

Hans J. ten Donkelaar · Marina Quartu · David Kachlík

An Illustrated Guide to Anatomical Eponyms



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Cover Image: The fresco of a public dissection in the lunette of the Eastern wall of the Auditorium of the Jesuit College in Jindřichův Hradec, Southern Bohemia, Czech Republic, was made by a fresco-secco technique between 1628 and 1633. The picture of the fresco was kindly provided by the Director of the Museum of Photography, Ondřej Mašek.

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Preface

Introduction

The history of eponymous anatomical terminology was beautifully summarized by Jessie Dobson (1962). Apparently, Andreas Vesalius (1543) introduced personal names into the anatomical nomenclature. In the first edition of the *Nomina Anatomica*, the Basler *Nomina Anatomica* (BNA), Wilhelm His (1895) stated that personal names are met not only in Anatomy but also in other natural sciences and in particular in medicine. Others, such as Friedrich Gustav Jacob Henle, in fact declared war against an originally much more extended personal nomenclature, and later anatomists quite vigorously fought against the use of eponyms. In later editions of the *Nomina Anatomica* most eponyms were simply deleted, but in the *Terminologia Anatomica* (1998) a list of anatomical eponyms was provided. More recently, the Federal International Programme for Anatomical Terminology (FIPAT) of the International Federation of Associations of Anatomists (IFAA) presented the more common anatomical eponyms in their second edition of the *Terminologia Embryologica* (TE2 2017), the *Terminologia Neuroanatomica* (TNA 2017), and the second edition of the *Terminologia Anatomica* (TA2 2019).

Pros and Cons to the use of eponyms in anatomical terminology have been repeatedly published (Whitworth 2007; Woywood and Matteson 2007; Olry 2014a, b; Burdan et al. 2016). Updates of Dobson's work were presented by Donáth (1969), Olry (1995), Páč (2000), Bartolucci and Forbis (2004) and for various parts of anatomy such as otology (Lustig et al. 1998; Mudry 2001), fascial eponyms (Adstrum 2015), and eponyms in obstetrics and gynecology (Baskett 2019). More extensive sources such as Pagel (1901), Dumesmil and Bonnet-Roy (1947), Fischer (1962), Hubotter (1962), the third edition of Gurtl, Wernich, and Hirsch's (1883) original "Biographisches Lexikon," Haymaker and Schiller (1968), Clarke and O'Malley (1996), and Swanson (2014) were available and for histology Krstić (1984) and Dhom (2001). The website WhoNamed It? was also a reliable source for eponyms. For Italian eponyms, Mezzogiorno (1991), Rizzi et al. (2014), and Zaffe (2015) were of great value, and for the Dutch history of Medicine, Lindeboom (1981). An excellent source on pre-Vesalian anatomists was Vollmuth (2004). For data on early Czech anatomy, Grim et al. (2014) was of great help. Although eponyms may appear anachronistic, "Their elimination appears utopian on the weight of habits and their usage is occasionally easier than the official anatomical terminology" (Olry 1995). So, in line with FIPAT's current view on the use of eponyms, we prepared a concise illustrated dictionary of anatomical eponyms, including the more obvious anthropological, embryological, and histological eponyms. For the nervous system and the senses, most eponyms were published in ten Donkelaar et al. (2018). The illustrations from those who gave their names to eponyms come from Pagel (1901), others from the Wellcome Library in London, as well as from various Universities, Libraries, and Musea. Wikimedia Commons has been a great source. The illustrations used to explain eponyms are largely derived from our own collection (ten Donkelaar and Oostra 2014; ten Donkelaar 2020; ten Donkelaar et al. 2018, 2023).

What Are Eponyms?

According to the 28th edition of Stedman's Medical Dictionary (2008), an eponym is: "The name of a disease, structure, operation or procedure, usually derived from the name of the person who discovered or described it first." The word eponym derives from the Greek for "named after." Other dictionaries show comparable definitions. Today, eponyms are used in the nonpossessive form. Here, we restrict ourselves to anatomical, embryological, and histological eponyms. As will be shown in **Part I** *The Classical Eponyms*, in various countries, different eponyms are given for the same structure. Not always an eponym is given to who discovered or first described a certain structure. In **Part III**, we present anatomical eponyms used in various clinical disciplines. We present eponyms with their proper accents wherever possible but otherwise in the English spelling. In **Part II**, the alphabetical lists of eponyms, for German eponyms the preposition "von" is hardly used, so: Haller, Albrecht von, and Luschka, Hubert, von. Exceptions are von Baer, Karl Ernst and von Economo, Constantin, but they are listed under B and E, respectively, for consistency. For Dutch eponyms, the prepositions "de" and "van" are part of the family name, so: de Graaf, Reinier is found under D, and van Diemerbroeck, IJsbrand, van Helmont, Jean Baptiste, van Horne, Jan, van Leeuwenhoek, Antonie, and van den Spieghel, Adriaan under V. The same holds for French eponyms starting with "Le" as in Le Fort, to be found under L. For the place of birth and where they worked, the terms used at that time are given, so as examples: Dorpat (currently Tartu, Estland), Königsberg (currently Kaliningrad, Russia), and Breslau (currently Wrocław, Poland).

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Langley, Lauth (Ernest), Lauth (Thomas), Lecat, Leydig, Lobstein, Louis, Lugaro, Luys, MacLean, Mall, Marchi, Mascagni, Meckel JF (the Elder), Meckel JF (the Younger), Meibom, Meissner, Nissl, Nuel, Obersteiner, Oddi, Onufrowitz, Pacini, Paneth, Panizza, Pavlov, Pawlik, Petit (JL), Pick, Pitres, Prussak, Quénu, Ramón y Cajal, Ranke, Ranvier, Rathke, Reissner, Retzius (Anders), Riolan, Rivinus, Rolando, Rose, Rosenthal, Rouget, Rusconi, Schlemm, Schultze (Friedrich), Sertoli, Siebenmann, Soemmerring, Spemann, Staderini, Struthers, Swammerdam, Tawara, Tenon, Thebesius, Theile, Tiedemann, Todaro, Trolard, Türk, Valsalva, van Diemerbroeck, van den Spiegel, Varolio, Vater, Verga (Buste), Verheyen, Vitali, Wachendorff, Walther, Weber (WE), Winslow, Wolff, Worm, Wutzer, Zenker, and Ziehen, all are in the public domain.

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Cover Picture

The fresco of a public dissection in the lunette of the Eastern wall of the Auditorium of the Jesuit College in Jindřichův Hradec, Southern Bohemia, Czech Republic, was made by a fresco-secco technique between 1628 and 1633. It is a unique work for which no comparable piece can be found in contemporary painting in Central Europe. It was discovered in 2003 during the reconstruction of the Jesuit dormitory and restored from 2003 to 2006 by the academic painter Tomáš Švéda. The Jesuit College was founded by Adam II and his wife Kateřina of Montfort and built from 1595 to 1602, when five basic classes of the new gymnasium were formed. After the Jesuit Order was dissolved in 1773, the buildings were used for military purposes. In 1995, the entire area was reconstructed and now houses the Museum of Photography.

The central motif in the fresco shows a teacher and a student above a corpse lying on the dissection table. The act of dissection, framed by the mortal symbols of the scientific allegory of death in a muscular figure and a skeleton, is watched by other figures. The picture of the fresco was kindly provided by the Director of the Museum of Photography, Ondřej Mašek.

Nijmegen, The Netherlands
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 Prague, Czech Republic

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The Classical Eponyms



Vignette Part I Title page *Institutiones Anatomicae* by Caspar Bartholin, The Elder, revised by his son Thomas in 1641, published by Hackium in Leiden. The illustration comes from a French translation in 1697 by Henault in Paris, and shows many of the old anatomists

1.1 Introduction

During the period of intellectual revival in the sixteenth century, the custom of using eponymous terms arose, and the use of Latin as a common language enabled scholars throughout Europe to become familiar with each others writings and discoveries. Early medieval anatomists, such as Mondino de Luzzi and Berengario da Capri, introduced a systematic study of anatomy and dissection, and paved the way for Vesalius great work *De humani corporis fabrica* from 1543. After Vesalius, in particular Italian, Danish, Dutch and French anatomists

studied human anatomy and their names are recognized in many eponyms. In the following centuries, German, English, French, Italian, Czech, Austrian, Hungarian and Russian anatomists greatly improved our knowledge of human anatomy. This resulted in the use of different names as *eponyms* in several languages for the same structure. More recently, also American, Japanese, Spanish and Swedish anatomists received their eponyms.

In Chap. 1 of this part, the major classical eponyms on arteries, bands, bodies, bundles, canals, corpuscles, ducts, fasciae, fibres, folds, foramina, fossae, ganglia, glands, ligaments, membranes, muscles, nerves, nodes, nuclei, plexuses, spaces, triangles, tubercles, valves and veins are summarized. Further data and illustrations on the various authors mentioned are provided in Part II *The Anatomical Eponyms from A to Z*. We did not restrict ourselves to anatomical eponyms but also included anthropological, embryological and histological terms. More recent, specific clinical eponyms are discussed in Part III *Anatomical Eponyms in Clinical Disciplines*.



