mesiai iongitudinai groove. External to the upper haif of each pyramid is an ovsi eminence, haif an inch long, termed the oiive. No fewer than seven of the craniai nerves make their appearance round this structure. For exampie the sixth, seventh and eighth sppear between it and the pons in that order from within outwards; the ninth, tenth and eleventh nerves emerge behind it; while the numerous rootlets of the twelfth make their exit between it and the pyramid. Beiow the ievel of the oiive the direct and indirect cerebeilar tracts may be distinguished. The latter is next to the pyramid, and when traced upwards disappears under the oiive. It is continued upwards in the substance of the medulia, and enters the cerebeilum through its superior peduncle. The direct cerebeilar tract inclines upwards behind the olive, and enters the cerebelium through its inferior peduncle.

Dissection.—Split the cerebellum by a mesial section and turn the haives aside in order to get a good view of the posterior aspect of the medulis and the floor of the fourth ventricle.

It will be observed that the posterior aspect of the meduila also possesses a mesial longitudinai groove, but this exists only in the iower haif, as the upper half opens out to form the floor of the fourth ventricle. On each side of the posterior mesiai iongitudinai groove is a weil marked tract termed the funiculus gracliis. This is the continuation of the postero-internal sensory tract of the spinal cord, and ends above in a sweiiing produced by the nucleus gracilis. Immediateiy externai to each funicuius gracilis is another weli defined tract termed the funicuius cuneatus. This is a continuation of the postero-externai sensory tract of the spinal cord, and ends above in a swelling produced by the nucleus cuneatus. It may be stated here that a fresh reiay of sensory fibres springs from the nucieus gracliis and the nucleus cuneatus, and after decussating, is continued upwards towards the hemisphere as the fiiiet.

Immediately externai to the funicuius cuneatus is an eiongated band of neuroglia tissue which comes to the surface at this point. Beyond this again is the direct cerebellar tract which has been already studied from the front. At the upper end of each lateral aspect of the meduila is the prominent inferior peduncle of the cerebeilum which connects the latter with the meduila and spinal cord.

The Fourth Ventricle.

This is a diamond shaped space situated on the dorsal aspects of the pons and medulla, one half of the floor being formed by each. It also possesses laterai boundaries and a roof. The upper end of the cavity is continuous with the aqueduct whiie the iower end is proionged into the centrai canai of the spinal cord which also tunneis the lower half of the meduiia.

The floor is bisected by the mesiai longitudinal groove, whiie it is crossed transversely about its middie by the striae acousticae, so called