

PLATE X.

WALRUS.

Fig. 1. Superior surface of the brain (*a*) of *Trichechus rosmarus*; the ends of the olfactory bulbs are seen anteriorly, and the pineal body is visible posteriorly between the two diverging hemispheres. The pineal body has been filled in from brain *c*, by K. M. Scott, M.B.

Fig. 2. Inferior surface of the same brain from which the pituitary body drawn in fig. 6 had been removed. The sensory root of the right 5th nerve has the Gasserian ganglion connected with it. The vorticose fissure in the hemisphere of the cerebellum is well seen. The cranial nerves behind the 8th had been torn off. The shape of the medulla oblongata was restored from brain *c*.

Fig. 3. Profile of the left hemisphere of the same brain.

The above figures were drawn from nature by Professor Richard Caton.

Fig. 4. Anterior end of the left hemisphere of the cerebrum of brain *c*, to show the crucial fissure.

Fig. 5. Tentorial surface of the left hemisphere of the same brain, reduced. When compared with fig. 3, Pl. IX., several modifications in the splenial fissure and adjacent convolutions will be seen.

Fig. 6. Inferior surface of the pituitary body divided into four lobes.

Fig. 7. Profile view of the pineal body, epiphysis cerebri.