The Classical Anatomical Eponyms

1

Hans J. ten Donkelaar and David Kachlík

1.1 Introduction

During the period of intellectual revival in the sixteenth century, the custom of using eponymous terms arose (Dobson 1962). The use of Latin as a common language enabled scholars throughout Europe to become familiar with each others writings and discoveries. But earlier anatomists such as Mondino de Luzzi and Berengario da Capri by introducing a systematic study of anatomy and dissection paved the way for Vesalius great work *De humani corporis fabrica* from 1543. After Vesalius, in particular Italian, Danish, Dutch and French anatomists studied human anatomy and their names are recognized in many eponyms. In the following centuries, German, English, French, Italian, Czech, Austrian, Hungarian and Russian anatomists greatly improved our knowledge of human anatomy. This resulted in the use of different names as eponyms in several languages for the same structure. More recently, also American, Japanese, Spanish and Swedish anatomists received their eponyms.

In this Chapter, the major classical eponyms on arteries, bands, bodies, bundles, canals, corpuscles, ducts, fasciae, fibres, folds, foramina, fossae, ganglia, glands, ligaments, membranes, muscles, nerves, nodes, nuclei, plexuses, spaces, triangles, tubercles, valves and veins are summarized. Further data and illustrations are provided in Part II *The Anatomical Eponyms from A to Z*. We did not restrict ourselves to anatomical eponyms but also included anthropological, embryological and histological terms. More recent, specific clinical eponyms are discussed in Part III *Anatomical Eponyms in Clinical Disciplines*.

1.2 Arteries

There are many eponyms for **arteries** but apart from those of Adamkiewicz, Charcot, Drummond, Guidi (Vidius) and Heubner, they are hardly used anymore.

Artery of Adamkiewicz: *Eponym* for the great radicular artery; *see* Adamkiewicz, Albert Wojciech.

Artery of Bernasconi and Cassinari: *Eponym* for the marginal tentorial branch; *see* Bernasconi, Vittorio, and Cassinari, Valentino.

Artery of Charcot: *Eponym* for any of the lenticulostriate arteries, known as ‘artery of haemorrhage’; *see* Charcot, Jean Martin.

Artery of Chaussier, Great muscular: *Eponym* for a branch of the lateral circumflex femoral artery supplying the quadriceps femoris muscle; *see* Chaussier, François.

Arteries of Demel: *Eponym* for anterior and posterior oesophagotracheal arteries; *see* Demel, Rudolf.

Artery of Drummond, Marginal: *Eponym* for the marginal colic artery; *see* Drummond, David.

Arteries of Dubreuil-Chambardel: *Eponym* for several arteries, (a) an inconstant branch of the inferior epigastric artery, and (b) the recurrent interosseous artery; *see* Dubreuil-Chambardel, Louis.

Arteries of Duret: Duret described several arteries of the brain; *see* Duret, Henri.

Artery of Dwight, Parallel: *Eponym* for a comparable system to that of Drummond along the mesenteric margin of the jejunum and ileum.

Artery of Falloppio: *Eponym* for the uterine artery; *see* Falloppio, Gabriele.

Arteries of Flint: *Eponym* for the arcuate arteries of the kidney; *see* Flint, Austin.

Arteries of Foix: Foix introduced the terms thalamogeniculate, thalamoperforated and thalamotuberal arteries for the blood supply of the thalamus; *see* Foix, Charles.

Artery of Glaser: *Eponym* for the anterior tympanic artery; *see* Glaser, Johann Heinrich.

Artery of Guidi (Vidius): *Eponym* for the artery of the pterygoid canal (Vidian artery); *see* Guidi, Guido (Vidius, Vidus).

Artery of Haller: *Eponym* for (a) the dorsal pancreatic artery, (b) the superior thoracic artery, and (c) the supreme thoracic artery; *see* Haller, Albrecht von.

Artery of Heubner, Recurrent: *Eponym* for the long striate artery; *see* Heubner, Otto.

Arteries of Kadyi, Central: *Eponym* for the sulcomarginal arteries that enter the spinal cord through the anterior median fissure; *see* Kadyi, H.

Artery of Konstantinovich: *Eponym* for the dorsal rectal artery, a branch of the superior rectal artery; *see* Konstantinovich, Vikentzi Bonifatievich.

Artery of Kugel, Anastomotic: *Eponym* for a rare variant, an atrial anastomotic branch between branches of the right coronary artery and the circumflex branch of the left coronary artery; *see* Kugel, Maurice.

Arteries of Lazorthes: *Eponym* for arteries supplying the cervical and lumbosacral enlargements of the spinal cord; *see* Lazorthes, Guy.

Arteries of Michels: *Eponym* for the retroduodenal arteries; *see* Michels, Nicholas Aloysius.

Artery of Moskowitz, Meandering mesenteric: *Eponym* for an inconstant intermesenteric artery, corresponding to the intermesenteric artery of Villemin; *see* Moskowitz, Myron.

Artery of Neubauer: *Eponym* for the thyroid ima artery; *see* Neubauer, Johann Ernst.

Artery of Percheron: *Eponym* for a variant of the posterior cerebral circulation, characterized by a solitary branch supplying bilaterally the paramedian thalami and the rostral midbrain; *see* Percheron, Gérard.

Arteries of Ranvier: *Eponym* for medium-calibre arteries with a tunica media rich in smooth muscle cells; *see* Ranvier, Louis Antoine.

Artery of Rauber: *Eponym* for the proper hepatic artery; *see* Rauber, August Antonius.

Artery of Rolando: *Eponym* for the middle cerebral artery; *see* Rolando, Luigi.

Artery of Salvi, Anastomotic tarsal: *Eponym* for a short branch from the dorsal tarsal artery to the posterior tibial artery; *see* Salvi, Giunio.

Arteries of Spalteholz: *Eponym* for arterioles with a wall of endothelial lining and sparse smooth muscle cells; *see* Spalteholz, Karl Werner.

Artery of Sylvius: *Eponym* for the middle cerebral artery; *see* Sylvius, François de le Boë.

Artery of Testut: *Eponym* for the inferior pancreatic artery; *see* Testut, Jean.

Arteries of Theile, Pericardiophrenic: *Eponym* for branches of the superior phrenic artery supplying the pericardium; *see* Theile, Friedrich Wilhelm.

Arteries of Uchimura, Long and short: *Eponym* for branches of the posterior cerebral artery supplying the hippocampal formation; *see* Uchimura, Yushi.

Artery of Villemin, Mesenteric: *Eponym* for a rare anastomosis between the stems of both mesenteric arteries; *see* Villemin, Fernand.

Artery of Wallenberg: *Eponym* for the posterior inferior cerebellar artery; *see* Wallenberg, Adolf.

Artery of Weber: *Eponym* for a tympanic branch of the external carotid artery; *see* Weber, Moritz Ignatz.

Artery of Wilkie: *Eponym* for the supraduodenal artery; *see* Wilkie, David Percival Dalbreck.

Artery of Wollschlaeger and Wollschlaeger: *Eponym* for an inconstant dural branch of the superior cerebellar artery; *see* Wollschlaeger, Paul, and Wollschlaeger, Gertraud.

Artery of Zinn: *Eponym* for the central retinal artery; *see* Zinn, Johann Ernst.

1.3 Bands

The term **band** is used for various structures from a ligament (Aranzio, Clado, Retzius) to a band of myelinated fibres (Broca, Gennari, Vicq d'Azyr). The moderator band already illustrated by Vesalius, also received the eponyms of King and Poirier. Sometimes, the term *bandelette* is used as synonym (*bandelette* of Giacomini, *bandelette* of Maissiat).

Band of Aranzio (Aranzius): *Eponym* for the ligamentum venosum of the liver; *see* Aranzio, Giulio Cesare.

Band of Broca, Diagonal: *Eponym* for a band of fibres extending into the amygdaloid body from the paraolfactory gyrus on the medial side of the frontal lobe ventrally and along the lateral margin of the optic tract, marking the caudal boundary of the anterior perforated substance or olfactory tubercle; also known as the olfactory radiation of Zuckerkandl; *see* Broca, Pierre Paul.

Band of Clado: *Eponym* for the suspensory ligament of the ovary; *see* Clado, Spiro.

Band of Gennari: *Eponym* for the occipital stripe, a conspicuous band of myelinated fibres marking the striate cortex of the occipital lobe; also known as band of Vicq d'Azyr; *see* Gennari, Francesco.

Band or Bandelette of Giacomini: *Eponym* for the band of the dentate gyrus; *see* Giacomini, Carlo.

Band of King, Moderator: *Eponym* for the septomarginal trabecula, the moderator band, already known for a long time since Leonardo da Vinci; *see* King, Thomas Wilkinson.

Band of Leonardo: *Eponym* for the moderator band; *see* Leonarda da Vinci.

Band or Bandelette of Maissiat: *Eponym* for the iliotibial tract of the fascia lata; *see* Maissiat, Jacques Henri.

Band of Poirier, Accessory: *Eponym* for the moderator band; *see* Poirier, Paul Julien.

Band of Pringle: *Eponym* for a peritoneal band from the mesocolon to the duodenojejunal flexure; *see* Pringle, Seton Sidney.

Band of Remak: *Eponym* for axon; *see* Remak, Robert.

Band of Retzius: *Eponym* for the fundiform ligament of the penis; *see* Retzius, Anders Adolf.

