

gyrus. It is separated from the medial part of the superior frontal gyrus by the cingulate sulcus, and from the precuneus by the subparietal sulcus.

The **hippocampal gyrus** (*gyrus hippocampi*) is bounded above by the hippocampal fissure, and below by the anterior part of the collateral fissure. Behind, it is continuous superiorly, through the isthmus, with the cingulate gyrus and inferiorly with the lingual gyrus. Running in the substance of the cingulate and hippocampal gyri, and connecting them together, is a tract of arched fibers, named the **cingulum** (page 843). The anterior extremity of the hippocampal gyrus is recurved in the form of a hook (**uncus**), which is separated from the apex of the temporal lobe by a slight fissure, the **incisura temporalis**. Although superficially continuous with the hippocampal gyrus, the uncus forms morphologically a part of the rhinencephalon.

The **Hippocampal Fissure** (*fissura hippocampi*; *dentate fissure*) begins immediately behind the splenium of the corpus callosum, and runs forward between the hippocampal and dentate gyri to end in the uncus. It is a complete fissure (page 819), and gives rise to the prominence of the hippocampus in the inferior cornu of the lateral ventricle.

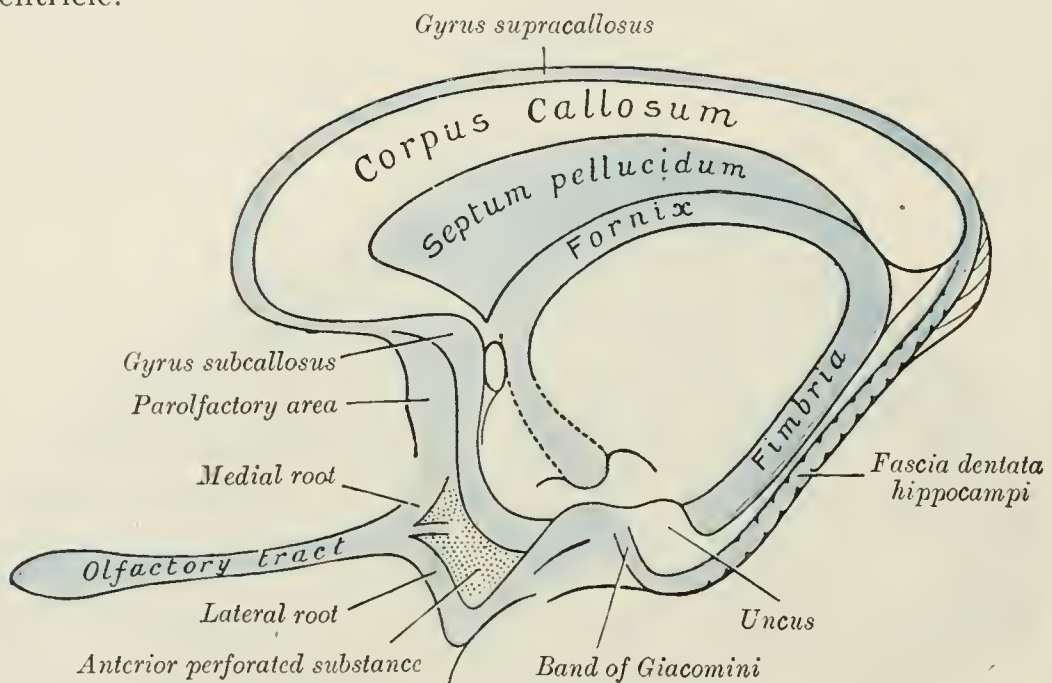


FIG. 732.—Scheme of rhinencephalon.

Rhinencephalon (Fig. 732).—The rhinencephalon comprises the **olfactory lobe**, the **uncus**, the **subcallosal** and **supracallosal gyri**, the **fascia dentata hippocampi**, the **septum pellucidum**, the **fornix**, and the **hippocampus**.

1. The **Olfactory Lobe** (*lobus olfactorius*) is situated under the inferior or orbital surface of the frontal lobe. In many vertebrates it constitutes a well-marked portion of the hemisphere and contains an extension of the lateral ventricle; but in man and some other mammals it is rudimentary. It consists of the **olfactory bulb** and tract, the **olfactory trigone**, the **parolfactory area of Broca**, and the **anterior perforated substance**.

(a) The **olfactory bulb** (*bulbus olfactorius*) is an oval, reddish-gray mass which rests on the cribriform plate of the ethmoid and forms the anterior expanded extremity of the olfactory tract. Its under surface receives the olfactory nerves, which pass upward through the cribriform plate from the olfactory region of the nasal cavity. Its minute structure is described on page 848.

(b) The **olfactory tract** (*tractus olfactorius*) is a narrow white band, triangular on coronal section, the apex being directed upward. It lies in the olfactory sulcus on the inferior surface of the frontal lobe, and divides posteriorly into two striæ, a medial and a lateral. The **lateral stria** is directed across the lateral part of the