

Anatomical eponyms — unloved names in medical terminology

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Uniform international terminology is a fundamental issue of medicine. Names of various organs or structures have developed since early human history. The first proper anatomical books were written by Hippocrates, Aristotle and Galen. For this reason the modern terms originated from Latin or Greek. In a modern time the terminology was improved in particular by Vasalius, Fabricius and Harvey. Presently each known structure has internationally approved term that is explained in anatomical or histological terminology. However, some elements received eponyms, terms that incorporate the surname of the people that usually describe them for the first time or studied them (e.g., circle of Willis, follicle of Graff, fossa of Sylvius, foramen of Monro, Adamkiewicz artery). Literature and historical hero also influenced medical vocabulary (e.g. Achilles tendon and Atlas). According to various scientists, all the eponyms bring colour to medicine, embed medical traditions and culture to our history but lack accuracy, lead of confusion, and hamper scientific discussion. The current article presents a wide list of the anatomical eponyms with their proper anatomical term or description according to international anatomical terminology. However, since different eponyms are used in various countries, the list could be expanded. (Folia Morphol 2016; 75, 4: 413–438)

Key words: eponyms, anatomical terminology, anatomical term

Uniform international terminology is a fundamental issue of medicine. It is especially important for anatomical and histological vocabularies, since they form a base for the clinical terminology. Names of various organs or structures have developed since early human history. However, first proper anatomical books were written by Hippocrates (460–377 B.C.E.) and later by the doyen of anatomist — Aristotle (384–322 B.C.E.) and Galen (130–201 C.E.). For this reason the modern terms originated from Latin or Greek. In a modern time the terminology was improved in particular by Andreas Vasalius (1514–1564), Hieronymus Fabricius (1537–1619) and William Harvey (1578–1657). Presently each

known structure has internationally approved term that is explained in anatomical or histological terminology [1, 10, 12–14, 22, 23, 29].

However, some elements received eponyms, terms that incorporate the surname of the people that usually describe them for the first time. The best and the most popular examples are circle of Willis, follicle of Graff, fossa of Sylvius or foramen of Monro named after Thomas Willis (1622–1675), Regnier de Graff (1641–1673), Franciscus de le Boë Sylvius (1614–1687) and Alexander Monro (1697–1767), respectively [19]. Since some scientists studied various structures, their names are used for many times.

Marceli Malpighi (1628–1694) was the first who described blood capillaries (Malpighi vessels), but he also studied anatomy and histology of the kidney (Malpighi glomeruli), spleen (Malpighi noduli), as well as the skin (Malpighi stratum). In medical history there are lots of anatomical families that gave the name for various structures. After Johann Friedrich Meckel the Elder (1724–1774) there is a Meckel's space (dura mater cavity that cover trigeminal ganglion), ganglion (sphenopalatine ganglion) and ligament (portion of the anterior ligament of malleus). His grandson Johann Friedrich Meckel the Younger (1781–1833) was also a famous anatomist and embryologist and his name is even more popular since is used for the ileal diverticulum and cartilaginous bar from which the mandible is formed. The elder Meckel's son, Philipp Friedrich Theodor Meckel (1756–1803) and another grandson, August Albrecht Meckel (1790–1829) were also anatomists but they were not connected to the medical terminology [4, 15, 30, 32].

Since most of experiments were conducted in various medical centres, lots of different names were given for the same structure, e.g., thoracic duct is known as Aseli or Pecquet duct due to the Gasparo Aseli from Cremona (1581–1626) and Jean Pecquet from Montpellier (1622–1674). The influence of local geography is even much stronger in the clinical terminology just to point eponyms for the sideropoenic dysphagia known as Plummer-Vinson (US, Australia, East-South Europe), Paterson-Kelly's (UK) and Waldenstrom-Kjellberg (Scandinavia) syndrome [15, 30].

The above mentioned rule of the author or pioneer principle has not been always kept in the nomenclature. Francois Poupart — a XVII century French surgeon, was not the first who studied the inguinal ligament but it is known as a Poupart ligament, since he described its relevance to hernial repair in *Chirurgie complète* (Paris, 1695). On the other hand, Alexander Achillini (1463–1512) was the first who found that the bile duct terminates in the duodenum on the major duodenal papilla that is referred after Abraham Vater (1684–1751) as a papilla of Vater [4]. Similar problem is with a Luschka's duct — named after Hubert von Luschka (1820–1875) [5].

In other cases, literature and historical hero influenced medical vocabulary, just to remain the calcaneal tendon and first cervical vertebra known as Achilles tendon and Atlas, respectively.

Some of the anatomical eponyms were taken to clinical practice, e.g. a maxillary sinusitis for older doctor is still known as highmoritis, secondary to

the name of Highmore's antrum used for the sinus. It is worth to mention that the larges paranasal sinus was well known to anatomists before Nataniel Highmore (1613–1687), since it had been illustrated by Leonardo da Vinci (1452–1519) and noticed by Giulio Casserio (1561–1616) [4, 15, 30, 32].

Most of the eponyms are very popular and commonly used especially by clinicians. Some of them probably will never be completely replaced by the proper medical term, e.g., Down's syndrome (John Langdon Haydon Down [1828–1896]), Fallot's tetralogy (Étienne-Louis Arthur Fallot [1850–1911]) or Addison's disease (Thomas Addison [1795–1860]). However, all of eponyms have been officially excluded from the anatomical and clinical nomenclature. As it was pointed by Whitworth [30] they "(...) bring colour to medicine, (...) embed medical traditions and culture to our history". However, we also agree with Woywodt and Matteson [32] that "eponyms lack accuracy, lead of confusion, and hamper scientific discussion in a globalised world".

Unlike early modern anatomical terminology established in Basel (1895), Jena (1935) and Paris (1955), the newest version, prepared under Federative Committee on Anatomical Terminology (FCAT) and the 56 Member Associations on the International Federation of the Associations of Anatomists (IFAA), completely withdrawn eponyms from the morphological vocabularies [12]. Ian Whitmore, the Chairman of FCAT, in the preface to the last edition of *Terminologia Anatomica* (1998) indicates that present version "try to avoid unnecessary change and has adopted many alternatives in common usage in order to encompass the variable way in which the terminology is used in different countries".

It is worth to motioned, the "war" against eponyms starts after the Second World War, when the general publicity inquired about unethical medical practice of Nazi doctors in particular Hans Reiter (1879–1946), who established reactive arthritis (Reither's syndrome), and Friedrich Wegener (1907–1990), who gave the name for the well-known granulomatosis lesion [6]. However, there are also two anatomical eponyms that are directly connected with Nazi and eugenics. Eduard Pernkopf (1888–1955) the author of the famous Pernkopf Atlas of Human Anatomy was a dean of the Medical Faculty at the University of Vienna, as well as an active member of the brown shirt (Sturmabteilung) and the Nazi party. He was responsible for purging 153 Jewish scientists (including three Nobel laureates) from the school but his main crime was the conducting researches on people executed by Gestapo. A warm Nazi sympathizer and

a strong eugenics supporter was also a Swiss cardiologist Wilhelm His Jr. (1863–1934) — a long time lecturer and finally a Rector of Berlin University. After his fundamental anatomical work dedicated to the conducting cardiac system, the atrioventricular bundle is called around the World as a bundle of His [6, 25].

Although the eponyms are officially contraindicated in medical terminology, they are still placed in anatomical and other medical books. They are seen during various medical exams on both preclinical and clinical levels. This is the consequence of their popularity (e.g., Vater papilla, His bundle) or usefulness — they are usually much shorter than the official terms. Probably many physicians will not immediately recognize ‘the congenital cyanotic heart disease secondary to the ventricular septal defect, pulmonary stenosis, right ventricular hypertrophy and aortic dextraposition’ as

a Fallot’s tetralogy [9, 26, 28]. Moreover, none of us will be happy to use the entire name in daily practice. However, a large number of eponyms were already forgotten. The presented Table 1 allows checking the seldom or most popular anatomical ones. Nevertheless, the best databank is found in Terminologia Anatomica [12] as well as on various websites (e.g. www.whonamedit.com, www.mondofacto.com, www.medilexicon.com, www.thefreedictionary.com) that permits to check most of surnames used in the anatomical and clinical terminology — that were used to complete our list (Table 1).

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Table 1. Eponyms and their proper anatomical names/descriptions according to international anatomical terminology. Proper anatomical terms are written in normal letters while descriptions are presented with italic fonts. Structures explained in *Terminologia Anatomica* — *International anatomical terminology* by FCAT [12] are written in italic fonts

Eponyms	Proper anatomical term/description	Ref.
Abermethy fascia	Iliac fascia	12
Achilles bursa	Bursa of calcaneal tendon	12
Achilles tendon	Calcaneal tendon	12
Adam apple	Laryngeal prominence	12
Adamkiewicz artery	Anterior radicular artery	12
Addison plane	Transpyloric plane	12
Albarran gland	<i>Submucosal glands of branching tubules in the subcervical region of prostate gland</i>	12
Alcock canal	Pudendal canal	12
Alderman nerve	Auricular branch of vagus nerve	12
Ammon horn	Hippocampus	12
Amussat valve	Spiral fold of cystic duct	4
Amussat valvula	Posterior urethral valves	4
Andernach bones	<i>Sutural bones: small irregular bones found along the sutures of cranium, particularly related to the parietal bone</i>	11
Andersch ganglion	Inferior ganglion, glossopharyngeal nerve	12
Andersch nerve	Tympanic nerve	12
Arantius bodies/nodules	Nodules of semilunar cusps	12
Arantius duct	Ductus venosus	20
Arantius ligament	Ligamentum venosum	12
Arantius ventricle	Lower part of rhomboid fossa	3
Arlt sinus	<i>Inconstant depression on the lower portion of internal surface of lacrimal sac</i>	3
Arnold bundle	Temporopontine tract	4
Arnold canal	Hiatus for lesser petrosal canal	4
Arnold ganglion	Otic ganglion	12

