

bral aqueduct (aquaeductus cerebri), which connects the third with the fourth ventricle.

- (d) The corpus callosum is shown in section. Anteriorly it appears to end in a somewhat club-shaped expansion, but in reality is extended as a thin sheet of fibres downward toward the lamina terminalis. Posteriorly it bends downward, forming the **splenium**, the latter being attached to the body of the fornix, which lies below it.

The **fornix** consists of a pair of longitudinal fibre bands, fused for a short distance in the middle line to form the unpaired **body of the fornix** (corpus fornicis). They begin in the mammillary body, and passing upward as the **columns of the fornix** (columnae fornicis), meet in the body of the fornix, and afterwards diverge laterad as the **pillars of the fornix** (crura fornicis), ending in the hippocampus.

- (e) Between the body of the fornix and the anterior portion of the corpus callosum is a thin area of the wall, the **septum pellucidum**, the lateral ventricles lying close together in this region.

7. The nervous matter covering the corpus callosum may be removed from one hemisphere by first marking out a triangular area on the dorsolateral surface; then scraping the material carefully away until the white surface of the corpus callosum is well exposed. By removing the corpus callosum the interior of the hemisphere may be examined.

- (a) The **lateral ventricle** (ventriculus lateralis) is the extensive space enclosed by the hemisphere. It extends forward into the olfactory bulb and backward into the posterior free end of the hemisphere, passing a considerable distance behind the opening of the interventricular foramen.
- (b) The excised portion of the hemisphere, forming the moderately thick roof and dorsolateral wall, consists largely of the peripheral grey cortex described as the **pallium**.
- (c) The floor is formed by a greatly thickened mass of nervous matter, appearing from the interior of the ventricle in the form of two convex ridges. One of these, posterior and medial in position, is the **hippocampus**. The other is smaller, anterior and lateral in position, and is the **corpus striatum**. Between the two bodies the pigmented vascular tissue of the **chorioid plexus** of the lateral ventricle may be made out.
- (d) On the medial wall, the thickened posterior portion forms the body of the fornix, immediately in front of which is the thinner portion of the wall, described above as the **septum pellucidum**.

8. The passage of the olfactory nerves to the ethmoturbinal surfaces may be traced by removing the nasal bones and working downward toward the cribriform plate, or the remaining portion of the skull containing the nasal region still intact may be divided vertically for a more extended examination of the nasal fossae. The features to be observed are largely those described in connection with the skeleton (pp. 83, 92).