from the fold of the mid-brain (C 2), and a small remnant of the auditory capsule (*au.*) is seen just where the columella (*co.*) fits in.

Much of the "epipterygoid" (*e.pg.*) and all the pedicle (*pd.*) are seen in this slice; over the lower part of the quadrate (*q.*) the tympanic cleft (*cl.* 1) is seen, and below, the angular part of the lower jaw (*ag.*) is cut through; in front of this is the angle of the mouth (*m.*). In this sub-mesial section the roots of glosso-pharyngeal, vagus, and hypoglossal nerves (9, 10, 12) are well seen, arising from the sides of the thick lower part of the medulla oblongata (C 3).

In the ninth the fibres pass out near to each other, but in the tenth there are clearly to be seen five main bundles, and in the twelfth, three. The ninth passes behind the cerato-hyal (*c.hy.*), and the twelfth is bounded behind by part of the occipital arch (*e.o.*).

Seventh Section.—This section (Pl. VII. fig. 6) is equivalent to the last, but is seen reversed, the parts seen are the same, on the whole, but some things are better displayed, and some new things come into view. The motor oculi nerve (3) is seen to have a bulbous or ganglionic origin from the sharp fold of the mid-brain (C 2); it goes downwards and forwards, and passing over the post-clinoid wall (*p.cl.*) forks, and, according to Milnes Marshall, forms at that point a ganglion. Its main branch is seen in this section to cross the orbito-nasal branch of the fifth (5^1) on its inner side, above and behind the entrance of the optic nerve (2), and it is still seen in front of the external rectus muscle.

Much of the Gasserian ganglion (5) has been cut away with the stem of the second and third branches. Behind that ganglion another, not much less than it, is seen; this is the ganglion geniculatum (*g.gc.*) of the seventh and eighth nerves.

The descending stem or facial nerve has been cut away, but the roots of this segmental nerve are seen to be copious, and to arise from the sides of the base (at this late stage) of the medulla oblongata (C 3), at just under the fold where the mid-brain (C 2) begins. The large oblong ganglion is seen to send down a stolon of fibres which run into another, the ganglion cochleare (*g.cl.*), see also Pl. VI. figs. 6, 6*a*.

The ninth, tenth, and twelfth nerves (9, 10, 12) are seen as in the last figure, but with a tract of the auditory capsule (*au.*) between them and the observer.

Eighth Section.—This section, so much of it as is figured (figs. 7, 7*a*), corresponds with the solid vertical section already described (Pl. III. fig. 4); it is a little to the left of the middle, so as to show the orbito-nasal septum perfect. The fore-brain (C 1) is giving off a small diverticulum in front (there is one on each side), the rhinencephalon (C 1*b*), but this "olfactory tract" is quite distinct from the solid olfactory nerve (1) which arises from the fore and upper part of the brain. The optic nerve (2) has been cut through close to the brain; and the third (3) is seen running down to the post-clinoid wall (*p.cl.*). An azygous bud is growing out of the fore-brain at its posterior region; this