

great plexus (*k'*) in the cerebellum; *h*, optic lobe, its commissure cut through, both at the front and hind side; *h'*, optic nerve; *i*, anterior wall of the fourth ventricle cut through; *i'*, point where the medulla oblongata suddenly narrows and passes into the spinal tube (*l*); *k*, cerebellum terminating suddenly behind, against the choroid plexus (*k'*); *k''*, vascular membrane (pia mater) continuous from *k'* over the brain; *l*, spinal tube; the upper half of the tube suddenly thins out (*l'*) as it reaches the medulla oblongata; *m*, the partition between the eyes; *n*, the upper wall of the cranium; *n'*, the ossified portion; *n''*, ethmoid bone; *o*, muscular layer, which passes within and upon the inner surface of the upper wall of the cranium; *o'*, dorsal arch of the first vertebra cut through; *o''*, dorsal arch of the second vertebra cut through; *p*, os dentatum, cut through the axis; *p'*, its ligamentous attachment to the base of the skull (*r*); *p''*, *p'''*, the atlas; *p''''*, the upper half of the ring; *p'''''*, the lower half; *q*, second vertebra; *r*, basal occipital bone; *r'*, sphenoid bone; *r''*, vomer; *s*, fibrous layer of the roof of the mouth; *s'*, interior portion of *s*, where it hangs down loosely, and is more open, network like; *t*, anterior commissure of the upper jaw, quite hard from the considerable amount of ossification; *t''*, termination of the horny layer prolonged from the beak (*t'*); *u*, fibro-muscular tongue; *u'*, commissure of the lower jaw; this part is not yet ossified, but the darker part below is quite gritty with lime; *u''*, opening of the larynx (*v*); the darker transverse lines are the tracheal rings; *w*, tongue bone, not yet ossified.

Fig. 4a; compare wood-cut 4, p. 576. A brain like fig. 4, the olfactory and cerebral lobes cut open, and the right pineal gland and the right half of the corpora quadrigemina cut through more to the right than in fig. 4; 5 diam.; *c*, tube of the olfactory nerve exposed; *d*, olfactory lobe with very thick wall and a small cavity; *e*, cavity of the cerebral lobe nearly filled by the choroid plexus; *e'*, main vessel of the choroid plexus where it enters the cavity of *c*; *f*, pineal gland; *g*, corpus quadrigeminum of the right side cut through, considerably to one side of its commissure, to show the very thick upper wall; *h'*, choroid plexus of the fourth ventricle partly cut away, to show the lamellae of which it is composed; *l'*, the upper edge of the open medulla oblongata. For the other parts compare fig. 4.

Fig. 5; compare wood-cut 5, p. 576. Transverse section through the anterior end of the medulla spinalis, the atlas, and a portion of the os dentatum, and also through the posterior end of the occipital crest; about 15 diam. Corresponds to the line F, in w-c. 3, p. 576; compare also fig. 4:

*a*, *a'*, medulla spinalis; *b*, narrow furrow along the upper surface of *a*; *c*, medullary canal, with a ring of gray substance around it; *d*, pia mater; *d'*, bloodvessel; *e*, arachnoid; *f*, dura mater; *g*, vessels from the dura mater filling the vertebral canal; *h*, cervical muscles; *i*, processus dentatus, from the second vertebra; *i'*, the canal in the atlas for the passage of *i*; *j*, atlas, the dark part still soft and gelatinoid, the dead white (*k*, *k'*) more cartilaginous; *l*, a small portion of the atlas ossified; *m*, *m'*, occipital crest; *m*, the yet cartilaginous part; *m'*, part where a bony deposit has taken place; *n*, muscle running close to, and parallel with, the crest; *o*, dorsal muscles of the neck; *p*, musculus intertransversalis; *p'*, musculus retractor capitis.

Fig. 6; compare wood-cut 6, p. 576. Transverse section through the posterior edge of the cerebellum, the choroid plexus over the fourth ventricle, the medulla oblongata and the lower jaw; 5 diam. Corresponds to the line E, in w-c. 3, p. 576; compare also fig. 4: *a*, cerebellum, just in front of its posterior edge; *a'*, the same in the distance, where it descends to join (at *a''*) the corpora quadrigemina; *b*, *b'*, choroid plexus cut obliquely to the trend of its oblong mass, showing the lamellar structure; *c*, right, and *c'*, left half of the medulla oblongata; *c''*, furrow (in *c*, *c'*) which leads to the canal of the spinal tube; *c'''*, cavity of the fourth ventricle; *d*, pia mater; *d'*, arachnoid; *d''*, dura mater; *e*, vestibule exposed, and here and there cut across; *e'*, tympanic cavity; *f*, still cartilaginous cranium; *g*, muscles attached to *f*; *h*, fibro-spongiform mesh between *g* and *i*; *i*, membrane of the palate; *i'*, fibro-muscular membrane of the floor of the mouth; *j*, windpipe; *k*, hyoid bone; *l*, left branch of the lower jaw; *m*, bloodvessels cut across; *n*, muscles; *o*, lateral muscles of the jaw; *p*, muscles from the neck; *q*, deep fold of the skin cut across; *r*, dense fibrous corium.

Fig. 7; compare wood-cut 7, p. 577. Transverse section through the corpora quadrigemina, the third ventricle, the cochlea of the ear, the tympanic cavity, and the lower jaw; 5 diam. Corresponds to the line D, in w-c. 3, p. 576; compare also fig. 4. This view is from the front, looking backwards. *a*, the right, and *a'*, the left half of the corpora quadrigemina; *b*, the cavity of *a*, *a'*, communicating through a narrow space (*b'*) with the fourth ventricle, (*b''*) which has its commissure just before this point; *c*, the right, and *c'*, the left fourth ventricle; *d*, inferior commissure of *c*, *c'*, a portion of the fourth ventricle being cut away to expose the origin of the auditory nerve. (*e'*) which expands (*e''*) in the cavity of the vestibule; *f*, prolongation of the pia mater over the nerve