulation	Servetus
37.	space between costal and sternal attachments of diaphragm	Larrey / Morgagni
38.	intervenous tubercle of right ventricle	Lower
39.	infraclavicular fossa	Mohrenheim
40.	small air filled sacs on surface of lung	Malpighi
41.	arterial conduction system of the heart	Bachmann
42.	interpectoral lymph nodes	Rotter

Gross Anatomy - Abdomen

Directions: Indicate the name of the individual(s) in column "B" that are associated with the structure/description provided in column "A".

A	B
1. main pancreatic duct	Wirsung
2. accessory pancreatic duct	Santorini
3. hepatorenal recess	Morrison
4. epiploic foramen	Winslow / Duverney
5. lacunar ligament	Gimbernat
6. anterior renal capsule (fascia)	Gerota
7. spiral fold of cystic duct	Heister
8. inguinal triangle	Hesselbach
9. hepatopancreatic sphincter	Oddi / Glisson
10. inferior lumbar triangle	Petit
11. lymphatic nodules of the ileum	Peyer
12. suspensory ligament of the duodenum	Treitz
13. hepatopancreatic ampulla	Vater
14. fatty layer of superficial abdominal fascia	Camper
15. fibrous layer of superficial abdominal fascia	Scarpa
16. ileal diverticulum	Meckel
17. insulin secreting cells of pancreas	Langerhans
18. iliocecal fold	Treves
19. capsule of the liver	Glisson
20. caudate lobe of the liver	Spiegel
21. cisternal chyli	Pecquet
22. supraduodenal artery	Wilkie
23. mucosal membrane folds in the ileum	Leiberkuhn
24. vein crossing pyloduodenal junction	Mayo
25. sternocostal triangle (foramen)	Morgagni
26. lumbocostal trigone (foramen)	Bochdalek

27.	posterior renal capsule (fascia)	Zuckerkandl
28.	transpyloric plane	Addison
29.	pudendal canal	Alcock
30.	iliofemoral ligament	Bigelow
31.	capsule surrounding the glomerulus of the kidney	Bowman
32.	glands secreting digestive enzymes in duodenum	Brunner / Wepfer
33.	upper part of the pectineal fascia	Cooper
34.	dilatation at the neck of the gall-bladder	Hartman
35.	“u” shaped region of the nephron	Henle
36.	circular mucous folds of the small intestine	Kerkering
37.	inguinal ligament	Poupart
38.	ileocecal fold	Treves
39.	ileocecal valve	Tulp / Brauhin / Varolio
40.	reflected part of the inguinal ligament	Colles
41.	linea semilunaris	Douglas
42.	spiral valves of the cystic duct	Amussat
43.	tubular structures in the wall of the gallbladder	Douglas
44.	conjoint tendon of the transversus abdominis muscle	Henle
45.	small tubular structures in the wall of the gallbladder	Luschka
46.	renal collecting ducts	Bellini
47.	perirenal fascia	Colles
48.	retroaortic left renal vein	Schnitker
49.	cysto-hepatic triangle	Calot
50.	small veins of the falciform ligament	Sappey
51.	semilunar line of the abdominal wall	Spiegel
52.	line connecting gall bladder and IVC on ventral liver	Cantile
53.	uncovertebral joints	Luschka
54.	surface location for inflamed appendix	McBurney
55.	ischioanal fossa	Chaussier
56.	ischiorectal fossa	Velpeau

57.	area bounded by lower border L lung, ant border of spleen, L costal margin, inf margin L lobe of liver	Traube
58.	superior hypogastric plexus	Latarget
59.	small cutaneous veins around umbilicus	Sappey
60.	ileal sphincter	Varolio
61.	central anastomotic mesenteric artery	Riolan / Moskowitz
62.	middle lobe of prostate gland	Morgagni
63.	mucous membrane at base of appendix	Gerlach
64.	celiac trunk	Haller
65.	arterial anastomosis between SMA and IMA	Drummond
66.	fissure on liver between right lobe and caudate lobe	Rouviere
67.	esophagogastric angle	His
68.	paraaortic bodies	Zuckerlandl
69.	deep inguinal lymph nodes	Cloquet / Eglis Rosenmuller
70.	central veins of the liver	Krukemberg
71.	small mucous glands of the biliary mucosa	Theile
72.	uncinated process of the pancreas	Winslow
73.	frenulum of the ileal orifice	Morgagni
74.	intestinal glands	Galeati / Lieberkuhn
75.	capsule of the spleen	Malpighi
76.	inguinal canal	Velpeau / Vesalius
77.	interfoveolar ligament	Hesselbach
78.	tongue of right lobe of liver extending downward	Riedel
79.	circular membranous folds of small intestine	Kerkering
80.	superior lumbar triangle	Grynfeltt-Lesshaft
81.	precolic fascia	Jackson
82.	iliopubic ligament	Thompson (H)
83.	retroperitoneal veins	Retzius / Ruysch
84.	falciform margin of saphenous opening	Hey
85.	line between ASIS and umbilicus	Monro-Richter

86.	mesenterico-parietal fascia	Waldeyer
87.	transversalis fascia	Hyrtl
88.	anterior layer of rectus sheath below arcuate line	Spiegel
89.	inferior duodenal fossa/recess	Gruber-Landzert
90.	superior mesenteric artery	Wilkie
91.	esophagogastric angle	His
92.	intrahepatic bile ductules	Hering
93.	sling-like collar at gastroesophageal junction	Helvetius

Gross Anatomy - Pelvis and Perineum

Directions: Indicate the name of the individual(s) in column "B" that are associated with the structure/description provided in column "A".

A	B
1. anal columns	Morgagni
2. perineal fascia	Colles / Cruveilhier
3. bulbourethral glands	Cowper / Mery
4. pudendal canal	Alcock
5. deep fascia of the penis	Buck
6. rectouterine (rectovesical) pouch	Douglas
7. transverse rectal folds	Houston
8. urethral glands	Littre / Guerin
9. persistent processus vaginalis in females	Nuck
10. retro-pubic space	Retzius
11. paraurethral glands	Skene
12. greater vestibular glands	Bartholin /Tiedmann Duverney
13. fascia separating prostate from rectum	Devonvilliers
14. external sphincter of the urethra	Guthrie / Wilson J
15. cardinal ligament of the uterus	Mackenrodt
16. inter-ureteric ridge or crest	Mercier
17. trigone of the urinary bladder	Lieutaud
18. rectosacral fascia	Waldeyer
19. rectal valves	Ball
20. uterine tubes	Fallopio
21. perineal body	Savage
22. anococcygeal body	Symington
23. iliopectineal fascia	Thompson
24. ampulla of the ductus deferens	Henle
25. space in the bulbous portion of the urethra	LeCat

