

*Sylvian fissure* (Fig. 1), in addition to the normal *ascending* and *horizontal* rami, presents a radial branch which passes into the *frontal gyri* (a), a short radial extension into the *asc. parietal* (b), and a shallow communication with *retro-central sulcus* (c).

The *fissure of Rolando* (F.R.) or *central sulcus* is separated from the F.S. by a very narrow bridge of brain substance. It has no other connections.

There are four well-marked *frontal gyri* [1, 2, 3 and 4]; the extra one (2) appears to be formed by the splitting of the *superior* or *1st gyrus*, though its base, where it joins the *asc. front. gyrus*, is in the position of the *middle* or *2nd. fr. gyr.* As can be seen in the plate, there are two radial sulci which pass from a point just behind *asc. ramus* of *fs. Sylv.* and ascend almost to the *long. fis.* They are deep, and the hinder one has a crucial extension in the position of the *2nd fr. sul.*

The *sulcus inter-parietalis* presents a well-marked radial portion which passes up behind the ascending parietal convolution in its whole length (*asc. pariet.* or *retro-central sulcus*); the sagittal part passes back into the parietal lobe and divides into two branches, one of which (d) curves round the *supra-marginal gyrus* and unites with the *1st temporal fis.*; the other (e) ascends to the median border, and is continuous with a sulcus which joins the *parieto-occipital*.

The *asc. par. gyrus* (retro-central) is well developed, as are also the *angularis* and *supra-marginal*.

The *horizontal* (or *sup.*) *occipital sulcus* is well developed; it does not join the *par. occip.*, but sends branches into the *gy. cuneus*. It appears to join the *2nd temp. sulcus*, but the brain is lacerated at this point, and it is difficult to make out the connection.

The *1st temporal sulcus* is strongly marked, passes up and joins the *inter-parietal*. The *2nd temp.* cannot be well made out on account of the laceration.

On the median surface (Fig. 2), the *calloso-marginal sulcus* is strongly developed, presents numerous perpendicular branches, and terminates by two, one of which (f) ascends to the usual position behind the *retro-central gyrus*, the other (g) curves