BARTOLOMEO EUSTACHI (1520?-1574). Tabulae anatomicae ... quas è tenebris tandem vindicitas... præfatione, notisque illustravit ... Rome, 1714.

Intending to publish an anatomical text, Eustachi completed the drawings for his work and the plates had been engraved by 1552. The text, however, was never completed and Eustachi's notes to the plates were lost except for eight which had been published in his lifetime. The plates were inherited by Eustachi's assistant and were eventually deposited in the Vatican Library, where they were uncovered a century and a half later and published by the papal physician, Giovanni Maria Lancisi, who added his elucidations and included the previously published eight plates with Eustachi's commentary. In all, there are 47 plates. From an artistic standpoint they are not as well done as the anatomical plates of Vesalius; from the point of view of anatomy they are sometimes more accurate than Vesalius'. Had the plates been published when they were executed, Eustachi would have ranked with Vesalius as a founder of modern anatomical studies.