

connected the hippocampal gyrus with the Sylvian and suprasylvian convolutions; the ascending part of this fissure ran backwards behind the splenium, and then curved upwards and forwards so as to get above it; here it was interrupted by a bridging convolution, beyond which it was continued horizontally forwards above and parallel to the corpus callosum, but separated from it by the callosal convolution; it ended anteriorly in two branches, both of which reached the margin of the hemisphere, the one ended a little above the inner end of the crucial fissure, but the other was continuous with the crucial fissure itself. Behind and below the end of the splenium the splenial fissure gave off a *postero-horizontal fissure* (*ph*), which, running horizontally backwards, extended almost to the posterior border of the hemisphere. Immediately in front of the interrupting convolution an offshoot of the splenial fissure was prolonged upwards and slightly backwards to the sagittal margin of the hemisphere.

In the other well-grown brain, the part of the splenial fissure in relation to the hippocampal gyrus was interrupted by two bridging convolutions in the left hemisphere, but by only one in the right. The part above the callosal convolution was not interrupted by a bridging convolution in the left hemisphere, though it was so in the right. In both hemispheres this fissure terminated anteriorly by becoming continuous with the inner end of the crucial fissure. In both hemispheres, also, a postero-horizontal fissure (*ph*) extended backwards from the splenial fissure almost to the posterior border of the hemisphere (Pl. X. fig. 5).

The *hippocampal fissure* (*h*) was situated above the hippocampal gyrus, between it and the tænia hippocampi; it curved round the splenium, and became continuous with the *callosal fissure*; at the bottom of this fissure, between it and the tænia hippocampi, was the dentate gyrus.

The great arched convolution, *gyrus fornicatus* or the *great limbic lobe* of Broca, was differentiated by the splenial, hippocampal, and callosal fissures, and consisted of *callosal* and *hippocampal* convolutions with the *uncinate gyrus* or *lobus hippocampi*. The *lobus hippocampi* (*lh*) was the inferior end of the hippocampal convolution, and formed the inner portion of the posterior lip of the Sylvian fossa; it was demarcated on its outer lateral side by the *postrhinal fissure* (*pr*) which was continued forwards into the Sylvian fissure, to become through it continuous with the rhinal fissure; the tuber olfactorium was also continuous with the uncinatè gyrus, but the intermediate band was small and so deeply lodged in the Sylvian fissure as to be recognised with some difficulty. The recurved part of the lobus hippocampi was continuous with the tænia hippocampi and with the band of grey matter at the bottom of the hippocampal fissure which in human anatomy is called *fascia dentata* or *dentate gyrus*. The *hippocampal gyrus* (*hc*) was prolonged from the uncinatè gyrus backwards and upwards, and was marked by shallow arterial depressions similar to those described in the Elephant Seal. The *callosal gyrus* (*cc*) at first passed horizontally forwards and then bent downwards in front of the genu of