

Sixteenth Section.—The head is here (Pl. VI. fig. 2) cut through where the basis cranii runs upwards into the hollow of the mid-brain; the top of the ascending wall will be seen in the figure of the next section (fig. 3, *p.cl.*). Here we have the bent part of the base, close at the back of the pituitary space.

The pituitary body here shows a racemose structure, and three quasi-glandular lobules are cut through (figs. 2, 2*a*, *py.*). The thick sides of the investing cartilage end above in the thin, sinuous alisphenoids (*al.s.*); below, they form the front boundary of the foramina ovalia, but only the orbito-nasal branch of the fifth nerve (fig. 5¹) is seen in this section.

There is a recess, partly membranous (*posterior basi-cranial fontanelle, p.b.c.f.*), below and behind the pituitary raceme; here the notochord (*nc.*) is cut through at four places!

This is one of the most important and instructive parts of this demonstration, and will be more fully illustrated in other sections (the longitudinally vertical); but here we can see how suddenly the notochord turns upwards, following the folding of the mid-brain, and also that it turns down again at its apex, ready to follow the folding brain.

In the fourteenth and fifteenth sections the "epipterygoid" cartilage was seen severed from the apex of the *pedicle* of the quadrate. Here this "pier" is cut along its most external part through the pedicle (*pd.*), and body (*q.*), and part of the hinge with the mandible (*mk.*) is shown. On each side of the larynx the cerato-hyals and first branchials are seen (*lx.,c.hy.,h.br.*).

Seventeenth Section.—The sections are now becoming very oblique, although parallel with the others; the top of the huge *post-clinoid* wall (Pl. VI. fig. 3, *p.cl.*) is cut through, and lower down, the fore part of the *investing mass* (*iv.*). Here the alisphenoid (*al.s.*) is lower, is very sinuous, and runs into the post-clinoid wall below.

Below the broad mid-brain (C 2) the infundibular region of the fore-brain (*inf.*) is seen shining through the slice of the post-clinoid wall behind it. The basilar artery (fig. 3, *b.a.*) remains in this section, but the cartilage below it is largely cut away.

At the lower angles of the post-clinoid wall the foramen ovale is cut through, and also the "Gasserian ganglion" (5); the root of both the second and third branches is seen curving outwards towards the temporal muscle (*t.m.*).

The space between the post-clinoid wall and the investing mass has been made by the cutting away of the antero-inferior part of this ascending basis cranii; this removed part is figured in the last section (fig. 2). The notochord (*nc.*) lies on the narrow inner part of the investing mass (*iv.*); in front of this part it lay in an oval membranous tract, the *posterior basi-cranial fontanelle*, but the moieties of cartilage close in under the median rod; externally, they are very thick, and are grooved by the internal carotids (*i.c.*). The quadrate cartilage (*q.*) is here four-sided, the sides being concave, and the angles rounded off; the mandible (*mk.*) is cut through at its posterior part, and