

FIG. 529

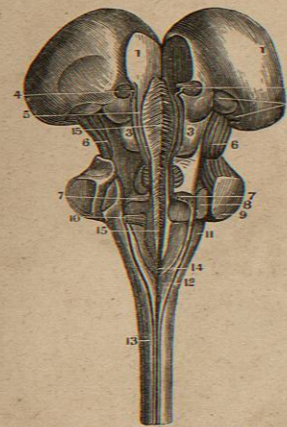


FIG. 531.



FIG. 530.

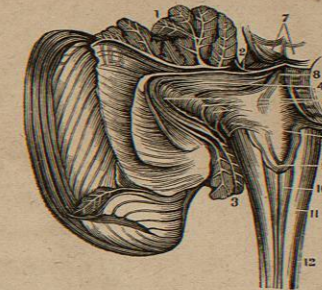


FIG. 532.



THE MEDULLA OBLONGATA AND CEREBELLUM.

FIG. 529.

A POSTERIOR VIEW OF THE MEDULLA OBLONGATA, AS SPLIT OPEN VERTICALLY ON THE MIDDLE LINE.

At the bottom of the Fissure is a succession of Fasciculi which interlock and cross from Right to Left. The Cerebellum has also been cut off from its Crura with great care, so as to show plainly the three principal elements in its composition.

1. The Thalami Nervi Optici slightly separated.
2. The Corpora Geniculata.
3. The Tubercula Quadrigemina.
4. The Pineal Gland divided in the middle.
5. The Aqueduct of Sylvius laid open.
6. The Fasciculated portion of the Crura Cerebelli.
- 7.8.9. The Internal, Middle and External Fasciculi of the Crura Cerebelli.
10. Root of the Auditory Nerve.
11. Corpus Restiforme.
12. Posterior portion of the Corpus Pyramidale.
13. Posterior Middle Fissure of the Spinal Marrow.
14. Point of the Calamus Scriptorius.
15. Between these Figures is seen the interlocking of the two halves of the Medulla Oblongata.

FIG. 530.

A VIEW OF THE PROLONGATION OF THE ANTERIOR FASCICULUS OF THE CRUS CEREBELLI INTO THE FIBRES OF THE LOBULUS AMYGDALOIDES, &c., GIVEN BY A VERTICAL SECTION OF THE CEREBELLUM, AND TURNING IT BACK.

1. The Arbor Vitæ of the Vermis Superior.
2. The Medullary Matter which passes from the Cortical substance of the Cerebellum to the Tubercula Quadrigemina.
3. Section of the Lobulus Amygdaloides and Nervi Pneumogastrici.
4. The Internal Fasciculus of the Anterior portion of the Crus Cerebelli.
5. Prolongations of this Fasciculus into the Lobulus Amygdaloides and Nervi Pneumogastrici.
6. The Root of the Auditory Nerve which forms with the preceding parts a system of Fibres which envelope the Inter-Cerebellar Prolongations of the Corpus Restiforme. All these Fibres form the Parietes of the 4th Ventricle and the Aqueduct of Sylvius.
7. The Testes.
8. Anterior extremity of the 4th Ventricle; the Medullary streak just above the Line is the Valve of the Brain.
9. The nervous tracts on the Calamus Scriptorius.
10. Lower portion of the Calamus.
- 11.12. The Medulla Oblongata and Spinalis.

FIG. 531.

IN THIS FIGURE THE EXTERNAL PORTION OF THE CRUS CEREBELLI HAS BEEN REMOVED SO AS TO SHOW THE DEEPER-SEATED PARTS, AS THE PROLONGATION OF THE AUDITORY AND TRIGEMINUS NERVES INTO THE FUNDAMENTAL PORTION OF THE CEREBELLUM.