Arnold nerve	Trigeminal ganglion; Tentorial nerve; Auricular branch of vagus nerve; Greater occipital nerve; Lesser petrosal nerve	12
Arnold tract	Frontopontine fibres; Temporopontine tract	12
Aschoff isthmus	Angular incisive	7
Aschoff-Tawara node	Atrioventricular node	12
Aselli canal/duct	Thoracic duct	16
Auerbach ganglia	Ganglia of myenteric plexus	4
Auerbach plexus	Myenteric plexus	12
Baillarger external band stripe	Stria of internal granular layer	12
Baillarger internal band stripe	Stria of internal pyramidal layer	12
Ball stripe	Anal valves	7
Bartholin anus	Superior opening of cerebral aqueduct	11
Bartholin duct	Major sublingual duct	12
Bartholin gland	Greater vestibular gland	12
Baudelocque diameter	External conjugate	12
Bauhin gland	Anterior lingual gland	11
Bauhin valve	Ileocaecal valve, Ileal orifice	12
Bechterew nucleus	Superior vestibular nucleus	12
Bechterew tractus	Spinoovary tract	16
Béclard anastomosis	<i>Anastomosis between the right and the left end-branch of deep lingual artery</i>	21
Béclard triangle	<i>Area bounded by the posterior border of hypoglossus muscle, the posterior belly of digastric and the greater horn of hyoid bone</i>	21
Bell nerve	Long thoracic nerve	12
Bellini ducts	<i>Papillary ductus: largest straight excretory ducts in the kidney medulla and the papillae of which openings form the area cribrosa that open into a minor calyx</i>	11
Bellini ligament	<i>Fasciculus from the ischiofemoral portion of greater articular fibrous capsule of hip that extends to the greater trochanter</i>	20
Béraud valve/fold	<i>Fold in the interior of lacrimal sac at its junction with the lacrimal duct</i>	11
Berger space	<i>Space between the patellar fossa of vitreous and the lens</i>	20
Bergmann cords/striae	Medullary striae of fourth ventricle	20
Bergmann fibres	<i>Filamentous glia fibres traversing the cerebellar cortex perpendicular to the surface</i>	18
Bernard canal/duct	Accessory pancreatic duct	20
Berry ligament	Suspensory ligament of thyroid gland	12
Bertin bone	Sphenoidal concha	12
Bertin columns	Renal columns	12
Bertin ligament	Iliofemoral ligament	12
Betz cells	<i>Internal pyramidal layer the motor area of precentral gyrus of cerebral cortex</i>	12
Bezold ganglion	<i>Aggregation of nerve cells in the interatrial septum</i>	26
Bichat canal	Quadrigeminal cistern of subarachnoid space	11
Bichat fat pad/protuberance	Buccal fat pad	12
Bichat fissure	<i>Circular fissure corresponding to the medial margin of cerebral (pallial) mantle, marking the hilus of cerebral hemisphere, consisting of callosomarginal fissure and choroidal fissure along the hippocampus</i>	20
Bichat fossa	Pterygopalatine fossa	11
Bichat ligament	Lower fasciculus of posterior sacroiliac ligament	11
Bichat membrane/tunic	Tunica intima of blood vessels	11
Bickel ring	Pharyngeal lymphatic ring	11
Bigelow septum	Calcar femorale	20
Bigelow ligament	Iliofemoral ligament	12

Blandin gland	Lingual glands	12
Blasius duct	Parotid duct	20
Blumenbach clivus	Clivus	12
Bochdalek flower basket	<i>Part of choroid plexus of fourth ventricle protruding through the foramen of Luschka and resting on the dorsal surface of glossopharyngeal nerve</i>	11
Bochdalek triangle	Lumbocostal triangle	12
Bogros membrane	Membrane of episcleral space	21
Bogros space	Retroinguinal spaces	12
Bonnet capsule	Fascial sheath of eyeball	4
Botallo duct	Ductus arteriosus	12
Botallo foramen	Foramen ovale of the heart	12
Botallo ligament	Ligamentum arteriosum	1
Botallo node	<i>Lymphatic node of ligamentum arteriosum</i>	12
Böttcher canal	Utriculosaccular duct	11
Böttcher ganglion	Ganglion of cochlear nerve	11
Böttcher sac	Endolymphatic sac	11
Böttcher space	Endolymphatic space	11
Bourgyer ligament	Oblique popliteal ligament	20
Bowman capsule	Glomerular capsule	4
Bowman glands	Olfactory glands	12
Bowman membrane	Anterior limiting lamina of cornea	12
Bowman muscle	Ciliary muscle	4
Bowman space	<i>Space between the visceral and parietal layers of capsule of renal corpuscle</i>	4
Boxer muscle	Serratus anterior muscle	12
Boyden sphincter	<i>Inferior sphincter of hepatopancreatic ampulla (sphincter of common bile duct immediately proximal to the hepatopancreatic ampulla)</i>	12
Boyer bursa	Retrohyoid bursa	12
Breschet bones	<i>Suprasternal bones: one of small ossicles occasionally found in the ligaments of sternoclavicular articulation</i>	11
Breschet canals	Diploic canals	11
Breschet hiatus	Helicotrema	11
Breschet sinus	Sphenoparietal sinus	11
Breschet veins	Diploic veins	11
Broca angle 1/2	1. Angle formed at the basion of lines drawn from the nasion and the alveolar point 2. Angle formed by the intersection at the biauricular axis of lines drawn from the supraorbital point and the alveolar point	4
Broca area	Subcallosal area	4
Broca centre/field	<i>Posterior part of inferior frontal gyrus of left or dominant hemisphere, corresponding approximately to Brodmann area 44</i>	4
Broca convolution	Inferior frontal gyrus	7
Broca diagonal band	<i>Diagonal band; The fibre bundle descending in the precommissural septum toward the base of forebrain, immediately rostral to the terminal lamina</i>	12
Broca fissure	<i>Fissure surrounding Broca convolution</i>	11
Broca gyrus	Precentral gyrus	11
Broca parolfactory area	Parolfactory area	11
Broca pouch	Pudendal sac	11
Brodie bursa	Semimembranosus bursa	12
Bruce tract	Septomarginal fasciculus	11
Bruch glands	Trachoma glans	11

Bruch membrane	Basal lamina of choroideae	12
Brücke muscle	<i>Part of ciliary muscle formed by the meridional fibres</i>	11
Brunner glands	Duodenal glands	12
Buck fascia (penis)	Fascia of penis	12
Buck fascia (perineum)	Perineal fascia; Superficial investing fascia of perineum; Deep perineal fascia	12
Burdach nucleus	Cuneate nucleus	12
Burdach tract	Cuneate fasciculus	12
Burn (Burns) space/notch	Suprasternal space/notch	11
Burn (Burns) ligament	Falciform margin of saphenous opening	12
Burow vein	<i>Occasional vein passing from the inferior epigastric, sometimes receiving a tributary from the urinary bladder, which empties into the portal vein</i>	7
Burow veins	Renal veins	12
Ciaccio glands	Accessory lacrimal glands	11
Cajal interstitial nucleus	Posterior/dorsal nucleus	12
Calleja olfactory islets	Olfactory islets	12
Calot triangle	Cystohepatic triangle	12
Camper chiasm	Tendinous chiasm of digital tendons	21
Camper fascia	Intermediate investing fascia	12
Camper ligament	Perineal membrane	4
Camper line	<i>Line running from the inferior border of ala of nose to the superior border of tragus of ear</i>	20
Camper plane	<i>Plane running from the tip of anterior nasal spine (acanthion) to the centre of bony external auditory meatus on the right and left sides</i>	20
Carabelli formation	<i>Anomalous tubercle on the lingual surface of mesiolingual cusp of a permanent maxillary first molar</i>	12
Carus circle	Temporal line	11
Carus curve	<i>Curve of pelvis; An imaginary curved line obtained from a mathematical formula, supposed to indicate the outlet of pelvic canal</i>	11
Casserio fonticulus/fontanelle	Mastoid fontanelle/fontanel	21
Casserio ganglion	Trigeminal ganglion	11
Casserio ligament	Anterior ligament of malleus	12
Casserio muscle	Brachialis muscle	12
Casserio nerve	Musculocutaneous nerve	12
Chassaignac space	<i>Potential space between the pectoralis major and the mammary gland</i>	20
Chassaignac tubercle	Carotid tubercle	12
Chaussier line	<i>Anteroposterior line of corpus callosum as it appears on median section of brain</i>	11
Chievitz organ	<i>Normal epithelial structure, possibly a neurotransmitter, found at the angle of mandible with branches of buccal nerve</i>	12
Chievitz organ	Juxta-oral organ	12
Chopart joint	Transverse tarsal joint	12
Chopart ligament	Bifurcate ligament	12
Civinini ligament	Pterygospinus ligament	11
Civinini process	Pterygospinus process	11
Civinini canal	Anterior canaliculus of chorda tympani	11
Clado anastomosis	<i>Anastomosis in the right suspensory ligament of ovary between the appendicular and ovarian arteries</i>	20
Clado band	Suspensory ligament of ovary	11
Clado ligament	<i>Mesenteric fold running from the broad ligament on the right side to the appendix</i>	11
Clado point	<i>Point at the junction of interspinous and right semilunar lines, at the lateral border of rectus abdominis muscle</i>	11

