

Trigla lyra, or Piper Gurnard, (Fig. 451,) and in the *Muraena conger* or Conger Eel, (Fig. 452,) are scarcely discernible. They are very small in the *Perca fluviatilis*, or common Perch (Fig. 453;) but more developed in Reptiles, as in the *Testudo mydas*, or Green Turtle, (Fig. 454,) and in the *Crocodile*, (Fig. 455;) and still more so in Birds, as is seen in the brain of the *Dove*, (Fig. 449;) but, most of all, in Mammalia, as is exemplified in the brain of the *Lion*, (Fig. 456.) On the other hand, the optic tubercles (τ) are largest, compared with the rest of the brain, in Fishes; and their relative size diminishes as we ascend to Mammalia; and the same observation applies also to the olfactory lobes, (o .)

The relative positions of the parts of the brain are much influenced by their proportional development. This will be rendered manifest by the lateral views of the brains of the Perch, the Turtle, the Dove, and the Lion, presented in Figures 457, 458, 459, and 460, respectively, where the same letters are employed to designate the same parts as in the preceding figures. In Fishes, all the tubercles which compose this organ, are disposed nearly in a straight line, continuous with the spinal marrow, of which, as they scarcely exceed it in diameter, they appear to be mere enlargements. As the skull expands more considerably than the brain, this organ does not fill its cavity, but leaves a large space filled with fluid. Some degree of shortening, however, may be perceived in the brain of the *Perch* (Fig. 457;) for the medulla oblongata (m) is doubled underneath the cerebellum (c), pushing it upwards, and rendering it more prominent than the other tubercles. This folding inwards, and shortening of the whole mass, proceeds to a greater extent as we trace the structure upwards, as may be seen in the brain of the *Green Turtle* (Fig. 458.) In that of Birds, of which Fig. 459 presents a vertical section, the optic tubercles have descended from their former place, and assumed a lateral position, near the lower surface of the brain, lying on each side of the medulla oblongata, at the part indicated by the letter