

separated by the stria terminalis and the terminal vein. It is then continued downward into the roof of the inferior cornu, and ends in the putamen near the apex of the temporal lobe. It is covered by the lining of the ventricle, and crossed by some veins of considerable size. It is separated from the lentiform nucleus, in the greater part of its extent, by a thick lamina of white substance, called the **internal capsule**, but the two portions of the corpus striatum are united in front (Figs. 743, 744).

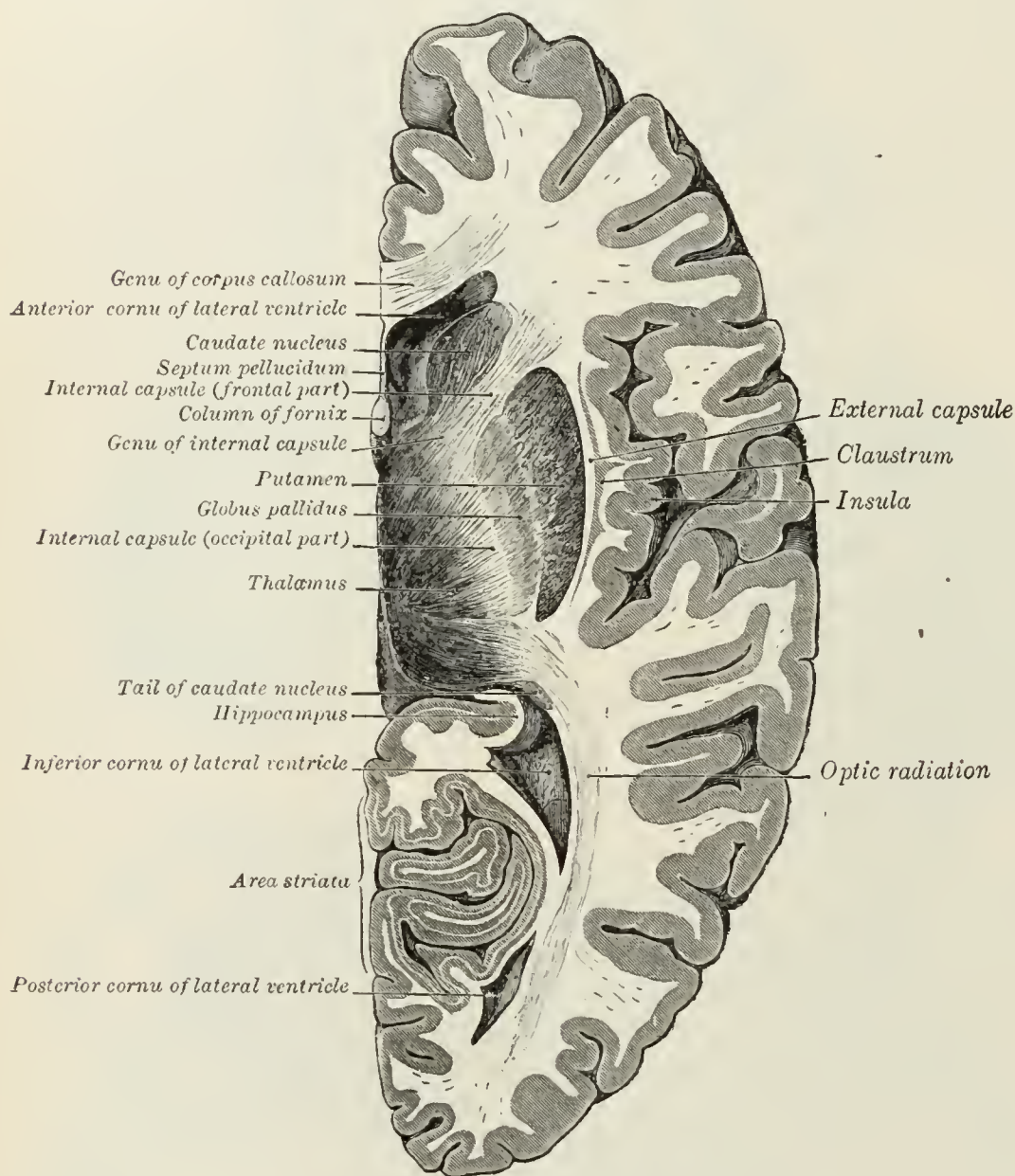


FIG. 742.—Horizontal section of right cerebral hemisphere.

The **lentiform nucleus** (*nucleus lentiformis*; *lenticular nucleus*; *lenticula*) (Fig. 741) is lateral to the caudate nucleus and thalamus, and is seen only in sections of the hemisphere. When divided horizontally, it exhibits, to some extent, the appearance of a biconvex lens (Fig. 742), while a coronal section of its central part presents a somewhat triangular outline. It is shorter than the caudate nucleus and does not extend as far forward. It is bounded laterally by a lamina of white substance called the **external capsule**, and lateral to this is a thin layer of gray substance termed the **claustrum**. Its anterior end is continuous with the lower part of the head of the caudate nucleus and with the anterior perforated substance.

In a coronal section through the middle of the lentiform nucleus, two **medullary laminae** are seen dividing it into three parts. The lateral and largest part is of a reddish color, and is known as the **putamen**, while the medial and intermediate are of