Clarke column/nucleus	Posterior/dorsal thoracic nucleus	12
Claudius fossa	Ovarian fossa	4
Cloquet canal	Hyaloid canal	12
Cloquet fascia	<i>Tissue closing the femoral ring</i>	1
Cloquet gland/node	Proximal deep inguinal lymph node	12
Cloquet septum	Femoral septum	21
Cloquet space	<i>Space between the ciliary zonule and the vitreous body</i>	21
Colles fascia (penis)	Subcutaneous tissue of penis	12
Colles fascia (perineum)	Membranous layer of perineal subcutaneous tissue	12
Colles fascia (scrotum)	Dartos fascia; Superficial fascia of scrotum	12
Colles ligament	Reflected ligament	12
Colles space	Superficial perineal pouch	11
Collier tract	Medial longitudinal fasciculus	11
Cooper fascia	Cremasteric fascia	12
Cooper ligament	Pectineal ligament	12
Cooper ligament (breast)	Suspensory ligament of breast	12
Cooper ligament (groin)	Pectineal ligament	12
Corti arch	<i>Arch formed by the junction of heads of Corti inner and outer pillar cells</i>	4
Corti auditory teeth	<i>Acoustic teeth; Tooth-shaped formations or ridges occurring on the vestibular lip of limbus laminae spiralis of cochlear duct</i>	4
Corti canal/tunnel	<i>Spiral canal in the organ of Corti, formed by the outer and inner pillar cells or rods of Corti; it is filled with fluid and occasionally crossed by nonmedullated nerve fibres</i>	4
Corti ganglion	Cochlear ganglion	12
Corti membrane	Tectorial membrane	11
Corti organ	Spiral organ	12
Cotunnus canal/ aqueduct	Vestibular aqueduct	11
Cotunnus liquid	Perilymph	11
Cotunnus nervus	Nasopalatine nerve	11
Cotunnus space/sac	Endolymphatic sac	11
Cowper gland	Bulbo-urethral gland	12
Cowper fascia	Cremasteric fascia	1
Cowper ligament	<i>Part of fascia lata, which is anterior to and provides origin for fibres of pectineus muscle</i>	20
Crampton line	<i>Line from the apex of cartilage of last rib downward and forward nearly to the crest of ilium, then forward parallel with it to a little below the anterior superior spine</i>	20
Crampton muscle	<i>Part of ciliary muscle formed by the meridional fibres</i>	20
Cruveilhier fascia	Rectoprostatic fascia, subcutaneous tissue of perineum	1
Cruveilhier fossa/fossa navicularis	Infraclavicular fossa, scaphoid fossa of sphenoid bone	11
Cruveilhier joint	Median atlantoaxial joint	11
Cruveilhier ligament	Plantar ligaments	4
Cruveilhier nerve	Lingual branch of facial nerve; Vertebral nerve	12
Cruveilhier plexuses	Posteriori cervical plexus; vertebral plexus	12
Cruveilhier veins	Superior veins of cerebellar hemisphere	7
Darkschewitsch nucleus	Nucleus of posterior commissure	12
Darwin tubercle	Auricular tubercle of pinna/auricle	12
Daubenton angle	<i>Occipital angle of parietal bone</i>	11
Daubenton line	<i>Line passing between the opisthion and the basion</i>	11
Daubenton plane	<i>Plane of foramen magnum</i>	11
Deiter nucleus	Lateral vestibular nucleus	12

Deiter terminal frames	<i>Plate-like structures in the organ of Corti uniting the outer phalangeal cells with Hensen cells</i>	11
Demoursian tunica/membrane	Posteriori limiting lamina of cornea	20
Denonvillier aponeurosis	<i>Rectovesical septum: a fascial layer that extends superiorly from the central tendon of perineum to the peritoneum between the prostate and rectum</i>	4
Denonvillier fascia	<i>Fascia of individual organ; rectoprostatic fascia: fascial layer extending superiorly from the perineal body to the floor of rectovesical pouch of peritoneum, extending between and separating the prostate and base of urinary bladder anteriorly from the rectum posteriorly and investing the seminal glands and ampullae of ductus deferens; it is the male equivalent of cardinal ligament in forming the middle or central lamina of hypogastric sheath</i>	12
Denonvillier ligament	Superior fascia of pelvic diaphragm; Puboprostatic ligament; Lateral puboprostatic ligament	12
Descartes organ	Pineal gland	7
Descemet membrane	Posteriori limiting lamina of cornea	12
Dorello canal	<i>Bony canal sometimes found at the tip of temporal bone enclosing the abducent nerve and inferior petrosal sinus as these two structures enter the cavernous sinus</i>	27
Douglas fold	Recto uterine fold ♀	12
Douglas pouch	Recto uterine pouch ♀	12
Douglas semicircular line	Arcuate line of rectus sheath	12
Doyère eminence	<i>Slightly elevated area of skeletal muscle fibre's surface that corresponds to the site of motor endplate</i>	11
Drummond marginal artery	Marginal artery; Juxtacolic artery; Marginal arcate	12
Duncan folds	<i>Obsolete term for the folds on the peritoneal surface of uterus immediately after delivery</i>	11
Duncan ventricle	Cavity of septum pellucidum	11
Dupre muscle	Articularis genus muscle	11
Dupuytren canal	Diploic vein	11
Dupuytren fascia	Palmar aponeurosis	1
Duverney fissures/notch	<i>Notch in cartilage of acoustic meatus</i>	20
Duverney foramen	<i>Epiploic foramen, the passage, below and behind the portal hepatis, connecting the two sacs of the peritoneum.</i>	11
Duverney gland	Greater vestibular gland	12
Duverney muscle	Orbicularis oculi muscle	11
Eberth perithelium	<i>Incomplete layer of connective tissue cells encasing the blood capillaries</i>	11
Ebner glands	<i>Serous glands of tongue opening into the foliate papillae as well as into the bottom of the trough surrounding the circumvallate papillae</i>	4
Ebner reticulum	<i>Network of nucleated cells in seminiferous tubules</i>	8
Ecker fissure	Petrooccipital fissure	8
Edigner tract	Spinothalamic tract	8
Edinger-Westphal nucleus	Visceral nucleus; Autonomic nucleus of oculomotor nerve	12
Eglis glands	<i>Small, inconstant mucous glands of ureter and renal pelvis</i>	7
Ehrenritter ganglion	Superior ganglion	12
Englisch sinus	Inferior petrosal sinus	7
Eustachian amygdale/tonsil	Tubal tonsil	12
Eustachian cushion	Torus tubarius	11
Eustachian muscle	Tensor tympani muscle	12
Eustachian tube	Pharyngotympanic tube; Auditory tube	12
Eustachian tuber	<i>Slight projection from the labyrinthine wall of middle ear below the fenestra vestibule</i>	11
Eustachian valve	Valve of inferior vena cava	12
Exner plexus	<i>Plexus formed by tangential nerve fibres in the superficial plexiform or molecular layer of cerebral cortex</i>	11

Fallopian arch/ligament	Inguinal ligament	12
Fallopian canal	Facial canal	12
Fallopian hiatus	Hiatus for greater petrosal nerve	11
Fallopian tube	Uterine tube	12
Farabeuf triangle	<i>Triangle formed by the internal jugular and facial veins and the hypoglossal nerve</i>	20
Farre line	<i>Line marking the insertion of mesovarium at the hilum of ovary</i>	20
Ferrein canal	Lacrimal pathway	20
Ferrein cords	Vocal fold	11
Ferrein hiatus	Hiatus for greater petrosal nerve	20
Ferrein ligamentum	Lateral ligament of temporomandibular joint	20
Ferrein pyramids/processus	Medullary rays of renal cortex	12
Ferrein tube	Convoluted tubule of kidney	20
Ferrein vasa abberentia	<i>Biliary canaliculi that are not connected with hepatic lobule</i>	31
Fielding membrane	Tapetum	11
Flechsigt ground bundles	<i>Fasciculus proprius anterior and fasciculus proprius lateralis</i>	11
Flechsigt oval bundle	Septomarginal fasciculus	12
Flechsigt tract	Posterior spinocerebellar tract	12
Fleischmann bursa	Sublingual bursa	20
Flood ligament	Glenohumeral ligaments	12
Flower bone	<i>Sutural bones present at the pterion or junction of parietal, frontal, greater wing of sphenoid, and squamous portion of temporal bones</i>	11
Folian process	Anterior process of malleus	12
Fontana canal	Scleral venous sinus	4
Fontana spaces	Spaces of iridocorneal angle	12
Forel decussation	Anterior tegmental decussation; Ventral medial nucleus	11
Forel fields	Nuclei of perizonal fields [H, H1, H2] of hypothalamus	12
Foville fasciculus/stria	Terminal stria	3
Foville tract	Posterior spinocerebellar tract	26
Frankenhäuser ganglion	Uterovaginal plexus	12
Fritsch nerve	Terminal nerve	28
Führer artery	Ascending branch of deep circumflex iliac artery	12
Galeati glands	Intestinal glands	11
Galen anastomosis/nerve	<i>Communicating branch of internal laryngeal branch with recurrent laryngeal nerve</i>	11
Galen vein	Great cerebral vein	12
Gallaudet fascia (abdomen)	Superficial investing fascia	12
Gallaudet fascia (perineum)	<i>Perineal fascia; Superficial investing fascia of perineum; Deep perineal fascia</i>	12
Ganser commissures	Dorsa supra-optic commissure	12
Gantzer muscle	<i>Accessory head of the flexor pollicis longus muscle</i>	2
Gartner duct/canal	Longitudinal duct of epoophoron	12
Gasserian ganglion	Trigeminal ganglion	12
Gennari stria/line	Occipital stripe/line	12
Gerdy fibrae	Superficial transverse metacarpal ligament	11
Gerdy fontanelle	Posterior (sagittal) fontanelle	11
Gerdy hyoid fossa	Carotid triangle	11
Gerdy interatrial loop	<i>Muscular fasciculus in the interatrial septum of heart, passing backward from the atrioventricular groove</i>	20
Gerdy ligament	Suspensory ligament of axilla	12