Band of Vicq d'Azyr: *Eponym* for the occipital stripe, a conspicuous band of myelinated fibres marking the striate cortex; also known as band of Gennari; *see* Vicq d'Azyr, Felix.

1.4 Bodies

The term **body** is used variously, for the mesonephros (Wolff, Oken) and the parathyroid glands (Sandström), for arachnoid granulations (Pacchioni), for fibrous structures (Savage, Symington), for paraganglia (Kohn, Zuckerkandl), for nodules (Aranzio) or corpuscles (Hassall), for intracellular structures (Barr, Call-Exner, Hensen, Herring, Langerhans and Nissl), and even for the subthalamic nucleus (Luys).

Body of Aranzio (Aranzio): *Eponym* for the nodules on the semilunar valvules of the aortic valve; *see* Aranzio, Giulio Cesare.

Body of Balbiani, Vitelline: *Eponym* for a cluster of organelles (mitochondria, flattened cisterns of Golgi apparatus, endoplasmatic reticulum and lysosomes) in primary oocytes; *see* Balbiani, Edouard Gérard.

Body of Barr: *Eponym* for the chromatin body (sexual chromatin) found in about 90% of female and 10% of male interphase nuclei; *see* Barr, Murray.

Body of Biondi: *Eponym* for an inclusion body (psammoma) in the cranial pia mater; *see* Biondi, Adolfo.

Bodies of Call-Exner: *Eponym* for small cavities found among the ovarian granulosa cells of growing and mature follicles; *see* Call, Emma Louise, and Exner, Siegmund.

Bodies of Deetjen: *Eponym* for the platelets; *see* Deetjen, Hermann.

Bodies of Hensen: *Eponym* for whorllike aggregates of smooth endoplasmatic reticulum found in outer hair cells of the spiral organ; *see* Hensen, Viktor.

Bodies of Herring: *Eponym* for spherical thickenings along neurosecretory axons of the hypothalamohypophysial tract, particularly abundant in the infundibulum and the posterior lobe of the pituitary gland; *see* Herring, Percy Theodore.

Body of Highmore: *Eponym* for the mediastinum testis; *see* Highmore, Nathaniel.

Bodies of Howell-Jolly: *Eponym* for remnants of nonextruded nuclei from orthochromatic erythroblasts; *see* Howell, William Henry, and Jolly, Justin Marie Jules.

Bodies of Kohn: *Eponym* for the paraganglia; *see* Kohn, Alfred.

Bodies of Langerhans: *Eponym* for platelike structures found in the cells of Langerhans; *see* Langerhans, Paul.

Body of Luys: *Eponym* for the subthalamic nucleus; *see* Luys, Jules Bernard.

Bodies of Nissl: *Eponym* for the basophilic granules in the cytoplasm of neurons, also known as tigroid substance; *see* Nissl, Franz.

Body of Oken: *Synonym* for the mesonephros of Wolff; *see* Oken, Lorenz.

Bodies of Pacchioni: *Eponym* for the arachnoid granulations in the superior sagittal sinus; *see* Pacchioni, Antonio.

Bodies of Sandström: *Eponym* for the parathyroid glands; *see* Sandström, Ivar.

Body of Savage, Perineal: *Eponym* for the perineal body; *see* Savage, Henry.

Body of Symington, Anococcygeal: *Eponym* for the anococcygeal ligament; *see* Symington, Johnson.

Body of Waldeyer: *Eponym* for the retrosternal adipose tissue, formed by thymic residues; *see* Waldeyer, Heinrich Wilhelm Gottfried.

Bodies of Weibel-Palade: *Eponym* for storage granules of endothelial and endocardial cells; *see* Weibel, Ewald Rudolf, and Palade, George Emil.

Body of Wolff: *Eponym* for the mesonephros; *see* Wolff, Caspar Friedrich.

Bodies of Zuckerkandl: *Eponym* for the paraaortic (chromaffin) bodies; *see* Zuckerkandl, Emil.

1.5 Bundles

The term **bundle** is mostly used for fibre tracts in the central nervous system, also described as fasciculi or tracts. Other uses are in the atrioventricular bundle of His, Kent and Paladino and their crura of Tawara, and for certain bundles of muscle fibres (Helie, Killian and Weissmann).

Bundle of Bachmann: *Eponym* for the interatrial bundle of the cardiac conducting system; *see* Bachmann, Jean George.

Bundle of Barnes: *Eponym* for corticospinal fibres leaving the pyramidal tract at the pontine level and descending lateral to the inferior olive; *see* Barnes, Charles.

Bundle of Bechterew: *Eponym* for (a) the central tegmental tract, and (b) the spinoolivary tract; *see* Bechterew, Vladimir Michailovich von.

Bundles of Dejerine: *Eponym* for the pes lemnisci bundles; *see* Dejerine, Joseph Jules.

Bundle of Edinger, Predorsal: *Eponym* for the tectospinal tract, also described by Held and Loewenthal; *see* Edinger, Ludwig.

Bundle of Flechsig, Oval: *Eponym* for the septomarginal fasciculus of the spinal cord; *see* Flechsig, Paul Emil.

Bundle of Foville: *Eponym* for the stria terminalis; *see* Foville, Achille Louis.

Bundle of Gierke, Respiratory: *Eponym* for the solitary tract, also described by Krause; *see* Gierke, Hans Paul Bernhard.

Bundle of Held: *Eponym* for the tectospinal tract, also described by Edinger and Loewenthal; *see* Held, Hans.

Bundle of Helie: *Eponym* for the vertical and ansiform bundles of the superficial musculature of the uterus; *see* Helie, Louis Theodore.

Bundle of His: *Eponym* for the atrioventricular bundle of the cardiac conducting system, also described by Kent and Paladino; *see* His, Wilhelm Jr.

Bundle of Hoche: *Eponym* for an aberrant bundle of the pyramidal tract leaving it at the level of the facial nerve and crossing the midline to join the contralateral pyramidal tract; *see* Hoche, Alfred Erich.

Bundle of James: *Eponym* for the anterior internodal tract of the cardiac conducting system; *see* James, Thomas Naum.

Bundle of Kent: *Eponym* for the atrioventricular bundle of the cardiac conducting system, also described by His Jr and Paladino; *see* Kent, Albert Frank Stanley.

Bundle of Killian: *Eponym* for the lowest, cricopharyngeal fibres of the inferior constrictor muscle of the pharynx; *see* Killian, Gustav.

Bundle of Krause, Respiratory: *Eponym* for the solitary tract, also described by Gierke; *see* Krause, Wilhelm Johann Friedrich.

Bundle of Loewenthal: *Eponym* for the tectospinal tract, also described by Edinger and Held; *see* Loewenthal, Wilhelm.

Bundle of Löwy: *Eponym* for the angular bundle or peduncle of the flocculus; *see* Löwy, R.

Bundle of Marie: *Eponym* for the sulcomarginal fasciculus of the spinal cord; *see* Marie, Pierre.

Bundle of Meynert: *Eponym* for the habenulointerpeduncular tract; *see* Meynert, Theodor.

Bundle of Monakow: *Eponym* for the rubrospinal tract; *see* Monakow, Constantin von.

Bundle of Munzer: *Eponym* for the tectopontine tract; *see* Munzer, Egmont.

Bundle of Muratoff: *Eponym* for the subcallosal bundle; *see* Muratoff, Wladimir Aleksandrovich.

Bundle of Paladino: *Eponym* for the atrioventricular bundle of the cardiac conducting system, also described by His Jr. and Kent; *see* Paladino, Giovanni.

Bundle of Pick: *Eponym* for an anomalous bundle of nerve fibres in the medulla oblongata, accompanying the pyramidal tract but then ascending to the nucleus ambiguus; *see* Pick, Arnold.

Bundle of Probst: *Eponym* for a bundle of longitudinal fibres (long callosal fasciculus) in the absence of the corpus callosum; *see* Probst, Moritz.

Bundle of Rasmussen: *Eponym* for the olivocochlear bundle; *see* Rasmussen, Grant Lister.

Bundle of Russell, Hook: *Eponym* for the uncinate fasciculus of the cerebellum; *see* Russell, James S. Risien.

Bundle of Schultze: *Eponym* for the interfascicular fasciculus or comma tract of the spinal cord; *see* Schultze, Friedrich.

Bundle of Schütz: *Eponym* for the posterior or dorsal longitudinal fasciculus; *see* Schütz, Hugo.

Bundle of Spitzka: *Eponym* for fibres of a posterior longitudinal bundle connecting the third and sixth nerve nuclei, now believed to be part of the medial longitudinal fasciculus; *see* Spitzka, Edward Charles.

Bundles of Tawara: *Eponym* for the right and left crus of the atrioventricular bundle of the cardiac conducting system; *see* Tawara, Sunao.

Bundle of Thorel: *Eponym* for the posterior internodal tract of the cardiac conducting system; *see* Thorel C.

Bundle of Vicq d'Azyr: *Eponym* for the mammillothalamic tract; *see* Vicq d'Azyr, Felix.

Bundle of Wenckebach: *Eponym* for the middle internodal tract of the cardiac conducting system; *see* Wenckebach, Karel Frederik.

Bundle of Weissmann: *Eponym* for the aggregation of striated muscular fibres of a neuromuscular spindle; *see* Weissmann, August.

