

the inner aspect of the crura cerebri. The fourth nerves had been torn away in the removal of the brain. The hypophysis or pituitary body was situated behind the optic commissure and between the third pair of nerves. It was about the size of a small hazel nut and small on its surface, though a shallow depression on each side indicated a division into an anterior and a posterior lobe. It was hollowed out internally into a cavity continuous with the infundibulum. On raising the pituitary body the tuber cinereum was seen surrounding the base of the infundibulum. The crura cerebri were short and flattened on the ventral surface.

Convolution and Sulci.—In entering on a description of the sulci and convolutions of the brain, either of the Carnivora or of the suborder Pinnipedia, one of the difficulties experienced by the anatomist is the selection of the terms to be employed. The literature of the carnivorous brain is extensive, more especially in recent years; and as many authors have employed their own terms without much reference to the nomenclature adopted by other writers, it is sometimes difficult to decide which name should be selected in description. After some consideration I have thought it advisable not to limit myself to the terminology of any single anatomist, but to select from the writings of various authors such of the names as seemed to be most appropriate.

Each hemisphere of the cerebrum of the Elephant Seal was rich in convolutions and intermediate sulci.

The *Sylvian fissure, fissure of Sylvius (s)*. This was the largest sulcus, and commenced on the base of the brain in the Sylvian fossa, situated in the region of the locus perforatus anticus. It passed almost transversely outwards to the side of the hemisphere, and was then continued upwards and backwards for 32 mm. on the side of the right hemisphere, but not so far on the left, and from it an offshoot ascended almost vertically for 13 mm. The suprasylvian fissure sprang out of it, and seemed as if it were an anterior branch of bifurcation.

The *Crucial fissure (Leuret), fissura cruciata (c)*.¹ This fissure was not visible in the norma verticalis, for it was situated so far forward that the brain had to be looked at from the front in order to see it, so that it corresponded with Leuret's description of its position in the brain of the common Seal. In the Elephant Seal it extended at first obliquely and then almost transversely outwards for 30 mm. from the mesial longitudinal fissure. It formed a well-marked feature in this region of the brain, and a large sigmoid gyrus (*sgc*) was bent around its outer end.

Bounded above and in front by the crucial fissure, and behind by the basal part of the Sylvian fissure and fossa and the locus perforatus anticus, was a well-defined area on the hemisphere, which rested on the sphenoid and frontal bones where they formed the roof of the orbit. This *supraorbital area*² obviously corresponded in position to the orbital surface of the frontal lobe in the human brain, and like it was subdivided

¹ Frontal fissure, Owen.

² *Supraorbital convolution*, Leuret; *Orbital convolution*, Langley.