

to the gyrus and lobus hippocampi on the other, these four convolutions in the Carnivora and Pinnipedia might seem at first sight as if they approximated to the temporo-sphenoidal and occipito-temporal convolutions in Man and Apes, though in Man they are greatly elongated and approach the horizontal in their direction, in conformity with the direction of the fissure of Sylvius. Moreover, they project in front of the uncus or lobus hippocampi so as to form the tip of the temporo-sphenoidal lobe and the greater part of the boundary of the Sylvian fossa, so that the lobus hippocampi with the short postrhinal fissure is not visible at the base of the human brain, but is displaced inwards on to the tentorial aspect. But further, in the brains of the Carnivora and Pinnipedia the lobus hippocampi appears as a distinct protuberance on the base of the brain, and itself forms the posterior boundary of the Sylvian fossa. These differences in the two types of brain might seem to be accounted for simply by the great development and the change in direction of the convolutions of the temporo-sphenoidal lobe in the brains of Man and Apes, causing in them displacement of the lobus hippocampi to the inner surface of the hemisphere, and its concealment, when the hemisphere is looked at from the cranial aspect, by the greatly elongated temporo-sphenoidal convolutions.

But I am of opinion that this does not express the whole difference between these brains in this region. In the description of the brain both of the Walrus and the Seals I have indicated that the Island of Reil may find its representative in these animals in the anterior limb of the Sylvian convolution, which is more or less concealed within the fissure of Sylvius; and in the brain of the Polar Bear I have shown that an entire arched convolution is concealed within that fissure. If I am right in this indication, then I believe that the Island of Reil, which in the brain of the Ape and still more in that of Man is entirely concealed within the Sylvian fissure, is either the homologue of the Sylvian convolution of the carnivorous brain, or that the Sylvian convolution in the Carnivora potentially represents both that convolution and a rudimentary insula. In the true Carnivora the Sylvian convolution was as a rule superficial and on the cranial aspect, though in the Otter and Badger indications of the depression of its anterior limb within the fissure were seen. In the Seals and Walrus the concealment of this convolution was still more marked, so that the brains of these animals form apparently in this particular a transition to those of Man and Apes, in which the concealment of the Island is complete. On the supposition therefore that the Island of Reil in Man and Apes is morphologically related to the Sylvian convolution of the Carnivora, the superior temporo-sphenoidal convolution in the Human and Ape's brain cannot be regarded as corresponding with the posterior limb of the Sylvian convolution, but with that of the convolution of the tier immediately above and behind the Sylvian convolution, *i.e.*, the 3rd external convolution of Ferrier or the suprasylvian convolution of my description. The sinking of the Sylvian convolution into the fissure may perhaps to some extent be associated with a diminution in magnitude of the