1.6 Canals

The term **canal** is frequently used as synonym for ducts. Where evident, the term *synonym* is used. Here, it is also obvious that eponyms exist in various languages. This is particularly evident for the scleral venous sinus, named after Fontana, Lauth and Schlemm.

Canal of Alcock: *Eponym* for the pudendal canal in the ischioanal or ischiorectal fossa; *see* Alcock, Benjamin.

Canal of Aranzio (Arantius): *Synonym* for the embryonic ductus venosus; *see* Aranzio, Giulio Cesare.

Canal of Arnold: *Eponym* for (a) the hiatus of the lesser petrosal nerve, and (b) the mastoid canaliculus, containing the auricular branch of the vagus nerve; *see* Arnold, Friedrich.

Canal of Bernard: *Eponym* for the accessory pancreatic duct, earlier described by Santorini; *see* Bernard, Claude.

Canal of Bichat: *Eponym* for the cistern of the great cerebral vein; *see* Bichat, Marie François Xavier.

Canal of Blasius (Blaes): *Synonym* for the parotid duct, described in the same year by Stensen (*see* Duct of Stensen); *see* Blasius, Gerard.

- Canal of Bochdalek:** *Synonym* for the embryonic thyroglossal duct, also described by Vater and His Sr; *see* Bochdalek, Vincenc Alexander.
- Canal of Braun:** *Eponym* for the neurenteric canal, also described by Kowalewsky; *see* Braun, Max.
- Canals of Breschet:** *Eponym* for canals for the diploic veins in the skull, later also described by Dupuytren; *see* Breschet, Gilbert.
- Canal of Calori, Hypophysial:** *Eponym* for the craniopharyngeal canal, an inconstant canal traversing the sphenoidal bone, also described by Landzert; *see* Calori, Luigi.
- Canal of Civinini:** *Eponym* for the anterior canaliculus of the chorda tympani, also described by Glaser and Huguier; *see* Civinini, Filippo.
- Canal of Cloquet:** *Eponym* for the hyaloid canal of the developing eye, also described by Stilling; *see* Cloquet, Jules Germaine.
- Canal of Corti:** *Eponym* for the inner tunnel of the spiral organ of the cochlea; *see* Corti, Alfonso.
- Canal of Cotugno:** *Eponym* for (a) the endolymphatic duct, and (b) the vestibular canaliculus; *see* Cotugno, Domenico.
- Canal of Cruveilhier, Brachial:** *Eponym* for the brachial canal containing the brachial vessels and the median and ulnar nerves; *see* Cruveilhier, Jean Baptiste.
- Canal of Cuvier:** *Eponym* for the sinus venosus of the developing heart; *see* Cuvier, Georges Leopold Chrétien Frédéric Dagobert.
- Canal of Dorello:** *Eponym* for the abducens nerve canal, earlier described by Gruber; *see* Dorello, Primo.
- Canals of Dupuytren:** *Eponym* for canals for the diploic veins in the skull, earlier described by Breschet; *see* Dupuytren, Guillaume.
- Canal of Falloppio:** *Eponym* for the facial canal in the petrous part of the temporal bone; *see* Falloppio, Gabriele.
- Canal of Ferrein:** *Eponym* for the rivus lacrimalis of the eye; *see* Ferrein, Antoine.
- Canal of Fontana:** *Eponym* for the scleral venous sinus, later also described by Schlemm and Lauth; *see* Fontana, Abbada Felice Gaspar Ferdinand.
- Canal of Gärtner:** *Synonym* for the longitudinal duct of the epiphoron, earlier recognized by Malpighi; *see* Gärtner, Hermann Treschow.
- Canal of Gruber:** *Eponym* for (a) the canal of the abducens nerves, later also described by Dorello, and (b) the cruropliteal canal; *see* Gruber, Wenzel.
- Canal of Guidi (Vidius):** *Eponym* for the bony canal of the pterygoid process of the sphenoidal bone (Vidian canal); *see* Guidi, Guido.
- Canal of Guyon:** *Eponym* for the ulnar canal in the hand; *see* Guyon, Jean Casimir Felix.
- Canal of Hannover:** *Eponym* for a potential retrozonular space between the ciliary zonule and the vitreous body, also described by Petit; *see* Hannover, Adolph.
- Canals of Havers:** *Eponym* for vascular canals in the compact tissue of bone, previously described by Antonie van Leeuwenhoek; *see* Havers, Clopton.
- Canal of Henle:** *Eponym* for the adductor canal in the thigh; *see* Henle, Friedrich Gustav Jacob.
- Canal of Hensen:** *Synonym* for the ductus reuniens of the membranous labyrinth of the inner ear; *see* Hensen, Viktor.
- Canals of Hering:** *Eponym* for biliary canals with epithelial lining in a hepatic lobule; *see* Hering, Heinrich Ewald.
- Canal of Hirschfeld:** *Eponym* for the tympanic canaliculus, also described by Jacobson and Sappey; *see* Hirschfeld, Ludwig Moritz.
- Canals of Hoyer:** *Eponym* for arteriovenous anastomoses, also described by Sucquet; *see* Hoyer, Heinrich F.
- Canal of Huguier:** *Eponym* for the anterior canaliculus of the chorda tympani, also described by Civinini; *see* Huguier, Pierre Charles.
- Canal of Hunter:** *Eponym* for the adductor canal; *see* Hunter, John.
- Canal of Hyrtl:** *Eponym* for the musculofibular or musculoperoneal canal, containing the fibular or peroneal artery; *see* Hyrtl, Joseph.
- Canal of Jacobson:** *Eponym* for the tympanic canaliculus, also described by Sappey and Hirschfeld; *see* Jacobson, Ludwig Levin.
- Canal of Jesenský, Furcated:** *Eponym* for an accessory interradicular root canal in molars; *see* Jesenský, Jan.
- Canal of Kowalewsky:** *Eponym* for the neurenteric canal, also described by Braun; *see* Kowalewsky, Nikolaus Osipovich.
- Canal of Kupffer:** *Eponym* for the ureteric diverticle, an embryonic outgrowth from the mesonephric duct to form the ureter; *see* Kupffer, Karl Wilhelm von.
- Canals of Lambert:** *Eponym* for microscopic collateral airways between the distal bronchiolar tree and adjacent pulmonary alveoli; *see* Lambert, Margaret Waugh.
- Canal of Landzert:** *Eponym* for the craniopharyngeal canal, an inconstant canal traversing the sphenoidal bone, also described by Calori; *see* Landzert, Theodor.
- Canal of Lauth:** *Eponym* for the scleral venous sinus, also described by Fontana and Schlemm; *see* Lauth, Ernest Alexandre.
- Canal of Löwenberg:** *Eponym* for the cochlear duct, also described by Reissner; *see* Löwenberg, Benjamin Benno.
- Canal of Malpighi:** *Eponym* for the longitudinal duct of the epiphoron, later also described by Gärtner; *see* Malpighi, Marcello.
- Canal of Müller:** *Synonym* for the embryonic paramesonephric duct; *see* Müller, Johannes Peter.
- Canal of Nuck:** *Eponym* for a patent vaginal process of the peritoneal cavity in females; *see* Nuck, Anton.

Canal of Petit: *Eponym* for a potential space between the ciliary zonule and the vitreous body, also described by Hannover; *see* Petit, François Pourfour du.

Canals of Recklinghausen: *Eponym* for lymphatic canaliculi, cell spaces in tissues; *see* Recklinghausen, Friedrich Daniel von.

Canal of Reissner: *Eponym* for the cochlear duct, also described by Löwenberg; *see* Reissner, Ernst.

Canal of Richet: *Eponym* for a canal for the umbilical vein on the anterior wall of the abdomen, made by the passage of some fibres of the transversus abdominis muscle; *see* Richet, Louis Alfred.

Canal of Rosenthal: *Eponym* for the spiral canal of the cochlea; *see* Rosenthal, Friedrich Christian.

Canal of Rüdinger: *Eponym* for the upper compartment of the auditory tube between the lateral and medial laminae of the cartilage; *see* Rüdinger, Nicolaus.

Canal of Santorini: *Synonym* for the accessory pancreatic duct, later also described by Charcot; *see* Santorini, Giovanni Domenico.

Canal of Sappey: *Eponym* for the tympanic canaliculus, also described by Hirschfeld and Jacobson; *see* Sappey, Marie Philibert Constant.

Canals of Scarpa: *Eponym* for canals of the nasopalatine nerves and blood vessels; *see* Scarpa, Antonio.

Canal of Schlemm: *Eponym* for the scleral venous sinus, also described by Fontana and Lauth; *see* Schlemm, Friedrich.

Canals of Siebenmann: *Eponym* for small vascular canals in the aqueduct of the cochlea; *see* Siebenmann, Friedrich.

Canals of Stensen: *Eponym* for the paired incisive canals in the maxilla; *see* Stensen, Niels.

Canal of Stilling: *Eponym* for the hyaloid canal, also described by Cloquet; *see* Stilling, Benedict.

Canals of Sucquet: *Eponym* for arteriovenous anastomoses, also described by Hoyer; *see* Sucquet, JP.

Canal of Theile: *Eponym* for the transverse pericardial sinus; *see* Theile, Friedrich Wilhelm.