Gerdy tubercle	<i>Tubercle on the anterolateral side of upper end of tibia giving attachment to the iliotibial tract and some fibres of tibialis anterior muscle</i>	11
Gerlach anular tendon	Fibrocartilaginous ring of tympanic membrane	11
Gerlach tonsil	Tubal tonsil	12
Gerlach valve	Valve of vermiform appendix	11
Gerlach valvula	Trabecular tissue of sclera	11
Gerota capsule fascia	Renal fascia	12
Gierke respiratory bundle	Solitary tract	12
Giacomini fascia/frenulum	<i>Thin anterior tail of dentate gyrus</i>	1
Gibson fascia	<i>Part of uppermost section of endothoracic fasciae</i>	1
Gillette suspensory ligament	Cricoesophageal tendon	20
Gimbernat ligament	Lacunar ligament	12
Giraldés organ	Paradydimis	12
Glaserian artery	Anterior tympanic artery	11
Glaserian fissure	Petrotympanic fissure	12
Gley glands	Parathyroid glands	11
Glisson capsule	<i>Fibrous capsule of liver; Perivascular fibrous hepatic capsule</i>	12
Glisson sphincter	<i>Sphincter of hepatopancreatic ampulla</i>	11
Godman fascia	<i>Pretracheal fascia; an extension of pretracheal fascia into the thorax and on to the pericardium</i>	1
Goll column/tract	Gracile fasciculus	21
Goll nucleus	Gracile nucleus	12
Gower(s) tract/column	Anterior spinocerebellar tract	12
Graafian follicle	Vesicular ovarian follicle	12
Grace of god fascia	Bicipital aponeurosis	1
Gratiolet radiation	Optic radiation	12
Gruber-Landzert fossa	Inferior duodenal fossa	11
Grynfelt triangle	Superior lumbar triangle	12
Gubler line	<i>Level of superficial origin of trigeminus on the pons</i>	11
Gudden (von Gudden) commissure	Ventra supra-optic commissure	12
Gudden (von Gudden) ganglion	Dorsal subdivision of the nucleus of the posterior commissure of midbrain	12
Gudden (von Gudden) nucleus	Posterior/dorsal tegmental nucleus	12
Gudden (von Gudden) tract	Mammillotegmental fasciculus	12
Guéneau de Mussy point	<i>Point, painful on pressure, at the junction of a line prolonging the left border of sternum and a horizontal line at the level of end of the bony portion of the tenth rib</i>	11
Guérin glands	Urethral glands of female	4
Guérin valve	Valve of navicular fossa	12
Günz ligament	<i>Portion of superficial layer of obturator membrane</i>	11
Guthrie muscle	External urethral sphincter Deep transverse perineal muscle ♂	12
Guttural duct	Auditory tube	11
Guyon canal	Ulnar canal	4
Guyon isthmus	Isthmus of uterus	20
H fields	Nuclei of perizonal fields [H, H1, H2] of hypothalamus	31
Halban fascia	Pubocervical fascia, vesicovaginal septum	1
Haller ansa	Communicating branch of facial nerve with glossopharyngeal nerve	20
Haller arches	Medial and lateral arcuate ligaments	12
Haller artery	Dorsal pancreatic artery	12

Haller cell	<i>Variant of ethmoidal air cell developing into the floor of orbit adjacent to the natural ostium of maxillary sinus</i>	4
Haller circle	Vascular circle of optic nerve, areolar venous plexus	20
Haller ductulus/vas aberrans	Inferior aberrant duct	12
Haller habenua	Cordlike remains of vaginal process of peritoneum	20
Haller insula/anulus	Doubling of thoracic duct for part of its course through the thorax	20
Haller layer/tunica/lamina	Vascular layer/tunica/lamina of eyeball	12
Haller lobules	Lobules of epididymis	11
Haller plexus	<i>Nerve plexus of sympathetic filaments and branches of external laryngeal nerve on the surface of inferior constrictor muscle of pharynx</i>	4
Haller rete	Rete testis	12
Haller tribus/tripod	Coeliac trunk	12
Haller unguis/spur	<i>Calcarine spur: the lower of two elevations on the medial wall of posterior horn of lateral ventricle of brain, caused by the depth of calcarine sulcus</i>	11
Haller vascular tissue	Vascular lamina of choroid	11
Hannover canal/spaces	Ciliary zonule	12
Harris lines	Growth arrest lines of bones	11
Hartmann pouch	Body of gallbladder; <i>Pouch at the junction of neck of gallbladder and the cystic duct</i>	12
Hartwig layer/stratum	Epidermis	7
Harvey duct	Ductus arteriosum	20
Harvey ligament	Ligamentum arteriosum	12
Hasner valve/fold	Lacrimal fold	12
Haversian folds	Synovial folds	12
Heister diverticulum	Bulb of jugular vein	11
Heister valve	Spiral fold of cystic duct	12
Held bundle	Tectospinal tract	12
Held decussation	Crossing of some of fibres arising from the cochlear nuclei to form the lateral lemniscus	11
Helmholtz axis ligament	<i>Ligament forming the axis about which the malleus rotates; it consists of two portions extending from the anterior and the posterior borders, respectively, of tympanic notch to the malleus</i>	11
Helweg tract	Spinoolivary tract; Olivospinal tract	12
Henke space	Retropharyngeal space	11
Henle ampulla	Ampulla of ductus deferens	11
Henle ansa	Nephron loop	4
Henle fenestrated elastic membrane	Elastic laminae of arteries	11
Henle glands	Accessory lacrimal glands	11
Henle ligament	Inguinal falx, Conjoint tendon	12
Henle loop	Nephron loop	31
Henle sheath	Endoneurium	11
Henle spine	Suprameatal spine	12
Hensen canal/duct	Ductus reunions	11
Hensen stripe	<i>Band on the undersurface of membrana tectoria of cochlear duct</i>	11
Hering nerve	Carotid branch of glossopharyngeal nerve	11
Herophilus torcular	Confluence of sinuses	12
Heschl transverse convolutions	Transverse temporal gyri	12
Hesselbach fascia	Cribriform fascia	12
Hesselbach ligament	Interfoveolar ligament	12
Hesselbach triangle	Inguinal triangle	12

Heubner recurrent artery	Distal medial striate artery	12
Hey ligament	Falciform margin of saphenous opening	12
Highmore antrum	Maxillary sinus	12
Highmore body	Mediastinum of testis	12
Hilton sac	Laryngeal saccule/sac	11
Hilton waterbed	Pontocerebellar cistern	12
Hilton white line	<i>Bluish pink, narrow, wavy zone in the mucosa of anal canal below the pectinate line at the level of interval between the subcutaneous part of external sphincter and the lower border of internal sphincter</i>	11
Hippocrates chorda magna	Calcaneal tendon	7
Hirschfeld canals	<i>Interdental canal: canals that extend vertically through interdental alveolar bone between roots of mandibular and maxillary incisors and maxillary bicuspid teeth</i>	11
Hirschfeld nerve	Abducent nerve	7
His angle	Cardiac notch	12
His bundle	Atrioventricular bundle	12
His canal	Thyroglossal duct	6
His copula	Hypopharyngeal eminence	6
His spindle	<i>Aortic spindle: fusiform dilation of aorta immediately beyond the isthmus</i>	6
His-Tawara system	<i>Complex system of interlacing Purkinje fibres within the ventricular myocardium</i>	6
Hoche bundle tract	Interfascicular fasciculus	12
Hoffman duct	Pancreatic duct	11
Home lobe	Middle lobe of prostate	11
Homer muscle	Deep part of orbicularis oculi muscle	12
Houston valve	Transverse folds of rectum	12
Hueck ligament	Trabecular tissue of sclera	11
Huguier canal	<i>Anterior canaliculus of chorda tympani</i>	11
Huguier circle	<i>Anastomosis around the isthmus of uterus between the right and left uterine arteries</i>	11
Huguier sinus	Fossa of oval window	11
Humphrey ligament	Anterior meniscofemoral ligament	12
Hunter canal	Adductor canal	12
Hunter gubernaculum	Gubernaculum testis	11
Hunter ligament	Round ligament of uterus	12
Hunter line	Linea alba	11
Hunter-Schreger bands	<i>Light and dark lines seen in enamel of tooth that begin at the dentoenamel junction and end before they reach the enamel surface</i>	11
Huschke cartilage	Vomer nasal cartilage	12
Huschke cartilages	<i>Two horizontal cartilaginous rods at the edge of cartilaginous septum of nose</i>	11
Huschke foramen	<i>Opening in the floor of bony part of external acoustic meatus near the tympanic membrane, normally closed in the adult</i>	4
Huschke recessus	Paraduodenal recess	11
Huschke teeth	Acoustic teeth	11
Huschke valve	Lacrimal fold	11
Hyrtil fascia	Transversalis fascia	1
Hyrtil muscle	Iliopsoas muscle	12
Hyrtil recessus	Epitympanum	11
Ingrassia process	Lesser wing	12
Jackson fascia	Precaecocolic fascia	1
Jackson membrane veil	Precaecocolic fascia	12
Jacobson canaliculus	Tympanic canaliculus	12

Jacobson cartilage	Vomer nasal cartilage	12
Jacobson nerve	Tympanic nerve	12
Jacobson organ	Vomer nasal organ	12
Jacobson plexus	Tympanic plexus	12
Jobert de Lamballe fossa	<i>Hollow or furrow just above the knee formed by the adductor magnus and the sartorius and gracilis</i>	11
Jung muscle	Pyramidal muscle of auricle	11
Kadyi cauda	Cauda equina	26
Kaes-Bechterew band	<i>Myelinated fibres in the most superficial part of third layer of isocortex</i>	11
Kappa angle	<i>Angle between the pupillary axis and the visual axis</i>	20
Keith-Flack node	Sinoatrial node	12
Kent bundle	Atrioventricular bundle	12
Kerckring folds/valves	Circular folds of small intestine	12
Kerckring nodules	Nodules of semilunar cusps	24
Kerckring ossicle/centre	<i>Occasional independent ossification centre in the occipital bone; it appears in the posterior margin of foramen magnum at about the sixteenth week of gestation</i>	11
Key-Retzius foramen	Lateral aperture of fourth ventricle	12
Key-Retzius sheath	Endoneurium	11
Kilian line	<i>Transverse line marking the promontory of pelvis</i>	11
Killian bundle/muscle	Inferior constrictor muscle of pharynx	11
Killian tringle	<i>Triangular area of cervical oesophagus bordered by the oblique fibres of inferior constrictor muscle of pharynx and the transverse fibres of cricopharyngeus muscle</i>	11
Killian-Jamieson area	<i>Area bounded superiorly by the lowest cricopharyngeal fibres and inferiorly by the upper circular fibres of oesophagus</i>	11
Klaes-Bechterew band stripe	Stria of molecular layer	12
Klein muscle	Orbicularis oris muscle	11
Kobelt tubules	Epoophoron	31
Kobelt tubules	<i>Remnants of mesonephric tubules in the female, contained within the epoophoron</i>	11
Koch node	Sinoatrial node	12
Koch triangle	<i>Triangle of sinoatrial/atrioventricular node</i>	12
Kohlrausch fold	Middle transverse fold of rectum	12
Kohlrausch muscle	Longitudinal muscles of rectal wall	11
Kölliker-Fuse nucleus	Subparabrachial nucleus	12
Koyter muscle	Corrugator supercilii muscle	12
Krause bone	<i>Secondary ossification centre in the triradiate cartilage temporarily existing as a small bone between the ilium, the ischium, and the pubic bone in the growing acetabulum</i>	11
Krause end bulbs	<i>Nerve terminals in skin, mucosa of oral cavity, conjunctiva, and other parts, consisting of a laminated capsule of connective tissue enclosing the terminal, branched, convoluted ending of an afferent nerve fibre; generally believed to be sensitive to touch and pressure</i>	11
Krause glands	Accessory lacrimal glands; Glands of tympanic cavity	12
Krause ligament	Transverse perineal ligament, Transverse suspensorium bulbi ligament	11
Krause respiratory bundle	Solitary tract	11
Krause valve/fold	<i>Fold in the interior of lacrimal sac at its junction with the lacrimal duct</i>	11
Krukenberg spindle	<i>Vertical fusiform area of melanin pigmentation on the posterior surface of central cornea</i>	31
Krukenberg veins	Central veins of liver	11
Kugel anastomotic artery	<i>Atrial anastomotic branch of circumflex branch of left coronary artery</i>	11
Labbé vein	Superficial middle cerebral vein	12
Laimer-Haeckerman area	<i>Triangular (or V-shaped) area on the posterior aspect of proximal oesophagus, with its apex directed inferiorly in the midline and the cricopharyngeus muscle forming its base</i>	11

