TABLE XIII.—BRAIN OF WALRUS.

	a. mm.	*b.* mm.	*c.* mm.
Extreme length of cerebrum,	128	89	121
Greatest breadth of cerebrum,	140	109	142
Greatest height of cerebrum,	...	58	66
Antero-posterior length of cerebellum,	60	62	58
Greatest breadth of cerebellum,	94	87	112
Length of pons,	31	20	30
Breadth of pons,	42	30	38
Length of medulla oblongata,	...	19	24
Breadth of medulla oblongata,	...	23	29

A cast of the cranial cavity of an adult Walrus gave the following as the three great dimensions of the cerebral hemispheres—length 136 mm., breadth 174 mm., height 105 mm. All these dimensions were considerably in excess of the largest of my three brains, so that even when allowance is made for the thickness of the cerebral membranes included in the cast, and for some loss of size from the action of spirit, it is obvious that none of my spirit-preserved specimens represented the full adult magnitude of the organ.

Viewed from the vertex the cerebrum possessed the form of a broad triangle, the apex of which was forward and truncated, whilst the base was directed backwards; the sides of the triangle were convex, and the junction of the sides and base was rounded so that the greatest transverse breadth of the cerebrum was distinctly in front of the base. About midway between the base and apex the side of each hemisphere was deeply constricted in the region of the Sylvian fissure (Pl. X. fig. 1). This constriction formed a definite feature in the configuration of the hemisphere; it curved upwards, inwards, and backwards, and corresponded to a crescent-shaped ridge of bone on the inner aspect of the cranial wall.

The olfactory bulbs curved upwards in front of the anterior end of the cerebrum, and were almost vertical in direction so as to be adapted to the cribriform plate of the ethmoid. The mesial longitudinal fissure was occupied by the falx cerebri, and the mesial surfaces of the hemispheres were parallel to each other and to the falx for the greater part of their length. Posteriorly they diverged from each other and exposed a portion of the middle lobe of the cerebellum, and the posterior end of the pineal body (fig. 1, P). The angle of the divergence was occupied above by a thick mesial plate of bone continuous with the upper surface of the ossified tentorium and below by the pineal body. The tentorial surface of the lateral lobes of the cerebellum was under cover of the hinder part of the cerebrum, but the occipital surface of the cerebellum was almost vertical, and directed backwards and seen behind the cerebrum.

The base of the brain was comparatively flattened. The olfactory bulbs in the larger