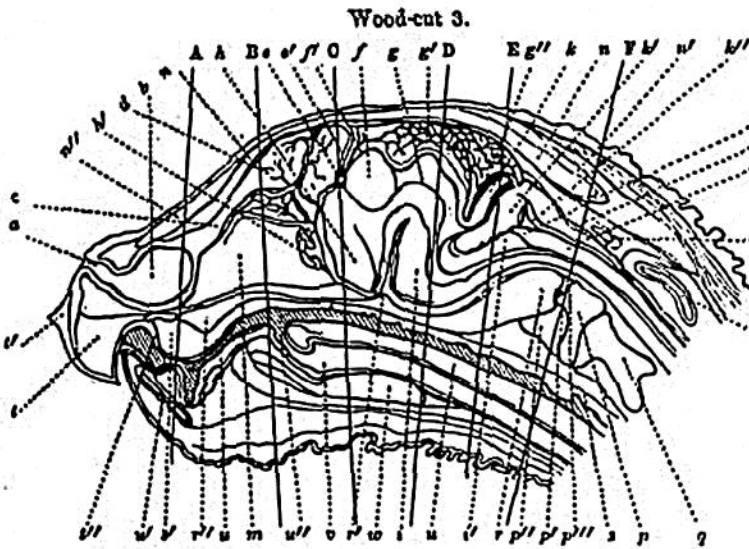
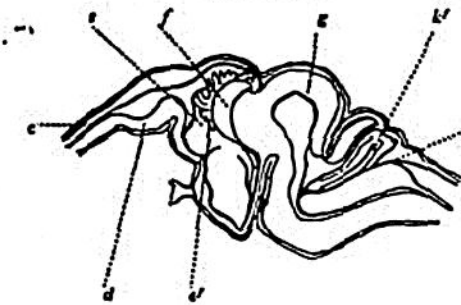


4a, w-c. 3, c, w-c. 4, c) is much larger and longer. The olfactory bulb (fig. 4, 4a, 10, w-c. 3, d, w-c. 4, d, w-c. 10, a, a') is distinctly striated by broad bands of white and gray matter; and it is more enlarged, and encroaches still more upon the rather diminished hemispheres,

(fig. 4, 4a, 8, w-c. 3, e, w-c. 4, e, w-c. 8, a) than before. The cavity of the latter is nearly filled by the choroid plexus (fig. 4a, 8, w-c. 4, e, w-c. 8, d); and the optic lobes (fig. 4, 4a, 8, 9, w-c. 3, h, w-c. 8, f, f') are again on a little higher level than the fourth ventricle, (w-c. 3, i,) and advanced so as to underlie the greater part of the hemispheres (fig. 4, 4a, 8, w-c. 3, e, w-c. 4, e, w-c. 8, a). The optic nerve (fig. 4, 4a, w-c. 3, l') is as yet very short, passing almost immediately from the optic lobe into the eye. The pineal gland (fig. 4, 4a, w-c. 3, f, w-c. 4, f) is a solid mass, sunk considerably below the upper surface of the hemi-



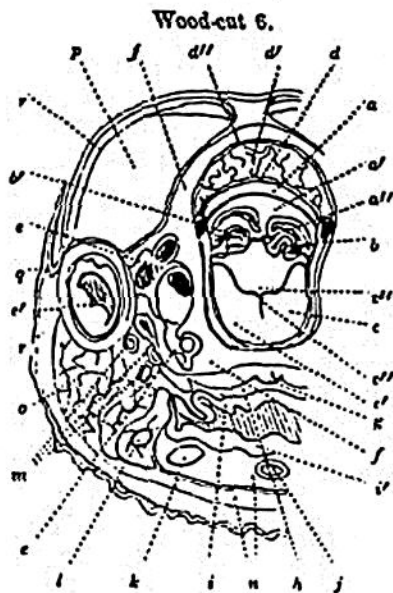
Wood-cut 3.



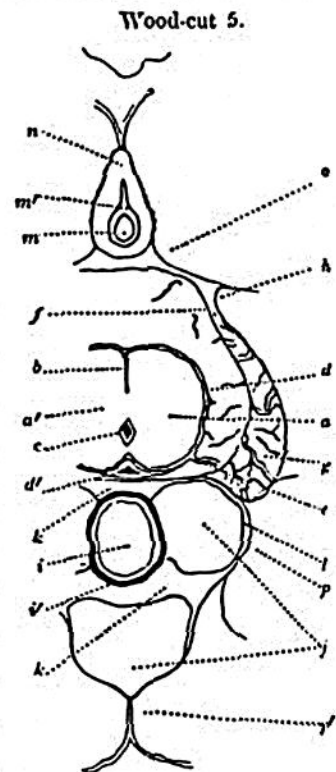
Wood-cut 4.

spheres and of the corpora quadrigemina. The crura cerebri (fig. 8, 9, w-c. 8, a'') are already quite prominent. The corpora striata (fig. 8, 9, w-c. 8, a, w-c. 9 a) project considerably into the cavity of the hemispheres. The corpora quadrigemina (fig. 4, 4a, 7, w-c. 3, g, g', w-c. 4, g, w-c. 7, a, a') have much thicker walls, and are more sunk posteriorly toward the fourth ventricle. The cerebellum (fig. 4, 4a, 6, w-c. 3, k, w-c. 6, a, a', a'') is very much enlarged; it has a much thicker wall, and trends almost perpendicularly to the axis of the brain, upward from its anterior border (w-c. 6, a''). The arach-

idoid membrane (w-c. 6, a'') is very much enlarged; it has a much thicker wall, and trends almost perpendicularly to the axis of the brain, upward from its anterior border (w-c. 6, a''). The arach-



Wood-cut 6.



Wood-cut 5.