3rd, and 4th parietal convolutions. Ferrier called them the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th external convolutions, but he numbered them in the opposite direction from Leuret and Broca, the first being next the longitudinal fissure whilst the fourth bounded the Sylvian fissure. Owen preferred the following descriptive terms from above downwards—medial, medilateral, supersylvian, and Sylvian folds or convolutions. Pansch named them from above downwards—marginal, suprasylvian, outer Sylvian, inner Sylvian; whilst Langley called them from above downwards—superior, suprasylvian, ectosylvian, and Sylvian.

If numerical terms are employed, then I think the plan pursued by Ferrier of numbering the convolutions from above downwards is to be preferred to that of Leuret and Broca, as the order of arrangement is thus brought into conformity with the numbering of the convolutions of the frontal, occipital, and temporo-sphenoidal lobes in the human brain, where in each lobe the highest convolution is the first. If on the other hand descriptive terms are used, then I prefer Owen's name of suprasylvian for the convolution immediately above the Sylvian convolution, instead of outer Sylvian or ectosylvian as employed by Pansch and Langley; whilst the highest convolution may appropriately be called sagittal or marginal, and the one immediately below it mediolateral. Moreover, I shall call the fissure which separates the Sylvian from the suprasylvian convolution the suprasylvian fissure; that between the suprasylvian and mediolateral convolutions the lateral fissure; whilst that between the mediolateral and marginal convolutions is the mediolateral or sagittal fissure. On both the numerical and descriptive methods the following terms are synonymous in brains with four tiers of convolutions :—

1st external convolution	Sagittal or Marginal convolution.
1st curved fissure	Mediolateral or Sagittal fissure.
2nd external convolution	Mediolateral convolution.
2nd curved fissure	Lateral fissure.
3rd external convolution	Suprasylvian convolution.
3rd curved fissure	Suprasylvian fissure.
4th external convolution	Sylvian convolution.

Along with Flower and Ferrier I shall call the convolution which bounds the crucial fissure in front, behind, and externally the *sigmoid gyrus* (*sgc*).

The Sylvian and suprasylvian convolutions were bounded in front and below by the *præsylvian fissure* (*ps*), Owen,[1] which passed forwards, upwards, and inwards to the anterior part of the cerebrum, but did not reach the mesial longitudinal fissure. It was separated from the triradiate fissure by the external supraorbital convolution, and from the crucial fissure, above which its inner end was situated, by the sigmoid convolution. Between the præsylvian and Sylvian fissures the anterior limbs of two convolutions were situated, which were separated from each other by the suprasylvian fissure. The more posterior and narrower of these two convolutions was the anterior

[1] *Supraorbital fissure*, Flower and Langley.