26.	enlarged middle lobe of the prostate gland	Morgagni / Home
27.	openings in the mucous glands of the male urethrae	Morgagni
28.	circular muscle in the fundus uterus	Ruysch
29.	retro-renal fascia	Zuckerkanndl
30.	watershead between anterior and posterior branches of the renal artery	Bdodel
31.	deep perineal fascia	Gallaudet
32.	lateral edge of trigone area of urinary bladder	Bell
33.	coccygeal body	Luschka
34.	nerve ganglion in lateral wall of cervix	Frankenhauser
35.	paradidymis	Giraldes
36.	remnant of peritoneal processus vaginalis	Haller
37.	cremaster muscle	Riolan
38.	mucous secreting glands lateral to lower vagina	Duverney
39.	superficial fascia of the perineum	Cruveilhier
40.	lobules of epididymis	Haller
41.	subperitoneal fascia anterior to external iliac artery	Abernahy
42.	transverse line marking sacral promontory	Kilian
43.	perineal membrane	Camper
44.	puboprostatic ligament	Denonvillier
45.	navicular fossa of urethra	Morgagni
45.	longitudinal muscle of rectal wall	Kohlrausch
46.	deep fibers of dartos muscle in scrotal septum	Sebileau
47.	ovarian fossa	Claudius
48.	perianal lymphatic plexus	Quenu
49.	prostatic venous plexus	Santorini
50.	cremasteric fascia	Cooper / Scarpa
51.	rectovaginal septum	Tyrrell
52.	round ligament of the uterus	Hunter
53.	ischioanal fossa	Velpeau
54.	connective tissue fat in labia majora	Broca

55.	mesentery from broad ligament to appendix	Clado
56.	fundiform ligament of the clitoris	Retzius
57.	paraurethral ducts	Skene / Schuller
58.	scrotal raphe	Vesling
59.	valve of the navicular fossa	Guerin
60.	middle transverse rectal fold	Kohlrausch
61.	uvula of the bladder	Lieutaud
62.	posterior urethral valve	Amussat
63.	suspensory ligament of the ovary	Clado
64.	space between urinary bladder and intramural part of ureter	Waldeyer
65.	smegma secreting glands of penis	Tyson
66.	superficial perineal space	Colles
67.	gubernaculum testes	Hunter
68.	lower 1/3 of the anal canal	Straud
69.	frenulum of ileocecal valve	Morgagni
70.	transverse perineal ligament	Krause, K
71.	isthmus of the ureter	Guyon, F
72.	connective tissue between bladder and anterior vaginal wall	Halban
73.	folds of peritoneum containing rectouterine muscle	Petit, A

Neuroanatomy - Brain and Spinal Cord

Directions: Indicate the name of the individual(s) in column "B" that are associated with the structure/description provided in column "A".

A	B
1. cerebral aqueduct	Sylvius
2. lateral aperture of the IV ventricle	Luschka
3. midline aperture of the IV ventricle	Magendie
4. reticular process of the cord (lateral horn)	Lenhossek
5. ventriculus terminalis (of the spinal cord)	Krause
6. foramen cecum (pons/medullary junction)	Vic d'Azyr
7. tuberculum cinereum	Rolando
8. arachnoid from dorsum sellae to mammillary body	Liliequist
9. interpeduncular fossa	Tarin
10. small depression just anterior to obex	Arantii
11. oligodendrocyte/Schwann cell border	Obersteiner-Redlich
12. hippocampus	Ammon
13. interventricular foramen	Monro
14. cerebellar granular layer	Turner
15. superior medullary velum	Vieussens
16. cavum septum pellucidum	Duncan
17. pons	Varoli
18. microglia	Hortega
19. lamina I of spinal cord	Waldeyer
20. substantia gelatinous	Rolando
21. tapetum	Fielding and Rell
22. anterior part of the III ventricle	Wilder
23. superior anastomotic vein	Trolard
24. inferior anastomotic vein	Labbe'
25. great cerebral vein	Galen
26. confluence of sinuses	Herophilus

27.	arterial circle at base of brain	Willis
28.	large spinal artery at T9 –T12 level	Adamkiewicz
29.	cortical areas designated by number	Brodmann
30.	expressive language area	Broca
31.	receptive language area	Wernicke
32.	substantia innominata	Meynert
33.	laminae of white fibers in cerebral cortex	Baillarger
34.	stria of the fourth ventricle	Bergmann
35.	quadrigeminal cistern	Bichat
36.	paraolfactory area	Broca
37.	olfactory islands	Calleja
38.	tail of the dentate gyrus	Giacomini
39.	pontocerebellar cistern	Hilton
40.	reticular formation	Lenhossek
41.	olfactory bulb	Morgagni
42.	insular lobe	Reil
43.	trigone of the lateral lemniscus	Reil
44.	tuberculum cinerium	Rolando
45.	cerebral basal vein	Rosenthal
46.	cistern of the lateral fissure	Sylvius
47.	inferior medullary velum	Tarin
48.	centrum semiovale	Vic d'Azyr / Vieussen
49.	artery of the pterygoid canal	Vidian
50.	cavity of the septum pellucidum	Vieussen / Sylvius
51.	subarachnoid space around cerebral vessels	Virchow – Robbins
52.	intercavernous (circular) sinus	Ridley
53.	arachnoid granulations	Pacchioni
54.	terminal ventricle of the spinal cord	Krause
55.	calamus scriptorius	Arantius
56.	linea splendens	Haller
57.	single artery from PCA supplying thalamus and	

	midbrain bilaterally	Percheron
58.	band of the dentate gyrus	Giacomini
59.	substantia reticularis alba	Arnold
60.	cornu ammonis	Ammon
61.	arbor vitae (of cerebellum)	Willis

Neuroanatomy - Sulci and Gyri

Directions: Indicate the name of the individual(s) in column "B" that are associated with the structure/description provided in column "A".

A	B
1. central sulcus	Rolando
2. horizontal fissure	Sylvius
3. superior transverse temporal gyrus	Heschl
4. left middle frontal gyrus	Exner
5. rhinal sulcus	Retzius
6. hypothalamic sulcus	Monro
7. gyrus descendens (lateral occipital lobe)	Ecker
8. circular sulcus	Reil
9. supraorbital sulcus	Broca
10. incisura temporalis	Schwalbe
11. gyrus olfactorio-orbitalis	Retzius
12. subcallosal gyrus	Zuckerlandl
13. dentate gyrus	Huxley
14. supracallosal gyrus (induseum griseum)	Retzius
15. sulcus intermedius secundus	Eberstaller
16. intraparietal sulcus	Turner
17. insular cortex	Reil
18. gyrus lateral to fascia dentate	Anders-Retzius
19. fissure below splenium of corpus callosum	Bichat
20. occipital angle of the parietal lobe	Broca
21. medial olfactory gyrus	Retzius
22. paraolfactory area	Broca
23. hippocampus	Ammon
24. transverse gyrus of the insula	Eberstaller
25. descending occipital sulcus	Echer
26. inferior frontal gyrus	Broca

27.	sulcus from lower central sulcus to occipital lobe	Pansch
28.	subsplenial gyrus	Anders-Retzius
29.	diagonal band	Broca
30.	gyrus fornicatus	Meynert
31.	transverse parietal sulcus	Brissaud
32.	first intermediate sulcus (parietal lobe)	Jensen
33.	second intermediate sulcus	Eberstaller
34.	anterior transverse temporal sulcus	Schwalbe
35.	cingulate sulcus	Broca
36.	parietooccipital sulcus	Gratiolet
37.	preoccipital notch	Meynert
38.	diagonal sulcus (frontal lobe)	Eberstaller
39.	radiate sulcus (frontal lobe)	Eberstaller
40.	frontomarginal sulcus	Wernicke
41.	transverse insular sulcus	Eberstaller
42.	parietooccipital arc	Gratiolet
43.	pars triangularis (frontal lobe)	Broca
44.	pars opercularis	Broca
45.	superior temporal gyrus (posterior part)	Wernicke

Neuroanatomy - Ganglia

Directions: Indicate the name of the individual(s) in column "B" that are associated with the structure/description provided in column "A".

