

from which it is separated by the lingual gyrus; in front, it is situated between the hippocampal gyrus and the anterior part of the fusiform gyrus.

The **Sulcus Circularis** (*circuminsular fissure*) (Fig. 731) is on the lower and lateral surfaces of the hemisphere: it surrounds the insula and separates it from the frontal, parietal, and temporal lobes.

**Lobes of the Hemispheres.**—By means of these fissures and sulci, assisted by certain arbitrary lines, each hemisphere is divided into the following lobes: the frontal, the parietal, the temporal, the occipital, the limbic, and the insula.

**Frontal Lobe** (*lobus frontalis*).—On the lateral surface of the hemisphere this lobe extends from the frontal pole to the central sulcus, the latter separating it from the parietal lobe. Below, it is limited by the posterior ramus of the lateral fissure, which intervenes between it and the central lobe. On the medial surface, it is separated from the cingulate gyrus by the cingulate sulcus; and on the inferior surface, it is bounded behind by the stem of the lateral fissure.

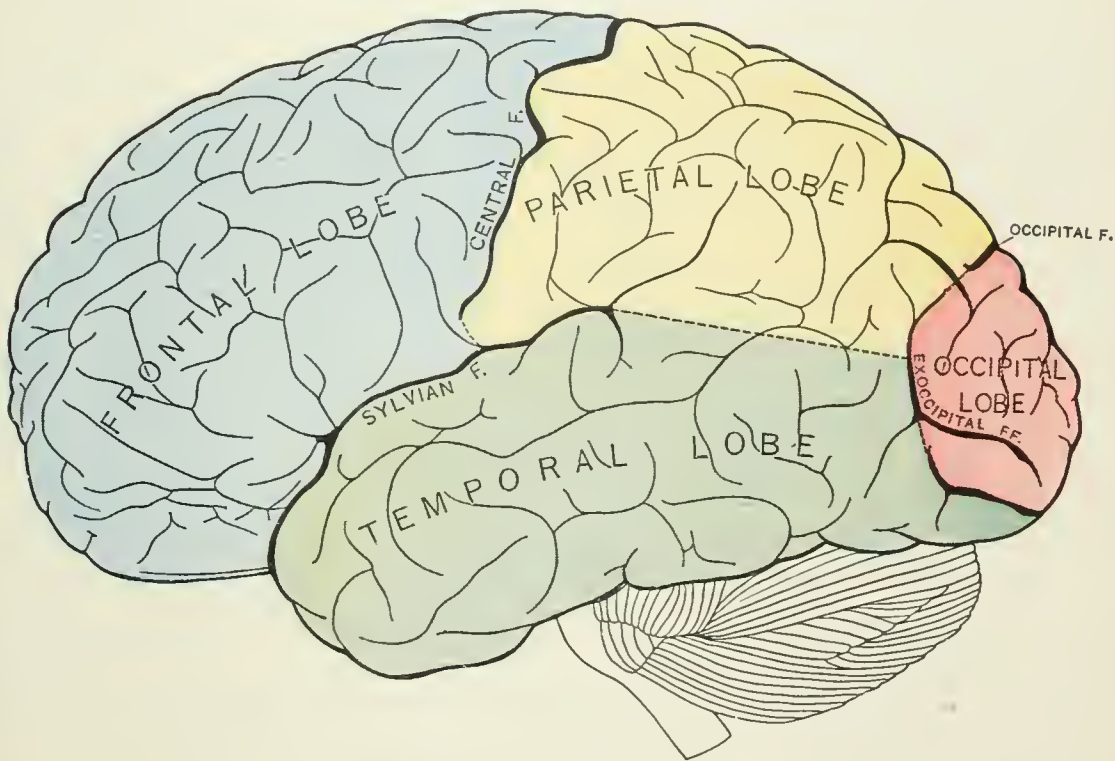


FIG. 728.—Principal fissures and lobes of the cerebrum viewed laterally.

The lateral surface of the frontal lobe (Fig. 726) is traversed by three sulci which divide it into four gyri: the sulci are named the precentral, and the superior and inferior frontal; the gyri are the anterior central, and the superior, middle, and inferior frontal. The **precentral sulcus** runs parallel to the central sulcus, and is usually divided into an upper and a lower part; between it and the central sulcus is the **anterior central gyrus**. From the precentral sulcus, the **superior** and **inferior frontal sulci** run forward and downward, and divide the remainder of the lateral surface of the lobe into three parallel gyri, named, respectively the **superior**, **middle**, and **inferior frontal gyri**.

The **anterior central gyrus** (*gyrus centralis anterior; ascending frontal convolution; precentral gyre*) is bounded in front by the precentral sulcus, behind by the central sulcus; it extends from the supero-medial border of the hemisphere to the posterior ramus of the lateral fissure.

The **superior frontal gyrus** (*gyrus frontalis superior; superfrontal gyre*) is situated above the superior frontal sulcus and is continued on to the medial surface of the hemisphere. The portion on the lateral surface of the hemisphere is usually more or less completely subdivided into an upper and a lower part by an antero-