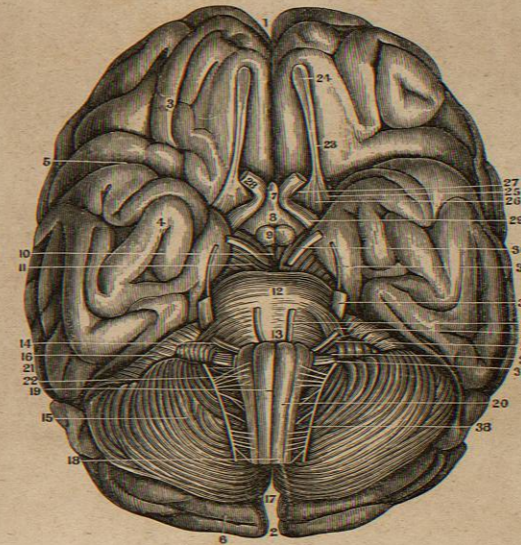
1. Expanding Fibres of the Crus Cerebri.
2. Posterior Surface of the Crus Cerebri.
3. Trigemini Nerve.
4. Its Prolongation to the centre of the Cerebellum.
5. Its Prolongation to the Corpus Restiforme.
6. Auditory Nerve.
7. Medullary Matter going from this Nerve to the Trigemini.
8. Doubling of the Fibres of the Laminae of the Cerebellum and their continuation to Fig. 7.
9. Emminencia Olivaria.

FIG. 532.

A VIEW OF THE APPEARANCE OF THE CONVOLUTIONS OF ONE SIDE OF THE CEREBRUM, AS SEEN FROM ABOVE.

1. The Anterior Lobe of the Cerebrum.
2. Its Posterior Lobe.
3. The Middle Lobe.

FIG. 533.



THE CEREBRUM.

FIG. 533.

A VIEW OF THE BASE OF THE CEREBRUM AND CEREBELLUM, TOGETHER WITH THEIR NERVES.

1. Anterior Extremity of the Fissure of the Hemispheres of the Brain.
2. Posterior Extremity of the same Fissure.
3. The Anterior Lobes of the Cerebrum.
4. Its Middle Lobe.
5. The Fissure of Sylvius.
6. The Posterior Lobe of the Cerebrum.
7. The Point of the Infundibulum.
8. Its Body.
9. The Corpora Albicantia.
10. Cineritious Matter.
11. The Crura Cerebri.
12. The Pons Varolii.
13. The top of the Medulla Oblongata.
14. Posterior Prolongation of the Pons Varolii.
15. Middle of the Cerebellum.
16. Anterior part of the Cerebellum.
17. Its Posterior part and the Fissure of its Hemispheres.
18. Superior part of the Medulla Spinalis.
19. Middle Fissure of the Medulla Oblongata.
20. The Corpus Pyramidale.
21. The Corpus Restiforme.
22. The Corpus Olivare.
23. The Olfactory Nerve.
24. Its Bulb.
25. Its External Root.
26. Its Middle Root.
27. Its Internal Root.
28. The Optic Nerve beyond the Chiasm.
29. The Optic Nerve before the Chiasm.
30. The Motor Oculi, or Third Pair of Nerves.
31. The Fourth Pair, or Pathetic Nerves.
32. The Fifth Pair, or Trigemini Nerves.
33. The Sixth Pair, or Motor Externus.
34. The Facial Nerve.
35. The Auditory—the two making the Seventh Pair.
- 36.37.38. The Eighth Pair of Nerves. (The Ninth Pair are not here seen).

FIG. 534.

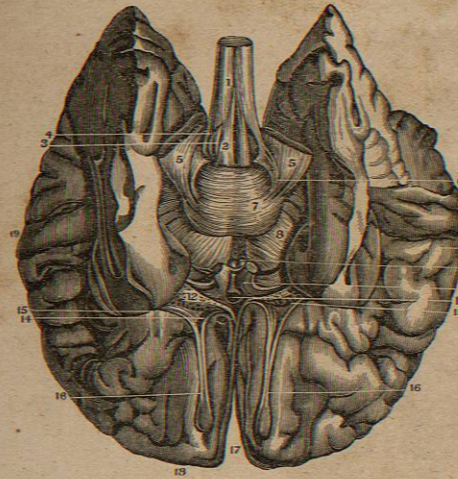
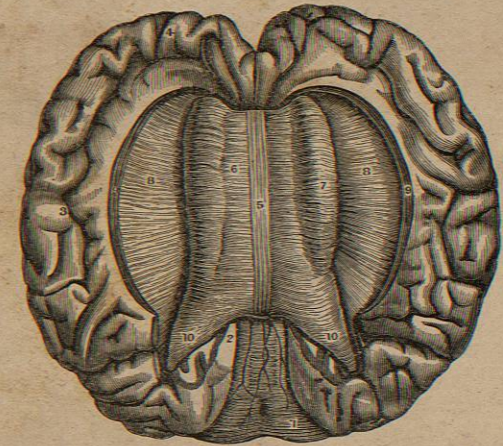


FIG. 535.



