

from the basilar. The artery divided at the anterior border of the pons into three pairs of branches, two of which passed to the tentorial surface of the cerebellum as the *superior cerebellar* arteries, and the third pair passed to the tentorial surface of the cerebrum behind the Sylvian fissure as the *posterior cerebral* arteries. At the inner end of the Sylvian fossa was a short trunk, apparently the divided *internal carotid* artery, which was joined with the posterior cerebral by a *posterior communicating* artery. From this short trunk a *middle cerebral* or *Sylvian* artery ran outwards in the Sylvian fossa and fissure to supply the cerebrum both in front of and behind the fissure; another branch, an *anterior cerebral*, ran forwards to the mesial longitudinal fissure, which it entered along with its fellow of the opposite side, it ascended in front of the corpus callosum and then ran backwards above it to supply the mesial face of the hemisphere. The two anterior cerebrals were connected close to their origin by a large transverse *anterior communicating* artery. A small branch, apparently a *choroid* artery for the supply of the choroid plexus of the lateral ventricle, was seen at the inner end of the Sylvian fossa. In their general arrangement these arteries at the base of the brain resembled the well-known circle of Willis in the human brain.

#### BRAIN OF WALRUS (Pls. VIII., IX., X.).

*Weight and External Form of the Brain.*—I have been fortunate to examine three specimens of the brain of *Trichechus rosmarus*. The first was procured for me in 1865, by my then pupil Mr. (now Dr.) Charles Moon of Dundee, from an animal (*a*) killed by an officer of a whaling ship. I dissected it in the course of the following year, and drawings were made in October 1866 by my then pupil Mr. (now Professor) Richard Caton of Liverpool. The description of the brain and the drawings were at that time reserved for future publication. Since then I have received two additional specimens,<sup>1</sup> one from a young animal (*b*), the other from a larger specimen (*c*). The following description is based on an examination of all three specimens, and the drawings have been revised with the help of the two additional brains.

The brain of specimen *a* weighed after the removal of the membranes and hardening in spirit 24 oz. 7 drachms avoirdupois; that of *b* 13¼ oz.; that of *c* 26 oz. The two cerebral hemispheres in *c* weighed 20¼ oz.; the pons, medulla, and cerebellum 5¾ oz. Brains *a* and *c* were therefore even after prolonged immersion in spirit heavier than the brain of the specimen examined by Sir Richard Owen, which was probably weighed immediately after removal.

The principal dimensions of the brains were taken with callipers, and are stated in millimetres in Table XIII.

<sup>1</sup> These were removed from the crania and brought to me by the late Mr. C. E. Smith and by Mr. Peffer.