

The white matter of each lateral lobe of the cerebellum presents a crumpled sheet of grey matter termed the corpus dentatum.

The Spinal Cord and Its Membranes.

Dissection.—The spinal cord is extracted from the spinal canal by sawing through the laminae, and then releasing the cord and its membranes by severing the spinal nerves. The cord should be taken out after the removal of the brain.

The spinal cord is clothed by the same three meninges as the brain.

The dura mater of the cord is a loose bag which is attached above to the margins of the foramen magnum, where it is continuous with the inner or supporting layer of the dura of the brain. It extends downwards as far as the level of the second or third sacral vertebra, where it ends by blending with the filum terminale of the cord. Laterally it ends by blending with the sheaths of the spinal nerves. The mode of exit of the latter will require to be studied by slitting the dura mater longitudinally, when it will be noted that the anterior and posterior roots of each spinal nerve possesses separate openings, and unite within a funnel like extension of the dura which finally ends by blending with the sheath of the completed spinal nerve.

The arachnoid mater of the cord is very difficult to define owing to its transparency and the delicacy of its texture. It is non-vascular as in the case of the brain and extends downwards as far as the dura. It is the subarachnoid space that is opened in lumbar puncture.

The pia mater of the cord is its vascular membrane and invests it closely. It ends below by blending with the filum terminale. It dips into the anterior mesial longitudinal fissure of the cord, but this is disguised by the fact that it forms a narrow glistening band, termed the *linea splendens*, which is fused to the lips of the fissure. The anterior surface of the cord is distinguished from the posterior by this band. Attached along each lateral aspect of the cord is the *ligamentum denticulatum*, so termed from the fact that its outer border is broken up into 20 or 22 denticulations by which it is attached to the dura mater. This arrangement is of course necessary in order to permit of the exits of the spinal nerves, between which the pointed processes of the ligament are attached to the dura mater. Posteriorly the *fragile septum posticum*, which connects the pia to the arachnoid, may be detected.

The origin of the spinal arteries from the vertebral arteries has been already described. The anterior spinal trunk courses downwards underneath the *linea splendens*, while the two posterior spinal arteries are directed downwards upon each lateral aspect. These arteries are reinforced all the way down by anastomosing twigs from the vertebral, intercostal, lumbar and lateral sacral arteries, which run inwards along the spinal nerve roots. There are six ill defined longitudinal columns of minute veins along the cord. These drain into a venous plexus external to the