CENTRAL NERVOUS SYSTEM.

BRAIN—No. 8.

DISSECTION TO SHOW THE BODY OF THE FORNIX AND THE LATERAL VENTRICLES.

The body of the corpus callosum has been removed, and the descending horn of the lateral ventricle opened up on the right side by removal of part of the right hemisphere.

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1. Genu of corpus callosum.
2. Body of the corpus callosum turned over to the left, so as to open up the lateral ventricles.
3. Splenium of the corpus callosum.
4. Septum lucidum and fifth ventricle; note the two layers of the septum lucidum.
5. Caudate nucleus.
6. Vein of the corpus striatum joining the vein of Galen in the velum interpositum.
7. Optic thalamus.
8. Choroid plexus.
9. Body of fornix.
10. Where fornix is attached to under surface of the corpus callosum.
11. Fimbria of fornix.
12. Anterior tubercle of optic thalamus.
13. Posterior pillar of fornix passing on to the hippocampus major.
14. Bulb of posterior cornu.
15. Calcar avis or hippocampus minor.
16. Eminentia collateralis posterior.
17. Pes hippocampi.
18. Choroid plexus in descending horn of lateral ventricle.
19. Inferior longitudinal fasciculus.
20. Optic radiation.
21. The foot or base of corona radiata, *i.e.* fibres of the internal capsule passing up to spread out in corona radiata.
22. Intersection of callosal and corona radiata systems of fibres.
23. Lenticular nucleus.

Small Rods in the foramina of Monro which lead from the third ventricle into the **lateral ventricles.**

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