A	B
1. trigeminal ganglion	Gasser / Caccerio
2. pterygopalatine ganglion	Meckel
3. petrosal (inferior) ganglion of IX	Andersch
4. vestibular ganglion	Scarpa
5. jugular (superior) ganglion of IX	Ehrenritter
6. cells of the sympathetic ganglia	Dogiel
7. otic ganglion	Arnold
8. spiral ganglion	Corti
9. rudimentary ganglion cells on CN XII	Froriep
10. submandibular ganglion	Langley
11. sympathetic cells near coronary sinus entry into atrium right atrium	Remak
12. cardiac ganglia	Wrisberg
13. celiac ganglion	Vieussen
14. myenteric ganglia of gut	Aurbach
15. submucosal ganglia of gut	Meissner
16. cochlear ganglion	Bottcher
17. carotid ganglion	Laumonier
18. autonomic ganglia of the stomach	Remak
19. ganglion impar	Walther
20. ganglion of the superior alveolar nerve	Valentin

Neuroanatomy - Nuclei

Directions: Indicate the name of the individual(s) in column "B" that are associated with the structure/description provided in column "A".

A	B
1. nucleus gracilis	Gall
2. nucleus cuneatus	Burdach
3. midbrain parasympathetic nucleus	Edinger-Westphal
4. ventral posterior medial nucleus of thalamus	Flechsig
5. lateral (external) cuneate nucleus	Monakow
6. interpeduncular nucleus	Gudden
7. superior vestibular nucleus	Bechterew
8. medial vestibular nucleus	Schwalbe
9. lateral vestibular nucleus	Deiter
10. inferior (spinal) vestibular nucleus	Roller
11. basal nucleus	Meynert
12. substantia gelatinosa	Rolando
13. nucleus dorsalis	Le Gros Clark
14. ventral tegmental nucleus	Tsai
15. ciliospinal nucleus	Budge
16. gustatory nucleus	Nageotte
17. magnocellular reticular nucleus	Kolliker
18. arcuate nucleus (hypothalamus)	Kolliker
19. central median nucleus (thalamus)	Luys
20. dorsal median nucleus (thalamus)	Burdach
21. olfactory tubercle	Ganser
22. subthalamic nucleus	Luys
23. lateral nucleus of accessory nerve	Roller
24. nucleus intercalatus	Staderini
25. lower motor neurons innervating pelvic muscles	Onuf
26. subputaminal nucleus (substantia innominata)	Meynert / Reichert / Ayola

27.	a respiratory control nucleus	Kolliker-Fuse
28.	ventral nucleus of the posterior commissure	Darkschewitsch
29.	mesencephalic interstitial nucleus	Cajal
30.	dorsal tegmental nucleus	Gudden
31.	dorsal part of superior vestibular nucleus	Onufrowicz
32.	oculomotor nuc. cells innervating medial rectus	Perlia or Spitzka
33.	paraabducens nucleus	Fuse
34.	ventral anterior nucleus of thalamus	Hassler
35.	fibers surrounding the dentate nucleus	Stilling
36.	spinal border cells	Stilling
37.	substantia nigra	Soemmering
38.	subhypoglossal nucleus	Staderini
39.	lamina I of spinal dorsal horn	Waldeyer

Neuroanatomy - Peripheral Nerves

Cranial and Spinal

Directions: Indicate the name of the individual(s) in column "B" that are associated with the structure/description provided in column "A".

A	B
1. nervus intermedius	Wrisberg
2. facial nerve	Bell
3. accessory nerve (superior respiratory nerve)	Bell
4. communication between ulnar and median in palm	Benettini
5. accessory nerve (CN XI)	Willis
6. nasopalatine nerve	Cotunnus
7. nerve of the pterygoid canal	Vidian
8. tympanic branch of CN IX	Jacobson
9. auricular branch of CN X	Arnold
10. middle laryngeal nerve	Exner
11. carotid sinus branch of CN IX	Hering
12. tympanic plexus	Jacobson
13. sinuvertebral nerve	Luschka
14. submucosal plexus	Meissner
15. myenteric plexus	Auerbach
16. first branch of lateral plantar nerve	Baxter
17. endoneurium	Henle or Key and Retzius
18. intrathoracic nerve (T1 to T2 connection)	Kuntz
19. uterovaginal nerve plexus	Frankenhauser
20. upper trunk of brachial plexus at SCM border	Erb
21. intersegmental nodes of myelin sheath	Ranvier
22. musculocutaneous nerve	Casserio
23. lingual branch of facial nerve	Cruveilhier
24. terminal nerve	Fritsch

25.	connection between facial and glossopharyngeal	Haller
26.	supraclavicular nerves	Langenbeck
27.	aortic nerve	Ludwig
28.	plexus of dorsal rami of C1-C3	Cruveilhier
29.	inferior cervical cardiac nerve	Pavlov
30.	intestinal mucosal plexus	Remak
31.	intracavernous plexus	Walther
32.	communicating fibers between hypoglossal nerves	Hyrtl
33.	law proscribing separate fibers in dorsal and ventral roots	Bell-Magendie

Neuroanatomy - Tracts

Directions: Indicate the name of the individual(s) in column "B" that are associated with the structure/description provided in column "A".

A	B
1. fasciculus gracilis	Gall
2. fasciculus cuneatus	Burdach
3. spinoolivary tract	Helweg / Bechterew
4. mammillo-tegmental tract	Gudden
5. anterior corticospinal tract	Turck
6. dorsolateral fasciculus	Lissauer
7. dorsal tegmental decussation	Meynert
8. ventral tegmental decussation	Forel
9. interstitio-spinal fasciculus	Muskens
10. diagonal band	Broca
11. stria medullaris	Piccolomini
12. dorsal spinocerebellar tract	Flehsig
13. ventral spinocerebellar tract	Gowers
14. hook bundle (uncinate fasciculus of cerebellum)	Russell
15. commissure of the lateral lemniscus	Probst
16. dorsal supraoptic commissure	Meynert
17. ventral supraoptic commissure	Gudden
18. anterior hypothalamic commissure	Ganser
19. sulcomarginal fasciculus	Lowenthal
20. medial lemniscus	Reil
21. septomarginal fasciculus	Bruce / Flehsig
22. fasciculus interfascicularis (coma fasciculus)	Schultz / Hoche
23. solitary (respiratory)tract	Krause / Gierke
24. tectospinal tract	Held or Lowenthal
25. rubrospinal tract	Monakow

