convolution was very narrow, and the suprasplenial convolution and fissure were absent, though it is possible that this convolution was potentially present in the callosal convolution. The crucial fissure was 17 mm. long, and enclosed by a broad sigmoid gyrus which was continuous by its posterior limb with the marginal gyrus. The coronal fissure which bounded it was prolonged backwards into the 1st curved fissure, but not forwards into the præsylvian fissure. Well-defined Sylvian and suprasylvian convolutions were present, but only a slight indication of a division of the marginal convolution into sagittal and mediolateral convolutions was visible. No arched convolution was concealed within the Sylvian fissure. The olfactory apparatus was large.

My dissection of the inner and tentorial surface of the hemisphere of the Otter (*Lutra vulgaris*) closely accords with Paul Broca's figures and description.[1] In this animal the crucial fissure was 14 mm. long; the sigmoid gyrus was relatively large; the coronal fissure was not continuous with the præsylvian fissure; Sylvian, suprasylvian, and marginal convolutions were present; the anterior limb of the Sylvian was almost entirely concealed in the fissure, and there was evidence of separation of the marginal convolution into sagittal and mediolateral by a short mediolateral fissure which was interrupted; but the coronal fissure should be regarded as prolonged into the fissure bounding the upper aspect of the suprasylvian convolution, which may therefore be termed lateral.

In the Coati (*Nasua rufa*) the postrhinal was separated from the splenial fissure by a short retrolimbic gyrus; the splenial did not join the crucial fissure, but terminated behind it in a sulcus in the sagittal convolution, which did not reach the margin of the hemisphere. The marginal part of the sagittal convolution was relatively wider than in the Otter and Ratel. The crucial fissure was distinct, but owing to an injury to this part of the brain, I could not speak with certainty of the presence of a præcruciate fissure leading forwards and inwards from the crucial fissure; a small convolution in front of the crucial fissure apparently represented the ursine lozenge, a convolution which Mivart also considers to exist in the brain of this animal. Only three tiers of convolutions were present.

In the Weasel (*Mustela vulgaris*) the postrhinal fissure was separated from the splenial by a retrolimbic gyrus which was broad in relation to the size of the hemisphere. The splenial fissure ended in the crucial fissure on the dorsum of the hemisphere. No præcruciate fissure was visible on the dorsum, but on opening up the crucial fissure a very short sulcus indented the convolution which formed the boundary of the crucial fissure and marked off the anterior boundary of a minute ursine lozenge. In the Ferret (*Mustela furo*), however, a short but distinct præcruciate fissure differentiated the anterior boundary of a minute ursine lozenge. The splenial fissure ended in the crucial fissure on the dorsum of the hemisphere. The splenial was separated behind from the postrhinal

[1] Figures of the ursine lozenge in the brains of *Ursus maritimus* and *Mellivora indica* have been given by St. George Mivart in his memoir already quoted, and its presence in the brains of the Otter, Badger, Coati, and other Arctoid Carnivora is described by him.