THE EDINBURGH STEREOSCOPIC ATLAS OF ANATOMY.

CRANIO-CEREBRAL TOPOGRAPHY.-No. 3.

THE SKULL-CAP HAS BEEN REMOVED AND THE OUTER SURFACE OF THE DURA MATER EXPOSED. The outer surface of the dura mater is rough and is adherent to the bone, especially along the lines of the cranial sutures.

The meningeal arteries ramify between the membrane and the bone, and supply both of them with blood.

The largest of the meningeal vessels is the **middle meningeal**, a branch of the internal maxillary artery, which enters the skull through the foramen spinosum in the great wing of the sphenoid, and extends outwards and slightly forwards on the great wing of the sphenoid. As a rule, while still in contact with the base of the skull, the artery divides into two main branches. The anterior divi-

sion, which is the larger, ascends in a deep groove on the inner aspect of the parietal bone near the anterior inferior angle. This part of the groove is very deep, and is occasionally converted into a canal, by being completely bridged over by bone. This division of the artery then passes upwards and backwards.

The posterior division of the vessel passes backwards under cover of the squamous portion of the temporal bone.

The lateral sinus may be divided into two parts, of which the first is seen here, passing from the region of the external occipital protuberance, to a point about three quarters of an inch below and behind the centre of the external auditory meatus, describing a curve with the convexity directed upwards.

The second part of the vessel occupies a deep groove on the mastoid portion of the temporal bone and on the jugular process of the occipital bone.

The figures indicate:--

Anterior division of middle meningeal artery.
Posterior division of middle meningeal artery.
Lateral sinus.

 Thickening of dura mater along coronal suture.
Thickening of dura mater along lambdoidal suture.