26.	corticopontine tract	Fleschig
27.	fasciculus retroflexus	Meynert
28.	optic radiations	Gratiolet
29.	mammillo-thalamic tract	Vic d' Azyr
30.	lenticular fasciculus	Forel
31.	medial and lateral longitudinal striae	Lancisi
32.	dorsal trigeminothalamic tract	Wallenberg
33.	superior longitudinal fasciculus	Burdach
34.	fasciculus solitarius	Gierke
35.	habenulo-interpeduncular tract	Meynert
36.	frontopontine tracts	Arnold
37.	lateral spinothalamic tract	Edinger
38.	anterior spinothalamic tract	Dejerine
39.	septomarginal fasciculus	Flechsigs
40.	temporopontine tracts	Turck / Arnold
41.	supramammillary decussation (commissure)	Forel
42.	stria terminalis	Foville / Tarin
43.	cingulum bundle (fornix periphericus)	Arnold
44.	tectopontine tract	Munzer
45.	tectoreticular tract	Pavlov
46.	dorsal longitudinal fasciculus	Schutze
47.	rubro-olivary-cerebellar-rubro triangle	Mollaret
48.	olivospinal tract	Helweg
49.	anterolateral fasciculus	Gower
50.	hippocampal commissure	Gudden
51.	psalterium (post part of fornix)	David
52.	dentate nuc to red nuc to olivary nuc to cerebellum	Mollaret
53.	spinal marginal tract	Spitzka
54.	geniculocalcarine projections in temporal lobe	Meyer / Archambault
55.	fasciculus proprius	Flechsigs
56.	medial longitudinal fasciculus	Collier

57.	intracortical fibers in occipital lobe	Gennari
58.	mammillotegmental tract	Gudden
59.	prerubral fields	Forel
60.	decussating cochlear fibers forming lateral lemniscus	Held
61.	sulcomarginal fasciculus	Marie
62.	triangular fasciculus	Phillipe-Gombault
63.	olivocochlear bundle	Rasmussen
64.	decussation of superior cerebellar peduncle	Stilling
65.	limbic system circuit involved in memory	Papez
66.	inter-lenticular commissure in floor of III ventricle	Meynert
67.	myelinated fibers terminating in medial cervical ventral horn involved in head movements	Held

Neuroanatomy - Synonyms and Alternative Terms

Directions: Indicate the name of the individual(s) in column "B" that are associated with the structure/description provided in column "A".

A	B
1. ventral posterior medial nucleus (thalamus)	semilunar nucleus
2. lateral cuneate nucleus	external, accessory
3. hippocampal commissure	fornix transversus
4. pars triangularis	Broca's cape
5. petrotympanic fissure	Glasserian fissure
6. gracile tubercle	clava
7. nucleus gracilis	clavate nucleus
8. nucleus cuneatus	triangular nucleus
9. mammillary bodies	corpora candicans
10. superior orbital fissure	sphenoidal fissure
11. ciliary ganglion	lenticular or ophthalmic
12. pterygopalatine ganglion	sphenopalatine ganglion
13. facial canal	aqueduct of Fallopius
14. hypoglossal canal	anterior condylar foramen
15. superior colliculus	testes
16. inferior colliculus	nates
17. trochlear nerve	pathetic nerve
18. pneumogastric nerve	vagus nerve
19. supracallosal gyrus	induseum griseum
20. insular gyri	gyri operi
21. mammillary bodies	bulbs of the fornix
22. lamina terminalis	lamina cinerea
23. cavum septum pellucidum	Sylvian or 5 th ventricle
24. trigeminal nerve	trifacial nerve

- | | |
|---|------------------------------|
| 25. arachnoid granulations | Pacchionian bodies |
| 26. tentorial notch | Pacchionian foramen |
| 27. intracerebral periarterial subarachnoid space | Virchow-Robbins space |
| 28. tectospinal tract | ventral longitudinal fascic. |
| 29. facial colliculus | eminentia teres |
| 30. solitary tract | trineural tract |
| 31. fasciculus retroflexus | Meynert's commissure |
| 32. Meyer's loop | Archambault's loop |
| 33. ligament suspends incus from roof of middle ear | Arnold's ligament |
| 34. stria medullaris in 4 th ventricle | Bergmann's cords |
| 35. radial fibers of ciliary muscle | Bowman's muscle |
| 36. helicotrema | Breschet or Scarpa hiatus |
| 37. diploic veins | Breschet's veins |
| 38. median raphe of the corpus callosum | Chaussier's line |
| 39. perilymph | liquor of Cotunnus |
| 40. glia forming glia-pial membrane | marginal glia of Held |
| 41. endoneurium | Henle's sheath |
| 42. cerebral aqueduct | iter |
| 43. vagal trigone | Arnold's area |
| 44. tuberculum cinereum | trigeminal tubercle |
| 45. pterygoid canal | Vidian canal |
| 46. subcallosal gyrus | Zuckerlandl's convolution |
| 47. striopallidal axons | Wilson's pencils |
| 48. auditory (pharyngotympanic) tube | Eustachian canal |
| 49. primary auditory cortex | Heschl's convolution |
| 50. motor language area | Broca's area |
| 51. sensory language area | Wernicke's area |
| 52. primary visual cortex | calcarine cortex |
| 53. olfactory radiations of Zuckerlandl | diagonal band of Broca |
| 54. limbic lobe | fornicate lobe |
| 55. anterior perforated space | olfactory tubercle |

56.	midline invaginated part of telencephalon	telencephalon impar
57.	half-moon shaped fissure capping posterolateral extent of calcarine fissure	lunate fissure
58.	amygdala	archistriatum
59.	fusiform gyrus	occipitotemporal gyrus
60.	substantia innominate	substriatal gray
61.	superior longitudinal fasciculus	arcuate fasciculus
62.	superior fronto-occipital fasciculus	subcallosal fasciculus
63.	sleep arteries of the brain	carotid arteries
64.	inner layer of external capsule	theca lenticularis

Microscopic Anatomy - Skin

Directions: Indicate the name of the individual(s) in column "B" that are associated with the structure/description provided in column "A".

A	B
1. tactile nerve endings found in the corium	Meissner
2. tactile nerve endings in the deep layer of the epidermis	Merkel
3. the areolar glands of the breast	Montgomery
4. low threshold very rapidly adapting sensory receptors	Pacini
5. tactile sensory nerve endings of the corium	Ruffini
6. topical lines representing orientation of collagen fibers	Langer
7. putative thermoreceptors	Krause
8. spherical receptor with less thick capsule and less coiled nerve process than Krause end bulb	Golgi-Mazzoni
9. cells in basal layer of epidermis containing catecholamines	Merkel-Ranvier

Microscopic Anatomy - Musculoskeletal

Directions: Indicate the name of the individual(s) in column "B" that are associated with the structure/description provided in column "A".

A	B
1. resorptive recesses in bone occupied by osteoclasts	Howship
2. inner or osteogenic layer of the periosteum	Ollier
3. connective tissue fibers between periosteum and bone	Sharpey
4. canals within bone	Volkman
5. opening in osteum of bone	Havers
6. storage granules of endothelial cells lining blood vessels	Wiebel-Palade
7. muscle fiber elevation at neuromuscular junction	Doyere
8. neuromuscular junction	Rouget

Microscopic Anatomy - Respiratory

Directions: Indicate the name of the individual(s) in column "B" that are associated with the structure/description provided in column "A".