Canal of Tourtual: *Eponym* for the major palatine canal; *see* Tourtual, Kaspar Theobald.

Canal of van Horne: *Synonym* for the thoracic duct; *see* van Horne, Jan.

Canals of van Leeuwenhoek: *Eponym* for vascular canals in the compact tissue of bone, observed by van Leeuwenhoek in 1675 and described by Havers in 1691; *see* van Leeuwenhoek, Antonie.

Canal of Velpeau: *Eponym* for the inguinal canal; *see* Velpeau, Alfred Armand Louis Marie.

Canals of Volkmann: *Eponym* for perforating canals in compact bone connecting those of Havers with the periosteum, containing blood vessels; *see* Volkmann, Alfred Wilhelm.

Canals of Walther: *Synonym* for the minor sublingual ducts; *see* Walther, Augustin Friedrich.

Canal of Wharton: *Synonym* for the submandibular duct; *see* Wharton, Thomas.

Canal of Wolff: *Synonym* for the embryonic mesonephric duct; *see* Wolff, Kaspar Friedrich.

1.7 Cells

The term **cell** is used for all kinds of tissue with hardly double eponyms. Most of the eponyms for cells are still in use.

Cells of Beale: *Eponym* for nerve cells in the cardiac ganglia; *see* Beale, Lionel Smith.

Cells of Bergmann, Glial: *Eponym* for certain glial cells in the cerebellum; *see* Bergmann, Gottlieb Heinrich.

Cell of Betz: *Eponym* for the giant pyramidal cell of the primary motor cortex; *see* Betz, Vladimir Alexandroče.

Cells of Blanes: *Eponym* for interneurons in the internal glomerular layer of the olfactory bulb; *see* Blanes.

Cells of Boettcher, Outer glandular: *Eponym* for the basal external glandular cells of the spiral organ of the cochlea; *see* Boettcher, Arthur.

Cell of Cajal, Horizontal: *Eponym* for the horizontal cell of Cajal found in the molecular layer of the cerebral cortex; *see* Ramón y Cajal, Santiago.

Cell of Cajal, Interstitial: *Eponym* for the interstitial cell of Cajal or enteric pacemaker cell, a pacemaker cell of the intestine, found scattered among the smooth muscle cells; *see* Ramón y Cajal, Santiago.

Cell of Cajal-Retzius: *Eponym* for the horizontal cell of the developing cerebral cortex; *see* Ramón y Cajal, Santiago, and Retzius, Gustav.

Cells of Clara: *Eponym* for exocrine cells of the bronchial epithelium, currently known by the descriptive term club cell; *see* Clara, Max.

Cells of Claudius: *Eponym* for the cuboidal external supporting cells lining the external spiral sulcus of the cochlear duct; *see* Claudius, Friedrich Matthias.

Cells of Corti, Pillar: *Eponym* for the inner and outer pillar cells of the spiral organ of the cochlea; *see* Corti, Alfonso.

Cells of Davidoff: *Eponym* for cells located at the base of glands in the small intestine, also described by Paneth; *see* Davidoff, M von.

Cells of Deiters: *Eponym* for the outer or external phalangeal cells of the spiral organ of the cochlea; *see* Deiters, Otto Friedrich Karl.

Cell of Dogiel: *Eponym* for a multipolar nerve cell within the prevertebral ganglia; *see* Dogiel, Alexander Stanislavovic.

Cell of Fañanas: *Eponym* for the feathered astrocyte in the cerebellar cortex; *see* Fañanas, Jorge Ramón.

- Cells of Feyrter:** *Eponym* for respiratory neuroendocrine cells, also described by Kulchitsky; *see* Feyrter, Friedrich.
- Cells of Gegenbauer:** *Eponym* for osteoblasts; *see* Gegenbauer, Karl.
- Cells, Golgi, Large:** *Eponym* for large inhibitory interneurons in the upper part of the granular layer of the cerebellum; *see* Golgi, Camillo.
- Cells, Golgi, Small:** *Eponym* for small inhibitory interneurons in the lower half of the granular layer of the cerebellar cortex; *see* Golgi, Camillo.
- Cells, Golgi type I:** *Eponym* for interneurons with a long axon, consisting of projection neurons, commissural neurons and association neurons; *see* Golgi, Camillo.
- Cells, Golgi type II:** *Eponym* for interneurons with a short axon, the local circuit interneurons; *see* Golgi, Camillo.
- Cells of Golgi, Mitral:** *Eponym* for olfactory bulb cells that form complex synapses, called glomeruli, with the axons of olfactory receptor neurons; *see* Golgi, Camillo.
- Cells of Goormaghtigh:** *Eponym* for the extraglomerular mesangial or juxtaglomerular cells, also described by Zimmermann; *see* Goormaghtigh, Norbert.
- Cell of Grünwald, Interlamellar:** *Eponym* for the pneumatization of the middle nasal concha; *see* Grünwald, Ludwig.
- Cells of Hamperl:** *Eponym* for the uterine natural killer cells, a special population of lymphocytes in the endometrium; *see* Hamperl, Herwig.
- Cells of Heidenhain:** *Eponym* for parietal cells of gastric glands; *see* Heidenhain, Rudolf Peter Heinrich.
- Cells of Held:** *Eponym* for the inner border cells of the spiral organ of the cochlea; *see* Held, Hans.
- Cells of Hensen:** *Eponym* for the outer or external border cells of the spiral organ of the cochlea; *see* Hensen, Viktor.
- Cells of Hofbauer:** *Eponym* for macrophages in the placental villi contributing to the suppression of immune responses between mother and foetus; *see* Hofbauer, Isfred.
- Cells of Höhl:** *Eponym* for postmitotic and undifferentiated daughter cells of pre-odontoblasts; *see* Höhl, Erwin.
- Cells of Hortega:** *Eponym* for microglia; *see* Hortega, Pio del Rio.
- Cells of Ito:** *Eponym* for perisinusoidal (fat storing) cells in the perisinusoidal spaces of Disse; *see* Ito, Toshio.
- Cells of Koganei:** *Eponym* for clump cells in the iris; *see* Koganei, Yoshikiyo.
- Cells of Kölliker:** *Eponym* for (a) osteoclasts, and (b) spermatoblasts; *see* Kölliker, Rudolf Albert von.
- Cell of Kolmer:** *Eponym* for the epiplexus cell of the choroid plexus; *see* Kolmer, Walter.
- Cells of Kulchitsky:** *Eponym* for respiratory neuroendocrine cells, also described by Feyrter; *see* Kulchitsky, Nicholai.
- Cells of Kupffer:** *Eponym* for perisinusoidal cells in the lining of blood channels in the liver; *see* Kupffer, Karl Wilhelm von.
- Cells of Langendorff:** *Eponym* for the principal cells of the thyroid gland; *see* Langendorff, Oskar.
- Cells of Langerhans:** *Eponym* for clear or dendritic cells of the epidermis; *see* Langerhans, Paul.
- Cells of Langhans:** *Eponym* for the cells of the cytotrophoblast; *see* Langhans, Theodor.
- Cells of Leydig:** *Eponym* for the interstitial cells of the testis; *see* Leydig, Franz von.
- Cells of Lugaro:** *Eponym* for the fusiform horizontal cells in the cerebellar cortex; *see* Lugaro, Ernesto.
- Cells of Martinotti:** *Eponym* for the inverted pyramidal neuron in the cerebral cortex; *see* Martinotti, Giovanni.
- Cells of Merkel:** *Eponym* for oval or rounded cells located around the basal layer cells of the epithelial glandular ridges; *see* Merkel, Friedrich Sigmund.
- Cells of Meynert:** *Eponym* for solitary cells in the primary visual cortex (BA17); *see* Meynert, Theodor.
- Cell(s) of Mosher:** *Eponym* for (a) the ethmoidal bulla, and (b) extensions of the ethmoidal air cells beneath the ethmoidal bulla; *see* Mosher, Harris Peyton.
- Cells of Mugnaini:** *Eponym* for the unipolar brush cells of the cerebellar cortex; *see* Mugnaini, Enrico.
- Cells of Müller:** *Eponym* for the radial glial cells of the retina; *see* Müller, Heinrich.
- Cells of Neumann:** *Eponym* for nucleated red blood cells; *see* Neumann, Ernst Francis Christian.
- Cells of Nussbaum:** *Eponym* for cells in the pyloric glands of the stomach, also described by Stöhr; *see* Nussbaum, Moritz.
- Cells of Onodi:** *Eponym* for a sphenoidal cell, a variant of a posterior ethmoidal air cell in intimate relationship with the optic nerve just distal to the optic chiasm; *see* Onodi, Adolf.
- Cells of Paneth:** *Eponym* for cells located at the base of glands in the small intestine that contain large acidophilic refractile granules, also described by Davidoff; *see* Paneth, Joseph.
- Cells of Popescu:** *Eponym* for telocytes, interstitial cells first described in the uterus and the uterine tubes; *see* Popescu, Laurentin Mircea.
- Cells of Purkinje:** *Eponym* for the large output cells of the cerebellar cortex, forming the layer of Purkinje cells; *see* Purkinje, Jan Evangelista.
- Cells of Renshaw:** *Eponym* for recurrent inhibitory interneurons in the spinal cord; *see* Renshaw, Birdsey.
- Cells of Rouget:** *Eponym* for pericytes; *see* Rouget, Charles Marie Benjamin.
- Cells of Saxer:** *Eponym* for ‘primary emigrant corpuscles’, a primitive form of leucocytes in embryonic mesenchymal tissues; *see* Saxer, Franz.