Lallouette pyramid	Pyramidal lobe of thyroid gland	12
Lancisi stria	Medial longitudinal stria	12
Landström muscle	<i>Muscle fibres in the fascia behind and about the eyeball, attached anteriorly to the lids and anterior orbital fascia</i>	11
Landzert fossa	<i>Fossa formed by two peritoneal folds, enclosing the left colic artery and the inferior mesenteric vein, respectively, at the side of duodenum</i>	20
Langenbeck nerves	Supraclavicular nerves	7
Langenbeck triangle	<i>Triangle formed by lines drawn from the anterior superior iliac spine to the surface of great trochanter and to the surgical neck of femur</i>	11
Langer arch/muscle	Pectorodorsalis muscle	11
Langer line	Tension lines of skin	12
Langerhans islets	Pancreatic islets	12
Langley nerves	Pilomotor nerves, Pelvic splanchnic nerves	20
Langley system	Sympathetic part of autonomic system	7
Lannelongue foramina	Openings of smallest cardiac veins	8
Lannelongue ligaments	Sternopericardial ligaments	8
Lantern segments	<i>Divisions of nerve fibre between the Schmidt-Lanterman incisures</i>	11
Lanz linea	Interspinous line/plane	7
Larrey trigonum	Sternocostal triangle	31
Latarget (Latarjet) plexus	Superior hypogastric plexus	7
Latarget vein	Prepyloric vein	11
Latarjet (Latarjet) anterior/posterior nerve	<i>Anterior/posterior nerve of lesser curvature of anterior/posterior vagal trunk</i>	12
Laumonier ganglion	Carotid ganglion	11
Lauth canalis	Scleral venous sinus	20
Lauth ligament	Transverse ligament of atlas	11
Leber muscles	Rectus abdominis muscles	7
Leber plexus	<i>Venous plexus in the eye between the venous sinuses of sclera and the spaces of iridocorneal angle</i>	11
Lecomte pronator of ulna	Articularis cubiti muscle	12
Lenhossek fibrae/formation	Reticular formation	20
Lenhossék processes	<i>Short processes ("aborted axons") possessed by some ganglion cells</i>	21
Leonardo (da Vinci) cord	Septomarginal trabecula	12
Lesshaft space triangle	Superior lumbar triangle	12
Lieberkühn crypts	Intestinal glands	12
Lieutaud triangle	Trigone of bladder	12
Lieutaud uvula	Uvula of bladder	20
Lisfranc joint	Tarsometatarsal joints	12
Lisfranc ligament	Medial cuneometatarsal interosseous ligaments	12
Lisfranc tubercle	Scalene tubercle	12
Lissauer tract/zone	Posterolateral tract; Dorsolateral tract	12
Lister tubercle	Ulnar styloid process; Dorsal tubercle of radius	12
Littre glands	Urethral glands	12
Lockwood ligament	Suspensory ligament of eyeball	31
Louis angle	Sternal angle	31
Lovibond angle	<i>Angle made at the meeting of proximal nail fold and the nail plate when viewed from the radial aspect</i>	11
Löwenberg canalis/scala	Cochlear duct	11
Loewenthal tract	Tectospinal tract	11
Lower rings	Right and left fibrous rings of heart	20

Lower tubercle	Intervenous tubercle of right atrium	12
Ludwig (Ludovicus) angle	Sternal angle	12
Ludwig (Ludovicus) ganglion	<i>Collection of parasympathetic nerve cells in the interatrial septum</i>	11
Ludwig (Ludovicus) labyrinth	<i>Convolutated part of kidney lobule</i>	11
Ludwig (Ludovicus) nerve	Aortic nerve	11
Luschka bursa	Pharyngeal bursa	11
Luschka cartilage	<i>Small cartilaginous nodule found in the anterior portion of vocal cord</i>	11
Luschka cystic glands	<i>Glans of biliary mucosa: small, mucous, tubuloalveolar glands in the mucosa of larger bile ducts and especially in the neck of gallbladder</i>	5
Luschka ducts	<i>Glandlike tubular structures in the wall of gallbladder</i>	5
Luschka foramen	Lateral aperture of fourth ventricle	12
Luschka glands/tonsil	Pharyngeal tonsil; Coccygeal body	12
Luschka joints	Uncovertebral joints	4
Luschka ligaments	Sternopericardial ligaments	11
Luschka nerve	Arterior ethmoidal nerve; sphenio-ethmoidal nerve	11
Luschka recurrent nerve	Meningeal/recurrent branch of spinal nerve	12
Luschka sinus	Venous sinus in petrosquamous suture	11
Luys body/corpus/nucleus	Subthalamic nucleus	12
Lyra davidis	Commissura fomix	4
Lyra uterina	Palmate folds of cervical canal	11
Macalister fascia	Triangular fascia	1
Macewen triangle	Suprameatal triangle	12
Mackenrodt ligament	Cardinal ligament; Transverse cervical ligament	12
Magendie foramen	Median aperture of fourth ventricle	12
Magendie space	<i>Subarachnoid space at the level of fissures of brain</i>	11
Maier sinus	Fornix of lacrimal sac	11
Maissiat bandelette	Iliotibial tract	12
Malcerne pyramid	Posterior portion of cerebellar vermis	20
Malcerne space	Posterior perforated substance	7
Malgaigne fossa/triangle	Carotid triangle	11
Mall ridges	Pulmonary bridges	20
Malone ganglion	Supraoptic nucleus	20
Malone nucleus	<i>Nuclei of perizonal fields [H, H1, H2] of hypothalamus</i>	20
Malpighian bodies/glands/corpuscle	Splenic pulp (splenic lymph follicles); Renal corpuscle	4
Malpighian canal	Longitudinal duct	12
Malpighian capsule	Fibrous capsule of spleen	12
Malpighian stigmas	<i>Points of entrance of smaller veins into the larger veins of spleen</i>	11
Malpighian stratum/layer/rete	<i>Living layer of epidermis comprising the stratum basale, and stratum spinosum</i>	31
Malpighian vesicles	<i>Minute air-filled vesicles on the surface of an expanded lung</i>	11
Marchand glandules/adrenals/rest	<i>Small conglomerations of accessory glandular tissue in the broad ligament of uterus or in the testes</i>	11
Marie tract	Sulcomarginal fasciculus	12
Mariotte disc/blind spot	Optic disc	11
Marshall oblique vein	Oblique vein of left atrium	12
Marshall vein	Oblique vein of left ventricle	20
Marshall vestigial fold	<i>Vestigial fold of superior vena cava</i>	20
Martegiani area/funnel	<i>Funnel-shaped dilation on the optic disc that indicates the beginning of hyaloid canal</i>	11
Mauchart ligament	Alar ligaments	12

Mayer ligament	Palmar radiocarpal ligament	20
Mayo vein	Prepyloric vein	12
McBurney point	<i>Point between 3 and 5 cm superomedial to the anterior superior iliac spine, on a line joining that process and the umbilicus</i>	4
Meckel band/ligament	<i>Portion of anterior ligament of malleus that extends from the base of anterior process through the petrotympanic fissure to attach to the spine of sphenoid</i>	11
Meckel cave/space	Trigeminal cave/cavity	12
Meckel diverticulum	Ileal diverticulum	12
Meckel eminentia	<i>Collateral eminence behind the main part of hippocampus</i>	24
Meckel ganglion	Pterygopalatine ganglion	12
Meckel groove	Trigeminal impression	12
Meckel plane	<i>Cranio-metric plane cutting the alveolar and the auricular points</i>	3
Meibomian glands	Tarsal glands	12
Meissner plexus	Submucous plexus (<i>part of enteric autonomic plexus</i>)	12
Mercier bar	Ureteric orifice	12
Mercier plica	Interureteric crest	7
Mercier valve	<i>Occasional fold of mucosa of bladder partially occluding the ureteral orifice</i>	11
Merkel filtrum ventriculi	<i>Filtrum ventriculi: groove between the two prominences, in each lateral wall of vestibule of larynx, formed by the cuneiform and the arytenoid cartilages</i>	11
Merkel fossa	<i>Groove in the posterolateral wall of vestibule of larynx between the corniculate and cuneiform cartilages</i>	4
Merkel muscle	Ceratocricoid muscle	11
Merkel tactile disc	<i>Tactile meniscus: specialized tactile sensory nerve ending in the epidermis, characterised by a terminal cuplike expansion of an intraepidermal axon in contact with the base of a single Merkel cell</i>	11
Méry gland	Bulbourethral gland	7
Meyer cartilage	<i>Anterior sesamoid cartilages at the anterior attachments of vocal ligaments</i>	11
Meyer line	<i>Line through the axis of big toe and passing the midpoint of heel in a normal foot</i>	11
Meyer sinus	<i>Small concavity in the floor of external auditory canal near the membrana tympani</i>	11
Meyer sulcus	Olfactory region of nasal mucosa	7
Meynert cells	<i>Solitary pyramidal cells found in the cortex in the region of calcarine fissure</i>	11
Meynert commissure	Dorsal supra-optic commissure	12
Meynert decussation	Posterior/dorsal tegmental decussation	12
Meynert nucleus	Basal nucleus	12
Meynert retroflex bundle	Retroflex fasciculus	12
Meynert retroflex bundle	Habenulo-interpeduncular tract; Fasciculus retroflexus	11
Michels artery	Retroduodenal arteries	12
Mohrenheim fossa	Infraclavicular fossa	12
Moll glands	Ciliary glands	12
Monakow nucleus	Accessory cuneate nucleus	11
Monakow tract/bundle	Rubrospinal tract	12
Monro foramen	Interventricular foramen	12
Monro gland	Palpebral part of lacrimal gland	11
Monro line	<i>Line passing from the umbilicus to the anterior superior iliac spine</i>	11
Monro sulcus	Hypothalamic sulcus	11
Monro-Richter line	<i>Line passing from the umbilicus to the anterior superior iliac spine</i>	11
Montgomery glands/follicles	Areolar glands	31
Montgomery tubercles	Areolar tubercle	12