A	B
1. interalveolar pores	Kohn

Microscopic Anatomy - Cardiovascular

Directions: Indicate the name of the individual(s) in column "B" that are associated with the structure/description provided in column "A".

A	B
1. specialized conducting muscle cells of the heart	Purkinje

Microscopic Anatomy - Gastrointestinal

Directions: Indicate the name of the individual(s) in column "B" that are associated with the structure/description provided in column "A".

A	B
1. splenic cords or red pulp cords	Billroth
2. digestive glands of the duodenum	Brunner
3. the phagocytic cells of the liver sinusoids	Kupffer
4. straight, tubular intestinal glands	Lieberkuhn
5. eosinophilic granule-containing cells of the small intestine	Paneth
6. aggregations of lymphoid tissue in the small intestine	Peyer
7. inner layer of cells lining acinis of pancreas	Bernard
8. mesenchymal cells within muscle layers of the gastrointestinal tract	Cajal
9. splenic lymph corpuscles	Malpighian
10. perisinusoidal spaces in liver	Disse
11. liver acinus	Rappaport

Microscopic Anatomy - Urinary

Directions: Indicate the name of the individual(s) in column "B" that are associated with the structure/description provided in column "A".

A	B
1. renal collecting ducts	Bellini
2. renal capsule	Gerota
3. urethral glands	Littre
4. paraurethral glands	Skene
5. perirenal fascia	Colles
6. inter-ureteric ridge	Mercier
7. retro-renal fascia	Zuckerkanndl
8. renal columns	Bertin
9. glomerular capsule	Bowman
10. sphincter urethrae	Guthrie
11. urinary trigone	Lieutaud
12. urethral lacunae	Morgagni
13. "U" shaped part of the nephron	Henle
14. watershed between anterior and posterior branches of the renal arteries	Brodel
15. convoluted tubule of the kidney	Ferrein
16. rete testes	Haller
17. renal pyramid	Malphigi

Microscopic Anatomy - Reproductive

Directions: Indicate the name of the individual(s) in column "B" that are associated with the structure/description provided in column "A".

A	B
1. testosterone producing cells of the testes	Leydig
2. cells supporting the testicular epithelium	Sertoli
3. straight tubules of testes	Haller
4. coiled part of efferent ductules of testes	Haller

Microscopic Anatomy - Nervous System

Directions: Indicate the name of the individual(s) in column "B" that are associated with the structure/description provided in column "A".

A	B
1. largest cell of the cerebellar cortex	Purkinje
2. myelin producing cell in the PNS	Schwann
3. rough endoplasmic reticulum	Nissl
4. flattened membranous cisternae in nerve cell body	Golgi
5. small bundles of unmyelinated fibers in a peripheral nerve	Remak
6. large pyramidal cells of the motor cortex	Betz
7. junctions between adjacent Schwann cells	Ranvier
8. incisures in peripheral myelinated nerve fibers	Schmidt-Lantermann
9. radial glia	Bergmann
10. feathered glial cells	Fananas
11. endoneurium	Key – Retzius
12. large pyramidal cells in calcarine cortex	Meynert
13. longitudinal Schwann cells in regrowing axons	Bunger
14. inhibitory interneurons in spinal cord	Renshaw
15. ADH and oxytocin bodies in posterior pituitary	Herring
16. small horizontal cells in the cerebral cortex	Cajal
17. small rounded multipolar cells on cerebral cortex	Martinotti
18. visual cortex laminae III	Bailey and Bonin / Cajal
19. visual cortex "solitary" cells	Meynert
20. visual cortex "star pyramids)	Bailey and Bonin

Microscopic Anatomy - Eye and Ear

Directions: Indicate the name of the individual(s) in column "B" that are associated with the structure/description provided in column "A".

A	B
1. apocrine glands of the eyelid	Moll
2. sebaceous glands of the eye lashes	Zeis
3. tarsal glands of the eyelid	Meibomian
4. scleral venous sinus	Schlemm
5. membrane between corneal epithelium and stroma	Descemet / Demour
6. membrane between corneal endothelium and stroma	Bowman
7. vestibular membrane of the cochlea	Reissner
8. structure containing auditory receptor cells	Corti
9. spiral canal between inner and outer pillar cells	Corti
10. columnar cells on floor of cochlear duct	Claudius
11. optic disc (blind spot)	Mariotte

Microscopic Anatomy - Endocrine

Directions: Indicate the name of the individual(s) in column "B" that are associated with the structure/description provided in column "A".

A	B
1. insulin-producing, cells in the pancreas	Langerhans
2. inner layer of pancreatic acinus	Barnard

Developmental Anatomy - Embryology

Directions: Indicate the name of the individual(s) in column "B" that are associated with the structure/description provided in column "A".

A	B
1. sinus venosus	Cuvier
2. ovarian follicle	Graaf
3. paramesonephric duct	Muller
4. cartilage of the 2 nd branchial arch	Reichert
5. embryonic mesonephric duct	Wolff
6. ductus venosus	Arantius
7. remnants of Wolffian duct in paroophoron	Kobelt
8. embryonic urethral glands	Skene
9. ductus arteriosus	Botallo
10. longitudinal duct of the epoophoron	Gartner
11. epoophoron	Rosenmuller
12. cartilage of the 1 st branchial arch	Meckel
13. fissure between subarachnoid space and middle ear	Hyrtl
14. neurenteric canal or blastoporic canal	Kovalevsky
15. foramen ovale	Botallo
16. ostium secundum	Born
17. primitive node (knot)	Hensen
18. ectodermal source of anterior pituitary gland	Rathke
19. ganglion cells on CN XII	Froiep
20. terminal junction of the cardinal veins	Cuvier
21. oral ectodermal pouch forming anterior pituitary	Rathke
22. diverticulum of the ileum	Meckel
23. gelatinous connective tissue of the umbilical cord	Wharton
24. remnant of Wolffian body at posterior side of the testicle	Giralde

- | | | |
|-----|----------------------------------|----------|
| 25. | canal in the fetal sphenoid bone | Landzert |
| 26. | mesonephric duct | Leydig |
| 27. | para-umbilical veins | Sappey |
| 28. | remnant of the mesonephric duct | Morgagni |
| 29. | ovarian follicle | DeGraff |

Section Three - Alphabetical Listing of Individuals

Abemathy, John (1764-1831)
Achilles (~1180BC)
Adamkiewicz, Albert W (1850-1921)
Addison, Christopher (1869-1951)
Aeby, Christopher Theodore (1835-1885)
Alber,
Alcock, Benjamin (1801-?)
Ammon (Egyptian deity)
Amussat, Jean Z (1796-1856)
Andersch, Carlos Samuel (1732-1777)
Arantius, Giulio Cesare (1530 1589)
Archambault, LaSalle (1879-1940)
Arnold, Friedrich (1803-1890)
Aschoff, Karl Albert Ludwig (1866-1942)
Aselli, Gaspare (1581-1625)
Auerbach, Leopold (1828-1897)
Ayala, G (1878-1943)
Bachmann, Jean George (1877-1959)
Baillarger, John Gabriel Francois (1809-1890)
Bailey, Percival (1892-1973)
Ball, Charles Bent (Sir) (1851-1916)
Barnard, F A
Berrettini, P C
Bartholin, Caspar (1655-1738)
Bauhin, Gaspard (1560-1624)
Baumgarten, Paul Clemens (1848-1928)
Baxter, Donald E

