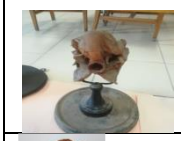
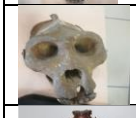
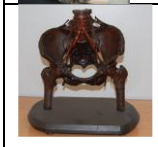
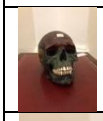
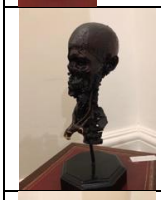
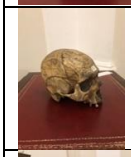
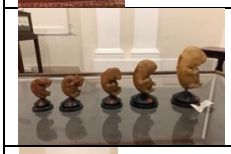
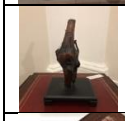
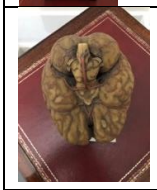
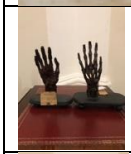
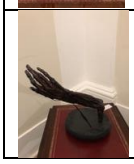
Museo dei Saperi e delle Mirabilia Siciliane

Museo di Biologia e Anatomia Umana "Lorenzo Bianchi"

Dipartimento di Scienze Biomediche e Biotecnologiche

Palazzo Centrale Università di Catania

	Anatomical preparation in wax of female genital organs (nineteenth-century collection of anatomical waxes by Giuseppe Astorri).
	Anatomical preparation in wax of bladder and male genital organs (nineteenth-century collection of anatomical waxes by Giuseppe Astorri).
	Dry osteological preparation in a sagittal section of the skull and the vertebral column.
	Anatomical preparation in wax of bladder and female genital organs (nineteenth-century collection of anatomical waxes by Giuseppe Astorri).
	Human anatomical dry preparation of head and neck dissected, according to the technique of Paolo Mascagni, in which lymphatic vessels were injected with metallic mercury (1800).
	Dry osteological preparation of a female gorilla skull, Bertè collection 1882-1884.
	Dry osteological preparation of a male gorilla skull, Bertè collection 1882-1884.
	Human anatomical preparation of the pelvic region with vessels and nerves, dry dissected, according to the technique of Paolo Mascagni, in which lymphatic vessels were injected with metallic mercury (1800).
	Two-eyed optical monocular microscope (1800), Brothers Koristka (Milan) used for the histopathological study of tissues.

	Optical monocular candle microscope (1800) with three eyepieces, Koristka Brothers (Milan) used for the histopathological study of tissues.
	Dry osteological preparation of a male child's skull, with anatomical fontanelle, Bertè collection 1882-1884.
	Dry osteological preparation of skull of male man, Bertè collection 1882-1884. collection of nineteenth-century craniology of Sicilian skulls.
	Dry osteological preparation of a colored male man's skull to study the various bones of the neurocranium.
	Human anatomical preparation of Half head and neck with bifurcation of the Aorta, dry dissected, according to the technique of Paolo Mascagni, in whose lymphatic vessels metallic mercury was injected (1800).
	Dry osteological preparation of a colored male half-skull to study the various bones of the neurocranium.
	Dry osteological preparation of a male skull hand-engraved by the amanuensis monks to study the various bones of the neurocranium and of the splanchnocranium.
	Anatomical preparations in wax of embryos in succession of development (nineteenth-century collection of anatomical waxes by Giuseppe Astorri).
	Human anatomical preparation of dry dissected knee according to the technique of Paolo Mascagni (1800).
	Anatomical preparation in enameled wax with inverted grooves, fissures and vases, with particular reference to the Willis polygon lying on the encephalic trunk (nineteenth-century collection of anatomical waxes by Giuseppe Astorri).
	Nineteenth-century anatomical tables "L'Anatomia Universa" by Paolo Mascagni, the anatomical atlas to be counted among the most monumental works ever published.
	Human anatomical preparations of dry dissected hand, according to the technique of Paolo Mascagni (1800).
	Human anatomical preparation of dry dissected arm according to the technique of Paolo Mascagni, in which lymphatic vessels were injected with metallic mercury (1800).