

of the two frontals from which it is formed. To the right and left of this fused frontal bone are two irregularly trapezoid bones measuring diagonally 5 x 6 cm. each, which represent the parietals of B and A respectively. The whole is shown in the accompanying sketch (Fig. 3). The cranium is closed in laterally and below on either side by the occipital bones of the two foetuses.

On removing the calvarium the inner aspect of the cranial cavity is seen. It presents a smooth, normally adherent dura, and is irregularly divided from side to side into two main divisions by a thick process of dura mater. The smaller division is on the incomplete side of the foetus. It measures 6.5 cm. at its widest part and about 4.5 cm. in altitude from the division as marked on the fontanelle to the base of the skull. The larger division is on the complete side. Each division contains two cerebral hemispheres, those in the smaller division (incomplete side) being small, devoid of sulci or convolutions, and having a finely granular aspect, while the hemispheres in the larger division (complete side) are much larger, and show well-marked sulci and convolutions which, except for their irregular outline have the appearance of normal brain. The cerebral hemispheres on the incomplete side are less than one quarter the size of those on the complete side, and are imperfectly divided from each other by a single fissure. A similar fissure completely divides the hemispheres on the complete side. There is a well formed cerebellum for each foetus situated posteriorly (laterally in the specimen) above the neck of each. The olfactory nerves are absent on the incomplete side. With this exception the cranial nerves are all present and paired. The optic nerves running to the complete side are well apart, those on the incomplete side are placed well together, are smaller than their fellows, and run forwards to the single eye.

There is definitely a fusion of only the two forebrains, the mid and hind brains being perfect on each side. The peduncles, corpora mamillaria, optic thalami on the incomplete side are somewhat smaller than those on the complete, that is, the half of each cerebellum touching on the incomplete side is less developed than the half touching on the complete side. A peduncle runs from each cerebellum to the incomplete half and one from each to the complete half. There is apparently a fusion of the pituitary bodies on the incomplete side.

#### DISSECTION OF THE BODY.

Of the two sternums present that on the incomplete side is smaller and softer than the other, presenting irregular centres of ossification. Two perfectly developed hearts are placed ventrally