

- III. "On the Posterior Lobes of the Cerebrum of the Quadrumana." By WILLIAM HENRY FLOWER, Esq., F.R.C.S., Conservator of the Hunterian Museum, Royal College of Surgeons. Communicated by Dr. SHARPEY, Sec. R.S. Received November 20, 1861.

(Abstract.)

The substance of this paper is contained in one presented to the Society June 20th, 1861 (see Abstract in 'Proceedings,' vol. xi. p. 376), with which further observations since made have been incorporated. A more detailed description of the posterior lobes of the brain of *Cercopithecus*, *Macacus*, and *Cebus* is given, as well as an account of the same parts in *Presbytes* and *Hapale*. It is shown that the brain of the last-named and that of Man, placed at the opposite ends of an extensive series, present in the posterior lobes certain well-marked common characters, but that in the Marmoset this portion of the brain is proportionally more elongated, the calcarine fissure is more deeply cut, the hippocampus minor more prominent, and the posterior cornu patent to a greater extent.

The author having had an opportunity of dissecting the brain of a Lemur in a recent condition, has substituted a description of the cerebral characters of this animal for that of the Galago previously given, which having been long preserved in spirit, was not so well adapted for the purpose. In possessing a well-marked Sylvian fissure, a median lobe, a calcarine sulcus, and in the general character of the convolutions, the brains of members of this family are evidently formed upon the type common to the brain of Man and the higher families of Quadrumana; but while the gradations of this type are tolerably regular and unbroken between *Homo* and *Hapale*, the Lemurs do not follow in the same line of degradation, and should rather be placed as a small subseries parallel to the lower part of the large series, but separated from it by the shortness of the posterior lobes, large size of the olfactory bulbs, and inferior characters of the cerebellum.

A Table is added, showing the comparative length of the posterior lobes in certain Quadrumana and other Mammalia, measured upon a plan described in the paper.