

Bounding the mesial longitudinal fissure was the *sagittal convolution (sac)*, which commenced at the anterior end of the hemisphere at the posterior limb of the sigmoid gyrus, and then passed back as the marginal convolution of the longitudinal fissure to where the hemispheres diverged from each other, when it inclined outwards to reach the tentorial surface of the hemisphere, though in one specimen it reappeared for a short distance at the posterior border. Between the sagittal and suprasylvian convolutions an intermediate *mediolateral convolution (mlc)* was placed, which broadened out in front, ascended from the anterior border of the supraorbital area, and then passed backwards to reach the posterior border of the hemisphere, down which it extended behind the suprasylvian convolution. The *coronal fissure* was a short sulcus, not continuous with either the præ Sylvian fissure or the mediolateral fissure, from both of which it was separated by short intermediate gyri. In brain *c*, where the outer end of the sigmoid gyrus was overlapped by the mediolateral convolution, the coronal fissure was partially concealed by it, and this broad anterior end of the convolution may be called the *coronal gyrus*. The *lateral fissure (l)* ran at first upwards and backwards, and then curved downwards to reach the tentorial border of the hemisphere; it formed the boundary of the suprasylvian convolution in front, above, and behind. The mediolateral convolution was separated from the sagittal convolution by a definite *mediolateral fissure (ml)* running antero-posteriorly, which almost reached the sigmoid gyrus, but was separated from the coronal fissure by a narrow bridging convolution; behind it reached the posterior border and tentorial surface of the hemisphere. In the brain drawn in Pl. X. figs. 1, 3, this fissure was not bridged across, but in the left hemisphere of one of the other specimens a secondary gyrus passed across it about the middle of its length. The sagittal and mediolateral convolutions were wider in front than behind, and formed a larger proportion of the hemisphere anterior to the Sylvian fissure, whilst on the other hand the Sylvian and suprasylvian convolutions were wider behind than in front, and formed much the larger portion of the postsylvian part of the hemisphere.

The *prorean convolution* was short, and not beak-like as in the Dog, and was concealed by the olfactory bulb.

The convolutions and sulci on the mesial and tentorial surfaces of the hemisphere were examined after the pons and cerebellum had been removed, and the corpus callosum mesially bisected. In the larger brains the corpus callosum was 50 mm. long, and was distinctly differentiated from the grey surface of the convolution. One of the best marked fissures on these surfaces of the hemisphere was the *splenial fissure (sp.)* of Krueg. In its general direction it curved behind the splenium of the corpus callosum, from which it was separated by the gyrus hippocampi. It was not quite uniform in its disposition in the two larger brains.

In the one brain (*a*) (Pl. IX. fig. 3) it commenced well forwards on the tentorial surface, and was separated from the postrhinal fissure by two narrow convolutions, which