

and as the last named was partially divided by an antero-posterior fissure into two, it looked as if it might represent both the sagittal and the mediolateral convolutions of the Dog and Walrus. On opening up the Sylvian fissure I found to my surprise that a definite arched convolution was completely concealed within it. It was separated from the convolution which bounded the Sylvian fissure by a deep fissure which was also concealed. Its anterior limb, not quite so bulky as the posterior, was continued into the supraorbital area immediately external to the rhinal fissure, and to the outer root of the olfactory peduncle. Its posterior limb reached the postrhinal fissure and the lobus hippocampi. I could not but think that we had here, more completely than either in the Walrus or Seals, a sinking into the Sylvian fissure of the convolution which ought to have bounded it, so that both the Sylvian convolution properly so called, and the suprasylvian fissure, were concealed within it. If this be a proper explanation of the arrangement, then the three convolutions on the cranial aspect would be sagittal, mediolateral, and suprasylvian; whilst the two complete curved fissures between them would be the mediolateral and lateral. The 1st curved fissure therefore into which the coronal fissure is prolonged, would then as in the Dog be the mediolateral fissure. The olfactory apparatus was large, and the external root formed a thick broad band of connection with the lobus hippocampi, so that the Sylvian fossa was shallow.

In the Badger (*Meles taxus*) the postrhinal fissure was deep and prolonged towards the splenial fissure, from which it was separated by a short retrolimbic gyrus; anteriorly the splenial fissure was continuous with the crucial fissure; a short præcruciate fissure marked off a small ursine lozenge, consisting of a single convolution, and situated about the junction of the anterior and middle third of the dorsum of the hemisphere. The supra-splenial was not differentiated from the sagittal convolution. The crucial fissure was 18 mm. long, and bounded by a relatively large sigmoid gyrus, the posterior limb of which was continuous with the sagittal convolution. Below and behind the sigmoid gyrus was the coronal fissure, which was continued backwards into the 1st curved fissure, but not forwards into the præ-sylvian fissure. Only three convolutions surmounted the Sylvian fissure, the anterior limb of the Sylvian convolution was partly concealed in that fissure, the suprasylvian and marginal convolutions were distinct, and the latter was not divided into a sagittal and a mediolateral convolution. The olfactory apparatus was large.

In the Ratel (*Mellivora indica*) the postrhinal fissure was deep and separated from the splenial fissure by a short and partially concealed retrolimbic gyrus. The callosal convolution was relatively wide and closely resembled in its proportion the corresponding convolution in the Otter as figured by Broca (*op. cit.*, fig. 1, p. 399). The splenial fissure terminated a little in front of the middle of the dorsal surface of the hemisphere in the crucial fissure; a short præcruciate fissure was also present, and between it and the crucial fissure was a distinct ursine lozenge formed of a single convolution. The marginal