

senting the *triradiate* fissure, was sometimes not furcated, was also present. The *gyrus rectus* (*rc*) was definitely marked between the olfactory and mesial longitudinal fissures; between the olfactory fissure and the intraorbital fissure was a well-marked *internal supraorbital gyrus* (*isc*), and between the intraorbital and præ Sylvian fissures was a relatively broad *external supraorbital gyrus* (*esc*).

The bridging convolutions were not so numerous in the brain of the Walrus as in the Elephant Seal, and the arrangement of the convolutions in four successive tiers, with intermediate sulci, above the Sylvian fissure, was more simple and more easily determined. But it should be stated that the convolutions in opposite hemispheres of the same cerebrum were not perfectly symmetrical, and that one of the larger brains had more frequently bridging convolutions than the other. The convolutions, lying in relation to the Sylvian fissure, were bounded in front by the *præ Sylvian fissure* (*ps*), which, commencing on the supraorbital area, ran outwards and then upwards on the side of the hemisphere to become continuous on the vertex with the lateral or second curved fissure. The external supraorbital gyrus separated it from the intraorbital fissure, whilst between its upper end and the cruciate fissure the anterior part of the mediolateral and the sigmoid convolutions were interposed. The *Sylvian convolution* (*syc*) immediately bounded the Sylvian fissure; its anterior limb consisted of a narrow, tortuous part which was at its commencement so sunk into the Sylvian fissure as to be concealed within it. As it ascended it emerged from the fissure, and formed the immediate boundary of the apex of the fissure, round which it bent, and was continued behind into a broad convolution situated on the surface of the hemisphere, which formed the posterior lip of the Sylvian fissure and consequently the posterior limb of the Sylvian convolution. The broad posterior limb was partially divided into two parallel gyri by a fissure, which in one brain ran almost vertically, in another obliquely.

Between this Sylvian convolution and the mesial longitudinal fissure three distinct convolutions intervened, which were separated from each other by fissures both on the vertex and anteriorly, though the two uppermost blended with each other posteriorly. The general direction of these convolutions was antero-posterior, but they dipped downwards towards the under surface of the hemisphere both in front of and behind the Sylvian fissure. The convolution next above the Sylvian convolution was the *supra-sylvian convolution* (*ssc*), which was strongly developed and tortuous both in front of and behind the Sylvian convolution; it showed a tendency, both in front of the Sylvian convolution and opposite the apex of the fissure of Sylvius, to subdivide into two secondary gyri lying parallel to each other. The Sylvian and suprasylvian convolutions were separated from each other by the *suprasylvian fissure* (*ss*), which was partially concealed within the Sylvian fissure anteriorly, owing to the depression of the corresponding portion of the Sylvian convolution, but it was very distinct on the surface of the hemisphere behind, and formed the *fissura suprasylvia posterior* (*ssp*).