



“Introduction”

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Homología de términos anatómicos de uso antropológico en el hueso coxal. Latín, inglés, francés, italiano, portugués, español.

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INTRODUCTION

The Basle *Nomina Anatomica* of 1895, commonly referred to as the B. N. A. (1895), constituted the first step towards the creation of a standard anatomical terminology. It was adopted in Germany, the United States, Great Britain, and Italy, whereas in France and other Latin countries, as well as in other parts of the world, it made little progress.

Although various attempts have been made in later years to revise, modify, or add to the B. N. A. (1895) terminology, only three of these attempts have, so far, come into being: the J. N. A. (*Jena Nomina Anatomica*) at about the same time as the B. N. A.; what is usually referred to as the Birmingham Revised Edition of the B. N. A. (1933), and a new J. N. A. (1936). A new revised *Nomina Anatomica*, issued by the International Anatomical Nomenclature Committee appointed by the previous Congress held at Oxford in 1950 was submitted to the Congress of Anatomists held in Paris on July, 1955.¹ It was recently approved by the Seventh International Congress of Anatomists (New York, 1960) and issued in 1961 (see References).

These nomenclatures are set out in Latin, as it has always been considered that Latin is still the most useful international language for scientific purposes.

It would be beyond the writer's knowledge of the five vernacular languages, the terminology of which he has intended to homologize, to propose the most recent, the most exact or

¹For more detailed information see *Nomina Anatomica* (1955), printed for private circulation, for submission to the VI International Congress of Anatomists held in Paris in July, 1955, or *Nomina Anatomica* 1961.



- the most convenient equivalent of the Latin term in each of the five languages.

The only purpose of this section is to homologize the os coxae terminology of all five languages, *as it appears in the current anatomical and anthropological literature of each language or as it is known to the author.*²

The Latin terminology appears as issued in the Revision of the International Anatomical Nomenclature Committee appointed at Oxford in 1950 for submission to the VI and VII International Congresses of Anatomists held in Paris in 1955 and in New York, 1961, in which some alterations and additions are made to the 1933 B. R. E.³

The attempt has been made to find which terms in each of the five languages correspond to the Latin, noting down also those in any of them which though in vogue in any particular language have not existing equivalents either in Latin or the other languages. In a few instances it has been impossible to avoid duplicating the denomination of a given term within the same language, because of the difference in patterns of describing bones.

For this particular section I acknowledge my thanks to doctor D. Ferembach of "L'Institut de Paléontologie Humaine de Paris", Dr. Bruno Rossatti "dell Istituto d'Anatomia di Ferrara", to

²In their paper "À la Recherche d'une Terminologie Morphologique Rationnelle" (Bull. et Mém. de la Soc. d'Anthrop. de Paris 1954, 1-2, p. 13), E. Bourdelle and Ch. Bennejeant dealing with teeth state that with respect to homologies it would be necessary to adopt the Anglo-Saxon terminology for the maxilla, the anatomical for the jaw, the regional for the arcades as a whole, and the palaeontological for the jugal teeth. On this Prof. H. V. Vallois comments *ibid. fasc. 2-4, 1954, p. 323* that 'it is the anatomical Latin terminology which should become international, the translation into the different national languages remaining at liberty'. I believe on the contrary, that the vernacular translations should be as uniform as possible: from a private letter from doctor D. Ferembach I quote 'Anybody familiar with *terminological differences within one language* (my italics) will understand the difficulties one is up against when trying to homologize'. It seems that before entering into deeper waters the plain standardisation of denomination and terminology first within one language and then into other languages is the natural sequence. My attempt has been only to reconcile and assemble those terms together.

³The only attempt of this kind known to the writer is Karl Goldhamer's two volumes of "Normale Anatomie des Kopfes im Röntgenbild" Leipzig 1930, in which German, English, French and Spanish terminology appear side by side. Unhappily it is confined to the head, and the Spanish version is not altogether accurate.



Mrs. Concepción G. de Torre from Mexico, D. F., and to Dr. José Torre Blanco from the "Instituto Politécnico Nacional" de México, D. F., for suggestions, advise, and for making material available.

*Explanation for the better understanding of the
synonymy and of the plates*

The Latin terminology as it appears in the 1955 I. A. N. C. Report from Paris (Nomina Anatomica, 1961), has been taken as the basis. Other Latin terms, still in use in anatomical or anthropological literature, but not found in the Report, appear in italics.

In some occasions the same numbers appear located at different places (example: No. 35 in Plates 1 and 2), because the location of the morphological area they represent is not the same in two or more of the languages used in this Homology.

The numbers in the three plates correspond to the ones in the synonymy. Numbers with small letters attached to them (*e. g.* 37a) represent those other anatomical terms, in Latin or in any of the other five vernacular languages studied, which although in use, are not authorized by, and therefore do not appear in, the Nomina Anatomica, 1961.

Besides the dorsal and pelvic sides of the os coxae, it was thought convenient to provide a third drawing of the medial aspect of the pubis.

As the writer is only concerned with the innominate, the pelvic terminology included in the Nomina Anatomica, 1961, has been homologized, but no plates for the pelvis are provided.



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