- Cells of Schultze:** *Eponym* for the olfactory cells of the nasal mucosa; *see* Schultze, Maximilian Johann Sigismund.
- Cell of Schwann:** *Eponym* for the schwannocytus; *see* Schwann, Theodor.
- Cells of Sertoli:** *Eponym* for elongated cells in the seminiferous tubules of the testis to which spermatids are attached during spermiogenesis; *see* Sertoli, Enrico.
- Cells of Stöhr:** *Eponym* for pyloric cells in the stomach, also described by Nussbaum; *see* Stöhr, Philipp.
- Cell of von Economo:** The von Economo neuron (VEN) described by von Economo and Koskinas (1925) in the fronto-insular cortex and the anterior limbic area in great apes and humans but not in other primates. VENs are also present in elephants and whales and may be a specialization related to large brain size; *see* Economo, Constantin von.
- Cells of Vignal:** *Eponym* for embryonic connective tissue cells lying upon the axis cylinders of foetal nerve fibres, forming a complete sheath; *see* Vignal, Guillaume.
- Cells of Vitelli:** *Eponym* for small air-filled cells in the sinudural angle in a well pneumatized ear; *see* Citelli, Salvatore.
- Cells of Welsh:** *Eponym* for oxyphil cells of the parathyroid gland; *see* Welsh, David Arthur.
- Cells of Zimmermann:** *Eponym* for the extraglomerular mesangial cells, also described by Goormaghtigh; *see* Zimmermann, Karl V.

1.8 Corpuscles

The term **corpuscle** is mainly used for sensory receptors in the skin for which usually eponyms are in use. In addition, the term is used for structures in the thymus (Gierke, Hassall, Virchow-Hassall) and in the kidney and spleen (Malpighi).

- Corpuscles of Gierke:** *Eponym* for thymic corpuscles, also described by Hassall and Virchow; *see* Gierke, Hans Paul Bernhard.
- Corpuscles of Grandry:** *Eponym* for sensory end-organs in the epidermis, particularly of the mouth and tongue; *see* Grandry, M.
- Corpuscles of Hassall:** *Eponym* for concentrically arranged epithelial cells in the thymus, also described by Gierke and Virchow; *see* Hassall, Arthur Hill.
- Corpuscles of Malpighi:** *Eponym* for (a) the renal corpuscles, and (b) splenic corpuscles (lymphatic nodules of the white pulp of the spleen); *see* Malpighi, Marcello.
- Corpuscles of Meissner:** *Eponym* for the tactile corpuscles of the skin, described together with Rudolf Wagner; *see* Meissner, Georg, and Wagner, Rudolf.
- Corpuscle of Pacini:** *Eponym* for the lamellar corpuscle of the skin, a large fast-adapting receptor sensitive to vibration, also known as corpuscle of Vater-Pacini; *see* Pacini, Filippo.

- Corpuscles of Rainey:** *Eponym* for calcium nodules occurring in the process of calcification of tissues; *see* Rainey, George.
- Corpuscle of Ruffini:** *Eponym* for the bulbous corpuscle of the skin; *see* Ruffini, Angelo.
- Corpuscles of Troeltsch:** *Eponym* for minute spaces, resembling corpuscles, between the radial fibres of the eardrum; *see* Troeltsch, Anton Friedrich von.
- Corpuscle of Valentin:** *Eponym* for small amyloid bodies described in nervous tissue; *see* Valentin, Gabriel Gustav.
- Corpuscle of Vater-Pacini:** *Eponym* for the lamellar corpuscle of the skin; *see* Vater, Abraham, and Pacini, Filippo.
- Corpuscles of Virchow-Hassall:** *Eponym* for concentrically arranged epithelial cells in the thymus, also described by Gierke; *see* Virchow, Rudolf Ludwig Karl.
- Corpuscles of Wagner:** *Eponym* for tactile nerve endings described together with Meissner; *see* Wagner, Rudolf.

1.9 Ducts

Frequently, the term **canal** is used as *synonym* for duct. Here, often, various eponyms for the same structure are in use in French, German, Italian and English.

- Duct of Aranzio (Arantius):** *Eponym* for (a) the embryonic ductus venosus, and (b) the posterior part of the fourth ventricle; *see* Aranzio (Arantius), Giulio Cesare.
- Duct of Bartholin:** *Eponym* for the major sublingual duct; *see* Bartholin, Caspar, The Younger.
- Ducts of Bellini:** *Eponym* for the papillary ducts of the kidney; *see* Bellini, Lorenzo.
- Duct of Bernard:** *Eponym* for the accessory pancreatic duct, earlier described by Santorini; *see* Bernard, Claude.
- Duct of Blasius:** *Eponym* for the parotid duct, in the same year described by Stensen; *see* Blasius, Gerard.
- Duct of Bochdalek:** *Eponym* for the embryonic thyroglossal duct, also described by Vater and His Sr; *see* Bochdalek, Vincenc Alexander.
- Duct of Boettcher:** *Eponym* for the utriculosaccular duct; *see* Boettcher, Arthur.
- Duct of Botallo:** *Eponym* for the embryonic ductus arteriosus; *see* Botallo, Leonardo.
- Duct of Cuvier:** *Eponym* for the embryonic common cardinal vein; *see* Cuvier, Georges.
- Duct of Gärtner:** *Eponym* for the longitudinal duct of the epophoron, also described as canal by Malpighi; *see* Gärtner, Hermann Treschow.
- Duct of Hensen:** *Eponym* for the ductus reuniens of the membranous labyrinth of the inner ear; *see* Hensen, Viktor.
- Duct of His:** *Eponym* for the embryonic thyroglossal duct, also described by Bochdalek and Vater; *see* His Sr.

- Duct of Hoffmann:** *Eponym* for the pancreatic duct, also described by Wirsung; *see* Hoffmann, Moritz.
- Ducts of Luschka:** *Eponym* for tubular structures, which sometimes branch from the bile ducts in the wall of the gallbladder, probably aberrant bile ducts; *see* Luschka, Hubert von.
- Duct of Müller:** *Eponym* for the embryonic paramesonephric duct; *see* Müller, Johannes Peter.
- Duct of Oken:** *Synonym* for the embryonic mesonephric duct of Wolff; *see* Oken, Lorentz.
- Duct of Pecquet:** *Eponym* for the thoracic duct (described in animals); *see* Pecquet, Jean.
- Duct of Reichel, Cloacal:** *Eponym* for the embryonic communication between the hindgut and the anlage of the urinary bladder; *see* Reichel, Friedrich Paul.
- Ducts of Rivinus:** *Eponym* for the minor sublingual ducts, also described by Walther; *see* Rivinus, Augustus Quirinus.
- Duct of Ruysch:** *Eponym* for a small diverticulum in the fetal nasal septum associated with the vomeronasal organ; *see* Ruysch, Frederik.
- Duct of Santorini:** *Eponym* for the accessory pancreatic duct; *see* Santorini, Giovanni Domenico.
- Ducts of Schueller:** *Eponym* for the paraurethral ducts, also described by Skene; *see* Schueller, Karl Heinrich Maximilian.
- Ducts of Skene:** *Eponym* for the paraurethral ducts, also described by Schueller; *see* Skene, Alexander Johnston Chalmers.
- Duct of Stensen:** *Eponym* for the parotid duct, in the same year described by Blasius; *see* Stensen, Niels.
- Duct of van Horne:** *Eponym* for the thoracic duct (described in humans); *see* van Horne, Jan.
- Duct of Vater:** *Eponym* for the embryonic thyroglossal duct, also described by Bochdalek and His Sr; *see* Vater, Abraham.
- Ducts of Walther:** *Eponym* for the minor sublingual ducts, also described by Rivinus, *see* Walther, August Friedrich.
- Duct of Wharton:** *Eponym* for the submandibular duct; *see* Wharton, Thomas.
- Duct of Wirsung:** *Eponym* for the pancreatic duct, also described by Hoffmann; *see* Wirsung, Johann Georg.
- Duct of Wolff:** *Eponym* for the embryonic mesonephric duct, also described by Oken; *see* Wolff, Kaspar Friedrich.
- Dupuytren, Gerota, Hesselbach, Hyrtl, Scarpa, Tenon, Treitz and Zuckerkandl.
- Fascia of Abernethy:** *Eponym* for the fascia covering the external iliac artery; *see* Abernethy, John.
- Fascia of Buck:** *Eponym* for (a) the deep fascia of the penis, and (b) the deep perineal fascia investing the perineal muscles, also described by Gallaudet; *see* Buck, Gurdon.
- Fascia of Camper:** *Eponym* for the adipose layer of the superficial abdominal fascia of the abdominal subcutaneous tissue; *see* Camper, Petrus.
- Fascia of Charpy:** *Eponym* for the prevesical fascia, forming the posterior wall of the prevesical space; *see* Charpy, Adrien.
- Fascia of Cloquet:** *Eponym* for the part of the fascia lata covering the hiatus saphenus; *see* Cloquet, Jules Germain.
- Fascia of Colles:** *Eponym* for (a) the membranous layer of the subcutaneous tissue of the perineum, (b) the subcutaneous tissue of the penis, and (c) the superficial fascia of the scrotum (fascia dartos); *see* Colles, Abraham.
- Fascia of Cooper:** *Eponym* for the cremasteric fascia; *see* Cooper, Astley Paston.
- Fascia of Cruveilhier:** *Eponym* for the superficial perineal fascia; *see* Cruveilhier, Jean Baptiste.
- Fascia of Delbet:** *Eponym* for the vesicocumbilical fascia; *see* Delbet, Paul.
- Fascia of Denonvilliers:** *Eponym* for the rectovesical septum or fascia in males, also described by Tyrrell, and the rectovaginal septum or fascia in females; *see* Denonvilliers, Charles Pierre.
- Fascia of Dupuytren:** *Eponym* for the palmar aponeurosis; *see* Dupuytren, Guillaume.
- Fascia of Foville:** *Eponym* for the stria terminalis; *see* Foville, Achille Louis.
- Fascia of Fredet:** *Eponym* for the preduodenopancreatic fascia; *see* Fredet, Pierre.
- Fascia of Gallaudet:** *Eponym* for (a) the innominate fascia under the subcutaneous tissue of the anterior abdominal wall, and (b) the deep perineal fascia covering the perineal muscles, also described by Buck; *see* Gallaudet, Bern.
- Fascia of Gerota:** *Eponym* for the renal fascia (also known as capsule of Gerota); *see* Gerota, Dumitru.
- Fascia of Godman:** *Eponym* for a continuation of the pretracheal layer of the cervical fascia to the thorax and pericardium; *see* Godman, John Davidson.
- Fascia of Gruber:** *Eponym* for the middle layer of the cervical fascia, also described by Paulet, Richet and Testut; *see* Gruber, Wenzel.
- Fascia of Halban:** *Eponym* for fascial strips between the trigone of the urinary bladder and the anterior part of the vaginal wall, also known as pubocervical fascia or vesicovaginal septum; *see* Halban, Josef.

