which the brain had been removed, and I append in Table XII. a few measurements of this cast, which, although they include the thickness of the dura mater, give most probably a closer approximation to the size of the brain during life than from the measurements of the organ itself.

TABLE XI.—BRAIN OF ELEPHANT SEAL.

	mm.
Extreme length of cerebrum,	111
Greatest breadth of „	116
Greatest height of „	63
Antero-posterior length of cerebellum,	52
Greatest breadth of „	92
Length of pons Varolii,	24
Breadth of „ „	27
Length of medulla oblongata,	24
Greatest breadth of „	26
Length of olfactory bulb,	16
Breadth of „ „	6
„ of optic nerve,	4
„ of optic commissure,	8
„ of 3rd nerve,	2
„ of sensory root of 5th nerve,	7
„ of motor root of „ „	1·5
„ of portio dura or facial nerve,	2
„ of portio mollis or auditory nerve,	5

From these dimensions it will be seen that the cerebrum had in the spirit-preserved specimen almost retained its original length, but had diminished greatly both in breadth and height, so that the form of the cerebral hemispheres had become greatly modified. As the cast represents the normal form of the brain the description of the general shape of the cerebrum has been written from it.

TABLE XII.—CAST OF CRANIAL CAVITY OF ELEPHANT SEAL.

	mm.
Extreme length of cerebrum,	114
Greatest breadth of cerebrum,	149
Greatest height of cerebrum,	82
Length of olfactory bulb,	21
Breadth of olfactory bulb,	10

On a vertex view the cerebrum formed a triangle, the apex of which was in front and the base behind; the apex was somewhat truncated, and the base possessed the breadth of 149 mm., so that the cerebrum was considerably broader than long, and the rounded angles of the base fitted into the hollows of the squamous temporals. The anterior ends