Morand calcar	Calcarine spur: <i>the lower of two elevations on the medial wall of posterior horn of lateral ventricle of brain, caused by the depth of calcarine sulcus</i>	31
Morand foramen	Foramen caecum of tongue	12
Morgagni appendix	Pyramidal lobe of thyroid gland	11
Morgagni cartilage/tubercle	Cuneiform cartilage	12
Morgagni caruncle	Middle lobe of prostate	11
Morgagni columns	Anal columns	12
Morgagni concha	Superior nasal concha	11
Morgagni crypts/sinus	Anal sinuses	11
Morgagni foramen/retinaculum	Foramen caecum of tongue; Foramina nervosa	12
Morgagni fossa/fovea	Navicular fossa of male urethra	11
Morgagni frenulum/frenum	Frenulum of ileal orifice	4
Morgagni humour/liquor	<i>Fluid found postmortem between the epithelium and the fibres of lens, resulting from the liquefaction of a semifluid material that exists there during life</i>	11
Morgagni hydatid	Vesicular appendices, Appendix of testis	12
Morgagni hydatid/cyst	Vesicular appendages of epoophoron	12
Morgagni lacunae	Urethral lacunae	12
Morgagni nodules	Nodules of semilunar cusps	12
Morgagni triangle	Sternocostal triangle	12
Morgagni tuberculum	Olfactory bulb	20
Morgagni valves	Anal valves	11
Morgagni ventricle	Laryngeal ventricle	31
Morison pouch	Hepatorenal recess	12
Morton plane	<i>Plane passing through the summits of parietal and occipital protuberances</i>	20
Müller capsula	Glomerular capsule	11
Müller fibres	<i>Sustentacular neuroglial cells of retina, running through the thickness of retina from the internal limiting membrane to the bases of rods and cones where they form a row of junctional complexes</i>	11
Müller muscle	Circular fibres of ciliary muscle; Orbital muscle, Superior tarsal muscle	12
Müller trigone	<i>Floor of supraoptic recess of third ventricle</i>	11
Naboth glands	Cervical glands	4
Nélaton line	<i>Line drawn from the anterior superior iliac spine to the tuberosity of the ischium</i>	31
Neubauer artery	Thyroid ima artery	11
Neumann sheath	<i>Uncalcified bone matrix between an osteocyte and the lacunar or canalicular wall</i>	11
Nuck canal	Processus vaginalis of peritoneum	31
Nuhn gland	Lingual glands	12
Oddi sphincter	Sphincter of pancreatoduodenal ampulla	12
Onuf nucleus	<i>Nucleus of pudendal nerve: a group of small, somatic, motor neurons in the ventral horn of spinal cord at sacral 2 level that innervate the vesicorectal sphincters</i>	12
Pacchioni bodies/corpuscles/glands	Arachnoid granulations	4
Pacchioni foramen	Tentorial notch	11
Pacchionian granulations/depressions	Arachnoid granulations; Granular foveolae	12
Paladino-His fasciculus	Atrioventricular bundle	6
Pansch fissure	<i>Cerebral fissure running from the lower extremity of central fissure nearly to the end of the occipital lobe</i>	11
Parona space	<i>Deep part of anterior compartment of forearm; Space between the pronator quadratus deep and the overlying flexor tendons of the forearm that is continuous through the carpal tunnel with the medial central palmar space</i>	12
Passavant ridge/bar	Palatopharyngeal ridge	12

Pavlov nerve	Inferior cervical cardiac nerve	12
Pechlin glands	Duodenal glands	7
Pecquet cistern/reservoir	Cistema chili	12
Pecquet duct/canal	Thoracic duct	11
Petit canal, spaces	Zonular spaces	12
Petit ligament	Uterosacral ligament; Recto-uterine ligament	12
Petit triangle	Inferior lumbar triangle	12
Peyer patches	Aggregated lymphoid nodules	12
Philip glands	<i>Submandibular lymphatic nodes; supraclavicular lymphatic nodes, common iliac lymphatic nodes</i>	7
Phillipe-Gombault triangle	Interfascicular fasciculus	12
Pirogov (Pirogoff) aponeurosis	Coracobrachialis	12
Pirogov (Pirogoff) angle	Venous (venal) angle	4
Pirogov (Pirogoff) aponeurosis	Bicipital aponeurosis	12
Pirogov (Pirogoff) triangle	Hypoglossohyoid triangle	4
Poirier gland	<i>Lymph node on the uterine artery where it crosses the ureter</i>	11
Porter fascia	Pretracheal layer of cervical fascia	1
Poupart ligament	Inguinal ligament	12
Prussak fibres	<i>Elastic and connective tissue fibres bounding the pars flaccida membranae tympani</i>	8
Prussak space/pouch	Superior recess of tympanic membrane	4
Purkinje cell layer	<i>Purkinje cell layer of cerebellar cortex</i>	12
Purkinje fibres/system/network	<i>Subendocardial branches of conducting cardiac system</i>	12
Quain fascia	Triangular, reflex inguinal ligament	1
Quatrefages angle	<i>Parietal angle: angle formed by the meeting of prolongation of two lines tangential to the most prominent part of the zygomatic arch and to the parietofrontal suture on each side</i>	21
Quénu haemorrhoidal plexus	<i>Lymphatic plexuses in the anal skin</i>	11
Quervain (de Quervain) vagina/sheath	Tendinous sheath	4
Rappaport acinus	Liver acinus	11
Rasmussen bundle	Olivocochlear tract	12
Rathke bundles/trabeculae	Trabeculae carneae of cardiac ventricles	4
Rathke diverticulum/packet/pouch	Adenohypophysial diverticulum	31
Rau process	Anterior process of malleus	12
Ravius process	Anterior process of malleus	11
Reichert membrane	Anterior limiting lamina	12
Reichert recess	Cochlear recess	11
Reil ansa	Peduncular ansa	4
Reil band	Septomarginal trabecula	20
Reil island	Insula; Insular lobe	12
Reil lemniscus/ribbon	Medial lemniscus	11
Reil sulcus	Circular sulcus of insula	11
Reil tract	Parietopontine fibres	4
Reil triangle	Trigone of lateral lemniscus	11
Reinke space	<i>Potential space between the lamina propria and the external elastic lamina of the vocal fold</i>	31
Reisseisen muscles	Smooth muscle fibres in the smallest bronchial tubes	11
Reissner canal	Cochlear duct	12
Reissner fibre	<i>Rodlike, highly refractive fibre running caudally from the subcommissural organ throughout the length of the central canal of the brainstem and spinal cord</i>	31

Reissner membrane	Vestibular surface of cochlear duct	12
Reissner membrane	Vestibular surface/membrane	12
Remak fibres	Unmyelinated fibres	11
Remak ganglia	<i>Groups of nerve cells in the wall of venous sinus where it joins the right atrium of the heart; Autonomic ganglia in nerves of stomach</i>	20
Remak plexus	Submucous plexus (<i>part of enteric autonomic plexus</i>)	12
Retzius band	Fundiform ligament of clitoris ♀	12
Retzius cave/cavity/space	Retropubic space	12
Retzius foramen	Lateral aperture of fourth ventricle	11
Retzius gyrus	<i>Fundiform ligament of foot: the intralimbic gyrus in the cortical portion of rhinencephalon</i>	11
Retzius ligament	<i>Deep attachment of inferior extensor retinaculum in the tarsal sinus</i>	11
Retzius lines	<i>Calcification lines: incremental lines of rhythmic deposition of successive layers of normally calcified and hypocalcified enamel during tooth development</i>	11
Retzius striae	<i>Dark, concentric lines crossing the enamel prisms of teeth seen in axial cross-sections of the enamel</i>	11
Retzius veins	Retroperitoneal veins	11
Richard fimbria	Ovarian fimbria	11
Richet fascia	<i>Fold of extraperitoneal fasciae enveloping the obliterated umbilical vein</i>	1
Richet fascia/aponeurosis	Cervico-pericardial fascia, clavipectoral fascia	1
Richter-Monro line	<i>Line passing from the umbilicus to the anterior superior iliac spine</i>	20
Ridley circle/sinus	Intercavernous sinuses	11
Riedel lobe	<i>Occasional tongue-like process extending downward from the right lobe of liver lateral to the gallbladder</i>	11
Riolan arcade/arc	Intestinal arterial arcades: marginal artery, juxtacolic artery and marginal arcade of superior mesenteric artery	12
Riolan bones	<i>Small sutural bones sometimes present in the petrooccipital suture</i>	11
Riolan bouquet	<i>Muscles and ligament arising from the styloid process of temporal bone</i>	11
Riolan fasciculus	<i>Ciliary bundle of palpebral part of orbicularis oculi muscle</i>	20
Riolan muscle	Cremaster muscle; <i>Ciliary bundle of palpebral part of orbicularis oculi muscle</i>	12
Rivinus duct	Minor sublingual duct	12
Rivinus gland	Sublingual gland	12
Rivinus membrane	Tympanic membrane	12
Rivinus notch/incisure	<i>Tympanic notch: notch in the superior part of tympanic ring bridged by the flaccid part of tympanic membrane</i>	12
Robert ligament	Posteriori meniscofemoral ligament	12
Rolando area	Motor cortex	4
Rolando cells	<i>Nerve cells in Rolando gelatinous substance of spinal cord</i>	11
Rolando column	<i>Slight ridge on either side of medulla oblongata related to the descending trigeminal tract and nucleus</i>	11
Rolando fissure/sulcus	Central sulcus of telencephalon	12
Rolando substance	<i>Gelatinous substance: the apical part of the posterior horn (dorsal horn; posterior gray column) of the spinal cord's gray matter, composed largely of very small nerve cells; its gelatinous appearance is due to its very low content of myelinated nerve fibres; spinal lamina II</i>	11
Rolando tubercle	Trigeminal tubercle	21
Roller nucleus	Perihypoglossal nucleus; Lateral nucleus of accessory nerve	12
Rose nuclei	Intralaminar nuclei of thalamus	20
Rosenmüller fossa	Pharyngeal recess	12
Rosenmüller gland/node	Proximal nodes (<i>belong to common iliac nodes</i>)	12
Rosenmüller organ	Epoophoron	4

