

of the olfactory bulbs appeared for a short distance in front of the anterior end of the cerebrum. The two hemispheres were parallel, and formed the sides of the mesial longitudinal fissure, but at the posterior end they diverged slightly from each other so as to expose a small portion of the middle lobe of the cerebellum. The space between the diverging hemispheres was occupied by a mesial plate of bone continuous with the upper surface of the ossified tentorium.

The cerebellum projected behind the base of the hemispheres, and the surface of the cerebellum which was exposed was the posterior or occipital, the general direction of which curved from above downwards and backwards. The anterior or tentorial surface again sloped downwards and forwards, and was completely concealed by the cerebral hemispheres, except the small portion of the middle lobe above referred to. In my paper¹ On the Anatomical relations of the surfaces of the Tentorium to the Cerebrum and Cerebellum, I pointed out that in the brains of the Carnivora the surface of the cerebellum which is exposed behind the cerebrum is the occipital, or that which corresponds to the inferior surface of the human cerebellum, and not the anterior or tentorial surface, which is the superior surface of human anatomy. At the time when that paper was published I had not seen the brain of the Seal *in situ*, but in the summer of the same year I had the opportunity of seeing the brains both of a young *Phoca grælandica* and a *Halichærus grypus* in the cranial cavity. In the Greenland Seal the cerebellum was below the hinder part of the cerebrum, and its occipital surface was almost vertical, though with a slightly forward direction. In *Halichærus grypus* the occipital surface of the cerebellum was posterior and almost vertical, the vermiform process being the most projecting part; the cerebellum was below the cerebrum, but, owing to a slight divergence of the cerebral hemispheres posteriorly, a part of the vermiform process could be seen between them when the brain was looked at from above. In the Elephant Seal the cerebellum was apparently exposed to a greater extent than in the Greenland and Grey Seals.

The base of the brain was comparatively flattened, owing to the shallowness of the middle cranial fossæ. The olfactory bulbs were almost vertical in direction, in conformity with that of the cribriform plate of the ethmoid bone. The olfactory peduncle was 21 mm. long. It was remarkably slender, more so even than in the human brain, and was almost entirely concealed in the olfactory sulcus. It terminated posteriorly in a slight elevation, situated in front of the inner end of the Sylvian fossa, and of the locus perforatus anticus. This elevation, the trigonum or tuber olfactorium, was 16 mm. long and 5 mm. broad, and was directed backwards and outwards into the Sylvian fissure. It is possible that another root had passed inwards to the great longitudinal fissure, but it was not clearly marked, for the surface of the brain was somewhat abraded at this spot. The optic nerves, commissure, and tracts were all very distinct, and the last named curved backwards on the outer aspect of the crura cerebri. The third nerves arose from

¹ *Proc. Roy. Soc. Edin.*, March 3, 1862, vol. iv. p. 549.