processes are of two kinds: one of them is termed the **axis-cylinder process** or **axon** because it becomes the axis-cylinder of a nerve fiber (Figs. 626, 627, 628). The others are termed the **protoplasmic processes** or **dendrons**; they begin to divide and

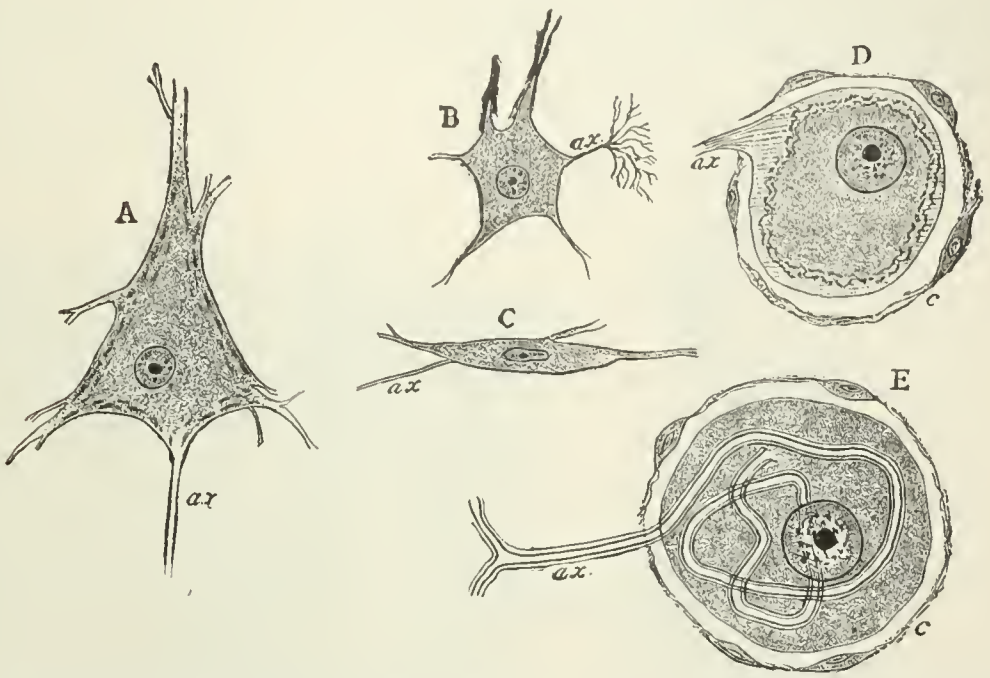

Fig. 624.—Various forms of nerve cells. *A*. Pyramidal cell. *B*. Small multipolar cell, in which the axon quickly divides into numerous branches. *C*. Small fusiform cell. *D* and *E*. Ganglion cells (*E* shows T-shaped division of axon). *ax*. Axon. *c*. Capsule.

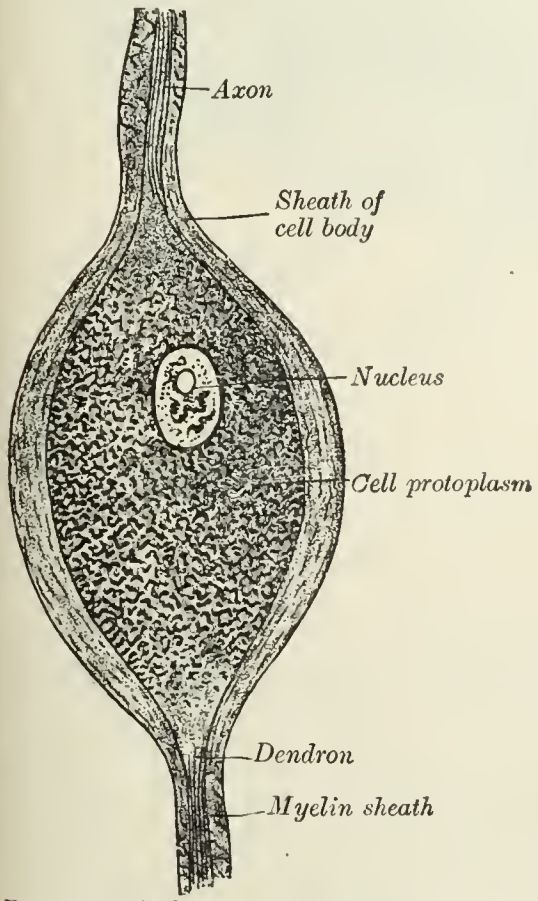

Fig. 625.—Bipolar nerve cell from the spinal ganglion of the pike. (After Kölliker.)

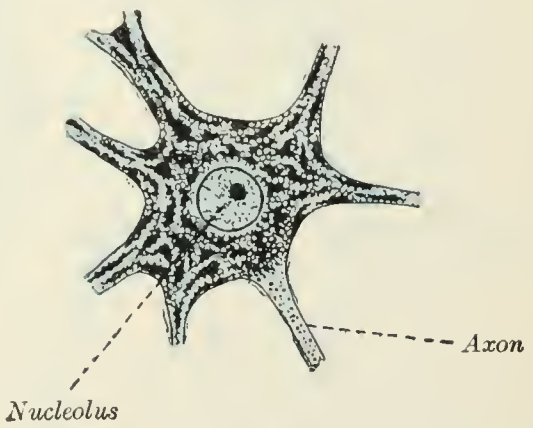

Fig. 626.—Motor nerve cell from ventral horn of medulla spinalis of rabbit. The angular and spindle-shaped Nissl bodies are well shown. (After Nissl.)

subdivide soon after they emerge from the cell, and finally end in minute twigs and become lost among the other elements of the nervous tissue.

The body of the nerve cell, known as the **cyton**, consists of a finely fibrillated protoplasmic material, of a reddish or yellowish-brown color, which occasionally presents patches of a deeper tint, caused by the aggregation of pigment granules at one side of the nucleus, as in the substantia nigra and locus cæruleus of the brain. The protoplasm also contains peculiar angular granules, which stain deeply with basic dyes, such as methylene blue; these are known as **Nissl's granules** (Fig. 626). They extend into the dendritic processes but not into the axis-cylinder; the small clear area at the point of exit of the axon in