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# The Myelencephalic Gland of Lepidosteus (osseus and platostomus) and Its Relationship to the Semicircular Canals

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#### THE MYELENCEPHALIC GLAND OF LEPIDOSTEUS (OSSEUS AND PLATOSTOMUS) AND ITS RELATION-SHIP 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	olt.
bus	buccal	oph.
cart	cartilage	op.
cb	cerebrum	oph.
chl.	cerebellum	of
cil n	ciliary nerve	Dar
d onh	deen ophthalmic	nal
ex r	external rectus	net
IV	trochlear perve	phe
1 V	manufication annalion	ping
RR	gascerian gangiton	post
ggen	geniculate ganglion	pret
hmdi, VII	hyomandibular 7	г
inf. 0	inferior oblique	sac.
inf. r	inferior rectus	Н
int. r	internal rectus	sem
lat. X.	lateral branch	VI.
max.	maxillary perve	50
md V	mandibular 5	III.
nur vi	myelengenhelon gland	x
mycien, gl		- A
Α1		V1S.

olf	olfactory lobe
oph. V	ophthalmic 5
эр. І	optic lobe
oph. VII	ophthalmic 7
ot	optic tract
раг. о	parietal organ
pal. VII	palainte 7
pet. g	petrosal ganglion
phg. IX.	pharyngeal
post. tr. IX	post-trematic
pret. tr. JX	pretrematic
- S	rectus superior
sac	saccus vasculosa
[]	optic nerve
sem, cir. c.	semicircular canal
VI	abducens nerve
30	superior oblique
[]]	oculomotor nerve
Х	Vagus nerve
vis. X	visceral branch

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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

cbcerebrum cblcerebellum VIIfacial enl. of. nenlargement of olfactory nerve Vtrigeminus nerve hhypophysis med. oblmedulla ob'ongata	IX
med. oblmedulla oblongata lat. Ilateral or inferior lobe myelen. glnyelencephalon gland	Xvagus nerve IIIoculomotor nerve

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