Rosenmüller plexus	Parotid plexus	4
Rosenmüller valve	Lacrimal fold	21
Rosenthal canal	Spiral canal of cochlea (modiolus)	11
Rosenthal vein	Basal vein	12
Roser-Nélaton line	<i>Line drawn from the anterior superior iliac spine to the tuberosity of the ischium</i>	31
Rouget muscle	Circular/radial fibres of ciliary muscle	12
Rouget-Neumann sheath	<i>Uncalcified bone matrix between an osteocyte and the lacunar or canalicular wall</i>	11
Rouviere aponeurosis	Cervico-pericardial fascia, clavipectoral fascia	7
Russell uncinat bundle	Uncinate fasciculus of cerebellum	12
Ruysch membrane	Capillary lamina of choroid	11
Ruysch muscle	Muscular tissue of urinal fundus	11
Ruysch tube	<i>Minute tubular cavity opening in the lower and anterior portion of each surface of nasal septum</i>	11
Ruysch veins	Vorticose veins; retroperitoneal veins	12
Sandström corpora	Parathyroid gland	31
Santorini canal/duct	Accessory pancreatic duct	12
Santorini cartilage	Comiculate cartilage	12
Santorini caruncle minor/major	Minor/major duodenal papilla	12
Santorini concha	Supreme nasal concha	20
Santorini fissures/incisures/notch	Notch in cartilage of acoustic meatus	11
Santorini labyrinth/plexus	Prostatic venous plexus	11
Santorini muscle	Procerus muscle; Risorius muscle; <i>Muscle of terminal notch (related to the tragus muscle)</i>	12
Santorini tubercle	Comiculate tubercle	21
Santorini vein	Parietal emissary vein	11
Sappey veins	Para-umbilical veins	12
Sattler layer	Vascular lamina of choroid	12
Scarpa fascia	Membranous layer of subcutaneous tissue of abdomen	12
Scarpa fluid/liquor	Endolymph	11
Scarpa foramina	<i>Two openings in the line of intermaxillary suture; the anterior foramen transmits the left nasopalatine nerve</i>	31
Scarpa ganglion	Vestibular ganglion	12
Scarpa habenula	<i>Cordlike remains of vaginal process of peritoneum</i>	11
Scarpa hiatus/orifice	Helicotrema	11
Scarpa membrane	Secondary tympanic membrane	11
Scarpa nerve	Nasopalatine nerve	12
Scarpa sheath	Cremasteric fascia	11
Scarpa sulcus	Vomeral groove	11
Scarpa triangle	Femoral triangle	12
Schlemm canal	Scleral venous sinus	12
Schmidt-Lanterman incisures	<i>Funnel-shaped interruptions of major dense lines in the regular structure of myelin sheath of nerve fibres</i>	31
Schneider membrane	Mucosa of nose	11
Schüller duct	Paraurethral ducts	11
Schultze comma tract	Interfascicular fasciculus	12
Schultze comma tract/bungle	<i>Semilunar fasciculus: compact bundle composed of descending branches of posterior root fibres located near the border between the fasciculi gracilis and cuneatus of the cervical and thoracic spinal cord</i>	11
Schütz fasciculus, bundle	Posterior/dorsal longitudinal fasciculus	12

Schwalbe corpuscule	Taste bud	21
Schwalbe nucleus	Magnocellular part of inferior vestibular nucleus	12
Schwalbe ring	Anterior limiting lamina of cornea	4
Schwalbe space	Episcleral space; <i>Intervaginal subarachnoid space of optic nerve</i>	11
Schwann cell unit	<i>Single Schwann cell and those axons lying in troughs indenting its surface; this unit is regarded as an unmyelinated fibre in the peripheral nervous system</i>	4
Sebileau hollow	<i>Depression between the inferior aspect of tongue and the sublingual glands</i>	11
Sebileau muscle	<i>Deep fibres of dartos tunic that pass into the scrotal septum</i>	31
Seiler cartilage	<i>Small rod of cartilage attached to the vocal process of arytenoid cartilage</i>	20
Servetus circulation	Pulmonary circulation	11
Shenton line	<i>Curved line formed by the top of obturator foramen and the inner side of femoral neck</i>	20
Shin bone	Tibia	31
Shrapnell membrane	Pars flaccid	12
Sibson aponeurosis/fascia	<i>Suprapleural membrane of endothoracic fascia</i>	12
Sibson groove	<i>Groove occasionally seen on the outer side of thorax formed by the prominent lower border of pectoralis major muscle</i>	21
Sibson muscle	Scalenus minimus muscle	12
Sibson vestibule	Aortic vestibule	20
Skene tubules/duct	Paraurethral duct	11
Skene glands	Urethral glands of female	31
Soemmering foramen	Central fovea retinae	11
Soemmering muscle	Levator glandulae thyroidae muscle	11
Soemmering nerve	Pudendal nerve	20
Soemmering substance	Substantia nigra	12
Sondermann canal	<i>Blind outpouching of Schlemm canal, extending toward, but not communicating with, the anterior chamber of eye</i>	11
Sorgius nodes	Pectoral axillary nodes	17
Spence tail	Axillary process/tail of mammary gland	12
Spiegel (Spiegelhel/Spigelius) line	Semilunar line of liver	12
Spiegelian lobe	Caudate lobe	12
Spigelian fascia	<i>Aponeurotic layer between rectus abdominis and semilunar line</i>	1
Spitzka tract/zone	Posterolateral tract; Dorsolateral tract	3
Staderini nucleus	Subhypoglossal nucleus	12
Stenon duct	Parotid duct	12
Stensen duct	Parotid duct	31
Stenson canal	Incisive canal/suture	7
Stenson foramen	Incisive foramina	12
Stieda process	Posterior process of talus	11
Stilling canal	Hyaloid canal	12
Stilling column/nucleus	Posterior thoracic nucleus	11
Stilling decussatio	Decussation of superior cerebellar peduncles	20
Stilling gelatinous substance	<i>Central and lateral intermediate substances: the central gray matter of spinal cord surrounding the central canal</i>	20
Stilling raphe	<i>Transverse interdigitations of fibre bundles across the anterior median fissure of medulla oblongata at the decussation of pyramidal tracts</i>	20
Stilling-Clarke column nucleus	Posterior/dorsal thoracic nucleus	12
Stirling trigonum	Hypoglossal trigone	7
Stroud pecten	Anal pecten	12
Suzanne gland	<i>Small mucous gland in the floor of oral cavity</i>	20

Sydney crease/line	<i>Variation of proximal transverse palmar flexion crease that reaches the ulnar side of palm</i>	11
Sylvian angle	<i>Angle formed by the Sylvian line and a line perpendicular to the horizontal plane tangential to the highest point of hemisphere</i>	11
Sylvian aqueduct	Cerebral aqueduct	4
Sylvian cisterna	<i>Subarachnoid space associated with the lateral cerebral sulcus</i>	11
Sylvian fissure	Lateral sulcus of telencephalon	12
Sylvian line	<i>Line of posterior limb of lateral sulcus</i>	11
Sylvian point	<i>Nearest point on the skull to the lateral (Sylvian) fissure, about 30 mm behind the zygomatic process of the frontal bone</i>	11
Sylvian valve	Valve of inferior vena cava	11
Sylvian ventricle	Cavity of septum pellucidum	11
Symington anococcygeal body	Anococcygeal body/raphe	11
Tarin fascia	Dentate gyrus in limbic lobe of brain	1
Tarin space	Interpeduncular cistern	7
Tarin tenia	Terminal stria	4
Tarin valve/velum	Inferior medullary velum	11
Tawara node	Atrioventricular node	12
Tenon capsule/fascia	Fascial sheath of eyeball	12
Tenon space	Episcleral space	31
Terson glands	Conjunctival glands	31
Testut artery	Inferior pancreatic artery	12
Thebesian (Tebesio) foramina	Openings of smallest cardiac veins	20
Thebesian (Tebesio) valve	Valve of coronary sinus	12
Thebesian (Tebesio) veins	Small cardiac veins	12
Theile canal	Transverse pericardial sinus	11
Theile glands	Glands of biliary mucosa	11
Theile muscle	Superficial transverse perineal muscle	21
Thoma ampulla	<i>Dilation of arterial capillary beyond the sheathed artery of spleen</i>	11
Thomason fascia	<i>1. Inferior fibres of fascia of external oblique muscle attached to the posterior surface of the inguinal ligament 2. Thickened inferior margin of transversalis fascia</i>	
Thompson fascia/bandaletta	Suprapubic tract	11
Thompson ligament	Iliopubic tract	11
Thomson fascia	Iliopectineal fascia and septum	11
Tiedemann gland	Greater vestibular gland	20
Tiedemann nerve	<i>Sympathetic nerve accompanying the central artery of retina in the optic nerve</i>	12
Toldt fascia	<i>Fascia behind body of pancreas</i>	1
Toldt white line	<i>Lateral reflection of posterior parietal pleura of abdomen over the mesentery of the ascending and descending colon; Junction of parietal peritoneum with rectoprostatic fascia</i>	11
Tomes granular layer	<i>Thin layer of dentin adjacent to the cementum, appearing granular in ground sections</i>	20
Torin hole	Hiatus for greater petrosal nerve	12
Tourtual membrane	Quadrangular membrane	11
Tourtual sinus	Supratonsillar fossa	11
Toynbee muscle	Tensor tympani muscle	11
Traube space	<i>Crescentic space about 12-cm wide, bounded medially by the left border of sternum, above by an oblique line from the sixth costal cartilage to the lower border of eighth or ninth rib in the midaxillary line and below by the costal margin</i>	4
Treitz arch	Paraduodenal fold	11
Treitz fascia	<i>Fascia behind the head of pancreas</i>	1

