

the splenium shows that the posterior end of the corpus callosum is acutely bent forward, the upper and lower parts being applied to each other.

The **superior surface** is convex from before backward, and is about 2.5 cm. wide. Its medial part forms the bottom of the longitudinal fissure, and is in contact posteriorly with the lower border of the falx cerebri. Laterally it is overlapped by the cingulate gyrus, but is separated from it by the slit-like callosal fissure. It is traversed by numerous transverse ridges and furrows, and is covered by a thin layer of gray matter, the **supracallosal gyrus**, which exhibits on either side of the middle line the medial and lateral longitudinal striæ, already described (page 827).

The **inferior surface** is concave, and forms on either side of the middle line the roof of the lateral ventricle. Medially, this surface is attached in front to the septum pellucidum; behind this it is fused with the upper surface of the body of the fornix, while the splenium is in contact with the tela chorioidea.

On either side, the fibers of the corpus callosum radiate in the white substance and pass to the various parts of the cerebral cortex; those curving forward from the genu into the frontal lobe constitute the **forceps anterior**, and those curving backward into the occipital lobe, the **forceps posterior**. Between these two parts is the main body of the fibers which constitute the **tapetum** and extend laterally on either side into the temporal lobe, and cover in the central part of the lateral ventricle.

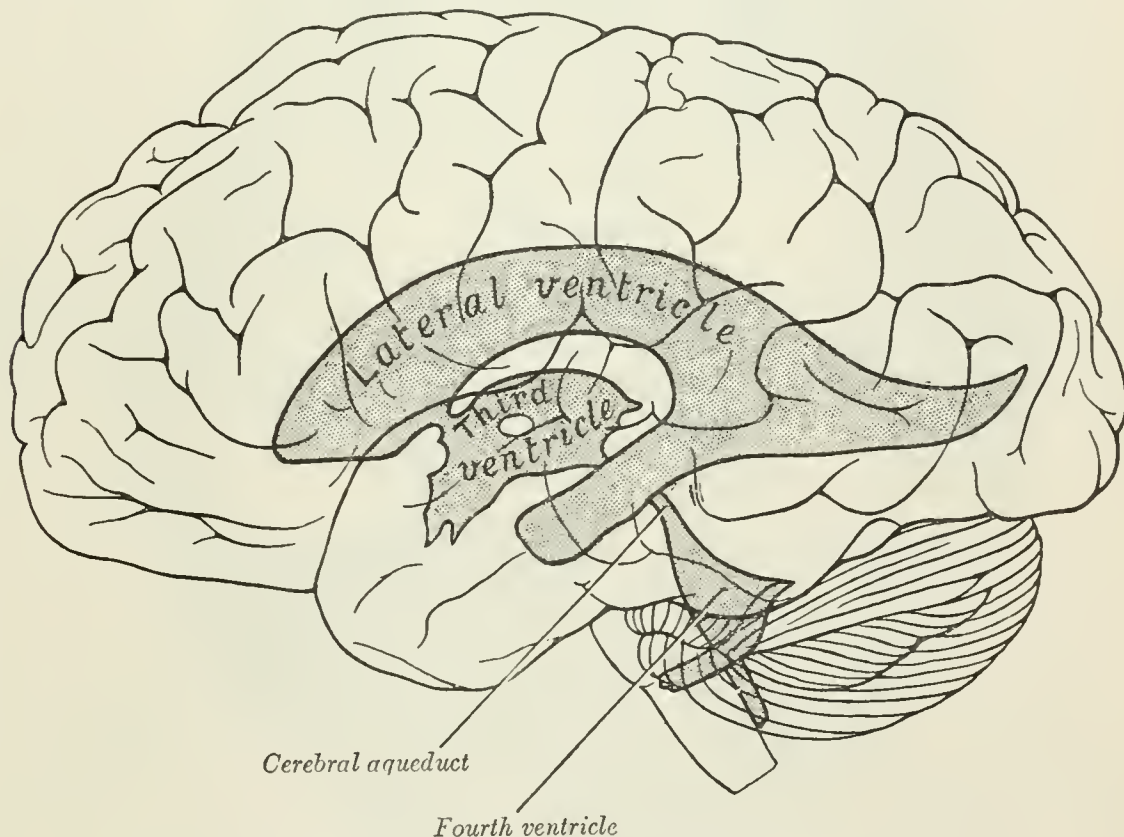


FIG. 734.—Scheme showing relations of the ventricles to the surface of the brain.

**The Lateral Ventricles** (*ventriculus lateralis*) (Fig. 734).—The two lateral ventricles are irregular cavities situated in the lower and medial parts of the cerebral hemispheres, one on either side of the middle line. They are separated from each other by a median vertical partition, the **septum pellucidum**, but communicate with the third ventricle and indirectly with each other through the **interventricular foramen**. They are lined by a thin, diaphanous membrane, the **ependyma**, covered by ciliated epithelium, and contain cerebrospinal fluid, which, even in health, may be secreted in considerable amount. Each lateral ventricle consists of a **central part** or **body**, and three prolongations from it, termed **cornua** (Figs. 735, 736).

The **central part** (*pars centralis ventriculi lateralis; cella*) (Fig. 737) of the lateral ventricle extends from the interventricular foramen to the splenium of the corpus