Bechterew, Vladimir Mikhailovich (1857-1927)
Beclard, Pierre Augustin (1785-1825)
Bell, Charles (1774–1842)
Bellini, Lorenzo (1643-1704)
Bergmann, G H (1781-1861)
Bernard, C (1813-1878)
Berry, James (1860-1946)
Bertin, Exupère Joseph (1712-1781)
Betz, Volodymyr Oleksiyovych (1834-1894)
Bichat, Marie-Francois Xavier (1711-1802)
Bigelow, Henry Jacob (1818-1890)
Bilroth, Christian Albert Theodor (1829-1924)
Blacius, Gerhard (1627-1682)
Blandin, Philipe Fredich (1798-1849)
Blumenbach, Johann (1752-1840)
Bochdalek, Vincent Alexander (1801-1833)
Bogros, Jean-Annet (1786-1823)
von Bonin, Gerhardt (1890-1979)
Bonnet, Amedea (1809-1858)
Born,
Botalli, Leonardo (1530-1587)
Bottcher, Arthur (1831-1889)
Bowman, William (1816-1892)
Boyer, Baron Alexis (1757-1833)
Bourgery, Marc-Jean (1797-1849)
Breschet, Gilbert (1784-1845)
Brissaud, Edouard (1852-1909)
Broca, Pierre Paul (1824-1880)
Brodell, Max (1870-1941)
Brodie, Benjamin (1783-1862)
Brodie, Benjamin C (1783-1862)

Brodmann, Korbinian (1868-1918)
Bruce, Alexander (1854-1911)
Bruch, Karl Wilhelm Ludwig (1819-1884)
Brucke, Ernst Wilhelm (1819-1892)
Brunner, Johann Konrad (1653-1727)
Buck, Gurdon (1807-1877)
Budge, Ludwig Julius (1811-1888)
Bunger, Otto (1858-1905)
Burdach, Karl F (1776-1847)
Cajal, Santiago-Ramon (1852-1934)
Calleja, Julian (1836-1930)
Calot, Jean Francois (1861-1944)
Camper, Peter (1722-1789)
Casserio, Guilio (1552-1616)
Chassaingnac, Edouard P (1804-1879)
Chaussier, Francois (1746-1828)
Chievitz, Johan H (1850-1901)
Chopart, Francois (1743-1795)
Ciaccio, Guiseppi Vincenzo (1824-1901)
Civinini, Philipo (1805-1844)
Clado, Spiro (1856-1905)
Clarke, Jacob Augustus Lockhart (1817-1888)
Claudius, Fredrich (1822-1869)
Cleland, John (1835-1925)
Cloquet, Jules Germain, (1790-1883)
Colles, Abraham (1773-1843)
Collier, James S (1870-1935)
Cooper, Astley Paston (1768-1841)
Corti, Alfonso (1822-1888)
Cotunnus, Domenico (1736-1782)
Cowper, William (1666-1709)

Crampton, Phillip (1777-1858)
Cruveilhier, Jean (1791-1874)
Cuvier, Georges Leopold (1769-1832)
Darkschewitsch, Liverij Osipovich (1858-1925)
Darwin, Charles Robert (1809-1882)
Daubenton, Louis (1716-1799)
David,
Deiter, Otto Freidrich Karl (1834-1863)
Dejerine, Joseph Jules (1839-1917)
Demour, Pierre (1702-1795)
Denonvilliers, Charles-Pierre (1808-1872)
Descemet, Jean (1732-1810)
Disse, Joseph (1852-1912)
Dogiel, Alexander Stanislavovich, (1852-1922)
Dorello, Primo (1872-1963)
Douglas, James (1675-1742)
Doyere, Louis (1811-1863)
Drummond, David (1852-1932)
Duncan, James M (1826-1890)
Dupre, Marsel (1886-1971)
Dupytren, Baron Guillaume (1777-1835)
Duverney, Joseph G (1648-1730)
Eberstaller, O
von Ebner, Victor (1842-1925)
Ecker, Alexander (1766-1829)
Edinger, Ludwig (1855-1918)
Eglis,
Ehrenritter, Johann (?-1790)
Erb, Wilhelm Heinrich (1840-1921)
Eustachi, Bartolomeo (1500-1510 to1574)
Exner, Sigmund (1846-1926)

Fallopì, Gabriele (1523-1562)
Fananas, Louis Ramon y Cajal (1857-1917)
Ferrein, Antoine (1693-1769)
Fielding, George H (1801-1871)
Flack, Martin William (1882-1931)
Flechsig, Paul Emil (1847-1929)
Fleischmann, Fredrich Ludwig (1806–1886)
Flood, Valentine (1800-1847)
Foltz, Jean Charles Eugène (1822–1876)
Fontana, Felice (1730-1805)
Forel, Auguste-Henri (1848-1931)
Foville, Achille-Louis (1799-1878)
Frankenhauser (1822-1894)
Fritsch, Gustav Theodor (1838-1927)
Frohse, Fritz (1871-1916)
Froriep, August (1849-1917)
Fuse,
Galeati, Domenico (1686-1755)
Galen, Claudius or (Clarissimus) (130-200)
Gall, Franz Joseph (1758-1828)
Gallaudet,
Ganser, Siegbert J M (1853-1931)
Garter, Hermann Treschow (1785-1827)
Gasser, Johann Laurentius (1723-1765)
Gennari, Francesco (1750-1797)
Gerdy, Pierre Nicolas (1797-1896)
Gerlach, Joseph (1820-1896)
Gerota, Dimitri (1867-1939)
Giacomini, Carlo (1840-1898)
Gierke, Hans Paul Bernhard (1847-1886)
Gillette, Eugene P (1836-1886)

Gimbernat, Antoni (1734-1816)
Giralde, Joachim Albino Cardosa Casado (1808-1875)
Glassenman,
Glasser, Johan Heinrich (1629-1675)
Glisson, Francis (1597-1677)
Golgi, Camillo (1844-1926)
Gombault, Francois Alexis Albert (1844-1904)
Gowers, William Richard (1845-1915)
Graaf, Regnier de (1641-1673)
Gratiolet, Louis-Pierre (1815-1865)
Gruber, Wenzel Leopold (1814-1890)
Grynfeltt, Joseph Casimit (1840-1930)
Gudden, Bernhard (1824-1886)
Guerin, Alphonse F M (1816-1895)
Guthre,
Guyon, Felix (1831-1920)
Guyon, Georges Charles (1876-1961)
Halban,
Haller, Albrecht (1708-1771)
Hannover, Adolph (1814-1894)
Hartmann, Robert (1831-1893)
Harvey,
Hasner, Joseph Ritter von Artha (1819-1892)
Hassler,
Havers, Clopton (1657-1702)
Heister, Lorenz (1683-1758)
Held, Hans (1866-1942)
Helvetius, (Schweitzer) Johann Friedrich (1630 – 1709)
Helweg, Hans K S (1847-1901)
Henle, Friedrich Gustav (1809-1885)
Hensen, Victor (1835-1924)