Treitz fossa	Subcaecal fossa	11
Treves fold/bloodless fold	Ileocaecal fold	11
Treitz ligament	Suspensory ligament of duodenum	12
Treitz muscle	Suspensory muscle of duodenum	31
Trolard plexus	Venous plexus of hypoglossal canal	11
Trolard vein	Superior anastomotic vein: <i>a large communicating vein between the superficial middle cerebral vein and the superior sagittal sinus</i>	12
Trötsch corpuscles	<i>Minute spaces, resembling corpuscles, between the radial fibres of drum membrane of ear</i>	20
Trötsch fold	Posterior malleal fold	21
Trötsch pockets/recesses	Anterior and posterior recess of tympanic membrane	11
Tsai tegmental area	Subbrachial nucleus	12
Tulp valve	<i>Valve seen in the cadaver as a bilabial prominence of terminal ileum protruding into the large intestine at the caecocolic junction (valva); in a living person, it appears as a truncated cone with a star-shaped orifice</i>	31
Türk bundle	Temporopontine fibres	12
Türk column	Anterior corticospinal tract; Ventral corticospinal tract	12
Turkish saddle	Sella turcica	4
Turner sulcus	Intraparietal sulcus	11
Tyrell fascia	Rectovesical septum	12
Tyson glands	Preputial glands	31
Valentin ganglion	<i>Ganglion on the superior alveolar nerve</i>	21
Valentin nerve	<i>Nerve that connects the pterygopalatine ganglion with the abducens nerve</i>	11
Valpeau fossa	Ischioanal fossa	20
Valsalva antrum/cavity	Mastoid antrum/cavity	20
Valsalva ligaments	Ligaments of auricle	20
Valsalva muscle	Tragicus muscle	11
Valsalva nodules	Nodules of semilunar cusps	12
Valsalva sinus	Aortic sinus	12
Van Horne duct	Thoracic duct	11
Varolius muscle	Stapedius muscle	31
Varolius pons	Pons	12
Varolius sphincter	Ileal sphincter	4
Varolius valve	Ileocaecal valve; Ileal orifice	11
Vater ampulla	Hepatopancreatic ampulla	12
Vater corpuscles	<i>Lamellated corpuscles: small oval bodies in the skin of fingers, in the mesentery, tendons, and elsewhere, formed of concentric layers of connective tissue with a soft core in which the axon of a nerve fibre runs, splitting up into a number of fibrils that terminate in bulbous enlargements; they are sensitive to pressure</i>	11
Vater fold	<i>Fold of mucous membrane in the duodenum just above the greater duodenal papilla</i>	8
Vater papilla/tubercle	Major duodenal papilla	12
Velpeau canal	Inguinal canal	11
Velpeau fascia	Transversalis fascia	1
Vesalius bone	Tuberosity of fifth metatarsal bone	20
Vesalius foramen	Sphenoidal emissary foramen	12
Vesalius ligament	Inguinal ligament; Fundiform ligament of clitoris	12
Vesalius vein	Emissary vein passing through the foramen venosum	20
Vesling line	Raphe of scrotum	11
Vicq d'Azyr bundle	Mammillothalamic fasciculus	12

Vicq dAzyr centrum	Centrum semiovale	11
Vicq dAzyr foramen	Foramen caecum of medulla oblongata	12
Vicq dAzyr stria	Occipital stripe of stria of internal granular layer of isocortex	12
Vidian artery	Artery of pterygoid canal	12
Vidian canal	Pterygoid canal	12
Vidian nerve	Nerve of pterygoid canal	12
Vidian veins	Vein of pterygoid canal	12
Viussen ansa/loop	Subclavian ansa	11
Viussen anulus/border/isthmus/limbus/ring	<i>Border of cardiac oval fossa</i>	12
Viussen centrum	Centrum semiovale of telencephalon	11
Viussen foramina	Openings of smallest cardiac veins	11
Viussen ganglia	Celiac ganglia	11
Viussen valve/velum	Superior medullary velum	11
Viussen veins	Innominate cardiac veins	11
Viussen ventricle	<i>Cavity of septum pellucidum</i>	11
Virchow angle	<i>Angle formed by the meeting of a line drawn from the middle of nasofrontal suture to the base of the anterior nasal spine with a line drawn from this last point to the centre of the external auditory meatus</i>	11
Virchow-Robin space	<i>Tunnel-like extension of subarachnoid space surrounding blood vessels that pass into the brain or spinal cord from the subarachnoid space</i>	4
Volkman canals	<i>Vascular canals in compact bone</i>	4
von Gudden commissure	Ventral supra-optic commissure	12
von Gudden ganglion	Dorsal subdivision of nucleus of posterior commissure of midbrain	12
von Gudden nucleus	Posterior/dorsal tegmental nucleus	12
von Gudden tract	Mammillotegmental fasciculus	12
Vossius lenticular ring	<i>Annular opacity found on the anterior lens capsule after contusion of eye, due to pigment and blood</i>	11
Wachendorf membrane	<i>Pupillary membrane: remnants of central portion of the anterior layer of the iris stroma</i>	20
Waldeyer fascia	Inferior fascia of pelvic diaphragm	12
Waldeyer fosse	<i>Inferior and superior duodenal fossae: peritoneal recess which lies behind the inferior/superior duodenal fold and along the ascending part of the duodenum</i>	7
Waldeyer glands	<i>Coil glands near the margins of eyelids</i>	11
Waldeyer organ	Paradydymis	12
Waldeyer ring	Pharyngeal lymphoid ring	12
Waldeyer sheath/space	<i>Tubular space between the bladder wall and the intramural portion of ureter</i>	11
Waldeyer tract/zonal layer	Dorsolateral fasciculus	11
Walther duct	Minor sublingual ducts	11
Walther ganglion	Coccygeal ganglion; Ganglion impar	11
Walther ligament	Anterior tibiofibular ligament	11
Walther plexus	Cavernous nerve plexus	11
Weber glands	Muciparous glands at the border of tongue on either side, posteriorly	4
Weber organ	Prostatic utricle	20
Weber tringle	<i>Area indicated by the heads of first and fifth metatarsal bones and the centre of plantar surface of heel on the sole of the foot</i>	20
Weisbach angle	<i>Craniometric angle formed by the junction, at the alveolar point, of lines passing from the basion and from the middle of the frontonasal suture</i>	11
Weitbrecht apparatus ligamentosus	Tectorial membrane of median atlantoaxial joint	11
Weitbrecht cartilage	Articular disc of acromioclavicular joint	11
Weitbrecht cord/ligament	Oblique cord of interosseous membrane of forearm	11

Weitbrecht decussatio	Decussation of superior cerebellar peduncles	11
Weitbrecht fibres	Retinaculum of articular capsule of hip joint	11
Weitbrecht foramen	<i>Opening in the articular capsule of shoulder joint, communicating with the subtendinous bursa of the subscapularis muscle</i>	11
Welcker angle	Sphenoidal angle of parietal bone	11
Welfring glands	Accessory lacrimal glands	31
Wenzel ventricle	Cavity of septum pellucidum	11
Wepfer glands	Duodenal glands	11
Wernikink decussatio	Decussation of superior cerebellar peduncles	12
Wernicke area/centre/field/region/zone	<i>Region of cerebral cortex thought to be essential for understanding and formulating coherent, propositional speech (Brodmann areas 40, 39, and adjacent portions of 22)</i>	11
Wernicke radiation	Optic radiation	4
Westberg space	<i>Space surrounding the origin of aorta, which is invested with the pericardium</i>	20
Westphal-Edinger nucleus	Visceral/autonomic nucleus of oculomotor nerve	31
Wharton duct	Submandibular duct	12
Wharton jelly	<i>Mucoid (mucous-like) connective tissue of umbilical cord</i>	31
Whitnall tubercle	Marginal tubercle of zygomatic bone	12
Wilkie artery	Supraduodenal artery	12
Willis centrum nervosum	Celiac ganglia	11
Willis circle	Cerebral arterial circle	12
Willis cords	<i>Fibrous cords crossing the superior sagittal sinus</i>	11
Willis nerve	Accessory nerve	12
Willis pancreas	Uncinate process of pancreas	11
Wilson muscle	External urethral sphincter	21
Winslow foramen	Omental/epiploic foramen	12
Winslow ligament	Oblique popliteal ligament; Fibular collateral ligament	12
Winslow pancreas	Uncinate process of pancreas	12
Winslow stars	<i>Capillary whorls in the lamina choroidocapillaris from which arise the vorticosa venae</i>	11
Wirsung duct	Sphincter of pancreatic duct	12
Wolffian body/organ	Mesonephros	11
Wolffian duct	Mesonephric duct	11
Wolffian ridge	Urogenital ridge	11
Wolffian tubules	Mesonephros	31
Wolfring glands	Accessory lacrimal glands	12
Wood muscle	<i>Abductor muscle of fifth metatarsal</i>	12
Wormian bone	<i>Sutural bone: small irregular bones found along the sutures of the cranium, particularly related to the parietal bone</i>	12
Wrisberg cartilage/tubercle	Cuneiform cartilage	12
Wrisberg ganglion	Cardiac ganglia	12
Wrisberg ligament	Posterior meniscotemorall ligament	12
Wrisberg nerve	Intermediate nerve, Medial cutaneous nerve of arm, Medial brachial cutaneous nerve	12
Zaglas ligament	<i>Fibrous band extending from the posterior superior spine of ileum to the second transverse tubercle of sacrum</i>	11
Zeis glands	Sebaceous glands opening into the follicles of eyelashes	12
Zinn annulus /ligament/ring/tendon	Common tendinous ring, <i>Common annular tendon of extra-ocular muscle</i>	12
Zinn artery	Central retinal artery	12
Zinn circulus/circle/corona	Vascular circle of optic nerve	11
Zinn membrane	Anterior layer of iris	11

Zinn zonule	Ciliary zonule	12
Zuckerkandl bodies	Para-aortic bodies; Aortic glomera	12
Zuckerkandl convolution/gyrus	Subcallosal gyrus	24
Zuckerkandl fascia	Posterior layer of renal fascia	12
Zuckerkandl gland	Thyroid gland	4

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