

limb of the *Sylvian convolution* (*syc*). The commencement of this limb was at first concealed in the Sylvian fissure, but it became superficial as it passed upwards and forwards; it then wound tortuously above the apex of that fissure to become continuous with the posterior limb of the Sylvian convolution, which was a broad convolution on the side of the hemisphere behind the fissure and formed a part of its posterior lip.

The Sylvian convolution was bounded above by the *suprasylvian fissure* (*ss*), which arose out of the fissure of Sylvius just before that fissure passed backwards and upwards; in its course backwards the continuity of the suprasylvian fissure was broken by the passage across it of a bridging convolution; but it was prolonged downwards and forwards behind and below the posterior limb of the convolution of the Sylvian fissure, where it formed the *fissura suprasylvia posterior* (*ssp*), which did not extend into either the Sylvian fissure or the *fissura rhinalis posterior*. The *suprasylvian convolution* (*ssc*) formed the tier above the suprasylvian fissure; its anterior limb, which lay next behind the præ Sylvian fissure, passed almost directly upwards and forwards, and then turning backwards became tortuous and was subdivided by short sulci; but its posterior limb was prolonged downwards and forwards below and behind the Sylvian convolution to join the uncinatè convolution, and to form with it the inner end of the posterior boundary of the transverse portion of the fissure of Sylvius.

The *fissura coronalis* (*co*) (Owen), commenced at the outer end of the sigmoid gyrus which it bounded externally; it was continuous in one hemisphere with about the middle of the præ Sylvian fissure, though in the other it was separated from it by a short gyrus continuous with the suprasylvian convolution. It was separated by a bridging convolution from the lateral fissure. It curved upwards and inwards, but did not quite reach the mesial longitudinal fissure, and it formed along with the præ Sylvian fissure the anterior boundary of the suprasylvian convolution. The *fissura lateralis* (*l*) bounded the suprasylvian convolution above, and was continued backwards in a tortuous course and almost reached the posterior border of the hemisphere.

Between the lateral fissure and the mesial longitudinal fissure two slender gently wavy convolutions passed from before backwards. The most internal of these was the *sagittal convolution*¹ (*sac*), which formed the marginal convolution of the longitudinal fissure. It was in part divided by longitudinal sulci into two secondary convolutions, the more internal of which dipped in places into the longitudinal fissure so as to become concealed within it. The sagittal convolution commenced as far forward as the posterior limb of the sigmoid gyrus; it also bounded the inner end of the coronal fissure, whilst behind it reached the posterior border of the hemisphere and then inclined to the tentorial surface.

¹ *Medial fold* of Owen.