1.10 Fasciae

For the **fasciae**, we largely follow Adstrum S. *Fascial eponyms may help elucidate terminological and nomenclatural development*. JBody Work Mov Ther 2015; 19:516–525. Several terms are still used as eponyms, especially for the fasciae of Camper, Cloquet, Colles, Cooper, Denonvilliers,

Fascia of Hesselbach: *Eponym* for the cribriform fascia, part of the fascia lata; *see* Hesselbach, Franz Kaspar.

Fascia of Hyrtl: *Eponym* for the transversalis fascia, also described by Velpeau; *see* Hyrtl, Josef.

Fascia of Luschka: *Eponym* for the endothoracic or parietal thoracic fascia; *see* Luschka, Hubert von.

Fascia of Paulet: *Eponym* for the middle layer of the cervical fascia, also described by Gruber, Richet and Testut; *see* Paulet, Vincent.

Fascia of Porter: *Eponym* for the pretracheal layer of the cervical fascia; *see* Porter, William Henry.

Fascia of Richet: *Eponym* for (a) a fold of peritoneum enveloping the obliterated umbilical vein, also known as canal of Richet, (b) the middle layer of the cervical fascia, also described by Gruber, Paulet and Testut; *see* Richet, Louis Alfred.

Fascia of Rouvière: *Eponym* for the axillary fascia; *see* Rouvière, Henri.

Fascia of Scarpa: *Eponym* for the membranous layer of the subcutaneous tissue of the abdomen; *see* Scarpa, Antonio.

Fascia of Sibson: *Eponym* for the suprapleural membrane; *see* Sibson, Francis.

Fascia of Tarin: *Eponym* for the dentate gyrus; *see* Tarin, Pierre.

Fascia of Tenon: *Eponym* for the fascia bulbi; *see* Tenon, Jacques René.

Fascia of Testut: *Eponym* for the middle layer of the cervical fascia, also described by Gruber, Paulet and Richet; *see* Testut, Jean Léon.

Fascia of Thomson: *Eponym* for (a) the iliopectineal fascia, the most inferior fibres of the fascia of the external oblique muscle attached to the posterior surface of the inguinal ligament, and (b) the iliopubic tract; *see* Thomson, Alexander.

Fascia of Thompson: *Eponym* for the iliopubic tract, the thickened inferior margin of the transversalis fascia; *see* Thompson, Henry.

Fascia of Toldt: *Eponym* for (a) the retropancreatic fascia behind the body of the pancreas, and (b) the prerenal fascia, also known as membrane of Toldt; *see* Toldt, Karl.

Fascia of Treitz: *Eponym* for the retropancreatic fascia behind the head of the pancreas; *see* Treitz, Wenzel.

Fascia of Troeltsch: *Eponym* for the salpingopharyngeal fascia; *see* Troeltsch, Anton Friedrich von.

Fascia of Tyrrell: *Eponym* for the rectovesical fascia or septum, also described by Denonvilliers; *see* Tyrrell, Frederick.

Fascia of Velpeau: *Eponym* for the transversalis fascia, also described by Hyrtl; *see* Velpeau, Alfred.

Fascia of Waldeyer: *Eponym* for the retrorectal fascia; *see* Waldeyer, Heinrich Wilhelm Gottfried.

Fascia of Zuckerkandl (Emil): *Eponym* for the posterior layer of the renal fascia; *see* Zuckerkandl, Emil.

Fascia of Zuckerkandl (Otto): *Eponym* for the rectovaginal fascia or septum; *see* Zuckerkandl, Otto.

1.11 Fibres

The term **fibres** is used for fibres in the central nervous system, for (bundles of) fibres of muscles, for certain ligaments, and in the old days also for the reticular formation (Schroeder van der Kolk, Stilling).

Fibres of Arnold, Arcuate: *Eponym* for the short association fibres of the cerebral cortex, currently known as U-fibres of Meynert; *see* Arnold, Friedrich.

Fibres of Bergmann: *Eponym* for the ascending fibres of the Bergmann glial cells traversing the cerebellar cortex, but earlier by Crampton; *see* Bergmann, Gottlieb Heinrich.

Fibres of Bowman: *Eponym* for the meridional fibres of the ciliary muscle, also described by Brücke in the same year, but earlier by Crampton; *see* Bowman, William.

Fibres of Brücke: *Eponym* for the meridional fibres of the ciliary muscle, also described by Bowman in the same year; *see* Brücke, Ernst Wilhelm.

Fibres of Crampton: *Eponym* for the meridional fibres of the ciliary muscle, also described by Bowman and Brücke; *see* Crampton, Phillip.

Fibres of Gratiolet: *Eponym* for the optic radiation; *see* Gratiolet, Louis Pierre.

Fibres of Helie: *Eponym* for a vertical and ansiform bundle of the superficial musculature of the uterus; *see* Helie, Louis Theodore.

Fibres of Henle: *Eponym* for the layer of inner cone fibres in the central area of the retina; *see* Henle, Friedrich Gustav Jacob.

Fibres of Kaplan: *Eponym* for the attachment of the iliopubic tract to the distal femur; *see* Kaplan, Emanuel.

Fibres of Korff: *Eponym* for argyrophilic strands of ground substance with reticular microfibrils, originating in the pulp of the tooth; *see* Korff, Karl von.

Fibres of Müller: *Synonym* for the radial glial cells of the retina (cells of Müller); *see* Müller, Heinrich.

Fibres of Nansen: *Eponym* for the ascending and descending branches of the dorsal spinal nerve roots; *see* Nansen, Fridtjof.

Fibres of Prussak: *Eponym* for connective tissue fibres between the flaccid and tense part of the tympanic membrane; *see* Prussak, Alexander.

Fibres of Purkinje: *Eponym* for the terminal ramifications of the cardiac conducting system beneath the endocardium of the ventricles; *see* Purkinje, Jan Evangelista.

Fibres of Remak: *Eponym* for unmyelinated fibres; *see* Remak, Robert.

Fibres of Rouget: *Eponym* for the radial fibres of the ciliary muscle; *see* Rouget, Charles Marie Benjamin.

Fibres of Rouget-Javara: *Eponym* for phrenicoesophageal muscle fibres; *see* Rouget, Charles Marie Benjamin, and Javara, Ernest.

Fibres of Sappey: *Eponym* for smooth muscle fibres in the check ligaments of the eyeball; *see* Sappey, Marie Philibert Constant.

Fibres of Schroeder van der Kolk: *Eponym* for the reticular formation of the spinal cord and hindbrain, also described as such by Stilling; *see* Schroeder van der Kolk, Jacob Ludlow Conrad.

Fibres of Sharpey: *Eponym* for connective tissue fibres between the periosteum and bone; *see* Sharpey, William.

Fibres of Stilling: *Eponym* for the reticular formation of the spinal cord and hindbrain, also described as such by Schroeder van der Kolk; *see* Stilling, Benedict.

Fibres of Tomes: *Eponym* for projections of odontoblasts, which run inside dentinal tubules perpendicular to the surface of a tooth; *see* Tomes, John.

Fibres of Weitbrecht: *Eponym* for retinacular fibres of the neck of the femur; *see* Weitbrecht, Josias.

