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THE MYELENCEPHALIC GLAND OF LEPIDOSTEUS (OSSEUS AND PLATOSTOMUS) AND ITS RELATIONSHIP TO THE SEMICIRCULAR CANALS

CARRIE C. GILLASPY

The myelencephalic gland is tri-lobed (Fig. 1). The median lobe is wider than any other division of the brain and the width from tip to tip of the lateral lobes is almost as wide again as the median lobe.

The median lobe is roughly hexagonal. Its anterior end reaches a height equal to that of the cerebellum, while the posterior part tapers ventrally to meet the medulla oblongata (Fig. 1). Superficially, the dorsal surface of the median lobe is divided into equal parts by a longitudinal groove, which gradually disappears as it reaches the most anterior part of the lobe.

The lateral lobe which arise from the antero lateral angle of the median lobe is constant in size and shape in each species. In Lepidosteus platostomus, it is large and nearly oval, while in Lepidosteus osseus, the lobe is more narrow and tapers to a point anteriorly. The lateral lobe is completely embedded in the cartilage of the ear capsule (Fig. 2). The semicircular canals of the ear surround the lobe, with the anterior canal arching over the stalk of the lobe. It seems that this point has been overlooked by all previous workers.

The gland is highly developed dorsally but is developed only slightly on the ventral side of the medulla. The lateral side of the gland tapers ventrally sending a very thin narrow arm, as it were, around the medulla to meet its fellow of the opposite side (Fig. 2).

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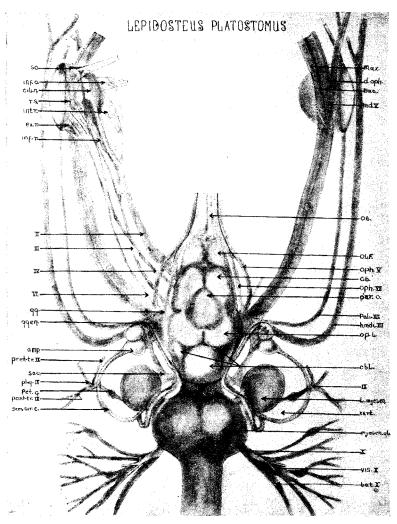


Fig. 1. Dorsal view of the brain of Lepidosteus platostomus, 60 cm. in length. Note that the semicircular canal arches over the stalk of the lateral lobe of the myelencephalic gland, x10

ABBREVIATIONS

amp	ampulli
amp	L1
bus	
cart	cartilage
cb	cerebrum
cbl	cerebellum
cil. n	ciliary nerve
d. oph	deep ophthalmic
ex. r	external rectus
IV	
gg	gascerian ganglion
ggen.	geniculate gangliou
hmdi, VII	
inf. o,	nferior oblique
inf. r	inferior rectus
int. r	internal rectus
lat. X	Iateral branch
max	maxillary nerve
md. V	
myelen. gln	
XI	

olf	olfactory lobe
oph. V	ophthalmic 5
op. I	
oph. VII	
ot	
par. 0	
pal. VII	
pet. g	
phg. IX.	
post. tr. IX	
pret. tr. IX	
rs	
sac	
II	
sem, cir. c	
VI	
so	
III	
X	
vis. X	

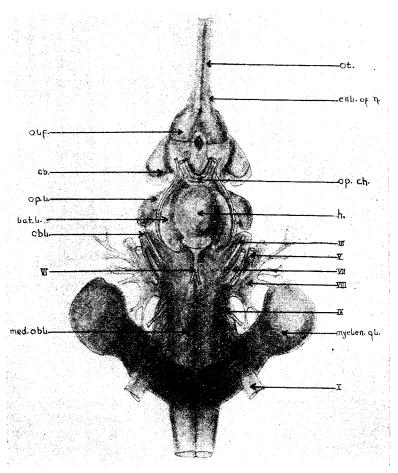


Fig. 2. Ventral view of the brain of Lepidosteus platostomus, 60 cm. length, with the saccus vasculosa removed to show the relation of the sixth nerve to the hypophysis x10. Note that the sixth nerve passes under the posterior part of the inferior lobe, emerges near the anterior portion of the lobe and lies just lateral to the optic nerve as it passes out of the cranial cavity. Note the thin narrow part of the myelencephalic gland

Abbreviations		
cb. cerebrum cbl cerebellum VII facial enl, of, n enlargement of olfactory nerve V. trigeminus nerve h. hypophysis med, obl. medulla oblongata	IX. glossopharyngeal nerve olf. olfactory lobe op. ch. optic chiasma op. I optic lobe ot. olfactory tract VII facial nerve X. vagus nerve III oculomotor nerve	

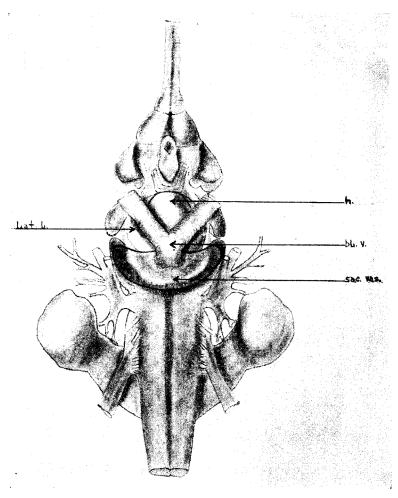


Fig. 3. Ventral view of the brain of Lepidosteus platostomus, 60 cm. length, with the ventral part of the myelencephalon gland removed. The saccus vasculosa and the large blood vessel that emerges from its ventral surface, are illustrated here. x10

Abbreviations		
blblood vessel	lat. Ilateral or inferior lobe	
h hypophysis	sac. vassaccus vasculosa	