THE CEREBRUM.

FIG. 534.

A VIEW OF THE BASE OF THE CEREBRUM AFTER THE REMOVAL OF ITS MIDDLE AND POSTERIOR LOBES, AS WELL AS OF THE CEREBELLUM.

1. Superficial Intercrossing of the Anterior Cords of the Spinal Marrow.
2. Corpora Pyramidalia.
3. Eminencia Olivaria.
4. Corpora Restiformia.
5. External Surface of the Crura Cerebelli.
6. Oblique Bands extending from the Corpora Restiformia alongside of the Pons Varolii.
7. The Pons Varolii.
8. The Crura Cerebri.
9. The Eminencia Mammillares.
10. The Tract of the Optic Nerves.
- 11.12. A perforated space near the Roots of the Optic Nerves, and diverging from these Nerves near their Chiasm.
13. The Anterior Commissure shown by the rupture of the Cineritious Matter; this is formed by the union of the Roots of these Nerves.
14. The Internal Root of the Olfactory Nerve.
15. Its External Root coming from the Posterior Margin of the Anterior Lobe of the Cerebrum.
16. The Bulb of the Olfactory Nerve.
17. The Great Middle Fissure of the Cerebrum.
18. The Anterior Lobes of the Cerebrum.
19. The Middle Lobes of the Cerebrum. The rest of the Brain is wanting.

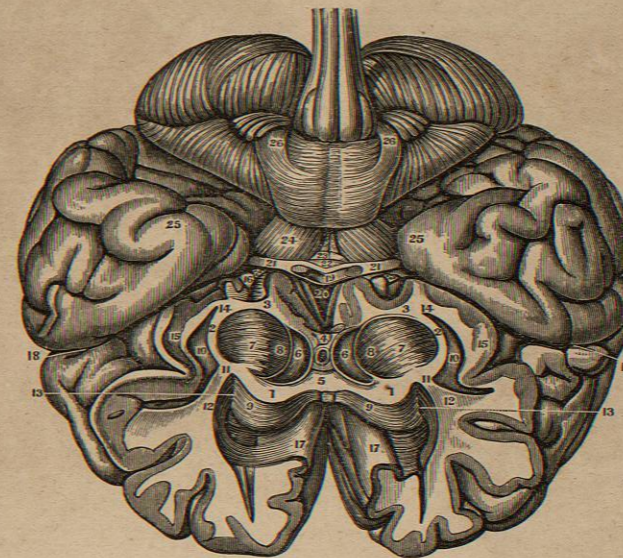
FIG. 535.

A VIEW OF THE EXTENT AND SHAPE OF THE CORPUS CALLOSUM AS SEEN FROM ABOVE. ON ITS OUTER SIDE ARE SEEN THE CONVERGENCE OF THE FIBRES OF THE HEMISPHERES.

1. The Cerebellum.
- 2.3.4. The Convulsions on the inner side of the Hemispheres.
5. The Median Tract, or Raphe of the Corpus Callosum.
6. Its Transverse Fibres.
7. The Fibres curved inwards upon its outside.
8. The Converging Fibres of the Hemispheres.
9. The Concave Surface of the Hemispheres which overlaps the sides of the Corpus Callosum.
- 10.10. Its Posterior Extremities.



FIG. 536.



THE CEREBRUM.

FIG. 536.

A VIEW OF THE CONNEXIONS OF THE CEREBRAL CENTRE WITH THE HEMISPHERES, IN THE EXPANSION OF THE DIVERGING FIBRES.

The Cerebrum is lying upon its Convex or Upper Surface, and has been divided Transversely throughout its substance, by a cut which, starting from the Base of the Olfactory Nerves, runs upwards to the superior part of the Cerebrum at the Coronal Suture.

