some cell types is termed the **cone of origin.** These granules disappear (*chromatolysis*) during fatigue or after prolonged stimulation of the nerve fibers connected with the cells. They are supposed to represent a store of nervous energy, and in various mental diseases are deficient or absent. The nucleus is, as a rule, a large, well-defined, spherical body, often presenting an intranuclear network, and containing a well-marked nucleolus.

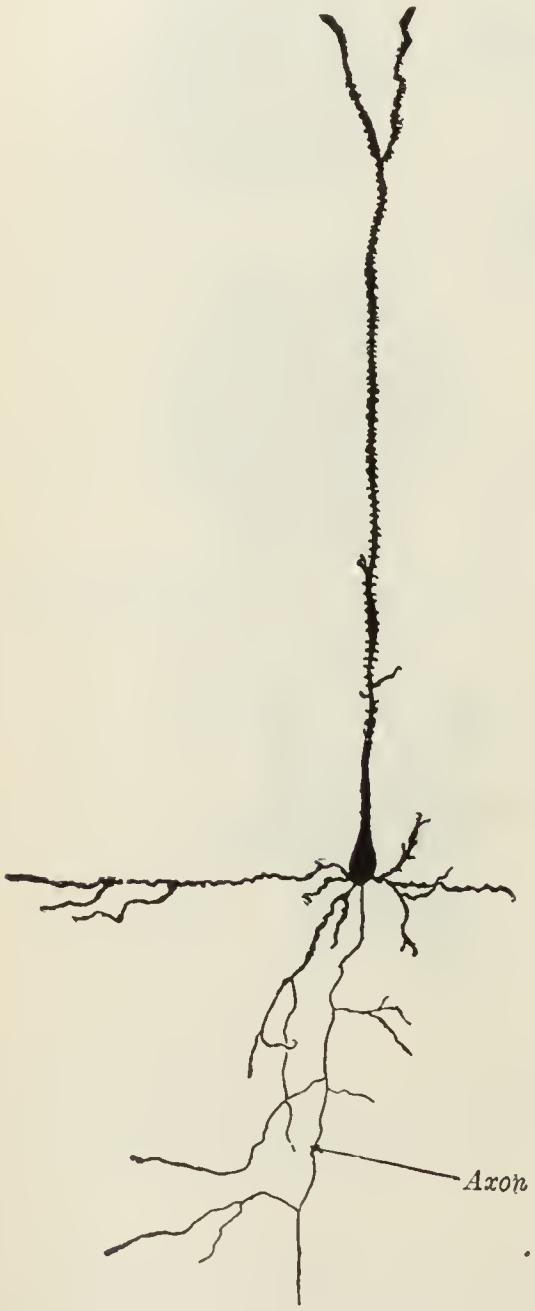

FIG. 627.—Pyramidal cell from the cerebral cortex of a mouse. (After Ramón y Cajal.)

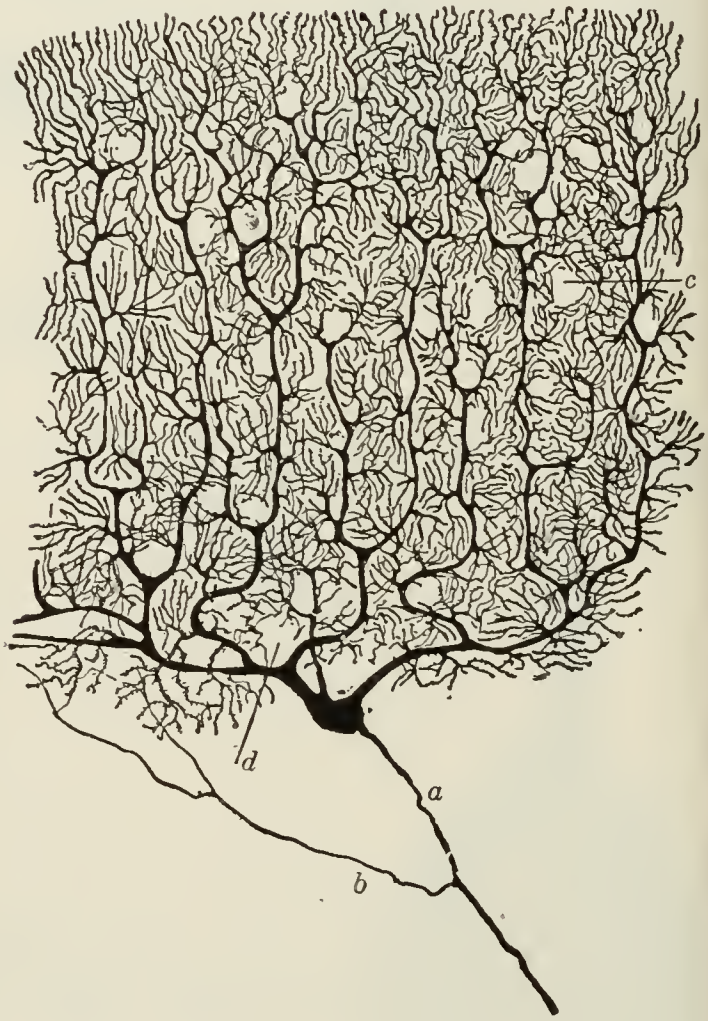

FIG. 628.—Cell of Purkinje from the cerebellum. Golgi method. (Cajal.) *a*. Axon. *b*. Collateral. *c* and *d*. Dendrons.

In addition to the protoplasmic network described above, each nerve cell may be shown to have delicate neurofibrils running through its substance (Fig. 629); these fibrils are continuous with the fibrils of the axon, and are believed to convey nerve impulses. Golgi has also described an extracellular network, which is probably a supporting structure.

Nerve Fibers.—Nerve fibers are found universally in the peripheral nerves and in the white substance of the brain and medulla spinalis. They are of two kinds—viz., **medullated** or **white fibers**, and **non-medullated** or **gray fibers.**

The **medullated fibers** form the white part of the brain and medulla spinalis, and also the greater part of every cranial and spinal nerve, and give to these structures