

The **Longitudinal Cerebral Fissure** (*fissura cerebri longitudinalis*; *great longitudinal fissure*) contains a sickle-shaped process of dura mater, the **falx cerebri**. It front and behind, the fissure extends from the upper to the under surfaces of the hemispheres and completely separates them, but its middle portion separates them for only about one-half of their vertical extent; for at this part they are connected across the middle line by a great central white commissure, the **corpus callosum**.

In a median sagittal section (Fig. 720) the cut corpus callosum presents the appearance of a broad, arched band. Its thick posterior end, termed the **splenium**, overlaps the mid-brain, but is separated from it by the tela chorioidea of the third

ventricle and the pineal body. Its anterior curved end, termed the **genu**, gradually tapers into a thinner portion, the **rostrum**, which is continued downward and backward in front of the anterior commissure to join the lamina terminalis. Arching backward from immediately behind the anterior commissure to the under surface of the splenium is a second white band named the **fornix**: between this and the corpus callosum are the laminae and cavity of the septum pellucidum.

**Surfaces of the Cerebral Hemispheres.**—Each hemisphere presents three surfaces: **lateral**, **medial**, and **inferior**.

The **lateral surface** is convex in adaptation to the concavity of the corresponding half of the vault of the cranium. The **medial surface** is flat and vertical, and is separated from that of the opposite hemisphere by the great longitudinal fissure and the falx cerebri. The **inferior surface** is of an irregular form, and may be divided into three areas: anterior, middle, and posterior. The anterior area, formed by the orbital surface of the frontal lobe, is concave, and rests on the roof of the orbit and nose; the middle area is convex, and consists of the under surface of the temporal lobe: it is adapted to the corresponding half of the middle cranial fossa. The posterior area is concave, directed medialward as well as downward, and is named the **tentorial surface**, since it rests upon the tentorium cerebelli, which intervenes between it and the upper surface of the cerebellum.

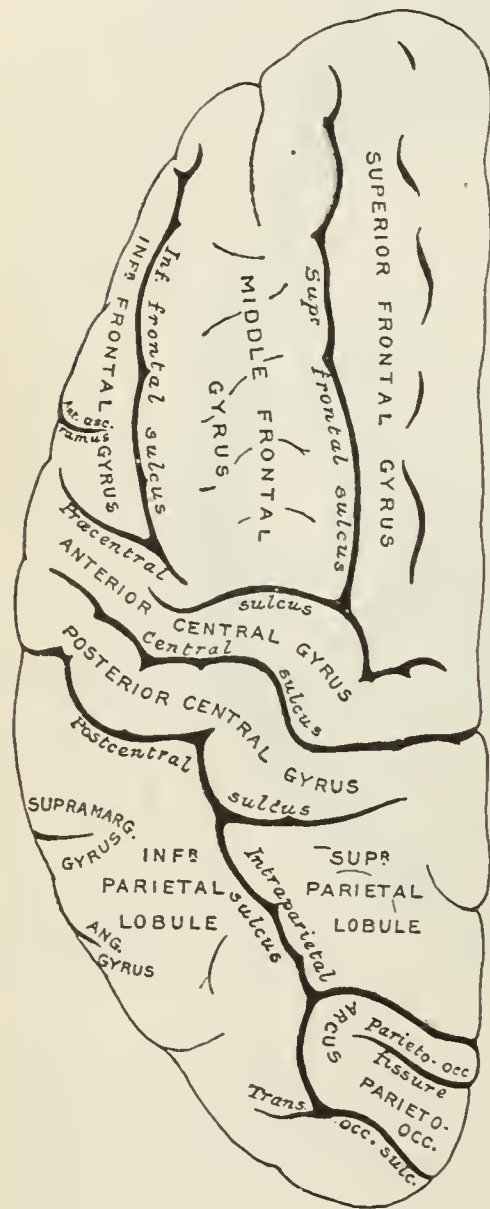


FIG. 725.—Lateral surface of left cerebral hemisphere, viewed from above.

**supero-medial**, between the lateral and medial surfaces; (b) **infero-lateral**, between the lateral and inferior surfaces; the anterior part of this border separating the lateral from the orbital surface, is known as the **superciliary border**; (c) **medial occipital**, separating the medial and tentorial surfaces; and (d) **medial orbital**, separating the orbital from the medial surface. The anterior end of the hemisphere is named the **frontal pole**; the posterior, the **occipital pole**; and the anterior end of the temporal lobe, the **temporal pole**. About 5 cm. in front of the occipital pole on the infero-lateral border is an indentation or notch, named the **preoccipital notch**.

The surfaces of the hemispheres are moulded into a number of irregular emi-