Hering, Ewald (1834-1918)
Herring, Percy (1872-1967)
Herophilus (330BC-260BC)
Heschl, Richard Ladislaus (1824-1881)
Hesselbach, Franz Kaspar (1759-1816)
Hey, William (1736-1819)
Highmore, Nathaniel (1613-1685)
Hilton, John (1805-1878)
His, Wilhelm (1863-1934)
Hoche, Alfred E (1865-1943)
Home, Everard (1756-1832)
Horner, Johan Fredrich (1831-1886)
Huguier, Pierre C (1804-1873)
Hortega, Pio (1882-1945)
Houston, John (1802-1845)
Howship, John (1781-1841)
Hueck, Alexander F (1802-18240)
Humphrey, George M (1820-1896)
Hunter, John (1728-1793)
Huschke, Emil (1797-1858)
Huxley, Thomas Henry (1825-1895)
Hyrtl, Josef (1810-1894)
Jackson, Jabez N (1868-1935)
Jacobson, Ludwig L (1783-1843)
Jensen,
Keith, Arthur (1866-1955)
Kent, Albert F S (1863-1958)
Kerckering, Theodore (1640-1693)
Key, Ernst A H (1832-1901)
Kiesselbach, Wilhelm (1839-1902)
Kilian, Hermann F (1800-1863)

Killian, Gustav (1860-1921)
Klein, Edward E (1844-1925)
Kobelt, Georg Ludwig (1804-1857)
Koch, Walter (1880-?)
Kohlrausch, Otto L B (1811-1854)
Kohn, Hans Nathan (1866-1935)
Kolliker, Albert (1817-1905)
Kovalevsky, Alexander O (1840-1901)
Krause Friedrich Theodor (1797-1868)
Krause, Wilhelm (1833-1910)
Krukenberg, Adolph (1816-1877)
Kugel, M A
Kuntz, Albert (1879-1957)
Kupffer, Karl Wilhelm von (1829-1902)
Labbe', Charles (1851–1889)
Lallouetter, Pierre (1711-1792)
Lamier,
Lancisi, Giovanni Maria (1654-1720)
Landstrom, John (1869-1910)
Landzert, Theodor Bernhard (1833-1889)
Langenbeck, Bernhard Rudolph Konrad (1810-1829)
Langerhans, Paul (1847-4888)
Langer, Karl (1919-1887)
Langley, John Neport (1852-1925)
Lannelongue, Odilon M (1840-1911)
Lantermann, A J (1845-1898)
Lanz, Otto (1865-1935)
Larrey, Barron Dominique, (1766-1824)
Latarget, Andre (1877-1947)
Laumonier, Jean (1749-1818)
Lauth, Thomas (1785-1826)

Leber, Theodor Karl Gustav (1840-1917)
LeCat, Claude-Nicholas (1700-1780)
Lenhossek, Mihaly (1863-1937)
Lesshaft, Peter Frantsevich (1837-1909)
Leydig, Franz von (1821-1908)
Lieberkühn, Johann Nathaniel (1711-1756)
Lieutaud, Joseph (1703-1768)
Liliequist, Bengt (1923-2008)
Lisfranc, Jacques (1790-1847)
Lissauer, Heinrich (1861-1891)
Lister, Joseph (1827-1912)
Little, James Laurence (1836-1855)
Littre, Alexis (1654-1726)
Lockwood, Charles B (1856-1940)
Louis, Pierre Charles (1787-1872)
Lowenberg, Benjamin B (1836-1905)
Lowenthal, Wilhelm (1850-1894)
Lower, Richard (1631-1691)
Ludwig, Karl F W (1816-1895)
Luschka, Hubert (1820-1875)
Luys, Jules Bernard (1828-1897)
Mackenrodt, A K (1859-1927)
Maier, Rudolph Robert (1824-1888)
Maissiat, Jacques H. (1805-1878)
Malgaigne, Joseph Francois (1806-1865)
Malpighi, Marcello (1628-1694)
Mall, Franklin P (1862-1917)
Marie, Pierre (1853-1940)
Mayo, William T. (1861-1939)
Magendie, Francois (1783-1855)
Mauchart, Burkhard D (1696-1751)

Malpaghi, Marcello (1628-1694)
Mariotte, Edme (1620-1684)
Marshall, John (1818-1891)
Martinotti, Giovanni (1857-1928)
Mayer, August, Franz, Joseph (1787-1865)
Mazzoni, Vittorio (1880-1940)
McBurney, Charles (1845-1913)
McEwan, William (1848-1924)
Meckel, Johane Friedrich the elder (1724-1774)
Meckel, Johane Friedrich the younger (1781-1833)
Meibomian, Heinrich (1638–1700)
Meissner, Georg (1829-1903)
Mercier, Louis Auguste (1811-1882)
Merkel, Friedrich Sigmund (1845-1919)
Meyer, Adolf (1866-1950)
Meyer, George H (1815-1892)
Meynert, Theodor Herman (1833-1892)
Mohrenheim, Joseph J (1755-1799)
Moll, Jacob Anton (1832–1914)
Mollaret, Pierre (1898-1987)
Monakow, Konstantin (1853-1930)
Monro, Alexander (Secundus) (1733-1817)
Montgomery, William Fetherston (1797-1859)
Morgagni, Giovanni Battista (1682-1771)
Moskowitz, M
Morrison, James Rutherford (1853-1939)
Muir,
Muller, Heinrich (1820-1864)
Müller, Johannes Peter (1801-1858)
Munzer, Egmont (1865-1924)
Muskens, Louis Jacob Josef (1872-1937)

Nageotte, Jean (1866-1948)
Nelaton, Auguste (1807-1873)
Neubauer, Johann Ernst (1742-1777)
Nissl, Franz (1860-1919)
Nuck, Anton (1650-1692)
Nuhn, Anton (1815-1889)
Obersteiner, Heinrich (1847-1922)
Oddi, Ruggero (1864-1913)
Ollier, Louis Xavier Edouard Leopold (1825-1900)
Onuf-Onufrowicz, Bronislaw (1863-1928)
Pacchioni, Antonio (1665-1726)
Pacini, Filippo (1812-1883)
Palade, George (1912-1008)
Paladino, Giovanni (1540-1560)
Paneth, Joseph (1857-1890)
Pansch, Adolph (1841-1887)
Papez, James (1883-1958)
Parona, Francesco (1861-1910)
Passavant, Philip Gustav (1815-1893)
Pavlov, Ivan (1849-1936)
Pechlin, Carl Fredrich (1720-1796)
Pecquet, Jean (1622-1647)
Percheron, Gerard (1930-2011)
Perlia, Richard (1860-1931)
Petit, Antoine (1718-1794)
Petit, Jean Louis (1674-1750)
Peyer, Johann Conrad (1653-1712)
Philippe, Claudien (1866-1903)
Piccolomini, Arcangelo (1526-1605)
Pirogov, Nicolay (1810-1881)
Plender,

