

fissure by a short retrolimbic gyrus. In both the Weasel and Ferret the marginal part of the sagittal convolution was much narrower than the callosal convolution. In both, also, the olfactory apparatus was largely developed. In the Coati, Weasel, and Ferret, the relations of the sigmoid gyrus to the coronal fissure, and of that fissure to the 1st curved fissure, closely corresponded to the arrangement in the Badger and Ratel.

I have examined in the Felidæ the tentorial and mesial surfaces of the hemisphere in the brains of the common Cat (*Felis domesticus*) and the Tiger (*Felis tigris*). In the Cat one retrolimbic gyrus, and in the Tiger two, separated the splenial from the post-rhinal fissure, and in the latter a third bridging convolution crossed the splenial fissure immediately behind and above the splenium. In both, the crucial fissure was situated in the anterior part of the dorsum of the hemisphere, and was not joined by the splenial fissure, which in both animals reached the margin of the hemisphere behind the crucial fissure. In neither animal was there an ursine lozenge. In the Tiger the convolutions were more subdivided by secondary fissures than in the Cat, and on the tentorial surface both a postsplenial fissure and a splenial convolution were present. Both animals had a large olfactory apparatus connected by a strong tract with the uncinata convolution.

In the common Cat the coronal fissure was short and cut off by an intermediate narrow gyrus from the præsylvian fissure in front and the 1st curved fissure behind; it bounded the sigmoid gyrus externally. In the Tiger, in which the sigmoid gyrus was large and tortuous, the coronal fissure formed its outer boundary, and though not prolonged forward into the præsylvian fissure, it was continued backwards into the 1st curved fissure. In both the Cat and Tiger the sagittal convolution was continuous with the posterior limb of the sigmoid gyrus.

It is well known that in the Felidæ the differentiation of the convolutions on the cranial surface of the hemisphere into four tiers is not so precise as in the Canidæ. The convolution which bounds the Sylvian fissure is, in all probability, homologous in both families. In the Tiger the suprasylvian convolution was differentiated in its whole length from the Sylvian convolution by the suprasylvian fissure, and from the sigmoid gyrus and sagittal convolution by the 1st curved fissure. There was no distinct mediolateral convolution, but a convolution which might represent it was partially differentiated from the sagittal convolution by an imperfect mediolateral fissure. In the common Cat the sagittal and the 2nd external convolution were distinctly differentiated from each other by an intermediate fissure, but the Sylvian and suprasylvian convolutions were partially blended together, especially in their posterior limbs.

In the series of brains examined the coronal fissure was seldom continued forward into the præsylvian fissure, but it was very frequently prolonged backwards into one of the curved fissures on the cranial aspect of the hemisphere,¹ though sometimes it was

¹ In Leuret's figure of the brain of the Lion, the coronal fissure is continuous with the 1st curved fissure, but in Victoria Familiant's figure of the brain of this animal these fissures are separated from each other, as in the common Cat, by an intermediate bridging convolution.