- 1.1. The Medullary Matter of a Section of the Corpus Callosum.
- 2.2. Medullary Matter on the outer side of the Corpora Striata.
- 3.3. Medullary Matter running to the Septum Lucidum.
- 4. The Point where this Matter unites to form the Septum. To the right and left of this is a black Crescent, marking the Cavity of the Lateral Ventricles.
- 5. The 5th Ventricle between the Layers of the Septum Lucidum.
- 6. The Ventricular side of the Corpora Striata.
- 7.8. Medullary and Cineritious Fibres in the Corpora Striata.
- 9. The Superior Face of the Corpus Callosum.

- 10. External Face of the Cineritious Layer which envelops the Corpora Striata.
- 11. Marks the continuation of the Medullary Matter of 7, in the Corpus Striatum, into that of the Cerebral Hemisphere.
- 12. The Medullary Matter of the Cerebrum, seen as continued from 11.
- 13. Shows the Intercrossing of the Fibres of the Fibrous Layer of the Corpus Callosum with that of the Hemispheres.
- 14.15. Show the continuation of the Medullary and Cineritious Striæ of the Corpora Striata with that of the Hemispheres.
- 16. Section of the Optic Nerves and their Anterior Gray Root.
- 17. Portion of the Convulsions of the Cerebrum adjacent and above the Corpus Callosum.
- 18. The Fissure of Sylvius.
- 19. Chiasm of the Optic Nerves.
- 20. The Infundibulum.
- 21. The Optic Nerves.
- 22. Tuber Cinerium.
- 23. Eminencia Mammillares.
- 24. Crura Cerebri.
- 25. Temporal portion of the Middle Lobes of the Cerebrum.
- 26. Pons Varolii with the Oblique Fasciculi coming from the Corpora Restiformia.



FIG. 537.

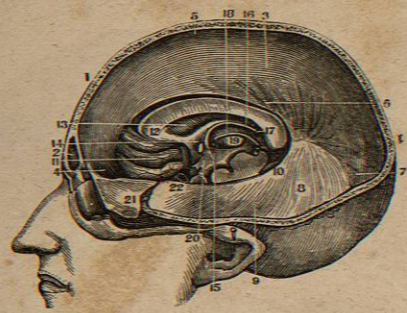


FIG. 538.

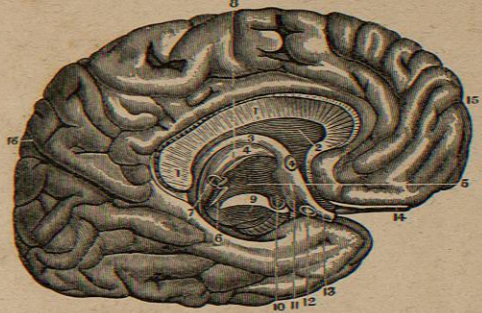


FIG. 539.

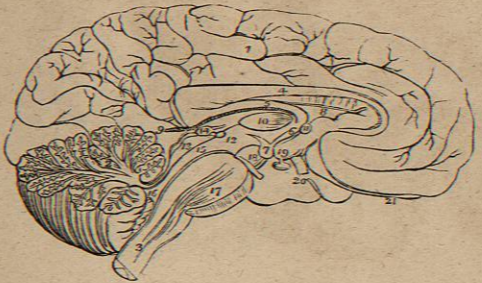
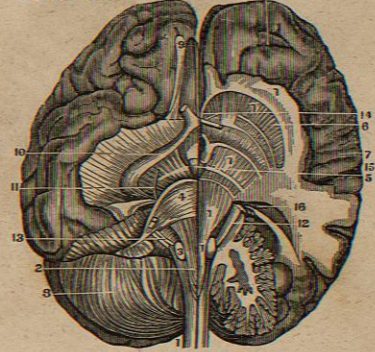


FIG. 540.



THE CEREBRUM.

FIG. 537.

A SECTION OF THE HEAD TO SHOW THE FALX MAJOR, TENTORIUM AND OTHER PARTS, FOUND UNDER THE MEDIAN LINE OF THE HEAD.

