

anterior perforated substance and then bends abruptly medialward toward the uncus of the hippocampal gyrus. The **medial stria** turns medialward behind the parolfactory area and ends in the subcallosal gyrus; in some cases a small **intermediate stria** is seen running backward to the anterior perforated substance.

(c) The **olfactory trigone** (*trigonum olfactorium*) is a small triangular area in front of the anterior perforated substance. Its apex, directed forward, occupies the posterior part of the olfactory sulcus, and is brought into view by throwing back the olfactory tract.

(d) The **parolfactory area of Broca** (*area parolfactoria*) is a small triangular field on the medial surface of the hemisphere in front of the subcallosal gyrus, from which it is separated by the posterior parolfactory sulcus; it is continuous below with the olfactory trigone, and above and in front with the cingulate gyrus; it is limited anteriorly by the anterior parolfactory sulcus.

(e) The **anterior perforated substance** (*substantia perforata anterior*) is an irregularly quadrilateral area in front of the optic tract and behind the olfactory trigone, from which it is separated by the **fissure prima**; medially and in front it is continuous with the subcallosal gyrus; laterally it is bounded by the lateral stria of the olfactory tract and is continued into the uncus. Its gray substance is confluent above with that of the corpus striatum, and is perforated anteriorly by numerous small bloodvessels.

2. The **Uncus** has already been described (page 826) as the recurved, hook-like portion of the hippocampal gyrus.

3. The **Subcallosal, Supracallosal, and Dentate Gyri** form a rudimentary arch-shaped lamina of gray substance extending over the corpus callosum and above the hippocampal gyrus from the anterior perforated substance to the uncus.

(a) The **subcallosal gyrus** (*gyrus subcallosus; peduncle of the corpus callosum*) is a narrow lamina on the medial surface of the hemisphere in front of the lamina terminalis, behind the parolfactory area, and below the rostrum of the corpus callosum. It is continuous around the genu of the corpus callosum with the supracallosal gyrus.

(b) The **supracallosal gyrus** (*indusium griseum; gyrus epicallosus*) consists of a thin layer of gray substance in contact with the upper surface of the corpus callosum and continuous laterally with the gray substance of the cingulate gyrus. It contains two longitudinally directed strands of fibers termed respectively the **medial and lateral longitudinal striæ**. The supracallosal gyrus is prolonged around the splenium of the corpus callosum as a delicate lamina, the **fasciola cinerea**, which is continuous below with the fascia dentata hippocampi.

(c) The **fascia dentata hippocampi** (*gyrus dentatus*) is a narrow band extending downward and forward above the hippocampal gyrus but separated from it by the hippocampal fissure; its free margin is notched and overlapped by the fimbria—the **fimbriodentate fissure** intervening. Anteriorly it is continued into the notch of the uncus, where it forms a sharp bend and is then prolonged as a delicate band, the **band of Giacomini**, over the uncus, on the lateral surface of which it is lost.

The remaining parts of the rhinencephalon, viz., the septum pellucidum, fornix, and hippocampus, will be described in connection with the lateral ventricle.

Interior of the Cerebral Hemispheres.—If the upper part of either hemisphere be removed, at a level about 1.25 cm. above the corpus callosum, the central white substance will be exposed as an oval-shaped area, the **centrum ovale minus**, surrounded by a narrow convoluted margin of gray substance, and studded with numerous minute red dots (**puncta vasculosa**), produced by the escape of blood from divided bloodvessels. If the remaining portions of the hemispheres be slightly drawn apart a broad band of white substance, the **corpus callosum**, will be observed, connecting them at the bottom of the longitudinal fissure; the margins of the hemispheres which overlap the corpus callosum are called the **labia cerebri**. Each labium is