

Sylvian fossa; it was bounded externally by a short *postrhinal fissure* (*pr*), which was not continuous with the splenial fissure, but was prolonged forwards into the Sylvian fissure, and across that fissure into the rhinal fissure which formed the outer boundary of the tuber olfactorium. A slender prolongation of this tuber passed backwards, but concealed within the Sylvian fissure, to become continuous with the uncinatè gyrus. The *hippocampal gyrus* (*hc*) was prolonged from the uncinatè gyrus backwards and upwards, and was marked by shallow depressions due to the pressure of the small arteries which turned round the gyrus to enter the choroid plexus situated in the transverse fissure of the cerebrum. Opposite the splenium it was continued into the callosal gyrus by a slightly constricted part or *isthmus*. The *callosal gyrus* (*cc*) was prolonged forwards, at first horizontally, and then bending down in front of the genu it formed the genual part of the callosal gyrus, and reached the end of the mesial longitudinal fissure on the base of the brain in front of the optic commissure. The *suprasplenial fissure* of Krueg (*sps*) could scarcely be said to exist in the right hemisphere, but in the left the convolution which intervened between the splenial fissure and the margin of the hemisphere was partially divided by a fissure running horizontally into an upper and a lower tier. This fissure was the suprasplenial; the convolution between it and the splenial fissure was the *suprasplenial convolution* (*sspc*), whilst the convolution between it and the free edge of the mesial longitudinal fissure was that aspect of the sagittal or marginal gyrus which was directed to the mesial surface of the hemisphere. The suprasplenial fissure terminated anteriorly on the dorsum of the brain behind the crucial fissure. The *postsplenial fissure* (*psp*) of Krueg was not definitely marked, but the surface of the cerebrum, which was situated below the postero-horizontal fissure, was divided by fissures into four slender convolutions running parallel to each other; below the lowest of these was a fissure which opened into the splenial fissure, and then ran backwards and outwards to the border of the hemisphere. Should this fissure represent the postsplenial fissure, then the slender convolutions might be collectively regarded as representing the *splenial convolution*.

I can make no definite statement as to the presence of the Island of Reil, unless the concealed part of the anterior limb of the Sylvian fissure be regarded as representing it.

The Pineal body or Epiphysis cerebri, after the cerebral hemispheres were separated from each other, was seen to project backwards immediately behind the corpus callosum. It was 17 mm. long, 9 mm. in greatest breadth, and 6 mm. in greatest vertical diameter. In shape it was like a three-sided pyramid with the apex forwards. The inferior surface rested in its anterior half on the corpora quadrigemina, and in its posterior half on the anterior part of the middle lobe of the cerebellum, whilst the two lateral surfaces were in relation with the sides of the two cerebral hemispheres in the limited region in which it lay between them. By its apex it projected forwards to the cleft between the two optic