1. Vertical Section of the Head.
2. The Frontal Sinus.
3. The Falx Major Cerebri.
4. Its Origin from the Crista Galli.
5. Its Attachment along the Sagittal Suture.
6. The lower or concave Edge of the Falx.
7. Its continuation to the Tentorium.
8. The Tentorium.
9. Its Attachment to the Petrous portion of the Temporal Bone.
10. The free Edge of the same part.
11. The Convolutions of the Right Anterior Lobe of the Cerebrum.
12. The Anterior Extremity of the Corpus Callosum.
13. The Septum Lucidum.
14. Section of the Anterior Commissure.
15. Anterior Crus of the Fornix.
16. Middle of the Fornix.
17. Its Posterior Extremity joining the Corpus Callosum.
18. Internal side of the Thalami Nervi Optici.
19. Section of the Corpora Striata.
20. Lateral Parietes of the 3d Ventricle.
21. A portion of the Dura Mater turned off.
22. Section of the Internal Carotid Artery.

FIG. 538.

A VERTICAL SECTION OF THE CORPUS CALLOSUM THROUGH ITS MIDDLE. THE LEFT INTERNAL SIDE OF THE CEREBRUM IS ALSO SHOWN.

1. Section of the Corpus Callosum.
2. The Septum Lucidum.

3. Anterior Column of the Fornix.
4. Section of the Anterior Commissure. Another Figure 4 is seen in the convex Surface of the Thalami Nervi Optici.
5. The Thickness or Central Substance of the Thalamus.
6. The Aqueduct of Sylvius.
7. The Pineal Gland.
8. A Medullary Band running from the Pineal Gland to the Anterior Commissure.
9. Section of the Crus Cerebri.
10. One of the Corpora Albicantia.
11. The Tuber Cinereum.
12. Section of the Chiasm of the Optic Nerves.
13. The Optic Nerve beyond the Chiasm.
14. The Olfactory Nerve.
15. Anterior Surface of the Hemisphere.
16. The Fissure between the Posterior and Middle Lobes of the Cerebrum.

FIG. 539.

THE MESIAL SURFACE OF A LONGITUDINAL SECTION OF THE BRAIN.

1. The Inner Surface of the Left Hemisphere.
2. The Divided Surface of the Cerebellum, showing the Arbor Vitæ.
3. The Medulla Oblongata.
4. The Corpus Callosum.
5. The Fornix.
6. One of the Crura of the Fornix.
7. One of the Corpora Albicantia.
8. The Septum Lucidum.
9. The Velum Interpositum.
10. The Middle Commissure.
11. The Anterior Commissure.
12. The Posterior Commissure; the Commissure is somewhat above and to the left of the Number. The Space between 10 and 11 is the Foramen Commune Anterior.

13. The Corpora Quadrigemina.
14. The Pineal Gland.
15. The Aqueduct of Sylvius.
16. The Fourth Ventricle.
17. The Pons Varolii, through which are seen passing the Diverging Fibres of the Corpora Pyramidalia.
18. The Crus Cerebri.
19. The Tuber Cinereum, from which projects the Infundibulum, having the Pituitary Gland appended to its extremity.
20. One of the Optic Nerves.
21. The Left Olfactory Nerve.

FIG. 540.

A VIEW OF THE COURSE OF THE ANTERIOR COLUMNS OF THE SPINAL MARROW TO THEIR TERMINATION IN THE HEMISPHERICAL GANGLIA OF THE CEREBRUM — AFTER THE DISSECTIONS OF GALL.

- (The Motor Tract traced out from the Anterior Columns of the Spinal Cord to the Hemispherical Ganglion.)
- 1.1. The Motor Tract traced out from the Anterior Columns of the Spinal Cord to the Hemispherical Ganglion.
 2. Corpus Pyramidale.
 3. Emminentia Olivaria.
 4. Pons Varolii.
 5. Crus Cerebri.
 6. Corpus Striatum.
 7. Hemispherical Ganglion or Cinereous Neurine of the Cerebrum.
 8. The Cerebellum.
 9. The Olfactory Nerve.
 10. The Optic Nerve.
 11. The 4th Pair of Nerves.
 12. The Sensory Root of the 5th Pair.
 13. The 7th and 8th Pairs of Nerves.
 14. The Anterior Commissure.
 15. Emminentia Mammillare.
 16. Corpus Geniculatum.