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C. BRAIN OF TELEOST (e.g. Wabeo).

The brain of Wabeo solita is typically built on the piscine plan. It is enclosed in a long cranium and covered by a single meningeal membrane, the membrana primitiva. Various parts of the brain are following.

i) Fore brain

a) Olfactory lobe. The olfactory lobe in the brain of Wabeo is well developed, widely apart olfactory bulbs. The olfactory tracts are absent. The size of olfactory bulbs and cerebrum is same. Rhinocoel or first ventricle is present in olfactory lobe.  
b) Cerebrum. There is present a large cerebrum. It is not divided into cerebral hemispheres. It lacks cerebral cortex and midventral neuropore. It encloses an undivided lateral ventricle. Its roof is pallium is thin and membranous. Its floor, the corpora striata is well developed, thick. The cerebrum is mainly related to the olfactory sensation.

c) Diencephalon. Diencephalon is poorly developed. It encloses the third ventricle or diacoel. It has thick lateral walls called thalami. The floor of diacoel is hypothalamus is better developed than other vertebrates. Anterior chroid plexus and pineal stalk are present. On the ventral side large pear-shaped median lobe and two small lobes (lobi interiores) from infundibulum. The infundibulum and hypophysis form the pituitary body. Optic chiasma is present in front of infundibulum.

ii) Mid brain

a) Optic lobes. A pair of very large lobes and



and most prominent part of brain, in mid brain area on dorsal side is known as optic lobes. These lobes cover almost whole of diencephalon anteriorly. The optic lobes help in learning.

b). Crura cerebri. These are thick longitudinal bands of nerve fibres connecting hind brain with fore brain.

### III. Hind Brain.

a). Cerebellum. A very large sized cerebellum is present in labes. It covers a part of medulla oblongata posteriorly. Its anterior part is present under the optic lobes to form the Valvula cerebelli. The large irregular projection called auricular lobes or corpora semitorumia project out from cerebellum. It controls the balance of the body.

b) Medulla oblongata. It is a long, straight triangular structure. It has giant neurons. Its ventricle is called myelocoel or 4th ventricle. Posteriorly it is connected to the spinal cord.

The right and left sides of the brain are connected by anterior commissure at corpora striata, posterior commissure at the origin of pineal stalk and inferior commissure in front of infundibulum. All the commissures are transverse bands of the nerve fibres.