1.12 Folds

For several **folds**, still eponyms are in use (folds of Douglas, Houston, Kohlrausch, Luschka, Nélaton, and Troeltsch).

Fold of Amantini, Pectineofoveal: *Eponym* for the pectineofoveal fold; *see* Amantini, Cesare.

Fold of Braune: *Eponym* for a perpendicular mucous fold at the ostium of the stomach, described as the cardiac sphincter between the oesophagus and the stomach, also described by Gubaroff; *see* Braune, Christian Wilhelm.

Fold of Broca, Falciform: *Eponym* for the lateral border of the anterior perforated substance of the brain; *see* Broca, Pierre Paul.

Fold of Douglas: *Eponym* for the rectouterine fold; *see* Douglas, James.

Folds of Duncan: *Eponym* for peritoneal folds of the uterus; *see* Duncan, James Matthews.

Fold of Falloppio-Kerckring: *Eponym* for the circular folds of the small intestines, especially distinct in the duodenum and jejunum; *see* Falloppio, Gabriele, and Kerckring, Dirk.

Fold of Gubaroff: *Eponym* for a perpendicular mucous fold at the ostium of the stomach, described as the cardiac sphincter between the oesophagus and the stomach, also described by Braune; *see* Gubaroff, Alexander Petrowitsch von.

Fold or Valve of Hasner: *Eponym* for the lacrimal fold or valve in the nasolacrimal duct, also described by Bianchi and Cruveilhier; *see* Hasner, Joseph.

Folds of Havers: *Eponym* for collections of adipose tissue in the major joints, covered by synovial membrane; *see* Havers, Clopton.

Fold of Houston: *Eponym* for the superior transverse rectal fold; *see* Houston, John.

Fold of Jackson: *Eponym* for the pericolic membrane, a peritoneal fold or adhesion between the caecum or ascending colon and the right posterior abdominal wall; *see* Jackson, Jabez North.

Fold of Kohlrausch: *Eponym* for the middle transverse rectal fold; *see* Kohlrausch, Otto Ludwig Bernhard.

Fold of Luschka: *Eponym* for the ventral vascular ileocaecal fold; *see* Luschka, Hubert von.

Fold of Marshall, Vestigial: *Eponym* for a pericardial fold containing the obliterated remains of the left superior vena cava; *see* Marshall, John.

Fold of Nélaton: *Eponym* for the inferior transverse rectal fold; *see* Nélaton, Auguste.

Folds of Rathke: *Eponym* for two transient lateral folds, assumed to be forming the urogenital septum dividing the rectum from the urinary bladder; *see* Rathke, Martin Heinrich.

Folds of Rindfleisch: *Eponym* for the semilunar folds of the serous surface of the pericardium, embracing the beginning of the aorta; *see* Rindfleisch, Eduard.

Folds of Rivinus, Malleal: *Eponym* for the anterior and posterior malleal folds of the tympanic membrane, usually attributed to Troeltsch; *see* Rivinus, August Quirinus.

Folds of Schultze: *Eponym* for amniotic folds enclosing the yolk stalk at the origin of the umbilical cord from the placenta, the remains normally are incorporated in the placenta; *see* Schultze, Bernhard Sigismund.

Fold of Treves, Bloodless: *Eponym* for the bloodless inferior ileocaecal fold of the vermiform appendix; *see* Treves, Frederick.

Folds of Troeltsch: *Eponym* for the anterior and posterior malleal folds of the tympanic membrane, also described by Rivinus; *see* Troeltsch, Anton Friedrich von.

Fold of Vater: *Eponym* for a mucous fold in the duodenum, just above the major duodenal papilla; *see* Vater, Abraham.

Fold of Veraguth: *Eponym* for a skin fold that runs obliquely from the lower outside to the upper inside of the upper eyelid, assumed to be characteristic for patients suffering from depression; *see* Veraguth, Otto.

Fold of Willis: *Eponym* for the inferior medullary velum of the fourth ventricle; *see* Willis, Thomas.

Fold of Zaufal: *Eponym* for the salpingopharyngeal folds; *see* Zaufal, Emanuel.

1.13 Foramina

The term **foramen** of **foramina** is used for large openings such as the foramen ovale (Botallo), the omental or epiploic foramen (Duverney, Winslow), for openings of veins (Lannelongue, Thebesius, Vieussens), but especially for openings for peripheral nerves (Civinini, Ferrein, Jacobson) and of the ventricles of the brain (Key-Retzius, Luschka, Magendie, Mierzejewski, Monroe).

Foramen of Bichat: *Eponym* for the cistern of the great cerebral vein; see Bichat, Marie François Xavier.

Foramen of Bochdalek: *Eponym* for the embryonic pleuro-peritoneal hiatus; see Bochdalek, Vincenc Alexander.

Foramen of Botallo: *Eponym* for the foramen ovale of the heart; see Botallo, Leonardo.

Foramen of Civinini: *Eponym* for the inconstant pterygospinous foramen; see Civinini, Filippo.

Foramen of Duverney: *Eponym* for the omental or epiploic foramen, later also described by Winslow; see Duverney, Joseph Guichard.

Foramen of Ferrein: *Eponym* for (a) the hiatus of the facial canal, earlier described by Falloppio as hiatus, and (b) the hiatus of the canal for the greater petrosal nerve; see Ferrein, Antoine.

Foramen of Huschke: *Eponym* for an inconstant opening in the floor of the bony part of the external acoustic meatus near the tympanic membrane; see Huschke, Emil.

Foramen of Hyrtl: *Eponym* for an occasional foramen in the sphenoidal bone for the motor portion of the trigeminal nerve (his foramen crotaphyticobuccinatorius); see Hyrtl, Joseph.

Foramen of Jacobson: *Eponym* for the opening of the tympanic canaliculus in the temporal bone in the ridge between the jugular foramen and the carotid canal, through which the tympanic branch of the glossopharyngeal nerve enters the tympanic cavity; see Jacobson, Ludwig Levin.

Foramen of Key-Retzius: *Eponym* for the lateral aperture of the fourth ventricle, also described by Luschka and Mierzejewski; see Key, Ernst Axel Henrik, and Retzius, Gustav Magnus.

Foramen of Knox: *Eponym* for an inconstant supracondylar foramen of the humerus; see Knox, Robert.

Foramina of Lannelongue: *Eponym* for the venous openings of the smallest cardiac veins into the right atrium, already described by Vieussens and Thebesius; see Lannelongue, Odilon.

Foramen of Luschka: *Eponym* for the lateral aperture of the fourth ventricle, also described by Key-Retzius and Mierzejewski; see Luschka, Hubert von.

Foramen of Magendie: *Eponym* for the median aperture of the fourth ventricle; see Magendie, François.

Foramen of Mierzejewsky: *Eponym* for the lateral aperture of the fourth ventricle, also described by Luschka, Key and Retzius; see Mierzejewsky, Jan Lucian.

Foramen of Monro: *Eponym* for the interventricular foramen of the brain; see Monro, Alexander.

Foramen of Morand: *Eponym* for the foramen caecum of the skull, which is situated in the anterior cranial fossa between the crista galli and the frontal crest; see Morand, Sauveur François.

Foramina of Morgagni: *Eponym* for the foramina nervosa of the cochlea; see Morgagni, Giovanni Battista.

Foramen of Pacchioni: *Eponym* for (a) the tentorial notch, and (b) the foramen of the diaphragma sellae; see Pacchioni, Antonio.

Foramen of Rouvière: *Eponym* for a rare dehiscence in the capsule of the shoulder joint between the middle and inferior glenohumeral ligaments; see Rouvière, Henri.

Foramen of Sappey: *Eponym* for the helicotrema, also described by Scarpa; see Sappey, Marie Philibert Constant.

Foramen of Soemmerring: *Eponym* for the fovea centralis of the retina; see Soemmerring, Samuel Thomas von.

Foramen of Stensen: *Eponym* for the incisive foramen of the maxilla; see Stensen, Niels.

Foramina of Swan: *Eponym* for the foramina for the superior dental nerves; see Swan, Joseph English.

Foramina of Thebesius: *Eponym* for the openings of the smallest cardiac veins into the right atrium, also described by Vieussens and Lannelongue; see Thebesius, Adam Christian.

Foramen or Space of Velpeau, Quadrangular: *Eponym* for a space determined by the teres major muscle caudally, the teres minor muscle cranially, the humerus laterally and the long head of the triceps brachii muscle medially; see Velpeau, Alfred Armand Louis Marie.

Foramen of Vesalius: *Eponym* for a small inconstant foramen in the sphenoidal bone anteromedial to the oval foramen, through which an emissary vein from the cavernous sinus may pass to the pterygoid plexus; see Vesalius, Andreas.

Foramen of Vicq d'Azyr: *Eponym* for the foramen caecum of the medulla oblongata; see Vicq d'Azyr, Felix.

Foramina of Vieussens: *Eponym* for the openings of the smallest cardiac veins into the right atrium, also described by Thebesius and Lannelongue; see Vieussens, Raymond de.

Foramen of Weitbrecht: *Eponym* for a gap in the capsule of the shoulder joint between the superior and middle glenohumeral ligaments; see Weitbrecht, Josias.

Foramen of Winslow: *Eponym* for the omental or epiploic foramen, earlier described by Duverney; see Winslow, Jacob Benignus.