

small aperture. The walls of the olfactory bulb (fig. 4a, and w-c. 4, *d*) are very thick, especially at the constriction between the bulb itself and the hemispheres (*e*). This bulb is, moreover, larger and more distinguishable from the hemispheres than in the adult (Pl. 25, fig. 13, *ob*, fig. 13a, *ob*). The walls of the hemispheres (Pl. 23, fig. 4, fig. 4a, fig. 8, fig. 9, and w-c. 3, *e*, w-c. 4, *e*, w-c. 8, *a*, w-c. 9, *a*) are very thick, especially below and at the sides, where the corpora striata are forming (fig. 8, and w-c. 8, *a*, w-c. 9, *a*); so that, in the latter case, they equal the transverse diameter of the cavity (w-c. 8, *d*) which they inclose. The walls of the optic thalami also (fig. 4, fig. 4a, fig. 8, fig. 9, w-c. 3, *h*, w-c. 8, *f*, *f*¹) are very thick, fully as much so at the upper part as in the hemispheres, and leave only a very narrow cavity between them. At the inferior commissure (fig. 8, and w-c. 8, *g*) the wall is quite thin. The extreme lower end of this lobe is quite pointed; but there is yet no indication of a hypophysis, such as may be seen in the adult brain (Pl. 25, fig. 13a, *i*). The corpora quadrigemina (Pl. 23, fig. 4, fig. 4a, fig. 7, w-c. 3, *g*, *g*¹, w-c. 4, *g*, w-c. 7, *a*, *a*¹) have sunk so low that there is only a shallow space (fig. 7, and w-c. 7, *b*) between them and the floor of the aquæductus Sylvii. The walls (fig. 4, fig. 4a, fig. 7, and w-c. 3, *i*, w-c. 7, *c*, *c*¹) of the aquæductus Sylvii are very thick, but do not equal, in this respect, those of the hemispheres and of the optic thalami. The view given in fig. 7, and w-c. 7, *c*, *c*¹ is that of a transverse section of the brain at a point, in the aquæductus Sylvii, which includes both the lateral and the anterior walls; hence their apparent, great thickness.

The aperture in the upper side of the medulla oblongata is nearly filled by the oblong mass of the arachnoid plexus (fig. 4, fig. 4a, fig. 6, and w-c. 3, *k*, w-c. 4, *k*¹, w-c. 6, *b*, *b*¹). At the edge of this aperture the wall terminates rather abruptly, (fig. 6, and w-c. 6, *c*), except that at the posterior end, where the opposite walls meet, it comes to a sharp edge (fig. 4, fig. 4a, and w-c. 3, *l*¹, w-c. 4, *l*¹). The spinal marrow, although a closed tube with a very small channel, (fig. 5, and w-c. 5, *c*), close up to the medulla oblongata, has yet a deep median dorsal sulcus, (fig. 5, and w-c. 5, *b*), at least as far back as the base of the skull. As regards the spinal marrow, nothing more can be said now beyond what has already been stated above. A few additional remarks respecting its Histology may be found in the next section.

The Chorda dorsalis. Whatever further details are necessary in regard to this body may also be found in the section on Histology.

The Eye. The eye commences to form by a bulging (Pl. 12, fig. 9a, *k*) of the inferior and lateral sides of the optic lobe. When the head is seen from the side, the wall of this protuberance appears as a clear, bright, thick ring (Pl. 12, fig. 9, *k*). For a short time the hernia from the optic lobe continues to