Poupart, Francois (1616-1708)
Probst, Moriz (1867-1923)
Purkinje, Johannes Evangelista (1787-1869)
Prussak, Alexander (1839-1897)
Quenu, Edward (1852-1933)
Ranvier, Louis Antoine (1835-1922)
Rappaport, Aron Moses (1904-1992)
Rasmussen, Grant (1834-1881)
Rathke, Martin Heinrich (1793-1860)
Rau, Johann J (1668-1719)
Redlich, Emil (1866-1930)
Reichert, Karl Bogislaus (1811-1883)
Reid, Robert William (1851-1939)
Reidel, Bernhard Moritz Carl (1846-1916)
Reil, Johann Christian (1759-1813)
Reisseisen, Franz D. (1773-1828)
Reissner, Ernst (1824-1878)
Rell, Johann Christian (1759-1813)
Remak, Robert (1815-1865)
Renshaw, Birdsey (1908-1948)
Retzius, Anders Adolph (1796-1870)
Richter, August G (1742-1812)
Ridley, Humphrey (1653-1708)
Rinvus, Augustus Quirinus (1652-1723)
Riolan, Jean (1580-1657)
Rolando, Luigi (1773-1831)
Robbin, Charles-Philippe (1821-1885)
Roller, Fredrich William (1802-1878)
Rosenmuller, Johann Christian (1771-1820)
Rosenthal, Fredrich C (1780-1829)
Rotter, Josef (1857-1924)

Rouget, Charles Marie Benjamin (1824-1904)
Rouviere, Henri (1876-1952)
Ruffini, Angelo (1874-1929)
Russell, James Risien (1863-1939)
Ruysch, Fredrich (1638-1731)
Sandstrom, Ivar (?-1889)
Sappey, Marie P C (1810-1896)
Santorini, Giandomenico (1681-1737)
Savage, Henry (1810-1900)
Scarpa, Antonio (1746-1832)
Schlemm, Friedrich (1795-1858)
Schmidt, Henry D (1823-1888)
Schneider, Conrad Victor (1610/14-1680)
Schnitker,
Schuller, Karl H (1843-1907)
Schultz, Max Johann (1825-1874)
Schwalbe, Gustav Albert (1844-1916)
Schwann, Theodor (1810-1882)
Sebileau, Pierre (1860-1953)
Seiler, Carl, (1849-1905)
Sertoli, Enrico (1842-1910)
Servetus, Michael (1509-1553)
Sharpey, William (1802-1880)
Shrapnell, Henry J (1761-1841)
Sibson, Francis (1814-1876)
Skene, Alexander (1837-1900)
Soemmering, Samuel Thomas (1775-1830)
Spence, James (1812-1882)
Spiegelhel, Adriaan (1578-1625)
Spitzka, Edward C (1852-1914)
Staderini, Rutilio (1861–1942)

Steida, Ludwig (1837-1918)
Stenson, Niels (1638-1686)
Stilling, Benedict (1810-1879)
Struthers, John (1823-1899)
Suzanne, Jean G (1859- ?)
Sydney,
Sylvius, Francois de la Boe (1614-1672)
Symington, Johnson (1851-1924)
Tarin, Pierre (1725-1761)
Tawara, Sunao (1873-1952)
Tenon, Jacques-Rene (1724-1816)
Terson, Albert (1867-1935)
Thebesius, Adam Christian (1686-1732)
Theile, Fredrich, W (1801-1879)
Thompson, Allen (1809-1884)
Thompson, Henry (1820-1904)
Tiedmann, Fredrich (1781-1861)
Toldt, Carl (1840-1920)
Tome,
Torin,
Tortual Kaspar, (1802-1865)
Toynbee, Joseph (1815-1866)
Traub, Ludwig (1818-1876)
Treiz, (Wenzel) Vaclav (1819-1872)
Treves, Frederick (Sir) (1853-1923)
Trolard, Paulin (1842-1910)
Troltsch, Anton F (1829-1890)
Tsai,
Tulp (Tulpius) Nicolas (1593-1674)
Turck, Ludwig (1810-1868)
Turner, William (1832-1916)

Tyrrell, Fredrich (1797-1843)
Tyson, Edward (1651-1708)
Valentin, Gabriel Gustav (1810-1883)
Valsalva, Antonio (1666-1723)
Van Hoorne, Johannes (1621-1670)
Varolio Constantio (1543-1575)
Vater, Abraham (1684-1751)
Velveau, Alfred Armand Louis Marie (1795-1867)
Vesalius, Andreas (1513-1564)
Vesling, Johann (1598-1649)
Vic d'Azyr, Filix (1748-1794)
Vidian, Guidi (1509-1569)
Vieussens, Raymond de (1641-1715)
Volkman, Alfred Wilhelm (1800-1877)
Virchow, Rudolph (1821-1922)
Waldeyer, Heinrich Wilhelm Gottfried-Hartz (1836-1921)
Wallenberg, Adolf (1862-1949)
Walther, August F (1688-1746)
Weibel, Edward (1921-2019)
Weitbrecht, Josias (1702-1747)
Wepfer, Johan J (1620-1695)
Wernicke, Karl (1848-1905)
Westphal, Karl Friedrich Otto (1833-1890)
Wharton, Thomas (1610-1673)
Whitnall, Samuel Ernst (1876-1950)
Wilder,
Wilkie, David P D (1882-1938)
Willis, Thomas (1621-1675)
Wilson, James (1765-1821)
Wilson, Samuel Alexander Kinnier (1878-1937)
Winslow, Jacob Benignus (1669-1760)

Wrisberg, Heinrich August (1739-1808)

Wirsung, Johann Georg

Wolff, Kaspar Friedrich (1733-1794)

Wolfring, Emilj (1832-1906)

Wood,

Woolner, Thomas (1825-1892)

Worm, Ole (1588-1654)

Zaglas, John

Zeis, Edouard (1807–1868)

Zinn, Johann Gottfried (1727-1759)

Zuckerandl, Emil (1849-1910)

About the Authors

Michael F. Nolan is professor of Basic Science Education at the Virginia Tech Carilion School of Medicine in Roanoke. He received his Physical Therapy training at Marquette University and his PhD in Human Anatomy from the Medical College of Wisconsin. Nolan spent the first 34 years of his career teaching gross anatomy and neuroanatomy to medical students and resident physicians at the University of South Florida. He has received more than 20 awards for excellence in teaching including the Master Teacher Award in 2014 from the International Association of Medical Science Educators and the John M. Thompson Outstanding Teacher Award in Neurosurgery in 2006. He has published over 40 peer-reviewed articles and book chapters as well as four textbooks in human gross anatomy and neuroanatomy.

John P. McNamara is the Director of Anatomy and Assistant Professor of Basic Science Education at the Virginia Tech Carilion School of Medicine in Roanoke. His doctoral training is in chiropractic from Life University (Marietta, GA) with undergraduate (Lock Haven University of Pennsylvania) and graduate (Shippensburg University of Pennsylvania) degrees. He is also ABD from Virginia Tech in Educational Leadership and Policy Studies. For nearly the past 30 years, McNamara has maintained a private practice in Salem, VA, and taught full-time anatomy and physiology, gross anatomy, neuroanatomy, and pathophysiology at the College of Health Sciences (Jefferson College) in Roanoke. From 2013 to 2017 he taught the gross anatomy course for the Doctor of Physical Therapy program at Radford University in Roanoke. He is licensed to practice as a Doctor of Chiropractic in both Virginia and Pennsylvania, and he is certified as an Emergency Medical Technician in Virginia.