brains were 22 mm. long by 11 mm. broad. Each possessed a peduncle which in two brains was 3 mm. broad but 6 mm. in the third. The peduncle was placed on the olfactory sulcus, but was not concealed within it. This peduncle terminated behind in a distinct tuber olfactorium (*to*), 21 mm. long by 6 mm. broad, which passed backwards and outwards into the Sylvian fossa and joined the anterior end of the lobus hippocampi; from the olfactory tuber a band, which formed an inner root, passed inwards to the mesial longitudinal fissure and the gyrus rectus. The optic tracts and nerves were from 2 to 3 mm. broad; the nerves and commissural end of each tract were rounded cords, the outer part of the tract formed a flattened band winding round the outer side of the crus cerebri, and was traced to the posterior end of the optic thalamus; the optic commissure was smaller than in the human brain. Behind the commissure was a broad tuber cinereum, from which the dilated infundibulum proceeded to the pituitary body. This body, the hypophysis cerebri, was indented as if divided into two lateral and two median lobes, of which the postero-median was much smaller than the antero-median and the lateral (Pl. X. fig. 6). Corpora albicantia were not recognised. The crura cerebri were massive, diverged from each other, and had between them the tuber cinereum and grey matter of the locus perforatus posticus. The ventral surface of each crus was flattened and marked with fasciculi, some of which ran in the long axis of the crus, whilst others formed on the surface a raised bundle, which curved from within outwards. The third nerve was a little larger than in man, and arose from the inner side of the crus. The fourth nerve was similar in size and position to the human nerve.

Convolutions and Sulci.—The *Sylvian fissure* (*s*) commenced in the Sylvian fossa at the locus perforatus anticus; it passed at first almost transversely outwards, and then mounted upwards and somewhat backwards in the notch on the side of the hemisphere already referred to, and ended in two short branches of bifurcation. The *Crucial fissure* (*c*) was not visible on the vertex, but was situated at the anterior end of the hemisphere immediately above the olfactory bulb; it was short and passed outwards and slightly downwards. The sigmoid gyrus which bounded it was comparatively slender, and in brain *c*, though not in *a*, was concealed at its outer end in the coronal fissure owing to the overlapping of that fissure by the broad anterior end of the mediolateral convolution. It is doubtful if either a præcruciate fissure or ursine lozenge can be said to exist.

The *supraorbital area* of the hemisphere was bounded in front and above by the crucial fissure, and behind and below by the Sylvian fossa and commencement of the Sylvian fissure and the locus perforatus anticus. In this area the *olfactory fissure* was situated parallel to the longitudinal fissure and concealed by the olfactory peduncle; a well-marked *rhinal fissure* (*rh*) extended backwards and outwards from the olfactory fissure, and, bounding externally the tuber olfactorium, passed deeply into the Sylvian fissure. An *intraorbital fissure* (*io*), which, whilst repre-