a yellowish tint, and together constitute the **globus pallidus**; all three are marked by fine radiating white fibers, which are most distinct in the putamen (Fig. 744).

The gray substance of the corpus striatum is traversed by nerve fibers, some of which originate in it. The cells are multipolar, both large and small; those of the lentiform nucleus contain yellow pigment. The caudate and lentiform nuclei are not only directly continuous with each other anteriorly, but are connected to each other by numerous fibers. The corpus striatum is also connected: (1) to the cerebral cortex, by what are termed the **corticostriate fibers**; (2) to the thalamus, by fibers which pass through the internal capsule, and by a strand named the **ansa lentiformis**; (3) to the cerebral peduncle, by fibers which leave the lower aspect of the caudate and lentiform nuclei.

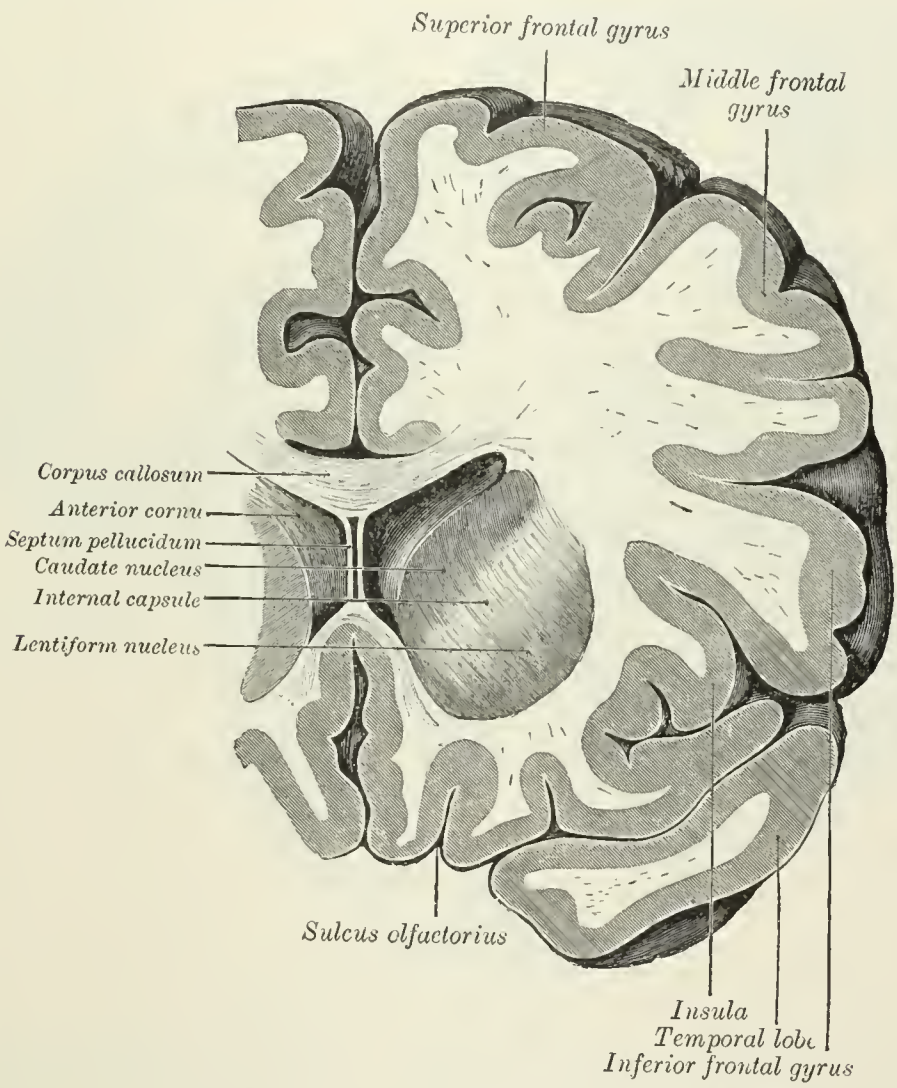

FIG. 743.—Coronal section through anterior cornua of lateral ventricles.

The **claustrum** (Figs. 742, 744) is a thin layer of gray substance, situated on the lateral surface of the external capsule. Its transverse section is triangular, with the apex directed upward. Its medial surface, contiguous to the external capsule, is smooth, but its lateral surface presents ridges and furrows corresponding with the gyri and sulci of the insula, with which it is in close relationship. The claustrum is regarded as a detached portion of the gray substance of the insula, from which it is separated by a layer of white fibers, the **capsula extrema** (*band of Baillarger*). Its cells are small and spindle-shaped, and contain yellow pigment; they are similar to those of the deepest layer of the cortex.

The **nucleus amygdalæ** (*amygdala*) (Fig. 741), is an ovoid gray mass, situated at the lower end of the roof of the inferior cornu. It is merely a localized thickening of the